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JPRS 79804

6 January 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2548

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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COMMUNIQUE ON OMVS MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETING ISSUED

AB211932 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Communique issued in Bamako on 20 December at the end of the 15th ordinary session of the Ministerial Council of the Senegal River Development Organization [OMVS]--read by Motkar Ould Haiba, OMVS high commissioner]

[Text] The 15th ordinary session of the Senegal River Development Organization [OMVS] was held in Bamako on 19 and 20 December 1981 under the chairmanship of Robert Tiebele N'daw, minister of industrial development and tourism of the Republic of Mali and current chairman of the Council of Ministers. Participating in this session were: Fagnanama Kone, minister of agriculture of the Republic of Mali; Lt Col Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of equipment, transport and telecommunications of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; and Samba Yella Diop, minister of water resources of the Republic of Senegal.

The council expressed satisfaction about the success which characterized pursuit of research and establishment of financing of programs, a success which has enabled the organization to step into a decisive stage in the realization of regional infrastructure, thus transforming into reality the hope that the Malian, Mauritanian and Senegalese peoples have placed in the OMVS.

The council expressed satisfaction over the additional financial commitments as well as new contributions made by financial backers. The council is happy about the beginning of work on the (Afe) road, south of the Maniantali dam; the start of work on the Diama dam; and the invitation for, and the processing of the bids for the Miniantali dam.

[Words indistinct] in revenue and expenditure at 543.976 million CFS francs.

The Council of Ministers expressed satisfaction over the high standard of its meeting, the spirit of solidarity which prevailed during its meeting and which once again demonstrated the political will of member states to arrive at the objectives they assigned themselves.

The Senegalese and Mauritanian delegations expressed their sincere gratitude to his excellency Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, and to the government and people of Mali for the warm and fraternal reception accorded them as well as all the facilities placed at their disposal.

The council decided to hold its next ordinary session in Dakar at a date to be determined later.

Issued in Bamako on 20 December 1981.

[Signed] The Council of Ministers.

CSO: 4719/363

U.S. ACCUSED OF LEADING WORLD IMPERIALISM PLOT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Afro-Arab conference taking place in Luanda constitutes a genuine victory of the African and Arab peoples against apartheid, Zionism, racism, fascism and imperialism, not only because of the importance and depth of the issues it will address, but also because of the mere fact that it is being held.

The People's Republic of Angola has been the victim of constant aggressions by the racist regime of South Africa; witness the recent terrorist attack against the PETRANGOL refinery in Luanda.

The racists were attempting, on the one hand, to destabilize the Angolan economy and moreover, to prevent the holding of the Afro-Arab conference, which irrefutably constitutes an act of solidarity with the just cause of the oppressed peoples of Namibia, South Africa, the Sahara and Palestine, led by their respective vanguards, the SWAPO, the ANC, the POLISARIO Front and the PLO.

The attacks of which Angola is the target should be viewed as part of the global strategy of international imperialism, headed by the United States. This strategy has been dangerously reinforced by the government of Ronald Reagan, who wishes to use all the means in his power to increase capital--his sole objective--even if this is translated in practice into the constant increase of hunger and other scourges affecting humanity.

Thus one can easily analyze who is fomenting Israel's war against Lebanon, in an attempt to prevent this country from providing support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people led by the PLO: it is the United States, moved by its economic interests.

In Southern Africa, who is behind the South African aggressions against independent countries, that are a vain attempt to prevent support from flowing to the movement of national liberation in the region? The United States. because of its economic interests.

Who is feeding the counterrevolution in Chad, fomenting civil war in order to prevent the implementation of the pertinent resolutions of the OAU? The United States, motivated by its economic interests.

Who is diplomatically, militarily and politically supporting the reactionary governments of Suharto and Hassan II, in hopes of preventing the liberation of the peoples of Timor East and Western Sahara? The United States and its economic gains.

Who is supporting fascist dictatorships in Latin America and the Caribbean? Who is attempting to destabilize progressive governments such as the Cuban one in that region? The United States in its desire to increase capital.

Finally, we could enumerate here a number of situations in which, from a simplistic point of view, U.S. participation could be eliminated. But after a more in-depth analysis, we do find the United States and its economic interests at the head of the imperialist plot.

We, therefore, can reach the conclusion that the principal enemy of the peoples of the world, including the American people, the one responsible for unjust wars, for hunger, for the armaments race, for the neutron bombs, for injustice and for the tensions in various areas of the world is international imperialism headed by the United States of America.

The Afro-Arab conference must take measures with a view to consolidating and developing relations between the African and Arab peoples in the struggle against the principal enemy: international imperialism.

To this end, no matter which are the alliances of imperialism, that is, the U.S.' strategic alliances with Israel, Pretoria, Morocco, Chile, etc., they will violently collide with the unity of the peoples in general and the unity between the African and Arab peoples in particular.

This unity must be reinforced in the struggle against international capital; we must fight, fight on and achieve victory.

Marxism-Leninism gives us the correct ideas and the struggle gives us victory.

CSO: 4742/142

MEASURES TO STEM LUANDA PROSTITUTION PROBLEM URGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "The 'Ship' Girls"]

[Text] Many Luanda girls earn a living marketing their personal charms; some of them are paid in kwanzas and others, because of an uncontrollable feminine vocation trade their favors for a variety of imported articles that are in short supply on the local market and are very much appreciated, such as the latest fashions from Paris or Lisbon, deodorants and perfumes brought in by some cooperants, in sum, a little of everything that women like to use to complete, with a last touch of a make-up brush, the magnificent work of nature.

Prostitution, in its various facets that begin with the prostitution of one's personality and end as an economic phenomenon, is perhaps one of the oldest professions in the world. Unfortunately, Luanda is not immune to this humiliating phenomenon that transforms some women into the most abject human merchandise, even though the situation is far from being alarming. Nevertheless, the number of women who, for the most varied reasons, get involved in this kind of life has impressively increased in recent times, and it would be prudent to start adopting measures to enlightenment and prevention that would put an end to the problem.

The girls of the "ships," a word which in English means boats, are in fashion today. The clientele is made up of hundreds of thousands of sailors who drown their sorrows for long months outside the Luanda port in their interminable wait for the ships to get berth space to unload.

Merchant marine ships are truly floating cities and the crew has at their disposal anything they might need in their everyday life. Everything except an invigorating feminine presence that, for the majority of men, constitutes the sweet spice of life, tranquillity and nerve-soothing peace....

The "ship" girls are kind. They are taken aboard under cover of darkness and trade their favors for a little of whatever fascinates them on the ships; they delight the bearded sailors for days at a time and then return clothed in new fashions and carrying other gifts that the sailors' cordiality bestows on them.

I am told that in the Ilha de Luanda there are some providers of this type of goods to supply the ships. They get in touch with the customers, summarily agree on the terms of exchange and then transport the girls aboard the vessels. Once there, the girls deal directly with the sailors who have been living alone for months, thinking of and missing their homes.

Indeed, Luanda is the scene of such happenings. However, looking at the question impartially, what is the difference between the women who sell themselves on the ships and those others who trade their dignity for imported articles, feeding their vanity through physical favors?

Prostitution has really increased in our midst in recent years; it may be inevitable, but nevertheless, some measures should be adopted to limit its dimensions and outreach as much as possible. Remuneration cheapens the act of love, it perverts its meaning and strips it of the harmony it must possess. These girls, the "ship" girls and all the others who attribute a market price to themselves cannot be happy women.

CSO: 4742/142

SHOE STORE NATIONALIZATION BLOTS OUT WORKERS' INITIATIVE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "My Shoes Need New Soles"]

[Text] There is a little shoe store next door to our paper that used to make people very happy. They would repair all kinds of shoes, indeed a very rare phenomenon nowadays, in an attempt to satisfy the needs of Luanda residents.

I do not believe they sold too many pairs of shoes because, as everyone knows, there has been a shortage of such goods. However, in order to get paid at the end of the month, the workers in the shoe store did their very best for anyone who would enter, shoes in hand, and ask for small repairs that would, for better or for worse, at least temporarily solve the problems of all those who prefer to walk with patched-up shoes rather than barefoot.

This shoe store was recently nationalized. I do not know whether it is now under the Ministry of Industry or the Ministry of Domestic Trade; what I do know is that from that time on, the tired shoes of those who walk a lot because of the lack of transportation have never been resoled again and have never been patched up. The shoe store is now on vacation: if the workers formerly had to perform all kinds of little services in order to survive professionally and ensure receipt of their wages at the end of the month, today the situation has changed and the payments punctually arrive monthly, whether work has been performed or not. The workers no longer need their small sources of income....

How is one to interpret the situation?

In my view, it is crystal clear. The lack of conscientiousness and the opportunism of those workers are obvious, augmented by a certain negligence on the part of the competent structures, that should guarantee and ensure the continuation of the work previously performed for the benefit of those who, for reasons that need not be mentioned, do not like to walk barefoot and prefer to have half soles, two patches and eight stitches on their old shoes.

However--and therein lies the seriousness of the problem--this is not the only shoe store in Luanda with this problem. In former years, all shoe stores in the city had repair sections. Where are the old (or new) shoemakers who used to work there? Did they all die? Or are they just standing around in the shoeless shoe store forgetting about any other work?

True, there is a serious shortage of raw materials for this work. But this is not a significant problem. So many articles of dubious usefulness are imported that it does not seem difficult to order from abroad the raw materials that would make it possible for every Angolan to keep a pair of shoes for 2 to 3 years instead of just 6 months.

Unfortunately, it is not only shoe stores that can be cited as an example for this type of opportunistic behavior. The same is true of some china shops. Many factories produce next to nothing because the workers have not yet understood (or prefer to forget) the political, economic and social importance of a change that instead of benefiting the former capitalist bosses, has handed the Angolan people social advantages of inestimable value.

I do think that someone should take some measures. My shoes need halfsoles badly and I do not know how to solve the problem. What is more important, thousands of people in Luanda are struggling with the same difficulty: it is better to have thousands of patched-up shoes on people's feet than thousands of new shoes patiently awaiting in the holds of ships anchored offshore....

CSO: 4742/142

BRIEFS

ANTI-IMPERIALIST FILM WEEK--The "anti-imperialist film week" opened last Tuesday at the National Cinema in Luanda with four films: one of them is made in Angola, one in Mozambique and two came from the GDR. The Angolan film is entitled "South African Aggressions" and is a documentary based on reports from witnesses of the South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. Despite a number of shortcomings, especially in the photography, it is a "modest contribution by Angolan cinematography to a struggle that must be tenacious, patient and fought on all fronts." [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Dec 81 p 2]

USSR CULTURAL DELEGATION--A delegation from the Union of Painters of the USSR, constituted by N. Babine, secretary of the directing commission of the union, I. Klichev, a well-known Soviet painter and O. Kirine, a consultant to the commission, is in Luanda. The delegation will study the prospects of cooperation with the Union of Plastic Artists of Angola. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Dec 81 p 2]

RED CROSS FOOD SHIPMENT--The International Red Cross vessel "Flora" is anchored in the bay of Maputo, carrying 650 tons of corn, part of a total shipment of 4,000 tons for the People's Republic of Angola. On 10 December it had loaded the 650 tons of corn, part of the 4,000 tons from Swaziland for Angola; it will be shuttling between our country and the People's Republic of Angola for the next 5 months to complete the transportation of this grain. The 1,449-ton "Flora" measures 69 meters in length and 11 in width. It carries a variety of hospital equipment, as well as a truck and a Mercedes vehicle, plus two Land Rover ambulances. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Dec 81 p 2]

CSO: 4742/146

BRIEFS

IVORY COAST-CAMEROON COMMISSION--The deliberations of the first joint minister commission between Ivory Coast and Cameroon have just ended here in Yaounde. In all, 3 days were devoted to discussions and reflection on the new Ivory Coast-Cameroon cooperation, which must now be implemented. A phrase came up again and again like a leitmotiv both in the opening speeches 2 days ago and in the closing speech a while ago: The Ivory Coast-Cameroon relations must be materialized and diversified. The final communique demonstrates this; Ivorian Foreign Affairs Minister Simeon Ake recalls it; and our minister of state for foreign affairs, Paul Dontsop, reaffirms it. It is worth mentioning that the final communique expresses satisfaction with relations between Cameroon and the Ivory Coast, which is the result of the high esteem and personal friendship existing between our two heads of state. In the economic and commercial fields, the two sides negotiated and signed a commercial accord here aimed at increasing the level of our future cooperation in these sectors. [Excerpts] [AB120818 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 11 Dec 81]

COOPERATION WITH IVORY COAST--The Cameroon and Ivory Coast joint commission has begun meeting in Yaounde to examine ways of solidifying bilateral cooperation agreements signed in 1978. The joint commission, set up in 1978 between President Ahmadou Ahidjo and Ivory Coast's President Houphouet-Boigny, will discuss the systematic framework of commercial and cultural activities between the two countries. Bilateral trade includes aluminum exports to Ivory Coast worth about 2 billion CFA francs and importations of motorcycle spare parts in the Ivory Coast. The Ivory Coast is Cameroon's first major African trading partner after Guinea and Nigeria. The joint commission meeting in Yaounde is examining ways of extending cooperation in the areas of telecommunications, transport, science and technology, as well as movement of goods and people between the two countries. [Text] [AB091930 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 9 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/469

BRIEFS

TRADE INCREASE--Bangui, 11 Dec (AFP)--It was said in Bangui on Friday that during its meeting in Bangui on Thursday the committee for the balance of payments of the car noted a 20-percent increase in the volume of trade as compared with that of the year before, that is a surplus of 1.8 million CFA francs. It is, however, pointed out that this surplus, which was 3.8 billion in 1979 was attained because of an improvement in foreign assets and increased external financial aid. The committee also noted an increasing deficit in goods and services, that is 22.3 billion CFA francs compared to 20.5 billion the year before, but this is compensated by a huge surplus in public international aid. Nevertheless, in spite of a relative growth in exports due to revival of activity in the forestry and agricultural sectors, the deficit in the trade balance has increased because of the joint effect of expenditure on the importation of consumer items and inflation in the prices of products which is above 10 percent. Besides, the committee has studied the estimates on the evolution of the balance of payments of the CAR made by the Central Bank and the IMF. Exports will continue to stagnate because of bad world prices for coffee, wood and tobacco and expenditure on imports will continue to be affected by an increase in world prices, especially the price of oil. [Text] [AB111923 Paris AFP in French 1810 GMT 11 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/360

BRIEFS

STRATEGIC TOWN FALLS--Ndjamena, 26 Dec (AFP)--The town of Oum Hadjer (eastern Chad, 150 km from Abeche) this week fell into the hands of Hissein Habre's FAN, it was learned from reliable sources in Ndjamena today. The control of this town, a strategic location with access to Batha Prefecture, creates a new military situation in the east of Chad. The town of Ati, prefectoral capital and also capital of the constituency of Acyl Ahmat, Chad's foreign minister and leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Council, is henceforth directly threatened by the pressure of Habre's supporters. Observers recall the first batch of Nigerian soldiers of the inter-African peace-keeping force has been stationed at Ati since 8 December. [Text] [AB261035 Paris AFP in French 1009 GMT 26 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/361

EXTRADITION OF KUKOI DEMANDED

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 28 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Kukoi Should be Extradited to The Gambia"]

[Text]

There has already been much going and coming over the extradition of Kukoi Samba Sanyang and his band of rebels from Guinea-Bissau, but up to the time of our going to press nothing definite has been heard on the matter. The Government of The Gambia has made several appeals to the government of Guinea-Bissau to return the fugitive rebels to face trial under Gambian law.

After the tragic events of July 30, and when it became known that the rebel leaders had escaped to Guinea-Bissau, there was near jubilation among all patriotic Gambians that the perpetrators of the atrocities of the attempted coup d'etat would be brought to justice. There are a number of reasons which made the average Gambian to feel that this would be so. One important reason was the traditional fraternal relation that existed between the two countries. This fraternal bond was exemplified by The Gambia's unswerving and courageous support of the people of Guinea Bissau in their hour of greatest need.

The cost to The Gambia for supporting the Guinea Bissau Liberation War, great as it was, did not daunt the Gambia government, headed by Sir Dawda Jawara, from effectively playing its part in what it rightly considered a just cause. This country offered hospitality and material assistance to the multitude of refugees fleeing from the Portuguese colonial war in Guinea Bissau. The Gambia Government constantly rendered material and moral support to the nationalist movement there the PAIGC. These were done with great sacrifice, but in all sincererity.

The Gambia's extension of solidarity with Guinea Bissau continued into the years of independence from Portuguese rule. Gambians recall that as recently as 1976 their government donated 50 tonnes of high quality groundnuts to the Guinea Bissau authorities, at a time when their newly independent country badly needed seednuts.

As said above, all what The Gambia did for Guinea Bissau was done in all sincererity, with no strings atteched. But in normal human relations it is taken for granted that one good turn deserves another. The Gambia, then, has a right to expect to be treated as a friend by Guinea Bissau.

The hosting and giving of comfort to Kukoi Samba Sanyang and his gang can in no way be seen as a friendly act to The Gambia.

What have Kukoi and his men done in The Gambia? These are people who on 30th July, 1981 treacherously unleashed a reign of terror on the peaceful Gambian people. In their bid to remove from power a popularly elected government they brought about the killing of hundreds of Gambians. The material damage resulting from their actions runs to over 30 million dalasis.

It is our opinion that Kukoi and his leading followers now in Guinea Bissau have some serious charges to answer in The Gambia and the Guinea Bissau authorities should in the interest of our cordial relations with them, mutual trust, good neighbourliness and, also, in their own long term interest, hand over the Gambian rebels they are hosting to face justice in The Gambia.

CSO: 4700/448

SENEGAMBIAN FEDERATION PLAN REVIEWED

Sovereignty To Be Maintained

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 28 Nov 81 pp 1, 2, 5, 6

[Text]

Confederation No Valid Reason for Worries or Fears Says D. K.

At a Press Conference held at State House on Monday 23rd November, 1981, H.E. The President, Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, gave reassurances to the nation that the Senegambia Confederation augurs in better results for one and all. That all our institutions like, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary would be maintained. So also our sovreignty and independence. That the confederation have three entities-

(1) The Gambia

(2) The Senegal

(e) The Confederation

That no valid reason now exists for worries or fears to be nursed by anyone.

The Office of Vice President Not (Repeat Not) Declared Null and Void

Evidently "The Gambia Outlook" Vol. 53 No. 104 of 25/11/81 got it wrongly when it stated in that issue that by the creation of the Confederation, the office of Vice-President of The Gambia is declared null and Void.

The question was asked by Mr. R. S. Allen of "The Gambia Onward" as to what would happen to the Vice-President's office. H. E., The President, assured that this would not be affected and so are all the other institutions of The Gambia like the legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

That the Confederation would comprise of three entities:-

1. The Republic of The Gambia
2. The Republic of Senegal
3. The Senegambia Confederation.

This question cropped up in the recent Press Con-

ference of 23/11/81 at State House which was relayed repeatedly over Radio Gambia for all to hear and to understand. At no time has it been said that the office of the V.P. has been declared null and void.

A Press release by External Affairs Ministry confirmed that "The Gambia outlook's" story on the abolition of the V.P.'s office is false.

Senegambia 20 Years in Making

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 28 Nov 81 pp 2, 6

[Article by Alhaji I. A. S. Burang-Jonn, Esq.]

[Text]

"UNION" A MUST:

At a time when the Wind of Change was sweeping across Africa, in general, and over West Africa, in particular New York, London, and Paris held tenaciously to the view that Gambia (as then she was called) was an absurdity; she was too poor and too small to stand on her own; she was economically unviable and that she had no ghost of a change to becoming an Independent State. That Gambia's future lay in a "union" with Senegal, as an eighth region of Senegal, perhaps.

U. . INVESTIGATIONS:

Accordingly, some Gambian commenced discussing every facet of the issue but before they could arrive at any conclusions over the matter of "Union", there arrived in Banjul a delegation of United Nations Experts. The mission was to sound public opinion in both Gambia and Senegal on the possibility of "uniting" the two countries and what form and basis it was to take. In a "fusion" as such and at that time, Gambia's independence would never have been a reality. For the U.N. Report please see Sessional Paper No. 13/1964, available at the Printing Dept.

SENEGALESE VIEW:

President Seneghore's Senegalese Government, on the other hand, held the view that if a "Union" was to be achieved, it should not at all be imposed by Britain. That it should be left to time. That it

should turn out, over the years, through the popular will of the peoples concerned; through the developments of co-operation between the two sied That our oneness as ONE PEOPLE AND ONE NATION dictated and warranted a goal as such

GAMBIAN VIEW

Premier D. K. Jawara, as then Head of the Gambian Regime of the PPP. was referred to, seemed to have shared in full the view of the Senghore Government. He had struggled with an iron will to achieve Internal Self-Government for Gambia. He consolidated the co-operation with Senegal at Communications level iniated earlirer by the then Chief Minister, Mr. P. S. N'Jie's U. P. & Chiefs Coalition Government of 1961.

RENEWED CONFIDENCE:

That period appeared to many observers the most interesting in Gambia's political life during which Premier D. K. Jawara demonstrated an astute sense of very high and matured politics and for which he won the confidence of nearly all Gambians, particularly Banjulians, who until then, appeared to be at cross-roads, perplexed and confused, and, having recoiled into their shells, were observing with ears cocked and eyes widely opened to see and hear what the PPP. leadership had under their sleeves for the nation.

D. K'S. STRATEGY:

As the years rolled by, Prime Minister D. K. Jawara, cleverly released his strategy one after the other. Firstly, he made sure that sincerity of purpose was a MUST. Not only to Gambians to whose interests he was heavily committed, but also to our Senegalese brothers, the UK. Government and global opinion as well vis-a-vis the "Union" issue. A move as such was of vital relevance to Gambia's prospects of gaining Independence which was, as it were, meant to be foiled by the British. A MR. KING, then United Kingdom Representative at the United Nations was eloquently heard over the Radio expounding repeatedly thereat on the U. K. ideology of a "Union" with Senegal as the logical goal for Gambia.

DRAFT AGREEMENTS:

H. E. Premier D. K. Jawara quietly but vigourously pursued the desire of his peoples inalienable birth right for the attainment of Independence. Building cleverly on President Senghore's view of non-imposition, he frustrated the U. K. Government's ideology of a "union" by maintaining that "Union" did not pose a problem to Gambians but that they must first attain to an Independent Sovereign State. The more so to facilitate negotiations with Senegal on equal footings. He further convinced the British of his sincere intentions by securing multiple and more meaningful draft Agreements with Senegal on Defence, Security, Communications, Education and Culture, Trade etc. which were meant to be ratified by the two countries as and when Gambia attained to her independence.

D. K. MADE IT:

Thus when a Constitutional Conference for Gambia's independence was eventually endorsed by Her Majesty's Government in 1964 at Marlborough House under the Chairmanship of the then Secretary of States for Overseas Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, Premier D. K. Jawara surprisingly fetched all those Draft Aggreements on the Conference Table which made the U. K. Government to believe in him as genuine advocator of the "Union" they so much nourished and nurtured. The P. P. P. left the Conference Room with flying colours as Britain agreed to Independence without any elections and without any strings attached. 18th February, 1965 became the date set. "Union" was then considered by the British and the International Community a *Fait complete*. But Premier Jawara and his able colleagues thought that was not the right moment. They must have time to reconsider the whole issue in its broad and proper perspective. This was, indeed, great of them. The result of their tete-a-tete with Senegal was that all those Senegalo-Gambian Draft Agreements were formally ratified by the two sides. But instead of a "Union" what thay agreed upon was "An Association". They created a Senegalo-Gambian Secretariat established and based in Banjul, The Gambia. They exchanged High Commissioners, by reason of their oneness, in Dakar and Banjul respectively, to boost the link on foreign matters. A Senegalese sponsored French School established in Banjul lent support to the association at Educational and cultural levels.

SENEGAMBIA:

The recent Senegambian Communique reflects beyond any shadow of doubt that the Senegambian original views on the proposed "Union" has been proved correct now as ever before. The Parties potrayed a marked degree of good sense throughout. There has been no imposition, neither an eighth region, nor any bad blood whatsoever. The respective independence and sovereignty of the two states are maintained. The creation of Senegambia is seen as a natural sequence of events and is hailed by all concerned as God-sent for furthering the best interests of the peoples of the two sister Republics.

The idea is highly welcomed and one and all pledge their undivided support for its triumph at all levels.

16 YEARS SURVIVAL:

During the last sixteen years H. E. President D. K. Jawara registered for the Gambia marked progress and advancement, made at the instance of his P. P. P. Regime, coupled with his enviable International Image for relentlessly establishing real peace, democracy and the upholding of Human Rights with a trail of resounding successes. Thus the World became dismayed and delighted at the same time at *small Gambia* for being able to survive it for 16 years since Independence.

BIG VICTORY:

The events of 30th July rebellion are seen as expediting the cautious space the idea of Senegambia was progressing. The rebels are condemned as evils but the outcome of their

henious acts augurs in a big consolation for Senegambia in strict compliance with the words of the Holy Quoran, namely

BAHDAL HUSREY USRAN"
(In the wake of every ordeal or trial, follows unexpected successes

Widespread Support for Confederation

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 28 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Ba Tarawalley]

[Text]

LOOKING at the text of the widely reported joint Senegal and Gambia Communique that seeks to establish the confederated Senegambian State, any one with eyes to read and with some knowledge of English and with an unbiased mind will quickly spot out that while the two countries agree to yield something to the confederation, each will retain its policical independence. The successful negotiation of a confederation in a situation in which the options are few is indication of the benignity of the two leaders we have in the Gambia and Senegal. The round of political education undertaken by Sir Dawda has paid off since there is not a single person of substance who is not up-to-date on the possible mirit and the demerit of confederation. The education obtained has helped the masses in forming their own judgement on the issue.

In fact the solid support demonstrated to Sir Dawda during his tour with his Senegalese counterpart is the high water mark of his success. This is why every Gambian whatever his conviction or polictical view should not stand aloof, or try to deflect the government or try to ambush its effort. All Gambians, should make a positive contribution in this important watershed in policical evolution of the Gambia. Talking to reasonable Gambians and thank God they form the majority, one cannot fail to spot out the wish to help the government in carrying out this sene-gambian policy. It is the sympathy and understanding shown by the people that serve as comfort and inspiration to sir Dawda and President Abdou Joof.

The other side of the coin too exists, that is the courageous individuals like Makalo who register in public their dissent. Unlike others who have double-faced or double-tongue. And there is an other group who are secretly poisoning the minds of the Public. To cite one example of the various forms of resistance, take the Saturday 21st Nov. 1981 edition of the "Nation".

In that issue, page 2 last paragraph, the "Nation" suggested that a condominium and not a confederation would have been a better or appropriate term. Why a Condomin-

nium? why suggest a very inferior political status for our country? the view of the paper is in wide divergence with the mainstream of progressive political thinking in Senegal and the Gambia. The Nation's thinking looks too backward to be of any value in this crucial period when the governent is keenly listening to all responsible views to help it implement its programmes. For an individual to talk about the Gambia and refer to condominium is the greatest disservice to the country. A condominium is legally defined as "joint sovereignty over any territory by two or several states. How daring for the "Nation" to refer to such a status when talking about Gambia and confederation?

CONDOMINIUM is not only out of step, it is out of tune and out of taste. And I have no doubt that all will spit in the face of any sinister element who on nuturing his own personal dislike of the Government makes the sad mistake of trying to introduce elements only to ridicule or distract the country's leaders who have already committed themselves firmly in favour of a confederaiton.

CSO: 4700/448

BRIEFS

FIRST COUP SENTENCES--The first person to be sentenced in the trial of those accused in connection with the abortive July 30 coup d'etat in The Gambia and subsequent looting has been condemned to two years' hard labour. Rokhi Touray, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced for involvement in the looting and for possession of arms by a special court. Judges and prosecutors from Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ghana and Sri Lanka are involved in the trials, in which the 933 accused are to appear in court. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3358, 7 Dec 81 p 2948]

FINANCIAL MISHANDLING--The Government has now considered the report submitted by the Cabinet sub-committee, which was set up to investigate allegations of financial mishandling in the execution of the Rural Development Plan (RDP), Phase 1. The sub-committee first sat on July 11, 1979, to "enquire into the finances and operations of the project from its inception to date"; and to "enquire into all contracts and/or tenders awarded by the project...and to determine any cases of fraud, collusion or corruption". The sub-committee's final report was submitted in May this year, but consideration of it was delayed due to various matters, including the abortive July 30 coup. The report of the commission of inquiry will be made public. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3358, 7 Dec 81 p 2948]

FIVE YEAR PLAN ADOPTED--The National Development Council, under the chairmanship of Sir Dawda Jawara, has adopted the draft of the Second Five Year Plan 1981/2 to 1985/6. This new plan would provide for a capital expenditure of D425--D450 compared to D351m. for the last one. It places emphasis on the productive sector in contrast to the emphasis the first plan lay on infrastructure. Consolidation, financial discipline, performance improvement and the promotion of equity, defence and security would be stressed. Salaries would also be improved to encourage productivity in government. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3358, 7 Dec 81 p 2948]

EEC AID--The European Common Market (EEC) Commission has announced that it is to give The Gambia aid totalling $1.7m. to help compensate for losses in export earnings. The aid, which is to cover losses on exports of groundnut products this year, follows a grant of $2.2m. for the same purpose in October. The Commission said that The Gambia had lost heavily on its groundnut crop because of poor weather. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3358, 7 Dec 81 p 2948]

JUDGES NEEDED FOR TRIALS--Four judges and four magistrates from Sierra Leone have arrived at the government's request to help with the planned trials of 877 people

accused of involvement in the July coup attempt. The Gambia does not have enough judges to handle the cases arising from the affair with reasonable despatch and has asked other Commonwealth countries to provide judges. The Justice Ministry has estimated that 10 judges and 10 prosecuting attorneys will be needed to try the 877 accused. In September, five tribunals were set up under a special division of the Supreme Court to try them. No date has been fixed for the trials. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3355, 16 Nov 81 p 2945]

APOLOGY TO JAWARA--In our issue for September 21, 1981, we referred to a gossip column in a London national daily newspaper about His Excellency Sir Dawda Jawara having, allegedly, paid a deposit of around £75,000 for the purchase of a luxury yacht valued at £1.5m. which purchase, the story said, he later cancelled because of political repercussions. We intended and endeavoured, when publishing this item, to show our scepticism about the story. We accept that the story, in so far as it concerned Sir Dawda, was from start to finish completely untrue. The purchase of a yacht by Sir Dawda for his personal use, or otherwise, had never been contemplated; no deposit had ever been paid and there has never been a purchase to be cancelled. We now appreciate how damaging and offensive it must have been to Sir Dawda that we gave further publicity to a wholly false suggestion that he was looking for and had the funds to buy a luxury yacht. We sincerely apologise to Sir Dawda for the embarrassment we have caused him. The Daily Mail has also published an apology. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3355, 16 Nov 81 p 2700]

DEMBO SANNEH JOINS PPP--Confirmed PPP sources reveal that the opposition NCP candidate for Central Kombo Constituency during the 1977 General Elections, Mr. Dembo Sanneh of Brikama, Western Division, a former Sect/Manager of The Gambia Cooperative Union, has applied for membership of the ruling PPP. That already the Party's Secretariat have given consideration to his application which in the final analysis has to be approved by the National Executive of the PPP. To those who know him, Dembo is seen as an amiable and efficient person with very strong convictions for peace and the Rule of Law coupled with an unblemish and strong character, besides, he is patriotic and sincere. These compelling virtures must have led him to his decision. [Text] [Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 28 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/448

FOREIGN FIRMS PARTICIPATE IN LISBON OIL MEETING

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] The interest shown by a large number of international oil companies in exploring for petroleum on our continental shelf led to calling a 2-day meeting in Lisbon between a Guinean delegation from Petrominas and representatives of the oil companies, as previously reported.

Comrade Pio Correia, director general of the Natural Resources Ministry, who participated in this meeting, told us when he arrived in Bissau that, analyzing the the proposals individually, we might not be able to reach the desired objective. "Above all, we want to stimulate a certain competitiveness among the interested firms," he explained.

About 30 firms, mostly American, attended the meeting, among them Esso, which has important data about existence of petroleum in Guinea-Bissau. Our delegation presented the objectives established by the Guinea-Bissau Government and the studies already made in this field. The company representatives expressed their concern about petroleum legislation (contracts and tax treatment) which has not yet been prepared.

It is recalled that all proposals about future petroleum exploration were to have been submitted by 31 December, but because this meeting could not be held until November the firms asked for more time in which to gather the necessary data without undue haste. Pio Correia emphasized that he will put the question to our leaders as soon as possible because "we have every reason to accelerate the process."

He also stressed that the "Petroleum Book" (complete dossier of information now available) should be ready by April of next year. Seismic data obtained at the beginning of 1981 are already available to oil companies and the first part of the final survey report will be ready within 10 to 15 days.

According to Pio Correia, after the proposals are submitted Guinean experts will analyze them, after which negotiations for contract signing will begin. Only after the material arrives can the date be set for beginning exploration activities.

Meanwhile, Guinea-Bissau has met with friendly countries, notably Algeria, Brazil and Angola, and with oil firms having much experience and international reputation that can be of help.

8834
CSO: 4742/122

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CUBAN WOMEN--After a 1-week friendship visit to our country, the delegation of Cuban women led by Comrade Elsa Padron, chief of the Ideology Department and member of the National Committee of the Women's Federation of the Socialist Republic of Cuba, returned to Cuba last Wednesday. During the visit the Cuban women's delegation and the National Commission of Guinea-Bissau Women [CNMG] decided upon cooperation that contemplates, notably, sending a comrade from Cuba for 1 year to help our women in their development. The Cuban delegation, which also included Comrade Alda Martinez, assistant secretary of the Federation of Cuban Women in Matanzas Province, was received by Comrade Paulo Correia, member of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] Political Bureau and minister of the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces]. There was also a meeting with all the women of the nation's capital. A CNMG delegation headed by Comrade Francisca Pereira, national secretary of the CNMG, was at the airport to bid farewell. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 2] 8834

FDJ DELEGATION--A delegation of Free German Youth (FDJ) and the Ernest Thalmann Pioneers from the GDR that is now in Bissau went last week to the Cacheu region for a friendship meeting with the Abel Djassi Pioneers. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Filomena Barreto, national secretary of the Organization of Pioneers. At a meeting held in 1 June School (which maintains friendly relations with the Amilcar Cabral School in Berlin), the members of the delegation spoke of the support given by the GDR to the Abel Djassi Pioneers. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Dec 81 p 2] 8834

DPRK CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE--Kim Il-Song, secretary general of the DPRK Labor Party CC [Central Committee], sent congratulations to Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira on the occasion of his election as PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] secretary general. In his message, the Korean leader expresses his certainty of the Guinea-Bissau people's success in the arduous task of national reconstruction, also expressing the desire to develop solidly in all fields the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two nations, peoples and parties. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Dec 81 p 1] 8834

PORTUGUESE BANK--The National Overseas Bank (BNU) of Portugal will open an agency in our nation's capital which is to be called an "information office," and whose opening is expected as soon as possible. This report was given us by Mr Jose Manuel Sampaio Cabral, member of the BNU Management Council, who arrived in Bissau yesterday accompanied by an expert of this banking institution to analyze with

appropriate Guinean authorities matters related to the details of the plan. Authorization for installing this office was given by the Guinean Council of the Revolution as well as by the Portuguese Government at the beginning of this year. It is pointed out that this agency will be for the purpose of exchanging information with the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau, facilitating relations between economic agents of Guinea-Bissau and Portuguese banks and vice-versa and strengthening economic and financial ties between the two banks. Mr Sampaio Cabral told us, however, that the agency will not make any monetary or currency exchange. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 8] 8834

USSR CULTURAL DELEGATION--A cultural delegation from the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has been in Bissau since Thursday. The Soviet cultural delegation came to our country at the invitation of the Association for Guinea-Bissau-USSR Friendship and is headed by that soviet republic's first deputy minister of culture, Stanislav V. Koltunyuk. The artists of the cultural delegation performed last evening at the Third Congress for the public of the capital. Meanwhile, yesterday afternoon the head of the delegation visited our ministry and was received by Comrade Director General Agnelo Regalla. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 8] 8834

CSO: 4742/122

ATTEMPT AT ECONOMIC REFORM EXAMINED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 135, Nov 81 pp 40, 41, 106

[Article by Jean Pierre Aye: "Bringing General Managers Under Control"]

> [Text] After carrying out a democratization process within the ranks of the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally], reorganizing the party and bringing an infusion of young blood into the political class, the head of state of the Ivory Coast is now tackling the problem of realigning the country's economy. The first casualties in this additional step to put the country on a sound footing are the state companies and their general managers.
>
> These enclaves of development--created to compensate for the lack of private initiative in some areas of development and to give a more realistic content to the guidelines of a diversified agriculture--promptly turned into sinecures which the state continued to support at arm's length and at great expense. It was a situation which could not go on forever. All the more so, since a worldwide economic crisis, from which the Ivory Coast would not escape, had started to take shape. To make things worse, this crisis was to affect the country in two spheres: in the sphere of inflation, also out of control due to the import of manufactured goods from developed countries, and in the sphere of falling prices for raw materials in the world market. Particularly affected were the prices of coffee and cocoa for which the Ivory Coast is the third and first largest producer. These two commodities account for more than half of the country's import receipts. Since 1979, the Ivory Coast has suffered an annual loss of income amounting to between 250 and 300 billion.

Under these circumstances, it became imperative to establish a better control over the national economy to avoid wasting its limited resources while entrusting the instruments of that economy to proven managers capable of bringing into their management a combination of skill, effectiveness and strictness. Out of the 40 or so state companies which used to exist, only 7 are left today. The others have

been converted into companies of mixed economy or were simply closed down. Since the latest ministerial reshuffle, on 4 February this year, every minister appoints "his own men" whom he considers capable of meeting the requirements of the new Ivorian economy. Fear is rampant among general managers. Some have already been dismissed. Others are waiting to hear what is in store for them in game of musical chairs which brings about new "casualties" after every cabinet meeting.

On 20 July 1977, when President Houphouet-Boigny dismissed four of his top ministers--Konan Bedie, Mohamed Diawara, Abdoulaye Sawadogo and Arsene Assouan Usher--who had been four key figures in the development of the Ivory Coast and introduced in the new cabinet Ministry for the Reform of the State Companies, it became clear that with this move he was trying to reestablish control over the entire machinery that implements the develomment of the Ivory Coast, a machinery which has not always fulfilled its assigned task.

Ekra's Diagnosis

Minister of State Mathieu Ekra was appointed to this new post. This unassuming and efficient man who is an old-time collaborator of the Ivorian head of state and looks surprisingly youthful for an veteran militant, is a most suitable choice to carry out difficult missions and above all, he is a strong politician. That is probably the reason why he was appointed to a position which he had to build up. Important decisions depended on his findings, decisions such as whether or not to continue the policy of having state companies. It took him 3 years to reach a diagnosos and this he did after sending scores of experts to analyze all the angles, after chairing more than a hundred meetings. His findings were rather alarming: instead of supporting the development action, as they had been entrusted to do by the party and the government, the state companies had actually become bottomless pits into which increasingly large amounts of funds were lost.

While waiting for a final conclusion which called for a deep reappraisal of this issue and for overall decisions, partial conclusions were reached regarding some of the companies and their position was shown to be so unacceptable that the government was compelled to make the decision of closing and liquidating them. This is what happened to the BENETD [expansion unknown], an important studies office which had become a glory-hole with a surfeit of staff producing little results in the field. SOLDERIZ [Company for the Development and Exploitation of Rice] suffered the same fate. Now, there is general agreement in ministerial circles regarding the fact that the elimination of that production unit was a mistake. It was thanks to the work of that company that the Ivory Coast became self-sufficient in rice in 1975 importing only luxury rice. Now, 5 years after the decision to eliminate it, the Ivory Coast imports 300,000 tons of rice with a loss of foreign currency amounting to almost 35 billion. This is far too much, and while the management of SODERIZ at the time was partly to blame for the financial "deterioration" of that company to the point that it accumulated an estimated deficit of 12 billion, the Adjustment Bank is even more to blame because it did not always act as it should have in its dealings with SODERIZ.

While there is now a move toward creating another special agency to deal with rice production, the Ivory Coast will probably have to continue to depend on other countries for the next 5 years and will have to spend more than 100 billion worth

of badly needed foreign currency before such an agency can satisfy the needs of the country.

Except for SODERIZ, the closing down of some companies and the overhauling of others was justified. Confronted with the dramatic plight of the state companies, caused by the irresponsibility and incompetence of some of their general managers, one still wonders whether it would not have been more expendient to replace these men and keep some production units while giving them more specific tasks and saving jobs.

The "SODE" case

As a matter of fact, it seems that the government allowed itself to be snowed under with more and more state enterprises which did not always have a specific function. Alongside with companies created for useful purposes and which tried to fulfill their tasks, a multitude of "SODEs" [Development Companies] were created at the whim of ministry officials and to suit them, therefore distorting the general purpose of a policy intended to support development actions by means of think tanks and task forces, without curtaining the private enterprise. This was one of the rare instances of a liberal society in which the state creates structures of development in spheres where private initiative usually gets priority. The Ivory Coast had brought an innovation and this innovation was good. In some branches of agriculture, the results were spectacular. This was true for cocoa and coffee, thanks to the work of the SATMACI [Technical Assistance Company for the Agricultural Modernization of the Ivory Coast].

But the "SODE" machinery became too costly for a nation facing a crisis. When the Ivorian head of state announced that unprofitable "SODEs" would be dissolved, he demonstrated political courage by criticizing his own behavior when he involuntarily allowed this situation to develop, but he also pointed out that he was as keen as the general public to put an end to this chaos, to this cronyism at the expense of the state, to the many abuses including exorbitant salaries and a surfeit of staff which included friends, brothers and parents appearing on the payroll and not doing a stroke of work. The situation was alarming.

For an Effective State Control

The situation has always been alarming. But the ministers in charge never exercised the fully required control over the companies under their supervision. Back in 1973, during a seminar devoted to state companies, Ministers Henri Konan Bedie and Mohamed Diawara voiced the concern of the government in view of the course taken by the "SODEs" and by their tendency to become overextended. In their speeches, they both gave "warnings against the danger of confusion arising in their spheres of action and the danger of contradictions in their activities;" they also acknowledged that "control by the state is hard to exercise and tends to be ineffective become some of the companies have become too large." During that seminar, Bedie and Diawara, champions of the free enterprise, set out conditions to be met when a company is created.

-First, they said, they must be assigned a specific task in the framework of the plan and this task must be translated into a program of action.

- Then, it must be proved that this task cannot be fulfilled in cheaper and better ways.

- Finally, the means of action required to carry out the task must be clearly identified.

Both ministers also explained how a state company ought to operate after being set up.

- The choice of objectives rests with the state. The objectives are formulated in the development plan.

- The programs to meet these objectives must be mapped out by the public enterprises in constant cooperation with the state. Obviously, these programs must be drawn with the objectives in mind but they must also observe the guidelines of the development plan with regard to methods and means that will be used.

- The programs are carried out by the public enterprises and under their responsibility.

- There are two aspects to this control:

--an internal control exercised by the enterprises themselves on a continuous basis.
--a control on results, exercised by the state.

All these directives remained empty words and very few of them were followed.

This is why the government is confronted with the task of appointing officials to replace those who should be dismissed because they are incompetent, as well as those who are experienced experts in handling the production machinery but incapable of being good managers.

The economic situation calls for this reorganization which is essential to bring the crisis under control. For the Ivory Coast this is a crisis which is hard to control due to the country's domestic and, above all, foreign commitments.

It is true that agricultural production continues to make gains and to carry along the farm food industries. After a voluntary curtailment of its program of capital projects, the government decided to maintain a minimum level of public investments to support the general economic activity and not to set obstacles to the implementation of the country's Plan for Economic and Social Development. Under these conditions, the rate of growth of the GDP, in real terms, was 4 percent in 1979 and 6 percent in 1980, a significant decline from previous years but good enough compared to what is happening in other countries.

It must be also pointed out that it has been impossible to maintain a good level of activity in the depressed economy, particularly under deteriorating conditions, without creating a serious imbalance in the public treasury and in the external debt. The slowdown of the economy and, more particularly, the stagnation in foreign trade have resulted in feeble growth of public resources, causing a significant decline in the position of the state in relation to the banking system and, in 1980, this forced the treasury to make use of its current account facilities in the Central Bank.

Meanwhile, the dwindling trade balance surplus, combined with an ever-increasing deficit in the chapter of services and transfers, has created very large deficits in the balance of payments despite the fact that net capital entries are important.

This situation, although normal in today's world context, calls for a domestic structure capable of curtailing the possible development of the crisis. And while measures adopted by the government have started to have an effect, the Ivorian head of state intends to go further in his attempts to put the economy on a sound footing by only entrusting the production sector to managers who are capable of placing the interests of the country above private interests. In fact, this means the establishment of a discreet but strong control over these officials. It is a step which has to be taken to prevent the Ivorian economy from taking another tumble. This is why those who, so far, have not been affected by the reorganization are living in fear of the future...while others, who are nothing but convinced that the "economic power" has been in the hands of a small group far too long, have started to have hopes.

8796
CSO: 4719/280

BRIEFS

AMNESTY GRANTED, CURFEW LIFTED--The general amnesty for exiles and political prisoners and the lifting of the curfew for Christmas and New Year's announced by the Liberian head of state seem to correspond, according to observers, with the desire for reconciliation expressed recently by President Samuel K. Doe's regime. These measures are all the more remarkable in that they come after a period during which a tough stand was adopted, when Master Sergeant Doe, bent on consolidating the foundation of his regime, dismissed several Liberian ministers and top-ranking officials while waging a fierce battle against corruption and adopting measures to improve the economy. [Excerpt] [AB231538 Paris AFP in French 1455 GMT 23 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/361

MACHEL CONDEMNATION OF POLICE ABUSES SAID TO BE MISINTERPRETED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 583, 13 Dec 81 pp 22-23

[Article by Cristiano Mpfumo: "Who Wants to Denigrate the Security Forces?"]

[Excerpts] Information from Maputo and other provinces indicates that there have been cases of disrespect toward the forces of order.

Members of the Mozambique People's Police, SNASP [National People's Security Service] elements and even some members of the military have been the victims of abuses and even aggression by a part of the population. The reason for this phenomenon has been an erroneous interpretation of President Samora Machel's speech on legality.

But is it only a question of bad interpretation, or is there perhaps something more than meets the eye behind such actions?

We recall some similar scenes against women, which took place after the 1 May 1979 speech. Some attire having been criticized, there followed immediately a distortion and literal interpretation of the words of the FRELIMO president. A number of individuals, in an attempt to substitute themselves for the structures of the party, attacked women in slacks, tore their clothes and provoked a series of shocking scenes in the streets. It was then found that the incidents had been instigated by the enemy and that the population was being intentionally aroused.

There is nothing to make us believe, in this recent question of attacks against the forces of order, that, once again, an insidious enemy campaign is being conducted in an attempt to isolate them. On the surface, the situation could allegedly be seen only as a "bad interpretation" of President Samora Machel's words on 5 November.

It should be noted that during his speech, the leader of the party and state did not attack any institutions. He did not attack the People's Police, the army, the Ministry of Interior, the general staff of the Ministry of Security. He did attack and condemn the political deviations practiced by some ("the infiltrated") and launched an appeal for a campaign to purge the ranks and severely punish

those who were violating the principles of the party and the constitution. It is well known--the papers have already mentioned it--that this internal offensive has been launched in every institution. Anyone possessing information on negative and deviationist attitudes in members of the defense and security forces should pass it to those in charge. He will thus be making an invaluable contribution to the purification of our security forces. The reverse attitude, based on the principle that every policeman is a criminal, every SNASF member an infiltrator, every soldier a bandit is, objectively speaking, an enemy position, in addition to being reprehensible. There is no country on the face of the earth that does not have police, security and military forces. But these forces must follow regulations. And it is to regulate them that the offensive for legality was launched. In the final analysis, it was launched to defend our collective freedom.

Still another negative attitude has appeared within the police, security and military forces themselves. Having themselves poorly understood the meaning of the offensive, some members of these forces have adopted the kind of behavior that can be characterized as moral and political defeatism. Rationalizing the situation in terms of "we have no authority left," these individuals have become passive. Policemen do not act, security agents relax their vigilance, soldiers are slouching around idly. Perhaps the result of ideological deficiencies, this attitude objectively serves the hidden motives (which are nevertheless quite clear) of the enemy.

Those who behave in this manner should remember that in his speech, the president of the FRELIMO Party praised the forces of security and defense in clear and direct terms.

Why do some insist in interpreting them erroneously? Who wants to denigrate the forces of security and defense?

CSO: 4742/136

SIMULTANEOUS INITIATIVES TAKEN COUNTRYWIDE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Migueis Lopes Junior: "A Gigantic Impulse"]

[Text] In an operation in Maputo that will be extended to the entire national territory, this hotbed of bourgeois and aspiring bourgeois known as the black market is being smashed.

In Garagua, one of the principal bases of South Africa for extra-territorial intervention is being dismantled as operations are continuing against armed reaction.

In the entire country physical and ideological infiltrators are being purged from detention centers and the judicial apparatus.

At the basis of all these operations is the creation of social conditions that will foster the implementation of the economic plan that will be the dream come true through our own efforts.

Everywhere, the interests of the people, the mobilization and popular participation that transform "operations" in mass movements are obvious.

While exhorted to purify their own ranks, the forces of defense and security are simultaneously called upon to support and lead the missions targeted against the internal bourgeoisie, both armed and unarmed.

Is this too much of a burden? Is this too much to do at the same time?

Those for whom socialism could, through key slogans, alter reality must be disillusioned.

Those theoreticians of the "automatic" disappearance of the social and political contradictions in the socialist processes must also be disillusioned.

The great vitality of this revolution has been--and is--the revolutionary audacity with which initiatives are taken simultaneously in the various "flaming social issues."

To permanently participate actively in the class war; to bring to all and everyone's attention the class war: this is the meaning of the courageous and successive offensives that the party has been launching.

Side by side, interconnected in all sectors, such offensives turn into one and the same permanent impulse, into the real motivation for our progress toward socialism.

CSO: 4742/146

SUPPLY OF BASIC NECESSITIES SEEN AS PRIORITY

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 6 Dec 81 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] One of the principal concerns of any and all citizens is the question of the supply of basic necessities.

When we refer to these, we mean foodstuffs that are in short supply and are indispensable to the stomach of the man in the street to provide him with the strength needed to live and produce; we mean clothes, soap to wash oneself, toothpaste to brush one's teeth, oil to cook....

These are not new questions. They are questions that have already attracted a lot of attention. The FRELIMO Party has spoken on the subject. The government has pronounced itself on this issue of common concern.

This is a serious problem of genuine underdevelopment. People attribute a lot of importance to these problems, they comment on them in the long and painful lines, at home with their families and in snack bars with their friends.

What is even more upsetting is the fact that the country does not really have to live through such a distressing situation. We are an agricultural country par excellence. Most of our population works on the land.

The country has never imported as much agricultural equipment as in the last 3 years. The country has never invested so many million meticals in agricultural projects, in a gigantic effort to solve the people's basic problems. The country has never spent so much money to purchase transportation equipment as in the last 3 years.

This year, only 3 of the country's 10 provinces were self-sufficient in cereals. The rest had to resort to imported cereals to minimally satisfy the needs of the public. Our immediate neighbor, Zimbabwe, sold us thousands of tons of maize, and we received donations from international organisms and various governments.

However, maize flour continues to be in short supply. The same is true for rice and potatoes. Chicken and eggs are not enough for everybody, and meat is insufficient. The country has 3,000 kms of coastline, and there is very little fish.

The limited quantities available are seldom found in the normal, legal trade circuits. There is no control. There is disorganization in our structures and enterprises. As a result, there is hoarding and speculation. There is a black market, a word that people are loath to accept.

Production is low. We have not even succeeded in reaching the 1973 level of production. We enjoy all the conditions to make our country self-sufficient in foodstuffs. We have a program. We possess a political, economic and social plan. We know what we are and what we want to be.

Nevertheless, supply problems are far from solved; they persnst and are even becoming more serious in certain instances. They deserve our attention, our care. These pressing problems must be solved for the welfare of the entire population.

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REPORTAGE ON MOZAMBIQUE-USSR FISHING COMPANY

Goals Achieved

Maputo NOTICIAS in Porguguese 19 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Fish production accounts for 10 percent of the market's needs

Last Saturday, the joint Mozambique-USSR firm (MOSOPESCA) achieved its target of 6,050 tons of fish for this year. It will now pursue activities to ensure an even larger supply of fish and, in the context of the overall fisheries sector, to make up for the failure of other fishing companies to meet their goals.

This information was disclosed to our reporters yesterday by the director of the firm, Jose Carlos. The sector's main activities during the year and the prospects for improving the technical production norms were some of the issues touched on by the director of MOSOPESCA.

With a plant capacity that could meet barely 10 percent of consumers' fish requirements, MOSOPESCA was established in 1980 under cooperation agreements between Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

In January of the same year, the company began operations with four industrial fishing boats. Six months later, the fleet was strengthened with two more shrimp boats, one of which sank in November, as a result of a technical and human error. The vessel was back in service after 1 year's interruption during which time it was salvaged at a cost estimated at 5 million meticals.

"In addition to catching fish for our market and shrimp for export, one of our basic objectives is to train Mozambicans in the country and abroad. This year, 12 persons finished the Industrial School of Matola and 10 completed the program at the National Fisheries Training Center. We have medium-level technicians being trained abroad in the GDR and USSR and others will soon follow," reported Jose Carlos, director of MOSOPESCA.

According to this executive, after 1 year of operations, the firm has achieved a reasonable level of organization which has made it possible to fulfill the 1981 production plan, improve fishing technology and fish processing, and be economically and financially profitable, and has given it good prospects for enlarging its capacity.

To attain these objectives, the fishing company is currently involved in preparing its fleet for next year. Meanwhile, two SRTM-type vessels are receiving major repairs abroad. These are boats used for fishing that must be repaired to prevent breakdowns. These craft are 42 meters long, with 1,000-horsepower, a refrigeration capacity of 215 tons, a crew of 31, and endurance of 45 days.

The firm, however, has encountered some operational difficulties in the fishing ports, particularly in Maputo and Beira, including such things as a shortage of spare parts for repairing minor damages, paint for maintenance work, and others.

Boat Recovered

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 3

Precisely 1 year after it sank in Maputo Bay, the fishing vessel "PITI" is operating again, following major repairs valued at 5 million escudos.

This is an industrial fishing boat belonging to the Mozambican-Soviet firm MOSOPESCA that sank in November 1980. During the first week of December 1980, this vessel was recovered and put afloat, in the first salvage operations successfully conducted by our country using local means.

According to what a source in MOSOPESCA told our paper yesterday in Maputo, the boat had been considered as lost and it was about to be struck from the company's fleet. Various technical studies determined that recovery was possible, and the company owning the boat was encouraged to make contacts with other government and private agencies for possible assistance.

MOSOPESCA director Jose Carlos expressed his satisfaction with the work done in a conversation with our reporter, at which time he also publicly thanked all those who particpated in the process of recovering the "PITI." According to the director, the vessel was fully recovered by Mozambique, mainly because of the good work carried out by national ship repair companies, including Metalo-Mecanica, the ship maintenance firm of the port authority, Electromoc, and several graduates of the Matola Industrial School, two graduates of the National Fisheries Training Center, and Mozambican and Soviet technicians who work for MOSOPESCA.

The salvage of the "PITI" shrimp boat also involved several import companies, especially to buy parts to replace the previous ones damaged by corrosion. A large part of the equipment, however, including the outboard motors, were recovered locally by domestic firms.

The total salvage operation cost 5 million escudos. This expense will, however, almost be covered by the shrimp catch, since 25 tons of shrimp can be caught each season.

Although this is the only firm in the country engaged in catching fish in an industrial context, organizations in the sector are interested in catching shrimp because of their high rate of return, said the firm's director. According

to Jose Carlos, fish production is a deficit operation; and, therefore, the expense has to be offset with other profitable products such as shrimp.

With the "PITI" operating again, there are now a total of six vessels in service for that joint firm. The "PITI" went out to sea last Saturday with its crew of 18, including 12 Mozambicans and 6 Soviet officials.

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CSO: 4742/96

REPORTAGE ON CONSTRUCTION OF CORUMANA DAM

Work Described

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Construction of the Corumana dam on the Sabie River, to begin in mid-1982, will bring great social and economic benefits to the area and will help fulfill the development plan for the Incomati Valley.

In addition to the 32,000 hectares of arable land that can be irrigated by the water collected in its reservoir, Corumana will cover a further 1,000 hectares of citrus orchards in the Timanguene region and will solve the Incomati Agricultural Company's problem of a shortage of water for the sugar cane crop in Xinavane.

The Xinavane Agricultural Company has been encountering serious water shortage problems, especially in the summer. According to sources linked to the water sector, this has been caused by an irregular flow, compounded by the expansion of the area under irrigation in South Africa, where the Incomati originates.

With the creation of the Corumana reservoir, it will be possible to impound 1.35 billion cubic meters of water. This volume of water will help stabilize the flows of the Incomati and Sabie Rivers and eliminate flooding.

A 14 MW hydroelectric power plan to be built at the Corumana dam will be another development pole in the area.

On a broader scale, Corumana is part of the hydro-agricultural plans of Moamba, Movene, Sabie, and Baixo Incomati. The Moamba-Major dam is to be built in Moamba, and another one will be built in Movene. The plan for Baixo Incomati includes the Massitonto and Chuale dams.

The Corumana dam project will require specialized manpower. However, Mozambicans also will be hired. To meet the minimum technical requirements for this type of work, a professional training center will be established near the work site. The Corumana center will be able to accommodate 100 persons in a training program, to be conducted by four permanent instructors.

In addition to this center, other social infrastructure is planned to benefit not only the workers assigned to the project but, also, future farmers and other workers in the area.

Firms Involved

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Some 836 jobs for Mozambicans will be created with the implementation of the plan to build the Corumana dam in Sabie, Maputo Province. The project, critical for the economic development of the Limpopo Valley, will involve the birth of a town at the site of the dam, which will have an initial population of about 2,000.

A total of 535 workers with rudimentary skills, 290 with basic training, 10 medium-level technicians, and 1 with advanced training are scheduled to work on the Corumana dam. These will all be Mozambicans, but foreign experts and workers, mainly Italians and Portuguese, also will be involved.

Seven-hundred seventy Mozambicans will be contracted for the construction, while 46 will be hired to supervise and, finally, 20 will be assigned to the laboratories.

According to a source involved in planning the project, the Corumana camp will comprise almost entirely permanent housing of durable construction.

The Corumana construction project was prepared by Hidrotecnica Portuguesa. The revised plan includes a provision for temporarily diverting the Sabie River. The possibility of storing approximately 40 million cubic meters of water during the construction period also was considered. This impoundment will improve the water supply to the irrigated croplands of the Incomati Agricultural Company in Xinavane. This water will provide an initial solution to the problem of a shortage of water to irrigate the sugar cane crop in the Incomati Valley in Xinavane. The temporary impoundment also will serve as a start for the 1,000-hectare citrus project in Timanguene. This project is financed by the African Development Bank (ADB).

Some Progress

Construction of Corumana was set by the Third Congress for 1980. It was not possible to comply with the directive because of problems in financing the project. In 1981, after the project was revised, contact was established with Portuguese, Brazilian, and Italian firms for implementation contracts. From the proposals submitted by the firms to resolve the financing problem, it was decided that it would be best to work with the Italian firm. Priority would be given to CO.BO.CO consortium, which submitted a satisfactory financing proposal. At the same time, the Italian government granted a credit to Mozambique that can be used in building Corumana. It was on this basis that the work contract was awarded to the CO.BO.CO consortium. Work should get underway at the end of the first half of 1982.

In the report on the Corumana dam published by our newspaper on 12 November, we stated in the penultimate paragraph that the reservoir would be partly within the territory of SA. This is not true, although the impounded water runs along the area contiguous to the border.

The Italian ambassador in Maputo underlined Mozambique's courage in undertaking as huge a project as building the Corumana dam.

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USSR LITERARY PRIZE AWARDED TO MARCELINO DOS SANTOS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Marcelino dos Santos was awarded the Mirzo Tursun-Zade prize last Saturday by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Peoples of Asia and Africa and by the USSR Writers Association, for his ability as a poet and a man of letters.

This prize was awarded to Marcelino dos Santos for his valuable role in the creation and development of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement, and for his achievements as a Marxist-Leninist Mozambican who has contributed so much to the spiritual liberation of Africans.

The prize was awarded by Sharaf Rashidovich Rashieov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee (CC) and First Secretary of the CC of the Uzbek Communist Party, during a ceremony held in Nobre Hall in the Executive Council of the city of Maputo. Members of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, of the Government, and of the CPSU delegation attended the ceremony, as did some Mozambican writers.

The candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU CC went on to say that the prize represented the Soviet people's recognition of Marcelino dos Santos' contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship between the two nations. "Marcelino dos Santos has loftily conducted the mission he has undertaken as a writer of the people, struggling with the people, suffering with the people, and defending the interests of the people," he said in conclusion.

Marcelino dos Santos in turn said he was proud to receive the prize as a tribute to his work which has been good because it serves the people, and added that those transmitting this testimony of friendship are friends.

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BRIEFS

LAW ON DECORATIONS APPROVED--"We feel sure that in applying the Prospective Indicative Plan we approved recently, in implementing those projects that will guarantee a happy future of prosperity for our people, there will be many heroes of labor, many workers, peasants, professors, soldiers, intellectuals, sports personalities and artists who will distinguish themselves by their dedication and their efforts. Our law is aimed at those workers from various sectors, at the young, the men and the women," People's Assembly deputy Salome Moiane said in reference to the law on decorations approved by acclamation yesterday at the People's Assembly meeting. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 1]

USSR TRACTORS--A total of 89 new tractors from the USSR for the Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex (CAIL) and the Baixo-Limpopo production unit have arrived in the port of Maputo. Soviet and Mozambican technicians are presently making small adjustments while waiting for the tractors to be shipped to the province of Gaza. Meanwhile, unofficial reports mention that Soviet cooperants will arrive next year to work in the field of agriculture. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Dec 81 p 8]

CONVENTION CENTER PLANS--The building of the "Primeiro de Maio" cinema in Maputo is being remodeled as a convention center. Preliminary work is now underway and the implementation of the project is under the supervision of the National Housing Directorate with Swedish and Italian cooperation. The construction work, which is performed by a Portuguese firm, should be completed by 30 June of next year. The total cost of the project has been estimated at 80 million meticals. A total of 400 Mozambican workers and 15 Portuguese technicians will be employed on the project. [Excerpt] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 583, 13 Dec 81 p 2]

CSO: 4742/136

ADDIS ABABA CARRIES SWAPO COMMENTARY ON BANTUSTANIZATION

EA081404 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 7 Dec 81

[SWAPO program]

[Excerpts] Our today's news commentary is on racist Pretoria's diabolical bantustan schemes.

Last week the racist regime of South Africa once again gave birth to another bantustan in the republic itself, called Ciskei.

The bantustan of Ciskei was declared so-called independent on 4 November [as heard] 1981, with the so-called prime minister, Lennox Sebe.

There is no peace today in South Africa because of this ridiculous boer system of forcing the African majority of the population to live in impoverished tribal homelands while the richest lands of the country are reserved for the white racist minority settlers.

In 1962, the racist South African regime appointed a five-man commission of so-called enquiry into the affairs of Namibia. The group was led by a broederbond officer called (F.A. Odendal), former administrator of the Transvaal Province of South Africa.

In order to put into practice their evil intention against our people and country, the racist rulers started methodically wooing and buying of tribal chiefs, headmen and other frustrated undesirable elements in Namibia, like (Philimon Eliphas), (Clemence Kapuo), (Cornelius Njomba), (Ken Africa), (Cleophas Rigwakwo), (Kawangula) and many other reactionary elements, and imposed them on the Namibian people as tribal leaders representing each tribal ethnic group of the population.

These puppets and paid soldiers, by openly collaborating with the enemy of the Namibian people, declared themselves also enemies of the people. Subsequently, many of them have been already severely punished by the Namibian people themselves. (?They were selling out) and many others are still awaiting their (?flight).

For this reason the bantustan scheme of the boers could not work in Namibia because the main functions of these bantustans were not only to facilitate the recruitment of cheap labor in the mines, white farms and industries, but also for defense purposes.

The bantustans are the best possible defense outposts for the apartheid system and the continuation of colonialism in our country. For, once the people are permanently separated, petty jealously and tribal rivalries will constitute the order of the day. [Passage indistinct] It was because of all these sinister schemes that the Namibian people under the dynamic leadership of SWAPO decided to crush all the evil intentions of the racist illegal [words indistinct] of our country.

The Voice of Namibia, which is the authentic voice of all Namibians fighting for genuine national independence, condemns and rejects the granting of a certificate of so-called independence to the Ciskei bantustan by the apartheid racist regime in Pretoria as a mockery of democracy and open violation of human rights. The international community must take all necessary punitive measures to compel the belligerent, intransigent racist regime of South Africa so that it can abandon its fraudulent bantustan schemes aimed at the continuous suppression and subjugation of the African majority in South Africa itself and occupied Namibia.

We must remember that racist Pretoria, through its bantustanization policy of our country, has today turned the whole of our country into a war zone. The regime has deployed more than 100,000 racist troops and dogs of war throughout the length and breadth of our country against our wishes and aspirations.

We must intensify the war for national liberation in order to destroy and uproot once and for all the present system based on unscientific myths as to [words indistinct] privileges of some people in our country.

United we have been, but let us further cement this unity and use it in promoting and intensifying the national liberation struggle. This means joint action wherever possible, and above all mutual respect, mutual support, vigilance and discipline must be our guidelines. The motto from today must be: Independence or death. SWAPO will win, for Namibia must be free.

CSO: 4700/438

'VOICE OF NAMIBIA' COMMENTARY CONDEMNS U.S., SOUTH AFRICA

EA041642 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Station commentary: "Imperialist and Racist Conspiracies Against Namibia Are Doomed to Failure"]

[Text] The stalemate in the negotiations over the independence of Namibia has created a dangerous situation now in the whole of Southern Africa. The recent unprovoked war of aggression and sabotage by the racist south African terrorist army against the PRA [People's Republic of Angola] using Namibia as a launching pad, has not only betrayed apartheid Pretoria's hegemonic intentions vis-a-vis the whole situation in Southern Africa, but it has also in no small measure showed how close the area is to become a cockpit of superpower confrontation.

Racist Pretoria has been very much encouraged by Washington's popular song about the presence of Cubans and Russians in Angola. Frantic attempts are now being made to blame the PRA for the unprovoked war of aggression unleashed by racist South Africa against this independent African country. Efforts are being made to blame SWAPO, Cuba and the USSR for the acts of aggression committed by the broaderbond mafia of Pretoria. But logically speaking, neither the Russians nor the Cubans have ever posted a threat to the peace and security or stability of Southern Africa.

The cold war warriors in Washington recently openly supported the massacre of innocent women and children in Angola by racist Pretoria's terrorist army and Western mercenary cohorts as a necessary action to halt Communist takeover in the region.

One American senator said that quite unquote [as heard]: The U.S. Government is also just as much concerned as the South Africans over the region, especially our vital interests. A Russian flag in Windhoek is also unacceptable to us as it is to them.

From such an arrogant and reactionary statement, one can easily draw a conclusion: That the leading powers of the capitalist world, above all the USA, are making every effort to suspend the victory of the Namibian people. While paying lip-service to Namibia's independence, in practice, the imperialists are systematically wrecking all the attempts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Namibian conflict. The same alignment of imperialist forces condones the continuing military provocation and aggressiveness of Pretoria against the independent neighbouring African states of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

In the PRA alone the Pretoria gangsterist regime has massacred more than 1,000 peaceful civilians and the damage it has inflicted on the economy of that sovereign state is estimated at over $7 billion, excluding the recent sabotage of the biggest oil refinery plant by its mercenary cohorts in Luanda. The recent abortive coup d'etat against the Seychelles government by racist South African mercenaries is one of the vivid examples demonstrating the hegemonic ambitions of the apartheid gangsterist regime of P.W. Botha and Malan against black Africa as a whole.

Today, racist Pretoria is openly speaking of the physical destruction of SWAPO--the sole authentic representative of the oppressed Namibian masses and vanguard movement of our revolution--in order to transfer power to its puppets and paid stooges of the turnhalle in Namibia.

In this conspiracy racist Pretoria is directly supported by the Western powers. It is not amazing that member states of the so-called Western contact group are now engaged in making alterations of the UN plan for Namibia's peaceful transition to independence which they have initiated.

To put the record plain: These new initiatives of the gang of five are nothing but another attempt to isolate SWAPO from the entire independence process and legitimize the reactionary corrupted puppet groups in Namibia.

The position of SWAPO on the latest Western proposal is clear and unchangeable: any constitution for Namibia must guarantee equal rights for all the groups of the population and all the people of the territory must be equal before the law and also equally share the wealth of the country.

SWAPO cannot and will never succumb to endorsing racism or apartheid in whatever form or disguise it takes in our country. SWAPO is a revolutionary vanguard of the Namibian people fighting to uproot and liquidate all the evils of imperialism, fascism, colonialism, racism, class oppression and exploitation from the Namibian soil once and for all. SWAPO's position on Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council remains the same as was clearly declared at Geneva in January this year: That they stand ready and prepared at any moment to proceed with the implementation of this resolution which does not need to be strengthened or weakened.

The question arises: Where are the weak points of this Resolution 435 which are to be modified and for what?

If we are to believe the incumbent of the White House, Resolution 435 cannot be implemented without the consent of racist Pretoria, and the only way to have it implemented is to modify it in favour of the white minority settlers in the territory. This is ridiculous. It would be very unfortunate if our goodwill and our good faith in the face of the world public opinion were to be mistaken for capitulation or weakness.

The Namibian people under the dynamic leadership of SWAPO have been fighting now for over 20 years, in which they sacrificed their lives, blood and energy in order to liberate Namibia from minority domination, racist exploitation and imperialist plunder, but not for cosmetic changes aimed at the maintenance of

the present colonial status quo. We warn all those reactionary forces involved in this bloody conspiracy against our people that the time for half-measures and internal settlements is over and that the current move by the Reagan administration represents nothing else but a fundamental departure form the efforts of the international community to find a negotiated solution to the Namibian problem and are [as heard] doomed to failure.

In the same vein we call upon all the Namibian freedom-loving masses: Workers, youth, students and intellectuals to be at combat readiness and vigilant because the enemies of our freedom are now at the verge of departure [as heard] and are now more than ever before desperate and wild. They are trying everything possible to destroy our vanguard movement, SWAPO, and our revolution so that they can go ahead with their sinister plans aimed at the bantustanization of our country.

Countrymen: We must not have illusions that racist South Africa is prepared to relinquish its colonial occupation of our country voluntarily. The regime will continue with its blackmail campaigns against our movement and revolution. It will step up its armed aggression against our neighbors and lastly it will intensify its brutality and oppression against us. Therefore, we must condemn the granting of a certificate of respectability to those who have institutionalized (?in) their own system a pathological fear of a democratic process in our country. We must expose all the evil practices of the boers against our people.

For this reason, compatriots, in order to fulfill this national task, we must unite, because unity is strength. We must rally ourselves behind our mightly SWAPO and fight the enemy till the final score. From now on everything and every effort must be dedicated to the struggle and for victory. With our determination and resolve, we can be assured of our long-desired freedom and national independence. Through our own efforts and conviction, we can liberate our country now through the barrel of the gun or ballot box. In the spirit and tradition of our ancestral fathers, we say: We will die fighting till every inch of our motherland, Namibia, is liberated.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

CSO: 4700/438

AFP CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON DROUGHT CONDITIONS

AB101805 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Article by Herve Guilbaud]

[Text] Windhoek, Namibia, 10 Dec (AFP)--Deprived of rain for almost four years, most of Namibia is experiencing a catastrophic drought which is ravaging local agriculture.

At Windhoek, the (?capital) of the former imperial German colony which has been ruled by South Africa for the past 60 years, and in the other main towns, strict measures are in force to keep water consumption down.

[Words indistinct] private gardens is banned, and patrols to detect those who defy the law are being stepped up.

According to municipal water engineer B.L. Hausmann the Von Bach Reservior, which supplies Windhoek with water, is down to 20 percent of its normal capacity and more is evaporating daily.

The capital's other main sources of water, a waste purifying plant and artesian wells, can supply only 14 and 30 percent of the towns requirements respectively.

Unless it rains by February next year--the height of summer here--we will have to ask people to save more water, Mr Hausmann said.

The head of the local meteorological service, Johan M Y [name indistinct] is not optimistic. He has already warned Namibian farmers that they cannot rule out another year of drought in 1982.

The centre and south of the country are hardest hit. You cannot describe how bad it is here, [words indistinct] Oosthizen, head [words indistinct] services in Damaraland.

According to Mr Oosthizen less than a quarter of the livestock which was living before 1977 has survived the absence of rain and the region is now almost desert.

One agricultural expert estimated that nationally about a third of the livestock owned by white farmers--some half a million head in all--have died of drought conditions over the past four years.

The black farmers worst affected are in Damaraland and Kaokoveld, in the northwest, the expert said.

The wealthiest farmers, all whites, have already sent whole flocks and herds into South Africa's Cape Province, unaffected by drought, by rail and road, but for the breeders of karakul sheep, the pride of Namibia and a useful source of foreign currency, it is a veritable disaster.

The karakuls fleece has been developed over 75 years and resembles astrakhan. But several hundred sheep have had to be slaughtered because of the drought.

Wild fauna and flora are also threatened by the unprecedented lack of rain, and experts are worried about the long-term consequences. One biologist working in the internationally celebrated animal reserve of Etosha commented, it could take up to 20 years before the (?field) fully recovers.

The almost total drying up of Etosha's water holes has forced wardens to kill zebras and gazelles, while bodies of the unique species of kaokoveld elephants, which live by the dunes of the notorious skeleton coast, have been spotted from the air.

For the 100,000 whites in Namibia, who represent a tenth of the population, the only fortunate result of the drought has been a reduction in operations by the Southwest Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO), the guerrilla group fighting South Africa for Namibian independence.

Deprived of the tree cover they enjoyed in previous years, SWAPO fighters risk being easily picked up by the South African aircraft and helicopters which constantly survey the operational zone in northern Namibia.

CSO: 4700/438

RADIO SAYS WEST MUST ENSURE SA AGREEMENT ON NAMIBIA

AB270902 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Alex Ekenyanwo's commentary on the Western Contact Group's latest document on the Namibian Independence Issue]

[Text] The document, which is a corrected and doctored version of the original plan distributed in October and November, has been handed to the racist South African government, the apartheid South African-backed internal Namibian party and the SWAPO. Copies were also made available to the frontline states and to Kenya and Nigeria. Changes were to be made in the wording of the document as a result of the observations and suggestions made by different sides to the dispute.

According to the document, Article 8 has been removed following objection by some of the internal parties. They declared that private, cultural, social, health and educational institutions will be open to all without discrimination. But the racist South African-backed Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the biggest of the internal Namibian parties, has already said that it could not take any decision on the latest proposals before 15 January 1982. This by implication means that the second phase of the independence plan, which is considered to be the most [word indistinct], will not start until about the end of January, at the earliest. Incidentally, this part concerns the question of impartiality of the United Nations and the use of United Nations peacekeeping force during the transition period in Namibia.

The final phase of the independence plan covers the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 which calls for a cease-fire among the warring factions, election of a constituent assembly, agreement on a date for independence and lastly, a general election.

A critical appraisal of this (?chester) settlement plan for the independence of Namibia, should be made against the background of a number of social factors. In the first place, South Africa would want to weaken SWAPI militarily before entering further into diplomatic negotiations. This is borne out to the recent South African military attack against suspected SWAPO bases in southern Angola. Also, agents of racist South Africa have intensified their tyrannical and oppressive rule over the people of Namibia and are subjecting the supporters of SWAPO to all kinds of human indignity that will shock the conscience of humanity.

Furthermore, observers of the Namibian independence plan are of the view that the decision of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance not to take any decision on the latest proposal until 15 January is South Africa's machination aimed at frustrating Namibia's independence plan. This, however, is not surprising given racist South Africa's intransigence over Namibia's independence. For example, in 1978, in defiance of United Nations resolution, the Pretoria regime orchestrated election in that territory. This was followed by the creation of an illegal national assembly and the setting up of a puppet council of ministers that was only recognized by the racist regime. Also during the Geneva conference on the future of Namibia, South Africa dashed the expectations of the Namibian people by failing to honor an agreement it had reached with SWAPO in 1978 under the auspices of the United Nations.

Against this background, the western contact group should realize that nothing short of international isolation can bring racist South Africa to the path of reason. The western mediators in the Namibian issue should understand that the onus is on them to ensure that South Africa keeps the (?letter) of the agreement. On their part, the Namibian people should not because of the proposed plan, relax on the battlefield. They should draw enough inspiration in their heroic struggle for independence from the experiences of the peace of Mazambique, Angola and Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/470

UNITED STATES SAID 'TOO OBSESSED' WITH AL-QADHDHAFI

AB241603 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Peter Kadwa commentary]

[Text] The ongoing controversy between Libya and the United States over the alleged leakage of a plot to assassinate President Reagan by the Libyans raises a number of disturbing questions. The most important of such questions concerns the motive behind the assassination scare. President Reagan is categorical in his insistence that there is indeed an assassination plot that is aimed at American leaders of different grades and calling. The story of the plot as told by American agencies sounds like the plot of a bizarre international thriller.

In the face of denials by the Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, President Reagan counters that there is enough evidence to support that claim. The stories of the assassination plot are believed to have come from several sources ranging from informants who had picked up talks about the plot and spies who work directly for the American Central Intelligence Agency, CIA. The reports state that the findings of the intelligence agency were documented in a 40-page National Security Council report and presented to the White House early this month.

However, in spite of this, even Americans are skeptical about the true facts of the allegations as the evidence so far adduced does not convincingly establish the existence of the said exchange. Both the allegations and the reactions of the Reagan administration could therefore be seen as part of the American distaste for the Libyan leader and all that he stands for.

For the past 1 year or more, there has been tension between Libya and the United States. In fact, America especially considered Colonel al-Qadhdhafi as the most dangerous man on earth.

It will be recalled that last August the tension between the two countries climaxed in an avoidable confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra. The aerial battle at the Gulf of Sidra received the blessing of the White House and was prompted by a deliberate attempt to provoke the Libyans into action. Given this background, there is sufficient cause to feel that the assassination scare now gripping Washington is part of the pick for Libya and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

In arriving at this conclusion, the opinion is guided by three important factors. Firstly, the recent contrast between French and American official attitudes toward Libya. It is significant to note that as the Reagan administration was calling on all American residents in Libya to leave that country on the grounds that their security could not be guaranteed, the French were taking finalizing arrangements to resume full-scale diplomatic relations with Libya. The French rationale for this was that Libya has no expansionist or territorial intentions toward any country.

Secondly, in dismissing the assassination scare in Washington, we note the fact that talks about possible assassination plots are not uncommon at the White House. It will be recalled that in the early months of the Carter administration, intelligence sources suggested that some Filipino stewards of the navy who served the White House mess were planning to poison the American President. But in that case, every effort was made to ensure that the incident was not made public.

Thirdly, the whole issue of an assassination plot can be considered as a propaganda campaign against Tripoli by the Reagan administration. After all, it is true that the Libyan leader is a remarkably unpredictable man and has over the years courted for himself the image of an adventurist. But the Americans are slightly too obsessed by his actions. There is now a schizophrenia in Washington about what to do with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. This, in fact, is the real cause of the assassination alarm.

In the final analysis, it is interesting to note that the Americans can also be scared like day-old chicks by a so-called Third World country to the extent of taking panic action.

CSO: 4700/470

RADIO DENIES CAMEROON'S ACTION AGAINST FISHERMEN

AB251323 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Robert Mas Gifrey commentary]

[Text] Nigeria's relation with Cameroon was greatly strained during the year due to an unfortunate border incident in May. It will be recalled that on 16 May, five Nigerian soldiers were killed and three others injured in an unprovoked attack by Cameroonian gendarmes. This precipitated such an emotional reaction in Nigeria characterized by widespread demands for retaliatory actions against Cameroon. The political strains and a shooting war was averted only by the restrained and a cautious approach adopted by President Shehu Shagari. The president later stated that the method adopted by the federal executive towards the issue was not dictated by weakness but by routine attempts to ensure that all diplomatic channels were explored in the effort to resolve conflicts with other nations. It took nearly 6 weeks before the government of the Cameroon Republic tendered an unreserved apology for the incident and agreed to pay compensation to the affected Nigerian families as demanded by the federal authorities. The Cameroonian gesture, though belated, was accepted by the federal government on the grounds that the border incident should not be allowed to further affect relations between the two neighboring countries. In spite of this gesture, most Nigerians are still to abandon their ill-feeling against Cameroon over the incident. In fact, the extent of Nigerian disfavor was underscored by President Shehu Shagari's boycott of the last OAU summit in Nairobi over the failure of the OAU secretariat in Addis Ababa to place the border dispute on the agenda of the conference.

Given this background, it is greatly distressing to hear that there is now a renewed wave of molestation of Nigerian fishermen by Cameroon gendarmes. This was the crux of the information given to Brigadier Zamani Leford, the commander of the 82d Division of the Nigerian Army in Enugu, when he visited Dr Clement Isong, the governor of the cross river state in his office. According to Governor Isong, the Nigerian fishermen were being asked to pay arrears from last year to the Cameroonian government. The governor recalled that a series of meetings had earlier been held in Calabar to resolve the issue. He also spoke of the severe economic consequences of the Cameroonian action. As an accomplished and renowned economist, who had been governor of Central Bank of Nigeria for several years, it is obvious that Governor Isong was shocked himself when he talked with emotion about the economic implications of the Cameroonian attitude.

Perhaps the most annoying aspect of the issue is the fact that the Cameroonians are believed to have stepped up the harassment of Nigerians at the border with the withdrawal of the Nigerian troops from area. The troops had been sent to the border at the heat of the controversy and emotion over the killing. They were later withdrawn by installment ostensibly to ease tension in the area. It is unfortunate to note that the Cameroonians are trying to take undue advantage of the goodwill of the Nigerian government to foment trouble at the borders. They must realize that Nigerian restraint in the fact of provocation is consequent upon the desire to adopt a mature and pragmatic approach in issues affecting relations with its neighbors. It does not arise from a lack of will or the capacity to strike back at her adversary; cautiousness should never be translated as weakness, particularly in international relations.

The Cameroonian leader, President Ahmadou Ahidjo, is expected in Lagos early next year for talks with President Shehu Shagari. He should endure that the issues raised by Governor Isong and his country are resolved on the Cameroonian side before coming to Lagos. Unless this is done, his visit would be meaningless.

CSO: 4700/470

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT INCREASE PREDICTED--Lagos, 10 Dec (NAN)--The secretary of the former military government and head of the civil service, Allison Ayida, yesterday in Lagos said that Nigeria's external debt would rise from about 2.3 billion naira to about N9.4 billion in 1985. He made this prediction at a lecture titled "International Finance and the Development of Third World Economics," which he gave at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA). Mr Ayida said that Nigeria's rising external debt was avoidable if "a radical change in public and the machinery for the effective coordination of external finance" was introduced urgently. [Sentence as received] "The recent spectacle of 20 governments and their agents flooding the world capital markets to raise loans must be streamlined," he said. Mr Ayida said that no state government should be allowed to commit more than 5 percent of its revenue to debt servicing charges in any given period. The federal and state governments needed "the shock of the oil glut to end their indiscriminate and expensive borrowing spree in the world money markets," he said. Mr Ayida said that "given the right leadership, peace and stability, we have got the men and the resources to enter the 21st century as one of the modern industrial economies of the world." [Text] [AB101150 Lagos NAN in English 1115 GMT 10 Dec 81]

REVENUE BILL PASSES--The Senate today passed the revenue allocation bill 1981 into law with some amendments. The amendments were sponsored by Senator Iiiya Audu from Gongola State with amendments in clause II of the bill. Under the amendment, 29 percent instead of 30.5 percent will be adjusted to the 35 percent allocated to each state government while 5 percent instead of 3.5 percent will be shared on the basis of derivation. The 5 percent will be subdivided in such a way that 3 percent instead of 2 percent will be paid directly to the states concerned in direct proportion to the value of minerals extracted from the territory of the state and the balance of 3 percent instead of 1.5 percent be paid by government of the federation for the development of the area. The revenue allocation bill has already been passed by the House of Representatives without any amendments. The two houses are expected to meet in joint session to resolve their differences over the revenue allocation bill. Meanwhile, President Shehu Shagari is to address the joint session of the National Assembly tomorrow morning on his budget proposals for the 1982 financial year. [Text] [AB152146 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Dec 81]

MONEY SUPPLY DECREASE--Money supply in the country at the end of June this year, stood at 8,612.5 million naira. This represents a decline of 89.6 million naira or 1 percent of its level as at the end of May. This is contained in the monthly report of the Central Bank. The decline in money supply was attributed to a reduction in the private sector's demand deposits with the banking (?season) which fell by 2.2 percent during the period. According to the report, commercial bank loans and advances increased by 235.7 million naira during the month under review, while their deposit liabilities went up only 66.4 million naira on 0.6 percent. The report also notes an unprecedented net flow of foreign exchange of over 690 million naira. It adds that the deposits of the federal and states governments with the Central Bank amounted to 2,454.7 million naira which shows a decline of 1 percent from its level in the month of May this year. [Text] [AB232149 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/470

BRIEFS

POLISH SAILOR DEFECTORS--The South African Government has announced that it will provide temporary shelter with refugee status for the 77 Polish seamen who have asked for political asylum in the Walvis Bay enclave, in view of the circumstances in which they have found themselves. The minister of internal affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said the refugees would be provided with emergency accommodation. An interdepartmental committee consisting of representatives of the Department of External Affairs, Internal Affairs and Information and Health has already arrived in Walvis Bay to give attention to the case. Mr Heunis said it was not possible to make a final decision about the question of asylum until each case had been considered, keeping in mind the fluid situation in Poland. He emphasized that the government was sympathetic towards these people, whom he termed victims of communism whose lot was an example of what happened to personal freedom when communism took over. [Excerpt] [LD240430 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 24 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/464

BRIEFS

LINK WITH IVORY COAST--Now Togo and Ivory Coast are linked by an agreement on maritime transport. The agreement, which was signed in Abidjan, links the Ivorian Maritime Company, Sivomar, and the Togolese Maritime Company, Sotonam. Under the terms of the agreement, Sivomar and Sotonam will step up their exchange of experience. [Excerpt] [AB041044 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Dec 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/366

BRIEFS

CUBAN SUGAR EXPERTS--Nairobi, 7 Dec--Cuban experts in sugar technology will soon arrive in Uganda to assist in the running of the national sugar factory in Kinyara, which stopped production in September 1980, Minister of State for Agriculture Patrick Rubahaiyo has announced. According to Radio Uganda, monitored here, Mr Rubahaiyo disclosed the Cubans' arrival at an inauguration ceremony for a new board of directors of the Kinyara factory. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2852, 8 Dec 81 p 21]

KILLINGS, BEATINGS--Ssemuto, 5 Dec--Ugandan soldiers have been killing, beating and arresting civilians around the town of Ssemuto, 30 miles (nearly 50 kms) north of Kampala, following the destruction of an Army truck by a guerrilla landmine, according to residents. Seventeen civilians were shot to death in the past week, the residents said. The Ssemuto area is a stronghold of the Democratic Party, the main opposition political force to President Milton Obote's Uganda People's Congress. Ugandan Government officials have implied that the Democratic Party is linked with guerrilla activity, and have warned Ugandans that they will suffer if guerrillas move with impunity in their areas. There has been continual violence around Ssemuto during the last two months, as anti-Government forces--sometimes in Army uniforms--continue to mine the roads. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2852, 8 Dec 81 p 21]

MORE SSEMUTO KILLINGS--Ssemuto, 9 Dec--Ugandan troops killed seven more civilians yesterday near Ssemuto, a trading centre 30 miles (48 kilometres) north of Kampala, local residents said today. The body of one young man still lay on the road outside the town, and inhabitants said that six others had been killed by soldiers during a late night anti-guerrilla operation. More than 60 civilians have now been killed in the Ssemuto area by soldiers since an Army lorry was blown up by a landmine on 28 November. Residents of Namirembe, a small village 8 miles (13 kilometres) north of Ssemuto, confirmed today that soldiers had slashed more than 20 civilians to death during a sweep through the area on 3 December. Kampala sources indicated that the soldiers were attacked by anti-Government forces the same night and at least five of them were killed. "The soldiers came in the morning before we went to the fields" one Namirembe villager told journalists. "They had their knives in their hands and they cut everyone they saw". A 30-year-old farmer who lay in his hut with deep knife wounds in his head, neck, and arms stated that he had been slashed by soldiers then left outside his house. "I fell on the ground and they thought I was dead", he said. "Then they went away". (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2853, 11 Dec 81 p 21]

BORDER COOPERATION WITH KENYA--Nairobi, 9 Dec--Kenyan and Ugandan administration officials along the common border have agreed to mount a joint operation against cattle rustlers, according to the official Kenya News Agency (KNA). The decision, taken at a one-day meeting between regional officials from both countries at Kanyarkwat, on the Kenyan side of the border, called for an immediate operation against rustlers hideouts at Namalalra village, in Kenya's West Pokot district. KNA said a barracks there harboured hundreds of cattle rustlers, armed with sophisticated weapons smuggled in from Uganda's Karamoja district. A joint communique issued after the meeting called on local residents to "immediately surrender illegally-acquired guns and ammunitions" as a first step to restoring peace along the border. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2853, 11 Dec 81 p 18]

UGANDAN REFUGEES IN SUDAN--A Ugandan delegation led by the Minister of Culture and Community Development Dr Rwanyarare has returned from southern Sudan where they had discussions with both Sudanese government officials and Ugandan refugees. The discussions centered on the resettling of the refugees. The delegation visited 15 camps in southern Sudan where Ugandan refugees are staying. Dr Rwanyarare assured the refugees that the government is doing her best to make it possible for every Ugandan to live free and peacefully within the country. He told them that his delegation had not gone to Sudan to force any of them to come back to Uganda. Their coming back was voluntary and the United Nations high commission for refugees will liaise with the government of Uganda to arrange for the repatriation of any refugee wishing to return home. The minister learnt that many refugees want to come back to their homes but they were scared of many terrifying reports about Uganda which frequently appear in the international mass media. The Minister of Labour, Mr Anthony Butele, cautioned the refugees against identifying themselves with people who come to disturb peace in Uganda. He advised them to work together with the governments of the Sudan and Uganda. The refugees were also addressed by the Minister of Supplies, Dr Apiliga. [Text] [EA041932 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/469

MOBUTU ON 'DETERIORATING' RELATIONS WITH BELGIUM

PM141117 Brussels LE SOIR in French 7 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Jean Pochet Interview with Zaire's President Mobutu in Washington: "Mr Willockx Undesirable"--date not given]

[Text] "I have received a 415 million loan. I was blunt and clear. I explained to the congressmen--the administration was already convinced--that my country is in an unstable geographical position on the African continent," Mr Mobutu told us. The Zairian head of state continued: "The Kinshasa and Shaba regions are particularly fragile. I told the Americans that I had drawn my inspiration from the old Latin proverb "If you want peace, prepare for war.

"There is a permanent state of excessive armament all around Zaire. Now it is time to make my army credible. The loan granted by the United States in fact compensates for the Belgian refusal to provide officers for the troops it is training--whereas the French and Chinese do not show the same reservations. That proves that relations between Belgium and my country are not excellent."

The president went on to discuss the press conference given by Belgian Minister Willockx 30 November demanding that the Zairian state make an initial repayment of 238 million Belgian francs out of the total 1 billion debt: "Mr Willockx," the president stated, "has confused the parliamentary elections in Belgium with Belgian-Zairian relations. He announced to the whole world at his press conference: 'I am going to cut off communications.' Well, if Mr Willockx remains in the government we will not pay anything. However, if he is replaced in the Ministry of Post, Telegraphs and Telephones I promise to pay that first installment in the week following the formation of the new government. I cannot agree to deal with somebody who had damaged Zaire's reputation. In any case there will no longer by any question of our communications passing through Brussels. Moreover I have established contacts with other countries."

The president cited another example of the deteriorating relations between the two countries: "On the anniversary of the Belgian dynasty we held celebrations a day in advance in Kinshasa, and I was represented by the country's highest official authorities at the Belgian Embassy. On 24 November, the 16th anniversary of my accession to office, the Zaire Embassy held a grand reception in Brussels. And what did we see? Oppositionists and banners hostile to my policy. I am not saying that the Belgian government deliberately sabotaged that event, but it is

unacceptable to allow that kind of thing! If it happens again we will show the Belgian government that we too can stage demonstrations outside their embassy, and it will be on a huge scale, that's a promise!"

With regard to [former Foreign Minister] Nguza's visit to Washington, Mr Mobutu recalled that in New York in 1970 Mr Nguza had gone down on his knees before him, weeping and asking him to help him in his disputes with the head of the UN permanent delegation "at that time I adopted him as a son and allowed him to build a lightning career. Now he is biting the hand which fed him. If he has any conscience he will come to a sticky end, because that kind of behavior does not pay."

With regard to the domestic scene the president confirmed that the 13 deputies whom he had exiled are now free to move around as they wish, and most have returned to the Zairian capital. "I refused to publish the decree so as to avoid accusations of having done it under pressure." But, the president added, "those deputies are still forbidden to play a role in political life."

[Question] What about a possible resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel?

The president replied that the forthcoming restoration of Sinai removes the objections he had expressed at the UN General Assembly in October 1970 when he had declared his solidarity with Egypt: "When Egypt has obtained reparation, there will no longer be any obstacle to the resumption of normal relations between Israel and Zaire."

Finally the Zairian head of state justified the rapid dispatch of the expeditionary troops to Chad: It amounts to keeping the promise made to President Goukouni. "I preferred action to talk," Mr Mobutu concluded.

This is an approach for which the State Department is grateful to him, he was assured in Washington.

It seems that Zaire's relations with the United States are better than those with Belgium.

CSO: 4719/367

MOBUTU COMMENTS ON CHAD, TIES WITH ISRAEL

AB081117 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, arrived in Paris yesterday shortly before midnight from the United States. The founding chairman is on a private visit to France after his official visit to the United States. The leader Mobutu Sese Seko was accompanied on his visit to the United States by citizens Yoka Mangono and Kamiatatu Massemba, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation and state commissioner of agriculture and rural development respectively; citizen (Setou Bonale), special adviser on security; (Magissang Nguyi), director of the president's office; as well as citizen Yiwa Mobutu, roving ambassador.

On his arrival in Paris, the head of state was greeted by citizen Kande Dzambulate, state commissioner for information and the general manager of AZAP, and the Zairian ambassador to France, citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo. As we have already said, the leader today met his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand, at the Elysee.

Here is a report by Kaliwa Mokassa from the Elysee:

Having arrived in Paris at 2345 on Sunday from New York, the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, was received on Monday afternoon at the Elysee by his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand. The talks, like those of 29 October 1981 before the conference of the heads of state of Africa and France, lasted 45 minutes. On the steps of the Elysee, the two heads of state shook hands for a long time, thus demonstrating the excellent and confident relations and the friendly cooperation which unite Zaire and France. The press, on its part, wanted to know more about Chad, the possible resumption of diplomatic relations between Zaire and Israel and the results of President Mobutu's trip to the United States:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, could you tell us the topics of the talks you have just had with President Mitterrand?

[Mobutu] We talked about Chad and other things.

[Question] What is your position now that the Beninese and other contingents are not going to Chad? Are you really going to reinforce your contingent?

[Answer] Yes, there will be two battalions instead of one.

[Question] And you will accept that your contingent go to the region of Abeche?

[Answer] This is the decision just made by the general staff. I have been told about it. It is no longer my problem but that of the OAU.

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

[Answer] We are going to increase the size of our contingent from 800 to 2,000.

[Question] Did the French president tell you about the financial and logistical help he will give to the inter-African force?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

[Answer] I think it is the current chairman of the OAU who can answer you, madam. I provide the mean and the rest is the affair of the OAU commanders.

[Question] Mr President, when you look at the present activities of the inter-African force in Chad, do you think it will succeed in restoring peace.

[Answer] Of course, yes. According to some information I have, I think Hissein Habre will no longer do anything against our men.

[Question] Have you heard that there has been a normalization of relations between Chad on one hand and Egypt and Sudan on the other?

[Answer] Of course, yes.

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, Zaire has all the same played a role toward that end.

[Question] Are you satisfied with your trip to the United States? Can you give us a summary of your conversation with that country's authorities?

[Answer] I think it was very satisfying. I think Zaire got everything it asked from the United States, that is, all that concerns its security and defense and also the economic and social sectors.

[Question] And your relations with Israel, Mr President?

[Answer] People are talking a lot about it well, this is what really happened. It was a position I took during a question I was asked by the diplomatic press in Washington. On Thursday, 4 October 1973 at the United Nations, I publicly and officially announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Israel [words indistinct] in favor of Egypt, whose territories were occupied by Israel. And in answer to your question, I would like to tell you this: the late President al-Sadat informed me officially last year that he was going to resume relations with

Israel and that nothing justified the state of war between him and Israel [words indistinct]. I asked myself: If Egypt has restored relations, what am I waiting for? Logically, madam, nothing stops my country from restoring normal and good relations with Israel. But I will add this: Zaire is not alone in Africa. Zaire must first of all consult other African states to see what they think about this. That is all.

[Question] And will this not disturb your relations with the other Arab countries?

[Answer] I very much like to have good relations with these friendly Arab countries. But I have spoken as the head of state of a sovereign country. I think friendship is a good thing but when one is sovereign, one has one's decision to make in the name of one's country. [End recording]

A few hours before meeting the French president, the leader had received the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister, Gong Dafei.

CSO: 4719/367 END

JPRS 79835

11 January 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2550

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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'BRIGHT STAR' MANEUVERS SEEN INCREASING MIDEAST TENSIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Nov 81 p 16

[Article by Henrique Matos]

[Text] The "Bright Star 82" joint military maneuvers that began on the 14th of this month with participation by U.S. ground, naval, and air forces and Egyptian troops concluded their crucial phase recently. They are described by observers as a Washington tactic aimed at implementing the U.S. plan to create a regional defense system in the Persian Gulf.

It should be noted, however, that the wide scope of those maneuvers is accounted for by the interventionist policy of the United States in the countries within its sphere of influence as part of its attitude of provocation toward the region's progressive countries.

On the basis of previous events, such as the incident in the Gulf of Sidra (Libya), which had Reagan's full consent, and the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear power station in Tamuz by the Israeli Air Force with Washington's backing, one would say that the U.S. rulers are determined in wanting to impose solutions by armed force with a view to safeguarding their interests in that "vital zone," either directly or indirectly through their allies, especially Israel.

In these military exercises, the basic role was assigned to the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Nimitz" of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and the two AWACS radar planes equipped with a sophisticated detection system that were supplied to Egypt some time ago, along with other light and heavy armament. The "preferential" zone established along the Indian Ocean will be extended to a point near the Ethiopian and South Yemeni frontiers when the "Bright Star 82" operations reach the Sudanese area in the near future.

The participation by Sudan and later by the Sultanate of Oman is not an accident. As another pawn of the Americans, Khartoum merely follows directions laid down by Washington when it comes to granting favors in its national territory for the establishment of U.S. military bases as part of the demonstration of strength against Libya, Ethiopia, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. It is known that Nimeiri has been openly supporting Hissene Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN), the objective being to destabilize Chad in an effort to hinder the mission assigned to the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) by the OAU. One can therefore understand the American intention in furnishing him with "economic aid" totaling $200 million (6 billion kwanzas).

As for the regional defense system that would comprise Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain, it has been learned that the idea was first suggested by the late Israeli general, Moshe Dayan, and has now been resurrected by the Pentagon. At the time--in 1967--Israel made the proposal because of the danger it was in just before the war against the Arabs. For Tel Aviv, such a system would provide a secure guarantee for striking a harsh blow at its enemies, since some were playing (and are still playing) into the hands of imperialism.

The operational center for the system in question would supposedly be set up in the Sinai Desert and would include a command center equipped with a communications satellite to be used--according to the Pentagon's militarists--for coordinating AWACS flights. It would also be used to direct the F-15's and surface-to-air missiles located at many U.S. bases in the Middle East.

At all costs, the United States wants to make "life expensive" for the region's progressive states--Libya, Syria, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Iraq--and the PLO, as well as the Lebanese National Movement. There is not the slightest doubt about this. On the basis of events ranging from Reagan's refusal to recognize the PLO--a recognition that would open up prospects for dialogue--to the statements by Richard Allen, the White House security adviser, who said that "the Israeli military forces have the right to pursue the Palestinians in depth," one immediately realizes what the motive is, seeing that the main strategic port for the imperialists is located in Israel.

11798
CSO: 4742/116

REVIEW OF SHIPPING COMPANY ACTIVITIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by J.M. and M. Correia]

> [Excerpt] The National Shipping Company--ANGONAVE--yesterday introduced the public to a new ship named the "Kassamba," which was acquired recently on the international market. It has a capacity of 12,634 tons and raises to eight the number of national ships acquired since national independence.

The National Shipping Company, which began its activities in July 1977 with just one ship--the "Ngola"--and with a capacity of 9,500 gross weight tons, now has about 103,000 gross weight tons. The names of the ships are: "Ngola," "Hoji-ya-Henda," "Kifangondo," "Lundoge," "Joaquim Kapango," "Karipande," "Ebo," and the "Kassamba," which was put into service yesterday at Luanda's commercial port.

ANGONAVE is the only national shipping company that transports all available Angolan FOB cargo up to its total carrying capacity. It also charters ships on the international market. To insure regular and fast transport for the FOB cargoes imported by our country, ANGONAVE has established a strategy of operating on the world's most important regular routes in association with the shipping companies of friendly countries. The traffic is divided on a 50-50 basis--that is, by organizing departures to provide even supplementary services.

ANGONAVE has the following routes in the three most important zones of international traffic (Europe, the Middle East, and South America): from Northern Europe to Angola, two ships operate regularly every month, and from Portugal to the People's Republic of Angola, another two ships operate every month.

From the Middle East (Mediterranean) to Angola, one ship operates every month, as does one ship from Brazil to our country. Lastly, ANGONAVE operates one ship from Bia to the People's Republic of Angola every 2 months.

The National Shipping Company operated 45 ships last year and carried a total of over 419,248 tons of merchandise, while in the first 6 months of this year, it operated 56 ships and carried a total of only 269,261 tons. The difference--a larger number of ships and less tonnage in merchandise--is due to the fact that more bulk

cargo was imported last year, while more vehicles and other equipment of that kind were imported in the first 6 months of this year.

With only two offices abroad (one in Portugal and another in Holland to oversee all of Northern Europe), ANGONAVE is one of the African shipping companies enjoying great international prestige. In 1979 it received the "International Cooperation" award (Italy), and this year it was awarded the "Gold Mercury" prize (Venezuela). Nationally, ANGONAVE was honored in 1980 as a "vanguard enterprise."

Commissioning Ceremony

The ceremony for commissioning the new ship was presided over by Evaristo Domingos (Kimba), member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, who was acting on behalf of comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the party and president of the republic.

Also present were Roberto de Almeida, Central Committee secretary for the economic and social sphere; Faustino Muteka, minister of transport and communications; Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito), minister of interior; and other party and government officials.

This new unit was built in Japan but was acquired by our government from the FRG. It has a speed of 15 knots per hour and develops 8,000 horsepower.

After a leisurely inspection of all of the vessel's quarters, a speech was delivered by Dr Carlos Rubio, general manager of ANGONAVE, who emphasized the importance of this new unit in the context of the national economy.

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CSO: 4742/116

BRIEFS

SEMINAR ON MILITARY DISCIPLINE--Huambo--The closing ceremony for the First National Methodological Seminar on Troop Services--underway since the 24th of this month--was held in the early afternoon last Thursday at the Nicolau Gomes Spencer Officers School. The meeting's main objectives were the need to study military regulations and for greater discipline in the glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. Participating in the meeting were the troop service commanders of our country's First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Military Regions and of several military headquarters. The ceremony was presided over by Capt Joao Adao, logistics commander of the Fourth Region, acting on behalf of the commanding officer. The ceremony began with a brief introduction by 1st Lt Rui Apache, head of the Staff Troop Services Department in that military region. He gave a detailed explanation of the seminar's objectives and of the meeting's results. He began, for example, by discussing the qualities and knowledge needed for educating the fighters. He also reaffirmed the need for increased study of military regulations, a process that will help raise the organizational level within the armed forces. Rui Apache also said that after the seminar, it is expected that the assimilation and implementation of the teaching provided will be reflected in practice so that a more intensive battle can be waged against delinquency and crime in the armed forces. In another part of his speech, he emphasized, however, that even with the constant onslaughts by the South African racists, there is a high level of readiness and morale among the glorious FAPLA's fighters. [By Ramiro Aleixo] [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 9] 11798

CSO: 4742/116

PRESIDENT ABDALLAH SEEKS QUICK SETTLEMENT OF MAYOTTE ISSUE

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] Following French Foreign Minister Cheysson's meeting 18 December with Comoran Foreign Minister Ali Mroudjae, Moroni officials could not veil their disappointment over the difficulty in settling the French-Comoran dispute over Mayotte.

The Comorans point out that during the 5-15 October talks, Mitterrand had told President Abdallah that he hoped for a quick settlement of the Mahoris problem, as did the Comoran Government, and that Cheysson had confirmed these intentions, but without announcing any concrete decision.

The Comorans recall that in a personal letter to the president of the French Republic, the contents of which were not publicly divulged, the Comoran president, on 17 October, assured the latter that the "Comoros were prepared to negotiate the largest concessions to facilitate the task of the French authorities."

Abdallah is amazed that the letter has not yet been answered and that during the luncheon which he attended in Paris on 6 November, on the occasion of the conference of the French and African heads of state, "Mitterrand did not see fit to allude to it."

Worried over what they consider a "wait-and-see policy", Moroni authorities decided to ask the OAU to step up pressure on international bodies and the French Government to bring about, as soon as possible, the independence of Mayotte and its reintegration into the Comoros. It was for this that, on 2-3 December, Ahmed Abdallah went to Nairobi for talks with Daniel Arap Moi, president of Kenya and acting head of the OAU.

CSO: 4719/370

BRIEFS

SATISFACTORY COOPERATION WITH FRG--Bonn, 2 Dec--Economic cooperation between Guinea and the FRG was the dominant theme at yesterday afternoon's meetings between President Sekou Toure and FRG leaders. The president of the Democratic People's Republic of Guinea and Rainer Offergeld, the FRG's minister for economic cooperation, expressed satisfaction with cooperation between the two countries in the economic area. In October 1981, the FRG promised Guinea financial aid totaling 18.5 million marks (about 214.5 million meticais). It also promised an amount of 8.5 million marks in cooperation aid for use in improving the electrical power system in Conakry. President Toure has already held a meeting with Ieter Von Wuerzen, secretary of state for economy, with whom he discussed the economic complementarity of the two countries. According to the spokesman for that secretariat, Von Wuerzen expressed satisfaction with Guinea's efforts to diversify its production of raw materials, which is centered on bauxite. He also said that his country is in a position to make a few investments in Guinea. In another connection, Sekou Toure said in a meeting with reporters that there are no political prisoners in his country. His statement was made in response to certain reports published in the West saying that there are political prisoners in that country. The Guinean chief of state also denied accusations of human rights violations in his country, and he invited any reporter who would like to verify that statement to visit his country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Dec 81 p 10] 11798

CSO: 4742/123

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ASPECTS OF NATIONAL SITUATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Dec 81 p 20

[Interview with Guinean Minister of Foreign Affairs Victor Saude Maria, date and place not specified]

[Text] After reporting on the impact of Portuguese colonization on Guinean society and analyzing the numerous economic difficulties being experienced by Guinea-Bissau (see LE SOLEIL, 30 Nov and 1 Dec), we are in conclusion presenting the interview granted to us by Victor Saude Maria, vice-president of the National Council of Guinea-Bissau and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LE SOLEIL: Mr Minister, the PAIGC, while being the guiding force in Guinea-Bissau, has remained a liberation movement. However, it has adopted democratic centralism, criticism and self-criticism, etc., as its operational principles. The socioeconomic organization in your country suggests the socialist production method. Why then do you reject the socialist label?

V.S.M.: Since the national liberation war, we have always opposed labels. And we do everything we can to avoid making our society an imitation of any foreign model. Indeed we learn much from others, but we are trying to work in accordance with the realities inherent in our country. It is true that we have adopted the principles of democratic centralism and criticism and self-criticism, but our political system is basically committed to working toward the development of our country, to serving the highest interests of our people. We refuse to baptize our regime "socialist." In fact, what would it change if we called Guinea-Bissau "socialist"? The name is in our view neither important nor primary. What is important to us is whether the present regime is in the service of our people or not. We want to create a just society free of the exploitation of man by man in Guinea-Bissau. Once again, the most important thing for us is our daily attitude toward our people. In Africa, the concept "socialist" is very often employed when it corresponds to no socioeconomic or political reality at all. I think it is necessary to be realistic and to proceed by stages--everything in its time--and we are not concerned with labels.

LE SOLEIL: The PAIGC Congress confirmed its support of the socialist camp, and President Nino stressed the friendship with the Soviet Union in particular during his closing address. What interpretation should be given this rapprochement with Moscow?

V.S.M.: As you know, this was our party congress. We have party relations with the Soviet Union. That country helped us greatly during the national liberation war, as

did the countries in the socialist camp. Thus there are close relations between the PAIGC and the parties in Eastern Europe. The aid provided by the Soviet Union was decisive for us. Therefore, it is entirely normal that we should express our gratitude to the Soviet Union at the conclusion of our congress. It is within this context precisely that the thanks voiced by the congress to the Soviet Union and the socialist camp should be viewed.

LE SOLEIL: Guinea-Bissau has problems on its maritime frontiers with Senegal and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. Were these problems taken up at the congress, and what decisions were adopted in this regard?

V.S.M.: We have historic links with Senegal and Guinea. Our peoples are related and we can appreciate the true value of the role played by Senegal and Guinea in the national liberation struggle. We must inevitably have excellent relations with our neighbors in order to establish stability in our subregion. As officials, we have that duty. We must thus overcome and move beyond the problems existing, whatever their nature may be. Our relations must exist above and beyond these problems which we must resolve. Guinea-Bissau maintains excellent relations with Senegal on the one hand and with Guinea on the other, and our concern is to make further progress with every passing day in strengthening these relations. As to the frontier problems, we meet regularly with a view to their settlement. We have engaged in negotiations with our two neighbors to find a just and equitable solution. Within a few days we will send a delegation to Senegal to continue these negotiations.

LE SOLEIL: Has the dispute been referred to the World Court in The Hague?

V.S.M.: Whatever the means, the negotiations will be pursued to find a peaceful solution. Senegal suggested to us that the matter be referred to the World Court, but we believed it preferable to continue negotiations to find an amiable solution, to which Senegal agreed.

LE SOLEIL: But what solution?

V.S.M.: We are pursuing it and if we reach an impasse, we will then turn to arbitration. But it is our feeling that an African solution to this problem should be found.

LE SOLEIL: Did the presence of Kukoi Samba Sanyang and his colleagues in Guinea-Bissau do any damage to your relations with Gambia?

V.S.M.: I do not think so. We have spared no effort to understand our Gambian brothers, where the situation is delicate, very delicate. We reiterate that we did not know these Gambians who have currently taken refuge in Guinea-Bissau prior to the events in Banjul. Since Guinea-Bissau is a neighbor of Gambia, we immediately contacted the Gambian authorities when these individuals arrived here to inform them of the facts. Subsequently, we were in touch with both Senegal and Gambia. Gambian citizens are here, but we have no extradition agreement with Gambia. And there are other legal implications, moreover, such that we cannot extradite them. We have explained this to our Gambian brothers.

LE SOLEIL: Kukoi and his companions are said to have asked for asylum in another country. Do you know which one?

V.S.M.: I do not know. But what is certain is that they will not stay here long. We have always had excellent relations with Gambia, and we intend to develop them. We are studying this problem. They will not remain here.

LE SOLEIL: How much longer will they remain in Guinea-Bissau? One month? Two?

V.S.M.: I do not know. I cannot set a deadline.

LE SOLEIL: Mr Minister, have there been mediation efforts between Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau?

V.S.M.: After 14 November, we were in touch with a number of countries with a view to persuading Cape Verde to change its position. Various African chiefs of state asked us to achieve reconciliation and a good understanding, recognizing the sovereignty of each country. Subsequently, we met with a number of these chiefs of state, including President Abdou Diouf.

LE SOLEIL: At the Paris conference on the PMA recently, your country submitted an alarming report on its economic situation. Have any interesting prospects developed for you since where aid is concerned?

V.S.M.: We have great hopes that the developed countries will devote concern to our difficulties and those of the third world. Our effort in Paris was to make them aware, and we hope that our voice will be heard. We remain confident, on the basis of the prospects available to us. Certain industrialized countries, such as France and Japan, have expressed their goodwill and understanding of our problems.

LE SOLEIL: In what way is the foreign policy you are pursuing different from that of the old regime?

V.S.M.: We have changed nothing in our foreign policy. We have redefined and reaffirmed it as it was established by our leader Amilcar Cabral.

5157
CSO: 4719/322

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION INSPECTS BEMOLANGA SITE

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

/Excerpts/ In 1980 Bemolanga I was concerned with a preliminary feasibility study financed by a European Investment Bank loan totaling 1,107,000 ECU /European Currency Units/.

Thus in this year of 1981, Bemolanga II consisted in extending and amplifying the results of Bemolanga I by studies now concerned with feasibility and basic engineering which would normally lead, by year's end or early 1982, to a "negotiable dossier" in support of a search for financing to complete the project. Bemolanga II has benefited from a new EIB loan of 2,170,000 ECU, from a World Bank loan of $500,000 (approximately 125,000,000 Fmg /Malagasy francs/, and from a state participation of 350,000,000 Fmg.

Expenditures currently committed are amply justified by the ultimate purpose of the project, which aims at nothing less than our energy independence.

A 16-member parliamentary delegation led by Speaker Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka of the National Popular Assembly visited the site of the National Military Office for Strategic Industries at Bemolanga on 20 November.

After welcoming the delegation, Col Hubert Andrianasolo, OMNIS director general, quickly listed the work projects completed to date on the site of the Bemolanga bituminous sandstone deposits.

Taking up in greater detail the present phase II of the studies, whose object is to establish the feasibility and basic engineering of the project, the OMNIS director general revealed that the Bemolanga project would constitute the largest investment ever carried out in Madagascar since independence. He wished to reassure the deputies by pointing out that all

loans contracted or to be contracted for the project are to finance actual works which everyone can observe first hand.

Colonel Andrianasolo next spoke of the capacity of the future plant, indicating to the deputies that the unit will initially produce 15,000 barrels of petroleum products daily, a quantity sufficient to meet the country's first-stage needs. The plant will later produce 25,000 barrels daily of petroleum products intended for local consumption, with a residue for export.

OMNIS technicians then explained to the deputies the different phases of production; the products which will constitute the output of the future unit; the tasks carried out at the Bemolanga field and building sites (geological investigations, borings, laboratory studies, etc.); and the trials and tests currently being carried out at pilot units abroad.

The second part of the day's program was devoted to inspection of works on the construction site proper, including:

A helicopter overflight of Zone VI, which contains 500,000,000 tons of proven bituminous sandstone reserves;

Visits to several deposit sites, particularly to three operational boring sites; an open mine (Driez quarry) where mining tests have already been made; and a bituminous sandstone outcrop where bituminous seepage attracted great attention and aroused the deputies' curiosity;

The location of the future industrial site.

On their return to the OMNIS camp the deputies were invited to visit the OMNIS laboratory at Bemolonga, the carotheque, and the OMNIS personnel encampment.

After a luncheon for the parliamentarians, the deputy for Morafenobe was the initial speaker. On behalf of his region, he first expressed his appreciation to his colleagues for the general interest taken by them in this regional project of national scope.

He then expressed particular thanks to OMNIS for providing a military detachment to insure security not only for the OMNIS camp against the "dahalo," but for the whole region as well, and for emergency services provided for the population by the OMNIS infirmary.

In closing, he expressed the hope that such cooperation will continue.

President Andrianarahinjaka then revealed that as early as 1973, when he was minister of foreign affairs and foresaw the escalation in prices for petroleum products, President Ratsiraka concluded that it was already possible to look forward to the future development of Bemolanga bituminous sandstone, for their production cost was becoming competitive with that of imported crude.

When Didier Ratsiraka became president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, he created OMNIS and assigned it the goal of becoming operational as rapidly as possible. Speaker Andrianarahinjaka noted that such is today an accomplished fact, and praised the efficiency and know-how of OMNIS.

Finally, looking to the future, the Assembly speaker expressed the wish that Bemolanga, a territory today infested by "dahalo," would become an industrial zone serving as a focal point of important development, and that Madagascar should no longer seek its oil as far away as Saudi Arabia or Kuwait.

He concluded with words of encouragement to OMNIS, urging it to persevere in its efforts and stating that "the deputies place in OMNIS their confidence and the hope of the country."

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CSO: 4719/349

PORTUGAL PROVIDES COOPERATION IN CIVIL AVIATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Yesterday in Maputo, the Mozambique Airports (ADM) enterprise and its Portuguese counterpart Airports and Air Navigation (ANA EP) signed a protocol of cooperation in the field of civil aviation. It is scheduled to go into effect during the first few months of 1982.

The agreement that was signed yesterday covers basically three areas of cooperation: the sending of technicians from the Portuguese enterprise to the various organizational sectors; vocational training for workers from the Mozambique Airports (ADM) enterprise; and cooperation in areas concerned with engineering development.

The protocol recommends sending both operating and nonoperating personnel, covering technicians in human resources, air traffic controllers, financial managers, electricians, maintenance technicians, and others from both parties to the agreement.

As far as vocational training is concerned, it was agreed that this will include training courses in operating activities, the participation by ADM employees in civil aviation courses to be held in Portugal, and the sending of instructors to the People's Republic of Mozambique to organize courses for both the ADM and the National Aviation School.

It is also provided that the ANA EP will cooperate with the ADM by sending accessories and specific studies by Airports and Air Navigation. Also envisioned is the exchange of all necessary documentation for insuring proper implementation of the points agreed on in the protocol.

According to statements made to our reporters by the ADM's general manager, the signing of the agreement is the result of contacts established long ago between the two enterprises. "The visit by President Ramalho Eanes may have accelerated to some extent the holding of this important meeting."

The Portuguese delegation from the Airports and Air Navigation enterprise has been in our country since Monday. It consists of engineer Henriques Risques Pereira, chairman of the management council, who heads the delegation, and Carlos Santos Ferreira, a member of that council.

From the standpoint of the ADM's general manager, the agreement is seen as an opportune means of solving innumerable problems--chiefly technical--that our country is currently encountering in that field.

For his part, Henriques Pereira described this start of cooperation in civil aviation as being "very useful for both countries, and it may have beneficial effects not only bilaterally but also on the international level."

The chairman of the ANA EP added that other agreements may be signed at the convenience of both enterprises and that implementation of this recent agreement will now begin as soon as desired by Mozambique.

It is expected, however, that some of the plans will be a reality as early as the middle of January.

The Portuguese Airports and Air Navigation enterprise is responsible in that country for overseeing all air navigation and airfields and for building the necessary infrastructure.

According to Henriques Pereira, the ANA EP has established cooperation relations in Africa since 1979 with Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Cape Verde.

11798
CSO: 4742/123

SMALL, MEDIUM HOTEL UNITS GO PRIVATE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpts] About 36 hotel establishments of various types in the city of Beira, including pastry shops, restaurants, guest houses, bars and cafes, will soon be transferred to the private sector, our newspaper learned late yesterday morning.

A liquidating commission named by the provincial government met day before yesterday to study the practical mechanisms to this end, pursuant to a directive issued by the central agencies involved in the process.

The same source told DIARIO that the findings of the commission constitute proposals that will be submitted to the resident minister in Sofala for approval, following which the establishments in question, which are currently under the control of the Provincial Office of Hotel Management, will be transferred.

The measures does not cover large hotel and tourist establishments such as the Hotel Mocambique and the Estoril complex, or other [? regulated] private units.

The action is primarily in response to important recommendations made at the National Conference for the Hotel Industry, held last year in Gaza Province, during which professionals and workers in the sector diagnosed the basic ills crippling the hotel and tourist industry in our country.

Even so, given the dynamic intended when the objective was defined, sources close to the transfer process feel it is moving very slowly. Even after the hotel conference, many other directives pertaining to the matter have been outlined, but have not been closely and strictly observed.

An official of the Provincial Office of Hotel Management assured our reporter that, regarding most of the establishments to be transferred, from the time they came under state intervention they have been incompetently and ruinously managed, leading to deterioration and destruction of furnishings and installations, despite admitted efforts to overcome these attitudes.

Our source reported that, because of this dismal picture, in many cases the provincial office had to take disciplinary measures in these units and also to meet the establishments' fiscal obligations and payrolls.

In addition to the work of the above-mentioned liquidating commission, the Provincial Office of Hotel Management has presented a specific proposal for criteria to be adopted in the transfer of units, in terms of priorities, among other factors.

The provincial office is in the best position to understand the variety of organizational and other problems of the establishments to be transferred, because this agency was given the task of directing them, despite the fact that it was immediately apparent that the lack of competent cadres at various levels would be a continuing problem, aggravated by the fact that, over a long period, no action was taken to correct it.

6362
CSO: 4742/113

WAVE OF CRIMINALITY, ILLEGAL ACTIONS NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto]

[Excerpt] Incidents of various kinds--assaults, holdups, incitement to defy police authorities, and other acts committed both by uniformed individuals who may or may not belong to the Defense and Security Forces and by civilians--have been occurring throughout the country in an attempt to discredit the Offensive for Legality and pervert the guidelines laid down by President Samora Machel at the rally held on 5 November.

As has already happened in other provinces he has visited in the course of an inspection and verification tour in connection with legality, government inspector Maj Gen Raimundo Pachinuapa has investigated in Nampula the attitudes of several citizens trying to challenge the power of our police structures.

In some reeducation centers or prisons, individuals being detained for crimes for which they have already been tried and convicted have been receiving letters inciting them to defy the police.

Some of those letters pervert the guidelines laid down by President Samora Machel and the criticism expressed in his speech of 5 November. Some prisoners have been led to confuse the role of the Defense and Security Forces [FDS] with the activities of a few members of those forces.

That action and other provocative attitudes on the part of some prisoners are giving rise to threats and violations of the rules at that center. A poor understanding by some members of the police forces of the content of President Samora Machel's speech on legality is hindering the correct resolution of the problems that have arisen. Their actions are sometimes characterized by hesitation and apathy.

In public places, the hesitant and apathetic attitude of the agents of authority, not only in Nampula but in other provinces, that results either from deliberate and conscious acts or from poor understanding--but in either case contrary to the objectives of the Offensive for Legality--has also been causing the power of the defense and security structures to fall into discredit.

Besides those actions, which are shown to conceal ulterior motives, there are also cases of clear violation of the offensive's objectives.

Uniformed individuals who may or may not belong to the defense and security structures commit serious crimes so that their activities as uniformed individuals will be confused with those of the police structures.

In the days immediately following the presidential speech on the Offensive for Legality, there were assaults in several cities--some involving the use of weapons--that were carried out by individuals presenting themselves as belonging to the defense and security structures.

Some police officers deliberately assaulted certain citizens for no justifiable reason, saying later that the victims should go complain wherever they wanted to and providing identification showing them to be members of the FDS. A source close to the defense and security structures explained to us that such acts are committed by a few members involved in certain illegal activities. Wanting to leave their police jobs as quickly as possible, they commit these crimes so that they will be fired immediately, thus risking minor punishment instead of a greater penalty corresponding to the previous illegal acts they have committed.

For the purpose of challenging the power constitutionally conferred on the FDS structures, several citizens commit acts of provocation to create a confrontation with the agents of authority.

Those confrontations with police officers [copy missing] properly organized involve gatherings of significant numbers of people who are incited to rebel against police authority. On some of those occasions, the agitators go so far as to attack officers who are trying to restore order.

Situations like these have been particularly notorious in Nampula, with participation by outlaws known as "mualeles," who devote themselves mainly to black marketeering in items not available on the market.

In visiting Nampula Province last week following identical trips to Cabo Delgado and Gaza, government inspector Raimundo Pachinuapa several times denounced such actions, emphasizing in every case the need to impose severe punishment on the perpetrators of those counterrevolutionary maneuvers.

Along with prompt intervention against those cases, the government inspector also determined that there is an urgent need to resolve all situations where illegal acts likely to discredit the Offensive for Legality still occur.

At the conclusion of his visit to Nampula, the government inspector emphasized during a review meeting--which we reported on in yesterday's edition--that constructive work is underway by the court structures to work out a solution to all the illegal acts.

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CSO: 4742/123

BRIEFS

FDJ COOPERATION--The interprovincial training course for OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] members, which had been underway in the city of Beira with the support of a brigade from the FDJ (Free German Youth), concluded its work last Friday. The 2-week course was aimed primarily at raising the awareness of the young Mozambicans and providing them with the minimum knowledge that is indispensable for the better performance of their duties and at permitting increased supervision of young people in the tasks of national reconstruction. Speaking at the closing session, the OJM provincial secretary in Sofala urged the participants to put the knowledge acquired into practice. He stressed most ardently the great contribution that the FDJ members have been making on behalf of Mozambican young people, since the young German internationalists have never spared any effort to transmit their long experience to the youth organization. During the session marking the conclusion of the course, the internationalists from the Free German Youth distributed enrollment certificates to the participants and participation certificates to the delegates. At the same time, emblems and badges were handed out as a means of stimulating the participants in the course to devote themselves with greater dynamism to the tasks of the OJM. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Dec 81 p 3] 11798

CABO DELGADO HARVEST BELOW GOALS--In the season that ended just recently, Cabo Delgado Province marketed 5,573 tons of various products, compared to the 7,510 tons called for in the plan. According to the provincial director of domestic trade in Cabo Delgado, the goals for corn, rice, and manioc were exceeded. She told Radio Mozambique that the inhabitants were intensively mobilized for the campaign this year, with the result that a great abundance of produce was received at the trading posts. Among the campaign's difficulties are the precarious condition of access roads at some places in the province and the lack of facilities for storing products and of infrastructure for processing corn. She emphasized that training courses were provided for the people involved before the start of the cashew nut marketing campaign and that this also contributed to its success. For the current campaign to date, more than 236 tons of cashew nuts from the current crop have already been marketed in this province. The production of cashew nuts in Cabo Delgado is quite low this year because of irregular rainfall during the time when the cashew trees were flowering and the uncontrolled burning-off of the land. The cashew nut marketing season in Cabo Delgado began last October with participation by 166 middlemen, including state enterprises, private firms, consumer cooperatives, and traders. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Dec 81 p 3] 11798

SUGAR PRODUCTION GOALS UNMET--The 1981 Sugar Campaign in the Buzi Company, in Sofala Province, ended yesterday without meeting the quotas established in the Central State Plan. Instead of the 21,700 tons called for in the plan, only 16,157 tons of sugar was produced, even though the campaign was extended. It was to have ended in September. According to our special envoy to Buzi, the failure to meet the quotas was basically due to technical problems. For example, the plant was not supplied with enough sugar cane, while the transport sector (rail, highway and even air transport) could not fully meet the needs of the plant. We should also note the delay in preparing the ground to plant the cane, aggravated by the persistent criminal activity of members of armed bands in the pay of the Pretoria regime. Their acts of terrorism (attacks on production units and camps) made it difficult for the existing labor force to perform satisfactorily. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 1] 6362

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH DPRK--Mozambique and the DPRK signed a military cooperation accord yesterday in Maputo, following discussions between delegations of the two socialist countries. The DPRK delegation was led by the Korean vice minister of national defense, who has been visiting Mozambique for some days. Day before yesterday, the DPRK official was received by President Samora Machel, who expressed a desire at that time to expand cooperation between the two countries. Also day before yesterday, the Korean defense minister was honored at a farewell reception, which was attended by Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, Mozambican minister of national defense. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 19 Nov 81 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4742/113

PAUL VERGES SPEECH TO NIEC REPORTED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 24 Nov 81 p 10

[Message from Paul Verges to organizers of Conference on Hunger held on 26-27 October 1981 in Florence]

> [Text] On 26 and 27 October 1981, a Conference on Hunger in the World was held in Florence, Italy. Paul Verges, known for his many speeches on behalf of the developing countries and a new world economic order, was personally invited to attend.
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> The following is the text of the message he sent to the organizers of the colloquium, which he was unable to attend. (Subtitles by the TEMOIGNAGES staff.)

Despite the 10,000 kilometers separating us and although my message might appear absurd when compared with the problems discussed by your assembly, I nevertheless wanted it to reach you because the question of hunger in the world and its solution or lack of solution will, in our opinion, affect the future of all mankind.

Fight Against Hunger: Responsibility of Western Countries

It is the task of the West to make the 20 percent of the human race living in the developed countries realize they are directly responsible for the continuation and extension of that scourge, hunger.

That scourge which every year kills tens of millions of our human brothers is the direct result of the underdevelopment from which most of the Third World countries suffer. That underdevelopment is itself the result of four centuries of colonization of those countries.

That overwhelming problem is characterized by the existence of extroverted economies, an accelerated deterioration of the environment and the disappearance of traditional agriculture, which causes rapid expansion of the desert.

The massive rural exodus has given rise to the growth of uncontainable shantytowns, a problem made steadily worse by a rapid population growth which doubles the size of those countries about every 25 years.

We then have the problems of water, health and illiteracy in those megalopolises, where malnutrition, exploitation and prostitution affect the children most of all.

As for the local "elites," they must agree to fit into a totally unadapted Western pattern, which always alienates and generally corrupts.

Arms Race

In the face of this spiral of crisis factors in which developing countries are trapped, we must all be clearly aware that if, by the end of the century -- the immediate future -- nothing basically changes, some 80 percent of all mankind will daily face the problem of survival.

At the same time, if the developed countries continue their policy of overarming, they will spend on weapons every year a hundred times more money then would be needed every year to save millions of persons from a predictable, unavoidable death.

One must remember that these already horrifying prospects would be beyond measure if the developed countries should decide to use the weapon of food against the peoples of the underdeveloped countries. We must hail and support the demonstrations that are mobilizing all Europe against overarming, but at the same time, we must make these generous persons aware of the fact that every year, famine kills more than any nuclear bomb has ever killed and that dozens and dozens of Hiroshimas have occurred for decades, in silence, the organized blackout of the media dominated by the West.

Urgent Measures

It is absolutely urgent that all those who boast of being the promoters of human rights accept the primacy of the right to life for every human being. If this condition is not recognized, the catastrophe will be inevitable and no country, whether or not it is developed, will escape it.

That is why the necessary financial provisions set forth by the European Parliament must be implemented as soon as possible. However, fighting hunger by financial provisions is not adequate if we do not simultaneously attack the cause of that scourge, underdevelopment, and the cause the encourages the crime: I mean the ignorance, the indifference stemming from the Eurocentrism that is the mark of Western opinion.

At the risk of repeating myself, I would reiterate here my profound conviction that there can be no new world economic order without the institution of a new world social order that would unite the forces of progress in Western countries with those of the developing countries, questioning the current social structures that depend on the exploitation, downfall and death of tens of millions of people.

Real Development

In order to achieve this, we must tirelessly promote a new world order of information, a new world cultural order, in order to arrive, if it can be so expressed, at a new world mental order so lacking among the peoples of the developed nations.

Confronted with the tragedy of the colonized countries, the Western nations that built their prosperity and technological advances on the centuries-old looting and squandering of the human, mining, agricultural and cultural potential of the Third World cannot believe they are through with a "political decolonization" when all the economic levers remain under their exclusive control and as long as they have not accepted -- except verbally -- the institution of real self-centered development in the former colonies.

Each of us is fully aware of the fact that there is no historic precedent for the current situation.

We are at a decisive moment in the history of mankind. Everything that previously existed is now brought into question.

It is naturally the nations and their governments that have the material means makin making it possible to help solve the problems mentioned, but the duty of every human being in the West is to do everything possible to help inform, alert and mobilize public opinion, especially among the young, concerning objectives long ago defined and still being repeated.

The appeal of the 54 Nobel Prize winners, the tireless action of Rene Dumont (French ecologist and economist specializing in Third World problems), the works of Bedjaoui (former Algerian ambassador to France and the author of a report sent to UNESCO on the new world economic order) and the initiatives of Panella (Italian deputy to the European Parliament, who has just begun a "protein strike" to create awareness of the problem of hunger in the world) are contributions opening the way to immediate and possible solutions, as well as to long-term, possible solutions because fatality does not exist.

Today, we must destroy indifference because our ability to mobilize public opinion in the developed countries depends to a great extent on the outcome of this decisive phase for the future of our human community.

Saint-Denis de la Reunion
26 October 1981
Paul Verges

11,464
CSO: 4719/335

FJAR SUPPORT FOR CUBA REPORTED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 18 Nov 81 p 8

[Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion (FJAR) statement, signed by Secretary General Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan]

[Text] The FJAR has received a telegram from a number of youth organizations in Cuba calling our attention to the fact that the United States is currently waging a campaign of denigration against the revolutionary policy of the Cuban Government with the obvious objective of mounting aggression on Cuba. The following is the test of that telegram, followed by the statement issued by the FJAR.

The government of the United States is preparing the final conditions for an act of underhanded aggression against Cuba. That country has put together a propaganda campaign according to which Cuban troops are being sent to Central America. Other lies and slander of the same stripe, accompanied by threats, are contained in the statement by the American Secretary of State.

This final decision on Cuba is reportedly already being considered by the Yankee government of the United States.

The current agent of the U.S. Administration has referred to a possible naval blockade and an intensification of the economic blockade.

Yankee radio makes appeals to Cuba and issues instructions for military actions against our country. That country is endeavoring to isolate the policy and diplomacy of Cuban revolutionaries, urging others to break diplomatic relations with the government of Cuba.

The Cuban people have decided to resist any aggression and not to go back on their principles. If necessary, we are ready to die to the last man in support of the revolution.

In the face of these serious threats to Cuba, we ask, on behalf of Cuban youth, for the solidarity of students and pioneers with our people through statements of position and denunciation of plans of aggression, messages and any other form of solidary action.

Union of Communist Youth (UJC)
Federation of University Students (FEU)
Jose Marti Pioneers Organization
Federation of High School Students

Hands Off Cuba, Reagan!

The Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion (FJAR) has just learned of the provocations aimed at the Cuban people and youth by the American Administration.

The Cuban Government condemns the allegations made public by the American Secretary of State to the effect that Cuban troops are allegedly being sent to Central America.

The FJAR reminds the Reunionese people and young people that this type of statement by American imperialism should not be taken lightly. It contains the seed of a veritable aggression against the first socialist country in America.

Such actions have already been tried on other continents, particularly Vietnam. We still remember the atrocious consequences of the American military invasion into that country.

Furthermore, the FJAR reminds the Reunionese people that the United States has refused for 22 years to withdraw from the Guantanamo military base located on the territory of Cuba, thereby violating its sovereignty, contrary to the basic rules of international law and the freedom of peoples.

In the face of this American provocation, the cynicism of the Reagan government is patent.

Consequently, the FJAR: vigorously condemns the current provocations of the American Administration aimed at Cuba; demands the immediate withdrawal of American military forces from Cuban territory; and declares its solidarity with Cuban youth in all its actions against the aims of American imperialism.

For the FJAR
Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan,
Secretary General

11,464
CSO: 4719/335

CABINET PASSES DRAFT DECREE REORGANIZING ARMED FORCES MINISTRY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Dec 81 p 4

[Excerpts] The Cabinet examined and passed a draft decree concerning the organization of the Ministry of the Armed Forces.

The development of the Armed Forces has increased since 1974, the date of the last structural reform.

Changes in Titles

In order to achieve better coordination, it now appears necessary to make changes in the titles and posts of the following departments.

1 -- The director of the Gendarmerie, with the same powers, would have the title of "high commanding officer of the Gendarmerie," better suited to his duties.

2 -- The Armed Forces commands would have the titles of "chief of staff of the army, air force or navy," which is more in keeping with the spirit of the 1974 decree, which instituted a General Armed Forces Staff.

3 --The Directorate of Administrative Affairs, Equipment and Logistics, which is more concerned with the budget than with logistics, would more logically become the Directorate of Administrative Affairs, Equipment and the Budget.

4 -- The Press-Information Department would be integrated into the Planning and Operations Directorate, of which it would be one of the divisions for practical reasons.

5 -- The Administrative Building Management Office, which is also in charge of building and personnel security, is bothered by awkwardness or confusion recently pointed out by the General State Inspectorship. It will be split up into two organs, which would be: the Building Security Office, under the Cabinet, which would solely have the duty of surveillance; and the Building Management Division, attached to the Directorate of Administrative Affairs, Equipment and the Budget, which would have purely management duties for the building and facilities.

6 -- As it is now set up, the Recruiting Office has the same powers as a major department and plays an important role within the Directorate of Military Personnel and Mobilization, of which it would be a division.

7 -- In order to ensure better followup of cases before the court and relieve certain cells, it is deemed preferable to attach: the Office of Pensions and the Veterans Office to the Directorate of Supervision, Studies and Legislation, which already handles disputes in general; and the Office of Armed Forces Social Action to the minister's military office, which is better informed about problems in this area.

In a concern for greater efficiency and coherence, the reorganization planned will bring about an indispensable new balance within the framework and in the spirit of the 1974 decree, thereby preserving the substance of the previous reform.

The Cabinet examined and passed a draft decree instituting a military officers training center.

The training of Armed Forces personnel has two weaknesses that must be corrected: the insufficiency of officers and the relative aging of junior officers.

Building Up Officers Corps

In the case of the officers corps, only three-fourths of the number needed exist and in the case of the junior officers, 15 percent of the personnel are over the age limit.

In order to normalize this situation, there would be an advantage in simultaneously training men who could enter the officers training schools and junior officers who could, within a reasonable length of time, take their place.

The center would be administered and would operate under the same conditions as a corps of enlisted men, while taking its specific nature into account. Instructors would be military men, later to be joined by civilian professors.

The Cabinet examined and passed a draft decree abrogating and replacing point 1 of the first paragraph of Article 53 of Decree No 71-131 of 10 February 1971, establishing rules relating to army recruiting.

Decree No 71-131 of 10 February 1971 sets the upper age limit for candidates for reserve officer status at 30. This age limit is too low for two main reasons: On the one hand, it deprives certain high officials of any possibility of access to the reserve officer status, thereby preventing the army from having elements with a great deal to contribute to the national defense, mainly civil servants in Category A. Second, the reserve may be stripped of active officers enjoying the possibility of serving until age 55, according to the terms of Decree 75-840 of 23 23 July 1975, if no correction is made in these extensions concerning the reserve.

It was therefore necessary to achieve the indispensable coordination of the two documents in question so as to maintain the desired balance.

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CSO: 4719/324

PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL RECOVERY OUTLINED

Paris ESPRIT in French No 5, May 81 pp 145-152

[Article by Gerard Prunier: "Restoration in Uganda"]

[Text] The dictatorial regime of Marshal Idi Amin Dada collapsed at the end of April 1979 under the thrust of the Tanzanian Army, which was accompanied by a small group of Ugandan exiles. Its fall caused a somewhat naive hope at one moment, at least in the West, that the drama in Uganda would have a speedy and happy outcome. That hope, linked with Idi Amin's self-proclamation of his importance to the destiny of his country, underestimated the consequences of his regime, the persistence of old specters and the weakness of the forces available for future renewal.

The heritage left by Idi Amin Dada constitutes a tragedy on practically all levels, and in particular, which might seem surprising where a former "military dictatorship" is concerned, where the armed forces are concerned. This shows an ambiguity in the nature of what Amin's dictatorship was. There are often two images of what armies in Africa are: on the one hand, in the states more or less artificially constructed by force on the former colonial patterns where there is no real nation, the army is perceived as the Jacobin crucible in which the nation of tomorrow will be forged. On the other hand, one can note here--and the one does not exclude the other--what the American political economist termed "the best-organized of unions," technically a force and using the technique of force, an auxiliary pressure group supporting and replacing the political regime.

Amin's army was neither one nor the other. To understand this, we need a bit of recent history. At the time independence was won, in 1962, the British left Uganda with a small, solid, well-trained army which was the product of the King's African Rifles, but was ill-equipped and poor in officers because the higher ranks had long been the prerogative of whites. There were only two African officers--Captains Idi Amin, a Kakwa from the Northwest (West Nile), and Shaban Opolot, an Iteso from the East. The Obote government undertook a program for the training of African military cadres, but on the basis of rather special criteria. The majority of the candidates sent to the British military schools were from the Nilotic peoples of the North, mainly Langi (the ethnic group of the president) and Acholi. In the great division between the Bantu of the South, more educated and politically aware and less strict, and the Nilotiques groups of the North, poorer and less educated, the issue was joined. Earlier, the British, mistrustful of the people of the South, and above all the Baganda, who had served as their aides in conquest and then had soon joined the front ranks in the anticolonial struggle, had allowed them only a very limited strength in the Army: 20 percent of the ranks in 1962, whereas they represented 65 percent of the population. Idi Amin's star rose, Shaban Opolot was eliminated in 1965, and the Army became a Northern one.

Just after the 25 January 1971 coup d'etat, Amin purged the Langi and Acholi elements, representing 50 percent of the troops and the majority of the officers. Thus his recruiting base was reduced then solely to the ethnic groups in the province of West Nile--the Kakwa, his own tribe, and the Madi, Alur and Lugbara, representing less than 5 percent of the population. With the paranoia of the leader contributing, the non-Kakwa elements were gradually and violently eliminated: the Alur in July 1971, the Christian Lugbara in March 1972, and finally, the Madi, in June 1972.* With each phase of the elimination, a new group of mercenaries was recruited, either Nubians (a "detribalized" Moslem group of descendants of the 19th century mercenaries in the Egyptian army), or from among former Sudanese Anya Nya guerilla fighters who became available after the Addis Ababa (March 1972) truce, or again from among survivors of the bands of Ulela supporters in Zaire. This eclectic group, with very little or no military training at all, generally undisciplined and understaffed and without any roots in the country (only the Kakwa, or 0.4 percent of the population, being Ugandan), and also greedy, plundering and faithful only to their gang leaders, was let loose upon the country. This was a body closer to the great companies of the 100-Years War than a national army. When its commander was defeated, the army scattered, creating a tragic security problem, since far from disappearing, it turned its full attention to the banditry to which it had always been close. Stripped of its army, Uganda, as we will see, remains at the mercy of Tanzania and has witnessed the beginning of the era of private armies of the Chadian sort.

A second catastrophic heritage of the 1971-1979 period is to be found in the economic sector. The part of the Ugandan economy which was integrated in the monetary market was based essentially on the export of various farm products. Poor in mining resources (17,000 tons of Kilembe copper in 1970) and a limited processing industry, the country survived, from the point of view of its balance of payments, on its agricultural exports. But these farm exports themselves depended on the credit, transportation, packaging and storage capacity. The expulsion of the Asiatics in August 1972 dealt a fatal blow to these activities, auxiliary but vital to the industrial crops. The banks, granting medium-term credit on the basis of family, that is to say, clan and religious ties, cut off its aid. The automotive fleet was reduced by two thirds in 1 year for lack of replacement parts and skilled mechanics. Crop harvests, accumulating unprotected, rotted at the collection points. In view of this collapse, the small African farmers abandoned the production of agroindustrial products they could not sell, falling back upon food products for local consumption. Foreign exchange reserves dried up, imports disappeared, products needed for survival became available only on the black market, and toward the end of 1977, the point of total shortage had been reached for a number of items (soap, textiles, rice, oil, sugar, salt, kerosene for cooking).

Moreover, this economy which had been reduced to shreds on the pretext of "Africanization" continued, even in the remaining sectors, to lie beyond the mastery of native citizens. Amin was just as mistrustful of the Baganda as Obote, even though the Acholi and Langi were at the top of his list of enemies to eliminate. When the 53,000 Indians who "controlled" the Ugandan economy prior to 1972 were expelled, he was determined to leave nothing in the hands of the Bagandan petit bourgeoisie. The Ugandan

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*See Musoke, Okello and Kajja, "Eleven Million Hostages in Uganda," ESPRIT, September 1977, pp 109-117.

"army" was the beneficiary of the president's generosity. Now since the majority of the former corporals and sergeants who were promoted to the rank of colonel or general did not even know how to read, the confusion was fantastic.

According to Amin's own former Minister of Health, Henry Kyemba, a witness to these events, "Amin's Nubian friends got everything they wanted. These people, without any education or understanding of business, were supposed to take over such major enterprises as the Fazal Abdullah furniture plant, General Motors and the local import agency for Peugeot. Some of the officers became fabulously rich, acquiring as many as 20 homes. The new owners were completely lost. They did not even know the prices, and would ask customers 'How much did you pay for that before?' The owner of a clothing enterprise mistook sizes for prices and sold size 15 shirts for 15 shillings. Pharmacies fell to unqualified people who sold medicines, toxic substances included, however and to whomever they fancied. A number of beneficiaries of the president's generosity merely pillaged the merchandise and left."

To limit the chaos, Amin had to turn to other foreigners, and it was his new Arab friends who supplied the personnel. At the end of 1978, what remained of the Ugandan economy was recolonized by Libyan bankers, small Somali businessmen, Palestinian merchants and Egyptian businessmen.

The third poisoned heritage of the "Marshal" was the aggravation of "tribal" conflict. A small country populated by about 32 distinct ethnic groups, 10 of which together account for 7 percent of the population while just one of them, the Baganda, accounts for 16.5 percent, Uganda has experienced difficulties in this connection since before independence. Cultural disparities are added to the fragmentation of the groups and their differences in size. The old settled kingdoms in the South and the West--the Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole, Busoga and above all the Buganda--clash with the poor segmented ethnic groups of the North, neglected by the colonizers.

Within this complex, the specific weight of the Buganda tribe--whose name, indicatively, was imposed on the whole of the country--is considerable. Traditionally powerful before the coming of the British and having profited from colonization to make the Busoga, Toro and Ankole their satellites and to crush their old rival, the Bunyoro tribe, the Buganda are more cosmopolitan, better educated and more ambitious than the average Ugandan. Although a minority, relatively speaking they are the largest group. Obote reduced their power in 1966 by destroying their old monarchy. But far from universalizing the state he tried to make of it a preserve of the Northern peoples, and more specifically the Langi and Acholi. His party, the UPC [Uganda People's Congress], created basically to block Benedict Kiwanuka's Baganda/Basoga-based DP [Democratic Party], did not by any means become a national union party, but the party of the North. Idi Amin's coup d'etat, without improving North-South relations, established a new dichotomy, this time within the Northern forces. The members of the West Nile ethnic groups massacred the Acholi and the Langi, and then set to battling among themselves, while the Alor, Lugbara and Madi were eliminated from the coalition. As in the Corsican vendettas, blood feuds developed everywhere, and each group sought permission from the new regime to take its revenge.

And concretely, who will take over that regime? The question must be asked, because this, last but not least, is Amin's final legacy: the sociopolitical elite has been

destroyed. There is a great deal of complaint in Africa today about the greed of the elite groups. In Uganda they have disappeared, and the lack thereof is at least as difficult a problem as their overwhelming presence elsewhere. Amin, a narrow and primitive-minded noncommissioned officer, had a hatred of intelligence, education and culture. The list of the individuals assassinated under his regime reads like a Who's Who of Uganda prior to 1971: Frank Kalimuzo, the chancellor of Makarere University; Benedict Kiwanuka, former prime minister, president and dean of the Ugandan magistrates; J. Sentongo, Secretary of State for Finance; Kigonya, director of the prison system; Joani Luwum, the anglican archbishop of Kampala; businessman Michel Kagwa...to mention only the best-known. Thousands of government employees, doctors, engineers, lawyers and professors were assassinated. To be sure, with the elimination of 300,000 individuals in 8.5 years, Amin went well beyond the boundaries of the elite groups. But the systematic massacre of all the educated people guaranteed their heavy representation on this terrible list, and the majority of those who survived escaped death only through exile. Today, they await change and are not at all eager for a premature return.

And the youth, which should have been able to take over the reins of power, suffered greatly. The educational institutions which were the pride of Uganda, such as Makarere University, the best in East Africa, along with King's College, Budo and St. Mary's College in Kisubi, were eviscerated, often in the literal sense of the term, through the murder of the professors. The schools in the interior lack even paper and pencils. Discouragement has become endemic among those who should have been the guarantee of the country's future.

Something cracked, perhaps as occurred nowhere else in Africa. The destruction in Angola or Mozambique was the result of the anticolonial struggle. In Nigeria, the outcome of the civil war crisis produced a dynamism characterized by unity and a focus on oil. But here, a country which is economically comfortable if not prosperous, one which has no problem as to self-sufficiency in food, which is the heir to a solid British legal tradition and is endowed with an excellent communications infrastructure, has literally been sacked and bled of the best of its people by an armed band which was not even native. The chaos created in civilian society is probably without parallel on this continent, except perhaps in Equatorial Guinea after the "reign" of Macias Nguema.

Given this dramatic heritage from the preceding regime, what is the current situation?

First and foremost is the issue of security and the problem of the armed forces and the police.

The dissolution of Idi Amin's mercenary corps was followed by a situation of diffuse violence and open banditry in the peripheral provinces (West Nile, Karamoja). The plundering of armories and military depots distributed weapons and uniforms generally among the public. The violence of private armies has been added to the armed attacks by the "kondos" (bandits) which had already become frequent in recent years. For the Ugandan army which is being formed resembles a political militia more nearly than a national body. Lieutenant Colonel Oyite-Ojok, chief of the general staff, and Colonel Okello, commander in chief, a Langi like the president, have recruited their ethnic brothers. Among the remaining officers in the anti-Amin faction prior to the

coup d'etat and survivors of the bloody and frustrated invasion attempt of September 1972, they closed their eyes to the pro-UPC interference of the armed forces in the recent elections and have tolerated the massacres of the Alur, Madi and Kakwa peoples perpetrated since (February-March 1981).

Given such partisan use of the armed forces, with the tacit acceptance of the 10,000 soldiers in the Tanzanian expeditionary corps, the liberation forces troops rallied by Yoweri Museveni, like him members of the Banyankole ethnic group, deserted en masse to return to their native district. With their weapons. And we will see later on to what end.

In this climate of uncertainty, to the aggravation of which they have sometimes contributed--their repression of Amin's last troops in West Nile was extremely violent--the Tanzanian troops, 2 years after their intervention began, represent the only element which can be controlled. Their withdrawal, promised for June by Mr Nyerere, would seem hardly possible under the current circumstances. But keeping them there, which is costly for Dar-es-Salaam, resolves nothing in the long run.

For the basic problem remains economic. In this connection, something must be said about the famine which occurred in Karamoja during the summer of 1980, with the comment at the outset that this was far from representative of the average Ugandan situation, nor was it on the other hand inevitable because of the weather. From the geographic point of view, Karamoja is a semi-arid area with recurrent droughts which are taken into account in the traditional lifestyle of the Karamojong, who are nomal shepherds. They use their herds as a reserve against bad times and migrate in search of even the slightest grazing potential. When the last drought occurred--and the Turkana in Kenya and the Oromo in Ethiopia suffered equally from it--it coincided with a disastrous political situation. Bands of Amin's former troops, plundering the province along with Ethiopian and Kenyan cattle thieves, heavily armed thanks to raids on the Moroto Armory, had tremendously reduced the herds of the Karamojong, and thus their capability to cope with the crisis. In addition, neither the regime in Kampala, which was more concerned with pre-electoral maneuvering, nor the Tanzanian army, as the guardian of the ambitions of the UPC, took any serious steps to facilitate the transportation of relief supplies. During this period, the people in the rest of the country, which enjoys a moderate climate and where the safety of the roads was at least somewhat better, had enough to eat. It fell to international sources of aid to deal with the crisis, as best they could, feebly endorsed by Kampala.

In fact, two different sectors must be clearly distinguished economically: on the one hand there is the self-sustaining economy, affected by the plundering but still functioning, while on the other there is the portion of the economy integrated in the monetary market, basically agroindustrial and secondarily a manufacturing sector, which is near the zero point. The Karamoja tragedy, entirely situated in the first-mentioned portion of the economy, was the result of the intensity of the plundering. Elsewhere, this phenomenon, which has existed and has become more acute since 1979, still allows the peasant and his family to survive.

The problem is acute in the cities where the population depends much more heavily on the latter sector. The increase in the costs of foodstuffs goes hand in hand with the almost complete disappearance of the sources of income for wage earners and tradesmen.

Cotton, since the production collapse which followed the departure of the Indians who controlled the wholesale purchasing, the ginning and the resale of this crop, has almost ceased to exist as a source of foreign exchange. Coffee, the volume of which has dropped considerably but for which world prices have also increased, has taken over to some extent, as has tea, since the plantations belonging to Brooke Bond benefited from the self-serving protection of Idi Amin. But these two sources, which accounted for less than 30 percent of the value of Ugandan exports prior to 1972, are barely enough at present to cover the bill for oil imports. For lack of foreign exchange, trade has been reduced to the strict minimum, the small manufacturing concerns (textiles, matches, food products, a small steel plant) which are grouped around Jinja have closed their doors or cut back operations drastically, and government employees are only paid on a most irregular basis. There are tens of thousands of unemployed persons, creating an explosive situation in the urban centers, above all in Kampala itself.

There can be no economic recovery here without foreign aid, estimated by London at 800 million dollars, and aid will not come until there is calm, which itself depends on a political consensus which the elections, for the time being, seem to leave in doubt. Aid will be required to repair the infrastructure, particularly in the transport sector, more seriously affected by the Aminian era than by the short war between February and April 1979. The second task would be to relaunch cotton production, the leading source of foreign exchange for Uganda prior to 1972, along with gradual resumption of the production of coffee, sugar and tea, which has dropped between 50 and 75 percent since 1972.

Inflation is difficult to halt. Real income has dropped by 80 percent in 8 years and prices on the "magendo" (black market) are soaring out of control. Inflation is assessed at about 500 percent per year and control of it would require at least a devaluation, and more probably a complete monetary reorganization (parity for the Ugandan shilling is 18 times weaker on the black market than at the official value).

It would be the task of the EEC, the World Bank and international aid organizations, without awaiting massive aid for structural recovery, to provide support for transition designed above all to relieve the pressure of urban poverty.

But the key to the problem remains political, for if the economy depends on security, security in turn depends on the regime, which is in precarious balance within a context of unstable forces.

Mr Obote himself, who made the 10 December 1980 elections into a farce which could prove tragic, is not the least of those responsible. His maneuver was well planned: first of all the overthrow of Binaisa, a Muganda without any political deck to the past, a capable and dynamic man, who was replaced by a "military commission" the sole purpose of which was to put all of the power in the hands of Muwanga. He, for his part, was an old campaign veteran of Ugandan politics, a survivor of all regimes. A member of the Muganda tribe as well, he was first a monarchist, before hitching his star to the fortunes of Obote, for whom he served as the Bugandan guarantor. He then served the dictatorship as its ambassador to Paris, and did not break with Amin until 1975, following charges of misappropriation of funds. In exile in London, he was a latecomer to the coalition formed in Moshi in 1979, after which he returned in triumph to Kampala.

Mr Obote owes the patient "organization" of the elections to him. First of all, there was a reapportionment of electoral districts and a decrease in their number from 140 to 126, to the disadvantage of the Democratic Party, with the division and underrepresentation of its bastions. Then a system of voting with a ballot box for each party was established to facilitate the manipulation of the results of the voting. Then came the dismissal of Samuel Wambuzi as Chief Justice, who in that capacity would have had to examine the charges of electoral fraud, and who was replaced by a man loyal to the UPC. And finally, during the process of counting the votes itself, the president of the electoral commission, Vincent Ssekono, disappeared. He suddenly became "unavailable" just after he had announced that the DP had already carried more than 63 seats, in other words an absolute majority.

Commonwealth observers denounced irregularities, but did not go so far as to declare the elections invalid. This "victory" for the UPC, which was only that thanks to an arbitrary allocation by administrative decision of 17 seats which were excluded from the election, returned a discredited structure and a threadbare leader. Historically, the UPC had represented the anti-Baganda block, just after independence was won. Headed by a member of the Lango tribe, it rallied in a multiethnic formation all of those who feared the power of the inhabitants of the old kingdom. When that state within a state was destroyed in 1966, there was no further brake to Obote's power. Besmirched by corruption in connection with the disappearance of the war treasury of the Congolese rebels, and responsible for abuses of authority verging on the overthrow of government power (arrest of ministers opposed to the presidential policy), and a tribalist relying increasingly on the secret police, the GSU headed by his cousin Akena-Adoko, Obote, through his excesses, paved the way for the military dictatorship. The joy which welcomed the seizure of power by General Amin in January 1971 was naive, but spontaneous.

Unfortunately, it seems that during his long exile in Tanzania, Mr Obote neither learned anything nor forgot anything. Since his return from Dar-es-Salaam last 27 May, he has engaged in constant self-justification, talking about "his" roads, "his" hospitals, going from meeting to meeting with an armed escort, unconcerned with criticism or opposition, and listening at each stop to veritable ceremonies of praise carefully organized by his own men, distant, haughty, sure of himself. Control of the provisional government, the army and the media, and above all the support of Mr Nyerere, seem to have made it unnecessary for him to propose anything at all beyond restoration, pure and simple.

In fact, it seems that Mr Obote has underestimated the hope and the political awareness of his fellow citizens. There was massive popular participation in the electoral consultation last year, the first in 18 years. For the first time, there were alterations in the ethnic reflex: if the North remained basically loyal to the UPC, with the Buganda faithful to the DP, this latter party scored points among the other Bantu ethnic groups and even in the North, in particular in Gulu. Museveni, a young newcomer (36 years old), a former "leftist" student at the University of Dar-es-Salaam who sought refuge in Maputo during the dictatorship, an admirer of Samora Machel who personally took part in the armed struggle against Idi Amin, emerged as a new force on the political chessboard in Uganda. His party--the Ugandan Patriotic Movement (UPM)--won only a single seat, doubtless due to the desire of the opponents of the UPC to make their votes count for something by supporting the DP, but its influence exceeded the bounds of its parliamentary representation.

The electoral fraud spoiled the hopes of a new beginning at the outset. Some generous-minded foreign critics thought at one time that, as THE ECONOMIST said in its 13 December 1980 issue, "it is less important to know how Obote came to power than what he will do now that this has been achieved." The first measures implemented by the new president soon dissipated these feeble hopes.

The appointment of Paul Muwanga and Ali Madi as vice president and prime minister, respectively, appeared to be in recompense for their obliging devotion. Despite the vote of confidence from the opposition during the election of the UPC candidate to the presidency of the parliament, neither the DP nor the UPM were involved in or even consulted about the drafting of the necessary economic recovery steps. These were reflected above all in the doubling of prices for basic products in the name of "realism," without regard for the social impact of the measure. As to foreign relations, Kenya, whose support is needed for reconstruction, after being briefly courted just prior to 10 December, found its exclusion confirmed by the strengthening of the alliance between Kampala and Dar-es-Salaam.

Tribal violence, added to this haughty isolation of the authorities, speedily led to a break between the highest level and an important part of the political class, at the least, and doubtless the whole country. Early in February a Movement for the Freedom of Uganda (UFM), represented in Nairobi by wealthy Baganda, claimed credit for a series of coordinated attacks on five military barracks, seven police stations and a prison. Repression was instantaneous, focused first of all on the UPM, perhaps because of the guerilla history of its leader. Two of its leaders, Bidanda Ssali and Mrs Rhoda Kalima, were immediately arrested, while Museveni disappeared, although he had not at that time been linked with the UFM. A number of Banyankole militiamen decided to desert. Three weeks later, operating as a clandestine group, they made a violent reappearance with an attack on a series of targets in the very outskirts of Kampala--including the residence of the vice president himself--in which they killed 72 soldiers and blew up some of the installations supplying the capital with electricity. Their movement, the MOSPOR, urged the overthrow of Obote and the holding of free elections under the supervision of an impartial international authority.

If Museveni, with his Marxist background, is a far cry from the Baganda notables in the UFM, they nonetheless share the same distaste for a return to the errors of the past, and objectively their methods and their goals converge. Their rapprochement could be fatal to Obote if he were to prove incapable of the open political approach necessary to correct the situation. Meanwhile, paralyzed by the new outbreak of violence, the Ugandan economy is moving a little farther toward a return to the agrarian self-sufficiency which is gradually depriving the treasury of its last foreign exchange reserves.

Sources of foreign aid, full of mistrust, are hesitant. Their help is becoming extremely urgent. Up to the present, no serious international crisis has resulted from the Ugandan quagmire. The Libyan army, too far away from its bases, has only suffered ridicule for its intervention. The major powers have refrained from fishing in troubled waters. This respite will not last forever. There is a power vacuum at the sources of the Nile the like of which has not been seen since the "wars of religion" at the end of the last century, which were soon followed by British intervention and colonization. This vacuum will either be filled by the strengthening of the national institutions or through the direct or indirect intervention of a neighbor or one of

the great powers. The guerilla organizations, like the government in Kampala, will be tempted to seek foreign support. At present, Mr Nyerere is the only non-Ugandan interested party, but the choice of Nairobi as the headquarters for the UFM is already an indication of the choice of Kenya.

And, beyond the regional powers, the long shadow of the Russian involvement in Ethiopia and the new American presence in Berbera and Mombasa lies over East Africa. More than ever, political stability is necessary, not only in order to rebuild, but to keep the superpowers, whose interests might prove costly, at a distance.

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CSO: 4719/303

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES MAJOR ISSUES

Codes for Officials

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] **LEADERSHIP codes will soon be introduced banning Government ministers and ZANU (PF) leaders from owning farms or businesses, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night.**

Speaking during a television interview, he said some ministers had become more avaricious and more capitalistic "than the capitalists we have condemned".

"It's reprehensible in the extreme that after fighting to win the country for the people we should be the first to rush for farms and therefore deprive the peasants of the possibility of getting more land.

"But it's a question we are looking into. From the point of view of ZANU we have condemned it and any minister who has a farm must sell it.

"We can't have people who on one hand claim to be socialist and on the other are acting in a capitalist fashion."

But he would not be "overstrict" on ministers buying houses. "Some ministers have big families, bigger families than others. If they can have a permanent home, it can cost $30 000 or $50 000, and if they are able to pay for it over time, well, I don't think we should begrudge it."

But a minister had to live within his means. "His means are what the State provides, what the people provide. This is where I get angry with those who acquire property, mainly as the people are on the one hand paying the minister a fat salary and on the other hand he wants to use State credit facilities to buy a farm or acquire a business.

"If a minister wants to have a farm then he must cease to be a minister in my opinion."

ZANU (PF) would very soon be introducing a code of behaviour. "It will be very strict because of our ideological commitment.

"And at Cabinet level, I am sure, it will also be equally strict because we cannot be seen to be doing exactly what we have condemned as the actions of those who occupy or own property, who own our mines, own large farms, own vast enterprises — the capitalists.

"This is where some of our leaders have chosen to find their home: in the capitalist category."

Mr Mugabe, who is also president of the ruling ZANU (PF) party, said he wanted the party to remain a mass organisation as compared to Frelimo in Mozambique, where card - carrying membership had to be earned by action over a number of years.

In Zimbabwe a person declaring support for the party and wanting to become a member was given a card. Other Zimbabwe nationalist parties did the same, building mass support behind nationalist organisations.

"I am for a mass organisation myself rather than the purist type . . . a party of just the hard core would in my opinion be a regrettable step.

"But we must build in the mass organisation that core of the dedicated who through their actions can get a step ahead of their fellow members by being recognised as having performed certain actions or having worked for the party over so many years, some criterion which will characterise that inner core of the party."

He said the party should not be very strict on who it admitted. There were former UANC

people who now felt they had no alternative but to come to ZANU (PF). Some were genuine, some were bogus and it was difficult to tell the difference.

"But both genuine and bogus cases can be accommodated. It's better to have them under the thumb of the party so they can be getting directives from the party so that eventually some kind of transformation can take place."

The transformation would be intellectual and emotional, the Prime Minister said.

But while membership would be open, advancement to leadership positions would be strictly controlled so that yesterday's renegades did not become today's champions.

There had to be a period of adjustment, re-education and re-orientation. Mr Mugabe called for a return to the established practice of a two-year probation.

The party had suffered from losing some of its experienced cadres to the Government but the structuring of provincial bodies would allow provincial work to be done at that level.

Also some of the structures set up during the war were no longer needed. The party secretaries of health and education, for example, need no longer be active party heads because that work was now done by the Government. Those heads could now attend to Government work.

But the party president, secretary - general, commissar, organising secretary, treasurer, publicity chief and the secretaries for youth and women had to be functional and these were the people restructuring the party until the congress, hopefully next year.

It would also be necessary to change the party constitution to modernise it for a ruling party rather than for a party fighting for independence.

White Reactionaries To Face Strong Action

WHILE most Zimbabwean whites have accepted the changes in the country there are elements who are working to overthrow the Government, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night, and he was now justified in taking strong action against these people.

Answering questions on television, he said recent statements expressing growing irritation at the way reconciliation had been rejected by a sector of the white community did not mean the end of the policy.

"The policy (of reconciliation) applies only to those who accept the reality of our political change. Those who haven't accepted it cannot be affected by the policy of reconciliation in its favourable attribution to them."

The Prime Minister said those who opposed the present Government but had accepted change must be part of the system.

But some people still thought the country was Rhodesia and others went as far as to say that portions were part of South Africa.

"When you have an individual of that mentality what do you do with him? He lives in the past — we live in the present. We can't live in the same home and we have got to find him a home elsewhere where he can see a bit of his past."

Replying to another question, Mr Mugabe said the Government had perhaps been a bit too kind.

"We took it for granted that those we had forgiven were prepared to countenance the new policies of the Government — or at least accept the change that has taken place even though they may be opposed to the policies of the Government and would therefore not work to destabilise our political and economic situation.

"We have been proved wrong in respect of some persons.

"But it has to be accepted and recorded. I think, that the majority of whites have accepted political change. They may not be happy with the policies of the Government, but they are prepared to be accommodated and they themselves to be accommodating.

"It is those elements that were recruited under the Ian Smith regime for purposes of carrying out savage acts—they are to be found in the national army, the police force, the former Selous Scouts —who are the people who are causing this destabilisation."

The same people were responsible for explosions and acts of sabotage taking place and were working in collusion with South Africa to overthrow the Government.

"We will take action against them. We are

justified now to act in a much more positive manner even though the actions may be regarded by others as a negation of the policy of reconciliation."

But such action would amount to positive steps to preserve Zimbabwe's independence, ensuring greater security for the ordinary people.

Some civil servants were frustrating Government programmes and the only way to redeem the situation was to carry out the programme of advancement in all ministries.

'Country Must Be Ready to Defend Itself'

SOUTH AFRICA is planning all kinds of action against Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night, and the country has to gear itself for defence, giving the army real teeth and perhaps forming a militia.

"South Africa is planning all kinds of action against us. I don't just theorise: I am quoting from actual evidence . . . what South Africa is planning for us here."

Mr Mugabe said by improving the capability of the army he meant the continual training of the forces and "equipping the army so that it becomes and army with real teeth and not an army which cannot put up a defence should defence be called for in the event of invasion".

A militia might be required to support the armed forces.

The airforce needed new equipment but funds had to be found.

Asked about the manning of the Fifth Brigade Mr Mugabe said there were ex-ZIPRA in the unit. But more ZANLA were left after the integration of the first four brigades.

But ZANLA and ZIPRA no longer existed. They, plus the men from the former Rhodesian army brought into the new national army, had to shed their former attributes and owe a single allegiance to the State and the government of the day.

Mr Mugabe said elements, such as "the Gerickes and Varkevisers", would be weeded out completely. "We cannot have an army which people cannot trust."

Peace had been the first priority of the Government at independence and was still a number one priority. The Prime Minister congratulated the commanders of the three former forces, who were now part of the new integrated single command, for what had been done.

There had been other major priorities at independence and these had been or were being fulfilled. Refugees had been resettled thanks to the great co-operation of the people who found them land in overcrowded areas.

Resettlement was continuing and would only be finished when land was evenly distributed among the peasant farmers. Free primary education had been introduced although the coffers did not yet provide for free secondary schooling. Enrolments in both sectors had doubled.

FREE HEALTH

Free health had been introduced for those earning $150 or less a month.

Minimum wages had been introduced and had been boosted to $105 a month, and this was a socialist step. Historically Zimbabwe had a capitalist system and immediate nationalisation would ruin the economy.

To introduce socialism peacefully a stable political order was needed and the Government intended to modify capitalism from within, an endeavour that would be pursued more vigorously next year.

Private foreign investment would be examined to see if it fitted in with Government policy and would be accepted if State objectives became substantially private objectives.

The Government would opt more for partnership than outright capitalism.

Investment for the public sector had been sought at Zimcord. Those investing in the private sector were doing so for individualistic and selfish reasons, said Mr Mugabe, and not because they wanted to aid the population of Zimbabwe.

The mines, the land and the infrastructure should belong to the people and that was why the Government was developing the labour force so eventually it could become the owners of the means of production.

Zimbabwe's land and resources could not be sold to adventurers from abroad as that would increase their hold on the economy.

President Warns on 'Primitive Tribalism'

BULAWAYO.
TRIBALISM is primitive and contains the seeds of self-destruction, President Banana told the congregation at Mzilikazi Methodist Church yesterday.

Speaking in Ndebele, the President, who was the guest preacher, said what a person was was a result of an accident of birth. No one chose to be black or white, to be Ndebele or Shona, to be Moyo or Ncube, or to be male or female.

"It is the design of nature. How does the person who is discriminated against feel? Can we wash away our birth?

"Sometimes tribal resentment is taken to ridiculous proportions. There are those who feel it is beneath them to speak another language, and I will welcome the day when Shona and Ndebele are made compulsory subjects at school.

"Our hope lies in our youth. It is they who must forge a sound basis for a Zimbabwean identity. The day for choosing friends for our children is over," he said.

He said the day for tribal solidarity was also over, whether at schools, places of work, at church and in government. Nepotism and corruption could only destroy the people.

More and more Africans were occupying managerial positions. He warned, however, against people giving jobs to relatives when they were not qualified.

One-Party Rule

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] **ONE-PARTY rule in Zimbabwe would be introduced the honest way as an expression of the people's will, not by banning opposition parties, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said at the weekend.**

Speaking during a television interview he said that while a one-party state would be introduced in time, there was no urgency.

A one-party state could be introduced honestly or dishonestly. "Ian Smith and company did it the dishonest way by banning every other party that was a threat to their own and ensuring that only their own remained in the forum without challenge.

"That is one way of doing it and we have said we don't want to do it that way," he added.

"If we ban any party it is not because we want to reinforce the position of ZANU, but because we have considered that party to be subversive.

"We want to do it the honest way by ensuring that it comes as a result of the expression of the people's will.

"In other words let people talk about it, let them buy space in the paper and oppose it as much as possible. In the final analysis it is the voter who is going to determine whether we have a one-party state or not.

"We will commit ourselves in the future as we have in the past to the attainment of a one-party state." But, said Mr Mugabe, there was no urgency.

"I don't think it (a one-party state) is in sight really. There are many other more important things to attend to.

"We would want to ensure that those matters which to us are number one on our priority list are attended to. But it will come, whether it comes in 1983 or in 1984 — come it will."

CSO: 4700/486

ZCTU LEADER TO BE ELECTED AFTER UNIONS MERGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] **THE successor to the late secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions will be elected after all splinter unions in the country have merged.**

In an interview yesterday, the Publicity and Information Secretary of the ZCTU, Mr Elphegio Soko, said the organisation had the task to merge all splinter unions who were expected to participate in the election of a new general secretary.

"We want all unions to merge before we hold elections. It is our wish that anyone elected to the post must be an authentic representative of the workers who will truly represent their interests."

His organisation expected to complete its task of merging unions early in the new year. "Most unions have merged now, except a few," he said.

The ZCTU would soon appoint an administrative secretary to look after the affairs of the general secretary "until elections are held."

Mr Soko welcomed the new minimum wages for domestic and agricultural workers which were announced in a gazette last week, saying the move was a major step "in the right direction".

"We welcome the new minimum wage for domestic and agricultural workers who have been oppressed and exploited for a long time by employers. We commend the minister for taking this important step to uplift the standard of living for our people."

He appealed to all domestic and agricultural workers to work harder for their own benefit and urged them not to hesitate to report any employer who violated the minimum wage to the Government.

"The new minimum wages should inspire the workers to increase their productivity because it is now quite clear that the Government is doing its best to see that working people are remunerated fairly."

CSO: 4700/468

CHRISTIANITY BROUGHT US FREEDOM, SAYS NKOMO

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE formation of the nationalist movement in the early 1950s, which finally brought about the independent nation of Zimbabwe in 1980, resulted from the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of man regardless of race, colour or creed.

Addressing a meeting of the South Deanery pastoral committee of the Catholic archdiocese of Salisbury in Glen Norah last week, the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said it was Christian teaching that formed the basis of the people's unity in the nationalist movement.

The minister said an examination of present-day Zimbabwean leaders would show that they all came from families which accepted Christianity from the beginning.

They learned the importance of discipline, self-control, obedience, respect for all and the concept of equality and goodness of all men and women in the eyes of God.

Christianity taught them that service to God meant service to the people.

Saying he was a product of the Church, Dr Nkomo added that he had throughout his life been a Christian and a nationalist. It was impossible to separate the two.

One could not be a Christian without being a nationalist. That was why today's Government leaders were Christians. Some were even preachers.

The Church was a way of nationalism. Christ believed and preached that men were brothers. He did not believe in conflict.

Using Christianity as a base for the nationalist movement, one had to appreciate that the struggle was not against any particular section of the people, but against an evil system.

It had to be remembered all the time that evil had no colour. It was neither white, black, or coloured.

There was a lot that Christians could and should do in independent Zimbabwe, Dr Nkomo said. They faced a new challenge, to work with the people from the very core of society — the family.

The break-up of just one Zimbabwean family had tragic consequences for the country, he said.

Calling for a complete integration of activities between the Church and State, Dr Nkomo said the Church's role in nation-building was as important as those of other institutions in the country.

It no longer could concern itself only with the spiritual needs of its faithful followers, but must also identify itself with the aspirations of the nation.

The Church now had an opportunity and responsibility to propagate a commitment to the cause of social justice, and to help find solutions to the country's problems, such as racism, tribalism, regionalism and a lack of common identity and destiny.

It should help to create a society not only rich in material things, but also in human values.

CSO: 4700/486

USE OF TERM 'SHONA' DEFENDED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Dec 81 p 6

[Feature article in the "No Holds Barred" column by Gono Goto: "So What's Wrong With Shona?"]

[Text] **I SEE that Dr Solomon Mutsvairo is trying to put on the garb of iconoclast (image-breaker). I have no quarrel with that. As a matter of principle (and I said so at the inception of this column) I believe in iconoclasm, because it is the enemy of intellectual stagnation and retrogression.**

The human brain, like human brawn, is inclined towards cumulative debilitation and laziness, exposing it to uncritical acceptance of any superstitious rot as fact to be preserved and worshipped.

So some bit of brain-shaking from time to time is necessary to remove societal moulds and purify society. For this reason and to this extent I congratulate Dr Mutsvairo upon his declaration in the Herald last Wednesday to the effect that there was nothing like Shona people and Shona language, and that the word was derogatory.

He said the Shona people were in actual fact Mbire and their language is Chimbire.

Warped

I don't know whether Dr Mutsvairo intended to tell the Shona people's real history, or what he thinks the history of the Shona people should be, or what he would like to see it look like.

It is, indeed, the history of the Shona people according to the gospel of Saint Wishful-Thinking. To put it in denotative terms, it is ethnocentric history — some warped literature purported to be history but written for the purpose of boosting or appeasing the ego of a certain ethnic group.

In many cases the ethnic group which forms the object of the adulation and flattery is one to which the author belongs. This is the dilemma in which Zimbawe's pre-colonial history is plunged.

Book after book, pamphlet after pamphlet, have poured forth from universities in America and Britain, all projecting themselves as histories of pre-colonial Zimbabwe while they are, in actual fact, embellished eulogies of the clans of the authors.

To come to brass tacks: the Mbire people are just one of the numerous clans of the Shona people. They are identified by the totem of Soko with the Chidawo (cognomen) Moyondizvo (for men) and Bvudzijena (for women).

They are not the only Soko people; there are many others but who have different zvidawos. There are Soko-Mrewa (VaShawasha), Soko-Wafawanaka, Soko-Mukundwa, Soko-Nyakudirwa — to mention just a few.

Claims

It would be reasonable if Dr Mutsvairo had claimed that these Soko clans branched off from the Mbire clan, just as much as it is reasonable for the other Soko clans to claim that the Mbire people branched away from their clans.

But to claim that people of the Shava totem, Ngonya totem, Moyo totem, Mbizi totem, Nyati totem, Shato totem, Nzou totem, Hove (Dziva) totem, Shiri totem and many others, are all Va-Mbire is utter nonsense. There is no grain of evidence, either historical, anthropological, archeological or otherwise, to back this.

There is also not one iota of historical evidence to back the claim that Zimbabweans originated from the Hungwe family. Mr Aneas Chigwedere of Goromonzi makes a

similar claim, but he advances no historical factual basis.

It seems to be history with bias and partiality, and that is not history at all. It is just an opinion, a tissue of superstition sauced with fiction and subjectivity.

What is nearer to the truth, if not the historical truth, is that the indigenous Zimbabweans originated from the Karanga. In saying this I know it will be said that I am Karanga and out to boost the historical and ethnical stature of the Karanga.

Honesty

I am not Karanga but a full-blooded pukka Zimbabwenan who worships impartial, unbiased, objective and factual history. To quote the Bible: Only truth can save us and our history. Historians need to be transparently and brutally honest.

There is both historical and anthropological factual basis for the assertion that all the original inhabitants of Zimbabwe — the MaZezuru, the Manyika, the Makorekore and the rest — descended from the Karanga group.

The indisputable evidence comes from the Arabs who traded in this country for thousands of years and some of whose descendants made their home in this country. Their written records make no reference to any group of people in this country, except the Karanga.

The other evidence comes from the Portuguese who visited the country in the 14th century and colonised it from 1632 to 1693. Their records speak only of Karanga people and the Karanga language which they described as highly colourful and rich in idiom and metaphor.

It can be rationally deduced that the Mazezuru, Manyika, Korekore, as well as the smaller groups such as the Matoko, Mashangwe, Nanzva and several others, all broke away from the Karanga.

Independent

The first break-away took place when Changa, who remained ruling in the Southern Province, declared himself independent from his brother Matope who had moved together with their father Mutota Monomutapa to establish a new capital at Chitakochangonya hill in what is today called Sipolilo.

Changa seceded from the kingdom after the death of his father Mutota. He refused to accept Matope as over-all ruler of the entire empire.

After this little kingdoms sprang up all over the country, each one independent from the other and based on clans which themselves were based on totem relationships.

The anthropological basis of the Karanga origin is buttressed by the fact that the Karanga do not belong to one totem, like the Mbire. They comprise all the totems in Zimbabwe — the Ngonya, Soko, Hove, Shava, Shiri, Moyo, Nyati, Nzou and so on. They are the same as the Kalanga in the so-called Matabeleland who also belong to various totems.

So once upon a time we were all Karangas. It is like saying that some time ago every Christian was a Catholic and that until 1963 every African nationalist in Zimbabwe was a ZAPU man.

About the word Shona and its origin Dr Mutavairo is mixed up. There is absolutely nothing derogatory about it. It was first used by Mzilikazi to refer to people living in the west — entshonalanga — which referred largely to people who lived in Makonde (Lomagundi).

Ignorance

To define the word "Tshona" as meaning "depressed", "dumpened" and "sunken" shows unforgivable ignorance or distortion by a person said to be a linguistic expert.

The word Shona is not pejorative by any stretch of the imagination. It is a denotative collective word describing people who lived in the west, spoke the same language, danced the same dances, sang the same songs and lived by the same culture.

The Portuguese called these people Masvina — the "suino". This is a derogatory term. But some early missionaries used it in an innocent collective, descriptive sense and published books called "Chisvina Readers".

It should be stated that both in its original and current usage "Shona" is an innocent, denotative term that accurately classifies millions of people living in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/486

ZANU(PF) TO TAKE FIRMER GRIP ON GOVERNMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

THE central committee of ZANU (PF) is to take a firmer grip on the Government and direct its activities more forcefully, the party's publicity secretary, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday.

He told a news conference in Salisbury after a three-day meeting of the party caucus that this had become necessary as most of the problems that faced the Government at its inception had now been overcome.

Because of this, the party now had a clearer picture of the issues it wanted tackled. He did not think this would cause any problems with the Government's coalition partner, the Patriotic Front.

He said the meeting, held at Government House from Sunday to Tuesday night, had devoted a lot of time to analysing the progress that had been made by the party and the Government this year.

All party members had reported on how they had consolidated the people's power in 1981 within their own ministerial or party portfolios, and an examination of past mistakes had been carried out in the "spirit of criticism and self-criticism".

At the same time, said Dr Zvobgo, who is also the Minister of Local Government and Housing, members had identified the "major conquests" made by the masses in the social, political, cultural and economic spheres of the country.

"Of particular significance was the decision that in future Government or ministerial policies had to reflect and be in line with party policies as enunciated by the central committee. The party must lead and direct Government much more forcefully than before, not the other way round," he said.

"During the three-day session, policies for 1982 were developed, distilled and analysed very thoroughly. A new theme for the nation, consistent with national policy objectives for 1982, was identified and decreed.

"The Prime Minister, in his capacity as chairman of the central committee and president of ZANU (PF), will elaborate on the tasks that lie ahead in his New Year address to the nation tonight."

Asked about the implications of ZANU (PF)'s decision to control the Government the minister said it had to be borne in mind that the party was the "motivating, principal force" that outlined major policy guidelines for the administration and he foresaw no problems from the PF in this regard.

In answer to another question, he said the party was looking for alternative premises for ZANU (PF)'s headquarters, which were destroyed in a bomb blast about two weeks ago.

Dr Zvobgo declined to say whether the bombing had been timed to coincide with a meeting of ZANU (PF)'s central committee, saying only that as far as he was concerned, he was not aware of any such meeting.

CSO: 4700/486

MANY EMPLOYERS SEEN ALIENATING SKILLED BLACKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] MANY highly qualified black Zimbabweans are leaving the country disillusioned after experiencing "blocking tactics" by many employers. They are seeking — and often finding — employment opportunities in neighbouring countries.

The allegation was made by the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, after a meeting with about 40 unemployed engineers in his Salisbury office earlier this week.

He said that he knows of cases where some qualified black Zimbabwean veterinary surgeons, who could not find employment in Zimbabwe, had left the country and were now employed in Botswana.

The minister challenged employers who reject applications by black Zimbabweans on grounds of inexperience, saying his ministry has records of skilled people with experience of more than 10 or even 20 years in employment who could not find jobs.

"Little experience is not good enough an excuse for not employing these people," he said. "Some people somewhere in our system are blocking their employment. This is an unhappy state of affairs which should be corrected."

Admitting that a section of qualified black Zimbabwean job-seekers have no experience, the minister added: "I would like to ask the very person who says 'they have no experience' where and how he got his experience if it wasn't through initial employment.

"It's important that if he was employed to acquire experience he must accept that people will be employed after they have been trained so that they too may acquire experience on the job, because nobody is initially employed with experience."

Dr Shava revealed that there are more than 100 qualified black Zimbabweans in various fields of engineering who could not find employment.

He also said there were about 45 people with diplomas in general engineering who were unemployed and 89 with motor maintenance certificates, also jobless.

He called on the public service to set an example by employing qualified people. "At least if the public sector gives a lead then we have sufficient force to persuade the private sector to do likewise."

The minister also said during the meeting, that some engineers who had reached retiring age had expressed their willingness to contribute to national development if called upon to do so. — ZIS.

CSO: 4700/486

OFFICIAL SAYS RESETTLEMENT RUNNING ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] THE Government has so far resettled more than 6 000 families, and its resettlement programme is running on schedule, a deputy secretary in the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Mark Paraiwa, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr Paraiwa, who is in charge of resettlement, said the ministry had introduced an accelerated resettlement plan in mid-September to cope with the heavy demand for land in many areas.

More than $17 million had already been committed for land acquisition and development, and a total of 528 000 ha had been bought throughout the country.

He said the Government's resettlement programme had been a success so far and was progressing at a satisfactory pace.

His views were echoed by another deputy secretary, Mr John Hilligan, who is in charge of administration.

Mr Hilligan said that the resettlement programme had a slow start through a lack of equipment and personnel but had developed.

"We started off hopping on one leg, and now we are running on two."

"We hoped accelerated resettlements would utilise services already available in nearby communal areas. It is our intention to go back to these schemes when we have eased the demand for land to a certain extent," said Mr Paraiwa.

SQUATTERS

Squatters illegally occupying Government land earmarked for resettlement had been a problem initially, but this problem had been overcome. Asked if the squatters were to be resettled in other areas, he said that this was not always possible as many squatters were not eligible for resettlement.

Other problems had been the co-ordination of various departments and ministries to assist in the resettlement programme. Roads, schools, dip tanks and other services had to be provided for the settlers.

CSO: 4700/486

BORROWING DEMAND OUTPACES SUPPLY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] DEMAND for funds from both the public and private sectors is growing faster than the money supply can handle, says the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation Limited in its December economic review.

Borrowing requirements in fiscal year 1981-2 were expected to exceed 1980-1 by more than $300 million and could not be met.

This was mainly due to a drop in the expansion of money supply from 34 percent last year to less than 8 percent in the first nine months of this year.

But the increase in lending and savings rates due to the doubling of the bank rate to 9 percent, had been reasonably successful in curbing expenditure growth, it said.

The volume of manufacturing production between January and August was 12 percent up on the same period last year. Next year's prospects, however, were less bright.

National economic growth would be lower as industrial expansion would be restricted by the 15 percent limit in import allocations and the ending of the South African trade agreement in March.

The agricultural outlook was more optimistic but depended largely upon improved transport conditions necessary to move crops and lower stockpiles.

The first eight months of 1981 saw the value and volume of mineral production drop by 8,7 percent. This trend indicated that mining output would decline in value for the first time in 17 years.

Deflated world market prices, falling production, transport difficulties, skilled manpower shortages and rising costs were the main contributing factors.

Prospects for 1982 were uncertain as world prices were not expected to recover before the final quarter and the Government would be clamping down on capital allowances and deductions in April.

Although down on the second half of 1980, retail trade showed a 44,7 percent increase in the first six months this year, compared with the same period last year.

Sales of household goods, clothing, footwear and drapery were all up by more than 50 percent and motor trade sales by 48,5 percent.

Next year, said the report, would see widening disparity between production and consumption.

CSO: 4700/486

ECONOMY LIKELY TO MAINTAIN GROWTH RATE SAYS EXPERT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] THE economy of Zimbabwe is likely to grow by 8 percent next year — as it did this year — the chief economist in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Timothy Muzondo, said yesterday.

In an interview Dr Muzondo said that despite the severe impact of lack of foreign exchange, transport bottlenecks, the skilled manpower shortage and industry capacity constraints, this year would show an 8 percent growth rate when the figures were available.

He said studies were being undertaken to find ways of solving the problems that hindered the growth of the country's economy.

"The Government is already studying ways of increasing foreign exchange and making proper allocations. A lot has been done to solve the transport problems as the Minister of Transport has indicated that by mid-June next year the movement of goods will be eased.

"With any shortage of skilled manpower, the Government is aware that it will be necessary to rely on expatriate workers, such as those in the railways — about 370 from various countries," said Dr Muzondo.

It was essential to design and formulate appropriate policies to encourage investment in order to increase industrial production.

"Many industries are now operating at full capacity and it will be necessary for them to replace their old machinery so that the employment rate increases.

"The private sector, which has an important duty in the development of the country, has to be provided with appropriate investment incentives to achieve their targets," he said.

CSO: 4700/486

NUS OFFERS TO HELP STUDENTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] THE National Union of Students in Britain (NUS) is willing to assist Zimbabwean students get more involved in Zimbabwe's national development projects.

This was disclosed yesterday by the president of the students' union at the University of Zimbabwe, Mr Clifford Mashiri, who returned from a three-week visit to Libya and Britain last week.

Mr Mashiri said that while in Britain he had held talks with various student leaders, including the president of the students' union at the University of London, Mr Martin Young, and the director of the research and policy department in the NUS, Mr Julian Eccles.

"We discussed possible assistance from the NUS to the National Students Union of Zimbabwe (Nasuz) which was inaugurated in October," said Mr Mashiri.

"Assistance discussions centred on the expansion of student union activities here and involving students in national development projects in Zimbabwe.

"In our discussions it was proposed that one member of the NUS's development and training department be based in Salisbury for a month to make an initial assessment of Nasuz and its development potential and to make recommendations to the NUS central committee."

The NUS official "would also train, here in Zimbabwe, the recently elected interim committee of Nasuz".

Mr Mashiri added: "It was proposed that any time in 1982 would be suitable for the NUS official to come to Zimbabwe — subject to Nasuz's approval and advice — and that the NUS would pay, for the air fare and salary of that official."

Mr Mashiri also said that the NUS would ask for funds from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC).

Mr Mashiri also announced that Zimbabwe had now been admitted to the International Students' Travel Conference (ISTC) which meant that Zimbabwean students holding international student identity cards could get concessions on local and international travel by road, air and rail.

However, the University of Zimbabwe students' union was not issuing the identity cards yet as it was essential for personnel handling the cards to be trained first, Mr Mashiri added.—Ziana.

CSO: 4700/486

SMUGGLERS PUT PRESSURE ON PLUMTREE CUSTOMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] BULAWAYO.

SMUGGLERS coming into Zimbabwe from Botswana are using sophisticated means of avoiding detection by entering through unauthorised routes or sharing the smuggled goods with other passengers in a train in order to pass through customs.

The collector of customs and excise at the Plumtree customs post, Mr Colin White, said his skeleton staff of six officers often had their work cut out to detect smugglers. This was because of the volume of travellers going past the border post.

Unlike Beitbridge, it was not possible to hold a train carrying passengers for a long time because "for every hour the train is held up for searching the country loses $1 000 in foreign currency — thus defeating the purpose of the search in the first place", he said.

Mr White said to conduct a complete search of a full train would mean detaining the train for at least 12 hours.

However, efforts of the customs officers had paid off when 15 women smugglers were arrested last week.

According to the records in the clerk of the criminal court office in Bulawayo 31 smugglers have appeared in the Plumtree court since the beginning of the month. Except for nine, who were remanded to December 29, the women were found guilty and fined a total of $675.

Mr White said the search by customs officers resulted in an average of 17 seizures a day. Confiscated goods were valued between $8 000 and $10 000 a month.

CSO: 4700/486

NEW LAWS TO CURB ENEMY AGENTS INTRODUCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] MEASURES to counter espionage and sabotage were introduced yesterday, giving the Government wide powers to seize the property of enemy agents.

The new legislation, promulgated in the Government Gazette, is the Emergency Powers (Forfeiture of Enemy Property) Regulations.

It is directed at anyone the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, believes has been acting as an agent for a foreign country or has been acting subversively or prejudicing public safety.

He can issue an order for the forfeiture of all the property of such people, whether they are inside or outside the country.

An appeal can be made to a tribunal if the person concerned attends the hearing.

But the recommendation of the three-man tribunal, headed by a judge or someone qualified to be a judge, can be overruled by the President if the Minister considers that it would be against the interests of preserving public safety.

Once the minister has issued an order a custodian, appointed by the Public Service Commission, will take possession of the property.

Before disposing of the property the custodian can deduct administration costs. Then he can pay off the owner's debts or pay such sums as he may deem fit in respect of dependents.

He can transfer the remainder to the State.

Provision is also made for the Minister to cancel any transaction made with the intention of circumventing the forfeiture order.

A lawyer said yesterday that the regulations applied to all the property owned by someone believed to be an enemy agent.

"It covers his house, furniture, clothes, money in a bank, stocks and shares and any property he may inherit," said the lawyer.

"There is legislation in existence to seize the property of people convicted of specified crimes, but these regulations give the minister powers to seize the property of people not convicted of any crime."

CSO: 4700/486

CRACKDOWN ON SMUGGLING CONTINUES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt]

THE "Club Connection", which has cost Zimbabwe tens of millions of dollars in smuggling, is finally being cracked. Hundreds of black women have been stopped at the Beitbridge border over the past couple of weeks.

Dozens have been whisked off to court and thousands of dollars worth of smuggled goods have been confiscated.

The illegal trafficking began about 10 years ago with innocent women's clubs going to South Africa on education tours. But the bus trips soon degenerated into massive smugglers' runs.

The hefty crackdown has been ordered personally by Finance Minister Enos Nkala.

"Smugglers can rot in jail," he warned.

The minister also announced that a mandatory five-year prison term would soon be introduced for the racketeers.

The clamp on the crooks has led to an outcry about treatment on the border.

Women who were stopped in six hired buses last week claimed they had been subjected to "slow and humiliating" searches.

Most of the women slept out in the open while their hired buses were searched by customs officers.

They said they had been ordered to strip and were then subjected to "humiliating searches".

"The treatment has been sub-human," said one woman. "We feel like captives.

"We live out in the bush and when we take a bath we do it in full view of the men."

Another woman complained: "I'm a married woman but I was forced to stand stark naked.

"We've been subjected to intense humiliation."

But Collector of Customs Chris Noble said travellers were being allowed through the border post as fast as possible.

"When customs officials are searching buses and people they also check their passports," he explained.

"If they find someone has been out to South Africa five or more times in a year they impound his goods because it's obvious he's not going there on holiday but for commercial reasons.

"If someone is going out for commercial reasons, then he needs an import licence.

"If he hasn't got one we take the goods away."

Mr Noble added that customs officers also checked on the traveller's foreign currency allocation.

"If he has been issued more than he needs or has stayed out of the country for a shorter period than the holiday allowance permits, then we report him to the police," he said.

He admitted that people were sometimes ordered to strip, especially if customs were looking for small items — like emeralds.

Mr Noble denied allegations of racism.

He said more blacks were being searched simply because more of them were crossing the border.

Senator Nkala also dismissed the discrimination claims.

He said whites had been hardest hit by his earlier ban on car and furniture exports.

"Black women are abusing their holiday allowances," he added.

He said: "The Prime Minister and the Government have absolutely no sympathy for them.

"They can stay at the border for the whole month."

CSO: 4700/486

MAJOR GAINS RECORDED IN 1981

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 6

[Editorial: "A Better Life"]

[Text] AS 1981 ends the Government officials and voluntary organisations concerned with resettling people can look back on a year of considerable achievement.

Two Ministry of Agriculture officials have called the rehabilitation programme for returning refugees a resounding success. More than 1,5 million people were helped with such items as crop and vegetable seeds and farm implements.

Not only the refugees, and others hit by the war, have been helped. The aid has extended to peasants such as the Dema people in the Zambezi Valley, who have had little of the better things of life and, until now, little chance of acquiring them.

Most of the progress and improvement has been in the rural areas. In the cities and towns there remains much to be done, not only to provide adequate housing but even to provide many people with a simple roof over their heads.

Talk of action by ministers or Government officials has not always been followed by action itself. There are still people in the shantytown Trashville; but those living near the Hunyani River at Seki, whose activities pose a threat to Chitungwiza's and Salisbury's water supplies, are due to be moved soon. Where there is a threat of this or similar nature, firm action must be taken to prevent outbreaks of disease.

With local authorities battling to put up sufficient houses, and many of the occupants having problems in paying for them, one of the aims of the planners in 1982 could be to resettle people who have been displaced to the urban areas by returning them to the rural areas, where the quality of life can only improve.

CSO: 4700/486

NATION'S FILM PRODUCTION POTENTIAL HIGH

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by Michelle Faul: "Zimbabwe Can Become a Major Film Centre, Says Producer"]

[Text]

AMBITIOUS plans to create a Hollywood south of the Zambezi in Zimbabwe are already taking shape with the filming of a US$3 million motion picture drama entitled Tuxedo Warrior.

Producer Geoffrey Rose hopes the film, starring American Holly Palance (daughter of Jack) and Britain's John Wyman, will be the baby of a burgeoning industry to make Zimbabwe "one of the major film centres in the world".

Mr Rose, who is also chairman of the company producing the movie, Geria Films, said last week: "This is going to become our permanent film making centre.

"Zimbabwe's weather, the varied terrain, existing processing facilities and the fact that English is the official language, make it perfect for our purposes."

The company had already made a "very big investment" in the country and from January 1 would own 49 percent of shares in Central Film Laboratories in Salisbury. The Ministry of Information would own the remaining shares, he said.

Latest offerings on the international circuit from Geria Films, which had offices in London, Los Angeles, Munich and New York, were Dressed to Kill starring Michael Caine, and Blowout with John Travolta.

Mr Rose said the company had produced more than 20 major international movies costing about US$100 million in the last five years.

He outlined exciting plans in the pipeline to build a soundproof studio for weather cover and re-equip the laboratories with new cameras and improved processing facilities.

"For example, the 35-mm printers here print 14 frames a second whereas the latest machinery prints 192 a second.

"We're also in the process of setting up a Zimbabwe film school, such as the one they have in Australia, which has put Australian movies on the map," Mr Rose said.

A major movie industry in Zimbabwe would not only be a big foreign currency earner, but would also attract tourists.

"I would imagine that most Zimbabweans watching television or going to the cinema are more familiar with the streets of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Las Vegas than anywhere else and the cinematic media is one which puts a country on the map."

Mr Rose said he had already applied to have Tuxedo Warrior entered at the Cannes Film Festival next year as Zimbabwe's first official offering.

He was arranging for a team from France to come to Zimbabwe to view it, probably in mid-May.

In the crew was cameraman Walter Lassally, who had won several Academy Awards since his first victory for Zorba the Greek.

Director Andrew Sinclair, who wrote the script, was a Cambridge don, acclaimed for his work on such classics as Dylan Thomas' Under Milk Wood, starring Richard Burton, Elizabeth Taylor and Peter O'Toole.

John Wyman recently co-starred opposite Roger Moore in the latest James Bond movie, For Your Eyes Only.

And Holly Palance, whose father Jack starred in Safari Express, filmed in this country five years ago, made her debut in The Omen.

Mr Rose said he had employed about 70 Zimbabweans, including 36 local actors, for the film.

"On the technical side each technician we have imported has one or two Zimbabweans with him who are being given on-the-job training. The first assistant director, Steve Chigorimbo, is a Zimbabwean.

"I'm going to take this film to Hollywood to beat the drum for Zimbabwe and say: 'Right fellows, this is where it's at and this is where you have got to come to make your movies'," Mr Rose said.

Geria Films planned to make six major motion pictures in Zimbabwe in the next year, including one called Bram, to be directed by J. Lee Thompson.

Mr Thompson, whom Mr Rose described as "one of the world's greatest directors", has many credits to his name, including Planet of the Apes, Tom Jones and the Guns of Navarone.

Mr Rose praised the "speed, efficiency and co-operation" with which the company's various applications had been processed.

"In a matter of weeks we have got a major company set up and registered and we are three-quarters through making our first movie.

"It would have been impossible anywhere else in the world. This would probably have taken five times as long in the UK and three to four times as long in the United States," he said.

CSO: 4700/486

MINISTER UNWILLING TO BACK BUS PROFITS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, is unwilling to guarantee bus profits, although the companies should be allowed to earn enough to stay in business.

"We are unwilling to guarantee profits to any company in the private sector," he said in a brief interview yesterday.

The Government is at present negotiating with the United Transport Overseas Services Limited who own the Salisbury United Omnibus Company and are the majority shareholder of the Zimbabwe Omnibus Company.

The two companies run all urban bus routes in Zimbabwe except for the Salisbury-Seke link.

The SUOC has a franchise agreement with the Salisbury City Council guaranteeing the company a 20 percent profit. Should the profit fall below this level the council can either agree to raise fares or pay a subsidy.

Bulawayo has a similar agreement with ZOC but only for a 15 percent profit guarantee.

The companies say the profits are needed to finance development and expansion.

Dr Zvobgo has ordered both councils not to pay any subsidies but did authorise a 2c a trip increase from October 1. The companies have asked for a similar increase from tomorrow.

The city councils are not taking part in the talks which are between only the Government and UTOSL.

Recently Salisbury councillor Dr Timothy Stamps said the city was prepared to allow SUOC a 15 percent profit. The company could raise fares when profits fell but there would be no subsidies.

He accused the British shareholders of United Transport of scuttling the deal.

CSO: 4700/486

CHINAMANO SEES INCREASED USE OF RAILWAYS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S rail problems have improved considerably in the last three months and there has been a significant increase in the tonnage of goods being moved, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said in an interview.

"We are no longer as desperate as we were three or four months ago. The situation is now much better, though we are still far from reaching the optimum we would like," he said.

A major improvement in recent weeks was a speedier turn-around of rail wagons on the eastern Indian Ocean route through Maputo.

"The flow of fuel to Zimbabwe has been impeded by derailments on both the Mozambican and South African rail lines, but mainly it has been due to the turn - around of trucks, which has been unusually long," he said.

"However, in the last few weeks we have achieved a turn-around of 14 days, with wagons in Zimbabwe for eight days and in Mozambique for six days.

"This has provided for the satisfactory movement of petrol and I am happy to say that from now on, if all goes well, there should be no problem," the minister said.

Despite the fact that many "diehard businessmen" still insisted on using the longer and more expensive route through South Africa, Zimbabwe was moving 40 percent of its goods through Mozambique.

ARTISANS

The delivery of 60 new locomotives, due to arrive between February and June, would put the railways in a more viable position, he said.

Artisans recruited from India and Britain—about 370 in all — were working on the rehabilitation of old engines in the country and some which had been out of order were already functioning.

In addition, the South African loan of locomotives working on Zimbabwe's rail system had released several Zimbabwean engines.

"We benefit indirectly," Mr Chinamano explained. "Zambia has 10 South African engines, Botswana six, Zaire six and the South Africans have indicated to us that we could hire the remaining four.

"All these locomotives work on our system. The Zambian ones carry goods up to Victoria Falls, we run the Botswana system and carry goods for Zaire, so this has released quite a number of our locomotives, and we are now able to move more goods than we did," Mr Chinamano said.

But more locomotives were still needed to clear the stockpile of cotton, maize, sugar tobacco and minerals.

"When we get the 60 new locomotives we will be very happy and in a good position, though the economy continues to expand and the backlog of goods still has to be cleared," he said.

It would be some time before the backlog could be delivered.

Movement of maize was going well and all orders would be met, he promised.

Maize orders exported through Beira before the Pungwe River rail bridge was damaged had been re-routed through Maputo, but repairs were complete and goods were being transported to Beira again last week, he said.

Maize bought by the European Economic Community for Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania, shipped through Beira before the bridge was damaged, had been temporarily re-routed through Maputo, while maize for Angola was shipped by a Zimbabwe air freight company.

Mr Chinamano was "confident" that all maize orders would be met eventually.

CSO: 4700/486

FULL PUMPS NEXT MONTHS, SAYS PM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] **HOARDERS and people panicking caused the shortage of petrol in Salisbury's filling stations but things should return to normal next month, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said at the weekend.**

The shortage seemed to be only in Salisbury. The rest of the country had no serious queues, he said during a television interview.

"The petrol stations and the hoarders decided they were of one mind. The petrol stations would hold back certain deliveries for their own favourites or just to scare or create a panic situation when there was no need to do so at all.

"And then there were these people who were frightened, perhaps that at Christmas they would have no petrol, and started hoarding it.

"The adjustment is a mental one. Let's adjust the acquisitive minds we have in Salisbury: the petrol is there."

The car owner who had to queue but did not know the reason was justified in complaining. "But we complain about the people who created this panic."

The Ministry of Industry and Energy Development was looking into the matter and there should be a return to normality next month, he said.

Asked about Feruka Mr Mugabe said it would be used as a storage and distribution point for refined fuels when the pipeline opened. The tariff that should be applied was being worked out between the Government, Mozambique and the company.

The Ministry of Industry and Energy Development would decide whether it was cheaper to build a new refinery or re-structure Feruka.

● Petrol was still limited or unavailable in Salisbury and central Mashonaland yesterday morning, according to the Automobile Association.

Supplies were, however, reasonable in the Midlands and much of Victoria.

CSO: 4700/486

BRIEFS

GWAI CAMP LOSES--Bulawayo. One of the only two remaining male assembly points in Zimbabwe began shutdown operations yesterday when more than 1 000 former ZIPRA guerillas were moved out from Gwai River Mine Camp to Llewellin Barracks near Bulawayo. The army convoy of 52 personnel carriers passed through the city under police escort. It is believed no more than 3 000 former guerillas remained at the Gwai camp awaiting demobilisation, and two similar convoys of men are expected to pass through the city today and tomorrow to complete the camp's shutdown. The only other remaining male assembly point in the country is at Middle Sabi, and that is also expected to be closed soon. No further men are to be recruited for integration into the Zimbabwe National Army, and those ex-guerillas remaining had asked to be demobilised. Routine road-blocks were posted in the city to aid the passage of the convoy. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 1]

DOMESTICS PAY--Bulawayo. The new Government minimum wage of $50 per month for domestic workers was welcomed by union officials in Bulawayo. According to the secretary for Matabeleland of the Zimbabwe Domestic and Allied Workers Union, Mr P. Hove, the new minimum wage would redress the discrepancies domestic workers encountered in received food and other benefits. "Some workers were paid $30 without food subsidies, others with little food. The new minimum wage will help the workers to buy their own food although the rising food prices present a new problem," he said. Mr Hove said since the announcement of the new minimum wage his union had received complaints from eight workers who had been fired by their employers for a variety of reasons. "But we have managed to have them all reinstated," he said. Mr Hove said some domestic workers were being threatened with the sack for drunkenness or stealing. He noted that some of the workers had been with the employer for up to seven years. Mr Hove noted that some employers were pensioners earning about $180 a month. He said their cases would be referred to the Minister of Labour and Social Services. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 3]

TOBACCO FARMERS--Tobacco farmers have been exempted from a provision requiring them to destroy tobacco seed beds, a Ministry of Agriculture statement said yesterday. The statement grants exemption of section 4 (a) of the Plant Pests and Diseases (Tobacco) Regulations of 1979, which says that in the 1981-1982 season tobacco plants in seed beds should be destroyed before January 11. The exemption was granted in the belief that there would be no serious hazard from pests and diseases in 1982 and that growers badly affected by the drought would benefit from the concession. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 3]

ARTISTS, WRITERS GROUP--The Zimbabwe Artists and Writers Association has been forced to disband, a spokesman said yesterday. This follows the explusion of the former chairman, Mr Laston Gwapedza, and the resignation of the former secretary-general, Mr Shamiso Mapfunde. ZAWA was the Zimbabwean representative organisation of Unesco's International Association of Art. It was run by a ten-member steering committee, said the spokesman "who tried to survive as a production unit for the country's only cultural magazine". The first issue of the ZAWA journal was published in September 1981. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 4]

ARMY CLEARS MINES--Roads in poor condition in north-eastern Zimbabwe will be repaired as soon as army engineers clear landmines planted during the war, the Secretary for Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr P. E. Wilson, said yesterday. Mr Wilson said the co-operation of the army had been obtained to clear the mines with special equipment for the safety of roadworkers and the public. Efforts made to grade the roads resulted in a number of detonations but progress was steady. It was not expected that the roads in the Marymount area would be cleared until early next year. Mr Wilson was replying to a complaint that roads in the Rushinga and Nyanapanda areas were "very dangerous" because they had not been repaired after the war. The complainant appealed to the Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic to take steps to remedy the situation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 4]

GDR TRADE PACT--A trade agreement between Zimbabwe and the German Democratic Republic has been approved by President Banana and was gazetted today. The two governments have given each other "most-favoured nation" status in their desire to promote trade on a continuous and long-term basis. The agreement lists items which may be traded--basically high technology products from Germany and raw materials, commodities and textiles from Zimbabwe. Unlisted goods may also be traded. All trade deals will be in convertible currency and at world market prices and apply to people allowed to trade in either country. The agreement lasts five years and then continues unless one party gives three months' written notice of termination. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Dec 81 p 3]

SETTLERS PROBLEMS--Marandellas. The 272 people from Rudaka Rural Council who were settled at Action Reynolds farm near Chibwanda Purchase Area are faced with many problems, the chairman of the Mudzimurema Council, Councillor Peter Goredema, said recently. Mr Goredema said the people did not have enough water and had no stores, grinding mill, dip tanks, clinics or schools. The Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development bought nine farms in the area which would be used for the resettlement of 5 000 families in the next three years. "The Ministry promised to sink boreholes at each of the settlements to be established and the people who were given the first priority to settle are those who had no land and those who could not find jobs in town," he said. Each family had been allocated about 6 ha for ploughing and the grazing area for livestock was to be communal. "We also need another clinic in Chiota because with 25 000 people being served by one clinic, some of the people have to travel long distances to get medical attention." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 4]

PETROL SUPPLIES--Fuel supplies at Zimbabwe's petrol stations improved a little yesterday with Birchenough Bridge being the only centre still reporting no fuel, according to the Automobile Association of Zimbabwe. [Excerpt][Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 1]

PARAMILITARY INSTRUCTION--Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe share the aim of learning to defend themselves as peace-loving nations in an aggressive world, the Yugoslav ambassador, Mr Djuro Vukolic, said in Salisbury yesterday. Mr Vukolic was presenting certificates to 20 para-military instructors who recently finished courses in Yugoslavia. The aim was to train them to defend their country, not attack anybody, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 1]

CRONJE TO CISKEI--Mr Rowan Cronje, a Republic Front Member of Parliament, confirmed yesterday that he has been appointed personal adviser to the "leader of the Ciskei administration". He said he was approached with the job offer at a time when there was a change in his employment circumstances. "They approached me while I was in South Africa on business," he said. "It was not an easy decision for me to make because I am very sad to be leaving this country." His job would be to advise the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, on "general matters". He expected to be involved in the homeland's relationship with other countries, and particularly in rural development. "It should be a stimulating position as Ciskei assumed independence from South Africa on a different basis from other homelands and this could be interesting in the evolvement of a new political dispensation in South Africa," he added. "Whether one agrees with their policy on the terms on which they gained independence, the fact is that they are the administrators and they think I can help them. "I don't know what their politics are and I don't want to get involved in politics," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 81 p 4]

FRUIT EXPORTS--Fifteen tonnes of Zimbabwean peaches, plums and nectarines have been flown to Amsterdam. An Affretair statement said that the 5 063 trays of fruit, valued at $19 202, were destined for Paris to help meet the increased demand for fresh fruit in France at Christmas time. A spokesman for the Fruit Growers' Co-op in Salisbury said this year had been a record year for Zimbabwean fruit exports. He said the co-op experienced its first direct sales to Europe this year and gained a great deal of experience and established many contacts. "Because of this we foresee a greater demand for our fruit in the European marketplace in the coming year," the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Dec 81 p 3]

TOBACCO TAKEOVER--TA Holdings Ltd has relinquished control over Tobacco Auctions Ltd in a $2,5 million deal with Tobacco Sales Floor Ltd, a subsidiary of TSL Ltd. The deal effectively means that almost all of Zimbabwe's flue-cured tobacco will be sold through one auction company. In a joint statement advertised in today's HERALD, TA Holdings and TSL Ltd said the transaction took place on December 22. Of the amount mentioned, $2 million had already been paid, and the balance would be paid over the next three years. A TA Holdings spokesman said a joint statement would be issued soon. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Dec 81 p 3]

TOURISM STATISTICS--Zimbabwe recorded the highest number of visitors from abroad this year since 1972, according to the latest report on immigration and tourism. Between January and October this year Zimbabwe received 302 122 visitors from abroad. The last highest figure was recorded in 1972 when Zimbabwe had 405 485 overseas visitors. The report also recorded that a total of 17 742 people emigrated from Zimbabwe between January and October this year. This was more than

3 500 higher than the same period the previous year. In October alone 1 964 people emigrated. On the other hand 977 new immigrants settled in Zimbabwe in October. The total number of immigrants for the year up to October was 7 037. This was an increase of about 2 000 over the same period last year when there were only 5 341 immigrants. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 1]

YUGOSLAV LINKS--The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, left yesterday for Yugoslavia to work out concrete programmes of co-operation in information and tourism with his Yugoslavian counterpart, Mr Ismael Baira. The four-day visit is at the invitation of Mr Baira, who was in Zimbabwe last October on a similar mission, Dr Shamuyarira told Ziana yesterday the visit should result in agreements in exchanging news articles, and experiences in publishing and modernising newspaper production. The minister, who is being accompanied by the Deputy Secretary of Information Mr Anthony Ndoro, said he would also discuss tourism with the Yugoslavs who, he said, had been successful in promoting tourism from Europe into their country. "We would also like to encourage the Yugoslavs to come here and see some of our attractions," Dr Shamuyarira said. "The Yugoslavs receive thousands of visitors every year who go to see their ancient cities and the Black Sea which has a large development area."--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 81 p 4]

CSO: 4700/486 END

JPRS 79855

13 January 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2551

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79855

13 January 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2551

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EIGHTH ACCT CONFERENCE COMPLETES WORK

Election of New Secretary General

Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Philippe Decraene]

[Text] The eighth conference of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency (ACCT), which started out in a difficult climate, completed its work with unanimity, as did all the conferences that had preceded it since the establishment of the Agency in Niamey in March 1970. Thirty-eight delegations from the 5 continents representing a linguistic community of over 100 million persons* elected Francois Owono-Nguema to the position of secretary general of the Agency on Wednesday, 9 December, but not without difficulty.

As the ACCT charter requires a majority of 90 percent of the votes for the election of the secretary general, it was the application of this procedure which constituted the principal work of the delegations. Dan Dicko, Nigerien, secretary general, had maintained his candidacy until Tuesday afternoon, in spite of legal questions raised during the last few months concerning his eligibility. Criticized for his position, which was labeled "electioneering" by his opponents, Dan Dicko was forced to withdraw from the competition at the express orders of his government. His supporters attempted unsuccessfully to show that during the 8 years he headed the Agency the number of member countries increased from 21 to 38 and that the only important states still outside the "French-speaking club" were Algeria and Madagascar.

After the withdrawal of several less-favored candidates, including those of Benin, Tunisia and Zaire, the candidate of Gabon, the host country, was elected. His victory was linked to his own personality, to the action taken by President Bongo--who threw the entire weight of his authority into the balance--and also to the role of the French delegation, which had received instructions from the Elysee to vigorously support the Gabonese candidate.

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*Thirty member countries participated in the conference (Belgium, Benin, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Dominica, France, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Upper Volta, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritius, Monaco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Vanuatu, Vietnam and Zaire), six associated states (Cameroon, Guinea-Bissau, Laos, Morocco, Mauritania, St Lucia) and two "participating countries" (Quebec, Canada and New Brunswick, Canada).

Four new countries have joined the ACCT: Guinea and the Congo, as member states, and St Lucia and Morocco, as associated states.

The percentage of the budget earmarked for the Agency's cultural programs was doubled, increasing from 5 to 10 percent, compared to the total general budget. The latter--and this is a salient point--has increased from 1.5 million francs at the time the ACCT was established to about 100 million francs for 1982.

In a closing speech which drew much applause, Jean-Pierre Cot, [French] delegate and minister of cooperation and development, made the following noteworthy comment: "The North will not survive the weakening of the South. In order for the North to come out of the current crisis, the South must develop."

Lebanon proposed that the ninth conference be held in Beirut in December 1983.

Biography

Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] The successor of Dan Dicko in the secretariat general of the ACCT has essentially the same profile of scientific researcher and teacher.

Born in 1939, in Oyen in the northern part of Gabon, Owono-Nguema completed his secondary studies in Brazzaville, then received a diploma in physical sciences and mathematics in Strasbourg and a diploma for graduate studies in theoretical physics from the University of Lille. He is a doctor of sciences and wrote his thesis in 1968 at the University of Strasbourg. He is known for his research in physics and mathematics and in nuclear physics.

Vice rector of the University of Omar-Bongo (1970-71), then rector of the same university (1971-75), he taught there as a professor of physics and also at the Universities of Lille and Strasbourg.

In 1972 he was appointed high commissioner of scientific research and was secretary of state for culture and arts (1973-75), then minister of scientific research (1975-80). Since February 1980, he has been minister of state responsible for culture, the arts and popular education. He has headed many Gabonese delegations at international meetings and was presented in Libreville as an honest and unassuming university professor.

8143
CSO: 4719/353

ARMED TROOPS USED TO PROTECT BASKETBALL TEAMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Alan Bruce-Brand]

[Text]

MOGADISHU.

ARMED troops surrounded Africa's basketball giants in dramatic scenes here on Tuesday.

The drastic move came in the wake of events which have left an indelible black mark on African basketball.

Following the withdrawal from the African men's championships on Sunday of the Congo team, after angry spectators stormed the court and stopped their match against Algeria — the first of several games to decide the two teams to play in the semi-finals — the referees declared the match forfeited.

The technical commission awarded the points to Algeria, putting them and Somalia in the semi-finals.

But Congo appealed against the decision, which was upheld by an emergency meeting of the jury of appeal, and the game was replayed.

On Monday night, the rematch turned into another farce with both teams again going for the high scores and not straining themselves in the defence. The crowd suspected a conspiracy to get into the semi-finals.

The technical commission decided the game had been played in an "unsportsman-like manner" and annulled the result.

The quarrel between teams and officials eventually led to armed troops, supplied for security reasons, confining the players to their rooms.

The crisis was nearly resolved by frantic telex messages to the International Basketball Federation in France.

But then Congo withdrew and Algeria walked off the court before the start of their semi-final against Ivory Coast because the crowd were throwing objects and abuse at them.

CSO: 4700/481

BRIEFS

ITALIAN MISSIONARIES EXPELLED--Bujumbura, November--A group of 11 Italian missionaries expelled from Burundi last week had "disturbed public order" during a constitutional referendum, Interior Minister Lieutenant-Colonel Stanislas Mandi said here. The Minister said the root of the issue lay with a sermon given by another missionary, Father Jean Aberi, who was expelled before the latest group. According to Lt.-Col. Mandi, Father Jean used the sermon to accuse parishioners at Gatete, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Southern Burundi, of looking for wordly wealth and dedicating themselves to the ruling Union for Natonal Progress (UPRONA) and to President Jean-Batiste Bagaza. A few days after his expulsion, two other missionaries asked for prayers for Father Jean and for the parishioners who denounced him, the Minister said. He accused one of the missionaries of saying that Government officials exploited the people's wealth. Lt.-Col. Mandi said that the actions of the missionaries, members of the Order of St. François-Xavier, demonstrated their intention of sabotaging the plans of the President and Government to improve democracy in the country. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2849, 27 Nov 81 p 21]

CSO: 4700/474

BRIEFS

COFFEE SELLING PRICE--Coffee prices have been released for 1981-1982 coffee season. By a presidential decree signed yesterday, high grade Robusta coffee will henceforth be sold at 330 CFA francs per kilogram as against 320 CFA francs the previous season. The price of Arabica will rise from 340 to 350 CFA francs during the same season. The communique from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning says prices have been increased as a result of coffee surplus in the market and the sharp drop in coffee prices over the last 5 years. It states that the step has been taken to help farmers satisfy their basic needs in conformity with government policy of social justice. Meanwhile, the Arabica coffee and Robusta coffee season will open on 4 January 1982. [Text] [AB291953 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 29 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/484

PRAGMATISM SEEN AS KEY TO MENGISTU'S ACTIONS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 25, 9 Dec 81 pp 4-6

[Text]

In mid-November, Lt. Col. **Mengistu Haile Mariam**, presided over the third regular plenary session of the Commission to organise a workers' party in Ethiopia (COPWE). Since the previous session in February, not much progress has been made in implementing its resolutions calling for strengthened ideology and organisation in COPWE. In November, new resolutions stressed anti-corruption and anti-wastefulness and considerable emphasis was placed in speeches on the impossibility of building socialism without dealing with these issues. However, critics of COPWE who hoped that the session would clarify the anti-corruption campaign were disappointed.

The campaign was launched in September by Mengistu with the formation of special courts, workers' committees in all government organisations and a national investigation committee headed by the derge's own head of security, Col. **Teka Tulu**. A major week-long seminar was held in October to discuss how to combat excessive corruption at all levels. Embezzlement is said to have cost government organisations 8m *birr* this year alone. Speculation has centred on Mengistu's wish to use the opportunity to deal with senior political figures and extensive petty corruption at lower levels. In the event, a few more cases of small-scale theft have appeared in the courts, but there is no evident sign of any crackdown on the abuses of public office.

Cynics expected little else when it became clear that the closing speech at the seminar in October was to be by the derge's assistant secretary-general, Lt. Col. **Fisseha Desta**. Fikre Selassie and Legesse remain the potential opponents and rivals to Mengistu. Last year Legesse was side-tracked out of the position of controlling the army's political department to take over COPWE's organisational department.

Legesse does still represent a more pro-Soviet line within COPWE, although he and Mengistu have come closer together in recent months. Legesse, however, is vulnerable on several levels. He has been accused of abusing his position and power for personal ends; equally, COPWE's organisational structure has been growing very slowly, despite the heavy pressure from the **USSR** and the **GDR** to get a party off the ground as soon as possible. It is, we believe, no coincidence that only three days after COPWE's latest plenary session, the secretary of the Social Unity Party of the GDR, **Horst Dohlus**, arrived on a working visit to look at COPWE's organisational progress. We hear that his talks with Legesse, his two deputies, Dr **Alemu Abebe** and **Shoandagne Belete**, and with the head of propaganda, Maj. **Girma Neway**, were outspoken. Secretary Dohlus was very critical of the slow progress and he stressed the importance of having a party as soon as possible.

A tighter organisational structure is certainly needed in the face of efforts by opposition groups to unite. While these do not yet amount to much they are growing, particularly among various exile factions in Khartoum and elsewhere. The left-wing *Meison* group has been trying to make a common front with others (see *Africa Confidential* Vol 22 No 16); now two other opponents of the derge have announced a merger, the *Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Party* (EPRP) and the *Ethiopian Democratic Union* (EDU). Their new front was created on November 21 and is called the *Democratic Front for the Liberation of Ethiopia* (DFLE). It has a ten-man leadership with a rotating chairmanship. No names have been made public, but we understand that among the leaders are Col. **Imeru Wonde**, a former administrator of Gondar region for the derge in 1976

and 1977, before he fled to join the EDU in September 1977; and Lt. Col. **Alemayheu Asfaw**, a deputy commander of the airborne brigade who defected to the EPRP in 1976 claiming that Mengistu was trying to poison him.

Feudal opposition

The DFLE's programme includes the overthrow of Mengistu and the derge, and a call for a united front with the various nationality groups operating in the country. The merger of these two groups is a particularly surprising one as the EDU has long been seen as the feudal opposition to the derge; and the EPRP claimed to be the true "vanguard of the revolution". Both movements have however undergone changes in recent months. The EPRP virtually collapsed when it pushed out its dissidents last year; while the EDU held a congress in June to oust such figures as **Ras Mengesha Seyoum**, the former governor of Tigrai region under **Haile Selassie**, whose granddaughter he married. We believe the new organisation will soon find room for *Meison* elements as well. It is unlikely to get much response from national movements such as the *Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front* (EPLF), or the *Tigrai Peoples Liberation Front* (TPLF). Relations between the TPLF and the EPRP deteriorated into civil war in 1978 which the TPLF won; it also had to fight off the EDU at the same time. Even recent EPRP publications have strongly criticised the TPLF for sending fighters into Eritrea to help the EPLF in its civil war with the ELF in the middle of the year, while at the same time praising the ELF for its help in rectifying the EPRP's internal problems.

The TPLF will however, even if inadvertently, help the DFLE to establish itself by its own military actions in Tigrai and in northern Gondar where the new front claims to have its main strength. The TPLF's activity has been causing considerable concern in recent months in Addis Ababa; its hit and run raids along the length of both main roads to the north which run through Tigrai region, linking Eritrea to the south, are keeping the best parts of four Ethiopian divisions on the alert — the 7th, 16th, 18th and the newly raised 21st division which arrived in Tigrai a few weeks ago. The TPLF has also been extending its actions into the neighbouring regions to the south, Gondar and Wollo, parts of which it claims are really Tigrinya speaking and therefore fall within a Tigrai liberation front's legitimate activity. At the end of September, the administrator of Yejju province in Wollo region, Lt. **Kebede Kibret**, a derge member, was killed in a TPLF ambush while he was leading a special anti-TPLF task force in the northern part of Wollo.

By comparison with Tigrai, military activity in Eritrea has been minimal as the EPLF have continued their efforts to wipe out the ELF, which is proving a harder task than the EPLF will admit. We understand the ELF lost 3,000 fighters, disarmed by the **Sudanese** in August, but still have at least four brigades under arms, even if their effectiveness has been reduced by a stormy meeting of the ELF Revolutionary Council in Kassala in October. A number of top-level changes have been made and several leading personalities have lost their positions, though it is unclear if they have been completely ousted, among them **Abdullah Suleiman** of the foreign affairs bureau, and **Abdullah Idriss**, the head of the military office. Abdullah Idriss is still, we hear, in the mountains along the border north of Tessenai with a considerable number of fighters.

The Ethiopian forces tried to take advantage of these Eritrean divisions a few weeks ago at the beginning of November when an attack was launched into the area around Karkabet, a strategic centre in the Barka area which has good water. Karkabet was formerly a major ELF base, taken over by the EPLF in September. It lies on an old **Italian** road running north from the main highway between Tessenai and Agordat, and at Karkabet this track divides, one branch heading over the Sudan border, the other going further north into the main EPLF base areas at Fah in the Sahel region. Two brigades of the Ethiopian 8th division made an advance on Karkabet and nearly caught the EPLF by surprise. The advance was only halted a few kilometres from the village before being driven back after the EPLF deployed almost the whole of its own 'mechanised' units; it now has a total of some 50 vehicles, tanks and APC's which it can deploy at need, though it has difficulty obtaining fuel and ammunition. The EPLF also found it necessary to deploy some 40,000 of its own men in this fight. Holding on to Karkabet was however given a very high priority as it controls one of the Eritreans' roads across the border.

The EPLF, like the ELF, has been suffering in recent weeks from the Sudanese closure of the border, and of their offices in Khartoum and other towns. In late November, the EPLF's Khartoum office was again re-opened, but we understand they have been ordered to be much more circumspect than before; and the Sudanese are keeping a much closer eye on cross border traffic. All this has helped to give the EPLF some serious supply problems — one reason for the release of 3,000 Ethiopian prisoners in mid November.

The concentration of the EPLF and the ELF on their own internal problems has increased the Ethiopian administration's optimism that it is winning the war in Eritrea. There has been little guerrilla activity,

apart from isolated land mines, for months. The curfew in Asmara has been relaxed from 7 to 11 pm; a new radio station to broadcast in Tigrinya has been started; a major reconstruction has been launched along the Asmara to Massawa road which runs down a 10,000 ft escarpment and is vulnerable to sabotage. Another sign of confidence was the release in October of some 2,000 ex-guerrillas — in the previous 14 months a total of 5,000 guerrillas have surrendered, most, though not all, from the ELF.

Massacre claims

Elsewhere the Ethiopian administration has been able to profit from the divisions of the national movements. In November, the **Somali** government allowed the *Sidama Liberation Movement* (SLM) to surface, to make claims of a massacre in northern Sidamo region at the village of Alo. The SLM is led by **Wolde Emmanuel Dubale**, a former MP under Haile Selassie and an ex-administrator of Yirgalem under the derge. It has, we understand, about 1,000 men under arms inside Sidamo, sent there after training in Somalia in July. This was the first time the SLM has gone public. It has however been one of the elements of the *Somali Abo Liberation Front* (SALF) which President **Siad Barre** organised and backed as part of his invasion strategy in 1977. SALF had three components, Sidama people, Oromos and Somalis. When the Somali government accepted the reality of the *Oromo Liberation Front* (OLF) early this year and allowed it to have offices in Mogadishu, the days of SALF as an independent organisation were numbered. The SLM has been set up, the Somali elements have gone to the *Western Somali Liberation Front* (WSLF) and the OLF is trying to absorb the Oromos. This has been taking all its attention for months and the OLF has not been seriously active militarily in the south for some time.

The OLF has also been running into problems with its political work in another area of the country, in the west in Wollega region. Wollega has been, and still is, the scene of a government crack-down on Protestants, particularly those of the *Mekane Yesus* church which has been a target of government action. The church's headquarters in Addis Ababa were taken over in November; and largely in Wollega or in Sidamo, where the majority of the 600,000-strong membership live, some 180 small churches have been closed down in the last couple of years. But this is not, we believe, a religious persecution. The *Mekane Yesus* church is thought to be involved in the Oromo Liberation front — at least indirectly. It was this belief which led to the arrest and subsequent disappearance of Pastor **Gudina Tumsa** a couple of years ago — his brother is one of the OLF leaders. The government argues that the church (90% of whose members are Oromos) encourages separatism and Oromo nationalism. In additon, the government also blames the Protestant churches for the fact that so few peasant producer co-operatives are being set up in Wollega. The total, 7, compares badly with other regions. There have also been accusations that the *Mekane Yesus* church has not spoken out in favour of the call for 30,000 'volunteers' to help state farm harvests in Wollega this year.

The closure of *Mekane Yesus*'s headquarters has already been the subject of a protest from the **Swedish** and **Norwegian** governments — each country has a hundred or so missionaries working with *Mekane Yesus*. We hear there have been explicit threats that Swedish and Norwegian aid (currently running at about $30m) may be affected. This might change the government's attitude to their take-over of the churches' office. With foreign exchange holdings virtually exhausted (down to 100m *birr* at the beginning of the year), with 45% inflation (though the official figure is 10%) last year and as much this year, with oil rises, and coffee still not earning what it has done in the past, the government is desperate for funds.

It is this, we believe, that will keep Ethiopia in touch with Western aid and contacts, despite all the considerable rhetoric over the Brightstar 82 US military manouevres in **Egypt**, Somalia, Sudan and **Oman**. It is no coincidence that of several former officials of Haile Selassie's regime released in September, it was the ex-tourism officials who have been put straight back to work, including **Habte Selassie Tafessa**, a former minister of tourism and now acting as the number two in the tourist commission. Whether or not Ethiopia is going to re-examine its current policy towards the US as the foreign minister threatened recently, **British** travel firms are being openly encouraged to organise trips to Ethiopia once again. Pragmatism still remains the key to Mengistu's actions ●

CSO: 4500/80

AYC PRESIDENT WARNS ABOUT 'CAPITALIST TAKE-OVER'

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Dec 81 p 8

[Text] The Ghanaian society is getting more and more rotten because no one is able to survive without breaking the law.

Those who are not corrupt depend on the corrupt ones for their survival, Dr F. W. A. Akuffo, National President of the African Youth Command (AYC), said last Saturday.

Dr Akuffo was delivering the presidential address at the national quarterly consultative conference of the command in Accra.

He said corruption had come about as a result of the misconception that offering cash as an incentive could raise production.

"The cash incentive for promotion through private initiative to increase productivity shall never solve our economic problems."

The recent increase in the producer price of cocoa, Dr Akuffo said, was an example of using money as an incentive to induce farmers to increase production.

The National President said the command wanted the compulsory military training enshrined in the constitution to become a reality because through it, a para-military force could be organized for agricultural, road building and rural housing programmes.

He said with such servicemen less corrupted and imbued with patriotism, almost the same amount of increase in production could be achieved with less funds.

Dr Akuffo stated that Ghana should adopt self-reliance as her economic policy otherwise the nation might be sold to some shylocks of the capitalist world.

"The only means to a self-reliant development is to exhaust our formidable human resources first before going out, cap in hand, to accept any form of loan from nations whose citizens are even more hungry than ourselves," he said.

CSO: 4700/482

AKWATIA DIAMOND MINES RESERVES SEEN DEPLETED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

THE government has directed that a further loan of ¢40 million be granted to the Ghana Consolidated Diamond Limited (GCD) at Akwatia, to ensure continuous operations.

This is in fulfilment of a pledge made by President Hilla Limann when he visited the company last July.

Mr J. Afful, Deputy Minister of Lands and Natural Resources announced this at the company's 17th annual long service awards ceremony at Akwatia at which 160 employees who had served between 15 and 25 years were presented with certificates and cash awards.

Mr Afful said as a long-term measure, the government was taking up the problems of the entire mining industry very seriously alongside problems facing other vital sectors of the economy.

The Deputy Minister said in line with its policy of mass labour mobilization, the government expected all involved in the activities of the company to co-operate effectively to ensure maximum output.

He expressed the government's concern about the steep decline of the mine's output since 1973 from 2.4 million carats to barely one million carats.

Mr Afful attributed this to a number of factors including rampant smuggling of diamonds outside the country, and asked the management and the staff to check the situation.

He also warned Ghanaians not to base their hopes on oil adding that the economy could be improved by exploitation of known resources.

In his welcome address, Mr Joe Ansaful-Mensah, the mine's general manager declared however, that the mine was no longer economically viable.

According to him factors leading to this situation are the depletion of the Akwatia diamond reserves, low diamond price, coupled with inequitable exchange rate and ever increasing high cost of operation.

While commending the government for providing loans to keep the mine in operation, he warned that no mine could continue to operate indefinitely on borrowed money without any hope of repaying the borrowings in the foreseeable future.

Mr Ansaful-Mensah said the company could rather be helped with a positive exchange rate policy.

He announced that the exploration programme on the Birim Project was showing favourable results and that a report on the first phase of the feasibility study on it would soon be completed.

CSO: 4700/482

DYNAMIC PARTY LEADER ADVOCATES WHITES' RETURN

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Paul Adjei]

[Editor's Note; Please refer to JPRS Sub-Saharan Africa Report No 79665, 15 Dec 81 p 31]

[Text] **I READ with keen interest, an article by your columnist Kofi Akumanyi entitled 'Return of the Whites' which was published in the 'Daily Graphic' on Saturday, November 14, 1981, and further noted with interest his candid opinion on the proposal of the Dynamic Party to be formed soon of which I am the leading member.**

Perhaps, what went wrong and thus misled him was an omission in the printing of the press statement I issued to explain the purpose for which the Dynamic Party proposes to bring the whiteman back to Ghana.

The purpose is not meant to be a sell out for the Whiteman to exploit or enslave us nor intefere or tamper with our hard-won sovereignty as his references imply. The whiteman is to work sincerely and harmoniously with us as it is done in many African countries — Ivory Coast, Togo and Kenya being cases in point.

Will Akumanyi be astonished to find U.A.C. or G.B. Ollivant flooding our markets with their own goods or even Cadbury and Fry purchasing our cocoa in competition with the Cocoa Marketing Board?

We more than often talk of discovery of Oil. Can your columnist in his honest belief and candid opinion tell Ghanaians that he or I myself can get the oil out of the ground for our use? Doesn't he sincerely believe that it can only be done through the whiteman?

For the past twenty-five years since the achievement of our sovereignty, we have not been able to manufacture a safety pin. There is not even enough 'newsprints' even though we have the qualified men including Akumanyi himself to write ten pages on any topic they may be interested but there are no equipment. If the whiteman can provide us with some equipment, what must be wrong with that?

We keep on chasing the whiteman for loans. If he is really no good to us or no good to live with us, why don't we leave him alone?

Referring to the weighing of the full implications of bringing the whiteman back to Ghana and his references to countries under colonial rule, the situation in Namibia, Azania, etc. I wish to draw his attention that each and every case merits the facts presented. After all, Gold Coast was equally under colonial rule and what happened to her?

The proper press conference with the media in full attendance is however imminent. I would strongly advise him to bring his team of press men with good questions for which my answers would mean a lot to the electorate.

The significance of the party's symbol "ASANTRÒFIE" simply implies one to discharge one's duties in good faith, truthfulness, sincerity, trustworthiness, honesty and without corruption after which one blamelessly enjoys the fruits of one's labour.

The proceedings of Mr Akumanyi's imaginary and satirical press conference were very splendid and convincing and would hope that his final judgement, would, perhaps, be based on facts.

Some of the main causes of our economic mess and unwarranted situation which we are in now stem from dishonesty, greed, mis-management and the untimely driving away of the whiteman immediately after Independence. There can be no wonder why hasty climbers always have the sudden falls.

The Dynamic Party is bent on the speedy recovery of the economy and the eradication of our present unwarranted plight through the help of the whiteman either materially, financially or otherwise.

Twenty-five years of "endurance", sacrifice,' and 'tighten your belts" must be bitter lessons to learn. Hence the exodus of our Professionals and skilled men. The planning of the future of our children, I believe, is supreme.

CSO: 4700/482

BRIEFS

BUREAUCRACY BLAMED FOR GRANT LOSS--The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Hajia Adisa Munkaila has revealed that bureaucratic constraints made Ghana to lose a colossal grant of ¢382,848 (20 million yen) offered by the Japanese government. The grant was earmarked for use by the country's three universities. The Minister revealed this when she received science and sports equipment worth some ¢638,000 (80 million yen) from the Japanese Ambassador in Ghana, Mr Masata Higaki in Accra yesterday. Hajia Munkaila who is also responsible for the Ministry of Education, said the condition for the utilization of the loan was that it should stretch over the Japanese financial year which ended March 31, 1981. "It is sad to say that bureaucratic constraints on our part made it impossible for us to beat the donor's deadline. This cost us dearly," she lamented. Hajia Munkaila said it was a great consolation, however, that the Japanese Government had not only agreed to renew that grant but had also consented to extend its utilization to March 31, 1982. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Dec 81 p 8]

CSO: 4700/482

BRIEFS

DISSIDENTS QUESTIONED IN FRANCE--Paris, December 12--About 30 opponents of Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Touré's regime have been taken in for questioning in France, Guinean Ambassador Aboubacar Sompare said here Friday. French sources confirmed the detentions and questioning, which Mr. Sompare said led to discovery of arms and ammunition to be used in a bid to overthrow Mr. Sekou Touré. The Guinean President said earlier this week that he was waiting for French action against his exiled opponents before doing anything about eight Guinean political prisoners whose release France has sought. The eight are married to Frenchwomen. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 15 Dec 81 p 16]

CSO: 4700/482

RAILWAYS TO ACQUIRE NEW FUEL TANKER FOR LAKE

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 28 Nov-4 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

MALAWI Railways is to acquire a new 300 tonne capacity fuel tanker to replace the ageing MV Mpasa, built 46 years ago as a cargo ship but later converted into a tanker. The new vessel will greatly improve the supply of fuel to the Northern Region.

The Mpasa, which transports fuel to the northern port of Chilumba, has a capacity of 120 tonnes of fuel and 60 tonnes of cargo.

A contract to built the new tanker will be signed in December. The boat will be built by West German shipbuilders Deggendorfer Werftund Eisenbau (DWE), and will be ready for assembly at Monkey Bay in the first quarter of 1983. The West German Finance Company is providing money for the project.

This will be the second vessel in the Malawi Railways' fleet to be financed and built by the West Germans. The first was the K7.5 million, 450 passenger ship Mtendere, which was commissioned last year.

INCREASE

Malawi Railways Assistant General Manager (Technical Services), Mr. Wally Gordon, said the new tanker has been designed in such a way that its capacity can be increased according to demand in future.

It will also be capable of carrying diesel, petrol, paraffin and a small amount of lubricating oil in a single trip, he said. The Mpasa, which was converted into a tanker in 1968 can carry only one type of fuel per voyage. It also needs frequent repairs to keep it going.

There are two other cargo ships plying the waters of the lake: the 200 tonne Nkhwazi, built in 1956 and the 300 tonne Karonga, built in 1975.

The two other passenger ships, the Ilala, built in 1949, and the Chauncy Maples, built in 1898 but converted in 1968 to carry passengers and cargo, do not transport fuel.

CSO: 4700/479

BRIEFS

CENTRAL RESERVE BANK INAUGURATED--Lilongwe, Wednesday--His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, said here today that the opening of the new, magnificent Reserve Bank building in the Capital has confounded his critics who, soon after independence, argued that the country could not have afforded a central bank of its own because it had "a penny economy." Addressing a mass rally today at the Kamuzu Institute for Sport after opening the K10.3 million new Reserve Bank building, the Life President said he was happy that he did not listen to the so-called experts who in 1965 opposed his idea of establishing the bank, because the country's economy has improved for the better as a result of its sound currency which would have not been the case if the currency was tied to either Zimbabwe (then Rhodesia) or the East African countries. [Excerpt] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 26 Nov 81 p 1]

MAIZE STATISTICS--Maize purchases by the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) have reached record levels this year, confirming the outstanding recovery in the production of Malawi's staple food crop following the bad droughts of 1979 and 1980. By the middle of November this year, Admarc had bought 136,486 tonner of maize, 46,000 tonnes more than at the same time last year, an official said this week. And he was quick to point out that the Corporation's purchases reflect only a small percentage of the country's total maize production--estimated to be between 1.5 to 1.8 million tonnes. Most maize grown by smallholders is kept for their own consumption. But the maize purchased by Admarc, the parastatal body responsible for buying crops from small farmers throughout the - country, forms a vital reserve which can prevent Malawi having to spend valuable foreign exchange on importing maize should local production drop. Because of the drought in 1979, Malawi had to import 25,000 tonnes of Maize from Zimbabwe and South Africa last year. Maize purchases in the Central Region registered the biggest increase, jumping from last year's 62,700 tonnes to 94,400 tonnes this year. This is 4,000 tonnes more than Admarc's total maize purchases for the whole country last year. Purchases in the Northern Region also took a leap. They are up from 20,191 tonnes last year to 35,383 tonnes. But purchases were down by over 1,000 tonnes in the Southern Region from 7,745 tonnes last year. [Text] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 5-11 Dec 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/476

THREATS TO LIVES OF LEGISLATORS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Nov 81 p 7

[Article by Abiola Ajoni]

[Text]

THREATS to the lives of senators and assemblymen is now to be investigated by the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs.

The Senate passed a motion authorising the committee to investigate threats to the security and independence of senators, in particular and other assemblymen in the performance of their legislative functions.

The motion, tabled by Senator Garba Dada and amended by Senator Onyeabo Obi, asked the committee to recommend safe guards and remedies to threats of security it might find.

Senator Dada invoked a Senate standing order to have the Senate suspend its business and discuss the issue, following a disclosure by Senator Sikiru Shitta-Bey that his life was in danger.

Senator Shitta-Bey had told the Senate that his life was being threatened because he spoke in the Senate against the educational policy of the Lagos State Government.

Senator Dada said there was danger ahead if senators could not speak without undue harassment. He, therefore, called for a probe.

Supporting, Senator Basil Okwu said the issue showed that the country was drifting.

On his part, Senator Cornelius Adebayo said it was not the business of the Senate to settle differences between a senator and his state government.

In his contribution, Senator Uba Ahmed said Senator Shitta-Bey like late Adegoke Adelabu and Arthur Prest was being sacrificed for fighting corruption and upholding the constitutional provision that the Assembly shall oversee the activities of the executive.

Opposing the proposed investigation, Senator F. Atake said the Senate has no powers to investigate an attempt to commit a criminal offence, adding that Senator Shitta-Bey should seek redress from the attorney-general or the police.

Also opposing, Senator Abraham Adesanya referring to the Senate Standing Order pointed out that it was wrong for the Senate to receive a petition for which there was a judicial remedy.

While Senate President, Dr. Joseph Wayas pointed out that the issue before the Senate was not petitious, Senator Onyeabo Obi argued that the Senate could investigate the matter under section 82 of the constitution.

Senator Obi said section 82 (1) (A) gave the Senate the power, via a resolution, to cause investigation into any matter on which it has powers to make laws.

CSO: 4700/475

KANO POLICE DENY ASSASSINATION REPORT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Michael Reis]

[Text] **THE Kano State Commissioner of Police, Alhaji Sani Wali, has described as outrageous, unfounded and without any iota of truth the allegation that some political opponents of the PRP (Imoudu faction) with the cooperation of the police have hatched a plan to kill the Governor of the state, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi.**

In a release issued last Tuesday, the commissioner said that the police command has nothing against the governor, adding that it was rather the duty of the police to protect both the government and the governor of the state.

Alhaji Sani Wali said that if such plot had been hatched it was the duty of the governor to report same to the police rather than involving the police command in the plot.

He said the allegation should be viewed as another gimmick meant for the consumption of unscrupulous party followers.

"The sooner the state government take the police into greater confidence, the better it will be for the state and its people," the commissioner declared.

He, however, said the police would continue investigating the basis of the allegations and advised everybody to remain calm and to go about their business peacefully.

Meanwhile, the police in Kano have invited the Press Secretary to the State Governor, Malam Sully Abu for interrogation.

Police sources said yesterday that the press secretary was invited to substantiate the allegation contained in a press statement he issued sometime last week.

The statement alleged that there was a plot to assassinate the State Governor, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi in which the police, Malam Aminu Kano and the NPN were said to be behind the plot.

The police sources said the allegations were serious enough to warrant Malam Sully Abu to be invited for questioning.

In another development, a middle-aged man who on Tuesday killed his wife is now with the police.

The man attacked his wife with a matchet in an office where she works as a typist as a result of alleged infidelity.

The man was quoted as saying he had no regret for his action, adding that his wife abandoned him for a rich man said to be incharge of the office she worked. He will soon appear in court.

CSO: 4700/478

OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE REPORTED

Doma, Plateau State

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Dec 81 p 16

[Article by M. A. Aliyu Biu]

[Text] **THERE was a riot in Doma in Plateau State at the weekend when the Deputy Governor of Plateau State, Alhaji Mohammed Danladi Yakubu, went there to launch the movement for the creation of Middle Belt State.**

As a result of the riot, the Deputy Governor's personal Mercedes Benz 280 SEL and 15 other vehicles were smashed. A Peugeot 504 car belonging to the Deputy Speaker of the Plateau House of Assembly, Mr. Matthew Attah Akwe, was also burnt. The Police DPO in Doma and two other persons were beaten up and were as a result admitted into the Lafiya General Hospital.

It all started after the members of the Movement for Middle Belt State, got a police permit to hold a rally in Doma. Sources said that some prominent citizens of Doma who were, however, opposed to the rally organised people to disrupt it.

On getting a hint, the police officer intercepted the Chairman for the movement, Alhaji Adamu Musa, the NPN leader in Doma, Alhaji Zakari Yakubu and 18 others at the Doma/Lafiya boundry and urged them to call off the rally.

As the DPO was trying to persuade them, the Deputy Governor was reported to have arrived and said they would go ahead with the rally. He said since the permit had been given, it was the duty of the police to protect them.

As the arguments were going on, some people came out from the bush and started throwing stones and other missiles at the DPO, the leaders of the movement and at the crowd already gathered for the rally. The crowd was reported to have chased back the ambushers.

On arrival at Doma, the car of the Deputy Governor was smashed, a taxi driver's ears cut and the Deputy Speaker's car set ablaze.

Contacted, the state Commissioner of Police, Mr. Olatunji Gnadebo, confirmed the story and said that he had just received a report from his Assistant Commissioner of Police, Alhaji Bagaji, about the incident and that the matter would be investigated.

Kura, Kano State

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Dec 81 p 17

[Text] **VIOLENCE broke out in Kura Local Government area of Kano State last Monday evening and left one person dead and several others injured.**

Several vehicles and a plywood shed were burnt down during the violence.

The cause of the violence is yet to be established, but it was believed that the clash was between the two factions of the PRP in the area.

An eye-witness told the New Nigerian that the clash began shortly after the governor of the state, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi, had passed through the local government area, on his way to Bebeji Local Government area, to launch the Water Resources Engineering Construction Agency Week.

The eye-witness said people among the crowd that trooped out to see the governor seized and smashed the photograph of the governor which was carried by one of his supporters.

A fierce argument followed which ended up in the violent clash in which supporters of both factions of the party were said to

have freely used daggers, clubs, cutlasses and other dangerous weapons.

The office of the PRP (Imoudu faction) in the local government area and two buses also belonging to the faction were burnt, the eye-witness said.

However, when contacted, the chairman of the local government area, Alhaji Garba Adamu, said he was aware of the intended violence long ago.

He said he wrote a letter to the state commissioner of police and to the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO) about two weeks ago on the intended clash.

He said the police on duty on the day of clash could not control the situation as they were only two.

He said he had rushed to the house of the divisional police officer in the area which was about 60 kilometres from Kura Local Government area, adding that the demonstrators had already dispersed before the police got there.

Contacted, the state Commission of Police, Alhaji Sani Wali, confirmed the incident.

Speaking on the Kano Television yesterday, Alhaji Sani Wali, assured that thorough investigation would be made into the cause of the clash.

CSO: 4700/478

REASONS FOR CATTLE TRADE INCREASE ANALYZED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Dec 81 p 20

[Article by Francis Talabi: "Cattle Trade Rose by 4.76 Percent Last Year--Survey"]

[Text] **THE first quarterly report on Livestock market survey of the Federal Livestock Department showed that a total of 276,127 heads of cattle were recorded for trade purposes during the first quarter of last year.**

This showed an increase of 4.76 per cent or 13,459 heads of cattle compared with the preceding quarter, October to December, 1979.

The report also indicated an increase of 4.75 per cent or 13,138 heads of cattle compared with the corresponding quarter, January to March 1979.

The sharp rise, according to the report, was mainly due to an increase in the number of cattle reported for trade from Borno, Plateau, Kaduna and Niger states.

Local trade cattle for the quarter under review, according to the report, were 175,499 or 63.5 per cent of the recorded total as against 177,018 recorded during the previous quarter of October to December 1979. A decline of 1,519 or 0.86 per cent heads of cattle was recorded compared to the preceding quarter, October to December of last year, the report added.

It stated that this slight decline on local trade cattle was recorded from Bauchi, Gongola, Plateau and Sokoto states.

However, an increase of 4,069 heads of cattle was recorded if this same figure of 175,499 was compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, January to March 1979 which had a recorded total of 171,430 cattle.

Dealing on imported trade cattle, the report stated that about 100,628 heads of cattle were imported into the country during the quarter under review.

This represented 36.5 per cent of the total cattle recorded for trade during this quarter. It also indicated a rise by 14,978 heads of cattle if compared with the preceding quarter, October to December of last year, said the report.

The reason was due to more cattle imports recorded from Sokoto, Kaduna and Gongola states.

The report further stated that during this quarter, a total of 160,110 heads of cattle were sent to the southern states from the north and that about 25.9 per cent and 32.08 per cent was recorded if compared with the corresponding and preceding quarters of last year respectively.

This, it stated, was mostly due to the general realisation that less risk was associated with transportation by rail and road.

For example, it went on, herders have occasionally expressed loss of animals en-route and most of the animals also reduced drastically in weight by the time they reached their destinations.

The report stated that about 90,738 heads of cattle were transported to the southern part of the country by lorry during this quarter which represented about 56.7 per cent of the total cattle transported to the south. The number, it went on, was 14,292 less than the figure recorded for the preceding quarter of 1979 and the 15.75 per cent decline was mostly recorded from Sokoto. This meant a decrease of 19,703 heads of cattle was recorded if compared with the corresponding quarter of 1979 — January to March—which had a a total of 110,441.

It also disclosed that 28,014 heads of cattle were sent down by rail to the southern part of the country which represented 17.4, per cent of the total cattle transported to the south, an increase of 7,617 heads of cattle recorded if compared with the preceding quarter of 1979.

The report also dealt with small livestock such as locally produced sheep, goats and pigs that went into trade between January and March, 1980. It indicated that a slight decrease of 3,633 for sheep and 8,982 for goats was recorded if compared with the preceding quarter, October to December of last year.

With reports from only Kaduna and Kano, a general decline on importation of small livestock mainly from Kano was recorded for the quarter.

It observed a general increase

of slaughter figures from all species of livestock if compared with the preceding quarter of 1979. It gave the increase as follows: 16.2 per cent for cattle, 11.72 per cent for goats, 7 per cent for sheep, 21.72 per cent for pigs and 26.4 per cent for camels.

The slaughter figures for Kano and Niger states, it said, had considerably increased if compared with those of the previous years, adding that this was due to intensified efforts being made to collect data from the grass-roots of the states.

CSO: 4700/478

BRIEFS

ABUJA WATER SUPPLY--The central area of the Federal Capital, Abuja, now has a steady supply of water from the Jabi Dam. The Director of Engineering Services, Mr. E.A. Aguele, made this known while outlining the activities of his department at the fifth co-ordinating meeting of the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA) infrastructural consultants on Abuja projects. Work on the dam, which started in February this year, is nearing completion. Mr. Aguele said before the commissioning date in June, 1982, all taps in the central area, north-west district area and other district areas in Abuja would have water before movement to Abuja starts in September 1982. The people affected by the Jabi Dam project are to be resettled by the authority at the Jabi Transit Camp opposite the dam site. About 100 families have so far moved to the camp while final movement was expected to finish by the end of last month. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Dec 81 p 15]

EGBIN THERMAL STATION--Work on the construction of the thermal power station at Egbin, in Ikorodu Division of Lagos State, is expected to be completed in 1985. The project, which is being undertaken by the National Electricity Power Authority (NEPA), is estimated to cost 476 million Naira. The Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan disclosed this during an inspection tour of the construction site where he was accorded a warm reception by the local community. With him on the visit was his colleague in the Ministry of Housing and Environment, Dr. Wahab Dosumu. He explained that the construction of the thermal power station was part of the efforts of the Federal Government to increase electricity supply to consumers in Lagos State. This was in realisation of the fact that about 47 per cent of the total electricity generated in the country was consumed in the state, he said. The minister further revealed plans to build 400 housing units, a medical centre, a school and a shopping centre for those displaced by the project. He added that the affected people would be given option to choose to build their own houses or allow the government to build for them. In their address of welcome, the people of Egbin and environ, told the minister that they were happy for the take-over of their land for such a laudable project. They however, pleaded for early payment of compensation for their landed property. They also requested the Federal Government to help preserve the areas where their ancestral shrines were located. [Bisi Oloyede] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Dec 81 p 15]

MAIDUGURI PTT CORRUPTION--Administrative indiscipline is now very rife in the Maiduguri Post and Telecommunications Department in Borno State. It is apparent

that the various dubious activities now going on in the department can be easily attributable to the fall in discipline. Some dubious characters in the P. & T. Maiduguri have formed themselves into a syndicate and have allegedly been disconnecting some subscribers' telephone lines illegally and selling such lines to fresh applicants at up to 2,000 Naira per line. Further investigations carried out in the engineering department of the organisation showed that some technicians responsible for repairing faulty telephones no longer take instructions even from their most superior officers in cases connected with the repairing of faulty telephones. It is alleged that they mostly repair telephones they like which were, in most cases, the telephones of businessmen who dash them huge sums of money for such repairs. A reliable source said some of the chaps in the engineering department had introduced a short-term measure of getting money quick whenever they were broke. The source said these technicians delibrately spoil the telephone of some wealthy businessmen whenever they wanted money and shortly afterwards begin to loiter around the premises so affected until they meet the subscriber who would in turn invite them for "a deal". My source said the situation in the P. & T. Maiduguri has deteriorated to an extent whereby everybody feels he is the boss and does whatever he likes. He said this could have been so because even the territorial controller in the state, let alone the district engineer, could neither sack nor suspend any permanent staff even those on grade level 01. [Sani Haruna] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Dec 81 p 11]

GONGOLA TOMATO INDUSTRY CLOSED--The Gongola Tomato Industry in Lau has been shut down since September due to scarcity of raw materials, the General Manager of the company, Alhaji Umaru Abdullahi, has said. Alhaji Umaru told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Yola that the company had to import tomota concentrates, because local production of tomatoes could not cope with the company's demand. He also said that the company's tomato farm would be enlarged from 1,000 to 2,000 hectares and that the Upper Benue River Development Authority had also been asked to establish a tomato farm near the factory. The general manager said that the factory needed about five million Naira to make it viable and to obtain this money, the company would have to restructure its share and seek bank loans. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Dec 81 p 16]

NEW SHIPPING POLICY--A new national shipping policy has been announced for the country. Under it, Nigerian ships are to carry at least 40 percent of the volume and value of the country's exports and imports. The policy allows ships of foreign nations to carry 40 percent of imports to Nigeria while 20 percent of the exports and imports are placed under generals. The minister of transport, Dr Umaru Dikko, announced this in Lagos today at a news conference. Dr Dikko explained that the new policy had become imperative in view of the role of shipping, insurance and banking industriesin any country's economy. The federal government, he said, had directed all international shipping interests operating in the country to comply with the global practice of transmitting payments in foreign currency for port services. The minister stated that the new policy, which comes into effect next Friday, was to encourage indigenous participation in the procurement of ships and the shipping trade. [Text] [AB291604 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Dec 81]

LAGOS WATER SHORTAGE--Acute shortage of water has hit Lagos and its environs. The shortage which was (?noticed) early this week is forcing many people to trek long distances in search of water for domestic use. The causes of the shortage have not been identified but a spokesman of the Lagos state water corporation said that some machines were under service. A RADIO NIGERIA correspondent said that children and housewives were seen today still looking for drinking water while a housewife told our correspondent that the prices of well water for daily use had increased astonomically. Areas strongly hit are Mushi, Palm Grove, Ikeja Obaninbe, Surulere and Victoria Island. [Text] [AB301820 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Dec 81]

KAGARA DAM PROJECT--Construction work on the six million Naira dam at Kagara in Rafi Local Government area of Niger State is expected to be completed in May next year. The contract for the project was awarded by the state government to the Water Resources Construction Agency (WRECA) in January last year. The project when completed would cover an irrigation area of about 1,200 hectares of land and it will also be used for fisheries, recreation and life conservation. Disclosing this at Kagara, the Project Engineer for the dam Alhaji Garba Usman said that the project would also supply good drinking water to three town namely Kagara, Pandogari and Tegina as well as other resettlement areas in the district. He said that the project would be provided with a multi-purpose reservoir with a storage capacity of 43 million cubic litres of water annually. The engineer further explained that compensations will soon be paid to all the people affected by the project because necessary information required for the payment of the compensation has almost been compiled. He however said that inadequate finance had affected work on the project particularly concerning houses rented to officials of the agency undertaking the project. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Dec 81 p 2]

'NEWSWEEK' AIRCRAFT STORY DENIED--Federal Government has described as untrue a story in the 'Newsweek' magazine that South Africa has sold a trainer aircraft to Nigeria. A statement by the Executive Office of the President said on Monday in Lagos that the Federal Government's attention had been drawn to the reference made to Nigeria in a feature article titled 'The new arms merchants' published in the November 9 issue of the magazine. The Federal Government said the story was one of the evil machinations of the South African Government and some Western powers to undermine the efforts of Nigeria to end apartheid in South Africa. It added that the story was calculated to tarnish Nigeria's reputation 'as well as stultify her contributions to the overall continental struggle for total freedom. The Federal Government said the article was a clever ruse designed to advertise the stockpile of arms which were manufactured by South Africa with the assistance of its diabolic allies in order to throw African nations into fright' [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Dec 81 p 9]

CSO: 4700/480

GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS ON RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS NOTED

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 30 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Philibert Ransoni]

[Text]

Customarily, religious broadcasts are free-of-charge to religious denominations throughout Africa and indeed the world over. However, a controversial decision by the Rwandese government to charge and restrict religious broadcasts has generated a strong response from church leaders there.

"IT is understood, within the UNESCO milieu particularly, that religion is part and parcel of culture. Promotion and dissemination of cultural values being one of the duties of a radio station, religious programmes for all churches should be allowed for broadcasting."

With this statement, the International Catholic Association for Radio and Television (UNDA) entered the fray recently in a sharpening dispute between Christian churches and the Rwandese government over its policies on religious broadcasts.

The Government's Information and Broadcasting Department recently announced that all religious programmes would have to be paid for. In addition, it ordered the Protestant and Catholic Churches to broadcast their Sunday services on alternating Sundays in addition to other restrictive measures.

The Rwandese Catholic Bishops, whose followers consist of about half of the population of 4.5 million in the tiny Central African nation, swiftly rejected the call to alternate Sunday service broadcasts, noting that such a scheme would tend to "bring confusion into the minds of our followers." Protestants account for about 15 per cent of the population, Muslims 5 per cent, while the rest are traditionalists.

While applauding the Government's decision to allow time for Protestant Sunday broadcasts, the Bishops said, "We are against your order of alternatively using the media, for you've taken the decision without consulting either us or the Protestant Council."

COPIES

The Government letter was made in reply to a request by the Rwandese Council of Protestants requesting time for Sunday programming. The Protestant Council's general secretary said he found the letter inconsistent and said that copies were in the hands of Government and Catholic leaders even before reaching him, although the Council had authored the original programme request.

Catholic Church leadership also strongly criticised instituting fees for the programmes, though UNDA indicated that it would pay the fees if necessary. The Catholic broadcast organisation said that Rwanda would be the only country out of 120 with UNDA members which sold time for religious programmes.

The Government letter also reportedly warned the churches that indulging in political matters through their programmes would lead to the automatic suspension of their radio time. "In common language," the Bishops responded, "you want to mean: 'bring copies of your homilies for approval.' If that is the case, you deny the political maturity of our preachers and so you are infringing their rights of free expression. We would like to let you know that it is not a haphazard (point) that the Rwandese constitution provides in one and the same article the freedom of religion and of expression."

The Government letter even threatened that religious programme might be dropped eventually because of a heavily loaded radio schedule. The Bishops countered, saying, that the total programme schedule did not exceed one hundred hours weekly, taking less than 15 hours of air time per day. "Even if the radi programme schedule were over-loaded," querried the Bishops, " we wonder why the religious programmes are the first to be gotten rid off."

The conflict dates from at least 1974 when the Catholic Church reluctantly agreed to pay for religious programmes excluding Sunday services. When the then Ministry of Information was changed into a parastatal department under the President's Office, the new leadership began claiming money for Sunday services. The Catholic Church stubbornly refused.

ANTI-CLERICALS

Anti-clericals and embittered former seminarians highly

placed in the broadcasting bureaucracy are reported to be behind the current troubles over religious programming. In fact, the programming decision was apparently a compromise between anti-church elements, who rejected the provision of free Sunday services, and pro-church elements who championed the inclusion of Protestant broadcasts.

A long-time observer of the government scene recently hinted that the leadership of the state-owned media was due to change shortly. A veteran military aide to the President, Major Mugabo, a Protestant, will likely be appointed as the new boss of the Department of Information and Broadcasting.

Meanwhile, a Protestant leader has offered a compromise arrangement which calls for the two churches to share two hours for their Sunday programming. Apparently, the proposal has received the endorsement of other church leaders but, thus far, no response from the government.

CSO: 4700/479

BRIEFS

NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY--Nairobi, 28 Dec (AFP)--Some two million Rwandan voters began going to the polls today to vote for an expanded, 64 deputy legislative assembly, known as the National Council for Development. The last assembly was dissolved after the current president, Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, seized power in a bloodless military coup in 1973. The president, on leaving a polling booth today, said that he had stuck to his post-coup promise to pursue until completed the process of democratization in the country. He also expressed hope that all ministers who were running for the assembly would be elected. Observers considered the election as a somewhat prudent step towards the restoration of democracy in Rwanda, rocked by tribal massacres in the 1960's and early 70's, and a planned military coup in 1980. Only candidates put forward by Rwanda's sole political party, the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, were allowed to run. Individual candidates were barred from campaigning personally, and any who did so were threatened with sanctions. There was no immediate indication about the size of voter turnout. Results are expected to be announced on Thursday. [Text] [AB282051 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT 28 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/485

BRIEFS

WESTERN NATIONS' ATTITUDE--Victoria, 1 Jan (AFP)--A pro-government newspaper here has criticized Western countries for failing to take action against South Africa's release of the hijackers of an Air India jetliner following the abortive invasion of the Seychelles at the end of November. The government was finding it difficult not to call Western countries hypocrites for not taking action against South Africa, the DAILY NATION newspaper, which reflects the views of the Seychelles Government, said in an editorial for its special new years edition. A 1978 anti-hijacking agreement among Western nations calls for a boycott against countries that do not try or extradite hijackers, the paper said. It said that such punishment had been inflicted on Afghanistan under the same agreement. The people of Seychelles are questioning the sincerity of the messages of support extended by some Western countries in the wake of the mercenary invasion, the paper said. The plane was hijacked for the escape following the coup attempt. The newspaper also printed photos of all mercenaries in captivity here. They were identified as Bernard Carey of Britian, Roger England and Aubrey Brooks of Zimbabwe, and Jeremiah Puren, Martin Dolinchek, Robert Sims and his girlfriend, Susan Ingles, all of South Africa. [Text] [AB011639 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 1 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/483

VARIOUS AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH INDIA

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2849, 27 Nov 81 p 19

[Text] New-Delhi, November 25--Indo-Ugandan relations have received a significant boost with the two countries signing four cooperation agreements in different fields here.

The agreements, signed yesterday in the presence of visiting Ugandan President Milton Obote and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, cover economic and technical cooperation, trade, culture and agriculture.

Under the five-year economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement India agrees to assist Uganda in exploration and exploitation of crude oil, natural gas and other mineral resources and in the establishment of industries. The agreement also covers joint ventures, transport and communications, training programmes and scholarships.

At a press conference, Mr. Obote said he would not be seeking the extradition of former dictator Idi Amin (reported to be in Saudi Arabia) because his Government was using its limited resources for economic development rather than "wasting" them on Amin.

Mr. Obote categorically denied reports that "death houses" still existed in Uganda. "Those are pure fabrication of Western news media. We have Red Cross teams visiting various places in our country every week, they have yet to find a death house", he said, adding : "Nasty things are printed in the Western press about Uganda. What can I do about it except asking the journalists to be fair?"

Inviting Indian businessmen to invest in his country, the President said : "Uganda is now safe for investment... I have come here to seek the blood transfusion required to revive the economy of my country. Uganda's decade of shame is over and I have come to India as representative of a new Uganda."

CSO: 4700/474

BRIEFS

GUERRILLA TRAINING--Kampala, November 25--Fifteen people, including an opposition Democratic Party Member of Parliament, Alex Waibale, have been arrested in connection with an alleged attempt to form guerrilla training camps in the eastern Jinja and Iganga districts, Uganda radio said, quoting a statement issued here today by Internal Minister John Luwuliwa Kirunda. The arrested nen had already appeared in court. Five had admitted involvement and ten had denied the charges. Mr. Waibale served briefly as Speaker of the Ugandan interim parliament, the National Consultative Council, last year and was voted into Parliament on the ticket of the main opposition Democratic Party. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2849, 27 Nov 81 p 19]

EEC GRANT FOR COFFEE--The Commission of the European Communities (EEC) has decided to grant 25 million ECU or 2.05 billion Shillings to Uganda to finance a coffee rehabilitation programme. The purpose of the project is to halt a further decline of the coffee industry and to revive the sector by providing essential means of production and processing and to stimulate coffee production and export. The project will provide for inputs, supplies to coffee producers of both Arabica and Robusta and provide spraying and pruning facilities for the coffee farmers. Coffee factories will be repaired, nurseries and demonstration farms and stations will be rehabilitated as well as research facilities. The project also includes provision of pransport packaging materials and other important supplies. The training facilities for cooperative and agriculture will be rehabilitated and technical assistance will be provided for implementing the project over the coming three years. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 1 Dec 81 p 1]

COCOA, OTHER PRICES UP--The price to be paid to cocoa producers has been increased from 3/20 to 20/- a kilogramme. The government has also announced new rates for various services and abolished facilities for the purchase of exercusion tickets from Uganda Airlines in local currency. A government statement signed by the Minister of Internal Affairs now holding the portfolio of Minister of Finance, Dr Luwuliza Kirunda, said this was in line with the policy of reviewing tarrifs and rates charged for services, and the prices paid to the farmers. With effect from yesterday rates for domestic water supply have been raised by one-third of the current price, and the rate for plants and buildings have been adjusted accordingly. The price of kerosene, ex-depot, has also been raised from 30/40 per litre to 35/- per litre. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 4 Dec 81 p 1]

FOOD AVAILABLE IN KAMPALA--After interviewing a number of Kampala residents, the UGANDA NEWS AGENCY (UNA) correspondents say that Kampala residents had cause to be happy this Christmas. Most of the Kampala residents interviewed revealed that for the first time in many years many commodities were available on the open market. UNA correspondents observed that on the eve of Christmas, meat, green bananas and other foodstuffs were bought peacefully on the open market. Basing their conclusion on the interviews of the different residents in Kampala, UNA correspondents say that if things go at this pace, it will not be long when Uganda, the pearl of Africa, shall rise and shine again. [Excerpts] [EA262146 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/484

ZERBO ANNOUNCES SALARY INCREASES OF 10, 15 PERCENT

AB301102 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Speech by Upper Voltan head of state Saye Zerbo during the traditional ceremony of presentation of new year wishes in Ouagadougou on 29 December--recorded]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen and representatives of the corporate bodies: The year about to end has surely given us many opportunities to assess our actions as well as the objectives we assigned ourselves in the conduct of state affairs. It is, of course, the responsibility of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] and the government to define our objectives and the ways and means of achieving them but it is the duty of the entire people to put all these objectives into concrete form.

For a duration which it is impossible to determine, we will continue to act and react in a situation of crisis, harsh realities and incompressible economic difficulties. But we must overcome all these: the inflation, which is making havoc of the incomes of all individuals, is no less harmful to the state at this time when we must make significant progress in the modernization, improvement and diversification of our production apparatus. Despite this and in view of the degradation of our civil servants' purchasing power, the CMPRN and its government have decided to increase salaries as of 1 January 1982 and as follows: Categories A and B workers and equivalents: 10 percent salary increase; categories C and D workers and equivalents: 15 percent increase. These increases are perhaps insignificant but they still represent something considering the weakness of our public finances in the face of numerous constraints.

The word "ambitious" has often been used in connection with the objectives we have assigned ourselves. This means that we must arm ourselves with an exceptional working capacity and the will to surpass ourselves. In this connection, all the citizens of Upper Volta must prove that they are ambitious. I know--we all know--that this will be terribly difficult but we can and must succeed!

The objective of certain decisions taken during the past few months was only to ensure the maintenance of social peace which some people were trying to disturb under the pretext of exercising trade union freedom. The adoption of these decisions does not at all mean that the CMRPN intends to break its promise of

guaranteeing to the people the exercise of individual and collective freedoms; rather, they were taken in order to face a situation which threatened to destabilize the state and plunge the nation into serious convulsions. Now that the storm seems to have passed away, the CMPRN--which, since its advent has affirmed its determination to make the labor organizations its privileged partners--will soon work to reestablish a normal situation in this regard. But this will be done in accordance with the principle which has always guided the CMPRN: that is everything must be done to ensure that all conflicts between social partners are solved through frank and sincere negotiations and in the constant awareness that each of us has more duties than rights to claim from our dear fatherland. It is obvious that all of us must make sacrifices.

CSO: 4719/372

BRIEFS

PAMPHLETS ON 'FASCIST PLOT'--Ouagadougou, November 28--Members of the Upper Voltan General Students Union (UGEV) distributed pamphlets here today attacking the Military Government's "vast Fascist plot" and urging its supporters to "abandon legality" following an official ban on strikes and dissolution of one of the main trade union organisations. UGEV, considered to be close to the clandestine Upper Voltan Revolutionary Communist Party (PCRV), has a strong following at Ouagadougou University and among Voltan students abroad. The Government, which came to power one year ago, banned strikes at the beginning of this month and last week dissolved the Voltan Confederation of Unions (CSV). The students' pamphlet accused "reformist" union leaders of being in a "sordid social contract" with the Government. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2850, 1 Dec 81 p 16]

CSO: 4700/474

MUGABE SIGNS FRIENDSHIP PACT WITH MOZAMBIQUE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe and Mozambique signed a friendship agreement yesterday at the end of Prime Minister Mr Mugabe's five-day official visit.

Speaking after the signing ceremony, Mr Mugabe said relations with Mozambique were so good it was not necessary for the two countries to sign an accord, but added:

"We must inspire our people and from time to time demonstrate that our friendship exists, lest the enemy begins to have wrong thoughts that our friendship is falling apart. "An accord of this nature proves him wrong."

But Mr Mugabe stressed that unless such documents translated themselves into practice they would become meaningless.

"I can assure you that I am going back home much more determined than I came to ensure that the practice of our relationship is not forgotten during the phase of our bilateral relationship."

The signing came at the end of the Prime Minister's tour of the Mozambican provinces of Sofala, Cabo Delgado and Gaza.

Yesterday morning, while on a trip to Gaza, the Prime Minister and some of his ministers visited the Macarretane dam and bridge on the Limpopo which were destroyed by Rhodesian forces on September 5, 1979.

The Rhodesian forces lost a helicopter in the ensuing fight and 27 of their men were killed.

The wreck of the helicopter is still next to the ruins of what was once a housing unit for the Mozambican armed forces, FPLM.

Gaza is the granary of Mozambique and provides milk and dairy products. The bombing of the dam and the bridge was an attempt to cut off the supply route to Maputo. Both the dam and the bridge are in full working condition.

The Prime Minister had come to thank Gaza people for their role in the liberation war and to see development, especially agricultural.

Mr Mugabe was showered with gifts of animals, craftwork and other items. He has received many presents from each visit to different Mozambique areas. The Mozambican leader gave the Prime Minister a grandfather clock and other gifts.

A joint communique issued at the end of the visit said the two leaders had exchanged information and had analysed the international situation, especially Southern Africa.

An action programme on the use of energy to the benefit of the two countries was also formulated. The two sides agreed to co-operate in the field of geology and mines, particularly in areas along their common borders.

CSO: 4700/481

MUGABE VISITS FORMER BASES IN MOZAMBIQUE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 9

[Article by Davison Maruziva]

[Text]

MONDAY December 21 was the second anniversary of the Lancaster House Agreement, which ushered in Zimbabwe's independence. To mark that occasion, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, left Maputo for Mozambique's provinces, which had formed operational bases for attacks into what was then Rhodesia.

The first stop was Sofala — the capital of which is Beira — because of its significance in the history of Zimbabwe's chimurenga.

It was in Beira that the commanders of the freedom fighters formulated the struggle and obtained such weapons as AKs, bazookas and mortar bombs.

Again it was in Beira that the decision was made to establish bases for the raising of the political consciousness of the people of Zimbabwe and to intensify the war of independence.

The Prime Minister, accompanied by Ministers Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, Dr Witness Mangwende and Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo as well as Senator Tsitsi Munyati visited Sofala province to thank the residents of the area for their "unstinting support and hospitality".

The Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simbarashe Makoni, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano and the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, remained in Maputo evaluating agreements already concluded between the two countries.

Before leaving Beira after a three-hour stopover the delegation was briefed on developments at Beira harbour which are aimed at increasing its handling capacity. The delegation later toured the harbour.

Beira harbour is being developed to handle more than 4 million tonnes, and the main traffic for the port will be from both Zimbabwe and Malawi.

The renewal of the rail line and the harbour development are expected to cost an estimated $30 million and is within the framework of the SADCC development projects.

The railway line can cope with 10 trains a day but is very under-utilised.

To meet the expected demand for the use of the harbour, major extensions and the deepening of the harbour are being studied.

After a three-hour stay in Beira the delegation left for the Mozambique-Tanzania border at Cabo Delgado where the Mozambican struggle had its roots.

Cabo Delgado's Mueda Plateau has immense historic importance to the country and to Zimbabwe too.

On June 16, 1960 600 Mozambicans were massacred. The crime? They had dared to ask for independence from the Portuguese administration.

In 1963 the Zimbabwean leadership went to Dar es Salaam to try and set up a government-in-exile. It met Mr Eduardo Mondlane, then Frelimo president, who was secretly organising Mozambicans for their struggle. Later he taught Zimbabweans how to wage a national war of liberation.

CSO: 4700/481

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS JAILING SMUGGLERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Government is considering mandatory jail sentences of up to five years as well as impounding hired buses that carry people engaged in racketeering which cost the country millions of dollars in lost foreign exchange, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said in Bulawayo yesterday.

Commenting on charges of discrimination by hundreds of black women held for searching at the Beitbridge customs, Senator Nkala said the fact that so many women continued to cross the border to South Africa from where they brought luxury goods for sale at inflated prices in Zimbabwe indicated "they did not heed my warning".

"I warned last year against racketeering. They did not pay heed. Then I had to come in to impose a severe clampdown but still more have been going across the border.

"I will be bringing legislation in which anyone involved in foreign currency racketeering will go to jail for five years without the option of a fine. They can rot in those jails," he said.

"We are also examining ways of dealing with those bus operators who hire out their buses for this purpose. We can impound the buses for a long time," Senator Nkala said.

The minister dismissed charges of discrimination and said whites had been the most affected by his earlier ban on car and furniture exports.

He said cars and furniture which had a high percentage of imported components purchased with foreign exchange were being sold outside Zimbabwe. "That was a way of depriving this country of its foreign exchange. I had to stop it. In this racket only whites were involved," he said.

The minister said the black women were abusing the purpose of the holiday allowance.

"For this reason they do not have my sympathy. They can stay at the border for the whole month," he said.

Senator Nkala said holiday allowances were meant for those people who had worked hard in Zimbabwe and felt they needed a rest.

"These black women instead take this foreign currency pretending they are going on holiday--only to buy goods.

"They dodge paying custom duties, import taxes and other fees which are a source of revenue for the Government. They bring in luxury goods in form of jeans, denims, blankets, umbrellas which are not vital for our people," he said.

The minister dismissed the excuse by the women that selling crotchet ware in South Africa was their only way of making a living.

"If they have no jobs let them come to us and we will give them jobs on the land."

CSO: 4700/481

GOVERNMENT AID TO SMALL-SCALE FARMERS PRAISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 5

[Text]

THE rescue operation mounted by the Government in aid of small-scale and communal farmers who had been plagued by transport problems in the last season has been praised by the Agricultural Marketing Authority.

"By all accounts the scheme proved a success," says the authority's economic section in a 1981/82 Cotton Situation and Outlook Report.

At the height of harvesting last season's record produce, the report notes that cotton posed "tremendous problems" in its transport to collection depots.

Following a directive from the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, CMED and army trucks were used from September in two operations code-named Graincott and Croptran to assist in the transportation of crops from small-scale and communal farming areas.

The report notes the declining trend in cotton plantings which began four years ago in the large-scale sector and "became even more marked this year".

For instance in 1978 86 000 ha were put to cotton and in 1980 the area had declined to 74 900 ha. Last season's estimates were 62 800 ha to cotton — a decline of 12 100 ha (or 16 percent) from the previous year.

Agritex has noted that cotton hectarages in the current 1981/82 season could drop further.

However, the situation report says the effects of decreased plantings have been offset by higher yields, which rose by nearly 30 percent from 1,50 tonnes to 1,94 tonnes per hectare between 1978 and 1980.

As a result, large-scale cotton production increased by 13 percent from 129 000 tonnes in 1978 to 145 500 tonnes in 1980.

"The decline in the relative profitability of cotton vis-a-vis maize would appear to have led to this disquieting drop in cotton production," says the report. "There was a marked shift to maize production by growers this year."

Meanwhile, the return to peace — coupled with help from the Government and relief agencies — led to "a massive expansion" in cotton production by communal and small-scale farmers.

It has been estimated that 71 600 ha were planted to cotton in these sectors in 1981 and this was 47 300 ha (or 195 percent) higher than the 1980 level.

"It is estimated that purchases in the current 1981/82 marketing year will reach an all-time record of 204 000 tonnes.

CSO: 4700/481

STOCK EXCHANGE CHIEF CONFIDENT OF FUTURE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 11

[Text]

BUSINESSMEN should look to the new year with confidence, says Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts, chairman of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange in his year-end message, particularly as world economies are expected to pick up in the second half of 1982.

"Nineteen-eighty-one has been a year which most investors will wish to forget due to the very sharp fall experienced in Stock Market prices, particularly in the latter part of the year," he says in his report.

"Reasons for the fall include the general malaise in world economies which has had a serious effect on metal prices, and rising interest rates at home and abroad.

"Locally, serious transport bottle necks and rising levels of taxation have also been adverse factors.

"I must say that a degree of political uncertainty caused by conflicting ministerial statements has sapped confidence within Zimbabwe and also been an inhibiting factor in regard to fresh foreign and even local investment.

"However, I do believe that there is a tendency here to exaggerate the negative factors and to ignore the very real progress which has been made in many areas.

"I therefore believe that we should move forward into 1982 in confidence that the economy will continue to grow through the year, particularly as the world is expected to begin to move out of recession around the second half of the New Year. I believe that all businessmen will do their utmost to achieve this end.

"To Government I would ask for an end to 'Hot Air' from all the ministers and a greater recognition of the part that private enterprise and foreign investment can play in building a great nation in Zimbabwe.

"I am convinced that in that way the main objective of the Government to achieve a better standard of living and more employment for the people of this country will be achieved much more quickly than down the path of doctrinaire socialism which we have heard so much about recently," Mr Burdett-Coutts said.

CSO: 4700/481

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN ELECTRICITY TARIFFS EXPECTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 11

[Article by Angus Macmillan]

[Text] **A SUBSTANTIAL increase in electricity tariffs can be expected in the 1982/3 financial year, says the Electricity Supply Commission in its annual report for the year ended June 30, 1981.**

This will coincide with the scheduled implementation of the first stage of the Wankie thermal power plant and its supply of electricity to the national grid.

Sales of 4 896,3 million kwh were up by 3,81 percent on the previous year, with consumption higher in all categories except agriculture.

The commission, which supplies 70 percent of all electrical energy in Zimbabwe, increased its revenue from sales by 19 percent to $70 million.

Industry, accounting for 54,9 percent of total sales, and mining with 26 percent, continued to be the major consumers of power supplied by the commission.

The average price paid for electricity by its consumers in 1980/81 was 1,431 cents per kwh, compared with 1,247 cents in 1979/80.

This increase of 14 percent is expected to be substantially exceeded in next year's price rise, which may come in July.

"The cost of Stage 1 of the Wankie project, at present-day world prices for boilers and machinery, will represent imported inflation to a degree which this country has hitherto not experienced," said the report.

But costs of both plant and coal would determine the magnitude of next year's tariff increases for the consumer.

Construction of Stage 1 was proceeding satisfactorily and the first of four 120 mw units should be ready for commercial operation by December 1982, it added.

Although expenditure rose by 20,9 percent to $67,4 million, there was an overall surplus of $5,04 million, which was transferred to the general reserve fund for development of supply systems throughout the country.

CSO: 4700/481

STATIONS COMPLAIN OF PETROL SHORTAGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

SALISBURY petrol stations say they don't have enough petrol for the Christmas holiday period despite additional fuel promised by the Government.

In interviews yesterday at more than 12 petrol stations allegations that petrol was reserved for special customers were denied and spokesmen said demand exceeded supply.

A spokesman at a Union Avenue petrol station which opens in the mornings only from 7 to 9, said the station had been compelled to ration petrol at $10 a customer to last for five days since Tuesday.

"We used to sell 30 000 litres a month but these days we are selling 5 000 a week. If we sell more than we are rationing, the petrol will be finished."

Mr Richard Ncube of a petrol station at the corner of Park Street and Baker Avenue said: "We do not expect to reach 12 noon tomorrow if we continue selling at this rate because I do not ration. I sell all that I have and close.

TROUBLE

"From Monday to Wednesday, we have sold 30 000 litres and today we have got 16 000, which I obviously don't think will reach tomorrow afternoon. The trouble with our customers is that they tell lies. They pretend to have long journeys when they want to keep the petrol at their homes," said Mr Ncube.

A petrol dealer at the corner of Second Street and Union Avenue said she was only left with 4 000 litres for today.

The AA says in a report released at 9 am yesterday that fuel will be available through the holidays — December 25 to 27 and January 1 to 3 — in Fort Victoria, Gwelo, Inyanga, Victoria Falls, Wankie, Gatooma, Bindura, Beitbridge, Karoi, Plumtree, Kariba, Chirundu and Gwanda.

Many garages will be open except for the period December 27 to January 3. These include garages in Shabani, Que Que, Umtali, Chipinga and Rusape.

But some towns' garages will remain closed throughout the holidays because of the fuel shortage. These include Bulawayo and Sinoia.

Full copies of the reports are available from AA offices.

"The station closes at 3.30 pm every day to give a break to the petrol attendants and also to conserve a little to sell on the next day. This is our last issue of petrol. We won't be getting any until next year," she said.

"People are just using too much petrol. We have introduced a ration of $15 per car and the extra fuel of about 5 000 litres we received on Tuesday will be finished by the end of the week."

DISAPPOINTED

Mr C. Moyo of a Sinoia Street petrol station was disappointed because he had not received the extra fuel of 3 500 litres he had expected from his supplier.

A spokesman for a Julius Nyerere Way petrol station, which did not open on some days to conserve supplies, said he received 15 percent additional fuel last week on Wednesday at 11 am and by Thursday afternoon the next day it was sold out.

Several other petrol stations reported a ration of $15 per customer.

● The Automobile Association of Zimbabwe, in conjunction with the Motor Trade Association, has begun giving a daily report on the fuel situation in various parts of the country. The service will be provided until January 4.

CSO: 4700/481

S! TTLEMENT SCHEMES HAVE UK BACKING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

BRITAIN has fulfilled a quarter of its commitments to the resettlement programme in Zimbabwe, the acting British High Commissioner, Mr Nicholas Elam, said yesterday.

This had been achieved through 17 settlement schemes involving 6 200 families now placed on 247 000 hectares at a cost of $14,4 million. Britain has paid half the costs.

The Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, and Mr Elam, approved the second stage of the Zengeza-Wedza scheme and the Simba Youth Co-operative on Paridon Farm yesterday.

This brought the total number of joint resettlement schemes to 17, including four co-operatives.

Britain is spending $132 077 for the resettlement of 148 families on 4 216 hectares in the second stage of the Zengeza-Wedza scheme. The total cost of the project is $264 158.

It is also paying half the cost of $136 077 for the resettlement of 55 co-operative members on 1 955 hectares at the Simba Youth Project on Paridon Farm.

Mr Elam said that Britain would sponsor half the total costs involved in resettling people on between 50 to 70 schemes.

He said the total cost was expected to rise to about $60 million and that the British government was considering adding $13,5 million (£10 million) to its resettlement scheme commitments.

The approval of two more schemes yesterday set the momentum which would be even greater next year, said Mr Elam.

Mr Mahachi said the 17 resettlement projects were just a "drop in the ocean" because the resettlement programme was at the centre of Zimbabwe's development.

He said the Government would continue in its efforts to get "as much land as we can get".

CSO: 4700/481

NEW MOVE TO SOLVE SABI CHIEFTAIN ROW REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 4

[Text]

ANOTHER meeting will be held next month in the Sabi North communal farming area to sort out the disputed succession to the Mutekedza chieftainship, vacant since 1976.

The new meeting is to be called on the instructions of the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said the leader of a delegation to the minister this week, Mr Augustine Musikavanhu Chisvo.

The delegation included Mr P. M. Masoka, son of the last chief and a leader of the Matemai house, and Mr Tadorera Nungoni, son of the chief who died in 1950.

Mr Chisvo, who is the head of the Musikavanhu family of the Chisvo house, said the Chisvo and Matemai houses agreed that it was the turn of the Chisvo house to hold the chieftainship.

The two houses alternated in the chieftainship, he said. A third house, the Nyoka, used to be eligible for the honour, but in the 1920s the old community had split and the Nyoka house assumed the chieftainship of the branch.

But now Mr Mutswiri Nyoka, brother of Chief Nyoka, was trying to claim the Mutekedza chieftainship. A meeting in early November decided in favour of Mr Nyoka, but only, said Mr Chisvo, because of orders from a Government official.

Mr Chisvo said Dr Zvobgo had called in Dr Frederick Shava, the ZANU (PF) Midlands provincial chairman, during the talks with the delegation, and the two ministers went through the evidence.

"As a result, Dr Zvobgo said he would order his officials to call another meeting within 21 days, or as soon as possible thereafter."

CSO: 4700/481

BRIEFS

SUGAR PRODUCTION--Hippo Valley was Africa's biggest single producer of sugar this season, with 2 022 898 tonnes of cane processed into 251 331 tonnes of sugar at its Chiredzi mill by last Thursday. The record tonnage was 19 percent up on last season and was achieved at the highest recovery (87,98 percent) and efficiency (88,64 percent) rates on the continent this year, said general manager, Mr Rowland Dahl. Hippo's managing director, Mr Brian Bullett, attributed the success to the hard work and co-operation of management and workers on the estate. The sugar stockpile, which has built up due to transport difficulties, was likely to be significantly reduced before the beginning of the 1982 season in April/May. This was the result of steadily improving circumstances at the National Railways of Zimbabwe, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 1]

ARMY CLOSES ROADS--Three main roads in the Inyanga area have been closed to the public to demarcate an area for army training and the establishment of a military cantonment in the district, a Government spokesman said yesterday. Members of the public and tourists are advised to avoid using the road from the Van Niekerk Ruins to Aberdeen and Inyanga, also the road to Ngarawe, which begins about 800 metres on the Rusape side of Inyanga Village, and the Falls road through Brondesbury Park to Derera, Ensworth and on to the Van Niekerk Ruins. Warning notices would be signposted at the appropriate points, the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 3]

WANKIE AIR LINK--A twice-weekly air service from Salisbury to Wankie town will be inaugurated on Tuesday, January 5. Mr Rob Rickards of Executive Air, said yesterday that his company had been given the permits for a scheduled air service, complementing the twice-weekly Bulawayo-Wankie service already in operation. Until now people wanting to fly to Wankie town have either had to charter a plane, or fly by Air Zimbabwe to Wankie National Park or Victoria Falls and then drive for at least 50 minutes to the town. The new service would operate on Tuesdays and Thursdays, leaving Salisbury at 6.30 am, arriving in Wankie town about 8 am and returning in the late afternoon. Depending on the number of passengers, the aircraft would be a Cessna 402 or 421 pressurised, or a Beechcraft Baron. If necessary two planes would be used. Mr Rickards said his firm had been receiving several requests for charter flights but many companies wanted to send just one or two people to Wankie and it was uneconomic to charter a plane for so small a group. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 6]

DOCTORS FROM EGYPT--The acting Minister of Health, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, and the Ambassador of Egypt, Dr Taha El-Farnawany, signed an agreement this week under which Egyptian doctors are to work in Zimbabwe hospitals. An embassy statement said yesterday the agreement between the Arab Fund and Zimbabwe, which was signed in Salisbury on Tuesday, was a positive step towards consolidating Arab-African co-operation in technical fields. The doctors were chosen according to the needs of Zimbabwe when Ministry of Health officials visited Egypt recently, the statement said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 3]

NORMAND TO HEAD MTD--Mr Lindsay Prentice Normand has succeeded Commander H. E. Grenfell as chairman of the MTD group in Zimbabwe. No stranger to directorships, he also chairs the boards of Founders Building Society, Lion Match and the Export Credit Insurance Corporation. He also sits on the boards of SPC, C. T. Bowring and the National Gallery. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 11]

BUSINESS PROBLEMS--There is a limit to the extent firms can absorb increased input costs without some sort of relief, says ACCOZ chief executive, Mr Keith Nicholson. Higher rates, the freeze on prices and the recent increases in minimum wages are but the latest contributions to a package that will inevitably affect the viability of some businesses. "A lot of business people will be revising their 1982 budgets after the introduction of these recent restraining measures," he said. He hoped that the Government would lift the price freeze "in the very near future" and that a suitable pricing in policy would be worked out. Commenting on the results of the university's business opinion survey, he said that they were similar to feedback ACCOZ had been receiving from its members. But he felt the drop in respondents worried about the shortage of skills was because other problems were greater and not because skills were more plentiful. Another effect of the price freeze would be a reduction in money accruing to the State in the form of tax. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 11]

SPC FLEET--SPC Limited recently took delivery of a fleet of 9 Aveling Barford dump trucks costing $1,5 million. Scheduled for import through Beira, the 35-tonners came up from Durban on low-loaders instead, because of the Pungwe River dislocation in October. The new trucks will improve SPC's haulage set-up which has been relying on vehicles of up to 30 years old for some time. In 1982, the company expects to move 2,2 million tonnes of raw material at its Arcturus Road works. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 11]

SECOND RF MP RESIGNS--Bulawayo--A second Republican Front Member of Parliament has resigned. He is Mr Alec Moseley (63), a Nyamandhlovu farmer and member for Western constituency. He has written to the chairman of the RF, Mr Geoff Kluckow, informing him of his intention to resign on December 31. He has sold his farm, Recovery, in Nyamandhlovu and is at present on holiday in Johannesburg, visiting relatives. Mr Kluckow said the letter from Mr Moseley gave no reason for his resignation. "But, basically, I believe it is because of the largeness of his constituency and the smallness of his parliamentary salary. That is the thinking of most of them," he said. Mr Kluckow said the letter to him was a courtesy gesture to inform him of a member's intentions. The official procedure was to inform the Speaker of the House, who in turn would inform the President. "Once President Banana has declared a vacancy we will start procedures for a by-election." The by-election would

probably be on the same day as that to be held in Mr Rowan Cronje's constituency. Mr Cronje resigned from Parliament on December 16, saying he had been offered a good job outside the country. His constituency is Central Midlands. There would be no problem about finding candidates. "We have a panel of candidates," Mr Kluckow said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 81 p 3]

ENERGY PROBLEMS SURVEY LAUNCHED--The Environment Liaison Centre in Nairobi is undertaking a survey of non-governmental organisations in Africa to develop fuelwood and other sources of renewable energy, a member of the executive committee, Mr Simon Muchiru, said in Salisbury yesterday. "This programme will broadly aim at creating an African energy network, and increasing and improving tree planting as a way of solving fuelwood problems," said Mr Muchiru. "We will also try to expand the non-governmental organisations' communications network on the continent," he added. The programme would also discuss the involvement of these organisations in the United Nations Environment Programme's "10 Years After Stockhold" celebrations next year. Mr Muchiru yesterday met officials from the Department of National Parks and Wild Life and other related organisations at the Queen Victoria Museum in Salisbury. He showed a film on wildlife conservation and slides on the organisation of wildlife clubs in Kenya. Participants at yesterday's meeting agreed that it was essential to form wildlife clubs in Zimbabwe in order to teach youth about wildlife conservation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 5]

COAL PRICE HIKE--The 25 percent average increase on coke and coal prices announced by Wankie Colliery yesterday will not have an immediate effect on tobacco producers as they took deliveries early, the president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, Mr Bert Palmer, said yesterday. Though the increase was considerable, the impact on growers had been reduced as a result of early deliveries, he said. The new price rises formulated in consultation with the Government are: dry coal--27,11 percent; washed coal--25,32 percent; coke--17,20 percent. Mr Palmer said it had been estimated that about two thirds of tobacco producers' coal requirements had been delivered. Tobacco production consumes about 10 percent of Wankie's annual output in curing and will use in the region of 200 000 tonnes this season. The introduction of the new rates comes too soon after the minimum wage hike which had considerable effect on the cost of production," said Mr Palmer. With the crop not being supported by preplanting prices and being a massive user of both coal and labour, the grower is faced with ever spiralling costs and a larger risk element than ever in his production. "We are concerned with the ever diminishing viability of tobacco production. Alternative crops could become far more attractive should the current price escalation trend continue." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/481

END

JPRS 79883

18 January 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2552

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JPRS 79883

18 January 1982

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EGYPT, SUDAN OPPOSE HAVING OAU SUMMIT IN LIBYA

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] KHARTOUM, 20 December--Egypt and Sudan are attempting to bar the next Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit from being held in Libya next year, according to an interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali published here Saturday by the daily Sudanese paper AL SAHAFA.

The two countries would send joint or separate delegations to tour African countries to dissuade them from participating in an OAU summit in the Libyan capital Tripoli, Mr Gh ali told the paper.

It would be extremely harmful to African policy if Libyan leader Colonel Moamer Kadhafi became OAU Chairman, the Egyptian Minister said, adding that Libyan policies posed a worldwide threat.

(In Cairo late Saturday night, the official Egyptian news agency published a clarification of the remarks attributed to Mr Ghali in the interview.)

(It said they were to be taken to reflect Egyptian policy after the OAU summit this June in Nairobi, and before Libya withdrew its expeditionary force from Chad last month, as stipulated by that summit. The late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who was killed in October, had persistently opposed the holding of an OAU summit in Libya.)

On Mideast affairs, Mr Ghali said Egyptian contacts were under way with a number of African heads of state to formulate an African-sponsored peace plan. He did not name them, nor elaborate on the envisaged peace plan.

Egypt would pursue the peace process with Israel, Mr Ghali said, as no alternative had yet been offered to replace the four-year-old Camp David agreement. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/490

ECOWAS MONETARY PROBLEMS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 14 Dec 81 pp 2990-2991

[Text] ONE COMMON feature which ran through all the meetings of the ECOWAS sub-commissions and the Council of Ministers held in Freetown last month was the talk of member states not living up to their financial and other obligations. Chairman after chairman of the various sub-commissions complained that the progress of their operations was being stifled by the negligence of member states in paying their annual contributions.

During the meetings of the Fund, it was reported that out of the 16 member states of the community, only six had completely paid up their contributions to the Fund's capital and budget. Outstanding contributions to the Fund's capital from ten member states amounted to US $11,844,317.77. It was also reported that most of the member states had not paid their quota to the Special Fund set up to finance the proposed telecommunication network, to which member states are to contribute a total of US $8.5 in varying amounts. It had been agreed that to facilitate payments into the Special Fund, a special account will be opened in member states so that 40 per cent of their contributions could be paid in local currency and the remaining 60 per cent to the Fund at its headquarters in Lomé, Togo. This arrangement, according to the report of the Fund had been treated with negligence. The Telecommunication Committee at its meeting in Freetown, also in November decided that the last date of payment to this Special Fund would be March, 1982. Sierra Leone's Minister of Finance, Development and Economic Planning, Dr. Sama Banya, who is current chairman of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers, repeated at the Council meeting that progress is being seriously hampered by non-payment of obligations.

"It is disheartening to note," the Minister said, "that contributions to the effective running of the Community are not being made as they should, thus depriving the organs of the Community funds for the effective implementation of our decisions.

"There is also the fact that member states do not fully implement protocols and decisions, neither do they ratify protocols signed by our heads of states with the speed that should reflect the importance we attach to the difficult problems of the sub-region, and the need to take concerted action to tackle them.

"That our community has attained international recognition is evidenced from the assistance received so far from outside organisations in our Priority Work Programme. This is a positive achievement which must be consolidated further to elicit help from our friends abroad. But if we can't show the outside world that ECOWAS means business, no such help will be forthcoming. Therefore I would like to ask one question of us: Do we propose going to Benin next year with the same huge arrears of contributions?

"Dear Colleagues, the problems posed by the non-fulfilment of these obligations is critical and we need to pause and take a look at its effect on our implementation process. It is no use taking decisions if we do not mean to implement them."

The Committee of finance experts which met in Freetown, November 19, considered the draft Work Programme of the Fund for 1982, the Fund's financial report and 1982 Draft Budget, the Secretariat's financial report, the salaries and other conditions of service of ECOWAS staff and the secretariat budget for 1983.

Presenting the Fund's Work Programme, the managing director of the Fund, Mr. Robert Tubman, highlighted two projects which will demand attention next year — the Telecommunications project, the financing of which would be finalised in 1982, and the five-year Rice Development Programme in West Africa, prepared by the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA). Mr. Tolbert recommended ECOWAS' full participation in the activities of WARDA.

The managing director further stressed the need to follow up contacts with financial institutions and credit organisations, as well as the mobilisation of the financial resources required for the Fund's activities. He said that in 1982, the Fund would request the governments of member states to draw a list of projects whose feasibility studies have been completed with a view to assisting them to negotiate financing with the donor agencies.

Mr. Tubman also spoke of the need for the appointment of a special officer with responsibility for the supervision and follow up of projects; the drawing up of a list of consultants of ECOWAS who can be easily called upon when necessary; the setting up of an information centre in collaboration with the secretariat; the publishing of regular country reports which will give some background information on the economic situation of member countries, so that donor agencies and other financial institutions would not have to rely solely on the often biased accounts given by the Western news media about ECOWAS countries.

The managing director said that efforts to collect outstanding contributions to the Fund capital and budget would be intensified.

The meeting also recommended that the ECOWAS Board of Directors empower the managing director of the Fund to continue discussions with the executive secretariat of WARDA with a view to defining the terms and conditions of the Fund's participation in the financing of the latter's five year development programme (1981 to 1985), and to submit proposals about the programme to the Board at its next session.

In his financial report, the deputy managing director of the Fund, Mr. S. Ibrahim, explained that there is the Fund capital and the budget. Out of the Fund's authorised capital of $500m., the called up capital amounted to $50m., and the paid-in capital to date stands at $38,155,682.23. Outstanding contributions to the capital from ten member states total US $11,844,317.77.

Mr. Ibrahim gave a run-down of the placing of ECOWAS funds within and outside the community, highlighting the criteria which guided the Fund in its choice of banks as security, profitability and accessibility. The delegates recommended that more efforts be made by the management of the Fund to place resources with banks of member countries of the Community, so as to ensure a fairer balance between funds placed outside and those placed within the Community.

Budget pruned

The Director of Finance, Mr. S. Balde introduced the draft budget for the Fund for the 1982 financial year, estimated at Units of Account (UA) 4,120,896. This reflects an income excess of 701,039 UA over expenditure and an increase of 6 per cent compared with the current budget. After discussion on the draft budget, cuts were made on general expenses (for statutory meetings) to the tune of 14,000 UA, after which the new budget with an estimated excess income of 715,039 UA over expenditure was adopted and approved by the Council of Ministers.

The Finance Committee also considered the financial report of the secretariat in respect of increases for the ECOWAS staff which was endorsed by the Council of Ministers as follows: Directors (Grade D), a 10 per cent increase; professional staff (Group P), 15 per cent increase and General Service Staff (G), a 20 per cent increase.

It was agreed that staff members in category M should be paid salaries equal to those of local staff in the same category in accordance with its own decision. An increase of 10 per cent was however granted to staff in this category as an incentive. The following new rates for post adjustment were granted to ECOWAS staff with the exception of the M grade: staff in Lagos, 10 per cent and staff in Lomé, five per cent.

In a statement to the Finance Committee, Dr. S. S. Banya hoped that the adjustments to personal emoluments of staff would enhance the competitive position of ECOWAS on the labour market, and enable the community to recruit competent, dedicated and satisfied staff. The Draft secretariat budget, after some amendments to reflect some measure of austerity, amounted to 7,628,244 UA. This was approved by the Council of Ministers. The budget reflects an increase of 18.14 per cent over the budget for 1981 (6,456,965 UA). Contributions from member countries to finance this budget is estimated at 7,570,244 UA with the balance of 58,000 UA coming from the operations of the secretariat.

CSO: 4700/508

MANY GOVERNMENTS SEEK CONTROL OF PRESS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3360, 21-28 Dec 81 pp 3054-55

[Article by David Ndifang: "Restraining the Word"]

[Text] MANY INDEPENDENT African countries, despite the fact that they have had their so-called independence for over 20 years, still cannot tolerate the idea of a free press and constructive criticism from either their own nationals or foreigners who write and report about their respective countries.

Some of these African leaders have often criticised newspapers, magazines, including periodicals that circulate almost entirely outside Africa, for not publishing in their respective African countries. They know, of course, the reasons for the publishers of such magazines who decide to publish magazines and periodicals on African affairs outside the continent.

Many African leaders and their governments are often intolerant to criticism, of whatever nature, geared towards their methods of governing their respective countries and they continue from time to time to create series of press laws and regulations which make it sometimes absolutely impossible to publish in their countries mere newspapers or magazines to inform, educate and entertain the people.

Most leaders often only want official government-run newspapers and magazines to exist in their countries, and they are often subject to the leaders' whims and control to sing songs of praises and never to criticise constructively and otherwise of their corrupt and dictatorial regimes.

It sometimes seems that scarcely a month passes without some magazine or newspaper that publishes, or specialises in, African affairs from abroad and circulates in Africa, coming under the hammer of censorship and seizure in some African country. In some of the independent African countries a few magazines are not permitted to circulate at all because they have in some of their reports or features been critical of some government actions and policies. The Republic of Malawi is one example of an African country that seems virtually to have banned most of the magazines published abroad dealing with African affairs, the now toppled self-appointed Emperor Jean-Bedele Bokassa of the Central African Empire banned the weekly *Jeune Afrique* from his country for its hard line towards him and his government. Magazines such as *Africa*, *New African* and *West Africa* have often been seized by various African countries for publishing reports and features (and even letters to the editor), critical of some African politicians, governments and presidents.

Because of such censorship and seizures the publishers of such magazines have often lost large sums of monies, since their magazines have often been confiscated and destroyed without paying for them.

One would have thought that after 20 or more years of independence most African countries would by now have their own well-trained journalists and that their respective Ministries of Information would be able to reply effectively to criticism against their governments by their nationals living abroad rather than simply seizing magazines that cost a lot of money to

produce in today's world of inflation and recession.

Most African Embassies abroad have press sections attached to them whose role should be to read what is published about them and reply. Seizures and confiscations do not in the least help some of these African governments, instead they tend to reinforce the home public's belief that there is something to hide from the people. Most African governments condemn bribery and corruption but rarely allow the corrupt to be exposed by the press or journalists working with government and private news media. Some African countries style their working journalists merely as agents of development who should never criticise the ills and mismanagement by the elites, politicians and some presidents.

Because of the regular banning (and sometimes torturing of journalists), many professional African journalists have either abandoned the profession or left their own countries to work for foreign organisations abroad or are forced to change entirely into other professions. These may be among the reasons that magazines like *Jeune Afrique*, *Africa*, *New African* and *Africa Now*, to name but a few, prefer to publish out of Africa for the freedom of the press and censorship such publishers enjoy in the countries where they publish from, though their magazines are often subjected to censorship and many copies often seized and they continue to lose money as the cost of publishing continues to rise.

With more than two decades of independence African countries and their leaders should learn to tolerate constructive criticism from within and without: the adult solution is to respond responsibly to such criticism rather than confiscation and banning of foreign newspapers and magazines.

Before ministers and well-placed government officers give press conferences questions usually have to be sent in advance to the Ministry of Information for proper answers to be written out far in advance. There are often strict instructions for censoring all foreign newspapers, magazines and other periodicals before they are circulated to the reading public and those containing offending articles and even ordinary letters written to the editor are confiscated and destroyed.

Many Africans have come to rely on the foreign news media for information about events in their respective countries. When ever a particular magazine is being confiscated by the government people are often eager to read either secretly or ask relations abroad to send the relevant cuttings of the article for which the paper is being banned. Seizures and destruction are never solutions but dialogue with the media and journalists can help to balance the picture.

CSO: 4700/508

TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSION GROUP MEETINGS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 21-28 Dec 81 pp 3043-45

[Article by Stephen Shotnes: "Technology and Information--How Can Africans Help Africa?"]

[Text] THE AFRICA Technology Discussion Group has been meeting for a year as a small loosely-organised discussion body with a nucleus of around 15 members. The conference was an attempt to broaden the scope of the Group to include the establishment of practical projects alongside the more academically orientated discussion meetings, and to promote greater awareness of its existence amongst the 8,000 Africans estimated to be studying science and technology in Britain.

The organisers felt that Africans in Britain could contribute in two main ways. Technical information can be obtained more easily in Britain than in Africa; thus working groups should try to take advantage of this by collecting relevant data and disseminating it to Africa. Secondly, Africans could capitalise on their time in Britain by meeting with each other and engaging in practically-orientated discussions about problems common to Africa.

The theme of "Information and Technology" was chosen in the belief that information is one of the most basic and important resources that enable a society to function and flourish. Technical information is especially crucial, since the policies pursued in the light of this information will determine Africa's future. Technology is the means by which a society transforms itself and its environment.

Paramount was the feeling that Africans have a duty to pool their individual skills for the benefit of the community at large. Edmund Bisherurwa-Katiti, one of the organisers, a post-graduate student of telecommunications, put this viewpoint in a paper to the conference. ". . . Africa has invested in us and we should be prepared to return to Africa and make returns on this investment. It cannot help Africa having good swimmers unless those swimmers are prepared to swim in the dirty water that we have back home. It is our responsibility to clean that water. We should not be like the man who was sent from a hungry village to go and check whether there was food in another village and finding that there was food decided to stay in that village."

Unfortunately for the organisers — all working people or students, who had put a great deal of effort into preparations — the conference coincided with Britain's worst December weather for 31 years which had all but halted the country's transport system (a technological failure?). Nevertheless, while only about 80 rather than the expected 200 plus participants were able to attend, constructive progress was made.

The conference showed that it is possible for a small number of people, working through a 'non-official' body, with a limited budget, to mount a worthwhile event. Although no new earth-shattering ideas emerged from the discussions the participants came up with a number of suggestions for positive steps which can be taken from Britain to help Africa. Furthermore like-minded people living all over Britain were able to make contact with each other.

The first day's discussions were centred around the question of information. Following an introductory paper six workshops each examined a more specialised aspect of the whole. Detailed description of the discussions is better left until publication of the conference report. But a brief survey of some of the ideas generated in one of the workshops serves to illustrate the potential for a London-based group to become involved in projects of practical value.

The workshop examined ways in which British-based mass media aiming predominantly at an African audience could be used to transfer information to Africa.

The discussants felt that the major problem concerned the widely held 'public image' of scientific and technological matters. It is widely held that such issues are inherently boring and incomprehensible. Most of the interest in 'serious' magazines, for example, is focused around political and economic concerns, whilst technological features, though of equal importance to Africa's well being, are by and large given less attention. If a working group in Britain could concentrate on preparing accessible articles and briefings on such matters then magazines would be more prepared to run material and knowledge of issues would act as a catalyst on debate within Africa.

The example of the highly popular British publication *New Scientist*, itself initially launched amidst much pessimism, was quoted to illustrate the potential for work of this kind. It was felt that similar steps should be taken to supply ideas for programmes to the African services of European radio stations.

On another level the belief emerged that, so far as is practical, a pressure group should act to ensure that advertisements adhere to the same standards of information as those published in Britain. The example was given of cigarettes; while health warnings must by law be included in British advertisements, no such warnings are included in those carried by the London-based Africa media.

The second day's proceedings followed a similar format, this time focusing on questions of technology. For example, is intermediate technology the pathway to liberation or rather a strategy to prevent Africa achieving industrial capability to rival the 'developed world'?

Regarding projects of a practical nature, the idea was mooted of setting up an annual competition for the best invention/innovation that would benefit Africa, produced by an African based in Britain. It was hoped that this would act as a stimulus for people to devote their energies to research of a manner relevant to Africa.

Other proposals put forward during the conference included setting up a Technical Information Bureau in London with African priorities, and looking into the feasibility of forming a Technical Consultancy Service from the ranks of post-graduates, to which African governments could have useful access.

One noticeable feature of the conference was the cynicism with which many of those present regarded their governments. The general feeling was that governments could do much more than at present to promote technological innovation for the benefit of the majority, but were constrained by needing to maintain the *status quo* to protect their own self-interests. Plans could be drawn up for projects and information passed to governments, but it was doubted whether the degree of political will necessary for implementation is present.

The political aspects of technological change provoked the liveliest debate of the whole conference, right at its conclusion. A significant number of those present voiced the opinion that the organisers had conducted the event as if technology was an abstract thing devoid of political and social implications.

This debate highlighted the main problem inherent in holding a conference of this type. It is extremely difficult to restrict discussion to the specifics of the contributions which can be made by Africans resident in Britain. Debate will almost inevitably spill over to the extent that the topic on the agenda becomes the 'African condition' *per se*.

Attempts to impose restrictions on the breadth of discussion no doubt fuelled discontent with the admittedly apolitical framework within which the agenda had been drawn up. As it was debate straddled a vast range of issues and further additions in the two-day time span would have greatly reduced the effectiveness with which ground could be covered in depth. The political dimensions of the debate must be considered, perhaps the Group will tackle this problem by arranging a series of meetings of limited brief, rather than going in the opposite direction.

It was unfortunate that though invitations were sent to all of the African High Commissions only Uganda sent along a representative (Uganda also made a donation towards costs). An initiative undertaken on a voluntary basis by Africans which could, with a measure of advice and financial assistance, produce a positive input into African 'development' deserves better governmental support. The vast majority of those who attended appeared to feel that they had benefited from the conference.

Africa Technology Discussion Group can be contacted c/o Africa Educational Trust, 38 King Street, London WC2.

CSO: 4700/508

BRIEFS

ISLAM'S TOLERANCE--Dakar, 22 December--Formation of an economic and social organisation to help the poor and the establishment of a literary prize are the main proposals being considered here by the second conference of the African Council for Islamic Co-ordination. Senegal's President Abdou Diouf opened the 3-day parley on Monday. He said Islam preached tolerance and openness, and paid special interest to human rights. Mr Diouf cited as proof the participation of Saudi Arabian jurists at human rights colloquiers held with Western jurists in Riyadh and at Geneva, Strasbourg and the Vatican. "Properly understood, Islam is a religion of progress in all spheres," the President said, enumerating the value it attached to equality, love of neighbour and work for human well-being. The African Council is a branch of the World Islamic League, whose Secretary-General Mohamed Ali Harakan is among delegates attending the conference from Islamic associations in Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and South Africa. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Dec 81 p 6]

ISLAMIC OPPOSITION--London, 20 December--Islamic opposition movements from Arab and West African countries had a secret meeting here last weekend, THE OBSERVER reported today. It said the 3-day gathering, apparently the first of its kind, was thought to be aimed at setting up some form of "Islamic International," on the lines of the Socialist International. It would group fundamentalist Islamic groups active in Africa and Asia as well as the Arab world, the paper said. Prominent at the preparatory session here were representatives of the hard-line Islamic opposition from Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Sudan and Iraq, it noted. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Dec 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/490

ENERGY MINISTER REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF OIL SECTOR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Dec 81 p 4

[Conclusion of speech by Pedro Van-Dunem, minister of energy, on People's Television of Angola; date not specified]

> [Text] Continuing our presentation of the party's guidelines for economic and social development in this 5-year period, today we present for our readers the final portion of the speech recently delivered by Pedro Van-Dunem (Loy), minister of energy and petroleum, in the studios of People's Television of Angola.

As can be noted in the "Basic Guidelines for Economic-Social Development (1981-1985)," chapter 3, No 3 (Petroleum), the petroleum sector is considered a strategic area for the country's economic-social development and one that must receive special attention and support, with a strengthening of government activity in that sector.

We will enumerate the measures recommended by the congress [the paragraphs preceded by a number or letter] and provide an objective report on the extent to which each has been carried out.

1. a) SONANGOL [National Fuel Company of Angola] is to begin its activities as an operating company and increase its participation in the management of operations in all areas during this period.

There is now a proposal--still to be negotiated--for operating in partnership with BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS International, Inc] and PETROFINA [Belgian Company to Finance Petroleum] in block 4. This is to go into effect by the middle of 1982.

Talks with the foreign partners are now at an advanced stage, and agreement has already been obtained from some of them.

That change will be reflected later in contract form.

b) As far as refining activity is concerned, SONANGOL is to acquire a majority interest in the Luanda refinery.

Talks with PETROFINA for that purpose have already started, and the firm's comments and reactions to the Angolan proposal have also been obtained.

MINPLANO [Ministry of Planning] and MINFIN [Ministry of Finance] have already been informed of this, and we feel that consent from higher authority and the agreement of PETROFINA through negotiation for continuing along these lines at the start of 1982 will be obtained.

We recall that the existing proposal calls for giving SONANGOL 60 percent of that refining firm's capital stock.

c) To insure supplies for the domestic market, SONANGOL is to own all storage and distribution facilities for supplying the various economic sectors and the population. It will also organize a road transportation system for fuel products, including illuminating oil, in such a way as to cover every area in the country. It will do this by rationalizing the channels and technical means currently employed.

SONANGOL currently controls 100 percent of the marketing of LPG and 85 percent of the marketing of other fuels.

Talks between SONANGOL and Mobil Oil are at a very advanced stage for the sale by Mobil of its property and the transfer of its shares to SONANGOL. Along with a report from MINPET [Ministry of Petroleum], that proposal will be sent to the appropriate higher organizations by mid-November 1981 for further instructions and future implementation.

The Major Fuel Storage Project has already initiated its plan for normalizing supplies to the country's central zone. This will go into effect during the third quarter of 1982 by increasing the capacity at Lobito.

The normalization of supplies for Cabinda Province will get underway during 1982.

With those projects, the increase in national storage will amount to a minimum of approximately 30,000 cubic meters, or 220,000 barrels, by the end of 1983.

Storage at the Luanda refinery for the normalization of fuel oil exports will be 50,000 cubic meters, or 350,000 barrels.

At present, SONANGOL has a fleet of trucks and tank cars that will enable it to improve national supplies, and the delivery of trucks for domestic distribution of illuminating oil is planned for the near future.

d) In external marketing, the Ministries of Petroleum and Foreign Trade are to cooperate closely, and SONANGOL is to put forth efforts to export crude oil and petroleum products under direct contracts with the consumers, thus eliminating middlemen. For that purpose, it will be necessary to give priority to the establishment of a strong marketing sector.

There is, in fact, close contact between the above-mentioned ministries through a continuous exchange of information.

As far as the other guidelines are concerned, the first step will be taken this year with the signing of contracts between SONANGOL and Chevron for the daily delivery of 10,000 barrels.

There is a possibility that SONANGOL will sell approximately 13,000 barrels directly to PETROLIBER, thus avoiding middlemen.

Another direct contract between state-owned enterprises is the one signed with PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] for 9,000 barrels daily.

If the possibility of direct sales to PETROLIBER by SONANGOL works out, SONANGOL will no longer have any middlemen except in its sales to TOTAL-CAP, which will be supplied with 9,000 barrels daily beginning in 1982.

At any rate, by the end of 1982, even in the worst of cases, there will be only two customers not involved in the marketing of crude oil under direct contracts.

e) The Ministries of Planning, Finance, and Petroleum are to develop constant studies and reports aimed at improving the contracts, improving the coordination of efforts in the negotiation of contracts, and seeing to the efficient execution of the same.

Directives from higher up already exist concerning the proposal drawn up for renegotiating the contractual terms for the P/S/T partnership, which will go into effect during 1982. In conjunction with MINFIN, MINPET has already put new tax reference prices into effect for the same area, and these have brought greater revenues into the Angolan Treasury.

An analysis of the proposals for the various blocks is currently underway jointly and with full participation by MINPLANO and MINFIN.

The "limit price" introduced into the new contracts is in response to the concern that has been expressed.

f) A special statute for SONANGOL is to be approved by the end of the first quarter of 1981. It will provide SONANGOL with the necessary capability for efficiently performing the tasks assigned to it and also be adapted to that enterprise's role as a strategic enterprise for the development of the national economy.

A proposal for that purpose has been completed and is being reviewed. Its execution has been delayed for reasons of an administrative nature and because of the need for further study in view of new facts. It will not be possible to put it into effect until 1982.

2. The Ministry of Petroleum is to encourage prospecting and exploration activity with the object of increasing our knowledge of the country's petroleum potential. By the end of 1982, it is to propose a policy for exploring the country's reserves so as to permit a rational utilization of petroleum resources.

With the awarding of block 9 and the opening of competition for blocks 1, 7, and 8, this guideline has been fully complied with through the demanding work program for exploration and prospecting. New investments for the recovery of production are underway in the Kwanza, Congo, and Cabinda areas. These include work by Workover, the discovery of a new deposit, and the Gas Injection Project, which will increase production by half to a total of more than 7,000 barrels.

In the SONANGOL-CABGOC concession area, discovery of the Takula field and the start of work to develop the Kampala and Kungulo fields will make it possible to increase production from about 95,000 barrels in 1981 to 250,000 barrels in 1985--an increase of more than 150 percent.

In block 3, we expect confirmation shortly of the discovery of a deposit considered major in the terminology of petroleum technology.

Talks with MINPLANO are at an advanced stage for having that ministry prescribe a production level consistent with the financial needs of the People's Republic of Angola.

Studies concerning the exploitation of gas and its processing into petrochemical products for dynamizing the state farm sector and exports will be ready and duly evaluated by the end of the first half of 1982. Their implementation will depend, however, on the financial reserves available to the country.

That decision is being coordinated by the Ministry of Planning.

3. MINPET will work out the overall policy for cadre training for this sector. Its proposal, which will be submitted to the Ministry of Education for the latter's approval by the end of 1981, will involve the support that the foreign firms must provide for such training under the terms of their contracts.

Already completed and sent to the Ministry of Education is a report on the need to integrate the Middle Petroleum Institute and the Central Petroleum School so that they can share the latter school's administrative structure and its infrastructure.

Now completed is an executive decree concerning participation by foreign companies in the accelerated training of Angolan cadres and technical managers and in the corresponding financial support. That legal document will be submitted for approval from above.

The exploration contracts signed with foreign firms contain legal provisions permitting and encouraging such action.

4. Professional occupations creating the necessary incentives for the regular advancement of national workers and taking the industry's specific conditions into account are to be established in 1981 in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Security.

The legal document referred to earlier also provides the necessary incentives for protecting the advancement and interests of national cadres and bringing their salaries relatively into line with those of foreign workers.

The job descriptions and respective professional categories are in an advanced stage of study and preparation, and a proposal covering professional categories for the petroleum industry is already at the Ministry of Labor and Social Security.

5. By the end of 1981, the Ministry of Petroleum will work out and submit to the appropriate price setting organization an equalization plan making it possible to

standardize fuel prices throughout the country. By 30 June 1981, it will do the same in connection with a system for setting export prices for crude oil and refined products.

Since its founding, the Ministry of Petroleum has been responsible for the price-setting system for exports of crude oil and refined products.

The price of Cabinda crude oil is established by MINPET through the publication of official sales prices. Soyo is sold at spot prices as proposed by SONANGOL and approved by MINPET. The same procedure is being adopted for PETRANGOL [Angola Petroleum Company], Texaco, and TEXPRO.

Refined products are sold at contract prices after approval of the contract by the respective entities.

MINPET notifies the companies of bunker fuel prices each month.

The system of equalizing and setting prices for the domestic market, given its capacity, has already been started. But it is not expected to be complete before 1982.

6. MINPET is to study the current system of supplying crude oil to the refinery and make proposals for changing it in 1981 in the way that seems most advisable.

That task is in the study phase. Given the structure of the existing refinery and the characteristics of its products, Soyo crude oil seems to be the most appropriate for the refinery's use.

For that reason, and because the study on refinery expansion and the corresponding construction has not yet been completed, the companies have not yet started supplying the refinery with crude oil. Discussion is underway, however, concerning the idea of compelling all the producing companies to supply the refinery with crude oil in accordance with national interests and the arrangement decided on by higher authority.

7. MINPET is to take the necessary steps to increase production capacity at the Luanda refinery and diversify the range of refined products, giving preference to light products over heavy products. This project is to be completed in 1981, with implementation to take place in 1982.

The study has now been prepared and submitted to higher authority for a decision in October or November 1981 as to the various alternatives proposed.

The start of implementation depends on available foreign exchange. We think it will be possible to obtain the necessary funds through foreign loans.

8. MINPET is to cooperate with the Ministries of Planning and Energy in defining the country's energy policy. Measures for reducing the consumption of petroleum products are the objective.

That process has already started, and all major problems in the area of petroleum are being discussed with full participation by MINPLANO and the Ministry of Finance.

In the field of energy policy, MINPLANO is considering the establishment of an Energy Office to deal with energy problems on an overall basis.

Reducing the consumption of petroleum products will begin to have its effect after the new prices for petroleum prices go into effect and as a result of an awareness campaign and the measures to be adopted by each sector.

9. MINPET is to prepare legislation and regulations for the industry in such a way as to safeguard national interests. Specifically, by the end of 1982, it is to carry out the necessary studies and prepare legislation with a view to protecting the environment.

Those guidelines have already begun to be carried out, and some legal provisions covering various petroleum matters are in their final phase of preparation.

It is expected that legislation concerning environmental protection and conservation will be ready before the end of 1982, since is it already in an advanced stage of study.

10. During the first quarter of 1981, the Ministries of Petroleum and Industry are to consider the best solutions for insuring the supply of drums, gas cylinders, and other metal packaging for the petroleum industry.

Several projects covering the above-mentioned products have been worked out and submitted to the Ministry of Industry.

Since the Ministry of Industry is to work with other sectors involved in that activity, it is expected that a decision will be reached during 1982 concerning the types and quantities to be produced so that implementation can begin immediately.

The petroleum sector has already taken the necessary steps for complying with those guidelines.

11. By the end of the first half of 1981, the Ministry of Petroleum is to prepare its investment plan for construction projects and submit it for discussion by the Ministries of Planning and Construction.

Given the financial difficulties experienced in 1981, it has been necessary to postpone a number of projects until 1982.

This means that the investment plan could not be submitted by 30 June 1981. The methodology adopted for the 1982 plan sets its deadline at 31 July 1982.

We expect, however, to present the investment plan for construction projects by 31 October--that is, soon enough that its subsequent execution will not be affected. The preparation of that plan for the petroleum industry is complex because of the high financial sums involved and the special care that is necessary as a result.

11798
CSO: 4742/130

DECISION TO FORGE AHEAD DESPITE POOR HARVEST ASSERTED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 3 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] The way in which the agricultural year develops is always a matter of great concern and anxious expectation for every citizen of Cape Verde, wherever he may be, above all when output is severely reduced or nonexistent. In spite of constant frustration due to the vicissitudes of the weather, the determination and hopes of the people of Cape Verde and their government have not waned. This year, as during other years, the agricultural season was organized early and the means necessary for doing the agricultural work and fighting against the principal tests affecting our crops were made available to the farmers. The farmers themselves have already planted the entire area traditionally used for growing corn and beans.

But insufficient rainfall, irregularly distributed in terms of time and space, dashed all hopes. Little rainfall in August, with rather long intervals, some rainfall in September, strong and dry winds, plus unusual heat in October--that is the way one can describe the rainfall situation throughout national territory during the 1981-1982 agricultural year.

Crops which had germinated early throughout the entire planted area began to feel the lack of water rather early and began to dry out, with the exception of some parts of Maio, Fogo, and S. Nicolau; this required reseeding in September, without positive results. The situation became worse as a result of heavy insect infestation in July.

There was some pasturage production only in some of the higher regions.

Out of the 1.5 million trees to be planted, we only managed to plant 1 million and a large portion of those was lost especially in the arid zones.

While the situation described for the drought areas is very serious, it is no less so in the irrigation areas. The poor rainfall did not make it possible to replenish the water table and the consequences of this can already be seen in springs and wells whose flow rate is beginning to decline. The horticultural production drive will be far below the 1980-1981 figures if we do not get rain in December.

We can therefore say that we are going through another dry year which, during the post-independence period, can be likened only to the year 1977. Corn production came to around 3,000 tons and bean production should not exceed a figure 500 tons; an agricultural production survey is now under way.

Although the situation described is a matter of concern, it is not alarming and, as we said before, it has not diminished our determination to continue the fight against the spread of the desert, starting with the construction of mechanical soil and water conservation devices, reforestation, the search for and exploration of underground water, the expansion of irrigated areas, all of which is to be accompanied by efforts in the field of applied research. This will not shake our firm determination to continue the process of the agrarian reform.

While our objective is, in medium-range and long-range terms, to create the conditions that will enable us to free ourselves of the vicissitudes of the weather and to build a foundation of prosperity for the people of Cape Verde, it is no less true that we are always concerned with the urgent solution of the problems besetting our people in their daily work and life. In this connection, measures have already been taken to guarantee an employment level equal to or higher than the present one primarily for peasants hit by the drought. The satisfaction of basic food needs will be assured. The work connected with drilling and opening wells, as well as the construction of water pipelines, public fountains, and watering places will be continued or stepped up. Our cattle population will be preserved in spite of the insufficiency of pasture land and ranchers must not be hasty in selling their animals cheap.

In this fight against the adversity which nature implacably visits upon us, we are not alone, the solidarity of the international community, which never failed us, will continue; that community has already been alerted through the CILSS [Interstate Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel], at the 21st FAO Conference, which was held this month and in which we participated actively, and on all occasions where we had an opportunity to alert the world.

We must however realize that 1982 will still be a year during which we will have to face serious difficulties and take harsh sacrifices upon us.

All of us must work together and the situation requires all of us to redouble our dedication and to participate responsibly so that the process of national reconstruction may continue at its proper pace with a view to achieving the greatest happiness and wellbeing for our people.

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CSO: 4742/121

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SENEGAL--Senegal and Cape Verde are going to draft a cooperation agreement in the information and press fields, according to a joint announcement signed in Dakar following the official visit by Comrade Corsino Fortes, assistant secretary of state to the prime minister and chief of information. The announcement emphasized that Comrade Corsino Fortes and Mr Djibo Ka, Senegalese Minister of Information and Telecommunications, during their meetings reviewed the need for launching strong and fruitful cooperation and repeated their readiness to promote exchanges in all fields within their competence. On the other hand they renewed their membership in PAFNA whose headquarters in Dakar. [Excerpt] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 3 Dec 81 p 5] 5058

CSO; 4742/121

TPLF CLAIMS BATTLE VICTORIES

'Heavy Losses Inflicted'

EA311710 (Clandestine) Voice of Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] On 22-23 December, units of the TPLF [Tigre People's Liberation Front] forces attacked enemy troops who had moved out of Inticho and (Adi Segeney), near (Shire). The enemy suffered heavy losses in personnel and material and was compelled to retreat. Also, the fighters of the TPLF captured 27 government agents from the environs of Adigrat and (Nigdet).

Meanwhile, on 21 and 25 December, 128 fully armed government agents gave themselves up to the TPLF at (Tselemt).

In this month only, a total of 771 fully armed government agents have given themselves up to the TPLF.

Ethiopian Defections

EA241326 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Reports from the TPLF [Tigre People's Liberation Front] confirm that on 18 December 223 armed government agents from Tselemt surrendered to the TPLF. The government agents, who voluntarily defected, were among those who had been deceived and armed by the Dergue to fight the TPLF.

The 300 government agents from Tselemt who had earlier surrendered to the TPLF after defecting from the fascist Dergue, received briefings and political education from the TPLF on 13 and 15 December and confirmed that they are willing to fight the fascist Dergue.

Meanwhile, an enemy force which was moving to (Daero Teklit) was repulsed by heroic TPLF fighters on [figure indistinct] December. Ten enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded in this victorious clash. As is their practice, the fascist Dergue soldiers retaliated by burning down two houses and haystacks belonging to peasants.

CSO: 4503/16

EPLF CLAIMS VICTORIES

Enemy Force Ambushed

EA231148 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] An enemy force which launched a three-pronged attack from Asmara, Dekemhare and Shiketi on 21 December was ambushed and severely beaten at Damba Saharti by units of the heroic people's militia of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front. In this victorious surprise attack, our able comrades taught an unforgettable lesson to the troops of the colonial force and compelled them to retreat in disarray.

In this battle, over 100 enemy soldiers were killed, another 150 wounded and 6 were captured. A lot of weapons were also captured.

The enemy had to deploy aircraft to assist their dispirited soldiers and helicopters to transport their dead and wounded.

The force which was beaten by our comrades belongs to the 22nd army division, which the Dergue has deployed in Eritrea for its planned sixth offensive in our country.

As is their usual practice the retreating enemy soldiers bayoneted and shot 26 innocent civilians and arrested another 10 in retaliation. The 10 civilians are at present being tortured by the enemy.

On the same day, an enemy unit on a reconnaissance patrol at Algen, in northeastern Sahl, was attacked by people's militia members. One enemy soldier was killed and another wounded.

Thirty Enemy Casualties

EA311512 (Clandestine) Voice of Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Fighters of the people's militia of the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] stationed at Semenawi Bahri have ambushed the enemy force which moved out of Wokizager. In this victorious ambush of the enemy force, which

moved out of Wokizager under cover of aircraft and artillery fire on 29 December, over 30 enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded.

Meanwhile, an enemy military truck was destroyed in a landmine explosion near Ala. All 10 soldiers on board the truck were killed. Also at Wokizager, four other soldiers were killed in a landmine explosion.

CSO: 4503/16

RESULTS OF JOINT GDR-GUINEAN COMMISSION MEETING REPORTED

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2893, 22-28 Nov 81 p 37

[Article: "Guinea—GDR: Proceedings of the Joint Commission"]

[Excerpt] The delegation from the German Democratic Republic, which arrived in our country on Sunday, 15 November 1981, in connection with the proceedings of the first session of the Joint Guinean-German Commission, was received in audience at 1430 on Wednesday, 18 November 1981, by the chief of state, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, at the Palace of the Presidency of the Republic. The GDR delegation was led by Wolgang Brecner, accompanied by the GDR ambassador to our country.

In attendance around the Supreme Authority of the Revolution were our minister of foreign affairs, Dr Alhadj Abdoulaye Toure, member of the National Political Bureau; Dr Mamouna Toure, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; Mme Comrade Koumba Diakite, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the JRDA [Youth of the African Democratic Revolution]; and Aboubacar Kaba, our ambassador to the GDR.

Getting back to the proceedings themselves, we remind our readers that they began on Monday, 16 November 1981, in the 14 September Room and ended Wednesday afternoon with the signing of the Protocol of Agreement under the chairmanship of Comrade Dr Mamouna Toure, minister of foreign trade, surrounded by the Guinean ambassador to the GDR and several executives from the departments of Internal Trade, Urbanism and Housing, FAPA [Agro-Pastoral District Farms] and Agricultural Cooperatives, Banks, Mails and Telecommunications, and International Cooperation.

For 3 full days the Joint Commission discussed, with complete frankness and in a spirit of sincere collaboration, all the items entered on the agenda, namely:

1. Study the possibilities of reducing the clearing balance in favor of the GDR;

2. Analyze the level attained in trade relations between the GDR and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and study the possibilities for increasing commercial exchanges;

3. The possibility of the German Democratic Republic's participation in the completion of the work on the OAU Building;

4. The possibility of the German Democratic Republic's participation in the development of the FAPA and the agricultural cooperatives;

5. Cooperation in the area of higher education, technical and scientific;

6. Cooperation in the area of public health;

7. Determination of the status of the Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

After the signing of the Protocol of Agreement and various documents adopted in the course of the working sessions, Dr Mamouna Toure, minister of foreign trade, emphasized that the work of the commission is considerable and that the translation into reality of the decisions taken for the benefit of the peoples of Guinea and the German Democratic Republic is all that remains to be done.

The head of the German delegation, for his part, thanked the Guinean party for its hospitality and the excellent working conditions created for the smooth progress of the talks.

9719
CSO: 4719/294

IMPORTANCE OF MEETING ON MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS NOTED

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2892, 15-21 Nov 81 p 7

[Article: "Special Session of the CRR in the Regions--Drying Up All the Sources for Misappropriation"]

[Excerpts] On 16 November 1981 a special session of the Regional Revolutionary Council [CRR] will begin its proceedings in each of the 32 federations in the interior of the country.

This session, the holding of which was decided on by the Higher Council on Standards and Accountability, will examine the statement of affairs of the Regional Trade Enterprises.

Thus, in each of our regions, it will be a matter of appraising, in the presence and with the active participation of the elected officials of the communities, the administrative actions of the agents of these former units of regional trade. Here the method of operation is the well-known one recommended and used by the party in evaluating the actions of those who have enjoyed the confidence of the people in administering, in its behalf, a part of its patrimony. As a matter of fact, this audit is to be conducted in the double light of morality and regularity, or of legitimacy and legality.

The operation which begins 16 November is definitely a part of the general and widespread struggle which our people have launched against theft and thieves, with a view to drying up all the sources of misappropriation, prevarication, fraud and embezzlement and punishing to the extent of their abuse of authority all those who are mixed up in them.

Furthermore, the work outline for this special session of the CRR, which was drawn up by the Higher Council on Standards and Accountability, is plain, clear-cut and precise.

Therefore, it is up to the delegates to follow it and organize the debates so that the truth may be exposed and the communities may pin down the importance of the regional facts as conveyed through the numerical symbols which can only be the exact reflection of the truth.

So, whether it is a matter of various debtors or damages--shady items which administrators of low moral standards often use to their advantage--or any other heading in the balance sheets, the audit must be rigorous and firm.

This brief recap pinpoints the full importance of this special session of the CRR, a session which is already a sure success from the point of view of the militants' inflexible determination to crush all human and material obstacles to strengthen the moral and cultural bases of the glorious Guinean revolution.

9719
CSO: 4719/294

BRIEFS

HYDROMETEOROLOGY COOPERATION WITH USSR--Guinea-Bissau and the Soviet Union, through their specialized agencies, prepared an agreement for cooperation in the field of hydrometeorology. The first steps toward the materialization of this cooperative effort were taken during a working visit to the USSR by a Guinean delegation from the National Meteorological Service, headed by its director, Comrade Antonio Pereira. During the talks in Moscow with the Soviet delegation, headed by Professor Izrael, chairman of the State Committee on Hydrometeorology and the natural environment of the USSR, various sectors, in which Soviet support would be given, were defined. According to the agenda, the following subjects were analyzed in particular: the project involving study scholarships presented to the WHO; aid for the improvement of the national meteorological telecommunications network; free supply of a vehicle with a capacity for between and 10 and 12 persons to carry weather personnel at the airport of Bissalance; free supply of a "cross-country" vehicle for the purpose of inspecting posts and stations in the country's interior; if necessary, assignment of one or more Soviet technicians to collaborate in the establishment of hydrometeorological stations. The USSR Hydrometeorology Committee will in the near future send some technicians to analyze the needs of Guinea-Bissau both in terms of quantity and quality of equipment. On the other hand, since it is not included within the purview of the Hydrometeorology Committee, the vehicles mentioned can be supplied only through CEMA after the signing of the previously mentioned cooperation agreement. This new field of cooperation with the USSR points up the need for expanding the SMN [National Meteorological Service], to adapt it and to provide it with manpower and material resources in keeping with the needs of the times so that it may be able to play the role incumbent upon it as an essential supporting agency for the country's harmonious social-economic development. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 3] 5058

PORTUGUESE COOPERATION IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS--ANG (GUINEA-BISSAU NEW AGENCY) is planning to reorganize itself so as to be able to function 100 percent. This conclusion is quite obvious after a 5-day visit--between 20 and 25 November--to the country by Antonio Santos Gomes, who came to Bissau for the purpose of preparing the project for this mass communications agency of Guinea-Bissau. This is based on an agreement recently signed in the capital between the ANOP director and the ANG chief. During his stay in Bissau ONOP technical director Santos Gomes met with the ANG chief with whom he discussed questions dealing with the agency's connections both at home and abroad, via radio and wire. In addition to being received by Comrade Sotero Sousa, the country's telecommunications director, Antonio Santos Gomes visited the Bissau telegraph exchange center, going through the

transmission and receiving centers located respectively in Bandim and Bra. In the light of the survey conducted both in terms of the agency's needs and regarding the telegraph exchanges, it was agreed that the project to be carried out would include the creation of a domestic network capable of guaranteeing permanent and fast contact with ANG correspondents in the interior, although headquarters is to be located in Bissau; in this connection, use is to be made of the advantages offered by telecommunications to that agency, along with the creation of other facilities capable of supplementing it. It was decided that a local network be created for this project in the agency itself for the purpose of linking ANG to its clients, RDN, NO PINTCHA, the office of the president, ministries, enterprises, embassies, etc. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portugues 28 Nov 81 p 5] 5058

CSO: 4742/121

EDITORIAL NOTES PROBLEMS BETWEEN HAVES, HAVE NOTS

AB311100 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 31 Dec 81-1 Jan 82 pp 1, 32

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont]

[Text] It has often been said that man is a wolf to man--a cruel, blood-thirsty wolf without any scruples or feelings. Hasn't this been proved throughout the world by numerous tragedies that were both frightful and horrible?

There is no need at all for us to cite many examples. The decade just ended is full of them: It is replete with the cries and tears of shackled populations abandoned to the cupidity and lust for power of some masters who are more preoccupied with the enjoyment of their authority, imposed through brutal and bloody violence if necessary, than by the desire to ensure the well-being and freedom of their peoples. It is full of the sufferings of millions of hungry people who are being slowly--and therefore more cruelly because noiselessly--exterminated by the selfishness of their well-to-do and satiated fellow men.

People are only occasionally aroused to indignation following brief expressions of generosity--short-lived reactions due to the powerful means of communication. But who still remembers the "boat people," the Asians fleeing, in horrible and precarious conditions, from the heavy bureaucratic machinery of their new regimes that mercilessly crush the smallest stray impulses? Who is still moved by the fate of our Lebanese brothers and sisters who cannot live a normal life because they are crushed by numerous greeds; by the fate of the Irish hunger strikers who are poor victims of intransigence; by the fate of the "dissidents" in the East who are searching for freedom or by that of the numerous unknown prisoners of the Gulag? Finally, who is worried about the liberation struggle of the Afghan people who are being crushed by the Soviet steam roller (90,000 soldiers and hundreds of advisers)? Who is worried about this struggle, except because of internal policy and not with a view to helping the Afghans? The list of human indifference to the fate of other less favored human beings would be too long.

Didn't the 1980's begin with bloodshed for the Polish, Angolans and Chadians among others? Didn't it begin with crying and horrible hunger for 440 million men, women and children? In this era of universal progress, didn't it begin in an atmosphere of inadmissible ignorance for 800 million human beings?

What about the Ottawa, Cancun and Paris conferences which were expected to usher in a new era for the relations between rich and poor countries? Yes, they were expected to be happy harbingers of a new beginning because the idea of interdependence has made progress, the political will henceforth characterizes the dialogue for a new, more just and balanced world economic order, and the industrialized countries have agreed to contribute 0.15 percent of their gross domestic product to assist the 30 "less developed countries."

In the Ivory Coast, 1981 was marked by a real awareness of our responsibility in the "rescuing" of the Ivorian ship, if we may so express ourselves. The decisions of the National Council were bold and have the total support of the people. Let us not distort them through an imperfect implementation if we sincerely wish 1982 to be for us a year of solidarity in union and peace under the leadership of President Houphouet-Boigny. A happy and prosperous 1982 to all!

CSO: 4719/371

BRIEFS

OIL DEVELOPMENTS--Economic growth in Ivory Coast is expected to pick up from mid-1982 and reach about 6 per cent by 1983. This news follows analysis of a recent Cabinet meeting in Abidjan chaired by President Houphouet Boigny. The Minister for Economy and Finance, M. Abdoulaye Kone, said that a cut in government spending accompanied by loans from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank would put the economy back on the relatively high (7 per cent per annum) economic growth course experienced since independence in 1960. Ivory Coast, the world's largest cocoa producer, has been hit by falling prices for cocoa and coffee and by increasing debt repayment obligations which this year will amount to 29 per cent of export revenue. Apart from the "structural adjustment" programme of the World Bank which involves cutting government expenditure and improving the accountability of public enterprises (WEST AFRICA, December 7), oil will be a major engine for growth. The country became a minor producer in 1980 and is expected to boost production over the next few years with the exploitation of a second offshore field. Petroleum Economist reports that Exxon-Shell have ordered a secondary recovery system from Fluor for their Belier field, for 1983 completion. Belier production has fallen well below the 10,000 b/d envisaged for end-year. Phillips is seeking a Eurodollar loan and the government is seeking World Bank finance to implement the planned "early production system" for the large Espoir field. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3359, 14 Dec 81 pp 3002-03]

PRICE OF RICE INCREASE--In response to the purchasing conditions of rice on the world market, the Ministry of Commerce announces that as of today, 4 January 1982, the selling price of rice has been increased to 130 CFA francs a kilogram throughout the country. The Price Stabilization Fund will supply rice to wholesale dealers at 118 CFA francs a kilogram and to retailers at 124 CFA francs a kilogram. [Text] [AB040841 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 4 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/371

BRIEF

FRENCH AID--Antananarivo, 22 December--Malagasy Finance and Planning Minister Rakotovoa Razakaboana and French Ambassador to Madagascar Paul Blanc yesterday signed financial aid agreements worth 23 million French francs (about four million dollars). Of this, six million francs (just over a million dollars) is the second instalment of a grant for a communications network in the southern part of the country. A further two million francs will be split equally between a study of a project for growing barley for brewing, and emergency aid for a campaign against insect pests in the provinces of Fianarantsoa and Tulear. The remaining 15 million francs is in the form of a 15-year loan, also to finance the communications network. Mr Razakaboana, in an allusion to his country's serious economic crisis, said the French aid came at "a time when we particularly need it." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Dec 81 p 30]

CSO: 4700/490

VISIT OF FRG REPORTERS NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 25 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Dubois Tourawa]

[Excerpts] A team of German reporters has been in our country since Friday, 21 September, as the guests of the embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Niger.

The purpose of the visit is to survey all projects financed by Germany and to discover the new Niger from the standpoint of socioeconomic projects undertaken since the coming of the National Armed Forces to power.

In the Department of Niamey, the first stage of the visit, they went to Tillabery, to the Tiaguirere forage project, the OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office] garage and the plant protection project.

During an open meeting, our guests said that had been very impressed by progress already made. However, it should be pointed out that this team has never set foot on Nigerien soil. Nevertheless, it has information spread by certain organs of the press or gathered from documents. This has enabled them to see that our country is essentially agricultural and livestock-oriented, despite the whims of nature.

Our country has suffered greatly from natural disasters and political policies. In the face of all these factors, Niger has been able to overcome all its difficulties through a general mobilization, which has gained it credibility in the concert of nations. It is that progress which our German colleagues came to observe.

Furthermore, the visit is for the purpose of work rather than being merely routine. In discovering the different aspects of our socioeconomic picture, the reporters will see that in Niger, all aid is used for good purposes, especially under the current circumstances.

These projects already visited are a good example of bilateral cooperation, cooperation that takes place with an effectiveness recognized by the farmers involved. The newsmen also had the feeling that the Nigeriens have resolutely determined to exploit all potential because they know they must rely on their own forces. They have set about improving their living conditions with resoluteness.

Niger, as the FRG ambassador to our country emphasized, is a Third World country that is making major efforts, despite its problems of isolation and its geographical situation. It is a concrete example of what a country can do if it is aware of its difficulties.

During the discussions, the means that Germany will make available to us were also examined: 60 million German marks within the framework of financial cooperation for the 1981-1982 year and 40 million marks for the same period for technical cooperation.

The team of newsmen will visit the departments of Zinder and Agadez and the Galmi Dam.

Projects in these areas include the Zinder water supply project, protection of banks along the streams, and so on. In short, the visit will strengthen bilateral cooperation through its contribution to the mutual understanding of peoples.

11,464
CSO: 4719/344

PRC TO CONSTRUCT STADIUM IN NIAMEY

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 17 Nov 81 p 2

[Article: "China Will Build a Multipurpose Sports Stadium in Niamey"]

[Excerpt] Chinese and Nigerien experts were brought together again in a working session yesterday morning in the meeting room of the development company's headquarters under the chairmanship of the minister for youth, sports and culture, Mamane Oumarou, with the secretary general of the development company, Salaou Barmou, and the sports director, Aboubakar Agalheir, in attendance.

This meeting was pursuant to the construction of the multipurpose sports stadium in Niamey. Speaking on this occasion, the minister for youth, sports and culture stated: "The completion of this important sports infrastructure, which will be the result of the dynamic and trusting cooperation existing between our two countries, is reaching fulfillment because," said Mamne Oumarou, "in Niger at this moment we are on the verge of actually setting up the institutions of the development company, an authentically Nigerien channel for growth where the place and role of youth are decisive.

"Niger is a country of youth in which 56 percent of the population is less than 20 years old and over 71 percent is still under 30 years of age. It is because of the numerical importance of this youth that the CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government devised and for 8 years have been carrying out an actual policy of providing the masses sports and socioeducational equipment, in order to stimulate this growing segment of the population which constitutes the real spearhead of our development.

"For this reason, "Mamne Oumarou went on to say, "I am pleased to emphasize here the great importance which the chief of state personally attaches to the construction of this sports complex, which will complete the efforts made by the state since 15 April to make available to our youth the infrastructures necessary for the fulfillment of their potential."

Speaking next of the multipurpose sports stadium, the minister for youth, sports and culture said he was "convinced that this stadium, whose location close to a large number of scholastic establishments is already arousing hopes, will enable us to develop Nigerien sports quantitatively and qualitatively thanks to our valiant youth, whose participatory enthusiasm and determination are well known."

In conclusion, Mamane Oumarou hailed the warm cooperation and active friendship which unite China and Niger, and then assured the Chinese experts of the Nigeriens' constant availability and continuous support for the best accomplishment of their mission.

9719
CSO: 4719/301

COMMISSION MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SETTING UP DEVELOPMENT BODY

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 297, 16 Nov 81 p 4

[Article: "Development Company: End of the 4th Session Proceedings"]

[Text] The proceedings of the fourth session of the National Commission for setting up the development company took place last Monday and Tuesday in Niamey, presided over by the chairman of that commission, Major Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou.

The National Commission essentially had to consider the definition of a strategy for setting up the developmental institutions which were designed by the commission during the proceedings of the first phase and adopted by the government.

Recommendations

Considering the strategy to be followed in carrying out the second phase of the proceedings, the National Commission recommends:

1. That each department be placed under the supervision of a vice chairman of the National Commission, assisted by members of the synthesizing subcommittee;

2. That at the level of each department the prefect, the subprefects or mayors, the tribal authorities and the 14 members of the National Commission take charge of setting up the institutions in their administrative districts;

3. That the chairman of the National Commission carry out a preliminary mission to each department.

In its concern to reconcile the texts in force with the institutions to be created, the commission recommends that the government study as soon as possible the question of reorganizing the administrative jurisdictions and the territorial communities and organizing the tribal communities and that it deal with the legislative and regulatory texts pertaining thereto.

On the subject of the cooperatives which constitute one of the pillars of the development company, the commission noted that there has been an appreciable delay in setting them up. In order to remedy the situation, it recommends that this program be completed in accordance with the following timetable:

First half of 1982: coverage of the agricultural area and 50 percent of the pastoral area;

Second half of 1982: coverage of the remainder of the pastoral area.

The commission also recommends that adequate financial, material and human resources be made available to the technical services.

Finally, on the subject of the Samaria, since their installation is practically completed, the commission recommends release of the human and financial resources necessary to vitalize their activities.

The commission recommends, finally, that the operations for setting up the development institutions start up the beginning of January 1982.

9719
CSO: 4719/301

ELIMINATION OF ENTRANCE VISA FOR ALGERIANS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Kailou Youssouf: "Cooperation Without Controversy or Demagogy"]

[Excerpts] Beginning on 1 January 1982, Nigerien and Algerian nationals will be able to enter Niger and Algeria upon presentation of a current national passport as a result of the elimination of the entrance visa for visits of under 3 months. This step was taken by authorities from our two countries in Niamey on Saturday, when they exchanged letters to mark their agreement on the elimination of the entry visa between the two nations.

This elimination of the entrance visa, which has always been an obstacle to the free circulation of persons (how many travelers are turned back every day at the border or airport of a given country because they do not have an entrance visa?), breathes new life into the trusting relations linking our two countries and peoples.

This noble action, born of the political maturity and foresight of Presidents Seyni Kountche and Chadli Bendjedid, will enable Nigeriens and Algerians who go back and forth over the immense border we share to visit one another and engage in commercial trade without any hassle at the border.

In addition, Algeria and Niger have always consulted one another through the Nigerien-Algerian joint commission on cooperation. That commission is now meeting in Arlit. The commission's technical groups in charge of marking out the common border are hard at work completing their operations.

At a time when border conflicts break out every day in the world in general and the Third World in particular and at a time when troublemakers are drawing up new maps in order to question the borders inherited from colonial times, Niger and Algeria have opted for the path of wisdom, a path consisting of agreeing on the common border without controversy or demagogy. This proves that between Niger and Algeria, two countries that have decided to open up consulates in Agadez, for Algeria, and in Tamanrasset, for Niger, there are no major problems to settle, but rather, only brotherhood to strengthen!

11,464
CSO: 4719/344

PLANS UNDER WAY TO IMPEACH GONGOLA GOVERNOR

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Dec 81 pp 1, 29

[Article by Abdullah Idris]

[Text] **THE rumour of an alleged plan by the Gongola State legislature to impeach the state's governor, Alhaji Abubakar Barde, is now rife in Yola, the state's capital.**

A reliable source told the New Nigerian that the state Assembly had already compiled a list of charges against the governor.

According to the source, the Assembly held a close-door meeting in which 28 out of the 56 members present were said to have signed the impeachment document.

The source further said that the number of the legislators who signed the impeachment document had already risen to 36.

According to section 170 of the constitution, the governor or the deputy governor of a state may be removed from office whenever a notice of any allegation of gross misconduct is made against him in writing and signed by not less than one-third of the members of the House of Assembly and presented to the Speaker of the state Assembly.

According to this section, the speaker of the Assembly shall then within seven days of the receipt of the notice cause a copy of it to be served on the holder of the office and on each member of the House of Assembly, and shall also cause any statement made in reply to the allegations by the holder of the office to be served on each member of the House of Assembly.

It was also gathered that all the three major parties in the Assembly — GNPP, UPN and NPN are in favour of the impeachment exercise.

Another political source said that two prominent GNPP leaders in the state were the brain behind the impeachment plan against the governor. The source explained that each of these GNPP leaders has his secret plan to outplay the other in the nomination of gubernatorial candidate for the 1983 elections should the impeachment of the governor be successfully carried out.

At present, the two party men are said to be having good relationship in their bid to impeach the governor because they fear that the governor might be anxious to have a second term in office.

On the other hand, the UPN and the NPN are said to have supported the impeachment of the governor for different purposes.

Each of the two parties are said to believe that by supporting the impeachment, they would be able to help the GNPP disintegrate it self and thus improve their political chances at the polls in 1983.

Because of the two senatorial seats the UPN won in the state during the last general elections, the party is led to believe that it would be able to carry most of the warring GNPP supporters along with it during the next elections, the source added.

The NPN on the other side, was being encouraged because it recorded the highest votes in the state during the presidential elections.

Last week in Lagos at an NTA interview, the leader of the Mahmud Waziri faction of the GNPP, Senator Mahmud Waziri said he was going to Yola to prepare grounds for the impeachment of Governor Abubakar Barde.

At a Press conference on arrival at Yola Airport, at the weekend Senator Mahmud Waziri, confirmed that he would discuss the impeachment of the governor in detail with the Speaker of the Gongola State House of Assembly, Mr. Paul Wampana.

The state chairman of the NPN, Alhaji Buba Yerima, told the New Nigerian that his party would support the present move being made by the state legislature to impeach the governor.

CSO: 4700/505

NUMBER, TYPE, DEVELOPMENT, TRENDS IN DOMESTIC MEDIA REVIEWED

Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Oct 81 p 10

[Article by Jacques de Battlemont: "The Liveliest Press on the Continent"]

[Text] The Nigerian press is 122 years old. It was born exactly 101 years before Nigeria became independent and it forged, in one century, a feeling of nationalism which was to lead the country to throw off the British yoke.

It was--and remains--the first press of all West Africa. It was born in 1850 when the Portuguese were practicing slave trading on the west coast of the country. The first bimonthly newspaper, IVE IROHIN FUN AVON ARA EGBA ATI YORUBA, composed essentially of religious news, was founded at this time in Abeokuta, in the western part of the country, by a British missionary, the Reverend Henry Townsend. It was aimed at the Egba populations of the Yoruba country, carried out violent attacks against the Portuguese colonizer and denounced slavery.

The first weekly newspaper in the English language, the LAGOS TIMES AND GOLD COAST COLONY ADVERTISER, appeared in 1880. At the beginning of the century, there were five weekly newspapers and six monthly or bimonthly magazines for the city of Lagos alone. From 1900 to 1960, 58 weekly, 36 monthly and 30 daily papers were registered throughout the country, the area of which is 2 1/2 times that of France.

From its beginning, the Nigerian press was a political press and its history can serve to illustrate that of Nigerian nationalism, of British refusal to permit native participation in the government, and of the desire of the native population to influence the future of its country.

If the Nigerian press was essentially successful politically for more than a century, it was not at all successful commercially. It is generally considered that the newspapers published before independence registered only a series of uninterrupted failures. Daily and weekly newspapers and monthly magazines had, in effect, troubled existences of varying duration, from a few months to half a century for one of them. Only the DAILY TIMES, founded in 1925--today the largest daily in the country--is still among the current publications. Eleven daily papers appeared and disappeared in the space of 50 years. Thirteen others have appeared since 1937.

The proliferation of magazines and newspapers in this country of some 80 million inhabitants paralleled, finally, Nigeria's economic development. Currently,

there are 16 daily newspapers, one of which is an evening paper, a half-dozen newspapers in native languages and around 15 general information, economic or specialized weeklies.

The number of daily newspapers appears extraordinary for Africa, for whoever travels on the continent can easily note that, quite often, there exists only one or two, very rarely three, dailies, in an African country. The contrast is even more glaring in the French-speaking countries where one finds only one newspaper--that is, in particular, the case in the Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin or Niger, to cite only a few--which is the official voice of the established government and its propaganda tool.

Of the 16 Nigerian daily papers, three really have a national circulation. All are distributed in the capital, Lagos, and the majority of them are both local and regional. The total circulation of the dailies is around 1.2 million for a potential market of around 10 million readers (according to the latest statistics 20 percent of the population, that is, 16 million, currently speak and write the English language).

Three daily newspapers are published in Lagos or in its near suburbs: the DAILY TIMES OF NIGERIA, the largest, with a circulation of 400,000 to 450,000, and its evening edition, the EVENING TIMES; PUNCH (circulation from 180,000 to 200,000); and the NATIONAL CONCORD which came out in 1980 (circulation from 80,000 to 100,000).

The DAILY TIMES, considered the national daily defending the interests of the Yoruba population living in the four states of western Nigeria (Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Ondo), is 60 percent owned by the Nigerian government and the remainder by private interests. The paper reflects the government position on foreign policy matters and remains quite neutral in its commentaries on the domestic situation. Independent of all political ties before the arrival of the civilian government in October, 1979, it tends--since the reorganization, a few months ago, of its management and editorial staff with the consent of President Shagari's government--to defend the positions of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) in power, while keeping its Yoruba character.

A Single Genuine Business

PUNCH is the only newspaper to be a true financial enterprise. A serious daily, despite its page three where each day is published the photograph of a beauty in a very brief costume (usually British or West Indian), it is without a doubt the most independent of all the papers with a slight leaning toward the United Party of Nigeria (UPN), the principal opponent of the National Party. Its quest for scandals, especially when they cause problems for the personalities of the former military regime, has made it a sort of "star" of current news, wanting to uncover its own "Watergate." It was this paper which, in 1979 and 1980, exposed OILGATE and how nearly $5 billion had disappeared from the accounts of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company NNPC.

The NATIONAL CONCORD, the next-to-last daily to be created, is, in fact, only a propaganda tool directed by a single man, Chief M. K. O. Adiola, who is considered

the "young wolf" in the heart of the National Party, and who is the president of the multinational International Telegraph and Telephone (ITT) for Africa and the Near East. Chief Abiola uses his daily paper uniquely to stir up matters challenging his principal political enemy, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the United Party. Abiola accomplishes this by regularly resorting to provocation. Quite often, the daily reflects only the personal point of view of its director who, to emphasize his hold over the newspaper, was married a few weeks ago to the chief editor of the publication.

Another national daily newspaper, the NEW NIGERIAN of Kaduna, the capital of the state of Kaduna in the northern part of the country, acts as spokesman for both the Moslem North and the government which owns 100 percent of the paper. Its editorials are generally very predictable when the government delays reacting to a given event of national or international significance. It sees itself as the defender of Moslem interests and is frequently quite uncompromising with respect to subjects touching religious problems. On a subject as burning as the Iraq-Iranian crisis, the NEW NIGERIAN did not hesitate to support Iran in its actions against Bagdad whereas the DAILY TIMES OF LAGOS was more favorable to Iraq.

The rest of the press belongs, in general, to different parts ot the Federation, with the exception of the most recent, SATELLITE, a daily of Enugu (East), which is a private business belonging to the family of the governor of the state of Anambra, Jim Nwobodo. Thus it is that 10 states out of 19: Oyo, Ogun, Ondo (West), Bendel (Mid-West), Anambra, Imo, Rivers (East), Cross River (Southeast), Plateau (Center), and Kwara (Center-West), have their own daily. These papers carry the label of the existing governments in each of these states.

The National Party (NPN) which is that of President Shagari and which rules over 7 of the 19 states, possesses a press which is favorable to it in only three states: the NIGERIAN HERALD in Ilorin (Kwara), the NIGERIAN TIDE in Port-Harcourt (Rivers) and the NIGERIAN CHRONICLE in Calabar (Cross-River). The principal opponent of the NPN, the United Party (UPN), which was second in the 1979 elections--the first after 13 years of military regime--manages, for its part, 3 dailies present in 5 states: the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE of Ibadan (Oyo), whose owner is none other than Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the DAILY SKETCH of Ibadan, which is accepted as the authority in three UPN states (Oyo, Ondo, Ogun) and the NIGERIAN OBSERVER of Benin City in the Bendel.

Of the three remaining political parties, only the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) of Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, first president of Nigeria after independence, possesses three dailies: the DAILY STAR in Enugu (Anambra), the NIGERIAN STATESMAN in Owerri (Imo), and the NIGERIAN STANDARD in Jos (Plateau).

The People's Redemption Party (PRP), elected in the states of Kano and Kadum (North), does not yet have a daily newspaper, but it should not be long, since the government of the state of Kano recently acquired a printing house. This house had been seriously damaged in the riots in Kano in July when demonstrators began to wreck and destroy property or buildings belonging to the State, destroying even symbols or property remotely associated with the federal government.

The last of the five parties, the Great Nigerian People's Party, neither manages nor owns any regional news publications.

An Exceptional Freedom

Whoever glances through the Nigerian daily press for the first time rapidly perceives that it is free to criticize the government in power, a fact which is, finally, exceptional in Africa, to challenge the institutions or to unmask a corrupt minister, as well as to criticize the president himself.

But this freedom is far from implying a high quality. With the exception of the national dailies--which, themselves, sink sometimes into very mediocre commentaries--the quality of the publications remains quite low but, however, it is clearly superior to that of any French-speaking African newspaper.

If the Nigerian press has known good years in the past because of its political role and the power it knew how to develop in its battle for the country's independence, it appears as of now that it no longer has a genuine rallying point.

Just like independence, and principally from 1960 to 1966, the press seemed finally to lend itself too much to the political quarrels which finally led the military to take power forcibly in 1966. Certainly, the experience with democracy is still young, since it is only 24 months old, but the excesses of language sometimes used in the daily press are the object of interminable and sometimes superfluous quarrels.

President Shagari, on several occasions since taking office, has called on the press to be responsible for its acts and to demonstrate more maturity. In February, the chief of state, in a speech which he devoted to this issue, criticized the Nigerian press for "the bad image that it gives of Nigeria abroad." "Whereas other countries envy the freedom of our press," he explained, "some Nigerians are trying to make our country sink."

Under the military regime, the press enjoyed relative freedom. General Olusegun Obasanjo, who returned power to the civilians, seized in June, 1978--for the first time since 1966--the bimonthly newspaper NEW BREED which he judged to be too antimilitarist. President Shagari lifted the ban on NEW BREED in February, 1980, that is, 6 months after he was elected to the head of the Federation.

However, this freedom is, upon occasion, perfectly illusory. This is demonstrated by recent events which prove that, if the federal government appears to be a fervent defender of this freedom--while the Constitution in effect for 2 years gives no guaranty in this area--the reality seems to belie this established fact.

In October, 1980, Ben Lawrence, editor-in-chief of the evening daily the EVENING TIMES, was, in fact, arrested by the police of the state of Labos to answer for an article criticizing the police. In November, 1980, the editor-in-chief of the DAILY STAR on Enugu, Linus Okechi, was also arrested following the publication of a letter relating the intentions of the National Party (NPN) to retake the state of Anambra, administered up until now by the Nigerian People's Party (NPP).

In June, 1981, it was the turn of Ibrahim Suleiman, editor-in-chief of the governmental daily, the NEW NIGERIAN, to be arrested on the order of a magistrate of the state of Plateau who was offended, it seems, by an article published in

this paper. Certainly, these three examples do not question federal power, but rather that of the States or of the national party, which seem to act as they please. Nevertheless, in August, for the first time in the history of Nigeria, the president lodged a complaint for sedition against the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE of the United Party.

Shagari has continually repeated that he would accept all constructive criticism, but that he would not accept, in any case, questioning of his integrity. In its first edition of July 20, the TRIBUNE accused the Nigerian chief of state of "greasing the palms of the opposition in order to permit the National Party to act alone." The article, which was taken to be an act of provocation in government circles and designed to question the reputation of the president, was, at the same time, the object of large-scale police action. The police investigated the publication, sealed the doors and arrested both the director of the publication, Felix Adenaike, and its editor-in-chief, Banji Ogundele. Both were charged with "sedition" and freed after the payment of a 4000 F fine. The case, which was quickly brought before the tribunal of Lagos, then withdrawn on the decision of the government, was then the object of an action before a federal High Court. Since them, Segun Osoba, the director of another United Party daily newspaper, the DAILY SKETCH, has also been the object of prosecution. He was charged with "crime, conspiracy and publication of erroneous information" because his newspaper had published a news item that stated that two persons had been assassinated by lawbreakers. The article was judged as "able to harm the peace and frighten the public."

These actions raised protests on the part of the association of journalists, the association of editors-in-chief and the political parties opposed to President Shagari.

Commenting upon these events, the chief of state explained that, in his eyes, the press did not seem to be harrassed but that, to the contrary, the police were only doing "their duty"...

9865
CSO: 4719/321

BRIEFS

CHADIAN REFUGEES REPATRIATED--The Director of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Mr. Christopher Thorne, has announced in Maiduguri, that over 400 Chadian refugees have so far been repatriated to their country by officials of the commission since the repatriation exercise began last month. Thousands of Chadians fled their country and came to Nigeria as a result of the civil war in Chad. They stayed mainly in parts of Borno State where the Federal Government provided two camps for them. One in Maiduguri and the other at Gamboru Ngala about 60 kilometers to N'djamena capital of Chad. Mr. Thorne told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that repatriation exercise started in late November and was expected to continue until the estimated 10,000 Chadians now in Borno return home. He said the exercise was voluntary as only refugees willing to return to Chad were helped to do so by the commission. Mr. Thorne said a new camp designed to house between 5,000 and 7,000 refugees was being built by the Federal Government at Gamboru Ngala, for refugees on their way to Chad through Cameroun. He said several refugees were expected to voluntarily return to Chad following the withdrawal of Libyan troops and the establishment of the OAU Peace-Keeping Force (NAN). [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Dec 81 p 17]

CSO: 4700/505

GOVERNMENT'S DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES RAPPED

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 26, Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial by Amadou Top: "The Whirlwind"]

[Text] Capitulation in the face of the draconian, burdensome consequences of the IMF; maneuvers and intrigues in order to hobble the exercise of the people's democratic and political rights; occupation and then the annexation of Gambia; the sending of Senegalese troops to theaters of operation in Africa (including areas of extreme confusion such as Chad)....

What one has here is a kind of adventurist whirlwind into which the neocolonial system is irremediably sinking.

For all reactionaries, the logic of any policy is based on scorn for the people.

This is so true that the neocolonial government, in the silence of the soundproof ministerial offices, must be convinced that the people will never find cause to become truly indignant, much less oppose the policy of the *fait accompli*, the national ruin, the downhill slide.

By dint of clinging to their comfortable certaintites, the exploiter classes lose sight of the complexity of things and do not understand the evolution of phenomena.

The government does not pay the slightest attention to what the people of "Sene-Gambia" think of what it is imposing on them. It closes its eyes to the unacceptable living conditions resulting from the economic and social crisis for which it is entirely responsible. It pretends to believe that low political maneuvers are of no importance to it.

What political poverty!

Those who work to bring about a revolutionary awareness of the people and who are trying to give them organization are creating a different relationship with the masses in order to confront all the attacks of the neocolonial regime.

At any rate, there are times when a combination of circumstances give rise to a subtle acceleration of history that sweeps away all those who refuse to get in step with it. Often, it is those very people who seek to slow down the course of events who are caught in their own trap.

11,464
CSO: 4719/343

'JAAY DOOLE BI' ACCUSED OF WANTING TO IMPOSE FASCIST METHODS

Dakar L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 97, Nov 81 pp 1, 5

[Article by Moctar Kebe: "Democracy and Fascism"]

[Excerpts] In an editorial contained in the November issue of JAAY DOOLE BI, entitled "General Alert," Mamadou Top wrote: "The legislative and presidential elections are theoretically scheduled for 1983. The different political groups in our country have over a year to prepare for them. Those who wish to turn them into a barometer for judging the political awareness of the working people look to that date calmly. The power-seeking parties that are up to their necks in opportunistic campaigning are worried and will remain so. Of all the political groups, the Socialist Party now in power is the most anguished."

Amadou Top is perfectly right in writing those lines. However, the fact remains that the editor of JAAY DOOLE BI pretends or seems to forget certain facts.

First of all, the date of 1983 is not theoretical. Except in case of *force majeure*, the legislative and presidential elections will in fact take place in 1983, just as they have regularly taken place since the birth of the Second Republic in 1963. Presidential and legislative elections took place successively in 1963, 1968, 1973 and 1978. It is to the credit of the Socialist Party and its leaders that they have scrupulously respected those election schedules. That is not often the case of regimes that enjoy the favor of JAAY DOOLE BI. In those countries, "elections" are held when one wants and when one can, because the results are known ahead of time.

Then there is the fact that the Socialist Party that led the Senegalese people to independence in 1960 and that has presided over its destiny since that time has serious and legitimate reasons to be worried on the eve of every elections. It is not so much that our party is ashamed of its balance sheet of 20 years of internal administration and international cooperation, but it is the nature of all democratic regimes to become emotional at the time of reckoning.

There is all the difference in the world, Mr Top, between the type of society that the Socialist Party has been trying to establish in Senegal for nearly 30 years and the fascistic methods that JAAY DOOLE BI and its masters want to impose on the Senegalese people.

It is all well and good to take advantage of the democratic regime established and guaranteed by the socialist government in Senegal, which allows nine opposition

parties to express themselves freely, to criticize and even slander the president of the republic and his ministers. But would the same be true if, by misfortune, certain opposition parties, including the one that puts out JAAY DOOLE BI, should one day come to power in Senegal? Judging by certain daily practices of those political splinter groups, we know the answer in advance. Did they not all applaud the ephemeral victory of the horde of Banjul assassins, headed by the bandit Kukoy Samba Sagna?

We have stated several times in L'UNITE AFRICAINE: One of the differences between democracy and fascism resides in the fact that in the case of the former, power belongs to the people, who delegate it at regular intervals to men they deem more capable of exercising it in their name. In the case of the latter, power is usurped by a group of individuals who fear neither God nor man and who either succeed one another or liquidate one another, often physically, by means of coups d'etat and other palace revolutions.

It is precisely because the Socialist Party receives its power from the people that it has reason to be worried every time it comes before them.

11,464
CSO: 4719/343

BRIEFS

1982 BUDGET PRESENTED--Victoria, 29 Dec (AFP)--On Monday the People's Assembly (Parliament) of the Seychelles passed the 1982 budget, which amounts to over $68 million, it is learned on Tuesday in Victoria. This budget represents an increase of $4 million as compared with that of 1981. During his budget presentation to the People's Assembly, President France Albert Rene, who is also the minister of finance, said there would be no increase in the cost of living in 1982 inspite of recent events (the 25 November abortive coup) which should affect the country's economic activities. President Rene stressed that new expenditures contained in the budget could be balanced by increasing the volume of economic activities, especially in the fields of tourism, agriculture and industrial fishing. [Text] [AB291730 Paris AFP in French 1644 GMT 29 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/371

EXILED POET CHENEY-COKER RAPS STEVENS' GOVERNMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3360, 21-28 Dec 81 pp 3055-58

[Interview by Stewart Brown]

[Text] ***Stewart Brown:* Your first major collection takes its title from the poem *Concerto for an Exile*, which is to some extent an account of your outrage at the turn of events in contemporary Sierra Leone. Do you consider the writing and publishing of those poems as overtly political, as well as artistic, 'interventions'?**

Syl Cheney-Coker: These poems come out of two different outrages perpetrated by the Siaka Stevens Government. 'Concerto for an Exile' came about as a result of the execution of Brigadier John Bangurah who was army chief of staff. He was executed in 1971. *The Executed* came out of the execution of Ibrahim Taqi in 1975. We have seen the excesses of the Amins and the Bokassas on this continent but very little is known about the excesses of Siaka Stevens. Before Siaka Stevens introduced political banditry and political violence and murder into Sierra Leone politics we had a very civilised and tolerant society, in which it was possible for everyone to express views. The fact that Siaka Stevens is leader today is a testimony to that degree of tolerance.

He remains the only African leader who came to power after winning an election as an opposition leader against a government, in 1967 (West Africa's emphasis).

Now having said that, the question then arises, 'What can an African writer, living in such a society, do, observing as he has to the overt, politically suicidal, monstrously calculated, actions which politicians are willing to take to keep themselves in power, while at the same time trying to be artistic?' I feel that the very existence of the African writer is a political statement. The generation that Senghor spoke for was a political generation, and what Senghor said in most of his writings was a statement about his social, political and cultural aspirations.

Writers like Achebe, Okigbo, Soyinka and Clarke, on the other side of the coin, though not necessarily 'political' are never the less writers conscious of political mobilisation; they are conscious of the political and social advancements of their people. Achebe, for one, would not deny that in a novel like *Things Fall Apart* he intended to show that there was indeed some coherent, logical, socio-political system within that society before outsiders came. And in most of Soyinka's plays — Death and the king's horseman, Kongi's harvest and The road — there is political consciousness in the way the characters mirror the happenings of their epochs. For this reason I think that every African writer is in some way a political animal. His artistic representations, or as you put it 'interventions', are coloured by some degree of political awareness.

Now we cannot divorce the African writer from observing what he sees around him and I think, if he's going to have any credibility today, the African writer *has* to be committed: committed in the sense that he has to be able to speak out against those outrages which are so frequently perpetrated by those who are in power in his society.

Do you feel that it is an African poet's *primary* responsibility to 'hold a mirror to his society', to act as the conscience of

society? Or do you feel that poetry is an essentially private, self-discovering art, which will change men, if at all, only in the most oblique ways? In a poem like *Analysis*, you seem to say that the poet is by definition doomed to 'die . . . without honour', that is anonymous, unnoticed, ineffective.

There are two questions here. The first is whether the African writer has to hold a mirror to his society. I would say 'yes', in the sense that when you consider the very few channels of dissent in African societies then the African writer has a grave responsibility to ask that society to look at the mirror of its own existence, to see what is has done to itself, what it has done to its people.

The great Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko says that the poet has to be a conscience at the border post of his society, and I quite agree. Yevtushenko says that it is only by so doing that the poet can be true to himself, by which he means that poetry, as he puts it, is like a nagging wife, and if the poet refused to be ruthlessly honest about himself, and if he refuses to be quite honest about what he sees around him, then the poetry that he produces is not going to survive him, but will be used against him by the audience for which that poem was written . . .

'Dying without honour'

The second question is whether the poet will eventually have to 'die without honour'. I mean that it is arrogant of the poet to want to be rewarded for what he has said. The reward that a poet desires is recognition — that he is saying something which ought to be said. That is enough, but of course he's going to die without honour in the sense that he's not going to be honoured in his time. In many cases he's going to be thrown into jail, especially if he's an African poet and can't miss saying things which the authorities do not want to hear . . .

Do you regard your poetry as a form of autobiography? Your poems are, almost without exception, first person descriptions of attitudes and feelings. Does the 'I' of your poems usually stand for yourself, the poet?

In a way, *Concerto for an Exile* and *The graveyard also has teeth*, have come into print after two experiences I have suffered. *Concerto* . . . was born from my attempts to find a Creole consciousness, or a Creole personality, and the 'I' there could be Syl Cheney-Coker or any similarly minded people who have felt a need to examine the various strata of Creole society. I don't want to produce a poetry that is academic, which lectures to my audience. I want to help people like myself, ordinary men and women, live through the next day. I want to help people not to be afraid to get up the next morning, and the only way I can help them be that is to let them see how *I* have gone to bed at night thinking I'm going to die the next morning but *have* been able to get up the next morning. Poetry should indeed be some kind of tonic, therapeutic. Poetry should be some kind of help in these days when life's all too easily lost because there is no one around to help you.

In the opening of *The graveyard* . . . you declare that you 'want to be simple/if possible to live with you' and later in the book you predict that you may 'die in exile'. Do you consider yourself still 'an exile' in any formal sense? Would you be able 'comfortably' to operate as a poet in the current political climate of Sierra Leone?

Exile is both physical and spiritual. To suffer spiritual exile is worse than to be physically exiled. One recalls Jean-Joseph Rabearivelo, the Malagassy poet. There was a man who was brilliant, who saw himself as the African version of Baudelaire and who desperately wanted to go to France. He felt that the people in Malagassy did not understand what he was trying to say. But all his attempts to get to France were frustrated by the French authorities, and for this reason he killed himself. Within his diaries, especially the last entries he made, one gets the sense of a man who for so long had been exiled from the society in which he lived, without ever actually leaving that society.

In that sense I feel that to be in spiritual exile within one's own society is much more painful than to be kicked out or told to pack your bags and get out. I felt like that in Sierra Leone before I eventually left in 1975. As I wrote in one poem, Sierra Leone had become a ghetto of silence. Not only could you not do anything, but people were not even saying anything. I felt so alone, in my pursuit of the world. It does help, in trying to create literature or any

kind of art, if the artist lives in a community of other artists, among a brotherhood of people who are willing to discuss all the things that are so vital and necessary to the making of a healthy society. Realising that I wasn't going to get that in Sierra Leone, I left in 1975, and I've been in exile ever since.

'Barbarism and injustice'

So, whether I'd be able to operate 'comfortably' in Sierra Leone as you put it, well, the answer to that is no. There is so much political barbarism and injustice in Sierra Leone today that no artist can function at all. The courageous Sierra Leonean playwright Redmond Sarif Easmon was locked up, and you already know about the stupid, vengeful action taken against Yulisa Amadu Maddy, the eminent dramatist and actor, because he dared to criticise the excesses of the Minister of Culture at the last FESTAC, held in Lagos. It becomes rather doubtful whether anybody, not just Syl Cheney-Coker, can operate 'comfortably' in Sierra Leone in the present political climate.

What was the reaction in official circles in Sierra Leone to the publication of *Concerto* . . .? It is in some ways a book very critical of the political process there and, it seems to me, pessimistic as to the future. Were you, as a consequence, ever formally or informally banned or threatened or pressurised to modify your opinions, or to keep them to yourself? Have you had any response to the publication of *The graveyard* . . .? In the poem 'Nausea' from that collection you imply that you feel under physical threat.

Indeed *'Concerto . . .'* is extremely critical of political developments in Sierra Leone, but I have been rather lucky, I haven't been arrested. I have never been locked up. I've never really, strictly speaking, been threatened by the government of Sierra Leone. There have been a few instances when I have been advised to keep my opinions to myself. I've talked in the past with a few people very close to those in power and they've warned me that the poems, those poems in *Concerto* such as *Toilers* that are rather critical of what is going on in Sierra Leone, might indeed be viewed as subversive, but there has never really been any attempt by the police or by the security services to have me arrested, locked up or deported.

Now I don't think the bulk of the people who are in power in Sierra Leone read much poetry. They may not be strictly illiterate but I think many Sierra Leonean politicians are functionally illiterate. If they do read at all then they read the collected essays of Kim Il Sung. I have often been amazed at the collections of books that are to be found in the houses of the offices of Sierra Leone's government officials. They get books sent to them from North Korea, from the North Korean Embassy. Occasionally you'll find the odd hard bound copies of law books which the few among them who are lawyers brought back with them from the UK, from law school. And if they have been on recent tours they will come back with the latest magazines, but this is about all I think they read. I don't think they're really going to bother too much with reading a whole volume of poetry.

In answer to the second part of your question about *The graveyard* . . . Well, the text was circulated in manuscript form when I was home last year and people said to me quite frankly that some poems, the poem about Taqi, or *The Sea*, the poem dedicated to Yulisa Maddy, were going to be taken very strongly by the government and they advised me to stay away.

The only real threat that any writer in Sierra Leone, or any dissident in Sierra Leone, is always under is that of being picked up by a member of the ubiquitous secret police. In Sierra Leone they go by the rather exalted name of the ISU, the Internal Security Unit. People are so afraid of the ISU that they won't say what they feel either in their homes or in a public place; and you are always advised, even by your closest friends and relatives, to keep quiet. You could be talking to a friend in a pub and the next thing you know is that you're being 'visited' by Siaka Stevens' thugs. But I've not really been harmed in any way, physically. There have been cases of people who've been harmed. The offices of *The Tablet*, Sierra Leone's only opposition newspaper, have frequently been attacked.

The few courageous young people in Sierra Leone, especially university students who have dared to come out and demonstrate against the government, have had the police handle them so brutally as to make any other form of criticism of what is going on almost impossible.

The thing is, we are expected *not* to say anything, and to watch Sierra Leone just

go down into some kind of flotsam, into some kind of abysmal rot from which there would obviously be no return. Of course the threat is always there that I could be arrested, and in a larger sense I think the greatest threat which hangs over someone like me is that in order to protect my mother, my nieces and nephews, there are times when I'm forced to limit some of my comments on what is happening in Sierra Leone . . .

What is your opinion of the current artistic climate in Sierra Leone? Does it have anything to do with your continued 'exile'? Have you any experience of the pressures which lead a writer to practise conscious self-censorship, bearing uppermost in his mind the taboos of the particular regime he operates under?

I don't think any writer worth his or her name on this continent can go for long without falling victim to his own government, one way or another. Now of course, as you rightly say, what is much more self-damaging and destructive is for the writer to impose a kind of self-censorship on his own writing. Then he begins to ask himself what the government would or wouldn't want to hear. How do you decide what is all right for the government to accept? In other words, what right has anybody other than the writer to decide on the quality of his own writing? Of course the danger exists that your books could be banned, but this only increases the writer's importance, and I don't think African governments are so stupid that they want to ban many books by African writers. No one can begin to imagine how bad the situation in Sierra Leone is today. The little that has come out reveals all kinds of draconian measures.

Repression of plays

The recent press laws passed by the government were designed to make sure that anything contrary to what Siaka Stevens and his ministers want to hear would not get published. *Index* 5/80 reports on press censorship in Sierra Leone. No one speaks of the current artistic climate in Sierra Leone today, one has to limit oneself to the few brave performances put on by a couple of Creole playwrights, I mean 'Creole' in terms of language. In a way this is what Ngugi has been talking about: people get addicted to something that is immediate and direct and that is designed for them in terms of language; but this is something that as a poet I am not qualified to talk about — the message of the theatre is not always the message of the poem. But again one doesn't know how long that is going to continue, because a Performance Bill that was passed through the House of Representatives a couple of months ago is so designed that every play to be performed in Sierra Leone has first to go to a censorship board composed of men who are in all senses of the word dishonest, who have no concept of art, who have never really bothered to read plays until they were called upon to decide whether a play is anti-government or pro-government.

For this reason artists are inevitably forced to a state of exile, both internal and external. There are lots of artists in Sierra Leone who, unfortunately, have not been heard, have not been published, whose works are gathering dust in their cupboards and drawers. In this sense there is a climate of exile in Sierra Leone and this is responsible for my continued stay abroad.

CSO: 4700/508

FREETOWN MERCHANTS DISPLEASED WITH ECONOMY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3359, 14 Dec 81 pp 2969-70

[Text] AT THE 20th annual dinner last month of the Chamber of Commerce of Sierra Leone — at which the Second Vice President, Mr. Kamara-Taylor, represented President Stevens — Mr. Edmond Aboud, President of the Chamber, in the course of his address reviewed the economic activity of the country from the Chamber's point of view; which was not an entirely happy one, with pricing problems being dominant.

"Although the Chamber appreciates Government's requirement for increased revenue whilst endeavouring to restrain price increases, the continual delay in approving industry's requests for increases to cover imported inflation is having a serious effect on the level of profitability, on which future investment and increased employment opportunities depend so much. This situation has been further aggravated by the imposition of a 10 per cent surcharge on profits tax back-dated to 1st April 1980.

"It is disappointing to note that the proposed law to replace the Development Act 1960 has still not yet come into force. This Chamber believes that the proposed law is essential if we are to attract additional foreign private investment so as to expand the country's industrial base."

Mr. Aboud said that once again he had to mention the problem of Import Licence Fees, and Invoice Entry Fees. ". . . the I.L.F. and I.E.F. Fees were increased from 19 per cent to 24 per cent last year. This move contributed in no small way towards the increased prices of consumer goods, for which the whole country is blaming the business houses. It is also negating Government's intention to keep prices down.

"The Chamber wishes to urge Government to consider totally removing or significantly reducing the I.L.F. and I.E.F. Fees on all imported consumer goods, so as to keep prices down."

"Mr. Aboud pointed out that although Government promised to keep the system of Price Control under constant review, and that consultations would be held with the Chamber before the list of goods under Price Control is published, the Price Control Committee had not met since October last year.

He went on: "We again urge Government to remove the 2½ per cent Foreign Exchange Users Fee charged on the value of the Import Licence or, if this is not possible, to charge it at the time that the Foreign Exhange is actually requested on arrival of the goods. This fee causes members considerable cash flow problems as it is payable long before the imported goods are available for sale. In addition, if Foreign Exchange is not available for the imports, members cannot reclaim the fees for the unused portion of the Import Licence. This means that the prices of other imports must rise to recoup the fee already paid.

"The severe lack of available foreign exchange, with the Pipeline now exceeding a total of Le100m., is causing shortages of essential goods, in particular, raw materials for our industries.

This is not a very happy picture, all in all, and until the foreign exchange problem is solved there is "not a lot of light at the end of the tunnel".

Mr. Aboud repeated some of the suggestions the Chamber made last year to improve the foreign exchange situation.

Turning to developments in agriculture, an important basis for the country's prosperity and commerce Mr. Aboud said: "The Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board continues to produce seedlings for both Coffee and Cocoa farmers so that the farmers are continually increasing the acreage of both commodities.

"NAPCO (National Produce Company) has also been successful in its groundnut programme, increasing both the acreage planted and the yields per acre.

"In the past year the P.K. Oil Mill has been the most successful section of the Board with the production and marketing of the Maseray Cooking Oil and pig and poultry food.

All these developments should go a long way to reduce import bills and thus the demand on the country's meagre Foreign Exchange.

"The Chamber urges Government to continue to encourage the Board to investigate ways and means to process primary commodities to products which would further contribute to reductions in the import bill.

But not all agricultural projects were successful, as Mr. Aboud pointed out: "Last year we hoped that the rice crash programme would prevent a repetition of the rice crisis of 1980. This hope was not realised and it would appear that the crash programme has failed, resulting in shortages this year. We respectfully urge Government to investigate the reasons for the failure of such a vital programme.

"From reports reaching the Chamber, the picture for next year does not seem any brighter. Over 50 per cent of the upland farms were not planted this year because of the early and unusual rains. A 30 per cent shortfall in next year's production is predicted. The Government should at this early stage study this situation and plan ahead for next year's season."

Having praised the government for the improvement in telecommunication links, Mr. Aboud then spoke less cheerfully about the condition of Sierra Leone's ports and the problems of moving goods into and about the country in adequate security. He also referred to the inconveniences inflicted on tourists and businessmen at Lungi International Airport. He offered, though, the Chamber's welcome for the news that a Bill to abolish visa requirements in relation to ECOWAS member countries had been passed by Parliament.

CSO: 4700/508

BRIEFS

DIAMOND DIRECTOR BECOMES CHIEF--Mr. S. L. Matturi, resident director of Diamond Corporation (West Africa Ltd.) has been elected paramount chief of Jaima Nimikoro chiefdom, Kono district. Aged 64, Mr. Matturi succeeds the late paramount chief, Dudu Bona, who died last year. The new paramount chief scored 78.9 per cent of the poll to beat his opponent, Mr. Tamba Bona, by 1,027 votes as against 274. Asked by WEST AFRICA whether he will combine the positions of paramount chief and resident director, Mr. Matturi said he would have to see the President. But the indications are that Mr. Matturi, who has been the cornerstone of DICOR's successful operations in Sierra Leone even through difficult times, will continue to serve as resident director. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3360, 21-28 Dec 81 p 3102]

MANO UNION TRADE--Since the commencement of intra-union trade between Sierra Leone and Liberia in May this year under the Mano River Union arrangements, only three out of 21 manufacturers in Sierra Leone and none from Liberia have taken advantage of the new trading arrangements. The acting permanent secretary in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Mr. Q. D. B. Kamara, said this at a two-day seminar on intro-union trade organised by the Mano River Union. Some of the reasons responsible for this, he said, can be attributed to poor communication network; tarriff and non-tarriff barriers; lack of commercial information and uniform grading systems; high production costs, and poor transportation and storage facilities especially for perishable goods. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3360, 21-28 Dec 81 p 3102]

NEW OUTSPOKEN PAPER--A new newspaper has been born in Freetown, called THE CITIZEN. The paper said in the editorial column of its maiden edition, that it is out "to focus attention on the nation and its people in a bid to participate in the development of Sierra Leone". The paper went on "It is worth submitting here that a newspaper all by itself cannot constitute an opposition to government, nor can that newspaper threaten the existence of a government that is dedicated and honest to its citizens. "At the same time, a newspaper that turns a deaf ear to the truth and refuses to call a spade a spade can only be equated to the proverbial intellectual rogue, and not an agent of emancipation or change. The truth, the unstinted truth is what THE CITIZEN stands for...It has suddenly dawned on most Sierra Leoneans that a truly independent newspaper, a paper that can stick out its neck and speak the unbiased truth is what this nation needs today." THE CITIZEN which promises to be bi-weekly has as its editor Mr. I. B. Kargbo, a columnist of the now defunct outspoken TABLET whose printing press was damaged beyond repair

during the Labour strike in September. The editor of TABLET Pios Foray and his assistant, Hindolo Trye are reported to be out of the country. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3360, 21-28 Dec 81 p 3102]

BROADCASTING PROBLEMS--German technical experts who have been looking into the manpower and organisational structure of the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service with a view to upgrading the service, have spoken of insufficient programmes, lack of professional training and obsolete buildings and equipment as some of the problems of the Sierra Leone broadcasting organisation. Presenting their findings to President Siaka Stevens, one of the experts, Mr. Hannjorg Zitter warned that unless the Sierra Leone Broadcasting System was housed in a new building and new machines installed, SLBS/TV will be forced to cut down on its production. Work on the complex has stopped since two years ago, due to insufficient funds. The experts said that they had done a manpower study of the SLBS and had submitted a report in 1978. Through the German Technical Co-operation for Technical Assistance, they affirmed, the German government had granted a two-year aid package of 25 million deutschmarks to the government of Sierra Leone, two million deutschmarks to which has been allocated to the SLBS. President Stevens promised that the matter would be looked into promptly. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3359, 14 Dec 81 p 3022]

ONSHORE NAVIGATION FOR OIL--An onshore radio navigational system has been installed near Cape Light House in Freetown for the positioning of the M/V T. W. Nelson has completed its first assignment around Turner's peninsular and Sulima, and the results reveal promising signs of oil in these areas. Consequently, new navigational shore stations have been installed to cover the western and northern parts of the country. The vessel will soon begin a final survey of the rest of the country's territorial waters. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3359, 14 Dec 81 p 3021]

CSO: 4700/508

BRIEFS

DFSS VICTORIES CLAIMED--The Radio Kulmis reporter with the 9th company of the General Aynanshe Battalion of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] reports that the heroic forces of the DFSS recently destroyed a Fiat vehicle, killing or wounding the Siad Barre militiamen who were passengers. The vehicle was blown up by a landmine planted by the gallant DFSS forces. The Radio Kulmis reporter adds that those killed included Capt Ahmad Ali and Lt (Gore) Umar Barre. He also says many of the soldiers riding in the vehicle were wounded. The dead captain was a unit commander of the 36th battalion of the forces used by Siad Barre to prolong his rule in our country. The Radio Kulmis reporter with the 9th company of the General Aynanshe Battalion of the DFSS forces also says the DFSS forces recently launched a fierce attack on a military base of the dispirited troops still loyal to Siad Barre at (Burtinle), Mudugh region. Our reporter notes that the intrepid forces of the DFSS forces also destroyed a large quantity of arms, ammunition, rations and medical supplies. [Text] [EA312002 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 31 Dec 81]

CSO: 4503/17

PARTY OFFICIAL NOTES RESULTS OF NEC MEETING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Excerpt] THE just-ended National Executive Committee (NEC) meeting has decided that there will be separate organs for decision-making and implementation within the Party, Party Chief Executive Secretary Daudi Mwakawago said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Mwakawago, who had earlier presented cards to new Party members at the Daily News/Printpak Party Branch, said presently there was no implementation organ, drawing membership from NEC, once NEC had made decisions.

Therefore, he said, it has been recommended hat the structure of the executive committees, which were presently decision-making and representative bodies, be changed and slightly enlarged from branch to national levels.

Instead, he added, there should be more smaller implementation committees that would draw membership from the executive committees.

He said the smaller implementation committees would be directly answerable to NEC and would supervise the effecting of all decisions by the organ above.

He explained that NEC would appoint the implementation committee from amongst its members. At the national level, he added, the committee would be called Central Committee.

At the regional, district and branch levels such committees would be known as political committees, he said.

He said for the first time in the Party, history a branch would have an implementation committee to be known as political committee.

He said the decision would not kill the branch executive committees.

Ndugu Mwakawago said the principal function of the Central Committee and political committees would be to give day-to-day political guidance to the appropriate body concerned with the implementation of NEC directives.

He said the recommended committees, which would be smaller, would supervise implementation in conjunction with leadership of the main departments at the Party Headquarters, in regions, districts and in branches.

Therefore, he added, it had been decided that there be secretariats, from the headquarters to district levels.

The heads of the secretariats would be appointed from amongst members of the Central Committee and political committees.

He said another proposed change was the restoration of the post of Party Secretary-General.

It was recommended that the head of the Party secretariat should be the Secretary-General who would also be a member of NEC and secretary to it.

The Party Chief Executive Secretary, who also opened a Youth branch, elaborated on the separation of responsibilities between the Party and Government in the regions and districts.

He said Regional Party Secretaries would be NEC members and regional and district heads would assume only government powers.

He added that the two would be linked through the political committees since they would be members of it.

On co-operatives, he said the NEC meeting had decided on a new structure for the movement, placing emphasis on production.

At the village level, he said, the meeting had decided that the chairman of the village co-operative should be a person other than the village Party chairman.

He said Government had been directed to submit to NEC the structure it proposed for revived local governments, adding that the latter were intended to promote village development.

Ndugu Mwakawago said the proposed changes had been announced to help Party members, especially those delegates to the special Party Congress next month, understand them — ready for discussion.

He said discussion on amendments to the United Republic Constitution had not been completed, adding that NEC would continue the discussions.

CSO: 4700/509

MINISTER PRAISES NORWEGIAN AID

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] TANZANIA has commended Norwegian leading role in effecting international policies for the greater good of humanity.

Speaking at a dinner he hosted last night in honour of the outgoing Norwegian Ambassador, Ndugu Niels Dahl, at the Kilimanjaro Hotel, Acting Foreign Minister Al Noor Kassum said Norway was among the countries of the world with very firm internationalist policies and practices.

He praised Norway and other Scandinavian countries for having shown the world that to be rich did not mean to turn their back to other less fortunate peoples of the world.

"Your support for immediate commencement of global negotiations on the establishment of the New International Economic Order strengthens our case" he added.

Ndugu Kassum, who is also Minister for Water and Energy, expressed Tanzania's appreciation of Norway's decision to contribute one per cent of her Gross National Product for assistance towards social and economic development of developing countries.

He said Norway's assistance to Tanzania came in at a time when the country badly needed external inputs into its development efforts.

The minister expressed satisfaction over the growing scope of Norwegian assistance in various sectors of the economy ranging from training of manpower, improvement of maritime transport, water and energy projects and financial support for bank institutions in the country.

CSO: 4700/509

PREPARATIONS FOR PARTY NATIONAL CONGRESS UNDERWAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Dec 81 p 3

[Excerpt] A committee formed in Dar es Salaam Region to prepare for the forthcoming Party National Congress on January 20 held its first meeting in the city on Tuesday.

An official of the Dar es Salaam Regional Party Office said yesterday that the formation of the committee was part of the ground work for the preparation for the congress.

Subcommittees had been formed under the Regional Committee to handle transport of the delegates to the congress, their reception and accommodation.

Other subcommittees will deal with defence and security, food, health, culture, publicity and literature for the congress.

The congress will be held at the Diamond Jubilee Hall in Dar es Salaam.

The congress will discuss the decisions reached at the just-ended National Executive Committee (NEC) meeting in Dar es Salaam.

Other important Party matters discussed and proposed by the NEC during its meeting will also be discussed during the January 20 congress.

Delegates start arriving for the conference on January 17, next year.

CSO: 4700/509

TAZARA INCREASES FARES, FREIGHT CHARGES ON CARGO

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] The Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) has increased fares and freight charges on parcels and general cargo excluding Zambian copper and other minerals effective January 1, next year.

The exemption would include containerised agricultural produce marked for export which would be charged 114/- instead of 150/- per 100 kilometres according to a Tazara spokesman.

The spokesman said in Dar es Salaam at the weekend that first class fares would go up by 12 per cent while second class fares would rise by 17 per cent. Third class passengers will pay more by 15 per cent.

The current fares were fixed on October 1, last year. The spokesman said parcel charges would rise by 30 per cent and that those on general cargo other than agricultural produce and minerals would also be raised per 100 kilometres.

He said copper and other minerals constituted the bulk of cargo freighted by the Uhrur Railway, adding that these were charged special rates standing at 568/- per tonne.

The current passenger fares from Dar es Salaam to Mbeya are 309/70, 193/60, and 77/40 for first, second and third class, respectively. Tazara charges 679/70; 423/- and 169/20 between Dar es Salaam and New Kapiri Mposhi on the Zambian side.

The Tazara board of directors chairman, Ndugu Essau Nebwe said in the city last month that the new freight charges were prompted by increased operational costs.

The Tazara spokesman said his authority would appreciate the view of their customers on the proposed charges.

CSO: 4700/509

GOVERNMENT EXPELLS IDM STUDENTS, CLOSES COLLEGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] The Government yesterday expelled 838 students of the Institute of Development Management (IDM) at Mzumbe, Morogoro, and closed the college indefinitely to end a boycott of terminal examinations which began on Monday.

The Morogoro Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Anna Abdallah, who delivered the order by the Prime Minister's Office, told the DAILY NEWS in a telephone interview from Morogoro that the students left for their respective homes immediately after she announced the government decision.

They left by buses provided by her office. "At this moment there is no single student at the college", she added.

Reports from Morogoro said the examinations boycott followed a decision by the IDM Principal, Ndugu Charles Omari, to disband the students' government and the institute's CCM Youth Organisation (VIJANA) branch last Friday.

But the IDM Director of Studies, Ndugu B. J. Chijumba, told the DAILY NEWS that the college administration had not taken such measures. "What happened was that the administration withdrew recognition of those organisations", he explained.

Ndugu Chijumba could not confirm if the action against the students' government and VIJANA branch was the reason behind the strike.

He said he believed the sit-in was continuation of last month's boycott of classes inspired by miscellaneous claims of poor food, mismanagement and misappropriation of public funds.

According to SHIHATA, after disbanding the students' government, Ndugu Omari went on to suspend student leaders including the chairman, Ndugu Simbu Makorongo Luzungana, Vice-Chairman Saidi Abdallah Msambachi and Secretary Martin Johnes Malifedha. No reasons were given for the suspension.

Further reports said Luzungana, who had been ordered to vacate the college premises on Friday together with the other two student leaders, was last Saturday apprehended by militiamen who claimed to act on the principal's orders and locked him in a "security room".

The students' chairman was released by furious students who overpowered the militiamen.

The IDM students had boycotted classes for about a week beginning the middle of last month and sent a delegation to the Ministry of Manpower Development to present their grievancies.

The boycott, apparently triggered off by "poor food" served, was called off following assurances that the conflict would be investigated.

In a memorandum presented to the Principal Secretary to the Manpower Ministry, the students cited, "suspicious procedures" of buying provisions, mishandling of new projects at the college and alleged misappropriation of public funds.

It is understood that a five man team has been appointed by the IDM Board of Governors to look into the allegations. The probe is still going on and, according to Ndugu Abdalla, the team was at Mzumbe when the expulsion order was issued.

IDM offers advanced diplomas in business administration, public accountancy, public administration, hospital administration, community development, economic planning and a certificate in law for primary court magistrates.

Officials of the Ministry of Manpower Development in Dar es Salaam were not available for further comment yesterday.

CSO: 4700/509

GOVERNMENT REVOKES PRIVATE LIVESTOCK MARKETING LICENSES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] THE Government has revoked private livestock marketing licences and directed the formation of district and regional licensing committees to control private participation in the sector.

The Minister for Livestock Development, Ndugu Herman Kirigini, told *Shihata* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the move was aimed at eliminating middlemen in livestock marketing who, he said, caused irregular increases of meat price.

Ndugu Kirigini said the Government further planned to increase marketing centres run by the Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company (TLMC) from 300 to 2,000 each of which would have a weighing scale.

He explained that participation of middlemen in livestock marketing was prompted by inadequate TLMC marketing centres, adding that lack of weighing scales encouraged guess work at livestock auctions which in turn supported hiked meat prices.

The Minister said 120 weighing scales were being installed at TLMC buying centres throughout the country, adding that cattle would soon be graded on sale.

Five grades had been approved, namely *Tanzania Bora* and *Tanzania Grades, One, Two, Three and Four*, he added.

Ndugu Kirigini said the licensing committees which should be formed "as soon as possible" would consider fresh applications by private livestock dealers and that only a select number would be granted licences.

He explained that the regional committees would comprise the Regional Party Secretary (Chairman), Regional Police Commander, Livestock Development Officer, National Member of Parliament and the zonal TLMC manager.

The corresponding officials at district level would constitute the district committees, he added. He said the committees would issue new licences to honest and genuine traders who would operate under livestock marketing regulations.

The Minister said that his ministry meanwhile planned to apply scientific approach to livestock keeping by distributing improved breeds throughout the country.

The aim was to increase the quality of animals and raise milk output, he said.

CSO: 4700/509

DANIDA FINANCED PROJECT PROVIDES CLEAN TAP WATER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Bryceson Kayungilo]

[Text] MORE than 17,000 of Image ward in Iringa Rural district are now getting clean tap water after the completion of the 6m/- Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) financed water project.

The Iringa Regional Water Engineer, Ndugu Andrea Mushi said yesterday that special water wells are also being constructed by the water department through the DANIDA water project to supply water for more than 28,000 cattle, sheep and goats.

Ndugu Mushi said that five water points have been established to supply water to the villagers of Ibumu, Kilala, Liasa, Ihominyi and Image to save the villagers from walking long distances for water.

The Regional Water Engineer said a trench has been completed by the villagers themselves in the project area. He did not mention the amount saved by the self-help project.

Another water project is to be launched soon at Tanangozi village also in Iringa Rural district. The project will also be financed by DANIDA.

Ndugu Mushi said that DANIDA has also agreed to provide about 850,000/- for construction of twenty shallow wells in Iringa region, covering a population of about 14,000 people in Iringa, Mufindi and Ludewa districts.

Under its long-term programme which stretches up to year 1991, Tanzania intends to provide wholesome tap water close to the people in rural areas.

To achieve that several international agencies have been engaged to draw up water master plans for the regions including Iringa whose plan also covers Image area.

Some of these master plans are being implemented under the Ministry of Water and Energy. Others are being drawn up and others have just been handedover to the ministry.

They include the master plan for the Coast and Dar es Salaam regions prepared by Canadian consultants who presented their master plan to the ministry early last month.

Apart from providing tap water close to the rural people, the government is also working on a national water treatment programme for the rural areas so that peasants consume high quality water which was free from disease.

The programme was drawn up and presented to the ministry in 1979 by a Swedish firm of consultants, Brokonsult AB. The water treatment programme is contained in a 325-page report on "Rural Water Quality Programme in Tanzania."

CSO: 4700/509

ATC MANAGER ANNOUNCES FLIGHT SUSPENSIONS, ANTICIPATED LOSSES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] AIR Tanzania Corporation (ATC) is to suspend its services on two regional routes and stop the Addis Ababa flight with effect from early next year.

Opening the airline's Workers Council meeting at the Institute of Finance Management (IFM) yesterday, the ATC general manager, Ndugu Bakari Mwapachu, said the decision to suspend and stop the flights was aimed at consolidating domestic operations and cut down expenses.

He said the airline will suspend the Mauritius and Maputo flights and stop the Addis Ababa one. However, ATC would start operating on the Muscat route via Mogadishu and Djibouti effective February. This route, he added, is expected to be profitable.

The Workers Council, which met to discuss the airlines corporate plan and the 1982 budget, was told that ATC needed 248.9m/- next year for capital expenditure, while the projected operating revenue was 281.7/- and projected expense stood at 396.7m/-.

Ndugu Mwapachu said according to budgetary provisions, the airline was anticipating a loss of 67.0m/-. He said most of the 248.9m/- would be spent on the airlines delayed projects which included the Dar es Salaam city terminal, Msasani staff quarter, Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro Hangars and Oysterbay flats. The projects were about two years behind schedule he said.

The General Manager pointed out that in order to cover the anticipated loss, the airline would seek Government authority to raise fares and rates. ATC expects to earn 30m/- from this move, he added.

Ndugu Mwapachu also said ATC intends to ask the Government for additional equity injection of 100.2m/- for the July-December period next year. It would also request the government to take over aircraft loan repayments obligations amounting to 55.8m/-.

ATC further seeks government financing through equity contribution, the local portion of the hotel and inflight kitchen project to cost 27.4 million/-. Out of this 20.8 million/- was local expenditure and 6.6m/- was interest payments, he said.

The corporation also intends to initiate negotiations with the government and other relevant authorities to reschedule the current overdraft facility of 123.4m/- which was due for payment.

A viability study carried out last year showed that ATC required a net injection of 263.5 million/- out of which 50 per cent was a foreign component, Ndugu Mwapachu said.

A total of 160m/- was voted by the government as additional equity with further funds promised upon presentation of the airline's future five to 10 years plan. The airline was granted 70m/- from the Treasury last September and 90m/- was released last week, he said.

Ndugu Mwapachu explained that the airline was incurring losses because it was to a certain degree operating under regulations and systems of the defunct East African Airways.

He further said that the present social, political and cultural environment did not warrant ATC to adopt or enhance the same operational traditions of EAA.

Ndugu Mwapachu said it was urgent that ATC change the financial regulations, staff transfer procedures and the manner in which airline officers travel and how leaves are granted.

He pointed out that some officials were travelling on rebate tickets blocking passengers and others bought tickets for their "friends" on pretence that they were their relatives. This led to the corporation losing money.

CSO: 4700/509

FIRST SWAHILI STANDARD DICTIONARY PRESENTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] The development of Kiswahili as an international language received a major boost yesterday when the first Kiswahili standard dictionary was officially launched at a short ceremony at the State House in Dar es Salaam.

During the ceremony, President Nyerere was presented with several copies of the 325-page dictionary which has a collection of nearly 20,000 headwords with not less than 50,000 vocabulary words.

The dictionary was presented by the Chief Academic Officer of the University of Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Isael Kimambo on behalf of the publishers — Oxford University Press — and the Institute of Kiswahili Research of the University of Dar es Salaam under whose guidance the dictionary has been produced following 16 years of labour by Swahili scholars from all over East Africa.

Speaking during the ceremony, the Regional Manager of the Oxford University Press for East and Central Africa, Mr. Giles Lewis paid glowing tribute to President Nyerere for his talent as a writer specifically on themes which reflect "Tanzania's internationally significant and effective political philosophy".

In a speech read on his behalf by the Oxford University Press Manager in Tanzania, Ndugu Anthony Theobald, Mr. Lewis revealed that the press had so far published twelve books by Mwalimu.

Also speaking at the ceremony, the Acting Director of the Institute of Kiswahili Research, Ndugu Canute Temu paid tribute to the President's Office for its timely assistance which, he said, had helped in the speedy completion of the dictionary and which has enabled the publishers to sell it at a cheap price of 55/- a copy.

Ndugu Temu said in 1975, the President's Office gave the Institute a subsidy of 200,000/- to facilitate the writing and publication of the dictionary, and this year the institute was again given special permit to import the badly needed printing materials.

He revealed that the Institute would also compile and publish English to Kiswahili and Kiswahili to English dictionaries.

CSO: 4700/509

BRIEFS

SOVIET YOUTH OFFICIAL--The Vice-President of the Committee of Youth Organisations of the Soviet Union, Ndugu Andrei Bulychev, arrives in Dar es Salaam this morning for a week's visit to Tanzania during which he will have official talks on cooperation with Umoja wa Vijana (Youth Organisation) officials. A Youth Organisation spokesman said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that Ndugu Bulychev would be accompanied by the head of the Africa section in the committee, Ndugu A. Morozov. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Dec 81 p 1]

CPSU DELEGATION TO ZANZIBAR--The three-member delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which arrived in the country on Wednesday yesterday held talks with the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, in Zanzibar. Ndugu Mwakawago is in Zanzibar on a short visit and the delegation flew to the Isles yesterday afternoon to meet him. The visitors are scheduled to return to Dar es Salaam today and would visit Kivukoni College and Tanzania Cigarette Company (TCC). [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Dec 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/509

BRIEFS

FAMINE THREAT--UNICEF, in a communique issued in Nairobi, Tuesday, December 1, warned of a new famine threat in northern Uganda. In the district of Dodoth (Karamoja province) where grain harvests were bad, the number of starving children going for the first time to relief centers has increased. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Dec 81 p 3] 9865

CSO: 4719/321

GOVERNMENT TO START HYDROCARBON EXPLORATION PROJECT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] THE Government, with the assistance of the World Bank, is soon to embark on an K8 million hydrocarbon exploration promotion project to ascertain the country's oil potential.

Disclosing this at a press conference yesterday, Mines Minister, Mr. Mufaya Mumbuna, said that the geophysical exploration project would cover the Luano-Lukusashi Valley, Luangwa Valley, Lukanga Swamp, Mid-Zambezi Valley, Kafue Flats area, western Zambia (including North-Western Province) and Luapula-Tanganyika and Bangweulu-Chambeshi Basins.

Mr Mumbuna noted that Zambia imported all her petroleum requirements. The increase in oil prices have, therefore, had serious drain on the country's foreign exchange reserves.

He said that over the past 15 years, the Geological Survey Department of his ministry had undertaken a series of studies such as the country-wide geophysical surveys, gravity surveys, regional strati-graphic drilling and geological mapping to establish, in broad outline, the nation's hydro-carbon potential.

He told the press that to this end of comprehensive programme to cost K8 million had been drawn up to be implemented over a period of three years beginning next year.

CSO: 4700/507

KAUNDA WARNS OF FURTHER INCREASES IN ESSENTIAL GOODS PRICES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Zambians must brace themselves for further increases in the prices of essential commodities in the New Year because the Government will withdraw more subsidies on consumer goods.

President Kaunda issued this warning in Lusaka yesterday when he officially opened the 16th UNIP National Council meeting in Mulungushi Hall.

He said forecasts did not paint a bright future for the nation's economy because of foreign exchange problems resulting from low copper and cobalt prices.

"So in the New Year, we must expect more and more prices to move towards economic levels to reflect rising costs of inputs," the President told the National Council.

To ensure that the International Monetary Fund loan facility and other loans the country had obtained from friendly countries contributed to the revival of the economy, the Party and its Government had to take "exceptional" measures.

"These measures are aimed at curbing excessive consumption of foreign exchange and at achieving a measure of restructuring the economy."

Strengthen economy

These measures were not IMF loan conditions. "They are our own measures. We have taken them because we believe their implementation, taken together with the loans, will strengthen the economy."

Among the measures is the restriction of commercial credit and regulation of Government borrowing from financial institutions and the central bank.

Because the Government would not be allowed to borrow as it liked, it followed that its expenditure levels would depend on the revenues it would raise.

"In short, what you and I as taxpayers pay," he explained.

"So, countrymen, you will have to bear with the Government when projects that you want cannot be executed. It does not make sense for us to start new projects when we cannot finish the old ones because there is neither the Kwacha nor the foreign exchange," he told a hushed audience.

Of the K800 million IMF loan, K300 million had been drawn but the draw down had coincided with a period of unusually low metal prices.

This meant that, without the injection of new funds, the arrears pipeline had increased instead of reducing and the expected positive effect of the two drawdowns had not materialised.

The other measure taken was a more flexible pricing structure for industries, a reduction in consumer subsidies and the provision of price and other incentives for the producer especially in agriculture.

He urged Zambians to put their own price increases in perspective.

"I do not say that we should not complain about high prices, but while doing so, we should compare these prices with those which obtain elsewhere, even with those obtained in the industrialised countries or countries favoured with sea frontage."

There were still many items which were cheaper in Zambia than in many other parts of Africa or the world.

Citing a few examples, he said mealie meal was cheaper here than in many other countries. "So is our sugar, beef, cigarettes and so on."

He also cited diesel as being much cheaper than in some countries even after the last price rise.

"The Fiat cars assembled at Livingstone do not cost more than those sold in the European Economic Community. In fact, some models are even cheaper and our quality is now as good as any."

He informed the Council that electricity tariff in Zambia was the lowest in the world.

"There are very few countries in the world where Coca-Cola costs only 21n. that is the cost in Zambia. Of course we must continue to fight profiteering because there still is a great deal of this negative anti-social trait."

CSO: 4700/507

LUSAKA DISTRICT CHAIRMAN PRAISES SOVIET AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] ZAMBIA admires the help the Soviet Union gives to the struggling people of Namibia and South Africa, acting Lusaka district chairman Mr Dominic Malusa has said.

Speaking at a reception in honour of the visiting Soviet delegation from Dushanbe city at Nakatindi hall on Sunday night, Mr Malusa attacked "prophets of doom" who claimed the Soviet Union's help to Africa had strings attached.

"But we have been independent for the past 17 years now, and many other African countries have been independent for many years without any trace of those strings," he said.

To the contrary the friendship between the people of the Soviet Union and Zambia continued to grow and this was evidenced by the twinning of the cities of Dushanbe and Lusaka.

While the people of the two nations were enjoying the peace among themselves they should not forget this was due to efforts put in by leaders of the two countries.

In reply, leader of the Dushanbe civic delegation Mr Kim Nazirov outlined the development of Dushanbe over the past 56 years.

He said the speed of development in Lusaka was much faster than one in Dushanbe, considering that what had been achieved during the past 17 years, was enormous.

Later he presented Mr Malusa with a portrait of a prominent Soviet artist who lived 100 years ago. In return Mr Malusa presented Mr Nazirov with a copper table and other copper ware.

CSO: 4700/507

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES 'SHOULD NOT' BE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN AFRICA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] AFRICAN countries should stop using European languages as official media of communication, Professor Mubanga Kashoki said in Kitwe on Thursday night.

The idea of maintaining foreign languages had benefited a few who were able to manipulate the languages, he told Kitwe Press Club.

Prof Kashoki disagreed with the notion that European languages maintained as official languages were the most effective instruments for promoting equal opportunities in Africa.

This belief paid little regard to the other evidence that the maintenance of these languages posed the problem of limiting opportunities to a minority of the population. Power and wealth remained in the hands of this minority.

At present, in multilingual independent African countries the only way political, social and cultural unity were believed to be brought about was by use of a common language just as a one-party political system was ideal for unifying individual nations.

Most African countries found themselves faced with the delicate task of deciding which of several indigenous languages they could select as a common language.

It was felt that to pick one language out of several others would generate political resentment and discontent in certain parts of the country, the professor said.

But he said it was the long term plan of the Organisation of African Unity that certain potentially viable African languages could eventually take over from European languages as official languages.

In its plan the OAU's intention was that through a gradual process of planning and development, the African languages selected to fulfil the function should receive the necessary technical, moral and material support.

But as long as current political attitudes on language persisted in Africa, European languages had a secure future on the continent, Prof Kashoki said.

CSO: 4700/507

MULEMBA SEEKS 'MORE TEETH' FOR UNIP DISCIPLINARY BODY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Party Secretary-General Mulemba has asked the 16th UNIP National Council to give more teeth to the Appointments and Disciplinary Sub-Committee of the Central Committee so that discipline in the Party can be tightened.

The Party chief made the request in his introductory remarks to the 1980 annual report of the Central Committee tabled before the Council in Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall yesterday.

He reprimanded leaders whose utterances were debasing the legitimacy and efficiency of the Party as such acts would in the long run erode the authority of the organisation.

"We consistently and persistently hear, without regard to standing procedures and rules, leaders who are members of this supreme Party organ making accusing references to some so-called 'top leader' for having committed this or that act."

Often the acts cited were criminal, violated society's norms or Party discipline.

"Yet no one proceeds to mention to the appropriate Party organ such as the Appointments and Disciplinary Sub-Committee, the member of the Central Committee in-charge of the province or the Secretary-General the facts, if any, so that the Party takes action.

"If you do, you have not appealed to higher bodies of the Party or any appropriate institutions to see your petition attended to and acted upon."

Mr Mulemba noted that such repeated and unelaborated utterances which were made primarily for public consumption did not make anyone a great hero.

"On the contrary we in fact ridicule and debase the very authority of the Party which we are part and parcel of."

In his statement released by Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee Mr Bob Litana at a Council Press briefing, Mr Mulemba promised he would prop up the image and authority of the Party.

"This means the Central Committee will tighten Party discipline. The National Council may facilitate this by giving more details and teeth to the disciplinary machinery of UNIP."

Any person proved to have engaged himself in any acts or omissions tantamount to debasing Party legitimacy and efficiency must be disciplined immediately.

He hoped the council would address itself to problems facing the country and that solutions would be found.

What was important was not the lack of solutions, but that the country lacked determined spirit to implement decisions based on the solutions.

CSO: 4700/507

DENMARK GRANTS 1982 LOAN, CHARGE NOTES ADDITIONAL AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 81 p 2

[Excerpt] THE Danish government has approved a loan of K8 million to Zambia for next year, charge d'affaires at the Danish embassy Mr Finn Christoffersen said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Christoffersen said the Danish International Development Agency (Danida) had set aside the money for next year following Zambia's rapid and efficient utilisation of a similar loan offered last year.

He said the matter had already been communicated to the Zambian authorities and he expected officials from the Ministry of Finance and the National Commission for Development Planning to approach him soon indicating how they would like the K8 million to be spent.

He said after agreements between Zambian authorities and his government Danish experts would come to Zambia to study various projects put forward by Zambia.

The Danish envoy said the K8 million "grant aid loan" was interest-free with a ten-year grace period and 25 years pay-off period.

"These conditions mean that 76 per cent of the loan is a grant," Mr Christoffersen said and hoped that the two parties would finalise the agreement by early next year.

He was satisfied with the rapid and efficient utilisation of a similar K8 million grant loan aid to Zambia last year.

Within one-and-a-half years Zambia had used more than K7 million for equipment at Chilanga Cement, Kafue Textiles, Zamhort and Dairy Produce Board for various milk collection centres and for the abattoir at the Cold Storage Board depot in Livingstone.

"This is a good record considering that other countries do not utilise the money within three years as stipulated in the agreement."

His government has increased the number of scholarships offered to Zambia from the present 14 to 20.

CSO: 4700/507

CFB SAYS NATION'S AGRICULTURAL FUTURE NEVER LOOKED BRIGHTER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] ZAMBIA is poised for another bumper maize harvest during the 1981/82 season, the Commercial Farmers' Bureau (CFB) has said.

The prediction by CFB is given in an editorial of its house journal **Productive Farming** released in Lusaka yesterday.

It says maize plantings will be up by 15 to 20 per cent this year with a projected marketed crop of between 8.5 and 9 million bags.

"The agricultural sector is now re-building, following enlightened Government policy. Last season saw a resurgence in arable cropping after a four-year decline. Again, for this year, farmers indicate further increases in planted areas," says the editorial.

Soya beans plantings are 100 per cent and projected yields will be about 200,000 bags while with new incentives should return to an export crop during the coming year.

Sugar farmers are coping up with the ever increasing consumption and the crop may soon become even more important as a producer of ethanol.

The dairy industry too has shown enormous increases in milk production during the past year and further expansion expected.

The bureau is now conducting an intensive survey of commercial farmers with a view to expanding the arrigation lands with an objective of expanding wheat production.

A report called "Wheat production in Zambia—proposals for the future" has since been submitted to the Government.

The editorial says that constraints for arable farmers are lack of spare parts, tractors, tyres and fertiliser. "Some farmers have reported half of their tractor fleet off the fields due to lack of spares."

Zambia's agricultural future has never looked brighter. Everywhere one looks expansion of production is underway, it says.

CSO: 4700/507

FERTILIZER PRICE INCREASES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] PRICES of fertiliser will be increased again during the 1982/83 season because this is one of the conditions for the K800 million loan from the International Monetary Fund.

This was said in Parliament by Agriculture and Water Development Minister **Mr Unia Mwila** in reply to Mbabala MP **Mr Edward Nyanga** who wanted to know what led to the recent increase in prices of fertilisers.

Mr Mwila said that the Government had accepted to reduce subsidies of certain items as a condition for the IMF loan and fertiliser is among the commodities where subsidies have to be eliminated.

The Government is subsidising fertiliser now at the rate of K82 a tonne and if the IMF obligations are to be met prices will have to be increased again the following season.

He said that when he announced the producer price of maize as K16 a bag K2 was calculated and specifically included as an increase in fertiliser price and K14 as the real increase in producer price for the farmer.

CSO: 4700/507

STANDARDS AT UNZA GREAT EAST ROAD CAMPUS IN LUSAKA 'FALLING FAST'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 16 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] STANDARDS at the University of Zambia Great East Road Campus in Lusaka are falling fast and unless the authorities act quickly, the campus could turn into a secondary school.

Advisory board chairman of the Livingstone University Committee, Mr John Syamutondo, said yesterday that mismanagement of the university's funds and indiscipline among lecturers and students had led to the falling of standards.

He told the University of Zambia commission of inquiry at its sitting at the Livingstone's Civic Centre that educational and catering facilities at the campus left much to be desired.

Mr Syamutondo told the commission chaired by former Member of the Central Committee, Mr Wesley Nyirenda, that admissions have been unfair because selection has been solely on the attainment of a school certificate.

CSO: 4700/507

BRIEFS

IDA LOAN--The International Development Association (IDA) has approved an interest free loan of about K14 million to Zambia for agricultural development, a World Bank spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday. The loan will support a K19 million project for increasing the use of modern agricultural practices by farmers in the Southern Province and also improve marketing facilities. According to the spokesman, the IDA credit is for 50 years with a 10-year grace period. Under the project, he said, smallholders will be provided with farm inputs on credit and storage facilities for farm supplies and produce and improve extension services. "For livestock raisers, veterinary tsetse control services will be provided. These services will be provided by the provincial office of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Southern Province Co-operative Marketing Union (SPCMU) and Agricultural Development Bank (ADB)," he said. The project is intended to assist the province's roughly 65,000 rural families, largely subsistence farmers, ranging from those who use only hand tools and family labour, to the majority who use ox-ploughs for cultivation. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Dec 81 p 1]

NORWEGIAN DEVELOPMENT AID GRANT--Zambia is one of the Third World countries that will benefit from Norway's decision to approve a grant of about K500 million for purposes of development aid on next year's budget. According to a statement received in Lusaka from the Norwegian Information Service, Zambia will get K7.9 million. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 16 Dec 81 p 3]

COMMERCIAL BANKS EXPANSION--The Zambia National Commercial Bank is to extend its services to most major districts in the next ten years, managing director Mr John Mwila said at Kafue yesterday. Mr Mwila, who was opening a new branch next to Kafue Estates offices, said the bank planned to build at least one branch in every provincial centre in the next five years. The Kafue branch, which cost K500,000 including two staff houses, now ends six years of poor business caused by inadequate facilities. "Even when 30 customers came to be served in the bank they had to queue from outside. As a result the business community and individual residents in the town were discouraged and felt they could not use the ZNCB until it offered them better facilities," said Mr Mwila. The new building was now offering all the required facilities to its customers and was to compete with Barclays Bank. The Kafue branch of the ZNCB is in-charge of a mobile bank which extends its services to Siavonga. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Dec 81 p 2]

UNEMPLOYED YOUTH--About a million Zambian youths are unemployed, assistant commissioner of youth in the Ministry of Youth and Sport Mr Kasongo Chinama said in Lusaka yesterday. Presenting certificates to 13 graduates who completed a one-year homecraft course at Roma parish, Mr Chinama said many of the more than 900,000 unemployed youths were girls. The number continued to rise every year as youngsters graduated from schools at various levels before they gained any skills. Most of them were too young to work. "Because they are pressed to satisfy their basic needs and make ends meet, most of them turn to illicit activities," he said. The result of these activities were obvious and no one would like such things to happen to children, particularly girls "who are mostly the victims of such circumstances". He appealed to the public to help solve the youth unemployment problem by supporting training centres such as the Roma parish homecraft centre. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Dec 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/507

MUGABE SETS OUT 10-POINT POLICY PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, last night unveiled a wide-ranging 10-point plan that will be pursued by his Government this year in various sectors of the economy.

Launching the Year of National Transformation in a nationwide radio and television broadcast, Mr Mugabe made it clear the Cabinet would in future only adopt and reflect those policies that were approved by ZANU (PF)'s central committee, in line with the decision taken by the party earlier this week.

It was decided that the following "basic principles and tasks", to be contained in the Government's three-year transitional national development plan, be reflected this year:

● More land will be acquired from the commercial sector for distribution to peasants on a planned geographical, systematic and scientific basis, including the creation of agricultural co-operatives.

● The State should participate in all sectors of the economy, particularly in agriculture through State farms and the establishment of agro-scientific industries, in mining, manufacturing and commerce and in crucial enterprises — either on its own or by way of partnership with the private sector — and in public transport, both in the rural and urban areas.

● The provision of social services in housing, health and education will be intensified, especially through comprehensive building programmes.

● The provision of water, as a basic domestic utility also crucial to Zimbabwe's agriculture — especially in the dry areas — will be accelerated in all communal areas, a move which should also boost irrigation schemes.

● People's co-operatives will be set up in commercial and other areas.

● The process of organising and developing the worker and the worker's role in production will be intensified.

● The objectives and performance of the private sector will be regulated by the State to coincide with State objectives and social demands.

● Programmes of developing skills will be accelerated and made more systematic to accord with demand.

● The unemployed youth of Zimbabwe will be mobilised and assigned to youth centres for training in skills and employment on self-reliance production and construction projects.

● 1982 will be regarded as the first Year of National Transformation.

Delivering his New Year message, the Prime Minister stressed that these objectives could not be fulfilled without the co-operation and unity of all Zimbabweans and, above all, the necessary peace, law and order.

He said the contents of the Government's three-year transitional development plan was still being discussed by the Cabinet and would be released to the public once agreement was reached.

It was planned that both Zimcord and Government funds would be earmarked for the various projects of reconstruction and development in the proposed plan.

Reviewing last year's Government programmes, Mr Mugabe said they were a success and consolidated the people's power, his theme for 1981.

True peace had now been established despite the [words missing] during the Entumbane and Connemara battles earlier last year and there was now greater commitment to unity and peace.

"There remain, however, some disloyal and subversive elements in all our security forces which must be weeded out if the Army, Air Force and Police Force are to be trusted as loyal and dependable forces.

"A purge of these forces is absolutely necessary so the country is rid of enemy agents and defenders of the old political order."

In the public service, tremendous progress had been made in fulfilling the presidential directive on African advancement. Out of 30 permanent secretaries, 13 were now black, there were 45 deputy secretaries out of 86 and 80 black under-secretaries had been appointed out of a total of 161.

There were many more blacks in the lower echelons of the civil service and the process of Afri- [words missing]

would continue this year.

Mr Mugabe also reviewed the progress made in the provision of free medical services to low wage earners and free primary schooling, the resettlement programme and establishment of minimum wages, the creation of the Mass Media Trust to take control of Zimbabwe Newspapers and the setting up of democratic local councils.

He praised both peasant and commercial farmers for producing a bumper maize and cotton crop in the last season and urged them to work harder this year.

On the fuel situation, the Prime Minister said the solution was well on the way as the Government proceeded to negotiate tariff agreements on the Beira-Umtali pipeline.

CSO: 4700/506

ECONOMY SOUND BUT SOME SNAGS NEED SOLUTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Angus Macmillan]

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S economy enters the new year on a relatively sound footing but beset by a number of niggling problems that need definite solutions before long-term success can be achieved.**

1982 will have to be a year of answers and consolidation if the country's potential is to be realised and its economic future secured.

Achievements in 1981 were not inconsiderable, although they were seen by some as an anti-climax after a phenomenal 14 percent growth in gross domestic product in 1980.

Despite burgeoning inflation and depleted foreign exchange coffers, GDP grew by between 6 and 8 percent — one of the highest growth rates in the Third World.

First prize for achievement must go to the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development for the favourable response to the Zimcord donors' conference in March.

Pledges worth about $900 million were made by countries and agencies throughout the world, bringing total aid commitments since independence to more than $1.2 billion.

The Small Industries Advisory Service had a 40 percent increase in enquiries from prospective traders and the District Development Fund reported healthy activity in areas hard hit by the war.

Exports, although reaching $609 million by August, were severely restrained by transport, or the lack of it.

At one stage, $5 million a week was being lost through the railways' inability to move goods due to a shortage of trucks and locomotives.

VARIETY

Diversification was achieved, however, and a variety of products were swallowed up by foreign markets apart from traditional tobacco and mineral products.

These included shoes, fresh fruit, enamelware, tin cans, drugs, furniture and roses.

But many firms are worried about the effect the ending of the South African trade agreement will have on their foreign currency earning capacities.

As from March this year, Zimbabwe exporters will no longer benefit from preferential treatment in South Africa and they have been searching for alternative markets since the announcement last year.

Internal transport inadequacies and problems at Mozambican ports have made distant markets that much harder to reach.

While aid was generous, direct investment did not reach substantial levels mainly due to the "wait-and-see" approach of prospective investors.

Of the $30 million invested by overseas companies since independence, less than half came last year.

Many would-be investors continued to sit on the fence and others made up their minds that they were not prepared to take the risk.

Mining companies were unable to off-set increased costs by pushing up their exports, as would mineral prices remained depressed throughout the year.

They are unlikely to recover before the second half of 1982.

The Government's wish to set up a mineral marketing corporation early this year was not well received by mining concerns who felt their commercial functions would be threatened.

Stock exchange chairman, Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts, was optimistic in his year-end message and urged businessmen to enter the new year with confidence.

APPEAL

He appealed for less "hot air" from ministers and greater recognition of the part private enterprise and foreign investment could play in the economy.

1981 was not a good year on the exchange, though, with both the mining and industrial indices dropping dramatically from the beginning of the year.

The doubling of the bank rate from 4½ to 9 percent, increased minimum wages, higher industrial rates and the recently introduced price freeze, all contributed to a hectic economic year.

In fact, 1982 will be the barometer of measures introduced last year which have not yet had an impact on the businessman or the man in the street.

Hippo Valley ended the year on a high note, as did its sister company, Wankie Colliery — but for different reasons.

Hippo's Chiredzi mill produced the most sugar in Africa and Wankie was awarded long-awaited price increases for its coal and coke products.

CSO: 4700/506

LANDLESS PEASANTS PRESS CLAIMS

Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Text] "That is the source of all our bitterness." This statement was made over 20 years ago by Mr Nkomo, now president of the Patriotic Front. And Mr Mugabe, echoing his words, then repeatedly denounced "the most profound injustices." Even before independence, the two leaders of the current coalition were in agreement on this point: Black power should give priority to resolution of the problem of unequal land division. Each of them realized that the fundamental question, which was as complex as it was painful, called for long-term reforms, even if they were to provoke an economic catastrophe. Eighteen months after the birth of Zimbabwe, the slowness of government action in this sector is stirring up the impatience of many peasants who took the favorite slogan of the nationalists literally: "All the land to the people."

At the time of independence, about 5,000 European farmers owned almost half the cultivated lands. About 600,000 African farmers shared the rest. Therefore, every white farmer had an average of 100 times more land than his black counterpart. What is more, the "white farms," which were located in the "fertile crescent," included two-thirds of the land suitable for intensive cultivation. The 165 "Tribal Trust Lands" (TTL), former reserves, renamed "communal zones" where 780,000 black peasant families lived, that is 4.5 million inhabitants--about 60 percent of the Zimbabweans--were overpopulated. This resulted in overexploitation and exhaustion of the soil, with disastrous ecological consequences. In the 16-30 age bracket, 4 peasants out of 6 were without land. That is what justified the urgency of agrarian reform.

Except for a few minor changes, this inventory of injustice continues to the present. That is because the government is taking only careful steps. Two requirements have reduced its margin for maneuverability. The first of these is constitutional. In accordance with the law adopted at Lancaster House, Mugabe committed himself to the indemnification of every white who agreed to hand over his land. It is not a question of reneging on this promise, as we were told by Mr Sekeramayi, minister of lands, resettlement and rural development. However, many peasants would consider expropriation measures a simple historical revenge on the descendants of the colonial farmers. "We would not act otherwise," Sekeramayi said, "unless countries which promised us financial aid for the purchase lands were themselves to forget their commitments."

The other imperative is economic. Every radical solution--for example, nationalization of the lands redistributed under the authority of the state--would precipitate the exodus of the white farmers, would bring about collapse of agricultural production and an outburst of rural unemployment (the commercial farms employ 38 percent of the African manpower engaged in the market economy). Consequently, the government is proceeding prudently and methodically. "We do not want to create new pockets of poverty, new TTL," explains Denis Norman, the only white minister, who is in charge of agriculture. "We must set up zones of integrated development, improve the trails, make basic services available to the peasant. That will take a lot of time."

The initial program makes provision from now to 1983 for the distribution of 1 million hectares to 18,000 families. According to Sekeramayi, 400,000 hectares had been allocated by the end of September to 2,400 families. Each of them received a plot of 5 cultivatable hectares. What is more, the families jointly exploit vast pasturage areas. The cost of this 3-year program: 450 million francs, that is 25,000 francs per family. "We are offering the government more land than it can buy," notes James Sinclair, president of the Union of Commercial Farmers. The purchase conditions, it is true, are quite generous.

The Thorny Problem of "Squatters"

When a piece of land is to be sold, government officials are responsible for estimating its worth. A law will soon permit the authorities to better combat financial speculation by giving them the right of preemption of the lands. About 1 million persons sooner or later should be relocated. Peasant families totally without land are designated by district councils and are relocated on a priority basis. Every "relocation site," which is supervised by a ministry representative, holds from 150 to 300 families.

Great Britain is the only country--apart from a contribution by the Netherlands--to have agreed to help the Government of Zimbabwe to purchase land. London is committing 30 million pounds sterling to the acquisition of land and to the development of rural infrastructures. Every specific project is strictly co-financed by London and Salisbury. Moreover, a good part of the funds--$1.7 billion--promised last March during the conference of donor countries (ZIMCORD) will directly or indirectly go to the rural sector.

Many peasants have not waited for the government's green light to relocate. They first seized vacant land then set themselves up inside active properties. No one seems to know the number of these "squatters": 15,000, according to Sinclair, 60,000 according to the press, which doubtless is closer to the truth. An understanding is still to be reached on the exact situation of these "squatters."

Some of them have done nothing more than take possession of the land which they had worked for a long time, thus making their acquired rights official. This has also permitted some landowners, particularly the missions, to salve their consciences at little cost, by solemnly turning over to the peasants land which they had been working for a long time.

According to Sekeramayi, "The problem of the 'squatters' is being exaggerated." Nonetheless, in his ministry he has created a special division responsible for resolving the problem. The government, responding to the wishes of the white farmers, has severely dealt with some illegal occupations which, in its eyes, had no legitimate basis. Some "squatters" have been tried and at times imprisoned.

However, the government cannot go too far in this direction without the risk of acting against the peasantry of the TTL. On several occasions, the government has already had to retreat in the face of the lack of understanding on the part of the local branches of the ZNUP-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front], the dominant party, which has taken up the defense of the "squatters." Particularly since Nkomo's Patriotic Front finds the situation up for grabs. In Parliament, the elected officials have taken up the cause of the victims of government firmness. For Mugabe, pragmatism is in order with respect to a problem which is placing his political credibility on the line.

The government cannot pick up its pace for lack of logistical means--vehicles, tractors--and above all qualified cadres. There are many conflicts. Here, two clans, in the name of their ancestral rights, are laying claim to the same plot of land. There, a Methodist mission, into which "squatters" move daily, refuses to yield an inch of ground. Elsewhere, a family balks at leaving land where its ancestors are buried.

Often, a minister must go to the scene to convince or arbitrate. "Up to now," Sekeramayi explains, "we have avoided as much as possible excessive displacement of peasants. Their psychological resistances are often legitimate. In the past, every time a family had to be relocated, it lost in the exchange. In any event, we are relocating peasants without taking clan affinities into consideration. There is no question of strengthening tribalism."

The peasants have the choice of three models of development. In the first model, they receive an individual plot and a few head of cattle for collective pasturage. In the second model, they join a cooperative in which the arable land is the property of all. Finally, they can opt for a mixed model. The collective model has had no success. As is often the case in Africa, the peasants, while recognizing the benefits of village mutual assistance, are repelled by community property and methods of production. Sekeramayi has not lost hope of a change in attitude: "The peasants are accustomed to a traditional way of life. Only their acceptance of political conscience can change their minds. We are counting on experience, not on constraint." Given the misadventures of agrarian socialism in Africa, that hope may seem in vain.

8143
CSO: 4719/352

SIDA FINANCES RURAL HEALTH CENTERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Davison Maruziva]

[Text] TEN of the 316 rural health centres being financed by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), will be ready by July.

The head of the agency in Zimbabwe, Mr Jan Cedergren, said in an interview yesterday that the first centre at Dotito in Mount Darwin would be ready this month.

Two centres at Omay would be completed in the next two months. Another two at Mushumbi Pools and at Kotwa near Nyamapanda would be ready soon.

The rural health centres being funded by SIDA and built by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) are scattered along the eastern and south-eastern parts of the country --

They cover about 180 m² and comprise a treatment section, a labour ward and a preventative care unit. With them are three staff houses, for trained medical assistants who will man the centres.

The rural health centres, including the staff accommodation each cost $50 000. An average of 10 DAPP volunteers helped by the local population, are involved in the construction of each centre.

"Much of the groundwork on the second centre at Omay has already been done and after the first four centres have been constructed the exact locations of the remaining six will be decided upon," said Mr Cedergren.

"Although the work is being undertaken in very difficult conditions, we think that the rate of progress has been very good."

Conditions were made difficult because the centres were far from the main urban areas and some of the roads were not in good condition. There had also been shortages of some materials.

"But the one encouraging thing," Mr Cedergren said, "is the participation of the local people. It has been very good and I think it helps to make them feel more responsible for the running of their own affairs."

The local population makes bricks, collects sand and stones for the foundation as well as taking part in the building.

Mr Cedergren said the participation of the local people was a valuable contribution and a very good example of self-help.

The stocking, equipping and running of the centres would be left to the Ministry of Health.

SIDA, he said, was also involved in the education of refugee students and was helping run the Chindunduma centre as well as the nearby secondary school at Chiruma.

Chiruma secondary school in Shamva had cost $1 million and had been built quickly using prefabricated materials.

A similar project at Magoda, close to West Nicholson, would cater for about 1 200 student refugees from Matabeleland.

CSO: 4700/506

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV LINK--The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, called for closer collaboration by Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia in the field in information during his visit to the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, here yesterday.--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/506 END

JPRS 79914

21 January 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2554

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79914

21 January 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2554

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AFRICAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS--The executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa [ECA], Professor Adebayo Adedeji [of Nigeria], has said that there are no immediate prospects for an increase in real terms in the price of oil for exporters. Professor Adedeji made the remark in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in an interview [words indistinct]. He said that reduction in oil imports because of the last price increases of 1979 and 1980 has led to cuts in energy consumption with disastrous consequences for economic growth. He added that the values and volume of Africa's exports have declined because of low demand in the industrialized countries. [Text] [AB311056 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/510

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH CAPE VERDE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] At the end of the official visit by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, to the Republic of Cape Verde, a joint communique was distributed regarding the discussions, which pertained to problems of bilateral cooperation and the international political situation with respect to the African continent, particularly the southern region.

The two parties agreed on the need to intensify cooperative relations between the two peoples, parties and governments and on the importance of regular consultation and continuing exchange of experiences as a way of developing and coordinating these relations.

Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, condemned the aggression suffered by the People's Republic of Angola, calling it obvious proof of the racist Pretoria regime's intent to boycott any and every process for a negotiated solution leading to real independence for Namibia, as well as to promote the destabilization of the Front Line countries. The two chiefs of state reiterated their conviction that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, in flagrant violation of the UN Charter and UN decisions and resolutions, represents an insolent challenge to the international community.

The two presidents stressed that "only firm action by the international community will make it possible to accelerate the process leading to a just and lasting solution to the situation prevailing in southern Africa," and reiterated that "the immediate and unconditional application of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 is the only solid basis for a solution to the Namibian problem."

Cape Verde's President Pereira expressed to his Angolan counterpart the unswerving solidarity of the Cape Verdian people, the PAICV and the Government of Cape Verde with the Angolan people, party and government, in their struggle for the defense and guarantee of territorial sovereignty and integrity.

Presidents Pereira and dos Santos appealed to the international community to intensify aid to the national liberation movements and the Front Line countries in their just struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and apartheid, and for economic and social development. They condemned the policy of apartheid, which they "consider a negation of basic human rights, and expressed militant solidarity with the struggle of the South African people, under the leadership of the ANC (African National Congress), against oppression, for freedom and respect for the dignity of Africans.

Regarding the question of the Western Sahara, both parties reaffirmed the right of the Saharan people to self-determination and independence, expressing support for and solidarity with the POLISARIO Front and the Democratic Arab Saharan Republic. They urged the need to apply the resolutions of the OAU.

The two presidents analyzed the situation in Chad, expressing their "concern over the recent development of events in that country and their desire that the inter-African force fulfill the role assigned to it in the most recent OAU summit. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the GUNT (Transitional National Union Government).

The two chiefs of state agreed on the need for a political solution to end the prolonged mid-East crisis, and forcefully condemned the aggressive Zionist policy; they declared their conviction that just and total peace in the region can only be achieved with the definitive resolution of the Palestine problem, which implies recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to form their own state under the leadership of the PLO, and Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

The two parties expressed their conviction that "expanded relations of economic, cultural, technical and scientific cooperation among the African countries, both at subregional and continental levels, in accordance with the decisions of the OAU economic summit conference held in Lagos, will contribute to the development of inter-African cooperation."

In the opinion of the Angolan and Cape Verdian presidents: "An overall plan for international cooperation, implying participation of all the states, is a vital necessity in the current world economic situation and the primary basis for a new, more just and equitable international economic order."

President Aristides Pereira accepted the invitation offered by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to visit Angola.

6362
CSO: 4742/118

CAUSES OF CONGESTION, DIFFICULTIES IN LUANDA PORT REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Nov 81 p 14

[Article by Joao Miranda]

> [Excerpts] A commercial port is internationally declared to be uncongested when the number of ships unloading (docked) is greater than or equal to the number of ships anchored offshore.
>
> In the bay of the Commercial Port of Luanda, over 34 ships with more than 89,000 tons of cargo are waiting to dock, while the operative pier has only 12 berths. In others words, only a dozen ships are now unloading, or can unload, at our port at the same time.

The congestion which the Commercial Port of Luanda has been experiencing for over a year has caused countless problems for the country, from the futile expenditure of huge sums in foreign exchange (about $70 million in this year alone) and the shutdown of some industrial firms for lack of raw materials to the irregular supply of foodstuffs and other goods not yet produced in this country.

Because of the large jam of ships in the bay of Luanda, last May the conference of Northern European countries levied a 40-percent congestion charge on Angola for their ships. They have advised that in the next few days this figure could be revised to 70 percent.

It is also known that since 1978 both the Japanese and Mediterranean conferences have increased congestion charges by 50 percent for ships entering Angola.

Several factors are responsible for the congestion of the Commercial Port of Luanda, generally resulting from the disordered arrival of a large number of ships carrying much more merchandise than the port can handle, from unloading and warehousing to customs procedures and the receivers' ability to pick up their goods.

The disorganized arrival of so much merchandise also stems from the lack of articulation between the nation's economy as a whole and its foreign trade--exchange crises, lack of coordination among the national importing agencies, a disorganized transport system and poor management of stocks.

This lack of articulation between the nation's economy and its foreign trade is the result of the inoperation or non-functioning of the National Council of Carriers [CNC], an agency of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, taking in 15 enterprises, including the National Bank of Angola, all linked to this sector of the nation's economy. The National Council of Carriers should, in principle, see to the effective control of goods imported by the country, from their purchase to their arrival in Angola.

Created by Dispatch No 16/78, of 27 July, from the office of the then prime minister, the CNC also has the task of centralizing all information and coordinating the action of its members in the area of foreign trade, giving close and special attention to contracting and payment procedures and the transport of merchandise to and from Angola. It is also the responsibility of the CNC to parcel out the quantity of needed goods to be imported and their arrival times, working to insure that, on that arrival, they are quickly unloaded and removed from the port area. Over 111,000 tons of merchandise are currently stored at the Port of Luanda.

Another factor in the congestion of the Commercial Port of Luanda is what might be called deliberate sabotage by some international shipping companies, in collusion with some suppliers.

A Portuguese newspaper recently reported that the international shipping companies have hit on a good deal in Angola; it consists in having one or more ships standing off the Port of Luanda for months, waiting to dock. These companies are in the CF (Cost and Freight) Transport System, which is outside the control of ANGONAVE (National Maritime Enterprise), and they deliberately operate as follows:

If, for example, a certain shipping company has a 30,000-ton order to deliver to Angola, it distributes the merchandise over three 9,000- to 11,000-ton capacity ships, instead of loading it on one 30,000-ton ship.

It has been noted that a single order for a given type of merchandise arrived in Luanda on several ships, turning the bay of the Angola capital into a real city on the sea and a veritable storage depot.

This whole mass of thorny problems is reflected in the daily work of the port, and since this is not unrelated to the country's general difficulties, no one can ever come out a "hero" amid this infinitude of problems...so it does not seem entirely fair to say that the port workers are not doing their job and hence are to blame for the congestion.

The major internal problems of the Commercial Port of Luanda are circumstantial; these circumstances are in fact behind the difficulties in the attempts to organize the work, a prerequisite for any productive enterprise.

Organization of work is possible only when an economic unit has the means to create enthusiasm and lift the morale of the workers. Well, because the Port of Luanda does not meet certain social requirements, there is a persistent turnover in the labor force. The majority of the approximately 2,000 workers are natives of Malanje Province, most of whom leave the port during the corn and cotton harvest, in addition to those who leave to find better-paying jobs. The high rate of absenteeism is also the result of such social factors as the lack of any dining hall, in the accepted sense of the word, in the port area.

We have no doubt whatever that theory is best proved in practice and, in the Leninist conception of the building of a new society, it has been confirmed that, to bring several million people to socialism and communism, it is not enough to rely simply and directly on their enthusiasm. It requires the creation of good working conditions and application of the principle of material incentives for the workers.

A pilot experiment is being conducted at the Port of Luanda, which consists in paying a certain amount of money (300 kwanzas, almost twice the daily wage of a port worker) at the end of each work day to those who have met the stipulated plan. From what we can observe, the experiment is bearing fruit. Let us see:

These same workers at the Port of Luanda, known as lazy (by general agreement), managed in a few days to unload the ship "Eddy," which was carrying a large quantity of sugar; they moved an average of over 600 tons per day.

These same workers have been able to move over 180,500 tons, just from September to date.

In effect, the problem of the workers' low wage (5,750 kwanzas), which we expect will be solved within a few days with the application of a new wage scale, and the satisfaction of other social needs seem to us to be the key to the equation "organization of labor + material conditions of the workers," in reaching the correct solution: "profitability of labor."

If the socialist principle, "to each according to his work," recommended in the last general meeting of the party Central Committee, is applied at the Port of Luanda, the old phenomenon of labor turnover will--we are sure--give way to a stable labor force. Only a stable worker, paid according to the quality and quantity of his work, can become accustomed to socialist discipline and make work a common cause and a duty.

This revolutionary measure, combined with other organizational measures undertaken at the Port of Luanda, will constitute a real antidote for all the phenomena that tend to defeat the workers' efforts to pursue the general goals of the revolution.

We immediately make bold to say that in applying the socialist principle, "to each according to his work," we must bear in mind, above all, skilled work. It is also revolutionary practice to pay higher wages to skilled workers, because this is a source of inspiration for less skilled and unskilled workers to raise their technical-cultural level.

Thievery At Port of Luanda

It is also generally agreed that there is considerable thievery at the Port of Luanda. It appears to us that there are two basic reasons for this situation. (Incidentally, the port director agrees with us). There is no effective and controllable security at the port. On the contrary, there is no coordination among the peace-keeping forces stationed there. Let us see:

There is the ODP [People's Defense Organization], customs guards, the DEFA, TGFA [expansions unknown], State Security and Internationalists. Each of these forces has its own command. It might be said that one thing has nothing to do with the other, but the fact is that, in the midst of all this machinery, trucks are driving off illegally with sugar, crates of soap and milk, clothing and shoes, etc.

The second major reason may well be the scarcity of many essential items on the domestic market.

It is a serious problem, which calls for serious thought.

According to the port director, in addition to the major factors noted above, there is the general lack of work discipline, the complicity of the judicial organs and what the director called the "boozing" of some middle-level officials, which is simply libertinism.

Future of Port of Luanda

In addition to the truly necessary emergency measures, other short-range organizational measures have been taken to improve and normalize operations at the Port of Luanda.

Thus ANGONAVE has formed a consortium with the shipping companies SCAN-Lloyd (Swedish) and SPLOSNA-PLOVBA (Yugoslavian); an agreement has been signed with the Commercial Port of Luanda, to go into effect in January 1982, granting the consoritum three berths for ships of these three companies calling regularly at the port.

At least 500 tons of merchandise per day will be handled at the three berths acquired by the consortium.

According to the agreement, established initially for 1 year, the companies must work intensively during this period to insure that in the near future the Commercial Port of Luanda will be able, on its own and with its own technical means, to operate normally and with the desired profitability.

Along with this recovery plan, works are in progress to pave 100,000 square meters at the Port of Luanda; this should be completed by the end of 1982. There are also plans to build a new 500-meter pier for a container terminal. This construction was interrupted in 1974.

From what we can ascertain, the Commercial Port of Luanda has a bright future; that is, if the agencies involved subordinate secondary problems to those high on the list of priorities. Given the country's economic circumstances, the Port of Luanda is extremely important and, in our view, its reorganization should be given immediate and urgent priority.

6362
CSO: 4742/118

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN--France has granted Gabon a loan amounting to approximately 135 million francs, reimbursable at an interest rate of 8.5 percent, earmarked for the financing of the second leg of the Transgabonese railroad, President Bongo announced on 21 December. The agreement with France was included in a letter from French Prime Minister Mauroy carried by minister delegate for cooperation Cot at the time of his visit to Libreville at the beginning of December. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 27-28 Dec 81 p 4]

CSO: 4719/406

PRESS COMMENTS ON REVOLUTION, CHANGES, FOREIGN POLICY

Comments On Revolution

AB070920 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Text] Three papers--the GHANAIAN TIMES, the daily graphic and the free press--comment on the current revolution launched by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] to restructure the country.

The TIMES says that for motives far remote from the good interest of Ghana and the people, some external forces can be expected to subvert the revolution. Such external forces will therefore try to sabotage the revolution by putting all forms of pressure on the country in an attempt to discourage the people. The paper recalls that during the 3-month armed forces revolutionary council period, attempts were made to bring hardships on Ghanaians to turn them against the revolution. It writes: Ghanaians saw how the shipment of oil to the country was quickly stopped which caused an acute transportation problem. Also, shiploads of sugar, milk and other commodities, which were on their way to Ghana, were diverted on high seas to other countries just to cause shortages. But the TIMES says Ghanaians bore all these hardships, resolutely, thereby putting to shame the external forces and their local collaborators. It maintains that the present people's revolution is likely to annoy external forces even more. The revolution is also bound to cause some dislocation in the availability of foodstuffs and other local products on the market because it will take some time for the PNDC to get things moving smoothly. The TIMES therefore urges Ghanaians to brace themselves to face any situation, for no sacrifice can be too much if Ghanaians must sacrifice to ensure the success of the revolution.

The DAILY GRAPHIC says most people will confess that at the rate bribery, corruption, exploitation and mad rush for money was being carried out, the country's future looked very bleak. Yet entangled with the document that provided some kind of liberties and checks on paper, the vast majority of Ghanaians had no choice but to resign themselves to fate or join in the corruption. The GRAPHIC says the daily expressions of support for the programs of the revolution cannot be taken for a joke. It writes: Every government Ghanaians have had promised honey for the people. Slogans, labels and empty lip service have been more than abundant. Yet, Ghanaians have been left in a worse state than the governments found them. In view of this,

the GRAPHIC feels that if the holy war turns out to be one of these fruitless drives, it will spell the doom of Ghana and steal any chances for the restoration of the dignity of man. It is however confident that Ghanaians have the ability to take the destiny of the country into their own hands this time. The GRAPHIC concludes: Let every Ghanaian consider himself part of the revolution. Though the going will be tough, hard and difficult, the fruits can be sweet.

Writing under the heading "The Nation's Priorities," the free press appreciates the PNDC's decision in cancelling the country's silver jubilee celebrations planned by the deposed Limann administration. The paper says there is the urgent need to review the nation's priorities if life is to have any meaning to Ghanaians. This is because the country's hospitals are collapsing due to an acute shortage of drugs and equipment while spare parts are needed to maintain government vehicles. In order to ensure a judicious use of the country's scarce foreign exchange, the free press urges the authorities to regulate the importation of drinks, cigarettes and other luxurious goods. On the issue of solving the present food problems, it calls on the country's trained agriculturists to offer effective leadership to peasant farmers instead of operating from offices in the ministries.

Comments on Change

AB100813 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Text] Both the ECHO and the Catholic standard comment favorably on the change of government in the country and offer suggestions they consider as necessary for an effective economic and political emancipation.

The ECHO says it shed no tears for the Limann administration because instead of listening to good advice from competent individuals and institutions, Dr Limann chose to listen to what the paper calls the callous fabrications of the people's national party's Lie-manufacturing factory presided over by Kofi Batsa and the other [words indistinct] fabrications of the military intelligence. A change was therefore needed to clean up the country once and for all. To ensure this, the ECHO makes some suggestions. It cautions Flight Lieutenant Rawlings not to repeat the mistakes of the armed forces revolutionary council era by surrounding himself with immature soldiers. The paper also calls on him to select upright, honest, dedicated, experienced Ghanaians and bring them into his administration to help implement his policies and to fully mobilize student power to educate the illiterate elements and the peasants so that they understand the issues at stake.

Lastly, the ECHO appeals to all Ghanaians who have suffered depravation and degradation from exploitation by Makola women and the sharks of the kalabule [profiteering] system to cooperate with the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] to wage a successful holy war to clean the country, for says the ECHO, this is the dawn of a new hope for Ghanaians.

The STANDARD shares the view expressed by many whom it says consider the events of 31 December as unfortunate but at the same time inevitable. According to the paper, the writings were clear on the wall as the nation continued to slump into economic strangulation and Ghanaians are themselves the best judges as to whether the mili-

tary intervention is the solution to the bad state of affairs. It says beneficiaries of the overthrown system will naturally wish the decision was left to the ballot box. On the contrary, the STANDARD continues, poor workers, farmers and frustrated school leavers who felt the pinch most are rejoicing at the events of 31 December.

The STANDARD observes that whatever the individual feelings of Ghanaians, the immediate task should be a refreshing flashback. On the one hand was the palpable ineffectiveness and the much-talked-about corruption of the Limann administration while on the other hand serious doubts began to arise regarding the ability of the opposition to put its house in order. In the opinion of the paper the most crucial thing which should occupy the attention of all at this stage is what and how best to make of the new revolution which in the words if Flight Lieutenant Rawlings is not a coup but a genuine opportunity for Ghanaians to determine their faith in the true democratic sense of the word.

The STANDARD however advises the PNDC in its attempts at purging the society of corruption and other social vices. It says the PNDC should watch against possible vindictiveness and the settling of personal scores under the guise of seeking justice. The paper also cautions the PNDC to be careful in the selection of knowledgeable, honest and selfless citizens from all sections of the community at home and abroad to advise and carry out its policies. Furthermore, the standard suggests the immediate formation of a civilian cabinet picked from a wide spectrum of people of proven efficiency in their sphere of expertise and dedicated to the democratic ideals of Ghanaians, and if there should be a ruling council, its membership should necessarily be people of similar character. Finally, the STANDARD advices the PNDC to be wary of the long-standing practice of sycophantic elements who quickly jump from the sinking boat to the rescue vessel under the guise of revolutionaries.

Comments on Foreign Policy

AB110830 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The GHANAIAN TIMES says the next priority area which the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] should tackle, apart from the evacuation of locked up cocoa, is the problem of the Black Star Line, [BSL] vessels, eight of which it says are lying idle at the moment. In this light, the paper suggests three steps. These are, to get all locked up ships moving as quickly as possible, to examine the terms upon which four new ships have been given out on charter to foreign companies and to investigate the sale of some of the ships.

In the opinion of the TIMES, the basic problem of the BSL is one of inefficient management. The trouble that flared up 2 years ago between the government and the sea-going officers was partly a determination of the officers to resist taking the blame for the poor performance of the BSL caused by the incompetence of its management. The TIMES says since the BSL is a major economic asset which should be protected, the PNDC should take the GHANA Merchant Navy Officers' Association into confidence and give advice to rally round to revive the BSL without delay.

The believer calls on the PNDC to revive Ghana's diplomatic relations with Libya and Israel following the statement by the chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, that Ghana will cooperate with all friendly countries irrespective of ideological persuasions.

The paper recalls that a similar statement had earlier been made by the chief of defense staff, Brigadier Nunoo-mensah. The believer says the PNDC should be bold to take decisions on foreign policy to enable Ghanaians to achieve the aims and objectives of the socioeconomic revolution.

Since this editorial was written, the PNDC has restored relations with Libya.

The believer has another editorial on reports that Ghana is indebted to Nigeria to the tune of $90 million for oil supplies. The report, which appeared in a British newspaper, the FINANCIAL TIMES quoted refugees of the proscribed People's National Party as being its source. As a matter of urgency, the believer suggests that the PNDC should make the ousted government account for the debt.

CSO: 4700/511

ORGANIZATIONS PLEDGE SUPPORT, PRICE REDUCTIONS

Lower Soap Prices

AB062227 Accra Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] A report filed by the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Western Region correspondent says many people in Takoradi were surprised to see some of the retail stores of the big commercial houses, which never sold any essential goods to the public throughout the period of the Limann administration, suddenly started selling guardian soap to the public.

People had to form long queues to be supplied with four cakes of guardian soap at 1.5 cedis each as against the 8 cedis at the market before the overthrow of the People's National Party Government.

Our correspondent adds that despite the Provisional National Defense Council reminder of areas of commercial activity reserved for Ghanaians, aliens are still operating in the retail business in Sekondi-Takoradi.

Spare Parts, Gin Down

AB072156 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The greater Accra Secondhand Spare Parts Dealers Association has resolved to reduce the prices of its goods in support of the revolution.

Announcing this at Kokompe in Accra today, the chairman of the association [name indistinct] said the members realized the important role they play in the transport of the economy; that is why they have decided to charge reasonable prices to afford cheaper means of transportation for all.

The Ghana Cooperative Distillers Association has also announced the reduction in the price of the local gin, akqeteshi, by 35 percent. According to the general secretary of the association, Mr Kyei, the reduction is in support of the revolution. A bottle of akpeteshi will sell at 30 cedis instead of 48 cedis. Half a bottle will sell at 15 cedis whilem a quarter is 7.5 cedis.

Meat Prices Down

AB072238 Accra Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The price of fresh meat has been reduced from 35 cedis to 28 cedis per pounds. This was disclosed to newsmen by the general secretary of the Ghana Cooperative Butchers Association, Prince Isifu Musa, at the end of an emergency national executive committee meeting in Accra.

Teachers' Cooperation

AB081631 Accra Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The Ghana National Association of Teachers [GNAT] has pledged to cooperate with the Provisional National Defense Council in the formulation and the implementation of its policies. According to a statement jointly signed by the national president of the GNAT, Kow Badu; and the general secretary, T. E. Bediako; the decision was taken by the national council at a meeting in Accra.

The statement said the GNAT's stand is in line with its constitutional provision of cooperating with the government of the day. To this end, the association said, it intends to submit a memorandum to the government on specific issues.

Truck Fares Reduced

AB091738 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Lorry fares throughout the Brong-ahafo region have been reduced by almost 50 percent. This was announced at Berekum by the regional chairman of the private road transport union, Mr Yaw Manu, in an interview iwth the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation correspondent.

The new fares have been communicated to all drivers. Mr Yaw Manu warned that drivers who, refuse to charge the new rates will be compelled to stop operating in the region.

Contractors' Cooperation

AB091610 Accra Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The Ghana Civil Engineering and Building Contractors Association says it is ready to assist the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] to identify ways urgently needed for rehabilitation. In a statement of support for the PNDC, the contractors have decided to offer their services to construct those roads for the evacuation of cocoa and foodstuffs throughout the country. Land for farmers and new feeder roads will also be cleared by the association to assist farmers to increase productivity. The association will embark on the evacuation of refuse dumps in Accra from tomorrow.

Rice Growers' Cooperation

AB101750 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The Ghana Rice Growers Association has pledged to cooperate with the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] in its efforts to restructure the society. At a news conference at Tamale, the chairman of the association, Alhaji Iddrisu Ibrahim, said given the right direction and support, the association will produce enough rice for the Ghanaian market at a reasonable price. He, however, appealed to the PNDC to release to genuine farmers tractors, vehicles and other farm inputs imported by the ousted Limann administration to enable them increase production. There should also be adequate supply of fuel.

In another expression of support for the revolution, the Tamale Cooperative Butchers Association has reduced the price of meat from 30 to 25 cedis per pound.

The chairman of the association, Alhaji Iddrisu Ali, called on livestock dealers to reduce the price of their cattle.

CSO: 4700/512

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN TO MOVE COCOA

Difficulties Identified

AB111533 Accra Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Three areas have been identified as the main obstacles to cocoa evacuation from the hinterland to the ports. These are bad roads, insufficient vehicles and labor. A representative of the Cocoa Marketing Board [CMB] enumerated these when the Chief of Defense Staff [CDS], Brig Nunoo Mensah, met representatives of various organizations conducting the cocoa evacuation exercise today at the Burma Camp.

The meeting was also told that the Bank of Ghana has not released money for the purchase of cocoa. The CMB official said there are about 82,400 tons of cocoa to be evacuated.

Addressing the representatives, the CDS reminded them of the usefulness of cocoa to the national economy and said if there is a problem with their industry then there is a problem with the country.

He appealed to the representatives to contribute effectively to evacuate all locked-up cocoa. He asked the meeting to plan effectively to avoid waste when the little resources are pooled to get the cocoa evacuated.

Emergency Committee

AB120903 Paris AFP in English 0847 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Accra, 12 Jan (AFP)--Ghana's new military authorities yesterday formed an emergency cocoa evacuation committee in an attempt to get large quantities of cocoa shifted to the ports from the interior of the country.

Chief of the Defence Staff Brig Gen Nunoo Mensah inaugurated the committee, which is headed by a colonel and comprises representatives of the cocoa marketing board, the agriculture, science and technology and transport and communication ministries and the police service, transport workers and the firestone corporation.

Brigadier Mensah said the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) was aware that a large tonnage of cocoa was locked up in the hinterland and aimed to have it evacuated to the ports.

The army chief said that in such an exercise good planning could not be over emphasised and reminded committee members they each had a role in play to make it a success.

He pointed out that cocoa is the life-blood of Ghana and should not be played with. Any attempt to do so would affect the country's economy, he said.

Brigadier Mensah also indicated that cocoa farmers would not be paid immediately their crop was collected.

We all have to suffer a little to save this country, he said. This is a national emergency situation which needs help from all.

In the past farmers had not enjoyed the fruits of their labour but foreign exchange earned by their toil was spent on purchasing Mercedes Benz cars for some individuals, Brigadier Mensah said. He called for a radical change of attitude by all, adding that if Ghana's economy were healthier we shall all be happy.

Cocoa marketing board Chairman Harry Dodoo said that more than 82,000 tons of cocoa were blocked in various parts of the country, but if all resources could be marshalled there would be no doubt the evacuation exercise would be successful.

The civilian administration of former President Hilla Limann mounted an emergency two-week exercise to shift cocoa in mid-October, but at the end of November a local industrialist indicated that some stocks dating from the 1978-79 season were still unmoved.

CSO: 4700/513

BRIEFS

FUEL RATION COUPONS--The selling of fuel ration coupons to commercial vehicles will start all over the country on Thursday, 14 January. The price of a coupon is five cedis. According to a statement issued by the ministry of fuel and power, the selling points will be at all the regional offices, with the exception of greater Accra, where sales will take place at selected places. They are the motor transport unit, the office of the Ghana private road transport union, the race course, Elwak Stadium and the trade fair site. The others are the Tema Regional Police Office, Accra Sports Stadium and the police licensing office. [Text] [AB081747 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Jan 82]

TUC ASSETS' FREEZE REQUESTED--Workers in Tema have called on the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] to freeze the assets and bank accounts of the TUC [Trade Union Congress] and its leadership immediately pending investigations. In a resolution, the workers said they have lost confidence in the TUC leadership and called for immediate and unconditional resignation from office. They also called for a democratic restructuring of the labor movement based on workers different committees. This, they believe, could ensure an effective and ruthless campaign against the reemergence of corrupt and incompetent labor leaders. [Text] [AB081734 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Jan 82]

MORE BANK ACCOUNTS FROZEN--The assets and bank accounts of seven more people and one other organization have been frozen. According to the Ghana News Agency, a statement by the Provisional National Defense Council named the individuals as Mr A. K. Armartey of the Architectural Engineering Services Corporation; Mr Kofi Badu, chairman of the press commission; and Mr Kofi Dadsun, chairman of the board of directors of the Railways Corporation. The others are Dr Owusu Afriyie, special assistant of Dr Limann; Dr Kweku Boateng and Mr L. R. Abavana, both ministers in the Nkrumah regime; and Mr Terry Garson, executive chairman and managing director of Mechanical Lioyd. The organization is jet aid travel and tours. [Text] [AB091721 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jan 82]

RENTS ORDERED REDUCED--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has directed that with immediate effect all landlords should take steps to reduce rents to meet the income of tenants. A statement from the office of the PNDC yesterday said if this directive is not complied with, the PNDC will ensure that rent charges meet the pockets of Ghanaians. The statement said the PNDC has noted with concern the silence by landlords on rent since it appealed for a reduction in commodity prices and transport fares. It said the PNDC has been watching with keen interest the changes in

commodity prices and transport fares and as much as it appreciates these efforts, there is still a lot to do in this respect. The PNDC therefore directs that since prices and fares are still very high, all traders and drivers should further reduce their prices in order to alleviate the hardship of the common man. The PNDC however commends the Brong-Ahafo Private Road Transport Union for reducing fares by 60 percent. The PNDC also congratulates all persons and companies which have taken its plea for a reduction seriously. [Text] [AB120802 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Jan 82]

RESTRICTIONS ON BANK WITHDRAWALS--Until further notice no individual is allowed to make cash withdrawals totaling more than 1,500 cedis in a week from any bank in the country. Limited liability companies may withdraw up to 5,000 cash in a week. A statement from the office of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] directs that to enable payment of salaries and other emoluments of personnel without delay, all companies and other establishments should prepare and submit to the office of the council, a list of personnel in their employment, stating the salary of each employee. The lists will be checked in the office of the PNDC before approval. The statement warns that severe penalties will be imposed for faulty information. Any application for exemption from these directives must be made though the attorney general's department with records and supporting documents to justify such special consideration. In this regard, special regional and district offices of the PNDC are being constituted to enforce the directive. [Text] [AB120804 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/514

JONATHAN'S REGIME STILL PRESSURED BY SOUTH AFRICA

Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Dec 81 p 5

/Despatch by special correspondent Patrice Claude: "Premier Jonathan's Dictatorial Regime Remains Under Pressure by Pretoria"/

/Text/ Maseru--"Yes, I am afraid. They will kill me, you know...." What can one hope for as a prominent intellectual in Lesotho, a democrat, and an opponent of the dictatorial regime prevailing in Maseru? Hide? Yes, insofar as possible. Receive a journalist recommended by friends "because the world must know?" Yes, but furtively, in an isolated house. "Please do not mention my name." Come now, Chief Jonathan, after all, is not Amin Dada? "No, he is more intelligent. Read this." By candle light--for "electric light would attract attention"--we decipher two threatening letters--anonymous ones. Then, precedents are recalled to our minds. No, the fear which gnaws the heart of the speaker is not due to an acute fit of paranoia.

Since the dead no longer fear anything, we cite names. Odillon Seheri, Catholic teacher, whose completely burned body was found less than 3 months ago; B. M. Masilo, former editor of the only opposition daily, and president of the National Christian Council, now a refugee in the United States, a bomb having destroyed his house and killed his grandson; Edgar Motuba, kidnapped at dawn before the eyes of his horrified wife, then pregnant with a fourth child, and found dead on 10 September with two of his closest friends. And still others, who in their time had also received "warnings."

"I no longer know where to take refuge," declared Edgar Motuba when at bay shortly before his "execution." As the courageous successor to M. Basilo /sic/ at the head of the opposition newspaper, and as an intellectual respected throughout the country and the rest of south Africa, Motuba was a prime target. His repute did not protect him. Since his diasppearance LA PETITE LUMIERE DU LESOTHO, the daily published under the auspices of the Evangelical Church of the country, is practically extinguished. The government has up till now refrained from banning one of the oldest (1866), and no doubt the most prestigious, of the country's publications, but candidates to succeed Motuba are not jostling each other at the personnel office. That is understandable. Only two "kamikaze journalists" are still mad enough to seek the editorship of the paper. Until when?

Witnesses at Morija, Motuba's village some 50 km south of Maseru, are unanimous: the South African lawyer delegated by Amnesty International to investigate the murder left a few days ago "convinced of the guilt of the PMU /Police Mobile Unit/. The report is not yet published, but whatever its content, the Basothos who still dare speak out will continue to accuse the PMU. A paramilitary organization, it is not, strictly speaking, answerable to the regular units of the royal police forces. Numbering about 2,000 young and resolute men recruited from economically dying villages, it arouses in the people a fear comparable to that created by the sadly famous Tonton-Macoutes of Haiti. A breeding ground for thugs charged with doing the dirty work, and who are hungry. "Even the prime minister can no longer control them," they say in the opposition as in the majority. Some even suggest that it is their boss, Maj Gen J. M. Lekhanye, who is dissuading the government from organizing those famous general elections awaited for 11 years and promised for two.

That assertion is clearly impossible to confirm, and is denied at high levels. But one thing is certain: the party in power has every reason to dread the outcome of a "free and honest" election.

Urban Guerrilla War

Created in 1959 by the present prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, the Basutho National Party did indeed roundly lose the first and only election, organized in 1970, 4 years after Britain granted independence to its former protectorate. The story is known: right in the middle of the vote tallying, at the moment when his party's defeat seemed certain, Chief Jonathan nullified the vote, and in the same stride imprisoned the potential winners, and then purely and simply suspended the constitution. It is said that the young king Moshoeshoe II was greatly shocked by that act. But the "father of the nation," though respected by his subjects, does not even have the power to make himself heard by them. He was sent to "study" for a few months in the Netherlands.

Four years later, after an attempted insurrection had been suppressed by a bloodbath leaving 100 dead, the decimated BCP, which had been denied its victory in 1970, took the path of exile. Certain of its leaders later returned to take advantage of the amnesty and official posts offered by a chief who had become concerned with his international image. Some became ministers, and others were named "opposition deputies" by the regime. The BCP split into two or three branches, but its historic head, Ntsu Mokhehe, continued the fight for elections whose honest and free character would be watched over by the UN.

Pending that hypothetical consultation of the people--the government refusing UN supervision--the militants still faithful to Mokhele conducted urban and rural guerrilla warfare which up to now has taken relatively few lives but has been psychologically effective. Grouped within the Lesotho Liberation Army, the guerrillas have set off a few bombs at strategic sites, fired a few shells at PMU camps, and led occasional punitive raids against this or that figure close to the seats of power.

The authorities affirm that the "terrorists" come from outside and have no support from the population. Many witnesses swear to the contrary. One thing is certain: neither Mokhele nor Chief Jonathan have issued recent programs which would permit assessment of their ideological differences. Many impartial observers are convinced that what is occurring is a fratricidal power struggle, "a fight between chiefs" with Lesotho as the stakes. That opinion is widespread in European circles in Maseru, and observation of the interplay of alliances lends it a measure of support.

A "Bridgehead"

Reputed to have socialist tendencies, Mokhele was dropped by the Soviets in 1976 because, he says, "I refused their orders. He has reportedly taken refuge in the South African bantustan of Qwa-Qwa on the northern border of Lesotho. Though banished by Pretoria many years ago, he may have the blessing if not the complicity of the South African police in conducting guerrilla operations in the small kingdom. With each incident, the Lesotho Government sent protest notes to Pretoria. The authorities denied the accusations and once again invited the UN to come and observe the true situation on the scene. But the chief of the South African police, for his part, recently admitted publicly that his men had relaxed their surveillance of the border with Lesotho, the only OAU member country completely enclaved within the Republic of South Africa.

Charges that South Africa is training and arming members of the LLA with the aim of destabilizing the regime are, however, wholly rejected by both parties. "Weapons of Soviet origin seized from our opponents come from caches in Lesotho belonging to our former friends in the ANC," Mokhele claims. Not the least of strange circumstances is that ANC members now refugees in Lesotho, and formerly allied with the BCP, no longer maintain relations with Mokhele's organization. "Orders from Moscow," says the BCP; "Orders from the BNP," says the majority.

In any case, it is indeed at the government party's headquarters that posters can be seen glorifying Nelson Mandela, the soul of the ANC, "imprisoned for life in South Africa." An indication of the authorities' cleverness is the fact that the poster adjoins the official portrait of the prime minister, who reached and maintains his power with Pretoria's help and blessing. Yet it is not so long (October 1970) since Chief Jonathan was proposing his country as a "bridge between South Africa and the rest of the continent." But at that time competition in the rush to dialogue with the apartheid regime was too stiff. Pretoria preferred to grasp the hand offered by the powerful Ivory Coast, and abandoned Jonathan. After all, since it was--and still is--wholly dependent on South Africa for its economic survival, the little kingdom was singularly lacking in credibility--a shortcoming which the prime minister would devote himself to remedying from 1972 onward.

With requests for international aid; violently anti-apartheid speeches; refusal to authorize the opening of a South African consulate at Maseru; refusal to recognize the "independence" of bantustans; territorial claims over a portion of Orange Free State, "a historic part of the kingdom"; diversification of international relations, etc. In 10 years the Maseru regime has passed from the ignominious status of alliance with Pretoria to the position--be it true or false--of "bridgehead of black nationalism" in the

southern subcontinent. In 1978 the country even established diplomatic relations with Cuba, then in 1980 with the Soviet Union.

The Economic Weapon

For the moment, of course, neither has been able to open an embassy in Maseru, but the upper floor of a downtown building is already reserved for the "comrades from Moscow." "They will come after the elections in March or April," it is said in the corridors of power, where they show "concern to avoid needlessly frightening the population," which is 85 percent Christian. "They will never come, for South Africa will not tolerate it," assure European observers in the capital. The asylum offered the ANC, certain of whose members are reportedly being trained for armed combat against Pretoria by the PMU itself, and diplomatic relations with the East, in any case constitute the gravest issues between Jonathan and Botha.

By closing its eyes to LLA guerrilla activities, South Africa certainly does not mean to trade "Satan for Lucifer" at Maseru. If that had been its intent the operation would have been completed long since. In point of fact, it appears that Pretoria simply seeks to scare the regime, to show it that it is still fragile, and that its continuity can be assured only by sound and frank cooperation such as formerly existed. To make itself heard, South Africa could also use the economic weapon, ruining the country by sending home the 152,000 Basutho miners (41 percent of the active male population), or suffocating it by closing the borders.* For "humanitarian reasons," to preserve its own "international image," or out of respect for its word given to the Americans, Pretoria has not yet adopted that solution. But the threat remains.

Besides, Chief Jonathan is not unmindful of it, and exploits it to speed the flow of international aid which his powerless administration is no longer able to channel. The game is a dangerous one, for in order to assure the credibility of his regime, Pretoria's former protege does not hesitate to loose against his former masters resolute opponents who are also ideologically in his own camp. For the moment, the ANC is pursuing the tactics of not biting the hand that feeds it.

Neither that group nor anyone else knows who will emerge as the victor in this fight between chiefs. As for the losers, they are already known--the people of Lesotho and the cause of black nationalism in southern Africa.

6145
CSO: 4719/347

*Lesotho's population is 1,500,000. Total exports hardly reach 20 per cent of imports. Both either go to or come from South Africa. Finally, though Lesotho belongs to the rand currency area, its money is to the South African rand what the CFA franc is to the French franc. Only a few weeks' economic blockade would be enough to ruin a country which has no raw material--except a huge hydroelectric potential--or industry worthy of the name.

DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON AIRCRAFT DOWNING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Dec 81 p 10

[Text] The National Defense Ministry of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] the day before yesterday revealed the results of the investigation on the French Dakota DC-3 aircraft which was downed last August by the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] in the region of Mafacitela, Province of Gaza. The aircraft, bearing registration No F-BJHC, at that time was on a surveying mission as part of a contract between Compagnie Generale de Geophysique and SHELL, with the prior approval of Mozambican authorities. Below is the full text of the announcement issued by the National Defense Ministry on this affair.

1. At about 1145 on 1 August, a Dakota DC-3 aircraft, registration F-BJHC, was downed by the subunit at Mafacitela.

2. The National Defense Ministry ordered an investigation of this incident since the downed aircraft had received the necessary authorization from civilian and military authorities to overfly national territory to accomplish its mission as part of the contract between Companie Generale de Geophysique and SHELL, with the prior approval of Mozambican authorities.

3. The investigating committee completed its work and forwarded the results to the National Defense Ministry.

4. The following emerges from the commission report:

(a) The chief of the general staff ordered the operations department to inform military units on the anticipated flight operations.

(b) The chief of the general staff also ordered the commander of the Air Force and AA defense to forward the same information to his subordinate units and to see to the necessary coordination to guarantee the safety of operations and flight plans.

(c) The Air Force chief of staff and other military officials in the Province of Sofala coordinated their operations with the crew.

(d) The start of work by the Dakota DC-3 F-BJHC aircarft on 28 June, in the strip between the Buzi and Save Rivers, coincided with an increase, in that same area, in the operations of the pirate aircraft of the racist and mercenary forces operating against the RPM. At 1330 on 27 July, the place where the incident took place was overflown by a pirate supply aircraft.

5. From its investigation, the commission concluded the following:

(a) The Mapai Brigade received the order to transmit the flight plans to all subunits under its command sufficiently far in advance.

This information was promptly passed on through the subunits that had radio contact with brigade HQ in Mapai.

(b) The Mafacitela subunit, operating 200 km from brigade HQ, only had contact via courier.

(c) Since it was found that there were transportation difficulties, it was impossible to send the courier to the subunit--with the resultant tragic consequences.

(d) It was concluded that the Mafacitela subunit, in opening fire, violated established standards and directives.

6. In the light of the report and the conclusions of the investigating commission, the national defense minister:

(a) Under the terms of the law and within the provisions of military regulations, ordered an investigation to determine those responsible and to mete out the penalties and punishment provided for by law;

(b) Reaffirmed that the government of the RPM assumes responsibility for the damages deriving from this tragic incident.

5058
CSO: 4742/150

MOZAMBICAN FILMS EXHIBITED IN U.S. CITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Dec 81 p 10

[Excerpts] A mission from the National Motion Picture Institute for 40 days visited various community centers, universities, and prisons in the United States where it showed six Mozambican films, according to what NOTICIAS was told by Pedro Pimenta, deputy director of the INC [National Motion Picture Institute]. Motion picture distribution agreements were signed during the visit with American companies and contacts were established regarding a motion picture week in Mozambique on the life of black American communities.

The mission from the INC, made up of Pedro Pimenta and Camilo de Sousa, respectively, deputy director and producer of the INC, showed six Mozambican films in the biggest American cities over a period of 40 days.

Petro Pimenta told our reporter that the INC mission went to the United States to accompany the star of the film "These Are the Arms." This film is currently being distributed in the United States. It was produced by the INC in 1978 and critics in the field consider it to be an authentic document on Mozambican history.

"These Are the Arms," a film made mostly on the basis of file material, depicts the reasons why imperialism is attacking Mozambique and how colonialism was a form of imperialist aggression against Mozambique.

Five Other Films Also Shown

Five other films were also shown during the trip.

The entire program worked out for the 40-day trip was organized by "Positive Productions," an independent American distribution company, in collaboration with neighborhood community organizations ("community centers"), African studies centers at various universities, and independent motion picture organizations. The "Positive Productions" distributing company is connected with the Ethiopian producer Haile Gerima who was in Mozambique in 1979 in response to an invitation from the INC.

Contact Reestablished

The six Mozambican films were shown in black communities, universities, community centers, black high schools and even prisons in Washington, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit, among other American cities.

Pedro Pimento also said that the showings were followed by intensive and fruitful debates revealing the level of information on Mozambique among the audience, especially the period prior to independence.

The debate showed that there is great interest in information on the current situation regarding Mozambican political and social-economic development.

Request for Picture of Mondlane

The debate was also quite significant in the prisons where films were also shown. The prisoners included veterans of the fighting in Vietnam who drew a parallel between the nature of imperialist aggression in Mozambique and American aggression against that Asian socialist state.

"Thirst" for Information on Mozambique

The debate showed that there is great interest or something that might even be called a real "thirst" for information on the current situation of social-economic development in the People's Republic of Mozambique, in a country where the press and the other mass media have erected a real curtain of silence or present misinformation on Mozambique and on events in southern Africa.

Many questions were addressed to the Mozambican mission and they generally revolved around economic and social development in the People's Republic of Mozambique, South African aggressions, Mozambican support for the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, the SADCC [Conference for Development Coordination in Southern Africa], and others.

Briefly reviewing the visit, the INC deputy director said that the showing of Mozambican films helps revive information contacts with American communities that supported the FRELIMO during the Armed National Liberation Struggle.

Agreements Drawn Up

The INC agreed with the "Positive Productions" Company to distribute two Mozambican films in American motion picture chains; it also agreed on possible sale to television companies.

Some films on the life of the black communities were offered to the INC. "Positive Productions" also collected money from the population with a view to subsidizing the purchase of motion picture equipment for the INC. Some political groups also guaranteed the continuity of money collections so as to help in the development of the Mozambican motion picture industry.

During its 40-day stay, the INC delegation established contacts for the purpose of briefly showing films on the life of black communities in the United States during Motion Picture Week in Mozambique.

5058
CSO: 4742/150

EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO IMPROVE HOLIDAY FOOD SUPPLIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Dec 81 p 2

> [Text] The 153,000 families covered by the New Supply System in the country's capital have begun to receive 610 tons of rice and sugar and 450 tons of wheat flour as a result of efforts to supply the population properly during the holidays our reporter was told yesterday by Mario Guerreiro, director of GOAM [Office of Supply Organization of the City of Maputo].

As part of this extra supply shipment, each of the 153,000 families covered by the New Supply System in this city will get a quota of 2 kg of rice, 2 kg of sugar, 3 kg of wheat flour, and 1 liter of edible oil.

According to the GOAM director, large quantities of wheat flour were also delivered to the market. This wheat is not included in the supply package which the families are getting.

Supply Deliveries Stepped Up

Mario Guerreiro also said that the MK-Center was supplied with 15,000 liters of edible oil, 20 tons of rice, and 20 tons of sugar.

As far as meat is concerned, the official said that considerable quantities of beef and pork will be distributed starting today.

Mario Guerreiro emphasized that, during this holiday season, butcher shops will sell meat daily instead of 3 days each week, as is usual.

This step is aimed primarily at avoiding the long lines in front of the butcher shops.

Fish began to be sold to the public in the capital starting last Tuesday through the PESCOM outlets and other establishments which sell this product.

Difficulties in Chicken and Egg Sales

Greater efforts will also be made concerning the supply of chickens, eggs, beverages, and some horticultural items.

"This is the most difficult area because the chickens we eat are generally sold live; this to some extent does not permit greater control over the establishments that are handling those sales. We are now studying ways of delivering quartered chickens to the consumer cooperatives, to be followed by an efficient system of sales controls," Mario Guerreiro also noted.

Talking about eggs, the GOAM director said that egg sales will be started in small quantities, although it is expected that these quantities will be increased during the next several days.

Other difficulties pointed out have to do with the supply of potatoes and onions. Regarding this situation, the official said that the difficulties connected with these products result from the fact that the production and harvest of these root crops have been completed in the Province of Maputo which is the city's chief supplier.

As far as bread supplies for the population are concerned, Mario Guerreiro said: "All bakeries are organized to produce more than the usual volume since they received large quantities of wheat flour."

During this holiday season, 25,000 small packages of cake mix will be sold to the public for baking cakes.

Beverage Sales

The GOAM director noted that reasonable quantities of beer and cool drinks have begun to be distributed, adding that the water shortage in recent years is making itself felt in the country's capital and interfered with the production of those beverages.

On the other hand, the shortage of casks has also affected distribution of these beverages.

"The establishments which managed to collect the largest number of casks will get quantities corresponding to the containers they turn over," Mario Guerreiro added.

Wines, brandies, and liqueurs will be distributed through all retail stores.

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CSO: 4742/150

NEWSMAN ABROAD REFLECTS ON FAILURES OF CAPITALISM

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 20 Dec 81 pp 42-43

[Article by Filipe Mata: "Disillusionment"]

[Text] Donning a heavy fur coat which I had borrowed to protect myself from the intense cold, with the thermometer registering two degrees above zero, I walked unhurriedly along the narrow streets of Rome, stopping at one shopwindow after another to psychologically satisfy my hunger as a member of the Third World catapulted into the capital of the 10th richest nation in the world.

The saturation of the market with consumer goods of an immediate, secondary, superfluous and luxury nature forced me to consider the vast difference that separates the rich nations from the poor ones. With bitterness, I silently cursed the business firms which, out of greed for gaining greater profits, sometimes destroy food while, at the same time, millions of children in underdeveloped countries are dying, with stomachs brutally swollen from starvation.

A friendly, entreating voice drew me from my thoughts. A woman of my age, unkempt and untidy, was asking me for help. Holding a young baby at her neck with her left hand, she blew a thousand and one kisses at me with her right hand, while simultaneously showing me the child that she claimed to be without milk. "It could be your own son, sir, have mercy."

At the very same instant, I found myself surrounded by several youngsters, some grabbing my arms and others embracing me, whining as well, as they asked me for help. It was not until I felt a hand in my coat pocket that I realized the danger, and warned: "Lady, tell your children not to touch me, anything but touch me." Turning to the child I said: "And you, take your hand out of there." They immediately obeyed, and released me. I started walking hastily, always looking behind to make sure that they were not following me.

I knew what could have happened if I had been carrying money in the outer pockets of the coat. But my harsh, hostile attitude gave me a feeling of guilt. I arrived at the site of my lodging touched by those children's eyes which must have seen so much evil in their lives; and frightened by those small, weak, begging hands, which were also clever and malicious.

That other side of the world, that Western Europe, which the bourgeois propaganda has always depicted to us as the most beautiful and wealthiest continent, as a

bit of heaven, a paradise in which all men live happily, does not have the colors of an earthly Eden, as they attempt to paint it. It has a different face, which is ugly and inhuman.

The fact that capitalism has no native land, nationality, color or race was known to me, who had lived half a lifetime governed by its laws and consequences. But there, in a country on the continent where this system first came into being and developed, how does it oppress the local people?

I decided to walk about, observe and converse with the victims themselves; to stroll along the streets and public squares where one notes on the corners children playing instruments and selling trinkets, and middle-aged men who are starved leaning against windows of large restaurants or tearooms where ladies of means are drinking tea, with their little fingers raised upward. One sees groups of gypsy women with children, walking in no particular direction, and stopping one passerby or another to ask for alms.

I wanted to walk about and discover, so to speak, the other face, wrinkled and aged by the sociopolitical and economic crises. It was as if I wished, so to speak, to view at length that other face of the lovely Western Europe which is less clean and neglected.

But I was tired. I allowed myself to sit in front of the television set, in an attempt to dispel from my memory the picture of that beggar child who had directed an accusing gaze at me.

"We shall report three stories relating to tragic incidents,"announced the speaker on the TV channel that I had just selected. I dialed to another two which, at the time, were advertising superfluous items and products; I turned them off and returned to the first channel. They were showing pictures of an abduction which had taken place on the morning of the same day. The first story was ending. The second one described another spectacular act by the Red Brigades. A commando had fatally wounded a policeman in an exchange of gunfire, when a patrol was pursuing a car of the Brigade members. The third reported the assassination of a prominent personage in the south; mention was made of a likely involvement of the Mafia in the act. It was always this way; nearly every day there were reports of violence. I turned off the television and looked for a magazine or newspaper for entertainment.

But, at that moment the telephone rang. It was a friend who was seeking the owner of the house. We conversed briefly, and I hung up. Since it was not yet time for dinner, I thought about the status of the friend who had just telephoned. She was a pretty young woman, with an impressive, pervasive personality.

But this is not the problem. The point is that, after having earned a doctorate in letters 3 years ago, she was still without employment as of that date. I imagined the difficulties that she must have, living in a country where the annual inflation rate is nearly 20 percent.

But there are thousands of young people like her, virtually all with intermediate or higher education, and the majority with advanced training. Official statistics mention 2 million unemployed, but unofficial sources are of the opinion that the number is higher, and may possibly be twice as much.

The next morning, the leading newspapers reported a price hike of nearly 2 percent for a group of products, including some of prime necessity. It was claimed that there would be a price increase for others within a short time.

On the evening of the same day, I went to dinner at the home of a married couple, with another group of different nationalities, including some Mozambicans. Upon leaving, I was in the company of a friend. After walking for a few minutes, I noticed ahead of us a group of about 30 individuals who were making prostitute overtures to us. The large size of the group impressed me, and I asked my companion: "What is this, some pre-gathering for a festive prostitutes' demonstration?"

"What demonstration, what prostitutes?" he replied jokingly, adding: "Notice the Adam's apples and the shapes of the legs." I looked more carefully, and what I saw embarrassed me. They were actually homosexuals dressed as women, seeking customers at that hour of the morning in the middle of the public thoroughfare. It was a group of the so-called "transvestites".

A few hours earlier, I had conversed with a young man who recently visited Mozambique. I asked him many questions. We discussed the unemployment, violence, begging, the educational system and corruption. I retained only these comments, which I wrote in my notebook.

"All this is a direct result of the capitalist system, which cannot protect the citizen, but which rather exploits him to the maximum degree, to the point of converting him into a degraded, disabled person. I received advanced training 4 years ago, and I am still unemployed. There are thousands of Italians and millions of Europeans like me. What can be expected of that vast reserve army of capitalism?

"There is but one inevitable outcome: in desperation, people are seeking ways of surviving; obscure ones, legal or not. Hence the begging, the violence (common or political), and the degradation of the individual's personality."

He concluded by saying: "You are luckier. I was in your country, and I was amazed. It is true that you are poor, with many difficulties, but you have prospects for the future. You have a just ideal, to rebuild the country which you know is your own, and to strengthen the government which you know is the people's. You are all called upon to work for your own benefit."

I said to him: "But you are a rich, developed nation."

"The technological development and the wealth are just one side of the coin. There is the other one, which is degraded and degrading."

2909
CSO: 4742/158

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT RAPIDLY RISING PRICES, INFLATION

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 20 Dec 81 p 49

[Text] I am writing to the magazine TEMPO with the desire to obtain an explanation for some of the troublesome matters affecting not only me, but many others as well.

I cannot understand why the sales prices of items in the markets are rising from one minute to the next! And, if I am not mistaken, it was in 1980 that I heard on the radio the announcement of prices for certain food products, for example: corn at 7.50 MT per kilogram, grade one beef at 150.00 MT per kilogram, grade two beef at 100.00 MT per kilogram, etc.

But the fact is that here in Cabo Delgado, in Chiure District, corn is priced at 10.00 MT per kilogram, and dry manioc sold by the population costs 600.00 MT a bag, not even weighing 60 kilograms. And since, when the corn appears on the markets, it benefits only those who live next to it, we who live far away are forced to ask those people to sell us part of the products that they have purchased. At first they refuse, but after words are exchanged, they agree, on the condition that they resell at a rather speculative price, equivalent to 16 or even 17.00 MT per kilogram.

To return to the markets: During 1979 and 1980, a bicycle cost 4,000.00 MT, but this year the price is 6,922.00 MT. The condensed milk produced here in Mozambique which in past years was sold at 12.50 MT or 15.00 MT is now 19.00 MT; and that coming from abroad costs 90.00 MT. There are many other products the prices of which have suddenly risen.

Now I ask, with the increase in these prices which are not commensurate with the change in the purchasing power of our people and the country, what will a civil servant who earns 2,100.00 MT wear if corn costs 21.00 MT, and he wants to buy 100 kilograms?

What is the outlook for the cost of those products in 1985? And at the end of the decade? How many times do they stipulate the prices of products per year?

I ask for an explanation of these matters.

Lourenco Nampeja Nakwala, elementary schoolteacher, Chiure, Cabo Delgado.

2909
CSO: 4742/158

BRIEFS

STUDENTS' HOLIDAYS IN GDR--One hundred and fifty youngsters coming from Mozambique, Tanzania, and Vietnam, who are in the city of Mittweidac [as published], in the south of the GDR, attending a job training course, will spend their holidays with the families of their instructors and teachers, according to the ADN [General German News Service]. The youngsters, who are being trained as textile machine operators, will have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the customs and habits of the citizens of the GDR in connection with Christmas festivities. For example, there are Christmas trees which are decorated with glass balls and tinsel and lights; they also have the habit of exchanging gifts during the Christmas season. In the city of Schoenebeck, in the western part of the country, the youngsters from Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Vietnam, and Mongolia, will spend Christmas in the homes of their friends in the GDR. Athletic competitions and cultural activities have also been planned. ADN indicates that the concern of the social organizations of the GDR in getting the foreign youngsters involved in current festivities springs from the traditional hospitality of that country's citizens. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Dec 81 p 1] 5058

WATER SHORTAGE DUE TO HEAT--The water shortage which recently developed in the city of Maputo and surroundings is basically due to the increase in consumption during this hot season, it was announced by Engineer Miguel Angelo, of the directorate of the Maputo Water Enterprise. According to him, the increase in consumption only made a previously existing difficulty worse since the capital's water supply network does not have the capacity necessary to meet current consumption needs. "This situation is not new. It is basically due to the insufficient supply capacity of the city's network in meeting requirements. Last year and during prior years we had the same situation because there was a tremendous increase in water consumption during this hot season," Miguel Angelo said. Engineers in the water supply department recently inspected the distribution network and did not find anything abnormal. As we were told, the network continues to supply the maximum volume which has been estimated at 2,900 cubic meters of water per hour. According to Miguel Angelo, only a drop in temperature or a change in season will make it possible to reduce consumption and to stabilize the situation at a level of normal restrictions. The collaboration of the consumers, through the elimination of unnecessary consumption, is particularly important here. This situation may continue until January or February since we have the highest temperature of the year during that span of time. "Unless we can produce more water, the situation will be the same next summer," Miguel Angelo added; he expressed the concern of the Maputo Water Enterprise and mentioned to us a medium-range and long-range plan which will permit the gradual solution of the city's water shortage problem. Miguel Angelo said that it is

hoped that the distribution network's capacity would be increased next year by 1,000 cubic meters of water per hour. This increase will make it possible for the total capacity to be raised to 3,900 cubic meters of water per hour. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Dec 71 p 2] 5058

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV--The Chairman of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Moises Machel, addressed a congratulatory message to President Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the Soviet leader's 75th birthday. In the message, the Mozambican chief of state said that "under your leadership, the people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet state have achieved successes in the construction of communism, successes which also served as incentive for the gigantic tasks to which the Mozambican people is committed in the fight against underdevelopment and for the construction of a socialist society. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has been the moving force who permitted our relationships of friendship and cooperation to develop with unprecedented dynamism between our peoples, parties, and states. This was underscored by our most recent visit to the USSR which marked a qualitative advance in our relations," the message of President Samora Machel emphasized. On the last page of this issue, the reader will find a report of the special ceremony held in Maputo in marking another birthday of the Secretary-General of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Dec 81 p 1] 5058

BULGARIAN HOUSING COOPERATION--As part of bilateral cooperation between Mozambique and Bulgaria, the construction of 2,500 homes will be started over the next several years in Greater Maputo, Radio Mozambique announced yesterday. The study prior to the construction of this project will be carried out next year and will involve the central agencies of the Mozambican Public Works and Housing Ministry as well as engineers from the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Next year, other projects, covering the remaining provinces of the country, will also be studied. In the meantime, a construction project has been signed with the GDR and it will be launched next year as was disclosed by a source in the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Dec 81 p 1] 5058

PORTUGUESE TECHNICIANS REPORTEDLY KILLED--Two Portuguese technicians traveling in the central section of Mozambique were recently murdered by armed men suspected of belonging to the National Resistance Movement (NRM) of Mozambique, the Mozambican press agency AIM has reported. According to the AIM, the two men, Joaquim Jose Estrela Rato and Antonio Martins Joaquim were killed on 20 December in the district of Guro, province of Manica while traveling by road from Chimoio to Tete. Again according to the AIM, the two Portuguese technicians, who were employed by a hydroelectric company, were first robbed by their assassins. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 27-28 Dec 81 p 4]

CSO: 4719/406

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES--Niamey, 3 Jan (AFP)--West German Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hildegard Hamm-brucher arrived in Niamey Saturday afternoon on a visit that will last several days. She was greeted on her arrival by Niger minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Daouda Diallo, and by the West German ambassador to Niger, Herald Ganns. The state minister, who will be received by President Seyni Kountche and by several Nigerois cabinet members, told newsmen that the relations between the FRG and Niger are excellent and marked by trust. Mrs Hamm-brucher added that the FRG wishes to make an effective contribution to the efforts which the Niger Government is making in order to meet the needs of the masses and to involve all citizens in their country's activities. [Text] [AB030900 Paris AFP in French 0749 GMT 3 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/403

PAPERS EXAMINE RAWLINGS' COUP IN GHANA

AB021002 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Three papers, the DAILY SKETCH, the NIGERIAN TIDE and the NIGERIAN STATESMAN, examine the coup in Ghana.

The SKETCH, on its part, says the important lesson to be learned from the incident is that those who are saddled with the responsibility of administering the country's affairs should spare no efforts in preventing the spread of the epidemic of coups from Ghana to Nigeria. The paper, however, believes that Rawlings would be doing Ghana, Africa and the whole of black race a great deed by handing over power to a democratically elected civilian government as soon as possible. According to the SKETCH, economic wars are not fought through barrels of the gun, but through the cooperation of all and sundry.

The NIGERIAN TIDE strongly believes that the timing of the coup and statements credited to Rawlings suggest that he times it. The paper thinks that his reappearance is not unconnected with the allegations of corruption among the ruling party and the galloping inflation which threatens the life of the less privileged in Ghana. The TIDE hopes Rawlings will be able to solve Ghana's squeezing problems.

In its own opinion, the STATESMAN says the popular wish of the people to regard Mr Limann as their president has been currently incriminated. All the same, continues the paper, the people of Ghana should decide between President Limann, whom they voted into power, or compromise with Rawlings who seized power. The STATESMAN, however, calls on Nigeria to review immediately all forms of economic support hitherto given to Ghana until when a democratic system of administration is given a chance in that country.

CSO: 4700/492

DIOUF COMMENTS ON SENEGAMBIA CONFEDERATION

AB060648 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Amadou Cisse Dia, president of the National Assembly and wife, this afternoon offered a reception in honor of the head of state and Mrs Abdou Diouf. The ceremony took place in the great hall of the National Assembly in the presence of Prime Minister Amadou Thiam and wife; deputies of the majority party and the opposition; members of the Diplomatic Corps; senior officers of the armed forces; and important dignitaries of the country. It was in a warmly fraternal atmosphere that the president shook hands with the numerous people who came to wish him a happy New Year. Before answering questions from (Iba Diouf):

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, one cannot talk about the Senegal National Assembly without thinking about the future Senegambian Parliament and the future institutions of the Senegambia. May we know when all these future institutions will be established?

[Answer] As soon as possible. I nearly forgot to say that the National Assembly ended 1981 brilliantly with the passage of the historic act authorizing the president of the republic to ratify the treaty instituting the Senegambian confederation. After this ratification, the governments of Senegal and Gambia must exchange the instruments of ratification and the confederation treaty will enter into effect, the first day of the month that follows the exchange of the instruments ratification. I think I can announce that within a few days these ratification instruments will be exchanged and we can then set up the date of the entry into effect of the Senegambia confederation on 1 February. But we shall take advantage of the few days which remain to put finishing touches to the protocol and especially, the protocols concerning the functioning of the institutions of the Senegambia. Among these institutions there is obviously, the Confederal Assembly which, as you know, is composed of two-thirds of the members of the Senegalese National Assembly and one-third of the members of the Gambian House of Representatives. We hope that in the weeks ahead, it will be possible for us to adopt the implementation protocol which will enable the institutions, especially the Confederal Assembly, to begin work, and we hope they will do very good work. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/403

BRIEFS

REMARKS TO DIPLOMATIC CORPS--Dakar, 10 Jan (AFP)--Senegal's willingness to contribute to the search of peace in the world motivated its presence in Southern Lebanon and Chad as well as its stand points at the United Nations, the OAU and other international forums. This was announced by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf while receiving the message of good wishes from the Diplomatic Corps on Friday evening in Dakar. After calling on the international community to do everything to reduce the tension in the world and to preserve peace, the Senegalese head of state condemned the arms race which, he said, is not unconnected with the degradation of international relations and has considerably limited the possibilities of the industrialized nations to come to the aid of the poor nations in a more decisive manner. Finally, Abdou Diouf stated that for regional and sub-regional economic integration and the preservation of our political stability--a sine qua non condition for any development--it is necessary to maintain a close cooperation with our neighbors. In his speech, the dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Lebanese ambassador, Adib Kantar stressed that President Diouf's action since he became head of state on 1 January 1981 have earned Senegal a more brilliant and remarkable image on the international scene. [Text] [AB101323 Paris AFP in French 0837 GMT 10 Jan 82]

SENEGAMBIA BILL PASSAGE--The Ministerial Council met this morning at 0930 at the palace of the republic under the chairmanship of the head of state. In his report to the council, President Abdou Diouf, first of all, expressed his satisfaction over the unanimous adoption by the National Assembly of the bill authorizing the president of the republic to ratify the treaty instituting the Senegambia Confederation. In this regard, the president asked that all the necessary measures should be taken for the ministry concerned to draw up the implementation protocol of this treaty as soon as possible. [Excerpt] [AB052119 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 5 Jan 82]

EGYPTIAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT RECEIVED--Abu Khalid, president of the Egyptian National Assembly, was received in audience this afternoon by the head of state. Dr Amadou Cisse Dia and members of the Senegal-Egypt friendship group were present at the talks. During the discussions, President Abdou Diouf expressed his joy and that of the Senegalese people in receiving this Egyptian parliamentary delegation. [Excerpt] [Ab062138 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 6 Jan 82]

EGYPTIAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ARRIVES/DAKAR--Dr Abu Khalid, president of the Egyptian National Assembly, arrived in Dakar about an hour ago on an official visit which will end on 10 January. This visit is at the invitation of his Senegalese counterpart. During the visit, Dr Abu Khalid and the delegation accompanying him will be received in audience by Abdou Diouf, president of the republic. [Excerpt] [AB061140 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 Jan 82]

BANQUET FOR EGYPTIAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT--Dakar, 7 Jan (AFP)--Afro-Arab cooperation should be given fresh impetus, Dr Amadou Cisse Dia, president of Senegal's National Assembly, said during a banquet given in honor of Abu Talib, president of the Egyptian National Assembly. President Cisse Dia expressed the hope that sustained relations will be established between the Arab and African parliamentary unions. He noted that what is wanted is not one group opposed to another, but to find the way to genuine international cooperation for the establishment of a more just and equitable world economic and cultural order. The president of the Senegalese National Assembly further recalled that Senegal, which has condemned the annexation of the Golan Heights, advocates Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, self-determination for the Palestinian people and the right of all states in the Middle East to live in peace. On his part, Abu Talib expressed satisfaction with the Senegalese stands on the Middle East problem and noted the similarity of the political experiences of Senegal and Egypt. [Text] [AB071210 Paris AFP in French 0737 GMT 7 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/403

FRENCH MILITARY AID INCREASES AFTER COUP ATTEMPT

AB100959 Paris AFP in French 1739 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Nairobi, 9 Jan (AFP)--France seems to have decided to help militarily to ensure the security of the Seychelles Republic which was the victim of an attempted coup d'etat organized by some mercenaries last November.

Last week, three French warships--two avisos and one logistic support ship--stayed in the port of Victoria and two breguet Atlantic long range maritime reconnaissance aircraft were stationed at the Mahe International Airport where, a month and a half ago, violent clashes took place between mercenaries and the Seychelles defense forces.

Soon after the coup attempt, France dispatched to the Seychelles one of its avisos permanently stationed in the Indian Ocean.

Although no official declaration was made on either side, it seems as if military cooperation between France and the Seychelles has taken new dimensions--a reflection of the strengthening of relations between Paris and Victoria since the coming into power of President Francois Mitterrand.

Seychelles President France Albert Rene has postponed his visit to Paris which was originally scheduled for early December, because of the attack by the mercenaries.

The French are not the only foreign force to ensure the security of the Seychelles. Tanzanian troops, who arrived immediately after the attempted coup, watch over the airport and a portion of the country's coasts.

Two Soviet ships also made a stopover in Victoria last week, but the presence of the French troops is noteworthy for two reasons. On one hand, the French troops in the region number more than 8,000 among which are detachments of legion intervention troops and the marine infantry, thus making France the top power in this part of Indian Ocean. The troops have at their disposal military transport planes (Transall, Noratlas) to ensure quick intervention capability.

On the other hand, Franco-Seychelles cooperation was interrupted in November 1979 following the forced landing in Victoria of 12 French sailors who were accused by the Seychelles authorities of being directly (?involved) in a plot. French aid to Seychelles resumed rapidly but was limited to the civilian field.

CSO: 4719/405

GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIJACKERS

AB071824 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, 7 Jan (AFP)--Any cooperation between Seychelles and South African over the prosecution of the 45 mercenaries who hijacked a civilian airliner from Mahe, Seychelles, to Durban last November will be limited to a legal or judicial level only, the ministry of education and information said today.

There would be no change whatsoever in Victoria's economic and political positions towards Pretoria, a communique added.

In an interview with foreign journalists yesterday President Albert Rene said that the Seychelles Government would provide any evidence or assistance South Africa needed to prosecute the 45 mercenaries charged under that country's anti-hijacking laws.

The mercenaries hijacked the Air India Boeing following the failure of an attempt to overthrow the Rene Governemnt. All had been recruited in South Africa and Seychelles accused Pretoria of involvement--which the South Africans denied.

The communique, aimed at clarifying the extent to which authorities here are prepared to assist the South Africans, said, the Seychelles Government would be prepared to co-operate with the South African legal authorities in the prosecution of the mercenaries on the basis of the rule of law.

The communique said that whatever evidence the Seychelles legal authorities had that would be of use to their South African counterparts would be made available.

Some of this evidence, the communique added, could help establish that the Air India Boeing-707 on a schedules flight from Salisbury to Bombay was deliberately tricked into landing at Mahe's International Airport by the mercenaries, who had taken over the airport control tower and terminal buildings.

With a gun in his back the air traffic controller was forced to clear the plane for landing on a runway blocked by vehicles, thus endangering the lives of the unsuspecting passengers and crew, the communique said.

The evidence would also show that the pilot was forced to take off in the same conditions, the information ministry added.

Indicating the type of help Seychelles would want in return, the communique said that the authorities here would request the extradition of all Seychelles citizens living in South Africa who were involved in the mercenary operation against Seychelles and who would soon be charged in the Supreme Court here for their complicity.

The readiness of the Seychelles Government in seeing that justice is done has nothing to do with economic and political factors between the two countries, which remain unchanged, the information ministry statement concluded.

CSO: 4700/515

ACCUSED MERCENARIES APPEAR IN SUPREME COURT

AB051637 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Victoria, 5 Jan (AFP)--The seven people captured after the 25 November attack on the Mahe International Airport in the Seychelles appeared today for the first time in the supreme court here and were remanded in custody until 19 January on charges of illegally importing arms of war.

State Attorney Pessy Pardiwalla told Chief Justice Earl Seaton in the heavily guarded court that more charges may be laid against the captured mercenaries as investigations continued into their involvement in the 25 November attack.

The six men and a woman have been detained until today under the emergency security powers. The charges laid today carry mandatory sentences of 20 years.

Meanwhile, South African authorities today (?said) warrants had been issued for the arrest of 45 people accused of highjacking an Air India jet and forcing it to fly to Durban from Victoria following the botched coup attempt.

Six members of the group--Barnard Carey, 39 of Britain; Roger England, 27 of Zimbabwe; Frank Brooks, 38 of Zimbabwe; and Martin Dolincheck 42; Robert Sims, 50 and [name indistinct] Ingles, 48; all of South Africa--allegedly formed part of the advance party. They arrived in the Seychelles before a group of 45 commandos were deployed on 25 November as part of an unsuccessful bid to overthrow the government.

The seventh, Jeremiah Puren, 57, also of South Africa, was left behind when the mercenaries hijacked the plane following the botched attack.

Mr Sims and his girl friend, Mrs Ingles, had rented a villa at La Misere which allegedly served as the base of operations in preparation for the arrival of the commando group.

In court today, the six men, who occasionally smiled, were barefoot, with their hands handcuffed behind their backs. Mrs Ingles was not handcuffed and was wearing sandals and a blue dress.

Except for Mr Dolincheck, the group is represented by local lawyer Keeran Shah.

Mr Dolincheck, officer of the South African National Intelligence Service was said to be expecting his government to send a defence representative.

CSO: 4700/510 END

JPRS 79924

22 January 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2555

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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ARRIVAL OF SOVIET DEFENSE DELEGATION

Arrival 13 January

EA121130 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] A delegation of the main political directorate of Soviet army and navy, led by Col (Mapenov), member of the (?military council) and head of the political directorate of Leningrad region, is expected to arrive in Luanda on 13 January. The delegation will visit our country in the context of the friendship and cooperation agreements between the people's armed forces for the liberation of Angola national political directorate and the main political directorate of Soviet army and navy. The delegation will remain in Angola until 20 January.

Official Meeting

AB131917 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1720 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 13 Jan (ANGOP)--Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and defense minister, met today in Luanda with the USSR delegation headed by Maj Gen Repin, head of the political workers of the USSR Armed Forces.

The Soviet delegation, which arrived in Luanda this morning for a friendly visit, donated books (works of Lenin) and Soviet sculptures to the Angolan Ministry of Defense, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) headquarters and its national political office.

Lt Col Domingos Magahaes Paiva (Nvunda), head of the MPLA national political office, and senior officials of the branches of the Angolan armed forces were present at the ceremony.

CSO: 4742/164

COFFEE SHORTAGE WITHIN COUNTRY DEEMED 'UNACCEPTABLE'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Ocirema: "Robust Queues for Robust and Arabica Coffees"]

[Excerpt] No one would dare dispute that following a good meal, a cup of aromatic, tasty and hot coffee is more than welcome, especially if it is...Angolan coffee, with or without a gold medal.

Without this cup of black liquid, preferably with a pleasant aroma, no meal can truly be considered complete. It keeps us awake after our stomach is filled, it prepares us for the work to follow. So far so good. Coffee is good, even if it causes insomnia or high blood pressure in some people. But no one doubts that it is good.

However, things go sour when one wishes to purchase a little coffee, ground or still in bean form. This becomes almost impossible, even though Angola produces robusta and arabica coffees.

The sale of coffee here in Luanda is a typical example of what is called "the egg of Columbus," an open challenge to our ability to organize something as simple as a coffee shop. We shall not even attempt to refer to coffee houses or snack bars, because their memory is already dead and buried. We are talking of the shops that sell coffee by the kilo.

The only little store we know of that does in the entire city is located here in the Rainha Ginga area. It is a small place, poorly ventilated and dark. It is actually because of this little shop that we are saying that some things are an open challenge for our organizational ability. First of all, no one seems to know the hours the shop keeps, what time it opens and what time it closes. This sole coffee shop is staffed by only one employee, a woman who tends to all the chores. She is busy as a bee. She grinds the coffee, packages it, weighs it, takes the kwanzas, gives change and has no time to say thank you because she is exhausted by so much work; rightly so, because in stores where only flies are moving, there are 5 or 6 employees, and in her little shop which is perennially busy, she has no one to help. Moreover--and this is the part that really hurts--how can one accept queues for coffee, Angolan coffee in our Angola that produces coffee. It is simply unacceptable.

How about opening a couple more little shops to sell ground coffee, in addition to some cups of the aromatic, tasty and hot Angolan coffee? Angolan coffee well prepared, in cream form, carioca, turkish or any other coffee fashion?

And to go with it, a nice tall glass of cold water. O.K.?

CSO: 4742/165

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS LOAN--Cotonou, 28 Dec (AFP)--According to the terms of an agreement signed in Cotonou on Tuesday by Sammer Jong, director of the organization of Dutch volunteers in Benin, and by Rene Valery Mongbe, director of the European department in the Beninese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands Government will provide the Beninese Government with a grant of more than 600 million CFA francs for the building of primary schools in the border regions. [Text] [AB291653 Paris AFP in French 1638 GMT 29 Dec 81 AB]

NEW PETROLEUM PRICES--At a meeting of the national executive council the minister of commerce proposed a revision of the selling price of petroleum products on the home market. After noting that the world prices of petroleum products remained relatively stable in 1980 and even fell slightly at the beginning of 1981, the council took into account the sharp rise of the dollar--the currency used in paying for petroleum products on the world market--and the financial effects of what our country pays for petroleum, and therefore fixed the new selling prices of petroleum products as follows: super gas, 167 CFA francs per liter; gas for tourists, 162 CFA francs per liter; kerosene, 100 CFA francs per liter; gas oil, 132 CFA francs per liter; (?double) mixture, 190 CFA francs per liter. These prices, which are the same throughout the country, come into effect as of midnight tonight, 7 January 1982. On this occasion the national executive council calls upon the revolutionary vigilance of the political and administrative authorities, the provincial state administration committees, the revolutionary district administration committees and the militants of the local authorities of the revolution to prevent the hoarding of petroleum products by profiteers who buy these products at gas stations at the official price for resale in the towns and villages at higher prices. In the name of the revolution, the struggle continues! [Excerpt] [AB080718 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 7 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/421

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS TO BE RELEASED--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has ordered the immediate release of 38 persons from protective custody. They include three former cabinet ministers and three former deputy ministers. The rest are former members of parliament, all from the banned minority parties. A statement by the council says the release is in accordance with its policy of tapping and marshaling all the country's manpower resources for the total success of the nation's economy. It says those released may form part of various worker committees that will be formed by the PNDC and, if so, appointed, will work under the council's direction. [Text] [AB132127 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/533

SAWYER NOTES 'SHORTCOMINGS' IN NATION'S POLITICAL CULTURE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 14 Dec 81 pp 1, 10

[Article by Madison Y. Meahyen]

[Excerpt] Dr. Amos Sawyer, Chairman of the National Constitution Commission, has been speaking about four basic shortcomings inherent in the political culture of Liberia, which have seriously contributed to the slow progress toward establishing viable democracy and social and economic development in the country.

These shortcomings include 1) the usual oblivious or carefree attitude of citizens towards how they are governed; 2) the process of decision-making or reaching consensus which is often the views of a few people, mainly leaders, but accepted finally by all, a practice which is sometimes referred to as "so say one, so say all"; 3) our concept of political leadership, marked by "chieftaincy mentality", whereby the leader is regarded as the chief while those governed are the subordinates or subjects; and 4) our attitude towards public service, whereby government job or property, for example, is considered "the people's thing", not to be taken seriously.

Reprisals

These attitudes and practices in the political society or culture of Liberia have helped to make the political system of the country weak and the existence of a viable democracy almost impossible, Dr. Sawyer said.

He made these observations yesterday when he gave the commencement address at the B.W. Harris Episcopal School on Broad Street, Monrovia.

He said at this time of our national existence when the people of Liberia are looking to the drafting and completion of a new constitution, and the subsequent establishment of a Second Republic, the major shortcomings of the citizenry and their negative attitude towards how they are governed will have to be eliminated.

The Constitution Commission Chairman explained further that a constitution is not merely a piece of paper, but rather an important legal document containing the basic and formalized laws of a people to govern their behaviour and judgement toward one another. He said the terms of such document must be implemented accordingly by the people themselves.

He reiterated that "many of our national problems were not the faults of the suspended constitution," but "were derived from deliberate violations of the constitutions by our national leaders and our ready acceptance of these violations". He said we accepted those violations either for "fear of reprisals or because we have been conditioned" to behave that way.

Opposition

He said if a constitution is allowed to function as provided for by its terms, the progress of the people governed by that constitution will be forthcoming.

Dr. Sawyer said Liberians must learn to keep on assessing the functioning of their government in an effort to maintain checks and balances on their political system, and not to allow the government to operate as it sees fit.

He said national leaders must learn to accept criticism or opposition, if necessary, confrontation at any time.

He said these shortcomings which are already entrenched in the political culture or behaviour of Liberians are allowed to continued, no new constitution can remove it simply by sanctions [sentence as published]

On the current constitutional hearings, he expressed gratitude that "our people are speaking on issues" affecting them. He disagreed with certain quarters which regard the public hearings as a waste of time. He said this exercise was providing the commission an opportunity to know what the people want their future to be.

CSO: 4700/534

DOE URGES NIMBA WORKERS, YOUTHS TO AVOID POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Dec 81 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Head of State, C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, Thursday appealed to workers and youths in Nimba County to avoid participating in political activities, labour unrest and other things that would damage the economy of the country.

Addressing thousands of citizens who jam-packed the Tubman Hall in Sanniquellie at the close of his one-month nationwide tour, the Liberian Leader said "all of you must realize that Nimba County has had tremendous economic advantages over many other counties, because of the presence of Lamco, young people have fairly good learning opportunity and workers here have enjoyed many employment opportunity".

"Should Lamco continue to exist the future will be more secured," the C-I-C added.

Head of State Doe also urged the people to undertake projects that would improve their general welfare.

In this respect, he said it was imperative that Nimba County's Superintendent sought possible assistance from Lamco in the spirit of mutual respect and confidence to bring progress and development to the county.

C-I-C Doe informed the citizens of Nimba County that the people in Grand Gedeh County have embarked on a project to pave the streets in Zwedru and maintain roads in their county. He stressed the need for the citizens of Sanniquellie to initiate such self-help project to improve their county headquarters.

Head of State Doe said the electrification of Gompa city, by the citizens was a true symbol of the will of the people to improve their condition.

He said the People's Redemption Council "admire the citizens of Nimba County" because of their abiding faith in the revolution.

C-I-C Doe said making Nimba County the last stop of his nationwide tour should in no way give the impression that government attaches less importance to the county, rather, he continued, "we feel that Nimba County can provide us with some of the

most far reaching recommendation on how we can successfully fulfil the hopes and aspirations of Liberia".

He said sharing experiences with the citizens of Nimba County was certainly most useful in search for a genuine formula for the improvement of the economic situation in the country.

CSO: 4700/534

COMMERCE MINISTRY OFFICIALS DISCUSS PROBLEMS WITH MINISTER

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Dec 81 p 12

[Excerpt]

Commercial Inspectors and Price Control Officers of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation, have strongly protested the misconception that they are corrupt and are responsible for price increases.

The denial came at a meeting with Commerce Minister E. Sumo Jones who had expressed concern for such allegations and wanted to know if indeed this was true and what are the problems facing them.

In an atmosphere of free and open discussion, the inspectors said the misconception has been the work of certain persons who inpersonate as Commerce Inspectors and intimidate businessmen.

Speaking of the problems being encountered by inspectors, Mr. Aaron George a price control officer, disclosed that some of the businessmen were being envasive and uncooperative and on many occasions, when asked to produce invoices for goods in their stores, have claimed that the invoices were with their accountants.

This tactic, he said, is mainly intended to evade verification of the price make-up authorized by the Ministry. Mr. George then suggested that in such cases businessmen should have photo copies of relevant invoices available to enable Price Inspectors do their work effectively.

Mr. George also pointed that there are a number of sidewalks or open air auto repair garages who evade registration of their establishments and refused to put up business signboards and wanted to know what is to be done this situation. Minister Jones said, the only solution is to find the owner of any such garage and have him summoned to this Ministry to answer.

In another development, Market Supervisors assigned to the various markets in Monrovia, told Minister Jones that prices of locally produced food items, such as vegetables and palm oil have escalated. The reason for this, a spokeswoman for the market supervisors said, was the high cost of transportation coupled with the higher prices demanded by farmers in the rural areas.

By consensus, the Inspectors and Market Supervisors are of the opinion that if the arbitrary fares being charged by comercial vehicle operators are not checked the prices of farm produces and other imported food items will continue to pose problems for price control, and suggested that price list and regulated fares should be publicly displayed and broadcast in the principal dialects for the guidance of the masses.

Further discussion of the problems being encountered by Inspectors revealed that goods meant for transhipment have crossed the border under the pretext that the consignment had left the country only to be turned back and sold in the rural areas. This they said is done to avoid payment of Customs Duty.

Minister Jones assured the Inspectors, he intends to do something about such dishonest practices and will see to it that in future Commercial Inspectors work in

close collaboration with the Liberian Customs, in order to monitor and check goods arriving or leaving Liberia's major ports of entry and exit.

Minister Jones was also told that some businessmen were presenting airfreight invoices for price analysis and then apply the mark-up to the same goods brought in by ocean freight.

CSO: 4700/534

SINOE COUNTY OFFICIAL SEEKS EMERGENCY POWERS TO COMBAT WITCHCRAFT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Dec 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Samuel Johnson]

[Excerpt] Sinoe County Superintendent Captain David Norman has suggested to the People's Redemption Council that County and Territorial Superintendents be given emergency powers to deal with people found guilty of witchcraft.

Captain Norman, addressing the Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe and party at the Greenville City Hall Saturday, also suggested to government that people found guilty of witchcraft should be executed by firing squad.

Noting that "women and children are afraid to walk in the streets of Sinoe because of witchcraft," he appealed to government to do something about the continuous killing of citizens through witchcraft.

This is the second time that a Superintendent has suggested that a death penalty by firing squad be imposed on anyone found guilty of practising witchcraft.

The first was when Maryland Superintendent First Lt. Wamleh Elliott, addressing the Head of State and party at the Harper City Hall last Thursday, regretted that killing of citizens of Maryland had taken on an unusual and horrible form. He bewailed that "witchcraft is sweeping our people away".

The PRC Chairman, responding to Superintendent Norman's statement when he addressed Sinoe elders and hundreds of citizens at the Greenville City Hall Saturday, said traditional methods would be used in dealing with those persons accused of witchcraft.

Expressing grave concern about reported acts by killing through witchcraft, C-I-C Doe said "we need to do something to put a halt to such killings, because I know what African signs can do to people".

CSO: 4700/534

DOE LAUNCHES GRAND GEDEH DEVELOPMENT FUND

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 15 Dec 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Samuel Johnson]

[Excerpt] Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe has launched the Grand Gedeh Development Fund for the improvement of roads in the county, and pavement of streets in Zwedru.

Launching the Fund when he met with hundreds of Grand Gedeans in Zwedru Monday, C-I-C Doe said citizens should no longer delay in getting concrete development underway. He said it would be mandatory for each citizen of Grand Gedeh to contribute two months salary payable in four months toward this program.

Announcing that the payment would begin March 1982, the PRC Chairman said those who are not employed would be required to pay $10.00 per hut or house as their contributions to the project.

A committee headed by Cyrus S. Cooper as chairman was appointed to be responsible for collection of funds towards the program. Other members of the committee are Robert B. Garlor, co-chairman, Francis G. Doe and Edward Parlay as members.

During the launching of the fund at the Zwedru City Hall, an amount of $10,870 was raised in cash and pledges.

C-I-C Doe contributed $4,000 in cash, while the Lebanese Community there gave $2,500. Others who made contributions were Mr. Bai Gbala, Adviser to the Head of State, $1,500; Education Minister George Boley, $500; Police Director Joe Y. Myers, $500; F.D.A. Managing Director Shad Kiadii, $500; among other prominent sons of the county. The amount was later turned over to the chairman of the committee.

CSO: 4700/534

PRC EXPERTS TO CONSTRUCT SPORTS COMPLEX IN PAYNESVILLE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text] One hundred and sixty Chinese experts are expected to begin construction work early next year of the $43 million modern sports complex in Paynesville, outside of Monrovia.

Already 60 Chinese experts have arrived in Liberia, while the remaining 100 are due here beginning February according to Mr. Wan Wenxiu, First Secretary for Economic Affairs at the Chinese Embassy in Monrovia.

He told the NEW LIBERIAN Monday in an interview that most of the materials and equipment for the construction of the sports complex have arrived in the country.

Mr. Wenxiu said two Chinese experts are due here at the end of December to carry out study on the drilling of the soil. This study, he said, would speed up the architectual design that would determine the capacity and the various sports facilities that the stadium is to accommodate.

According to Mr. Wenxiu, the 60 Chinese experts already here are constructing power station, carpentry and mechanic shops as well as garages, warehouses other facilities earmarked to prepare the construction site.

Official sources close to the National Youth and Sports also disclosed that about 700 Liberians would be employed when construction work on the stadium begins.

It was also revealed that about 60 Liberians are currently working along with the 60 Chinese experts in constructing the various facilities.

If construction of the stadium begins early next year, it was learned it would be completed in four years time.

CSO: 4700/534

PODIER PROPOSES SOIL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Dec 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by Kparcon Nardoh]

[Excerpt] A soil research institute capable of providing answer to the multiple soil problems that often militate against efforts to develop indigenous agriculture efficiently has been proposed.

Making the proposal when he addressed 82 graduands of the Modern Commercial Institute at the Centennial Pavilion Thursday, Vice Head of State Major General J. Nicholas Podier said "it is very sad and shameful that many nations of Africa including Liberia, that toy with agriculture, the primary industry, are still going globe-trolling with caps in hand begging for food".

Speaking on the topic "Begging is not the Answer, Rather the Soil is the Answer," General Podier said the government of drought striken African countries could solve their food problems by setting up soil research institute, capable of providing answer to the multiple soil problems.

He said "it is time that Liberian agricultural experts give practical demonstration of their theories, because this is not the time for agricultural grants to engage in idealistic agriculture."

Considering experts as "veritable partners" in fulfilling the expectations of the people of Liberia, Co-Chairman Podier said it would be "self-deception" to refuse to accept this suggestion, "it would also be short sighted to think that theories alone without practicality would make any meaningful progress in our agricultural programmes."

General Podier noted that "on good records many of our agricultural experts are not found in the field advising peasant farmers to produce more food, but are found behind plush writing desks in airconditioned offices doing nothing."

We then called on agricultural experts to change the pattern of the nation's agricultural education to meet the real needs of the people. "The motto for all Liberians should be Liberia First" he said.

CSO: 4700/534

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS, TALKS TO REPORTER

AB041937 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, returned to Bamako last night after carrying out two missions in Cairo and Damascus. He was in the Egyptian capital from 27 to 30 December 1981 where he co-presided over the first meeting of the Mali-Egypt Joint Commission alongside his Egyptian counterpart, Butrus Ghali. During his stay, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation was received by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to whom he conveyed a message from President Moussa Traore. He then went to Damascus, the Syrian capital, from 30 December 1981 to 2 January 1982. He was received in audience by President Hafiz al-Asad, to whom he conveyed a message from Gen Moussa Traore. He also held talks with the Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. Here is Alioune Blondin Beye speaking into Lamine Coulibaly's microphone:

[Begin recording] [Alioune Blondin Beye] As you have just said, I have just returned from two missions abroad, first in Cairo where I had the privilege to preside alongside my Egyptian counterpart, Butrus Ghali, over the first meeting of the Mali-Egypt Joint Commission. I had the great honor of being received by President Husni Mubarak to whom I conveyed a written message from Malian head of state Gen Moussa Traore. It was a message of friendship and brotherhood. The maintenance of this dialogue between Egypt and Mali is essential given the long-standing relations between both countries and given the important role which our country is playing in the Middle East conflict.

The meeting of the joint commission itself was a success. It was the first session and we noted, with great satisfaction, the political willingness--I always emphasize this element when speaking of joint commissions, because without political willingness, nothing can be achieved in the sphere of cooperation. There was thus a real political willingness. I have just spoken of the exceptionally long audience which President Mubarak granted me and I can tell you that the reception was a particularly brotherly one. So, there is political willingness and we have envisaged several sectors of cooperation. We have even begun to lay the foundation of the juridical document. In this connection, we have signed an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of health. We have begun to identify

projects, and I can speak of the generous availability of Egypt which thinks that in spite of its own problems, its position in Africa and in the nonaligned movement, which it co-founded, is such that it cannot remain indifferent to south-south cooperation [as printed] and should be interested in related development projects. In this regard, Egypt is interested in some major economic projects in our country.

[Question] Egypt is already participating in a number of projects in Mali. These include the Hotel L'Amitie and the Koutiala-Sikasso Road. Among the economic projects which you have just referred to, to which new ones was Egypt particularly sensitive?

[Answer] First of all, there is already the cultural and technical cooperation, which is an important sector. You know that Egyptians are working in Mali as teachers. Similarly, Malian students go to Egypt to complete their training. These are sectors that will possibly be expanded. With regard to economic projects, we can also use Egypt's experience to carry on our cooperation in a very pragmatic and concrete way.

[Question] After Egypt, you went to Syria.

[Answer] Yes, I was bearer of a message from President Moussa Traore to President Hafiz al-Asad. I conveyed the message and President Hafiz al-Asad entrusted me with a message for President Moussa Traore. I have already handed the message to the illustrious addressee. What must be borne in mind is that Syria is always happy to acknowledge that Mali has always stood by it in the most difficult moments of its history. The fact that Mali's unequivocal and permanent stance on the Middle East crisis is highly appreciated in all Arab countries is also noteworthy.

[Question] A last question, Mr Minister. Just after you left Cairo, it was learned that President Mubarak has decided to go on a tour of European and West African countries. Is Mali included in the tour?

[Answer] I am not disclosing a secret in telling you that President Mubarak asked me to tell President Moussa Traore--and I have already told him--that he would soon be going on a series of visits to some Western countries and later to Africa in order to better get to know African leaders, his colleagues. I am sure that Mali will be included in the tour.

[Question] Egypt's position on the Middle East conflict has very often given rise to controversy. It seems now that Cairo has become a place for increased diplomatic activities. For instance, a (?great) French minister is there now. You were there too. Other ministers will follow suit. What is happening there now? Will there soon be some relaxation in Egypt's diplomacy, especially now that Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai lies only a few months ahead?

[Answer] You know, Israel's new move--concerning the Golan--has generated greater solidarity among Arab states and this is a positive element. You are also aware of Mali's reservations concerning the Camp David strategy. If there can be an

Arab alternative in which Egypt can play a role, this will only be a good thing. I am, therefore, convinced that with the new developments in the Middle East, including the consideration to be given to the Fahd plan, we are heading toward decisive moments in the settlement of the Middle East crisis.

[Question] Mr Minister, the old debate has not come to an end yet. African countries were said to have broken diplomatic ties with Israel because Egypt, an OAU member country, was at war with the Hebrew state. Today Egypt has resumed its diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv. In view of this, some African countries have threatened that they would resume their diplomatic relations with Israel because Egypt, which had broken with that country, has now reestablished its ties with it. Does the old theory still stand now? That is, Egypt being an OAU member, broke its diplomatic ties with Israel. Everyone did the same. Now, Egypt maintains diplomatic ties with Israel shouldn't everyone follow suit? Has the situation not changed?

[Answer] I wish to reiterate two facts in this regard which Mali cares about very much. The first is that the establishment or the severance of diplomatic relations between two countries depends on the sovereignty of each state. After recalling this permanent truth on international relations, I must recall that no African state ignores the fact that the severance was decided after deliberations within the framework of the OAU. Therefore, common sense requires that any decision on the reestablishment of the relations with Israel should be made within the framework of the OAU. As far as I know, the issue has not yet come up in the deliberations of the African organization. If it happens to be brought up, Mali will know what to say and do.

The second fact is a fundamental one. The severance of relations between African states and Israel was not only prompted by the fact that Egypt had made a similar move. I think that it was prompted by two considerations of different importance: the first consideration is that the Tel Aviv-Pretoria axis is not only a possibility; it has become a disquietening reality and I believe that no African state--in particular OAU member states--ignores the importance of the southern African problem for the peoples of Africa.

The second important fact is the forceful occupation of Arab territories, not only the territories of an African Arab country. These are the two observations which I have to make in this regard.

[Question] Does this mean that Mali's position has not changed until now?

[Answer] Exactly. It is in conformity with our permanent principle attitude. There are considerations relating to principles. These include the forceful occupation of territories on the one hand and the crucial problem posed by the Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis as it has become something to do with apartheid and Namibia.

[Question] Thank you Mr Minister. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/420

BRIEFS

FRG OFFICIAL VISITS--The head of state, Gen Moussa Traore, this morning at 1000 received in audience, Mrs Hildegard Hamm-Brucher, deputy foreign minister of the FRG. The dynamism and pragmatism which continue to characterize the cooperation between the FRG and the Republic of Mali, as well as the strengthening of friendship between the two countries and the two peoples, was once again discussed at length during talks which took place in the presence of His Excellency Dr Holtermann, FRG ambassador to Mali; and Alioune Blondin Beye, our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation and the diplomatic adviser to the head of state. The effectiveness of the FRG's intervention in various fields of economic, social and cultural development in Mali and the desire shown on both sides to strengthen their cooperation were also discussed at length. After extending Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's new year's greetings to the head of state, Mrs Hamm-Brucher stressed the special attention with which the government and people of Germany follow the efforts being made by Mali for its development. The head of state remarked that our people still remember that the FRG was the first country to recognize Mali's independence, that is why there is a convergence of views and deep friendship between our two peoples. The head of state added that the country's leaders have every reason to strengthen their cooperation and friendly relations with the FRG. The president of the republic asked Mrs Hamm-Brucher to send his best wishes and new year's greetings to the FRG chancellor. [Excerpt] [AB051655 Bamako Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Jan 82]

NATIONAL YOUTH UNION CONFERENCE--Bamako, 31 Dec (AFP)--The Mali National Youth Union (UNJM) has just reaffirmed the will of the Malian youth to take part in the building of their nation and to fight nepotism and corruption. On the occasion of its second national congress held in Bamako from 28 to 30 December, the UNJM adopted a resolution defining the tasks of the Malian youth, namely: organizing political courses for the civic and political education of the militants, fighting against corruption, nepotism, wastefulness, extortion and excesses through the public or written denunciation of such acts at all levels. The council condemned the attitude of some high-ranking politicians and administrators whose negative attitude during the last renewal of the organs of the sole and constitutional party, the Malian People Democratic Union (UDPM), was liable to sow confusion and discord in the ranks of the militants. Finally, the national council requests that production and traditional associations of an economic nature be encouraged. [Text] [AB311520 Paris AFP in French 0855 GMT 31 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/420

BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT--South West Africa/Namibia will have its own supreme court on Friday. In terms of a proclamation approved by the South African state president, the supreme court in South West Africa/Namibia will no longer be a division of the South African Supreme Court. It will be known as the supreme court of South West Africa and will consist of a judge president and three other judges. [Text] [LD010435 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 31 Dec 81 LD]

S. AFRICAN TROOPS KILLED--It was reported over the weekend that five racist South African soldiers were killed and seven seriously injured when a military truck in which they were traveling detonated a landmine at (Enana) in northern Namibia. This was announced yesterday by the racist, illegal military authorities in the Namibian capital of Windhoek. Meanwhile, the report further announced that the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, the military wing of SWAPO, last Saturday [9 January] attacked a village belonging to a certain notorious racist South Africa agent called (Emanuel). [Text] [EA131200 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 12 Jan 82]

MILITARY VOLUNTEERS--In the past 2 days more than 200 men have voluntarily reported to the Windhoek headquarters of the South-West Africa territory force for military training. The territory force's acting registration official. Captain (Corbett) says, however, that not all of these volunteers can be accepted because of a lack of comprehensive training facilities. As a result, he said, they would have to be selected. Meanwhile, young men from all over the country are reporting for their national service. National service in South-West Africa was introduced for the first time last year and the service period is 2 years. [Text] [CA111450 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/531

SOUTH AFRICAN OPPOSITIONIST DISCUSSES TIES WITH PLO

PM061029 Beirut AL-SARFIR in Arabic 28 Dec 81 p 10

[Interview with Ahmad Ibrahim, member of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania Command, by Ghassan Mukahhal, in Beirut: "During a Recent Visit To Meet Some of the PLO Leaders"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Can you sum up for us the situation in South Africa?

[Answer] The situation in South Africa is to a great extent similar to the situation Israel has imposed on Palestine. South Africa is an occupied country; it is occupied by 4.5 million white settlers who live on 87.3 percent of the land, while the indigeuous population live on 12.7 percent of the land.

The people of South Africa from the beginning have resisted the racist regime. The organization to which I belong is called the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania [PACA] and not of all Africa because our country's historical name is Azania, just as South West Africa's real name is Namibia and Rhodesia's is Zimbabwe.

Our organization was established on 6 April 1959 as a political organization, after we concluded that the political organizations dating from before 1912 did not meet the people's hopes and aspirations, because they were primarily reformist and believed in nonviolence. Indeed, in 1962 the leader of the biggest of these organizations was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Robert Sobukwe, said: "Before 21 March 1961 we were ready to kill for our freedom."

[Question] Will you tell us about the present relations between your revolution and the Palestinian revolution?

[Answer] I would like to say that there is a great similarity between our cause and the cause of our Palestinian brothers, and I would like here to cite some examples:

In 1919 the British parliament gave the white settlers in our country a special constitution which ignored the aspirations, hopes and rights of the indigenous inhabitants, exactly like the Balfour declaration.

You will also find that the relations between South Africa and Israel are very strong because in South Africa we have Zionist organizations as well. There are many Zionists in our country who send large sums of money to Israel. According to bank statistics they send about $400 million a year.

At present South Africa has no embassies in Africa or Asia except in Israel and Taiwan, and Israel's only embassy in Africa is in Pretoria.

[Question] Is there any coordination between you and the Palestinian resistance?

[Answer] We strongly believe that the struggle which our Palestinian brothers are waging is a brave struggle and is a great help to us, because Israel is not only a danger to our Arab brothers but also a deadly danger to us and to all the African countries, because South Africa's possession of nuclear weapons is a threat to all the African continent and to world peace.

Therefore, we feel it necessary for us to coordinate our diplomatic and military efforts so as to find means by which we and our Palestinian brothers can cooperate for the sake of achieving our common objective.

I would like to say here that the PACA maintains fraternal and strong relations with the PLO. We are trying to work out a common strategy in order to see how we can better put our case before the United Nations and the OAU as well as to work out a common strategy for armed struggle.

[Question] Following Israeli Defense Minister Sharon's recent visit to some African states, there were rumors about the possibility of Israel's returning to Africa. What is your opinion?

[Answer] Zionism has suffered on the African continent more than anywhere else, particularly in the diplomatic field. After the 1973 war 50 African states broke off relations with Israel in accordance with the OAU resolution. Even some of the countries that were considered moderate were forced to break off relations.

Since 1973 Israel has been trying to return to Africa and has been hoping that one of the countries would restore relations with it, which would open the door for others to follow its example.

At present Zionism is using the United States and Francois Mitterrand's French Government--France having a strong influence in the French-speaking African countries--in an attempt to establish some sort of relations between Israel and these countries.

[Ahmad Ibrahim continues] Recently Zaire President Mobutu visited the United States, where he came under U.S. and Zionist pressure to resume relations with Israel. Zaire was one of the countries that Sharon visited. Mobutu said then that as far as he was concerned there was no objection to resuming relations

with Israel because he broke off those relations because of Israel's occupation of the territory of an OAU member state, namely Egypt. After Israel's decision to withdraw from the occupied territories in Sinai, there should be no difficulty in restoring relations with Israel, particularly since Egypt itself has diplomatic relations with Israel. But Mobutu said that he could not do this unilaterally, since the decision to break off relations was taken by the OAU. However, I believe that Mobutu will try to persuade the African states to change their attitude to Israel during the next OAU meeting. In my capacity as a member and leader of a liberation movement, I will try to ensure that the plan is not allowed to pass.

Moreover the OAU cannot possibly accept the occupation of other countries' territories by force on the pretext of self-defense, because this would create a precedent for South Africa to do something similar and would spell danger for Africa itself.

I believe that African and Palestinian Arab revolutionaries should cooperate to ensure that Zionism does not return to Africa. I am certain that the OAU itself will not rescind its decision.

[Question] What is the reason for your present visit to Lebanon?

[Answer] I would like to say that we in the PACA express our full solidarity with our Palestinian and Arab brothers because we believe that we are fighting one and the same enemy and that we are brothers standing in the same line. For this reason we have developed strong relations with them in all fields.

The second reason for my visit is that I would like to meet a number of the PLO leaders in order to take steps toward strengthening our cooperation and to work together in order to confront the imperialists and Zionists in Africa as well as to discuss the means by which our Palestinian brothers can give aid to our revolution in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/529

COUP IN GHANA VIEWED

LD051308 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The latest coup in Ghana represents the [word indistinct] military intervention in Ghanaian politics since the country won independence from Britain in 1957. The coup is also the latest manifestation of misery and poverty in a country which has been transformed from one of the most prosperous in Africa to one of the poorest. Three-figures inflation, declining exports and a virtually worthless currency are among the economic problems facing the military regime which announced that it had taken over power on 31 December. And certainly President Hille Limann, overthrown in last week's coup, failed since coming to power in September, 1979, to cure the country's chronic problems.

Previous military governments had kept the country going by building up huge debts and printing increasingly worthless banknotes. The result was galloping inflation. Despite some early success at putting Ghana's economic house in order the Limann administration had to acknowledge that inflation was back in three figures. The root of the economic crisis is a declining cocoa crop which represents 70 percent of Ghana's export earnings. While neighboring countries in Francophone Africa have increased their cocoa production Ghana, once the world leader, has seen its output drop to about half former levels. The cocoa industry has in turn become inefficient with few new plantings. The lack of cash has hit the infrastructure and the road network on which the industry depends. In addition, much of the Ghanian crop is smuggled to neighboring countries where it can be sold for hard currency.

Dissatisfaction with the Limann government's record in tackling the crisis has prompted the military to attempt at least three coops since he came to power. Flt. Lt. Jerry Rawlings, who took power last week, represents by far the more popular wing of the Ghanian military, the Junior Officers' Corps. In his first acts after taking over Flt. Lt. Rawlings dismissed the president, suspended the country's constitution and proscribed all political parties. He told Ghana's 12 million people he was returning to power at the head of a people's government to clean up widespread corruption. He added that he was prepared to face a firing squad if his second attempt to clean up Ghanian society failed. With that hanging over his head one trusts that the new Ghanian ruler will at least try his best.

CSO: 4700/529

TAMBO'S ANC ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

EA091559 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Message by African National Congress President Oliver Reginald Tambo on the occasion of the ANC's 70th anniversary, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] Compatriots, allies and democratic supporters of the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa, comrades: The names of the founding fathers are in the minds of many of the oppressed people of our country today, as we commemorate the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the ANC.

The ANC was conceived as a regional union of anticolonial forces and had a distinctly continental perspective. Within 5 years of the formation of the ANC, the world's first socialist state came into being. Today a powerful world socialist system exists and the principles upon which it is founded win growing acceptance as man develops from his past to his future.

An integral part of a changing world, the ANC has influenced and has been influenced by the social, economic and political transformations that have come in the course of man's struggle for a better world. It is an integral part of the worldwide forces that are in fact changing the world, eliminating its injustices, correcting its imbalances and introducing a new social, economic and political order in which friendship and peace will prevail because the causes of conflict and war will have been removed.

On this historic occasion marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of our vanguard liberation movement, we extend out revolutionary greetings and congratulations to all our people on the great achievements and advances that they have thus far registered along this long and arduous march to our cherished goal of national and social liberation. That goal is already in sight. We are saying this boldly and confidently for our forces of national liberation have never been better poised for the final onslaught to eradicate the evil system of colonial and racial oppression and exploitation.

The formation of the ANC on 8 January 1912 was an expression of the future people's power won through protracted and bitter struggle against the combined Boer and British colonial enslavement. The ANC was and remains to this day the organized political representative and fighting force for the attainment of democratic and revolutionary change in our society.

The message that came out of the founding conference in Bloemfontein 70 years ago expressed the collective resolve of the peoples of Southern Africa who correctly perceived that they were suffering under the self-same yoke of colonial tyranny and therefore (?shared) a common destiny. That message also coincided with the inspirations of millions of colonially-subjugated Africans throughout our mother continent. It is not accidental, but history apportioned to our region the role of a forerunner in this regard. For it is here that imperialist domination and colonial occupation had achieved the most pernicious and disastrous results. And that had made more pressing the need to challenge foreign rule and to counterpoise to it the right of the African people to self-determination and independence.

Stretching from that period, the peoples of Africa have made gigantic strides with practically the whole continent having obtained political independence and now engaged in national economic reconstruction to consolidate the gains. A few pockets of racial and colonial domination remain, soon to be swept off the surface of the continent.

Our struggle, as part and parcel of the revolutionary process that is sweeping across the continent, draws inspiration and support from victories already scored by Africa. Our victory over what was at the beginning and remains entrenched imperialist domination and white minority rule will constitute the apex of Africa's advance to genuine political and economic emancipation.

It is equally true that the revolutionary transformations that we have witnessed on the continent of Africa are also a component part of the broader global struggle waged by progressive mankind against the dark forces of imperialist domination (?worldwide) and of the exploitation of man by man.

At the time of the founding of the ANC a handful of imperialist powers dominated the rest of the world politically and economically. Africa had been carved out among the (?grabbing) imperialist forces in pursuit of strategic raw materials, profits and spheres of influence. Millions upon millions of people in the colonial and semicolonial world had been reduced to objects of unbridled exploitation and producers of [word indistinct] profits for foreign masters. Today that picture has changed. It has changed radically and irreversibly.

The sphere of imperialist domination has shrunk tremendously and continues to do so as the forces of liberation and social progress grow in size and combativeness. As a consequence, the balance of forces, both continentally and internationally, has decisively shifted in favor of the forces of independence, democracy and peace.

The mainstay of this world revolutionary process are the socialist countries, fully committed to the cause of national liberation, the democratic forces in the capitalist camp and the national liberation movement. We too, therefore, are part and parcel of this revolutionary stream that is changing our planet for a better and happier world to live in.

Given this background, therefore, the 70th anniversary of the ANC finds all of us better placed than we have been before to carry our historic mission to destroy the apartheid monster and realize the goal of total liberation of the African continent. It is our historic obligation, as it is that of Africa, united under the OAU, to fight to achieve this goal and in doing so to contribute to the effort towards ensuring that the continent as a whole enjoys peace in attempts to the (?open) task of winning economic liberation and raising the living standard of its people. [sentence as heard]

We are better placed to move forward because our people are engaged in a mass organized action at a level and with a tenacity unsurpassed over the last 7 decades. We are better placed to break new ground in our assault on the enemy because these (?regional masses) recognize clearly from practical experience that the revolutionary struggle in which they are engaged has one leader and one perspective, the ANC and the freedom charter respectively.

We are better placed to move in on the enemy because today we have a popular army, Umkhonte We Sizwe, capable of speaking to the enemy in the language he understands best. The early decades following the 1912 founding conference. [words indistinct] by our movement to meet the changing context of the struggle in which the new economical and political forces are changed were still in their infancy.

Our people, who had been finally robbed of their land and all political rights in growing numbers, they were pushed into mines and plantations to produce wealth for South Africa's ruling class. This marks the (?emergence) of the working class movement in our country. It was from this black laboring section of our population that the new sources of resistance came up.

The past 70 years have witnessed unending efforts by the working people to combine and use their collective strength to defeat the oppressor. In the process confrontations, skirmishes, economic strikes, boycotts, anti-apartheid campaigns, defiance campaigns and other forms of struggle took place all over the country. All these served as a practical school for drilling and training our revolutionary forces. Gradually they have grown in strength and experience and they now pose a real threat to the system of apartheid. They form the backbone of our striking power.

Already by the late 1940s our young militants thrown up by the growing and intensifying struggle began to chart the new and more effective methods of struggle for the new stage. This prepared the ground for the massive concentrations of the 1960s; the campaign for the defiance of unjust laws, the general political strikes, small anti-pass campaigns and the congress of the people that adopted our historic document, the freedom charter.

By that period the ANC had become a mass movement involving all sections of the oppressed in active struggle.

Faced with and frightened by the rising revolutionary tide, the enemy declared our movement illegal and detained many of our leaders and activists. For us it was a time for reassessment, for the drawing up of a new strategy and new tactics to meet the changing conditions.

The administrative challenge which the enemy unleashed against this popular upsurge--the bannings, banishings, beatings, torture in police cells, hangings and shootings--none of these has succeeded in neutralizing the people's militancy. Instead, they have reinforced our determination to pursue the cause of liberation.

Under the leadership of the ANC and its allies as well as other patriotic revolutionary forces inside the country, organized political confrontation has grown immeasurably over the recent past.

CSO: 4700/529

BRIEFS

POLISH FISHERMEN GRANTED ASYLUM--Seventy Polish fishermen have been granted the opportunity to opt for permanent residence in South Africa should they decide to do so. Working permits and temporary residence have been granted to the Poles, who came from Walvisbaai. Doctor (?Janie) Roux, assistant director of internal affairs, told the men that their case was being favorably considered by the government. The Poles will be staying in a youth hostel in Krugersdorp until all arrangements have been finalized. [Text] [CA061754 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jan 82]

NAMIBIA CLASH--South African authorities yesterday announced that three members of their air force had been killed in the operational area between Namibia and Angola. For its part, the People's Republic of Angola announced that one Cuban soldier was killed and three others were wounded in clashes with South African forces in the southern part of the country. [Text] [LD070024 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 7 Jan 82]

POLISH EMIGRATION--A number of Poles in France and Italy have applied to emigrate to South Africa. A spokesman for the South African Embassy in Paris says although prospective immigrants should apply to the department of internal affairs in South Africa, a process which could take several months, embassy staff were assisting them in every possible way. South Africa has no official recruiting office in Paris or in Rome. The chairman of the Federation of Polish Associations in South Africa, Mr (Sergey Ramascz), said several skilled workers leaving Poland could be recruited to South Africa's advantage. He said the time consuming process of applications in France and Italy could result in other countries recruiting the skilled personnel. [Text] [CA051028 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Jan 82]

CISKEI LEADER ON INDEPENDENCE--President L. L. Sebe of Ciskei Republic says the independence of the National States of Southern Africa must be made to work, for this is the only alternative to violence. Accepting the credentials in Zwelitsha of the South African ambassador, Mr. J. J. Engelbrecht, President Sebe said it was as much the duty of the South African Government as it was the duty of Ciskei itself to ensure that independence worked. This meant that the people of Ciskei had to see positive proof of the improvement of their standards of living. Only this would justify them in the faith they had shown in their leaders and in the policy of independence as propagated by South Africa. [Text] [LD080254 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Jan 82 LD]

CUBAN SOLDIERS' IDENTITY--Pretoria, 7 Jan (AFP)--South African military authorities here revealed today the identities of the two Cuban soldiers killed and captured during an armed clash at the southern Angolan border. The date of the clash was not given. Sgt Raymundo Davila was killed by the South African Security Forces and Francisco Paulo Hernandez, 31, was captured. According to a military spokesman, these two soldiers were members of the logistics company of a regiment in Lubango. Francisco Paulo Hernandez (serial No 419173) arrived in Angola 5 months ago. He is married and the father of four children. The spokesman ended by saying that the International Red Cross had been informed of Hernandez' capture. [Text] [PA071428 Paris AFP in Spanish 1121 GMT 7 Jan 82]

TELEVISION EXPANSION--Precisely 6 years after the introduction of television in South Africa, the service is about to undergo another dramatic expansion. On 1 January transmission time will be doubled, and trebled soon after when TV 2 and 3 go on the air. The new services will cater specifically for the black communities and will broadcast in the five major languages--Zulu, Xhosa, North Sotho, South Sotho and Tswana. In its half a dozen years in operation television in South Africa has reached saturation coverage of its target audiences nationwide. On a daily average, it now has nearly 3 and a half million adult viewers, by far the highest figure in Africa. Television sets are expensive. That TV 2 and 3 will transmit immediately to 1 and a half million black viewers, a figure expected to grow within a few years to 7 million, is an indicator of the degree of affluence that is, by that same indicator, to be found nowhere else on the continent. It is, of course, also a measure of the demand that exists for information and entertainment in the black languages. That demand has manifested itself also in the black radio services to which more than 5 million adults listen daily. [LD300310 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Dec 81 LD]

UN ON SWAPO--The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, has asked the country's permanent representative at the United Nations to lodge a protest against certain remarks the new secretary general made in favour of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. In a letter to Dr Davies Perez de Cuellar [as heard], South Africa points out that in view of the delicate stage which has now been reached in the efforts to find a solution to the South-West Africa-Namibian independence issue, it is important not to destroy the basis of a settlement and create an impression that no value is attached to the principle of impartiality. The South African Government and the internal affairs of South-West Africa-Namibia have repeatedly emphasized that the United Nations and the secretary general in particular had to be unbiased if they are to be involved in efforts to achieve a settlement in South-West Africa-Namibia. In the letter, South Africa asks the secretary general among other things how a free and fair election can be held in the territory under his control if he favors SWAPO in his first public speech without making any reference to the internal parties. South Africa also rejects the allegation leveled against the country that, because of reservations about some or other aspect of the settlement plan, it is resorting to delaying tactics. The letter also deplores Dr Ceullar's failure to speak out against SWAPO terrorism. [Excerpt] [LD090338 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 9 Jan 82]

UN REMARKS ATTACKED--The ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in South-West Africa-Namibia has requested the western contact group to give urgent attention to what the party calls the shocking statement of the United Nations secretary general, Dr Peres de Cuellar, in the Namibia council. The chairman of the alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, who is also chairman of the Council of Ministers of South-West Africa-Namibia, says the UN cannot be expected to (?admit) and undo its ridiculous and irresponsible actions of the past, but he fails to understand how the world body can be permitted to follow a similar course in the future. Mr Mudge says the DTA has repeatedly called on the UN and its secretary general to prove their impartiality before the world organization can be accepted as arbitrator in a free election in South-West Africa-Namibia. He says the DTA cannot be expected to have confidence in the efforts of the Western five to find a settlement in South-West Africa-Namibia so long as they are unable to control the undisciplined action of the United Nations secretary general. His remarks in favour of SWAPO could only delay the independence process. [Excerpt] [LD091220 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jan 82]

AIR INDIA HIJACKERS--The attorney general of the South African province of Natal, Mr Cecil Rees, has decided to prosecute all 45 of the people involved in the alleged hijacking of an Air India Boeing 707 after an attempted coup d'etat in Seychelles in November. Mr Rees has issued warrants for the arrest of all the people involved and they are to appear in magistrates' courts throughout South Africa. A date for the trial in the Natal provincial division of the Supreme Court has not been set. They will be prosecuted on four counts of contravening the civil aviation offenses act of 1972. Mr Rees said 3 of the 4 counts on which the men would be charged carried a maximum penalty of 30 years in prison which meant they could be sentenced to 90 years in prison. He said bail would be granted at the discretion of the courts and the usual criteria would be applied. He declined to comment on the possibility of witnesses being called from Seychelles or India or to say whether he had been in touch with the authorities in these countries. [Text] [LD051628 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/529

MERGERS OF RIVAL UNIONS GOING WELL--ZCTU

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions yesterday said it was making "tremendous progress" in merging rival unions and said its task would be successfully completed before the end of the year.

Congress president, Mr Alfred Makwarimba said he hoped the majority of the rival unions would have merged by the end of the year in conformity with the Government's demand in September for all unions to unite within a year.

"We totally agree with the Government in this regard and our committee, which was charged with this task, has made tremendous progress. I have no doubt that unity will be achieved this year.

"Those who still do not want to merge do so at their own peril because we will not recognise them, in line with the policy of one union to each industry," he said.

The Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, in September gave the trade union movement less than a year to unite or "we will de-register those ones that refuse to do so".

Mr Makwarimba said since the warning, the ZCTU committee had been working "flat out" to see that this was achieved so the labour movement in Zimbabwe would be more powerful and lead the workers to the bargaining table more effectively.

"There must be one union to each industry and any genuine trade union leader who has the interest of the workers at heart will not disagree with this point. Those who don't want to unite now are not true representatives of the workers," he said.

He added that the idea of one union to each industry would improve the workers' conditions of service and bring about an increase in productivity, which was essential for the country's economic development.

CSO: 4700/535

LOSS OF S.A. PACT COULD COST FIFTY MILLION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE stands to lose over $50 million in foreign exchange earnings a year and up to 7 000 workers could be affected, if the Preferential Trade Agreement with South Africa is not renewed.

If alternative trading partners are not found quickly, and that is improbable, then industry also faces an 18 percent cut in foreign exchange allocations, warns the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries.

In an analysis prepared at the request of Government, CZI states that failure to renegotiate the trade pact will have the effect of adding an additional 7,5 percent surcharge on exports to South Africa.

"When taken against the effective revaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar against the rand over the past year, the increased cost of Zimbabwean manufactured exports presently covered by the Trade Agreement will be considerable, states CZI.

In 1980 manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to $89,2 million, equal to 41 percent of all manufactured exports.

However, those exports covered by the agreement were worth $53,6 million, the equivalent of 60 percent of all manufactured exports to South Africa and 24 percent of total exports.

In terms of employment, crude estimates produced by CZI suggest that in 1980 some 21 214 employees were involved in export production to South Africa and 6 793 (32 percent) were involved in export production covered by the Trade Agreement. The latter figure constitutes about 4 percent of all employees in manufacturing.

The CZI says: "In many instances it would appear that Zimbabwean exporters are likely to be priced out of the market although there is some evidence to suggest that the situation after March 1982 will not be as serious as the pessimists suggest.

"However, if all $53m of exports covered by the agreement were lost and alternative markets not found the foreign exchange loss would be equivalent to 18 percent in foreign exchange allocations to industry.

"Short term prospects of finding alternative markets are extremely poor."

SEVERE

The effects upon industry, should the agreement not be renegotiated, would be severe and in some cases catastrophic under the present circumstances.

In terms of total exports and their relationship to South African markets, clothing and footwear producers would lose almost all their exports. The picture is just as grim for manufacturers of beverages and tobacco, and the furniture industry.

CZI's report serves to show just how dependent the UDI economy was upon its southern neighbour, and the legacy Mr Mugabe's Government has been left with in the short- to medium-term.

Exports to South Africa expanded from $25,4m in 1965 to $175,6m in the year August 1980 to July 1981, a leap of 590 percent. Far higher than the overall increases in total exports in the same period which rose from $184,9m to $847,7m (plus 358 percent).

CSO: 4700/535

HIGH UNIVERSITY FAILURE RATE 'UNMITIGATED DISASTER'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Down the Drain"]

[Text]

THE commission of inquiry into the reported high failure rate at the University of Zimbabwe must come up with a speedy remedy before any more of the country's scarce resources are poured down the drain.

The failures, whatever their cause, are an unmitigated disaster which bodes ill for our first year of independence.

No doubt the findings of the four eminent academicians appointed by the university's principal and vice-chancellor, Professor Kamba, will throw more light on what actually went wrong at that institution where future Zimbabwean leaders are supposedly moulded. In the meantime one is persuaded to pursue only possible causes of the shoddy performances.

For the students, could it be that the euphoria of independence blinded them and they hurled intellectual discipline out of the window and in the end missed the boat? Or were they caught up in the political hullabaloo?

The turnover of both black (for greener pastures elsewhere) and white (with no faith in Zimbabwe) staff shouldn't be overlooked.

And maybe Prof. Kamba should flex more muscle in future.

CSO: 4700/535

STATE VEHICLE CRASHES RUN UP $1 MILLION BILL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

VIP vehicles issued to Government ministers and their senior staff were involved in 109 accidents during the financial year 1980/81.

The estimated cost of repairing these vehicles — chiefly Mercedes and Peugeots 504 and 404 — was $102 648.

Accidents involving non - VIP Government vehicles have been even more numerous.

In the period from January 1980 to June 1981, the larger users — police, district administration, agriculture, health, roads and road traffic — accounted for 1 576 accidents with repair costs over $990 000.

Police vehicles, alone had over 1 000 accidents costing $618 595.

These statistics are contained in a circular sent to all Government ministries and departments last month by the Secretary for Transport, Mr P. G. H. Lamport-Stokes.

The circular says that reckless driving at speed was the major factor in causing these accidents. It was a contributory factor in 50 percent of cases.

Other factors were driving without due care and attention, inexperienced drivers, overloading and continued use of vehicles on which faults had developed.

"It has become apparent that control of the use of vehicles has in many cases become so lax as to be virtually non-existent," the circular says.

The statistics of accidents involving different Government departments were not released in a Press release earlier this week from the Ministry of Transport, but they have now been obtained.

The statistics do not include army vehicles, only those supplied by the CMED.

The circular says the accident rate involving the better class VIP-type vehicle is "of particular concern".

CSO: 4700/535

CROP REPORTS DISTURBING, SAYS NFA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

DISTURBING reports on the crop situation in the communal areas have been reaching the Salisbury offices of the National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe.

The vice-president of the association, Councillor Silas Hungwe, yesterday said farmers in many areas, particularly Chibi, were still in the process of planting.

Due to the lateness of the rains which had resulted in late ploughing, Councillor Hungwe felt this season's yield could be below last year's harvest.

Though the season was advanced, farmers were insisting on planting maize because of the favourable producer price introduced last season.

At this time, he said, farmers should have been growing short - season varieties such as sunflower, sorghum and groundnuts, but the unchanged producer prices made them unattractive to many farmers.

Among the affected producers were women master-farmer graduates who had been approved by the association.

In the organisation's 52 districts are 1 500 affiliated clubs with a membership of 108 000, of whom about 20 000 are women.

The association is urging clubs to change into producer and marketing co-operatives, and it has been estimated that about $100 000 will be needed to train farmers on these aspects of group efforts.

HOPEFUL

The councillor said the association was anxious to work hand in hand with existing co-operatives, functioning under the auspices of the co-operatives branch of the Ministry of Agriculture.

"With the creation of Agritex," Councillor Hungwe said, "I hope the Government will take steps to increase the number of extension personnel in communal areas as increased production can only be achieved through training and constant guidance."

CSO: 4700/535

BRIEFS

RAILMEN END STRIKE--Bulawayo--The railways firemen who took part in the recent illegal six-day strike have almost all returned to work. In most cases they did so in the quickest possible time, an NRZ spokesman said yesterday. "All depots are now working normally", he said. Some men had not yet returned "but this could be due to sickness or to other legitimate causes". He did not disclose the centres at which there are still firemen who have not returned. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 1]

SINOIA MAYOR QUITS--The Mayor of Sinoia, Councillor Bernard Samuriwo, resigned on Tuesday night, the Town Clerk, Mr Peter Moyo, confirmed yesterday. Mr Moyo declined to give the reason for the sudden resignation and Councillor Samuriwo could not be contacted. It is expected that a new mayor will be elected on January 19 by the Town Council. In the meantime the Deputy Mayor, Councillor Frederick Heath, will act as Mayor. The Mayor of Sinoia, Councillor Bernard Samuriwo, was fined $25 (or 10 days) when he was convicted in the town's magistrates' court on Wednesday of driving without due care and attention. The charge arose out of an incident in April last year when the mayor drove into a woman's car at a T-junction in Sinoia. He admitted the charge. Magistrate Mr William Cutler presided and Mr Terry Breen appeared for the State. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 pp 1, 5]

FAMILIES SETTLED IN URUNGWE--About 155 families were resettled in the Nyamakate area in Urungwe last month, a Government official in the area said yesterday. Mr Robert Gumbo, of the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, told villagers in the area it was an offence for them to collect resettlement forms from people "talking evil against the Government". A Government statement last night quoted him as having said: "Some of you complain that the land is small. Do you know that there are some people with no land? If you find that the land is small, you must air your grievances through the right channels and prove that the 12.5 acres issued to you are insufficient." The people are reported to have suggested that their village sites be attached to their arable land. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 5]

EXPLOSIVES MOVED--Explosives that had come into the possession of the police were driven through central Salisbury by army experts yesterday under police escort. Motorcycle escorts, similar to those used to clear a path for the President and Prime Minister, led the police outriders. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 5]

NO SUGAR SUBSIDY--Sugar is not subsidised, a spokesman for ZSR Ltd, the country's sugar refiners, said yesterday in a comment on an editorial in THE HERALD. Prices had been kept steady since November, 1979, with any increase in refining costs being met by the company, he said. During the last financial year the company had made a loss and had now asked the Government for permission to raise prices. There was a shortage of sugar because of rising demand from consumers and this extra demand could only be met by expanding production facilities, which in turn depended on available finance--the reason for the price increase request. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 3]

ARMS CACHE--Bulawayo--Police and members of the Central Intelligence Organisation have recovered a large cache of arms and ammunition, a police spokesman said yesterday. The weapons were found in the vicinity of Silalabuhwa irrigation scheme near Filabusi on December 29. Silalabuhwa was a ZIPRA base last year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/535 END

JPRS 79931

25 January 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2556

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 79931

25 January 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2556

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PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION ENDS, RESOLUTIONS ISSUED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[Article by David Eduardo: "Important Documents for Nation's Political and Social-Economic Life Approved"]

> [Text] The fourth regular session of the People's Assembly, which met for 3 days in the 10 December Room, was attended by 161 deputies; it was chaired by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, party chairman and president of the republic, and completed its work yesterday at 2130 with the approval and ratification of important documents in the nation's social-political and economic life.

In accordance with the agenda adopted during the opening session on Tuesday, the deputies were called upon to express themselves on the most varied aspects of national life in the search for specific solutions that would effectively contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of our people. The fourth session of the People's Assembly furthermore marked the development of greater political maturity on the part of the deputies through the manner in which they participated in the debates. Among the documents submitted to the People's Assembly for approval, only the general government budget for 1982, the guidelines on strategic reserves, amendments to Article 7 of Law 11/75, dated 15 December, referring to crimes against production, and Article 45 of the General Labor Law were passed. Regarding the National Plan for next year, the fourth session approved a motion which will provide guidance for the way in which this plan is to be carried out.

The last regular session of the People's Assembly for this year then ratified some documents approved by the Permanent Committee. The following were approved in this context, although with some discussion: Angola's joining PAFNA; the Regional Transportation Commission for Southern Africa; the regulations on the secretariats of the people's provincial assemblies and their committees; the law on the legal profession; the law on confiscation; the law on planning; the tax on work income; and the friendship and cooperation treaties signed with the People's Republic of Angola and the Democratic Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of Hungary, and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Some documents triggered lively debate among the deputies and this only made the entire effort more fruitful.

As we noted in our edition yesterday, the bill outlining the disciplinary system for appointed workers was sent to the People's Assembly's Professional and Legal Affairs Committee for review since it revealed certain inadequacies and because its language was somewhat too complicated. Something similar happened in relation to the law on the renunciation of citizenship which will therefore be subjected to further and more thorough study by the pertinent committee. The bill on the distribution of deputies in terms of action zones--which will enable the people's representatives to be more active in the performance of their duties--was also debated and was returned to the respective committee for further and more detailed study.

Following the agenda, regarding the subject of foreign relations, the fourth regular session, through its committee proposed to review the activities carried out between the third and fourth sessions. The report submitted yesterday by the People's Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee contained numerous inaccuracies and did not cover many of the efforts undertaken by the party and government on the national and international levels during this interval of time.

The deputies, by an overwhelming majority, decided to eliminate the last paragraph which came out in favor of the People's Assembly commenting on the great problems besetting humanity in view of the growing aggressiveness of imperialism and international reaction.

This marked the end of another session of the highest organ of government on the national level. The debates and documents approved constitute another outstanding step in the materialization of the ultimate concern of the immortal guide of the revolution to the effect that "the most important thing is to solve the people's problems." As Bernardo de Sousa, first secretary of the People's Assembly, asserted yesterday in the course of the closing session, it is necessary increasingly to think of our honest workers who, at their places of production, fight selflessly to make sure that Angola can build socialism.

Bernardo de Sousa also devoted special attention to the fighting men of the glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] who, in the battle trenches, guarantee the country's national integrity.

In his remarks, the secretary also, on the other hand, expressed the desire of the People's Republic of Angola to establish relations with all countries that are prepared to respect our sovereignty and independence. "We agree to establish relations," he emphasized, "on the basis of internationally accepted principles, that is to say, reciprocal advantages and noninterference in the internal affairs of each state. We do not accept the imposition of principles by anybody and those principles are non-negotiable."

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CSO: 4742/153

HOUSING PROBLEM REMEDIES PROPOSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Luanda, a city of over 1 million inhabitants, continues to struggle with serious housing problems, although some new residential blocks were built in the past 2 years thanks to Cuban cooperation in the field of civil construction.

The difficulty in finding housing among us is truly something practically without solution. This is so because the truth is that there is not enough housing for all, and when someone intends to vacate a house, naturally he reserves it for some friend.

Hundreds of apartment houses, on which work was interrupted shortly before independence, remain unfinished today, although their completion would be a rather important contribution to solving the housing shortage problem in Luanda. Throughout the city one can see reinforced concrete structures only awaiting walls; in other cases the buildings are almost finished and it would be enough to put the finishing touches on the already standing brick walls.

It is something which, unfortunately, remains unused, progressively deteriorating and making its recovery within the next few years more difficult and expensive. What at this time could be resolved with a high budget (but even so a relatively small one if we consider the advantage of new homes to help solve the housing crisis) in the future will demand much larger investments.

Paid Voluntary Work

One of the solutions that probably would give results in recovering in a short time at least a part of these assets which now are not used would be the organization of voluntary work brigades to start working on some buildings in Luanda whose completion perhaps would not demand too many technical requirements. Each one of the workers in these brigades later would be able to rent an apartment after completion of the work.

Investment Is Absolutely Necessary

However, financial investment needed to complete all these paralyzed projects is inevitable. To spend such sums this year or from now to 5 years is a matter that has to be faced, although we know that many of the construction materials must be

imported from capitalist markets where inflation rate rises dizzily from year to year. This perhaps means that within 2 or 3 years, when the decision is made to finally complete the buildings in Luanda, Angola may have to spend twice the amount it would have to spend today.

This, therefore, is another question that calls for some thought.

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CSO: 4742/115

IMPORTATION OF TOYS FOR HOLIDAYS URGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra]

[Excerpts] The year is ending. However, in contrast to the rest of the world, our children are not sure of receiving a toy when the family holidays arrive.

What are we to think of this? Is it that our pioneers do not need to enjoy themselves with the wide range of toys that brought us joy in our own childhood, regardless of whether they were expensive toys or not? Is it that children have to be adults as soon as carefree infancy is over? Is it that our country, which during the year imports so many useless things, has no budget to order from abroad this world of fantasy that makes children really be children and enjoy themselves with a doll, a miniature automobile or a violin with plastic strings?

For a few years now the organizations in charge of importing and the respective planning systematically have been forgetting that our children have the right to play. When toys are imported or there is access to purchases, there are enormous lines waiting or plans made to acquire toys. Some have many toys, others if they want to play have to make their toys from tin cans, their carts with ball bearings gathered in the nearest machine shop, their dolls from rags. But will this be really correct, are these the guidelines of our revolutionary vanguard?

The MPLA-Labor Party a long time ago established that children have to be happy and have a harmonious and calm development. To prevent them from playing, as all children throughout the world play, is basically to go against this definition of principles. And this is so because in Angola, generally speaking, everything is imported except toys that would bring joy to our children.

The family holidays are about to arrive. Are the toys also already on their way?

It is hard for us to say; we limit ourselves to interpreting the future today based on recent years in which demagoguery became an extremely dangerous weapon. The MPLA-Labor Party never says that our children have no right to play. On the contrary, programmatically and with practical actions, it has always defended happiness and well-being of our successors, our pioneers, the men of the future.

Who will be too old? We, the adults, or our children?

Why the toys are not imported for our children continues to be the main question we would like to be answered here. Unfortunately, we have no answer. Perhaps the ministries of Foreign Trade and Home Trade can explain this to us about what for us are absolute doubts:

1. Do or do not Angolan children have the right to play?
2. Do or do not Angolan children have the right to play with toys?
3. Will or will not Angolan children have toys given to them on this family holiday?
4. Will or will not Angolan children forgive us, adults, for having deprived them of toys when they should be playing?

All these questions can appear inopportune and impertinent to many good people. However, this does not prove that our children are different from others and do not need toys, and so on.

We believe that this is a matter to think about, and to think about very seriously.

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CSO: 4742/115

FUEL LINES, BLACK MARKET DEPLORED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Sara Fialho: "The Lines of People Waiting for Petroleum"]

[Text] The absence or shortage of petroleum supplies has turned into an issue that has aroused much concern among people living in the suburbs.

As a matter of fact, along the entire suburban belt, beyond the black-topped streets, there are sometimes rather well-spaced bulk petroleum sales outlets. During the early morning hours, one can observe the accelerated growth--like that of a snake--of lines of cans and barrels and drums and containers of all kinds, watched by people with tired faces and child-like eyes staring at the nozzle of the rubber hose through which emerges the miracle. Everyone expectantly keeps looking for petroleum which is quite indispensable to the vast majority of our suburban residents.

There are those who come equipped with drums of 20 or more liters and who, seized with terrible anxiety, avidly acquire large quantities of this product. The petroleum produced is available in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of the consuming public. Proof of this is the fact that people were able to get the quantity they wanted at our sales outlets. So, what is all this noise about if there is petroleum anyway?

According to an announcement from the Ministry of Energy, concerning the fire that broke out at PETRANGOL [Angola Petroleum Company], there will be no fuel shortage and consequently no petroleum shortage since the measures necessary in this connection have already been taken. There is therefore no need to form these very unpleasant lines. But the people there are fearful and they disregard the announcement. They disbelieved it already long before its publication and they continued to do so. Some talk in terms of prevention (of what?) while others (and they are correct to some extent) maintain that they need petroleum "to light the lamps by which I read, by which my children study, by which my wife tells me about all the little things that happened to her day after day" or they maintain that "I use petroleum to light my stove to cook my food." All that is true since a dry lamp does not give light and since you cannot cook in your stove with old ashes! But is there going to be a continued need to form these avid lines, as if petroleum were to run out the next day! Could it be that the people who buy petroleum are the same every day? And where is all this volume of petroleum going?

You cannot consume 20 liters or more in a single day, not even to cook food for three or four meals. We can understand that somebody might buy 20 liters on Monday and then not have to go "stand in the oil line" for 3 or 4 days. But we know that this is not what is happening.

Basically, the crucial issue resides in the fact that these people simply resell the petroleum they get. By virtue of the nature of this "trade," every liter is fundamentally a reference measure. The smallest measures, such as beer cans, gasoline cans, or milk cans, are sometimes also used on an emergency basis or for speculative profits. And in these cases perhaps sales are more sluggish since the "customers" buy these quantities little by little, which does not make them happy because it gives them less of an opportunity to purchase larger quantities. On the other hand, we may perhaps have a certain degree of arbitrary control here by the person running the pump.

If, as we said earlier, we have sufficient quantities of petroleum for everybody, then we have to put an end to this kind of black-market situation.

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CSO: 4742/153

SONANGOL GAS SEMINAR DEALS WITH DEVELOPMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 9

[Text] The national seminar on liquefied petroleum gases organized by SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] closed in Luanda yesterday.

The closing session, as the previous ones, was held at the Costa do Sol Hotel and had many participants.

Minister of Energy and Petroleum Pedro Van-Dunem (Loy), speaking at this session, expressed satisfaction with the level of participation by registered persons and expressed his hope that other similar sessions will be held.

Pedro Van-Dunem, who was accompanied by SONANGOL director general Herminio Escorcio, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, stressed the importance of gas in Angola. He pointed out the need to achieve technical and human conditions to insure increased consumption by the Angolan people.

This topic, which occupied part of this afternoon's session, consisted of an exposition by an official of SONANGOL who outlined the history of utilization of liquefied petroleum gases, also known as kitchen gas, in spite of its positive application in the industrial sector. He then revealed the projects approved in this connection.

In line with a decision taken by the president of the party and republic, the increase in the use of domestic gas is a very important objective to be reached in the next few years to solve the problems of gas supply, marketing and consumption. Its benefits can be seen by everyone.

During this seminar, which started on 23 November various topics dealing with manufacture, packaging and distribution of liquefied petroleum gases were discussed.

Among the speakers were specialists of SONANGOL, the Portuguese fuel firm PETROGRAL, the Danish company KOSAN/CRISPANT and the Portuguese Association of Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Opinions heard from the participants, who came from various provinces of the country and are connected to the gas sector of the SONANGOL and PETRANGOL [Angola Petroleum Company] and the Ministry of Petroleum, rpvealed unanimous satisfaction with the selection of the topics and the manner in which their presentation was made at the seminar.

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CSO: 4742/115

FISHING SECTOR'S PRESENT WEAKNESSES, FUTURE GOALS REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Dec 81 p 9

> [Text] Continuing the program to disclosed the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] for the 1981-1985 5-year term, we are presenting today the first part of the explanation given by Fishing Minister Emilio Guerra.

The analysis of the fishing industry during the 1978-1980 3-year term showed that the failure to establish and organize adequate maintenance and repair facilities, the failure to increase the fleet and the week structure of the technical-material supply system, the poor food supplies for crew members and the absence of priority for this sector in the matter of skilled personnel contributed significantly to the decline in the catch volume.

Addressing itself to the causes of the fishing industry's poor operations and because this is a sector of special importance by virtue of the possibilities it presents in terms of a contribution to the better satisfaction of our people's food needs, the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA recommended that special attention be devoted to this sector not only by assigning more skilled personnel but also by organizing the work properly, by providing incentives for fishermen, by guaranteeing adequate technical assistance, and by making the necessary investments at the right time.

As the main task for this 5-year period, the Congress mentioned the increase in the cash volume of the national fleet and fish processing with particular emphasis on the production of dried fish so as to improve supplies for people in the rural areas.

The following tasks have been identified to attain these objectives.

I. Fishing Fleet and Fishing Operations

Concerning the fishing fleet and fishing operations in 1985, it will be necessary to attain targets of between 350,000 and 400,000 tons while the goal for 1982 was set at 220,000-250,000 tons; it will therefore be necessary to restore and modernize the existing fishing boats, to purchase new boats, to improve the agreements with the foreign fishing fleets, to repair the shipyards, to build new unloading piers,

as well as a new fishing port and to start the construction of a second port in Porto Alexandre and in Baia Farta, to guarantee the technical and material supply in support of fleet operations, to improve the living and working conditions of fishing industry workers, with particular emphasis on the province of Mocamedes, where we have the most important fishing enterprises and where the water is richest in fish; this is also where difficulties concerning the supply of food, clothing, and skilled personnel make themselves felt most seriously.

These are the guidelines for the fleet for the next 5-year term. We will now analyze the results obtained during the first half of 1981.

Compared to a plan target of 56,500 tons, for the nation's fleet, we actually caught 33,000 tons, in other words, the result was 58 percent.

In this catch volume, the government sector shared with 73.7 percent, the private sector with 24.2 percent, and the cooperative sector with 2.1 percent.

The reasons for the failure to attain the target can be found in the poor operational state of the fleet, since we have many boats that are laid up due to the poor maintenance and repair capacity of our shipyards; besides, our technical and material supply situation is still in bad shape; we do not have enough food and there is a high absentee rate which means that the boats cannot put in the planned number of days at sea.

(b) Concerning the effort to beef up our fishing fleet through the purchase of new boats, some steps were taken this year and various contracts were signed with shipyards in Spain for the purchase of 37 steel boats for dragnet and circular net fishing; these are scheduled to begin reaching the country starting in 1982. Contracts were signed with an Italian shipyard for the construction of 12 dragnet trawlers and two tuna boats; [illegible] contracts were also signed with a Cuban enterprise for the purchase of 20 reinforced cement boats for line fishing; they are scheduled to arrive shortly. Finally we also signed a contract with a Swedish enterprise for the purchase of 30 small glass-fiber boats for small-scale craft fishing.

We are currently working to procure a training vessel for the Mocamedes fishing school and a refrigerator and transport vessel for the transport of fish from the major catch areas (Mocamedes) to the major consumption areas (Luanda), plus a research boat.

During colonial times, a contract was signed with a Brazilian shipyard for the purchase of 20 shrimp boats. Most of these boats were supposed to have reached the country already but, since there have been some setbacks in the meantime, due to the fact that the technical characteristics were not in accord with the contract specifications, only four have been received so far.

(c) Looking at ship repair, difficulties have arisen due to the low capacity of shipyards to handle repairs, due to the lack of skilled personnel, lumber, spare parts, and the fact the equipment itself is old and was not properly maintained.

To improve the capacity of some of the country's shipyards, a cooperation contract was signed recently with a Portuguese shipyard and we have begun the restoration of some of the slipways.

(d) As for the construction of fishing ports in Porto Alexandre and Baia Farta, the pertinent projects are being drafted and the same is true of the piers to be built in various places in the coastal area.

(e) Concerning the improvement of the life of the fishermen, we still have not achieved any great results because of the country's general difficulties, particularly in terms of food, although we must pay tribute to a certain effort made by our domestic trade establishment in trying to give priority to fish processing by virtue of the harsh conditions under which the fishermen must do their work out at sea. We have procured some individual safety equipment as well as support equipment for crafts fishing although this has not yet been done with enough diversity and in sufficient quantity so as permanently to support the activities of the fishermen.

II. Processing

In addition to catch operations as such, the fishing industry is also responsible for processing the products of the sea, in other words, the production of dried and half-dried fish, canned fish, fish filets, frozen fish, fish meal, etc.

In order progressively to guarantee the satisfaction of national consumption needs for these products, the First Special Party Congress has set up the following targets for 1982 and 1985:

	1982	1985
Fresh and frozen fish	80,000-85,000	90,000-100,000 t
Dried and semi-processed fish	35,000-38,000	50,000-60,000 t
Canned fish	6,000-7,000	9,000-10,000 t

The Congress also called attention to the following:

(a) That the country's currently existing refrigeration facilities must be repaired and that new production units must be built; the Cabinda and Quicombo complexes must be installed by 1982 and the Lucira and Mocamedes (SOMAR) must be repaired by then likewise.

This is already being done; the equipment for the Cabinad and Quicombo complexes is already in Angola and it is expected that it will be installed shortly. As for the SOMAR complex, an Italian team is now working on its complete repair and it is expected that this job will also be finished this year. A survey of requirements was made at the Lucira complex so as to install the missing parts and components.

(b) With reference to salting and drying, the Congress ordered the introduction, during the 5-year period, of artificial fish drying installations in the coastal provinces, especially in Benguela and Mocamedes.

The experience of the RPA in this field is still rather scant since almost all of the dried fish is being processed in the traditional way; there is only a small enterprise in Benguela where fish is dried artificially; results here have been encouraging.

Depending on the availability of funds, we are planning in 1982 to raise products output and quality levels.

The plan for the first half of 1981 calls for 17,602 tons and was attained to the extent of 72 percent, in other words, we produced 12,602 tons.

The main cause for this failure resides in the irregularity of raw material supply.

(c) In the area of canned fish, the basic idea is to redimension the output to meet the requirements on the national market by finishing the installation of new production lines in Benguela and Mocamedes in 1982.

At this time, domestic production does not even meet 50 percent of the country's needs. Improvements are being made in some enterprises in Benguela and one of the countries biggest stickleback canning factories will go into operation this year; it had been closed down since 1975 in the township of Porto Alexandre. It was restored on the basis of a cooperation agreement with Spain and a program has been worked out to increase the utilization of the installed capacity of the Mampeza enterprise in Benguela; this included the acquisition of a can factory and some tuna boats.

The plan for the first half of 1981 called for 2,444 tons and was accomplished to the extent of 60 percent. The failure to attain the canning plan targets is due to the lack of raw materials and containers.

(d) Concerning fish meal, it was recommended that maximum use be made of fish waste and of fish caught but unsuitable for utilization in products for human consumption with a view to meeting domestic needs for fish meal to be used in animal fodder.

During colonial times, about 70 percent of the catch was used for the production of fish meal with a view to exports.

Today, the idea is to improve the utilization of fish to meet human consumption needs; this is why the quantities of fish available for fish meal have been decreased; the final product is destined for use in agriculture, for making rations, while a small part is exported.

The output for the half-year was 3,700 tons.

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DIAMANG, IRON MINES PRODUCTION, DEVELOPMENT PLANS DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Dec 81 p 11

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Industry Justino Fernandes by JORNAL DE ANGOLA; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the status of the training of cadres inasmuch as this is a fundamental task in the development of the mining industry?

[Answer] Attention has been given to certain aspects of the training of cadres. First, in contracts we made with companies for the exploitation of certain sectors of this branch of activity, the training of our national cadres was assigned to the party. Special attention was given to DIAMANG [Angolan Diamond Company] where we can already find a professional training school for the entire diamond sector. We can truthfully say that many departments of this great company--DIAMANG--are now being operated by national cadres. When we achieved independence, almost no supervisory position was held by Angolan personnel. For example, in Lunda-Norte we have a professional training center which, according to visitors we had the opportunity to accompany, is really one of the best professional training centers in this part of Africa. Significant steps have been taken with regard to professional training in this sector, principally in the diamond business, which has merited our special attention.

[Question] Comrade deputy minister, may we know what the party has done with reference to the diamond sector?

[Answer] With regard to diamonds, there are some very clear guidelines contained in a document to which I should like to refer:

In the Diamond Sector

Assure an increase in DIAMANG's production to reach a level of 1.8 million carats in 1982 and 2 million carats from 1983 on.

Take steps toward extension training of qualified national cadres, resorting to training infriendly countries, to assure the efficient management and control of the exploitation of the diamond deposits as quickly as possible.

Over the short term, supply the ENDIAMA firm with the necessary cadres and means to accomplish its functions to the maximum. To assure the state's leading role in the development of the diamond industry and guarantee the rational exploitation of the deposits, the aforementioned state organization must centralize all the geological documentation, studies and projects relating to the prospecting of diamond reserves as well as market the production and control the exploration.

Study measures which should be taken so tht the preliminary classification and evaluation of the diamonds will be made by Angolan technicians and present a pertinent proposal to this effect by 30 April 1981.

During the 5-year plan, carry out the plan for alluvial prospecting to guarantee the reserves required for the development of production in areas of present exploration.

Make the necessary technical economic studies with regard to kimberlites, giving priority to those which are better known, especially the Catoca kimberlites.

I should also like to say that, with regard to kimberlites, a feasibility study is already underway; and with respect to the diamonds, studies are to be made to extend the feasibility survey to areas of diamond exploration. Our country has diamonds not only in the Lunda-Norte Province but also in other areas. Precisely for this reason studies are being made in other localities for the prospecting and exploitation of diamonds. I want to point out that in the first 10 months of this year diamond production reached 92 percent of the plan. The explanation was given that the exchange situation somewhat interfered with the progress of DIAMANG's work. However, as soon as special arrangements were made for DIAMANG, the situation improved considerably, and we can say from experience that the situation really has improved.

Nevertheless, there is one problem we should like to mention and call to the attention of our people--namely, the illegal appropriation of diamonds, which has seriously harmed production. This is because a substantial part of what is produced enters the black market and thus interferes not only with our country's production but also with its economic development.

This situation is now being placed in the hands of our country's competent organizations, as we are alarmed by the situation. It is a truly difficult situation. With the publication of the law regulating this overall problem, we believe we have made a big step forward. We now have to establish the necessary organizations and give them the necessary strength to put an end to that situation.

We now have definite guidelines for the iron mining sector to which we would like to refer:

Reactivation of the exploration of high-content ores in Kassinga.

Carry out technical-economic feasibility studies and projects relating to the exploration of the Cassala Kitungo deposits, with a view to incorporating them in the national steel industry.

For this purpose, the Ministry of Industry should:

On the basis of existing studies in the Kassinga-Norte area as well as the construction of new installations which are proving necessary to start production in 1983 and reach 1 million tons of concentrates by 1985.

Present by the end of the first 6 months of 1981 a detailed program for the training of national cadres to assure the efficient operation of the National Iron Company, the concessionaire of the exploitation of the iron deposits.

Concrete measures were taken with regard to this guideline. We can say that in a difficult phase experienced by our country we made the first export of iron. About 150,000 tons were transported in August.

Independently of all economic and social aspects, this was a political victory, for the enemies of the freedom of mankind allegedly said that it would not be possible toextract ore from Kassinga. Under all these conditions and with our own cadres and in a state of war, we managed to export 150,000 tons at that time. The work is continuing and we think, within the parameters of a contract we have with a specialized company, that we shall be able to continue to export iron.

In this phase and in conjunction with firms with which we signed contracts for technical assistance, we have noted the importance of the training of cadres.

We have paid special attention to the operation of the National Iron Company. In this connection, statues have already been approved and the organization is now being set up to supply the firm with the cadres required for its successful operation.

8568
CSO: 4742/120

BRIEFS

CZECH WOMEN'S DELEGATION--The delegation of the Union of Czechoslovak women, headed by its president, Marie Kabhielovo, spent 2 days in the provinces of Huila and Mocamedes as part of the program prepared for its visit to the country. In Huila, where the delegation arrived last Wednesday, the visitors inspected the camp for displaced persons from Cunene, in the township of Matala, 160 kilometers from the provincial capital; the visitors were briefed on the situation of hundreds of women, men, and children located there. The Czechoslovak group presented to the displaced persons from Cuene some pieces of cloth, blankets, medications, and surgical equipment. The delegation also in Lubango visited the "Triunfo" Factory's nursery which shelters about 55 children of the women employed by the enterprise; children up to the age of two are taken care of there. In accordance with the schedule, the delegation yesterday visited the PETRANGOL [Angola Petroleum Company] refinery which had recently been attacked by the murderous fury of mercaneries in the pay of imperialism. Today the delegation is scheduled to meet with the Luanda provincial commissioner, with one of the party secretaries, and with members of the Czechoslovak community residing in Angola. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Dec 81 p 2] 5058

CSO: 4742/153

REPLY TO CAPE VERDIAN PROTEST AGAINST USE OF PAIGC

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Dec 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] We successfully held the First Special Congress of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde].

Before and during the congress, the militants clearly and in detail expressed themselves on the reasons that persuaded them to stick to the PAIGC abbreviation and thus continue the party of Cabral now confined to the nation's boundaries. But, unfortunately, there are people in our land who did not understand anything or who claim not to have understood anything.

It is not our intention here to get into an argument with anybody. We realize that dispair, frustration, and the feeling of having been discovered in the act may cause panic in certain political groups.

We also agree that the need for diverting the attention of the masses from the true and real day-to-day problems causes some people to address themselves, tooth and nail, to false issues for the sole objective of spurring narrow-minded nationalism. This unfortunately is currently the vogue. It is a form of drugging oneself. That alone explains why certain circles have made themselves the judges of our congress' conclusions.

Continuing the use of the abbreviation means that the mass of the militants and the people in general want their party--the party that gave them independence, the party that served them as instrument in putting an end to the immoderate actions of some others--to be preserved. It means that, under current circumtances, the PAIGC, such as it is now, is still necessary not only to preserve the gains of the revolution but also to attain the nation's grand objectives: ever greater consolidation of the Guinean national consciousness and the construction of a society amid peace and social justice. The fact that the PAIGC has been turned into a Guinean national party did not signify any basic change in the party's essence. Under these conditions, the retention of the abbreviation is a logical consequence. The party will continue as it is in spite of the fractionist attitude of some former militants.

Contrary to what some people say, the party is not the party of Guinea and of Cape Verde. It is a Guinean party. The letter "C" means that it is a political organization that fought for independence both for Guinea and for Cape Verde. This is far from signifying that it is a party of Guinea and of Cape Verde.

But nobody should have any doubts that it is the same party that, throughout 25 years of its existence, managed to be our revolutionary vanguard. The lessons of history were learned. For historical reasons (the PAIGC is a cultural monument to our people), for sentimental reasons, and for revolutionary reasons, the party, such as it exists today, is still necessary for our people. Besides, if the PAIGC belongs to all peoples oppressed by a regime, as maintained by the spokesman of the government in Praia, what reason would we have for trying to get rid of it after all we did, day after day, to make it what it is through endless sacrifices? Although Praia may no longer need it, we still have a great need for our PAIGC.

There is much confusion in the minds of the "gentlemen" of Praia. Power for the sake of power creates the fear of losing that power and may lead to ridiculous attitudes. It is simply ridiculous to consider the reaffirmation of the PAIGC to represent a hegemonic attitude on our part. Not even the devil would maintain that. The all-powerful gentlemen of yesterday seek to pass themselves off as victims today. The theory of using the magic spell against the sorcerer is not applicable in this case.

How poor is the memory of men! Today, the fighters for the fatherland's liberty are usurping the name of sovereign country without remembering that yesterday they gave their best (or their blood) to bring this sovereign and free country into the world! History will not forgive those who make deals with opportunism with a view to getting some easy votes from sectors which very often are far removed from the country's real problems.

While it is true that the party was founded by citizens of Guinea and Cape Verde to fight for the liberation of both peoples, there was never any percentage breakdown both in the staffing and in the constitution of the leading organs. The thing that always counted in the party was the individual value of each militant and not his birthplace. Only that explains why Aristides Pereira was secretary-general when, in terms of nationality, he was a member of the minority. Those who, at the time, wanted to destroy the PAIGC (because they did not need it any longer) tried to introduce this counterrevolutionary promotion criterion as a function of the birthplace and not the individual's merits.

Elections to leadership bodies in the Third Congress were an example of this destructive furry which at that time inspired certain individuals. This is why we were not dealing at the time with the expulsion of citizens of Cape Verde by the expulsion of the fractionists of the PAICV [Cape Verde African Independence Party] has happened at the time in Praia with the expulsion of individuals who at that time were called Trotskiyites (Manuel Faustino, Dudu Zona, among others).

The bad faith of the gentlemen in Praia has no limits. The First Special Congress of the PAIGC did not expel the president of the Republic of Cape Verde. It condemned and expelled the former secretary-general of the PAIGC for not having had the political courage to continue the genial work of Amilcar Cabral, the former secretary-general of the PAIGC. It was the militants of the party in Guinea and in Cape Verde who elected him because we Guineans have something to say about the person and the political behavior of the secretary-general although this does not imply any kind of interference in the affairs of Cape Verde. Aristides Pereira is a citizen of Cape Verde but the congress expressed its views on the secretary-general who can be both from Guinea and from Cape Verde.

It is the people of Cape Verde who must express their opinion on the behavior of the president of the Republic of Cape Verde who is constitutionally elected by the people (the president of Cape Verde must be a native of Cape Verde). We Guineans only to have to respect the sovereign will of our sister people. But the secretary-general involves a different matter and all citizens of Guinea and Cape Verde should express their opinion on him. For what purpose did Aristides Pereira have a home in Guinea? So that Aristides Pereira might get a monthly subsidy from the Guinean treasury and another special one when he moved to Bissau?

Why did Aristides Pereira have himself accompanied by Guinean personal security guards, trained in the tough school of the national liberation struggle? Why did Aristides Pereira promote the Luanda meeting to analyze the events in Bissau? Was it in his capacity as preseident of the Republic of Cape Verde? Or was it because he considered himself to be the secretary-general of the PAIGC. We asked the gentlemen of Praia to reply.

The party in fact is not a stock company, nor is it a recreation club where you enter and leave as you wish, without accounting for your activities. With Cabral we learned that the minority submits to the decisions of the majority. We are sad to see that the people in Praia have forgotten this lesson: 301 militants cannot confirm a party which nobody dissolved but 150 militants can create another party without accounting for their step to those with whom they have marched together for 2 decades!

On what side is hegemonism to be found now?

We want to make it perfectly clear that the sovereignty of the people of Cape Verde, and of any other people in the world, is inviolable. In the struggle conducted by the PAIGC, from the very beginning the principle of independence, sovereignty and political integrity of each subject of international relations was always the backbone of the policy and action of the party on the international scene. This must continue in spite of all of the attempts to present reality in a different manner. The PAIGC could not allow itself to take measures that might harm the integrity and sovereignty of any member of the international community (because that party is a modern party, as we see reality, because it is a dynamic political organization that is constantly growing, it is the first duty of the party's militants and leaders to make it even more current and more capable of responding to constantly changing situations).

We are not inspired by any dark intentions relating to Cape Verde. When we decided, with an overwhelming majority, to maintain our party, we were not thinking of Cape Verde. That our attitude could endanger and threaten stability in Praia is a fact which we regret but there is nothing we can do about it. Imbued with the revolutionary spirit, which enables us to see far beyond base and narrow-minded nationalism, we believe that, in spite of everything, revolutionary gains can be maintained in Cape Verde only by men who went through the revolutionary school of the PAIGC. For this purpose it is necessary for them to abandon the ridiculous aspects of their positions. We on our part have many domestic problems to face, problems which we inherited from colonialism, along with the "childish" approaches of the advisors of Luiz Cabral.

That the party of Cabral can continue without [illegible] sticking point with them, given the self-love of those who [illegible] replaceable. After all, who is afraid of the PA[illegible] court of Praia the job of judging, as they [illegible] in the famous case of Naguicave.

In the meantime we are and we continue to be wit[illegible]ay to confront any little group remote-controlled from Praia or othe[illegible]ls.

5058
CSO: 4742/156

DETAILS OF SWEDISH FOUR-PART DEVELOPMENT GRANT

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] One general agreement and four special cooperation agreements, covering a broad and diversified spectrum of economic and financial assistance from the government of Sweden to the government of Guinea-Bissau, were signed the day before yesterday in Bissau by Mr Tom Tscherning, director, Bilateral Cooperation Department, Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by Comrade Vasco Cabral, minister of economic coordination and planning. The general agreement calls for financial aid, in the form of a gift amounting to no more than 115 million Swedish crowns (about 750 million pesos) for 1982 and 1983.

Of this amount, 25 million Swedish crowns will be available effective 1 January 1982; 30 million will be available as of 1 July of that year, followed by the same amount of 30 million by 1 January 1983 and, finally, 30 million as of 1 July 1983. To the amount mentioned we must add the unused part of the Swedish contribution covering the period of 1 January 1980 to 31 December 1981.

That amount will be distributed over the next 2 years in the following activity sectors: telecommunications, getting 16 million crowns, 27 million will go to industry; coast and river fishing will get 10 million; the National Public Health Laboratory gets 2 million; energy is to get 5.3 million; education 4 million; imports of goods and services, 24 million; foreign personnel and consultants, 10 million; integrated rural development in the regions of Cacheu, Oio, and Biombo, 30 million Swedish crowns.

Under the special agreements, the government of Sweden, in the field of telecommunications, will make available to the government of Guinea-Bissau, for the period of 1 January 1982 until 30 June 1984, the financial resources, personnel, and consultant services, equipment and goods required in an amount of 19 million Swedish crowns. In carrying out the provisions of this agreement, the two governments will be represented by SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] and by the Secretariat of State for Post Office and Telecommunications.

The second special agreement calls for the continuation of cooperation between the two countries for the development of small and medium industrial enterprises in Guinea-Bissau. For this sector, the government of Sweden will provide financial assistance not to exceed 27 million crowns between the period of 1 January 1982 and 31 December 1983. This agreement will be carried out under the supervision of the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning and SIDA.

This agreement for small and medium enterprises will channel the amount mentioned primarily for the continuation and consolidation of industrial projects already established in the context of cooperation between both countries. The third agreement will provide continuation for the development of cooperation in the energy sector; for this purpose, the Swedish government will make available to the country an amount of 4 million Swedish crowns for use during the period of 1 January 1982 and 31 December 1983. The Ministry of Energy and Industry and SIDA will supervise the project's execution.

To improve the living conditions of people in the rural areas, both governments signed the fourth special agreement covering the extension of cooperation in the field of rural development in Guinea-Bissau. Under this agreement, the Swedish government is to invest 30 million crowns. At the time of the agreement's expiration, with the agreement running for a period to 2 years, the two governments will continue the program on the basis of the lessons learned.

This agreement covers a rural development project in the regions of Cacheu, Oio, and Biombo, including the forestry subproject, a technical assistance project for the planning services attached to the Ministry of Rural Development, and a project for the rehabilitation of the repair and maintenance shop belonging to the MDR [Ministry of Rural Development]. Of that amount, 14 million crowns are available for the year 1982. Supervision over the implementation of this agreement will be handled jointly by SIDA and by the MICEP [Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning].

5058
CSO: 4742/156

DELEGATION TO CUBA EXPANDS COOPERATION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 5 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] The fourth meeting of the great Guinea-Bissau-Cuba Mixed Economic Commission was held in Havana between 23 and 26 November. The commission studied new ways to expand cooperation between the two countries in various fields. The work culminated in the signing by both parties of a protocol on scientific-technical cooperation and a memorandum on trade cooperation. The two delegations were led by Comrade Filinto Barros and Fernando Vecino Alegret. Comrade Filinto Barros is Guinea-Bissau minister of information and culture and a member of the Central Committee of the PAIGC. Comrade Fernando Vecino Alegret is the Cuban minister of higher education and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

At this high-level governmental meeting the broadening of diverse realms of cooperation by Cuba was decided on, specifically technical assistance, the granting of scholarships for training Guinea-Bissau cadres and the exchange of documents and delegations, among others.

Also included in the Guinea-Bissau delegation were Comrades Constantino da Costa, charge d'affaires of Guinea-Bissau in Cuba, Hilia Barber, chief of the Europe-America Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Esperanca Robalo, director general of the Friendship Institute, Joao Correia Silva, chief of the Personnel and Cooperation Section of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, and Jorge Miranda, technical assistant of the Ministry of Rural Development.

12116
CSO: 4742/127

BRIEFS

CABRAL IN CUBA--Former President Luis Cabral has been in Cuba since 1 January. This was confirmed by a diplomatic source in Havana on Monday, 4 January. However, Cuban authorities have maintained deep silence on the presence in their country of the former chief of state, who had been imprisoned in Guinea-Bissau after the overthrow of his government on 14 November 1980. The reason for this is reportedly the fact that Havana and Bissau have maintained very cordial relations since Cabral's fall. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Jan 82 p 5]

CSO: 4719/424

BRIEFS

FRENCH MILITARY VEHICLES--At Camp Gallieni, 17 December, French Ambassador Dupuch handed over 25 military vehicles to the Ivorian Armed Forces. Delivery of the vehicles fell within the scope of the 1961 defense accord and concluded the 1978-81 3-year plan of direct French aid. [Summary] [Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 19-20 Dec 81 p 3]

CSO: 4719/423

BRIEFS

MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS--Effective 1 September 1981, Lt Col Edmond Ranoasiarison became chief of staff of the intervention forces of the People's Army. Effective 1 September, Maj Leon Razafitombo replaced Lt Col Venon Nambohoe as commandant of the 5th Military Region of Toliary. [Summary] [Antananarivo JOURNAL OFFICIEL in French 28 Nov 81 pp 2811-12]

CSO: 4719/423

REPORT ON RAID AGAINST RNM BASE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Fernando Lima]

> [Excerpts] (AIM)--The units of the Armed Forces of Mozambique which on Monday occupied the enemy base at Garagua continued their activities yesterday as part of the operation code-named "Punishment," involving the pursuit of the RNM bandits, whose organization was created and is financed and directed by the racist regime of South Africa.

A team of journalists, including a representative of AIM, traveled to the place where the fleeing occupants of the base are still being pursued. The central base of the so-called RNM was located about 80 kilometers southwest of Machaze, in Mossurize District.

From the middle of the base the power lines from the hydroelectric dam at Cahorra Bassa, near the neighboring Republic of Zimbabwe, are easy to see.

In the preliminary bombardment phase of this large-scale operation the Air Force and heavy artillery were used. Motorized forces, armored units and several companies of infantry were also employed.

"When we got to the center of the base the enemy had run away," declared Juliao Cesar, 24 years old, combatant of the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique], who was one of the leaders of the second operational group charged with the final assault against the RNM redoubt.

The Garagua base was constructed in a valley surrounded by hills, which were both a natural defense and a dam prohibiting access to the central area of the camp, in an area where neither the population nor the vegetation is very dense.

The various installations were spread over a 2-kilometer area. According to Mozambican military experts, it is estimated that at times nearly 1,000 men have been concentrated there. The huts, most of which were destroyed during the attack, were made of straw, although there were also brushwood buildings and some of adobe.

In one sequestered area still within the base perimeter there were installations for "specialists" and South African soldiers, security officers and mercenaries who stayed at Garagua for long periods of time.

Members of Mozambican counterintelligence estimate that the principal counter-revolutionary leaders were evacuated 3 days before the assault on the enemy base, a day on which a helicopter was seen in the area.

According to one of the officers who led the troops on the ground, large quantities of small arms, antitank mines, mortars, antiaircraft cannon, rockets, artillery shells and several boxes of grenades and ammunition were captured.

The captured material came from several countries, chiefly Portugal and South Africa. The marks on the weapons were generally filed off to hide their real origin. In one end of the base many 200-liter drums of helicopter fuel are piled up.

Among the captured material there are radio receiving and sending sets, both portable and stationary, medical and surgical implements, medicines and bandages, a motor-driven pump and a motor for grinding corn.

The Mozambican casualties were only two wounded for the entire operation, but there were six confirmed enemy dead during the engagements which culminated with the occupation of the enemy's advanced posts on 4 December. During these engagements several prisoners were also taken. Enemy losses were considered heavy and it has been verified that some graves were dug in a hurry and tracks showed that some of the dead and seriously wounded were dragged behind the fleeing enemy troops.

Important documents found on the base indicate that Garagua was the base from which the so-called RNM's operational commando was directed, by coordinating its actions in Mozambique's central region.

Yesterday afternoon Maj Gen Tome Eduardo, commandant of Machaze Advanced Command Post, was in Garagua.

12116
CSO: 4742/127

FIRST GUIDES, TRANSLATORS, INTERPRETERS GRADUATED THIS YEAR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] The first pupils of the course for guides, translators and interpreters trained at the Maputo Language Institute will be graduated this year, according to a statement made to our reporters by Professors Cristofa Inoque Jamo and Judite Estevao Baloi.

"There are 10 pupils trained now: 5 in English and 5 more in French," Prof Judite Baloi told us.

Judite Baloi, who is in charge of the course for guides, translators and interpreters at the Maputo Language Institute, also told us that due to the need to complete the training of those pupils, the two best students of English and French have been sent to England and France, respectively, where they will stay for 1 year with scholarships granted by those countries.

Three courses are being taught at the Language Institute. These are specifically the course for guides, translators and interpreters, the English and French courses taught for workers and the Portuguese course for cooperants.

The courses are divided into four levels. The first one is called the beginners' level. The higher levels are the pre-medium, the medium and the pre-advanced.

"Those who are promoted from the fourth level this year will go into the fifth level, to be created in 1982. That will be the advanced level," Prof Judite Baloi declared.

Prof Cristofa Jamo, who is in charge of the English and French courses, told us that they have been restricted to workers in ministries and state enterprises.

"We don't even have room enough to admit all of them," he said, adding that this is the course with the largest number of pupils.

In fact, the Language Institute now has nearly 850 pupils in the courses of English and French for workers, nearly 150 in the course of Portuguese for cooperants and nearly 40 in the course for guides, translators and interpreters.

According to what Prof Judite Baloi told us, the Language Institute also prepares English teachers for the secondary schools.

"The CAP [Commission for Educational Support] as of the second semester of this year has begun to send us teachers to be instructed in the new method of English teaching which we call the functional method and which is not used in other schools," she said.

We were also informed that the Portuguese courses would soon be made available to diplomats, as at present they are only for cooperants.

Judite Baloi further informed us that the remaining students to be graduated this year are already working in the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Foreign Affairs and in AMASP.

"We sent their names to the Ministry of Planning which in its turn sent them to the National Plan Commission, which distributes them according to need. However, we try to place them in jobs where they can properly use their knowledge," she said as she spoke to us on the process of assigning those graduates.

The students in the course for guides, translators and interpreters, in addition to English or French (depending on their specialty), have to study Portuguese, History, Geography, Gymnastics, Translating, Interpreting, Business Correspondence, Marxism, Historical Materialism and Dialectics and Analysis of the Present.

These subjects in turn vary from level to level.

"Analysis of the Present is a subject which aims at arming the students for a time when they will find themselves confronting a text or a slogan. They will be able to analyze it and understand it in the framework of a determined system of political thought," Professor Judite explained to us.

We were informed with regard to this year's students that the institute estimates that 80 percent will pass. This does not count the drop-outs, who amount to about 25 percent, according to Professor Cristofa.

The Maputo Language Institute opened in 1979 with about 500 pupils, as Professor Cristofa informed us.

The number of pupils increased the following year and this year more than 800 persons are studying at the institute.

12116
CSO: 4742/127

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS OF NINTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] At the end of the Ninth Session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, five [sic] resolutions were announced, the full text of which follows.

Resolution on 1982 Central State Plan [PEC/82] and General Budget for 1982

The Ninth Session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee analyzed the proposals of the Council of Ministers regarding the PEC/82 and the 1982 General State Budget.

PEC/82 is part of the strategy of the PPI [Prospective Indicative Plan], and hence part of our party's strategy to eliminate underdevelopment and build the foundations for a socialist society in this decade.

PEC/82 represents a significant advance toward a centralized economy. It reflects the growth of the planning organs, particularly the National Planning Commission, which the Central Committee hails.

The Central Committee feels that major attention should be given to the following points, in carrying out the plan:

a. Strengthening of the organizational capacity of the enterprises, with priority to state enterprises. The state enterprises cannot be a refuge for laxity, tardiness, idleness, laziness and negligence. They must be a model for efficient and profitable management.

b. Local structures must be given the capacity to undertake the plan in a scientific way, with popular involvement.

c. Agriculture is the key in amassing the necessary means to resolve the problems of supplies for the people and to promote the development of the country.

In this regard, in addition to actions already underway, the competent government agencies should resolve problems with respect to:

--Creation of a specific agency to direct the grain production sector;

--Creation of an agency to accelerate development of the rural cooperative movement;

--Strengthening the production sectors for cotton, copra and sisal, important products for export and to supply to the people.

d. Development of construction is a reflection of the country's development. Construction should be planned in advance so that the projects are completed as scheduled.

e. It is essential that each structure be adequately organized to program and maintain the equipment and means at its disposal. This is vital to the continuing improvement of production and productivity.

f. The work in progress to define a new wage policy should be concluded as quickly as possible so as not to affect implementation of PEC/82.

The new wage policy should be reconciled with the PPI and should observe the principles of the value of labor and the dignity of the Mozambican worker.

g. In industry, agriculture and all other sectors, it is necessary to stimulate the creative and inventive spirit of the workers and to eliminate the fatalistic idea, which still persists, that everything has to be imported. Efforts must be intensified to achieve the goal of gradually substituting domestic products for imported raw materials and other production items. At the same time, we must make the best possible use of the means and resources available to the production process.

h. The armed forces should strive to maintain the order needed to carry out PEC/82 and should support production activity.

i. The plan must be implemented at all levels. It applies basically to production units, schools, hospitals, barracks, service units, localities and even family farms.

This implies that party organs, workers, production units and local people's assemblies take part in drafting and debating the plan, from the earliest stages. Their input is particularly important in matters where their own sectors are concerned.

In this way, when the plan is approved, it will be the product of broad participation and popular consensus.

Implementation of the plan must be supervised by the party cells, party organs, local organs of popular government and the people's deputies. With supervision, the plan will remain in effect and under continuing control.

j. There must be generalized and correct application of the principle of rewarding those who meet and more than meet the plan and penalizing officials who fail to implement the plan as designed.

k. The 1982 plan is still inadequate in the area of rural collectivization, which means it will be necessary to make a greater effort to respect the directives of the PPI and insure the pace of rural economic growth.

The goals for rural socialization in 1982 are strictly minimum goals, goals that each province, district and locality must work to surpass, working primarily with local resources.

The Ninth Session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee recommends that the People's Assembly approve PEC/82 and the 1982 General State Budget which provides its financial base.

Resolution on National Education System

The Ninth Session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee analyzed the proposal for the National Education System, presented by the Council of Ministers.

The FRELIMO Party Central Committee determined that the National Education System corresponds basically to the party strategy for education, in the more general framework of the struggle to create the New Man and the socialist society.

The FRELIMO Party Central Committee heartily congratulated the Ministry of Education and Culture for its work, which is in full compliance with the FRELIMO Party directives for education, reflecting the development strategy defined for the current decade and characterized by the high scientific quality of the National Education System presented.

The Ninth Session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee recommends that the People's Assembly approve the basic lines of the National Education System.

Resolution on FRELIMO Party Conference

To prepare properly for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress and to provide for a more general assembly than the Central Committee to analyze and decide on basic questions regarding preparations for the congress, namely:

--Proposed topics for the Fourth Congress;

--Possible changes in the Party Program and Statutes;

--Organization of a broad party and mass movement in support of the Fourth Congress;

The Ninth Central Committee Session decided to call a FRELIMO Party Conference for the end of the first quarter of 1982, to be attended by Central Committee members and party cadres at other levels, as well.

The Struggle Continues!
The Revolution Will Succeed!
Socialism Will Triumph!

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CSO: 4742/128

LAW ON 1982 BUDGET, STATE CENTRAL PLAN ANALYZED

Financial Policy for 1982

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 3

[Excerpt] "The State Central Plan for 1982 and the General State Budget for the same year are two sides of the same coin; they belong to the same body, and they are the tactic that we will adopt in our economy in 1982 so that we will achieve the strategic objectives of this decade." So said President Samora Machel during yesterday's work by the Ninth Session of the People's Assembly.

The chief of state emphasized the complementary nature of those two laws, which were unanimously approved yesterday, and he praised the clear manner in which they were presented by Minister of Planning Mario Machungo and Minister of Finance Rui Baltazar.

1982 State Central Plan

The draft PEC/82 [1982 State Central Plan] presented by Minister Mario Machungo says that this plan defines the main lines of action for 1982 that will guarantee fulfillment of the Indicative Prospective Plan (PPI).

In the introduction to this law, it is stated that "participation by the workers in the preparation, drafting, execution, and control of the plan in the enterprises, factories, and other production units so that everyone will be more and better acquainted with his role and place in the society that we are building must be not just a statement but a fact that must be given emphasis and attention as one of our revolution's conquests."

Like PEC/81, PEC/82 lays down strategic areas for exports and for supplies for the people that must be given priority from every angle.

In the strategic area of exports, "special attention must be paid to cashew nuts, shrimp, cotton, sugar, tea, and wood because of their particular weight in the total value of exports."

In the strategic area of supplies for the people, priority is concentrated on the "production and marketing of rice, corn, potatoes, fish, meat, oils, soap, matches, poplin, loincloth, hoes, and machetes because of their importance in the life of the inhabitants and the high level of imports that still exists in connection with some of them."

Mention is also made of the need to enforce a rigorous austerity policy--as an important factor in fulfilling the plan--in the use of material resources, particularly those that involve outlays of foreign exchange.

Emphasis is placed on the responsibility of the local structures--namely, the provincial governments--and the need to accept real planning discipline, the importance of insuring a higher level of organization in the production process, the attention that must be paid to the organization and operation of collective organizations, the role of emulation, and the necessity of perfecting and improving the apparatus for the country's economic management.

The PEC/82 lays down principal goals and tasks as well as minimum growth rates for the various components of the plan.

Those instructions cover the following areas: farm production and marketing; industrial production; geological and cartographic work; tourism; transportation and communications; investment and construction; manpower and wages; supplies for the people; health; education and training; material inventories and distribution planning; scientific-technical research and progress; information, culture, and sports; territorial [as published]; implementation of the PEC/82; control over fulfillment of the plan; and management of the economy.

Budget for 1982

Next came the presentation of the general budget for 1982 by Rui Baltazar, minister of finance. "The government's total current revenues and expenditures for 1982 have been set at 18.5 and 21.37 million contos respectively," according to the budget law approved yesterday by the People's Assembly.

The member of the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly who introduced the budget bill explained: "From the financial standpoint, the General State Budget approved by the People's Assembly every year reflects the principal economic policy measures being adopted by the government."

Rui Baltazar said that the 1982 budget calls for a substantial increase in government revenues and expenditures. Increased government expenditures will occur principally in the sectors of education, health, security and defense, and price subsidies for a great number of products.

Minister Rui Baltazar said: "In 1982, the financial situation of the state sector of the economy as a whole will be in deficit." And he drew attention to the need to "alter the profitability level of the state enterprises, since that is what determines the possibility of carrying out and financing a significant number of government investments and insuring faster growth in the sectors of education, health, and defense and security, as well as a real rise in the people's living standards."

Continuing expansion will be necessary in education, but in most other sectors, "it will be necessary to check the growth of operating expenditures, and qualitative rather than quantitative objectives must be established in the programs established. All possible means of insuring that every metical spent by the government becomes more effective must be sought."

He also called attention to the need for political and organizational measures with a view to austerity, respect for government property, worker productivity in the state apparatus, foreign exchange savings through correct bargaining with technicians, the fight against illegality in setting prices injurious to the living standards of the workers, and other areas.

Text of Law

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Dec 81 p 3

[Budget law for 1982 as approved by the People's Assembly]

[Excerpts] We are publishing below in its entirety the Budget Law for 1982 as approved during the Ninth Session of the People's Assembly.

It is the responsibility of the People's Assembly to approve the state budget--the chief state financing plan--through which a significant and increasing portion of the national income is redistributed to the various sectors and activities in accordance with the basic political priorities and tasks established in the State Central Plan.

The state budget for 1982 is harmonized with the State Central Plan, which is the instrument for implementing the Indicative Prospective Plan established for this decade.

The government's total current revenues and expenditures for 1982 have been set at 18.5 and 21.37 million contos respectively.

The higher figures for current government expenditures and the growing budget deficit reflect the new needs created by implementation of the tasks established in the Indicative Prospective Plan for the economic and social sectors. The most significant increases are occurring in education (which has been allocated the necessary funds for establishing the foundations of the new educational system) and in health (for an expansion of the medical system, the hiring of new doctors and paramedics, and the improvement of diets).

Together, those two sectors show an increase of 16.4 percent over the plan for last year, and this will have direct effects on the people's living conditions.

Prevailing conditions in our region make it necessary also to allocate additional material and financial resources to the preservation of peace, defense of the revolution, and protection of the inviolability of our frontiers, although the specific weight of expenditures in those sectors, from the standpoint of percentages, has been reduced in comparison with last year.

The state budget for 1982 marks the first time that separate wage funds have been established for government organizations, structures, and institutions at the central and provincial levels. These constitute compulsory indicators, and noncompliance will adversely affect the objectives established in the Indicative Prospective Plan

for our economic growth and for the correct distribution of national income between consumption and investment.

The establishment of effective mechanisms for controlling the number of workers in the state apparatus and, in general, in sectors that are not directly productive is a necessary consequence of those same objectives. This is the only means of also insuring that the amounts established for the wage funds are respected.

The higher budget deficit in comparison with last year's planned figure makes it necessary to continue pursuing a consistent austerity policy. This must be reflected in a more rational use of wage and material funds throughout the state apparatus and in the government's institutions and economic and social units.

In particular, there must be increased efforts to contain and reduce all expenditures that have a direct or indirect effect on the consumption of foreign exchange.

The objectives established in the Indicative Prospective Plan also mean that the growth rates in current government expenditures that have been noted in recent years must be reduced.

The school system will have to expand as a result of implementation of the national educational system, but for most other sectors, it will be necessary to begin setting qualitative objectives in the various programs rather than continuing to seek merely quantitative growth.

In the field of investment, the investment and construction section of the State Central Plan establishes limits for the investments to be made in the country in 1982. It is now up to the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Mozambique to organize the investment plan in strict compliance with the indicators established for financing the State Central Plan.

In this area, efforts must be concentrated on insuring greater effectiveness in the system of control and financial discipline without endangering the objectives concerned with the fight against underdevelopment in which we are engaged.

In the field of prices, the offensive for legality must make itself increasingly felt by involving all the inhabitants in an organized system for keeping watch on the legally established prices and insuring that there is no perversion of the principles which are aimed at protecting and raising the people's living standards and which the government upholds when it subsidizes the production of a vast range of essential items.

A specific determination of levels of authority for price-setting is another particular aspect of efforts to strengthen the price system in keeping with the principles of economic and social policy laid down by the FRELIMO Party.

In 1981 for the first time, the profits of state enterprises represented a significant portion of the revenues included in the state budget, accounting for 18 percent of the total. Their share will have to rise rapidly in coming years so as to insure the planned growth in government expenditures and satisfy the financing needs in connection with investment.

In this area, it is necessary that the managers of state enterprises be committed and take responsibility for the need to achieve growing levels of profitability. In particular, they must take steps to insure effective control of the wage funds, whose growth rates must be lower than the growth rates for production.

It is imperative that the established tasks and objectives be considered compulsory in all ministries and state structures and institutions. Mechanisms must be set up to insure their implementation and control, with the necessary rendering of accounts being required at every level of responsibility.

To those ends, and as provided in article 44, paragraph c) of the Constitution, the People's Assembly orders the following:

Article 1: The (current) state budget for 1982 is approved, with total revenues and expenditures being broken down as follows:

	Thousands of meticais
a) Revenues:	
Central budget	17,000,000
Provincial budgets	1,500,000
Total	18,500,000
b) Expenditures:	
Central budget	17,217,072
Provincial budgets	4,153,300
Total	21,370,372

Article 2: Of the total expenditures provided in article 1, 6,323,306 contos are allocated to the social sectors: education, health, and social security.

Article 3: To strengthen the country's defense capability, guarantee the inviolability of national frontiers, and defend peace and the revolution, 6,207,900 contos are allocated to the sectors of defense and security.

Article 4: To insure the financing of current requirements by the state organizations for managing and planning the economy and increasing their efficiency, 2,316,572 contos from the central budget are allocated to the economic sectors.

Article 5: An amount of 900,000 contos is allocated to set up the price stabilization fund for essential goods and services and insure the financially balanced operation of a number of state economic units.

Article 6: To insure the efficient operation of all remaining state structures at the central and provincial levels, including expenditures by the state's local organizations, an amount of 4,239,694 contos is allocated.

Article 7: The remaining 1,382,900 contos are allocated to other government purposes, namely, the public debt, other general government responsibilities, and the Reserve Fund for the Budget Plan.

Article 8: Total subsidies of the provincial budgets by the central budget are set at 2,653,300 contos.

Article 9: 1) Expenditures from the provincial budgets and the total subsidies from the central budget to each provincial budget, as provided in article 7, are distributed as follows:

	Expenditures	Central budget subsidy
Cabo Delgado	314.8	275.3
Gaza	324.3	245.5
Inhambane	256.5	181.7
Manica	247.8	210.0
Maputo (city)	781.1	155.9
Maputo (province)	347.1	271.4
Nampula	460.6	299.4
Niassa	219.8	182.6
Sofala	497.4	306.7
Tete	275.2	231.1
Zambezia	428.7	293.7

2) It is the responsibility of the provincial governments to approve the budget for their respective provinces in keeping with the total expenditure established for those budgets and with the specific guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance.

Article 13: 1) The managing cadres in the state apparatus in the ministries, state secretariats, provincial directorates, and all other state organizations and institutions are responsible for implementing, in the structures and institutions subordinate to them, compliance with the principles of austerity, emulation, and rational use of the state's human, material, property, and financial resources.

2) All forms of waste must be combated, and the conditions must be created for effectively reducing all nonproductive expenditures, the consumption of materials, and other expenditures, particularly those involving foreign exchange.

3) The officials referred to in No 1 above will be held accountable for the violations of financial discipline which they commit or to which they consent.

Article 14: The minister of finance will establish the detailed guidelines and instructions that must be observed in executing the state budget for 1982, without prejudice to the provisions of this law.

Article 15: This law takes effect on 1 January 1982.

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CSO: 4742/148

GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS OF VARIOUS CITIES DEFINED

Maputo BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA in Portuguese No 35, 2 Sep 81 pp 101-106

[Decision No 3/81 by the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly dated 2 September 1981 establishing the geographical limits of various cities]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the People's Assembly, exercising the powers granted to it by article 51 and article 44, paragraph h) of the Constitution, orders the following:

Article 1: The geographical areas and limits of the cities of Beira, Nampula, Chimoio, Quelimane, Xai-Xai, Tete, Pemba, Lichinga, Nacala, and Chokwe as set forth in this decision are approved.

Article 2: This decision takes effect immediately.

Approved by the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly.

Let it be published.

Samora Moises Machel, president of the republic.

Description of the Beira City Limits

The city of Beira covers an area of 633 square kilometers. Its limits, beginning in the south and moving westward, are established as follows:

1. a) From latitude 19°51'14" and longitude 34°53'12", the line follows the Indian Ocean inside the bay as far as Point Gea.

2. a) From Point Gea, it follows the Pungoe River upstream, including Utanhe Island, as far as latitude 19°44'18" and longitude 34°43'16".

b) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 19°42'19" and longitude 34°43'39".

c) From that point, it follows an unimproved dirt road to latitude 19°42'39" and longitude 34°45'28".

d) From that point, it follows a straight line northward through the Inhamizua geodetic marker and as far as the Madzize River at latitude 19°38'12" and longitude 34°50'37".

3. a) From latitude 19°38'12" and longitude 34°50'37", it follows the Madzize River downstream to its confluence with a tributary at latitude 19°38'18" and longitude 35°08'47".

4. a) From latitude 19°38'18" and longitude 35°08'47", it follows the Madzize River downstream to latitude 19°39'42" and longitude 35°08'54".

b) From that point, it continues in a line as far as the bay at latitude 19°40'15" and longitude 35°09'22".

c) From that point, it follows the Indian Ocean inside the bay to latitude 19°51'14" and longitude 34°53'12".

Zone To Be Included in the City of Beira

The zone known as Sengo Beach has an area of 10 square kilometers. Its limits, beginning in the south and moving westward, are established as follows:

1. a) From latitude 19°34'30" and longitude 35°16'20", the line follows the Indian Ocean inside the bay as far as the mouth of the Sengo River.

2. a) It follows that river upstream to latitude 19°34'28" and longitude 35°13'30", where an unimproved dirt road crosses the river.

3. a) From that point, it follows the road to latitude 19°34'16" and longitude 35°14'05".

b) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 19°34'00" and longitude 35°14'18", near the source of the tributary of the Bumbo River.

c) It follows that tributary downstream until it meets the Bumbo River.

4. a) It follows that river downstream to its mouth at latitude 19°34'30" and longitude 35°16'20".

Description of the Nampula City Limits

The city of Nampula covers an area of 320 square kilometers. Its limits, beginning in the south and moving westward, are established as follows:

1. a) Beginning at the confluence of the Naeche and Metomode Rivers, the line follows the Metomode River upstream to its confluence with the Napacala River.

b) It follows the Napacala River upstream to the point where National Highway No 238 to Nametil meets an unimproved dirt road at latitude 15°10'27" and longitude 39°18'33".

c) From that point, it follows the Meele River downstream to the latter's confluence with the Mucutula River.

d) It follows the Mucutula River downstream to the latter's confluence with the Muala River.

e) It follows the Muala River downstream to the latter's confluence with the Muepelume River.

f) It follows the Muepelume River downstream to the latter's confluence with the Namicopo River.

g) It follows the Namicopo River upstream to latitude 15°11'14" and longitude 39°11'58".

2. a) From latitude 15°11'14" and longitude 39°11'58", it follows a straight line to latitude 15°09'54" and longitude 39°11'12".

b) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 15°09'37" and longitude 39°11'03".

c) From that point, it follows a straight line to an elevation of 474 meters on Mount Nepuro.

d) From that point, it follows a straight line northward to an elevation of 444 meters on that mountain.

e) From that point, it follows a straight line northward to an elevation of 562 meters on Mount Macava.

f) From that point, it follows a straight line to an elevation of 448 meters on that mountain.

g) From that point, it follows the Nairuco River downstream from its source to the river's confluence with the Monapo River.

3. a) From the confluence of the Nairuco and Monapo Rivers, it follows the Monapo River downstream as far as the latter's confluence with the Iretene River.

4. a) From that point, it follows the Iretene River upstream as far as the latter's confluence with the Mutacua River.

b) It follows the Mutacua River upstream to latitude 15°06'54" and longitude 39°21'06".

c) From that point, it follows a line as far as the Naeche River's tributary at latitude 15°07'48" and longitude 39°20'58".

d) From that point, it follows the Naeche River downstream as far as the latter's confluence with the Metomode River.

Description of the Chimoio City Limits

The city of Chimoio covers an area of 174 square kilometers. Its limits, beginning in the south and moving westward, are established as follows:

1. a) From the confluence of the Guecho River and its tributary at latitude 19°12'20" and longitude 33°29'22", it follows the Guecho River upstream as far as the latter's source at latitude 19°10'42" and longitude 33°28'24".

b) From that point, it follows a straight line to the source of the Muenezi River's tributary at latitude 19°10'40" and longitude 33°28'05".

c) From that point, it follows that river's tributary to the latter's confluence with the Muenezi River.

d) It follows the Muenezi River downstream to latitude 19°11'10" and longitude 33°26'15".

e) It follows the tributary upstream from that point to latitude 19°10'57" and longitude 33°25'08".

f) From that point, it follows a straight line as far as an unimproved dirt road at latitude 19°09'37" and longitude 33°24'09".

g) From that point, it follows the Tembe River's tributary downstream until the two rivers meet.

2. a) From that confluence, it follows the Tembe River upstream as far as a tributary located at latitude 19°07'40" and longitude 33°23'21".

b) From that point, it follows the Tembe River's tributary upstream as far as National Highway No 6 at latitude 19°04'46" and longitude 33°23'26".

3. a) From latitude 19°04'46" and longitude 33°23'26", it follows the unimproved dirt road to latitude 19°04'40" and longitude 33°23'40".

b) From latitude 19°04'40" and longitude 33°23'40", it follows a straight line as far as the Foral marker.

c) From that marker, it follows a straight line as far as the geodetic marker at elevation 736 meters.

d) From that marker, it follows a tributary as far as the latter's confluence with the Nhamatsane River.

e) It follows the Nhamatsane River downstream as far as the latter's confluence with the Nhamaonha and Mesingaze Rivers.

4. a) From that confluence, it follows the Nhamaonha River upstream to latitude 19°06'02" and longitude 33°31'08".

b) From that point, it follows the tributary as far as the latter's source at latitude 19°07'08" and longitude 33°31'42".

c) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 19°07'30" and longitude 33°31'20" on the Nhahamba River.

d) It follows the Nhahamba River downstream to the latter's confluence with the Toa River.

e) It follows the Toa River's tributary upstream to latitude 19°11'40" and longitude 33°30'03".

f) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 19°11'52" and longitude 33°29'46".

g) From that point, it follows a tributary of the Guecho River to their confluence at latitude 19°12'20" and longitude 33°29'22".

Description of the Quelimane City Limits

The city of Quelimane has an area of 117 square kilometers. Its limits, beginning in the south and moving westward, are established as follows:

1. a) Beginning at the Inhangulue River's outlet to the Bons Sinais River, the line follows the Bons Sinais River upstream along the bank on which the city is located to latitude 17°53'18" and longitude 36°50'51".

2. a) From latitude 17°53'18" and longitude 36°50'51", it follows a stream to latitude 17°52'03" and longitude 36°50'09".

b) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 17°51'28" and longitude 36°50'24".

c) From that point, it follows the course of the Magane River to the latter's confluence with the Catuela River at latitude 17°50'35" and longitude 36°50'52".

3. a) From latitude 17°50'35" and longitude 36°50'52", it follows the course of the Magane River to the railroad crossing at latitude 17°49'27" and longitude 36°53'58".

b) From that point, it follows the course of the river upstream as far as National Highway No 38 (the Quelimane-Nicuadala road) at latitude 17°48'52" and longitude 36°54'54".

c) From that point, it follows the Baza River's tributary to latitude 17°47'04" and longitude 36°57'00".

4. a) From latitude 17°47'04" and longitude 36°57'00", it follows the stream as far as the Baza River.

b) It follows a tributary of the Baza River to latitude 17°47'05" and longitude 36°57'44".

c) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 17°47'56" and longitude 36°58'03".

d) From that point, it follows a straight line--bypassing the existing land survey--as far as latitude 17°54'26" and longitude 36°56'42".

e) From that point, it follows a straight line as far as the Inhangulue River at latitude 17°54'49" and longitude 36°57'11".

f) From that point, it follows the course of the Inhangulue River downstream to the mouth of the Bons Sinais River.

Zone To Be Included in the City of Quelimane

The zone known as Zalala Beach has an area of 2,500 square meters formed by a regular polygon that has already been demarcated.

Description of the Xai-Xai City Limits

The city of Xai-Xai has an area of 135 square kilometers. Its limits, beginning in the south and moving westward, are established as follows:

1. a) From a point on the Indian Ocean coast at latitude 25°06'37" and longitude 33°45'22", the line follows the interior shore of the bay to latitude 25°07'20" and longitude 33°42'55".

b) From that point, it follows an unimproved dirt road northward as far as latitude 25°04'46" and longitude 33°41'39".

c) From that point, it follows a straight line westward as far as an unimproved dirt road at latitude 25°05'21" and longitude 33°39'22".

d) From that point, it follows a straight line to a point where two unimproved dirt roads meet at latitude 25°05'29" and longitude 33°38'58".

2. a) From latitude 25°05'29" and longitude 33°38'58", it follows the unimproved dirt road as far as the Limpopo River at latitude 25°04'12" and longitude 33°35'51".

b) From that point, it follows the thalweg of the Limpopo River upstream to latitude 25°02'06" and longitude 33°35'02".

c) From that point, it follows a straight line northward to latitude 25°00' and longitude 33°35'02".

3. a) From latitude 25°00' and longitude 33°35'02", it follows a straight line to latitude 24°59'08" and longitude 33°37'24".

b) From that point, it follows the thalweg of the Limpopo River downstream to latitude 25°01'46" and longitude 33°39'43" and the Ponela River.

c) It follows that river to latitude 25°00' and longitude 33°41'02".

d) From that point, it follows a straight line in the direction of the Inhamissa Lagoon as far as latitude 25°00' and longitude 33°41'27".

4. a) From latitude 25°00' and longitude 33°41'27", it follows the contour of the lake to latitude 25°00'44" and longitude 33°42'05".

b) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 25°04'00" and longitude 33°44'04".

c) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 25°06'37" and longitude 33°45'22".

Description of the Tete City Limits

The city of Tete covers an area of 286 square kilometers. Its limits, beginning in the south and moving westward, are established as follows:

1. a) From latitude 16°14'52" and longitude 33°39'23", it follows the course of the Quiro River upstream to latitude 16°15'50" and longitude 33°37'24", where the river is crossed by an unimproved dirt road.

2. a) From latitude 16°15'50" and longitude 33°37'24", it follows a straight line as far as National Highway No 103 at latitude 16°13'57" and longitude 33°34'38".

b) From that point, it follows a straight line to the Caroeira geodetic marker at an elevation of 476 meters.

c) From that point, it follows a straight line to the confluence of the Pote-Pote and Chimazi Rivers.

d) From that point, it follows a straight line to the point where the unimproved dirt road crosses the Nhamularo River.

e) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 16°08'18" and longitude 33°27'54".

f) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 16°07'06" and longitude 33°26'26".

g) From that point, it follows a straight line to a point in the Mufa River at latitude 16°05'02" and longitude 33°25'18".

3. a) From latitude 16°05'02" and longitude 33°25'18", it runs east along the unimproved dirt road to latitude 16°04'28" and longitude 33°27'00".

b) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 16°04'14" and longitude 33°28'00".

c) It follows the thalweg of the Zambeze River downstream to latitude 16°05'57" and longitude 33°30'00".

d) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 16°04'00" and longitude 33°32'40" in a tributary of the Zambeze River.

e) From that point, it follows a line to National Highway No 222, where that highway crosses the Panjovo River.

f) From that point, it follows a straight line to a point in the Mepuno River at latitude 16°03'02" and longitude 33°37'00".

4. a) From latitude 16°03'02" and longitude 33°37'00", it follows the course of the river downstream to its confluence with the Revuboe River.

b) It follows the course of the Revuboe River downstream to the point where it meets the Zambeze River.

c) It follows the thalweg of the Zambeze River downstream to the mouth of the Quiro River at latitude 16°14'52" and longitude 33°39'23".

Description of the Pemba City Limits

The city of Pemba covers an area of 194 square kilometers. Its limits, beginning in the south and moving westward, are established as follows:

1. a) From latitude 13°03'06" and longitude 40°33'30", where the Mechareme River discharges, it follows that river upstream to latitude 13°03'40" and longitude 40°32'25".

b) From that point, it follows a straight line in the direction of the Toca River's tributary at latitude 13°04'52" and longitude 40°30'22".

c) From that point, it follows a straight line until it meets the Cabaceira River's tributary at latitude 13°17'05" and longitude 40°27'59".

d) It follows the course of that river upstream to latitude 13°08'24" and longitude 40°27'30".

e) It follows a straight line westward to the confluence of the Sunho and Metalive Rivers at latitude 13°08'24" and longitude 40°24'27".

2. a) From latitude 13°08'24" and longitude 40°24'27", it follows a straight line to a point on National Highway No 106 (the Pemba-Montepuez road) at latitude 13°04'16" and longitude 40°24'28".

b) From that point, it follows National Highway No 247 toward Metuge as far as the Calane River.

c) It follows the course of that river to its mouth in Pemba Bay.

d) From that point, it follows the inside of the bay to latitude 12°57'45" and longitude 40°28'57".

3. a) From latitude 12°57'45" and longitude 40°28'57" [as published].

b) From Muanhane Point, it follows the inside shore of the bay to latitude 13°03'06" and longitude 40°33'30" at the mouth of the Mechareme River.

Description of the Lichinga City Limits

The city of Lichinga covers an area of 290 square kilometers. Its limits, beginning in the south and moving westward, are established as follows:

1. a) From the point where the tributary of the Lunguena River is crossed by National Highway No 536 at latitude 13°22'14" and longitude 35°19'22", it moves downstream as far as the Lunguena River.

b) It follows that river upstream as far as a tributary of the Lunguena River at latitude 13°23'14" and longitude 35°14'42".

2. a) From latitude 13°23'14" and longitude 35°14'42", it follows a straight line to latitude 13°33'24" and longitude 35°14'10" near the national highway.

b) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 13°20'24" and longitude 35°11'56".

c) From that point, it follows a straight line to the Nacatemba River at latitude 13°16'48" and longitude 35°09'30".

d) From that point, it follows the Nacatemba River downstream to its confluence with the Sambula River.

3. a) From the confluence with the Sambula River, it continues downstream to latitude 13°13'00" and longitude 35°12'12".

b) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 13°13'02" and longitude 35°12'52" near the Lussanhando River.

c) From that point, it follows the Lussanhando River downstream until it meets that river's tributary at latitude 13°11'16" and longitude 35°15'42".

4. a) From latitude 13°11'16" and longitude 35°15'42", it follows the Lussanhando River's tributary to latitude 13°13'24" and longitude 35°16'09".

b) From that point, it follows a straight line to latitude 13°16'33" and longitude 35°19'04".

c) From that point, it follows a straight line to the Matama mountain range.

d) From the Matama mountain range, it follows a tributary of the Lacinge River as far as its confluence.

e) From that confluence, it follows the Lacinge River upstream as far as the railway crossing.

f) From that point, it follows a straight line southward to latitude 13°22'14" and longitude 35°19'22".

Description of the Nacala City Limits

The city of Nacala covers an area of 340 square kilometers. Its limits, beginning in the south and moving westward, are established as follows:

1. a) From the boundary marker at latitude 14°39'38" and longitude 40°43'18", the line follows a straight line until it crosses National Highway No 8 (the Nacala-Monapo road) and the railroad at latitude 14°39'54" and longitude 40°40'18".

b) From that point, it follows National Highway No 8 to the Napacala River at latitude 14°40'52" and longitude 40°40'18".

2. a) It follows the Napacala River downstream to its confluence with the Maucuni River.

b) It follows the Maucuni River to its mouth in Nacala Bay.

c) It follows the inside shore of the bay as far at Racine Point.

3. a) From Racine Point, it follows the inside shore of the bay to Cabo Melamo Point.

4. a) From Cabo Melamo Point, it follows the inside shore of the bay to Compadji Point.

b) From that point, it follows the inside shore of Porto Quissimajulo Bay to latitude 14°33'06" and longitude 40°40'51" at the mouth of the Nipupulo River.

c) It follows the course of that river upstream to latitude 14°33'38" and longitude 40°43'03".

d) From that point, it follows a straight line southward to the boundary marker at latitude 14°39'38" and longitude 40°43'18".

Description of the Chokwe City Limits

The city of Chokwe covers an area of 91 square kilometers. Its limits, beginning in the south and moving westward, are established as follows:

1. a) From latitude 24°32'54" and longitude 33°03'03" at the Limpopo River, it follows the unimproved dirt road as far as the irrigation channel at latitude 24°32'06" and longitude 33°01'03".

b) It follows the irrigation channel southward to latitude 24°32'54" and longitude 33°00'34".

c) From that point, it follows a straight line westward as far as an unimproved dirt road (National Highway No 405) at latitude 24°33'02" and longitude 32°59'06".

2. a) From latitude 24°33'02" and longitude 32°59'06", it follows a straight line to latitude 24°31'32" and longitude 32°56'36".

b) From that point, it follows a straight line as far as a railway line at latitude 24°30'32" and longitude 32°57'20".

c) From that point, it follows the railway line to latitude 24°29'42" and longitude 32°55'51".

d) From that point, it follows a straight line as far as the Limpopo River at latitude 24°26'51" and longitude 32°57'21".

3. a) From latitude 24°26'51" and longitude 32°57'21", it follows the thalweg of the Limpopo River downstream to latitude 24°32'54" and longitude 33°03'03".

11798
CSO: 4742/149

BLACK MARKET THRIVES IN COMMUNAL VILLAGES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by A. Naroromele]

[Excerpts] Peasants in several communal villages in Cabo Delgado Province are concerned about an increasingly active movement in speculative practices, the illegal sale of certain essential products and the unfair transfer of products from the country to the cities. "If the battle against black marketeers is waged only in the urban centers, the speculator will be able to take refuge in the communal villages," a village official told our reporters.

According to a peasant from Palma District, while they are consolidating their cross-the-border black marketing systems, for more delicate negotiations, the speculators are creating a network of agents to victimize the villages, with goods produced locally or acquired in other regions of the province.

In various villages in the liberated zones of Mueda, there are even secret booths which will sell as many cigarettes--of all brands--as the customer needs, if he is willing to add 25 to 50 meticals to the price of the product.

Village Bazaars Black Market Centers

In this way, the real purpose of creating bazaars in rural communities is being distorted by the black marketeers. The speculators invade the rural bazaars as easily and quickly as they disappear, depending on the circumstances.

"When they are not in sight, they are either waiting for another opportunity or they are taking the products to the cities to sell them there," an older resident of Chiure District reported, adding that "the situation is gradually reducing us to hunger, because they keep taking everything away."

According to the peasant, the rural population has unknowingly helped to aggravate the problem by continuing to sell to the speculators, attracted by the prices offered for their goods.

6362
CSO: 4742/128

COMMENTS ON PROBABILITIES BASED ON SWAPO-ZAMBIAN COLLABORATION

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 23 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial: "The SWAPO Game"]

[Text] During the past few days SWAPO's double barrel gun has been at it again and as usual it has fired somewhat aimlessly.

SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma has been making one inciting speech after another in the most important centers of Zambia with the full approval of his host.

The leveling of the other gun barrel was the acceptance of the most recent Western proposals for a solution of the South-West Africa problem.

Zambian support has been just a matter of fact, but its aim is set upon all of this and the introduction to Nujoma's safari had already been outlined by Kenneth Kaunda's radio address which had the aim of paving the way for SWAPO's campaign in his own country.

Unfortunately for Kaunda this is a typical tactic of communism and Vietnam is an outstanding example of this.

It was just in those days that the greatest victory on the field of battle was scored... after peace was concluded at the conference table.

But SWAPO is wily even in this kind of trick by reserving for itself two conditions on the above proposals. These conditions can unravel in any direction to suit SWAPO in a future chess game. With that the initiative can lead to failure or it can succeed. However, should it succeed, it is obvious that in the SWAPO idiom this would be a success for this terrorist organization.

The question comes up as to the reason of this crusade through Zambia on the part of SWAPO.

This must of necessity be figured out with the future of South-West Africa in mind.

First of all there is the improbability of SWAPO taking over the government here. Thus Zambia will have to form a first link in the vital line to the far north of the continent.

The more probable second possibility is that SWAPO wants to continue its struggle within South-West Africa/Namibia and Zambian goodwill is a prerequisite for a supply route for terror against the very people which Nujoma supposedly wants so much to serve.

The series of meetings in Zambia have served Nujoma as an excellent groundwork in his attempt to capture the best of two worlds.

But the game of "conquering through peace" will not succeed in this case as it did previously in Vietnam and later even in Rhodesia.

7964
CSO: 4701/20

COLORED PARTIES' DISUNITY A THREAT TO DTA

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 18 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Jonathan Sam: "Unity Ideas as Dead as a Door Nail"]

[Text] For all practical purposes ideas of unity among the three colored parties are as dead as a door nail, according to what DIE SUIDWESTER learned this morning from an authoritative source.

After the Labor Party of Barney Barnes, the Liberal Party of A. J. F. Kloppers, and the Democratic National Party of J. J. Julius held another round of talks last night the three parties this morning were still in the same spot where they were before.

This impasse came about after the parties of Messrs Kloppers and Julius had applied for affiliation with the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] which had recommended that they dissolve their parties and join Mr Barnes.

Signs that thoughts of unity were dead from the start were visible as early as yesterday.

Member of Executive Committee Reggie Diergaardt had already branded these thoughts as "nonsense" as early as the first round of the talks chaired by Piet Junius of Rehoboth. DIE SUIDWESTER learned from a reliable source that Diergaardt was warned twice by K. Kaura to withdraw his remark after he refused to do so the first time.

The impasse in the negotiations has now been reached because Kloppers and Julius are refusing to disband their parties while the Laborites insist that they constitute the only colored party authorized to affiliate with the DTA.

This morning Mr Kloppers himself gave confirmation to DIE SUIDWESTER that he would never join the Labor Party under Mr Barnes, because "the record of Barnes is too black."

He stated that the front page report in yesterday morning's issue of REPUBLIKEIN, under the headline: "Rumors About the DTA Shattered" was misleading. He said that there never was any idea that he and Julius had to join up with Barnes "as subjects" but that all three parties must form a unit on the basis of equality. DTA's insistence that the three parties must merge is being questioned since the DTA's constitution has now been amended to accommodate any political party which subscribes to its policy.

Observers are of the opinion that the DTA now wants to use the coloreds to give proof of unity within the wavering alliance.

This morning Barnes insisted that his doors are still open for further discussions.

7964
CSO: 4701/20

ECONOMY COULD SAVE WHITES IN ADVERSE POLITICAL FUTURE

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 26 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Roy Allen: "Critical Times Await South-West's History"]

[Text] In the following several months the South-West will be going through still another critical period in its eventful history. This is a country which at one time or another has had to attend to problems with all its ethnic groups: tribal fights and disputes over land regions between Namas, Hereros, Basters, Damaras and Ovambos; the tribulations of the earlier pioneers in a hard and merciless land, the colonial disputes and the painful droughts.

Those whose predecessors had to go through hardships and trials to stake out a claim and hold on to it in this mainly semi-desert land are now looking to the future not without some fear and doubt, because an entire way of life is being threatened by far reaching changes which may come about.

Fear (actually rage) is surely understandable and justifiable in a case where a new form of government can lead to the loss of a man's possessions, for which he has worked hard, and the basic freedom which we enjoy.

One or another form of a final order of things will be ensuing from the present political struggle. We do not know whether this will be in the form of an internationally recognized independence or an internal arrangement having UDI characteristics.

Although the latter possibility would appear to be more in the interest of maintaining the status quo, the pressure for an international settlement is very great both within and outside this country.

Then again it is impossible to reliably forecast the results of a general election and it is for this reason that doubt, concern and confusion are so rampant.

But now the good news:

This country, whose population descends from settlers, is fortunate because it has inherited the endurance, capabilities, toughness and dedication of three or more generations. These are characteristics passed on from those trail blazers who barehanded led oxcarts over impossible mountain passes and who, through hard work, patience and faith, were able to grow crops in places which were not much more than dust spots.

We will have to fall back to these characteristics in the near future.

But will the answer be to take up arms against problems...with more clashes and disputes? Or will this be really unnecessary and instead undertake a peaceful transition to a new order of things?

It seems that in the midst of all this depression, lack of confidence and hesitation, the general inclination is to go in the direction of one or another form of reconciliation.

If there is to be true reconciliation then it must first take place among the whites, where there are common interests and where these interests are also being spelled out and protected in various ways.

The white man has the right to be proud of his contributions.

Here, in one of the most inhospitable regions of Africa, he has made notable contributions. In the second half of this century South Africa put its expertise and resources at the disposal of this country and provided roads, railways and communication systems which have brought about vitality in business and industry.

Afrikaners, Germans and Englishmen continue to work side-by-side to keep this system going and to expand it along with blacks and coloreds.

South-West Africa is moreover a land on which work must continue to be done. The systems require continuous inspection, maintenance and without these they will become inoperative.

A new government which is out of touch with these realities will be dependent on these skills and on their preservation, and at the same time it will have to maintain economic ties with South Africa, regardless of any political differences.

This is the lesson learned by Mozambique, Swaziland, Botswana and Zimbabwe all of which maintain trade relations with South Africa.

It is therefore not a question of running away, but rather of standing fast and consolidating. Each one of us should realize one's own individual values and the contributions which we can make in the approaching challenge.

Changes may well be on their way and some adaptations may be necessary. The aspirations of black people must be given consideration, but these aspirations will be recognized and controlled by the black peoples own leaders and need not entail new problems, because a community with its own social preferences has already been formed.

A state of affairs under a new order of things will not be much different than the present one. For a period the economy could end up moving at a low level, in the event of an exodus of professional people and trained experts, but there will be a call to close ranks, to adapt to a changed environment and to maintain the will and dedication characteristic of people with backbone and faith.

7964
CSO: 4701/20

LAGOS COMMENTS ON RAWLINGS TAKEOVER IN GHANA

AB061918 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The fact is now clear as to who exactly is in the saddle of utmost power in Accra, Ghana. Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings seems to be in definite command and control of the affairs of state and he is making obvious moves to consolidate his hold. The coup that returned Rawlings and his associates to power certainly did not come as a surprise to any keen observer of Ghanaian politics in recent months. It was preceded by long weeks of rumors of a possible coup in the streets of Accra, Kumasi, Takoradi and other important Ghanaian cities.

It might be necessary at this point to establish a very important fact, the question of who rules Ghana at any given time is entirely the business of Ghanaians. However, the nature of relations between Nigeria and Ghana do justify a comment on the recent political development in that country.

In ousting the civilian administration from power, Jerry Rawlings corrupts the now very familiar but rather pedestrian sing-song of all coupmakers. He accused the Limann administration of greed and corruption, claiming that his intention was to eliminate corruption and indiscipline from Ghanaian public life.

The Rawlings charge seems to have some credibility and Dr Limann himself had earlier accused senior government officials of being detached and insensitive to the sufferings and problems of the ordinary Ghanaian. But this admission itself does not provide enough grounds for a violent change of government. The present severe economic problems of Ghana were not the making of Limann and his aides. In fact, they did inherit a pathetic country in every respect. The heritage was an empty treasury with little hope for recovery.

Besides the economic situation, perhaps the root problem which Limann had to contend with was the mass exodus from the country by both skilled and unskilled persons. Jerry Rawlings is right in believing that the general situation is fairly hopeless. But it is doubtful if he has the panacea to all the problems now afflicting the Ghanaian society. The truth is that his brief stay in government in 1979 did not bring needed solutions to the problems of that country. The fairly traumatic and ill-coordinated shock measures which he initiated only produced a

momentary euphoric applause which would have died down if he had remained in power. In fact the alleged gains of his so-called 4 June revolution had come under severe public criticism in recent months.

In this regard, the second coming of Jerry Rawlings can be viewed as an act of self-preservation. It was an act in which he was ostensibly given a considerable helping hand by admissions of Dr Limann himself. From the beginning the J. Rawlings specter hung over the ousted Limann administration like a sword of Damocles. He failed to take decisive action to remove that specter.

Secondly, a lot of unnecessary time and energy was wasted in a fruitless attempt to keep the press under the full control of the administration. This was a costly mistake which should have been amended.

Thirdly, Dr Limann failed to lobby effectively to gain parliamentary approval for his economic and budgetary measures. But in spite of everything, he has succeeded in gaining some confidence from credible foreign investors for the possible recovery of the Ghanaian economy. This perhaps is the exact reason why the violent change of government might ultimately prove not to be in the best interest of Ghana and its people. The truth is that unstable political climate cannot attract substantial foreign investment for any country. This is because every investor prefers a stable political order to enable him to make gains on his investments.

On the whole, it is believed that the popularity of Jerry Rawlings is exceptionally high among ordinary Ghanaians who bear the brunt of the economic situation, yet it must be noted that it is always better to govern with the mandate of the people as decided by the democratic process.

CSO: 4700/523

NAMIBIA, CHAD, ECONOMY SEEN AS MOST PRESSING CONCERNS

AB081721 Lagos International Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Commentary by Daniel Adewayo]

[Text] There is no doubt that the central issue of major concern to Africa in 1982 will be the Namibian independence question. The patience of Africa has been overtaxed. Africa is now disillusioned and disenchanted with the continued intransigence of the apartheid regime in South Africa over this issue of serious concern to Africa. Also, there is what now appears to be the tacit support of the Western nations for the racists and their obnoxious policy.

Since all the contending sides of the Namibian issue have tentatively agreed that the territory must be granted independence this year, Africa must not allow or agree to any plan that will make this unrealistic. Everything possible would have to be done to put pressure, both political and economic, on the Western nations to abide by the terms of the independence agreement.

Since the United Nations has declared 1982 year of observance of sanctions against apartheid South Africa, all African nations must ensure strict adherence and also be on the lookout for sanction busters. The year must be used to advantage to dent, if not destroy, the apartheid machinery. But whilst doing this, the continent cannot afford to neglect the military option. It should be made clear to the backers of apartheid that the continent will resort to military solution if peaceful means fail. After all, it is only the heroic struggle of the freedom fighters that has so far brought about the current international concern for Namibia. Nigeria again has to blaze the trail as she did when the Western powers dilly-dallied over Zimbabwe.

Despite the oil glut and the worldwide recession, there are still some cards that she could play in the economic sector. But it is in the area of support for SWAPO that our weight must be felt most. We must increase our contributions to the liberation struggle, financially and materially, and any attack on any one of the frontline states must be denounced vehemently by Nigeria. Nigeria, and Africa as a whole, must use all available opportunities to let the backers of the racist regime know that the time for action has come. SWAPO must therefore be given the necessary encouragement and the means to effectively prosecute the liberation war.

Another issue that will probably dominate the African political scene in 1982 is the intractable Chadian crisis. Already the issue is assuming some unpleasant international dimensions. The crisis must not be allowed to degenerate to the extent that Chad becomes, like Congo before it, the battleground for superpower confrontation. Chad is a serious test case for the OAU and Africa. But as a nextdoor neighbor, Chad and her problems are of serious concern to Nigeria. A case in point is the wave of victims of the war who daily pour into Nigeria to seek refuge. They have to be taken care of. And more important is the lives of our soldiers who are serving in the continental peacekeeping force in Chad. Since Nigeria spearheaded the peace initiative that led to the present state, we must continue to search until a lasting solution is found. It is in Nigeria's best interest that peace returns to Chad.

Nigeria, in 1982, will have to be more concerned with economic cooperation in the continent. She has to ensure that ECOWAS goes from strength to strength and to see to the achievement of the laudable objectives of the economic community. More important is the need to promote intra-African trade and joint economic ventures, particularly in the area of raw material exploitation and development. All these would no doubt require a huge outlay of money at a time of stringent economic measure at home; but this is the lot of any nation that finds herself entrusted with leadership. The United States shoulders most of the burden of the Western world while the Soviet Union does the same for the East. However, charity must begin at home. For Nigeria's words and deeds to be respected and taken seriously, she must ensure unity, peace and stability at home.

CSO: 4700/523

BENDEL OFFICIAL: 35,000 TEACHERS ON STRIKE

AB071320 Lagos NAN in English 1250 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Benin, 7 Jan (NAN)--The Bendel commissioner for education, Dr Robson Momoh, said today that government was trying to solve the problem which resulted in the current strike of nearly 35,000 teachers of the state.

He told NAN in an interview that "we had no sleep last night and we have been meeting all through this morning to resolve the issues." Dr Momoh said that he would issue a "comprehensive statement after our meetings." He did not specify when the statement was expected.

Yesterday, the Bendel state wing of the Nigeria Union of Teachers (NUT) called out its members on strike with immediate effect to back up a four-point demand from the state government.

The chairman of the union, Chief Obaro Aso, told a news conference in Benin that the demands were the minimum conditions that must be met before a call-off could be considered. These include the payment of outstanding salaries up to and including this January and the full payment of tuition subvention to all schools, which Chief Aso said was in arears for two and a half school terms.

Others are the payment of outstanding leave transport grants to all teachers as well as the restoration of the salaries of professional teachers who are undergoing [word indistinct] program at various colleges of education in the state.

According to Chief Aso, teachers now (?had a standing) order to embark on industrial action in the future if by the first of any month the salaries of the previous month had not been paid.

Answering a question, Chief Aso said the only way any government could avoid financial embarrassment was not to tamper with its recurrent expenditure which he alleged was done in Bendel. He said that the state's educational policy could have been smoothly implemented if the memorandum the NUT submitted to the Bendel state government at the beginning of the present administration had been taken seriously.

Meanwhile, students of the College of Education in Benin City today began a boycott of classes in protest against the non-payment of their salaries and allowances. But the provost of the college, Rev Father Uwaifo, said he was not aware that the state government had stopped the students salaries.

The students told a correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria [NAN] that they would meet with their counterparts in other parts of the state to consider a joint action against the government.

Earlier today, the state governor, Professor Ambrose Alli, made an unsuccessful attempt to hold a meeting with teachers at the Eghosa Grammar School grounds.

Chief Aso explained however that the message of the governor's intended meeting did not reach his union until the governor arrived.

CSO: 4700/523

BRIEFS

LOW OIL PRODUCTION--Lagos, 10 Jan (AFP)--Nigeria's oil production last year was the lowest for 10 years, industry sources said here last night. However the December figure of 1,820,000 barrels a day--which brought the 1981 daily average to 1,450,000 barrels--was a considerable improvement on earlier in the year, the sources noted. In the first quarter the daily average was 1,977,000 barrels, the second quarter saw a drop to 1,434,000 barrels, while a record low was reached in the third quarter with only 846,000 barrels a day. Since August--the worst month, when production only reached 708,000 barrels a day--Nigeria has cut its oil prices, resulting in a recovery in sales. The last quarter's production was 1,554,000 barrels a day, selling at what unofficial sources said was 33.75 dollars a barrel. However, a reliable source said next year's government budget is based on exports of 1,300,000 barrels a day at $34.5 a barrel. Internal consumption is of the order of 200-250,000 barrels a day. [Text] [AB101340 Paris AFP in English 0823 GMT 10 Jan 82]

GOVERNOR CONFIRMS IMPEACHMENT MOVE--Calabar, 6 Jan (NAN)--The Cross River governor, Dr Clement Isong, confirmed in Calabar on Monday that there were moves to impeach him. He told a news conference that the impeachment move was an open secret but added that he had not committed any impeachable offence. He remarked that there was nothing wrong for those who had powers to impeach to shout, but the important thing is to see whether it can be carried out successfully. Governor Isong described the move as a blackmail which he would not succumb to [word indistinct] Isong explained that part of what caused the strained relationship between him and the State Assembly was his reluctance to sign into law the 13 million naira supplementary budget which was 2.3 million over what he presented at the close of last year. [Excerpt] [AB061520 Lagos NAN in English 1450 GMT 6 Jan 82]

PAPER QUESTIONS AHIDJO VIST--President Amadou Ahidjo of Cameroon's visit to Nigeria is the topic discussed by the DAILY SKETCH. The paper wonders why the Cameroonian leader chose to visit Nigeria at this time when the nation is still mourning and honoring our servicemen who were gunned down by his soldiers for no just cause. The SKETCH urges President Shehu Shagari to remind President Ahidjo and other heads of neighboring states that patience has limits and that Nigeria has the capability to hit back if the occasion demands it. [Excerpt] [AB121025 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 12 Jan 82]

KADUNA ASSEMBLYMEN SUSPENDED--Kaduna, 6 Jan (NAN)--Three NPN members in the Kaduna House of Assembly were today suspended from office. The suspension followed the recommendation of the NPN parliamentary group after a meeting held yesterday. The legislators, who are also chairmen of committees in the house, are Alhaji Tukur Idris, NPN, Bakori North, (local government); Alhaji Aliyu Malumfashi, NPN, Malumfashi (finance); and Malam Dogara Aliyu Musa, NPN, Jemaa Stutu (health). When the house resumed sitting today, the majority leader, Alhaji Dauda Mani, moved a motion for the suspension of the three legislators. The former minority leader in the house, Mr Bitrus Duniya, opposed the motion and urged the minority leader to disclose the offences of the legislators. The speaker, Alhaji Mamman Dan-Musa, however, refused to disclose their offences because, he said, the offences were not against the assembly but the party. The house then appointed Alhaji Abba Kalle to act as the chairman of the Local Government Committee, Alhaji Bello Abdullahi (Finance Committee) and Mr Dominic Yori (Health Committee). [Text] [AB061733 Lagos NAN in English 1520 GMT 6 Jan 82]

NPN SUSPENDS FOUR LEADERS--The National Party of Nigeria [NPN] has announced the suspension of four of its leading members of the Lagos state branch. The suspended party men are Babbs Akerele, the state chairman of the party; Gbolaro Alatishe, the secretary; Dr Wahaf Disumu, the minister of housing and environments and R.O. Djimadu. A statement signed by the national secretary of the NPN and released today in Lagos said the disciplinary action was taken against them for challenging directives from the national headquarters of the party. Further disciplinary actions, the statement said, might be taken if the affected members did not show any sign of remorse for their disrespect for the party's constitution and authorities. [Text] [AB052154 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/524

BRIEFS

NEW LEGISLATURE SWORN IN--The 64 deputies of the National Development Council have taken the oath at the palace of youth at (Kinyahurura) in the presence of president-founder of the MRND [National Revolutionary Development Movement] and president of the republic, Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, and the secretary general of the movement Habymana Bonaventure, as well as the MRND central committee and government members. [Text] [EA082012 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1115 GMT 8 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/425

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE--President Pinto da Costa, chief of the government, has decided to assume the portfolio of defense and national security, replacing Col Daniel Lima dos Santos, who was dismissed from the government, the Angolan ANGOP press agency announced on 2 January. Moreover, Joaquim Rafael Branco has been appointed minister of education, replacing Maria Amorim, who was simultaneously minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jan 82 p 6]

CSO: 4719/424

CADETS COMPLETE TRAINING IN SUDAN

EA052334 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Sixty Ugandan cadets and NCO's have passed out after completing a 9-month intensive military training at the Sudan Military College at Wadi Sayyidna. The Sudanese first vice president, who is also the minister of defense and commander in chief of the Peoples Armed Forces, Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil, Ahmad [name as heard] officiated at the colorful passing out parade. The vice president also presented awards to the best performers during the training.

In his speech, the chief of staff of the Sudanese Peoples Armed Forces, Gen (Izz id-Din 'Ali Malik), reaffirmed Sudan's commitment to good relations and willingness to prop up Uganda's security personnel in terms of military training. The general said the college is reputed for its production of capable, well-trained and active officers. He further said that the Sudan, as a committed member of the OAU and in conformity with the organization's charter, is ready to generallly give assistance and advice to Uganda and to help Uganda overcome her security problems. He further pointed out that already Tanzanian and Somali officers have been trained at the Sudanese Military College as a gesture of cooperation and good neighborliness. General Malik pointed out that cooperation between Uganda and the Sudan was of paramount importance.

In reciprocation, the chief of staff of the Uganda Liberation Army, Brig Oyite Ojok, deeply appreciated Sudan's gesture of friendship to Uganda. He noted that Uganda is aware of the sacrifices which Sudan has offered in order to assist Uganda overcome her security problems.

He paid glowing tribute to the former commandant of the college, who is now the president of the Executive Council of Southern Region, Major General Qasmallah, for the efforts he exhibited in the initial training of the graduates. The chief of staff noted that the occasion was a practical example of friendliness and a demonstration of solidarity between the Sudan and Uganda. He added that it is also an indicator of the need for African unity. The brigadier noted further that African unity or any other unity is meaningless if we cannot be helpful to each other. He asked the graduates to put into practice what they had learnt in their training and to impart the knowledge to their colleagues.

And in his speech the commandant of the college, Brigadier (Fadhil), noted that the intimacy of brotherhood between Uganda and the Sudan breeds enthusiasm, activity, discipline and projects and cordial relationship between the Arab and the African world. [Sentence as heard] He noted that the graduation of the sixth batch of cadet officers and the NCO's, who were vested with a sense of duty and honesty, will protect their motherland. Meanwhile, the chief of staff and the 60 cadet officers have arrived home.

While in the Sudan, Brig Oyite Ojok attended the Sudanese independence day celebrations at the People's Palace and held fruitful discussions of mutual interest and cooperation with the first vice president, who is also the minister of defense and commander in chief of the Peoples Armed Forces, Gen 'Abd al-Majid Ahmad Khalil [name as heard], and the chief of staff of the Sudanese Peoples Armed Forces, Gen (Izz id-Din Ali Malik).

CSO: 4700/521

BRIEFS

POSTAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS RATE INCREASES--The minister of power, posts and telecommunications [title as heard], Mr Akena P'ojok, has released revised rates for telecommunications and postal services. The new rates are effective from 1 January 1982. A statement issued in Kampala yesterday said internal calls have been increased by 300 percent while international calls are increased by 500 percent. Telexes are increased by 399 percent, telegraphs and phonograms by 421 percent, and radio call services by 300 percent. In postal services, the increase for inland postage is between 220 percent and 300 percent while international postage [words indistinct] is between 225 percent and 400 percent. Details of the new rates will be published and circulated to the public. [Text] [EA061226 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/522

PARLIAMENTARY LEADER MUTASA REVIEWS SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 29 Oct 81 pp 18, 19

/Interview with Didymus Mutasa, president of Zimbabwe's Parliament, during last September's interparliamentary meeting in Havana by Juana Carrasco/

/Text/ Didymus Mutasa speaks in a slow and soft voice but the string of truths dealing with the suffering and struggles of the African nations have a particularly strong ring. Mutasa, who is president of the Zimbabwean Parliament and member of the Central Committee of the ZANU-Popular Front, led his country's delegation to the 68th Interparliamentary Conference held last September in Havana, and it was on that occasion that he agreed to give this interview to VERDE OLIVO.

We saw him shortly after he delivered his address to the interparliamentary meeting denouncing the actions of the Pretoria regime in the Southern African cone and that was one of the topics touched on during the interview.

"Zimbabwe's struggle for independence was carried out at the cost of much suffering but our still recent victory sets an example in the area. We are living very near South Africa and together with Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Angola we form the front-line states firmly supporting the liberation movements of SWAPO and the African National Congress; for that reason, we are the target of aggression on the part of the Pretoria Government," he told us. "Those who support apartheid are very anxious to keep things as they are in Namibia where, with the backing of 100,000 troops and powerful weapons, they are engaged in a war against the Namibian people. With these means, they plunder, burn and bomb villages and schools, they massacre the population and round them up into concentration camps."

And he added:

"This state of affairs is also supported by Western countries which are insensitive to the wishes of the Namibian people because they participate in the exploitation of Namibia's vast resources."

U.S. Interference

The Zimbabwean parliamentarian explained in detail the U.S. position regarding that region:

"The United States supports South Africa's racist regime to protect its own economic interests because it has very large investments in that country and realizes what a

totally independent African continent would mean for such investments. The United States is facing problems in its relations with Africa because we are waking up and recovering from the disease of exploitation. Naturally, we want to trade with our friends and with those countries which came to our assistance during our wars of liberation, something which, undoubtedly, does not appeal to the United States which fears this and there lies the reason for their interference in the internal affairs of many countries."

Didymus Mutasa's assessment is valid for other areas of the world and, in his opinion, U.S. interference and efforts to obstruct peace are obvious: "For instance," he says, "the United States supports Israel's aggression against the Palestinian people, its armed operations against Lebanon, its bombing of nuclear installation in Iraq all of which clearly indicates that the Americans are the ones who cause international problems and, consequently, their arguments about wanting peace are false. The people are the ones who really want peace and will fight to achieve it."

"Many countries have underscored at this meeting the lies of the United States but they do not want to look into them in absolute terms. There is the bacteriological attacks against Cuba, a country trying its best to meet the demands and needs of its own people but being constantly confronted with U.S. aggressions; the same happens in Africa and in other regions."

Solidarity Against South Africa

The ZANU-Popular Front leader goes on to discuss the situation in the Southern African cone and denounces South Africa's increased aggressiveness in that area.

"South Africa encourages acts of sabotage in our country. Many of our countrymen emigrated to South Africa during the Murorewa government. This is a serious problem and serves as a good example of the kind of activities carried out by that country. The same is happening in Zambia, in Mozambique and now we have the aggressive invasion of Angola."

"Our front-line countries held a meeting in Algeria and I can tell you that we are determined to fight that aggression which is not just another aggression but the most serious South African attempt to spread apartheid. We will not abandon Angola to fight alone and I am certain that the front-line states will be able to reach an agreement to send our troops to fight alongside with our Angolan brothers and prevent South Africa from keeping any part of that country's territory."

"It goes without saying that solidarity is important, particularly among nonalined countries," said Mutasa in answer to a question on that subject, and he added: "The nonalined countries have a better understanding of our problems and this is why we must turn to them for assistance and solidarity. During this conference, we have seen how the United States, Australia, Britain and Canada were clearly opposed to the charges brought up by us mainly because those countries support the regime of South Africa, a country where they have many investments."

"When we issue a call to fight South Africa, we do not mean to merely fight against that symbol of apartheid but also against other countries with investments there," the president of the Zimbabwean Parliament pointed out.

More than 50,000 African children died last year in the infernal reservations of the Bantu homelands. Eighty percent of the South African population is forced to live in these abominable places and this is an affront to the black majority population. Didymus Mutasa notes that the origin of these problems lies with colonialism and that because they also suffered from the same colonial exploitation, many countries of the nonalined movement understand the problem of malnutrition.

"As Comrade Fidel Castro rightly said, many South American children and youths die due to malnutrition but South Africa is one of the richest countries of the world in terms of per capita income though only the whites enjoy these riches. Therefore, the solidarity of nonalined countries is very important if our defense of human rights and of the dignity of the people is to become a reality."

Emphatically, he went on to say: "In my opinion, we cannot stop fighting until all Africa is free and, consequently, we must use the solidarity of the nonalined movement to obtain the independence of Namibia and of the South African people. Our sympathies lie with these long-suffering people which is why we are trying to help them as best we can and why we support the ANC and SWAPO."

Not A Genuine Dialogue

Zimbabwe, after winning its independence 2 years ago, is now engaged in an economic struggle to overcome underdevelopment and the most important issue in that respect is the problem of the land held by a small number of whites many of whom are absentee owners. Measures to solve that problem are being studied and they are part of a coordinated program which includes the construction or reconstruction of schools, bridges and houses destroyed during the war of liberation. "We are applying our efforts to that task which is of paramount importance and will work to the advantage and for the benefit of our people," said the Zimbabwean parliamentarian who proceeded to analyze some eocnomic problems facing what is known as the "Third World."

"I do not really think that what is known as the North-South dialogue is a genuine dialogue. If the North was acting in an honest and fair way, there would be no need for a dialogue because it would simply implement the necessary measures; but when one looks at the issues so rightly mentioned by Comrade Fidel Castro, when one sees the amount of resources and money which come out of the "Third World" and go to the developed countries, one can appreciate the real threat that this represents for underdeveloped countries."

"In Africa," Mutasa points out, "only one-seventh of the continent is productive while the rest remains untapped. If we could develop two-sevenths of our continent, the entire African population would benefit tremendously. The countries of the northern hemisphere are well aware of this but do nothing in that direction; they merely talk and words do not bring wealth to the nations of the southern hemisphere. This is why, in my opinion, the dialogue is not a sound and genuine one but just an excuse used by the North to buy time. This is what the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain--currently facing one of the worst economic situations in the world--the United States and Canada are doing."

Then, how can this situation be solved? we ask him. His answer comes quickly: "I think that the way to solve it is to create an economic bloc of what are known as the south countries; to establish commercial ties; to try to establish preferential agreements between our countries; to try to sell our commodities at the highest possible prices to the countries known as north countries; to develop our industry in such a way as to stop being mere producers of raw materials which the developed countries process and manufacture then send back to us as goods sold at incredible prices. This is how we are being constantly exploited."

The interview is coming to an end. But Didymus Mutasa, president of the Zimbabwean Parliament, wishes to express his appreciation for the way he was treated in Cuba, to explain his impressions on this hard working nation, to tell us that he enjoyed listening to Fidel's speech "openly expressing the feelings of the underdeveloped and oppressed people," and to convey his deep emotion as he observes what "the Cuban people are doing in spite of the handicaps and obstacles which the United States sets on their path."

"In this kind of struggle," he said, "although we cannot be of much help we are certain that they will win. We feel that this will happen when we see the Cuban people mobilized, well armed and ready to defend their country. It is something that truly moves us deeply and we hope that Cuba's example will spread. Thanks, many thanks to Cuba for setting us this example."

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CSO: 4748/15

END

JPRS 79992

1 February 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2560

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JPRS 79992

1 February 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2560

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EXPERT INTERVIEWED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Nov 81 p 5

[Interview with Ernest-Charles Mihami, chief, African Section for Cooperation and Development, by J-C.C.: "The Problem of African Development"]

[Text] Mr Ernest-Charles Mihami is chief of the African Section for Cooperation and Development in the Christian Democratic International (consisting of about 60 countries); he comes from Benin and is currently on a fact-finding mission in the region of the Indian Ocean, including the Island of Mauritius. The results of the mission will be reported later on to the Christian Democratic International and to the European People's Party which includes the European Christian-Democratic parties. Mr Ernest-Charles Mihami is also one of the organizers of the African Development Committee, an offshoot of the African Section of the International. Mr Ernest-Charles Mihami here answers the questions asked of him by LE MAURICIEN.

[Question] The economist Rene Dumont has just come out with another work, entitled "l'Afrique etranglee" in which he says in effect that "Black Africa is badly divided." Is the situation really as dramatic as all that?

[Answer] I have just made a trip throughout southern Africa. I also visited countries such as the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi. I have seen some very poignant pictures. I find that, after 20 years of independence, Africa has not achieved anything big in the economic field. There has been no real development. The African countries were content with plunging into prestige infrastructure projects. The situation is seriously dramatic for those countries which experienced self-sufficiency in food and which are today forced to import daily necessities.

[Question] It is difficult to understand that Africa which is so rich in resources could be having such acute development problems.

[Answer] I agree here with the Tanzanian foreign affairs minister who told me recently: "We have spent all our time in pursuit of grand policies, sacrificing economic growth. Our priority today is to make sure that the people have something to eat."

The decade of slogans is over now. The people must be put back to work seriously.

[Question] It is obvious also that Africa is bleeding and there are the multinational corporations which impose their development models upon the African continent.

[Answer] It is true that the grand development policies were always drafted abroad. The moment foreign countries provide financing, it often happens that the population as such is not involved. We must develop a real awareness among the people.

The regime of Benin, for example, has taught the people to think for themselves. On the other hand, take the case of Senegal which, in spite of all of its efforts, has not achieved self-sufficiency in food. We find ourselves today in an inconceivable situation where exporting countries are unable to feed their own populations. Here we need a political reorientation. On that score I agree with the Tanzanian foreign minister who said that it is absolutely necessary for us to rediscover ourselves and that we must not lose sight of the fact that only we can promote our own growth.

But the problem of Africa also springs from its Balkanization, from the fact that it is so heavily broken up. The important thing for us is to consolidate our unity and the regional or subregional structures which tend toward that direction.

[Question] You are thus in favor of economic integration on the regional level?

[Answer] Absolutely. Nobody can live all alone. Interdependence is a reality. We must promote regional cooperation. This is a condition necessary for getting the whole process started, as well as for understanding. It is however discouraging to find that there is nothing more today on the level of youth movement groupings.

[Question] It is evident that Africa needs international aid to guarantee its growth, is it not?

[Answer] Of course. But we must first of all emphasize partnership. In the matter of aid, Africa must be recognized as a partner, not simply as an aid recipient. It is in this spirit that we must continue to improve the provisions of the Lome agreement which linked Europe to the ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries]. It is furthermore necessary to promote cultural cooperation. The next convention between the EEC and the ACP countries will work out an agreement along these lines. On the matter of aid, one must keep in mind the culture of the various populations. This is necessary to prevent certain aberrations. I recall the construction of that supersophisticated hospital in Senegal whose kitchen even had a ham slicer. But everybody should know that Senegal is a country that is 80 percent Muslim.

International aid must therefore take into account our cultures and the fact of partnership.

[Question] Nevertheless, we are currently running into Western protectionism.

[Answer] We must admit that the West is going through a very critical economic phase. The European economies have been turned upside down. In France, unemployment has reached the 2 million figure. Due to this state of affairs, each country

wants to protect its own economy. And that hits us Africans. Our imported products come from those countries and we therefore increasingly import their inflation. I think that this protectionism, which hurts us so much, will not be attenuated or disappear until we can get a clearer picture of the current crisis.

[Question] How do you view the period after Cancun? Do you not have the impression that this was a dialogue among the deaf between the industrialized North and the underdeveloped South?

[Answer] Absolutely. Besides, at Cancun there were only appeals for solidarity and not for any specific measures. I am in favor of a dialogue on specific foundations, a dialogue which would lead to effective and concrete measures. Cancun was only a repetition of international meetings of that kind.

[Question] Nevertheless, did not French President Francois Mitterrand declare that "helping the Third World is helping the West in getting out of the crisis?"

[Answer] That is a very strong statement. Perhaps we are today witnessing a growing awareness on the part of the European populations. They are realizing that they need the countries of the Third World to survive. Perhaps we are witnessing an entirely natural decolonization.

[Question] Now we have a rather classical question for you: What type of development should we then have for Africa?

[Answer] I am in favor of a development which would be community-based and self-managed. But one must also address onesself to specific problems, such as: who is going to implement community development? What formation can we have for community development? There is serious consensus in Africa regarding community development. The important thing is to start from the base, from the life of the people as such.

Community development is viable. But in this framework one must allow room for nongovernment agencies. We are currently seriously studying the possibility of calling a conference on the ways of community development, involving the labor union leaders of Africa.

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CSO: 4719/422

BRIEFS

EUROPEAN-INDIAN OCEAN CONFERENCE--Solicitor-General Master E. Venchard and Mr Raj Virahsawmy, of the School of Government Administration of the University of Mauritius, attended an international conference on the topic "Europe and the Indian Ocean--A Special Case of North-South Relations" which was held at Aix-en-Provence on 4 and 5 December. The two representatives, as well as several personalities from the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean, including Mr Wilfrid Bertile, socialist deputy from Reunion, and Sultan Chouzour, director of the Comorian higher education system, presented reports to the conference. The main reports dealt with decolonization on the islands and in East Africa, culture transfers between North and South, trade between the EEC and the Indian Ocean area, and current geopolitical prospects. More than a hundred professors, researchers, and politicians participated in this conference which was organized by the CERSOI (Study and Research Center on the Societies of the Indian Ocean), with the technical and financial cooperation of the EEC and the ACCT (Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency). The CERSOI is a part of GRECO (Coordinated Research Group) number 15 on the Indian Ocean, established under the sponsorship of the National Scientific Research Center. [Text] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 16 Dec 81 p 4] 5058

CSO: 4719/422

ENERGY MINISTER DETAILS PLANS FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Dec 81 p 10

[Excerpts] In connection with the Basic Economic and Social Development Guidelines for the 1981-85 period, the Energy and Petroleum Minister, Pedro Van-Dunem (Loy) recently spoke on electricity as an essential ingredient for social well-being and for industry and public services.

Guidelines of the Congress and Fulfillment of the 1981 Plan

Since electricity is an essential ingredient for social well-being and for industry and public services, it is evident that without the proper development of the electric power sector, any development in the country, whether economic, political or social, would be fruitless. It is therefore clear that this strategic sector must be given proper attention, if not priority.

Investment

In the investment area, a program to develop the main production centers was set up. For the Kwanza river, it was directed toward modifying Cambambe dam to increase the power of the current plant and to pursue studies for construction of a second power plant with four generator sets. A research and development firm was therefore contracted to draw up the project for expansion and for a second power plant at Cambambe.

Work on the Kapanda dam on the same river is scheduled to begin also. In addition to regulating the flow of the river, this dam will make it possible to build a power plant with three generating sets. Contacts have already been made with the USSR, which sent a delegation of experts for the technical project.

On the Catumbela River, besides adding two more sets to the Lomaum power plant, a new dam is to be built in Cacombo to regulate the river's flow and to enable all the power of the Biopio and Lomaum plants to be used, even during the dry season. To this end, the proposal has already been approved by the agencies concerned and the manufacturer has already been awarded the contract so that construction of the generator sets can begin. As for Cacombo, the project is being evaluated and the proposal for construction of the Cacombo dam will be submitted later.

The Congress also decided to finish the Dala dam to supply electricity to Moxico Province, the Chipaca dam for Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul provinces, and the Cuebe River dam for the city of Menongue. It was also decided to modernize and remodel the Mabubas and Biopio hydroelectric plants, so that their full power can be harnessed and they can be made more operational.

It was also decided that the Energy Ministry would proceed with studies on the Alto Zambeze watershed with a view to exploiting its hydroelectric potential and, in cooperation with the Petroleum Ministry, on a better way of supplying Zaire Province with electric power.

As for the Dala dam, we believe that it will not be completed in 1982. Nevertheless, it is important that part of the engineering work be done, that credits for the first and second sets be expedited and that the means to complete the project be acquired.

What was said for the Dala dam is also true from the Chicapa I dam, which is scheduled to be completed in 1983. As for the Chicapa II, the DNOC (National Engineering Projects Administration) has already signed a contract to prepare the project.

The Cuebe dam is now being completed. The contract was signed in October 1980 and contracts were let for the first and second [generating] sets. The actual construction has not yet begun since the engineering part of the project is not completed. The Energy Ministry has already handed over the designs for the sets to the National Engineering Company (Technical Project).

In connection with modernizing Mabubas, some steps have been taken to consult with possible contractors, and a technical team has already been set up to gather information, prepare documents and implement the project later.

As for Biopio, we can say that a proposal was submitted to us in August 1981, and discussed with the competent agencies, and that the contract will be awarded shortly.

With regard to Matala, the contract for construction of the third set was let in January 1981 and according to the timetable the project will be completed in 1984.

Supplying Zaire Province with electricity is related to the Soyo project under the Petroleum Ministry. Only after a decision is made in this area can a better solution be found. In the meantime it was decided to build a power station not only for the petroleum projects, but also for supplying electricity to the region.

As for the studies on the Alto Zambeze watershed, they will proceed jointly with a foreign research and development firm which is going to send a technical team this year to conduct this work.

9805
CSO: 4742/140

REVOLUTIONARY ASSEMBLY APPROVES 1982 BUDGET

AB141120 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Communique issued in Cotonou on 13 January at conclusion of 1982 budgetary session of the Revolutionary National Assembly]

[Text] The Revolutionary National Assembly met in an ordinary session from 8-13 January 1982 at the conference hall of the Ocam Village under the chairmanship of the first vice president of the Permanent Committee for the Revolutionary National Assembly and acting president of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, Comrade Romain Bina Guezo.

The meeting examined documents concerning the 1982 national production and investments program, the 1982 national recurrent budget and a bill modifying the financial regulations of the Revolutionary National Assembly.

After a detailed and responsible analysis of the present international socio-economic situation, the Revolutionary National Assembly, meeting in an ordinary session, noted that this already alarming situation is strongly marked by the persistence of galloping inflation, a general slackening of economic growth, a halt in the expansion of world trade and a deterioration of the terms of exchange.

After examining the present economic situation of our country, the Revolutionary National Assembly noted that our country remains greatly influenced by the phenomena upsetting the international economy. It particularly noted, on the national scene, the persistence of the difficulties in the agricultural and industrial production sectors, in our production units and in the public finance and administrative service sectors--difficulties resulting not only from climatic hazards but also and especially from the general economic crisis in the world, the mismanagement of our production units and excessive development of the commercial sector where price speculation is increasing daily. It is in this unfavorable national economic context that the Revolutionary National Assembly--which is faithful to the guiding principle governing our popular and democratic revolution: Reliance first of all on our own strength, on our own resources and on the creative initiative of the popular masses--very responsibly voted in accordance with the provisions of Article 41 of the constitution:

1. The financial law concerning the 1982 recurrent budget of the state, which is balanced in revenue and expenditure at the sum of 47,863,490,000 CFA francs:

The Revolutionary National Assembly noted with satisfaction that the recurrent budget has increased by 12.45 percent as compared with that of 1981.

2. The bill relating to the national production and investiments program for 1982: This program will involve an expenditure of 96,730,868,000 CFA francs including 1 billion francs for social and administrative equipment, 90,520,285,000 francs for the ministries' social and economic projects and 5,010,683,000 francs [all figures as heard] for the social and economic projects of the provinces.

During this session, the Revolutionary National Assembly also voted the law modifying Article 13 of the assembly's financial regulations.

The Revolutionary National Assembly, greatly concerned by the country's economic and financial situation, made the following recommendations to the National Executive Council:

1. The revival of production in all sectors of economic activity and especially the agricultural and industrial sectors.

2. An increase in the productivity of all workers.

3. The reorganization of the management of the production units and the public services through the adoption of all necessary measures as soon as possible.

4. Rigorous control of the prices of essential commodities in order to eliminate speculation and maintain the purchasing power of the hard-working masses in our towns and rural areas at an acceptable level.

5. The definition and execution of a national housing and construction program in order to place adequate and moderately priced houses at the disposal of the workers.

The Revolutionary National Assembly issues a militant and patriotic appeal to all the hard-working people of Benin to strengthen their unity and give their firm and lasting support to the National Executive Council in the diligent, correct and full application of the financial law relating to the 1982 recurrent budget and the law relating to the national production and investments program for 1982.

Ready for production! Ready for the revolution! The struggle continues!

Issued in Cotonou on 13 January 1982 by the Revolutionary National Assembly.

CSO: 4719/476

RESTORATION OF PEACE SAID TO DEPEND ON GUNT'S UNITY

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French No 333 Dec 81 pp 1, 5

[Article by Christophe Batsch: "Is the 'African Solution' a New Chance for Chad?"]

[Excerpts] The many ups and downs of the Chadian crisis since 1965 spring from the interplay of foreign rivalries rather than the internal confrontations that led to them[1]. This time, however, following the OAU conference at Nairobi last June and the French-African summit of Paris early in November, the country seemed to be moving toward the kind of "restoration of confidence" which the GUNT (Transitional National Union Government) wanted so as to guarantee independence and unity in spite of the frailty of national sentiment and the quasi-disappearance of the state.

The solution recommended today is based above all on the recognition of GUNT legitimacy by the principal foreign partners, that is, the OAU, France, and Libya. In that administration, Messrs Goukouni Weddei, the president, Acyl Ahmat, the minister of foreign affairs, and Mohammat Abba Seid, the minister of the interior personify the main tendencies of the North and all three of them can claim a long-standing link with the FROLINAT, as well as a constant attitude of nationalism[2]. Colonel Kamougue, who is the vice president, represents the South there with four other ministers. He is also chairman of the permanent committee created by the Southerners in May 1979 (replacing the general committee) in order to maintain an administrative organization in their region.

In spite of certain disagreements on the schedule for the withdrawal of the Libyan troops or on the nature of French policy, which above all involved Mr Acyl Ahmat, the four leaders came out with a basic agreement on the conditions for a return to civil peace, the intervention of the inter-African force of the OAU, and the determination to keep it out of the reach of Mr Hissein Habre.

In the eyes of the Chadians, the latter as a matter of fact has followed a rather personal and winding road, too often and too easily calling upon foreign support. Received in Ndjamena in 1978 as the man of national reconciliation, the man who could even bring about the blending of the North's insurrection aspirations and the South's interests; on that score he had the confidence of the Southerners. When he failed, he tried to establish his popularity among the Muslims at the price of anti-Southern tribalist excesses and in February 1979 triggered a civil war that was definitely of an ethnic and religious nature. On the occasion of this

first battle of Ndjamena, the policemen of Colonel Kamougue were defeated; between 70,000 and 80,000 inhabitants of the capital sought refuge in the South, their home territory[3].

The entry of Libyan troops in Ndjamena in December 1980, on the appeal of the Chadian government and by virtue of a treaty signed with it, however aroused concern among certain powers in the OAU, such as Nigeria and Cameroon, further aggravated by a blueprint for a merger of the two countries. Rather unconvinced as to the selfless character of Libyan aid, they instead considered this the start of the practical implementation of the Sahelian and Pan-Islamic ambitions of Colonel Qadhdhafi. Egypt and the Sudan, who oppose Tripoli within the Arab world, forcefully denounced his annexationist designs on Chad; they were soon backed up by the Reagan administration which considers Libya to be nothing but Moscow's African follower and which rather abruptly let Moscow know--on the occasion of the incident in the Gulf of Syrte--that the United States intends to oppose its move.

The absence of condemnation of Libya must be underscored. For many African leaders, heading still rather weak nations, where centrifugal temptations persist and whose government machine is in big trouble, the theses of Colonel Qadhdhafi, regarding the disappearance of the state through the implementation of ummah, the unity of all Muslims beyond frontiers and political entities, represent a threat which they take seriously; these theories seem to them to be all the more disquieting since they can be picked up and disseminated by the big brotherhoods of African Islam, of which Tripoli remains one of the spiritual centers. On the other hand, it is true that any trouble that arises in the Muslim regions is often too quickly blamed on Libyan moves in order to avoid looking for the internal causes.

But, as far as Chad is concerned, the influence of Libyan Islam, particularly of the sanusis, is old, traditional, and, to tell the truth, accepted. The fact that it takes on a very political form with the creation of the people's committees which have been set up by the Libyan army in the areas under its control is nothing unusual, even though these committees turn out to be the instrument for the maintenance of a presence in Chad after the withdrawal of the troops.

The French Initiative

In addition to abiding by its commitments, there are several factors that might have persuaded Tripoli to withdraw. On the one hand, the death of President Sadat removed a personal adversary of Colonel Qadhdhafi and helped weaken the Sudanese regime, which because of its internal difficulties was forced to reduce the aid it was giving to Mr Hissein Habre; on 26 October, in extending a loan of 198 million SDR to the Sudan, the IMF noted that "the budget deficit (of the Sudan had been) underestimated in the light of recent weapons purchases." On the other hand, through its aggressive attitude, the Reagan administration is undoubtedly forcing the Libyans to go deeper into this involvement with Moscow which its action seeks to denounce and counter. The improvement of relations with Europe, which remains Libya's chief trading partner, and especially with France, with whom relations had cooled down particularly, is thus something which Tripoli indeed wants[5]. Withdrawal from Chad would then prevent a first political manifestation of this approach.

The Mitterrand administration along with the Ch .dian case inherited a complex situation which amounted to practically a kind of do-nothing diplomacy after the defeat of Mr Hissein Habre.

New contacts were established with the GUNT in July 1981 through former ambassador Campredon. Initially, they helped lay the foundations for a resumption of economic cooperation between France and Chad. The visit of Mr Goukouni Weddei to Elysee Palace in September then made it possible to firm up the new French policy. It is aimed at two points: recognition of the legitimacy of the GUNT only, whose requests for assistance and cooperation were to be favorable received; active support within the OAU and through the assignment of an inter-African force. This support was given the official stamp of approval with the "urgent" appeal issued at Cancun by Mr Mitterrand--apparently after he had talked to the Algerian and Tanzanian presidents--and it was favorably received by the current chairman of the OAU.

The Libyan withdrawal, on request of the GUNT, through its speed helped accelerate the development of a situation where many problems are still up in the air.

Military difficulties, primarily; confused thought the reports from the eastern part of Chad may be, the guerrilla war which the troops of Mr Hissein Habre have been conducting there for a year may give the latter the means for restoring his hold on this region and for trying to resume control of it. The French administration thus stepped up its efforts to convince the United States and America's Egyptian and Sudanese allies not to counter its action in Chad and, in particular, to reduce or stop the support which they were giving to the FAN [Northern Armed Forces]. It seems that this has partly come about and that Mr Hissein Habre runs the risk of once again finding himself very isolated. In the meantime, this region will remain a sensitive point so long as the OAU forces have not managed to guarantee security there. In spite of the haste of the GUNT in wanting it to go into action, the positioning of this inter-African force will probably be slowed down by a series of difficulties which must be resolved by the countries that supply the contingents; these are difficulties of a technical and financial and even political nature especially if we remember the fear of Nigerian hegemony within the ECOWAS, all of whose participants are members, with the exception of Zaire.

Other political problems will also have to be resolved: On the one hand, the personal rivalry between Mr Goukouni Weddei and Mr Acyl Ahmat at the very summit of the state, which one cannot boil down to a conflict between "pro-" and "anti-" Libyans; according to a statement by Mr Acyl Ahmat, who today is being pictured as the ally of Libya within the GUNT: "Each of us at one time or another was the man of the Libyans." On the other hand, the question of the particular place of the South within a reunited Chadian government cannot fail to come up.

The former director of the National Administration School of Chad recently recalled that "the South will find it difficult to renounce the gains it has achieved; a certain regional autonomy will be necessary"[6].

Finally, the essential question which determines the "restoration of confidence" is the question of the restoration of the economy and the administration. Neither

of these can be rebuilt without aid from foreign powers who might find an opportunity there for more fruitful assistance than the dispatch of military personnel. On request of the GUNT, the French administration on 12 and 13 November 1981 organized a "money lender" conference in Paris to respond to the urgent problems facing the country in terms of food and administration. In addition to France, the EEC, the UNDP, and the African Development Bank, who are the country's main financial supporters since the Libyan withdrawal, the conference was also attended by representatives of the FRG, Italy, the United States, Canada, and various international organizations, including the IMF[7]. The sectors which it decided to rebuild on a priority basis rather clearly show the strategic aspects of this international aid: reconstruction of Ndjamena, civil service salaries, electrification of the capital, telecommunications, and highway network. France, for example, will take charge of the construction of the highway linking Ndjamena and Abeche.

But, finally, regardless of the economic or military objectives to be obtained with the help of foreign partners, the restoration of peace will to a great extent depend on the ability of the GUNT to preserve its unity.

FOOTNOTES

1. See LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, March 1981.

2. One of the founders of FROLINAT, Mr Mohammat Abba Seid, is ensconced above all in the east-central section (the prefectures of Batha, Guera [illegible]), along with the BET [Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti] section, one of the two traditional centers of insurrection. The troops of Mr Acyl Ahmat, often described as a friend of Libya and very active in recent months, are above all to be found in the country's eastern part where they currently oppose the men of Mr Hissein Habre.

3. The population of Ndjamena was estimated at that time at about 250,000 persons.

5. As far as Paris is concerned, this normalization for the moment above all takes place in the trade field, including the resumption of arms shipments which have been cut off by Mr Giscard d'Estaing, participation of Credit lyonnais in the first loan floated by Libya, and plans for the sale of ten Airbus aircraft.

6. B. Lanne, POLITIQUE AFRICAINE, No 3, September 1981, Paris.

7. French public aid, which had dropped to Fr42 million in 1981 (399 million in 1978, including 204 million in military aid) is to be raised to about Fr200 million, not including assistance to the inter-African force.

5058
CSO: 4719/410

STATUS OF ARABIZATION IN COUNTRY REVIEWED

Mogadishu NAJMAT UKTUBAR in Arabic 23 Dec 81 p 4

[Article: "Arabization in the Republic of Djibouti"]

[Text] The Arabization movement in Djibouti depends on the state's recognition of Arabic as the official language of the republic. The state is to rely on the Arabic language to emphasize the Arab origins of the people and to achieve their national unity. The Arabization process is to be carried out gradually in a manner that is consistent with the economic reality of the state and with its educational and political conditions. The fact that the country has become a member of the Arab League has given efforts that are being made in this regard a new dimension. Djibouti's membership in the Arab League has created a commitment to make Arabic the language in which the business of the state is carried out on a national level and the language in which communications with others on the pan-Arab level are carried out. Arabic has provided an introduction to the culture which unifies the peoples of the nation. All this is consistent with the desire to revive the ancient cultural heritage and civilization.

The present state of weakness [which marks the status of] the Arabic language and Arabic culture and the fact that neither is playing its part in people's lives can be attributed to the educational policy that was pursued under prolonged foreign rule. French was made the official language of the state and the language of instruction in schools, and Arabic was kept out of the picture in a manner that was sufficient to remove its traces had it not been for the efforts that were made by the people themselves. They set up one-room schoolhouses on an extensive scale to teach the Koran and to spread Arab Islamic culture. Schools affiliated with Islamic societies were set up, and these used Arabic only as the language of instruction in a system that resembles that which is known in other Arab countries.

It was natural that the trend to Arabize education accompany the dawn of independence. It began with the introduction of the language as an elective [for students] beginning with the third grade in elementary school. Teachers who were not qualified to teach Arabic were assigned to teach it, and Arabic classes were not scheduled during regular school hours. This was a period of transition during which the desired objective was not achieved.

The real trend toward Arabizing education began in 1979-1980 with the introduction of mandatory legislation to teach the Arabic language for 4 hours a week in the fifth and sixth grades in elementary schools. This was to be carried out simultaneously in all the schools of the republic. Teaching the Arabic language was to become mandatory in secondary schools and in the Technical Institute in the academic year 1981-1982. The inclination after that was to make Arabic mandatory in the first four years of elementary school. Arabic would thus be taught in all the years of public education.

A professional Arabization committee is overseeing the process of devising the curriculum and the subject matter that will be taught. An Arab office of pedagogy attached to the teachers' school is being charged with the task of preparing sample notes, giving instructions to teachers and evaluating performance in Arabic. Arabic books have been written for all grades in which language instruction has been introduced. Care has been taken to ensure that the subject matter in these books reflect the children's environment and rely on the vocabulary used daily in that environment. This did not prevent the selection of a few appropriate books from other Arab countries out of a desire to provide variety and expand the horizons of those who wish to expand their horizons and who have the inclination to do so.

8592
CSO: 4504/154

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES GRADUATES--The commander in chief of the armed forces, His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi has paid glowing tribute to Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire for sending troops to Ndjamena to keep peace there. He said the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad is very expensive to maintain and noted that the three countries are paying for the expenses of their troops. His excellency the president was speaking during the passing-out [graduation] parade of army and air force recruits at the forces training college, Lanet. More than 1,300 recruits passed out today. Noting the important role Nigeria is playing in Chad, the president noted with satisfaction the presence of the Nigerian foreign minister at the parade, who is in the country with a message from his president, His Excellency Shehu Shagari. On Namibia, the president expressed the hope that the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, will soon achieve independence. The president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, who attended the parade at Lanet, is in the country to meet the chairman of the OAU. President Moi said that the standard of Kenya's armed forces was very high and disciplined. The president said that the Kenyan Army, Air Force and Navy were highly disciplined and paid tribute to the chief of staff, General Mulinge, and other officers for their commendable job. [Text] [EA151130 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/569

BRIEFS

NEW MINISTER--A spokesman of the office of the president and cabinet in Lilongwe announced today that his excellency the life president has appointed Mr Edward Bwanali to be minister of youth and sport. The spokesman said the appointment takes effect from today until such a time as a substantive is appointed to the post. The spokesman added that as a result of this appointment Mr Bwanali is now minister for the southern region and minister of youth and sport. [Text] [Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Dec 81 CA]

CSO: 4700/573

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH BULGARIA--Mali and Bulgaria this morning signed a strategic cooperation program for 1982 and 83 at the international cooperation headquarters at Koulouba. This program contains actions to be taken by the two countries within the next 2 years in conformity with the cultural agreement signed on 4 July 1961 in Bamako in the fields of science, education, arts and culture, information, public health and sports with the aim of strengthening the friendly relations existing between the two countries. The program was signed for Mali by Mocktar Diallo, the permanent secretary in the Ministry of International Cooperation, while His Excellency Trayan Mitrev, the Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mali, signed for his country. [Text] [AB302157 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 30 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/475

REPORTAGE ON LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

Labor Party Versus Opposition

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 21 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] "Any defeat of the Labor Party will lead to the suppression of liberties," says SVR [Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo]. SKJ [Sir Kher Jagatsingh] and David underscore the stakes in the coming election.

"The Labor Party will go into the elections all by itself and it is indispensable for it to win an absolute majority. I hope that with the help of our traditional allies and with men of good will, we shall be able once and for all to defeat communism. I urge the people to think carefully and not to make a monumental mistake. I invite the young people, who are frustrated and dissatisfied, to display moderation even though the future may look dark. Any defeat of the Labor Party will lead to the suppression of freedom of labor unions, of the press, and of the fundamental rights of the individual, and the population will meet the same fate as the inhabitants of the Seychelles, of Madagascar, of Tanzania, and of many other countries where the communist regime has been installed."

These are the terms in which "deputy leader" and finance minister Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo addressed the audience that had gathered at Ramlagan building, on Raoul Rivet Street, in Port Louis, during the regional congress organized yesterday morning by the Labor Party.

SVR declared that the Labor Party and its leaders are not to be blamed for the fact that they were unable to implement the administration program over the past 5 years.

The party did not win an absolute majority.

The minister of finance mentioned the struggle against the opposition in 1976; he talked about the coalition entered into with the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] in view of the danger of a MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] administration.

Tragic Events

The speaker reminded the audience of the tragic events that are currently taking place in Poland where 45,000 persons were imprisoned and where there is a food shortage. He also sketched an image of what is going on closer to the country, in the Seychelles, in Madagascar, and in Tanzania.

In connection with another matter, SVR talked about the numerous developments achieved by the administration regarding the construction of highways and social welfare benefits. Many institutions, he said, were created during the recent term of office of the Labor Party. Among other things we have the introduction of a national pension, the creation of government insurance, the opening of 32 branches of the state bank, etc.

SVR remarked that, by virtue of the worldwide economic situation, there has certainly been a slowdown in growth but everything was done to give the population the elementary amenities which it needs.

For SKJ, the party's secretary general, it would be inconceivable that, at the price of long years of struggle and sacrifices, the destinies of the independent and sovereign Island of Mauritius should be entrusted to the puppets of international communism.

Democracy Versus Demagogy

SKJ emphasized the importance of the coming elections, the destinies that are at stake in the general election. In 1982, the people of Mauritius were able to choose between the democracy preached by the Labor Party and the demagogy proposed by the opposition.

SKJ is of the opinion that the people of Mauritius are too intelligent, too devoted to liberty to entrust the destiny of their country to these puppets. At this stage, it is necessary to stress that the Poles at last had the courage, after 40 years of dictatorship, to sound off. He recalled that the Island of Mauritius so far has remained a bastion of democracy in this part of the world and that he would rather be disabled than forever losing the fundamental right to liberty.

SKJ sketched a picture of the bitter struggle conducted by the Labor Party since 1976 to give the people of Mauritius their human dignity. It is true, he said, that we are today confronted with several severe problems, especially unemployment, the tremendous price rise, that that is a worldwide phenomenon and the Labor Party is the only party in power to give the people of Mauritius the guarantee that they can look to the future with serenity.

Absolute Majority

"To do its job well, the party," he stressed, "will have to win an absolute majority to be able to implement its socialist program."

He recalled certain achievements of the administration, especially the construction of the "junior secondary schools" which will give courses up to the level of Form V soon, as well as the creation of the National Pension Fund.

SKJ concluded with a violent attack against the leader of the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party], who was elected with the help of the photo of SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam], and against the leaders of the MMM who resort to communalism.

Dr. James Burty David, party chairman, showed that the administration's policy was always based on the socialist principle while that of the MMM is based on hypocrisy.

He said that, over the past 5 years, the party has done much for the people of Mauritius while the opposition resorted to disorder. He recalled various events when cane fields belonging to small planters were burned, when savage strikes were triggered in the economy's key sectors. The MMM, he added, did not hesitate to use the workers as its springboard for trying to seize power. It is the latter who had to pay the bill for the damages. Today, the General Workers Federation has become insignificant and the leaders of the MMM have swapped their garb as the defenders of the workers for that of the capitalists.

Nonalignment

Dr David also stressed the disagreements between the MMM and the PSM on foreign policy whereas the Labor Party is in favor of nonalignment.

In the elections to come, Dr David emphasized, the people of Mauritius will have to choose between liberty and implementation of fundamental individual rights, on the one hand, or dictatorship and the law of the gag and muzzle, on the other hand.

Mr Suresh Moorba, the kingpin of Labor Youth, talked about the limitations of the country's wealth, its small surface area, its overpopulation, and the disagreements and divisions that sweep the various ethnic groups; he violently attacked the white capitalists.

He reviewed the economic and political situation, worldwide, and emphasized that only the Labor Party represents hope.

Mr Moorba urged the audience to mobilize and announce the organization of numerous regional congresses and meetings, starting in mid-January.

Mr Paul Chong Leong dwelled on the serious work which his party (PMSD, French Group) is doing in the various districts and expressed the opinion that his party is a valuable and ideal partner for the Labor Party in the coming general election.

He mentioned the good job done by the ministers of his party in the various ministries that were entrusted to them and among the urban administrations.

Mr Chong Long assured his audience that the Labor Party and the PMSD will make a breakthrough in districts 1 and 2.

Party Leaders Analyze Problems

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 22 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

> [Text] The congress held here yesterday afternoon by the Labor Party at the Aryan Vedic school in Vacoas was a big success and was heavily attended. The three districts of Curepipe-Midlands, Vacoas-Floreal, and La Caverne-Phoenix had prepared this congress at which the message of the Labor Party was passed on. The congress was presided over by Minister of Public Works Emmanuel Bussier, the deputy for the district of Bacoas-Floreal.

Mr Suresh Moorba presented an excellent comparison between the economic situation currently prevailing in Mauritius and the worldwide economic situation; he emphasized that there was no miracle remedy to that problem. He talked about the election of President Mitterrand in France who has a thousand ideas in his head and who declared that the socialists would put an end to unemployment. Mr Moorba said that the French Socialist Party realizes today that this is not an easy problem to solve because unemployment is going up and prices have kept going up too.

Mr Moorba said that it is due to the MMM that the administration was able to start several projects, including the project for the construction of the northern airport and the construction of a road from La Vigie to Mahebourg.

SVR in the beginning talked about the excellent work done by the speaker, Sir Ramesh Jeewoolall. He emphasized that a speaker has rather thankless task in dealing with his voters and explained that, in Great Britain, his election is never challenged by his political opponents who do not run any candidates where he is running.

Economic Situation Not Bad

Talking about the current economic situation, SVR said that it was not as bad as the situation the country experienced in 1931. He added that in our day, there are measures which can be taken to limit the damage. SVR said that the country cannot live off the charity of friendly countries and that the time has come to make every effort to face the future.

SVR said that there is no doubt that the situation would not have been as bad if there had not been any hurricanes which considerably reduced the country's sugar output and the flow of foreign exchange. SVR said that the current recession did not force the administration to take antisocial measures, such as the elimination of rice and flour subsidies or the closing of schools, as happened under the colonial regime. SVR said that, in spite of this setback, the administration had kept its social welfare benefits on the same level.

SVR said that one cannot ask the impossible of the administration which is examining the country's problems in a serious effort. He said that one must not believe that the MMM had miracle remedies for the country's current troubles. He urged the Mauritian voters to vote for the Labor Party with an overwhelming majority so as to block the way of communism.

Overwhelming Victory

SKJ emphasized that the Mauritian administration was never the unconditional friend of any big power and added that the Labor Party always managed to preserve parliamentary democracy which is the very reason for the existence of the party and its leader, SSR. SKJ said that one need only glance briefly at what is happening in the islands in the Indian Ocean to realize everything that democracy can represent for a country such as the Island of Mauritius. He stressed that, in Mauritius, the people have every right not to agree, a right which is not available in countries such as the Seychelles and Madagascar, where even the press can only be government-controlled.

SKJ said that one can get a precise idea of what a communist regime would be like by looking at the Seychelles where, for a population of 65,000 persons, in other words, half of the population of Port Louis, there is need for an army and weapons, whereas in Mauritius this is an idea that has never occurred to the administration.

SKJ said that the current economic situation was caused by three hurricanes, first of all, hurricanes Gervaise and Claudette, which were natural disasters; second, there was the oil crisis; and, third, there was the price which the country had to pay for democracy. He added that the administration does not regret having paid that price because there is actually no price on liberty. SKJ said that freedom was not a commodity which one could sell on the market.

Mr Kailash Purryag talked about the threats against civil service employees from the MMM which did not conceal the fact that it would start a real witch hunt if it ever came to power.

Bissoondoyal and the MMM Threat

Mr Purryag emphasized that the late Sookdeo Bissoondoyal had seen the danger coming from the MMM as far as the country is concerned and preferred to leave the elections rather than to associate himself with that party's Independent Forward Block.

Mr Purryag quoted from an excerpt of an interview given by Mr Harish Boodhoo to the newspaper LE MAURICIEN, published on 9 June 1979, where, in response to a question from the newspaper reporter, who wanted to know what separated the PSM from the MMM, Mr Boodhoo replied "it is its foreign policy; the MMM is in the camp of the communist countries." Mr Purryag did not think that anything had changed since Mr Boodhoo made his statement.

Sir Rabindrah Ghurburrun likewise talked about the country's economic problems and said that they were not peculiar to the Island of Mauritius because the recession is felt all over the world.

Sir Rabindrah said that the oil crisis was behind this recession and explained that oil plays a role in everything that is produced by the world.

Mr Clarel Malherbes talked about the situation currently prevailing in Poland, a country in which he had worked, and he emphasized the abuses of repression and the absence of basic liberties in countries with communist regimes.

Dr James Burty David stressed democratic freedom, such as it is understood in the Labor Party and the type of society which the Labor Party and its leader want for the country.

Dr David said furthermore that, in the coming elections, the MMM starts with a handicap of 18 seats, given to the PSM, a party which never had an opportunity to show what it can do and which represents nothing.

Mr Razack Peeroo talked about the tremendous amounts lost because of the MMM due to strikes in the transportation industry and in the ports. He talked about the negative contribution of the MMM in the industrial area in general. Mr Heeralall Bhugaloo was another one of the speakers at the congress which, we recall, was a big success.

5058
CSO: 4719/412

MASSIVE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REPORTED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 27 Dec 81 pp 1, 6

/Text/ At the start of November the number of job seekers registered at the various offices of the Employment Ministry had passed the 60,000 figure, according to initial indications gathered from official sources. But despite this situation, official circles concerned with the employment problem recently indicated a measure of satisfaction with the trend shown by the number of job seekers in September and October of this year.

The rate of growth in numbers of persons registered at the six employment exchanges covering the country as a whole decreased by some 60 percent for the months of September and October. Compared to the 3,000 new registrants for each 2-month period, excluding the peak of 11,578 for the first 2 months of 1981, the number of new job seekers listed in official registries rose in the range of 800 to 1,000 for the months of September and October.

According to certain official circles, this fall in the rate of increase of job seekers for each 2-month period would spare the country from a doubling of the number of persons officially listed as unemployed in a 12-month period.

Indeed, at the end of last year the number of unemployed registered by the ministry was 37,557. It grew to 49,135 by the end of February, and thereafter by an average of some 3,000 "new registrants" for each 2-month recording period. Certain other circles, however, express very grave apprehension as the time nears for the end of the examinations conducted by the Cambridge Examinations Syndicate. Their fears are based on the fact that the number of jobless could swell by some 10,000 new job seekers by the start of next year. Some 15,000 young Mauritians did in fact take the school certificate examinations. Of that number, a maximum of 3,000 will, at the start of 1982, begin studies leading to the higher school certificate, leaving about 12,000 to enter the job market for the first time. The unemployment rate would rise by approximately 2 points, from 18 percent at the end of October to 20 percent at the beginning of next year. But other official circles see a slight probability that the level of 70,000 registered job seekers will not be exceeded.

Indeed, they support their argument by the fact that there are now a good many students on the official Employment Ministry lists, owing to a certain awareness on the part of Mauritian youths in search of employment. The major reason which has led students to register with the ministry is that they may benefit from a priority status as against others when vacancies are to be filled.

It remains to point out the focus adopted in the publication of official statistics on the number of unemployed. The latest statistics refer to last March and April, and were made public on 2 September. On 30 April the number registered was 53,048; for May and June the figure was 56,900, according to official sources. Questioned by L'EXPRESS to confirm whether the number of job seekers is in the range of 60,000 to 61,000, a high ministry official refused all comment.

6145
CSO: 4719/417

REACTIONS TO DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Dec 81 pp 1, 5

/Text/ Parliament was dissolved yesterday. General elections for a new government will take place "sometime next year." Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who jealously guards his privilege of setting the dates for elections, did not wish to say more to the Council of Ministers yesterday, and was content with that short sibylline phrase even before his closest colleagues. On advice of the prime minister, Governor General Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay yesterday issued an order declaring the Assembly officially dissolved. A communique issued from the prime minister's office yesterday afternoon states: "The governor general has, in accordance with the advice of the prime minister, dissolved Parliament with effect from today. Writs for election of members of the Assembly will be issued in due course."

Reactions:

Sir Kher Jagatsingh, for his part, declared:

"We were expecting such a decision. Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam has taken a sound decision. From this day, the Labor Party will set in motion the machinery for the next general elections."

Paul Berenger: "Elections must be held by June 1982 at the latest."

For the MMM it is "absolutely clear," according to the constitution, that the next general elections must be held before 16 June 1982. Indeed, section 56 stipulates: "A period of 12 months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Assembly in one session and its first sitting in the next session."

In that context, it must likewise be recalled that according to the Representation of People Ordinance of 1958 as amended in 1976, the governor general must, within 55 days after the date of dissolution of Parliament, publish writs of election setting the dates for filing of candidacies and for holding the elections.

"At MMM we ask the prime minister to publish as soon as possible the date for filing of candidacies, and to set the date for elections as early as possible in February or March," declared Beranger, who then continued:

"Starting in January, the MMM and its partner the PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] will set their electoral machinery in motion and begin their campaign. MMM intends also to suggest to PSM a meeting with the prime minister, in the presence of the opposition leader, Aneerood Jugnauth, to discuss allocation of radio and television time to the various political parties, and to ask the prime minister that radio and television news be broadcast during that period in an objective manner."

Sir Gaetan Duval: "General elections must be held in April."

The PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] leader, for his part, declared: "I think the people greeted the news with great satisfaction and relief. Never in the past 5 years has Mauritius known such decadence, never have there been so many turned coats and deceptions on the part of an outgoing government. Everyone buries the last Parliament with much satisfaction.

"I think the prime minister, out of respect for the spirit and letter of the constitution, should organize general elections, at the latest, in April of next year. To hold elections after that date is to flout the constitution."

A. Parsuramen of PSM:

The PSM has noted the decision of the governor general, on the advice of the prime minister, to dissolve Parliament. It appreciates that decision and hopes the prime minister will call the country to the ballot box in the very near future so as to dispel the climate of uncertainty which now prevails, in order to allow the country to make a new start on a new basis.

We wish the campaign to be wholesome, calm, disciplined, and respectable, while taking to heart the highest interests of the country. The fundamental rules of democracy must be respected, at whatever cost to the country. We also ask the prime minister to be watchful that no foreign power intervenes in our domestic affairs, directly or indirectly, during the election campaign.

We call on the people as well, to see to it that their future representatives are patriots, fair-minded and worthy, who will represent the national consciousness and preserve the national character of this fair country in which--whatever the next government may be--life will be good.

Guy Ollivry: "Kickoff of the election campaign."

True to his tactics, the prime minister, as he did in 1976, has dissolved the Assembly only a few days before its automatic dissolution. So we are, as it were, at the kickoff of the election campaign.

For its part, the UDM [Mauritian Democratic Union] will throw itself fully into the fray as of January. From now till the election, a grave responsibility weighs not only on politival leaders, but also on voters, both men and women. They will have to put an end to the present regime, which has drawn the country towards bankruptcy and unemployment, while favoring communism and nepotism. But they will also have to insure that power does not fall into the hands of political adventurers, and to take action so that Mauritius does not experience in the near future a situation . . . .

[Translator's note: Final portion of original missing.]

6145
CSO: 4719/413

BRIEFS

SWAPO TERRORISTS KILLED--SWAPO terrorists killed a young woman in an attack on the Kraal of a headman in Ovambo. The woman was bayonetted when she resisted being kidnapped by the insurgents. The security forces deployed in the area intervened and one of the terrorists was killed and two others wounded and captured. [Text] [CA131226 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 12 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/571

COMMENTARY SAYS U.S. POLICY 'SEEMS HYPOCRITICAL'

AB131150 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Commentary by Ukuru Uzegu]

[Text] The United States President, Ronald Reagan, cannot say he has been too happy with the Western allies' response to the Polish issue. His imposition of sanctions against the USSR was supposed to be a dramatic expression of moral outrage to the declaration of martial law in Poland. Needless to say that true to form President Reagan should see the long curious hands of the Soviets in the unfortunate Polish affair even though the USSR is yet to intervene openly.

Initially, however, the United States' expectation of her allies joining in the sanctions was very high. Her optimism was based on the precarious ground that hers was a righteous stand and also on the rather quixotic belief that in contemporary world politics principles were more important than trade. A show of cooperation and support was therefore eagerly anticipated as essentially this will increase the effectiveness of the sanctions. As the time lapsed it became embarassingly obvious the Europeans were unprepared to share the United States' gloomy views and concern of the great Russian threat, that they did not intend to march along with Reagan in his communist crusade.

The willingness of the partners to close ranks has left the United States in a lurch but more importantly, it has rendered the sanctions ineffective. Africans are not overly concerned with the seemingly abandonment of the United States by her partners. Rather we are concerned with the lesson America needs to learn from an old Spanish proverb which says: To every pig comes his martinmas [equivalent of "every dog has his day"].

Ever since 1946 when the provoking issue of apartheid came before the United Nations, the United States has consistently led her partners in sanction busting. The 1962 move to oust South Africa from the world body was vetoed by the United States. The 1963 voluntary arms embargo against South Africa met with a similar fate and so did the 1977 Security Council resolution which made the arms embargo mandatory.

The United States steadily maintained a policy of noncompliance. In 1966 the United Nations condemned the collaboration of three permanent members of the Security Council with South Africa in the field of trade and yet today American investment in South Africa and Namibia has steadily been on the increase.

Contrary again to resolutions that all states should refrain from any cooperation with the racists in the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the United States have been identified as the source of enriched uranium in use at South Africa's (?Kobert) nuclear reactor and possibly in the manufacture of racist nuclear bombs.

In 1979 the General Assembly recommended the urgent need to bring mandatory economic sanctions against the racist regime and the total cessation of any military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa. But today we find the United States proposing the membership of South Africa as a seventh ally in the NATO alliance. Plans are already underway to integrate the Simpson Town and Durban naval bases within the Western defense system.

The United States has taught her Western allies very well the sinner's art in sanction busting. It is lamentably pathetic if now America should feel deserted by her friends who have learned their lessons only too well.

The African cannot but feel cynical of the U.S. sanctions against the USSR for, admittedly, when viewed against the Angolan invasion and the Namibian occupation by South African forces, the U.S. policy in Poland and Afghanistan seems hypocritical. The shoe is now on the other foot and the pinch could hardly be pleasing to President Reagan. Sanction busting does leave a sour taste in the mouths of those whose efforts were frustrated. Now the U.S. President will learn how it feels to come limping home after a hard day in the trench.

CSO: 4700/573

UNITED STATES, ALLIES SAID 'DOUBLE DEALING' ON SA

AB161209 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Commentary by Kenneth Shedu]

[Text] Last Monday the international year for the promotion of sanctions against apartheid was formally launched at the UN headquarters in New York. The purposes of the declaration are quite easy to appreciate. The United Nations intends to ensure that during the year the attention of the world is focused constantly on the ills of apartheid as a state policy in South Africa and as a crime against humanity. It is also hoped that within this period, constant publicity would be given to the overriding need to apply sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria in order to bring an end to the apartheid system.

The objective of the world body is laudable and deserves profound support from the governments and peoples of all civilized countries. However, judging from the outcome of previous efforts at the United Nations on the question of apartheid, there is virtually no [words indistinct] over the present declaration.

In the past the world body had made several declarations on the question of apartheid in South Africa. In 1962 the United Nations established a special committee for action against apartheid which immediately recommended that all member states should sever diplomatic relations with South Africa and apply economic sanctions against the racist regime. In 1963 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a declaration against all forms of discrimination either on the basis of sex, religion or race. Since South Africa was the only country that promotes discrimination as a state policy, it was obvious that the declaration was directed particularly against that country.

But while the international community has continued with its pious debates the racists have continued to consolidate through several legislations the apartheid machinery in South Africa. The latest of such measures is the Bantustan policy through which the racist regime intends to deprive the black population of South Africa their nationality. This apart, the South Africans have been able to develop a sophisticated and a complex military set up including nuclear capacity.

The inability of the United Nations to offer meaningful changes in the apartheid enclave can be blamed directly on the frustrating influence and tactics of the

United States and her Western allies. Over the years, the Americans and their Western allies have constantly vetoed and flouted all anti-apartheid resolutions at the Security Council. The reason for such double dealing is obvious. The aim is to protect their huge financial investments in South Africa, which has made it possible for the racists to continue to maintain a buoyant economy.

There is, however, no reason to believe that the Western investment in South Africa will be on the decline in the near future. It is in fact more distressing to note that South Africa is making concerted efforts to become a member of NATO. It is hoped that they would never be accorded the honor of a NATO membership.

From the above, it is obvious that the success of the international year for the mobilization of sanctions against apartheid would depend to a large extent on the cooperation of the United States and its Western allies. This is unfortunate considering their conservative nature. However, part of the success of the UN push against apartheid in 1982 should be aimed at reemphasizing, through the sons of the apartheid regime, the primary objectives for which the world was founded in 1945. The fundamental objective of the organization was to ensure maintenance and protection of international peace and security.

In giving support to the apartheid regime in Pretoria the United States and her Western allies are invariably working against the very objective for which the United Nations was founded.

CSO: 4700/573

CAMEROON SAID ANNEXING TOWNS; GENDARMES ON RAMPAGE

AB131355 Lagos NAN in English 1343 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Article by Buki Ponle and Kanu Achinuvu]

[Text] Oron (Cross River State) 13 Jan (NAN)--Eleven Nigerian border villages have been annexed by Cameroon in a renewed assault carried out by Cameroon gendermes on 7 January, the administrator of Effiot Mbo Local Government area of Cross River, Mr Etuk Udo, alleged.

Conducting newsmen round the affected areas yesterday, Mr Udo said the gendermes had also driven about 2,000 villagers out of the villages with a population of 30,000 inhabitants made up of mainly fishermen.

The villagers he said had also been constituted into a district and administered by south-west province of Cameroon.

The administrator said that a letter had been sent to the villagers heads to prepare for a visit of the governor of the south-west province.

The letter shown to newsmen, carried the Cameroon official stamp and signed by a district head.

When the governor and his entourage arrived on 7 January, they were so disappointed by the lack of reception that the 600 gendarmes in the entourage allegedly went on rampage, burnt down two houses and assaulted women, Mr Udo said.

Five village chiefs were reportedly arrested, tortured and released the third day after paying a total ransom of 920 naira.

The three main villages in the annexation exercise Abana-ntue, Ine-ekoi, and Atabong, bear Cameroon names of Jabana, Kombo-bedimo, and Idabato.

Some villagers in the affected areas staged a peaceful demonstration yesterday denouncing what they described as the brutality of the gendarmes.

The Cross River police commissioner, Chief J. O. Odu, told the NAN that he did not get a report of the incident.

CSO: 4700/573

'RELIGIOUS FANATICS' RAMPAGE IN MAIDUGURI

AB112059 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Property worth 18,000 naira and 100 naira cash were destroyed by fire in (Ajenden) local government area, Borno State, recently.

A statement from the area explained that other items destroyed include mill, maize and some hotels. For more details, John Adoko in Maiduguri. [passage indistinct]

In another dispatch, John Adoko says some religious fanatics have struck in the state capital, Maiduguri; and the area of the attack was Ingbandje Ward in Maiduguri. Over to John again for the details.

[Begin Adoko recording] During the rampage, some hotels were damaged and property costing thousands of naira were looted. The rampage of the religious fanatics followed the eclipse of the moon sighted in Maiduguri last Saturday. According to the religious fanatics, the eclipse of the moon was due to evils being committed in the town. The hotels damaged were Havana Hotel, the [name indistinct] Hotel, the Perfect City Hotel, and the Peace and Progress Hotel--all in Wangi Ward, Maiduguri. The fanatics went to open [words indistinct].

During the attack, the fanatics were chanting religious songs, armed with dangerous weapons. According to an eyewitness, it took the police several hours to bring the situation under control [words indistinct]. Some of the fanatics were arrested.

Speaking to me after the incident, the manager of Havana Hotel, Mr Honugbe, said the fanatics went away with his sales for that day. Another occupant of the [name indistinct] Hotel, Mr Mathews, who is also a radio mechanic, told me that the religious fanatics went and [words indistinct] after his workshop was pulled down. From the Government State Hotel, the fanatics took to the street where they attacked [words indistinct].

When I went to the Havana and Government State Hotels to see things for myself, I saw that all the doors and windows of the hotels were pulled down. [Passage indistinct] [End recording]

CSO: 4700/573

BRIEFS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES STRIKE--Ibadan, Dec 31 (NAN)--The Oyo government began negotiations today in Ibadan with the local government service commission and the state branch of the national union of local government employees to resolve the week-long strike by members of the union. The chairman of the commission, Mr Sumbo Omotoso, disclosed this to the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), but declined to give further details. A reliable source at the Ibadan Municipal Local Government (IMG) said, however, that the chairman had appealed to revenue collectors in the city to resume work, but some of the workers at the offices of the local government remained idle. The source said that the current strike was that of senior local government officials who were demanding the same emoluments as senior federal or state civil servants. (NAN) [Text] [Lagos NAN in English 1525 GMT 31 Dec 81]

PROFESSOR ON GHANA SITUATION--A Nigerian professor has called on the country's leader to recognize without delay the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] of Ghana headed by flight Lieutenant Rawlings. Professor Ishegu Umar Abdulai of the University of Kano, in a statement published in the Nigerian HERALD newspaper, urged President Shehu Shagari to ignore moves by some imperialist powers which are demanding an immediate suspension of Nigerian oil deliveries to Ghana. He drew attention to the massive support Ghanaians are giving to the PNDC, which is proof of the people's acceptance of the PNDC. [Text] [AB121918 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jan 82]

'TIMES' PESSIMISTIC ON CAMEROON--Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo's visit to Nigeria is examined by the DAILY TIMES. Analyzing discussions between the visitor and his Nigerian counterpart, President Shehu Shagari, which centered largely on the border dispute, the paper says it is fine. It is, however, pessimistic as regards Cameroon's immediate implementation of resolutions on the dispute in view of the President Ahidjo's shabby treatment of the issue in past. While the TIMES commends the Cameroonian leader for advising African nations to uphold the policy of peaceful settlement of disputes, it advises him to warn his troops to desist from further molesting Nigerians. [Excerpt] [AB161044 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Jan 82]

SHAGARI NOMINATES 12 MINISTERS--President Shehu Shagari has sent a fresh list of 15 names to the National Assembly for consideration as ministers and ambassadors. Twelve of the nominees are to be appointed as ministers, while the remaining three will hold ambassadorial posts. They include Mrs Nwanyidirim Kesiah Asinobi,

Imo State; Archdeacon Baba Ibrahim Bunu, Borno State; Alhaji Aliyu Habu Tari, Gongola State; Chief Yiomi Akintola, Oyo State; Alhaji Buba Ahmed, Plateau State; Alhaji Bello Muhammed Kursi, Bauchi State; Mr Audu Ogbe, Benue State; Alhaji Musa Habib Jega, Sokoto State; Alhaji Ousmane Sani, Sokoto State; Dr Udo Idun Okon, Cross River State; Mr Ken (Greene), River State; Hon Maxy Okoye, Anambra State. They are for ministerial appointments. Those who are to become ambassadors are: Mr Cletus Okeagu Ogadah, Anambra State; Mr Benson Owa Tonwe, Bendel State; and Mr Rufus Olatona Omotoye, Oyo State. Meanwhile, the senate has decided that those nominated for ministerial appointments be screened by the committee of the whole senate, while its committee on foreign relations should take charge of the ambassadorial nominees. Already the senate president, Dr Joseph Wayas, has directed the clerk of the senate to make available to the senate the curriculum vitae of the nominees as soon as possible. [Text] [AB131842 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jan 82]

POPE'S VISIT PLANNED--Pope John Paul says his proposed visit to Nigeria is a pilgrimage devoted entirely to the cause of evangelism. Speaking to a group of bishops from Nigeria who are in Rome, the pontiff said it was his desire to proclaim the life-giving message of faith, the gospel of Jesus Christ to Nigerians. This time, he said, the whole pastoral visit should be seen in the context of evangelization. The visit which is expected to last about a week, is scheduled for next February but dates have not been announced. [Text] [AB151500 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Jan 82]

NEW OIL FIELD--The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation [NNPC] has announced the discovery of a new oil field in one of its off-shore operations in the Cross River State. The result of the search conducted by the corporation showed an initial production capacity of 3,000 barrels of oil per day. The corporation plans to carry out further appraisal drillings to confirm the extent of this field later this year. The discovery brings to nine the number of oil fields discovered off-shore in commercial quantities by the NNPC since it started drilling activities in 1976. [Text] [AB151726 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Jan 82]

AGRICULTURAL PRICE RISES--The price of Nigeria's major agricultural export commodities rose significantly during the month of July last year. The Central Bank report for the month indicates that the price indices of benniseed, cocoa, copra, ginger, groundnuts, palm produce, soya beans and coffee increased by between 3 percent and 27 percent over the prices in preceding months. The report also says that most of the commodities cost more in July 1981 than they did in the corresponding month of 1980. The prices of cocoa, copra, cototon lint, ginger, rubber and coffee, according to the report, however, dropped during the period under review. [Text] [AB151445 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Jan 82]

NATION'S MONEY SUPPLY--Money supply in the country as at the end of July 1981 was valued at more than 9,300 million naira. The increase contrasted with a decline of one percent registered in the preceeding month. These are contained in the latest edition of the Central Bank monthly report. The report also indicates that about 2,800 million naira was in circulation as at the end of

July 1981. Of this amount, about 2,400 million naira was outside banks. [Text] [AB170808 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Jan 82]

ALLIANCE OF PARTIES--Benin, 14 Jan (NAN)--Governors Sam Mbakwe of Imo and Mohammed Goni of Borno arrived in Benin today for the meeting of the four-party proposed alliance of the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria], NPP [Nigerian People's Party] and factions of the GNPP [Great Nigeria People's Party] and the PRP [People's Redemption Party]. The leader of the GNPP, Ibrahim Waziri, who was accompanied by Governor Goni, was met on arrival at Benin airport by Governor Ambrose Ali. More leaders of the parties involved in the proposed alliance talks are being expected tonight, the chief press secretary to Governor Alli, Clement Okosun, said. The meeting begins tomorrow. [Text] [AB151020 Lagos NAN in English 0945 GMT 15 Jan 82]

'LAWLESSNESS' IN SCHOOLS--Kaduna, 15 Jan (NAN)--The Plateau governor, Solomon Lar, yesterday in Kaduna urged students to develop the spirit of tolerence, self-discipline, consultation and respect while dealing with constituted authorities. Addressing students at the convention of the Kaduna Polytechnic, the governor observed that the state of lawlessness prevalent in schools was a manifestation of the disorderliness of the Nigerian society. Governor Lar pointed out that if the nation was to make any headway in checking student unrest, all Nigerians must be disciplined. He warned Nigerian students not to imitate students in the developed countries, "for we have just begun to tread along the rugged road of nation building." Earlier, the chairman of the institution's board of governors, Alhaji Ahmadu Hassa, said that the seven technological institutions in the country could not cope with the training of technological personnel for the nation. He said that it was necessary for the federal government to restore the matching grants to state government-owned polytechnics which it abolished in 1980. [Text] [AB151250 Lagos NAN in English 1220 GMT 15 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/574

TAMOUL UNION FORMED TO PROMOTE INDIAN CULTURE

Congress Votes To Form Union

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 7 Dec 81 pp 12-13

[Article by J. M.; bulletin from Federation of Churches]

[Text] *"Viv lo pep tamoul, viv lo pep renionnais, viv nout frer caf, viv nout frer yab associe avec nout communaute."* In his address, Daniel Singainy perfectly summarized the desire for unity that seems to motivate the leaders of the Tamoul congress. The basic idea is the need to promote the culture and individuality of Reunionese people of Indian descent.

The notion of respect was frequently voiced by the different speakers. This cultural and religious demand is not couched in terms of the annihilation of other contributions. The Reunionese people of Indian origin simply wish to enjoy the same rights as others.

In order to advance their cause, they decided at their congress yesterday to found the Tamoul Union of Reunion. Basically, it will have the task of ensuring respect for certain ideas such as the dietary laws in establishments or a lifting of the ban on the entry of officiating priests. The Tamoul Union of Reunion does not discard the possibility of intervening at very precise levels in order to ensure greater effectiveness of its action.

The Ritz movie theater in Saint Denis was unusually busy this Sunday morning. Women wearing new green, red or orange saris for the first time showed off their coiffures adorned with white flowers. Some men kept their hats on. Organizers put the final touches on theater preparations. From the amplifier speakers came a rhythmic music of drums. It was already 9:00.

A crowd of persons from Villele signaled their entrance with their hushed remarks. Samourgom Canaguy gave last bits of advice, accommodated the different officials and welcomed newsmen. A priest took the microphone to open the day with a chanted prayer, followed by applause. Little girls from the Tamoul Club, added a flowing, pretty note to the scene. With graceful movements of their hands, bodies and heads, an atmosphere of charm was created. *"O soleil, leve-toi sur le coeur qui saigne."* A poem was hastily recited, followed by more dancing. Then came the speeches.

President Rene Kichenin pronounced the opening speech, thanking all those present who made sacrifices to participate in the congress. "This event is a total success," he said, regardless of what would come of the debate. Paul Canaguy, who spoke next, traced the different phases of the history of the Tamoul people in Reunion, a history that began with the colonization of the island.

As early as the 17th century, in fact, many slaves of Indian origin sweated and labored under the whip. Starting in 1826, the recruitment was stepped up because the country did not have enough workers. Torn from the Corromandel Coast, weakened by the poor traveling conditions, the new arrivals discovered the rigors of the puppet regime. From sunup to sundown, they never ceased their work with the pick.

The first resistance movements very quickly appeared. Petitions, strikes and running away no longer counted. Repression came down with a vengeance. In 1868, 19,000 Indians were in prison and another 10,000 were becoming acquainted with forced labor, according to Canaguy. In 1868, rewards were instituted for the capture of deserters.

In the face of such harsh conditions, no one ever gave up. "Our ancestors resisted anything that humiliated man. We must remain faithful to that tradition. This congress will be a milestone because it is under the banner of unity. The path to the future is open to us," the speaker concluded.

Ms Moutama then tried to define the place that Tamoul women should occupy in society. She proclaimed the virtues of marriage as an indissoluble contract between two persons. According to Hinduism, woman is the equal of man. She is the light of the home and the raising of children rests on her shoulders. "In Reunion today, her responsibilities must be redeveloped. That is another of the tasks of our congress." Ms Moutama also spoke of the work women do outside the home, especially in the fields.

Resistance Through Religion

For Marcel Commorapoulle, it is important to define the personality of Tamouls in the Reunionese community so that they may better find their place and seek fulfillment. For a long time, Tamoul cultural life has been excluded and the Hindu religion flouted. Commorapoulle questions the vision and practices of "some cultural groups" that wish to subjugate the Tamoul culture to the Maloya or the Kalou Pile. The Tamoul culture exists and refuses to let itself be reduced to folklore. "That which has enabled us to resist acculturation is our strong spirituality. Thanks to our parents, who have won out over three centuries of assimilation, we now have a culture that is uniquely our own."

The endurance of the Tamoul culture depends on the maintenance and development of religious fervor, according to the speaker. In this connection, Singainy was even clearer: "The real heritage left to us by our ancestors is the Malabar people's religion."

Speaking passionately and hammering out his remarks, Louis Virapin delivered a tirade against white communalism, which with the cross and sword has sought to

take over the entire world. He warned all opportunists that the Reunionese people of Indian origin will relentlessly fight sectarianism and those who try to turn that culture into folklore. Virapin asked for vigilance with regard to the hypocritical political forces that have "used the Tamoul masses as a stepping stone." He urged his brothers to have pride.

"The survivors of suffering, we have stood up to three centuries of disaster. Let us go back to the sources of wisdom. Let us savor our own individuality. Let us hold our heads high in the face of cultural diversity."

Racial Brothers

In the opinion of the congress organizers, promotion of the Tamoul culture cannot be conceived of without knowledge of the Tamoul language. Caroumbata gave particular stress to the question, emphasizing that "any human group that does not master its language and education is doomed to disappear as an identity." He asked for the introduction of the Tamoul language into the secondary schools and universities.

Joseph Varondin then spoke to his "racial brothers" and asked them not to remain at the stage of demands. For him, there is no doubt that it is the Indians who prevented Reunion from falling into economic ruin. They saved French culture in Reunion. "Outside of our differences, we must not forget our points of agreement," he said.

Singainy's speech was the high point of the congress. Speaking strongly and in an impassioned tone, a little anger in his eyes, he began his speech with a poem. The misery, suffering and blows endured by the martyred Tamoul people followed one another in his address like painful memories. Every day, *"mizer le pli for enkor."*

He believes that the Reunionese people cannot be liberated if the Tamoul people are not liberated. He dreams of unity with his Yab and Caf brothers. With the political changes, Singainy is of the opinion that one must be stronger and more numerous and even go out into the streets to reject assimilation. *"Sansa, in zour nou variv dann simetiere e nou gagnera pi lir le nom nout maman."*

The priest from the Chapelle la Misere illustrated his remarks with comparisons and metaphores to strengthen his arguments. He thinks that time has come to "make things clear." He denounced the Church, an accomplice of the colonizer, and assemblyline baptisms. *"Na in pe la pran lo benite pou et plus franse kle franse."*

Train Has Left

The "Tamoul people's religion" is for him the only way to unite Reunionese people of Indian origin beyond their political divisions. Singainy does not view this struggle as a means to get into a ministry. *"Nous ve tout moun le egal."*

The end of the speech was met with loud applause. Many persons prepared to leave the room. Singainy returned to the microphone to ask his friends to remain seated and pointed to the persons seated on the dais. "They are our allies," he said.

Samourgom Canaguy tried to synthesize all speeches. Pressed by time, he got to the heart of the matter. The fact of having obtained a "large audience" is a great victory, despite the "maneuvering going on." He sent an arrow in the direction of the mass media, which "have always been accomplices of the destruction of the community."

But it was especially to those who did not attend the congress that he spoke. "We pardon the friends and brothers of the Federation who have not understood us and who continue to check our movement. We forgive them because their attitude is explained by the depersonalization brought about by colonialism. We cannot have a grudge against them. The train has left; they have to catch up with it." He asked those who have contributed to cooperation with oppression to join the Tamoul Union of Reunion, whose creation he announced.

"We must promote Tamoul culture without hurting any other culture." Kichenin returned to the rostrum to close the congress. "A big step has been taken. Persons from the entire political spectrum have gathered together. This is considerable progress. More will come."

The president saw in the younger generation the proof that the Tamoul movement can go far, very far. He awaits the government's action and like Sister Anne, he sees nothing coming. He threatens: "Our patience has limits. If they always try to thwart us, it will end very badly." He quoted Ghandi: "A society without religion is like a boat without a rudder." He made an appeal to the assembly to be ready to work for the unity of all Reunionese people. Kichenin then brought up the date of 20 December, which he fully supports. Then he asked: "When will we have our own holiday?"

Bulletin From Federation of Churches

Vadivel Vayaboury, president of the Federation of Churches, has sent the following bulletin to the head of the FR 3 Information Bureau:

"In your information bulletins, you have repeatedly announced a Tamoul congress for 6 December.

"However, the main organization of the community, recognized by the government -- the Federation of Churches -- has not been consulted.

"We therefore ask you to forward the following bulletin to the different radio and television information bulletins."

Bulletin

"The Federation of Hindu Religious and Tamoul Cultural Associations and Groupings of Reunion -- generally known as the Federation of Churches -- hereby informs the Tamoul community and public opinion in general that in order to put an end to certain confusion and put an end to all controvery, it has worked for years to have the government promote the fulfillment of the aspirations of the Tamoul community, to wit: recognition of the Tamoul identity and respect for traditions; education in the Tamoul language; and development of the Hindu culture and religion.

"The Federation has already obtained responses to some demands and now warns against the danger of division preached by certain parties who represent only their own organizations." (V. V.)

Bulletin From Narassingua Peroumal Church of Ravine Blanche-Saint Pierre

In television information bulletins on Friday, 3 December, it was announced by an FR 3 guest that the structure to be set up at a Tamoul congress on 6 December would cover all existing religious and cultural structures.

The Ravine Blanche Church Committee does not recognize that guest's right to speak in its behalf.

The religious association and the cultural associations (dance, language, music) of the Tamoul community of Saint Pierre, members of the Federation of Churches, do not recognize the Federation as the representative structure of the Tamoul community. (Julien Ramin)

Liberation of Reunionese Culture

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 8 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Philibert Josime]

[Text] Saint-Gilles les Hauts- Villele, a district rich in our history, the scene of the resistance of an entire people to save its culture and religion from the scourge of slavery and colonial exploitation, was the location of a superb cultural event on Sunday.

In this district in upper Saint-Paul, the people watched the spectacle presented by the different Tamoul, Maloya and Ziskakan cultural troupes. It was a quality spectacle that aroused the enthusiasm and support of the persons present, whom *"la rent dan train tout de suite."*

It was Daniel Singainy, the priest from Chapelle la Misere, who introduced the different troupes: young people from Villele, the Labor troupe and the Ziskakan and Flamboyant troupes. The priest and [portion of text deleted] union with the rebirth of culture and all the Reunionese people, particularly the poor.

Nor did Singainy forget to join the fight for the liberation of our culture with the struggle for social liberation of the exploited.

"Ni Travail Pas Pou Not Patrie"

The young people of Villele then demonstrated their capacity to make their culture and particularly their music come alive, with all the strength of their faith, in order to save the heritage of their ancestors. They pointed out that they had "no teacher."

They presented an excerpt from a Tamoul dance evoking the story of a king who wanted to have his wife murdered because a soothsayer had prediced that her eighth child would organize an uprising to overturn the power of the king, its father.

This excerpt showed the talent of the Tamoul troupe under the direction of Singainy Octave. The Maloya Labor troupe from Chemin Barriere did only a very short piece, disappointing a large part of the audience, which was discovering the troupe for the first time.

The Ziskakan group did the people of Villele honor by presenting the first series of new songs. This was the case of "Work, family, country," denouncing the fact that *"ni travail pou zot famille"* (of the exploiters) *"mais ni travail pas pou not patrie."*

It was the task of the Flamboyant troupe from Trois-Mares (Tampon) to present a fine ending to the part reserved for the Maloya. There was perfect communication between the troupe of Daniel Hoarau and the crowd, which began to dance, down to the last Maloya. Once again, the Flamboyant troupe showed all its creativity with rich texts and new rhythms.

Through the social life of the population and especially the young people from Trois-Mares, it was the life of all Reunion that was sung.

Late in the evening, a group of young people finished with a series of segas. Satisfaction could be read on the faces of both participants and organizers. The district of Villele and Chapelle la Misere have shown the true path to an authentic cultural rebirth in our districts. Proof was given that in the districts, such quality entertainment can be organized. What is possible in Villele must be possible everywhere else as well. Together with the districts and the social struggle, we shall truly liberate Reunionese culture.

Demands of Tamoul Congress

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 8 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] In Saint-Denis on Sunday, the Tamoul Congress adopted the following motion:

Meeting in Saint-Denis on 6 December 1981, the representatives of the Tamoul cultural and religious associations of Reunion took note of the failure to recognize their legitimate aspirations and the most basic rights of the Tamoul community by regional institutions.

Aware of the harm thus done to the members of the community, which seems to be perpetuated despite the most recent historic evolutions, the representatives of the associations in question consider the consideration of the following demands as necessary and urgent:

In the Religious Domain

1) Respect for dietary laws in establishments (prisons, armed forces, schools and hospitals; 2) the establishment of churches in prisons, armed forces and hospitals; 3) the right to cremation and the establishment of adequate means; 4) weekly religious broadcasts on radio and television; and 5) the lifting of the ban on the entry of officiating priests.

In Cultural Domain

1) The use of the Tamoul language in education and the allocation of means needed to carry it out; 2) consideration of the Tamoul cultural patrimony in regional educational programs (civilization, literature, philosophy); 3) representation at the level of media in the conception and drafting of radio and television programs; 4) Tamoul New Year's as a holiday; 5) recognized representation in the organizations and institutions that administer and head the region's cultural life; 6) free choice of Tamoul names on birth certificates; 7) lifting of the ban on wearing sari in government offices; 8) lifting of restrictions on the entry of Indian arts teachers (music, dance, yoga); 9) elimination of the surtax on the importation of Tamoul cinematrographic productions; and 10) reconsideration of cultural relations with the Indian subcontinent, particularly through the establishment of a consulate and an air connection...."

Bulletin From Church

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 8 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Julien Ramin]

[Text] An unfortunate glaring error in the last paragraph of the bulletin from the Narassingua Peroumal Church published by TEMOIGNAGES yesterday has completely changed the meaning of that bulletin and made it state precisely the opposite of what was intended. We apologize to the members of the Ravine Blanche church and to our readers for the regrettable mistake and we once again published the bulletin in its entirety.

"In television information bulletins on Friday, 3 December, it was announced by an FR 3 guest that the structure to be set up at a Tamoul congress on 6 December would cover all existing religious and cultural structures.

"The Ravine Blanche Church Committee does not recognize that guest's right to speak in its behalf.

"The religious association and cultural associations (dance, language, music) of the Tamoul community of Saint Pierre, members of the Federation of Churches, recognize only the Federation as the representative structure of the Tamoul community."

11,464
CSO: 4719/400

TERMS OF SENEGALESE-GAMBIAN PACT NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 30 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] The integration of the armed forces and the security forces of the two countries to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of the Confederation;

Development of an economic and monetary union;

Coordination of their policy in the field of foreign relations;

Coordination of their policy in the matter of communications and in all other fields where the federated states agree to exercise their authority in common;

Community institutions, that is to say, the president and the vice president of the Confederation, the cabinet of the Confederation, and the Confederation assembly;

The official languages of the Confederation are:

The African languages selected for this purpose by the president and vice president of the Confederation;

English and French.

The president of the Confederation has at his disposal the armed forces and the security forces of the Confederation. He is responsible for the Confederation's defense and security. By virtue of the provisions of the constitution in force in Gambia, the president of the Republic of Gambia remains the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Republic of Gambia;

The cabinet deals with questions submitted to it by the president of the Confederation;

The Confederation's representative assembly is called the Confederation Assembly. The deputies in the Confederation Assembly are chosen to the extent of one-third by the Chamber of Representatives of Gambia and to the extent of two-thirds by the National Assembly of Senegal, from among their members. The Confederation Assembly shall meet when bills are submitted to it by the president or vice president or upon petition of one-third of its members.

The Confederation Assembly furthermore shall meet every 2 years and shall prepare a report on the Confederation's operations; it shall submit said report to the president and vice president of the Confederation and to the federated states. After the submission of the above-mentioned report, a conference of the representatives of the government of the two federated countries is called to review the pact if a federated state so requests.

The practical implementation documents are an integral part of the pact;

A court of arbitration is hereby provided;

This pact takes effect on the first day following the month during which the instruments of ratification were exchanged.

5058
CSO: 4719/411

BRIEFS

SIGNING OF PRC CONTRACT--Economy and Finance Minister Ousmane Seck and PRC ambassador in Dakar Kewan Zong yesterday signed the contract for the start of construction on Friendship Stadium. The signing of the document will make it possible to start work on the 60,000-seat stadium financed to the extent of 57,227,148 YR or 7,725,664,980 F CFA [francs of the African Financial Community] by the PRC. This Chinese action deals with the construction of the entire stadium compound as well as adequate athletic equipment. The work will be done directly on a turnkey basis by Chinese engineers, assisted by their Senegalese counterparts. It is expected that the work will take 3 years. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 31 Dec 81 - 3 Jan 82 p 10] 5058

CSO: 4719/411

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH TAIWAN--Exports from the Republic of China to South Africa increased by about 96 percent last year, exports to South Africa showing the biggest growth among countries that trade with the Republic of China. Figures released in Taipei show that imports from South Africa to the Republic of China increased by 38 percent, second [as heard] only to France, Korea and Nigeria. Exports to South Africa in 1981 amounted to about $315 million and imports from South Africa amounted to about $368 million. [Text] [LD140204 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/570

END

JPRS 80010

2 February 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2561

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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2 February 1982

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No. 2561

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OAU TO HOLD SUMMIT ON CHAD, WESTERN SAHARA

AB151615 Paris AFP in French 1535 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Text] Nairobi, 15 Jan (AFP)--Summit meetings on Chad and Western Sahara and a foreign ministers meeting on Namibia will take place within 3 weeks, Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko announced on Friday. The OAU's Permanent Committee on Chad will meet on 1 and 2 February in Nairobi, Mr Ouko indicated.

A meeting of the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara will be held in the same town on 7 and 8 February. Finally, the foreign ministers of the front line countries plus Kenya and Nigeria will probably meet next week at a place yet to be determined, Mr Ouko stated.

The Permanent Committee on Chad, which will meet in Nairobi on 1 and 2 February, will discuss urgent problems facing the Pan-African peacekeeping force (finance, logistics and equipment), Mr Ouko indicated during a press conference. The countries which will take part in this meeting are Sudan, the CAR, Nigeria, Cameroon, Benin, Togo, Guinea, Congo, Niger, Libya, Chad and Kenya, the Kenyan foreign minister specified.

The meeting of the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara, which will take place on 7 and 8 February in the Kenyan capital, will be attended by the heads of state concerned (Kenya, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Guinea, Nigeria). It will be preceded by a foreign ministers meeting from 3 to 6 February.

Finally, the foreign ministers of the front line countries plus Kenya and Nigeria will probably meet next week at a place yet to be determined, Mr Ouko indicated.

CSO: 4719/449

MINISTER ON U.S. TIES, TALKS WITH FRENCH LEADERS

SC161145 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 16 Jan (AFP)--Diplomatic relations between Angola and the United States could resume if the U.S. dropped its conditions for the links, Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge said today.

Washington has refused to recognize Angola's Marxist-Leninist regime until all 17,000 Cuban troops in that country have left. Angola has steadfastly dismissed that condition, saying the troops' presence was a strictly internal Angolan affair.

Mr Jorge made the comment following a secrecy-shrouded meeting here yesterday with an American delegation, led by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker. The two were to meet again today.

One of Angola's main goals was to establish relations with all countries expressing the same wish, Mr Jorge said.

"We are involved in this process," he said following an hour-long meeting here today with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

Angola has indicated that a settlement in Namibia could facilitate a withdrawal of the Cuban troops. Mr Jorge said that he remained "optimistic" concerning a settlement, following proposals put forward by the five nation Western "contact" group on Namibia and efforts by frontline states.

Mr Jorge said that he discussed Namibia and bilateral issues with Mr Cheysson.

He said that he also passed on a message for French President Francois Mitterrand from Angolan leader Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The contents of the message were not made public.

Mr Crocker came to Paris from London where he met with Brand Fourie, South African general secretary for foreign affairs, concerning Namibia.

CSO: 4700/559

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN ARMAMENTS REDUCTION OFFER

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 12

[Article by Antonio Santana: "North American Propaganda Maneuver"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposals regarding the U.S. and USSR reduction in their strategic forces and conventional nuclear weapons in Europe were received without enthusiasm by observers who hastened to point out the militarist orientation of the Republican administration. According to the speech given by the White House chief yesterday at the National Press Club in Washington, the United States "would be willing to give up its plans to install the new American cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe, scheduled for 1983 if the USSR dismantles all its medium-range SS-20 missiles and its SS-4 and SS-5 missiles."

To justify his proposal, the U.S. President argued that the United States and NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) did not have "deterrent means" equivalent to the Soviet missiles. However, he remained silent on the real U.S. intentions with regard to its advance stations in Europe and on the British and French nuclear ballistic missiles aimed at the socialist countries. The American chief of state's proposal, as the American television network CBS itself acknowledged, is simply a propaganda speech that does not add anything positive to the disarmament negotiations. As the Soviet agency TASS said the day before yesterday, "President Reagan's propagandist speech is geared primarily toward exerting pressure on world public opinion, mainly in Western Europe where protests against the U.S. militarist policy are growing."

For the observers, Reagan's proposals, which at the outset dismiss any study of the problem of American arms stationed in Europe and the question of NATO's nuclear weapons, show the U.S. intention to block the Geneva negotiations scheduled for 30 November 1982, when the problem of Euro-missiles is to be taken up. It is also understood that, in making the dismantling of Soviet weapons a condition for the negotiations, Washington wants to break the balance of the existing forces in its favor and to liquidate the Soviet's current defensive power in Europe.

Reagan's proposals, transmitted direct by satellite to all Western European countries, do not conceal the express desire of the United States to pursue its military escalation in various parts of the world, and especially in the Middle East and Southern Africa, where the Republican administration maintains privileged ties with the Zionist regime of Israel and the racist regime of South Africa, two countries that already have nuclear technology directed toward military purposes.

9805
CSO: 4742/141

IMPERIALISM ACCUSED OF AFRO-ARAB PENETRATION ATTEMPT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Achille Lollo]

[Text] During the first Afro-Arab conference various viewpoints on political and economic questions were discussed by the committees. Among these was the important question of defining "who is the enemy of the Afro-Arab peoples." In the overall picture this becomes a decisive political definition, for on the basis of this conclusion it will be possible to begin discussing the many aspects of the imperialist attack, particularly on the southern part of the African continent and the Middle East.

It is not by chance that we find in these two areas the major "subimperialist regional powers (South Africa and Israel)" opposed to the progressive countries and liberation movements most involved in the anti-imperialist struggle (Front Line, Rejection Line, PLO, ANC, and SWAPO).

In addition to military attacks directed by the United States, there are other forms of attack similar to armed conflicts which are not foreign to imperialist strategy.

In fact, this conference devoted considerable time to this last argument, particularly Mozambique, and thus arrived at the conclusion that, in addition to military attacks, imperialism is using its entire system of intercontinental economic and financial relations in the same way in which it is now making its strategic policy dynamic.

We note that in the past 10 years specific financial and industrial groups have been instituted and created which meddle in the affairs of the Third World countries to control and restrict the exploitation of the economic potential of the underdeveloped countries.

"This means that multinational groups decided upon and established a work program in accordance with an international labor division" so that, in this manner, the economic vassals created and controlled by imperialism could intervene in specific areas of the Third World to condition the countries in which they are operating in the form of investment groups. It is to be noted that this practice is aimed at creating a certain type of economic development patterned along Western lines, which, in view of the underdeveloped situation, transforms the economic overtures made by multinational groups in the Third World into "overtures for capitalist

economies and an opportunity to draw those countries closer to the capitalist system." All this is closely connected with the economic crises which the Western countries are deliberately creating to cause serious repercussions in underdeveloped countries most of which, as everyone knows, exports raw materials at low prices in order, subsequently, to import finished products and technology at prices fixed by the West. In each crisis it is undoubtedly the Third World which suffers the most from a financial and economic standpoint; and it is the major Western powers which increasingly limit credits and investments to countries which denounce the political nature of the economic crises and want to organize themselves in a manner which is different from the laws of capitalism.

It has also been noted that imperialism is presently contacting a number of African, Arab and Asian countries to penetrate the Afro-Arab continent ideologically and politically. The Cancun conference was one of the first international occasions on which Reagan and Haig began to contact certain states to persuade them to make the Third World aware of the political theories and decisions made in Washington.

In particular and within the scope of the economic domain, imperialism is trying to establish, together with its partners, "a common political line with respect to the Third World, for the demands of the Third World with regard to the essential restructuring of economic relations between developed and underdeveloped countries cannot be accepted by the United States."

In reality, all of this means that, in addition to the traditional neocolonized partners (African, Arab and Asian), imperialism has been seeking a new kind of spokesman; one of these is China which, in this instance, wanted to satisfy its requirements in scientific and military technology by dealing with the United States and, in exchange, assuring its good political and ideological offices in the Third World with the aim of making the Third World's so-called "common economic line with the United States" a reality. This fact, particularly in view of the international situation, shows that the basic question is "how to organize against imperialism even in the economic and financial sector, how to modify the laws of economic relations dictated by imperialist countries and how, in reality, to create a genuine anti-imperialist front capable of guaranteeing all Third World peoples well-balanced development and true independence.

The Afro-Arab conference combines these perspectives. However, it is necessary to make them a reality and come up with a program of truly unified and determined struggle.

8568
CSO: 4742/139

USSR TRADE REPRESENTATIVE REVIEWS RELATIONS, EXCHANGES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] The USSR trade delegation in Angola gave a lecture last Tuesday on the products from many different economic sectors that the Soviet Union has supplied to widely varying productive sectors of our country and showed a whole range of industrial equipment in catalogues that are manufactured by Soviet firms in various branches of industry.

The lecture, given by Aleksey Ivan, the USSR trade representative in the People's Republic of Angola, was preceded by the inauguration of an exhibition of publications on the equipment and materials which form the basis of that country's foreign trade.

The specialized exhibition by the Soviet foreign trade agencies was based on the products of 25 of the 45 firms in the USSR whose activities are geared toward economic relations with other countries. It was organized with the assistance of firms linked with the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Industrial and Trade Fair of Luanda (FICOU--UEE), and the Ministry of Foreign Trade itself, as Aleksey Ivan pointed out. The USSR trade representative stressed that this event was being held at a particularly important time for the two nations. November in fact symbolized two important events for the two countries: the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 6th anniversary of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola, highlighted Aleksey Ivan.

The exhibition and lecture are also part of the celebrations commemorating the fifth anniversary of the signing of the trade agreement between Angola and the USSR in 1976; the bilateral cooperation begun at that time has had significant results. The volume of trade in goods between the two countries has quadrupled during the period.

As a result of this commercial exchange the volume of trade reached 4,450 billion kwanzas by 1980. This amount, according to the USSR trade representative in Angola, included the supply by the USSR to Angola of 10,000 light vehicles, 4,000 farm vehicles, 700 combines for cotton plantations, medicines, parts for maintenance of equipment, tires, foodstuffs and lubricants, among other products.

However, in the area of technical and scientific commercial exchanges, the commercial relations between the two countries could be considerably improved, and the meeting of the Third Joint Angolan-Soviet Cooperation Committee this month will contribute substantially to this, affirmed Aleksey Ivan.

The trade in goods between the two countries, however, is not confined to that alone. The training of Angolan technicians is one of the main concerns of the two countries, together with the importance the Soviet Union places on Angolan products, especially coffee and sisal.

As regards training national workers, Soviet consultants up to now have, according to Aleksey Ivan, trained 3,000 technicians for farm machinery and 5,000 to handle farm vehicles, mainly tractors for various purposes.

The lecture and exhibition of publications showing the wide range of equipment produced by the Soviet Union for foreign trade marked the start of operations of the LADA maintenance station for LADA vehicles, inaugurated 16 November, and was followed by the showing of a documentary film on the industrial achievements of the USSR.

9805
CSO: 4742/141

SONANGOL OFFICIAL ON PRODUCTION, OPERATIONS

Decline Noted

AB082053 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1753 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 8 Jan (ANGOP)--The average daily production of the People's Republic of Angola in 1981 was 130,000 barrels of crude, Herminio Escorcio, director general of the Angolan National Oil Company, SONANGOL, announced here yesterday.

Herminio Escorcio, who was giving the report on his sector's activities, last year, said that the bulk of the 1981 production came from wells off the coast of Cabinda.

He admitted, nevertheless, that compared to 1980, last year's production of crude had dropped slightly, mostly because of technical operating problems.

On the domestic level, SONANGOL had made considerable efforts to improve the living standards of the workers, their conditions of service and to minimize the consequences of the criminal acts of sabotage carried out by the internal and external enemies of the Angolan revolution.

Among other things it improved its transport operations by putting into service 100 tank cars and by starting the construction of a transportation in Luanda which will have modern facilities for light and heavy vehicles.

Also last year, SONANGOL created the necessary conditions which will make it possible, in a few days, to replace the gas bottles on the local market with a single model with a view to the mass production of butane gas in the country.

SONANGOL, which hopes to increase gas consumption substantially, made it known that in 1981 about 21,500 tons of gas were consumed by approximately 120,000 families. If everything goes according to our 1980 forecast, gas consumption will reach 60,000 tons and will benefit 2.5 million people, said Herminio Escorcio.

In the context of achievements, the company, which now employs about 2,000 people, including 82 technical assistance personnel, broadened its scope of action in the past year to aeronautical services which is comprised of 2 planes and 8 helicopters.

Furthermore, the acquisition of the shell mulemba blending, with an annual production capacity of 13,500 tons of lubricant, helped SONANGOL to enter the market in this type of petroleum product.

The firm's main projects include the purchase of a 5,000 ton tanker and a 1,000 ton barge for the transport and storage of liquid and gaseous fuel, the purchase of three gas filling stations and the acquiring of three deep-sea terminals in Lobito and Mocamedes.

SONANGOL has a domestic distribution network for liquid and gaseous fuel composed of 4 regional offices and 6 provincial sub-offices as well as 300 retail selling stations.

At the external level, SONANGOL, which manages the nation's hydrocarbon natural resources, signed contracts during the past year with foreign companies which were interested in joining it in prospecting and production in other areas. Agreements were signed with AGIP, IEDC, Getty Oil and Cities Service.

Talks were held with BRASPETRO and PETROFINA with the aim of establishing a joint venture to explore an area and prospection began with the EIF, Total and Cities Service companies.

Projects Described

AB131640 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1340 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 12 Jan (ANGOP)--Herminio Escorcio, director general of the Angolan National Oil Company (SONANGOL) has said here that important projects were undertaken during the past year in the oil areas of Soyo, Cabinda and the Luanda refinery.

Herminio Escorcio was reporting on his sector's activities in 1981. He said that last January, within the framework of the Cuanza Base Construction Project in the municipal district of Soyo, SONANGOL began a large-scale venture aimed mostly at providing support for the offshore oil activities in the region.

The work already completed for the construction of this base included a 180 m berthing quay, one heliport and the stretch of paved road up to Soyo, between the base and the Quinfuquena Terminal.

The construction of the Cuanza Base is all the more important because once it is completed, it will be able to supply the electric energy requirements of Soyo, which remains in darkness at night.

In addition to continuing the work on the Quinfuquena Terminal (Soyo), which by the end of 1982 will have a storage capacity of 140 cubic meters of crude oil, SONANGOL studied the region's enormous energy resources with a view to setting up units for the extraction of natural gas.

In Cabinda, another area of vast energy resources, SONANGOL and its partner in this exploration area last year began the gas injection project with the setting

up of part of the structures of the first three processing platforms to be installed for the better utilization of natural gas associated with oil.

Regarding the Luanda Refinery, SONANGOL conducted the study on its expansion and is now looking into the economic viability in order to choose the most advantageous line of action and establish the refining company that the Angolan government hopes to set up from the Luanda Refinery.

After stating that crude oil exports through the end of 1981 were estimated at 25 million barrels, Herminio Escorcio stressed that between 1982 and 1983 SONANGOL intends to continue its efforts to ensure that external marketing is done without intermediaries. To this end, an office will be opened soon in London.

CSO: 4742/176

CHARITY GROUPS AIDING MERCENARIES IN NAMIBIA

AB142204 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1805 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 14 Jan (ANGOP)--In the destabilizing concert orchestrated by the Reagan administration against the People's Republic of Angola, another instrument, apparently legal since it is internationally recognized as humanitarian, is the voluntary institution.

The monthly magazine NEW AFRICA, discloses in its latest issue that a number of European organizations are aiding Angolans based in Namibia who act as a reserve of mercenaries for the South African army.

The publication says it has information on an aid operation which supplies refugees from Angola with essential needs, exceeding the aid given by the established international agency, and helps support a category of people of strategic importance to the South African army.

It is significant that other organizations refuse to become involved in this operation and to give aid through South African channels. They in fact claim that such aid may be channelled to centers such as the buffalo one in the Caprivi Strip, which was identified at a bishops' conference held in Lusaka in April last year as one of the major centers for the training of counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries to fight against Angola.

The aid operation condemned by NEW AFRICA involves organizations established in West European countries, like the Austrian Association for Aid to Refugees in Ovamboland, the bread for the World Organization and the Humanists in FRG, as well as the group of Forgotten Refugees in the Netherlands.

One of the main objectives of the first organization, headed by Ingrid Fleischman, is to try to win Angolans in the north of Namibia.

According to the magazine, the aid from this organization and the others mentioned above is sent in the form of funds and supplies to Ruth Kiwi, a known member of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the puppet organization set up by the South Africans in Namibia, and to the president of the Namibian Red Cross.

The head of the Austrian organization was recently in the area where its aid is sent, specifically in the area of Kavango in Ovamboland, on returning from Rundu,

where the Angolan refugees told her they belonged to Angolan counterrevolutionary groups. Rundu is a South African military base in the zone limited to the South African defense forces who also have a radio station there that broadcast in several languages, including Portuguese.

The NEW AFRICA Magazine calls attention to the fact that the Austrian organization transferred its activities from Ovamboland to the Bantustan of Kavangoland to avoid terrorism (or rather, the unjust war that racist South Africa is still waging against the Namibian people and SWAPO), especially in view of the fact that the mercenaries' training center, initially in Ovamboland, was also transferred by the South Africans to Kavangoland...for the same reasons.

The intention of these charity organizations is therefore obvious: On one hand, promote the pro-South Africa propaganda in Namibia and elsewhere (the South African Radio broadcasts its external services near the project) and on the other, ease some of South Africa's war burden by supplying direct material aid.

Though one may admit, with a great deal of good will, a certain amount of ingenuity or humanism in the case of these voluntary organizations, the same cannot be said for the government of a particular European country which donated $50,000 to one organization as the funds are to be transferred to Windhoek under cover of much publicised charity to mentally ill Africans.

Hading Hishongwa, the SWAPO representative in Austria, was quoted as saying that this type of assistance is an unfriendly act toward SWAPO and the Namibian people.

These disclosures throw light on another manner in which the Western countries provide official assistance to Pretoria, a form of assistance which is part of the current poisoning and disinformation campaign under international imperialism, using every means, is waging against the People's Republic of Angola under the pretext of its internationalist support for the liberation of the people of Namibia.

CSO: 4742/175

MEMBERS OF NEW LUANDA PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEE LISTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Enrico Xavier]

[Excerpt] After 2 days of intense work, the sessions of the First Provincial Assembly of the MPLA-Labor Party of Luanda ended Saturday morning; the assembly was attended by representatives of the rank and file organizations of the provincial party.

This First Provincial Assembly of Luanda, whose basic objective was to make out a new party list at the provincial level and analyze other aspects vital to the party, did, in fact, achieve its objectives, if one considers the lofty spirit of participation exemplified by the 449 delegates.

In this connection, the conference chose 36 new members for the provincial party committee, 6 of whom are alternates, and 5 members who make up the Provincial Control Committee.

Weak Scientific Training of Outgoing Members Caused Difficulties

The closing session, which was held at the 10 December Cinema, was chaired by Evaristo Domingos Kimba, the new provincial party committee coordinator and member of the Politburo. The meeting was also attended by Joao Henriques Garcia (White Hair), and Norberto dos Santos, director of the Party Organization Department.

Addressing the many people in attendance, the party leader began by saying that it was not easy to reach the goal now achieved. Errors committed during the rectification process, weak support by the rank and file organizations and other negative factors were the examples pointed out by Evaristo Domingos Kimba as some of the difficulties experienced.

In a like manner, organizational and leadership weaknesses, inexperience and weak scientific, ideological and political training on the part of some of the outgoing provincial party committee leaders were also negative aspects experienced during this process.

After asserting that the party is not a simple assemblage of members and organizations, Evaristo Kimba stressed that the provincial party committee is the

organization responsible for all party activity at the provincial level and is responsible for implementing the resolutions and decisions of the Congress, the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat as well as the recommendations and decisions of the Provincial Conference. He also mentioned other powers, such as the control of the activity of the local state organizations, the province's economic and social development, the combating of sabotage and questions relating to the training, selection, placement and activity of the party's cadres, the state youth and people's organizations.

The New Members

Acting Members--Coordinator Evaristo Domingos Kimba; Joao Garcia (White Hair), deputy coordinator; Irene Neto; Jose Cristiano; Rosalino Neto; Pedro de Castro Van Dunem (Loy); Isaias Correia; Venancio de Moura; Brito Sozinho; Adolfo Gamboa; Horacio Braz da Silva; Antonio Rosario; Francisco Braganca; Joao Tuta; Joaquim Nazare; Francisco Silva; Bernardino Machado; Adelino Correia; Domingos Ebo; Leitao Diogo; Fonseca Pinheiro; Fernando Nogueira; Rosa Carmona; Bartolomeu Joaquim; Pereira Bravo; Pedro Domingos; Alberto de Almeida; Joaquim Cipriano; Regina Silva; and Domingos Manuel.

Alternate Members--Manuel Guedes; Miguel Sebastiao; Antonio dos Santos; Damiao Costa; Narciso dos Santos; and Maria Julia Ornelas.

Provincial Control Committee--Constantino Braganca; Damiao Costa; Roberto Fernando; Octavio Sousa; and Manuel Custodio Rodrigues.

8568
CSO: 4742/139

PLANS FOR LARGE INCREASE IN BUTANE GAS CONSUMPTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Dec 81 p 9

[Article by GIS]

[Text] By the end of the year the consumption of butane gas in Angola is expected to be 21,500 tons. This forecast will not be affected by the accident which occurred at the Luanda refinery which produces more than half of the gas consumed in Angolan homes. Steps were taken to maintain stocks at normal levels, including the immediate import of refined products until the refinery is back in operation.

It will take at least 2 months for the refinery to get back into production, but it is known that present fuel reserves will assure regular consumption.

Even with the temporary shutdown of the only refinery installed in Angola, the consumption of gas will reach a record figure replacing the levels of 1973, considered a "reference year" in relation to the scale of industrial production in the national reconstruction phase.

About 120,000 families are benefiting from the gas supply, but the majority reside in Luanda. The capital represents 78 percent of the domestic market which is controlled by the national fuel company, SONANGOL, the only company authorized to market this product.

The average monthly gas distribution in Luanda throughout 1981 was about 90,000 bottles, the equivalent of 1,500 tons. A network of private retailers assures a direct supply to the people, covering Luanda's 20 residential areas. The number of outlets authorized by SONANGOL is considered sufficient, although there are plans to increase that number on the areas of greater population density.

In this regard, conversations are being held between SONANGOL and Luanda's supermarket chain with the aim of increasing the distribution network. The sale of gas in supermarkets is to begin next year without affecting the present sales outlets which will continue, as always, to supply the public.

Compressed Gas

Other measures were hit upon to facilitate the people's access to gas, so that they will not have to confront the present difficulties. SONANGOL is now planning to

introduce new bottles on the market through a gradual and continuous process of replacement, thus denoting the beginning of compressed gas in Angola. About 120,000 new 12-kg bottles and 15,000 51-kg bottles will be gradually put on the market from the country's interior to Luanda, replacing the old containers which have an average age of 15 years.

The present bottle reserve, already insufficient to keep pace with the gradual rise in consumption, has been undergoing considerable damage. By December 1981, SONANGOL had received 14,598 bottles damaged beyond recovery through poor handling by consumers.

This situation--which is getting worse day by day--is reducing the supply capability, harming the people and causing unnecessary harm to the national fuel company.

SONANGOL plans to begin a clarification campaign as the bottle replacement occurs, pointing out the precautions to observe in handling the new containers in order to increase their life.

Meanwhile, the national company has begun to restore the storage and filling facilities and is taking steps to construct other units. Once this work is completed, the country will be able to supply compressed gas within 10 years.

By 1991 it is estimated that domestic consumption will reach about 60,000 tons, and Luanda will account for only 40 percent of this figure. "Other cities and urban centers will fill the great void we now have," according to the SONANGOL director who designed the project of compressed gas. As he indicated, this requires great effort which will bear fruit over the long run, and then "most of the Angolan people will benefit, according to plan, from the use of a petroleum derivative."

6368
CSO: 4742/139

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES FROM USSR, VIETNAM

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [CPSU] and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, addressed a message of congratulations to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

In the message, the Soviet head of state said that "the 6 years that have passed since Angola won its independence was a difficult period in its development. The Angolan nation not only had to reconstruct an economy destroyed by war, but also had to repel foreign aggression by imperialist and racist forces bent on taking over the young state and on forcing it to give up its chosen path of laying the groundwork for a socialist society."

After pointing out that the Angolan people succeeded in safeguarding their independence, decisively repelling the armed invasions from South Africa and the imperialist forces supporting it, Leonid Brezhnev once again confirmed that, in keeping with the principles of internationalism and solidarity with people fighting for their national liberation, the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, would at all times stand beside the People's Republic of Angola.

In conclusion, Brezhnev expressed "the conviction that the close friendship and multilateral cooperation between our two parties and countries will continue to develop for the benefit of the Soviet and Angolan peoples, in the interest of universal peace and socialism."

Message From the Vietnamese People

The Angolan head of state also received a message of congratulations on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of independence signed by the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, by the chairman of the State council and by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, respectively.

In the message on behalf of the Vietnamese people, these leaders expressed their pleasure at the strengthening of militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam and at the increasing development and acclaim of the two countries.

9805
CSO: 4742/141

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE MEETING--Luanda, 15 Jan (ANGOP)--The Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee of the People's Assembly, which is meeting today in Luanda, has studied the bill containing disciplinary regulations for appointed workers. The committee was entrusted with the analysis and reformulation of the bill at the last session of the People's Assembly. After discussing certain aspects, the committee determined the best way to accomplish its assignment and set up working groups. The meeting of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee was chaired by its coordinator, Henrique de Carvalho Santos Onambwe, and was attended by deputies and members of the committee, as well as by Horacio Braz da Silva, minister of labor and social affairs, and Galvao Branco, secretary general of the National Union of Angolan Workers [UNTA], both of whom had been invited. The committee decided to convene an extraordinary meeting for 9 and 10 February. [Text] [AB151315 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1120 GMT 15 Jan 82]

KAMBAMBE DAM PRODUCTION FIGURES--Luanda, 11 Jan (ANGOP)--The Kambambe hydroelectric dam in the municipal district of Dongo (Cuanza Norte Province) about 200 km from Luanda produced an average of approximately 500,000 megawatts per hour last year. According to Chief Engineer Paulo Fernando Matos, regional director of SONEFE (National Company of Electricity and Supply of Electric Energy--a Semipublic Corporation), the production was distributed for consumption to the provinces of Luanda and Bengo which received 86.5 percent of the total while the municipal districts of Ndalatando, Cacuso and Malanje received 3.38 percent. The localities of Gabela, Ngunza and Porto Amboim received nearly 3.8 percent, with Dondo accounting for 1.8 percent. The rest of the initial value, 0.82 percent was for the corporation's own consumption. Regarding prospects for 1982, Paulo Fernando Matos indicated that there is an expected increase of between 7 to 8 percent. He added that a system of transformers will be commissioned in the city of Malanje and the distribution line which was built during the second national liberation war will be repaired. [Text] [AB111808 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1700 GMT 11 Jan 82]

NEW SALARY SCALE NOTE--Luanda, 12 Jan (ANGOP)--In a note published here yesterday, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security explains that the new salary scale released recently is not to be applied immediately except in conformity with the program defined by the ministry, which has already been published. The note from the National Bureau of Labor Organization and salaries of the said ministry further explains that the various state bodies and companies will be given

instructions and methodological documentation on the application of this scale. If there is still any query it should be submitted to national bureau. Lastly, the note stipulates that any application of the salary scale outside the above mentioned directions will be considered a serious violation to the relevant legislation. [Text] [AB131544 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1315 GMT 12 Jan 82]

UNHCR AID FOR REFUGEES--Luanda, 14 Jan (ANGOP)--The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] this year anticipates aid for the Namibian, South Africa and Zairian refugees in Angola amounting to $5.5 million, the UNHCR office told ANGOP in Luanda on Wednesday. This amount, added to a special aid program for Angolans who have returned home amounting to $800,000, totals approximately $6.5 million, the same source said. The UNHCR estimates the number of refugees in the People's Republic of Angola is 73,000, i.e. 50,000 Namibians, 5,000 South Africans and 18,000 Zairians who have settled mainly in the provinces of Uige, Zaire, Cabinda (north) and Moxico (east). This assistance from the UN institution to the Angolan Government through the office of the Secretary of State for Social Affairs is intended mainly for the settlement of the refugees in areas with more appropriate [words indistinct] agricultural conditions and water supply. [Text] [AB142113 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1717 GMT 14 Jan 82]

PORTUGUESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Cabinda, 22 Jan (ANGOP)--The delegation of the Portugal-Angola Friendship Association, headed by its president, Daniel Matos, which arrived in Angola Tuesday, has been in Cabinda since Wednesday. Approached by the provincial press, Danile Matos said that the aim of the visit to Angola is to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two peoples and denounce anti-Angolan reaction in Portugal as well as to observe the victorious march of the Angolan revolution. Daniel Matos mentioned the material solidarity campaign underway in Portugal, at the initiative of that organization, for the collection of clothes, drugs and various utensils to help the victims of the RSA invasion in Angola. The delegation of the Portugal-Angola Friendship Associaton was received by the assistant commissioner of the province, Jose Sumbo, and has already visited the Cabinda Gulf Oil installations, the gas turbine, the Alilio Amorim Industrial complex, the Orix Factory, the Hoji Ya Henda sawmill, the provincial hospital and the party schools. [Text] [AB221709 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Jan 82]

OMA MESSAGE TO CUBAN WOMEN--Ruth Neto, the national coordinator of the Organization of Angolan Women [OMA], acting on behalf of the OMA, sent the following message of solidarity concerning the recent imperialist maneuvers against Cuba to Vilma Espin de Castro, president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC]: "At this time when international imperialism is becoming increasingly aggressive and determined contrary to the desire of people to live in peace, we join our voices with those of thousands of Angolan women who vehemently denounce the actions of the United States of America, which constitute a threat to the territorial integrity of the sister Republic of Cuba and seriously jeopardize peace in Central America." This OMA message to the FMC goes on to say that the bellicose policy of the current U.S. administration is bent on destroying forces of progress in this part of the world, on impeding people's freedom to choose their own destiny and their right to exercise their national sovereignty. "You live

in a free country," says the OMA message, "a country that has demonstrated that the strength of its people is an indomitable strength that leads to revolutionary transformations, the strength of a people who broke the chains of domination, the strength of a people which crosses borders to help others, including ourselves, to consolidate our conquests, forge a new life and preserve peace in our land." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 4] 9805

FIRMS NATIONALIZED--A number of other firms have just been nationalized by Council of Ministers decrees published in the official register of the People's Republic of Angola. They include Minerva, Grafica do Bie Lda, Litografia Africa Lda, SINTEL (Bookbinders Industrial Firm), Industrias Lexoline do Ultramar, Carvalhos, Alcatifas de Angola and Smyrna (Perfume and Cosmetics Industry). All the assets, securities and rights of these firms were confiscated after a substantial decline in their production and dereliction of duties on the part of their partners and managers had been noted. The confiscated assets now become part of the government's capital, allocated to the Ministry of Industry. The Empress de Cobre de Angola [Angolan Copper Firm] and the Sociedade de Investigacao Mineira [Mining Research Company], both with headquarters in Luanda, were also nationalized. These firms are engaged in mining and related activities, including prospecting, investigation and reconnaissance of new reserves, as well as extraction, treatment, processing and marketing of ores, concentrates and metals. They were nationalized because they have been almost entirely inoperative since the colonial period. The decree further states that these nationalized assets are part of the government's capital, also assigned to the Ministry of Industry. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 2] 9805

CSO: 4742/141

PRIME MINISTER ON DEFENSE, AGRARIAN REFORM

AB221635 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0950 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Praia, 22 Jan (ANGOP)--Questioned about the increase in forces taking into account the new realities in the country, the Cape Verdian prime minister said that the aim is to make the armed forces more operational by giving them the necessary means.

"We do not want a large army, we want an army that is operationally effective equipped with the means of transport, telecommunications, light arms and technical equipment," he explained.

Because of the country's meager resources, the Cape Verdian policy is not to spend large sums on defense.

"We are trying to maintain a correct balance as far as defense is concerned. We do not wish to appear to be clinging to power. As part of our plan we are encouraging the establishment of militias which are also supposed to defend our country and our achievement," he explained.

On agrarian reform, the prime minister said that the bill will soon be discussed by the party's executive bodies, taking into account the various proposals made by the farmers.

The agrarian reform bill is based on limiting land for individual farmers and eliminating indirect farming. The project favors small individual holdings and the formation of cooperatives.

During the discussion some incidents occurred resulting from the misunderstanding of the bill's objectives, interpreted in some cases as the imposition of forced collectivization.

We do not wish to set a pace which is too quick. Each one will carry out what agrarian reform he can. We are trying to supervise small holdings, the rational use of water and solve the problem of farm lessors and lessees, the prime minister explained.

The lessor usually rents land to the lessee, who recruits what we call "parceiros" for farmwork.

The church in Cape Verde is also a landowner and it has not always reacted kindly to the transformations instituted by the authorities.

There have been mishaps along the way. Nevertheless, all things considered, we have maintained the best possible relations with the church and we can even say that there is an open dialogue. Our's is a secular policy but not an atheist policy, Pedro Pires said.

In recent months, coinciding with the process of discussion on the agrarian reform bill, there has been a resurgence of activities against the Cape Verdian Government, particularly in Lisbon, Amsterdam and New York, where there are large communities of Cape Verdian emigrants.

Any regime has its detractors and has its stand. This does not frighten us. We check, however, that these persons [words indistinct] in the circles that in the final analysis attempt to undermine the independence of the newly independent former Portuguese colonies, commented Pedro Pires.

In reply to a last question, the Cape Verdian prime minister explained his government's position on the Senegambia project.

Speaking with extreme caution, Pedro Pires began by saying that the idea of a confederation is a sovereign decision of the governments of Senegal and Gambia.

We should follow this process very closely. We feel that the initiative should be supported, he said.

This does not mean, however, that others should follow the example and try to unify by force, Pedro Pires concluded, clearly alluding to the attempts by Morocco to annex the SDAR.

CSO: 4742/180

BRIEFS

U.S. VISIT--Foreign Affairs Minister Lt Col Jean Louis Gervil-Yambala expressed on Wednesday his satisfaction with the results of the 3-day discussions he held with U.S. officials in Washington. This was the first time that a CAR official visited the United States since the coming into power of the Military Committee of National Redress. According to Minister Gervil-Yambala, the purpose of this mission was to strengthen relations between the CAR and the United States and, especially increase U.S. loans for the economic development of the country. During his visit to Washington [words indistinct], the CAR foreign minister specifically had discussions with Walter Stoessel, Jr., undersecretary for political affairs; Peter Manchesson, the U.S. aid director; and [name and title indistinct]. Finally, Lt Col Jean Louis Gervil-Yambala declared that our country frequently [words indistinct] our traditional friends--France, Canada, the United States, the FRG and Japan, just to mention a few--are ready to contribute to our economic development efforts. The minister added that these friendly countries are specifically welcome in the investment sector, notably, agriculture, industry, trade and tourism. Lt Col Jean Louis Gervil-Yambala explained that only two American companies are actively operating in the CAR: these are the (Comintang) and the (Diarat Distributors). The minister noted that these two companies are insufficient and that U.S. investors should increase their investment in the CAR. [Text] [AB222116 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 22 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/479

'AFP' CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SITUATION IN ATI

AB141235 Paris AFP in French 1029 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Article by Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Ati, (Central Chad), 14 Jan (AFP)--It has been affirmed at the command post of the Inter-African Force at Ati that Hissein Habre's FAN are now stationed about 100 km from Ati in the vicinity of Oum Hadjer, which they occupy, about 570 km north of Ndjamena.

The AFP special correspondent who accompanied the commander in chief of the Inter-African Force in Chad to this regional capital on Wednesday noticed that the situation at Ati and in the surrounding area was calm and that the African forces had deployed only a small amount of military equipment there.

Toward the end of December various reports noted the presence of the FAN about 10 km from this town. Colonel Ejiga then denied that the troops of the Inter-African Force were being encircled.

About 1,200 Nigerian soldiers and 1,000 Zairians have been stationed at Ati for a month now, at a radius of 25 to 35 km around the town, officials of the Nigerian contingent told AFP. Their role is that of passive occupation of the area in order to ensure security in the region, they added.

Military officials of the Inter-African Force categorically reject the possibility of an attack on their men by the FAN to enable them continue their progress toward Ndjamena. The FAN know very well that they cannot face such a clash, they said. The passive role of the Nigerian and Zairian troops is opposed to the active role of the Chadian troops of the Integrated National Army [ANI], who have moved to Ati to join those of the Inter-African Force. Each day these troops, whose number the senior officers refused to estimate, carry out reconnaissance operations in a sector varying between 25 and 40 km around Ati. A batallion of 120 men, composed mostly of young and inexperienced soldiers, participate in each of these reconnaissance missions on trucks given to Chad by foreign countries.

Chadian military sources indicate that the government forces have never clashed with FAN troops. On the other hand, the local population affirms that infiltrations occur daily, but they go unseen. These are men who usually arrive alone, on their donkeys from Oum Hadjer.

Life is gradually returning to normal at Ati, a desert city of 3,000 inhabitants. The area is sandy and thorny. There are reports that the drive of Hissein Habre's combatants on the city had driven away the entire inhabitants. There is some evidence to prove that life has returned to normal there: Women can be seen washing their clothes near an almost dry well, while children play in the yard of the military command post.

Today, Ati looks like a garrison city. But the rigor and the discipline which characterize the neutral force based at the prefect's office--a small, rectangular yellow building--are in contrast with the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the government forces located in the northern part of the city, near the prefect's residence which is still painted green--the Libya color--and formerly housed the Libyans.

Most soldiers of the Chadian National Army live in mud houses abandoned by some of the inhabitants while those of the Inter-African Force live in tents.

The ANI, which is supposed to be a fusion of the political and military factions into a single military force, seems to be divided more than ever before. The arrogant and aggressive combatants of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR] of Foreign Minister Ahmat Acyl are causing trouble in the city which is their stronghold. Every day, Nigerian and Zairian troops watch them drive around the city in jeeps fitted with machineguns. One is surprised by their young age.

On the outskirts of Ati, other children under 15 dressed in blue boubous [traditional dress] can be seen taking practice in use of firearms. They were recently recruited by Ahmat Acyl, who has continued to reject the presence of the Inter-African Force in Chad. On his part, a Nigerian soldier commented that he was "fighting for a desert... what a mockery."

CSO: 4719/451

OAU REPRESENTATIVE CLARIFIES ROLE OF PEACEKEEPING FORCE

AB221626 Paris AFP in French 1725 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 22 Jan (AFP)--The special representative of the OAU secretary general in Chad, Gebre Egziaber Dawit (Ethiopia), insisted on clarifying once and for all the role of the OAU peacekeeping force.

During a press conference given in Ndjamena jointly with the commander in chief of the neutral forces, Gen Geoffrey Ejiga (Nigeria), Mr Dawit said the African blue helmets should maintain peace without involving themselves in the internal conflicts in Chad.

But Mr Dawit emphasized at the same time that in accordance with its mandate, the inter-African force will give assistance and support to the Chadian Government to enable it [to] get back the areas now under enemy control.

He added that after his talks with members of the government, and especially with President Goukouni Oueddei and Vice President Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue, he is convinced that everybody has understood this position.

Mr Dawit also recalled that the OAU force should help train the Chadian national integrated army. He indicated that General Ejiga is studying the modalities of this collaboration with the Chadian authorities.

Concerning the next OAU summit in Nairobi, Mr Dawit said this meeting will mainly study the problems pertaining to the running of the neutral forces.

After recalling that the question of elections appears in the August 1979 Lagos accord, Mr Dawit, who had at his side OAU observers, Zoula Gustave and Col S. G. Macharia, stated: We shall not talk about elections in Chad during the Nairobi meeting.

The Chadian Government will organize these elections at a time it finds convenient, he said. The role of the OAU is only to help organize these elections, he concluded.

CSO: 4719/479

'AFP' ON SETTLEMENT ON CHADIAN REFUGEES IN CAMEROON

AB141343 Paris AFP in French 1122 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Article by Jean-Endes Batelier]

[Text] Yaounde, 14 Jan (AFP)--Fifteen thousand Chadian refugees in Cameroon, who refuse to be repatriated, are being sent by road to the region of Poli, about 400 kms south of Ndjamena in northern Cameroon, it was learned Thursday at the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Yaounde.

The transfer operations began a few weeks ago, the same source added. About 100 Chadian nationals have already passed through the transit center set up along the Faro River about 50 km west of Poli.

The region, which is sparsely populated and scarcely cultivated, will not be able to take more than 15,000 refugees. This figure was established, following a study of experts, in terms of available arable land. Villages of mudhouses will be built and land distributed to the new inhabitants as and when they arrive.

According to the UNHCR, the accommodation capacity of the Poli region is already inadequate since, according to its estimates, about 25,000 Chadians currently in Cameroon have decided not to return to their country. The UNHCR feels however that the situation in Chad is still too uncertain. Several thousand refugees were still hesitating between settling down in Cameroon and returning to their country.

Nevertheless, the same source stressed, settlement in the region of Poli should in no way be considered final. The Chadians may, at any time, be repatriated at their request.

According to the UNHCR, 63,313 Chadian refugees--14,701 families--were officially repatriated up to 31 December 1981 by the international organization. There are still between 2,000 and 30,000 Chadian nationals in the camp at Kousseri, a small village opposite Ndjamena on the banks of the Chari River which separates Chad and Cameroon.

The Kousseri Camp will be closed down when the last refugee is sent to Poli, probably around the end of March, it is stated.

The Cameroon authorities expressed the desire a long time ago to close down the Kousseri Camp, which because of its proximity to Chad can become a dangerous area of tension. This position, it is said in Yaounde, is in keeping with the spirit of the 1969 OAU convention on refugees which stipulates that the refugees should be settled at a reasonable distance from the country of origin.

CSO: 4719/451

FURTHER ON FALL OF FAYA-LARGEAU TO FAN

AB181513 Paris AFP in French 1348 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Yaounde, 18 Jan (AFP)--It is unknown in Yaounde whether the fall of Faya-Largeau, capital of the southern province of Chad 800 kms north of Ndjamena, was preceded by clashes between Hissein Habre's combatants and government forces based in the region.

The fall of the city has dealt a heavy blow to the head of state, Goukouni Oueddei, observers believe. In fact, the fall occurs at a time when for several weeks the FAN has controlled the eastern part of the country as well as parts of the central region. The Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, which is an important strategic area, has been under the control of troops of the Transitional National Union Government since November 1980. They drove out the FAN and later took over the area along with some Libyan soldiers until Libya's withdrawal from Chad in early November.

A Zairian contingent of the inter-African neutral force now in Chad was initially scheduled to go to Faya-Largeau but went instead to Ati in the central region to eventually drive back Hissein Habre's forces, which continued their drive on Ndjamena from the eastern section.

In view of observers, the question is now whether Hissein Habre will attempt a military attack on the Chadian capital in order to precipitate the fall of Goukouni Oueddei's regime or to force him to negotiate.

CSO: 4719/451

BRIEFS

FALL OF FAYA-LARGEAU TO FAN CONFIRMED--Yaounde, 18 Jan (AFP)--It was confirmed in Yaounde on Monday by reliable sources that the Faya-Largeau district in northern Chad a few days ago fell into the hands of the troops of rebel leader Hissein Habre. The seizure of Faya-Largeau by the FAN first was announced last Thursday by Radio Tripoli. Sources which are generally well informed on Chad in the Cameroonian capital for 72 hours were unable to confirm or deny the news though they said it was probable and logical. [Text] [AB181410 Paris AFP in French 1339 GMT 18 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/451

BRIEFS

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE--Members of the government present in the capital yesterday met with the head of state for a cabinet meeting--the first in 1982. Several measures were adopted. Among them was a salary review; with effect from 1 January 1982 the minimum wage has been raised from 30,000 to 35,000 francs. [Excerpt] [AB16C824 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 16 Jan 82]

TALKS WITH ANGOLA BEGIN--The first round of economic talks between Gabon and Angola started this morning at the Libreville Chamber of Commerce. The opening ceremony was presided by the Secretary General of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Mr Honorine Dossou-Naki, who stressed that the present sessions were a reaffirmation of the two countries' commitment to the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, the OAU and the nonaligned movement. The second ranking official of the Gabonese Foreign Ministry pointed out that these talks enable the experts to renew total attachment of Libreville and Luanda to the Lagos plan of action for an endogenic and self-("dependent) development of Africa. The agenda for this round of talks between Gabon and Angola is as follows: Examination of the draft agreement for cooperation, draft general agreement for cooperation, draft agreement for the creation of a joint commission for cooperation, internal rules and regulations, commercial agreement, agreement relating to the merchant navy, air transport agreement and cooperation in the fields of agriculture and stock breeding. [Text] [AB132038 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 13 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/452

SHORTAGES OF BREAD, MILK, FISH REPORTED

AB200957 Paris AFP in French 0908 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Accra, 20 Jan (AFP)--The problem of supplies as well as the observance of the curfew have increased the difficulties of the Ghanaian population, particularly that of Accra, the capital, where the appointment of ministers is expected.

By strongly asking traders to reduce the prices of basic food items, the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], which is presided over by Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, has created an artificial shortage. Trades continue to refuse to sell, because they feel the authoritatively fixed prices are too low.

On Monday a conciliatory meeting took place between the two parties but apparently without success, since on Tuesday, it was still difficult to find bread and milk especially. However, yams, the basic Ghanaian food, have not been scare up to now and are being sold at the normal price.

At Takoradi, a coastal town 250 km west of Accra, the army intervened in the market and destroyed the stalls of 400 traders whose prices remained too high, the Ghanaian press reported.

The enforcement of the curfew has resulted in a lessening of fish supply as fishermen cannot fish at night.

This curfew has caused some displeasure among the people and in fact 5,000 musicians in Accra, whose nightlife is intensive, have called on the authorities to lift the curfew. During a press conference on Monday evening Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said it would be done very soon.

Three weeks after the coup d'etat, which toppled President Hilla Limman's regime, life has returned to normal in Accra where traffic jams are just as bad as before in spite of the lack of gasoline at several filling stations.

CSO: 4719/492

OBSERVERS NOTE AMBIGUITY IN RAWLINGS OBJECTIVES

AB182018 Paris AFP in French 1742 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Accra, 18 Jan (AFP)--Observers in the Ghanaian capital note that the objectives and program of the Ghanaian revolution which brought Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings to power in Accra are still imprecise.

The new leader hardly mentions the framework within which this action of national salvation is to be carried out. Furthermore the real powers of the workers' committees which are to monitor the operation of enterprises are still not known.

Neither have the economic options of the new regime been defined. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings has not made any decision on the devaluation of the cedi, the national currency whose official exchange rate is 2.75 to the dollar but which is exchanged on the black market at 1/10 of this value. This question of the cedi should be rapidly resolved, it is felt in economic circles, because action undertaken to set the country straight depends on it.

On foreign investments, the PNDC announced that the agreements concluded with the firms that have invested in Ghana are to be reviewed to determine if the interests of the country have been compromised.

In fact, the PNDC blames President Limann for adopting an investment code that was too favorable to the foreign companies. Such a code, it is however pointed out in economic circles, had been rendered necessary because the economic stagnation of Ghana, which is potentially rich in mineral and agricultural resources, did not encourage investors to locate in Ghana, which has had five coups.

The latest coup of 31 December in fact led to the freezing of development projects envisaged in recent months, including the construction of the Bui electric dam on the Volta in the north of the country, which is the final portion of the river development project after the construction of the Akosombo and Kpong dams.

In foreign policy, the options are characterized by the same vagueness, observers feel. The assertion that the Rawling's regime is a people's regime and the establishment of people's tribunals (which have not yet rendered judgment) and the new name of the Ghanaian armed forces, to which the word "people's" has been added, has disturbed more than one Western chancery. The resumption of diplomatic relations with Libya 4 days after the coup only accentuated this concern. However, by reaffirming that it will respect its international commitments and that it will not leave the commonwealth, Ghana is maintaining ambiguity, it is felt in diplomatic circles in Accra.

CSO: 4719/482

REPORTER DISCUSSES SITUATION AT TOGO BORDER

AB142102 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] There are speculations that Togo may open its side of the Aflao border closed since last Friday, a day after Ghana had opened hers. Scenes of this were gathered by a team of newsmen from Ho who visited the border. Among them was correspondent Seth Apedoou whose dispatch is read from the studio:

Our visit to the border coincided with Ghana's ambassador's to Togo, Lt Col Benni's return to his post in Lome after a visit to Accra.

In a short conversation just before he was allowed to cross by the Togolese border guards, Colonel Benni expressed the hope that the situation may soon return to normal and promised to keep in touch with any information that may come his way.

Life at the border since the closure of the Togolese side is virtually at a stand still with little or no commercial activity. This has made the border guards and customs officials less busy in their duties. Another reason for the quiet life at the border is linked with the new directives given by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to those who want to travel outside the country.

In an interview, a spokesman for the border guards admitted that many travelers may have chosen other entry points on Ghana's eastern border apart from Aflao to go out of the country. The spokesman disclosed that quite a number of people have been arrested and put in guard rooms for offenses such as smuggling petroleum products and attempting to help others cross to Togo illegally. He said since such offenses increase daily, the guards are faced with the problem with feeding the culprits as well as finding accommodations for them. For these reasons, they are forced to release those who have been held for some time. The spokesman made it known that relations between Ghana's border guards and their Togolese counterparts are cordial, adding that if there is any problem at all, it may be on governmental level but not with any other people.

Meanwhile, it is believed that the closure of the Togo side of the border has seriously affected international trade along that route. Goods such as salt, cola, and second-hand clothing were found piled up at the Ghana side of the border. It is also believed that the black market rates of exchange for currencies have gone down considerably. So far, if there is any advantage to Ghanaians about the closure of the border by the Togolese, it is the falling price of cassava dough which cannot find its way to Togo for sale at high prices.

CSO: 4700/560

EXEMPTIONS FROM BANKING RESTRICTIONS ANNOUNCED

AB141853 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The limits imposed on the withdrawal of money from the bank by individuals and organizations whose assets have been frozen remain in force. These limits are 1,000 cedis for individuals and 3,000 cedis for organizations per week.

In a statement issued today to clarify certain matters affecting withdrawals, the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] said the limits imposed on individuals and organizations whose accounts have not been frozen do not affect check transactions, particularly order checks, bank cash drafts and other noncash transactions.

Meanwhile, the following individuals, organizations and institutions are exempted: Food contractors and other food suppliers to hospitals, schools, and government institutions; all embassies and diplomatic personnel, their wives and employees, all UN agencies; all quasidiplomatic institutions and personnel. Others are all contractors currently engaged on the following projects: Irrigation dams, other dams, Weija and Kpong dams, ongoing constructional works on hospitals, clinics, military and police projects and schools. Also all direct current agricultural projects, farmers and fishermen.

According to the statement, the PNDC may review its policy on withdrawals from time to time and it assures the public that as soon as it is deemed appropriate, these limits on withdrawals will be further relaxed. All citizens are expected to cooperate in this national exercise, which is aimed at making life bearable for all Ghanaians.

CSO: 4700/560

BRIEFS

PERSONNEL ROLLS ORDERED SUBMITTED--Government organizations, which directly or indirectly receive subventions from the government, are to submit to the liaison office of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] particulars of staff on their payrolls. This (?refers to) junior and senior grades as well as those in the manual grade. According to a statement issued from the liaison office of the PNDC, the nominal rolls, which should be in duplicate, should indicate in order to seniority names of every employee at post as of 2 January this year, his or her date of birth, present grade and date of entry, date of first appointment, present posting and date, and present salary. These particulars should be passed through the office of the head of the civil service. The statement asked principal secretaries to ensure that information in respect of all agencies under their ministries is submitted by Friday, 29 January. Principal secretaries are to collect model forms for use in this exercise from the office of the head of the civil service. [Text] [AB221450 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Jan 82]

NORMAL BANKING TO RESUME--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has directed that normal banking transactions are to resume from 22 January. A statement from the office of the council said, however, that those individuals and organizations whose assets and bank accounts had been frozen can only make the stipulated limited withdrawals from the banks. These are 1,000 cedis by individuals and 3,000 cedis by organizations each week. It will be recalled that the council issued a directive on 11 January indicating that amendments will be made to the directive on bank transactions as and when necessary. The statement assured the nation that the decision on the limitation on bank withdrawals was taken at the time in the supreme interest of the nation. It also (?stressed) the government's determination to make life bearable for the ordinary poor worker and not to make life difficult for any individual.[AB201445 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Jan 82]

TOP OFFICIALS FORCED FROM CORPORATION--Three top officials of the Northern Regional Development Corporation have been forced out of office by workers of the corporation for allegedly being economic saboteurs and (?wealth seekers). The officials are the managing director, Mr Musa Manga; the internal auditor, Mr Abubakar Idrissu; and the sales supervisor, Mr Joseph (Windila). A resolution adopted in Tamale after the inauguration of a workers defense committee at the corporation, asked the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to terminate the appointments of the three officials. The workers have asked the corporation's secretary,

Mr Abubakar (Smani) to act as the managing director. They also called on the PNDC to establish a plant pool for the corporation from which peasant farmers can hire tractors at cheap rates. They also called on the PNDC to ban women from the sale of the 15 subsidized commodities. Addressing the workers, Mr Smani, who is also a member of the interim regional defense committee, suggested that the names of the various regional development corporations should be changed to people's regional development committees. By this, the workers will be held responsible for any lapses in the corporations. Mr Smani also suggested that the corporations should be turned into wholly agricultural ventures to serve peasant farmers. [Text] [AB231149 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Jan 82]

PNDC CUTS NUMBER OF DISTRIBUTORS--The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has slashed down the number of distributors from 285 to 43 to ensure efficient distribution of goods in the country. This was announced by the CDS [Chief of Defense Staff] and member of the PNDC, Brig Nunoo-Mensah, when he addressed a meeting of 51 representatives of commercial houses in Accra today. He asked managers of commercial houses to concentrate more on rural sales of essential commodities. This is the only way to encourage farmers to increase production. Brig Nunoo-Mensah said the PNDC places priority on production rather than on distribution. He therefore warned that any manager or personnel of a commercial house found diverting goods will be dealt with. He stressed that the needs of the rural people must be adequately catered for, since they produce the bulk of the national wealth and therefore deserve a fair share. The CDS noted that if farmers are able to get their basic needs, they will not be tempted to smuggle their products. He assured the commercial houses of a fair allocation of goods and asked them to contact the Ministry of Trade when the need arises for vehicles for rural sales. The CDS agreed to a suggestion that a rural zonal sale program should be drawn up to ensure smooth distribution of the commodities in these areas. [Text] [AB221851 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Jan 82]

NKRUMAH GUARDS' AFFAIRS--The People's Civic Group in Kumasi has proposed to the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] to probe the affairs of the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards. The group describes the revolutionary guards as members of the banned People's National Party [PNP] who are trying to run away from the blame arising out of the disagraceful manner in which the PNP governed the country. The group says the PNDC should be worried of the support of the guards. A resolution from the group appeals to the council to select carefully people who should govern the country. The group says the council should not relent in its efforts to punish those who have committed crimes against the state. [Text] [AB132050 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 13 Jan 82]

TIES WITH LIBYA HAILED--The African Youth Brigade has congratulated the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] on its decision to reestablish diplomatic relations with Libya. In a message, the brigade said since the establishment of diplomatic missions in foreign countries is geared toward mutual understanding and peaceful coexistence between nations, it considers the move as being in the right direction. It said the reunion will not only strengthen relations between Ghana and Libya, but will also go a long way to promote unity and solidarity among member states of the OAU. [Excerpt] [AN132146 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Jan 82]

PNDC REASSURES NON-GHANIANS--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has warned all those spreading rumors that the PNDC plans to issue directives declaring foreign nationals as unwanted persons to desist from such practice. A statement issued from the office of the PNDC in Accra today made it clear that it has neither issued nor intends to issue any directives to that effect. The statement said although some countries, even those in West Africa, might decide to negate Ghana's positive steps to economic and political success, Ghanaians would continue to remain friendly and helpful as much as possible in the circumstances. The PNDC reassured all non-Ghanaians resident in the country not to entertain any fears of being declared unwanted persons. [Text] [AB122046 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Jan 82]

DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEMBERS CAUTIONED--A code of discipline for members of the People's Defense Committee is to be drawn up and published in due course. In the meantime, members of such committees are cautioned not to take the law into their own hands or bully innocent people. A statement by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] today said any indiscipline behavior must be dealth with by the collective sanction of the committees themselves. It explained that these committees are expected to be watchdogs of the revolution to ensure political, social and economic justice. Initially these committees should help to enforce price controls, expose all corrupt elements and saboteurs and also help to maintain discipline at their work places or in towns and villages. Village, town and neighborhood committees are in addition, expected to lead campaigns for mass education, for increased production and participate in the distribution of goods and inputs, as well as identify and discuss their problems and help find solutions to them. [Text] [AB170629 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Jan 82]

BURMA CAMP OFFICER'S ASSETS FROZEN--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has directed that the assets and bank accounts of Capt Mahmoud Atta of the people's army, Burma Camp, should be frozen with immediate effect. [Text] [AB170625 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Jan 82]

CONTRACTORS TO CLEAR ROADS--The Civil Engineering and Building Contractors Association today adopted a number of measures in support of the ideals of the current revolution. At an emergency central meeting in Accra, the association decided to make accessible roads necessary for the evacuation of cocoa locked up in the hinterland. The association will also clear lands for farmers and identify itself with the task force which the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] intends to set up. According to the national chairman of the association, Mr Hayford, this will be done by mobilizing the equipment and plants of members of the association. In connection with this, the association is in liaison with the PNDC, the Ghana Highway Authority and the CMB [Cocoa Marketing Board] to identify the roads urgently for the evacuation exercise. Mr Hayford therefore asked all contractors to submit by the 22d of this month a comprehensive list of their serviceable plants, equipment and suitable personnel to their regional chairmen. [Text] [AB151551 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Jan 82]

COCOA EVACUATION TO BEGIN--Evacuation of cocoa is to start soon in the eastern region. The decision was taken at a meeting at Burma Camp today between representatives of the Cocoa Marketing Board [CMB], organizations that will help in evacuation and the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] coordinator of the exercise. National, regional and district committees are to be formed in all the six cocoa-growing regions for this purpose. The people's armed forces will also help in the exercise. The PNDC coordinator of the exercise said since there are inadequate resources to evacuate all the cocoa locked up in the six regions at once, the CMB should provide accurate information to enable the committee to carry out its assignment successfully. The chairman of the CMB Board of Directors, Mr Harry Dodoo, said data on the eastern region, where the bulk of the cocoa is locked up, has been completed. What is needed now are transport and support services such as maintenance vehicles and medical facilities. He said the CMB is ready to finance the exercise. He appealed to the PNDC to allow the board to withdraw more money from the bank to enable it to pay the salaries of personnel who will be recruited for the exercise. [Text] [AB131908 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/559

BRIEFS

EXPORT FIGURES ANNOUNCED--Bissau, 14 Jan (ANGOP)--Guinea-Bissau's exports for the first half of 1981 totaled 43 million francs (about 300 million kwanzas), says a report from Guinea-Bissau's Ministry of Trade. Industrial, agricultural and sea products head the list of the country's exports, whose major clients are Spain, Senegal and China. Guinea-Bissau's imports for the same period totaled 155 million francs, the country's major suppliers being Portugal followed by Sweden, China and the United States. [Text] [AB141755 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1705 GMT 14 Jan 82]

CSO: 4742/175

BRIEFS

POLITICAL INTERFERENCE PROHIBITED--The Liberian Chamber of Commerce has suggested that the new constitution prohibits political interference in the management of businesses in the country, especially public corporations, to make them viable. The businessmen said such interferences by politicians in the past has caused mismanagement of the corporations. The suggestions were contained in a document presented to the National Constitution Commission when the commission conducted hearings for members of the chamber at the Monrovia City Hall. Among other issues, the businessmen also recommended that the vice president of the country in the second republic be excluded from participating in and exercising legislative functions. On the question of emergency powers of the president, the business group suggested that such emergency powers be provided only under two circumstances--at the time of external aggression and when a civil insurrection threatens the security of the state. [Text] [AB211628 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 21 Jan 82]

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS MOBUTU--Foreign Minister H. Boimah Fahnbulleh accompanied by Liberia's ambassador to Zaire, Vay Barclay; ambassador to Kenya, Samuel Pearson; and ambassador to Nigeria, Corlemius Po, met with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko today. This was disclosed from a release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Minister Fahnbulleh and the Zairian President held discussions on issues concerning bilateral relations between the two countries. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Fahnbulleh is expected to return home today after the closure of the OAU liberation committee meeting in Kinshasa. [Text] [AB221757 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 22 Jan 82]

GAS SHORTAGE MEASURES--The managing director of the Liberian Petroleum Refining Company, Mr C. Sugbey Wortorson, said his company has set up a series of measures to prevent future shortages of gasoline on the Liberian market. Speaking at a press briefing after a guided tour of the facilities of the company, Mr Wortorson said consumers who refuse to meet their financial obligations with the company will be cut off. He said although the company was faced with financial constraints, it intends to expand its program in order to maintain the oil security of the country. The Liberian Petroleum Refining Company was recently provided [words indistinct] short-term oil credit facility of $50 million by the National Housing and Savings Bank. [Text] [AB142106 Monrovia RADIO ELWA in English 1755 GMT 14 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/557

DPRK TEAM COMPLETES SALT PRODUCTION UNIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] "We want to prove in this area the capacity of orgnization, realization and effective operation of socialism," President Samora Machel said yesterday morning upon receiving at his office the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] and the team of internationlisc experts of this socialist country who, for 3 years, worked on the construction of the Nova Mambone salt production unit in Inhambane.

Wednesday afternoon the document of conveyance of that facility had been signed by a top official of the Ministry of Industry and Energy and the Korean charge d'affaires.

At the beginning of the meeting, the head of state expressed his pleasure at receiving those experts who, despite the difficult work conditions they had to face in Nova Mambone, completed the project with diligence.

He praised the effort of these internationalist workers as a contribution to the strengthening of socialism in this area of constant confrontation with imperialism.

After emphasizing the importance of salt to our country's economy, he added that our neighboring countries also need that commodity in order to develop. "Therefore," he added, "this cooperation with Korea was exemplary."

Speaking particularly to the Korean ambassador, President Somora Machel mentioned other projects of economic cooperation, some already underway and others which are to be carried out in collaboration with that socialist country.

He then asserted that cooperation with southern African countries which are fighting against dependence and the heritage of colonialism is a contribution toward peace.

"Here you have a combat front. Participation in that combat is a means of mutual support at the principal battle front, in the struggle against imperialism," the head of state said.

In the conversation he had with the experts, the head of state expressed concern in knowing about the difficulties they faced in the construction of the Nova Mambone salt production unit.

"During these 3 years we worked as though we were in our own home," the team leader replied and thanked the president for the attention they had continuously received from the various departments of the Ministry of Industry and Energy which were responsible for that economic unit.

At the conclusion of the meeting, which transpired with great cordiality, the Korean team presented President Samora Machel a photograph album showing the progress of the project from its beginning. This gift was greatly appreciated by the head of state who promised to visit the project.

Industry and Energy Minister Antonio Branco, who was also present at the meeting, pointed out that, in addition to its economic value, the project was noteworthy for the good physical planning evidenced in its concept and construction as well as in its role in the area's development.

While it currently occupies an area of about 50 hectares, it is expected that in a second phase the salt production unit will be expanded, increasing its annual capacity from 7,500 to about 15,000 tons.

However, it is not expected that the annual production of 7,500 tons will be reached before 1984, given the need for a gradual solidification of soils. A goal of 800 tons was set for this year.

Nevertheless, up to now, more than 1,000 tons have been produced. The goal will be progressively increased. The same attention will be given to the quality of the salt which is already presenting a rather low level of impurities.

8568
CSO: 4742/151

COOPERANTS TO BEGIN TRAINING LOCAL WORKERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] "Beginning next year, labor organizations will be asked to draw up a professional training program for Mozambican workers to be implemented by cooperants employed in those organizations," Geraldo Chirindza, director of the Department of Labor Inspection [DIT], told our newspaper.

This measure is aimed at correcting errors committed in various sectors in the utilization of cooperants where the cooperants, hindered by lack of rational training programs in their particular sectors, end up not being assigned tasks involving the professional training of Mozambicans because they are more involved in other tasks.

In this respect, Geraldo Chirindza said that, although it is true that the cooperant must contribute directly in increasing production, it is nevertheless more important for him to "transmit his knowledge to Mozambican workers."

"Meanwhile," the DIT director said, "it is verified that this concern is not being shared by some sectors." The adoption of the new measures next year will be supervised by the DIT which will also control the implementation of this guideline.

"In the case of each foreign worker hired for a particular production unit, a program will be prepared for the training of Mozambican workers," Geraldo Chirindza said.

The measures are also important in that they represent an effort toward the overall implementation of the program of professional training contained in the articles of the contracts of foreign workers employed in our country, as expressed in Law 1/76. "Here we have a law and, therefore, its implementation is obligatory and not optional as many organizations apparently think," Chirindza said.

In a speech made at the last session of the Popular Assembly, Finance Minister Rui Baltazar went further in analyzing this question by relating the integration of cooperants in his work sectors with the policy of economizing foreign currency and made the following statement:

"Political and organizational measures must assure an increase in the utilization of the labor of foreign experts (...) within the framework of a policy designed to economize foreign currency, and this must be felt in this instance."

8568
CSO: 4742/151

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN COOPERATION--An agreement signed in Mozambique on 18 December between the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce [CCM] and the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry [CCIB] calls for material support to the participants of expositions to be held in Mozambique and Bulgaria. Through its CCIB the People's Republic of Bulgaria [RPB] will lend its support to the participants of the Plovdiv exposition to be held from 3 to 9 May 1982. At this exposition the Mozambican pavilion will occupy a space of 100 square meters and its construction and decoration will be at the expense of that country. The contract also calls for a regular exchange of information in the areas of economy and foreign trade. Conferences and symposiums will also be held with the aim of furthering each country's knowledge of economic and technical-scientific development. In the agreement, the parties pledge--within the scope of their capabilities--to establish contracts in the area of economic and commercial relations based on mutual benefit to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and RPB partners. The accord also calls for the training of skilled personnel and bilateral meetings between the two chambers. The Mozambican delegation was headed by Armindo de Brito, president of the CCM. [Text] Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Dec 81 p 1] 8568

CHRISTMAS VACATION GRANTED--Workers in the public and private sectors who profess the Christian religion are being granted permission to be absent from work on 25 December, the date of the Christmas religious holiday, according to a communique from the Ministry of Labor distributed to the news media. The communique goes on to say that this privilege does not apply to workers involved in activities of public interest whose performance cannot be interrupted. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Dec 81 p 1] 8568

UNSATISFACTORY WAGE, PRODUCTION RELATION--"From 1973 to 1979 wages in our country have increased two and one-half times, while production has not kept pace with this increase," Jose Nascimento, director of the Labor and Wage Organization [OTS], told our reporting staff. This development, which is contrary to a basic principle of socialist economy, is due to confusion and disorganization in hirings and promotions discerned shortly after independence and exemplified in uncontrolled wage increases. "Production and productivity should increase more rapidly than wages," J Nascimento said. Moreover, we are in the midst of an inflationary process with all its consequences, such as waiting in line, speculation, black marketing and others. During the work sessions of the Popular Assembly, Rui Baltazar, minister of finance, stated in this regard that there is much to be done to reduce production costs to the level of the state sector. Each company manager must see to it that the increase in the base wage being paid is less than the increase in production. Therefore, the

Indicative Prospective Plan for this decade calls for a much greater increase in labor productivity in proportion to wages. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Dec 81 p 1] 8568

STUDENTS TRAINED ABROAD--"More than 600 Mozambican youth will receive professional training outside the country," said Horacio Chevene, head of the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization] training sector in Maputo Province, in statements made to the news media. According to Chevene, the youth will attend specialized courses in universities or comparable organizations in the GDR and USSR, among other countries. Horacio Chevene said that some of the students have already gone abroad where they will remain for a period of 9 months to 4 years to train in the fields of locksmithing, mechanics and electricity. Other youth are still awaiting departure while participating in productive activities in state organizations. The head of the OJM training sector in Maputo added that this action is in keeping with the guidelines elaborated at the Sixth Session of the OJM National Coordinating Council. All students included in this initiative received prior preparatory orientation by the OJM. In connection with this undertaking, Horacio Chevene said that a policy study has been conducted not only with regard to books and documents but also the experience of other countries on how the youth are to spend their free time. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Dec 81 p 2] 8568

PUNGOE BRIDGE REOPENS TO TRAFFIC--Our correspondent in Beira reported that rail traffic over the Pungoe River bridge was reestablished when the first freight train with goods for Manica Province and Zimbabwe crossed yesterday. The 27-car train had no technical problems crossing, which means that the route which had to be repaired is now completely open. Armed bandits aided by the racist regime of South Africa sabotaged this bridge last October; one pier, approximately 8 meters of track and one side were destroyed. This enemy action aimed basically to hinder our development and also sabotage our country's strategic position in various economic areas as a SADCC [Southern Africa Development Coordinating Commission] member. It should be stressed that the repairs on this important transit route were completed ahead of schedule; approximately 150 workers from the CFM [Mozambique Railroad] Center worked unceasingly for 6 weeks under fairly difficult circumstances because of the location to complete it satisfactorily. Merchandise for Zimbabwe and supplies for the people of Manica Province delayed by this act of sabotage will be given priority now that the bridge is open. Party and government officials from Sofala Province and representatives from CFM Center were present when the first train crossed the bridge. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Dec 81 p 3] 9479

MINISTER VISITS SOVIET SHIP--Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, minister of national defense, yesterday afternoon visited the Soviet warships which arrived at the port of Maputo last Sunday accompanied by Minister-National Political Commissar Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, Major Generals Sebastio Teodosio, Jose Moiane, Oswaldo Tazama, Fernando Matavele and Hama Thai, Colonels Aurelio Manave and Carlos Klint, Gov Feliciano Gundana and other FPLM [Mozambique Armed Forces] officers. A Soviet naval officer explained to Lieutenant General Chipande how the torpedo-boat destroyer "Tallin's" equipment worked and said that the ship "could detect, follow and destroy enemy submarines with its antiaircraft equipment and surface-to-air missiles and thus could solve maritime border disputes." At the end of the visit, Chipande signed the "Tallin's" guest book where he expressed his "conviction that the visit greatly enhanced our brotherhood in arms and our indestructible friendship based on the identical political and ideological views of our two countries' vanguard parties."

During the reception for Chipande and his delegation given by Rear Admiral Gennadiy Semendy, the Mozambique leader stressed that Mozambique was the border between apartheid and freedom and that the presence of Soviet vessels "stimulates, heartens and encourages our people." This visit was also an opportunity to see how the Mozambican people are implementing socialism, the principal link uniting the Mozambican and Soviet peoples. This socialism today threatens the forces against peace in the world," he said. Keepsakes were then exchanged and a group of Soviet sailors gave a concert. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Dec 81 p 10] 9479

CONTINUING OPERATIONS AGAINST NRM--Mozambique armed forces infantry units in the Garagua region, Manica Province, are continuing to pursue bandits who escaped during the attack last Monday against the so-called NRM [Mozambique National Resistance] camp in the area. Some leaders of the group escaped by helicopter. The mercenaries and South African soldiers left many personal documents at the so-called resistance base. Other bandits escaped and scattered throughout the area. The terrain makes pursuit difficult but gradually the bandits will have to turn themselves in because they cannot be resupplied by air. Once again, documentation implicating South Africa in sabotage and destabilization in the center of the country was found at the enemy camp. Officials of Pretoria's government planned the criminal activities by NRM bandits. The reports discovered at Garagua prove that the racist regime of South Africa is providing financing and logistic support. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 1] 9479

ADDITIONAL HOLIDAY FOOD SUPPLY--Mario Guerreiro, GOAM [Office for the Organization of Provisioning] director, in a meeting with consumer cooperative representatives 2 days ago announced that all 152,000 cards from the Maputo Distribution System will be distributed this month plus an additional 2 kg each of rice and sugar, 3 kg of flour and a liter of cooking oil as additional supplies for the year end holidays. During the meeting Guerreiro explained that the new yellow card for the first half of 1982 had a space for additional supplies so that the people could be minimally provided for during these holidays. He also mentioned that the distribution of additional food would not in any way affect normal distribution of supplies in January. That month's goods would be available as usual during the normal period. On the subject of beverage distribution during the holidays, Guerreiro said that the VIMOC bottling plant was having difficulties obtaining bottles. Therefore, all consumer cooperatives and other establishments would receive an amount of wine in proportion to the number of empty bottles returned to VIMOC. "Cooperatives and other establishments are completely responsible for distributing wine," said the GOAM director. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Dec 81 p 12] 9479

INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY NOTED--The economic growth rate for 1981, the first year of the decade's battle against underdevelopment, was significantly higher than the average annual growth for the 5-year period from 1976 to 1980. "The main reason for economic development was an approximately 5 percent increase in labor productivity," said Mario Machungo, minister of planning, yesterday as he presented the draft of the 1982 PEC [Central State Plan] to the ninth session of the people's assembly. As a way of introducing the draft, the minister of planning announced

this increase while reviewing the achievements of the 1981 PEC. "This increase was basically due to the greater level of organization in firms but we must admit that much remains to be done in this area. Although the final results about PEC/81 will not be published until February 1982, we can already see that we must make greater efforts in executing our plans so we can deal more effectively with the adverse effects of the capitalist economy in the future," said the minister of planning. He also said that "although some products and firms attained their goals, overall PEC/81 will not achieve its goals." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 1] 9479

MILITARY SERVICE REGISTRATION--Registration for obligatory military service for 1982, as instituted by decree law 4/78 will begin on 2 January 1982 through 2 March 1982 throughout the country. In a communique distributed yesterday to the media, the Ministry of National Defense urged all Mozambique citizens of both sexes who will be 17 in 1982 (all citizens born by 31 December 1965) to register within the allotted time. The communique states: To comply with Article 4 of Law No 4/78 on obligatory military service, the Ministry of National Defense, in accordance with its duties, informs all Mozambique citizens of military age and the people in general that: 1) Military registration for 1982 will begin on 2 January 1982 and will end on 2 March 1982 in all provinces, districts, cities and villages in the country; 2) all citizens of both sexes 17 years of age born before 31 December 1965 are included in this military registration; and 3) those citizens exempted in previous years from registration should report this year. At the place of registration, these individuals must present their old exemption from the political office or their place of work. For additional information, citizens may contact local registration centers. The struggle continues! Maputo, 15 December 1981. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Dec 81 p 3] 9479

GEODESIC INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED--The Council of Ministers decreed that the National Technical-Vocational School of Geodesey and Cartography be set up to train lower- and middle-level specialists in topography. This specialized school of education under the Ministry of Agriculture will have its activities shaped by the normative, educational and methodological guidelines of the Ministry of Education. Among its other goals, this school will train lower- and middle-level technicians in cartography, geodesey, photogrammetry and topography. It also aims to raise the level of training and productivity through work and the use of technical-scientific knowledge in these fields. In addition to its teaching, the National School will work with other sectors on scientific and technical research in this field. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Dec 81 p 10] 9479

GDR OFFICIAL IN INDUSTRY TALKS--The economic director of the MIE [Ministry of Industry and Energy] told our reporters that the GDR deputy minister for the construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles held talks on Saturday in Maputo with sections of the MIE. That country's delegation, here for a 7-day visit, has been in Mozambique since Monday. The same source said this is a regularly scheduled contact to analyze the tasks in the field of industry as defined by the most recent joint GDR-People's Republic of Mozambique Commission. According to the MIE economic director, the GDR deputy minister met Minister Antonio Branco last Wednesday. As part of its program of activities, this delegation visited COMETAL. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 3] 9479

BRIEFS

RICE PRODUCTION INCREASE--The Itokin Rice Project, a section of the Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authority, is cut out to boost rice production and considerably reduce importation of the commodity in the nearest future. At present, two tonnes of rice are being processed there daily while four tonnes are also being harvested from a hectare of land. These facts were disclosed at Bokin Rice Project site, to a five-man team from Federal Information Centre, Ikeja during an eight-day public enlightenment tour of parts of Epe and Ikorodu-Local Government areas. The project's manager, Mr T. O. Alaka, who conducted the team round, said that farming activities were being carried out on 300 hectares of land, adding that the two types of rice being produced at Itokin were parboiled and unparboiled. The rice the project manager revealed, was Uncle Ben's type, the favorite of many homes in Nigeria. Four kilogrammes of parboiled rice cost 2.40 Naira while four kilogrammes of unparboiled rice cost 2.00 Naira. Two by-products, Mr Alaka further stated, would be produced in commercial quantity as soon as a bigger boiler was installed and the project expanded. He added that one of the by-products, the rice brand, would be useful as poultry and piggery feeds. The tour was undertaken by the centre to obtain feedback on Federal Government activities in respect of Green Revolution, federal housing, health and qualitative education programmes. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Dec 81 p 23]

CSO: 4700/572

DAKAR REPORTS DIOUF STATEMENT IN BRUSSELS

AB220935 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] The relations are good: there is no dispute between our country and the EEC. The president of the republic, Abdou Diouf, noted this today on the second day of his official visit to Brussels. He expressed satisfaction with Senegal-EEC relations during the press conference he held immediately after his discussions with the EEC commissioner in charge of development, Edgar Pisani.

The head of state stressed that the EEC and Senegal have nearly identical views on all areas of cooperation, as well as on the distressing problems being created by the world economic crisis. He also talked about the painful and slow resumption of the north-south dialogue. Senegal, he emphasized, intends to remain an active partner in the cooperation existing between the EEC and the ACP--the 60 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries associated with the EEC through the Lome convention. In this regard, he said that he preferred a permanent convention which could be adapted whenever necessary to the renegotiation of this convention every 5 years as at present. After recognizing that the Lome convention now in force is a good one, the president of the republic pointed out that the STABEX [prices stabilization system] should be improved. This system, which aims at guaranteeing the export revenues of the ACP countries, is good but its application must be improved, said the head of state, who also stressed that the insufficient provision of funds to the STABEX in 1980 meant that Senegal was deprived of 52 percent of the money it had expected.

According to the president, the EEC's new proposals concerning food strategy are positive and in accordance with Senegal's policy which aims at increased self-sufficiency in food.

The head of state said he was entirely in favor of the admission of Angola and Mozambique into the Lome convention.

The president of the republic provided some explanations about Senegambia. First, there is no doubt that the immense majority of Senegalese and Gambians are in favor of the creation of the federation. The head of state indicated that the destinies of Gambia and Senegal are linked together intimately and that the people of Senegambia had been artificially divided into two states by colonization. Our two peoples want to create powerful organic ties, he added, and then recalled that the confederal pact was signed by the two countries on 17 December. This pact will be completed by a protocol of application and the confederation will become effective on 1 February.

The head of state also affirmed that Senegal will be represented at the next OAU summit conference.

CSO: 4719/479

DIOUF RETURNS TO DAKAR, COMMENTS ON TRIP

AB230943 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpts] President Abdou Diouf returned from Brussels early in the afternoon at the end of a 48-hour working visit to Belgium. Abdou Diouf now reports to the press about his Brussels trip which was short but very fruitful:

[Begin Diouf recording] In truth, we needed more time to finish up all the items scheduled for discussion with officials of the EEC as well as the Belgian authorities. Permit me to begin with my contacts with the Belgian authorities.

As you have just noted, I was received in audience by His Majesty King Baudoin I and with him I reviewed bilateral cooperation between Belgium and Senegal. This cooperation is very cordial. We also discussed African, European-African and world issues. As usual, His Majesty accorded me a very courteous and understanding welcome. Once again I was able to note his wide experience and his great sense of understanding as well as his wide knowledge of major world events. I also received the Belgian prime minister with whom I discussed the same issues and we stressed in particular the need to vigorously pursue cooperation between Belgium and Senegal which, as I have just said, is very excellent. To this end, we stressed the need to hold a meeting of the Belgian-Senegalese Joint Commission which has not met since 1979. The new Belgian Government has appointed a secretary of state charged especially with cooperation—Mr (Tous Tom)—who needs therefore to be kept abreast of the issues before meeting his Senegalese counterpart.

We also talked with EEC officials. I met the president, Gaston Thorn. I had an extended working meeting with Community officials, in the absence of President Thorn, under the chairmanship of the vice president, Mr Ortholi. Other members of the Commission, their aides as well as commissioner Edgard (Tissani) also attended the meeting. Mr Tissani is charged especially with development projects within the Community. These talks, although brief, enabled us to discuss certain crucial issues. We discussed cooperation between the EEC and the African and Caribbean Countries [ACP]. We emphasized African and European problems and talked about the north-south dialogue issue. We discussed the effects which the extension of the EEC may have on the ACP countries. The EEC, as you know, has 10 member states at present and this number will reach 12 with the eventual admission of Spain and Portugal. On all these issues, our exchange of

views was frank, direct, and fruitful and I think each side has greatly benefited. We also discussed problems of cooperation between the Community and Senegal and, as you know, we signed three financial agreements on road, agriculture and trade promotion projects. We also signed an agreement on fishing.

That is all I can tell you about this trip which was brief but, in my view, fruitful. In any case dialogue will continue between Community officials and the Senegalese Government and between the Belgian Government and the Senegalese Government. Finally, I would like to say that as a head of state from an ACP member country, I visited the headquarters of the ACP where I was warmly received. There I talked with the chairman of the ACP Ambassadors Committee and I stressed the need for the ACP's solidarity and the necessary cooperation between the member states. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/479

BRIEFS

DIOUF MEETS PDS LEADER--After the council of ministers meeting the president's second engagement today was the 1 and 1/2 hour meeting with a delegation of the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS] led by Abdoulaye Wade, secretary general of the party. According to official sources the meeting took place in a cordial and informal atmosphere. Present at the meeting, in the company of the head of state were Habib Thiam, prime minister; Jean Paulin, minister of state and secretary general to the presidency; and Alioune Badara Mbengue, minister of state for justice. The PDS delegation was comprised of Mr Wade, Fara Ndiaye, deputy secretary general; Serigne Diop, member of parliament and member of the national secretariat; and Marcel Bassin, member of the national secretariat. [Text] [AB200829 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 19 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/451

MERCENARIES APPEAR IN COURT; CURFEW LIFTED

AB191346 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Victoria, 19 Jan (AFP)--Seven mercenaries arrested by Seychelles security forces after last November's bungled mercenary invasion were today remanded for a further 14 days in their second court appearance.

Senior State Council Pessy Pardiwalla told the court that charged would be ready within two weeks.

Five of the prisoners were charged with importing arms of war when they first appeared before court on January. The two others were charged with aiding and abetting attempts to import arms of war.

Meanwhile the government has lifted a curfew imposed on the Indian Ocean islands since the 25 November assault. Movement at sea remains restricted at night.

The remaining 45 mercenaries, all of whom flew to Durban aboard an Air India jetliner after the coup attempt, are on bail in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/555

NYERERE CITED ON DEVELOPMENT, U.S.-USSR RIVALRY

FMO80959 Paris LE POINT in French 4-10 Jan 82 p 33

[Interview with Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere by Mireille Duteil in Dar es-Salaam: "The Superpowers Are Behaving as if They Were God...."--date not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Since the Cancun summit last October, the North-South dialogue has been on the agenda. Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere is probably the best symbol of the crusade of the poor fighting to obtain a new international economic order. Mireille Duteil, LE POINT's special envoy to Dar es-Salaam, asked him whether the poor countries now had more reason to be hopeful than before.

Julius Nyerere: Well! The question is not whether they are right but what they are going to do. We do not think that either the north's wealth or the south's poverty was ordained by God. They are the result of a system of exploitation. Let's take an example. In 1972 I could buy 10 trucks with a certain quantity of tobacco exported by my country. Today I can only buy one with the same quantity. Now it is impossible for me to produce 10 times more tobacco than in 1972. So what can I do? Wage war on the north? That's ridiculous. So we want to open dialogue. At the Cancun conference the rich and poor sat down together for the first time and said: "Let's see what we can do now."

Question: What do you think should be done first?

Answer: There is a great deal to be done. The first thing, as we have been saying for years, would be to find a way of index-linking raw material prices with those of industrialized products in order to stabilize the incomes of Third World producers.

Question: Did you obtain anything at Cancun?

Answer: Yes, in the energy sphere. Oil is still the main problem for many Third World countries. For instance, this year Tanzania will spend 60 percent of its exports just to pay its oil bill. When I have bought grain there will be nothing left. In Cancun I said: "How do you expect a country like mine to be developed in these circumstances? It is fairly difficult to remain at our present stage." During the summit suggestions were made for creating a world bank "energy subsidiary" to help the poor countries develop their own energy resources.

I believe that all the participants aside from the United States were in agreement. But the United States rejects the idea and that is enough to stop everything....

Question: In the final analysis the oil-producing countries behave like the industrialized countries toward the Third World....

Answer: Yes, that's true. I pay 10 times more for the same barrel of oil than I did in 1972. However, I must draw a distinction. Many of the oil-producing countries are not developed countries and they have a nonrenewable raw material. At least my cotton and tobacco are renewable! However, they should not treat us like they treat the rich and build their development by ruining our economies.

Question: You met President Reagan for the first time in Cancun. How did it go?

Answer: Oh! I was very pleased to meet President Reagan. (He laughed--Duteil note) While all the participants were talking about energy, trade and food aid problems he was the only one talking about "great principles" and worrying about private enterprise!

Question: Do you think it will be possible to have a dialogue with the United States while President Reagan is in power?

Answer: I do not say it is impossible because that would be giving up. (In an ironical tone--Duteil note) I am a socialist but I am also a Christian. And for a Christian the least forgivable attitude is despair.... (he laughed--Duteil note)

Question: What do you think of U.S. policy in Southern Africa?

Answer: We are very worried about it. Our only hope is that the Americans, under the influence of the African and especially the European countries, will become aware of the problems of Africa in general and Southern Africa in particular, and change their attitude of total support for Southern Africa. They also say they are free to support Savimbi and a country like Angola, which is recognized by most of their allies. That is frightening. I know that the superpowers behave as if they were God, that they have their own rules. But if it is unacceptable for the USSR to dominate Eastern Europe, what is unacceptable on their part is also unacceptable from any country, including the United States.

Question: Are you not afraid that the Soviets will become even more involved in the region in response?

Answer: If I was ruling in Moscow I would be delighted with the American attitude. The South Africans want to destablize the African countries, and the United States is their ally in that destabilization. If those countries are seeking aid, they will not be able to turn to Washington. That is bound to prompt them to shelter behind the Soviet Union.

Question: Do you believe Namibia will be independent in 1982?

Answer: It all depends on the United States. A negotiated settlement in Namibia is impossible without U.S. pressure on the South Africans.

CSO: 4719/451

BRIEFS

NYERERE CHAIRS CONGRESS--The 3-day Extraordinary National Party Congress opened in Dar es Salaam this morning, under the chairmanship of Mwalimu Nyerere. Among other things, it will decide on the proposed amendments to the party constitution formulated by the National Executive Committee, seeking to broaden democracy and to effect some practical changes. Addressing the meeting, Mwalimu called on the leader members of the party to understand fully party guidelines, so as to further the liberation struggle and development activities in the country. [Text] [EA201406 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 20 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/537

DEMOCRATIC PARTY LOSES SIX MP'S TO UPC

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 4 Jan 82 pp 1, 3, 8

[Article by Epajja Ojulu and Perez Owori]

[Text] The opposition Democratic Party (DP) suffered a major blow here yesterday when its Chief whip, in the House, Mr John Magezi, and five other MPs crossed to the government side.

The five are: Dr E.G.N. Muzira (Jinja East); Dr D.K. Kazungu (Kamuli Central): Mr P.M. Batumbya (Kamuli West); Mr D.J.K. Nabeta (Iganga South West); and Mr J.K. Mpualo (Kamuli East).

Mr Magezi is MP for Iganga North West Constituency.

The six MPs told the ruling Uganda People's Congress (UPC) rally at Busoga Square here that they were in full agreement with the policies which the UPC government was pursuing.

This historic UPC rally was the first major one this year and it came one day after President A. Milton Obote had exercised a Presidential prerogative of mercy on all persons who had been held in connection with politically motivated offences.

Among them were DP MPs from Busoga, Mr A. Waibale (Jinja North West) and Prof T.Z. Kyesimira (Iganga Central). These did not change their course.

The opposition strength in Parliament has now dropped to 43, having lost one seat earlier through an election petition filed in the Uganda high Court by a UPC candidate for Mukono East Constituency in the 1980 general elections, Rev Dr Kefa Sempangi.

The ball was set rolling by Dr Muzira when he rose up to welcome the President to his constituency where the mammoth rally was being held.

He described the occasion as well timed in the social, political and economic development of Uganda.

"This function is special because before you came here you released political detainees including MPs Waibale and Kyesimira, who are from this area. This is a great and visible demonstration of your policy of reconciliation which must be met with positive reaction.

"I appreciate unreservedly this spirit...I have now found common ground with the ruling party and I declare publicly that I have become a member of the UPC.

"I want to promise those who elected me to Parliament that I intend to do more for this area within the government. This is a commitment not were sacrifice," Dr Muxira told cheering party supporters.

Mr Nabeta who has been a politician for nearly 20 years, recalled how many years ago, President Obote "took us on a march to House No 10, Walukuba Housing Estate where our President stayed as a worker.

"Sir, it was from Walukuba to the Presidency...though it was interrupted by dictator Idi Amin you are back in the same chair...God bless you. 'Okusanyuka n'okujaguza byansonga' meaning: 'There is every reason to jubilate.'"

Mr Nabeta said since the December 1980 general elections, Busoga MPs had been discussing a number of issues and watching how the President was conducting the affairs of state.

"The quality of mercy you have exercised has shaken those of us who have Uganda at heart so much that I now say I am convinced beyond (reasonable) doubt that I have taken all consideration in the way you have been conducting the affairs of this country and voluntarily and totally agreed to be a member of the UPC.

"People here do not know much about one thing: At Busoga College, Mwiri, I was your teacher."

Dr Kazungu said his constituents had come to the rally to discuss the question of peace, unity and freedom in their totality.

"The people realise you are the President. But they say you alone can't bring peace, unity and freedom. To realise these, there must of necessity be joint effort.

Dr Kazungu recalled that before President Obote returned from exile in Tanzania and during the 1980 political party campaigns, he was talking of reconciliation.

"When we talk of reconciliation there must be differences. It is because of this that reconciliation is necessary or society would be doomed.

"I want to subordinate my personal principles, wishes and idiocyncracies to national interest. I believe that Ugandans want peace, unity and freedom.

"It is everybody's concern to participate in the process that may bring these rare commodities. And it is precisely for this reason that I have decided to join the government side."

Mr Magesi noted that President Obote had repeatedly spoken about the need for national reconciliation and said he had been looking for practical ways to talk about this.

He referred to Dr Obote prerogative of mercy on political detainees and said this act called for positive reaction by progressive Ugandans.

"It is my belief that you are serious when your talk of peace, unity, development and reconciliation. I associate myself with what Dr Kazungu has stated.

"I consider that the only positive way to respond to the Presidential pardon and to ensure the country's momentum of development is to rejoin the UPC.

Mr Batumbya said: "In quest for peace, unity and progress for this country within the context of the President's declared political amnesty and with calculated vision for urgent need for individual and collective self-denial in order for every individual to benefit from every reconciling Ugandan, I have decided to join the UPC."

Mr Mpaulo, the youngest of the six MPs, described the occasion as a great day of joy and added: "Today I announce in public that in quest for peace, unity and progress I have decided to join the ruling party."

The Prime Minister and leader of government business in the House, Mr Otema Allimadi, who accompanied the President, described the rally as very fruitful.

"I assure MPs who have just joined the UPC that they are welcome. Many of them are men of experience and are my personal friends, so I look forward to cooperating with them."

The Prime Minister said he would host a cocktail party for them at 20 Phillip Road, Kololo (his residence) before they went to Parliament.

The party President was clearly touched, judging from the way in which he welcomed the MPs as they crossed into the party one by one.

Cabinet ministers, MPs, party officials and supporters went wild with excitement as the six MPs each announced his change of course. Then they were dressed in party colours and they greeted the crowd with open hands, the UPC symbol, and chanting the popular tune of the congress.

Addressing one of the biggest crowds to have ever gathered at the Square, Dr Obote amid thunderous applause said: "Let 1982 be a year of peace, prosperity, unity and reconciliation in Uganda.

I confirm, restate and reaffirm that during 1981 your government pronounced two basic policies. The first is that there shall be security in the whole of the country. The second is that there shall be prosperity in every home. This year the shame of Uganda will begin to disappear.

On the question of security the Uganda leader cautioned Ugandans: "All of you are presidents, chiefs and policemen in your homes. But I am your President. I cannot move in every home to ensure there is security 24 hours. Neither can your MPs, chiefs or the entire security forces do that.

If we can combine that presidency of yours with mine we shall control insecurity. Let us work like that in 1982."

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If we can combine that presidency of yours with mine we shall control security. Let us work like that in 1982."

Dr Obote said that hard life was being experienced countrywide and thanked all those who had put their energies into production. He reminded Ugandans that the present problems in the country were a result of lack of leadership in the country since 1971. He said after liberation Ugandans made some mistakes and delayed the country's return to normalcy through promoting sectarian interests.

"But since 1981, we have leadership. Every area has now got representation. I can speak on their behalf--we can provide leadership for this country."

Alluding to the achievements of the UPC government so far, the President amid deafening cheers said: "I was here before elections. I have witnessed the change between the crowds then and today.

I witnessed ruggedness then. Today I do not see that ruggedness. I can see in your faces the smiles of hope."

President Obote pledged that the government would double its efforts in 1982 and assured the nation that with the abundant resources Uganda would once again become prosperous.

He promised the government would give special care to the peasants to ensure that they raise production through proper marketing and storage of their produce. Cooperatives, he promised would also be given facilities to train manpower in management and assured local and foreign investors that they would be given opportunity to participate in the economic progress of the country.

"My government will follow moderate policies at home and abroad. We do not want to make any experiments in our foreign policy," the President emphasised.

Turning to the opposition Members of Parliament who had just joined the UPC, the President told them: "You are all men of brain power. UPC welcomes all of you. This is additional brainpower for the government. But this means additional responsibility. As your leader, I hope and trust that I shall be able to shoulder that responsibility."

Dr Obote explained that the decision of the MPs to join the UPC amounted to a by-election with the UPC winning six seats. As the UPC chief priest, he told Ugandans:

"We must understand that an MP is not a delegate but a representative. A delegate merely takes a message. But a representative is a decision maker. You send him to decide. These MPs have been in Parliament for the last one year and they have decided that the best way for them to serve you is to join the ruling party."

He appealed to those represented to give the MPs their confidence. Noting that a big challenge had been thrust upon him, the President said: "The best is for me to go to my brother Paul Semogerere."

Making a reference to Mr Semogerere's constituency, President Obote promised: "I am ready to go to Mpigi for a rally like this one. I am prepared to receive him with open hands."

The President wondered what was there for the opposition to oppose. Pegging the Democratic Party on its leader Dr Obote asked: "What is he opposing? Reconciliation? Peace? Prosperity? Is it a good thing for an MP to say that he is opposing peace, prosperity and tranquility?"

Dr Obote said he did not believe that "my brother Semogerere" wants to oppose the policies of peace and prosperity. Neither could he believe that Mr Semogerere did not want unity. "If he wants all those why don't we have a rally like this in Mpigi?" he asked.

Dr Obote called on all Ugandans to work together to reconstruct the country. He said there was no room for tribalism in Uganda as none of "us asked God to be born where we were born." He reiterated that the UPC did not believe in dividing the people of Uganda.

The President told the jubilant crowd which thronged the Square to witness the occasion, that all Ugandans should renew their efforts until the Pearl of Africa shall rise and shine again.

CSO: 4700/572

NEW PRC AID ICE PLANT TO BOOST FISH PRODUCTION

Inauguration Ceremony, Speeches

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 18 Dec 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by A. Nakendo and T. Okello]

[Text] Fish production is to be boosted as a major source of cheap animal protein, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, Mr Paulo Muwanga has said.

The Vice-President was commissioning Uganda's first Ice Plant in Kampala's industrial area yesterday. The plant was built jointly by the People's Republic of China and Uganda.

"This is the only way we can wage a decisive battle against disease, poverty and ignorance," Mr Muwanga said.

"The UPC government lays emphasis on the welfare of the people of Uganda. In pursuance of this, we have encouraged increased food production.

"We know that if we fight malnutrition, we shall be promoting a nation of healthy people with a healthy mind."

"Therefore fish being a cheap source of high quality animal protein, the department of fisheries has received special consideration and emphasis by the UPC government as was stipulated in the party manifesto."

The government would endeavour to increase fish production by improving the present culturing, fishing and processing methods.

The programme will also ensure full exploitation of fish stocks and efforts made to repair and improve the present fish landing facilities.

But the Vice President cautioned: "To achieve these objectives we shall have to work vigorously to assist fishermen, boat builders and fishmongers."

Mr Muwanga was optimistic that Uganda would produce enough fish to feed the increasing population and thanked the Chinese government for its kind gesture towards Uganda.

He said the bonds of friendship between the two peoples had a long history dating as far back as those days when Uganda was under the colonial yoke.

"It is the intention of the present UPC government to strengthen these bonds of cooperation and friendship."

He said the agreement signed by the two governments in 1970 had ushered in a new era of cooperation and collaboration in the various fields.

He recalled that this initiative was reached by President A. Milton Obote who, he said, had called upon the Chinese people to cooperate with Ugandans in all fields that would lead all the oppressed peoples to freedom and prosperity.

The Chinese Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Zhang Bo Chuan, said the plant was one of the fruits of the friendship between the two republics.

"We support each other politically and economically. Our government will under-take a third project in Uganda at Doho Rice-Scheme."

He wished Uganda every success under the leadership of President Obote and hoped the existing relations between the two countries would be strengthened.

Welcoming the Vice President, the Minister of Animal Industry and Fisheries, Dr J. J. Otim, said the immediate programme of the ministry would be to improve Uganda's capacity to step up fish stock through provisions of the necessary inputs.

"In doing so we shall lay emphasis on rational exploitation of our fisheries resources under our jurisdiction to attain maximum yield."

He said out of the 39,460 square km of river, dams, and lake waters, about 176,000 tonnes of fish could be produced annually.

The minister said efforts would be geared to exploiting the un-exploited and under-exploited fish stocks such as those which existed in deep water of Lake Victoria.

"We shall improve the fishing crafts and fishing methods to increase fish production, develop aquaculture and meet our fish requirements."

Institutions connected with fisheries development would be improved to meet the requirements of the fishing industry as whole, Dr Otim said.

The Fisheries Training Institute at Entebbe would be involved in the development of fishing vessels, fishing gear, processing, and utilisation.

Dr Otim said more inputs including trucks would be imported and more ice plants built in all strategic areas in the country.

He said financial institutions will also be encouraged to extend credits facilities at reasonable terms to the fishing industries.

PRC Praised

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 19 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Fish Production Will Be Boosted"]

[Text] The Vice President also the Minister of Defence, Mr Paulo Muwanga on Thursday commissioned the Kampala Ice Plant situated in the industrial area. The ice plant which will avail fresh fish and produce smoked fish and ice cream, is Chinese built jointly with the Uganda Government.

Fish, as we know, is a cheap source of high quality of animal protein and a positive quality protein and calcium to build energetic bodies.

It has been the government's policy to improve the people's welfare. The commissioning of the ice plant on Thursday by the Vice President is another step forward taken by the government to promote a nation of healthy people with healthy minds.

Although fishing tends to be overlooked by some people without reason as an occupation for those used to dirty environment along shores or rivers, fishing has proved to be of economic significance. Those who are engaged in this noble occupation have reaped colloral income. Fishing in Uganda is now going to be vital especially with the commissioning of the plant. It will provide a competitive base to other industries, and not far away from us, the Uganda Meat Packers. It is so because if meat prices shoot up, most consumers will change to eating fish.

But fishermen alone without an assistance from the government will not boost fish production. Government has, through its clear-cut policy to step up fish production, to aid those engaged in this occupation by providing them with loans or charging reasonable fishing licences. That is why the importance of the department of fisheries should not be underestimated. And moreover, the UPC government has put much consideration and emphasis on the department of fisheries as stipulated in the ruling party's manifesto. Certainly fish production will in future be stepped up. More exploitation of fish stocks will be undertaken and efforts geared towards repairing and improving fish landing facilities will also be undertaken.

For its part, the Ministry of Animal Industry and Fisheries has promised to increase fish production through provision of the necessary inputs so as to boost the present fish tonnage from the current figure of 176,000 tonnes produce annually. Stepping up the figure is possible by not leaving yet unexploited deep waters of Lake Victoria. A case in point is, the fishing industry cannot go it alone without assistance from the financial institutions which are expected to extend their credit facilities to enable the industry to flourish.

A friend who extends a hand of help cannot be forgotten and is not only a friend in need but indeed. The government and the people of the Peoples' Republic of China deserve our warm thanks for this tangible assistance they have given us. The People's Republic of China had earlier extended an assistance to us by building the Kibimba Rice Scheme which is now fully operational. The second assistance has been the Kampala Ice Plant and China has promised to assist in

another second rice scheme to be built at Doho. All these projects indicate a sound gesture which a country which is also a member of the Third World can afford for its fellow member.

The bond of friendship which has existed between the Peoples' Republic of China and Uganda cannot be doubted, and in the same gesture the Chinese Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Zhang Bo Chun has promised more political and economic cooperation between his country and Uganda.

CSO: 4700/572

JOHANNESBURG: NKOMO DENIES MUGABE PARTY MERGER TALK

CA191116 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The leader of the Patriotic Front Party in Zimbabwe, Mr Nkomo, has strongly denied the statement by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, that talks are to be held soon regarding the establishment of a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

Mr Nkomo, who is Mr Mugabe's coalition partner, told newsmen in Salisbury that he has been dumbfounded by Mr Mugabe's statement. He said when such statements are issued by the prime minister he wondered whether the Patriotic Front was still regarded as a partner of the government. Mr Nkomo said he did not want to have the feeling that he was cooperating with people who did not want to cooperate with him. He would not be the one to break up the coalition--that was (?to do with) the prime minister--but he doubted whether the Patriotic Front was still welcome. It was an unfortunate position in which he and his party have been placed.

Mr Nkomo said he was not joining Mr Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF party.

He condemned Mr Mugabe's statement that his party was supreme in Zimbabwe, above the government and parliament. He said this was a violation of the constitution which made parliament the supreme state body.

Yesterday, Mr Mugabe also warned the leaders of the other ministry, Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Ian Smith, that their parties would be crushed if they opposed the move toward a one-party state.

CSO: 4700/555

PARLIAMENT TO RESUME 19 JANUARY

AB141938 Paris AFP in French 1224 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Salisbury, 14 Jan (AFP)--The Parliament in Zimbabwe will resume sitting next Tuesday, after a 3-month recess, and will debate in particular three bills on the state's control over the marketing of the country's mineral resources, women's rights and the restructuring of the legislative body.

The bill on the control over the marketing of mineral resources, particularly chrome, nickel and asbestos, is the most controversial as far as Zimbabwean businessmen are concerned.

Presently, Zimbabwean mining companies undertake the sale of their minerals themselves, but government official accuse them of selling them at low prices for South Africa and Britain.

To correct this situation, the Zimbabwe government has proposed a bill aimed at creating a marketing office which will sell minerals to the highest bidder. The management of mining companies in Zimbabwe say this bill amounts to the government's total control on the mineral marketing system--very sophisticated according to them--which, they add, could be very disastrous.

Concerning women's rights, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, minister of women's affairs, is to present a bill on the legal status of black women in Zimbabwe. Hitherto, the legal status of women has been considered, both by law and tradition, as depending on the authority of their fathers or husbands.

In her bill, Mrs Ropa Nhongo will tackle the problem of women's right to property, customs and laws governing marriage, and the keeping of children, for which tribal tradition invariably favors the father.

Finally, the speaker of parliament, Didymus Mutasa, stated in an interview with AFP that two major sectors will be affected by these reforms: The symbolism and ceremonies pertaining to parliamentary sessions which are still typically British, and the very structure of the legislative corps, in order to encourage contacts between members of parliament and the electorates in their constituencies.

Thus, permanent commissions would be created so that parliamentarians could participate fully and become experts in specific fields. Mr Mutasa also indicated that parliamentarians would be encouraged to hold meetings in the provinces in order to obtain the reactions of Zimbabweans to the works of parliament.

CSO: 4719/449

END

JPRS 80057

8 February 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2565

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JPRS 80057

8 February 1982

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No. 2565

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ARAB OIL-PRODUCERS AID TO AFRICA REVIEWED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 136, Dec 81 pp 51-53

[Article by Renee Pelletier: "OPEC's Aid to Africa-- the Bare Minimum"]

[Excerpts] The 13 OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) countries exporting 80 percent of the world's oil agreed, last 29 October, in Geneva, on a bottom price of $34 a barrel of oil and a ceiling price of $38. This objective, pursued for a long time by Saudi Arabia and which puts an end to 30 months of an anarchical price situation, does not suit the "hardliners" in OPEC, expecially Algeria and Libya, whose crude was sold up to that time at between $40 and $44 a barrel.

Two years after imposing on its customers, still under the shock of the 1973 crisis, a second and very violent oil shock, OPEC, whose production declined altogether 350 million metric tons between 1973 and 1981, must now cope with a glut of the world oil market leading to a reshuffling of the cards among the partners in the oil game. Hence, the war of attrition waged by the leading producer, Saudi Arabia, which obtained a return to a unified base price of $34 a barrel. This involved an increase of $2 for Saudi Arabian crude and confirmed a decrease of $2 for the other exporting countries. This reference price, adopted by the OPEC countries, is to find expression, for the nonoil-producing African countries, in an increase, at constant parity with the dollar, of their oil bill estimated at $11 billion already in 1980.

Because, regardless of whether or not they wish it, those countries, exposed to the vicissitudes of the market situation will continue to depend almost exclusively on the multinational companies for their supply. Moreover, each dollar added to the price of a barrel of crude adds 2 billion to the deficit of the African oil-importing countries. The industrialized countries can recover part of what they pay for oil owing to their control of the processes derived from energy itself and the advantages of their development, of their trade, of their technological sales, and so on, but any allocation of resources toward future forms of energy are jeopardized at the same time. This does not suit Africa either.

OPEC's Selective Aid

Africa south of the Sahara is the only large region in the world in which there are 18 countries whose income decreased during the 1970's and it will not increase during the 1980's. Any self-assistance measure capable of aiding those poor among the poor to take off will be possible only with the help of the entire international collectivity.

Now, the last meeting on the less advanced countries, held recently in Paris under the sponsorship of the United Nations, demonstrated very well that, at a time when the donating countries are trimming their budgets and when the high level of interest rates bears witness to the tension on the financial markets, that aid, which should at least double in volume to prevent strangulation, is shrinking away. There remains OPEC, and especially the Arab OPEC member-countries, whose economic needs and national interests are able to supplement the needs of the African countries and whose oil manna, practically unused at home, swells the international financial markets every year.

But complementarity does not necessary bring solidarity with it. And the African countries that do not produce oil often complain of the fact that the commitment made by OPEC to guarantee their oil supply encounters considerable difficulties in practice. On the one hand, OPEC, as an organization, does not sell oil, and the implementation of its decisions depends on each of the member countries and, on the other hand, their assistance and the number of countries benefiting from it are limited.

The oil-producing countries reply that their organization proportionally provided the LLDC's [least-developed countries] with the largest amount of aid among the donors between 1974 and 1980 and that their outlay exceeds in volume all their additional expenditures resulting from the increase in the price of oil. But the request made by the president of Kenya, Arap Moi, of the member countries to have the African nonproducing countries benefit from an oil price lower than the one paid by the developed countries was refused, because the OPEC countries prefer to have their debtors benefit from a direct but selective aid.

A few figures should make it possible to see this more clearly:

In 1978, the six oil-exporting countries with a capital surplus--Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates--had a surplus current account of $19 billion. At the end of 1980, the estimated surplus amounted to over $100 billion.

In 1978, the industrial countries had a surplus of $30 billion. At the end of 1980, not only had that surplus disappeared, but it was replaced by a deficit of $40 billion.

In 1978, the current account deficit of the oil-importing countries amounted to a total of $26 billion. At the end of 1980, that deficit amounted to $70 billion and the forecasts for 1982 range around over $100 billion.

With regard to the nonoil-producing African countries located south of the Sahara, with the exception of South Africa, the cost of the oil supply increased from $700 million in 1973 to $6 billion in 1979 and close to $11 billion in 1980. They had for their development less than a tenth of the world's oil production (estimated at 3.1 billion metric tons) and at the cost of an increasingly paralyzing indebtedness.

It is true that the OPEC members provide the poor countries in Africa with an indispensable aid. But, because it is selective, in certain countries, especially the French-speaking countries, it is often smaller than the aid by the Western

countries, and, at any rate, it is still far from compensating for the unfavorable balances of payments caused primarily by rises in oil prices. Finally, implementation of aid is extremely long in starting, between the time when financing is decided on and the time when the credits are released. And, generally, although that aid is sizable in absolute value, it is relatively minimum with regard to the capabilities of the producing countries.

The Billions Go to the West

In fact, of the total surplus accumulated by OPEC countries in 1980 (over $110 billion), $78 billion were deposited in the banking system or invested in the form of government obligations, loans to the private sector and participations in the industrialized countries. Only $5 billion were loaned directly on a long-term basis to oil-importing developing countries (and not only to African nonproducers) and $15 billion were advanced to them as short-term loans for the oil imports. An additional $5 billion were loaned to international institutions, most of which are controlled by the West. The volume of petrodollars recycled in industrialized countries exceeds what those countries grant in the form of loans and credits to the Third World. In 1981, investments by the 13 OPEC countries in the United States alone amounted to $200 billion at least, according to the very reliable periodical MIDEAST REPORT, including $100 billion for Saudi Arabia, $55 billion for Kuwait and $40 billion for the United Arab Emirates!

What is the status of bilateral aid to Africa by the seven Arab countries belonging to OPEC? From 1973 to 1980, of a total of $30 billion granted to all developing countries in the form of development aids and credits, the aid granted to Africa south of the Sahara not producing oil amounted to $3.8 billion, that is to say half of the oil bill. It is true that, in the same period, the OPEC International Development Fund (FODI) took over the entire subscription of the LLDC's to the common fund for basic products established within the framework of UNCTAD. The loan capacity of its fund increased from $250 million in 1980 to $500 million in 1981 and $750 million in 1982. But the number of countries benefiting from that assistance is still very limited. In general, Africa south of the Sahara, which needs energy to develop, will have to reckon with an increase in energy consumption. Plainly speaking, the cost of oil imports made by those countries, last year, was two and a half times greater than the total of all the aid that they received. Therefore, it is an understatement to say that they are directly threatened by the energy crisis and the relations prevailing at present in the world.

The World Bank report for 1979-1980 gives the following figures for all the developing countries (in billions of dollars):

71% debt already negotiated:	219.5
29% debt to be negotiated:	87.7
100% total debt:	307.2

and for Africa south of the Sahara alone (38 countries):

65% debt negotiated:	24.4
35% debt to be negotiated:	13.2
100% total debt	37.6

Source: World Bank. Note: Here it is a question only of public debts or debts backed by the receiving country.

If the oil-producing countries, with the exception of the Persian Gulf countries, are weak countries engaged in vast development programs whose achievement depends on remuneration from their production alone (Nigeria, for example), could not the Persian Gulf countries, whose present production levels are almost double the minimum needed for meeting their foreign exchange requirement and for establishing fixed capital, recycle their financial surplus toward the poorest countries on the continent? Can they not finance the development projects of countries suffering from a lack of capital, rather than invest their petrodollars in nonproductive sectors of industrialized countries?

By increasing prices and by slowing down [energy] wastefulness in the industrialized countries, the oil producers have made a strategic choice. But they have also strangled the small countries that have only their labor force to sell. Senegal, Ghana, Benin, to mention only these countries, are devoting practically all of the proceeds from their exports to the purchase of oil.

Now, what can be done by Senegal, over 40 percent of whose revenue is swallowed up by the oil bill, which increased from 5 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs in 1974 to 50 billion CFA francs in 1979 ($200 million) and whose main resource, peanuts, is the victim of an almost permanent drought and of a decline of over 20 percent in its market price?

What can be done by Upper Volta, poor among the poor with a per capita income of 15,000 CFA francs a year (3 hours work by a minimum wage earner in France), a chronic drought, landlocked, lack of resources, deterioration of trade terms, if the little energy that it consumes finally strangles it? That country does not even succeed in covering a quarter of its imports by its exports.

What can be done by Sudan whose oil payments increased from 9 million Sudanese pounds to 72 million in 1979, or a third of the value of its exports, which showed a deficit of 205.7 million Sudanese pounds.

Of course, stinginess comes from above and the industrialized countries have no advice to give the OPEC countries. But the "generosity" of the oil-producing countries is now a notion that is beginning to be eroded as time goes on.

[Table on next page]

Evolution of Arab Aid to Africa
(in millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1973-1980 total
Arab OPEC countries (bilateral aid)	327.9	1,011.7	3,857.9
IMF (oil credit facilities)	--	--	473.5
OPEC International Development Fund (FODI)	100.6	120	440.6
BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development]	44	71.9	383.6
Islamic Development Bank (BID)	61	124.8	282.8
Special Arab Fund for Aid to Africa (FASAA)	--	--	214.2
Arab-African Bank (BAA)	--	--	23.8
Islamic Solidarity Fund (FIS)	--	11.2	22.7
Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to Arab and African Countries	--	--	5.9
Arab International Bank (BIA)	--	--	1.5
TOTAL	533.5	1,339.6	5,706.5

10,042
CSO: 4719/432

TRANS-AFRICA HIGHWAY PROGRESS REPORT GIVEN

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3362, 11 Jan 82 p 111

[Text]

IT IS HOPED that most of the Trans-African highway will be completed by 1984. Great hopes are placed on the 5,000 kilometre road stretching from Lagos to Mombasa. The Nigerian and Kenyan sections are well advanced, though the Kenyans are to upgrade their section and the Nigerians plan to widen the parts they have completed to six lanes. This may be optimistic considering some sections are as yet untarred. The difficulty in Nigeria has been that different sections are the responsibility of different local authorities.

At last month's meeting of the Trans-African Highway Authority in Bangui, Central African Republic, a progress report was given. "The pride of Africa" was how the Transport Minister of the military government, General Paul M'Bangui, described the road. The administrative infrastructure for building the road, at least, had been firmly established, he reported. However, there were big variations in progress; the Kenyans had completed their stretch, but Zaire, which is scheduled to build a quarter of the total length, had only completed 5 per cent of its 800 mile section.

Other countries with severe economic difficulties had not kept on target; Chad had completed just 14 per cent of its share, though this was for feeder roads rather than the main artery. Other feeder countries had done better; Burundi's section had been completed, Rwanda had finished nearly a half and Equatorial Guinea just over a half. Gabon was just 17 per cent through its plans, the Bangui meeting was told.

The main road will run through Cameroon, Congo, CAR, Zaire (the longest section), Uganda and Kenya.

Various international bodies are involved in financing the project, and the Trans Africa Highway Authority is more optimistic now all countries have pledged to complete their own sections. It is probably, however, that some countries — one has Zaire in mind — will need special help. Belgium paid for the preliminary studies and the United Nations Development Programme is to contribute $1m. to the authority's 1982-83 budget. France, West Germany and Italy are providing engineers and consultants.

CSO: 4700/604

AGREEMENT REACHED ON NEW ECONOMIC COMMUNITY FOR CENTRAL AFRICA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3362, 11 Jan 82 p 68

[Text]

"AGREEMENT in principle" has been reached for the creation of a new economic community in the Central African region. The community, which is still a long was from realisation, would include the current UDEAC (union Douaniere des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale) member states — Cameroon Central African Republic, Congo and Gabon — with several other states of the region which sent delegates to the UDEAC annual summit in Libreville in mid-December. The idea was President Bongo's.

The states which attended the summit were Angola, Chad (which withdrew from UDEAC in 1968), Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and members of the Great Lakes Economic Community which includes Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire.

1981 was an unusual year for regional groups. ECOWAS finally became operational on May 28. Also in December, Heads of State of the Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, CEAO (Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Niger, Benin) and of the Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine (Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Benin, Ivory Coast and Niger) met with positive results. The CEAO projects have received backing and the only surprise was the last minute Voltaic objection to Mali's entry into the UMOA.

Whether it is because of or in spite of the ECA inspired Lagos Plan of Action, there is little doubt that the Plan's admonition that intra-African trade through closer regional co-operation as an essential prerequisite to African development is beginning to see the light of day. 1982 will therefore be a year during which the implementation of regional co-operation plans are to be followed closely, and encouraged.

However, the challenges facing these groups will be considerable. There is a fundamental contradiction — which some might argue favours the creation of regional economic groups; namely, that close co-operation between state structures often interferes with the continuing and overwhelming task of nation-building. It is equally ironic that the one regional group that is more advanced than any other, CEAO, can attribute this state to the excessively close links retained with the former metropolis.

Even in the case of CEAO, however, there is reason to believe that finally leading groups in each country are beginning to appreciate that their countries; and inevitably their own livelihood is better guaranteed by close co-operation within Africa than with some atavistic or subservient relationship with a former colonial ruler or other industrial power.

CSO: 4700/604

CRIME IN DOUALA REPORTED ON INCREASE

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Jan 82 p 203

[Text]

Crime and corruption in the port city of Douala have reached such a stage that the Government is taking urgent steps to fight them before they get out of control (*writes Tom Gilroy of Reuters*).

Following a handful of murders in November, 1981 — two by decapitation — and what residents claim is a steady rise in burglaries, particularly in poorer neighbourhoods, citizens "Committees of Vigilance" have been set up to help police patrol some sections of the city.

To stem the mushrooming problem of "white-collar crime," the Federal Government has set stiff penalities and in some cases mandatory jail terms for wrongdoers.

At the same time, local and national authorities, as well as the government press, have sharply criticised city workers for the growth of fraud and bribery in government services. "Corruption in Douala is serious and generalised to such an extent that people now view us with distrust," an angry Governor told an audience of the city's top and middle level bureaucrats, summoned specifically to hear the reprimand.

On several occasions in the last two months, the justice minister, M. Gilbert Andze Tsoungui has denounced the growing incidence of "white collar crime," particularly in Douala. In a recent interview with the government-owned *Cameroon Tribune*, he reminded the population that passing bad cheques carries a penalty ranging from 100,000 CFA francs ($350) to one million CFA francs ($3,500) as well as a mandatory jail sentence ranging from five to 10 years.

Because of the steady rise in fraudulent cheques here, banks must now submit a list of companies and individuals "bouncing" cheques during the preceding month to the Central Bank. Guilty parites generally lose the right to cash cheques for an extended period of time.

To some extent, the increase in crime and corruption appears to be an unwanted, but perhaps inevitable, side-effect of rapid economic development. Thanks largely to a booming oil exploration sector, which is centred on Douala, the city's economy has expanded in the last three years, and is now flourishing. An estimated 10,000 White expatriates work here.

While the results of economic growth have been largely positive — greatly increased construction activity, a doubling of the foreign banking presence in two years, and a steady stream of foreign investors looking to operate here — the new wealth has brought problems as well.

Douala is now growing by more than five per cent a year, with most of the newcomers young, unskilled men who join the lines of unemployed outside the labour office and at construction sites. Prices for almost everything here have risen sharply in the last two years, despite government controls on some items, such as food, rents in most areas of the city have doubled over the same period.

Despite those problems, however, and government concern, crime and corruption in Douala fall well short of the endemic problems found in some other major African cities. Though the recent murders provoked concern among both officials and residents, violent crime in Douala has been rare up to now, with neither whites nor Africans expressing fear about venturing out at night.

CSO: 4700/609

OAU, NIGERIAN INTERESTS CONSIDERED AT STAKE IN CHAD

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 p 135

[Text]

FOR SOME fifteen years the primary characteristic of Chad's role in international relations was its total insignificance, despite the length and potential consequences of its civil war. Suddenly this has changed. Chad has become a hinge upon which many interests and policies, beyond Chad, depend. Failure of these policies in Chad could have reverberations of disquieting intensity and fervour.

While the international machinations in Chad continue, what has become abundantly clear is the degree to which OAU and Nigerian interests are at stake. To take the OAU first: for the first time the OAU finds itself alone charged with the physical task of restoring peace to an African country and the Organisation has yet to show that it has measured up to the challenge. The entry of the forces was delayed; their number is too few. Instead of the original six states contributing contingents, there are only three and the forces are spread too thinly to be effective. (Its mission to Chad in 1979 was a dismal failure, when only the Congolese contingent arrived). The mandate of the OAU force is still disputed, with the OAU insisting that it will not become involved in any fighting on either side. President Goukhouni Oueddei has spoken of the need to eliminate Habre, with the help of the OAU. Habre, in the meantime, has advanced into Central Chad and has called a halt not too far from Ati, where much of the OAU force is garrisoned.

Failure in this mission could spell the most serious setback in the history of the OAU in its role as a serious contributor to peace on the African continent. About as important as Chad, for the OAU, is its commitment to supervise a referendum in Western Sahara. It is difficult to imagine King Hassan of Morocco not jumping at the opportunity of ridding himself of the burden of the referendum with the excuse that the OAU has not proved

up to the task in Chad and therefore cannot be relied upon in Western Sahara.

Nigeria has no more reason to feel encouraged. As these columns have already observed, Nigeria is exposed in Chad well beyond its initial intentions. In so doing failure of this mission will not only affect Nigeria's prestige internationally. It will also be carefully weighed up in Nigeria by those who feel that they have something to gain politically or those whose position or dignity is embarrassed by failure in Chad.

Nigeria's involvement shows again that while it is the most influential and potent state in Black Africa, it still does not have power which it can exercise decisively in conflicts in which it has interests. Consequently, the Nigerian army might well feel that it has been given a task which it cannot be reasonably expected to fulfill. (It has to bear the brunt of the shortcomings that have just been attributed to the OAU.)

France, too, has re-entered the Chadian scene by coming out as the strongest Western supporter for the OAU initiative. It, therefore, has a vested interest in seeing that the OAU succeeds in its mission.

The OAU is caught; it cannot stop the fighting nor can it leave Chad. Ideally a political solution would be the answer and preferably before the OAU summit in Tripoli when Col. Gaddafi takes over the Chairmanship of the Organisation. The trouble is that Chadian political arrangements in the last few years have proved notoriously fragile. As things stand there is a limit beyond which President Goukhouni Oueddei cannot be pressured into negotiations which would include Hissen Habre. As the legal, but interim President (he has never been elected) Goukhouni has the right to throw out the OAU and to call back Libya or anyone else. On the other hand Hissen Habre appears to have the only effective army and to omit him from any negotiations would be absurd. Furthermore, the days when it was thought that the physical elimination of Habre would guarantee peace in Chad seem to be over. The country as a political entity is so reduced that all the faction leaders (Ahmet Acyl from the north-east or Col. Kamougue and his southern supporters, for example) feel they can contest the leadership. Goukhouni's political position is uneasy. Apart from his traditional regional power base, his main strength in the last two years has been his ability to act as a suitable compromise around which factions could rally against the rebel Habre. That *raison d'être* may soon disappear. Whether a rehabilitation of Habre would be accepted is debatable; apart from personal ambition, his opposition to Libya has been his only manifestation of political consistency. People have not forgotten that he is thought to have allowed the 1980 massacre of southerners in N'Djamena.

The OAU and all interested governments, therefore, will have to find a way of creating the conditions and extracting the concessions which will attract all the parties to the negotiating table (restore a semblance of political life and permit the OAU to continue on the more practical task of helping form an integrated national army and to prepare the ground for elections).

One condition remains however; unless there is a massive injection of finance into a derelict state structure, few factions will see anything to be gained from compromise. This is where generous offers (which have been very few so far) from the West might well create the incentive for peace in Chad.

CSO: 4700/607

BRIEFS

'POLITICALS' COMMITTEE--Paris, January 11--An "International Committee for the Legal Defence of Political Prisoners in the Comoros" has been formed here by three Comoran opposition groups. The formation of the Committee was announced by the Families of Political Prisoners in the Comoros, the Union for a Democratic Republic in the Comoros and the Association and Rally of United Comorans in France, saying that the aim was to defend "the principals of human rights and liberties in the Comoros". The announcement came as the President of the Indian Ocean archipelago, Ahmed Abdallah, left Paris at the end of a 24-hour private visit for Tripoli. (A.F.P.) [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Jan 82 p 30]

CSO: 4700/605

ELF-PLF OFFICIAL ON ANTI-ETHIOPIAN ACTIVITY

GF201505 Doha QNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Doha, 20 Jan (WAKH)--An Eritrean official has said that 40 Ethiopian soldiers were killed in a 3-hour battle yesterday between units of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation forces and Ethiopian forces on the Keren-Agordat Road in Western Eritrea.

Mohamed Osman Abu Bakr, representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation forces in the Gulf, who is currently visiting Doha, said that he received a dispatch from the battlefront today reporting this. The dispatch also says that a new armed Ethiopian front opposed to the Ethiopian regime has been formed in the Ethiopian region of (?Sciama) following a recent massacre the Ethiopian Army carried out against civilians in this area. He said that this front will be an addition to the five other opposition fronts that support the Eritrean people's right to self-determination.

In a statement to QNA, Abu Bakr called on the fronts opposing the Ethiopian regime to hold a joint meeting with the Eritrean Liberation Front inside liberated Eritrean territory in order to coordinate military activity against the Ethiopian enemy. He said the enemy is currently amssing large numbers of troops on the Ethiopian-Eritrean border in northern Eritrea. This is a prelude to an attack against fighters in the liberated countryside that will attempt to liquidate the Eritrean cause militarily.

Abu Bakr arrived in Doha yesterday on a visit to Qatar that will last several days. He will brief Qatari officials on the latest developments in the Eritrean question.

CSO: 4504/181

BRIEFS

NEW OFFENSIVE PLANNING--Paris, 15 Jan (AFP)--The Ethiopian Army is preparing to launch a new offensive against independence fighters in Eritrea and plans to use nerve-gas on them, the representative here of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (ELPF) said today. Nafi Kurdi said in a news conference, held by a committee in support of the Eritrean people's struggle and attended by trade union and political figures, that the gas was stored in Asmara, capital of Eritrea. The government in Addis Ababa has mobilised an army of 90,000 men equipped with Soviet-built MI-24 helicopters adapted for gas deployment, he said. The army's command was established at Asmara on 26 December and was headed by a General Mesfin Gubrekal who, he said, had an entourage of Soviet and Cuban advisers. The ELPF representative also said that South Yemen and Libya were "directly involved" through a tripartite treaty they signed with Ethiopia in Aden late last year. He appealed to all peoples and governments, the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity to make a stand and furnish the Eritrean people with "concrete aid in order to forestall a catastrophe." The ELPF is one of two main Eritrean movements which has been fighting the central government in Addis Ababa for the independence of the province for more than 20 years. Eritrea once had autonomous status. [Text] [NC152237 Paris AFP in English 2230 GMT 15 Jan 82]

CSO: 4500/90

BRIEFS

RATSIRAKA ON ECONOMY--Paris, January 11--President Didier Ratsiraka believes that the situation in his Indian Ocean republic, despite economic difficulties, is much better than in many African states. In an interview with the daily newspaper LE MATIN published today, he said he deplored the fact that Madagascar was so often described in the Western press as "being on the verge of chaos", whereas in fact the situation was "enviable compared to many other African states". He added: "If I had only half of a quarter of what Tanzania receives from Scandinavian countries, I would have developed this country further a long time ago... If I had 1,000 million dollars, this country would never be strangled by foreign interests". Madagascar is heavily dependent on world market prices for its coffee, cloves and pepper. (A.F.P.) [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Jan 82 p 29]

CSO: 4700/605

LOCAL PAPER APPLAUDS ARREST OF CHIRWA

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 9-15 Dec 81 p 8

[Editorial: "No Tears for Orton Chirwa"]

[Text]

THERE will be no tears shed in Malaŵi at the news this week of the arrest of rebel Orton Chirwa, Vera Chirwa and Fumbani Chirwa.

In fact, the arrests in Mchinji on December 24 were the best Christmas present Malaŵi could have had.

Chirwa has been the leader of an organisation dedicated to bringing violence to Malaŵi. The name of the organisation is Mafremo — the Malaŵi Freedom Movement. No one is fooled by the name.

Mafremo does not stand for freedom. It stands for the elimination of freedom, just as those super powers who cynically back such movements have eliminated freedom in their own countries.

Mafremo does not stand for progress, either. Rather — through its propaganda — it seeks to disrupt the development of Malaŵi by interfering in the peace and calm that have promoted progress.

Orton Chirwa is one of a handful of dissidents whose aim is to take over Malaŵi for their own selfish reasons. Their success would be in their interests. It would never be in the interests of the nation.

Fortunately, there is no chance of their success. Only recently, there have been reports of the various factions coming together in an attempt to unite their tiny forces.

Typically, no agreement could be found. There is no common ground between them because each wants the same thing: total power.

The arrest of Orton Chirwa may well be a pointer to the disarray the rebels are in. It may also be a pointer to the warm relations that exist between Malaŵi and her neighbours.

It is certainly a pointer to the efficiency of the security forces in Malaŵi — an efficiency that other dissidents opposed to progress will disregard at their peril.

Orton Chirwa, Vera Chirwa and Fumbani Chirwa, according to a press release issued by the Office of the Inspector General of Police, are expected to appear in court on criminal charges.

We applaud such a move. And we are confident that justice will be done.

CSO: 4700/612

BRIEFS

SOVIET EQUIPMENT--The USSR is going to make mining equipment worth 3 million rubles available to Mali for a gold exploration program in the Kalana Mine (Sikasso region). [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 16] 10042

CSO: 4719/429

DETAILS OF PRESENT, POSSIBLE COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Maput TEMPO in Portuguese Dec 81 Special Issue pp 49-54

[Text] Economic and technical cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal has undergone a sharp increase, especially in the last 6 months of this year.

Possessing countless technical, material and human resources, Portugal offers itself to Mozambique as a good partner for economic cooperation. An important factor in this relationship is the fact that Portuguese technicians and scientists in many fields are well acquainted with Mozambiqup and its great potential. Once political conditions of mutual respect have been created between the two nations, this factor can lead to a rapid development of cooperation on the most diverse levels. This is the subject of the following study.

Agricultural Projects

The projects which have aroused the greatest interest in both countries under the heading of development of Mozambique's agricultural capacities are those involving the production of cotton, sisal, coffee, cashews, cereals, soybeans, horticultural fruit crops and beef.

The areas involved in these projects amount to approximately 300,000 hectares in Nampula Province alone, in the zones of Chalana, Medio and Baixo Licungo. Another project included in the protocol of cooperation signed in May of this year is the Nacala project in Zambezia Province, which, however, as of this moment has not been the subject of any proposal by Portuguese companies.

To cope with the increased number of technical and material requirements which these proposals will demand, the creation of a mixed consulting enterprise is being considered. This enterprise will be responsible for investigating ways to economically strengthen the industries to be created for turning out various products and to carry out studies on the way lands should be exploited, with an indication of the kinds of crops to be cultivated.

In the meantime, the scientific research institutes of both countries in the field of agronomy must also initiate contacts with one another for the exchange of information, since countless studies on soils, seeds and other topics related to Mozambique exist in Portugal. One case of this kind that was pointed out to us concerns the plans that existed for the Zambezi Valley, which are now filed in the offices of the Zambezi Plan in Lisbon.

In addition to the campaigns already indicated, plans for cooperation are anticipated for the production of cereals, for exporting bananas and beginning to cultivate coffee in Mozambique.

Industry, Energy

A Portuguese consulting firm which studies such projects is interested in evaluating the terms of reference for cooperation in the field of industry and energy. Nevertheless, in concrete terms only the SONAE [National Plywood Company of Portugal] has established contacts with IFLOMA on the possibility of creating a particle-board factory and of training cadres for this industry in Mozambique.

Also, in the field of metallurgical and mechanical industry contacts have already been made to permit studying joint Portuguese-Mozambican participation. This sector is to give priority to the construction of port infrastructures, according to sources in both of the parties invo,vedin the cooperation. The utilization of this industry in the transport sector is also anticipated.

Civil Construction

The largest project in this economic sector is naturally the one that involves the creation of organizations and facilities to permit the construction in Mozambique of 5,000 houses in the next 4 years. This project is now in the phase of verifying the existing conditions on the infrastructure level. It will enable our country to increase its housing units beginning with its completion, since it anticipates not only the construction of the houses under consideration, but also the building of floor-covering factories, sawmills, cabinet shops and othe production plants directly connected with civil construction.

The projessional training of Mozambican technicians and factory workers is involved in the same field of civil construction. Portugal has put more than 50 scholarships at Mozambique's disposal for Mozambicans who can take courses in management and in increasing their knowledge and techniques of civil construction.

Fish Farming

PARTEX, a Portuguese company connected with the Caloust Gulbenkien Foundation, is working on an engineering and construction study of conditions in the realm of pisciculture (fish farming) in inland waters. A proposal has already been delivered to our country and a delegation led by the Mozambican state secretary for fisheries will travel to Portugal early next year to discuss not only this proposal there but also to study the possibilities of cooperation in other domains.

Food Industry

PARTEX also had a technical mission sent to our country to study conditions and make a technical survey of the breweries in Maputo. One proposal was presented to SOGERE based on data collected by the technicians in that mission, on the recuperation of the Victoria factory and two other units that produce refrigerants. Still in the food industry, the Food Technology Institute of Portugal has been in contact with the Mozambican Institute for Agronomic Research for exchange of information and a study of cooperation possibilities.

Tourist Sector

In addition to the agreement already signed with the Portuguese Estoril-Sol enterprise, related to the completion and utilization of the Four Seasons Hotel in Maputo, there are contacts between the National Directorate of Tourism of Mozambique and Portugal for cooperation in professional training and carrying out studies on the viability of other tourism projects for our country.

Naval Construction

Two Mozambican technicians are now being trained on wooden ship construction in the Portuguese Hydrographic Institute. In addition, the possibility exists that Portugal will participate in the training of cadres on other levels of this type of construction. The Nautical School may profit from the agreements to be signed in this domain of cooperation between the two countries.

SETENAVE, the Portuguese naval construction enterprise, has also shown interest in using Nacala Bay as a site for a shipyard to serve ships that sail through the Mozambique Channel.

Transport Sector

Portugal also hopes to be able to participate with Mozambique in the transport sector, in the field of action of the SADCC, in a trilateral project involving France. The French were contacted in this regard as early as last September. A document exists where areas of activity are put in perspective and possible areas where Portugal can cooperate in our transport systems are specified, as a Portuguese highway transport mission was recently in Mozambique.

Mines, Geology

In the field of geology and mines cooperation is anticipated in terms of exchange of information in addition to professional training, as it is shown that the Gulbenkian Foundation has already offered our country 40 scholarships. Ornamental stones, exploitation of guano (Inhambane Province) and aerial photography are the areas where Portugal shows the greatest interest in participating in Mozambique. PARTEX also presented our country with a study on a project to produce activated charcoal.

Lines of Credit, Financing

From the conversations held up to now between Portuguese and Mozambican banking delegations on the problem of lines of credit and financing it is hoped that Portugal will contribute Portuguese money for the transfer of bills of exchange to which the Portuguese cooperants working in our country have a right. According to an opinion expressed to us in the Institute for Economic Cooperation of Portugal, "This would break the stranglehold on Mozambique's foreign exchange capacity." At the same time other Portuguese enterprises like PARTEX, for example, which is connected with Gulbenkian, believe that they will be able to finance some economic cooperation projects between Portugal and Mozambique by soliciting financing in other countries, specifically in the Middle East.

Contracting Technicians

The contracting of Portuguese technicians to come to Mozambique to cooperate in the diverse cooperative projects is another of the subjects taken up. In fact, Portugal has at this time the largest number of citizens cooperatingin Mozambique, a reason for which importance was given to this sector of cooperation between the two countries and which profits from the fact that they have a common language.

One of the areas discussed by the two countries was that of revising and adapting the existing model contract in relation to the contracting of Portuguese technicians. Thus, it is now anticipated that there will be contracts of less than 1 year in duration. It is noted at the same time that the number of Portuguese cooperants has increased since last May. However, this area is beginning to be limited by the lack of housing which is becoming apparent in our country.

Culture: Island of Mozambique

On the Portuguese president's itinerary in the People's Republic of Mozambique the Island of Mozambique was considered (see story elsewhere in this issue).

Mozambique is committed to the important project of restoring the island, whose monuments are of great historical richness and are now badly deteriorated. This is a project demanding a great technical and financial commitment; great enough to correspond to the size of this monument, which it is hoped will become the patrimony of the entire world. "It is a great project of the People's Republic of Mozambique to which Portugal is obviously not alien. Portugal can and should give privileged support to this project because it is part of its history too," according to the Portuguese state secretary for culture. The same official defined in three fundamental aspects the mechanisms which his country will be able to use in planning the project jointly with Mozambique. Portugal will share in researching all the historical-documental data that can later be turned over to the government to Mozambique. It will also participate in technical support by providing specialists in historical and architectonic surveying and restoration and on the international diplomatic level, since "the island should be a great international project mobilizing wide resources and Portugal can have an important share in the mobilization of those resources by aiding in the sensitizing of third countries whose history also has some relationship to this island."

Antonio Gomes de Pinho also announced that a project for a historical and architectonic survey of the island by the Gulbenkian Foundation (the entity with which the Portuguese Government is articulating its cooperation in this domain) and the People's Republic of Mozambique. They are also in the process of collecting all the historical documentation to be found in Portugal concerning the island, which is basic for studying how its restoration should be accomplished. He also spoike of holding an exposition in Lisbon, in Mozambique and in other countries on the island of Mozambique as a first step in making the international community aware of "this assemblage of monuments unequalled in the history of the world."

12,116
CSO: 4742/155

COOPERATION PROJECTS WITH YUGOSLAVIA REVIEWED

Maput TEMPO in Portuguese 6 Dec 81 pp 7-8

[Text] Relations between Yugoslavia and Mozambique are developing rapidly, a fact demonstrated particularly by the growth in economic cooperation.

The current phase in bilateral relations was a subject taken up by Zeljko Zeglik, the Yugoslav ambassador to Maputo, during a press conference marking the 37th anniversary of the antifascist uprising in Yugoslavia on 29 November.

At this conference the Yugoslav ambassador distinguished various aspects of his country's cooperation with ours. Among other things, he pointad out that in the field of geology Yugoslavia has a prospecting contract with Mozambique estimated at $5 million. Nearly 50 Yugoslav geologists are working now in Tete, Manica and Cabo Delgado.

In Niassa, Yugoslavia is involvedin a project for producing corn and seeds, where its commitment is estimated at $2 million (70,000 contos).

Furthermore, Yugoslavia is developing contacts with the aim of constructing an assembly plant for light trucks in Maputo which will be able to produce 3,000 units in its first year of operation.

Highways, Other Communications

Yugoslav participation in highway construction in the north of Mozambique is currently being negotiated. Yugoslav technical assistance is also being given for building the Unity Bridge over the Rovuma River, uniting Mozambique and Tanzania. Also, in the north of our country, Yugoslavia is installing 750 kilometers of telecommunications lines.

Bilateral Trade

The volume of trade between the two countries has increased considerably, but due to Mozambique's low capacity to respond to Yugoslavia's raw-material needs, Yugoslavia exports more to our country than it imports from us.

Mozambique exports approximately $300,000 worth of its products to Yugoslavia and imports about $2 million worth. Yugoslavia is showing interest in buying our coal, wood, cashew nuts, copra, cotton, sisal, asbestos and ornamental stones.

Traditional Solidarity

Within the framework of the traditional solidarity of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with Mozambique, on 7 December a team of technicians will arrive to construct an establishment planned for the training of Mozambican labor union members, in Maputo. A Yugoslav ship is transporting the materials for the project.

Another ship sent by the Yugoslav Government is bringing humanitarian assistance to the victims of the drought in response to the appeal made by the Mozambican authorities.

The friendly attitude of Yugoslavia toward Mozambique was first manifested during the cruel battle against the colonial occupation of our country through various measures of support.

12,116
CSO: 4742/155

DECLINING SHOE PRODUCTION CAUSES, PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

High Prices, Poor Quality

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Ernesto Zucule]

[Excerpts] More than 50 percent of the shoe machinery industry throughout the country is now paralyzed by a lack of spare parts and regular maintenance, according to information our reporting staff received from Abdul Manga, director of the Footwear and Tannery Management Association [UDCC]. With this situation, shoe production is gradually reaching low levels, shoes of poor quality are being produced and the products are being sold at exorbitant prices.

Recently, the situation in the shoe manufacturing sector has tended to become worse with the increasing appearance of smalltime shoemakers. This condition has not only resulted in black marketing in the sale of leather and other components by some of the manufacturing personnel but has also reduced the quality of the shoes being produced in many instances.

Price-Quality Contrast

Prices being asked in the sale of any kind of footwear are far in excess of those justified by the quality of the product, and this makes it difficult for most of the people to buy.

According to the UDCC director, this situation is the result of a lack of organization the operation of the shoe industry in recent years.

Why Are There No Shoes?

The reasons for the shortage of shoes on the market and the existence of shoes of extremely poor quality are varied and complex, according to an analysis made by the UDCC director.

"First, we do not have much raw material for full-scale production inasmuch as many components are purchased abroad. Our foreign currency problems limit our ability to purchase in large quantities. However, it is not just a lack of foreign currency. Poor management in this sector has contributed to inadequate control, and our mistakes have been multiplying up to now."

Despite the many possibilities we have to use our own hides in view of our abundance of wild animals, ineffective use of those animalsin slaughtering operatios and the UDCC shortage of storage space are some of the primary factors in the drop in the production of leather shoes.

At the same time, a lack of maintenance and spare parts for the machinery is reducing the production capacity of the plants, since most of the work is manual. Thus, it takes more time to complete certain types of shoes.

These are some of the reasons for poor quality in many instances. To this must be added a lack of control in the distribution of raw material and parts to the factories.

Future Outlook

As a result of this situation, great quantities of material were sidetracked for later sale to smalltime shoemakers, and these have been multiplying, particularly in Maputo. The smalltime shoemakers often have no technical training and obviously produce shoes of poor quality.

As we reported in Friday's edition, a study is being made to establish a national state industry for the manufacture of shoes.

This industry, to be supplemented by the installation of small-scale facilities for the treatment of hides to obtain better quality leather in various parts of the country, is aimed at improving the quality of the shoes produced domestically.

Mixed Enterprises Studied

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 10

[Text] "One of the alternatives proposed to resolve the problems of the shoe industry in Mozambique, aside from the establishment of a state enterprise in this sector, is the establishment of mixed enterprises with foreign capital," Abdul Manga, director of the UDCC, told our newspaper.

This project is being thoroughly studied by organizations associated with this sector. Over the immediate, medium and long terms, the project will gradually make ti possible to resolve various problems, particularly the shortage of qualified personnel, modern machinery and the like.

"With the establishment of mixed enterprises with foreign capital, we shall see a decrease in the difficulties the country has been facing in obtaining foreign currency and a definite increase in the production of good quality shoes," the UDCC director said.

He then went on to say, "One of the primary tasks of each foreign administrator will be to guarantee the training of qualified personnel so that, upon termination of a given contract, our country will have domestic technicians who will continue to implement the new production technology."

According to the UDCC director, besides the training of skilled personnel, the foreign administrators will also be responsible for providing the factories with modern labor equipment so that, upon termination of the contract, Mozambique's shoe industry will have new and advanced technology.

According to the study underway, Mozambique will establish contracts for a certain number of years at the end of which the foreign business partner will place the complete administration of the plant in the hands of Mozambican national management.

At the end of that period, the foreign associate will seek to guarantee the fulfillment of the contractual provisions agreed to, both in the maintenance of machinery and acquisition of spare parts and in the professional training of personnel and other areas, in accordance with the contract.

According to the UDCC director, if these projects are implemented, the Mozambican shoe industry will not only succeed in its efforts to make more shoes available to the people but also use the local resources to better advantage.

The use of local resources in the shoe industry will not only produce a saving in foreign currency but also make it possible to sell the shoes at reasonable prices.

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CSO: 4742/147

DECREASE IN CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION SEEN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Antonio Mafueca: "Fruit Tree Spraying Started in Chimoio and Maputo as Part of Presently Little Promising Campaign"]

[Text] The spraying of fruit trees is being started in Chimoio and Maputo (grapefruit and orange trees, lemon trees, and tangerine trees) in the production units belonging to the State Citrus Fruit Enterprise. This is a part of the fight against the most frequent diseases that have attacked these plantations every year.

Agronomist engineer Claudio de la Maza, production manager at the State Citrus Fruit Enterprise, in Maputo, told this newspaper that this treatment will not cover all agricultural areas because, in addition to the late arrival of chemical products, these products cannot be used so long as there is frequent rainfall. The fruit in the fields which does not get any health care reveals other characteristics because it will have markings and that will sometimes make it unsuitable for export.

Pumps Paralyzed

Along with the care given to the plantations, the Citrus Fruit Enterprise is irrigating the fields, although there are difficulties in this work, such as the temporary shutdown of the pumps; this has been due to a shortage of spare parts and accessories.

Because of this problem in the fields, where the irrigation cycle usually is not completed so that the fruit turns out to be small, the product does not meet the standards required on international markets.

It is hoped that this campaign will be better than earlier ones but this might not materialize due to the difficulties mentioned in the production of citrus fruit.

During the 1980-1981 drive, which ended in September, the goals were attained only in terms of output. As far as exports are concerned, there is a risk that the goals might not be attained due to the lack of packaging.

Results reveal greater output and reduced exports; this meant that the enterprise, in coordination with the processing plants, had to process the unexported quantity

industrially, as in the case of "grapefruit" (a fruit which enjoys little popularity among the majority of the people of Mozambique); it was used to make a "citrus" beverage.

It was learned that among all of the drives that were carried out, the most successful was conducted in 1979-1980, when more than 11,000 tons of product were exported because there was as yet no major shortage of packaging material, as is the case now.

An Additional 5,000 Hectares

It is recalled that the citrus fruit produced by this Mozambican enterprise are shipped to some countries in Europe, especially France, England, Portugal, and the GDR; the latter country imports more than half of the two types of citrus fruits which are most outstanding in terms of export (grapefruit and oranges) produced in larger quantities in the provinces of Maputo and Manica, respectively.

To develop a greater output capacity, citrus fruit cultivation in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] will be increased by more than 5,000 hectares over the next several years in production areas in Magude, Chimoio, and the regions between Limpopo and Incomati. This enterprise had 13 production units throughout the country which covered about 2,000 hectares.

Among these units, the highest yield figures were achieved by the Namaacha and Manica units which are located in an area of low temperatures and frequent rains, in other words, conditions which are very favorable to the quality of citrus fruits produced.

5058
CSO: 4742/160

BRIEFS

SWEDEN AIDS PAPER FACTORY--The paper factory located near Maputo starting on 11 January of next year will go through a complete renovation with a view to its restoration and a subsequent increase in its output and productivity. According to a report by this newspaper, the Swedish government, through SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority], offered $600,000, including $100,000 for use in the purchase of some surplus equipment to be added to the machinery. A team of foreign specialists, including technicians and engineers, will implement this program, above all concerning the maintenance, organization, and management of that factory. Among some of the maintenance and repair aspects we might stress the replacement of some pipes and a study concerning the introduction of a steam system. The intention is immediately to enable the Maputo paper factory to start producing 3,000 tons per year and later on to increase that figure to as much as 15,000 tons per year which is its installed capacity. Right now, this factory is having trouble with the consumption of imported raw materials; in this case this involves the pulp due to the lack of filters which are indispensable in processing. This problem, on top of others, will be solved through the new factory restoration program as part of the cooperation effort with Sweden. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Dec 81 p 1] 5058

BRAZILIAN HOUSING COOPERATION--The construction of 270 houses, planned for Macurungo, in the city of Beira, will have to be completed by the end of August 1982; the idea is later on to evacuate the people living in the tourist zones of Estoril. Luiz Cury, director of "Rio Vivenda," a Brazilian construction company contracted by the country to do this job, recently told our reporter that the preliminary work for the start of these housing units has already been done. Construction will be started immediately with the arrival (scheduled this week) of a ship carrying various materials. Rio Vivenda Construtora, Lda. is an enterprise which has been operating for about 5 years and which has never done any work outside its country in this field. The construction system used by this company permits very fast and efficient construction work because, according to Luiz Cury, it built a total of 1,000 houses in 120 days in a locality in Brazil on one particular occasion. The engineers from this company, which has its headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, are already arriving in the country. Their job, among other things, will be to train Mozambican workers who will make up most of the work force on that project. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Dec 81 p 3] 5058

GDR TEACHING ASSISTANCE--A group of Mozambican teachers several days ago completed a professional training course in the GDR. Marxism-Leninism, the orientation and organization of the educational process, psychological and pedagogic problems were

some of the subjects taught during this course. The course, which is still being attended by teachers from Guinea-Bissau, lasted 10 months. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 18 Dec 81 p 2] 5058

PARTY-STATE PLANNING RELATIONSHIP--The mandatory nature of planning is now something that is being handled much more rigorously on the level of the party than within the government, it was emphasized on Saturday by Central Committee Secretary for Ideological Work Jorge Rebelo at the close of the fourth national meeting of this sector held in the community district of Marien N'Gouabi in Gaza. In reviewing the activities of the meeting, Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo said that the most positive aspect was represented by the fact that the participants developed a greater sensitivity regarding the importance of planning the party's work. Alluding to the question of work style and methods, the central committee secretary for ideological work mentioned as a fundamental point the way in which the party deals with the people and the quality of the work which it does. Jorge Rebelo said in this connection that fighting against methods of red tape does not simply mean holding meetings with the population because those meetings will be fruitful only if there is real popular participation and if the people effectively contribute to the solution of the specific problems of the nation. The official also said that guaranteeing the correct operation of the base structures of FRELIMO is an indispensable requirement for the accomplishment of the party's great tasks for 1982. The final announcement issued by this fourth national meeting on ideological work indicates that the introduction of planned work methods this year constitutes a significant advance in the execution of actions in this field. The document adds that progress however was not uniform in all provinces. The announcement mentions as one of the main tasks for next year the conduct of PEC [Central State Plan] 82 and the implementation of the national education system. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Dec 81 p 1] 5058

BLACK MARKET ILLEGALITIES--Steps have just been announced by the Justice Department whereby district political organizations can effectively combat black marketeers without simultaneously committing illegalities. The measures which define the action to be taken with regard to products or objects confiscated from black marketeers are already containedin a judicial directive published in August 1976 proclaiming that such individuals are to be handed over to the Justice Department. The directive states that anyone who is caught committing the crime of hoarding or speculating, whether consummated, thwarted or attempted, will be arrested by the proper authority who, after verifying the infraction and making out the necessary report, will confiscate not only the products or merchandise involved in the crime but also the entire quantity of products or merchandise in his possession. These measures were adopted to give leadership groups "a predominant role in combating speculation, since these groups are the political organization closest to the victims of speculation." The measures further state that the confiscated products or merchandise may be sold immediately at the place where the confiscation occurred or at any other place indicated by the agent in authority. However, money received from such sales will be deposited in the coffers of the treasury department, reverting to the state in case of condemnation. If there is no condemnation, the money can be collected, without further charges, by the one to whom it is rightfully due. Meanwhile, members of the popular militias and leadership groups are marketing the products confiscated from black marketeers to their own advantage, thus participating in an illegal practice. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Dec 81 p 1] 8568

BLACK MARKETEERS'REEDUCATION--After serving sentences in reeducation camps, criminals engaged in black market practices will be integrated in production activities in green belts and other work sectors, according to a Ministry of Justice spokesman. The same source also revealed that many of the black marketeers arrested in the investigation underway in Maputo "are unemployed and involvedin thefts and smuggling." The spokesman continued: "Among the objects the black marketeers were selling illegally wer found items stolen from residences, factories, ports and business places." The ministries of justice and interior thus hope simultaneously to combat speculation and eliminate one of the social conditions which give rise to black marketing: Idleness and vagrancy. "We believe that black marketing is only one of the aspects of the lifestyle of criminals in our cities; they are a source for the recruitment of every type of criminality," the Ministry of Justice spokesman said. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Dec 81 p 2] 8568

CSO: 4742/160

CORRESPONDENT EYES 'FLASHPOINTS' AROUND SOUTH AFRICA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Jan 82 p 7

[Feature article by Aida Parker: "Flashpoints Around SA"]

[Text]

ON almost every front, 1982 threatens to shape up as one of the most critical years the world has known in almost four decades. Southern Africa is no exception. Here six of the RSA's sub-continental neighbours — Angola, SWA, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia and Lesotho — must all be listed as potential flashpoints.

ANGOLA: A very fluid situation, with some highly interesting possibilities in the new year. According to Yogoslav Radio, the Marxist MPLA's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has again signalled that he would like to be on good terms with the United States, not surprisingly so when you examine his shattered economy.

Would President Reagan, strongly anti-communist, be prepared to dump Savimbi in favour of Dos Santos? Gulf Oil and the US State Department would probably approve. Reagan? Unlikely. A new report from the main Reagan think-tank, the Heritage Foundation, urges just the opposite.

FAILURE

MPLA, it says, remains a minority urban movement in a predominantly agricultural country. Not only has it "clearly failed to win popular support." but its military performance has been "ignominous", with the security situation deteriorating steadily "despite massive infusions of aid from the USSR and its Cuban and East German surrogates."

Heritage advises that the US distance itself from the MPLA and instead provide overt support to indigenous resistance movements such as Unita. Other westerners feel the same way. Significantly, a recent issue of the powerful French magazine, Paris-Match, urged that the Mitterand government support Savimbi.

Dos Santos is clearly right over a barrel. Although not yet very obvious, MPLA is slowly suffering a three-way split, with the strongest group advocating a national government incorporating Savimbi. Reagan knows this.

And the eastern bloc? After all the cash and personnel he has shipped into Angola, Castro positively would be most unhappy at the thought of his 20 000 conquistadores now being summarily expelled.

Moscow? Dos Santos could find any pro-Reagan shift disastrously bad for his health. When his predecessor, Agostinho Neto, tried that game in 1979, he received a pressing invitation to visit the USSR, died shortly afterwards in a Soviet operating theatre while undergoing unscheduled surgery.

IMPACT

SOUTH WEST AFRICA: Events in Angola must impact heavily on SWA. Should Savimbi in any way achieve power, Swapo would immediately find its Angolan bases in jeopardy.

Internally, the new year will mark movement towards settlement and a build-up towards elections.

Taking Rhodesia as an example, where Zanla scored a land-slide victory through unchecked intimidation, it can be accepted that Swapo will try similar tactics. To spell it out: If you have a SWA ceasefire, violence against the civilian population is likely to escalate rather than de-escalate. Knowing how susceptible Africans are to ruthless intimidation, the SADF will certainly not stand idly by while that happens.

Should Swapo for some reason or other not fare as well as it believes it should, possibilities are that it will decide to continue with the conflict.

1-PARTY STATE

ZIMBABWE: In the new year, heading for a one-party state, probably preceded by the arrest of Joshua Nkomo, Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole. It is becoming more and more obvious that Mugabe himself will face serious problems over the next few months.

His own supporters are now leaving him in ever-increasing numbers: and that support must then go somewhere. Mugabe knows exactly where it is

going: to Nkomo, Muzorewa and Sithole.

The coming of a one-party state will radically affect the Whites, whose constitutional position will become immediately and immeasurably weaker.

Mugabe's latest announcement of a type of purge among Whites will also have its own repercussions. Coupled with the threat of re-education camps on the Mozambique pattern, it can be expected that the White flight will continue ever more strongly throughout 1982.

The virtual destruction of the once rock-solid Zimbabwean economy should be just about complete in early 1982. New Year's Day sees the enforcement of the compulsory 66 percent wage increase for domestic and agricultural workers. From January 31 the consumer market, offering ever-fewer goods for sale, will be flooded with surplus cash and nothing to mop it up. No economy can stand that.

By March, Zimbabwe will be deep into stagflation, accompanied by rising unrest on the part of commercial, industrial and mining workers restricted to a 23 percent pay hike. Matters will not be improved later in the year by a predicted 30 percent shortfall in maize production.

Should Mugabe feel personally threatened by the developing crisis, political and economic, chances are good that he will move the dreaded Fifth Brigade, with its North Korean "advisers", into Salisbury itself.

MNR

MOZAMBIQUE: Here it can be argued that the anti-communist Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) is going from strength to strength. Backed with major Soviet material and tactical planning, President Samora Machel's Frelimo troops earlier this month claimed they had destroyed the main MNR base camp at Garagua in Manica Province.

There were two important aspects to this. First, it indicates a very grave weakness on the part of the Mozambique security forces that MNR had apparently been able to mount a semi-conventional war from fixed bases inside the territory. Apart from Savimbi's Unita forces in Angola, this has never happened before in any of the southern African bush wars.

Secondly, despite predictable Frelimo propaganda, MNR's losses both in men and weaponry were in fact remarkably light. It can then be safely predicted that in 1982 MNR will change its tactics, will revert to a guerrilla bush war, dispersing its people among the general population.

With MNR forces dispersed far more widely than previously, both in the south and north, this could, in fact, present Machel with a substantially increased security risk.

Add to that the fact that Frelimo troops display a growing reluctance to fire on their own people, and that MNR is known to have infiltrated the whole of the Frelimo military and administrative structure, and the indications are that Mozambique is in for a lively year.

The country's national economy? No light at the end of that tunnel, either.

CRISIS

ZAMBIA: All signs are that the embattled President Kenneth Kaunda is heading for the deepest crisis of his 17-year-old rule in 1982.

Kaunda's East German-controlled security forces have uncovered two major coup attempts in the past year. The fact that he has now decreed that only his own party members can be members of the military indicates that he is trying to forestall subversion or resistance from the army.

The labour situation, which cost the country a catstrophic R100-million in strikes this year, is far from resolved. Copper-belt mineworkers now compare their movement to that of Solidarity in Poland.

The country's foreign exchange crisis is the worst ever: and for the 6-million Zambians, the basic issue is their own collapsed living standards, which according to one economist have declined 55 percent since 1970.

Overall, one can expect anything to happen in Zambia in 1982.

LESOTHO: With his government facing a renewed crisis of legitimacy, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan is another who finds himself in deep trouble. Well aware that his security forces can no longer contain the activities of the Basutoland Congress Party and its Lesotho Liberation Army, Jonathan is desperately trying to buy time with promises of a general election.

Should that election not come off — or should Jonathan again choose not to accept its outcome — present flaring tensions could rapidly transform into violent aggression. A threatening situation, of great concern to Pretoria.

Prophecy is always a rough sport. But no rougher than what is developing all around us.

CSO: 4700/610

MUDGE CONFIRMS NEW ENTRY LEGISLATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Chairman of the SWA Council of Ministers Mr Dirk Mudge, has confirmed in Windhoek that legislation is being prepared to regulate the entry into SWA of people of all race groups from South Africa.

Current legislation requires Coloured people to be in possession of permits before settling in SWA.

Mr Mudge said it was unreasonable that only Coloureds moving to the Territory should be subjected to control measures.

An earlier announcement by the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower said that strict action would be taken against Coloureds who had entered SWA without authorisation.

The statement said Coloured people who had arrived in the Territory before last July would be given until March 15 to obtain the necessary documents. After that date, people without documentation would be arrested and deported.

Mr Mudge said legislation now in the pipeline would apply to all people moving across the border from South Africa.

"We do not want to discriminate against Coloureds. As soon as the legislation has been passed, all will be treated the same" he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/610

OPS AREA POLICE CALL FOR SHERIFF APPOINTMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Karl Gowaseb: "Police in Ops Area Draw the Line"]

[Excerpt]

THE POLICE are no longer prepared to carry out judicial duties in the Operational Area due to the absence of a Deputy Sheriff and escalating costs to serve summonses on people.

The Deputy Head of Police in SWA, Brigadier J G Myburgh, informed The Advertiser this week that the Police have rendered the service to serve writs to the limit.

He said that rising costs did not justify the Police continuing with the service. The Police are receiving a minimum of R4 for each summons they serve on people with a minesweeper.

"We can't continue this way, we have helped far enough. The time has come for a Deputy Sheriff to be appointed to continue with the task in the north".

Mr H Peters, the Registrar of the Windhoek Supreme Court and Sheriff of SWA said that his Office has been trying hard to appoint someone who could carry out the task of bringing people to the courts.

NOBODY AVAILABLE

"There is nobody available who can do the work. No matter if the person is Black or White, as long as he or she can read, write and calculate. Even a Std 8 qualification will do" said Mr Peters in a dejected tone.

Mr Peters said that at the moment his aim is to have the Deputy Sheriff in Grootfontein carry out tasks in the Operation Area. This will save costs once the Police withdraw from rendering their services.

The threatening collapse of the judicial system in the Operational Area is mainly due to the reluctance of the Police to carry out tasks of a Deputy Sheriff.

Brigadier Myburgh said that it has been the practice for years to shift whatever work is not done by others, to the Police. He said this way of solving problems should end.

The general war situation in the north have aggravated the present problem. The result is that many people will escape their creditors, if the latter do not go to great lengths to personally drag debtors to court.

When he was referred to a Police circular which inter alia stated that they were no longer prepared to cope with the work of a Deputy Sheriff, Mr Peters said that he received "no official note from the Commissioner of Police".

He said neither the Police nor the Army approached him to discuss the matter. If reports are correct that the Police are not prepared to serve summonses in the Operational Area, "many people will escape with their debts", Mr Peters said.

EASY CREDIT

Brigadier Myburgh mentioned to The Advertiser that many shops are making credit easily available to people in the North, and they have to see to it that they recover their money.

Mr Peters suggested that ways can be considered to solve the present problem. For example, he said the courts could grant an order authorising a publication of summons

in a newspaper. One handicap in this case would be though, how to take people to court. If the Police and Army are prepared to discuss the matter, a solution could most probably be found, Mr Peters said.

The Magistrate at Ondangwa, Mr H Bouwer, reportedly informed Die Republikein that he had received a letter from the District Commissioner of Police in Windhoek during October.

It stated that the Police were no longer prepared to serve summons on people, because it was an expensive process in which mine-sweeping vehicles had to be used.

The letter was apparently immediately forwarded to the Secretary of Justice in Windhoek.

CSO: 4700/610

SWA GETS ITS OWN NATIONAL AIRLINE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

THE SWA interim Government has purchased 51 percent of Namib Air's shares, making the company SWA's national airline.

This was announced in a press release issued on behalf of the Ministers Council in Windhoek this morning.

According to the statement, Enok, representing the Central Government, will appoint four Directors including the Chairman, to the Board of Namib Air at a shareholders meeting to be held early in the new year.

The 51 percent shareholding was purchased for the sum of R1 493 229, following the Ministers Council's approval to go ahead with the deal earlier this month.

The statement says that the decision on December 8 followed protracted negotiations lasting several months.

The transfer of the majority shareholding which has reportedly been purchased from Safmarine is currently underway.

The announcement of the Government takeover of SWA's leading private air carrier, follows several weeks' speculation that such a move was imminent.

The Managing Director of Safmarine, Mr G Marsh is presently in the US and no-one else at Safmarine's headoffice in Cape Town was available for comment at the time of going to press.

When approached by a reporter yesterday afternoon, Namib Air's Public Relations Manager, Mr Henry Dames, declined to confirm or deny the rumoured take-over.

CSO: 4700/610

WALVIS BAY EXTENSION TO AID SWA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jan 82 p 8

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — The director of the South African-owned coastal enclave of Walvis Bay, Mr Dormehl Vosloo, said yesterday the purpose of the envisaged multi-million rand extensions to the port was to help the economic development of South West Africa.

At this stage the expansion programme had nothing to do with a possible railway link-up with Botswana for exporting that country's coal reserves.

"Walvis Bay will play a meaningful role in the development of SWA and the harbour has to be ready for anything SWA has to offer," Mr Vosloo said.

Work had begun this week to dredge and deepen the dockside at Walvis Bay harbour and to enlarge the berths.

The estimated cost of the first stage of the R20-million project is R7,5-million. When the entire programme is completed, Walvis Bay will be able to handle cargo of sea-faring vessels of up to 70 000 tons.

Walvis Bay was visited this week by the South African Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and members of parliamentarian transport study groups, as well as the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, and senior South African Government officials.

Mr Vosloo said Walvis Bay residents had been informed again that the coastal enclave would remain South African property, but South Africa was prepared to negotiate the use of port facilities with the territory.

The systems manager of the South African Railways in Windhoek, Mr Mike Myburgh said that the SAR had so far not engaged in official negotiations on a railway link-up between Botswana and Gobabis in eastern SWA.

He described the proposed railway as "pie in the sky" this stage.

The Windhoek Advertiser newspaper reported that railway officials conducted an aerial survey this week of the mountainous terrain a projected rail route would take from Botswana through Gobabis to Okahandja north of Windhoek.

Other sources say the Botswana Government had commissioned a feasibility study for building a railway line from Botswana to the coast for the export of coal. Sapa.

CSO: 4700/610

DRASTIC STEPS TAKEN AGAINST ILLEGAL COLOREDS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

COLOUREDS who entered SWA illegally without valid documents after June 30 last year will be arrested and deported when apprehended by the Police and anybody providing accommodation to such a person will be severely dealt with by the authorities.

That was disclosed yesterday in a press release by the Public Relations Officer of the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower, Mr R C Lindeque.

In a strongly-worded statement, Mr Lindeque warned employers that they face prosecution if they do not report such employees on or before March 15.

Mr Lindeque said that a number of warnings were sounded to the Coloureds as well as the employers in the past, but to no avail. The time has now come, he said, to take appropriate steps against the culprits.

"It has been brought to the attention of the authorities, "Mr Lindeque said, "that Coloureds are still pouring into SWA despite all warnings."

Mr Lindeque pointed out that the illegal presence of some Coloureds in SWA aggravated the housing problem, obstructed employment opportunities for settled residents in Khomasdal and caused social problems.

"These illegal residents are often unscrupulously exploited by some employers", Mr Lindeque said.

The Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower will therefore grant a period of grace to all the illegal Coloureds to either report their presence in SWA to the authorities before March 15 or to face prosecution and deportation.

CSO: 4700/610

NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY FOR BOTSWANA RAIL LINK

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Jan 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by David Pieters: "Railways Examine Botswana Link"]

[Text]

TOP-LEVEL and highly confidential international negotiations are underway for the construction of a one billion rand railway link between Botswana and Walvis Bay, while the local railways have undertaken a recent aerial tour of part of the projected route inside the Territory.

This was disclosed to The Advertiser yesterday.

The System Manager of the SAR in Windhoek, Mr Mike Myburgh confirmed that the SAR in SWA had undertaken a reconnaissance flight by helicopter recently between Omitara and Okahandja with a view inter alia, to future modifications to the existing railwayline when it is possibly linked with the projected route running through Gobabis.

According to Mr Myburgh the flight over that section of the line was done after a regular tour of the area between Windhoek and Okahandja had been completed from the air.

The Windhoek to Okahandja inspection was done as part of a normal maintenance programme but this time the possibility of the future construction of the Botswana link was kept in mind, Mr Myburgh said.

CASTLE IN THE SKY

He went on to describe the linking of SWA and Botswana rail as "a castle in the sky" at this stage and that the SAR had not become officially involved with any negotiations until now.

Omitara lies approximately halfway between Okahandja and Gobabis and the stretch of line between Okahandja and Omitara passes through relatively mountainous territory.

The projected line which will carry an estimated 10 000 tons of coal in extra-long trains from Botswana's newly-opened Morupule fields will have to be constructed according to special specifications.

ALTERATIONS

This would require alterations to be made at certain places in the existing railway line from Gobabis to Walvis Bay in order to accommodate trains longer than usual.

Botswana's President Quett Masire has lately been reported to be quite enthusiatic about the ambitious plan and it is understood that certain Western governmental and private banking support for the scheme is forthcoming.

A period of 10 years has been mentioned in connection with the completed planning of the coal-line.

CSO: 4700/610

LANDMINES, RIFLES SAID TO BRING HIMBAS INTO 20TH CENTURY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Dec 81 p 13

[Article by Peter Kenny: "AK-47s Bring the Ways of the West to the Himbas"]

[Text]

THE automatic rifle and the deadly landmine are explosively introducing South West Africa's rugged and primitive Kaokoland to 20th Century technology.

The pastoral Himba tribesmen — numbering about 10 000 — have managed to evade modern civilisation in the north-western corner of SWA.

The natural conservatism of the Himbas, their isolation and the difficult ecology have kept Western culture at bay in this hauntingly beautiful part of the country.

But the whirring stutter of helicopter blades and the chatter of AK-47 rifles are becoming more common these days than the once frequent bellowing of elephants and the roaring of lions.

Even the low intensity bush war on the northern borders, which has, however, taken a deadly toll on the northern population, was slow in coming to Kaokoland.

Fanfare

The Himbas have been in Kaokoland since about the middle of the 18th Century, according to anthropologists. They were periodically displaced and driven over the Kunene into Angola by warring Nama tribesmen. But they always went back.

The horrifying boom of a landmine explosion which killed two construction workers introduced the war with a deadly fanfare early last year.

Marauding Swapo insurgents eliminated a handful of leaders of the famous black Van der Merwe clan, forcing them to arm themselves for protection.

The gracefully beautiful Himba women — from whom Bo Derek must have copied her plaited hairstyle — still cake their bodies with ochre.

But the old men in their animal skins, who once used their ancient 1900 Springfield or Mauser rifles for hunting for the pot, now carry them for their own protection.

Barbed wire

In the dust caked centre of the Kaokoveld town of Opuwo, almost every adult male carries the new symbol of manhood, the rifle.

Most of the young men have standard issue army rifles.

Like every frontline town in SWA, Opuwo — about 100km south of Angola as the crow flies — has all its government buildings surrounded by that ugly protector, the barbed wire fence.

Many of the vehicles have grotesque shapes; they are landmine resistant.

A band of about 20 Swapo insurgents with a political commissar have reportedly been moving among the people recently.

About 100 black policemen in the area went on strike two weeks ago.

Opuwo is teeming with special constables in their green camouflage uniforms carrying their automatic rifles.

Despite the trappings and props of war and its reality on their doorstep, the Himba people are still friendly, though rural tribesmen unused to whites are shy.

After an old man, with a 1903 Springfield rifle slung over his shoulder, had his photograph taken, he asked: "Can I have a pound, please sir?"

For the few score whites —, mainly administrative officials, construction people, police and army personnel — life in this frontier town is hot, dry, dusty and virtually devoid of social entertainment.

The whites, who keep their distance from the blacks, had their "haymaker" earlier this year — the December dance.

The few women in the town, mostly married, were danced off their feet by the abundant numbers of soldiers and policemen.

Flesh pots

The white children from the town do not ride the dangerous western link road to their school at Otjiwarongo, about 400km away. They are ferried every week in an air force Dakota.

For those who want to drive to such "flesh pots" as Windhoek an army-escorted convoy can be taken three times a week along the straight, dust-blown, western highway.

A new airfield being constructed near Opuwo is a sign of further 20th Century encroachment on Kaokoland.

CSO: 4700/610

BRIEFS

NO ARMY DESERTIONS--Persistent reports that three newly-called-up recruits allegedly deserted the Army last week on the Windhoek station have been dismissed as "totally untrue" by a spokesman of Army Headquarters in Windhoek. The reports, circulating in Windhoek last week, suggested that three newly-called-up recruits allegedly deserted the Army while still at the Windhoek Station. "The reports are devoid of all truth," the Army spokesman said when approached by THE ADVERTISER this week. The spokesman said that the case was investigated at official level and that the reports proved to be untrue. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Jan 82 p 1]

SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENTS--The First Deputy Attorney-General in SWA was appointed on January 4. He is Mr T. N. Louw from Cape Town. He is not a seconded official from SA, but has joined the SWA team of Mr Don Brunnette, the SWA Attorney General based in Windhoek. The Secretary of Justice, Mr H. J. Taljaard has also released the names of four judges appointed to the 'new' Supreme Court of SWA as from January 1. They are the Honourable Mr Justice F. H. Badenhorst as Judge President, who held the office of judge president for more than 15 years, but decided to retire as a South African judge. Judge Badenhorst made himself available to serve as Judge President of the 'new' SWA Supreme Court during the transitional stage. The other judges are the two wellknown senior advocates from Windhoek Hans Joachim Berker, SC, and Chris Mouton, SC. Former senior advocate from Windhoek who was appointed as a judge of the SA Supreme Court on the local bench on December 15, 1980, Mr Justice Kenneth Bethune, has been appointed as a seconded SA judge of the SWA Supreme Court. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Jan 82 p 6]

DTA WANTS CUBA OUT--The skirmish between Cuban soldiers and Security Forces of SWA once again demonstrated that the withdrawal of Cuba's military presence in Angola was essential to a peaceful settlement in the Territory, DIE REPUBLIKEIN newspaper wrote in its editorial. The editorial referred to an incident in which a Cuban soldier was shot dead and another captured in the Operational Area on the border zone between SWA and Angola. "The latest incident emphasises that the Cubans have become a security risk on the SWA border and that their withdrawal is a prerequisite for enduring peace in the south. The signing of a ceasefire agreement by Swapo is on its own not enough," the editorial stated. Political observers in Windhoek said the editorial was an indication that the DTA could be expected to raise the question of withdrawal of Eastern Bloc personnel from Angola when the Western Contact Group began its second round of negotiations on a SWA peace

settlement. According to reports recently, the West had abandoned efforts to link directly the withdrawal of foreign contingencies from Angola to the SWA peace initiative, but it was acknowledged that reconciliation in Angola would be an ultimate requirement for peace in the region.--Sapa. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Jan 82 p 2]

EXODUS OF COLOREDS--There has been an exodus of qualified Coloured technicians to the Transvaal where builders are being offered R6,50 per hour instead of the R2,50 per hour they earn in SWA. This was disclosed on Friday to THE ADVERTISER in an exclusive interview by the Leader of the Coloured Liberal Party, Mr A. J. F. (Kloppie) Kloppers. Hitting out at the Rossing Management who allegedly do not want to employ Coloureds Mr Kloppers said that the building industry in SWA was running dry of qualified Coloured builders since last year because these people are leaving the country at an enormous rate. In the Transvaal, Mr Kloppers said, these people are being offered better housing facilities and salaries than what they presently get in SWA. Describing the present situation as "lamentable", Mr Kloppers said that the Coloureds brought SWA where it is today and added that the present exodus will severely affect the sound building industry conditions of the past. Mr Kloppers urged employers to treat their Coloured employees well and to create an atmosphere conducive to productivity. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Jan 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/610

NATION'S WATER SUPPLY SITUATION, PLANS NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 31 Dec 81-1 Jan 82 p 3

[Article originally published in ENTENTE AFRICAINE]

[Excerpts] The basic orientation of Niger's water policy mainly stems from the overriding need to ensure access to water to everyone in the long run. Not only does this mean drinking water for rural and urban establishments, but water for agricultural, grazing and industrial activities.

The strategy chosen is based on the water plan drafted following an exhaustive study of resources and the optimum methods of their use, in terms of needs. However, one must not forget the establishment of administrative and coordinating structures in the fields of research, studies and investment, their operation and the dissemination of information to all departments involved.

Emphasis has also been placed on the need to bring the people into the design, construction and maintenance of waterworks. "Our common determination, our commitment to work together, our resolution to persevere on the long and difficult path of seeking the welfare of the Nigerien people are all pledges that promise a bright future with respect to the solution of the thorny problem of water, so vital to our population," Minister of Planning Brah Mahamane said in his closing speech.

Access to Water

The basic orientation of Niger's water policy is founded, to a large extent, on the overriding need to ensure access to water to everyone in the long run, not only drinking water for rural and urban establishments, but water for agricultural, grazing and industrial activities as well.

In order to understand the size of the efforts to be undertaken by the Nigerien Government, it is enough to see the objectives of the 1979-1983 Economic and Social Development Plan. During the 5-year period it covers, this plan provides for the construction of 2,266 wells, 1,800 drillings and 20 drillings for water supply systems, 22 water supply systems.

Such efforts are necessary if one wants to limit the negative effects of a water shortage on Niger's development. In fact, for agriculture, irrigated areas totaled only 5,404 hectares in 1978, and the lack of water prevented the establishment of

any settlements in agricultural areas. With respect to livestock raising, the lack of water prevented the use of certain grazing areas. There were 1,218 major wells and 83 drillings in the grazing area. In 1977, when there were 4,701 modern village wells, more than 2,500 villages with over 250 inhabitants had no wells at all. Depending on the region, a modern well served from 626 to 1,245 inhabitants.

1,600 Watering Stations a Year

The latest figures on the water supply for the population shows a relative improvement in the situation in Niger. In 1980, there were 6,012 modern water stations (cement wells and drillings), 45 pumping stations, 4 distribution centers and 24 artesian wells summarily equipped, providing water to men and livestock in rural areas.

During the same period, 391 cement wells and 5 drillings were completed. Average coverage (meeting needs) is 32 percent for the country as a whole, with the rest of the population getting water from traditional wells, pools and lakes. On the other hand, in urban areas, the policy consists of equipping administrative facilities with adequate infrastructures. At the present time, there are 20,000 private connections and 320 fountains in 37 out of the 177 centers providing running water for 690,000 inhabitants of urban areas. This represents only a 34-percent coverage of urban needs. In medium-range terms (1981-1986), Nigerien officials hope to achieve a 70-percent coverage of the urban population.

The 1981-1990 decade, proclaimed by the United Nations as the "International Decade of Drinking Water and Sanitation," should result in 100-percent coverage of the urban population, with an average of 1,600 water stations set up a year. To reach that point, necessary investments are an estimated 218 billion CFA frances: 132 billion CFA for the drinking water supply and 86 billion for sanitation.

11,464
CSO: 4719/455

SPLIT IN PEOPLE'S REDEMPTION PARTY ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 pp 158-160

[Article by Enukora Joe Okoli: "Strategic Split in PRP"]

[Text]

A NEW SOCIAL order was the plank on which the People's Redemption Party (PRP) campaigned and won the governments of Kaduna and Kano states in Nigeria's general elections in 1979. The party won 122 seats out of a total of 138 seats in the Kano State Legislature though strangely, it won only 12 out of the 90 seats in the Kaduna House of Assembly. Allegations of rigging the election in Kaduna were, of course, made by some people against the ruling NPN, which won 68 seats.

At the national level, the PRP won 47 of the 449 seats in the House of Representatives and seven of the 95 seats in the Nigerian Senate. Its leader Malam Aminu Kano polled 1.7m. of the 11m. votes cast in the presidential election. Considering its humble background, "rooted in the poor masses", the performance of the PRP compared favourably with the other four parties.

Of the five parties which stood in that election, the PRP was described as the party of the future because it had put forward the most radical manifesto, with programmes calling for the socialisation of services and the provision of new economic priorities to improve the living standards of the working class and the welfare of the rural peasants which had been neglected by successive governments in Nigeria. The PRP also promised to end tribalism and nepotism. It also appeared to be the only party that would try to dismantle the old system of favour and privilege introduced by the traditional ruling class. Some people saw PRP's policies as the only real hope for eliminating neocolonialism's grip on Nigerian society and described the other four parties as "protectors of the *status quo* in varying degrees".

Only a few months after the inauguration of the two PRP governments, this proclaimed party of the future had become involved in a labyrinth of political turmoil — a crisis which raised the question as to whether the People's Redemption Party might itself be beyond redemption. The party seemed irretrievably split.

On the one side of the gulf, were the more radical revolutionaries led by a lifelong labour leader, Chief Michael Imoudu (Bendel), Governor Mohammed Abubakar Rimi of Kano, the impeached governor Balarabe Musa of Kaduna, 38 of the 47 PRP members in the House of Representatives and five out of seven Senators. On the other side is Malam Aminu Kano, whose personal popularity, it is widely believed, won the victories in Kaduna and Kano for the PRP. Solidly behind the Malam, is Mr. S. G. Ikoku, a politician of long-standing who is the party's national secretary, and a few others. At the state level, the majority of PRP members are believed to be behind the "radicals".

A study of the PRP crisis shows that the party is not split on ideological grounds because each faction is sticking to the party's declared principles and programmes. Instead, the erstwhile political partners seem to have parted primarily because of disagreement on strategy for achieving their goals and on a few minor issues.

The PRP is clearly the most financially handicapped of the five parties. The others have rich men among their leadership while the PRP was led by a simple and modest man. Perhaps recognising that money rather than issues helps to win votes in Nigeria (apart from ethnic-block voting), and also recognising that his party cannot afford to buy votes with money, Malam Aminu Kano had opted for a gradualist approach in realising PRP objectives, even if this might mean seeming to compromise the ideology of the party in the short run. According to one of Governor Rimi's advisers, this inclination in the PRP leader came out quite clearly "when Malam Aminu Kano influenced the National Directorate of the Party to negotiate an alliance with the ruling NPN, which most PRP supporters detested".

A senior member of the Aminu group explained, however, that what the PRP leader intended was to raise the money the party needed by co-operating with the NPN Federal Government, while reciprocating with its members' votes in the National Assembly. "It was to be a matter of 'You scratch my back and I scratch yours', for the time being". He blamed the Rimi-Imoudu faction of being in such a hurry. "How can their revolution succeed without infiltrating the army, making friends with the police, infiltrating the civil service and the establishment as a whole . . . what alternatives do they have in case their revolution fails? That's why Malam Aminu Kano chose to slow things down a bit . . ."

It will be recalled that the GNPP, for instance, rejected outright President Shagari's invitation to the other parties to join him in a broad-based national government "in order to ensure peace and stability in the country".

The issue of forming a national government was publicised in Nigeria then, and forced comment from various sections of the society. One academic was widely quoted then as saying, "Demanding a so-called broad-based national government in the Nigerian circumstance seems to be another way of saying: 'We are in power, join us or we crush you. You have no right to exist in the first place' . . . Quite often, broad-based governments result in the buying up of the prominent members of the opposition parties which eventually become weakened. The presentation of alternative sets of policies, programmes and administration then becomes difficult, if not impossible. The result is a gradual tilt to a one-party dictatorship or at least one dominant system. Joining a so-called national government would therefore, be the signing of a death warrant of the rival parties".

The UPN submitted conditions for joining the NPN or the Federal Government, one of which required the inclusion of its own four cardinal programmes — free education at all levels, free medical services, full employment and integrated rural development — into the Federal Government's programme. It argued that the first thing to do was to "agree on the minimum programmes, the economic and political objectives or goals which the parties would pursue, if and when they agree to participate". The UPN said: "Unless such an agreement was reached, the parties would not be able to work usefully together and their participation could turn out to be a curse". Expectedly, the NPN rejected UPN conditions and the two parties have been on collision course since then.

The NPP, however, accepted President Shagari's invitation on conditions subsumed in generalities. Eventually, the marriage ended in a divorce that has now made the two sides bitter political enemies.

To return to the PRP, its national directorate, authorised a team, led by Mr. S. G. Ikoku, to negotiate with the NPN but with an explicit criterion of all party involvement. The Imodou-Rimi faction alleges that du ing these negotiations "Malam Aminu Kano and S. G. Ikoku were brought over by the NPN". There were also allegations, mostly in the opposition press, that the Federal Government was paying the medical expenses of Malam Aminu Kano and providing him with personal security police. Mr. S. G. Ikoku was also alleged to be holding private negotiations with President Shagari and the NPN.

Mr. Iloku at the time was widely quoted as saying, "We believe in co-operating with the President and his government to the extent that it takes to make the system settle down and we cannot condone any form of confrontation that will bring about a state of destabilisation in the country."

These remarks were used to support the "radicals" allegations. Emphasising Malam Aminu Kano's gradualist approach, Mr. Ikoku said "We believe that this present system is only a starting point and that if we allow it to run for some time its great defects will be revealed to the

people and they will support the inevitable change that we want".

Since the "dissidents" could not be convinced about the genuineness of this gradualist strategy, the crisis burst into the open and led to declarations of 'You sack me, I sack you' within the party. Subsequently, suspensions and counter-suspensions followed ending in each faction expelling the other from the party.

Before then, however, a panel drawn from the two factions led by the national publicity secretary of the party, Mr. Uche Chukwumerije, was appointed to establish the causes of the crisis and make recommendations for settlement. The panel's report was never officially made public, but was widely leaked.

The report identified proximate and remote causes of the crisis. Under the immediate causes it said: "The mere idea of any Accord with NPN, which is seen by generality of PRP supporters as a reincarnation of their historical oppressor, NPC, and the manner in which the negotiations were handled generated distrust of some leading members of the party, especially Mr. Ikoku . . . For the idea, the issue would probably have generated less misunderstanding if a more exhaustive debate was undertaken in the National Directorate . . . we think that the National Secretary's approach was too secretive . . ." The report also said that the negotiating teams seemed to have been "deliberately loaded in favour of sympathisers of the Accord scheme," and therefore gave the impression that the leadership was determined to drag the party into the Federal Government at all costs. The other faction was, however, blamed for opposing this option *ab initio*. Both sides were blamed for the "fluent ease with which their members rushed to the press to state their cases", thus leading to the escalation of the crisis.

Lack of internal party democracy was another factor blamed for the cause of the crisis. The report said: "Several witnesses feel aggrieved by what they detect as the tendency of one man or a minority group of individuals to make most crucial decisions in the name of the party . . . the ban on the Governors' participation in the meeting of the nine (opposition) Governors has never been put to vote or even seriously discussed; since the end of elections, a standard solution to most crucial issues affecting the future and national position of the party (e.g. all-party government) seems to be the mandate of the National President at the suggestion of the National Secretary . . . before and during the elections, whatever Malam, Ikoku and Rimi decided became the decision of the party; Rimi's nomination as the gubernatorial candidate was the personal decision of the National President which was never referred to Kano State Directorate".

Contrary to public belief, the PRP Governors attendance at the meeting of the nine Governors (in spite of Malam Aminu Kano's orders), was seen only as a remote cause of the crisis. According to the panel, "a minefield of explosives" already existed and the meeting only provided "a rallying point for settling varied and various grouses".

Other remoter factors mentioned in the report include the fact that most members are ideologically unaware of the philosophy of the party. "Most, for instance, have never read the Party Constitution or even the general programme . . . ignorance made prone to misguidance by more knowledgeable members. Many, for instance, said that the National President's suspension orders were illegal because others told them so." Incendiary but unconfirmed allegations of disloyalty, bribery, and treachery were other minor issues, the panel said, that had fuelled the crisis.

The fact remains, however, that the original PRP is now beyond redemption. The two factions have since elected their own leaders and each claims to be the authentic PRP.

"Partisan intentions"

The intervention of the Federal Electoral Commission by according recognition to the Aminu faction has not stopped the claims of legitimacy by the Imoudu-Rimi faction, especially as it has more members in the National Assembly. FEDECO's verdict inadvertently, gave the Imoudu-Rimi group another excuse to accuse the Federal Government of a plot to destabilise the PRP. Governor Rimi said then: "It is sad that FEDECO should allow itself to be the channel through which the long-planned diabolical scheme to undermine and destroy the PRP is to be executed . . . FEDECO has unsurped the powers of the Courts to adjudicate and settle disputes within political parties. While its decision is wrong and unacceptable, it is educative in that even before any elections take place,

the new FEDECO has let the cat out of the bag about its partisan intentions".

FEDECO's position, however, remains unchanged and the implication is that the Imoudu-Rimi faction might not be allowed to contest the 1983 elections without registering a new name and satisfying all FEDECO's requirements. The question of a name might not pose any major problems for the faction. There is the precedent in which a splinter faction of the NPP chose to become 'Great' (GNPP), while the other faction remained ordinary NPP. Perhaps, a more serious concern for the faction will be whether it can do without such a national figure as Aminu Kano, in a society where politics revolves so much around personalities and tribes. Would the Imoudu-Rimi faction, therefore, consider a merger with the UPN, the NPP or the GNPP? These questions will have to be settled before 1983.

CSO: 4700/611

OIL INCOME SITUATION, BUDGET REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 p 186

[Text]

Oil reserves in Nigeria are one of the very minor things to worry about, and with the latest finds (by Mobil) off the Niger Delta, reserves were described at the recent conference in London on the Nigerian budget as "infinite", in oil industry terms.

The conference, at the Nigerian-British Chamber of Commerce, was extremely well attended, despite the appalling British weather. The Nigerian High Commissioner, Alhaji Shehu Awak, addressed the conference. The other main speakers were Mr. J. Rivett, of the Standard Chartered Bank and Mr. I. Meek, First Secretary (Economic) at the British Embassy in Lagos.

Mr. Rivett had spent the New Year in Lagos researching his speech; the depth and scope of his presentation were the result of extensive discussions on the budget proposals with Mr. Ademola Thomas, Minister of State, Ministry of Finance. Mr. Rivett gave a comprehensive review of the budget and analysed its implications for the Nigerian economy in general and for British exporters in particular. Mr. Meek gave a more general delivery, adlibbing most impressively on oil prices and production in particular.

Oil, as always when discussing Nigerian finances, was uppermost in everyone's minds. As already noted above, Mr. Rivett described reserves as "infinite", but what of the more immediate prospects on prices and production levels?

The ₦1,500m. budget deficit in 1981 was caused mainly by production cuts due to the "glut" and worldwide decline in demand. This year's budget, as we have described it in these columns recently, shows "restraint", and this is particularly noticeable in the projected oil liftings. As Mr. Meek pointed out, we all thought President Shagari's projections for last year were extremely conservative, and this year's seem to be equally conservative; an overall production figure of 1.5m. barrels per day (bpd) is the basis of this budget. But President Shagari was proved right last year, and may be making a political rather than economic appraisal of the market in going for the relatively low figure (production in December last year was up to 1.8m bpd.) He may be considering the actions of the North African producers, which are Nigeria's main competition for light crude sales; will the Libyans step up production from the latest 1.2m bpd forecast by swallowing their pride and cutting prices? Perhaps President Shagari has some inside information on this.

Nevertheless, Mr. Rivett was confident that revenue would be "considerably higher" than the ₦11,630m. the President announced in his proposals last month. Oil revenues would account for ₦8,160m. of this total, based on exports of almost 1.3m bpd and domestic consumption of 260,000 bpd. The rest of the revenue would come from import, export and excise duties and taxes.

If the oil revenue is higher than ₦8,160, the President will introduce a supplementary budget in July to pay for increased spending on capital projects, which are the main casualties of the "restraint". Production levels at 1.5m bpd would certainly mean dropping some projects from the Fourth Development Plan. The "Guidelines" for the Plan (published in late 1980) assumed "that oil production will rise from about 2.2mbpd in 1979-80 to 2.4m bpd in 1981-82, from where it is projected to fall to about 2.37m bpd in 1984-85 . . . The level of oil exports is therefore expected to rise from about 2.015m bpd in 1979-80 to 2.180m bpd in 1981-82 from where it is projected to drop to 1.94m bpd in 1984-85."

This year's budget is therefore based on a total production figure considerably lower than that in the Plan.

Capital spending would be the main casualty; out of the ten main sectoral allocations, capital spending, Mr. Rivett reported, would be cut on five compared with the 1981 figures. Cuts come in Agriculture, Communications, Health, Housing and the NNPC.

A fiscal measure concerning company taxation proposed by the Federal Government which has been of great concern to many businessmen in Nigeria, both Nigerian and expatriate, was "highly unlikely" to be passed by the National Assembly, according to Mr. Rivett. That proposal was the introduction of a two per cent

turnover tax on private companies, if that figure was higher than the 45 per cent profits tax. The proposal would mean that companies making a loss would still have to pay tax. The conference feeling, from an almost entirely British business angle, was that such a tax would be counter productive. Mr. Rivett suggested increasing company tax, to, say, 52 per cent as a more feasible alternative.

On a more optimistic note for businessmen exporting *bona fide* goods to Nigeria, President Shagari announced steps to check the "evil" of smuggling. Mr. Rivett reported a "major shake-up" in the Customs and Excise Department, which was "undoubtedly a step in the right direction". A seperate Bill proposing changes in tarrif duties detailed: duty on motor car tyres to be increased from 55 to 65 kobo, duty on nuts and bolts to be introduced at five per cent. There were also changes in certain excise duties.

The tariff duty on cars is to be changed so it can be levied on either the cif value or the engine capacity, whichever generates the most revenue.

The recent proposals to follow the UNCTAD 40-40-20 rule on sharing sea freight (*West Africa* January 11), whereby Nigerian ships would carry at least 40 per cent of traded goods, could, if made law, "considerably slow down the rate of imports". This was because the National Shipping Line would be unable to cope with the existing level of imports. Nigerian ships currently carry about 11 per cent of imported goods.

Because of these regulations, Mr. Rivett thought it unlikely that exports from the UK would reach last year's record figure, which he calculated at £1,500m.

The government remained "strongly committed" to pre-shipment inspection (PSI) of imports. A Bill recently introduced at the House of Representative sought to share the task of PSI (which is presently the monopoly of SGS Ltd) with a Milwaukee-based company, American Appraisal. This Bill is expected to become law within three months. Under the Bill all imports would be subject to PSI, with the exception of military hardware.

Foreign shareholders' dividends would continue to be remitted in tranches, as was imposed in October last year. The reduction in the percentage of consultancy fees remmitable, from 30 per cent to 20 per cent, was due to the Government's determination to give Nigerians the chance to gain experience in this field. It is hoped the move will encourage partnerships between expatriate and indigenous companies.

Mr. Rivett reported some monetary measures agreed but not yet officially announced; the minimum interest rate is to be increased to 8½ per cent and the maximum to 12 per cent. Banks are to be permitted to increase their lending by 30 per cent, and the export sector will get preferential treatment from banks. Banks will also have to lend 30 per cent of deposits to rural areas for rural development projects. Last year the states borrowed substantial funds from the banks, which squeezed some private companies out. It was suggested that finance from Nigerian banks would be hard to find for the first six months of this year.

Despite the cuts in some sectors, the scope for exporters to Nigeria within the budget is considerable, and details were given for some of the sectors.

Agriculture, for the second year running, has taken the second largest allocation (after Iron and Steel), reflecting the importance that the Government professes to put on self-sufficiency in food. Rice projects in many States had boosted production, which was a vital development because of the alarming increase in wheat imports to 1.5m. tonnes in 1981. Rice self-sufficiency is expected in 1983 as a result of these projects. There is to be an extension of "Pioneer" status for certain agri-businesses, which means longer tax holidays.

The situation at Abuja, despite the fact that the contract for the new National Assembly had yet to be awarded, was that a move of Government was expected by summer 1983. Most importantly, the basic infrastructure was ready.

There were an "incredible number" of projects in the education sector of the Fourth Development Plans, under both Federal and State aegis. Education was "one of the best areas for opportunities in Nigeria", mainly because of the policy of free education for all levels. Not only capital, but training projects were envisaged; it was estimated that an extra 30,000 teachers would be required by 1985.

Industries and Iron and Steel received the largest slice of President Shagari's cake: four new steel projects are to be established, the Aladja direct reduction plant is now producing and the three rolling mills at Katsina, Oshogbo and Jos are on schedule to start operating this year.

The long term hope of producing car parts rather than assembling locally is very much alive as are the plans to produce military hardware locally. The iron and steel sector's development is closely linked to the Railways project, and some of the contracts for this project were yet to be awarded.

The States remain heavily dependent on Federal Government for the bulk of their revenue, but a recent development has been the introduction of State Purchase taxes, along American lines. Three have introduced such taxes. This will help them towards financial (and political?) independence, or, at least, create an "aura" of independence, as Mr. Rivett tactfully said.

CSO: 4700/611

BRIEFS

CONTRACT WITH AUSTRIAN FIRM--The federal government has signed a contract with the Steyr Company (Austria) to assemble troop-carrier armored vehicles and all-terrain vehicles in Bauchi State. The project is estimated at 38 million nairas. The minister of Defense, Alhaji Akanbu Oniyangi, stated that, with this assembly facility, the country would export military equipment. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 18] 10042

INSECURITY NOTED--Although the insecurity prevailing in Lagos is often reported, it seems indeed that the federal capital does not have a monopoly in this field. Thus, in Kaduna, the wife of a British officer was violently attacked on 15 October. In Ilorin, all gatherings were forbidden as of 14 October owing to insecurity due to political rivalries. In Oyo State, according to the chief of police of that state, about 30 13-year-old girls are said to have been kidnapped during the single month of September, or one a day. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 18] 10042

FRIGATE DELIVERED--The frigate "NNS Aradu," F-89, Meko-360 class, built by the West German Blohm and Voss shipyards, was delivered to the Nigerian Navy on 4 September. Between now and the end of the year, it is going to continue its sea trials and carry out its Otomat surface-to-surface missile firings at Sardinia. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 18] 10042

PORT CONGESTION LESSENS--Nigerian ports, which had experienced a very severe congestion a few years ago, are said to be underutilized at present. The Nigerian Ports Authority prefers, rather, to regard this situation as more normal and attributes it to the improvements made in handling and in developing container-ship and Ro-Ro [Roll on-Roll off] ship traffic, facilitating and accelerating loading and off-loading operations. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 18] 10042

FIGHT IN KANO ASSEMBLY--Fighting broke out in the Kano state house of assembly after a motion was passed that allegations of improper conduct by some members be investigated, the report said. During the incident, there was an exchange of blows between the chairman of the house judicial committee, Alhaji Lawal Dambazau, and another member, Alhaji Sani Gwaraun after the majority leader, Alhaji Ammani Inuwa, had moved that a committee be set up to investigate allegations that the chief whip, Alhaji Dankura Damu, had been involved in a scheme to obtain money from the government sub-treasury through fictitious vouchers. Immediately after the vote, the majority leader and the chief whip exchanged abusive words, and several other members joined in the fray. Policemen guarding the assembly were said to have later called in to intervene. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 pp 201-202]

CSO: 4700/611

BACKGROUND PROVIDED ON NEWLY ELECTED PARLIAMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 pp 154-155

[Article by Denis Herbstein]

[Text]

LITTLE RWANDA a handsome smudge on the map of equatorial Africa, this month elected its first parliament (National Development Council) since the *coup d'état* of 1973. The results have now been finalised: all of the députés are members of the National Revolutionary Movement, the only political party, but one minor surprise was the election of five women candidates. All of the successful candidates — or *militants* as Rwandan citizens are prefixed — seem likely to mind their Ps and Qs in the new parliament. Still, it was a worthy exercise in democracy in a country beset by problems.

Rwanda, in the light of its "thousand hills", had been dubbed the "African Switzerland". It is indeed landlocked and there is snow on the summit of the 14,000 foot extinct volcano, Karisimbi. And in one important respect, Rwanda comes out more favourably than its European counterpart — unlike Switzerland, all women have the vote. The number of women députés after these elections was the one surprise. That apart, comparisons between the two countries are cruel. Rwanda has few natural resources, and its good quality tea and coffee has to be flown expensively to Mombasa on the Indian Ocean for shipment to Europe. The only import of any substance — apart from the needs of the expatriate population — is oil. The road route from the Kenyan coast, through Nairobi and Uganda, is costly and fraught with uncertainty. During one Ugandan crisis, the bullying Idi Amin closed the border for six months.

Rwanda's most pressing problem is land. It is Africa's most densely populated country and its 5m. people are increasing by some 200,000 annually. Only one in 20 lives in a town. The rest, subsistence farmers, eke out a reasonable existence of the staple foods, bananas and sorghum. The banana is not all that good to eat, so it is fermented into a wine so potent — and apparently full of vitamins — as to possibly explain the Rwandans good humour. But the countryside is full of people, their cries echoing across the hills from ubiquitous small holdings, which now, with subdivision among inheriting sons, have shrunk to an average of under one hectare (about two acres). The World Bank, the foreign embassies and the western aid organisations think the food will soon run out. The Rwandans take courage from the increasing food production and are less pessimistic. Besides, as one of the most catholicised of African countries, birth control is hard to popularise.

Yet the World Bank has commented favourably on Rwanda's currency holdings. It has no outstanding long-term debts, it pays as it goes and with the help of the aid donors, its balance of trade is about right. Despite the calm which seems to reign over the country, Rwanda has had a pretty turbulent history these last 100 years. It was colonised by the Germans in the 1880s, and then became a Belgian mandated territory under the old League of Nations. Britain grabbed a strip of the country along the Tanganyikan border, but handed it back when the railway that was

being planned took a different route. Today it is a free-for-all for aid and development. A communist Chinese company and West German money are constructing the highway from the capital Kigali to the university town of Ruhengori. The road the Italians built three years ago from Ruhengori to Gisenyi on Lake Kivu is already badly pot-holed. The Russians and the Americans offer scholarships while the British offer Oxfam and a large Anglican Cathedral which sits incongruously on a hilltop in the capital. Colonel Gaddafi of Lybia is here too, bankrolling a tea plantation, the Meridien Hotel and a mosque in Kigali, though Moslems are scarce on the ground. A persistent rumour has it that when the president refused to convert to Islam, Gaddaffi lost some of his enthisisam for aid.

Looking at the map, Zaire is Rwanda's largest neighbour. The two countries are members of the Great lakes Community, but the two successes of this central African "common market" testify to the scepticism with which the *militants* view their *citoyens* across Lake Kivu. Traditionally, because of transport problems, even the Kivu province of Zaire has faced eastwards to East Africa's anglophone countries.

Aristocrats and serfs

It is to her southern neighbour, Burundi, that Rwanda is attached by an ancient umbilical cord. Both countries have a minority of Tutsi people living cheek by jowl with the more numerous Hutu. The tall Nilotic Tutsis arrived in the region some five centuries ago and soon made the not-so-tall Hutu their feudal serfs — who were forced to supply their aristocratic masters with surplus agricultural production. In Burundi, things are much as they always have been. The Tutsi 15 per cent still rule with an iron hand.

A Hutu uprising of 1972 was put down with unqualified ruthlessness. The intelligentsia, the clever boys and girls in the schools, any Hutu with any pretensions to learning, were cold-bloodedly decimated. An estimated 150,000 people died and tens of thousands fled in Tanzania and Rwanda.

The Hutu took over in Rwanda in 1959, three years before independence, and the coup was later confirmed by a referendum organised by the United Nations. It was not always a smooth transition, and as many as 200,000 Rwandans might be living in adjacent countries as refugees. Today, however, the national policy of "reconciliation" works impressively. The two tribal groupings still live together as neighbours in the hilly countryside, speaking the same language, Ki-Rwanda. Two of the 10 (appointed) *prefets*, the most important regional officers, are Tutsis, as is the Minister for the Plan. There is a quota system, and it works both ways. Thus, the number of Tutsi children who would normally enter high school on merit has been halved. Impressively, these were no reprisals against the Tutsis when Hutu were being slaughtered in Burundi.

When the one-time security chief, Théoneste Lizindé, attempted an ill-starred coup two years ago, one of his demands was that Tutsis be eliminated from national life. Lizindé is now in gaol in Ruhengori awaiting execution after a lengthy trial. But first he is expected to face charges of misappropriating many millions of state funds.

Not seeking prestige

All of which is the background to which the President, Major-General Juvenal Habyarimana, himself a majority Hutu, called his election. He is thought honest, well-intentioned, straight-forward by both his people and the foreign community. Not a man for prestige skyscrapers or sumptuous conference halls. He came to power in a bloodless coup on July 5, 1973, a day likened to the French Quatorze Juillet. In 1978, he put himself up as the only candidate in the presidential election and was duly elected with over 90 per cent of the votes. Soon after, he sought confirmation of a new constitution. Two of the 10 prefectures voted against — apparently on the grounds that they were sick and tired of central government administration. It may have been that the voters were fed up with the military as many officers were getting rich on houses built with the help of favourable bank loans. Now, apart from the President, there is only one soldier in the cabinet.

Party selects candidates

Last summer the president issued a *decret-loi* (order-in-council) laying down the procedure for the election. Candidates would need to have at least four years of

secondary schooling and speak French which effectively ruled out about 95 per cent of the population, the farmers. The majority of candidates were civil servants — teachers and bourgmeesters (appointed mayors of communes). A surprising number of candidates came forward, but not all their names are known because a council of prefects under the secretary-general of the Party selected the final list. In each prefecture there would be twice as many *militants* standing as there were seats — in Kigali, for instance, 16 candidates for the eight députés to be elected. The power of governmental persuasion was further emphasised by numbering each candidate, say one to 16 in Kigali. Ministers, who were told by the President to stand, were invariable right at the top of the list.

Of the nine female militant candidates, all but one appear to have been in the bottom half of the listings but, women were elected, which indicates women were voting for women in some areas. There were only two Tutsi out of the 128 people standing. This might be because the party weeded them out initially, or because they feel they have no role to play in the country's political life, preferring to concentrate on business. There were also two Twa candidates, the original pygmoid people who inhabited the region before even the Bantu Hutu arrived — they make up about one per cent of the population. There were, it should be noted, very few people standing.

The campaign was a sober affair, with just one meeting in each area attended by the candidates, who made a brief speech. Very different from the election two years ago in Uganda — many Rwandans sport Milton Obote T-shirts, though this might not suggest support for his policies. The voting went off calmly. The half of the electorate who are illiterate were helped to vote by a friend. Voting was mandatory.

The 64 députés will meet in Kigali, in the North Koreanpbuilt Palais de Jeunesse. It will not constitute the most influential legislature this side of the Palace of Westminster. The President still rules by decree and won't be too interested in motions of no-confidence. It will no doubt become a mere talking shop. But surrounded as it is by the shifting sands of Zaire, Uganda and Burundi, a little bit of calm can surely do no harm.

CSO: 4700/609

MINISTER STOPS IN LUANDA ON WAY TO HAVANA

AB282014 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1826 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 28 Jan (ANGOP)--Dionisio Tome, minister of labor of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, who is in Luanda in his way to Havana, Wednesday visited the Center for Labor Studies of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security accompanied by the head of this ministry, Braz da Silva and by the minister of home trade, Gamaliel Martins.

Dionisio Tome's visit to the establishment for the training of staff is within the framework of acquiring information about scholarship students from Sao Tome and Principe who are taking three courses given there.

The six scholarship students from the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe are taking courses on occupational safety and health, labor force and labor normalization, while a basic course in social security, which will be attended by 40 students including two from this brother country, is expected to begin in May at the Center for Labor Studies.

On the occasion, the Sao Tome and Principe minister said that the training of staff is part of the effort to achieve national reconstruction and to increase production and productivity.

After stressing the importance of the training of staff for his country, to which the Center for Labor Studies has made a substantial contribution, Dionisio Tome said that the graduates would make up a sound foundation in the endeavor to increase the number of technicians in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, for the Ministry of Labor.

The minister of labor of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe further observed that his country has a vocational training center for middle-level and basic staff--vital to productive development--which has trained 50 workers who have been integrated into structures related to the labor department.

CSO: 4742/188

JAWARA DISCUSSES SENEGAMBIA CONFEDERATION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 pp 137-141

[Interview with President Sir Dawda Jawara by Nii K. Bentsi Enchill]

[Text]

Q: MR. PRESIDENT, as a result of the events of July 30, and the Confederation, would it be fair to say you have had your Presidency saved, but you have lost the total sovereignty of your nation?

A: I don't think that is a fair statement. It was not just my Presidency that was saved. It was the country that was saved because it was being plunged into lawlessness by a group of people who represent a tiny minority, who have no respect for law and order, no respect for our Constitution, who schemed and planned with assistance from outside and with assistance from disgruntled elements within this country who have free access and free opportunities for constitutional opposition, to overthrow the legally-constituted Government. Fortunately for this country arrangements had been made and agreements signed to save the country under such circumstances.

I did not come back here to save just my presidency. I came back to save the nation from calamity, from the lawlessness, the chaos and misery that African countries, one after the other, are being plunged into by this type of person. So in the first place I do not agree that it was a question of saving Jawara's presidency. It was a question of saving the fate of The Gambia.

To suggest that we have lost total sovereignty of the nation is wrong. If you are referring to the Confederation that we have concluded with Senegal, it has been abundantly stated in the agreement that each state will retain its sovereignty and independence.

This has been considered by Parliaments in both Senegal and the Gambia and approved. So my answer is that firstly, it is not just Jawara's presidency that has been saved as a result of the intervention of the Senegalese Army and the loyalty of a section of the Gambian Police and Field Force. Nor is it true also that the Gambia has lost its sovereignty.

Q: Is it not more of a federation since essential aspects of a sovereign state, for instance the armed forces, are to be integrated? Some people feel that the presence of the Senegalese to assure security indicates some loss of sovereignty on the part of the Gambian state.

A: This is absolutely untrue. It is not correct. There are many independent countries with foreign troops there to maintain security. One example that comes to mind is the Federal Republic of Germany and Eastern Germany. In each country you have powerful foreign troops there to maintain their security. You have NATO. The European countries know they cannot defend their independence. They have to go into alliance with other nations, in particular the Americans, who guarantee their independence.

I think people are really short-sighted. In Africa we have many minute states. In The Gambia we didn't even have an army, but were satisfied with just a para-military force. And we want to think we can be totally sovereign and independent and secure by ourselves? It is not realistic.

That is why the founding fathers of the OAU emphasised African Unity. Even the late Kwame Nkrumah, and Sekou Touré and others advocated the total union, one strong federal government for the whole of Africa. And they were not just dreaming. They knew that was really our saving grace. They felt that to save the future of Africa, if Africa was going to be strong and prosperous and able to meet the social and economic aspirations of its people, it really depended on redressing the balkanisation of the continent and forming some sort of organic unity.

This has not materialised and I consider the Senegambian Confederation as a small contribution to that concept. In any case, the presence of an integrated force does not mean Federation. It could be Union, Federation or Confederation, but it does not depend on that. It would have been a Federation in my own point of view if we had said that the Gambian Parliament is no longer a legislative body, that legislation would be done in a Federal Parliament. If there is no President for The Gambia, but one President for the organisation and maybe a vice-president here. But there is a President for The Gambia, the Parliament is here, the judiciary is here, there has been no necessity for us to amend the Constitution, we have not lost any sovereignty constitutionally. It does not really come up to a Federation. If we were going to go up to a Federation with the loss of these trappings of sovereignty, so what? This was envisaged for the whole of Africa. So if The Gambia and Senegal conclude a Confederation, what's wrong with it?

What we have concluded is indeed a Confederation. Tanzanian troops are in the Seychelles, they were in Uganda. There were Libyan troops in Chad, there are OAU troops there now. And we are so close to Senegal, look at the map. What we have done here is so sensible and practical. I can't see why people should object.

The point is that the people of this country, never mind what other people say, are in favour of what we have done. If we were to have a referendum today, we would have an overwhelming majority in our favour. There was a BBC interview with one Mark Webster who came here. I don't know how long he spent here, he was at a debate in Parliament prior to ratification when the Confederation agreement was being discussed, and he was quoted as saying that there was grassroots opposition to Confederation. I don't know how many days he was here to be able to get to the grassroots of the Gambia. I don't know if he got past the confines of Banjul, how many people he spoke to to talk authoritatively about grassroots opposition. There may be some grassroots opposition but I am sure it is a tiny minority. I'm sure the grassroots majority are in favour.

Q: Your government and yourself have spoken of "overwhelming" and "unanimous" support for Confederation . . .

A: I've never spoken about unanimous support. We couldn't say it was unanimous in our Parliament. There were 35 voting Members present because two opposition Members were in detention and one member of the government was absent. Of the 35 present, the three opposition Members walked out leaving 32 members, who all voted in favour. I don't know if one would call it unanimous but that was the situation: it was overwhelming, maybe nine-tenths in favour, not two-thirds, but nine-tenths in favour.

Q: Do you regret the fact that any public discussion or public opposition to the Confederation has been prevented by the conditions of the State of Emergency, given The Gambia's reputation as a bastion of democracy?

A: We have to be practical. It is not our choice that we have imposed a State of Emergency. This is the first time we have done so in this country, and we have very good reason. We couldn't have done otherwise. The events in this country: the loss of life of 500 people — for a small country like this that's terrible — the millions and millions of Dalasi lost in wanton damage to property and looting. There cannot be any other situation here except a State of Emergency under the circumstances.

Under the State of Emergency, the press is free, comment is free, and the press who are opposed to it have been publishing their views, saying what they like. Those in favour have been publishing their views. I'm sure people discuss it. But of course public meetings are not allowed under the emergency. But what else can we do? We cannot lift the State of Emergency and we cannot wait for what we consider to be in the public interest, until the emergency will be over. We do not know when it will be over. We cannot stop the life of the nation just because there is an emergency. It is necessary, regrettable as it may be, but it cannot be helped.

But we do know, and people know they are free. Nobody will penalise anybody for saying they are against Confederation. The

papers have published opposition views.
Q: It is fair to say mild opposition. Some of the emergency regulations speak of committing an offence if you bring the government into disaffection and disrepute. Would such laws be invoked if somebody spoke strongly against Confederation?
A: Well, I don't know, I cannot answer your question. I can assure you — my Government will not penalise anybody for opposing Confederation, and I'm sure my people know this. I have not read all the articles but I do know that the opposition press has been writing. I assume they have written all they want to say. Do you think they have been holding some criticism back? There is no justification for that, they must be under some misconception.
Q: What the Gambian Government had, since independence, spoken of as an "eventuality", that is closer association with Senegal, a position held for 16 years, has become, in the six months since the attempted *coup*, a Confederation. Is it correct to say that the aftermath of July 30 was the rationalisation of a *de facto* situation — that is, Senegalese military insurance for the continued functioning of the Gambian state apparatus — into a *de jure* situation — that is, the Confederation?
A: That is the wrong way of looking at it. You have to realise that the question of coming closer to Senegal, either in the form of a Federation, a Confederation or a Union, has been on the cards since 1964. I'll remind you that in 1964, even before The Gambia became independent, I took the initiative to request the UN Secretary-General to commission an inquiry into the various forms that association between The Gambia and Senegal could take, so we could consider it. Even though we did not go for Confederation, or Federation, at the time, the form we adopted could have been called Confederation right from 1965, because then, the military intervention that you were talking about was laid down in an agreement the very year we became independent. The treaty of association came later, and we had the Senegalo-Gambian Secretariat established, and we signed numerous agreements.

The fact that this thing has happened within six months of the attempted *coup*, that we signed the Confederation, should be looked on as a situation in which something that has been going on for years has been given clearer focus by the events of July 30. To say that this was done in six months is to misunderstand. The bulk of what we have in that agreement had already been covered in various agreements. You cannot say we simply translated a *de facto* something into a *de jure* whatever. It would not be fair to say that.

We are committed to African unity. Every African leader at least once a year, or more often, pays service, I won't say lip-service, to African unity. ECOWAS, signed by 16 West African countries in some ways goes even further than this Confederation. Sixteen countries have acceded to it without any fuss whatsoever, and most of these countries are reasonably far from each other. In the case of Senegal, geographically and ethnically we are mixed up. If we opt for just not integration or federation, but Confederation, we are not going further than 16 countries have done by joining ECOWAS, which even has a military defence arrangement now . . .

Then there is the CEAO, which, when it met recently in Dakar, also signed a defence arrangement to cover the member countries. Even the ten countries of the EEC, each of them very powerful and large countries, could find it necessary to have a defence arrangement, not bothering about whether there is loss of sovereignty.

My friend, so you want Africa to remain divided in its own tiny cells? The Gambia is, I don't know how many times, smaller than one city in Germany, and they expact us to have our own small Field Force here, a small army in Guinea-Bissau, another small army elsewhere, and whenever we come together for our mutual benefit then: "Aha, loss of sovereignty, etc"? With that attitude we will never get anywhere.

The founding fathers of the OAU had a different conception for the whole of Africa: if possible let the 50 nations come together to form a Federation which could go some way to matching the United States of America, the United States of Europe (under the EEC, that is what they have there in some way). We know we are still lagging behind, and our media do not help.
Q: The next Presidential and legislative elections will be held under the State of Emergency. How can opposition parties campaign and what room is there for normal public debate?
A: Here we have to realise that our Constitution allows a maximum life of Parliament of five years. If we say "well, there's been a *coup* attempt, there is a state of emergency, let us postpone the elections", there will be an outcry from the

media, from the opposition, from everybody; "Oh, they want to prolong their life, they know they don't stand a chance". In that dilemma we have to respect our Constitution and hold the elections, there is a State of Emergency, we cannot help that. No sensible person will tell us to lift the emergency. Even if the whole world said so too, we would not heed them. It is absolutely essential that the State of Emergency should continue until circumstances permit it to be lifted.

But we can make provisions to permit campaigning for both the opposition and governing parties. The same conditions for the opposition will apply to the governing party. When we dissolve Parliament we shall decide on a reasonable period. During which some amendments could be made to the emergency regulations — which must remain in force — to permit reasonable campaigning for the elections.

Q: Will it be one month, two months?

A: Something like that. I think a month must be the very minimum. Something reasonable to allow parties to move around with their point of view.

Q: As a result of the Confederation Senegal has extreme influence in domestic Gambian politics. Do you consider the fact that your personal position is assured only to the extent that you make no radical departure from the present *status quo*?

A: I don't know what is meant by the present *status quo*.

Q: Meaning the political agreement to have the Confederation. From July 30, you temporarily had no state of which you were president, from then on you were primarily responsible as Chief Executive for bringing The Gambia into ever closer association with Senegal. Do you agree with any suggestion that your position would be in jeopardy if you went against any of the agreements so far made?

A: Well, that is implying that the agreement was forced on us by Senegal. Is that the implication?

Q: Yes.

A: Well, that is wrong, completely wrong. It is not true. It was not forced on us. I had many options. You were saying I was for a while without a State or something. That is a matter of opinion because at no stage did these *coup* leaders have complete control of this country. There were loyalist troops who defended Banjul until the Senegalese arrived. It depends on the point of view.

I had many options open to me from July 30. I could have stayed abroad. The *coup* leaders were telling me: "Your family is in our hands, if you like we ask you to stay away, we send you your family, you go quietly." I could have chosen that. But I did not. I felt I am the leader of a legally-constituted government voted in by the vast majority of this country. I had my responsibilities. I came. I invoked an agreement made sixteen years back, and, the forces came on the strength of that. It does not mean that because your allies have defended you therefore you forfeit your sovereignty. This was not forced on us. Well before this we were working towards close association with Senegal. I have said that at best the situation has accelerated, it has focused the problems. It was in the best interests of the nation to do something. Twice within a year, we have had people being subverted, with outside influence, to disturb the peace of this country. The first was in October, 1980. I have great responsibility in The Gambia because as Head of the Government, I have to act in the best interests of the country.

This Confederal agreement is something that I think is vital to the interests of the people of this country, to enter into an arrangement with Senegal, or any other country, which will better secure the security of this country, which I think is most vital. This Confederal agreement provides that in the best form I can think of. That alone would happen not because I was forced into anything by Senegal but because, in the best interests of the Gambian people, I took the initiative. I proposed Confederation on August 19 when I was in Dakar.

Q: In the event of a new Gambian President who objects completely to the terms of the Confederation, or a new Senegalese President who has such objections, how do you see the future of the Confederation?

A: That is one reason why this agreement is a Confederation. In a Federation, any government who wants to pull out would be committing a secession. The central government would not permit this and it could lead to civil war. But this is a Confederation and there is provision for any future Gambian, or Senegalese, government to review the situation if they feel like it. The review clause permits either government to review the agreements. In a Federation, any member wanting to pull out can legitimately be forced to stay by the central government, if need be.

Q: Are there any plans for a merger or closer collaboration between the People's Progressive Party of The Gambia and the Parti Socialiste of Senegal?

A: For a long time, these two parties have been co-operating at various levels. Since then, of course, co-operation has intensified and we have formed a joint committee which will meet and consider forms of effective collaboration. Whether these two parties will merge or anything is hypothetical. But we intend to intensify collaboration that has been going on for some time.

Q: The Gambian economy is facing growing difficulties. Economic and monetary union will have the effect of raising general price levels, particularly those of petroleum products and basic consumer goods. Given its dependence on external support for its budgets, how is The Gambia going to bear the burden of increased recurrent expenditure and the prospect of accelerated inflation?

A: The Gambian government is facing difficulties, and I'm sure we are not unique in this. Whether the economic and monetary union with Senegal will result in the raising of price levels and the rest is hypothetical. These areas will be covered by protocols. Actually, since soon after independence, the recurrent budget of The Gambia has been self-supporting. What we have had from outside sources is support for development budgets.

Q: Should there be numerous death sentences as a result of treason trials, do you consider the social impact of numerous executions on this small society when your powers of clemency come into play?

A: Again, this is a hypothetical question in a very sensitive area. I cannot answer this. We have to wait and see what happens when the time comes. But I would simply want to remind you that the people being tried now are people who were engaged in something that was not child's play. It resulted in the deaths of 500 people, and the terrorisation of people, wanton destruction of property, improper imprisonment of men, women and babies, under appalling conditions. What they have done is not child's play. They have caused the deaths of 500 people, and we have to consider these things when the time comes. What will happen to those who are found guilty is something on which I would not like to express an opinion at this stage.

Q: You have answered one side of the question in a most tactful way given the circumstances, but I'm not sure you have answered as completely on the social impact and how serious that might be.

A: I would invite you to consider the question in the reverse way: how serious would be the social impact of not punishing these people? You have to consider this also. What would people think if the people who caused these very grave things — 'some people had their relatives, their breadwinners, their children, killed in cold blood. Some were terrorised, imprisoned in their homes, they have seen their wives being raped, their property being wantonly destroyed by their neighbours who are suddenly in possession of firearms, and who terrorise them — what would be the social impact if these people were spared, if those found guilty were not punished?

That is the other side of the question and that is why I cannot answer at this stage. You would need a sociologist to study what has been the social impact of these 500 deaths, the looting, torture and illegal imprisonment, and also to study the social impact of sending to the gallows those who have been found guilty, and the social impact of not punishing such people.

Q: When do you think the State of Emergency will end, and what changes in the present social, political and military situation will permit the emergency to end?

A: It is difficult for me to answer, once again. This is looking into the future and we have to see how things develop.

Q: But looking at the present, can you say what will have to calm down in the security situation for the emergency to be lifted? What is the government worried about now that you cannot lift the emergency? Do you not feel secure?

A: It's not a question of not feeling secure. It is a question of the situation that has arisen from the events of July 30, and its aftermath, which necessitates the imposition of a State of Emergency. These are all Constitutional provisions for the better administration of the country.

Q: *Coups d'etat*, successful or not, are usually justified by their makers as a response to the "corruption and mismanagement" of the previous government. The few and fragile African democracies have yet to see an incumbent government voted out of office without grave repercussion — an example of this is Sierra Leone in 1967. Governments are certainly not always right. Are *coup*-makers always wrong?

A: I think African journalists should consider very carefully this impression given that any government which stays in for too

long is bad and that there should be frequent changes of government. Maybe what you are thinking of is Britain and America where they have long practice in the democratic process with long-established institutions running smoothly. They tend to change governments every so often without any instability.

Do we think really that we should apply these principles to what you call the "few and fragile African democracies"? Well, I have encountered this view and I see it reflected in your question: that it is wrong for a government to stay in for long, even if it is democratic and freely supported by the people of the country. I think this is something to make up our minds about.

As I see my duty to this country, I don't think I could say that "I've been around for . . . ten years, and therefore I go". My people will not let me go. What should be my position? Should I say: "Oh, no, no, no. This is a democracy, there should be a change, let somebody else come in"? We should not follow blindly what other countries have done when the circumstances were different. They have been pioneers in parliamentary democracy for many years and they change their governments but have their sovereign. Here in Africa, the leader of the government is also the Head of State. The people may want change but they also want continuity.

I think I find African journalists a bit embarrassed about this aspect. They say: "Oh, yes, your government is democratic but you have been in for too long". Well, in my own view, so long as a government is democratic, upholds freedom of speech and freedom of association, and that elections are free and fair, I do not see that one should set a limit and say "You should go, you have been here for too long".

It's for the people to decide. If I wanted to go now I'm sure my people would say "we want you to stand". What should I say under the circumstances, that in Britain they change every five years so I should go? I would be failing in my duties. If I feel that my people still want me, and that if I go to the polls and stand in a free and fair election I will win, and that I feel I still have something to contribute, this should not be held against me or against anybody else in a similar situation.

Of course, if a government is not democratic, if it doesn't allow free expression, or free and fair elections, then it is holding power unconstitutionally. That is a different situation altogether.

Q: Would that justify taking power unconstitutionally?

A: If a government is unconstitutional and so on? That is up to the people of that country to decide. In my view it should be up to the people of that country to decide to try to change their government constitutionally. If they cannot do so because of oppression and repression, again, the matter is up to them.

CSO: 4700/607

STATISTICS DIVISION PUBLISHES REFERENCE WORK

Victoria NATION in English 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

ONE of the more interesting official publications now on sale at the National Bookshop in Victoria is a Statistical Abstract for 1980, a valuable reference in figures on how the Republic entered the eighth decade of the 20th century economically and socially.

Prepared by the Statistics Division and priced R50, the document's wealth of information on Seychelles includes annual trade reports, the country's financial standing and economic performance over the past five years or so, migration and tourism statistics, revisions of the census and population projections, surveys of agriculture and household expenditure and many other data.

IMMENSE PROGRESS

As mentioned, the economic and social progress of the nation are traced, in many spheres, right back to 1976, the year of Independence, and show clearly the immense progress of the nation since then and since 1977, the year of which the Seychellois started out on the road of socialist revolution.

For example, the gross domestic product in 1980 was valued at R574.6 million compared to R345.5 million in 1976. As for the balance of payments, the net current and capital account stood at R24 million. In 1979 it was a little less at R23.4 million while in 1976 it was R17.9 million.

The greatest improvement in this sphere was in the net capital account which shot up from R47. million in 1976 to R110.5 million four years later. The Government's capital share here stood at R89.7 million. In 1976 it was a mere R3.5 million.

SOCIAL SERVICES No.1

Looking at recurrent expenditure by function, R90 million was spent on social services for the people in 1980, more than three times the R28.2 million in 1976. While R7.9 million was spent on economic services in 1976, by 1980 the amount had risen to R31 million.

Of these economic services, the funds spent on agriculture and land use, a sphere so crucial to the country's battle for self reliance, nearly trebled from R7 million in 1976 R20.3 million in 1980. As for economic development and housing, the sum in 1976 was so insignificant as not to be mentioned while four years later R6.7 million was being spent in this sphere.

Of the country's exports, the majority were in the category of inedible crude materials led by copra, with guano a distant second. The second

largest category was food and live animals with frozen fish topping the list, a clear indication of the importance of the fishing industry.

In the labour sector, there were 17,550 people employed in 1980, 10,038 in the private sector and 7,512 in the public. The greatest number of workers were to be found in the social services followed by transport and communications, hotels and public administration in that order.

The average monthly earning of Government workers was R1,837, higher than that of the private sector by R 395. This made the national average R1,606. In 1979 this average was R1,384 and in 1976, R723.

The statistics go on, covering schools, medical services, crime and so on — all in all as detailed a guide to the efforts, difficulties and triumphs of the Seychellois in their struggle for prosperity as one could wish for.

SAP

CSO: 4700/606

COOPERATION AVENUES WITH CUBA EXPLORED

Victoria NATION in English 12 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

FOLLOWING a successful mission to investigate cooperation avenues with Cuba, Seychelles is proving to be playing a positive role in the development of South-South cooperation that may turn the Third World countries into stronger partners with the industrialised North.

After returning from the mission, Mr. Jérémie Bonnelame, the Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs who led a delegation to Havana, said there had to be better understanding in the Third World and that would make it easier to negotiate and cooperate with the North. He added that the developing countries had the will to help each other.

The visit to Cuba by Mr. Bonnelame's delegation, which also comprised officials from the health, education, agriculture and construction sectors, was to see what that country could offer in terms of cooperation and what Seychelles could take from there. "We have realised, Mr. Bonnelame said, that to have a solid cooperation, the countries helping each other must know their partners well".

The delegation had seen for example that Cuba possessed favourable conditions for Seychellois students to receive training assistance—in fact there are already a few students from Seychelles studying in that Caribbean island and they have expressed satisfaction at the level of training they are receiving. On this they wish to reassure their parents that they are being well looked after.

In agriculture, the delegation found that Cuba's food research programme followed the same line as that of Seychelles. Our country wishes to know more about Cuba's achievements in food production in order to achieve self-sufficiency.

Mr. Bonnelame and his delegation came back with the impression that every member of the Cuban society is a motivated person who knows what he wants, where his country is going and how much effort he has to put in to better his life and that of his people.

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Discussions in Havana between the Seychellois and Cuban delegations also centred on major international problems with reference particularly to Africa. Mr. Bonnelame has remarked a trend at present that progressive African countries are taking a lesser stand on international matters and that, he said,

was a cause for concern. He has blamed this not on differences of policies but because there is less coordination among the progressive states which, he said, must get together and prepare a common strategy to tackle the present international problems.

MERCENARY AGGRESSION

The mission to Cuba was also serving to inform countries of the region of the situation in the country following the November 25 mercenary aggression against Seychelles — a criminal action that has strengthened the solidarity our country enjoys with its friends. In a 75-minute press conference just before leaving Cuba, Mr. Bonnelame answered questions from journalists representing countries of the region and explained to them how the hired killers were employed by reactionaries and, with South African support, were trying to topple the established government of President René.

SAP

CSO: 4700/606

PLANNING OF REVOLUTIONARY AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM UNDERWAY

Victoria NATION in English 15 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

NEXT WEEK should see serious work start on a research and planning project that will add impetus to the agricultural revolution called for by President René last year.

With the co-operation of an adviser from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, officials from the Ministries of Planning and Development and of Agriculture, and from such agricultural parastatals as Sadeco, IDC, and Seycom, will start drawing up the country's first national agriculture plan.

It is still too early to say exactly what the plan will look like, but the idea is to assemble all existing information and statistics on the history and performance of the Seychellois agricultural sector and, from this, to chart a course for Seychelles' agricultural revolution.

"The plan is aimed at making people think seriously about the problems and challenges of agriculture in this country," explained an official of the Ministry of Planning and Development, "and at clearly spelling out the objectives."

These, he added, would take into consideration the roles of such parastatals as the Seychelles Agricultural Development Company, the islands Development Company, the Seychelles National Agro-Industries Limited, as well as the Government.

In the foreword to the 1981-1985 National Development Plan released last year, President Albert René wrote of sowing the seeds of an agricultural revolution in Seychelles. "From now on we plan to devote increasing human, technical and financial resources to raising the level of food production in this country," he wrote.

Mr. René continued: "We must launch an agricultural revolution with the aim of ensuring that the Seychelles achieves a high degree of self-sufficiency in food production. The task in front of us is an arduous one it is for this reason that we must plan our efforts in such a way that can achieve results."

Thus the national agriculture plan, which should be finished by this June, will be more detailed than the agriculture section in the National Development Plan which merely defines projects briefly.

While the National Development Plan did not mention the agriculture plan, President René did so in his budget address last December 28.

The Head of State explained that it would ascertain the amount of land required to achieve the necessary output to meet the objectives of self-sufficiency.

"The plan", said Mr. René, "will review all agricultural land that is available in Seychelles and will allot that which is not being utilised on leases to the various organisations and individuals who will farm them".

The President then stressed that the Government had no intention of giving people valuable agricultural land just to squat on it. The Government, he said, would make every endeavour, not only to make the land available, but to make know-how available to farmers as to the market for products, the type of products that the market would absorb, the ways to conserve the soil and to help in obtaining water for growing.

As soon as the Government had finalised the plan it would be issued as a published statement so that everyone concerned would know what role he had to play, President René said.

SAP

CSO: 4700/606

BRIEFS

DPRY AMBASSADOR--The Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen to Seychelles, Mr. Akoosh, called on President France Albert Rene yesterday morning at State House. On Monday, the ambassador was at National House where he met the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, after earlier meeting the Principal Secretary, Mr. Jeremie Bonnelame. Mr. Akoosh continues his ministerial visit today when he will be received by the Minister for Youth and Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis. The ambassador's sojourn is in one way serving to reassure his country's solidarity with Seychelles following the November 25 mercenary aggression. The "Indian Ocean Zone of Peace" proposal became one of the topics of discussions the ambassador had with Seychellois leaders. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 13 Jan 82 p 1]

CREOLE TEACHING--Over 60 Primary One teachers and some reserves who have just followed a six weeks' Creole course will be presented with certificates tomorrow morning at the Teachers' Training College, Mont Fleuri, before the opening of an exhibition featuring the work they have covered during that period. The course started towards the end of the last term of 1981 and during these six weeks the participants have been taught all aspects of the Creole language. The exhibition itself will give an idea of what the teachers have learnt and it will feature such items as teaching guides for teachers, books for children, graphics, leaflets etc. all in Creole. All those interested, especially school teachers, are invited to view the exhibition which will run until 4 p.m. the same day. During the first week of the holidays, headteachers, deputies and Section heads from schools all over the Republic also attended a seminar on the Creole language.--SAP [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 14 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/606

PRESIDENT TO STEP DOWN; YOUNG SUCCESSOR SOUGHT

Dakar AFRICA in French No 136, Dec 81 pp 30-32

[Article by Nicolas Mensah: "Following Senghor's Example, Siaka Stevens Is Leaving!"]

> [Text] Siaka Stevens, president of Sierra Leone: "The nation needs a young, vigorous man" to lead it to economic and political development, while remaining unified under the banner of the APC" [All People's Congress].

As if in response to the wishes of his political adversaries to see him leave the presidency, Sierra Leone's President Siaka Stevens has stated that he will leave office as chief of state before the 1982 general elections.

At the party's annual convention in Freetown, he told the "barons" of the All People's Congress that the country now needs someone young to handle affairs of state. In order to manifest his desire to change the country's administration and make way for the younger generation, President Stevens, reelected by the party congress as general secretary and president of the APC for life, named an 11-member committee to manage affairs.

Supporter of Single Party

How is this action of President Stevens to be explained? Does he have reason to believe that he no longer inspires confidence in those he leads? It is quite true that, as in the case of numerous African leaders, things have not been easy for him since he took office as president 13 years ago. His efforts to unify a country torn by internal conflicts, both civilian and military, could be considered positive in a sense, if one accepts the idea of the single party.

At the most recent party congress, he did not deviate an inch from his original way of insisting on the country's need to continue under the APC, the party of unity. It was he who said that "Sierra Leone is too small a country to afford the luxury of a multiparty system. The APC needs the efforts of everyone in its march toward the development of the congress of all peoples." He continued: "The country cannot tolerate a pluralism of parties in the face of economic inconsistencies." This is President Stevens' opinion, not only about his own country, but about the rest of Africa as well. Questioned in Freetown about the intervention of Senegalese troops in Gambia, he told newsmen: "The events in Gambia made me think of a number of statements by Nkrumah a few years before his

death, defending the idea of a United States of Africa. I am happy to see that President Jawara is meditating along those lines.

"We should learn how to take advantage of the experiences of the superpowers. Go to the Soviet Union and you will see people of different nationalities.

"In our countries, which are smaller, we should think about how to unite. I do not know whether we should imitate what the British tried to institute here as the West African Border Force and the West African Monetary Union (UMOA). Moreover, I believe that West Africa is headed in that direction. However, we should first begin by reconciling enemy factions within our different countries."

President Stevens hopes that after he is gone, the country will continue to remain united under the APC.

Social Malaise

He let it be understood that "the nation needs a young, vigorous man" to lead it to economic and political development. Whom does President Stevens have in mind when he speaks about that young man?

The most recent events in the country may have served as a warning, when the Labor Congress of Sierra Leone told the government of its intention to call an active strike by its 250,000 members against the higher cost of living in a country where a 100-kilogram bag of rice cost 17,000 CFA francs. For the government, this meant that it was losing control of prices at the same time it was imposing more hardships on the people to make up for other shortages.

For the Labor Congress, the problems of the country's economy are not so much found in the government as such as they are in the poor economic policy that has heaped privations on an impoverished people. The idea may seem bizarre now that after the strike, the president has decided to leave the scene.

In order not to arouse the public's passion on behalf of the members and leaders of the trade unions now imprisoned, the government proceeded to carry out a rigorous reduction in prices for commodities by allocating government funds for standardization, which for observers constitutes a victory for the Labor Union, for the strike was the cause of this general reduction in prices on basic commodities. By way of example, one bag of St Louis sugar that cost 550 CFA francs before the strike now costs 250. A bag of onions costing between 18 and 24 leones (6,650 CFA francs) is now 11.5 leones (3,100 CFA francs). A bag of potatoes has gone from 35 to 12 leones (9,800 to 3,300 CFA francs), and the prices of meat, rice, tomatoes, baby food and many other products have dropped considerably.

Suma Musa, director of the Marketing Board of Sierra Leone, which has a monopoly over the purchase and distribution of rice in the country, was not happy about these developments. In fact, the drop in the price of rice from 60 to 24 leones will require huge subsidies. He complains of the fact that the government will now have to subsidize rice consumption in the country until June 1982, when it does not have the means to do so and when there are reasons to doubt the effectiveness of the system of control. Furthermore, this situation has caused problems with prices to local producers. If one offered the Sierra Leonean farmers a

reasonable price -- let us say 12 leones a bushel -- then one would have to ask 32 on the market. If price controls keep it at 24 leones, the government will have to pay subsidies to local producers.

It will be noted in passing that the end of the rice subsidy is one of the conditions imposed by the IMF (International Monetary Fund) before the granting of the 1980-1981 loan.

To celebrate the victory of the Labor Union over the government, the opposition newspaper THE TABLET of 19 August 1981 wrote: "Never again will the people of this country passively watch a tiny group of men who are the temporary members of the so-called 'government' destroy the nation." Dr Stevens' government understood this very clearly when the workers courageously demonstrated to remind the sated, self-satisfied authority of the negligence and privations that are now common in a country once considered rich. When a worker discovers that his pitiful situation is the result of poor management, he begins by uniting with other workers in a political force because it is the only way to stand up to authority.

The newspaper called on the people to stand firm and reject anything they deemed not in the country's interest, "in order to get rid of the most corrupt government ever seen."

Repression

In Sierra Leone, arrests and weapons searches serve as excuses to put down discontent. Quite recently, President Stevens' driver was questioned by police after the discovery of weapons and munitions at the palace. Fifteen persons, including students from the Makeni Training College, were imprisoned and 51 years in sentences were handed down for seditious conduct. The real reason was that during a visit by President Stevens to Makeni (northwestern region of the country) to explain the detention of 127 trade union leaders and members, a hostile crowd violently protested his presence, breaking windows and looting shops.

Stevens' authority and the excessive use of repression against his opponents have always been manifest. He organized a riot squad from the party instructed to fire on strikers in Freetown, which recently resulted in three deaths. The police could do nothing about the men who, from their white Datsuns with no license plates, fired on the demonstrators. Later, a few of these same cars were parked at the general headquarters of the APC.

Bangura Affair

Before welcoming the OAU Summit Conference to Freetown in 1980, the governor of the Bank of Sierra Leone at the time, Sam Bangura, had a great deal of difficulty convincing the president to lift the government order banning the export of foreign exchange. Relations between the two men further deteriorated after the discovery of a financial scandal implicating high government officials. The governor wanted to make the facts public. A few days later, Bangura was found strangled in his home. Rumors circulated concerning the near certain implication of high officials in the affair. The results of the investigation demanded by the president have never been made public.

The president named the commanding officer of the Sierra Leonean Armed Forces, General Mommoh, to Parliament. In offering the army this position in Parliament, he thought he had found a strategy facilitating control of the APC over the army.

Moreover, the armed forces are full of APC cadres instructed to keep watch over their officer colleagues. As for the president's security service, the man on the street calls it "a band of crooks and hoods." Actually, this service (LSD) is sadly famous for its brutality, especially in the interior, where several political opponents have been assassinated.

Remote Control President?

Judged on the country's economic and political situation, President Stevens admits that he has made "a number of mistakes" in the past that it is useless to cry over. Rather, what needs to be done is to "put a new man at the head of state who will be advised by others with experience." The Sierra Leoneans did not accept this statement calmly. "Will the old president have remote control over the new one?" These are a few of the questions disturbing the Sierra Leonean people. The voters have no ideas about who will be their future president. The three men closest to the president are old, weak bureaucrats that cannot be mistaken for the type of energetic president of whom Stevens speaks!

S. Koroma, first vice president, has been near physical death since his accident in 1976. The second vice president, Camara Taylor, has no voter support and we know that the third vice president, the young S. Mustapha, is in constant conflict with the first two over the government's policy, although he does have solid election support. His entry into Parliament was possible because for everyone, he enjoyed the favors of President Stevens.

During the February elections, even if fair play is guaranteed ahead of time, one wonders whether President Stevens would accept someone who might rise up against him later. And in order for the new president to have the support and favor of the Sierra Leonean people, he would have to respond to the wishes of the people to see many high officials and a number of ministers prosecuted for corruption out of office. However, nothing has been said concerning the solution for arriving at a healthier administration in the country.

Furthermore, the president's departure would require the advent of a committed, patriotic successor. Otherwise, the confrontation with opposition groups in exile, such as the SLPP (party of the late Sir Milton Margai, formerly in power but banned by Stevens), could have painful consequences.

The retiring president has offered the Sierra Leonean people what they truly wanted. In February 1982, in going to elect their representatives and their president, they will be able to exercise their free choice.

11,464
CSO: 4719/434

'EXTRAORDINARY' ELECTION LAWS EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 pp 147-149

[Text]

GENERAL ELECTIONS in Sierra Leone are now generally expected in April and not February, as previously forecast. They will be the first under the One-party Constitution of 1978. If this were the only new element of the elections, they would have been unexceptional. Not only are all parliamentary elections conducted under the supervision of the Electoral Commission but the ground rules under which they are held are well-established and commonplace. They are also known to all the participants; at any rate they are all presumed to know what they are. Indeed these ground rules have been applied by the Commission, in varying degrees, to all Parliamentary elections since independence in 1961.

However, there are now new, as yet untested, ancillary features to the electoral laws of Sierra Leone. These features are as much unfamiliar to the political aspirants themselves as they are unknown to the entire electorate. They are also, in many respects, as extraordinary in character as they are trouble-packed for their operators. Unless judiciously and fairly applied, they promise to make the entire electoral process vulnerable to the most serious objections. It may be that the new features are the inevitable concomitant of one-partyism but the lessons and pits they create are so bewildering as to cast a slur on the outcome of the whole elections if applied with undue haste.

These new features relate to the party primary elections provided for under Section 38 of the 1978 Constitution, and sections 9 and 18 of the Party Constitution. They are the new enactments which provide for preliminary elections to the holding of parliamentary elections — in other words, the process by which candidates for parliamentary elections are to be selected.

Briefly, they provide that:

(i) The Central Committee shall conduct and supervise the primary elections and shall determine the time and place of the elections;

(ii) A candidate for primary election must be a person who is qualified for election to Parliament and is not otherwise disqualified by law, and he must be a registered and paid-up party member and a registered elector;

(iii) His nomination must be supported by three persons who are also registered paid-up party members and registered electors of the constituency in which he seeks election;

(iv) He must be elected by an electoral college called the Constituency Executive itself elected by the Constituency Branch and consisting of 21 to 55 members who themselves should be registered voters and registered paid-up members of the party;

(v) Three candidates with the greatest number of votes are elected to go forward as candidates to the parliamentary elections unless any of them is disapproved by the Central Committee on the ground that his nomination "would be inimical to the interests of the State" in which case the person with the next highest vote after the three shall become qualified for nomination to the parliamentary elections;

(vi) Each candidate for primary election must pay a non-refundable deposit of Le 200;

(vii) A Returning Officer, to be appointed by the Central Committee, shall receive nominations for the primary elections;

(viii) The Returning Officer shall assign a symbol to each candidate for primary election on the delivery of his nomination paper; and

(ix) Voting by the Constituency Executive is by secret ballot.

So far so good. For the primary elections the supervisory machinery is the Central Committee of the All People's Congress, whereas for the parliamentary elections it is the Electoral Commission. Moreover, the electorate is different from, and much smaller than, the electorate in the parliamentary elections. But by far the greatest difference is that whereas the ground rules for the parliamentary elections are certain, those for the primary elections are less so. In a sense, the primary election is like a beauty contest in which the contestants are eliminated until the winners — in this case the three "richest" — are finally chosen.

As we have seen, the members of the constituency executive hold the key to this elimination contest, and there can be no doubt that they carry a very heavy burden. The National Constitution, however, did not specify who they are, how they are to be elected or indeed the procedure they should follow in selecting the three parliamentary candidates — all important questions indeed.

There was a time, not too long ago, when the view was strongly canvassed by sitting MPs, that in the absence of any clear directives in the National Constitution, they, the MPs, had a "right" to select the members of the constituency executive. How more self-serving can they get? They were apparently prepared to disregard totally the elementary rule of natural justice that no man should be a judge in his own cause. How could such a proposal have generated an atmosphere conducive to free and fair elections as promised by the President?

It would have guaranteed two things at least: the swamping of the executive by the MP's hand-picked faithfuls, who would then have ensured the elimination of any strong and credible aspirant; and secondly utter chaos and widespread violence throughout the country inviting the declaration of a state of emergency and the indefinite postponement of the elections. If only for averting these dangers, the party leadership and Congress are to be congratulated for rejecting the pretensions — for this was what their claim really was — of the sitting MPs.

In the coming weeks it is expected that constituency executives might be established throughout the country in the run up to the elections. But this would only be the beginning of problems for the Central Committee. Regardless of what MPs may claim, there are as yet no established Constituency Executives anywhere; nor has there been any membership drive by the Party throughout the country to establish the branches which elect these executives. At best, membership of the party has been haphazard. This is inevitable because the One-party Constitution did not create a contracting-out system of membership but rather one which invites people to contract in, so to speak. A person must consciously join the Party; he is not compelled to do so. Since 1978 no meaningful determined efforts have been made to educate and persuade the people to join the party. This has yet to be done, and it cannot realistically be expected to be accomplished before the parliamentary elections in April, still less before the primary elections to be held before that.

With the political atmosphere now so heavily charged, civil servants resigning their posts at random in order to contest the elections, political aspirants publicly declaring their intentions, visits to the constituencies multiplying by the week, and the general electorate believing quite rightly the promise of a free choice of candidates, one is bound to ask how really fair would be the election of the members of the constituency executive, who themselves would bear the heavy responsibility of selecting the three candidates for the parliamentary elections? Sitting MPs — and they have already displayed the propensity — would be alert to swamp the executives with their own faithfuls. It is but natural that their opponents would be just as determined to do likewise. Where then does all this lead to?

One simple hypothetical example might suffice to highlight the farcical nature of the projected exercise. Let us assume that in a constituency there are five aspirants, including the sitting MP, from whom three are to be selected. They know that 55 members are to be elected to the constituency executive. Each decides therefore

to raise the funds necessary to pay the party dues for 55 faithfuls among his supporters, thus qualifying them to vote as well as stand for election to the executive. There are thus 275 persons eligible to vote and stand for election. Let us also assume — and this is a realistic assumption — that for every one of the 55 positions on the executive, there are five candidates, one for each aspirant. The result must surely be that each of the five candidates will receive only the votes of the 55 persons handpicked by the candidate of his choice — in other words he will receive 55 votes in favour and 220 votes against. Repeat this for every candidate for every one of the 55 positions on the executive; nothing is surer to produce a non-election than this.

There are probably two ways of breaking the resulting *impasse* but none less undesirable than the other. First, one of the aspiring candidates, if he is rich enough or his sponsors are, should be prepared to pay party dues for more faithfuls than those sponsored by all his opponents combined, and thus ensure that he can outvote his opponents for any of the 55 positions on the executive. Was this what the Party Congress at Mahera intended, namely that only the rich — the *nouveau riche* — should be qualified to rule? It is impossible to imagine that this is truly resonant of the vision of Congress when it adopted the provision for party primary elections. It is a party of the workers, surely, not one of the gentry. What guarantee has the nation that a person who succeeds by this method would not spend the next five years doing the unthinkable to recoup his losses? The disastrous consequences of such a system are too obvious to require further emphasis.

The other method by which the *impasse* could be broken would be by the aspirants concerned forming among themselves the unholiest of electoral alliances. But neither this ensures that the best candidates — in the sense of those best able to "serve" the nation and advance its prosperity — would necessarily go forward to the parliamentary elections. Experience has shown that the weak and less able are usually more ready to find common ground to ally with each other if the result would be to squeeze out a more formidable and credible opponent.

An alternative

Enough has been said to expose the shortcomings of the new system. What then is the alternative? Few would find unacceptable the proposition that irrespective of the one-party system, elections should be open to all the citizenry. Equally, few would contradict the need for a political system to have built-in checks and balances — a sort of sieving mechanism which bars the malcontent and the avaricious from the noble vocation of politics which quintessentially means the rendering of genuine service to one's own country. Such mechanisms are indeed employed in all democracies, whether one-party or multi-party. But they are often the product of years of experience and experimentation. In contrast, the sieving mechanism embodied in the party primary election has just been born and therefore needs time to grow firmer, with stronger roots embedded in the deeper awareness and appreciation of the grass roots at the village level; this is all the more necessary since it has to operate in an adversary framework of winners and losers. For now it is like a shadow betwixt the idea and the reality. A people who have not been properly schooled in a new system will be disinclined to receive it; if they are forced to accept it, their acceptance will be apocryphal and it can only be sustained by force; whereas it can easily sustain itself if its acceptance springs freely from knowledge and trust.

Primarily for these reasons, it may be respectfully suggested that the primary elections envisaged by sections 38 of the Constitution should be put in abeyance and revived only after the necessary grass-root education and mobilisation have been completed. In the meantime — particularly for the first election under the One-party Constitution — the Central Committee should invoke the time-honoured institution of consultation with our traditional rulers — the Chiefs — in selecting candidates for the parliamentary elections in each constituency.

This path is based less on the wealth and status of the candidates, more on justice and contract; less on discretion and more on fair and open rules. It will also assuredly promote respect for the institution, reduce to a minimum the growing tendency of challenges between MPs and Chiefs, and inspire the successful MP to maintain an harmonious working relationship with the Chiefs of his constituency, a *conditio sine qua non* for peace, good order, co-operation and accelerated self-reliant development for the constituents they both serve. No worthy MP, or aspiring MP, should have anything to fear from his Chiefs; if he does then he should seriously examine the worthiness of his candidature.

CSO: 4700/608

ECONOMIC REALITIES REPORTED SQUEEZING UNIVERSITY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 pp 50-51

[Text]

SIERRA LEONE'S economic malaise is taking its toll on the University of Sierra Leone, as was forcefully spelt out in the Vice Chancellor's annual address delivered at the recent degree ceremony.

This year, Vice Chancellor Dr. Arthur Porter said, recognising the chilly financial climate and the need for the utmost economies, the Deans and Heads of Departments had pared their estimates to the bone and had submitted proposals to government, (the university's main source of funds) which called for a subvention of about 11m. leones.

"The feedback", said Dr. Porter, "was that we were going to be given about 9.5m. leones. It would have meant postponement of a number of projects, and maintenance work. The pruning exercise was daunting, but we had braced ourselves for it. Then almost overnight, in the Budget Speech, we learnt that the allocation was to be only 7.5m. leones. 7.5m. leones for the whole year, not 7m. leones each month. The pruning exercise was no longer daunting: it threatened the very life of the plant.

"Mr. Pro-Chancellor and Chairman Sir, we know there were good and substantial reasons for the reduction from what we had been led to believe to expect; we also know that we were not alone in having to face cuts. But we say these things, not to find excuses or to elicit pity, but in the hope that our plea for assistance will be heard."

Dr. Porter spoke of the growth of the university including admission of a record number of 733 new students at the beginning of the 1980/81 academic year, which, "though welcome", added further strains on the already inadequate facilities.

"There is now insufficient residential accommodation at both constituent colleges, Dr. Porter said, and many students have to stay at home or find accommodation in town or in the villages around Njala — accommodation which is usually less adapted for the needs of a student. Teaching accommodation and laboratory facilities are no longer adequate to meet our needs.

"If I say that the colleges are bursting at the seams, it will be no overstatement. If I also say that without additional funding, we will find our operation less and less efficient and our services grinding slowly to a halt, I will only be testifying to the reality of our situation".

Dr. Porter said that not withstanding the situation, the university was proud to report what it has been able to accomplish with available resources. Of particular significance, he said, was the increasing involvement of staff in public service and in joint collaborative research with government and other bodies. The university was conscious not only of the need to relate to government to help solve the nation's problems, but also of the need to produce men and women with the skills required by the society and by the world of work.

The Vice Chancellor went on: "A knowledge of science and technology is seen today as a fundamental requirement for all peoples striving to build a future commensurate with their aspirations for a better society. In today's world, it is an inescapable prerequisite for any nation

wishing to safeguard its independence and freedom. Universities must therefore face up to this challenge by devising appropriate curricula and courses which will produce men and women who will be employable in today's world of science and technology."

Dialogue with business

Dr. Porter appealed to the business community, commercial firms, industries and factories to engage in continuous dialogue with the university about the kind of people they are looking for and the kind of progress that should be offered by the university which will be of direct benefit to them.

"We feel the time has come when the private sector must join forces with the government in a more organised and sustained way in producing the financial support that is required to ensure that needed courses are mounted. Surely, it is not beyond [their] ingenuity to devise arrangements, either through the imposition of a training levy or by assuming the financial responsibility for a course or the necessary library acquisition for that course, for the private sector to identify and make contribution to this institution which trains, and has the potential to train even move extensively, the men and women on whom they rely to fill their managerial and supervisory grades, and who are thus an indispensable factor in the success of their undertakings."

Dr. Porter paid special tribute to Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts, the MP for Central I constituency which embraces Fourah Bay College, for his sustained and persistent effort in collecting money for bursaries to students, and for the various other ways through which he has been helping the college.

He was also full of gratitude to Carnegie Corporation of New York which had provided $150,000 towards the construction of "University House" on Fourah Bay College campus to house the university planning office, the rest of the university secretariat, the Vice Chancellor's office and the Senate Chamber.

In his speech, the Pro-Chancellor of the university, Mr. Abu Kamara, who is also Attorney General and Minister of Justice, told the new graduates: "The primary objective of higher education in the difficult early years of any new country such as ours is to produce the technical, administrative and professional manpower needed to promote and control all aspects of development. Your services are needed and required by your country.

"If you fail us you will be impeding progress and halting development, and when there is no development we may even find it more difficult, if not impossible, to continue to provide the funding to enable others to follow you and come to the university". In an obvious reference to the discovery of financial malpractices by senior civil servants during the year, Mr. Kamara continued, "I want to impress upon you, our new graduates, the meaning and application of 'trust', for it is the essence of every trust that it must be rendered accountable.

"It is a matter of great concern that a number who had our confidence and trust have betrayed that trust in the world of work after graduating from here. We had looked upon them as our future leaders and had thrust responsibilities on them. Regrettably, by a combination of acts of nonfeasance, feasance and malfeasance, they have shown that our confidence in them was misplaced. But we have not abandoned hope or faith.

"We look to you, our new graduates, to remember the lessons you have learnt while at the university, to go out into the world and to serve your country and your people, to maintain at all times the integrity, the honesty, the dedication expected of you so that your country will be a better place for generations to follow because of the contribution you have made and the standard you have maintained."

Finance — the major problem

Turning to the university's paramount problem of inadequate financing, Mr. Abu Kamara said: "I wish I could say that that particular problem is just a local problem. It is, as you know, a national problem and an international problem. Given the general monetary instability all over the world,

the future is not going to be easy. There is continuous need for the utmost economy and maximum utilisation or resources . . . I confirm that our government will welcome support from other sources, and I wish to reiterate your call to the private sector and all who require and use our manpower, to make their fitting contribution to the training of that manpower. I would like to assure you Mr. Vice Chancellor, that government will give consideration to the suggestions which have been made to help relieve the situation."

The principal of Fourah Bay College, Dr. Eldred Jones, in his address spoke of the spiralling cost of education and the fact that a growing number of students have to "manage on the most precarious of financial arrangements. This is why we are so grateful when individuals, commercial firms and foreign governments offer us grants which provide some support for the neediest of our students," he said.

Dr. Jones also made a special mention of the efforts of Mr. Akibo-Betts in raising money from various sources for student grants and expressed the hope that others in positions of influence would emulate his example and employ their influence on behalf of the two constituent colleges and the university.

To the new graduates, Dr. Jones said: "I say welcome, not goodbye. Because the day of congregation is often the last we see or hear from them. We hear of them from a distance, or of their professional success, even sometimes of their prosperity, but their colleges and their university seldom benefit from all this. If you do not support your college or your university *who* do you expect to keep it going? So please don't turn your backs on us. You need not be a millionaire to give us significant support — both moral and financial. So welcome, not goodbye."

A total of 383 students who completed their undergraduate studies last June were presented to the Pro-Chancellor, Mr. Abu Kamara to receive various degrees and certificates.

Since February 1977 when the students humiliated their Chancellor, President Siaka Stevens, at congregation at Fourah Bay College campus by demonstrating with placards and calling him names, Dr. Stevens has each year delegated the duty of conferring degrees to the Pro-Chancellor.

CSO: 4700/608

'SQUANDERGATE' CHARGES, WARNINGS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3362, 11 Jan 82 pp 129-130

[Text]

A circular has been issued by the Ministry of Finance to all other Ministries warning them that it has been decided that it is not yet possible to lift the moratorium on spending on "other charges", which will now continue until at least March 31. This means that the only authorised spending by Ministries and departments will be on salaries, pensions and gratuities, wages, food, fuel mileage allowances and drugs.

In addition Ministries are expected to maintain a 25 per cent reduction in their fuel consumption, at least until March 31.

Travel to international conferences will only be permitted in the most exceptional circumstances and must be authorised by the President. Ministries which might have sent representatives to such meetings must instead request staff from the nearest Sierra Leonean diplomatic mission to the meeting to represent the government and will be responsible for seeing that such staff are properly briefed.

Government receptions are also to be drastically pruned and, like attendance at conferences, must have the prior approval of the President.

All contracts relating to food supplies had to be lodged with the Treasury by the middle of last week, and they must give details of the contractor, his banker, the goods to be supplied and a clear price list so that the Treasury will not need to ask the Ministry to explain details. Similarly all allowance claims should be clear, accurate and promptly paid.

Ministries are also reminded that there is a moratorium on recruiting any new staff; this includes recruiting to fill a vacancy caused by somebody leaving government employment.

Discussing Sierra Leone's current economic position Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts, Minister of State at the Ministry of Finance, said that the Ministry is trying to eliminate the slackness that has crept into many government procedures over the years and believes that as a result of the careful investigations which have been conducted over the last two years or so there is now a much greater sense of reality in all government departments *(writes a correspondent)*.

He said that in the past there has been some element of extravagance in spending, largely because of what seemed to be an "inability to distinguish between what we need and what we want". He concedes that some of his own investigations, such as uncovering the Vouchergate affair, might have been misunderstood by some people — he stressed that he has tremendous co-operation and support from the President, who at present holds the portfolio of Minister of Finance — but says that "the problem is like malaria, if you want to get rid of it you have to take your mepacrine."

It may have been the slackness in procedures which led to the financial improprieties recently discovered in the Provinces as a result of which about 100 civil servants have been interdicted. Three Commissions of Enquiry are being set up fully to investigate the irregularities.

Mr. Akibo-Betts believes that the more closely controlled system of government expenditure which is being put into effect will definitely lead to better times for the country though it will probably not be until June, the end of the financial year — by which time a new government should have taken office after the General Election, which he expects to be in April — that the effects will begin to be visible.

He feels that bringing some discipline back into the economy will encourage productive output and will also prepare the country for the self-control that will be needed if oil is discovered. He said that a load of drilling pipes had recently arrived and he takes that as a good sign that the exploration companies still think that there is oil to be found in worthwhile quantities, since the costs of exploration are such that the companies would be unlikely to continue work if they were sure that there was not findable oil.

He said that discipline would most certainly be needed if oil were to be found in large quantities. "We have seen the problems that can follow from sudden oil riches, discipline and good character would be very necessary." Mr. Akibo-Betts would be quite happy if Sierra Leone were to discover

just enough oil to cover its own needs and not become an oil-exporter. That alone would save so much foreign exchange each year that the whole balance-of-payments picture and development outlook would be drastically changed, he said. (He would, of course, be even happier with a big find.)

But that still lies ahead and in the meantime he and the President are determined to streamline the economy, which they believe will itself pay dividends. A proper determination of priorities against the availability of funds will also help to encourage aid donors, Mr. Akibo-Betts believes. He is cautiously optimistic that various development projects will soon begin to have a positive effect; he said that the Magbass sugar project, which is now producing about 6,000 tonnes of sugar and is due to increase this yield, is already making a substantial contribution to meeting the national demand and saving foreign exchange on imports.

For the time being, though, the main task is to restore financial discipline, streamline the economy and, above all, to get everybody to understand "We cannot spend what we do not have."

CSO: 4700/604

BRIEFS

VICTORY CLAIMS--The Radio Kulmis reporter accompanying the 15th (GOROD) division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] reports that heroes from the division attacked a paramilitary base at El Meghet in Bakol region where forces still loyal to the Mogadishu regime were stationed. Our reporter says as usual the heroes of the DFSS razed the paramilitary camp to the ground. The Radio Kulmis reporter adds that 20 soldiers were killed and the rest of the paramilitary force based at El Meghet camp fled into the bush for their lives. Our reporter adds that the DFSS forces of the 15th (GOROD) division captured an (LG) type vehicle made in Germany. The DFSS forces also captured quantities of tents, rations, fuel, arms and ammunition. Our reporter adds that in the engagement at El Meghet one DFSS martyr was slightly wounded. [Text] [EA222142 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 22 Jan 82]

DEFECTIONS FROM SOMALI FORCES--The Somali masses who have vowed to wage a jihad against the weakening regime of Siad Barre continue to pur into the bases of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS]. People from all walks of life are reporting at various camps of the DFSS with terrifying stories about the plight of the Somali masses under the fascist regime of Muhammad Siad Barre. The latest report from our reporter accompanying the 9th general Aynanshe battalion states that Maj Abdullahi Haji Egal, known as (Sahan), an engineer in a heavy artillery unit, and 2d Lt Ismail Ahmad Abdilleh, who is an armoured vehicles and tanks specialist, have defected to the DFSS and vowed to join the holy war against the Mogadishu terror regime led by Siad Barre. [Text] [EA202010 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 20 Jan 82]

REBELS REPORT CLASHES--The militia still loyal to the dictatorial regime of Siad Barre made an attempt to engage the ninth battalion of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] which destroyed Bohotleh recently. The attack on the heroic forces of the DFSS by the militia of Siad Barre was bravely repulsed. The militia lost 60 soldiers killed and many others either wounded or captured. Our reporter accompanying the ninth battalion of the DFSS reports that the militia lost all their equipment to the gallant forces of the DFSS. The items captured from the demoralized militia, who do not know why they have to fight, include automatic rifles, large quantities of ammunition and other military hardware. The Radio Kulmis reporter adds that the remaining members of the militia took to the bush and are now being hunted down by the intrepid forces of the DFSS. In another engagement in the northwestern area the DFSS forces captured a vehicle carrying militia still loyal to the Mogadishu regime, killing all those on board. More reports on the fighting between the gallant forces of the DFSS and the faltering Mogadishu regime will be released later. [Excerpt] [EA212044 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 21 Jan 82]

CSO: 4503/20

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Togo and the German Democratic Republic have signed a trade agreement in Lome. This agreement, the first of its kind between the two countries, is going to enable Togo and GDR to exchange their products from now on: phosphates, iron, cotton, cacao and oil for Togo and machine tools and manufactured items for the GDR. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 18] 10042

CSO: 4719/429

REFUGEES ISSUED WARNING, REPRIMAND

Obote Speech

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 11 Jan 82 pp 1, 3, 8

[Article by Epajja Ojulu, editor in chief]

[Excerpt] [At a gathering on 10 January in Kamuli] President A. Milton Obote said the government had tried to show the people of Uganda the difference between the government of the gun and an elected government. He said although in Kamuli all the seats were won by the Democratic Party "we did not order the UPC to go to the bush."

In other areas people say that because they were defeated they must go to the bush. The President assured Ugandans:

"The government is strong. We shall also go to the bush. I invite my brothers to come home. If they want to stay in the bush without causing any trouble to any Ugandan, I will not force them to come home. But if they want to stay in the bush so that they come to destroy homes, to plant landmines--we shall flush them out of that bush for the sake of peace-loving Ugandans. We shall go there to disarm them."

Dr Obote said the Constitution was clear on the question of human rights which states that every citizen of this country has a right to life. It was the duty of the government to go to the bush to stop those in the bush from destroying me.

The President explained that another reason why the government would go to the bush was that in some places some people had been forced to be refugees in their own country. We shall not allow any Ugandan to be a refugee in his own land.

He reiterated his appeal to those living abroad to come home. "Some Ugandans," the President said, "went abroad. [line(s) omitted] who was threatening them. There is now no reason why Ugandans should be refugees."

The President said "ten years ago we had many refugees from Rwanda and the Sudan. But some of them are trying to abuse our hospitality."

Dr Obote said although our laws say that non-Ugandans are not allowed to vote some Rwandese who are refugees in this country voted in the last general elections.

"I warned them when I was in Mbarara. Reports indicate that some of them have gone to the bush. A non-Ugandan going to a Ugandan bush to disturb Ugandans!

"A visitor who does that is inviting himself to be sent away."

He recalled that some men in the Amin army were non-Ugandans. "A foreigner will go to kill Ugandans because he has no relation with the people."

Urged To Obey Law

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 11 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Refugees Are Not Above the Law"]

[Text] It is true that most of the atrocities during Amin's era were committed by refugees--that is non-Ugandans. At the same time, contrary to the law of the land, there is evidence that many refugees voted in the December 1980 general elections. But worse than that, some refugees have been found to flirt with terrorists in Luwero district and are responsible for the prevailing unrest there.

Refugees are allowed in any country, purely on humanitarian grounds. They are expected to respect and value the hospitality extended to them. The point, of course, is not that they should live on their toes being conscious of their foreignness. But common sense dictates that they are supposed to be law-abiding and to keep their hands off our national matters.

Whereas crime is a very individual thing, we do not want to believe that their status as refugees contributes to their crime-proneness. We do not ask them to have allegiance to our nation or anybody. Of course we know that the sudden break in their cultural and national ties makes them lose some basic values and national trust in goodness. But this is no reason for them to commit crime. In any case criminal acts by refugees are taken more severely because as foreigners they are supposed to be more cautious and grateful.

Refugees in this country have been given good treatment and equal opportunities in education and employment. Many have been absorbed in different administrative and economic sectors where they are contributing to nation building. But the sad part is that some refugees have proved a liability to this nation. Ugandans cannot, and will not, stay put if they are expected to continue shouldering the responsibility of caring for these ungrateful people. If refugees continue to be a pain in the neck for Ugandans, it will be chewing a cud of foolishness if we do not withdraw our hospitality. However, this is a situation which can be avoided by refugees being more law-abiding and appreciative of our hospitality.

It is more serious when we know that refugees committed odious atrocities on Ugandans during the Amin regime. Why should people who have known human injustice and persecution turn a blind eye to the very injustice they fled? Is this not a traversy of the most basic roots of human conscience let alone being a naked abuse of our hospitality?

Our hospitality, patience and goodwill have been overtaxed by the very people we have cared for, given fertile land and fed. If refugees, particularly those from Rwanda, do not reciprocate our hospitality by being law-abiding, in the name of peace and progress, Ugandans may ask their government to build camps for them so that their dirty activities can easily be monitored. Alternatively we shall tell them to go after all have we not, more than anyone else kept them long enough?

CSO: 4700/614

WAIBALE ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHANGING TO UPC

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 11 Jan 82 pp 1, 3, 8

[Article by Epajja Ojulu, editor in chief]

[Excerpt] Kamuli, Sunday--The Opposition Democratic Party (DP) faced a grimmer future here yesterday when its Deputy Secretary General, Mr Alex Waibale, crossed to the ruling Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC).

Mr Waibale was released from prison on the new year eve after the President exercised his prerogative of mercy.

Announcing his decision in this small town, Mr Waibale, amid thunderous cheers said: "I have found this to be a mammoth crowd in the history of Kamuli. Busoga is known historically to take one course at a time."

Addressing himself to the President, he said: "Last week I had a shock when I had just returned from prison after you exercised your prerogative of mercy. Your action and reaction proved that you are not only great but thank God you could have been born great."

Mr Waibale told the jubilant crowd that he thought he saw something wrong happen in Jinja when six members of parliament decided to join the UPC and added:

"I saw my chief whip being whipped to the other side. He later confessed that he saw a ghost. The reasons my colleagues gave me were that they decided to cross over to the UPC because they love the DP less and their country more so they must be part and parcel in the struggle for peace, unity and progress for this country."

Mr Waibale said that on Wednesday he attended a DP Parliamentary group meeting. He was there with Prof Yoweri Kyesimira and what surprised us is that we arrived at the meeting when a document had already been circulated about our friends who had been "abducted."

He said the document was critical that the MPs who had decided to cross over had done so without consultation.

"If I decide in a few moment's time I will have made wide consultations both on earth and in heaven and may be with my ancestors. I have particularly consulted

the members of Jinja North West Constituency and I am not going to do something stealthily since it will be before sunset--so no charges of doing anything in secrecy. There are bishops, the clergy and leaders of other religious denominations to be witnesses.

"I therefore wish to announce to all those here that I have decided to join my colleagues in the UPC."

The crowd which went wild, invaded the rostrum with the Rehabilitation Minister, Mr Masette Kuuya, hoisting Mr Waibale on his shoulders as others danced profusely.

But before Mr Waibale heroically descended from the rostrum he told the crowd:

"I had not declared properly that I had left the DP. I would like to tell DP both at home and abroad that I have found it fit to join the Peoples' Congress to struggle together for peace, unity and progress in the country."

Earlier the Vice President and Minister of Defence, Mr Paulo Muwanga, in a message to the people of Kamuli, thanked Basoga for joining the UPC, a party, he said, had the most experienced leaders in the country.

CSO: 4700/614

BRIEFS

MILITARY PROMOTIONS--Paulo Muwanga, vice president and minister of Defense, stated, in the University of Makerere, that the militiamen must be "the eyes of the government" and must never jeopardize the interests of the Uganda People's Congress. Muwanga was addressing a graduating class of 600 militiamen who had just fulfilled a 3-week training period near Entebbe. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 22] 10042

AID FOR REPATRIATION--The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has turned over to Uganda $1.5 million to aid the Kampala authorities to finance repatriation of over 180,000 Ugandan refugees in southern Sudan and in eastern Zaire. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 22] 10042

UPM OFFICIAL FREED--The secretary general of the Ugandan Patriotic Movement, Jabeli Bidandi Sali, has been freed. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 22] 10042

SIXTY PERSONS ASSASSINATED--According to Amnesty International, about 60 persons are said to have been assassinated during the last 2 weeks by soldiera of the Ugandan Army (Uganda National Liberation Army, UNLA), around and in the village of Ssemuto, 50 kilometers north of Kampala. At least 22 persons from the neighboring village of Namirembe were included among them, killed by bayonet thrusts. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Dec 81 p 6] 10042

SOLDIERS KILL CHURCHGOERS--According to inhabitants of the area on Tuesday, Ugandan soldiers killed five of the faithful during a religious service on 17 January in a Kalasa church about 50 kilometers north of Kampala. These five were among the 5,000 persons who fled the region during the operations against the guerrillas begun in December. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Jan 82 p 4]

CSO: 4719/488

BRIEFS

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION--Meguet Arrondissement has been elevated to a sub-prefecture. Aloys Bere is the sub-perfect. It has been an arrondissement since Decree No 74/210 of 2 July 1974. Meguet Sub-Prefect "is made up of two cantons, Meguet and Salogo; three groups (groupements), Kabouda, Kogo, and Tanghin, and includes 45 townships (villages) which have a total population of 43,325 residents. It is bounded on the north by Kaya Sub-Prefecture, on the south by Zorgho Sub-Prefecture, on the east by Pouyteuga and Boulsa sub-prefectures and on the west by Ziniare Sub-Prefecture." [Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 16 Dec 81 p 8]

PRC EXHIBITION--Yesterday evening, the reception room of the Hotel Independence was the scene of a large exhibition of various goods from China. The guests were welcomed on their arrival by the ambassador from the PRC and Mrs Zhou Min, the head of the commercial mission, Yuan Xue-you, and other members of the embassy staff. [J.S.S.] [Excerpts] [Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 16 Dec 81 p 7]

CSO: 4719/508

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID--France has made a commitment to provide financial aid to Zaire amounting to a total of 8.5 million French francs, for carrying out three projects pertaining, respectively, to civil aviation, development of food crops and an inventory of mineral resources. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 22] 10042

BADEA LOAN--The Arab Bank for African Economic Development [BADEA] is going to make a $10-million loan to Zaire for financing development and modernization projects pertaining to river navigation and the railroad network. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 45 Dec 81 p 22] 10042

CSO: 4719/428

BRIEFS

KARIBA LOAN REPAID--The major loan for Kariba Dam, built more than 20 years ago, has been paid back in full along with one of the smaller loans, a spokesman for the Central African Power Corporation said yesterday. The original loan was for US$80 million and the last instalment was paid last month. The loan, from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, carried 5 percent interest. A 3 million pound loan, granted by the Commonwealth Development Finance Company Ltd, and carrying 6 percent interest, was also paid off last month. Two other external loans are still being paid back. One, originally for 15 million pounds and at most 7 percent interest, will not be paid back fully until March 1995. At the middle of last year the outstanding balance was about $11.36 million. This loan was given by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, according to CAPCO's annual report. A second IBRD loan originally for US$7.7 million, will not be repaid until September 1989 but in the middle of last year just US$2.49 million was outstanding. CAPCO also has loans from the Zimbabwe and Zambian governments and will not finish repaying these until June 1994. By the end of June last year the total of the loans still to be repaid was about $40.1 million although some payments have been made since then. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 82 p 1]

POPULATION FIGURES--Zimbabwe's population grew by 3.3 percent to 7.6 million in 1981, with Marandellas and Sinoia showing the highest individual growth rates since 1975. And if 1980's figures are anything to go by, females continued to outnumber males by about 100,000. These are some of the facts in the social and economic profile for 1981, prepared and distributed by the Central Statistical Office in Salisbury in conjunction with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). "It is hoped that the information it contains will meet the initial needs for statistical data of all those interested in the country and its people," said the Director of Statistics, Dr Gibson M. Mandishona. Grade I schoolchildren increased from 376,392 in 1980 to 455,536 last year and Form I students went up almost 400 percent from 22,201 to 82,262. The number of schoolgoers rose by more than 500,000 to 1.8 million, and technical colleges almost doubled their intakes to 6,048. Figures on the economy were not up to date, but reflected the country's phenomenal growth rate of 14 percent in 1980. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 p 1]

FIRST BLACK MAYOR--The first black mayor and deputy mayor of Chiredzi were elected on Monday. The mayor is Councillor Stephen Mupure and his deputy is Councillor Richard Maveneka. An eight-member town board was formed last December. ZANU (PF) won unopposed all the five wards in high-density suburbs. Councillor Mupure (34), said: "The major tasks at present are the building of a secondary school in Chiredzi and the electrification of Tshovhani township." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 p 1]

CAPCO INCOME--The Central African Power Corporation increased supplies of electricity within Zambia and Zimbabwe by 3.8 percent in the year to June 30 1981, said the corporation's annual report released yesterday. Sales in Zimbabwe increased by 4.3 percent and in Zambia by 3.2 percent. CAPCO's operating surplus for the year was $10.3 million, and the net surplus was $5.7 million compared with $5.5 million in the previous year. "Income from sales of electricity was sufficient to meet all operating costs, debt redemption charges, including capital expenditure of about $900,000," said the report. The rapid rise in electricity tariffs since 1975 reflects the higher rate of inflation and in the increase on costs of supplies from the newer stations feeding the system. In terms of real costs, however, the price of supplies is much lower now than it was in 1960. But the report warns of future increases. "When further new sources of power generation such as Wankie No 1 power station, constructed at present day prices are connected to the system, bulk supply costs will rise more steeply and this will be reflected in corresponding tariff adjustments."--ZIANA. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 p 4]

IMPORT QUOTA CUT--Foreign currency import allocations for the next quota period will be cut by about 12 percent, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, told the House of Assembly yesterday. He was answering a question by Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Kopje), who also asked why there had been a delay in issuing the allocations which he said should have been out by now. The deputy minister said one reason for the delay was that "we had a computer breakdown." There had also been typing problems, he added. "I can assure the honourable member that we will send out the allocations, probably by Friday," said Mr Mvenge.--ZIANA [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jan 82 p 1]

CASH CUT EFFECT--The cut in currency allocations of about 12 percent for the next quota period of January to March this year, will only lead to further shortages within the economy, the president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, Mr Abner Botsh, said yesterday. The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, announced the reduction in the House of Assembly on Tuesday. "I am extremely dismayed that Government has again found it necessary to reduce the level of currency allocations to importers," Mr Botsh said. "Unfortunately it is also bound to have some adverse effect on employment levels." Transport bottlenecks could be one of the causes of the problem, he said, as delays have held up payment for exports. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 3]

CHIEFTAINSHIP DISPUTE--Bulawayo--The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, has settled another dispute between two contenders for chieftainship. The dispute involved members of a Midlands clan--the Mazviwa clan in the Shabani district and some of its members in the Belingwe district. The dispute has been raging since 1979 when Dzingai Mataruse was murdered. Following the minister's intervention, Mr Ndodana Muchembere has been nominated to succeed Chief Mataruse. Mr Muchembere and Mr Mapaire are both descendants of Chief Mazviwa of Shabani, but they settled in Belingwe where Mapaire was recognised as Chief Mataruse of Belingwe. Chief-designate Muchembere was being opposed for the chieftainship by a relative of the dead chief, Mr Henry Mataruse. It is the first time that the Muchembere family has succeeded as Chief Mataruse, an honour which has always been held by the Mapaire family of Chief Mazviwa. Last week, Dr Zvobgo settled a similar dispute between members of the Mtekedza clan of Charter district. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 7]

'MOTO'BID FAILS--Attempts by staff of the now defunct Catholic weekly, MOTO, to start another paper have been unsuccessful, the former editor, Mr Leopold Hatugari, said yesterday. A few members of staff who lost their jobs when the Catholic diocese of Gwelo closed down the weekly, were considering further co-operation with Mambo Press in launching a monthly magazine. MOTO staff needed about $50,000 over six months to start another paper. But because this money was not forthcoming, attempts to continue were abandoned, Mr Hatugari said. "With the $50,000 and increasing advertising a new paper would have broken even after six months," he said. "But since no one was prepared to guarantee this amount it was not viable to start another paper which might have closed down after two weeks." Mr Hatugari said the Mass Media Trust had expressed interest in another weekly newspaper but was unable to make the financial commitment. Most of the MOTO staff have found jobs elsewhere. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 p 3]

KOREAN SCHOOLS TEAM--A seven-man delegation from the education commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Salisbury yesterday. The team, led by Mr Ham Myong Ryul, director-general of physical culture in the commission, was met at the airport by the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell and Government officials. A spokesman for the group said the visit was part of a cultural exchange agreement signed between the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, and his Korean counterpart when Zimbabwean Government officials visited his country last year. During their stay, expected to last 45 days, members of the delegation would visit schools and places of higher education to exchange ideas in educational, cultural and physical education fields. "I believe Zimbabwe will be able to learn from our experiences just as we hope to learn from yours," the spokesman said. The group held its first meeting with officials from the Ministry of Education and Culture yesterday afternoon.--ZIANA. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 4]

PIPELINE TALKS--High-level talks between Zimbabwe and Mozambique on transport matters, including the tariff for the Beira-Feruka pipeline, will continue today, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, confirmed last night. He declined to comment further, saying a statement would be issued at the end of the talks. Mr Chinamano leads the Zimbabwean team while the Mozambican side is headed by the Minister of Surface Transport, Mr Alcantara Santos, and the Finance Minister, Mr Rui [name illegible] [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/626

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JPRS 80150

22 February 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2573

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80150

22 February 1982

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VERGES EXPLAINS MISSION TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 18 Jan 82 p 3

[Report on 15 January 1982 press conference of Paul Verges]

[Text] The second part of Paul Verges' press conference Friday was devoted to his coming trip to southern Africa with members of the European Parliament and delegates of the ACP (African Caribbean and Pacific countries [associated with the EEC]).

It was decided to send the mission at the last meeting of the EEC/ACP advisory meeting held in Luxembourg. Traditionally, motions are presented concerning problems in southern Africa (racism in South Africa, acts of aggression by South Africa against neighboring countries, and so on).

However, Paul Verges stated on Friday morning that: "I have always considered that while these motions, which condemned the policy of apartheid, called for a boycott of South Africa, and so on, were positive in their affirmations of principle, they lacked any concrete effect." That is why Verges was entrusted with the responsibility, at the last meeting of the advisory assembly, to defend the motion on southern Africa, proposing the sending of an investigative team to the Front Line countries -- that is, where acts of aggression by South Africa have taken place or are still taking place.

Important Mission

It must be stated that the English Conservatives, along with other European conservatives, did everything to try to have the motion defeated. The communist group (Italians, French, Greeks, Denish and those allied with them) therefore had to withdraw its motion and back the motion of the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP), but on the condition that the proposal to send an investigative team to southern Africa be maintained. Finally, the advisory assembly followed the proposal of the communist group and decided to send an investigative mission.

The English Conservatives then demanded that the team also go to South Africa, to the Bantustans where the Black population is forced to live. The communist group vigorously fought the proposal and succeeded in having it rejected by the advisory assembly.

As Vesges said, "There could be no question of a mission made up of representatives of all groups in the European Parliament and representatives of all ACP countries setting foot in South Africa: It was a position of principle, an obvious position. It was backed by the overwhelming majority of the advisory assembly."

The members of the team, including Paul Verges, will leave for Angola on 23 January, where they will visit the front zone where the South African racists send their troops to massacre the civilian population and loot the villages.

After Angola, the team will go to Zambia, where the Zambian Government will take them to the places of South African attacks. It will also report on South African economic maneuvers.

Another mission will go to Botswana and perhaps Mozambique on the same date.

They will then draft a report to be presented to the ACP-EEC advisory assembly and to the ACP/EEC parity committee.

Constant Solidarity

Verges emphasized at his press conference that "for the first time and thanks to our initiative, we shall have an extremely complete report by all groups in the European Parliament and the ten Common Market countries, as well as by representatives of the ACP countries, on the constant war waged by South Africa on Front Line countries, a military war, first of all, the most spectacular, but an economic and political war also, a war of destabilization...."

Verges added: "We believe that we have demonstrated that solidarity which we constantly proclaim with the peoples of southern Africa fighting for their freedom, for human rights. I believe that it was proper for the initiative to come from an elected official of Reunion, from a country in this region."

Finally, as is traditional, the members of the European Parliament who participated in a parity committee outside of a European country will make a study trip to neighboring countries upon their return. Some will therefore visit Malawi and Botswana and then return to Europe. Others will visit Madagascar during the second week of February. Our comrade Paul Verges will therefore go to Madagascar with these officials. He will then return to our country directly in order to participate in the end of the cantonal election campaign and in the defeat of the right.

11,464
CSO: 4719/525

EEC-ACP CONDEMNS SA 'ACTS OF AGGRESSION'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

SALISBURY. — The EEC-ACP joint committee at the close of its four-day meeting here yesterday, approved a resolution condemning South Africa for its "repeated acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African states, designed to destabilise the whole of Southern Africa."

The final of the 25 clauses in the resolution directs that it be sent to the EEC-ACP Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European communities, the European Foreign Ministers' meeting and all signatories to the Lome Convention.

The resolution had been drafted after delegates had considered the interim report of an EEC-ACP delegation on their fact-finding mission to the front-line states of Southern Africa.

The report condemned South Africa for a wide range of alleged attempts to sabotage the economies of South Africa's Black-ruled neighbours and subvert their control.

The resolution condemned apartheid which, it said, was "unquestionably the root cause of the diverse problems in the region of Southern Africa." It also condemned the "occupation" of South West Africa by South Africa.

It demanded that the international community respect UN embargoes on the supply of arms and on co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/665

BRIEFS

COTTON PRODUCTION STRESSED--Bangui, January 21--Cotton production is to play a major role in an economic recovery programme for the Central African Republic, Head of State General Andre Kolingba has announced. A set of "presidential instructions" distributed to the various ministries yesterday sets a target of 30,000 tons of cotton seed for the next farming year, and even more in subsequent years in a bid to get back to former production figures. Cotton is still one of Centrafrica's major export earners, with diamonds, coffee and timber, but production has slumped from a peak of about 60,000 tons of cotton seed annually to less than 20,000 tons last year. Gen. Kolingba, whose Government came to power five months ago after President David Dacko stood down, has set new cotton prices to encourage production in rural areas, with further increases promised for subsequent harvests. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Jan 82 p 22]

CSO: 4700/682

BRIEFS

ORT FALASHAS JAILED--New York--Three Ethiopian Jews were arrested last week in Addis Ababa and are being kept in a local prison by the military regime, according to a reliable North American source who is active in the Falasha problem. According to this source two of the Falashas were arrested in the offices of ORT Federation in Addis Ababa. The ORT offices in the Ethiopian capital were closed down last summer by the military regime which accused the organization of being "Zionist agents." ORT has been negotiating with the Ethiopian regime for several weeks for the reopening of its offices there. It is not clear, according to the sources, whether the two Falashas arrested in the ORT offices were employees of the organization. [By Leon Hadar] [Text] [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Feb 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/675

MIREMONT COMMENTS ON EXCOM CONTACTS WITH PEOPLE

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 23-24 Jan 82 pp 1, 28

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont: "Priority for Realism"]

[Text] It has already been a week since the Executive Committee made its first spectacular visits to the capital, and Koumassi, Port-Bouet, Yopougon and Abobo were anxious to put on their best front and show party officials their joy over having been chosen as the site for the meetings.

But beyond the warm welcomes and the frantic dancing, on which the sun beat down mercilessly, what observations have we been able to make concerning these "days of dialogue"?

First of all, one important remark: Everywhere, the PDCI [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast] was hailed as the mortar of national unity and the fight for our country's economic and social development, after being the spearhead of our liberation struggle. Nowhere were the party's main lines and ideals brought into question. On the contrary, by their demonstrations of satisfaction, the sections visited reaffirmed their total support for the PDCI and its president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

As the result of the rumors constantly spread by persons with evil intentions, one might have believed that the Ivorians would disavow their party by scarcely turning out for the meetings planned between the rank and file and party officials, but through their massive participation, our fellow countrymen showed that the PDCI remains the indispensable, necessary driving force for letting the government know their needs and desires and for setting the main lines of national policy.

As one might suspect, these needs are many. The second observation is the same everywhere: increasing numbers of schools and medical centers in the neighborhoods; the necessary lighting for certain dark areas; an appeal for stronger domestic security; the demand for government determination to clean up certain districts, called "damaged" by the spokesmen; a search for solutions to the crucial problems of unemployment and high prices for basic commodities, a lack of medicines in hospitals and corruption; the establishment of a policy of access to housing ownership; and an appeal to remember the early militants and for a final end to the antagonisms born of the 1980 elections.

As one can see, all sectors of national economic and political life caught the attention of all participants, despite the lack of organization of the subjects taken up and the unavoidable repetitions in this type of spontaneous meeting. But over and above all this was the profound need for frank explanations of all points brought up.

The third observation: Spontaneity, sincerity and passion were not absent from the different dialogues. There could have been a risk of moving toward prepared dialogues, with participants designated in advance and mainly concerned with satisfying party delegates by speeches having no connection with reality. Nothing of the sort occurred. Every person was concerned over harmonious co-existence and the peace of our country in taking up serious, concrete questions. The maturity noted at all meetings of the last National Council presided over all the recent party meetings.

The new direction taken by the PDCI since the Seventh Congress can therefore be observed in action every day. There had in fact been a promise that the party would frequently organize such information meetings, useful for obtaining the understanding and support of the rank and file for different objectives. Naturally, the secretaries general met once a year to take up matters of daily life, present the grievances of their sections and receive the necessary explanations in order to report back to their respective regions. Despite the obvious advantages, this formula had the disadvantage of cutting the party rank and file off from officials, who only traveled during election campaigns, it is said.

When one observed the joy on the faces of members, their anxiousness to speed and the number of participants, there could be no doubt that the Executive Committee, in visiting the rank-and-file sections and making direct contact with them, made the right decision.

Members thus had the pleasure of meeting and talking with their leaders, who, thanks to this direct contact, lived the problems of their fellow countrymen.

The Seventh Congress changed the PDCI's operating structures and its guidelines. The PDCI has now given its detractors proof that it is alive and well in the hearts and mores of Ivorians and that it is still the driving force of all action for the country's security, peace and progress, headed by President Houphouet.

The Executive Committee continues its tours this weekend. It is to be desired that realism will remain their main characteristic so that the Ivory Coast will more than ever be the sole beneficiary. Let us not lose sight of this.

11,464
CSO: 4719/520

DECREE MODIFIES TAX RATES, INCREASES CONTRIBUTIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jan 82 p 3

> [Excerpt] "Achievement of our objectives for economic and social development during the present decade makes it necessary for all our national resources to be mobilized and concentrated on the strategy outlined," reads the preamble to Decree No 1/82, ratified by the Council of Ministers and containing various modifications in the tax code on income.

These modifications involve an increase in the level of taxation directly affecting capital income, particularly when it is used unproductively. They also involve a simplification of the tax system the complexity of which has been contributing to its inefficient implementation and which has had no justification among the objectives of our economic policy as established.

The new provisions, which in no way alter taxes on labor income, involve, however, a heavier assessment on the distribution of capital income. The preamble to the decree emphasizes that this measure is justified by the unproductive use presently being made of most of the profits obtained by the private sector.

Moreover, new provisions are also included for farmers, cattle breeders and cooperativist peasants in the form of incentives for this type of activity in comparison with others.

Basically, the changes made in the system of taxation of company profits consist of eliminating the tax on the use of capital and eliminating part of the income tax. On the other hand, industrial contribution is now viewed differently.

Industrial Contribution

Industrial contribution now calls for the taxing of all profits a company may earn without exception, including profits from financial ventures and other profits derived from the use of capital.

Until now, these profits were assessed in accordance with the tax on the use of capital, with industrial contribution applicable only to the results of the commercial or industrial activity being exercised.

The new concept of industrail contribution stipulates a different form of taxation on profits which are or have been associated with investment within the scope of the policy on economic development established by the state from that on profits intended for distribution to company owners. It is hoped that this difference will stimulate productive investment and penalize the unproductive use of profits.

The industrial contribution system also established certain measures which will penalize, although indirectly, taxpayers who do not have an organized accounting method. These measures consist of having a committee decide what income is taxable in the case of taxpayers who fail to have an organized accounting system. In determining what profits are taxable, the system begins by assuming that all profits were completely distributed.

A graduated scale of tax rates and supplements is also being established with regard to profits to be distributed to owners.

Income Tax

With regard to income tax, this portion of the system is being maintained only on income of single individuals who have income from sources other than labor. The new provisions also exclude income subject to land taxation.

The decree's preamble also states the following: "The graduated scale of rates now established for this tax is linked to the taxation called for by the National Reconstruction Tax, Section A, in accordance with the principle that labor income is not assessed as heavily as income from other sources."

On the other hand, in the previous system of taxation it was ascertained that the process used in determining the assessment resulted in a lower tax rate on mixed income, that is, income from labor and capital, than that called for the National Reconstruction Tax System on equal amounts of labor income.

The changes in the income tax code still leave room for the minister of finance to establish special taxation regulations or reduce the rates of industrial contribution when such a measure is necessary and justified.

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CSO: 4742/185

MINISTER SPEAKS ON MEDIA ROLE IN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jan 82 p 5

[Speech by Minister of Information Jose Luis Cabaco at the opening session of the Ministry of Information's Coordinating Council; date and place not specified]

> [Excerpts] Below we are publishing the essential portions of the opening speech delivered by Minister of Information Jose Luis Cabaco at the meeting by the Coordinating Council of the Ministry of Information. It constitutes a sober document in which an objective and more thorough analysis is made of the mission entrusted to the Ministry of Information in its manifold means of communication (print, speech, and picture) and of the duties of the workers involved.

In these opening words, we are not going to take stock in detail of the year just ended. That is the purpose of your study of the reports that will be presented to this Coordinating Council.

It is imperative, however, that we attempt to situate the context in which this meeting is taking place.

The Political and Organizational Offensive, initiated and headed by His Excellency President Samora Machel personally, has constituted a qualitative leap forward in our revolutionary process.

That offensive has demonstrated that in the dialectic of our revolution, the media have cozily kept to a routine that is sometimes as bureaucratic and passive as that of the opportunists who have infiltrated the state apparatus.

On more than one occasion, His Excellency President Samora Machel has reminded the media and their cadres of their responsibility, alerting them to the tasks that are theirs in the framework of class struggle.

The apathy of the media was not compatible with the direction being taken by the offensive or with the dynamism enjoined on all of society by the tasks of the decade.

Political and physical confrontation with the enemy was very intense in 1981. The search for new ways of implementing the media policy established at the information

seminars has stepped up the debate in this sector. The exchange of viewpoints has given rise to the confrontation of ideas. That is normal! Ideological struggle increases as the revolution progresses.

It is appropriate for us to take advantage of this meeting for a moment of analysis and reflection concerning the nature of the battle we must wage within the structures of information and propaganda.

This analysis is necessary because we note the tendency to sometimes personalize conflicts that are ideological or to place old labels on new phenomena. And one of the great dangers we must protect ourselves against is that of a stereotyped style of work.

Members of the Advisory Council,

The first observation we must make is that erroneous ideas can germinate only when correct ideas do not have deep roots in the ground and are not constantly discussed.

The basic problem in this confrontation we are now experiencing is the weak organization of the FRELIMO Party's structures--the lack of organization and mobilization among party members working in the media sector.

As a reflection of that, the National Organization of Journalists is a lifeless body. The local committees are not functioning in practice. In the information structures there are no collective organizations, there are no democratic methods of leadership, and democratic centralism is not exercised in practice.

Without the daily practice of political work, correct ideas are not nourished--they are transformed into abstract ideas, lose their luxuriant growth, and wither.

That is why we see the manifestation of erroneous ideas in our midst and cannot find the right way to combat them. Recent experience shows that this is not a matter of organized infiltration by the enemy. Simple palliatives, applied at the organizational level, have immediate results in the political and technical quality of the work produced.

But the fact is that if we do not accept the fight and do not lead it, the enemy will step into the vacuum left by us and establish himself in our midst.

What is information's role in the struggle against underdevelopment and in the process of building a socialist society under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party?

A number of erroneous ideas are revealed with great persistence in the practical answer to that question.

1. The populist deviation. This is manifested in the idea that the revolutionary newspaper is itself the spokesman for the inhabitants--for each citizen. This idea does not take the national interests or the interests of the working class into account.

2. The idea that the media must be seen as an alternative to the party and the organs of people's government. In other words, the idea that information is a way of

bringing the errors of the party and state structures to the attention of the masses on the one hand and of the leaders on the other.

3. The idea that information is "neutral"--that is, that it must stand "outside" the class struggle. This erroneous idea takes two forms:

a) Opportunism, which is reflected in so-called "gray journalism," in which information is no more than a vehicle for publishing and broadcasting.

b) Counterrevolutionary infiltration, through which, consciously or unconsciously, a frontal attack on the people's gains and the victories of the socialist revolution is hidden under the cloak of extreme leftism. Examples of this are the campaign against the New Supply System, the actions against the State Central Plan, and so on.

4. A particular aspect of this "neutrality" of information is the idea that "freedom of the press" means the right of the media to view the problems of the victory over underdevelopment and the building of socialism from the standpoint of the personal opinion of each of its journalists. According to that idea, information is not committed to society but sets itself up as the revolution's critical conscience.

I have already mentioned that those ideas are finding room to express themselves because of our lack of vigilance and organization.

But why is that weakness in organization and militancy being manifested in a sector which should, apparently, have been characterized by a high level of ideological awareness?

Although that question has been thoroughly debated at the information seminars, and in particular at the first seminar, I think it is useful, in view of the work before us here, to analyze once again some of the causes of that phenomenon.

a) For some of our information professionals, the source of learning and inspiration is not experience with information and propaganda during the armed struggle for national liberation.

Their points of reference are those of "opposition" information from the colonial period, so-called progressive information in the advanced capitalist countries, or the media experiences of other socialist revolutions.

In other words, those journalists prefer the reformist experience of the colonial period or the methods used in situations foreign to our process over our own revolutionary experience.

b) The lack of a feeling for the party, in the Leninist sense of that expression, results in the appearance of erroneous ideas as to what it means to make information activities a forward detachment of class struggle. It is also at the root of the lack of concrete organization, discipline, and militancy among our information professionals.

c) The lack of proletarian class feeling is reflected in liberal behavior and the characteristic of nonconformism, both of which are disguised forms of individualism.

Such an attitude, adopted so often in the name of affirming one's own identity and personality, may lead to that identity and personality taking a direction opposed to the identity and personality of the nation and people.

d) Lastly, one of the most basic causes of the erroneous ideas and lack of vigilance and combativeness on the part of media cadres is the inadequate technical-professional training of many journalists, broadcasters, moviemakers, advertising people, and so on.

That is a specific situation which it is urgent to face up to.

But it is appropriate here to warn that the situation itself must also be analyzed from the standpoint of the effect of enemy ideas.

There is an opportunistic tendency to encourage scorn for technical-professional and cultural training and especially for the accumulation of experiences through intensive and persistent practice, or, to use the jargon of the trade, "knowing the ropes."

That same tendency works against the importance of the organization and discipline of work, the need for standards and rules, and the establishment of moral and behavioral principles--in short, the dignifying of the profession.

That tendency is aimed at institutionalizing mediocrity as the pattern to insure the survival of mediocre people. Mediocrity promotes the bureaucratic spirit. The bureaucratic spirit leads to opportunism, which is an open door to the corridor that leads to class betrayal.

Because of that, the problem of technical-professional training must be faced up to as a problem hat includes the journalist's political and deontological training as well.

Members of the Coordinating Council and guests,

In the merciless struggle against imperialism and its internal agents in which we are engaged, there is no possibility of compromise. Coexistence between the exploiters and the exploited is impossible.

On the basis of the experience accumulated throughout our revolutionary process, we can say today that information is truly free only when it is revolutionary and of the people.

Information is free when it is viewed as being called to inform, educate, mobilize, and organize the workers and peasants so that they will exercise power in their own class interest.

Information is free when it has helped to equip the people's masses for the prolonged war that we have initiated against underdevelopment, exploitation, and imperialism.

To make information a forward detachment of class struggle and the revolution, it is necessary that the information cadres themselves be active fighters in the same

fight as that in which the people's masses of our country are engaged under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party.

To do so, the information professional must engage in constant combat.

As we were taught by His Excellency President Samora Machel when, on 12 September 1977, he addressed the national media at the opening of the First National Seminar on Information, the information professional must "combat subjectivism in his interpretation of the party line and in his analysis of the facts with which he is working. He must seek the source of inspiration for his ideas in the concrete life and work of the masses. He must be interested in subjecting his work to the fire of criticism from his comrades and the masses. He must thoroughly study and develop the rigor of Marxist-Leninist analysis. He must continually cultivate revolutionary discipline--the characteristic of a journalist in a revolutionary country.... The journalist must, as an imperative obligation, take responsibility for participating in the political work being done at his workplace, and he must participate in collective study and in the joint discussion and analysis of all the problems and tasks of information, expressing and discussing his ideas and opinions candidly and humbly."

Members of the Coordinating Council and guests,

In order to carry out correctly the tasks assigned to information by the present phase of our socialist revolution, every media professional has the duty to be thoroughly familiar with the reality of which he is a part and with which he must deal in order to achieve the political objectives he sets for himself.

Information in the People's Republic of Mozambique is not viable or really effective without thorough knowledge of the objectives and priorities which the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican Government have already established for this decade of struggle against underdevelopment.

That knowledge cannot be the product of our own imaginations: it must be based on the scientific study and analysis of the economic and social phenomena making up our reality.

Approval of the guidelines in the **Prospective Indicative** Plan by the Eighth Session of the People's Assembly places at our disposal a powerful instrument which the media must of necessity be familiar with and know how to use as a whole and in its particular parts.

That familiarity is fundamental for all of us. The development of our capacity to fulfill the mission entrusted to us must accompany the development of the rest of the country in a harmonious manner.

In 1982 for the first time, the **Central State** Plan includes the information sector. This means that information must itself be mobilized for carrying out the plan--which has been given the force of law--in order to increase its productivity and the quality of its work.

We workers in information must adopt the guidelines contained in the 1982 **Central State Plan**.

Participants in the Coordinating Council,

The starting point for study of the 1982 **Central State** Plan must be the necessity to understand perfectly the role of information in mobilizing the people, raising their awareness, and organizing them to execute and fulfill the plan. But it must also serve to give perspective to every worker in the media and cause him to become familiar with and adopt the principle that information cannot continue to be an outside observer, an external spectator, and a superficial critic of the fulfillment of the plan.

Revolution is not a matter of romanticism: it is daily life. It is the persevering and decisive construction of the future, stone by stone and moment by moment. Building socialism also means accepting the daily necessity to face details and the insignificant. The success of the revolution lies in knowing how to organize and plan for the correct solution to each detail and each insignificant matter.

Socialism is built in the piece of metal that is welded, in the seed that is sown, in the party member that is won over, in the patient that is cured, and in the child that is educated.

That, after all, is the basic task of the revolution and the basic task of the hero, protagonist, and subject of the revolutionary process: the working class.

In this area, too, let us learn from the class to which we belong--the class which we serve.

I wish you all successful work.

The struggle continues!

Thank you very much.

11798
CSO: 4742/186

BRIEFS

VETERINARY STUDENTS TO BRAZIL--A total of 17 students who finished the veterinary course at the veterinary college of Eduardo Mondland University will leave tomorrow, Friday, on a 30-day study trip to Brazil. According to Cesar Salvador and Jose Luis Caravela, members of the organizing committee, the main objective of the trip is to exchange experiences with cattle-raising enterprises, veterinary research centers, centers for genetic improvement and plants for processing and converting meat. They also said that since the beginning of the school year the veterinary students had been engaged in recreational activities to obtain funds to pay for the trip. "As the money obtained from those activities was insufficient, we had to resort to state and private enterprises and cattle breeders for additional funds, and our efforts were successful," one of the students told our newspaper staff. "Of all the countries from which we could choose, we chose Brazil because it is a country with which we have many similarities--both linguistically and climatically --and has a more highly developed cattle breeding industry than ours," another student said. The students took this opportunity to thank first the AMASP [Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples] for the help given and then all the state and private enterprises and cattle breeders for the support which helped make this trip possible. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jan 82 p 3] 8568

AGREEMENT WITH CUBA PLANNED--During the first half of this year, Mozambique and Cuba are expected to sign a trade agreement which is in the final study phase. According to Jose Marques, national director of commercial operations of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, "this will constitute a significant step in cooperation between the two countries, adding to the already existing optimum political relations." On the basis of this agreement which spells out the general principles of the exchanges to be made, lists will be drawn up of products involved in those exchanges. There is a possibility that certain items will be exchanged during the current year. A Mozambican delegation sojourning in Cuba at the end of this past year invited that socialist country to participate in the next FACIM [Maputo International Fair]. The Mozambican delegation was headed by Jose Marques and was received by Amadeo Blanco, Cuba's vice minister of foreign trade. Cooperation at the domestic level of the ministries of Foreign Trade of the two countries was one of the subjects discussed during the bilateral conversations. Conclusions were reached particularly with regard to the development of cooperation in the training of skilled personnel and assistance by Cuba to various sectors of Mozambican foreign trade. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 82 p 1] 8568

SOYA PRODUCTION ENVISIONED--According to an official of the Ministry of Agriculture, 500,000 tons of soya is the goal set by the Agricultural and Cattle-Raising Plan from the north to the south of the country, to be achieved by 1990. The Ministry of Agriculture's specialized magazine, AGRICULTURA, states that MOZAMBIQUE urgently and rapidly needs to increase the country's soya crop to supply raw material to factories, produce sufficient oil and obtain bagasse for fodder and bean processing plants to keep the people supplied in such things as beans. This year, the collective farms will produce much more soya than previously, thus increasing the crop for the cooperative and family sector. The principal use of soya is the extraction of cooking oil, and soya, whether in the form of bagasse, cake or flour, is rich in protein and is used by the feed plant for animals. The Ministry of Agriculture is solidly supporting increased soya planting in the country. At the end of 1981 the first pilot planting on a commercial scale was made at the 25 June Collective Farm in Maputo, with good results. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4742/185

BRIEFS

DAM CONSTRUCTION--The Bauchi State Government is building two more dams at a cost of 52 million Naira to boost irrigation in the state, the Deputy Governor, Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa, said on Thursday. They are the Balanga and Katini dams. Alhaji Adamu told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Bauchi that the Balanga Dam would cost 25 million Naira while the Katini Dam would cost about 27 million Naira. The deputy governor said that the state agricultural development authority would soon embark on the selection of sites for farming and for the sinking of boreholes. He explained that sinking of boreholes would cost 15 million Naira while the installation of pumps and surveys would cost four million Naira. Alhaji Adamu said that the government awarded a 15 million Naira contract for the sinking of 1,000 boreholes in rural areas of the state last year. He added that three new agricultural zonal headquarters would be built at Azare, Miya and Nabordo while that of Gombe was being expanded for improved production. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Jan 82 p 1]

PRESIDENT DECLARES ASSETS--President Shehu Shagari and Vice-President Alex Ekwueme, have declared their assets to the Code of Conduct Bureau. The chairman of the bureau, Alhaji Isa Kaita, said other officers have not yet declared their assets. He explained that a bill which would allow other officers to do so was now before the National Assembly for approval. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Jan 82 p 24]

ARMY UNIVERSITY--The Army University at the Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA), Kaduna will have its first intake of students in September, this year. This was announced by the new Commandant of the Academy, Brigadier Abdullahi Shelleng, at a send-off party in honour of the out-going Commandant of the Academy, Brigadier Zamani Lekwot. Brigadier Shelleng said this was in accordance with a pledge that the academy would be upgraded into a university status. Brigadier Shelleng commended the out-going commandant for his past contributions to the academy and called on all ranks in the academy to emulate the good qualities of Brigadier Lekwot. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Jan 82 p 13]

HIGH-YIELD RICE--The National Cereals Research Institute (NCRI) in Ibadan has announced the release of new high-yielding rice varieties comparable to imported ones. The Director of the institute, Mr Olusola Obasola, said at the opening of the eight national rice/maize workshop taking place at the institute that the varieties had been tested and found suitable in a number of locations. Mr Obasola said that seeds of the varieties were already available at the national

seed service and at the institute. The director charged scientists, economists, agricultural extensionists and planners to reexamine their findings, strategies and mode of operation to boost food production at a cheap cost. He also called for an urgent development of a national training centre for production courses on rice. The Chief Technical Consultant for the Green Revolution Programme, Mr Babatunde Aribisala, said that the degree of success of the green revolution depended on the cooperation received from each state government. Delegates to the one-week workshop were drawn from all states of the federation, river basin authorities and research institutes, with observers from the West African Rice Development Association in Liberia. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jan 82 p 23]

FISH SHORTAGE--The Assistant Director of the Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research, Professor Benjamin Akpati has said in Lagos that importation was not the best solution to the current problem of fish shortage in the country. Prof. Akpati told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that Nigeria had enough fish in its territorial waters to meet the demand of the population. He called for the establishment of more private enterprises to exploit other sea foods, such as shrimps, lobsters, squids, and oysters. Prof Akpati said that the Federal Government should set up a unit for the protection of certain species of fish. He also urged state governments and private individuals to establish fish farms. Prof Akpati said that the institute had embarked on a research into the expansion of Tuna Fish production. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jan 82 p 23]

NEW LAW AGAINST PREACHING--Any person caught preaching or interpreting the Holy Koran for public consumption in any part of Borno State without a licence or permit shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 200 Naira or six months imprisonment or both. This is one of the provisions of a new law made in the state to regulate the preaching of the Islamic religion and other activities connected with it. The law took effect from December 15, 1981. Government statement issued in Maiduguri yesterday said the law stipulates that any Islamic religion preaching in a public place including a mosque shall be illegal except if the preacher is issued with a licence or permit by the state Islamic Religious Preaching Board. The function of the board shall be to determine and regulate the qualification required for any person to become an Islamic religious preacher or Koranic interpreter. The board would also regulate and determine the approval of any Islamic religious poetry or songs for public dissemination. The statement said the board shall consist of a chairman, one representative from each emirate council, three representatives of the Islamic religious preachers, three other persons and a secretary to be appointed by the governor. The statement said there shall also be an Islamic religious preaching advisory committee in each local government area. The functions of the committee shall be to receive and forward applications to the state board from applicants in their respective areas. Membership of each local government advisory committee will comprise the local government secretary and two persons to be nominated by the local government council while a learned and respected religious leader in the area will be the chairman. The law however, did not include an Imam of a Friday mosque congregation or an Imam who leads a congregational prayer during a Sallah festival. [Sani Haruna] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Jan 82 p 16]

MORE TIN MINES--The Federal Government plans to open more tin mines in the country, the Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, said in Manume, near Gombe, recently. The minister told newsmen that production had already started at the Riwai Tin Mining Company in Kano State. He said that with the increase in the price of tin in the world market, there were some prospects for the mineral in the country. He said that the cost of mining was more than the price yields for the commodity and as such miners were forced to cut down production. Even the largest tin producing countries in the world had closed down some of their mines because of poor sales, he said. The minister said that last September, tin mining countries met in Malaysia and were able to convince consumers of their financial predicaments. The meeting, he went on, also raised the price of tin in the world market as an incentive to tin producers. Alhaji Mohammed said that his ministry was making efforts to re-open some tin mines in Bauchi State. (NAN) [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jan 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/677

PCR'S VIEWS ON DEMOCRACY OFFERED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 23 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] In the wake of the serious current events in Poland at this time, certain people--although rather awkwardly--thought that they could attack the PCR [Reunionese Communist Party] and particularly to ask questions about our concept of democracy. In view of this bad action, need we first of all recall that TEMOIGNAGES devoted several articles to the Polish problem on various aspects?

There we denounced the failings of socialist democracy but we also explained to our readers the causes for the current situation; we also placed this problem in its proper international context involving the confrontation between imperialism and the forces of socialism. The propaganda conducted by the dominant information media on the Polish affair is furthermore very clear on that subject: Everything is being done to discredit socialism and to make the situation in Poland worse.

We must undoubtedly add to the causes of the current crisis in Poland also the serious failings in democracy and especially the difficulties regarding the free expression of criticism and the impossibility of public contradiction in Polish society. It goes without saying that if this criticism had ever been expressed, the responsibility of the government and the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] would be even greater in today's crisis because it did not consider it for a single instant.

But concerning those who would like to teach Reunion a lesson, there is first of all one group which is very badly placed when it comes to challenging the PCR; it consists of those people who always cheated in the elections, those who defended the Debre Ordinance, exiling the opposition officials, those whose policy ruined thousands of planters, plunged scores of thousands of Reunionese into unemployment and poverty, those who acted in an underhanded fashion with respect to FR-3 [expansion unknown].

Then there are those who consciously distort the positions of the PCR in an attempt to justify their anticommunism. We will simply recall here that, at the last PRC Congress our party's secretary-general declared that we are for pluralism and that we do not want to exercise power all by ourselves on La Reunion. Is that clear?

We are resolutely in favor of the free expression of criticism and contradiction, as we are for the recognition of the rights of the opposition, for the debate of ideas. These are the basic positions for whose implementation we have always fought, often alone, and for which we suffered colonial repression.

And those who are familiar with the operating procedure of the PCR know that we always let the people be the judge in the end. It is the people who must speak their minds.

Democracy for the PCR also means respecting the freely expressed will of the majority. Those who try to teach us lessons and with whom we must tomorrow build the democracy of tomorrow at Reunion should ask themselves about their own implementation of democracy.

This is why casting suspicions upon the PCR for the future is dishonest and unworthy. Nothing in the past record of the PCR, nothing in the ideology, policy, and operations of the PCR entitles anyone to make such attacks upon our party.

In conclusion, if the PCR enjoys great authority and great influence among the Reunionese people, it is because in the eyes of the popular masses it best defends democracy and liberty in Reunion.

5058
CSO: 4719/492

CREOLE MOVEMENT STATES POSITION

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 3 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] A motion of anonymous origin has been circulating for several weeks in the form of a petition in the various schools and government agencies on the island. This motion is addressed to the secretary of state for overseas departments and territories and challenges a certain number of persons and tends to dramatize a question of a more specifically educational nature rather than a political nature, that is, "relations between the Creole environment and our educational system." On that subject we received a communique from the MDK (Mouvman pou nout Droit Koze) which we publish below.

[Text of Communique]

Starting a bitter debate (another one) on the problem of Creole in the passionate current climate is not our intention here. Instead we call upon the good will of everyone to find reasonable solutions to the problems of education in Reunion. As we have emphasized more than once before, this education system reveals inadequacies, difficulties, and even certain failures and set backs[1].

A single piece of evidence will suffice on this subject: The abnormal proportion of the CPPN (Class on Preprofessional Level) compared to the other classes.

This is not a question for us to finger any specific officials who are responsible for the situation which goes beyond individual personalities. There is something more urgent and something more useful and that is to get all of the interested persons together (primarily parents and teachers) to work toward common objectives so as to improve the school system on La Reunion.

It seems to us that these objectives should be as follows:

Analysis of content and methods;

Study of social, economic, psychological, cultural, and linguistic factors;

Consideration of our environment and our real situation (more so than in the past);

Synthesis of all of these efforts;

Broadest possible coordination.

It is in this context that we met with the vice president and wrote to the minister of DOM-TOM [Overseas Departments, Overseas Territories] and to the minister of national education.

We essentially emphasized the need for research and for the means necessary for this. We essentially drafted the following demands:

Recognition of Reunionese Creole [language] as a regional language (which it is already in fact);

Creation of a department of Creolestudies (history, geography, language);

Coordination effort open to all teachers from grade school to university, as well as parents, doctors, representatives of the CIO (Information and Orientation Council), and representatives of the various school associations.

These agencies should permit this overall study which we have kept demanding while at the same time rejecting it in a certain way. It is quite obvious that these proposals are only proposals for the review, transformation, improvement, and perfection of the system for the sake of the children above all. We cannot a priori mobilize ourselves against a research project if there is information and coordination and if we really work toward the essential objective of "improving the educational situation in Reunion."

Finally we must point out that we do not want under any circumstances to harm the teaching of French, within the necessary limits, due to the specific situation on the island or due to the creole linguistic situation. One of the essential purposes of our school certainly continues to be the learning and mastery of the French language by the majority of the children and of course by everybody, if we can reach this maximum degree of development.

The Office of the MDK

Footnote

(1) See the report of the Economic and Social Committee on school failures.

5058
CSO: 4719/492

BRIEFS

CANTONAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED--On 6 January the cabinet decided that the cantonal elections are to be held in the DOM [Overseas Department] at the same dates as in continental France, on 14 and 21 March 1982. This means that half of the general council will thus be running for election in March 1982 on the basis of the unfair subdivision of the Cantons with the same two-round single-name majority voting procedure, with the same phony election slates. Thus nothing fundamental will have changed in the balance of forces in the general council at the end of these elections. They will be perfectly useless because a year later they will have the new elections based on proportional representation for the new general council. This new general council, emerging from the decentralization reform, based on Point 58 of the President of the Republic, is to have the powers of the general councils and of the regional council. One might ask oneself whether, to deprive the extreme right wing of an argument of bad faith and of any pretext, it was fair to call upon half of the body of voters in the DOM to vote in March 1982 for representatives who will be out again a short time thereafter. Here is a list of 18 cantons that will vote on La Reunion on 14 and 21 March 1982: Petite-Ile, one canton; Saint-Pierre, three cantons; Tampon, two cantons; Entre-Deux, one canton; Saint-Leu, two cantons; Trois Bassins, one canton;Saint-Denis, four cantons; Bras Panon, one canton; Saint-Benoit, one canton; Plaine des Palmistes, one canton; Sainte-Rose, one canton. [Excerpts] [Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 7 Jan 82 p 2] 5058.

CSO:4719/492

ROLE OF POLITICS IN INTERDENOMINATIONAL CONGRESS HIT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Joubert Malherbe: "Politics Mars Search for Unity in Church"]

[Text] WHEN 500 theologians left this week's interdenominational congress in Pretoria, they resolved to work for greater Church unity — but many knew in their hearts that socio-political realities in South Africa made unity virtually impossible.

It was abundantly clear that political division between the Afrikaans and English churches had been greatly aggravated by such issues as black nationalism and, of course, black theology.

The ghost of Cottesloe had not yet been laid to rest.

At the Cottesloe meeting in 1960 most of the major Protestant churches — including the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in the Cape and the Transvaal — adopted resolutions which amounted to a complete rejection of racial segregation.

However, under pressure from Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, the Afrikaans churches revised their positions and rejected the Cottesloe resolutions.

Last week, a top NGK official, Dr P Rossouw astonished a multiracial audience in Pretoria when he said that the doors of the Government were open to discussion with all church leaders.

He said: "The majority of politicians in South Africa are professing Christians whose doors and ears and hearts are open for meaningful dialogue."

Unsubstantiated charges were often heard that not all the churches had the "ear of the Government" in the same way, he added.

Dr Rossouw called for "an ecclesiastical Carlton summit conference where Church and State can create a working platform for a mature creative solidarity".

At this stage it seemed as if "certain individuals" believed that a better future could be created in South Africa only if a total sense of guilt could be generated among the privileged whites, he said.

These individuals were not prepared to admit that the "visibly underprivileged" also had to accept responsibility and hardship, as many of the present privileged had to suffer in the past, he argued.

Dr Rossouw's paper sparked a bitter row at the congress and while some theologians accused him of being grossly insensitive, an emotional NGK theologian "apologised" to the other churchmen for Dr Rossouw's statements.

The discord was already evident on the first evening when Prof David Bosch, NGK theologian from Unisa, said Afrikaans churches "cherished" a heresy by insisting on racially divided congregations.

Dr Rossouw criticised him and asked whether cultural diversity was merely a "curse" or whether it could also be regarded as a blessing from God.

On the other hand, another NGK theologian, Prof W Krige from Durban-Westville University, charged that Prof Bosch had only given the white viewpoint in his paper. He said Prof Bosch was too mild in his criticism of racial division in the church.

He added that whites in the Church had to identify with the "oppressed" if they really wanted the Church to be relevant.

The chairman of the Broederbond, Prof Carel Boshoff, said the Afrikaner and his church had been too severely castigated at the congress.

But a Methodist theologian, Dr G Setiloane, lamented that whites — in political and Church spheres — always wanted to keep blacks in a subservient role.

Another theologian criticised the fact that only two black speakers had delivered papers at the congress — "while the majority of Christians in South Africa are black"

Prof Charles Villa-Vicencio from Unisa, said that until the major socio-political conflicts in South Africa had been resolved, there was little hope of achieving Church unity.

He urged whites in English churches to stop trying to be nice guys and said that they had to show their clear support for black theology.

He said that theological differences were hardly raised at the congress — "Not once did we discuss even the Pope" — but he stressed that true spiritual unity necessitated socio-political commitment to a society where justice prevailed.

If churches failed to confine the escalating violence in South Africa, a holy war could erupt between them which, Prof Villa-Vicencio warned, always provided the worst kind of violence.

Dr Rossouw, said he left the congress with a "new motivation" to work for church unity.

Another observer merely described the congres as "irrelevant once you have read Chief Albert Luthuli's biography".

Unity is strength, one speaker said, adding: "We must realise it."

But, judging by the sharp differences at the congress, unity, even in the distant future, seemed remote.

CSO: 4700/658

HNP TO CONTEST OVER 100 SEATS IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Excerpt]

THE Herstigte Nasionale Party and its supporters plan to contest more than 100 seats in 20 Transvaal towns and cities in the municipal elections in March.

This was revealed in Pretoria yesterday by the party's administrative secretary, Mr John Stephens.

At least 59 of the seats may be fought by candidates on HNP tickets and the rest will be contested — for technical reasons — by independents with HNP backing.

The campaign represents the HNP's greatest effort to break into local government and follows the party's successes in last year's general election, when it made massive gains in the Transvaal.

Candidates who are not fighting under party colours include teachers and civil servants who fear that standing for the HNP might jeopardise their positions, Mr Stephens said.

Seats

Forty-five of the seats are on the Witwatersrand and 24 in Pretoria.

The breakdown is: Pretoria 24, Johannesburg 12, Nelspruit 9, Alberton 8, Rustenburg 7, Bethal 6, Klerksdorp, Verwoerdburg and Roodepoort 5 each, Springs, Nigel, Brits, Meyerton and Germiston 4 each, Brakpan 3, Kempton Park and Boksburg 2 each, Benoni, Vereeniging and Vanderbylpark 1 each.

Seven or eight "Rightwing" candidates connected to the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and the National Conservative Party are expected to stand in Krugersdorp, Mr Stephens said.

CSO: 4700/658

SUZMAN, MALAN ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF 1982

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jan 82 p 11

[Article by Chris Freimond: "Two Views of the Issues of '82"]

[Text] Parliament reopens next Friday. Chris Freimond asked the PFP's Helen Suzman and the NP's Wynand Malan what they foresaw as the most important political developments of 1982 . . .

AS she faces her 30th session of Parliament, the veteran Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, MRS HELEN SUZMAN, is less than optimistic about the progress the Government will make towards change in South Africa in the coming year

IN PARLIAMENT, she believes a number of issues will "make for some interesting debate". It will be a busy session, "but not necessarily a productive one".

The reports of two commissions and a committee will be of major importance. They are:

- The Steyn Commission on the media.
- The Rabie Commission on security legislation.
- The Grosskopf Committee on draft legislation affecting urban blacks.

The Rabie Commission has been sitting for "well over two years" and its report is being eagerly awaited.

The Grosskopf Report may have an important bearing on the Bills affecting urban blacks which the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, will introduce this session.

With regard to these Bills, a crucial question is whether Dr Koornhof will be able to live up to "extensive promises" he made in 1979 on the relaxation of curbs on the mobility of blacks and the "oppression" of blacks. If "nothing" comes of the Bills, the reaction will be extreme, particularly from urban blacks.

Mrs Suzman hopes that the Government will not employ its "latest tactic," and present Bills to Parliament before MPs have had the opportunity to read related reports. She is particularly anxious to study the Grosskopf Report before the Bills which it investigated are tabled.

One of the most important issues this session will be the recent spate of detentions and bannings. She will raise this question at the earliest opportunity.

Another big issue involves those parts of the Seychelles hi-jacking "fiasco" that are not sub-judice. Cabinet Ministers who made "idiotic statements" at the time of the affair will be taken to task.

Mrs Suzman is keenly awaiting the Matrimonial Property Bill, which, she hopes, will bring about considerable changes to the status of women in marriages. And it is also possible that some sort of constitutional proposal will come from the President's Council.

THE OPPOSITION will support any Government proposals that indicate moves away from discrimination.

But in sessions — such as the last one — when reform was the order of the day, but when nothing appeared in legislation that could be described as remotely reformist, it was very difficult not to be critical.

The Opposition usually suggested alternatives to Government initiatives, but the Government, "in its arrogant way," ignored them. The Opposition would not allow the Government to get away with the "pretence of reform" with which it was trying to "deceive" the public.

ON THE RELEVANCE OF PARLIAMENT, Mrs Suzman said it was still the major forum in the land. One spoke through Parliament to the people of South Africa.

In this way issues were kept alive and Bills that should be opposed were opposed. If this were not done, the Government would move even further towards authoritarian rule than it has done.

If the United Party — when it was the Official Opposition — had opposed the introduction of detention without trial in 1963, South Africa would not be faced today with all the similar legislation that has since been passed.

If the entire opposition in Parliament had stood firmly against arbitrary detention in 1963, the Government might have thought twice before introducing subsequent laws, she said.

ISSUES OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT will be heavily inclined towards the South West African question. But Mrs Suzman is not optimistic about a settlement for the territory.

"The same old stalling tactics" will be employed by the Government, which is too unsure of itself at home to take definitive steps towards settling the SWA issue.

She does not agree with the current view in some circles that the Government will move either on SWA or on internal reform — she

believes there will not be real movement on either front "in the present climate."

●**ON OTHER DOMESTIC ISSUES**, the performance of the economy will have a critical effect on a number of related issues.

The Government can contribute to solving the problem of continued inflation if it stops some of its own inflationary practices.

These include its costly programme of uprooting, moving and resettling thousands of blacks.

It should also rethink its new decentralisation plan which is nothing more than a "desperate effort to limit black urbanisation".

Until Government thinking on such issues alters, South Africa will continue to develop a lop-sided economy, weighed down by ideological considerations and ignoring sound economic growth.

The developing confrontation between the Government and the civil service will be greatly influenced by the economy.

If alternative jobs for civil servants in the private sector dry up — as is being predicted with the approaching recession — they will probably temper their demands.

●**THE THREAT POSED BY RIGHT-WING REACTIONARIES** is a problem. This group is "a violent, dangerous lot who appear to be the lunatic fringe".

The Government is "in a state of trauma" over the position of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, and because of the "heavily disguised" HNP supporters within its own caucus.

The municipal elections in March could be a significant pointer to the state of the Rightwing, particularly in Pretoria where the HNP is making a concerted effort to gain seats on the City Council.

●**ON NATIONAL PARTY INFIGHTING**, the "over-riding" interest of the Prime Minister is to prevent a split in the NP, and not to first consider South Africa as a whole.

Mrs Suzman does not believe in the widely accepted view that there are verligtes in the caucus trying to influence Government initiatives.

If there were, they would "stand up to be counted" in Parliament when issues came up on which one would expect verligtes to speak out — such as the Nyanga squatters.

MR WYNAND MALAN, National Party MP for Randburg and a leading verligte in the NP caucus, has strong views on what the main issues will be in the coming year

●**IN PARLIAMENT** the reports of three commissions of inquiry and an investigatory committee will occupy the spotlight. They are:

●The De Lange Commission on education reform.

●The Rable Commission on security legislation.

●The Steyn Commission on the media.

●The Grosskopf Committee on draft legislation affecting urban blacks.

Each addresses "very, very sensitive" issues, and much of the session will be devoted to the Government's reaction to the reports, and to possible legislation flowing from them.

The Government accepted, in principal, most of the De Lange Report, and if it wants to implement the recommendations, it will be forced to address related constitutional matters as well.

Mr Malan believes there will be a "very positive" reaction to the Grosskopf Report. Whatever flows from it will have to be acceptable, on the whole, to all black communities — urban and rural.

He hopes reaction to the Rable Report will see a new approach to security legislation — but without a relaxation of internal security.

He would like the Government to be able to encroach less on the rule of law, and also establish a system in which justice is seen to be done "even if only in the end". Although discretionary powers may still be necessary, he hopes that "in some way and at some stage" the Supreme Court will have a say on the merits of every case.

Referring to the Steyn Report, Mr Malan said he firmly believes in Press freedom. But the "so-called" voluntary organisation by the media of their affairs in exercising that freedom "has not really worked".

Some form of statutory backing is needed — not to curb the Press in any way — but involving the establishment of a body similar to, for example, the Association of Law Societies. The infra-structure should be established jointly by the State and the media.

The present balance between the State and the media is a balance of "unhealthy animosity and rivalry." This should be changed to a climate of friendship and partnership.

The State too should organise its communications operation on a professional level to allow a free flow of information. The communications system needs to be "debureaucratised."

If the Steyn Report results in ideas along these lines, then South Africa can move forward faster into a healthier society.

●**THE OPPOSITION** is not addressing itself to constitutional evolution in South Africa. While the country needs radical solutions to its problems, it does not need revolution. The Progressive Federal Party's approach makes him believe the Opposition in Parliament has become irrelevant.

PFP members could still be critical, but should involve themselves more in policy initiatives of the Government and in seeing how they can influence change within the framework in which that change occurs. He is not optimistic that the Opposition will play a constructive role in developments in the short term.

●**ON THE RELEVANCE OF PARLIAMENT**, it is relevant to the extent that it is the body in which the white group expresses its views, and through which the white group negotiates with other groups.

●**ISSUES OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT** will probably be dominated by the South West African issue. The Government is firmly committed to finding a solution to the issue and will "bend over backwards" to do so.

His grave fear, in the present circumstances, is that any settlement implemented by an election will result in a Swapo victory.

While he can accept that in itself, he fears that Swapo leader Sam Nujoma will find it "very difficult, if not impossible" to govern from Windhoek due to opposition from other groups in the territory. Mr Malan's worry is that Mr Nujoma will need military backing to hold power.

If the settlement in SWA is not

"stable, reasonable and acceptable to all as a just settlement", whites will emigrate in large numbers to South Africa.

The Government is already being accused of selling out the whites in SWA and an influx of whites from the territory would "definitely influence" events in South Africa. They will erode the Government's power base, which may make it impossible for the Government to carry through its reform policies. In this event he would rather face the consequences of not having a settlement and get on instead with internal reforms in South Africa.

His primary concern when considering a SWA settlement is for the future of South Africa.

He would hesitate to implement any settlement in the territory without the Angolan issue being resolved first, and, if possible, having the Cuban forces evacuated.

●ON OTHER DOMESTIC ISSUES, the economy is an obvious major concern. There will be a "rather strong" downward trend. If it is not longterm, the slowdown will not seriously affect South Africa's future.

●THE THREAT POSED BY RIGHT-WING REACTIONARIES is used against the Government by its adversaries, never by the Government itself. There is a real Right-wing reaction at grassroots level based on a sense of insecurity and a perception that the Government's initiatives are not succeeding.

This process can be reversed if Government initiatives — particularly negotiations with other groups — are seen to succeed, and if Government moves are accepted by the leaders of other groups.

●ON NATIONAL PARTY INFIGHTING, every party has its differences, not only the NP. But in terms of caucus support and loyalty — "and I really mean this" — the Prime Minister is as strong as anyone before him. His supporters include those members "termed Right-wing by the public at large."

Mr Botha is "very much his own man," and is committed to achieving what he believes in. He determines what moves to make and when to make them, and when he does so he takes the whole caucus — and the power base of each member — along with him.

CSO: 4700/658

BARLOW-RAND EXECUTIVE ON ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Jan 82 p 11

[Text]

MR MIKE ROSHOLT, executive chairman of the giant Barlow-Rand group, last night told businessmen they could not stand aloof, but had to participate fully in the process of change. They had to show wider vision, more responsiveness, greater dedication and more application than ever, he said at the Rand Daily Mail's Business Achievement Award banquet in Johannesburg.

Here is the text of his speech . . .

MANY businessmen, and I number myself among them, have been fairly vociferous over the past year or two in pointing out what we perceive to be a Government shortcoming — that socio-economic reform has slowed and, in particular, that there has been insufficient impetus in the implementation of announced changes.

But the theme of my speech is to question whether the private sector should not at the same time examine its own performance.

Are we in business satisfied that we are taking full advantage of the Government's amendments to laws and regulations, particularly in the field of labour? Of equal importance has been the significant change over the past few years in South African intergroup attitudes. Are we taking this factor sufficiently into account in formulating our labour policies?

In a nutshell, are we really keeping pace with the developing scene in this country?

Now, of course, there are a growing number of businesses which are keeping pace. And there certainly is an increasing awareness of the need for meaningful support for organisations and programmes which are best designed to achieve this end.

But I believe that until all business and businessmen are involved in this process, the private sector should not be satisfied with its performance.

A businessman, as I see it, has two sets of obligations. The one can be clearly defined — business accepts its responsibilities to shareholders, to employees and to the country.

The second set is far more difficult to circumscribe because, while there is a great deal of action in this area, no clearly defined consensus has as yet emerged, covering as it does social rather than business responsibilities.

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITIES

● To shareholders. These are discharged by ensuring reasonable growth in their earnings, by paying them adequate dividends, by preserving their assets and by safeguarding their good name and reputation in the eyes of the general public.

● To employees — by adhering to the highest standards of employment practices.

● To the country — by observing its laws and regulations.

It is in the second area, the quality of our employment practices, that we must ask ourselves whether we are doing sufficient.

ELIMINATING DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORK PLACE

It is of the greatest importance that we businessmen accept the basic fact that discriminatory practices and the achievement of the full economic potential of this country are just not compatible.

There are in fact very few remaining government obstacles to a businessman achieving the objective of removing discriminatory labour practices within his own business.

But what is probably even more helpful to him is the significant change over the past few years in white attitudes towards this process. There are, of course, still white unions and workers who resent its achievement because they wrongly see it as a threat to themselves.

But provided we in business are satisfied that their interests are being fairly and adequately looked after, the time is surely long past that we should bow to these minority views. Are we really moving on the elimination of discrimination or are we merely paying lip service?

In common with many other companies we in our group came to the conclusion some years ago that a major objective should be its elimination and the promotion and preservation of the dignity and self-esteem of all our employees. And that this called for a full commitment to such concepts as selection and promoting solely on the basis of ability, the provision of similar benefits for all employees, the acceptance of some responsibility for their quality of life outside of the work place.

It was all very well, however, philosophically to subscribe to these tenets, but how were we to carry them out in practice? As a start we introduced a written code of employment setting out our objectives and calling for a definite commitment to its principles by every one of our employees.

Then to try to ensure that the commitment was carried out, we introduced direct monitoring of performance. This takes the form of annual face to face presentations by the chief executive of each of our divisions to our board, to executives and staff of other divisions to our board, to executives and staff of other divisions and to selected outside specialists on labour matters. The presentations highlight the progress made since the previous year's presentation, the areas in which the commitments of the code have not yet been achieved and the reasons, and a detailed time table showing when they will be.

I would emphasise how essential the chief executive's commitment to and involvement in this process is, if tangible results are to be achieved.

It would be entirely misleading to say we have already fully achieved our objectives. But updating the code to meet new circumstances, and monitoring have ensured that we have a clearly defined path to follow.

REMUNERATION

Remuneration can be an area of discrimination, and where it is, it has significant financial implications. There is absolutely no law or Government regulation which prescribes discrimination in remuneration or which deals with the quantum which can be paid to anyone — other than minima laid down in certain industries.

Quite rightly, remuneration is considered to be a matter which can only ultimately be settled by negotiation, formal or informal, between employer and employee. But there still exist two significant wage gaps between white and black employees in most businesses.

● The one arises from a difference in the pay scales of people engaged in the same job carrying the same responsibility. This gap, representing as it does pure discrimination, is indefensible and must surely be eliminated in the shortest possible time.

There can, however, be a complication. The scarcity of artisans over the past years has resulted in many cases in white artisans being paid more than the job really warrants. This problem will work itself out over a period of time as supply and demand for artisans come into balance. Until then our objective should be to raise the remuneration of the black employee doing the equivalent job to the rate calculated for that job — but not to the artificial rate presently enjoyed by the white employee.

● The other gap occurs in the lower paid occupations carried out solely by blacks. The pay structure of any company generally shows two basic curves. A flat and depressed curve for those lower paid occupations and a steeper curve for the higher paid occupations. To achieve a fully integrated pay structure, which must surely be our objective, we shall over a period have to raise the minimum at the bottom of the scale and also increase the angle of the slope so that the two curves meet.

Our experience in this field has been a mixed one. Some of our companies have already eliminated the gap and others have planned to do so over a relatively short period. But there are some companies engaged in large labour intensive operations which can only do so over a longer period. To force them to do so more quickly would seriously weaken the viability of those companies, would endanger the employment of many people and would consequently not be in their immediate interests.

The cost of eliminating this latter wage gap, even over a period of time, will be very high. And many businesses are already finding this. It will continue to be so, until increased efficiencies and productivity eventually justify current wage increases.

The fact remains that these costs will have to be faced by all businesses because the indefinite retention of this wage gap would represent a continuing form of discrimination.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Which, incidentally, is the only practical order in which these two vitally important subjects can be effectively tackled — not training and then education. I believe that after a great deal of debate, there is now a general consensus among businessmen that here lies the key as to whether or not South Africa will ultimately be able to take full advantage of its great natural resources — human and material.

On that assumption, I shall confine myself to asking whether we are all doing sufficient training within our own organisations. Whether we are taking the maximum advantage of Government external training programmes and incentives. And whether we are making sufficient effort in the indenturing of black apprentices. Or whether we are just sitting back complaining of the impossibility of doing so.

It is still not easy and it is time consuming, but there is no question that indenturing of blacks is a far easier process now than it was in the past.

> Are we businessmen really moving on the elimination of discrimination, or are we merely paying lip service?

Failure to do sufficient — or should I rather say our utmost — in the fields of training and indenturing, can only have very grave consequences in the future. In the purely business sense the shortage of skills and expertise to run our affairs will continue — indeed will be aggravated as our businesses grow.

It will be impossible to take full advantage of the opportunities confronting us. In the wider national sense, the black population group will not be trained sufficiently to use its skills to the utmost and consequently to share in the fruits of the private enterprise system. This will inevitably lead to a rejection by it of the system, with all the implications on the stability of the country.

But what is sufficient? How much should we be investing in training? Individual companies will have different requirements. But let me quote our group investment in the 1981 financial year, solely for

the purpose of comparison.

I do so with a certain amount of trepidation, in no sense seeking to boost our own achievements — because we know we are not doing sufficient, mainly because we do not yet have enough trainers or training establishments. Indeed our budgets this year call for a 30% increase in expenditure over last year.

Our training costs, capital and revenue, direct and indirect, including salaries and wages paid to employees while undergoing training in company time, were R24-million. This represents R123 per employee on our strength of 196 000, although of course not every employee received training during the year.

If as a country we spent an equivalent amount on each of the 10-million of our economically active labour force, the national bill would be R1,2-billion. This may sound a very great deal of money, but it represents only 2% of our 1980 gdp.

I would suggest we shall have to spend more. But whatever the figure should be, it is quite clear that both the public and private sector will have to face up to significantly increased investments in this area.

But can one talk of effective training when basic education is lacking in so many of our employees? A survey of our group some three years ago showed that 60% of our black employees were either illiterate of semi-literate and had had six years of formal education or less.

It was clearly futile to talk of training, particularly technical and supervisory, for the majority of those people. And so in an attempt to remedy this situation, we introduced literacy and numeracy schools, staffed by professional black teachers.

We now have 60 such schools providing employees with two hours a day of basic education — in company time — for 10 or 15 weeks depending on the level of literacy and numeracy with which they start. On any given day we are now dealing with 1 800 employees and in a full year some 6 000 will pass through our schools.

The expense, part of our overall training costs, is significant but we believe that only such basic educational courses, followed by specialised job training, will produce the skilled laour which our forward plans call for.

And that is why the ultimate response of Government to the De Lange report of the Human Science Research Council is of such immense importance. Hopefully it will bring about a complete overhaul of our national educational system on a non-discriminatory basis.

While the onus for general education clearly must continue to lie with the Government, the report indicates that the private sector has a part to play. Within the limitation of our resources — and they are not unlimited — we businessmen must play that part, because it is not only of national importance but also will ultimately be very much to the benefit of our businesses.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

While the businessman's primary objective must be to increase the return on his shareholders' investment, he must also at the same time accept that he has an obligation to be a responsible corporate citizen, concerned with the well-being of his employees, their families and society as a whole.

This is really to say that the businessman, in accepting the opportunities and benefits of another ill-defined concept — the free enterprise system — must in turn take on certain other obligations.

I say "free enterprise" is ill-defined because definitions vary dependent upon the body or person defining it. We businessmen have one definition and this naturally centres around the profit motive. Our lower paid employees have a completely different definition — and will continue to do so until they share more equitably in the fruits of the system.

The Government on the other hand, while professing a strong belief in the system, seems unaware that the very many constraints it imposes on both employer and employee are in fact the antithesis of the system. It is, of course of the greatest importance that these three constituents have the same view of the system and its benefits.

Let me deal with the businessman's concept of the system and whether or not he acknowledges he has accompanying social obligations. What does it mean to him: Single minded devotion to earning profits at all costs? Maximising return on shareholders' funds in the short-term regardless of any other longer-term considerations? Regarding labour merely as a commodity to be bought on a supply and demand basis — as productive units only and not as human beings in a work situation? Taking the view that their education is the problem of Government alone?

Does it mean maintaining that social responsibility is a personal matter unconnected with business? Keeping out of that growing grey area between politics and socio economics — remaining silent about such issues as:

— A discriminatory educational system

— Restrictions on the ability of people to sell their labour in the best market wherever that may be geographically situated

— Restrictions on where people of various population groups can do business

— Detention without trial of labour leaders, with whom he has been negotiating and with whom he will have to negotiate again in the future.

Or does it mean:

Earning profits and increasing returns on shareholders' funds not on a short but a long term basis by at the same time

— Helping people to develop their natural skills to the maximum?

— Concerning himself with the circumstances in which his employees and their families live and work — or as it has come to be called, with their "quality of life"?

— Trying to ensure that in the long-term all poulation groups engaged in the free enterprise system will recognise it as the right one?

— Accepting the role given to the private sector by the Prime Minister of taking responsibility for the national economic growth and for further job provision — but at the same time pointing out to government very clearly the obstacles which have to be removed before the role can be satisfactorily carried out?

I hope and believe that a growing number of businessmen belong to the latter category, that they recognise that these social responsibilities should no longer be considered merely as humanitarian. That they are in fact increasingly necessary for the carrying out of their prime responsibility of increased returns for shareholders. In fact that to ignore them would be to take a very short term view indeed.

There will of course be a significant cost involved in shouldering these social responsibilities, and many progressive companies are already experiencing this. As an example, the subsidisation factor inherent in any housing scheme for employees or in loans for housing must have an adverse effect on returns on assets and shareholders' funds.

But the social costs, just as much as those incurred in eliminating discriminatory practices and in education and training, should be viewed as investments. Investments which are essential if the shareholder is to enjoy his returns on a long rather than a short term basis.

The fact must be faced that business leaders are becoming increasingly involved in their whole society, not just in business. The concept of social responsibility is inevitable and the responsibility is a grave one. The business leader's role calls for wider vision, more responsiveness, greater dedication and more aplication than ever.

CHANGE AND THE NECESSITY FOR ADAPTABILITY

I wonder how many of us really appreciate the rate of change which is occuring throughout the world. And how vital it is that key people in business be aware of it and responsive to it — particularly in South Africa.

In this country the Government is publicly committed to basic change in the socio-economic field — and even if at times we are exasperated at the pace of change, there can be no turning back. It is

also committed to basic constitutional change and one can only hope that the deliberations of the President's Council will soon produce a dispensation which will be acceptable to all population groups.

The private sector cannot stand aloof. It must participate in this process of change to the full extent it is allowed to, always of course within the limitation of its resources. There is indeed a great deal it can do in leading the process of socio-economic change and the move towards the establishment of a more just society.

If we are to survive, we must accept the fact that the "status quo" cannot be maintained. Adjustments will constantly have to be made to meet the demands of change. And a continuing demand will most certainly be the further creation of wealth and its equitable distribution. In this lies the only hope of a firm base of stability in the country and the survival of the free enterprise system to which we all subscribe. The alternative will be its replacement in due course by some form of socialism — and the dire consequences which we have observed over the years in many countries to the north of us.

'MAIL' Praises Talk

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jan 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Speak Out"]

[Text]

THE chairman of Barlow Rand, Mr Mike Rosholt, has called on the business community to examine its own contribution to the need for reform.

Speaking at the Rand Daily Mail's Business Achievement Award banquet, Mr Rosholt outlined the considerable efforts made by his own company, a gigantic conglomerate, to train, educate and advance black employees.

Others, in smaller undertakings, may doubt their ability to match this example. But Mr Rosholt made one suggestion that is within the reach of every businessman who has courage: refuse to remain silent about the injustices of our country.

CSO: 4700/658

DIAMOND FEARS DRIVE FOREIGNERS FROM DE BEERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jan 82 p 14

[Text]

EUROPEAN INVESTORS increased their holding of South African mining shares in 1981 at the expense of U.S. shareholders, according to a report on foreign portfolio investment in South African mining companies compiled by Davis, Borkum, Hare, a firm of Johannesburg stockbrokers.

However, both U.S. and European investors have been large sellers of De Beers' shares in the past two years as fears have mounted over the effectiveness of its future control of the diamond market.

The proportion of foreign shareholders in De Beers slipped from 46.7 per cent in October 1979 to 40.3 per cent two years later. South African institutions, however, have been willing buyers, thereby preventing a sharp decline in De Beers' share price.

The findings of the Davis, Borkum, Hare report confirm the impression of many stock market analysts that the fall in the bullion price since early 1980 has caused greater alarm among U.S. investors than their European counterparts. A partner in a leading Johannesburg stockbroking firm said yesterday that Europeans, particularly the Swiss, "have adopted a more bullish approach. They think that the drop is temporary."

According to the study, the total value of foreign portfolio investment in the South African mining industry, measured by market capitalisation, stood at around R13bn ($13.4bn) last October. Of this sum, R8.2bn was invested in gold mines.

U.S. investment in the gold mines totalled R5.5bn, accounting for some 27 per cent of total shareholdings, which was four times its value in 1977.

Although the study is a thorough analysis of mining companies' share registers, it does have several shortcomings. It excludes foreigners' indirect beneficial shareholdings, which in some cases are substantial.

Further, the compilers have had to estimate the extent to which shares owned by non-residents are registered in the names of South African nominee companies.

Also, as it is restricted to investment in companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, the survey understates foreign involvement in the South African mining industry.

BP, Shell and Total, a subsidiary of Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, have sizeable coal mining interests. Newmont Mining of the U.S. employs more than 7,000 at its copper and lead mines in South Africa and Namibia while other foreign companies with substantial unlisted mining investments include Phelps Dodge of the U.S., Bayer of West Germany and Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann of France.

Several listed gold mining companies are more than 50 per cent owned by foreigners with Blyvooruitzicht, Durban Deep and East Rand Proprietary Mines (ERPM) held more than 62 per cent by non-South Africans. The foreign shareholding in Blyvooruitzicht jumped from 50.3 per cent in

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF SOUTH AFRICAN MINES (% at October 31)

	1977	1980	1981
South African gold mines (total)	37.7	38.4	39.9
Anglo American Corporation*	33.0	24.9	23.7
De Beers	43.8	45.2	40.3
Rustenburg Platinum	9.9	23.0	24.8

* Reflects Charter Consolidated's sale of interest

U.S. SHARE OF FOREIGN TOTAL (%)

South African gold mines (total)	26.3	27.0	26.5
Anglo American Corporation	n.a.	7.6	6.9
De Beers	n.a.	15.8	11.8
Rustenburg Platinum	n.a.	18.5	20.7

Source: Foreign Holdings in South African Mining Companies, published by Davis, Borkum, Hare, Johannesburg.

1977 to 64.6pc in 1981.

Blyvooruitzicht is one of several short-life mines which pay a relatively high dividend, making them attractive to foreign investors who buy shares through South Africa's cheap investment currency, the financial rand, but are able to remit dividends at the commercial exchange rate.

According to Davis, Borkum, Hare, the 10 most popular gold stocks among U.S. investors are Blyvooruitzicht, Durban Deep, Bracken, Loraine, Elsburg, Free State Geduld, Venterspost, Grootvleu, Randfontein and Doornfontein. The U.S. interest in these mines ranges from 35 per cent to 53 per cent.

Despite these large foreign investments, there is little likelihood of outsiders wresting control of the mines from the South African mining houses which manage their operations. Foreign shareholdings, particularly in the U.S., are widely dispersed and it is doubtful whether other companies would have the expertise to run the mines, even if they wished to.

Although the South African Government allows foreign control in other sectors of the mining industry, it is doubtful whether it would allow a foreign company to acquire direct control of a large gold mine.

Foreign investment in the mining industry is far heavier than in most other sectors of the South African economy, with the exception of the oil, motor and pharmaceutical industries.

The high cost of establishing mines long ago prompted the mining houses to raise capital abroad, and most are listed on European stock exchanges.

CSO: 4700/658

INCREASED INCOME TAXES PREDICTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

THE grim prospect for taxpayers is that the March Budget will make bigger demands on their incomes than anticipated last year.

Tax increases are considered by economists to be inevitable.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, gave an early warning of an austerity Budget last week when he cautioned the country to tighten its belt.

Main reasons for the gloomy Budget forecasts are the tumbling gold price and the expectation of shrinking tax revenue from companies and individuals because of the economic slide.

Speculation is that GST will go up by 1 or 2 percent and that a 10 percent loan levy will be imposed.

Excise duties could also be raised.

Spending

Government spending is certain to be cut to the bone. An early indication of this is the reduced allocations to the National Housing Fund.

The PFP's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz warned that the country's already serious inflation problem would be greatly aggravated by a higher GST.

The Government would seek to blame the low gold price for its economic plight. Had steps to safeguard the economy, recommended last year by the PFP, been taken, the prospects would not now be so grim.

Barclays Bank chief economist Dr Johan Cloete said it seemed to be accepted that the deficit in the Budget before borrowing would amount to about R5 000-million.

The Minister would have two alternatives in financing the deficit — he could raise taxation or he could borrow on the domestic capital market. The second alternative would do least harm.

To increase taxation and to impose a loan levy would deprive consumers of purchasing power and accelerate the downward trend in the economy.

Growth

"If there is such a thing as a central economic policy then efforts should be made to eliminate big fluctuations in the business cycle. Raising taxation could only depress the growth rate further".

Dr Cloete said that to raise GST by one or two percent would be highly inflationary. It would be contrary, too, to the official anti-inflationary policy.

The authorities would have to take care that the growth rate did not tumble to a level this year which could be a prelude to a zero growth situation in 1983.

If that happened South Africa might find itself in a position where it was not fully able to take advantage of any recovery in the economies of its trading partners.

CSO: 4700/658

GOVERNMENT REJECTION OF CONSTANTIA REFERENDUM DEPLORED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jan 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Mr Botha Fails Again"]

[Text] PERHAPS no one should be surprised that the Government has rejected the result of last year's Constantia referendum, in which a large majority of the suburb's white residents voted in favour of becoming a racially open area. As the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, says, it is not Government policy to create open areas.

Additionally, it can be noted that the Nationalists are hardly known for any flexibility or sensitivity to views which run counter to their own ideological obsessions.

But even having said this, the rejection of the Constantia poll is still noteworthy because it reflects so badly on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The facts are simple: last October, in Parliament, Mr Botha challenged — taunted? — the PFP's Dr Alex Boraine to test the views of his Pinelands constituents on the question of letting this area become nonracial. Dr Boraine declined the challenge, but it was picked up by his colleague, Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia.

He organised a poll and 83 percent of the 63 percent who voted said they wanted to have Constantia declared an open area. Despite Nationalist efforts to confuse the issue, it could not have been a clearer reply to Mr Botha' statement in Parliament, with only the substitution of Constantia for Pinelands.

Yet, his challenge flung back at him, Mr Botha retreats. Speaking for the Government, Mr Kotze sticks fast on apartheid: there is to be no relaxation.

But isn't Mr Botha supposed to be a proponent of racial reform? Doesn't he espouse the idea of greater self-determination for South Africans? Isn't he the man who has spoken so fervently of "adapt or die"?

Constantia provided Mr Botha with a golden opportunity to put meaning into his declarations. It could have been a starting-point for a ripple of real reform in allowing those who want to live in nonracial suburbs to do so.

But Mr Botha has failed to come up to the mark. Again.

CSO: 4700/658

SETTLEMENT OF NAMIBIA ISSUE SEEN AS BENEFICIAL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Chris Freimond: "How a SWA Settlement Can Boost SA"]

[Text]

The Government has two basic choices in Namibia: either an internal settlement without international recognition, or independence acceptable to the world. The possible consequences of these options were spotlighted in Johannesburg this week. Political Reporter, CHRIS FREIMOND, looks at the issues ...

A HIGH powered conference on developments in Namibia, and prospects for the future was held in Johannesburg this week for corporate members of the SA Institute of International Affairs.

Although the sessions were behind closed doors, an open panel discussion skimmed over the main issues.

Two of the panelists were Professor Wolfgang Thomas, head of the department of economics at the University of Transkei, and a recognised authority on the Namibian economy, and Professor Robert Rotberg, a political scientist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

They sketched scenarios for various economic and political developments in Namibia which converged on one conclusion — without an internationally acceptable settlement, the future of the territory is bleak.

Uncertainty

Prof Thomas said the economy was in a "mess" and crippling drought had aggravated an already unhealthy situation.

The war was restricting development. There was widespread uncertainty about the future and there was a likelihood of cuts in official spending. Future economic prospects would depend on the type of settlement reached.

An internal agreement, without international recognition, would mean little or no foreign development aid and heavy dependence on South Africa — and probably the continuation of the war.

It would be almost impossible to tackle any grassroots development which would be very vulnerable to guerrilla interference. An internal settlement would be a "no win" situation.

An internationally acceptable settlement would not be without its problems. Namibia would pass through a transitional phase — of possibly two years — until the new government was established.

In that time uncertainty would continue and perhaps increase, foreign investors may hold back to see how the situation develops, there could be violence and unrest in the time around the elections.

There should be no illusions about SA and the West pumping money into SWA. During the transitional phase the economy would be severely strained and in a "major risk stage."

If the election process collapsed in turmoil and violence, or if communications broke down between SA and Namibia, or between SA and the United Nations, then a mass exodus of whites could be expected, and prospects for the economy would be "rather dismal".

Even with the best possible outcome, Namibia would face a serious skilled manpower problem. Between 30 percent and 40 percent of the skilled whites would probably leave.

Nationalisation of industries by the new government had to be considered, but it was unlikely to disrupt the running of the essential industries in the same way that the Angolan government did not disrupt oil production.

The new government's relations with SA could be influenced by a number of factors including:

- The territory's close links with SA's infrastructure.
- It's reliance on SA for 50 percent of its budget — although this figure could be drastically reduced if the war was ended and by other cuts in official spending.

These factors would moderate the new government's attitude towards South Africa and make it "relatively more cautious."

While Namibia would probably face some of the problems of Zimbabwe, its dependence on SA would tend to put it more in the class of Botswana in relations with SA and with regard to its position in Southern Africa.

The new government would probably want to establish itself and not play a major role in the region, as Zimbabwe does.

Prof Rotberg said the West would not allow the Namibian question to be swept aside in spite of President Reagan's election in the US.

The fundamental structure of US foreign policy towards Southern Africa — including Namibia — had not changed since the 1960s — only the style and rhetoric had altered.

Security

The goals of the policy were:

- Enhanced security in the region with regard to Soviet influence.
- Long-term resource stability.
- The removal of long-standing obstacles — such as Namibia — to better relations between the West and SA.
- A greater participation of all South Africans in their government and economy.

A delay in the Namibian solution was dangerous in the West's point of view. The "outside" view of the situation in the region was that Soviet influence was not the root cause of instability, but the "crocodile" that fed on the root causes.

Most US analysts regarded SA and her policies as the root cause of instability and believed the Soviets would have no influence if it were not for those policies.

The Namibian issue was seen by the US and the West as a soluble question.

But if they were wrong, the alliance be-

tween the US and SA was seriously threatened, and the ability of the US to assist SA with her own internal problems was limited. What was at stake in Namibia was not an economic bonanza. The riches to be found there were not exploitable in the short-term. The main issue at stake was the security consideration involving the Soviet Union creeping closer to the heart of SA.

The Namibian issue — from the South African point of view — was very important psychologically and politically. Personal reputations and the future of the Government's were probably at stake. Those factors must not be minimised.

There were Americans trying to persuade the SA Government to see the benefits and not the risks of a settlement.

The risks were:

- Bases for guerrillas attacking SA — although Swapo had indicated recently that it would not allow this.
- The possible loss of mineral resources.
- The possibility that an independent Namibia under a nationalist government would add to dissatisfaction among blacks in SA.

The benefits were:

- An end to the war and the return home of South African conscripts.
- Massive savings in defence expenditure — if the price of gold stayed low this would be an added incentive to end the fighting.
- The benefit to the rest of the world of peace and stability in the region.
- Better relations between the West and SA.
- A "breathing space" for SA to allow reconstruction and time to sort out internal problems.

CSO: 4700/658

LENDING RATE RISE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Daan De Kock]

[Text]

THE general public and small businessmen are going to pay more for their money and leasing charges from today. At this stage it is not ruled out that the Reserve Bank could make a further upward adjustment in the bank rate that could spark off increases in lending and deposit rates.

The registrar of financial institutions, Mr E W van Staden, announced yesterday that the maximum charges in money-lending, credit and leasing transactions would be increased to between 20 percent and 24 percent.

The new charges would be 24 percent on money-lending transactions up to R2 000, 23 percent on transactions above R2 000 and up to R5 000, and 20 percent on those above R5 000.

In the case of credit and leasing transactions, the new charges will be 24 percent on amounts up to R10 000 and 22 percent on amounts exceeding R10 000.

The increases and the amendments to the Limitation and Disclosure of Finance Charges Act (Act No 73 of 1968) will appear in the Government Gazette today.

The increases will only affect smaller businessmen, but not big businessmen. After the increase in the bank rate in December last year and the subsequent increase in the prime lending rate, prime lenders, such as big financial institutions are basically paying the same rates as smaller borrowers.

CSO: 4700/662

ADVERSE REACTION TO STEYN REPORT VOICED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's government-controlled daily, the Herald, said yesterday the progressive world should rally behind the International Press Institute and stop "plans by South Africa" to slap a "filthy gag" on the Press.

In a leader the Herald comments: "If recommendations of the so-called Steyn Commission are implemented, journalists in the racist Republic will be compulsorily registered on a government-created register and there will be a tribunal to tick them off if they get out of step with Botha's oppressive policies.

"If there are other countries in Africa and elsewhere contemplating totalitarian moves to muzzle the Press, they deserve total condemnation by all."

The London Times said in an editorial on the Steyn Commission that "visitors to South Africa are often surprised by the apparent freedom of the Press this freedom has been steadily diminished, but enough remains to be of value.

"If the recommendations just published by a committee under Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn are made law, even that will be put in doubt . . . a closer confinement of the Press must have a damaging effect on South African life.

"Even the most optimistic predictions for the country foresee difficult but unavoidable adjustments for White South Africans.

"For that they will need as much information as possible about what is happening, what people think and what options are available. How will they get it without a free Press?"

CSO: 4700/662

MASSIVE WHITE DEPOPULATION OF PLATTELAND DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 12

[Text]

THE massive White depopulation of the platteland, particularly in areas bordering the Black states, was now threatening to make ghost towns of villages in areas that were militarily and strategically important to South Africa a top economist told the conference.

Mr S W L de Kock, economist to the Afrikaanse handelsinstituut said: "We must now ask if it would not be like putting new wine into leaking barrels, to pump money into these towns".

He added "In other words, is the writing on the wall for the smaller towns in the border areas and on the platteland? "What about the farming community and how does it affect the terrorist threat on our borders?"

If the answers to these questions were a "yes " then there were serious implications for the future of the towns concerned.

The depopulation of the platteland was a matter for grave concern.

It was an ongoing feature. For instance in 1904, a total of 47,3 percent of the country's White population lived on the platteland. This ratio had dropped over the years to an alarming 25,3 per cent on the platteland at the end of the Second World War — and to 11,3 per cent on the platteland and 88,7 in the urban areas by 1980.

Many factors were at play in the depopulation pattern. Economic development in the past few decades had for instance resulted in a big demand for schooled and semi-schooled White labour in the industrial and service sectors. "Agriculture finds it difficult to compete".

It was true that areas which lost population, also lost self respect, and young people were dubious about seeking their future in them.

CSO: 4700/662

WARNING ON LESOTHO LAND NIGGLING ISSUED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 12

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA was warned yesterday that Lesotho's "incessant claims" to part of the Free State, although unjustified, could result in a further escalation of world demands and opinion against the Republic.

Mr C F Eloff, senior researcher of the Human Sciences Researh Council, said at a top-level platteland depopulation fact-finding symposium that the issue could conceivably be used by Lesotho to bring United Nations pressure to bear on the Republic.

The part of the Free State claimed by Lesotho is known as the "Border Belt" or the "Conquered Territory" and is made up of a wide swathe of territory from Fouriesburg in the North-eastern Free State to Rouxville and Zastron in the South.

Mr Eloff said that while Lesotho demanded this territory for herself, there were strong historical proofs that the Free State in turn had the right to demand parts of Lesotho.

He expressed concern about the depopulation of the farming community in the area, particularly against the background of the zones strategic military and economic importance.

The zone was one of South Africa's best agricultural and cattle-breeding areas and was justifiably known as South Africa's "granary."

Deserted farms testified to farmers who were moving away. Young Whites who should be the future artery of farming were increasingly moving to urban areas in search of professions or trades.

Meanwhile Lesotho was laying incessant claim to the Zone and the country's Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan, was prolonging the issue of the disputed border territory to gain international status and wider interest through calculated propaganda for the territory.

"In this way Lesotho obviously hopes to blow up the question into an international dispute and, with outside help, to exert pressure on the Republic to admit that it is a problem which should be put in order by United Nations mediation," he said.

But it should be clearly remembered that although the "Conquered Territory" was an important political factor for Lesotho political factor for Lesotho political parties, it legally belonged to the Free State according to all possible international law.

"On the one hand Lesotho's political leaders cannot negate their voters' wishes.

"On the other unjustified land claims could have a considerable effect on her relationships with South Africa — on whom she is geographically and economically dependent.

"Trapped as she is between Scylla and Charybdis, Lesotho is bound by her dilemma to prolong the issue of the territory."

CSO: 4700/662

PROFESSOR VAN DER VYVER SAYS DETENTIONS ILLEGAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 14

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Professor Johan van der Vyver, professor of law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said he believed the recent detentions were illegal and was willing to present his arguments in court should the case be tested.

Speaking at a course on the South African legal system at the University of Cape Town's summer school, Prof Van der Vyver gave two reasons why he thought the recent detentions were illegal.

All detainees were at first held under Section 22 which provided for 14 days detention. The same section stated that the sanction of a judge was needed before anyone could be detained longer than 14 days.

But not in a single case during the past two years was the authorisation of a judge obtained for further detention.

"Police will probably argue that the sanction of a judge is not needed if a person is being detained under another section of the Terrorism Act, but the way I read Section 22, the sanction of a judge is needed for any further detention."

Prof Van der Vyver's other reason for believing detentions during the past two years were illegal, stems from a consistent pattern.

"During the last year or two people were each time detained initially under Section 22. After 14 days their deteintion order was extended under either the Terrorism Act or the Internal Security Act.

"The grounds for detaining a person are different in every case. If the Act or Section under which a person is held is the same in every case it means that the merits of the case were not considered.

"The consistent pattern that has emerged shows that decisions have been taken automatically with regard to detentions."

The discretion to detain anyone was a judical one and "a person had to apply his mind to the matter" in making a decision.

"If one can prove that a person did not 'apply his mind to the matter' and acted automatically when he should have used discretion, one can prove that a person acted illegally," he said.

If a person is detained to "cool off" as a Minister explained in the case of Andrew Boraine recently, then the Minister had exercised discretion "for reasons not authorised within the Act."

Turning to the protection of human rights and freedom, he said: "Our Parliament cannot protect the freedom and rights of the South African people because it does not represent the people.

"Parliament represents a section of the population and it looks after the interests of that section, which is a minority."

CSO: 4700/662

DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] IF THERE are going to be detentions without trial — and nothing will apparently stop the Government from using this system — then the Rabie commission on security has proposed changes that would help to ease the situation in some respects.

But the main criticism remains: Detainees have no recourse to the courts.

The permanent board of review, both of persons being detained and of organisations and publications banned, does not meet this objection.

But it is at least better than having officials deciding arbitrarily what may happen to people, organisations and publications without any hope of their decisions being tested independently.

The commission, like the Steyn commission on the media, acts from the basic premise that we are in a state of total communist onslaught and that anything done to counteract this is justified, within broad limits.

Drastic measure

The Rabie commission found that detention for the purpose of interrogation was a very drastic measure, but that it was to a large extent the only weapon of the police for anticipating and preventing terroristic and other subversive activities.

Various recommendations were made aimed at protecting detainees including fortnightly visits by magistrates and district surgeons and the appointment of inspectors of detainees.

The system of review has its limitations. The commission recommends the establishment of a board or boards of review, each consisting of three members, chaired by a judge or senior legal practitioner, for review of ministerial security orders.

No representation

The person concerned may give evidence, but will not be allowed legal representation at the proceedings. We don't see why not, since that is exactly the kind of representation that is essential if a person's case is to be stated effectively.

The Minister need not give effect to the board's recommendations, but if the person is subjected to stricter measures than those recommended by the board, he can submit relevant documents to the Chief Justice, and either he or a judge of appeal can set aside the steps taken if the Minister acted in bad faith or exceeded his powers.

But people may still be detained by the police for 48 hours or 14 days, with a warrant from a magistrate.

Detainees would have to be freed after 30 days unless the Minister authorised further detention in writing, and, after six months, a board of review would consider further detentions on lines we have already set out.

Minister's power

But the Minister will still have the power to detain people indefinitely.

The commission also recommends a tightening of the security laws, with terror-

ism, sabotage and subversion elevated to "main offences". It also proposes the creation of a new crime of intimidation punishable by a fine of up to R20 000 and/or 10 years' jail.

It also appears that restrictions on demos and protests are to be tightened, with the police having new powers of arrest.

Newspaper deposit

Another recommendation which seems to go too far will increase from R20 000 to R40 000 the deposit that may be required if a newspaper is started. This will make it very difficult for Blacks, for example, to launch a paper.

Our impression is that while providing protection for detainees, the commission has made security laws more stringent.

And what it has not done is end detention without trial. More s the pity.

Charge or release will still remain the cry of all who believe that, whatever the nature of the onslaught, we should stick to the rule of law.

CSO: 4700/662

CATHOLIC CHURCH OPTS TO CONFRONT GOVERNMENT

Black Trade Unionism Backed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE Roman Catholic Church in Southern Africa has decided to brave open confrontation with the Government if necessary — in an all-out campaign against Black resettlement, detention without trial and in outright backing of Black trade unionism.

The chief executive of the church, the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Reverend Denis Hurley said yesterday: "If confrontation must come it must come. But we hope to persuade those in power to greater understanding and political morality."

Speaking as president of the Southern African Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Hurley concentrated mainly on the labour issue and strongly criticised the Government view that Black labour agitation was sourced from radical Black resettlement movements and reaffirmed the backing of the church in sympathy with the parents of people detained without trial.

He said it had been decided to concentrate on greater evangelisation of people to understanding and to maintain controversy and place pressure on the Government over resettlement at boiling point.

Resettlement, he said, was disastrous to the morality of people and the church aimed at gaining greater understanding of the tremendous hardship such schemes imposed.

He said the bishops' confernence, which has been meeting in Pretoria in plenary session over the past week, had a mass of feedback and report back to it on black trade unionism.

And what had impressed the conference was the willingess, humanity and responsibility of Black labour leaders to sit down with management and the authorities to thrash out problems in the interest of a greater South Africa.

He could not go with the official Government view, as mirrored in various reports, that Black radicalism was behind agitation on the Black labour front.

"There is a lack of communication. Those at the top and in management know so little about the humiliations, deprivations and problems of Black workers.

"And we get the impression that people management, no matter how Christian or how good some of them might be, are so enmeshed in the structure that they cannot see that their workers are humans with human needs and considerations."

"It is hard to believe how hard and ruthless our capitalistic structure can become. In fact in its devastating heartlessness to the worker there is a distinct parallel between it and the horrors of state socialism."

The attitude of Black labour leaders was one of co-operation and keenness to work together in co-operation with the Government and management.

"The attitude of our bishops is one of 'after speaking to them I am a trade unionist now' . . .

"And it is clear that the attitude of the bishops will go in the same direction, backing the workers in their

solidarity struggle."

Asked what the attitude of members of the church might be to this attitude, Archbishop Hurley said it was probable that many White members would find it difficult to accept the development.

It was important for the church to labour to bring understanding to them and to get sympathy on a broad basis for the trade union.

The trade unionists were "so human — such beautiful people — fighting for human rights."

If a change could be brought about and management could see their case, a whole new structure could eventuate, leading to a transformation on the economic front and incredible developments politically, Archbishop Hurley said.

'NGK Can Lead Social Change'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 9

[Text]

THE day the NGK started pointing out the ills in South African society there would be a new South Africa, Archibishop Denis Hurley said yesterday.

Speaking at the end of the annual plenary session of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference in Pretoria, Archbishop Hurley he said the Dutch Reformed churches associated themselves very closely with the Afrikaner people and their history.

It was comparable to the way the Catholic Church associated itself with the Irish in their experiences, struggles and aspirations for freedom.

"It could be a very good thing for a church to associate itself very closely with the historic development of a people, but there's always the danger that the church will then limit itself in its spiritual and moral vision just to the boundaries of concern of that people.

"I'm sympathetic when the moment comes for church people in that situation to see more broadly and to realise what has been going on, and that they now have to become critical of the very institutions they helped to shape and form and build up. I would say it is a moment of deep agony, of severe suffering.

"Every conversion is an agony of soul and spirit and one which many Ned Geref theologians and leaders are going through, and I have the highest admiration for them," he said.

When he spoke about the need for churchmen and leaders and people generally to be concerned about politics he did not mean they should be seeking power or exercising power.

The church's role in politics was a very obvious one when it came to the morality and ethics of politics, the question of educating people about political obligations, political values and concerns and exercising what influence church people could to produce what the churches would consider to be good political arragements and results.

"Support the South African Council of Churches and its involvement in political questions," he said.

Full Backing for SACC Expressed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 9

[Text]

THE full backing of the Roman Catholic Church of Southern Africa is still behind the South African Council of Churches — a body which is on the eve of an exhaustive state inquiry into its financing and activities.

Archbishop Hurley said that the plenary session of the Catholic Bishops' Conference — in calling for greater involvement of all South African churches in politics — had at the same time expressed support for the SACC.

The problem was that the SACC had become very involved in political questions — as similar church associations elsewhere in the world did — but at the expense of communication with its member churches.

It was deeply concerned about political morality and the education of people to human and moral values.

"We fully support the SACC and believe they are doing an admirable job," said Archbishop Hurley.

"The fact of the matter is that the big moral and ethical considerations of our time are political ones," he said.

At the same time it was vitally important that the churches should become more involved politically — not in the sense of churchmen seeking political posts but of educating the people on political morality.

"And this is probably the most frustrating problem to tackle."

Churchmen must become involved in politics but not in the pursuit of power. "They must keep out of the actual exercise of political power, but preach and bring home the importance, understanding and acceptance of spiritual values of humanity."

CSO: 4700/662

HORWOOD INTRODUCES NEW TENDER SYSTEM FOR GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, has announced the introduction of a new tender system for issue prices for short and medium-term Government stock and increases in interest rates on Treasury bonds.

A statement to this effect was read in the house by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Danie Steyn.

The full statement read:

"A number of improvements in the method of issuing Government stock were introduced in the recent past, including the marketing of issues on demand "tap issues" by the South African Reserve Bank.

"Although the whole question of marketing techniques of Government stock already enjoys the attention of the De Kock Commission, I have decided as a result of several well-motivated proposals from market institutions and from investors, to experiment at this stage already with one of these techniques.

"The next issue by the Treasury is only scheduled for April, but as a test run tenders will be invited for issue prices on the re-issue of two existing Government stocks, namely a short-term stock with redemption date of November 1, 1984, and a coupon of 13 percent, and a medium-term stock with redemption date of August 15, 1992, and a coupon of 12,9 percent. Only limited amounts will be offered for subscription, namely R100-million for the short-term paper and R200-million for the medium-term paper. A separate Press release with full details of all conditions will be issued by the Department of Finance.

"One of the most important advantages of the tender scheme (which is aimed at the institutional investor) will be that prospective investors will be able to indicate the optimum yield rates at which they will be prepared to invest.

"In this way actual market related rates can be determined. If investors' interest in this method of issue is sufficient, the Treasury will consider repeating the exercise with similar term paper during the 1982/83 financial year.

"In the present transitional phase of the economy, the Treasury is not inclined to offer large amounts of long-term Government stock at the prevailing high yield rates. On the other hand, certain institutional investors have a natural preference for long-term stock at existing, or even higher yields.

"As a compromise the Treasury has decided, apart from the short-term stock, also to include in the tender the medium-term stock redeemable in 1992. No long-term stock will be offered during the first half of 1982. What will happen thereafter will depend on market conditions.

"As the economy cools down, the inflationary pressures and tightness in financial markets should ease somewhat and it can be expected that interest rates will flatten out, and then decline.

"Given the budgetary policy of financial discipline, which was applied with so much success over the past number of years and which will definitely be continued in future, the Treasury expects that it will be able to finance its full loan requirements during the 1982/83 financial year from non-inflationary sources.

"While dealing with Government issues, I also wish to announce that, in accordance with the changes that have already occurred in short-term rates, the interest rate on tax-free indefinite term

Treasury bonds will be increased from 8 percent to 9 percent with effect from February 1, 1982. The investment limit of R60 000 per taxpayer remains applicable. Details in this regard, too, will be released by the Department of Finance.

"Furthermore, adjustments will also have to be made to conditions applicable to National Defence Bonds and Defence Bonus Bonds, but due to technical problems this cannot be done immediately. I hope to be able to make an announcement in this respect soon.

"I also wish to announce that the Treasury will again arrange, with the assistance of the South African Reserve Bank, for the sale to provisional taxpayers of Treasury bills with redemption dates coinciding with tax payment dates. These tax bills, which will be available on demand from the end of February and will mature at the end of August, 1982, not only offer the taxpayer a convenient and rewarding method of meeting his tax obligations, but moreover are spread more evenly throughout the year. Similar bills have been marketed with success in the past, the latest having end February, 1982, as redemption date.

"Finally I wish to mention that the South African Reserve bank, as part of its action to obtain foreign bridging finance, has made arragements to utilise that part of South Africa's official foreign reserves held in the form of special drawing rights (SDRS), and to draw the so-called "reserve tranche" at the International Monetary Fund.

"Amounts which can be made available in this way and as foreign currency if and when necessary, total R107,4-million and R115,2-million, respectively."

CSO: 4700/662

MAJOR POLICE RESHUFFLE EXPECTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Rika van Graan]

[Text]

A MAJOR reshuffle is expected at Police Headquarters in Pretoria when four generals retire in April.

Tipped to become the new Commissioner of Police later this year on the retirement of General Mike Geldenhuys is the present head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee.

Those expected to retire are the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Frikkie Engels; the CID chief, Lieutenant-General Kobus Visser; Major-General Andries van Tonder, heading the finance/administration division, and Major-General A Nothnagel, who has gone to the Cape on sick leave after one month's service in his new rank.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police on the Witwatersrand, Brigadier Gert Kruger, is to report at the Pretoria Headquarters on March 1. He will most probably be promoted to the rank of major-general.

Brig Kruger will be succeeded by the Divisional Commissioner of Police of Border based in East London, Brigadier J H du Plessis.

Informed sources tipped Major-General C F Zietsman to become the new CID chief of South Africa and Major-General Hennie de Witt to succeed General Engels. Major-General Victor Verster and Major-General Jaap Loubscher were also tipped as close runners-up for this post.

However, it is doubted if the two most senior brigadiers, Brigadier Jurgens Smith, CID chief for the Eastern Transvaal, and Brigadier Jan Grobbelaar, Chief of the SA Police dog school, will now get their chance to get into the Pretoria general corps.

Expected to succeed Gen Zietsman as Deputy CID chief is Brigadier Stan Schutte, former CID chief for the Eastern Transvaal and East Rand before he was transferred to Police Headquarters in May last year.

Several officers were tipped as runners-up for the post of head of the Security Police, among them Colonel Hennie Muller, chief of the SP branch in Johannesburg. The actual man for this "hot seat" is Brigadier Jan du Preez, now deputy chief of the department.

Three senior brigadiers are also to retire at the end of April. They are Brigadier Ben Pieterse, Divisional Commissioner of Police on the East Rand at Springs, Brigadier C Morgee, CID chief for Northern Natal based at Newcastle, and Brigadier Arthur Ellingworth, head of the SA Criminal Bureau in Pretoria.

There has been speculation in Pretoria for more than a year that a new department of law and order would be established and would be headed by Lt-Gen Coetzee after several months' experience as the Commissioner of the SA Police.

On January 1, 1979, Gen Coetzee succeeded Gen Zietsman as head of the Security Police. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in January 1981 and in September he became lieutenant-general.

He is recognised as one of the West's most outstanding authorities on communist activities and has played a personal role in several dramatic police actions in South Africa in the past two decades.

CSO: 4700/662

HISTORICAL COMPARATIVE ARGUMENTS FOR RETAINING WALVIS BAY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Jan 82 p 14

[Article by Dawie from his "Out of My Political Pen" column: "The World Has More than Just the One Walvis Bay"]

[Text] As though it was not enough for the new Secretary General of the UN to throw confusion into the thorny South-West Africa problem the SWAPO leader has now come up again with the demand that Walvis Bay must become a part of an independent South-West Africa.

Already a lot of support has been voiced for this demand which South Africa naturally rejects. Moreover, those people have come out with the point of view that even from the political angle such an area belongs to the country of which it forms a geographic part.

This may sound reasonable, but it is least of all a generally valid rule. The fact of the matter is that there is more than just one Walvis Bay in the world.

Symbol of Pride

For example, there is Gibraltar, which geographically is an undeniable part of Spain, but was made a British possession during the start of the 18th century and in a manner that aroused bad feelings even outside of Spain. Since then "The Rock" has become a symbol of British power and pride--to such an extent that it is almost unimaginable that Britain will abandon its claim to it even though the strategic value of Gibraltar has now for a long time ceased to be what it was. (According to an old tradition Gibraltar will remain British for as long as there are monkeys on "The Rock". In the Second World War, when the number of monkeys had begun to decline, the South African Air Force transported special monkeys there.)

Spain has never yet acquiesced British dominion over Gibraltar. Testifying to this continuous opposition is the fact that last year King Juan Carlos stayed away from the royal wedding in portest against the Prince and Princess of Wales starting off their honeymoon trip just at Gibraltar.

There is then Hong Kong, which China had to yield to Britain in 1842, after the so-called Opium War which simply was not one of the shining points in British history.

Hong Kong is a small island of only 75.9 square kilometers and existence on such a small area would have been impossible. But in 1898 Britain rented an additional 1,000 square kilometers on the Chinese mainland right opposite Hong Kong for 99 years. These are the so-called New Territories. The 99 years will be expiring in 15 years and in Hong Kong people are starting to worry over what will happen if China will demand back the New Territories. Without these Hong Kong will not be able to survive.

Guantanamo

Even the United States has control over a Walvis Bay. This is the important naval base of Guantanamo on the coast of Cuba. The Americans installed themselves there in the beginning of the present century after Cuba became independent of Spain with American aid.

In 1903 the United States concluded a treaty with the new Cuban government which of course existed under the Americans' thumb. The treaty stipulated that the Americans could stay in Guantanamo until such a time as the treaty is terminated by both signatories. As matters now stand horses will have to grow horns before the Americans quit Guantanamo.

For Cuba the American presence in what is undeniably a Cuban region is a thorn in their flesh, but it can hardly do anything about it. The United States is too strong. All that the Cubans can do thus far in the matter is to refuse to accept the American rental money...a nominal amount of a few thousand dollars per year.

A Big Difference

In justification of the demand that Walvis Bay must be incorporated with South-West Africa it is also being adduced that the region has for a long time been administered as a part of the South-West and this puts it in a different position than, say, Gibraltar which since its conquest by Britain has been administered as a British colony continuously.

That is so; however, first of all it was a matter of convenience to have Walvis Bay administered as a part of South-West Africa. Secondly, there is still an important difference between Walvis Bay and Gibraltar, just as an example, and that is that "The Rock" was an indisputable part of a recognized Spanish entity before the annexation and this much cannot be said of Walvis Bay.

No-man's-land

This region which covers 1,124 square kilometers was annexed by Britain in 1878 at the insistence of the then Cape Colony and in 1884 it was transfered over to the Cape Colony. As a part of the Cape Colony it became a part of the Union of South Africa in 1910.

At the time of the annexation in 1878 there was not yet a recognized South-West AFrica entity. In large part this was no-man's-land. It was not until the 1980's that South-West Africa became a German possession--with the exclusion of Walvis Bay.

This is an important difference, but it is obvious that this will not carry much weight with those who want to get at South Africa--this is because South Africa is not as strong as the United States. Things would have been different if Walvis Bay were an American base like Guantanamo.

7964
CSO: 4701/21

URBANIZATION PRESENTS A DANGER TO AFRIKANERS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Yesterday experts painted a somber picture of what the situation in South Africa will be if the enormous concentration of population in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging region is not stopped and even reversed.

If measures are not taken in time the result could be uncontrollable and stifling cities, stagnation in industrial development due to shortages in space and water, filthy squatters settlements in which the quality of living is terrible and leads to social unrest, a weakened strategic position against subversive elements--all this coupled with the deterioration of the white language (more specifically Afrikaans) and culture.

Several experts have therefore told DIE BURGER that it is imperatively necessary that Prime Minister P.W. Botha's decentralization policy simply must succeed.

The experts were reacting to an extremely important investigation carried out by the Council for Humanities Research (CHR) led by its Deputy Chairman Dr Flip Smit and Mr P.C. Kok. The investigation indicates that the general population shift to Transvaal and to a lesser extent to Natal will entail a serious imbalance in population distribution. Thus 41 percent of the county's white population will be living in only 1 percent of the country's area--the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging area.

Revolution

Dr Philip Spies of Stellenbosch University Unit for Future Research pointed out that such population concentrations are a world-wide phenomenon and that for various reasons most decentralization efforts have failed.

Already in South Africa two thirds of the gross domestic production is being produced in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging area and in an area near Durban; this is a complete imbalance. However, the problem is that the rural areas cannot now support many more people.

In the past 30 years rural regions have undergone a revolution; farms have been mechanized and have become greatly capital intensive. Nearly two thousand farmers have had to abandon their farms every year.

Consideration

In addition there is the fact that as the cities have become larger their economic effectiveness have often increased, however, specialization has become so great that their flexibility for handling exceptional situations has decreased and the risk has become greater. "A few decades ago we were still working by candlelight and lamps, but now the network of power stations is so centralized that a problem with the power stations in Transvaal can, for example, affect the Cape Province."

Many people are inclined to say that the increasing concentration is a common thing, but he is of the opinion that such an attitude bodes nothing good for the country's future.

Mr I. J. Steyn, the president of the Afrikaner Business Institute, said that the extremely damaging consequences of concentration have already been experienced over a long period by business communities in rural districts and this has been mentioned by nearly 200 chambers of commerce of the Afrikaner Business Institute in the rural districts.

It is therefore important to take into consideration the findings of the Council for Humanities Research, because with regard to planning norms such as consumption, marketing, production and human relations they point to a clear direction which will determine government and private sector planning in the economic field in all its facets.

According to Dr Frans Cronje, the chairman of the Nedbank, economic and political decentralization are urgently necessary; however, this cannot be left to the forces of the free market. The government will have to create the necessary infrastructures for new cities where the rapidly growing population can be housed close to where the jobs are located. In this manner the decentralization process can take place in a natural way.

The creation of new decentralized cities entails great economic and political advantages, because the existing cities need not become unmanageable and discrimination can be avoided right from the start.

According to the South African Press Agency, Prof J. L. Sadie, who heads the Bureau for Economic Studies of Stellenbosch University, yesterday stated that South African entrepreneurs must be encouraged to move to the southern region of the country.

A well known Pretorian, who for professional reasons does not wish to have his name mentioned, also pointed out the harmful consequences of the present trend on the future of the Afrikaans language and culture. He indicated that black urbanization is still in its infancy.

If the concentration in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging area is not curtailed the blacks in that region (where most Afrikaners are also concentrated) will be in the greater majority by far. Already Afrikaans is the majority's language only in Pretoria, Germiston, Vanderbijlpark and Roodepoort and its position there will be lost.

The vacuum in the rest of the country is being filled by the blacks, even west of the so-called Eiselen-line (from Port Elizabeth over Graff-Reinet to Colesberg) where for the most part Afrikaans is still the majority's language.

7964
CSO: 4701/21

BRIEFS

WALVIS BAY 'SEPARATE'--Legislation will be introduced to establish Walvis Bay as a substantive and separate electoral division of the Cape Province, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday. Walvis Bay has, since September 1977, been administered as part of the Cape and in 1980 was incorporated into the electoral division of Green Point. Mr Heunis said in a statement in Cape Town yesterday that the interests of Walvis Bay and its inhabitants necessitated that the territory would for the foreseeable future have to receive day to day attention. "Because of its own particular position and big geographical distance from the relevant electoral division, the Government has decided that the best way of satisfying this need will be to abolish the post of Director General of Walvis Bay and as an interim measure for as long as it will be necessary, to establish for Walvis Bay a substantive and separate electoral division of the Cape of Good Hope." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 2]

RESULT OF 'ONSLAUGHT'--If all the political parties in Parliament could agree that a real and serious onslaught was in fact being waged against the Republic, 1982 could become a turning point in its history the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday. Speaking in the no confidence debate, he said if all the population groups would try to find and understand each other South Africa, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, could enter a glorious era. "The threat against us is not aimed at the Government alone but at all the peoples of the Republic, White, Black, Indian and Coloured." South Africans of all races, he said, had to, and could, find each other. After the Steyn Commission report on the mass media and the Rabie Commission report on security legislation, no member in the House could doubt the intensity and extent of the onslaught against South Africa. "Those who do, will bring condemnation on themselves and their parties," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 4]

JOBLESS FIGURES--A total of 13 664 Whites, Coloureds and Indians were registered as unemployed in nine cities and towns at the end of 1981, with Durban showing the highest number of unemployed. Replying in writing to a question by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands), the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha provided figures of registered unemployed in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, East London, Kimberley and George as at the end of December. The total number of unemployed Whites was 5 558, Coloureds 5 754, and Asians 2 352. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 4]

EMPTY FARMS--Mr W F Lubbe, a senior official of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, said fear of terrorism was only one of the reasons for the depopulation of the platteland. Weak siting and financial management; poor economic achievement; and climatic factors were also relevant. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 12]

ANTI-SABOTAGE ACTION--Johannesburg--Under investigation is the possibility that three supposed members of the banned ANC, who were taken into custody by the police in northern Natal in December of last year, had intended to engage in attempts at disrupting the country by means of various sabotage actions. This is what Chief of Security Lt Gen Johan Coetzee said when he confirmed the fact that these people had been arrested and that a large quantity of arms were confiscated. Because of a follow-up action on the part of the police this breakthrough was kept secret. The level of sabotage actions, which affected the country during the end of last year, was to have reached its peak on 16 December for the purpose of commemorating the 20th anniversary of Umkontho We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], the military wing of the ANC. This was curtailed by the arrests. The large quantity of Russian manufactured weapons, ammunition, limpet mines and handgrenades found in Natal are suspected of having been intended for use for this purpose, according to General Coetzee. All members who took part in sabotage attempts last year in Natal, Transkei, Ciskei and elsewhere have been arrested and will soon appear before various courts throughout the country. It is suspected that weapons have been smuggled into the country from Mozambique. The three men will be appearing in court on various charges including that of illegal possession of weapons and the fact that they received military training abroad. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Jan 82 p 4] 7964

CSO: 4701/21

SPECIAL SALE OF CHROME, STRATEGIC MINERALS TO NORTH KOREA ALLEGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by Aida Parker: "Hunted White MP May Know Far Too Much"]

[Text]

SALISBURY'S Central Intelligence Organisation is still on the hunt for Mr Denis Walker, the Republican Front MP and former Cabinet Minister who returned to Salisbury on January 22 in face of "arrest" threats on allegations of plotting a coup.

So far all efforts of the CIO's Yugoslav-trained "special agents" have been so farcical as to be worthy of the Keystone Cops.

Last week Mr Walker twice addressed Parliament, once with a speech, once with a lengthy interjection, this at the very time that the "special agents" were publicly "staking" out the House in search of him.

Mr Walker has not improved his already shaky standing with the Mugabe government with remarks made during his interjection during the debate on the Minerals Bill.

Yesterday The Citizen received a handwritten version of the speech, smuggled out of Salisbury.

According to this, Mr Walker, himself Minister of Mines in the old Smith Cabinet, accused his successor of having created the controversial Mineral Marketing Corporation specifically to permit Zimbabwean chrome and other strategic metals to be sold at government-fixed prices to North Korea.

Here most analysts agree that Mr Walker is almost certainly correct. It has long been known that North Korea supplied Mr Mugabe's terrorist forces with both arms and training during the seven-year war, on guarantees of mineral exports on "most favoured nation" conditions should Zanu-Zanla grab power.

That debt is about to be paid.

According to the text supplied to The Citizen, Mr Walker said: "We have to face reality as far as East-West is concerned. These people are not interested in the colour of our skins. What they are interested in is the minerals we have inherited.

"Everything that has happened in Southern Africa over the past decade has far more to do with minerals than it had to do with human rights, majority rule or ideology.

"It is encumbent upon the Minister not to put curbs on the mining industry by exploiting it for political ends. The mining industry was our main lifeline during the war. Never, during that time, did we have cause to believe that the mining houses were engaged in any form of illicit deals or price rigging.

"I find it very strange that now, when peace is here, such allegations are being made as an excuse for setting up this Mineral Marketing Corporation.

"I believe that the Minister should come clean, should tell us the real reason why the government wants this corporation.

"The real reason is that his government has an agreement with North Korea to supply it with minerals at a price and under conditions which are in total rejection of the free market system.

"Such sales would not be possible were the mining houses allowed to continue finding their own outlets for minerals.

"Why doesn't the government provide us with chapter and verse of the agreement they have negotiated with North Korea? If we had access to that information, then perhaps we would understand a great deal more about the need for state control over Zimbabwe's mineral sales."

CSO: 4700/665

RECORD NUMBER EMIGRATED IN 1981

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Jan 82 p 24

[Text] Salisbury, January 20--A record number of people emigrated from Zimbabwe in the first 11 months of 1981, according to figures released by the Government Statistics Office. By November a total of 18,747 people had left Zimbabwe in 1981, surpassing the previous whole-year record of 17,240 people who left the country in 1980.

Almost all the emigrants are believed to be whites, most of whom have decided they do not want to live with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's black majority-rule Government with Socialist aims.

About 1,600 people left Zimbabwe every month in 1981 except for November, when only 1,005 went, the lowest monthly emigration figure since independence in April 1980.

The total for December is expected to take 1981's figure to almost 20,000 emigrants.

The steady flow of whites from Zimbabwe has reduced their numbers to about 18,000, while it is estimated there are 7.4 million blacks.

The continuing white migration is causing headaches in both the public and private sectors as the shortage of skilled manpower grows. The key mining and railways industries have suffered and the Government Posts and Telecommunications Corporation has stated that its loss of skilled operators and repairmen is faster than new people can be trained, resulting in a decline in their service.

1,200 Dollars

The actual number of whites who have left the country is believed to be even higher than the official figures, because some leave on vacation and never return.

Emigrants cannot take much with them when they leave: the Government permits them about 1,200 U.S. dollars for a family of five and there are restrictions on the cars, furniture and major appliances they may take out of the country. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/681

BRIEFS

ANTI SA ENVOYS--The Zimbabwe Government has been urged by one of its senior diplomates to recruit "effective" Press attaches for Western Europe to counteract what he claims is South Africa's propaganda there against Zimbabwe. Mr Ariston Chambati, Zimbabwe's ambassador to Bonn, claimed certain journalists and "agents of Pretoria" were stepping up a "negative" campaign against Zimbabwe throughout Western Europe. The newsmen, some based in Johannesburg and others in Nairobi, were deliberately taking a critical line against Zimbabwe in their reports, claiming that fuel and other shortages were the result of mismanagement and inefficiency. "We need to have very effective information attaches in our various missions in Europe to counteract this propaganda," Mr Chambati said. He urged the government to send commercial and economic attaches to missions abroad to inform businessmen, tourists and others interested in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Feb 82 p 13]

CSO: 4700/665 END

JPRS 80185

25 February 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2576

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80185

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No. 2576

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BRIEFS

ARAB, FRENCH FINANCING TO CILSS--Praia, 20 Jan--The Islamic countries have donated $210 million (about 7.5 million meticals) for programs of the Interstate Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel (CILSS), an official Cape Verdian source announced on Monday night. The meeting of technicians of the eight member countries of the committee began on Monday morning; the proceedings are being conducted in specialized committees. The contribution from the Arab countries will be distributed by the member nations according to the programs and specific conditions of each country. On Monday afternoon, discussion was concluded on the establishment of food reserves at national and regional levels. There are no more specific details on the discussions, however. France will expand its economic aid to the countries of the Sahel, the Portuguese news agency ANOP has reported, citing official sources in the city of Praia. The French decision will probably be announced by Jean Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation, at the closing session of the CILSS meeting. The French minister, who arrived in Praia on Tuesday, has also met with local officials to discuss matters of bilateral interest. [By AIM correspondent Fernando Lima] [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 82 p 5] 6362

CSO: 4742/195

SOVIET, CUBAN, GDR ASSISTANCE IN POLITICAL-IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] The first course in advanced political-ideological training for party and government officials, conducted during the last 6 months in Sofala Province, ended on Saturday. Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary for ideological matters, presided over the closing ceremony.

In his address, Lukoki stressed the importance of the course, in which Soviet, Cuban and GDR professors participated. He called the course a significant step in the political and ideological education of party members and a qualitative leap in the functioning of the Dr Agostinho Neto National Party School.

Lukoki observed that the need to find suitable machinery for the advanced theoretical training of high party and state officials has been felt for some time; the Central Committee has examined this question in some of its meetings.

The leader further noted that political-ideological training for party members was also a concern of the First Extraordinary Party Congress; in a resolution, it urged all party members, particularly party leaders, to give constant attention to furthering their political, ideological and cultural education, which is essential if a party member is to be an active and effective revolutionary.

"One of the major tasks of every party member, cadre or leader, is to further his ideological, cultural and professional training," said Lukoki. Quoting Lenin, he added: "Progress requires more than boldness and enthusiasm. To perform their tasks properly, the cadres must have organization, perseverance and a strong class consciousness."

Concluding his address, the Central Committee secretary for ideological matters declared that each leader must work harder than any other worker to respond to all the problems put before him, and this calls for continuing study on his part.

6362
CSO: 4742/200

PROCEDURES FOR CONTRACTING FOREIGN COOPERANTS REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jan 82 p 9

[Article by Jose Chimuco: "International Cooperation; We Must Polish the Rough Edges"]

[Text] Angola has resorted to international cooperation for technology and manpower to insure the functioning and the gradual growth of most of the nation's socio-economic structures.

Several factors have contributed to this situation, including the South African aggression, the mass exodus of technicians, before and after independence, and various problems inherent in a young nation, in addition to which Angola is one of a group of underdeveloped countries generally characterized by great technological, economic and social dependence on the industrialized nations of the world.

This recourse has been most evident and most frequent in the specific case of foreign skilled manpower, both for the reasons cited above and because most of the technology used in Angola's economic units has been imported from the industrialized nations.

In this regard, it can be said that while cooperation is gradually being reduced in some areas, it is being strengthened to the extent that the nation's social and economic development requires it and is based on increasingly sophisticated technology. Like other countries in the world, particularly those of the Third World, Angola is not yet prepared to forego recourse to international cooperation.

Precisely for this reason, it is necessary to define ways and means to use the foreign labor force to better advantage. It is urgent to outline the areas, conditions and priorities for the utilization of international cooperation.

There is also a need to define responsibilities in the hiring of cooperants, to determine who should actually be responsible for contracting and for all the procedures connected with the recruitment of specialized foreign manpower.

Sources close to some companies in the capital say there are now three types of contracting in Angola: individual contracts, technical assistance contracts and cooperation at the country level (between governments).

In the first case, the companies receive applications directly from the candidates, subject to prior appraisal by the ministries overseeing the respective sectors and by the Labor Ministry. After a summary evaluation of the information submitted by the candidate (curriculum vitae, certification of educational or professional qualifications and other factors deemed necessary), the firm hires or rejects the technician.

Again with regard to individual contracting, there are firms which, in view of their needs for technicians, create teams that go abroad to recruit skilled cooperants to fill needs previously established by the firm.

In this type of contracting, the contracting firms themselves provide all the material and logistical support to the cooperants and supervise the activity of these technicians.

According to several company directors, in most cases the process of individual contracting has been very slow and has encourtered many obstacles because of a failure of coordination between the companies and the agencies that participate in this contracting. The Secretariat of State for Cooperation, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the ministries overseeing the companies, the bank and the firms themselves all play a part in the contracting process.

Several problems have arisen in the approval of contracts, owing mainly to disagreements in setting the salaries of the technicians. The lack of an agreed wage scale has contributed to the rise of disagreements between the companies and the other agencies involved in the contracting. The same problem has occurred with respect to the percentages that may be transferred out of the country. Sometimes, through dialog, it has been possible to reach an agreement. On the other hand, contracts have been held up for 9, 10 or more months, which has placed many contracted technicians in a difficult situation.

Such situations have contributed to the demobilization of the cooperants; some of them have preferred to fulfill their contracts quickly and return to their country of origin. This can be quite counterproductive, since cooperation is to our interest only if it is effective. A firm is not going to realize a desirable return from a cooperant in a single year, and often it takes 2 or 3 years.

Sometimes the system of individual contracting has been so bureaucratized and there are so many difficulties in reaching a contract that some firms have turned to another type of indirect contracting, through technical assistance contracts.

In this type of contracting, which is must more costly than individual contracting, the foreign firms themselves are responsible for the activities of their workers and for logistical support. The Angolan partner is concerned only in the matter of salaries. Recourse to technical assistance contracts is dictated by the need to solve certain technical problems, since individual contracting does not always answer the need for technical assistance, in the opinion of company directors.

Regarding cooperation at the country (intergovernmental) level, the agreements are signed by the Government of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] and its foreign counterparts. In this case, the contracted technicians are assigned to the companies by the respective overseeing ministries. The firms have much less control over the technicians than in the case of individual contracts. In most cases, the directors of the firms to which they are assigned are unfamiliar with their activities and their problems. In this type of contract, it is felt that there is no adjustment between the technicians and the needs of the companies, since the contracting state agencies are unfamiliar with the needs of the particular firm.

How do we solve this problem and create a more efficient system of contracting, one that will truly serve the needs of the companies?

In the opinion of various administrators, although there should always be one or more agencies supervising and monitoring contracting activities, the fact is that autonomy in financial arrangements--and even in the contracting process itself--might alleviate the problems and facilitate rapid and efficient hiring.

These directors also hold that if there were, in fact, a decentralization, the firms could act more efficiently because they know their internal problems and needs better than anyone else.

How to grant such autonomy? This is a very sensitive and complex issue. It will be up to the competent agencies, together with the companies, to determine the advantages and disadvantages of granting firms autonomy in the hiring of skilled foreign manpower.

Another option, which seems more feasible, would be to create a special department in the Secretariat of State for Cooperation which would handle all the machinery related to contracting.

This office would receive all the hiring plans submitted by the firms and would channel them to locations where skilled manpower exists, making the first contacts. Then, in contact and in close collaboration with the firms, it would communicate its findings and move to effect the contracts.

Another problem pertains to nonresident and resident cooperants. Whereas the former are somewhat mercenary, in the opinion of some company administrators, the resident cooperants have a better understanding of Angolan problems and hence have more to offer.

For this reason, circles connected with cooperation feel there should be an adjustment in the level of resident and nonresident cooperants.

These are some aspects of the current picture of Angolan cooperation with other countries, particularly with respect to skilled manpower. Although the cooperation has been fruitful, there is a pressing need to make the fullest use of international cooperants. This calls for a frank and constructive dialogue to polish the rough edges and correct the errors that may have existed so that, hereafter, we can have real and effective cooperation.

6362
CSO: 4742/200

KEREKOU, PRPB CENSURE EDUCATION UNION

Cotonou EHUZU in French 23 Dec 81 pp 1, 6

[Articly: "Stop Union Piracy In Education!"]

[Text] Let Us Block the Road to all the Machiavellian and Subversive Attempts of the Anarchists and Opportunists of all Stripes (Communique of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PRPB [Benin People's Revolution Party]).

On Monday, 21 December 1981, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PRPB met in extraordinary session under the chairmanship of the president of the Central Committee, or great comrade in the struggle Mathieu Kerekou.

During this session the Politburo essentially examined the following:

1. The results of the work of the Control and Disputes Commission of the Central Committee relating to the creation of a pirate trade union called the National Trade Union of Benin Teachers (SNIB).

2. The file on the trade union situation prevailing in Intermediate General Technical and Professional Education.

With regard to the first point, the militant women and men of the Benin revolution recall that on 8 October 1980, anarchosyndicalist, subversive, and opportunist teachers disseminated a certain declaration announcing the creation, in maternal and basic education, of an organization alleged to be called the SNIB following a secret congress held at the home of Comrade Tiomon Bernard at the unbound square, Aibatin quarter, in the urban district of Cotonou VI.

The analysis of this seditious document reveals clearly that, while waving the flag of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, while using the name of the UNSTB [National Federation of Workers Unions of Benin], and while shouting the name of our great comrade of the struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, the promoters of this so-called SNIB flagrantly flouted the general line of the party and the elementary principles of democratic centralism.

In their subversive, demagogic, and antiparty statements, the opportunists of the SNIB sought to jeopardize the conquests of our Democratic People's revolution, tried

to undermine the morale of the teachers, to sow division among the workers of this sector, and to push them to revolt.

In this regard, the conclusions of the Commission of Inquiry established objectively, clearly, and rigorously that the promoters of the SNIB acted in flagrant violation:

1. of the texts and laws in effect in our revolutionary state;

2. of the directives of the Benin People's Revolution Party relating to the creation of mass organizations and the necessary unity of the workers of our country;

3. of the rules of the UNSTB the name of which is used by the so-called SNIB.

The responsibility of the instigators and creators of this pirate trade union has been established irrefutably.

On this basis the Politburo has taken the following measures:

1. The Politburo has given firm instructions to the Ministry of Interior and Public Security that the dispositions of Law No 61-7 of 20 February 1961 on Public Security be applied to the following comrades, who are declared guilty of illegal assembly of a nature to disturb public order:

--Timon Bernard
--Alapini Magloire
—Gnonhoue Boconon Adolphe
—Koba Alexis
—Kintonouza Ambroise
--Souberou David
--Olodo Israel
--Gbetie Innocent
--Zinvoedo Jean-Baptiste
--Mehou Anselme
--Alide Evariste
--Odjo Jabez
--Missinhoun Moise
--Bossou Albert
--Kpamegan Gabriel

2. Comrade Gnonhoue Adolphe, promoter and instigator of the SMIB, having participated in the illegal congress of this pirate trade union, is expelled from the Benin People's Revolution Party.

3. Suspended from the Benin People's Revolution Party with loss of their functions within the party, for their active support of the National Trade Union of Benin Teachers and their complicity with its promoters, are:

--Bossou Albert
--Kpamegan Gabriel
--Gaglozoun D. Goras

4. Comrades Gnanjanon Salomon and Noubaye Seraphin, both members of the Benin People's Revolution Party who deliberately refrained from reporting to their superiors the receiving and distribution of the seditious documents entitled "Declaration of the SNIB," are subjected to censure with notation in the files of the party.

5. In addition Comrade Noubaye Seraphin is relieved of his duties as rural district head of Cobly.

6. Finally, the so-called National Trade Union of Benin Teachers is recognized neither by our vanguard party, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, nor by our revolutionary state; and its activities are prohibited throughout the national territory.

With regard to the file on the trade union situation in Intermediate General Education, the Politburo confirmed that despite the appeal for trade union unity issued by the party to all workers of our country following the Eighth Session of the Second Central Committee, and despite all the initiative taken, especially at the direction of the officials of the SYNAES [National Trade Union of Teachers of Secondary and Higher Education] and the SYNAPROSTEM [National Trade Union of Professors of Higher, Technical, and Intermediate General Education] the latter strove to create and maintain confusion, division, and diversion among the teachers of intermediate general, technical, and professional education.

The leaders of these trade unions, by their sterile and paralyzing opposition, have not contributed to mobilizing and organizing the teachers of intermediate education in healthy emulation for the purpose of the responsible building of the new school.

In the face of the political gesticulation of these irresponsible leaders, incapable of overcoming their petty quarrels, and incapable of setting the higher interest of the people and the nation above their personal ambitions, the Politburo has to decide to dissolve, as of Monday 21 December 1981, the two Trade Unions of Intermediate General, Technical, and Professional Education, namely:

the National Trade Union of Secondary Teachers (SYNAES);

the National Trade Union of Professors of Higher, Technical and Intermediate General Education (SYNAPROSTEM).

The Central Committee Politburo of the People's Revolution Party of Benin earnestly asks the UNSTB, the Sole National Trade Union Central Organization, which includes all the wage earners of our country, to take all necessary measures for the creation, without delay, in general intermediate education, a sole national trade union effectively comprising all teachers and determined to conduct its activities in conformity with article 128 of our Basic Law.

Finally the Politburo issues a patriotic appeal to all militant women and men of the revolution to redouble their vigilance in order to block the path of all the Machiavellian and subversive attempts of the anarchists and opportunists of all stripes, who sing the glories of the party in order better to destroy it, who proclaim the revolution in order better to sabotage it, thus serving the cause of the imperialism, of which they are no more than the licensed vile agents.

The Politburo invites teachers of all ranks to preserve their unity of though and action for the achievement of the noble objectives of the new school, in order to free our people from cultural alienation and foreign domination, and to build among us, in the People's Republic of Benin, the new society which will bring a good life to each and every one of us--socialist society.

Ready for the revolution!

The struggle continues.

Cotonou, 22 December 1981

The Central Committee Politburo of the Benin People's Revolution Party.

6108
CSO: 4719/481

TOGO, BENIN OFFICIALS MEET, COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

Cotonou EHUZU in French 24 Dec 81 pp 3, 6

[Article" "Preserve the Good Neighborly Relations Between Our Two Countries"]

[Text] "We have just taken a great step on the road to unity of our subregion."

The Togolese minister of interior, Brother Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle thus congratulated himself on the results of the meeting of the Beninese and Togolese delegations which ended yesterday at the Ministry of Planning, Statistics, and Economic Analysis in Cotonou.

Our minister of interior and public security, Comrade Vincent Guezodje, who headed the Beninese delegation gave the details of the real sense of this meeting.

"The important decisions which we have taken during our work, their quality, their political scope, and the frankness and understanding which characterized our work despite the large number of questions inscribed on the agenda of our meeting were the expression and testimony of the desire of our two fraternal peoples to ensure the fullness of their independence and their national sovereignty, to maintain and consolidate a dynamic policy of good neighborliness free of all extreme and paralyzing formality."

But beyond that, this meeting remains the materialization "of the vow dear to the Beninese and Togolese chiefs of state who want to spare our respective populations times of confusion and lack of understanding"--Brother Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe stressed this forcefully.

And, taking satisfaction over the common political will of Presidents Kerekou and Gnassingbe, Comrade Guezodje expressed his sentiments following the work.

"There is no doubt that the results of the present meeting will help to create for our respective frontier populations real conditions for a more peaceful life of greater security."

The communique given to the press following the work emphasizes the existence of excellent good neighborly relations between our two countries.

Press Communique

In the framework of periodic meetings between the ministers of interior of the People's Republic of Benin and the Togolese Republic, and in fulfillment of the instructions of their excellencies, Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, president of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolution Party, president of the People's Republic of Benin, president of the National Executive Council, and General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema, founder-president of the Rally of the Togolese People, president of the Togolese Republic; a Togolese delegation led by the militant Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Politburo of the Rally of the Togolese People, minister of interior and a Beninese delegation led by Comrade Guezodje Vincent, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolution Party, minister of interior and public security, met at Cotonou Tuesday, 22 December and Wednesday, 23 December 1981.

The work was done within the two commissions and bore on problems relating to:

1. security;

2. collaboration between the administrative authorities and officials of the Security Forces of the Frontier Regions;

3. the protection of the fauna and flora, the regulation of hunting in the reserves, fishing, visits to markets, and the exploitation of land by the citizens of both states on the territory of the other.

The two delegations confirmed with satisfaction that there exists no major problem between the two states and that the Togolese and Beninese politico-administrative authorities maintain excellent good neighborly relations.

The two heads of delegation asked the politico-administrative authorities of the frontier regions to meet periodically, even in the absence of specific problems, so as to maintain and develop these relations of brotherhood and good neighborliness which so happily exist between our two fraternal states.

After stressing the importance which the two governments attach to questions concerning protection of fauna and flora, the two sides agreed to take energetic measures against poaching in the reserves and the clandestine felling of the assets of the protected forests.

Referring to the destruction of forest assets by brush fires, the two delegations agreed to take the urgent measures necessary to make the frontier populations aware of the danger which this plague constitutes for our forestry resources.

With regard to visits to frontier markets, the two delegations agreed on the necessity to do everything possible to unmask the unscrupulous merchants who seek to jeopardize the policy of self-sufficiency and food security promoted by the two chiefs of state.

The two delegations also discussed the problems raised by the exploitation of land belonging to citizens of each state and located on the territory of the other. It was agreed that the frontier administrative officers should present concrete proposals in each case at the next meeting of the ministers of interior.

Furthermore, the security forces of both states are invited to respect the national sovereignty of each state when exercising their duties.

The work proceeded in an atmosphere marked by frankness, trust, and understanding, thus indicating the determination of both governments to strengthen the secular bonds of brotherhood woven by history and geography between the Beninese and Togolese peoples.

The member of the Politburo of the Rally of the Togolese People and minister of interior of the Togolese Republic thanked the minister of interior and public security of the People's Republic of Benin for the warmth of the welcome provided to the Togolese delegation and asked him to convey to the Beninese people and to its great comrade in the struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, the fraternal greetings of the Togolese people and the founder-president of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Togolese Republic, General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Done at Cotonou, 23 December 1981.

Signing:

For the Beninese Side

Guezodje Vincent.

Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolution Party, minister of interior and public security.

For the Togolese Side

Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle

Member of the Politburo of the Rally of the Togolese People, minister of interior.

6108
CSO: 4719/401

CONCERN FOR FOOD SUPPLIES DURING DRY SEASON NOTED

Cotonou EHUZU in French 21

[Article: "Guarantee the Food Security of Our Population"]

[Text] Cotonou--Perfect the techniques of gathering grain, particularly corn and sorghum, and where necessary seek paths and means to guarantee food security for our population in towns and in the countryside during the dry season--this was the subject of the meeting on Monday, 7 December of our minister of interior and public security, Comrade Vincent Guezodje with a group of government cadres.

Among those who took part in this meeting were the prefects of the provinces or their representatives, the president of the Republic's technical adviser in charge of rural development, the representatives of the Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperative Action, the president of the Permanent Commission of Supply as a Factor of Production and Trade in Agricultural Products, the directors of the CARDER [expansion unknown] the SOPROCA, [Agricultural Products Provincial Marketing Company] the SOPROVA, [expansion unknown] representatives of the provincial committees for agricultural production and the representatives of the Ministry of Trade.

From the dark picture painted by various people, it emerges that despite the measures taken, agricultural production has been catastrophic on the whole because of unfavorable climate events which characterized the short season in the southern zone of the country and the only season in the northern zone.

The purchase of grains for the purpose of providing reserves for the dry season has virtually failed due to the late financing of the operation, which enabled businessmen to be the first and only ones on the scene when the peasants needed to sell their production.

Also, in the face of this situation, which has become a cause for concern, an urgent need was felt to seek means to build up a supply of grains for the purpose of keeping prices at a reasonable level and thereby fight against the rise in prices which we are witnessing in the dry period, a rise supported by disreputable merchants.

Among the urgent measures envisaged are a stricter control on the frontiers and the importation of corn and sorghum.

At the end of this working session, the participants expressed the desire to set up a national grains office.

6108
CSO: 4719/481

RESETTLEMENT PROBLEMS OF NYLON ZONE DESCRIBED

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 14 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] The torrential downpours which have recently been pummeling Douala have greatly upset the daily life of the people. But the people in the "Nylon" zone doubtlessly are even more affected. Judge for yourself: all the runoff water from New-Bell and Bonapriso spills into that zone. To resolve that problem, administrative officials in Coast Province, working with the pioneer settlers in the "Nylon" quarter, have created an artificial watercourse (a channel to take the water toward Wouri). Pursuant to this major project, Mr Hamadou Moustapha, the minister of housing and town planning, recently made a working trip to Douala. He visited the Nylon zone to see for himself the problems the area is facing, in order better to define a strategy to deal with them. The minister and his retinue then took a small boat onto the artificial watercourse in order to see how well work is proceeding.

For as long as anyone can remember, Nylon has always been a swamp that bred all kinds of fermentation.

A Conglomerate

The uncontrolled growth of the zone's population soon made the need for decent housing apparent, as well as the need for the help of Douala's technical assistance. This is the opinion of Sister Marie Roumy, one of the pioneers of this vast undertaking. The goal was to establish viable residential areas, economic, cultural and social development in the zone. Thus, bridges were built, swamps were drained and roads built.

Organizations sprang up to deal with the many needs. It may not be irrelevant to recall that several dozen kilometers of roads were built by hand, and a row of houses was removed so the road could be built. At Oyack, 900,000 Fr CFA were subscribed by the populace on the first day of canvassing. That happened in 1971.

The Nylon zone, covering an area of 600 hectares, is a conglomerate of 13 residential sections with unusual names: Nylon, Tergal, Brazzaville, Oyack, Soboum, Bonanloka, Diboum I and II, Nkolmintag I and II, Bilongue, Vie Tranquille, and CCC [Camaroonian Chemical Complex]. The problems vary from area to area, for in one place the draining of a swamp was needed while in another forestation was needed.

The Nylon zone, which must be distinguished from the Nylon residential section, is a collection of residential sections divided into blocks which themselves are

subdivided into lots. Responsibility for these population subgroups is divided among the traditional, political and administrative authorities. In every area of responsibility, their job is to define the needs of their inhabitants (determine priorities, assess the costs, carry them out). The history of some of the typical residential sections in the zone is interesting in several respects.

"Bilonge" and "Vie Tranquille" are both quarters that have been built since 1971. They remained uninhabited until 1973, while the drainage work was being carried out and the land was drying. At the time, Bilongue was a deep swamp which was difficult if not impossible to traverse. Men and machines moved in from 16 December 1973 to 24 December 1974 to build the embankment (one rented bulldozer and 400 truckloads of earth were required).

Brazzaville is a young and dynamic residential section whose main problem is isolation, in terms of its location within the zone, as it has no access to the city's principal arteries. This poses the danger that the inhabitants might become disappointed about their isolation, due to the resulting paucity of infrastructure (water, electricity and other services have to be brought to other residential areas along the roads before it gets to them).

As for the CCC section, it draws its name from its proximity to the chemical complex. Half lowlands, half on higher ground, the roads in this section are difficult to maintain. Residents face the problem of soil erosion, which is caused by soda wastes. In the long run, with the building of new industrial plants, the entire zone is threatened, since the wastes run off into underground drains. Nevertheless, this runoff has led to the birth of a small recovery industry: Women and children recover the waste and use it to make inexpensive soap which housewives use to reduce their consumption of commercially produced soap.

Madagascar is the center of the zone. Development centers around a market that was built on the initiative of the local population. Paradoxically, this section is becoming a center for certain forms of interaction (delinquency, prostitution, etc....). A great deal of work will be necessary here to remove internal obstructions and create open space, due to the lack of adequate roads and the crowded housing conditions.

Finally, Nkolmintag ("Mountain of Joy") and Oyack ("Necessity") are redevelopment zones. The first draws its name from the joy of the people of New-Bell Center finding a place to resettle. They are currently concerned about the drainwater inundating the quarter, destroying the labors of the dry season.

Oyack, on the other hand, remains difficult for access, the only approach being a real swamp which trapped the inhabitants inside the zone when the rains were at their worst. It took high motivation and considerable courage to get there. It was in Oyack that an impromptu commerce began in carrying "passengers" around on others' backs for a small "taxi fare."

The other residential sections are an extension of those already in existence. However, despite the vigorous work done by the residents when the Nylon zone first started, today "we are seeing a lack of motivation on their part, resulting from struggling for influence." Those are the words of a pioneer in the zone. In reality it may be necessary to try to make a complete picture of the problems and needs felt here.

It has now been 10 years since the Nylon zone has been in existence.

When we look at the whole picture, we cannot help congratulating the pioneers, for their accomplishments are tremendous. All the infrastructure is there: roads, bridges, a credit facility for the poor, the Barcelona dispensary, schools. In spite of everything, however, one detects a little bitterness, the reason the roads are unusable right now is not because of the rains but because of lack of upkeep. Drainage culverts are lacking, and the roads turn into swamps as they become the spillways for the water. Let us not forget that Nylon is a sort of artificial basin that collects all the water moving toward Wouri.

The original plan does not seem to be honored by some money-hungry landowners. So we see a chaotic pattern of land use, and given the current economic crisis some people realize that they cannot expect to rebuild what was the work of a lifetime. Despite that, it seems necessary, as concluded by a study carried out jointly by the Coast province branches of the departments of city planning and housing and social affairs, to accept existing development where possible, and to completely redivide or realign what remains so those lots will be useable, in order that everyone who wishes may be able to get a building permit and short or long-term title to the land.

9516
CSO: 4719/426

VIEIRA'S USSR VISIT, RESULTS REVIEWED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Dec 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Brigade Commander Nino Vieira spent 10 days in Moscow on a friendship and working visit, during which he made fruitful contacts for cooperation with high party and government officials of that friendly country. Specifically noted are the meetings regarding economic planning, natural resources and fishing, sectors in which we maintain long-standing relations. As to natural resources, a contract was reached for a technical-economic viability study of the exploitation of the bauxite deposits in Boe.

On this visit, Guinea-Bissau's chief of state was accompanied by Comrades Samba Lamine Mane, member of the Political Bureau and minister of natural resources; Vasco Cabral, member of the Political Bureau, permanent secretary of the Central Committee and minister of economic coordination and planning; Joseph Turpin, alternate member of the Political Bureau and minister of trade, fishing and crafts; Pedro Ramos, member of the Central Committee and of the General Staff of the FARP [People's Armed Forces]; and Benhanquerem Nan Tchande, member of the Central Committee and chief of the Civil Office of the Presidency.

Nature of Visit

It appeared to be nothing more than a rest trip, which is why the party secretary general's presence in Moscow from 27 November to 5 December was not given wide publicity in the Soviet press. However, his schedule came to be filled with regular meetings to evaluate cooperation in various public sectors. The favorable climate of good will and availability on both sides gave greater impetus to the discussions, and the nature of the visit--initially limited--took on the dimensions of a working visit, with positive results, in the opinion of our nation's leaders. Under the circumstances, our chief of state did not have enough time to visit the south of the Soviet Union.

Meetings to Exchange Information

Most of the meetings of the presidential delegation to Moscow were held to exchange information, based on the "dossiers" reviewing bilateral cooperation, with the exception of the meetings on natural resources, concerning which a contract was signed; details appear in the appended text.

We note the meetings involving the Soviet fishing sector. The Guinea-Bissau delegation and the Soviet representatives evaluated the progress of the cooperation, particularly the training of national cadres (44 of our countrymen are studying in the USSR in the fishing industry). The technical and financial situation of the Estrela-do-Mar joint fishing enterprise was analyzed; it was noted that more Soviet technicians are needed in Guinea-Bissau to assist our fishing sector and to solve the problem of repairs to the enterprise's fishing boats.

Guinea-Bissau's delegation also brought up the possibility of erecting a chamber of commerce building in our country. The study has been delivered to the Soviet enterprise SOVEMEX, which should evaluate the proposal. It is known that Soviet technicians are collaborating in the construction of some fish holding tanks and are also building a cold storage complex, which should be completed in April or May 1982.

In the area of economic planning, all the problems described in the documents reviewing the existing cooperation between the two parties and governments were discussed, particularly in the areas of health, education, agriculture, planning, trade, natural resources and culture.

Our delegation also brought up the possibility of the granting of credit by the Soviet Government, and the particular needs felt by our country with regard to fuel, certain construction materials and essential articles. The leaders of that friendly country indicated a sincere readiness to support our government at various levels where possible; meanwhile, the concrete bases for their contribution will require study.

Among the various meetings between Secretary General Vieira, accompanied by party and government officials, and Soviet authorities, we note the working meetings with high officials of the CPSU Politburo on 3 and 4 December.

The discussions at the party level generally centered on important questions of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Guinea-Bissau and on the shared desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the CPSU and the PAIGC. The CPSU was represented at the meetings by Comrade Ponomarev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Comrade Ul'yanovskiy, chief of the International Department of the Central Committee.

During the first meeting, Comrade Vieira, accompanied by Samba Lamine Mane and Vasco Cabral, brought up questions of social and economic actions by the party and government of Guinea-Bissau in the interest of the country's working masses. The highest officer of the PAIGC also appraised the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, which advocates the preservation of international security, an end to the arms race and the establishment of a lasting peace, and which has contributed to the development of the African people on their path of independence and social progress.

On the eve of his departure for Bissau, Brigade Commander Vieira, secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Revolutionary Council, attended a gala dinner given in his honor by Comrade Shitikov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the dinner, during which Comrade Shitikov also addressed words of congratulations and cordiality to the new leader of the PAIGC and of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Nino Vieira gave a brief but meaningful speech.

Algeria: Distrinctive Display of Friendship

As he had done on his trip out, the secretary general of the PAIGC also made a stopover in the Algerian capital on his return to our country.

Late Saturday afternoon, the two chiefs of state had a private meeting to discuss new prospects for dynamic and profitable cooperation. They examined the possibility of establishing a joint cooperation commission, which should hold its first meeting in the first quarter of 1982. We also note the official dinner offered by President Bendjedid in the People's Palace.

6362
CSO: 4742/195

BRIEFS

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION VISIT-- A USSR KOMSOMOL delegation led by Comrade Farif Mukhamet Shin, assistant secretary general of the Committee of Soviet Youth Organizations, spent a week in our country at the invitation of the JAAC. The visit ended last Friday with the signing of a joint communique. In this final document, the JAAC and KOMSOMOL express their intention to develop mutual cooperation and to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Guinea-Bissau and Soviet youth, in accordance with the protocol of cooperation for 1982/1983. They made a commitment to promote the exchange of delegations to learn about work experience, as well as friendship weeks, seminars, negotiations and bilateral contacts. The Soviet partner will assist in training cadres; it will send experts in various areas of work with youth and will provide material aid in recreational, cultural, propaganda and other areas. In the meetings with the JAAC leadership, which were led by Comrade Teobaldo Barbosa, member of the PAIGC Central Committee and assistant national secretary of our youth vanguard, the discussions focused on matters pertaining to relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the two organizations and on an analysis of the world situation and the role of the international youth movement. It was observed that the views of the two delegations were in agreement. The delegation leaders felt that the meetings were very fruitful and that the results were positive, "which could improve relations between the two youth organizations in the future." [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jan 82 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4742/195

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS FOR 1982 OUTLINED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 5 Jan 82 p 15

[Article by Adama Diabate: "Industrialization: Major Projects of 1982"]

[Text] A number of industrial projects will get underway in 1982.

In the article below, we will give their principal characteristics, while at the same time taking stock of domestic projects which are being implemented in a normal manner.

In the agrofood industry, only one project is under study for the new year.

What is involved is a yeast-manufacturing plant which would be set up at Bouafle and would produce about 2,000 to 2,5000 tons of bakers' yeast. Investments are estimated at some 2 billion CFA francs. The factory would employ 44 workers.

Under the heading of projects in progress, mention must first be made of the flour mill for the Southwest at San Pedro. It will be operational during the second quarter of 1982.

It will basically supply flour to the market in the Southwest and the West. With a capacity of some 50,000 tons, it will process about 80,000 tons of grain in the 1990's.

Investments are in the nature of 3 billion CFA francs; 60 new jobs will be created, only one of which will be held by an expatriate by the end of the fifth year. The European Investment Bank (EIB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are taking part in the financing of this flour mill.

At Bouake, beginning in July 1982, PREPAL [expansion unknown] will start making bouillon cubes from Ivorian raw materials (crabs, palm oil).

With a capacity of about 1,300 tons of bouillon, which will supply part of the national and regional markets, this plant will bring about the creation of some 120 jobs.

Investments are on the order of 1.5 billion CFA francs.

Lastly, the Bandama fruit-processing plant will start its production of pineapple wine in the Yamoussoukro region. The project involves taking reject pineapples, extracting their juice, and fermenting it. Output will amount to about 6 million liters per year, or 10 percent of local consumption.

This factory will also be able to extract papain from papaya. It will employ 82 Ivorians; investments will amount to 2 billion CFA francs.

Mechanical Engineering Industries

In this field, two projects will get underway in 1982. First of all, PHOTOWATT [expansion unknown] will set up a plant for solar collectors. Then, construction will begin of a plant to manufacture electric transformers. At a cost of 350 million CFA francs, the factory will employ 30 persons to start with. Output at the outset will be sold in the local market; later, [it will go] to the export markets.

During 1981, various projects were carried out in the mechanical engineering industry field.

For example, SIVOCLIM [expansion unknown] completed the installation of its air-conditioner production plant. Investments amount to 200 million CFA francs. Twenty-five persons work in the factory.

In October 1981, an assembly plant for DAF trucks was completed, with investments estimated at 170 million CFA francs. Fifteen industrial jobs were created, but the factory will employ a total of 75 persons.

MECANEMBAL [expansion unknown] has completed a plant for the manufacture of metal shafts. Investment is estimated at 350 million CFA francs. ABI [expansion unknown] has completed a new smelting works for nonferrous metals.

Lastly, Union Carbide has increased its production capacity.

Textiles

Only one project is envisaged for 1982 under the textile industry heading. What is involved is the expansion of the UNIWAX factory. Two billion CFA francs have been invested for that purpose, which will raise the output of the plant to 21 million meters (as against 15 million meters at present). Also envisaged is the creation of jobs.

At present, out of 59,000 tons of cotton fiber produced by the Ivorian Textile Company (ITC), 18,000 tons are being processed by Ivorian industry, up to a maximum of:

--32 million meters by GONFREVILLE,

--25 to 28 million meters by ICODI [Ivory Coast Fabric Printing] and COTIVO [Ivorian Cotton Industry],

--23 to 24 million meters by UTEXI [Ivory Coast Textile Industry Union].

Imports (legal and fraudulent) as well as cotton prices (the 1980 rise in cotton, taking into account the explosion of the dollar, which brought about a 40-percent price increase in 1 year, followed by the abolition of the cotton subsidy) equally constitute problems faced by the Ivorian textile industry. Other difficulties specific to certain sectors, however, deserve mention.

For example, the clothing industry is experiencing serious problems with competition; this can be solved only through the establishment of a training policy which, at the moment, is sorely lacking. From this point of view, the textile industry community school (within the CEAO framework), which will open its doors in Mali, could play a very important part in the training of garment workers.

Finally, the different sectors (manufacture of gauze and sewing thread) are having problems, in view of the fact that Ivorian cotton cannot be used to make sewing thread. But some sectors are doing well. This holds true for the hosiery trade, which is expanding, and for the sack and bag trade, which is bringing in substantial added value.

The Wood Industry

In this sector, no project has been announced for 1982. Moreover, all the state-sponsored projects have been abandoned.

For the year just ended, some projects were carried out. The GAMMA [expansion unknown] company started producing furniture, following the construction of a medium-quality furniture factory, which should produce 400 suites per year--that is, 160 living-room and 230 dining-room suites.

Investment amounts to 400 million CFA francs; the factory will employ 118 persons; and output will be destined for local and regional markets.

In addition, the GIB Company [Ivorian General Wood Company] this year started producing heavy peices of furniture. GIB, which has repurchased the Bingerville sawmill, will produce 5,000 cubic meters of finished products per year, intended for export. However, part of the output (unfinished pieces) will be sold to small, local cabinetmaking enterprises. Investment is estimated at 309 million CFA francs; the workshop employs 106 persons.

The Mining Industry

The Ity gold mine project should get underway during 1982.

Some 15 kilometers from Zouan-Hounien, there has been in evidence for many years a gold deposit of little significance at the world level, since the quantity of gold it contains is estimated at 16 tons. However, since 1978 the world gold price has been at a level that makes it profitable to work the mine. There are two aspects to this project, a mining one and an industrial one, since the ore will first be extracted and then converted into gold almost 100-percent pure.

Construction of the quarry installations and of the processing plant is likely to start during the second half of 1982.

At the financial level, the International Finance Corporation, as well as the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, is interested in this project, which represents an investment of about 18 billion CFA francs. Mining would begin in 1985 and should continue for a minimum of 9 years.

Jobs for at least 200 persons will be created by this project.

Electricity

In spite of the economic crisis, consumption of both industrial and domestic electricity continues to grow at a higher rate than the economy in general. This phenomenon, noted in the industrialized countries, is even more pronounced in countries like the Ivory Coast which are gradually equipping entire regions with electricity-distribution networks.

In order to meet the demand for electricity on a continuous basis, production equipment should be carefully planned, taking into account implementation deadlines. The turn to hydraulics taken by the Ivory Coast following the 1973 oil crisis assumed concrete form with the putting into service of the Taabo dam in 1979 and the Buyo dam at the end of 1980.

The output of these two dams probably made it possible to avoid importing some 400,000 tons of petroleum products in 1981--that is, a currency increase greater than 20 billion CFA francs.

On a more general level, hydraulic energy presents the enormous advantage of being renewable and nonpolluting.

In order to meet the demand for electricity foreseen for the middle of the 1981-1990 decade, the Soubre dam will be built. The work is expected to begin by the end of 1982 and will have a favorable impact on the region's economic activity, in particular through the creation of some 1,500 jobs during the 4 years of construction.

The expected output of this dam (1.5 billion kilowatt hours in an average year) will be more or less the equivalent of the output of both the Taabo and Buyo dams. In other words, the fuel saving is expected to be the same.

The cost of the investments needed to complete the dam is estimated at some 120 billion CFA francs, spread over the 4 years of construction.

9434
CSO: 4719/445

PRIME MINISTER OPENS LNDC CENTER

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister and President of the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC), Dr. Leabua Jonathan, says the M6.3 Million LNDC Shopping Centre in Maseru is part of Government's drive to curb the erosion of local consumer spending to South Africa.

Performing the official opening of the Centre on Kingsway this morning, Dr. Jonathan recalled the pre-independence era when most of the consumer's earnings soon found their way to neighbouring South African towns.

He said already, more and more local producers and employees were benefiting from the "multiplier effect" created by the presence of the Centre's largest tenant, OK Bazaars.

And he urged other dealers there to pass the benefits of their takings on to local suppliers by buying, not only fruits and vegetables, but also manufactured products. This, the Prime Minister said, would have a chain effect that creates jobs and the ability to buy more at the various stages of production.

The goodwill with which local people had received the centre was demonstrated by OK Bazaars which made a turnover double its budget during the first two months of operation, the Prime Minister observed.

He asked the Centre's dealers to reciprocate that goodwill by ploughing back some of their profits into the country and by offering shares to locals.

He told the dealers to maintain fair price and quality standards and not reduce their shops here into "dumping grounds for shoddy merchandise and rejects from shops across the borders."

To curb that practice, the Prime Minister said, Basotho would always remain free to travel to South African shops to compare products and prices there with those in the same shops here.

"Healthy competition between tenants at this and other centres in the country would check consumer prices and minimize the need for Government to introduce formal price controls, the Prime Minister said.

A spokesman for the LNDC said this week that the Government of Lesotho raised a 10 million dollar loan from the Bank of America in 1979 to finance the project, and immediately there after, the area where the shopping centre is located today was cleared to give way for work on construction of the project to start. The old offices of the Ministry of Rural Development, Pioneer Motors, apartments and Boccaccio Restaurant were removed.

The Ministry of Works was responsible for supervision of construction work, a French-based company of consulting engineers, Sodeteg were appointed project managers and the construction contract was awarded to Kelvin, part of the World-wide Ovenstone Group.

The LNDC Shopping Centre comprises 35 shops designed around a central mall and the office block has four floors. In important facility at the shopping centre is parking for 250 cars.

The major tenant at the LNDC Shopping centre is OK Bazaars (Lesotho), a joint venture between LNDC and Southern Africa's giant retail stores, OK Bazaars, based in South Africa.

The LNDC Shopping Centre has other prestigious shops to cater for a wide range of requirements such as high quality fashions, clothing, shoes, jewellery, stationery, furniture, food and other merchandise.

High class shops such as Foschini, Guys and Girls, Valentino, Scotts, Cuthberts, Central News Agency (CNA), Ellerines and others, have taken shops at the complex to provide a service that will stop hundreds of Basotho from travelling to the Republic of South Africa for shopping.

Several well-known Basotho businessmen and women have also taken shopping space at the Centre.

The office block will provide office space for local businessmen, professionals and Government departments.

CSO: 4700/720

SEKHONYANA DISMISSES MOKHEHLE'S THREATS OF WAR

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 22 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Minister to the Prime Minister responsible for Planning, Labour and Economic Affairs and Chairman of the BNP Mr. Retselisitsoe Sekhonyana has called on the Basotho nation to meet Mokhehle's threats of war with prayer.

Addressing the nation on Radio Lesotho this week, Mr. Sekhonyana dismissed Mokhehle's that he would resume war because Dr. Jonathan had refused to promise that the forthcoming election would be fair and just.

Mr. Sekhonyana described Mokhehle's ultimatum as unfair and premature since the law which will govern the conduct of elections has not yet been formulated by parliament.

He said if Mokhehle was truly concerned for peace he should have accepted Dr. Jonathan's offer of amnesty and returned home.

Contrary to the war he is currently waging against the Basotho, Mokhehle would then have prepared to stand for electoral procedures for that election, the Minister said.

Mr. Sekhonyana said the BCP's genuine reaction to the call for elections had been the statement made by its London-based representative, Mr. Molapo Qhobela to last year's Commonwealth Summit and the BBC promising to ignore them and take over the government by force of arms.

CSO: 4700/720

SOUTH AFRICAN EXILES ASSURED ASYLUM HERE

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Co-operatives and Rural Development and Secretary-General of the Ruling Basotho National Party, Mr. V. M. Makhele has assured South African refugees that Lesotho would always accord them sanctuary, but would not permit them to set up military bases in the country.

Addressing an African National Congress (ANC) rally here last weekend, Mr. Makhele said Lesotho as a member of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) recognises all liberation movements in Southern Africa and it will always criticise South Africa for its policies.

He commended the ANC for the struggle it has been waging against the white minority rulers in South Africa in the past 70 years. He also observed the knowledge that the ANC was forced to resort to armed struggle by the intransigence of the whites who wish to maintain power and privilege on the basis of political oppression and economic exploitation of the Africans.

Mr. Makhele added that Lesotho has become the object of punitive actions by South Africa because of its independent foreign policy.

"we will not yield to pressure from any quarter however powerful or menacing," he said.

Mr. Koenyama Chakela of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) said 1982 was a year of rededication and reminded Basotho and other people in the Southern African region to re-declare their contribution to the struggle for freedom.

He said apartheid was like fascism and the people of Lesotho would not turn a blind eye to what is going on in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/720

PRIME MINISTER PREDICTS BRIGHT FUTURE FOR JOBS

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by L. Lejakane]

[Text]

LESOTHO'S employment projects are so bright that within the next 10 years the bulk of the country's working force (including migrant workers) will be employed in the country, an optimistic Minister to the Prime Minister predicted this week.

Mr. Rets'elisitsoe Sekhonyana, who is also Minister responsible for Planning, Employment and Economic Affairs said the country had come a long way since 1966 (independence year) in planning and achieving its set targets of manpower preparations, particularly in self-reliance programmes in education.

He said that lately the government had moved into the field of non-formal adult education where skills are imparted through the Opportunity Industrial Centre (OIC) programmes.

"We have put a lot of money in the building of infrastructure and the improvement of the quality of education in our own technical colleges. And we are revising the syllabus and the curriculum to suit this country's needs." he added.

Emphasising the need for middle level education, Mr. Sekhonyana said knowledge had to be imparted to people in such skills as brick-laying, carpentry and others which contribute positively to employment.

Referring to the "significant" role agriculture was playing in the country's economy, Mr. Sekhonyana said the Mants'a-Tlala Programme (Self-Sufficiency Programme in Food Production) should not be looked at only in terms of feeding Basotho people, but as another project that was making a direct impact on the pocket of the ordinary man and woman who are farmers. "It is an equation of employment for if you are employed you get money," he observed.

He revealed that there were considerable deposits of diamonds in some areas in the country, but conceded that because most of them are alluvial they do not attract large-scale mining. He said the Minister of Water, Energy and Mining was already thinking of opening these areas.

He noted that the impact of exploiting alluvial diamonds in all areas of the country where they could be found would be considerable as thousands of people would find jobs.

Mr. Sekhonyana praised the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC) for concentrating its efforts on self-sustaining projects such as the brewery plant in Maseru which have a capability for exports and earning foreign exchange for the country.

He said there was a strong possibility that the brewery to be opened in Maseru shortly would ultimately be a market for locally grown barley.

The Minister noted that Lesotho is considering the exploitation of other 'natural gifts' like stone.

The abundance of stone in the country means that very soon it may become an industry for supplying stone inside and outside the country.

He disclosed that plans to build a blanket factory are also in the pipeline.

"This will provide employment not only at the terminal stage where blankets are produced, but also in the farms where increased production of wool and mohair will be required," he added.

Mr. Sekhonyana said the government and the LNDC were no more following a

laisseez-faire policy of waiting for any investor who comes with any project idea.

He pointed out that all projects were now being subjected to economic analysis to establish their impact on the economy of the country. He said he was encouraged by the "tremendous" achievements of trade and investment promotions which have been undertaken throughout Europe, North America, Southern Africa and some parts of Africa.

He, however, cautioned that it was not the number of investors but the quality of investment which comes into the country that counts.

He said tremendous but not insurmountable pressures were being exerted on the employment sector by thousands of school drop-outs, most of whom are teenagers. He warned that without discipline the problem would be very difficult to overcome.

"Our children have to understand that they can make money by selling, among other things, chickens, eggs, pigs and also by being employed in farming. Where there is production there is money and life," he said.

Mr. Sekhonyana warned that the development achieved so far "can be negated" by an uncontrolled population growth. Development has got to be linked with very progressive measures aimed at controlling population explosion.

In this regard, he said, education was the key element "so that the kids in schools can know their future responsibilities." This he said, has got to be subjected to the dictates of parents' own consciences and responsibilities.

CSO: 4700/720

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION TO IMPROVE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION TO BE FORMED

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

DELEGATES from 12 African countries, who have attended a recent international conference in Berlin on university education in developing countries, have agreed to set up an African association for improving teaching and learning in their universities.

Details of the structure and activities of the proposed association will be worked out at a workshop on "strategies in improving teaching and learning in the universities," to be held in Nairobi early this year.

Training of teachers from African universities is expected to be one of its activities and the Federal Republic of Germany's Association for Technical Co-operation (GTZ) has offered its readiness to provide any assistance in this regard.

The African participants also recommended ular news letter which Nairobi. — IN-PRESS will outline the latest developments in the field of higher education in the participating countries.

During the months preceding the Nairobi workshop, there will be greater exchanges between the centres for teaching and learning in Europe and the universities in Africa.

The six-day conference, organised by the German Foundation for International Development (DSE), brought together deans of faculties of education and decisiopmakers in the field of education in the African universities as well as directors of centres of teaching and learning in the Federal Bupblic of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Canada.

The African participants were from countries such as Ethiopia, Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, the Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Dr. Johannes Heising, the head of the higher education section of the DSE in Bonn, who coordinated the conference, said in an interview that there was a general consensus among the participants that the universities must take over more responsibility in meeting the basic needs of the people.

In this context, reforms of curricula in order to make it oriented to the needs of the rural areas assumed great importance.

The conference also examined the viability of distance study approach in the African context and resolved to make a detailed investigation during the run-up to the Nairobi workshop. Distance study approach will be one among the main themes of discussion in Namibia.

CSO: 4700/720

BASIC AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL ON CAHORA_BASSA REVENUE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Mozambique and Portugal reached an agreement of principles to create conditions so that the power produced by Cahora Bassa could be used by other countries, excluding South Africa, and so that better use could be made of this power by our country. "To accomplish this, both parties are now going to study various alternatives," said Abdul Magid, state secretary for coal and hydrocarbons, who returned to Maputo yesterday from a visit to various countries.

Discussions on this subject took place during the first session of the Luso-Mozambican Partisan Commission set up to study the Cahora Bassa. This commission met about 2 weeks ago in Lisbon.

Abdul Magid pointed out that the agreement signed between the Mozambique Transition Government and the Portuguese Government established the principle that Cahora Bassa would be used to further the development of both countries. "It is now this principle that must be implemented, on the basis of the current conditions in our country. In view of the objectives spelled out in the PPI [Prospective Indicative Plan], the importance of this project and the role that it could and should play are clear," he asserted.

South Africa Blackmails Portugal

One of the most delicate problems associated with Cahora Bassa concerns South Africa, which is practically the only current consumer of the power it produces and which has refused to increase the buying rates of the electricity produced by that dam.

South Africa has maintained this position in its negotiations with Portugal, alleging that power supplies have been subject to outages. These outages are, however, the result of acts of sabotage on the distribution lines in Mozambique, for which South Africa is directly responsible. Walter Marques, state secretary of the Portuguese Treasury and head of that country's delegation to the Cahora Bassa Partisan Commission, reported to EXPRESSO: "We are caught in a vicious circle. More electricity is not sold because the lines are cut, and by cutting the lines, they are preventing us from gaining a stronger position to negotiate a higher rate."

He went on to say that "current receipts from Cahora Bassa do not cover the debt service and the corresponding amortizations." The Portuguese Government debt to foreign creditors is about 40 billion Portuguese escudos, added EXPRESSO. "It was

in this context that various alternatives were considered, including the possibility of exporting power to other countries and even undertaking some projects in Mozambique that would use this power," said Abdul Magid. This was not done out of hostility toward South Africa, but rather with a view to reaching an agreement to make better use of Cohora Bassa," he added.

Strengthening Portugal's Position

As for the amount of the rates now paid by South Africa, the state secretary of coal and hydrocarbons stresses that these rates are not relatively low, they are ridiculously low in the light of the world energy problem.

He said that the Luso-Mozambican Partisan Commission intends to look into ways of improving Portugal's negotiating position so that the rate can be changed. He explained that the problem of the low rates "is not a new problem; it has been dragging on for several years. Nor is it the result of the power outages, but instead the result of the type of agreements signed between Portugal and South Africa during the colonial period."

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CSO: 4742/192

VIEIRA STRESSES FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION WITH IRAQ

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] "The friendship between Mozambique and Iraq is not based on Iraq's ability to supply oil. It is a friendship based on the desire to pursue cooperation among the nonaligned and anti-imperialist countries combating Zionism and apartheid," said Sergio Vieira, minister of agriculture, upon his return from that Middle Eastern country yesterday. This member of government headed the Mozambican delegation that participated in the work of the second session of the Joint Mozambican-Iraqi Commission held in Bagdad.

"I must say that although my stay in Iraq was short, it was extremely fruitful and the work of the joint commission was most successful," he asserted. "We are opening a new area for cooperation that is quite important in bringing our two nations closer: cooperation in the area of culture and sports. We are planning to send different delegations between Maputo and Bagdad." These delegations include the Iraqi National Ballet, to arrive in Mozambique in several months, as well as exchanges of sports teams, including soccer, basketball, track and field and volleyball.

Bylaws Approved

During the discussions of the joint commission, the bylaws of the commission were approved and the progress of the work accomplished since the first meeting of this bilateral agency was analyzed.

"We also see some areas where we should pursue our work, especially in trade and fishing, where there is already cooperation that should be strengthened," added the agriculture minister. Sergio Vieira went on to say that they also discussed political matters, including the situation in southern Africa and the Middle East.

During his visit, he had an opportunity to discuss with his Iraqi counterpart some areas of future cooperation for the development and improvement of the food supply in both countries.

Relations Reviewed

"I also had a long meeting with the Vice-President of the Command of the Iraqi Revolutionary Council, Ikmat Ibraim, and we reviewed relations between our two countries and our main political concerns." To summarize these contacts, the

Minister of Agriculture said: "We are building cooperation between our two governments and peoples gradually, step by step. The prospects are promising. The will is there on both sides, and there are very clear guidelines from Presidents Samora Machel and Saddam Hussein."

The Results of War

Asked to describe the impact of the war against Zionism and the border conflict with Iran on economic relations with countries like Mozambique that obtain their oil from Iraq, Sergio Vieira said: "During this war, the production capacity and especially the ability of the countries involved to ship oil products were seriously affected. Iraq was our main oil supplier before the conflict and, at the present time, it is not in a position to fulfill its wishes and meet its commitments. We understand this," he added, "but our relations are not relations that would be affected by temporary difficulties of either country. In any case, our friendship is not based on Iraq's ability to supply oil to us."

The Agriculture Minister referred to preparations for the next summit of the Movement of Nonaligned countries to be held in Baghdad. He denouced the campaign mounted to try to shift this event from the Iraqi capital to Djakarta, Indonesia, which he called a "colonialist and expansionist country whose policy is completely contrary to the principles of nonalignment."

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CSO: 4742/192

PORT, ACCESS CANAL HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY ANNOUNCED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Between March and mid-August of this year, a hydrographic survey of the ports of Moma, Angoche, Chinde, Macuse and Pebane will be conducted and two access channels for Beira port will be dredged. Last year, the same work was done for Maputo, Beira and Quelimane ports. "This work will assure safer coastal and ocean shipping, as our ports require," said Engineer M Gaveta, the director of Hydrographic Services.

The work involves a study of the current ocean depths from the approach zones to the docks. A study of the tides in the ports will also be conducted.

"This is essential because in some of these ports, ships can come in only at high tide," said the director, adding that ocean currents that affect navigation will also be covered in this survey.

By the end of the survey, we will have an accurate idea of the draft of the ships that each port can handle. The Moma and Chinde ports, closed down to coastal shipping several years ago, may possibly be reopened.

The safety of Mozambican ports has been a focus of maritime activity, because of the economic importance of our ports for neighboring countries and for the national economy.

Considerable physiographic development of the ports located between Chinde and Angoche is related to these economic needs. The constant changes in the access zones to these ports caused by large movements of sand call for short-term hydrographic surveys. "For instance, Quelimane port needs a hydrographic survey performed annually. However, it has been about 10 years since this was done," he said. Hydrographic maps of this port show large physiographic transformation, when data over long periods are compared. The access channels have been radically changed in the past 70 years.

As for the ports to the south of Beira, the changes are mainly on the bar and not so much in the bed of the access channels. Given the strategic importance of Beira and Maputo ports, it is hoped that a hydrographic survey of these zones can be made every year. This will assure safe ports, especially for ocean shipping.

The ports to the north of Mozambique island have, on the contrary, shown great stability, as they are located in shallow depths and are quite stable. It is therefore believed that surveys every 10 years or more are sufficient.

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CSO: 4742/192

INCREASED TAXES LEVIED ON TOBACCO, BEER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Excise taxes on tobacco, beer and other alcoholic beverages were increased, thereby changing the selling prices of these products. According to a Council of Ministers decree, the new prices will take effect today. The decree also provides for the prices of these products to be the same thoughout the country.

The preamble of the decree explains that the measure is needed to assure more revenue for the government so that it can meet the requirements of its economic development programs and its education, health and defense plans.

More Revenue Without Altering Prices of Essential Goods

The higher rates on excise taxes for tobacco, beer and other alcoholic beverages are needed to obtain financial resources for the economic and social development programs, without affecting more essential consumer goods.

When the 1982 budget law was introduced during the ninth session of the People's Assembly, it was evident that the increases in government expenditures throughout the year reflected new needs resulting from development of the activities set forth in the Prospective Indicative Plan for the economic and social sectors.

Moreover, the largest increases were in the areas of education--which has received the resources needed to lay the groundwork for the national education system--and health, to extend the health network, to bring in new teams of physicians and paramedics, and to improve nutrition.

Expenditure in these two sectors grew by about 16.4 percent.

The Same Prices Throughout the Country

The standardization of prices also provided for in the decree just passed by the Council of Ministers corrects the current situation, especially with regard to beer sales in the provinces fartherest from the production centers, where the prevailing price was substantially higher. This discrepancy in the price of beer prevalent up to now has essentially resulted from shipping costs. However, advantage was taken of the situation to engage in unjustified speculation.

Defense Against Speculators

In the future, therefore, the decree states that to permit a single national price for beer, the government budget will subsidize shipping costs for this product for several provinces. In the preamble of this legislation, the need to defend the strict application of these prices by all means and at all levels was stressed.

9805
CSO: 4742/192

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE TECHNICAL TRAINING COURSE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The establishment of party cells in the schools should be encouraged so as to assure fulfillment of the tasks determined for this sector. This recommendation appeared in the final document of the Seminar of the Secondary and Middle-Level School Directorate which has been taking place in the capital since 12 January.

Speaking at the closing session, the city director of education and culture, Pedro Joao Chale, said it is important to conduct an in-depth study of the national education system, as this is the only way of guaranteeing that all levels would be involved.

Referring to the current economic, political and social situation in the world, he called attention to the importance of involving students in the widespread struggle against imperialism's ideological subversion of education.

As part of the training of 20 employees of Electricidade de Mocambique [EDM], a 2-month technical English course began recently in Maputo. The course is being held at the headquarters of Electricidade de Mocambique on Avenida Eduardo Mondlane, and is being coordinated by the occupational training sector. It is being given by three indstructors contracted from the London School of English, and the participants are technicians, for the most part recent graduates of a basic electricity program. For the students to assimilate as much as possible in this short period of time, the course will be intensive with both morning and afternoon classes. Audiovisual teaching methods have been introduced, including tapes and slides.

Good Results Anticipated

Terry Miles, head of the group of English instructors, was asked by our reporter about the anticipated results of this course. He replied that "for this project subsidized by SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency), cooperating with the EDM, to train these Mozambican technicians, we are counting on obtaining good results for two important reasons: the availability of satisfactory facilities for the classes and the high motivation of the students themselves."

9805
CSO: 4742/192

NEW RECIPE FOR ECONOMIC STABILITY OFFERED

Bank Governor's Proposals

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Governor of the Bank of Sierra Leone, Dr James Funna, has put forward two major proposals to government that would help improve the economy--the establishment of a broader based import licenses allocatetion committee and that of an agricultural bank.

He suggested that a committee would include the relevant ministries and the Central Bank.

The committee, he said, would meet at least quarterly to review applications for import licenses against the background of government established list of priorities and available foreign exchange.

In a speech at the annual Bank Governor's banquet at the weekend at the Bintumani Hotel, Dr Funna said that this proposal based on their analysis of the structure of existing commercial banks pipeline, would eventually lead to an elimination of the pipeline, quite apart from ensuring that scarce foreign exchange were allocated in accordance with a cleaner defination of priorities.

Dr Funna called for limit on government credit budgetary control and a concentration on revenue generating projects that would set the stage for greater confidence on the part of interested observers in the nation's ability to manage its economy.

The Governor said that the agricultural bank would finance credit in this sector.

He said that the proposed bank would serve as an apex institution in providing assistance to agriculture and make institutional credit source more accessible to farmers.

On the country's money position, the Governor said that Sierra Leone's total foreign exchange reserves at the end of last year was Le17.4 million, representing the equivalent of just over three weeks imports as compared with statutory minimum of three months imports of Le63 million.

Dr Funna said that the combination of weak markets abroad and smuggling of major exports led to a substantial drop in export earnings which amounted to about Le170 million last year as compared to Le221 million in 1980, a drop of 23 per cent.

He disclosed that between July and December last year, the bank purchased about 70,000 troy ounces of gold, 3,882 of which were exported for a value of Le1.6 million.

Plans To Ease Foreign Exchange Probem Outlined

Second Vice-President C. A. Kamara-Taylor has said that Sierra Leone, a non-oil producing country has been equally hit economically by the combination of high unemployment, tight monetary and fiscal policies and general decline in world production and trade being experienced the advanced industralised countries.

He said that government was deeply concerned about the foreign exchange problem which was a consequence of external economic forces to which everyone had to adjust in the best possible way.

Speaking at the annual Governor's banquet at Hotel Bintumani at the weekend, the second Vice-President said that over the years, the government had formulated and implemented projects that would either save or earn foreign exchange.

He cited the Bumbuna Hydro-Electric Project for which government recently signed a 20 million-dollar loan agreement with the Italian government for preparatory construction works

The realisation of this project, he said, would significantly reduce foreign exchange spent on crude oil for electricity generation.

The Second Vice-President mentioned the recent negotiations on kimberlite diamond mining, which was also a reflection of government,s determinaed efforts to secure the greatest possible benefits from natural resources.

He expressed pleasure at the progress made by the Bank of Sierra Leone in its new role as sole exporter of alluvial gold.

He pledged government's confidence in the bank's board of directors and management. The government, he said, was deeply appreciative of the role it was playing in the formulation and execution of financial policies.

Plan Welcomed

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 2 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "The Governor's Plan"]

[Text] Bank of Sierra Leone Governor James Funna's plan to ease and eventually eliminate the pipeline faced by commercial banks over Importation is welcomed as one definite attempt to deal with a problem that is slowly but steadily ruining commercial business in the country.

Dr. Funna's proposal is for the establishment of a broader based import licence allocation committee that would meet at least quarterly to review applications for import licences.

The committee which would include the relevant Ministries at the Central bank itself, would consider the applications against the background of the government's established list of priorities and the available foreign exchange.

The long and short of this viewpoint as far as the ordinary man sees it is that the Central bank will provide the lead and advice as to the proper allocation of import licences based on the most immediate necessities.

The sad foreign exchange situation drew serious comments from both the second Vice President and the Governor.

It is vital that everything is done to improve this considering that our export earnings dropped by Le51 million in one year alone although this was due to various external factors such as weak markets.

Theaspect of smuggling which the Goverror also pirpointed as a cause of the drop should however be tackled with a good deal more tenacity if the downward trend should be arrested.

One does not need to be a genius to realise that if all our mineral resources (including diamonds and gold) and our national produce were exported through the right channels, the government would be reaping a good deal more than it does presently.

The Bank Governor's emphasis on agriculture (which will be dealt with in greater detail later) is also in the right direction and will predictably generate new thought patterns that just might activate positive actions.

The basic fact that has been established however is that an all-round effort is being made to halt the financial decline and improve things as a consequence of the national realisation of the difficult straights the country is presently in.

CSO: 4700/724

NATIONAL POWER AUTHORITY IS BORN

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jan 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] Parliament yesterday approved the establishment of a National Power Authority (NPA) which will take over the functions of the Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation.

The Authority will be responsible for the generation of transmission, distribution and supply of electricity throughout the country and manage the proposed Bumbuna Hydro-Electric Project.

It will be supervised by a headed chairman, Deputy chairman and five other members of a board who will serve a five-year term.

The Minister of Energy and Power, Mr Sembu Forna, who introduced the National Power Authority Act' in the House, assured members of Parliament that adequate guidelines have been made to ensure the efficient operation of the Authority.

Speaking in support of the bill, the Minister of Development and Economic Planning, Dr Sama Banya, disclosed that Government was spending huge sums on fuel power generation. The Kingtom Power Station alone, he said, costs Le250,000 a week on fuel.

Dr Banya said that when the Bumbuna Hydro-Electric Projects was conceived in 1973, it was estimated at 45 million dollars, but at today's price, it would cost considerably more.

He said that when the project was finished, it would minimize Government's fuel costs.

Mr Salia Jusu Sheriff, MP for Kenema South, warned that the history of parastatal institutions had been flooded with disaster with the exception of the Guma Valley Water Company.

He said that such institutions failed because of what he called unpatriotic and non-chalant attitude of certain Sierra Leoneans"

The House was adjourned to Wednesday.

CSO: 4700/724

OIL PACK--MINES MINISTRY CLARIFIES ISSUES

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] The Ministry of Mines has clarified certain aspects of the recent debate in Parliament on the Exploration, Mining and Processing of Mineral Oil Agreement.

The release from the Ministry stated at the weekend that the oil agreement approved last week by Parliament provides that the companies will pay a cash bonus of twenty lebnes per retained square mile or part thereof on discovery of oil in commercially exploitable quantities.

The companies will also pay a cash bonus of five hundred thousand dollars when production reaches seventy five thousand barrels per day for thirty consecutive days; one million dollars when production reaches one hundred thousand barrels per day for thirty consecutive days; two million dollars when production reaches two hundred thousand barrels per day for thirty consecutive days and three million dollars when production reaches three hundred thousand barrels per day for thirty consecutive days.

All bonuses the agreement stressed, will be paid only once when commercially viable deposits of oil are found and when production is sustained at a certain level.

CSO: 4700/724

BRIEFS

AHMADIYYA CONFERENCE--The 32nd Ahmadiyya Conference of the Sierra Leone Ahmadiyya Muslim Mission will start on Friday and ends on Sunday in Bo. It is anticipated that besides the members of the Ahmadiyya community who are to come from all parts of the country to attend the conference, a large number of its well-wishers including Government Ministers, Paramount Chiefs and representatives of various Muslim organizations will also participate in the gathering. The theme of this year's conference is the Application of Islamic Principles and solution for world stability. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Feb 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/724

LITTLE CHANGE EXPECTED OF P. W. BOTHA, 1982 PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] PARLIAMENT gets down to business today with the Opposition Party's vote of no confidence in the Government. However, predictably, there have been hints of reform in the air - as always just before the real business gets under way.

In the past, we could at least reasonably foresee what is in store from various hints dropped at convenient places by all sorts of organs of the National Party. However, in recent years, we have begun to be more cautious in our reading of the situation from such hints - the present situation included.

The reason is not difficult to find. Indeed, while Mr P W Botha took office amidst hopes for reform, while the Prime Minister has gone to the extent of daring the Transvaal congress of the Nats, while he has often been described as bold, there is no doubt that he is only Afrikaner, after all.

And when election time came last year, he, like all before him, cracked under the pressure of Afrikaner nationalism and self-interest.

Being the eternal optimists, we will, however, look at, particularly, the hint dropped by a columnist in the Cape Nat Party organ, Die Burger.

He suggests that the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act have to go. He says that the measures are obsolete, and adds: "There is a strong feeling that, no matter how important security considerations may be, the security of all is best guaranteed by positive participation of white and brown on a viable and joint democratic system".

This obviously goes beyond just the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act, and supports reports of leaks from the President's Council that change to local, regional and national government will be recommended. To further add to this, it is reported that the Prime Minister himself has told the Nat caucus that they had to share power with coloureds and Indians in order to survive.

We have often had speculation about these same subjects. And just as often, nothing has come of it. And quiet rightly, too, for, in the end, the inclusion of coloureds and Indians in government is certainly not going to help solve the complex problems this country faces. It would, indeed, be naive of the Government to hope this will be so.

There is no doubt that any system that excludes the

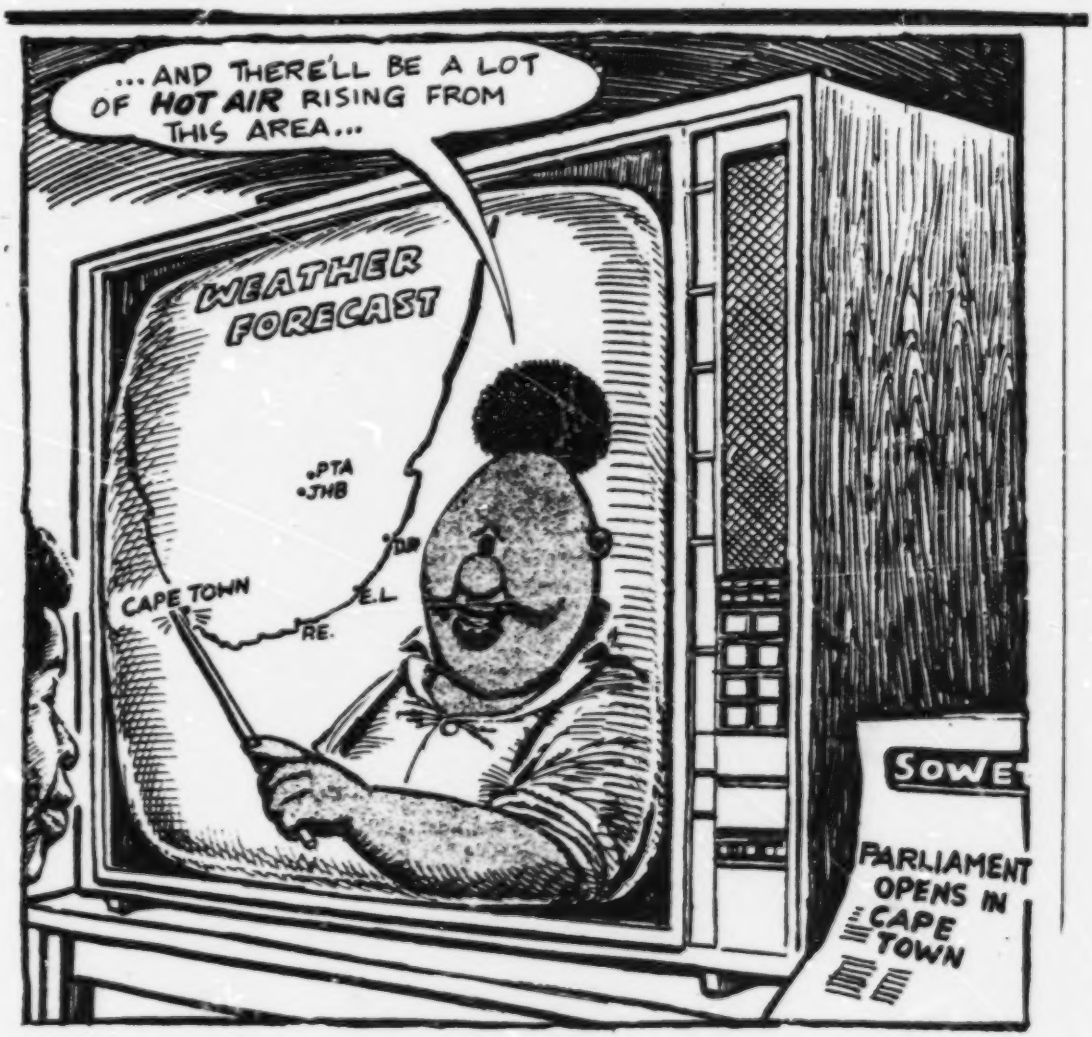
majority population in this country is bound to fail. And both the coloureds and Indians have recognised that freedom is indivisible, and that their inclusion can only alienate them from the general black population which has been in the forefront of the struggle.

What we do anticipate in this session is a great egg dance by the Nationalists. They know their system of dividing up the people and the country has failed. They know that black aspirations have to be met if this country is to attain the stability so desired by all. But how to get there still eludes those in power. That is the major problem of South Africa.

Cartoon View

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Feb 82 p 4

[Text]



CSO: 4700/702

DET AGE LIMIT RULE PROTESTED

Atteridgeville Council

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 13

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text] **THE Department of Education and Training this week came under fire during the Atteridgeville Community Council for its age limit rule and refusal to admit students who had failed twice.**

In an emotion-charged meeting, the council resolved that a strongly worded memorandum of complaints about these issues be sent to DET.

Mr Joe Tshabalala, chairman of the council, said DET were insensitive in dealing with students.

Mr Z Z Mashao, a senior councillor, said DET had not learned from what happened in 1976 after they had refused to listen to calls from black leaders not to introduce Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.

"The council has got to lodge a strong protest over the age limit regulation otherwise the issue will set the country aflame once again," Mr Mashao said.

The department has made a ruling that students who repeated the same class more than twice should not be admitted to a school and stipulated an age limit for each class from primary to secondary level.

Councillors agreed that the age limit would result in a growing unemployment and increased crime rate in the township.

Mr T Maputle, vice-chairman of the council and a local health officer, said this could encourage child labour in the neighbouring Indian township of Laudium whose residents had the "audacity" to employ 10 year olds.

TAC To Mobilize Community

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text] **THE Soweto Teachers' Action Committee (TAC) yesterday resolved to mobilise the community to decide what strategy should be followed in solving the age restriction regulations imposed on students by the Department of Education and Training (DET).**

This was decided at a poorly-attended meeting called by TAC at the Dube YWCA where different black organisations had been invited to help deal with the new ruling.

Issues which were to be discussed at the meeting included:

- The legal implications of the Education and Training Act;
- The legality of the age limit regulation;
- Medium of instruction in schools; and
- Conditions at schools.

It was decided that TAC should initiate and mobilise the community on such things as the circular sent to schools by DET on the age restrictions. It was also resolved that all average students be admitted back to school unconditionally.

The meeting also decided that the TAC should consult with other organisations to deliberate on the matter and make a report-back meeting in four weeks' time.

No Witchhunt--DET

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

THE Department of Education and Training says it has no aims of conducting a witchhunt against pupils or to limit their education opportunities through the implementation of age limit regulations.

Mr G J Rousseau, director-general of Education and Training, said in a statement released at the weekend that according to newspaper reports and enquiries received by his department, it appears that a degree of uncertainty and suspicion exists, despite previous explanatory statements.

"It is clear that these regulations and their applications are being exploited by bodies and individuals who do not have the educational interest of the pupils at heart," he said.

"There are clear indications that unfounded suspicion is being sown and unnecessary confusion is being created concerning the aims and methods of implementing the regulations."

There are two aims behind this regulation, according to Mr Rousseau. "Educationally, the aim is to have pupils of the same age-group in the same class. The syllabuses, textbooks and teaching methods used in the class take into account the age of pupils.

"Great age differences in the class have the retarding effect on the normal development of pupils and could create serious disciplinary problems.

"Administratively, the aim is to bring this department in line with other departments of education. Not to conduct a witchhunt against pupils, to inconvenience parents and children, or to limit education opportunities.

"Pupils who benefit from education offered in schools or who progress satisfactorily without being an obstacle to other pupils, will not be barred from schools unnecessarily."

Mr Rousseau said both the Council of Education and the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa) were consulted in drafting the Act and regulation and that both bodies approved the final drafts.

He also said the regulations were published in 1981 for general information but were not implemented so as to provide parents with an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the contents.

"In 1982 a start was made with the implementation, but due to the variety of circumstances and factors which may differ from place to place, the method of implementation was delegated to regional directors. Parents retain the right to appeal to the director-general.

"Guidelines for the careful implementation of the regulations in the interest of education of the pupils were issued to regional directors. Every effort was made to enlighten all interested persons and bodies through the Press, the radio and through meetings at circuit and regional levels.

"It was made clear that pupils who exceed the age limits, but who progress normally without interrupting their studies for invalid reasons, will not be affected.

CSO: 4700/702

'SOWETAN' REACTION TO STEYN COMMISSION REPORT GIVEN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

ONCE MORE, this Government has been given an opportunity to meddle in matters which should hardly be of their concern. Not unpredictably, the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media has made recommendations which, if accepted, will mean the end of the (almost) free Press in South Africa.

It has now been recommended that journalists be forced to belong to a "professional" organisation, which would lay down a code of conduct which must be adhered to by all. On that "council" would also be politicians, representatives from magazines, the Afrikaans Press and the English Press.

We do not believe the reasons advanced for such a body are acceptable to any newspaperman. Stripped of all the verbiage, it simply means that the Government believes it is time for a clampdown.

The report quotes Mr Justice Galgut, chairman of the Press Council who said: "Freedom of the Press is not something which belongs to the journalist. It belongs to the public. The public has the right to know the truth. This is the only way in which it can bring a proper judgment to bear on matters which are basic and important in a democratic society."

While the commission seemingly accepts this principle, it goes on to recommend a vast array of controls which cannot but be seen to be totally against the principle expressed by Mr Justice Galgut.

This report cannot stand the test of objectivity either, for how can its findings on this newspaper (described as "extreme radical", "often denigratory excessive and so anti-establishment that they are in fact an embarrassment to journalism") ever be justified?

How, for instance, can the commission justify the attacks on Bishop Tutu and the South African Council of Churches, and, pray, what have they to do with the "mass media"?

Again, the commission observes: "The numerous restrictions now in force should be visited with surgical procedures to excise malignant or excess tissue in order to retain only those restrictions really necessary in the public interest. The point at issue is whether the will exists to strike the right balance before it is too late".

However, the commission contradicts this by recommending further controls on the Press, instead of addressing itself to the existing restrictions, most of which are certainly "malignant" and need to be excised.

The commission suggests the "moderate black community of South Africa should be encouraged to establish an independent black Press which truly reflects actual black opinion". Are we seeing here a recommendation for a Citizen-type operation? Does the commission really believe that blacks are so dumb that the Government can determine for them which newspaper to read?

The suggested make-up of the journalists controlling body itself shows which way that body's thinking would go: The magazines are predominantly Afrikaans Press controlled. The Afrikaans Press is Government, and so is the majority white English Press. The politicians would invariably be nationalists. Where, then, is the balance so readily spoken of by the commission?

It would be a sad day for the Press generally, and the black Press in particular, if these recommendations are to be accepted by the Government. We hope that the Government will not find it convenient to accept these simply because that is what they have always wanted to do, anyway.

CSO: 4700/702

GOVERNMENT TREATMENT OF SQUATTERS AS 'POLITICAL PROBLEM' HIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jan 82 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] THE PLIGHT of the squatters of Nyanga and Crossroads, which has cast a blight on South Africa for longer than we care to remember, sprang to prominence again this week when officials of the Peninsula Administration Board and police raided about 100 people living in the bushes between Nyanga East and Crossroads.

This continued harrassment of squatters has been strongly condemned by churchmen and community workers in the Cape. Among those who expressed strong disapproval was the Venerable Louis Bank, Arch-deacon of the Cape.

He felt deeply concerned at the harassment of people "guilty of no other crime than seeking employment and shelter in the Western Cape." The flow of people to the cities was a natural and inevitable result of economic growth and the urbanisation of the population, he felt.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP for Green Point and the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on urban black affairs in the Western Cape, said he would raise the issue in Parliament. Mr Van der Merwe said the Government's action had cast these people into the role of "enemies" of South African society.

"Through Nationalist ideology we are already a divided society. The most regular contact between black squatters and the white Government is not made through people trained in human and race relations, but through policemen dressed and armed as soldiers and officials who are enforcing a harshly racialist policy," he said.

We may not be intimately informed about the situational development in the Western Cape. But we have enough knowledge of shack and slum dwellers to make some observations.

Our experience of these people is they are not simply vagrants and gypsies, but most of them hold jobs and have a sensitive respect for law and order. The point is, they have to.

Their circumstances force them to behave properly. After all, they know they are living on borrowed time and that any false step would bring the wrath of local authorities plus the police onto them. So most of the time they try to stick by the law and most often are employed.

These are not the people who should be treated like animals or criminals. They are not only frightened to death of losing jobs and residing in the urban areas, but they realise they would not have any sympathy should they be caught in the

wrong.

They are no vicious threat to the status quo. The squatter problem is indeed not unique to South Africa. They have the same problem in places like Zimbabwe and many other countries in and outside Africa.

The trouble with SA is the problem is not treated as a socio-economic one, but as a political problem. Squatters in SA are viewed as an element that might upset the political apple-cart of the Nationalists.

To add insult to injury these people are in the final analysis South Africans. They can all trace their lineage here to ancient times. Yet we often see foreigners, like those unfortunate Polish refugees, welcomed with open arms by this Government — because they are white.

CSO: 4700/702

FORMER TRANSKEI ARMY BOSS CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] **THE former commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Rodney Keswa, former chief of staff, Colonel H M Lugongolo, and the third in command, Colonel Ezekiel Fumba, have been committed for trial in the Supreme Court on charges of fraud.**

The three, who are facing charges for allegedly defrauding the Transkei Government of more than R31 000, were released on R1 000 bail each for Brigadier Keswa and Colonel Lugongolo, and R500 for Colonel Fumba.

They were detained by Security Police in May last year and kept in custody until November when they were first released on bail.

Brigadier Keswa, who was transferred from the Prison's Department to the army before being arrested, is still unemployed and his position in the army is now being held by the former leader of the crack Rhodesian Selous Scouts, Major-General Ron Daly.

Colonel Lugongolo, who was recruited from the teaching profession, has now gone back to teaching, while Colonel Fumba, formerly of Prisons, is now occupying a top position in the Prisons Department.

At an earlier appearance two months ago, the first two men appeared together in one trial and later appeared with Colonel Fumba.

All three former soldiers were committed together by Mr C E Schutte to face charges in the Supreme Court on May 3.

CSO: 4700/702

LACK OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN SOWETO HIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE news that there are few stands available for private development in Soweto will come as a shock to house-owners and businessmen alike.

The fact that this statement comes from Mr A Rabie, the West Rand Board Administration director, makes the prospect for the development in the area even more dubious.

There is no doubt that Soweto not only needs more land, but also requires the aggressive kind of private development that will make the area viable.

The news comes at a time when even the Government is seeing the merit in having a permanent and therefore developing black population in urban areas like Soweto. There has in fact been cheerful news that the bureaucratic impediments that have made such a situation possible would soon be removed. The private sector was to be encouraged to funnel money into places like Soweto through the building of houses and businesses.

We are not township planners so we cannot take issue with Mr Rabie's gloomy prognostications. The point we can make, however, is that if Soweto is left to go to seed the way it is now, without the injection of private capital, then things are bleak for the future.

Soweto happens to be the barometer by which townships in other parts of the country measure themselves or are measured against. If things do not move here, there will be stagnation and retrogression throughout the country.

It seems to us that everybody is aware of the dire need for the development of urban black communities. Not only does this make economic sense for South Africa but it is the only way to develop a stable black population.

We are almost sure it is possible for Mr Rabie and the boards to negotiate for more land. This should be done with speed for time is slowly running out.

The buck should actually not stop with the boards or community councils, but with the Government. The Government is the architect of monstrosities like Soweto and Langa etc. It is the job of the state, that has since seen through the hypocrisy and the sheer impossibility of wishing away millions of black people, to address this problem as a national one.

Nobody is trying to teach the Nats a lesson, but it seems to make sense to us that as long as the urban black population is here to stay and to grow, then it is in the country's interests that the Government develop these areas.

We will go even further than that, and this might sound like a pipe dream to conservatives. But South Africa is a country that belongs to all its peoples, be they black, white, polka-dotted or whatever. All these people need an equal stake in the development of the country but as long as there are places like Soweto this will never come to fruition.

CSO: 4700/702

SOBANTU HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS STAGE BOYCOTT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

MORE THAN 800 Sobantu secondary school pupils in Natal refused to attend classes last week until classmates expelled from the school this week were reinstated.

About 75 pupils, mostly from Standard nine, were ordered by local Department of Education and Training officials to leave the school, two weeks after they were enrolled, because they were not residents of Sobantu.

The department's regional director, Mr Willem Lotz, said he had "far-reaching ruling, which he described as something that would have had "farr reaching repercussions" if it was not reversed.

Mr Lotz added that his decision had been made before the boycott began.

The "undesired" pupils who arrived at Sobantu in search of school places said they came from Edendale and Sweetwaters, where KwaZulu schools are overcrowded, especially in Standard nine.

Nine hundred children are reported to have been turned away from local KwaZulu schools.

The pupils who won a "reprieve" had already bought books and uniforms and the school had accepted their fees. Pupils who hold Sobantu residence permits identified themselves with the plight of the rejected children, saying "they also had the right to be educated."

Mr Lotz blamed the boycott on the headmaster who, he said, enrolled pupils nonstop. "Standard Nine was supposed to be two classrooms, but my department found that there were already three classrooms."

The headmaster would have to face the music for what he had done without consulting the department, he said.

CSO: 4700/702

DETAINED SISTER OF 'SOWETAN' REPORTER RELEASED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

MISS Patience Bokala (19), younger sister of SOWETAN reporter Willie Bokala who was detained under the country's security laws four months ago, has been released.

Miss Bokala, of 1445 Pimville, was picked up by Security Police travelling in four cars at about 1.30am on October 13. At the time of her detention she was said to be detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which allows for 14 days detention without trial. She was later transferred to Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Miss Bokala yesterday told The SOWETAN that since her detention last year she had been kept at a number of police stations, some of which she did not know. She was first taken to Pretoria and later kept at Jabulani police station, where she saw a number of other detained people.

She said she was only told after a month that she had been transferred to Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which allows for detention without trial for an indefinite period. Among the things she was questioned about were the whereabouts of a number of students who had skipped the country to Botswana.

She told The SOWETAN that she was happy to be released and to be back home again. A number of other detainees were released together with her, she said, but she did not know who they were. She was released without being charged.

CSO: 4700/702

BLACK SASH CALLS FOR RELEASE OF ALL DETAINEES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Len Kalane]

[Text]

CHURCH bells will toll tomorrow to mark the opening of Parliament — but these bells will toll as a demonstration against the unjust laws of this country, says the Black Sash.

The Black Sash will be holding the demonstration from 7.15 to 9.00 am at various points in Jan Smuts Avenue, between Jellicoe Avenue and the University Fountain, Johannesburg, tomorrow.

Posters will read: "The bell tolls for justice"; "Hundreds banned and detained"; and "Govern justly — without detention".

The bells will toll at intervals during the stand.

In a statement, the Black Sash said it believed Security Laws have subverted justice almost to the point of death; that this was the inevitable result of an unjust and descriminatory policy; and that it was impossible for Parliament to govern either justly or well unless the Security Laws were repealed and the Rule of Law restored.

There were presently unknown numbers of people either banned or detained. Some of the detainees had already been held incommunicado in solitary confinement for months, without charge or trial, under the present unacceptable security legislation, said the Black Sash.

"Where are those detained? What has happened to them? What sort of treatment is being meted out to them? No one knows and the authorities seem not to be accountable. No-one is exempt from such treatment. No-one is safe."

"We therefore call upon the public to pressure Parliament to abolish the Security Legislation.

"We call upon Parliament to release all detainees; to lift all banning orders; to restore habeas corpus; the powers of the courts, and thus the protection of all citizens; and to introduce meaningful change towards the achievement of a just society."

CSO: 4700/702

MATRIC EXAM REWRITE DECISION PROTESTED

Students' Walkout

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 pp 7, 9

[Text]

STUDENTS at two Umlazi schools walked out of their classrooms yesterday in support of other pupils protesting against rewriting matriculation examinations.

About 800 pupils at the Shaka High School, one of two high schools in Umlazi not involved in the rewrites, walked out at 8.30 when a bell was rung.

They milled around the streets outside while police patrolled the area. Pupils from the Manzolwane Secondary School joined them.

Teachers at Shaka High received letters under the doors of their homes on Tuesday night telling them not to turn up for work yesterday.

Some women teachers were accosted by youths at the bus ranks yesterday and told not to go to school, but most appeared to.

As tension over the examination chaos continues to rise, teachers decided at three lower primary schools in Umlazi to send their pupils home halfway through the morning.

The schools involved were the Sikhumbuzo, Mafuzela and Buyani lower primary schools.

The Department of Education and Training was expecting 1 482 students around South Africa to sit the history examination again yesterday, 85 for the biblical studies paper, and 340 for the mathematics second paper.

It appeared most of the pupils involved in the rewrites at the Menzi High School in Umlazi arrived to take the test yesterday.

Business economics and Afrikaans are to be written today. — Own Correspondent.

Committee To Report Back on Legal Steps

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 13

[Text] The Ad-Hoc committee recently formed to probe last year's high matric failure rate is inviting all black organisations to a public meeting in Soweto on Sunday, February 7.

A spokesman for the committee, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, said that the meeting will be held at the Orlando DOCC at 2 pm.

He said the committee will report back to the meeting on the latest developments relating to legal steps the committee was mandated to take over the matric rewrite and age restriction rulings of the Department of Education and Training.

At the moment the committee was doing everything possible to put together all necessary information in preparation for the court battle, he said.

Meanwhile, Mr Joop Schoeman, liaison officer for DET, said it was imperative that all condidates from centres that were found to have been involved in exam paper irregularities rewrite the exams.

He said the Joint Matriculation Board informed his department that proof of validity of matric results would have to be furnished if matric certificates had to have and credibility at all.

"As a result of that and of course the thorough investigation we launched after we heard of the exam paper leaks, we found that rewriting would be the most appropriate thing to do," he said.

Principals' Offices Set Afire

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

FOUR principals' offices were set alight and a shop owned by a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, who led the matric protesters in Umlazi last week, the Matric protesters in Umlazi last week, was set ablaze by petrol bombs at the weekend.

The petrol bombs destroyed part of Mr Winnington Sabelo's shop, but before the fire could spread to other shops, residents rushed to the scene and fought the blaze.

Earlier last week protesters threatened to burn Mr Sabelo's shop. They marched to the shop at one stage during the demonstrations, but police were patrolling the area.

The offices of school principals that were set alight suffered little damage.

The demonstrators were protesting against the Department of Education's ruling that 6 000 pupils should rewrite some matric subjects because of the leaks of examination question papers last year.

Special buses were arranged to take pupils from exam centres to their homes on Friday because the intimidation of pupils who wrote the exams was feared.

Police and parents guarded the schools where the exams were written.

CSO: 4700/702

MAMELODI RESIDENTS IGNORE BOARD'S INSTRUCTIONS

Backyard Shacks Stay

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Norman Ngale]

[Text] **ABOUT 500 residents of Mamelodi last week unanimously agreed to ignore instructions by the Central Transvaal Administration Board to demolish backyard shacks.**

The decision and a call to the Government to build more houses in the township were made by the Vulamehlo Vukani People's Party (VVPP) held in Mr Zikhali Ndlazi's ward.

Mr Ndlazi, president of the party, told the meeting that the board threatened residents about the shacks without even consulting the local community council.

"Our community council is a useless and toothless body which allows the administration board to do as it pleases in the community," Mr Ndlazi, himself a councillor, said.

Members of the Press were shown 44 notices warning individual residents who built shacks in their backyards that if such shacks — or "Zozos" — were not demolished, action would be taken against them.

Mr Ndlazi condemned his council chairman, Mr W M Aphane, for issuing a directive in agreement with the board that residents should demolish their shacks.

"Houses are no longer being built in Mamelodi and children who get married have problems of accommodation. Meanwhile, whites are being provided with flats," Mr Ndlazi said.

Some women members of his party have formed a committee to campaign against the demolition of shacks and have vowed to take the board to court if it tried to demolish them by force.

Mr Ndlazi told his audience that as from April tenants, who included their grown-up children, would be made to pay a rental of R10 each.

He said because of the housing shortage major children were forced to stay together with their wives or husbands and children with their parents in four-roomed houses.

Drastic Action Threatened

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text] **THE Central Administration Board would take drastic action against Mamelodi township resi-**

dents who ignored the call to demolish backyard shacks or "Zozos", says local community council chairman Mr W M Aphane.

He was reacting to the unanimous decision by about 500 residents who vowed at the weekend to ignore the board's directive to demolish the shacks.

Although he was against the board's ruling, Mr Aphane said he was most concerned about people who built and rented "Zozo" houses at exorbitant prices.

He added: "The land belongs to the board and there is nothing we can do. This directive could fall off if the shacks are built for the sole purpose of housing families and not for business. Each case would be dealt with its merit.

"Instead of solving the problem, some councillors call public meetings to discredit me. They intimidate *(sic)* residents to riot. I requested my councillors to submit reports on the number of shacks or Zozos in the township. I am still waiting for that report. My councillors are failing me."

Mr Aphane described as "nonsense" allegations by Mr Zikhali Ndlazi, councillor and president of the Vulamehlo Vukani Peoples' Party, that he had issued a directive in agreement with the board that residents should demolish their shacks.

"I am against this ruling. Right now there are about 3 000 people on the official waiting list for housing. Residents who have received circulars to demolish shacks should come to the office and discuss their problems with me," said Mr Aphane.

At a community council meeting held last week, it was revealed that four local science teachers had resigned from their posts due to the acute shortage of houses.

In an effort to curb the exodus, the council complied with a request by a local ward inspector to build Zozo houses for teachers without houses.

CSO: 4700/702

REPORTAGE ON DET RULING ON LANGUAGE TRAINING

Official Languages Dropped

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

SCHOOL children in sub A will no longer be taught either of the official languages - English and Afrikaans - because of problems encountered by teachers according to the Department of Education and Training (DET).

The SOWETAN yesterday established that most sub A teachers in Soweto held a meeting with DET's school inspectors where the decision to do away with the official languages for the beginners was reached.

According to teachers who were interviewed, the meeting further decided that the only language which will be taught in sub A would be the child's mother tongue. It was also decided in sub B only one official language, English or Afrikaans, would be taught. The choice of language in sub B will be at the discretion of the school principal.

The teachers said they requested the Department of Education and Training for this change in the syllabus because of problems they encountered in teaching sub A pupils both official languages.

"Some of these children do not even know or understand their own languages and some just mix all the languages at the same time. You find a child talking in English and Afrikaans without even noticing that he is talking two languages," one teacher said.

A DET spokesman yesterday confirmed the decision and also said this was decided by the Department of Education. He referred The SOWETAN to Mr G Engelbrecht, the department's PRO, who was unavailable for comment.

The regional director of DET in Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, could also not be reached for comment.

Decision Stirs Anger

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Sello Rebothata]

[Text]

THE DECISION by the Department of Education and Training (DET) to do away with both official languages — English and Afrikaans — in Sub A has been criticised by parents, community leaders and black organisations.

The SOWETAN earlier this week published a story in which DET and teachers disclosed the new syllabus. Some teachers had said they had asked the department to do away with official languages in Sub A as they (teachers) encountered problems in teaching the beginners, who did not even know their own mother tongue.

The Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) said in a statement: "The idea that Sub A pupils are no longer going to use any of the official languages is ridiculous.

"The problem lies with the teachers or somebody somewhere in power. They want to abort the education of the kids and stifle the aspirations of the black man. We of Azanyu urge whoever is responsible for this malicious scheme to abandon it forthwith."

Ms Inna Perlman of the Institute of Race Relations said she believed the sooner kids were taught the 'working language' the better. Most kids seem to pick up easily and this new ruling puts them at a disadvantage. She personally would agree with the introduction of official languages in Sub A as these were the languages they would use in future.

Mr Leonard Mosala of the Committee of Ten said with this system one never knew what was going on in Bantu Education. In past days Sub A used to be a literacy class which prepared one for the future. The whole matter should have been left in the hands of the parents. It was, he said, the parents who knew what they wanted their children to be. It was high time that not all things affecting blacks was decided by Pretoria.

Education System Blamed

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 pp 8, 13

[From "Joe's Burg" column: "Stuck in the Education Rut--A System Without Hope"]

[Text] "This is disgusting, to say the least," said the voice on the other end of the telephone. "These teachers must be ashamed to admit they cannot teach English or Afrikaans," the voice continued.

All this came so fast I barely had time to get a word in side-way. I managed to ask who the caller was, and she told me she was Ms Ndaba, from Natalspruit.

"I am sorry that I had to burst into you like this. But as I said, I'm disgusted over this decision to stop teaching Sub A's and B's English and Afrikaans," she went on.

I established that Ms Ndaba's first name was Sibongile, and that she was not a teacher, but a saleslady.

Now Ms Ndaba's reaction was not isolated. It was typical of the reaction we got from all walks of life. This time, people did not just believe it was a matter for teachers and other educationists. It was a national disaster.

You see, the whole rumpus came about because it had been established by The SOWETAN that teachers at one school had apparently made representations for a change to the syllabus for these beginners. No more English and Afrikaans for them until they reach Standard One. The kids, they said, did not know the different between the two languages, and it was therefore better to leave them alone.

What a shame! For so-called teachers to tell the world that they are incapable of teaching kids English or Afrikaans is a serious indictment on the teaching profession itself. If they were employed by somebody else, they would have been fired on the spot. That's how damning their admission was.

Now this whole episode reminded me of a friend of mine whose whereabouts I unfortunately do not now know. Always asked what educational level he had achieved, he would reply: "Standard Six, but I read and did not blame my parents."

He certainly did not. For he was as well-read as anybody I know, could speak impeccable English and Afrikaans, and could even shame some graduates with his vast general knowledge on subjects as varied as science and law.

The moral of this story is that we always, as I am about to, blame Bantu Education for the poor teaching standards that now exist in black schools. Yet, if teachers generally had half the sense they ought to have, they would have read and improved their own knowledge and qualifications.

However, that is not the whole truth. Our entire education system is such a vicious circle that to get out of it would require tremendous effort.

Remember the days when people could obtain a "third class pass" in JC? The story then was that you could not proceed to form four with that "pass", but you could be admitted to do a Primary Teachers Certificate. So what happened? The majority of those who got this "third class" simply went and did PH. Out they came at the end (very few failed) and went into the classroom to teach. They battled through private studies to get matric.

Warmed with those certificates, they could then teach at a secondary school. They are now expected to teach kids up to JC — which they themselves could not pass. The result is that the quality of JC's has been dropping by the year, and will continue doing so as long as there are ill-qualified teachers doing those jobs.

Those kids also join the queue, enter teacher training colleges, walk out with a diploma, then enter the classroom.

This is where the problem of these teachers who cannot teach kids English and Afrikaans comes from. Those teachers themselves barely know the languages, and some of them often embarrass themselves by pronouncing words incorrectly or not knowing what the words mean.

So right from the beginning, our kids get a shaky foundation. Nobody can correct structural problems in a building once it is up. Teachers at high school who have reasonable ability and qualifications to match, simply find they cannot teach the kids anything without a great struggle. They either dismiss the kids as plain dumb and give up, or try so hard they themselves end up in the nut house.

Your see, our education system has not been designed to give a good foundation. If a teacher improves his qualifications, he is moved up to higher standards. The lot who remain at the bottom are often always those who are seen as "poor" teachers. In this respect, I must add that there are teachers and schools whose record at the lower level is impeccable. But unfortunately, they are in the minority.

While I would like to mention names of those schools, my view is probably prejudiced because my kids happens to have been at one of them.

Perhaps it is time we changed attitudes towards teaching in lower classes. Perhaps we should pay those teachers higher salaries because of the important job that they are doing, and maybe the better a teacher is qualified, the more necessary it should be for him or her to teach in lower standards.

As for those teachers who have admitted they cannot do their job, they should come out in the open and resign from their jobs. We all know the system is bad, but for them to contribute to its state — making it even worse — is unforgiveable. Of course, the powers

that be are just lapping it up. Have those same teachers asked themselves why they get such co-operation when it cost hundreds of lives and thousands injured for those same power to drop the Afrikaans language issue?

While on this subject of education: The other day, a young girl told me she would not be accepted back at school to repeat JC because she had failed. She just happened to be over 16 this year.

Her story, she said, was that she started school at a late age. It was no fault of hers. Her parents took important decisions such as when kids should to to school. Unfortunately, both her parents are illiterate and generally found it impossible to send her to school.

Only when her uncle had decided to send her to school did she start her school career. She had worked hard throughout her school life, and had not failed once. Until now, that is. And so, she is out of school. All she can hope for in industry is a job as a "tea-girl" or some job in a factory with very little prospect of promotion.

What was that about the quality of mercy again?

Pupils Have No Right To Decide Language

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 13

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

SECONDARY school students have no right to decide on the language in which they are to do their subjects.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said yesterday the department has left the choice of language in the hands of parents, in conjunction with their children's school circuit inspectors and regional directors.

He said the department had no policy binding pupils to use any particular language as a medium of instruction.

He denied reports that pupils were forced to do half their subjects in English and the other half in Afrikaans.

The reports arose from a meeting of the ad hoc committee recently formed to probe last year's high matric failure rate. A speaker in the meeting said Afrikaans was again being introduced as a medium of instruction, "but this time, in a more subtle manner."

The speaker, Mr L M Mathabathe, one of the teachers who resigned in 1977 in protest against Bantu Education, said students were expected to use the two official languages in a 50-50 basis.

He condemned this as an indirect way of preparing the black school children for a situation where they will find themselves using Afrikaans only as a medium of instruction and English being phased out.

He also said there was no doubt that if parents or schoolchildren were given the choice, no one would choose Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.

The DET spokesman said people who mattered most in making decisions on languages to be used as a medium of

● The SA Institute of Race Relations has called on all matriculants writing supplementary exams in February/March and june to report to the institute's offices if they require help with their subjects. Classes are held at the institute every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cartoon View

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 6

[Text]

CSO: 4700/702

LACK OF HOUSING FOR BLACKS HIT

Reports, Plans

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] SOUTH AFRICA, more than any other country, seems to believe almost religiously in the efficacy of commissions of inquiry solving all its manifold problems.

We have fears that the Viljoen Report, which seems to breathe with reform and improvement, may fall into this optimistic approach.

The Report has recommended the staggering sum of R770-million to implement a "five year plan" to provide at least 55 000 housing units in Soweto.

The plan is included in the committee's recommendations which were accepted in principle in a joint statement by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze and the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Danie Steyn.

The Government released a statement with the report and appears to accept most of the committee's recommendations - except for the crucial proposal of subsidies.

That the Government has at least accepted the proposals in principle is somewhat at variance with its usual response - that of throwing out controversial commissions that are out of step with Government policy.

Even if we are not about to jig with delight, this shows the way to solving problems in other areas where reform and movement are curbed by a stubborn adherence to politics.

Reports and commissions obviously have their uses, sometimes purely to keep debate alive on serious matters. South Africa has unfortunately had such a plethora of commissions that we can be excused for believing this is another cry of 'Wolf'.

What is needed is a more practical approach to problems such as these. Time for talking and investigating is long past. This is the time for aggressive action.

There is real danger that this will be a question of too little too late as long as we procrastinate by pontificating over the shortage of houses for blacks. Blacks need houses, among many other things, as a matter of humane and practical urgency.

The obvious danger in delay is that spelt out by the Human Sciences Research Council that said 75 per cent of the blacks in the country will be

living in places like Soweto by year 2000.

We are forced to raise a number of difficulties that are likely to stop movement. Perhaps the chief amongst this is the sluggard nature of white bureaucracy. Our white bureaucrats, it must be noted, do not only act the way all such people act all over the show, but they sometimes infuse their own political fuel into what should be reformed.

The Government should make it a matter of urgency that bureaucrats see and understand the necessity of them following the spirit and the letter of its decrees.

Cartoon View

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Jan 82 p 4

[Text]

CSO: 4700/702

BRIEFS

DET EVICTS CARETAKERS--The Department of Education and Training (Det) came under heavy fire at the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Community Council's meeting this week. The council accused Det of evicting school caretakers from their houses in the township and replacing them with teachers and of "increasing the unemployment number in the country." Mr Joe Tshabalala, the council's chairman, said Det was evicting the caretakers from their houses without the council's knowledge. "Det are trouble shooters. They are contributing to the housing shortage in the township and they are creating more problems for the council" said Mr Tshabalala. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 10]

ATTERIDGEVILLE VICTIMS--Graves of victims who died during the 1976 student unrest in Atteridgeville will be cleaned this Sunday, a spokesman for the local branch of the Congress of South African Students announced yesterday. "The move to keep their graves clean is in line with our policy to create a spirit of nationalism and determination among our people," he said. "They died during the struggle, which is still continuing. What has happened in the past should not be forgotten. They are our fallen heroes and their spirits are still with us," he added. Graves to be cleaned include those of Irene Phalatse, Kgomotso Ditshego, Patrick Moloto and Solomon Mahlangu, who was executed for his part in the Goch street shooting. A spokesman appealed to students and members of the public to assemble at the local cemetery at 6 am. A service will also be held in the premises immediately after the clean-up. [Monk Nkomo] [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 7]

DR MAMPHELA RAMPHELA--Dr Mamphela Ramphela, who is banned and banished to Tzaneen, has been granted permission by the Minister of Justice to study for a week at the University of Witwatersrand. A close associate of the late black consciousness leader Steve Biko and former member of the banned SA Students Organisation, Dr Ramphela's permission to come to Wits came as a surprise, following two previous applications were turned down. According to sources close to Dr Ramphela, a blanket permission was given to her to study tropical diseases for a week at Wits. During that period she must report to the police daily. The sources said if further permission is granted, Dr Ramphela would have to come to Wits again in March, June and September, to complete the diploma for which she is studying. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/702

MABUZA THREATENS TO EXPEL LUKHELE

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

TENSION is running high in the Ka-Ngwane Homeland as the Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, has started taking steps to expel the leader of the pro-unification group, Mr David Lukhele, from the Assembly.

Mr Lukhele has received a letter from the secretary of the Duma Tribal Authority, Mr Joseph Mkhwanazi, notifying him of the pending expulsion and that he should attend a meeting of the Authority next Friday.

The letter was signed by the chairman of the Duma Authority, Chief Jan Mnisi.

Mr Lukhele told *The Observer* that the letter said, as a member of the Assembly elected by the Duma Tribal Authority, he should be withdrawn from the Assembly.

He was asked to attend next Friday's meeting and show cause why such a step should not be taken.

ACCUSATIONS

The letter listed a number of accusations against Mr Lukhele as reasons why he should be expelled.

He was accused of having voted in favour of a resolution supporting re-unification at an Assembly meeting held at Ka-Nyamazane last December when he knew that Mr Mabuza was opposed to it.

He had also distributed papers calling for meetings without first discussing the matter with the Chief Minister.

Mr Lukhele said yesterday that he would take up the matter with the Duma Tribal Authority which appointed him to the Ka-Ngwane Legislative Council Assembly.

"I intend to take up this issue with the Duma Authority and, if necessary, I will go to court," said Mr Lukhele.

He said the action being taken by Mr Mabuza was designed to intimidate him.

"He has tried to get rid of me by sending his supporters to assault me when I was addressing a meeting at Nsikazi and now he is trying to throw me out of Parliament".

Mr Lukhele said he had already written to Mr Mabuza advising him to refrain from taking such action as it might result in both of them appearing in court.

He has also advised Mr Mabuza that he (Mabuza) was not conversant with the issue of re-unification with Swaziland.

"In the Ka-Nyamazane meeting, we only voted over the issue of self-rule and not re-unification," Mr Lukhele reminded Mr Mabuza.

Mr lukhele also told Mr Mabuza that, as a member of the Assembly, he had a right to exercise his discretion as to what he should vote for.

Asked whether it was constitutional for Assembly members to be withdrawn, Mr Lukhele said only if an elected member was under 21, been convicted within the Homeland, South Africa, Namibia or found to be insane.

Another meeting of the pro-unification group is expected to be held tomorrow in Johannesburg.

CSO: 4700/722

LECTURER DISAPPEARS BEFORE ARMS CACHE DISCOVERY

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 30 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

MYSTERY still surrounds the disappearance of an accounts lecturer at the Swaziland Institute for Management and Personnel Administration who went missing before arms and ammunition were found in the yard of his house on Friday last week.

A spokesman for the institute confirmed the incident and said the lecturer, Mr P.R. Xhomo, had disappeared before the cache was found by prisoners under his hedge.

The prisoners had been assigned to mow grass at the institute and allegedly discovered arms and ammunition under the hedge at Mr Xhomo's house.

A spokesman for the Sikwashini Prison in Mbabane said the remainder of the arms may have been found in the house by police who were called after the prisoners had found a couple of rounds of ammunition.

When *The Observer* reporter went to the institute this week he found that Mr Xhomo's family had vacated their house.

No information was available as to where Mrs Xhomo and her children had gone.

A spokesman at Police Headquarters refused to comment on the incident.

"It's no use asking me because I will tell you nothhing," he said.

Last week, police arrested three suspected ANC men after a car chase in which a third man who was with the two escaped. Their car was found to have been carrying arms.

Meanwhile a South African daily reported that the ANC's representative in Swaziland, Mr Stanley Mabizela, was last month summoned to Zambia for talks with senior ANC leaders.

CSO: 4700/722

BRIEFS

FOREIGN ASSETS DECLINE--Swaziland's net foreign assets declined E9.5 million to E99.5 million last December. This represent a 20 per cent fall from December, 1980, according to the latest figures released by the Central Bank. Government net creditor position with the banking system declined E3.2 million to E52.1. million. For the first time since January, 1979, Bills were issued and were taken up by commercial banks and private sector. Bank credit to the private sector increased E8.3 million to E131.9 million. This is E33.6 million higher than in December, 1980. Total monetary liabilities of the banking system declined further by E6.9 million to E151.8 million, mainly in demand and time deposits which fell E1.9 million to E4.2 million respectively. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/722

FORMER COLONIZING NATIONS TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONTROL NOTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 29-30 Nov 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] A quarter of a century after their accession to national independence, some African countries are still suffering the after-effects of colonization and isolation from their neighbors. The field of telecommunications is still controlled, in one way or another, by the colonizing countries, in the sense that all telephonic or telegraphic communications between two African countries still go through the former colonial power's capital.

Our own country, Zaire, which is making every effort to achieve independence and sovereignty in every field of national endeavor, is struggling tirelessly to decolonize communications. This is why, pursuant to the telecommunications agreement signed in September 1980 with the Peoples Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and the decisions made at the meeting of the large-scale Zaire-Guinea Joint Commission held in Conakry last September, Zairian and Guinean delegations met last week in Kinshasa and agreed on modalities for implementing the telecommunications agreement. Also, they took the first steps toward a draft convention on postal service.

This Zaire-Guinea dialogue has thus resulted in concrete proposals that can increase the volume of communications on the Kinshasa-Conakry axis, and it has laid the solid basis needed to strengthened cooperation between Zaire and Guinea in furtherance of the desires of the two fraternal states. The joint communique that marked the end of these sessions contains three primary measures to be taken, including a reassessment in light of the upcoming establishment of telephone and telegraph service between Conakry and Kinshasa, a decision to officially open that link in February of next year, and finally the elaboration of a draft convention on postal service that will be reviewed at the third meeting of the large-scale Zaire-Guinea Joint Commission to be held in September 1982.

As one can see, the results of the dialogue between Zaire and Guinea have largely exceeded the hopes of the two delegations. It remains to be seen how these steps will be taken in such a way as to bring even closer cooperation between these two fraternal states which are both determined to consolidate their economic and socio-political independence.

9516
CSO: 4719/426

GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT IN AUTOMATION SEEN UNLIKELY

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 29 Jan 82 p 8

[Article: "Robots Cound Sound Death Knell of Third World"]

[Excerpts] The coupling of microprocessor intelligence to modern hydraulic engineering has produced that creature so beloved of science fiction writers, the robot.

The involvement of robotics in the US and Japanese economies presents exciting opportunities to the investor and poses huge additional problems for countries who number people as their greatest natural resource.

Humans are inefficient workers; they require a very narrow range of environmental conditions; they are difficult to train; they leave; get sick and go on strike. Robots are infinitely superior to people for most industrial jobs and their price is falling to the point where it is becoming increasingly cost effective to use them.

Mobilising

There is however, a point about robots that deeply concerns underdeveloped countries. The only way such a country with scarce natural resources and capital can develop is by mobilising the people to produce the goods and services needed. This is the road along which the Western countries gained their development. Long periods of labour for low wages is the only way to develop a country, unless it is rich in oil or gold.

But the robot is on the verge of devaluing the human resources of underdeveloped countries. The price of industrial robots ranges from around US$60 000,00 for a small machine with five pounds capacity to hundreds of thousands of dollars for larger models. These prices will certainly fall as production volume increases. Given enough volume the price of a robot should be no more than that of a small car, and at that level will undercut almost all industrial jobs, making the human worker virtually redundant.

This process could cut the road that leads to development. Third World countries are having enough difficulty attaining development, but the robot is likely to remove hope. Why should developed countries invest in an insecure place to attain the benefit of cheap labour when unlimited cheap robotic labour is available in their homelands.

Advice

To the international investor robotics is a fine investment area and one that should outperform all others when, and if, the next inudstrial recovery comes.

To the developed world robotics is a boon that will make them even richer, assuming that latter day Luddites allow it to thrive.

To the underdeveloped nations robotics could be another nail in their coffins.

But Zimbabwe has a chance. If Government would promote the intorduction of more automation into certain key areas of our semi-developed economv, then with our strong natural resources base there is a good chance of national progress and enrichment. It seems likely, though, that Government will stick with the illusionary capital of the devaluing worker.

CSO: 4700/723 END

JPRS 80215

2 March 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2579

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JPRS 80215

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PLANS FOR EAST AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY EXAMINED

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Dec 81 pp 179-182

[Article by Bernard Guillerez: "East Africa Want to Organize, Economically Speaking"]

[Text] Are we heading towards a common market in East Africa? A conference is to be held 21 December at Lusaka in order to ratify the proposed treaty which was refined 15 October at Addis-Ababa by the finance ministers of the 14 countries of the region. In fact, this preferred zone of commerce is to be comprised of 17 states. The meeting at Addis-Ababa was the result of more than 3 years of negotiations carried on under the aegis of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (CEA). The zone of exchange (trade) is of importance to some 130 million Africans. It is to have its own budget, maintained by contributions from its member countries (between 1 and 20 percent of its national budget). In addition, the participants at Addis-Ababa launched an appeal in favor of setting up a federation of African Chambers of Commerce with a target date of 1985. A meeting will be held on this subject in Salisbury next May. For the promoters of this far-reaching enterprise, it is a question of "blazing a trail in the history of African economic cooperation," to use the words of the minister from Zimbabwe. It is true that this initiative is going in the direction of the famous "action plan" adopted at Lagos in 1980 which set forth the major points of a strategy for the development of Africa on the horizon of the year 2000. The fact remains, however, that many obstacles exist which might spoil the undertaking.

In the southern part of this preferred zone, the influence of South Africa cannot be ignored: countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland bear witness to this. Are they not tied to Pretoria by a customs treaty, signed in 1969, which will have to be modified or fall by the wayside? Negotiations are to begin soon with South Africa, but what will be its attitude? In the confines of Central Africa, a country like Uganda, which was the "pearl of the Commonwealth," founders in an anarchy which endangers its joining the new community. But it is up to this community to insure the incalculable burdens of a new beginning which remains risky at best. And finally, in the horn of Africa, a true zone of tempests, the situation is not so clear as to merit optimism. The tensions which have been manifesting themselves there for a long time have certainly been relaxed lately, but strange diplomatic comings and goings have given rise to doubts as to the solidity of the new alliances which have been worked out. Nearly one year ago, we witnessed the reconciliation of a pro-western Sudan having a defense agreement with Egypt, and a pro-soviet Ethiopia

exposed to the subversion in Ogaden and to the Eritrean civil war. However, last August, at Tripoli's initiative, a treaty of friendship and cooperation was concluded between Ethiopia, Libya, and South Yemen, an alliance manifestly destined to counterbalance the American military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. This rapprochement is well within the logic of the diplomacy of these three countries whose contacts with Moscow are no secret. But it must be noted that the Libyan and Sudanese presidents are implacable enemies and that, as a result, it will be impossible for Libya to maintain good relations with both countries at the same time: if the Derg of Addis-Ababa goes too far in his alliance with Tripoli, the government of Khartoum will put an end to its caution towards the Eritrean liberation movements, and war will flame up anew in the southern province of Ethiopia. Thanks to the support of the Soviet and Cuban governments, the government of Ethiopia has been able to recover its influence in all the large Eritrean cities which 4 years ago passed to the control of the secessionist movements. Only the town of Nafka, north of Keren, was not retaken by the government's forces which suffered, in these attacks, losses numbering in the tens of thousands. It seems, moreover, that in these circumstances Soviet aid has failed, willingly, in favor of the regular army: would not a total victory for the regular army have had the effect of reducing its dependence on the Soviet Union? Thus in Moscow they are on the lookout that Ethiopia stays fixed firmly as a subject state, all the more so since the setting up of a single and unique party would run into many difficulties.

Somalia did not attend the meeting in Addis Ababa whose goal was to prepare the plans for the trade zone in Western Africa, but it should, under normal conditions, adhere to it. There too is found an association of countries with opposing interests, since the authorities of Mogadishu denounced the Libya-Ethiopia-South Yemen treaty as an encircling maneuver. In addition, Somalia, which has toned down its own claims to Ogaden, harbors resentment against Ethiopia for undertaking an intractable policy in the region which has the effect of swelling the number of refugees in Somalia. And they do not forget in Mogadishu that Ethiopia set up this year, with the help of Kenya, the Sudan, and Djibouti, a regional economic commission from which Somalia has been excluded. In that regard, Ethiopia has dropped the idea of supporting the Afars group which was seeking to threaten the stability of the young republic of Djibouti. Since relations have remained above board between Djibouti and Somalia, a certain bitterness has resulted in Mogadishu.

In the horn of Africa, only the Republic of Djibouti has the look of stability. After 4 years of independence the managerial balance sheet of President Hassan Gouled appears broadly positive. This allowed him to be elected, last June 12, by universal suffrage, while at the same time only being mandated by the National Assembly. It is true that afterwards there was no lack of reproach for reinforcing his popularity by this popular vote. This was reproach which was launched anew in October when the Assembly, meeting in a special session, deemed it advantageous to keep the one-party system for the benefit of the Popular Assembly for Progress (RPP). Officially, the reason was put forth that a multi-party system assumed a diversified social and economic system at the heart of a strongly constituted nation. Thus, the attempts of certain personalities to constitute a political party, the popular party of Djibouti, was brought to an end. It is true that Ahmed Dini and Abdallah Kamil had gradually lost their audience since they had tried to obtain the support of Ethiopia in order to bring their plans to fruition. Both of them belonged to the Afar group and accuse President Gouled of favoring the Issas who are

related to the Somalis. We find in this the complex relationships of tribal rivalries in Africa, but it is an exaggeration to be resentful of such favoritism to the president of Djibouti. Legislative elections are to be held at the end of February: they will oppose the single list of the RPP. As irritating as that may be in certain eyes, is it not preferable to what happened in Tunisia on 1 November when the elections, held under the auspices of political pluralism, were settled by a lively contest between parties opposed to socialism.

The preferred trade zone under question at Lusaka is being presented therefore a little like a superstructure which will have to coordinate a mosaic of diverse agreements and will group together countries whose interests are still far from being alike or even complementary. The preceding attempt aiming at building an East African common market, although less ambitious, has become lost in discord. It is secured by the CEA and will indoubtedly benefit from the aid of the UN. But is that sufficient to guarantee the success of such a undertaking? The entire region is impregnated with economic disparities, political rivalries, internecine battles, diverging ideological affiliations, not to mention contradictions in security matters. They will undoubtedly realize this at Lusaka, but also when the conference on disarmament of the Indian Ocean is held in the weeks to come, which has been proposed by President Didier Ratsiraka. To the complexity of the situation can be added the inevitable claims of certain riverside residents: Africa, divided by diverse colonialists, was balkanized by the greatest of its leaders, and even the countries which are the richest in resources are nearing bankruptcy. Attempts are regularly made to remedy this fact. Their failures have not blunted the hopes of Africans, but they are degrading their ethical credit on the international scene.

9803
CSO: 4719/351

MULTIFORM COOPERATION PROVIDED BY USSR REVIEWED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 2 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Interview with Lopo do Nacimento, minister of planning and foreign trade, for the Soviet journal SELSKAYA ZHIZN [RURAL LIFE]]

[Text] A programme of economic and technological cooperation as well as trade between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola for 1981-1985 and for a longer term, until 1990, was signed in Moscow a few days ago. The signing was followed by the third session of the inter-governmental mixed Soviet-Angolan commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation and trade. At the request of SELSKAYA ZHIZN, the Minister of Planning and Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of Angola, Lopo do Nacimento, who led the Angolan delegation to the session, replied to a number of questions about the development of mutually advantageous business links between the USSR and the PRA.

[Question] Couldn't you briefly describe the state of Soviet-Angolan economic cooperation at the present stage and its importance for the development of the PRA national economy?

[Answer] Our countries are cooperating in many areas of economic activity. A whole series of projects have been built by workers and engineers of the two countries for the national economy of the PRA, and many specialists from the USSR are still working on them. Several railway and road bridges have been constructed with participation of Soviet building organisations, which has made it possible to solve an important economic problem of ensuring the supply of foodstuffs and manufactured goods for the country's southern and eastern provinces.

It is my conviction that our wide-ranging cooperation with the USSR is of great value for the development of Angola's national economy.

[Question] A word of comment, please, about the development of cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola in agriculture.

[Answer] I must say that we consider cooperation with the Soviet Union in this sector extremely important. For our country is what is now commonly called "agrarian" and we, naturally, attach paramount importance to the

development of agriculture. Nature itself is assisting us in this sense: the climate of Angola is good for growing such crops as coffee and cotton. Therefore, our contacts with the Soviet Union in agriculture are most effective, notably in setting up cotton-growing farms. Several farms of this kind, as Icola-Bengo, have already been established in the PRA with technical assistance from the USSR. Besides, Soviet specialists are now exploring prospective areas for wheat growing in the republic. This work is difficult to overestimate.

[Question] Soviet foreign trade organisations are supplying the PRA with a wide range of farm machinery and implements. What about their performance in the fields of Angola?

[Answer] We have various combine harvesters and other Soviet-made farm machinery operating in our country. However, I would single out the MTZ tractor as a fine machine. Experts from the PRA Ministry of Agriculture and farm machine operators have been commending it as most serviceable and simple to operate, and are just pressing for machines of this type to be used more extensively. Some steps are being taken in Angola at present to standardise agricultural machinery, and the MTZ tractor is one of the standard units that we have chosen.

[Question] How do you evaluate the prospect ahead for Soviet-Angolan cooperation in agriculture?

[Answer] The documents signed in Moscow provide for broader cooperation between our two countries in various sectors, including agriculture. In particular, three more cotton-growing state farms are to be set up in Angola by a common effort of the two countries in the next five years. Besides, a major irrigation network, capable of irrigating 400,000 hectares of land, is to be established following the joint construction of a new hydro-electric power station, Capanda, on the Kwanza River, under the agreement reached in the course of the negotiations just held. These projects will be further symbols in friendship between the Angolan and Soviet peoples.

CSO: 4700/739

INFORMATION OFFICIAL CALLS FOR END OF MEDIA NEUTRALITY

Paris AFRICAN AFP in English 29 Jan 82 p 14

[Excerpt] Accra, January 27--Ghana's chief information official, Ministerial Information Secretary Ato Austin, has called on the country's media to use their skills to educate the people and stressed that "from now on, the media ceases to be neutral."

He told a gathering of journalists here in his first official contact with them since taking office under the military regime of Jerry Rawlings that Ghanaians had "wasted 25 years searching for the correct path of progress."

Parliamentary democracy had failed to help solve Ghana's problems, he said, so the new regime had formed grassroots people's defence committees which would be "the indestructible base in governing the people."

The revolution had no place for people who sat on the fence, especially those responsible for dissemination of news to the masses, Mr Austin said.

The ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), which is chaired by Mr Rawlings, meanwhile said the people's defence committees should exclude from membership moneylenders, absentee landlords, transport owners, traditional chiefs and managers, so as to facilitate the creation of a new democratic national structure involving the masses in government.

PNDC watchdogs

In a communique described as "guidelines," it said the committees would not replace trade unions, district councils, or village or town development committees, but would keep a check on the activities of existing bodies "as watchdogs of the national interest" and enable the PNDC to feel the national pulse.

The PNDC also announced an end of the ban on foreign-registered vehicles entering Ghana, but said foreign military vehicles or aircraft would remain prohibited.

CSO: 4700/736

BRIEFS

PRLG PROTESTS GOVERNMENT MAKE-UP--The executive of the left-wing People's Revolutionary League (PRLG) attacked the line-up as "reactionary-dominated" and "a neo-colonialist assurance to United States imperialism that its stranglehold on our national economy will not be threatened." The League also said the Cabinet list indicated that severed diplomatic relations between Ghana and Israel would be restored. The PRLG attacked the idea of a "national government" as proposed by the PNDC as "unrevolutionary nauseating and imperialist-oriented." It cautioned that such a government, if established, would bring together those who "uphold false values inimical to the people's interest." Echoing objections raised, the state-owned DAILY GRAPHIC today called on the PNDC to "consider seriously" withdrawing the "reactionary" Ministers it had appointed, "in the wake of foreign interests threatening the newly-won freedom of the people, and to ensure the success of the current revolution." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 26 Jan 82 p 19]

CSO: 4700/736

MEECI CONCLUDES SEMINAR, SUBMITS SPECIAL MOTION TO PARTY LEADER

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 4 Jan 82 pp 17-18

[Text] MEECI's [Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast] last seminar, which took place 27 to 30 December at CAFOP [Teachers Promotion and Training Center] in Gagnoa on the theme "Education in the Service of Development," has performed a considerable amount of very useful work. There were about 200 pupils and students assembled in three large commissions (economic development, social development, general policy) who analyzed all aspects of our country's society and also examined the Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast and made proposals which were both daring and realistic.

Decentralization of the university; supervision of boarding students by local administrations, in particular an ongoing orientation by specialists (guidance counselors or psychologists) which would follow a child from his first year of study and would thus know how best to direct him in relation to his deepest aspirations, his actual possibilities and also the country's needs; elimination of the probationary baccalaureat; sanctions against those who misappropriate public funds; institution of taxes on large fortunes; repatriation of certain citizens' capital in order to confront the crisis: these are some of the proposals as set forth in the seminar's final communique as well as in the special motion to the head of state which is published below.

These are evolutionary proposals, it could be said, and rather unusual on the part of the MEECI, which has accustomed us to more docility.

The tone of the discussions was even blunter. Some called for the institution of the right to strike if the Movement's claims continued not to be taken seriously, or, failing this, freeing themselves from the Party's guardianship. This demand, which would have been "anti-constitutional" if made, was rejected after quite a long discussion because here we prefer "cooperation to confrontation."

To sum up, the seminar participants performed some very interesting work. This is because MEECI wants to prove its membership in the nation, its full and complete desire to participate in the development of the country. The minister of technical instruction and vocational training who presided over the closing session did not fail to congratulate them for it: "You can be proud of knowing that you have done good work. The high level of your discussions, the quality of the speeches, the care and the seriousness with which they were prepared, have been reported to the Party and the government, and the mass media gave them full coverage."

Then Mr Barry Battesti continued: "Through your sensitivity and your reason, you have been able to comprehend that in education the problems are always difficult and seem insoluble. Because it is an area affecting man in his complexity and vitality, because it is an area in which everyone feels involved both personally and because of his interests, because it is an area in which realities are often approached with more passion than reason and objectivity. You pupils and students have your word to say in this national debate. And believe me, your voice will carry, because you are the epicenter of our educational system, the true reasons for its prospering."

Our Educational System Is Not The Worst

In speaking of our educational system, the minister of technical instruction expressed his faith in its future. "Our educational system has strengthened, diversified and specialized itself to respond to the growth period. At no time has it remained stagnant, and this is why I am firmly convinced that in this period of crisis which has been affecting the world for several years, our system is strong enough to develop and to adapt to the stresses of the moment (...).

"Our Seventh Congress, the past national conferences have traced the guidelines within which we must work and we must now pass from the reflective stage to concrete action (...). Now, let us further our reflection in the field. But, above all, please let us cease vilifying an educational system which is not the worst of the group and which, quite to the contrary, serves as an example to many developing countries and even to industrialized countries, in certain aspects."

Decentralizing the University

Special Motion to the President of the Party

In consideration of the Ivory Coast's place in the history of the Black African peoples' struggle for emancipation,

In consideration of the policy of discussion practiced by the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast - African Democratic Rally].

In consideration of the special place which the Ivory Coast occupies and will continue to occupy in the sub-region and in Africa as a whole,

Considering that the Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast is the breeding ground for the Party,

Considering that the PDCI, party of the people, cannot fail its tradition,

Considering that any political action taken must be reflected by receptive, and therefore politically mobilized masses,

In view of the President of the Party's determination to bring the Ivory Coast out of the crisis through its own means,

In view of the language of truth which has been the Party's since the Seventh Party Congress,

In view of the humanitarianism which has always been characteristic of the president of the PDCI, the president of the Republic of the Ivory Coast,

The students and pupils of the Ivory Coast, assembled in the seminar at Gagnoa, the 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 December 1981 on the theme of Education in the Service of Development, reaffirm to him their lasting appreciation for his continuous availability to youth in general and the Students and Pupils in particular.

They praise the spirit of the convening of the National Assembly on 16, 19, 25 November 1981.

Congratulate him for his brilliant participation in the Eight Summit of the Heads of State of Africa and France.

Thank him for the social action of assistance to the unemployed, and ask him to find short term solutions for the effective use of graduates in the service of the Ivory Coast, for the role of legal guardian of the movement which he accepted as of the Fifth MEECI Congress.

This is why the seminar participants ask him to allow general mobilization of secondary and advanced education activists for the organization of summer camps to develop awareness among the rural population.

As a special exception, to eliminate student study trips abroad during the 1981 summer vacation and use the funds thus freed to subsidize MEECI committees for the revitalization of the movement.

To maintain current prices for meal tickets, student rooms and free transportation during this period of solidarity.

To analyze the situation in order to enable reintegration of students outside the country into MEECI's big family.

They submit for his consideration the organization of a Party Youth in which all youth, whatever their status or nature, could be active.

The seminar participants encourage him in his determination to expose those who misappropriate public funds and in his desire to give Justice free rein.

Propose to him in this period of crisis from which we must pull ourselves,

- Repatriation of Ivory Coast capital overseas and its investment here to create jobs for the unemployed,

- Analysis, on the model of the 1 percent levy on officials' salaries for encouragement of solidarity, of a 1 percent levy on the income of liberal professors, enterprises and a tax on large fortunes.

Are pleased with the revitalization of the Party and ask the President to remain vigilant.

Further ask him to summon all his calm and to use his legendary clearsightedness and political vision to find a permanent solution to the Ivory Coast's contitutional gap.

Finally, the seminar participants wish him and all who are dear to him a prosperous and happy 1982.

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CSO: 4719/440

HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY CRITICIZES WEST, DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL AID

Dakar AFRICA in French No 136, Dec 81 pp 42-46

[Interview with President Houphouet-Boigny, by Jean Pierre Ayie, date and place not given]

[Text] In 1932, a young African medical doctor from the small village of Yamoussourko, in central Ivory Coast, denounced the conditions to which the African peasants he knew so well were subjected in a virulent article entitled: "We Are Being Robbed." The article was signed Houphouet-Boigny. In 1944, a group of growers in southern Ivory Coast felt the need to band together to defend the interests of African farmers. They went to Yamoussoukro to look for Houphouet-Boigny, to make him the president of their association. They man they were seeking had himself inherited years before a vast farm property (cacao, coffee) from his parents and was determined to expand it. His watchword: "Let us unite to combat exploitation." In 1946, the Farm Union, which had taken on a strong political coloration, gave birth to the PDCI [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast]. Houphouet-Boigny was its president. He had a pan-African vision of the struggle against the colonial powers, and working with his political allies from neighboring countries, he founded the RDA [African Democratic Rally], of which he is still president. He was to become a dedicated advocate of African and Ivory Coast interests in many confrontations with the colonial powers, everywhere on the continent and everywhere in France in various fora.

Today, at age 76, the onetime medical doctor turned farmer, political leader, French minister, and president of the republic, continues to struggle with the fervor of a second childhood. His French interlocutors in recent years--De Gaulle, Pompidou, Giscard d'Estaing--openly showed him admiration and respect. But they secretly feared him. And it was to be Giscard who one day asked the significant question whether "Houphouet-Boigny knew how to say yes to concessions when he might lose a little and his partners might gain a little."

Considered by Africans as the West's most reliable ally, the West finds this ally not particularly cooperative, obsessed as he is with defending the interests of his country and the interests of his continent by exploiting the weaknesses of his partners or by publicly railing against the injustice of the Western trading system.

Recently picked to be the spokesman for those protesting the treatment African raw materials received at the Cancum summit, he refused to yield the floor in a protest against the amount of time he was given (10 minutes) to speak on this subject of such importance to Africa. But 2 weeks later, during the summit of heads of state of France and Africa (3-5 November), the Ivorian head of state, during a press conference with President Mitterrand and President Mobutu, once again struck out against the injustices of the Western system, blaming the West for Africa's increasing lag in Africa's development and delivering a stern warning to the wealthy.

President Houphouet-Boigny agreed to tell AFRICA about the role he played in Paris. It shows the Ivorian head of state in a different light and ends up painting a convincing portrait of a leader of yesterday and today who is a great African. Judge for yourselves.

[Question] Mr President, it is said that today you are a leader worried about the future of the continent. Why this concern?

[Answer] It cannot be otherwise. Poverty is becoming more and more widespread on the continent. And the situation is going to continue to deteriorate if our partners do not change their position with respect to our trade relations with them. They buy from us--both our agricultural products and our mineral resources--at lowers and lower prices. And they sell at higher and higher prices to us--most often the products we import from them are manufactured out of our own underpriced raw materials. We have another equally serious handicap: our country has a great need for skilled technicians. And there again, we have to pay for their services, but we are not the ones who set the price. And when you put together the low prices paid to our countries for their raw materials, the high prices paid for imported costs, including both the cost of production and transport, various taxes and premiums, and the excessively high cost of services, you can see that our continent is suffering from grave injustice. And this increasingly intolerable and insupportable injustice is stopping development.

[Question] Mr President, does this mean that Africa can be saved by industrializing?

[Answer] Our countries should not be permanently consigned to agriculture. We should go beyond that occupation; we, too, should industrialize our countries. But there again, factories have become so expensive to build that the goods we produce are barely competitive, and in some cases they are not competitive at all. But even more serious is the fact that we have export industries based on our own raw materials that are processed locally. To give you an example from my own country,

for example, we have encouraged production of cotton. We thought this would guarantee us a position in the markets of the industrialized countries. Unfortunately for us, this has not happened. When one realizes that the industrialized countries have to have unbleached material, and they go find it in Hong King, where not a single hectare of cotton is planted, ignoring the same materials manufactured in Dimbokro in the heart of the Ivory Coast, then that is a disturbing situation. All that is what makes us say that if our partners do not show by their actions that they--the rich countries--have achieved a better understanding of the situation, then our continent has a bleak future.

[Question] Does this grim picture of our continent have anything to do with all the changes of regime we have seen here and there in recent years?

[Answer] There is a great deal of talk about destabilization, and there is some truth in it. Today only a handful of countries have escaped destabilization. But behind these sudden changes, we have to be courageous and honest enough to admit that there is misery and want which serve as triggers and detonators for these events. And that misery is perpetuated, directly or indirectly, by our economic partners. Otherwise how could countries that sell 10, 12 or 20 million tons of iron only get on the order of 6, 8, or 10 billion [Fr CFA] for it? And why is the price of the steel made from that iron ore continually increasing while the price of the raw material is constantly plunging? It is all at the whim of the New York and London exchanges.

Speaking in general about raw materials, and for us who have negotiated the price for our country's agricultural products--we do not yet have mineral resources--we are terribly shocked to hear the way producers and consumers talk. We have never had to deal directly with the consumers: that is, those who see the price of a cup of coffee go up from one year to the next, those who see the inflation rate in the increase in the price of a chocolate bar. It is not with them that we are dealing. It is with intermediaries, powerful economic and financial groups that have built egoistic walls around themselves and their countries. They are irresponsible, but unfortunately for us they are responsible for our misfortune. They buy our products and sell them again without ever having seen the color of a coffee-bean or a cocoa nib. That is an unacceptable situation.

[Question] Mr President, in your opinion what would be an acceptable if not just solution?

[Answer] Well! Since it will be difficult to get our partners to agree to fair prices, we want them to understand the necessity of guaranteeing us a minimum price which takes our production costs into account. And we are going to give you an example so you can understand this better. An example that we know very well, since we have lived with the problems of the peasantry for 60 years. It takes a cocoa tree or coffee tree 4 or 5 years to begin producing. During that time the peasant harvests nothing, so he has no hope of profits. Quite to the contrary, he must continue to invest money in it. He must buy imported goods at high prices, insecticides and other imported fertilizers whose prices almost quintuple from one year to the next. And the peasant has no choice but to buy these products if he does not want to see all his efforts brought to nought; so he shells out a great deal of money to save his plantings. And when we sell these commodities, our interlocutors

systematically refuse to take account of all these parameters, though they are substantial and real.

[Question] So you have begun the struggle to get better prices for cocoa?

[Answer] I only want to see justice done. Twenty years ago the peasant had more purchasing power from the sale of cocoa than he would get from the most recent agreement. We have already suffered enough injustice, and we did not want to sanction an even greater injustice. So we refused to sign the agreement.

What happened was this: We negotiated for months without every making ourselves understood, not only in the Common Market, but anywhere else, and since it was a worldwide problem, we took it to UNCTAD [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development]. They did not listen to us either. Our proposals were modest and reasonable, but they were rejected. The big brokers once again imposed their price, with great disdain for the real sweat poured out by our peasants, with great disdain for their sacrifices and hard years of work. All we asked for, at a time when they themselves had established a price that would not even pay the peasant's costs, was the establishment of a guaranteed minimum price to the producing countries for the whole season.

Such a measure would have enabled our countries to free their operating budgets and their investment budgets--primarily financed by export receipts from raw materials--from the vagaries of the middlemem. This demand for a guaranteed minimum is truly a minimum. We cannot continue to allow our development to be a toy in the hands of irresponsible people in the commodity exchanges in New York and London, people who are starving our countries now and will starve them in the future.

Let us take the example of my country. Two years ago, we got at least 1,000 Fr CFA per kilo of cocoa and coffee. Since we were producing in all close to 800,000 tons of these two products, our export earnings were close to 800 billion Fr CFA. Suddenly our export earnings were cut in half when the international market price of coffee and cocoa plunged. In the last 2 years Ivory Coast has lost 350 to 400 billion per year. This is fantastic. What industrialized country, seeing its earnings suddenly diminished by half and still trying to function, would not be facing a serious crisis? This is exactly what is happening today in all of our countries. And this situation is more and more intolerable. It is so scandalous.

[Question] Is it not possible that a formula like the one used currently within the Common Market could be another approach useful in correcting the unrealistic prices the continent is offered for raw materials?

[Answer] It is a good formula. It facilitates dialogue. It always results in a guaranteed minimum price that is an average of the price proposed by each of the member countries. And the problem of the prices of agricultural products within the Common Market is an extremely serious one which could jeopardize the continued existence of the organization whenever it arises, if it is not resolved. But precautions have been taken to avoid worst-case scenarios. For example, all the member countries are in agreement that the cost of agricultural products should be augmented each year to take account of the increased costs producers had to pay from one year to the next. These countries are not always in agreement on the rate

of increase. The English and the Germans ask for the lowest possible rate: 2, 3 4 percent. The French and the Italians, more agricultural countries, ask 5, 6, 10 percent. The EEC authorities discuss the various proposals to come up with a minimum rate acceptable to all parties. If they cannot come to an agreement, the question is brought before the agricultural ministers of the respective countries, who try to come up with a compromise solution. If they cannot, it is taken to the principals at the summit. And there, since no one wants to see the Common Market break up, compromise is imposed by political decision. We do not do that. Why? Why should we let the middlemen continue to decide unilaterally the fate of our people, the future of our countries?

[Question] Mr President, you are a great believer in the effectiveness of training more skilled personnel. Do you think that will be enough to assure Africa's real independence in the future?

[Answer] I think the training of competent skilled personnel can help Africa get out of its present state of dependence. In fact, so long as we continue to sell our raw materials in the raw state, so long as we continue to sell our agricultural products as we do at present, we will continue to be under the thumb of the middlemen. So we can ask the industrialized countries, and France in particular, to help us train skilled people. People speak condescendingly of technology transfer. There has never been a technology transfer. So we reject the term. Technology was not transferred to Japan. One trains skilled technical people, scientific people, who process their country's raw materials locally, within the country. We have not yet reached that stage. But we will get there. We are extremely patient, but it is an active patience. Progress may be delayed, but it cannot be stopped. We are sure that in 20 years, 30 years, 40 years, 50 years, or even longer--and what is 20, 30, 40, or 50 years in the life of a people when the world has been around for billions of years--we will have men capable of processing our raw materials, transforming them. From that point, when our technicians start talking about the cost of our mineral resources, our agricultural products, they will use a language that our interlocutors will understand. It will be the language of common interest, felt mutually on both sides. And today, Europe must understand the necessity of helping Africa. Europe's very survival is at stake.

And we continue to fight to make our economic partners understand that the final struggle, if there must be one, will not be fought with guns. It will essentially be an economic struggle, and Europe does not have raw materials. Of course, the Americans have them, but not in sufficient quantity to turn them over to their European allies. As for Asia, I see no point in talking about it. And we would not want to be indiscreet here, or violate confidences, but there are so many people in Asia that, even if it does have raw materials, it could not even cover its own needs. As for Latin America, you know the situation that has prevailed in that part of the world now for centuries. It is also victimized by the same powerful financial groups; it cannot come to the aid of Europe in terms of raw materials. There is only Africa, Africa which is by far the biggest repository of raw materials. And our continent has not yet even been fully explored. But one may safely say that Africa is the world's biggest producer of bauxite. Guinea has centuries of reserves. And there is manganese, uranium, copper, gold, etc. Europe needs all these riches to keep its technicians, its laborers employed, to keep its industries alive.

[Question] Mr President, might one say that Europe today is a natural ally of Africa?

[Answer] That might be going a little too far. Let us simply say that Africa's and Europe's interests are interdependent. So it is up to Europe to help us develop.

One often hears talk of food self-sufficiency. We are the first to embrace the idea that it is absolutely essential for Africa to feed itself. But there again, our efforts have been thwarted. And it is not out of their own free will that some of our brothers are obliged to ask for handouts, for annual food assistance. In their heart of hearts they do have dignity, but they have no choice but to ask for handouts. We always say, and it is a slogan which appears regularly in the Ivorian media: "A hungry man is not a free man." And that is true. We rejected colonial dependence 20 years ago; but what do we see? In almost everything needed to allow human beings to flourish, we are obliged--and we must admist it--to call on our colonizers. Where, then, is our independence? We are aware of our sad plight, and we want to escape it. We are asking for help. We are not asking for alms. We are not some kind of dead sea that takes the waters of the Jordan and passes nothing on. I am an African, and above all a peasant, so I want to conclude by saying this to Europe and to the rich countries. Where I come from we say: "You feed your child until he has grown teeth, so he can feed you when you have lost yours."

9516
CSO: 4719/433

BRIEFS

RETURNING MINERS ROBBED--Maputo, January 27--Authorities in Mozambique have arrested 24 people, including soldiers and policemen, in connection with a series of armed robberies of Mozambican laborers returning home with money earned on the South African gold mines. The official Mozambican news agency AIM reported yesterday that four of those arrested had admitted robbing three miners returning by car from South Africa last week and killing two of them in a hail of gunfire. The other miner escaped and raised the alarm (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Jan 82 p 28]

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH TANZANIA--Maputo--President Saora Machel of Mozambique says economic and military cooperation between Mozambique and Tanzania is to be stepped up. He made the announcement at the weekend after a meeting with President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania at Nampula in northern Mozambique. The two leaders discussed "the internal reactionary forces supported by imperialist forces" in Mozambique and Tanzania. Mr Chachel was quoted as saying these forces acted in Tanzania through subversion, while in Mozambique they acted militarily "through armed bands that are simply an extension of the South African Army." SAPA-REUTER. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/736

BRIEFS

EMPLOYMENT AT STEEL PLANTS--A total of 30,000 Nigerians would be employed in various categories when the five steel plants being built by the Federal Government are fully operational, the Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, said in Ilorin at the week-end. Malam Mamman was delivering a lecture titled 'Steel Development in Nigeria: Prospects and Problems' as part of the activities marking the seventh graduation of the Kwara College of Technology. The minister said that in addition to employment opportunities, the successful execution of the projects would stimulate developments in the construction and manufacturing industries in the country. He also said that the demand for steel products in the country would rise to 4.5 million tonnes by 1985 and that part of the demand would be met through importation. The minister said that transportation requirements were the greatest problems facing the industry. To solve the transportation problems, the minister said that dual carriage ways, standard gauge railways, and waterways were being provided to link the various steel plants and areas that would utilise their products. The lecture was delivered on his behalf by Mr S. A. Seweye, a principal secretary in the steel development department in the Office of the President (NAN). [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jan 82 p 16]

COCOA PRODUCTION DECLINES--The annual production of cocoa declined from 204,000 tonnes to 155,000 tonnes in the last four years, the General Manager of the Nigerian Cocoa Board, Chief J. A. Akinsipe has said in Lagos. He told the Senate Committee on Agriculture that during the 1977/78 season, cocoa production figure stood at 204,000 tonnes but fell to 165,000 tonnes during the 1978-79 season. Chief Akinsipe said that in 1979/80, the figure was 172,000 tonnes, but further declined to 155,000 tonnes in the 1980-81 season. Chief Akinsipe, who was defending the budget allocation to his board, explained that the shortage of farm labourers, unfavourable weather conditions and the growing resistance of pests to chemicals had been responsible for the decline. To improve the situation, the general manager suggested the establishment of cocoa plantations with foreign partners to boost production. He said that such plantations would serve as models to farmers and encourage them to increase their output. Chief Akinsipe said that the board would need funds to supplement the supply of chemicals to farmers, establish cocoa processing plants and build storage facilities. The current price of cocoa per tonne, he said, is 1,300 Naira against 660 Naira per tonne in 1977. He added that the current price was the highest amount payable for a tonne of cocoa anywhere in the world. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Jan 82 p 32]

SUBSIDIARY MINING COMPANIES--The Federal Government plans to establish subsidiary mining companies in all the coal producing areas in the country this year, the Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan, said in Bauchi. He told the News Agency of Nigeria, (NAN) that the companies would be sited at Lamja in Bauchi State, Fafia and Obi in Plateau and Orukpa and Ankpa in Benue State. Alhaji Mohammed said that his ministry would reorganise and mechanise the Enugu coal mines in Anambra to increase production to meet the needs of consumers in the country. The minister announced that a fire station and coal-tar industries would be established near the coal producing areas. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Jan 82 p 32]

MONEY FOR RESETTLEMENT--Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA) has released five million Naira to the Niger and Plateau governments to resettle the people of their states who would move out of the Federal Capital Territory, the Permanent Secretary of the Federal Capital Territory, Alhaji Aliyu Mohammed, said in Suelja. He said that Niger State received three million Naira while Plateau got two million Naira. Alhaji Aliyu told newsmen that the resettlement exercise was going on smoothly because the states concerned were cooperating. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Jan 82 p 32]

RICE, WHEAT PRICES--President Shehu Shagari has approved the prices of paddy rice and wheat for the 1981/82 season. A release to this effect by the General Manager of the Nigerian Grains Board, Alhaji A.B. Saulawa said approved minimum price for paddy rice per tonne is 400 Naira while that of wheat is 280 Naira. He then advised large-scale farmers and licenced buying agents (LBAs) as well as cooperative farmers to contact the board's zonal and area managers in the 19 states of the federation for the purchases of their surpluses by the board at the approved prices. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/761

PDS SECRETARY DISCUSSES PARTY'S RADICALIZATION POLICY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Jan 82 p 9

[Article by Cherif Elvalide Seye]

[Excerpts] "We intend to purge the party. All deviationist and wavering elements must go. I have been holding the national secretariat back, but now I am going to go along with them. It is possible even more of our deputies may go." This in substance was the explanation given by the secretary general of the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] for the expulsion of two parliamentary deputies. This purge is part of the radicalization policy announced by Mr Wade as soon as Mr Abdou Diouf had come to power. The party's new stance was a reaction to the way in which the presidential succession was handled, a way the PDS took to be anti-democratic.

The order expelling the two deputies was handed down by the national secretariat at its meeting on Thursday. The decision was unanimous. According to Mr Wade, a complaint had been filed against the two deputies. It accused them of having closer ties with the Socialist Party than with the PDS, and of supporting the [government's] line about the exiling of the secretary general. Mamadou Fall Puritain personally was accused of having conspired to build a faction within the party, which is prohibited under the party's by-laws.

Looking very comfortable in the midst of a large delegation from the Cite-Marine branch of the PDS which had come to "show its support" for the party leader who had returned a few days earlier after a 5-month absence, using the colorful language which created such a sensation during the last electoral campaign, the PDS secretary general was forceful in the answers he shot back to his questioners, during the strange interrogation. For awhile the mini-meeting became an interview pitting the journalist against the entire audience.

The militants explained the recent losses in party membership as due to a kind of natural selection by virtue of which bad elements either leave or are expelled. They said it was like niebe in the water. The bad seed floats but the good seed remains in the water, one of them said.

Elitist Nomination Process

The announced purge, along with the decision restricting participation in parliament to the bare minimum, are two aspects of the radicalization. But the PDS is also re-examining the way its deputies are chosen. Mr Wade has termed the current method

elitist. So there must be a reform. Henceforth, Mr Wade announced, deputies to be put on the national list will no longer be chosen by the national secretariat. The rank and file will choose.

Despite the fact that the number of PDS deputies is now down to 10, Mr Wade reaffirmed that he is not calling parliamentary democracy into question. However, he did criticize parliament's internal procedures, particularly the restrictions on the number of speakers. As for Mr Wade, he does not intend his party to be used as tokens by the regime so that the latter can claim, "Here is our democracy." Along the same lines, the PDS may not take part in the upcoming presidential and legislative elections in 1983. "If our basic demands for free and democratic elections are not met, we will refuse to sanction the elections as we did in 1978. If the elections meet our standards, we hope to win them" Mr Wade added.

Next turning to his personal situation, Mr Wade said that he was first of all a militant. Therefore, when the next party congress meets in December of this year, if the militants give him a new vote of confidence, he will continue to carry out his responsibilities. If not, he will still remain a militant. The PDS will hold a national convention in April, before the congress. Prior to that, the PDS through its secretary general will make an assessment of the state of democracy in Senegal. This will enable the party to determine whether to keep going in the same direction. The party will see what can be done and decide whether a change of leadership is necessary, for one thing.

Meanwhile, Mr Wade denied that his party has succumbed to any kind of malaise during his 5-month absence. "Since my return, I have talked to at least 30 delegations." All the same, he does admit that the party has gone through a difficult period, so it is only natural for less fervent believers to drop out. And he added that the party is the tree, while the deputies are only its fruit. He also noted that the PDS operated for 4 years without any deputies.

9516
CSO: 4719/457

BRIEFS

PDS DEPUTIES' EXPLUSION--Two opposition deputies, Mr Mamadou Fall Puritain and Mrs Fatou Kane, both members of the "Senegalese Democratic Party" (PDS), have been expelled "permanently" from their party "for insubordination, spreading divisiveness in the party and collusion with the adversary," a communique from the national secretariat announced Thursday. Mr Mamadou Fall Puritain, who is the head of a faction of the Union of Free Senegalese Workers [UTLS], a trade union with close ties to the PDS, was expelled from the party in 1979 and readmitted in 1980. [Excerpt] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Jan 82 p 9] 9516

PDS MEMBER'S RESIGNATION--Mr Doudou Ndoye, an attorney who headed the national secretariat office responsible for relations with other PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] party organs, has resigned from the party in a letter dated 31 December sent to Secretary General Abdoulaye Wade. In his letter, Mr Ndoye wrote: "contention and personal rivalries, both internal and external, based on elitist or 'clannish' concepts, do not seem to me the best road to follow when the country is stricken with a crisis and should be defended and supported. The last meeting of the Political Bureau and certain subsequent events are examples of this," he added. [Excerpts] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Jan 82 p 9] 9516

PDS PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION--There were 18 of them following the legislative elections of February 1978. Six turned their backs on the party, which acquainted them with the lively debates on Tascher Place, two have just been expelled, and the 10 remaining members of the parliamentary opposition (embodied in the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) are not enough to meet the minimum number of 15 needed for a parliamentary group. They are the deputies representing the sole opposition party sitting in the National Assembly. Less than 4 years after the post-election euphoria, therefore, nearly half the PDS deputies elected have left its ranks, whether voluntarily or otherwise. In addition to Fatou Kane, a typist, and Mamadou Fall Puritain, a trade union inspector with PTT [Posts and Telecommunications], who have just been expelled, six other deputies from the same party had already resigned. These were Ibrahima Dia, a teacher by training, Moussa Diallo, a merchant, Mafall Fall, an assistant principal, Youssou Diene, a teacher, Dame Kebe, a treasury inspector, and Papa Demba Diallo, a commercial specialist. [Excerpts] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Jan 82 p 9] 9516

CSO: 4719/457

MMTC STUDENTS URGED TO PROBE JUCHE IDEA

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] A branch of the study groups of the Juche Idea, a policy of self-reliance has been formally launched at the Milton Margai Teachers College at Gouerich.

At the inauguration ceremony, the Principal of the college Mr U.S.A. Kargbo was elected honorary Chairman while the post of Chairman went to Vice-Principal George Anthony to be assisted by Senior lecturer and Head of the Geography Department Mr A.K. Sellu.

A lecturer in the Department of History, Mr Raymond Bob Katter was elected Secretary-General.

In his remarks, the Principal of the College said that the Juche Idea had presented an alternative ideology in the world's political circles.

Mr Kargbo urged the members to involve themselves in a conceptual investigation of the meaning and status of the Juche Idea.

In assuring the group of the college's assistance, the Vice-Principal, Mr Anthony, maintained that only dedicated and hard working youths could be future leaders.

One of the speakers, Mr Manso M'bompa Turay explained that the Juche Idea was the main pillar for the advancement of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

He urged the students to work hard and try in their own way to relate the Juche Idea to the needs and aspirations of our national development.

CSO: 4700/767

NEW LINK WITH JAPAN REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] A four-man Japanese team is to undertake preliminary work on the Rhombe Swamp Agricultural Development Project.

Yesterday when the team called at the State House, President Siaka Stevens described the work as a new link with the people of Japan.

The swamp had been mapped out for agricultural development in the past, and between 1949-59, a British West Africa Rice Mission identified it as a potential area for agricultural development, particularly rice cultivation.

A Japanese preliminary survey team visited the area and concluded in February last year that from a civil engineering point of view, it was feasible to develop the Rhombe Swamp into a 20,000-acre arable land.

The present four-man team will examine the engineering agronomic, economic and socio-economic potentials of the swamp land.

They were formally introduced to President Siaka Stevens at State House by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr A.F. Joe Jackson.

Dr Stevens said that this new relationship between Sierra Leone and Japan has resulted from his country's achievement of independence.

Sierra Leone, as a sovereign state, he said, was gratified to establish this new link with the people of Japan.

He spoke of Japan's remarkable strides in industry and agriculture and hoped that the team's efforts would further promote the fraternal ties between the two countries.

The team's chief engineer, Mr Toshiyuk Shinra, expressed the hope that the technical cooperation between the two governments would be further enhanced.

At the meeting were also the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr W.B. Munu, the Director of Lands and Water Development Division, co-ordinator for the project, Mr Abu Bakarr Jalloh, and the Japanese Honorary Consul in Sierra Leone, Mr Sydney Betts.

CSO: 4700/767

BRIEFS

APPEAL TO AHMADIS--The three-day annual conference of the Ahmadiyya Mission in Sierra Leona has ended in Bo. In his closing remarks the Head of the Missions Maulvi Siddique Shahid advised participants to keep closer to God to achieve spiritual maturity. He asked the Ahmadiyya Jammat in Sierra Leone to remain loyal to Hazera Khalifatu Masuri III, the Supreme Head of the Movement. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 82 p 1]

NIMIKORO CHIEFDOM--The people of Nimikoro Chiefdom, Kono District have pledged their unflinching support to the APC Government and hoped that the prevailing atmosphere of goodwill and harmony in the country would continue. Presenting their newly-elected Paramount Chief to the Resident Minister, Eastern Province, Mr B.S. Massaquoi, the people reiterated that for Sierra Leone to sustain the theories of the Republican One-Party State in peace and unity, it would need the services of patriotic citizens combined traditional authority with expertise in modern Parliamentary Government. They described the comfortable majority won by Paramount Chief Foamansa Matturi II during the last Paramount Chieftaincy election in Nimikoro as a great achievement for the Konos in particular and for Sierra Leoneans in general. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 4 Feb 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/767

JOHANNESBURG CAMPAIGN REVEALS WEAKNESS IN NATIONALIST POLITICAL MACHINE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 82 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE once-mighty Nationalist political machine able to flatten everything in its path is creaking and wheezing. The Nationalist sense of certainty and mission, of having all the answers, has gone — and it's showing.

In Johannesburg, the signs of disarray are evident in the blunderings in the selection of candidates for the March 3 municipal election. Mr Hennie Bekker MPC withdrew as a Nationalist candidate earlier this week after the Progressive Federal Party had challenged his claimed domicile in the city. Now Ds M J de Kock, also faced by a PFP challenge in court, has withdrawn, again because of confusion about where he actually lives.

To compound the Nationalist embarrassment, a third candidate, Mrs Margaret Botha, said on Tuesday that she was withdrawing for this decision to be changed an hour later.

Will Mrs Botha still be a candidate on polling day? Will any other Nationalist candidates fall by the wayside? These questions add unusual interest to the election.

The point, however, is that a political party which cannot even get itself straightened out on the simple matter of putting forward suitably qualified candidates can hardly inspire confidence in its ability to run the great city of Johannesburg.

Yet none of this really comes as a surprise. For the aura of failure surrounding the Nationalists starts at national level and has been a developing fact of South African existence for some time now.

It is evident in the nakedness of the separate development policy in ensuring interracial peace. It screams out in the whole crisis in the public service, with officials leaving in droves. Hospitals, schools, inflation, agricultural control boards . . . name it and there is evidence of the Nationalists' inability to govern.

Instead, all they can offer is a sham appeal to cheap emotion, with propagation of the catchphrases about "total onslaught" and "total strategy". That is their sterile answer to the problems which South Africa faces and which demand urgent attention.

From the national through to the local level, the word is failure.

CSO: 4700/764

COURT TOLD: 'BCP NOT REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Len Maseko]

[Text]

BLACK consciousness leader the late Steve Biko and the South African Students' Organisation (Saso), did not advocate violence as means of bringing about change in this country, a political scientist told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Professor David John Welsh, giving evidence before Mr Justice Coetzee, said movements like the Black People's Convention, were not revolutionary organisations. They were the biggest representatives of black consciousness, which "is a full blown ideology", he said.

He was testifying on behalf of the West Rand Administration Board in which the board is suing Santam Insurance Company for R7-million.

Wrab is claiming the money following damage to its property during disturbances which began on June 16, 1976, in Soweto and later spread to other black townships.

Under cross-examination on whether the ANC played a role during the unrest, Prof Welsh said the movement did not expect the events of June 16. He pointed out that, however, it was conceivable that one of the ANC's aims was to organise protests and strikes.

He added the majority of the Soweto population disapproved of the violence which occurred during the disturbances of June 1976.

The hearing continues today.

CSO: 4700/763

COMMENTARY ON JOHANNESBURG ELECTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "End Apathy"]

[Text]

THE JOHANNESBURG civic election, which will determine whether the Progressive Federal Party is going to be in a position to introduce radical changes, has become confusion intensified.

There are so many parties — the Nationalists, the Independent Ratepayers' Action group, the Progressive Federal Party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the New Republic Party and independents, some of whom may be disguised candidates of main parties.

It is difficult for the ordinary voter to know what the issues are and for whom to vote.

Unless, that is, they are committed members of parties who will make their crosses, come hell or high water.

However, except for the supporters of the PFP, the dedicated voters are in the minority. Most voters are apathetic. They tend to say, "My streets (or my pavements, or my gutters) haven't been fixed up. A plague on all of them."

They read that the Progfeds are going to open up amenities like swimming pools and recreation centres to all races, but in the absence of any statement by the Progfeds that the Yeoville swimming pool will be integrated as a first step, or that the Jabula recreation centre is going to be mixed, they tend to regard the opening up of public amenities as remote, or unlikely, or impossible.

The reason is that the Progfeds, far from going into the election with integration banners waving, are playing down their promise, or threat, to open public amenities to all races.

Instead of following the call of their leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, not to fudge issues, but to place the party's non-discriminatory policies clearly before the electorate, they mumble that there are more important issues.

Like what? That the city is badly administered? If that is the contention, then it is utter rubbish. There is no better administrator than the chairman of the management committee, Mr Johannesburg himself, Mr Obie Oberholzer.

That the city's finances are in a mess? Not really. And if there are problems, they would not disappear because the PFP is in power, but would probably be intensified if the PFP took over, since relations with the province and central government would deteriorate.

So what is important? We'll put it plainly: The ruling Nationalist-IRA coalition reflects the present position in which the pace of change (integrated parks and libraries, for example) is based on what is acceptable, and possible, and will not cause racial friction.

The PFP, though it fudges the issue, is out to impose its integrationist policies.

If you don't want it to succeed, you have to raise yourself out of your lethargy.

Because if you do not vote, you will let your opposition to the PFP's policy go by default.

Who do you vote for if you want to block the PFP? Any other party, except an extremist party like the HNP (and preferably the ruling coalition).

If, however, you agree to integration, then you will vote for the PFP. But then, you would be a Progfed anyway.

CSO: 4700/755

CANCELLED DEFENSE FORCE CONTRACTS EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Don Marshall: "SA Pays for the Lessons of War"]

[Text]

LOSSES totalling nearly R2-million in cancelled Defence Force contracts are mentioned in the latest report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts.

The report also refers to a figure of R13 194 312 under the heading "Debtors" which, according to Lieutenant-General W J Bergh, Chief of Staff, Finances, in the SADF, could have concerned people who had not honoured their contracts and had to repay certain funds.

When General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, was asked whether he knew what the item comprised, he said it could refer to some items which had been sold, possibly a project of Armscor, although he did not know for certain.

A written reply was subsequently furnished to the select committee and it was marked "Secret".

Replying to a question with regard to the cancellation of contracts, Gen Viljoen said the only excuse he could give was that in 1975 South Africa began with a practical lesson on how to wage war.

Firstly, South Africa was involved in the Angola war and later in the South West African war.

"For the first time we used our weapons operationally and we gained a lot of experience. We found we could eliminate a lot of equipment, though some of it was still in production," he said.

South Africa moved tanks to SWA's northern border in 1975 in case they were required in the war against MPLA and Cuban forces in Angola, according to the parliamentary document.

Dealing with an amount of R95 149 paid to a supplier as compensation for a cancelled weapons contract, Gen Viljoen said that after efforts to upgrade the Centurion tank's 84mm gun with a 105mm gun failed because of the arms boycott, it was decided to develop an armour-piercing projectile, the R2M2.

The programme was completed and in April 1976 an order was placed for 4 000 of the special projectiles at a cost of R115 000.

The appearance of T54 and T55 tanks in Angola and Mozambique had made the switch from the 84mm gun to the 105mm gun a national priority because the smaller calibre gun could be used with only limited success against the Russian armour.

The problem with regard to the 105mm gun was solved in 1977. The 84mm gun was thereafter fit only for training purposes, while the special armour-piercing projectiles were suitable only in operational conditions and were, therefore, scrapped.

Gen Viljoen also referred to an instance where a firm was allowed to keep R60 000 which had been advanced to it because the arms boycott had prevented the necessary parts for a project from being obtained overseas.

The SADF also paid R41 074 to a subsidiary of Armscor as compensation for the cancellation of a contract for the production of a component for the R1 rifle.

The R1 was introduced in 1961, but it was only after it was used operationally that it was discovered that the carrying handle was a hindrance.

An Air Force decision to withdraw the Impala Mkl from operational duty cost the taxpayer R1 574 616, Gen Viljoen disclosed.

"Because of a change in the nature of the threat against South Africa it was decided that the aircraft could only play a limited role," he said. At that stage an order had already been placed with Atlas Aircraft Corporation for 1 578 bomb and rocket racks for the Impala Mkl and Mk2.

CSO: 4700/764

GRAHAMSTOWN CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION EVALUATED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 82 p 11

[Article by Martin Feinstein: "Reforming Education"]

[Text]

THERE was more than one reason why Grahamstown, the city of churches, schools and prickly pears, was a particularly apt host to the 1820 Foundation conference held last week to assess the De Lange education report.

The stark, even awesome contrast between the dreary, overcrowded handful of black schools and the leafy clusters of private schools that are among the poshest in the land was a daily reminder to the 250 delegates — the most high-powered gathering of educationists in years — of the drastic disparity that was one of the main reasons for the report.

And the strong wind that gusted over the angular blockhouse of the 1820 Settlers Monument on Gunfire Hill, the site of the proceedings, seemed (at least to the more literary-minded conference-goers) a symbol of the turbulence certain to blow into a gale if "classroom reform" remains nothing more than a catchphrase.

Absence

Although the conference organisers tried hard not to have the three days of formal speeches, informal workshops and cocktail-oiled mingling seen as the voice of South Africa's English-language community, so it shall be seen — if only because the few Afrikaans organisations represented seldom spoke up, and because of the conspicuous absence of the country's largest white teaching union, the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereneging (TO).

With minimal tact, the TO snubbed the congress, declining verbal and written invitations on the grounds that it was too busy organising its own conference on the De Lange report, scheduled for Bloemfontein next month.

The organisation of the Grahamstown gathering seemed meticulous and wide-ranging enough to guarantee everyone a fair say not only in the proceedings, but also in the published outcome that is destined for the desk of the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in time for the Government's March 31 deadline for responses to the report.

But on the morning of the second day, in a workshop report-back session, underground rumblings of trouble surfaced in the bespectacled form of Dr Michael Gardner, head of the English department at the Johannesburg College of Education and president of the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa).

Speaking on behalf of a "considerable number" of delegates, he said he was concerned that certain crucial issues — mostly to do with the relationship between educational and political change — had not been tackled.

Under the wary eyes of conservatives from Government departments and industry, he said little was being done to allay suspicions that the De Lange report was nothing more than a sugar-coated ploy to "streamline and modernise" a well-established system of apartheid education.

His comments were the start of a serious split that prompted a reaction of extreme concern among the organisers, who wanted to keep dissent within the confines of the Queensberry rules and out of the final published proceedings.

At stake was the weight Dr Viljoen will accord the published papers when they reach his desk in about three weeks.

As one Transvaal delegate said: "Without a fairly large

degree of consensus, Dr Viljoen will look at the proceedings and chuckle: 'Hulle weet nie eers wat hulle wil hê nie'."

Speech-sleepy reporters came wide-awake when, at the end of Friday's programme, about 150 delegates sheared away from the scheduled proceedings to hold an impromptu session.

"There is a general feeling of frustration hovering over many people here who are unhappy at the wishy-washy topics and non-controversial workshop discussions of the past two days," one delegate told me just before they assembled.

(Just 45 minutes before that, the chairman of the foundation's council issued a statement clearly aimed at pre-empting any possible damage to the idea of a united front, saying that all possible viewpoints were welcome.)

Breakaway

Only about 40, at most, of the so-called breakaway group, however, could be counted as such; the rest were there to see what the tides of radical dissent would wash up.

With Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Union of Teachers Associations of South Africa and principal of the Peninsula Technikon in the chair, a number of unhappy delegates rose to explain their reservations about the course of the conference.

They included:

- Mr Sonn himself, who said: "It has been felt that more attention needs to be given to the whole question of education related to the society in which it operates, and particularly to the question: can there be educational reform without political reform?"
- Dr A Hunter of the University of the Witwatersrand, who accused many of his fellow delegates of "poohpooing the idea of talking about anything with long-term political implications".
- University of Cape Town lecturer Peter Buckland, who was applauded when he said the Government intended using the De Lange report to "streamline and modernise" apartheid education.

"I do not buy the idea of education in one place and social change in another — that is unproductive and unrealistic," he said.

- Rhodes University lecturer Sean Coughlan, who was met with an uneasy silence when he urged the neo-Marxists in the audience to come out of their closets and stimulate discussion of the "assumptions and philosophical underpinnings" of the De Lange report.

To some extent, this splinter group had a valid point.

Although the question of education reform without political reform came up in several of the formal speeches, many dealt with non-controversial topics such as teacher training, career education and finance.

And, although the workshops were closed to the Press, several delegates complained that bombastic chairmen often prevented wide-ranging discussion by hogging the hour-long sessions.

Midway through the "breakaway" session, several members of the organising committee took the podium to stress that efforts had to be made to push for education reform even though South Africa's political system may not change.

Mrs Thelma Henderson, for example, assured delegates that all views which came up would be included in the final, published proceedings.

And Professor Ray Tumner, of Rhodes University's education faculty, stressed that a healthy diversity of opinions was more important than maintaining a notion of false consensus.

Their implied message was that dissident delegates should raise the issues that worried them during scheduled proceedings rather than waste time complaining they were not being discussed.

As the heat of the confrontation died down, compromise appeared to win the day. As one delegate said: "We have an enormous responsibility here ... we must try to hold our attention between achieving substantial political change in the future and getting on with the business of education reform in the present."

The "breakaway" group may well have left a stronger impression had there not been a low-key boycott of the conference by several invited trade unions and black educationists.

But at least as interesting as the people who weren't there, were those who were.

Some interesting examples: The SA Vrouefederasie, the Rand Afrikaans, Stellenbosch and Potchefstroom Universities, Federale Volksbeleggings and the Afrikaanse Studentebond.

The outcome of the "splinter" session was the election of a 10-man committee to draft a set of statements reflecting the group's sentiments, which were included in the final conference papers.

The papers will consist of, firstly, matters where the conference agreed in full, and secondly, points raised during workshops — including those from the 10-man committee — which were supported, rejected or thought to need correction.

Support

The first part came out in unequivocal support for:

- One central education ministry, with a decentralised administration;
- The establishment of a council for education open to all races;
- The De Lange report's preamble, which is based on the notion of a "common humanity";
- The pervading philosophy of the report and its 11 initial principles.

The second part includes another 25 points, ranging from technical objections to the De Lange report, to an insistence that fundamental social and political reforms are necessary to succesfully improve education in South Africa.

The next step in reaction to the De Lange report is a TO-Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigingе conference in Bloemfontein, to which about 2 000 delegates are expected from all walks of Afrikaner life.

At the end of March, therefore, two main reports will stand out on Dr Viljoen's desk from the many other expected representations.

The open question now is just how much to the right of the Grahamstown conference the Bloemfontein summit will align itself — and where Dr Viljoen and the Cabinet will stand on the scale set thereby.

CSO: 4700/764

COMMENTARY ON STEYN COMMISSION REPORT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Feb 82 p 8

[Editorial and Cartoon]

[Text]

IT IS 1984 — two years since the Steyn Commission's grand plan for the media became law.

Things are much happier now in once-troubled South Africa. You only have to walk out in the streets to see it — smiling faces, carefree brows, not a thing to worry about.

In fact, it is true to say, as many people now do, that this beloved country of ours at the tip of Africa is a little island of peace in a stormy world.

In the first year of this great new era, there were still those who doubted. What about apartheid, bannings, deaths in detention; what about forced removals; what about all the terrible things being said about us, they asked.

But now Positivism has taken hold, and Truth and Balance are the new watchwords. You have only to switch on the TV, or turn on the radio, or read the papers, to be reassured. And what a fine idea it was to rename all newspapers the South African Advertiser, with the old Financial Mail becoming the Goldfields Advertiser.

Happily, newspapers have shed all those tiresomely independent-minded journalists who used to refuse to accept perfectly good-looking facts at face-value. Progress from news clerk to news manager to news executive now depends on the speedy processing of handouts. Sticky issues, if any, are taken care of by the Department of Lawful and Orderly Comment.

Of course local news does tend to be squeezed out. And it is true we still have our little problems — but they are as nothing to the turmoil elsewhere: food riots in India, race riots in America and Britain, more trouble for the poor Poles, millions dying of hunger and disease in black Africa.

No doubt some papers will always want a "South Africa Page", but others are already beginning to move their local news fillers to the back pages, integrating them there with the coverage of our traditional national pastime — sport.

THE PUBLIC HAS THE RIGHT
TO KNOW THE TRUTH — P.W. BOTHA.

CSO: 4700/764

STEYN PROPOSALS ATTACKED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by James McClurg: "Steyn Proposals: 'A Thoroughly Bad Scheme'"]

[Text]

NO-ONE who gave evidence before the Steyn Commission on the mass media can have doubted the conviction of that body, and especially its chairman, that its scheme for "professionalising" journalism and setting up a disciplinary tribunal was a winner.

I can surely not have been the only witness to whom the scheme was expounded with pride — and whose lack of enthusiasm aroused something like incredulity.

Here, after all, is something stronger than the mere admonitions and threats used so often in the past. Yet it falls short of the radical legislation from which the Government — "willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike" — has always drawn back when the moment came.

As the commission tells us, one of the Government's motives for appointing it was "obviously to prevent an emergency situation or the imposition of martial law or censorship".

The commission's recommendations, therefore, "must be viewed as an endeavour to prevent emergency measures from being taken. . ."

That the commission's intentions may be accepted as honourable does not, unfortunately, legitimise its brainchild.

Let no-one doubt that it is a thoroughly bad scheme, which would do almost as much harm to the media and South Africa as outright censorship.

There is no escaping from the cold facts. The process would not be voluntary, but would be forced on a reluctant body of journalists. It would be actuated, organised and financed by the Government, whose nominees would fix the terms of the deal.

Even in the succeeding phase, when nine out of the 12 members of the General Council for Journalists would be chosen by the journalists, the English-language newspapers would be lucky if they had two representatives. Of the remaining members, three would be nominated by the Government, three by magazine journalists (mostly employees of the Afrikaans publishing houses) and three by SABC journalists.

The lack of balance in such a body, with power to ban or fine (up to R3 000) a journalist who incurred its displeasure, is self-evident.

A worse moment for proposing the registration of journalists, an integral part of the scheme, could scarcely have been chosen.

One of the main objections of Western journalists, and indeed Western governments, to the "world information order" currently backed by communist and Third World countries is precisely that it would involve such registration.

This is seen as nothing more nor less than a form of licensing, designed to cow journalists and make them conform — in this case, presumably, to what the commission calls "national strategic objectives".

Predictably, cries of dismay have arisen from even the friendliest quarters in Washington and elsewhere. Was it in anticipation (or with foreknowledge) of this reaction that the Prime Minister was so prompt to make it clear that the Government is not committed to the commission's proposals and is ready to have talks with the Newspaper Press Union?

Apart from the repugnant principles it enshrines, the

practical difficulties of the proposed system would be forbidding.

How could South African newspapers and magazines, let alone the SABC, possibly exclude material written by journalists who have not been registered in South Africa?

In the case of the SABC, would only registered journalists be allowed to present documentary material — often a form of "reporting" and sometimes a great deal more sensitive? What would happen to programmes like Radio Today and Monitor? The mind boggles at these passing thoughts.

It is naive to think that journalism, which is concerned with opinions, facts and inferences from facts, can be equated with professions that deal with bodies, laws, balance sheets and buildings.

The only time the medical disciplinarians had to cope with a political question, the death of Steve Biko, they were split down the middle. Yet such divisive issues are the daily diet of journalism.

The second legislative measure proposed by the commission — for the full disclosure of share ownership and the prevention of monopoly — is in a rather different category.

More than once in this column I have said that I regard undisclosed share-holdings in newspapers as wrong in principle.

I have also deplored the monopolistic tendency that has increasingly endangered free competition among South African newspapers.

Here again, though, the commission has ignored practicalities. The drift towards monopoly and in particular the cross-holdings of shares between the Argus Company and SAAN are not a phenomenon of political or ideological imperialism.

They represent the response of businessmen to the hard facts of life in an industry where costs are rising and competition from other media increasing. In these circumstances, surgery could as easily kill as cure.

The restriction of individual share-holdings to one percent (or, in the case of private companies, ten percent) seems to make little sense.

It would mean death to small newspapers and an end to the whole proprietorial system, which has much to commend it in terms of direct and ascertainable responsibility to the public.

Newspaper companies, if they are to serve the public well, need to be stable. If ownership is so diffused as to be incoherent, this stability can be ensured only — as in the case of Nasionale Pers — by a self-perpetuating oligarchy.

No doubt this works well enough in the particular circumstances of Nasionale Pers. But is it better in principle or practice than reasonably large blocks of share-holdings — provided always that their ownership is known and that cross-holdings do not produce a monopoly?

Now it is over to the Prime Minister and the Newspaper Press Union.

The NPU has endured repeated assaults of this kind in the past ten years or so and has met them courageously. By now it must have collective nerves of steel. Let us hope they serve them well on this occasion.

The two specific proposals for legislation represent only a small part of a vast and complex document. I hope to write about further aspects of the report in future columns.

CSO: 4700/764

REACTION TO RABIE, STEYN REPORTS GIVEN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Feb 82 pp 2, 8

[Article by Willie Bokala: "'Vicious Action' Forecast"]

[Text]

RECOMMENDATIONS of the Rabie commission are geared at preparing the white electorate for vicious action by the Government against the black consciousness movement, newspapers and journalists.

This was said by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) yesterday in a statement responding to the Rabie Commission report tabled in Parliament this week.

Azapo said the history of South Africa "is a tragic story of military suppression, political oppression, economic exploitation and the social degradation of the people, and where commissions of inquiry are appointed to salve the conscience of the oppressor."

Commissions of inquiry have contributed nothing in bringing about meaningful and fundamental change in the country.

"Instead they have come to stand for the central core of the white minority regime's responses to the organic crisis that is prevalent in the country today. And these reports represent the most developed aspect at this stage, of the 'total strategy' against the 'total onslaught'."

The organisation said that they would continue with their determination and dedication to advocate "not only the radical transformation of the situation, but for the total overhauling of the whole politico, socio-economic system in the country.

"We will do this as long as there is the current labour unrest, detention of unionists, bannings and banishments, resettlement camps, hiking rents and bus fares and the callousness and indifference with which indigenous owners of the land are treated and uprooted and called 'squatters' in the country of their birth."

Azapo said it was a liberation movement that had its own policies and principles that it strictly adhered to and which have been debated in public. "It also abhors imperialism in all its form, be it from the East or from the West."

Mr Tom Mantha, secretary of the Committee of Ten, said the report indicated a declaration of war by whites against blacks.

He said it was an attack declared against those who were unrepresented and voiceless. "It is declared against those who sympathise with the sufferings of the people and on the people themselves," he said.

CSO: 4700/763

CONSOCIATION PLAN FOR GOVERNING NATAL, KWAZULU DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2-4 Feb 82

[Three-part article by Wilf Nussey: "Rule by Consensus: A New Plan"]

[2 Feb 82 p 19]

[Text] A plan for governing Natal and kwaZulu as one will be presented this month. The "consociation" of these areas would disperse and diffuse power so that each group of society would have a voice. This is the first of a three-part series by Wilf Nussey, Senior Assistant Editor of The Star.

"Consociation" is a word South Africans will hear often in the months ahead. It is the heart of a plan to reunite Natal and kwaZulu into one province where apartheid will vanish and all races will be equal and will share power.

Usually used to denote an association, fellowship or church alliance, consociation has been adopted by political scientists to define a political structure suitable for a society of great diversity, like South Africa's.

The simple, "winner takes all" democracy like the Westminster system Britain dumped on its former territories cannot work in a country with many and deep racial, language, cultural and ideological differences, they argue. It leads only to domination and conflict--which independence in Africa has proved abundantly true.

The National Party's alternative is grand apartheid: political separation and economic integration in an overall confederacy of independent states.

Now the Buthelezi Commission has come up with its entirely new, for Africa, alternative of consociation.

This will be the keystone of the Buthelezi Plan for a new Natal which, many hope could set the trend for the whole of South Africa.

Details of the nearly 1000-page plan due to be handed to Chief Buthelezi some time this month are not yet known but its time of approach has emerged from its far-reaching investigations for more than a year.

A consociational government is one in which all groups in the society are represented on a one-man, one-vote basis, but with each group retaining a large measure of control over its own affairs.

They would, in effect, form a coalition to decide jointly on things of common interest. But in everything else they would each have wide powers to make their own decisions, especially in matters like schooling, religion and language.

Minorities would be protected by a constitutionally entrenched right of veto, which could be variable in degree, and by a Bill of Rights, an independent judiciary to enforce, an arbitration committee, and such other checks and balances as geographic and social characteristics.

The essence of consociation is to prevent power being concentrated in the central government, as it is in the Westminster model, and to disperse and diffuse it right through the system down to local authority level with power-sharing all the way. In effect, government by consensus.

It looks similar to but is not the same as Namibia's present two-tier structure based wholly on ethnicity: a mixed upper house above a series of ethnic lower houses.

A degree of ethnic distinction is inevitable in a society comprising about 5-million Zulus, 640 000 Asians, 530 000 whites and 100 000 coloured people.

But by various means it can be so blurred that the distinction will be on culture and economic levels and all barriers of colour and race will disappear.

For instance, one idea the commission is believed to have considered would make it possible to clearly distinguish between the Zulu living on tribal land by tribal tradition from the Zulu who has become fully urbanised and is locked into the free enterprise, land-owning system.

KwaZulu, in a consociation, would cease to exist as a homeland but would continue to be tribal land. This idea is for the tribal area and the freehold area of the new province to be equally represented in its government.

However, nearly 2-million Zulus live in the freehold area and would have to choose whether to exercise their votes there or in the tribal area.

Those opting for the freehold area would therefore become local partners with the white, Asian and coloured people. Anyone moving permanently from one area to the other would have to wait for a specified period, say a few years, before he could vote there.

Whether or not the Buthelezi Plan will go this far is not possible to predict but it is expected to make some geographic distinctions such as the Durban metropolitan area, for which the Lombard Plan also suggested a joint, multiracial authority.

Other consociational channels for power dispersal are proportional representation and over-representation. The classic example of the latter is the United States Senate, in which every state has two senators irrespective of its population.

Factors which make Natal/kwaZulu peculiarly suitable for consociation are that it has a single, homogenous group of black people, they are strongly traditional and mainly conservative, relationships between all groups are good, and surveys show that most leaders of all groups want a unified province without apartheid, provided minority rights can be ensured.

None of this means that the Buthelezi Plan will call for an immediate switchover to consociation. Getting there will be a long and slow process of consultation and negotiation.

The idea is for the people at the top to get together in a kind of rolling constitutional committee which could lead to the formation of a central executive.

This, in turn, could start building the consociational edifice from the bottom, from the local authority level such as the Durban metropolitan zone.

There is no alternative, the proponents argue, because Natal and kwaZulu are in fact a single geographic, economic and social entity. Cutting it in two, as the National Party wants to do, would kill both halves.

A new Natal under a consociational form of provincial government need not change its relationship with South Africa's central government, say its proponents, although they see it as a model for the future South Africa.

At present Pretoria has a fixed, almost identical tie-up with each of the four provinces. Constitutional lawyers see no reason why this could not be changed to enable a different relationship with each province to meet its specific character and needs.

Tomorrow: A survey shows that carving up Natal and kwaZulu will cause great harm economically and socially.

[3 Feb 82 p 19]

[Text] Natal and kwaZulu are indivisible. They are a single geographical, economic and social unit vital to the survival of South Africa and any political policy which refutes that will be disastrous.

This is the view of many of the academics, businessmen and politicians drawn into the debate generated by the Buthelezi Commission's search for a formula for a safe multiracial future for the region.

A comprehensive private survey has revealed that leaders in the white, black and brown communities, commerce and industry, and even the provincial administration, agree that carving up the region would cause severe economic and social harm.

Which is exactly what the Government has done in creating the kwaZulu homeland and--worse in their view--trying to make it accept full independence.

According to people who have given evidence to the commission, kwaZulu could not survive economically on its own. The Zulus have long been relegated to being a labour force, first by practice and later by legislation, and their territory has a totally inadequate economic foundation which will probably not become viable.

KwaZulu, in fact, is virtually a wage society existing on the earnings of migrant workers, most of whom go to adjacent Natal but with an increasing number going to the Transvaal mines.

Reflecting this is that kwaZulu's national income in 1976 was five times higher than its gross domestic product and that some 60 percent of the homeland's production is by the Government.

The region's sugar industry--which is to it what the mines are to the Transvaal--earned a roughly estimated R595 million in the 1981-82 season.

Of that only about R53 million, a mere 7,5 percent, came from kwaZulu, whose people are largely occupied by subsistence farming.

Simple statistics alone make nonsense of dividing the region. Of the nearly 5 million Zulus in it about 42 percent live in Natal, not kwaZulu, and form 62 percent of Natal's total population.

It would be economically and politically disastrous to take geographic apartheid to the extreme of making all three Zulus temporary sojourners in Natal, say the protagonists of the Buthelezi Plan.

Trying to consolidate kwaZulu's patchwork quilt of land would be illogical, irrational and impossible, they argue. It would do little or nothing to make the homeland more economically viable and would deprive Natal of valuable sugar land whose production would drop, as experience has shown, because of the limitations of the tribal land tenure system.

Why not, therefore, just reunite both into one province?

One argument against reunification has been that the Group Areas Act and influx control would immediately fall away, so that thousands of people would move from overcrowded kwaZulu to urban centres, causing massive unemployment and squatter problems.

To this sociologists reply that the inherent dangers of large numbers of people living in poverty in rural areas are even greater and more difficult to avoid.

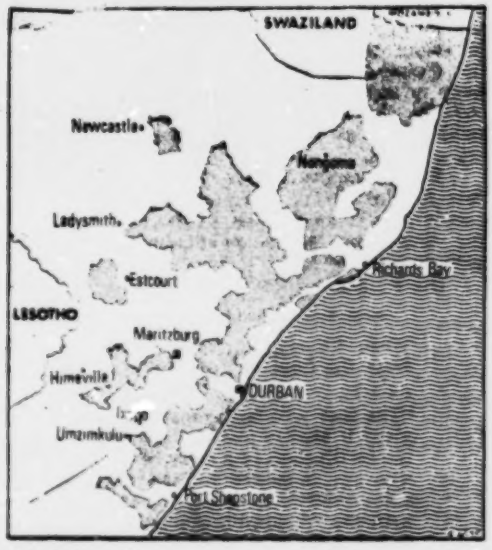
Poverty is real in kwaZulu but less visible because it is so widespread. But when the poor are concentrated around cities it is much easier to help them with housing, services and welfare, which the sociologists say will be essential whatever the region's future might be, because urban drift is inevitable anyway.

Unemployment, poverty and the interdependence between Natal and kwaZulu on one hand, and the region and South Africa on the other, are the priority problems there, according to the commission's researchers.

One line of attack on all three, they say, is the Prime Minister's own regional development plan unveiled in November at his Good Hope conference with the private sector in Cape Town.

This cuts across policital boundaries within the Natal kwaZulu region and fits in perfectly with the kind of massive development and decentralization essential for all groups.

It also fits in with the Buthelezi Plan, they state, because economic integration will inevitably lead to political co-operation in any case.



KwaZulu . . . shown on the shaded areas of the map.

Tomorrow: Black majority rule in South Africa would probably lead to civil war between blacks and whites, believes Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

[4 Feb 82 p 21]

[Text] Black majority rule in South Africa would probably lead to civil war between blacks and whites, whose only future together lies in an inter-marriage of skills and human resources, says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

And this could best be achieved with a consociational form of government giving all races the vote but which had integral checks and balances, such as the veto, for minority groups to protect their rights, he said.

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu and leader of the powerful Inkatha movement was talking about the objectives of the Buthelezi Commission, whose report is due to reach him this month in an interview at his capital, Ulundi.

Chief Buthelezi said the commission, which seeks a new constitutional dispensation for Natal and kwaZulu, would not propose immediate and dramatic changes.

There should, he said, be greater rapprochement between the races, "gently going towards each other."

"Whether, of course, my black constituents will be happy is another matter."

Young blacks would object because consociation represented a change of direction.

"Some people will see this as trying to frustrate the operation of majority rule, which stripped of its trappings means black majority rule. I think this is likely to cause civil war between black and white," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Some people will say, why don't you go the whole hog, like Zimbabwe?

"That has never been my attitude in politics because my approach is pragmatic. I don't think this waters down my convictions as a black patriot, either.

"I see this as a pilot project within the region of Natal and kwaZulu but within the context of South Africa.

"If it works here there is no reason why we should not have it in the rest of the country," he said, stating that he did not regard himself as a regional Natal/kwaZulu leader but as a national politician.

The consociational system would for the first time give black, white and brown the opportunity to vote together under universal suffrage but with guaranteed protection for minorities which would avoid the fears that bedevilled relationships for so long.

Blacks were not powerless should any others remain intransigent, Chief Buthelezi said. For instance, they had not yet used their consumer power.

"But one must be very careful how one uses these things," he added, stating that he preferred persuasion to the whip.

"Do they (the whites) really want Inkatha to go into armed struggle? If they close that door it looks as if, whether we like it or not, we will be forced to move in that direction.

"Personally, I am not afraid to move in that direction. But I would be very reluctant because I don't think there is much for all of us, for the people of South Africa, in that direction."

He believed, he said, that whites could support the Buthelezi Plan even if only out of self-interest, rather than benevolence towards blacks.

"In the long term it is in the interests of their survival as well, not just black survival, that this should happen."

There was little time left, Chief Buthelezi said. Once the Namibian issue had been resolved, "we will be the focus of attention more than ever before."

CSO: 4700/764

ADMINISTRATOR CLAIMS WHITE PRETORIA WILL OUTSTRIP JOHANNESBURG

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

PRETORIA's White population would exceed that of Johannesburg's by the turn of the century, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said yesterday.

Addressing the Pretoria East Afrikaanse Sakekamer, he said the anticipated annual growth of the city's White population was between two and nearly four percent a year and it would total between 660 000 and 982 000 by the year 2000.

The annual budget for the Transvaal, which stood at about R1 500-million, was exceeded by two Government departments — Finance (R5 350-million) and Defence (R2 465-million).

"The Railways and the Post Office have not been taken into account and as autonomous bodies I have not included them as Government departments. If they were included, Transvaal would be fifth on the list."

Mr Cruywagen said Johannesburg's budget was bigger than that of Natal and the Free State and the joint budgets of Pretoria and Johannesburg exceeded those of both provinces.

The budget of many of the province's big departments such as Education or Hospital Services was more than the Free State's total budget.

Other statistics given by the Administrator included:

- About 56 percent of the country's school-going children were in pre-primary, primary, secondary and special schools in the Transvaal early in 1981.
- It cost nearly R580 000 to build a primary school and R1,3-million to build a high school in 1975-76. In 1981-82 the cost had risen to R1,8-million for a primary and R4,4-million for a high school.
- Between 1977 and 1982 a total of 49 primary and 24 high schools were approved.
- The 67 hospitals in the Transvaal had admitted more than 900 000 patients in 1980-81, treated nearly six-million out-patients and casualties and operated on 239 000 people.

Mr Cruywagen said the administration's expenditure on education had increased from R87,8-million in 1969-70 to R448,2-million in 1981-82. During the same period hospital costs had gone up from R61,3-million to R419,6-million and roads and bridges from R69,6-million to R225-million. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/755

REPORTS' PROPOSALS CONDEMNED

Situation Changes Noted

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Feb 82 p 8

[Article in "Joe's Burg" column: "That Changing Wind Is Becoming a Cyclone"]

[Text]

WAY BACK in 1960, British statesman Harold McMillan warned South Africa in his famous "Winds of Change" speech: "The wind of change is blowing through this continent and whether we like it or not this growth of national consciousness is a political fact".

He urged white South Africa to recognise black nationalism, failing which, he said, the "precarious" East-West balance would be imperilled, and the new African states would be drawn into the communist camp.

About 17 years later, the then Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, said that the "storm had not struck yet. We are only experiencing the whirlwinds that go before it".

Five years later, it seems to us ebony-skinned citizens of this 'burg, the whirlwinds have become so strong the Government is apparently now trying to hold it back — using mesh-wire.

Those of us who have been left out in the cold, so to speak, over the years, have long felt this increase in the wind-force. We warned those in ivory towers, away from the realities of the situation, that the storm is increasing, not abating, as they have often said.

It was not easy telling them. Indeed, the price that was paid was heavy, indeed. When one looks at the situation here over the last 20 years, one wonders just what would have happened if history had not taken its present course.

For the black journalist, those 20 years have been tragic. Our own "Sestigers", considered some of the most brilliant journalists this country has ever produced, were wiped out — by the Government — and black journalism has not yet recovered.

The rebuilding process was slow. It still is. Yet, we are convinced that somewhere in the ghettoes of this part of the world, there are people who can take over and emerge as great black writers equal to, and perhaps even superior, to our "Sestigers".

Those were the writers who first brought out the stark realities of the situation of being black and living in South Africa. Those are the men — for men they certainly were — who exposed the system for what it was, and still is.

They were hounded. Even persecuted. But they endured, persevered. Some of them have long departed from this world (bless their souls). Others are in exile. Their work is not acceptable material here.

They paid a heavy penalty by warning against the course taken in ignoring the winds that swept through Africa. They saw the injustices, and tried to put them right. Instead, legislation was often introduced to gag them.

After that era, the period of rebuilding followed. It took almost 10 more years before black journalists once more went into probing, warning, predicting.

Leading right up to the June 1976 riots, The World and Weekend World kept on warning the Government about the boiling cauldron. The Government decided to sit on the lid, without doing anything to extinguish the fires that kept the cauldron boiling.

When the lid was blown off by the pressure, a scapegoat had to be sought. The Press. Agitators. Intimidators.

And so, once more, journalists became the victims. One by one, they have been put out of commission. So were newspapers.

And so this week, we were given another dose of the "communist" medicine. We have been told they are all over. Creeping, crawling. Under our beds. In newsrooms. In schools and universities. They are all there. It is a total onslaught against us. And. . .tougher measures are therefore necessary.

I have probably said enough about the Steyn Commission's report. That had hardly been swallowed when the Rabie Commission of Inquiry was tabled.

Most sensible people had expected that somebody would at least tell this Government that Section Six of the Terrorism Act was a draconian measure which has no place in a so-called democratic country.

We would have thought that such a commission would report that it found bannings totally unacceptable, and that if people have committed a crime, they should be taken to court where they should be sentenced if found guilty, and cleared if found not guilty, to continue with the normal process of life of a free person in a free country.

We would have thought that detentions without trial would be condemned for the same basic reasons.

But no. Tougher measures are recommended. The seriousness of these measures, which will make this country absolutely totalitarian, rank only with some of the most repressive countries in the world — including countries behind the Iron Curtain.

It has been recommended that "intimidation" now be ranked alongside matters like sabotage as crimes. This proposed legislation prohibits someone from compelling or inducing a person from doing any act, or coercing another person into adopting or abandoning a particular standpoint. The penalties: R20 000 or 10 years. Or both.

This can be interpreted so widely that any number of actions can land you in jail. Don't tell people not to board a bus because it is dirty. Don't tell your kid not to go to school anymore because you can't afford to keep him there.

Don't call for somebody to resign his position in a community council. Don't try to convince a person that he is wrong in thinking that there is change. He may just abandon his particular standpoint on this issue.

Note that anyone who suspects any other person has committed, or intends to commit "terrorism, subversion or sabotage" is obliged to tell the police. Failure to do so makes him liable to the same penalties — the maximum sentence here is death.

Note, too, that it will be an offence to withhold information from the State on matters affecting its security. You could face up to 20 years imprisonment for that.

It is also an offence to approach, examine, cross, be in the vicinity of, or enter a security installation. For this, the penalty is up to 20 years.

This gives you an indication of how powerless we can be if these recommendations are accepted and made law.

Don't ask me what a security installation is. If you do, all I can suggest is that it is an installation which, when approached, examined, crossed, or when you are in its vicinity, or you enter, you get nabbed and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

Threat to Country Seen

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Feb 82 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

NOT MORE than a decade ago when the first Security Acts went through Parliament some commentators were seeing this as the beginning of a shadow that would ultimately engulf us in darkness.

There is no doubt about it. What had been predicted when the civil liberties of a few were being attacked has now come true. All South Africans will feel the massive strain of draconian laws until our backs literally break.

There was a lot of agitation when the first laws went through Parliament. But many people were silent because it did not affect them. Those more painfully affected were blacks.

We tried to raise as much of a stink as we could within the constraints of our feeble powers. When the dust settled, after much verbalisation and very little action the draconian wheels kept on moving. Soon people in their scores were detained without trial. The number is now in its hundreds and there is simply no going back.

The inevitable also happened. The attack on civil liberties of one is an attack on the liberties of all. Soon whites, horror of horrors, were pulled into prison without being charged.

Because their circumstances are much more better than that of blacks, when whites were detained the recriminations became more vociferous. But it was just too late. The rot had set in and there was no turning the clock back. At first one or two whites were detained without trial. The numbers are soaring daily.

The final nail in the coffin of these liberties has not yet been sunk. But that's coming.

First the recommendations of the Steyn Commission have shaken a lot of people. But that again is part of the strategy. Shock them badly, then wait for the attacks, then proceed as if normal.

After the Steyn Commission came the Rabie Report. By this time we were almost groggy with helplessness and indignation. Some people said it could not get worse than this, so what's the point in fighting it. The Nats have succeeded in their scheme to deflate, to frighten, to intimidate and lastly to silence all dissent.

The tragedy is not that life for blacks is going to be made harder. We are somewhat used to that. The tragedy is what is going to happen to this lovely country of ours, if these reports are made law.

It is even more painful to think that the men who recommend these things perhaps honestly think they are doing it for the good of the country. In fact that is what they say, and the Afrikaners and other white people applaud them for their strength.

But our destiny and that of our children is affected as deeply as that of everybody else. So we cannot shrug our shoulders in helplessness and let things take their course.

Our silence would not only be a sign of arrant cowardice but it would be in a sense acquiesence with these dreadful happenings.

CSO: 4700/763

COMMENTARIES ON RABIE COMMISSION REPORT

Moderates Alienated

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Feb 82 p 22

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT has been a bad week, and looks like being a bad year, in the downhill slide of South Africa's dwindling civil liberties. Just as the Steyn Report urges extraordinary new controls on the free flow of information, so the Rabie Commission seeks to justify tougher curbs on the freedom to dissent from the ruling political philosophy. Both reports seem imbued with the idea that almost any means justify the struggle against a "total onslaught."

Among its small sops to morality the Rabie Commission recommends certain changes to provide protection for detainees.

There is a degree of progress in the review of detentions and individual banning orders by a (State-appointed) board of jurists. In the case of banned organisations or publications, the Minister might be petitioned (presumably at his discretion) to submit the order to the Chief Justice for review.

There is also improvement proposed in taking all the bad (and sometimes abused) legislation and consolidating it so that at least the police and some of the victims of our dubious "security" laws have a clearer idea of where they stand. Yet the public will be disappointed that the commission did not demand a stronger return to rule of law and full access to courts. There will also be disappointment that the Rabie proposals create new political crimes. The commission envisages a severe "Intimidation Bill," placing the onus on an accused to prove that his actions are not intimidatory, and a Bill to prohibit demonstrations at or near courts.

Thus the avenues of normally lawful political dissent are to be reduced.

Nobody denies that unrest in South Africa is on the increase. Its root causes lie in generations of injustice, matters that were beyond the scope of the Rabie inquiry. The commission dealt only with symptoms rather than causes, and it was right to appeal to the Government to pursue political reform. Without it, the laws proposed will tend to push dissent further underground; to make enemies of the regime yet more determined; create more overseas critics, and drive despairing moderates at home towards extremism.

'Thought Control' Deplored

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Feb 82 p 22

[Article by Nimrod Mkele: "Orwellian Forecast for SA"...]

[Text]

The year 1984 is approaching, by which time it appears the Government will have completed its plan for the implementation of "thought control." The Steyn Commission has started it now.

Had the recommendations of the Steyn Commission on media been law today, you might not have known that I had been refused a passport for the umpteenth time. The curt refusal came last Friday.

You might not have known that when I was asked for a comment I shrugged my shoulders and said: "What the hell!" After having been refused passports since 1958 without being told why I had come to expect these refusals as my normal lot. And that includes a lot of other people.

For since 1952, or whenever the Dadoo case was, passports have been the gift of an omniscient, all-seeing and omnipotent government that is responsible to no one. They can destroy your dreams and hopes, aspirations and ambitions without explanation.

You might not have known that when I was pointedly asked if I felt bitter, my answer was, "Naturally, but we have to live and cannot live only with bitterness."

As Stokely Carmichael once said, and I'm paraphrasing him, "We've gotta survive. We've gotta survive another day if we are to live for the day when we will look forward to living for another day."

Who would have told you that instead of bemoaning my fate, I invited my friends to celebrate the refusal by treating them to a bottle of Passport scotch? Ironical? Sure, but only more so since this brand is imported by one of the Nat liquor chains. So now I am even supporting my persecutors!

For that matter I might have been in some doubt about this column being published if those Steyn recommendations had been on the Statute Book. For, not being a registered journalist or even registrable as one, I would have been fearful of horrendous penalties both for myself and the newspaper that dared publish my contribution.

The poor journalist would be even more muzzled than myself because he could be privy to information which Big Brother would not want published. And if anyone dared, the Press Council would beat them into line.

That is already happening. The Defence Act, the Police Act and the Prisons Act, to say nothing of the Terrorism Act all proscribe publication of information without prior clearance by the authorities.

For those who are naive enough to believe that this Government is not going to legislate the Steyn recommendations into the Statute Book, you only have to look at the alacrity with which Prime Minister P W Botha has accepted those recommendations that are destructive of Press freedom.

In any event this Government has a penchant for using commissions as instruments of Government policy. Thus when they wanted to enslave African minds they appointed the Eiselen Commission to provide them with a blueprint of what they had already decided to do.

More recently we have had the Riekert and Wiehahn Commissions whose job has been to tell whites that their days of hogging the best fruits of the economy are over.

That South Africans must brace themselves for a "total onslaught" against their right to be informed is clear from the fact that the report of the Steyn

Commission is going to be considered along with the report of the security commission, the results of which were published yesterday.

But it is not only the right to be informed that is at issue; it is also the right to be heard. The commission has confirmed what the Government has been saying all along — that our protests against the iniquities of apartheid are orchestrated from Moscow.

Ergo' those of us "who believe they are oppressed" as the PM put it must be following the directives of Moscow, the World Council of Churches and the SA Council of Churches [illegible]

The Government has of course long practised thought control, with the first Suppression of Communism Act and its wholesale banning of literature. The damage done by this Act and its sister act, the Censorship Act, is beyond measure.

I once calculated that anyone born after 1932 has been denied access to a vast reservoir of knowledge. That is two generations of young South Africans who have been forced to live in ignorance of the mainsprings of Western culture.

Adults too have been affected as I know so well from my three-year sojourn in the Transkei. There I suddenly discovered that I was suffering from vast areas of ignorance as I saw publications I had not even known existed.

For these commissions start from preconceived assumptions in order to arrive at foregone conclusions. The Steyn Commission is no different. All that its vast tome of a report has done is to provide the Government with a blueprint to finally envelop itself in a miasma of silence and South Africa in a peasoup fog of censorship in which the only reality will be the myths the Government wishes to peddle.

The year 1984 is only 23 months ahead, but the Government seems set to beat that deadline by a comfortable margin. When that time comes we will know only that which Big Brother wants us to know.

That is the message of the Steyn Commission: **complete and irrevocable thought control for all South Africans.**

● *Nimrod Mkele is a recruitment and personnel consultant. His column appears on this page every second Thursday.*

Indictment of State of Nation

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Feb 82 p 10

[Editorial and cartoon]

[Text]

THE Rabie Commission's report is a bleak indictment of the state of our country.

The commission has recommended retention of the basic features of the host of restrictive legislation built up by the Nationalist Government over a period of nearly 34 years. Indeed in some respects it wants to see the legislation taken even further, creating the new crimes of "subversion" and "incitement" and with increased penalties for some offences.

It also proposes making it even more difficult — and hazardous — to start a newspaper by specifying a R40 000 deposit, double the present amount, which is subject to forfeiture should the paper later be banned.

That the commission also recommends a diminution of some of the harsher aspects of "security" legislation is certainly helpful: ending the mandatory minimum sentence of five years and returning discretion to the courts would be an obvious plus, as would change in the rules of evidence.

But none of these positive recommendations gets us away from the vast and oppressive weight of security legislation.

In particular, there is no shift away from detention without trial. Not only that, but the Government must be sorely disappointed if it had been hoping that the commission would come up with suggestions for conferring respectability on this repugnant feature of our existence. The commission's report does not do so; nor is there much of substance in it to give assurance that abuses would be prevented. The recommendations, if implemented, would do little, if anything, to remove anxiety and halt criticisms concerning detentions.

Where the report does, however, have value is in its statement that security legislation alone is no guarantee for the preservation of law and order. "Laws that were drafted to combat and control unrest and violence cannot eliminate the circumstances which lead to the unrest and violence," it said.

This thought is underlined by the commission's disclosure of police evidence about the number of people — 20 a month — leaving the country to join the banned African National Congress.

The commission went on to say that the elimination of the problems leading to violence and unrest "is to be found in the first place in solutions on a socio-economic and political terrain . . ."

But having advanced the thought, the commission went no further. It declined to express itself on the issue.

That is regrettable. For the commission has merely dealt with the end-result, and in so doing it has landed up finding that far-reaching security legislation is needed, and should even be extended.

The Rabie Commission would have been infinitely more useful if it could have explored the socio-economic and political terrain; if it had pressed for solutions to diminish the need for security legislation.

CSO: 4700/764

DETAILS ON TRIAL OF KHOTSO SEATLHOLO GIVEN SOUTH AFRICA

Charged Under Terrorism Act

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text] **THE TRIAL at which Khotso Sydney Seatlholo, a former president of the Soweto Students Representative Council, is appearing on charges under the Terrorism Act opened on a dramatic note in the Vanderbiljpark Regional Court yesterday when the first State witness said she would rather go to jail than testify against her colleagues.**

The witness, a young girl who may not be identified, told the magistrate, Mr A H Barlow, that she had earlier told a police captain that she did not wish to give evidence and that she was not in a position to do so.

The court had been cleared when she took the witness stand to protect her identity.

The girl told the court that she would rather go to jail than give evidence against her colleagues.

She was then warned that she could be charged with perjury, and could be jailed for up to five years. She still refused to testify, and she was remanded in custody until the trial is over, when she is expected to appear in court.

Mr Seatlholo (25), no address given, and Ms Mary Masabata Loate (23) of 7798 Orlando West, have pleaded not guilty to two charges under the Terrorism Act.

Two Security Policemen told the court they arrested the pair at a house in Soweto. Two passports, which the policemen believed were forged, and a constitution outlining the aims of the SA Youth Revolutionary Council were found in their possession, the court heard.

Another witness, who may also not be named, told the court that on December 29, 1980, he and a group of Western Guild members of the Methodist Church in Soweto had decided to make a trip to Gaborone.

They went to the Methodist Church where they slept, and on New Year's Day, went on a tour. That evening, at the Holiday Inn in Gaborone, the previous witness pointed at three youths and asked Guild members if they knew them. The witness said he was then introduced to the youths, two of whom he remembers as "Tebogo" and "Paul".

He said Tebogo told him that the South African Youth Revolutionary Council would liberate blacks through violence.

"He told me to take this seriously as there were about 800 to 1 000 members who had committed themselves," the witness said.

The following day, the Rev Mangwele, who was the priest of the church where they stayed, told them there were a number of youths from South Africa nearby.

At that house, he saw the three people he had met at the Holiday Inn the previous night. He said Tebogo came over to him and introduced him to Khotso Seatlholo. He said that Mr Seatlholo's name was not new to him, and had been told the previous night that he was the leader of SARYCO.

He was then told what his organisation was all about, and the organisation had been described as a third force which did not allign itself with either the ANC or the PAC.

He told the court Khotso asked them if they could get him maps of Soweto as he had heard there were new buildings that he did not know.

The trial continues today.

Security Tight

SECURITY was tight at the Khotso Sesthlolo Terror trial at Vanderbijlpark yesterday.

Police in camouflage uniform with dogs threw a tight cordon around the court building. People who entered and left the court were searched for concealed weapons and other material. Bags, cameras and other equipment were not allowed into the court room.

The court was cleared after an application by the State that proceedings be conducted in camera.

Capt D Heystek of the Security Branch, told the court that it was common knowledge that people who testified in terror trials fell victim to attackers — some of them have had their homes burnt and were themselves injured.

He said a State witness to be called in the present trial had given him the assurance that she would be prepared to give evidence on condition such evidence was given in a closed session. The witness had been "very co-operative", during his investigations.

As such, he said, it was important that the witness be protected by the court by allowing her to give evidence in camera. Some other witnesses may also prefer to give evidence under the same conditions.

Witness on SARCO

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Willie Bokala]

[Text]

A WITNESS at the trial of Khotso Sydney Seatlholo yesterday said he had been told the aims of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council were to overthrow the Government by violent means.

The youth, who may not be identified, told Mr A H Barlow in the Vanderbijlpark magistrate's court that he had been recruited for military training and told that once gone, he would only see his parents again when he came back to fight in South Africa. Later, under cross-examination, he said he had not left the country.

He was testifying at the trial in which Mr Seatlholo, former president of the Soweto Students' Representative Council, and Ms Masabata Mary Loate, are appearing on two counts under the Terrorism Act.

The witness said he had been recruited to join SAYRCO by a woman called Freedom Sithando. He had gone to three meetings organised by Freedom in Soweto, where he was told that they were to leave for Botswana to undergo military training.

They would have to leave either through illegal or legal channels, and were to distribute SAYRCO pamphlets at a meeting at Regina Mundi on June 16 last year. In Botswana, they would be introduced to leaders of SAYRCO.

He was given pamphlets at Regina Mundi and distributed about 300. The youth further said that a man he knew only as Sipho and another by the name of Joe, had told them that the organisation's aim "was to overthrow the

REPORTERS BARRED FROM TRIAL

TWO REPORTERS, one from The SOWETAN and the other from the Rand Daily Mail, were yesterday barred from covering the terror trial in Vanderbijlpark because of reports they wrote for their newspapers.

Mr A H Barlow barred Mr Sello Rabothata (SOWETAN) and Mr S J Mojapelo (Mail) from the trial after the prosecutor, Mr A Swanepoel, objected that their reports "somehow" identified a State witness who testified the previous day.

Mr Swanepoel objected that the reports identified the name of the church youth club of which the State witness was the leader.

Mr Swanepoel pointed out that the public could easily identify the witness because of the name of his youth club.

The magistrate ruled that the two reporters be barred from the trial until it was over.

But at the end of yesterday's hearing he said the two reporters could resume attending the hearings.

Government by violent means".

Under cross-examination by Mr Eric Dane, for Mr Seatlholo, the witness said he did not believe in violence, and that he had not left the country — because he would not see his parents again, and that he feared being arrested.

But he then told the court he believed in violence and this idea of not believing in it came only after June 16.

He said he was a reader of **The SOWETAN** and previously of The World. He had read in those newspapers about the African National Congress (ANC), but had never read the newspapers deeply enough to understand the charges of recruiting and military training against those ANC people.

Mr Dane suggested that the problem with his evidence was that it was so confusing as to suggest that he had never been recruited.

Witness: I was recruited.

The witness said at the first meeting at the Orlando Post Office, Joe had said that they were also recruiting members of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) for military training in Botswana.

The trial continues today.

CSO: 4700/763

COMMENTARY ON MUGABE'S OUSTER OF NKOMO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Name of the Game"]

[Text]

MR JOSHUA Nkomo is out.

The unity between the former terrorists Mugabe and Nkomo has been smashed.

Zimbabwe totters on the brink of violence, if not civil war.

Yet it was all so predictable.

Only the British and other Western supporters of rule by former terrorists never saw it coming, so blinded were they by their dreams of a beautiful Black-ruled State in which Whites would have no power and former allies in terror would merge their forces and work together for the peaceful progress of the country.

Such a simplistic viewpoint!

They forgot that when men try to seize power through the barrel of the gun they are not just fighting for idealistic objectives; they are fighting for power.

Power, in Zimbabwe's case, to snatch the country from the Whites who were ruling it, had declared their UDI, and had been branded as rebels by the British.

Power to turn the country into a one-party Marxist State no matter what promises they made at conference tables like those at Lancaster House.

Power to impose their will not only on the Whites and the Black moderates, but also on their former partners in terror.

That the terror forces did not, in the end, take the country by force of arms was due to the bravery of stalwart Rhodesians who wouldn't let them.

It needed Lancaster House, it needed the sell-out-the-Whites Lord Carrington, to betray the Rhodesians, Whites and Black moderates, and set the scene for a Mugabe takeover at the polls by means of intimidation.

Nobody in his senses was really bluffed into believing that getting a man like Mr Mugabe at the head of government, that getting Black extremist rule in place of Black moderate rule backed by Whites, would resolve the country's problems.

The only people who thought it could be done were Lord C and Co, ever prepared to give their blessing to the "liberation" of countries provided the "liberation" is from the Whites.

Of course, Mr Mugabe never intended to stick to the Lancaster House agreement guaranteeing Whites 20 seats in Parliament.

Of course, Mr Mugabe did not intend to let "reconciliation" stand in the way of his doing all those things that a Marxist would do.

Like grabbing control of the media — radio, television and newspapers — to push his "comredely" propaganda down everyone's throat.

Like bringing about economic, social, educational and medical service change that would have Whites so insecure and worried about falling standards that they would leave the country in droves.

Like moving, two years after independence, towards a one-party State.

And now, after fixing the Whites' hash and slinging some of them into detention, he has turned on Joshua Nkomo, his junior partner in the coalition government but the man who fathered Black nationalism in Zimbabwe.

Perhaps Mr Nkomo and his supporters did keep arms in caches as an insurance against being attacked by Mr Mugabe and his men, now that the ex-guerrillas have been merged into one national army and Mr Nkomo's forces have been disarmed.

Perhaps Mr Mugabe pounced on Mr Nkomo at this point to eliminate him as the major obstacle to his one-party State — and that he trumped up charges of a plot by Mr Nkomo and his party against him (if there was a plot, it is surprising Mr Nkomo is not in jail at this very moment).

Whatever the reason, we have a classic case of ex-terror chiefs falling out like thieves.

But nobody should be under any illusion, not even Lord C, that the name of the game is a one-party State in which Mr Mugabe and his crowd can rule forever.

That nobody will be allowed to stand in Mr Mugabe's way.

And that any bloodshed that may follow will be on his hands like a great deal of the bloodshed in the terror war.

Still want to talk about reconciliation and democracy, Lord C? Bah and bah to you again. You have certainly helped to ruin the Rhodesia that is now Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/755

STATE LINKS STABILITY WITH ECONOMIC GROWTH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 8

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Better geographic distribution of economic activities cannot be achieved by normal economic forces only, the Minister of Internal Affairs.

Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

He was speaking to a motion by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP,Yeoville) that economic viability should be the basis of deconcentration policies and that no action should be taken to affect existing industrial areas adversely.

Mr Heunis said economic considerations were important, but it had to be appreciated that there was an inextricable bond between those and political considerations.

"Political stability is intrinsically tied to economic growth and progress, and on the other hand, no economy can function properly without political stability."

The idea of distribution of economic activities through deconcentration was not a purely internal matter, but an inter-state or foreign component.

Deconcentration could be co-ordinated over state boundaries to bring greater independence for development regions and for southern Africa as a whole.

Mr Heunis said overconcentration of economic activities in the metropolitan areas, particularly the Pretoria—Witwatersrand—Vaal region, had serious social, economic and political implications.

If the PWV area grew at an average rate of 3,2 percent during the next seven years it would require another 840 000 economically active people, and it could provide only 527 000 through population increase.

This meant that more than 300 000 people would have to be attracted from elsewhere, including the national states. This would not be to the advantage of these states.

If these 300 000

people had to be permanently settled in the region, 1,2-million more people would have to be added to the natural population increase. This would upset the socio-political balance in South and southern Africa.

"Seeing these workers will be drawn from different states, it would mean another addition of culturally up-rooted Black people, which will further enlarge the question of ethnicity and nationalism as elements which must be accommodated in a political model."

The promotion of political and economic stability in South and southern Africa therefore demands a total, effective strategy of economic deconcentration and decentralisation with the accent on the promotion of the economic development of the less developed regions, and that is the principle behind the government's new approach to regional development.

However, Goverment believed that free enterprise should form the basis of the economy and the fuctions of Goverment should be restricted to providing sufficient public goods and services, including infrastructure, and the creation of a climate conducive to private sector participation in regional development. — Sapa.

'Decentralisation Can Only Succeed if Economic'

INDUSTRIAL decentralisation could succeed only if based on economic grounds and it was regrettable that the Government was bound by ideology to try to make separate development succeed, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said yesterday.

He was introducing a private members motion that economic viability had to be the basis of deconcentration and no action should be taken which would adversely affect the economic strength of the existing industrial areas.

Concentrations came about as a result of natural forces, uninfluenced by government actions. And while such concentrations sometimes created serious social problems, it was easier and cheaper to creat jobs in such arees, he said.

"Decentralisation for political, as opposed to economic, reasons almost inevitably runs into difficulty," he said.

South Africa's decentralisation efforts had been beset by problems almost continuously.

The four major metropolitan concentrations — the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal area, Durban and environs, the Cape Peninsula and the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage region — were responsible for about 80 percent of the country's total industrial output.

Tremendous differential in per capita income existed between these areas and the independent and selfgoverning Black states.

In spite of incentives relating to taxation, rail tariffs, finance, and labour, decentralisation efforts had not solved the problem. The number of jobs created was small in relation to the problem.

Economic realities had to be accepted and availability of local reserves and the proximity of markets had to be taken into account if decentralisation were to succeed.

SA's Wealth Being Squandered, Says Ron Miller

THE Government was squandering a great deal of South Africa's wealth by reshuffling the country's assets in a politically based decentralisation policy, Mr Ron Miller, (NRP Durban North) said yesterday.

He was speaking in the debate on a private motion of Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) calling for deconcentration policies based on economic viability alone and for no action to be taken which would harm existing industrial areas.

Mr Miller said all sides agreed that decentralisation was absolutely essential as the infrastructures of metropolitan areas were overutilised. Overhasty urbanisation also brought adverse social consequences in its wake, such as slums, squatting and an escalating crime rate.

The problem arose when natural economic laws were interfered with or superceded by political considerations.

"The Government, we believe, has allowed political considerations to override natural economic laws," Mr Miller said.

"The Government has taken the economic cake, redivided and redistributed it without creating a bigger cake," he said.

"It has reshuffled the assets and squandered a lot of wealth in doing so," he said.

The Government had duplicated metropolitan infrastructures in the rural areas at high cost, moving viable industries to areas where they had to retrain workers and import management staff at a premium.

"The result is that a viable industry in the metropolitan area needs subsidisation.

"The Government takes viable operations and makes them unprofitable by moving them," Mr Miller said.

Another failing in the Government's decentralisation programme was that it tried to import first world technology into the rural areas which were in need of labour intensive and agriculturally based industries.

"South Africa has the resources in mineral and human material to make it potentially one of the most sophisticated societies in Africa and the world, but the Government is squandering that potential," Mr Miller said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/755

PORT ELIZABETH TRADE UNIONISTS RELEASED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 12

[Text]

EAST LONDON. — Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, head of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, confirmed on Wednesday night the release of five Port Elizabeth trade unionists, some of whom had been in detention for 270 days.

The five, all Port Elizabeth officials of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers Union of South Africa, were released on Wednesday, but Col Erasmus would not elaborate.

Mr Dumile Mkhanda, chairman, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, chairman of the Macwusa branch at General Motors, Mr Mxolisi Didiza, a union organiser, and Mr Zandile Mjuza, an official at the General Motors branch, were held by the South African security police under the Section Six of the Terrorism Act from June 3.

They were initially arrested near Umtata, in Transkei, for allegedly travelling without valid documents.

Mr Sipho Pityana, an organiser for Macwusa and the General Workers Union of South Africa, was detained on June 26.

Meanwhile the Azanian People's Organisation commenting in Johannesburg on the admittance of six detainees to hospital in a week, said in a statement to Sapa yesterday it was concerned and distressed over their hospitalisation, and that this proved solitary confinement to be "a combinatin of the greatest psychological and physiological pressure that can ever be enforced upon a human being."

A spokesman for the organisation went on to say: "It is also with distress that we note the Government has accepted in principle the recommendations of the Rabie Commission that detention without trial is justifiable, although with certain safeguards.

"Such safeguards have . . . resulted in the exoneration of the Biko doctors, who confirmed that the security of the State superceded the health of their patients.

"Azapo demands that the detainees in hospital be treated by their family doctors, the spokesman said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/755

RIGHTWING TO HOST MEETING OF AFRIKANER EDUCATORS

Confrontation Possible

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth: "TO Summit Could Lead to Collision With Government"]

[Text]

A CRITICAL two-day conference of Afrikaans-speaking teachers and educationalists which starts in Pretoria today is expected to lay the foundation and set the scene for potential confrontation with the Government.

Education sources in Pretoria say that "Confrontation" is "not far away" on the increasingly burning issue of the controversial Human Sciences Research Council indepth investigation into education in South Africa.

The summit meeting of teachers and educationalists today and tomorrow will be hosted by the traditionally Rightwing and pro Government Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging (TO).

It is understood that powerful behind the scenes moves are afoot among conservative — Broederbond dominated — Afrikaans medium teachers and educationalist elements.

Specifically there are two facets of the report which could precipitate confrontation, sources said.

The first is the clear recommendation of the report that Whites will have to pay up in future for the education of their children to be able to ensure compulsory education for all races.

And the second is the inherent threat in the report, as interpreted by conservative elements, of eventually enforced integration in education in South Africa.

The objection to the first recommendation is a growing fear that the quality and standard of White education might suffer if the White parent is forced to dig more deeply into his pocket to pay for his child's education.

The second fear, sources said, is self evident. It was pointed out that traditionally pro Government teachers — as mirrorred in the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging — have felt the taste of power after their militant stand last year, which forced 25 percent pay increases from the Government.

The TO, which spearheaded the militancy, is by far the biggest of the White teachers' associations in South Africa and on its own represents nearly half the 50 000-odd White registered teachers in the Republic.

The meeting today and tomorrow will be held behind closed doors and it is expected that a plan of action will be discussed and patterned for the mass national "volkskongres" on education, to be held in Bloemfontein next month.

Both meetings also take place against the background of years of increasingly militant expression by the profession as a whole following some eight years of frustration.

The groundwork for the present climax was laid in the mid 1970s, when the Government —the profession claims —made promises about a "new deal" for teachers which it never kept.

The then Minister of National Education, Dr Piet Koorghof — and the TO claims documentary proof of this — promised the new deal if the profession would "cool it" for a while during the economic recession of the time.

Burden on Parents

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 10

[Reports by Keith Abendroth: "Alarm at Education Talks--Parity Has High Price"]

[Text]

THE message was loud and clear from the initial stages yesterday of the Afrikaner education summit conference in Pretoria. It said that, like it or not, South African parents will have to pay to help achieve parity in education in the Republic.

Teacher delegates and leading educationists from throughout the province are attending the two-day conference, called by the powerful Transvaalse Onderwysvereniging.

The conference, being held behind closed doors — and with the intention particularly of analysing fears that the government's aim of parity could lead to education integration — is seen as a prelude to the "Volkskongres" planned for Bloemfontein next month.

This congress, called by the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings, will analyse the approach of Afrikaner educationists to the potentially controversial White Paper on education following the report of the human sciences research council.

Don't Lower White Standards--Swart

PARITY in education in South Africa — equal education for all races — must not be achieved by lowering the standard of white education, Professor Nic Swart, vice-rector (Finance) of the Potchefstroom University for Christian National Education, told the conference.

Analysing the planned aim of parity in education, Professor Swart said that the project would entail the expenditure of billions of rands — and that a more optimistic date would be the year 2 000 instead of the more commonly projected 1990.

Simple statistics of the growth of the population groups underlined the tremendous problems ahead.

Black high school pupils had increased from 152 000 in 1974 to 693 000 in 1980; Coloured high school pupils in five years by 112 percent.

In the case of Blacks there was already a shortage of 6 500 classrooms.

For many people the solution seemed simple — lower the standard of education for Whites and redistribute the funds to the other groups.

But it was "totally unrealistic" to expect one part of the population to lower its educational standards — particularly when this group had the essential function of providing the country's much needed high level manpower.

At the same time the tempo of development of Black education had to keep pace with restrictions, such as the local provision of qualified Black teachers.

Thirdly, the move to parity must mean the elimination of backlogs before even reaching a "jumping-off point".

Finally, he said, the most important factor was that the parity process could only be as fast as the funds available made possible.

In the light of plans, it was reasonable to expect a call to be made on South African parents to continue to contribute to the education of their children.

Various alternatives could also be considered such as state loans for tertiary education — to relieve the financial load on the State itself; the parents pay a specific fee per pupil, that parents accept responsibility for buying certain educational necessities such as stationery, or that general sales tax be increased by 1 percent to pay for education.

Afrikaners 'Must Negotiate'

AFRIKAANS organisations were warned at the conference they would have to decide on their degree of pre- [redacted] tiate".

Professor W A Landman, head of the Department of Fundamental Pedagogics at Pretoria University, said these bodies would have to realise they could not "negotiate [redacted] wearing blinkers".

The question Afrikaner bodies must ask themselves was: "What is negotiable for us and what is non-negotiable?"

But at all times the Afrikaner must not be "blinkered" when he negotiated and least of all forget he made up only 18 percent of the country's population — and this proportion was declining.

Need for Definitions

THE professor of comparative pedagogics at Pretoria University Prof M J Bondesio, said that careful factual analysis was necessary before responsible decisions were taken.

Burning issues included the interpretation and application of the meaning of "free education" and "compulsory education" and the link between basic, compulsory and free education.

'Radicalism Must Be Kept Out'

THE Transvaal's Director of Education, Professor J H Jooste, told the conference the pressure on education and training was escalating and a close guard must be kept against "radicalism" entering the field.

Formally opening the conference, Prof Jooste said a common system of education for South Africa created problems because the nature of such a system would be determined by every individual national group's attitude to the aims of education.

The aim of education in turn was determined by a number of factors, among them cultural background, attitudes to life and the socio-economic levels of each national group.

One factor was very clear — and this was that the number of White pupils would decline while that of the Black people's particularly would escalate.

"The pressure on education and training will become tremendous in the future."

For this reason researchers could easily be misled on the difficult road already travelled and the tremendous advances made, to negate and to come to light with radical solutions.

However, the Government's White Paper on education had achieved greater peace and calm and was successful in delaying the birth of radical thought.

"No realist would deny that dynamic development and adjustments are necessary. And dynamic and fearless further renewal will demand educationally responsible and sober judgment in the application of reformism," Prof Jooste said.

The planning of education by radical change without consideration of the historic background, or of established practice, was simply not responsible.

It was of cardinal importance that the Christian and national character of education for White education must be maintained — although made available to all race groups.

The challenges could and must be met — and could be met by being regarded not only as challenges but also as opportunities, he said.

In the process greater parent involvement than ever before was necessary, Prof Jooste said.

Role for Big Firms

Developers like Escom, Sasol, Iscor and the mining houses would, in future, have to accept a degree of responsibility for the provision of educational facilities, said Professor J H Jooste.

Greater involvement of the big employers was as important as greater involvement of parents in the educational process.

The big employers in private enterprise would have to help provide facilities particularly where they were busy in growth points and in new growth points and where a tremendous demand for school facilities arose which the authorities found difficult to meet.

CSO: 4700/755

SAS PRESIDENT KRUGER SINKS OFF CAPE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Keith Murray McNally and Keith Abendroth]

[Text] Thirteen crew-members of SAS President Kruger were still missing last night and all that remained of their frigate was a fast-diminishing oil slick.

Yesterday afternoon the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told the House of Assembly in Cape Town 177 of the President Kruger's 190-man crew had been rescued.

The frigate sank in the Atlantic, 78 nautical miles southwest of Cape Point after a pre-dawn collision with the supply ship SAS Tafelberg, in bad weather.

The Chief of the Navy, Admiral Ronnie Edwards, told a Press conference in Pretoria the loss of the President Kruger was "sad, very sad."

"We will continue to search for the missing people until there is no further object in looking for them," he said.

Earlier the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen had issued a statement in Cape Town saying latest reports indicated that most of the crew of the SAS President Kruger had been rescued.

He said: "Two naval ships as well as a submarine and two Super Frelon helicopters and a Shackleton are in the area of the collision which took place this morning between the President Kruger and a supply vessel of the navy, SAS Tafelberg, 78 nautical miles southwest of Cape Point.

Reporters who flew over the scene during the day said all that was left of the President Kruger was an oil slick about 1,5 km long and 200 m wide, some broken planks and an abandoned orange-coloured life-jacket.

But the oil slick was breaking up fast in a 40-knot southerly wind which blew the tops off the waves.

SAS Tafelberg sustained damages to the bow section. The section was sealed off and the ship joined others, including two submarines, plucking survivors from the sea.

There were no casualties aboard the supply ship.

The survivors were expected to be reunited with their families at the Simonstown naval base last night.

Gen Malan said the collision had occurred at about 4,15 am. Minutes later, the captain of the SAS President Kruger had realised hull damage to the ship was such that it could not stay afloat.

He gave the order to abandon ship.

Gen Malan said: "The low casualty figure is evidence of the professional action and good discipline under terrible weather conditions."

The Minister said the South African Air Force had joined the navy's rescue operation at first light.

He also announced that a board of inquiry had been appointed to investigate all aspects of the accident. The board would be headed by the Inspector General of the Navy, Rear Admiral J.A.C. Weideman.

The massive air-sea rescue operation launched to search for the 13 missing men was hampered by high winds and huge seas.

Several aircraft including two Super Frelon and two Puma helicopters from 30 Squadron took off at first light yesterday and combed more than 500 square kilometres of ocean 80 nautical miles southwest of Cape Town.

On the surface the SAS Pretorius, two submarines, a salvage tug, the Wolraad Woltemade, two fishing vessels and the Tafelberg, which remained in the area after the collision, battled 10-metre waves in the disaster area as the vessels criss-crossed the sea.

The air search was concentrated along the 30 kilometre oil slick.

Divers were dropped by the helicopters to check nine liferafts which self-inflated when the frigate sank after the collision with the supply ship in night manoeuvres.

Other flotsam such as drums, life jackets, oars and wooden crates were also checked by the helicopters and vessels taking part in the search.

The helicopters, which were buffeted by a 30-knot southeasterly wind, continued the search throughout the day only returning to Ysterplaat Air Base to refuel.

Hopes that the missing crew members would survive the icy Atlantic rose when it was reported that the temperature of the water in the disaster area was uncommonly high for this time of the year. A blanket ban was put on all aircraft and shipping movements within a 20-mile radius and up to 1 000 m of the disaster area.

At 4 pm yesterday the Puma and Super Frelon helicopters returned to base when fuel ran low but the air search will be resumed at first light today.

The crippled Tafelberg later limped back into Simonstown Naval Base and was expected back late last night.

Red-carpet treatment is awaiting the survivors when they disembark at Simonstown.

Admiral Edwards said each survivor would immediately be given R50 pocket money and a complete new uniform and then be sent on seven days' compassionate leave.

Any seamen from up country would receive special treatment to get them home as soon as possible.

The sunken SAS President Kruger, armaments equipment and all, will pose no danger to any other shipping.

She went down in 3 000 m of water, well clear of normal shipping lanes and in an area used for exercises specifically for safety to other shipping.

The President Kruger is only the sixth lost by the SA Navy--the other five being lost during the Second World War.

Lost to mines during the war were the Southern Flow, the Parktown, the Beaver and the Treern, while Sydonstlandet went down off the Natal coast.

It's a Sad Day--Navy Chief

The loss of the R20-million SAS President Kruger in 3 000 metres of water off Cape Point early yesterday morning was described as "very, very sad" by the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Ronald Edwards.

Addressing a Press conference in Pretoria, Admiral Edwards said there had been 190 crew members on board at the time of the incident. So far 177 had been rescued and 13 were still missing.

Two of the rescued had been flown to hospital by helicopter. One of them had swallowed seawater and dieseline, while the other was suffering from lacerations, exhaustion and shock.

"The accident occurred in darkness in poor weather conditions. The low casualty figures bear witness to the SA navy's professional conduct and discipline under extremely difficult conditions.

"The manner in which the entire maritime search and rescue organisation handled the affair is commendable," he said.

Automatic beacons had been set off when the two ships collided at exactly 4,22 am and the frigate sank at 5,29 am.

At 5.55 am a signal had been received from the SAS President Pretorius that the first 30 members of the crew had been picked up.

The Admiral said the officer commanding the frigate, Captain Wim de Lange, had realised 10 to 15 minutes after the collision that the SAS President Kruger's hull was so severely damaged that the ship had no chance of staying afloat. He then gave the order to abandon ship.

Describing the sinking of the frigate as "a very, very sad loss," Admiral Edwards said its replacement cost today would be in the region of R120-million. However, the President Kruger would have been phased out within the next decade.

"We feel we have to go for a harder-hitting and more mobile vessel. That's why we have started acquiring missile-to-surface strike vessels, and the next step will be to acquire corvettes."

The Tafelberg is a converted tanker, formerly called the Amman. The conversion was done in Durban and the ship was commissioned on August 10, 1967.

Admiral Edwards said he did not know what the tactical situation had been at the time of the accident. The three vessels had put to sea three days ago and would have returned to Simonstown "probably on Friday."

Apart from the White and Coloured crew on board the President Kruger, the ship was also carrying an air force helicopter and crew of four.

The President Pretorius had 110 survivors on board, in addition to its own crew, while the Tafelberg was carrying 67 survivors. They were expected to reach Simonstown by about midnight last night.

Lost Kruger Was Due To Be Retired

The lost frigate SAS President Kruger cost South Africa R20-million when she was commissioned in August 1969--but it would take R120-million to replace her at present shipwrighting costs.

However, Admiral Ronnie Edwards, Chief of the Navy, revealed last night that she was in any case being phased out of operation in the interests of official navy tactics which are to settle in future for corvettes or submarines--giving harder and faster strike capabilities.

One of her sister ships, President Steyn, is already moth-balled and awaiting disposal.

In her time the President Kruger was the pride of the navy. But her days already became numbered when the French, British and Americans lowered their arms embargo on the country and South Africa decided to reply by upgrading her Cape sea route protection programme and to embark instead on a hard hitting protection programme under the old Simonstown Agreement.

Nevertheless the loss of the President Kruger is a big one for South Africa.

An impressive 112,8 metres overall and with a beam of 12,5 metres, she was modified a number of times over the years to make her a top-notch fighting ship.

Her armament included 115 mm guns, 40 mm Bofors, six two-triple torpedo tubes and a Limbo mortar. Her Gerared turbines gave her a punch of 22,500 kW, driving her at a maximum speed of 30 knots with a fuel range of 7,200 km at 12 knots.

Her complement was 203--13 officers and 190 men.

The type-12 frigate was one of the two remaining anti-submarine vessels in this category in service with the navy.

A trio of these vessels was built for the SA Navy under the Simonstown Agreement on which Britain reneged in 1974.

The first to be taken out of service was the President Steyn, which was laid up in Simonstown more than a year ago.

The President Kruger, an all-welded vessel, was commanded by Captain Wim de Lange, at the time of the accident.

During her early years she sped to Marion Island with relief supplies for the weather team which had lost all in a fire.

She also assisted in landing injured seamen from vessels at sea.

The President Kruger was the first of the three anti-sub vessels to be completed in the Yarrow yard on the Clyde. She was launched on October 20, 1960.

Malan Praises Rescue

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced in the assembly yesterday that 13 of the 190 crew of the frigate SAS President Kruger, were missing.

General Malan said: "The officer commanding the SAS President Kruger realised about ten to 15 minutes after the collision that the hull of his ship was damaged in such a way that the ship would not remain afloat. He gave the order for the crew to abandon ship.

"Damage to the SAS Tafelberg was limited to the bow. This section of the ship was immediately sealed off and she could then continue together with other units of the navy in the area to pick up crew of the doomed ship from the sea.

"Aircraft and helicopters of the SA Air Force were at the scene at first light to assist with their rescue work.

"The collision occurred in the dark in very bad weather conditions. The low casualty figure is evidence of the professional action and good discipline under terrible weather conditions in which the wind was blowing at about 30 knots."

CSO: 4700/755

EIGHT DIE IN EXPLOSIVES FACTORY BLAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Andy Thomson]

[Text] Eight people were killed and 21 injured when a third explosion in two days rocked the Modderfontein explosives factory near Edenvale yesterday afternoon.

This brings the death toll over a 24-hour period to nine.

The explosion, which followed two on Wednesday night, occurred while an investigating team was inspecting a waste acid tank, to try and determine the cause of the initial explosions.

Six White employees were killed instantly and two Black employees subsequently died in Modderfontein Hospital. Eleven Whites and 10 Black employees were injured in the blast, three of them seriously.

The investigating team were checking for nitroglycerine in the acid tank because it was believed that excessive amounts of it had led to Wednesday night's explosions.

The explosion occurred in the same area as the first explosions, but in a different building. The tank in which the explosion occurred feeds a larger storage tank and a pipeline--in the area where Wednesday night's explosions took place.

Investigations by the factory's technical staff are proceeding.

Sabotage is not suspected and the production of chemicals and explosives have not been seriously affected. The No 1 explosives factory--one of three at Modderfontein--is out of action and has been badly damaged.

The executive director (explosives division) of AECI, Mr Steven Anderson, said it would be about two weeks before the factory was in operation again. He said it was impossible to estimate the extent of the damage caused by the three explosions. His own guess is about R100 000.

Meanwhile all but one of the six injured in Wednesday's explosion have been discharged from hospital. Mr Alpheus Tombo was still in hospital but was not in any danger.

Mr Leonette Vigo (58), a process operator whose parents live in Italy, was killed in the first explosion. The names of the other dead were not released at the time of going to Press.

CSO: 4700/755

STUDENTS ORGANIZE PETITION FOR RELEASE OF ALL DETAINEES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 12

[Text]

STUDENTS of the University of the Witwatersrand took to the city streets yesterday afternoon to gather signatures for a petition calling for the unconditional release of all detainees and the repeal of all detention laws.

Petitions were circulated to students after a meeting on the university campus in which students stood in solidarity with trade unionist, Dr. Neil Aggett, who died in detention two weeks ago and in support of 45 others who had died in detention.

"We must act against security legislation now to show Neil Aggett did not die in vain" was the call made by Mr Jonty Joffe, chairman of the National Union of South African Students.

He said the fact that detainees had been hospitalised left many questions unanswered as to the conditions of nearly 200 detainees being held at John Vorster Square, Pretoria Central and Caledon Square.

Mr Malcolm Perkey, brother of Mr Coling Perkey who was detained in November last year, representing the Detainees Parents Support Committee, said the committee would set up an independent panel of doctors to assure the safety of those in detention

Meanwhile, commenting on the admission of six detainees to hospital in a week since Dr Aggett died in detention on February 4, The Azanian People's Organisation said it was concerned and distressed over their hospitalisation.

"This proved solitary confinement to be a combination of the greatest psychological and physiological pressure that can ever be enforced upon a human being", a spokesman for the organisation said.

Azapo demanded that the detainees in hospital be treated byt their family doctors.

CSO: 4700/755

MAJOR ROLE SEEN FOR NEW BANK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 21

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] A development bank for Southern Africa may become the most important vehicle for the transfer of development resources from advanced to less developed areas.

This was said by Mr A.B. la Grange, chief economist to Professor Jan Lombard, special adviser to the South African Reserve Bank, at the conference of the Manpower and Management Foundation of Southern Africa on the Government's new regional development policy in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr La Grange said it could not be the function of the bank to plan the nature of economic co-operation.

"The bank will promote economic development, particularly within the less developed areas of national states and other member countries.

"But, insofar as economic development itself depends upon economic co-operation across political boundaries, the bank may play a very useful non-partisan supporting role in the process of co-operation," he said.

He said the bank would support economic development mainly through making loans and providing technical assistance.

"It was, however, unlikely that the bank would take up equity capital itself."

Assitance would be available mainly to public bodies, in particular to member governments and their agencies.

Assistance to entrepreneurs would normally be given via the intermediation of a development corporation or the public authority concerned.

Loans would normally be advanced on a project basis, and be subjected to the normal development banking procedures of evaluation, disbursement and end-use supervision.

He said the bank would also serve as a bank of last resort in that it would try to close the gap between the feasible size of the area investment programme and the available savings in the area, plus the private capital from outside.

CSO: 4700/755

BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA TO BE DEVELOPED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 13

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text]

THE Oranje-Vaal Administration Board is embarking on a R40-million project for the development of its Black residential area, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Speaking in Sebokeng yesterday where he was officially opening administrative and judicial offices, he called on the private sector to invest more funds to help administration boards . meet their commitments to improve living conditions of Black residents.

While appreciating the extent to which the private sector had so far involved itself with the development of the Black areas, he said more could still be done.

Sports centre

He said the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board was planning to build a R10-million sports centre in Evaton Village, which the private sector was unwilling to finance alone.

He called on big companies in the Vaal Triangle to help the board with donations to enable it to meet its proposed project.

His department would sympathetically consider requests for funds from the board for this purpose.

The envisaged sports centre would include an athletics track and soccer stadium with a seating capacity of 60 000, all-weather tennis courts, a swimming pool of Olympic standard and tennis courts to be built at an estimated cost of R10-million.

Own homes

He complimented the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board and the private sector for the assistance they have given Black families in the area to be able to own their own homes. Many had built themselves "posh" houses with borrowed funds.

About 5 700 stands had been set aside for leasing, of which 120 had been registered and 480 applications for leases under the 99-year leasehold scheme were being considered.

The Minister said with the present agreement entered into with Escom it meant 1 500 more applications for leases were in the process of being considered.

Of houses built with funds from the Department of Community Development 65 000 had been sold to residents who had previously hired them.

Loans

Dr Koornhof said seeing that the Department of Community Development was now no longer in a position to provide all the loans required for Black housing by the administration boards, he was impressed by efforts the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board was making to find internal and external loans as "bridging" finance to provide infrastructural services for the residents.

"The Evaton Community Council has accepted the master plan of Evaton in principle as the basis for the future development of the area," he said.

"In this regard it is of great significance to announce that town and regional planners were appointed by the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board on January 20 to prepare a plan for the central business district of the Sebokeng and Evaton townships on which various land uses were to be indicated.

Town centre

"The object of this assignment is to compile a plan that can form the basis for the development of a modern town centre which can stop the tremendous leakage of capital from the Sebokeng/Evaton complex and to fulfill the social and administrative needs of the town.

"The central business district has been planned to provide for shopping centres, a light industrial area and communal facilities such as a medical centre, hotel and public offices to serve both the communities of Evaton and Sebokeng jointly. "Therefore it is important that the future development and the implementation of the plan be co-ordinated by a co-ordinating development committee representing the interests of the communities of Evaton, Sebokeng, the Vaal Triangle and the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board."

Dr Koornhof said this board had already held its first meeting.

CSO: 4700/755

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS WITH BLACK UNIONS DETERIORATES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Feb 82 p 4

[Editoria]

[Text]

THE serious deterioration in relations between the Government and black trade unions comes ironically after the much vaunted introduction of so-called labour law reforms.

This is perhaps not irony but sheds a light on a serious flaw in the hypotheses held about change in South Africa. What is seen as dramatic change by the Government, and some whites, is more often than not only the tip.

It is a Catch-22 situation for the Government. They had imagined by legalising black trade unions, they would be able to control those unregistered unions that would, in their eyes, turn "political".

Instead they have opened the floodgates to all sorts of demands from black unions, which, had conditions been normal in South Africa, would not have caused such headaches.

The problem facing the Government is that black unions are in some form given the right to articulate their grievances. Labour relations are complex and difficult to handle even in more advanced countries with long histories of trade unionism. The situation in South Africa is exacerbated first because this is virgin territory, and more importantly by our crazy racial situation.

Through conditioning, the Government's response to any form of dissent has become frozen into one single channel — repression. It seems to us ridiculous to expect people who have certain avenues opened to them to remain inactive and quiescent. What should happen is to have vigorous debate from governmental level, down to the workers and the employers.

In truth, the employers are not helping a very complex situation by their seeming intransigence to change.

As long as people insist on exerting pressure on the simmering pot, there are bound to be unfortunate consequences. The death of a white trade unionist is perhaps only one of such explosive things likely to happen.

The problem goes much further than that. Unrest in labour relations in South Africa is a symptom of much deeper problems. That part of the lid has been opened here should have been cause for advancement, rather than simple repression.

Debate should be free, open and honest, we believe. There are are too many stereotypes that have to be eradicated. It should have been a marvellous chance for employers and the Government to learn more about black workers. It should also have given blacks a chance of learning and getting accustomed to the intricacies of labour relations.

Repressive action leads only one way — to other sinister or self-interest views getting into the problem and making it even more thorny.

CSO: 4700/763

PROFESSOR KLEYNHANS ON GOVERNMENT ACCEPTANCE OF BLACKS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Feb 82 p 12

[Text]

IT TOOK the Nationalist Government 30 to 40 years to accept that blacks were permanent citizens in white South Africa, says Professor Willem Kleynhans, head of the Political Science Department, at the University of South Africa.

Prof. Kleynhans, in an interview with The SOWETAN, reacted to the Government's positive response to the major proposals on black housing filed by the Viljoen committee.

"Now that the Government has at last acknowledged the fact that blacks are now permanent citizens of the Republic, I hope it is not going to take the Government another 30 years to give them the political rights which they are basically entitled to", said the Afrikaner professor.

The Viljoen Committee, which investigated the growing housing crisis in Soweto, recently told the Government to drastically change its housing policies, if it desired to cut into the critical housing backlog in Soweto. It is reported that half a million blacks, Asian and coloured people in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal complex are in need of proper housing.

Prof Kleynhans said: "The Government should now accept the fact that where people live permanently and are involved in the economic processes, and where they contribute their labour power, they have the right to have a say in the political decision making processes of the country.

"Blacks should now have a direct say in the making of the laws which they must obey."

In response to the Viljoen's Committee report, the Government has since drawn up a 13 point plan for site-and-service, self help and co-housing.

The Government's positive stands of giving priority to the accute shortage of housing for blacks is very welcome, said the political scientists, stressing however, that blacks should now have political rights.

He added: "The Government cannot separate human beings from where they live and work from their political aspirations. Their permanency in the country goes hand in hand with their political aspirations."

The Government, in its 13 point plan, set out by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P Koornhof, reported amongst other factors that: "Housing is a corner stone of a stable society and will therefore enjoy priority and that to give individuals a greater say, site — and service, self help, core and town housing schemes will be encouraged with the help of technical advise centres."

CSO: 4700/763

CATHOLIC SUPPORT FOR BLACK UNIONS REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Catholic Church leadership will give moral support to black trade unionism, according to Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

Archbishop Hurley was addressing a Press conference at the church's seminary in Waterkloof yesterday to highlight the end of the conference's 10-day plenary session.

He said the church needed to involve itself in social, political and economic affairs of the country, not in power-seeking, but in educational, moral and basic human rights aspects.

During the conference, the archbishop said, the bishops were opportuned to listen to black trade unionists' experiences of humiliations, detentions and sufferings in their fight for justice in the labour scene.

Archbishop Hurley dismissed claims that black trade unionists were revolusionists and described them, as humble people prepared to collaborate for the sake of workers' rights.

"The scene is not as bad as the Government paints it. If they talk to unionists, they will prove this by the unionists attitude. I find their attitude so moving," archbishop Hurley said.

A draft statement on resettlement stated: "Those affected by resettlement are exposed to physical hardships, emotional hurt and psychological stress. Deprived and depressed, they are often people without hope.

"We appeal to the authorities, even at this late juncture, to reconsider this policy and to be aware of the immense harm being done to the sons and daughters of our country."

The Catholic church was still examining its participation in the South African Broadcasting Corporation church services as well as conscientious objections by young whites to join the army.

CSO: 4700/763

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIANS BOYCOTT SHIP--Melbourne--The Australian trade union movement's protest against the death in detention of South African unionist Dr Neil Aggett has forced a ship to anchor off the west Australian port of Fremantle for four days. The protest will also ground four South African Airways flights next week. The Safocean Mildurah arrived off Fremantle yesterday and will not be able to enter the port until Monday morning when waterfront unions lift their week-long ban on South African shipping. A spokesman for South African Airways said yesterday the week-long ban on its flights would ground two flights into and two flights out of Australia through Perth. About 900 passengers would be affected, said the spokesman, but the airline hoped to move most of them once the ban was lifted. The affected flights were the airline's normal Tuesday and Saturday services. Last week, the Australian Council of Trade Unions called on unions to protest against the death of Dr Aggett. The president of the council, Mr Cliff Dolan, said the request for union protests was to make the South African Government appreciate the union movement's abhorrence of all forms of racism. A copy of the ACTU protest had been sent to the South African Embassy. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 12]

TAX DEBTS--In the 1980-81 financial year R2 617 292 in income tax from individuals was written off as irrecoverable and R3 067 638 from companies, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday. In a written reply to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville), Mr Horwood said the amounts were owing by 6 027 individuals and 435 companies. These figures were abnormally high because a technical difficulty during the 1979-80 financial year had meant that a substantial number of cases which should have been dealt with that year could only be processed during the following financial year. In 1979-80 the figures which were consequently much lower than they would have been, showed that R1 178 208 had been written off in respect of 3 888 individuals and R1 091 397 in respect of companies. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 8]

LIGHTS FOR SOWETO--More than R5-million a month was being spent on providing electricity to Soweto, with 25 082 houses already complete, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday. Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), Dr Koornhof said work to the value of R74-million had been completed by the end of 1981, which represented expenditure of more than R4-million a month. This had now increased to over R5-million a month. The total estimated cost amounted to R235-million, and work was expected to be complete in early 1984. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 8]

FOREIGNERS IN MILITARY--Last year 2,259 citizens of foreign countries registered for military service in South Africa and 2,206 in 1980, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said yesterday in a written reply to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 8]

MAIZE DELIVERY COSTS--A total of R1 814 588 847 was provided by the Land Bank to finance maize deliveries to co-operative agents of the Maize Board, the Minister of Finance, Dr Owen Horwood, said yesterday. Replying to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFI, Yeoville), Dr Horwood said this sum included the producer's price and levy and the difference in price on stocks carried over. The sum was financed from overdraft facilities from commercial banks. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 8]

BANNING OF SAMMY ADELMAN DEPLORED--We do not know what, if anything, caused Mr Sammy Adelman to be detained and subsequently banned. In the absence of any information it has to be presumed that whatever it was would not have stood up to examination in court. Yet on such flimsy "evidence" is a young man's career destroyed, his reputation ruined and he is forced to flee the country of his birth. Another bitter enemy may have thus been chased abroad to help wage a propaganda war on South Africa. It is a pity that the Rabie Commission still condones such bannings. [Editorial] [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Feb 82 p 22]

COLONEL GOOSEN PROMOTION HIT--Just four years ago Colonel Pieter Goosen, then in charge of the Security Police in Port Elizabeth, told the Steve Biko inquest he had ordered the black consciousness leader to be kept naked and in chains and that his men did not work under any statutes. It was chilling and stunning evidence. Equally stunning is the news that this man, who was in charge of the case that has left an indelible stain on South Africa, has been promoted to an assistant commissioner, one of the most responsible police posts in the land. Is this really the image the SAP wants to project? [Editorial] [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 82 p 8]

UCOR LOAN--Union Acceptances and Volkskas Merchant Bank have privately placed loan stock totalling R45 055 269 on behalf of the Uranium Enrichment Corporation. The issue was by way of two loans--a 20-year loan with a coupon of 12,5% priced at 88,13% to yield 14,30% to maturity; and a 20-year loan with a coupon of 14,30% at par. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 82 p 15]

MISSION TO TAIWAN--The South African Republic of China Chamber of Economic Relations is organising a second trade mission to Taiwan. It will leave South Africa on April 27. The mission, to be led by Mr H.J. van der Merwe, will not only concern itself with two-way trade between the countries but will investigate the possibility of joint ventures. The diamond-cutting works at Kaoh Siung in Taiwan in which South Africans and Taiwanese are interested was established as a follow-up to last year's trade mission. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 82 p 15]

CSO: 4700/764

JINJA PAPER COMPANY GIVEN AUTONOMOUS STATUS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] PAPCO Industries Limited, Jinja formerly under the Uganda Development Corporation, is now an autonomous industry, the Minister of Industry Dr Andoniya Tiberondwa, declared when inaugurating the industry's new board of directors in Jinja.

"The Government," he said, "is committed to the policy of mixed economy, and it is no longer interested in nationalising people's property."

He noted the commendable name the company was holding and appealed to those concerned to give the managers all support so that they could maintain their standard.

Dr Tiberondwa appealed to members of the board of directors to concentrate on the increase of production. He advised them to look into the problems of the workers realistically and to examine the calibre of the workers, their abilities and commitment to the Government cause.

The General Manager, Mr Onyinge-Odomoch, commended the good work the Government was doing for them. He said the 4.3 million US dollars given to them by the Government had benefited them a lot.

The chairman of the board of directors, Mr Kanakulya, said a machine-line out of operation for the last ten years was expected to operate again before June this year.

Later, the Minister opened a UPC branch for PAPCO Industries, Limited.

He appealed to the new directors and general managers always to first consider the human feelings and dignity in their daily activities, stressing that whatever was produced was for the benefit of all Ugandans.

He revealed that the crusade for "National Unity," which UPC has embarked on aimed at involving every Ugandan in decision-making in the country.

Dr Tiberondwa expressed concern about the necessity for the Government to be involved in the running of the economic power of the country.

Other speakers included the MP for Jinja East, Dr Muzira, and the MP for Iganga south west, Mr David Nabeta.

CSO: 4700/760

BETTER EDUCATION FOR POLICE APPLAUDED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Healthy Move in Our Police Force"]

[Text] To hear that there are over fifty University graduates in our police force is to witness one of the most dramatic developments in the history of our police force. This is so because for a long time our police force has been seen by our people as a dumping place for people who could not make it anywhere else.

And with 'rejects' finding places in the force, little, by way of efficiency, discipline and respect for the profession could be expected. This trend was acidified during the misrule of terror when the few who by some divine act had found their way into the force got silenced by the dictator's forces of suppression and repression.

The newly qualified graduates in the police force should note that the public expects a dramatic change in the force. Of course they come at a time when the country is riddled with teething problems, some of which are beyond their control or influence. But they have the burden of proving to the keen public that their brains and bodies will add something positive to the force.

If they successfully do this, Ugandans will have something to feel proud about. And young as they are, they have a long time to learn more by experience. As pioneers, they have a lot of legacy to live behind when they eventually leave the force and as people with a galaxy of ideas we are banking on them to impart some of their knowledge to their subordinates and colleagues for the general improvement of the running of the force.

Since the myth that the police force is a hive for rejects has been destroyed, we expect to see a continued flow of graduates from all disciplines to the police force in future. There is no convincing reason whatsoever why this important institution should not join other institutions in the race for the recruitment of competent personnel.

Police officers with lesser education should not see this development as a threat to their positions but should instead strive to share their problems and ignorance with graduate policemen. Cooperation and not confrontation should be the hallmark of their working relations.

CSO: 4700/760

PLANS REPORTED UNDERWAY TO CURB ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Tom Okello]

[Text] PLANS to track down illegal immigrants are underway. District commissioners and police officers together with immigration officials will be involved in the exercise.

This was disclosed yesterday by the acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Internal Affairs Mr James Kigye.

Mr Kigye lashed at some immigration officials who were not executing their duties responsibly. As a result there were many immigrants who were engaged in dubious businesses all over the country.

"Uganda should not be made a dumping ground for fugitives. We cannot afford to have our country become a place where anybody can come in and walk out."

An immigration officer, he said, ought to be, ought and vigilant while executing his duty and called on all immigration officers at the borders and Entebbe Airport to be not only more serious with their work but also to be alert and security conscious.

He warned them against some immigrants who entered the country to cause insecurity and those engaged in smuggling the country's riches "leaving the nationals suffering".

It appeared the control over the immigration officers was so remote that it made them believe that their actions were not being watched.

Mr Kigye, who deputised for the Minister of Internal Affairs at the opening of a four-week induction course for immigration officers at the Institute of Public Administrations in Kampala, said because of the great importance the government attached to the department, it had embarked on in-service training programmes.

Besides, he added, the department had been elevated. It would soon be headed by a commissioner and a deputy, assisted by many principal immigration officers.

Proper identification and uniforms would soon be issued to the department so that its workers could easily be identified. And plans were underway to establish regional immigration offices.

All district commissioners and the district police officers would be alerted to work hand in hand with the immigration officials to check on illegal immigrants.

CSO: 4700/760

FORMER GOVERNOR UNDER AMIN SENTENCED TO DEATH

Charged With Murder

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 27 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Abdallah Nasur, former governor of the central province during the Amin regime, was yesterday sentenced to death by the Uganda High Court.

In a three-hour judgement, the presiding judge, Mr Chief Justice George Masika said "The prosecution has proved its case beyond any reasonable doubt and I accordingly convict him (Nasur) as charged."

Nasur was charged with the murder of former Masaka mayor, Mr Francis Walugembe, on September 21, 1972 at the quarter-guard, near Masaka army barracks.

Justice Masika said he was convinced that Nasur murdered Walugembe and with malice aforethought."

On the cause of Walugembe's death, the judge said, "it is my opinion that the deceased died as a result of the violent assault upon him at the quarter-guard." He said Nasur stabbed him, twisted the knife, then removed it and "in a true spirit of cannibal fashion, the accused licked the knife."

"And, the manner of killing was the most brutal," Justice Masika added.

Nasur expressed aforethought malice by announcing to the public at the scene of the crime that a guerilla had been caught and he was going to be killed, the judge said.

He described Thomas Ntale as "an honest, reliable and truthful witness," and accepted his evidence as truthful. Ntale, a key witness for the prosecution and Walugembe's son, testified that he was with Walugembe on the day he was killed.

Inconsistencies between Ntale's evidence and the statement he made to the police were minor and ineffectual and did not materially affect his whole evidence, the judge said.

"He witnessed the kidnapping of his father, saw the events at the quarter-guard, and saw the accused stabbing the deceased.

"The conditions of identification were most favourable, the circumstances were clear, the public was invited to a show and there was ample time to see what was happening."

"The other inconsistencies in Ntale's evidence were probably due to lapse of memory due to passage of time," Masika said.

Justice Masika described Nasur's evidence as "preposterous and incredible," and rejected his alibi that he was away at the material time buying food for the soldiers.

"I do not believe that he was away, I do not believe that he never wore the army uniform. I am satisfied that he told lies," he said.

In a long statement before the conviction was read to him, Nasur maintained that he did not kill Walugembe, and that he was charged with the crime simply because he was in Amin's regime.

"I have been convicted for murdering a man I have never even seen," Nasur said. "Those who have accused me may go and celebrate that we have convicted Nasur," he added.

"I, as a muslim, I am holding this Koran knowing that I am charged falsely, but those who have charged me will be the ones to suffer."

You, as Chief Justice and your judges will hear more cases about Amin's people. Death is for everybody although it should be the right type of death," he said.

But Justice Masika summed up his judgment by saying, "Institutions are created by man to help man and not to deprive him of his most sacred right, the right to life."

Turning to Nasur, he said, "You have been convicted of murder. You will suffer death in the manner prescribed by law.

Nasur Appeals

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Jan 82 p 8

[Article by Margaret Mbaziira]

[Text] Abadallah Nasur, former governor of Central Province in Amin's regime, sentenced to death by the Uganda High Court on Monday, has appealed against sentence in the Uganda Court of Appeal.

Nasur was convicted of murdering Francis Walugembe, former mayor of Masaka, on September 21, 1972, by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice George Masika. The appeal was filed by his lawyer, Mr P.S. Ayigihugu.

Meanwhile, the hearing of a case in which Lt Col Abdu S. L. Kisule is charged with murdering Jackson Mbazira Mukasa of Natete started yesterday before Mr Justice E. Otong.

He is alleged to have murdered him on October 30, 1971.

The first witness to be called by the prosecution was Mrs Violet T. Kaggwa, a senior nursing officer of M.P. Shah Hospital, Nairobi.

She told the court that she knew the deceased as a good friend. On the day he died, they had an appointment.

She told the judge that she was going to drop the deceased at his house in Natete when they stopped at a bar to buy some cigarettes and a box of matches.

"When entering the bar a man touched my wig," she told the judge. "But because it was getting dark, I could not see the man clearly," she said.

Mrs Kaggwa said that the unknown man then started boxing the deceased. She ran to the police for help but they could not help much.

"I went back to see what was happening. There were so many people and Jackson was lying on the ground," she said.

She told the judge that people around were saying that Kisule had killed a person.

She said that they took him to the hospital but on their arrival he died.

The prosecution is being led by the Deputy Director of Public Prosecution, Mr Amosi Twinomujuni while the accused is being represented by Mr Ayigihugu.

The hearing continues.

CSO: 4700/760

BRIEFS

MADHVANI SUGAR WORKS SURVEY--Kampala, January 24--Representatives of local and international financial institutions meeting in Uganda over the weekend have agreed in principle to provide 65 million pounds (130 million dollars) for the rehabilitation of Madhvani Sugar Works. The works, managed by Meena Madhvani and her 30-year old son Nitin, is considered the largest single economic unit in the whole of Uganda. It employs about 10,000 people on the 22,000 acre (9,000 hectare) sugar plantation and factory in a joint venture company owned 51 per cent by the Uganda Government and 49 percent by the millionaire Madhvani family. The agreement on the aid package, though still tentative, has been welcomed by the Uganda Government as the first involving a private financial institution since the fall of dictator Idi Amin in 1979. The sugar complex at Kakira was started in 1924 by the Madhvani family and was producing 80,000 tons of sugar annually in 1972 when Idi Amin expelled all Asians from Uganda and nationalised their property. By the time Amin was overthrown in April 1979 output had dwindled to only 3,000 tons of sugar per year. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2866, 26 Jan 82 p 23]

KILLINGS DENIED--Nairobi, January 24--Ugandan President Milton Obote has denied that there are now more killings in Uganda than there were under deposed dictator Idi Amin, it was reported here today. But Mr Obote, addressing a public rally in the Tororo North constituency, warned that anyone standing in the way of his regime's goals of fighting poverty, ignorance and disease would be crushed, according to Radio Uganda monitored here. Mr Obote also criticised the leader of the opposition Democratic Party, Paul Ssemogerere, for not condemning anti-Government activities in the countryside, the radio said, and claiming that violence in Uganda was now greater than during Idi Amin's regime. Mr Ssemogerere only spoke out when a person destabilising the country was arrested, Mr Obote was quoted as saying. The President appealed to all Ugandans who had guns or ammunition to surrender them to the Government immediately and warned citizens that anyone practicing tribalism would be expelled from the ruling Uganda Peoples Congress Party as long as it was in power. He also called on Ugandans in exile to come home and help rebuild the country and said his Government was interested in spending as much public money as possible on farmers, not arms. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2866, 26 Jan 82 p 23]

JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY--Japan is to grant Uganda about 80m/- to purchase agricultural machinery, the new Japanese Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Teruo Kosugi said. Tokyo is also ready to assist Uganda in the rehabilitation of her television system, Mr Kosugi told President Obote when presenting his credentials. The President welcomed the grant as a crucial offer, "because, at the moment farmers are tuned to produce more. The grant will be put to the best use to sustain that spirit," he assured the ambassador, based in Nairobi. [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/761

BRIEFS

ARRESTS FOR CRITICIZING GOVERNMENT--Two leaders of Upper Volta's Patriotic League for Development (LIPAD) were arrested early last month in the course of an inquiry mounted by the Military Government, Justice Minister, M. Bema Ouattara, disclosed. They were prominent industrialist Philippe Ouedraogo, who was Secretary of State for Planning in 1973, and veterinary surgeon Amdou Coulibaly, who in 1976-77 chaired a special committee set up to prepare for the restoration of normal constitutional life in Upper Volta. Mr Ouedraogo is general manager of the railway from Ouagadougou to Tambao and Tin Hrassan and of the manganese mine and cement works it serves in each town respectively. Their league is accused of preparing a front-page article in LIPAD's periodical LE PATRIOTE, quoting fierce criticisms of the Government by former labour leader Soumane Toure, who has been on the run since last November. The Government wants him for alleged subversion and illegal possession of secret documents which the military regime says could compromise state security. The Voltan Trade Union Confederation he led as Secretary-General has been suspended. Also detained was the head of the national printing works, Felix Marie Ouedraogo, who tipped off the authorities about the LE PATRIOTE article but is accused of having also supplied documents to LIPAD "to cover himself." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3365, 1 Feb 82 p 339]

CSO: 4700/733

BRIEFS

TEACHER NOT YET RELEASED--Dar-es-Salaam, January 27--Ernest Wamba-Dia Wamba, the Zairean senior lecturer at Dar University detained for 38 days in Zaire until last Friday, has not been allowed to leave the country to resume his teaching post in Tanzania, his wife has said. American-born Elaine Wamba issued her statement after she contacted the United States Embassy here to enquire from the Zairean Government on the status of her Zairean husband. Sources here said that during his detention Dr Wamba was subjected to "brutal interrogation" and had been "confined to a tiny unhygienic underground cell" with other prisoners. A Zaire Embassy spokesman said today that it would be known next week whether or not the lecturer would be allowed to return to Tanzania. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2867, 29 Jan 82 p 23]

CSO: 4700/742

ZAMBIA RAILWAYS LEND SIX LOCOMOTIVES TO TAZARA TO MOVE COPPER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA Railways has loaned Tazara six locomotive engines to move a backlog of 42 loads of copper worth about K70 million stranded between Chozi in Zambia and Mlimba in Tanzania to Dar es Salaam port, a railways spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said in a statement this action was taken after a resolution of a meeting of officials from NCCM, RCM, Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications, Zambia Railways and Tazara.

Zambia Railways would provide crews including 12 mechanics to be stationed at Mbeya.

Copper has been piling up on the Tanzanian side of Tazara for the past few weeks.

In the exercise 900 Zambia Railways wagons, now stranded on the Tazara line would be moved.

The exercise would only last a month.

Tazara has been dogged by operational problems, including shortage of lomotives, technical personnel and spare parts.

Early this month Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, Mr Rajah Kunda said Tazara operations were being hampered by lack of locomotive engines.

He said West German firms — Krupp of Essen and Friedrichshafen were contacted to supply locomotive engines, while the Chinese would supply spares.

Tazara had raised funds only to buy nine locomotives out of the 60 needed to resuscitate the lifeline.

CSO: 4700/812

POULTRY INDUSTRY RECOVERING BECAUSE OF IMPROVED FEEDS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

THE poultry industry is showing recovery signs after going through a long period of depression mainly because of poor quality feeds.

The pick-up in the industry has been attributed to general improvement in the quality of feeds which is pushing up interest in farmers.

Confirming this in Lusaka yesterday, general manager of the Poultry Development Company, a subsidiary of the Rural Development Corporation (RDC), Mr Elias Kaluba, said that as a result, the factory was now working at 50 per cent capacity from previous low levels.

"In November last year the industry was still bad but now it is improving and we are very busy at the factory," he said.

If the present trend was maintained, it would not be long before one would safely say that it was satisfactory.

Further improvements were expected after the rains had stopped.

The demand for dressed chickens had shot up tremendously because of the beef shortage.

"Marketing is no longer a source of worry now because we easily sell our products without much fuss.

For the past three years there had been an erratic supply of stockfeeds which farmers said was of poor quality and the poultry industry had since been in a crisis.

Several farmers were reported to have withdrawn from poultry farming because of feeds problems. Poor quality feeds meant feeding more before the birds could be marketed.

CSO: 4700/812

CHINESE EXPERTS ASKED TO EXPAND RICE PROGRAM

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Chinese experts at an experimental rice growing scheme west of Lusaka have been urged to expand the programme and research into other seed varieties.

Minister of State for Agriculture Mr Justice Mukando said yesterday that the expansion of the rice growing exercise would start with tests on suitable varieties for the whole country.

Mr Mukando said the experts had agreed to carry out further experiments in order to help Zambia expand rice production.

"We are trying to breed rice seed varieties that are suitable to Zambia's conditions for growth such that we can breed the seed locally for our own peasant and commercial farmers," Mr Mukando said.

The Chinese experts started growing rice at the Kafushi scheme on experimental basis in 1980.

"The rice growing programme has so far been satisfactory," Mr Mukando added.

CSO: 4700/812

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION A MUST FOR SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES PROGRAM

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA'S small-scale industries programme is doomed to failure if there is no vigorous rural electrification programme, Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, Mr Leonard Subulwa warned in Kitwe yesterday.

The minister said that the electrification of rural areas must be pursued more seriously and at a much faster pace so that the countryside could be supplied with cheap electric power.

Mr Subulwa said this when he opened a seminar on national promotion and identification of training needs for small businessmen at Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation.

Unless the rural areas enjoyed cheap electric power, he said, no amount of priority planning to make village and small-scale industries develop into a major activity, would materialise.

The minister said planners should understand that village and small-scale industries could serve as the prop for the nation's industrialisation and the national economy.

Mr Subulwa told the seminar that the programme was capable of transforming the small entrepreneu into part of an organised scheme to generate greater economic stability for the country.

It was aimed at propelling small-scale industries into export-oriented set-ups so that in the process these industries would earn the country precious foreign exchange.

"For this programme to succeed here in Zambia, however, rural electrification must be pursued more seriously and at a much faster pace, for unless the rural areas enjoy cheap electric power, no amount of priority planning to make village and small-scale industries develop into a major activity will materialise," he said.

CSO: 4700/812

FAO SUBMITS FISHING INDUSTRY FEASIBILITY STUDY TO GOVERNMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA's fishing industry will soon improve following the completion of a detailed feasibility study on its development Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia said in Kafue yesterday.

The Food and Agriculture Organisatioin (FAO) which undertook the study has submitted its report to the Government. Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Unia Mwila, was in Rome, Italy, recently to discuss the funding of the project.

Mr Mundia said this in his address to workers at Nkwazi Manufacturing Company, which manufactures fishing nets and ropes.

The Prime Minister said the Government was anxious to implement the recommendatioins of the report in order to boost fish production in the country.

"I also hope that the establishment of the Fishing Development Co-operative will be a major boost to the industry."

He urged the company to expand in order to produce more fishing requisites to meet the demand. The company should aim high to ensure that fishermen had the necessary requisites to boost production.

Zambia had great potential and is capable of producing enough fish for export and fish, if it was available in large quantities, could be a substitute for meat.

Stressing the need for hard work and discipline, the Prime Minister said these were prerequisites for high productivity. He was glad to note that the company's turnover was K5 million. ZIMCO has five per cent shares.

CSO: 4700/812

NCZ ORDERED TO END PRIORITY FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION TO PROVINCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRIME MINISTER Mundia has ordered that Namboard and the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia (NCZ) should stop giving priority to Southern Province in the distribution of fertiliser.

The Prime Minister's directive overrules an earlier order by Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa for the organisations to channel the fertiliser to Southern Province for two weeks to end shortage of the commodity there.

Mr Subulwa asked for the suspension of top dressing fertiliser to other parts of the country for two weeks on February 4.

But Mr Mundia who was addressing management after touring the plant yesterday, said this should be reviewed immediately.

Fertiliser, Mr Mundia said, should be rationed to avoid a situation where one province got more than "a lion's share."

He urged Namboard to correct an anomaly of off-loading all the fertiliser at one point, thereby creating problems of redistribution later.

"This process caused delays in other areas getting fertiliser. The arrangement should be made so that respective places ought to be getting their shares right away.

"Some fertiliser should be dropped at Mazabuka, some Choma, Monze, Pemba, Livingstone and so on.

"A situation where Namboard dropped the fertiliser at its headquarters in Monze is a blind way of doing things and such an anomaly should be corrected."

Mr Mundia said although most of the chemicals were being produced locally, the country would continue to order others like potassium intermediate, phosphates and sulphuric acid.

On phosphates, he said importation would soon be stopped as Zimco had discovered the chemical in some parts of the country and just awaited the start of exploitation.

CSO: 4700/812

EEC LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA and the European Economic Community (EEC) yesterday signed a K58 million loan to prop up the sagging performance of copper on the world market.

President Kaunda declared at the signing ceremony at State House that Pretoria had never been and will never be a true ally of the Western world.

The President urged the United States and leading lending institutions in the West to emulate the lending policies of the EEC which he said were in a class of their own.

"If all countries of the northern hemisphere would do what the EEC is doing, I dare say there might be no need for the North-South dialogue."

No right thinking man could delude himself that he was all right when his coleague continued to suffer on earth.

"We hope the IMF, the World Bank and the United States could take a leaf from what you are doing because you have trully provided leadership in the field of assistance to Third World countries," Dr Kaunda told the nine-man EEC team.

He said the economic problems Zambia was facing were created by the high price of oil and manufactured goods as opposed to the poor copper prices on the world market.

As a result of this vicious circle, the country needed all the assistance it could get to break even.

It was in this light that Zambia appreciated the K58 million EEC loan and "as we sign it we see new and bigger dimensions of relations between Zambia and the EEC."

CSO: 4700/812

PARLIAMENTARY PROBE REVEALS POLICE CORRUPTION CAUSED BY TRIBALISM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Feb 82 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt]

CORRUPTION and nepotism in the police force are caused by provincialism and tribalism which are rife, according to investigations by Parliament.

Speaker of the National Assembly **Mr Robinson Nabulyato** told Parliament yesterday his investigations also revealed there was a secret code of tribal instructions from high-hidden quarters he could not reach.

Mr Nabulyato made the revelations when he commented on a point of order raised by Kapoche MP **Rev Ben Zulu** who, two weeks ago, asked the Speaker whether it was in order for police officers to quarrel in the Press.

Mr Zulu said then that it was sad there were squabbles within the force and asked why this should continue when the crime wave was rising in the country.

The Speaker said he had no ruling to make on the point of order.

The Government, he said, must deal with complaints, counter-accusations, allegations of corruption, nepotism and tribalism to restore confidence in the police force and in the general public.

Wrong

"Something is definitely wrong in the country's police force and this needed a cure and not just a punishment for one or two individual police officers."

The Speaker said the Government should pay particular attention to the fact that "there is no smoke without fire."

But he urged the Government to follow up other causes of dissatisfaction in the nation and the police force itself.

As a result of recent complaints he was forced, as a citizen of Zambia and as Speaker of the House, to express great concern at these happenings in one of the most important security wings of the State.

"My investigations reveal that all these allegations are due either to provincialism or tribalism which are rife in the police force; and for this the lower ranks suffer especially where the Police and Prison Service Commission does not handle nor consider promotions."

"As a result, individual police officers get frustrated by one or two tribes who dominate the police force in most top ranks. Any police officer who wished to complain following the available channels fears to do so because of victimisation.

"This is why it is alleged that these days a report from a junior police officer through normal channels would either get blocked up or the other officer concerned would be disciplined before his report reached appropriate authorities," he said.

The Speaker said it could be seen that all sorts of malpractices and intrigues were indulged in by some tribalist senior ranking police officers, especially when recommending others for promotions.

Investigations show that in this exercise, senior police officers employ "wako niwako" (blood is thicker than water) and "kata mulomo" (bribe), he said.

His investigations showed there was a secret code of

tribal instructions from high-hidden quarters "where I could not reach."

This allowed their tribesmen to get easy chances for promotions by-passing other legitimate candidates using dubious means and tricks.

This monopoly was to make other tribes appear useless or untrustworthy and to be mere spectators in their own police force.

On victimisation allegedly obtaining in the police force, Mr Nabulyato said his probe revealed the most frightening task facing any police officer — and any member of the public — today was to be asked to provide proof of his or her allegations.

"I consider the requirement of proof in allegations though resented is a necessary safeguard otherwise the State would be governed by individual whims and baseless allegations centred on jealousies which cause chaos in a country.

"Therefore in the interests of justice and democratic freedom, any one with a proper complaint to raise should do so without fear," he said.

Referring to suspended Central Province deputy police chief Mr Harry Kalombe, amid shouts of "long live Kalombe" by some backbenchers, Mr Nabulyato said his investigations were drawn to the fact that because of exposition or Press outbursts by some police officers, tribal lists for promotions containing only one or so other names from other tribes to disguise the game of intrigue was recently turned down.

Sometimes police files on certain officers disappeared mysteriously or pages were pulled out to make it difficult for the career or report of a particular police officer from being studied by responsible police authorities.

"There are allegations of junior officers being issued with cars while seniors are issued with either Land-Rovers, Aros or even none at all without any reasons being given on what basis such junior men are given better cars than senior ones."

The Speaker said there were allegations that a group of police officers with degrees obtained from universities reported to be from one tribe, were shunted in one small office to frustrate them so they could leave the force.

"How far true some of these allegations are is all a matter for Goverment to examine," he said.

CSO: 4700/812

UNDP APPROVES FIVE-YEAR INDUSTRIAL AID PROGRAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Feb 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA is poised for industrial boom following the decision of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to approve a K3.5 million aid programme for the next five years.

A four-man high powered team from UNDP and the United Nations Development Organisation (UNIDO) has arrived in Zambia to identify projects to be set up in various parts of the country.

UNDP resident representative in Zambia Mr Dusan Dragic, said in Lusaka yesterday that at least K943,600 of the total amount had been allocated by his organisation to start implementing the industrial projects this year.

This year's allocation of K426,000 would be devoted to small-scale industries while the remaining money would be spent on industrial projects which he did not name.

The industrial mission, led by Mr S. Shimada, industrial planner from UNIDO in Vienna, Austria, will spend a week in Zambia and would hold toplevel talks with Government officials, including Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa.

"The mission will review the existing support which international organisations give to industrial development to Zambia.

"It will evaluate this assistance and make recommendations for future projects which could be financed by UNIDO or other organisations."

Mr Dragic said the four-man team would concentrate on small-scale industries which would receive K426,000 this year directed to Village Industrial Services and to the Development Bank of Zambia for credit facilities.

"The UNDP and UNIDO officials will submit their recommendations to the Government for further development and increase of such support."

His organisation was determined to push forward the new industrial development programme for Zambia since 18.5 per cent of the total K21.2 million aid programme to Zambia for 1982-86 would be given to industrial development.

The industrial programme would involve consultancy, experts, training of Zambians at home and abroad and supply of equipment for training and development purposes.

CSO: 4700/812

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO CORRECT RURAL-URBAN IMBALANCE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 82 p 11

[Article by Charles Rukuni: "R218m Plan To Take Schools to the People"]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is to spend R218-million on rural day secondary schools. It hopes to establish 1 000 schools within the next three to four years.

This is part of the Mugabe government's plan to depart from policies of previous governments under which development was centred in urban areas — where most of the whites lived — and so correct "the shameful imbalance in development between rural and urban areas".

It is also part of the government's plan to overcome illiteracy by 1990 and involves adult education, plans for which have not yet been fully worked out.

Day schools, rather than boarding schools, are to be built because of the cost.

Education Minister Dzingai Mutumbuka says it costs five times more to build a boarding school and eight times as much to maintain a child at a boarding school than at a day school.

The number of Form 1 students — the first year of secondary education — has increased to 120 000, a rise of 38 000 over the 1981 figure.

This represents almost a sevenfold increase in the number of students entering their first year of secondary schooling compared with the number barely two years ago.

When Mr Mugabe's government came to power in March 1980, only 18 000 students entered secondary school out of nearly 100 000 who completed their primary education.

With the introduction of free primary education, which affected the 1980 enrolment during the second half of the year, the number of primary school children rose from about 850 000 to nearly 1,3-million.

The government, therefore, had to accommodate more secondary students, and this was achieved by setting up rural day schools and introducing double sessioning in urban schools. As a result, 83 000 pupils were able to enter secondary school.

The need to create more secondary school benches arose not only because of the increase in enrolment of pupils in primary schools but also because of the lifting of restrictions imposed by previous governments.

These included age restrictions on who should enter primary or secondary school and the abolition of what were known as F2 — so-called technical — secondary schools, which produced graduates who could not be absorbed either into technical colleges or higher secondary schools.

The creation of more secondary schools in itself does not help, as these may produce academics with nothing to contribute to the national economy.

Mr Mutumbuka says: "Once one creates more secondary school places for children, one has to decide what to teach them. I believe students should be taught subjects that will adequately prepare them for further training, be it technical, academic or a combination of both.

"I believe that theory and practice, carefully blended together, should produce a well-balanced and useful citizen. What I would therefore like to see is a comprehensive system of education where there is a harmonious balance between academic and technical training."

The country is faced with a manpower problem, though the government believes it is a short-term one. To meet the manpower needs, higher secondary education — 'A' levels — is to be extended so that more people can benefit from it, but, as Mr Mutumbuka says, the intention is not to see the 'A' level as a route to university.

He says: " 'A' level training is important in that apart from satisfying the basic manpower requirements, it improves the quality of education in general."

To make this a reality, the government is setting up 'A' level centres throughout the country. A former whites-only school in Salisbury is already becoming an 'A' level centre.

Others are already planned for Bulawayo, for urban students, and Fort Victoria, Sinoia, Marandellas and Que Que, for rural students.

Zoning regulations — which in the past allowed only people from an area to study there — will not apply at any of these centres. Selection for the centres will be directed by the Minister of Education.

The problem, however, remains. In the past, few blacks could get 'A' level places and most had to do them through private studies, the aim being to go to university.

A degree led to a better life and a bright future. And this meant people doing general degrees ended up as teachers or being absorbed into industry.

Whether the people of Zimbabwe now appreciate that life is not all white-collar jobs remains to be seen.

CSO: 4700/762

PM PLEA TO AFRICA: BUILD TRADE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday called for greater economic co-operation among African states to boost development and ensure a viable economic future for the continent.

Officially opening Fidelity Printers, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe's new banknote printing works at Msasa, he said no country in the world could maintain its socio-economic vitality and make progress in isolation.

"This is especially true for African countries. Here I am not only referring to our need to diversify our economic links with the industrialised countries of both West and East, but more particularly to the need for greater economic co-operation among ourselves."

It was imperative for African states to exploit the opportunities and challenges of both regional and global inter-state co-operation in trade, finance, technology and many other areas.

The Prime Minister was speaking to a gathering outside the new premises, which included Cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives from other African reserve banks and senior Government officials. He said African states had inherited many serious economic obstacles from their colonial masters, including their size and lack of sea routes.

The economic disadvantages suffered by small and landlocked countries were that their development alternatives were severely limited, particularly in industry, when viewed individually.

"It is only through closer co-operation and association that our range of development options can be widened and our economic viability ensured in the future," Mr Mugabe said.

This was the underlying justification for the establishment of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

The Prime Minister said the SADCC had already begun to yield positive results which fully vindicated the vision which inspired its founding.

He invited the governors of the SADCC central banks who attended the ceremony to consider having their banknotes printed in Zimbabwe,

which had sophisticated equipment and modern techniques of operation, management and control.

Fidelity Printers was the only banknote printing works in the SADCC region.

The introduction of the new currency series, the increase in minimum wages and the expansion in employment had all contributed to a sudden and large increase in the demand for notes. The increase in the overall money supply, which included bank deposits, was under control.

The Prime Minister explained that after increasing by a third during the first year of independence when a real economic growth rate of 14 percent was experienced, the increase in money supply slowed down sharply last year to 12 percent, while the country still enjoyed positive economic growth of about 7 percent.

"No other country has such an impressive growth record and a few others such a favourable ratio between growth and inflation. It is not our intention to spoil this excellent track record established since independence," Mr Mugabe said.

As a small, non-oil producing country Zimbabwe could not hope to escape the unfavourable repercussions of a world economy suffering from "stagnation". The Prime Minister assured his audience that given a fair chance, Zimbabwe had the determination and means to do better than most other developing countries.

The new banknote printing works, constructed in record time as a result of direct public enterprise working in close co-operation with local and overseas private enterprise, symbolised the country's confidence in future development.

Mr Mugabe appealed to staff at every level to maintain and improve the high standards developed over the years.

Zimbabwe's current annual banknote requirement was about 45 million pieces. The new printing works were designed to handle double the figure.

The machines were the most advanced in banknote printing. The production capacity could be increased 10 times, with additional machines on the present floor space, more shifts and expansion on the building.

● The new 20-dollar banknote will be introduced before April this year, Mr Mugabe said.

CSO: 4700/765

'ANALYSIS' ON EFFECT OF ENDING SOUTH AFRICA TRADE HIT

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Feb 82 p 12

[Text]

SOME self-styled market "analysts" are claiming that the ending of the South African Trade Agreement next month will not have that much of an effect on Zimbabwe's export profitability. The basis for their argument is the ever-rising cost of our manufacturing, caused by imported inflation (partly) and wage increases (mainly). This is a dangerous assertion and a generalisation in which there is a hidden trap.

For a start it is forgotten that export incentives have been reduced during the past three years from 10% to nil. Secondly, it does not take into account the cut in foreign exchange allocations. At first sight the latter might seem irrelevant, but they are important as they reflect the general world recession.

Our receipts from exports have been dwindling because of this. Consider mining for a start. World demand and prices for asbestos, copper, gold and chrome is way down. It. agriculture tobacco is the one good performer, but sugar is in the doldrums.

AFFECTS PROFITABILITY

Therefore, our currency allocations are having to be pruned and manufacturers are just not able to produce as much as they were before — so profitability is naturally affected. If the earnings and foreign exchange were there, profitability would automatically rise.

The international economic situation also has its effect on South Africa. Demand for its mineral products (which still make up most of its exports) has fallen likewise, and if there was a recovery its demand for manufactured goods would grow. Remember that the ending of the trade agreement came about partly because South African firms were feeling the economic pinch and wanted more protection.

—The volume available from Zimbabwe would grow and earnings would improve. In short it is the world situation which must also be blamed.

In fact, the termination of the agreement could not have come at a worse time, and to say the agreement is becoming of lesser importance is totally wrong.

This opinion would be more accurate if our, and the world, economy was buoyant, as we would not need the South African business all that much.

One of the reasons for discounting the importance of the agreement is given in the interim report of **Abercom Central Africa.** In this, the light engineering group says: "The deteriorating volume and profitability of export sales to South Africa has had a marked effect on group profits. The situation is likely to worsen with the termination of the trade agreement." Export turnover dropped by 34% to $862 000, compared with the first six months of last year to December 31.

EXPORTS DOWN

In August last year the company was saying export sales were declining and it mentioned the removal of the export incentives. One would hesitate to project **Abercal's** experience to the rest of manufacturing as regards export profitability. The main criterion is how labour intensive a particular firm is. With **Abercal**, a total of 1 412 people last year produced a turnover of $15,69 million and the question should be asked as to how this compares with other companies.

The company can certainly not be accused of being inefficient. Its return on capital employed last year was 35%. Another equally efficient Zimbabwe company, **TA Holdings**, weighed in at 24% last year.

EARNINGS DOWN

It should come as no surprise that earnings are down for Abercal.

As has been said before in this column the squeeze on profits is on, which is reflected in the 20,7% decrease in after-tax earnings, although turnover rose by 13% to $8,4 million.

However, the company is confident about the year, and forecasts a "significant improvement" in earnings in the second six months.

Probably the most important statement in the half-year review is: "The exports of our products to countries further afield (other than South Africa) are largely out of the question until the Government provides exporters with similar assistance to that given by the Governments of other exporting countries."

Presumably this means a restoration of some sort of export incentive or rebate, as well as longer repayment times. Zimbabwe is severely handicapped by Reserve Bank insistence that the maximum repayment time must be 90 days (the same as the currency allocation period). This immediately makes us look pretty sick when trying to compete against Japan and Germany who allow anything up to two years. One can see the bank's point of view, but it would be worthwhile to consider extending repayment times for exports such as capital equipment.

There is no reason for a relaxation on consumer goods.

At the moment economic co-operation in black southern Africa is all the rage, so surely the various governments could agree on longer repayment times? Or is it similar to the Beira pipeline, where good relations go out the window when money is involved?

Like most other companies **Abercal** is switching production capacity to the internal market and it will be interesting to see how this progresses. The contribution of exports to turnover has not been higher than about 25%. But as the company has said before: "Export markets are difficult to establish and take time to develop."

One company which does not let exports give any sleepless nights is **Maceys**. Chairman "Sir Save-a-Lot" Sam Levy says he cannot predict increased profitability in the second half of the year to March 31 this year, because of increases in expenses and the price freeze on consumer goods.

Shareholders are going to have little time in which to forget his comments. The half-year results came out four months later and are only two months before the year-end.

This is actually one share on the exchange which has held its price despite the continuing slide. Granted that it is only 20c, but this shows either continuing faith or attempts at picking up a bargain.

An interim dividend of 1c a share has been declared and, looking on the positive side, this gives a dividend cover of 1,4. At least Mr Levy is giving shareholders most of the earnings.

On the international scene there is nothing to feel cheerful about, with economists getting progressively gloomier about the chances of President Reagan's policies. Interest rates are still high there, the dollar is rising and the Russians continue to offload gold as fast as they can. This is mainly to pay for imports of food to make up for the country's poor harvest last season, specifically grain.

Latest reports say the world is heading for a good harvest this year and the Russians will probably not have to buy much next year. This alone should ensure an improved gold price.

CSO: 4700/765

BRIEFS

DERAILMENT HITS EXPORTS--Rail traffic between Zimbabwe and Maputo has been at a standstill since a derailment on the Mozambican side of the border on Monday, a spokesman for Mozambique Railways in Zimbabwe confirmed yesterday. He expected the line to be opened to traffic today. A spokesman for the National Railways of Zimbabwe said the line had been blocked at a point 329 km from Maputo in the direction of Chicualacuala. He said the country's exports and imports, through Maputo had not been moving. "If exports or imports have been channelled through Maputo one cannot do anything but wait until the line is reopened," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/765

END

JPRS 80233

3 March 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2580

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JPRS 80233

3 March 1982

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No. 2580

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TRIPARTITE YOUTH GROUP MEETS IN KINSHASA

Various Motions Adopted

AB221629 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1300 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Feb (AZAP)--The participants of the summit conference [of the Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (JMPLA), Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (JMPR), Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC) Tripartite Organization] adopted the following motions:

Motion of thanks to the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire,

Motion of congratulations to the outgoing chairman and first secretary of the UJSC Central Committee,

Motion of support for the new chairman and secretary general of the JMPR,

Motion of support for SWAPO, and a

Motion on the Chadian problem.

At the end of the conference, the three organizations elected the JMPR's secretary general, Citizen Nzanda Buana Kalemba, chairman of the Tripartite Organization for the 1982-84 period.

The three organizations decided that the next ordinary summit conference of the organization will be held in the People's Republic of Angola in 1984.

Issued in Kinshasa on 20 February 1982.

[Signed] For the JMPLA: Domingos Francisco Bartolomeu, first secretary of the National Committee; for the UJSC: Gabriel Oba-Apounou, first secretary of the Central Committee; for the JMPR: Nzanda Buana Kalembam.

Communique Issued

AB221703 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1255 GMT 22 Feb 82

["Final communique" issued in Kinshasa on 20 February following the second summit conference of the JMPLA-JMPR-UJSC Tripartite Organization]

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Feb (AZAP)--The second summit conference of the Tripartite Organization of the MPLA Youth Movement [JMPLA], the MPR Youth Movement [JMPR] and the Union of Congolese Socialist Youth [UJSC] took place in the capital of the Republic of Zaire from 17 to 20 February 1982 in conformity with the Brazzaville declaration. During the meeting, the three youth organizations were represented respectively by Comrade Domingos Francisco Bartolomeu, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and first secretary of the National Committee of the JMPLA; Citizen Mzanda Buana Kalemba, member of the Executive Committee of the MPR and secretary general of the JMPR; and Comrade Gabriel Oba-Apounou, member of the Central Committee of the UJSC and minister of youth and sports. Comrades Okombi, assistant secretary general of the Pan-African Youth Movement in charge of cultural affairs, sports and leisure and Tuli Hiveluah, first secretary of the SWAPO Youth Movement attended the conference as observers.

The discussions took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding which demonstrates the excellent and close relations existing between the youths of Angola, Zaire and Congo as well as their support for the ideals proclaimed by their respective heads of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko and Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The three youth movements examined the report of activities presented by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the CUJSC and the organization's outgoing chairman. After a detailed examination of this report, the parties expressed satisfaction about the work done by Comrade Gabriel Oba-Apounou and the UJSC who were able to conduct the activities of the tripartite organization in the spirit of the Brazzaville declaration.

They reaffirmed their determination to continue and intensify in both the bilateral and multilateral fields the contacts between the youths of their countries in order to create a deeper mutual knowledge of their peoples and strengthen their brotherly ties. In this connection, the parties adopted a program of activities for 1982 to 1984 which is aimed at achieving closer cooperation. They decided to enlarge the scope of the tripartite organization to include all the youths of Central Africa.

The parties agreed to accord a choice place to the members of the tripartite organization in their national as well as international activities. They reiterated their support for the program of the Pan-African Youth Movement and expressed the hope that this organization, which is the vanguard of the African youth, will continue to progress. They stressed the imperative need to sensitize, through direct contacts, all the other youth movements in Central Africa to ensure their massive participation in the second Pan-African youth festival in conformity with the resolutions of the Cultural and Festivals Committee which met in Bamako in October 1980.

After making a survey of the international situation, the three organizations took a position against the imperialist maneuvers aimed at perpetuating the domination and exploitation of the African continent. They condemned the inhuman attacks and the occupation of part of the Angolan territory as well as the acts of economic destabilization being committed by South Africa against the peaceful Angolan people because of their active and brotherly support for the struggling Namibian people.

Powers as well as the criminal assistance they are giving to the racist and warmongering regime of South Africa in order to defend their capitalist interests in the region and delay the Namibian people's assumption of power under the leadership of their vanguard movement, SWAPO. They expressed their solidarity with the youths of the SWAPO under the leadership of the SWAPO Youth League.

Concerning Chad, the three youth organizations appealed to the patriotism of the Chadian youth and called on them to work for the return of peace and for national reconstruction in accordance with the [word indistinct] principles of the OAU and the Pan-African Youth Movement. The three youth organizations reiterated their frim support for the African peoples struggling for their self-determination and independence.

They expressed their support for the OAU in its efforts to find peaceful solutions to all inter-African conflicts and to foil all subversive maneuvers both in and outside Africa. (?They also expressed their support) for all the youths of the world struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism as well as all forms of domination.

During their stay in Zaire, the first secretary of the UJSC Central Committee, the first secretary of the JMPLA National Committee and the secretary general of the Pan-African Youth Movement were received by Citizens Mpinga Kasenda and Nsinga Udjuu Ongwakebi Untube, first deputy chairman of the Bureau of the Central Committee and permanent secretary of the Political Bureau and executive secretary of the MPR and first state commissioner respectively.

They had the opportunity to appreciate the high level of management and mobilization of the youths of Zaire by the JMPR under the guidance of Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko. They thanked the JMPR for the cordial, fraternal and friendly reception accorded them. The three organizations considered the results of the conference an important contribution to the positive development of the activities of the tripartite organization.

CSO: 4719/577

GREAT LAKES THREE DETERMINED TO MEET OBJECTIVES

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Feb 82 p 21

[Text] Gisenyi, Rwanda, January 31 -- The Presidents of Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire today wrapped up a two-day summit meeting on the Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL) with reaffirmation of their determination to realize the objectives of this grouping.

In his closing speech, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, who takes over as Chairman of the group, said that the three countries had also unanimously supported the idea of creating an organization to promote cooperation among the 11 states in the region. He said he would spare no effort to try to achieve this goal during his mandate as CEPGL Chairman.

Study Needed

The final summit communique said that the Presidents had supported the Libreville Declaration concerning the creation of an economic community of Central African states but stressed the need to deeply study the matter before such a community was set up.

The existence of the CEPGL was not incompatible with the creation of a new economic grouping, the communique said.

The three Presidents--including Juvenal Hanyarimana of Rwanda and Jean Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi--also approved a CEPGL budget of about 18 million French francs (3.2 million U.S. dollars), 30 per cent more than the last budget.

The Presidents also signed an agreement aimed at stimulating foreign investment in the three countries and setting down rules for investment within the community.

They also decided to set up a factory for agricultural materials in Rwanda.

Trade Priority

Mr. Mobutu said that he had asked the CEPGL executive secretariat to draw up a plan for regional development, with priority on trade links among the three countries, cooperation on health matters and ways to facilitate the movement of people within the group.

In a speech last night, Mr. Habyarimana said there were numerous problems facing attempts to build a CEPGL economic community, but "more dynamic" action was needed in the priority areas of communications and transportation.

CSO: 4700/757

BRIEFS

SA'S NUCLEAR ABILITY--Dar es Salaam--The executive secretary of the Organisation of African Unity's liberation committee said yesterday South Africa's apparent nuclear capability would not deter Black African states from opposing apartheid there. Colonel Hashim Mbita told the Tazania Press Club: "After the independence of Zimbabwe, the priority of the liberation struggle in Southern Africa is now focussed on Namibia and South Africa. The struggle in these two Southern African countries is the struggle against one and the same enemy, the apartheid, fascist regime in Pretoria." Asked if neighbouring African states would be deterred by the threat of nuclear attack from South Africa, Col Mibita replied: "No. We know the history of nuclear weapons. No one has more than Americans, yet Vietnam is still alive." The Dar es Salaam-based liberation committee channels funds from Black African states to South African and SWA terrorists. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 7]

CSO: 4700/757

BRIEFS

FRENCH MISSION VISITS COTONOU--Cotonou, 15 Feb (AFP)--A mission to evaluate the socioeconomic orientation of French aid, composed of representatives of the Ministry of Cooperation and Development and the Central Fund, was in Benin from 30 January to 18 February. The aim of this mission was to study the economic, financial, social and cultural situation in Benin in order to direct French aid toward areas that are considered vital. The Beninese minister of planning, statistics and economic analysis stressed the importance he attached to the smooth running of this mission in the context of the development of cooperation between France and the People's Republic of Benin. The mission's visit is a followup to the talks held between Presidents Francois Mitterrand and Mathieu Kerekou and the visit of French Minister of Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot to Cotonou. [Text] [AB191421 Paris AFP in French 1018 GMT 19 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/591

PENNE VISIT FOCUSED ON FRENCH AID TO COUNTRY

AB091648 Paris AFP in French 1358 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Bangui, 9 Feb (AFP)--The future of French aid to the CAR, which has been a subject of concern to the authorities of this country for several months, was the sole question discussed in Bangui by Guy Penne, adviser to the French president on African and Malagasy affairs.

Mr Penne, who paid a 2-day visit on Sunday and Monday to the CAR capital, met on several occasions Minister of Foreign Affairs Lt Col Jean Louis Gervil-Yambala and head of state General Andre Kolingba, among others.

Since the military seized power in Bangui in September 1981, the new CAR regime has believed that the French Government is giving the new regime the cold shoulder, a CAR source indicates in Bangui.

Besides a very brief stopover by Minister of Cooperation Jean-Pierre Cot, no French minister has been to the CAR to assess the magnitude of this country's difficulties following the failures of preceding regimes, although dialogue has been initiated with all the neighboring countries, it is observed in Bangui.

Despite the meeting during the Franco-African conference last November between General Kolingba and French President Francois Mitterrand, this feeling of anxiety regarding French desire to help the young regime emerge from a very serious crisis persists because of the presence in Paris of its main opponent, Ange Patasse, leader of the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African people (MLPC).

Mr Patasse, besides his numerous statements to the press, has frequent and friendly contacts with the high officials of certain ministries. Mr Patasse, it will be recalled, had obtained during the presidential elections nearly 38 percent of the votes against David Dacko, who was overthrown 5 months ago by General Kolingba.

During his talks, Mr Penne came out against this feeling and pointed out that French aid had nearly tripled since the fall of Emperor Bokassa. In 1981, the

aid from Paris to the CAR was by far the largest ever granted to that country and amounted to 17 billion CFA francs (FR340 million). This sum, diplomatic sources in Bangui stress, represents about 63 percent of the CAR budget.

The quantitative increase of this sum, it is further stated, is mainly due to the financial aid given to finance the 1981 budget deficit.

French aid, Mr Penne told the Central Africans, will continue, including immediate aid to finance the 1982 budget deficit (more than 8 billion CFA francs in 1981) and thus ensure the payment of the salaries of officials, a factor of stability.

France, it is observed in Bangui, is particularly touched by the efforts of CAR authorities to improve the budget and revive the dying economy. The latest measures, relatively unpopular (retirement of hundreds of civil servants and a 10 percent decrease in civil servants' salaries through the levying of a special tax) show courage and the new regime's desire to put its house in order.

French sources indicate, however, that Paris alone cannot bring the country out of the economic crisis and it often works together with the IMF.

Despite this concern about the future of French aid, bilateral relations between the two countries are particularly good and the CAR authorities regularly reiterate their desire to maintain privileged relations with France.

Furthermore, Mr Cot recently recalled the principles on which bilateral ties should be based: Mutual respect for the sovereignty of the two countries, the CAR's right to security (French troops based in CAR, numbering 1,166 men, are kept there at the request of the Bangui government) and France's participation in economic recovery, though not in an exclusive manner.

Regarding the last point, the CAR Government delivered a memorandum to Mr Penne in which it specified the manner and the areas where French aid would be welcome. In addition to the financing of the budget deficit, the memorandum places special emphasis on the need for French participation in the plan for economic recovery, mainly in the field of agriculture and the improvement of education.

During his visit, Mr Penne also delivered a message from President Mitterrand inviting General Kolingba to Paris on an official visit. This visit will help, it is felt in Bangui, to put an end to the psychological ill-feeling that has cropped up over the past few months should it take place during the last quarter of 1982, it is learned in the CAR.

CSO: 4719/564

BRIEFS

MLPC LEADER TO RETURN TO BANGUI--Paris, 23 Feb (AFP)--The president of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC), Ange Patasse "and his delegation" will return to Bangui on 28 February 1982, a communique of this movement announced in Paris on Tuesday. The communique recalls that Mr Patasse has been living as a private citizen in Europe and stayed especially in France for the past 5 months. [Text] [AB231828 Paris AFP in French 1755 GMT 23 Feb 82]

CIVIL SERVANTS DEPRIVED LUNCH BREAK--[Sumary from poor reception] We have received the following decree introducing the system of work without a lunch break for the CAR public service. The chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery [CMRN] decrees: The system of work without a lunch break is introduced for all CAR public services. "The 40-hour working week is maintained. In conformity with Article 1 of this decree, work will start at 0630 and end at 1330 from Monday to Friday while it will start at 0700 and end at 1200 on Saturday. Certain services are exempted from this system of work because of the nature of their job. "The list of these public services will be determined by a decree to be issued by the CMRN." [AB231053 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 22 Feb 82]

FRENCH REGIMENT TO ARRIVE--Frejus (South France), 19 Feb (AFP)--A company of the 21st Marine Infantry Regiment [RIMA] stationing in Frejus (Var) left France on Friday for the CAR, the regiment's press service announced. The company, placed under the command of Col Marcel Accary, who will assume the command of the French units stationing at Bouar (in the northwest of the country), will replace another company for a period of 5 months. The press service indicated that a second company from the 21st RIMA will also leave Frejus for Bouar on Monday as well as a squadron of light armored vehicles. [Text] [AB191619 Paris AFP in French 1526 GMT 19 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/596

'LE MONDE': HABRE CONTROLS TWO-THIRDS OF COUNTRY

PM101257 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Feb 82 p 5

[Dispatch by J.-C. Pomonti: "Mr Hissein Habre Apparently Controls Two-Thirds of the Territory"]

[Text] Abeche--What a strange "rebellion": In this key provincial city crushed under the noonday heat, which has been promoted to Chad's "temporary capital," people slowly go about their prayers, [word indistinct] and meals and drink numerous cups of red tea or coffee flavored with cloves. But when a decision is taken things move quickly and silently. The FAN Command Council and its chairman, Hissein Habre, clearly intend to wage a "liberation war." They intend to wage it to the end if necessary, in other words should the groups represented in Ndjamena, their protectors and the OAU fail to understand the need to negotiate in time.

On Thursday, 28 January, well after nightfall, there was some activity in the presidency, which used to be the prefect's residence--a pretentious and rather impractical building in which Mr Hissein Habre is camping out. Three land rovers crammed with armed fighters, followed by a truck which had just been loaded with barrels of gasoline and provisions, left by the garden gate and moved northward along the Faya-Largeau track. The residence was empty. Only a few soldiers remained. There were no sandbags, guns or barbed wire to protect the entrance.

During the day it had been rumored that the inhabitants of Salal and Moussoro, respectively situated around 200 km and 350 km north of Ndjamena, had rallied to the FAN, including elements of Mr Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces [FAP] who were in that sector. That implies that the road leading from Faya-Largeau, captured by the FAN 13 January, to the capital, is more or less open. Mr Hissein Habre had apparently gone north with his aides to examine the best way of "moving quickly" and to determine "how far to go" before the OAU ad hoc committee meets in Nairobi 11 and 12 February to discuss the situation in the country.

With the capture of Mangalme, south of Ati, on 25 January, the FAN had already extended southwards the areas they control, especially since 2 days earlier 400 members of the Ndjamena interior minister's "first army," led by their chief of staff, had rallied to Hissein Habre, who had come to welcome them in

person at Adre, on the Sudanese border. The winning over of Salal and Moussoro apparently means, therefore, that at the end of January the FAN controlled nearly two-thirds of Chadian territory and had isolated the inter-African garrison at Ati--comprising Nigerians and Zairians--midway between Ndjamena and Abeche.

The question here is not what the outcome of the conflict will be--unless there is a direct foreign intervention in favor of their adversaries, the FAN are sure of winning--but when and how it will end. According to Mr Jean Abezac, one of Hissein Habre's close aides, the Libyan military withdrawal was the result not of a French diplomatic offensive but of defeats inflicted on Tripoli's soldiers by the FAN in the east of the country from September. "The Libyans," he maintained, "ended their occupation not only because of their losses in battle in September and December but also because of mines, our air defense weapons and the demoralization of their troops." According to the FAN, 13 senior Libyan officers and 70 soldiers were killed in September, 1 Mig-24 and 3 Marchetti SF-260 aircraft were shot down and 2 light armored vehicles were destroyed.

While turning the situation to their advantage the FAN have built up an army of 10,000 men, who seem to be motivated and above all disciplined and with good means of communication, large amounts of equipment--abandoned by the Libyans or captured from their other adversaries--and a stock of provisions. The multi-ethnic nature of the command council, reshuffled during the August 1980 congress, is encouraging the winning over of enemy garrisons, cut off from Ndjamena and weakened by defections. Finally, the unpopularity of the occupation by the Libyans, who plundered the [word indistinct] without supplying any economic aid, is working in favor of those who never agreed to compromise with Tripoli.

The equipment captured by the FAN ranges from machineguns--discovered in places of "spare parts" intended for the Gabonese police force and abandoned by their adversaries at Oum Chalouba, which was captured 6 January--to stocks of French army tents and included anything which the Libyans were unable to remove or destroy: sacks of rice, cans of gasoline, tea. The new fatigues which many soldiers are wearing were taken from stocks donated by Algeria to the integrated national army, which, moreover, now only exists on paper. Finally, French weapons intended for Ndjamena--75 mm guns on tripod mountings, 89 mm rocket launchers--have strengthened Mr Hissein Habre.

Abeche, the second biggest city in Chad, already gives an idea of the normalization under way. Caravans of camel drivers go there to buy cattle to take to Nigeria, from where they bring back soap, sugar and various goods. Similar trade is going on with Sudan, which is nearer and where a large number of Chadian exiles are living. Alongside the mangoes, tomatoes, guavas and limes, the stalls have tins of Moroccan sardines and tinned produce from Cameroon, not to mention a wide choice of cigarettes. The prices in Abeche are high and the drought--as damaging to the millet crop as the Libyans, who set fire to the fields--promises to make it difficult to tide things over from June to November. But life seems to have started up again in less than 3 months.

A semblance of administration has been established. Several members of the FAN Command Council are responsible for it. The secondary school has opened its doors to some 400 pupils up to the third grade. Two out of five private schools have done likewise. The school textbooks were destroyed by the Libyans. Some teachers who remained or who have returned are receiving help from available FAN cadres. As in the hospital--where a Chadian and a Belgian surgeon from Medecins Sans Frontieres operate--the staff are not paid. The FAN are fed but receive no wages.

The power station has been started up again to supply the "presidency," the hospital and the administrative departments. The fuel shortage--a liter of gasoline is three times more expensive here than in France--is the main reasons for the restriction on electricity. In addition the Libyans severed many lines to supply the generating sets they used.

If account is taken of the strength of inter-African trade networks--which ignore borders and, where necessary, adapt to wars--the FAN's Chad is now a vast autonomous zone and, since everything is relative, is as self-sufficient as possible. Mail from Europe, which already takes 2 weeks to be distributed in Khartoum, arrives in Abeche 1 week later. At the hospital, where people seriously wounded in the war were treated when it was reopened in December, the normal diseases are now the main ones to be treated: bilharzia, malaria, dysentery, tuberculosis and venereal disease.

Distrust of Paris

However, the "rear" is still neglected in favor of the "front." For example, the FAN have still not had time to clear the mines from some 20 km of track outside Andre, on the Sudanese border, going toward Abeche. The whole journey by truck can take nearly 24 hours.

But whatever the handicaps to be overcome, the command council is now the de facto government of most of Chad, although not the government of the majority of Chadians living in the south of the country. Radio Free Chad has been broadcasting for 2 hours a day since September from Koulbous in the east of the country and can be heard in Khartoum, Kousseri, Cameroon, and on the western bank of the Chari River. This other Radio Luxembourg regularly broadcasts communiques from Abeche on the FAN progress in the north and toward the south of the country.

Since the Libyans' withdrawal the FAN seem to have restricted themselves to waring-down tactics: urging isolated enemy garrisons to defeat, consolidating acquired positions, organizing a fairly efficient logistics system, reducing pockets in the rear areas, like that of FADA in the extreme northeast, where at the end of January there was still a pocket of Mr Goukouni Oueddei's FAP. There is reason to wonder whether, for political or diplomatic reasons, Mr Hissein Habre will change his tactics to move toward Ndjamena more quickly.

Inspired by distrust of French policy--which they blame in particular for trying to "place Goukouni Oueddei back in the saddle"--and by deep hostility toward Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, whose intervention forced them to withdraw from Ndjamena in extremely difficult conditions on 15 December 1980, the FAN are now determined not to lose round a negotiating table the advantages they have won in the field in very harsh conditions. Mr Habre's supporters, demanding negotiations "among Chadians," accept the presence of an inter-African force--even in their own zones--provided it is "neutral." But regarding themselves as the country's only nationalist movement, they refuse to have any coalition imposed on them--in the name of any pan-Africanism--which does not reflect the position of strength held by the "resistance."

In fact, with the gradual breakup of the Ndjamena factions and the shilly-shallying of the inter-African force--whose contingents want less and less to become caught up in the Chadian trap--things are coming back to the traditional problem of Ndjamena and the south's shillyshallying. In this respect the game does not yet seem to be over. The FAN are complaining about the lack of "valid interlocutors" in the south. They do not attribute that quality to Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, leader of the Chadian Armed Forces. Unless there is a foreign intervention--which is in fact rather unlikely but which they claim to fear--they know that they will have to find some agreement with the southern elite in a united framework.

Flaunting aesthetic and the wishes of the remaining population, the Libyans painted the tower of one of Abeche's mosques green as well as the mausoleum of Colonel Moll, who conquered the city in 1910. The FAN talk about that with humor and disdain during their interminable discussions sitting or lying on rugs or carpets. Until another coat of paint can be applied--which does not seem imminent--Tripoli's work will bear witness to a short chapter in Chad's history which nobody here seems to want to reopen. For instance, the teaching of French, banned by the Libyans, has started again. Does Paris appreciate the praise of the arms supplies to Mr Goukouni Oueddei's transient troops for which the FAN, who capture them, ironically thank France at every opportunity?

CSO: 4719/564

'LE MONDE' DISCUSSES NEGOTIATION PROSPECTS

PM091339 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Dispatch by J.-C. Pomonti: "Khartoum Is Urging Negotiations"]

[Text] Khartoum--"The question today is whether Goukouni is too weak to negotiate with Habre." This opinion on Chad expressed by a Western diplomat seems fairly widespread in Khartoum 2 weeks after the national unity transition government president's visit to the Sudanese capital. Indeed all the information gathered here seems to confirm the favorable position held in the field by Mr Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces [FAN], whose headquarters are in Abeche in the eastern part of the country, in the face of the incongruous coalition headed by President Goukouni Oueddei. In addition the Africans, including France's partners, seem favorable to the convening of a "round table" discussion among Chadians to try to end the conflict.

After consolidating their positions in Biltine and Ouaddai provinces in eastern Chad, the FAN captured Largeau without much difficulty on 13 January, the very day when the head of state was returning to Ndjamena after visiting Khartoum, where we had a long meeting with President Numayri. Mr Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces [FAP] had been unable to rally more than 150 supporters to defend that important position. The FAN who had abandoned their vehicles around 30 km away to avoid attracting attention, launched an attack at dawn. By noon the position had been captured.

The FAN have also infiltrated into the Mongo sector in the south of the country, where a small Senegalese detachment of the inter-African peace-keeping force should now be stationed. Finally, in the center of the country, they have established a post 17 km east of Ati--conurbation which has become the garrison of Zairian and Nigerian contingents of the OAU force. In other words, since the Libyan withdrawal to the Aozou Strip in the north, which took place hurriedly in November, the FAN have become by far the main political and military force in Chad. They now have considerable freedom of action provided their adversaries do not have foreign military support.

When Mr Goukouni Oueddai came to Khartoum to "normalize" his relations with Sudan--the latter even assured him of its "full support" owing to the Libyan

withdrawal--he was "strongly advised" to negotiate. Indeed most African states hope that such a solution might be found fairly quickly for several reasons: to prevent Chad flaring up again, to avert any new interventionist leanings in Libya and, above all, to prevent the failure of the inter-African peace-keeping force. Indeed the states which have sent contingents to Chad--Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire--want to prevent at any cost any incident which opposes them in the field to the various Chadian armed factions.

Race Against Time

For his part Marshal Numayri suggested a compromise to Mr Goukouni Queddei which would consist of giving the prime minister's job to Mr Abdoulaye Lamana, a former minister under Tombalbaye, who has been scarcely affected by the present rivalries and who symbolizes the "Chadian ethnic synthesis" since he has ties in the north and south of the country. The Chadian president apparently merely listened to him. In private he confirmed to Western diplomats that he was prepared to have discussions with the FAN but not with Hissein Habre. He most probably did not take advantage of his visit to Khartoum to meet with FAN representatives there.

At the present stage we are witnessing a race against time. The scenario drawn up by Paris in August in agreement with several African capitals and with the OAU chairman's office went well at first since it led to the Libyan military withdrawal. In addition at the beginning of December the OAU succeeded in sending the first elements of a "peace corps" to the country, with American and French logistical support of course.

However, since mid-December at least events have not been going the way Paris had hoped still less foreseen. Outside Ndjamena the inter-African force is only present in Ati and possibly in Mongo. Some African states have refused to send contingents. The support enjoyed by Mr Hissein Habre's movement, which was apparently underestimated by Paris, is due both to its military resources and to the fact that the FAN were the only forces to fight the Libyans who occupied the country for 11 months. Finally, the capture of Largeau suggests that it is as much a political calculation--not alienating the OAU--as lack of military resources which is prompting Mr Hissein Habre to keep his troops away from western and southern Chad today.

The urgent need for a compromise seems to be accepted by all the main protagonists in this tragedy. But if Mr Hissein Habre advocates negotiations among Chadians--and accepts the presence of the inter-African force provided it is "neutral"--it is difficult to see what trump cards Mr Goukouni Oueddei would have at a "round table," discussion and that would explain his reservations.

CSO: 4719/564

COT SAYS FRANCE'S AID TOTAL FR59.4 MILLION

AB231355 Paris AFP in French 1310 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 23 Feb (AFP)--In a written reply published on 22 February by the Official Gazette, Mr Jean Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation and development, indicated that France's civil aid to Chad "to this day" amounts to FR 59.4 million. The minister explained that this aid "will be maintained and increased in 1982 in accordance with the Chadian Government's requests."

France's "exceptional aid" to Chad, continued the minister, first of all concerned the Chadian capital of Ndjamena where "the action of the French Ministry of Cooperation and Development enabled the establishment of the conditions essential to a return to normal life," (reestablishment of water, electricity and telephone, provision of ferry boats for crossing the river and the setting up of emergency medical services).

The French Government has also maintained "aid in the areas not greatly affected by the war and especially in the south where our technical assistance officials are continuing their action and where our consular presence in Moundou has been constantly maintained."

The seriousness of the damage caused by the civil war is beyond "the possibilities of France alone," stated Mr Cot. He recalled that at the request of the transitional national union government of Chad, the French Government organized last November an international conference which was attended by the main sources of multilateral and bilateral foreign aid. He indicated that during this conference, commitments were made for the subscription of a total amount of FR(?1,270) million.

CSO: 4719/516

BRIEFS

PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT SUPPORTS OAU RESOLUTIONS--Khartoum, 18 Feb (AFP)--The Chadian Patriotic National Movement has expressed its support for the resolutions adopted at the OAU minisummit in Nairobi. In a communique issued in Khartoum on Wednesday, Col Doungous Kimto, the movement's secretary general, expressed the view that the resolutions offer a peaceful solution to the Chadian problem. The Nairobi resolutions call for a cease-fire in Chad and for the opening of negotiations between the rival factions. The Chadian Patriotic National Movement, created last July, urged the warring factions to stop fighting and appealed to the Chadian armed forces not to continue fighting alongside factions which are seeking selfish interests. [Text] [AB181303 Paris AFP in French 1135 GMT 18 Feb 82]

GOUKOUNI TO TOUR EAST--Ndjamena, 19 Feb (AFP)--Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Chadian Transitional National Union Govermment [GUNT], is to undertake a tour of the hinterland on Saturday, in particular the East, where fighting is going on between government troops and Hissein Habre's AFAN, a reliable source reports in Ndjamena on Friday. This visit by the Chadian head of state to the fighting zones takes place when military sources in the Chadian capital announce the recapture of the locality of Am Dam (east) by the GUNT troops. It is recalled that the capture of Am Dam by FAN was announced on 13 February 1982 by Mr Habre's representative to Khartoum. Also, the same source reports, 70 FAN troops have allegedly surrendered to government troops at Am Dam without a fight. These elements are reported to have come from Oum Hadjer, located at about 100 kilometers to the northwest of Am Dam and still occupied by Mr Habre's troops. [Text] [AB191716 Paris AFP in French 1639 GMT 19 Feb 82]

OAU DECISIONS SUPPORTED--Lagos, 17 Feb (AFP)--Batran Adoum Idriss, leader of one [of] the factions of the popular movement for the liberation of Chad, has expressed the view that any decision by the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of Chad to go against the resolutions made at the Nairobi summit would be at its own risk. In a communique handed to the press, he noted that peace is within our reach and he categorically rejected the position taken by the GUNT. It is recalled that the GUNT stated on Tuesday through the voice of President Goukouni Oueddei, that it was opposed to the recent resolutions of the OAU Standing Committee on Chad. In conclusion, the communique appeals to all sons of Chad to demonstrate a vigorous stand against dictatorship. [Text] [AB171230 Paris AFP in French 0903 GMT 17 Feb 82]

CHADIANS SHOULD UNITE FOR PEACE--Paris, 23 Feb (AFP)--Dr Abba Siddick, president of the original FROLINAT stated in Paris on Tuesday that Chadians should unite to impose total peace in Chad. In a statement to AFP he said "It is time for Chadians to show that they have had enough and impose peace and negotiations upon the ruling minority who, in order to defend its selfish interest, sacrifice the future and unity of the country." "In this regard, the OAU decision made in Nairobi for a negotiated settlement is a timely one," Abba Siddick continued. "It could serve as a boost to the forces of peace existing in the country and who are capable of imposing it," he stated. Deploring the Chadian authorities' "blind intransigence and their refusal for any negotiated settlement," Dr Abba Siddick described as a "mirage" the hope entertained by some people for a military solution. "As for the communiques issued these days talking about victories and the recapture of areas previously occupied by the enemy," he stressed, "they are only an intoxication to stretch out the present conflict." [Text] [AB231738 Paris AFP in French 1658 GMT 23 Feb 82]

GOVERNMENT TROOPS FLEE OUM HADJER--Khartoum, 24 Feb (AFP)--Chad's rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN) alleged today that President Goukouni Oueddei and his Defense Minister Adoum Togoi fled with their troops after an attack on the FAN-held town of Oum Hadjer failed last Sunday. Ndjamena has said that Oum Hadjer fell to troops of the Integrated National Army (ANI) who were pursuing the FAN eastward, but since then there has been no word from the government side on the progress of its general offensive launched at the weekend. Two previous government attempts in recent months to roll back the FAN, who now hold large areas of northern and eastern Chad, failed after early reports of success were discounted. A FAN representative in Khartoum said today the attack on Oum Hadjer in central Chad had been repulsed, and in the ensuing battle 417 government troops were killed, hundreds wounded and 414 captured. Following fierce fighting the remaining government troops, led by President Goukouni Oueddei and Adoum Togoi, took to their heels leaving their dead and wounded behind, the FAN spokesman said, quoting ANI prisoners. They were pursued westward to Ati, where the FAN gave up the chase "in respect for the African peace-keeping force stationed in the town," he added. The FAN representative said FAN troops seized 31 light trucks with mounted guns and ammunition, six other vehicles and 360 light weapons. [Text] [AB241022 Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 24 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/769

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC LOAN TO COMOROS--The Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros has been granted a $7.25 million loan by the Islamic Bank for development, according to an agreement signed between the bank and the Comoros. The loan will be used to finance a project for deepening the port of Mutsamudu to facilitate the arrival of large ships and, consequently, the import and export of goods. [Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Feb 82 GF]

CSO: 4704/8

EQUATORIAL GUINEA-SAO TOME JOINT COMMUNIQUE

AB221824 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Communique issued in Malabo on 17 February at the end of Sao Tome and Principle's President Manuel Pinto da Costa's 3-day official visit to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, His Excellency Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, paid an official visit to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea from 15 to 17 February 1982.

The president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was accompanied by His Excellency Celestino Rocha da Costa, minister of justice; His Excellency (Fausto Cevara Barbera Cruz), minister of commerce; His Excellency Fernando Jose (Tajefe) da Costa, secretary of state at the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications; His Excellency Alberto Ferreira (Chun), ambassador; Joao Galva Torres, director of finance; Dr Guadalupe de (Ceita), director of [word indistinct] Guillermo Ponce da Costa, Supreme Court judge; Filiberto Alfonso Lima Neto, director of Civil Aviation; Noracio Jorge Mendes Betino, chief of protocol; Arminda do Sacramento Diego, secretary for public relations; Celestino Benedicto Borge, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Justice; Crisotomo Alfonso Gravid, official of the Ministry of Commerce.

Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo was assisted by the following members of his government: His Excellency Marcos Mba Ondo, state commissioner for foreign affairs; His Excellency Alfredo Tomos King Tomas, state commissioner for justice; His Excellency Luciano Ndjang Mba, state commissioner for public works, housing and transport; His Excellency Felipe Ondo Obiang Lobo, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency (Epilogio Diangabon), principal secretary at the Ministry of Justice; His Excellency Guilermo Nguema Ela, principal secretary at the Ministry of Public Works, Housing Urban Affairs and Transport; His Excellency Constantino Ucheva Mbe, principal secretary at the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs; His Excellency Florencio Esoma Obiang, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Commerce; His Excellency Mariano Mve Nguema, principal secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Martin Nka Esono, permanent secretary of the Civil Officer of the Chairman of the Supreme Military Council; His Excellency Ambassador Agustin Nze Nkomo, adviser to the presidency and protocol

officer at the Ministry of External Affairs; Manuel Nze Mzogo, director of state protocol; His Excellency Apolinar Lonche Ochek, director for Africa, Asia, Middle and Far East at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and diplomatic adviser to the presidency; Enrique Nda Mbaka, director for administrative and consular affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Mbato Obamu Njimanuge, Equatorial Guinea's ambassador to Sao Tome and Principe; Carlos Nze Nsoga, director for transport at the Ministry of Public Works Housing, Urban Affairs and Transport; Juan Ecua Ecua Antangono, director for International Economic Affairs at the State Secretariat for Economic Development, Planning and Cooperation and Felipe Inestrosa Ikaka, director for trade at the State Secretariat for Commerce.

On arrival at the international airport of Malabo, His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa and his delegation were welcomed by his colleague and Brother Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo. At the international airport, as well as in the city of Malabo, President Pinto da Costa was cheered by enthusiastic crowds and traditional folk dancers and singers.

During their talks, the two heads of state expressed their firm desire to promote and to strengthen the ties of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness between the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, in the spirit of mutual respect and on the basis of noninterference in each other's internal affairs. In this respect, the two heads of state personally headed their delegations during the working sessions since the guidelines that served as a basis for the discussions had already been defined [words indistinct] cooperation relations between the peoples and governments of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

These talks which were held in a frank atmosphere of mutual understanding ended in the signing of a treaty of friendship and goodneighborliness; a general agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation as well as cooperation agreements in the fields of trade, air and maritime transport.

On behalf of his country, President Pinto da Costa thanked the people of Equatorial Guinea for the support given to the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP) during the liberation struggle and for the friendly and fraternal welcome accorded the leaders of the MLSTP. He congratulated Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo on the peace and stability prevailing in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea since 3 August 1979 and in the great efforts that the government of the Supreme Military Council is making to carry out the tasks of national reconstruction with the aim of achieving the socioeconomic well-being of the country. [Words indistinct] in view of the forthcoming conference of donors for the economic reorganization of Equatorial Guinea scheduled to be held shortly in Geneva in April.

For his part, Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo commended Dr Pinto da Costa for his statesmanship and the efforts made by the MLSTP and the government to build a new and free society and to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of the people of Sao Tome and Principe.

At the international level, the two leaders reaffirmed their total commitment to the principles of the UN Charter and the nonaligned movement. In this vein, Pinto da Costa and Obiang Nguema Mbazogo expressed the conviction that the efforts

being made to reduce the arms race will be crowned with success. The heads of state expressed the hope that the North-South dialogue will help to establish a new international economic order.

In the African context, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the results obtained by the OAU summit recently in Nairobi and expressed the desire that the OAU would contribute effectively to the peaceful solution of the Chadian problem in conformity with the sacred interests of people of that country.

The two heads of state reiterated their support for and solidarity with the people of Southern Africa in their struggle against the racist Pretoria regime and reaffirmed their unconditional support for SWAPO, the sole legitimate spokesman of the people of Namibia, and condemned the systematic aggression of South Africa against the frontline countries, particularly, the People's Republic of Angola. They expressed support for the struggle of all African people for their accession to and consolidation of independence.

During his stay in Equatorial Guinea, President Pinto da Costa received the golden keys to the city of Malabo and visited the telecommunications office.

In the capital of the Mainland Province, the president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was given a rousing welcome. He placed a wreath at the monument of the fallen at Liberty Plaza where he and his Equatorial Guinean counterpart witnessed a popular show.

The president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe received members of the Sao Tome and Principe community residing in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea with whom he exchanged views while exhorting them to take an active part in the reconstruction of Equatorial Guinea.

Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo and President Pinto da Costa expressed satisfaction with the fact that the views were identical on all the subjects discussed and they decided to establish frequent contacts between their governments in order to maintain cooperation in the fields discussed and to extend it to areas of interest common to both sides.

At the end of his visit, the president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe expressed his profound gratitude to President Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, the government and people of Equatorial Guinea for the warm and fraternal welcome extended to him upon his arrival in our country and for the hospitality shown to him throughout his stay. President Pinto da Costa invited Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo to pay an official visit to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The invitation was cordially accepted and the details will be worked out through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Malabo on 17 February 1982.

For the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Dr Manual Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

For the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council

CSO: 4748/17

REGIME CONCENTRATING ON ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

AB092147 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Report by Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Malabo, Feb 9 (AFP)—The drafting of a new constitution for Equatorial Guinea and its approval in a referendum next August no longer seem to be the main preoccupation of the authorities here.

The ruling three-year-old Supreme Military Council (SMC) now believes that priority must be given to reviving the economy, which was destroyed between 1968 and 1979, during the dictatorship of the late Macias Nguema.

Equatorial Guinea, a former Spanish colony in West Africa, consists of the islands of Bioko and Annabon, in the Gulf of Guinea, and of Rio Muni on the African mainland, between Cameroon and Gabon.

It relies on foreign aid to keep the economy afloat, and local farmers cannot produce sufficient food for the population of 300,000.

The agriculture marketing infrastructure has collapsed, and production of the main export cash crop--cocoa--has slumped from 38,000 tons in the 1966 agricultural year to 4,000 tons last year.

President Teodoro Obiang Nguema and the SMC, with help from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has drawn up a two-year economic recovery programme to be launched this year. The plan will be submitted to a meeting of donor countries and organizations at a conference in Geneva in April.

Colonel Obiang, who led the August 1979 coup against his uncle Macias Nguema, plans to turn to the West. He has already distanced himself from the Soviet Union, the close ally of the former regime, and has renewed his ties with France and Spain, at the same time developing close links with West Germany and Morocco.

While the authorities are concentrating on the economy they have not neglected other aspects of national reconstruction, making allowances for what they call the political and sociocultural aspects. But for the time being there is no mention of a return to the multi-party system which existed before independence.

In two cabinet shuffles since he seized power Colonel Obiang has brought civilians back into government, trying to produce an ethnic balance which will guarantee the country some stability.

CSO: 4700/746

BRIEFS

SAO TOME PRESIDENT VISITS--At 1100 yesterday morning, His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, arrived in our country. He was welcomed at the airport by His Excellency Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Equatorial Guinea. After disembarking from the presidential plane, President Da Costa was greeted by his Equatorial Guinean counterpart and by the second vice chairman of the Supreme Military Council and commissioner of state for foreign affairs. The two heads of state then mounted the platform and listened to the two national anthems. President Da Costa was invited to review the honor guard, which presented arms to him. After this ceremony, President Obiang Nguema Mbazogo introduced to his illustrious guest the members of the government, namely, the commissioners of state, permanent secretaries and other senior officials of the Equatorial Guinean state as well as members of the diplomatic corps and international organizations. [Excerpt] [AB161733 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 16 Feb 82] The president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, who was in our country, today ended his state visit to Equatorial Guinea. During his stay here he discussed bilateral and international questions with the chairman of the Supreme Military Council, Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, and other officials of the government of Equatorial Guinea. During his tour of the country, President Pinto da Costa visited several national monuments, such as the international museum in the mainland province of Bata and the central studios of Radio Ecuatorial in Bata, and he placed flowers at the monument of the fallen. The president of Sao Tome and Principe was seen off at the Malabo airport by his Equatorial Guinea counterpart, Col Obiang Nguema, members of the government, the diplomatic corps, international organizations and members of the public who had come to see off our illustrious guest who spent 3 days with us. On his arrival at the airport, listened to the national anthem, reviewed a guard of honor, shook hands with the officials present and boarded the presidential plane for his country at 1730 today. [Text] [AB181223 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 17 Feb 82]

CSO: 4748/16

MENGISTU ANNOUNCES CAMPAIGN TO CRUSH ERITREAN REBELS

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Text] Nairobi—On Monday, 25 January, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian chief of state, set off what, in his mind, should constitute the political and military reconquest of Eritrea. In a 3-hour speech delivered in Asmara, capital of the rebel province, he promised to "crush" Eritrean guerrillas and announced a far-reaching plan of reconstruction.

Wielding the carrot and the stick, Colonel Mengistu said that the crushing of the rebels and the economic rehabilitation would be carried out simultaneously. "The military offensive should be accompanied by an effort to organize and recruit the Eritrean people so as to 'isolate the subversive, secessionist elements.' Farmers will be regrouped and will receive military training and weapons for their self-defense."

The Ethiopian president announced an economic plan in three phrases that will cost the nation several billion dollars. This "Red Star revolutionary development campaign" will grant priority to the "reconstruction" of infrastructures. He also plans to stabilize prices, put an end to shortages, reduce unemployment and relocate refugees.

The chief of state intends, if not to convince, then at least to consolidate the new control over the province and get it back on its feet. This is an immense task, as Mengistu recognized, so great is the damage suffered by Eritrea. A report on television a few days ago showed the city of Decamere, 40 kilometers south of Asmara, turned into ruins. Walls riddled with bullet holes attest to the violence of the fighting that took place there 3 years ago.

Several signs demonstrate the importance which the government in Addis-Ababa attaches to the campaign being planned. Mengistu has been traveling for over a month and is now in Asmara almost constantly, accompanied by part of his ministers, including the minister of defense. This is where he received Claude Chyesson at the end of December.

The 25 January speech, announced with solemnity several days in advance, was delivered before the entire government, the 14 provincial governors, heads of mass organizations and a number of Ethiopian ambassadors called back for the event.

The head of the junta asked Eritreans Monday to "forget the past," even "if they had once served the interests of the rebels, consciously or not," and to choose between "rallying to the revolution and support for the separatist forces with all its consequences." He warned those who interpreted his "appeal for peace as a sign of weakness." He then depicted the "secessionists" as "rebels without a cause, serving neither religion, nor Eritrea nor the revolution, but only the interests of imperialism."

Militarily, it has been confirmed that Mengistu has mobilized a large part of his shock divisions in Eritrea. Diplomatic sources say that tens of thousands of men have returned to the province in recent weeks. Nearly half of the members of the army are now reportedly in Eritrea in Tigre Province.

This military effort was denounced in Khartoum on Monday by Ramada Mohamed Nur, secretary general of the main nationalist movement, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). According to Nur, the Ethiopian offensive will be launched within the week and four Soviet generals are participating in its planning. The Eritrean leader predicted a pincer attack on three fronts, with the city of Nakfa, the last locale still in the hands of the EPLF, as its objective.

In order to thwart these plans, the members of the EPLF bombed the airport of Keren on 19 January and the Admara airport 3 days later, Nur said. He reported that several Ethiopian planes were damaged. The EPLF leader condemned Libyan and South Yemen aid to the Ethiopian Army. According to him, South Yemen is furnishing pilots for the Mig-23's, while Libyan ships have sent four loads of weapons and munitions. Nur added that 75 Ethiopian, Cuban and Libyan officers died last week in an air accident near Addis Ababa.

11,464
CSO: 4719/539

MORE DETAILS ON USE OF NERVE GAS

PM191527 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Feb 82 p 5

[Report by David Adamson: "'Nerve Gas in Use' Against Eritreans"]

[Text] Eritrean guerrillas facing a massive Ethiopian offensive are claiming with more than usual detail, that they are being subjected to gas warfare.

They say that two types of Soviet-made nerve gas, tabun and soman, are being dropped on their forces from M-4 armoured helicopters.

The attacks are said to have started on 15 February at Tirukruk, close to the Sudanese border. Refugees claim that a number of people have died.

Sources in London close to the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, a Marxist organization, said yesterday that Ethiopian diplomats in Geneva had admitted to using a "mace-like" gas. Mace is an incapacitating gas that does not kill.

A telegram sent on Wednesday to Mr Perez de Cuellar, United Nations secretary-general, by Salim Azzam, secretary-general of the Islamic Council of Europe, said that supplies of "lethal nerve gas" were being held by the Ethiopians at Afabet, in Asmara, and "in the south."

The number of casualties was not known, but survivors were suffering from "acute poisoning."

The Ethiopians are believed to be using 90,000 troops in the offensive. The liberation front claimed in Khartoum yesterday that Ethiopian troops had landed from the Red Sea at Aiet, 6 miles inside Sudan.

CSO: 4700/786

BRIEFS

ERITREANS, GOVERNMENT FORCES CLASH--In two clashes between Eritrean Muslim Mujahidin and Ethiopian Government forces, Eritrean Muslim Mujahidin killed 500, wounded 1,000 and captured 40 Ethiopian soldiers in the (?Af Abed) and (?Bahar) areas. In the (?Af Abed) area, the Eritrean Mujahidin captured 157 light weapons of all types, 15 rocket launchers and 500 small cannon [word indistinct]. In the (?Bahar) area, they captured 7 Kalashnikov rifles, (?82) small cannon and 6 [word indistinct]. The ferocious weeklong battle Eritrean revolutionaries have been waging against Ethiopian forces is still underway. [Excerpt] [GF240900 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 24 Feb 82]

GAS, NAPALM USE CLAIMED--Kuwait, 18 Feb (INA)--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea has accused the Ethiopian regime of using poisonous gas against the Popular Army for the Liberation of Eritrea. In a statement distributed here today, the front urged the international community to condemn the crimes being committed by the Ethiopian regime against the Eritrean people. The statement said that the Ethiopian regime launched a wide-scale military campaign on 16 February using cluster and napalm bombs and firing poisonous gas from artillery. [Text] [JN181145 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 18 Feb 82]

CSO: 4704/11

BRIEFS

GASOLINE PRICE INCREASE--The price of fuel was increased yesterday over all the national territory. According to Decree No 0003-[words indistinct] of 22 January 1982 and with effect from 10 February 1982, the retail prices of premium and regular gasoline and of diesel fuel have been modified. The changes represent an increase of about 5 percent. However, the price of kerosene remains unchanged. These changes are in conformity with the need to adapt the prices of these products to the concrete realities of their raw material, crude oil, whose price has considerably increased owing to the increase in the value of the U.S. dollar, the currency in which the product is invoiced. Despite the increases necessitated by this new measure, however, the government remains sensitive to the problems of the consumers. Moreover, the government has decided to maintain the price of kerosene because of its concern for the condition of the underprivileged. [Text] [AB100942 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 10 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/564

'GRAPHIC' WANTS TRACES OF NEOCOLONIALISM ELIMINATED

AB240752 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Writing under the heading "Saying Goodbye to Neocolonialism," the DAILY GRAPHIC wonders why the proscribed People's National Party government which claimed to be an offspring of Dr Mkrumah's Convention People's Party found it very difficult to condemn two very important enemies of the Third World countries. These are neocolonialism and imperialism.

It notes that while some politicians and hangers-on thought these words were merely slogans, others, mainly the ignorant ones, considered them as belonging only to the vocabulary of a particular ideology. The paper observes that it is these two phenoemna that have caused so much damage to our pride as Ghanaians and disrupted any meaningful attempt to restructure our society.

The GRAPHIC says the country before 31 December could be described as neocolonialist because it was being economically exploited by interests which were foreign to the majority of the people and they only served the purpose of the capitalist world. It goes on to say that before the revolution, all the industries in the country were mere apendages of some capitalist network elsewhere. It was not only multinational companies that milked the country dry but they relied so heavily on import licenses that if for some reason letters of credit could not be issued by the Bank of Ghana, the country's economic progress had to be halted.

The paper emphasizes that if the revolution had not come, only heaven knows what would have been the dimensions of the nation's problems today. The GRAPHIC concludes by saying that neocolonialism and its twin fellow, imperialism seek to perpetuate the dominance of Third World countries through political, cultural, educational and informational expression. It therefore advises all the spokesmen of the current revolution to first identify neocolonialist and imperialist traces in our national lives because it is the surest way to satisfy oneself that the correct step has been taken.

CSO: 4700/775

ACCRA TRADERS BANNED FROM SELLING ALCOHOL, OTHER ITEMS

Market Women, Kiosks Affected

AB220924 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpts] With effect from tomorrow all market women and kiosk operators are banned from the sale of certain specified items. According to the Ministry of Trade, only the accredited commercial houses will be allowed to sell the commodities. Rural sales will also be made by accredited commercial houses and authorized agents. Those who contravene this directive will be dealt with severely.

In a new development, kiosk operators in the greater Accra region are also banned from the sale of alcoholic beverages with effect from the 28th of this month. These are whisky, schnapps, brandy, gin and beer. The operators are, however, allowed to sell mineral beverages and snacks. A statement from the regional administration warned that anyone who goes against this order will face revolutionary action.

Sales Only to GNTC

AB222218 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpt] All traders who are banned from the sale of certain specified items as from tomorrow are reminded to sell to the GNTC [Ghana National Trade Corporation] any of these specific commodities they may still have in their possession.

As a further demonstration of goodwill (?traders) are given a brief period of 1 week within which to sell the specified commodities to the GNTC. Traders are assured that they would not be molested. Those in doubt will report at the nearest office of the National Council on Women and Development for assistance.

The minister of trade warns that it is a serious affair to do away or destroy any of the specified goods. Appropriate searches will be made as from 1 March. Those who have a few pieces of clothes as are traditionally kept by women have no cause to worry. Anyone who connives to defeat the purpose of this exercise will be severely dealt with.

CSO: 4700/775

BRIEFS

COCOA EXPORTATION IMPROVED--For the first time in several years, Ghana is now in a position to fulfill all its cocoa export commitments. According to an official of the produce buying division of the Cocoa Marketing Board [CMB], Mr Kwame Gyamfi, this has been made possible by the current cocoa evacuation exercise by students. Mr Gyamfi was speaking to a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation correspondent at the Takoradi harbor yesterday where he witnessed the evacuation exercise. A total of 189,989 bags of cocoa has been off-loaded at the harbor since the beginning of the exercise. He said several tons of cocoa have already been shipped. Seven ships are also expected to dock soon at the harbor to be loaded with cocoa. [Text] [AB200741 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Feb 82]

PRICE REDUCTION CALL GOES UNHEEDED--The persistent appeal by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] for a voluntary reduction of prices of food items and other commodities seems to have received little response. A survey conducted at the various markets in Accra by a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation reporter revealed that apart from kenkey, prices of many items have not changed. On the contrary, some have rather gone up. An American tin of beans, for instance, which used to sell at 55 cedis, is now being sold at between 70 and 80 cedis; three small pieces of tomatoes are selling at 4 cedis, while six small pieces of okro sell at 2 cedis instead of 1 cedi. Meat and fish are very hard to come by; while groundnut, rice and cooking oil have completely vanished from the markets. Prices of garri [cassava flour] and maize have, however, gone down considerably, although they are sold under cover at some of the markets. According to some people interviewed, most sellers go to the market as early as 0530 to sell their goods at their own prices to outwit members of defense committees or security agencies. [Text] [AB200744 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Feb 82] Despite the Provisional National Defense Council's persistent appeal to landlords to reduce rents, most landlords in Accra have refused to do so. A survey conducted by a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation reporter in some parts of the city reveals that some landlords have kept to the old rent and others have even recently increased theirs. [Excerpt] [AB222233 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/775

USSR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN BAUXITE EVALUATION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 12 Dec 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The signing of a contract in the field of bauxite development was one result of the visit by Brig Gen Nino Vieira to the Soviet Union from 27 November to 5 December 1981. The contract calls for a technical-economic study of the feasibility of developing the bauxite deposits in Boe. Soviet technicians will be sent for that purpose as early as the beginning of 1982. The contract was signed by Samba Lamine Mane, minister of natural resources, and by the managers of TSVETMETPROMEKSPORT the Soviet import and export organization.

According to the contract, that Soviet state supply enterprise will prepare the technical-economic feasibility study at no cost. The study will consist of determining the advisability of continuing the prospecting work begun some years ago and the possibilities for working the deposits. It will indicate the various possibilities and the profitability of the investments to be made in working the deposits.

During the time that its technicians are in our country, the supply firm will provide Guinea-Bissau with technical assistance in preparing the initial indispensable data for working the bauxite deposits.

The team of Soviet technicians that will soon arrive in our country will be made up of geologists, economists, and planning, civil, and port engineers.

It will be up Guinea-Bissau's Ministry of Natural Resources to select zones and areas for the infrastructure, and it will also supply the necessary materials for preparing the technical-economic feasibility study and determining construction areas. The study is to be submitted to Guinea-Bissau within 12 months of the date on which it is started.

11798
CSO: 4742/196

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS RAISED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 12 Dec 81 p 5

[Excerpts] There will be new prices for agricultural products beginning now, according to a decision by the Council of Ministers at its meeting on Wednesday. Under the chairmanship of comrade Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the Council of the Revolution and member of the PAIGC Politburo, the Council of Ministers established 15 December as the date on which the marketing campaign for agricultural products will officially begin throughout the country.

It should be emphasized that the decision by the Council of Ministers to set new prices for the marketing of agricultural products--unchanged since 1979--is in response to a concern by the party and government to increase production so as to cope with the food crisis being experienced by the country and produce exportable surpluses to attract foreign exchange and achieve equilibrium in the balance of payments. That concern, incidentally, is abundantly expressed in the report by the CNG [National Committee of Guerrillas] to the special congress. The report warns that it is necessary to pay greater attention to the rural sector as the basis of our economy and to assign to it the priority it really deserves, adding that this would also help to improve the living conditions of the peasant masses.

Minimum Import Program

A minimum import program has been approved by the government. It is aimed at regulating imports during the fourth quarter of 1981. With an initial fund of $14 million granted by the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau [BNG], the program establishes priorities for consumer goods, spare parts, and other items regarded as indispensable for the campaign that is now beginning. The measure is justified by officials in the Ministry of Commerce on the grounds that in recent years, there has been a considerable flow of products to the neighboring countries, which have built stores at the frontiers and stocked them with merchandise for which there is great demand on the part of the peasants. This has resulted in the drain of products to the frontiers, where they are exchanged for goods that are in short supply on the domestic market.

That fact induced the Ministry of Fisheries, Commerce, and Artisans to draw up the minimum import program in cooperation with the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning, the Ministry of Finance and the BNG. Its basis was the forecasts of

imports for previous years and statistical data on foreign trade as prepared by the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning.

In that connection, and to insure the greatest possible success with the campaign, which reaches its peak in February and March, priority has been assigned to foodstuffs and a range of products such as tobacco, soap, cigarettes, matches, lanterns, iron bars, aniline, caustic soda, hoes, "tarcados," and various textile products such as ribbon, thread, cloth, blankets, and fabrics.

11798
CSO: 4742/196

BRIEFS

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION--A delegation from Komsomol (Leninist Communist Youth League) has been in our country since last Saturday at the invitation of the Amilcar Cabral African Youth [JAAC]. The visit comes within the framework of the good relations of friendship existing between the two youth organizations. The Soviet delegation, headed by Farid Mohamed Chin, deputy secretary general of the USSR Youth Committee, held a meeting with its counterpart in Guinea-Bissau, headed by comrade Teobaldo Barbosa, member of the PAIGC Central Committee and deputy national secretary of the JAAC. The visitors went to the historic village of Mores, where they had the opportunity to talk with the heroic inhabitants who were once protagonists in harrowing scenes of war between the liberation army and the Portuguese fascist colonial troops. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Jan 82 p 2] 11798

UNDP AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE--The UNDP (UN Development Program) is going to finance two agricultural projects in Guinea-Bissau totaling $3.06 million. The agreement covering the two projects was signed yesterday morning by comrade Avito Jose da Silva, minister of rural development, and the UNDP representative in our country, Anatoli Chitov. The first project (UNDP-FAO) concerns the Seed Experimentation and Multiplication Center in Contuboel and Caboxanque and totals $2 million. The investments will begin in January 1982 and continue for 5 years. The second project (UNDP-UN Equipment Fund), which totals $1.065 million, is aimed at the multiplication and distribution of improved rice seed in Contuboel. It will last for 2 years. These investments are the result of a 6-year UNDP project in the field of agriculture which is scheduled to end at the end of 1981. These new projects will increase our government's capacity to produce selected rice seed and begin the multiplication of corn and sorghum seed, actions which constitute an improvement in the national agronomic research programs. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 12 Dec 81 p 8] 11798

CSO: 4742/196

HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY ASKED TO REOPEN ABIDJAN UNNIVERSITY

AB191152 Paris AFP in French 1028 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Abidjan, 19 Feb (AFP)--A group of 25 lecturers, in a motion presented to President Houphouet-Boigny on Thursday, have asked for the reopening of the University of Abidjan, it has been learned in the Ivorian capital.

These lecturers of the higher institutions, made up essentially of deans of faculties and directors of institutes and higher schools, "regret the recent events that took place at the university, reaffirm their total support to the head of state and ask for the reopening of the university and normal resumption of classes."

These lecturers also stated in their motion that this step comes from "all those who have realized that this crisis does not honor the teaching staff."

Scientists and technicians working at institutes of research also addressed a similar motion to the head of state. The two motions say that the strike action called for by the National Union for Research and Higher Education [SYNARES] was "illegal."

Shortly after the presentation of these two motions to President Houphouet-Boigny, tracts signed by the SYNARES were distributed in the capital, claiming that the 25 lecturers who signed did not represent all Ivorian lecturers and research officers. The SYNARES feels that the motion was aimed at "dividing the lecturers and research officers to realize personal ambitions."

In these tracts the SYNARES, which was dissolved on 10 February for calling for an unlimited strike, affirmed that it is ready to look for the fairest solutions to the present situation together with the authorities.

Last Saturday, the Political Bureau and the Steering Committee of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast decided to suspend the salaries of all teachers of higher institutions following this strike. This decision completed the measures taken on 10 February, including the closure of the university, the evacuation of all student dormitories and the suspension of all scholarships for higher institutions. The two bodies of the party also decided to set up a board of inquiry to determine responsibility for the student unrest which began on 9 February.

CSO: 4719/594

BRIEFS

POWER CUT--The Lesotho Liberation Army said it had cut the electricity supply and telephone connections in the Butha Buthe area yesterday morning. A spokesman for the army, which is the military wing of the exiled Basutoland Congress Party, said that three electricity poles and three telephone poles were affected by the attack. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/756

DOE WARNS CUSTOMS SECTION ON TAX COLLECTION

AB082056 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1900 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Head of state, CIC [commander in chief] Samuel K. Doe has given a 2-month ultimatum to the staff of customs office at the free port of Monrovia to improve the collection of duties and other taxes of face dismissal. CIC Doe issued the ultimatum today during a surprise visit to the free port of Monrovia customs section.

He observed that although the business community was doing its best to improve its relations with government, some employees of the customs office connived with businessmen to defraud the government of huge sums of money. He warned that if the tax collection did not improve within the next 2 months, the entire staff of the free port customs office will be dismissed, adding that the Liberians were looking at the free port for a generation of adequate revenue since the iron ore and rubber which were government's major sources of income were no longer generating anything. Head of State Doe also decried that recent moves to prove that some business proprietors had issued uncertified checks, totalling about $250,000, for government taxes [sentence as heard]. CIC Doe then cautioned the chief of the customs office, Mr (Quaison Koneka), to ensure that such unwholesome practices were eradicated.

In his remarks, Mr (Koneka Quaison) stated that his office was doing everything possible to improve the collection of taxes at the port but explained that the lack of transportation and other logistics such as typewriters [word indistinct] the operation of his office. He said he was aware that some business proprietors were issuing void checks to government in payment of taxes. He assured the head of state that if the necessary logistics were given him on time, the collection of duties and other taxes at the free port would improve immediately.

Earlier, Finance Minister J. Irving Jones, who accompanied the head of state to the port, directed Mr (Koneka) to do a daily routine inspection of all five houses under his direct supervision at the free port in an effort to prevent fraudulent acts.

CSO: 4700/746

BRIEFS

GASOLINE RATIONING--The management of the Liberian Petroleum Refining Company [LPRC] today introduced gasoline rationing in the country due to mechanical problems at the refinery in (Gartsville), outside Monrovia. A press release from LPRC disclosed that the production of gasoline will be reduced temporarily from 70,000 gallons per day to approximately 40,000 gallons. The release further said an importation of 40,000 tons of gasoline will arrive in the capital on Thursday evening of this week at which time distribution will return to normal. The management of LPRC has meanwhile appealed to the public to reduce their gasoline [word indistinct] in the meantime and advised them not to hoard gasoline. [Text] [AB222024 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 22 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/769

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION--A Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] delegation led by Laszlo Ballai is currently on a friendly working visit to our country. Yesterday the guests met Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona and several members of the AREMA [vanguard of the Malagasy revolution] Political Bureau of [name indistinct] Palace. Ballai expressed the MSZMP's support for President Ratsiraka's call for the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace. The Hungarian ambassador to Madagascar has announced that to mark the delegation's visit, the Hungarian Government has decided to send medicines valued at 1.2 million forints to Madagascar as aid to the victims of the recent floods. The medicines will be delivered at the beginning of March. [EA250228 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 23 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/595

BRIEFS

SHELL TO SEEK OIL--Blantyre, 17 Feb (AFP)--Malawi has signed an agreement with a major Dutch oil company, Shell Exploration BV, to carry out prospecting for oil and gas on the bed of Lake Malawi, a spokesman of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry said Tuesday. The spokesman did not disclose the cost of the exploration venture. Work on the project, which will be in four phases, starts next month. Lake Malawi's suspected oil-bearing rocks were stumbled on by accident when a scientific team from the University of North Carolina in the United States, in collaboration with Malawi scientists, last June conducted experiments on climatic changes in the country over the last million years. The scientists drilled holes on the bottom of the lake for samples of rock, sand and fossils for various experiments, the natural resources ministry spokesman explained. "In the course of this investigation it was discovered, accidentally, that under wide areas of the bed of the lake there are surprisingly large thicknesses of rock of the type which in other parts of the world may contain oil or gas," the spokesman said. The ministry's statement on oil and gas exploration come in the wake of foreign press reports of the great potential of finding oil and (?gas) in the east Africa Rift Valley lakes of Tanganyika and Malawi, following preliminary investigation mainly in Mozambique and Tanzania. [Text] [PA170228 Paris AFP in English 0128 GMT 17 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/745

FEAR OF MMM DICTATORSHIP VOICED

Port Louis THE NATION in English 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Deenesh Hanuman: "The Good, the Bad and the Ugly"]

[Text]

No, we are not referring to a film. We are referring to a real life situation. The Labour Party represents the Good and all the good our beloved country has derived from its socialist principles and governement. The MMM represents the Bad and the Ugly. The Bad because this Marxist-Leninist dictatorship-oriented party is the quintessence of destruction. The Ugly because of the damages it has caused to the economy of our country and by extension to the innocent work force it has manipulated for sheer political gain.

All the cosmetics and paraphernalia it has been using and will continue to use will not turn a wolf into a lamb. And the attempts it has made to assure and reassure the population will not wash away its real intentions of wreaking formidable vengeance on innocent people in all walks of life. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten the hands of the Bad and Ugly MMM.

With the approach of elections, a vital choice offers itself to the Mauritian nation. A choice that will decide on the one hand between suffocation and putting the clock backwards forever if the population, unawares, votes the Bad and Ugly MMM into dictatorial power, and on the other hand that will guarantee the continuation of progress in liberty, with order and discipline with all human rights, if the population in all awareness, rates the Good Labour Party into democratic power.

Now that the fate of our country will be decided in a few months, more and more people from all over the country and from all walks of life are realising that the MMM — the Bad and Ugly MMM — can only spell doom for all of us. Doom for ourselves. Doom for our children and our children's children. Doom for Mauritius. The bayonet will replace the ballot box. Our prisons will be filled with innocent people whose only crime will be to beg to differ. Our Police Force, as is classic in many other countries where a marxist — leninist dictatorship has either slipped into power against the better judgement of the population or acquired power by force or other unconstitutional means — yes, our Police Force will be manned and diverted by foreign communist henchmen who will not hesitate a second to dispose of us as of animals. But cheering — that is the word. All these ugly acts will take place and will be perpetrated under an MMM regime. Indeed, with the Bad and Ugly MMM in power, farewell to Freedom. Farewell to peace. Farewell to order. Farewell to freedom of conscience. Farewell to initiative. Farewell to freedom of speech and writing. Farewell to life and living. Farewell to Beauty.

A thing of Beauty is a joy for ever, said the poet.

The Labour Party is Beauty. Beauty is Truth, said the same poet, and Truth is Beauty. The Labour Party is Truth. The Labour Party is good Goodness. Our champion. Our protector. Our future.

When the time to choose comes, let us all, like one man, one voice, one heart, vote the Labour Party into power and keep the Bad and Ugly MMM Wolf away at arms length.

Forward therefore with Labour Party, our country's and our own hope!

CSO: 4700/758

HINDUS URGED TO UNITE FOR POLITICAL POWER

Port Louis THE NATION in English 31 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Deenesh Hanuman: "Hindus, You Are Killing Yourselves"]

[Text] Let us frankly call a spade a spade. Without hyprocrisy. Without false pretence. Without fear. At heart and in privacy no one likes the Hindus in this country. Worst still, Hindus do not like Hindus. They are their own worst enemy. Especially in the political field. They are dividing and they are encouraged, by non Hindus, to divide themselves horizontally and vertically at the approach of the elections. So that they weaken themselves into various minority groups and lose their impact as the majority community.

The eye-opening examples of Fiji, Surinam, Guyana couple with examples like the cruel expulsion of Asians from Idi Amin's Uganda, seem to leave them unconcerned, impassive and insensitive. We have heard of the country where the Hindus formed a common front for elections, won these, obtained power but lost it quickly because they could not agree who should be the Prime Minister. In that country today Hindus cannot own land. They have to rent it. Instead of retaining their influence as majority community, they are merely various minority linguistic and/or caste groups, suffering tremendous hardships and all kinds of humiliation. They have bartered away their fate, their future, and that of their children. Will the Hindus of Mauritius ever learn? Will they allow power to slip between their fingers for good? And live to regret it till the day they die and even beyond death and the confines of this world?

Who has given the Hindus dignity, pride, and power in this country? The answer must be the sons of coolies, their forefathers who, with sweat and tears, had never abandoned their struggle to give them a better future. Have the Hindus forgotten the whips and scorn of those hard times? The answer indeed must be the sons of coolies who, with the assistance of non-Hindus, who where genuine humanitarians, launched the Labour Party, to champion their cause, because they suffered most, as well as the cause of the down-trodden.

Hindus, your concrete houses, your cars, your firm, your business, your self-confidence, your poise, your happiness, your success, you owe all this basically to your coolie forefathers. Had they been still alive they would have been ashame of your internecine bickerings. They would have died for sadness that all their

efforts, all their sacrifices have only resulted in creating superficial Hindus, Hindus by name but not in spirit, not in love, not at heart. Not brothers-brothers. But enemies. Competitors. Adversaries.

I said no one likes the Hindus in this country. That is perfectly understandable. But what is objectionable is that in a race, Hindus are not members of the same team but want to trip the Hindu in front so as to reach the finishing line first, not realising that they will kill and finish themselves out of the race, and give victory on a silver plate to the others. And this is going to be the last race for them. The very last race. They will only, in future, be passive on-lookers. And their children, and their children's children will curse them for ever.

Dirty linen must be washed within and not exposed to the happy gaze and satisfaction of non-Hindus. Differences--which are merely petty--and that Hindu-killing green-eyed monster jealously, nay, envy should be cast aside. The Hindus must unite their efforts behind the Labour Party to obtain a thrashing victory against opponents and enemies who will use innocent and non-well-briefed Hindus to achieve power and then drop them like a sack of potatoes with a rope round their necks.

Why have Ramphul, Moorba, Coonjan, Venkatasamy, Jundoosingh and so many other Hindus left the MMM? Why, indeed? Because they have realised in time and particularly the threat to the Hindus in this country.

The Hindus are basically a community of love, tolerance, with strong belief in peaceful co-existence and active collaboration. But tolerance should first be exercised within the community itself. Tolerance of little and insignificant differences which really, one man-made and artificial. Charity should begin at home.

Character — assassination of Hindus by Hindus must cease forthwith. Mud-slinging done away with. There are forums where Hindus can fight out their petty differences. But not the political forum. Fighting Hindus by Hindus in politics is equated with self inflicted wounds, and political suicide for the community.

Will the Hindus shake themselves up and be one voice or have they decided that they prefer bondage and servitude to seeing Hindus like themselves retaining political power together with other Mauritian brothers and sisters with the Labour Party?

From coolie to political power and from political power to bondage??? That is what Hindus want? Perhaps this is what they deserve if they persist in dividing, weakening and killing themselves.

CSO: 4700/758

MACHEL MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE ON SUSLOV DEATH

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has sent a message of condolence to Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, for the unexpected death of Mikhail Suslov, distinguished leading figure of the people of the Soviet Union and of the international communist movement.

With the same motive, the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly also sent to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR a message of sympathy.

We herewith reproduce the text of the message of condolence sent by President Samora Machel to Chairman Leonid Brezhnev:

"It was with profound sadness that we learned of the death of Comrade Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and distinguished figure of the international communist movement.

"His theoretical and practical precepts for the enrichment of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and for the development of the international communist movement will endure as the patrimony of all progressive humankind.

"By his example of revolutionary dedication to the cause of the progress and happiness of the Soviet people and of the peoples of the entire world, Comrade Mikhail Suslov will serve as a source of inspiration for our people, for the Mozambican communists.

"It is with profound respect for the exemplary communist personality of Comrade Mikhail Suslov that we present to you, dear comrade, and--through your person--to the Central Committee of the CPSU our profound condolences.

"We ask that you convey to the members of his family our deepest sympathy.

"Communist greetings.

"Our highest esteem."

The Other Message

The message of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly to the Central Committee of the CPSU and to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is as follows:

"It was with the deepest sorrow that we learned of the death of Comrade Mikhail Suslov, member of the BP [Politburo] of the CC [Central Committee] of the CPSU, secretary of the CC of the CPSU and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

"Comrade Mikhail Suslov was a great and an important communist and internationalist militant, an indefatigable combatant of the world revolution, a distinguished Soviet leader, a vanguard personality of the international revolutionary movement, and an eminent theoretician who by his life and work enriched the science of Marxism-Leninism. His death was a loss for the entire communist movement, for all revolutionary and progressive forces. In particular, we shall remember him as a faithful friend of the Mozambican people, of the FRELIMO Party and of our socialist revolution.

"The Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly send--in the name of the people, the workers and the communists of Mozambique--the sincerest condolences to the Central Committee of the CPSU; to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; and to the Soviet people, workers and communists. In particular, we share the sorrow of the family of our dear departed comrade.

"The life and work of the veteran party member and distinguished leader Mikhail Suslov will continue to inspire and mold the new revolutionary generations!

"The struggle continues!

"Socialism shall triumph!

"The revolution shall be victorious!"

10992
CSO: 4742/201

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS ROLE OF UNIFORM WAGE UNDER SOCIALISM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] "In the society we are building--a society in which socialist ownership predominates--wages and salaries have a direct relationship to production. For this reason, the determination of a uniform wage policy throughout the nation is basic to the construction of the socialist society." This statement was made several days ago to our reporter by Jose Nascimento, National Director of the Labor and Wage Organization.

Jose Nascimento began by declaring that this matter has not been duly publicized and clarified. "For this reason," he said, "we find in some cases an inadequate understanding of the role of wages in our society. They are called by the same name as in a capitalist society but do not mean the same thing."

Of all the wealth produced by the nation each year, a part is withdrawn for replacement of raw materials, fuel, pesticides, fertilizers and everything else that is used up annually.

The remainder is distributed both for consumption and for accumulation, for it is not enough merely to replace that which is consumed. It is necessary that our economy develop; it is necessary to make investments, to build more factories, to cultivate more plots of land, build more schools and hospitals, and so forth.

A part of this capital is also destined for use in coping with possible natural calamities such as droughts, floods and fires and also enemy sabotage.

"The part that is destined for consumption," he added, "has its own method of distribution, basically in the form of wages but not entirely so. All expenditures relating to education, health, social security for the workers, national defense and the national government itself require that funds be available."

Accordingly, wages operate precisely as a method of distribution of the wealth we produce yearly; they have a direct relationship to the production we accomplish and to the productivity of each worker and of Mozambican workers as a whole.

"This wage-production relationship therefore finds its direct and immediate explanation in what we have available every day in the market to purchase--the food products, clothing and other goods and services offered to the public."

For this reason, in order to solve all the socioeconomic problems of our nation it is absolutely necessary to increase production and productivity. This increase should not be limited to one or two production units but should extend to the entire country, from the factory, farm plot and mine to the government bureau or service: in short, to all those sites where there are one or more Mozambican workers. "An enterprise is a cell of our economy," Jose Nascimento said.

In his address during the opening session of the Seminar on Publication of the Provisions and Methodologies of the Labor and Wage Organization, Antonio Neves, secretary of state for labor, declared in this connection:

"The solution to our problems with respect to wages is to be found in our economic and social units. In other words, the solution is to be found in increased production and productivity and in an overall decrease in the costs of production and services. It is here that we will find the guarantee of a progressive improvement in the standard of living together with an increasing satisfaction of the needs of our entire population."

10992
CSO: 4742/201

PARTY'S MAIN TASK IS TO STRENGTHEN CELLS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Report on interview with Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo by Voz da FRELIMO; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] "The principal task of the party, as far as its internal organization is concerned, is to guarantee the correct functioning of the cells." This was the statement made by Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo in an interview granted to the organs of information of the FRELIMO Party. Major General Rebelo is a member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary for ideological work of the Central Committee. He also said that within the scope of state leadership and leadership of the democratic mass organizations the central task of the party is to mobilize the workers for the successful completion of the 1982 Central State Plan.

"The cells are an indicator of the party's vitality. They are the thermometer that indicates to us the degree of dynamism and the degree of the party's penetration into the spirit of the masses," Jorge Rebelo said in the same interview. He added that it is becoming necessary this year to correct the errors observed in the functioning of the cells, since "the essential part of the party's tasks is done at the grassroots level."

The party leader also referred to the priority to be given this year to applying principles of planning and control in party work, saying: "It is necessary to create a habit of defining tasks concretely, indicating responsibility for each task, defining the time frame and establishing a control system to ensure that what has been planned will really be carried out. And in case it is not carried out, that the responsible party be penalized."

Pointing out other priorities that were defined by the governing organizations of the party for this year, Jorge Rebelo said that the offensive to correct erroneous work styles and methods will be continued inside the party. "In 1982, we shall continue to fight against bureaucratization, arrogance, domination and authoritarianism wherever and whenever they show themselves within the party," he declared, adding that those deviations keep the party from knowing the feelings of the masses and for that reason interfere with its correctly exercising its role as leader.

In the area of directing the state, education was indicated as a priority area and, in particular, activities related to implementing the national education system. As for the democratic mass organizations, the party will devote most of its attention to the Mozambique Youth Organization since, as Jorge Rebelo observed, in spite of some gains "it is far from being the organization of all our young people."

In the same interview, the secretary for ideological work of the Central Committee further pointed out some of the specific tasks which will be developed in the area of ideological work, in the direction of making concrete the great objectives defined by the party for this year.

12,116
CSO: 4742/197

USE OF MOROCCAN BASES BY U.S. DECRIED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by E. Hipolito: "New Threats to Peace"]

[Text] The spurious alliance between exploiters has taken on new proportions with permission given to the military leaders in Washington to use Moroccan airports. Whenever Washington decides that its interests are threatened, it will have sufficient reason to use these airlifts of more than 100,000 men constituting the Rapid Deployment Force. In a decision aimed at postponing inevitable defeat--there is no doubt as to the victory of the POLISARIO [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro]--Rabat subjected itself to the role of aircraft carrier in Africa.

The offensive by the Reagan administration is very much in line with the capitalist ideology which has its most advanced form in imperialism. As a political expression, it cannot refrain from the use of force in order to impose itself. An example of the warlike spirit that has taken over in Washington may be found in some decisions adopted recently.

Production of chemical weapons has resumed after an interval of 13 years. In a letter addressed to the Congress, the President of the United States communicated that the resumption of the manufacture of chemical weapons which attack the nervous system "is essential for national interests." This year alone, the budget calls for an investment of $705 million for these plans.

On the other hand, attempts at invasion against other countries are continuing. At the end of January, 12,000 men participated in maneuvers under the heading of liberation of American diplomats serving anywhere in the world. In addition to a large number of military personnel, these exercises involved no less than 16 warships.

A reactionary regime does not establish a relationship of injustice only toward people under its rule. It seeks to extend it to other areas. It is therefore a threat to a very much larger area than the area in which it is located. This danger comes from a completely mistaken view of the world which has been turned into government policy. In its inglorious struggle to annex the Sahara, the Moroccan colonialists employ all means, even those which certainly will threaten the peace of the world.

5058
CSO: 4742/213

GDR GIFT ARRIVES IN MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 17 Jan 82 pp 7-8

[Text] Materials and manufactured goods, such as footwear, different kinds of clothing, infant food, puddings, etc., valued at more than 500 million meticals, comprise a gift of solidarity from the people of the German Democratic Republic which was delivered last Monday in Maputo.

A large part of this gift was brought from the GDR to Mozambique on the ship "Arendsee," which docked in the port of Maputo last Sunday. Another part of the same donation had arrived in Maputo in November on a special flight of a GDR airplane.

"Facing the demands resulting from the imperialists' confrontation policy and from world market conditions, the economic situation is rather complicated and very tense in our country too," said the GDR ambassador to Mozambique in a speech during the ceremony of delivering the donation. He added:

"However, I can declare here that our country and our people, in spite of that and particularly during these weeks, are exerting all their efforts to giving solidarity aid to the Mozambican people. (...)"

Jacinto Veloso, a member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and security minister, who represented the Mozambican party and government at the delivery ceremony, said that "the gift we have just received is a manifestation of solidarity on the part of the GDR workers and their leaders. We appreciate this gesture, especially at this moment when our enemies are commiting aggression against us from South Africa."

Jacinto Veloso further spoke of the long friendship existing between the Mozambican and German peoples, which was born and cemented during the period of the national armed liberation struggle in Mozambique.

Health Ministry Also Benefits

Additionally, the German Democratic Republic Solidarity Committee offered teaching material to the training centers of the Health Ministry and to the Medical School.

This material essentially consists of several sets of maps and anatomical models which will be distributed among the training centers of that institution.

The material was delivered by a representative of the GDR Embassy in Maputo. Dr Inusse Noormahomed, deputy national director of personnel training, was present. Dr Joaquim Cardoso, director of the Medical School, was also present.

12,116
CSO: 4742/197

SHORTCOMINGS STILL NOTED IN FOREIGN TRADE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jan 82 p 1

/Commentary by Mario Ferro/

[Text] During the last 3 months we have witnessed a gradual improvement in the activity of the foreign trade sector, as a result of the effort made not only by the cadres of this sector but by other cadres involved in trade operations with foreign countries.

In the opinion of competent cadres in the economic and social sectors, and in particular those production sectors that are dependent on foreign supply sources for raw materials used in the production process, many obstacles that had rendered the system outmoded and anachronistic have been removed.

The reorganization of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the enterprises and agencies of that sector, the creation of new enterprises, the entry into effect of the New System of Importation, the draft of the New System of Exportation, new methods of operation, and a different type of relations among all the concerned parties are aspects that have been cited as major improvements already recorded.

This does not in any way mean that everything is going smoothly, however. High officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and of other entities and organizations are aware of the fact that much remains to be accomplished. The level of political and professional consciousness, the technical training of the cadres, the program for strengthening the quality of organization, a more dynamic and aggressive attitude on the part of government employees, a more detailed search for foreign markets, and a search for customers from whom we can obtain higher prices for our products are aspects of particular importance.

Last year the People's Republic of Mozambique fell approximately 40 percent short of the total goal set by the PEC [Central State Plan] for exports--an amount which we may explain is enough to buy about 5,000 large buses. As Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe said, although some progress was made we are still witnessing some dismal situations, such as: high quality lumber for export rotting on railway platforms and on wharves; coal, extracted from the mines, stored at Moatize for lack of freight cars to transport it; large "stocks" of cashew nuts ready for export; tea piled up in the factories, declining in quality for lack of packaging materials; sugar which has not been shipped for lack of freight cars; and cotton which has not been delivered and shipped within the stipulated time limits.

It is a great responsibility. The export targets planned for 1982 must be fulfilled. This is a requirement that must be met by the foreign trade sector and by the entire governmental apparatus, bearing in mind always the important role played in the national economy by the sale of our products to foreign countries for more favorable prices with the assurance of improved quality in our export products.

10992
CSO: 4742/201

COOPERATION PROGRAM IN MINING PLANNED WITH PORTUGAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] An extensive cooperation program in the geological and mining sector has been agreed on between our country and Portugal. Among the activities called for in the program, which will be put into operation during the first half of 1982, are support by Portugal for the training of Mozambican cadres and the exploitation of ornamental stone in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

Agreement on the program was the culmination of talks held last week between a delegation from Portugal's Geology and Mines Department and the RPM's organizations in that field. This information was provided to our reporters by Rui Santos Garcia, our country's national director of geology.

It was possible during the talks to request the technical documentation that is known to exist in Portugal concerning the work done in Mozambique in this area.

The agenda for the talks included matters relative to cartography, mineral exploration, topical geological research, mining operations, and vocational training.

Other Aspects

It was decided that Portugal would send specialized delegations to our country to work on various projects. The Portuguese delegation also promised to send technicians and to try to stimulate interest among private specialized companies in developing practical activities in this field in our country.

In the field of geological mapmaking, it was agreed that a technician specializing in marine geology would come here in preparation for the first attempt to map the geology of the continental shelf.

A Portuguese mission will also come here to discuss with Mozambican authorities a geochronological survey for dating rocks. Mozambique also requested support in exploring for copper.

Cooperation

Also according to statements by Rui Santos Garcia, Portugal will provide advisory support in many areas of geology.

One area scheduled to receive special attention is that of ornamental stone, for which there is considerable use domestically in the country's civil construction industry. Development of the exploitation of that stone--which includes marble, for example--will make its exportation possible.

In this field, the Portuguese Government will do everything possible to send specialized businessmen to discuss its exploitation.

The national director of geology and mines added: "Here in our country, we have many varieties of fine granite, and we think we can begin exploiting it soon."

It is anticipated that the Portuguese Speleology Company will provide support in investigating our caves and guano caves.

Vocational Training

In the field of vocational training, the Portuguese Government has made 19 scholarships available for cadres from the RPM's National Directorate of Geology and Mines. According to Rui Santos Garcia, the first trainees are to leave at the end of February or the beginning of March for training in Portugal.

The courses to be made available to the Mozambican cadres will last from 3 months to 1 year.

It is also expected that Mozambican technicians will go to Portugal to exchange experiences.

The head of the Portuguese delegation, Alcides Pereira, director general of geology and mines in Portugal, has already returned to Lisbon. Part of the delegation is still in Maputo and is currently discussing details concerning the implementation of this program with a Mozambican delegation.

11798
CSO: 4742/203

PROFITEERING MUST NOT BE SEEN AS 'NECESSARY EVIL'

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 590, 31 Jan 82 pp 14-15

[Excerpt] Profiteering--a social plague detested by the overwhelming majority of those whose only income is their wages--"is a necessary evil" in the view of the so-called "big family," or in other words the emergent Mozambican petty bourgeoisie. What the dishonest merchants, hoarders and speculators want is quick and easy profits.

When--in mid-morning on Saturday 5 December of last year--300 police personnel, some in uniform and others in plain clothes, moved in and arrested more than 200 individuals who in the Maputo flatlands had been selling illegally, on a speculative basis, various kinds of articles and products that are not available on the legal market, the first impression to be gained was that it was merely a police operation which attracted attention only because of its spectacular nature.

However, the reports of more arrests that were published in the days that followed, together with the massive and voluntary support by the population for the prosecution of the profiteers, dispelled that idea and imparted to the movement which this action had generated a genuine popular cast, and this people's campaign spread from Maputo to other parts of the country.

When those who saw their interests threatened had appraised the seriousness of the situation, the reaction was not long in coming. The profiteers and speculators are changing their methods with a view to continuing their criminal behavior without falling into the police net, while they simultaneously attempt to pervert public opinion so that it will disparage the effects which the antiprofiteer campaign is trying to achieve.

Nothing Will Come of It?

"Nothing will come of it. So long as there is a food shortage, profiteering will continue," say some, while others--seemingly more rational--add their comment:

"It's a mistake. You shouldn't combat profiteering--which is a social and economic evil--with police measures. The profiteers will survive, continually perfecting their methods."

To this, others add--commenting on the campaign now being carried out--that "profiteering is a necessary evil." This is the view of the so-called "big family": that is to say, of the emergent Mozambican petty bourgeoisie that is beginning to gain access to the ranks of small business.

Zacarias Eugenio Manjate, of Maputo, wrote us in this regard that "profiteering is steadily growing because we are making it strong and profitable: not," he explained, "because we want to but because they--the profiteers--are selling what isn't available and what we need.

"With the New Supply System," he continued, "a good organization was achieved. Anyone can now buy certain products that they could never find before. The problem is that they only sell a small quantity of these products, and if someone runs out of food before the end of the month he has no alternative other than to resort to the profiteers."

It is obvious that this reader is confused. He does not realize that the products offered for sale on the black market are mostly stolen goods which--if it were not for these thefts--would increase the quantities apportioned.

Profiteering and Counterrevolution

"Profiteering is a necessary evil," say those who have other ways (which are often questionable) of strengthening their family budget and can therefore buy on the black market.

The overwhelming majority of those whose only income is their wages are unable to buy a loaf of bread at 10 or 15 MT [meticals], a kilogram of fish at 300 or 700 MT's, or toothpaste at 800 or 1,000 MT's. It is their view (contrary to the view of the "big family" that profiteering is a necessary evil) that this practice is criminal, and they welcome the campaign now under way.

The attempt to make the consumer believe that profiteering is an alternative to the shortage of food and other articles is designed to divert his attention away from the real problem so that he will not think of the imminent political dangers which this illegal market represents for both the short and the long term. For profiteering is definitely an enemy action, whether practiced consciously or unconsciously.

"This is why," the minister of home trade said recently, "the 'fight against profiteering' is an aspect of the class struggle taking place in our country. It (profiteering) is not dissociated from the counterrevolution."

10992
CSO: 4742/201

ANTI-PROFITEER CAMPAIGN IMPROVES FISH SUPPLIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Feb 82 p 2

> [Excerpt] Since the end of December 1981, when the operation against the black marketing of fish was launched, the Central Market has been supplied with an average of 10 tons of fish and crab daily. And Cesar Sitoi, one of the inspectors at that bazaar, told our reporters that fresh shrimp also appear once or twice a week.

While the fish caught in the sea used to be sold only through black market channels at highly exorbitant prices, they have now been coming into the Central Market every day since the launching of Operation "Neptune." That bazaar has been receiving fish and crab regularly and shrimp sporadically. Their routing is insured by the port organizations, which have an agreement with the fishermen operating out of the port zone.

Every morning at the Central Market, there is a flurry of activity that has now been going on since December of last year: people collect there and form organized lines.

Beginning at 0600 hours, the fresh fish are sold to customers, who never fail to appear, at fair prices. Cesar Sitoi, a young inspector who has held his job only since 28 December 1981, told us: "Everything is taking place normally, except on those rare occasions when first-quality fish appear, because then everyone wants some, regardless of cost. At those times there is a little jostling and disorganization, but we eventually get it under control."

According to Sitoi, the fish are all sold by 0800 or 0900 hours, and so are the crabs, which are also supplied to the market by fishermen who cooperate with the port authorities.

Cesar Sitoi told us later that shrimp have been coming in in very limited quantities (from 20 to 60 kilograms at a time) and very irregularly. He added: "And even then, the shrimp we receive are only average in size and often very small."

11798
CSO: 4742/203

REPAIRS NEEDED FOR BEIRA ELECTRICITY NETWORK

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 7 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] The only solution for the serious problems that are becoming increasingly acute in the low voltage network in the city of Beira would be to change the 243.6 km of wires now above ground to underground wiring. This was told to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE by Engineer Carlos Schwalbach, operations manager of the Mozambican Electric Enterprise, in the capital of Sofala.

Our interviewee especially stressed the fact that this solution would represent considerable expense, from the economic point of view, and very large financial, technological and human resources which the country does not have at this time.

The increasingly acute problems in the low voltage network are closely connected to the present city plan for planting trees along the boulevards; this has had various consequences, among them occasional short circuits.

Public lighting is further affected by tree branches, especially when they hit the lines during strong winds and cause the wires to cross.

The need to cut certain tree branches which often touch the wires has been reported to the city executive council, which has not replied in any practical way to requests in this connection.

The alternative solutions adopted by the Mozambican Electric Enterprise, consisting in its intervention in cases of emergency, go against the regulations of the executive council.

High Cost of Repairs

According to Engineer Carlos Schwalbach, special attention has been given to the low voltage network because it is precisely this network that guarantees public lighting and the energy supply to consumers.

Investments made for that network, its maintenance and conservation, as well as its repairs, result in high costs.

This is because the network is constantly subjected to the effects of maritime corrosion and inherent climatic conditions which, in the end, seriously affect the network.

On the other hand, according to Schwalbach, at this time there is no specialized equipment to do the maintenance work quickly and efficiently, nor are there vehicles equipped with hydraulic platforms to reach tree branches.

11635
CSO: 4742/189

MULTICOUNTRY TRAINING IN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Jan 82 pp 8-9

[Article by Artur Ricardo]

[Excerpts] Larger investments, valued at 38,552 contos--7,000 of them in foreign currency--are now being made by the state firm MECANAGRO to create conditions for technical-professional training of its workers. At present, the attention of this firm, which is responsible for servicing by technicians of diverse agricultural equipment in the country, is centered on conducting two courses: training employees handling parts (third-level clerks) and personnel and quality supervisors to organize and control the quantity and quality of the work in agricultural areas.

According to information obtained by our reporter from Antonio Fernando Horta, chief of the Human Resources Department of MECANAGRO, these courses are considered priority in the firm because the first one is aimed at overcoming the enormous difficulties now faced by this institution, because of the lack of specialized personnel able to efficiently perform the work connected with spare parts.

Speaking of this course of training counter clerks, Antonio Horta said that a complete program is now being prepared. Later it will be submitted for the consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture, which has jurisdiction over the MECANAGRO. In addition to approving the proposal, this ministry will contract other firms supervised by it, to send people to take this course.

Counselors and Students

Continuing on the subject, Horta said that the participation of people from all departments of this firm is already assured. Each provincial representation will send two workers.

Parts experts (one from Finland, two Portuguese and two Mozambicans) are at this time the counselors guaranteed for this job. A detail still being debated is the place where the course will be held, because it is planned that it would permit the counselors to lecture and at the same time continue their duties in their respective service posts.

The course will last at least 1 year. In the first 6 months the students will take theoretical classes in which they will work with a parts catalogue, register

the sales prices on the respective cards, classify the accessories on the shelves, learn the mechanism of receiving the merchandise, and so on. This will be followed by the practical portion in which they will work in the parts and spare parts warehouse itself.

Help From the GDR and Italy

Antonio Horta also told us that a professional training school is now being set up in Maputo. This center will work in the installation of the old heavy machinery park of MECANAGRO in Matota. The work of adapting the building will cost 10,000 contos, of which 7,000 will be financed by the firm FORSTCHRITT (of the GDR) and Italy, in line with the agreement of the protocol of cooperation with Mozambique signed in May 1981.

This school has a capacity for 90 boarding students. It will give courses in operation of power saws, auto-electricity and agricultural implements mechanics at the basic, elementary and specialized levels. The students will be selected in MECANAGRO departments and among other users of agricultural machinery.

"Once the FORSTCHRITT experts complete the installation of their teaching, pedagogical, office and other equipment, it is hoped that some time in January we shall begin to give the course of auto mechanics in which 20 persons will participate," said Antonio Horta.

In addition, Italian equipment and experts and instructors are expected to arrive. It is known that for 1982 the training of 382 workers in various courses is envisaged. Some 2,906 will be specialized and retrained, including tractor mechanics who need new knowledge because of new makes of tractors that have appeared.

Apprenticeship Abroad

Regarding this subject Antonio Horta said that "at this time we have workers who are being trained abroad. Fifteen are in Cuba taking a course in agricultural mechanization. They will be the first experts of the firm, on the basic level. They will leave on 21 December and are the persons who have completed the sixth grade, but who have some experience of work in the countryside."

Another group of six persons has been in the GDR for 1 year, attending a middle-level course of equipment reconditioning. They are to remain in that socialist country 2 more years and have completed nine grades of technical education.

It is hoped that 30 workers, in groups of 10, will go to Italy in January, March and May to acquire knowledge about handling of machinery, technical assistance and maintenance and repair of equipment. All personnel is sent by the MECANAGRO through the cooperation program between the Ministry of Agriculture and the countries mentioned above (Cuba, the GDR and Italy).

Specialists for Soviet Equipment

According to Horta, MECANAGRO has signed an agreement with TRAKTOROEKSPORT of the Soviet Union envisaging the installation of training centers for Mozambican

workers. This will permit better technical assistance to all agricultural machinery coming from the USSR.

These centers will go into operation in mid-1982. They will be set up in Xai-Xai and Nampula, areas considered to have the largest concentration of Soviet equipment. Nothing has yet been done. MECANAGRO sent the order to TRAKTOROEKSPORT and the latter agreed. Therefore, what is lacking is implementing the protocol. It is also known that the Soviet enterprise will furnish all the necessary material for the installation and operation of these centers.

In turn, the Mozambican firm will be responsible for constructing the buildings and installing the various furnishings. The center in Xai-Xai will train persons in the southern and central areas of the country, while the Nampula center will serve the entire northern part of Mozambique.

11635
CSO: 4742/189

POPULATION SEEN RECEPTIVE TO COMMUNAL VILLAGES IDEA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by A. Naroromele: "People Receptive to Communal Villages"]

> [Text] The people in the various districts of the Province of Maputo proved to be very receptive to the construction of communal villages throughout 1981, a year during which more than 16 rural communities sprang up, NOTICIAS was told by Antonio Tuzine, chairman of the Provincial Commission for Communal Villages. According to him, the peasants in most cases took the initiative in building the villages without waiting for the action program under the province's territorial plan.

In an interview given yesterday to our reporter, the chairman of the Provincial Commission on Communal Villages revealed that the territorial plan included a program for the establishment of 17 new communities, distributed over seven districts in the province.

He noted that, to do this job, his sector had to struggle with serious shortages in terms of manpower and material. Throughout 1981, he added, the Provincial Commission on Communal Villages worked with only one topographer. Since he was the only one, he confined his activities to the district of Matutuine where the demarcation of fields for the population who had left the special hunting preserve of Maputo was an urgent priority matter.

The past and current problems connected with the process of evacuating the peasants from this last-mentioned zone also took up most of the attention and effort of agencies connected with this sector.

The interviewee revealed that this was not an obstacle to the population in other districts. According to him, there were cases when in one district alone the farmers started construction of a number of communal villages larger than planned in the program for that zone.

"On the other hand, in other districts, either no work was done or the number of communities built did not reach the target," he said.

Antonio Tuzine described the population throughout the province as "highly receptive to the movement of building the communal villages." But he noted the probability that technical errors might be detected in the future especially in Marracuene, Moamba, Magude, Boane, and Namaacha, where the peasants built without the helf of the topographer last year.

Poor Response Capacity

According to our interviewee, the slow process of building the communal villages in the Province of Maputo is not due to the influence of the ideas of some individuals according to whom "this movement still has a long way to go."

"Nor could one simply blame this slow progress on the migratory characteristics of the peasants in the province," he added.

Antonio Tuzine said that the basic problem has to do with the poor capacity of responding to the enthusiasm of the people on the part of not only the Provincial Commission on Communal Villages but also an entire group of agencies on various levels which are involved in this process.

According to him, there is a conflict between the fact that the Province of Maputo benefits from many state farms and various other rural development projects, on the one hand, and the slow development of the construction of communal villages in the area.

The chairman of the Provincial Commission on Communal Villages ties this situation in with the great agricultural cooperative movement throughout the district of Maputo. "Both of these factors become very helpful in organizing the peasants in communal villages. What we do not have is a response in manpower and material terms," he concluded.

Program for 1982

In addition to the need for continuing the work of building the rural communities, begun last year, the action program for 1982 recommends the completion of the removal of the population from the special hunting preserve of Maputo.

Antonio Tuzine said that 18 new communal villages will have to be built throughout the province. The accomplishment of these tasks will enable the Province of Maputo to have 55 rural communities by the end of this year, considering the existence of 21 earlier ones which, in 1981, were added to the 16 started in various districts.

5058
CSO: 4742/213

DETAILS ON FLOATING DOCK INSTALLATION PROVIDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jan 82 p 8

> [Text] The work of preparing the site for the installation, in the port of Maputo, of the floating dock purchased by Mozambique from the Soviet Union will be done by the dredge "Rovuma", it was disclosed yesterday by EMODRAGA EE general manager Conde de Libanha Fernandez.

According to Conde de Libanha Fernandez, more than 217,300 cubic meters of dirt have already been moved as of last Wednesday; he added that sand is also being delivered to the caissons which will be used as supports to secure the floating dock.

The dredging of the bed for the floating dock, the oil pier, in Matola, and the coal pier of the port of Maputo, as well as maintenance on the Polana Canal, which provides access from buoy 17 to buoy 14 in the port of Maputo were some of the tasks completed ahead of deadlines by the dredge "Rovuma," the EMODRAGA EE general manager added.

The general manager of the Mozambican Dredging Enterprise explained also that the dredge "Rovuma" supplied sand for the caissons to be used in securing the floating dock and for the maintenance of the Polana Canal.

Fernandez also said that the large volume of work done by the crew of the vessel made it possible to accomplish these tasks without the initially anticipated trouble.

Floating Dock

The floating dock can repair fishing vessels and coastal vessels and was purchased by the People's Republic of Mozambique from the Soviet Union for 450 million meticals. It will be installed in the zone of Matola.

The floating dock is 116 meters long and 30 meters wide, with a total weight of 2,500 tons. It is equipped with a workshop vessel, 67.5 meters long and 13.4 meters beam, weighing 1,360 tons. The boat can do repair work on the open sea, especially in electronics, locksmithing, carpentry, and boilers for any kind of ship that may be damaged.

The unit left the Soviet port of Klaipeda, in the Baltic, heading for the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean, and the Suez Canal.

From the Suez Canal it sailed through the Red Sea, heading toward the Indian Ocean, and then sailing on to the port of Maputo.

The Dredge "Rovuma"

The dredge "Rovuma" was built in September 1964 by the construction company called "Industrieele Handels Combinatie Holiande" with a total weight of 1,745.83 tons, a length of 77.750 meters, a width of 13.400 meters, and a crew of 27.

According to the explanation given by the general manager of EMODRAGA, the vessel has a capacity of 15 tons of water, 4 tons of lubricating oil, and 116 tons of fuel; it has a total cargo capacity of 2,800 tons. The dredge can sail at a cruising speed of 12 knots.

The dredge "Rovuma" is equipped with a dredging pump motor of 960 horsepower, plus a workshop, a tool section, a lubricating pump, and two 200-kilowatt generators.

During the visit to the engineroom, we were also told that this unit is equipped with a hydraulic system, air conditioning, cooling pump, ventilation controls for the engineroom, permitting good combustion in the engines.

The dredge "Rovuma" also has a public address [intercom] system, recreation rooms, and other facilities permitting better crew accommodations.

Our reporter briefly talked to some of the crew members of the vessel, such as Antonio Filipe, the master of the dredge "Rovuma," who said: "I have had experience on the ocean since I came of age. I took a course given by the directorate of ports and we learned how to maneuver ships and how to operate the dredge; I have now been assigned as master and I am responsible for supervising the entire crew."

5058
CSO: 4742/213

BRIEFS

BELGIAN RAILROAD ASSESSMENT DELEGATION--With the goal of analyzing the projected double tracking of the Beira-Dondo section and the installation of signals on the Limpopo line, a delegation of the SNCB [Belgian National Railways] has recently been in Maputo and Beira. During its stay in our country the SNCB delegation held conversations with the Ministry of Ports and Land Transport and with the directorates of the central and southern railroads. Double tracking the Beira-Dondo section falls within the scope of the SATCC [Transport Commission for Southern Africa] inasmuch as it will improve all access routes to the important railway-port complexes. Belgium is one of the countries which have always been ready to finance SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] projects. In this way, the visit of railway officials to our country was aimed at studying the conditions under which the project should be carried out, after which a report will be prepared for presentation to the Belgian Government on ways to finance it. Financing in itself is guaranteed. All that is lacking is a technical description of the project and how the investment will be controlled. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 24 Jan 82 p 8] 12,116

FRENCH, ITALIAN FORESTRY TRAINING--The first forest engineers trained at the Eduardo Mondlane University left Maputo today for France and Italy, where they will receive intensive training to enable them to perform the duties awaiting them in Mozambique better. Before their departure they spoke to our reporters. Adolfo Dinis Bila, Milagre Nuvunga, Lidia Artur, Teresa Alves, Abdul Adamo and Sergio Chitara, whose ages range between 20 and 24 years, are young people with a common background. They all attended the introductory course and, after 2 years of agronomy, they all chose forest engineering and have now finished that course. They were enthusiastic at the possibility of traveling to Paris and Florence as in that way they will have the possibility of improving the practical and theoretical knowledge they gained during their training. In France they will visit some companies that work in Mozambique and forest research institutions, especially those in forest technology. At the University of Florence, to which they have received scholarships, they will spend a month taking an intensive course in that specialty. In a conversation the six foresters asked us to convey their thanks to the following companies: Mozambique Electricity, Interquimica, Boror Comercial, Manica Mozambique, Socimo, Mogas, Mademo, Emofauna, Correios de Mozambique, Emose, National Seed Company and the university's peanut project for the financial support they have given to make their trip possible. They sent special thanks to LAM [Mozambique Air Lines], which donated their tickets. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 24 Jan 82 p 2] 12,116

NEW RIVER TRAFFIC PROBLEMS--Beira, 16 Jan--The barge which connected the two banks of the Pungoe River, 65 kilometers from Beira, in the area where enemy action destroyed the existing highway bridge 3 months ago, is out of commission. The floating bridge which alleviated pedestrian congestion on both sides has come apart. Big traffic problems are being felt again, according to what our reporters have been able to observe there. Public Works Ministry units, particularly the state enterprise Construtora Integral de Sofala, are now making new ramps on both banks to permit putting the jointed floating bridge back into operation. The separate parts of that floating bridge are now tied to the banks. The difficult situation now being experienced on the Pungoe was caused by the torrential rains that fell in this region and in areas near the course of the river. The force of the waters is extraordinarily great and huge islands of trees, grass, waterlilies and other plants come down the river to interfere with the work of reestablishing a free flow of traffic in the area of the bridge. The light pedestrian traffic now existing between the two banks is being handled by small motorboats and rowboats, crewed by members of the forces of Defense and Security [ministries] and local residents. According to what we observed when vehicular traffic was proceeding normally via the barge, accidents have occurred there. Several vehicles have fallen into the river. Furthermore, the way the traffic was organized gave the users just cause for complaint. The present moment, we suggest, should be used to study new ways of handling the traffic to achieve more speed and efficiency in the crossing. [By Fernando Veloso] [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 17 Jan 82 p 2] 12,116

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE IN MACHINERY--Skilled technicians from friendly countries were recently incorporated into the work force of the enterprise STEIA in Nampula, it was disclosed by Victor Miguel, representative of that enterprise. The purpose of bringing technicians to STEIA is basically to increase production and assist in the progressive training of the personnel of the enterprise. STEIA, located in Nampula, provides technical assistance for heavy machinery. It failed last year to fulfill its target, which was to repair a total of 40 machines. According to Miguel, the failure to fulfill the plan was due to a shortage of spare parts and qualified personnel. In addition to these factors, Miguel cited disciplinary problems on the part of some workers as one of the causes that resulted in nonimplementation of the plan. Five of the undisciplined workers were terminated last year. In addition to the advent of new technicians, the conditions have already been created that will enable the plan that has been established to be completely fulfilled this year, the STEIA spokesman declared with assurance. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jan 82 p 3] 10992

DPRK OFFICIAL ON PRIVATE VISIT--Vice President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol arrived in Maputo early this evening with a special message for President Samora Machel from the president of the DPRK, Kim Il-song. He was welcomed at Mavalane Airport by the minister of defense, Alberto Chipande, representing the Mozambican Government. Also present were members of the Korean Embassy in Mozambique. In a statement to the news media, Pak Song-chol said that he was convinced that his visit to Mozambique would contribute to the further strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Mozambique and the DPRK. The visit by the Korean vice president is of a private nature and is expected to continue up to 24 February. [Text] [EA220042 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Feb 82]

TRAINING ABROAD--A group of IFLOMA (Manica Forest Industries) workers will go to Zimbabwe in March to attend theoretical and practical professional training courses. Also in this field, another group of workers will go to train in Norway where they will acquire more experience in factories such as the future Msica complex. At the same time 18 workers will go to train in Portugal. Another group of eight is already in the Socialist Republic of Cuba for a period of 1 year, while two other IFLOMA workers are training in Beira, being trained in the use of power saws, and it is expected that another course will be given in Chimoio and at the sawmill of Penhalonga, in Manica. The students who will go to Portugal are recipients of a scholarship granted to seven persons on the basis of contacts a few months ago between Mozambique and that European country. The training program either abroad or at home covers in a general way the areas of manufacturing operations (making panels), power saw operations (forest) and machinery. Independently of this, specialists in training have been contracted for 4 months, but in the future the contracts will be extended to at least 1 year. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Jan 82 p 3] 11635

MEETING ON HUNGER--The hunger caused by the prolonged drought that is devastating vast regions of the country was the subject of a meeting in Nampula on Thursday afternoon. During the meeting, Minister Aranda da Silva heard reports by district administrators from that province and Cabo Delgado Province. The drought, which has been doing serious damage throughout East Africa, has devastated this country's northern coast in particular, but is making itself felt in seven provinces. Acting in his capacity as deputy chairman of the Coordinating Council for Preventing and Combating Natural Calamities, Aranda da Silva heard reports by the district and provincial authorities of Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces permitting him to evaluate the seriousness of the situation. At the close of the meeting, a number of guidelines were laid down with a view to minimizing the seriousness of the drought's effects. Also present, in addition to district administrators from Nampula and Cabo Delgado Provinces, were provincial directors and the national head of the Ministry of Planning's Department for Preventing and Combating Natural Calamities, Antonio Sumbane. On Thursday and Friday, the minister of home trade visited districts affected by the drought to inspect the extent of the disaster. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jan 82 p 1] 11798

IRAQI DONATION TO OJM--President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has made a donation of $10,000 (about 360 contos) to the OJM (Mozambique Youth Organization). The donation was delivered by the Iraqi ambassador in Maputo to Zacarias Kupela, secretary general of the OJM. According to a note to our office from the OJM National Secretariat, the ceremony for delivering the donation was held on the 21st of this month. The donation will help to rebuild the Youth Club in Maputo. The Iraqi ambassador in Maputo said that this support demonstrates the increasingly close friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Mozambique and Iraq. During the ceremony for delivering the donation, the diplomat also said: "The Iraqi people realize the great importance of young people to the development of society." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jan 82 p 1] 11798

SOVIET DIPLOMAT DEPARTS--Arkady Glukhov, minister counselor of the Soviet Union, who for several years has held diplomatic posts in Tanzania and the People's Republic of Mozambique, left Maputo yesterday to return to his country. Glukhov was part of the first group of diplomats from the USSR to arrive here to set up the Soviet Embassy in the People's Republic of Mozambique after the proclamation of independence. The Soviet minister counselor arrived in Maputo from Dar es Salaam at the end of May 1975. At a reception held at the Soviet Embassy in Maputo last Wednesday and attended by Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's minister of foreign affairs,

and Jose Luis Cabaco, its minister of information, Soviet Ambassador Valentin Vdovin presented Minister Counselor Glukhov with an honorable mention, calling him "a living monument to Mozambican-Soviet friendship." In statements to our reporters, the Soviet minister counselor praised the harmony of Mozambican-Soviet relations, emphasizing that the cooperation and friendship agreements signed between the two countries are a continuation of those that were signed during the armed struggle for national liberation. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jan 82 p 8] 11798

SLOW RURAL SOCIALIZATION--Radio Mozambique in Beira announced yesterday that the process of rural socialization in Dondo District, Sofala, is rather slow because of the poor integration of the local population into communal villages. In this connection, Radio Mozambique added that only 422 families out of 63,000 inhabitants are now in rural communities, which means that nearly 30,000 inhabitants still live outside them. [Excerpt] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 Jan 82 p 2] 11635

SHRIMP EXPORTS--The 1981 Pescom Internacional plan for the export of shrimp was fulfilled 105 percent. By November, 2,115.3 tons had been exported; the plan called for 2,000 tons. In value shrimp exports brought 472,700 contos in foreign exchange to the country. According to a Radio Mozambique report in Beira, an increase in the volume of activities of the firm is expected, and exportation of 2,600 tons of shrimp is envisaged. It was reported that the main purchasers of shrimp from Pescom Internacional in 1981 were France, Spain, South Africa, Japan and Portugal, which absorbed 94 percent of the exports. Small amounts of shrimp were also exported to the United States, Zimbabwe and Swaziland. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 6 Jan 82 p 1] 11635

CSO: 4742/189

SOUTH AFRICAN ACCEPTANCE OF NAMIBIAN PLAN PUTS ONUS ON SWAPO

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by Philippe Pons]

[Text] Sent to the countries belonging to the "contact group" on Namibia on 26 January, Pretoria's official response to the constitutional proposals advanced within the framework of the first phase of the settlement of the Namibian affair is positive. The South African Government was to announce it publicly at the Cape on Friday, 29 January, on the occasion of the opening of the parliamentary session. On the other hand, the negative reaction of the Namibian nationalist movement, which particularly rejects the election system chosen by negotiators, now causes a new delay in the process and makes it highly unlikely that the territory's independence will be proclaimed by the end of this year.

Cape--By accepting without restriction all the proposals issued by the contact group on behalf of the United Nations, South Africa has brought off one more important diplomatic victory. Henceforth, it will be able to say that it is not blocking the process by means of which the territory will gain independence, contrary to what SWAPO states. The South-West African People's Organization told countries belonging to the group (France, United States, Great Britain, Canada, FRG) on Monday that it rejects the double electoral system.

Quite rightly, it would appear, the movement headed by Sam Nujoma believes that the system, which provides that half of the future constituent assembly will be elected by proportional voting, while the other half will represent the districts, is unfavorable to it. "We have always demanded the application of the rule 'one man, one vote,'" the nationalists say. For SWAPO, the measure is not only difficult to explain to the Namibian black masses, illiterate for the most part, but it distinctly increases the chances of Windhoek's internal parties supported by Pretoria. The date chosen by the contact group for ending the first phase of the settlement (31 January) therefore has to be postponed again.

Everything will in fact depend on how election districts are drawn. SWAPO itself proposed some 100 districts in 1977. Given the demographic distribution of the territory and the ethnic factors on which some will not fail to take their stand, the reasoning of the foreign ministries seems to be sound. Was the nationalist movement "deliberately badly advised by the Soviets, who have no interest in furthering the establishment of peace in the region," as some in Cape claim, or does it still have a card up its sleeve that no one had thought of?

Subjected to pressure from the other four members of the contact group, the Americans have another problem on their hands. No one would dare to predict that Namibia will have its independence by the end of this year. Francois Mitterrand, who clearly referred to this deadline date -- whose postponement would cause France to think of withdrawing from the group of negotiators -- has reportedly accepted a now inevitable delay.

Naturally, the agreement of all parties to the first phase of the settlement does not constitute a precondition for commencement of the debate on the second phase. Moreover, in its official response, Pretoria states that it is willing to begin, since some of the preliminary work was done last month in London at the time of the "secret" American-South African meeting. More than the composition and powers that will go to the 750 "blue helmets" that will watch the territory during the interim period, the question of the "impartiality" of the United Nations, seriously questioned in Pretoria and Windhoek, remains at the center of the debate.

South Africa is demanding proof and guarantees that the contact group is trying to obtain. Realistic, certain South African diplomats privately admit that it is obviously impossible for the UN General Assembly to go back on the famous resolution that proclaimed SWAPO "the only authentic representative of the Namibian people." On the contrary, they add, the General Assembly could, during negotiations, abstain from taking up the matter and above all, from passing resolutions condemning Pretoria for its role in Namibia.

11,464
CSO: 4719/540

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TIES, URANIUM SALES

PM221111 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 16 Feb 82 p 11

[Interview granted by Niger Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Daouda Diallo to Muhammad al-Qahtani in Riyadh--date not given]

[Excerpts] Replying to my question on the connection between his visit to Saudi Arabia and the conference of Islamic foreign ministers which Niger is to host, His Excellency Mr Diallo said: Of course Niger is a member of the Islamic conference, and we are pleased that our country will be participating in the Islamic foreign ministers' conference in a few days' time. Islamic solidarity must certainly be confirmed. There are similarities between the Islamic countries, first from the aspect of religion and second from the aspect of culture and civilization.

Replying to a question about the development of relations between Saudi Arabia and Niger and about whether the benefits of such relations are confined to the two countries or include the Arab countires, the African countries and the Third World in general, the Niger foreign minister said: First, my talks have confirmed his majesty the king's interest in the drought that hit Niger in the seventies. The aid which Saudi Arabia gave to Niger was continuous, large, effective and also ideal. The two sister countries have common economic interests. Niger has potential agricultural resources and manpower will to work and produce. Just as the kingdom produces oil, Niger produces uranium--both desirable sources of energy in world markets. With regard to uranium, it is controlled by the producing countries' organization. But cooperation can be arranged not only between Niger and the producing countries but also with countries producing raw materials in that uranium has not yet been extracted. [Setnence as published] Similarly Niger has gold and phosphates as well as oil, all still to be extracted and indeed still to be evaluated to see if they exist in commercial quantities. But they certainly exist. As long as resources are available in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and Niger, there will be an exchange of many things. There is much similarity between the two countries, for Niger too has large expanses of desert. There are also similarities in economic research and the development of resourches.

When I asked him about Niger's attitude to the question of cooperation with the Arab countries and Israel's flirtation with the African continent and about how Niger can resist Zionist campaigns in this regard, he sat up straight and replied firmly.

[Diallo] Niger is a 100-percent Islamic country and therefore supports the Arab stand on the Middle East problem. This is due not only to solidarity between the Arab and African peoples but also to our belief that the Arab cause is a just cause. We believe that it is just that the Palestinian people should have a homeland and Israel has no right to occupation.

Arab-African solidarity must therefore be strengthened in order to achieve justice. It is natural that we should work with all our strength to develop and strengthen Arab-African solidarity through the Arab-African summit conference, which is to be preceded by a ministerial council a month or two from now in Dakar, Senegal. We believe that this would be a good opportunity for the Arab and African foreign ministers to reaffirm Arab-African-Islamic solidarity.

Between Planting Wheat and Uranium

We own the uranium and we sell it to Iraq, Libya, Pakistan and Kuwait in return for other essential materials such as crude oil and rice. This was what Niger Foreign Minister Daouda Diallo said when I asked him who owns the uranium in Niger and whether any of it was sold to Arab and Islamic countries. His excellency went on to discuss this subject by saying: Niger owns its minerals but does not have the technology or the necessary capital to extract the uranium. We therefore seek the help of foreign technology and capital. Several foreign establishments participate in this work. You find French, Japanese, Italians and Germans here. Shortly there will be capital from Kuwait and maybe other countries, such as the [Saudi] Kingdom participating in the extraction of uranium. In any case Niger is open to any country that can participate on the basis of mutual benefit while, of course, asserting Niger's sovereignty over its minerals and resources. This is our response to ill intentions with regard to the extraction of this material for the manufacture of bombs. Niger would have preferred, instead of uranium, to produce more wheat and cotton. In fact, capital has been invested in developing agriculture and doubling production. Therefore we are now faced with two choices: either we abandon the uranium and do not sell it and, consequently, we are unable to find the necessary capital for agriculture and so let the people die of starvation; or we sell the uranium, even if it is to Western countries, in order to find the capital for the country's development. We have opted for the second choice, namely to develop our country. But we have done so adhering to international law and custom. Niger has not sold uranium just to any country. This is in compliance with the controls imposed by the international organization. So we sell uranium to whoever is a buyer of uranium. We do not want it for the manufacture of bombs but for the development of our country.

Uranium for our Countries

I asked the Niger foreign minister about the meaning of his statement that uranium is sold to Arab countries. He said: Yes, it is true. What was published in the press about our selling to Arab countries such as Iraq, Libya and Pakistan is ture; Libya gives us oil and Pakistan rice.

Speaking about investments in Niger, he said: We have other economic resources. Niger does not belong to the socialist or the capitalist camp. As I said, we have

our own heritage, traditions and will. However, if there is benefit to be gained from national or foreign capital, there should be no problem in cooperating with it, as long as this does not violate our laws and regulations. We also have an investment framework which guarantees the rights of national and foreign investors through laws and regulations.

CSO: 4704/10

COMMUNIQUE ON SEKOU TOURE VISIT

AB171032 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Communique issued in Niamey on 16 February at the end of an official visit by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure from 13 to 16 February--read by the Guinean Foreign Affairs Minister, Dr Abdoulaye Toure]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger, His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the party state of Guinea, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and supreme leader of the revolution, paid an official visit to Niger from 13 to 16 February in the company of Mrs Andree Toure and a large delegation. The Guinean head of state and the delegation accompanying him received a warm and brotherly welcome from His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger, and Mrs Mintou Kountche as well as the Niger Government and people.

During his stay, the Guinean head of state went to Maradi. He visited the National Agronomical Research Center of Farna-Maradi, the Regional Training Center for Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology at (Grimet) and the headquarters of the Niger River Basin Authority and met the local development society at the Oumar Ganda Cultural Center. These visits and meetings enabled the Guinean head of state to appreciate the scope of the mobilization of the Niger people, especially the youth, in the process of installation of the development society.

The Guinean head of state held talks with the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state. During these talks, which took place in an atmosphere of great cordiality and total frankness, the two heads of state examined bilateral issues as well as the situation in Africa and the world. They noted a convergence of views on all the problems discussed.

With regard to bilateral relations, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between their two countries and their desire to widen and strengthen them in all fields, especially in the political, economic, social, scientific and cultural spheres. In this connection, a treaty of friendship and cooperation and a cultural, scientific and technical cooperation agreement were signed between the two

countries after the talks. With the view to promoting this cooperation, the two heads of state agreed to institute between their two countries a joint high commission of cooperation in several spheres. They also agreed to hold regular meetings on matters of common interest.

Concerning African issues, the two heads of state reiterated their attachment to the fundamental principles of the OAU charter, particularly those relating to the elimination of colonialism, the noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and the peaceful settlement of conflicts. They agreed that the crisis situation prevailing in South Africa is likely to dangerously jeopardize the stability of the continent and cause prejudice to the consolidation of the independence of the African states, their economic and social development and the achievement of African unity.

Therefore they recalled the imperative need to preserve Africa from the power struggles and the expansionist and hegemonic designs which interfere with the sovereignty and the fundamental interests of the African states and peoples.

With regard to the situation in Western Sahara, the two heads of state expressed the hope of seeing a rapid evolution of the situation towards a just and fair solution in accordance with the resolutions and recommendations of the OAU. In this regard, they reaffirmed their support for the decisions made at the 18th heads of state summit conference and those of the third Nairobi conference recommending the organization of a referendum in Western Sahara.

Concerning Chad, the two heads of state expressed their serious preoccupation with the development of the situation in that country. They are convinced that reconciliation between the various Chadian factions and the cessation of foreign interference in the Chadian conflict constitute the indispensable conditions for a final and lasting peace. They therefore reaffirmed their support for the OAU's efforts aimed at restoring peace to that country and the dispatch of a neutral inter-African peacekeeping force to Chad and expressed happiness about the results of the recent meeting of the Permanent OAU Committee on Chad in Nairobi.

After examining the situation in Southern Africa, the two heads of state denounced the delaying tactics hindering the solution of the Namibian problem and reaffirmed their determination to do their best--within the framework of the international organizations to which their countries belong--to ensure Namibia's accession to independence in accordance with Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. They also strongly condemned the odious and criminal policy of apartheid being cynically practiced by the racist and illegal regime in South Africa and expressed their total and unconditional support for the nationalists in Southern Africa in their national liberation struggle.

Concerning inter-African economic cooperation, the two heads of state stressed the need for African economic groupings and noted with satisfaction the beneficial effects of their cooperation within the ECOWAS and the Niger River Basin Authority to which their countries belong.

Concerning the situation in the Middle East, the two heads of state expressed their conviction that a just, global and lasting peace depends on Israel's

withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the holy city of Jerusalem as well as the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people of whom the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative. They reaffirmed their active solidarity with the Arab people in general and the Palestinian people in particular in their struggle to liberate the occupied territories and for the equitable and global settlement of the Palestinian problem through the recognition of the sacred and inalienable right of the Palestinians to a homeland. They expressed deep concern about the prospects of peace and security in the Middle East because of Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights and unreservedly condemned this decision which is, in all respects, contrary to international law and norms.

Concerning the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the two heads of state issued an urgent appeal to the belligerents to renounce the use of force and seek a peaceful solution to their differences.

Concerning the international economic situation, the two heads of state expressed great concern about the international economic crisis whose nefarious effects are being sharply felt by their countries' economies. They emphasized the cynical character of the present international economic system and reaffirmed their countries' common determination to work for the resumption of global negotiations aimed at achieving a more equitable international economic order in conformity with the aspirations of the developing countries.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure invited President Seyni Kountche to pay a state and friendly visit to Guinea. President Seyni Kountche accepted this invitation with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed later by common agreement.

Issued in Niamey on 16 February 1982.

[Signed] Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger; Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. [Applause]

CSO: 4719/596

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY ENTERS SECOND PHASE

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 303, 1 Feb 82 pp 6-7

[Article by Kailou Youssouf: "Establishment of Development Institutions"]

[Excerpt] With the recent visit to our country's departmental capitals, the chairman of the Development Company, Maj Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou, set the tone for the actual establishment of the participating structures: the Samariya, the cooperatives and the development institutions -- that is, the development councils.

According to the general secretary of the national committee for the establishment of the Development Company, the setting up of these structures and institutions at the village or tribal level will begin on 10 February throughout our country's territory. The action will be marked by a broad campaign to inform the people and make them aware of the Development Company, its objectives, purposes and operating system.

The purpose of the Development Company was defined by the chief of state, who said in his message to the nation on 3 August 1981 that "the establishment of a Development Company means that we must set up a company that is morally sound and balanced, basically united and solidary, aiming toward a single ideal and moved by a single desire for progress. Such a company is one that successfully fights disease, hunger and ignorance. It is a company in which man works and makes accomplishments, in which women participate, without forgetting her role as a wife and mother, as the one who brings up the children and makes a home. It is a company that must ensure the fulfillment of the young people whose full and complete participation in national life it guarantees. In sum, it is a company that safeguards the cohesiveness of the family unit and that works for its harmonious and rapid fulfillment."

In order to promote the advent of such a company, its basis must be the profound aspirations of our people, which means that the socioeconomic conditions that exist in our country must be taken into account. It is that concern that was spelled out for us by Salaou Barmou, general secretary of the establishment of the Development Company, "which has quite naturally led us to rely on the two essential sectors that currently underly our country's socioeconomic life -- that is, the Samariya (traditional youth organizations in our country) and the cooperative movement (structure that handles the organization of the rural world)."

These two fundamental reasons explain the choice of these two sectors, which are the essential pillars of the Development Company.

The first reason is that in Niger, our population (over 5 million inhabitants) is mainly made up of young people. Those under the age of 30 constitute 60 percent of the population. However, with respect to school attendance, one notes that we are behind, in addition to which the system of education is ill-adapted, causing an impressive dropout rate every year.

The second reason is that in Niger, over 85 percent of the people live in rural areas, subject to an arid climate that inflicts a cruel ecological imbalance upon us. Since the great drought, these people have tended to make an exodus from the country to the city, where they now fatten the ranks of the unemployed.

Given these two reasons, one must seek a well-adapted path of development that takes the two sectors into account. For that reason, the Development Company is essentially based on the Samariya and cooperatives. "After setting up these two structures, we had to find an organ that would result in coordination between the Samariya and the cooperatives and the other socioprofessional organizations and associations in order to achieve concertation, united participation in development actions."

That is why the Samariya, cooperatives and development institutions were set up while respecting our country's administrative organization -- that is, of the village or tribe on the national level and including the canton, arrondissement, commune and department.

Coordination between the Samariya and cooperatives will be achieved through the development councils at all levels. At the village level, the village or tribal development council will be the synthesis of the Samariya, the cooperation and the other socioprofessional organizations. "In other words,the council is made up of elements of the Samariya, the cooperative and the other organizations and associations, headed by the village chief." Fifty percent of the council seats are occupied by members of the Samariya and cooperatives, while the other 50 percent are taken by the associations and organizations. Government employees at the village level will attend council meetings in an advisory capacity. They will therefore be the technical advisers at the village level. But the government employees can also be members of the council if they are members of an association, an organization or the village cooperative.

At the Cantonal Level

At the cantonal level, the decision-making organ is the local development council (CLD). With respect to the Samariya, we shall have the local council of the Samariya and for the cooperatives, the local cooperative union (ULC).

For each canton, the members of the local development council will be elected by a consensus of the representatives of the village development councils. For a canton of 100 villages, for example, each village will send two delegates from its council to the level of the canton capital, or a total of 200 persons who will constitute the general canton assembly. This general assembly designated 30 of its members to serve on the local development council. It should be noted here that no member may represent at one and the same time two or more socioprofessional associations or organizations.

At the cantonal level, the name of the local development council will vary depending on the size of the canton. For example, a canton with 300 villages will be su bdivided into sectors and at the level of each sector, a local development councill will be set up. This local development council by sector will be placed under the chairmanship of an official to be chosen by the head of the canton. The subdivision by sector is left up to the head of the canton.

Concerning representation, these local development councils by sector will be on an equal footing with the local development council of the cantonal capital. "But this does not mean that the head of the CLD by sector is equal to the head of the canton. He remains an assistant responsible only to the head of the canton."

Arrondissements

Turning to a specific case, that of the arrondissement of Mirriah, made up of 18 cantons and groups, we see that each canton, canton sector and group sends three delegates from the local development council at the arrondissement level. The subprefect puts them in a room with the brigade commander of the gendarmerie, the traditional chiefs and the 14 members of the national committee for the establishment of the Development Company. Whether it be a question of the election of the CLD at the level of the canton, the subregional development council (CSRD) at the arrondissement level or the regional development council (CRD) at the departmental level, the general assembly is always reminded what their advisory mandate consists of and the limitations to be observed in designating advisers are reviewed. These limitations include the fact that no candidate is authorized to propose his own candidacy, that any person residing in the canton (or the sector, if such be the case) or who is a member of the group can be chosen, on the condition that he is of sound morals, and that 50 percent of the seats are reserved for the Samariya-cooperatives combined, and that the posts of adviser are not remunerated.

The officials and the 14 members of the CNSD then withdraw to leave the delegates deliberate among themselves. They return to note the choice of the delegates, whose number varies between 12 and 30.

In the communes and larger settlements, it is the councils of the districts or of the villages attached to the commune that will designate from among their members those delegates representing them in the assembly that will choose the subregional development councils.

Departmental Level

Every arrondissement sends the members of its subregional development council at the departmental level to elect the members of the regional development council under the chairmanship of the deputy chairman of the CNSD in charge of the department, aided by the prefect, the 14 members of the CNSD, the group commander of the gendarmerie and the traditional authority residing in the departmental capital. In the general assembly then, the delegates will elect from 16 to 30 persons from among themselves to constitute the regional development council (CRD).

The regional development council will designate the five members to sit on the Development Company National Council (CNSD), chaired by the deputy chairman of the national committee for the establishment of the Development Company over the

department, in the presence of the prefect, the 14 members of the CNSD, the group commander of the gendarmerie and traditional authorities. The task of the deputy chairman of the CNSD comes to an end as soon as all institutions are in place, from the village to the department. On the national level, the establishment of the Development Company National Council is placed under the chairmanship of the chairman of the national committee for the establishment of the Development Company.

The Development Company National Council is made up, in addition to the five members from each regional development council, of representatives of the national offices of the socioprofessional associations and organizations and of government employees named by the government.

The Development Company National Council is the government's corresponding party for all development matters. It examines dossiers sent by lower organs and makes proposals to the government.

In order to give these institutions legal channels, the national level will define the legal framework. Legislation will define a certain number of general principles for the operation of these institutions.

But when will the establishment of these institutions be completed? For Salaou Barmou, the establishment of these institutions "is not a race. The essential thing is to set up all institutions at the village level and ensure their grass-roots solidity. The rest is easy."

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CSO: 4719/538

BRIEFS

KOUNTCHE MEETS FRENCH ENVOY--President Seyni Kountche this morning granted an audience to His Excellency Alain Marie Pierret, French ambassador to Niger. During the audience at the State House, both men discussed French President Mitterrand's upcoming visit to Niger and Franco-Niger bilateral relations. After the audience, Mr Pierret made the following statement: [Begin recording] I have come to see the head of state to discuss bilateral relations between France and Niger only a few weeks before President Mitterrand will visit Niger in 3 months. This was the topic of our discussions. Of course, it is now premature to say what results will emerge from the visit. It is, however, gratifying that the visit will take place and I am very happy that Francois Mitterrand has chosen to include Niger in his first visit to Sub-Saharan Africa. I will even go as far as to state that Niger will be the first leg of that trip, which he will undertake by the end of May. As French ambassador to Niger, this is very satisfying. I am of course happy that the visit will significantly contribute to the strengthening of long-standing privileged relations existing between France and Niger. Within the framework of that visit, Jean-Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation and development, is expected here in mid-April and this will be another opportunity to discuss our relations, which are getting stronger and stronger. [End recording] [Text] [AB191551 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 19 Feb 82]

NEW AIRCRAFT FOR AIR NIGER--Two Hawker Siddeley 748-2B planes purchased by our air transport company, Air Niger, were presented to Minister of Commerce Hamid Algabit Monday, at a ceremony attended by Amadou Fity Maiga, secretary of state for the interior. The presentation was made by Issoufou Oubandawaki, director of Air Niger. The two aircraft were bought by Air Niger with the backing and guarantee of the government for the trifling sum of 6.4 billion [francs]. British-made, one is a 52-seat passenger plane (with combination possibilities) and the other is an all-passenger (48 seats) or all-cargo aircraft. Their cruising speed is 410 kilometers per hour. [Text] [Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 303, 1 Feb 82 p 5] 11,464

GUINEAN PRESIDENT VISITS--Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure's visit to Niger has ended. A treaty of friendship and of technical scientific cooperation has been concluded between Guinea and Niger. President Sekou Toure was seen off this afternoon by the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, the members of the Supreme Military Command, the government and the corporate bodies. He expresses satisfaction with his visit to our country. [Text] [AB170945 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Feb 82]

SENEGALESE FOREIGN MINISTER--The head of state, President Seyni Kountche, today received in audience Senegalese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse, who made the following statement to newsmen. [Begin recording] The bilateral cooperation between Niger and Senegal is an exemplary one in many respects. It is based on brotherhood, friendship and mutual respect. Both countries are facing the same economic difficulties common to all Third World countries. It is gratifying that both countries are engaged in the same superhuman struggle to overcome their difficulties. They are really achieving successes. It suffices to discover the progress achieved here in Niger under the wise and lucid leadership of his excellency, Seyni Kountche, to be confident about the future of Africa. [Text] [AB121301 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 12 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/564

COUNTRY URGED TO HAVE LESS TECHNOLOGY, NOT MORE

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jan 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Transfer of Technology"]

[Text]

THE quest for 'Transfer of Technology' has become something of an obsession with the ruling elites of developing nations. Officials that are charged with the task of raising the living standards of their peoples think that they can best perform the task by spending huge sums importing sophisticated machinery into their countries. We agree with the Vice-Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Professor Ango Abdullahi, that the so-called transfer of technology is a "mirage which denies the opportunity and the challenge of utilising local resources."

We believe that our whole concept of development needs to be reviewed because it is a concept dreamt up in the committee rooms of international agencies which are far away from the objects of their apparent concern. Brilliantly executed buildings, fly-overs and well-designed city squares only give a deceptive patina of what development really is. Most spendings for development hardly trickle into the villages in which resides a vast majority of the population that need to be liberated from poverty and backwardness.

Achieving a meaningful and sustained industrial progress needs a national commitment and a clear strategy. It also needs a large measure of self-reliance and utilization of local resources.

We should not be deceived with the flattery that our nation is the greatest in Africa when we have to import food, ammunition, textiles and building materials. We are more than capable of feeding and clothing ourselves and building our own armaments.

Thus, instead of spending millions to import turn-key, closed technologies whose design we know very little about and whose repair will necessitate the flying in of experts from abroad, it is best if we invest at home to organize the farmers, establish more technical and craft schools and fund scientific and technical researches in our universities and polytechnics. This approach may prove to be a harder and more problematic one but it is the one that will ensure the attainment of a true, self-reliant development.

CSO: 4700/759

ZIMBABWE SCORED; PRO, CON VIEWS EXPRESSED ON OAU PLANS

AB181211 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The Nigerian statesman is disturbed by the recent spate of accusations of subversion and preparation for war leveled against Joshua Nkomo by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. The paper contends that the present situation will not augur well for the political stability of young Zimbabwe. Besides, it will afford the detractors of Africa an opportunity to justify their claim that Africans are incapable of governing themselves. The statesman therefore calls on the two factions concerned to make peace in the interest of the unity and stability of their young country.

The NEW NIGERIAN and the NIGERIAN STANDARD comment on the rejection of the OAU peace plan for Chad by President Goukouni Oueddei. The two papers express different views on the issue. On its part, the NEW NIGERIAN agrees with President Goukouni for rejecting the plan because, according to the paper, the OAU peacekeeping force in that country is not making much progress. It also points out that the issue of negotiation does not arise since Habre has been wrecking virtually all the previous agreements reached for a cease-fire and settlement of the crisis. What the OAU should do, says the NEW NIGERIAN, is to ensure that Habre's supply routes and sanctuaries in Sudan are sealed up. The paper is of the opinion that in the event of a continued failure, President Goukouni will have no alternative but to seek Libyan assistance and then it would not be fair to blame him.

Contrary to the views of the NEW NIGERIAN, the NIGERIAN STANDARD condemns President Goukouni Oueddei's recent rejection of the OAU peace plan for Chad and says it is an unfortunate development. It also says his rebuff of the move by the organization was least expected.

CSO: 4700/745

COMMENTARIES CRITICIZE U.S. ROLE IN EL SALVADOR

Accused of Double Standard

AB120955 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The NATIONAL CONCORD is not happy that the United States of America is playing double standard in El Salvador. While citing America's humiliating experience in the Vietnam war, the paper hopes that it will not in this generation get itself involved in situations that have the makings of another Vietnam. Instead of arming the Salvadorans to kill themselves, the CONCORD advises the Americans to think of economic reconstruction which would go a long way to solve the country's economic problems.

'Another Vietnamese Situation'

AB151203 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Last week, the speaker of the American House of Representatives, Mr Tip O'Neill, declared his intention to send a three-man delegation to El Salvador to assess the situation in that country. Speaking in a television interview in Washington Mr O'Neill expressed strong reservations about the policy of the Reagan administration on the civil strife in El Salvador. He noted that by continuing with its present approach to the crisis in El Salvador, the administration was creating another Vietnamese situation for the American public.

We appreciate and share the concern of Mr O'Neill over the Reagan administration approach to the situation in El Salvador. Reactions of Washington toward events in that strife-torn country indicate that America is yet to learn the lesson of her misadventure and humiliation in Vietnam. With the passage of each new day, the Americans seem closer to directly intervening in the Salvadorian civil war. American involvement has so far progressed from the supply of arms and instructors to that of advisers for the right-wing dictatorial regime of Jose Napoleon Duarte. Several spokesmen of the Reagan administration have claimed that the U.S. support for the Duarte regime is aimed at ensuring the survival of democracy in El Salvador and the rest of Latin America.

The truth is that the Americans are giving moral, material and financial aid to a regime that is opposed to social progress and peaceful change in El Salvador. The reason for this support can also be easily discerned. The Americans regard El Salvador, a country of 4.9 million people with the lowest per capita income in the whole of Latin America, as a linchpin in the present East-West ideological struggle in Latin America. The main line of reasoning was used to justify American support under former President Jimmy Carter for the Samoza regime in Nicaragua. Washington's support for the decaying right wing dictatorships in Latin America is based on the (?desire) to curb the influence of Cuba in the region. But the hypocrisy and double standard in the policies of successive American administrations is quite obvious. They tend to adopt a bellicose posture on the question of human rights only when it is considered to be in their own interests.

For instance, since the declaration of martial law in Poland, Washington has taken a clear and tough stand on the point of human right violations in Poland. But the same Americans claim that the Duarte regime is committed to respect for human rights in El Salvador. However, in spite of all claims, the fact is that military escalation in Latin America could result in a general conflict which may extend far beyond the borders of El Salvador. In the end, it is American pride that will be bruised as it twice happened in Vietnam and Nicaragua. In the case of El Salvador, there is a more worthwhile option which the Americans could encourage: They should use their power and influence to bring the two warring factions to the conference table and help them to resolve their present differences. It should be noted that the rebel forces are prepared for a negotiated settlement to the crisis and their leaders have articulated this desire on several occasions.

As a measure of good will, Washington should start by persuading their surrogates in El Salvador to indefinitely postpone the constituent assembly elections which they have scheduled for next month. Mr Reagan should note that an overriding majority of American families and particularly the youth are not going to hail him for sending thousands to their untimely death in El Salvador through adopting the wrong policy options. That prospect is what he would be avoiding by seeking peaceful solutions to the civil strife now affecting El Salvador.

CSO: 4700/558

COMMENTARY DEPLORES U.S. POLICY IN NAMIBIA

AB221224 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Commentary by Ikenu Izegu]

[Text] Sometime last year a document on a secret Namibia plan purported to have emanated from the desk of Mr Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, was leaked to the press. The details of the plan stated quite clearly the options open to the United Nations over the issue of Namibia's independence as endorsed by UN Resolution 435.

From the secret memorandum it is obvious that the State Department under Mr Alexander Haig and the White House under President Ronald Reagan regard the UN resolution as most unfavorable and untenable. The document must have met with their approval for the contents of the plan are now being implemented. At the time of disclosure the State Department, and Mr Chester Crocker in particular, strongly denied this document as a mere figment of the imagination and promptly dissociated themselves from it. Optimists were prepared to give them the benefit of the doubt but close observers of the U.S. African policy are sceptical. Today the sceptics have been proved right.

The question of leakage is the cornerstone of the Reagan administration's international relations as other nations build their foreign policies on a central theme such as a defense, U.S. policy revolves round their phobia of communism.

SWAPO is regarded as an entirely Marxist organization with strong communist ties. It is therefore looked upon as disreputable by the Americans. Based on this untenable premise alone, the United States is prepared to sell out the Namibian people into a convention of perpetual slavery in order to maintain what she perceives as a communist-free Southern Africa.

The obvious injustice in this policy is that it did not arise from a misinterpretation or misunderstanding of the needs of the Namibian people but from a callous insensitivity to the legitimate desires of the peoples.

The main objective of the secret memorandum was to formulate a coherent U.S policy towards the vexatious issue of Cubans in Angola, which they presume, could be solved by linking the issue of Cuba's withdrawal from Angola with that

of Namibia's independence. According to the memorandum, African leaders have no basis for resisting the Namibian-Angolan linkage, once they are made to realize they could get a Namibia settlement through America.

As of now the U.S. administration has already informed the Angolan Government that American recognition will depend on the expulsion of the Cubans and an agreement reached with U.S. puppet, Savimbi. However, alternative options will be employed if Angola proves intransigent and the South African invasion of that country is just one of them.

It is reprehensible that Mr Chester Crocker, the leader of the Western contact group should deliberately play a double role plotting secretly to sell out the Namibians and SWAPO contrary to the UN resolution. It is a violation of the confidence reposed on him by African states who had regarded him and his group as mediators in the inflexible issue.

The independence of Namibia is not negotiable. Anything short of genuine independence would be a denial of their legitimate aspirations. SWAPO has been recognized as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people by the United Nations after due assessment of thecomplexities of that country's political situation. A proposal of minority rights has been advocated by the Western contact group, a change in the election procedures and a change in the composition of the UN peacekeeping force intended for Namibia are all subtle ways of (?attrition) being designed by the Americans to water down or wear out the aspirations of the people.

As they proceed on their grand conspiracy, it is pertinent to call America's attention to the fact that history teaches us of the subtility of (?taxing) the legitimate desire of her people. Vietnam is a case in point; so is the more recent example of Nicaragua.

The Reagan administration ought to learn to apply the lessons it has been (?stringently) preaching to the Soviets over the Polish issue.

CSO: 4700/770

COMMENTARY EXAMINES POLISH SITUATION

AB221214 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Commentary by Robert Bikefe]

[Text] There are two aspects of the response of the Western alliance to the present crisis in Poland. The first relates to the economic problems highlighted by the crisis, while the other is largely ideological. It was obvious from the start that Western concern regarding the Polish crisis was largely determined by economic and military considerations. But recently, there has been a growing campaign that the West should declare Poland in default of its debts because Poland apparently lacks the ability to meet the loan payments that are due this year. Poland is believed to be in debt to Western sources to the tune of over 20 billion naira. The action to declare Poland in default of its debt goes on. [Passage indistinct]

It is obvious to the Western sources who are pressing on with this line of reasoning that it is an extremely serious issue to declare any nation in default of its debts. That invariably means that the said nation is being declared bankrupt. As a consequence, such a country will immediately be denied credits from banking sources for any purpose until it gets over its state of complete insolvency. But it is definitely apparent that any nation in Poland's present unenviable economic situation will not be able to tidy up its (?debt) without credit and economic help from external sources.

From all indications, the current crisis in Poland is an economic affair. In this regard, it is obvious that the alliance has been of little help to Poland in the bid to tackle its problems. Instead, the Reagan administration imposed economic sanctions on both Poland and the Soviet Union and has been urging its allies to act accordingly. In imposing sanctions on Poland, the Americans refuse to give due consideration to the fact that the West helped to push Poland to the present situation through unrestricted lending. The previous Polish Government under Edward Gierick was encouraged to seek and receive liberal loans from Western states in the bid to further industrialize Poland but after the loans, ready market for the goods produced in the process was remarkably lacking. In effect, Poland became burdened with heavy debt which could not be recycled with the desired ease. Secondly the leaders of the Solidarity trade unions were urged on into making continued demands without reflecting truly on the political consequences of their actions. The Western political analysts who

claim to be [words indistinct] were aware of the fact that the political climate in Poland dictated moderation on the part of Solidarity. Reforms in the system had to be gradually approached and each gain consolidated before the next demand is made. The leaders of Solidarity failed to exercise restraint in their push for a more liberal and free society in Poland. They had widespread sympathy but they were making too many demands at a short stretch.

Thirdly, the situation in Poland at the time martial law was declared allowed for only three uncomfortable options: The first was the possibility of a civil war to which Poland was gradually drifting into; secondly, there was a threat of Soviet intervention if the situation deteriorated beyond what could ordinarily be accommodated in Moscow; and the third option was what has been adopted by way of martial law. By declaring martial law, General Jaruzelski and his associates tried to prevent direct Soviet intervention and the quite clear civil strife and anarchy. The West has a duty to help Poland out of its present embarrassing situation. To declare Poland in default of its debt is not one of the options that should be considered.

CSO: 4700/770

GOLAN LAW IMPACT ON ISRAELI-NIGERIAN RELATIONS

TA111249 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Feb 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by envoy to Nigeria Tamar Golan]

[Text] The political circles in Nigeria that favored gradual normalization with Israel were dealt a harsh blow when the Golan Heights Law was passed in the Knesset. According to them, the chances for a positive change in the relations between the two countries have declined and an extraordinary event would have to occur "to get out of the freeze."

Another target of their criticism was the remarks made by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon about expanding U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation to include the African countries. "Nigeria regards these statements as a gross interference in Africa's affairs and it believes that before suggesting strategic cooperation to the leaders of black Africa, Israel and the United States must first put an end to their current cooperation with the racist regime in South Africa," the Nigerian political circles said.

To the question of why Nigeria does not level such harsh criticism at the African countries that have relations with South Africa, these circles replied that this was "a regrettable fact indeed" but they refused to admit to the imbalance between the sharp condemnation of Israel and the tolerance shown toward other countries. They mainly criticized the "alleged nuclear cooperation between Israel and South Africa." As for the large role played by France in extending nuclear assistance to South Africa, they noted that "the difference is that France is a superpower which must be taken into consideration...."

A senior political figure who requested that his identity and post should not be identified told MA'ARIV: "The situation in Nigeria is especially difficult since there is a wide gap between those favoring a thaw in relations with Israel and those firmly opposed to any relations with Israel. The main problem is that the split between pro-Israelis and anti-Israelis nearly parallels the split in the internal arena between the Muslim leadership of the northern provinces of the federation and the Christians in the eastern and western parts of Nigeria."

The senior Nigerian personality claimed that Israel has real friends in Nigeria, some of whom have even risked their political careers for its sake: "Therefore, the Golan Heights Law has also been a blow to us." Replying to the question of

whether one may foresee any change after the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai on 26 April, the Nigerian leader said: "I am not sure. One should remember that a summit meeting of the OAU is scheduled to be held 1 month later in Tripoli, the capital of Libya."

According to the Nigerian leader, most African presidents [word dropped in original] from this summit meeting because they do not want to be the guests of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Nevertheless, the Nigerian source noted that there was no connection between the diplomatic freeze and economic or cultural activities. He noted that Nigerian citizens attend international seminars and professional courses in Israel just as Israeli companies or Israeli citizens employed by foreign companies work in Nigeria.

CSO: 4423/98

COMMERCE SLOWED; CUSTOMS SCORED FOR 'HARASSING' CITIZENS

Traders Incur Losses

AB131235 Lagos NAN in English 1055 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Lagos, 13 Feb (NAN)--Commercial activities in parts of the Lagos island remained grounded for the second day running yesterday as a result of the raids carried out by customs officials on Thursday.

The raid, which was the second in one week, was carried out at places where imported goods were regularly displayed.

Some of the affected traders told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that they incurred heavy losses as most of their wares were seized by customs officials, while thieves exploited the confusion created by the operation to loot more goods.

Goods seized included assorted spirits and drinks, varieties of canned foods, cigarettes, imported ready-made dresses and shoes.

A source close to the department of customs and excise told NAN that goods worth millions of naira had been impounded in the past two weeks through surprise raids carried out by officials of the department in many parts of the country.

The director of the department, Alhaji Abubakar Musa, had pledged earlier this year that effective measures would be taken by officials of the department to rid shops and markets to contraband.

Innocent Said Suffering

AB171148 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The NIGERIAN TRIBUNE comments on raids carried out by men of the department of customs and excise in markets and is sad that it is innocent traders who are suffering. The paper notes that the two root causes of smuggling

are corruption and shortage of essential goods in the markets. It believes that if the markets are flooded with essential goods, the prosperity to smuggling will be reduced and the practice of palm-greasing will be on a lesser degree.

THE TRIBUNE advises the customs department to stop harassing innocent citizens and concentrate its operations on the borders. It also calls on the department to clear itself of the corrupt elements that are within it.

CSO: 4700/558

SUGAR COMPANY PRODUCTION PREDICTED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 Jan 82 p 16

[Article by A. B. Tapidi]

[Text]

ABOUT 19,000 tonnes of refined sugar is expected to be produced within the next three months at the multi-million Naira Savannah Sugar Company on the outskirts of Numan, Gongola State.

The second session of production of the Sugar Company, which began on January 20, would last up to April 20, this year.

During the production session, about 200,000 tonnes of sugar cane expected to be harvested on 2,600 hectares of land, would be processed.

The Chairman of the company, Mr. Elias Nathan, explained that, by 1984 full 1.4 million tonnes of sugar cane or 100,000 tonnes of refined sugar would be produced annually.

He stated that about 11 tonnes of refined sugar produced during the maiden production session of the company last year had been disposed of to the various customers in the country.

The chairman declared that it is projected that by 1983, some 12,200 hectares of land would have been cultivated for irrigated sugar cane, when the multi-million Naira Kiri Dam would have become fully operational.

According to the implementation programme of the company, it is hoped that the project would be the largest sugar company in West Africa and the second largest in Africa, when full commercial production is attained in 1984.

The largest sugar company in the continent is in the Sudan with a production capacity of about 170,000 tonnes of refined sugar per annum.

The Federal Government is expected to invest about half a billion Naira on the Savannah Sugar Company, to ensure its success.

The project is a joint commercial venture between the Federal government, the governments of Bauchi, Borno and Gongola states, the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB), and the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operatives Bank (NACB).

Other shareholders include the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) based in London. The CDC is also the technical partners, management agents and the major contractors.

CSO: 4700/759

NEW MINIMUM WAGE SAID REDUCING PRODUCTIVITY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Loveday Iheanacho]

[Text]

THE newly-introduced 125 Naira national minimum wage, instead of helping to increase the output of civil servants, has considerably reduced productivity in the civil service.

Making this observation at an exclusive interview in Owerri on Wednesday the National Vice-President of the Nigerian Civil Service Technical Union, Mr. Benedict Nwaneri, gave the reason for this situation as the lumping together of labourers and holders of the West African School Certificate to earn the same 125 Naira monthly.

This arrangement, he noted, had rendered the whole exercise meaningless.

According to him, apart from frustrating those who entered the civil service after their formal education, the arrangement had also engendered widespread indiscipline and disaffection in the service.

The arrangement, he further pointed out, was very unfair to civil servants who joined the service several years ago but were unfortunate to remain on Step one of grade level 04 until the new policy took effect.

This, he said, because such civil servants had since then been earning the same salary with new entrants, including labourers.

Mr. Nwaneri told the New Nigerian that his union was looking closely and seriously at the effects of the minimum wage Act on its members.

'We have waited for so long for something to be done about this anomaly, therefore nobody should blame us for whatever decision we reached at the Jos meeting', he asserted.

CSO: 4700/759

OIL, GAS TRADE UNION REPORTEDLY SPLITS INTO FACTIONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Suleiman Dangana and Clement Eluaka]

[Text]

THE National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG) has split into factions.

This was made known in Lagos recently at a press conference to herald a body which calls itself the Redemption Committee heading a faction of NUPENG.

At a press conference in Lagos recently, the Chairman of the Redemption Committee, Mr. A. I. Epah, said that his committee has nullified the recent expulsion of a member and the retirement of two officials.

He contended that the expelled and retired members of the union were not given the opportunity to defend themselves.

Those purported to have been retired were Mr. A. E. Otu, national general secretary of the union, Mr. P. S. T. Agbaniko, senior organising secretary while Mr. G. G. Okotonji was expelled from the union.

He said that the redemption committee was made up of NUPENG members at NNPC, National Oil and Chemical Marketing Company, African Petroleum, ELF, Saplem, Texaco Overseas Limited and others.

The redemption committee chairman also said that a vote of no confidence has been passed on both the national administrative council and national executive council of the union as the two organs have converted into a secret cult.

Members of the committee said that the recognised secretariat of the union at Surulere remains unchanged while the union remains in tact without any faction.

CSO: 4700/759

BRIEFS

'FREE-FOR-ALL' FIGHT--Lagos, 22 Feb (NAN)--Thirty persons were today arrested by the police in connection with a "free-for-all" fight between members of the newly launched NPN [National Party of Nigeria] Drivers Association and those of the National Union of Road Transport Workers at Oshodi near Lagos. During the fight, matchets, clubs and knives were freely used, while some of the drivers and thugs assaulted market women and passengers. The fight, which started about 8 am, took four lorry-load of policemen including members of the anti-riot unit, several hours to put under control. A correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) who visited the scene saw blood-stains on many abandoned vehicles, while shoes and rags littered the area. At the Oshodi police station, a police officer told NAN that five persons who received deep matchet cuts had been taken to the hospital. The fight was allegedly caused by the issuance of tickets to drivers of minibuses by representatives of the two unions. Meanwhile, policemen are keeping the area under surveillance. [Text] [AB221607 Lagos NAN in English 1544 GMT 22 Feb 82]

STATE CREATION TASK FORCE--Lagos, 23 Feb (NAN)--The meeting of political parties called today by President Shehu Shagari on the creation of new states has set up a task force to study the issue. A source close to the meeting told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the task force would have two representatives each from all the political parties, the National Assembly and the president's office. The task force is expected to submit its report by the end of next month while another meeting of party leaders will then be held in early April to deliberate on the report. Speaking to newsmen at the State House, the three party leaders who attended today's meeting described the deliberations as very successful. The party leaders are, Chief A.M.A. Akinloye, national chairman of the NPN, Malam Aminu Kano, leader of the PRP and Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, leader of the GNPP. Chief Akinloye, who said that his party recommended the creation of 24 more states, noted that although the constitution was very rigid, it was still possible to create new states by 1983 if there was cooperation among the parties. Malam Aminu Kano noted that the meeting was to ease the work of the National Assembly, while Alhaji Waziri pointed out that it was healthy for all the parties to meet occasionally to iron out some issues. [Text] [AB231637 Lagos NAN in English 1620 GMT 23 Feb 82]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--A total of 55,570,688 barrels of crude oil was produced in Nigeria last December. Over 49.134 million barrels of the crude was exported. According to a report by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, the

figures represented an average daily production rate of 1.79 million barrels and export rate of 1.59 million barrels per day. They also indicate a production increase of over 13 percent and about 24 percent export rise over November 1981. The NNPC said the increases were a testimony to the rising demand for Nigerian oil in the world market. [Text] [AB231532 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Feb 82]

BORNO STATE POLITICAL CLASH--A report says one person has been killed in another political clash in Borno State. The latest incident took place near Damasak last Sunday. A Radio Nigeria correspondent in Maiduguri reports that many people were injured during the clashes and were taken to Gaidam General Hospital. The clash followed an order for the closure of a house said to belong to a political party supporter by the local government. Supporters of the party resisted the order and in an attempt by officials to carry out the order, a free-for-all fight between supporters of two rival political parties ensued. Meanwhile, mobile policemen have been dispatched to the area to restore peace. [Text] [AB231553 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Feb 82]

URANIUM IN GONGOLA, BORNO--Large deposits of uranium have been found in Gongola and Borno states. The mineral has also been discovered in the Gombe area of Bauchi State. The minister of mines and power, Alhaji Muhammad Ibrahim Hassan, disclosed this when he said that coal deposits had been located in (?Duman). Alhaji Hassan was speaking during an inspection tour of Nigerian Electric Power Authority installations in Gongola State. [Text] [AB232139 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Feb 82]

ALLEGED COUP PLOT--Reports of plots to topple President Shehu Shagari is examined by the NIGERIAN HERALD. The paper describes the abortive plot, which was linked to a wealthy Maiduguiri-based businessman, as [word indistinct] and a sad development in the checkered political history of the country. The HERALD is opposed to any method of changing the (?institutionally) elected government of this country outside every constitutional (?threat) the democratic government into being recommended. [As heard] For this reason, the HERALD wholeheartedly condemned the abortive coup plans, adding that the ambitious arrested coup planners should be dealt with severely. [Excerpt] [AB201002 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Feb 82]

NEW NAVAL VESSEL--Nigeria's latest naval vessel, NNS Aradu, was commissioned today by President Shehu Shagari. The vessel is a multipurpose frigate and the most modern and sophisticated ship to join the fleet of the Nigerian Navy. President Shehu Shagari said that the commissioning of the ship has given birth to the formation of a [word indistinct] navy. He said this was another positive step by the federal government toward the development of its naval strength into an effective maritime force capable not only of preventing but of repealing hostile activities in the country's territorial waters. President Shehu Shagari stated that the administration intended that the Nigerian Navy moved with the changing times. To this end, a program of manpower development aimed at producing true professionals and modern naval men was being vigorously pursued. The NNS Aradu, which is being commanded by Capt O.P. Fingesi, has capacity for striking air, submarine and shore targets. Her name, Aradu, means thunder. [Text] [AB221253 Lagos International Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Feb 82]

PAPERS DISCUSS ZIMBABWE DISPUTE--Recent developments in Zimbabwe, which led to the removal of Joshua Nkomo and two other ministers of his party from Mr Mugabe's government, are the issues discussed by the NIGERIAN STANDARD and the NATIONAL CONCORD. The STANDARD points out that Mugabe and Nkomo only tolerated each other in order to win the independence war against the racist regime of Ian Smith. The paper is of the view that Mugabe's present moves are aimed at realizing his idea of one-party system and therefore warns him not push his plan too far unless he is convinced that the majority of Zimbabweans will support him. And in its commends, the CONCORD regrets that after having won independence from rebel Ian Smith, Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo should seek to change government by force of arms or to impose the rule of one party which it says has led to tyranny in Africa. The paper reminds them that it was their united action under the umbrella of the Patriotic Front Party that enabled them to win freedom for their country. To allow the crisis to go on, says the CONCORD, is to open Zimbabwe to possible apartheid, South Africa's intervention. It therefore urges them to sink their differences and work for the progress and welfare of their nation. [Excerpt] [AB231347 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Feb 82]

MONEY SUPPLY INCREASES--Money supply in the country at the end of September 1981 stood at 8,998.1 million naira. This shows an increase of 24.5 million naira over the figure for the previous period. According to the latest report of the Central Bank the increase was recorded largely in the demands of private companies. Commercial banks' capital credits to the private sector at the end of same period under review amounted to 8,278.8 million naira. This also indicates an increase of 188.6 million naira above the level in the preceding month. [Text] [AB081403 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/750

BRIEFS

ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Banjul, 18 Feb (AFP)--The parade marking the celebration of the 17th anniversary of the independence of the Gambia took place under the symbol of the Senegambian Confederation which came into force on 1 February. Gambian and Senegalese troops took part in the military parade while Senegalese students joined in the civilian parade in Banjul in the presence of Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara and Mrs Diouf, wife of the Senegalese head of state, who was represented by Moustapha Niasse, Senegalese minister of state for foreign affairs. After a highly colorful parade, the Gambian head of state stressed in a message that the establishment of the Senegambian Confederation constituted a positive and concrete contribution to African unity and was hailed as such by the African countries. He deplored the considerable loss of human life (more than 500) and the material damage caused by the coup d'etat of 30 July (foiled by the intervention of Senegalese troops). This plot, he added, tarnished the image of the Gambia and undermined its development efforts. President Jawara finally called on the Gambian youth to love their neighbor and their country. [Text] [AB181907 Paris AFP in French 1833 GMT 18 Feb 82]

COUP TRIBUNAL DEATH SENTENCES--Banjul, 21 Feb (AFP)--A special tribunal on Saturday condemned two more people to death for treason for their involvement in the 30 July abortive coup in Banjul. These new death sentences, pronounced against Keba Jabang, a former police officer and Momodou Manjang, a driver, bring the number of people condemned to death by the tribunal to 12 since it began trying people involved in the abortive coup last December. On 21 December, seven death sentences were pronounced followed by six others on 2 February. The two people condemned have 30 days to lodge an appeal. Keba Jabang and Momodou Manjang were found guilty of "treason," "disloyalty," possesson of arms, and having "sewed seeds of terror and violence." In fact, they arrested and detained Famarah Wassa Toure, national chairman of the Progressive People's Party (Gambia's ruling party) and member of parliament for the region of South Combo. Mr Toure, who before he was detained by the putchists occupied the post of deputy minister for information and tourism. He resigned from the post afterward for having, under threat of arms, used the Gambian Radio to ask the population to join the putchists. [Text] [AB211020 Paris AFP in French 0905 GMT 21 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/516

BRIEFS

FRG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION RECEIVED--The chairman of the People's National Assembly, Challe Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmad, today received in his office the delegation led by the chairman of the FRG Parliamentary Defense and Security Committee, His Excellency (Weiner Martz). The chairman and the FRG delegation discussed matters related to the cooperation between the two parliaments and ways of (?strengthening) the ties further. The delegation today also met the SDR foreign minister, Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre, and the first deputy defense minister, Challe Maj Gen [first name indistinct] Haji Mohamed. (?They) discussed Somali-FRG relations and bilateral cooperation. The officials also discussed the problems prevailing in the Horn of Africa and other major problems affecting the world. Also present on the occasion were the chairman of the Defense and Security Committee of the National Assembly, Challe Abukar Hasan [name indistinct] and other officials. [Text] [EA190018 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 18 Feb 82]

FRONT CLAIMS BASE CAPTURED--Units from the ninth General Aynanshe Division of the gallant forces of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] launched a fierce and heavy attack on a large military base belonging to the forces that are still loyal to the terror regime in Mogadishu. The base at (Gowlalo) near the town of Galcaio, the regional capital of Mudugh region, was completely overrun by the intrepid forces of the DFSS. The "Radio Kulmis" reporter accompanying the units from the General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS forces reports that 130 soldiers were killed, 35 were wounded and 12 were captured. Our reporter adds that the DFSS forces also captured two jeeps mounted with 106mm field guns, an Italian-made vehicle, assorted light weapons, rations and other military hardware. The reporter adds that the remaining soldiers of the terror regime still ruling our country ran to the bush to save their lives. The DFSS forces suffered one martyr who was slightly wounded. [Sentence as heard] [Text] [EA182132 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 18 Feb 82]

CSO: 4797/5

ANC COMMENTARY SUPPORTS SANCTIONS

EA231554 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 22 Feb 82

[ANC program; station commentary]

[Excerpts] The implementation of mandatory sanctions against the criminal regime of Pretoria is a matter for now. Its necessity and urgency cannot be questioned, for to question this would be closing eyes to the genocidal war the regime has declared against its victims. This is exactly why the UN General Assembly has determined this year, 1982, as the year for sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The cry for mandatory sanctions against South Africa is even strengthened by the words of the UN secretary general, Dr de Cuellar when he said: "Even apart from cases of imprisonment, torture, deportation, and dislocation of members of the non-white population under its system, the very concept of apartheid implies a denial of almost every article of the universal declaration of human rights."

This is indeed true for in the last 20 years alone the Pretoria regime has caused the deaths and murders of over 50,000 people. Over 509,829 apartheid resisters have been imprisoned between July 1977 and June 1981. This year alone, the Botha-Malan terrorist regime has put behind bars more than 300 of its victims, all without trial. A few weeks ago, a leading trade unionist, a young man of 28, Dr Aggett, was murdered in prison. This has brought the number of apartheid victims in prison to 47. Most of these as members of the ANC and fighters of its military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, before dying have had broken ribs, cracked skulls, gouged eyes, smashed testicles and heaven knows what.

This then is the type of a fascist regime Pretoria is, (?wholesale Western) [word indistinct] about Pretoria as a threat to humanity, is that the regime has not been a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. As a nuclear possessing and nuclear (?equipped) state, the fascist regime no doubt poses a threat to humanity. Fascist South Africa is a state whose vocabulary does not include such words as mercy and modesty.

In the People's Republic of Angola, its fascist forces made 22 strafings from the air, it carried out 50 bomb raids, it made 111 helicopter troops landings and many incidents of artillery attacks. In Namibia, it is concentrating 40,000

armed men, including mercenaries. In South Africa it continues to cause the death of hundreds of thousands of men in the mines, in disease-stricken and neglected areas. In our country once more it continues to encourage child slave labor.

As leader of the ANC (Joe Mudita) said on the 70th anniversary of the ANC, failure to isolate the regime will condemn the South African and even Southern African peoples and the rest of mankind to a terrible blood-letting that will forever remain a blot on the conscience of humanity.

CSO: 4700/788

BRIEFS

DISCUSSIONS WITH KWAZULU STATE--High-level discussions are to be held between the governments of South Africa and the Kwazulu National State in South Africa to promote cooperation and improve relations. A decision to this effect was taken after talks between the South African Minister of Cooperation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof and the Chief Minister of Kwazulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. Dr Koornhof said they also discussed constitutional matters. In this respect there were big differences but Dr Koornhof said he gave Chief Minister Buthelezi the assurance that South Africa was undergoing a period of change and that matters he had raised were being attended to by the South African Government. [Text] [LD120322 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/766

ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE STRESSING FOOD PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text]

THE Zanzibar Government will continue to place greater emphasis on the production of foods, including beef and milk, with ultimate aim of phasing out food importation, the Zanzibar Minister of State (Planning), Ndugu Mohamed Faki, said in Zanzibar yesterday.

The Minister was closing a five-day seminar on livestock development on the Isles at the Ushirika Hotel, Sateni. He said that the importance attached to food production and agriculture in general was clearly stated in the current annual development plan where about half of the financial resources earmarked for production oriented activities had been planned for the expansion of the agricultural sector.

Ndugu Faki said that by gradually pushing for self-reliance in food, Zanzibar would save a substantial amount of foreign exchange now used for importation of food.

In addition, Ndugu Faki noted, higher roductivity in beef, milk and eggs would guarantee the provision of nutritious foods to the people, thus ensuring the full utilisation of human resources for development.

The Minister however said the achievement of the objectives would depend on the adoption of an efficient production plan for the agricultural sector in general, hard work and diligence of agricultural and veterinary officers as well as peasants.

CSO: 4700/754

JUWATA ENDORSES FIFTY PERCENT WAGE INCREASE FOR TAZARA WORKERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) has endorsed a 50 per cent salary increase for workers of the Tanzania-Zambia Railways Authority (TAZARA) announced recently.

A senior official at JUWATA headquarters said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the organisation was satisfied with an explanation over the increases given by the TAZARA management. "Our counterparts, the Railways Workers Union of Zambia (RWUZ) were satisfied too," he said.

He said proposals presented by the RWUZ to TAZARA authorities had been endorsed by JUWATA. "We take them to be ours," he emphasized.

Last weekend RWUZ representative, Ndugu M. R. Mwendapole, said a two-year agreement on conditions of service for TAZARA workers had been signed between the union and TAZARA management.

The signing of the agreement, confirmed workers' consent to the 50 per cent salary increases.

The agreement covers salaries, leave entitlement, accumulations and improvement on efficiency. All are subject to review after two years.

CSO: 4700/754

NEC DISMISSES FIVE PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] **A total of five Party and public leaders have been sacked from leadership by the National Executive Committee (NEC) for misconduct and running secret businesses contrary to the Leadership Code.**

A statement issued by the Chief Party Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the five appeared before the Committee for Enforcement of the leadership code to answer the allegations levelled against them, before their names were sent to NEC during its two-day meeting in January this year.

The statement said after deep consideration of every case the Committee "was satisfied that they went against the Party constitution and violated the leadership code to which they were legally bound".

All of them cannot apply for any leadership post inside five years from now, except if permitted by NEC.

Saidi R. Hatibu, who was Miono Party Branch Chairman in Bagamoyo district was convicted and fined 500/- for possession of *bhang*. NEC stripped him of leadership for misconduct.

A Dar es Salaam-based Senior Personnel and Administrative Officer in the Tanzania Cotton Authority, Iddi Mwangwaya Chussu, was running a stationery shop in his house under a business name of Modern Stationery and General Business Enterprises. He was guilty of violating the Leadership Code under the Arusha Declaration.

Dar es Salaam City Council Trade Officer, John K. Mhangwa, was found to be the owner Malongo and Company Limited (MALCO) at Lugusha Street, Magomeni area in Kinondoni district under a pseudonym and signature. He is a CCM member who violated the Leadership Code under the terms of the Arusha Declaration.

Retail Manager of the Building and Hardware Supplies Company (BHESCO) Anase John Masuwe secretly runs Midnight Bar and Guest House at Mabibo in the city. The businesses were registered in the name of his child, who turned out to be too young to run them. He violated the Leadership Code while a CCM member.

A Telephonist with the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, Philip Manyanga, was found to be owning a shop, business vehicles, Marangu Guest House and Marangu Annex in Kilimanjaro region.

His business associates are his wife and father. The guest house was built through a loan from the Tanzania Housing Bank. It was proved that he "lied" to the Bank, that he was building a residential house.

CSO: 4700/754

SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS URGE GOVERNMENT TO DEFINE PRIVATE SECTOR ROLE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] THE Government has been urged to clearly define the role of the private sector in national development and draw up an elaborate organisational structure to promote this sector's contribution.

Participants at the Annual meeting of parastatals, private companies and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the private sector could effectively augment public efforts in the agricultural, commercial and industrial sectors.

Discussing a paper on "The role of the Private Sector in Economic Planning", the participants observed, however, that although the Arusha Declaration provided for private participation in economic activities, little effort had been made to integrate the private sector with public efforts.

They pointed out that this sector was not involved in planning and that it was not assisted in mobilising both local and foreign funds for their operations.

The seminar said arrangements should be made to establish joint-ventures between the public and private sectors, especially in fields outside the public domain.

They said lack of clarity on the role and prospects of the private sector made it difficult to secure operational capital from local and outside financial institutions.

"We seriously need a rethink on this matter. These are innocent enterpreneurs the private sector who are not inimical to the broader perspectives of our national goals", a participant pointed out.

Presenting the paper, the Chairman of the Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE), Ndugu Victor Kimesera told the meeting that the private sector was willing to invest in agriculture.

"There is a lot of idle money in the country, it is very much our choice whether it remains idle or it enters into agricultural ventures," he said.

Emphasising that privileges in private participation should be given to honest enterprises, Ndugu Kimesera said more opportunities should be made available to private entrepreneurs in the business and industrial sectors.

He said small enterprises should not be undertaken by public institutions, adding that commerce, especially called for fast speed of change, quick decisions and multiple changes "which by nature do not lend themselves well to government protocol and procedure."

The participant said large private manufacturers of essential commodities should be allowed to distribute their goods, arguing that this would not only improve distribution but also take over transportation and storage costs incurred by the public agencies.

He said the private sector should be encouraged to establish complimentary industries producing locally components used by big industries.

Discussing another paper on "the Problems of Plan Implementation", the seminar urged closer co-ordination between the Ministry of Planning and implementing agencies including regions and parastatal organisations.

Participants underscored the importance of a reliable data collecting system and strict adherence to projected plans. Major departures from centrally projected plans snould be done with the approval of appropriate government sittings, they insisted.

Presenting the paper, the Director of Planning in the Ministry, Ndugu L. J. Mshana, said that lack of co-ordination was one of the major bottlenecks in project implementation.

He said last year's National Economic Survival programme was, for example, not well co-ordinated among the implementing institutions.

Ndugu Mshana pointed to lack of co-ordination between the public and private sectors, adding that as a result the contribution of the latter in the last three five-year plans could not be accurately reviewed.

He said although districts, regions and parastatals

organisations were required to submit quarterly reports on their performance, the procedure was not followed.

Participants further said manpower underutilization was contributory to poor implementation of plans and urged efforts to train more skilled personnel and create attractive working conditions.

The seminar stressed the importance of the agricultural sector and called for a clearly defined development policy outlining the size, technology requirements and amount of investment needed.

The meeting was closed by the Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima.

CSO: 4700/754

OFFICIAL SAYS FURTHER TESTS OF FUEL-SAVING DEVICE NEEDED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] THE government is yet undecided on the usefulness of the fuel-saving device being promoted by a Kenyan firm, Systems Video Limited, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam at the weekend.

The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Works, Ndugu Richard Juma, told the *Daily News* that they needed further proofs on the device, conducted on different vehicles and tested in varying conditions.

Local agents of international car manufacturers should also be involved to testify adaptability of the device to the engine without side effects, Ndugu Juma said adding that apart from the technical proofs, the government was interested in the economics of the gadget.

He explained that they had submitted their observations on the device to the Ministry of Water and Energy which, he added, "are the co-ordinators of all this".

"This is a marketing issue. The government as a potential major customer wants to know the econo..ics and feasilibity of the gadget under different conditions. If we are satisfied with these we shall go and buy it like anybody else," he said.

Confirming receipt of the report by the Ministry of Works, an official in the Ministry of Water and Energy said they had made no conclusion on the device, adding that it was "nothing to rush for".

He explained that the tests recorded so far were conducted under "specified" conditions, pointing out that the purported saving might be less in urban driving "where you stop now and then".

Giving personal views on the gadget, the official said such innovations should be tested and cleared in the developed countries instead of passing the risks on poor countries.

The Hydro-Air injector device manufactured by a Californian firm, Anderson and Harren Development Company is said to be on use in the USA, Britain and various African countries including Nigeria, Kenya, Malawi and Burundi.

It was tested on six different vehicles in the country including a government Landrover and an army truck early December between Dar es Salaam and Chalinze, about 80 kilometres away.

The initial tests showed up to 34 per cent fuel saving. The army truck which consumed 92.2 litres on the stretch without the device reduced consumption to 72.5 litres after fitting the device, according to official results.

The Dar es Salaam University's Institute for Production Innovation (IPI) says it has conducted on the road and bench tests on a Peugeot Saloon, Land Rover and a Volkswagen engine which proved 10 per cent fuel saving on the Land-Rover, power increase on the VW engine and less pinking on the Peugeot.

The IPI said in a statement that their tests also proved that no harm can be anticipated to an engine when introducing small quantities of water during operation.

Systems Video promoter Tom Karua has said they would appoint local agents in major towns to market an initial 2,000 devices after securing an import licence.

CSO: 4700/754

TANZANIAN TROOPS MAY BE SENT TO MOZAMBIQUE

AB211120 Paris AFP in English 1014 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Salisbury, 21 Feb (AFP)--Tanzania troops may be sent to help the Mozambican Government in its fight against South African-backed rebels, a Zimbabwean newspaper reported today.

The national weekly SUNDAY MAIL, in a dispatch from its Maputo correspondent, said this was the likely consequence of the February 13 meeting between Presidents Samora Machel of Mozambique and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania in the northern Mozambique town of Nampula.

The official Mozambican News Agency reported at the time that the presidents had agreed to increase military and economic cooperation between their neighboring states on Africa's east coast.

The SUNDAY MAIL recalled that Tanzanian troops had been stationed in Mozambique during the guerrilla war in then-Rhodesia to guard key installations against Rhodesian attacks.

Tanzania has emerged as something of a regional military power. In 1979, it sent 20,000 troops and police into Uganda to oust Idi Amin, and more recently Mr Nyerere dispatched several hundred military advisers to train the defense force in the Seychelles. The SUNDAY MAIL said some of Mr Machels' units were with the Tanzanians in Uganda.

President Machel's government is currently fighting the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR), which is waging a guerrilla war with South African support in the central provinces of Manica and Sofala.

CSO: 4700/769

SIDA EXPERTS COMMEND DODOMA REGION AFFORESTATION PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Zephania Ubwani]

[Text]

SWEDISH experts have commended afforestation projects in Dodoma region and have proposed that villages should be involved more actively in tree planting.

Four SIDA forestry experts are on a tour of reafforestation activities carried out by the Capital Development Authority (CDA) in Dodoma and the village afforestation programme in select areas.

The team leader, Ndugu Lars Sandahl, spoke highly of reaforrestion efforts but said they should be undertaken by the villagers themselves in their areas instead of the Forestry Department.

The Forestry Department should confine their assistance to the distribution of seedlings and technical advise and leave the rest to the villagers.

The Swedish team was particularly impressed by the CDA nurseries and woodlots. The Authority's Director of Horticulture and Forestry, Ndugu T. Mtey told them that 2,820 hectares of land had been planted with trees in the last six years.

He said CDA's objective was to plant a total of 20,000 hectares with trees at the rate of 1,500 hectares annually.

The programme is however, handicapped by lack of funds to purchase equipment to till the land, drill boreholes for watering the seedlings and to cover operational costs of the bowsers for watering the plants.

The Swedish team left Dodoma for Morogoro after holding talks with the Dodoma Regional Development Director, Ndugu Godfriend Kileo. The RDD called for more Swedish assistance in afforestation to meet the fuelwood demand and to check land degradation.

Yesterday the team was expected to visit the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science where SIDA is assisting in forestry activities.

According to a forestry official, the SIDA team is expected to hold consultative talks with high ranking officials of the Ministry of Natural resources and Tourism in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday. The talks would centre on Swedish aid to forestry development.

CSO: 4700/754

PAPER MILL'S EXPANSION PROGRAM TO TRIPLE OUTPUT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Excerpt]

KIBO Paper Mill of Dar es Salaam will treble its daily production from the present 10 tonnes after the mill's expansion programme is completed by the end of this year, it was announced in the city yesterday.

The General Manager of the Tanzania Karatasi Associated Industries, Ndugu Daudi K. Mollel, said the expansion programme included the reinforcing of the flutting machinery and test liner.

He said this on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Kibo Paper Industries Limited (KPIL) at the mill's plant along Pugu Road where Industries Minister Basil Mramba officially inaugurated Kibo Paper Mill.

The four-year old mill is part of KPIL.

Ndugu Mollel said the 25m/- expansion programme would also enable the mill to make white duplex board and white lined chipboard papers — both of which are new types of bright paper.

The mill, established at a cost of 32 million/- produces flutting and test liner papers used in making packaging materials for various items.

Ndugu Mollel said KPIL planned to produce 9,000 tonnes of four types of paper a year soon after expansion programme was completed, adding that the mill would then be capable of processing 30 tonnes of any type of paper a day.

He added: "Such production will save the country's some 30m/- in foreign exchange annually spent on paper imports."

The types of paper that KPIL expects to produce by then are flutting (2,400 tonnes), test liner (4,600/- tonnes), white duplex board (400 tonnes) and white lined chipboard (1,600 tonnes)

On raw materials, he said, the mill used 75 per cent of used paper from printing and packaging industries within the country and imported another 25 per cent pulp for making test liner papers.

He added that the mill would in future get the pulp from the Mufindi Paper Mill when the latter went into production. It is not yet known when the Mufindi mill would start operating.

Ndugu Mollel also said there were plans to transfer the corrugator from Chang'ombe to the Kibo paper Mill premises.

Such a transfer, he said, would enable the mill to save money now spent on fuel for boilers in both places and also facilitate the expansion of the packaging and multiwall production lines.

However, he said the two corrugator plants capable of producing 10,000 tonnes of corrugated boxes a year operates at 40 per cent for lack of enough raw materials.

Ndugu Mollel, who is also the Chairman of the KPIL Board of Directors, said there were also plans to instal two offset printing machines to serve a host of local companies.

CSO: 4700/754

COAL PILES UP AT ILIMA COLLIERY IN KYELA, MBEYA REGION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 7,000 tonnes of coal, worth some two million/- are piled-up in open air at the Ilima Colliery in Kyela, Mbeya region, because the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) has allegedly failed to get customers.

Senior officials of the STAMICO-owned Ilima coal mine were quoted by *Shihata* as saying the coal was to have been bought by the Mbeya Cement Factory and the Mufindi Paper Factory but none of them had so far done so.

The Mbeya Cement Factory, built at Songwe, 20 kilometres west of Mbeya town and the Mufindi Paper Industry, in Iringa Region, were expected to use both coal and electricity when they start production.

The official said coal whose mining started in 1976, had accumulated over the years and was in danger of "getting burnt due to lack of proper storage facilities at the colliery."

They claimed that minor damages had accurred but could not reveal how much loss had been incurred.

The officials who reportedly dismissed "as not true" possibilities that the quality of the coal could be reduced by rains or the sun said however the coal could easily burn itself if it was poorly piled-up for a long period.

They admitted that STAMICO had not built proper storage facilities for coal at the colliery under assumptions that it would be sold out fast.

According to the officials, coal mining at Ilima has expanded to meet demands of the Mufindi Paper Factory now under construction and the Mbeya Cement Factory which has been completed but has been bogged down by electricity shortage.

Shihata, reported that authorities at the Mbeya Cement plant denied that they had placed orders for coal from Ilima.

Project Manager Q. D. Diyami was quoted as saying his firm had not entered into any contract with the Ilima coal mine for coal and could not be blamed or held responsible for the pile-up.

"We just recently wrote Ilima Colliery asking for quotations, their supply power and other conditions but even before they replied to us, we are already being blamed. How are we to shoulder the blame for Ilima's past productions and drawbacks?" he asked.

CSO: 4700/754

DARTEX TO BE DECENTRALIZED, WHOLESALE SHOPS SET UP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

THE Dar es Salaam Textiles Trading Company (DARTEX) is to be decentralised and wholesale shops set up at Temeke and Kinondoni Districts under the programme, the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Addressing DARTEX workers in the city, Ndugu Mchumo asked the company's authorities to liaise with leaders in the two districts and secure buildings to house the shops.

The decentralisation would smoothen textile distribution in the city and also ensure that DARTEX was not blamed everytime the normal distribution channels were disrupted, he explained.

All DARTEX wholesale shops are currently concentrated in Ilala District, and although each shop is designated to a particular district, it is often difficult to ascertain whether the textiles sold to individual retailers from one of the districts was really sent there, he said.

Ndugu Mchumo told the workers that all textile retailers dealing with DARTEX should be listed down and the lists submitted to allocation committees in the three districts in order to curb racketeering.

The decentralisation move would enable authorities to follow-up textiles sold to a particular retailer to see whether they had been sold in the right channels, he said.

Ndugu Mchumo, said he was on a routine tour of Board of Internal Trade (BIT) group companies, asked employees of National Trading companies and Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) to refrain from shoddy dealings with racketeers.

The workers should not be the source of complaints over malpractices in the distribution of textiles, the Minister cautioned.

He said complaints over the shortage of goods in the country were real and the government was striving to end the shortages.

This included stepping up production in industries, he said, adding that the government wanted to ensure that whatever little was produced was distributed along the established channels.

"I am not saying that the National Trading Companies and the RTCs are the sources of racketeering but I believe the goods that disappear while in our hands are in very small quantities", the Minister said.

"What I am saying is that despite this we must not be complacent. There could be one or two among us who could tarnish our name", Ndugu Mchumo said.

CSO: 4700/754

BRIEFS

GDR COOPERATION REVIEW--Tanzanian and German Democratic Republic (GDR) trade officials begin a one week round of talks in Dar es Salaam today to review economic and technical cooperation projects. The focus of the talks--based on the joint cooperation protocol--is expected to be the implementation of the 1981/82 working programme as well as exploration of new areas of trade exchange. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Feb 82 p 1]

CANADIAN FIVE-YEAR GRANT--The Canadian Government will give Tanzania a 1.2 billion/- grant over a five-year period from the 1982-83 financial year. An agreement to this end was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday between the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura and the Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, Mr. Karl Johansen. The agreement climaxes six days of talks between government officials of the two countries. A statement issued after the talks said Canada's grant of 1,225m/- would be spent on projects under the Ministries of Communications and Transport; Water and Energy and Agriculture. These include rehabilitation of the central railway line, wheat farming, distribution of electric power and a spare parts and industrial tools project. Under the central line project, Canada will provide, among other things, experts, locomotives, wagons as well as repair and communications equipment. In the agricultural sector, the focus is on expansion of wheat farms under the National Agriculture and Food Corporation (NAFCO). [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Feb 82 p 1]

POLICE TRAINING PROGRAM--The Minister for Home Affairs, Brigadier Muhiddin Kimario, said over the weekend that Tanzania was embarking on an extensive specialised training programme for its police force to promote efficiency. Ndugu Kimario told reporters that such a programme would also include the establishment of ways of promoting effective co-operation between the police force and members of the public. The minister said the training would be held both in the country and overseas. Those going abroad would be trained in Canada, Britain, the German Democratic Republic (GDR), Yugoslavia and India. He indicated that the setting up of road-blocks had to some extent been exaggerated due to mis-direction. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/754

BRIEFS

GHANAIANS KILL TOGOLESE CITIZENS--Two Togolese have just been killed by bullets fired by Ghanaians. One was a Togolese national resident in Ghana, Avorga Gondoh. He died from bullet wounds last Sunday, 7 February, in Kumasi, the capital of the Ashanti region in Ghana during incidents which resulted in several deaths. The second was a young Togolese resident of Lome who just died from bullet wounds he received at the border at Aflao. Mr Gondoh, 49-years old and the father of seven children, was killed when returning home in Kumasi after going to watch a soccer match. That day, incidents which resulted in several deaths broke out between the people and the Ghanaian Army. The Provisional National Defense Council, presided over by Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, moreover decided to extend the curfew hours to 1800 in the Kumasi region after these clashes. Last 4 February, a 12-year-old pupil, Dossou Komlan, who was traveling close to the Ghana border in Lome after leaving school, was wounded by gunshots from Ghanaian border guards and died from these wounds. [Text] [AB192046 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/579

WALKER DENIES TALKS WITH PF LEADER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] London--Zimbabwean MP Mr Dennis Walker said yesterday neither he nor his detained parliamentary colleague, Mr Wally Stuttaford, had ever spoken to Patriotic Front leader Mr Joshua Nkomo or any member of his party.

"Neither of us had any contact with the Patriotic Front people--not ever," he said when asked whether he thought the sacking of Mr Nkomo and other PF ministers from the coalition cabinet would make Mr Stuttafords' position more difficult.

Mr Stuttaford was detained on December 10 on suspicion of plotting against the government. Zimbabwe security authorities were reported to be seeking Mr Walker before he left the country two weeks ago.

Now in London he is trying to persuade the British Government to urge the Zimbabwe authorities either to release Mr Stuttaford or bring him to trial. The Foreign Office has said it will not intervene becuase Mr Stuttaford is not a British citizen.

When he arrived in London to deliver an appeal to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Mr Walker said all that he and Mr Stuttaford had done was to meet some members of Black political parties who had asked for advice about how the creation of a one-party state could be opposed.

"We did not initiate those contacts and there was no approach from the Patriotic Front" he said.

His next move would be to write to the Foreign Office within the next few days. "I will be giving details of how the Lancaster House Agreement has been overturned."

Mr Walker is arguing that the Zimbabwe Goverment has breached the Lancaster House Agreement by detaining Mr Stuttaford and that the British Government should therefore help obtain his release.

"It's rather strange that Mr Nkomo and others who are reported to have stored arms are still free and Wally Stuttaford, who never had any arms and never did anything illegal, is still in detention," he said.

Since he delivered his letter to Mrs Thatcher and met Foreign Office officials, he had not made any real progress in his campaign. "I'm trying to assess the next move," he said.

Mr Walker intends staying in England for the next two weeks, but he has not yet decided whether he will return to Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/756

WHITE MORALE DROPS AGAIN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text] White morale in Zimbabwe, already at zero point, has taken yet another plunge with the return to the Cabinet of the immensely controversial Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

Formerly the Minister of Health, Dr Ushewokunze was summarily dismissed from Mr Mugabe's Cabinet last October. It was a move greeted with a heartfelt sigh of relief by the Whites.

A Natal University graduate and former head of the Zania terrorist medical corps, Dr Ushewokunze was, after the dismissal of Mr Edgar Tekere, easily the most radical member of the Zimbabwe Cabinet

He first hit the headlines when he initiated moves to have Zimbabwe's 8 000-odd spirit mediums and ngangas officially incorporated into the national health service, with consulting rooms attached to hospitals and clinics so that they could attend to their patients on the spot.

Dr Ushewokunze also caused deep concern among Christians in August last year when he advised students to beware of "Christian love", but rather to concentrate on "revolutionary love".

At the time of his dismissal, members of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front accused Dr Ushewokunze of having driven more Whites away from the country than any other of his Zanu colleagues.

His return to the Cabinet is viewed as a certain indicator of a new and radical swing away from the former policy of "reconciliation".

It had for sometime been accepted that there would be another big exodus of Whites at the end of April, when a large number of short-term contracts run out.

Many of those who might have considered renewing these contracts will now, with the return of Dr Ushewokunze, decide to leave.

Another factor likely to speed up White departures is a forecast that, in an effort to curb spiralling inflation, Mr Mugabe will shortly apply blanket price controls on essential foodstuffs. Should this be done, it will hit White businessmen particularly hard.

CSO: 4700/756

BRIEFS

THREE S. AFRICAN AGENTS ARRESTED--The minister of state in the prime minister's office, Comrade Munangagwa, has disclosed that three agents sent into Zimbabwe from apartheid-ruled South Africa have been arrested. Comrade Munangagwa told the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] in an interview that small groups of people trained in South Africa might be infiltrated into the country for acts of sabotage, but the security of Zimbabwe is such that it will deal with any subversive plans. The minister also outlined that minority political groups tried at some stage to regroup themselves to put up opposition to the government but very little was achieved. Comrade Munangagwa assured the nation that the National Army of Zimbabwe and the police are behind the government in its efforts to preserve law and order. [Text] [CA220630 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/766

END

JPRS 80260

8 March 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2582

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80260

8 March 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2582

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BANK SYSTEM OF ASSESSING RISK REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Feb 82 p 440-43

[Article by P.T.G. Gutmann]

[Text] SINCE the oil price shock of 1973/74, the global current account has moved into sharp disequilibrium. Adding surpluses and deficits (without regard to sign) these imbalances have doubled from 1 per cent — 1½ per cent to 2 per cent — 3 per cent of the GNP of market economies, with a consequent rise in intermediation from official sources and the commercial financial markets. West African economies have been net receivers of financial flows, with virtually every economy in the region experiencing a series of current account deficits since 1973. Even Nigeria, a major oil exporter, has registered a cumulative deficit as a result of its high capacity to absorb imports.

West African countries having recourse to the syndicated bank eurocredit market include all those shown in the table. Ghana, whose eurocurrency borrowing is very small is also included, but the table omits other countries in the region whose euromarket borrowing is restricted to small amounts of short-term credits. In total their borrowing amounted to less than $370m. at the end of 1980. These small low-income economies have yet to tap the medium-term syndicated bank credit market for large-scale financial requirements and continue to rely on official (mainly concessional) lending to finance their current account deficits. Nevertheless, as indicated, such countries have some euromarket activity and they contribute to the large number of countries with which the private commercial banking community have dealings.

Unlike companies, countries cannot become bankrupt or go out of business, but on the other hand there is no international law to enforce repayment of debt. It is clearly important for banks to differentiate between individual countries in terms of creditworthiness, and to assess the risk in international as well as in domestic lending. The risk in country lending is that a sovereign borrower will become unwilling, or unable, to repay its international obligations when they fall due. An outright default would constitute the most extreme case of loss, but a moratorium on payments, or even a rescheduling of debt is costly, hence lenders seek to avoid such situations.

Risk Assessment Systems

The procedures used to evaluate country risk can be divided into four categories:

A "fully qualitative" approach is highly subjective and takes the form of an evaluation report whose content varies from country to country. The rationale for such an approach is that with a vast subject matter, inadequate and often unreliable data the most successful approach will be the one which allows most tolerance for dealing with the material.

A "structured qualitative" system imposes a standard format and introduces some kind of statistical analysis, but the impressionistic country report remains an essential component.

The "checklist" system goes further in attempting to provide an objective, reliable statistical method. It uses a scoring technique that assigns a rating to each country with respect to a number of prespecified variables. The ratings for the various indicators are then aggregated into a summary score for each country, using a common set of weights. Subjectivity fea-

tures prominently in the evaluation of political and social factors, and in allocating weights to the variables selected.

The "fully mathematical" approach rejects such concepts as political risks, as being unquantifiable, and concentrates on a range of economic indicators.

Indicators of Credit Worthiness

Since it is impossible to assess all the possible sources of risk, the standard approach in all but the "fully qualitative" system is to focus on a few factors which experience has shown to be particularly relevant. Banks employ their own preferred technique to produce a structured analysis of country risk for use of those operating in the international sphere. Most systems include, in combination with other perhaps less frequently selected indicators, evaluations of some or all of the following:

1. The political/social situation
2. The external debt position
3. International reserves in relation to imports
4. Energy vulnerability
5. Structure of exports
6. The current account situation

The indicator of *political* stability attempts to assess the extent to which political problems may affect a country's ability to remain economically viable, particularly in terms of continuing to service its external debt. Problems in this area may arise due to a change in regime, with the new government refusing to honour obligations incurred previously; or because the political situation gives rise to such serious disruption that the economy suffers with consequent difficulties in meeting commitments. The type of government (democratic or totalitarian, left or right wing, military or civilian) is less important in this context than the country's record or prospects for stability.

A consideration of a country's *external debt* position provides a significant guide to its creditworthiness. Attention focuses on two key issues — trends in the debt service ratio and the burden on the economy of the outstanding debt in relation to GNP or total foreign earnings. The debt service ratio is defined as annual amortization plus interest payments on the external debt expressed as a percentage of receipts from goods and services exported in the same year. Although inter-country comparisons are not reliable (because different countries can support different service ratios) and problems exist with the data, this indicator undoubtedly provides a very useful measure of country risk. An indication of the extent to which existing debt may affect a country's ability to meet additional obligations can be gauged from the size of that debt in relation to foreign exchange earnings or GNP.

Another measure of a country's ability to continue to meet external commitments is the *ratio of international reserves of gold and currency to imports*. Such reserves are built up to act as a buffer in case of unexpected temporary difficulties or to meet future international obligations in general. A useful measure of the adequacy of reserves is the number of months' imports which can be paid for from existing holdings.

Events of recent years have highlighted the adverse consequences for countries which are highly dependent on external sources of energy, notably oil. Even if uninterrupted supplies can be secured by long-term contracts, the effects of sharp oil price rises can seriously impede economic progress. Clearly *energy vulnerability* – the degree of dependence on imported supplies — is a factor which must be taken into account in assessing a country's medium and long-term prospects. The possibility of developing alternative energy supplies particularly through the exploitation of indigenous resources will, of course, be given careful consideration in this context.

A country's *export structure* is another important indicator used in this type of analysis. Many countries depend upon one or two basic commodities, or on tourism, for a large proportion of their export earnings. In such cases, sharp fluctuations in export prices can expose economies to short-term external payments problems. Over a longer term, the growth of the export sector is an important element in determining the capacity of an economy to generate sufficient earnings to maintain debt-servicing.

The final indicator amongst this group of commonly used criteria focuses on the *current account of the balance of payments*. If this is in persistent high deficit in relation to an economy's resources (say in excess of 5 per cent of GNP) then the external financial situation of that country is clearly under pressure and gives cause for concern.

EUROMARKET AND CURRENT ACCOUNT POSITIONS OF SELECTED WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES ($ million)

	end-1980 Deposits with banks	Borrowing from banks	Net Position*	Cumulative Current Account surplus/deficit (1974-80)
Angola	220	165	+ 55	n.a.
Cameroon	272	1,021	− 749	− 890
Congo	111	414	− 303	−1,036
Gabon	180	768	− 588	+ 795
Ghana	374	116	+ 258	− 304
Ivory Coast	686	2,688	−2,002	−4,301
Liberia	2,351	7,273	−4,922	n.a.
Niger	32	357	− 325	− 50 (1974-76)
Nigeria	5,571	3,358	+2,213	−2,964 (1974-81)
Senegal	143	333	− 190	− 310 (1974-77)
Togo	102	305	− 202	− 363
Zaire	796	1,079	− 283	n.a.
Other	453	368	+ 85	n.a.
Total West Africa	11,291	18,245	−6,954	n.a.

* + = country is a net creditor to banks;
− = country is a net debtor

Source: Bank for International Settlements for euromarket data; *International Monetary Fund* and own estimates for balance of payments data.

	Debt Service Ratio	Debt/ GNP ratio	Import Coverage	Current Account Deficit as % of GNP
Ivory Coast	25%	40%	Less than 2 weeks	15%
Malaysia	3.7%	17.6%	5.3 months	2.2%

These figures are estimates for 1980.

Ratings in West Africa

In recent issues two leading publications dealing with the international financial markets have produced their regular country risk league tables. The rankings which are not identical are shown in the table.

	Institutional Investor Ranking (1)	Euromoney Ranking (2)
Nigeria	43	32
Ivory Coast	63	41
Gabon	71	n.a
Senegal	78	50
Angola	87	48
Liberia	88	n.a.
Congo	92	42
Niger	n.a.	58
Zaire	102	n.a.

(1) September 1981 issue. 103 countries are included in the survey which is based on reponses from over 100 banks to a questionnaire.

(2) October 1981 issue. 58 countries are included in the survey. Ranking is based on spreads obtained on euromarket loans, taking volume and maturity into account.

In the light of table, it is reasonable to ask why the region's countries exhibit such a low global ranking. With few exceptions, they appear in the bottom quartile of the two sets of ratings. An examination of the criteria of creditworthiness, in relation to these countries provides the answer. Oil is one important factor. The presence of oil in exportable quantities, or the firm potential of significant oil output, keeps Angola, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast and Gabon in four of the top five places in the region. Because of their oil resources two of these four countries (Angola and Nigeria) do not perform badly on the financial criteria discussed earlier, but socio/political problems are also important and weigh against them. As far as the financial criteria themselves are concerned, the data relating to the Ivory Coast are used below as an example of how these indicators are employed. They are shown in comparison with those for Malaysia, a country which appears in the top 20 of the "*Institutional Investor*" survey and in the top 10 in "*Euromoney's*".

This table shows emphatically why on the key financial indicators the Ivory Coast ranks well below Malaysia in the assessment of bankers. As indicated earlier, the Ivory Coast has a fairly favourable political and energy profile. When these two factors are adverse, and the financial indicators are no better than those of the Ivory coast, then the ranking of a country will clearly be even lower. This is the case with many other countries in West Africa.

For banks these risk evaluations are of great importance in identifying prospective borrowers who are likely to encounter problems in meeting debt obligations: for borrowing countries their importance lies in the role they play in determining the availability and terms of finance.

CSO: 4700/802

PRACTICAL NEEDS OF OAU EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Feb 82 p 419

[Text]

THE OUTCOME of last week's Organisation of African Unity committee meetings in Nairobi can hardly be described as a resounding success since the problems to which they addressed themselves seem almost as unresolved as before. But it is to the credit of the Organisation's members involved that a certain clarity has been introduced into some aspects of the two situations under discussion.

The first subject to be tackled was the plan to restore peace and stability to the Western Sahara, which was broadly agreed at last year's OAU summit meeting in Nairobi. This was, in simple terms, a ceasefire to be agreed between the Moroccans and Polisario, followed by a referendum in which the inhabitants of Western Sahara should be allowed to express their own wishes about their future, either as part of Morocco or as an independent state. But from there a simplicity has been notably lacking and the hit-and-run warfare has continued. Morocco said it would not withdraw its troops from the region during the poll, as the plan had stipulated, and has refused direct negotiations with the Polisario, which wants the referendum to include refugees who, they claim, fled from the fighting area to Algeria. The OAU plan would give votes based on a 1974 Spanish census which the Polisario says seriously underestimates the real population.

The purpose of the Committee meeting was to effect a practical compromise. It proposed the appointment of a commissioner to head an interim administration "at least one month before the ceasefire takes effect", and the presence in the Western Sahara of a joint United Nations and OAU team to make arrangements for the referendum. But the committee failed to break the deadlock over the first step: getting Morocco and Polisario to talk. Morocco flatly refuses to recognise the Polisario movement and insists that it could only talk with those whom it regards as the real powers involved — Algeria and Libya — who, Morocco claims, are merely using the Polisario guerrillas. Accepting the present stalemate, the committee has deputed President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, the current OAU chairman, to embark upon what one OAU

source called "shuttle diplomacy at the highest level". His task will be to seek to bring about the conditions for a ceasefire. This will be a considerable task, but if it can be achieved it will be a great boost to the status of the OAU, and also to that of President Moi.

The outlook is hardly rosy but an optimist can see some faint grounds for hope in a general, if not specific, sense. The meetings were held, and were well-attended — too often in the past, OAU meetings, other than summits, have seemed rather perfunctory affairs, for the record rather than achievement — and they observed their scheduled timetables. In both cases they have set forth the present status quo and this will make it very much easier for all the members of the OAU and for countries outside Africa which care about the problems to decide upon their own positions.

The second committee meeting was to discuss the progress of the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad — it might be more precise to say the plight of that force. As a start the force is much under its intended strength, since only Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire have actually committed troops to what was intended to be a six-nation force. Again, as a result of the damage which years of internecine war have done to the national infrastructure, the force is much more immobile than had been expected, which inevitably reduces its efficiency in policing the country. This also makes its operations much more expensive. The Secretary-General of the OAU told the committee that its expenses would require at least $160m. a year, a sum which he said that a continent as poor as Africa would have the greatest difficulty in raising. It has to be conceded that non-African sources have been more generous with verbal than practical support for the peace-keeping force but it could be that this attitude has been merely a reflection of the apparent attitude of most of the OAU's members.

It is recognised that there are certain awkward elements in the equation. For example, President Goukhouni Weddeye has been as intransigent in some ways as King Hassan of Morocco, and the involvement of Libya has not made all members feel easy. It has also blocked a possible source of finance. It is nevertheless unfair to leave everything to Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire as at present they appear to be doing.

The financial difficulties involved in maintaining the Chadian peacekeeping force had a direct relevance to proposals for the Western Sahara. They, too, include an OAU presence, admittedly in conjunction with a UN presence. If the OAU is to maintain any credibility its members will have to give it more practical, and that means financial, support; it has become a regular ritual at summit meetings to recite how far in arrears members' routine subscriptions have fallen.

If the countries of Africa will not give their own creation the necessary sinews to operate then they should bravely and openly reduce their aspirations for it. There is no doubt that the OAU has much to offer Africa and the world. But its credibility, efficacy, and claim to respect is undermined if it is constantly being required to aim too high. A few lower-level successes would help the OAU to attain the status that is applicable to such a body. But the rhetoric of politicians is a feeble ladder to climb. What is needed is practical support for attainable objectives.

CSO: 4700/802

BRIEFS

JMPR ELECTED TO CHAIR GROUP--The JMPR [Youth of the MPR], JMPLA [Youth Movement of the MPLA] and UJSC [Union of Congolese Socialist Youth] Tripartite deliberations which have been going on since yesterday in Kinshasa continue in a smooth manner. On the program today, the JMPR organized a big rally of solidarity with the youth of the Southern Africa Liberation Movement at its headquarters. All the Tripartite delegations participated in this rally during which citizen Zanda Buala Kalenba, the JMPR secretary general, reaffirmed the determination of the Zairian youths to give their total and unconditional support to our people who are still languishing under the yoke of colonialism, in accordance with the desire of the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic who does not spare any efforts for the total liberation of Africa, in his new capacity as the current president of JMPLA, UJSC and JMPR Tripartite movement. The JMPR secretary general stressed in addition that in view of the revolutionary drive within the Central African youth in this liberation struggle, the Zairian youths will do all in their power in order not to disappoint their counterparts during their term of office. One after another, the heads of delegation in turn expressed their gratitude respectively to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, President Edouardo Dos Santos and President Mobutu Sese Seko for their desire to rally together for the consolidation of the secular bonds between the Congo, Angola and Zaire and for their contribution to efforts aimed at ensuring the total independence of Africa. [Text] [AB182024 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 18 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/597

BONGO, BRGM OFFICIALS DISCUSS BRGM ACTIVITIES

Libreville L'UNION in French 22 Jan 82 pp 1,4

[Article by Obame Emane]

[Excerpts] Arriving in Libreville on Tuesday 19 January, Mr Jean Georges Audibert, president and general manager of the Bureau of Geological and Mineral Research (BRGM) met yesterday morning with Gabon President El Hadj Omar Bongo.

Matters related to mineral prospecting consequently made up the substance of the interview. Mr Audibert showed President Bongo the BRGM's working program for 1982, and the latest report on barite prospecting in the Nyanga region. The matter of training Gabonese prospectors and geologists, mainly in intensive practical courses for students at the National School of Advanced Engineering (ENSIL) in Libreville, was also touched on during the conversations.

Here, as in several other countries, mainly in Sub-Saharan African countries, the BRGM plays a vital role in exploring Gabon's geology and mineral wealth.

The BRGM makes special efforts to interest other French and foreign partners, as well as Gabonese companies like the Ogooué Mining Company (Comilog), in this research and exploration work. BRGM put up 20 percent of the capital for Comilog's mining subsidiary, Coframines.

BRGM also is a capital investor, along with Comilog, the government of Gabon, and other steel companies, in Somifer, which holds sizeable iron deposits in the Mekambi-Belinga region, but whose exploitation will get under way only when the railroad reaches that part of the country.

Putting its knowledge of Gabon and its scientific capabilities to use, BRGM in 1976 undertook a campaign of identification of other potential mineral sites in the South (Mayombe and Nyanga) and in the North (Monts de Cristal).

At present, BRMG is seeking to get state participation in as many instances as possible in these research syndicates.

As a result, the government, Comilog, BRGM and ELF-Gabon will work jointly in the exploitation of the barite deposit at Dourekiki, in Nyanga province, which was discovered back in the Sixties. The feasibility study for that deposit was conducted by the Koussou syndicate, formed by the Gabon government, Comilog, and BRGM. A number of promising indications of mineral deposits have been reported here, and Mr Jean Bertucat reports that they already amount to 1.2 billion tons.

The working plan for 1982, which is actually a continuation of last year's, calls for continuation of the prospecting plan out to 100 kilometers on either side of the railroad, and further research in connection with a possible spur of the Belinga iron range. Exploitation of the ore finds made during this exploratory campaign, headed by the BRGM and the National Geological Office, will of course be greatly facilitated when the Transgabonais Railroad comes through.

The hunt for gold in the primitive rock formations in the Eteke (Ngounie) region by the Or Eteke syndicate (Gabon 45 percent, COMUF 34 percent, and BRGM, 20 percent) is also on BRGM's list of activities for 1982. The goal is to find the mother lode of Eteke's gold (15 tons were mined from 1937 to 1954), and then exploit it as a shaft or open-pit mine.

6182

CSO: 4719/529

NIGERIAN NEWSMEN BEATEN BY GHANAIAN SOLDIERS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Feb 82 p 14

[Text] Lagos, February 1--The Nigerian Parliament today called on President Shehu Shagari to bring home Nigerians working in Ghana, following accusations from Accra that Nigeria was involved in a plot against the new Ghanaian military regime.

The motion demanding the recall--proposed by a member of President Shagari's National Party of Nigeria--also called on the Government to take urgent steps to avoid "any further molestation" of Nigerians in Ghana.

Last week Ghanaian media accused Britain, the United States, Togo, Niger and Cameroun of plotting to restore toppled Ghanaian President Hilla Limann. All denied the charges.

One opposition party member also urged President Shagari to expel the some half-a-million Ghanaians living in Nigeria, while a Unity Party supporter demanded a presidential statement on the situation.

Relations between Lagos and Accra have cooled noticeably since the New Year coup in Ghana. Nigeria's Embassy in Accra is now closed, and the Nigerian Government gave a distinctly frosty reception to a Ghanaian goodwill delegation last month.

According to the Nigerian TRIBUNE newspaper, five Nigerian journalists were wounded when they were severely beaten and threatened with death by Ghanaian soldiers in Accra on Wednesday.

The five special correspondents--two from the TRIBUNE and three from Nigerian television--were accused by the soldiers of being the first mercenaries sent by Nigeria to overthrow the new military regime, the newspaper said.

They were forced to spend three hours with their hands in the air and then were taken from their hotel to barracks in the Burma military camp on Accra's outskirts, the paper said, adding that they were later released by a superior officer who apologized.

A director of Nigerian television confirmed this information for Agence France-Presse.(A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/749

BRIEFS

GIHOC WORKERS TO BE REINSTATED--Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation [GIHOC] workers who were dismissed by the deposed Limann administration are to be given letters of reinstatement in accordance with a Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] directive. The management of the corporation has therefore been asked to withdraw immediately all letters of reengagement to the affected workers. This was announced by a member of the PNDC, Mr Amartey Kwei, when he inaugurated the People's Defense Committees [PDC] of nine divisions of the GIHOC based in Accra. He pointed out that by giving the affected workers letters of reengagement instead of reinstatement, the management is making the workers lose certain entitlements for the period they stayed at home and this must not be allowed to happen. On the question of back pay for such workers, Mr Kwei observed that apart from the GIHOC workers. A lot more people in other establishments as well as the people's armed forces and the police service suffered a similar fate under the previous government. It is therefore the intention of the PNDC to come out with a comprehensive policy that will take care of the back pay issue of all such workers once and for all. Mr Kwei advised officers of the PDCS to work within the guidelines and not to take the law into their own hands. He said it is only when both workers and management with mutual respect for each other's prerogatives that the interest of the nation could be best served. [Text] [AB181604 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Feb 82]

ULTIMATUM ON COCOA EVACUATION--The Cocoa Marketing Board [CMB] has been given up to 30 April to evacuate the 400,000 bags of cocoa locked up in the Brong-Ahafo region. Failure to comply with this directive will result in unpleasant consequences for the board. In addition, no worker of the board in the region will be allowed to resign before the ultimatum expires. The ultimatum was given by the regional secretary, Mr Sara-Mensah, at the joint inauguration of people's defense committees of the regional branches of the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] PWD [Public Works Department] and the electricity and state construction corporations at Sunyani. He disclosed that as a result of the negligence of the CMB, Ghana was made to pay over $31 million for failing to fulfill her obligations to her overseas buyers. Mr Sara-Mensah wondered why the CMB complains of lack of trucks to evacuate cocoa but found it necessary to import luxury cars. He does not also understand why the board would complain of lack of labor while it employs 200 typists in the region for no work. [Text] [AB251232 Accra Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 25 Feb 82]

ASSISTANT HEALTH SECRETARIES APPOINTED--Two provisional national defense council deputy secretaries for health have been appointed. They are Dr (Shikanatey) and Mr A.K.Y. (Koku Koku), assistant superintendent of police. According to an official statement, the appointments take immediate effect. [Text] [AB242231 Accra Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 24 Feb 82]

U.S. EMBASSY ACCRA STAFF REDUCTION--The Association of Ghanaians in North America and the Ghana Community Association in Washington have suggested to the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] the formation of people's revolutionary committees to be attached to Ghana's diplomatic missions abroad. These committees would compile a list of all Ghanaians resident in those countries, their professions, those on government scholarships and those who desire to return home. A representative of the two associations, Mr Koffi Baffour Adae, made the suggestion at a news conference at the Burma camp today. He said large numbers of true Ghanaians are underemployed and exploited in foreign countries. Every effort should therefore be made now to bring them (?back home) to help sustain the revolution. Mr Baffour Adae revealed that several of such people in the United States are prepared to return to Ghana to be assigned to areas of their skills. He assured that the revolution is [words indistinct] the association suggested mobilization and political education of the people by a national commission for democracy and other vanguards of the revolution. Mr Baffour Adae stressed the need for a political ideology based on Ghana's cultural values to guide the revolution. He also suggested that a new cadre of diplomats be trained and sent out so that Ghana's domestic policy will be reflected in its foreign policy. In the meantime, the task assigned its missions abroad should be reveiwed. The PNDC should also demand that the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Ghana be reduced. [Text] [AB241920 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/790

AKFM-KDRSM SUPPORT FOR RATSIRAKA VOICED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 19 Jan 82 pp 1,2

[Text] The Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM) and the Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Revolution (KDRSM) will support and vote for Didier Ratsiraka.

A lot of decisions were made this weekend by the leaders of Pastor Richard Andriamanjato's united AKFM-KDRSM, as they met at Party headquarters on Avenue Lenin in Andravoahangy. In all, more than 120 people attended the meeting. In addition to the top men in the Central Committee, those from the Political Bureau and the Party's elected representatives in the People's National Assembly took part in the deliberations that lasted from 15 to 17 January.

The most important decision made unanimously during this session turned on a stirring appeal from the united AKFM-KDRSM to its members, as well as to the Malagasy people, to "hail whole-heartedly President Didier Ratsiraka's decision to stand as a candidate in the forthcoming presidential elections." Pastor Andriamanjato's party's admiration for the chief of state's performance during his first term -- due to expire this year -- is the basis for this expression of confidence in the president. The president's speech last Sunday, 10 January, was certainly a significant factor in this all-out endorsement.

The Economy

Other "important matters" were on the agenda at this session. Honor to whom honor is due, as the saying goes, since the economic situation is at the root of all our current sources of malaise (and of hope!) among the people, the CC-AKFM-KDRSM, after emphasizing the deep meaning rightly given to the concept of socialism (making all sectors of production available to the community; the importance of the proletariat's role in politics...) spoke of the goals to be won -- surely not overnight, but after a more or less lengthy period -- toward which, according to the AKFM-KDRSM, the achievements of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution even now are far from negligible.

The ongoing crisis in capitalism, "the source of many troubles in the Third World," was once more vehemently denounced by the AKFM-KDRSM as a "crisis which has led to the current rise in the cost of living in Madagascar, since the price of a barrel of crude oil has risen from $12.40 to $36.70 in 1981." Other figures cited by the AKFM-KDRSM to explain the current depression: while in 1979 the average annual increase in international trade was on the order of 6 percent, it has declined to a mere 1.5 percent last year.

The AKFM-KDRSM's Central Committee made a number of proposals, including the following: resume the dialogue aimed at designing a new world economic order; establish a South-to-South cooperation system; renewed discussion at the international level of the ideas first aired at the Havana conference of the non-aligned nations by Didier Ratsiraka, calling for the establishment of three funds.

The Plan

According to AKFM-KDRSM, implementation of a National Development Plan is vital to any nation determined to free itself from "capitalism." Pastor Andriamanjato actually suggests that a country like Madagascar should turn to planning experts from the great socialist countries, like the USSR and the GDR. His party hailed the president's decision to attach the planning ministry to the Office of the Presidency; the Cooperative movement must be expanded; a tighter and surer state grasp on business and industry is desirable.

Turning to finances, the CC feels that with Madagascar's withdrawal from the Franc Zone, other "parallel" measures should be taken. Development of economic ties with the socialist countries (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) should be among the prime concerns of the leadership, the party feels. And the ties we have made with the IMF and the World Bank... must be pursued, but bearing always in mind our national sovereignty.

Mr Andriamanjato and his comrades on the CC are asking the Malagasy people to participate actively in the operation announced by the president in connection with "the national loan," one of the ways Didier Ratsiraka has devised "to pull Madagascar out of the present crisis."

Foreign Policy

The party's anti-Americanism, anti-imperialism, and anti-racism were reiterated during this CC session when its leaders moved on to deal with the major international issues of the day. U.S. policy in Asia, in Latin America, and in Africa was roundly denounced. In South Africa, for example, the AKFM-KDRSM scored American-South African connivance in South Africa's intent to attack its neighbors in Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Namibia. The latest events in the Seychelles, in the AKFM-KDRSM view, illustrate these "imperialist machinations ... not to mention their support to Israel and to a number of Arab nations." Events in Poland and Afghanistan are equally, according to Pastor Andriamanjato, "the work of the United States."

Getting back to the domestic situation -- much on everyone's mind with the presidential elections mere months away -- the leaders of the AKFM-KDRSM feel that the record of these 6 years of the socialist revolution in Madagascar are important indeed, and that their party was "one of the very first to urge the people to vote 'Yes' for President Didier Ratsiraka on 21 December 1975." The same thing happened after President Ratsiraka's announcement on 10 January that he would run in the next presidential elections. In a communique issued yesterday, the AKFM-KDRSM cites some of the president's "great achievements." It would be superfluous to recount them here. They are already common knowledge. They range from the establishment of the decentralized collectivities to the string of nationalization procedings since 1976 at the hands of the revolutionary government, via the evacuation of foreign bases, the withdrawal from the Franc Zone, our omni-directional" foreign policy, and particularly our opening to ... the East, etc.

6182

CSO: 4719/527

BRIEFS

ITALY CANCELS DEBT -- Mr Rakotovao Razakaboana, Minister for Finance and Planning (attached to the Presidency) received Italian Ambassador Armando Diaz late yesterday morning (Friday 8 January). The Italian diplomat had come primarily to convey his government's decision to cancel all payments of capital and interest for the years 1979, 1980, and 1981 due on the loan granted Madagascar in 1979. The total of unmet payments now stands at around 300 million Malagasy francs. As part of the same action, the sums in question will be made available in toto to the Malagasy government. [They are to be used] to finance purchase of products of Italian origin, to be selected according to Malagasy priorities and needs, and to satisfy several Italian suppliers guaranteed by the Italian Export Guaranty and Credit Corporation (SACE). Ambassador Diaz also informed the president that a gift of 2,000 tons of flour from the Italian government has just been laden aboard ship at the port of Ravenna, and is now en route to Madagascar. [Excerpt] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 9 Jan 82 pp 1, 2] 6182

ALLEGED FORMER PIDE AGENT IMPLICATED IN MNR ACTIVITIES

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 10 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Iain Christie]

[Text] A highly placed PIDE [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State] official suspected of involvement in the assassination of Eduardo Mondlane is living in South Africa, where he is linked with the self-styled Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

He is Casimiro Emerico Rosa Teles Jordao Monteiro, a professional killer who was born in Goa in 1920.

Monteiro was sentenced to 28 years in prison by a Portuguese court last July after his involvement in the assassination of Portuguese antifascist leader Humberto Delgado in February 1965 was proven. His whereabouts were unknown at the time, with the result that he was tried in absentia.

Last Sunday, however, a South African newspaper, the SUNDAY TIMES, revealed that Monteiro has been living in Johannesburg under an assumed name since 1975.

One of the newspaper's reporters was mentioned by several members of the MNR and by prominent PIDE officials as having tried to obtain an interview with the killer. But according to the newspaper, Monteiro refused to grant a face-to-face interview, saying that to do so might jeopardize the identity he had assumed since taking up residence in South Africa.

The secrecy surrounding Monteiro makes it difficult to determine his position in the MNR's hierarchy. But the South African Government, which controls the MNR, thinks highly of professionalism, and Monteiro is an extremely professional killer.

Monteiro began his career as a mercenary alongside Franco's fascists in the Spanish Civil War, and he seems to have worked as a professional killer in Goa after that. In 1964, he was taken to Lisbon to carry out an assassination, but was intercepted by PIDE, which gave him a job in December of that same year.

There are accusations that he worked for British intelligence in India during World War II. But the only existing proof of the connection between Monteiro and Great

Britain is that Monteiro is wanted by the London police under the name of Emer Ullah on a murder charge.

Monteiro, a man with a black mustache, found a niche in history by firing three shots at the head of Portuguese antifascist leader Humberto Delgado in Spain in 1965. A few minutes later, he assassinated Delgado's Brazilian secretary, Arajarer Campos.

PIDE then sent him to Mozambique, where he became well known as the leader of the "Arrows," a special commando group.

In February 1969, Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, FRELIMO's first chairman, was killed in Dar es Salaam by a bomb concealed in a book. The batteries for the Japanese-made bomb came from the Pfaf firm in Maputo, then known as Lourenco Marques.

Enemy agents who had infiltrated FRELIMO in Tanzania were probably involved in the assassination, but the operation was set up by PIDE.

There are indications that Casimiro Monteiro was the PIDE official in charge of the operation. The link was established by Antonio de Figueiredo, Humberto Delgado's representative in London after Delgado was forced into exile in 1959. Figueiredo worked as an antifascist journalist in Great Britain until the fall of fascism in Portugal in April 1974. He then returned to Portugal and was given access to the PIDE files uncovered by the Armed Forces Movement.

In January 1975, Figueiredo wrote in the London SUNDAY TIMES: "There is indirect evidence that he (Monteiro) sent the bomb that killed Eduardo Mondlane in Dar es Salaam in 1969."

Figueiredo ended his article by pointing out that the Armed Forces Movement had sent officers to Lourenco Marques to arrest Monteiro. "But he was alerted, and before the officers arrived, he had fled, leaving only rumors behind him. The most recent of those rumors suggests that he may be in America. Presumably, he intends to continue his career."

Casimiro Monteiro, subinspector in PIDE and a native of Pangim, Goa, has now resumed his career--living in South Africa and directing members of the self-styled Mozambique National Resistance.

11798
CSO: 4742/209

NEWSMAN INVESTIGATES MNR BACKGROUND, HISTORY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27, 28, 29 Jan 82

/Article by Migueis Lopes Junior describing South African Gordon Winter's book "Inside BOSS," published in London, 1981/

[27 Jan 82 p 1]

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) was established by the South African Army's chief of staff, Gen Magnus Malan, and his military espionage apparatus in cooperation with the Rhodesian secret service. That is one of the disclosures made by former South African secret agent Gordon Winter in his book entitled "Inside BOSS" [Bureau of State Security]. Published in London at the end of 1981 by Penguin Books, the book deals very thoroughly with the twists and turns of the Pretoria regime's civilian and military espionage. In the section concerned with the acts of sabotage and destabilization committed against Mozambique by the regime of apartheid, Winter supplies information making it possible to trace the manner in which the MNR's two "heads"--South Africa and Rhodesia--gradually became one following Zimbabwe's independence and the assumption of power by the current South African regime, which now has complete responsibility for the puppet MNR.

In chapter 40 of "Inside BOSS," which concerns "Secrets of Military Espionage," Winter claims to know "everything about that movement, because I was its number one propagandist."

The former South African secret agent also writes that "when I began to extol its (the MNR's) exploits in July 1977, it existed in name only."

Information now available pushes the date of its first activities even farther back and further emphasizes the role played by the Smith regime in the "birth" of that group for subversion and sabotage.

A high official in the Rhodesian "Special Branch"--the Salisbury regime's secret police until its overthrow--even asserted 2 years ago that at first, the MNR was the "entire responsibility" of that Rhodesian espionage department.

At the start of 1976, according to the same source, the fresh outbreak in Zimbabwe of armed struggle headed by ZANU--the reopening of the northeastern front (from Tete) and the opening of the Manica and Gaza fronts--was what triggered the orchestration of "resistance" by the Smith regime.

Certain South African Circles

The first MNR group had supposedly already been organized by 3 March of that year. It included blacks recruited from the army of the Rhodesian colonists and mercenaries.

According to other revelations by Smith's former secret agents, however, the MNR was supported by "certain South African government circles" at its very start.

Reading Gordon Winter's book enables one to establish more specifically that those "circles" were headed at the time (in 1976) by the current prime minister of South Africa, Pieter Botha (then minister of defense), and by Magnus Malan, then army chief of staff and now minister of defense.

As the leaders of the National Party's hardliners, they directly opposed Vorster's policy of detente and dialogue. They called for pure and uncompromising Boer "nationalism" and "criticized Vorster's and BOSS's blind submission to the dictates of the United States."

By skillful maneuvering, Botha was able to bring Vorster into disgrace and to assume power in 1978. To do so, he used South Africa's MI (Military Intelligence), a veritable secret police organization parallel to BOSS and one which Malan, Botha's partner, was building up in the meantime.

Everything indicates, therefore, that after 1975, the "certain South African circles" involved in the establishment of the MNR were none other than those supporting the Botha-Malan line.

The Rhodesian "brain" of the puppet MNR is said to have been supplanted and replaced by the South African "brain" as Botha and the MI gradually strengthened their power and eventually assumed leadership of apartheid's government in 1978. Simultaneously, Zimbabwe achieved its independence, and that event forced Pretoria to take full command of operations by the MNR's armed bands.

Picture Is Completed

Statements made by a number of bandits recruited for the South African organization and later captured in operations by the Mozambique Armed Forces confirm that story.

One of those bandits, Pietro Perino, stated that logistic support for the bandits who had infiltrated Mozambique came by helicopter from Rhodesia before that colony became independent. He said: "After that, it came from South Africa in Dakota aircraft and was dropped by parachute."

Another MNR agent captured in 1978--Jose Martins Gilberto, who had been a radio operator for the band at the Sitatonga Base in Gorongosa--said that his radio contacts were made "with Rhodesia at first, but toward the end they began to be made through South Africa."

At the Garagua Base--captured on 7 November of last year during Operation "Punishment," which was carried out by the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of

Mozambique]--the army found abundant documentation that links the MNR and South Africa directly and beyond a shadow of a doubt.

For example, one report found at the base reported on talks held between the MNR and Colonel Van Nikert of the South African MI in Zoabostad on 25 October 1980. At that meeting, the sabotage plans established by Pretoria for the MNR to carry out in Mozambique's interior during 1981 were announced.

Lastly, there are also the 11 violations of Mozambique's airspace by South African aircraft between 1 December and 8 January of this year. As was revealed by Mozambican military sources at the time, most of the flights in question were intended to supply groups of MNR agents and mercenaries in Mozambique's interior.

In his book, Gordon Winter says that many acts of sabotage in Mozambique's interior were in fact carried out by the South African Army's "Reconnaissance Command ."

That shock unit is made up of commandos with special training. It was reportedly organized in August 1975.

The former South African secret agent also says in another passage that after the independence of Zimbabwe, the MNR "extended its sabotage and destabilization activities to that country as well."

After describing various moments in his career as "propagandist for the MNR," during which he wrote articles published in newspapers and magazines to lend credibility to the puppets, Winter goes on to examine closely the entire network of the MNR's internal agents. We will discuss that aspect in the next article in this series.

[28 Jan 82 p 1]

[Text] A prominent feature in the book "Inside BOSS," written by former South African secret agent Gordon Winter, is the Pretoria regime's attempts to erect a "smokescreen" to hide its direct responsibility in the establishment and maintenance of the MNR. One element of that cover, which was intended to give "credibility" to the sabotage and destabilization group, was the notorious Jorge Jardim, who became regrettably famous in Mozambique through his colonialist and neocolonialist activities as well as by the numerous war crimes for which he was responsible. Other elements in the smokescreen were various laudatory articles written by Winter and other journalists linked to apartheid's espionage services, as well as faked photographs and the use of various other renegades and traitors.

In his first direct reference to Jardim, Winter writes that he helped with an operation secretly carried out by Pretoria in collaboration with Smith's secret service. This was the installation, in Umtali, Rhodesia, of a powerful radio station calling itself the "Voice of Free Africa." It came to be known in Mozambique as "The Voice of Quizumba."

He says that both South African Military Intelligence (MI) and the Rhodesian secret service wanted to conceal as far as possible their "parenthood" in relation to the armed bands that they were organizing and financing to destabilize the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Jardim as "Cover Man"

For example, the MI reportedly began to "provide information" to South Africa's liberal press to the effect that Jardim was the secret organizer and financing agent of the MNR. But this happened before he was even contacted directly.

It was only later that Jardim began his regular visits to South Africa, arriving from Blantyre in Malawi to receive instructions from the MI.

Winter also says that at the time, he was the only one to succeed in interviewing Jorge Jardim, who used the false name of J. Pereira when he stayed at South African hotels.

Another man linked to Jardim is said to be a certain Leonel Carlos Ferreira, a Portuguese who has lived in Johannesburg since 1976. Ferreira received propaganda material from the MI with which to support the myth of the MNR's genuineness. The material was delivered to him by Ben du Perez, alias Ben Strauss, an MI operative who worked out of the Pynton Building in Pretoria.

Winter writes: "When I met Ferreira for the first time in 1977, he had an office for contacts on the 47th floor of the prestigious Carlton Center in Johannesburg. The sign on the door said 'Dale Carnegie South Africa, Ltd.' Inside, there was a big room full of school desks and a blackboard."

Schools for Mercenaries

At night, the desks were used for something very different than "teaching how to win friends and influence people," as the Dale Carnegie course proposed to do. It was in fact a "training" room for mercenaries who would be used by Pretoria in its various acts of aggression and provocation in the countries of southern Africa.

The former secret agent writes that similar classes were held at the Verneil Institute in downtown Johannesburg, a private secondary school run by a friend of Ferreira's named Antonio Ferronha. Dozens of Ferronha's "students" ended up, according to Winter, "as mercenaries in Angola."

In another passage of "Inside BOSS--South Africa's Secret Police," the author writes that the liaison agent between Pretoria's MI and himself for the distribution of supposed communiques from the MNR was an individual known as "Mr Leite."

Gordon Winter says: "By chance, I learned that he was actually Alvaro Recio, a Portuguese who had once lived in Mozambique."

The fact is that Alvaro Recio lived in what was then Lourenco Marques until just before the transitional government took over. In the period immediately before that, he had intensified his activities as one of Jardim's "political officers." First he took an active part in founding the Mozambique branch of the "Federalists," a neocolonial movement--linked to Spinola--which advocated the establishment of a "federation of states" between Portugal and its colonies. Later, he was behind the establishment of "Democratic Convergence," a scrap heap of miscellaneous puppet groups that Jardim desperately tried to present as an "alternative."

Recio "was a friend of Col Tony Diogo, a former member of the Portuguese PIDE [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State] who had fled to South Africa and started working for the Mozambican Section at BOSS headquarters in Pretoria."

Alvaro Recio still lives in South Africa today, according to Winter: "and he probably is still active as Johannesburg's propaganda officer for the MNR."

Photographic "Proof"

The smokescreen that the South African Government was trying to put up around the MNR's origins to protect itself from discredit led to maneuvers in other areas. Gordon Winter himself, for example, wrote several "made-to-order" articles for that purpose.

In one of those maneuvers described by Winter, the MI "recruited between 10 and 20 blacks who had fled Mozambique for various reasons--political or criminal. Those men were brought together, given camouflage uniforms and weapons, and photographed 'training at secret bases in Mozambique's interior.' It was a lie. Those photographs," emphasizes Winter, "were taken a few miles outside Pretoria, where the terrain is similar to that in Mozambique."

Two of those photographs were then published by Winter in the South African English-language government newspaper, THE CITIZEN, on 18 August 1977. Another three falsified photographs were published the following day in the magazine TO THE POINT by a journalist named Jose Ramalho. Except for Winter, Ramalho was the only journalist to receive propaganda regularly concerning the MNR. Classified as being linked to BOSS, Jose Ramalho had lived in Mozambique in colonial times, where he worked for the newspaper NOTICIAS as an agent of Jorge Jardim and General Kaulza de Arriaga.

From what we were able to learn, the photographs were indeed published on the dates indicated in the newspapers and magazines mentioned. The two pictures accompanying this article [not included] were taken during the above-mentioned "picture-taking session" held in the vicinity of Pretoria, and they appeared in TO THE POINT in August 1977 along with an article by the above-mentioned Jose Ramalho.

More Names, More Plans

Another plan related by Winter concerned the contacts established by Pretoria with Domingos Arouca in Lisbon for the purpose of also using that renegade fugitive from Mozambique as a "smokescreen" for the MNR.

Other individuals mentioned by Winter as being linked to South Africa's operation for setting up the MNR are:

1. Manuel Xavier, of Greek or Italian origin and a friend of the mercenary John Banks, who fled Mozambique in 1974. He operated in BOSS's Mozambique Section in Pretoria.

2. "Big Bill" Jordan, an American who headed a company called IMCO. He was chief of the CIA's special operations against Mozambique in cooperation with BOSS.

3. Harry Edward Black of Sussex, Great Britain, a secret agent for South Africa's MI. A former RAF pilot, he reportedly started working for the MI in 1974.

4. Sidney Gordon Morrisey, an Irishman and an MI agent who headed an espionage front organization called the Friends of Mozambican Citizens Organization (FOMACO).

[29 Jan 82 p 1]

[Text] In the Pretoria government and within the National Party controlling that government, a secret war was being waged between Vorster and Botha. The aggression disguised by Vorster with his demagogic "dialogue" and "detente" has been pushed aside by Botha and the generals, who have prevailed with their hard line calling for direct intervention beyond South Africa's borders by the South African Army, whether concealed behind front organizations or not. Since we know that Botha has been linked from the start with the preparation and orchestration of sabotage groups for operations in southern Africa--and very particularly the MNR's group--it is of interest to continue tracing, on the basis of former secret agent Gordon Winter's book "Inside BOSS," a few little known details concerning the course of the "no-holds-barred" game played by South Africa's current prime minister and the way in which it brought him to power.

The convulsions that have occurred within the National Party, especially since 1975, are abundantly documented in the book.

John Vorster, head of the apartheid government at that time, was under considerable pressure from his party's rightwing members known as the "verkramptes," who wanted absolute priority--without beating around the bush and with no regard for the means employed--to go to the preservation of racist domination in South Africa. In agreement with the United States, Vorster had been pursuing a policy aimed at the same objectives, actually, but by different means. He had tried to build up an image as a "man of dialogue" and detente with Africa and always to obscure the traces of direct military intervention in neighboring territories.

U.S. "Betrayal"

He was challenged on the right by the hardliners headed by then Minister of Defense P.W. Botha and the latter's right-hand man, Gen Magnus Malan, then Armed Forces chief of staff in South Africa.

In mid-1975, the disagreement's visible "fuse" was lighted. Following persistent pressure by Kissinger and the CIA on Vorster and the latter's ally on questions of detente, Gen Hendrik Van Den Bergh, South Africa decided to invade Angola. In July 1975, thousands of South African soldiers and mercenaries, supported by armor, aircraft, and artillery, penetrated Angolan territory in an attempt to overthrow the MPLA and place UNITA-FNLA puppets in power. That military intervention was supported from the start by P.W. Botha, for whom that was the best kind of solution for resolving the crises of apartheid.

In the United States, however, Congress was still suffering a hangover from the Vietnam War, and it wound up vetoing Kissinger's attempts to increase its support for South Africa and--through South Africa--for UNITA and the FNLA.

On the other hand, the South Africans in the field were to encounter FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] troops backed up by experienced Cuban fighters whose help had been urgently requested by the MPLA. The South African Army suffered a resounding defeat and returned home in humiliation.

In South Africa, the military--among whom Botha had begun to establish strong ties--tried to lay the blame for the defeat on the "ineptitude of civilian politicians" and on "U.S. betrayal."

Botha and the MNR

John Vorster had been minister of police and prisons before becoming prime minister, and in the latter office, in alliance with Van Den Bergh, he commanded and beefed up the police forces, including BOSS. As minister of defense, Botha had strengthened the armed forces and his contacts with the leading generals, including Magnus Malan and the latter's Military Intelligence (MI) apparatus. The result was that during the first few years of its existence, the MNR plan, which from the start had been made the MI's responsibility through Malan, exceeded the limits placed on it by Vorster. After Botha came to power, puppet movements of the MNR type were to be openly transformed into actual detachments of the South African Army, using the same barracks and obeying a single hierarchy of South African officers.

In his secret war to take power, Botha made skillful use of the twists and turns of corruption prevailing in the government. One of his targets was the Department of Information, where Connie Mulder, head of the National Party's powerful Transvaal Section and one of Botha's serious rivals for the post of prime minister, pontificated.

The Department of Information was a cover for BOSS, and through it the South African Government engaged in propaganda and acquired weapons in various countries, thus bypassing the UN embargo. For its purposes, bribes had to be paid to the various middlemen. It was Mulder who supervised expenditures from the fund made available by the government for that purpose. Part of it was used to acquire the newspaper THE CITIZEN, and an attempt was also made to buy a newspaper in Washington.

In fiscal 1978-1979, the Department of Information reportedly spent 200 million rand (about 8 million contos) in purchases and related bribes. An investigating committee appointed under pressure from the National Party's rightwing was to discover, however, that about 40 million rand (about 1.6 million contos) were unaccounted for. That affair, known as the Muldergate scandal, led to Mulder's resignation, preceded by that of Vorster himself on 20 September 1978, when the "waves" from the case got dangerously close to him.

MI Against BOSS

On page 577 of his book, Gordon Winter discusses the entire "plan" organized by P.W. Botha "and his experts in Military Intelligence."

He says that a great deal of secret material was supplied by Botha to the "contact" reporter, Aida Parker of THE CITIZEN. She reportedly asked Winter to help her go through all the documents so she could write a series of articles.

After they had worked for over a month, the series appeared in the newspaper under the title "The U.S. Secret War Against South Africa."

Winter writes: "At the time, I knew that Aida had gotten most of her information from P.W. Botha and his men in Military Intelligence, but I still did not know Botha's secret motive--to overthrow Prime Minister Vorster and H.J. Van Den Bergh."

Under Van Den Bergh's leadership, BOSS had always maintained the best of relations with the CIA--to the point that South Africa's secret police organization had begun to do everything its U.S. counterpart told it to do. As a result, points out Winter, the government's rightwing extremists started a rebellion, clamoring that Vorster and Van Den Bergh were merely "kittens dominated by the CIA and nursing at the breast of that political hyena, Henry Kissinger."

One of Vorster's most ferocious opponents was P.W. Botha, who, according to Winter, "was left with mud all over his face when South Africa's intervention in Angola turned into a fiasco and the CIA withdrew, leaving South Africa to take all the blame."

Another reason for the antagonism between Botha and Vorster was said to be the fact that Military Intelligence had been pushed into the background when Van Den Bergh organized BOSS.

So as soon as Botha found out about the secret plans prepared by BOSS in collusion with the Department of Information, he called in some of his men from the MI, who made a careful investigation. When the time came--according to the author of "Inside BOSS"--he then supplied all that information to Aida Parker.

Botha Gambles and Wins

He then prepared for his next move, which consisted of gradually and regularly "releasing" information to the RAND DAILY MAIL and THE STAR--two South African "liberal" opposition newspapers--concerning the ins and outs of the Department of Information's plans. That is reportedly what gave rise to the famous Muldergate scandal, which led to John Vorster's downfall. H.J. Van Den Bergh resigned immediately after that, since without Vorster's protection, and being seriously implicated in the scandal, he would have been incriminated publicly.

As soon as P.W. Botha came to power, several of BOSS's responsibilities were taken over by the Department of Military Intelligence. Under Malan's baton, BOSS changed its name because of the onus of that name and is now called the DONS [Department of National Security].

For their part, the military are assuming much more direct control over policy under the protection of the Botha-Malan duo. Proof of that is seen in the growing role that Malan--now South Africa's minister of defense--has been playing in the matter of Namibia and in the organization, financing, and training of the MNR and other groups commanded by South Africa for the purpose of spreading destabilization in the independent countries of southern Africa.

11798
CSO: 4742/209

NEPOTISM SEEN CONTINUING FOLLOWING INDEPENDENCE

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 10 Jan 82 p 13

[Commentary by Marcelo Panguana]

[Text] "He who has a mother has everything; he who has no cousins has nothing" (anonymous).

There was a time not long ago when it was better to have a "sponsor" than a degree in one's pocket. I have known many people who, with a sponsor and nothing else, made a career for themselves without troubling themselves with books.

Sponsors, whose reign is now being absorbed by the reign of others, were a good investment for those who never hesitated to exchange an upright reputation for opportunism.

They--the sponsors--swarmed in every latitude.

Catching one was a matter of having a "good sense of smell," and the rest was easy. All one had to do was put servility and shamelessness ahead of everything else. There was the sponsor acquired through marriage--preferably a manager, a managing partner, or even an administrator in one of those firms that bribed their way in swarms. All one had to do then was get married, and all the loot came later--the sewing machine, the porcelain dishes, a Philips operating on one of those rectangular Berec batteries, an Electrolux freezer, and, of course, the envelope concealed in a paternalistic handshake and containing, as the saying went at the time, "a good few thousand milreis."

There were also the baptismal sponsors for our brothers or youngest sons, and they would appear in their impressive Mercedes or Chevrolets to brighten the squalor of our Saturdays.

They arrived laden with gifts for the godson. They made up conversation, gesticulated, contrived smiles, and sat down at our tables without any formalities.

At night, after they had left, they went off to fraternize at impeccable cocktail parties somewhere in Sommerchield, while we chewed up the last package of chocolate "made in somewhere." "It's good; it came from abroad," is what they always told us after giving it to us.

And then we also relied on the others (sponsors too, of course): the head nurse, the assistant chief of police, the canteen owner, the butcher, or the company accountant. They were the necessary support for the outbreak of yellow fever, the strong back to protect us from the dirty tricks played by PIDE [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State], the assurance of getting our grub without being cheated out of a single gram and the best cuts of meat for Easter, Christmas, New Year's Day, and other such things.

And that was how we lived. Guarded against the inclemencies of social life.

Nowadays, sponsors are growing scarce. They have faded away just like that. Either because the rotten cocktails were becoming increasingly indigestible or because the tropical climate is changing profoundly. They have gone away with their nostalgia for their social position, their Dodges, and their "orias."

The cousins!

That is the law of succession: the king is dead; long live the king!

Cousins are obviously no good as sponsors through marriage, and they are not suitable as baptismal sponsors. They are not suitable, but they "arrange" (never was a verb so highly prized) things--the cousin at the butcher shop arranges for us to have a few good kilograms of beefsteak for Wednesdays and Fridays. The cousin at the supermarket shakes loose a little rice, potatoes, and a few cans of milk which fortunately have not yet gone bad. In the neighborhood cooperative, a cousin of a cousin finds wheat and a few dozen eggs for us, and there we are with our problem of cakes for the weekend spree all solved. There is also the cousin that we could never get along with--but it is easy to make up--who has worked at the APIE [Administration of State Lands and Property] for 4 or 5 years. He is competent and honest, especially when it comes to arranging for us to have a Fiat with air-conditioning and everything. And so on.

This business with cousins is a fact, mainly for us who don't get beyond aunts and brothers when it comes to having kinfolks. And it gets worse when one realizes that arranging to have a cousin these days costs us a whale of a lot of money.

If it were only a matter of bribes that we had to cough up to "keep them interested."

The worst is the forced servility, the fake smile, and the ideological collusion. There are cousins who are hard to deal with--they are guys who have made it (as the saying goes): they are sophistical talkers and spiritual drink for the most unsuspecting. And many times a little inclined to dip into some illegal activity. Meanwhile, the deal for the new equipment is "delayed for new calculations."

And we live this way. Partly by seeing more clearly the subtleties of flattery. And partly with cousins who abuse the supposed family relationship to extort our scarce meticals from us.

11798
CSO: 4742/198

COOPERATION WITH USSR DURING 1980 REVIEWED

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 10 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] According to an article by Soviet journalist O. Roz, the volume of trade between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union totaled about 1 billion meticals in 1980. His article reviews the results achieved over 4 years, the period that has passed since the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty was signed in Maputo in March 1977 by the two socialist countries.

It says in his article that the Soviet Union has supplied industrial equipment, light trucks and automobiles, harvesters, threshing machines, and rice harvesters, and that it imports traditional products such as tea and cashew nuts.

More than 500 Soviet experts are currently cooperating in the startup and development of 17 economic sectors in Mozambique. The volume of work done in 1980 was 3.5 times greater than that recorded the year before.

The most important sector for cooperation concerns the development of water and soil resources in the Limpopo Valley. It had been decided at the Third FRELIMO Congress to transform that area into the nation's granary with steady harvests.

The project involves the establishment of an irrigation zone covering 200,000 hectares, the setting up of agricultural and stockraising complexes, and the construction of dams to control floods and supply water to the inhabitants of Gaza Province.

According to O. Roz, Soviet geologists are exploring for nonferrous and rare metals, bauxite, gas, and coal. The Soviet Union will soon cooperate in the construction of a farm equipment plant, a shipbuilding complex, and shops for producing tractors and other farm equipment.

Pilots, hydrographers, and port specialists are still at work in the port of Maputo. Cooperation is also underway in the field of medical care, with 70 Soviet doctors working in Mozambique.

While industrial enterprises are being built, skilled cadres are also being trained to insure their normal operation. Currently operating in the People's Republic of Mozambique are five vocational training schools and one industrial-pedagogical school, all using teaching materials supplied by the Soviet Union.

A pioneering work in that field is the Matola Industrial School, which trains metalworkers, lathe operators, and other technicians. There are other technical schools, among them the one in Chove for farm equipment mechanics, those in Chimoio and Bilibiza, which train cadres for the Limpopo Valley, and the one in Tete, which trains future experts in energetics and workers for the extractive industry.

11798
CSO: 4742/198

REHABILITATED PERSONS SAID ENTITLED TO RESPECT

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 3 Jan 82 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] At the entrance to many workplaces about 2 years ago, there was a series of photographs calling the attention of the workers to the conduct of some of their colleagues.

The photographs were of people who had been directly involved with fascist repression during the colonial period.

The measure was adopted by the party because it was a daily experience to see such people vying for management jobs and to observe the corrupt and reationary use they frequently made of those positions.

These have been 2 years of observation--2 years in which, knowing that they were being closely watched, those Mozambicans had to make a clear choice: either for the revolution or against it.

Now that the time for stocktaking is here, it seems to us that the measure has had positive effects and that in the case of those individuals who have proven that they are now aware citizens of a fatherland that is building socialism, it is right to restore them to the positions to which their professional qualifications entitle them.

With their heads held high, they can again face their colleagues, relatives, and friends, since the past has now been buried and will not stand in the way again.

The others--those who chose the enemy--will also have to face the people. In the final analysis, it will be on the battlefields on which they are ending up as a result of total treason.

With them, it is necessary to be implacable: to remove them from our midst and prevent them by every means from reaching positions where their activity might endanger the victories won by our revolution.

11798
CSO: 4742/198

BRIEFS

GDR MEDICAL TRAINING ASSISTANCE--A group of 15 finalists and three instructors from the School of Medicine at the Eduardo Mondlane University will leave next Thursday for the GDR, where they will spend 22 days exchanging experiences with colleagues in that European socialist country. According to Emilio Duro and Alcino Ndeve, two finalists in the group, another purpose of the trip, in addition to the exchange of experiences, is to allow the medical graduates and the instructors from that school to gain direct acquaintance with health services in the country visited. The trip was organized by the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] Secretariat at the Eduardo Mondlane University and has been in preparation since the beginning of last year. Support for the group's trip came from a number of firms in Maputo, among them the LAM [Mozambique Airlines], MABOR, and Hoescht. A photoengraving firm produced a specially ordered vignette to mark the occasion. Other firms have also promised support, although concrete support has not been forthcoming to date. This trip follows the pattern of trip made to Zimbabwe last year by finalists from the same school. That first trip "was worth it," according to the persons with whom we spoke, who cited information provided by the individuals who participated in it. In preparation for this upcoming trip, the School of Medicine sponsored several events last year, including dances and other social events, street collections, and raffles. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 3 Jan 82 p 16] 11798

SECURITY MINISTRY SACKINGS--The Mozambique security ministry has announced the sacking of 309 employees of that state organ since the setting up of the department for control and discipline in 1980. According to the Mozambique news agency, quoting a note from the security ministry, these elements were sacked for many offenses, including abuse of power, corruption and disrespect for the citizens and laws of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The same source also points out that the sacking of these undesirable elements was partly due to the support of the people who have always cooperated with the department. [Text] [EA242302 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Feb 82]

CSO: 4742/218

COMMENTARY ASKS PEACE, UNITY IN ZIMBABWE

AB191451 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Zimbabwe is a country of hope. It is the one country where Africans were rightly expected to demonstrate to the rest of the world their ability to live in peace and harmony in a multiracial society. This is in spite of the fact that the country is affected by multiple problems, greatly worsened by a lengthy civil strife that preceded the attainment of independence.

Since becoming a full nation, Zimbabwe, under the primership of Robert Mugabe, has made considerable progress in the effort to reconstruct the country's war-torn economy. But such efforts are being compromised by feuding between some of the country's leading political figures.

It will be recalled that the independence struggle, in its latter stages, was waged under the banner of the patriotic front which was under the joint leadership of Messrs Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo. The two leaders were initially operating separate liberation struggles but later decided to pursue their common objective under a joint banner. It is therefore disheartening to note that the two leaders who suffered should contest the independent elections on separate tickets. The cause is obvious, each one of them wanted to be the prime minister of an independent Zimbabwe. However, after the elections, Mr Mugabe extended the olive branch to his former colleague by inviting Mr Nkomo's Zapu-pf party to join in the formation of a coalition government.

Mr Mugabe's action was a means of establishing good relations but, unfortunately, it did not help to mend the fences between the two arms of the patriotic front. The rift seems to have come to a head with accusations of arms dealing against Nkomo's Zapu. The arms in question are believed to included 1,000 rifles and pistols, mortars, explosives and machine-guns. Others are surface-to-air missiles, antitank rockets as well as ambulances and medical supplies. Besides these allegations, Mr Mugabe had some very harsh words for his former colleague. He promised to deal with the Zapu leader for alleged treachery, a promise on which he has already taken some action by taking over the farms where the arms were supposed to be hidden.

On his part, Mr Nkomo has denied the allegations of the prime minister. We are disturbed by the feud and war of words between the two patriotic front leaders. As the leaders of the coalition government, they should ordinarily be on good terms. Continued feuding will ruin the government with a daily spectacle which is not in the overall interest of the governed in any nation. Zimbabwe is presently a nation with many internal enemies. These are the leaders of the former white minority regime of Ian Smith who are quite determined to subvert the efforts of the present government. The obvious task before the Mugabe administration in Salisbury is to reconstruct the economy and build a democratic political base for the future growth and development of the country.

From all these indications, it seems that the two arms of the patriotic front are now incompatible. It would serve a more useful purpose if they now decided to go their separate ways. It is not proper for them to continue trading allegations while remaining part of the same government. This is an unhealthy political stiuation which could lead to worst happenings.

What Zimbabwe needs now is a peaceful and stable atmosphere that will encourage development. Feuding among the leadership is likely to unnecessarily divert attention and energy from this overriding need. Zimbabwe is a nation with great potential and its chances must not be wasted.

CSO: 4700/792

COMMENTARY ON THIRD WORLD CONFERENCE IN INDIA

AB251138 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Wani Mberi commentary]

[Text] New Delhi, the Indian capital, this week hosted an economic conference of 44 third world countries. The conference which was convened at the instance of the Indian Government was intended as a follow-up to last October's summit meeting between representative leaders of developing and industrial nations in Cancum, Mexico. The 3-day confernece was attended by 17 countries from Asia, 14 from Africa and the rest from Latin America, with China participating as a special guest. The conference was expected to discuss vital issues of immediate concern to the developing world, such as energy, food and finance. Others were the strengthening of multilateral cooperation and design mechanisms for financing the development of energy resources in third world countries.

In a message to the conference, the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, noted that the economic and social development of third world countries must no longer remain the by-products of economic activities in the developing world. He added that that steadily worsening environment merely reinforces the compelling necessity for global negotiations to promote a more predictable and stable economic plan for development.

The Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi, expressed similar sentiments in her opening address to the conference. In addition, she launched an attack on the rich nations, accusing them of raising walls of expectationism and called for immediate global negotiations to reverse the trend. Mrs Gandhi, speaking further, also noted that cooperation among developing countries was essential for and instrumental to the building of a new international economic order based on justice and equality.

She went on to outline a nine-point charter for a viable system of global economic cooperation. The charter proposed by Mrs Gandhi included accelerated food production in developing countries. Altering the present decline in the flow of assistance from developed to developing countries, and reversing protectionism in trade. The United States came under specific reference in the Indian premier's attack on rich nations.

The New Delhi conference was quite timely and necessary as developing countries needed an appropriate forum to review the outcome of the Cancum summit of last October. A review of Cancum will readily show that the meeting was inconclusive and the leaders failed to pay sufficient attention to the issues which necessitated their sojourn in Mexico. It was largely dominated by Mr Reagan, who wasted much of the time trying to lecture the other leaders about his viewpoint on international economic cooperation. The Cancum meeting was therefore a wasted effort, due to the important and dominant role the United States is expected to play in any meaningful effort toward redressing the disparitis of the present international economic order.

The prevailing inequalities in the world economy are consequent upon a trend which has taken several centuries to arrive at. It results from the exploitations of the colonial era and the sustained imperialist policies of the industrial countries. To revert this trend therefore would mean a significant measure of good will and commitment on the part of the leaders of the industrialized world. The protectionist policies which Mrs Gandhi spoke of are aimed at ensuring that the world economy continues to maintain global disparities. The most important aspect of the charter which Mrs Gandhi launched in New Delhi will lead to accelerated food production in the third world and the question of commodity prices. The desired changes can only be affected in such matters if there is cooperation and inter-dependence among developing countries.

CSO: 4700/792

ENVOY TO SWITZERLAND TESTIFIES ON CORRUPTION

AB250852 Lagos NAN in English 0805 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Lagos, 24 Feb (NAN)--The Nigerian ambassador in Bern, Switzerland, Alhaji Yahaya Kande, said today in Lagos that he did not attend any secret meeting between officials of Societe Generale de Surveillance (SGS) and the chairman of the House Committee on Finance, Ralph Obioha.

Alhaji Yahaya, who was testifying before the panel set up by the house to probe allegations of corruption against members of the Finance Committee, said that the allegation made by his deputy, Ernest Allison, was false.

Mr Allison on Monday told the panel that Alhaji Yahaya attended the secret meeting but later walked out because he refused to take part in the deal.

The ambassador, however, told the panel that he learned about the alleged 400,000 naira pocket money given to the members of the committee at the Geneva airport through newspaper reports. The ambassador admitted that Mr Allison wrote a report on the four members of the Finance Committee and that he refused to sign because Mr Allison could not substantiate the wild allegations contained in it.

He told the panel that a program prepared by the embassy on SGS operations for the visiting Finance Committee members had caused a row between Mr Allison and Mr Obioha.

Alhaji Yahaya said that Mr Allison was erratic and lazy and had always quarreled with former Nigerian ambassadors to Switzerland. He said that relations between him and Mr Allison became strained when he refused to approve a quotation for lavish furniture for his new appointment. Part of the furniture, the ambassador said, included a gold bed, gold trimmed contains and silver-coated chairs, adding that the available resources at the embassy could not meet the cost of the items.

He said that as a result of the quarrel he wrote to the Ministry of External Affairs in Lagos and asked for Mr Allison's redeployment. Mr Allison had since been recalled to Nigeria.

On the allegation that the ambassador received a Mercedes Benz gift from the SGS, Alhaji Yahaya said that his new Mercedes 380 SEL was bought from allowances according to him and paid into his account by the federal government.

CSO: 4700/792

BRIEFS

NIGERIANS IN GHANA--The Nigerian leader, President Shehu Shagari, has given the assurance that the plight of Nigerians in Ghana will be kept under constant review. This was contained in a letter he sent to the house of representatives read today by the speaker, Mr Edwin Ume-ezeoke. In the letter, the president disclosed that the reported threats to the lives of Nigerians in Ghana did not warrant their mass deportation from that country. President Shehu Shagari expressed the hope that the Ghanaian authorities appreciated the implication of allowing a situation whereby the traditional relationship between Nigeria and Ghana will be allowed to deteriorate. He pointed out that a Nigerian aircraft promptly despatched to ensure the withdrawal of Nigerians wishing to return home flew back almost empty. The president also disclosed that Nigerian high commission in Ghana, which was temporary closed as a precautionary measure, has since resumed normal operations. The house of representatives had earlier this month written a letter to the president in which it expressed concern about the plight of Nigerians in Ghana and the need for measures to be taken to stop their further molestation and repatriation of those stranded. [Text] [AB181748 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 18 Feb 82]

AJACKUTA STEEL PROJECT--The Soviet Union has assured the country that the ongoing Ajaokuta steel project will be completed on schedule by June next year. The assurance was given by the Russian minister charged with executing the project of the Ajaokuta steel plant in a message to his Nigerian counterpart, Malam Mama Ali Makele. The message was delivered to the minister by a Soviet delegation led by Yuriy N. (Kalakinokhov) in Lagos today. The Soviet minister also stated that they were pleased with the progress of work at the complex. Replying, Malam Mama Ali Makele expressed satisfaction over the existing cordial relations between Nigeria and the Soviet Union, adding that notable contributions have been made by officials of both countries to see to the successful completion of the project. The minister told the delegation that the nation was still anxious for the completion of the Ajaokuta project since the Alaja project had been commissioned. He assured the delegation that the government was doing all it could to solve the problems of accommodation and other feasibility studies for the speedy completion of the project. [Text] [AB190800 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Feb 82]

CREATION OF MORE STATES--Lagos, 19 Feb (NAN)--The senate president, Dr Joseph Wayas, said yesterday in Lagos that the demand for the creation of more states could not disunite the country. He made the statement while receiving requests for the

creation of four different states out of the present Kano state. The proposed states are new Kano, Tiga, Ghari and Lantai. Dr Wayas recalled that [words indistinct] of the country in the past was resolved by the creation of more states by the defunct military administration. He added that the difficulties posed by the constitutional provisions on the creation of states could be overcome. Representatives of the four proposed states also presented their demands to the speaker of the house of representatives, Chief Edwin Ume-ezeoke. This brought to six the number of requests for more states received at the National Assembly this week. Demands for the creation of Gugba and Katagun states were presented to both houses on Tuesday and Wednesday respectively. [Text] [AB191135 Lagos NAN in English 1110 GMT 19 Feb 82]

MUGABE SAID BECOMING DICTATOR--The DAILY STAR takes a look at events in Zimbabwe and says that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is paving the way for a one-party system of government. According to the paper, the prime minister seems to have virtually relegated all the provisions of the independence constitution. For instance, it says, Mugabe has thrown Nkomo out of office along with three ministers of his party. The STAR is of the opinion that the Zimbabwean leader is assuming the posture of a dictator and therefore advises him to return to the political path of reason and sanity. In addition, the paper warned him not to return his country to another political eclipse and fratricidal war. [Press review] [Excerpt] [AB251130 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/793

BRIEFS

SHUTTLE SHIP TO MAURITIUS--This week shuttle service between Mauritius and Seychelles begins with the voyage of the "5 Juin" transporting 50 tons of copra, 50,000 coconuts and, eventually, a dozen tons of salted fish. On its return leg, the ship will bring 50 tons of potatoes, 15 tons onions, 20 tons of oil for Seycom [expansion unknown] and probably two containers of chickens and margarine. The "5 Juin" will make the roundtrip every 6-8 weeks. [Excerpts] [Victoria NATION in English 3 Feb 82 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4719/609

BANK GOVERNOR EXAMINES STATE OF ECONOMY

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Feb 82 p 420

[Text]

IN HIS ADDRESS at the annual Governor's Banquet in Freetown (substantial extracts from which appear on Page 444), Dr. J. S. Funna, Governor of the Bank of Sierra Leone, set forth, in the tradition of this occasion, the state of Sierra Leone's economy. It is not a happy picture, and Dr. Funna did not try to pretend that it is, but he did find encouragement in the fact that the government does now seem to have grasped the seriousness of the situation and accepted its responsibility to act positively to restrain the waste of national resources which has been permitted for far too long by a rather lax attitude to the proper form as laid down by statute law and administrative regulation. (An item in Dateline Africa, page 484, about oil prospecting off Sierra Leone is also cheering, though it should most certainly not be used as a foundation for dreams of national riches: the oil industry is an expensive form of gambling.)

The most significant part of Dr. Funna's speech, however, was probably that about agriculture. After pointing out that the Government's policy on rice prices — based almost entirely on a political response to the reactions of the urban population — has brought about a situation where Sierra Leone is seemingly unable to be self-sufficient in its own preferred staple food crop, Dr. Funna said:

"I have deliberately singled out the farmer, because I am firmly convinced that it is his assessment of the current and future prospects in agriculture, that constitutes the greatest incentive to increased output in the sector.

"It must be clear to the farmer and the potential investor in agriculture beyond reasonable doubt, and on the basis of proven experience and visible demonstration, that the cultivation of any crop in particular, and a concentration of his resources in the agricultural sector in general, is a paying and profitable concern."

This message is not new — similar sentiments have appeared in *West Africa* before now — but, until its consequences are accepted and positively applied by the Governments of West Africa (and nobody denies that this calls for an element of political courage, a willingness to look beyond re-election to remunerative office), it must be regularly stated.

Dr. Funna also had some valuable observations to offer about Integrated Rural Development Projects, to which the Government of Sierra Leone has devoted considerable care and for which it has sought much overseas aid.

"The first such project established in the eastern area in 1972. Since then a number of other integrated agricultural development projects have been established with the aim of covering the entire country through this approach. The quantum of resources invested in this sector is eloquent testimony to the existence of a strong enough political will to substantiate the rhetoric by corresponding action. By attempting under the umbrella of one project to cope not only with crop production but also the requirements of rural development generally, the integrated project has considerable conceptual and political appeal.

"It is pertinent to point out, however, that the main thrust of the integrated project approach during the 1970s was on the building of appropriate infrastructure in the form of feeder-roads, wells, market centres, health facilities, etc. The implication is that the proportion of total investment in integrated projects which has gone into financing crop production has been rather limited. In other words, by concentrating essentially on effecting qualitative improvements in subsistence production combined with somewhat low production targets, the impact of the integrated projects in food production remains quite limited."

Dr. Funna clearly implies that perhaps priorities have been misplaced, even in a project where rural development is an integral part of the title. Perhaps more encouragement to farmers to produce would have led to rather more self-help in developing necessary infrastructures, or would have persuaded commercial interests to offer some of the services needed. Keeping all the development within the frame-work of an official programme does not run the risk of leaving the civil servants too much the "masters" and the farmers and their families alienated from, rather than personally committed to, the process of development.

Dr. Funna was talking about projects in Sierra Leone — and it has to be conceded by even the severest critics that they have brought some progress to the areas where they have been established, though it may be less than was initially anticipated and which might have been achieved by different details of approach — but his basic message, a call for a more careful scrutiny of the application of this attractive concept, should be heeded elsewhere. Nigeria is a case in point. Several vast schemes, involving massive investment costs, are under way there but it is far from certain whether the yield on the cost is adequate.

For example, the building of the Tiga dam and irrigation canals for the Kano River irrigation project at Kaduna, the pilot project and the first 5,000 hectares of the scheme has already cost some ₦70m. Is the return on this money as good as it should be? As it could have been had it been spent on farming in some other way? What is going to be the return for more than ₦10,000 of investment per hectare of the Bakalori scheme? In agriculture it is often the case that small is more rewarding, as well as more beautiful, than big. Dr. Funna's suggestions deserve careful consideration in many places.

CSO: 4700/802

IMPORTANCE OF SMALL INDUSTRIES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NOTED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 17 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] The major work of developing small industries in the country was done during the last Five-Year Plan which began in fiscal year 1975-1976 and continued until 1980-1981. During this period the National Assembly authorized a total of 425.8 million Shillings for the development of small industries.

Among the work which has been done by the Small Industries Development Company [SIDO] is planning the establishment of small industries and providing advice about them, supplying economic and technical explanations, providing required training, helping in obtaining capital and credits, establishing small industrial districts and seeking markets. So far plans for 14 small industrial districts have been drawn up and the industrial districts of Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Songea have begun producing goods.

In the past it was difficult to obtain bank loans but SIDO has helped greatly in obtaining such loans. Also the government has now relaxed the conditions for loans for small industries and has made the National Bank of Commerce serve small industries. In rusha the day before yesterday the minister for industries, Basil Mramba, announced that the government has established a plan to export goods which are produced by small industries under the plan for economic survival. His explanation confirmed the importance of small industries in the national economy and community development. Thus it is necessary to try to expand this sector.

One aspect which must be stressed in the development of small industries is the need to establish them in villages. Although it is difficult to establish small industries in rural areas because of conditions there, including the lack of important services like electric power and water supply, the fact that many citizens live there means that the development of small industries must be directed toward them.

The quality of the goods which are produced by our small industries must also be given its importance. The success of small industries established in various parts of our country will be greater if their goods are of excellent quality and thus are purchased by the citizens and by purchasers in foreign markets.

Also it is necessary to have good plans for selling the goods produced by small industries in the country to avoid the possibility of a pileup of goods in one place when citizens in other areas are seeking such goods.

CSO: 4749/25

NEED TO SELL PART OF HERDS TO NATIONAL AGENCIES STRESSED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 18 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] On the third page of yesterday's issue of our newspaper there was a sad report noting 2,994 livestock deaths, including 2,908 cattle, 77 goats and nine sheep in Ikungi Subdistrict, Singida District last year. The cause of these deaths was the shortage of fodder brought about by drought.

We feel sympathy for the citizens who suffered losses as a result of this calamity which confronted Ikungi Subdistrict. We know that citizens are unable to prevent drought and that there is no individual to be blamed when drought confronts any part of our country.

But this calamity must be borne in mind by citizens with numerous herds since a shortage of fodder can cause them severe losses. Also often even without drought, an area can be confronted by a shortage of fodder if the herds are excessive. For this reason, herdsmen must bear in mind and act on the call to reduce their herds by selling 10 percent of them. It is clear that it is more profitable for herdsmen to reduce many of their herds by selling them to the national agencies concerned rather than to retain many herds. One benefit is that these citizens obtain money for various projects like constructing good housing and purchasing good clothing.

Also the herdsmen cannot know what year will have drought and what year will not. Therefore, reducing their herds will make it possible for the herdsmen to avoid many livestock deaths when drought causes a shortage of fodder.

Another matter to be borne in mind is that it is not only the herdsmen who benefit when they sell their herds but the whole nation. The contribution which is required from the livestock sector will be obtainable only if the herdsmen sell part of their herds to the agencies concerned so that the latter can sell these herds on foreign markets. In the national plan for economic survival, stockraising should make a considerable contribution to achieving the objective of obtaining foreign exchange.

CSO: 4749/24

BRIEFS

SOVIET CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT--On 11 February, a USSR-Togolese cultural and scientific agreement for 1981-82 was signed. According to the terms of the agreement the two nations will increase cooperation in the areas of training cadres, teaching, science, the arts and culture, sports and youth affairs, public health, information and intercity exchanges. [Excerpts] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 4]

CSO: 4719/613

BRIEFS

PRC RICE EXPERTS--The 12-man Chinese rice-growing team of experts has paid a courtesy call on the district commissioner, Kabarole, Mr (Kabumburi), at his office in Fort Portal. They were going through Kabarole and proceeding to Asese on their last leg of surveying areas suitable for growing irrigated rice. [Excerpt] [EA090204 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Feb 82]

OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR--The Chinese ambassador to Uganda, Mr Zhang Bochuan, who is shortly leaving the country on transfer, has called on the president, Dr Apollo Milton Obote, in his office in Kampala. During the meeting the president thanked the ambassador for all he did during his mission to sustain and promote the good relations existing between Uganda and China. He expressed the Uganda Government's appreciation to the Chinese Government for all the schemes they are carrying out in the country. The president looked forward to a continued friendly relationship and cooperation between the two countries. He assured Mr Bochuan that when his successor comes, the government would exchange similar cooperation to him as had been rendered to him. [Sentence as heard] the ambassador praised the good relationship between Uganda and China and he stressed that his successor would work toward the consolidation of that relationship. The meeting was attended by the minister of state for defense, Mr Peter Otai, and senior government officials. [Text] [EA250236 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/793

KAUNDA SAYS LEADERSHIP CRISIS WILL NOT OCCUR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE leadership crisis in Zambia after Dr Kaunda is gone will not arise because the President is developing a group of people who will be able to take over.

Dr Kaunda said he was happy a leadership crisis in Zambia would not be a problem when the time comes. "It is not a kingdom, I cannot appoint somebody to take over from me."

He said this at a State House interview when he answered questions from New York-based James Namakajo of the Third World media services.

His task as President of the Party and leader of the nation was to appoint those who would do tasks for people and when they failed the necessary steps would be taken.

The President expressed confidence that by the end of this century Zambia would have moved great strides whether he was there or not.

"I will be a sad man if I will have to say Zambia did not move well because I was not there.

"I have developed ten or 20 people who will be able to take over from me. When I change leadership, I am giving people of Zambia chance to see how these people will perform."

Dr Kaunda said he was conscious of the inadequacies of the Party and its Government machinery.

CSO: 4700/751

MP CHARGES LEADERS 'GROPING IN DARK FOR SOLUTIONS'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] **A MEMBER of Parliament charged yesterday that Party and Government leaders lacked rational planning and were now "gropping in the dark for solutions" after landing the country into calamity.**

The charges were made in Parliament by Matero MP **Mr Francis Nkhoma** who rapped the Party and its Government's alleged contradictory policies.

The MP regretted that the problem in Third World countries was that presidents never heard of their mistakes as everyone said "your excellency things are well because of your dynamic leadership."

Mr Nkhoma cautioned people to be careful when they speak to their leaders and avoid situations where leaders were shielded from constructive criticism.

On contradictory policies, he said, while he was for incentives to encourage people for higher productivity, he felt some of the measures introduced in the recently-announced Budget were self-defeating.

He wondered why the Government in the Budget had introduced a measure of allowing exporting companies to retain 50 per cent of the foreign exchange they earned.

The MP asked the criteria used in coming up with this measure, as companies like Maamba Collieries which were non-exporting, saved the country a lot of foreign exchange by producing coal which otherwise would be imported from Zimbabwe.

He gave the example of the Zambia Sugar Company which could not export sugar because of directives from the Party and its Government asking it to fulfill local demands.

Foreign exchange should be given when need arose to a company.

He warned the Government against capital intensive labour through machinisation, saying this could not help it to generate the much-needed employment opportunities.

On export insurance aimed at encouraging companies to export, Mr Nkhoma said this was not necessary because the measure was dealing with effects and not causes. "People don't export because they have no goods as there is no foreign exchange for them to bring in the required raw materials."

He described as "myopic" the Government's intention to be asking companies for two-year taxation in one year.

Many companies were now facing a financial crisis and making them pay two-year tax within a year would lead to a situation where they remained with no more money to invest.

CSO: 4700/751

MUZ WINS SALARY INCREASE FOR MEMBERS, NEW PENSION PLAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Feb 82 p 5

[Excerpt] THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia has finally clinched a salary bonanza for its members after months of negotiations with the mining companies, it was learnt in Kitwe yesterday.

MUZ has also reached an agreement on the introduction of a new pension scheme for all its members to be implemented from April 1.

The Association of Copper Mining Employers (ACME) and MUZ yesterday announced in Kitwe that the joint review of the mining industry job evaluation system conducted by the two parties under the guidance of consultants had been completed.

The new pension scheme proposals were sent to MUZ consultants and legal experts overseas for scrutiny last year.

A joint statement signed by ACME secretary Mr David Sims and MUZ general secretary Mr John Sichone on Wednesday says the two teams are expected to meet next Thursday to complete "necessary formalities."

Mr Sichone refused to give details of the new salary structure or the new pension scheme, but said pay rises would be backdated to November 1, 1981.

He explained that because of "cumbersome" administrative procedures, it was not easy for all work to be completed in time for miners to be paid soon.

He appealed for patience among the workers as they would "definitely" get their new salaries.

On January 26 three branches of MUZ said they had rejected the new salary proposals by the mining companies through the Copper Mining Services Bureau last December.

Rokana and Chingola divisions of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Mufulira division of Roan Copper Mines said they were not happy with figures contained in the agreement.

MUZ instructed its branch officials last December to gauge up support for the new salaries by addressing its members and explain to them some details before accepting the pact.

The mining companies had given the union conditions on which the new wages would be based for implementation.

One of the major conditions the companies sounded to the union was that they should be prepared for some of their members to be laid off to justify huge salary increments for certain categories of MUZ represented workers such as foremen and shiftbosses underground.

The companies justified their demands in the face of growing copper production difficulties and maintained that they would not be in a position to award salary increases to workers without affecting the production of copper.

Some of the figures leaked to this newspaper during a MUZ sponsored meeting in Chingola last December showed that supervisors in the administrative Grade of A9, shiftbosses in P11 and technical foremen in T6 would be awarded salaries of up to K576 a month from the present maximum of K506 a month.

But if the union had agreed to sacrifice some of its members for a much higher pay for those grades the affected workers would have won K710 a month which the majority of expatriates used to receive before the mining companies gave them a rise in the middle of last year to K1,300 a month.

CSO: 4700/751

ECONOMIC REPORT FOR 1981 SAYS HOUSING TARGETS OF TNDP WILL NOT BE MET

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] THE economic report for 1981 has painted a bad picture for Zambia's housing needs and says the targets set out in the Third National Development Plan would not be met by the Party and its Government because of shoddy relevant policies.

The result of this would be the continued sprouting of squatter townships as people attempt to beat the housing shortage. "This situation does not lead to a realisation of our targets on housing," the report says.

It blamed the situation on local housing investment policies which were biased towards the construction of high and medium cost houses and calls for a change in attitude.

The TNDP envisaged the development of 391,000 new dwelling units representing a net investment of nearly K300 million for all types of housing and related infrastructures.

Of this amount, the Government had intended to finance K100 million for general housing purposes in the form of direct investment, loans and grants to district councils.

A total of K27 million was to be invested in institutional housing (for civil servants and other public workers) while financial institutions such as the Zambia National Building society were expected to provide a further K47 million for new houses and site and service schemes.

But because of inflation it had been realised that the Government would fail to meet its targets.

"When inflation is taken into consideration it becomes obvious that in terms of actual physical targets the number of housing units which has been realised falls short of the TNDP targets," the report says.

It attributes the situation to a critical shortage of funds which had dogged the central government over the past years when it had not been possible to devote substantial amounts to the district councils for construction of low cost housing.

In turn the councils had not been able to provide enough funds for the site and service schemes.

Last year only K10 million was provided to the councils in loans and grants for housing and infrastructural development against a TNDP target of K20 million.

The Government was unable to provide local authorities with annual subsidies on low cost rental housing.

This had resulted in local authorities running into financial problems because of deficits on rental housing accounts.

The report says that a total of K47 million was envisaged as direct investment by financial and parastatal institutions in the housing and real estate sector in 1981.

A sizeable portion of that investment would be in the construction of office accommodation and residential housing of all types.

"A notable feature of this investment in housing was its bias towards the construction of high and medium cost housing. Only a small portion of this investment found its way into low cost housing mainly by the National Housing Authority.

"It need not be emphasised that such a bias does not help the nation to realise its targets. A change in the attitude of these institutions (the Zambia National Building Society and public sector) with a view to the solution of the housing problem is necessary."

CSO: 4700/751

MP SAYS PROGRESS OF ECONOMIC REFORMS MUST BE REVIEWED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] CHISAMBA Member of Parliament **Mr Saul Chipwaya** has called for a review of economic reforms to see if they have succeeded.

He told the House that most Shops in Lusaka, Ndola, Kitwe, Chipata and other places were in the hands of foreigners.

The aliens were taking away the country's money. He warned that "instead of economic reforms there will be economic revolt."

He urged Zambia to learn from other countries on the dangers of denying people the chance to take over the means of production.

It was not only shops which were in the hands of foreigners, but farms and law firms as well.

"We don't have ngwee coins in circulation now, perhaps the Minister of Finance can tell us how the coins have disappeared from the country."

CSO: 4700/751

TAZARA SPEEDING UP PURCHASE OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES FROM FRG

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] TANZANIA-ZAMBIA Railway Authority (Tazara) operations are unsatisfactory because of lack of locomotives, Power, Transport and Communications Minister Mr Rajah Kunda confirmed in Lusaka.

But the company has embarked on a programme to increase locomotives to improve the operations of the jointly owned railway line.

Tazara has contracted two West German firms — Krupp of Essen and Friedrichshafen to supply locomotive engines while the Chinese government has given the organisation spare parts.

"We are speeding up the purchase of locomotive engines from funds by West Germany to improve the operations," Mr Kunda said.

He explained that most of the engines which Tazara started with were not operating to the company's satisfaction.

Last month Presidents Kaunda and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania met in Mbala to discuss among other things Tazara operations.

The two leaders acknowledged that some joint ventures were dogged by administrative problems.

They pledged to revive bilateral economic links and effectively tackle joint ventures like Tazara.

Mr Kunda declined to comment on the Zambia-Tanzania Road Services (Zamtan), reported to be making losses after the reopening of the southern routes.

Both Tazara and Zamtan were Zambia's life lines to the sea after the country closed the border with former Rhodesia. But in recent years the two companies have been operating far below capacity.

Accordig to the 1981 economic report, cargo on the Dar es Salaam route has dropped by 16 per cent.

The Zimbabwe route is now playing a significant role in the haulage of international traffic for imports and exports.

CSO: 4700/751

RUDNAP SUES UBZ IN INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION COURT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Rudnap agents for the Yugoslav-made Dubrava buses have sued the United Bus Company of Zambia (UBZ) to the international arbitration court for non-payment of about K5 million owed to it, informed sources confirmed in Lusaka yesterday.

UBZ has been importing Dubrava buses from Yugoslavia since 1973 and sources said some of the buses have not been paid for due to foreign exchange constraints.

Three other international companies, Neoplan of West Germany, Fiat of Italy and Tata of India, have also threatened legal action if UBZ does not pay for the buses they have acquired.

UBZ, however, is fighting hard for the case not to go into court because the implications are "too ghastly to contemplate," said a company source.

"We are trying to settle the problem with Rudnap out of court," he said.

UBZ managing director, Mr Robert Chomba said it was not the fault of UBZ that the money has not been paid. He said the matter concerned ZIMCO and the Ministry of Finance, adding, "UBZ does not acquire buses of their own."

He admitted the company owed money to many international firms and not Rudnap alone.

Finance Minister, Mr Kebby Musokotwane said he would only give the figures and facts after going through the files.

Dubrava urgently needs the money for their expansion programme in order to produce more buses for local and export markets. The money owed to the company has been outstanding for several years.

According to sources at Tata, the company ordered three buses worth about K140,000 at the request of UBZ but when the buses arrived, UBZ said they had requested for luxury coach buses and not ordinary city buses.

"But the official UBZ order did not state that we should provide luxury coach buses. Since they have indicated they are not willing to pay, we have said we would take the matter further to get what belongs to us," he said.

CSO: 4700/751

FINNISH-ZAMBIAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] ZAMBIA and Finland have signed an agreement under which Helsinki will provide K2 million for the Western Province Cooperative Union (WPCU).

The accord was signed for Zambia yesterday by director-general of the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno, and Finnish ambassador to Zambia Mr Eric Hellkvist who signed for his country.

Mr Hellkvist said the scope of the Finnish-Zambia development cooperation had expanded gradually and the total frame for the planning period 1982-84 amounted to K32 million.

The K2 million would be drawn from the K32 million for allocation towards the strengthening of the WPCU.

Under the agreement the Finnish government is expected to help in the strengthening of the union in form of technical personnel, training and consultative services, equipment and materials.

Mr Hellkvist said: "We are convinced this contribution will be used in the best possible way."

Apart from the cooperation between the two nations, the two governments had successfully worked together in agriculture, forestry training and education.

The results had been encouraging and evidenced in the cordial relations that already exist between the two countries.

In reply, Dr Chivuno thanked the Finnish government for the K2 million grant to help the WPCU in fields it could not afford to develop by itself.

CSO: 4700/751

SENIOR OFFICIALS CAUSE NITROGEN PROJECT LOSS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Feb 82 p 5

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA has lost millions of Kwacha over the K300 million Nitrogen Chemicals project because some senior Government officials flouted tender procedures, according to reliable sources.

The sources disclosed that recommendations from the Indeco board for awarding the tend. to the lowest bidder had allegedly been ignored by the Cabinet after manoeuvres from senior officials in the Government.

In 1974 Indeco called for tenders for the expansion plant at Nitrogen Chemicals and the job was subsequently given to a West German firm for K76 million the following year.

But the sources said according to tender documents three international companies had been short-listed by the Indeco board with a recommendation that the job should be given to Mont Edson of Italy which had offered the best terms.

Humphreys and Glasgow of Britain were second best while Kniockner of West Germany who finally won the bid had been placed third. The job was to have been completed within three years but was only finished late last year at an escalated price.

An Indeco spokesman tacitly admitted that Indeco board recommendations had been ignored and the tender procedures were waived.

During **Times of Zambia** investigations it was learnt that the tender still remained public documents and would be inspected at Indeco headquarters. But requests to Indeco for inspecting them would not be granted.

When pressed for a comment on how much each firm had quoted for, the Indeco spokesman said:

"A number of international companies tendered—three companies which are internationally well known were short listed." He did not give the names of the firms but did not dispute the list with the **Times of Zambia.**

"The project was significant to the nation and was going to have a great impact on the agrarian revolution. The Indeco board thought it prudent to seek the approval of Cabinet office to award the contract."

The sources said after the Indeco board had prepared proposals an official at the Bank of Zambia manoeuvred with a senior Government official to have tender procedures waived so that the lowest bidder did not get the job.

Dissatisfaction had been expressed within Cabinet over the issue and an attempt was made to raise a complaint over slow progress to West German officials in June 1978 during the visit to Zambia of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The Germans are said to have refused to discuss the affairs of a private firm.

At the Central Supply and Tender Board acting secretary Mr J.W. Tailashi would not say how much each firm had quoted for, and referred all inquiries to Indeco who retained the documents.

CSO: 4700/471

FERTILIZER SHORTAGE CAUSES AGRICULTURAL CRISIS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] The country's agricultural industry is in a crisis in view of the acute shortage of top dressing fertilizer which has mainly affected the Southern, Copperbelt, Northern and Eastern Provinces.

National Agricultural and Marketing Board general manager, Mr George Chabwera said at a Press conference yesterday that the acute shortage has been due to increased demand for the commodity, lack of foreign exchange to import urea and the inability by Kafue Nitrogen Chemicals to produce more ammonium nitrate.

He said the overall agricultural pictures was "gloomy" and the yield for this year would be greatly affected.

"This pains me very greatly especially that farmers have responded to the Party and Government's call to grow more food. We are however, inquiring from neighbouring countries if they have top dressing fertilizer which we can use," he said.

He said wheat and vegetable farmers whose planting season is March would be greatly affected since 84,000 tonnes of urea for basal dressing has not come into the country.

A Saudi Arabian firm, which was awarded the tender to bring in the fertilizer by the Central Supply and Tender Board had done nothing about it. No letters of credit have been opened.

Namboard had budgeted for 60,000 tonnes of fertilizer this year but the demand and NCZ's inability to supply the board with the annual 25,000 tonnes of ammonium nitrate are some of the reasons which have brought about this crisis. Namboard only received 9,000 tonnes of ammonium nitrate from NCZ.

Mr Chabwera, however, said to avert a more serious crisis, Namboard has started giving farmers sulphate of ammonia for top dressing although it is not recommended because it tends to add more acid to soils.

"In view of the shortage, Mount Makulu has approved that farmers should use whatever is available. Some farmers have also been using basal dressing fertilizer which has a higher nitrogen to top dress their crops," he said.

The general manager said what was upsetting was that after farmers had responded to the government's call to grow more food, the country has been caught in a paradoxical situation whereby it is unable to import fertilizer due to the shortage of foreign exchange.

However, about 4,000 tonnes of urea is currently marooned in Mozambique and it is hoped that some of it will soon be brought into the country by Contract Haulage.

Mr Chabwera appealed to Zambia Railways to help avert the crisis by providing wagons to transport urea when it arrives in the country to the affected provinces.

CSO: 4700/751

LOAN SAVES NATION'S ONLY BANANA PLANTATION FROM COLLAPSE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Agricultural Finance Company has released K70,000 to resuscitate the Mununshi banana scheme in Luapula Province, the area's Member of the Central Committee Mrs Mary Fulano confirmed yesterday.

Out of the amount, K50,000 will be used to buy fertiliser and K20,000 for irrigation pipes.

The money has saved Zambia's only banana plantation from collapse.

Mrs Fulano said AFC released the money on January 29. She has received a letter from AFC head office in Lusaka confirming the availability of the funds.

The K50,000 was already in the province and the K20,000 had been given to the African Farming Equipment (AFE) to supply irrigation pipes.

She was grateful to AFC for coming to the aid of the scheme and promised work on the plantation which had been at a stand still would resume soon.

"We are hopeful that planting will start before the end of rainy season and work at the scheme should go into full swing."

Mununshi banana scheme is supposed to produce high quality bananas for local consumption as well as for export through out the year.

Last month Mrs Fulano was concerned over the failure by AFC to release the funds for revamping the plantation.

Established in 1967 on an area of 160 hectares, the plantation's production halted two years ago because of financial problems.

Production then had dropped from 20 tonnes a hectare in 1973 to three tonnes a hectare in 1979 at an "uncontrolled" average rate of 3.4 tonnes a hectare annually through old age and disease.

CSO: 4700/751

ZNS COMMANDANT NOTES PROBLEMS HAMPERING ZNS FARMS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Operations of the Zambia National Service farms--the lynchpin of the ambitious K400 million operation food programme--have been hampered by lack of finance, qualified personnel and compounded by sophisticated equipment which local manpower are unable to handle.

ZNS commandant Brigadier-General Tom Fara said this yesterday when Prime Minister Mundia toured the service's airport farm in Lusaka yesterday.

General Fara said most of the farms under the national service had been affected by lack of equipment and the situation had been aggravated by delays by the Government in releasing funds.

"For a long time there has not been enough equipment and the farms have run into difficulties."

Some of the equipment, which had been brought into the country was too sophisticated for the ZNS recruits to operate and courses would be held shortly to teach them how to use the machines and their repair.

Almost all the machinery like tractors are from socialist bloc countries.

Referring to the operation food production plan, General Fara said: "It is our intention that given the necessary tools and support, we shall try to do our best."

The Government should work out measures to make it easier for the Zambia National Service to buy farm equipment and implements.

"In farming, money is necessary and it should be there when it is needed. Delays can make a lot of difference," General Fara said.

Mr Mundia--who was accompanied by Member of the Central Committee for Lusaka Province, Mr Fines Bulawayo and other Party and Government leaders--said the Party was aware of the problems which the ZNS and similar institutions were facing.

There were plans to establish a revolving fund from which they would draw money, he said.

He said Zambian agricultural institutions should exhaust local consultancy agencies to avoid duplication of costly research efforts.

Mr Mundia said this when he was shown an unsuccessful experiment on soya beans crop production.

If the service had consulted the Mpongwe research unit on soya beans production, then useful time and effort might not have been wasted in the venture, he said.

Such experiments were often a waste of scarce money. Researchers at Mpongwe had experimented on 14 varieties of soya beans to test their suitability to Zambian conditions.

The Government was exploring measures which would enable the national service camps to retain money from their sales and at the same time contribute revenue to the State.

He said while the service might be facing problems of funds, should agriculture prove successful it was a "money-spinner" in itself.

Urged

The ZNS had an important role to play in the programme of feeding the nation. The Prime Minister urged the service to aim at high yields in its farms to reduce its overhead costs.

The Party and its Government was determined to boost food production.

He appealed to ZNS to grow crops such as wheat other than concentrate on maize only. The country was importing wheat at a cost of K40 million a year.

He cautioned the service to grow crops which proved suitable in areas where farms had been established. For instance they would grow rice in the Western Province and pineapples in Mwinilunga.

Referring to Gen Fara's complaint about lack of qualified personnel to operate some of the machinery, the Prime Minister said he was happy to note that courses would be held soon.

Announcing the K400 million food operation programme, President Kaunda said the Party intended to establish two State farms of 20,000 hectares each in every province.

He said the national service would play a pivotal role in the plan.

The President said each of these farms would be highly equipped technically in terms of organisation, planning, farming methods and machinery.

CSO: 4700/751

BRIEFS

EEC SUPPLYING SPARE PARTS--Spare parts for rail equipment supplied by the European Economic Community (EEC) under a K6.7 million loan given to Zambia and Zaire last year is to arrive in the country soon. EEC engineering advisor in Lusaka, Mr Bruce Thomson said yesterday that the spare parts formed 20 per cent of the equipment of the loan. He said the equipment, which consisted of wagons purchased from Zimbabwe, arrived in the country last August. The K6.7 million formed part of EEC's available funds for the regional programme under Lome II convention from 1980 to 1985. Mr Thomson also said that tenders would be sent out this week for the supply of equipment for expansion and renovation work at Mpulungu harbour on Lake Tanganyika. He said the contracts would be awarded in two months time. The renovations and expansions on the Zambian side of the lake would cost K2 million. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Feb 82 p 7]

ZIMBABWEAN EMIGRATION--Home Affairs Minister of State Chieftainess Nkomeshya told Parliament yesterday that 10,866 Zimbabweans resident in Zambia had emigrated to Zimbabwe since January, 1981. She said this in reply to a question from Kalabo MP Mr Liko Mbaimbai who asked the number of Zimbabweans who had emigrated since that time. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Feb 82 p 5]

ZNEC SHOWED LOSS IN 1981--The Zambia National Energy Company made a staggering loss of K18 million last year because of OPEC price increases of crude oil. At the same time consumption of fuel oil and miscellaneous oil products which had moderately increased in 1980/81 registered a drop towards the end of 1981. According to an economic report for 1981 released in Lusaka by the National Commission for Development Planning the loss by Zambia National Energy was because it absorbed increases in OPEC prices. "As a result, against a turnover of K103 million, the company incurred a loss of K17.9 million" says the report. But with increases of prices last February it was expected to help cut these losses. The report explains that for example the domestic selling price of products such as paraffin, diesel and fuel oil was kept low and subsidised by motor gasoline and aviation fuel. This resulted in an imbalance in consumption and if allowed to continue would lead to an inequality in the refinery product-mix. The year 1980/81 saw an increase in volumes of motor gasoline consumption by about ten per cent while that by large industries such as the mines rose by 14 per cent. But this trend changed in 1981 as the consumption pattern was the opposite the fall in consumption is said to be the result of increased use of coal by the mining sector. During the 1980/81 period 752,000 metric tonnes of crude oil was bought through an international petroleum marketing company. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Feb 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/751

END

JPRS 80263

8 March 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2583

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80263

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REVOLUTIONARY ARMY'S ROLE PRAISED BY BEJAS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text]

KERKEB (ENA) — Representatives of the Beja nationality in Eritrea region paid tribute to the Revolutionary Liberation Army's vital contribution to the alleviation of the nationality's problems of potable water and the constructive participation of the army in the life of the people.

Ibrahim Osman Idris Mohammed and Mahmud Ali Mohammed, told a visiting team of journalists that the Revolutionary Liberation Army has proved worthy of its name as a fighter, producer, agitator and organizer by routing the secessionist bandits, rehabilitating compatriots affected by the destructive acts of the bandits and actively participating in agricultural activities of members of the nationality and in other endeavours aimed at improving the life of the people in the area.

The representatives of the nationality, said that during their brief occupation of the area, the seccessionist bandits had looted members of the nationality of their cattle and other property and had forcibly used their children as instruments for the fulfilment of their anti-unity anti-people objectives.

They declared that they have identified the bandits as their arch enemies, opposed to their welfare and progress and pledged to join forces with the Revolutionary Liberation Army and pay every sacrifice in the struggle to liquidate once and for all elements of the seccessionist bandits in the region.

CSO: 4700/781

HIGH-LEVEL MEET ON RED STAR CAMPAIGN CONTINUES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Jan 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] ASMARA (ENA) — The high-level meeting on the "Red Star" Revolutionary Development Campaign in Eritrea Region resumed deliberations at the Asmara Palace yesterday under the Chairmanship of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army.

The morning session was addressed by several speakers, including Comrade Taye Tilahun, Minister of Interior, and Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, COPWE Central Committee Member and COPWE representative for Eritrea Region.

Comrades Taye and Dawit briefed the meeting on the efforts made by the Revolutionary Government to solve peacefully the problem in Eritrea Region, the wanton destruction caused by the secessionist bandits and the suffering to which the people have been subjected as a result.

The resistance of the inhabitants of the Region to the secessionist movement and their sustained struggle was enumerated in the statements by the two officials who also gave a resume of the reconstruction activities undertaken following the rout of the foreign inspired traitors by the Revolutionary Liberation Army.

The atrocities perpetrated against the working people of Eritrea Region by the secessionist bandits were later exposed and strongly condemned by representatives of the masses. Comrade Afework Berhane, Chairman of the City Council and Administrator of Asmara, Comrade Gezai Sebhatu, Chairman of the Regional AETU, and Comrade Tesfu Reddi, Chairman of the Regional AEPA, took turns in vowing vengeance against secessionist adventures.

Comrade Daniel Teka, representative of the Regional REYA, and Comrade Gidey Gebre-Yohannes, Chairperson of the Regional REWA, outlined the role played by their respective associations in fighting the evil motivations of the secessionists. They solemnly declared that youth and women in the Region will struggle with unflinching resolve for the success of the multi-faceted "Red Star" Development Campaign.

Heroic Struggle

A reprsentative of the Regional Association of Veteran Resistance Fighters, Fitawrari Asresahegn Ambaye, recalled the heroic struggle of the people of Eritrea Region against invaders

bent on violating the territorial integrity of the Motherland and dismembering the region from the rest of the country. He declared that patriotic Eritreans not only strongly condemn the attempt to sever the region from the Moherland but are in readiness to stand alongside the Revolutionary Army and to pay any sacrifice to destroy the last remaining bastions of secessionism.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the high-level meeting were also addressed by Comrade Yirga Bogale, Chairman of the Eritrea Regional Teachers' Association, and representatives of mass organizations and peoples militia in all the provinces of Eritrea Region pledging on behalf of their respective associations and organizations to struggle to the end to rid the region off secessionist elements and towards the success of the "Red Star" multi-faceted revolutionary campaign in Eritrea.

After three days of recess in connection with the three-day festival held in Massawa, the high-level meeting got underway with discussions on Comrade Chairman Mengistu's policy statement delivered last Monday when the meeting opened and on the explanations given on the multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea region.

Representatives of workers, mass organizations, veteran resistance fighters and peoples militia in Eritrea spoke at the meeting reaffirming their determination to pay whatever sacrifices needed for the implementation and success of the "Red Star" multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea region.

The meeting was attended by government and COPWE representatives as well as representatives of mass and professional associations and religious leaders throughout Ethiopia, including those in Eritrea region.

The speakers represented at the gathering were workrers, peasants, urban dwellers, youth, women, veteran resistance fighters and teachers' associations in Eritrea as well as representatives of mass organizations and peoples militia of Hamassein, Akele-Guzai, Seraye and Gash-Setit provinces of Eritrea region and representatives of mass organizations of Keren, Assab, Red Sea, Barka and Sahel provinces of the region.

They spoke outlining the unstinted effort of the Revolutionary Government to solve peacefully the problem in Eritrea region and the chauvenistic response of the secessionist bandits, and the untold destruction inflicted by the bandits on the life and property of the people of Eritrea.

Representatives of the ten nationalities in Eritrea region on their part spoke outlining the neglect and sufferings they were subjected to during the reactionary feudo-bourgeois regime and the due respect and recognition they were given following the upsurge of the Ethiopian Popular Revolution, and the divisive means and acts used by the anti-people and anti-unity secessionist bandits to attain their reactionary objectives and to re-impose on the nationalities the subjugation they had suffered during the fallen regime.

The representatives who pledged to pay every sacrifice towards the fulfilment and success of the "Red Star" Multi-Faceted Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea region were those of the Bilen, Beja, Afar Saho, Asawirta, Reshayida, Tigre, Kunama, Ben-Amir and Baria nationalities in Eritrea region.

The High-Level Meeting was also addressed by religious leaders in Eritrea region who said that there was no time in the history of the country when the broad masses of Ethiopia were divided along religious lines, but to the contrary followers of different faiths in the country had stood in unison and endured the test of times in the defence of the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Motherland.

The leader of the followers of the Muslim faith of Asmara and Hamasien province, in particular laid bare the devisive machinations of the secessionist bandits along religious denominations and the falsification of history that asserts that Eritrea is Arab, all aimed at dismembering the country and at achieving their evil and wishful objective. The Muslim leader said that the bandits have no mandate whatsoever to speak for the people of Eritrea region and pledged on behalf of followers of the Islamic faith in Eritrea region that they would pay whatever sacrifices for the successful implementation of the Campaign.

CSO: 4700/781

BERHANU HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBAN OFFICIAL

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Jan 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Comrade Berhanu Bayih and Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes, Politbureau member of the Cuban Communist Party yesterday held talks on strengthening relations between COPWE and the Communist Party of Cuba exchanging views on international issues of mutual interest and concern.

Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, briefed the Cuban Communist Party delegation at the COPWE Central Committee office on the continued struggle of the Ethiopian broad masses. Comrade Berhanu recalled the pre-revolution realities in the country and the sustained effort of the Ethiopian people against oppression and exploitation. He underlined the victories scored by the Revolutionary Army and the mass-based commitment to safeguard the hard-won revolutionary gains and the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland.

Comrade Berhanu appraised the Cuban delegation on the formation of COPWE and the task being discharged by the Commission towards the formation of the working people's party. He also pointed to the need strengthening the nation's defence capability and the construction of a socialist economy.

Comrade Berhanu also briefed the Cuban delegation on the situation in the Horn of Africa and imperialist manoeuvres to arrest the revolutionary momentum.

Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes spoke of the structural set up of the Cuban Communist Party and the efforts of the Cuban people towards continued socialist construction.

Present during the talks were Comrade Shewandagn Belete, COPWE Central Committee member and Second Deputy Head of COPWE's Organizational Affairs Department, Comrade Girma Neway, COPWE Central Committee member and Head of the Agitation and Propaganda section in COPWE's Ideological Affairs Department, Comrade Tesfaye Taddesse, COPWE Central Committee member and Deputy Editor-in-Chief of "Serto Ader," the organ of COPWE Central Committee, other members of the Cuban delegation and the Cuban Ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia, Comrade Buenaventura Reyes Acosta.

CSO: 4700/781

CHAIRMAN RECEIVES CUBAN CP POLITBUREAU MEMBER

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] ASMARA (ENA) — Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, yesterday received and had talks with Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes here at Asmara Palace.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu and Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes, Politbureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba, discussed relations between Socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Cuba and international issues of topical relevance.

During the audience, the Cuban official delivered to Comrade Chairman Mengistu a message from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the Council of State and Council of Ministers and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Addis Tedla, PMAC Standing Committee member, Deputy Chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC) and COPWE Executive Committee member, Comrade Legesse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, and Comrade Dr. Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Minister of Foreign Affairs and COPWE Central Committee member.

Also present were the Cuban officials accompanying Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes, and Comrade Ambassador Buenaventura Reyes Acosta of Cuba.

Members of the Cuban delegation were presented to Comrade Chairman Mengistu by Comrade Mengistu Gemechu, Special Aide to the Comrade Chairman and COPWE Central Committee member.

The high-level Cuban delegation was welcomed on arrival here at Asmara Airport at noon by Comrade Legesse Asfaw, Comrade Dr. Alemu Abebe, COPWE Central Committee member and First Deputy Head of COPWE's Organizational Department, and Comrade Fasika Sidelil, COPWE Central Committee member and First Deputy Head of COPWE's Ideological Affairs.

Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes, arrived yesterday for a working visit to Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes was welcomed on arrival at Bole International Airport by Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Commtitee Member, Comrade Teka Tullu, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee Member, Comrade Girma Yilma, Minister of Information and National Guidance and COPWE Central Committee Member, Comrade Goshu Wolde, Minister of Education and COPWE Central Committee Member, senior government officials and Comrade Ambassador Buenaventural Reyes Acosta of the Republic of Cuba to Socialist Ethiopia.

Members of the delegation accompanying Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes include Comrade Babelardo Colome Ibarra, Alternate Member of the Polit-Bureau of The Communist Party of Cuba, Comrade Carlos Aldana Central Committee Member of the Communist Party of Cuba, and Comrade Oscar Oramas, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba.

CSO: 4700/781

SUPPLY OF BASIC GOODS IN ERITREA TO BE STEPPED UP

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Jan 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] ASMARA (ENA) — Preparations are underway to make basic commodities available to the masses in the districts and provinces of Eritrea region, following the routing of the secessionist bandits by the Revolutionary Liberation Army and the return of peace and tranquility in the region.

This was disclosed here by Comrade Abebe Kebede, Minister of Domestic Trade and COPWE Central Committee member, in a statement he made on the role of the Ministry of Domestic Trade in connection with the launching of the multi-faceted revolutionary campaign in Eritrea region.

Comrade Abebe said that a task force entrusted with the equitable distribution of basic commodities to the people living in the districts and provinces of Eritrea region has been formed and will assist in the implementation of the efforts being made so as to enable the Eritrean masses to benefit from the fruits of the revolution.

Comrade Abebe noted that distribution of basic commodities to the people in Eritrea was made difficult owing to the problem created by the secessionist bandits, but added that the Revolutionary Government continues to exert every effort to air-lift basic commodities to the region at high cost.

The Minister of Domestic Trade pointed out that the task force just formed is making preparations to take appropriate measures after having inspected the activities of the various committees and evaluated the strength of mass organizations in the region.

He said mechanisms for the maintenance of stable commodity prices, transport facilities and other necessary conditions will be fulfilled to facilitate the work of the task force. He underlined the need for a sound and viable role of mass organizations and active participation on the part of the people to ensure the success of the task.

Comrade Abebe said that the task force is also entrusted with providing factories with raw materials, various implements and hardware needed for the reconstruction efforts as well as the revival of agriculture and other development-oriented ventures.

The task force is forging close relation with the Ministry of Agriculture to speed up the supply of basic commodities to be distributed to peasants in Eritrea through peasants' service co-operatives, Comrade Abebe said.

CSO: 4700/781

CHAIRMAN CALLS FOR CONCERTED RECONSTRUCTION IN ERITREA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Jan 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] ASMARA (ENA) — Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam yesterday called on the Ethiopian people, to mobilize forces to speed up development activities underway in Eritrea region by implementing the historic "Red Star" multi-faceted revolutionary campaign just launched, guarantee the inviolability of the nation's unity and territorial integrity and ensure the reign of peace, equality, common prosperity and justice in the country.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary army, made the call in a policy statement addressed to the Ethiopian people when opening the high-level meeting on the economic reconstruction of Eritrea region at the Asmara Palace.

The multi-faceted "Red Star" revolutionary campaign of national characteristics provides for extricating the Eritrean broad masses from the abyss of terror and inequities to which they have been subjected by the secessionist bandit groups and rebuilding the vital infrastructure destroyed by the traitorous gangs.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu told the large gathering that the "Red Star" campaign will moblize all available resources simultaneously to end once and for all, in accordance with the decisions of the Revolutionary Government and COPWE, the organized banditry which over the years exacted heavy toll in human life and caused billion Birr worth of property destruction, and to expedite the development process began in the region to bring about full equality and prosperity for all.

The historic meeting is being attended by Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, PMAC Secretary-General and COPWE Executive Committee member, Comrade Fisseha Desta, PMAC Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and COPWE Executive Committee Member.

Also present were Ministers, Commissioners, COPWE Central Committee Members, high ranking government officials, representatives of the Revolutionary Army and Revolutionary Police and of mass organizations and professional associations throughout Ethiopia, members of various nationalities in the country and religious leaders.

Multi-Faceted Undertaking

In the address to the nation at the

high-level and historic meeting attended by 1,205 participants, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said the multi-faceted revolutionary campaign in Eritrea region encompasses all aspects of political, social and economic life. He pointed out that the goal is to restore normalcy to the region, rebuild vital infrastructure destroyed by the secessionists, organize, politicize and arm the working class and generally build a socialist order in the region He said the ampaign will be executed with the joint efforts of the Revolutionary Government, COPWE, the Ethiopian br d masses and the working people of the region.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Amanuel Amde-Mikael, Deputy Senior Minister, COPWE Central Committee Member, and Secretary-General of the multi-faceted revolutionary campaign in Eritrea region, elaborated on the characteristic and goal of the campaign.

At the outset, Comrade Chairman Mengistu made note of the character of the Revolution at this stage and said not only has it drawn the line of distinction between its allies and its enemies but has also forged ahead by scoring momentous victories. The Revolution has not been confined to Ethiopia's national frontiers but has also altered the alignment of forces in the region, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said.

The Revolutionary Leader said one of the major problems facing the nation has been that existing in Eritrea region which he described as the foundation and cradle of Ethiopia's history. He recalled the successive waves of aggression mounted against Ethiopia over the centuries through the region and said colonialism not only brought about death and destruction in its wake but also polluted culture. While Eritrea region remained under alien rule for 60-70 years, he noted, the rest of the country was in the grip of neo-colonialism. Both the feudal and bourgeois classes were bathed under this situation, it was pointed out.

Building Just System

Comrade Chairman Mengistu went on to enumerate the causes of Ethiopia's under-development and said that the objective reality prevailing in the country at the moment is such that the solution to our shortcomings lies in "a change of system, class struggle and generally Revolution."

Noting that the unity of the country and the supremacy of the Revolution have been guaranteed through immense sacrifice, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that it is in Eritrea region alone that "we find the last die-hard reactionary stronghold bent on destroying while we build and challenging the Revolution and the people."

Comrade Chairman Mengistu said the historic gathering in Asmara was assembled to examine and make decisions on a "supreme, decisive, and revolutionary issue." He said the meeting will, on the one hand, tackle numerous problems of pressing nature and, on the other, draw up strategy for eradicating in the form of a campaign the social and economic malaise which have plagued the Ethiopian people. "We are in particular endeavouring to alleviate the extremely complex and bitter economic and social difficulties of the people of Eritrea region," he said.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu went on: "We are bracing ourselves for the task not only on the basis of truth

but we also intend to untangle unassailable truths from the many that are now choked and strangled by weeds. We are arrayed to remove the dangers of death, exile, fear, hunger and deprivation which are hovering over our compatriots."

The PMAC Chairman pointed out that the secessionist bandits doubled and quadrupled their activities in the region during the revolutionary period in the belief that an opportune moment had presented itself. He said although the people of the region shouldered the brunt of the adversity, the problem is one that is shared by the entire nation.

Eventhough the dream of the traitorous bandits has come to naught, Comrade Chairman Mengistu stated, it is extremely essential that the last bastions of the movement are dismantled.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu noted that the various secessionist groups were at the forefront of the reactionary attempt at stifling the revoluion in its cradle. He said these anti-people gangs used every slogan to confuse the Ethiopian people and misinform the international community. True to the saying that "market riots benefit the thief," it was noted, the secessionist bandits took advantage of the Somalia invasion and counter-revolutionary activities in the hinterland to infiltrate major towns in the region and terrorize the people while continuing the orgy of wanton destruction and causing severe economic dislocation.

The Revolutionary Leader pointed out to the meeting that the anti-people and ani-unity traitors caused the kind of ruthless destruction which even the fascist Italian forces did not commit on their rereat. He said no matter what the cost, the Ethiopian broad masses are poised to rebuild the economy within a short period.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu went on to state that the secessionists also attempted to distort and sally the honour of a land whose age-old struggle to maintain its independence and safeguard its unity occupies a respectable place in world history. "It is a double crime that history can never forget," Comrade Chairman Mengistu said. "We are determined to settle accounts with these criminals who, having lost all sense of honour and self-respect, will not stop from attempting to sell the honour of the people."

The Revolutionary Leader pointed out that in order to achieve the unfettered advancement of the Revolution, there is no alternative to crushing the traitorous bandits and successfully completing the struggle in the region for which enormous sacrifices have been already paid.

"The all-encopassing revolutionary campaign will be seized with all political, social and economic aspects of the region," Comrade Chairman Mengistu said. "The objectives of the campaign are to ensure that the people living in this part of the country enjoy peace, to rehabilitate the economic institutions which have been destroyed, to expand the efforts towards the establishment of a new socialist community and to enable the working people protect their rights through the achievement of a higher level of consciousness as well as being better organised and better armed."

The reconstruction and develop-

ment activivties in the region are to be mounted in three phases. The campaign is to be carried out by the coordinated efforts of the Revolutionary Government, COPWE and the entire Ethiopian broad masses and the working people.

Fundamental Objective

Comrade Chairman Mengistu stressed that the fundamental objective of the campaign is reconstruction and the building of a happy and peaceful future for the people of the region. "Had it been necessary to respond in kind to the provocative actions of the bandits, the people of the region would have been subjected to even worse sufferings," Comrade Chairman Mengistu pointed out. "Our goal is principally that of sparing the population further suffering, restoring peace and enabling the people to share in the victories of the Revolution."

The Revolutionary Leader concluded his rousing policy statement by calling on the entire working people of Ethiopia to stand ready and in unison to attain the historic goal upon which the nation has embarked.

Speaking earlier on the objectives of the campaign Comrade Amanuel Amde-Mikael underscored the imperative for doing away with the legacies left over by the past feudo-bourgeois regime in connection with the problem of Eritrea so as to achieve peace that would be conducive for the economic reconstruction in the region.

He recalled the futile attempts made by the secessionist bandits to sally the history of northern Ethiopia — the cradle of civilization encompassing glorious chapters tourching on heroic figures like Abraha Atsbeha, Saba, Kaleb, Ras Alula Aba Nega and Zerai Deres — and to dismember ancient and united Ethiopia. The Deputy Senior Minister declared that Ethiopia's history which is engraved with the sacrifice of the broad masses will live for eternity.

Stating that the national call for peace is still valid although it has been rejected by the bandits, Comrade Amanuel noted that in line with the resolution passed by the Second Regular Plenary Session of COPWE Central Committee, the Revolutionary Liberation Army has so far been engaged in an armed struggle and mopping up operations against the secessionist gangs.

In addition to previous rehabilitation, political orientation and economic reconstruction programmes launched in the region in line with the directives of Comrade Chairman Mengistu, this new multi-faceted revolutionary campaign encompassing military, ideological, political, organizational, cultural and economic activities has now been set in motion Comrade Amanuel said.

Comrade Amanuel disclosed that the *"Red Star"* campaign will free the region from the grip of the secessinist bandits once and for all, rehabilitate those dislodged from their homes, reconstruct economic projects destroyed by the bandits, chart out development plans and implement them stage by stage.

The Deputy Senior Minister pointed out that the campaign consists of several departments including those of national and public security, inspection, political affairs, military operations, economic development and military political affairs. Comrade Amanuel added that these departments

were duly formed so as to fully implement the plans of the campaign and attain the desired objective.

All departments will be geared to function as part and parcel of the National Democratic Revolutionary programme in order to replace terror, poverty and ignorance with peace, unity and prosperity and thereby pave the way for a strong revolutionary future.

At the opening ceremony, colourfully attired young children fluttering the Ethiopian flag and holding palms and red flowers sang the "*Internationale*" and the national anthem as well as other revolutionary songs.

Various slogans reflecting the objective of the "*Red Star*" campaign were also hung at the auditorium where the meeting is in progress in a glittering setting.

CSO: 4700/781

BRIEFS

WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS UNDERWAY--Harar (ENA)--Construction of a water pipe at a cost of 622,350 Birr for the town of Babile in Gursum province of Hararghe region is now in progress. The Ethiopian Water Work's Construction Authority (EWWCA), undertakes the work. The water will be pumped from two underground wells dug seven kms from Babile at the rate of 140,000 litres per day. The project is envisaged to provide potable water for 15 years to the 4,500 residents of the town, according to the Manager of the Hararghe Zone Office of EWWCA. The EWWCA is also damming a spring to supply water for the 1,000 inhabitants of Bobosa in Gursum province. The United Nations Childrens' Fund, UNICEF, is assisting in the financing of the water supply projects for the town of Babile and Bobosa. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Jan 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/781

REAGAN URGED TO PRESSURE PRETORIA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jan 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Reagan's First Year"]

[Text]

THE record of President Ronald Reagan's first year in the most powerful job in the world is extremely disappointing to many Africans especially leaders who were expecting the world's strongest democracy to assist those who are still fighting for the fundamental human rights on this continent of injustice and despotism.

The tough measures Mr. Reagan has taken against the new military regime in Poland have proved that he is an able politician who cannot give in easily to the demands of people with little respect for true democratic principles.

Unfortunately Mr. Reagan has not found it fit to take the same tough measures against violaters of human rights in Africa. The United States is still a major trading partner of the South African regime which in fact treats the majority of the people there in a worse manner than the regime in Warsaw treats the Poles.

Indeed the Pretoria government openly say they consider President Reagan to be one of the best friends of the regime in South Africa!

This is a quality of leadership which cannot be expected to bring the United States closer to the majority of free African nations. May be Mr. Reagan's greatest weakness in his African policy is that he wants to establish friendship with both the free African nations and the dictatorial White minority regime in Pretoria. His advisors should tell him that he cannot simply have the best of both worlds.

Mr. Reagan's most critical challenge for his second year in that powerful office depends on whether he will have courage to openly tell his "friends" in Pretoria to change their attitute towards their fellow citizens and accept them as equal human beings.

Such a demand from US is not only bound to be taken seriously in South Africa but will also improve relations between Washington and many African countries which now seem to regard Moscow as the one super power most concerned about the liberation of Southern African nations still being dominated by Afrikaners.

Such a move by Mr. Reagan is bound to make him win as many African friends as that great office he occupies deserves.

CSO: 4700/776

COTU GOVERNING COUNCIL ALTERS CONSTITUTION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jan 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Cotu governing council sitting in Kisumu has amended the organisation's constitution to require the workers to subscribe 5/- to Cotu directly through the check-off system.

The meeting, first since the organisation's general meeting last year, named its college here the Tom Mboya Labour College, Kisumu, in honour of the late minister's role in the labour movement. The meeting also amended other parts of its constitution and elected a 15-member executive board and five members of the finance committee.

The governing council tackled the cost of living and affirmed the recent data collection on prices and workers' basic requirements.

The council directed the organisation to sit with a team of economic experts to formulate what a worker should expect in view of the data collected.

The meeting added another rule to the constitution which stated: "The labour college which Cotu has now established at Kisumu may at any time at the discretion of the governing council be made the subject of a separate trust by transfer from the trustees of Cotu to separate trustees appointed by the executive board of all land buildings and equipments constituting the same upon such separate trusts (including provisions for administration thereof by a separate board of governors) as the executive board may determine.

"There shall also be paid or transferred to any such separate trustees of the said labour college for the purposes of the said trusts such funds or other assets of Cotu as the executive board may from time to time at its discretion resolve."

The following were elected to the executive board: Julius Malii, Stephen Mathuki, Martin Obare, Ali Mohamed, Samuel Mburu. Geofrey Ngao, Ochola Mak'Anyengo, Charles Nguta, Abdullah Muarua, Wafula Wamusamia, S. Muthoka, John Bosco, Benjamin Nzioka, O. Nyakanga, John Ogendo and Waweru.

The finance committee comprises Hank Van der Laan, Isaac Mohamed, Samuel Oyongo, John Kilonzo and Khalakuba.

Addressing a press conference after the meeting, Mr. Juma Boy, Cotu secretary-general, thanked members for accepting proposals which he said, would benefit the college at large. He said his committee was going to sit down with economic experts and formulate how much a worker should get.

The figures he released recently were just the minimum needs for a worker and not the union demands. "The union will demand a higher wage than the minimum needs," he added.

CSO: 4700/776

INFORMATION POLICY IS DUBBED VITAL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Jafred S. Musisi in column: "In My Opinion"]

[Text] A POLICY on Kenya's information is not only necessary, but essential and should therefore have been formulated "yesterday".

The reason for this is that the use of information has, for a long time been taken for granted, particularly by planners and decision-makers. As a result, information has been neglected, abused and indeed wasted.

This is so because information is not a commodity which, in economic terms, can be measured in units to which can be assigned particular values, nor can it be measured in financial terms.

Unfortunately, however, information needs are often recognised only when difficulties or failures are experienced. This happened in 1957 in US. The Russians launched their first sputnik an achievement which took the Americans by great surprise because the Americans did not think that the Russians had the technical capability to succeed in such a venture at that time.

However, this surprise turned to dismay and annoyance when the Americans discovered that the necessary technical developments had already been described in the Russian scientific literature and they could have therefore anticipated the launching. The only mistake with the Americans was that they had not read the Russian scientific literature.

After the launching of this sputnik, there was a frantic rush by the Americans into the cover-to-cover translation of Russian scientific journals!

Research

Coming home to East Africa, this lack of regard for the importance of information occurred in one of Kenya's scientific reaserch stations when an African director took over one of the E.A. Community research stations. He spent a great deal of time planning research projects only to discover later that practically every project he had planned had already been carried out before by the expatriate research workers who had left masses of data in files in the office.

Thus, he incurred a lot of unnecessary expenses by duplicating time and effort.

It is a truism that the establishment of an information policy assumes the fact that information is an important resource. It also assumes that the existing arrangements for the availability of information are inadequate.

Information is important to every human being if he is to effectively contribute to the economic, political and social development of a country as well as to its quality of life. Information is also a fundamental resource, just as energy or matter which affects all human activity.

This means that information is

not only a national resource, vital to scientific and economic process, but also the medium of social communication and must thus be regarded as an essential commodity to which access must be everybody's basic right. Information, like oxygen in the air, is a universal resource.

Although everybody is born with apparatus to use oxygen, however, most people lack the ability to use information.

Another parallel is that while there are obvious signs whenever people suffer from lack of oxygen, it is not equally obvious whenever there is lack of non-use of information, even when people are illiterate due to lack of documented information. This illustrates how important information is.

Recognition of the importance of information has been revealed, firstly, by the National Committee on Educational Objectives and Policies (NCEOP, 1976) when it states clearly that there is need for curriculum change and innovation. The purpose for this change is to develop individualised learning through independent study and reading.

This concept implies the availability of information and free access to it by users. The second reason arises from the President when he asked every Kenyan to pull resources in order to eradicate illiteracy throughout the country by 1983. The implication here is that every Kenyan is expected to be made literate by being provided with the right information at the right time.

Important as information is, there are a lot of inadequencies. Even though information is available in the collections of library, documentation and archive services, the potential users of these facilities are unaware of their existence and the advantage they offer.

Reports

The worst examples are found in the Government departments and research stations where there are the bulk of highly trained and qualified research scientists producing masses of research reports. These research findings, only circulate internally ending up in confidential files instead of being disseminated to the people for whom it is intended.

The problem arising out of this poor organisation of information was voiced by Vice-President Mwai Kibaki when he said: "We who deal with planning are all aware that we do not make full use of the available information and knowledge in this country. More important, we are all aware that we do not have enough information in fields in which we do have to make decision.

"We are aware that statements we make are not backed up by detailed information. If we are challenged on the basis of our statements we could not substantiate them to an audience like you."

This statement was supported by Prof. J. Mungai whe he criticised the National Symposium on Industrial Research and Development at its seminar at KIA when he said that 90 per cent of research knowledge required by Kenya is already available and there is no need to talk about industrial research and development nor was there any need to engage Unesco experts.

The seminar organisers should have known this because Kenya almost got embarrassed when it invited an ILO mission to investigate into unemployment in Kenya. This consultancy did not bring in any magic except that the report which they produced for Kenya was a compilation of the information which already existed at the University of Nairobi!

The problem is co-ordination and co-operation of the information which is available in all the library, documentation and archive services in the country. In addition to this there will need to be established a National Bibliography linked with a National Book Development Council, both of which already exist at the Kenya National Library Service.

Guidelines

The Legal Deposit Law will also need to be revised as it is not only out of date and ineffective but also inadequate in its coverage.

It can be concluded that an information policy is necessary for Kenya because of a number of reasons. In the first place, it is undisputable fact that an informed citizenry is the infrastructure of its nation.

On the other hand, an information policy would set some guidelines which will assist the Government to establish machinery through which information will flow in a systematic way.

If there was already a National Information Policy, when the National Food Policy was created, for example,

the need for information would have not been taken for granted as is reflected in that document. It has not been spelled out clearly how important it is for agricultural information to be organised and simplified for dissemination to both the semi-illiterate farmers as well as the consumers of agricultural produce.

A similar inclusion is clearly missing in the National Council for Science and Technology Act. Here again, there is no sign of how scientific research findings are going to be monitored throughout the country so that duplication can be avoided and also to discover gaps and initiate investigations.

An information scientist should have been the next person to be employed when the council engaged services of the secretary because it is this trained and qualified information scientist or librarian as they are commonly called, who should compile a list of researchers, who are investigating what problems and to reveal any gaps so that the council may be in a position to know which areas to look into for development.

In the absence of a policy on our national information, we are likely to find ourselves unaware of what information is where and for what.

CSO: 4700/776

SAFEGUARDS ASKED IN ARMING WANANCHI

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Jan 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN late 1980 and early last year when the shifta problem had reached its highest level in recent times, leaders from the North-Eastern Province requested the Government to recruit and arm civilian homeguards to combat the problem.

When the request was made in Parliament by MPs from the area, the Government rejected it. The rationale behind the Government's rejection of the proposal was that arms given to civilians in the area could be used against the population or for purposes other than containing the shiftas.

Many of the shifta bandits were believed to be either local people or foreigners known to the residents of the affected areas, some of whom at times even gave shelter, food and other forms of assistance to the bandits. The Government, therefore, had a problem of sorting out who could be and who could not be trusted with guns as homeguards.

Towards January last year, senior Government officials were quoted as saying residents of Tana River District in Coast Province, which was also affected by the shifta menace, would be armed to fight the shiftas. This was never implemented, but the idea was to identify people of good record and character who were to be trained in the use of fire arms and installed as home guards.

Now, Eastern Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Isaiya Mathenge, is reported as saying a similar exercise will be carried out in the province, especially in divisions bordering Meru and Isiolo districts.

The security situation in some of those districts has been deteriorating lately with an increase in raids by cattle rustlers especially. Recently, the bandits killed a chief and his wife and wounded several members of his family.

In an effort to contain the situation, the Government has taken a number of stiff security measures, including raising the numbers of security personnel deployed in the area.

The biggest problem that the security forces in the area face is trying to identify the bandits who easily blend with the rest of the population and disappear until they are ready to strike again. The area the security forces have to cover is also so large and the various population centres so far apart that it is difficult to know where the bandits will strike next or get there fast enough once the bandits have struck.

Since many of the bandits are known, or at least suspected by the local population, they would have been rounded up by now if those residents only gave adequate information to the authorities to identify the bandits. Failing that, information about the movement of suspected bandits would assist the security forces track the shifta, either before or soon after they had committed their atrocities.

In spite of constant calls by the provincial administration officials in the area and Government Ministers from Nairobi, the response of the local population in this respect has not been very encouraging.

Setting up a kind of militia made up of armed homeguards in the area may be a good idea in itself. But, given the reluctance of some people in the affected areas to give the necessary information to track the bandits, the Government should be careful to ensure those given arms are totally loyal and committed to the eradication of the shifta problems.

CSO: 4700/776

KARIUKI SAYS MUTAI FREE TO RETURN TO KENYA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

MINISTER of State G.G. Kariuki said yesterday that former Eldoret North MP Chelagat Mutai was free to return to Kenya.

Mr. Kariuki, who is in charge of internal security, said he did not think the Kenya Government would issue a statement concerning Miss Mutai who has been granted refugee status in Tanzania.

Miss Mutai, the Minister told the *Nation*, was free to come back since she had fled to Tanzania on her own free will. "If she wants to continue staying in Tanzania she is free to do so and if she prefers keeping the title of refugee she can do so," said Mr. Kariuki.

"I do not think the Government would issue a statement at the moment concerning her status. The story about her being granted refugee status in Tanzania came only today. All of us in Kenya know that Miss Mutai went to Tanzania on her own accord. She has a home here and if she prefers the title of a refugee she can keep it," said Mr. Kariuki.

Reports from Dar es Salaam on Saturday said Miss Mutai had been granted refugee status by the Tanzanian Government.

Tanzania's Minister for Home Affairs, Brig. Muhiddin Kimario, announcing Miss Mutai's refugee status said: "Miss Mutai has been accepted as a refugee in this country on condition that she does not use Tanzania to subvert Kenya and its Government".

Soon after Miss Mutai's disappearance from Kenya in October Kenya officially requested the Tanzanian Government to confirm her presence in that country. But the Tanzanian Government then denied knowledge of that request. The two governments have a repatriation agreement which states that criminal offenders are required to be sent back to the country where the alleged crime was committed.

The Tanzanian Minister explained that Mutai — believed to be the first Kenyan to be accorded refugee status in Tanzania — was accepted in the country like any other refugee from Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire, South Africa or Malawi. He said his country's action was in line with the Geneva Convention and the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity.

The Minister said that under Tanzanian law, refugees were not categorised under political, economic, social or other groups and that was why Mutai was accepted simply as a refugee as opposed to being given political asylum which Mutai sought in her application on entering the country last year.

CSO: 4700/776

MP UMURO AMBUSHED, KILLED BY BANDITS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by David Nderitu and Philip Wangalwa]

[Text]

MARSABIT North MP Alex Isaac Umuro was shot dead by bandits in an ambush between Marsabit and Isiolo.

The gangsters, believed to be shiftas, struck a few miles from Merille at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday when Mr. Umuro and six others were travelling in a Toyota pick-up on the Marsabit-Isiolo road.

Mr. Umuro died instantly and his mutilated body was found in the vehicle, with its engine still running, police said yesterday.

One of Mr. Umuro's companions was injured but the other five escaped unhurt into the bush. Mr. Bundi Murianki sustained facial injuries. He was admitted to Isiolo Hospital. He is reported to have said that he counted at least eight gangsters, all armed with rifles and dressed in army uniform.

He said they first fired flares to light up the on-coming pick-up and then started shooting from all directions.

Mr. Umuro collapsed and died in the first wave of fire. People in the area said they could hear the faint sound of shooting.

Police said Mr. Umuro's body was being flown to Nairobi for post-mortem yesterday afternoon.

Motive for the attack has not so far been established, but the authorities said bandits had frequently been ambushing vehicles in the area. Isiolo Central DO Aggrey Osango said that shortly after Mr. Umuro was killed, former Marsabit MP Elisha Godana was seriously injured when his car overturned after a tyre-burst.

He said Mr. Godana was taken to Isiolo District Hospital and that he might have to be transferred to Meru Hospital for further treatment.

Scene

Mr. Osango said the accident occurred only a few miles from the scene of the ambush when Mr. Godana was travelling to Isiolo.

Later reports said Mr. Umuro's car was ahead of a convoy of three other vehicles. The bonnet and the battery of one of the other cars was also shattered by the hail of bullets and the passengers had to escape into the bush.

Mr. Umuro was elected to Parliament in 1969 after defeating Mr. Godana by 1,619 votes against 769.

In 1974, he lost the seat to Mr. Godana, who polled 1,799 votes against Mr. Umuro's 1,721. Mr. Umuro recaptured the seat in 1979, again beating Mr. Godana by 7,318 votes to 1,719

Only recently, Eastern PC Isaya Mathenge said the Government was planning to arm civilians in the area to help control the shifta menace.

Early this month, two shiftas were killed and one captured by Somali security forces. Lamu DC Ben Makosewe told the *Nation* then that the shiftas were killed on New Year's Eve when they entered Somalia with 295 head of cattle stolen from Kenya.

In another dispatch from Maralal yesterday the *Nation* learned that five West German tourists were attacked and robbed of cash and property valued at several thousand shillings at Poro Crater, a few kilometres from Isiolo town.

The attackers, said to be armed with spears, swords and rungus, confronted the tourists as they were taking photographs.

The driver of the van, owned by a Nairobi travel firm, Mr. Joseph Sakwa, was slashed on the arm and was taken to Maralal district hospital.

●The managing director of the Minet Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation, Mr. John Murenga, was seriously injured when his Volvo overturned on the Nyeri-Kiganjo road in Nyeri.

Police said Mr. Murenga sustained spinal cord fractures and was rushed to Nyeri Provincial Hospital.

The accident occurred near Honi river.

CSO: 4700/776

MOI CALLS FOR END TO CORRUPTION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] President Moi yesterday called for an end to corruption in the co-operative movement.

He said the movement was for the benfit of farmers and they must reap the fruits of their sweat.

Addressing a mammoth crowd at Kerugoya stadium, President Moi said that Kirinyaga District earned Sh. 184 million from coffee last year but only Sh. 120 million actually reached the growers.

"When I visit agricultural shows, I do not want co-operative officers to show me graphs of how much money has been made in the movement. I want to be told how much of this money reached the farmers' pocket," he said.

Corruption

President Moi said he had recently appointed a Commissioner for Co-operatives to clean up the movement of all corruption. However, this should be done in the right manner without any witch-hunting.

The President said that corruption in society was still a big problem and that even some educational institutions were making claims for salaries for teachers who had long since been dead. "This must stop," he said. He asked teachers and the people to give him full co-operation to enable him to wipe out corruption.

Accompanied by Vice-President Mwai Kibaki, several Cabinet Ministers, Assistant Ministers, MPs and senior Government officials, President Moi renewed his call for the preservation of forests.

President Moi directed that committees be appointed under the chairmanship of provincial commissioners to safeguard forests.

He said the committees would determine the number of servants required in an area. "I do not want to go into history as the President who allowed the destruction of forests," he said, adding that his directives should be properly interpreted and implemented. He said forest workers should be assisted in forming co-operatives so that they too could benefit from forests.

Congratulating the people of Central Province for digging bench terraces for soil conservation, the President said the purpose of the liberation struggle for land would be meaningless if soil was allowed to be washed into the Indian Ocean.

On Kirinyaga politics, the President lined up the three MPs from the area Mr. Kiragu Stephen, who is deputy Kanu chief whip, Assistant Transport and Communications Minister Nahashon Njuno, and Assistant Health Minister James Njiru and asked the people to work together with them as their elected leaders.

Buried

Earlier, Mr. Njiru told the President that the three had buried their differences and decided to work in unity.

On the disputed ownership of Mwea land, President Moi dismissed an earlier suggestion by Mr. Njuno that the matter be taken to court for arbitration. He said all land disputes would be solved by elders adding that the Eastern PC, Central PC and the Minister for Culture and Social Services, Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah, should see to it that all people in the area had been properly settled.

He warned against favouritism in the granting of Mwea land saying that any leader found practising favouritism would be delt with severely.

On education, the President congratulated Kirinyaga District for coming fourth in this year's CPE results as a rural district.

He said the first rural district in CPE results was Nyeri, followed by Siaya. Murang'a was third.

Thanking the teachers for the good performance in CPE, President Moi told parents they should reward the devotion of teachers who enabled Kirinyaga pupils perform well by building them good school houses.

CSO: 4700/776

KAMERE WARNS BUSINESSES AGAINST BRIBES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Joseph Kamere yesterday warned businessmen against bribing civil servants.

He said giving and receiving bribe was a serious offence and that corrupt officials and traders would be prosecuted.

Addressing the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry monthly luncheon, Mr. Kamere said the Government was determined to root out the "cancer of corruption" from society.

Many civil servants were doing a good job just as many businessmen were playing an important role in development, he said.

But some people in the Civil Service and in the business community were fond of *chai* (tea), which had become the nickname for bribery, Mr. Kamere added.

He recalled that at one time, smuggling *magendo* was commonplace but the Government had stamped it out.

He appealed to people in industries and those in general business not to bribe public servants for any service rendered.

He said Nyayoism could not exist side-by-side with corruption. This was why the Government was determined to wipe out all elements of corruption, and all wananchi and foreigners living here should support President Moi in this exercise, he added.

The Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry chairman, Mr. Francis Macharia, had earlier introduced Mr. Kamere to the chamber officials at the luncheon.

Mr. Macharia thanked the Government for co-operating with the business community. He said many traders had access to Government offices which was good for business.

He however noted that these were now difficult times and businessmen were not making money contrary to what many people thought and added: "We therefore appeal for an understanding of these hard realities on the part of our Government when it comes to the introduction of new or higher levies, at least until our economy is on sound footing, otherwise any hasty decisions could very well kill the goose that lays the golden eggs."

Campaign

The chamber resolved to continue with intensive with export campaign, by sending trade delegations to various countries.

Uganda, Egpty, Sudan and Djibouti are the countries listed to be visited by trade delegations from Kenya before going to Europe this year.

A Somali trade delegation will be coming soon and the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry is expected here next month, the meeting was told.

The A-G was accompanied by the deputy Public Prosecutor, Mr. Sharad Rao.

Nicholas Gor, Kamukunji MP who is also the chairman of the Export Promotion committee, hailed the recent trade exhibitions by Kenyans held in Britain.

He however urged the Government to find ways to stop tourists from coming to Kenya with vouchers only after paying all the money abroad.

CSO: 4700/776

FRANCO-KENYAN TALKS OPEN

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Negotiations have opened in Nairobi in which Kenya and France seek new areas of mutual economic and cultural co-operation.

France flew in a special team of six experts to negotiate a "Kenya-France joint commission". They were joined at the talks by the French Ambassador to Kenya, Mr Roger Duzer, and embassy officials.

Negotiations cover the wide-ranging fields of co-operation, including general education in higher institutions of learning, co-operation in mass-media and the teaching of French.

At these talks, scheduled to last about four days, the Kenyan team, which consists of representatives from the Ministries of Information, Higher Education, Transport and Communications and the Treasury, is being led by Mr Simeon Shitemi, director of the external aid department of the Treasury.

The negotiators expressed hope that the talks would come to a successful end and remarked on the wide knowledge the French people had on Africa.

The meeting is the second of the Kenya-France joint commission. Mr Patrick Imhaus, leading the French team, said Kenya was one of the countries in Africa with which France would like to strengthen relations.

France had long history of relations with Africa, particularly since it was a major colonial power in West Africa.

Yesterday the meeting was told that France now wanted good relations with all of Africa, not just West Africa.

Mr Shitemi said he was impressed with the way the French ruled in North and West Africa. He said the French, "unlike the British" who ruled this part of Africa, did not build schools based on racial segregation.

Mr Shitemi said there was a need to teach French as this would enable Kenya to understand what was going on in other parts of the world.

CSO: 4700/776

MOI TALKS WITH DUTCH DELEGATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jan 82 p 20

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday at State House, Nairobi, held discussions with members of the visiting Netherlands parliamentary committee.

The delegation, which arrived in Kenya last week for a nine-day visit, was led by Dutch Ambassador E. Tydemann. The members visited several Dutch assisted livestock and agricultural projects, particularly in western Kenya. They leave for San'a, North Yemen, this morning.

A Dutch parliamentary committee visits Third World countries every year to assess and review development projects being assisted by their government.

Netherlands ranks fourth among Kenya's major aid donors, after the World Bank, United Kingdom and West Germany.

Some of the projects being assisted by the Dutch Government is the agriculture, water, transport and communications and livestock development.

The delegation is being led by Mr. H.J.D. Aarts, who is a member of the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

Poverty

President Moi thanked the Dutch Government for its continued assistance to Kenya, particularly in her efforts to alleviate poverty, and in development projects.

Among those who attended the talks were Vice-President Mwai Kibaki, two Ministers of State in the Office of the President, Mr. Nicholas Biwott and Mr. G.G. Kariuki, Assistant Foreign Minister Kamwithi Munyi, an Assistant Minister for Culture and Social Services, Mr. Stanley Metto, Chief Secretary, Jeremiah Kiereini and the Director of External Aid in the Treasury, Mr. Alfred Amisi.

At another function the Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. F.M.G. Mati, said Kenya was non-aligned because of its determination to promote national and international peace, love, and unity under the leadership of President Moi.

And he said Kenya was proud to know that it has close friends like the Netherlands.

Mr. Mati was speaking to the Dutch delegation who called on him at Parliament Buildings yesterday.

CSO: 4700/776

MOI LAUDS KENYAN TROOPS IN CHAD

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Jan 82 pp 1, 24

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday said the Kenyan contingent in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) peace-keeping force in Chad is doing an excellent job in defending democracy in a sister African country.

The President also thanked the six other African nations, including Nigeria, Zaire and Senegal, for contributing troops to OAU operations in trouble-torn Chad.

President Moi, who is the current OAU Chairman, said it was the first time the organisation had mobilised a peace-keeping force for defending democracy.

Referring to "the great sacrifice in maintaining the force," the President said it required much money and the "six countries should be commended".

President Moi was speaking at the passing-out parade of 1,348 Army and Air Force recruits at the Armed Forces Training College, Lanet, Nakuru.

South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), president Sam Nujoma and Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu were among hundreds of guests who attended the parade.

President Moi introduced them to the recruits who have completed five months of rigorous training.

He praised the armed forces for maintaining peace in Kenya, saying that, unlike some other African countries, Kenya had a disciplined army. The President urged the recruits to emulate those who graduated from the college before them. This way, he said, the people will continue to have confidence in you.

Earlier, after introducing Mr. Nujoma, President Moi wished the people of Namibia a speedy independence and assured Mr. Nujoma of Kenya's full support in his struggle for independence.

President Moi said the Nigerian Foreign Minister had come with a special message from President Shehu Shagari.

President Moi yesterday conferred with the President of Swapo, Mr. Sam Nujoma at State House, Nakuru.

The Swapo delegation came to report to the OAU Chairman on the progress of liberation activities in Namibia. Mr. Nujoma was accompanied by the Swapo secretary for Foreign Relations, Mr. Peter Mueshange, a member of Swapo Central Committee, Mr. Kapuka Nauyala and Swapo's Representative in East Africa, Netumbo Nandi.

At another function, the President met the Nigerian Minister for External Affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu.

CSO: 4700/776

KENYA GIVES $500,000 to SWAPO

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Jan 82 p 24

[Text]

KENYA yesterday gave US $½ million to the President of South West African People's Organisation, Mr. Sam Nujoma, to assist Namibia's liberation war, Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said last night.

Dr. Ouko said the balance of another half-million dollars will be given later. The money was a pledge made last year by President Moi, he said.

He said Swapo will use the money any way it chooses.

And Mr. Nujoma, who was present during the announcement, said the money will be used in Kenya to buy materials urgently needed by guerrillas in Namibia.

Thanking President Moi for the "generous gift", Mr. Nujoma said the money will be used to buy medicine, blankets, children's clothes and other materials needed by the fighters.

Asked what his position was, regarding the proposals made by the Contact Group, Mr. Nujoma said he was opposed to the idea of a Bantustan-type electoral system.

He said the Contact Group had proposed that there must be a mixed electoral system. "There must be one electoral system as the one being practised in Kenya," Mr. Nujoma said.

Mr. Nujoma expressed disappointment that even the Contact Group who had proposed the idea did not practise the same in their own countries.

Dr. Ouko was accompanied by his Permanent Secretary, Mr. Joe Muchemi, and a deputy secretary in-charge of OAU affairs in his Ministry, Mr. Bernard Adundo.

CSO: 4700/776

OLOITIPITIP DISCUSSES LUO POLITICS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jan 82 p 6

[Interview with Oloitipitip by John Esibi]

[Text] **ON January 12, Local Government Minister Stanley Oloitipitip sparked off a controversy when he accused Luos of voting out pro-Government leaders. Some Luo politicians, among them Ugenya MP James Orengo, objected to the statement. Mr. Orengo even asked Mr. Oloitipitip not to interfere in the affairs of the community. On January 28, Mr. Oloitipitip again castigated Luos, asking: "If a leader is a Nyayo follower, why do you vote him out?"**

Here News Editor John Esibi questions Mr. Oloitipitip.

Q. Your remarks that the Luo community is fond of voting out of Parliament pro-Government leaders and therefore "Nyayo supporters" have generated a public debate. In fact some people now think you are at logger-heads with certain Luo personalities. Can you clarify the issue?

A. I am not at war with either the Luo leaders, or the Luo community as a whole. In fact ever since I became the Minister for Local Government Affairs, I have travelled wide and far to nearly every part of Luoland to see for myself development and problems there.

Since I became the Minister in this Ministry I have authorised over 100 million shillings to develop various local authorities in Luoland.

This explains therefore that personally, I have no quarrel with the Luo community. Nor do I have a quarrel with the leaders there. All I did when I was addressing wananchi in the Luoland, was ask the Luos if it was not time they thought twice.

I told them that the Luo community stayed in isolation for the last 12 years, before the Nyayo Government took over. I told them that this habit of throwing out the "Nyayo Ministers" will not assist them in developing their land.

If a strong supporter of Nyayo Government is thrown out of Parliament. . . then what do you think the people stand to gain from that type of politics?

Q. In your opinion, who are the pro-Nyayo Luo leaders who have been kicked out of Parliament through the ballot?

A. That is an obvious and open secret in Luoland. And I am sure you know them as well. For example I could enumerate quite a number of them.

Take the case of ex-Minister for Power and Communications Mr. Isaac Omolo Okero. He is the national Kanu chairman. He was voted out of Parliament just because he was a staunch supporter of Nyayo.

Another example is that of Mr. Mathews Ogutu who at one time during his term in Parliament was a Government Minister. He too was thrown out.

That is not all. I am told that even the current Ministers from Luoland are not all that safe. Go further and analyse the political situation in Luoland. How many Government Ministers were voted out of Parliament during the Kenyatta Government?

People like Mr. Odongo Omamo (now the MP for Bondo), Mr. Odero-Jowi (former MP for Ndhiwa and also one time a Government Minister) were thrown out. If the trend is going to be left to carry on like that ...then when will there ever be development in the Luoland?

Q. If what you are saying Mr. Oloitipitip is true, then one would be tempted to think that the MPs who took over from the ones who were voted out are not "Nyayo supporters". But how come that some of the replacements in Luoland are currently Government Ministers? Are you not arguing that their replacements, even though they are in the Government, are in fact anti-Nyayo?

A. No, I have not said that. First of all the one who replaced Mr. Omamo later was not in the Government. Incidentally Mr. Omamo recaptured his seat.

Same as the one who replaced Mr. Ogutu. He is not a Government Minister. These two were from Siaya alone. And as you very well know. . . a Minister is someone who ought to be respected.

A Minister is someone who is expected to

make greater decisions for the benefit of their respective people. So I am not implying that they are not Nyayo supporters. Many of them say they are.

We know many of them are Nyayo supporters.... But why is this habit of throwing Ministers of the Government of day out of Parliament?

So all I was telling the Luo community was that, in order to remain in good books with the Government of the time, please think twice before you drop all or some of the Ministers out of Parliament.

If you do that, you are bound to have a new person altogether and it takes a bit of time for such a person to acquaint himself with the local problems.

Q. But it would appear that the Luo community could as well argue that the MPs they bring to Parliament are what they consider true Nyayo supporters. The fact that an MP is not a Cabinet Minister may not necessarily mean one is not a true Nyayo supporter. What is your opinion on this concept Mr. Oloitipitip?

A. I entirely agree with you. But I was just merely cautioning them when I said that. But what we hear, is that many of those who were thrown out of Parliament were very close to the Nyayo philosophy.

Q. I would like to refer you Mr. Minister to a specific case. Take for example in Ndiwa Constituency. The MP who defeated a former MP is in this Government as an Assistant Minister. Are you implying that Mr. Owigo Olang', an Assistant Minister and the MP is not supporting this Government?

A. Mr. Olang' is a true Nyayo supporter and he knows that even himself. He equally knows all what I am talking about.

Q. What is your impression regarding former Vice-President and former MP for Bondo, Mr. Oginga Odinga when it comes to politics governing the Luoland? Would you classify him as pro- or anti-Nyayo leader?

A. That one, I don't know. As far as I know Mr. Odinga is now politically no longer a leader. Therefore anybody trying to follow him is merely wasting his/her own time.

Q. Back on Luo politics, it would appear public opinion in Luoland is such that you are interfering with their own internal affairs ... suggesting who and how they should elect their leaders. How would the Masai take it if a Luo personality were to go around advising them exactly just on that?

A. I have not said and never will I ever advise the Luos as to who they should elect to Parliament. They have the freedom to do that. But all I am saying is that those they have elected, and have been given a chance by the President to become Ministers, should be given a chance to deliver the goods.

I will never tell the Luo that vote to Parliament so and so. Even myself... I don't know whether I will be re-elected, as the elections is not something one can be sure of.

Incidentally, one of the current Luo MPs who castigated me last week for having said that, (Mr. James Orengo) has himself gone on record just advising the people in Nyeri as to who they should vote to Parliament!

Q. Incidentally Mr. Oloitipitip considering the fact that Kenya is an open society which strictly speaking adheres to its constitution don't you think your views tantamount to going against the constitution?

A. I know the very constitution you are talking about. All I am giving them is fatherly advice.

Q. How is the political climate now in Masailand? Sometimes back there was some bickerings involving you as a person. What would you say the situation is like there?

A. Things are now all right. We have patched up our differences with my colleagues in Masailand. Hon. John Keen and myself are now true Nyayo leaders. We have no problem any more.

We decided to resolve our former differences in order to assist our President. And that is exactly what I am appealing to my colleagues to do in Luoland and elsewhere in Kenya.

Q. Which means that there isn't going to be much change in the Masailand in the forthcoming General Elections since you are opposed to national leaders being voted out of Parliament?

A. That, I don't know. It is hard to be sure of that.

CSO: 4700/776

OLOITIPITIP LASHES OUT AT LUOS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

LOCAL Government Minister Stanley Oloitipitip has attacked Luos who campaign against highly-placed Nyanza leaders during elections.

The Minister said Luos often voted out of office leading politicians who could benefit the nation. The practice, he said, had retarded development in Nyanza.

Mr. Oloitipitip was addressing a large gathering outside Homa Bay County Council offices.

The Minister upgraded Homa Bay and Migori to towns and Karungu to urban status.

"Although there were many highly educated Luos, the Minister said, Nyanza was still behind in development.

"People of this area should have nobody to blame if they do not reap the fruits of freedom during the Nyayo era," he said.

He gave a total of Sh. 34,840,000 to the four local authorities.

Of that Sh. 11,820,000 will go to projects in Homa Bay town, Migori will receive Sh. 11 million, Karungu Sh. 6.5 million. Homa Bay County Council was given Sh. 5 million for the development of Lambwe Valley game reserve and a modern market at Oyugis town.

Mr. Oloitipitip was accompanied by South Nyanza MPs, Local Government Permanent Secretary, Andrew Ligale, Assistant Minister Fred Gumo, Nairobi Mayor Nathan Kahara and acting DC J. A. Kamau.

He blasted traders who overcharged on essential commodities such as Omo, sugar and cement saying such traders should be apprehended and dealt with.

Mr. Oloitipitip said the Government, under the wise leadership of President Moi, could not allow wananchi to be exploited by get-rich-quick traders.

Earlier the Minister addressed civic leaders at the Homa Bay council chamber and hailed the co-operation among local authorities.

CSO: 4700/776

LUO MPS COMMENT ON OLOITIPITIP

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jan 82 pp 1, 32

[Text]

LOCAL Government Minister Stanley Oloitipitip was yesterday challenged over his recent statement concerning Luos voting out leading politicians.

Ugenya MP James Orengo said the Luos were not "feudalists and did not have paramount chiefs who rule forever". He said the people had the right to elect those they wanted every five years.

Mr. Orengo said Mr. Oloitipitip's statement was "unfortunate" and implied that the Minister did not recognise or value the constitutional rights of Kenyans to elect leaders of their choice.

He was reacting to a statement made by Mr. Oloitipitip in Homa Bay on Wednesday that the practice by Luos to campaign against highly-placed Nyanza leaders had retarded development in Luoland.

"People of this area (Nyanza) should have nobody to blame if they do not reap the fruits of freedom during the Nyayo era," Mr. Oloitipitip had remarked.

Mr. Oloitipitip also reportedly condemned the Luo political trend to always drop leaders close to the Government during the elections, particularly national leaders who could benefit the entire nation, not just the Luos.

Mr. Orengo said: "This is an open Government which should work with all elected by wananchi, not only with those liked by Mr. Oloitipitip."

The Minister's implication that the Government would only work with certain people and not others, Mr. Orengo said, was against the "fundamental dictates of democracy; it can shake the very foundation of good government."

"The statements by the Minister are against those made by the President that all Kenyans are Nyayo people and, therefore, the question of some being closer to the Government than others does not arise," Mr. Orengo said.

"Such careless statements are bound to bring disorder and instability because those who were defeated in the last elections can use these against the incumbent MPs," he added.

On retarded development in Nyanza, he said: "As far as I am concerned, there's a development plan every five years for the whole country, Nyanza included, and the Government is supposed to execute it. If the implementation of the plans in Nyanza is not carried out, it means the province has not been getting its cake and the Government must look into this. It implies some people are playing dirty politics against Nyanza."

He said the Luos were hard-working people and were working hand-in-hand with the Government.

Later, Energy Minister John Okwanyo supported the statement by Mr. Oloitipitip.

"There are many senior Luo politicians who have been voted out of Parliament who could have been beneficial to the country", he said.

Mr. Okwanyo said there was no need to be angry about Mr. Oloitipitip's statement. "I think he spoke the truth. Everyone has seen it", he added.

CSO: 4700/776

OLOITIPITIP DISAVOWS CHARGES THAT HE IS AMBITIOUS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

LOCAL Government Minister Stanley Oloitipitip at the weekend said he was not ambitious for any post and was quite satisfied with his present one.

And he said he would continue to discharge the duties bestowed upon him by President Moi without fear or favour.

Mr. Oloitipitip was speaking at a ceremony in Nyahururu where he installed Councillor C.B. Njoroge as Mayor of the newly upgraded Nyahururu Municipal Council.

Mr. Njoroge was chairman of the former county council.

The ceremony which took place at Nyahururu, was witnessed by a Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr. G.G. Kariuki, Nairobi Mayor Nathan Kahara who is chairman of the Association of Local Government Authorities of Kenya, Assistant Ministers Ngala, Gumo, and Munene Kariuki, the District Comissioners of Nyahururu and Laikipia, Mr. Mohammed Hadji and Peter Kabiro, respectively, some councillors and civil servants.

Mr. Oloitipitip announced that a total of Sh. 70 million would be given to the new municipality, some of which was already being used to improve water and sewage systems and roads.

"Out of this grant, Sh. 2 million will be used to establish a fire station, Sh. 1 millio to tarmac Koinange Road and 500,000/- to build a modern slaughter house for the municipality," he said.

He thanked Kenyans for being peace- loving and deplored the few who were misled for selfish ends.

Mr. Oloitipitip appealed to the new municipal officers and councillors to work closely as a team under their new mayor to be able to deliver goods to the residents.

Welcoming Mr. Oloitipitip, Mr. Kariuki said Nyahururu was the 20th municipality in Kenya.

CSO: 4700/776

OLOITIPITIP HOLDS TO STATEMENT ON LUOS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

LOCAL Government Minister Stanley Oloitipitip said yesterday he would not withdraw last week's statement about Luos voting out leading politicians.

"If a leader is a Nyayo follower, why do you vote him out?" Mr. Oloitipitip asked, adding that it was not his intention to divide the Luo community over the issue.

He advised Luos to vote for someone who could go to the President and ask for something and be able to get it. "Our loyalty should be direct to the President and not through a second person," Mr. Oloitipitip told a delegation of councillors from the Siaya County and Town councils and the Ukwala Urban Council.

Luos, he said, should follow the adage: "if you cannot beat them, join them".

It was imprudent for some Kenyans to form small camps, he said, adding that even then they could achieve nothing.

"If I retire from politics today, I am not going to direct the Masais whom to vote for," he said, adding that the Masai knew the true Nyayo follower and would vote for him.

Saying he had agreed that Siaya County Council, Siaya Town Council and Ukwala Urban Council be granted a Sh. 23 million loan for developing the local authorities, the Minister wondered: "Is this dividing the Luo people?"

He said since he became Local Government Minister, Sh. 107 million more had been spent in developing local authorities in the Luo community.

Appealing to the Luo community to join others in national development, Mr. Oloitipitip said the country could not do without the Luos, especially because most were very educated.

"We have one President and one nation," the Minister told the councillors.

Saying that patience pays, the Minister said he patiently remained an Assistant Minister from 1964 to 1974 when he was made a Cabinet Minister.

He said he had up-graded many local authorities not because of political grounds but because they qualified to be up-graded and would enhance development. "When we up-grade a local authority we expect the elected councillors to bring about development such as water, sewerage, tarmacking streets and installing electricity," he said.

He told Siaya County Council and Siaya Town Council to stop quarrelling over the ownership of the market in Siaya town. He directed the market be owned by the Town Council which should be responsible for the loan used to build the market

CSO: 4700/776

OLOITIPITIP RAPS ODINGA'S 'JESUS ROLE'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jan 82 pp 1, 20

[Article by Gideon Mulaki: "Minister Now Hits Out at Odinga"]

[Text]

LOCAL Government Minister Stanley Oloitipitip yesterday criticised former Vice-President Jaramogi Oginga Odinga for assuming the "role of Jesus" among Luos.

He wondered why people should pass through Mr. Odinga for his blessings for success in any political venture.

Addressing an executive committee meeting of the Association of the Local Government Authorities of Kenya (ALGAK) in Nairobi, Mr. Oloitipitip asked: "Is Mr. Odinga not just a human being like others?"

Mr. Oloitipitip said Mr. Odinga resigned from vice-presidency and later formed political party. He was later given a post by President Moi from which he also resigned, he said.

During this period, he said, Mr. Odinga had caused confusion among Luos and divided them.

Mr. Oloitipitip said he never said Luos were disloyal. "I would be mad to condemn the entire Luo society by saying they are disloyal," he said, adding: "I refute this categorically."

Mr. Oloitipitip said he had earlier advised newspapers not to publish destructive stories. He urged newspapers not to think of high sales by publishing "bad news" and added that, "when things get worse, the newspapermen will not have a special plane to escape".

He said he always preached peace and unity and that what he had said in Homa Bay was an appeal to Luos not to vote out leaders who were closer and loyal to the Government.

He wondered how people could develop if they kept throwing out experienced politicians even councillors. In this regard, he cited the examples of Mr. Okiki Amayo, Mr. Mathews Ogutu and Mr. Isaac Omolo Okero, among others.

"I never said that useless people should not be voted out. But why should people be voted out because they have not been blessed by so and so? he said.

Mr. Oloitipitip said he was a Minister appointed by President Moi for the whole country and that he had the right to advise in any part of Kenya.

Thanking the Minister, South Nyanza County Council chairman Eliab Ojow said Mr. Oloitipitip never insulted Luos when he visited the area.

He said the Minister only stressed unity and direct loyalty to the President.

●Mr. Oloitipitip yesterday clarified in an interview with the *Nation* that he never said all Luos were disloyal to President Moi and the Government.

"I am not at war with either the Luo leaders or the community," Mr. Oloitipitip said.

CSO: 4700/776

TANZANIA, KENYA PONDER BORDER OPENING

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 24

[Text] Tanzania's Foreign Minister Salim Ahmen Salim said in Nairobi yesterday the state of affairs in East Africa regarding the closure of the Kenya-Tanzania border was not the best.

Mr. Salim said the opening of the border will depend on normalisation of relations between Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, the erstwhile partners in the now defunct East African Community (EAC).

He said the question of reopening the border could not be dealt with in isolation. "Everything is being done towards that end," Mr. Salim said on arrival at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. He said the three States must lay the foundation of solid understanding and friendship.

He was in Nairobi for a few hours to deliver a message from Tanzanian President Julisu Nyerere to President Moi, the current Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). He left for Dar es Salaam in the afternoon.

Mr. Salim said all the three countries wanted to normalise relations.

"The meeting of the ministers concerned in respect to the assets of the Community and everything related thereto will be taking place in July. I think all these are part of the efforts to normalise relations", he said.

"We are really determined to do everything possible to normalise relations and it is in that spirit that the question of the border must be considered", he said.

Tanzania closed its border with Kenya in July 1977, following the collapse of the East African Community, of which Uganda was also a partner. Since then, Tanzania has insisted on a satisfactory sharing of the assets of the Community as one of the conditions for agreeing to reopen the border.

Under the Community, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania had common railways, posts and telecommunications, customs and airline among other services.

According to the World Bank-appointed mediator, Prof. Victor Umbricht, the liabilities and assets of the EAC are estimated to be worth Sh. 10 billion.

The Community's offices were based in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania to provide common services in the region, with headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania. Dr. Umbricht's assignment followed the collapse of the EAC.

On the recently-signed East, Central and Southern Africa Preferential Trade Area (PTA) agreement, Mr. Salim said the only reason why Tanzania did not sign the treaty was that, "in our consideration of the situation we felt that considering our present obligations and some of the problems that we have, we will not be in a position to faithfully and actively implement the requirements of the agreement".

He said Tanzania's decision not to sign the agreement had nothing to do with the reopening of the border.

On his candidancy for the post

of United Nations secretary-general, Mr. Salim said he did not understand why the United States cast its veto against him in the Security Council."No public or private explanation was given by the US", he said.

"You cannot have a socialist or capitalist UN secretary-general. In fact, I was not a Tanzanian candidate, but an African candidate", he said.

Mr. Salim said he was grateful to Presidents Moi and Nyerere for their support during his bid for the post. "Everything that could be done was done", he said.

Mr. Salim, whose candidature was vetoed several times by the US and he was forced to withdraw, said: "I suspect that part of the problem is the stereotype perceptions that people tend to have about individuals or other people. But essentially I think that one issue to be recognised is that the US is a permanent member of the Security Council. Like any other permanent member, they have their own perception of things and in that perception they felt that, given the circumstances, they could not support my candidature."

CSO: 4700/776

PRESIDENT NAMES ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday appointed Mr. Alfred Henry Simpson Acting Chief Justice in the place of Sir James Wicks, who is proceeding on leave.

Mr. Simpson was sworn in at State House, Nairobi, by the acting Registrar of the High Court, Mr. J.S. Patel, and was witnessed by Attorney-General Joseph Kamere, Chief Secretary Jeremiah Kiereini and a Permanent Secretary in the President's Office, Mr. Mr. Simon Nyachae.

Mr. Simpson has been a High Court judge since 1967.

President Moi said the post carried heavy responsibilities and wished Mr. Simpson success.

President Moi said the foundation of the country largely depended on the judiciary and added: "It is the expectation of every Kenyan that justice is not only seen to be done, but is actually done."

The President added that the judiciary should dispense justice to all without fear or favour "and should not be influenced by one's status in life".

President Moi urged Mr. Simpson to try and treat all people in accordance with the country's constitution.

Mr. Simpson thanked the President for appointing him to the post and assured him he would always uphold the judiciary's integrity. He said he would at all times be loyal to the President.

Before coming to Kenya, Mr. Simpson was deputy Public Prosecutor and crown counsel in Singapore between 1948 and 1956.

In 1956 he served as Solicitor-General in Ghana (then Gold-Coast) and twice acted as Attorney-General shortly before and after Ghana became independent. He subsequently became a High Court Judge in Ghana.

Mr. Simpson graduated with a Masters degree at St. Andrews University in 1935 and later achieved LL.B. before becoming a solicitor in 1938.

He became a barrister in New Southwales, Australia, before coming to Kenya.

CSO: 4700/776

CHIEF JUSTICE SWEARS IN NEW ADVOCATES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jan 82 p 28

[Text]

TWENTY-THREE advocates were yesterday sworn and admitted to the High Court by the Chief Justice, Sir James Wicks.

After the swearing in ceremony the Chief Justice advised them to work diligently as officers of the court.

"You should assist the judges and magistrates in the maintenance of law, and order in this country," Sir James told them.

He reminded them to always avoid delays and to expedite matters that came before them.

He warned them against deciding on cases before they were heard in full, and warned against abandoning their clients half-way through the cases.

"Don't come to the conclusion of a case before you hear all the evidence. If you are at the Bar you should persue your clients case up to the end. If you are at the bench, do not decide the case until you have heard all the evidence and heard the address of the parties. If you fail to do this you will fail in your duty at that level," he added.

Those sworn were: Abdulhamid Mohamed Haji Aboo, Christine A. Mbara, Philip Murumba Karani, Philip Richard Okanda Owade, Jane Regina Matoke, Beatrice Njeri Mbugua, Stanley Omburru-Otema Ramogo, Clifford Owuor Rachuonyo, Meshack Johns Raboso Guto, Robinson Njeru Githae, Violet Amadi, Stephen N. W. Kinyanjui Kibunja, Abigail Lydia Shiganga, Yohanine Hedwig Kibukosya, Ernest Kahiro Kimani, Elizabeth Wambui Gakuya, Anne Albertor Athieno Chite, Perpetua Wambui Karanja, Maina Murage, Ann Muthoni Mbugua, Dominic Mukui Kimatta, Francis Eric Wasuna and Ann Wangeci Kariuki.

CSO: 4700/776

KENYA TO HOST EUCHARIST CONGRESS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday received a special message from Pope John Paul II addressed to all Catholics and the nation as a whole.

The message was delivered by Cardinal Maurice Otunga who is also the Archbishop of Nairobi, at Nakuru State House.

Cardinal Otunga was accompanied by the Vatican representative in Nairobi, the Bishop of Ngong, the Most Reverend Collin Davis and the Bishop of Nakuru, the Most Reverend Ndingi Mwana wa Nzeki.

Nairobi has been chosen by Pope John Paul II as the site for the 43rd International Eucharistic Congress. This was made public yesterday at the Vatican.

The event will bring thousands to Kenya at a date to be fixed in July-August 1985, a Press statement by the Apostolic Nunciature in Nairobi said last night.

An International Eucharistic Congress is a world gathering of Catholics, whose purpose is theological reflection and spiritual renewal, centred on the mystery of the Holy Eucharist, the sacrament of unity and charity. The Congress consists of a cultural aspect: dedicated to the study of the theme of the Congress; and a liturgical aspect: calling thousands of people to prayer before the sacrament which is the source of the Church's life.

Such congresses have been held regularly since 1881, except in times of war. The Pope usually participates at each Congress in the person of a specially designated Cardinal Legate.

A local committee will organise the preparations for the complex event, with various commissions being assigned to deal with programme matters, spiritual readiness, publicity and press, transport and accommodation, etc. The Congress usually lasts five days.

Previous congresses have been held: in Melbourne (1973), in Philadelphia (1976) and, most recently, in Lourdes (1981).

CSO: 4700/776

EX-PRESS CHIEF SUES NG'WENO

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jan 82 p 26

[Article by Irungu Ndirangu]

[Text]

FORMER head of the Presidential Press Unit Wamatu Njoroge has filed a libel suit against Mr. Hilary Ng'weno, editor of the *Weekly Review* and its sister publications, and the Press Trust of Kenya.

Mr. Njoroge, who is currently Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Water Development, complains of a "malicious" story published in the *Weekly Review* on or about August 14.

The suit filed in the High Court through Mr. P.S.K. Kimiti, names the Press Trust of Kenya as the first defendant and Mr. Ng'weno as the second. The plaint says the defendants, without lawful cause or justification, maliciously wrote and published a story entitled "The Press: Sudden Fall, Wamatu Njoroge Sacked".

Mr. Njoroge lists three "principal untruths," ten damaging innuendoes and in the story prays for judgment in his favour on five grounds.

He says he never was sent on six-months' terminal leave, never retired and was never sacked from the service.

Mr. Njoroge says the story insinuates that he —

- is generally incompetent and lacks quality
- is unworthy of the position he holds in Civil Service,
- has insatiable ambitions
- is a grabber, reckless and generally dishonest
- the story was circulated throughout the country
- his esteem was lowered and his social standing damaged, he was subjected to public ridicule and was injured in his profession.

The plaint adds that, despite demand for apology and notice of intention to sue, the defendants refuse or neglect to admit liability or apologise.

CSO: 4700/776

MOI RAPS BANKS' INTEREST RATES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] FINANCIAL institutions which charge high interest on loans yesterday came under criticism from President Moi.

The President accused the firms of being indifferent to wananchi's welfare.

"An interest rate of 18 per cent or more is too high for the ordinary Kenyan," he said.

President Moi, who was addressing Kakamega leaders who had called on him at Kabarak, also hit at manufacturers for cheating wananchi on the prices of commodities.

The companies, he said, should match the cost of their products to the country's per capita income.

"We cannot believe the argument that the cost of fuel is to blame for the high commodity prices in the country," he added.

The President asked Government officials to ensure people are not exploited by manufacturers.

He told the Ministries of Higher and Basic Education to ensure teachers concentrate on teaching rather than harassing students on school fees.

He said some teachers were lazy and used the excuse of lack of fees to send pupils away.

The President said some people wanted to maintain the standards achieved during "magendo era" by exploiting parents adding that "such people should now realise that those days are long gone".

He went on: "The two Ministers of Education should regularly send auditors to schools to ensure accounts books are in order and funds are used properly."

The delegation, which was led by the Water Development Minister, Mr. Moses Mudavadi, pledged their total loyalty to the President, the Government and the ruling party Kanu.

It thanked the President for the wise way in which he handled the recent crisis on the Nandi/Luhya border.

Saying that tribalism and sectionalism is the main source of many evils on the African continent, the President called on all Kenyans to be practical and sincere followers of Nyayo.

Nobody should interpret my words to suit his own interests," he added.

He said leaders should make sure that every Kenyan is served impartially and warned that any chief or sub-chief acting to the contrary would be sacked immediately.

Citing the good example set by retired Senior Chief Hezron Buyoywa of South Tiriki in Kakamega District, the President re-appointed him on a two-year contract "to continue with the good service to wananchi with effect from February 1".

●President Moi yesterday advised youth to be realistic as self-delusion would make life difficult for them.

The President was speaking when he received three books, part of 20,000/- worth of a donation from Thomas Nelson Publishing Company, for Kabarak High School.

CSO: 4700/776

IMPROVED BANK SERVICE ASKED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Mbatau wa Ngai]

[Text] NO country can hope to achieve any measure of economic growth unless its people save. For unless a country invests a portion of its gross national product, it will always look to outsiders for investments, often at a price the host country can ill afford.

The burden of saving must, therefore, be shouldered by a country's nationals who must be induced to postpone their immediate consumption for the future. The nation has, in turn, a responsibility to provide this inducement coupled with the assurance that the saver will get more in future for the amount saved than he would get if he spent his earnings immediately. This inducement is all the more important during inflationary times, like now, when consumerism is in vogue.

The opening and continued expansion of banks in which the State has a stake, demonstrates that the Government is aware of its role. This recognition was further underscored by the Post Office's introduction of premium bonds and the Save-As-You-Earn Scheme as well as the starting of various building societies.

The Government's noble ideals are, however, frustrated by various individuals working in some of these institutions. Many of these culpable employees seem to be unaware of what is expected of them.

Such employees fail to realise that their only excuse for being where they are is to serve. And to serve in a manner that would satisfy the most discerning customer.

The resulting dissatisfaction leads to unalloyed cynism whenever heads of such institutions promise to provide better service. For many a customer get a raw deal even as the promise is being made.

A typical example of poor service is the National Bank of Kenya in some of its branches. When it opened its door, many a mwananchi flocked there to open accounts in the belief that he was helping to build the nation much better by banking with the national bank.

Disillusionment, however, soon set in. For it was not uncommon to have a cheque returned ostensibly because the account has no funds when the employer had remitted the money 4 or more days earlier. Whereas it was bad enough when such a thing happened to the customer cashing his own cheque, it was very humiliating when he had sent another person.

Another irritant is having to wait sometimes for an hour before the cheque is cleared for payment especially when the customer can clearly see bank employees milling around seemingly doing nothing. The customer may be forgiven for deducing that the employees delay his cheque with the sole intention of impressing on him how important they are and, therefore, how unimportant he is.

The sum total of such employees' irresponsibility is that customers begin trikling out although, thanks to the difficulty of opening an account, not in the numbers that they flocked in. The majority remain, seething with suppressed anger and frustration, because they realise how impotent they are to change anything.

A few brave souls leave the whole banking establishment opting to get their earnings, which may not be too impressive to some bank employees, in cash.

Needless to add, the taking out of such funds at a time when the country needs all the money it can get to finance various activities does serious harm to the economy. It also contributes to the general decline in the country's productivity.

The only rational alternative is to replace the few employees who do not have the service concept with those who do. There are many unemployed but qualified people who would jump at the offer.

At another level, the Government and the private sector to a lesser extent, must imbue their employees with the knowledge that the country cannot thrive unless everyone learns that the absence of oil and other natural resources leaves it with no other option than to sell the best service it can while trying to produce high quality goods.

The country — and more especially the banking community — must borrow a leaf from such resource-poor countries as Japan, Hong Kong, and Singapore which are effectively competing with such resource-rich nations as America and others.

CSO: 4700/776

LIFE IN BORDER TOWN DESCRIBED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jan 82 pp 13, 16-17

[Article by Rashid Mughal]

[Text]

NAMANGA is a sleepy little town of about 200 huts and houses. The borderline is particularly interesting as the Kenyan and Tanzanian houses stand back to back. The main street, highway, shopping centre, can be walked through within half an hour if you aren't in a hurry. Most of the buildings are ramshackle dwellings made of wood, mud, and mabati.

Saddled in the mountainous shadows of Ol Donyo Orok, Longido, Mt. Meru, Kilimanjaro and countless hills, Namanga has only two service stations, Shell and Agip. Agip Motel (almost everyone calls it "Ahjeep") is the hub of activity, offering wayside motel facilities and a big curio shop. Opposite the motel is the curio market, selling genuine Masai handwork and artifacts.

There are pretty young girls and fat ugly women, slim young men and fat ugly men. And lots of kids everywhere. The bars are noisy and filled with smoke, much like any place else.

Some Somali men while away their time nibbling miraa. Smoking, drinking and chewing miraa are the "national pastimes". There's nothing else to do. Miraa is cheap — ten bob a "kilo" (a "kilo" is a bundle). Loud transistor music fills the air.

The landscape is everywhere dominated by the glistening 19,340ft. snow-cap of Kilimanjaro which appears to the traveller on clear days like a gigantic sugarloaf sitting serenely in a peaceful landscape. Thus Africa's highest mountain provides a fitting backdrop to a wild region where the pastoral Masai and their cattle have lived in harmony with wild creatures for many a century.

There are open plains; extensive clumps of yellow-barked acacia woodland; rocky, lava strewn thorn-bush country; swamps and marshes, and, above the border town of Namanga, the 8,000ft massif of Ol Donyo Orok, which remains zoologically unexplored to this day.

Namanga itself is only 165km. from Nairobi through a beautiful tarmac road that is, for the most part, fairly idle. There is hardly any traffic to speak of. During our 2½hr. drive, we saw only about a dozen oncoming cars and trucks and perhaps five or six Kombis with a handful of tourists each.

As you enter Namanga, roadside signs announce Excellent Accommodation, Good Food, Swimming Pool — leading up to Namanga River Hotel, the best place in town. However, there was no trace of a booking made a day earlier by telephone from Nairobi. Here, the rates, compared to Nairobi hotels, are rather high.

There is only one school in the town. Ali H. Hamud is a Std. VI pupil at Namanga Primary School. Born and brought up in Namanga, Ali has no idea what he wants to become when he grows up. After CPE, he says, he wants to work in Nairobi.

Why Nairobi? "Well, what is there to do in Namanga? I don't want to be a businessman. The only thing here is business. I want to work and make money. After CPE I'll go to Narok or Kajiado for my secondary education, then find a job in Nairobi," young Ali says.

Lamu's former District Commissioner, Mr. George Njenga Miingi, is now the DC for Kajiado District. In fact, he's been around these parts since November 1981. When I met him at "Ahjeep" service station and motel he was busy with preparations to receive President Moi at Stanley Oloitipitip's son's wedding last weekend. Flags and drapings graced the little town.

The DC reckons the population on the Kenya side of the border to be between 2,000 and 3,000 — "that's my very good guess".

He says very few Kenyans cross into Tanzania but people from our southern neighbour pass through

mostly personnel from international companies and agencies, UN bodies, charitable organisation churches, and others who have official clearance from the Tanzanian side.

It is generally easier for people from Tanzania to pass through, but very difficult for people to get through the Tanzanian border control, I was told.

The DC voices everyone's sentiments when he says everyone wants to see the border open again. "The border has now been closed for five years and the closure has affected business.

"The lifeblood of Namanga is the tourists and visitors on their way to or from Amboseli — that is what makes the town survive," he says.

"The main crime here is smuggling, but at present it is well under control. Smuggling involves mostly foodstuffs, and, of course, as you all know, currency." The DC says 100/- Kenyan shillings can fetch 500/- Tanzanian shillings.

The town has two churches, one run by the African Inland Mission, the other a Roman Catholic establishment. The AIC church is just past the border post as you enter from Tanzania. Behind this church is the Namanga Health Centre, which is a Government-run clinic opened by President Moi as Vice-President in 1969. There are skeletal in-patient and out-patient facilities but no qualified doctor around.

The man in charge is Clinical Officer Theophilus K. Mukonza, 30. He is married with six children, three boys and three girls. The stone-built building contains a laboratory for HB estimation, blood grouping, stool and urine tests — "simple tests as no sophisticated equipment is available", he says.

The general ward has seven beds and usually admits children. The health centre closes at 4.15 p.m. but from then on one member of staff is on call until morning.

The only qualified staff are "technicians, two common nurses and one enrolled nurse. About 100 cases are examined daily, but when they hold the MCH FP "clinic", about 80 cases are average. Most are minor cases and serious ones are referred to Kajiado District Hospital 100km. away.

Maternity emergencies are likely at night. There is no electricity and health centre staff use dim-lit hurricane-lamps which strain the eyes. The patients, I understand, come from both sides of the border.

Obviously more staff are needed. But most important is the need for a fence round the health centre as animals trespass fairly often. "The other day there were lions where you have parked your car," Mr. Mukonza told me.

There's also a stone-built mosque which is nearly ready, run by Maalim Omar of Mombasa. About five-dozen people attend Friday prayers. There's a madrassa next to the mosque, run by a Kokni teacher from Nairobi.

There is no cinema, no disco, no entertainment. "When we do get a film, it is usually shown at Agip motel where the restaurant is used to screen the films, which come about once every year. It's so irregular no one seems to remember. Tickets are 8/- and 10/- per head and the crowd is cantankerous and noisy," says Mohamed Tahir alias "Kondoo".

"The only night life exists at Maisha Bar, which is a kind of night club for us," he adds. Maisha Bar, I found out, is a mud-built house about 100 yards off the main Namanga-Arusha road a couple of hundred yards from the Tanzanian border. Here men and women mix freely in a noisy atmosphere that's filled with loud music, cigarette smoke and idle chatter.

"Occasionally there's a disco at Agip and at weekends at the Namanga River Hotel. People pay 15/- per head to enter and the shannanigans can go on till dawn. Usually these discos end about three in the morning," says Kondoo.

"The only sport is Darts; and the only dartboard exists at Matapato Bar which is part of the best and biggest hotel in the area, the Namanga River Hotel. However, the swimming pool announced on the big welcoming billboard is non-existent: it has been out of commission for nearly a year and no one has any idea when it will come into use again. The receptionist, Sheila, hazards a guess. "It might be in use again about the middle of this year," she says, trying to be nice about it in the scorching heat of the day.

There are no qualified mechanics in the town either, no garage and no spare-parts dealers. The repairs are carried out, again, at "Ah-jeep" where Kondoo (one of the most likable persons in Namanga — everyone greets him, everyone knows him, and everyone respects this young man) helps out the tourist traffic with minor repairs.

The first hotel (what a glorious word that is — *hotel!*) on your left as you enter from the Tanzanian side is Bismillahi Hotel, within 50 yards of The Fence. Even Ali Aden, 26, agrees business is dull. "The good old days are gone," he says ruefully. "But life goes on."

Aden has no big ambitions, no big pleasures to seek out of life. It doesn't matter whether there is cinema or other forms of entertainment so long as there is business. And, right now, business is bad.

Mrs. Rose Peter is a buxom country girl from Machakos. This 20-year-old mother of two lovely girls says business is dead. "It was very good before Tanzania sealed the border," she says.

Rose sells dresses and imported sports sneakers and ladies' shoes. When I asked her the price of some fine Adidas-type sneakers, she asked me which side of the border I had materialised from. When I said Kenya, she said one hundred and sixty bob; then I asked what I would have had to pay if I was from Tanzania. She thought, sized me up and said, "Hey, you some kind of reporter?" I

said I was just trying to figure out the difference. She told me she would have charged me 450/- if I had come from across the border.

Both her daughters attend the Catholic school. She'd like to see cinema and other forms of entertainment introduced in the town.

At the next dress and shoe shop from Rose's, I speak to a fat woman behind the counter who's reluctant to give me any personal details. At first she agrees she owns the shop, then turns round and says she works there. No matter. How do you sell these shoes? "180/- Kenya money, 450/- Tanzania money," she says.

Why this difference? "You see, Tanzanians have a lot of money, but nothing to buy. So they come to do their shopping here."

What sort of things do they buy? "Everything. Clothes, shoes, soap, ghee, cooking fat, even salt and sugar and rice."

Pravin Pattni is grabbing the tourist market with locally made curios and jewellery in silver. Pendants, bracelets, rings, ear-rings, the lot. "This is not pure silver," he explains. "It's sterling silver."

Compared with Nairobi his prices are fairly reasonable, but no one in his right mind can expect the Masai to buy such fancy stuff.

Sakina Ashraf is 39. Her husband works in Nairobi and visits the family about five or six times a year. She has been doing business in Namanga selling cigarettes, sweets and biscuits for 14 years. Unlike all the other shopkeepers, she says at present "business is better than of late because of the drought. During the rains, when there's lots of food, business is bad. But at present virtually everyone lives on soda and mandazi."

She shuts shop about eight every night. Then there's cooking to do, feeding her two boys and two girls, and then — "what else — sleep!"

Life begins to stir around seven in the morning, but Sakina opens her shop at 10 or 11 a.m. Before that there are cows and goats to tend, lunch to be prepared for the children, the oldest of whom is a pretty girl of eleven.

Most shops remain open up to 10 p.m. "as we have moonlight right now" — it is fairly light at night. Hotels close about 10 p.m. and bars at 11.

The Masai Hotel run by Abdul Razak serves cheap meals, fairly good. You can have mutton curry and rice for 13/50 and chicken or steak or *sukuma* and *mchuzi* and *ugali* for 13/50. He also sells biscuits, soda, sweets, tinned food, squashes, creams and a few patent medicines, with Vaseline predominant on his shelves.

Opposite the hotel is Safari Canteen, in the Shell service station, which sells shirts, hats, caps, belts, sweets, soft drinks, key-rings, ballpoint pens, cigarettes, matches — the usual haberdashery of most general kiosks in town.

Francis Kamau is 18. He goes to Olkejuado High School and will sit his EACE this year. He has been living in Namanga since 1969. "There are many tribes here — Kikuyu, Masai, Luo, Kamba, Somali, and Indians," says Francis.

He complains about life being drab and would like to see cinema become a regular feature of his life. "But the most important thing, of course," says Francis, "is that when I finish school this year I don't see a hope in hell to get a job in Namanga."

His friend Wanjiru agrees. She echoes the same sentiments. In fact she's through with school and without hope of getting a job. So what do you do? "Well, I help at home."

Home is a ramshackle *mabati* tenement which the Government authorities say falls in the No Man's Land zone, so it's got to come down Soon. They will, of course, be given alternative land "this side of the Border Control Post".

The shopkeepers, kiosk men and women, traders, everyone, laments the border closure. "Business was extremely good before the border was sealed. Today we have no business," says Rose, her cute left eye squinting defectively.

Francis says there's no hassle in going through the Kenya border control; the trouble starts at the Tanzania Control Post just 200 yards away. "There you are searched, asked endless questions, searched. Some Asians are also beaten up — they are the worst victims."

Mohamed Hassan is a driver, father of five. He's been out of work for a year but still loves Namanga "as the cost of living is cheap". His 18-year-old son works in Nairobi.

Zablon Mwita, 23, is a waiter who comes from Machakos. He has worked in Namanga for just over 10 months. "Life here is fairly quiet but very peaceful. I like it here," says this handsome and smart-looking fellow, "even if you think there's no life." Point taken.

CSO: 4700/776

POLICE ALLEGED TO HARASS INNOCENT PEOPLE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jan 82 p 15

[Article by Kimani Gecau in column "Bwana Shida": "O, The Lawlessness of Our Law Keepers:]

[Text] I SPENT the good part of last night in police custody. As I was walking home from the bus stop at about 8 p.m. I heard somebody call *Mama, wewe Mama! Kuja hapa.* You know how it is when somebody calls you like that at Kibera; it was my firm belief that these were thugs who could set upon me and, out of malice because I did not have any money on me, beat me up to an inch of my life.

However, on turning I discovered that these were not thugs but policemen. One of them was hanging on to the leash of a fierce looking dog which was growling in a not too friendly manner as I diffidently approached the couple.

One of them was an impatient lad who asked me gruffly to state what business I had walking about at this time of the evening. It did not occur to me then to ask him what was wrong with this.

And assuming reason would prevail, I told him innocently that I was coming from seeing my employer's children off to bed and was now on my way home. "I work as a maid, you see."

The policemen haw-hawed at this and told me to come off it. Old women like me, he said, are as sly and cunning as tortoises. And if I knew what was good for me, I would tell them where I had hidden the chang'aa. Now, in my old age, I have given up the pleasures of the body and turned to spiritual nourishment through the immaculate virgin Mary and Jesus.

I therefore crossed myself and swore before Mary, Jesus and his father God, that not only am I a respectably employed mother and grand-mother, but that I have not let the vile taste of alcohol defile the very breath which calls upon God.

But the policeman — as all of them seem to be — is a veritable heathen and would not understand how anybody could be a teetotaller.

"I have never known any time when a drink was out of season," he told me. "Why, even now, I would not mind a drink... if you had a pound on you."

I saw the drift of the man's talk. But I only had five shillings on me. And this was for buying my daughter's child a loaf of bread and milk the following monring. When I told the policeman how things were, he wanted me to give him even that five shillings.

My protests met deaf ears. But I would not stop. What had I done to deserve being kept up late? Being torn away from my home and children? Was this what the law was for? But instead of listening to me and taking pity, these men flung more and more threats at me.

As they drove me around, I was thinking of that other time when I was again the victim of policemen. I was walking to work very early in the morning because my then employer was preparing to take his family on a holiday jaunt and wished me to be around to help clothe and feed his children. But as I neared his house, which I admit was in a rather secluded and protected area, a police car drove up and I was bundled into it without so much as by your leave.

I don't know why policemen get all the more suspicious when you tell them that you are an honest worker. Maybe it is because they are used to dealing with crooks. And in any case in the colonial times, all Africans were assumed to be criminals.

Our policemen seem to think in this vein for even this first time of my brush with the law; nobody seemed to know that there are such people as honest workers who are law abiding, and that it is not their fault that they are a bit shabby looking, they walk (not drive) and have to be up and about during unholy hours because of the demands of their jobs.

I was to spend a week there till my employer, getting worried that I had gone missing which is not a very unusual thing these days, tracked me all the way there, paid whatever fine it was that I could not raise and took me away.

Last night, as I was taken all over Kibera and environs, I was to think of this earlier experience with the police. And the biting cold made me also remember my brushes with the law during the days of colonialism when, as a more youthful person, I used to support those who were struggling against the injustices of colonialism then....

After moving around all night, we were eventually taken to court this morning. I was determined that this time I would not plead guilty to a charge I was not guilty of. If they wanted to send me to jail, let them. And if I did not survive it for my age, they would

have to explain to my granddaughter what wrong I have done.

I told all this to the magistrate, and more. He let me go. But I do not feel satisfied. Who is going to pay me back for the embarrassment, the cold, the sleeplessness? Who is going to give me back my feeling of peace and security? For it is true that I will no longer feel secure and protected even when I go about my way trying to be a good and law abiding citizen.

And if those who are charged with keeping the law and protecting us are like this, who are the children of this land going to turn to?

CSO: 4700/776

SOMALIS ALLEGE HARASSMENT BY SECURITY FORCES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

KENYA's security forces have been accused of harassing innocent people in Wajir District.

The accusation was made by Wajir East MP Abdi Mohamed who said in a statement that while Somalis living in the district tried to be good citizens certain people were trying to wreck peace among them.

But he said Somalis in Kenya should consider themselves lucky to be living under President Moi's rule. He said his people owed President Moi a "great debt" for ensuring that peace, love and unity prevailed over evil.

He appealed to the authorities to restrain security forces from harassing travellers. Mr. Sheikh alleged that security officers had been arresting innocent people and locking them up in cells since last year.

"Somalis have been victims since the killings and burning of manyattas in October last year," Mr. Sheikh claimed. He said security problems in the district should not be blamed on the Somali community.

On the recent killing of Marsabit North MP Alex Umuro, Mr. Sheikh said: "I appeal to the Government to launch a thorough investigation to find out the people responsible for the callous murder."

He said the investigation would help clear people's mind whether the atrocities were "part of a calculated plan by people who were out to create chaos and instability in the area for their political ends. . . ."

Mr. Sheikh said those behind killings in the region could be cattle rustlers.

The MP said participation in national development by people of Somali origin had been enhanced during the Nyayo era. He thanked the Government for sending famine relief to his people.

Saying that supplies were far from adequate, Mr. Sheikh said the shortage had been caused by an influx of residents.

CSO: 4700/776

MAASAI EVICTION FEARS ARE DISPELLED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

KAJIADO District Commissioner George Miingi has assured Purko Maasai they would not be evicted from Mosoro area when land adjudication starts.

Mr. Miingi, speaking at a baraza also addressed by his Narok counterpart, Mr. Samuel Oburu, said land adjudication had not started and no one would be forced out of the area.

Purko Maasai leaders had expressed fears there was plan to expel their people to Narok District.

Appealing for calm, the district commissioners said that the public would be informed when demarcation starts and local committee of elders would be set up to assist the Government in adjudication.

They said people with legitimate claims would be allocated land.

Disturbed

An Assistant Minister for Water Development, Mr. Meshak ole Nampaso, who also addressed the baraza, said the residents were disturbed by reports that some people had been allocated land in the area without public knowledge.

"We welcome the Government explanation that the area falls under Kajiado District. But any move to expel some people now living in Mosoro would be unfair," Mr. Nampaso said.

Other leaders called on the Government to ensure that a peaceful solution to the land issue in the area was found so the Maasai clans could live in peace.

Both district commissioners made it clear that district boundaries were for administrative use and not aimed at dividing the people. They said wananchi could have land anywhere as long as it was acquired legitimately.

CSO: 4700/776

KIPSIGIS ARE TOLD TO GO HOME

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] THE Kipsigis from Kericho District who had settled on land in Emarti Location, Narok, without the owners' consent have been told to go home.

Narok District Commissioner Samuel Oburu and Kericho DC Harry Wamubeyi advised the Kipsigis to respect other people's property.

Mr. Oburu told a mammoth baraza at Emarti Primary School that the Government would continue to protect private property. He advised those with land problems to forward their cases to the provincial administration.

The two district commissioners warned those who acquired land illegally without the consent of the owners to move out immediately before the Government took drastic measures against them.

Mr. Oburu appealed to those living along Narok/Kericho border to maintain law and order and assured hem that the Government was capable of protecting them and their property.

- Kericho DC Mr. Wamubeyi cautioned people of his district against selling their land in hope of getting land in Narok District.

They condemned stock thefts in the two districts and advised leaders to co-operate in eradicating the menace.

The meeting was attended by the MP for Chepalungu, Mr. John arap Koech, the MP for Narok West, Mr. Francis Sompisha, local leaders and security officials from the two districts.

● Some people living at Kapsuswa near Shauriyako in Eldoret have been ordered to leave the area within two weeks.

The quit order was issued by Eldoret town chief Mr. Bruno Nambiro. He said the land, registration block 11/25 LR 8637, belonged to the Government and those who had settled on it had done so illegally.

CSO: 4700/776

PROBE ON STATUS OF SQUATTERS IS OPENED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Philip Wangalwa]

[Text]

THE Office of the President yesterday ordered full investigations into the status of squatters.

This follows President Moi's recent directive regarding the preservation, conservation and management of forests.

A statement issued yesterday said President Moi had already pointed out that his directive did not mean that squatters be harassed.

Instead the district commissioners and forest officers must give maximum assistance to the squatters to save them from undue suffering, the statement from State House, Nairobi, said.

Where it is necessary to move a squatter in order to enhance afforestation in a particular area, the movement of squatters must be done in the most orderly and humane manner, the statement said.

The statement added: "It has become necessary for the district commissioners to ensure that the Presidential directive is implemented in an orderly manner".

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources had earlier issued instructions that forest workers and squatters living in the forests be properly controlled.

"It should be clarified for general information that in all areas, where there is need to review the presence of squatters, the district commissioners must, in conjunction with their respective forest officers, carry out full investigations regarding the status and other aspects of those squatters," the statement said.

Under no circumstances, the statement said, should the growing of crops, huts and other materials belonging to squatters be destroyed. In any case, alternative arrangements must be provided to them to enable them support their families.

"It is also the wish of the Government that forest workers be assisted to earn their livelihood legally out of forest operations," the statement went on.

They should, for example, be assisted to form co-operatives which could participate in activities such as:

- Supplying fuel wood to consumers outside forest lands.
- Running shops within forest areas.
- Selling crops and vegetables grown within forest areas.

CSO: 4700/776

MOI SUSPENDS ALL HARAMBEE MEETINGS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday suspended all Harambee meetings until June 30.

The directive took effect from yesterday and will remain in force throughout Kenya until after June 30.

In a statement issued from State House, Nairobi, President Moi said the suspension of fund-raising meetings was intended to give Kenyans time to fulfil their other commitments, including payment of school fees for the children and preparing land for development.

President Moi's statement added that the money collected before the directive should be deposited in banks to earn interest.

He also directed all district commissioners to ensure that the directive was adhered to.

The statement said, in part: "Due to the fact that all Kenyans are engaged in paying school fees for their children and other commitments, including land preparation, and in view of hardships facing the ordinary people throughout the Republic, Harambee meetings of all kinds with a view to collecting money for development projects should stop with effect from today (January 12) until June 30. From then onward, people can carry out Harambee meetings."

This is the third time President Moi has suspended Harambee meetings to give the people time to concentrate on other specialised development activities.

On October 8, 1979, the President suspended the activities until the civic and Parliamentary elections then under way were over.

In May 1980, President Moi again suspended such meetings to give the farming community and those in the agricultural industry time to concentrate on food production.

●The visiting Commonwealth Development Corporation general manager, Sir Peter Meinertzahagen, yesterday paid a courtesy call on President Moi at State House, Nairobi.

The London-based corporation's chief executive is visiting Kenya to inspect projects financed by the corporation.

The President thanked the corporation for its assistance and expressed hope that it would increase its aid to various development projects in the country this year.

Sir Peter was accompanied by the corporation's regional controller for East Africa, Mr. Alistair Boyd.

The discussions were also attended by the Chief Secretary, Mr. Jeremiah Kiereini, Deputy Secretary in the Office of the President, Mr. Donald Okiro, the Deputy Secretary, Treasury, Mr. Alfred Amisi, the Director of External Trade in the Treasury, Mr. Simon Shitemi and other senior Government officials.

CSO: 4700/776

GATU ALARMED BY MORAL SLUMP

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

INCREASED sexual immorality and corruption among Kenyans yesterday drew scathing remarks from a leading Protestant clergyman.

The moderator of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa, Rev. John Gatu, addressing a rally in Nairobi, said most Kenyans had turned "beer, prostitution and money into gods".

"Prostitution and corruption has become routine to most Kenyans, particularly some of those in high office," he said.

The churchman accused senior Kenyans of forcing women into immorality before giving them promotion at work.

"No girl can be promoted until she grants the boss favours. Girls can't get jobs until they discard their morals. What kind of Kenya are such people shaping?" he asked.

Amidst applause from the mammoth crowd at the City Stadium. Rev. Gatu went on: "Tourists coming into this country have turned our young boys into women just because of money."

He added that some national leaders were known to have been at conflict due to lust for power and money.

Bickering and wrangles, he said, were common in the City Council. He blamed them on civic leaders who worshipped "unknown gods".

"The mayor we elect is a leader for all. We should not continue fighting among ourselves. If you want to be elected wait until election time comes," he said.

Rev. Gatu also condemned among Kenyan leaders who amassed wealth at the expense of wananchi

"Some leaders want to own everything, including the smallest kiosk.", he said.

Nairobi mayor Nathan Kahara, who also attended the interdenomination service expressed happiness at the peace and stability in the city.

CSO: 4700/776

GREATER BORDER SECURITY COOPERATION IS URGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jan 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Border Example Worth Following"]

[Text] It is noteworthy that Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere has gone on record praising Kenyan security forces for helping curb cattle rustling along the common border.

President Nyerere, who was closing a convention of the Tanzania ruling party, Chama cha Mapinduzi commended both the Kenyan security forces and the Kenyan administration officials for helping stamp out cattle rustling along the border. The hard work which earned the Kenyan's praise from the Tanzanian leader should set an example worth emulating for cattle rustling is not a Kenyan and Tanzanian problem alone.

Cattle rustling is common along all the four borders of Kenya. Border security meetings between Kenya and her neighbours have been a common feature--more so between Kenyan and Tanzanian officials. While Kenyans have a right to feel gratified by the praise from Dar, they probably feel that their hard work in maintaining border security should be reciprocated not only by Dar, but also other countries neighbouring Kenya. Keeping our border, secure would not only end hooliganism such as cattle rustling but also other forms of crime such as murder, smuggling, poaching and other forms of lawlessness.

Only last week, the former MP for Marsabit North, Mr Alex Isaac Umuro, was brutally murdered by armed bandits believed by the police to have been cattle rustlers.

Although the culprits have yet to be apprehended, we suggest that if our borders were made more secure, the infiltration of criminals, and worse still arms from neighbouring countries, would reduce considerably.

We would therefore like to appeal for more border security co-operation meetings between administration officials from neighbouring provinces of Kenya, Somalia, Uganda and Ethiopia. It is a fact that the good job done by the Kenyan security an and administrations officials which earned them praise from Nyerere was made possible partly by the high-level tslks between the two countries in Nairobi, in February last year. Such meetings between Kenya and her other neighbours would do a lot to enhance border security and curb arms smuggling.

We would therefore like to laud the suggestion by Tanzanian Minister for Home Affairs Brig. Muhiddina Kimario, that such border security meetings should be held at least four times a year. Border security between Kenya and her neighbours not only makes wananchi concentrate their efforts in development projects but also leaves tourists who visit our countries go about their business without any fear of molestation.

CSO: 4700/776

CITIZENS TO BE ARMED AGAINST SHIFTAS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] **WANANCHI will be armed, in a bid to counter the shifta menace in Garbatulla Division, Eastern Province.**

Eastern Provincial Commissioner Isaiah Mathenge said the Government would supply guns to wananchi and tighten security measures in the division bordering on Meru and Isiolo districts until the situation returns to normal.

Speaking during the official opening of Kina African Inland Church yesterday, Mr. Mathenge warned shifta cattle rustlers to stop their activities forthwith.

He told Kina residents not to sympathise with or harbour strangers. He said the Government was aware that banditry in the area was perpetrated by a "few cattle thieves" who caused terror and fear among the local people.

Condemning the killing of ex-chief Wako Wario and his wife by rustlers who struck in the area recently, Mr. Mathenge reassured wananchi that the Government had deployed maximum security measures and the people should therefore not live in fear.

He urged the people to report any strangers immediately to the authorities noting that no nation could go about its activities without peace, love and unity as advocated by President Moi.

The PC was welcomed to the church by the African Inland Church Bishop, Rev. Ezekiel Birech and the district commissioners for Meru and Isiolo, Messrs. Antony Waituika and Peter Saisi, respectively, and other local leaders.

Earlier, Bishop Birech called on all Christians to pray for an end to shifta activities and stock thefts.

He said the Government and the Church were one entity and should aggressively fight against social ills.

Others at the ceremony included the Assistant Police Commissioner in charge of Eastern Province, Mr. J. W. Ngatia, Deputy Meru Mayor Yusuf Mucheke and Isiolo County Council Chairman Coun. Boja Harake.

In Mandera, a shifta who was captured by administration policemen at Kutulo in Elwak Division, was paraded outside the District Commissioner's office.

And his G3 rifle and a Krashkow rifle left behind by another bandit who escaped were also displayed at the same venue.

District Commissioner J. R. O. Ondieki told the crowd which gathered to see the bandit that 94 rounds of ammunition, a Kenyan identity card and medicine were among the items found in the bandit's bag.

He said soldiers posted to the area were well-trained to wipe out the shifta menace from the area. He appealed to the people from the district to co-operate.

CSO: 4700/776

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER CENSUS IS LAUNCHED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jan 82 p 28

[Text]

A NATIONWIDE primary school teacher head-count starts today as ordered by Basic Education Minister Jonathan Ng'eno.

Thousands of enumerators will visit primary schools between today and Wednesday collecting information on the numbers of teachers and pupils, their grades and geographical distribution.

The exercise, Prof. Ng'eno said, would help planners in their work and enable the Teachers Service Commission to speed up payment of salaries.

Prof. Ng'eno warned that any teacher not counted would be considered to have left Government service.

The teachers must produce identity cards, professional certificates, certificates of academic qualifications, appointment letters, latest posing letters, registration certificates and pay slips.

Meanwhile, thousands of teachers thronged the offices of district basic education officers, principals of teacher training colleges and the Teachers Service Commission during the last week to collect copies testimonials they had lost or failed to collect.

It is the first teachers' census ever conducted in Kenya. The force has always been estimated at 120,000, 40 per cent of whom are untrained.

•Teachers have been urged to maintain high professional standards.

The call was made by the chief inspect - of schools in the Higher Education Ministry, Mr. D. M. Mbiti, in a speech read on his behalf by the Coast senior Provincial Inspector of Schools, Mr. L. Noble, during the opening of a chemistry teachers in-service course at Kanamai conference centre, Mombasa.

Mr. Mbiti said teachers had a duty to make pupils think critically, identify problems and solve them.

He disclosed that the new chemistry syllabus would be examined for the first time next year, but added that the form of questions and levels of difficulty would not differ much from current ones.

The chief inspector advised the participants to take interest in their students and work with dedication.

"We shall use school inspectors as policemen when staff behave unprofessionally," he said.

He said the Ministry was expanding the inspectorate and would recruit more subject inspectors from experienced teachers.

The Ministry, Mr. Mbiti added, had embarked on a programme to produce more teachers with diploma certificates.

CSO: 4700/776

MINISTRY HALTS UNIVERSITY PLAY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jan 82 p 20

[Article by Wahome Mutahi]

[Text]

THE Higher Education Ministry has suspended the staging of "Muntu", a play that started on Wednesday night at the Kenya National Theatre.

The play is by a Ghanaian, the late Joe de Graft and was supposed to run until February 7.

In a letter to the play's director, Mr. David Mulwa, Kenyatta University's Registrar L. M. Mungai said: "I am writing to communicate the decision by the Ministry of Higher Education that "Muntu" currently being performed at the Kenya National Theatre be suspended immediately."

The inaugural performance was officially opened by Culture and Social Services Minister Jeremiah Nyaga who hailed the staff and students of Kenyatta University for staging it.

He had pledged that his Ministry would provide a bus to the cast to enable them reach the rural areas and had also said the Ministry would sponsor the play at the theatre for one night at a cost of 1,650/-.

The Registrar told Mr. Mulwa, and two leading actors in the play, Dr. Arthur Kemoli and Mr. Francis Imbuga, that the play had been suspended because it is violent.

But the play's director and the two actors who are also lecturers at the University denied that the play was violent.

Mr. Mulwa said the play is harmless and in fact condemns violence.

The play is an "O" level set book being examined for the first time this year and Mulwa wondered how the Higher Education Ministry could have chosen it if it was violent.

Dr. Kemoli said "Muntu" is in quest for order and harmony among mankind "that is why it was written at first for the World Council of Churches in 1975".

He said the play has been performed many times before at the Kenyatta University College in 1979 and at the Kenya National Theatre in 1979. It was also performed for the Catholic Centenancy in Nairobi and at Kabarak High School.

Mr. Imbuga said the play's popularity had been attested to by the fact that the National Theatre had been fully booked until the last day of the play's performances.

CSO: 4700/776

SCIENCE STUDENTS FORCE REVOCATION OF EXAMS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 24

[Text]

SCIENCE students of Nairobi University yesterday forced their dean to draft a letter revoking some examination results released on Monday.

Earlier, the dean, Prof. G. K. Kinoti, admitted some irregularities in the marking of the results. However, he drafted a letter surrounded by irate students at Chiromo campus, the protestors refused to accept it, saying it was too vague.

The draft said: "The Faculty Board of Examiners has decided to recommend that the provisional examination results announced early in December 1981 stand." Prof. Kinoti said the letter, in effect, nullified some other results released on Monday.

But the students drafted another letter for him to sign. Prof. Kinoti said he could not sign it without the authority of Vice-Chancellor Joseph Maina Mungai.

The argument between the students and the dean lasted for nearly three hours in the presence of Deputy Vice-Chancellor Philip Mbithu.

And when Prof. Kinoti still refused to give in the students marched him to the main campus to see Prof. Mungai.

The students said there was a deliberate attempt at mass failures in some key areas of study. They said some expatriate lecturers were discriminating against certain students.

In the morning, Prof. Kinoti had called an urgent Examiners' Board meeting to consider the issue. The students had already gathered outside the campus offices by the time the meeting ended.

They demanded to talk to Prof. Kinoti, who agreed and told them the board had reconsidered its decision and that all students who had been asked to repeat the examination could now go ahead.

But a student asked Prof. Kinoti about the decision on first failing and then passing one of his colleagues.

Prof. Kinoti admitted that a "unit examination result was returned by the student's lecturer as a fail while it was a pass."

He said the lecturer in Unit 267 of the Computer Science Department had failed to include all the marks for all papers of the student concerned and failed him.

The mistake was discovered, he said, adding that the student was allowed to re-sit some of the papers. But another lecturer in the Physics Department failed to mark a paper on the understanding that the student had already been discontinued.

He said he had written two letters to the lecturers pointing out the gravity of the mistakes.

The students said the provisional results released by Prof. Kinoti in December stood and the student who had been wrongly discontinued be called back and given special consideration in his next examinations.

The protest was over the provisional results of supplementary science examinations between November 25 and 30.

Prof. Kinoti and Prof. Mbithi later told the *Nation* the letter signed by the dean was of no consequence in so far as the provisional results were concerned.

"Examinations can only be nullified by the University Senate and only the Vice-Chancellor can sign examination results on behalf of the Senate," Prof. Mbithi said.

"I signed the students' letter to stave off violence," Prof. Kinoti said. He said he had only signed the letter on the recommendation of Prof. Mbithi.

Prof. Mbithi said the students were annoyed because the provisional results were delayed as a result of which students lost about two months from the start of the academic year on November 30.

He said only five students were affected. Prof. Mbithi noted that the Deans Committee met yesterday morning to discuss the provisional results and that the Senate was scheduled to meet on Friday to discuss the matter.

CSO: 4700/776

MANY SCHOOL LEAVERS TURNING TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jan 82 p 9

[Article by Henry Omondi]

[Text]

THOUSANDS of Kenya's school leavers who haven't been able to land jobs are drumming out a living from scrap metal!

The *Nation* last week talked to many drop-outs, those having only school leaving certificates and many who are armed with various certificates and are fully involved in business at Nairobi's Shauri Movo metalwork business within the famous Kamukunji grounds. They are "sincerely very happy" with life; thus proving that the Government must ensure that more and more village polytechnics and technical schools are established in the country.

Now listen to the experts at the Kamukunji's small "industrial area" as they talk. They are setting an example that could be copied in Kisumu, Mombasa, Nakuru, Thika, and, indeed, in every corner of the country.

John Njuguna, a bachelor, has employed four other school leavers on a temporary basis. "Soon, I shall provide permanent employment for them," he says

Now, who is Njuguna? He hails from Wamagana village in North Tetu division of Nyeri.

"I just refused to look for employment after leaving school because I knew it was going to take a long time. I decided to start on my own; on the side of self-employment," he says.

Njuguna, who attended Sigalagala Technical School in Western Province, says he would like to be known as a complete "sheet-metal worker". "I'm also a good blacksmith," he adds.

Njuguna runs a workshop at Kamukunji and makes "tarimbos" which are used in digging terraces, all kinds of washing troughs, jikos, mutugis and sheet metal work to order. Like father, like son: Njuguna's father, for instance, is doing the same kind of work in Nyeri. But working in a city, the son is presumably doing much better than his father.

"The demand is great," says Njuguna. "We have got numerous whole sale orders from far off places such as Kisumu, Nakuru, Thika, Nyeri, and Meru for various items that we make around here."

Mr. Njuguna points out that most of his work is done using scrap metal.

"We do not go to the hardware stores for raw materials because they are very expensive for us," he tells you. "Scrap metal is cheaper, so most of the sheet metal workers in Nairobi rely on scrap dealers. Among the suppliers of the scrap metal in the city are A.H. Miwani and Kenemco in Nairobi's Industrial Area. But there are also other dealers in Eastleigh Section III.

Stressing it is rather difficult to expand business because the lending firms in the country have become "quite mean" and very unwilling to give loans, Njuguna says the scrap metal dealers are fulfilling a great need.

Njuguna lives in Kariobangi Estate and points out with pride that he does not need to be on any kind of salaried employment. "Business is good and we are serving this country in our own special way as Kenyans," he goes on.

Njuguna's hobbies include dancing and watching football "when time allows".

Bulasio Ayoo Ogunde is another sheet metal worker in Kamukunji. He heads a workshop with eight people working under him.

"All my colleagues are people who have been to different schools and passed through various standards," says Ogunde who learned sheet metal work in Uganda from a Makerere University graduate who was doing the same job.

Ogunde was in Kampala looking for employment when he met the Makerere graduate who had opened his own workshop in Kampala. Within a short time, says Ogunde "I had mustered the

trade and soon afterwards, decided to come back to Kenya".

He first settled on his own in Kisumu but decided to come and operate from Nairobi in 1979. His first stop in the city was at the Kamukunji open-air metal work area, where he is now comfortably established.

"Our customers come from all the races and we are even receiving orders from abroad", he pointed out. "We have a new make of jiko that is being marketed abroad, especially in Jamaica and in the Middle East."

The new jiko, called the "Economic Firing Boiler", in a great demand is "even here in Kenya".

School leavers, Ogunde advises, should be careful before starting to ignore jobs which have already proved to be a great source of earning an honest living. The metal worker, who receives wholesale and retail orders for various items at his workshop, is willing to train individuals on the job and even to hire the services of qualified people at his workshop.

Mr. Ogunde and his staff work from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m. except Sundays. "We do not want to let down our customers because it can only mean bad business to them", he says while giving the final touch to a jerrican. Around him are watercans, metal boxes of different sizes, jerricans, jikos and several other domestic items.

Although Nairobi will remain his base of operation, Ogunde still frequently visits his home in Seme, Kisumu District.

Charles Ngacha left school recently from one of the private schools in Nairobi and joined the ranks of the self-employed at the Shauri Moyo metal work camp as a trainee on the job.

"Oh, yes, I am now a professional man and feeling good," he says.

Ngacha makes iron beds for children and adults.

"There is money in our kind of business but very few people seem to know it but it is all because we are involved in serving the common man who happens to be in the majority group", Ngacha notes with a sense of pride.

Peter Rajula, 19 is a Standard VII drop-out. He is not even contemplating any other job. "What for?" he asks.

Rajula comes from West Alego and like many of the experts in Kamukunji, gets wholesale orders for his jikos from various parts of the country.

Rajula lives in Kibera and helps his parents "whenever possible".

The integrity of these self-employed persons should provide much inspiration to many of Kenya's unemployed people.

CSO: 4700/776

EMPLOYERS GROUP BACKS EXPATRIATE CHECK

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jan 82 pp 1, 20

[Article by Pius Nyamora]

[Text] THE executive director of the Federation of Kenya Employers, Mr. Tom Owuor, yesterday said that asking employers to submit returns was quite in order.

And he called on all FKE members to co-operate with the Government in maintaining a smooth Kenyanisation programme.

Mr. Owuor said employers had been submitting such returns from time to time. "I think what the Immigration Department is trying to do is to have an up-to-date record following the changeover of the issue of permits from the Ministry of Labour to the department sometime ago," Mr. Owuor said.

Mr. Owuor was reacting to a Government directive that all companies, partnerships and proprietors submit full employment returns to the Government within 30 days after the publication of the *Kenya Gazette* notice of January 15.

The notice was signed by Principal Immigration Officer J. Mutua, who told the *Nation* that the Government wanted to ensure that non-Kenyans holding jobs which citizens could do were replaced. Another reason was to up-date work permit records.

Commenting on Mr. Boy's call on trade unions to submit a list of undesired non-Kenyan workers, Mr. Owuor said: "It is not for me or Mr. Boy to say which people are not required. Let us leave that to the Immigration Department."

He said the FKE supported the Government's Kenyanisation policy, but the programme should be carried out systematically to avoid killing any industry.

Mr. Owuor said the Kenyanisation programme had been successful in institutions like Shell, East Africa Industries, Chemelil Sugar Company and Kisumu Cotton Mills.

It was only in a minority of cases, especially in some parastatal bodies, where the programme had been done so hurriedly that the progress of those institutions had been adversely affected, he said.

And he said there were several areas like the sugar and cement industries where Kenya would continue to use foreign engineers and technologists until enough Kenyans got appropriate training for the jobs.

Mr. Owuor said it was not enough to boast of having university graduates. "The most important thing is to train these graduates for the relevant jobs."

Meanwhile, the Secretary-General of the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu), Mr. Juma Boy, called on all trade unions to compile a list of undesirable non-Kenyans working in the country to enable the Government to replace them with citizens.

And on employment returns, he said: "I am very delighted by the Government move. I would like to welcome Mr. Mutua's directive on behalf of all Kenyan workers."

He said the list to be compiled by union secretaries-general would be forwarded to the Government by Cotu.

And he called on the Government to examine the tourism and sugar industries where there were many expatriates whose work could be done by Kenyans.

On wages, he said all trade unions would meet in Nairobi to discuss their memorandum to the Government asking for increases.

CSO: 4700/776

COTU SEEKS HUGE PAY INCREASE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Jan 82 p 24

[Article by Ochieng Konyango]

[Text] THE Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) yesterday proposed massive pay increases for workers in Kenya.

The proposal is to be submitted to the Cotu governing council today and, if approved, to the Government.

A research paper prepared by a committee recently appointed by Cotu, a worker would need a minimum wage of 3,194/25 a month in Nairobi and Mombasa, 1,955/- in other major towns and 1,471/60 in plantations and rural areas.

The research says the minimum one needs for rent in Nairobi and Mombasa was 500/-. The same person spent 1,719/- on food every month. More than 700/- went to charcoal, water, detergents, transport, school uniforms and fees for a family of six.

In other major towns, the document says, one needed 1,035/- to meet basic food needs and 300/- to rent a house. For plantation workers, it is now necessary to have over 500/- for rent, charcoal, firewood, water, soap and kerosine.

The wage levels of the low income workers had little or no relation at all to the rate of inflation the document said and added: "Inflation is being imported in the form of higher oil prices and higher prices of manufactured goods".

Inflation was also caused by "greedy landlords, some unscrupulous businessmen, land speculators and hoarders of essential commodities", it said.

The study states that low income worker's power of purchase for quality food items to sustain proper health was negligible.

"The only practical solution to the problem is to increase the wages of such workers", the memorandum says.

A 1,719/- diet a month would be considered inadequate by many nutritionists according to the document, which also said though it was assumed that food prices were controlled and were available this was not always the case.

It said that items such as maize meal, milk, bread were often not available.

The Cotu secretary-general Mr. Juma Boy said the document was based on a factual study of the basic needs of workers following the rising cost of living.

Mr. Boy said the document attempted to make a budget for a family of six but he noted that some families were larger than six.

It was estimated that such a family would need 36 packets of maize meal, 10 kilos of rice, eight kgs. of meat and four kgs. of fish a month.

A member of the family who goes to work also spends a minimum of 150/- on meals.

CSO: 4700/776

NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING NOT TO BE MUSEUM

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Jan 82 p 11

[Article by Wahome Mutahi: "The End of a Kenyan Dream?"]

[Text] SOME two years ago, somebody had a beautiful dream. The dream was about the current National Archives building. He did not think of the building in the context of its present functions but in terms of a structure to house and reflect Kenya's national art. The building was to be an art gallery where the best of Kenya's artists would exhibit their work and the area sorrounding it was to be a reflection of this creativity.

The area next to Standard Bank now taken by a bus stage and the space taken by taxis in front of the Archives building was to be dominated by art. Sculpture and other forms of art were to occupy all this space and as much as possible was to be done to make the area surrounding the envisaged art gallery be as aesthetically inviting as possible.

However, this dream, noble as it was, was nearly futile. Though this former Kenya Commercial Bank headquarters had been acquired by the relevant Government body to be turned into an art gallery, its functions were to change but not before artists and the authority running the archives clashed over a number of issues.

The art gallery dream sprung from a very rational base; the Department of Culture did not exist then in the Social Services Ministry and its present activities were being carried out by such institutions as the Museum, the Archives and the Institute of African Studies. When the culture department was created it inevitably had to take these functions. Consequently, no vote could be allocated to the Archives to finance an art gallery leave alone trying to realise the dream of creating an art centre in the heart of the city.

Fired by hopes of seeing an art gallery become a realify, a large number of Kenyan artists had began to define themselves in relation to Kenyan art and the role that they hoped the art gallery would play. Most of them saw national art as that art "which belongs to, reflects on, and addresses the people of that particular nation."

They saw the proposed National Art Gallery as a place that would "house, preserve and promote those visual art forms that are the product of, and address the people of this nation."

The art gallery was to open sometime in 1980 with a seminar on art and a mammoth art exhibition. The then director of the Archives, Dr. Kagombe invited one of the art associations, Kenya Artists and Designers Association (KADA) to make preparations for the opening.

This association, together with the Central Art Club of Kenya (CACK) consequently did a nationwide campaign to collect works for the exhibition. Provincial art collectors were appointed and a vigorous campaign soon involved over two thousand artists and designers. There was overwhelming response to the campaign and over 3,000 works of art were selected.

By mid-July, 1981, the associations had completed the selection of works and were ready to mount the exhibition. But then other events were influencing the structure of the archives including change in leadership.

However, to the artists who were involved in the preparation of the exhibition one event upset their plans — they were informed that what is now called the Murumbi Collection which was in fact bought from him by the National Archives, had to be accommodated in the archives building and in the exhibition. The artists would not hear of it.

They said: "Having carefully examined the Murumbi collection and its records we have come to realise, much to our astonishment, that a larger part of it is not Kenyan art. Now, to feature foreign art in the National Art Gallery would be against the very principle that motivated us to work for a national art exhibition."

They said they were not against the Murumbi pieces being exhibited as such but were opposed to those that are of foreign origin. They also felt that if the entire collection was exhibited, it would take all available space in the gallery.

But even when the artists were organising the exhibition, it was not quite clear who was going to finance it. The archives was not giving financial assistance though the associations were expecting it. In a letter to the Chief Archivist dated October 7, 1981, Kada Chairman George Kamau said little progress was being made in the exhibition's plans because the "art associations are voluntary, non-profit making bodies and their projects can only be successful if assistance is given by third parties."

In reply to this letter the acting chief archivist, Mr. M. Musembi said although his department was willing to provide the archives' gallery free of charge, and also other necessary services eg. security, it has not been possible for us to give any direct financial assistance. . . . Under these circumstances, you may consider to withdraw your art work(s) in your custody with immediate effect."

Latest reports are that some artists have started to withdraw their works and that the entire Murumbi collection is remaining. And one thing that is sure is that no exhibition will take place. To put it more bluntly, charming dreams and determined efforts for the last two years will come to nothing. After all, the archives committed to preserving origina records of all kinds.

CSO: 4700/776

KIBAKI CALLS ON PARASTATALS TO SHOW PROFIT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jan 82 p 32

[Text]

VICE-PRESIDENT Mwai Kibaki yesterday told parastatals to make profits and to collect all outstanding debts.

Mr. Kibaki said Government-owned companies were required to make profit rather than offer free service.

He said the Government itself was providing free services to the people in the form of health care and education and that such expenditure was part of Government budget.

But parastatals must work like efficient commercial organisations, Mr. Kibaki said while receiving share certificates and dividend, on behalf of the Government, from the Kenya External Telecommunications Co. (Kenextel): The presentation was made by Extelcoms chairman Eli Habwe.

He said the Government was encouraged by the fact that both the Kenextel and its sister company the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (K P and T) were making profits and were also effective in collecting debts owed to them.

He expressed the hope that other parastatal organisations would follow the example set by the Kenextel and the K P and T.

He also thanked the Kenextel for providing efficient communication services, which he said made Nairobi one of the best communication centres in Africa.

And Transport and Communications Minister Henry Kosgey said the Kenextel had been a fully Government owned corporation for the last three years when the East African Community collapsed.

In its first year of operation, the corporation made a profit of Sh. 65,363,396 before taxation from which it paid a dividend of Sh. 20 million and corporation tax of Sh. 31,500,000, he said.

In its second year ending March 31, 1980, the corporation made a profit of Sh. 146,442,371 and paid corporation tax of Sh. 70 million and declared a dividend of Sh. 20 million, he said.

He said the results of its third year of operation showed that Kenextel made a profit of Sh. 121,919,558 from which corporation tax of Sh. 65,225,862 and dividend of Sh. 20 million, was payable

CSO: 4700/776

GREATER GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF INDUSTRIES CALLED FOR

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Christopher Mulei]

[Text] AT a recent symposium on Industrial Research and Development held in Nairobi, a teacher in chemistry at the University of Nairobi argued quite effectively that there exists in Kenya the required raw materials and the infrastructure to warrant the establishment of a *bona fide* manufacturing chemical industry.

In his well researched paper, entitled, "The Role of the Chemical Industry in Development", Dr. Raphael M. Munavu, a senior lecturer in organic chemistry at the University, rightly pointed out that although the existing chemical companies give a semblance of being manufacturers, most of them are actually processors of imported chemicals or chemical raw materials.

He continued: "An industry is never secure or viable, however, unless it has a secure raw materials base, and uncontrolled importation of raw materials never creates this base."

The figures for various types of chemicals imported into Kenya are astonishing. In 1979 Kenya imported chemicals worth Sh. 1,444 million, mineral fuels and lubricants worth Sh. 2,858 million and vegetable and animal fats and oils worth Sh. 316 million.

There are cogent doubts as to whether some of the chemicals imported into this country are actually necessary. There are some chemicals like cosmetics and toiletries which have been proved to be injurious to health. There are tonics and vitamins sold in the country to treat undernourishment. Now, how can you treat undernourishment this way? What's more, a large part of the medicines sold in developing countries have little or no therapeutic advance over previous medicines. Yet, such medicines are used extensively because of heavy marketing pressures.

Only 0.3 per cent of the big companies' research budget is spent on ailments common in the Third World. Some big chemical firms have not even hesitated to test their products on unsuspecting human beings in the Third World.

If there had been more emphasis on establishing locally oriented expertise using local materials, the danger of proliferating chemicals would be minimised as utility would be the main consideration taking into account the lack of production facilities to engage in useless ventures whose motive is simply to make profit out of the unsuspecting poor.

If we want to establish a viable indigenous manufacturing sector, we must do something towards encouraging the establishment of essential small industries aimed at tapping local materials. The production of drugs from traditional herbs comes into mind. To sustain such local oriented industry, more support, both moral and financial, will be expected from the government which is also charged with getting the priorities right regarding the country's needs for chemicals.

Industrialisation can only be meaningful if the available local technologies are utilised to the maximum and when foreign oriented technologies are adapted as locally as possible with imported machines dismantled and reassembled to suit local conditions. That is how China, Japan and Russia became industrialised.

In our situation, we should ensure that foreign firms are encouraged to invest in industrial projects *only when* it is shown that such industries are likely, given effective government control, to contribute significantly to the laid down development plan. Industries put up in the country should not be designed to produce luxuries for the limited high-income groups, they should process exports to increase their value, provide necessities for mass consumption, and, increasingly produce farm tools and fertilisers as well as construction materials and simple transport equipment to contribute to increased productivity throughout the economy.

After all, the essential of planning economic development consists in assuring an amount of productive investment which is sufficient to provide for a rise of national income substantially in excess of the rise in population, so that per capita national income increases. The strategic factor is investment, or more precisely productive investment. Consequently the problem of development planning is one of assuring that there be sufficient productive investment, and then of directing that productive investment into such channels as will provide for the most rapid growth of the productive power of national economy. Such planning, to be meaningul in implementation, must be geared to economic independence and bold political will.

CSO: 4700/776

NDEGWA CALLS FOR GREATER CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jan 82 p 10

[Text]

TO maintain total output above population growth, Kenya needs to invest at least 20 per cent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Governor of the Central Bank of Kenya, Mr. Duncan Ndegwa, said at the weekend.

Mr. Ndegwa who was addressing about 500 guests at the second annual dinner of the Kenya Institute of Bankers said Kenya was receiving less and less from abroad.

"The net result is a decline in total money — both currency and bank deposits," said Mr. Ndegwa.

If overseas expenditure was going to finance consumer items, capital investment in the country was going to decline, he said.

Mr. Ndegwa said that Kenya's foregin reserves had recently risen after receiving Special Drawing Rights (SDR) of Sh. 60 million from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

He said: "The understanding with the Fund will also open doors for credit lines from the World Bank and other lenders."

But, he cautioned that "these receipts would not end our problems — they can nevertheless provide an opportunity for Kenya to carry out an adjustment and bring expenditures to the level of our means".

Mr. Ndegwa, who was accompanied by several leading banking personalities including the association chairman, Mr. S.K. Muumbi, said the time for easy options had passed.

Kenya, like the rest of the world, was severely affected by the sharp rises in prices of imported goods.

CSO: 4700/776

KENYA-INDIA TIES SAID TO BE STRONG

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jan 82 p 11

[Text]

THE year 1981 will for long be remembered as a very eventful year in Kenya-India relations. With the top leaders of the two countries exchanging visits for the first time after their independence — and all within a span of six months — the year has ushered in a new era of closer political understanding and appreciation of each other.

A number of agreements in the economic, trade and cultural fields have been signed which in the words of President Moi "must have profound impact upon the future practical substance of relations between the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of India".

It all began with the visit to India last February of President Moi, who took with him a high-powered delegation to study and discuss with their counterpart in India the prospects for closer co-operation between the two developing countries.

The visit was so successful that it prompted the Kenyan President to say at the conclusion of his visit: "I certainly cannot recall any other such brief period of time in which affairs and understandings were so intense, spectacular and constructive. The ending of this formal phase marks the beginning of a new and stronger era of mutual co-operation."

And his words came so true that within three months of his visit, the President of India, Mr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, was paying a return State visit to Kenya, which coincided with the Madaraka Day celebrations. In a rare gesture of honour the President of Kenya requested President Reddy to address the nation at Uhuru Park.

But more was to come. It was soon announced that the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, would pay an official visit to Kenya. The occasion was the International Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy held in Nairobi in August last year. This afforded another opportunity for a dialogue between the leaders of the two countries and to review the follow-up action that had been taken in the wake of the earlier top-level visits.

To any political observer, it may have seemed rather unusual to have witnessed so many high-level visits taking place between the two countries within such a short period. However, considering the many commonalities between the two nations, their coming closer perhaps was only natural. Both are non-aligned developing countries, devoted to the urgent task of nation-building.

While in their internal affairs, the two are guided by the same democratic ideals of equality and economic and social justice for their peoples, on the International front, they share the conviction that the non-aligned movement and respect for the principles enshrined in the Charters of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity alone could ensure world peace and progress.

With a common history of struggle against imperialism and geographical proximity adding to these factors, it was natural that they should turn to each other in a spirit of co-operation amongst developing countries themselves rather than look only to the developed world for assistance.

In this context, it may not be out of place to mention that many of the developing countries have found India a suitable partner in their attempt at self-reliance in agricultural, industrial and other fields mainly because Indian technology, unlike that of the Western countries, is far more appropriate to the conditions prevailing in the Third World.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the most significant effects of the closer relationship have been on the economic and industrial fronts. While there were a number of Indian joint ventures in Kenya earlier, specific areas for future technical collaboration between the two countries have now been identified. These are in the areas of machine tools, agricultural machinery, electronics, textiles, leather and tanning, pesticides and pharmaceuticals.

A number of other agreements have also been concluded between the two countries, including a 100-million Rupees line of credit between the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Development Bank of Kenya and an agreement for avoidance of double taxation.

Last year also saw Kenya taking part in the India International Trade Fair in New Delhi in November-December 1981. The Kenyan pavilion at the exhibition attracted many visitors, including the Prime Minister Mrs. Grandhi.

In the field of education and technical training, there has been co-operation between the two countries. While it is estimated that more than 1,500 Kenyan students are currently studying in Indian universities, a number of Kenyan officials have also been receiving short-term training in India in management, public administration, rural development, small-scale industries and other fields. After President Moi's visit to India last year, the number of scholarships and training fellowships available for Kenya have been almost doubled. The procedure for the admission of Kenyan students in India has also been streamlined.

India is also expected to provide a large number of experts in several disciplines.

In the cultural field too, several positive steps were taken. A cultural exchange programme was finalised for the period 1981-83. An Indian cultural troupe visited Kenya in August last year and gave performances in Nairobi and other major towns. This has now been reciprocated by the visit to India of a 25-member troupe of Harambee Dancers from the Bomas of Kenya who are participating in the Festival of African Performing Arts being held in New Delhi. This troupe would also give performances in other major Indian cities.

Symbolic of the all-round strengthening of relations, the year also witnessed the inauguration of Kenya-India Friendship Association, a body formed with the aim of promoting social, cultural and economic ties between the two countries.

The association has embarked on an active programme in pursuit of those goals.

The ties between Kenya and India, which have always been friendly and cordial, received a tremendous boost last year. With the growing understanding and personal friendship between the leaders of the two countries, the outlook for further strengthening of these relations in the coming years appears very bright.

CSO: 4700/776

ISRAELI UNEP CONSTRUCTION DEAL TAGGED 'SPECULATION'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jan 82 p 24

[Text] THE Information Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (Unep), Mr. George Muhoho, yesterday described as "speculation" a report that the Israeli construction company, Solel Boneh, may be re-awarded the tender to build the Unep extensions in Nairobi.

The report, contained in the London-based *Africa Economic Digest* dated January 15, had said that the Israeli company, which in June 1980 lost the contract to build the extensions "may still get the job".

Mr. Muhoho said tenders were opened on January 11 and a total of 18 construction companies were represented at the offices of Mutiso Menezes International, the architects.

But Mr Muhoho said the tender would not be awarded until the quantity surveyors, M/S Daveson and Ward made their recommendations to the architects after scrutinising the tender documents.

The architects would in turn make a report of their recommendations to the Unep contracts committee which would then advise Unep Executive Director, Dr. Mustafa Tolba, to enable him award the tender.

"Until the recommendations are made, it is futile to speculate on who might land on the tender," Mr. Muhoho said.

During the opening of the tenders on January 11, the lowest bidder was a Kuwaiti Firm Ahmadiah Contracting and Trading Company, who quoted Sh. 149,619,634.

The second lowest was International Contracting Company — Sh. 157,732,147, followed by Al-Hani Construction Co. — Sh. 165,997,804 and Mohd Abdul Mohsin Kharafi — Sh. 174,263,462.

According to the *Africa Economic Digest*, the first four lowest bidders were all Kuwaiti firms.

The fifth lowest bidder was a Chinese firm which quoted Sh. 184,149,830 followed by a Kenyan company, Jadva Mulji & Sons — Sh. 191,392,181. Jadva Mulji are the contractors who originally built the Unep headquarters at Gigiri.

Solel Boneh were the seventh lowest bidders with a quotation of Sh. 191,975,000.

Talking to the *Nation*, Mr. David Mutiso, of Mutiso Menezes International, said he expected to send his report to the Unep contracts committee by February 8.

He said several of the companies that had applied for the tender had indicated they would give a discount of certain percentages from the figures they had quoted.

In June 1980, Unep reportedly bowed to Arab and African pressure and denied the $22.2-million contract to Solel Boneh although theirs was the lowest bid for the contract

The United States, which contributes about a quarter of Unep's annual budget, threatened at the time to cancel its financial support to the organisation.

Arab and African states had urged Unep to reject Solel Boneh's bid on the grounds that both the company and Israel were racist and had dealings with South Africa.

Mr. Mutiso said a US company, Losinger Ltd., had offered to give management services to the Kuwaiti firm, Ahmadiah Contracting and Trading Co., if the latter won the tender.

The cost of building the Unep extensions, which includes a conference centre, and the UN Centre for Human Settlement (Habitat), is estimated to have risen by 20 per cent since the first tender was called in June 1980.

CSO: 4700/776

MBATHI PRAISES INDIAN PRODUCTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

LABOUR Minister Titus Mbathi yesterday urged Kenyans to buy Indian goods because they are of high quality and cheaper than European ones.

He was speaking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on arrival from India where he had led a five-man goodwill mission.

The delegation included Parklands MP Krishan Gautama, Bondo MP Odongo Omamo, the chairman of the Nation Group, Mr. A.A.A. Ekirapa, and East African Building Society chairman L.J. Pandit.

Only Mr. Mbathi and Mr. Ekirapa returned yesterday. The other members of the team are still in India.

Mr. Mbathi said the delegation met Indian President Sanjiva Reddy and the Ministers for External Affairs and Labour.

They also met industrialists and Kenyan students in Bombay and New Delhi.

Said the Minister: "We were very impressed with India's industrial progress. She makes her own capital goods."

Mr. Mbathi said that at independence, India was importing capital goods like Kenya. But the country's able leadership had eliminated the problem, he said.

India had advanced in technology and now even "exports scientists," Mr. Mbathi added.

Indian technology, he said, was labour intensive and suitable for Kenya.

Mr. Mbathi said India was willing to train Kenyans for modern industries.

The Kenyans visited the Indian atomic energy plant and were highly impressed.

The country, he said, used nuclear science to treat diseases such as cancer and was also self-sufficient in food.

Mr. Mbathi, who is also the chairman of the Kenya-Indian Friendship Society, said some Kenyan students in India faced financial problems and the association was planning to start a fund to help them.

The Minister said India was a democratic country with several political parties. "But we were able to convince them our one-party system worked quite well," he added.

Mr. Ekirapa, who was on his first visit to India, said Kenyans had been misled to believe that Indian goods were of lower quality than those from Europe.

"A visit there gives a different impression," he said. "Indian goods are as good as any but cheaper".

On farming technology, Mr. Ekirapa said India's was simple and suitable for the small-scale farmer.

"Indian tractors are operated and repaired by the local people," he said.

He called for more exchange visits to make Kenyans aware of development in India.

"It doesn't make sense for a farmer to buy a tractor which has to be taken about 300 miles away for repairs," he said.

CSO: 4700/776

WHEAT FLOUR IN SHORT SUPPLY IN NAIROBI

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Jan 82 p 10

[Text]

WHEAT flour is in short supply in Nairobi, *Nation* learned yesterday.

A survey showed that shopkeepers were receiving supplies in very small quantities and at intervals of up to two months.

Uchumi Supermarkets in the city centre had no baking flour yesterday, "and the situation has been like this for the last one month," said an attendant at the Muindi Mbingu branch.

But all traders who were interviewed said that they had been victimised by millers in the past whenever they gave comments to the Press.

A baker who said he had spoken to at least nine colleagues said: "The situation is bad at the moment, and we are wondering what happened to the announced surplus of wheat about four months ago?"

He said he received "very little" supplies once a week and "even this little is through a lot of coaxing".

And a bakery official said: "Wheat flour shortages or disappearances should only be seen not talked about."

She said that if millers discovered she complained to the Press she would get nothing for months as punishment.

Similar fears were expressed by a baker in Ngara who said: "The last time I gave my opinions on wheat flour shortage I paid heavily."

He said the millers did not want to see him and did not serve him for three months.

"So please, do not mention my name because though I am getting a little it is keeping me going. Please, don't quote my name."

The general manager of Elliot's Bakery declined to comment on the subject. He referred the *Nation* to Unga Ltd.

CSO: 4700/776

BIRGEN CALLS FOR COFFEE BOARD, CO-OP MERGER

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Jan 82 pp 1, 24

[Text]

CO-OPERATIVE Commissioner Alfrick K. Birgen yesterday suggested that the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union (KPCU) and the Coffee Board of Kenya be merged to save coffee farmers unnecessary expenses.

The commissioner also directed all co-operative societies to stop investing in private financial institutions immediately.

He said societies should withdraw their deposits from private institutions and put them in the Co-operative Bank of Kenya immediately.

Mr. Birgen, who was addressing the Kenya National Federation of Co-operatives staff in Nairobi, said the channels the money went through before reaching coffee farmers was too long and should be shortened.

"The money first comes from the Coffee Board of Kenya to the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union, the Co-operative Bank, co-operative unions and co-operative societies before reaching the farmer," he said.

Coffee payments, he said, should be made direct to a co-operative society's account at the Co-operative Bank of Kenya so farmers could get their money without delay.

Presently the KPCU processes coffee before it is marketed by the board. Once the KPCU gets coffee payouts, it pays the co-operative unions which in turn pay member co-operative societies.

And later when addressing Nairobi co-operative leaders at the Kenya National Union of Teachers Building in Nairobi, Mr. Birgen ordered Ministry officers to ensure that all co-operatives adhered to his directive on investments.

"Management committee members who defy this directive will be kicked out," Mr. Birgen said.

About Sh. 100 million has been invested in private institutions by co-operative societies.

Mr. Birgen said some "confused" co-operative leaders argued that the Co-operative Bank did not give loans for houses.

The Co-operative Bank, he said, was ready to give loans to co-operative societies for approved projects. The bank charged a smaller interest than private financial institutions, he added.

"I know some of society leaders have been benefiting from co-operative money put into private companies. They are exploiting co-operators," Mr. Birgen said.

Some society leaders were paid huge commissions while others received big loans from the institutions, he added.

The commissioner warned that if the institutions wound up, the co-operative money would be lost.

"From today, all co-operative money not required for immediate use should be deposited in the Co-operative Bank of Kenya," he ordered.

Private companies, he said, did not share their profits with members of co-operatives like the Co-operative Bank.

Mr. Birgen said all co-operative investment must be approved at general meetings and the decision passed to him for study and advice.

He said if corruption and misappropriation of funds were wiped out of co-operatives, the movement would be "a power to reckon with" and the Government might not have to borrow money from outside the country.

He said co-operatives could make the country economically independent.

Mr. Birgen referred to corrupt management committees as "hyenas" and warned they would be jailed and their property auctioned to recover stolen funds.

He ordered all co-operatives, including savings and credit societies, to insure with the Co-operative Insurance Services, a local organisation, instead of the Africa Co-operative Savings and Credit Association (ACOSCA).

CSO: 4700/776

KENYA REFUTES SWEDISH COFFEE REPORT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 28

[Article by Chander Mehra and Irungu Ndirangu]

[Text] THE Government yesterday blasted the Swedish Press for publishing a malicious and slanderous story about the use of dangerous coffee pesticides in Kenya.

An 11-page statement signed by Agriculture Minister Kabeere M'Mbijjewe and issued by the Foreign Ministry said some multinational drug companies last year tried to ruin Kenya's coffee industry.

The statement said the same multinationals were now engaged in a slanderous newspaper campaign in Europe because Kenyan authorities were not taken in by their campaigns promoting other pesticides.

The statement drew pointed attention to an article appearing in the front pages of Swedish newspapers on January 3 alleging that "Kenya coffee is dangerous to consumers since it is being sprayed 10 times a year with DDT/Aldrin/Dieldrin/BHC etc., all of which are poisonous and not allowed to be used in the civilised world".

Quoting summarised and telexed information reaching the coffee industry through exporters, Mr. M'Mbijjewe's statement said the article alleged that the chemicals being used to keep back insects and fungus had caused the death of children and coffee pickers.

"The Kenya Government takes a very serious view of the allegations made in the article since its malicious nature is calculated to damage the very good reputation of Kenya's high-quality coffee in Sweden in particular and Western Europe in general," said the statement.

The statement categorically refuted the contents of the article as unfounded and totally incorrect. "There has never been any death of children or coffee pickers on account of chemicals.

We totally refute any suggestion that there has, or is, or will be use of pesticides in this country indiscriminately or without sound technical information. The country can ill-afford to waste money or risk the quality of her coffee, leave alone risk the lives of her people through the use of chemicals that are harmful on application or leave residues that could affect coffee consumers," said the statement.

It assured coffee consumers all over the world of the safety of Kenyan coffee. "Those who know how Kenya coffee is processed and prepared prior to reaching the consumers will dismiss the malicious allegations in the Swedish newspapers as baseless since residues on Kenyan coffee are an imposibility", the Minister's statement added.

"The high-quality Kenya coffee which enters the international markets is washed coffee and considerable efforts are made during the processing and preparation stages to ensure that it meets the highest international standards. The allegations, therefore, are completely without any truth," it said.

It added that Kenyan coffee is subjected to the most rigorous and sophisticated techniques comparable to the best in the developed world which ensure full protection to consumers.

"The fact that Kenyan coffee continues to enjoy complete confidence in these markets demonstrates clearly that it has passed the test. The Swedish coffee consumers and all other countries that import Kenya coffee need not be taken for a ride or scared by the malicious article published in the Swedish Press," said Mr. M'Mbijjewe.

CSO: 4700/776

COFFEE, COTTON TOP CO-OP'S LIST

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] CO-OPERATIVE societies in Oyugis Division, South Nyanza District, had a turnover of 2,665,000/- at the end of last year.

And according to the annual report released by the officer in charge of the area, Mr. J. W. Anindo, coffee and cotton co-operative societies topped the list by earning a total of 2,260,633/20.

Mr Anindo attributed the improvement to the members' day seminars which he said should be increased to encourage more members to be informed of their working procedures. He said coffee turnover improved by 224,-224,791/65 while cotton improved by 44,139/35.

The officer said over 1,000 farmers received loans totalling over Sh. 1.5 million through the new seasonal credit scheme, the small-holder coffee improved programme and the integrated agricultural development programme.

On small-holder coffee improvement projects, Mr. Anindo pointed out in his report that although 248 farmers were trained and were entitled to a loan, the scheme was hit by a snag. He said the amount approved could not finance the technical package at current inflationary prices.

He gave an example of Avoro and Ogera societies whereby the amount approved worked out at about 480/- per farmer which, he said, could only buy one bag of insecticide.

●Tobacco farmers in South Kanyamukago Location, Migori Division, South Nyanza District, have been advised to invest the money they earn from the crop to improve their living standards.

The advice was given by Kawere assistant chief Lawrence Ochola who represented South Kanyamukago Location chief Samuel Obura on prize-giving ceremonies at Achuth market and Osogo market.

Saying the area had sufficient rainfall and fertile soil, Mr Ochola called on wananchi to support President Moi's call to exploit the riches in the soil by planting more cash and food crops.

CSO: 4700/776

BRITAIN HELPS FINANCE GRAIN STORE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] AGRICULTURE Minister Kabeere M'Mbijjewe has thanked Britain for aiding a number of development projects in Kenya.

Mr. M'Mbijjewe was speaking in Mwingi where he officially opened a Sh. 4.3 million grain store, staff quarters and offices financed by the British Government.

Mr. M'Mbijjewe apologised to Kitui farmers on behalf of his Ministry for not being considered for seasonal credit facilities last year.

The Minister, however, thanked farmers for their efforts in heeding the President's call of stepping up food production.

He commended the people of Kitui for their efforts in soil conservation and appealed to them to keep it up.

The ceremony was attended by British High Commissioner John Williams, Kitui District Commissioner Moses Okal, Labour Minister Titus Mbathi, Kitui North MP T. Mutisya Manandu, the managing director of the National Cereals and Produce Board, Mr. W.A.K. Kilwayi, Mwingi DO Alfred Ogongo, Kitui County Council chairman Newton M. Maluki and other officials.

Addressing the gathering, the High Commissioner recalled that his government had also financed the construction and expansion of grain stores in Nairobi, Thika, Sagana, Kipkelion, Machakos, Kitale and Eldoret.

The construction of the Mwingi depot was in line with the Kenya Government's food policy which had the full support of the British Government, he said.

Britain, he continued, realised the need to build strategic grain stocks of initially two million bags and later four million bags of maize.

Mr. Williams said that the national food policy paper forecast that there would be need to accommodate not less than 11.5 million bags by 1983/84 and 16 million by 1989 involving expenditure of Sh. 160 million and Sh. 180 million respectively.

Rebuilding the national grains reserve was forecast to cost Sh. 506 million at 1981 prices for four million bags of maize plus Sh. 103.5 million maintenance costs, he noted.

The Mwingi store will accommodate up to 50,000 bags of grain, Mr. Williams said, adding that his government was willing to consider further investment in grain storage in Kenya.

CSO: 4700/776

CITY SHOPS RUN OUT OF RICE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by George Odiko]

[Text] RICE has gone missing from city shops, a *Nation* survey indicated yesterday.

Many shopkeepers in Eastlands and Nairobi West, said that "rice" was a name they were forgetting fast "because we can say plainly that rice has not been seen by some shops for months now".

Shopkeepers who did not want their names disclosed said that some of them had stopped handling rice a long time back.

But city restaurants said they received good supplies of rice from the National Cereals Board. Much of the rice, however, had to be obtained through other supply sources, they said.

Those interviewed said they were ready to pay any amount of money for rice to continue running their restaurants.

Asked how much they were paying for a 20 kg. bag of rice, many restaurants, thinking they were talking to a potential black market supplier of rice, said: "Bring any amount. We pay any amount."

Shops in Pumwani area said they only received rice occasionally. Some housewives suspected that certain shops were hoarding rice to sell only to friends or relatives.

It was also claimed that despite the general shortage, City executives were still feeding on rice in their houses.

Shopkeepers alleged that in the black market from where many restaurants obtained their rice, a 20 kg. packet sold for about 250/- (the official price is 123/-).

The survey also showed that certain women were able to obtain rice which they sold in cups at open-air markets.

But the women declined to disclose their sources of rice supplies.

CSO: 4700/776

TRACTORS HOLD UP RICE PROJECT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] The Lake Basin Development Authority is experimenting with non-irrigated rice on a 10,000-acre land, authority managing director David Wasawo said yesterday.

But the authority has been able to plough only 500 hectares in South Nyanza and 1,200 in Busia due to lack of tractors and seeds, he said.

Prof Wasawo was talking to the Netherlands Ambassador to Kenya, Mr E. Kydeman, who paid a courtesy call on him at his Kisumu office.

Prof Wasawo said last year the Authority harvested 1,000 bags of non-irrigated rice.

The Government spends much money on importing rice and growing non-irrigated rice will save the much-needed foreign exchange, the director said. A major obstacle was the availability of seeds which could only be obtained from Brazil.

Prof Wasawo outlined projects within the authority's jurisdiction being aided by the Netherlands government and thanked the ambassador for his country's aid.

The recent agreement between Kenya and Netherlands to finance shallow well programmes was already being implemented.

Prof Wasawo called for control of effluents into Lake Victori. "If we are not careful, industries in Kisumu will heavily pollute the lake," he said.

Studies should be carried on six rivers within the authority, he said. The Nzoia River could produce 8 megawatts of hydroelectric power, and Miriu River 18 megawatts.

Only 17 percent of Kenya is suitable for high quality agricultural production, a Central Bureau of Statistics official said yesterday.

Mr David Mutoro told the regional workshop on natural resources and environment statistics in Africa being held in Nairobi that the remaining land surface was either desert or marginally productive.

CSO: 4700/76

TRADERS SEEK MINISTRY HELP

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Jan 82 p 28

[Text] THE National Chamber of Commerce and Industry yesterday warned that unless the Ministry of Local Government intervened in the proposals to increase licence charges for 1982, most businesses might be forced to shut down by June.

"These increases are unrealistically exorbitant and in some cases even illogical," said chamber chairman Francis Macharia, who led his team during talks with the Ministry's officials.

He said that in most cases, these have been increased by between 100 and 2,000 per cent.

"If the Ministry does not look into the issue seriously with a view to having the proposed rates revised, then most business operations may close down by June this year," warned Mr. Macharia.

Permanent Secretary A. Ligale, who headed the Ministry's team, promised to forward the matter to the Minister for further consideration.

The delegation comprised chamber representatives from Mombasa, Nyeri, Kakamega, Kisumu, Thika, South Nyanza Kirinyaga, Kitale, Bungoma, Mandera Kericho, Laikipia, Kitui, Kisii and Nairobi.

The delegation also included the management committee of the chamber and leading branch officials who represented small-scale traders, said Mr. Macharia.

If the new rates are not urgently reviewed, he noted, "they will do an irreparable damage to business operations with far-reaching consequences on the economy of this country".

The chamber gave the local authorities to choose between raising the rates and seeing businesses close by mid-1982 and have no source of revenue at all.

"This is not a situation to be proud of as it will only do the country more harm than good," he stated, adding that local authorities should have conducted some study to determine the profit margins of the small and medium scale traders who are the majority.

Some of the examples given by the chamber were Mombasa rates, which had been raised from 750/- to 2,500/- for foodstuff manufacturers, an increase of 233 per cent.

In Nyeri and Voi, kiosk licences will cost 500/- from fee of 200/-, an increase of 150 per cent. At the same time, retail shop licences will cost 500/- from 75/-, an increase of more then 560 per cent.

In Thika, rates had gone up by between 1,900 and 2,000 per cent, while charges had risen by a 100 per cent average in Isiolo, South Nyanza and Kitui, said Mr. Macharia.

He noted that local authorities should not give the devaluation of the shilling and the rate of inflation as their excuse, since the devaluation was only 15 per cent and inflation stood at 18 per cent adding up to 33 per cent.

CSO: 4700/776

FEDERAL AID BOOSTS RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Mbatau wa Ngai]

[Text] ONLY a few years ago, the case of Robert Marangu would have been hopeless. Together with other matatu passengers, they had been involved in an accident with a lorry which claimed four lives and left sixteen seriously injured.

No sooner were the injured rushed to Chogoria Presbyterian Church of East Africa (PCEA) Hospital than the medical staff swung into action. A week later, six patients were discharged from the hospital and although Marangu was not among the lucky ones, he had no cause to worry. Instead, he was reasonably certain that he would leave the hospital in the next week or two. Events were to prove him right when ten days later he was discharged with another two patients. The others left four days later.

Friends and relatives of the sixteen injured passengers viewed their subsequent recovery in almost miraculous terms. For it would have taken an incorrigible optimist to predict such a recovery before the hospital was extended and re-equiped at a cost of several millions, some of which was contributed by the local people.

Once the importance of having a modern hospital was sold to them, the local population pledged to raise the necessary finances.

The fact that it may take some years before their collective dream of a new and well equipped hospital came true did not discourage the locals, many of whom are coffee farmers.

When a West German church organisation learnt of the people's determination to help themselves, it pledged to match the farmers' contribution 2 to 1. The pledge brought the dream a little nearer. It also strengthened the local people's resolve to raise as much as they could.

Underscore

Their determination was underscored when during a Harambee fund-raising ceremony conducted by the then Eastern Provincial Commissioner Mr. Eliud Mahihu, more than Sh. 1 million was raised. Lest this may seem a trifle sum in these days when millions are raised at a single ceremony, it is important to realise that it not only set a record then, but it did so without the active support of senior politicians in and out of the area. What is more, it was accomplished by one division with negligible assistance from the rest of the Meru District and from outside.

Subsequent Harambee meetings raised the local people's contribution until, with the Germans assistance, the then planned extension costing more than Sh. 5 million were completed. This was followed by other technical assistance from the Federal Republic all of which helped make Marangu and other road accident victims' recovery possible. What is more, these were only a tiny fraction of the number of people treated in the hospital daily.

And they are not all road accident victims either. The majority are patients suffering from many of the tropical and the not so tropical diseases afflicting other Kenyans. Some are admitted into the hospital with little hope of recovery. But, thanks to the generosity of the German people, Chogoria Hospital has become a place of hope for thousands who pass through its doors annually in search of one remedy or the other.

The well-trained staff coupled with the sophistication of the equipment available is a boon not only to the local population but also to others in the district and indeed in the country at large.

Fewer patients are now referred to other hospitals, thus averting possible congestion in such institutions.

With his other countrymen in other parts of the nation, Nyaga wa Njue does not feel neglected when it comes to the Federal Republic's assistance. There are times when he even feels that he scooped his countrymen in Chogoria. The construction of the multi-purpose Upper Tana River Reservoir may lead to enhanced food production in an area that now produces little of the food consumed locally. Indeed, there is reason to believe, at least Njue believes so, that the local people need only a bit of luck and they will not only grow enough for their immediate consumption but will propel the country into the ranks of the lucky few nations which are self-sufficient in food production.

Fantasy

That this is not one man's fantasy is borne out by the realisation that about 20 per cent of Kenya's population lives in the Tana River basin. At the completion of the project, they will be able to irrigate about 100,000 hectares whose food production

— especially if modern farming techniques are followed — will be nothing short of phenomenal. The completion of the dam will also mean that James Wanjohi — another local resident — and his family of six will spend less time and money buying fertilisers and humus. For the dam will arrest the region's top-soil, most of which was washed into the sea before the dam construction, doing nobody no good. With the escalating cost of fertilisers and their unavailability, the country is likely to benefit greatly from the retention of the rich top soil to say nothing about the enhanced food production. And this will, in turn, lead to better-fed and, therefore, more healthy people who will relieve the congestion in hospitals such as Chogoria. In stepping up assistance in agriculture, the Germans, and others, would seem to follow the old adage that "prevention is better than cure".

And for Mwangi wa Njoroge, Philip Oloo and Joseph Kiptanui, among others, the Upper Tana River Reservoir is proving a boon in other ways as well, apart from the additional food available. It assures them of continued work as their employers will not be forced to curtail production as it happened following the 1979 and 1980 droughts which, in turn, led to the rationing of electricity. Needless to add, their employers are happy too, for there is reason to hope that the realisation of Masinga Dam will make such electricity rationing a thing of the past.

And that will more than justify the expenditure of Sh. 1 billion that the Federal Republic of Germany and others spent on the giant project. Of this total, Germany contributed Sh. 360 million while the European Development Fund contributed Sh. 260 million, the United Kingdom Sh. 60 million, the European Investment Bank Sh. 120 million and the Kenya Government Sh. 200 million.

The big savings the country is likely to effect when the project is completed are evident from the fact that the dam has, according to Mr. W. H. Baur, the financial adviser of the Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority — the body charged with the development and co-ordination of projects on the river, the country has saved about Sh. 500 million, the sum it would have spent on oil to generate the amount of power the water already stored will generate.

The other Kenyans who may not have so far directly benefited from German assistance need not lose heart. Such assistance is targeted to continue and indeed increase in absolute terms even after the rate of inflation in both countries is taken into account.

This was the impression got from leaders in Government, politics, private sector and donor agencies. They all stressed during my recent two-week visit to the Federal Republic, the fact that aid will continue flowing into the country mainly because of Kenyan's demonstrated ability in absorbing and putting into good use such assistance, unlike in some other countries.

Garner

Kenya's ability to do this is partly due to the pool of trained manpower the country has been able to garner since independence. It is a recogniton of the importance of such trained personnel that has led the Federal Republic of Germany to initiate "in-country" training as opposed to sponsoring Kenyan students into German universities and institutions of higher learning. The result is that more students are trained locally with the same amount of money since certain expenses such as transport are eliminated.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Rainer Offergeld, the visiting Minister of Economic Co-operation of the Federal Republic of Germany will be telling his Kenyan host, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, the Vice-President and Minister for Finance the good news that he undoubtedly has already heard from the German envoys: Despite inflation and deepening recession the volume of aid will be stepped up.

The news will not only cheer Marangu and Njue in Meru and Embu districts respectively and their immediate neighbours. It will also cheer millions of others, scattered all over the country, who are either benefiting from such aid — directly or indirectly — and countless others who are likely to be included in the ambit of such aid.

CSO: 4700/776

PLAN TO WRECK UNION ALLEGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jan 82 p 20

[Text]

THE Industrial Court was yesterday told there was a conspiracy to destroy one of the trade unions.

The general secretary of the Kenya Management Staff Association, Mr. Walter Adell, told Mr. Justice Saeed Cockar and the court members, Mr. G.M. Omollo and Mr. A.K. Kerich, that something had to be done to avoid industrial unrest if matters concerning the Trade Unions Act could not be followed properly.

The dispute is over recognition agreement for the Kenya Bus Company management staff employees.

Mr. Adell is representing the workers while the Federation of Kenya Employers' (FKE) executive director, Mr. Tom Owuor, is representing the company.

Mr. Adell accused the FKE of pressurising the Labour Minister, Mr. Titus Mbathi to stop the issue from going to the Industrial Court.

"FKE is just a registered trade union like any others," Mr. Adell said.

He wondered why FKE was against the court hearing the dispute.

He said while most of his union's disputes regarding dismissals and terms of services were recommended to go to the Industrial Court, he always had problems with recognition agreements.

He observed that disputes of similar nature coming from other unions did not have problems.

Justice Saeed Cockar said he had received an official letter from the Labour Minister that the hearing of the case be deferred because "there are other things still under discussions which concern the issue".

Earlier, the court had heard that the Labour Minister, had referred the issue to the Industrial Court but later on he issued another letter requiring the dispute be deferred.

Concluding his submission he produced a letter from the International Labour Organisation which stated in part, "that the managerial staff have to be represented by a trade union".

CSO: 4700/776

NEW TRADE UNION IS FORMED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Feb 82 p 4

[Text]

A FACTION opposed to the leadership of the Amalgamated Union of Kenya Metal Workers has formed a new body — the Power and Allied Workers Union of Kenya.

The secretary-general of the union is Mr. Ponsiano A. Wasonga who told the *Nation* at the weekend that the chairman is Mr. Richard Omondi and vice-chairman, Mr. Samuel M. Mutunga.

Treasurer is Mr. Karanja Githina and his assistant is Mr. George Opanga Makaka. Mr. George Changweny is sole trustee.

Mr. Wasonga said the officials were elected on January 17 at Kariobangi and an application for registration has been forwarded to the Registrar of Trade Unions.

Mr. Wasonga claimed that the new body has attracted more than 3,300 members, most of them employees of East African Power and Lighting. The headquarters is in Nairobi but there are branches throughout the country.

He claimed that the general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Kenya Metal Workers, Mr. Fred Omido, and his executive committee had failed to deliver the goods to employees of the East African Power and Lighting Company.

Mr. Wasonga hit out at the Amalgamted Union of Kenya Metal Workers for allegedly ignoring a directive from the Government to the effect that EAP&L was regarded as a parastatal organisation along with the Kenya Railways, Kenya posts and Telecommunications, Kenya Airways and the Kenya Ports Authority, whose employees all had salary increases.

"Instead, officials of our former union decided to meet with the management of EAP&L without consulting members, particularly shopstewards and branch officials, and came out with unacceptable minimum wage of Sh. 635 a month," said Mr. Wasonga.

An element of 6.5 per cent increase brought the minimum wages to that level "but this is too low said Wasonga. "Members have flatly rejected the offer because other parastatal bodies secured a much higher wage structure which is in the region of 1,200/- for some subordinate staff."

CSO: 4700/776

ENERGY FUND TO BE 'SET UP'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government is to set up a special fund for the development of energy, the deputy Permanent Secretary in the Energy Ministry, Mr. Stanley Muturi, said in Nairobi yesterday.

Opening a training workshop on biogas energy for rural settlements at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre, Mr. Muturi appealed to friendly countries and organisations to assist the fund.

He observed that between 40 and 50 per cent of Kenya's foreign exchange was spent on energy, and stressed the need for the development of alternative sources of energy.

About 90 per cent of the country's population lived in the rural areas and mostly depended on fuelwood which he said, would lead to depletion of vegetation and soil erosion.

He urged the mass media to help in promoting the use of biogas in the rural areas.

Dr. Arcot Ramachandran, executive director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, (Habitat) appealed to the participants to concentrate on how to motivate people to use biogas in the rural areas.

He said the community biogas complex at Nderu, Kikuyu Division, Kiambu District, was a good example of a renewable source of energy.

The Nairobi workshop aims to train participants in the construction and maintenance of biogas plants.

Participants have come from Burundi, Botswana, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mauritius, Seychelles and Swaziland.

CSO: 4700/776

KIBAKI BACKS PIPE PLAN

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

VICE-PRESIDENT and Finance Minister Mwai Kibaki has recommended feasibility studies for the extension of the Kenya oil pipeline to the Uganda border now that the project had proved viable.

Mr. Kibaki was receiving two cheques worth Sh. 51 million from the chairman of the Kenya Pipeline Company (KPC), Mr. G.M. Muchiri, being the dividends and loan repayment to the Government which is shareholder.

The first cheque, for Sh. 31 million, accounted for the dividends while the second cheque for Sh. 20 million was for the loan repayments.

Commending the KPC for its efficiency, Mr. Kibaki called on other parastatals to be motivated by higher profit margins instead of expecting Government's subsidies.

He advised them to emulate the KPC so all efforts could be pooled together in order that the nation could fulfil the development goals.

"We are grateful for the manner in which the company has fulfilled our expectation," said Mr. Kibaki.

The Vice-President said that initially people were sceptical about the prospects of building the pipeline but the fears had been removed by the constant generation of profits.

Mr. Kibaki noted that with the construction of a pipeline to the Uganda border, congestion on the roads and the damage caused by trailers would be greatly reduced.

He added that this would also assist Kenya's neighbours to receive their deliveries faster than is the case at present.

●A high powered Kenyan team led by Mr. Kibaki held discussions with the visiting German delegation led by the Minister for Economic Co-operative, Mr. Rainer Offergeld.

CSO: 4700/776

OIL EXPLORATION WILL CONTINUE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jan 82 p 9

[Article by Christopher Mulei]

[Text] THE managing director of Kenya-Cities Service, Incorporated, Mr. Gene E. Grogan, has given assurance that the company was not ceasing its operations in Kenya and that oil exploration was being done as planned and in conformity with the agreement entered into with the Government.

Mr. Grogan was reacting to a report in the current issue of *Africa Economic Digest* (AED) which gives the impression that company was folding up mainly because of "budgetary problems and the inability to find a drilling rig". Noting that there was "a lot of misinformation" in the report the oil executive pointed out in an interview with the *Nation* that his company was following a planned exploration programme and that it had not deviated from that plan.

Mr. Grogan continued: "We are fulfilling all the commitments stipulated by the licence."

Referring to the claim by the AED report that the company was beleagured by acute budgetary problems giving rise to pressure from creditors and other parties with whom the company has business connections, Mr. Grogan informed the *Nation*: "We are not being pressed by either contract conditions nor activities of other companies. We are following our planned exploration programme."

The report in the *Africa Economic Digest* states that although a concession was acquired by Kenya-Cities Service in 1979, only one well has been drilled so far "because the jack-up type of rig required for the shallow offshore location was not available on the market place," adding: "Last year a brand new rig was confined to port for three months because Kenya-Cities Service had apparently not taken into account the annual monsoons. The mistake cost the company 100,000 US dollars a day until the rig was moved in early September."

Countering the statement, Mr. Grogan noted that "there are problems in finding rigs from time to time as they are short in supply." As regarded the claim that the oil company did not take into account weather conditions before installing the rig, the managing director of Kenya-Cities pointed out: "The published historical information on which we based our weather evaluation was not consistent with what we found when we put a boat on location."

But Mr. Grogan agreed that the report was correct in stating that the con. any had closed down its drilling at Ungwana Bay which is situated between Malindi and Kipini. But this did not mean that the company had pulled out of the area as the plan had been to drill one well and then assemble and interpret the final data, observing: " We are evaluating the data from the well and that information has to be incorporated into the overall geology of the region."

He further advised that a rig will be brought back by the end of the year or early next year. The drill ship which was being used at Ungwana Bay moved to Thailand when the offshore well was plugged on January 6.

Kenya-Cities is subsidiary of Cities Service Company which is an American natural resource company engaged in finding, producing, manufacturing and distributing energy and chemical products in United States and around the world. Major areas of operation include petroleum, natural gas, alternate fuels, natural gas transmission, chemicals and minerals.

The company has had interests in Kenya since 1972. Originally, the company had an oil prospecting licence in Northern Kenya in conjunction with Burmah Oil Exploration. The seismic data collected was not, in the words of Mr. Grogan, "too encouraging" and so the two associated companies wound up their operations in that area.

Kenya-Cities then negotiated with the Kenya Government for a licence along the coast and an agreement was signed on November 1, 1979. The licence is of the type known as Special Oil Prospecting Licence and it entitles the company to explore for oil and gas on an area covering 4,968 hectares (12,276 acres). Presently, the company enjoys a monopoly on oil exploration in the country.

CSO: 4700/776

MINISTRY FORMS BODY TO CHECK SANITATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Health Ministry has set up a special body to tackle the worsening sanitation standards in Kenya.

Health Minister Arthur Magugu said the National Sanitation Council would work alongside provincial administrations to enforce health laws.

The council, Mr. Magugu told a press conference in Nairobi, would be empowered to prosecute those who failed to observe health regulations. It would have branches at the provincial, district, divisional and village levels, with members drawn from local population.

The council will be led by Prof. P.M. Githinji as Chairman while Mrs. Rose G.K. Waruhiu, Nathan Munoko, Dr. Davy K. Koech, Mrs. Selina Kimalel, the Director of Medical Services, Dr. John Otete, Dr. Leah Marangu and Prof. P.M. Mbithi would be members.

The council has been empowered to appoint committees of experts to assist in:

- Preparation of a national environmental sanitation programme,
- Formulation of a national sanitation code;
- Preparations of community based environmental health programmes;
- Providing guidance to local authorities on distribution and location of sanitation services;
- Preparation of popular environmental health education programmes for adults;
- The formulation of a curriculum for environmental health education in primary schools.

The council has also been charged with mobilising public opinion in favour of maintaining high public environmental health and keeping close liaison with the Ministry's Central Board.

The council will also prepare a national code of guidance on personal hygiene, protection of water supply, food, health hazards, latrines, and refuse pits, livestock and pets.

The council will ensure compliance with the national sanitation code through grass-root councils.

The council will meet four times each year but the chairman can call emergency meetings should the need arise.

CSO: 4700/776

WATER SHORTAGE HITS NAKURU TOWN

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

NAKURU town faces a health hazard as a result of water shortage which entered its sixth day yesterday.

Worst hit are the Provincial General Hospital and the GK Prison. The Rift Valley Prison Commander, Mr. Mareka, said the shortage was affecting the prison sanitation. He said the little water the prison was getting with the help of tankers was being used for cooking.

Several other parts of Nakuru have also been in the grip of water shortage for the last six days. The Provincial General Hospital had no water early yesterday morning.

But Town Engineer J. Mbuthia is said to have sent a water technician to the hospital to be on standby.

Hospital Ward Councillor J. Miano, who accompanied the *Nation* correspondent during an on-the-spot check on water points in the town, criticised the Engineering Department for the slow pace at which work was being done to bring the situation back to normal.

Mr. Mbuthia, however, said workers had been deployed in the troubled areas to repair a burst pipe and a broken down water pump. He expressed hope that water supply may resume today or tomorrow.

Problems

The shortage is also being felt in Milimani, Section 35, London Estate, Menengai Estate and parts of the industrial area, notably the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, the Pyrethrum Board and the Veterinary Investigation Laboratory.

The KCC plant was having problems with processing milk.

About 10,000 people have not had water for a week following the breakdown of a pump at one of the six boreholes and the bursting of a 40-km. pipe.

Scores of people yesterday could be seen carrying water cans or driving to fetch water from other estates or a supply tap near the council water works.

The residence of the Rift Valley PC Ezekiel Oyugi at Milimani has also been hit. He is drawing water with the help of tankers from the Municipal Council fire brigade.

A general survey showed that the water level at the main tank was very low while two other tanks were empty.

More than 20,000 gallons of water per hour were needed to bring the situation back to normal. Coun. Miano asked Mayor D. K. Kanyi and the council to rectify the problem.

●Due to frequentual water shortage in Isiolo, the District Liquor Licensing Board has resolved not to issue licences to bars, restaurants and lodgings which do not instal water storage tanks, KNA adds.

Isiolo district public health officer J. J. Kaugi said yesterday premises must be renovated and old dustbins replaced with new ones.

●An Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ezekiel Mweu, who is also Kitui East MP, has called on the Kitui water department to repair the Mwitika water system in Zombe Location adds KNA.

CSO: 4700/776

MASS LAYOFFS IN TIMBER INDUSTRY POSSIBLE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Henry Omondi]

[Text]

OVER 5,000 workers in the timber industry are set to be declared redundant this week.

Already the *Nation* learnt yesterday Elgeyo Saw Mills has laid off workers in the Kakamega, Nandi, Kipolet, Elgeyo/Marakwet and Kiptogot forests.

The chairman of the Timber Industries Employers' Association, Mr. I. S. Keen, said the mass lay-offs would begin on Thursday unless something was done to rectify the issue of licences for felling trees.

The proposed lay-offs arise out of refusal by the Ministry of Natural Resources to allow timber firms to fell trees, the employers say.

According to Mr. Keen, "members who operate sawmills in the gazetted forests have been instructed by forest officers to cease logging operations and that no further measurement of logs will be made" until further notice.

In a letter addressed to the Chief Conservator of Forests and copied to the Ministry of Labour, the Federation of Kenya Employers and the Kenya Timber and Furniture Workers' Union, Mr. Keen stressed that the cutting-off of raw material supplies to mills could only have the most serious economic consequences to the forest industry as a whole.

Asking for clarification on when the resumption of felling would be, Mr. Keen said the executive council of the association would meet on Thursday to begin the lay-off process.

The letter from the association was sent to the Chief Conservator of Forests last week.

In an interview yesterday, the general secretary of the Kenya Timber and Furniture Workers Union, Mr. David Matheru, admitted that several firms had told the union they would be laying off workers if the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources did not clarify the matter immediately.

"As far as the union is concerned," he said, "the Government has cautioned foresters against licensing the cutting down of trees without ensuring that the trees are replaced. And we are also aware of the formation of a committee to review the pit-sawing licences together with the establishment of a Forest Inspection and Protection Unit for curbing unauthorised cutting down of trees, illegal burning of charcoal and other malpractices in the forests".

Mr. Matheru said most timber firms had long-term licences and were authorised to fell trees under the forest department's felling programme. But, he said, "it appears that either the firms are trying to use the good intended action by the Government as a scapegoat to declare mass redundancies in the industry or the foresters are misinterpreting the Government's intention".

Mr. Matheru said he had written to the Office of the President, the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu), the Federation of Kenya Employers, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Association of Timber Employers, regarding the intended redundancies.

The Kenya Timber and Furniture Union has over 12,000 members.

CSO: 4700/776

COUNTRY TO FORM OWN SHIPPING COMPANY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Jan 82 p 24

[Text]

KENYA will have its own shipping line before the end of the decade, Transport and Communications Minister Henry Kosgey said yesterday.

The Minister was speaking during the official opening of the Kenya Ports Authority headquarters complex in Mombasa.

The ceremony concided with the 4th anniversary of the Kenya Ports Authority.

Noting that the bulk of the country's external trade was by sea, the Minister said that because Kenya lacked her own national shipping line, her people could not take their rightful participation in the trade.

"This is a matter of the greatest concern to my Ministry, the Government and to each one of us," he said.

"As our economy continues to grow, so will the need for such a shipping line become even more imperative. In order to take our share in the carriage of sea trade, our maritime policy must now be reflected towards formation of Kenya's own national shipping line," he continued.

The Minister said amid applause: "My Miniatry is vigorously pursuing this matter and we are confident that before the end of this decade of the 80s, Kenya will have formed a national shipping line."

And he cautioned port workers, Customs, police and everyone engaged in the operation of the port, saying: "You are entrusted with the responsibility of smooth functioning and security of this port, its installations and all the goods moving through it.

"You must, therefore, be vigilant and always on the look out for any attempts of *magendo* through Mombasa and ensure that no smuggling is permitted through the port."

CSO: 4700/776

RAILWAY FINANCES FACE LARGE DEFICIT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jan 82 p 9

[Text]

THE Kenya Railways Corporation whose finances have for many years been running on shaky financial rails is expected to suffer an astronomical deficit of 180 million shillings by June this year.

According to a report in the current issue of *Africa Now*, forecasts for the ailing Railways Corporation show a cumulative operational loss that will reach the high water-mark of 180 million shillings while debt servicing will stand at 15 million shillings. The report continues: "For the first half of 1981, the Corporation suffered losses of 64 million shillings. In 1980, the loss was 72 million shillings. In 1979 the loss figures were 104 million shilling. Sh. 71 million in 1978 and Sh. 46 million in 1977. The Corporation owes local authorities in the country a total of 97 million shillings in unpaid rates. It owes the Government Sh. 73 million which should have been paid in 1977."

However, according to the secretary-general of Kenya Railways and Harbours Union, Mr. Ochola Mak'Anyengo, the claim that the Corporation is in deep financial crisis is "false and misleading." The Railways union has no doubt an interest in the future of the Corporation since its 23,000 members were awarded salary increases and housing allowances totalling 84 million shillings by the Industrial Court. The payment of such a large sum only makes the financial position of the Kenya Railways sag further.

The Corporation's managing director, Mr. Davidson Ngini, did not have time to talk to the *Nation* about the financial plight of the organisation according to his secretary.

CSO: 4700/776

COTTON FARMERS THREATEN BOYCOTT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Jan 82 p 9

[Text]

COTTON farmers in the Tana Irrigation Scheme in Hola have threatened to stop growing the crop in protest over late payments.

They have decided to withhold the harvested cotton in their houses in anticipation hoping the National Irrigation Board (NIB) will buy the crop.

A survey showed that NIB paid the farmers after recovering all loans, an exercise which lasted one-and-a-half years.

It was also found that some farmers at the scheme had debts amounting to 20,000/-.

Some farmers withholding the crop are ferrying it in canoes to Zubaki and Milalulu locations where they conspire with farmers growing rain-fed cotton and sell it to the Hola Co-operative Society on cash basis.

The non-irrigated cotton growers have also decided to down their tools because the co-operative society has refused to buy their cotton on realising the racket.

They have neither prepared their farms nor collected cotton seeds for planting this season.

Following the threat, Tana River District Commissioner Mbuo Waganagwa convened a meeting with Tana Irrigation Scheme acting manager Ngolo, chief accountant Ngari, Hola Co-operative Society manager Jilo, District Crops Officer, Mugo Ndauti, and acting District Co-operative Officer Ng'ang'a.

The team resolved that the secretary manager would buy the irrigation cotton before the rain fed one.

Mr. Jilo told the DC that the co-operative society's members had complained to him over the long delayed payment after delivery of their crop.

"Farmers have, therefore decided to ferry their cotton through other channels where they will get hard cash so as to pay for school fees for their children and meet other household requirements," said Mr. Jilo.

CSO: 4700/776

HANDICRAFT EXPORTS INCREASE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] Handicrafts exports from Kenya rose by 18 per cent in 1981 with wood carvings having accounted for 63 per cent of the exports.

Basketry exports tripled last year and accounted for 16 per cent of the total exports with a free on board (FOB) value of Sh. 2.7 million, according to a statement from the Kenya External Trade Authority (KETA).

Major beneficiaries of the increased exports are the substantial numbers of rural women who have channelled their crafts into the expanded markets, said KETA, which maintains handicrafts exports statistics.

The sharp increase, according to the authority, was due to increased orders by major importers and retail stores and orders by new buyers.

KETA's marketing section, which compiles statistics weekly, said that Sh. 16.8 million were dispatched to countries giving preferential treatment to Kenya's exports under the Lome/ACP and GSP agreements.

The statement further said that the market value of the crafts work is estimated between £4 and £5 million.

The biggest importing countries of handicrafts were the USA, Germany, UK, Japan, Canada, Australia and the Netherlands, said the authority.

Kenya has become a major source for buyers of gift-ware, decorative accessories and styled ethnic merchancise. "Importers have found that Kenya's exporters have the know-how and production capabilities to meet the market demands and consumer tastes," noted KETA.

The two fastest growing markets for the hand-made high quality merchandise have been Japan and Australia.

CSO: 4700/776

TEXTILE WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jan 82 p 7

[Text]

THE Kenya Tailors and Textile Workers Union, Changamwe branch, has threatened to call a strike at the Interfashions Garment Factory, Mombasa, if 50 workers sacked on Wednesday are not reinstated.

Labour Ministry officials have been meeting daily with the union and company officials to resolve the dispute.

According to the branch secretary of the union, Mr. Opiyo Odidi, the sackings by the management were against established industrial procedure.

"We will call a strike at the factory if the matter is not amicably resolved by the Labour Office, since the management of the company is out to victimise our members," added the union official.

He said the workers were sacked on Wednesday morning when they reported for duty on allegations that they had participated in a "strike" on Tuesday evening which the workers maintain was a "lockout".

He said investigations by the Ministry of Labour officials proved that the "lock-out" was illegal and a number of meetings had been convened since then between the union and the management to have the workers reinstated.

He said that the management of the company was refusing to negotiate directly with him to have the workers reinstated.

The *Nation* learned that three meetings chaired by Mr. Makopa and attended by personnel manager of the company, Mr. G.K. Wambua and Mr. Odidi for the union, had ended in a deadlock.

The labour officer has been insisting that the workers should be reinstated as they were locked out illegally.

CSO: 4700/776

BRIEFS

REMOTE-SENSING PROJECT--New York, Friday--Kenya is looking into possibilities of using space technology in exploring its natural resources. According to a Kenyan delegate at a UN sub-committee meeting, research has been carried out by local and foreign experts on ways of applying remote sensing technology in hydrological, meteorological and forestry surveys. Voice of Kenya chief engineer S. N. Macharia, addressing the UN sub-committee session on the peaceful uses of outer space here, said Kenya was a developing nation and did not have enough resources to explore the outer space. The 19th session of the UN Scientific and Technical Subcommittee will discuss, among other things, the Unispace 82 conference to be held in Vienna, Austrai. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jan 82 p 4]

SH. 90M. PACT SIGNED--A finance agreement for Sh. 90 million was yesterday signed between the Kenya Commercial Bank and Societe Generale of France to help Kenyan industrialists import machinery, equipment and technical services from France. The agreement for the "buyer credit" finance was signed by KCB chairman Philip Ndegwa and Societe Generale Chairman Maurice Laure at the KCB headquarters, Nairobi. The agreement stipulates that individual contracts for purchase of machinery and equipment must be for a minimum of Sh. 1.8 million while maximum "buyer credit" finance will be for 85 per cent of the contract sum. The interest rate currently applicable for "buyer credit" is 10 per cent per annum. The borrower will also pay a commitment fee of 0.5 per cent and a management fee of 0.5 per cent. And loans under the agreement must be repaid in equal half yearly instalments within a period not exceeding seven years. For a prospective borrower to quality for a "buyer credit", a financial report or a status report acceptable to the lender will be required in addition to other bank requirements, according to a Press statement. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jan 82 p 32]

FORCES STAY TAX EXEMPT--The Navy, Army and Air Force Institute (NAAFI) has been exempted from tax on income accruing from its operations which involve the running of special shops and canteens for the members of the Armed Forces at subsidised rate. The exemption is contained in Legal Notice No. 4 appearing in the issue of the Kenya Gazette dated yesterday which was signed by the Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki. According to the Legal Notice, the exemption is backdated to January, 1974. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jan 82 p 8]

FLEET VISIT--Mombasa will be "invaded" next week when a fleet of United States naval ships call in on Monday bringing about 7,000 men and officers for a five-day

visit to Kenya. According to the American Consul in Mombasa, Mr. Robert Gribbin, the six ships will be headed by USS Constellation, an aircraft carrier. The ships have been cruising in the Indian Ocean and they are bringing in the crew for a rest before they go back again to the Indian Ocean's assignment. Others in the fleet are USS Truxton, a cruiser, USS Bagley, a frigate, USS Olendorf, a frigate, USS Santa Barbara, an oiler and USS Mispillion, support ship. Some of the ships arrive in Mombasa on Monday and others on Tuesday. Meanwhile a Zanzibar registered ship, Mapinduzi, docked in Mombasa port on Wednesday night with 120 Muslims from the clove island for Lamu to attend the annual Maulid. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jan 82 p 9]

CID CHIEF'S SON HURT--The son of CID director Ignatius Nderi and another youngster were yesterday rushed to Nyeri Provincial General Hospital after their motorcycle was in a head-on collison with a matatu on Kimathi Road, Nyeri. Mr. Nderi's son's condition was described by the hospital authorities as "improving". Antony Kagume Iriga, Ignatius Nderi Hunyu and a third person whose name was not immediately known were riding the motorcycle which was in collision with a matatu on a corner near Nyeri Municipal Hall. Kagume, the son of the CID director, sustained head and arm injuries while Hunyu sustained chest and head injuries. But the chief nurse of the hospital, Mr. H. A. Ndenda, said neither was in serious condition. Police are investigating. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jan 82 p 1]

WITCH HUNT KILLING--A former policeman was killed by villagers in Pokot District on suspicion that he practised witchcraft. Boiwo Chepnyokos died after day's torture during which th ears of a woman suspect were cu off by witchhunters. About 60 residents of Senetw village last Monday set out in search of witches in the area They rounded up the three men a woman and members of thei families. The former policema was among them. Chepnyoko's eldest son, Mr John Paywa, said his father refused to declare in public tha he was a witch. The villager killed him and buried his body b a river. The former lawman's body wa exhumed by police on Frida after learning of the incident. Three people are helping wit investigations while a massiv hunt has been launched for th killers, who fled their homes aft the gruesome incident. One of the torture victims, man, was admitted t Kapenguria District Hospita unconscious. Chepnyokos, 65, retired from police force recently. He joine the force during colonial period. Meanwhile, the officer commanding Kapenguria police div sion, Mr. S.N. Gachiri, ha warned wananchi against beatin up suspects Addressing a leaders meeting the police chief said incidents suspected criminals being beate had increased in Kapenguria. [Entire item as published] [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jan 82 p 1]

MINI-SHAKEUP REMOVES CHIEF--The Deputy Supervisor of Elections, Mr. N.W. Kimani, and three District Commissioners have been transferred in a mini-shakeup, the Nation learned last night. The others are Mr. Silvester Tororey who until recently was the acting Provincial Commissioner, Western Province, Homa Bay DC Ezekiel Nyarangi and Kilifi DC Andrew Omuse. A highly placed source told the Nation that the four will be posted to various Ministries. Mr. Kimani is said to have been posted to the Health Ministry. The source said Mr. Kimani's transfer has "nothing to do with the Nyeri by-election". "It has no relation with the elections at all. He had been transferred before the nominations (Nyeri) and he was aware of it," the source said. Mr. Tororey was the acting Western PC when Mr. Nahashon Ngugi was on leave. It was not immediately known whether Mr. Ngugi has resumed

work. It was also not immediately known who have replaced the officers involved in the reshuffle. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Jan 82 p 1]

WATER SHORTAGES--Shortage of water has hit several parts of Wigot ward, Kisumu Municipality and among the worst hit is Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology (RIAT) where water is being fetched by vehicles about 10 km from Kisumu town. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jan 82 p 3]

BAN ON MAIZE SALES--Selling of maize in Munyu Sub-location, Thika Division, Kiambu, has been banned. The ban was announced by Munyu assistant chief John Kimondo Thungu at a baraza at Munyu trading centre [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jan 82 p 3]

END TO NAROK DIFFERENCES--Narok leaders have resolved to end their political differences in a meeting attended by all leaders in the district. The move was initiated by President Moi when he conferred with Maasai leaders recently at his Kabarak home. The politicians promised in the presence of the Narok District Commissioner, Mr. Samuel Oburu who chaired the meeting to maintain unity and expose those who will create any further differences. An Assistant Minister in the President's Office, Mr. Justus ole Tipis said political differences among leaders in the district had retarded development. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jan 82 p 5]

KISUMU RAID NETS 40--More than 40 people were yesterday rounded up in Kisumu during a surprise raid by Winam District Officer Sam Arap Korir. The raid was to root out undesirable elements in the municipality, Mr. Korir said. He was accompanied by two chiefs, assistant chiefs, administration police and council askaris. "The men and women arrested will be screened. Those with genuine documents will be released and others will be taken to court," said Mr. Korir. The raid, which started on Tuesday, continued yesterday morning Mr. Korir and his team visited several lodges, hotels and bars checking women and men. They also netted people drinking beer after hours. In one of the lodges, they arrested a man with a 14-year-old schoolgirl. One of the chiefs' commented: "This man has decided to confuse this young girl with money. He brings her to the lodgings during school hours". Mr. Korir said the raid would continue until he was satisfied that undesirable elements were removed from the township. Parking boys in the town took to their heels when they saw Mr. Korir's team approaching. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jan 82 p 5]

PERMANENCY OF RURAL PRESS--Information and Broadcasting Minister Peter Oloo-Aringo has said the Unesco-sponsored rural press project is a Government development plan which is there to stay. He refuted allegations that the rural press was experimental and stressed that it was the Government's policy to establish rural newspapers and radio stations in all parts of the country in a bid to hasten mass communication network and enhance fast development. Mr. Aringo made the remarks yesterday in a Kisii hotel when he was closing a one-week consultative workshop on rural newspapers. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jan 82 p 12]

BORDER RACKET CURBED--Illegal trade on the Kenya-Uganda border has considerably been reduced, Nyanza Deputy Provincial Commissioner Charles Murage said yesterday. Mr. Murage was talking to the Uganda High Commissioner, Mr. David Mwaka, who paid

him a courtesy call at his Kisumu office. He said the Government was set to stamp out the illegal trade where "the get-rich--quickly businessmen" smuggled goods across the border. He appealed to the Uganda Government to also help in wiping out the illegal trade. "Since the government changed in Uganda we have nothing to fear at the border because Ugandans and Kenyans have decided to live as brothers and sisters and I hope it will continue for the interest of both countries," he said. He briefed the High Commissioner on the problems which the people living in the area face. "We still have a lot of room for improvement in agricultural produce," Mr. Murage said. "Sugar cane forms the bulk of agricultural produce in Nyanza although there are several problems facing the cane farmers. But the Government is doing everything possible to minimise the problem", he added. Mr. Mwaka who is on a familiarisation tour of Nyanza and Western provinces said Kenya was one of their best friends because after liberation Kenya was the first country to come to Uganda's aid. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jan 82 p 4]

GERMAN DAM AID--A Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr. Nicholas Biwott, has thanked the Federal Republic of Germany for its assistance to the construction of Masinga Dam on Tana River. Mr. Biwott, who was welcoming the German Minister for Economic Co-operation to Masinga, said the Minister's tour was importan because it would enable him to see the success of his country's support. He said Kenya and Germany had very good relations. He said the project was important because it had enabled the Kenya Government to supply water for domestic purposes, irrigation and for generating hydro-electricity. The project cost K£ 53 million, with a very large portion contributed by the German Government, he said. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jan 82 p 11]

STRIKE AVERTED--A strike by about 200 workers of the Kenya Cinema was averted yesterday after a successful meeting between the employer, the Labour Ministry and the Kenya Union of Commercial, Food and Allied Workers. The workers decided to down their tools yesterday morning, demanding meal allowances and transport. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jan 82 p 8]

MOMBASA HARBOR DREDGING--Work to dredge Mombasa harbour from outside the entrance along the channel is due to start in about a week and is expected to last about seven months. The contract to do the work has been given to an American firm, Great Lakes Dredge and Drydock Co., of Chicago, Illinois, whose project manager, Mr. Russel L. Casey, is already in Mombasa. Thirty-seven members of his team who will assist in assembling the dredging equipment, arrived in Mombasa on Thursday. The dredging equipment, which include two tugs, two launches and a drilling boat, are scheduled to arrive here on Monday. Mr. Casey told the Nation that the assembling of the equipment, which will take about a week to complete, will be done at the Divecorn yard. "On completion of the assembling, the dredging machine will be towed out to the entrance of the harbour and commence work coming towards the channel", he said. According to a local news magazine, the dredging will involve removing two million cubic metres of material from the harbour's entrance. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jan 82 p 12]

PORT EXPANSION--The Government is spending much on expanding port facilities to handle more cargo. Coast Provincial Commissioner Luka Galgalo said this at the inauguration of the Mombasa branch of the Kenya Transport Association. The PC

explained that the facilities to be expanded included the dredging of the channel, modernisation of equipment and construction of new wharfs and berths. Mr. Galgalo noted that most of Kenya's export and import cargo was currently being carried by foreign vessels, resulting in large outlays of foreign exchange. "It will, therefore, be in the interests of the Government to establish a Kenya National Shipping Line", he said. Speaking at the official opening of the Kenya Ports Authority headquarters complex last week, Transport and Communications Minister Henry Kosgey said Kenya would have her own national shipping line before the end of this decade. At the inauguration ceremony of Mombasa branch of KTA, Mr. Galgalo said that in other sectors of transport, including maritime, the Government had far-reaching aims at expanding and improving the existing facilities. Mr. Galgalo said he had deliberately cited the few observations in an effort to illustrate sketchly that the government commitment to improvement of various forms of transport systems was immense. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jan 82 p 9]

LIBYAN TEAM DENIED ENTRY--Two Libyans were yesterday refused entry into Kenya because they had no visas. The purpose of the Libyans' intended visit was to attend an international award function in Nairobi, according to a Press release issued by the Libyan Embassy. The release said the two-man delegation was to receive an award last night along with several others from different parts of Africa. The release (Issue No. 24) said: "A Libyan delegation officially invited to attend the prestigious International Africa Award function ... was refused entry into Kenya at Kenyatta International Airport last night (Sunday) after being held there for 24 hours." The release did not name the two Libyans involved nor did it clarify as to what the "prestigious" award or who its sponsors were nor the names of "many other delegates from different areas of Africa". A senior Kenya Government official late last evening confirmed two Libyans were not allowed to enter Kenya because they did not have visas. An official at the Immigration Department said visas were usually applied for in advance and that, in the event of state guest, the processing was done by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Foreign Ministry officials said no such visa applications were received. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Feb 82 p 1]

SECURITY FORCES IN WAJIR--Wajir District Kanu chairman, Mr. Adan Jiran, has commended the security forces for maintaining a high standard of discipline. Refuting allegations made by the MP for Wajir East, Mr. Abdi Mohammed Sheikh, that security forces in the district were harassing innocent wananchi, he said there have been no such incidents. What happened in the past has been amicably solved by Government officers, local leaders and wananchi, he said. Mr. Jiran said the people of Wajir District were true Nyayo followers adding that they were determined to get this year's Presidential Cup for Peace by enhancing the spirit of living together in harmony. He also said that the area had enough food. Councillor Noor Ali has in the meanwhile asked the MP to come to Wajir "instead of living in Nairobi". The District Commissioner Mr. Nicholas Mberia has also refuted the allegations made by the MP that there had been burning of manyattas in the district. He said that the MP's statement might jeopardise peace and harmony prevailing in the district. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Feb 82 p 16]

LAKE AUTHORITY RICE PLAN--The Lake Basin Development Authority has embarked on a campaign to ensure that Western Kenya produces enough rice to sustain the establishment of a rice mill in the region. According to the Authority's ecologist

Dr. Perez Olindo, the area had high potential for growing Upland rice with Busia District topping the list. He was closing a two-day seminar of rice growers. He said Busia alone had been able to reap 9,000 tons of the crop from last year's harvest. Urging more farmers to participate in the programme, Dr. Olindo said the Authority would provide free rice seedlings for this season to encourage farmers. He said Brazil was the only country in the world growing Upland rice on pilot scheme. "If Kenya succeeds in the endeavour it will be among the few countries in the world growing Upland rice which is cheaper to grow compared to irrigated rice," he said. Dr. Olindo appealed to the tractor hire service employees to serve farmers without favour. Others present during the closing ceremony of the seminar which was attended by 83 participants included the Busia District Commissioner, Mr. Zachary Orwa. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Feb 82 p 8]

U.S. CONSULATE IN MOMBASA--The opening of an American Consulate in Mombasa underlined the importance the United States placed on its ties with Kenya, the American Ambassador, Mr. William Harrop said. Speaking at the official opening of his Mission's Consulate in Mombasa, the envoy said: "On our part, we believe it is essential that we be represented in this growing and dynamic town, the gateway to Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, eastern Zaire and Sudan." The Coast Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Luka Galgalo, who officially opened the Consulate, said Mombasa was growing in importance day by day. "The opening of new banks, new offices and Consulates is enough proof to show that the town is rapidly growing in importance", he said. Kenya and America enjoyed close relationship and welcomed the opening of the consulate in Mombasa. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jan 82 p 5]

SECTARIAN ROWS--Murang'a District Commissioner Mbaria Maina has told a religious sect in Kandara Division to settle members' differences before the Government intervenes. Mr. Maina lashed at a few religious leaders in the area who, he claimed, sowed seeds of disunity among the wananchi. The DC, who was addressing a rally at Ithiru Location, warned that the Government would not tolerate any religious sect trying to bring hatred among wananchi. Urging wananchi to scorn such prophets of darkness, Mr. Maina appealed to Murang'a people to step up their development efforts instead of entertaining gossips that were aimed at discouraging wananchi from participating in national development. The meeting was called to find ways of improving the standard of education in the division. The area held last place in CPE results last year. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Jan 82 p 10]

WOMEN CAUGHT IN SWOOP--Nyeri police rounded up 130 women on Wednesday night for medical check-up. A senior police officer told the Nation yesterday the operation covered only a part of the town centre. "The swoop was prompted by a public outcry over increased cases of venereal diseases (VD) in the town," the officer said. Those netted were taken to Nyeri Provincial Hospital for a VD check-up. Police swung into action at 10 p.m. Wednesday night and arrests went on till early hours of the morning. Those inside lodging places escaped the dragnet. An eyewitness said after the round-up, the women screamed as police huddled them together to await transport. He saw three lorry loads drive towards the police station. They were later heard chanting religious and later liberation songs on their way to the cells. Some of them clad lightly were seen shivering. It could not be ascertained whether some of them worked in offices but many of them claimed they were self-employed or tha they were attending courses in th town. Police sources said

that those found infected with VD would appear in court. They would also get treatment for the disease. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jan 82 p 1]

FRENCH WARSHIPS IN PORT--The Djibouti-based Anti-Mines Division of the French Navy in the Indian Ocean, which consists of the support vessel Loire and Mine sweepers Mytho, Capella, Capricorne and Ouistreham, will make a routine call in Mombasa from January 18 to 23. The force will be under Commander de Montaigne de Poncins on board the Loire. Support vessel Loire under Commander Robillard has a company of 160 seamen. Minesweepers Mytho, Capella, Capricorne and Ouistreham have a company of 170 seamen. The vessels will be open to the public in Mombasa on January 19, 20 and 21 from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Jan 82 p 11]

INDIAN SHOPKEEPERS UNDER FIRE--Recently while engaged in building business in my mission, I entered into two shops at Ruiru owned by some Asians to buy a number of bolts. The bolts I needed were of 8" by 3/4" for fixing roofing trusses. The price quoted in the first shop was 40/- per bolt of the said size. Unfortunately they were out of stock as I was told. In the second shop, they only had bolts of 6" by 1/2" costing 35/- per bolt so I was told. Surprisingly enough, I finally bought them from an African owned shop at a price of 7/- per bolt. My God! What a big difference. Personally, I was shocked and worried. How can our dear wananchi survive in this way? Even without passing judgment on the two traders this seriously portrays a great and painful moral decadence in our business affairs which our dear President has been working tirelessly to rectify. Technically, this is not just a case of differences in prices and not mere exploitation but open theft or daylight robbery. It is a clear abuse of the Nyayo's call for peace, love and unity. It is high time that something is done to stop these shopkeepers from exploiting innocent wananchi. They should be made to practise honesty and sincerity in their business transactions. No one would be against their making a margin profit but such a profit should not be so exorbitant and out of all proportions. My sincere prayer for such traders is that in their endeavours to amass riches they should do so through honest and hard work and not through exploiting others. Fr. Paul Njoroge, Ruiru. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Jan 82 p 7]

KENYA, INDIA TIES HAILED--Labour Minister Titus Mbathi said at the weekend that cultural relationships between Kenya and India are strong. Speaking at the 7th annual gathering of the South India Cultural Society, in Nairobi, he expressed his pleasure at the efforts made by the society in strengthening the friendship between the two countries. The Minister also received a cheque for 5,000/- from the society to help Kitui Primary School Fund. Mr. Mbathi was introduced by the society chairman Mr. S.V. Raman. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jan 82 p 4]

PLO ART EXHIBIT--The Palestine Liberation Organisation held a two-day exhibition of Palestinian works of art and publications in Nairobi under the auspices of the Kenya-Arab Friendship Society. The exhibition, which was held at Matungulu House, was attended by leading Kenyans, including the society's chairman Mr. Martin Shikuku, Kamukunji MP Nicholas Gor and diplomats. The exhibition also had the diplomatic notes exchanged between PLO chairman Yassir Arafat and the OAU chairman, President Moi. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jan 82 p 4]

UNION DIFFERENCES RESOLVED--Differences have been resolved between the newly-formed permanent consultative body on unions in parastatal bodies and the Government. Mr. Ali Mohamed, secretary-general of the Union of Posts and Telecommunications Workers and a member of the body, told newsmen that officials of the four concerned unions met Labour Ministry officials on Friday to discuss the Waruhiu Committee report and the recent guidelines issued by the Government to the unions. He said the unions "got the necessary clarification" and were satisfied that the existing negotiating machinery would not be affected. The unions represented were" The Railways and Harbours Union, the Transport and Allied Workers Union, the Posts and Telecommunications Union and the Kenextel Workers Union, Mr. Mohamed said. Labour Commissioner J. M. Mutugi represented the Government, said Mr. Mohamed. Mr. Mohamed was accompanied by Mr. Raphael Okang'a (Railways), Mr. Julius Malii (Transport) and Mr. Charles Nguta (Kenextel). [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jan 82 p 4]

PARAFFIN SHORTAGES--The paraffin shortage in Migori town in South Nyanza District is now in its third week. And charcoal dealers in the town are cashing in on the shortage by raising prices from 14/- to 25/- a bag. The hardest hit areas are Milimani, Pand Diri and Shauri Yako. Wananchi have now appealed to Migori MP who is also the Minister for Energy, Mr. John Okwanyo, and other leaders to help end the paraffin shortage. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jan 82 p 8]

CALL FOR ILLEGAL FIREARMS--People possessing firearms illegally in Narok and South Nyanza districts have been asked to surrender them to the Government. The appeal was made by the Narok District Commissioner, Mr. Samuel Oburu, at a meeting between Government officials in the two districts at Ongata Barragoi. Mr.Oburu said such arms were used in cattle rustling and other criminal activities, adding that those surrendering arms would not be prosecuted. He said that the Government was capable of protecting its people and that there was not need for anyone to carry arms. The DC further appealed to the leaders of the two districts to hold regular meetings so that they could sort out their differences amicably. South Nyanza DC Allan Kamau warned that chiefs and assistant chiefs who misinterpreted Government directives to wananchi would be sacked. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jan 82 p 4]

CANS ON WAY TO UGANDA--The Kakamega branch of the Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) has made four thousand watering cans which are to be exported to Uganda. In a statement to KNA yesterday, the branch manager of KIE, Dr. I. Nasibi, said that the production of the cans became possible as a result of a contract given to the branch by the West German Embassy in Nairobi to make the cans to be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture in Uganda. Dr. Nasibi said the production of the cans, which took three months to make, created employment for fourty young school leavers who worked under the supervision of the branch workshop manager, Mr. Daniel Wafula. Flanked by the Industrial Adviser at the Kakamega branch of KIE, Mr. Siegfried Jenders, Dr. Nasibi told KNA that the project had proved that small-scale industries can do well in Kakamega since there was available labour for industrial jobs. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Jan 82 p 9]

MASAI MORANISM OUTDATED--"Moranism" among the Maasai boys is outmoded and should be discouraged, Kajiado District Commissioner George Miingi has said. He told chiefs and assistant chiefs from the district to ensure that no more "Moran"

camps were established in their area. It is a Maasai tradition for teenage boys to abandon their parental homes after circumcision and lead a jungle life, practising how to become traditional tribal warriors, before they return home to be initiated to manhood. Mr. Miingi further directed chiefs and their assistants to establish tree nurseries in their respective areas and report to their district officers when that has been done. He stressed that chiefs must put more efforts in helping to recover agricultural loans from people in their areas. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jan 82 p 14]

AFRICAN CONTROL OF GOODS--A Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr. G.G. Kariuki, yesterday said that the distribution of manufactured goods should be left to Africans. Addressing a baraza in Mathare Constituency, Nairobi, Mr. Kariuki said that European and Asian manufacturers should pass their goods to Africans for distribution. "Let Africans be given a chance", he said, adding that "time has come when Africans must take over the full distribution of goods". He said that to ask Africans to take over should not be seen as a move to punish any community or foreigners. "In fact, it will benefit manufacturers to leave distribution to Africans", he said. Mr. Kariuki said that the Government had done its best to ensure that Africans went into business. The stability of this country could only be maintained by Kenyans and not foreigners, he said, adding that that was why Africans should be given a chance in commerce. "We shall make sure that Africans take business," he said. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Jan 82 p 24]

CSO: 4700/7761

BEHIND THE SCENES LOOK AT DTA SPLIT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Feb 82 pp 10-11

[Article by Leon Kok in column "From the Editor's Desk": "The DTA Drama--Behind the Scenes"]

[Text] MONDAY February 15 is a day that the DTA might prefer not to remember: it saw the Owambo-based NDP break away from the four-year old alliance.

This is the first split that has hit the DTA and has resulted in the loss to the alliance of the representative party of the biggest ethnic group in the country.

The DTA has always boasted that it is the only political organisation in SWA which has represented all 11 ethnic groups.

DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge alleged at a press conference on Monday night that I had a direct hand in the split and that I stood outside the Grand Hotel (DTA headquarters) at noon awaiting DTA President and NDP leader Mr Peter Kalangula's walkout.

The second point is untrue, while I have only influenced events in as far as I am a journalist. I don't deny however that Peter Kalangula is a close friend of mine and that I have been fully aware of his thinking and the events that have unfolded in recent months.

The first cracks which culminated in Monday's break emerged months ago. The Advertiser has exhaustively reported on the problems and has repeatedly warned of the dangers. Unfortunately, as I have since come to learn, many of the people who should have taken notice of what was happening didn't even bother to read this newspaper.

That is their business. But this factor coupled with their inaction contributed considerably to what happened on Monday.

For the record, lets recap on what the problems were:

- Mr Kalangula, as President of the DTA, expressed grave reservations about the overall running of the DTA;
- He made it clear that he disliked the ethnic form of the DTA;
- He was unhappy about Mr Dirk Mudge's approach to the Western proposals which he felt was negative;
- He had great reservations about the interim constitution AG 8 — he wanted it scrapped;
- He was unhappy about the interim government's handling of Owambo;
- He expressed grave reservations about the introduction of the DTA-sponsored Terrorism Bill in the National Assembly which would have been applicable primarily to Owambo;
- And he took great exception to an allegation in the DTA official organ, Die Republikein, that the NDP had done next to nothing to promote the DTA's interests in Owambo. Mr Kalangula points out that he lost his own brother in this context.

Mr Kalangula raised these matters with Mr Mudge and the DTA Head Committee, but according to him (Mr Kalangula), to no avail. He became a highly frustrated man. His Owambo colleagues were even more frustrated. Mr Kalangula ultimately alleged that many of his DTA colleagues were misled, which in turn led to considerable antipathy on their part.

In a new approach to affairs, and perhaps naively, Mr Kalangula sought progress by attempting to widen the base of his NDP and by hoping to confront the DTA leadership with grass roots support. Hence the Tsumeb and Oshakati accords which involved Mr Kefas Conradie's NPLF and Mr Kloppers' Liberal Party.

Thereafter, there was an interesting unfolding of events. On Monday February 8 The Advertiser reported that Mr Conradie had tried at the Oshakati meeting to alienate the NDP from the DTA, but Mr Werner Neef interceded. Mr Neef, a former member of the Ministers' council and close colleague of Mr Mudge, was at the Oshakati meeting at Mr Kalangula's request. I was also there at Mr Kalangula's invitation.

Mr Conradie contested the contents of The Advertiser report and demanded from me that these be repudiated. I refused point blank to accede to Mr Conradie's demand but I did agree to publish his version of the events. This The Advertiser did and the contents have since been publicly repudiated by Messrs Kalangula and Neef.

COLLABORATORS

I understand that Mr

Conradie then spoke to Die Republikein Editor Dr Jan Spies and this led to a meeting between Mr Conradie and Mr Mudge. Mr Conradie also spoke to Mr Billy Marais, a close confidente of Mr Mudge. Mr Conradie apparently presented Mr Neef and myself in an extremely bad light, as collaborators to break the DTA, and of being a party to getting Mr Kalangula alienated from Mr Mudge.

Well, going by the events of this week, Mr Conradie's volta face certainly won him a place in the DTA, in spite of Mr Mudge's regular belittlement of him in the past. One wonders now whether Mr Conradie conforms to the ideals of Mr Kalangula or to those of Mr Mudge, or neither. Whatever, Die Republikein, which was once loath to give Mr Conradie any publicity, elevated him triumphantly on Wednesday to a 60 point front page headline.

Meanwhile, I understand that Messrs Mudge & Co were also annoyed about The Advertiser report on February 8 concerning the Oshakati accord. The pain was apparently not so much the agreement that was reached, but rather that Mr Neef was involved and that he had been appointed Mr Kalangula's personal adviser. Mr Neef resigned from the Ministers Council last July following sharp differences with Mr Mudge over the National Budget and other matters.

FALSE

Stories are now apparently doing the rounds in town that Mr Neef edged his way in with Mr Kalangula to get his revenge on Mr Mudge. I can personally testify that this allegation is totally, but totally false. I was present at a meeting in Oshakati three weeks ago when Mr Neef's name was first raised and it was decided to approach him to join the NDP. It was known to Mr Kalangula at that stage that Mr Neef was planning to set up his own political party in SWA. Mr Neef accompanied me to Oshakati the following week and the first direct contact between Messrs Kalangula and Neef was in the presence of my company. Mr Neef did not take the initiative himself.

Mr Mudge, perhaps thinking that things were getting out of control concerning Mr Kalangula and the NDP, called in some of his closest advisers to discuss the matter. He also ordered all the Windhoek Advertisers dating back to December 1 to look at the matter more closely. Following that, it was decided to confront Mr Kalangula headon.

A Head Committee meeting of the DTA was set for Tuesday February 16 and was then changed to Monday February 15. Mr Kalangula, as President of the DTA, was "summoned" by the Chairman, Mr Mudge, and Mr Kalangula duly prepared for the meeting, anticipating what was in store. He consulted fully with the Owambo members of the National Assembly and the Owambo Legislative Assembly and they gave him a unanimous mandate to say and act at the meeting however he felt fit, including an NDP withdrawal from the DTA. And so the scene was set.

The rest is now well known, having been extensively reported in the media this week. Acting DTA President Dr Ben Africa had this to say on Monday night: "Mr Kalangula was asked to come and address us and explain his criticism of us. We were interested in his viewpoint. Mr Kalangula arrived but the opposite happened. He declined to give us his reasons and told us that he was here to represent the Owambos and not because we had ordered him to be here. We were disappointed. Mr Kalangula then packed his case and left before the discussion had even been completed."

FUTILE

Mr Kalangula told me earlier that he had addressed the meeting and had touched on a number of the matters that had been raised. Besides, he felt that he had put his case to the Head Committee often enough, he had explained his position through the press on numerous occasions, and as such he felt that any further discussion at the meeting was futile. The main purpose of the meeting, in his view, was not to find common ground, but simply to shut him up. Particularly to stop talking to me. Significantly, this whole question of DTA members talking to The Advertiser, was apparently treated in great detail by Mr Mudge after Mr Kalangula and his colleagues had left.

Mr Kalangula walked out of the Grand Hotel at 11.55 and phoned me just after noon. He had this to say: "Leon, we're out." "Out of what", I asked. "The DTA", he said. Frankly, I was shocked. Mr Kalangula had told me a week before that he would never leave the DTA; that the DTA would have to kick him out. Clearly, however, the situation had been made impossible for him. Mr Kalangula then asked me to inform my press colleagues that he would hold a press conference at the Kalahari Sands Hotel at 2.30 pm to make the official announcement. This was duly held and addressed by Mr Kalangula and Mr Neef.

The DTA leader informed the press that it would put its case at a press conference to be held at the Grand Hotel at 6 pm. This was duly held and addressed primarily by Dr Africa and Messrs Katuutire Kaura, Kuaima Riruako and Mudge. Mr Kaura in particular got stuck into Mr Kalangula and among other things accused him of being "power hungry", "a confused political opportunist", "Mr Neef's lackey", "Mr Kosie Pretorius' bedfollow" and precipitating a Biafran and Katangese situation in the country. The other speakers were more tempered in their discriptions.

THORN

No so Mr Mudge, concerning myself. He launched into a vociferous attack against me for having been, in his view, a major architect of the day's events and indeed the demise of the DTA. I was told afterwards by DTA stalwart and newspaper colleague, Bill Hulme, that it was hoped that I would pack my bags and take the morning plane to Pretoria. It was felt that I have become a major thorn in the DTA's flesh, which, ironically, is the last thing I would ever have chosen to be.

Frankly, I refuse to let personal attack on me and personal prejudices affect my perception and objective judgment. Furthermore, I see no real purpose in dealing publicly with Mr Mudge's accusations unless I'm forced to do so. I told Mr Mudge after the press conference that I would be happy to answer him personally if he so desired. In any event, this aspect of Monday's

proceedings was treated by the media for what it was worth.

LOOKING BACK

Looking back on the week, the immediate reaction of many DTA supporters and others to the split was shock and dismay. The DTA's credibility was then worsened with its tie-up with the NPLF, whatever principles or lack of principles might have been involved. Taking stock of the situation, however, it is true that there are unfortunate dimensions to it, particularly that years of unity between the Turnhalle leaders had once again received a setback. But equally, as this newspaper wrote on Wednesday, there are positive elements too.

Consider these points:

- The NDP could act as an important bridge between the DTA and Swapo, and that will be necessary if true independence and true national unity are to be obtained in the near future;
- The NDP could prove to be an important escape valve for many frustrated Blacks and Browns, be they Owambos or not, who might otherwise have been tempted to join the radical ranks;
- The NDP could well become the nucleus of a new moderate alliance in SWA which undoubtedly would be a healthy element in our democratic system;
- The break has hopefully made certain elements in the DTA realise that the Blacks are people too and that they cannot be pushed around indefinitely. Hopefully, similar elements in the NP have realised the same thing;
- The DTA will now have to put its foot where its mouth is and start doing something positive to end the war in Owambo and to stimulate development. Mr Bertie Botha's apparent 200 meetings in recent years is just not enough;
- It is reported in Die Republikein that the split shook the DTA out of its complacency. Good for the DTA and the interim government. Its about time!
- The NDP in turn will have to realise that it is fighting on two fronts, against both the DTA and Swapo. It too will have to be a lot more positive about improving the situation in Owambo;
- No longer will it be necessary for the NDP to have to frustratingly express, promote itself and conform to DTA ethnic ideology;
- Equally, the NDP will have to be careful now that it does not let Owambo nationalism become absolutely overriding in its approach to affairs;
- Pretoria will have to take stock of the situation in SWA again and it will have to remove many of the blinkers it has been wearing for a long time;
- And hopefully Pretoria will learn the lesson once and for all that it is dangerous to put all its eggs in one basket; the bottom of that basket might just fall out.

The DTA doesn't have a hope in hell of setting up a formidable organisation in Owambo to counter either Swapo or the NDP. Such an organisation will have to grow out of Owambo; it cannot be implanted there. And if a DTA organisation is implanted there, Owambo nationalism expressed through Swapo and the NDP will swell up against it. Which all adds up to one thing: the DTA will have to be prepared to cooperate on a loose alliance basis with the NDP and certainly not on the basis the DTA Head Committee has expressed itself towards Messrs Kalangula & Co in recent months.

The chances of the NDP returning to the DTA fold are also slim, certainly while Messrs Mudge and Kalangula remain in the picture. Mr Mudge castigated The Advertiser on Monday for saying that a major contributing factor to the split was personal differences between himself and Mr Kalangula. Mr Mudge, regretably, has a lot to learn in this respect. I wish he would recognise that. And thrashing out differences with Mr Kalangula over a drink or a cup of tea, as Mr Mudge has suggested to Mr Kalangula, simply isn't enough.

All said and done, the months ahead should prove most interesting.

CSO: 4700/783

IMBILI DOES DRAMATIC TURNABOUT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text]

MR TARA IMBILI has returned to the DTA fold following his walkout from the DTA with his Owambo colleagues last Monday.

He has also taken up his seat as a member of the Ministers' Council although he never officially resigned.

mr Imbili told a press conference in Windhoek on Monday that he would resign and that he would hand in his resignation that afternoon.

The DTA chartered a plane yesterday morning to fetch Mr Imbili in Owambo and bring him back to Windhoek. He arrived shortly before lunch and was met by, among others, Mr Bertie Botha who has been responsible for DTA activities in Owambo.

Mr Imbili's colleagues in Owambo were not aware that the DTA had sent a plane for him yesterday and were highly surprised when they were first told about it.

The only uneasines that Mr Imbili has shown during the past few days is that he had financial difficulties, the leader of the NDP, Mr Peter Kalangula told The Advertiser this morning. Mr Kalangula declined to publicly reveal the details.

Mr Imbili met with DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge yesterday afternoon and others who attended the meeting were Mr Botha and the Secretary of the DTA, Mr Johan de Waal. Mr De Waal then released a statement last night in the name of Mr Imbili giving Mr Imbili's apparent reasons for changing his mind.

Mr Imbili made these points:

- He would remain a DTA member of the National Assembly and Ministers' Council;
- It was senseless to desert the greatest body of national unity (the DTA) and hope to replace it with some other unity. He is also happy that the NPLF has joined the DTA ranks;
- He cannot identify with a move that isolates the Owambos from the rest of the country's people;
- the NDP did not give Mr Kalangula an official mandate to break from the DTA and the break as such must be seen as a personal one;
- There was nothing wrong with the NDP attempting to get other parties to join the DTA, but it is a completely different thing to get new parties to join and then precipitate a split;
- And the opposition in Owambo to the NDP's break from the DTA is considerable.

Asked to comment on developments this morning, Mr Kalangula said: "I don't want to touch on the matter now but the truth will prevail in the end. Moreover, the wishes of the people will decide the future of this country. We have said that we will stand by the people and we know that we can depend on their support".

Mr Kalangula said Mr Imbili went with him on Monday to Tsumeb and they shared the same hotel room there. Mr Imbili made it clear throughout that he believed that the NDP had done the right thing on Monday. Mr Imbili again endorsed this at an NDP meeting on Tuesday.

Mr Kalangula refuted Mr Imbili's claim that the NDP had not given Mr Kalangula a mandate to break from the DTA. Meetings were held late last week and Mr Imbili attended all of them.

Mr Kaangula's adviser Mr Werner Neef was most vehement in his criticism of the DTA this morning: "The truth of the matter will come out in time. The tragedy is that a leading Owambo leader has been discredited by his actions, something which the moderates in this country cannot afford. Indeed, it would seem that where Swapo kills moderate leaders, the DTA destroys them by discrediting them."

CSO: 4700/783

ALLEGED USE OF NERVE GAS IN ERITREA DENOUNCED

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 5 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] MOGADISHU, Thursday — The Somali government strongly condemns the on-going genocide in Eritrea being carried out by the Fascist Mengistu regime with active support of Soviet Union, Cuba, Libya and South Yemen in an effort to exterminate the three-and-half million Eriterean people.

This was said by the Somali Minister for Foreign Affairs Jaalle Abdirahman Jama Barre in a press conference held today at the Ministry's premises.

Following is the full text of the Minister's statement:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to thank you all first for responding to my invitation to come to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to attend this press conference on the ongoing genocide in Eritrea being carried out by the fascist Megistu regime, with the active support of the Soviet Union its allies Cuba, Libya and the South Yemen in an effort to exterminate the three and half million Eritrean people.

people's force and will in standing firmly for their

The Somali Government under these circumstances can not be silent about this barbaric crime being committed openly against the innocent people of Eritrea.

Therefore, we feel duty bound to unmask to the world public opinion these barbaric and inhuman crimes of the Mengistu regime.

As you may recall the fascist colonial regime of Addis Ababa held recently the so-called nation-wide Asmara conference chaired by Mengistu to execute the military plan for the extermination of the Eritrean people, who have been resisting the colonial oppression of Abyssinia since 1961. This conference was simply meant to be a prelude to carry out the strategy set up and agreed upon by the tripartite conference held in Aden in August, 1981, under the sponsorship of the Soviet Union, comprising Ethiopia, Libya and the peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen). Furthermore, follow up meetings this unholy alliance were held in Tripoli and Addis Ababa in the last part of 1981, for the implementation of the military plan envisaged particularly for the Horn of Africa. Under the present state of affairs of genocide it is obvious that the objective of the conference in Asmara was directed to annihilate the Eritrean people and their Liberation Fronts.

It is therefore, natural that the international community can not be silent about this shameful and inhuman crime against the Eritrean people, and it is because of this that we find it incumbent on the part of the Somali Government and people to reveal the true facts behind this campaign of genocide.

Both the fascist colonial regimes of Abyssinia under Emperor Haile Selassie and Mengistu opposed the independence of Eritrea and fought against the Eritrean Liberation Fronts. However, they utterly failed to eliminate the Eritrean legitimate right to self-determinationas the only peaceful solution to this long standing question of people and territory.

The present pre-emptive operation which is being launched by the fascist Mengistu regime supported by a super power and its allies against the Eritrean people at a time when that regime has undertaken intensive preparation and set to unleash a new general offensive is marked not only for the pronounced level of external intervention on the side of Abyssinia, but also indeed more gravely, for the regime's intended use of nerve gas. The Abyssinian regime has enlisted Libyan military equipment and troops, Russian Generals as Commanders of the operation, South Yemeni and Cuban pilots and other foreign experts to boost its plan of genocide against the Eritrean people. The situation has been aggravated in addition to the well-known Soviet Union deliveries by the military equipment supplies provided by Libya of which the new deliveries are 20 M..L. —24 Helicopter gunships which are being used for the first time in the war and Hercules C14's to bolster Soviet MIG-21s and MIG-23s, long under fascist Mengistu's disposal. Furthermore, Libya has furnished on January 14, 1982, four Hercules C-130 military transport planes one of which on its way to Eritrea via Addis Ababa crashed killing all its military passangers, of which 31 including the crew were Libyans, 24 Cuban officers, and 25 Ethiopian officers.

As history repeats itself we should take note of the fact that successive Abyssinian regimes have claimed that Eritrea was an itegral part of Abyssinia. Nevertheless, this territory since its illegal annexation has been under military occupation with all its consequent brutalities.

Thanks to the successful resistance of the Eritrean people and consequent failure of these regimes to crash their will to free themselves, Abyssina, as has been the case with other peoples under its domination, is now resorting to the use of foreign military forces for their annihilation. Let me pose a question here. If Abyssinia considers Eritrea «An internal problem», why would it employ such forces against its people? The answer to this question alone shall prove that Abyssinia had always seen this territory and its people's an alien force inimical to its interests and a threat to its very existence. This military campaign now in progress should be seen in that light.

We understand that the Eritrean Liberation Fronts have been courageously fighting against this new military offensive of the Abyssinian regime and indeed Mengistu's personal presence in Asmara to direcct the operation is an indicative proof that the Abyssinian colonial regime has not been able to achieve its objectives in this res-

pect.

It is an irony of history that the fascist regime in Addis Ababa is committing crimes of genocide under the camouflage of building socialism in Abyssinia. Likewise, it shows the hypocracy of the Soviet Union and its utter disregard for the principle and norms of international law and the right of people to self-determination. Obviously, this is not the first time that the fascist Mengistu has declared his mal-intentions vis-a-vis the Eritrean people and his determination of eliminating them, though a major proportion, particularly women, children and the elderly have already taken refugee in the neighbouring countries and other parts of the world.

The Somali Government strongly condemns this inhuman course of action on the part of the fascist regime of Addis Ababa and calls upon it to stop forthwith its campaign of genocide against the Eritrean people and the denial of their right to self-determination.

Somalia also calls upon the foreign forces taking part in this genocide campaign of the Eritrean people to halt their naked intervention in this internal affair of Eritrea and leave the problem to be solved peacefully.

We call upon the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), other international Organizations, the international community and the peace loving nations to intervene promptly in this matter inorder to avert this imminent catastrophe and to assist in finding a just and lasting peaceful solution to the problem.

In conclusion I would like to once again reaffirm Somalia's total support for the struggle and the legitimate stand of the Eritrean people to attain their inalienable right to self-determination and independence for which they have been fighting over the last twenty years.

Ladies and gentlemen may I once again thank you coming.

CSO: 4700/787

PARTY SECRETARY DISCUSSES CCM ROLE, ACHIEVEMENTS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 7 Feb 82 p 5

[Interview with Daudi Mwakawago, party chief executive secretary, by Peter Masebu at an unspecified time and place]

[Text]

Q: — Can you explain in which way CCM is supreme in this country?

A: — The supremacy of the Party is in two dimensions. First, is in its power to decide on all issues in the country, a power acquired from its historical role in the liberation of this country.

It started the struggle for independence, realised the people's aspirations and laid their strategy for eliminating colonialism. It is the Party which educated the masses of the evils of colonialism and their ability to combat it.

TANU played that role on Tanzania Mainland while ASP did so in Zanzibar. The two political parties led Tanzanians to the Union in 1964 and merged in 1977. To understand the Party it is necessary to understand that reality in our political development.

On the other hand its supremacy emanated from its supervisory role of organs of implementation. The Constitution of the United Republic recognises Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) as the sole political Party in the country. The Constitution spells out that it will be the final authority in all matters.

Let me cite the National Assembly and the Armed Forces to elaborate what I said. In order to become a Member of Parliament, a Tanzanian has to be a CCM member. Since Parliament make laws, passes revenues and expenditures and supervises implementation in the Government and its organs, the supremacy of the Party is clearly shown.

In the Armed Forces, all who form them are CCM members, which naturally shows that all important organs of the country are run and headed by CCM members. These are few examples which show the Pary, its policy and leadership in the country.

Q: — But the vitality of the Party depends on the size of its members and their total involvement in its activities. Five years after CCM was formed, how has the Party mobilised the masses into its membership?

A: — Thousands of Tanzanians have joined CCM since the introduction of membership induction courses in 1978. At present the Party has 2,100,000 members. In 1977 when it was launched, the membership stood at 1,500,000, which shows there has been an increase of 40 per cent.

But I want to emphasize that the life of the Party should be gauged by implementation by members of all important directives in the Party Constitution, including payment of dues, contributions and participating in its seatings. Implementation rather than figures therefore is the determining factor of whether the Party is alive or not.

Q: — Tanzanians have a high political consciousness which, however, is not reflected in increased production. Please explain.

A: — It is quite true that Tanzanians have a very high political consciousness. However, it is important to say that politics involves many facets, including economics. Most Tanzanians depend on agriculture for their living. There is also an inescapable truth that for the past four years our country has gone through drought, floods and falling world market prices of our cash crops. These have greatly affected the efforts of our peasants who, when the climatic conditions are good, produce plenty of food and cash crops.

An example of this was in 1977 when there was a bumper maize harvest and we managed to export some

abroad. It is, therefore, not true that our people have a higher political consciousness but slaken in production.

At the moment we face an acute shortage of farm implements, plough and tractor spares which are greatly needed by the peasants but which the country cannot produce enough. In the industrial sector, the scarcity of raw material and spare parts has forced most of the industries to operate under capacity.

Q: — What contribution has CCM made to the national economy?

A: — It is the Party which passes all development plans. It defines the political economy of the country. The implementors are the people themselves. CCM has passed a long term integrated plan which stresses on making investiment for a 20 year period. The success in the industrial, agricultural, commercial and other sectors of the economy is a direct outcome of the Party stand on them.

But the problems we face have not been caused by the Party. They have been caused by the war, drought and floods, a worsening world economy and partly by internal inefficiency.

Q: — Besides attempts to reduce the salary ration margins between the highest and lowest worker, in which other ways has the Party and government led this country towards equality and the elimination of classes?

A: — The task of building equality will be long. Besides the salary adjustment mechanism, the Party and Government have insisted and pressed for the spread of education, water and health facilities to all the people stage by stage.

For example, primary education is given to all children irrespective of the status of their parents. The outcome of this is that by 1984 about 900,000 Tanzanian children will have completed Class VII. These children will have gone through similar instructions.

Another sector of success is the National Service JKT and JKU for the Mainland and Zanzibar respectively. In the two organs, equality of those who take part is emphasized.

On the economic front, the internal trade policy, the institution of public production and distribution units are landmarks on the path towards equality.

At independence, the salary ratio between the highest and lowest worker stood at 1:40. Now it is 1:6.

Q: — One problem which African nations face is the transition of power, especially when they have been under a prominent and dominant leader for long. Do you think our Constitution has taken enough safeguards against that problem?

A: — The question of changing leaders without disturbing the social unity of the people is a very current subject. It has been on debate in Tanzania since 1980 when President Nyerere publicly spoke on it. The Question being asked is who steps into Mwalimu's shoes when he decides to step down? In which direction will the political stand of the country go?

The National Executive Council (NEC) of the Party started last year to debate on what changes to make in the United Republic Constitution. I am confident a smooth way of changing the top leadership of the Party will be worked out.

It is the intention of NEC that all the masses be involved in discussing the constitutional changes. In other words, we have not decided to make amendments in the Constitution in relation to this issue although work on it is still on.

Q:— Recently, NEC decided that in future, District and Regional Party Secretaries would stop being government officials. May I know why that separation bid not apply for the President and CCM National Chairman?

A:— It is at district and regional levels where most of the day to day Party and government implementation takes place. The NEC believes that two decades of independence have shown the correctness of combining the two posts. But time has come to separate the two roles in order to get more implementation initiative. Combing the two roles led to the subordination of the Party. We want a strong Party, not by mere words but by its deeds as well.

The aim is to give the Party a closer supervision role. The reasons for separating the government and Party leadership at national level could be similar to those of the two lower levels. I have mentioned, however, the NEC has decided that for the purpose of national unity and social tenacity, we should not separate the two "hats" at national level at the moment.

Q:— Last year, the Central Committee of the Party investigated leaders who violated the Leadership Code by owning taxis and accumulating wealth. When did the exercise end and what was the outcome?

A:— Let me first of all establish a principle. The Party Constitution has empowered executive councils at all levels to check on the conduct of all leaders and members. That is a permanent task.

Early last year, the NEC met in January in an extraordinary session to discuss some disturbing national issues. There were complaints about bad distribution of inadequate items and about economic sabotage. Besides ordering a better distribution system of the items, NEC also directed its Central Com-

mittee (CC) to meet and investigate purported national wide sabotage. That work lasted from January to August last year.

The CC carried out investigation and handed its findings to the President of the Republic to enable the Government implement the recommendations.

There were three types of recommendations. The first needed quick action, E.g. the steps taken against the top leadership of Air Tanzania; Tanzania Investment Bank and Tanzania Elimu Supplies.

The second recommendations dealt with a system of running organs of implementation. It is definite proposed steps in this direction would take long to implement.

The third category of recommendations concerned the party itself. The Party Constitution states that all members should have similar behaviour. When it is evident that members follow contrary norms, it is necessary that steps be taken. The work of the committee on this issue was not meant to be permanent. The Party just alerted the country. It is up to the organs of implementation to do their work, knowing that the Party is there.

Q:— Which political lessons can be drawn from the just-ended National congress of the Party?

A:—May be it is too early to evaluate the Congress. However, four issues came to light during discussions on the agenda. Firstly, the delegates endorsed the proposed changes, which is an indicator of the solidarity existing between the leaders and led as well as oneness during Party seatings.

Secondly, the delegates embraced the 1981 Party Guidelines — *Mwongozo* — but demanded that the theory contained in the document be fully put into practice in order to defend the Party policy of Socialism and Self-Reliance.

Thirdly, the delegates expressed dissatisfaction over the performance of some government organs. This was very vocally-expressed.

Lastly, the delegates showed a high political consciousness on issues. The level of discussion was of very high standard and I must add that the Congress conducted its business calmly and joyfully. It was a Congress of work coupled with laughter.

Q:— Tanzanians are among the most highly taxed people in the world, taking into account the salaries they get. Don't you think the voluntary contribution recently launched by the Party and the raising of membership fees and monthly subscriptions worsen the economic well-being of workers and peasants?

A:—It may be true that individual taxes are very high, but it is important to point out two things. First is the fact that Tanzania is among few countries on the planet which gives free education from primary to University levels; free medical services and free clean water to ordinary citizens. There must be a way of paying for these services.

The second is that in its 20-year plan, the Party has directed the Government to look into ways of reducing income tax as the economic situation allows. The Government started implementing that directive during the 1981/82 budget.

Your question concerns the Party. The Party NEC decided to raise entrance fees and monthly subscriptions in view of increased running costs.

Secondly, that decision only concerns CCM members who are guided by a Constitution. The system of voluntary contribution concerns CCM members only. Voluntary contributions are not new in the Party. ASP and TANU had that system which CCM intends to perpetuate and which the members understand very well. It is important to say that the Party is composed of members who have a responsibility to find funds to run it.

Lastly, the economic well-being of citizens has been drastically affected by many other aspects which have been amply explained. The people and CCM members know them. But it is true that the Party has to have funds to run its affairs. The funds have to come from the membership. The NEC decision on this issue was based on a report of a select committee which toured 10 of the country's 25 regions.

CSO: 4700/784

HONORS RECEIVED BY NYERERE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere will next Wednesday receive the Dag Hammarskjold International prize *Pax Mundi* for the year 1981, the State House announced yesterday.

Mwalimu was nominated last December for the award which is given annually to outstanding statement for their contribution to international understanding.

Presenting the award in Brussels, the *Pax Mundi* President Professor Dino di Stefano said the Tanzanian leader was "a statesman who has made great contributions to international solidarity to the better understanding between North and South, to the freedom and well being of Africa".

The prize was received by Ambassador Sebastian Chale on behalf of Mwalimu.

The *Pax* President also praised Mwalimu as Chairman of the Frontline States which worked tirelessly for the independence of Zimbabwe.

Among the keynote speeches quoted by *Pax* organisers is Mwalimu's address at the Commonwealth summit in Melbourne, Australia last year in which he called for immediate action to improve the living conditions of about 700 and 800 million people living in "absolute poverty."

Later this month, the President is expected to travel to India to receive the "Third World Prize" for his oustanding contribution to Third World development.

The prize, comprising some Shs. 800,000 - (100,000 dollars) in cash and medallion has been given by the Lonson-based Third World Foundation for Social and Economic Studies.

The Third World prize was introduced in 1979 to honour individuals for outstanding contribuion to Third World development, particularly in economic, social, political or scientific fields.

The qualities which qualified Mwalimu for the award, according to the organisers, is his support for regional co-operation, Non-Alignment and closer ties between developing and developed countries.

Mwalimu was also named man of the year 1981 by a French magazine *Le Point* which published an extensive interview with him on a variety of issues including North-South issues.

CSO: 4700/784

ZANZIBAR TO EXPROPRIATE CIVIL SERVANTS' ILLEGALLY GOTTEN PROPERTY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Abdulla Yakuti]

[Excerpt] Private property owned by civil servants still on service or retired would be expropriated by the Zanzibar Government if proved that it had been acquired illegally, the Zanzibar House of Representatives was told here yesterday.

Winding up debate on a Bill to ammend the Zanzibar Penal Code Decree, the Zanzibar Minister of State in the Office of the President of Zanzibar, Ndugu Ramadhan Haji Faki, said the move follows increased cases of misappropriation and thefts of public funds for personal gains.

The Minister explained that it had discovered that some civil servants on service or retired, will have to account for their property, or how they established themselves in business, failure to which the Government will expropriate the property", Ndugu Faki emphasised.

The Minister said prior to the ammendment, there was no such law empowering the Government to expropriate individual property.

Under the new law, any person who, be he an employee, officer or member of a public institution, causes a public institution to suffer any loss or damage to property through omission, negligence or misconduct shall be guilty of an offence.

If convicted, the offender will be liable to a fine not exceeding 5,000/- or in default to be committed to an educational centre for a period not exceeding two years.

In addition, the court can order the offender compensate the concerned institution an amount equivalent to the actual loss incurred or damaged.

In addition to bringing to book thieves, or officials who through their actions cause loss or damage to property owned by public institutions shall be convicted. This category includes economic saboteurs as well, the Minister told a cheering House.

The Representatives passed the Bill after a short debate.

CSO: 4700/784

SWEDEN ASKED TO HELP SIDO OBTAIN SUPPLIERS CREDITS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

SWEDEN has been asked to help the Small Industries Organisation (SIDO) obtain suppliers credits on terms acceptable to the Bank of Tanzania.

At the end of a three day-workshop on "Export, Import and Financial Management "in Arusha on Wednesday participants observed that securing foreign exchange from Bank of Tanzania for the purchase of machinery and spare parts was not easy.

The participants called on the Bank of Tanzania to speed up the processing of letters of credits, and allocate to SIDO industries, the foreign exchange they generate to enable them import raw materials.

The workshop also recommended that entepreneurs form a marketing association in each estate, to probe the current problems of marketing and distribution of their products.

It was further recommended that entrepreneurs should visit customers in order to promote their products.

Entrepreneurs were also urged to produce quality goods, and maintain continuous flow of products to their customers. The entrepreneurs with the assistance of SIDO should also look for ways and means to ensure a smooth and continuous flow of raw materials to be able to fulfil export orders.

The workshop, the first of its kind, was organised and sponsored jointly by SIDO and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), and attended by officials from Tanzanian and Swedish industries, together with observers from the Bank of Tanzania, National Bank of Commerce and the Regional Trading Companies.

CSO: 4700/784

TRADE TALKS WITH MOZAMBIQUE SCHEDULED TODAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt] Mozambican Minister for Foreign Trade Ndugu Salomao Manguambe was expected in Dar es Salaam last night for talks on trade relations between his country and Tanzania.

The Principal Secretary to the Ministry of Trade Ndugu N. Kitomari, said yesterday in Dar es Salaam that talks between the two countries start today with a meeting of senior officials from both sides to review the implementation of a trade agreement signed last year and on a new protocol for 1982.

Under the 1981 protocol, Tanzania was to buy from Mozambique various products including truck and tractor tyres, welding electrodes and mosquito gauges.

Tanzania on the other hand, was to export hand hoes, coffee beans, aluminium products, textiles and other products.

The Mozambican minister arrives with top officials to take part in the trade pact review starting today.

Ndugu Kitomari said the Ministers of Trade from both countries would sit as the Mozambique-Tanzania Sub-Commission on Trade next week to receive the proposals worked out by the officials and to sign the 1982 protocol.

The Tanzanian officials to attend the meeting would be drawn from the Ministries of Trade, Industries, Agriculture, Economic Affairs and Planning, the Bank of Tanzania, the National Bank of Commerce and the Board of External Trade.

CSO: 4700/784

FRG 2-YEAR ECONOMIC COOPERATION GRANT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) has granted Tanzania 585m/- on another two-year period of economic co-operation between the two countries.

The agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam on Thursday at the end of the three-day consultations. FRG's Director for Africa, Mr. Wolf Preuss, and Tanzania's Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura signed on behalf of the governments.

Under the agreement, FRG will finance the Mtera hydro-electric power plant, the rehabilitation of the sisal industry, construction of Mombo-Lushoto-Maganja road in Tanga region, financing Busisi-Kigongo ferry in Mwanza region and Ndundu ferry in Rufiji, Coast region.

These funds would also finance the Zanzibar Fisheries Corporation (ZAFICO).

Among other projects supported by the FRG under technical co-operation included the promotion of the Tanga Region Integrated Development Programme (TRIDEP), the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Dar es Salaam, the coconut industry, health care and training programme.

Members of FRG delegation, flew to Mufindi to see the progress of the multi-million pulp and paper factory now under construction. The project is partly financed by the FRG.

The bi-annual meeting also discussed the implementation of food aid programme between the two countries.

The delegation which arrived in the country last Monday from Nairobi, Kenya leaves for home on Sunday.

CSO: 4700/784

JUWATA ASKS ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT TO RAISE MINIMUM WAGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Yakuti]

[Text] THE Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) in the Isles has called on the Zanzibar government to review upwards the minimum wage for workers to enable them meet the rising cost of living.

A statement released by the Organization's head office in Zanzibar here yesterday said Juwata was aware of economic difficulties facing the nation, but said the drastic price rises of essentials over the years has greatly undermined the present minimum wage.

The current minimum wage of 480 a month was announced by President Nyerere in Zanzibar two years ago during May Day celebrations held at national level in Zanzibar in 1980.

The statement signed by the Organisation's Deputy Secretary General, (Zanzibar-based) Shaaban Mloo, also urged workers in the Isles to co-operate with Party and government authorities to clamp down smuggling, hoarding and price speculation.

The release of the statement coincides with the adoption of a Bill by the Zanzibar House of Representatives last Thursday giving the workers' organisation legal status as sole mass organisation representing interests of the workers in the Isles.

Since February 1977, Juwata has been running its activities in Zanzibar without statutory blessing.

Meanwhile The Zanzibar House of Representatives which ended its two-day session in Zanzibar yesterday, passed three bills on Land Distribution Juwata and the Penal Code decree.

The last bill to be passed by the house was on land distribution giving the Zanzibar Ministry of Agriculture powers to enforce land use regulations including terraced farming on sloppy areas.

The new law to be cited as the Land Distribution and Use Law of 1982 also fixed new levels for fines for those contravening the proper use of land from 100/- under the 1966 Land Distribution Act to 500/-.

Winding up the debate on the bill, the Minister for Agriculture Ndugu Hassan Nassor Moyo said the new law shall enable the ministry to enforce intensive land-use to raise agricultural productivity.

Earlier, the Deputy Minister for Health Ndugu Ali Mohamed Shoka informed the House that his ministry with assistance from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and *CUAM* of Italy has launched an immunisation programme against tuberculosis, polio and measles for children throughout the Isles.

He called on Party and government leaders including the representatives to educate parents on the need to have their children immunised against diseases.

The House of Representatives which has been adjourned until May 20 this year, also received a total of 42 questions which were answered by the respective ministers.

CSO: 4700/784

NYERERE ASKS CROP AUTHORITIES TO REDUCE OVERHEAD COSTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has directed crop authorities in the country to reduce their overhead costs so that more money could be available to at least increase cash payable to growers.

Reduction of overhead costs resulting, for example, from over-employment in the crop handling parastatals' big offices, would make available more cash to be paid to growers, he explained.

Mwalimu said this at a ceremony during which he opened a tea processing factory at Mwakaleli, some 36 kilometres outside Tukuyu in Rungwe District.

The President advised the parastatals to set aside at least 60 per cent of the world market price of crops for payment to peasants.

The world market price of tea is 16/- a kilogramme today, but the Tanzania Tea Authority (TTA) paid growers only 7/50 for the equivalent of a kilogramme of processed leaves.

"Surely, there must be something wrong somewhere if you get a 100 percent of that and fail to pay the grower at least 60 per cent", the President said.

"We must find out why the grower gets this money", Mwalimu said, adding:

"These are the things our parastatals have to solve".

The tea growers in Rungwe District had told Mwalimu in a message read on their behalf by Ndugu Samson Mwasampete that the producer price of tea set in 1977 was very low in view of rising production costs and should be reviewed.

Mwalimu said although the country in general faced problems but some of them stemmed from the way the country's parastatals were run.

The parastatals had to act to reduce these problems, Mwalimu said.

Addressing himself to the newly appointed Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu John Machunda, who was present at the ceremony, Mwalimu said: "These corporations of yours have big overhead costs".

The President said, for example, it was improper to employ five people for a job that could be done by one person.

"It appears as if we are just giving jobs to each other. We cannot have jobs to give one another", he said.

The President also asked crop authorities to speed up transportation of crops from villages to their final destinations.

Parastatals should also pay growers in hard cash and promptly — instead of buying crops on credit.

He said since growers were paid in Tanzanian currency which was readily available, they should not be discouraged by unnecessary delays.

CSO: 4700/784

KITUNDU NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN LEADERSHIP CODE ENFORCEMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

PARTY organs tend to shy away from exposing and ridding the Party of members violating the Leadership Code, the Commission for the Enforcement of the Leadership Code has said.

Commission Chairman, Colonel Selemani Kitundu, in an interview to appear tomorrow in the *Sunday News*, maintains that the Party's failure indicated that the members were not fully educated on the nature of the Commission's work.

He said: "We in the commission have realised that in the past five years of CCM's existence, it is only the CCM Chairman (Mwalimu Nyerere) and Party Vice-Chairman (Aboud Jumbe) who handed suspects to the commission in order to establish if they really had violated the code."

Col. Kitundu says that the Party Constitution under sections 33 (4), 41 (5) and 51 (6) directs branch, district and regional Party organs to observe the conduct and activities of Party members and report culprits to the appropriate authorities.

But "these organs have not so far been doing so," he adds.

He also explained: "People who violate section 8 (7) of the CCM Constitution are allowed to get away with it. A person could be removed from leadership for violating the Leadership Code, but retains the Party membership."

The Commission Chairman stresses that the commission's effectiveness is dependent on CCM members, government and parastatal leaders and all the public in general.

He, however, points out that many Party members have not been fully educated on the ills of ideological offences which the commission handles. "Consequently they do not render the kind of co-operation they are supposed to give to the commission," he says.

Regarding the contention that strict adherence to the Constitution's section 8 (7) would result into losing a lot of members and making CCM a less mass Party, Colonel Kitundu says CCM has laid down conditions for membership.

"Why should a Socialist mass party keep owners of transport companies, big businesses, and landlords in its membership?" he asks.

A "peasant" who runs a business is not a peasant any more and should be disqualified from continued Party membership," he says.

On the Party Chairman's recent concern over the quality of Party leaders, he said the Party should play the major role, firstly to mobilise the people for building a Socialist state and secondly, the instruments entrusted with the responsibility of screening Party candidates must do that job very

carefully, so that the nation can get leaders committed to Socialism.

Speaking on allegations that only "clerks" or grass-root Party leaders fall victims of the Commission's task, while "big shots" violate the code and get away with it, the Commission's Chairman says they carry no truth.

He says the Commission has never received information or evidence against a person and skipped the case on grounds that he or she was a "big shot".

"Assuming such murmurs are there, then they are throwing a challenge to the Party and everyone of us."

However, Col. Kitundu conceded that the Commission had over the past five years learnt that some public leaders have overtly used their relatives and friends who are CCM members to run huge businesses which drain away public funds through tenders.

But he says it is very difficult to pin down such leaders. For such businesses are usually not registered in their names.

"The Party should make a new start, by removing from the Party unqualified members and this would make the work of the Commission very easy", Ndugu Kitundu emphasises.

He stressed the need for purity of Party membership saying that it was dangerous to allow CCM members to violate the constitution on the pretext that one was not a leader, since the Party could end up getting leaders out of members acting contrary to the Constitution

He called on employers to make the Leadership Code a part of the terms of employment to ensure effective implementation of the Party's objectives.

CSO: 4700/784

EXTENSION OF TAZARA RAILWAY PLANNED

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 14 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

PLANS are underway to extend the Tanzania - Zambia Railway (TAZARA) line to Mpulungu Port, at the southern tip of Lake Tanganyika, the Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, Ndugu Rajah Kunda, said here today.

Ndugu Kunda said he would be living for Brussels next Monday for a meeting to be convened by the European Economic Commission (EEC) for donors to finance the project. The meeting starts on February 17.

The Minister explained that the linking of the railway to the port would ease the mobility of cargo between Zambia, Burundi and Rwanda which he said were very much interested in Zambia cement and other goods.

Ndugu Kunda could not however, say how much the railway project would cost saying this would be established after feasibility studies had been finalised.

The Minister added that while in Brussels, he will finalise negotiations with the EEC on the development of the Mpulungu Harbour and the improvement of the Kapiri Mposhi TAZARA and Zambia Railways warehouse,

Mpulungu is Zambia's only port and handles various exports and imports.

CSO: 4700/784

KIDATU-MUFINDI POWER LINE PROJECT TO OPEN IN MID-SUMMER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] OVER sixty per cent of the work on a 220-kilovolt power line from Kidatu to Mufindi has been completed and the project is expected to be commissioned in July or August this year.

The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Planning Manager Ndugu V.H. Poonja said in Dar es Salaam that the line, to carry power from the Kidatu hydro-electric plant to Iringa and Mufindi, is expected to be completed in the middle of this year.

"Work on the line is on schedule", he said. The line is being laid by a Yugoslav firm -*Energoinvest*- of Sarajevo. It will cost 300 million/- on completion, of which 225 million/- is in foreign currency.

A West Germany firm — *Siemens* is building sub-stations for the line at Kidatu, Iringa and Mufindi. Ndugu Poonja said the substations were also expected to be completed at the same time.

He said the transformers for the substations had been tested. The Swedish firm — *Asean* — is providing the transformers for the stations. Each substation would have two.

The transformers are expected to arrive in the country from Sweden sometimes in March, he said.

The Kidatu-Iringa-Mufindi line is part of the south-western extension of the national power grid which will supply power to various areas in the country from Kidatu.

The south-western extension of the grid includes supply of Kidatu power to Mbeya through a line to be laid to the area from Mufindi.

Ndugu Poonja said survey work had been completed. Financing for the project needing some 230m/- was being finalised, he added.

Work on the line would "hopefully" restart in a couple of months and be completed towards the end of next year. It was earlier scheduled for the end of this year.

The government of Italy will partly finance the line and an Italian contractor —*SAE* — would do the work.

Due to the over-loading of the existing line from Moshi to Arusha on the north-eastern extension of the national grid, work has been going on to lay a new 132 kilovolt line between the two towns.

Ndugu Poonja said the line had been completed and work on the substations at Moshi and Arusha was still in progress. The transformers for the substations are expected in the country around April and the substations could be commissioned by July.

The line cost 85 million/- of which 75million/- is in foreign currency.

A French firm — *CGEE Alsthom* were the contractors for the line.

The north-west extension would carry Kidatu hydro-electric power from Iringa through Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Mara with extensions from Shinyarga down to Tabora.

A 220 kilovolt line would carry the power up to Mwanza and down to Tabora and a 132 kilovolt one from Mwanza to Musoma.

The extension would utilise the Kidatu power and electricity from a planned hydro-power station at Mtera, north of Iringa region. Work on the station is expected to start by early next year.

CSO: 4700/784

MP'S CRITICIZE UNIP PROCEDURES, ROLE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Feb 82 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt]

A MEMBER of Parliament charged yesterday that the Party was being led by appointed leaders and warned against the assumption that UNIP would rule for ever.

Contributing on the motion of estimates of expenditure for Cabinet office and the Party, Chikankata MP **Mr Joshua Lumina**, said he had never seen a Party which was run by appointed people as was the case in Zambia.

Party leaders all over the world were people who had the mandate from citizens through elections.

Mr Lumina said the entire Central Committee did not have the mandate of the Zambians because it was composed of people who were appointed.

There was no need for members of the Central Committee to fear elections, said Mr Lumina who is former minister of Finance and Technical Cooperation, and minister of Labour and Social Services. He was chairman for National Commission for Development Planning.

"It is absurd for this House to dissolve and at the same time appoint ourselves candidates. This is the case with the Central Committee. We cannot pretend that the Central Committee is elected.

"They (Members of the Central Committee) should be exposed to elections so that before they vet others, they can be vetted by the nation. The Central Committee ceased to be elected in 1967," Mr Lumina said.

If the incumbent leaders shielded themselves by refusing to stand for elections, it meant there was no way of eliminating them. Consequently people would have to find other means of getting rid of the leadership. This was bad, he said.

Mr Lumina's warning came when he commented on the estimates of expenditure for the proposed UNIP headquarters, which falls under the Ministry of Works and Supply.

The Party should not be equated with "Zambia" and should not be housed in Government offices. "The Party was not the same as Government because parties come and go," Mr Lumina added.

Prime Minister **Mundia** in a point of order wanted to know how Mr Lumina could advocate for a Party change when the country had abolished the multi-party system.

The multi-party system was abolished and this will continue unless the legislation is changed. Is the honourable member in order to advocate that UNIP should be changed?" Mr Mundia said.

Deputy Speaker **Mr Raphael Chota** said Mr Lumina was in order because in his contribution he was not

advocating for changing UNIP but stating that things could change.

Matero MP **Mr Francis Nkhoma** said the Party was "totally ineffective" and existed only in name.

Those running it and the others who claimed to be its members did nothing apart from seeking personal gain.

"Although they shout slogans on television, they do nothing to make the Party effective. There is no commitment.

"They will talk of a revolution when there is none at all," Mr Nkhoma added.

Referring to Mr Lumina's contribution, Mr Nkhoma caused laughter when he said it was "refreshing that Mr Lumina said he was committed to democracy. May be reshuffles teach us a lot and I will say a lot when I meet him in the bar."

Mr Nkhoma wondered why the Government was inconsistent in making political appointments by ignoring the accepted system of replacing dismissed ministers by people from their own regions.

There was a tendency in the country where if people of a certain region in leadership were doing well, it was as though they had committed a "sin or treason and were to parade before a firing squad."

He warned against character assassinations and said malicious propaganda would set a stage to a civil war.

Mrs Mavis Muyunda (Katuba) called for fair appointments of leaders as certain regions were "being left out."

She wondered why some ministers changed drivers and office orderlies when given a new appointment.

"No one likes to be dominated, so the Government should be consistent in appointments."

Mandevu MP **Mr Dingiswayo Banda** said bickering among leaders was rife and called for an end to it.

He asked the Party and its Government to explain to the nation whether UNIP was a vanguard party or a mass party.

Mr Banda, who is former minister of Labour and Social Services, said incumbent leaders treated UNIP as it was a vanguard party, limited to a selected few and branding the rest as criminals.

"This is dividing the country into two camps and making other people feel unaccepted."

CSO: 4700/789

MPS CHARGE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 'TRIBAL INSTITUTION'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Public Service Commission yesterday came under attack in Parliament with members charging that it was a tribal institution riddled with corruption and nepotism.

Contributing to the motion of supply for estimates of expenditure for the commission, the MPs claimed that some members of the commission had stayed on the commission for such a long time that they regarded it as a personal vehicle to advance the careers of their fellow tribesmen.

Mwense MP, **Mr Felix Kapapula** said some members had been sitting on the team since 1971 and wondered whether there was a syndicate whereby promotions were prearranged and handpicked to suit such members.

He wondered how some people had been on the commission since 1971 when "to the best of his knowledge," the stipulated contract was for two years.

Monopoly

Livingstone MP, **Mr Sebastian Kapalu** said no one section of the country had a monopoly over intelligence and efficiency and where one section outnumbered others the people of Zambia had a right to complain.

"Zambia is one political company and all the shareholders are entitled to take part in profit-sharing," Mr Kapalu declared.

Bweengwa MP, **Mr Rex Natala** urged the Government to open investigations into the affairs of senior Government officers whose files a Finance Ministry official asked to be produced in court when he was being prosecuted for irregular handling of funds.

In his contribution, Prime Minister **Mundia** challenged the Commission to prove to civil servants and the public that it was an impartial body which aimed not only at creating an efficient civil service, but also at justice and equality of individual officers.

He said there had been frequent allegations of favouritism based on tribal or other sectional interests in the service which the Government had investigated and brought to the attention of the Commission.

CSO: 4700/789

BUDGET PROPOSED TAX COLLECTION SYSTEM 'UNWORKABLE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Excerpt] THE new tax collection system proposed in the Budget is not workable, says a consensus of economists and accountants.

Efforts to have the proposals amended to save the private business sector from collapse are to be made today when the heads of the Kitwe, Lusaka and Ndola chambers of commerce and industry meet ministers in Lusaka to make representations.

The representations are based on a proposal that from 1982/83 income must be estimated quarterly to July, September, December and March and the tax on any quarter's income should be paid by the 14th of the following month.

This will result in two years' income tax being collected in the period from July 14 1982 to April 14 1983.

In notes on the system of collecting provisional tax, an international accountancy firm points to some of the problems.

On estimation of income it says to be able to estimate its income within 14 days of a quarter end, any business would need a highly sophisticated accounting system.

Even among the international companies which have some of the best developed systems in Zambia few will be able to meet this 14-day deadline.

Yet this is what a company with a March 31 year-end is asked to do. If this is the case of international companies, how can the small business with no full time accounting staff be expected to extract meaningful estimates?

CSO: 4700/789

GOVERNMENT TAKES MEASURES TO IMPROVE EXPORTS' TRANSPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Feb 82 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt]

THE Government has taken measures to improve the transportation of exports to outside markets which include the increased volume of traffic for Zambia Railways, Tazara and the Zambia-Tanzania Road Services.

Prime Minister Mundia who announced the measures at the end of his four-day tour of Kabwe yesterday said the move was aimed at generating more foreign exchange and rekindle the economy.

Addressing Zambia Railway workers outside the workshops after touring the area Mr Mundia said the Government wanted the mining companies — Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) to export 55,000 tonnes of copper this year.

One thousand of this should go to the international copper market through East London— a South African port — by Zambia Railways every month and another 15,000 metric tonnes by Zambia Tanzania Road Services through Dar es Salaam.

The Prime Minister said the Government had decided to allocate ZTRS "a bit more" to make it a viable transport enterprise."

Tazara who had been complaining of lack of business for sometime had been allocated 4,000 metric tonnes of copper on condition that they delivered it every month. "But immediately we find that they are failing, we shall divert it elsewhere."

On trucks which has been one of the major problems facing Tazara, Mr Mundia said to enable the "Uhuru" railwayline to cope with volume of work, the Government had decided to give them 850. The figure had now brought to 1,150 the number of trucks including the present 300 owned by Tazara, he said.

"We expect them to pay for this assistance," Mr Mundia said and added that the Government had decided to help Tazara with six more locomotive engines.

The arrangement which he said was temporary, was arrived at during a meeting between the ministries of Power Transport and Communications, Works and Supply and Commerce.

Mr Mundia said if the arrangement worked "we shall be at home" and that it had been decided to suspend the Kafue express passenger train to clear the line for that traffic.

CSO: 4700/789

NHA STARTING PROGRAM TO EXPEDITE ZAMBIANIZATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 15 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] THE NATIONAL Housing Authority (NHA) has embarked on a systematic programme to expedite Zambianisation of all posts in the parastatal firm.

Announcing this over the weekend, NHA managing director, Dr David Simonda, said a detailed programme covering a period from 1981 to 1990 had been prepared and approved by the company's board of directors.

He said NHA was one of the very few parastatals which had produced such a comprehensive development programme.

Dr Simonda dismissed recent allegations made against his management that it was de-Zambianising posts in the engineering and architectural fields as "a product of a disgruntled mind who appears to have failed to reap the benefits because of his own shortcomings and deficiences."

According to him, there is not a single post which has been de-Zambianised. He explained that 11 staff members have already been sent abroad to undergo training in the fields of engineering, architecture and accountancy.

"The provision in the budget for training expenses is being increased every year. The provision has increased from K14,000 in the year 1977 to K60,000 in 1982."

Last year, for the first time in NHA's history, three Zambians were appointed, two as senior engineers and one as senior architect. The authority never had any Zambian holding these positions.

Dr Simonda said in order to put more emphasis on Zambianisation, the administration department was strengthened and converted into the personnel and manpower development division in 1980.

The former administration manager who occupied a very junior position in the management in the company was renamed personnel and manpower development manager and was consequently promoted into a member of senior management.

"In 1981, he was sent to a university in Britain for a one-year post-graduate course in manpower development. This is a real demonstration of the National Housing Authority's policy to develop professional Zambians."

Very recently, a project development division was established composed exclusively of Zambian professionals. The department is in charge of all investment programmes, corporate planning and housing research.

Dr Simonda said as of now, four of the seven departments of the company are headed by Zambians while the rest are headed by a Canadian, a Briton and a Pakistani.

As regards the expatriates presently employed, he said, inspite of a considerable increase in the company's activities, the number of expatriates had been reduced from 42 in 1972 to 19 this year.

It is now a certainty that most of the professional posts now held by the expatriates will be taken over by the Zambian trainees in the very near future."

Dr Simonda said in view of the recent promotion of Zambian professionals to senior positions, the morale among Zambian professionals was very high.

This has accounted for the better performance of the authority as reflected in its increased construction activities and profitability.

CSO: 4700/789

AUDITOR'S REPORT REVEALS PARASTATAL LOSSES, IRREGULARITIES

Parastatals' Future Bleak

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] MOUNTING debts and financial indiscipline which rocked the Zambia Pork Products, Tobacco Board of Zambia and Medical Stores have cast a bleak future over the parastatal bodies.

The 1980 report of Auditor-General Mr Stubbs Nundwe on the accounts of parastatal bodies says K47,599 was provided for bad and doubtful debts relating to dishonoured cheques involving the Zambia Pork Products.

An additional K11,478 and K11,232 were also provided at ZAPP for bad and doubtful debts relating to cash-on delivery debtors for Lusaka and Kitwe branches and these had been outstanding for more than 12 months.

In this respect, fixed assets and stocks included in the balance sheet at K11,475,229 and K1,839,840 would be disposed of.

Mr Nundwe said it was difficult to verify the net book value of fixed assets included in the balance sheet at K13,894,269 and the depreciation charge of K1,801,218 included in the profit and loss account in the absence of adequate records of cost and accumulated depreciation relating to assets bought before December 31, 1976.

A ZAPP trailer of a refrigerated truck which was involved in an accident was sold to a certain person for K9,000, but the basis on which the price was fixed was not made available....

ZAPP general manager informed Mr Nundwe that documents for K21,379 of the dishonoured cheques for the period from 1974 to 1976 were lost when armed robbers blew up the safe and the management could not take legal action to recover them.

The auditor's report on TBZ says K46,704 comprising of various staff loans for ex-employees of the board was written off as bad and doubtful debts.

Under the re-organisation, TBZ schemes and assets of the production department of the board would be taken over by the Department of Agriculture at book value or at an estimated value and the assets sold by auction.

On Medical Stores, the report says that debtors ledger showed K11,860,381 as of March 31, last year was due from various organisations including private companies, district councils and Government departments.

The worst culprit is the Ministry of Health which owes the institution K10,604,344 and despite efforts made by the company to recover the debts the response had been "very unsatisfactory".

The report says Medical Stores general manager and his accountant exceeded 1,646 litres of fuel out of the authorised 5,000 litres of fuel during 1980/81 financial year.

The defunct Zambia Horticultural Products made a loss of K1.1 million during the year ended March 31, 1979 with current liabilities of K1.5 million resulting into a deficit on shareholders' fund of K533,421.

Another loss of K1.6 million was recorded for Zamhort's draft account for the year ended March, 1980 and recalls an incident where a quotation for K899 was obtained by Zamhort general manager from AFE company in February last year to buy a water pump to be installed at his farm.

Parastatals Evade Audits

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] INDECO and Zimco companies have been evasive in providing information on their operations to the parliamentary select committee on parastatal organisations.

Auditor-General Mr Stubbs Nundwe said this in his report on the accounts for parastatal bodies for 1980.

Other organisations which have flouted Parliament's directives include the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, Zambia National Building Society and Zambia Airways Corporation. They are alleged not to have complied with the provisions of the Public Audit Act.

The report is a catalogue of misuse of public funds and irregularities in almost all parastatal companies.

Mr Nundwe's report says Zambia Railways, the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia and the Zambia Wholesale Marketing Corporation are among the companies which did not respond to inquiries for information on certain contracts which they entered into.

Auditors found several irregularities in the accounts of Eagle Travel where due to staff accounting errors a total of K9,391 for 1980 and 1981 was written off as differences in reconciliations.

Cash shortages amounting to K16,309 were written off by Eagle Travel where the auditors say there is shoddy book-keeping.

Amounts totalling K854,847 received between January and November, 1978 from the Ministry of Finance were, contrary to normal Government accounting practices deposited in individual officer accounts.

Several irregular transactions were authorised by the company. Whereas the Ministry of Finance had directed that payments could not be made for any bookings other than those carrying advice notes with approval of the ministry, the company approved some without notifying the ministry.

Report 'Catalogue of Rampant Irregularities'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Dan Mwale]

[Text]

FINANCIAL irregularities and malpractices in parastatal organisations are on the increase and some managers are bent on getting a rip-off from public funds.

The Auditor-General Mr Stubbs Nundwe, in his report on the accounts of parastatal bodies for 1980, has expressed concern that previous recommendations of the parliamentary select committee on parastatals were not being implemented by the Government.

These include the scandal in which the Zambia National Commercial Bank wrote-off bad debts amounting to K5.7 million without making efforts to recover the monies from the culprits.

The Government had failed to undertake a re-appraisal of the Livingstone Motor Assemblers project as was recommended by the committee in its report for 1979.

The latest report is a catalogue of rampant irregularities in public bodies while Government investment in parastatal organisations has correspondingly increased.

The report notes that a review of the accounts of Zimco and its subsidiaries for 1977 to 1981 showed that the capital invested by the Government into the Zimco group of companies increased from K46.4 million in 1977 to K423 million in 1981 excluding grants totalling K72.4 million as of March 31, 1981.

Dividends

But Zimco has failed to declare any dividends since 1975 and as at December 31, 1980 the corporation owed the Government K54.5 million in arrears of interest on long term loans.

The report exposes several scandals in the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC) where a number of animals valued at K211,500 repossessed from a farm in Kabwe owned by a loanee were later sold by the management for only K25,000 to an expatriate farmer.

But the farmer paid only K20,000 which was deposited to the original borrowers' account and the balance of K5,000 treated as a seasonal loan to him. The farmer has since sued the AFC for K186,500 in respect of the animals and K4,274 for loss on milk sales.

Contrary to regulations a married woman employee was given a seasonal loan of K36,150 by the head office although the application had earlier been rejected by the provincial management committee.

In some cases loans were approved in excess of the amounts recommended by the provincial management committees.

Agricultural loans totalling K1,076 were granted to staff from office orderlies to the chief executive during the 1980/81 season and all employees granted loans of K20,000 and above were advised to resign "except in one or two cases."

The auditor-general found that out of K23 million taken over from the defunct Credit Organisation of Zambia only K4,845,224 had been collected.

There was a weakness in the system used to recover debts from loanees

A test check of the record maintained in the Lusaka region revealed that in 31 cases, although stop orders were issued for loans totalling nearly K2 million, no recoveries were made either through the loanees themselves or any marketing organisation.

The auditor-general questions the wisdom of the Government to continue subsidising the AFC to meet its administration expenses.

About K7.3 million was spent last year subsidising the organisation while an examination of its records and accounts showed the company received from the time of incorporation interest on loans and sundry income totalling K14.1 million.

An investigation into the financial operations of Zambia Horticultural Products (Zamhort) revealed "unsatisfactory features" including the purchase of a water pump by the general manager at a cost of K899 to be installed at his private farm without the approval of the board of directors.

The auditors found that there was rampart misuse of transport.

A Mercedez Benz truck was sold to a member of the board of directors for K3,500 for which no payment had been made at the time of investigation.

At the National Educational Distribution Company of Zambia (Nedcoz) auditors found that a South African supplier of Encyclopaedia Brittannica had given a set to the general manager as a gift which he did not report to the board of directors.

The company subsequently placed another order for sets valued at K351,000 from the supplier although because of non-availability of foreign exchange the order was cancelled. But checks by Mr Nundwe's men discovered that Nedcoz had previously placed an order for 100 sets worth K55,000 which had arrived in the country.

The report disclosed that Mweru Water Transport which had continued to receive subsidies and capital grants from the Government between 1973 to 1979 totalling K404,485 had not prepared annual accounts for 1976 1977, 1978 and 1979.

An audit check revealed financial and administrative malpractices which eventually led to the termination of employment of the manager.

CSO: 4700/789

MUNDIA ANNOUNCES MEASURES AFFECTING MINING INDUSTRY

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **THE Party and its Government has taken measures aimed at increasing the volume of copper at the London Metal Exchange, Prime Minister Mundia announced in Kabwe yesterday.**

Among the measures taken was the suspension of one passenger train by Zambia Railways to allow goods trains ferry copper to ports.

The Prime Minister apologised to the nation, particularly railway passengers for the inconvenience caused to them by the cancellation of the Kafue express train which will be used to transport copper to world markets.

Mr Mundia said this was a Government instruction to Zambia Raiways to suspend the running of the Kafue from yesterday to facilitate the movement of the copper pile-up.

Addressing workers at Kabwe Industrial Fabrics after a conducted tour yesterday Mr Mundia said the Government felt that it was important to exchange and increase revenue from the mining companies by the end of this year.

"So, I am apologising very sincerely on behalf of the Party and its Government for the inconvenience this arrangement has caused to the passengers on this train. But I am sure they will be able to use another train for a week or two."

The mining industry is expected to make a loss of K118 million at the end of the financial year in March, Mr Mundia said.

He said this after touring the Broken Hill division of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) to get first hand information of the problems facing the company.

The Prime Minister said as a result of the anticipated loss the Government had exempted mining companies from paying tax this year.

Mr Mundia who is on a four-day tour of Kabwe industries said the Government had thought of rationalising the operations of the two mining companies by merging them.

The merger of Roan Consolidated Copper Mines and NCCM into Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines which has already been signed, would make it the third largest mining company in the world.

"The other goodness is that as an enlarged company, we shall be able to influence the price of copper on the world market," he said.

Mr Mundia who is accompanied by ministers for National Guidance Mr Arnold Simuchimba, Legal Affairs and Attorney-General, Mr Gibson Chigaga, Minister of State for Mines, Mr Mathew Makayi, Members of Parliament and district governors, said one of the major problems afflicting the nation was lack of foreign exchange.

"With this merger, we are looking forward to the recovery of the mining industry and make a profit. We have been spending more than K2 million annually on spare parts but this will be rationalised when the merger exercise is completed."

The Party and its Government was determined to reorganise the industry because it was the largest single foreign exchange earner and the Government attached great importance to it.

CSO: 4700/789

MUNDIA DIRECTS CHINESE TEXTILE PLANT MANAGERS TO SEEK LOANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] **PRIME MINISTER Mundia has directed the board of directors of the Chinese textile complex in Kabwe to find solutions to the financial problems of the mill.**

He said in Kabwe yesterday that the complex had reached a stage where it would generate its own funds by getting loans from financial institutions.

Mr Mundia gave the directive after Minister of Youth and Sport General Kingsley Chinkuli, under whose ministry the complex falls and the construction team leader Mr Ming-Zhong Wang complained that it was facing financial problems.

Mr Ming-Zhong said new workers could not be employed at the multi-million Kwacha factory because funds which were supposed to be released by the Government had not been made available yet.

There was no money to buy cotton, import dyes, chemicals and spare parts for machinery. There were problems of lack of sufficient water, electricity and sewage facilities.

"If the above problems could be solved as soon as possible, the complex would be in a position to start its formal and regular production and make a contribution to the Zambian Government and people at an early date."

Gen Chinkuli, who joined Mr Mundia's entourage yesterday informed the Prime Minister that K12.1 million was urgently required to complete the remaining work at the factory, but this did not include money needed to complete the construction of staff houses.

The minister said K600,000 was needed urgently in foreign exchange to buy chemicals and dyes, K800,000 in foreign exchange to buy spare parts for plant and equipment and K1.5 million in foreign exchange to buy pretreatment plant including sewage by the Kabwe Urban district council.

An additional K1.52 million was needed to pay the 770 workers at the complex, K512,000 for fuel and lubricants, K750,000 for the installation of a sub-station by ZESCO, K5 million for water reticulation works, K400,000 to buy long staple cotton from Lintco and K480,000 to meet living expenses for the 80 Chinese technicians at the plant.

"On the other hand, for this year alone there is a requirement for K4.1 million with which to continue the construction of living quarters for the factory personnel.

"It will be appreciated, that at the factory's present level of development, the accommodation of its workers is a matter of great concern to us. Given all the necessary operational funds needed, the factory should be able to pull through and prove to be a viable economic entity."

Approach

But Mr Mundia who toured the complex said he did not doubt the ability of the complex to raise its own funds at the level it had reached like any other Zimco company.

The board of directors chaired by Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu with Gen Chinkuli as his deputy "should move fast and look into this matter. If they have any problems, they should approach us".

Mr Mundia told the gathering which included Central Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Samuel Mbilishi, ministers and the Chinese charge d'affaires at the Chinese embassy in Lusaka Mr Jian Hu, that the plant had been made a limited company with freedom to raise its own financial resources from any source.

The Kabwe Urban district council had been given K3 million by the Zambia National Provident Fund as a loan to help them accomplish their commitments to the complex.

Mr Mundia directed the council to use K1.6 million of that loan as their foreign exchange to buy equipment for the water and sewage facilities at the complex.

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2586

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80303

11 March 1982

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No. 2586

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QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES PRESIDENT, CONGRATULATES PEOPLE

Cotonou EHUZU in French 22 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Message from Colonel Qadhdhafi to President Kerekou, on 5th anniversary of the Day of Martyrs]

[Text] Mr President and dear brother:

On 16 January 1977, the valiant, courageous brother people of Benin succeeded in defeating an act of armed aggression that was organized, planned and financed by imperialism for the purpose of destroying the revolutionary regime you head and destabilize the sister republic of Benin!

The overwhelming victory won by the people of Benin over that horde of mercenaries heightened the prestige of all progressive Africa and constitutes a point of honor and pride for all those who would dare to take up arms in order to recover their real independence, safeguard their national dignity, the stability of their revolutionary regime and the integrity of their national territory.

The commemoration of this important historic event for all of Africa provides us with an opportunity to express to your the warm congratulations of all the Libyan Arab people, its congresses and its people's committees at all levels!

With our brother Beninese people, we share their legitimate pride and are convinced that this anniversary will help us take a new step forward on the path of tightening bonds between all the progressive nations of Africa and the Third World in order to foil and destroy all imperialist plots, whatever their origin.

We also take this opportunity to tell you of the permanent willingness of the Libyan Arab people to work to further and diversify the fraternal bonds of cooperation that so fortunately link our two countries, our two peoples and our two revolutions.

Sincerely,

Muammar Qadhdhafi
Head of the Revolution
Tripoli

11,464
CSO: 4719/546

NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS AT TOKPLEGBE

Cotonou EHUZU in French 19 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by F. Houehou]

[Excerpts] The urban district of Cotonou III now has a new police headquarters. People living directly along the Cotonou-Lagos highway will now be much better protected from traffic accidents and will also be able to enjoy their rest.

Built within the territory of the commune of Tokplegbe, one of the four communes in the district, the police headquarters building has an office for the police commissioner, an office for the deputy commissioner, two inspectors' offices, a secretary's office, a file room and a police station.

Costing a total of 3,175,623 francs, the building covers an area of 215 square meters.

Speaking at the [opening ceremony], the representative of the commanding officer of the police headquarters, the deputy central commissioner, Comrade Darius Johnson, told of the various security problems facing people in the urban district of Cotonou III every day. "The establishment of a police headquarters here is timely, for in addition to the traditional litigation over land pitting members of the communities in the district against one another, quarrels in which dishonest individuals find profit, certain militants of dubious morality have turned the remote quarters of the district into places of heavy crime.

After asking the people to step up their vigilance, Johnson finally told police officers: "Your mission is to guarantee the security of the people in the district, inspire them with confidence and restore the peace and tranquillity which the people need in order to carry out properly the tasks assigned by our party and our Revolutionary Government."

Closing the ceremony, the secretary general of Atlantic Province, Comrade Glele, expressed his satisfaction over the tasks of national construction carried out by people in the urban district of Cotonou III. The people in that young district are doing useful work, he said, and he urged them to work harder and to step up their vigilance in order to bar the way to the enemies of our democratic people's revolution.

11,464
CSO: 4719/546

WORK ON DJALOKOU BRIDGE HALTED BY PROFITEERS

Cotonou EHUZU in French 27 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Savalou--Comrade Abel Gandaho, head of the district of Savalou, took advantage of the opportunity provided by 16 January to preside over a meeting of CRAD [Revolutionary Committee for District Administration], expanded to include the mayor and local organs of the commune of Djalokou, located 53 kilometers west of Savalou, where there is unrest. This situation is due to the bad will of certain militants and the demobilizing, pernicious, undermining action of big landowners in the commune.

Djalokou is an important agricultural center. Every year, it produces over 500 tons of sweet potatoes, 50 tons of corn and large quantities of beans, pimento, peas, cotton, manioc, and so on.

Normally, Djalokou serves Savalou, Tcheti, Abomey, Agouna and Djidja by the only bridge connecting it with these spots. However, the bridge collapsed some time ago because of age and the effect of bad weather.

District authorities quickly reacted to repair the bridge in order to make Djalokou accessible once again. They found and made available to the commune the sum of 100,000 francs. A German volunteer offered 10 tons of cement and 40 iron bars. The construction department was ready to go into action. The people of Djalokou had but to provide the human investment.

Unfortunately, that is when the landowners and usurers came into play. The former bought the products that had not been shipped out at absurdly low prices and the latter financed their action.

It is this action that CRAD tried to fight by issuing a severe warning to the representatives who are fleeing their responsibilities, thereby becoming the accomplices of those blocking repair work on the bridge that will open Djalokou up once again. CRAD has promised to make an on-the-spot visit soon in order to see if its warning has been heeded. Otherwise, Comrade Gandaho said, we shall have to take measures to eliminate those trying to halt the irreversible march of the revolution.

Whatever the case, the head of the district of Savalou concluded, the Djalokou bridge will be rebuilt. (ABP)

11,464
CSO: 4719/546

APPEAL FOR FIGHT AGAINST SABOTEURS OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Cotonou EHUZU in French 1 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[Editorial: "Let Us Wage War on the Saboteurs"]

[Text] Our country's economic development essentially depends on the mobilization of our domestic resources, both material and human.

This need was quite rightly emphasized in our Program Speech on national construction. Suitable provisions necessary for its materialization were made at the proper time.

The takeovers of the vital sectors of the national economy were achieved with continuity and responsibility. Likewise, national companies, joint ventures, provincial companies and national offices were set up.

All of these actions by our Revolutionary Government had the same objective: to create and make available to the masses in our cities and rural areas the production and distribution circuits needed to supply them regularly with the various products that are indispensable for their well-being, products that will enable each individual to meet his basic, fundamental needs, which are: to have housing, clothing, food, education and medical care.

In order to apply this responsible policy, an appeal has been made to national cadres, for it is true that: "Once the proper line has been established, government employees determine everything."

But today, a lack of patriotic spirit, carelessness, incompetence, negligence, abuses of trust and misappropriations have plunged most of our national companies and offices into scandalous, revolting situations.

Instead of remaining in the hands of our people as instruments to fight all manner of speculation, most of our enterprises have become commercial clubs serving a few individuals or groups of greedy individuals.

While the honest consumer is forced to stand endlessly in line without any assurance of being able to find an adequate amount of the product sought, traffickers of all kinds obtain goods from which they will hasten to make exorbitant profits at the expense of the masses.

A veritable caste of vultures, true predators, with the complicity and participation of civil servants in whom the government and party placed their trust, intend to perpetuate the exploitation of the workers, whose achievements they turn to their own profit.

Against such individuals and their accomplices at all levels, the fight must be implacable. This will be a patriotic, class struggle in which there can be no compromise. Either one is on the side of the starvers of the people and against the revolution or one chooses to take up a resolute, merciless struggle against them and one fits into the straight line of the revolution and the people.

For an intensification of the fight against corruption and the building of an independent national economy, we shall overcome!

Death to the saboteurs! Ready for the Revolution! The fight continues!

11,464
CSO: 4719/546

BRIEFS

NEW BANK IN GITEGA--On 22 January, President Bagaza inaugurated a branch of the Republic Bank in Gitega. According to Minister of Finance Andre Bibwa, the new branch cost 36 billion Burundi francs. He also said that branches are planned for Ngozi and for Bururi. [Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 24-25 Jan 82 pp 1-2]

PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION--The delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions that had been in Burundi since 13 February left Bujumbura on 17 February. [D. Ntawurishira] [Excerpt] [Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 18 Feb 82 p 2]

CSO: 4719/626

SITUATION OF CHADIAN REFUGEES IN CAMEROON, NIGERIA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3367, 15 Feb 82 pp 421-422

[Text] THROUGHOUT the recent debate over the political/military drama in Chad there has been a noticeable absence of attention to the plight of the tens of thousands of men, women and children who sought asylum as refugees in Nigeria and Cameroon.

In December last year, with the OAU peace-keeping forces settling into position in Chad, there was considerable reason for hope that the refugee populations in these two host countries would be radically reduced to those who were afraid or unwilling to return to a government led by President Goukhouni Oueddei. Protection and assistance had been guaranteed by the Chadian government for those who voluntarily repatriated before December 31 1981 and teams from the UN High Commission for Refugees were on the spot to organise this repatriation programme, to ensure its voluntary character and to oversee resettlement in Chad. Both host governments had, in co-operation with UNHCR, devised programmes for coping with those who did not choose to return. But the military changes which have taken place since that time have interferred with the implementation of these programmes. At the moment there is a big question mark hanging over the future of the many thousands of refugees who remain outside Chad, and the plans drawn up by Nigeria and the Cameroons are in suspense.

About two and one-half years ago refugees began arriving at Maiduguri, in Borno State, Nigeria, in large numbers. Initially, Borno State provided direct assistance and began registration. After a few months the Federal Government assumed this burden through the office of Mr. Alhaji Barko, the President's Liaison Officer in Maiduguri. Some 13,000 refugees were registered in the area with another estimated 30,000 to 110,000 unregistered Chadian refugees living there. There has always been a sizeable resident Chadian community and Maiduguri has been a traditional area for Chadians to seek employment so it may be assumed that the larger numbers of unregistered refugees were assisted by their fellow countrymen.

Two settlements were established by the Nigerian government — one in Maiduguri using a primary school which has been built for the children of military personnel and surrounding land which was privately owned and rented by the government for the purpose. (The lease on this land expired on December 31, 1981). Another settlement was established at Gambura Ngala, near the Cameroonian border.

In late 1980 the UNHCR was invited to send in an investigative mission and after a second such mission, a grant was given to the Nigerian government to provide food, health, education, and other services to the refugees. It was decided that another mission would be sent to assist in a definitive registration process and, in the course of events, the development and management of a repatriation programme. This process began in July 1981 with the arrival of the UNHCR team which is now under the direction of Mr. Christopher Thorne. Refugees who were bi- and tri-lingual (Arabic, French and English) were recruited and trained as registrars. It was determined that there were just under 10,000 living in the two settlements. The numbers living in Maiduguri being by far the largest — only about 800 people were living in the Gambura Ngala settlement with another estimated 1,200 in the border area.

In mid-December it was reported that no food distribution had been conducted in Nigeria for refugees for at least one year. Most refugees living in Maiduguri were from Ndjamena. Among them there was a small percentage of professionals, but most of the men were skilled constuction workers. In the booming economy of Maiduguri, these men were in high demand. Not only did they possess needed skills. Chadians have a reputation for being very hard workers and employers prefer them. Fortunately, jobs are plentiful so their presence caused no apparent tension among the local population. As a result most of the refugee men were employed and the settlement in Maiduguri served simply as a place for housing for those who needed it.

There is no doubt that the economy of the area is an important factor influencing refugees' decision concerning repatriation.

The smaller camp on the border was inhabited principally by people of rural backgrounds from outside Ndjamena and the possibilities for work for them were scarce. The Nigerian government had also not made provision for agricultural land for these refugees although some farming had been taking place. The UNHCR team found significant differences in the health profiles of the two populations. Medical examinations indicated that 80 per cent were suffering from two or more diseases from a list of thirty-six debilitating diseases. The Nigerian government responded to this situation with a grant of $50,000 for medicines and a doctor was provided for weekly visits. Problems of delivery of clean water persist, however, and conditions in this settlement are harsh. Nevertheless, the medical intervention caused a significant improvement in the health of the refugees. By December 1981, however, the supply of drugs for the two settlements was exhausted.

There are other differences in the populations of the two settlements. Most of the people at Gambura Ngala are women and children while in Maiduguri the refugee population is fairly evenly divided between men and women. Most are young families who were not very political, according to one observer, but simply fled because they were tired of the fighting and sought personal safety. The men who belong to families at Gambura are not, it was observed, off fighting in Chad. Rather they have wandered far afield in search of work. In Maiduguri there has been no interruption in the birth rate among the registered refugees, while there were no children under three years of age at the Gambura settlement.

With the changes in the political situation in Chad during the last half of 1981, there were a series of meetings in Lagos and Yaoundé. Both governments took policy decisions concerning their respective refugee populations. The Cameroon government, having a refugee population of around 100,000 living in a settlement at Kousseri on the Chad border, decided to establish a permanent settlement in an agricultural area some 650 kilometers south at Faro and Poli, very near the Nigerian border and well away from the politically sensitive frontier between Cameroon and Chad. It was estimated that around 20,000 refugees would opt for integration into the host country rather than return to Chad under the voluntary repatriation programme.

For Nigeria, repatriation was preferable to any of the other possible alternatives. It was decided to build a transit camp about five kilometers from the present Gambura Ngala settlement which would house the estimated five to seven thousand Chadians who would prefer to remain in Nigeria after December 31. Those who remained in Maiduguri were to be moved to this transit camp by January 15 this year. In anticipation of this transfer, the army had already begun erecting rows of tents at Ngala in December.

By mid-December last year the repatriation programme organised by the UNHCR teams in Cameroon and Nigeria was in full swing. In Maiduguri registration had been completed and loud-speaker vans toured those areas where it was known there were concentrations of Chadians outside the organised refugee settlement, informing people of the repatriation plans. People were asked what it would take to convince them to return. Refugees indicated they would need a guarantee of personal safety, of food, and of construction materials to rebuild their homes in Ndjamena. The UNHCR kept in contact with their counterparts in Chad and provided refugees with status reports. They even offered them the opportunity to send representatives with a UNHCR team to take a look at Ndjamena and report back to their people. This was, however, unnecessary. Because of its close proximity, many refugees went back and forth themselves every week and often

they had fresher information on the goings on in the Chadian capital than did officials!

Although Ndjamena has been ravaged by war and there is evidence of precision bombings of such strategic sites as electrical plants, water pumping stations, and the like, in December a lot of entreprenuerial activity was reportedly going on and many more civilians were returning and setting up shops. Once the civil servants knew they would be paid their salaries again, they began returning. Many students were also back in Ndjamena. Nevertheless, by December 18 fewer than 600 people in Nigeria had taken advantage of the official UNHCR repatriation scheme, although immigration officials at the Ngala border reported that many many more had gone back home on their own.

The situation as reported in the Cameroon is more complicated. A large number of refugees are politically committed to the Forces Armées du Nord (FAN), led by the rebel Defence Minister, Hissene Habré, and are less enthusiastic about returning. Many who did travel in the lorries provided by the UNHCR team managed to find their way back to the settlement at Kousseri only a few days later. The ease of crossing the river back and forth between Chad and the Cameroons makes it absolutely impossible to keep any kind of control over refuge movements. The Chad government has encouraged the Cameroonians to move the estimated 25,000 refugees who remain at Kousseri away from the border, but the new settlement farther south is not yet ready for their transfer.

Moreover, the military situation as it now stands has profoundly complicated any humanitarian programme which the Cameroonian government together with the UNHCR might wish to implement. With Habre's forces able to threaten Ndjamena those of his supporters who have remained outside prefer now to wait — close at hand — to observe developments. Should Habre move into the capital it can be predicted that there will be a dramatic shift in refugee populations. Those supporting him will return and be replaced by a much larger number of those refugees who have now re-entered under the amnesty agreement and under the security of the OAU arrangements.

All of this has also meant that Nigeria's plans to encourage repatriation and move refugees from the settlement in Maiduguri to the transit camp at Ngala have also come to a halt. While the new barrack-style transit camp was to serve five to seven thousand refugees, observers estimated that fewer than three thousand would choose to move there. The reasons are obvious. At the moment Nigeria planned to institute a food distribution programme, but only for four months. While it could request UNHCR assistance to provide a longer term and more comprehensive programme, the location at Ngala does not lend itself to it. There is both the lack of work and the problems of providing agricultural land. However some refugees may give it a chance. The cost of transport from Ngala back to Maiduguri is only four naira and many men are earning as much as fifteen naira per day there. It would be possible for families to move to Ngala, register and take advantage of the food distribution which will become available, and then commute back to the city for work.

So while all the debate goes on about whether or not there are US military advisers in Chad and whether or not the OAU peace-keeping force is being properly deployed and adequately supplied and the relative strength of the opposing armies, the future of thousands of men, women, and children hangs in the balance.

CSO: 4700/803

CARTOON RIDICULES NKOMO'S DENIAL OF EXISTENCE OF HIDDEN ARMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 82 p 3

Joshua Nkomo, um fracasso total no Zimbabwe

[Legend: "Joshua Nkomo, a complete failure in Zimbabwe." He is portrayed as saying: "Arms??? Not on your life, I did not know about their existence!!!"]

CSO: 4742

CGPER GIVES VIEWS ON 1981 SUGAR HARVEST

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 12 Jan 82 p 4

[Statement by Angelo Lauret, CGPER Board]

[Text] La Possession, 9 Jan--The CGPER [General Confederation of Planters and Harvesters of Reunion] reports:

The CGPER board, meeting on Saturday 8 January 1982, examined the results and the problems of the 1981 sugar harvest, among other things.

(1) Results of the Sugar Harvest

In 1981, sugar production from 2,356,172 metric tons of cane was 251,000 metric tons tons, with an average yield per ton of cane of 13.62 percent.

(a) Tonnage of Cane Processed: 2,356,172.04 Metric Tons

According to official estimates, between 10,000 and 20,000 metric tons of cane was left standing (close to 1 percent of the tonnage of cane processed).

This has meant a significant loss of income for sugar production of the island as a whole, therefore for its economy.

Furthermore, although the total tonnage of cane processed is 217,936 tons greater than in 1980, it remains less than in 1979 (2,405,925 metric tons) and also less than in 1978 (2,379,570 metric tons). In any case, it is far from the 2.7 million metric tons projected by the PMES [Plan for Modernizing the Sugar Industry] which is to terminate in 1981.

(b) Sugar Production: 251,000 Metric Tons

It is roughly equivalent to the average for the years 1967-69 (before the plan for improving cane harvests or the one for modernizing the sugar industry): 2,292,700 metric tons of cane; 247,500 metric tons of sugar.

The 1981 production figures must also be compared to the 1978 figures: 2,379,570 metric tons of cane (2,356,172 in 1981), 272,634 metric tons of sugar (251,000 metric tons in 1981).

Someone never will fail to or always will be tempted to ascribe the results of the 1981 sugar harvest to its late start. Although this fact must not be totally disregarded, it cannot be considered average. Comparison of the results of the 1981 sugar harvest to those in 1978 show that we must look elsewhere. The low tonnage in the PMES, which terminated in 1981, has not been achieved. Furthermore, one may wonder what the state of the sugar industry in Reunion today would have been if there had been no PMES.

(c) Sugar Yield: 13.62 in 1981 (13.71 in 1980)

Again, in comparison to 1980, a decrease of close to a 10th of a point is recorded in yield.

As a matter of fact, it is noted that the plan for modernizing the sugar industry, which is accompanied by mechanization of production, has meant delivery to the mills of an increasing proportion of material from all sources (cane and noncane).

Furthermore, the low yield of the 1981 cane is also not unrelated to the sample taken, not considered to be representative of the whole (method, sampler, etc.).

Finally, poor organization causes a large amount of cane to move slowly, to spoil naturally, or to be crushed by trucks on the mill platforms.

As far as the CGPER is concerned, these are the basic reasons which explain the low yield of the 1981 cane. They call for new nnd more rational organizational measures in the future.

(2) Payment

Thanks to the action of Reunion's planters' unions, for the first time the principle of final payment in January has been supported by the government.

Although the formula for subsidies and allowances still in effect will not permit "final payment" in January of this year, the principle has been won, and it is obvious that these are improvements in the sugarcane planters' situation. Of course, progress on this problem and its speedy resolution must be carefully watched.

It must also be noted that the average price paid for the 1981 sugar harvest (FR 199.21), which of course conceals some disparity, is up 11.30 percent as compared to 1980 and that the social assistance of FR 25 per metric ton of cane granted by the leftist government in 1981 represents 10 to 15 percent of the price of a metric ton of cane. Considering the difficulties encountered by the planters, this financial support is a decisive factor in the survival of a good many.

In conclusion, and despite the average results of the 1981 sugar harvest, the CGPER has recorded a few aspects which, if not encouraging, are at least positive (cooperation, increased social assistance, etc.)

But they are calling on the planters to mobilize and to act in order that the problem of the sugar industry can be integrated as a part of a coherent and overall plan for the development of Reunion.

This plan must obviously take into consideration the local economic situation as well as the regional and international situations.

First of all the struggle must be continued for:

1. the establishment of a local cane and sugar worker/management committee;

2. a truly equal worker/management composition of the CTICS [Technical Center for Cane and Sugar];

3. a key to equal distribution of taxes (CTICS contributions);

4. designation of worker/management plant committees;

5. a decrease in benefit costs in agriculture.

In regard to the Plan for Modernizing the Sugar Industry and its alternate (the Plan for Consolidating the Sugar Industry) the CGPER recalls that although it agrees with the ends, it is asking for participation on the Technical Committee of the Reunionese Association for the Modernization of the Sugar Industry in order (as do all the other planters' organizations) to make a positive contribution. These are urgent, necessary and vital measures to bring the sugar industry out of its difficulties and to encourage the planters.

9693
CSO: 4719/518

SECURITY PROBLEMS FACING CONFEDERATION NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3367, 15 Feb 82 pp 423-426

[Article by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill]

[Text] "WE ARE secure," my friend said calmly. I did not understand the first time. I had asked how people felt about the Senegalese troops as we passed three of them looking at lappas of cloth at one entrance to the Albert Market in Banjul. The second time was when I pointed out the new Interior Ministry building on Dobson Street, "overlooking the ghetto," as somebody else said. My friend smiled: "That's what I told you; we are secure, well secure . . ." I now appreciated the irony.

For The Gambia's rulers, the presence of the Senegalese means security. After the Senegalese had put down the insurrection, and it is alleged, played a major role in arrests and interrogations, there followed administrative and judicial measures to paper over the cracks in the Gambian state. Those cracks are policed by the Senegalese gendarmerie — who will be deployed all over The Gambia — and soldiers, while some kind of Gambian security apparatus is carefully constructed.

It will take time to find sufficient numbers of Gambians who can be trusted with arms by the government, and who can form a significant contribution to the confederal forces and the paramilitary force that has been talked about. And they must be fighters in order to reduce the contrast between themselves and the Senegalese. This contrast was obvious at the parade and ceremony marking the departure of Colonel Abdulrahman N'Gom, Commander of the intervention force. During the ceremony at Macarthy Square, a simple visual comparison showed the Field Force men as comparatively older, and prettily dressed for the parade ground with what appeared to be bolt-action rifles. Meanwhile, the tall, rangy Senegalese in camouflage outfits carrying better guns, looked a totally different proposition: those boys were fighters.

A correspondent wrote that they were ". . . unobtrusive, and most polite" (*West Africa*, 4 January, 1981). In a country that has known only policemen, usually unarmed, the only things more obtrusive than a soldier are firstly, a real armed soldier, and secondly, an armed foreign soldier, even if a close neighbour. The Senegalese are polite, and watchful. After all, they had to fight their way to Banjul. Disciplinary problems have not been extraordinary according to official sources. The only vaguely resentful comments I heard at street-level were like this one when passing a couple of Gambian girls chatting with Senegalese troops: "When the babies are born in a few months time, they will all be wearing uniform." Otherwise, the Senegalese military presence is a matter of fact about which nothing can be done, for the moment.

Colonel N'Gom had said the question of withdrawal did not arise now that there was a confederation. How the Gambians are going to put up their contribution to confederal security is a question to be resolved. For the moment, the Senegalese appear to be running the show, beginning at State House which the Légion d'Intervention of the Gendarmerie guards. They are conveniently billeted in the old Atlantic Hotel, just down the road from State House. They provide the escort riders with unique screaming sirens when

President Jawara moves by limousine. And the Senegalese also provide the personal bodyguards for Gambian ministers, and selected people such as Mr. Momodou Moussa, the businessman and father-in-law of the President.

When the Justice Minister and Attorney-General, Alhaji Lamin Saho told me that the protocols on the integration of armed and security forces was still to be negotiated, I said: "So the *de facto* situation is a total integration. I notice that you have a Senegalese bodyguard." He said: "I do not think it is a *de facto* total integration . . . Part of the Ministers had to be assigned Senegalese bodyguards. In fact, in my own personal case, I have a mixture of Gambian and Senegalese bodyguards. At the moment, I happen to be moving with a Senegalese bodyguard but now and again, I move with a Gambian bodyguard."

One government official who should know told me that The Gambia had been contributing some 50,000 dalasis a month to the upkeep of the Senegalese forces in The Gambia. This was apart from the $1m. The Gambia had paid, not as reparations but as compensation to the wounded and families of the dead Senegalese. The size of the Gambian contribution to the confederal forces is likely to be small, even if only for financial reasons. What is certain will be the continued predominance of the Senegalese in matters of confederal security. For the meantime, The Gambia is secure. However, the new arena is Senegambia: two sets of political problems have now been confederated and are heading towards union . . .

Political Trials, or the Trial of Politics?

THE GREY posters in the Ministry of Justice announce: "We don't hang around". The government has tried to make this claim a reality with regard to the prosecution of people accused of offences connected with the July 30 events. The simple reasons are time, money and politics.

In round figures, some 1,000 Gambians have been detained since July 30. Just over 100 have been released, although some could be re-arrested depending on the fruits of further investigations. Less than 100 cases were fully or partly heard, or pending by the end of 1981. Of these, 27 were on charges of treason and murder, and 13 people have so far been given death sentences. Appeals were lodged by the first seven sentenced to death within the statutory 30 days, and will be heard towards June.

There remain over 300 cases to be brought before the courts. After that, something has to be done with the remaining 600 people languishing for the most in Mile Two Prison. This is where the time and political factors come in.

Mr. Desmond de Silva, the Singhalese-British chief special prosecutor in Banjul was pleased to say that the prosecution team had been working most expeditiously, in some cases around the clock. He added the the Gambian Government had "gone out of its way" to ensure that the accused were properly defended by paying nominal fees for Gambian lawyers to represent the accused. However, with trials proceeding, often simultaneously, in Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama, the resources of the two handfuls of Gambian counsel were severely stretched. Again, although Mr. de Silva thought it reasonable to try the accused in batches of seven, any larger groups (of say 25 as informally proposed by one special prosecutor) would be inappropriate for the observance of justice.

So what is to be done? Some optimists speculate about some form of amnesty in the near future. Others speak of conditional releases, and/or fines for large numbers of detainees. Something will obviously have to be done because both time and money are running out, while the political weight of both the size of the detained population and the results of the trials is building up.

By the beginning of February, the contracts of most of the special prosecutors were about to expire (the prosecutors are: de Silva, and John Causer from England; Ebun-Thomas, Robin Coker; Solomon Berewa, and Farid Anthony from Sierra Leone; Kwaw-Swanzy, Gyeke-Darko, Heward-Mills and Akainyah, from Ghana). They have generally been very well treated by the Gambian Government with very handsome fees and *per diem* to accompany their comfortable accommodation in the Atlantic Hotel. There was a rumpus over an attempt by the government to recover some of its expense by taxing the lawyers at a rate approaching 70 per cent, but there is reason to believe a judicious settlement was reached.

The theory behind the recruitment of foreign judges and prosecutors was to ensure impartiality. The attitude of these individuals is on the professional level straightforward: they work according to their briefs. The two Review Tribunals composed of Gambians examine the cases of detainees and refer those whom they feel should be prosecuted to the Special Prosecutor and his team. They then look at the cases and prepare charges where appropriate, and also exercise the power to advise against prosecution. Judgment is left to the judges (Marcus-Cole, Gelaga-King, Metzger, and Cole from Sierra Leone; Aboagye from Ghana; and Ayoola from Nigeria) who, as usual, are not there to dispense charity, but are exploring the full range of penalties provided for by the emergency regulations. Maximum sentences are 14 years' imprisonment and/or a fine of 5,000 dalasis. Sentences of 18 years have been recorded, as in one case prosecuted by Mr. Gyeke-Darko, by virtue of technicalities.

It is not known how long all this can continue. The prosecutors have been away from their practices for roughly three months and some are keen to return. *West Africa* has just been informed that Mr. de Silva and Mr. Causer returned to England one week ago. It should be possible soon to report on the current staffing of the special prosecutors' office. It begins to appear that the Gambian Government may have to find a new batch of prosecutors on less generous terms.

On an individual and unofficial level, the attitude of the prosecutors is very different. There is naturally a variable acuteness of perception with regard to the political situation in The Gambia and the role of these trials. I believe some prosecutors see their role as an awkward one, objectively acting as instruments of the Gambian state against Gambian citizens whose grievances they are aware of if they are not necessarily in agreement. For others, it is straightforward legal business.

The only foreigner with a bodyguard is the special adviser to the government, Mr. Berthan Macauley, from Sierra Leone. This experienced, widely-travelled expert in international and constitutional law, has played an important role in the drafting of the confederation agreement, and in the administration of the state of emergency in The Gambia, including the trials. He heads the corps of foreign lawyers from his office in the Ministry of Justice, and is very ably assisted by Miss Ida Drameh, a young Gambian lawyer (and for a period, Kofi Akainyah from Ghana).

Mr. Macauley, although suggestive in enigmatic on- and off-record utterances about the confederation, refuses to be drawn out of strict legal confidentiality on behalf of his client, the Government of The Gambia. His attitude is similar to the taxi-driver hired to take a passenger to his destination, ignorant as to where the passenger came from, and what the latter will do at destination. His role is to give his expert advice; the rest is left to the Gambian Government.

The Case of Sheriff Dibba

This advice was crucial, according to other sources, when it came to the confederation agreement. The Senegalese, obviously more prepared in the circumstances, were ready to swallow up The Gambia immediately and digest it in leisure and legitimacy. The agreement signed on December 17 was largely what the Gambians were able to produce. However, there remains the sad situation of other foreigners who are more aware of what is in The Gambia's immediate and future interest than Gambians themselves, at least members of government. There is a feeling that several Gambian officials are more interested in jockeying for position in the new political context than in preserving whatever is left of Gambian sovereignty.

The importance of Mr. Macauley's advice (and that of Mr. de Silva prior to his departure) is perhaps best illustrated by these trials. When I asked President Jawara about the social impact of any eventual executions, the President insisted on another angle: what would people think if the perpetrators of July 30 were not punished? This retributive, almost vengeful approach is politically counter-productive.

By the time I left Banjul at the end of January, I had seen just how keenly people listened to the radio for news of the trials, and the comments that were made about the sentences being handed down. As I said last week, the prospect of change briefly offered by the abortive coup in July was popular. Since the trials began, a tide of opinion has been building up against the government, and the Senegalese who are perceived as running the show.

If, as one understands, the government is intent on trying as many people as possible for treason and related offences, it is likely that a substantial number will have death sentences on their heads. There are martyrs in the making who stand to be sacrificed on the altar of an unpopular confederation that is mainly policed by the Senegalese. The Gambian Government has some good advisers. In its own interests, it should take their advice.

One focus of popular attention is the case of Sheriff Dibba, leader of the Opposition. There is a feeling that the case against him cannot be strong or else he would have been brought before the courts already. The Minister of Justice tried to say that treason was a criminal, and not political, offence in The Gambia, but most people would disagree. Apart from Kukoi Samba Sanyang and nine others who escaped into Guinea Bissau, I understand that the first 14 people tried for treason were seen as those with the next greatest degree of involvement in the planning and the actions of July 30. People are watching and listening closely, in the compounds of Banjul and Serrekunda, as well as in the air-conditioned offices. Whatever the government does with Sheriff Dibba, with or against legal advice, could make those bells toll louder.

Policing the Confederation

HOW LONG can Senegal police the confederation, or eventual union, with The Gambia? There is an opinion that Senegal has since July 30 incorporated the economic, political and social problems of The Gambia into its own, thereby accelerating the crisis. It is alleged that Abdou Lahad M'Backe, leader of the Mourides in Senegal said to ex-President Senghor when the latter left office (somebody put it this subtle way: ". . . lors de sa DÉMIS-tion", meaning Senghor's allegedly forced resignation): "You should be thankful not only once or twice, but at least 20 or 30 times over . . ." That is to say, Senghor should be thankful to have been able to get out whilst he was "ahead". President Abdou Diouf has so far appeared to manage the crisis with some skill, but some would describe it a "forward flight".

It is, indeed, an interesting admission that Senegal is not "secure" if a government in any way progressive comes to power in The Gambia. Henceforth, the lid has to be kept on both Dakar and Banjul. There was another provocative opinion I picked up, literally, in an anonymous tract:

"The Gambian insurrection (500 deaths officially recognised) is the first armed insurrection of the Senegalese proletariat, according to the Senegalese proletariat . . ."

It is important to note that although the Gambian Government insists on talking about "rebels", Mr. de Silva equally insisted on describing the events of July 30 as an insurrection. His reasons were that the classic elements of a rebellion entailed not only the seizure of authority but also the exercise of the functions of government not necessarily over the whole country, but over parts of it; these conditions were not met in the week after July 30.

An insurrection then, but perhaps of a triple nature. Firstly, it was an attempted coup d'état with some ideological and political confusion. The second stage came when the Senegalese were on their way: the coup was out of control reportedly after only a few hours, and the disorganisation was accelerated when arms were given to allcomers, including prisoners. That is when the looting, and the accidental and purposeful killings by Gambians occurred. The third stage was almost a nationalist struggle, a doomed fight against the Senegalese "invaders" come to restore an unpopular government. And that is when the real killing is alleged to have taken place by virtue of the superior weaponry and infinitely superior training of the Senegalese.

The results are the confederation on one level, and on another, a bitter aftertaste for many Gambians. Sanyang's attempted coup is condemned in the obvious way by the government. Otherwise, the criticism is subtler: "That thing was all wrong", one person said, "because ordinary people were being killed instead of all those ministers." That was one expression. It seems that Sanyang's coup was welcome had it been accurately focused, and far less costly to ordinary Gambians.

There is now anxiety in certain quarters about the future, and what precisely the confederation will entail for Gambians. Although one recognises the historical, geographical, economic, cultural, and even security rationale of the confederation,

there are opinions ranging from regret to hostility about how the arrangement was made. Those who should know — including members of government and parliament, and the relatively young administrative cadre — don't know what is going to happen, while the majority of Gambians in the rural areas remain uninformed and manipulable. The government can continue speaking "with a mandate" claiming overwhelming popularity for confederation but nobody is fooled.

One educated person said Gambians perceived the Senegalese as rather arrogant, but then Gambians felt a kind of inferiority complex compared to the stylish, elegantly dressed, and better educated Senegalese. Another less-educated opinion was that the Senegalese were "*tapele*", an Aku word meaning "forger" or "crooked". Highly unflattering, admittedly, but opinions to be borne in mind when building a union of two peoples. There was also some concern that Banjul was now threatened with the same kind of "development" as Dakar which resulted in an urban concentration of cripples, beggars and prostitutes (the latter in disappointingly large numbers) side-by-side with great wealth and superficial style.

If this is the manner in which African Unity is to be achieved, then the peoples of Africa had better watch out.

CSO: 4700/803

RULING PARTIES IN SENEGAL, GAMBIA HARMONIZING POLICIES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3367, 15 Feb 82 pp 427, 428

[Text] THE CONFEDERATION of Senegambia came into being on February 1. Observers of the political scene in the constituent states say it is only a matter of time for a federation to be formed. They point to President Jawara's statement in January, in reply to a foreign reporter, that such a development was not objectionable provided "the people approved". This, it is pointed out, is a significant softening of the Gambian attitude to political development.

The confederal arrangements, apart from providing for the integration of the two countries' armed forces, co-ordination of external and communication policies among other things, leave the door open for co-ordination/integration in other areas. The two governments are moving fast to consolidate the new political entity. Work has already started on the protocols governing the agreement and, although it would take some time before they are drawn-up and discussed, the two parties are working towards achieving the widest possible agreement.

The customs and monetary union aspect of the agreement is likely to take a longer time to resolve, but both governments are treating it very cautiously. Both Dakar and Banjul appear to appreciate the delicate nature of this subject. President Jawara said it would take some time before the union became operative. This is obviously to soften the impact on Gambian business and customs revenue takings.

At the non-governmental level, the relationship being forged by the ruling parties in both countries could not but mean a harmonisation of policies. A joint committee of the Parti Socialiste of Senegal and the People's Progressive Party in The Gambia has been formed. The high level of the delegations at its inaugural meeting in Banjul on December 12, 1981, each led by a Minister of Justice, was indicative of the objective of adopting a common policy.

Before this political development, envoys of the PS had participated at meetings organised in Banjul following the July events. The Senegalese delegation was led by Mr. Kabirou M'Boj, an Assistant Secretary-General of the PS (and Deputy Speaker of the Senegalese National Assembly). Mr. M'Boj stressed the importance of the two Secretaries-General working closely as well as the role the PS and the PPP have to play in "every aspect of Senegambian life".

It is also significant that a Gambian delegation has been present at all constituency rallies of the PS since August. The PPP, announcing its forthcoming Congress in April, simultaneously made it known that a PS delegation will be present.

Elections are imminent in The Gambia (not later than June). President Jawara said that it is not likely that the state of emergency will be lifted completely but the regulations will be relaxed sufficiently to allow the electioneering by parties and individuals. It seems, however, judging by present trends, that it will be a non-election. The massive pull-out from the opposition National Convention Party in particular in the Baddibu constituencies, bastion of NCP support in the last elections, does not bode well for the opposition. In the Kombos, the defection of Mr. Dembo Sanneh, opposition candidate in the Kombo Central constituency in the 1977 elections and easily the most popular candidate in the Kombos, is a major setback for the NCP. In any case, the NCP

image has been so tarnished following participation in the attempted *coup* by individual members and known supporters that the party is now regarded as the party of violence.

There is a general consensus that the elections will see the disappearance of older members of the PPP. The trend towards quality cannot now be reversed. The nomination of Mr. Bakary Darbo and his appointment as Minister of Information and Tourism and the nomination of Mr. Abdoulaye M'Boob, who is now Minister of the Interior, points to a drive to get competent people in key positions.

In Senegal, elections are due next year.

Local political analysts say it is inconceivable that Diouf will come up against any significant opposition. His popularity among the rural voters has increased considerably following his writing-off of debts owed by farmers. In the urban area, his drive against corruption has met with the approval of the young, although it is said that enquiries into assets should include those who gained their assets as far back as 1970.

No one believes that the opposition parties will come together sufficiently to form a credible opposition. Momodou Dia, although still respected in certain quarters for his role in the early years of independence, is considered far too despotic and in any case, it is said, it's time he gave way to younger people. His constant harping at the manner of Diouf's succession to the Presidency is not taken seriously. To gain the support of the rural population, he would need to talk about bread-and-butter issues.

Mr. Abdoulaye Wade has a battle to fight at two fronts. In the party, he has to reassert his leadership in the face of the rising tide towards Fara N'Diaye. Although late in January the party reaffirmed its confidence in his leadership, this is seen as nothing other than a closing of the ranks in the wake of allegations that the party had planned to overthrow the government by violent means. Nationally, he has to prove that his party seeks power through constitutional means.

1984 will be a crucial year for Senegambia.

CSO: 4700/803

SANA SCORED AS 'RACIST ORGANIZATION'

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 29 Jan 82 p 17

[Text] **The South African Nursing Association must be condemned as 'a racist organisation serving the interests of the oppressors' because it blatantly violates the 'fundamental basic human right of equal representation and freedom of association.'**

This view was expressed by Professor Ali Moosa, Chairman of the Natal Health Workers' Society, when asked to comment on the forthcoming SANA elections which will, for the first time, see Blacks represented on the regional boards of the organisation.

The move many appear to be progressive, said Prof Moosa, 'but on closer scrutiny it is clear that SANA is nothing more than a racist organisation whose representatives and elections are racially determined.'

The Western Cape Health Workers' Society has also come out strongly against SANA and, in a pamphlet issued to all health workers, exposed the racist character of SANA. Six of the eleven representatives elected to each of the seven regional boards will be white. This will ensure a white majority. Representation and election on racial lines is also ensured with members of a particular population group — as defined by the state — nominating and electing persons of the same population group.

The Western Cape HWS says that SANA was established and is controlled by the government. Nurses do not have the freedom to decide whether or not to be members of SANA.

The Western Cape HWS, in calling on nurses not to vote for SANA, has made the following demands:

- The right of all nurses to have an equal say in their organisation;
- The right of all nurses to elect their own representatives (not on racial lines);
- Freedom of association for nurses who have been forced to accept homeland citizenship; and
- Full and equal citizenship for all in an undivided democratic South Africa.

MUSLIM NEWS spoke to a nursing sister who works at an hospital in the Cape Peninsula and she echoed the views of the Health Workers' Society.

'I have spoken to others — qualified nurses as well as students — and all reject SANA becuase it is not democratically elected.'

She said that SANA has done nothing to alleviate the plight of the nurses. Instead, by working within the framework of the apartheid ideology and the policy of divide and rule, SANA attempts to muzzle the nurses.

'I don't want to be muzzled,' she declared. 'I also do not want to be a servant of the state. As a nurse I must serve the people but SANA is more interested in working the apartheid system.'

She added that SANA purported to represent the nurses but had done nothing about the wide gap in salaries of white and black nurses;

the staff shortage; and the lack of proper training facilities.

She said that parity in salary did not exist and that the staff shortage was created by government policy.

'Many Blacks do not enter the nursing profession because they know they get a raw deal. Those who do enter the profession are frustrated during their years as students. They are deliberately failed so that they can remain in the hospital to fill in for the staff shortage.'

The nurses get third-rate training because they are expected to work long hours of night duty and then forced to study during the day.

The sister did not see the struggle of the nurses from an isolated point of view but rather as one aspect of the overall struggle for a just society in this country.

She saw no hope in SANA fighting for these ideals; rather, SANA was actively working to maintain the status quo.

Prof Moosa summed up the general feelings towards SANA:

'It is indeed ironic that an organisation representing a caring profession, whose members are all bound by an oath that emphasises equality in treatment, irrespective of race, colour or creed, should itself practise the very discrimination based on race and colour which its members are bound by an oath to avoid. This is indeed most deplorable and must be condemned for what it is — a racialist ploy to maintain white supremacy in the nursing profession.'

CSO: 4700/811

VAN DEN BERG RESIGNS OVER DISPUTES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Rika van Graan]

[Text] THE National Party MPC for the unopposed constituency of Germiston District, Mr Ben van den Berg, resigned his seat at an emergency executive meeting described to have been "heated" on Saturday.

The emergency meeting caused the sitting Member of Parliament, Mrs Betsie Scholtz to fly up from Cape Town on Friday night to attend the discussions.

Mr Van den Berg's resignation caused dispute, bitterness and confusion when it was claimed that the chairman of the executive committee Mr Willie Pieterse would become the National Party candidate in the coming by-election.

Nationalists feel that they are being steamrollered by their leaders who decided among themselves who was to take over from Mr Van den Berg. "This is a democratic country and each one should have a chance to nominate a candidate," they said.

Mr Van den Berg won the seat as MPC in the 1978 general election when Mrs Scholtz became MP.

Only a week ago executive members were notified of the emergency meeting.

Mr Van den Berg, at last week's Provincial Council session in Pretoria, officially notified the executive members of his resignation. He said that he had been appointed in a very senior post at Sanlam and that he would not be able to keep his seat as MPC.

"But Mr Van den Berg was obviously a very unhappy man," people said, describing the situation at the meeting. He informed the meeting he had discussions with Dr Andries Treurnicht about his problem prior to his resignation.

Nationalists were also told not to talk about Mr Van den Berg's resignation so that the NP could start organising for a by-election before other parties knew of the vacant MPC seat.

"Hard words were spoken at the meeting when it was claimed that Mrs Scholtz had had a telephone conversation with another Germiston MPC in which she had tipped Mr Pieterse to become the next Member of the Provincial Council for Germiston District.

Nationalists are very unhappy about the way things are being done and how friends were "pushing friends into senior posts".

CSO: 4700/810

MACASSAR MUSLIMS REJECT MANCOM 'AID' FOR MASJID SITE

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 20

[Text]

The Muslim community in Macassar find themselves without a masjid because they refuse to negotiate through the local management committee in order to secure a site.

Mr Abdul Cupido, chairman of the Macassar Islamic Society, clearly spelt out the organisation's stance towards management committees: 'The Divisional Council of Stellenbosch wanted us to apply for a site through the management committee but we refused. The very idea (of working with the management committee) cuts right across our Islamic beliefs; never mind the practicalities. The reason for our stand is that we, as Muslims, refuse to collaborate with those who side with the oppressors.'

Predicting the destiny of the management committee system and those who work it, Mr Cupido said, 'Their position is precarious; it is only a matter of time for their eventual eradication from society.'

Mr Cupido traced the background to the struggle for a masjid site in an interview with *MUSLIM NEWS*: 'Over the past six years we made several applications for a site to build a masjid but to no avail. The Divisional Council indicated in 1979 — by means of correspondence — that we have to wait until section five of Macassar is completed. And this could mean, according to them, another three years.'

In the meanwhile the Muslim community, comprising 120 families, has taken measures to provide itself with an Islamic educational programme. They have organised daily madressa classes in the local primary school and a jamaat khana provides salaah facilities as well as Sunday morning madressa classes.

However, Mr Cupido said that the community was not satified with these temporary measures; they intend continuing with the struggle to obtain a site.

'We have no intentions to approach or request assistance from bodies collaborating with the oppressors. But I am puzzled why the Muslims must struggle to obtain only one site for a masjid while, on the other hand, there are twelve established churches in Macassar.'

He added, 'We have nothing against the churches but partiality of this kind cannot be condoned. The government has uprooted us from our birth-place where we enjoyed all the necessary facilities, and they dumped us here, where we experience all kinds of difficulties. The Council must realise that it is a right to have a masjid in the community and not a privilege.'

CSO: 4700/811

MUSLIM SUPPORT FOR URBAN FOUNDATION HIT

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Article in "Moving Finger" column: "Apolitical Politicians"]

[Text] **'And what cause have ye that ye should not spend in the Cause of Allah? — for to Allah belongs the heritage of the heavens and the earth. Not equal amongst you are those who spent (freely) and fought, before the Victory, (with those who did so later). Those are higher in rank than those who spent (freely) and fought afterwards. But to all has Allah promised a goodly (reward). And Allah is well acquainted with all that ye do.' (Qur'an 57:10)**

Fund-raising, loans, sponsors and grants will always remain a controversial area in man's life as long as no clarity is given on it. The Qur'an, however, furnishes very clear instructions and guidelines on these matters. For the Muslim there is no reason or cause for the confusion or doubt. This also makes it totally unnecessary for Muslims to reach out to corrupt financial institutions and resources for aid.

It is a disgusting indictment of the state of the Ummah in this country that we have to 'beg, borrow or steal' or resort to 'lesser evils' in order to obtain funds for the education of the oppressed people. It is also ironical that these financial institutions and pseudo-philanthropic bodies know everything about the constitutions and officials of Muslim organisations long before the Ummah is aware of them. In other words the enemies of Islam have direct and free access to the affairs of the Muslims while Muslims are kept in the dark.

And in South Africa, where the toss up is between Zionist, Broederbond or Western Imperialist connections it is indeed a dicy game to play with the future of the Ummah.

It is impossible that the oppressors and exploiters will finance those bodies which will bring about the donors' downfall. The people in this world who are the least naïve about finance and manipulation are the oppressors and exploiters. When they give financial backing to projects launched by the oppressed people they are not doing it for any altruistic motive; they are definitely doing it for some ulterior motive.

'Do not kill the goose that lays the golden egg,' aptly describes the attitude of those who receive funds from corrupt and corrupted sources. And by taking money from them we don't weaken them but strengthen them and weaken ourselves.

The law of cause and effect also applies to this serious question: those who accept funds from doubtful sources cannot achieve the same effect as those who do not use funds from doubtful

sources.

Others again organize lavish dinners at ten rand per head in order to raise funds; a variation of this is an 'eastern evening' at five rand per head. Surely even a fool can see that money donated under these circumstances is in fact no donation at all — for something was received in return. And some time ago even gambling stalls were erected at 'trade fairs' to raise funds.

Compare these situations with one of the most beautiful and most remarkable events in histroy when Rasulullah (SAW) entered Medina. The Muhajirs were welcomed with open arms by the Ansar. This was an easy task because they had accepted the same leadership under the same ideology.

And then for the first time in history there was redistribution of wealth without a drop of blood being shed.

The Ansar of Medina shared equally whatever they had with the destitute Muhajir from Makka whose possessions had been confiscated when they migrated.

There is no sense in reading this history if it does not fire our imaginations, if it doesn't move us, incite us to emulate these deeds. And it is precisely because we have not understood the spirit of Islam correctly that we believe Islam is a pseudonym for capitalism and we resort to Urban Foundation, eastern evenings and 'fun-raising' efforts to finance our projects.

Moreover the Qur'an is clear and emphatic on the principles to be employed in serving the interests of mankind:

'They ask thee how much they are to spend; Say: "What is beyond your needs." ' (Qur'an 2:219)

'By no means shall ye attain righteousness unless ye give (freely) of that which ye love; and whatever ye give, of a truth Allah knoweth it well.' (Qur'an 3:92)

The Muslims in this part of the world collectively possess more than sufficient material wealth to take care of our most urgent projects. Some Muslims even boast that they own two cars and two or more houses; IS IT NOT POSSIBLE TO FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF THE ANSAR AND DONATE ONE CAR AND ONE HOUSE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE PRESENT GENERATION?

'O ye who believe! spend out of (the bounties) We have provided for you, before the Day comes when no bargaining (will avail), nor friendships nor intercession. Those who reject faith — they are the wrong doers.' (Qur'an 2:254)

If the Muslims did this then not a single one of us would have to go begging for assistance.

'APOLITICAL'

Now what is astounding is that Muslims actually rally to the defence of Urban Foundation instead of rallying to the defence of the Ummah. And one of the escape mechanisms employed is to argue that UF is 'apolitical'!

Now the term 'apolitical' means unconcerned with politics or detached from politics.

How is it at all *possible* for any event in this country not to be connected to a political issue? Even the existence of separate toilets for blacks and whites at the same venue is a POLITICAL ISSUE.

Apartheid contaminates and poisons all facets of our existence. Is this again an attempt to remain non-controversial? And the excuse is to be APOLITICAL? The next thing we'll hear will be that the Broederbond is apolitical. It certainly didn't require much thinking for one of our thinkers to realize that in South Africa one must be prepared to meet absurdity at every corner!

It is in situations like these that we appreciate the Qur'anic wisdom contained in:

'Hold to forgiveness; command what is right; BUT TURN AWAY FROM THE IGNORANT' (Qur'an 7:199)

'And when they hear vain talk they turn away therefrom and say: "To us our deeds and to you yours. PEACE BE TO YOU: WE SEEK NOT THE IGNORANT" ' (Qur'an 28: 55)

We are actually also amazed at ourselves for still being shocked by the expression of such 'apolitical' sentiments by Muslims because many of them have been leaning over backwards to prove to the oppressors that they are apolitical (and possibly also amoral).

What must be clear to them, as well as to us, is that the oppressed people will not allow UFOs to move in and out amongst our ranks. They must identify themselves.

It is a truism that the fruit lies in the seed. If you sow Urban Foundation seeds then Urban Foundation fruits will blossom.

It is also a truism that the birds of a feather will flock together:

'O ye who believe! Take not for friends Unbelievers rather than Believers: DO YE WISH TO OFFER ALLAH AN OPEN PROOF AGAINST YOURSELVES?' (Qur'an 4:144)

If we have the same ideals then we are attracted to one another. And our leadership must personify the ideals of Muslims, that is, of Islam. We know a Muslim's ideals by HIS ACTIONS and in no other way.

To say therefore that the UF is an apolitical body (and therefore OK) is to suggest that Muslims are also apolitical. But this is a blatant untruth. Are we in this instance also required to believe that the 'lesser evil' is to be apolitical because the greater evil is to be political!

Our immediate task is to educate ourselves to face reality in South Africa; and by doing this we will no longer mistake quacks and charlatans for sages; and we will no longer become adjusted to maladjustment.

Please note that it is impossible for Shariah to be contained within the legal parameters of apartheid; and it is also impossible for the legal parameters of apartheid to function within the legal

parameters of Shariah. Shariah IS universal, apartheid can never be universalized.

There is no such creature in Islam as an 'apolitical Muslim'. Politics legislates as to what we are allowed to do and what we are not allowed to do. And the entire Message of Islam spells out what we are allowed to do and what we are not allowed to do:

'Ye are the best of peoples, evolved for mankind, ENJOINING WHAT IS RIGHT, FORBIDDING WHAT IS WRONG, and believing in Allah.' (Qur'an 3:110)

Since when is apartheid (vis a vis UF) right and Islam wrong!

What need is there actually for Muslims to attach themselves to an 'apolitical' body like Urban Foundation?

'Yea, to those who take for friends Unbelievers rather than Believers: IS IT HONOUR THEY SEEK AMONG? NAY, — ALL HONOUR IS WITH ALLAH' (Qur'an 4:139)

The truth of the matter, however, is that the UF is not apolitical but simply the diplomatic arm of the oppressors and exploiters. But it is the diplomacy of cactus plants. A sane person, especially a Muslim, can therefore identify it blindfolded.

'Nor be like those who say, "We hear, but listen not:" For the worst of beasts in the sight of Allah are the deaf and the dumb, — those who understand not.'

CSO: 4700/811

PFP POLICIES, FINANCIERS, VICTORY CLAIMS HIT

Costly Campaign

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Wouldn't It Be Nice..."]

[Text] WE THOUGHT it would be worthwhile reviving an old column, "Wouldn't it be nice", so here goes:

Wouldn't it be nice

If the Progressive Federal Party spent more time explaining its policy of throwing open public amenities like swimming pools and recreation centres to all races rather than spend such a lot of time, money, and effort getting candidates of other parties disqualified.

★ ★ ★ ★

If the PFP could tell us who is doing all the checking up on addresses (and in one case marital problems) of its opponents and whether winning by disqualification rather than by the force of policy and argument is the better thing to do.

★ ★ ★ ★

If the PFP could tell us who is financing its costly campaign to snatch control of Johannesburg, Sandton and Randburg, since a list of its financial backers would be as interesting as the list of its candidates.

If the PFP told the voters of Hillbrow, Yeoville and Berea exactly what its integration plans are (opening up the Yeoville and Hillbrow pools and turning Hillbrow into a mixed area) instead of confusing the voters, especially the elderly, with smarmy talk of how PFP candidates look after them and what luverly times they will have if only the PFP controlled the council.

★ ★ ★ ★

If the ruling Nationalist-Independent Ratepayers' Action group realised that the big monied interests which support the PFP have poured in huge sums of money in the hope, and intention, of winning control of Johannesburg, the commercial hub of South Africa,

★ ★ ★ ★

If the anti-PFP, anti-integration, anti-big monied-control-of-Johannesburg forces appreciated that the only way to counter the PFP's well-oiled (and well-heeled) organisation is by throwing in all the resources they have now, before it is too late, as their supporters are apathetic, confused, and unaware of what PFP control would mean to them — and the city.

★ ★ ★ ★

If, in the meantime, PFP supporters prayed, as they do in the national elections, that the ruling party or alliance remains in office, since the effect on race relations (White-White as well as Black-White) will be awful if the PFP came to power.

Boasting of Victories

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "The Realities"]

[Text] WITH the PFP already boasting of victory in Johannesburg, Sandton and Randburg, you'd think that its mouthpieces would be less hysterical about the country's future.

After all, control of the three councils would, in theory, give the PFP a breakthrough, which the party would regard as a signal to the rest of the country that Whites are now prepared to accept an integrated society.

The trouble with this theory, of course, is that the percentage of Whites who will take the trouble to poll in a civic election is unlikely to be high enough to be regarded as a true mandate for radical change.

The PFP will tamper with the status quo on public amenities at its peril.

But there is more to the hysteria than the civic elections.

The Progfeds know, as well as anyone else does, that the PFP has no chance of taking the rest of the country with it, even if it won Johannesburg, Sandton and Randburg.

They know that Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Opposition, is as far away from power as any other PFP leader before him.

Power rests in the hands of the National Party and the PFP poses no threat to it.

Hence, the desperate calls of the PFP media for a new Tielman Roos or faction to come forward — or for the real leader of the NP to make himself known.

Which is somewhat naive, since there is no Tielman Roos or faction in the wings and the real leader of the NP remains the Prime Minister.

Only the Herstigte Nasionale Party poses any — and limited, for the present — threat to the ruling party, because it reflects the feelings and ideas of traditionalist Afrikaners and draws its support mainly from disaffected Nationalists.

The only other possibility that can bring about any change in the present political set-up is a break within the National Party itself.

There is a great deal of misgiving in the party's Right wing about proposals that might come from the President's Council.

There is talk of bringing the Coloureds and Indians into one Parliament, with the Whites, with three chambers, each representing one of the sections, and with a Council of Cabinets as a consultative body.

There is talk even of having the Coloureds back on a common roll, though this is the idea least likely to be accepted by the majority of the ruling party.

Whatever the proposals, they are not going to please the party's Right wing, which wants no diminution of White sovereignty under any circumstances.

The anxiety that this section of the party feels is reflected in the latest incident involving Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Transvaal leader.

He has objected to an editorial in the National Party's information sheet, NAT 80's, dealing with the place of the Indians and Coloureds in the new constitutional dispensation.

The editorial said that "it was logical that there could not be more than one government in a country."

Dr Treurnicht is reported to have objected to this because he interpreted it to mean that Coloured and Indian Ministers could co-govern in such a system.

Dr Treurnicht told The Citizen:

"This is a very sensitive matter. It touches on the very nerve of our politics, and I feel it is something that will have to be qualified very carefully."

Perhaps the constitutional proposals will bring about a split in the NP; perhaps they will not. The party has had an ability in the past couple of years to patch up its differences — and there is certainly nobody in it who wants to be the cause of a break that might finish off the party as it is.

Meanwhile, the PFP and its Press need not place their hopes on a new Tielman Roos, nor need they try to egg the party on to produce its "real leader".

The ball is still very much in Mr PW Botha's court — and it is he who will have to play it.

We hope he manages to score an ace, in terms of a constitutional shot that will have everyone applauding and satisfied.

CSO: 4700/810

MALAN: TERRORISM ON THE INCREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 p 11

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text] **TERRORIST incidents in South Africa during the first half of 1981 increased 200 percent over the last half of the previous year, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.**

Opening the 15th national congress of the South African National Fire Services Institute in Alberton, he said last year had also seen the political, economic and social initiatives of the Government move "significantly closer to a goal".

"Politically, the vision of a Southern African constellation of states, within which the peoples of the region will share responsibility for maters of mutual concern, took on a more clearly defined shape with the independence of the Ciskei nation and the special agreements associated with independence", Gen Malan said.

[text missing]

make recommendations for a new political dispensation for the White, Coloured and Asian communities.

"The initiatives of the Government with regard to the social advance of all communities will allow the demands of White and Black nationalism to come to terms with each other and to live side by side in harmony, with each developing its own potential and yet merging the mutual benefit of all".

He warned of a renewed onslaught on the doorstep of the Republic, because of its stability which frustrated the ambitions of Soviet imperialism and expansionism in the Southern African context.

"This evil threat to our country requires a carefully planned counter-strategy and the introduction of new military initiatives", Gen Malan said.

He called for "a higher degree of sacrifice and a greater commitment" from all the country's citizens to ensure that the "burden of defence is shared fairly be all".

He said he regretted that existing legislation and voluntary commitments had not achieved the correct balance to meet the latest challenge to the country's survival.

"Its falls to your legislators, therefore, to introduce new measures that will extend military service and place a more equitable burden on all citizens".

He said it would not be fair to extend the period of initial military training at this stage, but rather to call on the Citizen Force, commandos and the reserve to make "a more equitable contribution to our national effort".

CSO: 4700/810

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL ESTABLISHED

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 20

[Text] **Following an historic meeting in Bridgetown two weeks ago, hopes are high that madressa education in the Western Cape will at last be placed on a more organised footing and that a uniform syllabus will be formulated.**

The meeting was convened by the South African National Zakah Fund and was held at its offices at the Bridgetown Masjid on Saturday January 30. The two organisations invited to the meeting were the Majlisush Shura Al Islami and the Co-Ordinating Council of Madaris. The meeting culminated with the formation of the Muslim Educational Council.

The Zakaah Fund initiated the meeting because of the concern they felt over the appalling wages paid to the Madressa teachers. The Co-Ordinating Council was invited because the large majority of the madaris in the Western Cape — a total of 44 — are affiliated to it. The Majlisush Shura has long been active in madressa education and it too has liaison with a number of madaris. Both organizations have a syllabus which is implemented by madaris linked to the two bodies.

Delegates attending the meeting in Bridgetown resolved that the newly formed Muslim Educational Council 'shall endeavour to formulate and structure a uniform syllabus for all the affiliated madaris.'

The other historic decision taken was that a fund be established for the implementation of the syllabus and for the needs of Muslim education in general. This decision was taken in view of the critical need to pay madressa teachers a salary in keeping with the vital duty which they have to perform.

A statement by an interim committee of the Muslim Educational Council declared that 'the future of the Muslims in this troubled part of Africa is at stake. Our only guarantee for a strong, committed future generation is to ensure that our madaris are properly financed and adhere to a uniform method and content of teaching.'

A spokesman for the Zakah Fund said that there was definitely a need for a madressa fund as there were many madaris that were forced to close down because teachers could not be paid. While the Zakah Fund would be pledging a sum, to be paid on a monthly basis into the Muslim Educational Council, the spokesman added that 'there is money in the Muslim community. The need is to channel that money properly.'

He also expressed his hope that the unified syllabus would get off the ground soon, as a first step. The long-term aim, he said, was not only to provide the salary for the teacher and a syllabus for him to follow, but 'to look after the total madressa — providing text-books, equipment — and to establish new madaris.'

The Majlisush Shura spokesman said that 'a pressing problem regarding madressa education is the lack of suitably qualified teachers.

What we offer in salary at present is not enough to induce suitably qualified teachers to come forward. With the establishment of the Council this need would be seen to.

'The other more important factor is that with the Muslim Educational Council getting off the ground a goal, which we have been aiming for for years, will be reached: one unified madressa system for the Western Cape, at least.'

The Co-Ordinating Council of Madaris commented:

'The formation of the Muslim Educational Council is a great step forward for the Muslims. We pledge our whole-hearted support to the Council because it fulfills an essential need: the systemisation of madressa education.

'The need to organise madressa education is essential becasue the madressa has potentially the most powerful influence in shaping the destiny of the Muslims.

'We are confident that with the formation of the Muslim Educational Council all the madaris will realise their full potential.'

APPEAL TO UMMAH

The Muslim Educational Council 'calls upon the Muslim Ummah to swell the coffers of this fund for this is the best investment that we can make for the future of Islam in this country.'

All contributions may be sent to the Muslim Educational Council, c/o SA National Zakah Fund, PO Box 241, GATESVILLE 7764 or may be handed in at the offices at the Bridgetown Masjid in Cornflower Road. All cheques and postal orders to be in favour of the SANZAF.

More details of the Muslim Educational Council may also be obtained from the Zakah Fund offices. The telephone number is 638-6228.

CSO: 4700/811

REACTION TO STEYN COMMISSION REPORT GIVEN

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Article in the "Moving Finger" column: "Steyn: Truthless & Ruthless"]

[Text] **'And he who brings the truth and he who confirms (and supports) it — such are the men who do right.** *(Qur'an 39:33)*

The Nazis were of the opinion that if you repeat a lie often enough, you will come to believe it yourself. This is a form of ideological hypnosis which is becoming prevalent in this country.

In this country the regime has decreed that the official version of history is the correct one, official terminology is the correct terminology; and the official policy is the correct policy. There can be no other. The state is your 'lord' most high!

Whenever the oppressors think that they have answers to certain problems they attempt to force their opinions down our throats no matter how repulsive they may be to the victims of such 'generosity'. Arising from this we have the twin enemies of civilization: indoctrination and dictatorship.

The present storm of protest against a state-controlled press has raised three important questions:

(i) what is the value of truth?

(ii) what is freedom of thought and speech?

(iii) what is the purpose of law?

From our point of view compulsive lying is a form of psychopathology; that is, a serious disorder of the mind. Yet there are many who have developed falsification into a fine art; and some even earn their living from this 'art'.

After the debacle of the department of 'misinformation' we are now threatened with having every report pre-digested and sanitized before we can read or report it. In other words, a government-appointed clique must put their stamp of approval on it.

Truth is the catalyst uniting man to man; and mind to mind. In this respect mind has been conceived, designed, created and evolved as a receptacle of truth.

A sane social order cannot develop on the basis of lies, distortions, ignorance and indoctrination because this is the nourishment of oppression, exploitation and injustice. And these are the characteristics of the abnormal and insane society. How is it possible for the insane to sit in judgement on the sane?

The oppressors attempts to suppress the truth about conditions in this country comes as no surprise. This is exactly the type of action that even a mediocre student of history could forsee.

What does surprise us is the fact that some people actually believe that these measures are going to prolong the life of this government and the life-style of apartheid. On the contrary, the oppressors are digging their own graves because

the white electorate will be ill-informed about their own country.

The matter of truth and falsehood is not an internal and domestic affair — it is a universal and supra-national affair. Everything that affects the welfare and the destiny of humankind is our business. We are neutral in nothing which degrades, dehumanises, brutalises and terrorises the oppressed people.

To remain silent on this important issue — the right and freedom to seek the truth — or even worse, to actually support the oppressor in silencing the press is an act of self-destruction.

'Truth has (now) arrived, and falsehood perished, for falsehood is (by its nature) bound to perish' *(Qur'an 17:81)*

'Say: the truth has arrived, and falsehood neither creates anything new, nor restores anything' *(Qur'an 34:49)*

The power of truth is greater than the power of the state. And this it tacitly acknowledges when it realises that lies can only be propped up with other faleshoods. And not even this makes the original faleshood valid.

Some of the original faleshoods are:

(i) that whites are superior to blacks;

(ii) that SA is a democracy;

(iii) that the protection of the privileges of the whites is synonomous with the security of the state.

When faleshoods fail to prop up other other faleshoods then the next step follows: lies must now be protected by and with violence. And violence which has been legalised is always more respectable than violence which has not been legalised. This was the reason for the Steyn Commission.

Now if humankind had been intimidated by the threat of violence or the actual use of violence then very few truths would have been propagated. But humankind is not easily intimidated and Islam makes it obligatory for those who say that they are Muslims not to be intimidated. And this command is given in the words:

'And cover not truth with falsehood nor conceal the truth when ye know (what it is)' *(Qur'an 2:42)*

The whole of the oppressed people are under obligation to speak the truth even in the face of persecution.

We dare not shirk this responsibility!

To speak a word of truth is to radically transform the world: and the oppressors are the main enemies of this transformation. Is it then any wonder that Rasulullah (SAW) said:

'The greatest Jihad is a word of justice said before an unjust ruler'.

The destruction of the freedom of the press is in reality the destruction of the freedom to seek and disseminate the truth.

Our sanity is dependant on truth for the human mind has a positive affinity for truth. Moreover, the only sure and infallible basis for personal and collective action is truth.

'Apart from Truth what remains but error' *(Qur'an 10:32)*

'But most of them follow nothing but fancy; truly fancy can be of no avail against truth' *(Qur'an 10:36)* Wilful distortion of truth or concealment of truth also impairs correct judgement. No! A judgement cannot be given on falsehoods or on false evidence. And this is exactly what the Steyn Commission has done.

The acknowledgement of truth stems from man's freedom to do so. It also follows that it stems from his freedom to reject falsehood.

'Let there be no compulsion in Deen. Truth stands out clear from Error' *(Qur'an 2:256)*

This verse means that our Creator does not compel us to accept the Message of Islam. **Now if my CREATOR does not compel me to Believe in Him who is man to compel me?** By implication no tyrant, no dictator, no autocrat, no ruling clique, no army, no bureaucracy, no monarchy, priest or beast is going to compel me to believe what they expect me to believe.

The freedom to choose is therefore the inalienable right of every sane adult in the community. And it is the right of every child to be assisted and educated to make the right choices. We do not make the choices for them, but we help them to eventually help themselves.

In life there is no such concept as no choice because even the refusal to choose is a choice.

If we associate with what is unjust, and support, propagate and defend what is unjust then surely we must accept the consequences of such a choice.

If, on the other hand, we associate with what is just, and support, propagate and defend what is just we must accept the consequences of this choice.

As Muslims we associate ourselves with those who associate with Truth, Justice and Peace. And likewise we dissociate ourselves from those who associate themselves with exploiters, oppressors, racists, multi-racists, tyrants, dictators and liars.

'Of those We have created are people who direct (others) with truth and dispense justice therewith' *(Qur'an 7:181)*

The ayah makes it abundantly clear that to seek justice outside the context of truth is a vain search. Truth is therefore the basis for justice. And falsehood, especially government-approved and government-controlled falsehood, is the basis of injustice.

This is not the time to appeal for diplomacy but sincerity because

the oppressors have now officially declared that falsehood is their principle and violence their method.

The avalanche of assaults against the oppressed people is daily being intensified; but prejudice, indoctrination, censorship, suppression, bannings, intimidation, imprisonment and not even death is going to deter us. For to live a lie is to have died a spiritual death long before our physical demise.

Truth is a necessity; freedom to choose is our right. And there can be no law and order without justice, for injustice is already a state of lawlessness and disorder.

The Steyn Commission of Enquiry into the Mass Media has successfully awakened us to the fact the government wants us to believe in illusions; it wants to prohibit critical thinking and thereby impoverish our intelligence.

We will not be sentenced to a living death for everything is subject to the criterion of truth:

'Say: Travel through the earth and see what was the end of those who rejected Truth' *(Qur'an 6:11)*

CSO: 4700/811

PM BOTHA ON POWER-SHARING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] "The concept of deliberation and co-responsibility is in our view (that of the National Party) indeed a form of healthy power-sharing," the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Mr Botha, who issued the statement in the wake of controversial Press speculation that Dr Andries Treurnicht, Minister of State Administration and Transvaal NP leader, had reservations about the term "one government for South Africa", made it absolutely clear that the concept of "healthy power-sharing did not mean the violation of the principle of self-determination".

"For that reason we (the NP) prefer the term co-responsibility," Mr Botha said.

The Prime Minister's statement found its way among Nat parliamentarians and may soon lead to in-depth discussions, particularly about what he meant by the term "healthy power-sharing".

Some Nats fully agreed with Mr Botha's point of view. Some preferred not to comment before they had studied the statement, while others indicated to THE CITIZEN they weren't prepared to accept the term power-sharing "no matter in what context it was put".

Dr Treurnicht was not prepared to talk to THE CITIZEN at all on the issue last night.

The whole debate started when Dr Jan Grobler, the NP's chief information officer and MP for Brits, said in an editorial of Nat 80s, the official NP mouthpiece, "it was natural there could only be one government in a country".

Dr Grobler's view, which is a reflection of the Prime Minister's, was unfortunately interpreted in certain circles as a possible reference to either a unitarian system or to power-sharing.

The Prime Minister however, clarified the whole matter in his statement which was:

"During the no-confidence debate I have again expressed myself against a system of one-man-one-vote under the Westminster system.

"I pointed out that it was not possible to institute separate instruments for Whites and Coloureds in the same country without joint deliberation on the first, second and third levels of government.

"I also stated that the self-determination of the Whites remained the Government's point of view.

"But at the same time I said that self-determination was a relative term and not an absolute one.

"To my mind too many spooks are being chasen up regarding the term 'power-sharing'.

"The Progressive Federal Party and we do not think in the same terms regarding the word 'power-sharing'.

"They (the PFP) are aiming for a untitarian state and we are not.

"But in our view the term deliberation/consultation and co-responsibility is indeed a form of healthy power-sharing, without violating the principle of self-determination.

"Therefore we (the NP) prefer the term co-responsibility.

"I have pointed out that joint services would have to be rendered to the White and Coloured population groups which would necessitate joint deliberation and (joint) decisions.

"Consequently I have declared that a sovereign parliament could-not be created for Coloureds.

"There can only be one central power of government in a country although there could be several governmental instruments.

"This principle was also laid down in the 1977 proposals of the National Party. For this reason there was at the time already clarity regarding one executive State President and a joint council of Cabinets chaired by the State President.

"From this it naturally follows that the Treasury and financial control should eventually be vested in a central power.

"Regarding the controversial article of the NP's chief information officer, I want to point out that the article should be read in the light of my explanation in Parliament. The chief information officer consults me regularly.

"We are waiting for the Presidents Council's proposals regarding a future constitutional system.

"When those proposals have been made the Government and the National Party will deliberate them meaningfully.

"I intend to lead the discussions regarding such proposals myself at each of the provincial congresses.

"I have already indicated that a referendum or referendums regarding the matter is a strong possibility," Mr Botha said.

Nat 80s Standpoint Causes Row

CAPE TOWN. — The reservations Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal National Party leader, apparently has with the official NP mouthpiece, Nat 80's standpoint "that there could only be one government" yesterday led to a brief flare-up during the mini-budget debate in Parliament.

Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) after completing his financial speech, referred to this controversy about the use, in Nat 80s of those words and asked the Prime Minister whether he agreed with that statement.

The Prime Minister: "Of course!"

Mr Schwarz said he was very happy to hear that, in fact, was overjoyed to hear it.

At this stage, interjections flew across the floor of the House from all sides.

Mr Schwarz: "The tragedy is that the Minister of State Administration, (Dr Treurnicht), does not. The tragedy is that it is reported that Dr Treurnicht objects to this.

"The question I therefore have to put to the Prime Minister is: 'How long is he going to allow this brake to be applied to the wheel of progress in South Africa by Dr Treurnicht.' " he said.

Apart from this incident in the Assembly, Dr Treurnicht's call for a clear qualification about what exactly was meant with one government for Whites, Coloured and Indians and his simultaneous warning that his issue touches upon one of the most sensitive nerves in our politics, was yesterday the main reason behind the scenes for the topic of discussion in political circles.

It is expected that the matter will agin be discussed by the Cabinet today and possibly also finally sorted out in the NP caucus tomorrow.

The Government cannot afford to allow a split in its ranks on a sensitive issue such as this shortly before the President's Council is expected to make a major recommendation on this matter.

CSO: 4700/810

MUSLIMS URGED TO REJECT URBAN FOUNDATION

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 17, 13

[Text] **Muslims are becoming increasingly impatient with individuals and organisations that claim to represent them while, at the same time, collaborating with organisations which do not act in the interests of the masses.**

This became evident when *MUSLIM NEWS* approached a number of organisations for their comments after it had been disclosed that Dr H M Kotwal, chairman of Muslim Assembly and Cape vice-president of the Islamic Council of South Africa, is a member of the Cape Regional Board of the Urban Foundation.

In a strongly worded statement Qibla, the Muslim mass movement, condemned involvement with Urban Foundation and others of its ilk:

'Apartheid has found strange bed-fellows in the form of certain Muslims and Muslim organisations. As a result monies donated by liquor outlets and other sources outlawed by Islam have been sanctified by these social chameleons.

'And yet some of them have the audacity to ask "which source of jurisprudence do our critics use to declare Urban Foundation money haraam (unlawful)"!

'In other words ribah (usury) is no longer considered haraam; neither are profits accrued from liquour outlets, etc considered haraam.

'And the very people who contribute to the Urban Foundation coffers are the biggest employers of, and therefore the worst exploiters of, the labour of the oppressed people. The present spate of labour unrest and indiscriminate detention of trade unionists is sufficient evidence.

'The oppressed people can therefore find no joy in these handouts which they sweated for in any case.

'It is self-evident that the interests of oppressors and the oppressed are neither similar nor the same. The Carlton and Good Hope conferences have indicated that the government and big business (that is, racism and capitalism) are the twin enemies confronting the oppressed people. For after all, the economy is white-owned and white-controlled.

'The oppressed people will not be palmed off by hand-outs from the oppressors and their handmaidens. Neither will window-dressing, tokenism and reformism eradicate statutory racism and legalized economic pauperism.

'The Muslims, as a supra-national anti-racist ideological unit can under no circumstances collaborate in any way to perpetuate the iniquities of racism and capitalism.'

The Muslim Youth Movement of South Africa echoed Qibla's sentiments and called on Urban Foundation to confront the real problems facing the people instead of trying to effect cosmetic changes. The MYM spokesman called on those companies contributing to the Urban Foundation to pay their workers better wages instead of spending thousands of rands just to try and improve their image.

In a telephonic interview Dr Kotwal did not deny that he was a member of the Cape Regional Board of the Urban Foundation. He was invited to serve on the board by Justice Jan Steyn and after studying the aims and objectives he accepted the position as he felt that Urban Foundation was a non-political organisation which provided assistance to mainly under-privileged people.

When told that the very people he worked with were responsible for the poor conditions of these 'under-privileged people', he said that he was not a politician and as a social worker would accept any assistance to help the community out of its present condition.

• *MUSLIM NEWS* approached Mr Ibrahim Bawa, the Secretary General of ICSA, for a comment. He referred us to advocate M A Bulbulia who said that he was not in a position to issue a statement on behalf of ICSA but would consider giving one as chairman of the Aligarh Old Boys Association and referred us to Dr R A M Saloojee for an ICSA statement. Attempts to contact Dr Saloojee were unsuccesful and advocate Bulbulia could not find the time to prepare a statement.

The Muslim Students Association was also approached for a comment but declined to do so. A spokesman said that he was very busy and had other priorities to attend to.

[page 13]

The uprisings which began in Soweto on June 1976 were a momentous occurence and marked the begining of another phase in the struggle of the oppressed in this country towards a society based on justice and equality for all.

Two aspects to emerge from these incidents were:

• Despite the propaganda and statements issued by the media and oppresive regime, the struggle of the masses towards liberation was stronger than ever and showed signs of intensifying. The school children received backing from parents, workers and many other organisations throughout the country.

• The people had made it clear that their opposition was not against inferior education only, but the whole system in this country. Beerhalls and Administration Board offices were spontaneously destroyed; these were tools used by the oppressor to suppress the masses and had to be destroyed to enable the struggle to continue more meaningfully.

The economic base of this system is heavily supported by large business corporations such as the Anglo-American Corporation and the Rembrandt Group. These companies thrive on legislation to accumulate enormous profits while most of their workers live in impoverished conditions and suffer many hardships.

The unrests, coupled with the rejection of the existing system in this country, did not auger well for the future interests of these companies. A change in government — whether now or later — could mean that they would lose their present very comfortable positions and give in to demands often not in their interests.

In August 1976, two of South Africa's top businessmen, Harry Oppenheimer and Anton Rupert, met in a London hotel to discuss the nationwide uprisings. They decided to call a conference at the Carlton Hotel in November inviting mostly businessmen and a few token Blacks. It was at this conference that the organisation known as the Urban Foundation was conceived. **It is important to note here that none of the real representatives of the people were consulted or invited to the conference during the creation of this organisation.**

STABLE MIDDLE-CLASS

The objectives of the Urban Foundation can best be described in the words of Anton Rupert: 'We cannot survive unless we have a free market economy; a stable Black middle-class.'

It hopes to improve the quality of life of certain people by providing mainly financial assistance for better housing and other facilities such as clubs, sportsfields etc. This assistance is limited to the urban areas where it is hoped that this stable middle-class will emerge.

The Urban Foundation has had a very cordial relationship with the present regime since its inception when the then prime minister John Vorster personally approved the departure of Jan Steyn from his work as a judge to become its first executive director. Mr Steyn has since admitted that '**our work will be supplementary to that of the state.**'

This supplementary role entails obtaining concessions from the authorities which will enable this middle-class to develop. An example of this is the much publicised 99-year lease scheme in some townships. Under present circumstances only certain blacks (the emerging middle-class) are in a position to take up this offer which is rejected by the majority who are well aware of its intentions.

The Urban Foundation does not advocate any fundamental change because the existing laws of this country suit the profit motive of its contributors admirably. Although laws such as group areas, influx control and pass laws are said to have an ideological base, they are a deliberate means to control the labour supply enabling big business in, collaboration with the authorities, to manoeuvre cheap labour to any area with minimum opposition or discontent from the workers. The resettlement of thousands of people in townships or locations — which are really labour reserves — complements the interests of these companies and enables them to maximise profits by drawing on the vast pools of labour available. The deprived and very poor conditions in these areas are a clear indication that the people are there as a result of an inhumane policy known as apartheid and to serve the interests of those who collaborate with the apartheid regime.

SPLIT THE OPPRESSED

By establishing a substantial black middle-class the Urban Foundation hopes to achieve a number of goals.

• A strong black middle-class must be nutured to have different interests from those of the masses. This will create a split in the unity of the oppressed which has shown signs of becoming much stronger in the future.

• Members of this group that manage to secure key positions in the community can act as a moderating influence on the people. This will help to prolong the life of the existing system and hopefully suppress antagonism towards big business.

• Most of the businessmen amongst the oppressed who receive aid from the Urban Foundation do not pose any threat to these big business corporations. The aid given is to reassure them about the existing free market system so that they will become apologists of the system and promote its ideals.

The maintainence of a free market system and the present oppressive conditions have a number of benefits and advantages for big business in this country. These include:

• The preservation of a system whereby the control of key sectors of the economy remain under the control of a few peole giving them power over the lives of millions of others.

• It ensures the continual accumulation of profits by these companies at the expense of the majority of the people. The right to make profits still remains more important than the right of people to have jobs and decent living conditions.

• The natural resources of the land can be exploited by a few large companies while the masses do not derive any benefits from these resources obtained from the land of their birth.

• It enables the control of labour by an oppressive minority to continue allowing the payment of low wages and restricting worker rights. Many of the companies that have contributed to the Urban Foundation have dismal record in labour relations and have proved to be the greatest stumbling blocks to democratically elected worker representatives.

The Urban Foundation cannot be looked at in isolation. The circumstances that resulted in its creation and its aims and objectives for the future have to be closely studied to understand its exact nature. While the struggle for liberation gains momentum steadily this organisation collaborates with an oppressive regime to perpetuate the existing system and safeguard the selfish interests of a few people.

The contributors to the Urban Foundation, ie big businessmen, are the people who dictate its policy. Their main objective is the maximisation of profits even at the expense of the welfare of the people. From the outset, they have made it very clear that their major objective is the continuation of the free enterprise system which ensures their enormous profits and keeps the economic power amongst them.

They have no intention of sharing the wealth of the country with the majority of the people, and since the political situation suits their needs they are in no hurry to see it change.

In the struggle for a free and just society where the interests of all the people are most important, there is no place for bodies like the Urban Foundation. Organisations that promote such policies should be treated with utmost caution and rejected with the contempt they deserve. All those who collaborate with such organisations should be shown up for what they really are and ostracised.

CSO: 4700/811

WITWATERSRAND STUDENTS REJECT STEYN REPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] SOME 700 students rose to their feet in the University of the Witwatersrand's Great Hall yesterday in unanimous rejection of the Steyn Commission's findings.

The motion, put forward by the Progressive Student Association and accepted unanimously, was worded: "We call on the Government to reject the findings of the Steyn Commission that threaten the further erosion of Press freedom in South Africa."

"We believe the Government should instead busy itself with repealing the existing legislation which inhibits the free flow of news and information in South Africa."

Speakers at the lunchtime meeting were Mr Harvey Tyson (editor of the Star), Mr Rex Gibson (editor of the Rand Daily Mail), Mr Joe Latagoma (editor of the Sowetan), Mr Ross Hutton (editor of Wits Student), Mr John Lazar (president of the SA Students' Press Union), Miss Fleur de Villiers (assistant editor, Sunday Times), Mr Percy Qoboza (former editor of World and Post) and Mr Joel Mervis (former editor of the Sunday Times). ...

CSO: 4700/813

DR T STANDS FIRM AGAINST 'POWER SHARING'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Feb 82 pp 1, 2, 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **THE behind-the-scenes dispute in the National Party on the question of one government for Whites and Coloureds and the Prime Minister's latest remarks that the party policy boils down to one of "healthy power sharing" is likely to come to a head during today's NP Parliamentary caucus.**

The dispute now centres on the rigid standpoint of Dr Andries Treurnicht, Minister of State Administration, and Transvaal NP leader.

I understand he is still taking an unyielding stance that power sharing is not, and has never been, a principle or policy of the NP, while the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has made an equally challenging statement on one government for South Africa with his latest standpoint that the NP policy boils down to one of "healthy power sharing."

The Cabinet apparently discussed the matter yesterday. But there were no signs after the meeting to give the impression that a split in NP ranks was imminent or that Dr Treurnicht has been repudiated, or stands to be removed from his position.

Rift talk

Top Nats also do not expect a split in their ranks because of the "one government and healthy power sharing" issue.

But rank-and-file Nat MPs were not so sure about whether this was not the issue that was more likely than any other in recent years that could cause a smaller or larger rift in the party ranks.

Certain verligte circles thought that this was an opportune issue to use as an excuse to get rid of certain verkramptes in the party.

Waiting

At the same time, some conservative Nats told The Citizen "that there was no way they could accept any form of power sharing."

They indicated that they would make a final choice once the proposals of the President's Council was available.

"I have the impression that some of Dr Treurnicht's close friends are putting pressure on him 'to take up a public standpoint on the matter' ".

But, when approached, Dr Treurnicht again refused to comment or make any statement on it.

Arguments in NP circles in favour of Mr P W Botha's stance is that "he has no other option but to spell out a policy that could be sold to Coloured leaders and which such leaders, in turn, would be able to sell to their supporters.

It is said, for example, that "power sharing in the sense of one parliament, with two or three chambers was acceptable to some of the present Coloured leaders and they have already indicated that they were prepared to sell it to their people".

But those who are apparently pressurising Dr Treurnicht "not to keep quiet this round" say that he would have to explain to his Transvaal head committee and congress why he did not defend decisions of "non-power sharing" which were taken by various congresses.

Others again accused the Prime Minister of "anticipating the President's Council's proposals with his public support for one government for White and Brown people" — contrary to his own request to MP's not to anticipate the envisaged proposals.

Nevertheless, a revealing light that emerged yesterday was open canvassing by certain groups "for candidates for a possible vacancy of the Transvaal NP leadership should Dr Treurnicht be fired, or should he withdraw himself from the political scene".

We Reject Botha's Power Sharing--AOF

ONE central government authority in a multi-racial unitary state as envisaged by the National Party "can be nothing else than power-sharing", the chairman of Action Own Future, Dr W J G Lubbe, said yesterday.

In a statement in Pretoria, he said this deprived every nation of its right to self-determination, which was its obvious right and condition for continued free existence.

"AOF rejects any form of power-sharing, rejects Mr P W Botha's view that the right to self-determination is relative, and stands for the unqualified self-determination of every population group in the RSA on its own national territory," Dr Lubbe said. —Sapa,

CSO: 4700/813

SAIC RECOGNIZED AS ONLY REPRESENTATIVE INDIAN BODY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 p 11

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] THE Government yesterday called upon Cabinet members, the Administrators of the provinces, MPC's departmental heads and statutory bodies under their jurisdiction, to recognise the executive committee of the first fully elected Indian Council "in matters affecting the Indian Communities in their constituencies."

When he made this request Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, who officiated at the opening of the first session of the newly elected Indian Council, said the Government would look upon the South African Indian Council Indian interests on a national level.

He said the deliberations and decisions taken by the council and the conducting of council affairs by individual members will therefore not only affect the lives and future of the Indian people of South Africa, but will also have a significant influence on the grand scenario of the constitutional development of South Africa as a whole.

"I cannot predict the council's future, but I can say that the very fact that the members of this council are here today, convinces me that htey are people who grasp the realities of our situation and who were prepared to stand up and be counted as protagonists of peaceful change at a time when, for them, it could not have been the popular course to take.

"With members such as these and with leaders that are in addition, prepared to put their hearts into their work, I feel that the council will grow stronger and become a significant force in our country," he said.

CSO: 4700/810

'NEWS' CONDEMNS DR NEIL AGGETT'S DEATH

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 12 Feb 82 p 20

[Editorial: "A Death in Detention"]

[Text] The methods of suppression, and the aims and objectives of oppressors throughout history have not changed. Therefore to learn of another death in detention, that of Dr Neil Aggett, doesn't really come as a surprise. It does register with shock because we are particularly sensitive to all human beings who have pledged their lives in the course of the struggle for justice.

As the shock subsides and anger takes over we ask the very pertinent question:

Is it still worthwhile to sit in the Minister's office and talk trifle or to beg him for an audience?

All our appeals, in the past, to reason, morality, humanity and sanity were answered with bullets and bannings, detentions and deaths in detention.

The oppressed people never initiate violence — this has been the monopoly of the oppressors. But the oppressor must realise that he does not live forever.

The most important question historians are asking is: how many more deaths will have to occur before the bubble bursts? How long can the patience of an oppressed people last?

Scrapping the relevant laws under which people are detained isn't sufficient; the system of apartheid must be scrapped as well as those responsible for its propagation and implementation.

Inhumane laws cannot be humanely applied; unjust laws cannot be justly executed; and the torturer cannot sympathise with the tortured. For this reason he prefers silence. But it is a defeaning silence.

If Dr Aggett didn't die as a result of torture then it is still the system which killed him. To remain unmoved by this tragedy is to admit that you have already died spiritually.

It wasn't a 'white detainee' who died; it was simply a detainee. There is no sense in perpetuating racism beyond the grave and, as Muslims, we think it is a grave insult to the memory of Dr Aggett to describe him as 'the first white detainee to die in detention'.

For any human being to die *at* the hands of the enemy or *in* the hands of the enemy, whilst expounding truth and justice, is to die a noble death.

Threats, torture and not even deaths in detention can silence the voices of those who oppose oppression. For us it is martyrdom or victory.

Verily We have created man into toil and struggle (Qur'an 90:4)

CSO: 4700/811

INFLATION RATE REPORTED AT 13.93 PERCENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 p 21

[Article by Daan De Kock]

[Text] THE inflation rate as measured by the consumer price index (CPI) rose slightly less in January this year compared to the rise last December.

The rise on a year-to-year basis, however, was slightly higher than during December.

Figures released by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria showed that the "all item price index" rose 0,60 percent in January this year, compared with a 0,70 percent rise in December.

This brings the rise on a year-to-year basis in January to 13,93 percent, compared with a year-to-year rise of 13,90 percent in last December.

It was generally felt that the inflation rate would slow down considerably this year, mainly because of the expected drop in consumer spending and the cooling off in the economy in general.

The announcement by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, earlier this month of an increase of one percent in general sales tax to 5 percent and the 10 percent surcharge on most imported goods will definately have the effect of accelerating the cost of living.

Unless the Minister introduces some subsidy on food in the main Budget this year, one can expect a substantial rise in its contribution to the general inflation rate.

Here again it will probably be the lower income groups that will be the hardest hit because the breadwinner normally has a bigger family to support.

Apart from the higher general sales tax, consumers will also have to pay more for imported products.

Here the motor industry is in a vulnerable position because quite a large proportion of precision parts, such as engines and gearboxes, are still imported.

It is estimated that the increases in GST and import duties will push up the cost of living by at least R1 500-million this year.

If the gold price keeps falling, as it is doing at the moment, it is not excluded that the Minister will be forced to re-introduce loan levies and/or increase taxes further to balance the books.

Apart from this it now seems inevitable that there will be a further hike in the price of petrol.

One of the reaons for this, is the deterioration of the rand against most of the other world currencies, mainly the dollar. All this will add further to the inflation rate.

Although it is probably too early to make any assessments, it seems that economists will have to adjust upwards earlier forecasts on the cost of living.

CSO: 4700/810

THREE PLEAD NOT GUILTY TO ANC CHARGES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Feb 82 p 14

[Text] DURBAN. — Three men pleaded not guilty to two counts of contravening the Terrorism Act in the Durban Regional Court yesterday.

Appearing before Mr H S van der Walt were Mr Fana George Sithole and Mr Jabulani Wilfred Ngcobo of Umlaze and Mr Titi Alocia Mtenyane of Soweto. No ages were given.

It is alleged that they were all members of the banned African National Congress.

On the first count it is alleged that between August 1980 and July last year, they conspired to form an organisation known as the Africa Youth Congress, based on the ANC and intended to further the aims of the ANC.

It is also alleged that they correspnded with members of the ANC in Botswana and on Robben Island and received or negotiated for funds from ANC supporters in Botswana and Durban.

A further allegation is that they assisted people to leave South Africa for military training.

The State alleges they obtained the plan of the Caltex Oil SA (Pty) Ltd installation at Island View, Durban, and obtained information regarding security arrangements at the installation.

They are also alleged to have obtained firearms and/or explosives.

On the second count it is alleged that between October 1980 and March 1981 they incited people to leave South Africa for military training to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic.

Mr Sithole also pleaded not guilty to 15 counts of contravening the Internal Security Act by contravening the terms of his banning order. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/813

TEACHER-GOVERNMENT ROW LOOMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] The Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging has rejected aspects of the Human Sciences Research Council investigation into education--and in the process has paved the way for possible confrontation with the Government.

Controversial

Yesterday the chairman of the TO, Professor Hennie Maree, said he could not at present enlarge on potentially controversial aspects of the discussions.

But, he said, delegates had reaffirmed that the TO would stand or fall--and brook no interference from any authority on its basic educational policy and philosophy: "We regard them as absolutely non-negotiable." The main "non-negotiable parts were:

Education in South Africa must be Christian national; separate schools and education for the different race groups and mother tongue education.

Fears

One of the main fears of the conservative Afrikaans-speaking teachers is that the HSRC recommendations, if accepted, could pave the way to eventual racial integration in education.

Conservative teachers also fear the possible implications of the proposal for the establishment of a single ministry of education for all racial groups.

Dismissed

Prof Maree told THE CITIZEN that the TO strongly recognised the right of different groups to administer their own education.

He dismissed reports that the TO was politicising the HSRC report and said that the body had in fact welcomed it as clearing the air to a degree.

He said the TO completely rejected "the role thus far played by liberal groups, especially from within the English-speaking community, in the handling of the HSRC report".

He said that the weekend meeting was held behind closed doors to allow delegates to speak as freely as they wished; to honour an undertaking to discuss standpoints with the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations first.

The TO's attitude would be conveyed to the State at the end of March before public release.

Committed

The TO committed itself to co-operating positively with all organisations and authorities concerned, but at the same time found "serious fault with the assembly of the interim working party to advise the Government on the aspects of implementation of the report".

The association seriously faulted certain recommendations and interpretations of the report of a widely differing nature.

"There are obscurities and vagueness on certain matters and a purposeful avoidance of a clear recommendation on . . . certain matters."

Unrest

Certain aspects of the report had resulted in uncertainty and unrest in Afrikaner ranks.

The weekend conference of the TO reaffirmed seven basic principles of education to be carried over to the Volkskongress on education in Bloemfontein in March. They are:

- The right of self determination of each national group in its education must be realised in practice in a new educational dispensation.
- In this dispensation with its endeavour to reach equal opportunities and equal standards, the White sector of the South African community must in no way be harmed — in the same way no other group expects to be harmed.
- The principle of decentralisation in the management and control of education must be given top priority.
- The basic principles in the Government's interim memorandum — the Christian and national character of education, the principle of mother tongue education, own schools and own education departments for each group — may in no way be harmed.
- Changes in the present education system must be introduced by gradual reformation and not in a drastic or radical way.
- Political considerations and political expediency may not be determining factors for education.
- At this stage White leadership in education must be recognised in the interest of all the national groups.

CSO: 4700/810

VOLKSKAS SELLS BULK OF SWA INTFRESTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Feb 82 p 25

[Text] VOLKSKAS Group has agreed to sell 74,9 prcent of its interest in its wholly-owned subsidiary, Volkskas (SWA/Namibia) to 23 South West African residents as prospective shareholders in a bank holding company to be established in South West Africa.

The Walvis Bay branch of Volkskas will be transferred to Volkskas (SWA/Namibia) as part of the agreement.

The Minister of Finance has approved the agreement in principle, but the agreement and its implementation is subject to conditions that may be set by the Registrar of Banks.

The effective date of the transaction is April 1 next, when 51 percent of the interest will be transferred to a bank holding company to be established.

The remaining 23,9 percent will be transferred on April 1, 1983, when Volkskas Group will hold only 25,1 percent of the issued share capital in Volkskas (SWA/Namibia).

The bank's head office will be situated in Windhoek and with its current personnel the bank will continue to do business through the existing branches of Volkskas (SWA/Namibia) and the branch at Walvis Bay.

Official approval has also been granted for clients of the bank to do normal business through two representative offices in the Republic.

CSO: 4700/813

SECURITY POLICE QUESTION BANNED STUDENT'S TEACHER

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 20

[Text] In what is seen as another saga in a series of harassments the ustad of a banned former student leader was questioned by two security policemen last month.

Sheikh Hafiz Hanif Moos of Goran Road, Wynberg was visited by the security policemen at his home and asked about the repeated presence on his premises of Jamalludien Hamdulay, who is serving a five-year banning order.

The Sheikh recalls that one of the men was 'a certain Van Wyk' and when they visited him a Hifz class was in progress. He invited the two policemen to observe the children learning the Qur'an, and explained that this was the precise reason for Mr Hamdulay's regular presence on the premises. The Sheikh instructs Mr Hamdulay in Hifz on a part-time basis.

The security policemen were apparently not satisfied with this explanation and further questioned the Sheikh about his relationship with Shahid Imam Abdullah Haroon. They also asked the Sheikh what his full-time occupation was at present as they believed that he had been at some stage the Imam at the masjid in Bellville.

Commenting on the incident the South African Students' Association (SASA), of which Mr Hamdulay is a past president, said: 'It should be noted that security police investigations took place in spite of Jamalludien's adherence, this time, to the provisions of his banning order. The regime is aware that the implementation of an Islamic Revolution is impossible to contain, especially when the liberation of the oppressed is pioneered by personalities with faith, courage and conviction.

'What is now obvious is that persecution, imprisonment and bannings are not sufficient to quell resistance to repression. Contant and close surveillance of militants is a special duty of the security network to maintain the system of the white electorate.'

CSO: 4700/811

ISLAMIC BANKING CONCEPTS PRAISED

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 29 Jan 82 p 15

[Text] **'Islamic banking with its concept of interest-free, profit and loss sharing, is here to stay'. This is the view of A S Gani, the Managing Director of Jaame Limited who has just returned after attending a seminar on 'Islamic Banking and the recycling of petrodollers' held in Geneva.**

'There exists today in one economic group more financial resources than can be absorbed while in another a deficit with little chance of recovery. A simple solution would be to shift funds from the rich to the poor nations. This will not be done. What is required all over the world is economic asset creation and to do this a new approach and concept is necessary. Islamic banking can make this possible,' said Mr Gani.

In his opening address to sixty delegates representing major banks and business organisations Prince Muhammed Al Faisal stated that in order to understand the real concept of the Islamic Economic System one would have to accept the following three principals:

- That man was created for one and one purpose alone, and that is Worship. Every action a human being takes is an act of worship.
- Everything in heaven and earth belongs to Allah. Man only has the right to use it, and he must do so in accordance with the law of Allah (the Shariah).
- Every human being that comes into this world has an original contract; he or she should live their whole life in accordance to Allah's law.

Other Muslim bankers and economists who addressed the seminar explained how an Islamic system would provide a viable solution to the world wide economic problem and discussed the progress made by Islamic banks presently in operation.

There are at present five Islamic banks with well over 50 branches. The progress made by these banks has been so encouraging that advanced preparations have been made to set up Islamic banks, and investment and insurance companies in a number of countries throughout the world. These include Bangladesh, Malaysia, Australia, Jordan, Britain, United States and the Bahamas.

The activities of Jaame Limited were also discussed and recognised as a pioneer project in the re-introduction of the Islamic Economic System at grassroots level.

Mr Gani noted that an economic system based on Islamic principles will ensure that the growth rate of the country will always be higher than the inflation rate while unemployment would remain at a minimum. The Shura Trust and Jaame Limited have begun to develop this system in South Africa. Increased support of these bodies would enable them to spread their activities over a much wider spectrum and save many people millions of rands in interest.

CSO: 4700/811

REPORTAGE ON RACIALISM IN SPORTS

Glenville, Spurs Non-racial Pretenses

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 29 Jan 82 pp 18, 19

[Text] **It is confirmed that Glenville and Cape Town Spurs are now members of the National Professional Soccer Leque (NPSL) of Mr George Thabe and are now part of the multi-national sports set-up — whatever other pretences to non-racialism they may have.**

Thabe, himself, personifies the entire mulit-national concept!

Thabe is also president of the SA National Football Association (SANFA) and the Football Council of SA (FCSA) — and what in effect does this all mean?

SANFA is the Soweto-based amateur soccer body and forms the 'black' component of the umbrella body, FCSA, which has other ethnic components in the form of FASA (Football Association of South Africa), the so-called 'white' components and the largely obscure 'coloured' and 'indian' components.

It would have been noticed in the news last week that the NFL, ie the 'white' National Football League, has finally decided to disband and to play in the promotion leagues of the NPSL.

This whole business in football is an ethnic and racist conglomeration, playing within the confines of the seperatist sports policy of the Government and opportunistically reaping the benefits of the system.

The SABC Television service which falls directly under a portfolio of a Government Minister has opened Channels 2 and 3 which is directly aimed at 'black' viewers. Channel 1 of the TV service is said to be the 'white' TV service. Ten NPSL matches will be screened live on TV 2/3 this season for which the NPSL negotiated a substantial contract.

The SABC TV service has never shown any inclination, even after requests, to screen top class national events by non-racial sportsmen.

It must be fairly obvious then that neither the Government nor the organisers of the NPSL regard that body as being non-racial — we will not dispute that it is indeed multi-racial. There is, however, a world of difference between being non-racial and multi racial. Multi-racial sport is sport based on the racial difference of sportsmen; whereas non-racial sport is based on the ability of sportsmen and the race or ethnic origin of a player never enters the discussion.

On the basis of this argument then it must now be quite clear that Glenville and Cape Town Spurs have now opted out of the non-racial sports struggle and have oppotunistically accepted the multi-national sports policy of the Government, which is in effect nothing less than a concession in the apartheid policy.

Players on the books of both Glenville and Spurs have now of their own accord disqualified themselves from all non-racial sport. They will

not be acceptable to any code inside the SACOS fraternity and in most cases will not even be acceptable as spectators.

Some short-sighted and glamour-seeking fortune humters think they can go and train with these NPSL clubs without being seen, initially hoping that they might be signed on to later appear in a match on TV. We have news for these opportunists! The NPSL clubs want to place as many as possible of them in a compromising position so that the non-racial sports bodies could be embarrassed. The resolve of the non-racial bodies is strong and the principle is totally immutable: if you consort with the devil, you might as well join the devil; you are not needed in the ranks of principled sportsmen, and that goes for anybody who feels he can flout the policies and principles which the people hold sacred.

It is believed that one of the directors of Cape Town Spurs is a member of the Labour Party. We could not confirm this officially. If, however, this is true, we would like to know exactly where the Labour Party stands with regard to the NPSL, and would this management committee man now object to the amount of sponsorship offered to 'officially acceptable' NPSL as opposed to the lack of sponsorship to non-racial sports bodies?

Management Committees Hit

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 12 Feb 82 p 19

[Text] **At a meeting in Bellville last week non-racial sportsmen resolved to boycott all sporting facilities in the area as well as other municipal facilities, like the Bellville Civic Centre.**

The meeting also urged that members of the management committee should be completely shunned from all walks of life by the community.

The resolution also called on people to continue the condemnation and opposition to all forms of 'dummy representation' such Management Committees, Local Affairs Committees and Community Councils.

South Africa is in a unique position in world politics, in that out of a population of about 27 million people only about four and a half million are allowed by law to elect and be elected to the law-making assembly in this country.

Also the vast majority of South Africans are fast becoming 'foreigners' in the land of their birth by virtue of the Bantu Homelands Act; and the minority groups are mere appendages waiting for hand-outs as and when it pleases the law-makers.

This brings us to the Coloured Management Committees. Never in the history of political division and progress has there ever been a more voteless, toothless or powerless community than the so-called 'Coloured Community' of South Africa. And what makes it more appalingly galling is that this 'Community' —if one can call it a community — is absolutely split into opportunistic, cowardly, bickering individuals who would seek to out-manoeuvre one another for the dubious privilege to act as boss-boys on dummy councils to carry out the policies of the law-makers.

It is amazing that in this claustrophobic atmosphere of racial division in South Africa, so-called coloured people can also be trapped into seeking a 'coloured identity' and then actually to play at politics within the system, by having party political divisions.

One such 'coloured' political party is the Labour Party who by their very participation at the time, gave life and credibility to the inherently toothless but incredibly expensive play house, the CRC. We call it the playhouse because there in the CRC chambers at Bellville South, they enacted the trappings of political power and solemn debate in an hilarious air of make-believe Parliament. Almost every decision that they made was vetoed by the responsible Minister.

While the CRC has died a natural death, the Labour Party still exist; we do not know to what purpose. The Labour Party resolved at its last Conference held in Elsies River to continue to use the Management Committees as a means of official representation at local Government level. It has been proved time without number that these Committees are not wanted by the people. They are a powerless cosmetic rejected by the people.

Capable, knowledgeable people of acute political awareness do not join this coloured rat race of opportunism and never make themselves available for these totally ineffective dummy-councils.

It must, however, be admitted that these management committees are of nuisance value and its members apparently do enjoy a certain status in the townships.

Generaly oppressed blacks ignore these CMC members and do not boost their inflated egos by giving them any credibility.

SPORTING AMENITIES

In the field of sporting amenities, however, the 'white' City Councils have found an ideal way of depriving non-racial sports bodies from using certain amenities. In the Bellville area the Bellville City Council has disbanded the local controlling sports Board, which has served for a number of years, and has placed the CMC in control of the sports grounds. The sports bodies in the area have ignored the CMC and continued using the amenties to the extent of jumping over locked gates. Fierce dogs now patrol these sports grounds, particularly the tennis courts and the cricket fields.

At great cost and great sacrifice to the sportsmen in the Bellville area the sports fields are now no longer being used and they have to travel great distances all over the Cape Peninsula every weekend in order to make their sport.

Obviously the CMC want the sports bodies to come to them and the matter would be sorted out immediately — but it is a matter of principle!

The sports bodies will not lend credibility to an unrepresentative group of people who have been directly rejected by the mass of people in principle and in precept. To apply to the CMC would be to be recognise that such a dummy council has the right to exist and this the people reject.

Are the Labour Party the agents of the State machinery holding the non-racial sports bodies to ransom with their toothless dummy councils, backed up by the powers of the State?

CSO: 4700/811

TREURNICHT VIEWS COLOUREDS' FUTURE AS SENSITIVE ISSUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text] **CAPE TOWN.—Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, yesterday described the future of the Coloureds and Indians in the new constitutional dispensation as "a very sensitive matter".**

Dr Treurnicht was reacting to an article in the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport which claims he objected to references in an editorial in the National Party's information sheet NAT 80's to the place of the Coloureds and Indians in the new constitutional dispensation.

The controversy on the eve of the announcement of recommendations on this key issue by the President's Council, is likely to brew into a fullscale row in National party ranks.

Dr Treurnicht is said to have particularly objected to a statement in Nat 80's editorial that "it was logical that there could not be more than one government in a country".

Dr Treurnicht objected to this as he interpreted it to mean that Coloured and Indian Ministers would co-govern in such a system.

Dr Treurnicht said yesterday he believed that the matter would be discussed by the Government.

"This is a very sensitive matter, it touches on the very nerve of our politics and I feel it is something that will have to be qualified very carefully," he said.

CSO: 4700/810

SAS KRUGER SINKING: 'SCREEN EXERCISE LED TO DISASTER'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text] THE navy frigate SAS President Kruger and supply ship SAS Tafelberg collided during a "screening" submarine attack exercise and the 15 men still missing have officially been presumed dead.

Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards, told a Press conference in Simonstown yesterday the board of inquiry investigating the collision had recommended in an interim report, after evidence indicated that the men were dead, that their status be changed from "missing" to "missing, presumed dead".

This development strengthens speculation that the missing men, who were sleeping in the petty officers' quarters on the frigate, died on impact and probably went down with the vessel.

Vice-Admiral Edwards said that the two ships had been carrying out an exercise to counter a submarine attack at 4 am last Thursday when they collided in heavy seas 80 nautical miles south-west of Cape Town.

From the facts released so far it is apparent that the SAS Tafelberg tore a huge hole somewhere amidships in the frigate.

Its point of impact was directly over the petty officers' mess.

A memorial service for the missing 15 will be held today.

Adm Edwards visited the families of the men at the weekend to inform them that the search would be called off and that the men would be declared officially dead.

This was necessary so that the estates of the men could be wound up and the dependants receive pensions, insurances and other benefits.

He said most of the men had been married, and it was necessary to put the required legal machinery into operation as soon as possible to relieve the problems of their families as expeditiously as possible.

The legal process to have the crewman officially declared dead would take a few months, but in the meantime certain steps to help the families were being taken.

Each family had received R2 000 to cover their immediate needs.

They had also received grocery vouchers of R100 and would be allowed to continue to stay in Government houses until the end of March.

Adm Edwards praised the commander of the President Kruger, Captain Wim de Lange, for "an inspired command decision" in giving the order to abandon ship and the orderly conduct of his crew during the crisis.

Capt De Lange will head a special committee to reappoint the surviving crew of the President Kruger to other posts in the navy early next month.

Corvette May Replace Frigate

CAPE TOWN. — The surviving 177 members of the ill-fated SAS President Kruger are likely to be included in a future Corvette squadron, Vice-Admiral Bonnie Edwards, Chief of the Navy said yesterday.

"We are entering an era of Corvettes. Hopefully we will start the Corvette-building programme towards the end of this decade. Obviously, I must do everything I can to bring that programme forward.

"Captain Wim de Lange will be involved in contributing towards the establishment of the future Corvette squadron," Admiral Edwards said.

Captain de Lange was in command of the SAS President Kruger.

Admiral Edwards said he had no idea what the programme would cost.

"To replace the frigate would cost R120 million. Take that as being a starting figure. A Corvette will obviously cost less."

In the meantime the surviving ship's company is determined to keep its entry in the naval regatta later this year. They are the holders of fleet trophy called "The Cock of the Fleet," which they won last year and which went down with the President Kruger.

A new trophy will now have to be found. The old one went back to 1786. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/810

OBSTACLES KEEP PLACES IN COLLEGES EMPTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 p 10

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text] WHILE there is national anxiety over the shortage of Black teachers in secondary schools, the authorities are making conditions difficult for pupils who want to be admitted to teacher training colleges.

This claim is made by Mrs Florence Mise, a mother, who has failed to find accommodation for her son at teacher training colleges.

Mrs Mise, said her son, who had planned to start training as a teacher from this year, was idle at home after failing to get admitted at three colleges.

"My son applied in time to a teachers' training college in Ciskei, where he was admitted to study for a higher teachers' diploma," she said.

"He was disappointed when he arrived at the school, having travelled all the way from Kimberley to Fort Beaufort to be told that the course he had applied for would not be taught because there were insufficient students."

Her son returned home because he specifically wanted that course.

"I immediately contacted the Soweto Teachers' College, where I was told there were insufficient students for the course."

"The school's authorities told me to bring my son to their school as they would be happy to accept him."

"But when I arrived, having travelled with my son from Kimberley, we were told he would have to find himself accommodation in Soweto as there were no such facilities at the school."

"Because I could not find accommodation for him with Soweto families, I had to withdraw his registration at the school."

The Soweto Teachers' College advised her to take her son to a teacher training college in Bophuthatswana which has boarding facilities.

She travelled to Bophuthatswana with her son who is Xhosa speaking.

At the Bophuthatswana college in Mabopane she was told her son would not be accepted because the school did not have language training facilities for Xhosa-speaking students.

"The authorities appeal to us to encourage our children to take up teaching because of an acute shortage of qualified teachers in secondary schools."

"But is this what our children are expected to go through when they want to be trained?" she asked.

CSO: 4700/810

BRIEFS

ZULU FACTIONS FIGHT--Seven Black men were killed and one was seriously injured when two impis clashed in the Pomeroy district, Natal, at the weekend. The police said yesterday that the two impis fought a pitched battle with assegai's, knobkieries, pangas and stocks. The battle lasted for several hours. The police have made one arrest and have confiscated a large quantity of weapons used in the battle. They believe the fight was sparked off by a border dispute between two Zulu factions. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 p 9]

HAIG'S CRITICISM BACKED--American Secretary of State Alexander Haig has described Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, as a "duplicitous bastard". Like the British Foreign Office, we refrain from comment, except to say that anyone who could have sold out Rhodesia like Lord Carrington did, cannot claim that Mr Haig has a tendency to exaggerate. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 82 p 6]

CONTROLLED BLAST--Engineers at the Modderfontein explosives factory set off at the weekend what a spokesman described as a "controlled blast" to destroy all traces of residual nitro-glycerine at the No 1 plant, scene this week of three accidental explosions which killed nine employees and injured others. The controlled blast had been successful, the spokesman said. Detailed investigations into the accidents were continuing, repair work was in progress and the affected plant was expected to be back on stream within a fortnight.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 82 p 2]

YOUTH BRIGADES--Salisbury --Zimbabweans aged between 12 and 30 will include watching for anti-government dissidents and external aggressors, the SUNDAY MAIL newspaper said today. The pro-government journal quoted a senior Youth Ministry official, Mr Tichaona Jokonya, as saying they would also do community work, including road and bridge construction. Dr Jokonya said the units would be part of a youth development programme aimed at moulding the Zimbabwean of the future, whom he described as "a socialist citizen emerging from the rubble of capitalism". Only secondary school pupils would be exempt from joining the brigades, he said. The vast majority of black pupils do not go beyond the primary level because of a scarcity of secondary schools.--Sapa-Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 82 p 9]

STATE AID FOR FIRE SERVICES--For the first time in the history of South African fire brigade services, local authorities will receive a fixed subsidy from the

State to cover general fire protection and emergency services, the Minister of Defence, General Magnes Malan, announced yesterday. These subsidies will be paid to local authorities from April 1, this year. "It should be considered an important milestone in the history of South African fire brigade services," Gen. Malan said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 p 11]

SQUATTER SITE RAID--Cape Town.--Riot police and Administration Board inspectors yesterday raided the dune site between Nyanga and Crossroads where about 60 squatters have been camping. An eyewitness said about 60 riot police and inspectors in 11 vans and a big truck had been used in the raid. The squatters, who had divided into three groups on the dunes, ran away. Nobody was arrested. The police then began to tear down their shelters which were erected at the weekend. A spokesman for the squatters said they had expected action from the authorities because they had defied an order from the chief commissioner of the Department of Cooperation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, not to erect shelters on the dunes. The spokesman said they had organised the people at strategic points on the dunes to enable the women and children to escape first if they were raided.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 p 3]

SASOL RIDES HIGH--Sasol's results for the first six months of the year were far better than expected and the company is of the opinion that this trend will continue in the second half of the year. The company declared a net profit after taxation for the six months ended December 1981 of R99,7-million. This was 21,4 percent better than the R82,1-million declared in the same period the previous year. The company also lifted its interim dividend from 9,5c to 11c a share on earnings of 26,6c (22c) a share. Sasol says in its interim report that present indications are that the profits in the second part of the year should be no less than those of the past six months. This means the company could show a profit after taxation in the vicinity of R199-million, which will be an improvement of nearly 20 percent on the figure of R166-million for the full year ended June 1981. Last year's total divident was 20c a share. If nothing goes wrong in the second part of the year, the company could very easily pay a total of 23c share, this year. Sasol says it is still anticipated that Sasol II will declare a maiden dividend in the second half of this year. Construction and commissioning of Sasol Three are progressing according to plan, which visualises the first production of liquid fuels in the second half of 1982. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 p 23]

DETAINEE'S COMPLAINT--A complaint by a detainne, who was a student at the University of Witwatersrand was shelved as "unfounded". This was told to the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday by Warrant/Officer W Smith of the Security Police. He was being cross-examined by defence counsel as to the admissibility of statements made by four accused who are on trial before Mr H Ooosthuizen on allegations of contravening the Internal Security Act by participating in communist activities. The four, Mr Benjamin Greyling, Miss Elaine Rose Mohamed, Mr Michael O'Donovan and Mr Leslie Lax have pleaded not guilty. Last week, Warrant/Officer Smith said he was aware Mr Greyling had complained to a doctor, a magistrate or prison inspector about the treatment he had received while in detention. He had alleged he was assaulted. After a request by the defence counsel, Warrant/Officer Smith said he would find out how far enquiries into the complaint had progressed. He

told the court complaints were investigated by people unconnected with the Security Police. When cross-examination resumed yesterday, Warrant/Officer Smith informed the court he had checked all the necessary registers at John Vorster Square and according to them, the matter had been closed as Mr Greyling's complaints were felt to be unfounded. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 p 2]

SATV CONTEMPT--Pietermaritzburg --The Attorney General of Natal, Mr Cecil Rees, has instructed police to investigate the possible violation of the sub-judice rule or contempt of court rule as a result of the recent screening by SABC-TV of the alleged attempted Seychelles coup. The statement issued by Mr Rees yesterday reads: "It has been reported to me that SATV recently showed a programme about the alleged Seychelles coup, including a background sketch of one of the accused in the matter involved in the pending prosecution. "I have instructed the police to investigate these allegations in order to ascertain whether or not the alleged actions by SATV involves a violation of the sub-judice rule and whether or not it constitutes the offence of contempt of court." "As soon as the completed docket has been presented to me I shall decide what steps should be taken". [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 p 3]

STUDENT LEADER KILLED--A young student from Guguletu met her death in what fellow students consider 'strange' circumstances. Ms Boniswa Mkhutshulwa was knocked down by a car on the corner of NY 108 and NY 112 on Sunday February 7 and died a few hours later in hospital. She was returning from a memorial service for a former student leader, also killed in a car accident, Joseph Siyalana. Ms Mkhutshulwa was a student at Fezeka High School and played a leading role in the school's Students' Representative Council and the Western Province Students' Regional Committee. During the 1980 student protests she was in the forefront in articulating the students' grievances and this later led to her detention along with some other members of the Regional Committee. In November 1981 she joined the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and remained an active member of the organisation until her death. Ms Mkhutshulwa was also involved in efforts to bring sport in Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa under the non-racial banner. In this regard she was a member of the Nyagula Sports Association. In paying tribute a member of Cosas told MUSLIM NEWS, 'Boniswa, throughout her political involvement, was dedicated, strong, disciplined and had a clear understanding of the struggle. She also put a lot of effort into bringing the youth of the townships together and in mobilising them. To all who knew her, her loss is great and irreplaceable.' Ms Mkhutshulwa is survived by her mother, two brother and a sister. [Text] [Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 12 Feb 82 p 19]

ANTI-SAIC MAN DETAINED--The secretary of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee, which led the successful campaign to boycott the Indian Council 'elections' in November, was detained by the Security Police on Wednesday January 20. Mr Ismail Momoniat, a mathematics lecturer at the University of Witwatersrand was taken from his Lenasia home at 8.30am after a thorough search of the house by 'about twelve security policeman', according to his father Dr Mohamed Momoniat. A typewriter, belonging to Dr Momoniat, was also taken away. 'I see this detention as a vendetta against the highly successful boycott campaign launched by the Anti-SAIC Committee against the sham elections,' Dr Momoniat commented. It has been confirmed that Mr Momoniat is being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. In 1980, at the height of the education protest launched by Black students, Mr Momoniat spent fourteen days in detention also under the General Laws Amendment Act. [Text] [Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 29 Jan 82 p 7]

POPULATION INCREASE--South Africa's population has grown 16 percent from June 1970 to June last year, and now totals 25 591 000 people. This was revealed in the mid-year population estimates by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria. The Indian population has grown more than any other group according to the figures released. Last year's figure for this group is 838 000, an increase of 30 percent on 1970's figures. However, statistics do not include Blacks from Transkei, Bophuthatswana or Venda--only those outside the homelands are included. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Feb 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/813

LORD CARRINGTON'S PART IN LANCASTER HOUSE TALKS REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Alda Parker: "How Lord C Sold Out Rhodesia"]

[Text] **GENERAL Alexander Haig's great friend - the "duplicitious bastard," Lord Carringtons, as Mr Haig described him — arrives in Salisbury this week. Which makes it appropriate to re-examine what was undoubtedly the biggest Western sell-out since Kissinger brought "the peace of the grave" to South Vietnam.**

For his efforts, Kissinger won the Nobel Peace Prize. Carrington, not surprisingly, was nominated for the award. For their mutual efforts on behalf of Soviet expansionism, both richly deserved the Lenin Peace Prize.

Today, helped by men who attended Lancaster House or were closely associated with it, I can provide some hitherto unpublished details of how the ignoble Pax Carringtonae was achieved.

From the outset Carrington made it clear to the Foreign Office that he was totally indifferent to the "kith and kin" issue (sell out of fellow Britons settled in Rhodesia), an aspect that had deeply troubled even Labour leader Harold Wilson.

In 1979, a senior member of the British Special Branch visited Lusaka shortly before the scheduled Commonwealth Conference. He returned with the unequivocal recommendation that the conference should not be held in Lusaka.

Bugged

Among other things, a large contingent of KGB had been brought in and all rooms where members of the conference were to stay, meet, talk or visit were bugged.

Immediate Foreign Office reaction to this was to confirm that the conference would take place in Lusaka.

It is now also known that members of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office had numbers of meetings with Soviet diplomats on the Rhodesian question. It was a major topic for discussion when FO officials met the Soviet Foreign Minister in New York in September, 1979.

It has also been confirmed by a senior member of the Thatcher Government, Mr Peter Blaker, that the British High Commissioner in Lusaka met the Soviet Ambassador to Zambia, Dr Vasili Solodovnikov, to discuss Rhodesian developments on a number of occasions.

Intelligence reports from a number of Western nations at the time indicated that, with a pro-Western, independent Zimbabwe-Rhodesia recognised and sanctions lifted, the Marxists were likely to lose control of Mozambique and much of their undue influence in Zambia.

For PF

Carrington's reaction to what most would regard as thoroughly good news was to send an emissary, Lord Harlech, to discuss the matter with various African leaders. In Lusaka and Dar-es-Salaam, to no one's surprise, Kaunda and Nyerere came down heavily in favour of the Marxist Patriotic Front.

But it was Nigeria, with threats of economic blackmail, which provided the real incentive to push ahead with the sell-out of the pro-Western Rhodesian forces.

When Lord Harlech went to Salisbury to ascertain Sithole's point of view, Sithole was had said. The answer was that he had not had a chance to say anything: Harlech had been telling him.

To assist in the process of bringing pressure on Mrs Thatcher, Solodovnikov gave orders to his African puppets that the greatest possible effort should be made to convince the Queen that giving way to the PF would contribute to Commonwealth unity.

The Lancaster House talks began on September 10, 1979, supposedly to last two weeks. They dragged on until December 21, ensuring that Rhodesia's top leaders were kept away from their country in a highly critical period.

Throughout that time Bishop Muzorewa, plus a number of key White Rhodesian negotiators, who were wined, dined and feted, showed themselves to be extraordinarily gullible.

Agreed to all

The Bishop was encouraged to accept that whatever proposals Carrington made to him were in his own best interests. Throughout the confe-

rence, he agreed to everything, throwing away his position at the outset as each topic was raised.

When invited to address the influential Bow Group at the Conservative Confernce in Brickpool, he even thought he had to have Carrington's permission. To the amazement of Muzorewa's White advisers, Carrington recommended that he should not go.

It was only when it was found that Joshua Nkomo was to address the Conservatives that Muzorewa decided to send Mukone, his Foreign Minister. That was the only real success scored by the Rhodesian delegation. Nkomo attracted 60 MPs, Mukone 200 or more.

So hoodwinked was Muzorewa that he agreed to a summary of the Carrington constitution without demanding that the full text be produced. On October 27 he had committed himself to acceptance of the "broad principle" of the British proposals for the transition period.

Most importantly, he was led here to believe that the existing Rhodesian Security Forces would control the run-up to the elections. In fact, the Security Forces were confined to barracks while thousands of armed terrorists flooded into the country, warmly welcomed by the British and allowed to roam at will.

On his side Nkomo was assured by Carrington that he stood an excellent change of winning by default as no single party could emerge triumphant.

The Whites would then find themselves forced to join a coalition government which would "naturally" exclude the extremist Mugabe while incorporating Nkomo.

Guarantees

As for Mugabe, he received FO guarantees that he would be allowed to campaign freely. It was also pointed out that as he had the largest number of terrorists inside the country, he stood the best chance of winning. He was assured that whatever the level of intimidation, he would not be disqualified.

In the event, election supervisors provided Lord Soames with proof that Zanla was waging terrorist campaigns in five of the eight electoral districts, with massive intimidation im Manicaland, East and West Mashonaland, Victoria and in parts of Matabeland South.

Three weeks before the election, when evidence of intimidation was overwhelming, Sir Anthony Duff, the Assistant Governor, flew to London for discussions with the FO. On his return, British and Rhodesian election officials were given orders to ignore all affidavits regarding intimidation.

During the election run-up, Soames received thousands of signed affidavits reporting major acts of intimidation. Even between the end of voting and the announcement of the results, Soames was given sufficient further evidence that would have more than justified his annulling the election. He ignored it all.

One of the most striking aspects of the Lancaster House talks was the concentrated effort to persuade the White Rhodesians (and the South Africans) that Bishop Muzorewa would be a certain winner in the second round of elections.

Mr Ian Smith recognised the trickery, but it seemed that Mr Ken Flower, a British mole at a very high level in the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation, was untiring in his efforts to isolate Smith from other members of the Rhodesian delegation.

John Giles, a senior Rhodesian Government legal adviser and several others, too, caught on. Giles threatened to make his suspicions public.

Hushed up

He then appeared to commit suicide by jumping from the top floor of Lancaster House, his body not being found until the next day. There were murmurs about foul play, but the British Foreign Office succeeded in husing the whole matter up.

It is impossible to conceive of an election in Israel that would put Yassar Arafat in office as Prime Minister. The impossible happend in Rhodesia: largely, it seems, because Lord Carrington was personally committed to putting Mugabe in power.

No doubt when Carrington returns to Salisbury, he will behave as though he had just set foot in the city of God. Let South Africa be spared some sanctimonious sermon on human rights while the man who set up Rhodesia for the kill is in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/813

EAST GERMAN EXPERTS WILL INDOCTRINATE PUBLIC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text] **EAST GERMAN specialists are moving into Zimbabwe to assist Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, both with his international propaganda and with political indoctrination of the general public.**

According to the GDR news agency, ADN, an agreement to this effect was signed in East Berlin in December. The advance guards of the GDR propaganda experts are already in Salisbury.

The agreement, according to the East Berlin reports, was negotiated by one of the most radical of Mr Mugabe's Ministers, Dr Eddison Zvogbo. Holding the portfolio of Local Government and Housing, Dr Zvogbo is also a senior member of the Zanu-PF Central Committee and the party's secretary for publicity and information.

On the East German side, the agreement was signed by Mr Hermann Axen, GDR Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

According to the ADN report, Dr Zvogbo conveyed a personal message from Mr Mugabe to East German leader, Erich Honecker. Dr. Zvogbo also had extensive talks with Politburo members and Mr Joachim Herrman, a senior secretary of the SED Central Committee.

All told, the Zvogbo party spent 10 days in East Germany, studying the workings of the mass media and the printing industry generally. During this time, Dr Zvogbo had talks with the large numbers of Zimbabwe "cadres" now studying in East Germany.

In particular, these "cadres" are being educated in techniques of managing central-directed economies, while simultaneously being inculcated in Soviet-style socialist doctrines.

The decision to call in the East Germans as advisers on Zanu's political indoctrination campaigns is another clear indicator of Zimbabwe's increasingly rapid slide into the Soviet camp. Itself a Soviet surrogate state, the GDR conducts its African enterprises as an appendage of Soviet foreign policy.

Since the Korean War, the East Germans have spearheaded the Soviet drive to mobilise international and domestic opinion against the West. Here they have been particularly active in the UN, enlisting Third World opposition to the West generally and the US in particular.

Since the beginning of the 1980s, the GDR has been entrusted by Moscow with the advancement of Marxist revolutionary change throughout the Third World.

The East Germans are also key advisers both to Swapo and the ANC in their highly successful anti-South African propaganda campaigns.

Dr Zvogbo has been extremely active in support of Mr Mugabe's campaign for a one-party state and for the dismantling of the Lancaster House Agreement.

In a recent interview with the Mozambique news agency, he said Mr Mugabe's Governinent was working on a strategy for "neutralising" other political parties and for the removal "of the traps which were built into the Lancaster House constitution".

In the same interview, he stressed the need for the people of Zimbabwe to receive "ideological instruction".

He also strongly advocates the abolition of special White representation in Parliament.

In other interviews he has warned that Zanu-PF was studying Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front party and Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC. Steps would soon be taken, he said, to ensure that "they will pay more respect for the law than they are doing now".

There are unconfirmed reports in Salisbury that, under British pressure, Mr Mugabe has agreed to terminate the contracts of the North Korean intructors now attached to his highly controversial Fifth Brigade.

However, it is stated, the North Koreans will remain on as political commissars attached to the youth movements.

CSO: 4700/810

BRIEFS

HOME-GROWN 'INFILTRATORS'--Salisbury.--Three "South African agents" being held after infiltrating Zimbabwe are, in fact, Black Zimbabweans who were arrested in the Bulawayo area by the Central Intelligence Organisation, THE HERALD reported yesterday. On Sunday, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said in a television programme, "three South African agents" had been arrested in the country since the start of the arms cache crisis two weeks ago. Mr Munangagwa told ZTV the men had been infiltrated into Zimbabwe by road and air to carry out reconnaissance and do "other silly things."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Feb 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/813

END

JPRS 80321

15 March 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2587

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80321

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No. 2587

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BRIEFS

ELABORATION OF PLAN APPROVED--The Council of Ministers approved a decree calling for the elaboration of the First 4-Year Economic and Social Development Plan for 1983-1986. Our country will finally go forward in its efforts to arrive at a plan, indicated, moreover, since the Third Party Congress as a "cornerstone" in the construction of an independent national economy. According to the mechanism stipulated in the decree, each ministry will be expected to draw up development plans for the sectors under its jurisdiction. As coordinator of the various sectorial plans, the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning will draw up the final project of the 4-year plan and this will be submitted for approval by the Council of Ministers in November 1982. Among other decisions reached by the council is the assignment to the Portuguese firm, Soares da Costa, of construction work on the International Airport and the highway connecting Bissau with Bissalanca. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 30 Jan 82 p 1] 8568

PRC RICE DONATION--The Chinese ship, "Hongmen," with 1,000 tons of rice, a gift to our country from the government of the People's Republic of China, is expected to arrive in Bissau today. This information was revealed in a communique from the embassy of that Asian country. A supply of potatoes and onions is also scheduled to arrive in Socomin. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 30 Jan 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4742/207

MINISTER STRESSES NEED TO ASSIST SMALL FARMERS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Feb 82 p 12

[Article by G. Dombo Jeboh]

[Text]

Agriculture Minister Major Alfred Fromayan, has underscored the need for the Agricultural Development Bank located in Sinkor, Monrovia, to grant loans to small farmers in order for them to increase their productions.

He also said that he would like to see the Agricultural Extension Division of his ministry become more functional in catering to local farmers by delivering technical packages and other assistance to them.

Major Fromayan made these remarks recently when he met with the technical team from the Food and Agriculture Organization, (FAO) now in the country to inspect projects financed by the organization.

The team, which is headed by Mr. Tom Morrison, discussed the possibility of establishing several agricultural projects in the country including the development of a food production corporation; credit facilities for individual farmers through the Agricultural Development Bank, manpower training as well as the reorganization of the Mesurado Fishing Industry in a bid to make it more viable.

The establishment of an agency to absorb the Liberia Palm and Liberia Coffee and Cocoa Corporations was also highlighted during the discussions.

Other members of the FAO team included David Lintern, fisheries expert, Yousaf Chauhri, agronomist, and Tekle Haimanog Mariam, consultant.

Also attending the meeting as an observer was FAO's regional statistician based in Accra, Ghana, Mr. O.Z. Avralioglu.

In another development, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Col. James W. Coleman, called on Liberian reseachers and other experts in the country to devote their time and energies to inventions geared towards improving the lot of the Liberian people.

Minister Coleman made the call when he visited the Central Agricultural Research Institute in Suakoko, Bong County recently.

He stressed that researchers should not only depend on sophisticated equipment to do their work but should also devise simple and cheaper means to accomplish their objectives.

Visiting Kpatawee rice and vegetable projects later, Minister Coleman urged the Liberian staff to work cooperatively with their Chinese counterparts.

He added that a developing country like Liberia should at all times appreciate the technical assistance placed at its disposal by friendly countries for the sustained and simultaneous development.

CSO: 4700/839

TIPPITA DISTRICT CITIZENS CONTRIBUTE FUNDS TO POWER SYSTEM

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

Citizens and residents of Tippita District in Nimba County are to benefit from an improved power system as soon as plans being worked out by local LEC authorities prove well.

The electrical system will also supply the new government hospital now under construction in the district.

The chief of logistics at the Ministry of Defence, Col. John Nauhn who disclosed this during an interview recently said the citizens have embarked on the construction of a power house that will be able to supply the entire Tippita District with electricity at a total cost of about $50,000.

He said already, $12,000 of this amount has been generated by the citizens of the district to begin the construction of the power house which is to be completed by next March.

Col. Nauhn told reporters that he was in Tippita recently to meet with the citizens and residents of the area to expedite the power house project and encourage other programs.

Col. Nuahn in a message to the citizens said it was through revolutionary zeal that he was able to meet with prominent citizens and elders of the district to discuss and find solutions to common development problems in the area.

He reminded the citizens that while Liberia was going through a revolutionary period, it would not be right for the citizens to sit supinely or reluctantly and expect development to come to their district through the national government.

The logistics commander implored the citizens to rally together with county leaders and bring rapid development in the area. "While government tries to help you, it is also good for you to help yourself", he emphasized.

He disclosed that apart from the district, leaders in the Monrovia area had also given voluntary contributions mostly in the form of cash.

Among them, he said, is the Managing Director of LEC, Mr. Harry Yuan who has donated $1,000 along with the Director of Immigration, Mr. Edwin Taye, who also pledged $1000 on behalf of his wife who is a citizen of the district too.

Col. Nauhn later called on all other citizens who would wish to make a further contribution to take it at his office here upon which an official receipt will be issued.

CSO: 4700/839

BAR ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT BACKS CITIZENSHIP FOR WHITES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Feb 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

Counsellor Peter Amos George, current president of the National Bar Association, has come out in favour of white people becoming citizens of Liberia.

He is also not in support of the law that Liberian citizens only can buy and own land.

Counsellor George took this stand on Tuesday when the National Bar Association presented its suggestions to the Constitutional Drafting Commission at the Monrovia City Hall in connection with the drafting of a new Constitution.

He wondered what made Liberia so special that white people will abandon their homes and rush here to settle if they are permitted to become citizens.

The following is the full text of the submission of Counsellor George:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the National Constitutional Commission, ladies and gentlemen of the National Bar Association, I assume to stand before you not in condemnation of the suggestions and conclusions of the National Bar Association, read and submitted to you, for I fully support all that has been presented.

But I must, as a conscientious, true and patriotic citizen of the Republic of Liberia, join issue with my colleagues on Sections 12 and 13, Article 5, Miscellaneous Provisions, of the suspended constitution hence, I am before you to present my side as I see it.

This might make me very unpopular, because at every hearing the citizens of Liberia have consistently avoided discussions on those two points in the suspended constitution.

During our deliberations, every member of the bar present agreed that Sections 12 and 13 of Article 5 of the Miscellaneous Provisions of the suspended constitution should remain undisturbed in substance but with amendment as to the wordings, except for one other person and your humble servant.

I wish to assure you Mr. Chairman, that I shall be very brief in my presentation on these all important provisions of the suspended constitution.

Interestingly, and to my awesome disappointment, the University students of all persons, did not even touch on these two issues, which in my opinion, are vital to our over all development. I feel they should have, at least, discussed the pros and the cons.

Segregation

According to Section 12, no person shall be entitled to own Real Estate in this Republic unless he is a citizen of same. Whilst it is true that the constitution, did not inhibit segregation at the time, it should be remembered that in 1945 the Government of the Republic of Liberia was invited to and is a foundation member of the United Nations and a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

This latter document which denounces and deprecates any and all forms of segregation, Liberia readily ratified; yet she never removed these provisions from her constitution by amendment.

Secondly, Section 13 states "The great object of forming these colonies, being to provide a

home for the dispersed and oppressed children of Africa, and to regenerate and enlighten this benighted continent, none but negroes or persons of negro descent shall be eligible to citizenship in this Republic" — segregation personified.

It is clear that the wordings of these Sections of Article 5 of the suspended constitution indicate unquestionably the festered resentment and hatred the framers of the suspended constitution entertained against their former slave masters, known as the white man.

We must remember that there were bitter experiences encountered by these men and the resentment therefore, emminent.

We should therefore reasonably sympathize with them for the position taken at that time, 130 years ago. But we have had 130 years of cooling off time.

Factors

As I discuss this issue, I am reminded of the legal maxim: "Reason is the sole of the law and when reason ceases to exist the law itself ceases to exist."

At the time this nation was founded, she was practically culled out of the boundaries of English and French domains.

Being surrounded by the English and French, the law at the time was quite appropriate not to permit any so called white man to become a citizen or for an alien to own Real Estate, the reason and presumption were great for if this had not been the case at the time in Liberia, France and Great Britain would have bought up all our land and left us only with the sea coast.

These provisions of the suspended constitution were good for that time for they protected us and our land.

But now all around us are independent nations: Guinea, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone and neither America, France or Great Britain can any longer colonize Liberia or any portion thereof.

The reasons, for these provisions, you will agree, are no longer apparent.

The second reason was the fear that individual white capitalist might come to Liberia and purchase all of our lands and our children would have no land to buy in the future.

This appears to be one of the controlling factors and has contributed to these issues being completely left out of the discussions of the New Constitution.

The third is, that there is a fear if a white man becomes a citizen, he will purchase land and create blocks in such a manner that segregation will be viably practiced by him.

These fears in the past resulted to the creation of the law granting aliens the right to lease land for 20 years which in its implementation has been over stretched.

Since then, that Statute has been amended providing for an alien to lease property (land) from individuals for a period of 63 years; only that each 21 years period the rent should be increased by 10 percent. Because of this, structures erected on these leased premises are just strong enough to last for the duration of the lease.

Enjoyment

The question which comes to mind is what makes Liberia so peculiar in Africa that all of the white men of the world will leave their homes and flock to Liberia to take up residence? Is it because Liberia has something peculiar to itself that no West African Nation has? What is it?

This very constitution we anticipate writing will carry a provision prohibiting segregation and if the substance of these provisions, Sections 12 and 13 of Article 5 are permitted to remain or are inserted in our New Constitution, they would negate the very provision prohibiting segregation as well as our position, signature and ratification of that sacred document, Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

I have promised not to be long and so I must come to a close now, but before doing so, I want to here stress that there is nothing amiss or sacreligious in our permitting the white man to become a citizen of Liberia, especially those born here, and aliens, to own Realty in Liberia.

If he is permitted to be a citizen, and he is permitted to own Realty, development and progress which we are all so strongly and straneously stressing and striving for, might in the near future, be ours to enjoy.

Permit me to say here that the reason for the fear no longer exist and, therefore, the law itself should die where the reason for its existence is dead.

I do not want to name the areas but certain areas of Monsterrado County could have been well developed, but the owners of the properties have refused to sell to those who were able to develop them. I thank you.

CSO: 4700/839

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR DONATES THREE LAND CRUISERS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Esther F. Wreh]

[Excerpt] Three blue Toyota Land Cruisers were yesterday presented to the Ministry of Lands and Mines by the Japanese Embassy in Monrovia for use in connection with the ministry's hydro-electric development project.

The vehicles were presented by Ambassador Murono Kunihiko on behalf of his embassy at the Ministry of Lands and Mines on Capitol Hill, Monrovia.

The Ambassador said as energy development is the number one problem facing Liberia, the Government of Japan has undertaken the present pre-feasibility survey.

He said since 1978 they have seen the significance for the construction of the proposed dam site and reservoir of the Hydro-electric Development Project of the St. John River.

These vehicles, he said, can be used on the field for the final construction of the Hydro-electric Plant.

Presenting the keys to the vehicles to Lands and Mines Minister Fodee Kromah, the Japanese Ambassador said that though the quantity is limited, he hoped it would be some help to the nation-building campaign under the leadership of C-I-C Samuel K. Doe.

He also hoped that it would serve as another symbol of friendship and cooperation between Liberia and Japan.

Ambassador Murono also noted that the present 12-man Japanese Survey Mission has completed the last phase of a pre-feasibility study of the Hydro-electric project.

This, he said, is the opening path for the full-fledged feasibility study in the near future.

The Survey Mission team is headed by Mr Goto of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, he added.

On behalf of his Ministry, Minister Kromah thanked the Japanese Embassy for its kind gesture. He said that Japan has always offered help to the Ministry.

The Lands and Mines Minister told the Japanese Ambassador that the importance of the energy sector should not only be focused on locally, but globally as well.

The Minister emphasized that a steel plant in Liberia be given priority in the development project. He said when the steel market is improved, it will be profitable to sell steel.

In 1980 the Japanese Embassy contributed survey equipment amounting to $70,000 to the Liberian Catographic Survey of the Ministry. They have also provided training for Liberian professionals in the areas of survey and mining engineering.

They also undertook the first phase of the St. John's River Basin Study. The study produced topographic maps of the St. John Basin River at a scale of 1:10,000.

CSO: 4700,839

FRINGE BENEFITS OF EMPLOYEES IN CONCESSION AREAS BECOME TAXABLE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Feb 82 p 6

[Text]

A Ministry of Finance Revenue Notice issued last week, has announced that fringe benefit received by employees residing within the various concession areas in Liberia became taxable February 1.

According to Revenue Notice No. 1/82, signed by the Minister of Finance Mr. Alvin Jones, those concessions involved include the Bong Mining Company, LAMCO, Firestone Plantations Company, Liberia Agriculture Company (LAC), Liberia Company, National Iron Ore Company, among others.

The Notice said benefits received on accommodation, medical and educational facilities for employees residing within the concession areas are however excluded from taxable income.

It said notwithstanding that transportation and gasoline alloted employees residing within concession areas for personal use are now taxed at the rate of 10 percent grossed up on salaries received by the employees.

However, the Notice said, employees of concessions residing outside of the concession areas such as Monrovia and other urban centers not located within the concession areas will now have to pay taxes on accommodation, medical and educational facilities, transportation and gasoline alloted for their personal use. The rate is 20 percent grossed up on salaries received.

The new taxation took effect February 1. Meanwhile the Notice also said that taxes on such grossed up salaries shall be paid by the employees themselves and not employers.

The Notice warned that any concessionaire or employer attempting to pay on behalf of employees, the amount shall be disallowed and the employer or concessionaire taxed on said amount.

CSO: 4700/839

FORMER MINISTER TO BE PROBED FOR ALLEGED COMPLICITY IN UNION SCANDAL

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Samuel Johnson]

[Text] Former Labour Minister Major G. Moses Duopu is to be investigated by the Justice Ministry for alleged complicity in a $62,000 scandal involving the former leadership of the Bong Workers Union, a Justice Ministry souce disclosed Monday.

Mr Duopu was relieved of his portfolio February 5 by the Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, and transferred to the PRC where he formerly served as advisor on labour and related matters.

Justice Ministry sources said Major Duopu, while serving as Labour Minister, allegedly obstructed a Justice Ministry inquest into the alleged scandal.

Denial

Mr Duopu, when contacted Monday, denied obstructing any Justice Ministry inquest into the case involving former leaders of the Union.

Matters relating to the alleged union's funds handled during the Duopu administration surfaced last December when the rank and file of the union wrote Justice Minister Isaac Nyeplu accusing their former leadership of allegedly embezzling and misappropriating several thousands dollars of Union's funds.

Workers Dissatisfied

The workers in their letter to Minister Nyeplu expressed dissatisfaction over the manner in which the case was handled by the Labour Ministry.

They also accused the Labour Ministry of denying them justice by obstructing the prosecution of the officials.

An investigation team, headed by Counsellor Flaawgan R. McFarland, was set up last month to establish the authenticity of the criminal allegations levied against the union's leadership.

Preliminary investigations by the team reportedly revealed that the Union President, William K. Sherman, and others, could not account for union's funds estimated at $62,000.00.

Union President Sherman has, however, denied, the charges.

Sherman and other officials are behind bars as the investigation continues.

Comprehensive Audit

The General Auditing Bureau, upon the request of Justice Ministry, is to conduct a comprehensive audit of the Union's financial books.

Investigation of Mr Duopu is likely to take place after the submission of the audit report, the Justice sources revealed.

CSO: 4700/839

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OVERHAULING SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

The over-haul of the Ministry of Education Scholarship program has begun with the deletion of 57 students from the government foreign scholarship sheme, a source at the Education Ministry disclosed Tuesday.

According to our source, these students all in the U.S. failed to meet the conditions for retaining government scholarship.

It was disclosed that the Liberian Student Counsellor in the United States, Mrs. Esther Kpor had sent a list of 14 students to the Ministry of Education here claiming no knowledge of their whereabout.

However, our source notes that some have already completed their program of studies but, have just decided to overstay their time for reasons "known to themselves."

Fourty three students according to our source, were scrapped from the foreign scholarship program by authorities of the Ministry of Education here, while Mrs. Kpor vigilance paid off with another 14; "but this is not the end we are still in the process of over-hauling and more deletions might be made if necessary."

The scholarship-over-haul exercise will not be merely confined to the U.S. but, also Europe or any country with a large concentration of government sponsored students, our source noted.

It was disclosed that some students in Europe have already been dropped from the program however, our source did not say how many. Up to press time the number of students on government scholarship was notdisclosed due to the Ministry's current over-haul.

The Ministry's new Director of Scholarship Dr. Gbenyon Natt, a veteran educator told me that in line with its over-hauling program, the Ministry of Education is keeping in constant touch with Liberian Counsellors in Europe and

the United States.

"We have asked the various counsellors to furnish us reports from schools which have scholarship students. This will enable us to determine whether they (students) are specifically meeting up with the government's requirements.

According to him, a criteria has been established wherein a candidate for foreign scholarship will be required to have a pre-conditional grade of three points.

Dr. Natt said since assuming office a month ago, Education Minister has called his attention to the myriad of problems within the scholarship division. An irregularity which he said was baffling "is the tendency of up dating the files of scholarship students."

As an example the Director noted that some students who were given scholarship in 1974 for an undergraduate program are still being carried on the Ministry's scholarship list, although they should have graduated by "at most 1979."

Reasons: "Every year the label on these students file are changed. A 1974 student now have a label indicating that he began the program in 1977."

Dr. Natt said the local scholarship students will not be excluded from the over-haul.

He said with a pre-conditional grade point of 78 percent, students on the local scholarship program, will for the first time have to fill forms and bring in grade reports from their various schools.

Dr. Natt said the measures being taken are for several reasons among which are to have a proper means of identifying each student on the local program and to check up each student's progress.

"Such as how often a student transfer from schools or how many years a student has been on the program.

Source at the Ministry said a deletion of students who have proven unfit for scholarship is also in process for the local program. "Hopefully by next week an authentic list of government scholarship students will be sent to the various schools.

The over-haul of the Ministry of Education's subsidy program comes in line with a recent directive from the Head of State Samuel K. Doe, who ordered a complete over-haul of both the Ministry's Scholarship and Grant an Subsidy Program.

CSO: 4700/839

GSA WARNS REPORTER TO AVOID PUBLISHING SCHOOL SUPPLY REPORT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 19 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

A Reporter from this paper has received jail threats from the Director General of the General Services Agency, if he dares publish an interview held with Education Ministry Authorities on a GSA 6 months delay of $46,000 worth of supplies for Public Schools.

Education's Assistant Minister for Administration, Lansana Kromah, on Wednesday disclosed that some pub[illegible] schools will face a di[illegible] shortage of school materials during the beginning of the coming academic year due to GSA's inability to make available supplies that were requested since October 1981.

- EMBARRASSING -

Kromah said it was very embarrassing to his Ministry, because, the supplies were needed for the second semester of 1981: "Schools have opened and we still do not have these things."

But when this Reporter contacted the GSA for a balance in his story, the Deputy Director General of the Agency, Mr. Blamo Nelson, willingly gave an interview, (taperecorded) and explained that his agency was not aware of any problems facing the Education Ministry, as far as its relationship with the GSA.

- NELSON -

However, the level-headed Nelson's attempt at explaining GSA's purchasing procedure proved to be short lived, when his cigar chomping Boss Charles Taylor stormed his (Nelson) office with a barrage of threats; "I beg you do not tolerate this boy, I want to handle this matter myself," he warned his Deputy. The insults and threats continued: "Forget my Deputy, I am the Director General here and I

am telling you that if a story is printed without the knowledge of the Minister of Education or his Deputy on the GSA system, I personally will lock you up."

"This is complete irresponsibility and we cannot tolerate this nonsense," he added, while asking the Reporter out of the office of his Deputy. The complete episode of Taylor's histrionics was recorded apparently unknown to him. The cassette is now in the custody of the NEW LIBERIAN.

Present during Mr.Taylor's "command" performance, were Deputy Director Blamo Nelson, Mr. Horatio Flomoku (a one time reporter from the Liberian Age) and Mr. Tidjani Darrah of the GSA, among others.

In an attempt at getting a fuller story, the Reporter later contacted Education Minister George Boley, who confirmed what his Assistant Minister (Kromah) had disclosed during a telephone interview.

"The GSA bulk purchasing system is not working. What do they expect of us, to keep quiet?" Major Boley questioned with concern.

He said nearly all Ministries are complaining, because they cannot receive their supplies on time from the General Services Agency. The Minister also expressed surprise that the Director General of the Agency would try to muffle the press and hoodwink the public.

Major Boley said the centralized system of purchasing leaves a lot to be desired by his Ministry, because "we just cannot get our school supplies."

CSO: 4700/839

BAR ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDS UPGRADING OF SUSPENDED CONSTITUTION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Feb 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

The National Bar Association has said that a new Constitution would not solve the problems facing Liberia, but rather the management of public offices by men and women of trust and confidence.

The Bar asseverated that what went wrong in the country had nothing to do with the Constitution, but rather with the implementation of the principles and precepts embodied in it.

The lawyers who made the proposal Tuesday when they met with the National Constitution Commission at the Monrovia City Hall, said the suspended Constitution is a "good one" with fundamental principles that needed "very little updating and improvement."

They had therefore proposed the upgrading of the suspended Constitution for use in the second republic.

The lawyers suggested that the presidential term of office in the second republic be limited to a four-year-term, and that the incumbent President be allowed only a second four-year term "if the people so desire."

The legal experts also expressed their "agreement with the "substance and wording" of article four under the nonmenclature, judicial department which, they said, had provisions to ensure an independent judiciary.

On the formation of political parties, the experts called for the retention of the laws that permitted the formation of political parties by any three hundred men or women capable of voting.

The legal practitioners also suggested that several articles including one, three and five be upgraded with respective sections to cope with present day reality.

The further called for the changing of the word "commonwealth" in the preamble, to "republic" and the deletion of "christian" as a qualification to "religion." —LINA

CSO: 4700/839

BRIEFS

SOCIAL SECURITY DIRECTOR DETAINED--The Managing Director of the National Social Security and Welfare Corporation, Mr George Bolo, has been detained at the Monrovia Central Prison for his alleged involvement in a $317,000 misappropriation case at the corporation. Preliminary inquiry into the case got underway at the Ministry of Justice last Friday. Bolo is being investigated along with his Comptroller, Anthony Selma, also reportedly trapped in the misappropriation web. The investigation stemmed from an audit exercise ordered by Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Feb 82 p 1]

WEST GERMAN WATER PROJECT--The superintendent of Grand Cape Mount County, 2nd Lt J. Hezekiah Bowen has given the assurance that the people of his county will offer their full support and cooperation for the implementation of the 2.06 million dollars water project that is to be undertaken in Robertsport City by the government of Liberia and West Germany. Speaking in an interview, Superintendent Bowen noted that the recent negotiations between the two Governments for the construction of the water project was a clear manifestation of the People's Redemption Council's commitment to improve the living condition of the people. West Germany recently signed an agreement in Monrovia for the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation to undertake a 2.06 million dollars water project in Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount County and a 3.5 million dollars water project in Kakata, Gibi Territory. Superintendent Bowen said that all efforts would be made to ensure the successful completion of the project in his county. [Text] [Monrivia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/839

CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES CABINET RESHUFFLE

Paris LE MONDE in French 17-18 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Text] Antananarivo (AFP)--Madagascar's president, Didier Ratsiraka, announced a cabinet shake-up on Friday, 15 January.

Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, who has been in office since 1977, remains in his position. Mr Rokotovao-Razakaboana (financial affairs and planning) and Rarivoson (economic affairs and commerce) lost their cabinet positions. They were replaced, respectively, by Mr Pascal Rakotomavo (financial affairs and planning, which is henceforth directly attached to the office of the president) and Mr Georges Solofoson, the new minister of commerce and industry. These two men previously held the positions of managing director of the Aro insurance firm and chief of staff of President Ratsiraka's civilian cabinet.

Lastly, there were three resignations from the High Revolutionary Council--Charles Ravoajanahary, Sambson Gilbert (to become minister of justice) and Robert Koto.

The previous government had been in place since August 1977 and had the same number of ministers.

By Our East Africa Correspondent

Nairobi--The main upshot of this shake-up--the fourth since the 1975 revolution--was the ousting of the Malagasy government's two principal "technocrats," Mr Rarivoson and Rakotovao-Razakaboana. The former, minister of economic affairs and commerce, had never shown himself to be very enthusiastic about socialism. The latter, minister of financial affairs and planning, had gradually been distancing himself from an experiment he seemed increasingly reluctant to endorse.

These two individuals, trained in the school of economic liberalism, embodied the faction within the governing team that was most critical toward socialist

methods, which had led primarily to scarcity and to the creation of an inflated bureaucracy. They were also opposed to the growing influence of the Soviets and North Koreans on Madagascar.

The removal of Mr Rakotovao-Razakaboana doubtless also relates to more directly political concerns. In the eyes of the Merina middle-class of the high plateaus, who are hostile to the regime, he had over the years come to embody--sometimes over his own protest--the hope for a possible return to economic and political liberalism. It is certainly no coincidence that his dismissal follows by only a few days Mr Ratsiraka's announcement that he intends to seek re-election for another 7-year term as president. By sacking a potential rival, the head of state has clearly signaled that this is not the time for alternation. The former minister was named to the Supreme Council of the Revolution, where he will easily be neutralized.

The cabinet shuffle does not really represent a new episode in the power struggle between the "pragmatists" and the "ideologues." Mr Simon Pierre, a man known for his extremist rhetoric, was removed from his key position as minister of agriculture, where he had been less than a shining success. Mr Ratsiraka has above all brought in men in whom he can trust, who could not be suspected of laxity or disloyalty. An example is the new minister of planning, Mr Georges Solofoson, who showed his loyalty for some years as head of the presidency's civilian cabinet.

The changes in Antananarivo raise at least two questions. Messrs Rarivoson and Razakaboana had the advantage of credibility with international economic circles, particularly the IMF [International Monetary Fund], whose aid is vital for Madagascar. Their departure could complicate the task of a government in need. Finally, it might be asked whether changes of personnel will be enough to cure an economy whose ills are above all structural: agricultural decline, debt, incompetence, and corruption.

9516
CSO: 4719/496

MFM, MFT ECONOMIST ON DEVALUATION

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 8 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Mr Olivier Raparison, an economist in the "Red and Expert" technical branch of the MFM/MFT [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime/Militants for the Realization of the Revolution], interviewer, date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] First of all, what do we mean by devaluation?

[Answer] This is when a state voluntarily alters the parity of its currency. By doing this, the state decreases the value in gold of its monetary unit and as a corollary the exchange value of the currency in relation to foreign currencies.

[Question] Why would a state be compelled to devalue its currency?

[Answer] Devaluation can have many causes. For example, a state devalues its currency simply to remain in line with the devaluation adopted by another state, in order to protect its trade and the expansion of its economy. But devaluation may also be an official recognition of an already accomplished deterioration of the state's currency caused perhaps by domestic inflation or by chronic balance of payments problems, and most often by both together. Devaluation thus facilitates a stabilization of the situation, when the economic disorders entailed by those two kinds of problems have become intolerable.

[Question] What effect does monetary imbalance have on consumption?

[Answer] A monetary imbalance does not really influence consumption in the short term except in situations of scarcity, when the public wants to resume its old habits; or in the long term, except when individuals realize they have too much cash in hand. Economic actors then think they are more wealthy and have the impression that they have climbed a rung on the income ladder. They might then suddenly start thinking about buying things, primarily durable goods: autos, houses, etc., which previously they had not hoped to afford. This produces disturbances in the economic machinery.

[Question] Let us go back to devaluation. Can the IMF force a state to devalue its currency?

[Answer] No. It is the state and the state alone that has the sovereign right to devalue its currency. Nevertheless, it is possible that the state in question may have been constrained to make this decision in order to get into a position where it can conform to the financial guidelines imposed by the IMF on a member country who asks its help in resolving its monetary problems.

[Question] Can devaluation improve the economy?

[Answer] Yes. But only if it results in re-creating the conditions for expansion on a sound basis. In other words, it is absolutely necessary for it to be carried out at a time when the economic situation has begun to stabilize, so that there is hope for a substantial improvement in the balance of payments and an abatement of inflation. Otherwise, disaster is guaranteed.

[Question] What is the optimum rate of devaluation?

[Answer] There is no standard optimum. It varies according to the condition of the economy in the country in question. Too small a devaluation does not produce the expected results, while too large a devaluation throws the economic machinery out of gear.

[Question] And reevaluation?

[Answer] It is precisely the opposite of devaluation. In plain words, the state increases the parity of its currency in relation to gold and other foreign currencies.

[Question] Why would a state revalue its currency?

[Answer] To pay less for its imports and its debts.

But reevaluation, like devaluation, is a two-edged sword--because if in fact the state can pay for imports and meet its debt obligations for less, then there is also the risk that its exports may be ruined, because the products it puts on the world market will cost its customers more dearly, and the latter may then turn to other countries to supply their needs.

[Question] Can a reevaluation be successful, and what, in your opinion, is required to make it a success?

[Answer] Yes, reevaluation can be perfectly successful, but in order to understand the conditions for success, one must be in a position to assess what the state can hope to gain by it, in other words, the relative amount gained by paying less for its imports and debts, on the one hand, and the amount lost by the "slackening" caused by a decline in its exports. Then, one must carefully analyze the impact of that "slackening" both on overall economic activity and on the balance of payments.

[Question] Are you personally in favor of devaluation or reevaluation when a country is having monetary problems?

[Answer] No one can make a logical decision on this question without an in-depth analysis of the factors at play at a given point in time. However, I will say that either step can solve a country's monetary problems, if the state's credibility is intact both domestically and internationally.

9516
CSO: 4719/496

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] At the conclusion of an official visit of a Yugoslav diplomatic delegation to our country, the following joint communique was issued:

At the invitation of his excellency, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM], his excellency, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs af the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY], paid an official and friendly visit to the RPM from 27 to 29 January of this year.

During his stay in the RPM, SFRY's federal secretary for foreign affairs laid a floral wreath on the Monument to Mozambican Heroes and visited the Museum of the Revolution.

Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano and Foreign Affairs Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec held official conversations. They thoroughly discussed views on bilateral relations between their two countries and on international questions of concern to both sides. They noted that relations and cooperation between the RPM and the SFRY are successfully developing and expanding and reaffirmed the importance of meetings and the exchange of views at all levels between the two countries.

The RPM minister of foreign affairs informed the SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs about the efforts and determination of the Mozambican people, under the leadership of FRELIMO, to overcome underdevelopment in the 1980-1990 decade.

The two parties reaffirmed their mutual interest in the greatest diversification possible in economic cooperation between their two countries. They supported in initiatives by Yugoslav economic organizations in actively participating in RPM's economic development, particularly in sectors involving projects in investment, energy, communications, civil engineering, geology and agriculture and in regional projects connected with development, information, health and scientific research.

The two ministers expressed deep concern over the general deterioration of the international situation, characterized by an ever-increasing use of force and interference in the life of independent and sovereign countries.

They noted that world instability is being aggravated not only by continued intensification of the arms race but also by the fact that crises which affect

the world have not been resolved while new ones continue to emerge; there is also a continuing widening of the gap between north and south and ever-increasing tension in relations between the superpowers and blocs.

The two ministers devoted particular attention to the importance and role of the movement of nonaligned countries in resolving the principle international political and economic problems. They concluded that the policy of nonalignment has been reaffirmed as a strong and independent element of nonadherence to blocs and has itself become a point of assured support and the only alternative for the independence of countries and peoples and the only alternative remaining to avoid a division of the world.

The two ministers stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation among nonaligned countries and their solidarity and unity of action based on the fundamental principles of the nonaligned policy. They felt that any disputes and conflicts among nonaligned countries should be resolved through peaceful means and in accordance with the UN Charter, the OAU and the nonalignment policy.

The two parties repeated their readiness for close cooperation with other nonaligned countries in preparing for the Seventh Summit Conference of the Heads of State of the Governments of Nonaligned Countries to be held in Bagdad in September 1982.

During the conversations special attention was directed toward the problems of Africa, particularly the situation in southern Africa. The two parties noted that southern Africa is becoming a dangerous scene of crisis from day to day, threatening the peace and security not only of the countries in that area but also of those in other areas.

The two ministers strongly condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and attacks by the racist regime of South Africa against its neighboring states as well as the policy of racism and apartheid practiced by the Pretoria regime. They reaffirmed their complete support for the struggle of liberation of the Namibian people and for SWAPO, their only and legitimate representative. Lastly, they stressed the need for immediate measures to be taken to implement the UN plan with respect to Namibia as contained in Resolution 435 decided upon by the UN Security Council.

The two ministers reaffirmed their support of efforts and initiatives aimed at transforming the Indian Ocean into an area of peace.

"In analyzing the Middle East situation, the two parties noted that a just and lasting peace in this area will be possible only if Israel withdraws from all Arab territories taken over in the 1967 war and recognizes the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to establish their own state in Palestine. They reasserted their support for the PLO as the only and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and strongly condemned Israel's recent annexation of the Golan Heights.

"The two parties called for a peaceful and just solution to the present world crisis, so that people everywhere may exercise their sovereign rights and independence and be free to determine their own future.

"In examining the status of international economic relations, the two parties expressed great concern over the difficult situation being experienced by developing countries."

They reaffirmed the need to reach agreement within the context of the United Nations on beginning worldwide negotiations aimed at establishing a new international economic order. The two parties stressed the importance of strengthening economic cooperation between nonaligned countries and other developing countries.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the results obtained during their conversations which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, traditional friendship and mutual understanding.

His excellency, Josip Vrhovec, the SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, expressed his profound gratitude to his excellency, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, the RPM minister of foreign affairs, for the warm and friendly reception and hospitality given him and his delegation during their stay in the RPM.

Lastly, the SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs invited the RPM minister of foreign affairs to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

8568
CSO: 4742/207

BRIEFS

EEC COOPERATION EXPECTED--Official conversations between delegations of the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and the EEC began yesterday in Maputo. The EEC committee arrived in our country yesterday morning and was met at the Maputo Airport by Sergio Vieira, minister of agriculture, and Alcantara Santos, minister of ports and land transport. Sergio Vieira, who is heading our country's delegation in the conversations, said that "EEC's thinking is not unanimous with regard to our area insofar as the political problems of southern Africa are concerned." However, Mozambique is expecting this meeting to produce definite forms of bilateral cooperation, for "people do not cooperate on things which divide them," Minister Sergio Vieira said. Edgar Pisani, commissioner for EEC development and head of the visiting delegation, said, in turn, that his organization is ready to cooperate with the countries of southern Africa to seek a solution to urgent political problems and fruitful cooperation. Shortly after his arrival at the airport, Pisani said that the conversations to be held with the Mozambican officials will be centered around aspects of bilateral cooperation between our country and the EEC within the framework of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]. In addition to the minister of agriculture and the minister of ports and land transport, the Mozambican delegation includes Joaquim Jose Tenreiro de Almeida, secretary of state for fishing, and Fernando Honwana, special assistant to the president of the republic, and other government members. The EEC delegation also includes Victor Allard, Belgian ambassador to the RPM, and Maurice Foley, assistant director general for EEC development. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Feb 82 p 1] 8568

POWER FROM CAHORA BASSA--"Beginning next year, Zambezia Province will receive electric power from Cahora Bassa," Radio Mozambique announced yeaterday. The power supply line will follow the Caia-Quelimane-Mocuba route. However, the installation of the line is experiencing certain difficulties due to the rain which has been falling without interruption and making the roads impassable. This project will make the supply of electric power available to various sectors of Zambezia Province and will subsequently provide power to Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Feb 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4742/207

VERGES ON POSSIBILITY OF LEFT ACCEDING TO POWER NEXT YEAR

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 11 Jan 82 p 12

[Article: "To Prepare for Change in Reunion; Yesterday at the Joint Meeting of the General Committee and the Central Committee of the Reunionese Communist Party (PCR), Paul Verges Stated: '"The Left Can and Must Accede to Power Next Year in Reunion'"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, the General Committee and the Central Committee of the PCR held an important joint session, the first of the year 1982. The work was presided over by our comrade, Lucet Langenier, while the other members of the Secretariat, Paul Verges, Elie Hoarau, Julien Ramin, and Claude Hoarau, also took a place at the rostrum.

After a roll call of the members present, Claude Hoarau, in the name of the Secretariat, gave the introductory work report, which consisted of, to begin with, an analysis of the evolution of the political situation in France.

The essential characteristic of the year 1981 was the ascendancy to power in France of the left, and the forming of a government which includes Communist ministers, Claude Hoarau brought out.

What strikes observers is that the left is inevitably in power for 7 years, probably for 14 years, and possibly for 21 years.

This analysis is based first, on a true appreciation of the evolution of social forces in France; this optimism is then nourished by the positive results already obtained by the new government in the economic area.

Claude Hoarau reviewed the reforms undertaken at this level for the past 6 months. The nationalizations, the new rights of the workers, the increase of SMIC [Interoccupational Minimum Growth Wage], allocations for families, and aid for the handicapped, allowed for a response to the expectations of workers and for an increase in internal consumption. These dispositions expressed themselves by initiating a recovery and a slowing of inflation.

Indeed, these indicators of trends must still be confirmed but they bear witness to the healthy direction the economic evolution of France is taking. And backed by these initial results, the minister of finances and the economy is able to report only 10 percent inflation for 1982. "Here is an element that will be decisive in the political debate," emphasized the speaker.

The administrative and political reforms already taken, or that will be implemented in the coming months, also allow one to hope that the left in France will become more secure since they favor a stronger intervention by workers in politics. The democratic election of the Administrative Council of the Social Security officer, the reform of the Conciliation Board, and the decentralization are moving in this direction.

Definitively speaking, the recorded economic successes, the extension of democracy, and of course, the union of the left in France, ought to gladden Reunionese who are desirous of promoting genuine development in their country.

Reunion has not remained entirely on the fringe of change. And the balance sheet for the last several months incontestably shows some positive aspects. The increases in social aid may be cited, for example, or the improvement in aid to planters, the beginning of a policy of dialogue, or the liberation of FR3 (see below).

Nonetheless, in a global sense the change has not yet occurred, and the right is still in power here; it has not disarmed and is trying to take the political initiative. The demonstration of 11 December, the boycott of the meetings of the general and regional councils, and the last conference of the RPR (Gaullist) illustrate the strategy of tension the right has sought to apply with the goal of opposing Reunionese in the government and the Reunionese among themselves.

It is in this climate that the Council of Minister's decision was announced to hold district elections in March 1982 the same as in France. Claude Hoarau spoke on this subject, of "incontestable withdrawal" by the government, but he specified, the principle of the single assembly remains for the moment the main direction.

But it is obvious that our party and all of the left must here play a motorized role in the process of decentralization. And the interest of Reunion, and that of the Reunionese, demands that the left take power in the country.

Claude Hoarau then insisted upon the necessity of reinforcing the party. After having taken into account certain gaps which have been observed these past months, he stated: "We must considerably improve work methods in the party and be much closer to the masses." To reach this goal the priority tasks were outlined. It requires the [altering] of TEMOIGNAGES, the renewal of cares, and the forming of party cadres. As for our newspaper, it was decided to start an advance payment campaign for subscriptions, and to appreciably increase sales of the Saturday issue.

Furthermore, on the level of party organization, measures were taken to ensure a better control of activities and finances.

Lastly, our party decided to engage in an intense political battle in the upcoming district elections so as to give proof of the growth of its influence, and that of the remainder of the left on Reunion. There is no question, of course, of envisioning, by means of this conference, a leftist majority on the General Council. But these elections are the opportunity for an intense information campaign on the perspects that await us, and they are also the means of reinforcing the trust of the workers in political changes that occur with little pressure.

A discussion was then started on this report, which was widely approved and enriched by the numerous participants. Most of the comrades stressed the need to strengthen TEMOIGNAGES and the party in order to allow the entire left to push ahead to new victories. This was also the tone of the important intervention of Paul Verges. He centered all his remarks around the essential question: "What must we do, we Communists, so that in 9 weeks the left inflicts a severe defeat on the right and thus speeds up its march to power next year, when the new proportional assembly election takes place?"

Here is the perspect that each militant of the PCR must hold in their sights, clearly and permanently, for all their tasks.

Our comrade, the secretary general, showed clearly to all that the left can and must win in the coming district elections. And How: the left can and must progress in seats; the left can and must face the right to retreat, in votes, in percentages, and in seats.

This must be the signal to all Reunionese people that the left is irresistably accelerating its march to power in Reunion, in a single year.

But to do this, Paul Verges said, TEMOIGNAGES and the party must be strengthened at all costs.

We must, said Paul Verges, "...forge a truly revolutionary party, serving the people, and comprised of confessed militants, ever more responsible, never self-indulgent and fully conscious of the historical role that they were called to play in the coming months." After this intercession by Paul Verges, the proceedings were continued in commissions concretely to study the organizational measures to take to prepare for the change. We will of course have the opportunity to come back to this.

An Initial Balance Sheet of the Left on Reunion

Social Measures

- Allocations to families: + 56 percent from 1 July, 1981 (up twofold, plus 25 percent)
- Monthly allocations: + 39 percent beginning 1 January, 1982
- Old age allocations: minimum of Fr 2000 beginning 1 January 1982; for a couple, Fr 3,400 per month

Sugar Cane Growers

Social aid was granted at Fr 25 per ton for small planters. It may be further noted: -reduction of payment delays; -modification of the bonus-penalty formula; -setting up of mixed factory commissions; the election of Angelo Lauret as president president of CIICS [Expansion unknown].

Geranium Growers

Geranium growers should realize an aid of Fr 485 per hectare, and a salvage and reconversion plan will be going into effect quickly.

Policy of Dialogue

This policy was born some weeks after 10 May on the question of price increases. It also prevailed in the employment battle. On these two levels, unavoidably limited but positive results were obtained.

Information

On this level the changes are more significant. Naturally one cannot pass in silence the liberalization of FR3, characterized by a greater respect for the pluralism of information.

It must also be noted that from now on TEMOIGNAGES benefits from legal announcments which heretofore had always been denied it, despite the fact that it fulfilled all requisite conditions for them. In short, since the arrival of Mr Michel Levallois, structured and regular relations have been installed between the Prefecture and the entire press.

9802
CSO: 4710/517

EDITORIAL DEFENDS REUNIONESE NATIONAL IDENTITY

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Proud To Be Reunionese"]

[Text] The reactionaries in our country have trouble accepting the beginning of change and taking into account by the government of the history and identity of the Reunionese people.

The celebration on 20 December was the opportunity for the reactionaires to express their spite and bad faith toward one of the great dates of Reunionese history.

However, the ones most closed-mouthed on such a change, and on progress in respecting Reunionese identity, are those who belong to the old colonial bourgeoisi bourgeoisie, the old, white bourgeoisie of Reunion; those who own the wealth of our country and exploit our people.

This is clearly evident in the report presented by Bernard Legros at the RPR (Gaullist) sessions, in which he states: "The PCR [Reunionese Communist Party] seeks to endow the Reunionese man with a history, with a Reunionese language!" Everyone will understand that such ineptitude, such stupidity, thinly disguises the rancour of this representative of the rich whites at seeing that Reunionese hisotry, not solely of European origin, is beginning to be taken into account.

It is this that bothers the colonial bourgeoisie of Reunion. Before now, official history was only the history of rich whites, the history of the bourgeoisie in Reunion.

The bitterness of the whites goes to the limits of racism when Bernard Legros states: "The goal [of the left] is to divide the people, giving priority to those of Indo-African origin."

But who before now divided the Reunionese people, if not the white bourgeoisie? They have exploited the Reunionese, regardless of origin.

It is only simple justice that today Reunionese of African, Malagasian, and Indian origin (who make up the majority of our people) find their just place, little by little in the history of Reunion, and in Reunionese society.

That Legros should feel guilty, since he defends egotistical interests, is obvious.

But we are Reunionese, from Europe, Africa, Madagascar, India, and China; and we are pround to be Reunionese from Europe, Africa, Madagascar, India, and China. And let no one demand that we choose this origin or the other with the aim of dividing us!

The Reunionese have more than 3 centuries of history, during which our people were forged.

It is precisely from this history that they sustain themselves today, so as to move toward expanding and finally to be themselves. And to reassure Legros, it is indeed for a better Reunionses understanding of his history that the Reunionese Communist Party is working for, to move toward the development of our country.

9802
CSO: 4719/517

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS

Week's Visit

Victoria NATION in English 15 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

TWO officials of the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC) call on Mr. Guy Sinon, the Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, this morning at the start of a week's visit to the Republic.

Mr. Julio Miro Garcia, a member of the Matanzas Provincial Committee of the CPC, and Mrs. Maria Serra, an official in the CPC Central Committee, arrived in Seychelles yesterday afternoon.

They were met at the airport by Mrs. Sylvette Frichot, member of the SPPF Central Executive Committee and Principal Co-ordinator of the Front, and the Roberto Valdes Munoz, the Cuban ambassador to Seychelles.

The two Cuban party officials are to hold talks with a delegation from the SPPF Central Executive Committee and to call on the CEC members individually.

Mr. Miro and Mrs. Serra will also visit SPPF branches, meet officials of the National Workers' Union and the Seychelles Women's Association, tour agricultural, community and other development projects, visit the National Youth Service village and tour Praslin.

SAP

Meeting With SPPF Officials

Victoria NATION in English 18 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

A DELEGATION from the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front held talks yesterday morning with the two visiting officials of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Nine members of the 15-strong Central Executive Committee led by Secretary-General Mr. Guy Sinon met in the Maison du Peuple with Mr Julio Miro, a provincial CPC leader and Mrs. Maria Serra, an official from the CPC Central Committee, who arrived last Sunday for a week's visit.

The two Cuban officials were accompanied by the Cuban Ambassador to Seychelles, Mr. Roberto Valdes.

In the afternoon, the visitors called on the National Executive Board of the National Workers Union led by National Chairman Mr. Olivier Charles.

The CPC officials have already called on several members of the Front Central Executive Committee individually and more such talks will be held during the rest of the week.

Yesterday's programme for the delegation included the laying of flowers at the Zom Lib memorial to the June 5, 1977 Liberation, and a visit to the Port Glaud SPPF Branch.

Since Monday the two officials have also toured development and education projects.

SAP

CSO: 4700/841

OFFICIALS SATISFIED WITH FERRY SERVICE PROJECT

Victoria NATION in English 13 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Ronnie Jumeau]

[Text]

PORT authorities and schooner crews said yesterday they were satisfied with the overall progress of the new ferry services between Mahé, Praslin and La Digue.

After talks last week with generally satisfied SPPF Branch officials on the two neighbouring islands, and closely following progress in the first month of services, senior transport officials said yesterday morning that passengers and schooners were settling down to the new schedule with few problems.

Last December, old faithful *Lady Esme*, the government inner island ferry for 20 years, was "retired' to pass the rest of her days travelling to the nearer outer islands such as the Amirantes.

Since January 1, ferry services have been handled by licensed schooners as it is believed that they can do a better and more economical job by combining these with their cargo runs.

BOON

In fact, said Captain James Ferrari, the Principal Secretary for Transport and Civil Aviation, as the schooners were based on Praslin and La Digue, the new services were a boon to the people of those islands. For example, a Praslinois could catch the schooner at Baie Ste. Anne

at 6 a.m., arrive in Port Victoria about three hours later, attend to business, and return the same day at 1 p.m. or, if he wished, on the 5 p.m. Air Seychelles flight.

In the past, Captain Ferrari continued, the *Lady Esme*, based on Mahé, left from Port Victoria in the morning and a traveller from Praslin arrived at around 5 p.m., too late to attend to any business. He was forced to spend two nights on Mahé if he could not afford the more expensive plane fare back as the *Lady Esme* left on alternate days.

The new arrangements, said the Principal Secretary, were thus a big advantage to farmers on Praslin and La Digue who could now get home the same day in time for evening chores on their farms and plantations. The schooners arrive back at Praslin or La Digue between 4 and 5 p.m. If any vegetables or other produce were shipped to Seycom they were collected the same morning and stored or sold fresh. In the past, with the *Lady Esme* arriving after office hours, the vegetables would not make it to Seycom until the next morning.

Another advantage of the strict schedule, Captain Ferrari said, was that people living in the countryside of Praslin and Mahé, knew what times the boats would leave and could make sure of being on time to catch one.

The services are also a financial help to schooner owners, and, in the long run, will certainly boost the local boat building industry, pointed out Harbour Master Captain Robert Morgan.

Apart from having always been the main freighters of the inner islands, the schooners now have many more passengers than before, the biggest carrying over 30 a trip.

Two schooners do the Praslin service on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays — *La Belle Praslinoise* (32 passengers), and *Louis Alfred* (36). *Rainbow Runner* (15) takes over on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The *Aroha* (20) does the slightly longer La Digue run on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and *La Perina* takes over on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Between Praslin and La Digue there are two charter boats providing daily services also according to schedule.

Apart from these services, the schooners are free to operate as they wish on free days.

Meanwhile, on Praslin, bus timetables have been adapted to the departure and arrival times of the schooners.

The schooners leave Praslin or La Digue at 6 a.m. and return at 1 p.m.. A trip costs R20, compared to Air Seychelles' R80, and most Sey-

chellois agree that in sunny, calm weather it is the best way to travel, especially if the boats cut down on the engines and use their sails. The sails help save fuel and make the trips, especially when there are few passengers, much more economical than the *Lady Esme* ever could.

The skippers of some schooners tied alongside the Long Pier awaiting their departure time told Seychelles Agence Presse yesterday that the new services were a good thing and they were working well. The only problem, said one skipper, was that even if a boat had a full cargo and a full complement of passengers it could not sail until the scheduled time. Other seamen mentioned unco-operative passengers who grumbled on arriving to find the schooners full. "Still", said one skipper "we have no real complaints."

While tickets are now being sold on board just before the trip, skippers are being encouraged to sell tickets in advance, guaranteeing places for later.

One problem acknowledged by both sides and being looked into by the harbour master is that there are not enough vessels on the La Digue run. However, Captain Morgan said, with much more development projects planned for the inner islands, passenger and cargo traffic was expected to increase in the long run, encouraging both the sea transport and boat building industries.

Until this happens, the harbour master is ready to help out with a government boat whenever reasonable increase in passengers warrants it — such as at the beginning and end of school terms when many children travel between the three main islands.

Port authorities, the Praslin and La Digue SPPF Branches and schooner owners would continue working close together to improve services, Captain Ferrari said

CSO: 4700/841

REPORTAGE ON NP SPLIT OVER POWER-SHARING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 pp 2, 6

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

POWER SHARING, or non-power sharing between the Whites of South Africa and the country's Coloureds and Indians, peoples, will be the main issue under discussion at today's crucial Transvaal National party head committee meeting in Pretoria.

The Transvaal NP head committee will, in fact, today for the first time ever, have to take an emphatic decision on whether to share power — no matter to what extent — with Coloureds and Indians, a member of the Transvaal NP hierarchy, told the Citizen yesterday.

The source said the outcome, whether in favour or not in favour of any form of power sharing, was likely to detrimentally affect on the unity of Afrikanerdom.

Dr Andries Treurnicht and the MPs who walked out of NP's parliamentary caucus will today rigidly defend their view that the NP has no mandate from the electorate to share power.

The three deputy chairmen of the Transvaal congress, Mr Fanie Botha, Mr F W de Klerk and Mr Hendrik Schoeman, will back the motion of confidence in the Prime Ministers' interpretation of party policies — the very issue which lead to this biggest split ever in the ranks of the National Party.

The Prime Minister's equally determined declaration that he would continue to execute policies along the line of "Healthy power sharings", cannot be overlooked and would naturally form the basis of arguments against those of Treurnicht and his supporters.

The battle lines are thus drawn for perhaps the fiercest infight in the Transvaal NP head committee since 1948.

The Transvaal NP executive held a special meeting in Cape Town yesterday with a view to sort out the agenda for today's head committee meeting.

The anti-Treurnicht group, who attempted to appoint a chairman at yesterday's executive meeting for today's head committee meeting other than Dr Treurnicht, were immediately defeated by the Treurnicht-men who simply insisted that Dr Treurnicht should be the chairman in general discussions.

But they scored a point in getting an important decision that

the head committee would elect its own chairman with regard to issues which affected the person of Dr Treurnicht.

Both sides counted heads for today's head committee meeting and both sides were confident that they would have an easy majority over the other side today.

If the Treurnicht men get a majority of votes today, Dr Treurnicht would have no problems to drive home his standpoint of non-power sharing.

Today's head committee fight would therefore also be a battle for control of the Transvaal National Party, its funds and its organisation.

Since the split in the parliamentary caucus on Wednesday it was noticeable that the measure of bitterness among the Treurnicht supporters increased, while there was an exceptionally calm and controlled atmosphere among the vast majority who stayed with the Prime Minister.

Together with Dr Treurnicht, 22 MP'S left the caucus. One of them, Mr Dirk Poggenpoel, of Beaufort West yesterday issued an apology to the Prime Minister and returned to the caucus.

Mr Poggenpoel said he, at the moment of vote in the caucus, did not fully realise what it was all about, and he "Thanked the Prime Minister for the opportunity to him and other to come to their senses."

If the other side wins, Dr Treurnicht could be expelled from the party.

The Transvaal NP head committee has the power to 'expel without giving reasons' any member of the Transvaal NP.

But it was not clear yesterday whether either the Treurnicht men or those who remained in the parliamentary caucus were planning a dramatic step, such as the immediate expulsion of those who voted against them.

It's a Lie, Says Dr T.

CAPE TOWN. — "Speculation in the Press that I supported Dr Jan Grobler's editorial calling for a "one-government system" during a Cabinet meeting, was a downright lie," Dr Andri s Treurnicht, Minister of State Administration, and Transvaal NP leader, said yesterday.

Dr Treurnicht, who briefly spoke to Pressmen after yesterday's special executive meeting of the Transvaal NP, was asked if a report were true which stated he, in fact during a Cabinet meeting, had fully accepted the controversial Nat 80s editorial statement of Dr Jan Grobler, the NP's chief information officer, "that it was natural that there could be only one government in a country."

He said he was not prepared to say more about what had happened at the Cabinet meeting, apart from saying the speculation was a "downright lie".

"But if I'm challenged about what I said (at the Cabinet meeting), I will reveal the true facts," he said. An allegation like that could only come from the Cabinet.

"In my mind there is no misunderstanding about what I said or did not say.

"In some heads the mechanismmight be wrong, not in mine."

Backing From Natal

PIETERMARITZBURG. — The Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, yesterday came out strongly in support of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in his clash with Transvaal National Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht.

In a brief statement the Administrator said he "rejected with contempt" the standpoint of Dr Treurnicht and his lieutenants.

Reacting to the statement of the former Prime Minister and State President, Mr B J Vorster, the Administrator said Mr Vorster should keep his views to himself and to realise "that his time of power and influence is over. I totally reject his preconceived view of the political situation." —

Dr T Rejects TvL NP Report

CAPE TOWN. — Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal National Party leader, whose political future is to be decided in Pretoria today, yesterday rejected a statement of the three deputy-chairmen of the Transval National Party, Mr FW de Klerk, Mr Hendrik Schoeman and Mr Fanie Botha, that he had created a wrong impression about the real issue at stake.

"I think I knew very well what everything was about," Dr Treurnicht said.

The three deputy-chairmen said in a statement in Cape Town they regretted Dr Treurnicht had attempted to create the wrong impression regarding the real issue at stake.

They said it was unnecessary and not in the interests of the NP, that an impression had been created that deep-rooted differences on principle existed.

They also said it wa unfair comment that the Prime Minister and 101 other caucus members had deviated from party policies.

The statement said the real issue at stake was the failure of Dr Treurnicht and the other dissidents to accept the Prime Minister's role as final interpreter of the NP's policy and his final responsibility to the NP's party congresses.

TODAY's meeting of the Transvaal National Party head committee is a crucial one, since it will determine who will control the party in this province.

If Dr Treurnicht were to do so, then the situation would arise in which the leading provincial party (the National Party is a federal organisation) would be in the hands of the faction that opposes the Prime Minister in his interpretation of National Party policy.

The party organisation, its finances and its political clout would then be ranged against the Prime Minister.

On the other hand, if the pro-PW Botha group, which includes all the Transvaal Cabinet Ministers except Dr Treurnicht and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, were to gain control of the party, Dr Treurnicht and his supporters may find themselves out of the Transvaal party.

They would either have to remain in Parliament as independents, form a new party, or join up with the Afrikaner Right-wing parties like the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party and Aksie Eie Toekoms.

Not immediately, perhaps, but the pressure in time would make the idea of a united Right-wing front almost irresistible.

Whichever way the vote goes today, that will not be the end of the story.

Afrikanerdom has split right down the middle.

What has brought this state of affairs about is the very nature of the challenges that face the volk as it watches many of its ingrained political ideals crumble.

There are the Afrikaans speakers — and the nearly 200 000 votes which the HNP received in the general election last year show they are a very substantial number — who believe that to concede anything more to the Blacks is a sure way of ensuring that the Whites do not survive.

They still believe that South Africa can be run exclusively by the Whites — and that the Blacks need only be given such rights as will enable them to express their aspirations in their own areas in "White" South Africa, in the homelands and in independent Black States.

The Whites must remain baas, in the view of the Herstigtes. The Whites must maintain their sovereignty at all costs, in the view of the Treurnichites.

Against this is the verligte approach that the Whites must join with the Indians and Coloureds, who have no homelands, in a political set-up in which the three communities can have one Parliament, with three chambers, with a Council of Ministers.

Will this lead to a diminution of White power and eventually to the destruction of White sovereignty?

The Treurnichites think it will, especially as the Prime Minister has talked of "healthy power sharing", the words "power sharing" being anathema to Afrikaners who have been taught over the years that apartheid, baasskap or separate development is the only policy which can ensure the survival of the volk and of the country.

Talk of one government for South Africa and of "healthy power sharing" is the immediate cause of the split, but Afrikanerdom is deeply divided on where it and the country should be, or should go, in these challenging, dangerous times in which we live.

Thus today's meeting will decide what happens to the Transvaal National Party, but it will not finally resolve the conflict within the volk.

The fact that former Prime Minister and State President Mr John Vorster has entered the battle on the side of Dr Treurnicht shows the nature and seriousness of the fight.

The dispute will go on, at the party congresses and beyond, since what is at stake is the very heart, soul and direction of the volk.

Unless there is reconciliation, the volk will be as divided as it was in the days of Hertzog, Smuts and Malan.

And if there is no leader of vision to bring the volk together again, and to give the country the strength of purpose that it requires, we will have a fragmented ruling "tribe" at a time when this country needs a strong Government and the volk knows where it stands, provides the cornerstone of national unity, and determines the direction in which the country can and should go.

CSO: 4700/847

HEUNIS REAFFIRMS GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT TO REMOVE DISCRIMINATORY LAWS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 4

[From the Parliament page]

[Text]

THE Government was committed to the removal of discriminatory laws but the tempo and scope of reform would be determined by the broad interests of the entire population, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Order and stability were necessary conditions for reform, he said during debate on a motion calling for the appointment of a multi-racial commission to review all discriminatory legislation.

The motion was proposed by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands).

"The tempo and scope of reform will be determined by the broad interests of the population as a whole and if removal of a regulation would lead to destabilisation or ineffective government, we would not be prepared to remove it," Mr Heunis said.

"In the situation in our country, complex as it is, there are a multiplicity of interests. We have no choice but to have legislation which differentiates between various groups in order to reconcile these divergent interests."

Healthy group relations were a condition for peaceful evolution in the social, political and economic spheres and it was essential for the rights and privileges of each group to be protected.

Mr Heunis said it was important to distinguish between measures which differentiated between people and groups and measures which discriminated.

Differential measures were for the sake of people, while discriminatory measures were at their cost.

In South Africa differential legislation was necessary because of the different levels of development and the different cultures of the country's various peoples.

Discriminatory measures had to disappear.

It was not necessary to appoint a commission such as was desired by Dr Boraine because it was within the ambit of the President's Council — a multi-racial body appointed by the Government — to review all legislation. — Sapa.

All Should Share in Power

POWER-SHARING in South Africa would have to include Blacks as well as Coloureds and Asians, and would necessitate the removal from the statute books of laws that discriminated on the grounds of race, Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands) said yesterday.

He was introducing a private member's motion calling on the Government to recommend to the State President the appointment of a multiracial commission of inquiry to review all legislation "with a view to the removal therefrom of all provisions discriminating on the grounds of race, colour or sex".

Dr Boraine said South Africans had the right to know where the Government stood on the central issue of power-sharing. There was considerable confusion about this matter, he said, and quoted from Hansard speeches made by Nationalists and from a National Party pamphlet explaining the proposed new constitutional changes regarding power-sharing.

He quoted the National Party member for Benoni, Mr Chris Roncken, who had said in 1980: "We on this side of the House reject power-sharing . . . we stand for a system of the division of power."

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, was quoted as having said: "Power-sharing is not the policy of the National Party" in 1980 and 1981 in reply to questions on whether he believed in power-sharing. "No, do not talk nonsense," he said.

The pamphlet stated that the Government did not believe in sharing power.

"It is very tricky for us inside and outside to understand what is going on inside the party," Dr Boraine said.

"You can't move away from discrimination unless you have genuine power-sharing. You can't have genuine power-sharing if you as a small White minority decide the Coloured people will forever be outside of the decision-making process.

Any law which put a man of colour at a disadvantage was discriminatory, Dr Boraine said, and should there be a multiracial commission of inquiry into legislation he had no doubt many Acts would come under consideration for repeal or radical amendment.

These included the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act, the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, the National Education Policy Act, the Internal Security Act, the Prohibition of Political Interference Act and pass legislation.

CSO: 4700/847

IMPACT OF INTEREST HIKE ON FARMERS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 8

[Text]

THE increase in Land Bank interest rates could be the last straw financially for many farmers — and will escalate growing resentment in the agricultural community over "over-protection" by the Government of other industries.

At the least the increase is expected to result in yet a further ripple-effect jump in produce prices.

Agricultural experts in Pretoria say the farming community is feeling increasingly that it is being exploited by the authorities and is being made continual prey to "unfair" price increases granted to supplies, particularly of implements and commodities such as fertilisers.

Mr Johan Willemse, economist of the SA Agricultural Union, said yesterday the increase in Land Bank interest rates to come into force from Monday, would mean the "almost complete" end to benefits enjoyed by farmers for financing specific needs.

"It is a serious shock to agriculture, particularly where the benefits of agriculturally adapted financing is drastically and rapidly phased out and where this is due to pressure exercised by interested parties outside agriculture," he said.

He backed to an extent criticism of farmers who claim they are "paying up for over-protection of other industries".

He said the union "hopes the financing advantages enjoyed by new industries and smaller enterprises will be seriously studied — as well as tariff protection of non-strategic industries."

The Agricultural Union, through its commodity committees and affiliations, would insist that the Government allow farmers to recover their increased costs by means of higher product prices.

"Farmers who are unable to recover increased costs and who find themselves in a financial crisis caused by the doubling of interest rates within less than a year will have to be aided by the Government.

"And we in the union will have to look seriously at alternative financing possibilities for agriculture," Mr Willemse said.

A land Bank spokesman confirmed details of the actual increases, which apply to the bank's short-term rates.

He said it had been decided to increase the rate of interest charged on existing as well as future cash credit accounts — seasonal loans — to co-operatives and regulatory boards.

Thus, on all cash credit accounts on which interest is presently paid at a rate of 13,5 percent the rate is increased to 15 percent, except where members debts were financed under cash credit accounts.

In all cases where members were financed under cash credit accounts the rate of interest for the debts had been incased from 13,5 percent to 15,5 percent.

The adapted rate of interest would be increased from 14,5 percent to 16 percent he said.

CSO: 4700/847

BUTHELEZI GETS POLICE APOLOGY OVER DOG'S NAME

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 4

[Text]

THE South African Police had apologised to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, for the naming after him of a watchdog kept at the Ingwavuma police camp, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said.

Replying to a question by Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea), Mr Le Grange said the SA Police had received a complaint from the Chief Minister of KwaZulu about the name of a dog owned by the police at Ingwavuma.

"The chief Minister registered a strong protest and asserted that he regarded it as an insult, not only to himself but to the entire Zulu nation and Black people in general.

"The matter was immediately investigated and the following facts emerged:

"The dog in question came to the police camp in November 1981 in a state of starvation and was immediately adopted and cared for by the men stationed there at the time.

"It soon developed into an alert and fearless watchdog and was perhaps for this reason named after the Chief Minister.

"The dog did not belong to any specific policeman and as the members at this camp are changed at regular intervals, it could not be ascertained with whom the name originated.

"I am sure no offence was intended and that there was no malice or ill-will towards the Chief Minister.

"I may add, however, that it is not uncommon for dogs or other pets to be named after prominent people.

"The apologies of the South African Police have been conveyed to the Chief Minister and it is trusted that he will accept them in this spirit."

Mr Le Grange added that the dog had been destroyed on the initiative of the present occupants of the camp to avoid further possible unpleasantness. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/847

GENERAL MALAN: DEFENCE 'NOT ONLY BY WHITE MEN'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 82 p 7

[Text]

CLOCOLAN. — The permanent defence force and present number of national servicemen could no longer guarantee the public's safety, the Minister of Defence, General Malan, said yesterday.

In a speech read on his behalf at the opening of the Clocolan agricultural show, General Malan said that the responsibility for the defence of the country could not be confined to the White men of the country.

"It is the task of a National Defence Force (Volksweermag)," he said.

"The writing is on the wall for a more comprehensive national service system, the details of which will be announced shortly."

To counter the threat against the country effectively and to achieve peace in South Africa, it had become imperative that each citizen became involved, in one way or another, in the process of countering the onslaught which faced the country.

"The permanent force and the present number of national servicemen are no longer capable of guaranteeing your safety," General Malan said.

One of the essentials in war was to act timeously and effectively. To wait for the enemy to gain the initiative would be disasterous as so many countries which waged war on terrorists had learnt to their detriment.

"The communist instigators have taken note that there is an evolutionary process taking off in South Africa to provide for the political needs of all its people — a process which will further improve stability and destroy the breeding ground for anarchy." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/847

DETAILS ON OPPENHEIMER REPORT GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

THE interlinked political and economic situation in Zimbabwe has now reached a crucial stage — perhaps the most crucial since its independence in 1980.

This was said yesterday by Mr Harry Oppenheimer in his report as national chairman of the South African Institute of International Affairs, at the biennial meeting of the executive council.

He warned that it would be wrong for South Africa to harp only on the negative factors, and called on South Africa to rather recognise the positive aspects of Zimbabwe's performance as an independent state.

"By building on existing links between the two states, South Africa can make a contribution to regional stability and minimise the effects of strong political differences," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He pointed out that the situation in Zimbabwe had "deep" implications for South Africa and that the South West African issue remained of prime importance to our foreign policy.

"Namibia will provide in part the key to South Africa's political fortunes in the years ahead," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He said that the Reagan Administration had brought new initiatives, on the part of the so-called contact group led by the United States, to find a solution.

"These new initiatives, under the general rubric of Security council resolution 435, are aimed at trying to restore the momentum of the initiative which was lost at the abortive Geneva talks early in 1981," he said.

Mr Oppenheimer pointed out that there were, however, a number of "hurdles" in the way of a settlement which were of concern to South Africa.

He named South Africa's view of the Soviet threat to its region as one of these "hurdles", and said that it was clear that the danger of this threat would be considerably increased by a Swapo victory in SWA.

"It may be that this question is exaggerated in the mind of the average White, but it is a factor nonetheless," he said.

Linked to this, he mentioned the view which regarded Swapo as an extremist organisation which would oppress Whites and disrupt the economy of SWA.

Constrained

"What we need to realise, however, is that Swapo is not a monolithic body of ideologues. If Swapo comes to power in Windhoek it will be seriously constrained both by economic problems and by the extensive power which South Africa can bring to bear on it," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He said that the settlement process that led to an independent Zimbabwe should have reminded proponents of the "new realism" of the constraints of the sympathies of conservatives.

"No government, however conservative, can have normal relations with South Africa until apartheid is replaced by a more equitable political and economic system," he said.

CSO: 4700/847

BRIEFS

PRISONERS IN MILITARY JAILS--A total of 577 people were detained in South African Defence Force detention centres, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in a written reply to a question yesterday. Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) asked the Minister to list the offences for which the men had been detained. He replied that 312 had been detained for refusing to undergo military training in the Citizen Force or Commando, 207 for being absent without leave, eight for housebreaking and theft, four for possessing dagga and the rest for a number of other offences. These figures had been valid on February 16. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 4]

WHITES AT BLACK UNIVERSITIES--A total of 111 White students were at present studying at Black universities, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said yesterday. Replying to a question by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point), he said there were 53 White students at the Medical University of Southern Africa, 27 at Fort Hare, 24 at the University of the North and seven at the University of Zululand. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 4]

INDIAN COUNCIL BACKS BOTHA--Durban--The crisis in the National Party had a sequel at the South African Indian Council meeting in Durban yesterday when members on both sides of the house pledged their solidarity with Prime Minister P.W. Botha in the fued. In a snap debate on the right-wing rebellion, the leader of the National People's Party, Mr A. Rajbansi, and members of the opposition Democratic Party favoured support for Mr Botha on the basis of his commitment to political reform. Mr Rajbansi said it was clearly evident the issue of power sharing proposed for Whites, Coloureds and Indians precipitated the breakaway. The leader of the opposition, Mr J.B. Patel, said it was hard to predict the consequences of the split, but said the Indian people also had a role "in shaping the destiny of the country." Some divisional executives of the National Party in the Transvaal met yesterday morning to discuss political differences in the party and some will meet today after the head committee meeting in Pretoria. Others will meet on Monday.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 8]

RULES FOR REPORTERS--Procedures for the admission of the news media to Provincial Council meetings in Pretoria have been revised, according to the Transvaal Provincial Council's public relations officer. In future, members of the news media wanting to attend council meetings will have to apply at least 14 days beforehand to the chief of Security Services. Those who do not have the necessary permission will be refused entrance.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 7]

RATIONING ENDS--From Monday cement will no longer be subject to rationing. The cement marketing organisation had announced that there has been a marked improvement in the supply of cement and that shortages were no longer being experienced. Rationing was imposed in September last year because of unusually heavy demand, and 30 000 tons of cement had to be imported from the republic of China.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 2]

DETAINEE'S HEALTH--The Port Elizabeth trade unionist, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, who was recently detained, was under psychiatric observation and treatment in the Johannesburg Hospital, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday. Replying to a question by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands), Mr Coetsee said Mr Gqweta's family had not been notified of his hospitalisation by the South African Police. When they located the family in Ciskei on February 15, it transpired that they had already been informed through an unknown source. Mr Gqweta's brother and daughter visited them twice during February. His physical condition had been described as good by the doctors, the Minister said. His mental condition was improving and he was undergoing treatment. In a supplementary question Dr Boraine asked the Minister if he was aware of newspaper reports which described Mr Gqweta's conditionas almost unrecognisable by his own brother. "How is it possible for a man in very good health after a short term in detention to be put in a psychiatric ward?" he asked. The Minister said he was aware of the reports but he also knew that many reports were exaggerated for sensational effect.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 4]

MRS MANDELA BAN EXTENDED--A notice banning Mrs Winnie Mandela from attending gatherings for a further five years until December 31, 1986 appeared in the Government Gazette yesterday. Notice was also given prohibiting David Frank Johnson of Glyn Thomas House, Baragwanath, from attending gatherings until October 31, 1986 and withdrawing a similar prohibition notice served on Ashlatha Ramballa.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 82 p 7]

CSO: 4700/847

NEED TO STORE STRATEGIC FOOD RESERVES STRESSED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

SWAZILAND needs strategic food reserves as a disaster preparedness measure, the Minister of Finance, Mr. James Simelane told Parliament yesterday.

Mr Simelane said maize silos had to be constructed in strategic points in the country to prepare for times of famine.

"When the political climate becomes stormy, aid can be assured when we have proper storage facilities," Mr. Simelane said. "We neen to be prepared for all possibilities.

"We need not wait until the development of a food crisis to do this, he said. "The Sahara experience need not be repeated here."

Mr. Simelane said when aid came to the Saharans during the famine, food fell into the hands of a few greedy people who enriched themselves at the expense of their own people. For this reason, a political upheaval followed.

He was supporting a Bill requesting Parliament to empower him to negotiate for a E1.7 million loan from a South African industrial corporation.

Mr. Simelane said the controversy which followed the Bill's introduction in Parliament took him by surprise.

He said the plan includes the construction of a central reserve at Matsapa with the capacity to store 12,000 tons of maize. Satellite silos are planned for each district.

If the Bill goes through, a parastatal organisation will be set up to manage these food reserves. There would be a project manager at the central reserve to be assisted by two operators of conveyor belts and five workers.

Defended

The district reserves would each be managed by an operator assisted by two workers. Each area would have a seven ton truck to collect maize from producers.

Mr. Simelane strongly defended the Bill answering each criticism point by point.

He said unless these farmers were ensured of proper storage and marketing of their products they would continue to be attracted towards other agricultural crops.

As long as rural agriculture is encouraged by the construction of these silos, there can be no hope of arresting the rural-urban migration.

He said this would create employment opportunities in the rural areas and improve the standard of living. "These storage facilities are a prerequisite of this achievement," he added.

'Absurd'

On the argument that the country suffered drought and storms which damaged crops metereological records show that these disasters indicate that such disasters occur only once in 10 years.

"To abandon a project of this nature because of natural disasters would be absurd," he said.

He said the pre-independence storage tanks were unsuccessful because the inflow of maize was not properly monitored as it will be when the new project begins.

With regard to the argument that the money would be better spent on subsidising rural farmers, Mr. Simelane argued that "economic realities have shown that this is not always a wise idea. If you subsidise the produce you need to subsidise the consumer as well."

CSO: 4700/840

PROPOSAL TO BORROW FROM SOUTH AFRICAN CORPORATION CRITICIZED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

A PROPOSAL that Swaziland should borrow E1.7 million from a South African corporation was bitterly criticised in Parliament yesterday.

The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Finance Mr. James Simelane, who was asking to be empowered to borrow the money from the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa.

The money is being sought to build "maize storage silos in strategic areas."

Speakers complained that:

THE HOUSE has never discussed these silos before and now it is urgently being asked to authorise the raising of a loan to construct them.

THE TERMS of the loan were too high — calculated at a total of E255,000 — in total payment "from tax payers money."

TOO MUCH money has already been spent on unprofitable projects, such as the Rural Development Areas and the purchasing of farms by government which are not being profitably utilised.

MAIZE storage facilities were constructed in the 1950s, but they proved a total failure and they are now idle.

SWAZILAND has a shortage of maize and maize products, particularly this year when more than E500,000 worth of maize was destroyed by storms in Mahlangatsha and there was a drought in the lowveld.

Costly

"It goes without saying that silos are needed, but what are we going to fill them with? The terms are terribly costly," Mr. S.M. Dlamini said.

"Is this loan for the benefit of our people or is it for the benefit of our neighbours?" Mr. A.S. Dlamini asked.

"How long are we going to spend our efforts working for other people rather than our own?" he continued.

"I don't think this will be acceptable to the people who pay tax," he said.

Mr. L.C. Von Wissell moved that the Bill should be thrown out of the House.

"This house is being asked to authorise the raising of a loan on a principle that has never been discussed and accepted."

Mr. Von Wissell said the minister's request raises a number of questions which were not covered in his preamble.

"If this money was to be spent to subsidise small farmers and improve rural agriculture I would not negate it," Mr. E.P. Mambo said. "It would be an illusion to spend large sums of money on silos," he added.

He pointed out that borrowing money from South Africa might prove harmful to the country's image among fellow SADCC states.

Dr. G.M. Msibi supported the Bill, but criticised the Minister for not furnishing details. He stated the construction of these silos would help encourage more people to grow maize.

CSO: 4700/840

NEW MISSIONARY AGENCY SET UP

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

HIS MAJESTY, King Sobhuza, has approved the establishment of a local branch of a Southern African Christian Missionary Rural Development Agency.

Called the Africa Co-operative Action Trust, the group's aims are to help rural communities increase their food production and employment opportunities.

The chairman-elect of the Swaziland branch, Dr. Samuel Hynd has requested members to "lay the solid foundation for an on-going self help rural development programme" and to "spread the propaganda to the various communities" around the country.

The organisation was born in 1976 "because of a real concern about the future of Southern Africa," according to an information bronchures published by the organisation.

Innocent

According to the information booklet, as result of the political crisis which rocked South and South West Africa in 1976, the loss of life of innocent people, economic instability, unemployment and increased hunger sparked off a mass concern from committed christian businessmen and the ACAT group was jointly established "to help teach fellow countrymen to grow better crops to feed themselves and their families adequately."

The statement says: "We commence and concentrate our rural development programmes at grass root levels. A good foundation at grass roots level will support future development programmes. For development to take place at grass roots the people must be able to feed themselves."

At the initial meeting of the local branch members, Dr. Samuel Hynd informed members that the establishment of th ebranch

establishment of the branch had received the blessings of His Majesty.

It was discussed that the Ministry of Home Affairs was expected to send a representative to join the group. The elected Secretary, Mrs. Ayiwah Dlamini is to send letters to individuals churches requesting for their participation.

The organisation has also approached the headquarters in South Africa for financial assistance towards their initial funding.

The Chief of Kaphunga Community in the Shiselweni District Mr. S. Dlamini indicated that his people were willing to act as a pilot project by providing land. "They are ready to start immediately," he told the meeting. He added that since the people at Kaphunga were willing to start in the next ploughing season, it was necessary to try and speed up the planning.

It was then decided that Dr. Hynd would communicate with the headquarters to ask for a liaison officer to visit the new branch for action.

The organisation is to form up a Board of reference who will in turn, choose the Board of Trustees.

A national director was felt necessary and the Campus Crusade for Christ has been requested to assist in this plan.

CSO: 4700/840

ROYAL SWAZI RENTS BOEING 737

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

ROYAL Swazi Airways will begin using a rented Mozambican Boeing 737 on its regular routes from Monday.

The aim is to test the suitability of the jet on the routes.

Announcing this yesterday, Royal Swazi Airways chief executive Dan Langeler said the jet had been on loan by the Mozambican airlines for a three-week trial to replace the South African Viscount which is being used at present.

Mr. Langeler said the Viscount, which was obtained temporarily as a replacement for the Royal Swazi Fokker F28 jet damaged in the unsuccessful coup attempt in the Seychelles, had proven "unsuitable" for the routes.

"The Viscount is being returned to Johannesburg for maintenance," he said.

Mr. Langeler said Mozambican aircraft would be manned by a Royal crew, with assistance, where necessary by Mozambican cabin staff. "The aim it to continue to give our passenger the Royal Swazi Service," he said.

He added that two members of the cabin crew had already undergone training in flying a 737 aircraft. "Eight of our girls will be leaving on Monday for training," Mr. Langeler said.

He said the loan had been made under the umbrella of the Southern African Development Conference Committee, in which Mozambique was charged with the transport and communications programme.

Mr. Langeler also disclosed that negotiations were currently being made to lease a separate Boeing 737 from one of two African aircraft carriers. If successful, he said, the talks would soon be completed and the aircraft would start operations in May.

Asked why no plans had been made to buy another aircraft, Mr. Langeler said: "We are waiting for the final reports on our Fokker and only after they have been presented can any considerations be made."

CSO: 4700/840

MUNDIA ADMITS ALL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS HAVE FAILED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Mundia yesterday admitted in Parliament that all Zambia's public service commissions have lamentably failed and need over-hauling if they are to regain their credibility.

In a policy statement during a debate on Personnel Division, he said the Police and Prisons Service Commission, Public Service Commission and Teaching Service Commission were riddled with dishonesty, laziness, inefficiency and discrimination.

"As I said in my contribution on the service commissions, namely, Public Service Commission, Teaching Service Commission and Police and Prisons Service Commission; these institutions must work hard and honestly to serve all sections of the community without discrimination to earn themselves credibility among the people."

Although as head of Government, his task was neither to criticise nor praise any particular institution but to guide and mould, it was true these commissions had failed to deliver the goods.

He said he hoped that the Administrative Commission of Inquiry would come up with recommendations to help turn the civil service into an efficient body, capable of meeting all the hopes and expectations of the 73 tribes of Zambia.

CSO: 4700/854

ZAMBIA AIDING SWAZILAND TO REVIEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 25 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

MANZINI, Swaziland. — Zambia is among other African countries trying to assist Swaziland review its policy and strategy for rural development and decentralisation.

This was revealed by Dr Godwin Muyoba, principal of the President's Citizenship College who led a two-man Zambian team which attended a 12-day seminar in Mbabane as consultants.

Dr Muyoba was accompanied by Mr Frederick Siame, an official in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

Speaking at Msapa airport, before leaving here on Monday, Dr Muyoba said the seminar which started on February 10 was organised by the Pan-African Institute for Development in conjunction with the University of Swaziland.

He said Zambia, Kenya, Tanzania and Ghana attended as consultants on the formulation of a strategy that would lessen Swaziland's dependence on South Africa.

Dr Muyoba explained that at present Swazi farmers were producing a lot of maize but millers preferred to buy maize from South Africa. This also applied to other businessmen dealing in other products as well.

He said the government there felt that perhaps they were not using a correct approach in rural development and that was why it called on other countries to help frame an applicable strategy.

"I think the seminar achieved its objectives because we have been able to assist Swaziland in designing a strategy for rural development," said Dr Muyoba.

He added that Zambia was aware of the kingdom's problems but "we think they can do a little bit more than what they have done in terms of sale of products."

The trade between Swaziland and South Africa involved no foreign exchange as they both use the Rand.

On decentralisation, Dr Muyoba said Swaziland was trying to learn how other countries have managed to decentralise power and resources. — Zana

CSO: 4700/854

MPS CALL FOR SCRAPING OF MINISTRY OF NATIONAL GUIDANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

MEMBERS of Parliament yesterday called for the scrapping of the Ministry of National Guidance charging that it was useless and a drain of public funds.

Its minister **Mr Arnold Simuchimba** was warned by Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly **Mr Raphael Chota** against "taking Parliament for granted".

This was at the height of a debate under the vote for the ministry when MPs, among other things, said the governors in the ministry were "residues", a word Mr Chota endorsed.

Mr Simuchimba, rising to answer some of the charges levelled against his ministry, said MPs made the charges "out of ignorance and malice" and he refused to withdraw the word "ignorance" even when advised to do so.

Mr Chota again rose to advise Mr Simuchimba to use parliamentary language in his submissions.

"The honourable minister for National Guidance should not take the House for granted because members of the House are making submissions from what they know in order to help the Government improve the ministry," he said.

Leading the attack, **Mr Lioko Mbaimbai** (Kalabo) said the ministry was a "dumping ground" for indisciplined governors who could not make a grade elsewhere.

The Party and its Government should abolish the ministry and assign Mr Simuchimba to a new ministry "say that of fisheries and bees".

Mr Palakasa Chiwaya (Chililabombwe) alleged that "all" the governors who had been sent to Chililabombwe from the ministry since 1975 had been smugglers and did nothing about propagating the philosophy of Humanism.

He felt the funds and a minister given to the ministry could be put to better use in other departments of the Party and its Government.

Mr Webster Chipalo (Luwingu East) said although the ministry had been established as an educational wing on the philosophy of Humanism, the quality of people sent to it left much to be desired.

Failed

The ministry had only been created to pay salaries for a group of people who had failed to make a grade in the places they had been placed before moving to the ministry.

Mr Gasalan Phiri (Chadiza) said he wished to express concern at the number of governors who had been "heaped" at Freedom House with no work to do. But Mr

Webster Lamba, MP and governor for Kalulushi asked in a point of order whether the word "heaped" was appropriate since it had implications that governors were "rubbish or sand."

Ruling on the point of order, Mr Chota said Mr Phiri was in order because he might have visited Freedom House and found that about five governors had been put in one office, which was no good.

Continuing with his contribution, Mr Phiri said the ministry wasted public funds because it only bought Humanism posters. He suggested governors in the ministry should be put in charge of funerals of Party cadres.

Circulars

In an interjection at one time, **Mr Daniel Munkombwe** (Choma) said the ministry had no other jobs apart from printing circulars of "know your enemy." This sent the House roaring with laughter.

Mr Sebastian Kapalu (Livingstone) said the ministry was misleading the nation. Instead of giving proper guidance because it "believes talking about marriages and chisungu (initiation ceremonies) was dealing with socialism and Humanism."

The ministry, he added, was now regarded by the Party and its Government as a dumping ground for "useless things."

Mr Kapalu said the title of governors in the ministry was too high for them. And he urged the Party and its Government to think of a less honouring title.

But Mr Simuchimba dismissed allegations that his ministry was a "dumping ground" and instead urged MPs to appreciate the work it was doing.

Because his ministry did not publicise some of its activities, like reporting erring leaders, was not a sign it was a useless organisation.

CSO: 4700/854

DECISION TO COLLECT TWO TAXES IN YEAR 'DETRIMENTAL' TO RECOVERY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government decision to collect two taxes in a year as contained in this year's Budget is detrimental to the country's economic recovery.

And chief executive of the Zambian Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom) Mr Humphrey Samuchapi warned in Lusaka yesterday that many companies would be forced to close down or lower production levels if the Government "stuck to its guns."

"There is no doubt that some of the firms will be forced to close down or reduce volume of production because of cash flow problems which will arise."

Zincom had already made its representations to the Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane on the issue, but he declined to give details.

"We have now left the matter in the hands of the Government and we will wait and see what comes out of it."

But chairman of industry in Zincom and prominent Kitwe businessman Mr Murray Sanderson expressed similar views last week when the association met Mr Musokotwane and commissioner of taxes Mr Lazarus Bwalya to discuss the Budget proposals.

In a statement released after the meeting, Mr Sanderson said Zincom emphasised the grave consequences bound to result from collecting two years' tax in a single year.

This was because most businesses simply would not be able to find the money to pay unless they severely cut back on their operations.

At the meeting Zincom responded to the minister's invitation to put forward specific suggestions in writing which included the spreading of tax for 1981/82 over a period of three years.

Another suggestion was the use of the previous year's tax as a standard quarterly or half yearly payments of tax for the current year to reduce the element of self-assessment.

A special allowance for professional partnership and individuals was proposed to the Government by Zincom.

CSO: 4700/854

MPS SAY PRESS VICTIMIZATION, MUZZLING 'ON THE INCREASE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Feb 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

THE Party and its Government must desist from intimidating the Press if freedom of speech is to be maintained, Members of Parliament urged yesterday.

They said victimisation and muzzling of the Press were on the increase but noted that the truth could not be killed as it was stronger than brute force.

Choma MP, **Mr Daniel Munkombwe** said the country's liberty depended on the freedom of the Press.

Pressmen must work under the framework of political liberty otherwise there would be no certainty.

Mr Munkombwe cited the case of **Sunday Times** assistant editor Robinson Makayi who was detained in 1976.

"A reporter of high repute Robby Makayi was detained for writing what others considered to be against Government view.

"And when he was released from detention no explanation or reasons were given for the action taken."

Intimidation was indirect censorship of the Press especially in cases where reporters were threatened with arrest.

"It is difficult for newspapers to move with tape recorders for the benefit of some big people who say I did not say that and in the end the reporter is victimised."

Muzzling the Press was dangerous because those doing so feared the truth. Press freedom and freedom of speech were inseparable, he said.

"One cannot guarantee freedom of speech and at the same time order newspapers to write views of the Government only."

Malambo MP, **Mr Whitson Banda** said some Pressmen had been victimised so much that they had lost their responsibilities.

Speaking during the debate on a vote for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Mr Banda said one television interviewer from the Zambia Broadcasting Services was victimised after an interview he had with him.

The TVZ man was victimised over a point which he (Mr Banda) differed with the then Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of Appointments and Disciplinary Sub-Committee, Mr Wesley Nyirenda.

"This television man has been barred from appearing on television. People have asked through letters to the editor to have him brought back, but nothing has been done. He has even been stopped from going abroad for training."

He recalled that "a big shot" in Government once said Pressmen should not bite the hand that fed them. "This attitude is wrong."

CSO: 4700/854

EEC CHIEF DELEGATE ANNOUNCES AID FOR 1982

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE European Economic Community has this year committed K100 million in aid to Zambia, EEC chief delegate in Zambia Mr Hugh Swift announced yesterday.

The money will be used in the mining industry, agriculture and water development, economic and social infrastructure and manpower training.

Speaking in an interview, Mr Swift said the mining industry alone would use up K53 million while agriculture and water development would account for about K26 million.

The development of economic and social infrastructure would receive K12 million to cater for the construction and rehabilitation of roads, furnishing the transport system and building rural health centres.

The rest of the money would go towards manpower development with K4 million being committed to training. Another K4 million would be used on support studies. Geological research would be allocated K1 million.

Mr Swift said it was hoped by the end of April, K70 million would have been released, but the money to boost the mining industry would be released by March.

The mining industry had taken the lion's share because the EEC was committed to reviving the performance of the Zambian economy.

Agriculture received top priority because of the EEC conviction that the country had great potential in this sector.

The EEC would like to improve links with Zambia to maximise the mutual benefits from such cooperation.

"The EEC would like to help Zambia and other countries in the region because this will enhance peace and development and the Community stands to gain from a peaceful Southern Africa."

The EEC and Zambia needed each other because each party had resources which the other needed.

He said the money allocated to Zambia this year was one of the largest amounts paid out by the Community and hoped it would help to improve performance in the targeted areas.

On February 9 President Kaunda commended EEC lending policies when Zambia and the EEC signed a loan to prop up the Zambian mining industry.

The EEC was sponsoring the courses because it sought to transfer technology from Europe to the Third World and thus enhance development, he said.

CSO: 4700/854

MINISTER ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO REHABILITATE MINING INDUSTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

MINISTER of Mines Mr Mufaya Mumbuna yesterday announced in Parliament far-reaching measures aimed at rehabilitating the mining industry.

Winding up debate on estimates of expenditure for the ministry, he said the measures have been taken as a planned capital investment to sustain the future production of metals.

The measures include rehabilitating existing plants by replacing worn out machinery, deepening shafts and renovating pumping systems on the mines.

Some financial help had been secured for the programme, "while the search for more continues."

The minister who could not disclose how much the whole programme would cost, said his ministry was committed to making the mining industry viable.

The recent decision announced by President Kaunda to merge the two mining companies into the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines Limited, was the most important single step in making the mining industry a viable proposition.

Although the mining sector had a difficult period last year resulting from both local and international factors, it did its best, he said.

On the low prices of copper on the world market brought about by suppressed demand, he said the prevailing world economic situation had shown some "encouraging recovery".

He told the House that uranium prospecting by companies from Italy, France, West Germany and Japan was satisfactory and that K5 million in foreign exchange was spent by the companies last year.

The ministry would this year establish seismic stations in Lusaka, Southern, Eastern, North-Western and Northern provinces under the technical assistance of Italy.

Earlier, MPs expressed concern at delays in engaging in emerald mining while aliens continued to illegally exploit the mineral.

CSO: 4700/854

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE RELEASES CONSUMER PRICE REPORT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 23 Feb 82 p 7

[Text]

DURING the last three months of 1981, there were only slight increases in the two consumer price indices.

According to a report on consumer price statistics for February this year released by the Central Statistical Office in Lusaka, the low income index went up by 1.0 per cent and the high income index by 1.8 per cent.

The low income food index reached 248.2 in December but this was not appreciably higher than in April last year when it stood at 247.9.

The report says that this stability can be partly attributed to the fact that between April and December, there were no price increases in mealie-meal, cooking oil or sugar.

The very high inflation experienced in 1976 had fallen to around 10 per cent in 1978 and remained steady at the 10 to 11 per cent level during 1979 and 1980.

last year, the figure was a bit higher for the low income group, at 14 per cent, whereas inflation for the high income group was 11.5 per cent, a little higher than in 1980.

The report says that predicting the level of inflation for 1982 is as difficult as forecasting next week's winning Pick-A-Lot numbers.

"However, as we have seen in previous year, the majority of the price rises in any year occur during the first few months of the year so perhaps in our next issue in May we will be in a better position to assess the future trend in the rate of inflation," the report says.

Price inflation during 1981 was 14 per cent for the low income group and 11.5 per cent for the high income group. "But what price rises contributed most to this level of inflation?" the report asks.

It was calculated that this is to look at the price rise for every item in the index and at the relative importance that each item in the index, as measured by the item's "weight."

The item that shows the greatest price rise in the year does not necessarily contribute most to inflation — because it may be of only minor importance in the consumption basket.

According to the table given in the report, some of the items that contributed most to the year's increase in the cost of living for the low income group are mealie-meal, chicken, bread, sugar, fresh milk and rape vegetable.

For the high income group, the items that contributed to the cost of living are chicken, fresh milk, petrol, bread, butter, car repair charges, toilet tissues, sugar, rice and mealie-meal.

CSO: 4700/854

KAUNDA SAYS NATION CAUGHT IN ECONOMIC 'VICIOUS CIRCLE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Party and its Government is determined to reconstruct the mining industry "because its collapse will be the collapse of the nation," President Kaunda said in Lusaka yesterday.

The President said this at a luncheon he hosted for the visiting World Bank vice-president Mr Willy Wapenhans at State House.

He told Mr Wapenhans that in the reorganisation, the two mining companies NCCM and RCM would soon be merged in an effort to curb high production costs.

Copper was still the country's main foreign exchange earner "and as such the collapse of the mining industry would be the collapse of the nation".

The President added that the country would continue to carry out mineral explorations while the mining of emeralds would be reorganised to stop the illegal mining of the precious stone.

Dr Kaunda informed the World Bank executive that lower export earnings, rising oil prices and high import costs were still some of the problems facing the Zambian economy today.

"Oil prices have been rising for the past eight years while at the same time goods and services needed to be imported at high costs. Our own exports have faced falling prices.

"We are caught in a vicious circle. But despite this we have not been idle. We have been trying to find solutions to these problems."

During the last UNIP National Council he emphasised the need to diversify the economy of the country, particularly through agriculture.

He told Mr Wapenhans that in 1980 a programme of action in agriculture to last ten years was launched which would look into four main areas of production.

These were peasant farmers through which wards in all nine provinces would be centres of development, cooperatives, commercial farmers and State farms.

"We have made a lot of improvements in other areas although transport, that Zambia Airways, Zambia Railways and United Bus Company of Zambia (UBZ), is still one of our main problems."

The Party and its Government was looking into the performance of the manufacturing industry which was not doing well because of foreign exchange problems.

CSO: 4700/854

KAUNDA HAILS KIM IL-SONG AS 'TORCHBEARER' OF PEACE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has described leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il Sung as a great torch-bearer of peace.

He said in his call for the reunification of Korea President Kim had chosen peaceful means.

Dr Kaunda said it was easy for a revolutionary like Kim to say he would fight it out in his efforts to reunite Korea, but he had chosen the peaceful alternative.

The President was speaking when Vice-President of the Democratic Republic of Korea Mr Pak Sung S'l called on him at State House yesterday.

Dr Kaunda reaffirmed Zambia's support for the reunification of North and South Korea.

"We call for the withdrawal of all foreign troops in South Korea. A divided Korea is a weak Korea and it means a weak Zambia."

Dr Kaunda emphasised that Zambia's concern for the unification of Korea was a matter of deep-rooted principle. Forces of exploitation wanted to gain what they lost and re-establish themselves.

Forces of international exploitative capitalism, apartheid, zionism and racism were going to be defeated, he declared.

The President noted that the last few decades had seen great changes in the world and progressive forces had succeeded.

The temporary setback which the people of Korea had suffered would be overcome.

"We have great love and respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung because of his revolutionary spirit which is based on love for humanity." A man who fights long as he did for mankind is a lover of mankind. It is not surprising that we find ourselves together in the non-alignment movement," he said.

The Korean Vice-President handed a personal letter and greetings from President Kim. He also presented some gifts to Dr Kaunda.

The talks were attended by Party Secretary-General Mulemba and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Ottema Musuka.

When Mr Pak called on Mr Mulemba the Party chief appealed for unity among Third World countries to counter the overtures of imperialism which was bent on establishing a stronghold over the world's poor nations.

CSO: 4700/854

INDECO MAKES PROFIT FOR FIRST TIME IN SIX YEARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

INDECO has made a pre-tax profit of K3.5 million during the 1980/81 financial year after continuously making losses for the past six years, Zimco Director-General Mr James Mapoma announced in Lusaka yesterday.

In a statement released by Indeco, Mr Mapoma says the profit was realised from a turnover of K526.9 million which shot up by 13 per cent over the previous year.

The company, which last year made a loss of K7 million, recorded an actual pre-tax profit of K7.7 million but the K3.5 million was arrived at after charging extraordinary items arising out of writing down of assets of Nega Nega brick factory of K4.2 million to reflect their net realisable value.

Mr Mapoma says out of the group's 34 companies, 17 subsidiaries achieved a total turnover of K382 million and earned a combined pre-tax profit of K26 million.

The other 17 companies with a total turnover of K1,445 million made a loss of K22.7 million.

Kafue Textiles was singled out as the company which scored the highest profits of K5.4 million followed by Metal Fabricators of Zambia with K4.2 million.

Zambia Clay Industries performed the worst, with a loss of K5.5 million and the company was now in dormant state.

In the year under review the group paid K10 million as tax and K121.9 million as excise duty and sales tax besides locally producing K263 million worth of goods which could otherwise have been imported.

He says that in the previous year the group paid K8 million as tax and K113 million in excise duty and sales tax.

"This year's results reveal the seriousness that has been taking place within Indeco and by the shareholders to improve the performance of the group" says Mr Mapoma.

Mr Mapoma, who is the company's chairman, says he hoped these efforts would be given further impetus in the 1981/82 year, emphasising that the future success of Indeco largely depended on a number of decisions that are completely outside management control.

CSO: 4700/854

GOVERNMENT REACHES AGREEMENT WITH FAO CONCERNING CROP FORECASTING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Government has clinched an agreement worth K900,000 with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for a project in crop forecasting and early warning system.

The project would build up the capability for providing advanced information on crop production and food supply in Zambia so that suitable and timely action could be taken in case of an impending food shortage.

Director-General of the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno and FAO representative in Zambia, Mr Hackman Owusu-Agyemang signed the agreement for the project which is expected to establish a sound planning base for the implementation of the national food security policy.

The project worth more than K961,000 would train enumerators and supervisors in the field and professional and technical staff of the cooperating Government agencies based in Lusaka.

It is expected the project would establish a system for monitoring crop conditions and expected yields in the growing season, strengthen the existing system for pre-harvest forecasting of food crop production covering the major maize growing areas, improve processing of Namboard procurement and sales data.

The project would establish an early warning unit in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development under the guidance of a national committee.

The scheme is part of six projects identified under the FAO Food Security Assistance Scheme (FSAS) mission which visited Zambia in 1980 to make recommendations for the establishment of a national food security scheme.

CSO: 4700/854

BRIEFS

LABOR MINISTRY CLEARS WALAMBA--Mineworkers Union of Zambia deputy chairman Timothy Walamba has been cleared by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and his union to contest tomorrow's MUZ general elections. Mr Walamba said he was very thankful to both the ministry and the union who have accorded him the opportunity to contest. Mr Walamba who sounded very jubilant said the move by the ministry and MUZ has shamed some of his colleagues who wanted him out of the labour movement. "UNIP is for all, but other people still want to be more UNIP than others and these are the same people who worked day and night to have me removed from the labour movement," he charged. Mr Walamba was one of the labour leaders detained by the Party and its Government, but were freed after court proceedings in which they contested their grounds of appeal. Mr Walamba said he was going to Ndola full of force and vigor but declined to mention the post that he intends contesting. "Just wish me good luck. The post is secondary at the moment." [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 23 Feb 82 p 1]

STARVING ZAIRIANS CAUSE PROBLEMS--Zaireans at Kasumbalesa border post are starving because Shaba province has not received food supplies from Kinshasa for the past seven months. And the famished Zaireans have resorted to queuing for essentials at three Zambian shops at the border causing problems to immigration and police officers. Immigration officer in charge at the border Mr Charles Mwilima, confirmed that thousands of Zaireans flocked there for 24 hours in search of food. Police and immigration officers most of the time fail to disperse the Zaireans because it means redirecting them from their normal duties. Some Zaireans interviewed by the Times revealed that Shaba province had not received food supplies from Kinshasa for the past seven months forcing them to queue for food at Kasumbalesa. The influx of the Zaireans had become uncontrollable because the aliens refuse to leave when asked to go away. Zaireans go to the border selling second-hand clothes and wristwatches and use the money to buy food from the border shops which are well stocked with essentials. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Feb 82 p 5]

SOCIALIST LEADER'S DEPORTATION--The Zambian Government has deported Dr Attati Mpakati, leader of the Socialist League of Malawi. Making the announcement yesterday, permanent secretary for Home Affairs Mr Langston Kawesha said Dr Mpakati had already been arrested and deported but could not indicate to which country. He said Dr Mpakati was reported to be in Zambia recently. He entered the country on a foreign travel document and had never been given refugee status.

Mr Kawesha warned refugees and other people resident in Zambia that they should not abuse the privilege accorded to them by engaging in activities against governments of friendly neighbouring states. "The policy of Zambia as an independent and non-aligned state is not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries." Mr Kawesha appealed to people still "clinging to diplomatic passports" long after leaving the foreign service to surrender them and avoid embarrassment. The passports should be surrendered at Lusaka, Livingstone, Ndola, Chipata and Mongu where the holders would be issued with ordinary ones. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/854

END

JPRS 80338

17 March 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2589

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JPRS 80338

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RESEARCHER INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET POLICY IN AFRICA

Paris ETUDES in French No 356, Jan-Jun 82 pp 19-32

[ETUDES interview with Zaki Laidi, research worker at the National Center for Scientific Research, "Soviet Presence in Black Africa"; date and place not given; passages enclosed in slantlines are in italics]

[Precis in ETUDES Table of Contents: "Z. Laidi, research worker at the CNRS, CERI (Center for International Study and Research). Is Soviet penetration progressing in Black Africa? Under what form: military, ideological or economic? Through Cuba? What is the significance of the treaties which the USSR signed with Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the Congo in 1976? These, in sum, are the questions put to a research worker of the CERI by ETUDES in order to update "multipolar" aspects of East-West rivalry."]

[Text] Question: /Since the Angolan crisis of 1975 the Soviet Union has continued to take its place in Africa as one of the major participants in the diplomatic-strategic game. At the same time it has advocated a policy of detente. Do you see any incompatibility here? And what reason can you give for the USSR's renewed interest in this part of the world?/

[Answer] The success of the USSR's African policy since 1975 can only be understood in the context of the relationship between the diplomatic-strategic interests of a great power and the expectations of a growing number of African states. In the context of an Africa market by aggravation of economic domination and acceleration of political changes as historically anachronistic systems like the Portuguese colonial empire or the Ethiopian empire are displaced, the political forces requesting the support of the USSR see that support as a means of consolidating their power and their sovereignty. In order to support the positions of its allies, the Soviet Union has given them privileged treatment in supplying military equipment; this is still its most effective and most tested means of action. Since 1975 it has provided aid to black Africa worth $2.5 billion, or 15 percent of its total military aid to developing countries. Between 1960 and 1974, Africa accounted for only 3 percent of these commitments. In addition to Angola and Ethiopia, the USSR sends weapons and advisers to a growing number of states whose common characteristic is not ideological or political but that they find this military assistance support for their sovereignty and a means of rationalizing

their internal politics. In these conditions, weapons deliveries, a convenient source of profit and influence, are available for almost every country that asks for them. That is why parallel to the support it has given progressive regimes, up until their downfall, the Soviet Union did not hesitate to grant military support to such discredited regimes as that of N'Guema Macias in Equatorial Guinea and Idi Amin Dada in Uganda. In the first case this military assistance enabled the Soviet Union to benefit from extensive fishing rights until 1979; in the second case it gave the USSR an opportunity to maintain its political positions in eastern Africa after it withdrew from the Sudan.

The USSR is a great military power which does not easily resist the temptation of political opportunism, but it is still a power whose actions are also legitimized through ideology. By intervening as it has, it has clearly tried to show African states that the policy of detente to which it was committed was in no way incompatible with its support for liberation movements and radical social forces. Profiting from the Sino-American rapprochement, the Soviet Union had no trouble reclaiming the monopoly of ideological, diplomatic and military support to the Third World which the PRC had tried to take away from it in the 1960's. In this connection the objective identification of Chinese interests with those of the Republic of South Africa and the United Stated at the time of the crisis in Angola in 1975 is a good illustration of the reversal of the position of Chinese and Soviet forces in Africa compared to the positions they occupied at the beginning of the 1960's.

Designed to combat Chinese influence, the strengthening of Soviet action is meant to erode Western positions, especially the American position. But while trying to take advantage of the economic and political vulnerability of the West, the Soviet Union does not take action until after an irreversible weakening of regional and global constraints. And by intervening without committing its own combat forces, in juridically defensible, even unimpeachable, conditions in regions which the Americans themselves do not consider of vital interest to Western security, the USSR has been able to limit the American response. Consideration of all these elements explains why since 1975 the USSR has been able to undo, at the least possible cost, the 'girdle of detente" which Kissinger thought he had obliged it to wear indefinitely, comparing the potential gains to be derived from it to the real costs of Soviet activism. Since the Angolan crisis, the Soviet Union, like the United States, has therefore allowed itself to engage in a regional policy in Africa which does not systematically affect pursuit of the global dialogue. This uncoupling is all the easier in that it entails increased influence made (except in the case of Angola and Ethiopia) with a material and human investment which, while locally decisive, has been insignificant at the global level.

Since then, the Soviet Union's willingness to respond to African expectations as a diplomatic and military ally can be fully understood only in the context of an analysis which emphasizes the fact that its activities in Africa yield benefits for it while saving it from having to choose between global and regional objectives, between the imperatives of strategic power and the obligations of ideological power.

/Q. Since the USSR has taken an interest in Africa its policy has been invariably successful. Do you think that the progress it is making now, which appears to be spectacular, is irreversible or fragile?/

[Answer] Since 1960 the USSR's relations with the African states have been contractual ones based on the mutual consent of both parties. These relations are by their very nature much more fragile than the solid vertical ones inherit inherited from the colonial era which tie the African states to their former masters. In the 1960's, despite the apparent solidity of the links between the USSR and Modibo Keita's Mali or Nkrumah's Ghana, the Soviet "grip" [greffe"] remained limited to the diplomatic field or to the establishment of a state economy.

Despite Khruschev's wish to present the USSR as a model for an alternative form of development differing from the Western model, the Soviet presence has in no way altered the organic link between the African states and the Western countries. From the USSR's inability in the past to consolidate its gains in Guinea, Sudan, Nigeria and Somalia, one could easily say that it must inevitably withdraw from Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique once the tensions existing in these countries have quieted down. Such an analysis enables one to emphasize that the Soviet Union has not yet solved the essential problem of continuing its influence beyond conflict situations. But having said that, and although I am convinced that in existing circumstances the Soviet Union could not create irreversible alliances, I do think that the fact that Soviet policy and the African context itself keep changing directions means that we cannot approach Soviet-African relations from so static a viewpoint.

In the first place, I think we must challenge reasoning based on a supposedly unavoidable Soviet failure, because this prejudges the superior ability of the West to respond to African expectations more effectively than the USSR. Thinking that the African states allied with the USSR are merely temporarily "led astray" has a paternalistic connotation which implies that African leaders are unable to assess the disadvantages of an alliance with the USSR.

In the second place, the USSR's action should be analyzed in connection with the globalization of the power of a country /which no longer accepts a Western right to exclusive influence in this part of the world./ If we take a closer look at the evolution of the USSR's Africa policy in the last 20 years, we see that the usual conception of that policy--timely "thrusts" followed by "withdrawals"--is rather simple. The fact is that faced with changes in regimes and changing situations which are not favorable to it the USSR is constantly adapting to local conditions in a given region and looking for substitute points of support. Thus, it lost its potential influence in Mali with the fall of Modibo Keita in 1968. Furthermore, financial debt and military dependence are levers which give the USSR a concrete means of influencing countries on the brink of bankruptcy. The military facilities for its air force which it seems to have obtained in Mopti (Mali) opportunely permit it to make up for the loss of identical facilities in Conakry. The relative importance of its trade with West Africa (60 percent of its trade with sub-Saharan Africa) helps it bridge the gap in the region caused by the

weakness of its political ties with countries like Ghana, the Ivory Coast and Nigeria. In Central Africa, the USSR has made up for the failure of its adventures in Zaire by its presence in the Congo and Angola. In the Horn, in 1977 it balanced its departure from Somalia with its influence in Ethiopia. In east Africa, thanks to its military assistance, it eroded the Chinese positions in Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia and Madagascar.

In the third place, the conditions under which the USSR intervenes have changed substantively over the past 2 years. The presence of 40,000 soldiers from the socialist bloc and the role they play in the consolidation of the Angolan and Ethiopian regimes are a new element in Soviet-African relations. The considerable increase in arms shipments contrasts significantly with the limited economic capacity of those receiving those weapons to pay for them, and puts the African states in a new position of military dependence on the USSR. The USSR, having through its action in Angola and Mozambique found the way to project its military power into such sensitive areas as southern Africa and the Horn, will undoubtedly try to preserve the positions it has acquired; all the more so in that the contradictions now besetting Africa mean that the stakes in the area are increasingly complex, and a shortterm solution is unlikely. Some 6 years after the end of Portuguese dominance and despite the independence of Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique still face the South African military threat, although one might have expected the difficulties of Mozambique to have been alleviated.

It is not unthinkable that even after the independence of Namibia the Republic of South Africa may maintain its military pressure on Angola by supporting UNITA, just as it does now by Supporting the opponents of Maputo. In the Horn, the Somali-Ethiopian conflict goes way beyond the African context and belongs increasingly in the broader context of the Gulf and the Middle East. The present hardening of American policy in the name of "strategic consensus" has led to a strengthening of the political intrasigence of the Republic of South Africa with respect to a Namibian settlement, inducing it to affirm its own military presence in the Horn. This has already led Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia to strengthen their cooperation with the USSR. For this reason, and even if it is impossible to prove the theory that the Soviet Union's successes are irreversible, the theory according to which its failure is inevitable does not seem any more useful for gaining an understanding of the dynamics of Soviet-African relations as I have briefly explained them.

/Q. This brings us naturally to ask you about the real impact of the Soviet presence on the regimes it supports, particularly those which claim to adhere to "Marxism-Leninism."/

[Answer] It seems to me that this "Marxist-Leninist" label to which Angola, Ethiopia, Benin, Mozambique and the Congo officially adhere cannot be directly attributed to Soviet policy. Identification with the ideals of "scientific socialistm" for African leaders is a code of political legitimization and a lever to be used in governing which is less discredited than the sullied references to "specific socialist." At any rate, I don't think this internal dimension is anything more than doctrinary faithfulness to the USSR, even if for tactical reasons certain states use this reference as a political token to

give the Soviet Union in exchange for concrete advantages, particularly military ones. Although it probably has few illusions about the Marxist orthodoxy of African leaders, the USSR uses this ideological label in order to support, justify and amplify its gains in Africa. That is why even if the principal allies of the USSR call themselves Marxist-Leninist, it is only in more concrete terms that the impact of the Soviet presence can be evaluated. Thus, and in order to go beyond the ambiguities inherent in the undifferentiated use concepts like "penetration," "domination," and "manipulation," I am tempted to view Soviet policy in terms of /gradual levels of influence/.

In its bilateral relations with Africa, the USSR has, since 1960, worked hard to become accepted as a "power like the others" and, from there, thus to reduce the hostility potential of the African states toward it. It seems to me that this initial level of influence has been largely attained, and only the Ivory Coast and Malawi refuse symbolically to establish or reestablish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Working through trade and its contribution to various development projects, and also through arms sales, the USSR tries to maintain at least minimum ties with countries which have little ideological affinity with it (Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria).

One of the USSR's main channels of influence is still through the training of African personnel in socialist countries. At present almost 23,000 Africans from 38 countries are involved in programs of economic, scientific and technical training in the USSR and Eastern Europe. This is a high number. It has not only doubled in less than 5 years but it represents almost half of the training program for personnel from developing countries in the socialist world. It seems to me that the potential leverage for influence which the Soviet Union can get out of these programs is all the greater in that they are given for nationals of countries well beyond those which can be considered its allies. Even though Ethiopians are the best represented, there are many more Nigerians and Malgasays than Angolans and Mozambiquans. It is also particularly interesting to note the growing role played by Eastern Europe in this area. Not only do they reduce the burden which the granting of scholarships places on the USSR, but above and beyond that, they relay the Soviet Union's influence to countries which would find it politically less compromising to send students to Eastern Europe than to the USSR. This at any rate is the result of a study comparing training programs in the USSR and in Eastern Europe for personnel from countries having tense political relations with the USSR, such as Zaire, the Sudan and Somalia. Paradoxically, in the military realm, the number of Africans training in the USSR and Eastern Europe is tending to diminish. This could be because the Soviets prefer to send military advisers to Africa or to extend the Cuban presence there. The example of Somalia is certainly there to remind us that extensive development of programs for training military and civilian personnel does not necessarily lead to the ideological subjection to the USSR of persons who will have relatively important responsibilities when they return to their own country. But at the same time one should not ignore the advantage which the USSR can hope to get from these programs, even if it is only to achieve a better balance with the Western influence among the African elite.

Beyond this level of influence, the USSR methodically endeavors to seek with care the broadest possible regional diplomatic agreements with African states, setting aside their domestic politics. It is at this second level that the results obtained by the USSR since 1975 seem the most tangible. By appearing in Angola as Africa's best ally against the Republic of South Africa, the USSR legitimized its activities in the eyes of countries which were initially hostile or reserved about its intervention (Tanzania, Zambia, Nigeria). In the Horn, a country as firmly anchored in the Western camp as Kenya judged the Soviet-Cuban intervention in support of Ethiopia a necessary evil given the Somali Irredentism which also threatened it. The perception of a Soviet-Cuban "danger" has diminished considerably, even though it has a tendency to be replaced by the Libyan "peril."

However, although these two thresholds of influence have undoubtedly been crossed, it doesn't seem so easy for the USSR to attain higher levels of influence. The diplomatic alliance it is trying to forge with African states on matters which do not directly concern Africa is far from a fait accompli. On a matter as important for the USSR as the Afghan question, only 6 African countries (Angola, Ethiopica, Mozambique, Seychelles, Madagascar, Sao Tome et Principe) voted with the Soviet Union, whereas 27 others voted against it in the United Nations. Countries like Benin, which claim the Marxist-Leninist label, or the Congo, which signed a friendship and cooperation treaty with the USSR last May, preferred to take refuge in abstention. That being said, however, we must note that in viewing the Third World as a whole, it is in Africa that the USSR gets the most diplomatic support.

The fourth level of influence which the USSR may try to attain is based on efforts to create /a structural alliance/ with its choice allies. The features of such an alliance would be related to the USSR's essential contribution to the strengthening of the regimes of these countries, to [its contribution to] the size of their agreed military investment and to their diplomatic and strategic importance. Angola and, even moreso, Ethiopia are /perhaps/ forerunners of such alliances. Over the past 6 years these two countries alone have absorbed 70 percent of all Soviet arms shipments to Black Africa made since 1960, and received 30,000 Cuban soldiers. Because of the obvious political and strategic advantage to the USSR of maintaining its position in Ethiopia, it grants Ethiopia exceptional terms for the repayment of its military debt, sells it petroleum at a preferential price, buys its coffee at advantageous conditions, and offers it credits of a size to contrast with the modest nature of Soveit economic involvement in Black Africa. In exchange, The USSR seeks, and not without difficulty, to promote the institutionalization of the military regime on the communist model and to obtain military facilities on the Red Sea. But the apparent solidity of this type of alliance in no way implies a vassalization of African states. Even if they are not unaware of the USSR's attempts to be the arbiters of their internal political affairs and to demand military advantages, they are not without means to resist these demands. In many cases the concessions the African states grant to the USSR have a purely formal meaning for the former, while the latter attaches great symbolic value to them. The Ethiopian armed forces may have accepted the principle of the creation of a communist party,

but they have not reduced their control over Ethiopian public life for this reason. Madagascar voted with Moscow on the Afghan matter at the United Nations only to obtain Soviet support for its project of a conference on the Indian Ocean. One might even say that the formal concessions made to the USSR are sometimes used, paradoxically, as a way of keeping the USSR at a distance. The conclusion of a friendship treaty with the USSR enabled Angola to participate more freely in the West's attempts to achieve a settlement in Namibia. An identical treaty helped the Congo refuse the USSR the use of its port of Pointe-Noir for military purposes.

/Q. Precisely. Since we're talking about the Congo, let us recall that even more recently the USSR signed a friendship and cooperation treaty with this country. There have been other treaties of this type with other countries. What do you see as the function of these diplomatic acts, which, when viewed from the outside, look like a display of "pactomania"?/

[Answer] The treaties of friendship and cooperation which tie the USSR to Angola since 1976 and to Mozambique since 1977, to Ethiopia since 1978, and to the Congo since 1981 fairly well illustrate the contractual nature of Soviet-African relations which I pointed out earlier, as well as the possible gap between the meanings attributed to these acts by the Soviets and the Africans. For the USSR these treaties, the content of which hardly varies from one African country to another, can be interpreted firstly as a means of classical diplomacy associated with solemn acts. But above and beyond their symbolic dimension, these treaties clearly should be viewed in the context of a search for privileged allies in the Third World, with which the USSR wishes to establish close and well-structured relations. The countries who signed these treaties are meant to occupy an intermediate position between the socialist bloc and the rest of the Third World. But the Soviets generally consider them of great importance. The fact that in less than 5 years it has signed four treaties with Africa shows the great importance it attaches to its foreign policy on that continent.

To me these treaties have two essential functions. At the diplomatic level they enable the Soviet Union to assert itself alongside the United States as a power with solid allies. The adherence of the signatory countries to the general objectives of Soviet policy and the establishment of a system for regular consultation on bilateral matters as well as international matters enables the USSR to maintain a system of relations with diplomatic "clients."

Referring once again to the vote on the Afghan matter, we note that, with the exception of the Congo all the African countries which have signed these treaties of friendship took the part of the Soviet Union. We should point out right away that although this voting behavior enabled the USSR to verify the apparent "efficacy" of these treaties, the diplomatic alignment of countries like Mozambique, Angola and Ethiopia with the Soviet Union is really a result of their military dependence. It is significant that the Congo, whose dependence is limited, abstained.

The second function of these treaties is in the sphere of ideology. Despite all the reservations which should be borne in mind when using the

Marxist-Leninist label, the fact that all the African countries who have signed such treaties do officially espouse this ideology enables the USSR to increase the apparent coherence of its commitment in Africa.

In the third place, these treaties contribute to a structuring and developing of links with countries which are beneficiaries of Soviet diplomatic and military support. Through what the treaties call "mutual familiarization with the achievements of the two countries," the USSR finds an appropriate context for promoting a distinctive element of its policy in the Third World: insuring its physical presence and enhancing its image. This function seems all the more important in that it contrasts noticeably with the USSR's general reluctance to establish such relations with Western countries.

Finally, the treaties meet a concern identical to that found in Proust's "la Prisonniere" by trying to impart a structure to relations with partners likely to grow cooler. This dimension, which Helene Carrere d'Encausse brought out a propos of the Soviet-Egyptian treaty, is not totally absent in black Africa.

The Soviet-Somali treaty of 1974, hastily interpreted in the West as a sign of growing subjugation of the Mogadiscio regime to the USSR, was really meant to put a stop to that country's rapprochement with moderate Arab countries. The treaty with Angola coincided with American initiatives in southern Africa; the treaty with the Congo came at a time when that country was strengthening its ties with the West.

For their part, the African states, in signing these treaties, find a way--without seriously commiting themselves--of giving the Soviet Union symbolic tokens of allegiance in exchange for substantial military assistance at relatively advantageous conditions.

/Q. Do you think that Cuba's activities in Africa should be seen as Cuba's own strategy or that they are closely linked with that of the Soviet Union?/

[Answer] If we stick to logistical and financial aspects of Cuba's activities, we must take note of the fact that they seem to be largely dependent on Soviet support. Even in Angola, where Cuba intervened initially on its own, the transport of heavy equipment and of half of the expeditionary force was only made possible by the logistical support of the Soviet Union. In Ethiopia, where everything points to the USSR having taken the initiative, Cuba's subordination seems even greater. Having said this, I think nevertheless that it would be a great oversimplification of the complexity of Soviet-Cuban relations to argue from these facts that one should deny or underestimate the importance of Cuba's motivation in intervening in Africa. I also believe it is necessary to remember that Cuba's revolutionary evangelism is a fundamental part of Castro's revolution; one of the objectives of that revolution has always been to push back American influence wherever it has its weakest links, in other words in the Third World. This worldwide strategy, which has found fertile ground in Africa since 1975, is born of Cuba's major concern to overcome, by political action beyond its borders, the economic and political asphyxia it is subjected to by the United States.

This strategy, which Cuba developed in the 1960's with great zeal but limited means in Africa (Congo) and Latin America (Bolivia,) and which simultaneously embarrassed the United States, the USSR and Canada, plunged Cuba into a double economic and political impasse. To get out of it, Havana decided, starting in the late 1960's, that it was in its best interests to work in close alliance with the USSR. This reevaluation of its position, which is still the basis of its African policy, helps us understand Cuba's essential concern, which is not to find ways of distinguishing itself from the Soviet Union, but to concentrate on what will help it serve its own interests while maintaining its freedom of action within the parameters set by Soviet foreign policy.

Thus it seems to me that the real question we should ask should be posed not in terms of Cuba's dependence on the USSR but rather of evaluating the respective advantages gained by these two countries from their alliance in Africa. From Cuba's point of view, the intervention in Angola was an important turning point in its world strategy because it was its first brilliant success in the Third World in which it scored indirectly against the United States. This success helped it considerably to hoist itself up to the rank of great military and diplomatic power even though some states question its autonomy of action with respect to the USSR. On the economic and financial level, Cuba not only got out of paying for its interventions in Africa but it gained economic advantages, especially since the 20-year agreement with the USSR in 1976. By guaranteeing prices of sugar and nickel exported to the socialist world and supplies of petroleum at low prices, the USSR assumed a financial burden to the tune of $2.5 billion. This considerable sacrifice was not made without some advantage, nor were the advantages acquired by Cuba acquired without new subjugation.

By having Cuban forces intervene instead of its own, the USSR lessens the risk of direct confrontation with the United States inasmuch as the latter would have difficulty equating Cuban intervention supported by the USSR with direct Soviet intervention. In the second place, the Cuban presence helps the USSR overcome the cultural and racial differences which have often interfered with its designs in Africa. Finally, its image of a besieged citadel in the Third World undoubtedly attenuates real or supposed perceptions of Soviet expansionism.

Having said this, we should add that the conflict in the Horn has highlighted the risk Cuba runs in participating in conflicts where the interests of the USSR are paramount. By taking sides with Ethiopia, after committing itself in 1972 to explicitly supporting the Somali claims (which the USSR never did), and by ending its support to the Eritrean movements, Cuba espoused, without any apparent advantage to itself, the perfectly understandable turnabouts in Soviet policy in the region. Finally. and this is the most important point, the massive presence of Cuban forces is not without problems for African countries who, while they consider their presence indispensable, are nevertheless annoyed, in Angola, for example, by the Cubans' habit of "giving lessons." Cuba, like the USSR, is not seen as a saving power by the African states which ask for its help, but rather as an indispensable temparary ally in difficult circumstances.

/Q. So far we have spoken mainly about various aspects of the military and diplomatic strategy associated with the Soviet presence in Africa. Doesn't economic cooperation also have a place in the USSR's Africa policy, and if so, what place?/

[Answer] First, we should recall that, unlike the Western states, the USSR has more than half the energy reserves of the world, so it doesn't really have a strategy of supply designed to remedy deficiencies in national resources. The only mineral raw material it really lacks is bauxite, and Guinea will continue supplying it with bauxite until the year 2005 at the rate of 2.5 million tons a year in exchange for the USSR's assistance in exploiting the Kindia deposits. In fact, most of the USSR's imports from Black Africa are coffee and cocoa.

This low economic dependence largely explains the small place occupied by Black Africa in the USSR's trade with developing countries (10 percent approximately). This also increases the USSR's political margin for maneuver in the face of the economically vulnerable position of the West in southern Africa. Finally, it justifies the very modest dimensions of the USSR's program of economic assistance which, since 1975, has been no more than 4 percent of its total aid to developing countries. These last years, the only economic engagement undertaken by the USSR in Black Africa was for the benefit of Ethiopia. This assistance granted to a privileged political ally is not widespread, however, since the credits open to Angola and Mozambique have been very low up to now.

The modest nature of this economic assistance is in marked contrast to the renewed political interest accorded to this continent, and I think this is because of the rationalization of the foreign policy of a country which wants to get the largest dividends possible from its actions. Soviet aid often seems ill-adapted to the needs of African states because of its traditional deficiencies: slowness of payments, delays in delivering products, the narrowness of the range of its products of interest to African states, the rigidity of its technical assistance programs, and so on. As for the traditional advantages which the African states get from cooperation with the USSR (long-term agreements with guaranteed prices, settlements by means of clearing house, payment for shipments in the form of products), these tend to get blurred because their need for foreign currency to pay for imports of manufactured goods and energy leads the African countries to turn to Western markets primarily. The USSR, having gauged the small political dividends to be obtained from its economic commitments so far, is now tending to substitute agreements defined in terms of convertible currencies for almost all of its clearing house type agreements. By only including the economic dimension in a very small way in the whole of its African policy, the USSR is depriving itself of a means of extending its political influence. But this disadvantage is largely offset by the inconvenience that would be caused to it by increasing the number of countries it already subsidizes within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Cuba, Vietnam). For this reason it shows no wish to take the place of the West as a privileged economic trading partner of its political allies.

A well-known example of an uncoupling of political privileged relations with the East and close economic relations with the West is Angola, 85 percent of whose receipts from exports comes from oil, which to a great extent is exploited with the help of American companies. But at the same time, the dynamics of economic relations between the USSR and Africa seem to be achieving new complementary dimensions. The first new dimension regards a tentative socialist division of labor whereby each country in the socialist world undertakes to intervent in Africa economically in the field in which it is most competent (Bulgaria in fishing and agriculture, the GDR in textiles and telecommunications, Czechoslovakia in the supply of power stations, Romania in geological prospecting, particularly for petroleum, and Cuba in furnishing skilled labor for housing construction). The second dimension, which should not be underestimated, is the growing economic role played by arms shipments. These shipments were made in exchange for local products for periods from 8 to 10 years during the 1960's; now they are increasingly made on the basis of payment in foreign exchange. When its clients cannot meet these terms, the USSR asks to be paid in the form of strategic minerals. At any rate, this seems to be the mode of payment agreed upon for arms shipments to Mali and Zambia.

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SAVIMBI SPEAKS ON UNITA, FNLA, TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 21 Jan 82 pp 16-18

[Interview with UNITA president Jonas Savimbi, By Joao Rosa, in Rabat, Morocco, in January 1981]

[Text] Rabat (TEMPO)--"We are more certain than ever that unless Portuguese of good will return to Angola, we cannot begin to think in terms of economic reconstruction. This is absolutely essential," declared Dr Jonas Savimbi, president of UNITA, in an important interview granted to us last week. In our last issue we printed statements from that interview regarding the forthcoming release of Portuguese prisoners by the UNITA forces fighting the MPLA regime.

Today we publish the continuation of the interview, which takes up major aspects of the current situation in Angola, Africa and the world--including the current situation in Portugal--and looks at the future desired by the leader of this Angolan nationalist movement, who was recently honored with an official reception in Washington by Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

It is noted that this was the fourth interview granted to us by Savimbi in the last 3 years. The first one was in January 1979, and was the first to be granted to a Portuguese journalist after the civil war began in Angola.

Combat Troops

TEMPO: In 1979 you told me that UNITA had 12,000 men trained and outfitted as regulars and another 8,000 men as militia. In 1980, you said these troops had grown, respectively, to 15,000 and 10,000 men. How many men does UNITA have today?

Jonas Savimbi: Actually, at this time we have somewhat over 10,000 men as regular forces--but 10,000 is the figure we want to give out. And we have guerrillas, but guerrillas who are also trained and equipped. We also have a number--we do not yet have a precise figure--of auxiliaries who are also better armed than they were 3 years ago.

TEMPO: In 1979 you also told me that UNITA was in 9 of the 16 administrative

provinces of Angola, with administrative organizations in 5 of them. What is the current situation in this regard?

Savimbi: It is the same, but there are some added factors because we are no active in Lunda, as well, which we were not before, and we also have had good cooperation in Malanje, even in the neighborhood of the province capital.

TEMPO: It is said that UNITA even has hospitals, schools, machine shops, churches, secretarial schools and agricultural schools. Can you say something about these infrastructures and where they are located (if you can say) or their actual extent?

Savimbi: Actually, we have these clinics; we have a central hospital where surgery is performed, operations that have been observed by foreign technicians, who considered them technically sound. We also have schools and machine shops. We have post offices and agricultural projects where we have already gone from hoes to tractors. We are settling displaced populations from insecure areas in areas with greater security.

TEMPO: Regarding enemy forces, you told me in 1979 that the MPLA had 30,000 men in the FAPLA, along with 28,000 Cubans, 2,000 East Germans and 2,000 Soviet troops. In 1980, you said there were 80,000 FAPLA soldiers, plus 34,000 Cubans, 20,000 of whom were soldiers, and the same 4,000 men from the GDR and the USSR. What is the enemy's troop strength today?

Savimbi: The MPLA has not enlarged its troops, because, at that time, when they had 80,000 men, many of them were not serving. They have made an extraordinary effort, but the MPLA still does not have its 80,000 men duly armed.

There are over 100,000 men serving as a paramilitary force supporting the FAPLA troops, and there are about 40,000 Cubans (35,000 soldiers and 5,000 to 6,000 civilians, all of whom have had military training, however); there are now 3,000 Russians and 3,000 East Germans.

TEMPO: It has been said that the Cuban troops were pulled back from the front lines against UNITA some time ago. Is that true? How is this withdrawal of the Cubans explained?

Savimbi: There was a period, after 1979, when the Cubans did not participate directly in combat because they wanted to minimize the number of dead and wounded, which is understandable, since our struggle in the north was already having international repercussions. Recently, however, we have received reports that the Cubans are becoming increasingly involved in engagements against UNITA.

TEMPO: Even so, on 2 and 3 January, a Cuban soldier was killed and three more were wounded in engagements with South African troops in Cunene, 120 kilometers from the border with the Republic of South Africa. How is that? Are the Cubans in the south, then?

Savimbi: I believe these Cubans were material maintenance technicians, because the Cubans have never appeared or taken part in any combat in that area. Even the

Soviet troops are much more involved than the Cubans. It was not by chance that they showed up there. The Cubans wanted to justify their presence in Angola in the eyes of the MPLA, or else they were simply technicians sent to inspect the materiel placed in that zone.

TEMPO: I have also heard that UNITA already has two companies formed by Cuban deserters. Is this true?

Savimbi: Not two companies. This is an exaggeration. We have some soldiers, officers and noncoms who deserted, but all together they would not make up one company.

TEMPO: I have seen it written, on the other hand, UNITA is recruiting mercenaries in the FRG, Great Britain, the United States and Portugal...

Savimbi: Who ever wrote that was lying. We have never had any intention of recruiting mercenaries. Even in 1975, when the other two movements were resorting to mercenaries, we always shunned this because we feel that no war was ever won with mercenaries.

TEMPO: So UNITA does not have mercenaries...

Savimbi: Not a single one. We have no foreigners in our ranks.

TEMPO: Regarding the other resistance forces, is there anything left of the FNLA? Are the remnants of the FNLA now the so-called COMIRA--Angolan Military Resistance Committee--led by Sr Armand Immarelli, a mercenary living in Kinshasa?

Savimbi: We think the FNLA is very much divided at this tiem, but we cannot ignore the fact that the FNLA still represents a nationalist front that is accepted in the north. It would be wrong to attempt to put together a national movement without considering the possibility of talking to the FNLA. It is up to the FNLA to bring together the various factions within the movement, but we think it is urgent to create a certain inclination to do this.

TEMPO: A Portuguese newspaper has reported that UNITA attacks indiscriminately, massacring villages, attempting to steal food and laying mines indiscriminately, causing injury to many innocent people, including school children. According to this report, in EXPRESSO, this has happened in the Katchiumgo, Savala and Lombambo regions. Do you want to comment?

Savimbi: Many times, when the enemy wants to denegrate others, it resorts to any tactic. They used to say we were hiding in Namibia, but now they are talking about Katchiumgo, Savala and Lombambo. Actually, they are trying to malign UNITA, which is fighting a war that already takes in Bie, Huambo and Huila provinces. It is not true that UNITA is attacking settlements and robbing people because, if we were, we could not have received support from these same settlements. On the contrary, it is the MPLA and the Cubans who are killing the people. As for laying mines, we place them on the highways, and only the MPLA uses the highways. Unfortunately, often civilian automobiles are destroyed, but this is an inescapable consequence of the war. But placing mines at the schools...we do not place mines

around schools, but around MPLA headquarters. We have placed them, for example, in the Embassy of the GDR and at Aeroflot; we have placed them at the refinery. We do not consider these to be just economic targets, because they are both economic and military targets. But we have never placed a mine at a school.

Issue of South African Support

TEMPO: Regarding support to UNITA, has what you told me in January 1980 been confirmed? Has there been "an increasing willingness by more and more African and Western countries to support UNITA"? I ask--if you can say--what countries or at least what kinds of countries are we talking about?

Savimbi: As a result of my trip to the United States, which I feel was extremely important for UNITA, many African and Arab countries are now more interested in giving us substantial support, which we need. Even their political stands are much clearer and they are receiving us much more openly. I do not wish to give names, but on my last trip to some African countries I was not kept out of sight. I was openly received and so I believe that, since the American position has become clear, the African countries are also beginning to take more distant [as published] positions than they did earlier.

TEMPO: In your recent trip to the United States, it was reported in some U.S. newspapers that Dr Jonas Savimbi stated that UNITA was getting arms from China and Morocco and from France, before Mitterrand, military training in Morocco, various kinds of assistance from Senegal and even medicines and provisions from South Africa in exchange for diamonds and ivory. Do you confirm all this aid, including the aid from South Africa?

Savimbi: I would begin by saying that what the Americans said...

TEMPO: They said that you said...

Savimbi: Considering the press conference, they certainly heard me, and so it is true, but regarding South Africa, I would like to explain that this issue has not troubled us, but it has been very poorly interpreted, both in Africa and in neutral communities, even in the United States. But we have an explanation. South Africa is on the border of Angola, and while we can choose our friends, we cannot choose our neighbors. Second, we are not at all ashamed to say we have contacts with South Africa. We have contacts with South Africa because we have a market there. It is the only African country that offers this market, and for this reason we will not give up our contacts with South Africa. More: we can also say that we buy medicines, clothes and other articles from neighboring friendly African countries, just as we buy them from South Africa. There is a certain hypocrisy here, however, since all the African countries engage in millions of dollars' worth of trade with South Africa. An example is Mozambique, which could not survive without support from South Africa.

U.S. Aid and the Clark Amendment

TEMPO: Regarding U.S. aid, it is in fact essential to UNITA. However, the Reagan administration has not yet managed to annul the famous Clark Amendment.

Is this annulment essential to you and to UNITA, or is the United States already providing adequate aid?

Savimbi: The U.S. Government is seeking to create a dynamic in southern Africa, in Namibia, in angola, but we have no illusions. The Clark Amendment means that the U.S. Government is restricted in these questions. But a country like the United States does not precisely need to send missiles, because there are other ways of providing aid. If they want to give aid, they can always do so. The Clark Amendment does not mean a thing. It is a matter of principle that leads the government to respect a policy that has been approved. The situation is already being superceded. It was a situation created in 1976 when America was experiencing the Vietnam syndrome, the Watergate syndrome. Moreover, the individual who introduced the amendment was not reelected. Even the committee that elected this individual to the senate was a victim of the Clark Amendment. Therefore, for the administration to annul legistation that restricts its political and diplomatic action is one thing, and material aid is another thing. Material aid does not depend on nor is it limited by the Clark Amendment. A big country like the United States has other channels.

TEMPO: In the United States, according to the newspaper reports, Dr Savimbi said: "Today in Angola there is a three-way alliance of Gulf, the MPLA and the Cubans. Gulf puts pressure on the United States to favor the MPLA over UNITA,: It is also generally known that many other U.S. companies are pressuring the Reagan administration to withold support from UNITA, because they will be superceded by the Brazilians in business with Angola. Do you want to explain and comment?

Savimbi: We are not against Gulf, and I so stated in the United States. The oil prospecting contracts in Angola were signed with the Portuguese government, the colonial government. The MPLA honored the contracts, and any government in Angola will have to honor them. We are just sorry that Gulf is conducting this campaign against UNITA and in favor of the MPLA. I can say that we have already had contacts with many firms and I submit that this campaign is going to fall off now. The same can be said regarding the other companies. The action will be very tempered, because there is a market for everyone. There is a great difference in all this, however, There are individuals who are doing business with Angola now only out of opportunism and they know that the MPLA is not ready to give up any American business, but attacks the position of the American Government. If UNITA were participating in the Angolan government, these individuals would not only have the same guarantees or even greater guarantees, but they would be dealing with a government in which there was a force that is attuned to many of the problems facing America in this world. The MPLA propaganda regarding its acceptance by the Americans is not really true, either, because the United States of America has cancelled a $1 million contract in Texas with the MPLA. Also, there is not a businessman in the world, much less in the United States, who wants to negotiate against the Reagan government, and I am certain that Reagan will not yield to the pressure of the multinationals. On the contrary, he wants to convince the multinationals that they should back the policy of the government.

TEMPO: How do you interpret the fact that Brazil opposes, de facto and officially, any support to UNITA, even though the Brazilian regime is a prime anticommunist regime?

Savimbi: Brazil is not the only country that had declared, through its president, that it would oppose any support to UNITA; so has the Portuguese Government, in the person of Sr Goncalves Pereira, its foreign affairs minister. I think these positions are absurd because the U.S. Government will not yield to pressure from Portugal or Brazil and the proof is that he has not accepted them. It is much better not to say anything than to speak out and lose standing.

TEMPO: I would like you to comment on the theory that the more support UNITA receives from the West, the more Cubans will come to Angola and the greater the Soviet commitment in Angola will become, so this increased support to UNITA is inadvisable.

Savimbi: So is the policy of Goncalves Pereira, of counseling people to invest in the MPLA and pay for the presence of the Cubans in Angola. The Cubans are drawing wages in Angola that they never received in Cuba. The Cubans are not in Angola "for free." They demand wages, just as the Soviets are not supplying arms to the MPLA without demanding immediate payment. So it is not [increased aid to UNITA] that will increase the Cuban presence in Angola or in southern Africa. We think this [Cuban] aid is a direct result of the action of UNITA itself. This [theory] is completely discredited and the position of the Western countries regarding aid to UNITA is being modified. Also, we should keep in mind that, despite the position of certain Western countries, the United States is still the leader of the West. I do not believe that even a Socialist France will go against what the Americans do in the world. I am confident that Western support to UNITA will be increased, especially since some Western ministers have invited me to visit them.

TEMPO: A Portuguese newspaper reported recently that last July, at the Kitona military base in the strip between Zaire and Cabinda, there was a meeting of official or ex officio representatives of UNITA, COMIRA, FLEC, South Africa, the United States, Zaire and Gabon, to coordinate actions to overthrow the MPLA regime. Do you know anything about this that you can say?

Savimbi: It is absolutely untrue. First, we have never had a single meeting with the FNLA or with FLEC or with COMIRA or Gabon, much less an organized meeting in Zaire, which maintains relations with Angola. It is a speculation, like so many others, by some Portuguese journalists, but a markedly communist speculation, to alienate the other countries. Zaire can respond better than we can, however, because Zaire has diplomatic relations with Angola, and Luanda has an ambassador or, even better, it has agents in Kinshasa. They not only have a diplomat, they also have agents; they have spies. So through their spies they know everything that goes on in the capital of Zaire, and they know this is a lie.

Condemnation of South African Incursions

TEMPO: Whatever your formal position on the South African regime it seems to me you must agree that the recent invasion of Angola's southern territory by South African troops was advantageous for UNITA, providing it with a buffer zone, making it easier to maneuver and distracting the Luanda forces from their vigilance in the center and north of the country. Do you deny these real advantages?

Savimbi: I absolutely deny them, obviously. First, because we do not need a buffer zone. We are installed in a vast territory where we even have an airport, so we do not need the assistance of foreigners. In this area, where there are battles between SWAPO and in this case between the MPLA and South Africa, we are already well established, so it is a mistake to say that South Africa was seeking to take the territory away from the MPLA and give it to UNITA, because we don't need this. Moreover, we are opposed to these invasions, to these incursions.

When the South Africans attack the civilian population that is often concentrated around these bases, when they are unable to distinguish between SWAPO and UNITA, when they destroy the country's infrastructures, we cannot accept it. We denounce such attitudes. Many people try to confuse our war with the South African war.

We don't need weapons or territory captured from SWAPO, because there is no territory to capture. I would also like to explain that the South African raids against SWAPO did not begin in 1981, but in 1977. It was then that the South Africans began the raids in southern Angola, and since the South Africans always use planes and tanks, when the South Africans advance, SWAPO retreats and when South Africa pulls back, SWAPO advances. There is no possibility whatever of creating a vacuum. There was never any possibility of creating a vacuum. South Africa could install military forces in the territory, but it prefers to place them in Namibia and not in southern Angola.

TEMPO: In the United States, Dr Savimbi stated, according to the press, that UNITA gives tactical support to SWAPO, which in turn is, after all, a force allied to UNITA. Well, if the Luanda forces are official allies of SWAPO and the Pretoria forces are enemies of both the former and the latter, how are we to interpret your statement, if you made it?

Savimbi: I never stated that we give tactical support to SWAPO. We do not give SWAPO tactical support, much less political or strategic support. My statement was that, if there were free elections in Namibia, there was every possibility that SWAPO would win them. So what I sought was to alert the Western countries, primarily the United States, to watch out for their interests because there is no possibility whatever of anyone defeating SWAPO in elections.

TEMPO: Besides the question of Namibia, the question of Zimbabwe also constitutes an important piece of the "puzzle" in southern Africa. Or do you think the Zimbabwe question has been definitely settled?

Savimbi: I do not believe Zimbabwe plays a very important role. Zimbabwe is somewhat removed from the Area that I consider the "hot" zone, which comprises Angola, Namibia and South Africa. Nonetheless, Zimbabwe could play a moderating role now that it has emerged from a national liberation struggle. It still has the glow of liberation and would be a beneficial and welcome support, but if Zimbabwe plays a negative role, as far as we are concerned, it could never influence our position.

From Africa to Poland

TEMPO: This is an opportunity to ask for your evaluation of the Soviet game in Africa. Is the Soviet Union still seeking total domination in Africa or has it

chosen to assert this hegemony in the Persian Gulf, downplaying domination in southern Africa?

Savimbi: I do not feel that the Soviet Union now dominates the Persian Gulf, where the Americans still have great influence, but the Soviet game, its program and its policy, have always been militaristic. They have never been regionalists. Hence the Western nations, above all the Americans, must maintain vigilance in these zones. Africa is still an important piece in the Soviet game because it not only gives them control over a strategic zone, particularly in our area, in the South Atlantic, but also access to strategic minerals. Some say that the Soviet Union does not need minerals, but if it does not need them, at least it could deny the West access to them. American industry, industry in the Western countries--France, the FRG, England--could never do without these minerals, for which there are no substitutes. Hence the Soviet Union is aiming not only at a geopolitical position but a geoeconomic one.

TEMPO: Regarding the international political situation, I will just ask you to comment on the situation in Poland and the obvious discrepancy between the reactions of the Reagan administration and of Western Europe.

Savinbi: It is to the interest of the West to align their positions with those of the Americans on the most important points because, at bottom, if there is a confrontation, Europe will be the first victim. Western Europe should also bear in mind that the Americans are leaning toward isolationism. They are not prepared to maintain their forces in Europe--I met some officials who told me this--considering the weakness of the European forces. One day the Americans could withdraw and leave them on their own. It would be a mistake on the Americans' part, but it would also be aprovocation for the Europeans not to support the strategic theories of the Americans.

Comments on Portuguese Situation

TEMPO: Regarding the situation in Portugal, would you comment on the two political facts of the past year that seem most relevant to me: the reelection of General Eanes and the instability of the AD [Democratic Alliance]?

Savimbi: It is up to the Portuguese people to choose their leaders and to define their heirarchy. President Eanes' reelection has absolutely nothing to do with UNITA. As for the instability of the AD, it is not surprising, because the disappearance of Dr Sa Carneiro created a whole range of uncertainties. Hence this instability is an indication, really, that the remaining leaders are not succeeding in reaching a meeting of minds. Portugal needs a stable government, because a stable government in Portugal will make it possible for other countries which have higher interests in Africa, and which recognize that Portugal has an African mission, to use Portugal to make these contacts. But if the instability is such that the government is changing from one day to the next, I do not think anyone will be disposed to turn to it.

TEMPO: In 1980 Dr Savimbi told me (I quote): "I have hopes that, with the AD in power, UNITA will have a better chance to expound its cause, finding a much larger and more favorable audience in the government and its parties." Have your hopes been confirmed?

Savimbi: No. The untimely death of Dr Sa Sarneiro prevented a clear definition of AD policy. It is true, however, that certain members of the AD parties have spoken with us and, within their limitations, have launched a certain movement in our favor. [Portion of text missing.] We would like to see the AD take more effective stands, but it is not doing so. We would even prefer to see the CDS [Social Democratic Center Party] or the PSD [Social Democratic Party] take stands because they might force the government to align with them, which is not happening.

TEMPO: Evaluating the present and probable future relations between Angola and Portugal, I ask you again to comment on your own statement in our 1979 interview, in which you stated (I quote): "The Portuguese must return to Angola. Whatever their respective regimes, in terms of history and their peoples, Angola and Portugal must be reconciled. From an economic standpoint, there is no one, technician or laborer, who can replace the Portuguese in Angola." Aren't the prospects for this going well?

Savimbi: In terms of reconciliation, yes. With the problems we have experienced, we understand that engineers and physicians are needed. However, to solve the problems of the people, we need the small technicians and, many times, the small tradesmen. This is what Angola lacks. The engineers and doctors from the Soviet Union can do nothing to move Angola forward. We are more certain than ever that, without the return of Portuguese of good will to Angola, we cannot think in terms of economic reconstruction. This is essential, certainly.

The MPLA and the Economic Crisis in Angola

TEMPO: Speaking of the MPLA, I recall that in the interviews with Dr Jonas Savimbi 3 years ago, he stated, for example, that "the MPLA has always experienced internal crises and will always have crises"; that "the death of Agostinho Neto has shortened our war, since it has left the MPLA much less united"; and that "Eduardo dos Santos is making peace with Neto's adversaries and we are observing a total alignment with Moscow." From your information, what is the situation now?

Savimbi: Exactly what we foresaw. First, the MPLA has come to have factions again. There are factions within the MPLA that are negotiating with private enterprises and are even supplying them with information against their own government.

Eduardo dos Santos does not control the MPLA, because there are traditional chiefs who challenge his authority. In this phase of economic liberation, if Agostinho Neto were here, he would have the personalities to keep his party on top. But not Eduardo dos Santos, certainly. As can be seen.

TEMPO: You specifically mentioned the economic situation in Angola, and I would like to hear your information, the indications you have about the evident deterioration of the living standards of the Angolan people. What do you know about this?

Savimbi: In 1974 Angola produced 480,000 tons of fish. Today they are talking about 100,000 tons, and there is no fish on the market. They have had to ask for a meeting of the Angolan-Soviet economic commission to try to prevent the Soviet Union from taking all the fish. So this is an indication that the MPLA has lost control of the situation, to the point that its allies are not honoring their contracts. Once Angola not only produced enough to supply its people, but it was

exporting. We have the case of coffee. Today, Angola is not achieving even 20 percent of its former production. Angola was the world's third largest producer of coffee and now it is not even keeping up with the Ivory Coast. We also have indications that the diamonds are now being sold through Cuba. We also see indications that the MPLA is importing food from Portugal, France, the Ivory Coast and other countries; once Angola was a producer, now it is just an importer.

However, there are limits to the capacity of the MPLA government itself to pay for the food. There is also a limit to credit. So we need to consider that, in addition to the economic problems Angola is experiencing now, the most serious problem, the most pressing problem, is the food supply. We talked here in Rabat with an individual who told us that the Red Cross program was to supply as much as 15 kg of food per person per month, but now Angola receives only 8 kg. Angola is going begging for international charity.

UNITA-MPLA Dialogue

TEMPO: You told me 3 years ago that the MPLA was even debating internally whether or not to have a dialogue with UNITA. Is this debate still going on inside the MPLA?

Savimbi: There are currents that are prepared to talk to UNITA, and we can also say we have had some contacts with figures high in the MPLA, but there are other currents that are opposed and some of them are strong, I admit. We can only hope that reason will prevail and that, in the interest of the MPLA itself and, above all, in the interest of peace in Angola, the more stubborn currents will give way so that we can begin to negotiate for peace and national unity.

TEMPO: The Angolan ambassador in Lisbon recently declared that "the MPLA authorities are willing to hold discussions with Jonas Savimbi as an Angolan citizen, as soon as he dissolves his ties with South Africa. How does Dr Savimbi respond?

Savimbi: I am not nor do I consider myself as just any citizen. I am an Angolan citizen representing UNITA.

TEMPO: In 1979 you told us: "The MPLA will have to negotiate with us. We only hope it will not wait too long, because the stronger UNITA becomes, the more demands we will make on the MPLA." Now, 3 years later, UNITA is certainly stronger, and I ask again: What are your demands now? Is it still just the total withdrawal of the Cubans and other military and civilian cooperants, or are there more demands?

Savimbi: As soon as the MPLA agrees to the withdrawal of the Cubans, all the doors will be open for further negotiation. I never set any other conditions for dialogue. There are no other conditions. The main condition is the withdrawal of the Cubans and a share of the power.

TEMPO: A share of the power under what terms?

Savimbi: We want to correct Angola's foreign policy, economic policy and social policy. We will have to discuss the government program and only then will we

divide up the ministerial posts. We want an honest government that will work and will present an image of the Angolan people to the world. Today this image is completely out of focus. All one hears about Angola is criticism of the Cubans or of South Africa. We want responsible individuals who have Angola's interests at heart. Even if they are not members of the MPLA, UNITA, FNLA or any other force, these individuals must join the government and make their honest and competent contribution.

TEMPO: Mr President of the MPLA, one final question. You are one of the promoters of a war that, from what you say, is in search of peace and then the solutions that may be found in that time of peace. Therefore, to ask you when this will come about is to ask you when you think the war will end and the dialogue can begin in Angola. In terms of time, you have certain plans, certain prospects. Can you give us a prediction, in terms of time?

Savimbi: When Namibia is independent, the situation in Angola is sure to change.

TEMPO: But might Namibia's eventual independence be detrimental to UNITA?

Savimbi: I think not. First, because it will completely do away with the MPLA argument that it needs the Cubans because of South Africa. Second, because it will prove that UNITA can survive without the support of the South Africans. We are already prepared for the possibility of an independent Namibia with a hostile government. The MPLA should have no great illusions--because it will certainly be disillusioned--when it sees an independent Namibia and an increasingly strong UNITA. What are we doing at this time? We are going everywhere; I have been out of the country for 2 months. Are these tourist trips? Hardly. We are strengthening our alliances, with the prospect that Namibia will have a hostile government. In the second place, the Americans themselves are peremptory; if they have not had too much sympathy for UNITA, it would not be judicious of the MPLA to delude itself that the Americans sympathize with the MPLA, right? They are not going to accept the continued Cuban presence in Angola, so the MPLA will undergo pressure from the Western countries to match the progress of the decolonization of Namibia with the withdrawal of the Cubans. When the Cubans get a move on, the reform will go forward, because the people of Angola, even those who support the MPLA, are anxious to see the Cubans leave.

TEMPO: Can you predict when...

Savimbi: I think we will achieve some progress regarding Namibia in 1982, and what happens in Namibia will have repercussions in Angola. For the year as a whole, I predict that something will happen in Namibia and at the same time, or immediately afterward, in Angola as well.

6362
CSO: 4742/222

RSA PAPER FORESEES 'HARD-LINE' RIGHTWING POLICY

AB011937 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1753 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Johannesburg, 1 Mar (ANGOP)--A radical change in South African policy could be effected by rightwing extremists, states an editorial published Monday by the South African Government newspaper THE CITIZEN.

The editorial, devoted entirely to the announced formation of a new party by the leader of the ultra-conservatives in the ruling party in South Africa, following his withdrawal from the National Party, notes that "Afrikaaner unity has been broken."

In fact, the withdrawal of Andries Treurnicht, former minister of the civil service, from the ruling National Party, after divergencies in the racist party leads to the supposition that soon a third parliamentary opposition movement will make its appearance.

"In the circumstances, a union between the reformists and antireformists will become inevitable and there will be a radical change in our policy," the newspaper concludes while predicting that the "pure and hardline" right will occupy a larger number of seats in Parliament after the next general elections which are expected to be held soon.

When this change takes place, it might cause an even greater hardening of the apartheid policy and constant armed confrontation between South Africa and the progressive countries in southern Africa which resolutely and firmly support the vanguard of the South African and Namibian people.

Notwithstanding this, contrary to what the racists may think, however "hardline" their policy might become, it will not stop the struggle waged by the SWAPO and ANC [African National Congress] armed wings. The nationalist guerrilla fighters will only end their struggle when they obtain real and total independence.

CSO: 4742/223

LUANDA OIL REFINERY RESUMES OPERATIONS

AB031248 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] The Luanda Refinery resumed operations yesterday after it was closed down for more than 3 months. The closure was as a result of its sabotage on the night of 29 and morning of 30 November last year by a group of anti-revolutionaries in the pay of South Africa and American imperialism.

A member of the Political Bureau of the party and minister for defense, Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, presided over the solemn occasion. He praised all the laborers, workers and national and foreign technicians for the courage and determination they displayed throughout the period of repairs of the refinery. The minister described the reopening as a great victory for the party and the Angolan people. He pointed out that the resumption of operations by PETRANGOL [Angola Petroleum Company] is significant not only for our internal enemies but especially for American imperialism and racist South Africa which are trying, in vain, to destroy our revolution. Colonel Pedale also reaffirmed the Angolan people's determination to prove to the world their commitment to make the revolutionary process triumph in our country, for the development and the welfare of all the working masses.

In his speech, the minister for defense recalled the efforts made by the MPLA-Labor Party and revolutionary vanguard of the Angolan people. These efforts aim at giving the necessary moral and material support to PETRANGOL to develop the Luanda Refinery. Colonel Pedale denied any cooperation existing between PETRANGOL and (PETROFINA) of America and described such allegations as a slander by the enemies of the Angolan people and said that Angola is not a country where one can invest and develop any type of technology. It will be recalled that production capacity of the refinery which was reopened yesterday will be more than 80 percent. Several party and government officials attended the ceremony.

CSO: 4719/637

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH MACAO--The National Bank of Angola (BNA) and the Issuing Institute of Macao (IEM) have signed a financial agreement aimed at supporting and promoting the export of products from Macao to the People's Republic of Angola [RPA], according to information received by ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] from the Angolan Ministry of Planning. According to the same source, the agreement, which involves the sum of $15 million (about 450 million Kwanzas), represents the first line of export credit granted by the IEM and will make it possible to fill certain commercial contracts Angola plans to place with Macao productive and export firms. Representing a major effort to increase commercial exchanges between Macao and Angola, the agreement just signed constitutes the first of a series of actions aimed at diversifying and expanding economic relations between the territory of Macao and the RPA. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Feb 82 p 1] 8568

OVERPLANNING HARMS ECONOMY--Often, obstacles to the timely resolution of a problem can be traced chiefly to planning which, already developed, serves only to complicate a given situation. And, in most instances, the planning ends up permitting what should have been resolved to remain unchanged. The reader has undoubtedly been witness to many planning sessions. The sessions cover the distribution of meat, fish, potatoes, wine, television sets, freezers, in fact, everything. The results show up immediately. As a result of overplanning, chickens spoil, fish and potatoes rot, half a dozen persons get into the act, etc.--" comrades, there are no more television sets." Too much planning, even applied to what has already been planned. Planning is involved even in the sale of half a dozen pots. Shoes in shoestores can be sold only after planning. And that leads directly to long lines which always have schemers in the front. In truth, there is so much planning, that we then forget an important matter which, being scheduled every day, does not fit into the list. We plan methods for neutralizing all the vagrants, black marketeers, godparents, godchildren and illegal merchants, and for taking them to previously planned places. Planning also occurs in workmen's lodges by branch of activity. Everything is planned. Companies fill shelves so that the employees may help themselves. During the first few days, a little of everything can be found. Later, nothing is planned, for the shelves are empty. Planning does not take into consideration the tons of paper wasted and the fact that the worker leaves his work station to go to a store which has nothing to offer. In short, there is so much planning that I almost forget to mention that this article was not planned and that this why it contains so many "plannings." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Feb 82 p 2] 8568

MEMBERSHIP IN HAVANA--Havana, 17 Feb (ANGOP)--The People's Republic of Angola was elected to the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions by the workers at its 10th congress which was held in Havana (Cuba) from 10 to 15 February. The congress further adopted unanimously a statement of support and solidarity with the Angolan workers, victims of the racist South African aggression, in which it expressed its "concern in the face of the situation now prevailing in the south of Angola." The document vigorously condemns the savage acts of the racist aggression whose main victims are the defenseless workers, women and children and demands the total withdrawal of the aggressive South African forces from the free and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. "The continuation of such a situation constitutes a serious threat to world peace and security," the statement stressed. The statement calls on the trade unionists and workers of the world to show their concrete solidarity with the Angolan workers, in both their efforts at national reconstruction and the safeguarding of their territorial integrity. [Text] [AB172015 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1617 GMT 17 Feb 82]

BOTTLED BUTANE MARKETING--Cabinda, 2 Mar (ANGOP)--Starting next June, the Angolan province of Cabinda will have installations for the bottling of butane gas with a capacity of 7,500 bottles a month. This was disclosed to ANGOP by Candido Feijo Junior, the provincial delegate for oil products at the Angolan National Company for Compustibles [SONANGOL]. The project, whose construction began last February, will consist of two 24-ton containers. After completion, two supply points will be constructed in order to better supply the needs of the people. On the other hand, Feijo Junior revealed that within the framework of the provincial activities for this year, a sea terminal will soon be built and a cistern ship of 1,000 metric tons will be acquired with a view to increasing means of distributing combustibles. The official also indicated that in spite of the difficulties facing SONANGOL, the company succeeded in marketing 11 million litres of refined petroleum products in that province last year. [Text] [AB022132 Luanda ANGOP in French 1950 GMT 2 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/621

PAPER CRITICIZES KODJO DECISION ON SDAR

AB251516 Paris AFP in French 1126 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Yaounde, 25 Feb (AFP)--In an editorial published on Thursday, the Cameroonian national daily newspaper CAMEROON TRIBUNE severely criticizes OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo's "decision" to "notify" the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] of its admission to the organization's ministerial conference now taking place in Nairobi.

"Because of its impudence and contempt for problems and the principles of the OAU charter, this decision has an alarming content which already makes one to fear that it will result in lamentable consequences for the current process of peaceful settlement of the Western Saharan problem," writes the CAMEROON TRIBUNE.

After emphasizing that it has no intention of bringing into question the Saharan people's right to self-determination "if this is their desire," the Cameroonian newspaper recalls that the 1981 heads of state's conference in Nairobi agreed in principle that a referendum should be held "to enable the Saharan people to freely express their desire." "The OAU secretary general's sudden, unconventional and strange initiative can only be considered a maneuver aimed at compromising this process," continues the CAMEROON TRIBUNE.

"It is not the responsibility of the OAU secretary general or the Council of Ministers to decide the admission of a state to the organization," concludes the paper.

CSO: 4719/599

BRIEFS

LUSOPHONE SUMMIT PROPOSED--Cape Verde Foreign Minister Silvino da Luz has proposed the holding of a summit of the heads of state of Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe following the intensification of the South African aggression against Mozambique and Angola. Silvino da Luz said that historical, political and economic reasons and an identity of objectives on the type of society we want to build point toward the need to coordinate efforts so that the capabilities of each may serve all five countries. Speaking on his return to Cidade de Praia after the visit by President Aristides Pereira to six African countries, the foreign minister of Cape Verde condemned Pretoria's aggression against Mozambique and Angola. He stressed that there is a coincidence of views (?on major African issues) among the governments of Mozambique, Angola and Cape Verde. He also denounced the actions of the puppet Jonas Savimbi in Angola. [Text] [EA251528 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 25 Feb 82]

CSO: 4742/223

OAU, UN INTERVENTION REQUESTED TO END ERITREAN-ETHIOPIAN FIGHTING

EA021944 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The Eritrean Liberation Front representative to Somalia, Challe Hamud Muhammad, has called on the UN, OAU and peace-loving international organizations to intervene to stop the war Abyssinia is waging in Eritrea and find a lasting solution based on peace and coexistence.

The representative, who was speaking at a meeting held at the Arab League headquarters in Mogadishu organized in support of the Eritrean people also said that the Abyssinians, with the assistance of Libyan soldiers and weapons, a Russian general directing operations and Cuban and South Yemeni pilots, are carrying out their plan of exterminating the people of Eritrea.

Challe Hamud commended the courageous way in which the Eritreans are fighting the black Abyssinian colonialist forcing Mengistu to visit the Eritrean capital, Asmara, to oversee operations--a clear indication that the Abyssinians have failed to overpower the Eritreans, who are fighting for the right to determine their own destiny.

History shows that Mengistu's fascist regime in Addis Ababa is oppressing the Eritrean people, with the knowledge of the Russians, who are ignoring international law on the rights of the people to determine their own destiny. This has caused many people, mostly women, children and old people, to flee to neighboring countries, said the representative.

He went on to say that the recent meeting in Asmara, chaired by Mengistu, was held to plan the genocide of the Eritrean people. This meeting was aimed at finalizing the previous tripartite talks in Aden between Abyssinia, Libya and South Yemen on the extermination of the peoples of Eritrea and their liberation front. He also urged international opinion to see the meeting as a threat to the peace and coexistence of the people in the Horn. Present at the meeting were officials of the Western Somali Liberation Front, the Somali Abo Liberation Front and other leaders.

CSO: 4797/9

ERITREA GUERRILLAS SHELL ASMARA AIRPORT

NC041744 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Mar (AFP)--Antigovernment guerrillas in Eritrea have shelled the airport at the province's capital of Asmara for the fifth time, causing heavy damage, a spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said today.

The front's military wing, the Eritrean People's Liberation Army (EPLA) also killed or wounded [word indistinct] Ethiopian Government troops and captured eight others in fighting on Monday and Tuesday on the Af-Abet and northeastern Sahel fronts, the spokesman said here.

In retaliation for the airport attack on Tuesday, the spokesman added, the Ethiopian armed forces indiscriminately bombed surrounding villages.

The guerrillas on Monday launched an offensive on the right and left flanks of the Af-Abet front, dislodging Ethiopian troops from strategic areas and forcing them to retreat to the eastern lowlands, the EPLF spokesman said.

In that battle, 250 Ethiopian troops were killed or wounded and two captured along with 48 light and medium weapons and three radio sets.

On Tuesday, the EPLA attacked the right flank of the Sahel front, killing 25, wounding 40 and capturing five Ethiopian troops, and seizing 17 light weapons and two bren guns, the spokesman said.

The same day they attacked the left flank of the front, killing 20 and wounding 30 Ethiopian troops and taking on lieutenant prisoner. [As received] They also seized seven kalashnikovs and one bren gun and forced their enemy to retreat.

He gave no figures for losses among the guerrillas, who are facing a major military offensive by the Ethiopian Government. The guerrillas have been fighting government from Addis Ababa for an independent Eritrea for 20 years. [As received]

CSO: 4700/844

ERITREAN LEADER PREDICTS OFFENSIVE

GF031833 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 1 Mar 82 p 8

[Dispatch from AL-MADINAH correspondent in Khartoum]

[Text] Khartoum--Mohamed (Sa'id Bari), member of the Political Bureau and representative of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea in Khartoum, said that the tripartite military agreement among Ethiopia, Aden and Libya is being implemented in Ethiopia where units from the armies of the three countries are to take part in the sixth offensive the Ethiopian Army is preparing to launch against the Eritrean revolution this month.

Mohamed (Sa'id Bari) disclosed in an exclusive statement to AL-MADINAH that the Ethiopian forces which are being prepared to launch the offensive have been distributed along three axes in order to effect a comprehensive confrontation with forces of the popular front.

He said: The Eritrean forces have launched concentrated attacks on these forces in order to prevent them from completing their preparations and in order to create confusion among their ranks.

The Eritrean spokesman said that the popular front's forces were able to create a major psychological tremor within the Ethiopian Army when they launched several successful assaults against the capital, Asmara, during Mengistu's recent visit there. During these attacks, he said, the revolutionaries were able to destroy several planes and military positions inside the airport of the Eritrean capital Asmara.

The Eritrean spokesman said that Mengistu announced before the conference of the Ethiopian Labor Party that the sixth offensive he intends to launch against the Eritreans will be the decisive battle for which the Ethiopian forces have prepared well.

The Eritrean official announced that the popular front accepts this challenge and is preparing itself for a confrontation that may indeed be decisive. The thwarting of this offensive will result in major changes within the Ethiopian regime, which is already suffering from many contradictions and conflicts within the ranks of the ruling Military Council.

Asked about the participation of other Eritrean groups in confronting this offensive, Mr (Bari) said that the other Eritrean groups are not in a good enough military situation to enable them to participate in confronting this offensive for various reasons. He added that the popular front has always hoped and is still hoping that all Eritrean groups can take part in defending the homeland in order to regain its freedom.

Meanwhile, the Sudanese authorities expect an influx of more Eritrean refugees across the Sudanese border due to the grinding battles that have started between the Eritreans and the Ethiopian forces on various axes. The intensity of these battles is expected to increase during the coming days.

CSO: 4704/12

PNDC SUSPENDS LIMANN BUDGET, REDUCES EMBASSIES

AB270718 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The PNDC [Provisional National Defence Council] has decided that the 1981-1982 budget proposals of the ousted Limann administration should be suspended with immediate effect. A new law repealing the Appropriations Act, 1981, will soon be published.

A statement published this afternoon explained that according to the budget proposals, the Limann administration had officially projected a deficit of 4,500 million cedis. However, expenditure trends in the last 6 months of the operations of the budget showed that the deficit was likely to go up to at least 8,000 million cedis. The tripling of the producer price of cocoa, coffee and shea nuts, which had been budgeted for, would further increase the deficit by another 2,500 million cedis. The statement pointed out that with shortages in the supply of goods, including essential items, such as drugs and food, the funding of such large deficits simply by printing more money would have meant a continuous lowering in the buying power of the cedi, a power that was already reducing at the rate of 120 percent per annum.

The PNDC has therefore taken a number of measures to control government expenditure. These measures, which take immediate effect, include the submission by all heads of establishments of nominal rolls of staff at post at the end of this month or by the 12th of next month to the director of budgets, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The nominal rolls should state in detail salaries, allowances and emoluments payable to employees. Defense committees in all establishments have been asked to monitor the preparation of these nominal rolls to ensure that only genuine workers receive salaries. PNDC secretaries are also to keep strict scrutiny on the maintenance, repair, and running of official vehicles as well as the printing and purchase of stationery. Unauthorized use of official vehicles or any misuse of official public resources will be severely dealt with. The practice whereby in addition to maintenance allowances for personal vehicles, specified officials, particularly in the public boards and corporations, receive petrol coupons or cash payments in lieu of such coupons is abolished. The payment of vacation leave claim is suspended. The government has also decided to cut down the number of foreign missions from 43 to 30. In addition, the staff in these missions will be substantially reduced.

As part of its determination to infuse financial discipline into the system and in particular to ensure effective monitoring of the use of foreign exchange, the PNDC has decided with immediate effect to acquire 55 percent shares in the General Superintendence Company, SGS, Ghana Limited.

Other measures are that, with the exception of debt servicing and payment in respect of pensions and gratuity, all other recurrent expenditures not specifically mentioned are frozen. For on-going projects, payments are to be authorized only in respect of work actually done. The statement said the government takes a serious view of the practice whereby large consultancy fees are constantly paid for endless designs for projects which are not executed. It has therefore directed that such designed contracts are to be entered into without the prior permission of the director of budgets. [Sentence as heard]

The PNDC also asks all agencies, employers, manufacturing and commercial houses that collect sales taxes and excise or any other duties and taxes on behalf of the government to ensure that they are promptly paid into government chest. The same applies to social security contributions and income tax deductions from the emoluments of employees.

CSO: 4700/823

OFFICIALS ASKED TO RESIGN

AB241354 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Public servants who feel they cannot cope with the revolution have been given 48 hours to resign. The directive was given by the secretary to the Provisional National Defense Council, Mr Asamoah, when he addressed public servants in Accra today. Speaking on the theme "the new outlook--aims and objectives of the public servants under the new administration," Mr Asamoah said the public servant is expected to be more conscious of his performance and achievement than the position he holds. What is more important is his contribution to the society and not what he obtains. Mr Asamoah emphasized that now that the country is on the threshold of bringing relief to all, each and everyone is enjoined to make sacrifices and be aware of his responsibilities.

The secretary announced that a powerful secretariat is being set up at the castle where the aims and objectives of the public service and the country as a whole will be properly planned. The castle will be the control office to which papers from the ministries will be forwarded for processing. Mr Asamoah reminded public officers of the need to cut down on paper work in the public services. The practice of recording comprehensive minutes after meetings and the preparation of long memoranda on a subject should also be discouraged.

CSO: 4700/823

COMMENTARY REJECTS ANY DEVALUATION OF CEDI

AB021520 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Commentary by David Anafglatey]

[Text] (?The statement of the) Provisional National Defense Council secretary for foreign affairs rejecting the IMF's conditions for granting aid to Ghana, is a big relief to Ghanaians who have been apprehensive that this international lending agency, otherwise known as the World Bank, would put pressure on the people's government to devalue the cedi. Among the conditions usually laid down for IMF loans are a massive devaluation, increases in the prices of consumer goods, cutbacks in social welfare programs such as free or subsidized education or health facilities.

It is as if the IMF is some sadistic monster which becomes angry at seeing people happy, and is never satisfied until it imposes harsh restrictions on the standard of living of Third World peoples. It was upon the advice of the IMF that the Sudanese Government recently increased prices of sugar and other consumer goods, an increase which led to massive anti-government demonstrations in Khartoum and which nearly brought down the Numayri regime. It is sigificant to recall that President Nyerere of Tanzania, for one, rejected the World Bank's call for devaluation, asking the bank in the process to keep their loan. One also recalls with pride how Ghana's own Osagyefo rejected the fund's pressures to devalue the cedi in the early 60's. Nkrumah is reported to have told the IMF officials that if they wanted him to stop Ghanaian children from going to school or from attending hospital as a condition for their granting of loan, then they could take their loan away. Great words from a courageous leader, indeed. Unfortunately many of the leaders Ghana has had after Nkrumah have not had the courage of the Osagyefo. They spinelessly yielded to the IMF pressures and the result has been the spate of massive devaluations of the cedi since 1967 by the National Liberation Council; then by Busia in 1971 and by the Supreme Military Council 7 years later.

In any case, the loans given by the World Bank in return for cheapening our currency are usually small and insignificant in relations to our needs. And in the atmosphere of corruption that we were in during all those periods of devaluation, the loans, such as they were, failed to make any improvement in the living standards of our people. If anything, our standard of living fell as a result of the devaluations. Much of the loans found their way into the pockets of politicians and other officials who signed contracts for the utilization of the loans. The devaluations meant that imports became more expensive

and, in a country where many finished products as well as raw materials had to be imported, the net result was a loss to the country. The few extra cedis earned on our exports did not make an impact on the economy. In the end, the devaluation benefited only the few parasites who have syphoned off the people's money into overseas banks and foreign multi-nationals and their agents who are able, with each devaluation, to reap a bonanza in extra cedis.

Devaluation and IMF loans have never worked for any Third World country; otherwise Zaire, for example, would have been in a better position today after its massive doeses of IMF loans taken together with the inevitable devaluation prescription. Zaire's currency is now weaker than ever before. Every first-year economic student knows that where the elasticity of demand for imports is minimum, devaluation--if it has to be made--must be on such a massive scale that it would set forth very unpleasant side-effects. And that is precisely the situation in the developing countries where the demand for imported goods does not change much, no matter the price.

Our foreign-trained economists should therefore discard their foreign textbook economics and learn from the practical results of what happens here on the ground. The immediate results of all our devaluations is that the black market price of the cedi jumps up in the same ratio, and that means all prices increase pro rata, including the prices of locally made goods.

The cause of the low value of the cedi during the Limann regime was corruption and indiscipline; thank God, the present revolution has set its face against these evils and when they are eliminated the economy would become strong and the cedi would pick up strength. It is only then that we can tell whether the cedi is over-valued or not. Until then, all talk of devaluation must cease.

CSO: 4700/823

PNDC WARNS SOLDIERS AGAINST OBSTRUCTING COURTS

AB270632 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] It has come to the notice of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] that some soldiers have been obstructing the courts in the performance of their duties and interfering with the administration of justice. Reports have it that they intimidate members of the bench and the bar and court staff, apprehend and ill treat people whose cases are before the courts and forcibly release prisoners or accused persons on remand.

A statement by the council condemned these acts and said every attempt is being made to check them. It warned that any soldier found guilty of any of these acts will be punished. The PNDC assures the public that it is not its policy either to abolish or interfere with the courts in the performance of their legal functions. That is why the courts, with all their powers, have been allowed by the PNDC proclamation to continue existing.

The council said it is aware that some of its members have criticized the working of the existing courts. They did so because they believe that the existing legal system needs to be reviewed to remove parts that cause obstruction and injustice to the poor. The council therefore invited judges, lawyers and lecturers to take a critical look at the system and make recommendations for a review which will help achieve the aims of the revolution, that is, justice to all, especially the poor.

In another statement, the PNDC said its attention has also been drawn to the fact that its pronouncements on the ejections of tenants is being misinterpreted by some members of the public to mean that tenants can repudiate the terms of their agreements and go scot-free. While it is the policy of the council to protect tenants from ill treatment by landlords, it is not intended that tenants should be encouraged to repudiate their tenancy agreements and still hold on to their rented premises. The council reminded the public that the rent act, (?1963) with its amendment, is still in force and it is expected that the courts will apply their term equitably to achieve justice, taking into consideration the rights, obligations and circumstances of the parties.

CSO: 4700/823

BRIEFS

MAJORITY SUPPORTS REVOLUTION--Two months after the launching of the 31 December revolution, a public opinion survey collected by the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] shows that the overwhelming majority of Ghanaians are enthusiastically in favor of the revolution and have suggested ways to consolidate it. A civil servant at the Ministry of Science and Technology said the revolution is trying to systematically tackle the basic problems which have plagued the society, but he wants the tempo of the revolution to be faster. He added that increased food production should be one of the main goals of the revolution and there should be less emphasis on the so-called essential commodities. A second-cycle student said before the revolution students suffered a lot and did not have teachers and basic items like soap which many of them could not afford. School fees were also very high. She expected the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to reduce school fees, to improve upon the food situation and ensure that schools have more teachers and teaching materials. [Text] [AB031849 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Mar 82]

OVERSTAFFING PROBLEM DISCUSSED--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has no intention of dismissing or declaring any worker at the castle redundant. At a meeting with workers at the castle today, a member of the council, Chris Atim, asked the entire staff, which includes workers from Peduase Lodge and the State House, to disregard an earlier statement asking them to proceed on an indefinite leave. He described the statement as a genuine mistake. He assured them that the revolution which was launched on behalf of the workers will not approve of any measures that are not in the interest of this group. Mr Atim said the problem of overstaffing is a real one which exists not only at the castle but in several organizations. In this respect, he charged the castle defense committee to convene a meeting and make recommendations for reorganizing the staff. Mt Atim said the period of overdependence on aged farmers is no more; and if a national crisis is to be averted, then all Ghanaians must work toward economic stability, so that there will be no need for the nation to go begging for aid. The people's defense committee chairman, Osei Ampomah, thanked Mr Atim for his assurance and said that programs are underway to involve all the workers in farming projects. He said so far, workers at the castle have taken part in cocoa evacuation and fertilizer rebagging. [Text] [AB041354 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/855

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COUNCIL STABILIZATION MEETING--The Economic Council will soon meet to study problems connected with the future of public and joint firms and present a program aimed at the country's economic stabilization. This decision was reached Wednesday by the Council of Ministers at its regular weekly session, chaired by Brigade Commander Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the Council of the Revolution. The proposal was presented at the cabinet meeting by Comrade Vasco Cabral, minister of economic coordination and planning, and points out the need for companies to review their wage scales which are often high, considering the company's productivity. This is contrary to the country's need to introduce a program of economic and financial stabilization which will permit the central government to take specific steps in its plan of action which will benefit the working people as a whole. In continuing its deliberations, the Council of Ministers approved a proposal made by the minister responsible for problems connected with internal administration on a plan calling for a 40-percent share of the total of the national reconstruction tax collected by the country, said share being allocated to the regions. Touching on the question of SEMAPESCA, a Guinea-Bissau-French joint fishing company, the Council of Ministers appointed a committee to study the future of the company. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Feb 82 p 1] 8568

DPRK INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE--Day before yesterday, a delegation from the Ministry of Rural Development, headed by Minister Avito Jose da Silva, was in the Bissora and Mansoa areas for a briefing on problems relating to agricultural projects underway in the Oio area. The delegation was accompanied by the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to our country. According to a statement made by the minister of rural development to an ANG [Guinea News Agency] correspondent, this official visit will permit the establishment of a new project involving the construction of a dam with a water-pumping system to irrigate 1,000 hectares with the aid of the necessary irrigation ditches. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Feb 82 p 8] 8568

CSO: 4742/216

GOOD ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE DESPITE CRISIS REPORTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 30 Dec 81 p 23

[Article by Adama Diabate: "1981 Economy Examined"]

[Text] From notes on this sector given to us by the Chmmber of Commerce we will take stock of the economic situation of our country during the year which has just come to a close.

In the area of trade and exports, where it concerns the two largest export products, we must say that coffee sales underwent a major upset during the 1979-80 season because of the introduction of coffee beans and the creation of homogeneous purchasing zones.

Certain difficulties came to the fore here and there which were tied to the newness of the system, but solutions were found by the experts and the authorities which, this year, permitted the harvest to take place rapidly and harmoniously. The coffee harvest of the current season will reach a record. More than 350,000 tons will be produced.

This year, the cocoa harvest was also early and abundant, amounting to 370,000 tons. Quality this year is sharply up also. Unfortunately, the unfavorable exchange rates which brought about last year's excessive buildup of stocks have not been modified. A displacement between purchases and exports this year has again led the industry to warehouse large quantities of cocoa.

The industry has made a major effort in the area of transportation.

Tropical Timber

Since June 1980, the timber industry has seen a diminishing market, due essentially to economic factors which have affected all of Europe.

Current orders must be covered on a day to day basis and without a supply program being established in advance.

The desire to maintain inventory at the lowest level and the fear of losing business has brought about a lowering of prices, margins, and sales which are sometimes concluded at lower rates. The growers' expenses are higher and higher,

the amount of high quality timber is less and less, and the extremely high prices for commercial petroleum products, which had breathed new life into the petroleum producers, are no longer in existence.

Today, production has been voluntarily reduced, and a large number of lumber installations are beginning to close their yards in order to limit the losses they have had to withstand. This situation, unfortunately, is equally true for the industry in the Ivory Coast.

Even taking into account their ever-rising expenses, it is certain that the cost of timber, rough or processed, can only go up and we can expect rises in prices as soon as the demand renews, especially if the lumberyards cannot face their problems in the coming months. But for the moment, consumption of tropical timber is still very low in Europe.

Other products

Thanks to the diversification of crops, the share in our exports of products other than coffee, cocoa, and timber continues to increase regularly.

For 1980, we registered a strong increase in sales of cooking oil, whether raw or refined, of feed for cattle, of unrefined rubber, cotton, and of processed fish. The development of a national sugar producing industry is going well too; for the first time, we have gone beyond 100,000 tons of sugar and we have had the first sugar exports from the Ivory Coast. On the other hand, banana exports have stabilized, as well as those of fresh pineapples, but only slightly. The situation of pineapple preserve factories has not improved either, thereby placing, in the future, a heavy burden on the industry which found these factories a source for their markets and sales.

The share held by manufactured products grows each year which brings about an important revalorization of our agricultural production. There are still great possibilities in this area. Nevertheless, this increase has been due principally to the stagnation of coffee and cocoa exports since progress in the value of exports of manufactured products was, in the final analysis, rather low in volume. This is primarily the result of the rise in prices.

Imports and Distribution

After a rather favorable 1979-80, the import and distribution areas have undergone, for several months, a rather strong decline at least in the sectors most severely effected by the crisis: equipment, heavy vehicles, tools and construction materials, and household appliances and furniture.

In these areas, the decrease in sales are frequently on the order of 30-50 percent, resulting in serious problems in earning capacity caused by the rise in distribution costs, too great an inventory, and serious financial problems.

This situation results from the current unfavorable economic climate, but also, it must be added, from elements such as the restriction of bank credits, the reduction in the life of customs credits, etc.

Other bothersome aspects are the growing problem of import fraud, misappropriations, robberies and house break-ins, assaults, a renewed outbreak of bad checks, etc.

Urgent measures have been imposed to bring more severity and discipline in all areas. They are all the more necessary since, as everyone knows, the Ivory Coast is destined to have a rosy future. We must therefore take advantage of this slight lag to recreate all the conditions of a healthy expansion with an active and significant participation by our citizens in commerce in general.

Banks

The worlwide progress of banking transactions moderated somewhat between 31 March 1980 and 31 March 1981: 11.43 percent.

This progress is due essentially: to the volume of larger seasonal credits than in the past, taking into account the record number of tons in coffee as well as in cocoa; to large medium-term credits resulting from the effective start-up of plans worked out previously (Ivorian Refining Company, Ivory Coast Electric Power Company, Postal and Telecommunications Office, etc.)

At the same time, we are seeing a large decrease in local clients as a market. This resource not only is no longer increasing, rather it is decreasing in absolute value from one year to the next: 12.4 billion, 2.93 percent.

A total correcting of the situation cannot be expected unless there is a renewal of local resources which would allow Ivory Coast banks, on the one hand, to reduce their dependence on foreign capital and, on the other hand, to assure the refinancing of new credits which are indispensable to economic development. This reestablishment of local resources is itself tied to a general reawakening of the national economy.

Highway Transportation

Highway transportation constitutes one of the essential cogs in the economy and its importance has done nothing but grow along with the diversification of activities and development of the country. In 1978, according to national figures, the added value of the highway transportation sector represents 102 billion of FCFA as opposed to 90 billion in 1977, an increase of 13 percent (61 billion for personal transportation and 41 billion for commercial).

Personal transportation tends to increase faster than commercial.

Highway equipment remains the number one priority of the budget for investment and equipment, for it has a direct effect on the opening of the numerous regions of the country and is a necessary part of regional development policy.

In a like manner, the number of cars has been growing regularly but for the 7 months of the survey 1980-81 a 3.2 percent decrease in sales has occurred since last year. The decrease is larger for vehicles over 10 tons (-30 percent) and for tractors (-60 percent).

Several concerns should be pointed out coming from the experts. First, there is an over-capacity in the means of transporting merchandise. In the area of personal transportation, the experts estimate that the accent should be placed in the future on the use of large capacity cars which should allow the users to benefit from better transportation conditions at cheaper prices.

9803
CSO: 4719/446

PRESIDENT RECEIVES UK'S CARRINGTON

EA031630 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, held bilateral talks with the visiting British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. During the talks, President Moi reviewed areas where Britain and Kenya had common interests and also discussed continental and international issues, particularly efforts directed at the realization of independence for Namibia and the settlement of the Chadian and Sahelian [as received] conflict.

The president, who is also the current chairman of the OAU, expressed the hope that the western contact group on Namibia would expedite their settlement proposals to enable the warring parties in southern Africa to come to a compromise. The talks preceded a luncheon that was later hosted by President Moi for Lord Carrington.

From the Kenyan side the talks were attended by the minister for constitutional affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo; the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko; the minister for lands, settlement and physical planning, Mr G.G. Kariuki; the minister for regional development, science and technology, Mr Nicholas Biwott; the chief secretary, Mr Jeremiah Kiereini; the permanent secretary for development coordination and cabinet office, Mr Simon Nyachae; and several senior government officials.

Lord Carrington was accompanied by the under secretary in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, Sir Leonard Allinson; the head of the news department in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Fenn; and officials from the British High Commission.

CSO: 4700/842

BRIEFS

MOI CRITICIZES 'IDLE TALK'--His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi said today that African leaders should not allow continental unity to be marred by trivial issues. Speaking to a mammoth crowd at the Kenya breweries when he made an extensive tour of the complex at Ruaraka this afternoon, President Moi said that one of the problems facing the African continent was idle talks on the part of some African leaders. President Moi, who is the current chairman of the OAU, called on leaders to concentrate on efforts to enhance continental unity instead of persistently talking about imperialism. He revealed that although he had appealed to all OAU member states for financial aid to help Chad, such aid has not been forthcoming. He said that the OAU must be a strong body to safeguard and promote the interests of the people in the continent as well as promote world peace. He added that the OAU must be strengthened so as to make its voice to be heard internationally. [Excerpt] [EA042054 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/842

MAURITANIAN MINISTER MEETS TRAORE; DISCUSSES SDAR

AB040938 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union [UDPM] and president of the Malian Republic, at 1430 this afternoon received in audience His Excellency Mohamed Ould Sidi Ali, Mauritanian deputy minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. The Mauritanian minister brought a message from President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala to President Moussa Traore.

His Excellency Ould Sidi Ali offered the head of state warm congratulations and good wishes of success from his brother and friend, President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala on the occasion of his brilliant reelection to the post of the UDPM secretary general during the party's first ordinary congress. The main topics discussed at the audience--which was held in the presence of His Excellency Taki Ould Sidi, Mauritanian ambassador to Mali; Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian foreign affairs and international cooperation minister; His Excellency Mamadou Diarra, Malian ambassador to Senegal and Mauritania; and Tidiani Guisse, the head of state's diplomatic counsellor--were the holding of the forthcoming summit meeting of the Sahel countries at the end of March in Nouakchott, the burning problems of Western Sahara and Chad, the strengthening of cooperation between our two countries, and the fraternity and friendship between the Mauritania and Malian peoples.

President Moussa Traore asked the Mauritanian minister to transmit his fraternal greetings to President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala as well as those of the Malian people and their party and government to the Military Committee for National Salvation and the Mauritanian Government and people. At the end of the audience, the Mauritanian envoy made the following statement to Liriba Samake:

[Begin recording] I have just been received by His Excellency President Moussa Traore, to whom I delivered a message from President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala. This message concerns the bond of friendship between our two peoples, our two countries and our two heads of state. As you know, President Moussa Traore is the current chairman of the conference of the Sahel countries. I was asked, therefore, to seek his suggestions on the holding of the forthcoming meeting to be held in Nouakchott. [Words indistinct].

[Question] During the recent OAU Ministerial Council meeting, the SDAR was admitted as a full member of this organization. Unfortunately, this admission has now divided the African countries into two camps. On one side we have the supporters of the SDAR and on the other side its opponents. Mr Minister, what is your position as far as this admission is concerned?

[Answer] We supported this admission and we are of the opinion that the OAU has thus done justice to the SDAR.

[Question] Would it be correct now to talk of a crisis within the OAU? In other words, what do you think will be the outcome of this general disagreement concerning the SDAR?

[Answer] We think that thanks to the wisdom of the African leaders, we will not fail to restore to the OAU the necessary cohesion and harmony. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/625

MMM/PSM CANDIDATES ANNOUNCED FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS

Port Louis THE NATION in French 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "Candidates for 16 Districts Already Decided"]

[Text] With a view to the coming general elections the leaders of the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] are presently completing the list of their candidates. According to information obtained, the choice of candidates has already been made for 16 electoral districts, while in the 4 others the discussions are still going on. A decision will also be made in Rodrigues (No 21).

The leader of the MMM, Paul Berenger, will remain in district No 18 (Belle Rose/Quatre Bornes), where the 2 others members of the list will be Kailash Ruhee and Devanand Rottoo. Aneerood Jugnauth, president of the party, will seek election in district No 7 (Piton/Riviere du Rempart).

The leader of the PSM, Harish Boodhoo, has again chosen district No 13 (Souillac/Riviere des Anguilles), where he was elected under the banner of the Labor Party in 1976. Those also on his list will be Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo and Dr Swaley Kasenally.

In the four districts of Port Louis nine former deputies have received party nomination. Among the new candidates we note: Mathieu Lacle (district No 1), Vijay Padaruth (district No 2), and Nundalallee (district No 4), The list of the candidates in the 20 district follows:

District 1: (GRNO/West Port Louis): Mathieu Lacle, Jerome Boulle, Rajen Dayalah
District 2: (Port Louis South/Port Louis Central): Kader Bhayat, Noel Lee Chong Lem, Vijay Padaruth
District 3: (Port Maritime/ Port Louis East): Bashir Khodabux, Cassam Uteem, Osman Gendoo
District 4: (Port Louis North/M Longue): Lollyd Baligadoo, S Nundalalee, S Michel
District 5: (Pamplemousses/Triolet): Prem Koonjoo, Dr Ramjuttun, (third candidate to be designated)
District 6: (Grand Baie/Poudre d'Or): D Fokeer, M Dulloo, A Pursooramen
Distrit 7: (Piton/Riviere du Rempart): A Jugnauth, M Utchanah, (third candidate to be designated).

District 8: (Moka/Quartier Militaire): Rama Poonoosamy, Rashid Soobadar, S Palodhi
District 9: (Flacq/Bon Accueil): D Gungah, Dr S Peerthum, (third candidate to be designated)
District 10: (M Blanche/GRSE): R Jaddoo, J Goburdhun, A Asgarally
District 11: (V Grand Port/Rose Belle): R Gungoosing, M Choolun, Raj Mobaye or M Haton
District 12: (Mahebourg/P Magnien): L Ramsewak, J Seenyen, S Poonith
District 13: (Souillac/Riviere des Anguilles): H Boodhoo, V Lutchmeenaraidoo, Dr S Kasenally
District 14: (Savanne/Riviere Noire): D Keerpalsing, Alan Ganoo, Miss Ariane Navarre
District 15: (La Caverne/Phoenix): Uttam Jawaheer, Dr Said Maudarbaccus, (third candidate to be designated)
District 16: (Vacoas/Floreal): Dr R Beedassy, F Canabady, R Seereekissoon
District 17: (Curepipe/Midlands): A Gayan, P Lafrance, K Offman
District 18: (Belle Rose/Quatre Bornes): P Berenger, K Ruhee, D Rottoo
District 19: (Rose Hill/Stanley): J C de l'Estrac, Mrs S Aumeeruddy-Cziffra, J Cutaree
District 20: (Beau Bassin/Petite Riviere): Finlay Salesse, R Finetts, Soobash Ramdahen

5170
CSO: 4719/571

VILLAGE COUNCILS CHANGED INTO COMMISSIONS

Replacement by Commissions

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The 98 village councils in the country were abolished on 19 January under a decree signed by Minister of Local Government Kamil Ramoly. They were replaced by commissions.

From sources close to the Ministry of Local Government it has been learned that this decision was taken by the government in order to avoid the holding of village elections. Questioned by L'EXPRESS yesterday [25 January], Ramoly confirmed the abolition of the village councils.

We note that over the past 12 years the village residents have been called on to elect their representatives on the village councils on only 2 occasions, whereas the constitution provides for such elections every 3 years. The last two village elections took place on 12 September 1971 and 22 January 1979.

In 1979 the number of candidates registered in each of the 98 villages required an election to be held in 91 villages. In the seven other cases the nine village councillors were elected without opposition. In all, 65 percent of the registered voters actually voted. The term of the village councillors elected on 22 January 1979 expired on 20 January 1982.

It should be noted that the five municipalities and the three district councils in the country are presently led by administrative commissions appointed by the Ministry of Local Government. That was caused by the postponement of the municipal elections in 1979 and certain problems which arose at the level of the district councils.

Moreoever, we should emphasize that 3 weeks ago the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, stated in his New Year's message that it was the Mauritius Labor Party which established a democratic society, based on universal suffrage and giving young people the right to vote. He said: "...It is this Mauritius Labor Party which established a democratic society based on adult suffrage and on the right of vote to all the youths of this country."

Composition of Commissions

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 27 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] In 94 of the 98 "Village Council Areas" the administrative commissions established by ministerial decree will be composed of those who were village councillors on 20 January. In the four other cases, that is, in Saint-Pierre, Dagotiere, Saint-Julien d'Hotman, and Petite Riviere, the Ministry of Local Government has appointed new members. The village councillors elected in January 1979, therefore remain in office in 94 of the 98 villages.

Sources close to the Ministry of Local Government emphasize that the appointment of new councillors in the four villages mentioned above was considered necessary due to the unavailability of certain members elected at the time of the last village elections. Each village council had 12 members, 9 of whom were elected and 3 appointed by the Ministry of Local Government.

The newly-appointed members are as follows: in Saint-Pierre: R Narayen (president), D Seegoolam (vice President), K Gungabeessoon, B Seereemuntoo, R Soomareeah, H Soorabally, W Madary, J Mahadowa, V Gujadhur, J R Labonne, P Luchmaya, and Miss B Labonne; in Dagotiere: K Bhunjun (president), R Ramchurn (vice president), Mohabirsingh, S Suhooba, P Simmandree, S Randhay, D S Towakel, J Hazareesingh, and G Sikkamlo; in Saint-Julien d'Hotman: B Luximon (president), S Pydatalli (vice president), J K Appah, N Mungur, P K Ramsohok, R Chiniah, S K Ramdewar, D Magun P Chinee, T Carpenen, M Tirvengadum, and D Surnaum; in Petite Riviere: I Ogram (president), G Anazor (vice President), R Thodojee, J Marden, L L Lilyman, D C Ortoo, O Ramsing, N Tahal, and Mrs M A Ignace.

The ministerial decree replacing the village councils was signed on Wednesday, 20 January, and took effect the same day.

5170
CSO: 4719/571

REBELO PROVIDES STATISTICS IN CONSUMER GOODS, OTHER FIELDS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpts] To solve the many problems Mozambicans face at all levels, the Party and the government have to make a choice. Either more food and other products will have to be imported, or some sacrifices will have to be made, people will have to consume less, and the foreign exchange that would have been spent on those imports will be used to invest in projects and factories, so that these problems be solved in a few years. The FRELIMO Party and the Mozambique Government have decided to "plant seeds for the future." This is the focal point of the meeting held in one of the theaters of the capital on Saturday, with all the party cells in Maputo and members of the people's democratic organizations attending. Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo, member of the Standing Political Committee and the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and Secretary of Ideological Work, presided over the meeting, along with Major General Hama Thai, a member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Maputo Party Committee, and Aranda da Silva, a FRELIMO Party member and Minister of Home Trade.

Speaking for nearly 90 minutes, Jorge Rebelo presented the party document entitled "The Current Situation in Our Country." The speech was accompanied by slides showing the illustrations, tables and graphs included in the document, which was distributed at the end to those present so that they could use it to inform the militants in the party cells and the public in general. Hama Thai and Aranda da Silva also spoke, adding their comments on certain parts of the speech.

The report read by Jorge Rebelo can be divided basically into three parts: the socioeconomic heritage from colonialism; an analysis of the current problems Mozambique is facing; and prospects for solving these problems.

The Secretary of Ideological Work began by referring to the forthcoming celebration of the seventh anniversary of independence and by giving a brief summary of progress made to date.

Current Problems

In referring to some of the "many problems in Mozambique that have yet to be resolved," the following were highlighted:

--The difficulty in finding soap, oil, sugar and salt in both the city and the countryside, and problems in acquiring rice, milk, eggs, meat, fish and poultry in sufficient quantities.

--The fact that water and electricity do not reach most Mozambique homes.

--The fact that medical stations and schools are located so far from people's homes and that the schools are not large enough to accommodate all the children.

--Difficulties in obtaining water.

--Shortage of medicine, although the amount used today is much greater.

--Lack of transportation.

--A lack of refrigerators, stoves, dishes and eating utensils in most Mozambican homes.

Food Consumption

Some of the most significant aspects mentioned by Jorge Rebelo are the following:

--In 1973, 85,000 tons of wheat flour were consumed in Mozambique, and in 1980, 87,500 tons were consumed. If all Mozambicans were to eat a 250-gram loaf of bread a day, 1.1 million tons would be needed today, or 13 times as much as currently consumed.

--For corn meal, 59,000 tons were consumed in 1973. In 1980, consumption went down to 40,000 tons. If all Mozambicans today were to eat 4 kg of corn meal a month, 15 times as much would be needed, or 588,000 tons.

--A little more margarine was produced in 1980 that in 1973 (it increased from 1,430 tons to 1,500 tons). For every Mozambican to have 250 grams of margarine a month, 24.5 times as much would have to be produced, i.e., 36,750 tons.

--In 1980, a little more meat was consumed (including beef, pork and poultry)--19,500 tons as opposed to 15,200 tons in 1973. For every Mozambican to be able to eat 3 kg of meat a month, 441,000 tons, or 23 times as much, would have to be produced today.

--Consumption of fish nearly tripled between 1973 and 1980, going from 15,700 tons to 40,500 tons. For every Mozambican to be able to eat 3 kg of fish a month today, 11 times as much would be needed, or 441,000 tons.

Impact of the World Crisis of Capitalism

A number of factors were then explained in detail as the reasons for the many problems Mozambique is facing today. Referring to the capitalist colonial system as a parasite and underdeveloped, the speaker emphasized that Mozambique was one of the poorest countries in the world at the time of independence. To this must be added the acts of economic sabotage during 1975 and 1976, including such things

as the illegal transfer of thousands of contos of foreign exchange and the theft of trucks, tractors, airplanes, and livestock, and the fact that technicians whom Mozambique has been unable to replace left the country.

Slides depicting enemy aggression in our country were then shown, including pictures of bridges and trucks destroyed, medical centers and shops burned, and field workers and technicians murdered.

"We are still suffering from the acts committed by bandits organized, armed and paid by South Africa, who impeded our development by plundering and killing. Their goal is to make us increasingly poorer so that we are more and more dependent on South Africa and imperialism," said the Secretary of Ideological Work of the FRELIMO Party.

The world crisis of the imperialist system, a crisis of developed capitalist countries, was also pointed out as having an obvious impact on a country such as Mozambique that is still very economically dependent on that system. The machinery and equipment that the People's Republic of Mozambique has to import have become more expensive, at the same time as its exports have become cheaper. Referring specifically to the increase in oil prices and using a slide once again, he said that Mozambique spends 10 times as much money (foreign exchange) today to import the same quantity of oil as in 1973. Other important examples of the capitalist crisis and its effects on our country over the past 5 years are the following:

--To import one truck, Mozambique had to export 3.5 tons of cashew nuts or 5.3 tons of cotton in 1975. To import that same truck in 1980, it took 4.5 tons of cashew nuts or 12.9 tons of cotton exported.

--To import 1 ton of steel in 1975, Mozambique needed to export 1 ton of sugar. In 1980 it needed 1.6 tons to import a single ton of steel.

Some Economic Progress

Jorge Rebelo stressed, however, that despite its difficulties, the People's Republic of Mozambique had made some progress in controlling and organizing part of its economy. The production of many goods, which had been declining up to 1978, began to rise subsequently. "In many cases, we are now producing more than what was produced prior to independence," he pointed out.

Turning to the sectors of health and education, Rebelo then spoke of the rate of growth of the health budget in comparison to the general national budget, and of government efforts in the field of education, including reference to the numbers of students, teachers and schools at primary, secondary, general and technical levels. Following are some important data from this part of his talk:

--Health: The 1974 budget was 535,000 contos (3.3 percent of the general national budget) and the cost per capita was 52.50. The 1980 figures are 1,939,000 contos (10.6 percent of the national budget) and 157.50 meticals per capita.

--The government currently spends more than 136,797 meticals on each student. For university graduates, the government spends nearly 1,013,100 meticals.

--An expansion in the educational system between 1973 and 1980: the number of students in primary schools doubled (666,500 to 1,387,192) and there are considerably more schools (5,281 to 5,730) and teachers (11,000 to 17,030). In general secondary schools, the number of students (33,000) and schools (33) is nearly three times greater (90,941 and 104, respectively). The number of teachers also increased a great deal (from 1,800 to 2,067).

--Although the number of technical schools increased from 27 to 37 between 1973 and 1980, the number of students and teachers went down from 15,000 to 700 to 12,705 and 680, respectively.

Price Subsidies of 4 Million Contos

Jorge Rebelo went on to speak of limits on price increases for basic goods in Mozambique, a measure which is possible only with a democratic government of the people. For instance, the import price of rice is 14.60 meticals per kg and the selling price to the public is 13.50 meticals per kg. For wheat, the import prise is 9.90 meticals per kg and its selling price to the miller is 5 meticals per kg.

Overall, the Mozambique Government spends nearly 4 million contos a year to subsidize the prices of rice, fish, maize and corn meal, wheat and flour, potatoes, condensed milk, onions, meat, sugar, oil and soaps, and other manufactured products.

A price comparison was done with other countries, which showed that prices are substantially lower in Mozambique.

Prospects for Solving Problems

Moving on to the last part of his presentation, Jorge Rebelos focused on prospects for solving our problems and the decision made in that direction. The following examples were given:

--The Montepuez textile project, costing 1.7 million contos and scheduled to be completed in 1985. It should produce 21 million meters of cloth a year.

--The Mocuba textile plant, to be completed in 1984 at a cost of 2.66 million contos. It should produce 35 million meters of cloth a year.

--The Lioma farm complex, to be completed in 1990, at a cost of 770,000 contos. It should produce 100,000 tons of maize a year.

--The Manica forestry complex, to be completed in 1986 at a cost of 1.3 million contos. It should produce 35,000 tons of paper a year, plus about 1,000 prefabricated houses.

--Factories to manufacture tractors, trucks and buses.

--Construction of the Corromane and Pequenos Libombos dams, to be completed in 1986, to solve the water supply problem in Maputo. At a cost of 4 million contos, they will have a capacity of 168,000 cubic meters of treated water a day, or a level that will meet the estimated consumption needs of 130,000 cubic meters a day.

The party Secretary of Ideological Work said that in regard to the choice to be made that either more food would have to be imported and thus more foreign exchange spent or else investment efforts would have to be made to solve our problems in the future, the party and the government opted for the latter. They decided "to plant for the future." A summary of what this decision involves and of all the various activities can be found in the Prospective Indicative Plan.

In conclusion, Jorge Rebelo again stressed the need for the party to engage in activities of this sort--to explain the specific problems and difficulties to the people so as to mobilize them and encourage them to participate in solving them. He further said that this type of meeting would be held periodically in the future and would involve a general analysis of the country's socioeconomic situation or an analysis of specific sectors or problems.

9805
CSO: 4742/208

DESERVING PRIVATE RESTAURANTEURS RECEIVE NO ASSISTANCE

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 31 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Jorge Costa]

[Excerpts] What I want to say is that to deserve its reputation, a tourist center must experience some special notice, it must be the result of the sum total of small details, capable of making one overlook the day to day concerns.

Bilene is one of the most popular of our beaches in the south. There is no need to comment on its beauty and the pleasure a few days spent there affords.

Delighted, we have learned that Bilene is being restored for tourism. And so, every weekend there are now special automobiles which transport tourists there; there are excursion boats for cruising, the constant use of playing fields.

However, everything is not yet quite right. As a matter of fact, the Bilene beach is full of fragments of broken glass, for after drinking, it has become the habit to throw the bottle away. There is almost no weekend when the local medical station has not had to treat nasty looking cuts, almost all suffered by children.

For many years, there has also been in Bilene a small esplanade, the property of a couple who reside there and earn their living by selling sandwiches and drinks. The services they have rendered over the years is priceless. Even when Bilene was almost deserted, there was always something available to quench one's thirst or alleviate one's hunger, in addition to being very appealing.

For many years, the Tamar esplanade in Bilene was known as a busy place where one could go without fear of encountering an unruly environment. The couple always achieved the unusual feat of preventing any incident whatsoever.

Now, however, Tamar is entirely devoid of vitality despite its having been recently painted and its freezers are all working like new. What has happened is that the amount of beer and soft drinks which they receive is in smaller amounts than ever, the bread is in short supply and they seldom

obtain any seasonings to make sandwiches. Nevertheless, beer and soft-drink trucks are constantly arriving at other restaurants, in some of which liquor is freely imbibed, leading to shameful scenes.

And today, whoever is on the beach can no longer get any cool drinks whatever, which, at least for me, sufficiently dampens the pleasure of spending a day on a beautiful beach.

8870
CSO: 4742/212

BRIEFS

ITALIAN COOPERATIVES' DELEGATION--A delegation from the Italian Cooperative League, which has been in our country on a working visit, left yesterday for the Central Maputo Intercooperatives Center and the Urbanization District Consumer Cooperative, where they were thoroughly informed on the operation of those establishments. In a brief extemporaneous comment, the delegation leader alluded to the beginnings of the cooperative movement in his country, saying that "after World War II, the cooperative movement in its embryonic stage experienced the very same situations our cooperatives are facing. Therefore, our objective is to be cognizant of the reality which one is experiencing, so that we can be well informed on the cooperative areas." [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jan 82 p 2] 8870

NO INCREASED RICE, SUGAR QUOTA--Following yesterday's notification of the rice and sugar quotas allocated, it was again made clear that no increase is anticipated in the distribution of those two products as had been announced on 11 January. In fact, and according to the chart on supply prospects for 1982 published yesterday, the distribution quota of cereals for each member of a family group is roughly 4.5 kg. The individual sugar quota, as the chart makes clear, will be roughly 1.5 kg. However, the planned quantities will be available if production and imports of the products are completely fulfilled. Obviously, any production cutback or increase will affect supply. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jan 82 p 2] 8870

CZECHOSLOVAK WOMEN'S DELEGATION--Salome Moiane, OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women] secretary general, and the Czechoslovak ambassador to Mozambique greeted the delegation at the Maputo Mavalane Airport. Talking with the Mozambican women, the chairman of the Union of Czechoslovak Women and members of the party from that country, spoke about the experiences and activities which that organization is developing in her country. In support of the OMM, the Czechoslovak delegation leader then announced that it was going to present our country with material for nursery centers and for dressmaking. Participating in the delegation are Marie Kabrhelova, chairman of the Union of Czechoslovak Women, Eva Mickova, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and Libusa Minacova and Andrea Hanzalkova. [Text] Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jan 82 p 8] 8870

CSO: 4742/212

SOUTH AFRICAN PRIME MINISTER HOLDS WINDHOEK PRESS CONFERENCE

LD270408 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says South Africa is to approach the international community to find out to what extent they could share the financial burden of South-West Africa/Namibia. He said at a news conference in Windhoek this afternoon that if the international community were interested in the development and prosperity of the region they had to be prepared to carry part of the financial burden South Africa was carrying alone at present. He announced earlier that the South African Government has made 1 billion rand, that is about the same in dollars, available in aid in the coming year.

Mr Botha said that the South African Government was determined and anxious to achieve a settlement on South-West Africa/Namibia. The government was also anxious that an election should take place to enable the territory to have a proper government and to bring peace and stability to the country.

Referring to a suggestion that the United Nations secretary general, Dr Perez de Cuellar, should visit South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr Botha said this was merely a suggestion made by someone. Some of the leaders he had spoken to during the past few days thought such a visit would be a good thing, and if there was a real desire for such a visit to take place, it could be arranged.

He said that he had asked all the leaders of the territory whether they were in favor of a South African withdrawal from South West Africa/Namibia, and all of them had said that they did not want South Africans to leave.

CSO: 4700/843

GOVERNMENT REPORTED INVESTIGATING ABORTED COUP

Businessman, Army Officers Arrested

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Yakubu Momodu]

[Text]

A PLOT to overthrow the Federal Government has been uncovered.

Officers of the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO), nipped the plan in the bud while details of the operation are being worked out.

The coup plan was said to have been master-minded by a Borno businessman.

Meanwhile, the man has been arrested by the NSO and is being detained in Lagos.

Also arrested, is an army major and some junior officers of the Nigerian Army.

The junior officers consist mostly of NCOS.

Speculations were rife in Lagos and environs two weeks ago on the coup plot.

This was a few days to the visit to the country of Pope John Paul II.

None of the government security arms was willing to comment on the rumours at that time.

Central figure

Yesterday, however, tongues started wagging in Federal Government circles in Lagos. There were even inquiries outside Lagos by highly placed government officials on the rumour about the coup plan.

My investigations later revealed that the coup plot was in fact a reality.

According to my investigations, the businessman with his business headquarters in Lagos was the central figure in the entire plan.

During the military regime, I gathered, the man enjoyed a lot of military patronage. He was also very well known in the highest military circles as well as within the rank and file of the entire army.

With the advent of the civilian government, my investigations further revealed, the man joined one of the political parties.

My investigations also disclosed that two weeks ago, the man started soliciting the support of some army officers with a view to overthrowing the government.

As he was working on the plan with the army officers the NSO was alerted. Both the major and the junior officers who were in touch with him were rounded up and detained in Lagos. Thereafter, the businessman was arrested in Maiduguri from where he was brought to Lagos.

Interrogation

Dependable Federal Government sources disclosed to me yesterday that further investigations were still going on.

I gathered that contrary to rumours that the officer and the men concerned had been courtmarshalled and executed, the men were still being interrogated.

Further investigations continue.

Denial of Coup Arrests

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Feb 82 p 40

[Text] THE Federal Government has denied the report carried on the front page of the Sunday Punch of February 21 1982 alleging that 58 soldiers had so far been arrested in connection with the coup plan recently foiled by security agents.

The government also denied that two other military personnel believed to be officers of the Nigeria Airforce, who had been arrested in connection with the abortive plot, had slipped through police net.

The true position is that as of February 25 1982 only a total of nine military personnel had been arrested and interrogated.

No officer of the Nigeria Air Force is among the nine, the government claimed.

It said there was no truth whatsoever in the report regarding either the total number of military personnel arrested or the armed services to which they belong.

The government statement was signed by Mr. M. A. O. Pyelude, press secretary in the executive office of the president.

CSO: 4700/869

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-ANGOLA TALKS, CUBAN TROOPS

AB260942 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Commentary by Bimbo Oshifeso]

[Text] Indications are that the United States and Angola may establish diplomatic relations 6 years after Angola became independent. But that is if the talks between both countries succeed. The Americans had during the Angolan war of independence, provided moral and material support to the Angolan National Liberation Front, FNLA. It is even believed that the U.S. Government is behind Jonas Savimbi's rebellion against his country.

But last December President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola made an appeal calling for direct talks with the Reagan administration to sort out the problems between the two countries. Encouraged by this gesture, Washington regarded it as an important and very positive statement to which it has responded in a similarly positive manner through diplomatic channels. (?In fact), to demonstrate its willingness to resume normal diplomatic relations with Angola, theReagan administration has now said it wants to link an agreement for Namibia with movement toward the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola.

But such a linkage is at best tantamount to committing suicide should the Angolan Government succumb without any concrete precondition. For one, the Cuban troops have helped tremendously in keeping the Angolan Government together. During the 1975 Angolan war of independence, for instance, they acted as a checkmate for America's covert military operations in Angola. For another, South Africa, obviously acting (?on authority of) the West, has not disguised its hatred for the leftist oriented MPLA government in Angola.

Last year alone racist South Africa carried out several incessant raids into neighboring Angola, killing and maiming her inhabitants and destroying villages. In one of these dastardly raids, South African troops went as far as 100 kilometers into Angolan territory and despite the South African Government's assertion to the contrary, its search and destroy missions into Angola do not appear to be over.

The purpose of such raids, moreover, is undeniably to complicate issues in the United Nations over the terms of achieving Namibia's independence. Another is South Africa's intent on occupying a buffer zone in southern Angola.

Although the OAU has been quick enough in condemning South Africa's aggression and in calling for sanctions against South Africa, the organization doesn't seem to be in a position to provide some sort of military defense for Angola. Indeed Angola has so far been able to preserve its independence and sovereignty through the resolve of her people and the help of the Cubans stationed there.

Perhaps more importantly is the suspicion hanging over the sincerity of the South African Government's renewed acceptance of the basic UN framework for Namibia's independence. And since the plan was released last September, South Africa has not given any serious impression that it is willing to follow through with the agreement. It has indeed shifted its position on the issue several times. The view now is that South Africa is reluctant to agree to ending its control over Namibia so long as the Cubans remain in Angola.

For South Africa to maintain such a position is at best unrealistic. The presence of the Cubans in Angola has nothing to do with the question of granting independence to a territory South Africa now illegally occupies anyway. A former trustee territory, the United Nations formally terminated South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia in 1962. But after 56 years of illegal occupation, South Africa is still unwilling to quit Namibia, let alone allow for free elections there.

Although the United States and Angola have been in contact in their efforts to bring about a Namibian settlement, South African raids into Angola have dampened Namibia's belief in the virtues of diplomatic maneuvers whose architect is still South Africa. But the door which now remains open for the United States to further its talks with Angola may after all not be that wide as long as the differences between them remain unresolved. Angola, no doubt, is crucial to the Namibian negotiations, because it borders on that territory. But unless some sort of agreements are reached to protect Angola's territory from South African raids and ensure Namibia's independence soon, the ongoing dialogue between the United States and Angola may not amount to much.

CSO: 4700/838

SWISS COMPANY'S BRIBE OF LEGISLATORS REPORTED

DCM's Report

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Aliu Zubair and Remi Olayiwola]

[Text]

THE palms of members of the House of Representatives Finance Committee were greased with N80,000, termed "pocket money" by the Society General de Survellance (SGS) at Geneva Airport, Switzerland during their overseas tour there, last July.

The committee members had gone to evaluate the SGS operations in some overseas countries.

The SGS is a foreign firm charged with the supervision of certain imports into the country.

Confirming the bribe story in Lagos yesterday, the Deputy Chief of Missions to the Nigerian Embassy in Switzerland, Mr. Ernest Fred Allison, told the panel investigating the bribe allegation against members of the committee that the money (120,000 American dollars) which was contained in a sealed envelop was given to him by the second vice-president of the SGS, Mr. Dassonville for the members.

According to Mr. Allison, the SGS official gave him two unsealed envelops that contained telex and flight tickets and another sealed one.

Mr. Allison explained that he immediately dashed to a toilet where he opened the sealed envelope and counted the money inside, for record purpose.

He further told the panel that the money was in response to a request earlier made to SGS by the chairman of the finance committee, Mr. Ralph Obioha to "show gesture" to the members.

He had earlier also told the panel that when he asked the SGS officials what the money was meant for, the official said it was "pocket money" for members and that the company always gave such money to any of its visitors.

Mr. Allison, however, added that the envelops were later collected back from him by the same official since they were delivered into the "wrong hands", saying they were supposed to have been delivered to the secretary to the committee.

On the allegation that the members received Mercedes Benz cars from SGS, Mr. Allison said he knew nothing about it.

Ambassador Denies Knowledge

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Feb 82 p 40

[Article by Aliu Zubair and Remi Olayiwola]

[Text] THE Nigerian Ambassador to Switzerland, Alhaji Yahaya Kwande, yesterday denied knowledge of the 120,000 dollars alleged to have been given to members of the House of Representatives Finance Committee by the SGS.

Alhaji Kwande, a principal witness to the bribery charge against the committee members, told the panel now investigating the scandal that he was not aware of any offer of any nature to the members, but explained that he only read in recent newspaper publications of the alleged deal.

According to him, there was no discussion about money said to have been given to the members between him and his deputy, Mr. Ernest Allison, who had earlier confirmed that SGS gave the members 120,000 dollars

Alhaji Kwande had told the panel that he rejected the report because Mr Allison could not substantiate the grievous allegations and could not also tell his source.

Answering another question, Alhaji Kwande pointed out that his deputy (Allison) had told lies against him (Ambassador) because he had refused to grant approval of more than N34,000 Swiss franc to furnish his (Allison) residence.

Meanwhile, the panel has thrown out the application by the chairman of the House Finance Committee, Mr. Ralph Obioha for legal representation in the panel.

CSO: 4700/869

VARIOUS PLANNING MEETINGS CONSIDER STATE CREATION

Vice-President Chairs Panel

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Feb 82 p 48

[Text]

A 17-MAN committee under the chairmanship of the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, has been set up to consider the issue of creation of more states in greater detail.

The committee will comprise two representatives of each of the five parties, two representatives of the Federal Executive; two representatives of the Senate and two representatives of the House of Representatives.

This was contained in a Press statement issued in Lagos yesterday at the end of a meeting of party leaders with President Shehu Shagari.

The statement was signed by the national chairman of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), Chief Adisa Akinloye, the Peoples Redemption Party (PRP) leader, Malam Aminu Kano, GNPP leader, Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri and secretary to the government, Alhaji Shehu Musa, who acted as conference secretary.

The committee is to submit its report not later than March 31, 1982, after which an all-party conference would re-convene on April 6, 1982, to consider the report.

The following are the terms of reference of the committee:

★To consider all papers, memoranda and suggestions made at the meeting of February 23, 1982 between the President and the party leaders.

★To consider the views of all parties, their respective memoranda to the President.

★To examine section 8 of the Constitution critically with a view to defining the procedural parametres of the terms "referendum", "request" and "proposals," and other expressions contained in that section.

★To examine the issues relating to terms of offices of office holders, "executive and legislative" as they affect areas from which new states are to be created.

★To suggest principles, procedures, mechanics, modalities and times schedule for the creation of states in accordance with the provisions for the constitution and their relation to the aforementioned terms of references.

★To consider and make recommendations on any other matter relevant to the exercise of creation of new states.

According to the statement, the party leaders present congratulated the President on the commendable steps he had so far taken to evolve a political consensus on the burning issue.

Shagari Meets Party Leaders

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Feb 82 p 48

[Text] SO far, 33 applications have been received for the creation of new states, President Shagari announced yesterday.

He was addressing a meeting of party leaders at State House, Ribadu Road, Ikoyi.

Alhaji Shagari explained that more requests could not be ruled out.

He said that, if the number of requests so far received was anything to go by, "then I can say that a large proportion of the population of this country is eagerly awaiting the outcome of this meeting, looking up to the executive, the legislature and the political parties working together, each one playing his part so that the people can rightfully exercise their right to self determination within the provisions of the Constitution."

The President said he believed the path to the creation of more states would be smoothened, if all parties could agree on some general guiding principles that could be seen to be fair, just and democratic.

Only two parties, the NPN and the Aminu Kano led PRP attended the meeting.

NPN national chairman, Chief Adisa Akinloye led the NPN team, which comprised Mr. Lulu Briggs, Shettima Ali Monguno, both national deputy chairman, and the national secretary, Alhaji Suleman Takuma, Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe, and Senator D. O. Dafinone.

For the Aminu's PRP were Alhaji Aminu Kano, the national secretary, Mr. S. G. Ikoku and Senator Barkin Zuwo.

Also in attendance at the meeting were Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, the political adviser to the President, Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, the secretary to the government, Alhaji Shehu Musa, the Justice Minister, Chief R. O. A. Akinjide; Presidential Adviser on Information, Chief Olu Adebanjo and other top government officials.

Also present were the President of the Senate, Dr. Joseph Wayas and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke.

Parties Send Boycott Letter

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Feb 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] THREE parties have in a four-letter to President Shehu Shagari declined to attend the meeting of political leaders yesterday to discuss the creation of more states.

The parties are the UPN, GNPP and NPP.

The meeting was summoned by President Shagari and held at the State House, Ribadu Road.

The President did not invite Senator Mahmud Waziri's faction of GNPP and Chief Michael Imoudu PRP.

In a three-page statement signed by Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Chief Adesiran Oguneseye and Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, the three party leaders said they were not attending the meeting mainly because the President failed to invite the People's Redemption Party, led by Dr. Michael Imoudu.

This party controls the governments of Kano and Kaduna states and, in the view of the political parties, the exclusion of this party is not justifiable," their letter said.

The three party leaders argued that Kano and Kaduna were two of the states in which the demand for new states had been made and it was only right and fair that the party governing them should be represented at any meeting, where decisions on new states were to be taken.

They said it was unfair to exclude the two PRP governments, stressing that the UPN, the NPP and the GNPP could not be party to what they described as "such blatant injustice."

Secondly, the three

party leaders said, the demand for more states was a legitimate exercise of fundamental human rights by the various groups concerned explaining that the exercise was fully recognised by the constitution of the country.

The party leaders referred to the relevant section-section section 8 (1) of the constitution which they said laid down conditions for creation of new states and said those provisions of the constitution were very clear, specific and unambigous.

The leaders alleged that the meeting called by President Shagari was required by him to shortlist the number of new states to be created.

"To shortlist the number of states is to reject out of hand some of the demands which have been submitted to the National Assembly and a meeting of political parties called by the President cannot prevent the decisions of the National Assembly and State Houses of Assembly who alone have the power to create states," the leaders said.

CSO: 4700/869

CIVIL SERVICE TECHNICAL WORKERS END STRIKE

Government-Union Agreement

AB031730 Lagos NAN in English 1719 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Lagos, 3 Mar (NAN)--The Civil Service Technical Workers' Union today in Lagos announced the suspension of its nation-wide strike which began on Monday.

Addressing a news converence, the general secretary of the union, Mr Sylvester Ejiofor, said that the suspension followed an agreement reached between the union and the federal government.

According to the agreement, a negotiating panel is to be set up to look into the implementation of the 1980 income policy guidelines in the public services of the federation.

The panel is expected to start work on 31 March, and submit its report within two weeks.

It was also agreed that the decision of the National Council on Establishment to increase by 300 naira per year salaries of public officers from Grade Level 01 to 17 be tabled before the next meeting of the National Economic Council not later than 23 March.

Mr Ejiofor expressed the hope that state governments would give their consent to the recommendation of the National Council of Establishment. He commended the minister of employment, labor and productivity, Mr Emmanuel Osammor, and the minister in charge of labor and establishment matters, Chief Olu Awotesu, for their concern and efforts in ensuring that a mutual agreement was reached.

Work-to-Rule in Effect

AB041539 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Normal flight services of the Nigeria Airways on both the international and domestic routes have resumed. This followed the decision of the Civil Service Technical Workers Union to call for its industrial action.

Meanwhile, pilots and engineers of the Nigeria Airways today began a work-to-rule action. The president of the association of pilots and engineers, Cpt Tunde Ashaba, said the decision was in support of a call for the reinstatement of its suspended members. A meeting between the association and the management yesterday ended in a deadlock.

CSO: 4700/850

REPORTAGE ON ELECTRICITY WORKERS STRIKE

House Requests Work Resumption

AB012135 Lagos NAN in English 1745 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Lagos, 1 Mar (NAN)--The House of Representatives today passed a motion appealing to the striking NEPA [Nigeria Electric Power Authority] workers to return to work immediately. The motion was sponsored by the Speaker Chief Edwin Ume Ezeoke.

Contributing to the debate on the motion Chief Tom Egbuwoku, UPN Bendel, said that it was illegal for NEPA workers to go on strike because they performed essential services. He blamed the Ministry of Mines and Power for failing to monitor the activities of NEPA officials before the strike.

Alhaji Seriki Adamu, PRP-Kano, suggested that NEPA should be removed from the civil service structure and be made to run on commercial lines to eliminate some of the problems confronting the organisation. He said that the ministry should have met the demand of the workers before they embarked on strike.

Alhaji Jimoh Demisa, NPN-Kwara, was of the view that NEPA officials did not deserve any Christmas bonus because the authority had not been able to provide steady power supply over the years.

The house had to suspend Order 19 to enable members to discuss matters of urgent national importance and directed its Committee on Labour to investigate the problems confronting NEPA and find lasting solution to them.

At today's sitting some legislators pulled off their jackets while others walked out because of heat. Other members used newspapers and loose sheets of papers to fan themselves. This is because the giant electricity plant meant to serve as an alternative source of power could not serve the central airconditioning system at the National Assembly. The order paper which lists the daily proceedings of the house could not be produced because of power failure.

Officials of the authority had embarked on a strike since last Friday to back up their demands which include the payment of the 1981 Christmas bonus.

Government Threatens Dismissal

AB020654 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Special federal government announcement]

[Text] The federal government views with great concern the ongoing industrial action by some staff of the National Electric Power Authority [NEPA]. As the minister of mines and power informed the nation earlier, the action is illegal on two counts, namely the normal procedure for settlement of disputes between the management and staff of the authority was not followed. Secondly, NEPA being an essential service establishment, its staff is prohibited from embarking on such industrial action under the law.

It is clear that the motive behind the illegal action is not so much to obtain better conditions of service but to spread disaffection and destabilize the country. The damage done to the economy and to the society in general is incalculabe. Overnight the nation was deprived of light, water and other necessities of life.

All NEPA employees are hereby directed to return to work immediately. Those who fail to do so by 1300 today will be regarded as being absent from duty and therefore stand summarily dismissed. In the meantime, the public is hereby assured that every step is being taken to restore electricity supply throughout the country. Once again, all workers who report for duty are fully assure of police protection. It should be emphasized that the presence of the police in their work locations is for their own protection and security.

AFP Report

AB021558 Paris AFP in English 1549 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Lagos, 2 Mar (AFP)--The Nigerian Government seemed set today for a trial of strength with striking electricity workers as their action, which has paralyzed the country, went into its fifth day.

All electrical power installations are under federal police guard, amid clear signs today of hardening positions by both the authorities and the National Union of Electricity and Gas Workers, which wants pay improvements.

The lack of electricity has caused a severe water shortage and hit essential services such as hospitals where, according to press reports, people have died as a result. The strike has left major towns without water, because of the failure of electric-powered pumps, prompting doctors to warn of the danger of epidemics. Supplies were being sold at 50 kobos (about 32 U.S. cents) for a jerrycan of non-drinking water, and one naira (about 65 cents) for a jerrycan of drinking water.

The electricity black-out has also sent the price of fuel oils soaring. Paraffin for lamps and diesel for the large number of commercial and residential generators has become practically impossible to find.

This morning the black market price of diesel was three times more than normal. Petrol (gasoline) was also in short supply because service station pumps could not operate.

The strikers for their part say they will not go back to work until the government honours a promise to pay an end-of-year bonus for 1981 and grants an all round pay increase of about 20 percent.

Strikes were at the same time getting under way in other sectors of the economy, including air traffic controllers at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport here and the doctors of Lagos University Teaching Hospital.

Power To Be Restored

AB021755 Lagos NAN in English 1737 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Lagos, 2 Mar (NAN)--Electricity power may be restored throughout the country tomorrow morning folliwng a decision in Lagos today by officials of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) to call off their 5-day-old national strikes.

Officials of the NEPA which said that they were calling off the strike because of the high regard they had for President Shehu Shagari and the mounting pressure and appeals from other well-meaning Nigerians. The official expressed the hope that the government would reciprocate their gesture by not carrying out the threat of dismissal issued to the striking workers yesterday.

An official of the workers told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that members of the public could expect the restoration of electricity supply between 10 am and mid-day tomorrow.

In a communique issued by the Labour Committee of the House of Representatives after a 4-hour meeting with leaders of the NEPA workers, the minister of labour, Mr Emmanuel Osammor, and the minister of mines and power, Alhaji Muhammad Hassan, the NEPA workers were directed to call off their strike and resume work immediately.

According to the communique, the minister of labour was directed to set in motion machinery for the resolution of all outstanding issues in the workers demands. The communique further directed that reports and findings of the labour minister's efforts to resolve the issues should be submitted to the Labour Committee of the House of Representatives within 1 month.

At the meeting, the house committee heard that the demands for Christmas bonus was not the only grievance. According to the union officials other grievances included the non-application of the incomes policy guideline of 1980/81, the Onosode report which did not remove NEPA from the civil service system and the non-payment of overtime allowances to workers on levels 7-10. The union leaders said that all the problems encountered were mostly caused by the establishment department of the civil service. They told the committee that the strike was spontaneous and not organised.

The minister of mines and power told the committee that the NEPA action was organised and sustained by some of the workers based in Lagos, adding that most of the state branches were not aware of the plan to embark on a national strike. The minister said that the recommendations to pay the 3.7 million naira as Christmas bonus was made by the board and the management of NEPA, without discussing it with him.

The minister described the strike as a shock, adding that there was not verbal information of an intention to go on strike.

The minister of labour, Mr Emmanuel Osammor, described the strike as illegal, adding that the union had every opportunity to discuss their problems with him before embarking on the strike. He said that he was disappointed that the union did not give him the new dimension to their demands.

A NAN correspondent at the meeting reports that the hall was crowded by officials from NEPA and labour unions, legislators and members of the public, who had come to know the outcome of the meeting.

Efforts to Restore Power

AB022141 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The federal government has again given an assurance that it is doing everything possible to restore normal power in the country. In a statement today, the government explained that as a part of its efforts it has this morning mobilized and despatched teams of engineers and technicians to Nigeria Electric Power Authority [NEPA] generating stations and substations to reactivate the various power stations. The government said its action was without prejudice to any decision by the striking workers to call off their action.

A delegation of the workers this afternoon met members of the House of Representatives Committee on Labor.

CSO: 4700/835

REPORTAGE ON NEPA STRIKE, ELECTRICITY OUTAGE

Workers Return to Work

AB031604 Lagos NAN in English 1540 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Lagos, 2 Mar (NAN)--NEPA [Nigeria Electric Power Authority] workers and officials in Lagos and its environs came back to work today, and had begun to re-activate the nation's power plants and distribution network.

The minister of mines and power, Alhaji Muhammed Ibrahim Hassan, went round some of the NEPA installations in Lagos this afternoon to reassure himself that yesterday's undertaking by NEPA workers to resume work immediately, was kept.

Senior NEPA officials, including union leaders, told the minister, almost in a chorus: "you can see, we are all back to work, all hands are on deck."

They assured the minister that many of the power plants had been re-activated, and that the rest were in the process of being examined to ensure their safety before switching them on.

Top NEPA officials who were on site to supervise the re-activation gave an assurance that from about 3 p.m. today electricity supply in some parts of Lagos State would be restored. Other parts of Lagos and the country in general would be restored gradually, they assured.

Some Electricity Restored

AB031605 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] The restoration of electric power supplies has begun. Latest reports said that parts of the Lagos metropolis now have power supply. This followed the decision of striking Nigeria Electric Power Authority workers to resume work.

Yesterday representatives of the workers met members of the House of Representatives committee on labor on their industrial action.

The minister of mines and power, Alhaj Muhammad Hassan, has today been inspecting some power installations in Lagos. One of the places he visited was the Ijora power station. He will tomorrow undertake an inspection tour of the Sapele, Ughelli and Afam power stations.

Management Board Scored

AB041143 Lagos NAN in English 1118 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Lagos, 4 Mar (NAN)--President Shehu Shagari has been urged to dissolve the board of management of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) for mishandling the strike by its employees. This was contained in the recommendations presented to the House of Representatives yesterday by its committee on labor.

According to the report, NEPA management should be reprimanded for granting a Christmas bonus to its employees in view of the apparent failure and inefficiency of the NEPA to offer adequate service to the nation.

The committee recommended the payment of Christmas bonus to employees of other federal governmental parastatals to avert a possible strike in reaction to the bonus granted to NEPA officials. It further called for the exclusion of workers performing essential services in the public sector from being members of trade unions for security reasons.

The report said that the house committee on mines and power should be directed to initiate a legislation to amend the law establishing NEPA with a view to breaking its monopoly in the generation and supply of electricity. It explained that the proposed law would limit NEPA to the generation of power while another company could take over the supply of electricity.

The labor committee also called for a re-organization of the industrial relations division of the Ministry of Employment, Labor and Productivity and "redeploy all the dead wood immediately."

Minister To Inspect Stations

AB041155 Lagos NAN in English 1125 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Lagos, 4 Mar (NAN)--The minister of mines and power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan, will today visit National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) at Kainji, Sapele, Afam and Ughelli.

The visit, according to the minister, is to enable him to assess progress on the reactivation of power supply by NEPA officials.

Yesterday, Alhaji Mohammed visited NEPA installations in Lagos to find out whether the undertaking by NEPA workers to resume work was kept. At the Ijora power station, he was told by union officials that they were all back to work and that they would soon resume power supply and distribution. At

the Akangba substation in Surulere the production engineer told him that they had put the diesel turbine to work to provide power for essential services.

At the Ikeja west gransmitting station, the minister was told that there was no damage to any of the equipment as a result of the strike. "All we are waiting is enough energy to be supplied to the station from Kainji for onward redistribution," an official added.

Alhaji Mohammed told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) later that he received information from Kaimji that their equipment was damaged as a result of the strike, otherwise electricity could have been fully restored by now.

CSO: 4700/853

BRIEFS

POLICE DISMISSAL STATISTICS--Mr Sunday Adewusi said that more than 1,000 members of the police forces were dismissed between June and December 1981 for not carrying out their duties. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 47, Feb 82 p 15]

NEW PARTIES REGISTRATION--Lagos, 2 Mar (NAN)--The Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) has invited interested political associations wishing to apply for registration as political parties to do so between now and 24 March 1982. In a statement issued today, the executive secretary of the commission, Alhaji Saidu Barda, said that application should be made on Form PP1 in the schedule to the political parties amendment regulations of 1978. He said that the forms were available in his office. The secretary added that completed forms, which must be submitted together with 10 copies of the associations constitution and programme, must reach FEDECO not later than Monday, 21 March. [Text] [AB021839 Lagos NAN in English 1725 GMT 2 Mar 82]

COMMITMENT TO SDAR--The Nigerian external affairs minister, Prof Ishaya Audu, says Nigeria is committed to resolving the situation in Western Sahara. Professor Audu appeared before the House of Representatives Committee on External Affairs today to brief it on his ministry's activities. He said that Nigeria was interested in results in the region and stressed that this interest might be jeopardized if one of the parties to the conflict in the region was recognized. The minister added that this was why the country decided not to recognize the SDAR. Professor Audu, however, explained that Nigeria would continue to support and recognize all liberation movements in Africa. [Text] [AB251716 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 25 Feb 82]

NO TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS STRIKE--Ikeja, 2 Mar (NAN)--The Air Traffic Controllers Association of Nigeria today denied that it was responsible for yesterday's disruption of flights in some parts of the country. In a statement, the association's general secretary, Mr Femi Oyediran, said that the air traffic controllers were not on strike. The statement explained that the disruption of flights was initially caused by some employees of the Signals Department of the Ministry of Aviation, who tampered with radio communication between controllers and aircrafts. The Signal Department of the Ministry of Aviation, which is a member of the Civil Service Technical Workers Union, now on strike, is responsible for the maintenance of radio equipment used by air traffic controllers, the statement said. [Text] [AB021926 Lagos NAN in English 1750 GMT 2 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/834

BRIEFS

EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES WITH SEYCHELLES--A three-member military delegation from Sao Tome and Principe arrived yesterday morning in the Seychelles Islands. The delegation, which is led by Raul Wagner Braganca da Conceicao Neto, chief of staff of the armed forces, is carrying a message from President Manuel Pinto da Costa to the head of state. It will exchange experiences with the Seychelles in matters of security, notably following last November's failed aggression against this country by South African-based mercenaries. The delegation will remain here for a few days. The Sao Tome and Principe archipelago shares many of the geographic characteristics of the Seychelles. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in French 22 Feb 82 p 2]

CSO: 4719/653

FRENCH-SENEGALESE MANEUVERS HELD AT CAMP DODJI, LINGUERE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 8 Feb 82 p 6

[Text] Last Thursday [4 February] Maj Gen Idrissa Fall went to Camp Dodji, together with senior officers from his staff and a certain number of military attaches assigned to Dakar. The purpose of this visit was to attend the final phase of the Franco-Senegalese maneuvers called "Amity 9" and to inspect the general reserve troops which have been there since 23 January 1982. Major General Fall was met, as he descended from the plane, by the prefect of Linguere, the mayor of the town, and the president of the veterans' organization. On the military side he was met by the commander of the French Forces at Cap Vert and Colonal Konte, commanding the ground forces. The "Amity 9" maneuver included 800 troops, 135 vehicles and armored units, and aircraft, supported by substantial logistical resources. The theme of the maneuvers was the attack and the defense of a city, in this case Linguere. The city, occupied by country "Red," was to be retaken by country "Blue," to which it belongs.

The army chief of staff and his party were able to attend the final assault on Linguere by the "Blue" forces, which committed motorized troops with land and air support. Previously, a parachute company was dropped to reinforce the "Red" side which was defending Linguere. Subsequently, General Fall visited the different command posts where the leaders of the units concerned brought him up to date regarding their activities.

At Camp Dodji, which he visited in a Allouette helicopter, the army chief of staff was interested in the living and working conditions of his troops. It should be noted that for the past 20 years units from the general reserve have been spending time at Camp Dodji, which is 26 km from Linguere, or 328 km from Dakar. The camp commander, Capt Alioune Diop, told us that Camp Dodji makes it possible for artillery and armored units to operate on a "full-scale basis" and to engage in real firing exercises. The people of the area await with some impatience the arrival of the troops, who obtain their supplies, particularly meat, from the town, as this is a region engaged in forestry and pastoral activities. The army also provides the people with medical care. A quantity of medicine is always reserved for the needs of the farmers and livestock herders who travel on foot or on horseback from 50 to 100 km round trip to be treated.

After the luncheon offered by Capt Alioune Diop the army chief of staff spent the afternoon attending a demonstration of heavy weapons firing. Thus, by 7:00 pm he had seen firing demonstrations by Jaguar aircraft, by 105 mm HM2 howitzers from the artillery battalion, by 81 mm mortars, and by AML 60 tanks from the tank battalion.

The army chief of staff spent 4 February 1982 in the field with the troops. He said he was very satisfied with the different activities which were presented for his inspection and in which the special platoon of reserve officers participated. These high-ranking officials from the civil service and from private industry were recruited 1 and 2 years after performing military service in order to improve the reserve officer corps of the army and thus achieve the unification of the national armed forces in a better way.

5170
CSO: 4719/604

BRIEFS

ELECTORAL SYSTEM CHANGED--Dakar, 3 Mar (AFP)--According to a bill presented by the Senegalese Government, during the forthcoming legislative elections scheduled for 1983 the 120 deputies of the Senegalese Parliament will be elected partly through election by absolute majority on the departmental level and partly through proportional elections on the national list. The bill, which will be submitted to the National Assembly, modified the electoral code stipulating the election of all the deputies at the poll through proportional elections on the national list. According to the next text, "the purpose of the departmental elections is to lessen all tendencies of abruptness in the election through absolute majority at the departmental level." According to Information Minister Djibo Ka, the introduction of this combined election is meant to take into account the integral multiparty system introduced into Senegal where, presently, one can count 12 political parties as compared with only 4 at the time of the elaboration of the electoral code in 1977. It will be recalled that a law has already been voted calling on the Supreme Court to ensure regularity and the smooth running of the legislative and presidential elections. [Text] [AB031746 Paris AFP in French 1425 GMT 3 Mar 82]

CSP: 4719/638

REPORTS CONFIRMING SOUTH AFRICAN INVOLVEMENT IN NOVEMBER ATTACK CITED

Victoria NATION in English 26 Feb 82 p 10

[Article: "Can South Africa Still Claim It Was Not Involved?"]

[Text] TWO newspaper cuttings that have just reached the *Nation* office bring out new facts as additional confirmation of the involvement of the South African government in the attack by mercenaries on Seychelles on November 25 last year.

The two papers are the *Washington Post* and the *Durban Daily News* and their reports appearing within a week of each other in January show that the connivance was at the highest level.

Says the *Washington Post* in a full-page article:

"Among the indicators of suspected South African foreknowledge is the matter of the guns. Where did Hoare get the Soviet-designed Kalashnikov assault rifles that were concealed in the raiding party's false-bottomed leather suitcases, and how was it possible for Dalgleish to test them on a Durban beach before the attack without detection, as claimed by one of the captured mercenaries ?...

"A South African journalist who interviewed families of two mercenaries said he was told by two relatives separately that the men were sent a message of encouragement on the eve of their departure to the Seychelles from Prime Minister Pieter Botha. They did not disclose how the message was conveyed, the journalist said..."

One of the men now held in Seychelles charged with treason, Martin Dolinchek, is the subject of a *Durban Daily News* report in which his wife claimed he was doing the dirty work of the South African National Intelligence Service (NIS).

After an exclusive interview with Ina Dolinchek, the paper wrote on page 1 of its January 26 issue:

"South African intelligence agent Martin Dolinchek was still working for the National Intelligence Services when

he was captured in the Seychelles, his wife Ina claimed today.

"In an exclusive interview with the *Daily News*, Ina Dolinchek broke her silence from her hiding place, and bitterly attacked her Durban husband's employers and friends who had turned their backs on him.

"He was doing all their dirty work for them and now they are doing the dirty on him," she said.

"Meanwhile the *Daily News* Africa Service man in the Seychelles, Brendan Nicholson, writes that Martin Dolinchek may go on trial in the Seychelles without benefit of legal representation as he is still insisting that the South African Government must look after his legal requirements as a serving member of NIS . . .

"An NIS official, Mr. F. N. Fouche, has confirmed that Dolinchek was a member of his staff but the official said he had resigned just before the abortive Seychelles coup attempts. . .

"Mrs. Dolinchek said today it was ridiculous and hurtful that NIS officials should claim her husband was no longer in their employ . . .

"I spoke to Mr. Fouche today and asked him why he was telling so many lies. He denied he had told the press Martin was no longer working for them," she said.

"She had not received any official notice to the contrary and even if she did, she could not accept it on behalf of Martin.

"If they have now decided they no longer wish to employ him, they must notify him themselves. The only correspondence I have had with his employers is a medal they sent to Martin in Decem- last year for his general service,' she said.

"She said she had tried everything to put pressure on NIS and the South African government to acknowledge their responsibility to her husband.

"I have contacted his bosses and they fob me off, coming back to me with wishy-washy answers three days later. Like his friends, they don't want to get involved. It is a bit late now', she said . . .

"Asked if she knew he was going to the Seychelles, Mrs. Dolinchek said her husband had informed her before leaving.

"Of course I was worried, but it is his job. He has been all over Africa', she said . . ."

CSO: 4700/881

NWU WELCOMES EXCHANGE OF LABOR EXPERIENCES

Victoria NATION in English 21 Feb 82 p 10

[Text]

THE National Workers Union hopes to benefit from a recent first-hand view of Cuba's hard-won socialist triumphs and success, National Secretary France Bonte said yesterday.

Mr. Bonte returned this weekend from the Tenth World Trade Union Congress held in the Cuban capital, Havana.

"My visit to the Republic of Cuba can be described as most fruitful and beneficial for I have learnt a number of things which can help the National Workers Union of Seychelles," he said.

Expressing deep admiration at the spirit in which Cuban workers tackled their jobs, Mr. Bonte said that the Cubans were conscious of only one thing — doing their utmost for the development of their country.

"This spirit," Mr. Bonte continued, "is unfortunately still lacking in some Seychellois who consider office jobs better than manual work as in agriculture." Such attitudes had to be rooted out and all workers had to do their best to develop their country, Mr. Bonte added.

The Congress, held from February 10 to 15, adopted 15 resolutions, covering, among other things, solidarity with those workers and peoples still struggling for national independence, democracy, trade union rights and social progress.

In his speech to the Congress, Mr. Bonte called for world peace if the goals of the trade union movement were to be realised.

An important part of this struggle, the NWU National Secretary said, was taking place in the Indian Ocean where superpower rivalry was threatening the security of the region's peace-loving peoples.

Mr. Bonte said Seychelles were calling for the dismantling of the Diego Garcia military base and the return of the islands to the rightful ow-

ners, the "Ilwa".

Turning to the subject of last November's mercenary attack against this Republic, Mr. Bonte said that Seychelles was ever determined to defend its socialist revolution.

"We are certain that socialism is the ultimate solution to the problems of this already very sick world," Mr. Bonte said.

While in Cuba, the National Secretary also developed contacts wih a number of progressive trade unions.

CSO: 4700/881

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION LAUNCHED

Victoria NATION in English 25 Feb 82 p 10

[Article by Bernard Barker and Ronnie Jumeau]

[Text] NORTH-SOUTH co-operation should be seen in the terms of the duties of the rich and the rights of the poor and not as charity, Minister Maxime Ferrari said while launching the Seychelles-Japan Friendship Association.

Speaking on Tuesday as patron of the organisation at a commemorative dinner at the Northolme Hotel, the Minister of Planning and Development told the guests, including a delegation from the Japanese branch of the association, that co-operation with the Third World benefited the industrialised nations as much as the developing ones. This resulted in an economic interdependence that meant much more than just a one-way flow.

Laying out guidelines for future co-operation between Seychelles and Japan that could arise out of the association's activities, Dr. Ferrari said: "When we talk of the relationship between the rich, developed countries and the poor Third World countries, we must always remember that helping the Third World develop is a necessity for the developed countries if they are to survive.

"That is why, when we talk of economic assistance, we talk of a right on one side and a duty on the other and justice rather than charity."

Dr. Ferrari called for such a relationship in future relations between Seychelles and Japan and for a healthy and fraternal atmosphere between the Seychelles-Japan Association here and its sister Japan-Seychelles Association already formed in Japan.

Present at the event were members of the two bodies. They were led by Secretary-General Robert Grandcourt (Principal Secretary for Planning and Development) and Professor Takesato Watanabe of Kyoto Sangyo University, who said his branch looked forward to a visit by the Seychellois to Japan in the near future.

CSO: 4700/881

SOVIET BOOK EXHIBITION SAID TO MARK FRIENDSHIP TIES

Victoria NATION in English 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] BOOKS introduce peoples to one another, encourage harmonious relations and allow readers to gain entry to a world of knowledge and beauty.

With this message, Soviet Ambassador Mr. Michail Orlov Georgievich opened a week-long book exhibition yesterday to mark the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the world's first and largest socialist state — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The exhibition, at the National Bookshop on Albert Street, would help Seychellois to get to know the Soviet Union more intimately, Mr. Orlov said, through reading about the history, politics, culture and life of this vast, multinational country.

The Ambassador said he hoped the exhibition would help further strengthen the already friendly relations between the Soviet and Seychellois peoples.

It was deeply satisfying, Mr. Orlov noted, that an evaluation of current world events showed the views of these two socialist nations concurring to a large extent.

"What is worth noticing is that this closeness of views is based on the common attachment of our states to the very same ideals," Ambassador Orlov said.

The books, which are also on sale, are mostly French publications of the Soviet company Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga (MK).

They cover such varied subjects as ecology, physiochemistry, mathematics, sociology, the histories of France, India and the Soviet Revolution, and politics.

For students of socialism there are classics by Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and V.I. Lenin.

Present at the ceremony were senior education and culture officials and M. A. Aliev, MK representative for Madagascar and Seychelles.

The USSR is made up of 15 Soviet republics — Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaidjan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tadjikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan and Estonia. These cover a total area of over 22 million square kilometres.

CSO: 4700/881

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS

Meet with COS

Victoria NATION in English 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

The three-man military delegation from the West African island state of Sao Tome and Principe yesterday held talks with the Chief of Staff of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, Mr. James Michel. The three-man team is led by Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Mr. Raul da Conceigao Neto, and is hoping to benefit from Seychelles' successful military experience in last November's mercenary invasion. They will be delivering a personal message from President Manuel Pinto da Costa to President René later this week.

Impressed by Economic Gains

Victoria NATION in English 24 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] THE successes of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces in feeding themselves and in constructing their own installations, as much as possible, impressed yesterday the high ranking military delegation from Sao Tome and Principe.

Led by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Raul da Conceigao Neto, the three-man team, accompanied by senior SPDF staff, visited the Seychelles People's Liberation Army camps of Union Vale and Pointe Larue and inspected the flagship of the People's Navy the *Topaz*.

At the military installations, an SPDF spokesman said yesterday afternoon, the visitors talked to officers and rank and file alike, comparing Seychelles' military experiences with those of the West African island republic.

The Sao Tome and Principe officers were particularly interested in the SPLA's neat gardens and efforts at food self-sufficiency and the army's policy of building its installations itself.

The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is Africa's smallest independent country, with the exception of Seychelles. Its islands cover a total of 964 square kilometres and have a population of around 85,000. Because of this it is expected that they experience more or less, similar security problems as Seychelles.

The military delegation will be calling on Seychelles' Head of State and Commander-in-Chief, President Albert René, for whom they have a message from the Sao Tome and Principe President and Commander-in-Chief, Manuel Pinto da Costa.

The delegation will also have discussions with Colonel Ogilvy Berlouis, Minister for Defence and Chief of Defence Forces.

President's Solidarity Message

Victoria NATION in English 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] A solidarity message from President Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe was delivered to President Albert René at State House yesterday by the visiting military delegation from the Atlantic island republic.

In the message, the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe expressed their solidarity with the people and Government of Seychelles following last November 25th's abortive mercenary invasion of these islands.

President Pinto da Costa said that his country believed that greater cooperation and exchanges of experiences were needed between sister states to combat attempts at destabilisation.

Thanking the people and Government of Sao Tome and Principe for their solidarity message, Mr. René told the delegation that the attack by the 50-odd mercenaries was only part of a bigger operation by imperialist forces to destabilise progressive African countries.

The defeat of the mercenaries last November was a victory not only for Seychelles but for Africa in general and progressive Africa in particular, President René said.

He also agreed that more co-operation and exchange of experience were needed if the people of Africa were to defend their countries not only against military aggression but also against other means used by imperialism to destabilise progressive African states.

The Pesident said all progressive countries had now to consider security as their great priority. It was only by ensuring this that they would be able to defend the gains of their revolutions in their

struggle to build a new society and secure a better life for their people.

The visitors, led by their Armed Forces Chief of Staff Raul da Conceigao Neto, then called on Youth and Defence Minister, Ogilvy Berlouis, who is also Chief of Defence Forces.

With him they continued talks on the two island states' military experiences, defence problems and strategies and Seychelles' successful repulse of a mercenary invasion last November.

The delegation was accompanied on both visits by the Chief of Staff of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, Mr. James Michel.

CSO: 4700/881

AIR SEYCHELLES REVISES PRASLIN SERVICE

Victoria NATION in English 25 Feb 82 p 10

[Article by Lovett Legaie and Ronnie Jumeau]

[Text]

WITH more and more Seychellois using the plane for a quick trip to Praslin, Air Seychelles has revised its flight schedule to provide a better service for more passengers.

From March 1, the national air carrier will operate at least 16 regular daily flights to and from Praslin with an extra two on Tuesdays, a spokesman said. But the new timetable, which may be changed later this year anyway, is variable depending on demand, especially during the peak tourist season.

With two Norman-Britten Trislanders taking off at 10 minute intervals, the first flight from Mahé will leave at 7.30 a.m. and the last at 5.55 p.m. Before, the first flight started a little later.

As usual the planes turn around on the Amitié airstrip; the first flight from Praslin will leave for Mahé at 7.55 a.m. and the last at 5.55 p.m., a few minutes later than before.

On Tuesdays there will be a special midday flight leaving Mahé at 12 o'clock and Praslin at 12.30.

Check-in times have been reduced from 30 minutes to 15 minutes before departure. Air fares will, for the time being, remain the same.

Air Seychelles also flies to Ile aux Vaches twice a day and to Denis by charter. The air transport parastatal hopes to fly to other islands in the future, the company spokesman said.

Air Seychelles also hopes to start a freighter service to Praslin and other islands in the not-too-distant future, he said.

Regular services to Praslin and Ile aux Vaches rely

heavily on residents, the airline official said, and the number travelling by plane has increased. Now that there will be more flights, it will be easier to book places than before, he said.

Further improvements are expected when another Trislander comes out of routine maintenance sometime in September.

CSO: 4700/881

NEW NYS VILLAGE OPENS AT CAP TERNAY TOMORROW

Victoria NATION in English 20 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Cecile Hoareau, Lovett Legaie and Ronnie Jumeau]

[Text]

ONCE more the month of February will see the opening of a new National Youth Service village with the first group of some 300 students expected at Cap Ternay tomorrow.

Meanwhile, as part of the preparations, 44 new animateurs graduated before the NYS Executive Board and staff on Thursday and swore an oath of loyalty to the Service.

Addressing the new animateurs, 24 men and 20 women aged between 19 and 28 who will all work in the new village, the Chief Co-ordinator of the NYS, Mrs. Florence Benstrong, talked of the spirit with which they would have to undertake their tasks.

DEFEND THE REVOLUTION

"A militant must have great love for the masses, represented in the National Youth Service by their children. A militant must be ready to sacrifice for the benefit of the masses. He needs extra courage because his life is never easy. He must not be afraid of problems and must always be ready to defend his revolution in deed and in word".

The Chief Co-ordinator stressed that the future of the young of Seychelles would, for the next two years, rest in the hands of the animateurs. "It is one of our aims to prepare Seychellois citizens for a new life of new attitudes", she said.

Referring to the changes in the young men and women standing at ease before her after two months of disciplined training, Mrs. Benstrong said that the result was a maturity that allowed the animateurs to express themselves freely while willingly remaining part of a determined and closely-knit group.

VALUE OF DISCIPLINE

Speaking for his comrades

earlier, Emmanuel Toussaint explained that the first six weeks of training, that started last December, had been done at the Coetivy Training Centre.

"Although many of us were not too keen to go to Coetivy where we knew strict discipline awaited us, a month later we had come to understand and appreciate the value of it," Emmanuel said. His words were supported by several of his comrades after the ceremony.

On Coetivy Island the animateurs developed their personality, knowledge and attitudes so as to be able to work successfully as true militants in a large and young village population. The animateurs learned to organise and discipline their daily lives to allow each one "to play a responsible role in contributing to the development of his society".

The course included agricultural work, drills and leadership training.

Back at Cap Ternay, the training included the organisation or social activities for adolescents and how best to respond to the psychology and expectations of Seychellois youth.

A team from the NYS and the French Centre d'Entrainement aux Méthodes d'Etudes Actives (CEMEA) helped in the training both on Coetivy and and at Cap Ternay.

1,200 STUDENTS

Between February 21 and 28, four groups of about 300 students each will enter the new village. The first group of boys and girls tomorrow will be P 9 students of Takamaka, Baie Lazare, Anse Boileau, La Misère, Praslin and La Digue schools. Also included are students from Praslin and La Digue who attended Seychelles College and Ste. Claire School last year.

Mahé students will be picked up by NYS buses at their district schools at 1 p.m. Boats will collect students of Praslin and La Digue. The other groups of students will be notified of their entry dates at a later date, but students have been asked to prepare themselves for the 24th, 26th and 28th February.

IMPROVEMENTS

Based on experiences gained last year with the Port Launay Village, there have been some improvements in the way an NYS village is organised.

Last year for example, the educational programme of the Port Launay village consisted of seven blocks, with four weeks for each block. This was found to be too short by both students and teachers. So this year the Port Launay Village will follow the same revised educational programme as at Cap Ternay. This consists of nine weeks allocated to each of four blocks.

Thirty more teachers from Britain and ten from Mauritius have arrived to help work at the NYS.

CSO: 4700/801

BRIEFS

DEMONSTRATIONS IN NORTHWEST--More demonstrations have erupted in the town of Ber, only 18 km east of Burao, the regional capital of Togdher Region, and in Odweina, a town in the same region. These follow earlier demonstrations and confrontations between the general masses opposed to the terror regime of Mogadishu and its repressive organs in which many people were killed. The Radio Kulmis reporter in Togdher Region reports that the terror regime has dispatched units of its repressive forces to some areas of Togdher Region. The Radio Kulmis reporter, reporting from the areas where the confrontations are taking place between the general masses and the dying regime, says that recently the terror regime sent several of its senior puppets there. These puppets are led by Ahmad Suleiman Abdulle (Dafleh) and are on a mission to try and defuse the tension facing the terror regime from the northern regions. The reports add that the puppets of the terror regime on arriving in the northern areas disagreed among themselves and murderer (Gani) flew to Mogadishu to take fresh orders from the dictator Mohamed Siad Barre. The Radio Kulmis reporter in Gedo Region says the forces of the terror regime stationed in the region dispersed after becoming aware of the struggle of the Somali masses against the terror regime. The reporter adds that the forces are supporting the confrontations of the Somali people against the dictatorial regime of Mogadishu. [Text] [EA252038 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 25 Feb 82]

DEFENSE OFFICIALS VISIT NORTHWEST--The vice-chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Councils [SRC] Defense and Security Committee, Challe Brig Gen Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, together with his delegation currently visiting northwest region, met the district council officials and the elders of Hargeisa and Hargeisa Town. Challe Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, accompanied by the vice-chairman of the SRC Economic, Commerce and Finance Committee, Challe Col Ahmed Mahmud Farah, briefed the officials and elders on the various stages of development of the country, the need to respect the nation's laws and the careful implementation of projects which benefit the people and the country. The SRC officials urged the officials and the elders of the town to be united and cooperative in the planning of the country in order to achieve the goals set by the people. Sonna reporters reporting from the northwest region add that Minister of Education Challe Adan Mohamed Ali, and a delegation which includes the commander of the police force, Maj Gen Adn (Abdi Dualeh), today made an inspection tour of the capital of the northwest region, Hargeisa. [Text] [EA251908 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 25 Feb 82]

CSO: 4797/8

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONALIST SPLIT

Details on Treurnicht's Followers

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Feb 82 p 11

[Reports by Chris Freimond, Lin Menge, Jo Shallis, Stan Maher: "The Kruithoring Rebellion; 22 and the Man in the Middle"]

[Text] Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and Training and MP for Lichtenberg, is regarded as one of the arch-verkramptes in the Cabinet.

He was born in the Lichtenberg district where he still owns farms. He was MPC for Lichtenberg from 1965 to 1970 when he was elected MP for the constituency.

In 1976 he was appointed Deputy Minister of Bantu Development and was appointed to his present portfolio in 1979, much to the surprise of many observers who expected a verligte to get the highly controversial and sensitive portfolio.

Dr Hartzenberg's position in Lichtenberg has been threatened for months by Right-wing troubles.

First indications of a crisis came in last year's General Election when Mr Johan Boonzaaier of the Herstigte Nasionale Party polled 3 389 votes to Dr Hartzenberg's 6 198--a relatively slim majority, only 2 809, for a Cabinet Minister. In 1977 Dr Hartzenberg was unopposed.

The Nats in Lichtenberg were rocked again last September when 39 members resigned, most of whom were expected to join the HNP. Dr Hartzenberg rushed back from Parliament to salvage what he could of the crumbling local NP executive.

In August, the chairman of the NP Lichtenberg divisional executive, Mr Piet Steinman, and a member of the executive, Mr Andries Beyers--a former Nat MPC--resigned their posts and left the party. Both later joined the HNP.

Dissatisfaction in the constituency has centred around the NP's "intergrationist policies," according to Mr Beyers.

Mr Frank Le Roux, MP for Brakpan, is Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees. Since first being elected to Parliament in 1972, he rose quickly to become a party

whip and chief spokesman on police matters. He was a member of the Schlebusch commission of inquiry into the constitution.

In last year's General Election his majority was 8 840, one of the biggest in the country. Brakpan, a traditional UP seat, first fell to the Nats in 1953 by only 47 votes.

A lawyer, Mr Le Roux joined the National Party in 1952 and served as a party organiser.

Dr Boy Geldenhuys had one of the narrowest Nat wins in last year's General Election when he beat former Cabinet Minister, Dr Connie Mulder, in Randfontein.

Dr Geldenhuys polled 5 356 votes to Dr Mulder's 4 434--a majority of only 922.

In the by-election in Randfontein which followed Dr Mulder's resignation from Parliament in 1979 in the wake of the Info scandal, Dr Geldenhuys won with a majority of 3 463 against the HNP, the NRP and the PFP.

But the widespread Rightwing support in the area--particularly from white miners--was clearly shown by the 2 428 votes won by the HNP in the by-election.

Dr Geldenhuys is a former leader of the Afrikaanse Studentebond--a conservative organisation set up by Afrikaans-speaking campuses as an alternative to Nusas.

Mr S P Barnard was elected to Parliament as MP for Langlaagte in the 1974 General Election. Before that he was the MPC for the constituency for eight years.

He also represented the Booyens/Robertsham area on the Johannesburg City Council for 12 years from 1962.

He was born in George in the Cape--the Prime Minister's constituency--and educated in Knysna before moving to Johannesburg where he qualified as a teacher at the Johannesburg College of Education.

In the last General Election Mr Barnard polled 6 473 votes to the 1 042 of Mr Hannes Nel of the New Republic Party and the 956 of Mr James Landman of the Progressive Federal Party. The Nat majority was 5 431. In the 1977 General Election Mr Barnard was returned unopposed.

Bessie Scholtz, MP for Germiston District, is the first woman Nationalist to be elected to Parliament. An MPC since 1974, she was elected unopposed to Parliament in 1979.

Mother of 11, Mrs Scholtz believes it is the duty of white women to have children "otherwise the white race in South Africa will eventually die out".

In Parliament she has been interested particularly in education and family matters--she is a former teacher and married to a school principal--but not in women's rights.

Mrs Scholtz cherished a high regard for Dr Connie Mulder, and was relieved when he decided not to oppose her with his National Conservative Party. She firmly believes that "everybody should have their own identity, culture and things on their own".

Dr Willie Snyman, MP for Pietersburg, has been involved in the past in a verkrampte controversy over his sympathies for the HNP.

In 1975, Dr Snyman was accused of owning shares in the HNP newspaper, DIE AFRIKANER. He denied the charge, but DIE AFRIKANER revealed details of the shareholding.

His candidacy for the National Party was challenged because apart from the shares allegation, he had donated money to the HNP in 1970 and had spoken at an HNP meeting addressed by the party leader, Mr Jaap Marais, in 1973.

During the 1975 election, Dr Synman was labelled a verkrampte "Trojan horse" likely to join those resisting Mr Vorster's reform policies.

During the 1981 election, Dr Snyman came under extreme pressure from the HNP, which claimed his sympathies lay with them and that he was following Mr P W Botha against his conscience.

Mr Tom Langley, MP for Waterkloof, is one of the most controversial of the conservative Nat MPs.

Je is also one of Dr Treurnicht's closest allies and is chairman of the powerful Pretoria National Party Council and deputy chairman of committees in Parliament.

Last November verligtes in Pretoria were dealt a crushing blow by Mr Langley when he was re-elected for the third time by 18 votes to the 15 of current NP leader in the Provincial Council, Mr Fanie Schoeman.

The move was an effort by verligtes to oust Dr Treurnicht's supporters from the powerful Council.

In the last General Election Mr Langley won with 6 726 votes to the 4 886 of Professor W A Joubert of the PFP and the 1 228 of Mr J C Maree of the NRP--a majority of 1 840.

In the 1977 General Election Mr Langley won from the PFP and the HNP with a majority of 3 668.

It is clear that if the situation arises in which Mr Langley is opposed by the Nats and the PFP in a future election, the PFP would have an excellent chance of winning the constituency on a split vote.

J H ("Koos") Van Der Merwe, MP for Jeppe, is a former heavyweight boxer and Alberton lawyer. He won the marginal seat of Jeppe in 1977, not long after a provincial sequestration order against him had been set aside. He was re-elected on a 43 percent poll last year.

Mr Van der Merwe has pressed for coloureds to be moved out of his constituency but he has been sympathetic to Portuguese residents who, he said, should be allowed to hold parties until 1 am on Sunday mornings.

An outspoken Treurnicht supporter, he had to apologise to Prime Minister Botha for statements he made at the height of the Craven Week row in 1980.

Asked to tell the voters last year whether he was a Treurnicht or a P W Botha man, he said: "Don't worry about old Koos, he's simply a loyal and patriotic South African and Nationalist."

Mr Casper Uys, National Party MP for Barberton, was chairman of the parliamentary select committee appointed to evaluate evidence given to the Erasmus Commission during the Information scandal.

He said at the time--in May 1980--that there had been differences of opinion on which evidence should be made public and which threatened the security of the State, but all decisions had been taken in the interests of the country.

"South Africa is tired of the whole Information affairs," he said.

Jan J Van Zyl, MP for Sunnyside, is an extreme Rightwinger who was expected to join the breakaway from the National Party to form the Herstigte Nasionale Party 13 years ago. He was named by HNP leader Jaap Marais as one of the 13 MPs who held discussions with the then Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, because of their doubts about his 1967 declaration on sport.

He remained in the party, and after giving assurances that he supported verligte Nationalist initiatives, obtained the NP nomination in the 1970 election. He also figures prominently in an unsuccessful verkrampte bid in 1969 to gain control of the Pretoria general council of the NP.

En route to Parliament in 1970, he said that he had been active in the NP since 1945. "As I then saw and carried out the policy (of the NP) so I will carry it out in the future," he said.

Mr Van Zyl has been strongly opposed to Sunday newspaper "immorality", Nusas, working women and streaking.

Mr Ben Wilkens, MP for Ventersdorp, has been in Parliament since 1978 and has kept a low profile, although he is known to have been a staunch supporter of Dr Treurnicht. His maiden speech was on the capital needs of farmers. His last speech, during the last session, was on the use of co-operatives for efficient marketing.

Mr Hannes Visagie, MP for Nigel, attacked the Theron Commission of Inquiry into the future of coloured people in South Africa at a meeting in Nigel in April last year, accusing professors Esterhuizen and Erica Theron of constantly attacking their own people.

"Never in this country's history was there such a small nation which did so much for all its people with so little thanks, as we did.

"When our forefathers landed on these shores they did not kill off the people like the Americans with the Red Indians, or the Australians with the Aborigines."

Mr Visagie first hit the headlines when, as a Nationalist MPC in 1963, he accused Rand majors of "junketing around the countryside dressed like Father Christmases".

He also objected to mayors attending Sunday church services in their regalia, as it could easily happen that "mayors would receive the spotlight that should be thrown on God".

In 1976, Mr Visagie, as chairman of Nigel's management committee, said that the Transvaal Municipal Employer's Association could become a "destructive Frankenstein Monster".

This association would financially strangle the city councils and ignore ratepayers struggling to maintain themselves above the breadline, he said.

He also said that an economic collapse in South Africa, because of its various race groups, would lead to bloodshed and revolution.

H "Daan" K Van Der Merwe, MP for Rissik since 1966, went unreprimanded last year for calling Mr P W Botha the "JR" of the National Party.

Verkrampte Mr Van der Merwe is a staunch Treurnicht supporter. In 1977 he launched a public witchhunt against Afrikaner liberals inside the National Party who advocated "power sharing". He also attacked fellow-MPs, including Mr Louis le Grange, by implication although not by name. His remarks reflected verkrampte doubts about the Vorster Government's new constitutional proposals.

Last year he caused a furore by reportedly telling an NP meeting on the eve of the party's Transvaal congress, that Dr Treurnicht and his supporters had had enough of "assassins" in political, academic and journalistic circles and of "unprincipled leaders". He later admitted he was referring to certain fellow-parliamentarians. The episode was interpreted as a "declaration of war" on NP verligtes.

Mr H M J Van Rensburg, MP for Rosettenville, said in a speech in the Senate in March 1973 that newspapers should be compelled to tell the Government how many readers they had in each race group.

Speaking in the debate on the second reading of the Part Appropriation Bill, Mr Van Rensburg said newspapers that printed "special editions" for Africans should send on these special editions to the Minister of the Interior.

"If the SUNDAY TIMES prints special editions for Bantu in Soweto, the Government should take note of this.

"This influence being built up by the Press in this regard should be taken note of by the Government."

Mr Van Rensburg also said that Afrikaans speakers did their duty to the Press in South Africa by reading newspapers in both language groups, whereas the English-speaking South Africans did not.

Mr Willie Van Der Merwe has always been regarded as one of the most verkrampte MPs in the National Party and one of Dr Andries Treurnicht's strongest supporters.

Mr Van Der Merwe used to be the Nationalist Party MP for Heidelberg but changed his constituency to Meyerton in 1974.

In 1979, when he was Government Whip, he appealed for the South African flag to be retained in its present form.

In August last year, Mr Van Der Merwe quoted the Prime Minister to support his claim that the Government would not deviate from apartheid.

Mr Louis Theunissen, a nominated MP, spoke during the last parliamentary session in September about the occupation of farms in designated areas bordering Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

He said farmers in these areas were demanding greater protection in the light of terrorist attacks. There were also growing demands for the Minister to take steps to ensure that all farms in the area were occupied and controlled. Unoccupied farms provided shelter to terrorists.

Dr Franz Van Staden, MP for Koedoespoort, said in Parliament late last year: "There is no art in adopting a critically negative attitude when judging any situation, but there is an art in being positively constructive and trying to make a contribution by means of which the difficulty can be relieved."

He was speaking in a debate on the rationalisation of the Public Service.

Speaking on the use of the identity document, "which already serves as a birth certificate, as proof of identity to gain access to places where right of entry is reserved or barred, as proof of identity at elections, as proof of marital status and it contains the motor vehicle driver's licence as well as the firearm licence", Dr Van Staden said.

"With our manpower shortage and for the best utilisation of our time, money and manpower, can we afford the luxury of everyone demanding a birth certificate, and then filing it and forgetting about it?"

Mr Karel Swanepoel, the Nationalist Party's candidate in Gezina, Pretoria, said at an election meeting in 1975 that he could see no reason why parks in the area should "not" be closed to blacks.

Mr Swanepoel reasoned that if employees let their black servants go home after 5pm during weekdays and at weekends, then the blacks would not need to use the public parks for recreation.

Giving blacks sufficient time off to spend at their homes would compensate for the closing of the parks, he said.

In 1980, Mr Swanepoel, now MP for Gezina, appealed to blacks to make use of facilities provided for them by the city council during lunch hours as Church Square

had become a place where people, particularly black people, were "lying about like rock rabbits in the sun".

Mr Willem Lemmer, 26-year-old MP for Schweizer-Reneke, is a farmer who believes in applying farming wisdom to the nation's political issues.

In an interview in March last year, he described his philosophy in terms of his own farm, which he said had different types of soil--flat, clayey and hilly.

"On the flat soil we plant mealies, on the clay soil sunflowers and on the hilly soil kaffircorn," said Mr Lemmer. "Each group is worked and harvested differently. The result is a beautiful harvest from all over the farm.

"If we planted mealies all over the farm, the harvest would be less good.

"This is also the case in South Africa, because if one group forces its will on another, the whole thing will be a bad harvest."

The remaining rebel MPs are Mr Jan Hoon (Kuruman) and Mr Jan Poggenpoel (Beaufort West).

Rightwinger Andries Treurnicht is the man in the middle of yet another projected Nationalist split. Every time there has been a crunch issue--caused by the uncompromising Verwoerdian apartheid line he and his backers have adopted against reform--he has stepped back to preserve uneasy party unity almost at the point of no return. Can he do so again? Eugene Hugo examines the man and his special brand of politics.

Quote: "Mixed sport is the thin edge of the wedge."--Dr No (1975).

Quote: "They are citizens of another country and there is absolutely no question of political rights or power sharing in the white area."--Dr No on Urban Blacks.

Quite: "I rejected the possibility of a breakaway from the National Party. I fought against it. When it came to the 1970 election, I actually fought the HNP in Hoofstad."--Dr No on the HNP.

Quote: "The creed of no discrimination could be a very dangerous one...It would mean the complete breakdown of the policy of separate development."--Dr No on erradication of discrimination against urban blacks.

Super-Afrikaner Andries Treurnicht is today once again at the crossroads of a stormy nationalist political career--this time the issue is white power sharing with coloureds and Indians.

Within seven days he and his 21 overt followers in the Nationalist caucus who snubbed a vote of confidence in Prime Minister P W Botha yesterday will have to decide on their future in the National Party.

Dr Treurnicht is clearly the man in the middle of this new Nationalist crisis with the ability to finally self-destruct Afrikaner unity--that precious quality successive Prime Ministers have been so scared to lose.

And the question being asked in political circles and most certainly in the ranks of his wider potential support is: will he lead a split this time?

But the man regarded as the spiritual leader of the Rightwing has long indulged in a peculiar game of brinkmanship--always drawing back from the point of no return to blithely espress solidarity with his leadership.

As the Nationalist-supporting Rapport Sunday newspaper pointed out at the weekend: people had drawn final lines before, only to change at the moment of decision.

In a clear reference to Dr Treurnicht, the newspaper added that people who had made a stand against open sport and hotels were not only still in politics, but still in the NP.

To some this has been seen as a sign of muddled verkramptheid but others have ssen it as an indication of Dr Treurnicht's patience in waiting for the right issue and the right moment.

He has in fact conducted a finely-calculated campaign for control of the National Party--or at least its ideological and policy direction.

This campaign came to a critical phase in 1978 when he was elected Transvaal leader of the National Party.

He succeeded fellow Rightwinger Dr Connie Mulder to gain a new and powerful platform from which to consolidate his image as a man of iron principle, crusader for the Calvinist cause and the bearer of the Verwoerdian mantle.

Dr Treurnicht, or Dr No as he became known because of his resistance to reform, had been neutralised by former Prime Minister John Vorster and left in a state of suspension as a Deputy Minister in 1970.

Mr Botha also failed to draw Dr Treurnicht into the Cabinet when he took over the reins of power in 1978 amid the Info scandal.

More recently his appointment as Minister of State Administration and Statistics was also seen as a "neutralising" move because it left him without a seat on the influential State Security Council.

But through all this the undaunted Dr Treurnicht set about consolidating his considerable popular appeal among rural and other conservative Afrikaners by remaining the ideological thorn in the pragmatic flesh of the government.

And most of his undoubted success has been attributed to his unadulterated rectitude--which not even the now celebrated "bols" joke could alter to the distress of the verligte Louis Nel who sought to make political capital from it.

He had all the right credentials--an early career as a dominee, then editorship of the NGK magazine, Die Kerkbode, followed by four years as editor of the Pretoria daily, HOOFSTAD and finally by his entry to parliamentary politics and two years as chairman of the Broederbond.

Former doyen of Nationalist political commentators, Schalk Pienaar, once went so far as to dismiss Andries Treurnicht as a failed clergyman, a failed journalist and a failed politician.

But the late Mr Pienaar's acid commentary has been negated by events over the years as Dr Treurnicht built his ability to throw the National Party into turmoil with the backing of his conservative Afrikaner constituency.

Sixty-two-year-old Dr Andries Treurnicht, although he failed to breakaway with the Hertzogites in 1969 sat tight with each successive internal crisis, is nevertheless still seen as the spiritual leader of the Rightwing. Today he is the most controversial politician in the National Party and seen in verkrampte circles as the future "Lion of the North."

Dr Treurnicht's methods have been so subtle that verligtes have often been beside themselves with frustration to pin him down as he takes every tactical opportunity to voice careful but clear reservations about policy changes.

The essense of Dr Treurnicht's political thinking is that grand apartheid can't exist without "small" or "petty" apartheid.

As he said in his book, "Credo van 'n Afrikaner": "If small apartheid is completely eliminated, big apartheid becomes superflous, stupid and unnecessary."

Yet, despite his image as the uncompromising idealogue, his "Credo" is often muddled.

As an oponent of the removal of "petty" apartheid, he also says "borders" between races must not be without gates that can be opened.

At the same time he opposes mixing at recreational, residential, social and political levels.

And then he asserts that "colour or race to not determine a person's worth as a human being."

But nowhere does he say how far the gates can be opened.

Clearly they cannot be opened enough to allow coloureds and Indians to join whites in one government.

A Nat Showdown Was on the Cards

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text] Yesterday's dramatic developments in the National Party caucus centre on the controversial concept of power sharing as set out in the latest issue of the NP information sheet, Nat 80s.

The party's chief information officer, Dr Jan Grobler--with the approval of the chairman of the NP's federal information service, Dr Piet Koornhof--wrote an article which stated that whites, coloureds and Indians shared the same geographical area in South African and it was illogical for there to be more than one Government for that area--in essence he advocated power sharing.

The report was deeply resented in some Nat circles--in particular by the verkrampte Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht--but was not repudiated by Prime Minister.

The matter moved towards a showdown on Monday when Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) asked during the mini-budget debate if Mr Botha agreed with the statement that there could only be one government in a country.

The Prime Minister replied: "Naturally. I said it also during the no confidence debate."

In a statement issued later on Tuesday in response to Dr Treurnicht's demand that the situation be clarified, Mr Botha said the NP believed the concept of "deliberation and co-responsibility" was "a form of healthy power sharing."

His full statement read: "During the no-confidence debate I have again expressed myself against a system of one-man-one-vote under the Westminister system.

"I pointed out that it was not possible to institute separate instruments for whites and coloureds in the same country without joint deliberation on the first, second and third levels of government.

"I also stated that the self-determination of the Whites remained the Government's standpoint.

"But at the same time I said that self-determination was a relative term and not an absolute one.

"To my mind too many spooks are being chased up regarding the term 'power-sharing'.

"The Progressive Federal Party and we do not think in the same terms regarding the word 'power-sharing'.

"They are aiming for a unitary state and we are not. But in our view the term deliberation/consultation and co-responsibility is indeed a healthy form of power-sharing, without violating the principle of self-determination.

"Therefore we prefer the term co-responsibility.

"I have pointed out that joint services would have to be rendered to the white and coloured population groups which would necessitate joint deliberation and decisions.

"Consequently I have declared that a sovereign parliament could not be created for coloureds.

"There can only be one central power of government in a country although there could be several governmental instruments.

"This principle was also laid down in the 1977 proposals of the National Party. For this reason there was at the time already clarity regarding one executive State President and a joint council of Cabinets chaired by the State President.

"From this it naturally follows that the Treasury and financial control should eventually be vested in a central power.

"Regarding the controversial article of the NP's chief information officer, I want to point out that the article should be read in the light of my explanation in Parliament. The chief Information officer consults me regularly.

"We are waiting for the President's Council's proposals regarding a future constitutional system.

"When those proposals have been made the Government and the NP will deliberate on them meaningfully.

"I intend to lead the discussions regarding such proposals myself at each of the provincial congresses.

"I have already indicated that a referendum or referendums regarding the matter is a strong possibility."

From then on it was clear that the Prime Minister and the Transvaal leader were heading for a showdown at yesterday's caucus meeting.

Botha's Last Chance

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 10

[Editorial]

[Text] The inevitable finally happened yesterday--the National Party, rotten at roots, split at the top. Afrikanerdom has been divided as it hasn't been divided since 1936. The fear that has haunted, and hamstrung, every Prime Minister since 1948 has become a fact and the consequences for South Africa are incalculable.

Politically, nothing can ever be the same again. The Prime Minister has given an ultimatum to the rebels to reconsider their position before next Wednesday. That must be simply a curious formality. Any rebel MP who turns tail now, having declared his lack of confidence in the Prime Minister, would have to return in shame to oblivion.

The revolt has been too visible, too fundamental, to be dismissed as disagreement. An apparent reconciliation--an event so unlikely as to be hardly worth considering--would in any case fool no one.

The conclusion is irresistible that the verkrampte right has gained an overnight foothold in Parliament, stronghold of white power. It is much too early to talk about possible alignments with other rightist groups, but the dissidents must be regarded as having potential support from the growing number of voters who supported the HNP at the last election and the unknown number of others within the National Party who silently share their prejudices.

The split seemed to come with dramatic suddenness. Actually it merely rubber-stamped deep differences that have been there for years. Significantly, the issue that precipitated it was shrouded in double-speak and euphemisms: "healthy power-sharing" is not a concept that, unexplained, can hold out a great deal of promise (or threat) to anyone outside the superheated ranks of the party.

And this is the key to understanding the unhappy situation that the split leaves Mr P W Botha in now.

He has got the worst of both worlds, and it is his own fault. Presiding over a looming split in his own party, he failed to position himself as a focal point for the forces of reform. His commitment to change up to now has been too timid to attract real reformists, just not timid enough to placate the right. He risks ending up as a Prime Minister in no-man's-land.

Mr Botha must be bitterly regretting that he threw away three years talking about reform rather than implementing it.

Now he is in a spot. Does he try to prevent further erosion by being even more cautious? The fact that he did, in the end, knowingly precipitate this crisis suggests that he does not consider that to be an option. He has found the courage to confront the verkramptes.

Does he simply sit tight, moving neither right nor left? The middle ground, as the old United Party discovered to its cost, is no place to be in a political battle.

This leaves only one choice. He must strike out boldly along the path to reform.

All South Africans will be watching very closely to see how he reacts in what are bound to be tumultuous days ahead. Mr Botha can still turn predicament into golden opportunity. Suddenly he is freed of the need to pander to verkramptheid. The PFP has always promised him support for any positive move he makes towards creating a more just society. Millions of others will back real change too.

Late yesterday the Prime Minister appealed to the country to stand behind him. We go further: he could find his wish granted beyond his furthest hope if only he can summon the will now to pioneer a new South Africa--not just for whites, not just for Indians and coloureds, but for all its peoples.

For him, there may never be another opportunity like it.

Treurnicht's Role

Dr Andries Treurnicht's wrecking role has never been more nakedly evident than it is now. In the National Party, in the National Party caucus, inside the Government, and in South Africa, he has become the symbol of those who want to impede any semblance of progress towards a sane and just nation.

There is nothing contrived about the nickname which the Press has conferred on him: Dr No. He has fully merited it as a result of what he has done: rooted in a racial philosophy which embarrasses even many of today's Nationalists, he has sought to block and to frustrate even the limited actions of this Government in getting away from the dangerous sterility of outdated Verwoerdism.

Over the years Dr Treurnicht's mere presence has retarded meaningful change because of the constant threat he has posed of leading a major breakaway from the National Party's ranks. Exactly to what extent he is a real leader is, however, unclear for certainly his repeated backing-off whenever a crunch situation arises has earned him the scorn of many on the extreme right who would otherwise be his natural allies.

Despite this, Dr Treurnicht has thus far manoeuvred his way through one crisis after the other, and has managed to retain his position as the focal point of resistance to change inside the recesses of the Government.

Now, again, he is in the midst of a monumental crisis. His statement yesterday in response to it is a mixture of defiance--a standing by what he calls his principles--and an attempt at conciliation.

How he felt able to issue the statement after the events of earlier yesterday when (according to his own claim) he voted against the motion of confidence in Mr P W Botha is explicable only in terms of his past pattern of behaviour: of climbing rapidly to sit atop the fence whenever the fire--ignited by his resistance--grows too hot.

But it is clear that the fire this time round is too hot, and that Dr Treurnicht is going to have to decide on which side to jump. Indeed, unless he firmly commits himself it is difficult to see how even the most ardent of his supporters can continue to view him in any leadership role. Still more, it is impossible to see how he can now return to the Nationalist fold--short of an abject capitulation to him by Mr Botha--and still retain a shred of political integrity.

We need hardly say that in expressing our views we are not motivated by any regard for the National Party. But the NP does constitute the Government and it is the

controlling force in our country. Hence anything that occurs inside it has vital bearing, for good or ill, on what happens to South Africa and on the fortunes of all of us.

It is because of this that we say to Dr Treurnicht what Oliver Cromwell said to England's Rump Parliament 329 years ago:

"In the name of God, go!"

Cartoon View

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Feb 82 p 10

[Text]

CSO: 4700/862

COMMENTARY ON MP SPLIT OVER POWER SHARING

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Feb 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Well Now Mr Botha, What Next?"]

[Text] South Africa was plunged into an unprecedented political crisis yesterday with the walkout of Transvaal National Party Leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and a vote against a motion of confidence in the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, by 22 others.

While a split within the Nats ranks was predictable, almost inevitable, the suddenness of it all shook this country's political ground.

The implications of this split are wide-ranging. However, the most significant is that clear lines will have to be drawn in this whole ideological battle, which the verkramptes have been winning in the caucus over the years.

It is against this background that this country now is looking up at Mr Botha to show the strength and determination he has often been said to have. Never before has any Nat Premier been faced with such a crisis, and how Mr Botha will handle this may well be the turning point in the history of South Africa.

Mr Botha could have spared himself all this misery if he had not tried to paper the cracks in the Nat wall over the years. He allowed the verkramptes to put the brakes on progressive thinking and pragmatism in the light of the present political situation which demands the Government must face the realities of the situation in the name of Afrikaner unity.

We do not believe it is too late for him to try and get this country back on course. Indeed, a better opportunity could not have been found for this. Mr Botha must have known that his attempts at papering the cracks had failed, and that the Nat wall would inevitably collapse. We hope that, in view of this, he has already mapped out a road which would lead this country out of its present political quagmire.

This government has, over the years, been brought to a screeching halt by verkrampte elements within the party--people who could quite easily find a home in the HNP. The electorate has, so far, refused to send any HNP to Parliament. Yet, these Nats in HNP coats have been allowed to drag this country backwards to the ossewa.

Mr Botha might not have been sure of his own position and strength in the Transvaal. So he waited for Dr No and his followers to take the first step. A cat-and-mouse game developed, and was being played all the time while this country was deteriorating to what is probably its worst state in years. We believe this split is the best thing to have happened in this country. The situation demands action which will separate the men from the boys, the statesmen from the ordinary politicians. The choice is Mr Botha's.

CSO: 4700/861

GOVERNMENT URGED TO RETAIN NUCLEAR-THRESHOLD TRUMP CARD

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 19 Feb 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Our Nuclear Capability"]

[Text] Signing of the international Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty by South Africa recently came up for debate again in Parliament. It is an extremely sensitive subject. So it is understandable that Pik Botha reacted very cautiously on the issue.

It is not a simple matter for South Africa given the definitely threatening situation it has internationally and particularly given the fickleness of different U.S. administrations.

We are considered a so-called nuclear-threshold power quite easily capable of joining the "nuclear club."

On the one hand this brings special pressure to bear on the country, as exemplified by the Carter administration's refusal to deliver nuclear fuel to South Africa as agreed unless the treaty was signed.

On the other hand it puts a very strong diplomatic card in South Africa's hand.

Even the Carter administration realized that it must not completely alienate South Africa in this context, since such a high priority is given to the limitation of nuclear weapons.

If South Africa should go into producing nuclear weapons, it would lose that displomatic trump card in exchange for a military striking-power trump card, which, as is generally known, could not be so easily played.

Taking everything into consideration it is probably more to South Africa's advantage to remain a threshold power so long as possible.

CSO: 4701/36

BAN ON RAMOKGOPA LIFTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text] **MR SEDUPE "Rams" Ramokgopa, one of the founders of the Soweto Committee of Ten and branch executive member of the banned Black Community Programme, has had his three-year-old banning order lifted - but this, he says, makes no difference.**

Mr Ramokgopa (43), whose banning orders were lifted 22 months before expiry, was yesterday "not excited".

He was banned on November 17, 1978, only six days after he was released from detention under Section Ten of the Internal Security Act, and restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg. His banning orders were to expire on December 31, 1983.

Speaking from his place of employment yesterday he told The SOWETAN: "It makes no difference that the banning order has expired. I am going to continue as usual and at present have no definite plans for the future."

Mr Ramokgopa, a Master of Science graduate with the University of South Africa, was among the black consciousness leaders detained on October 19, 1977, when 16 organisations and two publications, The World and Weekend World, were banned. He was held at Modder Bee prison under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act for more than 13 months and released on November 11, 1978.

He was also a member of the Black People's Convention (BPC) which was also banned on October 19, 1977. In the Black Community Programme (BCP) he was branch executive of the Transvaal region, having joined the organisation in July 1977. He became one of the influential members of the BCP and started to organise self-help projects.

When the Committee of Ten was formed in July 1977, after the collapse of the Urban Bantu Council, he was one of the people elected to the committee. He helped it prepare a blueprint detailing the needs of Soweto residents. But the committee was refused a hearing by the Government.

He said yesterday he had been "brutally ushered into politics" in his first year at Orlando High, when the Bantu Education Department dismissed Mr Zeph Mothopeng — who is serving a jail sentence after the Bethal trial — Mr Ezekiel Mphahlele and Mr Ike Mathlare, former Attorney-General of Botswana.

"To me politics was then a plaything, not a tool that shapes the mind and moulds the affairs of man."

Another black consciousness leader, Mr Michael Ngobeni of Uppington, has also had his banning order lifted 19 months before expiry. Mr Ngobeni was banned in 1978 and placed under house arrest.

CSO: 4700/861

RABIE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS ON ANC STRENGTH EVALUATED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Feb 82 p 10

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text] THE Rabie Commission's acceptance of evidence that support for the outlawed African National Congress is confined to a "very small minority" of blacks may be comforting to whites, but the evidence referred to conflicts with some of the commission's own observations.

In its earlier attempt to assess the extent of popular sympathy for ANC insurgents, the commission, which investigated security legislation, concedes frankly that it does not really know how much support the ANC enjoys among blacks.

After describing the mass funerals in Soweto of the three ANC gunmen who were killed at the Silverton siege of January 1980, the commission refers to news reports that the men were given a heroes' burial and regarded as "freedom fighters".

Sechaba

It cautions that not all people who attended the funeral can be assumed to be ANC supporters, but then goes on to say: "These events appear nevertheless to indicate that ANC actions, even violent perpetrations, are seen by *many* people in a sympathetic light." (Italics added).

In a later reference to the funeral in Soweto in June 1980 of the veteran ANC leader, Mrs Lilian Ngoyi, the commission quotes an article on the funeral in Sechaba, the ANC journal, noting that Mrs Ngoyi's coffin was drapped in ANC colours and ANC "freedom songs" were sung.

After quoting Sechaba's statement that the funeral "re-affirmed" that the ANC is "rooted in the masses," the commission then makes what appears to be a frank admission.

"Occasions like the funeral just referred to show that the ANC enjoys support in the black community, but how much, or how general that support is — and what grounds there are for the ANC view just quoted — is a question to which the commission, on the information before it, has no clear answer."

Some 10 pages later, however, the commission seems to come to a different conclusion. It says:

"It was said in evidence before us that those in the black community that have pro-ANC sentiments, and particularly those who approve of ANC acts of violence, form a *very small minority* of the community, and that their influence must not be over-estimated. (Italics added).

"The commission is prepared to accept the evidence that those who harbour such sentiments form a very small minority in the black community, but at the same time there is considerable evidence that they are *not so small* that they can be ignored in any way when the situation is judged from the security point of view?" (Italics added).

While appearing to be neat and final, the commission's conclusion poses a major, if unanswerable, question: What is a very small minority which is not so small?

The commission does not identify the persons whose evidence it refers to in the above paragraphs.

But, judging from the list of people and institutions who gave evidence to the commission, they almost certainly came from those members of the Security Police, the Defence Force and the Department of National Intelligence who testified before the commission, as well as from conservative blacks serving on the community councils, including Mr David Thebehali, of the Soweto Council.

To what extent would the evidence have been altered if the commission heard evidence from, say, Dr Nthato Motlana, of the Soweto Committee of 10, Bishop Desmond Tutu, of the South African Council of Churches and Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the University of Natal, who has made several in-depth studies of black opinion.

Mr Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in political studies at the University of the Witwatersrand and author of a new study on "black resistance politics," is unimpressed by the commission's acceptance of evidence that the ANC has support from only a small minority of blacks.

Mr Lodge says: "The Rabie Commission asserts that support for the ANC is limited to a small minority, apparently on the basis of police estimates. But the police were wrong in 1976 and they could be wrong again." He then refers to the findings of the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the unrest of 1976-1977.

Mr Justice Cillie implicitly but unmistakably criticises the police for their "lack of knowledge" of what black scholars were planning in Soweto in the days immediately before the outbreak of unrest and for their "unpreparedness" on how to deal with it.

The judge notes in an earlier comment: "Clear signs of brewing unrest during the last few weeks before the eruption were ignored ... the police did not realise the significance of all these portents."

Mr Lodge concludes in his own study: "In the five years which have elapsed since the Soweto uprising, the ANC has re-emerged as the political group with probably the greatest popular support within the townships."

He backs his assessment, in part, with the findings of a survey commissioned by The Star, which found that the

ANC would draw most support from urban blacks if it were free to participate in a parliamentary election. The survey found the ANC would capture 40 percent of the black votes against 20 percent for its nearest rival, Inkatha.

In 1977 the authoritative Bergstraesser Institute survey, on which Professor Schlemmer worked, found that ANC leaders attracted 21,7 percent of black support and that 43,8 percent went to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of Inkatha.

Follow up surveys, published in a postscript to the English translation of the Bergstraesser study, show that ANC support stood firmly at about 20 percent and that it rose relative to Chief Buthelezi's (except among the Zulu) and that it seemed to be more deeply rooted than either Dr Motlana's or Bishop Tutu's.

The increased support for the ANC tallies with the findings of independent research, including that of Professor Schlemmer for the Buthelezi Commission.

In a recent address Prof Schlemmer notes: "Nearly 50 percent of black people in Natal, rural and urban, were of the opinion that many or most people would co-operate with or shelter ANC insurgents if asked to do so discreetly."

The Buthelezi Commission's findings are understood to point to an increase in ANC support, particularly in the Transvaal but not so markedly in Natal and KwaZulu, where Inkatha still enjoys majority support.

Professor Schlemmer declines to comment on these findings, as he is still examining their implications for the Buthelezi Commission (which is scheduled for release to the public soon).

Justify

However, he warns against attaching too much importance to trends in Soweto. While not denying the strong upsurge of ANC support in the densely populated Witwatersrand region, he cautions: "Soweto is the northern suburbs of black South Africa."

But, even after taking due cognisance of Professor Schlemmer's warning, the empirical evidence does not justify the acceptance by the Rabie Commission that ANC support is limited to a very small minority — particularly in the light of evidence that black impatience and anger is rising and, with it, an inclination to applaud acts of violence against the "established system."

Professor Schlemmer's findings point to a steady increase in the proportion of black men in the Witwatersrand who described themselves as "impatient" or angry: 39 percent in 1977, 44 percent in 1979 and 56 percent in 1981.

He comments: "The basic question may over-estimate or under-estimate political anger. What is significant, however, are the trends over time, using a strictly comparable approach with field work conducted by an independent commercial organisation. Discontent is increasing."

Professor Schlemmer's view should be seen against research conducted by Mr Piet Human, of the University of South Africa. His work on black attitudes in Soweto shows that the biggest single category of Sowetans favour revolution as the most efficient means of improving their lot.

CSO: 4700/862

FORMER ANC LEADER, MORAKA, INTERVIEWED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by Patrick Laurence: "Where an Old Man of the ANC Can Still Dream"]

[Text] Patrick Laurence talks to Dr James Moroka, a former president-general of the ANC and probably the oldest living black nationalist in South Africa...

THE old man came to the door of the farmhouse in Thaba Nchu, his body bent and frail but his voice deep and strong. "Gentlemen," he said, "I am an old man now but do come in."

Dr James Moroka, 93-year-old great grandson of Chief Moroka, the Batswana chief who helped the Voortrekkers after their clash with the Matabele at Vegkop nearly 150 years ago, sat down on the couch and patted the place beside him.

"Come and sit next to me so I hear you," he said.

Thirty years ago, on the eve of the Defiance Campaign, he was president-general of the then still legal African National Congress. He had been elected president as the nominee of the ANC Youth League, whose members included Nelson Mandela.

Explaining why he had agreed to be interviewed, he said: "It can't do me any harm. It can't do you any harm. It can only do us good ... well, what do you want to know?"

There were so many questions that it was difficult to know where to begin. But the Defiance of "Unjust Laws" Campaign of 1952-53 seemed a good place to start.

"It didn't do anyone any harm," Dr Moroka said.

"Africans are better treated today. Education has improved considerably. We don't have to send all our boys overseas for higher education. On the salary side, Africans are getting paid more. It is the same in education. You even have principals who are Africans."

It was a conservative reply which may have even delighted Pretoria's propagandists. Before the interview was over, nowever, Dr Moroka was to offer opinions of a different order.

ON THE policy of corralling blacks into separate ethnic groups, he said: "It was made purposefully and maliciously to prevent African unity. They came to Bophuthatswana and said, 'You Tswanas must stick together. You must drive out the Xhosas and the Zulus ...'"

The conversation turned to men like President Lucas Mangope who have worked with the parameters of the government policy with the objective of using it to improve the lot of blacks.

Dr Moroka, who served on the old Native Representative Council set up by General Hertzog in 1936, said: "You can't blame them altogether. But they are still under Government control. Occasionally they come out and say something critical, but ..."

One of the young men who campaigned for the election of Dr Moroka as ANC president in 1949 was Nelson Mandela, then a co-author of the 1949 Programme of Action and now a convicted saboteur and a prisoner for life on Robben Island.

Describing the imprisoned ANC leader as a "fine fellow", Dr Moroka said: "Mandela used to come and stay with me in Thaba Nchu. He was gifted with the quality of knowing how to speak his mind. I wonder how long they will keep him there on Robben Island. What did he do that is so bad? He wanted freedom for his people."

The interview focused briefly on Chief Albert Luthuli, who succeeded Dr Moroka as president, and Dr X B Xuma, who preceded him.

Chief Luthuli was elected ANC president after the Defiance Campaign largely because of Dr Moroka's controversial decision not to accept the joint team of lawyers chosen to defend ANC leaders against charges under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Dr Moroka objected to the inclusion of communists or suspected communists in the legal team. He hired his own lawyers, thereby dissociating himself from his fellow ANC leaders, and gave evidence in his own defence in contravention of a decision by the leadership not to do so.

At the time, Dr Moroka accepted the election of Chief Luthuli as the new ANC leader with good grace. Wishing Luthuli well, he said: "Nothing shapes a man better than the ANC. I became a new man after I became a member."

After 30 years there was still no trace of bitterness: "Luthuli was a good man. I knew him well, but not so well. I don't think he came to the Free State like Mandela."

His eyes lit up at the mention of Dr Xuma. Relishing the click sound made in the pronunciation of "Xuma", Dr Moroka said: "Oh yes, I remember him well. He used to come and stay with me here".

The theme shifted to the alliance between the ANC and the Communist Party and the contention by the Security Police that the ANC is controlled by the CP.

"Africans don't believe in communism," Dr Moroka, who owns four farms, said emphatically.

"Some of those fellows in Johannesburg and Pretoria may, but here in the reserves? *Aikhona*. If you tell an African that he must not personally own cattle and sheep, he will think you're mad.

"That's a weakness in the African. He will do anything to own animals. If you tell him he must surrender them to collective ownership? *Aikhona* ... You will have an enemy there and then."

But, while most blacks are hostile to communism as an economic system, they do not, Dr Moroka said, see the ANC as a tool of the communists but as a force working for the unity of blacks.

"I was elected as president of the ANC in Pretoria. It brought Africans together. You can talk to Africans today and if you say you don't like the ANC, they will look at you and think to themselves: You are one of the oppressors."

HE DID not, however, see much hope of success for the ANC's campaign of armed struggle.

"Defeat the South African Army? *Aikhona*. How will they get arms across the border? Where will they get money to buy arms like those used in the South African Army?

"Some people talk of South Africa as a poor country which can be defeated easily. *Aikhona*. It is a rich country, one of the richest in the world."

Despite the strength of the army, however, he had no doubt that the future would see continued improvements in the position of blacks.

"They can try to oppress us as much as they want, but we will come up. The African is not prepared to give up. Most Europeans see that things can't last forever. You can't keep another man down forever and forever.

"We don't want to oppress the white man. We want to live with him man to man. Do you catch me?"

Dr Moroka, who practised medicine for 45 years, went on to talk warmly of *Oubaas* Piet Steytler, an Afrikaans farmer who gave him R4 000 to study medicine in Edinburgh, Scotland.

"But today you don't have to go to Edinburgh to study medicine. I still maintain things have improved."

A man who was influenced by the missionaries — as were his people, the Baralong who settled at Thaba Nchu under his great grandfather, Chief Moroka — Dr Moroka had an old-worldly respect for ministers of religion.

Recalling their contribution to the education of the Baralong, he said: "To this day when I see ministers I take my hat off and say, 'Good day'."

On a lighter note, Dr Moroka confessed to an ambition to live to 100: "I am 93 now. I have not smoked a single cigarette in my life. Nor have I drunk a drop of alchohol."

A sparkle in his eye, he added: "God, man, I have a fine wife here. She has given me 10 children, six boys and four girls. I'm not joking ... I'm a bull."

CSO: 4700/862

FATE OF RELEASED DETAINEE UNKNOWN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] **THE FAMILY of one of the three ANC men captured during the Maputo raid in Mozambique last year and allegedly released from detention have still not heard anything concerning his whereabouts.**

Mrs Betty Ntshekang (78), grandmother of Mr Mothibi Ntshekang, of Central Western Jabavu in Soweto, told The SOWETAN yesterday that she was amazed to learn that her grandson had been released from detention after his capture in Maputo.

Mr Ntshekang was captured together with Mr Selby Mavuso and Mr David Ntombela during a raid in which 13 people died.

Lawyers who acted for the three men said that in March last year they got confirmation from the police that the men were being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The lawyers said one of the three men was used as a witness in the Sasol trial last year without the lawyers having been informed. During the trial, names of State witnesses were not used in the Press. The lawyers said inquiries about the matter to the Attorney-General were not replied to.

It was only last week that the police informed them that Mr Ntshekang and Mr Mavuso had been released from detention, although no further particulars about their release were given.

Police have confirmed that the third man, Mr David Ntombela, is still held under Section Six of the Terror Act.

Mrs Ntshekang said she gave up hope that her grandson could still be alive, long before last year's raid in Maputo. This was after she was called to John Vorster Square Police Station where she was shown his photograph shortly after he skipped the country in 1977.

"When I learnt that he was captured in Maputo last year, I felt relieved because that gave me hope that he was still alive. But afterwards, there was another news blackout and by now I had again lost hope that he is alive.

"But the news that he has been released is more than heartbreaking because I would have expected to see him walking in my house here as a free man. What has happened to him?

"Can't the police just tell us where and when he was released — perhaps that could give us an idea of what happened to him after the alleged release?" Mrs Ntshekang asked.

Lawyers acting for the ANC men said they have written to the Attorney General requesting more details concerning Mr Ntshekang and Mr Mavuso's alleged release.

CSO: 4700/861

ANC DETAINEES STAGE HUNGER STRIKE

On Death Row

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Willie Bokala]

[Text] **THREE MEMBERS of the African National Congress (ANC) sentenced to death for treason at the end of the marathon Sasol-Booysens trial last year have been refusing to eat prison food since February 6.**

Officials of the Prisons Department in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise, have refused to take food provided by the prison.

All three men are on the death row and an appeal is being considered against their death sentences.

The spokesman refuted suggestions that the men were on hunger strike and said that although they had not been taking food made available by the prison, they had been allowed to "purchase additional foodstuff and edibles".

"They are therefore not on hunger strike. Medical services are available at all times and they are regularly seen by a medical officer. They do not require any treatment at this stage," he said.

However, lawyers representing the three men had told The SOWETAN that when they visited them this week they learned that the men had been on hunger strike since February 6. The strike was also confirmed to them by Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel van Niekerk of the Maximum Security Section, Central Prison, Pretoria, they said.

The lawyers have now sent a telegram to the Commissioner of Prisons requesting permission to see the three men about their conditions since the food boycott started.

Tsotsobe, Shabangu and Moise were found guilty of high treason in the Pretoria Supreme Court, by Mr Justice T Theron, and two assessors on August 18 last year.

Their charges were a sequel to the bombing of Sasol Two, Dube Railway Station, West Rand Board Offices in Diepkloof, the Booysens Police Station and the gutting of Uncle Tom's Hall in Soweto. These also included the bombing of a house belonging to Constable Mayeza Mahaule.

Lawyers said yesterday that they were still waiting for a reply from the Commissioner to allow them to see the men.

They also revealed that a date for the appeal against the death sentences of the men had not been set.

Lawyers Cannot See Them

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Willie Bokala]

[Text] **CONCERN for the three members of the African National Congress refusing to eat prison food on death row grew this week when lawyers were refused permission to see them.**

The men — Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, Jojannes Shabangu and David Moise — were sentenced to death for treason at the end of the Sasol-Booysens trial last year.

A spokesman for Matjila - Mokgoatleng, a firm of attorneys representing the men, said they have been refused permission by the Commissioner of Prisons to see them. The lawyers sent a telegram to the Commissioner after hearing about the boycott last week.

The food boycott by the three men enters its 18th day today and lawyers say they are concerned about the men's condition "which may deteriorate if something is not done quickly" to determine what the reasons are.

The spokesman said his firm would continue to try and get the authorities to grant permission for them to see the three.

The boycott started on February 6, but officials of the Prisons Department in Pretoria — although confirming the boycott — have said that it should not be regarded as a hunger strike because the men had been given permission to "purchase additional foodstuff and edibles".

"They are using this source and are therefore not on hunger strike. Medical services are available at all times and they are regularly seen by a medical officer. They do not require any treatment at this stage," officials said.

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CSO: 4700/861

SECURITY POLICE DENY HOLDING JOYCE MASINGA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Feb 82 p 7

[Article by Willie Bokala]

[Text] **THE South African Security Police have refuted reports that they are holding former SowetoStudents Representative Council member, Mrs Joyce Masinga.**

Major, J du Plessis, of the public relations division of the SAP, told **The SOWETAN** on Monday that the police "want to make it clear that they have not detained Miss Depale (Mrs Masinga)".

He said it was a misunderstanding and that his telex message to **The SOWETAN** on Friday last week, referred to Mr Peter Lengene and not to Miss Dipale. "We were answering to questions about Mr Lengene but, our message was misunderstood," he said.

However, we had sent the following telex to the police:

"Following our telex — dated 17/2/82 at 11h00 — inquiring whether the South African Police were holding Mr Peter Lengene, allegedly kidnapped from Botswana, which you in return replied negatively to, may we inquire now whether the Security Police are holding Miss Joyce Dipale, of Dube, Soweto, an exile who is also alleged to have been kidnapped from Botswana.

"Our information is that two people, a man, Mr Lengene, and a woman, possibly Miss Dipale, have been kidnapped from Botswana."

The police reply read:

1. "We refer you to the statements made by the Honourable Minister of Justice in this regard.
2. No person with the name furnished is at present being detained in terms of security legislation in South Africa.
3. A person with a similar name is however assisting the police in the investigation of alleged offences and persons have already been arrested and offensive weapons discovered."

Botswana police also said they had no knowledge of the kidnapping and said that the last they heard about Miss Dipale was when she was taken to Europe for medical treatment last November.

The medical treatment on Miss Dipale followed an attempt on her life in November.

Referring to the kidnapping of Mr Peter Lengene, Botswana's Commissioner of Police, Mr Simon Hirschfeld said he had not been officially notified by the South African Government that he could go and interview Mr Lengene and find out what his position was about returning to Botswana.

"We made an official approach to the SA Government about the kidnapping and as far as we are concerned we have not had a reply from them. We have only read from news papers and heard from the radio that they want us to speak to Mr Lengene to find out his feelings, but they have not told this to us," he said.

CSO: 4700/861

DAVID NTOMBELA REMAINS IN DETENTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] **ONE OF the three ANC men who were captured during the SADF's raid of ANC bases in Mozambique early last year is still in detention and is held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.**

His name is Mr David Ntombela, whose detention was confirmed by the Public Relations Division of the South African Police in Pretoria last week.

Lawyers acting for Mr Ntombela, said yesterday that they were informed by police that the other two men, Mr Mothibi Ntshekang and Mr Selby Mavuso, were released from detention.

But **The SOWETAN'S** inquiries about Mr Ntshekang and Mr Mavuso could not be replied, in terms of the Defence Act, which prohibits the publication of activities of the army and the police while combating terrorism.

Mr Ntombela's lawyers said they wrote to the Attorney General requesting further details relating to the alleged release of Mr Ntshekang and Mr Mavuso.

The three men were captured late in January last year when the SADF men penetrated Mozambique's industrial area and raided houses used by ANC men where several shots were fired resulting in the death of 13 ANC men.

In a statement released by the chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, the attack followed "irrefutable information" that Maputo was used as a springboard for terror against South Africa.

He said there was "unshakable" evidence that the attack on Sasol, the Silverton incident and the attacks on police stations during 1980 had been planned by people in Maputo with the aid of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and East German advisers.

The suburb of Matola in Maputo, is situated about 100 kilometres from the South African border and the raided ANC houses were two kilometres from President Samora Machel's home.

Mozambique officials said of the 13 people dead, 11 were nationalists, one a South African soldier and another, a Portuguese technician. The radio also said South Africans could have carried six of their men, killed or seriously injured during the two-hour pre-dawn raid.

The names of the ANC men killed during the raid include among others, Mr Jeffrey Radebe, Mr Talaza Sithole and Mr William Khanyile of KwaMashu Durban.

Also killed were Mr Mgadeni Sikweyiya of Middeldrift in the Cape, Mr Levison Manakaza, of Soweto and two others whose surnames were reported to be Masuku and Mohwepe.

CSO: 4700/861

COMMUNISTS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEAFLET BOMBS IN AGGETT CASE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] Johannesburg--Yesterday between 5 and 6 pm three leaflet bombs exploded at several places in Johannesburg. In all three incidents leaflets were scattered which dealt with the death of trade union leader Dr Neil Aggett who was found hanged in his prison cell last week.

The leaflet bombs exploded at the Johannesburg station, at the Witwatersrand University Campus and next to the building of the group of South African Associated Newspapers located in the center of Johannesburg. One man was slightly injured in the explosion at the station.

He is W. J. Marais of the Middelvlei 103 residential block of Randfontein. A spokesman of the railroads said that the man was treated for the wounds and released.

Comrade

In Johannesburg BEELD, a sister newspaper of DIE BURGER, yesterday received an anonymous telephone call from someone who said: "Listen to me, I will say this just once. I am from the South African Communist Party and this evening we will explode three bombs in Johannesburg in memory of comrade Aggett." He then hung up.

Mr E. du Plessis, a communication official of the railroad said that the leaflet bomb at the station was planted in a parking lot on the west side near the Rissikstraat Bridge.

The police have been put on alert and roadblocks have been set up everywhere in an attempt to apprehend the guilty parties. A full investigation has been started.

7964
CSO: 4701/29

SURVEY FINDS ONE-THIRD FAVOR MIXED RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Norman Chandler]

[Text] **ONE out of every three white South Africans is in favour of racially mixed residential areas.**

A poll conducted by Intercontinental Marketing Services Africa (IMS) — and released exclusively to the Sunday Times — shows that 55,6 percent of whites are opposed to the idea, but 31,2 percent say they would be in favour with a further 11,5 percent undecided.

Individual cities, however, are clearly divided on the issue — the least resistance to the idea of mixed suburbs exists in Johannesburg, East London, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein and Welkom.

A spokesman for the survey company said that the poll had been undertaken following the referendum on the same issue in the Constantia area of the Cape by the Progressive Federal Party.

That poll showed that a majority of Constantia residents was not opposed to their plush suburb being mixed.

"We decided to test attitudes on a wider scale," the IMS spokesman said.

"The question asked was: 'Would you be in favour of or opposed to people of all groups who could afford it, acquiring property in the normal way in your suburb?'

"One-thousand people were interviewed face to face and we feel that, overall, the poll was very representative of the way South African whites feel about the issue.

□ □ □

"Some of the most interesting statistics are those relating to age groups — for instance, nearly 37 percent of whites aged between 16 and 24 were in favour of mixed suburbs. However, people over 35 were not too keen on the idea and this is reflected in the returns."

The only city to clearly signal its attitude is Johannesburg — with a definite 50 percent "yes" and another 12,5 percent undecided — while a significant number of people living in Bloemfontein and Welkom say they would be in favour.

Two cities — Port Elizabeth and East London — are marginally not in favour of mixed suburbs . . . by just one percent.

□ □ □

Cape Town indicated that 48,8 percent were not in favour with 37,6 percent saying "yes" and another 12,8 percent undecided.

Pretoria voted an overwhelming "no".

Natal's main urban centres Durban and Maritzburg — are not in favour; the combined poll showed that only 31,4 percent were in favour with 50,5 percent totally opposed to the idea.

City-by-city figures are ('yes' and 'no'): Johannesburg 50 and 33,6; Pretoria 14 and 74; Durban/Maritzburg 31,4 and 50,5; Cape Town 37,6 and 48,8; Port Elizabeth/East London 39,7 and 41,3; Bloemfontein/Welkom 41,9 and 53,2.

Reef and platteland townspeople are also opposed, with Transvaal and Cape towns leading the opposition. More than 74 percent of people polled in Transvaal towns with more than 5 000 white inhabitants said "no" and in the Cape that figure was 68,3 percent. Free State towns were not polled.

The category "Afrikaans-/both" (which included English-speakers) indicated a 68,3 percent opposition to the idea while the group "English/other" (including immigrants) were in favour by a narrow majority.

People who fear mixed suburbs the most are aged between 35 and 49; the survey recorded 59,3 percent being opposed with only 26,5 percent in favour.

Other age group statistics are: 16 to 24: 36,9 percent yes and 46,9 percent no; 25 to 34: 30 percent yes and 58,4 percent no; 50 years and over: 31,5 percent yes and 57,5 percent no.

Men are marginally more opposed than women.

CSO: 4700/863

CONSTELLATION OF STATES IDEA LANDS IN DIFFICULTIES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Ivor Wilkins]

[Text] A DESIRE by "certain elements" in the Cabinet for the South African Government to retain direct control over the proposed Development Bank of Southern Africa, has landed the Prime Minister's constellation of states idea in difficulties.

The Development Bank, a central element in the constellation and the financial arm of the proposed confederation of states, will eventually comprise representatives of all the participating countries.

Problems facing the bank came to light this week following questions about its progress in the House of Assembly by Mr Harry Schwarz, the Opposition's chief finance spokesman.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, replied that it was a whole new concept and it should not be approached hastily, and that preparatory steps should be completed thoroughly.

Observers were surprised when Mr Botha announced that a special committee had been appointed to take the matter further — but excluded from the committee was Professor Jan Lombard, the prominent Pretoria economist who had been one of the main architects of the planned bank.

Prof Lombard refused to discuss the events surrounding the bank and his break from its affairs this week.

But, informed sources spoke of his growing disenchantment and frustration at the Government's responses to the bank last year, and a fear that his continued association with the project was costing him credibility, particularly among black leaders with whom he had developed a close relationship.

Prof Lombard, who was vice-chairman of the Prime Minister's Central Constellation Committee under Dr Gerhard de Kock, Governor of the Reserve Bank, was responsible for much of the negotiation with black leaders, whose participation in the constellation was being sought.

It is reliably understood that the project began to run into difficulties last year when Dr de Kock's committee completed a major document in July outlining in detail how the Development Bank should function, and laying out a blueprint of exactly how it should be established.

Fundamental to the whole idea of the constellation and the Development Bank was that the Government should play only a co-ordinating role, and that economic power and decision making should devolve to a number of economic regions.

But, according to informed sources, the entire concept ran into serious difficulties at Cabinet level because of an insistence by "certain elements" that control of the bank should remain firmly in South Africa's hands.

At the start of the short session of Parliament in August last year, the Prime Minister announced that phase one of the constellation project had been completed.

He read to Parliament a letter of resignation from Dr de Kock, who said that phase one having been completed, there was no sense in the Governor of the Reserve Bank, or any other senior economic adviser or executive official, to act as co-ordinator of constellation affairs.

Shortly afterwards, hints of a switch in emphasis on the devolution concept emerged publicly in a speech by Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Internal Affairs.

Instead of a high degree of regional autonomy, Mr Heunis introduced a new element in which he said the regions would establish their priorities and needs, but that the actual decisions would be taken by central government.

CSO: 4700/863

INDEPENDENCE OF 'SOWETAN' DEFENDED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Aggrey Klaaste in his "On the Line" column: "Taking the Back Seat as Usual..."]

[Text] **NOT THAT he minded, but we think it was somewhat unfortunate, particularly in view of the concerns of the day, that the Editor of this newspaper was not invited with editors from white newspapers to address the Steyn Report on television.**

We think the consensus was after the programme that this country needs papers as diverse as **The SOWETAN**, the Citizen and the Beeld for example. One thing we have to take issue with is the view, surprisingly widely held that **The SOWETAN** is not an (independent) black newspaper.

We are placing independent in parenthesis for a reason. People who raise this view sometimes do not define what they mean by an "independent black newspaper".

On the basis of pure physical mechanics it can be said the Star and the Pretoria News are not "independent" in the sense that they both belong to the Argus company. **The SOWETAN** belongs to this conglomerate and if the argument is because of that it is not independent, we beg to differ somewhat strenuously.

Special case

There is no way that the Argus Company is going to dictate editorial content in any of its newspapers. Speaking for ourselves, and we believe we are a special case, this is not what happens.

We are special for various reasons. We after all belong to the line of black newspapers, from The World to Post that were owned by the Argus company and because of their vitality, were banned. You would think the Argus company would then sit on our Editor's neck to make sure that this, their third black newspaper does not get banned too. It's simply not good for business. Yet this hardly ever happens.

You would think we as reporters on this paper would be especially worried so that we do not lose our jobs or worse, be responsible for this black voice which we believe serves a vast number of black readers, to be closed.

This question about an "independent" black newspaper is intriguing on a number of points. First the interpretation from the Right is we are not "independent" because we are too radical. This is for us the height of misinformation.

We are not even hiding that we are owned by a white conglomerate called the Argus Company. To suggest, that the Argus Company has any control on our editorial content is an insult to the mother body and to us as journalists.

This question of "independence" (thanks God we are not associated with that term which is redolent with dark and sinister nuances) is intriguing. Interpretations of rightwingers about an "independent" black newspaper differ dramatically from other interpretations. According to the drafters of the Steyn Report we are an "embarrasment", we are radical and so on and so forth. In other words we are not independent and by some mystic way, we become radical.

If the assumption is that there is control from Sauer Street, then that's farcical. Some of us believe some of the papers in the Argus Company are embarrassingly conservative.

Then there is the radical white and black view that says we are not independent, ipso facto, we are censored by the Company or whoever, therefore we are moderate. You have to try and work within such a crazy situation to savour the ridiculous nature of your situation.

Not only that, some of our readers say almost daily that we are frightened to report the truth as blacks see it. Some say we are simply cowardly because we fear arrest or whatever.

Many readers, including the most literate among them, do not have the slightest notion of how a newspaper is produced, just as much as I don't know what happens in a jam or shoe factory. The most literate blacks have a vaguish notion of the myriad and one laws that we have to tripse across to escape the wrath of those in power. They do not have the slightest notion about the troubles we have trying to interpret this vague thing called racial incitement in a country so obsessed by race.

There are vociferous black political voices that demand their pound of flesh everyday of the week. There is a whole brace of factions amongst blacks that demand their views be given prominence. Some of these people, from politicians to sportsmen to showbiz people, read the paper only with the view of seeing their points put across.

I sometimes feel it is a miracle that this paper comes out everyday. It should in fact be a pleasure to work for something like the Citizen or some Afrikaans paper which acts with clear minds about their objectives without any hassles.

A problem

The Citizen's market is clear as daylight. They serve up the conservative jazz which is gobbled up by a lot of whites who do not read something like the Rand Daily Mail, for one. The Afrikaans press, we suspect has something of a problem because they have quite rigid factions amongst themselves — verkrampte-verlig and so forth. But both these media do not have the Government to contend with like we do.

Talking about an "independent" black voice is not as simple as it sounds. The conservative view is specious and we have dealt with that. The radical view is out also because they do not know what forces we have to operate under. The purists view that we should operate "factually" is perhaps the worst for there is no such thing in newspapers. There is even less of such a thing in a diverse situation as South Africa.

The Editor of this paper has been in an irascible mood these days, worse luck for me. It could be the Steyn or even the Rabie Reports but he does seem to have a cavalier view of commissions, so maybe that's not true.

It is perhaps a good thing he was not called to represent us on that panel of editors for we fear, in his present mood, he would really have laid it on the line.

CSO: 4700/861

ECONOMIC REALITIES NECESSITATE PERMANENCE OF URBAN BLACKS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by Dawie from his "Out of My Political Pen" column: "Ideas Must Always be tested Against Reality"]

[Text] Lately one thing or another has been happening reminding us how transient ideas can be and how necessary it is to take into view the inexorable reality; But most of all this is something which must be done in a timely manner.

No Turning Back

Thus last month we witnessed the announcement of the government's great plan for housing the black people of South Africa...much the greater, because for such a long time too little has been done in this respect. For example in Soweto only 7,700 housing units have been built in the past 7 years and today there is a shortage of 35,000 housing units and this shortage is increasing at the rate of 4,000 units every year.

The housing plan is a further confirmation of the view, which has grown gradually, that black people living outside the black national states are there to stay. For many people this appears to be most obvious; however, not so many years ago people were going on the supposition that the blacks were not and would not become a permanent part of white South Africa.

The basic thinking for this was that the influx of black people from the homelands to the white cities could be stopped and even turned back and that more and more black people from the white areas would be moving to the homelands so as to find a better way of life there. This returning back was to have happened in 1978.

That year came and went, but there was no turning back. To be sure the population of some of the homelands increased, but this did not go hand in hand with a reduction in the number of blacks in the white areas. It was just the opposite.

Two Factors

Two factors were mostly responsible for this. One of these is that it is impossible to create enough job opportunities in the homelands; the other is that the fast developing South African economy has necessitated a constantly larger number

of black people in constantly increasing capacities...not only as handymen as before, but also to do work which was previously performed only by whites. There simply are not enough white people for this anymore. Thus in the case of black people who are performing these jobs permanent housing is unavoidable.

This is an inexorable reality. This reality has existed for sometime, but in spite of this there is a trend, especially at a bureaucratic level, to insist on the view that blacks may stay in white areas only temporarily and that "permanency," as it is called, ought to be discouraged. As a matter of fact it is openly being said that things should not become too pleasant for blacks in the white areas, because [otherwise] they would then be less inclined to establish themselves in the homelands.

Fuller Life

This view stems from those days when it was thought that the influx of blacks could actually be turned back...to the advantage of everybody, even to the advantage of blacks who would be able to live a fuller life in their own areas than they would in the white areas. But even long ago it became clear that South Africa will have to adjust to the permanent presence of an increasing number of blacks in white areas and this to the advantage of everybody.

But old concepts are hard to abandon, just as it is hard to suddenly bring to a halt a heavily laden ship, and precious time has been lost allowing situations to develop which are of no profit to anybody.

The above is demonstrated in the lack of jobs in the homelands, a factor which has contributed to the flow of blacks into white cities. This brings us to still another instance where an idea must yield to the demands of reality.

Originally the idea was that whites must not be allowed to establish industries in the homelands. In theory there was a lot to be said for this idea. The intention was to prevent the capital rich whites from dominating these regions economically and as a result deprive the inhabitants of these regions of development possibilities.

Unfortunately, however, the blacks themselves did not appear to be capable of undertaking the required development despite massive help by investment corporations which were set up to help them...and so the jobs never materialized.

No Talk of Domination

Years went by before doors were opened to white investors. Jobs were created, but not yet enough by far. Today there is no talk about the homelands being economically dominated by whites. There is still a shortage of white enterprises which can provide jobs and in the meantime an increasing number of homelands inhabitants are seeking jobs in the white cities.

The lesson is obvious: Ideas, no matter how great they may be, must be at all times tested by the demands of reality.

7964
CSO: 4701/29

STEADY GROWTH OF BLACK SPENDING POWER EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by Vita Palestrant: "Black--and in the Black"]

[Text] **JOHN ORR'S recently closed its Eloff Street doors, blaming the changed customer pattern of the central city for the move. But does an increase in black custom necessarily spell death to "white" business? According to Johannesburg's Central Business District Association chairman, Mr Nigel Mandy, by 1985 black spending power will exceed that of whites. VITA PALESTRANT reports.**

ONCE there was John Orr's, Stuttafords, Ansteys and Garlicks — great department stores which attracted suburban and even country shoppers to central Johannesburg.

Ansteys has closed, Stuttafords has moved to the suburbs, John Orr's is about to follow, Greatermans may do so. Only Garlicks thrives in the CBD.

According to John Orr chairman, Dr Nic Labuschagne, his store was no longer attracting the kind of customers it wanted.

"The racial mix of the city centre has changed. John Orr's policy is designed to meet the needs of suburban customers," he said.

And it is true that in the past decade the Johannesburg CBD has had to compete with suburban shopping complexes, losing a major portion of its market in the process.

Fed up with traffic jams, lack of parking and crowded pavements, the white suburban housewife has retreated to more exclusive centres.

But there more than 250 000 workers in the CBD which, together with Braamfontein, holds half the office space in South Africa.

This represents a substantial market of its own, and one that is evolving an interesting mix of white city workers and a new generation of sophisticated blacks.

And it is precisely from the new CBD mix that other stores have prospered under the motto "adapt or die".

Mr H Regenbaum, managing director of Levisons Outfitters, said: "It's been good for Levisons".

His shop offers up-market, fashionable imported men's clothing and at least half his customers are black.

"Like most cities Johannesburg has been losing its customers to suburban shopping centres, but we haven't felt it because the gap has been filled by the growing black market."

Other specialist stores, such as Derber's, the furriers, still attract their old customers.

The managing director, Mr R Fritz, said: "It's a highly specialised business. Our customers are regulars and they come in to see our designer."

But Derber's have also had an increase in black customers and they do well out of the tourist trade. His highly trained, intergrated staff speak a wide a variety of languages, including African languages.

A D Spitz, a quality shoe chain, has experienced the same trends as Levisons.

Marketing director, Mr John Hallowes, said 70 percent of their city customers were black: "The black trade is either ultra quality conscious or price conscious — stores that have fallen between the two have been badly hit.

"Department stores have tended to go for top quality in limited areas and have generally lacked discernible brands and quality profiles. This has made them vulnerable in the CBD."

His theory is supported by both the success of the O K

Bazaars and Woolworths.

OK Bazaars director, Allan Fabig, attributes their success to mass marketing and competitive prices. "Some of our customers used to pop their goods in a John Orr's packet when no-one was looking," he said. "The important thing is they shopped here."

For some time now OK have been aiming at the younger set and they have gone out of their way to emphasise things such as pop music — they hold 20 percent of the music market in the country. Their store is almost entirely black.

(One department store — now closed — also made a belated attempt to attract a new younger market by bringing in live performances by pop groups. This merely alarmed their regular middle aged and elderly customers.)

"Our black customers are particularly fussy when it comes to clothes and meat — they are willing to spend more if they know the quality is good," said a spokeswoman for Woolworths, a store which is predominantly black at two of its CBD branches.

Edgars is another success story thriving in the CBD's new mix. They moved from a small dull shop in Eloff Street to a major, departmental clothing store in Market Street — almost twice the size of Garlicks.

They cater for the fashionable working woman — both black and white.

Specialist music store, Recordia, have increased their jazz and reggae sections to meet their black customers' demands. They also have large industrial accounts. Managing director, Mr H S van der Veen, said: "You have to adapt or die."

Generally, the business community have not rejoiced in the decline of department stores. But their opinions vary.

- Worldwide the department store is the sick man of retailing;
- Bad management — they look like Petticoat Lane;
- They couldn't adjust in time because they are more cumbersome and less flexible than specialist stores;
- They were mostly family businesses and that's dicey;
- They're still the most exciting kind of retailing.

There is talk in the city that Greatermans may move out. Certainly, their general manager, Mr D J Darlington, admitted the store had been caught between a downturn in the economy and parking problems.

His store had not changed its merchandising policy over the years and his customers were 80 percent white during the week and 60 percent white at weekends. He would not say whether he saw a continued place for department stores in the CBD.

But at least one department store, Garlicks, is proving it can thrive in the CBD.

Situated in the Carlton Centre it has has ample parking and a bouyant tourist trade.

A spokesman said: "Our customers are still predominantly white. Since our restaurants turned multiracial a few years ago we have attracted more blacks. This will increase as earnings go up."

Their Rosebank branch 15km away has made no dent in their existing market.

"Every store is run autonomously. One has to take into account different shopping trends. The city centre caters for the working person while the suburban store caters for the housewife. If you have the right merchandise you will attract customers."

He said blacks were particularly quality conscious — selecting the best in goods such as silverware and paying in cash.

He has no doubt that department stores can do well in the CBD and gives Macy's in New York as an example.

"After Macy's had been revamped, its interior tastefully decorated and its merchandise changed, it became a leader in the States," he said.

A recent survey on shopping trends conducted by the Johannesburg Central Business District Association showed some areas were entirely black, particularly those closest to stations, like Hoek Street — while others, like the Carlton Centre, were predominanly white. Eloff street was split down the middle.

"The traditional, separate white markets are blurring," he says. "An increasingly non-racial middleclass market is is emerging."

The present working population of the CBD — its service community of stockbrokers, lawyers, accountants and doctors and their staff — present a large market because their services also bring suburbanites into the city.

The CBD still has the highest concentration and selection of specialist stores — whether they deal in furniture, furs, jewellery or motor cars.

"A lot is said about decaying city centres. This only applies to cities which have lost their function. Johannesburg is the financial and commercial centre of the sub-continent and it is still growing," Mr Mandy says.

But there are problems to be tackled: better city transport by way of mini buses or taxis, more conference centres and exhibition halls.

"Specialist stores in the centre have been able to adjust to the new market because they are relatively small and personalised. Department stores are more cumbersome and complex — they couldn't adjust quickly enough. Also, their customers are often 40-plus and less able to adapt to a changing society."

But he believes department stores have a place and he points to other major cities where they flourish.

Another positive factor he expects to see is the trend of homeowners to move closer to the central city. He predicts the ring of suburbs within 5km of the CBD will increase in affluence.

"Younger people want to be closer to the city. The city has a cosmopolitan excitement. It knows how to welcome strangers and this is an advantage in our racially mixed society," Mr Mandy said.

CSO: 4700/862

MARITZ: SOWETO SURVEY 'NOT SECRET'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] THE findings of a sociological survey on the quality of life in Soweto, undertaken by a leading South African company, would be released "in due course", according to the man who headed the survey.

Prof F A Maritz, head of the department of sociology at the University of South Africa, was reacting to a Sunday report that the sponsors of the survey, Everite, had prevented Unisa from publishing the findings of the survey.

"The impression the newspaper is giving to the public is that we are keeping secret about the report. That is not so. The report is at present in the hands of the sponsors and I am sure it will be released in due course."

Prof Maritz was non-committal about how soon the report would be released but was emphatic that "the right procedure will be followed".

Confirmed

Though the professor did not want to jump the gun by disclosing the findings, he has confirmed that 23% of people in Soweto believed that violence was the only way for them to obtain meaningful changes in their way of life — which was one of the findings.

"But all in all, there is nothing strange about the survey report." The professor would not say anything further.

Attempts to establish from Everite's managing director, Mr Martin Mealin, whether or not copies of the reports had been handed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, drew a blank.

The head of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, who has a copy of the survey report, said it was "beyond my decision to release the findings"

CSO: 4700/862

'TOTAL ONSLAUGHT,' 'TOTAL STRATEGY' DISCUSSED

Countering Attacks

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Feb 82 p 11

[Article by Hermann Giliomee: "Total Strategy--What Total Strategy?"]

[Text] The Government continues to tell South Africans about the "total onslaught" facing them, but what's happened to the "total strategy" it devised to counter the attacks, asks Hermann Giliomee...

THERE has been a striking omission in the Government's handling of the Steyn and Rabie commission reports which tells us much about the way in which our politics has changed over the last two years.

In the No-Confidence Debate in Parliament speaker after speaker from the Government side concentrated on the total onslaught which South Africa was facing. But, curiously enough, little or nothing was heard about the total strategy with which this total onslaught is supposed to be countered.

In 1977, when the twin concepts total onslaught and total strategy became current, they were used with equal force and frequency.

To defend South Africa against a total onslaught, a total strategy was needed, which, according to a Defence White Paper, was a "comprehensive plan to utilize all the means available to the state according to an integrated pattern to achieve the national aims".

Machinery

In several speeches between 1977 and 1979 Mr P W Botha and General Magnus Malan explained that the total strategy should encompass the State, the private sector, diplomacy, comproblems of South Africa. In fact, Gen Viljoen went on, Mr Botha had created the machinery to do this: the President's Council.

How a political settlement can emanate from a body from which black Africans are excluded and which has no brief to discuss their participation in the political system is far from clear.

Lastly the drop in Afrikaner support for the National Party from 85 percent in the 1977 election to just over 60 percent in 1981 has made it impossible for Mr Botha, using a unified NP as a base, to embark on the modifications of the political system the total strategists had in mind, whether they be reform or greater control. Mr Botha has succeeded in getting control over his party caucus but not over the Afrikaner nationalist movement as a whole (compare the simmering feud between Perskor and Nasionale Pers).

Mr Botha set in train or stepped up certain processes that will in the long run transform SA profoundly. However, in some other remerce, industry and organizations like Armscor, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Human Sciences Research Council. "None could plan and go its own way independently," Gen Malan said. "There must be co-ordination."

One of the major developments of the last two years is the gradual dissolving of this co-ordination up to a point where it makes little sense to speak of a total strategy any more. In fact, the word was not used at all during the No-Confidence Debate in Parliament.

The total strategy as propounded by Mr Botha and Gen Malan could not succeed without three requirements being met.

- It needed an alliance between Government and business to meet the aspirations of the most advanced section of the urban blacks and to deal with the problems of underdevelopment in the rural areas.
- It depended on credible structures being created by Government through which a new labour and constitutional dispensation could take shape.
- It demanded that Mr Botha get control over the Afrikaner nationalist movement — not only the Party but also the Church and the Press — to forestall a revolt against the total strategy, whether it be from the Rightwing resisting the reforms the strategy required or from the moderates objecting to dictatorial tendencies.

It was in the case of the first requirement that Mr Botha came nearest to a breakthrough. At the Carlton conference of 1979 big business stood ready to be enlisted on behalf of the total strategy. However, a true partnership never took shape except in limited fields like public relations: big business

would sing the praises of Government abroad and Government would laud the private sector at home.

Support

However, in the eyes of business the Botha Government has failed to deliver in many vital areas. In the meantime the number of blacks "angry" about the situation have increased from 39 percent in 1977 to 56 percent in 1981, according to studies by Lawrence Schlemmer. Another study by the same scholar shows that nearly 50 percent of urban and rural blacks in Natal think that many or most blacks would give secret support to the ANC operating in South Africa.

Business still needs a political ally in Goverment but it has become urgently important for private sector leaders to forge other alliances across colour lines with black politicians and labour representatives, if they wish to ensure the long-term survival of capitalism. This will greatly strain their relationship with Government and further erode the total strategy as conceived in 1977.

In the second requirement, that of creating credible structures for the evolution of a new labour and constitutional order, the Botha cabinet has had mixed success. The labour reforms piloted through by Mr Fanie Botha have been a remarkable achievement in the context of our political system. But the strength of the independent unions and the bargaining going on outside the industrial councils and in defiance of procedures laid down by Government fly in the face of the original strategy to establish co-ordinated control of black labour organizations. Mr Fanie Botha's department seems to be doing the sensible thing here by increasingly stepping back and allowing business and labour to find their own way of living together.

The total strategy approach also needed viable structures for political reform to be credible. Gen Malan said in 1979: "We must take into account the aspirations of our different population groups. We must gain and keep their trust." Two and a half years later, in January 1982, Gen Viljoen, head of the Defence Force, acknowledged that apart from the Russians and their proxies black nationalism was the main threat to the security of the State. He was, however, confident that Mr Botha would solve the political spects he has been checked, especially in the field of modifications of the pass laws, regional development or coloured representation in one House of Parliament.

Apart from the reformist aspects of the total strategy, Mr Botha and his total strategists may also have wanted to impose a greater measure of control. The resistance from the Afrikaans and English Press has sunk for the time being the preposterous proposals of the Steyn Commission. Perhaps the most remarkable action in the whole affair was that Government did not produce a white paper on the Steyn report. It is difficult to decide what the most likely explanation is — whether the Government never had any strategy behind appointing the Steyn Commission, or whether it realized in January 1982 that it was no longer possible to bring the Press to heel under a total strategy. Certainly it cannot depend on big business in the same measure as in 1979 for joint action against the Press.

There has been a crucial development in white politics. In 1979 many observers (myself included) thought there was a good chance that Mr Botha would proceed to create a middle class party and government. This he could do by ridding the NP of dissident elements, aligning himself with big business, drawing in growing numbers of the English middle class, attracting credible coloured and urban black leaders as collaborators, and espousing free enterprise and an ecumenical Christianity rather than separate development as ideology.

Ethnic

For various reasons Mr Botha did not do these things. SA is still ruled by an Afrikaner government geared above all towards maintaining ethnic interets and party unity. Business leaders are disillusioned, no credible non-white leaders have been attracted to a broad middle-class alliance, and separate development is still the dominant practice and ideology.

People outside the NP now suspect that the Government's warnings about a total onslaught are not aimed primarily at preparing the country for a total war but at keeping the NP together. In these circumstances it is simply untenable still to talk about a total strategy.

During the No-Confidence Debate the nearest Mr P W Botha could come to mentioning a total strategy was a reference to the 12-point plan as a recipe for friendship, prosperity and security for all. Perhaps the only thing Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and Rightwing Nationalists agree about is that the 12-point plan is a reformulation of the policy of separate development which leaves us exactly where we are.

Poverty

Mussolini once said: "It's not difficult to govern the Italians; it's useless." With our surging society by-passing the structures set up by Government, those at the helm may well deem it useless to pursue any total strategy. Yet given our daunting problems with a sullen urban proletariat and staggering rural poverty we may well go down without a genuine total strategy. What is now quite clear is that such a total strategy cannot be launched from the basis of exclusive NP rule and apartheid.

Only undiluted authoritarian rule (suspension of Parliament, elections and the free Press) or a coalition could take the implementation of a total strategy further. A dictatorship, even if it is putatively verlig, will in the end only compound our problems. All that remains is a coalition — but where are its strategists?

'STAR's' Cartoon View

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Feb 82 p 22

[Text]

Cartoon View

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Feb 82 p 10

[Text]

CSO: 4700/862

MAWU STRIKE ENDS MANAGEMENT PROMISES TO MEET DEMANDS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text] **MORE than 300 workers - all members of the powerful Fosatu affiliated Metal and Allied Workers' Union who went on strike at two factories demanding pay increases, yesterday went back to work.**

The workers all decided to go back in view of the temporary recognition agreement signed by the Mawu executive and mangements and also that nobody should be victimised when they resumed duties, according to union sources yesterday.

The two strikes were the latest in a series of strikes by black metal workers centring on demands for wage bargaining at plant rather than Industrial Council level.

At Dresser South Africa about 300 workers who had demanded a R1 increase per hour, decided to work after management agreed to meet their demands.

Mawu's Transvaal secretary, Mr Rodney Nwambda, said that the stoppage of work started on Monday and the union was forced to go into the matter following complaints from its members.

He said the management agreed to "temporarily" recognise the union by asking them to select a five-man committee from the workers' committee that would represent the interests of workers in the future.

Mawu's Natal Branch

organiser, Mr John Makhathini, said that at McKinnon Chain in Maritzburg about 90 union members were cleared from the factory on Monday.

They had demanded a wage increase and the management had insisted that wage bargaining took place only at Industrial Council level. After a deadlock was reached between management and the union, the union decided to contact the firm's American headquarters.

But, he said, the management yesterday decided to meet the demands of the workers and to pay them their full salaries regardless of the days they had been out on strike.

A spokesman for Fosatu said that union members earlier involved in strikes this week had all gone back to work.

It was vital to note that in all these strikes union recognition was in the pipeline.

CSO: 4700/861

EAST RAND DISTILLERS WORKERS STAGE STRIKE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Charles Mogale]

[Text] **ABOUT 600 WORKERS at Distillers Corporation in the East Rand yesterday went on strike, almost bringing production and distribution at the company to a standstill.**

Tension hung over the company premises in Wadeville when, shortly after midday, the large throng of strikers filed out of the gates singing the African National Anthem and showing black power salutes. A note from management had asked them to go home "peacefully" and resume work this morning.

The workers downed tools in protest against the dismissal of three of their colleagues. When The SOWETAN visited the company yesterday, a spokesman for the workers said management was adamant in the "unfair" decision to fire the three. They said management had reached an agreement which required shop stewards to be consulted in the event of disputes with employees. The agreement, they said, had been ignored when the three were dismissed.

The spokesman said the three had been victimised for their trade union activities. "We had a meeting with management this morning and they told us head office in the Cape endorsed the decision to fire the three. It is regrettable that the head office should take this delicate decision without the other side of the story."

The company's administratative manager, Mr J J Vorster, said management was trying to find a solution to the problem. "We can't deny there is a dispute. We are busy trying to negotiate with the workers and hope to reach an agreement soon. Unfortunately I can't comment further," he said.

CSO: 4700/861

CARTOON PROTESTS RISE IN SALES TAX

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Feb 82 p 6

[Text]

CSO: 4700/861

CARTOON VIEW

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 24 Feb 82 p 8

[Text]

LOOK! IT FITS IN!

CSO: 4701/37

REPORTAGE ON SOWETO MAYOR'S EUROPEAN TRIP

Asks for Aid

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] STRASBOURG (France) — David Thebehali, "mayor" of Soweto, called on the European Parliament here on Wednesday to support aid — not a boycott — of South Africa.

"A direct European contribution, but not the suspension of economic relations, can lead to change in South Africa — peaceful change without guns," said Mr Thebehali, who was invited here by four centre-right parliamentary groups.

The Soweto "mayor", who described himself as a partisan of dialogue and non-violence and a committed anti-Marxist, said it was necessary to prevent "a seizure of power by negative revolutionary forces."

"The situation in South Africa," he added, "compared to other Third World countries, is not bad." — AFP

Opposes Sanctions

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] PARIS — Blacks will be the first to suffer if sanctions are imposed on South Africa, Soweto's "mayor" David Thebehali has told people here.

"Those who call for sanctions are helping white people," he said, warning that sanctions would mean black people losing their jobs and being unable to feed their families.

"Why do they want us to suffer first?" Mr Thebehali asked at a Press conference during his first trip to Paris. He said he was in Paris as part of a European tour aimed at educating people about the situation in South Africa.

"Sanctions are a topical issue in Europe to the extent that people believe that that is what the people there want. But boycotts will not bring about changes in South Africa. The opposite is true." He said economic expansion would bring changes in the country.

"If the economy expands then it will be able to include everyone regardless of the colour of their skin," he said. "Four million white people cannot supply all the skills needed to develop the South African economy," he commented.

Mr Thebehali also refuted suggestions that his township was a slum.

"We have no slums," he said. "I have travelled in some African countries. I know what slums are. We don't have people living in tins." He outlined the development of Soweto, with its schools and what he called the "largest hospital" in the southern hemisphere. He dismissed suggestions that Sowetans wanted political

change as a top priority.

"The black person in Soweto wants a house, a job, education for his children and a better environment in which to live. And right down the line he will talk of political changes," he said. Those who called for sanctions "were completely out of line with the needs of South Africa now," he added.

While in France Mr Thebehali has met members of the European parliament in Strasbourg and French senators, and visited the Paris town hall to see Deputy Mayor Pierre Lepine.

Today he is to travel to Brussels and then The Netherlands.

The tour was organised by the European Union of Friends of South Africa. — Own Correspondent.

CSO: 4700/861

FRENCH POLICY TOWARD SOUTH AFRICA: BUSINESS AS USUAL

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Feb 82 p 11

[Text] Paris--Relations between France and South Africa have been ambiguous since socialist leader Francois Mitterrand became president in May of last year; however, it seems that "relations as usual" are being maintained.

France has made it clear that it wants to increase its coal imports from South Africa which now amounts to 9 million tons annually. These imports could be increased to 12 million tons since coal from Poland is no longer available.

President Mitterrand has demonstrated great courage in the thorny matter of collaboration with South Africa in the area of nuclear power.

Under the regime of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing France had already delivered one of the two nuclear power turbines for use in the Koeberg Power Plant in South Africa. However, at one point it had seemed as though the second turbine would not be delivered.

Despite threats by an anti-apartheid movement to stop the shipment of the turbine to South Africa the turbine was shipped through French channels. The movement was astonished over President Mitterrand's refusal to give ear to its demands...especailly after its ravings against the South African Government.

Arms Embargo

Thereafter, in an eight-point plan, the anti-apartheid movement addressed a serious appeal to Premier Pierre Mauroy for him to take a series of measures against the South African Government such as set down in the electoral campaign of the ruling Socialist Party.

The demands included an arms embargo, breaking all trade relations with South-West Africa (especially the purchase of uranium), the termination of the Koeberg contract, the suspension of French bank loans and investments in South Africa and the breaking of all sport ties with South Africa. There was also the demand that all the sanctions against South Africa be supported at international conferences.

Mauroy gave no reply to the appeal; however, after receiving a copy of the letter, four departments wrote back saying that they would "continue to do business with

South Africa as usual." These were: the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Foreign Trade, the Department of Defense and that of Youth and Sport.

Rubgy Ties

The Department of Foreign Trade emphasized the following: "We do not intend to close the French Trade Mission in Johannesburg."

Although the Department of Youth and Sport made it clear that it was opposing rugby ties with South Africa, France did allow South African golf and tennis players to take part in tournaments in France.

One week after the socialist-communist alliance attained an overwhelming majority in the elections for the National Assembly, Mr Philippe Decraene, a prominent French commentator on Africa, predicted that "France was going to increase its pressure on the South African Government." According to him Mitterrand would presumably deal "firmly" with South Africa in the course of talks with its government.

A Speaking Partner

Thus far there have been few outward signs of this increased pressure and, to be sure, on 12 December of last year President Mitterrand gave a hearty reception to the new French Ambassador to France, Mr Robert de Plooy.

President Mitterrand stated: "I am undertaking to be a sincere and honest speaking partner of South Africa. South Africa is a special country. It has enormous potential, sources and advantages. South Africa has a great role to play in Africa."

According to Mr Du Plooy he is not experiencing any problems in getting in touch with the Elysee President Palace and he added: "I am optimistic about our relations.

Three years ago old President Giscard suspended all discussions between his government officials and the South African Embassy in Paris by forcing the officials to refuse invitations to receptions or trips to South Africa. This restriction was suspended 9 months later and there are no signs that Mitterrand's government will switch over to such measures.

To the contrary Minister of Foreign Trade Michel Jobert has on various occasions told French business men and financiers: "I am in favor of negotiations with South Africa as in the past."

Bared Its Fangs

French companies have invested about 2.8 million rand in South Africa and next to the United States, West Germany, Britain and Japan have an average share of 5 percent of South African imports.

But this is not the true state of affairs. For political and diplomatic reasons France has bared its fangs to the South African Government be it to a small extent.

Mitterrand has allowed SWAPO and the ANC to open offices in Paris and according to reports both of these offices are being subsidized by the French Socialist Party. However, these offices are being controlled and it appears that these do not have access to France's television and radio networks.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Claude Cheysson, who has a way of letting his tongue run away with him, has branded South Africa as a country with "an entirely unbearable totalitarian government."

Cheysson addressed these words to the president several months before President Mitterrand's meeting with Ambassador Du Lpooy. It is therefore clear that the French leader does not share Cheysson's opinion of South Africa.

In general it appears that there are optimistic indications that relations between South Africa and France are improving.

Advantage

The French Communist Party, which is feared to be ready to support SWAPO and the ANC, suffered a disastrous defeat last year in the presidential and parliamentary elections when it lost 1 million votes (a fourth of its previous strength). The party's daily newspaper HUMANITE is having financial troubles and there is no money for independence movements in Africa.

The revolting chaotic events which took place last year in Black Africa were to the advantage of the stability in South Africa. Gradually attention is being given to South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha's continuous emphasis of the fact that South Africa is a bastion against Russian agression and this attention follows the recent events in Afghanistan and Poland.

7964
CSO: 4701/23

BRAZILIAN FACT FINDING MISSION VISITS SOUTH AFRICA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text] A Chinese proverb says that it is better to see something once than to read about it one hundred times. This is the reason why a group of Brazilian members of parliament are visiting South Africa for the first time.

This is how the leader of the group, Mr Angelino Rosa, expressed it yesterday in parliament at Capetown.

They are hoping that the visit and the true facts about South Africa, which they will be taking back with them to Brazil, will strengthen the friendship and economic ties between the two countries so that Brazil and South Africa can help each other. This is what Mr Rosa said.

Mr Rosa and his group of parliament members, who are on a 2-week visit in South Africa, are the guests of Mr Hannes du Toit, the speaker of parliament.

Gold Coin

On this occasion the group, consisting of representatives of the ruling PDS-Party and two Brazilian opposition leaders, was given honorary membership of parliament through a gift to each of its members of a necktie which may be worn only by members of parliament.

In turn Mr Du Toit received a special gift from Mr Rosa, a member of the PDS Party. This is a gold coin minted on the occasion of Brazil's 150th independence anniversary celebration. Through an interpreter Mr Rosa said that the visiting members of parliament were aware of South Africa's resolve to find a solution to its problems and of its continuing struggle against communism. They realize the desire of the government and of the country's inhabitants for bringing about the necessary internal changes.

However, evolution must take place "step by step" in order to forestall disillusionment among the inhabitants of the country.

International media is telling a lot of stories about South Africa in Brazil. For this reason the group of parlamentarians decided to make history and upon invitation came to South Africa as the first fact finding mission of its kind. Mr Rosa said that they want to form their own opinion on the country's actual situations.

They will be talking to all groups in order to ascertain the road of change which South Africa has chosen.

Mr Rosa went on to say that when they are back in Brazil they will relay the facts as they saw them in South Africa.

According to informed spokesmen the Brazilian delegation is especially interested in South Africa's coal industry and most of all in the SASOL [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation] which it will be visiting.

Besides South Africa, Brazil has also felt the oil crisis quite seriously and is continuously looking for alternative sources of energy.

7964
CSO: 4701/29

PRETORIA'S INTERESTS IN KANGWANE ISSUE EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by Patrick Laurence: "Pretoria's Gambit To Capture the King"]

[Text] **The Minister of Co-operation and Development meets KaNgwane leaders in Cape Town today for talks on the contentious issue of whether KaNgwane should be incorporated into Swaziland. PATRICK LAURENCE analyses the background...**

KANGWANE, the strategically situated "homeland" of South Africa's 750 000 Swazis, occupies a unique position in the constellation of South Africa's black homelands. It is the only "homeland" to be denied self-government under Pretoria's ideology of separate development.

Even KwaNdebele, the geographically smaller homeland of the less numerous Ndebele, has been granted self-government, or, to be more precise, chapter two rights under the Homelands Constitution Act of 1971.

In April 1 last year, KwaNdebele was granted chapter two rights, which empower homeland governments to make laws in specified areas — education is a key example — instead of merely administering Pretoria's decisions.

But on April 3 a similar request for these rights from KaNgwane on behalf of South African-born Swazis was turned down.

Today, in spite of further negotiations and a resolution from the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly formally asking for self-government, KaNgwane is still without chapter two rights.

The reason is that Pretoria hopes to persuade KaNgwane's leaders to abandon their quest for self-government and to accept the incorporation of KaNgwane into the neighbouring Kingdom of Swaziland.

King Sobhuza, of Swaziland, has long laid claim to South African territory in his bid to restore the boundaries of the 19th century kingdom over which Swazi kings of old ruled.

But, in contrast to its rejection of land claims from Lesotho and Botswana, Pretoria has responded sympathetically to King Sobhuza's aim of restoring the ancient fiefdom of Swazi kings.

In a letter to Mr E J Mabuza, KaNgwane's Chief Executive Councillor last November, an explanation for this anomaly was offered by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

"Prior to securing the sovereignty of his country, His Majesty King Sobhuza II formally notified the South Africa Government that representations for certain border adjustments with (South Africa) would be submitted following independence of Swaziland," Dr Koornhof wrote.

"In making representations, His Majesty was guided by aspirations of Swazi unity and a pursuit of the interests of a unified Swazi people.

"The South African Government could not but respond positively to these objectives and a commitment has since developed to seek a realistic resolution of the border issue.

"In this spirit, Mr Chief Councillor, I urge you to view the South African Government's inability to accede to your request for self-government."

From earlier exchanges between Pretoria and KaNgwane, there is no doubt that

"realistic resolution" of the frontier dispute is code language for the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

According to an account given by Dr Koornhof to the KaNgwane Executive Council in June last year, the SA Government is "positively disposed towards the unification of KaNgwane and Swaziland" and gives it preference above the granting of self-government to KaNgwane.

Dr Koornhof's expositions, however, beg the question: While making clear Pretoria's preference for incorporation, they do not explain why Pretoria did not press for the incorporation of the Basotho "homeland" of Qwaqwa into Lesotho or the Batswana "homeland" of Bophuthatswana into Botswana.

Qwaqwa acquired chapter two rights in 1974. Bophuthatswana acquired them in 1974 and went to become an "independent homeland" in December 1977.

Perhaps Pretoria did not have the same aims for, or leverage over, Qwaqwa and Lesotho in 1974, and Bophuthatswana and Botswana in 1972, which it now has in regard to KaNgwane and Swaziland.

Pretoria has not spelled out its objectives in favouring "unification" between KaNgwane and Swaziland, but they can be deduced to some degree from the two *leitmotifs* of the P W Botha administration: The proposed "Constellation of Southern African States" and the evolving "Total Strategy" against the total onslaught.

When the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, first talked of the constellation in March 1979, he envisaged a constellation embracing up to 10 states south of the Zambesi. The inclusion of the BLS states — Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — was assumed.

Since then, however, all of South Africa's internationally recognised neighbouring states have made clear their opposition to the constellation as long as South Africa remains under white rule. South Africa wants to become the "kingpin of us all," declared President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

But hopes dies hard. With Swaziland anxious to extend its boundaries and KaNgwane not yet in possession of chapter two rights, an opportunity presented itself to lure Swaziland into the constellation as a *de facto* member.

According to the Rand Daily Mail's information, Mr Botha is a strong proponent of "unification," which makes sense because his portfolio is entrusted with responsibility for establishing the constellation. He has held meetings with the "independent homelands" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda to that end.

Apart from drawing Swaziland into the constellation, Pretoria could insist that it accept all or most South African-born Swazi as its nationals as the price for gaining KaNgwane. Incorporation would have the same result as the granting of sovereignty to South Africa's independent homelands — loss of South African nationality for the blacks concerned.

As Mr Mabuza said in a recent speech: "Should we agree to be incorporated into Swaziland, 750 000 Swazis will become statutory foreigners in South Africa and liable to expatriation to the unified Swaziland at any time."

For him, there is no difference between incorporation and separate development-style independence

At the level of total strategy, KaNgwane could be used to bring Swaziland closer to South Africa and thereby to neutralise Swaziland as a conduit for African National Congress insurgents passing between Mozambique and South Africa.

The policy might be bringing rewards already. In the past few months there have been definite signs of a hardening attitude by Swaziland's rulers toward the ANC.

Relations between the two parties cooled to the extent that the ANC man in Swaziland, Mr Stanley Mazibela, was summoned to Lusaka for consultations with ANC leaders last December. Top ANC men were said to have made representations to the Swaziland Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, on the issue.

Success in luring Swaziland into the Pretoria-centred constellation and thereby neutering the ANC they could provide a groundplan for similar action in regard to, say, Qwaqwa and Lesotho. (Is South Africa's alleged support for the Lesotho Liberation Army an attempt to make Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan amenable to this aim or to replace him with a more malleable man?)

Meanwhile, however, tensions are rising in and over KaNgwane.

One clear sign was the resignation of Mr George Botha as Commissioner-General in protest over the incorporation policy. A former MP for Emerlo, Mr Botha also resigned from the National Party (NP).

His decision to quit is seen by knowledgable observers as but a straw in the wind of rising resistance in the NP, evidence that its platteland followers see plans to cede KaNgwane as evidence of surrender or *oorgee* rather than total strategy.

Mr Mabuza, who has an orator's silver tongue, is campaigning vigorously against incorporation. In hard-hitting speeches, he has accused South Africa of acting in concert with Swaziland politicians in a bid to give greater impetus to pro-unification forces among South Africa's Swazi's people.

Identifying the Swaziland politicians as Mr Mdedeni Tshabalala and Prince Msamfansibili, he has charged: "These politicians have not only made highly damaging and inflammatory Press statements ... they have fuelled the flames of suspicion and hate."

Among South Africa's Swazi, Mr Mabuza is opposed by his former lieutenant and Councillor for Community Affairs, Mr David Lukhele, who was once an adamant opponent of incorporation. He has since changed sides and champions his new cause with all the passion of an apostate.

In the background is the figure of 82-year-old King Sobhuza, who enjoys immense respect among Swazi on both sides of the border because he is the living symbol of the nation. Throughout his long life, his greatest ambition has been to win the restoration of lost Swazi lands.

As long as he is alive, the forces of unification, whatever their motives, can evoke his almost mystical name. His advanced age gives an explosive urgency to the dispute, as men try to use or abuse his name before death claims him.

CSO: 4700/862

STOCK EXCHANGE MILLIONAIRES LISTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 7 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by John Spira]

[Text] **THE recent Business Times feature on South Africa's stock-exchange millionaires (January 24) evoked some astonishing responses.**

Potential heirs requested telephone numbers with a view to staking claims to the estates of the millionaires listed, while one reader threatened legal action because, as a stock-exchange millionaire, he was not made mention of in the Business Times listing.

Most of the controversy stemmed from the fact that readers did not bother to cast their eye over the caveats spelt out in the article.

A weekly financial publication, no less, actually commented: "Harry Oppenheimer, Morrie Lubner, Basil Hersov, Clive Menell, Donny Gordon, Len Shawzin, Albert Wessels, Graham Beck and Natie Kirsh don't even rate."

The feature clearly stated that the Oppenheimers and other super-millionaires had not been included.

Many shareholders falling into this category (as well as those who do not) make a fetish of hiding their share-register identities via obscure nominee companies.

In the many cases where shareholders could not be identified, it was obviously impossible to include these people in the listing.

Thus, while it is well known that Donny Gordon, for example, has a large stake in the Liberty group, it was not possible to identify his shareholding from the share register.

Accordingly, the millionaires list (see table) contains only the values of the shareholdings of *identifiable* millionaires — millionaires identifiable from share registers.

It is also important to note (as Business Times did two weeks ago) that the value of the listed shares probably represents only a portion of the wealth of the shareholders in question.

Their other assets could add greatly to their overall "worth" — or only a little.

And the same applies to men like Morrie Lubner (Placor).

A further qualification is the possibility that an individual may hold shares in the same company in one or more different guises.

Thus, for example, while the Albert Wessels Trust holds a stake in Wesco — currently valued at slightly more than R1-million — it would not be unreasonable to assume that he holds rather more shares in Wesco through a nominee company.

The accompanying list of stock-exchange millionaires was compiled from the second edition of Robin McGregor's *Who Owns Whom*, which identifies shareholders of companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange down to a 1% holding of the issued ordinary share capital.

Who Owns Whom extracted its information at various times throughout 1981. Certain shareholdings are therefore out of date.

SHAREHOLDER	SHAREHOLDINGS	VALUE
		(R-m)
Bilven (Pty) (Bill Venter)	Altech	70,6
Sun Holdings (Pty) (Sol Kerzner)	S Sun	53,0
Rembrandt Trust (Pty) (Rupert Family)	TIB	43,0
Anton Rupert Trust		
LLG Groep Beleggings (Louis Luyt)	Lancharn	
LLG Landboubelange	Triomf	42,3
B Slome	Ellerines	
B Slome (B Slome)	Tedelex	38,1
Slofam Holdings	Tedelex	
Beare Family Holdings	Beares	28,7
A J Goldin	Clicks	25,8
Goldin Family Trust	Clicks	
Ellerine Bros	Sinclair	
Ellerine Bros	Fralex	
Ellerine Bros	Lucem	
Ellerine Bros	Barbican	
Ellerine Bros	Simmer & Jack	
Ellerine Bros	Samstel	16,8
Ellerine Bros	Buffcor	
Ellerine Bros	Trumcor	
Ellerine Bros	A & F	
Eric Ellerine Trust	Ellerines	
Sydney Ellerine Trust	Ellerines	
Hepburn SA Inv Trust	HLH	
R E J Hepburn	HLH	13,9
R M Hepburn	HLH	
Hepburn Trust & R E J & R M Hepburn	Ind Inv	
I Jacobson Holdings		
Jacobson Cons Invs	T & I	13,8
H Jacobson Family Holdings		
M Mann	Claude Neon	
M Mann	Tweefontein	12,0
M Mann	Duiker	
M Mann	Gallo	
M Mann	Gubings	
Colin Crookes Investments	Crookes	
M F Crookes	Crookes	11,2
V J S Crookes	Crookes	
P J M Crookes	Crookes	
J A J Pickard	Picbel	10,1
Jan Pickard Ondernemings	Picbel	
Raymond Ackerman (Pty)	Pick 'n Pay	10,1
C J Saunders	Tongaat	
Est. late E G A Saunders	Tongaat	7,8
C J Saunders, Geedts & D W Strachan	Tongaat	
L C Pouroulis	Modder	7,7
A Pouroulis	S Roodepoort	

SHAREHOLDER	SHAREHOLDINGS	VALUE (R-m)
Carleo Enterprises	Putco	7,7
Joseph Jowell Holdings	Mobile	7,3
A Searll Inv Holdings	Seardel	6,7
A Searll	Seardel	
Harold Kramer Holdings	Kanhym	6,5
R Weber	Omnia	5,9
D A Lurie	Lucem	5,7
William Joubert Snr Beleggings	Generec	4,8
A Jaffe Ind Holdings	Curfin	4,7
A Jaffe	Curfin	
U M R Winkler	Omnia	4,6
Philip Silberman Holdings	Afcol	4,6
David Silberman Holdings	Afcol	
C R Daly	Fralex	4,4
D H Daly	Fralex	
Z Feitelson	Common Fund	4,3
Berzack Family	Berzack	4,1
Berzack Family	Bivec	
R I F Investments (Rudi Frankel?)	Tiger Oats	3,6
Pearlman Finance Trust	Natven	3,4
B E McClevland	Sentrust	3,3
C M Harrison	Sentrust	3,2
P J Greenway	Sentrust	3,2
Simon Lakofski Trust	Pioneer Prop Fund	3,2
A Levi	Sentrust	3,1
K T Patel	Sentrust	3,1
R F Jenning	Sentrust	3,0
David Rapp	Libhold	3,0
R A Mia	Sentrust	2,9
L Katz	Metcash	2,8
L Katz	Consura	
L Katz	Kimet	
L Jaffee	Hesperus	2,6
C Kawalsky	Pioneer Prop Fund	2,5
L I Topol	Tedelex	2,4
P A L Barnett	Sterns	2,3
J L Barnett	Sterns	
S F S Barnett	Sterns	
S H Illman	Berzack	2,2
S H Illman	Bivec	
D M Weston	HLH	2,2
D M Weston	Ind Inv	
I Ellis	Grinaker	2,2
H Drusinky	Libhold	2,2
A Drusinky	Libhold	
E M Groves	Sentrust	2,2
I Lurie	Pioneer Prop Fund	2,2
W T Marais	Omnia	1,9
Israel Lubner Holdings	Afcol	1,9
W A Bothwell	Toyota	1,8
Max Tucker & Son	Yorkor	1,8
D R Susman	Wooltru	1,8
N M Shaw	HLH	

N M Shaw	Ind Inv	1,7
W & I Brittan Invs	Boumat	1,7
Morris Lubner Family Holdings	Placor	1,6
A Marney	Wooltru	1,6
S Green	Afgate	1,6
Mrs F Green	Afgate	
H Press	Hesperus	
H Press	Copi	1,5
H Press	Mobile	
E Roche	Common Fund	1,5
T Bester	Bester	1,5
C W Reunert	R & Lenz	1,4
C H Boerstra	Fedfood	1,4
C B Perry	HLH	1,4
S J Wilson	E L Bateman	1,3
Morris Gillman	E T Cons	1,3
Richard Lake Gswith	T W Beckett	1,3
O C Buchel	Boumat	1,3
Louis Handler Trust	Quincor	1,3
H Back Family Holdings	B & S	1,3
Albert Wessells Trust	Wesco	1,3
Lilian Mason Holdings	Cullinan	1,2
Countess Manon Lovelace	Frasers	1,1
H A J Richter	Theron	1,1
H A McNeil	Simmer & Jack	1,1
H A McNeil	Samstel	
I Kaye	SA Druggists	1,1
D Glenton	Cullinan	1,1
Ivan Finger Family Inv	Danperk	1,1
Dan Perkins Inv	Danperk	1,1
Rudick Family Holdings	Hepworths	1,1
J L Leech	Foschini	1,0
R Swindler	Wooltru	1,0
H Rose	Wooltru	1,0
A G Isabelle	Lucern	1,0
A R Jamieson	Group 5	1,0
M A Lewis	Hosken	1,0
J A Schlesinger	Nedequity	1,0
M C Scott	R & Lenz	1,0

CSO: 4700/863

POSSIBILITY OF GOLD PACT WITH SOVIETS EXPLORED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 7 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Stephen Orpen: "New Evidence Supports Once 'Unthinkable' Scenario"]

[Text] **RUSSIA is said to have entered a secret agreement to sell gold to South Africa.**

Previously largely speculation, this is the message of a new report in one of the world's most respected private-circulation letters on international affairs.

Pretoria denied the agreement on Friday — advancing cogent arguments to support its case.

But the possibility remains that there may at least be a new "understanding" between the world's two greatest gold producers, both faced with a pressing need to raise money to balance their books.

The sales are said to be part of a "desperate" effort by Moscow to raise enough money to pay for imports of grain, largely from the US, to offset the largest-ever shortfall in the USSR's own grain crop.

The report says top-ranking Western businessmen who have been visiting Moscow estimate the total sales to South Africa so far could be worth as much as $2 000-million (about the same in rands).

Moscow has also been selling through Zurich, London, Tokyo, and even through direct deals with Middle East oil-producing countries and the Italian jewellery industry, which dominates the jewellery fabrication business, says the report.

South Africa, likewise, has adopted a "broader-based" marketing policy to reduce the growing drain on the trade account (including gold) on its balance of payments.

Shattered by the misbehaving gold price and sharp downward arc in the export-import equation, the trade balance has already swung by an awesome R16 000-million since 1980 from a glittering surplus of some R5 000-million to a deficit of more than R4 000-million last year, with worse expected this year.

South African Government sources explain: "Our December returns showed about R3 000-million in gold and some R500-million in foreign exchange and other assets.

"Faced with a widening deficit on the balance of payments, would it not be extraordinary for us to be effectively swelling imports and greatly increasing our deficit by buying gold from the Russians, even if we were able to deal with them?"

That makes sense.

Equally plausible, however, are the comments of London, Zurich and South African gold experts questioned by Business Times.

They stress that "necessity is the mother of invention", and that both SA and Russia face similar disaster should the bottom drop out of the gold market just when a much higher price for the metal is most needed.

In Zurich, the idea of a simplistic agreement for SA to buy Russian gold is considered out of the question.

But as two gold analysts there explain: "That does not mean there is not an understandable collusion arranged, of course, through third and fourth parties.

"It would be highly surprising if, through such parties, there was not a new set of fluid arrangements under which the two major gold producers are avoiding any action which they can devise which might further depress the metal's price."

A London source comments: "It would clearly be the height of foolishness for Russia to be offering large parcels of gold in the same markets as South Africa at the same time.

"In diamonds, we have seen how De Beers, through its world selling force and market stabiliser, the Central Selling Organisation, has been able to secure co-operation from the Russians, overriding any question of conflicting ideologies, or affections, and whatever is said about it publicly.

"There is no reason why the same cannot apply in the gold business when pressing mutual, yet also exclusive, national economic interests are at stake.

"Geopolitically, it also makes sense in terms of world stability."

CSO: 4700/863

SOUTH AFRICA APPREHENSIVE OVER ROMANIAN MAIZE BARTER

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text] The possibility of exporting a portion of South Africa's maize surplus to Romania is causing a stir in agricultural and political circles.

This is being described as an extremely thorny situation which could have far-reaching consequences for South African agriculture.

NAMPO, the maize producers organization, had stipulated the transaction in an effort to move several million tons of surplus maize. However, Romania does not have the hard cash to pay for this.

In the meantime a new contract has been concluded with the Republic of China for the export there of 1.8 million tons of maize over the following 3 years.

Romania, one of the countries behind the iron curtain, wishes to even out the account with fertilizer and agricultural implements.

The price at which the fertilizer could be delivered to South Africa is believed to compare very favorably with the local fertilizer prices.

Although maize industry circles are indicating that this is an advantageous transaction, in agricultural and other circles there is serious concern, because of the far-reaching effects that this could have in South Africa.

Apprehension

There is apprehension that the local fertilizer industry could be hurt through the importation of so-called inexpensive fertilizer and the consequences that such an action would have on the long run. This could cause South Africa to become dependent on a very dubious and possibly unreliable supplier of a necessary commodity for agriculture.

Moreover, objections had been raised earlier as this might mean that the maize industry would be expected to subsidize the fertilizer industry through higher fertilizer prices, while fertilizer could be imported cheaper from abroad.

The maize industry, as is the fertilizer industry, is subject to controls.

It is expected that the government will be working with this matter with great caution in considering a permit for the importation of fertilizer in the event that there is agreement in favor of the transaction.

At best, a permit would be issued under conditions in which the quantity of fertilizer coming into the country, as well as its contents, are stipulated.

As early as this week a large group of representatives of the maize industry had discussions with Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Dawie de Villiers and with Minister of Agriculture Piet du Plessis. A decision is awaited before the end of the week.

Dr De Villiers did not wish to make any comments on the intended transaction, but he said that it is not the government which conducts trade, but the private sector.

It is the government's policy to enable the private sector as much as possible to conduct trade which will be to the advantage of South Africa. There are trade agreements with many countries.

However, with respect to any transaction the government has a responsibility to see to it that agriculture's supplying ability is not endangered in the long run.

7964
CSO: 4701/22

OBJECTIVITY IN REPORTING EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by James McClurg: "Are Newspapers in SA Objective?"]

[Text] AS so often happens in SABC-TV programmes of this kind, the Midweek discussion on the Steyn Report ended with all the main issues hanging in the air. One I would particularly like to have seen brought down to earth was the question of objectivity.

Can South African newspapers claim that their reporting is objective? Yes, said one or two of the editors of English-language newspapers. No, said Die Vaderland's Harald Pakendorf, because the people who work for them see things from different points of view according to their convictions and outlook.

Mr Pakendorf has my vote.

It would, of course, be difficult for the editor of an Afrikaans newspaper to give any other answer. All these newspapers, on their own avowal, support the National Party. Some, in fact, are official organs of the party. For them to claim that they are objective would be a contradiction in terms and a logical absurdity.

But are such claims much more valid when they come from newspapers that are consistently anti-Government and, in effect, pro-PFP?

I do not dispute the editors' statement that their reporters' training includes repeated injunctions to check their facts, be fair and, in particular, "get the other side of the story". But to be objective in the dictionary sense of "free from personal prejudices or feelings" verges on the impossible.

Which facts a reporter sees as primary and which as secondary — "the *other* side of the story" — will in the first place be determined by his temperament, education and social background. Beyond that, he will inevitably be influenced by his working environment and, in the long run, by the policies of the newspaper he serves.

This does not mean that he will be indoctrinated in those policies. I can confirm that on SAAN newspapers a reporter's personal political views are regarded as his own business provided he does his job properly.

But the policies will certainly seep into his consciousness and help to condition the way he approaches any assignment in which facts need to be assessed and evaluated.

If, for instance, a reporter's newspaper supports the Government, he will tend to accept statements from official quarters, such as the police, on their face value — after which he may well seek out the "other side".

But if his newspaper is anti-Government, he will view such statements with caution, if not scepticism. Sometimes he will look elsewhere for information that could form the main thrust of his story. A perfectly honest procedure, but is it objective?

Anyone who doubts all this need only compare the reports and headlines in the main Afrikaans and English-language newspapers at the height of the Aggett affair or during one of the recurrent clashes between squatters and police.

To many observers, this dichotomy in the Press damages its credibility. True, Press partisanship is often excessive — especially in the news columns, where readers search for facts rather than opinions.

It is regrettable, too, that the main cleavage runs along the dividing line between the two languages in which the newspapers are published.

Yet if public opinion is to mean anything at all in our society, it is essential that newspapers should reflect contrasting points of view — and reflect them vigorously.

The British Press Council, I believe, went to the heart of the matter when it declared that "the freedom of the Press includes the freedom to be partisan" and that "a newspaper is entitled to make itself an instrument of propaganda provided it does not misrepresent the facts and does not, by omission to report, distort the truth of that which is reported."

Is this a licence for what has come to be called "committed journalism" — the doctrine that all journalists are propagandists anyway and it is their duty to present everything in terms of their political convictions? By no means.

To recognise that objectivity in the absolute sense is unattainable is not to discard accuracy, truthfulness, fairness and balance. These remain the primary rules of the craft. Journalism that ignores them is bad journalism, whoever practises it.

□□□

THE SABC's handling of the projected maize-for-fertiliser barter deal between South

Africa and Rumania is an interesting example of the "not in front of the children" approach to news.

The deal itself has been fully enough reported and even briefly debated on TV. But the name of the country involved was as rigorously suppressed as if it had been an obscenity.

The closest an SABC-TV commentator could bring himself to naming it was to call it "a certain country behind the Iron Curtain". Meanwhile, of course, Rumania was being freely named in the Press.

The iron hand of the Department of Foreign Affairs?

CSO: 4700/862

BRIEFS

INVITED TO ITALY--Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, has been invited to a conference in Rome, Italy, this week by the Italian National Committee of Solidarity with the People of Southern Africa. There appears to be little hope that she will be allowed to go. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Feb 82 p 6]

SECOND REFUGEE 'SEIZED'--Another South African refugee is believed to have been kidnapped from Botswana in the past few weeks and brought to South Africa. The refugee, Miss Joyce Dipale, who is now married to another refugee, Mr Rolla Masinga, skipped the country in 1979 after being released from more than 16 months of detention under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. The South African Police, although not directly confirming the kidnap, told THE SOWETAN that Miss Dipale was not being held in terms of security legislation in South Africa. But, the police said, "a person with a similar name is, however, assisting the police in the investigation of alleged offences, and offensive weapons have already been discovered". The police said the matter was sub judice and that they could not disclose the quantity of the "offensive" weapons discovered nor say when and where the weapons had been discovered. [Excerpt] [Willie Bokala] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Feb 82 p 1]

BANNING ORDERS LIFTED--The Department of Justice yesterday released a list of the names of the 12 people whose banning orders were relazed by the Government earlier this month. They are A A Aderem, Observatory, Cape Town whose order was to have expired on March 31, 1982 (banning expiry dates are given after the names); M M Mpumlwana, East London, December 31, 1983; N S Mpumlwana, East London, April 30, 1982; M M Dyani, East London, December 31, 1983; P Tshume, Port Elizabeth, January 31, 1983; D D Queque, New Brighton, January 31, 1983; E Malgas, New Brighton, April 30, 1982; M Ngubeni, Upington, September 30, 1982; H Phungula, Umlazi, March 31, 1984; J E Mathews, Johannesburg, December 31, 1982. The other two are: Mr David Adler, of Parktown North, Johannesburg, whose banning order was due to expire on February 29 next year, and Mr Sedupe "Rams" Ramokgopa, of Orlando West, Johannesburg, whose order was due to expire on December 31 next year. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Feb 82 p 3]

STEYN COMMISSION'S 'PLAGIARISM'--Dr Hermann Giliomee, co-author of the book "The rise and crisis of Afrikaner power", has no intention of taking action against the Steyn Commission, which has been accused in Parliament of plagiarism and possible contravention of copyright law. Dr Dave Dalling, PFP spokesman on media matters, said during the Steyn report debate the sections from the book--dealing with the role of the Afrikaans press as Nationalist supporters and their failure to report adequately on black aspirations--had been taken directly from the book without acknowledgement to the authors or mention of the book in the report's bibliography. He added that, apart from an apparent infringement of the Copyright Act, the commission's action reflected on its credibility. "I do not intend taking any action. I don't know copyright law very well, but I have not suffered any loss. Instead, I hope the Steyn report will help to sell more copies of the book." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Feb 82 p 1]

PARITY FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS--The South African minister of transport affairs, Mr Hendrick Schoeman, says parity between black and white workers in the transport services will be reached within 2-3 years. At a news conference in Capetown before the delivery of his budget speech in Parliament, he said equal pay for equal work could not be realized in one step. It was an expensive business. Agreement had been reached with the unions concerned that white workers would receive a 15-percent salary increase, while the wages of blacks would go up by 17.5 percent this year. He said this was part of the department's program to end the wage gap between black and white workers. [Excerpt] [LD031134 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/845

BRIEFS

HIJACKED AIRCRAFT RETURNED--Seventy-one hostages and five crew members of Air Tanzania Boeing-737, hijacked last Friday arrived in Dar es Salaam this morning from London to a heroic welcome from city residents. On arrival the ex-hostages were welcomed by the prime minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, the foreign minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim, the minister for transport and communication and Ndugu John Malecela. [as heard] Others were the mayor of Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Ramadhani Nyamka and various high-ranking party and government officials, including thousands of Dar es Salaam residents. Welcoming the hostages, the prime minister, Ndugu Msuya, hailed Tanzanians for their calmness during the whole hostage drama and once again congratulated the British Government for its effort to rescue the hijacked plane. Ndugu Msuya said that stern measures will be taken against the five hijackers. The leader of the freed hostages, Ndugu (Hatib Hasan Hatib), read a message of thanks to the Tanzania and British governments for their efforts to rescue [as heard] the release of the hostages and the plane by the hijackers. The message condemned the bandits' action and said that it was aimed at violating the country's political ideology. They asked the Air Tanzania Corporation to increase security measures at airports in order to avoid the recurrence of such actions. [Text] [EA041422 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 4 Mar 82]

PRESIDENT ON HIJACKING, OIL RESERVES--President Nyerere has said that the recent discovery of arms caches in Zimbabwe was not the most critical crisis that country has gone through since it got independance in 1980. Mwalimu said the most dangerous period was when there were three armies belonging to ZANU, ZAPU and Ian Smith soon after independence. Mwalimu, who was speaking in a question and answer session with Pemba, and north and south regional leaders, said the danger is past and now Zimbabwe has a united army and there are no signs of its disintegration. Answering a question on whether the hijackers of an Air Tanzania plane last Friday would be extracted [as heard] by Britain, Mwalimu said the hijackers would be tried according to the British law which forbids hijacking. He said these hijackers would be brought back home only after consulting with the British Government and local lawyers. Aked whether Tanzania has any proven oil reserve, Mwalimu said research conducted so far had revealed rock formations which normally have oil. He however said, so far only gas had been discovered at Songo Songo near Kilwa on the mainland and that research was continuing. [Excerpts] [EA031312 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 3 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/856

CHINESE EXPERTS AID RICE FARM NEAR LIRA

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Perez Owori]

[Text] Olweny Swamp in Lira District has been selected as site for fully mechanised rice scheme with 600 to 700 hectares of cultivated land.

When construction work is completed, this will become Uganda's third largest farm, after Kibimba in Iganga and Doho in Tororo Districts.

The site was selected by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in consultation with the Chinese expert group responsible for the feasibility study of the project.

The project was jointly formulated by the Uganda government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as one of the major plans under this country's rice development programme.

The swamp is located adjacent to Lake Kwania, with a total area of 10,000 acres of arable land, of which 8,000 acres can be developed into irrigated rice production.

Uganda is the execution agency of this UNDP financed project whose purpose is to help her make better use of rich water and land resources.

In an exclusive interview in Kampala over the weekend, the leader of the Chinese experts, Mr Yang Jin Hui, told "Uganda Times:" "We will leave for Lira soon to carry out a detailed survey of the swamp. The final report of the feasibility study will be submitted within six months, as stipulated in the project document."

He said the government of the People's Republic of China was participating in the project with the objective of promoting technical cooperation among developing countries.

The Chinese team, organised by China National Complete Plant Export Corporation, includes four senior engineers, one economist, one architect and a sociologist.

Mr Yang explained that his team had during pre-selection site visits, toured six districts, in Eastern, Northern and Western Uganda.

"Since Olweny Swamp is close to Lake Kwania, there is also potential for the development of fisheries," he noted.

Communication for the swamp is good. There are roads crossing both the northern and southern parts of it, waterway transport is possible at Kachung and a railway line is nearby.

These favourable conditions have made Olweny Swamp a promising place of the development of a new diversified economic region with rice production as its main activity.

It is estimated that when in full operation, the total production of the scheme would be 3,000 tonnes while the potential of rice production of the whole swamp would be 14,000 tonnes per annum.

CSO: 4700/871

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ISSUANCE OF NEW BANK NOTES

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 17 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Paul Nsereko]

[Text] The Bank of Uganda, under powers vested in it by Sections 14 and 16 of the Bank of Uganda Act 1966, will issue new currency notes from March 1, 1982.

A Statutory Instrument to the effect of the new issue of currency notes, in the denominations of 5/-, 10/-, 20/, 50/- and 100/- has been issued by the Bank, prescribing that the new notes will circulate alongside the present issue in circulation, and that the two types of currency notes will be exchangeable at their face value.

The acting General Manager of the Bank, Mr B. M. Kume, said the public should note that the introduction of the new currency notes did not mean currency exchange or conversion.

"The two types of currency notes--the old and new--will be exchangeable at their face values; and will be considered by the Bank of Uganda as legal tender at their face value," Mr Kume said.

Individual denominations shall easily be identified by size, dominant colours and vignettes appearing on the back; 5/- will be of D/green colour and vignette subject is "harvesting coffee beans" 10/- will be purple with an "animal against the background of Murchison Falls" 20/- will be red brown and the vignette subject is the Bank of Uganda Building;" 50/- will be dark brown and the vignette subject will be "Owen Falls Dam;" and, 100/- will have a maroon colour with "Lake Bunyonyi in Western Uganda."

The other common features to all five denominations shall remain, viz: Fronts; the dominant features is Uganda's national Coat of Arms superimposed on the country's outline and located on the left side of the notes. The Coat of Arms of the Bank of Uganda is to be seen in the bottom right corner of each note.

The value of the note in words is to be found on every note in English and Swahili together with the title "Bank of Uganda", the statement that the note

is legal tender for the amount in question, and the signatures of the Bank's governor and Secretary who have signed the notes for the Bank of Uganda.

Numerals indicating the notes value appear in all four corners of the design with the exception of the 10/-.

The background to the design includes a rainbow--like arc-forming frame to the central vignette, flanked by the distinctive shields found on the front design.

Mr Kume explained that all district commissioners should collect posters depicting designs of the new currency from the nearest Currency Offices for distribution to counties and sub-counties in the respective areas.

CSO: 4700/871

BRIEFS

POLICE DENY ARRESTING STUDENTS--Kampala, February 25--Makerere University authorities today denied reports that Government troops yesterday raided the university campus here and took away more than 30 students. University Vice-Chancellor Professor Asavia Wandira said that police, not soldiers, went to the University yesterday and "interviewed" about 20 students. The students were taken away by police but were all returned to the University "within just a matter of hours", the Vice-Chancellor said. "None of them is in custody. They all slept at the University in their respective halls of residence", Professor Wandira added. The Ugandan authorities have given no explanation for the incident, which went unreported in the local media. [Text]

CSO: 4700/868

TIENTARABOUM DEPLORES MANNER OF SDAR ADMISSION

AB281045 Paris AFP in French 1358 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Ouagadougou, 27 Feb (AFP)--Upper Volta "deplores the way in which the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] was admitted to the meeting of the OAU Council of Ministers in Addis Ababa" because that meeting is "a budgetary meeting and does not have the right to act on the SDAR issue, which is a political one," said Lt Col Felix Tientaraboum, the Upper Voltan minister of foreign affairs, on Friday.

The Upper Voltan foreign minister, who was due to leave Ouagadougou on Saturday for Addis Ababa to join the Upper Voltan delegation at the 38th session of the OAU Council of Ministers meeting, recalled that out of 50 countries, only 15 were represented by their foreign ministers.

On the other hand "in 1981 the problem was placed in the hands of a commission charged with the organization and implementation of the recommendations of the heads of state on a referendum in Western Sahara," he went on to say, adding "we have not been informed of the dissolution of the commission," meaning that the procedure has not been completed and it is up to the heads of state to decide upon the admission of the SDAR.

"In addition, we contest the presence at the meeting of the SDAR," Lieutenant Colonel Tientaraboum repeated. "My delegation left for Addis Ababa to deal with a precise agenda. It will participate in the examination of the proposed agenda but it will not participate in the examination of any other issue."

Colonel Tientaraboum added that he did not understand what led the OAU secretary general to make such a decision. He could have made it in Freetown in February 1981 when a majority of 26 countries agreed to admit the SDAR, he said.

"The unity of the OAU is threatened, but our political leaders are wise enough to preserve this unity which I sincerely hope for," the minister concluded.

CSO: 4719/600

BRIEFS

ELECTIONS 5 SEPTEMBER--Legislative elections for Zaire have been scheduled for 5 September according to the ordinance-law signed by the president of the Zairian Republic and made public on 25 February. [Excerpt] [Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Mar 82 p 5]

BELGIAN AID--Belgium has given Zaire 75 million Belgian francs to develop an automatic telephone network in the country. [Excerpt] [AB030720 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 3 Mar 82]

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS 5 SEPTEMBER--Kinshasa, 26 Feb (AFP)--Under the terms of an ordinance signed by the president of the Republic of Zaire and published on Thursday, legislative elections have been fixed for 5 September. Candidature for members of Parliament, which will be submitted from 17 May to 6 June, will be examined by the Central Committee of the MPR (the sole ruling party) from 12 July to 9 August first after passing through the Zonal People's Committee and the MPR Subregional Committee. According to the provisions of the law, the people's commissioners (parliamentarians) as well as members of the urban zonal councils and those of the community councils will be elected by secret ballot, by a majority of votes. The president signed two additional ordinances on Thursday, one on the political and administrative organization in Zaire, and the other defining the statutes of the city of Kinshasa, the capital. At the level of the composition of the Regional Committee of the MPR, the law introduces an innovation: The assistants to the regional chariman of the MPR and regional governor (governor of the city in the case of Kinshasa) are deputy governors (one for the region and two for the capital) and no longer regional or urban commissioners. [Text] [AB261306 Paris AFP in French 1110 GMT 26 Feb 82]

RELATIONS WITH CAR IMPROVING--Kinshasa, 25 Feb (AZAP)--Relations between the CAR and Zaire are becoming stronger everyday as evidenced by the warm message of friendship and brotherhood from President Andre Kolingba to his Zairian counterpart, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko. This message was transmitted to the leader on Thursday at the Tshatshi camp by the secretary of state for sports and youth of the CAR Government, Capt Gaston Goumbor. After the audience, Mr Goumbor noted that frequent contacts between Generals Mobutu and Kolingba help to strengthen cooperation relations between their peoples. In reply to a question on CAR domestic policy, the secretary of state indicated that Ange Patasse is free to return to his country in accordance with the wish he expressed in Paris where he lives. The CAR official, however, indicated that Mr Patasse would have to comply with the laws in force in his country which include, in particular, the suspension of political activities in the CAR. [Text] [AB261456 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1250 GMT 26 Feb 82]

DEBT REPAYMENT SAID DOUBTFUL--The Banque du Zaire has announced that the country's ability to meet IMF debt repayment schedules is "in doubt". The country is already about $90m. in arrears. The IMF are currently managing their second largest African programme in Zaire, for 912m. Special Drawing Rights (£560m.) over two years starting last June. Zaire's external debt (which was rescheduled last summer by the Paris Club of creditors) stood in mid-1981 at £2,400m. The country has already drawn 175m. SDRs of the 912m. extended by the IMF under its extended fund facility. The Banque du Zaire said the difficulties were because of low prices for copper and cobalt, which together account for nearly 70 per cent of export earnings. The forecast for 1981 export receipts was $1,900m., but in fact only reached an officially estimated $1,500m. Debt service payments amounted last year to about 27 per cent of export revenue. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3368, 22 Feb 82 p 540]

CSO: 4700/868

BRIEFS

ZAMBIA, ZAIRE BORDER DISPUTE--Lusaka, 3 Mar (AFP)--The Zambia-Zaire Regional Permanent Commission is to meet in the Kitwe on the copperbelt tomorrow in an attempt to quell border skirmishes which have strained relations between the two neighbouring states. The meeting will be between Zaire's Shaba Province governor, Mandungu Bula Nyati, and the member for the copperbelt on the Central Committee of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party, Alex Shapi. On Monday Zambian and Zairean troops exchanged fire at the border post of Sakania, a Zambian bus and its passengers and crew was hijacked to Zaire and seven Zambian nationals were abducted. It was learnt today that the bus was abandoned by the Zairean soldiers and has been retrieved by Zambian authorities. The situation at Sakania has returned to normal, reports said. Zairean Ambassador to Zambia Colonel Efomi Aonga said here today that the border problems arose from the new stiff visa regulations introduced by Zambia against non-Commonwealth visitors to the country. The regulations were enacted in order to counter emerald smuggling. [Text] [AB031340 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 3 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/856 END

JPRS 80360

19 March 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2591

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JPRS 80360

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CRITICAL SITUATION SEEN IN BENGUELA TEXTILE PLANT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Feb 82 p 9

[Excerpts] Benguela--The huge Africa Textil industrial complex, based in Benguela, is experiencing serious problems due to bottlenecks in its weaving division--the heart of the factory--due to the lack of glueing products; this threatens the routine operation of the production unit and the fulfillment of the plans, as ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] learned from the management of that textile center.

Due to the lack of this product, which is imported, the unit was partly paralyzed last December, a situation which was corrected partly thanks to the "good understanding" of foreign suppliers who, in spite of the trouble the country's exchange system is experiencing, sent some products before the opening of credits through the National Bank of Angola, the same source added.

"The news we have at this moment," we were told, "is that the products involved are already on the way to the country. Nevertheless, we are still worried about the assumption that the transport vessel might arrive in Luanda and have to wait for unloading for a long time because, if that additional material is not delivered to us by the end of February, it will be practically inevitable to close the factory down," a high official at the Benguela textile enterprise said.

The belated reception of additional raw materials causes an interruption in the organization of the factory sector which is reflected in the behavior of the workers, especially an increase in labor discipline violations and absenteeism. It must also be reported that some units in the country's ready-made clothing industry depend on the operation of this production unit.

In connection with this, the Africa Textil complex is expecting soon to carry out a major and rather ambitious project which will involve the construction of a residential development for its workers. The enterprise already has authorization from the Ministry of Construction and at this time is waiting for the ruling from the Ministry of Finance and a guarantee of construction material supply through the enterprises in that branch.

5058
CSO: 4742/219

NEW BOEING 737 PURCHASED BY TAAG

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Feb 82 p 13

[Text] The first of the two Boeing 737 aircraft procured by TAAG [Air Transportation of Angola], the Angolan air transport company, is scheduled to arrive in the Angolan capital next May, according to what Germano Gomes, general manager of that company, told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] on Thursday.

The second aircraft will arrive in Luanda this coming December. Both of these aircraft were purchased by TAAG from Boeing.

According to statements by Germano Gomes, both aircraft will replace two other aircraft which were leased from GPA (an Irish enterprise, with the lease due to run out in March and May).

The TAAG general manager arrived in Luanda on Thursday, coming from Lisbon where he had been in contact with GPA representatives concerning the removal of the lease. "We suggested a reduction in the cost of the lease but the other party (GPA) wanted to increase it," he said.

According to that same source, Angola did not accept the GPA proposal and that company's representatives had to return to Ireland in order later on to send a response to the Angolan proposal. If that response is not received by next week, TAAG will have to seek another solution to the problem.

The company has also raised some questions which, according to Germano Gomes, have to do with the maintenance of its aircraft, cleaning, disinfection, and treatment of fuel tanks and engine inspection. Everything was cleared up through our maintenance manager and the various tests and treatment procedures revealed nothing negative. There is no reason to assume that the fuel tank had corroded. It was also demonstrated that the enterprise was in a position to demand conditions which the factory does not advise. Angola then agreed to station a technician in that enterprise in Luanda, he added.

With the purchase of another two aircraft, the TAAG will increase the number of Boeing 737 aircraft to five since, out of the five currently in service with the Angolan airline company, only three will be the property of the Angolan government. The other two are rented from GPA. TAAG only wants to remove the contract on the aircraft whose lease is to expire in March since the other one, which will run out in May, will no longer be necessary due to the arrival of the first of the two aircraft already purchased.

Concerning long-range aircraft, Germano Gomes revealed that the "purchase of a Boeing 747 will depend on many factors (traffic, runs, etc.)." The Luanda--Lisbon run is the only one that could benefit from an aircraft of that type. On that line, there are so-called "slack periods" when there are no more than 40 passengers per day and the aircraft return almost empty.

In the meantime the assumption has been advanced regarding the purchase of more aircraft of the Fokker-Friendship type which are considered quite economical and better suited for Angola's domestic airlines, primarily going to areas where there are no runways that could handle the Boeing 737 aircraft and where the traffic volume does not justify the use of that type of aircraft. Nevertheless, all of that depends on statistics and more precise data, the TAAG general manager revealed further.

5058
CSO: 4742/219

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST DELEGATION--A delegation from the Socialist International has been in Luanda since last night. The delegation, consisting of Jean Bernard Curial, member, French Socialist Party, and Joseph Ki Zerbo, member, Socialist Progressive Party of Upper Volta, are on an "exploratory mission" aimed at finding out from the Frontline Countries the role which the Socialist International can play in solving the problem of Namibia and of South African aggression. In statements made on arrival, Jean Bernard Curial said that the delegation which he directs will confer with Angolan authorities on the development of the situation in southern Africa and the difficulties which the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] is facing as a result of South African aggression. The delegation was received at the 4 de Fevereiro International Airport by Ambrosio Lukoki and Ilidio Machado, both from the secretariat of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Feb 82 p 1] 5058

STATUS OF GRANTEES DEFINED--In a decree published in the official gazette, the cabinet approved the regulation on Angolan scholarship students abroad whose applications may be submitted by the MPLA-Labor Party, JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth, central government agencies, mass and social organizations, government, mixed, or private enterprises, or by the individual concerned. The decree notes on the other hand that "a scholarship student abroad" is any citizen who goes to a foreign country to acquire scientific, technical, or practical knowledge for a period of time in excess of 6 months and at the expense of the Angolan state or agencies existing in it or at the expense of the host country or the organization existing there. The document also indicates that, regarding courses of a political and labor union nature, "the prerogative for submitting applications rests exclusively with the MPLA-Labor Party, JMPLA-Party Youth, and UNTA (National Union of Workers of Angola)." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Feb 82 p 2] 5058

CONSTRUCTION OFFICIAL TO CUBA--Augusto Mateus Lopes Rosa, general manager of the TECNOGIRON mixed civilian construction enterprise, yesterday left the country's capital heading for Havana, capital of the Republic of Cuba, to discuss study projects concerning the adoption of the Giron Schools plan with Cuban authorities connected with this branch. According to what he told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY], moments before leaving Luanda, Augusto Mateus Lopes Rosa will stay in the Cuban capital about 15 days. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Feb 82 p 2] 5058

CSO: 4742/219

BRIEFS

BUDGET SHOWS DEFICIT--The 1982 budget for the Central African Republic calls for Fr CFA 29,995,000,000 in government receipts and Fr CFA 38,203,000,000 in expenditures, for a budget deficit of 8,408,000,000. No new taxes were imposed, in order not to push taxes any higher than the already high level of last year. On the other hand, the state's tax collection agencies (customs, taxes, treasury, bureau of mines) were urged to take "merciless action" against fraud, tax evasion and speculation. In order to strengthen "national independence" and reduce dependence on foreign financing, a special "contribution to national recovery" has been instituted. It will be assessed at a variable rate depending on the means of the individual citizen, but will average 10 percent of earned income. It will be deducted from the wages of government officials and employees, as well as employees in public and quasi-public enterprises, local governments and public offices. This year the "big effort" to hold down spending will focus on salaries and wages. In fact, personnel costs currently account for more than 93 percent of budget spending. The Military Committee for National Recovery (CMRN) has decided to implement a series of strong measures to "reform" public finances. These involve reducing the number of employees in the public sector by retiring employees who have reached the age limit and forceful "disciplinary" steps to remove "corrupt" and "lazy" public employees. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 29 Jan 82 p 4] 9516

PENNE DISCUSSES FRENCH AID--The future of French aid was virtually the only subject discussed during a visit to Bangui by Mr Guy Penne, President Mitterrand's advisor on African and Malagasy affairs. Since the military took power in Bangui in September 1981, Central African authorities have had the impression that the French Government "had some reservations" about the new regime. Mr Penne himself noted that French aid had almost tripled since the fall of Emperor Bokassa. In 1981 Paris provided the Central African Republic far more aid than did any other donor--FR CFA 17 billion (FR 340 million) a sum which is equal to about 63 percent of the Central African budget. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Feb 82 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4719/567

SECRET DOCUMENT OUTLINES PLAN TO ERADICATE RELIGION

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 12 Feb 82 p 4

[Text]

We reproduce herebelow an article which appeared on the «Voice of The Arab World» of February 1982 issue No. 107 on the attack on both Moslems and Christians by the colonial regime in Addis Ababa. — Editor.

AN ATTACK on both Moslems and Christians as well as any religious denomination as a «dangerous cancer» has been made by the Ethiopian government in a document which has been handed to the writer.

The secret document outlining a plan «to uproot and destroy completely the anti-revolutionary situation that is prevalent in religious practices «has been drawn up by the Ministry of Information and National Guidence in Addis Ababa and has been «leaked» by a reliable government source to a British visitor.

The document states:- «We would be committing a revolutionary mistake if we were to ignore the anti-revolutionary character of religion».

It continues: — The obstacles left behind by the old feudal order are the most difficult to disentangle. They are at times easy and at other times difficult to destroy. The obstacles that we find in the churches and the mosque are of course the most difficult to tackle.

«Today when the Ethiopian revolution is giving hope it is evident that the places of worship have become tools to frustrate the workers' movement. Since the victory of the masses on land tenure and the eventual redistribution of churuch proper-

ty, it was assumed that religious movements would run short of funds and the religious workers would gradually disperse, resulting in the elimination of one source of oppression.

«We realise today that two things are happening simultaneously. First, church funds have not dried up. The pay for church and mosque workers remains the same and they seem to work with renewed vigour and spirit.

«Secondly, not only are there funds for the places of worship, but the number of the believers in both churches and mosques is on the increase.

«It is evident that the expenditure for all this comes from donations from the believers. If the revolution is to attain its final goal, it is of the utmost importance to conduct a campaign against religion and to eliminate once and for all this dangerous anti-revolutionary cancer».

The document gives a good example of how religion can act as a rallying force. It refers to Afghanistan where «the anti-people have been able to rally together because of their religious fanaticism». It is pointed out that the use of petrodollors provided by the Arab countries has helped put Islam in the ascendant.

The document goes on:-

«Such countries as Saudi Arabia, that are the foot-stools of the imperialist, aid Moslems morally and financially, not purely on religious grounds but because they are opposed to Marxism Leninism and because they are opposed abandoning their position of privilege over the oppressed masses. This is their way of blocking the Soviet Union's voice from reaching the oppressed».

Although the Ethiopian Government appears confident in carrying out its suppression of religion, it finds this much more difficult when dealing with the Moslems. The document explains: «It is important that great care should be taken not to antagonise the progressive Arab countries, nor to give them any grounds to blame the Soveit Union».

«Nevertheless, we emphasise that all religions must be uprooted and destroyed».

So far as Christianity is concerned: The great monasteries, such as at Aksum. Debra Damo, Lalibela, Debra Libonos, together with church buildings in Addis Ababa, Gojjan, Gondar, Wallo and other places should all be converted into Art museums, so that the masses will view (Lit, use) them as historic slogans» (sic).

In a section dealing with the need to build conflict beween Christians and Moslems the document states: «Thanks to Arab petro-dollars, Islam is today experiencing a revival and is being listened to more.»

«Even though Muslims in Ethiopia number slightly less than the rest of the oppressed masses, they have suffered equally, along with Christians, the burden of the fuedo-bourgeois order. In the compaign to uproot and destroy religion throughout Ethiopia, at this juncture in time when our revolution is cornered by the conspiracies of the imperialist camp, it is necessary to employ new methods and tactics to destroy the Muslims. This agitation should constitute the second round. Even so, taking into consideration the age-old animosity beween Christians and Muslims it will be beneficial to exploit and foment conflict between these two reactionary camps».

The document, which so far has been circulated to administrative officials only, concludes:

«We must use the mass media to teach the masses to realize that this is a world of work and not of spiritualism and morals and that the teaching of religion is against their own freedom. Furthermore, we should agitate and organise youth who might otherwise join the service of religious groups».

From the «Voice of the Arab World» Feb. 1982.

CSO: 4700/886

FRENCH IGN UNDERTAKING MAPPING PROJECT

Libreville L'UNION in French 9 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Neltoh: "Gabon in 400 Maps"]

[Text] "Cartography provides a documentary basis for national development," said the state secretary for public lands, land survey, city planning and housing, Mr Gaston-Felicien Olouna, in a visit Saturday to Leon Mba Airport, where he went aboard the French National Geographic Institute (IGN) aircraft.

The institute, whose central African headquarters is in Libreville, will take aerial photographs of Gabon for a 2-month period as part of a cartography program. Some 400 maps will be produced, with widely differing purposes for various agencies, such as Public Lands, Public Works, Civil Aviation, Territorial Administration, Agriculture, Waters and Forests and National Defense.

It is really a question of bringing old maps up to date, while taking into account the special environmental program that requires Gabon's central provinces to be given larger scale coverage.

To this end, the institute has taken shots of Libreville, Ntoum, Kango, Ndjole, Lambarene, Franceville, Koulamoutou, Tchibanga and Oyem. This year cities such as Mouila, Booue, Lastourville, Fougamou, Ndende, Moanda and Cocobeach, which have not yet been photographed because of poor weather, will be covered.

These photos will also be useful in city planning, said Mr Olouna, with the preparation of maps on a scale of 1:100,000 and 1:20,000, which will facilitate the preparation of a preliminary town planning model in conjunction with the Economic and Social Studies Development Company (SEDES).

That company is preparing a national land use plan for the Land Registration Ministry. Indeed, all this mapping creates the basic documents needed for studies of city planning and land development.

How are the photos used to prepare the maps? Mr Lamy, the regional IGN representative, said that geographic maps are prepared in six stages.

First, the aerial photography itself; second, development of the photographs on the ground; third, identification by a work team of points whose coordinates and

altitude are known; fourth, the plotting of the aerial photographs on ultra-precise instruments using two shots simultaneously (this enable the technician to follow all the contours of the terrain, both with respect to roads and also to dwellings, rivers, vegetation boundaries and relief); fifth, tabularizing the names of the various localities in association with the local population and officials.

The final stage will be to draw and print the maps in a four-color process, at a scale of 1:50,000, the scale selected for Gabon's cartographic plan.

9516
CSO: 4719/567

GROWTH OF PALM OIL INDUSTRY DESCRIBED

New Plan Inaugurated

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 16 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpts] A processing factory, 6,496 hectares of oil palm, 6,736 hectares of coconut trees, a work force of 2,500 officials, office employees, and laborers, costing 21 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs. In brief, this is the picture of the agroindustrial effort undertaken by the Palmindustrie Company in the southwestern part of the country and specifically in a region called Bas-Cavally, near Tabou.

This is the 12th agroindustrial center to be established for the palm oil company. Last Friday [12 February] it was officially turned over to the company for operation by Minister of Agriculture Bra Kanon who, on this occasion, was accompanied by Minister of Plan and Industry Maurice Seri Gnoleba and by Minister of Commerce Amoakon Edjampan Thiemele.

When it is fully operating, the agroindustrial center of Bas-Cavally, according to the director general of the palm industry, Kone Dossongui, will have a business turnover outside the factory for all of its products of more than 5 billion CFA francs at today's rate of exchange (27,000 tons of palm oil, 26,000 tons of copra, 4,300 tons of palm oil seeds).

Meeting Fat Requirements

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 16 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] Traditional domestic resources for edible fats are essentially as follows: palm oil fruit and oil produced by the people in the forested areas; smallholder production of peanuts in the grasslands area.

The policy of agricultural diversification undertaken in 1960 set in motion important development programs for the raising of palm oil trees along the coast and cotton in the north of the country.

The marketing of refined oil from these programs in the Ivory Coast market has grown very rapidly: the Blohorn Company in 1970 purchased nearly 9,500 tons of unrefined palm oil from SODEPALM [Company for the Development and Exploitation of

to Palm Oil] to refine it and sell it essentially on the local market. Exports accounted for 54 percent of total production under the palm oil plan. In 1981 Blohorn bought 85,000 tons of unrefined oil. It marketed 49,450 tons of refined oil and margarine locally, while exports of unrefined oil under the palm oil plan did not amount to more than 31 percent of total production: the Trituraf Company began to produce refined cottonseed oil in 1975 (previously, the seeds were exported), and in 1980 its sales amounted to nearly 13,000 tons, all of it on the domestic market.

It appears that the consumption of edible fats produced by small businesses has considerably decreased. Nevertheless, agricultural statistics continue to mention the following: nearly 7,000 tons of small business produced palm oil out of 200,000 tons of fruit harvested (this is a figure which the village plantings of palm fruit in enclosed areas have difficulty in meeting: 1979 - 135,000 tons; 1980 - 214,000 tons; 1981 - 183,000 tons).

Industry Generates Jobs

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 16 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] Out of 32,000 jobs provided by the Palmindustrie Company, SODESUCRE [Company for the Development of Sugarcane and the Industrialization and Marketing of Sugar], SOGB [Grand Bereby Rubber Company], and SAPH [African Hevea Plantations Company] and which make it possible to pay 14 billion CFA francs per year in salaries, only 16,000 jobs are held by citizens of Ivory Coast. Moreover, the shortage in nonspecialized labor is now 6,000 jobs. That is how Minister of Agriculture Bra Kanon depicted the situation which exists today in the agricultural sector.

That is the inexplicable paradox in which some of our unemployed compatriots live and which lead people to believe that it is not really true that they cannot find a job. They are very numerous. They are to be found everywhere, without exception, in the streets and outside the offices of OMOCI [Ivory Coast Employment Office]. They continue to wait, refusing the numerous jobs offered them in the agricultural sector, through the companies mentioned above. These jobs, in addition to a salary, also provide a number of social benefits, including schooling, medical dispensaries, housing, and running water and electricity provided free of charge to village distribution systems.

Those of the jobless who are considering going to work on the land are waiting for a program of "Aid to the Farmers." They think that this is a collection of magic, a catalogue of projects which will begin to be implemented at any moment. "Aid to the farmer," Bra Kanon has said, "includes all these daily rural activities, all these prospects for development which emerge every day in all parts of the country. Today it is the Iboke agroindustrial project, a real program for development."

Bra Kanon continued, saying that agriculture is a noble activity which never lets you down. On the contrary, all those who have agreed to work in this field, whether it involves cocoa, coffee, rubber, or palm oil fruit, are for us witnesses to this statement. May their example inspire many citizens of the Ivory Coast to agree to sign up for increased work on the land.

5170
CSO: 4719/605

COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT MOVE TO RESTRICT LIBYAN INFLUENCE

Support by MMM

Port Louis THE NATION in French 2 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] There have been strong reactions by the MMM [Mauritius Militant Movement] against the decision by the government to remind the Libyan Arab People's Bureau of the need to respect certain principles, particularly that of noninterference in Mauritian internal affairs. In this connection we noted yesterday [1 February] the sharp comments in the weekly publication, HORIZONS NOUVEAUX, a weekly which reflects the opinion of groups rather close to the leadership of the MMM, but which are more extremist on the subject of the "new social consensus" in particular.

Yesterday [1 February] LE NOUVEAU MILITANT tried to strike an even balance, recalling the Libyan achievements, the contributions of that country in the struggle of the Third World "against Western imperialism and its consequences." However, the newspaper admits there have been some excesses. It notes: "However, the truth is also that some things have gone beyond the strict diplomatic framework which all Libyan representatives in Mauritius should have respected, in the interests of the young Mauritian nation and the relations between our two countries."

The newspaper goes on to say: "On that subject the leaders of the MMM have discussed it with those concerned on several occasions." We note that, when Boodhoo denounced Libyan interference, the MMM reacted against his statement. Quite recently, the statement by Deerpaising concerning the coup d'etat in Ghana angered the MMM.

The MMM hastens to state that once it is in power it will ensure that there is no foreign interference. However, it attacks the government, which it accuses of trampling on "the friendship between countries when it employs these crudely electoral and profoundly dangerous maneuvers." It is this last phrase which we should keep in mind above all: "Together with its membership, the MMM believes that the government is trampling on the friendship between Libya and Mauritius."

Welded to its membership, the MMM couldn't have said it better!

CAM on Government Attitude

Port Louis THE NATION in French 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The Muslim Action Committee [CAM] yesterday [2 February] afternoon published the following communique after the decision by the government to restrain the activities of the Libyan People's Bureau in Mauritius:

"The Executive Council of the Muslim Action Committee, at an urgently called meeting on Monday, 1 February, in Port Louis, has analyzed the recent communique issued by the office of the prime minister on Mauritian-Libyan relations.

(a) It does not approve the communique as drawn up;

(b) It condemns unreservedly the way in which the said communique was broadcast by the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation;

(c) It regrets that the prime minister did not consider it appropriate to consult the Cabinet on so fundamental and so serious a question;

(d) It has decided to organize meetings throughout the country to denounce the intrigues carried on by certain parties having the evident purpose of denigrating a friendly country and of damaging good relations between Libya and Mauritius;

(e) It calls on the Muslim community to keep calm and to remain vigilant in the face of the campaign of intimidation carried on in certain quarters; and

(f) It expresses its deep disquiet at the attack made on the religious liberty of the Islamic faith. Signed A. R. Peeroo, president; A. R. Bundhun, secretary."

5170
CSO: 4719/572

GOVERNMENT ACTS TO CURTAIL LIBYAN ACTIVITIES

Harsh Warning to Libya

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 31 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The Mauritian Government has finally decided to rein in Libyan diplomats in Mauritius. In a bulletin issued by the Prime Minister's Office yesterday, the government states that it is no longer willing to tolerate certain conduct on the part of diplomats serving in our country and expects that a number of principles be respected.

There are certain principles which the Mauritian Government expects foreign diplomats serving in Mauritius to respect in their relations with individuals and organizations and in general, these principles have been respected in the past. However, it has become obvious that certain diplomats, particularly those with the Libyan mission, tend to ignore them.

The Mauritian Government has therefore called the attention of Libyan diplomats to a number of provisions that apply equally to other diplomatic missions accredited in Mauritius and expects them to be scrupulously respected. It was also stated that failure to do so could have unfortunate consequences for relations between Libya and the island of Mauritius.

The Mauritian Government has therefore asked that there be an immediate halt in all direct financing from Libya or Libyan organizations to Mauritian individuals or organizations. Any gift which Libya wishes to grant should be channeled through the Office of the Prime Minister, stating the recipient and the reason for the gift and it will be up to the government to make a ruling. Libya and Libyan organizations must also cease granting any financial or other contribution to Mauritian political parties because it represents clear and inadmissible meddling in the country's internal affairs. Libyans must also abstain from asking Mauritian citizens to visit Libya. Such invitations must be made known to the government beforehand and previous authorization received before the invitations may be issued.

Libya was also asked to stop financing any newspaper, periodical or other propaganda publication in Mauritius considered by the government to constitute interference in Mauritian affairs.

The following is the complete text of the bulletin [in English]:

For some time past, the Government of Mauritius has felt concerned about certain activities in the country on the part of foreign powers which it considers to be inconsistent with the proper relationships that should exist.

2. There are certain guidelines which the Government of Mauritius expects foreign diplomatic missions to observe in their relations with individuals or organizations in the country and these have, generally speaking, been adhered to in the past. However, more recently, it has become clear that there has been a tendency not to respect these guidelines and, particularly, by the representatives in Mauritius of the Libyan People's Arab Jamahiriya.

3. The Government of Mauritius has therefore, through the proper diplomatic channels, drawn the attention of the representatives of Libya in Mauritius to the following guidelines, which apply with equal force to any other diplomatic missions in Mauritius, and indicated that it expects them to be adhered to scrupulously in [the] future. It has also been brought to the notice of the representatives of Libya that failure to respect these guidelines could have adverse consequences for relations between Libya and Mauritius.

4. The Libyan Government has therefore been asked, from now on:

(a) there is to be no further direct funding from the Government of Libya or private organizations in that country to individuals or organizations in Mauritius. All donations that Libya may wish to offer should be channelled to the Prime Minister's Office with an indication in every case as to the intended recipient and the purpose and the Government of Mauritius will make an appropriate decision thereon;

(b) public and private organizations in Libya are to refrain from making financial or any other sort of contribution to political parties in Mauritius since to do so is a clear and totally unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of the country;

(c) the practice, on the part of the Government and private organizations in Libya, of inviting Mauritian citizens to visit Libya for various purposes will not be persisted in. Instead Libya will indicate to the Government of Mauritius when it proposes to offer such facilities and will obtain the approval of the Government of Mauritius before issuing the invitation to the person or organization concerned.

(d) Libya will, in future, refrain from maintaining or supporting any newspaper, periodical or other propaganda publication in Mauritius since this also is regarded by the Government of Mauritius as totally unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of this country.

Prime Minister's Office
Port Louis
30 January 1982

The bulletin, read both in French and Creole on MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation] information bulletins, states that: *Pas mette nene dans zaffaire nou pays* [Don't stick your nose in our country's business].

Peeroo Condemns Anti-Libyan Bulletin

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] While the Libyan ambassador to Mauritius, on whom restrictions have been placed, awaits instructions from Tripoli, there have been ripples in at least one political party.

The CAM [Moslem Action Committee], whose president is A. R. Peeroo, minister of labor, sent a note to the press yesterday, a note also signed by Secretary R. Bundhun, former minister, condemning the measures taken by the government "with respect to a friendly country, measures that could harm good relations between Libya and the island of Mauritius."

Peeroo, minister in the current coalition government, separated himself from the action taken by the government and supports his position by advancing the following two points: He believes that the measures taken with respect to Libya should have been discussed by the Cabinet, since the current government is a coalition government that exists thanks to an understanding between three partners (the Labor Party, the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] and the CAM). He adds that he does not believe that he is failing in his collective responsibility by signing the note because he believes that the bulletin comes only from the prime minister, which is equivalent to saying that the decision to apply the measures in question and to issue the bulletin does not come from the government as such but only from the prime minister, who is only the acting prime minister to boot.

The bulletin was issued following a meeting of the Executive Committee of the CAM held Monday evening, following an analysis of the government's communique on measures taken with respect to the Libyan Embassy in Mauritius. The CAM, which does not approve of the communique, condemns the way it was published and makes an appeal for calm and vigilance. It expresses its regret that the prime minister did not see fit to consult with the Cabinet on such a "fundamental and serious" matter.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, acting prime minsiter, was questioned by L'EXPRESS yesterday on the two points put forth by the minister of labor, according to which he reportedly acted alone in deciding the measures contained in the government communique dated 30 January. Ringadoo, in a moderate tone, said: "I believe that Peeroo is mistaken. I believe that Peeroo should know his work. I do not want to make any comment on Peeroo's statements or on the terms of the bulletin he signed, but if he is not satisfied in the government, he knows very well what he can do."

As for Libya's official reactions, the prime minister said that there had not yet been any official reaction.

11,464
CSO: 4719/557

ARTICLE NOTES DISAGREEMENT ON LIBYA, 'COMORAN-LIBYAN RELATIONS'

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 23 Jan 82 p 4

[Article: "MMM and PSM not on the Same Wavelength"]

[Text] No Proof of Libyan Involvement
Surprise in Comoran-Libyan Relations
The leaders of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] and the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] exchanged views Thursday evening on a variety of subjects including recent statements by K. Deerpalsingh, president of the PSM, to the effect that recently Libya "reportedly helped Rowlings overthrow President Limann" in Ghana.

After having heard K. Deerpalsingh, the MMM leaders remain of the opinion that, on the basis of all available information at this time there is no proof or concrete indication that Libya took any effective part in the preparations or execution of the recent coup in Ghana.

The MMM notes that with regard to that coup not even the U.S. State Department brought any accusation against Libya.

Comoran-Libyan Relations

On the other hand, the MMM professes to be surprised that the president of the Comoros, Mr Ahmed Abdallah, was invited to make an official visit to Libya early this month and that a reconciliation between the Abdallah regime and Libya appears to be underway at a time when the [Comoran] regime is bogged down in generalized deterioration and repression, and even though in recent weeks it seems to have been established that it was at the port of Moroni, in the Comoros, that the aircraft which transported the mostly South African mercenaries who attempted to carry off a coup in the Seychelles last November picked up the commando team's weapons, disguised as gifts to invalid children.

The weekly LA LETTRE DE L'OCEAN INDIEN even said on 12 December that the arms delivery had been organized by Bob Denard, who arrived in the Comoros of 19 November from South Africa.

The MMM is concerned about the effects of this Comoran-Libyan rapprochement on relations between Libya and the Seychelles and Madagascar.
9516
CSO: 4719/587

OPPOSITION LEADER WOULD ALLOW FREE PRESS, ACCOMMODATE PRIVATE SECTOR

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Feb 82 pp 5-6

[Interview with Aneerood Jugnauth, Queen's counsel, by Sydney Selvon on 28 Jan 82, place not given]

[Text] In a few months, Aneerood Jugnauth, QC and leader of the opposition, will go before the Mauritian voters to ask them to cast their ballots for a new government headed by him. However, there are still many questions that he must answer in order to enlighten the electorate about what Mauritius would be like under a team of leaders he would head.

LE MAURICIEN put some of these questions to him, first of all, concerning how he would handle the written press and the MBC/TV [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation] if he should come to power. Jugnauth asserted his commitment to the continuation of a free press and for allowing the MBC/TV to finally become accessible to opposition parties, even rightist parties, if they are represented in Parliament or, if not, if they are sufficiently representative of public opinion.

The prime minister designate in the alternative MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] government maintains his attachment to the cause of the Third World with respect to the two superpowers, with respect to foreign relations. Concerning Libya, he refuses to make a "casual" judgment because, he said, of "the Libyan Government's achievements in many areas in Libya, particularly housing and the distribution of the national patrimony." But he states that any country, including Libya, would encounter the intransigence of an MMM/PSM government if there were any attempt to meddle in the internal affairs of the island of Mauritius. Jugnauth also told us during the interview, which took place on Thursday (before the Mauritian note limiting Libyan activities in Mauritius and published on Saturday -- see below), that in this case, it is up to the Mauritian Government to take the necessary steps if it believes there is interference by Libya.

Answering the questions we put to him concerning the private sector, Jugnauth noted "little change" from 1976 to 1982 in the attitude of the MMM vis-a-vis the sector, but agreed that there had been a change in that party's approach to relations with management. "The private sector will remain forever," he said. He later stated that there would always be domains reserved for the private sector, "no matter how long a socialist government lasts."

With respect to the economy, he preaches "realism" and emphasizes priorities such as the creation of jobs, revival of the industrial zones and the need to find a correlation between wages and prices. He accepts the relationship between wages and the creation of jobs.

[Question] I would like here to act as the interpreter of journalists in general in asking you a question that constantly comes up among us: Under an MMM/PSM government, what would happen to information in Mauritius? Let us be specific: First of all, what would the status of the written press be?

[Answer] An MMM/PSM government would ensure, just as we so stated in our Joint Government Program, that the press would be free and that it would enjoy all facilities for doing its work, within the framework of the country's laws and constitution, naturally.

[Question] Would rightist parties and groups, groups and parties in opposition to the MMM/PSM government, be free to found newspapers?

[Answer] Referring once again to our Joint Government Program, I would remind you that we express there our belief in democracy and in the principle of party pluralism. Naturally, we would also agree for these parties to have the means to make themselves heard and to have newspapers.

[Question] What relations would you wish to establish between the government, if you come to power, naturally, and the Mauritian corps of newsmen?

[Answer] We want to do our best to make them the best possible relations because we are anxious to see the press play its role effectively in order to educate and inform the public about what the government is doing, educate and give objective information on everything happening here and elsewhere. There would also be criticisms here and there, if necessary.

[Question] Will MBC/TV reporters be free to cover the activities of the political opposition to your government? Would that opposition have the right to be on television and the radio, even if there are no general elections coming up?

[Answer] In the opposition, we have been fighting with the government and the MBC/TV for a long time so that our voice might be heard through the MBC/TV. To date, we have been unsuccessful. After a takeover by the MMM/PSM, we intend to make a fundamental change in the MBC/TV so that not only the important activities of the opposition (not just any activities, naturally) would be covered, but also so that from time to time, the representatives of the opposition might have an opportunity to come to the MBC/TV to express their views on important, fundamental questions facing the country and the nation.

[Question] Whether these members of the opposition be on the left, the right, or in the center?

[Answer] Any member of the opposition. Naturally, the opposition represented in the Assembly, whether on the left, right or elsewhere.

[Question] But what about political parties not in Parliament?

[Answer] That becomes a little difficult. We can have hundreds of parties, growing like mushrooms after the rain, and we would not know what to do. There have to be limits because after all, one cannot turn the MBC/TV into some kind of bazaar.

[Question] The MMM itself was a party outside of Parliament.

[Answer] Yes, but it was in a given context, in which there was truly no opposition to Parliament. In a similar situation, we have to see which is the real parliamentary opposition that truly represents public opinion, to a certain extent at least. One cannot open the doors of radio and television to the first group that comes along and says it is an opposition party. That would end up being outrageous. The MBC/TV would have to have some discretionary power with respect to parties not in Parliament.

[Question] From 1976 to 1982, something seems to have changed in the perception of the MMM of the Mauritian private sector. What is the nature of that change, if, indeed, there was one? What brought it about?

[Answer] From 1976 to 1982, I would not say that there was any great change. Actually, how does the MMM view the role of the private sector in the country under an MMM/PSM government? That role has never been emphasized in the past by the MMM. What we have done over these past 5 years was to emphasize the role that the private sector would play in an economy of transition to socialism. And perhaps that is what makes people believe there has been a change in the MMM's attitude toward the private sector. As we have always said, the private sector will continue to exist and play its role. On the contrary, in the MMM, we believe that all possibilities must exist so that the private sector may fully play its role, especially with respect to the creation of jobs. Finally, the private sector will be here forever. Except in the nationalized sector, its role will gradually decrease.

[Question] Is it possible that following a takeover, there might be an about-face of the MMM and that the number of nationalizations would be suddenly increased, while the attitude of the MMM grows more radical in general with respect to the private sector?

[Answer] I would say no, because....

[Question] You are categorical?

[Answer] Yes, I am categorical because one has to be realistic. And even if one wanted to change attitudes, that would be impossible, given our economic situation. There is a fair number of limitations with respect to our economic situation. I repeat that which I personally say everywhere in the meetings and elsewhere, that we come before the voters for a term of 5 years wit a precise program. For us, it is a contract between the MMM and the PSM, on the one hand, and the people, on the other. And when I say the people, I also mean the private sector. It is a contract that we intend to honor. And I give my guarantee that we are going

to proceed as we have said, phase by phase. We do not want to abruptly overturn all the existing structures.

[Question] The MMM has always warned the private sector against possible support for the opposition in order to boycott it if it should come to power. Do you believe that this risk of a boycott on the part of the private sector still exists?

[Answer] We are speaking here about a rightist opposition, supported by the private sector. That possibility still exists. We can observe that there are at the present time different factions within the private sector. For example, one faction wants to evolve and accepts dialog and even the participation of cadres and workers in different sectors of the enterprises. One can easily see this in what is said by persons such as Francis Rey and Rawaf [text unclear], among others. There is definitely a certain evolution among certain Mauritian and even foreign manufacturers. They realize that we are living in modern times, that we are moving in the direction of change in Mauritius and that it will be necessary to adapt to that change. On the other hand, there are others, who are much more orthodox, much more conservative, who want to maintain a situation that belongs to the past. We fear that this category of owners will try to boycott socialist changes that an MMM-PSM government will try to bring about. Naturally, we warn them because one cannot go against the will of the people and because one has to respect the verdict -- if there is one -- for change. We hope that in the end, all owners will understand that.

[Question] What do you reply to those who, on your left, in the MMM and elsewhere, accuse your party of having deviated, of having arrived at compromises with the private sector?

[Answer] I would say that those people are wrong to make such accusations because the MMM has not deviated in any way from its determination to bring about change, to set up structures in order to finally create a socialist society in Mauritius. What has changed is only the means chosen to achieve this, the way to proceed in order to achieve our objective. Do they speak of compromises? I wonder. Where? All that we have done is to face reality and, as I have just emphasized, the private sector is not going to disappear overnight. A socialist government will have to work along with the private sector, with respect to the economy, because that sector will also have its role to play. But naturally, as we have always emphasized, the driving force of the national economy must emanate from and be guided by socialist principles.

[Question] When you say that the private sector will not disappear overnight, this naturally implies that it should, in your view, disappear in the long run. But you just said that it will exist forever.

[Answer] I just repeated what some have already said. There are persons who think that with the advent of a socialist government, the private sector will disappear. I say that that is not correct. And we know that the private sector is not going to disappear, no matter how long a socialist government lasts, because there will always be sectors in which it will exist.

[Question] On the left and on the right, few Mauritians [text illegible] of the MMM with respect to foreign policy. The return of the cold war, which has made nonalignment very difficult, and the role of the superpowers in San Salvador [sic] and Afghanistan, to take but two examples, complicates things even further. As president of the MMM and prime minister in the MMM/PSM shadow cabinet, how do you view the state of the world today and what foreign policy would you derive from it for an MMM/PSM government?

[Answer] I do not believe that it is any more difficult today to follow a Third Worldist, nonaligned policy. On the contrary, we believe that the greater the conflict between the two superpowers, the greater the risk, not only of a cold war, but of a real war. There must be a policy of neutral countries, a European policy, a policy of the OAU, of the Third World, in order to achieve a balance, counter tension and prevent it from leading to real war. With respect to our relations with OAU and nonaligned countries, it is naturally understood that we shall be much closer to those countries in order to emphasize even more our independence vis-a-vis the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR. The same is true of the Arab countries. Regarding Europe, we are part of the Common Market and we are going to continue to be part of it under an MMM-PSM government. And naturally, we shall gain by furthering our relations with Europe, particularly France. With respect to the Third World, our relations should be expanded, I emphasize once again, with India in particular.

[Question] What disagreements are there between the MMM and the PSM regarding foreign policy?

[Answer] There truly are none except with respect to the role played by Libya on the international scene and in Mauritius. We have already examined the question. We retain our view, but that in no way brings our Third Worldist and nonaligned policy into question.

[Question] And what is your evaluation of what is happening in Poland?

[Answer] I am truly sorry about what is happening in Poland. It is a tragedy that that country should have reached such a situation. The responsibility is certainly shared. We hope that the situation will return to normal as soon as possible. In the MMM, we have endured repression. We understand, more than anyone else in Mauritius, what the current situation means to the Polish people.

[Question] It is said that some "minimize" the role of the USSR in what is happening in Poland.

[Answer] We have nothing to minimize. It is clear that there are two superpowers today, each one exercising its influence over a bloc of countries. We see America, on the one hand, trying to keep under its influence certain countries that have pro-American regimes, while on the other hand, the USSR is doing the same with other countries with a pro-Soviet regime. If each one believed in the independence and sovereignty of the other countries, those countries would be left to do what it wants at home. When there was a revolution in America, when the Americans were fighting the colonial power that oppressed them, they would never have tolerated foreign intervention against their revolution, just as the

Soviets, when they made their revolution, had the same attitude. I believe that some powers should remember their own history and respect the freedom of others.

[Question] If you come to power, you could find yourself wedged, in your economic policy, between urgent demands for wage increases, wage compensation and reforms in the plants, on the one hand, and the urgent need to create new jobs in order to absorb unemployment and maintain the profitability of enterprises in order to prevent layoffs, on the other hand. What would your priorities be in such a situation?

[Answer] We shall clearly inherit a catastrophic situation and I repeat: The Mauritian people must not believe that all of our problems will be resolved after a change in government. We must do everything possible to get our economic back on its feet. This requires sacrifices and the example here must come from above. Everyone must work hard and with discipline in order to increase productivity and increase our national "pie." Naturally, our priorities will include the fight against unemployment. We must do everything possible to create productive jobs for the unemployed. We must restore order in the public services, where there are persons with more than one job and who will have to see if they should not be content with a single one and make room for others. There is also the case of the retired who are rehired under contracts, which must be reviewed. We must make room for the young. Naturally, agriculture must be diversified and enterprises in our industrial zones revived. We shall have to do everything to improve the fate of those at the bottom of the ladder and guarantee a decent living for the entire population. We shall have to pay a great deal of attention to the problem of water, not only for domestic needs, but also for agriculture and industry. We shall have to do everything to prevent layoffs.

[Question] Do you not agree that moderation is needed with respect to wage demands?

[Answer] Naturally, there must be an overall price/wage policy in order not to upset the entire economy.

[Question] A wage policy that does not prevent the creation of jobs, a, let us say, wage/job-creation policy?

[Answer] Yes. We shall indeed need a price/wage policy going hand in hand with a wage/job policy in order to prevent any worsening of the unemployment situation. Only after 2 or 3 years of efforts will we note the fruits of the efforts made by an MMM/PSM government.

[Question] You nevertheless foresee some friction between your government, if you win the elections, naturally, and the trade unions?

[Answer] With respect to unions in the GWF [General Workers Federation], we are in the process of a project aimed at making them aware of the real problems which a socialist government must face. At the same time, we are going to do everything so that federation will retain its independence vis-a-vis the government and work to improve the fate of workers. We foresee no difficulties with the GWF. There might be some with other trade unions, but there, the government will have

to do a great deal of educating so that the people will understand in what situation a new government will have to work and so that they realize that they must give the government a reasonable amount of time in order to improve the people's purchasing power.

[Question] Every time there is a crisis in Mauritius, many people want to emigrate. That is the case now. Do you advise people who can to emigrate? What will your policy on emigration be if you come to power?

[Answer] It is true that every time we are in a critical situation, when unemployment is high, the young people are desperate and emigration is very tempting. Under an MMM/PSM government, we are not going to prevent people from emigrating if they wish to do so. On the contrary, there must be planned emigration. But at the same time, we are asking upper-level management personnel, intellectuals and people with trades who can be useful to the country not to leave, in order to prevent our having to appeal to foreigners. I firmly believe, moreover, in family planning because I believe that our resources are very limited and the country is very small, which means that we cannot have uncontrolled population growth.

[Question] With respect to foreign policy, your adversaries have made a great deal of Libya's activities in the country and this has brought you into opposition with the PSM. What is your position on the subject?

[Answer] Regarding Libya, we have always maintained good relations with it. We have even called it a brother country because it is a socialist country. It is one of the few Arab nations where they have actually created a society which, from total underdevelopment, has evolved into a society with a modern standard of living where each family has its own house, a decent house, and a guaranteed minimum living wage. In fact, they have attained objectives at which we are still aiming. That is why we have a great deal of sympathy and a great deal of friendship for the Libyan people. We do not wish to make casual remarks that might harm it.

[Question] But there has been talk, mainly in the PSM, of Libyan meddling in the country's domestic affairs.

[Answer] They have spoken of Libyan intervention in Chad, for example. We know that Libya was asked for help by the regime in power in Chad. Finally, Libya did withdraw and even after the arrival of the OAU forces, we have seen what is happening in Chad today. In contrast, there are certain countries which intervene elsewhere without being called on to do so. We must not forget that. Even in Ghana today, for example, it was in response to Rawlings' request that Libya went into that country. In Mauritius, they also speak about intervention. Actually, they have exaggerated greatly. They speak of a newspaper financed by Libya, which attacks certain political parties and tries to influence others. In fact, embassies in certain other countries even have newspapers to get their views across and to spread their policies in countries where they have penetrated. It is a matter of evaluation. But out policy is clear: We do not accept any intervention by anyone, any foreign country, in our domestic affairs. If any country, including Libya, should try to do something similar, we would put it in its place. In Mauritius, the government is in charge and if there is interference, then it is up to the government to take the necessary measures.

11,464
CSO: 4719/555

PSM HITS POSTPONEMENT OF VILLAGE ELECTIONS

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 1 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] A stroke of the pen was enough to make a joke of democracy, with respect to the village councils, which last week were turned into administrative boards by a ministerial decree, even though the Constitution guarantees the citizens the democratic right to elect their representatives to the regional administration. It was in these terms that the PSM [Mauritian Socia Socialist Party], through its secretary general, A. Parsooramen, raised its voice against the government's decision to postone the village elections indefinitely.

In the opinion of the PSM secretary general, this action confirms the fact that the PT/PMSD/CAM/Transfuges [Labor Party/Mauritian Social Democratic Party/Moslem Action Committee/Transfuges] coalition is antidemocratic. The very same people pose as the great defenders of democracy when in fact they are the gravediggers and assassins of democracy. The regime in power has made use of its parliamentary majority on numerous occasions to make a farce of democracy. For years both rural and municipal elections have been postponed by decree to insure the political survival of the regime and to protect its notorious stooges.

A. Parsooramen has pointed out that from 1969 to 1981 there should have been four elections, but there were only two--12 September 1971 and 22 January 1979. Even the general elections scheduled for 1972 were postponed to 1976.

With respect to the upcoming legislative elections, the PT/PMSD/Transfuges coalition would not for one moment hesitate to postpone them for several years more, especially since it knows it will be swept out of power by the wave of change.

In addition, the PSM spokesman said that the slanderous campaign to the effect that any possible MMM/PSM government would repress democracy and freedom arises simply from intellectual dishonesty and unforgivable scurrilousness. An MMM/PSM government--as stated in its governmental program--would guarantee the populace that it would facilitate the flourishing of democracy by reestablishing the partial elections, and by respecting the rights of all Mauritians to go to the polls every 5 years. In the same breath Parsooramen

hailed the courage of the MMM for stepping down from the regional administrations when their terms expired in December 1979. This was concrete proof that the MMM and its ally, the PSM, do not intend to thwart democracy in the smallest degree. The same principle inspired the PSM secretary general to submit his resignation as a member of the village council of Petit Raffray, though he was asked to sit as a commissioner on the administrative board of the same village.

9516
CSO: 4719/587

DE L'ESTRAC REPORTS ON SUCCESS OF 'DIPLOMATIC' TRIP

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, minister in the kitchen cabinet of the MMM, and Cassam Uteem, head of relations with political parties, returned home yesterday following a trip that took them to Paris and Algiers. "The visit enabled us to enjoy a triple success on the diplomatic level and to see the interest which many governments have in the possible advent of an MMM/PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] government in Mauritius," De l'Estrac said.

The two members of the MMM first of all went to Algiers, in response to an invitation from the Algerian National Liberation Front, which is in power in that country. The delegation was received in a very official fashion. Greeted at the Algiers airport by Lazhari Cheriet, head of the department of relations with parties, and Sadek Zouaten, head of liberation movements, as well as by officials from the Department of Protocol, the MMM delegation was received that same day at Zighout Youcef Palace in Algiers, where Mohamed Cherif Mesaadia, the second-ranking man in the Algerian regime, resides. "This visit enabled us to enrich ourselves with Algeria's experiment in practical nonalignment, which causes that country to enjoy considerable prestige in Africa, the Arab world, Europe and even in the United States," De l'Estrac said.

The MMM delegation took advantage of the opportunity to lay the foundations for economic and commercial cooperation that could offer very interesting prospects to Mauritian exporters and importers. In the course of discussions with Algerian officials, "the MMM was happy to note broad agreement between itself and the FLN, particularly with respect to the role of the OAU and the Movement of Nonaligned Nations and in particular, on our common analysis of the role of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean."

After Algiers, De l'Estrac and Uteem went to Paris, where they were received at the Elysee Palace by Guy Penne, adviser to President Mitterrand for African and Malagasy affairs. De l'Estrac said that the meeting resulted in a review of the world political scene, particularly the situation in the Indian Ocean. "We have excellent reasons to think that future relations between the French socialist government and a possible MMM/PSM government would promote the economic development of Mauritius and should not suffer from any controversies," he said.

In Paris, the MMM delegation had the opportunity to meet Majaraj Krishan Rascotra, who will soon be appointed foreign secretary of the government of India. Consequently, for the two members of the MMM, it was an opportunity to establish contact with the person who will be responsible for all foreign matters, particularly future Indo-Mauritian relations. "Furthermore, I found him very well-informed on the domestic situation in Mauritius and on our diplomacy, which greatly facilitated our task," De l'Estrac concluded.

11,464
CSO: 4719/556

JAPAN AWAITS ELECTION RESULTS BEFORE GRANTING AID

Fishing Port To Be Exception

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Japan has decided to review its economic cooperation with Mauritius. The immediate effect of the decision will be a freeze on the processing of all Mauritian development projects submitted to the Japanese Government.

This is what emerges from a bulletin issued by a high Japanese official. However, it is stated that the Japanese Government's decision will not concern projects now being carried out (Albion Research Center, for example) or projects being negotiated with the private sector. With respect to the latter, these are mainly financing or investment agreements.

The reasons motivating the Japanese decision are not known. Nevertheless, it is said that, following the example of many international financing institutions or even of certain countries, Japan prefers to await the results of the general elections before embarking upon an aid program for Mauritius.

In government circles, it is said that nothing is officially known about the Japanese decision, but it is agreed that negotiations concerning the financing of various projects involving the infrastructure, technical assistance or direct aid in its diverse forms, are not moving along as the government would have wished.

One of the main projects involved in the Japanese decision, one very dear to the government, concerns the construction of a fishing port in the port region. It was originally planned that the fishing port was to be built in the vicinity of Roche-Bois and dredging had even begun. The work was subsequently interrupted, following the sinking of the dredger.

The project remained up in the air for several months and the government, while retaining its initial project -- that is, a fishing port completely detached from other port activities -- studied several versions of the project. Finally, according to our information, it was the reorganization of Pier C, the one now used, among other things, for the shipping of goods to Rodrigues, that was chosen.

Construction of a fishing port at Pier C would be more economical and would present other practical advantages.

Cost of the project is an estimated 50 million rupees. When approached to finance the project, the Japanese Government reportedly showed a great deal of interest in the completion of such a facility and reportedly suggested the opening of negotiations that allegedly led to the signing of a wide-ranging agreement to work the marine resources of the Mauritian economic zone.

According to information reaching L'EXPRESS, the Japanese Government reportedly agreed, not only to finance the proposed construction of a fishing port at Pier C, but also to take over completion of the project completely.

In circles close to the project, it is said that the only one exempted from the Japanese Government's decision to temporarily freeze aid to Mauritius would be the Pier C fishing port.

It should be emphasized that in recent years, relations between the Mauritian and Japanese governments have grown considerably closer and that Japan was becoming one of Mauritius' main suppliers of aid.

Japan To Finance Fishing Port

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 24 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] The project to develop a deepwater pier at Trou Fanfaron for the construction of a fishing port has been approved by the government, which is awaiting the first action of the Japanese Government. The project, whose cost is an estimated 50 million rupees, will reportedly be completely financed by the Japanese Government.

The project was discussed at the time of the visit by Minister of Fishing Seetaram to that country. He talked with the Japanese Government about the latest terms for the Albion Research Center, which will be officially opened by acting Prime Minister Veerasamy Ringadoo on Wednesday, 27 January.

The project consists of the development of a deepwater port, with facilities for the shipping and unloading of fish, as well as cold storage chambers and distribution facilities. Construction and development of the port will be entirely up to Japanese technicians, who will soon complete a detailed study of the project. The government hopes, after the project, to set up a national fishing company in order to close the 5-year master plan which the Ministry of Fishing drew up in 1976. Government circles talk of a grant from the Japanese Government, which is interested in this type of projects.

The choice of Trou Fanfaron will be submitted to the team of Japanese technicians who will visit the country in April. Mauritius' dossier, transmitted through the Japanese ambassador, also includes an application for assistance for several fishing projects. Seetaram has already outlined these projects for Japanese authorities.

11,464
CSO: 4719/554

BRIEFS

PSM DISSIDENTS JOIN PIM--The Mauritian Islamic Party (PIM) has two new members, Yusuf Limbada and Siddick Naudeer. The latter have just resigned from the Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM). Yousouf Mohamed, leader of PIM, has said he is very happy to welcome the two new members into his party. Interviewed by THE NATION, Mohamed stated: "The door is open to all those who desire to work alongside PIM, to safeguard liberty and democracy. We welcome people of good will, in order to carry on a campaign against dictatorship." We recall that Limbada and Naudeer had accused the leadership of the PSM of having deviated from its fundamental principles. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 15 Jan 82 p 1] 5170

CENTRAL ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED--Islam was the dominant theme at an important meeting of Mauritian Muslims yesterday [31 January] at the Green Field Garden to establish a central organization to defend the interests of Muslims and to be their spokesman with the authorities. It was on this basis that about 5,000 people heard various religious leaders of the Islamic world, as well as a number of leaders of religious or social organizations. Many banners calling for brotherhood, unity, and the mercy of Allah were displayed around the garden. The principal speaker at the meeting, Sheikh Mustapha Beeharry, imam of Noor-E-Islam Mosque, emphasized that the establishment of such an organism would make it possible for the Muslim community to make its voice heard. The objective would be the well-being of the Muslim community in the country, he said. The imam declared that no community can live in isolation. He said that we have to live in a state of interdependence, in order to preserve the multiracial character of the country. Sheikh Beeharry also declared that attempts to establish unity in the past failed and that this time the initiators of this effort do not want to associate themselves in any way with politics. Many resolutions bearing on the defense of Islamic rights were adopted by the people attending, including among other things that segas, where Muslim names have been used, should be prohibited. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Feb 82 p 4] 5170

SEYCHELLOIS FISH DEAL--The Mauritian Government has finally decided not to grant the request of the newly formed export-import company, INTRACORP, one of whose directors is none other than the secretary of the MMM, Paul Berenger. The company had expressed the wish to import 13.8 tons of fish into Mauritius from the Seychelles. One of the reasons given by Mauritian authorities for the refusal is that Mauritius now has a stock of 300 tons of fish on hand. [Text] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 23 Jan 82 p 7] 11,464

CSO: 4719/556

REPORTAGE ON NRM ATTACK ON CHERINGOMA IN SOFALA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Units of the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM), in a joint action with the Defense and Security Forces and the residents of Cheringoma, in Sofala, are continuing their search-and-destroy mission against the armed bands from South Africa that are operating under the cover of the "RNM" [Mozambican National Resistance].

According to the RM-Jornal broadcast of 1910 hours yesterday, in a report from the Radio Mozambique bureau in Beira, the military units are on the trail of the armed bands that attacked and looted the town of Inhaminga on 30 January.

Meanwhile, the Defense and Security Forces and the local population have recovered the goods and foodstuffs that the bandits stole in their attack on Inhaminga and then left behind at the scene in their headlong flight.

RM-Jornal said that large quantities of products, mainly foodstuffs, have been recovered and are now in storage at Inhaminga.

These actions are a response by the people of Cheringoma District to the watchword uttered at the mass meeting held on 3 February, the Day of the Mozambican Heroes, at Inhaminga under the sponsorship of the director of support and control of Sofala Province.

Some Statements

The newspersons of the Radio Mozambique bureau in Beira interviewed a number of Inhaminga residents, who told of the acts of vandalism and atrocities committed by the agents of the racist Pretoria regime.

The district commander of the People's Police of Mozambique declared that the attack by the armed bands of the so-called "RNM" began at about 0820 hours on 30 January. The commander was participating in the combat preparation of the militia forces of Inhaminga, in an area 4 kilometers from the town, when the first shots were heard from the attack.

He and the militiamen at once set out for Vila, via an area known as Dimba, where the population told the militia forces that bandits were lying in ambush awaiting their return. The militia forces thereupon changed the direction of their march.

The district commander of the PPM [People's Police of Mozambique] said that as they were crossing the CETA highway, currently under construction, he first observed smoke coming from the center of the town, indicating that the bandits had already captured all of the positions and were in the process of looting homes and commercial establishments of goods and food.

One local resident told RM that when he heard the first shots he thought it was the militia in a training exercise. When the gunfire continued, however, he left his house and then saw that it was not the militia but bandits of the self-appointed "RNM."

He tried to take refuge in the house but was immediately overtaken by some of the bandits. One of them then demanded his wrist watch and all the money he had on his person. This citizen said they robbed him of a total of 3,750 meticals, a wrist watch and an alarm clock, in addition to other goods and foodstuffs.

Continuing his story, the citizen declared that he fled at the first opportunity, taking with him two young sons ages 6 and 5 years.

There were other stories of cases of genuine savagery perpetrated by the South African bandits, including beatings, rapes, and the destruction of motor vehicles, locomotives and railroad cars. Public buildings were burned, and the civilian population was subjected to a genuine reign of terror.

10992
CSO: 4742/214

ITALIAN ASSISTANCE IN AGRICULTURAL STUDIES PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] Representatives of the Italian company Bonifica yesterday delivered to the secretary of state for the Limpopo-Incomati Region the plan for the agricultural, livestock and agro-industrial development of the region that lies between the Sabie, Medio Incomati and Massintonto rivers.

The plan--which was authorized by the Third Congress of the FRELIMO Party and classified as high-priority and urgent by the Mozambican Government--provides for the construction of major social and economic infrastructures including the dam at Corumane on the Sabie River.

The consortium "CO.BO.CO."--consisting of the state enterprises Condotte d'Acqua and Bonifica and of CONACO Construzioni, a national construction consortium of the Cooperatives League of Italy--was in charge of drafting the plan.

Condotte d'Acqua and Bonifica are companies of the IRI-ITALSTAT [Industrial Reconstruction Institute-ITALSTAT], which groups together major industrial enterprises of the Italian state sector. They have vast experience in their field, as is attested to by numerous undertakings in many countries.

The consortium CO.BO.CO., which groups together the three nonprivate planning, construction, and financial participation companies, proposes to collaborate in our national development through the medium of integrated programs in sectors that are considered to be high-priority.

CO.BO.CO. is beginning its activity in Mozambique with the plan for agricultural, livestock and agro-industrial development in the region that lies between the Sabie, Medio Incomati and Massintonto rivers. This plan was recently completed and was delivered yesterday to SERLI by high-level officials of the Bonifica company.

These studies and projects are being carried out for the Secretariat of State for the Limpopo-Incomati Region and provide for a series of initiatives in the economic-production sectors and in the sociocultural area that will be mutually integrated.

The planning and implementation of this work constitute still another joint undertaking by the Mozambican state and by the state and cooperative sectors of Italy, whose collaboration has been steadily intensified.

10992
CSO: 4742/214

CULTURAL, ARTISTIC ACTIVITIES SUGGESTED FOR FREE TIME

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] A Mozambican citizen has at his disposal an average of 37 hours per week of free time.

A revolution is not sad, is not drab, is not boring. A revolution is lively, is joyous, is dynamic. This is why the subject of free time should be taken up and discussed at various levels. There is agreement (although far from universal) to the effect that there are few places, and little to do, to fill one's hours of recreation, diversion and leisure.

An expert on this subject (a friend of mine, incidentally) told me of his concern over this matter of free time. He said it is essential to avoid at all cost the attitude--which some people have--that "free time can take a man away from the social strife, the contradictions of the class struggle, his own everyday problems, and his struggle for a better future."

Free time cannot serve as an instrument for alienation, much less as a means for suppressing the creative activities of the workers and thereby channeling "their energies toward the satisfaction of their needs--principally of a material nature--and pursuing objectives that are purely recreational," as this expert put it.

Today, in our country, the exercise of free time is limited to a series of very well-defined activities. Sports--headed by soccer--polarize everyone's attention and are the principal activity of free time. It is, however, sports viewed not as an exercise but as a pastime, although the conditions exist for sports in which everyone could participate but which are neither encouraged nor publicized, largely because of the media's neglect.

There is the cinema, but with the repetitive showing of films which remain month after month on billboard and marquee. There are the variety shows, but in rather limited number and of only passable quality. There are the dances and recreational events, also few in number. And there are the night clubs, where prices are very high and which are beyond the means of a large percentage of the population--and which, to tell the truth, are of little or no value as recreation.

But what does one expect? One cannot sit idly, complaining that there is nothing to do with one's free time and waiting for someone (in this case the state, perhaps) to solve our problems.

At the neighborhood level, it will be necessary to arouse the creative initiative of individual citizens. There are such things as a theater for adults, a children's theater, puppet shows, bazaars, dances, poetry readings, songfests and music festivals. There is an endless variety of ways of filling our free time, provided we exercise our initiative.

Free time is one of the most important factors in the education of the new man.

This is true because, he said, "the influence of a given occupation upon the development of one's personality depends above all else on the content of that occupation and only secondarily on the amount of time spent on it."

The truth is that free time "is more fruitful when it is not simply utilized for entertainment but rather in cultural activities and in scientific, artistic and technological creation."

10992
CSO: 4742/214

BRIEFS

MAPUTO BLACKOUT--The city of Maputo was without electric power for approximately 4 hours yesterday beginning in mid-afternoon. According to an authorized source, the lack of electric power was caused by an interruption in the power supply from South Africa. According to information received from that country, serious damage occurred in the electric power supply system, resulting in a cutoff in supply to the Mozambican capital. As soon as the interruption was reported, technicians from the Mozambique Electric Power Company went to work to get the thermal electric power plant in operation. The lack of electric power during the period of several hours caused various difficulties in the normal life of the city, but this did not adversely affect the economic sectors. Problems were reported in connection with the city's automobile traffic, especially at the intersections, where the absence of traffic patrolmen during the afternoon rush hour was quite obvious. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Feb 82 p 2] 10992

OJM ADMISSION REORGANIZED--The membership admission brigades of the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization] in Maputo Province were dissolved at the most recent provincial seminar for readjustment of procedures--which was held last month in Namaacha--according to a report issued by the organization. The report stated that this action was taken because of the poor performance of the brigades, which--among other shortcomings--had been unable to determine who "can be a member of the OJM, in accordance with the nature of our organization." The same source added that in replacement of the brigades a section for the specific purpose of admitting new members was created under the Organizational Department of the OJM in Maputo Province; it is to be headed by the respective official in charge. The seminar also studied the question of how youth should be occupied not only in specific tasks but also in their free time. The participants in the seminar concluded--with respect to the latter aspect--that dances, singing, band concerts, and excursions to places of historical, economic and touristic interest should--among other initiatives--be set forth on a list of priority activities to be drawn up by the OJM secretariats at all levels. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Feb 82 p 3] 10992

CSO: 4742/214

RESULTS OF MEETING OF COMMAND CADRES NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 13 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Command cadres met in a conference in Tahoua on 11-12 January 1982 under the chairmanship of Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state.

Following the important opening speech by the chief of state, the conference heard the reports of prefects on the political, economic and social status of their respective departments, and speeches by the secretary of state for the interior and the principal directors of the Ministry of the Interior.

At the close of the ensuing discussions, 4 operating commissions were established: the Security Commission, Development Company Commission, Administration Commission and Social Commission.

The reports of the various commissions made the following conclusions and recommendations:

Only duly authorized government agents, departmental prefects and district subprefects shall exclusively handle the general supervision of government agents' activities in their respective districts. In this regard, command cadres, regardless of their status or function, are directly subordinate to regional or local administrative authorities.

Prefects and subprefects shall participate in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating regional and local development programs.

The budgets of regional organizations shall be managed more strictly and resources shall be used better to increase funds allocated for the investment program to meet the real needs of the population.

The people and cadres shall be better informed and made more aware of the goals of the Development Company, with a view to their conscious and effective participation.

A national debate on the Nigerien school system shall be opened in an effort to obtain solutions which will make it possible for the system to be socially integrated and economically attainable.

The conference praises the efforts made to complete sanitary infrastructures, while hoping that human and material resources will be increased to assure their proper operation.

The conference recommends that greater attention be given to planning, implementing and monitoring hydrological infrastructures programs.

The conference hopes for the timely provision of food for the population and additional livestock feed in areas with shortages.

The conference recommends the effective supervision of marketed grain no later than 28 February 1982.

11915
CSO: 4719/516

PAPER REPORTS ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Capturing Voters From the Right"]

[Text] Elections will be held 14 and 21 March in 18 of the island's districts. These elections, which will be totally useless and which were called for by the Right, will, nevertheless, be a test of public opinion as a whole. It will not be a test in terms of who gets elected (there is no question of overturning the Right's current majority at this juncture) but of voting shifts between the Left and the Right.

As we have said before, these elections offer the Left a good opportunity to inflict a defeat on the Right. What can also be said even at this point is that the Right is not going to be launching into this battle with a feeling of confidence. It struck a mortal blow to the Right when the president of the republic reaffirmed that Point 58 of the presidential program will indeed be implemented next year. The Right now knows that next year the elections to the unicameral assembly will be held on the basis of proportional representation.

Yesterday's JIR [JOURNAL DE L'LLE DE LA REUNION] informed us that for Debre, Virapoulle, Repiquet and Fontaine "the disappointment was real." One can see this also in the fact that so many candidates of the Right are running as "independents" (like Armand Nativel, for example). Right now they are afraid of running on the RPR [Rally for the Republic Party] or UDF [Union for the Defense of the Republic] ticket, because they know they are going to lose votes, and by this means they hope to fool the workers into believing they are "independents."

So the Right will not be marching into battle in high spirits.

This is why conditions are more than opportune for all the forces of the Left, and particularly for the PCR [Communist Party of Reunion], to capture votes from the Right.

Today we have the ammunition with which to convince the workers who have been tricked by the Right. There is the record of increases in social service by the government 6 months ago; there is the beginning of pluralism in the media on FR3 [France Region 3]; again, there is the reaffirmation by the president of the republic that there "will be no personnel reductions"; and, finally, there is the growing perception that the future of Reunion belongs to the Left, with the PCR.

The task of the Left, then, in this electoral campaign, is not to convince the workers who already support the Left, who already vote communist or socialist. It is rather a question of making contact with every worker who was fooled by the Right. We must contact those who are still subject to pressure, to blackmail.... We must go see them, give them the necessary explanations, and convince them that the future of Reunion belongs to the Left and its most stalwart defender: the Communist Party of Reunion.

Capturing votes from the Right will create the conditions for its total defeat next year. It is essential that the district elections result in even greater confidence among the workers, the farmers, the unemployed, women and the young people of our country that in 1983 the Right will be beaten and the Left come to power.

9516
CSO: 4719/581

FJAR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON DEVELOPMENT, ELECTIONS

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 27 Jan 82 p 12

[Communique by the Political Bureau of the FJAR [Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion]]

[Text] The difficult predicament in which Reunionese youths finds itself today is the result of the colonial policy pursued by the government in our country for more than 20 years. Those who have been in power and are still in power have led our country's economy to disaster. The unemployment which has afflicted the country in the past has once again spread to the great majority of young people, who are having problems of every kind day after day.

Today it is necessary to have done with this situation. We must expand all the productive activities in our country in order to resolve this crucial problem: unemployment. It is up to the Left to take charge of this country's destiny in order to complete the task of development, for in 20 years of power the Right showed us its total incompetence and total irresponsibility.

So we should fight the Right in the upcoming elections. To do that, the leftist forces in the country must united. All progressive forces should unite to fight against the forces of reaction.

We should have this unity in time for the upcoming district elections. And the only way to achieve this unity is by a clear and unambiguous commitment to automatic, reciprocal and supportive withdrawal in favor of whichever leftist candidate has the most votes in the first round.

At this time, only the Communist Party of Reunion [PCR] has made its position known. The Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion declares its support for unity, and our position fully endorses that of the PCR.

All the forces of the Left must unite to inflict a defeat on the Right. In the current situation, they have an immense responsibility, for the development of the country and the future of the workers, the growers, the women and the youth depends entirely on unity.

9516
CSO: 4719/581

NEW PDS DEPUTY RESIGNS FROM PARTY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 18 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Moustapha Mbodj]

[Excerpt] The Senegalese Democratic Party's [PDS] intention to adopt a tougher policy, recently announced by Mr Abdoulaye Wade, is still causing a stir within the party, since such a toughening of policy, in conjunction with recent events, could perhaps result in Mr Wade's extended absence. Thus following the expulsion last week of two National Assembly deputies, the so-called "puritanical" Mr Amadou Fall and Mrs Fatou Kane for "collusion with the enemy and divisive maneuvers," which was followed shortly afterwards by the resignation of Mr Doudou Ndoye, the national secretary for relations with internal organs, it is a Casamance deputy, Mr Famara Mane, who has just resigned, challenging the "arbitrary and antidemocratic measures" taken against national leaders who demanded explanations concerning the delegation of party members sent to Libya and the "personal actions of the PDS general secretary, Mr Abdoulaye Wade."

Whatever the case, the resignation of Deputy Mane, perhaps more than the others, is a significant loss for this party 1 year away from parliamentary and presidential elections.

It may be recalled that in 1978 he won a clear victory in his electoral district and was very influential in establishing the principal legal opposition party at that time in the south. Thus prior to his resignation, Mr Famara Mane was a member of the PDS National Secretariat and general secretary of the PDS Regional Assembly in Casamance. Mr Mane, who speaks of the "circumstantial leadership of the PDS" in his letter, definitely had a different concept of the internal democracy which should govern the life of a democratic party: "In solidarity with all sincere party members who care about Senegal's higher interests, I have decided to terminate all our political activities within this party, which has become a financial enterprise." However, Mr Mane stated in his press release: "I consider myself committed to those patriots who have resolved to defend just causes and appeal to all party members to bar the way for deception and demagoguery."

Mr Famara Mane is thus the second deputy to resign from the political body led by Mr Abdoulaye Wade within the space of approximately 10 days and the seventh to do so since the 1978 parliamentary elections, following which the PDS held 18 seats in the National Assembly. His resignation reduces the number of PDS deputies in

the National Assembly to nine. How many PDS deputies will remain by the end of this legislature? This is a matter which Senegalese political circles are following with interest. As for the adoption of a tougher policy, which Mr Wade recommends, according to the PS [Socialist Party] general secretary this could mean that his party may not submit any candidates in the upcoming elections, even though this may be necessary. "We no longer wish to be the party brought out to endorse Senegalese democracy."

11915
CSO: 4719/516

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA SIGNED

Victoria NATION in French 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the Seychelles and Cuba was signed yesterday [11 February] at National House by Maxime Ferrari, minister of planning and development, and Roberto Valdes Munoz, Cuban ambassador.

The agreement was signed in the presence of the principal secretaries from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Labor, Social Security, from the central administration of the government, and in the presence of the deputy secretary general for education, as well as before high officials of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Planning and Development.

It covers cooperative relations between the two countries in the area of public health, agriculture, planning, education, sports, labor, and social security, as well as economic and commercial relations between the two republics.

Cooperative Will

Speaking at the close of the signature ceremony Minister Ferrari congratulated both countries on the fortunate outcome of the consultations between the Cuban delegation and the representatives of most of the ministerial departments. This agreement demonstrates, he noted, the cooperative will, fraternity, and friendship between our two peoples and constitutes a new advance over what was achieved in the past. Underlining the "volume of things to do together," the minister of planning and development, at the end of his short speech, expressed a wish for the full success "of the implementation of this will to work together in a revolutionary spirit so that our two countries can advance with more justice, more brotherhood, and more friendship."

For a Better Life

Speaking in turn, the Cuban ambassador to the Seychelles noted great satisfication with the conclusions which the two delegations had reached, symbolizing the desire of two countries to work together for a better life. He underlined the frank, sincere, brotherly, and open character of cooperation between the Cuban people and those of Seychelles. This agreement, he declared, expresses in the first place an initial step in the development of bilateral cooperation in different areas. Conseuqently, in the future we think that we can deepen this collaboration even further, Ambassador Valdes said at the end of his speech.

Having arrived in the Seychelles last Sunday [7 February], the Cuban delegation, led by Ricardo Guerrera Blanco, chief of the African Department in the Cuban State Commission for Cooperation, is to leave the Seychelles today [12 February].

5170
CSO: 4719/605

PRESIDENT SIAD SPEAKS ON JUSTICE DAY

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Mogadishu, Thursday — The General Secretary of the SRSP, President of the SDR Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre has earlier this week attended a ceremony marking Somalia's Justice Day.

Speaking to the staff and employees of the Justice and Religous Affairs Ministry and security courts, the President said that the proper administration of Justice can only be assured when the public are awakened to its benefits.

«Justice can always take its right course when proper investigations begin right from the start with the honest assistance of the public», he said.

The President pointed out that Justice is rooted in and interpreted in accordance with Somali traditions and way of life and cannot be based on imported judicial systems.

Speaking on international justice, Jaalle Siad said that it was full of well-formulated but not properly practised laws.

The President commended the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Justice and Religious Affairs in General for efficiently executing justice in the country and urged them to redouble their efforts towards that end.

Earlier, the Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs, Jaalle Ahmed Shire Mohamoud, recounted the steps of Judicial development in the country.

The ceremony, which was held at the premises of the Supreme Court here, was also attended by the Second Vice President Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, members from the SRSP's Central Committee and the people's Assembly as well as other party and government officials.

New Court President

Meanwhile, the General Secretary of the SRSP, President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, received at his office here Colonel Osman Male Ma'allim who was sworn in there for the post of President of the Armed Forces' High Court.

Speaking at the occasion, Jaalle Siad clearly outlined the great importance of the proper execution of Justice for the enhancement of national prestige and social development.

President Siad expressed his best wishes for the success of the new court President in the fulfilment of his weighty duties.

CSO: 4700/886

PRESIDENT SIAD RECEIVES FRENCH ENVOY

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

MOGADISHU, Thursday — The General Secretary of the SRSP, President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre on Tuesday night received at his residence here the French Presidential Councellor on African Affairs, Mr. Guy Penne, who arrived here last Monday night on an official visit to Somalia.

During their meeting, Jaalle Siad and the French official discussed bilateral relations and mutual cooperation as well as international issues of common interests to both countries.

Mr. Penne also conveyed to Persident Siad a personal message from President Francois Mitterrand.

Jaalle Siad requested Mr. Penne to convey his greetings and best wishes to President Mitterand, the government and people of France.

Earlier on the day, Mr. Penne met with Somali Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jaalle Abdurahman Jama Barre, with whom he reviewed bilateral relations and current major international issues, including the problem of the Horn of Africa.

Also, the French official had separate meetings with Somali Ministers of Information, and Planning, Jaalle Mohamed Aden Sheikh and Jaalle Ahmed Habib Hamed.

Their discussions focused on Franco-Somali relations and cooperation.

Mr. Guy Penne expressed the hope that his visit to Somalia would contribute to the promotion of bilateral relations.

Meanwhile, on Wednesday the Chairman of the National Commission for Refugees, Jaalle Abdi Mohamed Tarrah, received 13 GLR-160 Reneult trucks presented by the French government to alleviate the transport problem in the refugee camps.

The trucks were handed over to Jaalle Trrah by Mr. Guy Penne.

Speaking at the handing-over ceremony, Mr. Penne said the French people were deeply moved by the images of distress in the refugee camps in Somalia and expressed his confidence that the trucks would contribute to the alleviation of this distress.

«France's concern for the refugees in the camps in Somalia has expressed itself, beyond her action in the EEC, through food-aid, medicine-supplies, air-transports (at the time of the floods in May 1981) and teams of medical volunteers or agricultural volunteers,» he said.

Mr. Penne assured Jaalle Tarrah that he would transmit to French President, Francois Mitterand, what he called «the strong impressions» he felt when seeing Somalia confronted with this drastic situation.

Mr. Penne stated that the French Minister for Planning and Co-operation will visit Somalia in the near future to continue the talks that he had with the Somali government.

Speaking to reporters just before departure he added that his discussions with Somali government officials revolved round the theme of co-operation between France and Somalia.

Mr. Penne disclosed that he conveyed to the Somali President a message from President Francois Mitterrand along with an invitation for President Siad to visit France.

Finally, Mr. Penne who concluded a 3-day visit to Somalia expressed his thanks to the government and people of Somalia for the warm welcome accorded him.

CSO: 4700/886

INFORMATION MINISTER LEAVES FOR KUWAIT

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

Mogadishu, Thrusday — A delegation led by Minister of Information and National Guidance, Jaalle Mohamed Adam Sheikh, left here Tuesday for Kuwait to attend the meeting of the Gulf countries' ministers of Information and Culture which is due to begin there next week.

In an interview given to reporters before his departure from the airport here, Jaalle Mohamed said that the meeting will centre on the increasing of television services and the co-ordination of T. V. programmes in the Gulf countries.

The Minister added that during his stay in Kuwait, he intends to discuss with the officials of the Arab Broadcasting and T. V. Union the enhancement of the co-operation relations and the exchange of ideas and experiences that exist between the information institutions of Kuwait and Somalia.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the Chairman of the SRSP Bureau for party Central Committee Affairs, Jaalle Abdulkadir Mao Omer, the Minister of Industry, Jaalle Ali Khalif Galaydh, the assistant Ministers of Health and Information and other senior government and Party officials.

CSO: 4700/886

MINISTER RETURNS FROM PAN-ARAB MEETING

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, Thursday — The First Vice-Chairman of the People's Assembly Jaalle Omer Arteh Ghalib and members of his delegation returned here on Monday after attending the Pan-Arab parliamentary Union meeting held recently in Kuwait.

Jaalle Arteh told SONNA at the airport that the annual meeting discussed ways of promoting Arab Unity and cooperation as well as other topics related to Arab causes.

It also discussed ways of forging closer links among Arab Parliaments and safequarding Arab interests, he said, adding that mutual understanding was reached on these matters.

After Kuwait meeting, Jaalle Arteh visited Qater and the united Arab Emirates where he discussed bilateral relations and cooperation. In both countries Jaalle Arteh also had meetings with Somali communities.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were: Jaalle colonel Ahmed Hassan Musa, a member of the SRC's economic financial and trade committee, Jaalle Jama Mohamed Ghalib, Minister of Local Governments and Rural Development, Jaalle Mohamed Burale Ismail, second Vice-Chairman of the People's Assembly, and other government and parliamentry officials.

CSO: 4700/886

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENOUNCES SOVIET, ETHOPIAN PROPAGANDA

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

Mogadishu, Thursday — A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence has earlier this week categorically denied as baseless lies reports put out from Addis Ababa and Moscow radios alleging that fighting was going within the Somali National Army.

«These unfounded reports were also picked up by an irresponsible Reuters correspondent based in Nairobi who quoted Radio Addis Ababa which is notorious for its fabrications rooted in colonialism», the spokesman said.

The spokesman emphatically stated that there has never been any fighting within the Somali army but that, on the contrary, the valiant Somali armed forces and people are united more than ever in their preparedness for the defence of their sovereignty and independence.

«The purpose of this conspiratorial propaganda dessiminated by the Russians and the Abyssinians is to mislead world public opinion and subvert the stability of the Somali Democratic Republic».

«The Addis Ababa and Moscow Radios have become well-known for their mendacious broadcasts aimed at promoting the goals of colonialism and hegemonism», the spokesman noted.

CSO: 4700/886

ARAB LEAGUE CHIEF CONCLUDES VISIT TO SOMALIA

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

Mogadishu, Thursday — The Director General of the Arab League Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ALESCO), Dr. Muhieddin Saber, left here last Sunday after winding up an official visit to Somalia during which he discussed with concerned Somali officials ways and means of strengthening the on-going Arabization Programme in Somalia.

Speaking to SONNA before his departure, Dr. Saber expressed satisfaction at his visit which, he said, has produced fruitful results.

The ALESCO chief said his visit to Somalia was aimed at assessing ways and means by which the Arab League and its affiliated agencies could assist Somalia in its campaign of Arabization and the revival of Arabic Culture and language.

Earlier, the ALESCO agreed with the Somali Government to set up an urgent strategy pertaining to the intensification of Arabic in Somalia as well as preparing places and equipments for learning the Arabic language and culture.

CSO: 4700/886

NAVY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

Mogadishu, Thursday — A ceremony marking the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Somali Marine Force was held on Tuesday night at the Navy's headquarters here.

In a speech at the ceremony which was attended by members from the SRC, the Party's Central Committee, and the People's National Assembly, as wel as senior Army officers and other distinguished guests, the SDR Assistant Minister of Defence, Major General Omar Haji Mohamed, congratulated the officers, the non-commissioned officers and sailors as well as their families on this occasion, expressing his best wishes for their progress and prosperity.

Jaalle Omer underlined the heavy duties awaiting the marine force to fullfil and accomplish its role towards the national development in political, economic, social and defence and security fields. He called on the Somali army members to carry out their obligations with honesty and to sacrifice their precious lives for the defence of tehe motherland.

«Since our coastline is very long and is rich with marine resources which are to be defended against any hostile forces, tehe Ministry of Defence intends to increase the power of the navy in terms of equipment and professional knowledge,» the Assistant Minister declared.

Earlier, the Commandant of the Somali Marine Force, Admiral Mohamed Omer Osman, delivered a report during which he outlined the history of the Somali Navy and its role in the national development efforts.

The commandant touched on the numerous problems the navy encountered under the corrupt regimes and the plans set up by the Revolution to speed up its development both in administration and knowledge to defend the country's 3000-km-long coast.

Jaalle Mohamed Omer declared that the Somali Navy is capable of detecting any sea manoeuvres, adding that he had full confidence in the Marine force which, he said, possesses both the technology and equipment to repulse any hostile force infringing upon the sovereignty and independence of the nation.

CSO: 4700/886

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SEMINAR CLOSES

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 19 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Mogadishu, Thursday — The Minister for Livestock Forestry and Range, Jaalle Mohamed Ali Nur closed on Wednesday a seminar on Energy and Environmental Management Needs in Somalia.

The three-day seminar has been discussing energy and environmental needs and considering ways and means of finding appropriate solutions that are adaptable to local conditions in the country.

The meeting which was broken up into separate research and discussion groups had come up with numerous final recommendations aimed at finding a practical solution for environmental and energy problems.

In his closing speech, Jaalle Nur highlighted the importance of the seminar which, he said, would set a good basis for tackling energy crisis, soil erosion and desertificaton.

The Minister who pointed out the numerous energy problems facing Somalia and almost all developing countries, said that the government has set up a national level committee to study ways of defusing these problems or at least deminishing their acuteness. He said that earlier experiments made to that effect have produced encouraging results.

Noting that energy could not be separated from other factors such as the raw materials, technical know-how and finance, Jaalle Nur stressed the need to accelerate the mutual understanding and exchange between developed and developing nations in utilization of new energy sources including that of the sun, wind, dung and water.

«We in Somalia, like many others in the developing world, wish to solve these problems by pursuing a policy of national self re-

liance through the framework of global cooperation and exchanges based on fairness and equity,» he declared.

The seminar is jointly sponsored by the faculty of Engineering of the Somali University, Ministry of Higher Ecucation and Culture in collaboration with the Program for International Development, Clark University and Volunteers in Technical Assistance. Supporting organizations have included the Somali Research Unit or Emergencies and Rural Development, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Water and Mineral Resources, the Somali Studies International Association, the United States Agency for International Development and its Program for Environmental Training and Management in Africa (ETMA).

PRESENTATIONS

Dr. R. Ford, Clark University, Dr. S. Waldron, Cortland State University compared price rises in wood and charcoal and noted that, over the last ten years, the increase in woodfuel has been greater than the rise in the price of petroleum. They also reported that women in refugee camps two years ago spent 1 hour a day gathering fuelwood. In 1982 some spent up to 9 hours a day.

Mr. Awallah, Director of the Northern Rangelands Projects, NRA, discussed the role of nomads in the energy/environment inerface. Defending nomadic lifestyles, he argued that nomads do not cut trees or destroy rangelands. Instead they protect them as they are the basic resources to carry out their pastoral livelihoods. The Government is now working with nomads to improve the range and waterpoints, in order to increase livestock production while conserving the environment.

Dr. M. A. Deria (Mineral Resources and Water Development) and A. Raghe (SRUERD) Presented findings of their research on household energy consumption in Mogadishu. In recent years, prices have jumped from 15 shillings in 1975 to 45 shillings per 100 kilo bag and the distances of transportation increased to about 300 km from Mogadishu.

Presentation on individual renewable energy technologies followed. S. Hirsch (VITA), H. Cauley (VITA) and P. Hassrich (UNICEF) described experiences with

improving the efficiency of cooking stoves. Through more effective designs, efficiency can be increased from 10% to 50% Better efficiency can reduce wood and charcoal consumption by half.

Prof. L. Sugier (UNHCR) explained how use of solar cookers could reduce fuelwood costs to zero. Describing experiments in Beled Weyn, he told how women were cooking rice, meat, and vegetables with sun's rays. Further, hospitals and clinics were now able to sterilise water using only the sun's rays.

Oxfam representative Rob Fraser discussed their success with solar powered water pumps in refugee camps in the Hargeisa region. Though the pumps cost 4 times as much as diesel pumps, they consume no petroleum so the long run operating cost is less than a diesel pump. He estimated that in two years, the solar pump would pay for itself through reduced operating costs.

A.B.H. (National University), Peter Hayes (Energy Development Incorporated), and Western Fisher (USAID) reviewed the national energy situation and found that the largest single energy use in the country is household cooking.

CSO: 4700/886

CALL FOR EXPANSION OF MASS MEDIA

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 12 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Mohamed Robleh Noor in column "Friday Notebook": "Digesting the Mass Media"]

[Text]

The Somali Mass Media personnel along with the whole nation clebrated recently the nineth revolutionary anniversary of the Somali Mass Media Day. And as we experienced that important occasion, we felt the need to review the role of the Somali mass media as well as the setbacks that hinder its activities.

«The Information department should be provided with the necessary manpower and equipment to enable it to properly serve the interest of the nation», was one of the resolutions issued by the recent SRSP Committee Fourth Ordinary Session.

Visits of inspection to the headquarters of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance as well as its autonomous agencies have been carried out by the President and other SRC members. There is no doubt that the aim of such visits is in line with the fact that lack of effective communication media substantial development cannot be attained in economic, political, and social affairs.

The main objectives behind our communication media is to create social consciousness among the masses in order to make them aware of the importance of work; it is to utilize manpower for national development and progress. It is the information men who

are to assess and evaluate people's participation in social construction, and to create competition among those enagaged in production so as to promote output.

On the double effects of the mass-media, an Egyptian writer and lecturer on mass media an information, Ahmed Taher, once told a group of African Journalists that the -mass-media as they come to the emerging Third World countries, are regarded by some to be «the great hope for democracy,» while others consider the press, radio and television to be «insidious devices that would capture and enslave helpless masses.» However, it is for the sake of the former of these two opposing view-points that makes incumbent upon us all the time to formulate a new and ambitious plan for improving and expanding our business of journalism.

We have to bring great upswing in this field, for communication is a basic element in the process of change and progress. The improvement of technical facilities should be given priorty inorder to ensure a wider and more efficient service.

CSO: 4700/886

REUTERS IS UPBRAIDED FOR SWALLOWING ETHIOPIAN PROPAGANDA

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Lies Are Lies"]

[Text]

This week has again seen a typical example of interference in the internal affairs of one country by another when both Radio Moscow and Radio Addis Abeba broadcast false news about the SDR, alleging that its armed forces had clashed. What they wanted to imply in so many words is that it was on the verge of ruin However, no one was alarmed here or outside, and they were disappointed.

Propaganda from these two Radio stations are not something for any serious student who has been familiar with developments here in the Horn of Africa, particularly in the arena of politics; it is a region that has attracted much attention from everywhere by virtue of its being troub le-spot of unprecedented magnitude. But while such propaganda has been mainly in the form of «Commentaries» by «experts» in the past, at present it has been treated as «news». This may make no difference to the casual observer, but to those who are familiar with the art of propaganda this shift is significant. It means that having failed in their «commentaries», Russia and Abyssinia are trying another avenue to achieve their goal.

What we want to say to these terrible lies has already been said in the statement issued by the Ministry of Defence of this coun-

try. What we want to point out here, however, is that it is a pity that Reuters fell for the trap and spread the «news». This is understandable for newsmen are always in a hurry to get ahead of their rivals and this is the essence of news. But a good journalist should always keep in mind the bacground of the news he is handling-and therefore the sources.

In this instance how far can Abyssinia and Russia be reliable, for axample? Shouldn't Reuters learn from its fiasco?

CSO: 4700/886

MALAN DISCUSSES INCREASE IN TERRORIST ACTIVITY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Feb 82 p 8

[Report: "Attacks Against South Africa Have Increased 200 Percent."]

> [Text] Johannesburg--Incidents of terrorism in South Africa increased by almost 200 percent in the first half of last year compared to the previous 6 months according to General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defense, in Alberton yesterday when he opened the 15th national congress of the South African National Institute for Emergency Services.

General Malan said that the government last year "approached its goal to a considerable degree" with its political, economic and social initiatives.

"Unfortunately it is one of the big contradictions of the world and time we live in that the greater the successes we achieve, the more we are attacked. The stability we create runs counter to the ambitions of Soviet imperialism and expansionism in Southern Africa.

"Thus the onslaught on South Africa will worsen through the use of instruments such as terrorism, other substitute forces, and a sustained campaign of psychological warfare. The reality of this renewed onslaught is on our doorstep," said General Malan.

Economy

"This evil threat to our country demands a carefully planned counter strategy and the generation of new military initiatives. Just as in the economy, where we use our mineral resources and reserves for the promotion of the nation's progress, it is also important in the military context to utilize our labor force to the greatest advantage."

General Malan said that the security and standard of living of South Africa which Afrikaners hold so dear require a greater degree of sacrifice and a greater devotion of all its citizens to insure that the burden of defense is shared fairly by everyone.

Lengthen

"Unfortunately, existing legislation and voluntary commitments have not created the necessary counter balance to insure our survival. Thus it is up to our legislators to establish new measures to expand the military service and place a more balanced burden on all citizens.

"At this point in time, however, it would not be fair to increase the period of initial military service, but instead to make an appeal to the citizen militia, the commandos and the reservists to make a greater contribution to our national effort," General Malan said. (SAPA)

8700
CSO: 4701/33

NP CONTROVERSY ON ROLE OF COLOREDS

Treurnicht Objects to NP Standpoint

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Political Report: Treurnicht Wants Clarification of NP (National Party) Policy."]

[Text] Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal leader of the National Party, yesterday once again urged a stricter qualification of the government's policy on a new constitutional dispensation for whites, coloreds and Asians.

This follows newspaper reports about a threatening argument in the inner circle of the National Party after Dr Treurnicht recently objected to a view expressed in NAT 80's, the official informative publication of the National Party.

In an editorial, NAT 80's referred to the new constitutional dispensation being planned and said it is only logical that no more than one government can exist in one country.

When asked about it, Dr Treurnicht said yesterday: "The wording of NAT 80's touches one of the most sensitive nerves in our policy and such a standpoint will have to be very strictly qualified." Dr Treurnicht did not want to go into the matter any further.

Other NP spokesmen said that they were surprised about Dr Treurnicht's objection to the standpoint in NAT 80's, since the matter had been dealt with long ago in the NP inner circle.

DIE BURGER learned that the editorial had been approved for publication by a senior minister, Dr Piet Koornhof [Minister of Cooperation and Development] in his capacity as chairman of the NP's Federal Information Service.

The editorial was written by Dr Jan Grobler, member of parliament from Brits and chief information official of the NP. In it, he mentioned a series of realities which this current generation will have to accept in order to be able to survive. Among them are:

--that whites, Coloreds and Indians should inhabit a geographical area in South Africa within which individual living areas are provided for;

--that it is only logical that no more than one government can exist in the same country;

--that it is essential for population groups which inhabit the same country to participate in the decisionmaking processes of that country.

The editorial also said: "The carrying out of the aforementioned aspects is based on the cooperation and friendly disposition of every citizen in and around South Africa. The process is consultation on an equal basis."

It has been learned that Dr Treurnicht raised objections about 10 days ago to that position on government. According to him this could have far-reaching implications. He is also said to have feared that this could possibly be read to mean there would be only a mixed government in the future.

The matter initiated considerable discussion among NP members of parliament. Last week there were strong rumors that one of Dr Treurnicht's supporters wanted to bring up the question at the weekly NP caucus meeting, but apparently that did not come about.

In NP circles it is pointed out that the editorial was written after the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, had taken a strong position in the No-confidence debate on Coloreds. He committed himself to peace between Coloreds and whites, and he said that a separate sovereign government for Coloreds could not be created. He added that he was not pleading for a unitary state, but that he was expanding on the charge to the presidential council to find a co-existence for Coloreds and Asians.

Botha Defends NP Standpoint

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Political Report: "Treurnicht Objection; Prime Minister Takes Stand."]

> [Text] The Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, yesterday took a firm stand with respect to the disturbances in connection with the constitutional policy of the National Party in which the Transvaal leader of the party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and the chief information official of that party, Dr Jan Grobler, are involved.

From a statement in which he once again spelled out the policy of the National Party on that matter, and from an interjection in the Small Budget Debate in the House of Assembly, it appears that the prime minister has put Dr Grobler in the right on that question.

The dispute revolves around a view which Dr Grobler had expressed in an editorial in NAT 80's in his capacity as editor of that publication. Amongst other things, he wrote that it is only logical that in one country there can be only one government. Dr Treurnicht objected to that position and said that this requires "careful qualification" since it touches one of the most sensitive nerves in our policy."

In an interesting statement to DIE BURGER, the prime minister yesterday said, amongst other things, that there can be only one central government authority in a country, although there can be various government instruments. He also took a clear stand on sharing of power and said that for the NP the concept of consultation and shared responsibility is a form of healthy sharing of power.

Treurnicht

He also made it known that he himself will give guidance on the constitutional proposals of the Presidential Council to every provincial congress of the National Party. If the recommendations of the Presidential Council are received in good time, it could be done this year already.

In the Small Budget debate in the House of Assembly, Mr Harry Schwarz, chief spokesman on the finances of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] asked the prime minister if he agreed with the editorial in NAT 80's.

Mr Botha answered: "Of course. I clearly stated that in the no-confidence debate."

Dr Treurnicht, who yesterday was involved in deep conversations with quite a number of colleagues, told DIE BURGER, when asked, that he did not have any comment on the prime minister's statement.

Earlier in the day Dr Grobler from Brits, where he is involved in matters of his electoral department, told DIE BURGER he didn't think it was good practice to enter into a public debate with a minister when there are differences of emphasis on policy. He thinks such a matter can be settled amicably.

"As far as I am concerned, the editorial is entirely within party policy, and I stand by it," he said. He added that the editorial has been approved for publication by senior colleagues to whom he is responsible.

In political circles one expects the prime minister's statement to elicit profound discussion. Several senior NP members told DIE BURGER that they hope the air is cleared now, after the statement of the chief leader.

Mr Botha's statement reads as follows: "During the no-confidence debate, I once again positively spoke against a system of one man, one vote under the Westminster system. I also pointed out that it is not possible to establish separate instruments for whites and Coloreds in the country without there being joint consultation on the first, second and third levels of government.

"I also stated that self-determination of the whites continues to be the point of departure for the government, but at the same time I said that self-determination is a relative term, not an absolute one.

"In my view too many phantoms are being evoked on the concept of 'sharing power.' The Progressive Federal Party and we don't think in the same terms on the term 'sharing power.' The members of that party strive for a unitary state and we don't."

"But for us the concept of consultation and shared responsibility is indeed a healthy form of sharing power, without abusing the concept of self-determination. Thus we prefer the term shared responsibility."

Only One

"I pointed out that joint services will have to be provided for white and Colored population groups, which will require joint consultation and decisionmaking.

"Further I stated that a separate sovereign parliament for Coloreds can not be created. There can be only one central government authority in the country, although there can be various government instruments. This concept was also embedded in the 1977 proposals of the National Party. Therefore, there was clarity already then on an executive State President and a joint Council of Cabinets under the State President's chairmanship.

"It must be obvious that treasury control and financial control ultimately can rest upon only one central authority.

"With respect to the much-discussed article of the chief information officer of the NP, I should like to point out that it must be read in the spirit of my exposition in parliament. The chief information officer consults with me regularly.

"We are awaiting the proposals of the Presidential Council on a future constitutional dispensation. When those proposals are made, the government and the NP will have a meaningful consultation on that.

"In connection with those proposals, I am planning to take the leadership myself at each congress of our party in various provinces. I have already indicated that a referendum on that is also a strong possibility," reads the statement.

Responding to a question, Mr Botha said that it is possible that the constitutional proposals will be submitted to the NP congresses already this year.

8700
CSO: 4701/33

BRIEFS

FIRST INDIAN POLICE OFFICER--Durban--A Durban resident became the first Indian to receive the rank of officer in the reserves of the South African Police.
Mr Dhanapalan Munien (40), an inspector in the city engineering office of Durban was informed this past weekend that he had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Mr Munien said he had been a police reservist for the past 19 years. "In 1968 I was promoted to sergeant and in 1976 to adjutant." He said he was very happy that he was the first Indian police reservist to receive the rank of officer. Mr Munien works mainly in Chatsworth, where he lives. (SAPA) [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Feb 8 p 4] 8700

CSO: 4701/33

KINSHASA-KISANGANI BOAT TRIP DESCRIBED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 138, Feb 82 pp 42-44

[Article by Francois Misser: "Zaire: A Cruise on the River of Paradoxes"]

[Text] In mid-October 1981, the Rivers of Africa expedition boarded the Kingabwa, an imposing craft which pushes a convoy of ONATRA [National Transportation Office] barges up the river from Kinshasa to Kisangani.

As far as Kwamouth--which lies at the mouth of the Kasai--we traveled on the river part of the "national route." From Shaba to the port of Ilebo on the Kasai, valuable copper, cobalt and cassiterite are moved along this route by rail to the rivers. They travel by river to Kinshasa; from there they must be moved again by rail to the port of Matadi, downstream from the cataracts, which is accessible to freight ships that transport them on the high seas.

We are on the Pool about 40 kilometers from Kinshasa: an inland sea 36 kilometers long formed by the Congo. A storm is brewing over the river.

But it is not the storm that has kept us immobile for 2 hours off the N'Sele model farm, whose tower sports the torch of the revolution and the emblem of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution], Zaire's only party. Traffic has come to a halt on the river for another reason.

On the bridge of the Kingabwa the commanding supervisor--a Belgian whom--like many of his peers--the IMF requires the Government of Zaire to hire in an attempt to control the constant fraud plaguing the country--is no more reassuring than the Zairian captain.

A few yards away from us, the Kamanyola goes by--a superb yacht more than 50 meters long. On the prow the oriflamme and a red nautical flag marked with a golden leopard flutter in the breeze, indicating that Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Gbendu Wa Za Benga is on board. The Guide's helicopter rests on the deck of the stern.

This fear is not surprising. Ever since our arrival in Zaire on 9 October, almost everyone we have met--expatriates cooperating with the present regime,

---

1 Ancient royal standard of France. -Tr.

"mwana-mam'boka", (children of the country), white Belgians and French people and many Zairians have been predicting a difficult autumn for the patriarch of Zaire, about whom there are rumors which would delight Gabriel Garcia Marquez, a master in the taunting of foundering dictators.

Sentences filtering in from outside the country have already been handed down, and little by little the people are becoming aware of them. All Kinois knows the rumor that two of the symbols of the citizen-president's omnipotence--his leopard skin cap and his staff--have been taken from him by members of his entourage. His ministers have just been reshuffled. The commander's statue is wobbling on its pedestal. The people laugh secretly, but they also tremble.

Everyone kopes that the MPR's torch will gradually go out without setting the plains on fire, but there is widespread discontent. The purchasing power of the country's currency is 1/10 what it was 10 years ago, before the advent of the present regime. The price of copper has collapsed, and it has become difficult to market it through unstable Angola. Clandestine trade in diamonds, minerals and coffee is on the increase due to the need to avoid the draconian policies of the Bank of Zaire, which punishes exporters by immobilizing foreign exchange that could be used productively. As many businessmen working in Zaire admit, illicit traffic in foreign exchange has become the country's main activity. Grievances pile up; even if formerly tenacious resentments have been forgotten, there is still hostility--and sharp criticism from artists--due to the demonetization of 1979 and the fact that many people were sent back with suitcases full of worthless currency.

The latest source of discontent among the people is the conscription of young students, who are often recruited to cover up the fact that families and governmental institutions are unable to meet their needs in terms of equipment and, especially, food. This is also an expedient way of hiding the juvenile delinquency which is rampant in the towns.

So we expected a great deal of "matatas" (trouble, fuss, loud talk), but it didn't materialize. Our trip across Zaire was facilitated by the authorities as never before. One more paradox? At any rate we had to take note of the fact.

We continued up the river at a speed of about 5 kilometers/hour, traveling on almost a hectare of rusted sheet metal, cement, beer containers (the variety of brands of dark and light beer found in Zaire suggests that this is perhaps the Belgain colonizers best legacy), rice, some tractors. A brand new ferry--a gift from the Guide to the region of upper Zaire--is secured to the convoy. Many of the barges are riding high; they will be loaded with grain, produce, or cattle for the return trip from Kinshasa with the Kingabwa.

The commander is in a rage. The convoy is delayed. The crew, in much less of a hurry, has its reasons for making a lot of stops. These underpaid sailors (whose monthly wage is 200 zaires, or about 7,000 CFA francs) survive as best they can. Their mottos--the same all over Zaire--are: "Article 15!," "Shift for yourself!" Everyone takes to heart the example of the leaders of

the Kasai secession, who in the disorders preceeding the advent of the Guide gave diamond prospectors carte blanche to exploit the mines as they saw fit.

Ever since we left, there has been constant trading of hemp, sheets of copper, and foreign exchange in plain sight. From all sides--from the banks, from islands--canoes converge on the merchant convoys or mail boats, which the former colonizers--in their scornful arrogance--referred to as "cattle boats." Palm wine, crocodile feet, chikwang (cassava paste), saka-saka (cassava leaves), smoked monkeys, smoked fish, dried fish, fresh fish, thread-fins, bingas (a kind of pike, called "river tiger"), fresh water sole, eels, antelope thighs, and white cabbages are traded for beer, cigarettes, and the cartridges which circulate between the two Congos. But all that is of little account. The two commanders try to avoid the country's main problem: fraudulent trade in diamonds and ivory. At least they try to limit the damage.

The situation is similar where navigation and mechanics are concerned. The channel is well-marked up to the mouth of the Kasai (due to Gecomines); then it becomes more dangerous, where the river spills over onto the Sandy Beach area; several times a year the 4-5,000 tons of metal of an ONATRA freight convoy go aground on the sand banks. As far as trade is concerned, Kisangani --formerly Stanleyville--is just a secondary stop now.

When a convoy goes aground it takes 2 days of maneuvering to free the stranded barges one by one. It is very hard work. And then, if the helmsman is skillful enough to get through, there is the risk of "matitis" (water hyacinths) getting tangled up in the propellers and making the motor overheat.

The engines have to hold out, too. The boat is fairly old and hasn't been in drydock for 4 years. It was equipped during colonial times. A long trip is quite an adventure under the circumstances. It takes us more than 15 days to reach Kisangani.

A permanent miracle reigns in the engine room. Bathed in sweat at a temperature of over 50° C, the mechanics and their assistants, without tools (the Belgians suspect they sold them), have to struggle in clouds of vaporized oil to plug leaks of oil, diesel oil and water in faulty cooling circuits. There are no safety measures for the workers. Short-circuits constantly threaten the ship with local and generalized fires.

If the motors manage to keep going, there is still plenty of trouble. Ships going up the river from Kin often have to provide fuel for convoys coming down the river to the capital. The Kingabwa is no exception to this rule; on its return trip it therefore has to wait at M'Bandacka--700 kilometers upstream--for diesel oil. Thefts of fuel and exaggerated estimates of consumption--often made to cover up the usual fraud--don't help matters.

We have left the Bandundu region behind and entered the region of the Equator at M'Bandaka, where the Kingabwa leaves five barges in this town of opulent charm. Its lawns are closely mowed, its streets are neatly tarred; the solidly built dwellings with balconies bear witness to their past luxury and to the Guide's determination to keep up appearances in the capital of the region he was born in, setting it apart from the deterioration of the rest of the country.

Our average speed going up the river is 7 kilometers/hour. The convoy is lighter now, The waters of the Oubangui and the Sangha no longer join those of the Zaire. For several days we have noticed a curious phenomenon which the captain finally explains to us. A forest extends along both sides of the river in two levels: the living forest and the dead one. Tall trees--up to 30 meters sometimes--rise, bare, above a forest which is surprisingly short for this latitude. There are no clearings or trails visible in this variegated green expanse.

Twenty years ago, after an unusually heavy rainy season, there was a flood in Zaire which drowned several kilometers of forest on both sides of the river-bed. The water took several months to recede. The forest rotted but remained standing.

Pierre Kempf, head of the expedition, remembers that terrible year: The town of Bangui, where he lived, was completely flooded to the point where Avenue Boganda was accessible only in a conoe!

Like their comrades in other vessels, the Kingabwa's sailors continue applying article 15. They don't have a single valid zaire left, so they agree to tow the canoes of the Lokele fishermen in exchange for a little food. At least the fishermnn haven't suffered like the Basoko--whose little huts on pilings nestle in the bends of the green creeks--during the big flood. They live on their boats--up to 20 meters long--fishing from them and selling the fruits of their labors. They cover their floating homes with roofs made of palm leaves or bamboo.

As we approach Kisangani the shore-dwellers keep trying to accost the ship, which is now traveling at a speed of 9 kilometers/hour. Many boats founder--without serious consequences--in the backwash of the Kingabwa. This is a stop in a wild tract of the river, 5 kilometers before our final destination. The commander can't believe his eyes: 35 stowaways disembark.

Upstream from Kisangani the industriuus shore-dwellers of the Wagenia falls ply their trade. They, too, remember the great flood. Their huge scaffoldings--which cross the river in front of Mwele Island, where Henry Morton Stanley spent a week before descending with his army on the Arab slave traders on his second trip to the Congo after 1875--were completely demolished by the flood.

From these structures which they have built in the river they still sink their huge nets--more than 5 meters long--into the boiling rapids, counting on the force of the current to hold their catches.

This spectacular form of fishing has become famous throughout Zaire thanks to postcards and 50 makuto notes, and still draws crowds of tourists, but it no longer plays an important role in feeding the inhabitants of Kisangani. Demand is so keen, buyers come and take delivery of fish on the very banks of the river. A threat of ecological imbalance is building up there.

From the basin of the Zaire River to the African lake district--which we will reach from Kigali, capital of Rwanda, traveling on the Nyiabarongo and Akagera

Rivers--there is a long journey to be made by road through Ituri and Kivu. We have covered the 1,300 kilometers between Kisangani and Kigali in a week, pressing ahead and passing all the other trucks, driving hard from 5 o'clock in the morning until dusk. This gives us an idea how difficult communications are in this country, where--like in Central Africa--certain regions are thrown back upon themselves, almost as though history were flowing backwards. Despite all its obstacles, the river remains the main artery of the country.

9855
CSO: 4719/570

END

JPRS 80389

23 March 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2592

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80389

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No. 2592

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'FIGARO MAGAZINE' VIEWS SOVIET THRUST IN AFRICA

PM081305 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 20-26 Feb 82 pp 56-61

[Report by Robert Lacontre: "Soviet Grip on Africa Strengthens"]

[Excerpt] The pope has plunged into the African situation for the second time: poverty, incompetence, corruption and foreign intervention. This is the drama of 400 million people who are scarcely surviving on one of the biggest reserves of natural wealth in the world. The pontiff offered his understanding and love to enthusiastic crowds. He warned them against the main enemy of freedom and human dignity without mentioning its name. But everybody knows what that means for a Pole.

It is clear that Soviet communism now has three objectives in Africa. From Angola and Ethiopia, its two main conquests, the USSR aims to destabilize: the Horn of Africa; the center of the continent, with Chad and the Central African Republic; southern Africa, which is particularly rich in strategic minerals.

General Siad Barre, a historical African chief, who received me in Mogadishu, has no illusions. Africa is strangled, destabilized and recolonized. He is particularly aware of that since it was he who carried out a revolution here and established a democratic people's republic on the Soviet model. Then, realizing that he was going to be devoured by his protector--after the Egyptian As-Sadat and the Sudanese Numayri--Somalia in turn kicked out the invader.

Somalia then experienced a terrible war--the first conventional war in Africa. Hundreds of thousands of people were killed and hundreds of thousands became refugees. A regular offensive was launched by 20,000 Cuban soldiers, 5,000 Russians, and equal number of East Germans, Bulgarians and Czechoslovaks and 3,000 South Yemenis, airlifted in from Aden, amid complete Western indifference (more than 1.5 million Eastern bloc soldiers and "advisers" are implanted throughout Africa). The small Somali army, the Ogaden and Eritrea guerrillas, who had initially pushed Addis Ababa's tattered troops from their positions, were forced to fall back under the staggering blows of the modern Attila's sophisticated weapons. The red army's giant helicopters even transported heavy tanks behind the Somali lines. The massacre was terrible, at a time when Americans and Europeans were calmly taking their vacations.

Siad Barre answered my questions in Italian on a veranda full of wild canaries:

[Answer] The Eastern Bloc is taking the upper hand because it is acting. The Western Bloc makes do with fine words. The USSR is stepping up its acts of aggression with impunity. The whole world is in danger. The imbalance between the blocs will necessarily lead to World War III. I hope that you will eventually understand. I also hope that French troops will remain in Djibouti and will be strong enough to face the common enemy.

[Question] Is the Russian base at Socotra really a threat?

[Answer] Yes, to everybody. It controls the oil route. [answer ends]

Indeed, the Russians are doing considerable work there after deporting the whole population of those islands. But above all they are building a new and powerful military base at (Tchah-bahar) in southern Iran, near the Pakistani border, 400 km from Afghanistan, with Khomeyni's agreement. That is Russian's first thrust toward warm water, completing the encirclement of the Gulf--the czars' great dream.

[Question] Do you think Ethiopia intends to attack you again?

[Answer] Ethiopia alone is incapable of doing so. But if Moscow decides to... [answer ends]

While we were speaking and while the pope was offering his heart to the Africans, four MiG aircraft with Ethiopian insignia but piloted by Russians attacked the border village of Bohotleh with rockets and napalm. The previous day a Cuban commando group had penetrated Somali territory to raze a farm to the ground and slaughter the livestock. This small-scale harrassment is carried out week after week to frighten and demoralize the population.

[Question] Mengistu is said to be hard pressed, and young people are said to be throwing stones at the Russians.

[Answer] The Ethiopian people are not happy, that is certain. But the young are not throwing stones at the occupiers. They would be shot immediately.

[Question] Is it true that the Soviets are plundering all the mines and taking a large share of agricultural production?

[Answer] There is no doubt about that, but you businessmen in Addis Ababa know that better than I.

[Question] Is Mengistu a fanatic? Is he clever?

[Answer] He is the Russians' slave more than anything. Can a clever man agree to be a slave, can he be a bloody oppressor?

[Question] How are you coping with the burden of 1.5 million refugees?

[Answer] There are not 1.5 million but 2.5 million refugees in a country with a population of 3.6 million. They keep arriving every day. It is an enormous task to feed them, provide health care, house, clothe and educate them and provide them with work. [answer ends]

Somalia, with its 3,000 km of coastline passed by 90 percent of the oil tankers which supply the West, is in an important strategic position for the Free World. In addition it has gas, minerals, fish, two harvests per year, 50 million head of cattle, and oil has just been found... All it needs is finance and tools--more than ready-made factories and microprocessors. This is the black continent's whole problem: a fantastic reserve of natural wealth still unexploited. However, since decolonization, poverty and chaos have been on the increase, facilitating Soviet penetration. Out of 50 states, of which 17 are French-speaking, there is not a single democracy in the sense we give to that word. We are probably making the mistake of wanting to import our political concept of the world into a continent in which the tribal situation predominates. In 30 years of independence the killing has become general: millions of people have been killed, there have been vast genocides, there are 10 million refugees, whole populations displaced by war's guerrilla movements, score-settling and natural disasters. Some 3,000 tribes are tearing each other apart. There have been more than 100 coups d'etat, when one tyrant or dictator replaces another. There are few enlightened heads of state.

Mr (Pandalet Hozi Okito), chairman of the Socialist Party of the Central African Republic, is categorical. Another coup d'etat is being plotted in Bangui. Mercenaries are expected to land. The Central African Socialist Party leader revealed to me that infiltration is now taking place from Libya. The people involved are terrorists recruited from the 400 men whom Bokassa sent for spells in al-Qadhdhafi's training camps. Several of them have already been arrested. In Chad too there is total confusion. The OAU has administered a haughty snub to France and its present protege Goukouni Oueddei, president of the "National Unity Transition Government [GUNT]." The OAU standing committee now deems the GUNT leader no longer to represent anybody but himself and a handful of supporters. So Hissein Habre and his 40,000 northern armed forces warriors are swooping toward Ndjamena, the capital, now supported by Nigeria, the "giant of Africa" (80 million inhabitants), after seizing tons of heavy weapons abandoned in Abeche by the Libyans and Russinas in their "strategic withdrawal." Hissein Habre is once again becoming the strong man of Chad.

"There is no doubt that Moscow wants to control southern Africa too," the Namibian prime minister told me. Dirk Mudge added: "Nujoma and his South West Africa People's Organization are certainly tools of communism (financed by the USSR and many Western organizations, even religious ones--LE FIGARO note). That is why the Russians do not want the white sand blacks to unite." Moreover the apartheid problem, which does not exist in Namibia, does not interest the Kremlin. Nobody is more racist than the Russians. Moscow only wants southern Africa's raw materials.

CSO: 4719/662

MAPUTO CONFERENCE POOLS IDEAS AGAINST IMPERIALISTS

AB121935 Luanda ANGOP in French 1750 GMT 12 Mar 82

[ANGOP commentary: "Coordinated Action by the Frontline States"]

[Text] Luanda, 12 Mar (ANGOP)--The extremely dangerous situation prevailing in the southern part of the African continent created by the constant acts of aggression by the racist South Africans against the independent states of the region has once again been the subject of discussion by the heads of state and government of the Frontline countries who met on 6 and 7 March in Maputo.

The deliberations of this summit focused mainly on the Namibian issue, more particularly, on the development of the independence process of that territory which is illegally occupied by South Africa.

The meeting, which was attended by the presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and the prime minister of Zimbabwe, was held at a time when international imperialism is seeking, at all costs, to reverse the situation in its favor by giving various forms of support to the South African racists so that they can continue their bellicose actions against the Frontline countries, more especially, the People's Republic of Angola.

In view of the arrogance of the reactionary Pretoria regime, the heads of state and government of the Frontline countries decided to coordinate their defense action more closely in order to prevent the South African regime from pursuing its military actions and economic sabotage against the free and independent states of the region and to compel it to withdraw its occupation troops from the People's Republic of Angola.

In fact, the South African troops stationed in Namibia stubbornly insist on extending their occupation to some areas of the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola with the assistance of mercenaries and financial aid from the United States in order to put themselves in a position of military strength which could constitute for their patrons (Pretoria and Washington) a certain degree of supremacy at the diplomatic level.

The only road leading to a solution of the Namibian question has already been defined some time ago. It may be summed up as being the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435-78 with all the necessary mechanisms accepted by the international community for its full implementation and with the main objective of granting independence to the Namibian people.

In this vein, it must be stated that the delay so far is entirely the fault of the South African racists in connivance with their Western allies, mainly the United States. The proposal of the so-called contact group on the electoral system (one-man two-votes) (?has delayed) the negotiations since the Western countries knew beforehand that such a proposal would be rejected by the African countries and by SWAPO because it was too complicated for a people who had not yet had any such experience.

However, by accepting this project, the Pretoria government had solely one aim in view: that of prolonging the deadlock. The racist authorities supported the alternative proposals of the contact group, taking into account the vacuum created by the withdrawal of its acolyte, Peter Kalangula, "president" of the so-called "Democratic Party of Namibia" within the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). Thus, the little hope they had in an electoral confrontation with SWAPO, if ever free and democratic elections were held under UN supervision, vanished since Kalandula's "party" represented the Ovambos in the "DTA."

South Africa does not agree to UN supervision of the elections, demanding on the other hand that this organization show impartiality. The racists are adopting the same position regarding the ceasefire. They would like the ceasefire to be supervised by troops from the "contact group," in other words, from the aggressive NATO block.

However, with all these maneuvers, only the intensification of the armed struggle by the Namibian patriots, headed by SWAPO, inside Namibia and by the South African nationalists of the vanguard party of the ANC in South Africa will dictate the final verdict.

Consequently, the Maputo summit has afforded an auspicious opportunity for the heads of state and government of the Frontline states to pool their ideas in order to define a stand that will check imperialist aggressiveness and to reaffirm their support for the liberation movements of southern Africa.

CSO: 4719/677

COMMUNIQUE FROM LAKE CHAD BASIN COMMISSION MEETING

AB130804 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Communique issued in Garoua, Cameroon, at the end of the 26th session of the Lake Chad Basin Development Commission meeting held in Garoua from 4 to 12 March 1982--read by the commission's deputy executive secretary, Etienne Devi]

[Text] The 26th session of the Lake Chad Basin Development Commission was held in Garoua, in the United Republic of Cameroon, from 4 to 12 March 1982. The meeting took place under the chairmanship of Dr Ari Toubo Ibrahim, rural development minister and leader of the Niger delegation. Those who attended are:

Niger: Dr Ari Toubo Ibrahim, rural development minister; Maj (Bagnou Beido), prefect of Diffa; Tahi Moustapha, Niger's ambassador to Cameroon.

Nigeria: Dr Atanu Emmanuel, federal minister for water resources; chief Mrs Ayagbola Adenike Ebun, federal minister for planning; Mr Maya Bella, charge d'affaires of Nigeria in Cameroon.

Chad: Mr Naimbaye Lossinman, minister of state for rural development; Mr Taher Souleyman, minister for planning and national reconstruction.

Cameroon: Mr Amadou Moustapha, minister for town planning and housing; El Hadj Ousmane (Nay), governor of the northern province; El Hadj Lamine Yerima, Cameroon's ambassador to Nigeria.

Representatives of the following international organizations also attended: (?United Nations), the FAO, the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, the French Cooperation Mission [word indistinct].

During the meeting, the commissioners heard the report of the executive secretary and the reports of technical subcommissions on agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery and forest resources, civil engineering, telecommunications and water resources.

CSO: 4719/675

BRIEFS

OAU INFORMATION MINISTERS MEETING--Dakar, Senegal, 15 Mar (AFP)--Algeria pulled out of an OAU information ministers meeting due to open here today. Algeria's minister, Boualem Bessaiah, said he was withdrawing because of the absence of a delegation from the SDAR, which was refused entry to Senegal yesterday. The development was the latest in a row in the OAU over the admission as a member of the organization in Addis Ababa last month of the SDAR. Senegal is one of 19 OAU members which walked out of the Addis Ababa meeting over the Saharan state's admission, and has declared decisions of the Addis Ababa meeting null and void. Before leaving the conference centre with members of his delegation, Mr Bessaiah said: "I am withdrawing on principle because the SDAR has not been admitted to the conference." The meeting had been due to open this morning. A restricted meeting of delegation heads was continuing in the absence of the Algerian minister. According to the agenda, the meeting is to consider the launching of a Pan-African News Agency (PANA) and Afro-Arab cooperation on information. [Text] [AB151251 Paris AFP in English 1236 GMT 15 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/918

COMMENTARY ON RETURN OF 'RENEGADE' SAVIMBA TO RSA

AB151910 Luanda ANGOP in French 1110 GMT 15 Mar 82

[ANGOP commentary: "Reporting to the Masters"]

[Text] Luanda, 15 Mar (ANGOP)--The renegade has returned to his lair, to the protection of his patrons in racist South Africa, after a few months absence during which he visited the United States to contact old friends he has known since his days as a CIA stooge. No sooner had he betrayed the cause of the African people in the Kingdom of Morocco than he reappeared in the haven of apartheid, a place where he seems to be perfectly at home.

This man, who has so much to account for to our people, because of his crimes, has returned to Pretoria to inform his present masters of the outcome of the mission they entrusted to him and to carry out new betrayals against sovereign and independent Angola.

If we believe the South African daily, THE STAR, he was received shortly after his arrival by Pieter and Roelof both and also by Magnus Mallan, to whom he is directly responsible because he coordinates all the destabilization activities against the People's Republic of Angola.

Besides, according to THE STAR, shortly after his arrival, the puppet expressed his satisfaction. In other words, he faithfully accomplished the dirty work that the racist South Africans had ordered him to do. In fact, the Pretoria leaders would have had difficulty finding a traitor as serviceable and as obedient as he is or as easy to manipulate.

During the meetings, according to South African newspaper reports, the racist leaders also had good news in return for the services of their valiant puppet. Besides all they have been given so far, in other words, money, arms and considerable logistical support, he can now count on other bases in the occupied Namibian territory, in addition to those usually presented to journalists, who approach the puppet, as liberated territory.

There will not only be other bases but definitely more instructors and more yankees and South Africans. In short, he is increasingly compromising himself with the racist South Africans.

Actually, what is now happening in Pretoria in the open, reported by the newspaper, is only one phase of the long trail of betrayal by a man who no longer seeks to conceal his behavior. He has even lost what little dignity he still had, if ever he did have any. After all, this is what he has always been throughout his life: a renegade, ready to sell his services to the highest bidder.

At present he is with Africa's worst enemies, at their service, and ready to obey all their orders.

Yesterday, during the long colonial night, he was with the oppressors in mind and in spirit, with the very ones who oppressed us, with the very ones who reduced us to poverty, who exploited our labor and our wealth. Now although he has not yet ceased to serve yankee interests, he is directly under the orders of the South African racists; he has sided with them against us and against our struggle for the human dignity of the Angolan.

He does not wish to see us free, masters of our own destiny. According to him, we must be like him, stooges of the South African racists. He has wagered everything against us, against all our attempts to achieve freedom, social progress and peace. As far as he is concerned, we should return to the past, to slavery and to the whip.

During the past weekend in Pretoria, our enemies devised, together with the renegade, new plans of action against the Angolan people.

We will not be taken by surprise. We will be vigilant and defend ourselves against the attacks of imperialism and its stooges.

The struggle continues!

Victory is sure!

CSO: 4719/679

'CAPITALIST' PRESS ACCUSED OF CONSISTENT DISTORTIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial by ANGOP]

[Text] At all times in the history of the bourgeois press, competition and sensationalism have been the main characteristics distinguishing it from the rest of the world's press. They are its chief means of survival. Experience has shown, however, that this morbid sensationalism is displayed only in connection with facts or events related to socialist or progressive countries.

For example, when a South African airplane crashes to the ground, the West European press says that a South African scheduled airliner crashed. But when the same disaster occurs with a Libyan plane, for example, capitalism's "big press" says that a "Russian" plane operated by Libya's regular airline has crashed.

When it comes to facts and events in the countries in the southern part of our continent, especially those that have undertaken to build a life of social justice for their respective peoples, the bourgeois press tends to subordinate those facts and events to the main issues of the current era--that is, the conflict between socialism and capitalism. This is especially true when those facts or events threaten imperialist interests.

In 1976, when the brave FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] fighters captured several mercenaries who had been indiscriminately massacring peaceful inhabitants in northern and southern Angola, the famous but sorry sensationalism of the Western press disappeared. But when an international tribunal, organized for the specific purpose of trying the above-mentioned mercenaries, condemned those criminal agents from the reserve army of international capitalism (in London, Paris, Bonn, Lisbon and so on), we heard voices raised in capitalism's "big press" to say that it was a barbarous act on the part of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola]. On the other hand, personal items captured in southern Angola and belonging to internationalists killed in combat have been placed on public display in carefully prepared exhibits in South Africa, and the sensationalists go along with it.

Never in all history has the Western press devoted as much space to anything as it has to the presence of Cuban fighters in the RPA. It has even reached the height of ridiculousness and confusion by trying to relate their presence to the process

of independence in Namibia, which was illegally occupied decades before the invasion of Angola by South Africa's racist army and mercenaries. The magnitude of that invasion forced the sovereign government of the People's Republic of Angola to appeal to its natural allies: Cuba and the Soviet Union. During the last half of the 1970's, and more specifically since 1978, the presence of Cuban internationalists in our country has served as the backdrop to international imperialism's Machiavellian justification of the persistent illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African racists, despite repeated explanations by the governments of the RPA and Cuba that the presence of Cuban fighters in Angola is a legitimate act of sovereignty that has nothing to do with the independence of Namibia and the freeing of the Namibian people from apartheid.

And now more than ever, the capitalist press has cynically revealed itself in the light of the real facts as clearly stated in the joint Angolan-Cuban communique on the Cuban presence in Angola, whose obvious rightness it kept quiet about, thus revealing, by its attitude, imperialism's real intentions in southern Africa.

Even the "famous" BBC, which monitors and records Angola National Radio's news programs every day, made little or almost no comment on the matter, while THE GUARDIAN, published in London, was the only newspaper to make a slight reference to the communique by Angola and Cuba concerning the presence of that friendly country's internationalists in Angola. Its report was based on a sketchy REUTER dispatch datelined Lisbon, and all it did was report the fact and add an international commentary that said: "The presence of Cuban troops in Angola is one of the key issues in negotiations between the European contact group and the African front-line states regarding Namibia's independence."

A few weeks ago, however, the WALL STREET JOURNAL of London [as published] devoted an article to the subject. That newspaper questioned the ability of the RPA's sovereign government to induce the Cuban internationalist troops to withdraw from its territory, calling that possibility a "dream" and an "illusion." But the same newspaper turned a deaf ear to the enlightening communique by Angola and Cuba.

But even though such cynical silence on the part of the bourgeois press constitutes an extremely dangerous weapon against the enlightening of world opinion concerning the true nature of imperialist policy in southern Africa, such an attitude gladdens us because in fact, it constitutes recognition--even though tacit--that the presence of Cuban fighters in Angola actually presents no obstacle whatever to the process of Namibian independence. On the contrary, it is the persistent illegal occupation of Namibia, the consequent subjugation of the Namibian people, and the criminal aggressions and ambitions of apartheid which are the chief factors for instability and tensions in southern Africa.

Sweeping apartheid out of Namibia and South Africa and banishing it means stabilizing southern Africa and defending world peace.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

11798
CSO: 4742/221

SOUTH AFRICAN USE OF 'OFFENSIVE DEFENSE' ARGUMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial by ANGOP]

[Text] The thesis used by the South African racists in attempting to justify their permanent aggressiveness and barbarism is well known. It is the frequently proclaimed thesis of "offensive defense." From that point of view--curiously close to a tactic used in soccer--"the best defense is attack."

Supposing that the thesis is reasonable, to what kind of attack are the racists referring? Certainly not one from Angola, because the Angolan Armed Forces have never violated the territory of any other country, and they do not even have a common frontier with the racists.

Perhaps SWAPO's guerrillas? Although the South Africans say that is it, logic forces one to admit that SWAPO is in its own national territory and is recognized by the community of nations as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, whereas the illegality of the racist occupation has already been sufficiently demonstrated.

The answer could also be the same one that has been used as a pretext at least since the 1920's to justify all repressive and dictatorial actions just about everywhere in the world--the Soviets! That argument is so weak that the racists themselves sometimes appear ashamed to believe it.

All the other probable perpetrators of an attack on South Africa having thus been eliminated, we are left with the apparently illogical conclusion that the racists are afraid of being attacked by themselves. A few recent events will perhaps help to throw light on that apparent contradiction.

In recent days, several international media have published dispatches from Capetown saying that an "alarming" stiffening of repressive legislation in South Africa is being passed during the current session of Parliament.

The various bills on security include the new legal provisions that further restrict freedom of the press, which in South Africa's case means the repression of criticism by the English-language press, by the parliamentary opposition, and by organizations

that the National (Afrikaner) Party of the racists is not able and never will be able to control.

Meanwhile, several racist leaders holding high positions in the apparatus of apartheid are beginning to fall into contradictions that reveal the confusion and desperation prevailing in their ranks. At the same time that Gen Magnus Malan, minister of defense, is saying that South African troops can hold out "indefinitely" in South-West Africa, his colleague Gen Constand Viljoen, chief of the SADF (South African Defense Forces), has admitted in an interview with the FINANCIAL TIMES that the solution to South Africa's problem is political, not military.

For the well-known defender of the "offensive defense" thesis, however, only greater racist aggressiveness will be able to prevent a South African defeat throughout southern Africa, and at the same time that it says it has no intention of attacking the front-line countries and professes a desire for "cooperation, not confrontation," the attacks on Angola and other countries in the region are increasing.

For his part, Prime Minister Botha does not conceal his concerns. In his opinion, Namibia has become "too heavy a burden" for South Africa. This leads some observers to believe that such statements are designed to prepare South African public opinion and the voters for the inevitability of Namibian independence, while also justifying indirectly the realities of the situation in Namibia as they relate to the economic-financial problem resulting from capitalist exploitation.

Recent South African and Western intrigues aimed at complicating the current negotiation process for Namibia's independence--denounced at the time by comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in his speech of 4 February--merely reveal the vacillations and, above all, the serious contradictions of those trying desperately to halt or at least delay the march of history. The cause of apartheid is indefensible. The independence of Namibia is irreversible. Thoroughgoing changes for the benefit of the overwhelming majority of South Africa's people are not postponable.

In Namibia and South Africa, apartheid will be swept away and forever banished from the face of the earth.

The struggle continues.

Victory is certain.

11798
CSO: 4742/221

CUBAN-BUILT COOPERANT-OCCUPIED HOUSING DETERIORATES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Feb 82 p 2

[Commentary by Ocirema]

[Text] The situation being experienced by hundreds of tenants in the L15's--the residential housing opposite the Americo Boavida Hospital on Hoji ya Henda Avenue--is simply deplorable. And it is even more deplorable because it is beyond comprehension why it is taking so long to resolve an electrical breakdown. Ninety percent of the units located along the above-mentioned avenue have been without electricity for over 10 days because, according to what we have been able to find out, the power cable that was installed cannot handle the load of so many domestic appliances such as radios, air-conditioning units, washing machines, and other appliances.

The situation is all the more distressing because all the refrigerators have stopped, causing food to spoil. And this at a time when, as is known, certain kinds of food--fresh vegetables--are difficult to find in the market.

Furthermore, we call attention to the fact that many of the tenants in those units are cooperants and, almost all of them, intellectual workers (teachers, doctors, engineers, and so on). They are workers who, because of their specific type of activity, are forced to read and work at night in their homes to correct papers, prepare subjects for their classes and so on. All of this may give an idea of how greatly electricity is needed in those residential units, not to mention the fact that certain individuals take advantage of the darkness to commit antisocial acts by looting the apartments in question.

While it is true that the organization responsible for the distribution of electricity has already sent in a crew to repair the damage, it is also not a lie to say that at the rate that crew is working, the situation is going to drag on for an undesirable length of time.

We also want to note that because of the power failure, some tenants have decided to make a few unauthorized connections that could result in serious accidents. For example, we recall that a pioneer was electrocuted in those units some time ago because a socket was exposed.

It also seems to us that the organization responsible for looking after those units ought to pay more attention to them. The units, which were built with Cuban cooperation, are obviously deteriorating due to the lack of care and vigilance. Trash is beginning to gain ground, with the surrounding lawn beginning to be used as a garbage dump for all kinds of trash, and this gives the housing units a look that is not at all agreeable.

We conclude by saying that if steps are not taken, those units, which were opened about 2 years ago, will soon suffer the same fate as certain other buildings which do not dignify the city.

11798
CSO: 4742/221

EXORBITANT PRICE OF FISH, INFLATION AFFECT CONSUMERS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Feb 82 p 2

[Commentary by Joao Serra]

[Text] Saying that there is a shortage of fish in Luanda means, at best, evading the truth and dangerously postponing discussion of a matter which truly needs to be analyzed and resolved very urgently and with great clarity because it involves an indispensable item in daily nutrition.

After all, who does not know that fish are abundantly available every day in all the city's outlying markets, although at speculative prices beyond the means of most of the inhabitants? Who is unaware that on Cape Island, a very profitable business is done every day with the fish which should be available at reasonable prices but for which in fact one must pay an arm and a leg?

Before all else, it is necessary to recognize that speculation has taken root at all levels and to a quite serious extent in the capital's retail markets. Things have gotten to the point that it is practically impossible to buy any basic food product at the official price. Sales practices violate all the price schedules even in the municipal markets, but the inspection teams do not seem to have the courage to interfere and force the retailer to observe the legal profit margins. The only one seriously harmed by this is the consumer, who is helpless in the hands of the speculators and must engage in appalling gymnastics just to survive from day to day.

Several of the country's officials have frequently warned of the need to combat this dangerous phenomenon of speculation, but their directives are not always heeded in the inspection work that ought to be carried out by certain organizations in charge, and the result is plain to see. Prices are continuing to rise steadily, the population's living conditions are growing worse day by day, and the dangerous growth of a lower middle class of speculators is continuing steadily through an accumulation of capital which results from exploitation of the least privileged working classes and which may, in the future, even become a serious and dangerous hindrance to the harmonious development of the socialist society in the People's Republic of Angola.

As long as the state sector does not establish an extensive network of fish markets for supplying the city, the efficient distribution of ocean products will not be

possible, and until such conditions are created, the small-scale fishing fleet (which is already quite difficult to control) will continue with impunity to supply the illegal and speculative fish marketing channels.

The general rise in the cost of living is, at bottom, a vicious circle providing (fragile) justification for the speculation that has been increasing at all levels. If we look at things correctly, we will see that there are no great differences between the prices charged by the fisherman on the Luanda coast and those charged by the speculator supplying the illegal markets on the city's outskirts. A bit of fish on Cabo Island never costs less than several thousands kwanzas, but the reasons for the free play of market prices cannot be looked for only in the shortage of fishing equipment.

The reason must be found chiefly in the great disparity between supply and demand. That disparity is caused in part by the lack of a network of fish markets capable of insuring that the quantity of fish the consumer must buy every day will be available.

One thing is certain: if there were effective inspection to control fish prices and a network of fish markets duly supplied by the Ministry of Fisheries, it might be possible to alleviate this problem, which is so harmful to the population and which has long been a matter of concern to the country's officials.

Fish are an excellent source of indispensable protein in the public's diet, but with the high prices currently being charged in Luanda's speculative markets, few people can enjoy the benefits of that national resource in normal conditions.

If the inspection teams do not operate more effectively, two problems will remain: the people's problems will not be solved, and the directives from above, which are very clear on this subject, will not be complied with.

11798
CSO: 4742/221

AHIDJO CLAMPS DOWN ON CIVIL SERVANT ABSENTEEISM

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 17 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by John Njowo: "Ahidjo Speaks Out: Crushing the Ugly Head of Absenteeism"]

[Text]

The Cameroon administrative machinery has been gathering grit over the years to the point where its operation has become problematic. The number of man-hours lost through unjustified, and often unpunished, absence from work has progressively piled up and the cost has become too burdensome for the government to continue blinking.

The deadweight of the bureaucratic process has almost brought the administrative machine to a complete standstill. This feeling has so pervaded every section of the body politic that, civil servants and state agents go off and come back to their jobs at their guise, without fear of any disciplinary penalties against them. Others ripe for retirement have been known to prolong their stay on their jobs until swept away by other forces not originating from the General Statute of the Public Service.

It was with the aim of pumping much needed steam into the General Statute of the Public Service that the head of State on Friday, 12 February 1982, revised this eight-year old text. The revision deals a severe blow to absenteeism, a dogged problem that has drained the administration of much efficiency. Absentee civil servants and state agents can henceforth be slapped with any of these nine sanctions, in ascending order of gravity:

– a written warning;

– a censure inscribed in one's file;

– a job suspension for three months;

– a hold-back in pay increase for one year;

– a step-down in one or many salary echelons;

– a step-down in class;

– a step-down in grade;

– an annulment of pension rights without job suspension; and

– an annulment of pension rights with a job suspension or a drop in position.

SPEED

The 1974 statute regulating conditions of service in the public service contained many of these disciplinary measures. The trouble was that whatever teeth these sanctions had were taken away by the heavy and labyrinthine bureaucratic process they had to go through before being implemented. The result was that the sanctions got side-tracked at one stage in the process. Immediate bosses also found themselves powerless in the face of indisciplined civil servants, since only a minister could ascertain whether or not a civil servant had transgressed any of the civil service regulations.

The new statute goes round this burdensome process by granting immediate bosses, for the first time, powers to record and immediately report to the Ministries of the Public Service and Finance, all cases of illegal absence from work. Though limited to bosses serving in the external (provincial) services and not the central administration, this measure has been acclaimed by many as a giant and bold step in the effort to stem the threateningly rising tide of absenteeism.

In a letter to all ministers, delegates-general and governors last Friday, President Ahidjo hits hard on this subject. He instructed that any civil servant illegally absent from work must immediately be brought before the Disciplinary Council, his salary and family allowances suspended and, if he qualifies for dismissal, must be fired without any delay. The head of State called on all of them to clamp down these regulations on defaulters with all firmness and without any laxity.

IRREGULAR

Though the bureaucracy may be too bulky and tight, things trickle to the top when they get too bad. Thus, the head of state has noted many irregularities among civil servants wanting to be temporarily released from the public service to pursue some goals. Or the manœuvres of those nearing retirement. Or those asking permission to be off work owing to ill-health and other exigencies.

President Ahidjo thus condemned those civil servants who will get into every ruse to prolong their stay in the public service past their retirement period. Such civil servants not only hold back their old-age pension documents from the Ministry of Finance, but also present spurious documents hurriedly scrambled together to side-step the vigilance of the administration.

Those who request to be temporarily released from their jobs for some personal pursuits, desert the administration the next day without waiting for authorisation from the competent authority. Others still, the head of state indignantly observed, file in their application for a temporary release from a foreign country, while others who so irregularly left the public service come back and pick up service again without the administration's approbation.

Civil servants who stretch out with impunity, a few days permission into weeks and even months are innumerable. This, in particular, is a situation that has made the administration look like a crippled elephant, whose radio and newspaper warnings to those concerned to report back to their jobs, "faut de quoi ils seront placés en position d'absence irrégulière", draws out only a shrug from them.

President Ahidjo laid the blame for the indiscipline among civil servants on the doorsteps of what he described as a "regrettable laxity in the follow-up of personnel" and on the "poor use of the available human resources".

STRICT APPLICATION

The administration's low efficiency and heavy financial loss incured as a result of personnel indiscipline will continue, dragging the government downhill unless the administration resolves to sternly manage its personnel at every level. On the eve of the launching of the Fifth Five Year Social and Economic Development Plan, the head of state has called on the public service to become more productive, to help pull up, not drag down, the country's development.

Consequently, the head of state called on all to "scrupulously respect the regulations in force" concerning the operation of the civil service such as, retirement age, temporary release from service and illegal absence from work.

For all civil servants in categories A and B, therefore, the retirement age is 55, while for those in categories C and D, the retirement age is 50. However, where certain conditions are fulfilled, a civil servant may bust these retirement age limits:

– where a civil servant is still physically fit and intellectually alert enough to continue service in a job that has not yet been taken away;

– where a civil servant's knowledge or professional competence is such that his departure is likely to cause a brake in the service or disturb the smooth running of the service·

CSO: 4700/852

PATASSE MAY BE ALLOWED TO GO TO THIRD COUNTRY

AB131357 Paris AFP in French 1107 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Bangui, 13 Mar (AFP)--Ange Patasse, the CAR opponent who took refuge a week ago at the French Embassy in Bangui, may soon leave the CAR for a third country, it was learned from official sources on Saturday in the CAR capital.

Seven countries--not mentioned--in Africa have already been consulted by France to welcome the suspected instigator of the coup attempt which was carried out in the night of 3 to 4 March [words indistinct] immediately opposed to a "categorical refusal."

The third country suggestion made by the French authorities to the CAR Government has not yet been formally and unanimously accepted by the latter. Negotiations are still going on between the sides involved. In exchange for its "good will," it was learned from informed sources, Gen Andre Kolingba's regime would obtain increased political and economic support from France.

A moderate at the head of the ruling Military Committee for National Redress (CMRN), General Kolingba has been trying to dissipate resistance within the regime to any compromise with France.

On Friday at a weekly cabinet meeting, General Kolingba stressed the "realism" of his position and strongly called on the government members to follow suit. Informed sources pointed out in Bangui that the group of "hard line" officers of the military committee was at first believed to have accepted the bulk of the decision of the military council.

It seems that the "Patasse issue," which has clouded French-CAR relations during the past few days, is now heading toward an "amicable" solution. It seems that the CAR has admitted that France could not turn over a political opponent who has asked for asylum.

Observers believe that the compromise of a third country would enable [words indistinct] and however, there is still a clear feeling of "frustration" among CAR leaders.

General Kolingba stated on Thursday that France would do the CAR "a great favor" by turning over Mr Patasse. Three days earlier, Information Minister Lieutenant-Colonel Grelombe refused to "suppose" that France would not handover to CAR the leader of the dissolved Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC), saying that it was "important" for the country that Mr Patasse should face CAR law.

Whatever the case, nothing appears to be disturbing French-CAR traditional cooperation which has continued to be manifested in facts: On Saturday in Bangui, the two countries were to sign four loan agreements, totalling 15.6 billion CFA francs, for rural development and public works. [as received]

CSO: 4719/670

'LE MONDE' CITES FRANCO, CAR TENSION, 'BITTERNESS'

PM121617 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Mar 82 p 4

[Dispatch by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "Bangui Authorities Want to Avoid Aggravation of Tension with Paris"]

[Text] Bangui--The days come and go but are not the same on the banks of the Ubangui. After the diplomatic to-ing and fro-ing of the previous day, Wednesday 10 March was the day of appeasement, notably in Franco-Central African relations. So much so that some people almost denied the existence of a "crisis" between Paris and Bangui.

The ultimatum broadcast three times by Bangui Radio Tuesday--demanding that [former minister and liberation front leader] Ange Patasse be handed over to Central African justice within 48 hours--was nothing more than a misunderstanding the following day. Indeed, as the QUAI D'ORSAY stated Wednesday, all that was being demanded was a French answer to the extradition request made Sunday evening by the Central African Government. In other words after the short visit made by [Elysee adviser] Guy Penne--which took place Tuesday in a "courteous" atmosphere--both sides agreed to "play down" the situation. A solution would then be devised taking account of France's concern, expressed by [Elysee secretary general] Beregovoy, to "respect the right to asylum."

Some people think that reason has finally prevailed. A few policemen remained on sentry duty outside the French Embassy, carrying out rather friendly checks on the visitors while the French ambassador was being received by head of state General Kolingba. People had even forgotten that 1 week earlier oppositionists had tried to seize power by force and that two general officers, who have since been struck off the list of army officers, were on the run, and that the main leaders of Mr Patasse's movement for the liberation of the Central African people--a movement which has been dissolved--were under lock and key. Other people, however, thought things were a little too good to be true.

In a news flash at noon Wednesday Bangui Radio took a compromising tone by stating that the military committee for national recovery, while "demanding Mr Patasse's extradition," hoped that "the problem could be solved in the interests of France and the CAR and in the interest of our sovereignty without necessarily producing a major crisis."

In short that was a far cry from the curt statement the previous day that the local authorities had "demanded that Mr Patasse be handed over to Central African justice within 48 hours," at the very time when Mr Mitterrand's adviser was in General Kolingba's office.

Many Unknown Factors

However, a whole series of questions remains unanswered. First, since Paris has granted the Central African refugee the right of asylum, it is important not to underestimate, whatever their immediate reaction, the degree of bitterness felt by the Central African military leaders who have thus been "thwarted" of a complete victory over the regime's "bete noire." For months, by a campaign of secret pamphlets, Mr Patasse defied the authorities and tried to dig an ethnic gulf between the north and south of the country. After his return his friends called on the Bangui population to rebel. The Central African Government was bound to feel that its authority had been undermined by the right of asylum granted to an adversary who, had his undertaking succeeded, would perhaps have been ruthless--at least that is what official circles here think.

Moreover it must not be forgotten that the Central African leaders think--there are apparently documents to prove it--that Mr Patasse was in agreement with Idi Lala, leader of the clandestine Central African national liberation movement which claimed responsibility for the 14 July attack on a Bangui cinema and which is generally accepted to have ties with Tripoli. In other words Mr Patasse is allegedly linked to the Central African in Libya's "Islamic legion" who have secretly reentered their country of origin.

Although the Central African authorities talk of "presumed complicity concerning some prominent French people," they are taking care not to cast doubt on the Elysee's attitude. What strikes them as incomprehensible is that during a 5-month stay in France Mr Patasse was able to have some semiofficial contacts in Paris. "We do not care a damn about the socialists. Central Africa is not Mitterrand's France," a top official said rather bluntly on the subject of the echos, which are unintelligible here, of the polemic on Mr Patasse between Le Quotidien De Paris Amd [PS first secretary] Jospin.

That question raises the more serious problem of relations between France and French-speaking Africa. The government in office here does not always understand how the PS can talk a different language from the French Government. Wherever there may be duality it is seen as duplicity on this continent. There is therefore talks of "complicity" with oppositionists and even of a "double game." The African Governments can only accept a single French voice and bilateral relations at the top.

Whatever happens now Mr Patasse's fate promises to poison relations between Paris and Bangui, at least in the next few weeks.

At present Bangui the coquette is slumbering. There seems little likelihood of an anti-French demonstration there and the desire for compromise with the former mother country--the main donating power--will prevail within the ruling military committee. In short, time will do its work and with the aid of Franco-Central African friendship, the scar will automatically vanish. Let's say that Wednesday proved the optimists' right and let us simply hope that subsequent events will not prove them wrong in this country which has a precarious balance and which had already suffered enough trials not to have to suffer any more painful ones.

CSO: 4719/670

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAY FRANCE TO INCREASE AID

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 19 Feb 82 p 19

[Text] Paris, February 18--The French Government, placed in a difficult position by Chad's rejection of OAU proposals for a ceasefire and elections there, said Wednesday it had "taken note with interest" of the proposals but still planned to offer reconstruction aid to its former colony.

Following a report to Cabinet members by the Ministers of External Relations and Cooperation, a spokesman said the Government "reaffirmed its attachment to the principles of unity, territorial integrity and the independence of Chad," which has been torn by civil war since February 1979.

The spokesman said France wanted to contribute "through active technical cooperation with Chadian authorities, to the reconstruction of the country."

Government sources said France would send aid of 80 million francs (13.3 million dollars) this year, up from 55 million francs last year.

The Government declaration was the first official French reaction to the recommendations of the Organization of African Unity's committee on Chad, which met earlier this month in Nairobi.

The OAU called for a ceasefire between Chadian Government troops and the rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN) by the end of this month. It also called for a constitution to be drawn up and for general and presidential elections before the end of June, when the OAU peace-keeping force is scheduled to withdraw.

Cool Analysis...

Chadian President Goukouni Weddeye rejected the OAU proposals, placing France in an awkward position since it had based its continued aid to the Central African country on the OAU's recognition of the Chad Government.

President Goukouni called on the OAU to "pull itself together and analyse the Chadian question coolly in order to help to end the war."

"The failure of the OAU in Chad will be the failure of all Africa," he added.

French Government sources note that, while the OAU disagrees with Mr Goukouni on the means to establish peace in Chad, it has not withdrawn its support of his Government. The sources said that France planned no peace initiative of its own in Chad. Despite French economic and military aid to the Government, the rebel forces of former Defense Minister Hissene Habre have taken control of about two-thirds of the country--a fact which observers said had caused some embarrassment in Paris. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/874

BRIEFS

GOUKOUNI OPPOSING GUNT SHAKEUP--Ndjamena, February 17--Embattled President Goukouni Weddeye has indicated his willingness to step down if it would help to restore peace in Chad. But he told a press conference here yesterday he opposed a reshuffle in his Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT), composed of leaders of most of Chad's numerous factions, "although all the Ministers are suggesting it." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 19 Feb 82 p 18]

CSO: 4700/874

BRIEFS

TROOPS CAPTURED--Khartoum, 14 Mar (AFP)--Eritrean guerrillas have captured 67 Ethiopian soldiers in continuing fighting in the Sahel and Af-abet areas of the disputed region, according to a communique issued here today by the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front. The front communique said that Eritrean guerrillas launched a counter-attack against Ethiopian Government forces last Wednesday, on the "right flank of the north-east Sahel front," killing 370 Ethiopians and capturing a large quantity of equipment. Other Ethiopian casualties were announced in "light fighting" on the same day on the Af-abet front. Fighting was continuing "in favour of the EPLF (although) the enemy is armed to the teeth with Mi-24 helicopter gunships, tanks, missiles and a variety of sophisticated weapons," the front said. [Text] [NC141548 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 14 Mar 82]

POISON GAS USAGE--Damascus, 15 Mar (KUNA)--The Eritrean Popular Liberation Front (EPLF) charged Ethiopia Monday with using poison gas against the Eritrean national resistance. A statement circulated here Monday by the EPLF said Ethiopian forces fired mortar shells containing poison gas in their attack on the area of "Trakrak" near the Eritrean-Sudanese borders. The EPLF has recently appealed to the U.N., the Islamic Conference Organisation, the Organisation of African Unity and the non-aligned movement to intervene to stop the use of the internationally prohibited gas and to support Eritrean citizens, the statement added. Meanwhile, a communique by the EPLF said the bloody conflict that broke out early last month between the Ethiopian army and the Eritrean guerrilla fighters along the Eritrean coastal areas is still continuing. The EPLF forces have claimed the destruction of seven jetfighters in an attack on Asmara airport in addition to three helicopters. [Text] [LD151708 Kuwait KUNA in English 1536 GMT 15 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/914

BONGO ADDRESSES NATION ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AB121208 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Address to the nation by Gabonese President Omar Bongo on 11 March, the eve of the 14th anniversary of the Gabonese Democratic Party--recorded]

[Text] Gabonese citizens, comrades and friends: On this 14th anniversary of the creation of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG], I cannot fail to observe the tradition which demands that I should address you a message to celebrate an achievement which is very essential because it is fundamental for the perenniality of our nation and decisive for its material and human progress. This essential achievement is our national unity and it is our great national party--our single, institutionalized and constitutionalized party--which has strengthened this unity of which it is the guarantor. Since 1968, the PDG has been playing the role of principal instrument and factor of the renovation of our silent, peaceful, deep-rooted, positive and genuine revolution.

Which man of good faith can deny that during the past 14 years we have laid the necessary foundations for the elevation and consolidation of our society and nation by changing the human elements who, before then, were separated from one another? We could not have achieved the union and cohesion of these elements without changing radically some habits which were against our interests. The fact that both were finally achieved without brutal constraint and serious trouble within the society clearly proves our party's good sense as well as its correct appreciation of what is useful and necessary for the survival and prosperity of our national community. It is this victory that we are celebrating today. This victory enabled our country to tackle in all serenity and serious-mindedness our task of development of all the sectors of our national life in a persevering and dynamic manner. The accomplishment of this task has enabled us to transform our country's image. It has achieved for us prestige, consideration and the confidence of foreign countries and given us the hope for more progress and a brighter future. The event is therefore an important one and should be celebrated with joy and the awareness of accomplishing a patriotic duty.

Comrades and friends: On this occasion which is of particular significance for Gabon, I wish to talk to you in order to inform you about certain things; I also wish that you should engage in a deep reflection about the development

of the task we have undertaken and are accomplishing together. [Passage indistinct] We must distinguish three stages in our country's development over the past few years. As early as 1977, we noted the overheating of our economy resulting from the considerable increase of our budgetary resources following the oil boom. Knowing that we were late, we wanted to rapidly furnish our house and supply our national family with all the good things of life. This haste--coupled with the absence of good planning, galloping and generalized imported inflation and the voracity of the birds of prey of savage capitalism--nearly plunged us into the gulf of bankruptcy. Thus, the oil boom which suddenly illuminated our lives also seriously darkened and compromised our immediate future.

Very happily for us, we understood the situation and quickly reacted by preparing a courageous national recovery plan which won the admiration of all and greatly helped reestablish the financial and economic situation of our dear country. In the financial field, we reduced by half our foreign debts, while in the economic field we began the application of an interim plan based on our economic and social priorities after 2 years of groping in the dark due to the reduction of public investments.

This resumption of economic growth, which marked the second stage of our country's development that I am now trying to explain to you, was aimed at setting up a political and institutional platform. Economic and social action cannot be conducted in the absence of the political field and political institutions. In fact, a country's government is a single entity. No sector should be considered in isolation nor should there be an airtight partition separating the country's various activities.

It was with this vision that during the past few years our country organized free elections at all levels of our country's political life: presidential and legislative elections as well as elections of new provincial and departmental assemblies and municipal councils. Moreover, we reorganized our great party in order to strengthen and regenerate it. A period had thus come to an end and another had begun. We carried out these reforms with respect for the popular will expressed during the PDG's second extraordinary congress and with the firm conviction that our people had become politically mature. [Passage indistinct]

I do not want to take this opportunity to seek greater popularity nor to create fear for me. I want to be understood. I want to take the opportunity to call for national unity, which is the main objective of this speech which is being delivered on the anniversary of the creation of the PDG. The party has (?a lot of work to do) and its essential role is to ensure (?national cohesion) and unity. National unity is not a mere political concept to be considered as a symbol. It is an active and living reality and, just like any living thing, it can become weaker, fall asleep and even die. It is the urgent duty for party officials and all male and female militants to revive national unity through their work, their zeal and dedication and to always breathe into it more [words indistinct] and vigor. In this regard, I will in conclusion urge you all not to relent in your

great vigilance in this new stage. You must make further efforts so that our party too will be given a new impetus.

The years 1979 and 1980 were years of great successes for our party because it fully played its role of leading our country to its goals. We must not allow these great successes to be followed by a period of failures. We must fight in the political bureau, in the Central Committee, in the unions and committees against complacence of which I am seeing some signs. We must know that we still have a lot to achieve. Let us return to our living sources of militant action. Count on me as I am counting on you for new struggles and for new victories.

Long live the PDG! Long live the Republic of Gabon!

CSO: 4719/670

ANARCHY REPORTEDLY REIGNS AMONG TROOPS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Feb 82 p 18

[Text]

LAGOS, February 23 - Rampaging Ghanaian troops killed more than 75 people in a clash with members of a religious sect in Kumasi, Ghana's second-biggest city, earlier this month and burned the body of its leader at a crossroads, Ghanaian refugees reaching here told AFP yesterday.

The refugees said anarchy now reigned in Ghana,with troops ignoring all orders and pillaging and extorting money in rural villages.

An eyewitness said the religious sect killings began on Sunday February 7 in Kumasi, nearly 200 kms (120 miles) north-west of the Ghanaian capital, Accra.

The eyewitness said soldiers went to the Church of "The Lord is my Shepherd" sect, which has nearly 10,000 members in Kumasi, to search for a priest. One of the soldiers was jostled and a clash followed during which a woman police sergeant who belonged to the Church was killed.

Other sect members retaliated by killing a soldier, the eyewitness said. When news of this reached the local barracks, soldiers went on a rampage, hunting for sect members and burning their Church to the ground. They killed the head of the Church, Prophet Odifur Asare, displayed his body at a crossroads in Kumasi and later burned it, the eyewitness said, adding that 78 people in all had been killed in the two-day rampage, which only ended with the imposition of a curfew on the area.

(Reports from Accra yesterday said that Military Government head Jerry Rawlings went to Kumasi at the weekend and told an enthusiastic rally that the curfew was being shortened by two hours).

In another incident involving rampaging troops, refugees reported that 40 people had been killed in Takoradi in the south of the country. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/891

FORMER OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT ON LIMANN RAPPED

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English 12-25 Feb 82 pp 36-37

[Text]

Dr. Ekow Daniels, a Minister in Limann's government until he was dsmissed was Professor of Law in the University of Ghana with Constitutional Law as one of his very special interests and Dean of the Law Faculty before he joined Limann's government. His comments on constitutional matters must, therefore, be taken with some seriousness. It is assumed that such comments are well-informed and characterized by a certain amount of sobriety and objectivity.

It was recently reported that Dr. Ekow Daniels had claimed before a PNDC Investigating Committee that Dr. Limann was a dictator. Justification? That Limann did not consult - one is not quite clear whom.

There are some who are anxious to pounce on a charge of dictatorship to justify the overthrow of Limann. For their benefit, we find it necessary to return to the suspended Constitution to make the the point that the cabinet system of government in which executive power is vested in the cabinet as a whole with the Prime Minister leading it, was consciously rejected in favour of the presidential system in which executive power is vested in the the President. Accordingly, the suspended Constitution did not oblige the President to consult anyone except the Council of State in certain limited matters. The Ministers of State, it should be noted, did not individually have any powers; collectively, as members of the cabinet, they were to "assist the President in the determination of the general policy of the Government." It should be clear, therefore, that failure to consult any particular Minister or Ministers cannot, under that Constistution, form the basis of a charge of dictatorship.

In 1966, after the overthrow of Nkrumah his erstwhile supporters indulged in an orgy of denunciation of a man they had agreed would never die. In 1979, the CPP was resurredted in the form of the PNP, and we were told **ad nauseam** that the country was making gigantic progress under Nkrumah when hell was let loose by the 1966 coup. Now, we are being told again that they repeated all the crimes they had taken fifteen long years to perfect in the two years they ruled again. For how long can these people abuse our patience?

Dr. Ekow Daniels is at liberty to have his own back on Dr. Limann and to join in the chorus of denunciation. In the process, however, he must have some regard for his professional and professorial reputation.

CSO: 4700/891

REVOLUTION'S ULTIMATE DESTINATION, LEADERSHIP QUESTIONED

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English 12-25 Feb 82 pp 25-27

[Editorial: "Revolution"]

[Text] We did not ask the point of June 4 because it looked so clear: soldiers who had been in government for the previous seven years had brought the soldier's profession into disrepute by corrupt practices, and their own kind had decided that those who had disgraced the profession must be punished along with their civilian collaborators. We were poised for civilian rule, but that could wait for the cleaning-up which was not going to take more than three months, anyway.

The signs are not very easy to read, this second time. Whatever has been said so far amounts to no more than that Limann's was an inept Administration. We are now inclined to believe that Limann's own ineptitude was that kind which shielded his eyes from lapses even inside his own party. Allegations made before 31 December, namely, that monies collected from both local and foreign sources ostensibly for the Party had found their way into the personal accounts of party functionaries, have since been collaborated by the former national chairman of the Party and also by a former regional chairman. There are people who believe that we should still have been given the opportunity to change the government constitutionally, especially, in the light of this very damaging information. Against this, it is possible to argue, and some do, that the information would have made no difference to the outcome of the next elections; the more sordid details and information of other forms of corruption would not even have become public. All this type of speculation is undoubtedly interesting, but need not engage us so seriously now. What concerns us now is what to expect next.

Given the primacy of food, so well articulated in official pronouncements, we imagined that a crash programme to increase the supply of food in the markets would be quickly launched and many people were roused by references to a "Unesco model" in the PDNC Chairman's initial policy broadcast. But now it turns out that the "Unesco model" is not even a recognised brand-name, only an idea of school-farms which one of the country's institutions was hoping to sell to Unesco.

University students have had to break their programme of studies to help with evacuating cocoa from the farms and re-bagging fertilizers at the ports, all of which are undoubtedly urgent tasks, but ones which do not require the special attention of students. Originally we understood that students were to help with food production. If not that, could they not be deployed to ventures to which they could bring their special talents and training to bear?

High prices and inflation undoubtedly constitute a major problem. That being so, we must deal with it with appropriate tools. Initially we seemed to rely too much on pleading with sellers to reduce prices; alternatively, we burnt down tables and market stalls. We have only since the sixth week of the Revolution embarked on a course which may result in the contraction of money in circulation. Earlier measures having made essential commodities less visible, we might also consider defining essential commodities a lot more narrowly; and then flooding the market with so much of every item on the short list that it would not be worth any seller's while to hoard or inflate the price.

More generally, the decline in the economy is of such importance that a team or some committee should have been formed by now to prepare a programme of revitalization and reconstruction outlining the principles of the envisaged "socio-economic restructuring" of the country.

That there has been a change of government, there can be no doubt. But of the Revolution going on, many do not know the tenets; and some of the pronouncements made so far by those who appear to know are not calculated to endear others to the Revolution. According to some of these pronouncements, power is to be transferred to the masses organised in committees of national defence at their work-places. Senior staff are not expected to be represented in these committees, however, since they already have their staff clubs and masonic lodges. This was the first item of the morning news on GBC Radio, Wednesday 20th January. If we are dissatisfied with the past because consultation was limited to only a few people, we should aspire to the widest possible consultation, not to exclude some who are also citizens, who would be taking decisions anyway, whether we like it or not.

Indeed there can be no Revolution without a cadre of revolutionaries, individuals who by personal discipline have succeeded in purging themselves of the iniquities of society and are demonstrably committed to helping their weaker brethren along the chosen path.

Who constitute the revolutionary personnel for the current Revolution?

Students? The PDNC would do well to assess a little more objectively commitment to revolutionary and democratic principles and practices before leaning exclusively or too heavily on students. True, leftist rhetoric has been the fashion for some of their leaders. Students have struggled for participation in the decision-making bodies of their campuses and secured representation on a number of university boards and commitees. However, in their own Junior Common Rooms, the Students' Representative Council and the National Union of Ghana Students, the complaint is commonplace that there is not much of mass participation. A militant leadership frequently takes decisions which are passed off as decisions of the student body; and the majority is often too timid or indifferent to voice dissent. Love of the "common man" is not transparent. Molestation of workers on compus which is not even punished because the authorities fear student-power hardly ever worries student governments. Allegations of corruption made by students against successive leaders are merely parried, not disposed of. And life-styles and values are not much different from those of the "decadent" professionals whom student leaders so vehemently denounce.

And what of our familiar politicians? Being in power or close to it seems to be the only commitment. From pronouncements it would seem that the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guard (KNRG) which has declared support for the Revolution favours state ownership of property and regimentation of citizens' life. So why were they anxious to be seen on platforms with Limann whose "Ghana" had no room for any of those things. Denial by the KNRG that it was ever part of the PNP is characteristically misleading and does

not impress anyone. The regional chairman of the party in Ashanti whom we regarded the "Deputy Father" of the party has now seen it fit to deny his foundation-member status. Meanwhile he also is full of praise for the PNDC! The PNP is as different from the PNDC as day is from night, so how could the General Secretary of the United Ghana Farmers Council support both? Among supporters of the Revolution are to be counted also Unigovists who simply refuse to be embarrassed by the contradictions they represent. Commitment to the idea of a party-less system comes as easily as becoming founding members of political parties. The inclusion of known politicians in the PNDC cabinet was to be expected, perhaps. In terms of background, training and experience, however, some of those individuals are not any different from many who have served in previous governments. If a revolution consists in doing things radically differently, where is the assurance that the performance of these individuals will be significantly different? No doubt, the idea of a cabinet, so formed, is appealing for its approximation to a national government. But if, as we understand, these appointees are only to supervise the implementation of PNDC policy in what sense is there a national government?

And now the "masses"! It is tempting to claim mass support as uniquely one's own. As a matter of fact, there has been no regime in this country which was not hailed by the "masses". It costs nothing to take a day off from work, productive or otherwise, to demonstrate support for a new regime. The "masses" derive satisfaction from seeing previously powerful men humiliated for imaginary or proven offences against the state, but they themselves are not averse to misapplying state resources when the opportunity comes, and we have the example of the Verandah Boys to show. We would have thought that the rank and file of the military and the police woud identify with the "masses" in particular. You begin to wonder when you have heard agonising stories of maltreatment of many a poor worker who for lack of transport or some other reason is forced to break curfew. Is the attitude of the rank and file of the military and the police properly tuned in to a People's Revolution?

In sum, we are saying that for a Revolution that was coming all along, a comprehensive programme of action is taking too long to unfold. We are particularly anxious to point out the known characteristics of the categories of personnel attracted to the Revolution lest by not taking them into account whatever is going should degenerate into something else altogether. We cannot wait to suggest that given the heterogeneity of revolutionary personnel we should have some frame of reference to be able to tell who belongs where, who does what, who is entitled to what. We should have a statement of aims and purposes to which all of us will swear commitment, after a full public debate. Even for a limited operation such as JUNE 4 was, unanimity of purpose eluded the AFRC before long; the more urgent, therefore, that on the threshold of an even bigger operation we should immediately have a source of reference. Some would call it a manifesto, even a constitution. We are not fastidious as to what it is called, as long as we know in clear enough terms everybody's place in the Revolution and even more important the ultimate destination.

CSO: 4700/891

BRIEFS

MEMBERSHIP SUSPENDS UNION LEADERSHIP--Accra, 21 Feb--The entire leadership of Ghana's Trade Union Congress has been suspended in apparent response to pressure from members, nearly two months after the ousting of President Hilla Limann's Government. A report here said the move followed an ultimatum from members that the TUC's leaders, including its executive board, resign or face confrontation with the workers. A proclamation issued by all 17 member-unions of the TUC declared the entire Congress leadership and the TUC's constitution suspended. A five-member committee had been set up to manage the TUC's affairs on an interim basis, said the proclamation, served upon the country's ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC). Meanwhile, a "citizens' vetting committee," set up by the new regime under its "Law One" and empowered to examine the life-style and financial affairs of citizens, has been getting down to work. Last week it ordered two people detained pending investigation and a third was given 48 hours to settle his outstanding income tax debts. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Feb 82 p 17]

PECULIAR 'GHANAIAN SPIRIT' RAPPED--While we wait, hoping, for return to constitutional order, the PNDC has appointed a civilian cabinet which includes familiar names. The presence in the cabinet of men of stature and experience should assure us that mature judgement would be brought to bear on the processes of government. But patriotic as it no doubt is, the eagerness to serve brings into focus once more a feature of the Ghanaian character which should worry all of us. Some members of the PNDC cabinet were lately leading members of political parties of which they were foundation members. Some had been in Parliament others had been Ministers of state, others still were, in 1979, candidates for the highest offices available under the suspended Constitution. Therefore, they should be taken to subscribe to the more conventional ideas of government--parliamentary democracy, separation of powers, freedom of association, periodic elections, change of government through the ballot box, Rule of Law, "regular" as against "special" courts--all of which would seem to have been eroded by the exercise of December 31. It may be foolhardy to fight the military, but cooperating in the continuing erosion of what one believes in is something else. The stock Ghanaian response to questions respecting sudden twists and turns as represented above is that offices

would go to worse men, otherwise. We can recognise such talk for its peculiarly Ghanaian character if we can imagine any form of cooperation between Lech Walesa and General Jaruzelski while the latter's programme is the emasculation of Solidarity, the Independent Trade Union Movement which the latter helped to found in Poland. In the unlikely event of a successful invasion of the country we should not at all be surprised to see compatriots including possibly even children of the Revolution volunteering service to the invaders, "in the national interest," of course! [Text] [Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English 12-25 Feb 82 p 37]

REORGANIZING MILITARY--The National Union of Ghana Students [NUGS] has suggested that the people's armed forces should be organized into working groups under democratic and disciplined leadership to work alongside the civilian population on different projects. This will create an opportunity for the two sides to learn from each other and develop relations of fraternity and solidarity, and it will go a long way to develop the much-needed unity between the forces and civilians in the struggle against imperialism. In a statement on the molestation and intimidation of civilians by some soldiers the NUGS called for an immediate end of such acts. This is because they tend to divide and weaken the strength of the revolutionary forces and thereby subvert the revolutionary process initiated on 31 December. What the revolution needs is the unity of civilians and soldiers in the struggle against imperialism and its local allies. The statement declared: "We need to see ourselves as one, providing a common base for the advancement of the revolution. The soldiers must be helped to know that their interests and those of civilians are the same. They must believe that there is need for reorganization of the structure of the armed forces into a democratic institution as a real people's army. This reorganization must go side by side with an intensive and systematic program of political education." The NUGS appealed to civilians to keep their ranks closed in spite of the unfortunate acts of harrassment intimidation. They should not turn away from the revolution in reaction to these acts for that will weaken and endanger the revolution. The NUGS asked civilians to show their maturity and commitment by restraining themselves in the face of all provocations. [Text] [AB141512 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Mar 82]

WAGE HIKE APPLICATION WITHDRAWAL--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has decided that all applications by trade unions for wage increases should be withdrawn. They can, however, be resubmitted with references to the changing economic situation. An official statement issued in Accra yesterday said the decision was taken in view of measures already adopted to reduce rents, transport fares and prices of goods in the interest of the working people. The statement said trade unions which may resubmit applications should involve people's defense committees in discussions relating to such applications. Attention must also be paid to the prevailing economic situation in such discussions. [Text] [AB150811 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/921

VIEIRA STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE INITIATIVE

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICA in Spanish Jan 82 pp 14-16

[Interview with Joao Bernardo [Nino] Vieira, president of Guinea-Bissau and secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC], in his office, immediately after the close of the First Extraordinary PAIGC Congress [date not given], by Roberto Correa Wilson, special correspondent]

> [Excerpts] We met Joao Bernardo (Nino) Vieira again after 8 years.
>
> The energetic military leader, a veteran of 242 engagements, the most outstanding of the guerrilla leaders who arose during the 11 years of anticolonial struggle, educated and trained under the wing of the unforgettable son of Africa, Amilcar Cabral, has given way to the calm, reflective head of state.
>
> Speaking with deliberation, as if his words reflected a deep, ongoing meditation, he answered each of our questions, which at times led to a dialogue.

Priority Given to Agriculture

[Question] We've seen the four forms of property described in the documents drafted at the congress, which indicate that agriculture is the cornerstone of the country's economic development. Considering its undeveloped state and that of the livestock industry, is there a plan that will enable you to exploit the land and waters more rationally, including through new, more modern methods of cultivation?

[Answer] Agriculture was given priority at the third party congress; but unfortunately the resolutions were not put into practice. The resources for agricultural programs were diverted to industrial projects. For example, the agro-industrial complex at Cumere for the processing of peanuts, the automobile plant--both now at a standstill--and the highway from Bissau to the airport, which at present provide no economic benefits. Those investments made in industry and the highway should have gone into agriculture. If that had been done, there could have been some progress by now because a considerable amount was invested in those projects. Also, as you know, we give a certain level of priority to private

activity because it is something that still is not easy, and, in order to increase production, we also give priority to this type of initiative, so that they can increase production and have an opportunity to create some financing and improve the population's food intake. We're doing that as an incentive to work harder. In this policy that we're carrying out, we're trying to move the people from the cities to the country.

A person who produces more earns more. We have to provide an incentive to get people into the country. There is also private initiative, which we're encouraging.

[Question] Mr President, does this policy also extend to commercial activity?

[Answer] Yes. With the lack of organization that still exists in the governmental sector, the government can't deal with everything right now. There are many things we have to leave in private hands because we tried an experiment that produced poor results. When the government imported everything and then distributed it, it was not very well received, and the private merchants are practically disappearing little by little because they have no chance to support themselves, and pay employees and taxes; and it's necessary for that to happen right now. Possibily, with the expansion of agricultural production the government will be able to manage everything, export and import everything, but right now that's not possible. The policy is that the government should import large items; private parties can handle small things.

[Question] What are the prospects for obtaining external financing that will make it possible to carry out extensive development and solve the country's food-supply problem?

[Answer] That is another of our intentions. We have several plans for obtaining financing abroad, and we have obtained some, including some aid. The People's Republic of Korea is helping with the development of production of rice, corn, and other crops. Other countries are carrying out research concerning agricultural production. In the Bafata region, they are experimenting at a rice plantation that yields two crops a year. And that program that you saw in Canchungo; that is, teaching the farmers modern methods of working the land. It's a new experiment, and it's also being done in Bafata. We also want to try it in the southern areas where there's more farming; but right now we're having problems with financing.

We're making contact with the governments of various countries and with banks to see if we can obtain some financing. I should visit the Arab countries with a plan for agricultural development. If we can increase farm production, it will be the best means of achieving some stability in the economic sphere; for with the lack of rain these last 2 years, production has fallen considerably, and we're importing more than we export. Therefore, it's very important for us, on the basis of our reality and the reality of the world today, to put agriculture first in our development plans. That's why I said at the beginning of the interview that if we'd devoted the resources invested in industrial projects to agriculture, we would now have greater development, and our food-supply problem would be nearing a solution.

You know that Guinea-Bissau's coastal waters are rich in fishery resources; and according to studies we can take some 200,000 tons of fish a year without reducing their capacity to reproduce themselves. But this country still has no infrastructure for an undertaking of that scope, which would help to satisfy domestic needs and provide a surplus for export. At any rate, our development plans take this wealth into account.

Training of Cadre

[Question] A great deal of emphasis has been placed on improving the ideological and political skills of the party's cadre and membership, on the creation of schools, and the training of cadre. Could you give us specific examples of what you're planning to do?

[Answer] That is one of the fundamental issues we're facing right now. Because previously some cadre were sent--and we're still sending them--to be trained abroad, in such countries as Cuba, the Soviet Union, and the GDR; but we're thinking about training instructors, teachers from Guinea-Bissau. The reason is that some comrades come from friendly countries--instructors, etc.--but later they leave. We want to train teachers in order to have continuity in the schools in the capital, in the outlying areas; for we still don't have it, nor have the teachers reached the interior of the country. We want education to reach the countryside, the most isolated regions of the country; and it should be with our own cadre.

We also think we have to raise the cultural, political, and ideological level of the party's members and leaders. This was set forth in one of the resolutions adopted at the extraordinary congress. All leaders should go to school, not only for political/ideological training, but also for cultural training. It is one of the best means, one of the best ways, to raise the party and its leaders to the level of their responsibility so that they can deal with all party tasks anywhere. That is one of the things the PAIGC leadership is resolutely determined to do; that is, to properly train the cadre.

[Question] When you insist that the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, are natural allies, what do you mean?

[Answer] We say that because they were allies yesterday, and they're allies today, for we're still fighting, and we have the help of the socialist countries. We believe that because we have the same objective, the same struggle against imperialism and colonialism. We can't count on any other world power than the socialist camp, our allies who always have given us aid and who are continuing to give it to us.

We now also have normal relations with other governments in the world, but we always draw a distinction between those governments and the socialist countries. We insist that the socialist camp is our natural ally, allied at all times, under all circumstances. For this reason we're determined to further increase our cooperation with them, because whether they want to or not, the only way to bring a people to happiness is the socialist way. That's the reason for our reaffirmation that the socialist countries are our natural allies.

9085
CSO: 4748/19

PAPER CRITICIZES SEYCHELLES ALLEGATIONS

EA131622 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 13 Mar 82 p 2 [tentative]

[Text] Twice in 4 months, Mr France Albert Rene of the Seychelles had made allegations that the government of Kenya was involved in an attempt to overthrow his socialist government.

The government of Kenya pursues a consistent policy of peaceful coexistence with her neighbours and does not interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. It is out of the question, and certainly untrue that Kenya has been involved in any way in any attempt to overthrow the government of the Seychelles.

In view of the allegations--obviously meant to discredit this country--it seems relevant now to examine the motives underlying this campaign of villification. It is a well-known tactic of slander and villigatin that allegations are made and publicised for a purpose, and the purpose is usually to paint one's enemy as black as possible. That sort of campaign is meant to destroy the people at whom it is aimed, and so the mere publication of damaging falsehood is an end in itself.

In intelligence and other circles, it is sufficient to say that a relation of somebody, say a sister, is a woman of easy virtue, and the stigma stays despite later denials.

That appears to be the tactic being used by the Seychellois president and his socialist friends. They hope to tarnish and blemish the good name of Kenya at a time when our head of state is chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

If they can succeed in casting aspersions and doubts about this country's sensible economic and political policies, then not only would they isolate Kenya, but also those other nations in Africa whose policies are akin to Kenya's.

It is another tactic of the enemies of Kenya to try to create suspicion between the head of state and his ministers and, indeed, this tactic has been tried before.

Many people will remember the Muthemba trial--a trial sanctioned by the former attorney-general, Mr James Karugu. It was a farce, for there was no conspiracy to overthrow the government of Kenya and the purpose of the accusation was to tarnish the name of one individual in the government and to conjure up an image of a government which did not have the total loyalty of some of its ministers.

Who, then, are the masterminds of this vacuous campaign of villification? They are the Soviet Union and their socialist friends in East Africa, and inside Kenya.

In view of their persistent efforts to cause a state of ferment in Kenya, perhaps it would be useful to examine their characteristics a little more closely.

The Soviet Union is known to have been financing the demonstrations at the university here. They are also known to be largely responsible for the recent calls by isolated individuals for fundamental changes in Kenya.

In their futile campaign, the Soviets have been aided and abetted by at least two African socialist governments contiguous to Kenya.

Internally, they have been assisted by some empiricist and machiavellian individuals. They will be named if necessary, but their description will suffice for the time being.

One is a socialist who has been receiving funds for his election campaigns from Russia via Czechoslovakia. He is an avowed enemy of the government and the system. The other is an unscrupulous individual who cares little about ideology or morality or propriety, provided he can further his unbridled lust for political power.

Both individuals are known to have travelled to a neighbouring country recently when the campaign of slander and villification was planned. One of them travelled to the country in question using two motor cars in order to escape surveillance. These, indeed, are the enemies of Kenya who are prepared to enlist outside political support for their own selfish ends.

A third individual who is inextricably involved in this campaign against the government of Kenya is a lawyer of Indian extraction who maintains close links with the Seychellois Government. He feels he has scores to settle with at least two members of the government.

The complex maze of the unholy alliance of people of disparate interests is completed by the disclosure from usually reliable sources that one of the people responsible for spreading the malicious campaign is in fact an agent of former Uganda president, Godfrey Binaisa.

The Binaisa group have scores to settle with some individuals in the government whom they consider responsible for our government's decision not to

allow Binaisa to remain in Kenya, from where he hoped to carry out a campaign of subversion against Uganda.

And something ought to be said about the manner in which the matter was raised in Parliament. The member who raised it must have known that it is one thing to accuse some individuals in the government of Kenya for having acted against the interests of Kenya, and another to produce a telexed news item as the sole proof of the accusation.

However, there was a general air of expectation and apparent orchestration among some of the radicals who raised one question after another under the pretext of substantiation. It is important that the floor of our supreme law-making institution should not be used for character assassination. And that is what the Seychellois affair was all about.

The most significant thing about the incident in Parliament, though, was the absence of any comment from the leader of government business, who would not bother to comment on the issue although he was present during the discussion. Can the leader of government business correctly remain aloof and seemingly neutral when the government whose business he leads in the house is under such damaging attacks from its enemies?

It is important that the public should be informed of these things because, although the individuals who are collaborating with foreign interests to besmirch the good name of Kenya think they are furthering their own personal interests, in effect what they are doing is to attack the very foundation of our political system and stability primarily as the agents of Russia and her client states in Africa.

CSO: 4700/913

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS CHAD--The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, left the country today for Chad, where he will hold talks with President Goukouni Oueddei on ways of resolving the civil war in that country. Dr Ouko was accompanied by the director of the OAU bureau, Mr Bernard Adundo, and will be joined in Chad by the newly-elected chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers, Mr Archibald Mogwe, and the OAU secretary general, Mr Edem Kodjo. Speaking at Kenyatta international airport before his departure, Dr Ouko said that the mission to Chad is a follow-up of the decisions of the standing committee on Chad which met in Nairobi recently and drew a timetable of getting the Chad problem resolved. Dr Ouko will also have a stopover in France on his way to Chad, where he will confer with French officials in Paris. [Excerpt] [EA121538 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/913

AIR MAURITIUS REGISTERS PROFIT FOR FISCAL YEAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 20

[Text]

WHILE most world airlines report huge losses recently, one of the world's smallest airlines, Air Mauritius, achieved a profit of R650 000 in the first half of the current financial year.

The airline makes no secret that its return to the South African service is the reason for its sudden profits, a factor which Marxist leader, Mr Paul Berenger, will have to take into account if he wins the general election in the island later this year.

Air Mauritius, which flies a twice-weekly 707 service to South Africa, as well as flights to London, Bombay and Reunion and Rodrigues islands, is in the black after accumulating big losses in the previous two years.

The current profit compares with a loss of nearly R2,2-million last financial year and R1-million in the 1980 fiscal year.

A spokesman for Air Mauritius said: "The accumulated profit for the current financial year could rise to R2-million if everything goes well."

The airline continues to make a profit, despite the drop in passenger traffic, in comformity with the worldwide trend, from a round 27 000 in 1980/1, to an estimated 24 000 in the current year.

Despite the trend, Air Mauritius' profitability was positive, and this was mainly due to the re-introduction of the South African service after a four-year break, said H Tirvengadum, the chairman.

The withdrawal of the second weekly frequency on the London route had helped reduce company losses, but even the once-weekly service to London was not profitable because the majority of passengers travelled at the special group fare.

Another problem was the decline of traffic on the inter-island services to Rodrigues in the Indian Ocean.

Mr Tirvengadum said candidly that the twice-weekly service to South Africa, together with the replacement of the old 707 with a new one, and improved cabin service were the main factors for the new profitability of the company.

It was interesting to note, he said, that 35 percent of the passengers flying in and out of Mauritius travelled by Air Mauritius.

There were no plans for major developments, the company preferring at this stage to concentrate on and consolidate the present operations.

Asked about the possibility of operating a service to Australia, he replied that the potential did not warrant such a service.

CSO: 4700/903

WINDHOEK PREPARES FOR UN-SUPERVISED ELECTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE SAFARI Motel to the south of Windhoek is to launch a R6m expansion programme to prepare itself for the presence of the UN officials during the run-up to the UN-supervised election in SWA.

This was announced to The Advetiser this week in an exlusive interview with the proprietor and chief executive, Mr Johnny Hamman.

The present value of the eight hectare complex is R4,5m and has 120 bedrooms and suites.

Mr Hamman has approached the authorities for a R750 000 loan for the first phase which will involve a three-storey structure and the total fitting out of one floor.

The application is being considered by the Department of Economic Affairs on the recommendation of the Tourist Board and Mr Hamman is expected to have an answer within the next few days.

Further applications for funds will be made as each phase of the development progesses.

The new complex will be able to provide personal accommodation for 225 people while there will also be office space for 300 administrative people.

The Hotel Board in turn has told the Department of Economic Affairs that once established, the complex will be a long-term tourist asset.

The office space will be converted into suites once the UN officials leave SWA.

The main reason that Mr Hamman has approached the authorities for help is because of the urgency of providing accommodation for the UN personnel and because the hotel trade in SWA could not afford interest rates of 20 percent plus as is the case in the capital market at present.

Mr Hamman says he has paid R200 000 out of his own pocket during the past two years for expansion of the motel complex.

Items have included new staff quarters R75 000, a new workshop at the service station R20 000, improvement of the roadhouse facilities R20 000, improvement of the caravan park R11 000 and a new electrical substation R10 000.

Besides that, on his loan account Mr Hamman has introduced TV into the rooms R100 000, installed a solar heating system R40 000, installed a new heater-pump R25 000 and installed air-condition in the multi-function room R25 000.

In addition, he has purchased an aircraft for R115 000 for use by motel residents. The complex already has its own hire-a-car and hire-a landrover service.

SELF-SUFFICIENT

Mr Hamman pointed out that personnelwise the complex is totally self-sufficient. It has its own building team, electrician, plumber, motor mechanic and joiner. Furniture is made on the premises.

The total annual turnover of the complex at present is slightly short of R4m.

The Safari Motel also provides the food for all out-going SAA flights.

Asked what motivated the expansion plans, Mr Hamman replied: "I believe that we can provide services that this country desperately needs."

And asked whether he was optimistic about the future of the country, he replied: "Yes, I am. I believe that things must eventually come right. I have listened to other people in the past and found at my own expense that they have been wrong. Now I am doing what my instincts tell me is right."

Mr Hamman is also Chairman of the new (Volkskas) bank as well as Chairman of the Windhoek Afrikaanse Sakekamer.

CSO: 4700/910

SWANU SHOCKED BY PW'S 'BULLYING' TACTICS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

SWANU was "extremely shocked" by the conduct of the SA Prime Minister Mr P W Botha during his meeting with the Namibia National Front delegation in Windhoek last week.

In a communique issued by Swanu's Central Committee yesterday, the party stated: "We felt that Mr Botha was not only disrespectful of the dignity and views of the representatives of the NNF but also showed strong signs of wanting to bully and intimidate".

The communique noted that the meeting with Mr Botha was cut short 10 minutes ahead of the time and that other parties such as the National Party consulted far longer with the SA delegation than the allotted time.

"WE fervently hope that this was no apartheid, partiality or White paternalism. We are responsible, able and self-respecting Blacks who cannot and will never acquiesce in practices which might only be applicable to subservient bantustan puppet chieftains", the statement continues.

The Swanu communique said that it was incomprehensible why Mr Botha, who said he had come to Windhoek to listen to the local parties, "could not control his anger when the views of the NNF did not coincide with his own perceptions of what the 'democratic parties' were supposed to say."

The statement called for an all-party conference by all the pro-independence Namibian parties as an exploratory forum where issues can be ventilated and a common strategy can be worked out to speed up the process of independence.

"We should not only rely on outside mediation but should also put in our own local effort in a tangible way into the negotiating process. We must try as a people to regain the initiative when it comes to the affairs of our own country and to matters that are crucial to our own existence."

The Western Five should clarify the various constitutional proposals contained in its Phase One document. This would clear the way for moving onto the next phase by allaying the suspicions of some parties that have so far rejected phase one, the statement adds.

The Swanu communique concluded by pledging to hold a public meeting at an 'appropriate time', having decided to postpone it due to problems with the Notification and Prohibition of Public Meetings Act, recently.

CSO: 4700/910

GAROEB QUITS NNF

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

TENSIONS within the Namibia National Front burst into the open this weekend when Mr Justus Garoëb and his Damara Council left the Front.

The decision, taken at the 10th congress of the Damara Council, held in Omaruru yesterday was announced by Mr Simson Tjongarero, the party's Vice-Chairman.

According to Mr Tjongarero, the split was caused by wrangling amongst the leadership. Die Republikein this morning claimed resentment against domination by Swanu was behind the split.

Approached for comment this morning, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, the President of Swanu said he had had no official notification of the Damara Council's decision. He called the decision "very unfortunate" and said: "If the report is accurate, then it is exaggerrated. Mr Garoëb is the President of the organisation. What can prevent the President from asserting this authority?".

Mr Garoëb, he said, "did not indicate he had any problems with the rest of us, when we met with Mr P W Botha." He said that the NNF leadership would be contacting Mr Garoëb soon to find out what was happening.

"We have always had understanding for his position, we have always gone the extra mile. I cannot see how the other parties can be blamed for his breaking away, there must be other reasons," he said.

Mr Katjiuongua also told The Advertiser the leaders in the NNF would be meeting in the next few days to discuss the situation.

It was also decided at the congress that the cooperation with the NDP, under the leadership of Mr Kalangula who recently left the DTA, was not excluded.

It would depend on whether agreement could be reached with respect to the policy of the two parties.

CSO: 4700/910

BLACKS IN KUISEBMOND FEEL SQUEEZE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 8

[Text]

THE DECLINE in the fishing industry has led to a financial squeeze for Kuisebmond, the Black township outside Walvis Bay.

This emerged from the annual survey done by the town's Director of Community Development, Mr SJ Vermaak.

Mr Vermaak says: "Underutilisation of available accommodation for single employees, coupled with a loss in employment opportunities as a result of deteriorated economic conditions in Walvis Bay have continued to exert negative pressure on the sources of income of th Black township of Kuisebmond."

The current population of Kuisebmond was estimated as 8 107 people, 2 275 of whom were accommodated in the Owambo Compound. This contrasts with the 8 106 people who could be accommodated in the compound. The single quarters can accommodate 628 people, but only 602 are presently being housed. Accommodation in flats is also underutilised, with 209 people being accommodated in flats intended for 294 people.

Mr Vermaak said that 40 of the rooms in the old single quarters had been modified for occupation by women with or without dependants. 131 people were accommodated there at present.

CSO: 4700/910

SOUTH AFRICA LURES AWAY MINING TALENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 8

[Article by Franz Kruger: "Mining Community Angered"]

[Text]

THERE IS widespread anger in the mining community about a recent recruitment drive by the South African parastatal, Sasol.

Mr Deon Hugo, General Manager of Oamites Mining Company, told The Advertiser Sasol was "not playing the game". Other sources in the mining industry have claimed that the drive is in direct contradiction to the sympathy expressed by the Prime Minister of SA, Mr P W Botha, for the skilled manpower shortage in Namibia.

When business leaders met Mr Botha last week, they raised the issue of Whites leaving the Territory. Both Mr Botha and his Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, undertook "to do all in their power to relieve the situation by mobilising individual State departments in South Africa to help," according to Mr Johnny Hamman, a member of the delegation which met Mr Botha.

Sasol, while not being a State department, is very closely tied to the South African Government.

In the third week of February, Sasol embarked on a recruitment drive in Windhoek, Swakopmund and Tsumeb, for trained and trainee artisans. A Sasol team visited each centre to interview and test applicants. The team also visited Upington. The visits were accompanied by an advertising campaign in the local press and some SA Sunday newspapers.

The drive comes at a time when the Namibian mining industry is experiencing serious problems, with base metal prices low on the international market and technical personnel at a premium.

Mr W H Bailie, General Manager of the Chamber of Mines: "If people continue leaving at the rate they are, we won't be able to retain the desirable level of technical personnel."

According to Mr Hugo of Oamites, the company had to "raise artisan salaries higher than their evaluation in order to stay competitive."

Various mining industry sources felt it was unfair of Sasol to exploit the situation by luring away scarce manpower with offers of 100 percent housing loans and other benefits. It was also felt in some quarters that Sasol was benefiting from the political uncertainty, which meant that that skilled personnel were keen to leave.

Mr Bailie said there was nothing much that could be done: "Whatever we do may be counterproductive. We can only draw our main personnel from SA, and if we institute some sort of embargo we might be harmed ourselves."

A spokesman from Sasol in Johannesburg told The Advertiser, however, that the drive was not very successful.

"We won't go to South West again", he said.

"It's not worth the money".

All in all, only six people were recruited on the drive. "Many of the people we interviewed were old applicants, who we had not had the chance to interview before," he said.

Asked to comment on the criticism of the recruitment drive from local mines, the spokesman said it was unfair to discriminate against Sasol.

"We have the same problem of a manpower shortage in SA, it is not limited to SWA."

CSO: 4700/910

P.W. BOTHA GETS PROPOSALS ON EMPLOYMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 14

[Text]

DETAILED proposals for the creation of employment in Namibia have been made by the Namibia Institute for Economic Affairs.

The proposals are contained in a memorandum presented to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, last week. The memorandum was originally presented to the Ministers' Council and was prepared in November last year.

The memorandum touches on various sectors of the economy and makes suggestions for employment creation in each. In agriculture, for instance, the Institute talks of the advantages of clearing the ground by hand.

"Manual labour creates work, throughout the country, it makes cultivation possible in suitable areas of the country. The cleared bushes can be used to produce paper and celluloid and power lines and district roads can be kept clear".

As far as industry is concerned, the Institute argued that industry should be decentralised away from Windhoek, to where there is a supply of labour and services.

"Where possible, imported goods should be substituted with local products", the Institute said and cited various types of uniforms, building materials and food processing as examples.

Other areas where industry can be stimulated include the processing of local raw materials and home industries. Suggestions were also made for improvements in training. The Instutute argued that "training facilities in basic skills should be established at the source of labour like in Grootfontein, Ondangwa etc."

Training facilities at all levels should be improved, and in-service training should be encouraged in all areas, the Institute said.

CSO: 4700/910

SWABANK SOON TO ACQUIRE NEW LOOK

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 14

[Text]

DRESDNER BANK — the majority shareholder in Swabank — has underwritten the issue of another 6 000 707 shares Swabank's Chairman Mr EG Blohm announced in Windhoek this week.

He did so at a special general meeting immediately after the result of a poll on a resolution to increase the issued share capital had been made known by the scrutinisers counting the votes.

The meeting which was chaired by Mr Blohm, was called for the purpose of obtaining shareholders' majority vote on the resolution which now paves the way for Swabank's transformation into the fully-fledged commercial bank with foreign exchange services.

Mr Blohm said that the existing balance of 51 percent owned by Dresdner and 49 percent owned by SA and Namibian shareholders, would be maintained as far as possible.

Answering a question from the floor, Mr Blohm said the nominal value of each existing issued share in the bank was 33 cents, but that this value excluded the undeclared and undistributed reserves of Swabank as well as the value of the head office building in Bülow Street which was purchased for R750 000 a number of years ago.

Renovations on the Swabank building would be completed in August, and if everything went according to plan, the official opening of the new facilities would take place in that month.

Meanwhile, Swabank's operation as a commercial banking institution commences on April 1.

RESIGNATIONS

Mr Blohm also announced that four Swabank Directors had resigned, three of them to join the new Volkskas bank in Windhoek which is now owned in the majority by a local consortium of 23 entrepreneurs.

Mr Piet Botha, Managing Director of Swabank will assume the same production at Volkskas, which is to have another name next month.

Mr Coen Brand resigned from the Board "for personal reasons", said Mr Blohm.

Messrs Andries Pretorius and York Von Schutz have both been appointed to the Board of Volkskas.

These changes have reduced the number of Directors of Swabank to four — Mr EG Blohm, Mr J von Wittgenstein, Managing Director, Mr Ulrich Schmid, and Dr Gunther Schmitz-Linnartz.

Swabank's articles of association provide for at least seven and a maximum of 12 directors.

Mr Blohm said it was intended to fill the existing vacancies as soon as possible from within the ranks of existing shareholders in SWA or new shareholders.

Three of the existing Directors are Dresdner bank officials, and Mr Blohm is the institution's nominated Chairman on the Board.

Three of those who have resigned have gone across to Volkskas.

Concluding his brief statement to the shareholders Mr Blohm said: "I wish to appeal to shareholders, clients and the personnel of the bank not to be swept away by shortlived emotional considerations, but to be patient for a while and then to judge their investment and their bank once the new management has been fully installed and the widened scope of the bank becomes operative.

"It is still my belief that in the long run the partnership between the Namibian business community, shareholders and a powerful European banking and financial group will be of immense benefit to our country and its peoples."

CSO: 4700/910

PROTEST GROUP SLAMS GERMAN RADIO SERVICE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Franz Kruger]

[Text]

THERE HAS been a call to German-speaking citizens to protest against the German radio service.

The call, in a recent advertisement in the Allgemeine Zeitung, was published by a group calling itself the "Citizens Initiative for Keeping the German Radio Service in SWA Clean" (Bürgerinitiative zur Reinerhaltung des Deutschsprachigen Rundfunks in Südwestafrika). The advertisement was signed by a Mr Hans Günther Seifer.

The group takes particular exception to programmes that come from the Federal Republic of Germany and are broadcast during prime time without commentary. It claims that "pornography, youth criminality, child prostitution, drugs, Boney M, racial integration, etc are cultural political ideals in West Germany at the moment".

Two examples of objectionable programmes are mentioned in the advertisement: In a programme about the development of German radio drama, the "Plagiarist Brecht is praised excessively, while the radio serials of the period 1933 to 1945 are represented as 'valueless idiocies'."

In another programme, which dealt with the controversial "Wannsee-conference", a non-German is the commentator, and this the group finds objectionable.

The group also objects to the use of foreign music:

"If I want to listen to English music, the respective channel in SWA for instance, I can switch to the respective channel in SWA", the advertisements says.

When The Advertiser contacted Mr Jürgen Hecker, Superintendent of the German Service of SWABC, he told us he had not heard from either Mr Seifert or his group. He declined to comment on the allegations made by the group, since it was SWABC policy not to respond to criticism not made directly to the service.

At the time of going to press, The Advertiser had not been able to trace Mr Seifert for comment.

CSO: 4700/910

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT PLANS R1B FOR ECONOMIC AID

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 15

[Excerpt]

THE SA Government has earmarked R1b for economic aid to Namibia for the coming financial year.

This was disclosed at the weekend when a delegation of local business leaders emerged from their hour-long talks with the SA Prime Minister Mr PW Botha and his team at SWA House.

Mr Des Matthews, a principal in Trust and Mining, in the Territory said that the R1b would be included in the coming budget to be tabled in the National Assembly.

The SA delegation also raised the question of sharing the economic burden with the international community as far as Namibia was concerned.

This includes the UN and the Western nations, said Mr Matthews.

The question of international aid to Namibia during the present period leading up to independence was also raised by the visiting SA delegation during its talks with the NNF last week.

CSO: 4700/910

NAMIBIAN VIEW OF SOUTH AFRICAN'S NP SPLIT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 16

[Article by Leon Kok in column "From the Editor's Desk": "SA Heading for a Totally New Ball Game"]

[Text]

THE EVENTS in the SA National Party during the past week were nothing new but were certainly healthy.

The history is a fairly long one and is now leading us to dimensions that were almost beyond imagination a mere decade ago.

Indeed, SA is heading politically for a totally new ball game.

The first cracks in the NP started ironically two decades ago during Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd's term of office, but were relatively minor. The uneasiness was rather more about Verwoerd's quest to draw English-speakers into the then exclusivist Afrikaans-speaking NP than about White Black relations.

True, there were some who as early as 1959 objected vehemently to Verwoerd's aim of setting up independent homelands in SA, but they kept a relatively low profile.

Trouble really started in late 1966 and early 1967 when PM John Vorster picked up the same nettle as Verwoerd on the White unity question, but pushed it much harder. In an important speech in Heilbron Mr Vorster made it clear that he would refuse to deceive any English-speakers who subscribed to his policies "and nobody must expect it of me."

This led to and culminated in 1969 to the reactionary speech in Parliament by former Cabinet colleague Dr Albert Hertzog. Dr Hertzog contrasted the Afrikaner with his Calvinistic background to the English-speaker with his liberal way of life. The message was clear: "The paths of the two groups are different and there can be no place in the party for aliens."

Mr Vorster repudiated Dr Hertzog, accusing him of insulting the English-speakers. This subsequently led to the expulsion from the NP caucus of Dr Hertzog along with three others. And in turn it lead to the establishment of the HNP. It also led to the rightists taking a radical line on race relations.

CRUNCH

Dr Andries Treurnicht, as Editor of the Pretoria afternoon newspaper, Hoofstad, backed the rightest elements throughout this period but when the crunch came decided to remain in the NP. His greatest concern was that a significant split in the NP might be extremely damaging to Afrikaner unity and that those read out the party might become politically impotent.

Dr Treurnicht caused ruptions within NP ranks for the next three years until he became MP for Waterberg. It is claimed that he was deliberately drawn into Parliament by John Vorster to neutralise him as an influential newspaperman and to bring him under the discipline of the Party Whips.

Vorster's strategy, if it was genuinely deliberate, worked extremely well. Treurnicht remained in the relative background for a full decade. Also during a period of important unfolding of Black Homeland policy which was not always in line with conser-

vative Nationalist thinking and which otherwise Treurnicht might have fought tooth and nail.

Vorster indeed went even further; he appointed Treurnicht to a junior ministerial post involved with Black affairs, thus preventing Treurnicht from setting overall direction but also preventing him from becoming a party rebel. Treurnicht furthermore had to carry the bulk of the blame for the 1976 Soweto and other riots.

PM Piet Botha applied the same strategy equally astutely. Treurnicht has been given the most minor Cabinet posts since Botha took office four years ago, in fact almost to the point of insult. Particularly so since Treurnicht was leader of the NP in the Transvaal, the most important province politically to the NP.

DRIVEN OUT

The indications are that Dr Treurnicht and his 15 dissidents (previously 21) were driven out of the NP during the past few days through relatively careful planning on the PM's part. In fact Botha with his history as a party organiser has shown himself to be brilliant in handling this kind of operation.

I spoke to the Prime Minister last Wednesday night about the matter (the 22 had walked out the caucus that morning) and he seemed anything but dishevelled about the matter. On the contrary, he told me that he felt that the MPs concerned should do what they felt was right.

"I cannot make up their minds for them," he told me.

His unexpected arrival at the Transvaal NP Head Committee meeting last Saturday in which he formidably turned the table against the Treurnicht group on their own ground was also extremely impressive.

There is every reason indeed to believe that Mr Botha wanted to rid himself of what until now has been an albatross around his neck; now he can move ahead with the reformist or progressive policies at a greater pace — creating greater stability in the sub-continent and increased prosperity.

Many Whites fear that Botha is leading them to a sellout, but that is not the case. Much ado is being made about the interpretation of the words "power sharing", but by the use of this Botha means "joint responsibility" with other races without the Whites sacrificing their own self-determination. Besides, there is hardly space left for SA to move: the choice is rapidly becoming one of cooperation or confrontation.

SLOW DEATH

The road ahead for Botha however will not be easy going. The problems of State are considerable. Moreover, the NP can expect to face its first real opposition in Parliament and beyond in more than 20 years. The old United Party died a slow death while neither the PFP nor the NRP have been real factors in SA White politics.

The opposition to the right of the NP is now formidable and former NP Cabinet Minister Connie Mulder is probably correct in saying that "the White conservative backlash that started as a trickle has now become a flood and is threatening to break the dam wall."

Nor should Botha underestimate the role that the ghosts of the past can potentially play in undermining him. Foremost is former State President John Vorster who has come out clearly in the Treurnicht side, perhaps not so much because Vorster agrees with Treurnicht, but probably because he wants to get his revenge against Botha. Botha engineered Vorster's ousting as State President and through the Erasmus Commission had much of the blame for the Information scandal attributed to Vorster.

Another figure whom Botha flattened was Mr SL Muller.

Mr Botha furthermore removed the likes of Mr Jimmy Kruger, Dr Schalk van der Merwe and Mr Braam Raubenheimer from the politics of real power to the politics of the backroom.

One short-term consolation for Botha is that Treurnicht's options are limited. Treurnicht has restricted leverage within the Head Committee of the Transvaal NP to turn the tables against Botha; last Saturday Treurnicht managed to get the support of a mere 36 members of a possible 230. Treurnicht sympathisers in the other provinces will probably want to wait and see for the time being, fearing the political wilderness. By the same token, it is unlikely that Treurnicht would want to try and turn the tables at the Transvaal NP congress, fearing a reoccurrence of Saturday's disaster.

So the best that he can do is to start a new party and hope that in the foreseeable future he will be able to raise substantial grass roots support.

FIRST TEST

The first test of that support may however come fairly quickly, especially if there is a referendum later this year or early next year on whether the country should accept the President's Council's constitutional recommendations or not. The chances are though that Botha will get a resounding "yes" in the referendum and that he will not hesitate to implement the new constitution with all its ramifications without going to the electorate.

Thereafter Dr Treurnicht and indeed even PFP leader Fredrick van Zyl Slabbert may become quite irrelevant in the political debate of SA. Mr Botha will probably become the new executive State President with awesome powers and the debate in the constitutional debating chambers will be between the majority party among Whites, the majority party among Coloureds and the majority party among Asians.

All in all, it appears that SA is politically on the crest of a new era.

But equally, it won't be without militant White nationalism, perhaps on a scale in SA that we have never known before.

Goodness forbid.

CSO: 4700/910

FARMERS WARNED TO PLAN WISELY FOR 1982

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 4

[Text]

THE prevailing drought in SWA and the depressed marketing conditions for Karakul are the main aspects which will influence the meat market in the Territory during 1982.

This was indicated in the latest report from the SWA Meat Board, released in Windhoek this week.

In the report Mr HW Kreft, Manager of the SWA Meat Board, estimated that a total of 250,000 head of cattle will be sold during 1982, as opposed to 479,648 in 1981. The depressed Karakul pelt market, on the other hand, was expected to stimulate the market for mutton and an expected 550,000 sheep would be marketed in 1982. This figure, although lower than the record of 750,605l in 1981, was still higher than the average of 300,000 over the last couple of years.

Producers were recommended to distribute marketing as evenly as possible over the year and to be prepared to market sheep at the more remote markets to meet the planned marketing figures.

According to the report, SWA, would be dependent entirely on South African markets for the next few years for the marketing of cattle. The stable market which has been built up in England for the sale of corned beef was seriously threatened by the unsatisfactory relation between internal prices and those abroad.

SWA had to export an average of 90 percent of its annual cattle production, Mr Kreft said, and producers would have to analyse their production strategy to ensure a viable market.

Beef prices were expected to stabilise and remain on more or less the same level after the increase in the second half of 1980 and the report stressed the importance of effective production planning.

CSO: 4700/910

WALVIS TOWN COUNCIL SAYS 'NO' TO HOLIDAY RESORT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 4

[Text]

A REQUEST by the SA Minister of the Interior, Mr Chis Heunis, that the area on the Walvis Bay side of the Swakop River mouth be developed as a holiday resort by a private land developer has been rejected by the Walvis Bay Town Council.

The Town Council unanimously rejected the request and the Town Clerk of Walvis Bay, Mr J Wilken, motivated the decision as follows:

● As a result of the policy of the SWA Administration in the past, Walvis Bay, as opposed to Swakopmund, had no holiday facilities and the proposed development ·ould do nothing to change the situation.

● The developer seemed to be acting on the supposition that Walvis Bay was an integral part of SWA, that this would remain so in future and that residential areas therefore could be developed on an integrated basis.

● Should SWA in future have a marxist government, Walvis Bay would be in exactly the same position regarding holiday facilities as it was at present.

● Commerce in Walvis Bay would not benefit from the development of the proposed terrain, although the town would initially have to subsidise the development.

● The public would be deprived of one of the most important natural assets in the area.

● The supply of services in a place situated in the furthest corner of the enclave would be inconvenient and expensive for the Town Council.

The Town Council debated the question for more than an hour and a verbatim report of the meeting was sent to the SA Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, by whom the request was put to the Walvis Bay Town Council on behalf of the unknown developer.

The Council also decided that the beach area between the southern point of Long Beach and the northern Municipal border should be reserved for future development by the Municipality.

CSO: 4700/910

MONDESA RESIDENTS IN LINE FOR NEW HOUSING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

SWAKOPMUND is to move away from rented housing for Blacks, in line with a recent Ministers' Council policy decision.

At a recent meeting of the City Council, it was decided that no more rented housing would be built in Mondesa, the Black township outside Swakopmund. The Council also decided that it would make an urgent application to the Ministers' Council for funds to finance a home-ownership housing scheme. The scheme will be open to people in any income bracket, but there will be special emphasis on the lower income group. The cutoff point will be an income of R3 000 a year.

The City Council has made it clear that it will have nothing to do with substandard housing, however. The City Engineer has been mandated to prepare three standard plans for submission to the Ministers' Council. It was also decided that if the Ministers' Council refused to ratify the project, Swakopmund would withdraw completely from the provision of housing for Blacks and leave it to the State.

In the initial phase, 15 houses are planned for Mondesa. It was also decided that the houses would be sold to inhabitants of Mondesa of more than 10 years standing, bearing in mind, however, the waiting list for family housing.

The cost of the housing will be calculated to include the full building cost, as well as 0,5 percent administrative charge. The new homeowners will be treated exactly the same as other homeowners in Swakopmund with respect to Municiapl charges, as well as rates.

CSO: 4700/910

BRIEFS

RAID NETS 200--Two hundred people were arrested at the Single Quarters in Katutura on Monday for trespassing and 150 are awaiting trial at the moment. Raids are carried out regularly on the premises but in the part it was difficult to bring people to trial because the fences around the Single Quarters were inadequate and the gates weren't controlled effectively. Mr Leon Venter, the Director of Katutura said the Municipality had now made the necessary improvements as well as put up noticeboards warning people not to enter the quarters without the necessary permission. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/910

'SOCIETY OF DEVELOPMENT' ON POINT OF TAKING EFFECT

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 19 Feb 82 pp 1-2, 3

[Article by Jerome Mainguet: "Original Type of Society"]

[Text] Niamey--The social reorganisation dubbed "Society of Development" by Niger's President Seni Kountche when he took power almost eight years ago is on the point of taking effect.

Its institutions, evolved in two years of thought and debate by a special National Commission, were explained last month to the officials of each of the Saharan country's seven administrative districts and to the press by Commission Chairman and Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou.

For Colonel Kountche's ruling Supreme Military Council the Society of Development cannot be compared with theoretical models or existing economic systems: it is an original type of society, peculiar to Niger in its values, bases and approach.

The general aim of the new institutions on a basis of "effective and voluntary participation of all social strata" is to assure a "policy of accelerated, coherent and harmonious development" of the nation.

This month nationwide "Development Councils," linking all components of society through their respectige associations, start operating. At the base of the administrative pyramid, they will appoint members of a National Council.

National Interest

The National Council will have the task of suggesting to the Government "the fundamental options of the development policy" and can also be consulted by the Government on "any other question of national interest."

The basic "development cell" is the village, whose inhabitants, 90 per cent of whom raise crops or livestock, are urged to take part in the national economy by outlining their needs, suggesting ways of fulfilling them and carrying out collective decisions.

Communal Help

The two "motors" of the society of development, from village right through to national level, are the Samariya youth movements and the cooperatives. According to Government officials the Samariya are now present in all of the country's 9,000 villages, with the key function of providing organisation, communal help and solidarity.

For the past few months Samariya members--60 per cent of the population of about 5 million is aged under 30--have been seen mobilising and training villagers and residents of various urban districts in public works projects, including sewerage, the building of dispensaries and water storage facilities, and three-planting, or cultural and sporting activities.

The Samariya have also been instructed to be "vigilant" and cooperate in maintaining security in its widest sense with the administrative and police authorities.

The cooperatives, which have so far been set up in 60 per cent of villages and should be in every one within three months, organise the productive side of the rural communities. Their key status with the Samariya is shown by the fact that they hold half the seats in the local Development Councils, ensuring that they can never be outvoted by other bodies.

These other bodies include Islamic associations--Niger is 95 per cent Moslem--along with the Federation of Trade Unions (the country's only labour federation) and societies representing different social groups, like traders.

By consensus the base councils nominate their delegates to the village or tribal councils, and so on up through the district and regional councils to the national body.

Call to Women

The National Council includes a member of the national bureau of every representative body. Women, for instance, through the Association of Women of Niger, are called upon to "participate fully" in national development, despite obstacles arising from traditional or religious customs.

The various development councils are chaired either by traditional leaders, such as village or tribal chiefs, or state-appointed officials, such as mayors or department prefects. They have authority to undertake all activities of economic, social or cultural development.

As Major Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou sees it, the "voluntary and effective participation" of the population in development constitutes a proper "apprenticeship for democracy" for a population which is "not yet mature enough to be involved in politics."

Waking Them Up

The military leadership questions how Niger's inhabitants, almost all of them rural, coming from different tribes scattered over a vast country of 1,227,000 square kilometres (490,000 square miles), barely literate and with a low standard of living, can "think politically."

Thus the regime intends to give them responsibility and "wake them up" by allowing them to take charge, progresively and at their own level, of their development, thanks to a decentralised structure for "concertation, consultation and participation."

There is no question, at the moment, of establishing a political system similar to that in developed countries. The Government which is still officially "provisional" and appointed by the Supreme Military Council, will continue to rule without a constitution or general elections.

Political parties, labelled "clans of interests or ideologies," remain strictly banned as being factors in national division.

But Colonel Kountche has recently hinted that there may be one more step towards democracy. In several speeches he has uttered the same phrase: "The National Armed Forces intend in the near future to suggest bases for a new development which will meet the ideals of an adult and mature people." (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/874

BRIEFS

KOUNTCHE TO SAUDI ARABIA--Col Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, left Niamey this morning for Riyadh for a working visit. The head of state is being accompanied by his wife, Mrs (Ntu) Kountche; Brah Mamane, minister for planning; Daouda Diallo, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation; Abdou Mallam Moussa, minister for posts and telecommunications; Pascal Abba Kyari, an officer of the Niger armed forces and El Hadj Umorou Soumaila, chairman of the Niger Islamic Association. [Text] [AB131219 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/670

BRIEFS

NPN SCOFFS AT OPPOSITION--Lagos, 15 Mar (NAN)--The chairman of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria], chief Adisa Akinloye, said today that the alliance move the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria], NPP [Nigerian People's Party], GNPP [Great Nigerian People's Party and PRP [People's Redemption Party] was an admission that no one of the parties could stand up to the NPN. In a good-will message released in Lagos on the occasion of Dr Kingsley Ozumba Mbadiwe's 65th birthday anniversary, chief Akinloye described the NPN as the only party with a national outlook. He said that the "gang-up" was only a crude attempt by an individual "to achieve his aim of becoming the president of this country." He said: "We of the NPN will continue in our sacred task of nation-building, of promoting the unity of Nigeria and of bringing about the maximum welfare of the masses." The NPN chairman stated that the party was satisfied with the performance of President Shehu Shagari and the NPN governors, adding "our successes from Allah and he, who in his mercy gave us the 1979 victory, will as well ensure for us better electoral success, come 1983." [Excerpt] [AB151930 Lagos NAN in English 1830 GMT 15 Mar 82]

'CONCORD' ON GHANA'S TUC--The NATIONAL CONCORD writes on the suspension of the entire leadership of Ghana's Trade Union Congress [TUC] by flight Lt Jerry Rawlings following accusations of impotency. With complete dismantling of the TUC, the paper is of the view that Rawlings wants to rule without any appreciable workers' opposition to civil public opinion and therefore begin his era of dictatorship. However, the CONCORD says Rawlings should note that the revolution which he now preaches can succeed only with the active support of trade unions because, according to it, the country's way of economic recovery lies in the workers. It concludes by saying that the cause of Ghana's problems is not just corruption but how to mobilize the demoralized citizenry towards higher productivity. [Excerpt] [AB151345 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Mar 82]

PARTY REGISTRATION ANY TIME--The chairman of the Federal Electoral Commission [FEDECO], Mr Justice Edgar Ovie-Whiskey, says the political associations can still apply for registration of parties after the March 21 deadline. He told newsmen in Benin, Bendel State, that the deadline was to enable the commission to consider the registration of political associations that have

so far applied [word indistinct] its meeting next month. Mr Justice Ovie-Whiskey stated that there is no provision in the constitution preventing political associations from applying for registration at any given time before or during elections. He said that it was necessary for the associations to apply to enable FEDECO to process registration papers. [Text] [AB141611 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/915

BRIEFS

BELGIAN STATE SECRETARY VISITS--Kigali, 11 Mar (AFP)--Mrs Jacqueline Mayence, Belgian secretary of state for cooperation, arrived in Kigali on Wednesday on a 4-day visit to Rwanda. Mrs Mayence stated that her visit will strengthen the "age-old, friendly and very efficient ties of cooperation" which Belgium and Rwanda have maintained for a very long time. She added that in 2 weeks, a Belgium-Rwanda joint commission will examine all the ongoing projects in which Belgium participates as well as all the requests which have been sent to it. During her visit, the Belgian secretary of state will hold discussions with Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the republic and with foreign minister Francois Ngarukiyintwali. She will also visit development projects in which Belgium participates. [Text] [AB111626 Paris AFP in French 0926 GMT 11 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/673

DFSS OFFICIAL OUTLINES FRONT'S PROGRAM

Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 15 Jan 82 p 3

/Article: The National Front in Somalia Declares Its Unity under a Single Front--The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia"/

/Text/ What is going on in Somalia?

This question is perhaps most pressing at the current time, in the midst of the attempts that Siad Barre's regime is making to impose a blackout on the course and development of events.

The dictatorial regime which has ignored the national sovereignty of the people of Somalia and has thrown itself headlong into the arms of American imperialism in the hopes of being protected from collapse no longer knows any way to eliminate mass opposition or means to consolidate the regime and protect it from the wrath of the people but repression, terror, murder and the denial of democratic rights.

The series of unnationalistic actions which Siad Barre's puppet regime has pursued is faced with an effective opposition on which we will attempt to shed light through a dialogue we have held with Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah Gulayd, who occupied the position of director of rural health in the Ministry of Health until October 1981, then leaving Somalia as part of an official delegation to a health conference in Peking and announcing that he had joined the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia.

Dr Gulayd began his discussion by stating,

"For many long years the regime in Somalia has been depending on techniques of repression and terror, as well as pursuing a policy of division based on the principle of divide and rule, through the agencies of repression that have infiltrated into the heart of public departments and organizations. These are terrorist organizations that are trying constantly to emasculate the voice of the opposition.

"The Somali regime has not sought to serve Somalia and the public interest--it has sought to mobilize power to serve the selfish interests of the regime itself.

"Thus the masses have begun to feel a rancorous spirit against this platform, especially after the regime had thrown itself into the embrace of American

imperialism, opened the country's doors to military bases and trumped up a war with Ethiopia in an attempt to absorb popular rancor and turn the people's attention away from deteriorating domestic conditions.

"In addition, its turn toward imperialism has been an attempt to protect its system and implant its foundations. Perhaps the contents of the political declaration the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia has issued will cast much light on what is going on in our country now. The declaration states that at the present time Somalia is passing through one of the worst periods in its history since political independence, as a consequence of the policies of Siad Barre's regime, which are antagonistic to the vital basic interests of the people.

"The dictatorial regime, its dominance of the people, with their various social classes, its usurpation of the rights and democratic various social classes, its usurpation of the rights and democratic freedoms of the citizens, its granting of military bases and facilities to American imperialism, and its overall economic orientation have led to a decline in agricultural and livestock production and the destruction of the domestic economy. All this is threatening the Somali people's independence and national sovereignty.

"The regime is liquidating thousands of workers, young people, students, officers, soldiers and religious scholars. Dozens of citizens face liquidation and threats every day and hundreds of them, including women and children, are undergoing torture in the regime's prisons. Hundreds of thousands of people have fled from the country in flight from oppression, tyranny and the spread of abuses in the form of bribery, embezzlement of the people's money, tribalism and nepotism."

/Question/ What is the role of the nationalist forces?

/Answer/ Repression and terror have not subjugated the people, with their various social classes and groups; to the contrary, the nationalist opposition has broadened. The nationalist forces have made repeated attempts to create political change and through the political and armed struggle they have been waging for a long time against the treasonous regime, they have been achieving noteworthy victories and have yielded up a large number of heroic martyrs in the arena of the struggle.

In these delicate circumstances, the unity of the opposition forces constitutes an essential, serious matter if one is to guarantee the reinforcement of the struggle for the salvation of Somalia and the attainment of final victory.

Proceeding from the historic responsibility which the nationalist democratic Somali forces bear in performing their role of saving Somalia from dominance by the criminal regime, in view of the need to move the political and armed struggle to a new stage that will guarantee them the ingredients of victory in order to bring the existing regime in Somalia down, the representatives of the political organizations and nationalist forces opposed to the regime have met on a number of occasions in various places carefully to study and exchange views on deteriorating conditions in Somalia. Conditions for opposition and means for heightening the struggle to

bring down Siad Barre's reactionary regime and establish a democratic nationalist regime have advanced.

These meetings culminated in a session that was held in the period 19 September--6October 1981, in which the leaders of the three following political organizations took part:

The Somali Salvation Front.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Somalia.

The Somali Workers' Party.

The meeting discussed the following points:

1. Political, economic and social conditions in Somalia.

2. The dictatorial regime's practices and its platform of total subservience to American imperialism.

3. Means for unifying the opposition.

4. Setting forth a minimum political program.

A Somali national movement was also established in London by a group of old politicians toward the end of last year, and we hope that this movement will meet with the unified front.

/Question/ What is the political program of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia?

Mr 'Abdallah Hashi Hirsi, assistant director of the front's office in Damascus, answered this question for us, stating, "The front is fighting in the domestic context to bring down the dictatorial regime and establish a democratic nationalist regime which will achieve the following goals:

"A. Liquidating the phenomenon and the institutions of dictatorial rule and abrogating the exceptional laws and legislation.

"B. Setting forth a nationalist constitution and establishing a democratic parliament.

"C. Reorganizing the armed forces in order to get them to take part in building the nation and defending its sovereignty and independence.

"D. Granting the masses democratic freedoms in a manner guaranteeing that they exercise their rights to political, trade union and social activity.

"On the economic issues, it is necessary to realize:

"Liberation of the domestic economy from subordination to foreign capital.

"Establishment of a productive national economy in the context of a comprehensive development program.

"Reconstruction, development and protection of national industries.

"Attainment of an agrarian reform which will make it possible to increase agricultural production.

"Concern for the development of fish and livestock resources.

"Encouragement and development of the public sector.

"Raising the citizens' standard of living by raising the level of production and developing productive powers.

"On social issues, we are striving to:

"Combat and liquidate the roots of social evils in the form of tribalism, regionalism, separatism and the like.

"Combating the phenomena of bribery, embezzlement, favoritism and corruption in government agencies.

"Bringing about a cultural revolution.

"Spreading about education, attaining democracy in education and developing educational programs on nationalistic and scientific bases.

"Raising the level of health care, developing health organizations and expanding their scope in order to serve the people.

"Developing the media and giving them a nationalist, democratic orientation which is hostile to colonialism, Zionism and racism.

"Preserving the good religious, cultural and social traditions of the Somali people.

"In the realm of foreign policy, we are working for:

"Advancement of the policy of positive neutrality and nonalignment.

"The struggle to have a permanent peace reign among the people of the region of the Horn of Africa, on foundations of the principles of good neighborliness and respect for national sovereignty.

"Standing on the side of the causes of the peace, liberation and social progress of the peoples of the region of the Horn of Africa.

"Supporting the Arab nation's struggle against the Camp David agreements and various imperialist, Zionist and reactionary schemes, for the sake of completing their liberation and achieving their social progress and democratic unity.

"Supporting the Palestinian Arab people's struggle for the sake of regaining their national rights, foremost among those their right to return, determine their destiny and establish their independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

"Struggling with the peoples of the areas of the Gulf, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean to liquidate American imperialism's military bases, reject aggressive military pacts and empty these areas of the imperialist military presence and nuclear arms.

"Solidarity with the African peoples against imperialist interference in their internal affairs, for the sake of their attainment of social progress and the liquidation of racist regimes in South Africa and Namibia.

"Solidarity with the struggles of the world's peoples for the sake of liberation, democracy, the preservation of world peace and the consolidation of worldwide detents.

"The effort to stimulate Somalia's role in the nonaligned movement and such international and regional organizations as the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity in a manner serving the implantation of world peace and security, national liberation, and social progress.

"Finally, the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia reaffirms the continued struggle to bring down the dictatorial regime which is inimical to the Somali people."

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CSO: 4704/7

TREURNICHT SEEKS NEW POLICY MANDATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The Independent Nationalist group of Dr Andries Treurnicht is preparing for a mass meeting in Pretoria on March 20 to get a mandate to form a new political party.

This has been disclosed by people involved with the meeting's arrangements.

Dr Treurnicht and MPs of his group were not prepared to comment on the matter yesterday, but other sources told The Citizen that the Independent Nationalists have invited about 300 supporters to "an organisers' meeting at Pretoria Afrikaanse Hoer Seunskool this coming Saturday".

Conspiracy

I understand that these organisers will, with others, have to arrange the following Saturday's mass meeting in Pretoria.

Commenting on his expulsion from the National Party Dr Treurnicht said yesterday: "I am ready to serve politics from a different platform."

He said it was clear to him that events of the past two weeks, were a "conspiracy to oust him and others from the party.

"The direction and viewpoint of the National Party has changed so drastically I can no longer support it.

"This direction has to be fought," said Dr Treurnicht. "There has to be a political action."

Dr Treurnicht will address his NP divisional council of Waterberg tomorrow evening, while other "rebels", like Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, Mr Daan van der Merwe and Mr. Tom Langley, will also address their divisional councils within the next week.

Watching

Members of the Transvaal NP executive will attend every divisional council meeting held by a rebel MP or MPC, including tomorrow evening's meeting of Dr Treurnicht, The Citizen was told.

The Independent Nationalists held a caucus meeting yesterday following the expulsion of Dr Treurnicht by the Transvaal executive and issued a statement afterwards.

Mr Tom Langley, spokesman for the group, said their caucus members were suprised at the arbitrary ending of . . Dr Treurnicht's membership.

This action did not comply with the decision of the Transvaal Nationalist head committee that questions of membership would be referred to the various MPs' divisional councils.

"We reaffirm our standpoint that, like Dr Treurnicht, we do not conform to a decision which accepts power-sharing in the South African governmental system," Mr Langley said.

A spokesman for the Transvaal NP executive told The Citizen that whole NP divisional councils, which supported or voted for motions of confidence in any of the rebel MPs would be disbanded and replaced by new loyal divisional councils.

He said if the rebels founded a new party on March 20 they would all be immediately expelled from the NP if such steps had not been already taken.

I understand that the Independent Nationalists will attempt to draw people from all over the country and not only from the Transvaal to the March 20 mass meeting in Pretoria.

Apparently, they have not decided upon a name for their evisaged new party yet and the name-giving will probably stand over to the mass meeting.

One name being mooted is "Purified Nats", (Gesuiwerde Nationaliste).

CSO: 4700/919

PFP MAKES 'FINAL BID' TO RULE JOHANNESBURG

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 pp 2, 6

[Text] THE Progressive Federal Party is likely to woo two of the three independants in Johannesburg's City Council for the next two days in a final bid to rule the city.

It was learned yesterday that the PFP had now set its sights on Mr Koos Sadie and Lionel Keenen and would not make any further attempts to get the support of Mr Ron Selley.

Mr Selley, although elected as an independent, started his election campaign as a member of the New Republic Party and only stood as an independent because of his profession as teacher.

Continued attempts by the PFP to get Mr Selley's backing have however, been rejected by the NRP.

Therefore the PFP will now do everything in its power to sway the vote of either Mr Sadie or Mr Keenen — and the key man seems to be Mr Sadie.

Although no confirmation could be obtained, it is understood that the PFP is standing firm on its rejection of a joint management committee.

The NRP will meet tonight to decide its move, but it is unlikely to deviate from its proposal of a joint management committee of three members of the PFP, two of the National Party and one of the Independent Ratepayer's Action group.

The NP and IRA have also declared their willingness to accept this proposal to assure that the deadlock in the council is broken.

Joint Control

We can't imagine why the Progressive Federal Party should be opposed to a joint management committee consisting of the PFP (three members), the National Party (two members) and the Independent Ratepayers' Action group (one).

Unless, of course, the power-hungry PFP is trying to get outright control by winning over one of the non-aligned councillors who holds the balance of power.

But even if Mr Koos Sadie, of the Southern Johannesburg Ratepayers' Association, were to give the PFP his support, the PFP would not be able to rule with a majority of one.

For one thing, illness or absence could result in a complete deadlock at a council meeting.

For another, what reliance could the PFP place on Mr Sadie's vote on key issues when he is a former Nationalist?

Furthermore, there is no way, in such a split council, for the PFP to implement any of its civic election promises to integrate public amenities like swimming pools.

One independent Mr Keenan, won his ward on the platform that Alexandra Township should not be allowed to encroach on Lombardy East/Kew, another, Mr Selley, is actually a New Republic Party member, and that party is against forced integration, and the third is Mr Sadie, who represents a Southern Suburbs ward which placed the PFP at the bottom of a three-cornered contest.

So if it cannot introduce its integrationist policies, what can the PFP do?

The answer is place the city's interests first and forget about ideological preferences.

And if the PFP places the city first, it will agree to joint rule, for that is the only way in which the council can avoid a series of deadlocks which will make it lame and ineffectual.

Mr Sadie should also think twice before he does anything that might give the PFP control.

First, he is poles apart from the Progfeds in political and social outlook — and so are the voters of his ward who returned him to the council.

Secondly, if he believes that politics should be pushed into the background, he should ensure that all-party control is introduced otherwise, if it is allowed to gain power, the PFP, which is radically oriented, will determine the city's future.

We don't think Mr Sadie would want that.

Come to think of it, what better way to ensure the city is non-political than to have a management committee in which politics cannot play a role because control is shared?

CSO: 4700/919

REPORTAGE ON BUTHELEZI COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Power Sharing

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 pp 3, 14

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday he earnestly hoped that the Government would sit up and take notice of the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission which has recommended shared power for Blacks and Whites both in Natal and KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi, who is due to address a Press conference today on the wide-ranging commission, said it must be obvious to the Government that many influential South Africans had signed the final report. It was not a frivolous report. It had taken more than a year to compile and he believed it gave hope for a better South Africa, for better relationships between Blacks and Whites and for lasting peace.

It was significant that in some of the evidence given by Blacks before the commissiion there was a note of despair. Already some of them, who could hardly be described as agitators, felt that strike action would become a way of life.

Chief Buthelezi said at this stage he did not want to say anything more.

It was a pity that the ruling National Party had not given evidence before the commission and had refused to cooperate with the body.

However, he believed that good sense would prevail and he hoped the Government would take note of the findings in the 200-page commission report. Equally, it was to be regretted that the ANC had refused to be involved in the commission.

Refused

One of the members of the commission who refused to sign the final report was the New Republic Party MP for Durban North, Mr Ron Miller, who is also leader of the party in Natal.

Mr Miller said yesterday the NRP could not accept a single legislature for Natal/KwaZulu elected by universal adult franchise on a proportional basis. In the reality of modern science this would mean that such a proportionally elected joint government of Natal/KwaZulu of say, 100 members, would comprise about 80 Black, ten Indian, eight White and two Coloured members.

It was obvious that the minority groups would have very little political say.

Discussed

Mr Miller said before deciding not to sign the final report the matter had been discussed with the NRP leadership and caucus and this was the feeling of the party.

Another member of the commission who did not sign the final report is Mr Japie Basson, the

former Progressive Federal Party MP and now a member of the President's Council. Mr Basson said yesterday he had not signed the final report because many of the issues raised by the commission were now before the President's Council for deliberation and debate.

Mr Chris Saunders, head of the giant Tongaat Group in Natal, who signed the final report said he was more than satisfied with the recommendations contained therein. He felt the commission had done an incredible amount of good research, that the evidence of witnesses had been fully tested and the research done by individual marketing companies was also of a high order.

Service

Mr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary general, of the Zulu politico-cultural organisation Inkatha, said yesterday the commission had done a wonderful service for South Africa. He hopes sincerely it would lead the Government to realise that it had to share power.

It was significant that even among conservative Zulus who gave evidence before the commission, there was a hardening of opinion. The evidence showed clearly the frustration of being "law-abiding citizens" and yet being denied any say in the Government.

Mr A Rajbansini, chairman of the South African Indian Council, who also signed the final report, said it served as a valuable blueprint and guideline for future relations in South Africa.

He said there was no doubt the report could not be rejected out of hand. Too many influential people had signed it and also care had been taken not to over exaggerate or to overemphasize findings. All the findings were set out logically and he hoped that the powers in Pretoria would heed some of the warnings.

'Open KwaZulu Schools to All Races'

DURBAN — The Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry into the constitutional, political, economic and social development of Natal-kwaZulu has recommended that schools in the area should be optionally open to all races and that there should be a single controlling administration.

In its report, released on Friday the commission said a single controlling administration would produce considerable administrative savings and the highest efficiency in the use and development of facilities.

The commission had heard evidence that both development plans and efficient use of existing facilities had been limited and in some cases delayed because of uncertainties in planned development and the consequent departmental reluctance to spend capital on necessary schools.

The purpose of the single control was twofold: it could avoid a significant (and expensive) level of administrative duplication, and provide a pool of expertise in administration, teacher-training, teachers and facilities.

It would also mean an easier approach to an equalisation of available resources and a readier recognition that the future adequate growth of the area depended upon the fullest use of all its human resources.

It stressed the urgency in the matter which, it said, became more obvious when the economics of the area and its relative productivities were considered.

"The present position in Natal alone is that the annual addition of people who, if they have reached it all, will not be able to sustain literacy in nearly 60 percent of those entering school, which is approximately 6 percent per annum of the total Black South African population."

This meant that the major problem which existed at present of a high proportion of adults who could not acquire competitive skills needed for productivity in the first-world economy, would be a continuing feature in future.

It was recognised that the existing inequalities in available education were a major source of discontent, and therefore of potential destabilisation in the area.

The comparative peace in schools during recent times had been due to policies followed by Inkatha, but the commission did not accept that if the inequalities remained, successful persuasion against revolt could be repeated.

Neither did it accept that, although the major schooling of Blacks would be the responsibility of the kwaZulu department, the possibly serious and violent consequences from gross inequalities would or could be confined to kwaZulu. The inter-dependence and inter-penetrations of the two areas was far too great for that to be possible. — Sapa.

Separation 'Not in Best Interests'

DURBAN — The Buthelezi Commission is convinced that the separation of the two areas is not in the interests of the people who live there.

In its report the commission recommended that within the two areas there should be a regional structure of government and the division into the regional areas should be arrived at by mutual agreement.

In order to achieve and develop the necessary mutual interaction of these regional zones the powers at present possessed by kwaZulu should also be accorded to the Natal Provincial authority.

"If this situation can be realised, the opportunities for the development of suitable administration and growth in the area will be considerably improved," said the report.

The commission believed that the area should, for the time being, be governed under an agreement in which the executive level would consist of representatives of the groups in the region.

Sapa.

Eight Out of Ten Blacks Are Discontent

DURBAN - There was significant evidence of an increase in expressed political discontent and anger, which was now present among between seven and eight out of 10 Blacks, the Buthelezi Commission found.

Actual militancy and an attitude of confrontation appeared in between three and four out of 10 Blacks and the majority view expressed was that African National Congress insurgents would receive sympathy and co-operation from most or many Blacks in South Africa.

In addition, said the report, the overwhelming majority of Blacks who appeared before the commission spontaneously predicted violence or adult social unrest on a large scale if meaningful policy reform did not occur in the near future.

The commission found that the high level of political discontent and the significant extent of expressed militancy among Blacks indicated the urgency of the situation.

Popular sentiments, it said, appeared to be such as to create a climate which would encourage, justify and protect groups aiming at creating instability in the country.

While a revolutionary situation has not yet emerged in general terms, developments appear to point in that direction. The importance of legitimate internal Black political organisations, like Inkatha, in directing Black South African political sentiments along peaceful and constructive lines cannot be over-emphasised.

The expectations which the surveys revealed had indicated that such organisations had to be seen to be achieving progress in political and constitutional affairs if they hoped to continue exercising a peaceful and constructive influence.

This would not be possible unless a political accomodation could be achieved. The minimum expectations of White South Africans, other minorities, and Black South Africans in the kwaZulu-Natal region, as well as basic political and economic values in all groups, indicated clearly that a mutually acceptable accommodation was possible. - Sapa.

Cannot Be Implemented

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 pp 6, 12

[Editorial]

[Text] THE Buthelezi Commission's report is a valuable document, in that it spells out problems and dangers that deserve careful consideration.

However, although leading academics and businessmen served on the commission, including Mr Harry Oppenheimer, there is no way in which the report can be implemented.

For one thing, the Government did not participate in the commission's work, nor did it give evidence, nor will it accept its constitutional findings.

For another, although the commission was appointed at the request of the KwaZulu Assembly, KwaZulu has no power to act on its findings and Natal's controlling party, the New Republic Party, rejects the recommendations.

There appears to be strong support for the proposals among Natal business leaders, especially sugar barons, who would be able to exist quite comfortably under Black rule, but there is no reason to suppose that the White electorate in that province would go along with the proposals.

The NRP, in fact, did not sign the report.

The leader of the party in Natal, Mr Ron Miller, who was a member of the commission, said the NRP could not accept a single legislature for Natal/KwaZulu elected by universal adult franchise on a proportional basis.

Such a proportionally elected joint government of Natal/KwaZulu of, say, 100 members would comprise about 80 Black, ten Indian, eight White and two Coloured representatives.

Transfer of power

Minority groups would obviously have little say.

Mr Vause Raw, the national leader of the party, also came out strongly against the report's recommendations, saying they amounted to a transfer of power to an overwhelming numerical majority.

The numbers issue is, of course, one that dominates all efforts to find a solution.

The PFP's federal plan fails because it would inevitably lead to majority rule.

The Buthelezi Commission's plan fails on the same score.

The Government, while it is willing to accommodate Coloureds and Indians within the "White" constitutional set-up, is not prepared to bring Blacks into the system.

But Blacks are more and more opposed to exercising their political rights via homelands and independent Black States.

And although they will receive self-rule at local level, this is not going to satisfy them in the long run.

A feature of the Buthelezi Commission's report is that it stresses the dangers of growing Black frustrations.

It finds the need for political reform is urgent and warns that there is a growing potential for direct violent confrontation between extreme White and Black groups.

In a way, Chief Buthelezi is in as much of a fix as the Government.

He has ranged himself on the side of non-violence and his Inkatha movement is the only other movement, besides the ANC, that has significant or potential support.

He must show that moderation can bring about a solution not just for KwaZulu but for the rest of the country.

But if the Government rejects the commission's report out of hand, it will undercut a lot of Chief Buthelezi's credibility.

The Government, however, has a responsibility to its own electorate — and it cannot be deterred from doing what it considers in the country's best interests simply because there are dangers.

Besides, its commitment is to the President's Council, and it will be that council's recommendations, rather than the Buthelezi Commission's report, that it will have to consider in revising the constitutional set-up.

Nevertheless, the commission's report deserves careful consideration by all bodies and experts who are concerned with the country's future.

We have not yet devised a solution which will be acceptable to all, but we shall have to find one before time eventually runs out and the warnings by the commission — and other bodies — become reality.

Buthelezi Report Rejected, But a Talks Basis--NRP

PRETORIA'S township leaders have welcomed the Buthelezi Commission as a genuine attempt to offer solutions to the country's political problems.

The government has also been urged to accept the Commission's recommendations because South Africans had been offered a reasonable option to "an alternative too ghastly to contemplate."

Mr Joe Tshabalala, chairman of the Atteridgeville Community Council, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi wanted to offer the country an everlasting peace. If its recommendations were accepted that would only be good for the country and its future relations, he said.

Mr M W Aphane, chairman of the Mamelodi Community council, praised the commission for having done a good job for all South Africans.

Mr Z Z Mashao, president of Atteridgeville Chamber of Commerce and Industries, said it was a move towards the right direction.

CAPE TOWN. — The New Republic Party member of the Buthelezi Commission, Mr Ron Miller, MP for Durban North, yesterday called on the Prime Minister and his cabinet to hold discussions with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the NRP's provincial leaders on the future of Natal and kwaZulu.

"The Buthelezi Commission could represent the beginning of positive negotiations to which the NRP is committed."

The NRP found the one-man-one-vote transfer of power to a black minority as recommended by the commission totally unacceptable as the party believed any new dispensation should accommodate ethnic groups without domination by any single group. The party also rejected any solution which was regional and did not provide overall answer for all the population groups.

"The political recommendations have serious implications for all the supplementary reports of the commission," Mr Miller said. The educational, economical, health and other reports could not be seen in isolation.

"The minority veto and Bill of Rights, proposed as safeguards for minorities, will fail to provide adequate protection for goups," Mr Miller said.

"The Bill of Rights is designed specifically for the protection of individuals, while the minority veto makes no provision for ethnic group rights."

The NRP would continue to honour its mandate from the vast majority of Natal's White voters to protect them from group domination.

"The time has now come for Chief Buthelezi and his cabinet and NRP Natal provincial leaders, together with members of the central government cabinet to meet around the conference table to seek areas of agreement on the future of the Natal/kwaZulu region."

The people of kwaZulu were specifically excluded from the consultations of the President's Council and he called on the Prime Minister to accept the proposal, "as we believe Chief Minister Buthelezi has left the door open for constructive dialogue among political leaders in South Africa," he said.

The NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw also said that the Buthelezi Commission proposals amounted to a transfer of power to an overwhelming numerical majority and were not acceptable.

Mr Raw said he supported the position taken by his parliamentary colleague, Mr Miller, who, as a member of the commission, could not support its main findings.

"We do not believe that a minority veto can operate effectively in a single legislature in which one group will have 80 per cent of the representation, or that such a majority would allow itself to be frustrated by small minorities," Mr Raw said.

The party's principles and philosophy, based on accommodation of group rights in a system allowing no group domination, was overwhelmingly endorsed by Natal's voters at provincial level. The NRP could, therefore, not support the political proposal of a "one man, one vote" common voters' role with proportional representation.

"It is with considerable regret that the political recommendation made it impossible for the NRP to accept a report which has made a valuable contribution to the identification of many of the problem areas in the kwaZulu region," Mr Raw said.

NGK Still Remains Divided Into Ethnic Units

THE division of the Ned Geref Kerk into autonomous ethnically-based units will remain for at least the next two years, the Federal Council of the NG churches decided at a meeting to discuss unification in Pretoria at the weekend.

Because of the differences of opinions which emerged at the meeting, the federal council appointed an ad-hoc committee to investigate the question of church unity, which has to report back in two years' time.

The committee will clarify the concept of mother and daughter churches, with special attention to be given to achieving church unity and the ways of doing so.

Meanwhile the NG Sendingkerk and the Reform Church in Africa (at present for Coloureds and Indians respectively) are to amalgamate. The NG Sendingkerk has, in fact, deproclaimed itself an ethnic church.

The moderator of the White NG Kerk, the Rev Kobus Potgieter, said the mother church had a different standpoint to the other three sister churches which were advocating a unified church.

But the NG Kerk took note of the fact that all the churches now rejected the idea of an over-arch federal type synod and the sister churches now, instead wanted another form of unity, he said.

"We take note of this and will take the memorandums of the other churches very seriously," he said.

He promised the NG Kerk would discuss the matter of church unity at its next synod in October and would, in the meantime, welcome all criticism of its standpoint.

The Rev E M Mataboge of the NG Kerk in Afrika, likened the attitude of the NG Kerk to a "a mother who has a daughter and then denies that daughter the right to be in the house."

"Let us not get ourselves into the same position the NG Kerk in Zimbabwe is in at present," he said.

It was "high time we look to the unity of our church."

The Rev D S Snyman, who presented the case for the NG Kerk, proposed maintaining the status quo with the separate churches being linked through the existing Federal Council of NG Churches. An authoritative joint synod for all four churches was not necessary, he said.

The NG Kerk feared that decisions taken by such a joint synod might force its decisions on minority groups which could then lead to strife.

There was no need to structure the unity of the church organisationally, Mr Snyman said. It was only necessary to be "one in faith and one when approaching the government," but the differences between people had to be accepted as an imperfect reality and trying to integrate them in one church would not work.

Different cultural groups had the right to worship in their own language with their own people.

The Rev D P Botha of the NG Sendingkerk, called for church unity at all levels.

"We are products of the mission work of the NG Kerk and so are of one church."

He asked the NG Kerk to take the attitude of his church seriously, namely that "differences in language, culture, standard of living and housing should not play a decisive role in determining the structure of the church."

The Rev J Kritzinger of the Reform Church in Africa, said "Language and culture can no longer be allowed to be a barrier to our religion. We must restore the unity of our church we lost because of the wickedness of some." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/902

PROFESSOR DUGARD: U.S. 'QUIET DIPLOMACY' FAILS TO PROMOTE REFORM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 p 13

[Text]

A POLICY of "quiet diplomacy" by the Reagan Administration has failed to promote reform in South Africa and may have allowed a return to more extreme forms of racial domination, a professor in law says.

"Clear signs of backsliding by the South African Government and a return to old style racial politics have appeared," writes Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand in the Foreign Policy Magazine, published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Prof Dugard says the Reagan Administration's quiet diplomacy is widely construed as support for the status quo .

This is probably an unfair assessment, but the Reagan Administration must learn from the failures of previous administrations that Pretoria does not always, when it should, hear quiet diplomacy.

At such times, Washington can usefully raise its voice," he said.

Any momentum towards reform in the Republic has stalled and in recent Parliamentary sessions, South Africa has produced no legislative reforms. On the contrary, writes Prof Dugard, legislation conferring so-called independence on the Ciskei firmly extended apartheid by arbitratily depriving several million Ciskeians of their South African citizenship.

Racist statutes have been enforced with new vigour and detentions without trial and police aggression are on the increase.

Asked to comment on the article, Prof Dugard said the views he expressed then had been confirmed by the Reagan Administration's lack of significant response to the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett. This was in sharp contrast to the Carter Administration's reaction to the death of Steve Biko.

The South West Africa settlement issue was the focal point of US African foreign policy and they were ignoring South Africa's internal policies to the detriment of social justice in South Africa."

He also said he felt no optimism that the recent split in the national party would provide impetus towards reform. The split had strengthened the centre of the party and with the division on major issues, the Prime Minister would find it diffucult to institute reform.

CSO: 4700/902

F.W. DE KLERK ELECTED TO LEAD TRANSVAAL NP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 pp 6, 15

[Article by Jaap Theron: "Effect of NP Split Will Be Minimised"]

[Text]

MR F W DE KLERK (45), Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, was elected unanimously as new leader of the Transvaal National Party on Saturday in the place of Dr Andries Treurnicht who was expelled from all party positions with a number of other who rebelled against the party leadership.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education, was elected deputy chairman of the party in the place of Mr De Klerk. The other deputy chairmen remain Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower, and Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Transport Affairs.

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was for the first time elected to the Transvaal NP executive. The other new executive members are Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Hein Kruger, MEC, and Mrs Joan Hunter MPC.

Loyal

Mr De Klerk, who comes from a political family — his father, Mr Jan de Klerk, was Cabinet Minister for many years and retired from politics after a term as President of the Senate.

Like his father Mr De Klerk is also known as a man who is extremely loyal to the cause of the party leadership. He has proved over and again since he became Cabinet Minister that he is against group forming, infighting and behind the scenes organising to overthrow the leadership.

Since Mr P W Botha became Prime Minister nearly four years ago Mr De Klerk has being tipped to succeed Dr Treurnicht as Transvaal leader and thus the heir apparent to the premiership.

The most significant outcome of the split in the Nasional Party and Mr De Klerk's unanimous election as Transvaal leader is perhaps that Transvaal Nats have now for the first time since Dr Verwoerd's days closed their ranks behind a single leader, in this Mr De Klerk.

After his election on Saturday Mr De Klerk also said he would give immediate attention to step up unity in the Transvaal and to bring his Transvaal NP organisation into top gear.

He said he would ensure that NP policies were put unequivocally with a view to avoiding a further and unneccessary split in NP ranks.

Direction

In the meantime everything possible would be done to minimise the effects of the Rightwinger breakaway.

The Transvaal NP executive is planning to hold information meetings all over the province to tell their supporters exactly what the true direction was the party was following under the leadership of Mr P W Botha.

The Head Committee did not use its powers on Saturday to expel the dissidents from the

NP. But their cases have been referred to their respective divisional councils for the necessary action. This would ensure the maximum democratic action on the whole issue, I was told.

Disbanded

NP divisional councils which expel their MPs or MPCs who supported Dr Treurnicht, would be disbanded by the NP Head Committee and replaced by loyal Head Committees.

The general impression is that the split in the NP has been formally sealed off and there was no further immediate significant break on hand.

It is being conceded that Dr Treurnicht could form a new party with former rebels like Dr Connie Mulder and Mr Lourens Mulder and with even an outside chance of getting the support of former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster. But his chances of obtaining a significant political platform is not considered very strong at the moment.

Speaking at a Press conference shortly after his election Mr De Klerk said the true policy of the party would henceforth be expounded in the Transvaal, reports SAPA.

Mr De Klerk said: "My attitude will be to follow a policy to ensure that the true policy of the National Party will be clearly and explicity expounded in the Transvaal and not distortions which seem to be in vogue these days."

SABC-TV quoted Mr De Klerk as saying there was solidarity between the Transvaal NP and the party as a whole on a federal basis.

This had become apparent at last week's meeting and was again reflected in the spirit of Saturday's deliberations.

Dr Treurnicht was officially dismissed as party leader in the province on Saturday after being suspended for a week last weekend.

Three members of the executive who had refused to abide by the motion of confidence proposed in the Prime Minister last week, had staged a walk-out on Saturday the SABC report said.

New Leader

[Editorial]

THE MODERATE Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, is now the Transvaal leader of the National Party.

In all the manoeuvrings for power which followed the ousting of Dr Connie Mulder as Transvaal leader, Mr De Klerk kept a low profile.

Indeed, his role has been that of a peacemaker, for example in the Craven Week dispute. And even after the Treurnicht group had refused to support a motion of confidence in the Prime Minister in the Parliamentary caucus, he tried to prevent the break.

However, when it became clear that Dr Treurnicht and his followers would not compromise, Mr De Klerk came out strongly against the Transvaal leader and was mainly responsible for his defeat.

Mr De Klerk, as a party man through and through, would not have countenanced any rebellion against the national leader and Prime Minister, nor did he.

It is in the nature of the man that his loyalties are clear and his Nationalism, acquired from his late father, Cabinet Minister Jan de Klerk, is beyond question.

He will make a good leader, a quiet man, steadfast in his convictions, but with an ability to project an image of strength and toughness when these two attributes are most needed.

He is also a Minister who has impressed the Opposition with his debating skill and with his sound grasp of public affairs.

Nevertheless, although he is the right man for the job of Transvaal leader, his task will be a daunting one.

First of all, there is the split, the scars of which must be healed if the party is to close ranks and move forward in unity.

Until now, he has been able to walk the tightrope of conflicting interests within the Transvaal party.

Conservatives in Dr Treurnicht's day regarded him as a potential leader, yet he was able to satisfy verligtes that he was a

man of reform as well.

He was, in other words, a consummate middle-of-the-roader acceptable to both camps.

Now he has had to make his commitment.

By taking a leading role in the battle against Dr Treurnicht, he has affronted not only the Treurnicht group which quit the parliamentary caucus, but some of Dr Treurnicht's erstwhile supporters who remain.

Furthermore, although the Prime Minister has won the unanimous confidence of the Transvaal Head Committee, and Mr De Klerk has emphasised there is solidarity between the Transvaal party and the party as a whole on a federal basis, the battle, in and outside the party, is far from over.

The proposals which the President's Council will put forward late in April will cause further dissension and may lead to more defections.

Mr De Klerk has promised to ensure "that the true policy of the National Party will be clearly and explicity expounded in the Transvaal."

We assume it is the policy which the Prime Minister has put forward, since Mr De Klerk has virtually bound himself to that policy by his unequivocal support of the PM's interpretation.

That leaves him with little room for manouevre in what must be a bitter battle at grassroots level and party congresses.

Mr De Klerk must also know that the closing of ranks within the party can only be temporary unless there is a clear and acceptable vision of the future under any reformist programme.

Also, that rivalries within the party have not been ended by the show of solidarity that followed Dr Treurnicht's ousting.

Meanwhile, outside the party, the Right-wing groups sense an even greater swing to them than they achieved in last year's general election.

Thus Mr De Klerk will not only have to restore and maintain unity within the Transvaal party, but fight off the growing challenge from the Right.

Taking everything into consideration, it is a daunting task.

Since we take up a centrist stand ourselves, we can understand his aims and motivations all the more.

We wish him well.

CSO: 4700/902

PFP LEADER OPPOSES OBERHOLZER MEMBERSHIP IN PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG's veteran leader, Mr Francois Oberholzer, is ready to join the Progressive Federal and National parties in a coalition.

But PFP leader, Mr Sam Moss, has said this is "unacceptable".

Mr Oberholzer said yesterday: "Neither the National Party nor the PFP are willing to sit together on a management committee where the PFP has three seats, the NP two and a member of the IRA the remaining seat.

"Yet a situation where the ruling party has a majority of only one in the city council would be impossible. Councillors go abroad to attend conferences, they become ill and can't attend meetings and then the opposition will have the majority and they will be able to counter the recommendations made by the management committee or break the quorum. That would make it impossible for the council to function.

"If sitting on the same Management Committee as the PFP is the only solution to the deadlock — and I believe it is in the best interests of Johannesburg — I'll do it, providing there is no politics at management committee level.

Mr Oberholzer said the management committee of the previous five years, where the NP and the IRA had sat together in a coalition, functioned well because there were no politics involved and every member of the committee worked towards that which was in the best interests of Johannesburg.

Mr Oberholzer mentioned in passing that feelers from the PFP to see whether the IRA would join them in a coalition pact had been put out but that "nothing concrete has emanated from that."

In the meantime Mr Oberholzer is clearing out his office and making way for the new chairman of the management committee who will officially take power today.

Practical

"This is not a negative act, just a practical one. It would be foolish to stay in the office and later have to ask permission from the new chairman to go into the office and collect my documents," Mr Oberholzer said.

Mr Oberholzer was confident the special meeting to elect the mayor of the city and the new management committee would indeed take place today and not be postponed.

He said today's meeting could be a drawn out one, especially if there should at any stage be equal voting on some issues. If one of the independent abstain on any issue this could easily happen.

Mr Sam Moss, leader of the PFP in the council said he did not accept that there would be a non-political management committee in the biggest city in South Africa. National issues are so intertwined with local issues that it is impossible to make non-political decisions on municipal level.

'Scurrilous'

"I find Obie's offer to sit on the management committee with him and the Nats unacceptable. The reason for this is the scurrilous 'swart gevaar' tactics they used during the municipal election campaign.

"They cost South Africa very dearly in terms of the deterioration of race relationships. To sit on the same management committee with them would be a negation of everything the PFP stood for during the election."

"I believe that even if given a mandate of only one the PFP will be able to run the city," Mr Moss said.

In the final analysis the three independent city councillors should be aware of the responsibility and he was sure they would in no way willingly undermine the working of the council," he said.

CSO: 4700/902

UNIONS WARN GOVERNMENT TO STOP DETENTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The independent trade union movement in South Africa has warned the Government that the workers will not "sit idly by while detentions continue".

In a statement issued in Cape Town on Wednesday, 13 independent unions endorsed demands for the unconditional release of all detainees and the scrapping of security laws that "permit the continued harassment and detention of trade unionists".

The statement follows a series of solidarity meetings of the unions throughout the country recently.

The unions noted that the latest wave of detentions was the most widespread and serious attack so far. It had removed the leadership of several unions and had resulted in one death.

Several others were sent to hospitals or placed under psychiatric care.

"We note increased use of security laws by South African and Ciskeian authorities and Security Police harassment of trade unions that includes detentions, raids of union offices and so on."

The unions noted widespread allegations of torture and maltreatment of detainees.

The explanation given by the authorities for the detentions was "utterly rejected" by the unions.

"We were told there would be a trial early this year in response to the initial outcry at the detentions, yet no such trial has taken place."

Attempts by the Department of Manpower Utilisation to distance themselves from the State action were also "utterly rejected".

The independent unions condemned the Trade Union Council of South Africa for a statement issued on the day of the funeral of Dr Neil Aggett, dissociating themselves from the protests against his death in detention.

"Such a statement is a disgrace to any organisation purporting to represent workers and an insult to the workers they claim to represent.

"Their statement represents an attack on unions showing solidarity on the death of a trade unionist."

CSO: 4700/919

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ZIMBABWE 'INEVITABLE'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA and Zimbabwe, with relationships already brittle because of Zimbabwe's backing of Swapo and the ANC, appear to be heading for inevitably, inter-linked economic problems.

Sources said in Pretoria that there could be serious repercussions if the two countries do not come to some sort of acceptable renewal of their trade links.

It is expected that the Western bloc will bring increasing pressure to bear on the countries to renew their trade agreement.

South Africa last March gave notice to the new Salisbury government that the old 1964 trade agreement would be terminated in March 1984.

The grounds given were that the "special circumstances" which had justified the agreement, formulated before UDI and designed to help Rhodesia after UDI, had fallen away.

Mr Gerald Cubitt, a researcher at the Africa Institute, said in Pretoria that on the one hand Zimbabwe relied heavily on imports from South Africa but on the other to lose such a market at a time when the South African economy was declining was "not an attractive prospect".

Zimbabwe was politically hostile to South Africa, with Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe never allowing an opportunity to pass to castigate South Africa — either in her rôle in South West Africa or her internal policies.

But Zimbabwe relied heavily on transport links through South Africa for imports and exports. After 15 years of sanctions, important sectors of Zimbabwe's manufacturing industry were geared to, and largely dependent on, the South African market.

In addition South Africa was also the closest and cheapest source of about a third of Zimbabwe's imports.

The 1964 trade agreement, with amendments, had given Rhodesian exporters an advantage over other overseas suppliers on the South African market.

Goods allowed into South Africa duty free under the agreement included clothing made from woven material, hollow ware, leather and rubber shoes, cotton piece goods, yarn, twine, cordage, travel goods and certain processed foods.

While Zimbabwe had been trying to lessen her dependence on South Africa through membership of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, and also through a search for alternative markets abroad, South Africa was still her primary market.

Mr Cubitt said that most of the items covered by the agreement were likely to be subjected to tariffs in neighbouring Black states. At the same time the markets in these countries were also unlikely to absorb and pay for goods currently being exported to South Africa.

Markets further afield were highly competitive because of goods from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Japan. The costs of transporting Zimbabwean goods to these markets were far higher than sending them to South Africa.

If the two countries failed to reach a new agreement Zimbabwe stood to lose more than R65-million in the first year. In addition it was estimated that at least 6 500 Zimbabweans would lose their jobs.

But last year South Africa bought 41 percent of all Zimbabwe's manufactured goods, while 31 percent of Zimbabwe's imports came from South Africa.

The value of Zimbabwean exports to South Africa in 1980 was R115,9-million — and about 60 percent of this was covered by the preferential agreement.

CSO: 4700/919

INKATHA OFFICIAL: BUTHELEZI REPORT PROPOSALS WATERED DOWN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

DURBAN. — The secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, says the constitutional recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission are in conflict with Inkatha's policy in favour of a one-man-one-vote system in a unitary state.

Speaking in Durban, he said yesterday that the signing of the report by Inkatha members of the commission was an indication, however, that they were prepared to water down the policy of the organisation to find a way out of the present political impasse which would be an alternative to violence.

In Bloemfontein, the chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, has urged the Government to give consideration to the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission.

He said these represented a genuine attempt by a Black leader to find a peaceful solution for South Africa. If the Government did not take the report into account, this would amount to an undermining of the country's moderate leaders.

In a statement, NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, also expressed regret at Chief Buthelezi's insistence that the NRP and the people of Natal should accept a one-man-one-vote common votors' roll with proportinal representation in a single government for KwaZulu/Natal.

"Our stance is in no way a rejection of co-operation and joint responsibility for matters of common concern. We remain committed to negotiation and consultation with the KwaZulu administration and firmly believe that the Buthelezi report lends itself to further constructive negotiation for finding alternatives which would avoid group conflict.

"We trust Chief Buthelezi will see it in the same light," Mr Raw said.

CSO: 4700/919

LAWYERS' REACTION TO RABIE REPORT 'LUKEWARM'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] **PRETORIA. — The Association of Law Societies yesterday welcomed some of the recommendations of the Rabie Commission on security legislation, but said in certain respects the recommendations "fell far short" of what it believed was necessary.**

In a statement in Pretoria the association's president, Mr J E Knoll, said the association's full council had debated the Rabie report and its recommendations in Cape Town last week and had conveyed its views to the Minister of Justice.

It was clear from its report that the commission had given "full and careful" consideration to the association's representations and had gone "some way" towards meeting the association's submissions.

"Thus, for example, the provision for a review board in the Draft Internal Security Act recommended by the commission is a distinct step forward," Mr Knoll said.

"The association believes, however, that the board be independent and that its members should not be subject to instant dismissal by the DRRD/AWR.

The commission had also recommended:

- Reduction of the multiplicity of offences at present on the statute book of respect of terrorist activities and sabotage, to three, namely the offences of terrorism, subversion and sabotage as defined in the draft bill.
- Removal of the existing statutorily imposed minimum sentences.

This is welcomed, though the association suggests that the definition of the proposed new offences be further narrowed," Mr Knoll said.

"The association does not deny that there is a need, under the conditions prevailing, for security legislation to enable the state to discharge its duty to protect the public. It reiterates, however, that the greater the powers granted to the state the greater should be the measure of the supervision and control by effective independent bodies or persons, of those who exercise extraordinary powers on behalf of the state.

"The commission rejected the view that the common law and the normal judicial process could ensure the safety and security of the public. The association, nevertheless, urges that where it is possible to charge the accused under the common law and also under a statutory provision, a prosecution of the common law offence should be preferred.

There seems, for example, to be no good reason why, if the overthrow of the state is proved as the main intent, the common law crimes of high treason and sedition should not be wide enough to cover the majority of types of terrorist activity and sabotage.

"Add the common law crime of public violence, and it is possible indeed to cover 'a multitude of sins' ", he said.

The association felt that in certain respects the commission's recommendations fell far short of what it believed to be necessary. Three examples were:

- Failure to introduce sufficient safeguards to ensure that people were not detained or kept under detention unless their detention was and continued to be justified.
- Lack of provision for detainees to be visited by their lawyers subject to suitable safeguards.
- Lack of provision for payment by the state of compensation to people who had been

detained.

Mr Knoll said the association had put forward positive submissions as to how it believed these and other shortcomings in the existing and recommended position should be dealt with. However, the commission had rejected the following:

● That the emergency legislation should be brought into effect only for limited periods when a serious threat to the maintenance of law and order existed, and

● That all detentions should be by warrant issued by a high ranking police officer at the time of or within a very short time after the detention without trial on suspicion and for questioning, should be subject to regular re-enactment by parliament after debate in the light of circumstances prevailing from time to time." Mr Knoll said.

To prevent injustices occurring at the outset, the initial detention should be of limited duration only. The periods recommended by the commission at which the review board was to review detentions and bannings were too long and should be reduced as safeguards against injustice.

The overriding power of the Chief Justice, where the Minister refused to accept a decision of the review board, was a further improvement. However, the review powers conferred on the Chief Justice were limited in their ambit and fell far short of a general review of the merits of the decision.

"The most disturbing omission from the report is the absence of recommendations of effective safeguards to prevent death or injury (physical and mental) during detention or during interrogation while in detention.

"Apart from the more than 40 deaths which have occurred in detention, a cause for grave concern lies in the reports of detainees being referred to hospitals for psychiatric treatment.

"The public no longer believes that detainees are not maltreated and no evidence, so far as the association is aware, has been produced to enable offenders to be brought to book, nor has any adequate explanation been given of the number of suicides who have preferred to die rather than to continue in detention and under interrogation.

"The commission has, in the association's view, failed effectively to recommend safeguards against such occurrences. The association has recommended a considerable number of safeguards to the Minister which, in its view, would go a long way towards remedying the situation.

The commission had recommended the appointment of inspectors to visit detainees in order to acquaint themselves with their well-being or otherwise.

"The association's criticism here is that these inspectors will be nominees of the Minister of Justice. In no sense can they be described as independent 'ombudsmen' responsible to parliament.

"They are required to report only to the Minister of Law and Order. It is suggested that they should report also to the Minister of Justice, who appoints them.

"The recommended new offence of failing to report terrorists is considered a dangerous innovation as it could have the effect for example, of requiring members of a family to inform on one another.

"Such a provision could result in the law being brought into contempt by cutting across family ties of loyalty. The association believes that the offence should be limited to the harbouring, concealing and assisting of persons known to be terrorists."

Mr Knoll said that among instances of specific matters that required to be remedied but which the commission did not appear to have taken into account, were:

● The detainee had no right to know for what he was being detained, the grounds of his detention and what conditions governed his detention.

● There were no rules governing interrogation or the methods employed, nor were there any apparent limit to the duration of solitary confinement.

● Access to detainees might be unnecessarily curtailed by the police and unnecessary mental stress could be caused to wives, children and parents.

● Detainees were brought to trial without notice, or adequate notice, to the attorneys acting for them.

CSO: 4700/919

COMMANDO CHIEF DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF SEYCHELLES INVOLVEMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 p 2

[Text Pietermaritzburg.--In a sworn statement read to the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday by the hijack trial prosecutor, Mr Cecil Rees, the Commanding Officer of Two Reconnaisance Commando denied any knowledge of 11 of the 43 accused having been in the Seychelles during November last year.

Commandand Danie van der Spuy said in the statement read to Mr Justice N James and two assessors: "If these people were called for service in the Seychelles in the normal course of their duty, I would have had knowledge and records thereof would have been kept.

"Neither during November 1981 nor at any other time did it come to my notice that these accused were officially ordered by the Department of Defence to be called for service in the Seychelles."

Bernard de Vos (27), of Germiston; Johannes de Beer (25), of Pretoria; Patrick Henrick (25), of Table View, Cape; Keith MacLeod, (26),of Bloemfontein; Desmond Walker (27), of Willem Pretorius Game Reserve, OFS; Pieter Doorewaard (28), of Pretoria; Kurt Priefert (38), a German citizen of Johannesburg; Steynn de Wet (30), of Klerksdorp; Alex Deacon (25), of Pretoria; William Dunlop-Paul (46), of Johannesburg; and Alan Mann (30), of Germiston were the 11 men involved.

CSO: 4700/919

SOUTH AFRICAN 'LACK OF DIRECTION' CITED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 12

[Article by Andy Thomson]

[Text]

THE greatest problem facing South Africa's foreign relations is concern in the UK, USA, West Germany and France about an apparent lack of direction in South African policy-making over the past year, Mr Gavin Relly, president of the South Africa Foundation, told the foundation's 22nd annual general meeting in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing about a thousand delegates and foreign representatives at the Carlton Hotel, Mr Relly warned that South Africa would attract international scrutiny in the year ahead, especially with respect to the Government's relations to the President's Council's recommendations and The South West African independence issue.

Foreign representatives at the meeting included the ambassadors of Bophuthatswana, Spain and the Republic of China, as well as the consuls general for Switzerland, the UK, Belgium' France, Italy, Bolivia and Paraguay. Switzerland's first secretary and a representative from the Australian consulate were also present.

"Great expectations unfulfilled are always followed by excessive disillusionment," said Mr Relly. "Political realities such as mollifying conservative fears, circumventing bureaucratic obstinacy, conceding some points to gain others, proceeding almost by stealth as the target of a reform gradually becomes a fait accompli, while at all costs maintaining the authority of the state and the stability of the country are seldom fully appreciated."

Mr Relly outlined the major reforms in the past year as the emergence of an organised Black labour force which negotiated its price to industry and the progress made in the education of Blacks, urban housing facilities and business opportunities, but warned that, nonetheless, the country's future might be characterised by a degree of social turbulence while these and other adjustments to the society took effect.

He said the main incidents which had provoked criticism of South Africa overseas and which had done the country's reputation harm were the treatment of the Nyanga squatters, the closing down of the Post and the Sunday Post, the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett, the South African incursion into Angola, the Maputo raid and the Seychelles affair.

mate concerns. He said the USA and South Africa were realising that their mutual interests were at least as real and as substantial as their differences.

As far as France was concerned, despite some initial strongly anti-South African speeches by Socialist President Francois

Mitterand, there was a certain continuity in French foreign policy towards South Africa, in that the French had always been reluctant to make an "either-or" choice between Black Africa and South Africa.

The French Government was well aware that South Africa had become a major supplier of coal and other products to France, and that the Koeberg nuclear plant was an important show-piece for French technology. In the first nine months of 1981 French exports to South Africa increased by an astounding 73,5 percent while imports increased by 10 percent.

Nevertheless, he noted that the ANC and Swapo had been authorised to open offices in Paris and an inter-parliamentary friendship group had been shelved.

Trade with West Germany continued to flourish and South Africa received very little adverse attention because of the country's own internal problems, namely inflation, unemployment, excessive public expenditure and the resistance to the stationing on German soil of medium-

CSO: 4700/906

SPLIT IN WITWATERSRAND STUDENT COUNCIL REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

THERE has been a split in the Students' Representative Council of the University of Witwatersrand.

The disunity in the SRC reached a climax on Wednesday night when three of the members of the executive committee were "asked" to resign, during a meeting.

Since Wednesday night, the SRC had tried to keep the break and disagreement between its "leftist" members and its "liberal" members quiet.

It is understood that the president of the SRC, Mr Jeremy Clark, considered resigning from his position on Wednesday night.

Mr Clark confirmed rumours of a split in the SRC to The Citizen, yesterday.

"We had to reshuffle our executive committee. But I wouldn't call the event a split in the council," he said.

He said he was not going to resign. He also confirmed the resignation of the three women members of the executive committee.

"They had acted inappropriately but they will retain their portfolios even though they are not members of the executive committee anymore," he said.

The three members who had to resign formed the left wing of the SRC — only leftists and liberals. The break was not between a right-wing group and a left-wing group, "but between leftists and liberals", Mr Clark said.

The three members who were "asked" to resign are Ruth Bekker, Judy Mellor and Meana Soelho.

CSO: 4700/919

TOP AFRIKAANS EDUCATORS REJECT ASIAN MINISTER CONCEPT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

TWO prominent Afrikaans education leaders, Professor Hennie Maree, Rector of the Pretoria Onderwyserskollege and chairman of the Federation of Teachers' Associations, and Mr Koos Steyn, general secretary of the Transvaal Onderwysersvereniging, last night hit at Mr Barend du Plessis, MP for Florida, for having implied in Parliament that a Coloured or an Asian could become a Cabinet Minister according to the 1977 constitutional proposals of the National Party.

Mr Steyn, who addressed the Wonderboomfort Rapportryerskorps in Pretoria last night, said that in his personal capacity "he totally distanced himself from Mr Du Plessis' standpoint in Parliament which implied that a non-White could also become Minister of the Department of National Education."

He said Mr Du Plessis' standpoint was even the more serious against the background of the De Lange Commission's recommendation that there should be only one Ministry of Education for all races.

He told the Rapportryers: "If my interpretation is correct that Mr Du Plessis' statement in Parliament could also mean a mixed Department of National Education, the Afrikaner teachers of the Transvaal and I say this with the full authority of our Transvaal chairman of the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging, Professor Maree, we reject one Ministry and one Department of Education for all races."

When approached on the matter last night, Prof Maree stated: "I believe in a just system for all, a system in which each population group would control their own affairs.

"I also believe that it is necessary that consultation and co-ordination should take place.

"But I seriously differed from Mr Du Plessis on his interpretation of the matter and I told the head committee that what I have said inside the committee, I would repeat outside.

"If a Coloured or Asian could become a Minister of Defence or of Finance it was to my opinion an infringement of White control of the cabinet.

"I cannot accept it, irrespective of Mr Du Plessis' explanation to me during the head committee meeting." prof Maree said.

CSO: 4700/902

DETAILS ON EDUCATION FOR BLACKS IN 1982 GIVEN

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 26 Feb 82 p 9

[Text]

Developments in Black education over the past eight years have been considerable and it is clear they will continue this year.

The Department of Education and Training will have about 80 000 more pupils at school than in 1981. Apart from extensions to existing schools, 181 new schools opened in January.

The numbers of schools, teachers and pupils this year (last year's figures in brackets) are:

Schools: Primary, 6 750 (6 580); Secondary, 289 (278); Total, 7 039 (6 858).

Teachers: Primary, 32 000 (30 823); Secondary, 7 600 (6 827); Total, 39 600 (37 650).

Pupils: Primary, 1 415 500 (1 364 000); Secondary, 255 100 (226 000); Total, 1 670 600 (1 590 000).

Compulsory Education

Compulsory education, first introduced in 1981, is being extended and now includes 250 schools and 70 000 pupils.

It is clear that compulsory education has a direct influence on the quality of education in Sub-standards.

Pre-primary Education

Pre-primary institutions which meet certain requirements will be subsidised by the department this year. The subsidy will be R25 per pupil per quarter and will only apply to five-year-olds — those who turn six in 1982. In due course the subsidy will be increased to include three and four-year-olds.

Primary Education

Primary education will be upgraded in more schools in 1982. About 500 000 pupils are already benefiting directly from this. The *school readiness programme* has been implemented in almost all urban primary schools and the department is planning to introduce the programme at farm schools as soon as possible.

The *remedial education programme* for handicapped pupils has been introduced at a further 20 schools, making a total of 104 schools with 3 500 pupils in remedial classes. Because of the specialised nature of this type of education, one teacher is required for every 25 pupils.

Teacher Training

The new East Rand College of Education, which opened in January, 1982, brings to eight the total number of colleges under the jurisdiction of the department.

All pre-standard 10 teacher training courses are being phased out and the following three-year post standard 10 courses were introduced this year:

Pre-primary teacher's diploma; primary teacher's diploma (junior primary or senior primary); secondary teacher's diploma (without degree subjects); secondary teacher's diploma (with degree subjects); and technical teacher's diploma.

Further training courses to enable teachers to improve their professional qualifications so that they can teach effectively in secondary schools were introduced in 1981. More than 360 teachers attended these courses at Mabopane East, Soweto, Langa and Sebokeng. This year the courses will also be held at Potchefstroom, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth and on the East Rand. About 1 000 additional teachers will be involved.

Adult Education

About 65 000 students will be enrolled at more than 350 centres this year. The department is considering practical courses as part of the adult education programme. This year particular attention will be given to improving the quality of tuition and specific guidance to students on correct study methods.

Technical Education

Several technical high schools using existing technical centres at Guguletu, Bloemfontein, Welkom and Port Elizabeth, are being used to promote secondary technical education leading to a technical matriculation certificate.

Secondary technical education will also be offered at Vanderbijlpark and Germiston where the workshops of technical centres will be used for the practical training.

In Soweto, 12 secondary schools became comprehensive schools, offering both academic and technical courses.

Three new technical colleges will open this year in Pietermaritzburg, Uitenhage and Katlehong (Germiston). The Department of Education and Training now has 16 technical colleges.

Building Programmes

A total of 22 new primary schools (390 classrooms) and 31 secondary schools (714 classrooms) were built between January 1981 and March, 1982. In the same time 885 classrooms were added to existing primary schools and 226 to secondary schools.

A further 600 classrooms were built to meet the expansion of compulsory education.

The total number of classrooms built between January, 1981, and March, 1982, was 2 815.

Age Limits

Regulations about age limits for pupils in certain classes were published in 1981 and became effective in January this year.

They are 16 years for primary schools, 18 years for standards six, seven and eight, and 20 years for standards nine and ten.

According to newspaper reports and from inquiries received, it is unfortunately very clear that these regulations and their application are being exploited by bodies and individuals who do not have the educational interests of pupils at heart. There are clear indications that unfounded suspicion is being sown and unnecessary confusion is being created about the implementations of the regulations.

The aims of these regulations are twofold:

- Educationally, the aim is to have pupils of the same age in the same class. The syllabuses, textbooks, and teaching methods used in a class take into account the age of pupils. Great age differences in the same class have a retarding effect on the normal development of pupils and could create serious disciplinary problems; and
- Administratively, the aim is to bring this department in line with other departments of education.

The aim is not to conduct a witchhunt against pupils, to inconvenience parents and children, or to limit education opportunities. Pupils who benefit from education offered in schools and who progress satisfactorily without being obstacles to other pupils, will not be debarred from schools unnecessarily.

The department realises there are many different factors which have to be borne in mind in implementing these regulations, and has dealt with the matter responsibly and with great understanding. The following prove this:

- The Council of Education and Training, on which teachers and other educationists are represented, was consulted in the drafting of the Act and the regulations;
- The regulations were published in 1981 for general information, but were not implemented, so as to provide parents with an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the contents;
- In 1982 a start was made with the implementation, but due to the variety of circumstances and factors which may differ from place to place, the method of implementation was delegated to regional directors. Parents retain the right of appeal to the director-general;
- Guidelines for the careful implementation of the regulations in the interest of the education of pupils were issued to regional directors. Every effort was made to enlighten all interested people and bodies through the Press, the radio and through meetings at circuit and regional levels.

It was made clear that pupils who exceeded the age limits but who progressed normally without interrupting their studies for invalid reasons, would not be affected.

In all cases regional directors have been urged to use the greatest discretion and understanding in applying the regulations and carefully to consider the merits of each application received for the admission of pupils who exceed the age limits.

CSO: 4700/905

STANDARD BANK FORECASTS MAJOR DEFICIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 p 21

[Text]

THERE is no doubt that throughout 1982 and well into 1983 the South African balance of payments problem will force policy in the direction of fiscal stabilisation and restrictive monetary policy, Standard Bank says in its latest Economic Review.

Analysing the international growth environment and the implications of this for the South African economy, Standard says the major impact of an only moderate recovery in major export markets will be on the balance of payments, in particular on the current account.

The bank says it is estimated that the current account this year will again show a huge deficit (the deficit for 1981 is estimated at R4 300-million.

The extent of the shortfall will depend materially on the gold price.

On the basis of assumed gold price averages of $350 and $400 this year, and assuming the existing policy mix, the deficits are likely to reach, respectively R4 500-million and R3 700-million.

The most direct effect of the account problem faced by South Africa is on monetary policy and here the authorities are confronted with a dilemma.

Rapid increases in the money supply over the past two years and excesssively high inflation make the continuation of a policy of high interest rates and tight credit imperative. However, the need to fund the current account deficit and to avoid too rapid a depletion of the country's gold and foreign exchange reserves may at the same time necessitate large scale borrowing in the overseas money and capital markets.

This would tend to counteract tightening domestic monetary measures. There is also another effect: South Africa's demands for medium-term loan (3-7 years) have already increased to such an extent that there has been a perceptible increase in the cost of such medium-term facilities.

The bulk of these funds have been raised by public sector borrow-

ers and public utilities but in recent weeks private sector borrowers have also entered the market for short-term loans.

The interest rate policy now being implemented is closely affected by the Reserve Bank's manipulation of the margins on forward purchases and sales of US dollars.

From the third quarter last year the policy has been broadly neutral. This means that the cost (or benefit) of covering dollar commitments forward has tended to equate the cost of trade credit in the local money market with that in offshore markets.

At this stage, the country has ample short-term credit (up to 12 months) available to it and large inflows of capital could be introduced by pitching forward margins at levels which would result in dollar import finance being available at costs substantially lower than the prime overdraft rate (19 percent) or other instruments of finance.

At present, the control of inflation still appears to be a major policy priority, and the authorities are aiming to achieve their objectives by curbing credit.

A worsening of the current account deficit may, however, necessitate increased borrowing in overseas markets and a reduction in the forward margins to lower the effective cost of covered dollar credits to well below the ruling discount rate.

This implies that monetary policy measures will have to be complemented by a very tight fiscal policy to maintain an overall restrictive stance.

Since August last year, the Reserve Bank's exchange rate policy has moved away from a pattern in which the dollar/rand exchange rate reflected changes in key international exchange rates and underlying trends in the South African balance of payments.

The policy now appears to be one of allowing the spot rate to reflect some short-term market fluctuations, but nevertheless to support the rand above $1,00-R1 in spite of a deterioration in the balance of payments position.

This change is understandable to the extent that a sharp depreciation (devaluation) of the rand from current levels would in the short-term increase the pressure on domestic prices.

Instead, the policy thrust is to curb the current account deficit by restricting overall demand through tight money policies and, probably, by means of an austerity Budget.

If a broadly based recovery materialises overseas and export demand revives, the practice of supporting the rand will continue to be viable, but a further fall in the gold price or continued depressed overseas markets would clearly necessitate a review of the present exchange rate policy as well.

Similarly, the shape of developments abroad will determine the duration for which restrictive monetary and fiscal policies will have to be applied.

CSO: 4700/902

POLICE STATION ATTACKERS APPEAL TREASON SENTENCES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 12

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The appeal against the death sentence of three men convicted of high treason was heard by the appeal court yesterday.

The convictions of Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi, Petrus Tsepo Mashigo and Naphtali Manana arose from deeds that culminated in an attack on the Soekmekaar Police Station on January 4, 1980.

The three men were convicted by Mr Justice, J P O de Villiers in the Transvaal Supreme Court on November 17, 1980. Sentence was held over, to be imposed if necessary, on a charge of robbery and two counts of attempted murder.

The appeal was heard by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, with Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Rabie, Mr Justice Viljoen and Mr Justice van Heerden (acting Judge of Appeal).

Argument was placed before the court by Mr J Browde, SC, with Mr M Basslian for Lubisi and Mashigo, and by Mr I Mohomed, SC, with Mr Basslian for Manana. The State's argument was submitted by Mr J C H Jansen, SC, with Mr A F du Toit.

It was submitted that the death sentence should not have been imposed. Reliance for this submission was placed on the imaturity of the appellants and the absence of "inherent evil" in them.

There was their vulnerability to instigation and propaganda at the time they were recruited by the African national Congress and thereafter, the systematic process of conditioning and brainwashing they underwent for a substantial period of time while under the effective control of the ANC, the acts perpetrated were only at an embryonic stage in the ultimate mischief that constituted the crime of high treason.

The death sentence for high treason was appropriate only in extreme cases which, it was contended, was not in the case of Lubisi, Mashigo and Manana.

On evidence, it was clear that they refrained from deliberately killing the witnesses Mashapa and Mothiba, who were at the police station.

In the circumstances, they could easily have done so. It was submitted that the trial court erred in holding that a handgrenade was deliberately tossed at Mashapa and that two shots were fired into the charge office.

No apparent reason appeared for the disparity in the sentence imposed on their co-accused.

The overt acts they committed were said to be no closer to the ultimate goal than those committed by Moses Molebatsi and Benjamin Tau, who were also convicted of high treason, which included planning of a rocket attack on the petrol storage tanks at Waltloo, Pretoria, Molebatsi and Tau were sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

For the State, it was submitted that the trial judge had not misdirected himself in the exercise of his discretion to impose the death sentence.

The sentence was not disturbingly inappropriate in the light of the acts of treason committed by the three men.

All three admitted that they had robbed a Mr Montle of his vehicle, and then attacked the Soekmekaar Police Station. It was common cause that they were in possession of a large quantity of arms and ammunition that were concealed after the attack. It was also common cause that they were all members of the ANC.

In a case such as this one, where community interests were assailed, the court was entitled to set the accuseds' personal circumstances subordinate to the interests of the community, and to attach greater weight to the deterrent factor. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/902

BARCLAYS CONSULTANT: MANUFACTURING IN RELATIVELY SOUND POSITION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 19

[Text]

MANUFACTURING and retail companies are entering the second year of the current business cycle contraction in a much sounder financial position than in the previous downswing, but the cash position of the mining industry has considerably deteriorated over the past year, Dr Johan Cloete, group economic consultant of Barclays Bank, says in the latest Business Brief.

Dr Cloete says one of the main reasons for the strong cash and general financial position of manufacturing and retail trade is probably that the economy has experienced a prolonged expansion since 1978.

During this period the two sectors were able to push up their profits substantially.

Dr Cloete points out that mining and wholesale firms are not so fortunate.

"Owing to depressed mineral prices, in particular that sharp fall in the price of gold, the cash position of the mining industry has deteriorated considerably over the past year.

"Wholesale firms too, do not appear to be in a happy cash position owing to considerable commitments in stocks," he says.

A sample drawn by the Department of Statistics indicates that manufacturing companies upped their after-tax profits substantially in 1979 and 1980.

After-tax profits of these companies increased by no less than 48,5 percent in 1979 and 54,4 percent in 1980.

At the same time, capital expenditure on fixed assets by these companies also increased strongly during 1979 and 1980 by 42,6 percent and 30,4 percent respectively.

CSO: 4700/902

FIRST FULLY MULTI-NATIONAL SPORTS STADIUM OPENS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 81 p 9

[Text]

IT was a stimulating and spectacular event when the first fully multi-national sport stadium in the country, was opened near Orkney, Transvaal, at the weekend.

About 15 000 people attended the opening of the near R7-million Harry Oppenheimer Stadium which can comfortably seat 25 000 people.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of State Administration, said in his opening address that he trusted the sport complex would not only become the rendervous of the local community where new ties of friendship and good relations could be established, but that it would attract sportsmen and women of international calibre.

He said the sports field had proved a very successful contribution towards the development of the human character.

"It is the school of life where one can learn to improve on one's own shortcomings, where one can realise that nothing is impossible for the one who has will, the enthusiasm and the zest to persist, the place where one can discover that all things precious are as difficult as they are rare," he said.

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo-American Corporation said he hoped the stadium would bring together the people of the many different backgrounds who worked on the Vaal Reef Mine.

A gymnastic display and a march-past of sportsmen and women representing all the 38 sports clubs on Vaal Reefs led by the band of the South African Prisons' Department and drum-majorettes, added to the evening.

A massed rhythmical, free, standing and tribal dancing by miners on the Reef wound up the evening.

CSO: 4700/902

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES ON EXPORT GOODS TO BE DROPPED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. -- Specially reduced railway rates on export goods and the Finance Charges Aid Scheme are to be discontinued from April 1, the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers announced yesterday.

The Minister said the decision had been taken after a study of present financial conditions.

"In the light of present financial conditions, the necessity for the continuation of certain forms of export assistance had been re-examined against the background of the sharp depreciation of the rand against the US dollar by 22 percent and against a weighted basket of foreign currencies by about 14 percent during 1981, which benefit South Africa's exports to a considerable extent," he said.

"Consequently, it had been decided to discontinue, with effect from April 1, 1982, the provision on the budget of the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, for the granting to exporters of specially-reduced railway rates and aid in respect of finance charges, known as the Finance Charges Aid Scheme."

The decision had been taken after intensive discussions with the Minister of Finance, the Minister said.

"It should not be construed as an underestimation by the government of the importance for the country of a continued export effort."

"In fact, exports continued to be of cardinal importance for the Republic's continued economic development."
— Sapa.

CSO: 4700/902

RAND, DE BEERS DROP ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Impact of Gold Price

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] THE drop in the gold price has now begun to take its toll on virtually all sectors of the South African economy when it yesterday forced the rand to drop for the first time below the dollar.

Dealers expect the rand to weaken further in the months to come unless there is a sharp turn around in the gold price.

The influence of the weak gold price — and the deterioration in South Africa's other exports — is clearly reflected in the movement in the value of the rand since the beginning of last year when it was still trading at $1,35.

Some dealers in Johannesburg were saying yesterday that the South African Reserve Bank had been supporting the rand since the sharp drop in the price of gold since last Thursday.

They said the bank was doing this deliberately in an effort to try and protect the rand income of gold mines in the hope that the downward trend in the gold price is only temporary.

The downward movement in the value of the rand also make imports in American dollars more expensive, something the Government will welcome at this stage.

There were fears yesterday that the low gold price, huge trade deficit and the like will make it harder for the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, to present his Budget on March 24. The general feeling is that South Africans will have to tighten their belts more than was originally feared.

De Beers' Dividend Cut by Half

IN a frantic hour or so before the Johannesburg Stock Exchange closed yesterday, about R420-million was wiped off the value of De Beers, the world's largest diamond mining and selling group.

Investors rushed to sell their shares on the news that the group was slashing its final dividend from last year's 50c to only 25c, the first time De Beers has cut its payment to shareholders since 1944, when the Second World War was raging. The shares fell 117c to 650c.

Investment analysts in many parts of the world — De Beers shares are listed on the main world stock exchanges of London and Europe — have long seen De Beers as a rock solid investment with safe and rising dividends, though in recent months some of that faith has withered.

The world recession has bitten deeply into the willingness of people to acquire diamonds, notably in the United States, with the result that the Central Selling Organisation, set up by De Beers to market the vast bulk of

the world's diamond output, has had to stockpile the stones on a very large scale. At the same time, in an effort to limit the growth of the stockpile, De Beers has been cutting back outputs from its mines.

The efforts have cost the group dearly: diamond profits have slumped by well over 50 percent, to some R360-million from R803-million, and the size of the stockpile has doubled to R1,4-billion, from just under R700-million.

One result of this massive increase has been a sharp fall in the group's holding of cash--it has long had a reputation for the strength of its liquid balances--to some R224-million from three times that sum (R776-million) at the end of 1980.

For those who bought De Beers' shares last year at the top of the market--at 1 090c--yesterday's slide has proved exceedingly expensive. Their overall loss is 470c a share which, when applied to the group's issued equity capital, means a loss in the JSE market value of about R1,7-million rand, or over 40 percent.

First Cut Since 1944

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 18

[Article by Daan de Kock, Financial Editor]

[Text] A SLUMP in the sales of diamonds, which led to a decrease in earnings of 45,6 percent in the year ended December 31, 1981, forced the mighty De Beers Consolidated group to cut its dividend for the first time since 1944.

The company yesterday declared earnings of 101,1c (185,7c) a share and also halved its final dividend to 25c a share.

The total dividend for the year amounted to 50c a share, compared with 75c a share the previous year.

As soon as the results of the company became known the share price on the JSE dropped by more than 100c because most investors could not believe that the company had cut its dividend.

A similar drop is expected on most of the other stock exchanges on which the shares are quoted.

De Beers' taxed profit in the first six months of the year showed a drop of 39 percent, but the company decided to keep the interim dividend unchanged at 25c a share.

Most analysts were then of the opinion that the results in the second half of the year could be about the same as those of the first quarter.

It was also accepted at the half-way stage by most investors and analysts that the final dividend would at least be kept the same as in the previous year.

The extent to which the company has tried to maintain stability in the supply of rough diamonds by stocking those for which there is no immediate demand has resulted in an increase in stocks of R705 4-million to R1 403,1-million and a decrease in cash of R552 4-million to R224,0-million.

One of the reasons why the company decided to cut its final dividend could be the sharp decrease in cash resources.

It could also be an indication that the company expects a further drop in sales and increases in stocks so that it wants to retain this cash.

De Beers' earnings for the year, including its share of retained profits from associated companies were R628,3-million, compared with R818,2-million the previous year.

The diamond account for the year decreased from R802,7-million to R360,3-million, but investment income was slightly higher at R179,6-million, compared with R147,1-million the previous year.

Interest for the year dropped from R89,1-million and expenses, including interest paid of R38,3-million (R13,8-million), totalled R116,5-million (R71,4-million).

Taxation and the state's share of the profits amounted to R101,1-million (R292,5-million), preference dividends R1,8-million and outside interests in profits of subsidiaries R22,6-million (R15,2-million), leaving a net profit of R363,8-million (R668,3-million).

According to the balance sheet, fixed assets rose to R469,7-million (R336,1-million) and investments and loans, which include the carrying costs of associated companies, to R1 693,9-million (R1 325,7-million).

Net current liabilities were R86,1-million, compared with net current assets of R402,6-million.

COMMENT: The cut in the final dividend must have come as a surprise to many inves-

tors on the JSE and elsewhere.

Certain brokers are of the opinion that it can depress the market more in the days to come because De Beers is regarded as one of the blue chips on the market.

Commenting on the diamond market, De Beers says while the demand for lower categories of rough diamonds continues to be satisfactory, the market for the more expensive categories remains depressed.

The immediate outlook for an improvement in the sale of diamonds therefore seems remote.

'No Ground Yet for Pessimism'

THERE were no grounds for pessimism as to the medium- and long-term growth prospects for the South African economy, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, said last night.

Addressing a banquet in Johannesburg to mark the inauguration of Barclays Centre for Management Studies, he said that on the contrary, the very purpose of present stabilising policies was to set the stage for the next economic upswing.

The authorities now had a cohesive package of economic stabilisation policies in place which clearly demonstrated their resolve to do whatever was necessary to ensure that the economy made the adjustments required by the adverse external developments of recent months, and made them in good time.

"We are determined to carry the policy of 'consolidation and adjustment' to its logical conclusion. This means exercising tight control over Government spending, banking liquidity and the money supply.

"It also means permitting financial markets to tighten further if necessary and accepting realistic interest rates. The lower average gold price and the other adverse external developments (I have outlined) are facts of life which cannot be ignored or neutralised by money creation or fiscal manipulation.

"We can argue about the appropriate methods of adjustment, weighing up their different costs and benefits. But the inevitability of adjustment must be accepted."

Dr De Kock said that given the inevitability of adjustment in present circumstances, the point needed to be made that in considering the appropriate "mix" of fiscal and monetary policies in South Africa today, there existed a certain "trade-off" between high interest rates, high tax rates (or lower Government spending) and exchange rate depreciation.

As the experience of the past months had shown once again, effective adjustment policies usually included some combination of all three of these "remedies".

"But different 'mixes' are possible. Thus, for example, the more use is made of higher taxes or cuts in Government spending, the less need there will be fore interest rates to remain high or to rise further.

"The optimal combination of tax rates, interest rates and spot and forward exchange rates in South Africa, and how to achieve this ideal 'mix', are matters receiving more attention from the monetary authorities in South Africa today than ever before."

CSO: 4700/919

BRIEFS

SERVICEMEN KILLED--A total of 29 South African national servicemen died as a result of enemy action last year, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said yesterday. Replying in writing to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville), Gen Malan said a further 116 servicemen died in motor accidents and 34 in other accidents. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 4]

TOURISM EARNINGS--South Africa earned an estimated R520-million from tourism between October 1980 and September last year. Replying in writing to a question by Mr Theo Aronson (NP, nominated), the Minister of Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers said 697 228 foreign tourists visited South Africa during the period, of whom 343 125 were from Europe, 223 944 from Africa and 80 238 from the Americas. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 4]

PICTURES OF PRISONERS--A Bill making provision for the taking of photographs of people arrested and facing any court procedures on any charge, was published yesterday. The Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill provides for such photographs to be taken of persons arrested on any charge, released on bail or warning or convicted of any offence or against whom a preparatory examination has been concluded. The Bill also provides for the destruction of such photographs once the person concerned has been acquitted by a court. The Bill also extends the category of accused who may be called upon to plead in a magistrate's court in a trial intended for a superior court and contains a provision allowing accessors to take part in decisions on the admissibality of certain evidence. The Bill has been read a first time. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 4]

INVESTMENT IN TRANSKEI--The Transkei Development Corporation has announced that investors are to be allowed to own property in Transkeian industrial areas. The managing director of the corporation, Mr Sonny Tarr, announced in Johannesburg the leasehold system was being abolished and an agreement was to be signed with the South African Government offering new and more favourable concessions to industrialists. The system had elicited considerable interest overseas, he said. President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has announced that shares in his country's industries are to be made available soon.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 p 7]

STEEL EXPORTS--Dunswart Iron and Steel Works say it is difficult to export profitably due to the severely depressed international market. This situation is not expected to change significantly in 1982. The directors say in the annual report that the prevailing business conditions locally for the company's range of products are still good, but they are being tempered by high domestic stocks and the associated high holding costs. In the short term, and until the new section mill is fully operative, the company will experience disruptions in its ability to supply light sections. The effects of the present downturn in the business cycle are expected to continue to be felt in the domestic market this year.--Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 19]

NEW VESSEL FOR UNICORN--Unicorn lines of Durban has announced the purchase of another vessel, and has launched a new shipping service linking three continents. The vessel, which will go into service next week, is the 8 676 "Kowie," a general cargo carrier-ship with container capacity. The new service will link Sri Lanka to Southern Africa and South America.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 p 20]

APPLICATION FOR PHONES--A total of 175 956 applications for telephones were outstanding on December 31 last year, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, said. Replying to a question by Mr Alf Widman (PFP, Hillbrow), he said the waiting list on the Witwatersrand totalled 56 858 while 24 715 applications were outstanding in Cape Town and 19 871 in Durban. More than 270 000 new telephone instruments were connected to the telecommunications system in the 1980/1981 financial year, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Mar 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/902

BRIEFS

PACT WITH ROK DENIED--Lome, Togo, 12 Mar (AFP)--Authorities here today denied that any commercial agreement had been signed today between Togo and South Korea, as they said had been announced in Seoul. The president of Togo's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Gervais Koffi Djondo, said that Togo had broken off diplomatic relations with South Korea in 1974 and was not going to change its position. While some Togolese businessmen had been in Seoul from December 6 to 9 on a private basis, none were there now, Mr Djondo said. He accused the South Korean authorities of using this visit as a pretext "to spread confusion." [Text] [AB122055 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 12 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/915

'STRONG CONTINGENT' OF NORTH KOREAN SOLDIERS UNEXPLAINED

Kampala 'MUNNANSI' NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Feb 82 pp 7-10

[Article: "'Dr. Obote's Remarkable Success'"]

[Text] A strong contingent of North Korean soldiers has, since President Obote's visit to that country, taken up jobs in Uganda.

Information to that effect was contained in a "Radio Uganda News Commentary broadcast" of the 27th January 1982 at 1.00 p.m. and at 5.00 p.m. respectively.

The commentary hinted at a number of issues and revealed, in a bid to expose President Obote's successes in the year 1981, a few rather sensitive points. It started:

"To hear the President of Uganda, Dr. Milton Obote, extol the virtues of multi-party parliamentary democracy, a market for economy, and the merits of foreign investment, is to witness one of Africa's neatest political somersault.

"When toppled from power by former President Idi Amin in 1971, Dr. Obote had led a de facto one-party state. In which there had been no elections since independence in 1962, and which had an increasingly centralised--and struggling--socialist economy."

The commentary which was said to have been extracted from a newspaper called KHALEEJ TIMES of Dubai, United Arab Emirates of 14th January 1982, referred to Dr. Obote as "Africa's born-again pragmatist" with such diplomatic skills that, in a short time, will have enabled him to "muster a wide-ranging combination of allies"! As an example of such skills, the commentary referred to the United States' "increase in its small military aid programme" this year 1982 (of which nature, the commentary did not reveal) while at the same time there is a 40 more strong contingent of North Korean instructors living in the country.

Trying to show how the international community is increasing its confidence in Uganda's financial management, the broadcast revealed that the Uganda government was still committed to bearing the burden of "reparations to

Tanzania whose forces overthrew Amin, and some 1500 soldiers and policemen who remained in the country." The reparations will amount to 125 million (US dollars) over the next 30 months, and further 29 million (US dollars) to Zambia. It is now known why Uganda is paying such a phenomenal amount to Zambia.

About the prospects for foreign investors, the news broadcast had this to say: "Although the British Company, Mitchell Cotts, once again is operating its tea estates (nationalized in the mid 1970s), the most encouraging source of private investment is probably India", recently visited by President Obote. The despatch thus foretold: "A Bill paving the way to the restoration of Asians' assets confiscated under Amin, comes before Parliament next session!" It also spoke of several Indian businessmen who have visited Uganda in the wake of Dr. Obote's visit.

Again on economic front, the broadcast which, for reasons unknown, was as mysteriously withdrawn from the air as it had been brought on, stated how "the economic management in Uganda was being strengthened by the presence of International Monetary Fund (IMF) assistants at the Central Bank and the appointment earlier last year of Morgan Grenfell as financial consultant." Also revealed that a World Bank-chaired Consultative group is expected to meet in April 1982 to review the government's two-year investment plan.

In total, the external debt at the end of June last year had been put at 737 million (US dollars) excluding unverified short-term debts of 200 million (US dollars). Of the $737 million, 56 percent was due for repayment before 1984. But the creditors' meeting in Paris last November is supposed to have rescheduled the payments' dates.

All in all, the news commentary gave a very optimistic view of the economy in Uganda to the extent that if the ordinary Ugandan was to be contented with only what is certain, he would start to think of an utopian domain here. The budget measures, according to the writers of the commentary, were efficaciously working!

However, a not too much optimistic report was given in respect of security. The news commentary said, "random killings in and around Kampala continue. Accurate figures are difficult to come by, but Western diplomats believe that some 300 people were killed in the last three months in a triangle of territory around Kampala" alone!! "Some of the deaths," the commentary continued, "may be the work of bandits, but there seems little doubt the others are the work of the ill-disciplined army and militia."

Also, the news despatch continued, "over the past year several thousand people have been detained without trial"--a reference to the flagrant violation of human rights in the country which democracy has to nurse in its infancy.

A follow-up to the presence of North Korean soldiers in Uganda showed that the first group of the said strong contingent came on the very day President Obote returned to Uganda from his recent visit to India and North Korea, but

they came in a separate air-craft. Newsmen at Entebbe airport on the day President Obote arrived, noticed some confusion regarding the place where the President was going to convene a press conference, as the V.I.P. lounge was occupied by a large number of North Koreans. At first the newsmen were chased away from the lounge by one of the Ministers; but later on it was decided that the North Koreans be seated with the pressmen and the conference was held in the lounge.

These Koreans were first housed at the Uganda Club and later were transferred elsewhere. According to unofficial reports, these North Korean "instructors" have taken up strategic positions and their number has increased since.

The government has been shy about its relations with North Korea and the presence of that country's nationals here. It will be recalled that in a press conference before Obote went to North Korea, President Obote got out of mood when one of the international journalists asked him if Uganda was getting any military assistance from North Korea. In fact, subsequently a team of foreign pressmen were given deportation orders to quit the country.

President Obote visited North Korea, of all countries, to pay tribute to them for "the role they played" during the "liberation war." That "role," however, has not been explained to Ugandans vis-a-vis the role played by other countries to "liberate" Uganda.

The public had been promised a full report on President Obote's trip to India and North Korea, but up to now the report has not come out!!

CSO: 4700/852

UPC SECRETARIAT WARNING REPORTED AGAINST UPC POLICY

Kampala 'MUNNANSI' NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Feb 82 pp 10-11

[Article: "Robidra and the Defectors"]

[Text] On Wednesday this week, Robidra, an official in the UPC Secretariat, opened up a UPC Branch for the Uganda Railways Corporation member workers.

In his emotional speech Robidra said they would not allow saboteurs who go around in UPC colours in search of their selfish ends. He specifically referred to defectors to UPC and said they should not go to UPC to revive in the party the "politics of eating" or with other ulterior motives.

To many people, Robidra's warning to party defectors did not appear to reflect the official party policy line. For the whole world now knows what role both the party President and the party Secretary-General have of late played in coercing or/and enticing leaders and members of other parties into UPC. The country remembers the jubilation and the politicking which ensued the crossing in which President Obote himself actively participated and appeared to have taken a lot of satisfaction.

Other opposition members of Parliament have, prior to and after Busoga MPs' defection, been approached; some were just threatened while others promised wealth. In all, almost 25 members of the Opposition have since been enticed to cross to UPC. Among them is now the deceased George Bamutulaki. And defectors of the so-called Democratic Party leaders in various parts of the country (although often names are not given) have made headlines on Radio Uganda and government-controlled newspapers.

Robidra's warning, however, is one encouraging sign that in UPC there are some sane people who do not feast at principles crossings which follow either harassments, threats or promises of material goods to the morally weak: to the detriment of the nation.

CSO: 4700/852

CRACKDOWN ON NON-UPC LEAVES UNIVERSITY WITHOUT FACULTY

Kampala 'MUNNANSI' NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Feb 82 pp 11-12

[Article: "Crack Down on Non-UPC Leave Makerere University Without Lecturers"]

[Text] Makerere University is experiencing serious shortage of lecturers in all faculties and, as a result, for several days students have been seen loitering on the campus without any lecture.

This follows a crack down on non-UPC lecturers at the university since after the last general elections. Consequently, many professors and lecturers have fled to other countries in the course of the year and continue to do so to date.

As the academic situation at the university grew from bad to worse, Dr. Luwuliza-Kirunda in his capacity as UPC Secretary-General (only heaven knows under whose authority) surprisingly turned to Democratic Party members of Parliament requesting them to take up part-time jobs as lecturers at Makerere.

In separate letters to so far six DP members of Parliament Luwuliza-Kirunda acknowledged the shortage of lecturers at Makerere University and coaxed the DP MPs to accept and offer some of their time to help bridge the gap until such time as the University will get enough teaching manpower of its own.

However, what disturbed those who knew of that development particularly the leaders of the Democratic Party in general is the fact that the invitation letters were written on UPC Party official letter-heads of the UPC Secretariat and were signed by Dr. Luwuliza-Kirunda as the UPC Secretary-General.

The MPs written to were: Hon. Sam Kuteesa and Hon. J.B. Kawanga (for Law); Hon. Prof. P. Mulema, Hon. A. Kafumbe-Mukasa; Hon. G.M. Ssendawula (for Commerce and Economics); Hon. Prof. P. Sebuufu (for Medicine) and Hon. C. Kiwanuka-Musisi (for Education).

The UPC Secretary General, Dr. Luwuliza-Kirunda, asked these DP MPs to reply to the Ministry (which ministry, he did not specify) within two weeks indicating the number of hours they would put in every week or every month and their convenient days and time on those days. Kirunda further stated in the letters that these MPs would be paid at a rate of Shs 300/- per hour.

According to unconfirmed sources from the DP Headquarters, the Hon. MPs approached were not happy with the way the request had been made--by the UPC Secretary General, of all people!! One of them, when approached by MUNNANSI, said that he would probably have taken the offer seriously had it come from such offices as that of the Vice-Chancellor of Makerere University or the Secretary of the Appointment Council or from the Minister responsible for Education. But to have come from a Secretary General of the UPC, the Hon. MP continued, is a sign of "lack of seriousness of purpose, to say the most least."

What exact steps, if any, would be taken by the MPs concerned regarding the issue were not immediately known especially as the letters were written to them in their individual capacities.

CSO: 4700/852

REASONS FOR 'CROSSOVERS' TO UPC DISCUSSED

Kampala 'MUNNANSI' NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Feb 82 pp 12-14

[Response by V. A. Ovonji, Democratic Party national publicity secretary, to an article in THE EQUATOR of 12 January 1982]

[Text] We take the opportunity in response to an interesting story in the weekly: THE EQUATOR of 12th January, 1982, styled: "Inside Story Unveiled Why MPs Crossed From DP." The article also posed a question whether Waibale's case was the last straw.

According to the majority of the people in Busoga who voted these men on the DP manifesto and who are still unflinchingly staunch supporters of the DP, the story and the self-centred reasons advanced, could ironically be the last straw in the future political career of the gentlemen whom the Basoga have been tempted to liken to seven blind mice!

First of all, if THE EQUATOR Investigation Bureau interviewed the Busoga MPs in the search for the reasons produced in the article, one is shocked by the reasons why the MPs did join the DP in the first place, and indeed why now they have joined UPC!

Rather than recount here the reasons which they advanced in THE EQUATOR, we would prefer to go straight into examining analytically the allegations one by one.

Thus they claimed, they joined the party in block. But joining a party in block suggests that the entire population of Busoga by some magic decided to join the DP. On the other hand it may simply mean that a clique of people after seeing the trend of affairs in the country decided to go with the wave. And the latter appears to have been the case. Any case, a collective decision of the kind may very often reflect lack of personal principles. But our 7 friends in Busoga confessed how conveniently they can abandon their individual principles.

Moreover, supposing leaders in Ankole, West Nile, Kigezi etc. were to join in block and each group would demand a certain portfolio e.g. Ministry of Finance, what would happen? It should be made clear that the DP leadership never at no occasion whatsoever, ever entered into a deal with any individual,

block of individual or leaders or with a certain tribe for any particular favours over other people, groups or tribes. If some Busoga prospective candidates ever entertained the hope for some ministries, that can either be viewed as the normal innocent expectations, or more negatively it smacks of opportunism on the part of some of them. This opportunism appears to have been a drive into crossing. Perhaps Dr. Obote entered into some deal with the group or with certain members in the group. Since Dr. Obote occupies the portfolio of finance one would hope that this is the time for him to relinquish it to, maybe Magezi, Waibale, or Nabeeta, in order to appease the "block."

About arrests, there has been mass arrests and untold suffering of DP followers not only in Busoga but in almost all other parts of Uganda to the extent that one, sometimes, even found it extremely hard to keep abreast with the trend. Many of those who have suffered appreciate the difficulties the party faces in the circumstances and appreciate the limited efforts the party has exerted for their freedom morally and wherever it has been possible, materially.

It would be absolutely naive and unreasonable for one to think that the DP Headquarters can, given the conditions in the country, start something like a widows' or detainees' funds which would satisfactorily cope up with the adverse political problems as this country has witnessed since independence.

About religion biasness in DP who would believe them? DP is always accused of being catholic, but it never accuses UPC protestant, because the DP membership feels religion in Uganda is no longer an issue. One day when a religious break-down of UPC MPs, Ministers, and UPC's appointments in government, parastatal bodies etc. will be given, facts will reveal that UPC is more biased religiouswise than any other party in the country. Sensible people have no quarrel with the 7 MPs from Busoga if they feel comfortable with the thought that they have gone to a party where they belong. To them domination by a religion they believe in, is much preferable to the quality of leadership the country yearns for delivery. Thank God, the majority of the masses in the country have transcended these "traditional" trivial matters.

On our side it must, however, be made abundantly clear that it is our belief that the millions of protestants or catholics who have either joined DP or UPC did so out of their own personal conviction. In our view their judgement should be respected. Therefore the leadership of both UPC and DP and the country at large would be well-advised to watch out for such leaders of darkness as the few crossers who may wish to drag this country down a gaping abyss of the type that has been swallowing up Northern Ireland. This we must avoid at all costs!

Thus the warning: for the sake of Uganda and religious freedom, let no one use religion for his personal interests. None of the MPs has his church mandate to act on its behalf. The UPC does not benefit either because it can be said that protestants are joining other protestants!! Neither will Uganda politics get any better. As politicians they should have dissented publicly on principle. It is obvious, that principles don't exist. It is eating, that matter.

There is also complaint about the selection of Directors of the Foundation for African Development. Why not challenge it. It seems that defectors are happy with the way the UPC chief selects the party executives by nomination—democracy through one man choice! At least for us in the DP people know that in the true sense of the word, we democratically elect our leaders from bottom to top. But to be over-worried about a foundation that has not yet even functioned! Instead of looking at how the UPC has run over the years is to expose the cover of personal weakness. Doesn't this come out clearly when a possibility of government of unity 'suggestion' by Obote is adduced by the MPs as yet another grievance? The Basoga who are staunch DP supporters will not be deceived by self-political weaklings. It will be recalled that at the time of their crossing these honourable men had either been arrested and detained or were living under fear of being arrested and detained. It is strange for a UPC diehard to suggest that they had seen light. Seeing light is a free-willed realisation of one's inner evil or mistakes which could not be possible in the then existing tense conditions of these crossers.

In many ways THE EQUATOR must be thanked for exposing the contradictions. For the MPs who crossed, it is clear that they joined the DP so that on winning they will eat. As THE EQUATOR recalls, one UPC hardliner commented that he was not surprised because those crossers were congressmen who had defected to DP and were now returning home.

But, please, let them not confuse anyone. History has already judged them. Next time UPC loses they will join the winning party.

CSO: 4700/852

ZERBO, TOURE SPEAK AT BANQUET IN OUAGADOUGOU

AB121805 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Guinean President Sekou Toure begins the second and last day of his visit to our country today. This second day will be marked by the issuing of a final communique this morning at the Presidential Palace. It will be followed by a press conference. The Guinean delegation leaves our capital around 1500.

Before then, we wish to inform you that head of state Col Saye Zerbo and his wife last night gave a gala dinner for the Guinean presidential couple and their delegation at the Presidential Palace. The ceremony took place in the presence of high-ranking state dignitaries and members of the diplomatic corps. During the ceremony, head of state Col Saye Zerbo welcomed our illustrious guests and expressed his satisfaction with the quality of relations between our country and our sister Guinean republic. He added that it is, in fact, a courageous son of Africa, an intransigent defender of African dignity and liberty and a heroic fighter against colonialism who helped in dismantling the colonial order that the people of Upper Volta are receiving today with great joy. Colonel Saye Zerbo emphasized the similarity of the positions of Upper Volta and Guinea on several issues constituting all sorts of challenges which have to be met by our countries in a world full of selfishness.

On the situation in southern Africa, Col Saye Zergo stated that if even the rearguard battles--like those being undertaken by southern Africa--perpetuate the humiliations and sufferings on part of us, they are condemned by the irreversible evolution of our time. Above everything else, we have to regret the movements which want hegemony over our continent. This retards and disturbs greatly the fundamental priority [words indistinct] our economic equipment and our social development.

Colonel Saye Zergo reiterated Upper Volta's willingness to work in harmony with other African countries in the search for regional solutions to problems of horizontal solidarity.

Addressing Mrs Andree Toure, wife of the Guinean president, he assured her of the entire admiration of her Upper Voltan sisters for the courage, dignity and selflessness she has always shown in her noble duties as the first lady of Guinea by the side of her illustrious husband.

In his speech which lasted about 30 minutes--an extract of which we are going to present to you--President Sekou Toure said he was highly impressed by the warm and fraternal welcome accorded him and his delegation.

[Begin recording] On behalf of the Guinean delegation we sincerely thank you. We say "thank you" for the unforgettable welcome that you have accorded us. Thank you for the expression of fraternity and of solidarity as witnessed by the massive popular demonstration that greeted the arrival on Upper Voltan soil of the messenger of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. I also thank you for the total readiness you have shown as far as Guinea is concerned for a fertile and durable cooperation with our country as well as with the whole of Africa. Some 80 months ago, we were here with you in Ouagadougou. It was on 10 July 1975; and today, 11 March 1982, Almighty God, by his clear-sightedness, benevolence and solicitude, has sent us rain which is necessary for the economic progress of our countries. And as we are all wet, we will continue saying, "Thank you God" because, in this country situated in the equatorial region, almost 80 percent of the inhabitants are farmers and are very grateful for this divine gift of rain [words indistinct].

Dear brothers, we say that we are ready for a sincere, loyal and lasting cooperation--a cooperation that benefits our peoples--a cooperation of our work sites for the construction of our fatherland which was beautiful, bright with vitality and which must be compared with the other continents on the basis of equality. We are ready, in all spheres of African life, to join hands with you in order to ensure the acceleration of the evolution process.

We have experienced the same past glory, because, long before this colonial conquest in Africa, our people had built vast empires, had a distinctive way of life and constructed with the help of the materials they had on their land all that was needed to satisfy their needs--both for security and for harmonious development. Our people were therefore able to construct an African civilization--a more human civilization, a man-to-man civilization which was the unique instrument for their development. Evidently, this vertical development broke down. It was interrupted. And, of course, Upper Volta, like Guinea; Guinea, like Senegal; Senegal, like Mali; [word indistinct] like Tanzania, like [name indistinct] knew power and foreign sovereignty; it was colonialism. But our great parents never accepted the loss of their responsibility, and that is why they transmitted to us their faith in the destiny of the continent. They asked us to continue to reclaim our independence and that is why today, with the exception of a few areas, the whole of Africa is henceforth free under the banner of liberty and national sovereignty. [end recording]

Cultural demonstrations held by the folklore groups--Gomache, Monchi, Gwanchi and the Nabakale choral group--ended gala dinner around 0100.

CSO: 4719/672

AUTHORITIES DENY MOVE TO CREATE SECOND PARTY

AB140945 Paris AFP in French 1516 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Mar (AFP)--The Zairian authorities reaffirmed on several occasions over the weekend their commitment to maintaining the MPR as the sole ruling party and denied any move to create another party.

On Friday, the Zairian commissioner (minister) for information, Kande Dzambulate, denied that the government had begun negotiations with the 13 parliamentarians who were stripped of their civil and political rights in December 1980, with a view to setting up a second party.

Following a meeting of the Executive Council (government), he admitted that the 13 former parliamentarians met on two occasions with the vice-first state commissioner (vice-prime minister) and state commissioner for territorial administration (minister for interior), Yunduawe te Pemako. He stated that during the meetings the 13 former parliamentarians were sermonized "for persisting in their mistake."

Mr Kande also pointed out that on Thursday the government asked the ministries of territorial administration and justice as well as the security services to take immediately "necessary measures to preserve peace and security for the citizens and to safeguard the established constitutional order."

On Thursday the executive committee of the party criticized the "subversive and anticonstitutional" acts of certain "misled sons" and accused them of spreading whimsical rumors on the imminent setting up of an eventual second party."

Reaffirming the existence of the MPR as the sole national party, the executive committee asked for the dismissal of cadres "known for their lukewarmness and their equivocal attitude."

Finally, during a meeting held on Friday evening the secretary general of the youth wing of the MPR (JMPR) called for vigilance in order to "detect and reduce to impotence all the adventurers who want to disturb peace, national unity and political stability."

Nzanda Buama also called for a purge within the ranks of the party in order to eliminate the "lukewarm cadres who team up with internationally financed enemies of the revolution."

CSO: 4719/672

ISLAMIC COMMUNITY ELECTS NEW DIRECTORS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 21-22 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] From 16 to 18 February 1982, the Islamic Community of Zaire met in regular general assembly in the Party's historic city of N'Sele. Out of this assembly came the new governing committee introduced below. Since a number of inherent problems had arisen within the community, this meeting was necessary to restore order to the house. And in fact all the doubts and misunderstandings have been cleared away. Furthermore, the assembly put an end to all the slanderous accusations lodged against the community's president, Al'Hadji Tambwe Kauzeni Abedi.

In this way, the community is off to a fresh start. Here is the declaration issued at the close of the assembly sessions, as well as the makeup of the new governing committee.

Declaration

We, the undersigned, constituting a majority of active members of the non-profit association known as the Islamic Committee of Zaire, commonly known as COMIZA, do hereby declare that we have appointed, as of 16 February 1982, to the offices appearing next to their names, the following more fully qualified persons, modifying our declaration of 31 July 1978 and confirmed by order n° 037/79 issued on 4 March 1978 by the Department of Justice.

Makeup of Governing Committee

Tambwe Abedi Kauzeni - Kisangani - president of the Islamic Council, legal representative of COMIZA.

Al'Hadji Lusufu Lusangi - Kalemie - Dean of the Islamic Council.

Al'Hadji Manoka Nkunga - Kinshasa - vice president of the Islamic Council.

Sheikh Ali Kabonga - Lubumbashi - vice president, Islamic Council.

Cit. Hussein Ali Kumba K. - Kisangani - vice president, Islamic Council.

Al'Hadji Rashidi Heradi - Kisangani - secretary-general, COMIZA.

Al'Hadji Ebalo Manzonso - Kisangani - secretary-general for social works.

Al'Hadji Sabiti Zhera - Kindu - national secretary for worship.

Cit. Shabani Kembe Kayemba - Kinshasa - national secretary for education.

Cit. Ali Mbumba Ibrahim - Kisangani - national secretary for finances.

Al'Hadji Ngandu Kasonga I - Kinshasa - national inspector of finances.

Al'Hadji Mabelu Ikofo - Kinshasa - deputy national inspector of finances.

Al'Hadji Tshibinda Aboub - Kinshasa - national treasury.

Sheikh Awamu Shabani Kafi - Kinshasa - national advisor on religious matters.

Sheikh Yunusa Hussein - Kasongo - national adviser on worship.

B. Ex-Officio Members of the Governing Committee
Members of Islamic Bodies

Al'Hadji Mohamed Shaba - Kinshasa - deputy chief legal representative of the Kinshasa Islamic body.

Al'Hadji Sabiti Ramaza - Kisangani - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Upper Zaire.

Al'Hadji Sadala Awazi - Kindu - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Kivu.

Al'Hadji Hemed Mapopoli - Mbandaka - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Ecuador.

Al'Hadji Mwinyi Hussein Bin Awazi - Lubumbashi - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Shaba.

Cit. Batubenga Mulomba Aboubakar - Mbuji-Mayi - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Eastern Kasai.

Al'Hadji Kalala Mukombela - Kananga - deputy chief legal representative of Western Kasai.

Cit. Mukwa Dauda - Bandundu - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Bandundu.

Cit. Sumbu Luemba Moussa - Matadi - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Lower Zaire.

Al'Hadji Nasibu Awazi - Kasongo - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Kasongo.

Al'Hadji Malumalu Mohamed - Tshikapa - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Tshikapa.

Cit. Bumba Mustafa-Mongo Lingalo - Bumba - deputy chief legal representative of the Islamic body of Bumba.

Ex-Officio Members of the Governing Committee
National Bureau Chiefs.

1. Sheikh Haruna Bashir: President, National Preaching Office

2. Cit. Useni Bim Useni: President, National Pilgrimage Office

3. Sheikh Akida Musazi Ismael: President, National Alms Office - Kivu.

4. Al'Hadji Salumu Mukadam: President, National Construction Office - Kisangani.

5. Cit. Fumapanda Souleimane: President, National Publishing and Press Office - Bandundu.

6. Cine Binti Mwinyi Selemani Dada: President, National Office for the Advancement of Muslim Women. - Kindu - Kivu.

Lastly, the general assembly decided to expel some members of the governing committee, whose names are these:

1. Al'Hadji Djumaine Amin

2. Al'Hadji Amani Ramazani

3. Kanda-Kanda Abdallah

4. Kapongo Bamani

5. Yahya Hilali Lubenga

6. Mamadou Cisse Lundombi Niemba.

Done at Kinshasa, this 16th day of February 1982.

6182
CSO: 4719/632

KINSHASA TAKES AIM AT OIL BLACK MARKET

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 21-22 Feb 82 pp 1, 10

[Editorial : "City Hall and the Petroleum Products Traffickers"]

[Text] The battle joined by the present Kinshasa city governor to deal with the evils besetting Zaire's capital is moving right along. As we all know, those evils are banditry, speculation, vandalism, and other outrageous kinds of behavior...

As part of the fight the top political authority in the Kinshasa metropolitan area has joined, he launched a dragnet operation last Friday, aimed at dishonest dealers who hoard petroleum products in order to seel them on the black market.

To make sure the operation would work, City Hall has set up a permanent team composed of two inspectors and three detective inspectors. The team will cruise the streets of Kinshasa to pinpoint the spots where the dishonest dealers sell their wares, mainly gasoline, fuel oil, and lubricating oil. An exception is made for kerosene, however, which is a household staple and is widely sold at retail in places other than service stations.

The same team will also buckle down to the job of checking all shipping documents for petroleum products delivered in bulk to businesses in the regions and forwarded to the interior.

In taking this decision, the Kinshasa City Governor has made a move deserving of encouragement; nobody is unaware of the painful effects of this illicit trade. Despite the exorbitant prices charged by these "pirate markets," their so-called dealers sometimes yield to their natural greed to the point of selling crude oil or water mixed with a little gasoline in place of fuel. As a result, many Kinshasans are still in mourning as a result of fatal accidents caused by storing gasoline in unsafe places.

In connection with the dragnet, citizens will recall that a similar operation was mounted last year, and that led to the arrest and

trial of several individuals. Yet here we are just a year later, and we see the illicit dealers in petroleum products back in full force! Have they got accomplices in high places? Not that we know of. Yet it is a fact that, despite this step taken by the governor and publicized all along his tour of all the areas in the capital, the black-market dealers showed very little concern. They go right on plying their trade in full view of the police officers and others responsible for local order, although these local authorities are the very ones who must implement City Halls' decision. We think that a 5-man team, which is what City Hall has fielded, is no kind of force to cope with an evil which has already taken on alarming dimensions.

Furthermore, it must be said that if it wants to stamp out this evil, the city must try to stop the spigot where these swindling dealers get their supplies. That, in the end, is where it will have to seek our the people ultimately responsible for this state of affairs.

To do that, it would be desirable to beef up the dragnet team and let it get to the bottom of things, and to get the precinct authorities involved in the operation. Without that, the measure will fail, as did last year's version of the same effort.

6182

CSO: 4719/632

IAN SMITH ON PARTY SPLIT: 'I'M LEFT HOLDING THE BABY'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

SALISBURY. — Democratic Party president, Mr Andre Holland, welcomed the resignations of eight MPs from the RF and said he would try to "establish common ground" with them in a bid for more unity.

But he criticised their resolution to remain in parliament.

"I feel uneasy at their decision just to cross the floor and not go back to their constituents for a vote of confidence, or otherwise, in the form of a by-election" he said.

SALISBURY —Having lost more than half its members of Zimbabwe's Parliament in the past three months through resignation, detention and flight, the once all-powerful Rhodesian Front is in disarray.

Ian Smith, the "good old Smithy" of Rhodesia's heady days of rebellion against the British crown, is still party leader but looks and sounds tired and careworn.

"I'm left holding the baby," the former Prime Minister complained as seven MP's deserted him last Thursday. The seven are trying to force closer links with the Black majority government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the ex-guerrilla leader Mr Smith used to call a bloodthirsty Marxist terrorist.

The RF, formerly the Rhodesian Front and now the Republican Front, has suffered the biggest split since it was formed in 1963 to defend White minority interests against a rising tide of Black nationalism.

Eight of its 19 MP's quit during the week to become independents, saying the party had failed to adapt itself to change since White-dominated Rhodesia became Black-ruled Zimbabwe 23 months ago.

Former party whip Dennis Divaris, 67, the latest to resign, told reporters on Sunday: "I will not taunt or ridicule or denigrate the Black man as has been done in Parliament by certain members."

Until recently the RF held all 20 seats in the 100-seat parliament guaranteed to Whites until 1990 under the peace agreement which ended seven years of war between White and Black forces in 1979.

RF legislator Wally Stuttaford, 61, was arrested last December on charges of plotting a coup against Mr Mugabe's government. He has been held without trial ever since under emergency regulations once used by the RF to crush political dissent.

Another RF MP, former minister Denis Walker, is abroad, wanted on similar charges. Yet another MP, ex-minister Rowan Cronje, has emigrated.

The last major RF split occurred in 1977 when 12 right-wingers broke away because they believed the party had gone soft in the war against the guerilla forces. But then the rebels represented only a fourth of the party's strength.

Many political analysts wonder if the RF

can again recover.

Some Whites believe the RF's only power lies in its ability under the Constitution to obstruct the government. The rebels believe that is too negative a role which strains the government's policy of post-war reconciliation between the races.

Mr Mugabe charges that the RF is rooted in a past of a racially-divided Rhodesia, a world of masters and servants. He has accused the party and its followers of being unable to adapt to his socialist-based multi-racial society.

He recently hinted to a gathering of White businessmen that, if the white MP's could shake off the RF, cabinet positions would become available for Whites. Agriculture Minister Denis Norman, who does not belong to a party, is now the only White in the 18-member cabinet.

The pro-government Sunday Mail newspaper yesterday urged White Zimbabweans to abandon the RF as a political and moral liability.

In the past the White community unfailingly rallied around Mr Smith when he appealed for unity in the face of adversity.

RF chairman Geoff Kluckow believes it will do so again. He said the party switchboard had been jammed with calls of protest against the behaviour of the rebels.

"I believe this will give us a boost," he said. "Their action will awaken the electorate out of its complacency."

The fate of the RF will, to some extent, govern the fate of Zimbabwe's 180 000 Whites, surrounded by almost seven million Blacks.

Mr Mugabe and his ministers have often said they will ultimately judge the White's response to their official policy of reconciliation action is now required," he said.

— Sapa.

CSO: 4700/903

BRIEFS

STRIKING BUS DRIVERS--Nearly 1,000 bus workers in Zimbabwe have been arrested throughout the country as the government acts against the illegal strike of bus drivers. All bus company employees in the four main cities--some 1,800 of them--were dismissed with immediate effect yesterday according to a statement by the Salisbury United and Zimbabwe Omnibus Companies. A police spokesman said the arrests had been made in terms of the emergency power regulations. A spokesman for the bus company said that almost all of the striking drivers had been arrested but that the company would consider applications for reemployment from drivers who had been dismissed. The Zimbabwe minister of labor and social services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said that the striking drivers had acted against the interests of the nation and that the government had no alternative but to arrest them. Mr Kangai met with workers' committees representing drivers in Bulawayo and Salisbury and agreed to a salary increase 1 month ago but not by the 16 percent which they are now demanding. [Text] [LD121400 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/918

END

JPRS 80403

25 March 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2593

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25 March 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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EUROPEAN FINANCING TO PORTUGAL FOR AFRICAN COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 82 p 10

[Text] A number of Western countries will be financing cooperative programs involving Portuguese technologies and directed toward African countries where Portuguese is the official language, according to a statement made in Lisbon by Goncalves Pereira, Portuguese minister of foreign affairs.

The head of Portuguese diplomacy was speaking at a meeting which President Ramalho Eanes had arranged with business people, journalists, government officials and other organizational representatives who had accompanied him on his recent trip to southern Africa.

The countries participating in the financing of cooperative action technologically assisted by Portugal are: the FRG, Great Britain, France and Sweden, but negotiations are also going on with the African Development Bank.

The Portuguese minister, quoted by ANOP [Portuguese News Agency], pointed out these cooperative plans, called triangular, as a way to alleviate Portugal's shortage of funds in its cooperation with its former colonies.

Portuguese business people consider Portugal's weak financial position as well as problems of a bureaucratic nature as limiting factors in the development of its economic relations with African countries.

The meeting was also attended by the secretaries of state for culture, planning, export, foreign transportation and tourism who gave talks on the development of its economic relations with African countries.

The meeting was also attended by the secretaries of state for culture, planning, export, foreign transportation and tourism who gave talks on the development of sectorial cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique and answered questions posed by the business people.

In his speech, Alberto Regueira, secretary of state for planning, described Portugal's support in the recovery of the export capability of Portuguese-speaking African countries as a key factor in the development of the proposed cooperation and in accordance with Portuguese policy.

Ramalho Eanes justified the initiative of holding the meeting as an appropriate means of making a critical analysis of the trip he made to southern Africa and receiving suggestions which will make it possible to improve the effectiveness of future trips, particularly to Angola in April.

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CSO: 4742/225

COMMISSION TO RESTRUCTURE STATE MACHINERY MEETS

Meeting Opens

AB042231 Luanda ANGOP in French 2100 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 4 Mar (ANGOP)--The first meeting of the National Commission for restructuring the state machinery opened today in Luanda under the chairmanship of Evaristo Domingos Kimba, a member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, representing Head of State Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Addressing the opening session, Evaristo Kimba explained that the law governing local authorities has clearly fixed the scope of competence and of action of the popular assemblies and the executive and has taken account of the democratization of state machinery which, according to him, always depends first and foremost on the affirmation of the leadership role of the party at all levels and which cannot be separated from the mode of economic organization nor from the methods of organizing the working masses.

The leader explained that one of these objectives consists of the progressive destruction of the old, decaying and inefficient state machinery, as well as the creation of a new state where the workers and the citizens would take an active part in the resolution of the political, economic and social problems of the country.

On the other hand, Mr Kimba stated that as there is only one state, all the parts forming it should undertake complementary tasks, and be completely relentless in their functions to the benefit of the country, adding that the principal bodies will always have the responsibility of formulating general principles for the organization and the functioning of units and services in their sectors of activity.

Concluding, Evaristo Kimba described work as the principal means for the achievement of an economy full of human and material resources, and which should be used more rationally in order to generate a stronger initiative in the masses, and at the same time to avoid bureaucracy and its vices.

Meeting Ends

AB051313 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1110 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 4 Mar (ANGOP)--The National Commission for restructuring the state machinery, which began on Thursday under the chairmanship of Evaristo Domingos Kimba, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, has ended its deliberations with the approval of the final conclusions. The commission, which was set up under directives of the Party Political Bureau, decided to adopt as its basic document the speech made by Evaristo Domingos at the opening session.

The proposal to include the sectors of fishing, transport and justice within the National Commission for restructuring the state machinery was also approved and henceforth there will be two subcommittees, on fishing and transport.

The Subcommittee on Housing and Self-Help Construction is to be known as the Subcommittee on Construction and Housing, coordinated by the minister of construction and integrating elements from the National Office for Physical Planning and the Ministry of Provincial Coordination. This subcommittee is charged with studying problems in the distribution of houses, collection of rents, construction of new houses, implementation of the organization of self-help construction, and the consequent supply of materials.

The Subcommittee on Energy and Water was charged with the task of examining the problems of water resources pertaining to impouding, treatment, distribution and collection of services.

It was also approved that the heads of the sections of the executive committees of the provincial party committees in Benguela, Mocamedes and Malanje be integrated into the Committee of Cadres.

The commission for restructuring the state machinery decided to recommend to the Party Political Bureau, as a directive, that it begin orienting the social sector.

The commission appointed the coordinators of the subcommittees and approved their work programs.

Present at the closing session were Ludy Kissassunda of the Party Political Bureau, Henrique Santos Onambwe, alternative member of the Political Bureau, and Bernardo de Sousa, member of the Party Central Committee and first secretary of the People's Assembly.

CSO: 4719/658

PETRANGOL WORKERS PRAISED AS REFINERY REOPENS

AB052120 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Mar 82

[ANGOP editorial: "The Workers' Victory"]

[Text] The attempt to slowly attack the minds and the revolutionary morale through the clever manipulation of what is essential and what is secondary, through intrigue and rumors, through confusion and shameless lies is characteristic of a particular reactionary trend which has not yet succeeded in destroying Angolan society.

This tendency is, as can be understood, attributable to the fact that there exists among us a particular social stratum which hopes to regain the lost privileges or is now trying, at this late date, to acquire them for the first time. The echo of this tendency, which is nearly always underhanded and petty, is given exaggerated publicity and even stimulated abroad by the capitalist press.

The smallest occurrence serves as a pretext for reactionary speculation aimed at the foundations of our revolutionary process as was recently evidenced by the enemy's sabotage of the PETRANGOL refinery.

But, within a very short time, the truth undid their selfish and fanciful designs. The primise made by the Angolan party and government to make the refinery operational once again, with the commitment of the workers, was fulfilled.

In the short period of a few weeks, the effects of the criminal destruction were removed and the refinery installations were reactivated. The government even hoped to increase this productive unit so that it could also be used for the Southern African countries which are daily facing the aggressiveness of racist South Africa because they hope to destroy, once and for all, the odious system of apartheid.

The destabilizing objectives that the saboteurs in the service of imperialism and the racist South Africans hope to attain--bring economic activity to a standstill, generate a fuel shortage for the armed forces on the fighting front, create panic among the people--were rapidly defeated by the prompt response of the workers committed to the national reconstruction process.

In this "year of economic organization and popular vigilance," this victory of the PETRANGOL workers emerges as a symbol of the will of all the people of Angola and represents an incentive for the neutralization in all fields of the enemies of the revolution at both the domestic and international levels.

All those who panicked on seeing the light of the flames and the thick smoke which at times darkened the capital's beautiful bay now have the opportunity to reflect on the origin of their permanent uneasiness. They will definitely conclude that it only comes from the credit they give to the prophets of doom and from the lack of courage and lack of trust in the unwavering determination and ever greater maturity of a people who, led by the MPLA--yesterday a movement and today a labor party--for a quarter of a century, are waging a victorious struggle for a world of freedom, national independence, peace and social progress.

The struggle continues!

The victory is sure!

CSO: 4742/237

BRIEFS

KUWAIT FUND FISHERY LOAN--Luanda, 9 Mar (ANGOP)--A loan of $50,950,000 was granted to the People's Republic of Angola Monday for a fishery project. The agreement was signed between the Kuwait Arab Development Fund and the Angolan minister of finance. The loan, which is for a 24-year period at an interest rate of 2 1/2 percent, is intended to increase Angola's fishery production. It will provide for the purchase of 10 fishing boats and the repairs of 44 other similar vessels, the installation of mechanical dryers and the construction of 10 fishing ports with piers. The agreement was signed on the Kuwait side by Abdlatif Youssef al-Hamad, president of the Kuwaiti Arab Development Fund and also Kuwaiti minister of finance and planning, and on the Angolan side, by Ismael Gaspar Martins, Angolan minister of finance. [Text] [AB092007 Luanda ANGOP in French 1830 GMT 9 Mar 82]

PORTUGUESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT--Official talks between Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge and Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalaves Pereira began yesterday afternoon in Luanda. They centered on an exchange of views on ways to strengthen relations between the two countries as well as on drawing up a plan for bilateral cooperation. It will be recalled that the Portuguese foreign minister arrived in Luanda yesterday morning for a 3-day visit to Angola at the invitation of his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge. In a brief statement to the press soon after his arrival, Andre Goncalves Pereira said his visit is within the framework of the climate of entente between Angola and Portugal. The Portuguese foreign minister added that his visit will enable the strengthening of bilateral cooperation. Andre Goncalves Pereira, who announced the forthcoming visit of the Portuguese head of state to Angola, will have several talks with Angolan officials during his stay in Angola. Among with whom he will have talks are: The minister for planning and external trade, Lopo do Nascimento; the minister for finance, Ismael Martins and the secretary of state for cooperation, Paulino Pinto Joao. The Portuguese delegation will probably be received in audience by President of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. [Text] [AB101324 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 10 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/658

NATION'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES DETAILED

Reserves Down

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 16 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Kwapeng Modikwe]

[Text]

THE COUNTRY's financial reserves are down by P100 million due to the depressed world diamond market, the Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Mr G.U.S. Matlhabaphiri, has said.

He was officially opening projects of the Botswana Workcamp Association in Mochudi last Saturday. The projects are a fenced piece of land and storeroom.

Mr Matlhabaphiri said the situation on diamond sales was not expeced to improve for sometime to come. He emphasised that it was not a trivial matter for a developing country like Botswana to experience such a disturbing financial depression.

He noted that for as long as the situation remained unchanged, the country would experience a delay in the implementation of some of the projects.

Whilst this was the case, said Mr Matlhabaphiri, the people would have to rely on their own efforts to achieve the necessary progress.

On the establishment of the association, the Assistant Minister said it was a giant step forward in reviving the dying cultural background uponwhich the young generation must be moulded.

Due to the limited financial resources he said, "we cannot hope to achieve our economic development objectives unless we make use of our abundant resources, labour force."

Self-help, he explained, married very well with the traditional system such as "Letsema." For that reason he said, it should be actively promoted and encouraged.

He noted that, that effort would contribute more since the country was committed to the acceleration of its development pace through self-help.

Earlier welcoming the Minister, Kgosi Linchwe II of Bakgatla, who is the Presicent of the association, regretted that while responsible citizens did come together to discuss ways of developing the country, others spent their time making plans for less noble pursuits and even for committing crimes such as robbery, murder and assault.

He called on such people to refraim from such activities and join the association. By doing so he said, they would have rescued themselves from possible embarrassment.

Kgosi Linchwe noted that workcamps were not new in Kgatleng.He cited as example, the construction of the "Kagiso" kgotla shelter in Mochudi. The project was built by regiments on self-help basis. He said the establishment of the headquarters of the association in his village was a coincidence since the village had always been known for active participation in self-help activities.

Another speaker was the Director of the German Volunteer Service, Dr J. Schroeder, who said his organisation favoured the idea of work camps.

The National Coordinator Mr G.M. Kennekee and the Chairman Mr D. Moremong also spoke during the occassion. The occassion itself was marked by traditional dancing and poems. **BOPA**

Prospects Bleak

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 23 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

AN INCREASE in personal taxation is one of the possible policy measures the Government might consider in Botswana's hazy economic outlook.

A package of policy measures including a cut in Government spending, a review of interest rates, and a change if the value of the Pula would be considered if the situation warranted, according to the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi. He was speaking in Parliament yesterday.

In a budget speech that spelt out a bleak economic background and tough times ahead, Mr Mmusi said the over P100 million balance of payment deficit which might remain during the current year "has wide implications for the economy as a whole and there is no single policy measure which can effectively deal with it."

Short of a strong resurgence in demand for two of Botswana's major exports, nickel-copper matte and diamonds, the balance of payments will remain in deficit during 1982.

Botswana became P100 million in the red primarily because of a shortfall in export earnings.

The favourable balance of payments trend seen over the past fie years was broken in the second half of 1981.

"Our estimates show that the balance of payments moved from an overall surplus of P72 million in calendar year 1980 to a deficit of P60 million in 1981. This adverse turn-around was brought about mainly by the depressed demand for diamonds on the world market and diamond sales were about P100 million less in 1981 than in 1980. For Botswana these developments affected not only diamonds but nickel and copper prices also severely depressed in 1981."

Mr Mmusi added that a combination of high interest rates and sluggish economic activity in western countries resulted in a slump in the demand for primary commodities which Botswana exported.

At the beginning of 1981, before the impact of the export shortfall began to be felt, Botswana's foreign exchange reserves were rising. They reached a peak of P280 million at the end of April 1981.

Said Mr Mmusi: "Various people looked at these reserves of P280 million and asked: 'Why is Botswana saving such large sums of money?' Why don't we spend more of it?' Since April 1981, however, we have seen these reserves being drawn down, because of the reduction in export receipts. In fact foreign exchange reserves are being used in one of the ways that was originally intended, namely as a reserve against bad times."

"We should all learn from this experience," he said.

However, pointed out Mr Mmusi, in spite of the change-over from a large balance of payments surplus to a small deficit, the Government and the Bank of Botswana have so far considered it prudent not to resort to any major policy changes.

While economic perfomance during the first two years of the National Development Plan Five (NDP V) was better than projected, the economy is now experiencing a down turn.

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate in 1980/81 was only 0.5 per cent higher than NDP V forecast, and indications are that Boswana will experience negative real growth in 1981/82.

"This is enough cause for considerable concern and we are compelled to adopt some belt tightening measures which may continue for some time," said Mr Mmusi.

Whilst the aggregate figures were satisfactory, said the Minister, major sectors not directly influenced by mining fared less well. Agricultural GDP experienced a substantial fall in real terms in 1979. Exports of beef to the European Market were stopped in July 1979 and only 141 000 head were slaughtered in 1980 compared to 229 000 in the previous year.

This had an adverse effect on GDP achieved by both the agricultural and manufacturing sectors which went down by 30 per cent. 202 000 cattle slaughtered in 1981 were below the 1979 throughput, although this was a significant improvement over 1980.

Arable agriculture showed remarkable recovery in 1980, said Mr Mmusi, from the 1979 drought. Production of sorghum grew six times to 29 100 metric tonnes, and maize was up to 11 600 metric tonnes from only 2 250 metric tonnes.

Output of all other crops increased from 3 020 metric tonnes in 1979 to 6 900 metric tonnes in 1980.

In 1981, total arable production increased by 21 per cent to 57 415 metric tonnes. Production of sorghum went down by three per cent while that of maize recorded an increase of 84 per cent to 21 400 metric tonnes. All other crops recorded an increase of 12 per cent.

Mr Mmusi pointed out that prospects in the livestock subsector appeared good following the successful eradication of the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease "which enabled us to regain access to the EEC market."

"Furthermore, the EEC authorities have agreed to the extension of areas from which they will take cattle to include areas south of the Makoba-Palapye-Sherwood cordon fence," said Mr Mmusi.

Developments in the subsector include the construction of two new abattoirs at Maun and Francistown. A feasibility study with respect to these projects which was commissioned early

To Page 2

last year has finalised and submitted to Government.

Maun will have a complete abattoir instead of just a canning facility.

The abattoirs are expected to increase total export slaughter capacity by about 47 per cent -from about 225 000 to 3 330 000 per year. Total capital expenditure is estimated at P25,2 million over six years. Cattle producers in the North will benefit from these projects through savings in transport costs of live animals.

Looking to the future, Mr Mmusi said that short term economic prospects appeared very bleak. The market for diamonds had been very weak since the middle of 1980. This was partly due to special factors in the diamond trade, said, the Minister. "In general, although demand for diamond jewelry had held up well in the United States, Europe and Japan, high interest rates have resulted in considerably reduced willingness to hold stocks and there has been resistance to the increased price of diamonds."

Within the diamond trade difficulties had arisen as a result of the speculations that took place in 1978, which drove up prices beyond realistic levels and left many people with overpriced stocks financed by expensive bank loans.

BOPA

Minister Calls for "Belt-Tightening"

BOTSWANA'S growing business sector is digesting the implications of the 1982/3 budget proposals which were presented to the National Assembly by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr P.S. Mmusi yesterday.

The Minister's message was clear: some "belt-tightening" measures have to be adopted and possibly continue for some time, because of the present economic position the country is in.

In the belt-tightening exercise, the Minister would be looking at "a whole range of possibilities" to be implemented in the course of the coming fiscal year. Reduction in expenditures and increases in fees and taxes are among the measures which he said he has under active study.

Initial reaction to the Ministers' speech from the business community, showed little if any surprise. A few people though, the private sector would need a lot of guidance by Government in the belt-tightening exercise, since the private sector was still short of manpower and particularly qualified personnel.

The question of manpower was touched on by the Minister, although on a much wider scale. He was especially concerned that there were "a great many Batswana who are living at or below the poverty line."

Mr Mmusi had pointed out that when national income falls, decisions had to be made about how such a loss of income should be shared among members of society.

"Those people have nothing they can give up," he said, "and our Government will do all in its power to protect this group."

He explained that thus, the ones who make sacrifices in times like these must be the wealthier members of society, those who already possess wealth, such as cattle or urban land, or those who are already enjoying the better urban and rural services that have been created since independence.

In the days preceeding the presentation of the Budget proposals, there was much speculation in the capital's business sector, ranging from the possible restriction of repatriation of profits and that Banks' credit squeeze would get tighter as the Banks hesitated money to the small and riskier enterpreneur.

A few local businessmen said they were still studying the Budget speech. To most however, the Minister's message went home: "I have to reiterate," he said, "that we are facing an exceptionally bleak outlook."

Mr Mmusi explained: "None of the options open to us is a pleasant one, and it is clear that we must take concrete measures to live within our means." **BOPA**

Parastatals Geared To Survive Economic Slump

DURING the past year government parastatals or public corporations maintained remarkable growth rates with however economic snags here and there. Though operating within an economic slump now engulfing the country's general economic performance the corporations continued to grow, and major expansion plans are in black and white for some of them.

In his budget speech yesterday afternoon the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi gave detailed information on the performances of 10 public corporations.

BDC

The BDC is the corporation which does business on behalf of the government. During the past year the BDC went through an eventful eleventh year. As part of a restructuring exercise a Department of Project Development was added to give greater attention to new projects.

In total, the BDC committed P7,66 million in new investments which increased its total portfolio by 80 per cent. The investment target foreseen in the current National Development Plan has already been achieved. Investment of three to four times the original target seems achievable, and group after-tax profits at P2.4 million were P900 000 more than in the previous year. For the first time, BDC also declared a dividend of P335 000 or 8.5 per cent of paid-up ordinary share capital.

Mr Mmusi said that a major thrust was seen in the agricultural sector. At Sherwood, a 20 000 hectare farm, with substantial irrigation potential was acquired. It is intended to develop part of the farm as a settlement and the other for producing seeds and for setting up subsequent processing industries.

According to the Minister, the agricultural sector represents about a quarter of BDC's total portfolio, and it was expected that more farms would be offered for sale to the BDC.

While the BDC showed this growth, the problems of Air Botswana, a wholly-owned subsidiary, took up a substantial part of management time.

Mr Mmusi said that as a result of the termination of the flying operation by the contracting operators, Air Botswana started leasing aircraft from a newly created BDC susbsidiary in August last year.

The BMC:

The BMC had a remarkable recovery from its low throughput in 1980 as a result of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in 1979.

In 1981, 202 000 cattle were slaughtered, an increase of 43 per cent over the 1980 throughput.

The commission increased producer prices by approximately 15 per cent since the beginning of 1981 and announced a 1981 bonus of 7.6 per cent. Total amount paid to producers during the same year was nearly P50 million.

As for 1982, Mr Mmusi said the BMC forecasts a throughput of 200 000 cattle of which 10 000 tonnes of boneless beef would be sold to the European Economic Community (EEC) market. In certain months of the year cattle will be drawn exclusively from the EEC approved areas.

A system of differential pricing will be introduced this year so that farmers barred from supplying cattle in the best months will adequately compensated. A further producer price increase of 12.5 per cent was announced in December last year.

The BLDC:

A notable activity of the BLDC in 1981 was the sale of heifers to Angola. Consequently, the corporation made a profit and paid a 10 per cent bonus. After the lifting of the veterinary quarantine restrictions from North West Central District, the BLDC resumed its sale of cattle to the BMC and 6 644 head were sold between June and September last year.

The BAMB:

The Board offered prices which were among the highest in southern Africa for major food grains during 1981/82. Total domestic purchases by the board at its 28 marketing outlets amounted to over 19 000 tonnes, with sorghum and maize constituting about 78 per cent of the total.

According to the Finance Minister, in the coming year the Board would reorganize and improve its operating systems in line with the programme agreed with government as part of the restructuring.

"It will also establish a 2 000 tonne capacity Seed Processing Plant at Pitsane and nine-look-up stores at various lacations as part of the Arable Land Development Programme -- ALDEP.

The BHC:

The outlook for 1982/83 depends on availability of finance and primary infrastructure in the areas allocated to the corporation. Mr Mmusi however said that plans for 1982 include construction of about 1 000 units over 80 per cent of which would be medium and low cost houses. They are mostly destined for Gaborone, including Gaborone West, and developments in Jwaneng, Lobatse and Francistown.

The Minister however told the House that the role of the BHC was expected to change in the future. A draft White Paper on the Presidential Commission of Housing and Rental policy would be tabled during this meeting of Parliament.

This paper, Mr Mmusi said recommends that government develops ways and means to assist individuals to finance and build their own houses, to their own needs, based in what each individual could afford, rather

than depending so heavily on BHC.

At the moment, the BHC is responsible for the management and maintenance of some 4 900 units with current market value of P76,5 million. Projects in the course of preparation will provide a further 527 low cost, 49 medium cost, and 108 high cost dwellings plus 52 flats.

Waiting lists continued to grow, especially in the low cost sector. Rentals of all types of houses generated an income of P4.24 million during 1981/82, whilst expenditure on capital projects was P7,7 million. An operating surplus of P161 000 was achieved, and the accumulated surplus now stands at P745 364.

The WUC

In 1982/83 the corporation plans to spend P2.2 million from its own resources on building and equipping a pumping staton for the Gaborone West Development and the developing of a wellfield near Ramotswa. The Ramotswa wellfield will benefit both Gaborone and Lobatse.

According to Mr Mmusi, efforts were being made to finalise the negotiations with the World Bank regarding the third Water Supply Project, which would provide urgently need additional water for Gaborone West Development.

The Water Utilities Corporation maintained its record of sound financial management and in 1980/81 produced rates of return in each of its undertakings in excess of the minimum required under agreements with the World Bank.

Mr Mmusi said that the new works, which would supply Francistown with fully-treated water from the Shashe Dam and funded under the World Bank Second Water Supply Project were nearing completion.

Francistown would then enjoy, for the first time an uninterrupted and secure water supply.

The BPC

Major plans or projects of the BPC include the Morupule Power Project, village electrification programme, power supply to Jwaneng and the supply of Orapa from Selebi-Phikwe power station.

A great deal work according to Mr Mmusi, has already gone into the engineering and financing of the Morupule Power Project and associated high voltage transmission system.

This major project is crucial for the future development of Botswana. At an estimated cost of P235 million it is the largest project to be undertaken in Botswana's public sector. Construction of the works will commence in 1982 and continue into 1986.

The BTC

The achievements of the Botswana Telecommunications Corporation so far, include the increase in exchange capacities in a number of areas; conversion from manual to automatic exchange in Ramotswa; the opening of the trunk route with direct subscriber dialing between Francistown and Maun.

They also include the installation of new radio equipment in Gantsi and the increase in the trunk capacity to both Zimbabwe and South Africa which helped to reduce congestion in these routes.

In addition, Mr Mmusi said that the new telex exchange had been commissioned and the waiting list of applicants for service would be cleared within the next few months.

The Minister however, pointed out that further work aimed at increasing capacity and reducing waiting lists would continue in the coming financial year.

"However the corporation will reach a difficult period in 1982/83 when most exchanges will be filled," he said, adding that the situation would only ease when the main development programme was completed.

The BBS

The Botswana Building Society experienced a year of rapid growth in 1981 with an increase in its total assets of 30 per cent over 1980. The Society's mortgage balances were P12 million at the end of 1981, an increase of P4 million or 50 per cent over the 1980 balances.

A total of 149 new loans were approved during the year including 48 which benefited from the Government Guarantee Scheme. Under this scheme, government guarantees 25 per cent of any loan not exceeding P15 000.

The society made 81 loans to existing borrowers to enable them to build houses in their home villages or improve their present properties.

The NDB

The number of loans approved by the National Development Bank increased from 2,301 in 1980 to 4,373 in 1981 - an increase of 90 per cent. Total amount of loans was P12.2 million which is P2.8 million more than the 1980 figure - an increase of 30 per cent.

Mr Mmusi said that the government had agreed in the current financial year to make available to the Bank P2 million, of which P1.8 million was equity and P200,000 was a grant to cover the administrative cost of small loans.

In addition, he said the government made available to the Bank P10 million for its lending programme from the Public Debt Service Fund during the same year.

There Will Be No Salaries Increase

THERE WILL BE NO increase in salaries in the public sector this year, the Minister of Finance and Development Planning Mr Peter Mmusi told Parliament yesterday.

Dealing with the sector on economic management during the presentation of the Budget Proposals, Mr Mmusi said Government has asked the National Employment Manpower and Income Council (NEMIC) to make recommendations regarding the desirable increase in public salaries and in the light of the problems and in view of the likely effects on the entire economy. NEMIC has concluded that there should be no increase in the salaries at present and that the situation should be reviewed when conditions in the economy have improved.

"I am pleased to say that Government has accepted NEMIC's recommendation" he said.

Their action is indeed one which is most responsible under the circumstances and "we intend to keep the situation under review and to stay in contact with NEMIC", he said.

The Minister said he himself knows no country that has ever been able to fulfil the demand of representative groups of employees, employers to keep wages constant in the face of inflation but however assured parliament that as conditions in the economy changes Government will take action as may be warranted.

Minister Mmusi told the House that when representative bodies assist government in that manner, the problem of management of the economy for the benefit to all citizens become much easier, 'even in our present difficult circumstances'.

Mr Mmusi reminded the House it has always been the policy of Government to keep the growth of expenditure at a steady rate to avoid the stops and starts that have characterised many economies.

In the last six years, he said, Government has been able to record cash balances but the overall deficit in this year is such that at the end of 1981/2 Government cash balances are less than P20 million which is equal to just two weeks expenditure.

He said the deficit for 1982/3 is projected to be 50 per cent worse than in the current year because our revenue has remained stagnant for two financial years of 1980/1 and 1982/3 while expenditure and lending of Government has risen by P137 million which represents 44 per cent.

He said however that because Government has built balances in the past and because of the hope that the diamond market may improve in the next year Government is determined to pursue an overall expenditure strategy as outlined in the current National Development Plan.

Minister Mmusi made it clear that at present there are no signs of early recovery in either world economy or diamond market and reiterated that Botswana's real income fell by over P100 million in the current year and that amount may double in the next financial year. BOPA

Selebi-Phikwe Mine in the Worst Financial Position

BCL is in an exceptionally weak financial position, and there is a real danger that the copper-nickel mine could become insolvent and have to close down.

This was disclosed in the National Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi in his budget speech.

"I must stress to Honourable Members that the situation at Selebi-Phikwe is extremely serious. Most nickel mines in the world have cut back on production and employment. BCL has not yet done so, but a reduction might become necesary in the future," said Mr Mmusi.

He said the most critical problem was that BCL "is in an exceptionally weak financial position, and there is a real danger that the project could become insolvent and have to close down."

This according to the Finance Minister "would have most severe consequences for our economy, as BCL is the largest employer in the private sector, as well as major earner of foreign exchange."

Eaiier the Minister had told the House: "I regret that BCL, the company operating the copper-nickel mine at Selebi-Phikwe, remains in serious financial difficulty. This is largely due to its very heavy debt obligations, but it has been worsened substantially by the present level of nickel and copper prices."

He said at the end of 1981, BCL obtained agreement from all its major lenders to postpone all payments of interest and principal on its long-term debt, and all royalty payments to government.

"The other shareholders and lenders to BCL are meeting with Government to discuss the re-structuring of BCL's finances for a third time."

"Prices are so bad at present that BCL requires additional injections of funds to meet its operation costs, but we do not expect this situation to continue for very long," said Mr Mmusi.

The Minister mentioned that the Shashe Project as a whole also accounted for a substantial portion of Botswana's foreign debt, "and we could face the need to repay sizeable sums if the project were to default on its loan payments. The disruptive effects of such a situation on our efforts at development would set us back many years."

Mr Mmusi stressed: "I wish to express my hope that our friends in the international community who have assisted with the Shashe project, will be supportive of our efforts to bring about an equitable restructuring of BCL's finances for all parties concerned." BOPA

Chiepe Clarification

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

FOLLOWING several inquiries regarding the BCL position as outlined in the Budget Speech yesterday, I have decided to explain as follows:-

It is understandable that persons reading or hearing the broadcast about BCL's present position made in the Budget Speech might conclude that an early close down of the mine is envisaged. My colleague the Minister of Finance and I wish to stress however, that this is certainly not the case. The Minister of Finance has quite rightly warned us all of the danger of BCL's position but I must tell you also that all parties to the project are, at this very moment, working on a solution to the financial problems which they hope will be agreed to before very long.

We should remember meanwhile that BCL's actual operations go from strength to strength. Employment and production have increased in 1981 to record levels and costs have been contained most satisfactorily.

Government recognises, more than any one else, the importance of BCL's contribution to the national economy and also the importance of the project for the workers and their families at mine site.

You may rest assured therefore that BCL's future is very close to Government's heart and that Government is examining every possible avenue to ensure the un-interrupted successful operation of BCL's mine at Selebi-Phikwe.

Diamond Potential

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 1 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt]

BOTSWANA has deposit of rough gemstones in various parts of the country and these could be used for small gemstone and jewellery industry.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr M.P.K. Nwako, told about hundred people, who included the President Dr Q.K.J. Masire, Cabinet Ministers and Members of the Diplomatic Corps in Gaborone Town Hall on Thursday last week. He said the survey conducted by the Department of Geological Survey found about 2 900 tonnes of agates of jewellery quality in the Bobonong area.

Botswana has been exporting rough gemstones until now. He said the Ministry of Commerce and Industry became aware of the possibility of using the rough gemstones as a base for a small gemstone and jewellery industry. It was realised that this could be done with relatively modest investments.

The United Nations Development Programme was approached to provide technical assistance in this respect and the UNDP accepted the request.

The UNDP arranged with UNIDO for the services of an expert who came in 1978 on an exploratory mission and prepared a report on the prospect of such an industry. The UNDP was requested to appoint him on longer basis to start a training programme. The expert arrived in April 1980 to organise such a programme with 12 trainees.

The Minister recalled that the training in silversmithing and gemstone started on February 2 last year with only simple tools.

The Government of Botswana imported heavy machinery for casting and milling from Italy in July 1981 and on its installation full-scale training was started. Between June 1981 and January 1982 the expert was able to teach wax modelling, casting, milling etc.

Politicians To Prepare Nation for Worst

POLITICIANS have been told to prepare the population for the worst, because of the slump in Botswana's economy following a large deficit resulting from the fall of the diamond prices - the main source of revenue for Botswana.

"We should be aware that this is not a situation we can capitalise on," the MP for Ngwaketse/Kgalagadi, Mr Michael Tshipinare said in Parliament.

He advised: "We should speak with one voice and nobody should seek favours."

Mr Tshipinare, who was contributing on the debate on the appropriation bill which is linked to the budget speech which was delivered by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi last Monday, called for the rearranging of government priorities.

"We should be prepared before we meet the devil," he said, adding that politicians should go back to the people and tell them that what they were promised would not be achieved in the plan period because of what the economy of the country was experiencing.

He added that one of the factors ruining the government economy was government transport. Mr Tshipinare suggested people should work together in trying to reduce fuel spending by government transport.

He said that there were other small things which needed to be looked into. He gave examples of things that could be stopped, such as the 11 0' clock teas; MPs walking from their guest houses to Parliament instead of using Government transport and that it would be advisable for Ministers, when they were going for Cabinet meetings to be transported by one mini-bus instead of using a car each.

Mr Tshipinare said that people were not aware that these little things were utilising a lot of Government revenue. He also said that salary reviews should bring reductions instead of increments.

As for the Ministry of Local Government and Lands, which he said links the Government and the public, this Ministry, he said, should be strengthened and restructured.

Another MP who touched on Government transport, was the leader of the opposition, Mr B. Gaseitsiwe (BNF Kanye South) who said that a lot of money was being spent in repairing vehicles damaged by reckless Government drivers.

He said that the Central Transport Organisation (CTO) spent a lot of money in repairs, the money which could be diverted to other development projects. He suggested that it should not be the responsibility of government alone but reckless drivers should be surcharged.

Mr Gaseitsiwe also called for the revamping of the CTO workshops so that they could be able to handle the work load. He said that when the workshops were working at full capacity it would save government by not sending engines for repairs in South Africa.

As for the Tribal Grazing Land Policy (TGLP), Mr Gaseitsiwe said that some people were complaining that their grazing areas were being engulfed by commercial ranches. He asked what the Government was going to do about this situation.

He also criticised the Botswana Housing Corporation (BHC) for the rising house costs, giving houses at Extension 14 as an example.

"There is a hue and cry about these rising prices," Mr Gaseitsiwe said, adding that all stages of houses at Extension 14 had depriciated but their prices were going up. "What does the BHC think of these rising prices?" he asked.

The MP for Ghanzi, Mr Jankie said that people appreciate the development done by the Government so far but "we are unhappy that now we are facing problems."

Mr Jankie said that when he suggested in one Parliament sitting that each constituency should be given a share of the then "excess liquidity" he had forseen that the "liquidity was going to evaporate."

He called for the Government to introduce drought relief measures to serve the livestock. Mr Jankie said in his area, of the Kgalagadi, the land was vast but there was a shortage of boreholes. He pointed out that for this bad year, if the government did not provide more boreholes people were going to concentrate at the few boreholes and this would result in overgrazing.

When Parliament adjourned, the MP for Kgatleng, Mr Greek Ruele was still on the floor. Although he was till trying to develop his points, Mr Ruele suggested that this was the year which we should "try by all means to keep our heads above water."

He called for the curbing of drinking hours which he said were delaying workers. Mr Ruele said that young people were spending most of their time drinking instead of working.

He told the House that the unemployed were in the majority "and these are the people who are bringing the economy of the country down." He added that laziness was now common.

CSO: 4700/910

REINSTATEMENT OF BESELE MONTSHIOA REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 16 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Seatiholo Tumedi and Jerry Masete]

[Text]

OVER 2 000 Barolong in Good Hope at the weekend eagerly welcomed the announcement that Besele Montshioa would be re-instated as their chief.

The long-awaited announcement was made by the Vice President and Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Lenyeletse Seretse.

The Vice President appealed to Mr Montshioa to serve his people with dedication and sternly warned him against arrongantly displaying his chieftainship and using his status to serve his own interests.

He cautioned that Government would not allow any chief to continue holdings his post if he neglected his duties and represented his own selfish interests as against the interests of the people.

He said he was aware that there were some people who did not accept tribal authorities appointed by Government after consultation with the people. Others, he said, always tried to make a distinction between tribal authorities and "blue-blooded" chiefs and reminded the meeting that tribal authorities had the same rights as "blue-blooded" chiefs and deserved the same respect that went to the chiefs.

Mr Seretse remarked that Mr Montshioa must have learned a hard lesson and that he should be all out for reconstruction.

"Government won't be scrutinising your activities but the people will be closely observing you," said the Vice President.

He continued to say that there were some people who wanted to use Mr Montshioa as a stepping stone for achieving their political aspirations and explained that chieftainship was a non-political institution.

Describing Montshioa as an extremely fortunate man for his people to request his leadership after he had abused it, the Vice President noted that some people would still try to mislead him into temptation and that he must guard himself against such people. He said such people were self-centred characters who did not have the interest of the community at heart. He said Barolong was rightly considered Botswana's granary and therefore it deserved strong leaders!

The Vice-President said it was suggested that Mr Montshioa should undergo some re-orientation before he could take over his office and that it was for

the people to decide on the matter.

Mr Seretse also commended Mr Tshipikgano Motlhatlhedi for his good work and his co-operation with government. Mr Motlhathedi has been the Barolong Tribal Authority since Mr Montshioa was deposed in 1976. He suggested that Mr Motlhatlhedi should be given some time before he could hand over to Mr Montshioa to ensure a smooth running of the office.

Speaking solemnly, Mr Montshioa voluntarily swore before the meeting that he had turned over a new leaf and done away with those habits that had caused concern to the people. He pledged dedication to his work and appealed to his people for co-operation. Mr Montshioa asked the Vice President if he could start work right away, and said he needed no orientation because he knew his job.

Mr Montshioa explained that he had been avoiding attending Kgotla meetings because he had been deposed and therefore avoiding being seen to be interfering with the work of the man who had replaced him.

After the Vice President, speaker after speaker attacked Mr Montshioa for his previous misconduct. He came under fire for his previous drinking habits.

One of the speakers, Mr Dingaan Mokaila, commended Government for abiding by its democratic practices and warned Mr Montshioa that he was chief of all sorts and characters of people of different ethnic origins making up the Barolong community. He warned Mr Montshioa against accepting bribery.

The MP for Kanye South, Mr Bathoen Gaseitsiwe who is also former Chief of the Bangwaketse encouraged Mr Montshioa to regard his job seriously and reminded him that chieftainship was a sacred institution which should not be misused and abused. He suggested that Government should closely watch activities of headmen.

CSO: 4700/909

WORK ON POWER STATION FEEDER-WELLS STARTS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

WORK ON THE well-field which will supply the proposed Central Power Station with water is expected to start next month. This is contained in a press release from the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs. The release follows the recent visit to the area by the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs Dr Gaositwe Chiepe. The site for the Central Power Station is adjacent to Morupule Colliery near Palapye in the Central District.

The full text of the release reads:

The Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Dr. G.K.T. Chiepe recently visited the proposed site for the Central Power Station as well as the areas between Palapye and Serowe over which Shell Coal Botswana (Pty) Ltd have applied for a mining base for the mining of coal for export.

Accompanying the Minister were Mr M.C. Tibone Permanent Secretary, Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Government Mining Commissioner, Chief Executive of Botswana Power Corporation and Managing Director of Shell Coal Botswana.

Preliminary works on the site will start in the near future. Work on the well-field which will supply the power station with water will commence in March 1982.

The Shell Coal project area overlies the Kgaswe, Mmantshadidi, and Bolelantokwe lands area.

Before going on a field trip to the two project areas, the Minister attended a briefing session in Serowe which included the Bangwato Tribal Authority, Central Distric Council (CDC) Chairman, District Commissioner and other senior officials on the CDC Administration.

The meeting was briefed by the Chief Executive of BPC and Shell Managing Director. Shell Managing Director mentioned that only after an agreement has been signed between Government and Shell will money be spent on detailed feasibility studies. The viability of the mining project will be determined by the outcome of all these studies.

Members of the CDC Administration appreciated the briefing and the meeting stressed the need for regular consultations and briefs during the planning of the projects. One important issue discussed during the meeting was the location of the proposed mining township.

The meeting agreed that the decision on the location will be taken by all interested parties, including the Mining Company, the CDC Administration, Ministry of Local Government and Lands (in particular the Department of Town and Regional Planning) and Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs as well as other Government Ministries. **BOPA**

CSO: 4700/909

BRIEFS

CATTLE INDUSTRY UPSWING--Botswana's cattle industry, in terms of numbers and sales, has registered an upswing as from July 1980, according to the 1981 Crop and Livestock Survey conducted by the Division of Planning and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture. A release from the Division of Planning and Statistics says in 1981 it was estimated that a total of 2,97 million cattle were held in the country. It explains that this figure reflects a gross increase in cattle numbers of 1.9 percent from July 1980 through June 1981. During the same period, cattle sales increased by 6,6 percent from 287 000 to just over 306 000 head. Cattle death rate for 1981 remained the same as in the previous year--12 percent of the national herd. Higher death rates averaging 13.6 percent were observed in the traditional sector when compared to the freehold farm sector--four percent (4%). According to the release, cattle raising still remains an important part of agricultural activity in Botswana. Of the 84 500 farmers in the country in 1981, 70 percent were cattle holders. Herd size averaged 43 cattle in the traditional sector and over 1 000 cattle in the commercial sector. The national average herd size remained constant at slightly over 50 cattle per farm when compared to 1980. According to the release, this average reflects an increase of 8,5 percent in the average cattle herd size when compared to 1979. Additional cattle production figures are contained in the publications: "1981 Botswana Agricultural Statistics," available on request from Agricultural Statistics Unit, P.O. Box 104, Gaborone.--BOPA [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 17 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/909

BRIEFS

REACTIVATION OF PEOPLE'S MILITIA--Praia City, 21 Feb--The people's militias created after independence will be reactivated throughout the country. According to government sources, this measure falls within the framework of reinforcing the policy of defense and security. Groups of militia are being formed in the different islands. They are made up of civilians who volunteer, after receiving training, to help in tasks connected with public order and national defense. The institutionalization of the militias is included in the agenda of the National People's Assembly, the third session of the current legislature of which was convened for early March. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Feb 82 p 5] 8711

CSO: 4742/232

'LE MONDE' ON LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN COUNTRY'S CRISIS, PATASSE

PM091321 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Mar 82 p 4

[Dispatch by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "Mr Ange Patasse Has Taken Refuge in French Embassy in Bangui"]

[Text] Bangui--There was a new development in the Central African crisis this weekend with the granting of asylum (at least temporarily) by the French Embassy in Bangui to Mr Patasse, chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People [MLPC], which has been dissolved and most of whose other leaders have been arrested since the abortive coup d'etat on 3 March. Mr Patasse, who was suspected of trying to seize power by force, had also been officially sought since the previous day for "attacking the state's internal security." This new development could seriously affect relations between Bangui and Paris, especially in view of the nervous atmosphere reigning here.

It is still not known when and how Mr Patasse was able to enter the French Embassy. Did he go there on Thursday morning with his wife, in which case negotiations between Bangui and Paris concerning him have already been going on for 4 days? Or was he forced to go there on Saturday after the army's occupation of the land granted to him at kilometer 10, thus presenting the French with a fait accompli? The French diplomats are still not saying much on this subject, apparently for fear of stirring up strong feelings. As for the Central Africans, they were to present a properly drafted extradition application this Monday, 8 March.

The slowness of that procedure--at least a few days or even 2 to 3 weeks for the competent body to give an opinion--could help to arouse Bangui's suspicions toward Paris. The Military Committee of National Recovery in power since 1 September has already long been doubtful about the French Government's desire to cooperate with it, despite General Kolingba's reception at the Elysee in November during the Franco-African summit. Did Minister-delegate for Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot not describe the military's accession to power as an "indiction of failure"? Even if it was a judgment on the negative record of Mr Dacko's previous multiparty regime, the expression was nonetheless highlighted by the Central African military.

Mr Guy Penne's visit exactly 1 month ago seemed to make a major contribution to improving the atmosphere, the Elysee adviser notably bearing an invitation from Mr Mitterrand to his Central African counterpart to visit France next fall. Finally, last Thursday, following the abortive coup d'etat, the fact that a Quai d'Orsay communique had stressed "the praiseworthy work of national rebuilding and improving the state finances" was bound to be received favorably here.

The Situation Is Calm

Nonetheless the Central Africans have always been worried, as regards French aid, to see Paris align more or less with the line fixed by the IMF, which is regarded as fairly severe here. Finally and above all, while the military wanted to take drastic measures to overcome the crisis once and for all, the fact that France is, even against its will, involved in its quarrel with Mr Patasse is bound to poison the atmosphere between Paris and Bangui.

Of course, a deterioration in Franco-Central African relations, would have unpredictable consequences. Less than 3 years after Bokassa's overthrow, Bangui cannot do without French aid. In any case the recovery efforts over the past 6 months, deemed "praiseworthy" by Paris, have been too much affected by the coup d'etat attempt by the "Patassists" for Central Africa to be able to afford the luxury of a crisis with France.

Moreover, since the occupation by the army on Saturday morning of the land granted to Mr Patasse, which apparently was not too difficult, the situation has been calm. The MLPC leadership has been dismantled and the interior minister has ordered the closure of five bars and dance halls regarded as meeting places for members of the disbanded movement. On the other hand nothing is known about the fate of Mr Mbaikoua and Mr Bozize, the two general officers, discharged from the army, who have been on the run since the night of Wednesday/Thursday. It has been rumored that the latter has also taken refuge in the French Embassy, although it has not been possible to check that.

CSO: 4719/656

GOVERNMENT EXPECTS FRANCE TO HAND OVER PATASSE

AB081347 Paris AFP in French 1310 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Bangui, 8 Mar (AFP)--Lt Col Christopher Grelombe, the CAR minister of information and culture, stated on Monday that the CAR authorities refuse to "suppose" that Paris will not hand over to them the leader of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC), Ange Patasse, who has been taking refuge at the French Embassy in Bangui for more than 2 days now.

In an interview with AFP, Lieutenant Colonel Grelombe, who is also the government's spokesman, also indicated that he could not see the "need to negotiate" with France the possibility or otherwise of the extradition of Mr Patasse who is officially required by the CAR Government.

"For its reputation and for reasons of political wisdom, it is normal that France should hand Mr Patasse over to us," the minister added. "We refuse to suppose the contrary," he again said.

Lieutenant Colonel Grelombe also stressed that he did not want to make "tendentious accusations" against France. "But there is proof that some French personalities have sympathy for Mr Patasse," he specified. "One must distinguish between France and these personalities," the minister continued. "Similarly, one must not confuse friendly ties and state to state relations," he emphasized.

Lieutenant Colonel Grelombe was of the opinion that it was "important" for the CAR people that Mr Patasse should be handed over to his country's justice. The MLPC leader, he affirmed, is "the enemy of the CAR people." His movement is not based on a "reality in the CAR."

Lieutenant Colonel Grelombe accused Mr Patasse of having encouraged the "rising" of Jean-Bedel Bokassa's empire and affirmed that "he is partly responsible for the massacre of children in Bangui and the country's catastrophic situation." Finally, Lieutenant Colonel Grelombe refused to accept the results obtained by Mr Patasse during the 1981 presidential election (38 percent of the votes), assuring that this election was completely "rigged."

CSO: 4719/656

ANGE PATASSE, TWO GENERALS BEING SOUGHT

AB071029 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0750 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Bangui, 7 Mar (AZAP)--Ange Patasse, leader of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC) as well as Gen Alphonse Mbaikoua and Gen Francois Bozize--instigators of the 3 March attempted coup--are to be hunted down, it was learned from informed sources on Saturday in Bangui. The same sources added that Ange Patasse is believed to be in the company of the two generals who are still in the country.

The CAR security services, in liaison with gendarmery troops and the National Army, carried out searches last Friday to fish out the two generals whom the authorities called upon to surrender in order to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, observers pointed out in Bangui. Searches were also carried out on Friday at Ange Patasse's residence as well as in those of General Bozize and General Mbaikoua.

Also, the CAR head of state signed a decree on Saturday on the dissolution of Ange Patasse's party. Finally, the Ministry of Interior issued an order on Saturday to close down, until further notice, a certain number of cafes and nightclubs located in the popular areas and owned by Patasse's supporters, it was learned in Bangui. In fact, it is in these areas that MLPC clandestine meetings were held while political party activities were banned after the soldiers came to power on 1 September 1981.

Also, Generals Mbaikoua and Bozize have been demoted and stripped of all decorations conferred on them following the terms of a decree, it was pointed out in Bangui.

In the CAR capital life has returned to normal in the streets. However, in the evening the armed forces are seen patrolling areas of Bangui that support Ange Patasse, particularly the Miskine, Gobongo, Fou and Boy-Rabbe areas.

So far there has been no official reaction from the Military Committee for National Redress which, under the chairmanship of head of state Gen Andre Kolingba, holds all executive and legislative powers. The first reaction by the opposition came on Saturday from Tandalet Hozi Hokito, president of the CAR Socialist Movement who, in a communique handed to AFP in Bangui, gives his support to General Kolingba. Mr Hokito also encouraged the CAR head of state to pursue the dialogue and the exchange of views which he embarked upon last 23 February. General Kolingba recently received in audience a certain number of political personalities in order to find a solution to the political situation, observers recall in Bangui.

CSO: 4719/656

PARIS PAPER ON ALLEGED COUP ATTEMPT BY PATASSE SUPPORTERS

PM051607 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Mar 82 p 7

[Dispatch from Jean-Claude Pomoti: "General Kolingba Thwarts Attempted Coup by Patasse Supporters"]

[Text] Bangui--On the night of Wednesday 3 to Thursday 4 March the outskirts of the Central African capital were the scene of violent riots following an abortive coup attempt by Mr Patasse's supporters in which apparently nobody was killed. Nothing was known about possible arrests. The forces of order only took up position very late at night against the "Patasse boys," who indulged in looting in several places. Shortly before dawn, when calm seemed to have been restored without a shot being heard, the army began to clear the roads blocked by branches of trees and rocks.

At around 2300 hours on Wednesday the radio broadcast a message from General Bozize, the information minister who is now on the run, accusing head of state General Kolingba of "treason" and announcing that he was seizing power. That message sparked off sympathy demonstrations in the African districts of Fou, Bongondo, and Boy-Rabe, General Bozize being known for his ties with opposition leader Patasse, who returned to Bangui last Saturday after 5 months in France.

After 30 minutes that broadcast was followed by a speech by Colonel Diallo, assistant chief of the general staff, denying the information minister's statements. Around midnight the radio broadcast a message from General Kolingba himself. The chairman of the ruling Military Committee for National Recovery recalled the reasons why the army had seized power and appealed for calm.

At the same time, downtown, near the central market, the presidency and the general staff headquarters--Roux Camp, which overlooks the Chari River and where the head of state lives--there was complete calm, but on kilometer 5 a crowd of demonstrators erected barricades, cutting off the road to the airport for several hours, and began to loot the stores. Several automobiles belonging to Europeans were then forced to turn back under hails of rocks.

At noon on Wednesday, receiving us on his land on kilometer 10, Mr Patasse told us that, since the welcome with which the people greeted him on Saturday--between 7,000 and 10,000 people gathered on the route along which he

drove, according to several witnesses--he considered himself "president of the republic." "The people are no longer afraid of guns, and General Kolingba has betrayed them; I represent constitutional legitimacy, there is a power vacuum, and I am head of state; I am only waiting for General Kolingba to hand over power," he told us in particular.

Nobody foresaw that the trial of strength would come so quickly between the "Patassists," who have friends in the army, and the presidency. Members of General Kolingba's entourage did not think that things would move so quickly. Indeed, by temperament the head of state preferred to allow Patasse freedom of movement, probably waiting until he committed a faux-pas rather than risk making a "martyr" of him.

Efforts to Improve Administration

Out of the 1,200 French soldiers stationed in Central Africa around 300 are at the "billet of 200 villas," near the place where the riots took place. They have a unit on constant alert, capable of reaching the downtown area in a few minutes. French nationals, of whom there are 2,800 in Bangui, have received instructions to go to assembly points should the need arise. In any case that plan was not put into operation, and the Central African military even organized a convoy between the airport and the hotels on their own.

Mr Patasse, who won 38 percent of the votes in the 1980 presidential election--as against a little more than 50 percent for former President Dacko--has always disputed the validity of that election. He feels that the army, which seized power on 1 September last year, has not fulfilled its mission. He told us on Wednesday that he had abandoned the idea of holding new elections--"because the people think that solution is pointless"--and that he was waiting for "an administrative handover" in his favor. He had questioned "a man" and not the regime.

In the 6 months in which they have exercised power the military have given the impression of succeeding in calming feelings somewhat. In addition, the general opinion is that they have made efforts to improve an administration which has far from recovered from the Bokassa regime. Finally they seem to have succeeded in making Paris accept the need for close Franco-Central African cooperation, including the military sphere.

Early on Thursday morning the situation in the sector granted to Patasse was still not known. An additional source of anxiety for the authorities comes from the 200-300 former "Islamic Legion" fighters trained in Libya who could spread disorder, particularly by carrying out attacks.

CSO: 4719/656

BAN ON PARTY POLITICS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE

Paris AFRICA AFP in French 16 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

BANGUI, February 13 - President André Kolingba, the general who came to power in the Central African Republic last September 1, believes it should concentrate on economic development and has no intention of lifting a ban on party politics in the near future, according to official sources here.

Most people here - and the political parties - welcomed the ban when it was first introduced in September, when civilian President David Dacko stood down in Gen. Kolingba's favour, claiming ill health.

The ban ended a period of noisy political confusion which had almost paralysed the administration.

The half-dozen Centrafrican political opposition movements, back in public view after years in the wilderness during the dictatorship of "Emperor" Jean Bedel Bokassa, were united in their criticism of President Dacko but incapable of agreeing on much else.

There was little hope for dialogue, and the badly-led public service began to fall apart.

A crisis was reached last year with the July 14 bomb attack on a Bangui cinema, claimed by the clandestine Centrafrican Movement for National Liberation (MCLN), which killed three people.

Truce pledge

After Gen. Kolingba set up the Military Committee for National Recovery (CMRN), most political leaders pledged to respect a truce so as to "weld together the nation's vital forces under a single leadership".

For his part, the new President promised to reintroduce multi-party politics once things had cooled and the economy was reorganised after 20 years of dictatorship. However,he was careful not to set any date for lifting the ban.

Enough of dictatorship

Within three months former Prime Minister Ange Patassé's Movement for the Liberation of the Centrafrican People (MLPC) had unilaterally broken the truce, organising meetings and distributing anti-Government pamphlets. The authorities responded by detaining about 15 Patassist militants.

The MLPC said it feared that the General might get a taste for power and overstay his welcome. A few weeks later it accused the military authorities of wanting to liquidate it "physically" because it was an "obstacle to dictatorship".

Several members of the MLPC said they had received threats or had been assaulted.

The authorities countered by accusing the organisation of trying to create a climate of fear and prepare the ground for violence.

Mr. Patassé, the MLPC leader, got 38 per cent of the popular vote during the presidential elections one year ago.

The other opposition groupings have respected the new rules, and Socialist leader Abel Goumba, a doctor who spent more than 20 years in exile, has taken up a Government appointment as Rector of Bangui University. He has said that the Civil Service must be depoliticised : "My new job should not be seen as an act of allegiance, and I intend to reserve my rights to denounce any future abuse of power. For the time being it is too early to make any judgement".

The old politicians all agree that dictatorship has caused too much suffering in the country ever to be accepted again by the Centrafrican people. This is why they believe they have to be more vigilant now than ever before. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/388

USE OF NERVE GAS AGAINST SEPARATIST DENIED

NC012104 Paris AFP in English 2044 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, 1 Mar (AFP)--Ethiopia today lashed out at the Arab League for the second time in 2 days, warning that it would be forced to review the whole range of its policies towards the league and the Middle East if the body's "meddling" in its internal affairs continued.

The warning came from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in reaction to a call by the league secretariat in Tunis on Friday that Addis Ababa end its "repeated attacks against the Eritrean people" and recognise "legitimate Eritrean claims to self-determination."

The Foreign Ministry also denied for the first time accusations that the Ethiopian Army was using nerve gas against the separatist guerrillas in the 20-year bush war in Eritrea.

"It is preposterous to accuse Ethiopia of using weapons prohibited by international convention of which it was the first victime," a spokesman for the ministry said in a statement, recalling that the fascist forces of Benito Mussolini used poison gas against defenceless Ethiopian populations during the 1936-41 Italo-Ethiopian war. This caused worldwide outrage and widespread sympathy for Ethiopia, when known as Abyssinia.

It was not clear whether the response to the use of nerve gas was a reaction to allegations from the Arab League or to repeated such charges by the Eritrean secessionists themselves.

The statement said Ethiopia had always been in the vanguard of those who support genuine liberation movements. It branded the Arab League an organisation "which is notorious for its ineptitude, treachery and divisiveness" in Arab ranks.

The spokesman also refuted claims by certain Arab states, particularly Suria, that Eritrea was part of Arab nation. "No part of Ethiopia or its people has ever been or will ever be Arab," he stressed.

The Arab League position was a breach of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and amounted to a propagation of "outrageous falsehoods."

The spokesman reiterated that Eritrea was Ethiopian by geography, history and culture and that a call for self-determination there was either part of neo-colonialist design or "a romantic dream of grandeur."

Yesterday, officials in Ethiopia's red star economic campaign and military offensive in Eritrea hit back from Asmara at critics of their new offensive in the province. They accused the Arab League and France's ruling Socialist Party of "meddling" in their internal affairs.

The Foreign Ministry statement, however, singled out the Arab League for its attack and made no reference to the French Socialist Party.

CSO: 4700/896

'AFP' REPORTERS VISIT THREE ERITREAN TOWNS

NC101228 Paris AFP in English 1118 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Asmara, Ethiopia, 10 Mar (AFP)—The secessionary war in the Ethiopian province of Eritrea is still dragging on after 20 years, but its effect is being felt by a smaller and smaller number of the area's 2.5 million inhabitants.

Two AFP journalists authorised to visit in succession the provincial capital of Asmara, the town of Keren in the foothills of the northern mountains and the Red Sea port of Massawa, found Addis Ababa's Marxist government in full control in all three places, and security restrictions limited.

On their tour of the three towns, Eritrea's largest, the newsmen travelled aboard a single-engined Cessna flight aircraft or a small French Alouette helicopter, both relatively slow and vulnerable machines. But no special precautions were taken by the pilots, an indication that they had no worries--at least in this region--of anti-aircraft fire from the guerrillas.

We could also have gone between the three centres by the road, which carries a quantity of freight traffic. The Ethiopian authorities raised no objection.

At Asmara, an Italian colonial-style town of 250,000 inhabitants, military activities are restricted to the airport, the base for the MIGs in their rocket attacks on Nafka, the last major town still held by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) 250 kilometres (150 miles) to the north. Aircraft and helicopters, mainly of Soviet make, are not dispersed, indicating that the military authorities fear no action from the guerrillas, who could do extensive damage with a single mortar shell.

The EPLF--dubbed "bandits" by the Ethiopian officials, have claimed six attacks on the airport recently. All have been denied by Addis Ababa, and we saw no sign of any shelling, while civil air traffic was normal.

The Asmara shops, better provisioned than in Addis Ababa, are apparently doing good business, and the market is well stocked with cereals and vegetables supplied by outlying farms. There are no roadblocks in the town but a curfew applies from midnight, as in Addis.

Nearer to the operational sector the town of Keren, with 35,000 inhabitants, shows more signs of being on a war footing. Outside the town, near a military camp, Soviet-built MI-24 helicopter gunships specially designed for counter-insurgency work refuel and rearm on a large concrete apron. But there were no helicopters there the day of our visit and the only loading and unloading was of trucks and camels engaged in peaceful local trading.

Keren's hospital is still being rebuilt after it was seriously damaged in fighting for the town, which was held for almost a year by the EPLF before being recaptured in November 1978.

Massawa, Ertirea's outlet to the Red Sea, seems completely unaffected by the campaign. It is the only town in Ethiopia never to have come under curfew, and the open air cafes in the narrow streets built by the Turks five centuries ago are open late at night.

During the 24 hours we spent in the town the gunboats and missile boats of the Ethiopian Navy, with the task of preventing any aid being smuggled in to the guerrillas, never left the port.

The only explosion in the town was explained as an attempt by a husband to settle a problem with his ex-wife by means of a grenade. It caused no hiccup in Massawa's normal activity.

CSO: 4700/896

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS--Minister of state, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Martin Bongo returned to Libreville this morning on his way back from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he participated in the 38th session of the OAU Ministerial Council meeting. It will be recalled that our country boycotted the deliberations of this meeting in protest of the admission of SDAR into the OAU. After leaving the Ethiopian capital, Martin Bongo went to Paris where he represented the Gabonese Government at the official installation of our countryman, Dr Francois (?Wonou) Nguema, in his new position as the secretary general of the Technical and Cultural Cooperation Agency. [Text] [AB042105 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 4 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/656

PNDC ISSUES GUIDELINES FOR FORMING PDC'S

AB080949 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has issued directives to streamline properly the formation and functioning of people's defense committees [PDC]. All matters concerning the inauguration of defense committees will now have to be referred to the interim National Coordinating Committee at the State House in Accra or the appropriate regional coordinators. A statement by the council made it clear that the Coordinating Committee has worked out definite procedures for preliminary investigation and registration of the PDC's which should preceed any inauguration.

It has come to the notice of the council that persons who are not aware of these procedures and modalities meant to keep criminal elements and enemies of the revolution out of the defense committees have been approached to inaugurate them. This has led to confusion and made it impossible to streamline the PDC's and to ensure that only genuine elements are involved. The PNDC has therefore directed that all defense committees should be registered with the Coordinating Committee which should be given every facility to enable it to streamline the PDC's and bring some order into the organization.

Henceforth, all inaugurations should be done only after the Coordinating Committee or its representative have investigated and registered the committees. The council repeated that the defense committees are now to be taken very seriously and no effort will be spared to ensure that they are not controlled by forces hostile to the revolution. Members of the committees are expected to maintain the highest standard of revolutionary discipline and to be mindful of the national interests at all times. They should not take the law into their own hands or disrupt the smooth running of their places of work. They are expected to cooperate with management to keep production going while performing their role as watchdogs of the revolution. The PNDC observed that the defense committees are to lead Ghanaians to exercise their power and it is essential that the education for members of the committees is stepped up.

The council has therefore directed the Coordinating Committee to liaise with the Ministry of Information and other appropriate government agencies to keep up a constant program of education for members of defense committees to enable the people to exercise their power responsibly and effectively. The council warned that any attempt to obstruct the development of the PDC's or to use them for counterrevolutionary activities will be dealt with severely.

CSO: 4700/898

PNDC PRAISED FOR REFUSING DEVALUATION

AB101642 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Commentary by Effua Sam]

[Text] Ghana's secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has stated that the new government of Ghana considers unacceptable the conditions set forth by the International Monetary Fund to this country regarding the devaluation of the cedi. At a news conference in Addis Ababa, Dr Asamoah said the recommended devaluation of the Ghanaian currency as a step for the granting of credits was absolutely unacceptable under current conditions.

This statement comes as a relief to most Ghanaians who have been wondering whether the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] may heed the call from many suspicious quarters, including the IMF, to devalue the cedi. In these revolutionary times, when only what is best for Ghana should be the guiding principle, Ghanaians need to take a close look at the IMF as it has been operating over the years and examine the interests it has been serving before Ghana takes any advice from it. The fact is that the IMF, which is usually presented to Ghanaians as a respectable international financial institution, is one of the bodies created by the owners of monopoly capital after World War II to safeguard the imperialist monetary system and prolong its lifespan. The IMF also champions the interests of Western monopolies in developing countries, though the fund hides under the facade of giving short term credits to member countries to offset their balance-of-payment deficits.

It must be noted that the IMF's aim of facilitating the expansion of world trade and eliminating foreign exchange restrictions among other things keeps the developing countries in their traditional position as producers of raw materials to satisfy other people's demands. By operating within the framework of the IMF's article of agreement, countries like Ghana are prevented from taking precisely the steps they ought to take to free themselves from foreign economic control. Further, the IMF is under the firm control of the Western capitalist countries, especially the United States. The representatives of these countries dominate both the board of governors and board of executive directors, the two most important decisionmaking bodies of the IMF. The United States alone controls over 20 percent of the voting rights, which means that no major decision can be taken without U.S. consent since all such decisions need at least 85 percent approval. Thus in practice, the IMF is

a tool in the hands of the United States and there are many occasions when political considerations have affected decisions to grant or not to grant loans.

Over the years, the IMF has been dictating harsh conditions to many developing countries before loans are granted to them. The standard package of IMF prescriptions includes devaluation, wage freeze, trade liberalization and a cutback on government expenditure. These fiscal measures do not simply work for the economies of developing countries whose major problem is really the domination by foreign economic interests. Measures like those of the IMF rather deepen their financial crises and worsen the balance of payments problems in the long run. They also lead to rising unemployment and a cutback in social services. Many developing countries, including Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Zaire, Turkey, Peru and the Philippines, have fallen into the IMF trap at one time or the other and faced disastrous consequences.

Ghana herself has had her share of the IMF-created problems. In 1971, under the guidance of the IMF and its sister body, the World Bank, the Busia government obtained a so-called debt refinancing loan of 3.5 million pounds under terms, which, in the view of the then minister of finance and economic planning, added a full 36 percent or $87 million to the country's debts to Britain. Dr Busia lived to regret his sellout to the IMF.

In more recent times, the cutback on health and educational facilities under the Limann administration were carried out on the advice of the IMF. Many developing countries are now resisting the harsh conditions of the IMF which are inimical to their interests. The classic example of Tanzania, which refused to devalue her currency last year under IMF pressure, can be cited.

It is therefore reassuring to hear that the PNDC has no intention of bowing to IMF pressure to devalue the cedi, a measure which would only go to strengthen foreign control over the economy at this time of all times when Ghana wants to restructure her economy in her own interest. This decision must be accompanied by the awareness that it is only Ghanaians who can rebuild their country through their own efforts. In the long run, only an independent integrated and self-sustaining national economy can be a solution to Ghana's many economic and social problems. No amount of foreign loans, whether from the IMF or similar institutions, can be a substitute for Ghana's own efforts at development.

CSO: 4700/898

PNDC PASSES RETROACTIVE RENT CONTROL LAW

AB070730 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has passed a law reducing by half the rent payable on residential premises as of 31 December 1981. However, where the rent was 20 cedis a month or less, then it shall remain at the level. The rent control law 1982, signed by the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, also said where the rent was higher than 20 cedis but lower than 50 cedis, then it is by this law reduced to 20 cedis a month.

Until 1 year from today, no landlord is permitted to increase rents. The provisions just mentioned do not apply to premises rented from government or government agencies or premises rented for industrial commercial or other business purposes or the premises rented by diplomatic missions or other bodies required to pay rent in foreignexchange or premises where the rent payable is in excess of 1,000 cedis a month, in which case the landlords shall pay half the rent to the state as tax.

No rent is to be paid for premises let or to be let after 31 December 1981, unless the appropriate rent has been officially assessed.

Any landlord who demands or receives rent higher than that allowed by law shall forfeit to the state the premises in respect of which he demands or receives the rent. Every landlord is required to issue a rent card to such tenants testifying among other things, the rent payable and he should supply to the nearest rent office the names of his tenants and the rents they pay.

Any false declaration in this connection shall attract a 10,000 cedi fine or 2 years imprisonment or both, and the same penalty awaits those landlords who will take the law into their own hands by taking high-handed action in breach of the tenancy agreement with a view to forcing tenants out of their premises.

CSO: 4700/898

BRIEFS

TWENTY-CEDI NOTE WITHDRAWAL DENIED--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] Secretariat has denied rumors that the council is to withdraw the 20 cedi notes from circulation. According to the Ghana News Agency, a spokesman for the Secretariat made it clear that there is no truth in the rumors. Reports have it that traders and marketwomen are refusing to accept the 20 cedi notes for payment. [Text] [AB051859 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Mar 82]

COMMENTS ON COMPLAINTS AGAINST PDC'S--THE GHANAIAN TIMES comments on complaints made against the activities of some defense committees. It says some of the complaints are well intentioned, while others come out of outright objection to the whole PDC [Peoples Defense Committee] idea by people who fear that their class consciousness days are at an end. However, the objections, fears and complaints can be avoided by the speed with which the PDC's establish themselves as responsible instruments of social justice. In this regard, the TIMES warns all these PDC members or those who want to be members in order to pursue their selfish aims that they will be eventually exposed and thrown out. The paper reminds them that the PDC's are not intended to replace the existing decisionmaking authorities completely. They are meant to involve the common people in decision making and to make them watchdogs on management. To achieve this, the TIMES asks the PDC's to discuss issues with management in a spirit of equality and self-correction. The paper believes that time and understanding will correct the mistakes of the PDC's. In any case, the committees have come to stay, because the people's power has been established by the revolution. [Excerpt] [AB081206 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 8 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/898

BRIEFS

SEKOU TOURE RETURNS--President Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and supreme leader of the revolution, paid a visit to Jeddah and Riyadh in Saudi Arabia, Baghdad in Iraq and Tehran in Iran from Thursday, 4 March, to Tuesday, 9 March 1982. This visit falls within the framework of the activities of the Islamic Peace Committee of which he is the chairman. The committee was mandated by the Islamic Conference at the end of January 1981 to find a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict. [Excerpt] [AB100712 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 9 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/656

BRIEFS

PAIGC-PCF RELATIONS--Comrade Mario Cabral, member of the Central Committee and minister of national education, returned home yesterday after having represented the PAIGC at the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF] held in Paris 3-7 February. The party representative informed us that, in addition to having participated in all the activities connected with the congress, he was received by the secretary general of the French Communist Party, George Marchais, and had contacts with various other communist leaders. During his stay in Paris, Comrade Mario Cabral had contacts with the assistant secretary of international relations and members of the PCF Central Committee on strengthening cooperation at the party level and also saw a member of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), associated with the PCF, to examine the possibilities of strengthening relations with the UNTG. In addition to contacts with personalities of the French Communist Party, Comrade Mario Cabral had talks with delegations of other countries, specifically from Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde and Italy, to exchange views. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Feb 82 p 2] 8711

CSO: 4742/232

COT VISIT STRESSES FRENCH-IVORIAN COOPERATION

AB111200 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 11 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] French Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot, who has been in our country since Monday evening, was received yesterday by the head of state at a dinner honoring the French minister.

Present at the party were Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, French Ambassador Michel Dupuch, and members of Jean-Pierre Cot's delegation. Though noting of this private discussion was made public, it is easy to think that it centered mainly around French-Ivorian cooperation, which although very healthy, needs to be maintained and oriented toward the needs and resources of our two countries. The French cooperation and development minister has repeated this fact several times during his discussions with the Ivorian authorities, who for their part have rejoiced over the new impetus given this cooperation by the French socialist government. This is close to the views of President Houphouet-Boigny, who just yesterday, once again drew his guest's attention to the complementarity of Africa--producer of raw materials--and West Europe--advanced in technology and the policy of economic liberalism.

If the head of state was happy to receive a young and brilliant politician and minister in the government of one of his friends of long ago--Francois Mitterrand--he was also able to discuss with his guest the visit of President Mitterrand, who was elected president of France on 10 May 1981 and who is to pay a visit to some African countries as the president of the French Republic. It will undoubtedly be an important event.

Jean-Pierre Cot left Abidjan yesterday evening after a stay that he described as positive and instructive. Soon before his departure, he held a press conference which enabled him to evaluate the French-Ivorian cooperation on the spot and to explain precisely the idea of cooperation according to the principles of the ruling Socialist Party.

CSO: 4719/659

BRIEFS

ATTACK CLAIM--Radio Lesotho reported yesterday that an attack had been launched on the country from South Africa. The report, did not state who was responsible for the attack, but said the attackers had retreated into South Africa. There were reportedly no casualties. Radio Lesotho said the attack had been made in the vicinity of the barracks of the Lesotho para-military force, which had returned the fire. Several buildings were slightly damaged in the attack. South Africa has often been accused in the past by the Lesotho Government of harbouring Lesotho dissidents bent on overthrowing the country's authority. Radio Lesotho also reported that women of the Self Help Association had been staging widespread demonstrations in protest against the anti-Lesotho campaign being waged by exiled Lesotho citizens abroad. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 3]

TOURISM PROMOTED--Maseru--A team to promote tourism, representing eight Durban travel agencies and the Durban office of the Lesotho Tourist Corporation, arrived in Maseru yesterday on a week-long visit to explore the Maluti Mountains. The object is to attract tourists from Natal to visit Lesotho, a spokesman for the Lesotho National Tourist Office said in Maseru. The Durban team will visit several areas of tourist interest such as the Sehlabathebe National Park in the rugged Qaggasnek district bordering Natal, the Sani Top, and the Oxbow Tourist Resort. South African visitors dominate tourism in Lesotho. According to official figures, they account for about 95 percent of all foreign visitors in Lesotho. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 10]

CSO: 4700/920

WITHDRAWAL OF GENERAL'S APPOINTMENT

Paris AFRICA AFP in French 23 Feb 82 p 16

[Text]

MONROVIA, February 22 - Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe has withdrawn the appointment of Deputy Commerce Minister General Sandee Ware, who was given the post last Saturday, the Liberian LINA news agency reported here today.

The move followed a meeting today of the ruling Military Council, which accused the General of participating in the April 14, 1979 rice riots in which about 80 people were killed.

General Ware also personally ordered the flogging of a number of students at the military barracks here following a student demonstration during the same period, LINA said, quoting Mr. Doe.

For these reasons, the Council said, the appointment of General Ware to the Government post would "not be in the interest of the Liberian people". (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/888

FRANCE'S COT MEETS WITH TRAORE IN BAMAKO

AB052019 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The French cooperation and development minister had a busy day today in Bamako; audience with the president, opening of the deliberations of the joint commission and a series of discussions with the ministers of foreign affairs, planning, animal husbandry, education, finance and of commerce. Undeniably, the highlight of the day was his discussion with the head of state, Gen Moussa Troare. The special friendship existing between France and Mali--a friendship interwoven by our historical and cultural ties--and the strengthening of the cooperation between the two countries were the topics which were examined at length during the president's meeting with Jean-Pierre Cot which began at 0800 this morning.

Throughout the discussions, they expressed the desire to establish a broader scope of cooperation founded on the spirit of dialogue and mutual confidence between our two countries and peoples who have a common attitude to independence despite the difficult political and economic situation.

It is also worth noting that the main decisions made during the first ordinary congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union were also examined during the talks which were held in the presence of His Excellency Gerard Serrge, the French ambassador to Mali; Alioune Blondin Beye, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; and the Malian ambassador in Paris, His Excellency Moulaye Haidara.

After the audience, Jean-Pierre Cot emphasized to the Malian press the place of the word, "confidence" in French-Malian relations.

[Begin recording] I would like to say that the discussions confirmed the place of confidence in our two countries' relations in order to enable us to say all what we have to say to each other. This basis will also enable us to envisage common activities and to support our mutual initiatives.

Concerning foreign policy, we were able to discuss all the issues related to the African continent and we have noticed that we share the same points of view. On cooperation between our two countries, we have discovered that this cooperation will be given a new impetus and reactivated by the joint commission that we are about to begin and which must be able to concentrate on the essentials, that is to say, on the great wealth that Mali has--its agriculture; and first and foremost its water resources. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/655

'AFP' REPORTS COT REMARKS UPON BAMAKO ARRIVAL

AB051521 Paris AFP in French 1139 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Bamako, 5 Mar (AFP)--France believes that the Chadian and Western Sahara problems are "the OAU's business" and "not that of any power external to Africa, and especially not that of the superpowers." This was stated by Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister for cooperation and development, upon his arrival on Thursday night in Bamako where he is expected to participate in the meeting of the French-Malian Joint Cooperation Commission.

Mr Cot stressed that France supports the OAU in its efforts to settle the conflicts in Africa. "It is the business of Africans to settle African problems between themselves," the French minister also said, adding that France is trying to help the OAU to accelerate the settlement of the Chadian conflict.

"We believe," Mr Cot said, "that the OAU is justifying its usefulness by its presence in Chad and by the military presence of the inter-African force." France supports this force and also contributes, he recalled, to the reconstruction of Chad through the support it has been giving to the legitimate government of that country as it has been recognized by the OAU. He pointed out that France refuses to go beyond the bonds of this positive solidarity. "If we should get involved in the process, this would be a very bad example of intervention by the extra-African powers into matters which should be settled by Africans," Mr Cot added.

The French minister also reaffirmed France's solidarity with Africa in its struggle against racial discrimination and for the liberation of Namibia.

This solidarity is also economic, he added. He recalled the promises made by the French head of state to increase French public aid to development as well as his hope for new international economic order which will include stabilization of raw material prices.

Finally, Mr Cot recalled the economic crisis prevailing on the African continent and noted that Mali is among the countries that are badly hit. "This is all the more reason why our cooperation should be strengthened," the French minister concluded.

CSO: 4719/655

BEYE, COT SPEAK AT OPENING OF COOPERATION TALKS

AB051746 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the 22d session of the Malian-French joint session began today in the Bamako's Koulouba Conference Hall. In his opening speech, Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye took the opportunity to reiterate Mali's unflinching determination and total willingness to work in an atmosphere of trust and solidarity toward the consolidation and strengthening of the cooperation between France and Mali on the basis of unity and mutual interest. Alioune Blondin Beye placed this 22d session under the auspices of renewal.

[Begin Beye recording] The 22d session of the Mali-France Joint Commission, which begins its deliberations this morning, is placed under the auspices of renewal, because, after the elections in May 1981 in your country, which led to the accession of the socialists to power in France, you decided to review your assistance policy with a view to confering a new substance with a view to confering a new substance on that policy and making it fit the development requirements of developing countries.

Renewal also because my country, Mali, has chosen to apply a type of independent and planned economy and now wants to give priority to rural development projects with the participation of the rural masses concerned. Mr Minister, France has understood Mali's fundamental choices and decided to inscribe its actions within the framework of these choices.

Mr Minister, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, Mali is following with great interest the efforts being made by France, and in particular by President Francois Mitterrand, aimed at drawing up a new policy of cooperation with a view to establishing a more equitable world economic order. Be it in Ottawa, where the summit of the industrial nations took place, be it in Cancun or in Paris, France, through its very conscious president, was among the first countries to express their willingness to work toward a greater independence for every nation in order to promote the new dynamic move for a new world economic order.

Mr Minister, this session, which is being held shortly after the first ordinary session of the Democratic Union of Malian people, is being followed by the Malian people with keen attention. As a matter of fact, in our world

where even the richest countries are going through difficult times, the developing nations in general and Mali in particular cannot resist the crisis without the assistance from friendly nations in spite of all efforts already made or being made by the laboring masses because of its landlocked state and the effects of the drought that has hit it. The people of Mali know that France is one of their friends and this is why they place great hopes in our cooperation. In declaring the 22d session of the Mali-France joint session open, I want to express the hope that the deliberations will be crowned with results commensurate with our expecations. [End recording]

In his reply French Minister of Cooperation Jean-Pierre Cot said that as confidence cannot be obtained through bargaining and must be deserved, we will always make concrete moves to deserve it.

[Begin recording] Mr Minister, you have just recalled your priorities. Your major interest is in the agricultural sector and this is for obvious reasons. The rural masses must be organized, as a matter of fact, to increase their revenues; we must give them the tools for exploiting arable land. We must give them new courage and grounds for hopes in farming and production. We fully adhere to the principal objectives of your program. I hope that they will be fully taken into account in the conclusions of our joint session. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/655

BRIEFS

JEAN-PIERRE COT ENDS VISIT--Jean-Pierre Cot, the French minister of cooperation and development, left by air this afternoon for Abidjan at the end of his 4-day official visit to Mali. He was seen off by Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Minister Alioune Blondin Beye, who was accompanied by senior officials of his ministry; His Excellency Gerard Serre, French ambassador to Mali and His Excellency Moulaye Haidara, Malian ambassador to France. During his visit, Mr Cot was received by the president of the republic to whom he delivered a message of friendship and esteem from President Francois Mitterrand. The French minister of cooperation and development and Alioune Blondin Beye jointly presided over the second session of the French-Malian Joint Commission. Mr Cot also signed an agreement relating to the use of the fund supplied in the place of food aid. He also participated in the inauguration of the national museum [words indistinct]. Mr Cot also had discussions with nine [as heard] ministers. They are the ministers of foreign affairs, health, stockbreeding, education, agriculture, finance, culture and industrial development. [Passage indistinct] [Text] [AB090901 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 8 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/655

REPORT ON FOREIGN CURRENCY FUNDS EARNED BY EMIGRE WORKERS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] From 1977 To 1981: Some 530 Mauritians Abroad Have Been Repatriated For 35 Million Rupees In Currency

Receipts of foreign currency originating from the emigration of close to 530 Mauritians hired by African and Persian Gulf firms over the past 5 years, or since 1977, are estimated at close to 32 million rupees annually.

The Ministry of Employment is accelerating its efforts to make it possible for other Mauritians to find employment abroad, which could contribute to solving unemployment problems to a certain extent.

Messrs K. Saccaram, minister of employment, and J. Dassagne, employment controller, told L'EXPRESS yesterday that the receipts of currency should reach 50 million rupees between now and the end of the year.

About 20 Mauritians have just been recruited by the Gulf Hotel in Doha, Qatar. Twenty others will leave shortly, (L'EXPRESS, 17 January).

A high level Nigerian delegation (see below) is currently in Mauritius to recruit 30 Mauritians, sugar industry professionals for the most part.

The Ministry of Employment is in contact with other firms in Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and even with a French construction firm with a view to employment of Mauritians.

The Fast Company, Ltd, a Saudi Arabian construction firm, is preparing to hire about 60 Mauritians. They will leave within the next 2 months. This firm would particularly like to hire drivers for heavy vehicles and pipe fitters. The Sheraton Hotel in Dubai would like to hire 100 Mauritians, and the Meridien in Kuwait, 2 cooks. It is also known that other employment possibilities exist in hotels in Iraq.

Those who have gone to Botswana have been hired mostly as mechanics by the Central Transport Organization, a government organization. Twenty-four Mauritians have gone to the Seychelles as teachers, and 20 more will be recruited shortly.

As far as Saudi Arabia is concerned, it is known that the Drake and Scull construction firm has hired about 100 workers, while 27 Mauritians are employed as stewardesses on Gulf Airlines. Another Saudi firm has also recruited carpenters and masons.

The receipts of currency mentioned above do not include the wages that these workers receive.

As we know, Messrs Saccaram and Dassagne left in May and November of last year respectively, for the Gulf countries to explore employment possibilities for Mauritians and also to see whether the Mauritian workers had adjusted to their new jobs.

For Messrs Saccaram and Dassagne, there is no doubt that the opportunities are bright and that they will have to be exploited.

The chart below shows the number of workers who left for African and Gulf countries over the past 5 years and the monthly currency receipts (approximate).

Country	Number of Workers	Currency
Nigeria	50 (sugar industry skilled workers, etc.)	250,000 RS
Botswana	42 (mechanics, etc.)	600,000 RS
Seychelles	24 (teachers)	150,000 RS
Saudi Arabia	187 (masons, carpenters, airline stewardesses, etc.)	845,000 RS
Qatar	148 (skilled workers, laborers, masons, drivers, clerks)	300,000 RS
Ivory Coast	73 (skilled workers, etc.)	421,000 RS
Zambia	2 (pipe fitters)	7,000 RS
Swaziland	2 (skilled workers)	10,000 RS

9693
CSO: 4719/574

PRIVILEGED RELATIONS WITH INDIA TO BE MAINTAINED

Port Louis THE NATION in French 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 4

> [Text] Sir Satcam Boolell, minister of agriculture, natural resources and the environment, maintained on Wednesday that relations between India and Mauritius will remain privileged for a long time to come. Mauritius has much to learn from India, and India's examples will be followed in order to preserve democracy in the country.

Sir Satcam, who was speaking at a reception in Triveni given by the Mauritius India Friendship Society (of which he is honorary president), commented that India still has an important role to play and that the country will benefit enormously from her lessons. Mauritius has always regarded India as its fatherland and relations between the two countries are more than familial.

The country is in the process of shaping its own destiny. General elections will be organized very shortly. And we want to follow India's edifying example in order to safeguard democracy. Sometimes, however, our interests do not coincide. And it is then up to the Indian high commissioner to Mauritius, Mr B. S. Upadhyaya, to accomplish his mission. People will say that Indian-Mauritian relations are tense. There again, interests and feelings are being confused, the minister said.

On the subject of Diego Garcia, Sir Satcam said that there was no misunderstanding, despite what certain people want to cause us to believe. India displayed intelligence. "We did not fully subscribe to it, but we will have to weather it. We are in complete agreement with India that the Indian Ocean remain a peace zone. This spirit of cooperation will continue on its historical bases," added Sir Satcam.

Speaking of relations between Mauritius and foreign countries, the minister stated that he will not allow any country to interfere in Mauritius' internal affairs. "India has never done it and no other country will do it," he maintained.

Sir Satcam then spoke at length of the stages which led India to independence. He mentioned the problem of Kashmir which, he said, was the consequence of

colonialism and imperialism. Despite all this, India has been able to preserve democracy and the progress it has made so far has made it the seventh most industrialized nation in the world. "Her voice commands respect," said Sir Satcam in speaking of India's great achievements since she became a nuclear power.

Stressing the failure in the North-South dialogue, the minister expressed his pessimism. And it is here that the great peninsula, whose technological know-how will contribute enormously to overall assistance to the Third World, comes into play.

Following the minister, Professor B.P. Upadhyaya stated that India has never interfered in the internal affairs of other countries. Throughout the world, India, said the diplomat, has spread the message of peace. "We always seek peace and we give peace to others." On the subject of the air and naval base on Diego Garcia, Professor Upadhyaya said that in the case of war, Mauritius would be the first to suffer and the Mauritians would be the first victims. "You should have denounced this project. You have failed in your duty," he said.

Earlier, Mr S. Gaya, president of the Mauritius India Friendship Society spoke in glowing terms of millennial India, of its scientific and economic progress which, he said, must serve as a lesson to future generations.

9693
CSO: 4719/574

MSIRI BASES FUTURE HOPES ON NEW CANE VARIETIES

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 21 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Two new varieties of sugar cane were officially certified by the Cane Release Committee at its meeting on Monday.

The varieties are M 2370/62 and M 657/66. The first of the two is slightly sensitive to gummosis but it is recommended for the beginning of the sugar season at high altitudes. However, with respect to the M 657/66, it is resistant to gummosis, yellow spot and leaf scald and can be harvested in the middle or the end of the season. It could be the ideal replacement for M 377/56, a variety that has turned out to be highly susceptible to gummosis and whose planting has been banned.

It should be noted that these two new varieties are sensitive to smut but controlling this disease is easy thanks to hot-water treatment and sanitation at the time of cutting.

The M 2370/62 variety is a high-yield variety but with an average to weak richness. However, if it is harvested early, its richness is satisfactory.

The M 657/66 variety has average yield but good richness and has positive qualities of adaptation.

J. Dupont from R. de St. Antoine, director of the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute (MSIRI), presented these two new varieties to some 200 representatives of the sugar industry Tuesday afternoon and expressed the hope that they will be adopted by the latter and that the very small area planted in the two varieties in 1982 will gradually increase until it becomes very large after a few years.

Dupont stated at a press conference in August 1981 that the new varieties that would be certified in 1982 would be particularly resistant to gummosis, a disease whose resurgence was of such importance that it was classified as the No 1 enemy of the sugar industry.

Since that time, MSIRI has issued precise instructions to planters for the gradual elimination of the varieties most susceptible to gummosis. However, it was mainly

the M 377/56 that was the target and this important variety concerns 18 percent of the country's sugar cane area. An amendment to the 1976 Plants Act (Government Notice No 330 of 1981) later banned the variety.

The following are technical details for the two newly certified varieties:

M 2370/62

The M 2370/62 comes from NCo 376 and M 147/44. It has a semi-erect carriage and average diameter. It produces many stems and a moderate amount of flowers.

It is a high-yield variety but one that has an average to weak richness. Nevertheless, when harvested early, its richness is higher than that of the M 93/48.

It seems particularly well adapted to high altitudes for the beginning of the season. It is resistant to yellow spot and leaf scald, is slightly sensitive to gummosis but susceptible to smut. It is a variety that is particularly recommended for the beginning of the season in high-altitude soils and will therefore be a good replacement for the M 93/48 in those areas.

M 657/66

The M 657/66, a cross between NCo 310 and M 357/56, is a variety with few flowers. It has a semi-erect posture, with an average number of shoots and diameter.

It has an average yield but good richness and great ease of adaptation, except in type L soils. It can be harvested throughout the season in the free soils of the humid zone. On the other hand, in other environments, it is preferable to harvest it in the middle or at the end of the season. This adaptation to the end of the season makes it an ideal replacement for the M 377/56, a late season variety that turned out to be highly susceptible to gummosis and whose planting has been banned. This variety is resistant to gummosis, yellow spot and leaf scald, but sensitive to smut. In low altitude areas, it is therefore recommended in areas where smut does not pose any problem.

11,464
CSO: 4719/593

MAPUTO DIVIDED INTO ADMINISTRATIVE ZONES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] The country's capital is now divided into seven administrative zones and one locality, according to Domingos Matola, director of the Maputo communal districts [BCCM], at a meeting held day before yesterday at the headquarters of the Machava Communal District, attended by secretaries of the promotional groups of the residential localities.

Thus, the capital has been divided into zones—namely, the Machava, Matola, Dimitrov, Jardim, Munhuana, District 1 and Catembe, Inhaca Island being given the status of locality.

Domingos Matola also said that each of the established zones will be made up of 13 communal districts and administered by a commissioner of the former administrative localities, with a population density of about 162,500.

The status of locality given to Inhaca Island stems basically from the fact that this insular part of Maputo does not have enough people to justify the establishment of an administrative zone.

In speaking of the responsibilities to be handled by the zone commissioners, the BCCM director said that it is up to those officials of the state apparatus to direct the activities of the new promotional groups of the districts included in each zone.

"Mobilization of the people for the payment of the National Reconstruction Tax, defense of the social order established by the RPM Constitution and control of the production plans of each socioeconomic sector are, among others, some of the tasks assigned to the commissioners of the administrative zones," Domingos Matola said.

The BCCM director also said that, over the long term, the present administrative zones of the country's capital will have the status of district and that those new state organizations will have the task of drawing plans of action for the communal districts.

At that meeting, Domingos Matola also spoke of the role of each new promotional group as an executive council in the residential locality.

The official also explained that where party cells have not yet been established in the districts, the party's work will be handled by the new promotional groups.

8568
CSO: 4742/225

ADB FINANCES MAPUTO WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] An emergency program is underway to improve the water supply in the city of Maputo. According to Frederico Martins, director of the Maputo Water Enterprise, who was quoted by Radio Mozambique on its news program at 1905 hours yesterday, construction should be completed in 1985.

This emergency program will cost about 170,000 contos and is being financed by the Mozambican Government and the ADB. The project includes expansion of the Umbeluzi water impoundment and treatment station and the pumping station, among other construction plans.

Several changes to the water supply system for the country's capital are called for in the project, the plans for which were begun in France and completed in Maputo.

Frederico Martins said that there are currently serious problems in the city's water supply. The water mains, which are over 30 years old, provide no guarantee of safety at all. There are also problems with muddiness in the river water and, sometimes, with drought.

According to Radio Mozambique News, there are other projects to be carried out by the year 2000. They will make it possible to solve the problem of water supplies for the capital so as to keep pace with the city's physical growth.

According to the same source, the plans call for collecting underground water by opening wells between Maputo-Marracuene and Maputo-Incomati and building the Pequenos Libombos Dam.

In an unrelated development, the provincial director of public works and housing in Nampula, speaking at a Coordinating Council meeting in his sector, recommended that steps be taken immediately to solve the problem of a lack of drinking water in the communal villages.

He said at the meeting that the inhabitants of the communal villages in Nampula Province suffered severely from the lack of water in 1981. In addition, a 2-year drought has been causing serious economic and social problems in Nampula Province. Government steps to combat hunger have already been taken with the support of national and international organizations.

The provincial director of public works and housing in Nampula said that his sector will have to be concerned with providing a basic solution to the water shortage problem in the communal villages. According to him, this is a major requirement.

11798
CSO: 4742/227

S. AFRICA, MOROCCO: 'NORTH, SOUTH POLES OF IMPERIALISM'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Commentary by Mario Ferro]

[Text] We are moving farther and farther away from the time when Africa was a preserve of imperialist and colonizing powers that enslaved peoples and plundered their wealth. But that period is still part of the recent past, and in the people's memories there is still a very fresh--though sad--remembrance of the brutal oppression and ruthless exploitation engaged in by imperialism and colonialism.

Imperialist circles established their policy in terms of domination and submission in relation to other countries, especially underdeveloped countries. The monopolies need the petroleum, uranium, and nonferrous metals which are located in Africa and which do not belong to them. They need gold, diamonds, and copper, and they need the raw materials that are the legitimate property of the African peoples.

Refusing to recognize the demands of the African peoples (and those of other continents, since this is not an isolated struggle), the imperialist circles do not accept open, loyal, and frank dialogue. They scorn good understanding and reject the principles of equality and mutual benefit proposed to them as a means of more fairly distributing resources among all mankind.

Instead of peaceful paths in the common interest, they prefer violence. In collusion with the African continent's most reactionary, tribalistic, and racist circles enfeoffed to the former mother countries, they prefer to use weapons, instigate provocations, and destabilize the internal situation in this or that country which has escaped their orbit. They prefer to hire stateless mercenaries, traitors, and murderers, whom they finance, train, and arm to carry out the most hideous crimes.

Today in Africa, imperialism's aggressiveness is a fact that cannot be ignored. In the southern part of the continent, South Africa's racist and colonialist regime is being used as a bridgehead for armed aggression against neighboring countries. The "front line" has been chosen as the chief target to be hit and destroyed by imperialism, since, because of the proven unity that has always existed among the front-line countries, even in the most difficult moments, it constitutes an almost insurmountable barrier to the accomplishment of imperialism's criminal intentions.

In the northern part of the continent, the Kingdom of Morocco is used for a policy identical to that of the racist and colonialist regime in Pretoria. The language and methods employed by King Hassan II and Prime Minister Pieter Botha to prevent the independence of the Sahara and Namibia are exactly the same. And at the same time, they both try to legitimize tiny puppet groups so as to place the latter in power, not only in those territories but also in the neighboring countries that oppose colonization or illegal occupation.

Taking advantage of reactionary regimes existing in various parts of Africa, imperialism is trying to recover control of the OAU and direct its actions. The first step consists of sowing division among the Africans to insure better control. The second step consists of using that organization as a tool for its policy. That is the entire reason for the impasse on the issue of the Sahara. And the same line of argument explains the attitude adopted by several of the OAU's member countries in relation to Chad, where an attempt is being made at all costs to see that the puppets take power.

11798
CSO: 4742/227

PORTUGUESE FIRM PROVIDES KNOW-HOW, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 25 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Justino Rubben Cossa]

[Text] By May, Mozambique will receive $3 million worth of fertilizers and pesticides from QUIMIGAL, we have learned from Eng Carlos Manuel Campos Silva, the firm's representative in Mozambique.

The products will be delivered to the Ministry of Agriculture for agricultural use in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

QUIMIGAL, a Portuguese company which has been providing technical support to Mozambican enterprises to improve their conditions for export, has been in our country since 1977 and has renewable technical assistance contracts with Textil do Pungue, in Sofala Province (city of Beira), Cicomo of Nacala, in Nampula Province, and Socaju, also in Nacala. The Portuguese firm is responsible for the management of these companies.

In 1981 the firm signed other agreements with the RPM, providing technical assistance and "know-how" in various areas of activity, to name a few: FASUL-BOROR INDUSTRIAL and SABOREL, in Maputo, Soboeira de Inhambane, and GERALCO (General Association of Commerce and Industry) in Quelimane.

Training of Mozambican Technicians

According to Engineer Silva, over 60 Mozambican technicians will attend QUIMIGAL (QUIMICA de Portugal) training centers in Lisbon during the next 2 years. This will bring the number of trained technicians to over 210, counting the 150 Mozambicans who have already received their training at that Portuguese enterprise.

Regarding QUIMIGAL's plans for 1982, Carlos Silva said they include broadened and expanded activities in the RPM; negotiations are now in progress for major rehabilitation and later reactivation of Quimica Geral.

The official said that "negotiations are under way regarding the use of the Pande gas." To this end, a team of QUIMIGAL specialists has arrived in the Mozambican capital at the invitation of the Secretariat of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons.

6362
CSO: 4742/228

BULGARIAN FIRM COMPLETES STUDY OF CAHORA BASSA FACILITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] The technical-economic feasibility study for the establishment of a vast system of lake transportation for passengers and cargo along the Cahora-Bassa lagoon is almost completed, the director of that project informed our reporters.

The study-project now in the phase of data preparation is being carried out by specialists of the Bulgarian TRANSKOMPLEKT, under the technical-scientific cooperation agreements signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

After the preparation of data, which should be completed within a month, the data will be submitted to the National Directorate of Maritime and River Transportation, which is coordinating the study.

According to the director of the project, the Bulgarian specialists spent about 2 months in the Cahora Bassa to complete earlier studies made for execution of the project.

During the period, the director said, studies were conducted with a view to determining the type of infrastructure to be built, among other projects.

The team of Bulgarian specialists also studied the siting of the main bridges to be erected along the lagoon, passenger and cargo traffic zones, as well as a study with a view to installing a system of markers there to aid navigation.

Major Projects

The study-project for the establishment of a vast system of lake transportation in the lagoon falls within the framework of the major projects for economic development to be carried out during this decade in the country.

It is within this perspective of future development that it is planned to build a large mooring dock in Zumbo, which is situated on the line of the border between our country, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the director of the project declared.

On the other hand, it should be underscored that the establishment of a lake transportation network in the Cahora Bassa lagoon assumes particular importance within the framework of economic and transport relations at the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] level, of which Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe are members.

Transportation, Fishing and Recreation

Within the framework of the efforts aimed at utilizing the resources of the great lagoon of Cahora Bassa, fishing and recreational activities (in addition to transportation) are also planned.

A river transportation company is already being formed, with headquarters in Songo. The current activity of that company consists basically of the transport of passengers and cargo along the lagoon on a route of about 220 kilometers between Chicoa and Zumbo.

That activity is carried out by a fleet of five whaleboats distributed among various traffic zones between the two most distant points--Chicoa and Zumbo.

Although it is still inadequate, the activity of the existing fleet assumes fundamental importance for the transport of the people living along the banks as well as their production.

8711
CSO: 4742/232

COCONUT HARVEST SOLD TO HIGHEST BIDDER, NOT STATE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 28 Jan 82 pp 8-9

[Article by Santos Artur]

[Excerpts] Some of the country's coconut oil and soap factories are in danger of shutting down this year before the end of the annual campaign and thus failing to meet the quotas defined in the Central State Plan. In addition to problems of a purely technical nature that could arise during the 1982 campaign, the major reason for this touchy situation is basically the shortage of enough coconut to keep the factories in operation. Incredible as it may seem, Zambezia Province (traditionally known as the "land of coconuts") cannot meet the needs of most, if not all, the factories in the country that use this raw material.

According to information gathered by DIARIO reporters, at this time the state sector and even the large private sector in Zambezia cannot supply copra to the nations' factories. All their production of (special) copra is going to the foreign market to bring in the foreign exchange needed by the country. In turn, the individual or family producer who has been supplying domestic industry is now facing a delicate dilemma. As a matter of profit, the individual producer prefers to sell the coconut (not yet converted into copra) to the commercial trucker and not to representatives of the factories producing raw oils and soaps.

In simple mathematical terms, the individual producer expends less effort and makes a much greater profit selling the raw coconut to the commercial trucker, who pays 2 or 3 meticals per coconut. This is not the case with the factory representatives, who pay 7.50 meticals per kilogram of prepared copra. To produce a kilogram of copra, it takes at least four or five coconuts, depending on their size. Moreover, there are several stages in the preparation of copra: separating the coconut from the shell, removing the kernel and then drying the coconut. Logically, the "balance" tends to swing more to the trucker (who makes a profit on the resale) then to the factory's copra buyer.

How This Happened

From contacts with individuals and administrators of factories and sectors linked to the copra sector in Zambezia, our reporters learned that the dilemma

is explained as follows: there is still no effective and efficient control of the copra leaving the province.

Valdemiro Pires, representative of GERALCO (which manufactures raw coconut oil and soap in Zambezia) said: "We are now close to facing a major problem: a lack of copra to work with. The small stock of raw material (copra) in our warehouse is very low. It is not enough to see us through the whole season. We have already contacted our usual suppliers, and they tell us the copra shortage is basically because the raw coconut is indiscriminately being taken out of the province. The producers prefer to sell the raw coconut to the commercial trucker, who pays them more than we pay for the coconut turned into copra."

When our reporters asked why he did not make his price competitive with the commercial truckers, our source stressed that "even if it were practical, it would not be appropriate. It would only harm the public itself, which would have to pay higher retail prices for our products, specifically oil and soap. If we paid more to the copra producer, we would also have to increase the price of our products."

6362
CSO: 4742/228

READER'S COMPLAINT: FOOD, DRINKS ONLY FOR COOPERANTS

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 7 Feb 82 p 28

[Letter to the editors from Maria das Dores]

[Text] This is the first time I have written to the newspaper, although I read the news reports in DOMINGO every day, especially the letters from readers.

What I am writing about is no news to anyone; it happens every day of the week in restaurants in this city, (but) this happened in the Rovuma Hotel.

I went with two of my fellow workers to have lunch at the Rovuma Hotel one very warm Saturday.

There were other people doing the same thing.

We waited until the others had finished eating to be served.

We brought our vouchers and went into the dining room.

Meanwhile, one of us had gone to buy two soft drinks and two beers to have with our meal. Other people were going to the counter to buy soft drinks and beer.

They were told: "We have no soft drinks or beer, only juice."

But we had seen soft drinks and beer on some tables and also in the other room.

We asked what was going on. Why did some people have the right to bear and soft drinks, and not others?

"Beer and soft drinks are reserved for cooperants and guests of the hotel," came the answer.

In fact, the cooperants who were there were drinking.

So we ate our roast beef and rice and drank water, but such water! It was warm, and it was really hot in there!

Everyone was talking about it, complaining here and there.

Some people asked the cooperants who were there to buy beer for them, and the cooperants bought it there.

A customer who works at NOTICIAS asked the waiter for a bottle of beer at the table. The waiter said he could arrange it, but the customer could not drink it there because beer and soft drinks were only served to cooperants and hotel guests.

Another gentleman asked for ice water; the reply was the same.

The customers at the hotel concluded that good food and beverages were only for the cooperants.

Since this is a party hotel and is for the workers, I think it should give good service to the workers who go there to eat, because most of the customers are workers who live some distance away, even outside the city. Besides, the prices are reasonable.

Can you tell the readers what this means?

Do the cooperants have more rights than a citizen?

If a Mozambican citizen wants to eat well and get good service, does he have to disguise himself as a cooperant?

Why is it that Mozambican citizens do not get good service at some restaurants, hotels and cafes?

Dear readers, I am not against cooperants; I am against the poor organization in the hotel establishments here in Maputo. I do not know why there should be discrimination in the treatment of customers--why cooperants should be treated one way and Mozambican citizens another way.

6362
CSO: 4742/228

BRIEFS

DPRK AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE--According to Radio Mozambique, King Sum Young, the DPRK's ambassador accredited to Mozambique, has announced in Beira that North Korean technicians and engineers will arrive in our country this year to work in the agricultural sector. According to his statements, the North Korean technicians are going to work in Cabo Delgado and Zambezia Provinces in connection with rice production and the irrigation systems. King Sum Young also said that by 1983, Mozambique will also receive technicians from his country to work in the fields of education, health, and industry. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Feb 82 p 3] 11798

LONDON FRIENDSHIP CONFERENCE--Sources at the Ministry of Information announced in Maputo on Thursday that the committees for solidarity with the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] in West European and North American countries are beginning their annual conference tonight in London. The 1982 conference being held in London is sponsored by MAGIC (Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau Information Center), the organization that coordinates the British people's activities for militant solidarity with the Mozambican people. Delegates from many West European and North American countries will continue until Monday to analyze the coordination of activity among the various committees for support of the RPM. Their activities range from the dissemination of information on the Mozambican Revolution to the collection of funds to support development projects in the RPM, specifically in Niassa. In addition to reviewing the situation with recruitment of technicians to work in Mozambique as cooperants, the conference will plan joint activities by the solidarity committees for next year and, in general, permit a broad exchange of experiences among those groups of Mozambique's friends. The official Mozambican delegation to the conference is headed by Armando Panguene, governor of Cabo Delgado Province, and includes Leite de Vasconcelos as representative of the AMASP [Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples] and Henry Matos of International Cooperation. In 1981, the annual conference of committees for solidarity with the RPM in West Europe and North America was held in Denmark. The site for next year's conference will be decided on at the current meeting in London. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 82 p 10] 11798

NRM ATTACK DESCRIBED--Thanks to his courageous action, an elderly train fireman named Meio-Dia Ndequerene was able to save a string of railroad cars worth 35,000 meticals in foreign exchange when armed NRM [Mozambique National Resistance] gangs surrounded and attacked the Central Mozambique Railroad's Inhaminga station on 30 January. During the attack, the group of bandits burned a freight train standing next to the string of passenger coaches, which the elderly fireman was able to

remove from the site when the armed gangs approached to burn it as well. During the attack, the group fired on defenseless inhabitants, killing two citizens and kidnapping others. The bandits robbed commercial establishments and restaurants in the locality and also burned vehicles and motorized bicycles. Meio-Dia Ndequerene is married and a native of Cheringoma. He is 60 years old and has worked for the Mozambique Railroad for about 30 years. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Feb 82 p 10] 11798

DELEGATIONS ABROAD--Three Mozambican delegations left Maputo yesterday for different destinations to carry out tasks related to the RPM's domestic and foreign policies. Headed for Berlin, the capital of the GDR, and London, the British capital, is a FRELIMO Party delegation led by Armando Panguene, member of the Central Committee. In those countries, the party delegation will participate in a meeting by the International Committee Against Apartheid and in a conference of the European groups for solidarity with the RPM. The conference will deal with matters related to the recruitment of cooperants to take part in development projects in the RPM and organize an informational campaign concerning Mozambican realities. Kuwait is the destination of Julio Carrilho, minister of public works and housing. He is going there to participate in the ceremony for signing a financial agreement on road construction. Lastly, Fernando Ganhao, rector of the Eduardo Mondlane University, left Maputo for Lisbon. While in Portugal, he will hold talks with universities in that European country, where the signing of agreements on technical-scientific cooperation is expected. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Feb 82 p 10] 11798

STUDENTS IN GDR--Mozambican students taking a course in tropical agriculture in the GDR have successfully completed their first and second years of schooling, according to the ADN [GENERAL [East] GERMAN NEWS AGENCY], the press agency of that European socialist country. According to the same source, they will undergo a period of practical training in agricultural cooperatives during May and June. At the same time, 25 other Mozambicans are currently in the GDR being trained as farm mechanics under the cooperation agreements signed between the two countries for the training of cadres. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Feb 82 p 10] 11798

BEIRA FISH CANNERY--Salisbury -- Zimbabwe will be involved, through the supply of equipment and personnel, in a Zimdollars 3,5-million fish canning and processing plant now being built in Beira. The project in Beira harbour is being built and engineered by Stal-Astra Refrigeration of Hamburg. Stal-Astra Refrigeration project engineer, Mr Ulrich Hartmann, visited Zimbabwe recently to place orders for hardware for the Beira project. The semi-official news agency, Ziana, reports that orders for re-inforcing steel and other hardware--worth about Zimdollars 170 000--will be placed during the year. "We will also be looking for coldroom insulation for pipes and hot water tanks and, in about February next year, will probably require Zimbabwe expertise for the erection of the building and the plant," said Mr Hartmann. The Beira canning and processing plant is being built with E E C aid and will be fully operational in about September 1983. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 24]

NRM GUERRILLAS KILLED--Salisbury--Mozambican soldiers recently killed 13 guerrillas of the Mozambique National resistance and captured seven others in an attack on a rebel base at Papatane, near Mabote, in central Mozambique, the official Mozambican news agency reported today. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 3]

NRM ACTIVITY REPORTED--Lisbon, February 25--A spokesman for the anti-Government Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MNRM) today said its forces burned public buildings and killed seven soldiers in the southern town of Funhaloro on Monday. A 60-strong force occupied the cattle and forestry town for 24 hours, during which they burned all its public buildings except for schools and a health centre, the spokesman said. The MNRM forces also burned several acres of forest, whose wood is notably used for railway line sleepers, he added. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 26 Feb 82 p 29]

CONSTANT FOOD SHORTAGES--Yesterday, the Central Market of Maputo was in short supply. Except for clams, which flooded the fish stands, there was only a small quantity of fresh fish and dried shrimp. The rest of the stands were filled only with a few leafy vegetables (squash leaves) and wild fruits in addition to many products sold in small bundles. In the past few days there have been no potatoes, onions, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce or other fresh produce. Only 150 kg of fish was traded at the Central Market, which is very little for the enormous human stream which gravitates there every day. Many wild fruits were available to the purchaser, also sold in varying quantities and costing at least 5 meticals. Vegetables, such as squash leaves (m'boa), are in very little demand and remain on the stands, because coconut, an effective substitute for peanuts, is no longer seen at our markets. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Feb 82 p 2] 8568

POOR OJM ACTIVITY--Ineffective activity by rank and file organizations, particularly by that of the youth sector, is one of the findings of the recent provincial seminar of the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization] held in Sofala, according to information coming from Beira. The meeting, which has been going on since 16 February, also dealt with questions relating to a change in the procedure for admitting members into the organization and to the use of free time. Based on reports submitted during the seminar, attention was called to ineffective activity by rank and file organizations, particularly that of the youth. Lack of recreational programs and the nonutilization of young militants for voluntary work in the OJM sector were also questions discussed during the seminar. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Feb 82 p 3] 8568

SWEDISH PUNGOE BRIDGE FINANCING--A communique from the Swedish Embassy in the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM], published Monday in Maputo, states that, "The Swedish Government has decided to finance the construction of a bridge over the Pungoe River to replace temporarily a bridge destroyed by the movement supported by South Africa, MNR [National Revolutionary Movement], in November 1981." The construction, estimated at 6 million kronor (about 36 million meticals), is to be completed by May. "This aid was decided upon during a Swedish Government meeting held on Thursday. On that occasion, the Swedish Government, in response to a request by the RPM Government, decided to furnish additional support to Mozambique to minimize the effects of hunger

caused by the frought which has been devastating the country during recent harvests," the communique further states. In this regard, Sweden has donated 10 million kronor (about 65 million meticals) for the purchase of corn from Zimbabwe. The communique specifies that the nutritional aid, like that supplied for the bridge over the Pungoe, "is in the form of a donation over and beyond the funds supplied as a part of the cooperative agreement for development." The same communique also discloses that, at the same government meeting, the Stockholm Government decided to supply nutritional aid to Tanzania, as is being supplied to Mozambique, and to supply meat to Poland amounting to 10 million kronor. [Text] [Maputo NOTICAS in Portuguese 9 Feb 82 p 1] 8568

DPRK RURAL SOCIALIZATION MOVIE--A team of three Korean film makers arrived in Maputo yesterday to film scenes on the daily life of the Mozambican peasant, their purpose being to produce a film on the struggle for socialization of the rural segment of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Speaking to NOTICIAS at the Maputo Airport, Kim Gui-fan, leader of the team. said the "his group has not yet arrived at any definite program with regard to the film, since the team wants first to discuss the matter with Mozambican leaders, but that the basic idea of the film is to take pictures illustrating the rural sector's struggle for socialization." He then went on to say, "To do this, my team expects to remain in Mozambique several days, and our project will certainly include other sectors where the struggle for economic freedom is underway." The filmmakers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are in Mozambique at the invitation of President Samora Machel sent to the DPRK Embassy in Maputo at the end of last year, the purpose being to have movie professionals of that country record pictures of the struggle being carried on by Mozambique's rural population to eliminate underdevelopment. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Feb 82 p 10] 8568

VAST SALT RESERVE DISCOVERY--A vast underground table of salt water with over 50 percent salinity, which is higher than the average content of sea water, was recently discovered in Gaza Province, in the People's Republic of Mozambique. According to a study by SERLI (State Secretariat for the Limpopo-Incomaty Region Accelerated Development Program), the table contains about 350 million cubic meters of water, distributed over an area of 50 square kilometers. It is estimated that about 5 million tons of salt (the common name for sodium chloride--NaCl) can be extracted. In addition to salt, analyses already concluded have determined the presence of sodium carbonate and bicarbonate, with an average concentration of 0.5 kg per cubic meter, or an extractable quantity of 150,000 tons, for the first of these products, commonly known as soda. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Jan 82 p 1] 6362

KOMSOMOL RAILROAD ASSISTANCE--Reconstruction of the Beira-Moatize rail line is expected to begin in 1983, with the support of the Soviet Leninist youth organization KOMSOMOL, in cooperation with Mozambican youth brigades. To arrange the details of its participation, a KOMSOMOL delegation has been in the city of Beira since 26 January. The delegation will go to the location where the 65 kilometers of the rail line will be reconstructed. The visiting delegation has already visited the maternity hospital in Dondo District, which was built by Russian and Mozambican youths and has been in operation for 5 months. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Jan 82 p 3] 6362

BRITISH DROUGHT DONATION--A communique from the British Embassy in Maputo, released Tuesday, announced that in response to the appeal made by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the international community, the British Government is offering four 4-wheel drive trucks to help transport food and emergency items in Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces. The vehicles, consigned to the Coordinating Council to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, were shipped on the vessel "Anielo," which left the port of Southampton, in southern England, on 16 February and is expected in Maputo on 12 March. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portugese 25 Feb 82 p 1] 8711

CUBAN MOVIE PRODUCER--"The cinema is a political weapon," said Santiago Alvarez on his arrival in Maputo. The internationally known documentary movie producer arrived yesterday afternoon in the Mozambican capital. Among other programs, Santiago Alvarez, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and deputy to the National Assembly of the People's Government, is going to make a documentary about our country. The prominent Cuban movie producer is accompanied by a technical team comprised of Ivan Napoles, cameraman and a regular collaborator in a large number of his productions, and Hector Cabrera and Ricardo Torre. In statements to our newspaper in the presence of high-ranking cadres in the National Cinema Institute, Santiago Alvarez announced that "efforts are already under way to make a documentary about Mozambique, in Mozambique, for Mozambique." [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 82 p 10] 8711

CSO: 4742/232

NIGERIA FOREIGN MINISTER ON CHAD, SAHARA

AB082200 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] The head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, this afternoon held talks at military headquarters with the Nigerian minister of foreign affairs. At the end of the audience, Ishaya Audu told the Voice of the Sahel that he was the bearer of a message from the Nigerian head of state to his brother Col Seyni Kountche. During the audience, the Nigerian foreign minister discussed with President Kountche the Chadian and Western Saharan issues. Here is the statement made by the Nigerian minister:

[Begin recording in English fading into French translation] [Ishaya Audu] Indeed, I was received in audience by His Excellency President Kountche. As two neighboring and friendly countries, Nigeria and Niger hold such regular discussions to exchange viewpoints on issues of mutual interest. The main issue discussed was the question of Chad. I was charged with the mission of making a progress report on the situation in Chad to President Kountche, especially with respect to the pan-African peace-keeping force in Chad. As usual, President Kountche gave me wise advice concerning the difficult task of maintaining peace in that country. Secondly, the issue of the outcome of the recent OAU Ministerial Council meeting which was held in Addis Ababa came up for discussion. Some of the actions taken during this ministerial meeting endanger the existence and the very life of the OAU. This is a subject of deep concern for all African countries for they do not want such problems to crop up each time. We are somehow trying to harmonize our viewpoints as friendly and brotherly countries and it is in this context that we held discussions with His Excellency President Seyni Kountche.

[Question] Mr Minister, recently some decisions were reached at the OAU summit concerning the restoration of peace in Chad. But as we know, the Chadian Government has rejected the OAU proposals. Could we know the future of Chad and whether there is another way to find a lasting solution to the Chadian problem?

[Ishaya Audu] I am not sure of the rejection of proposals made by the OAU heads of state and government. Actually, there is, in practice, a cease-fire. For it is Hissene Habre who has the upper hand in the situation and Hissene Habre has accepted the cease-fire proposals which were formulated. At the beginning, I must admit there was a rejection of these proposals but I think

that the Chadian authorities are responsible and they know the solution which is likely to lead to peace in Chad. As far as we are concerned, we have to try to work out the conditions conducive to creating a peaceful atmosphere so that the belligerent factions can come around the conference table to discuss the issue in order to reach a peaceful solution. I think that the only peaceful solution to the issue is to be found at the conference table and not a military solution on the battlefield.

[Question] Mr Minister, we want to take up another problem facing Africa now, the issue of Western Sahara. With the decision made by the OAU secretary general to have the SDAR admitted as full member of the OAU, what is Nigeria's stand on this issue?

[Answer] Article 28 of the OAU Charter stipulated [word indistinct] the powers of the secretary general to admit a country as a full member of the OAU, the continental organization. The first condition, however, is that the country in question should be a sovereign and independent country. As yet, as far as I know, the SDAR does not fulfill any of the stipulated conditions. Therefore, there are no legal grounds upon which the secretary general can stand to defend his admission of the SDAR as a full member in any case, the charter does not give him such powers. Only the heads of state and government meeting can reach a decision by a two-third majority vote to make such an admission in the case of a country which is not sovereign and independent. Nigeria's position is in line with the OAU Charter. You see, there are two successive stages. The first is that it is only when the country in question is sovereign and independent that the secretary general can admit it by a simple majority. So far, as the secretary general did not conform with the provisions of the charter, we Nigerians consider his action to be illegal. [End recording].

CSO: 4719/656

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CHAD, POLISARIO

EA061522 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The Nigerian minister for foreign affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu, arrived in Kenya last night with a special message from President Shehu Shagari to the current chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi.

Addressing pressmen on his arrival at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Prof Audu said he had been instructed by President Shagari to meet the OAU chairman and discuss with him the recent OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa. The Nigerian minister told the press that, like the current chairman, Nigeria is concerned about the integrity of the organization, adding that it is important that Nigeria shares and compares notes to ensure the organization's integrity is not marred. Professor Audu said part of the message also concerned the question of Chad.

On the question of Western Sahara, the Nigerian minister said a peaceful solution of the conflict between POLISARIO and Morocco would be affected seriously if things are allowed to get out of hand following the admission of POLISARIO as a member of the OAU by the Council of Ministers in Addis Ababa. He recalled that the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara has been meeting at a summit level to try and objectively resolve the crisis peacefully. Professor Audu said anything done below this level to try and preempt efforts of the heads of state who form the Implementation Committee is going to complicate matters. He said seating POLISARIO in the OAU is not going to bring peace in Western Sahara.

Talking on the Chadian crisis and President Goukouni's refusal to comply with the OAU resolutions to resolve the issue, Professor Audu said President Oueddei's stated position is not final. He said a military solution as advocated by President Oueddei will not solve any problem in Chad. Instead, he said, that will only cause bitterness. Professor Audu said he was sure President Oueddei will understand the heads of state, who met as a Standing Committee on Chad, are people who have very serious concern in respect to genuine peace in Chad.

The Nigerian minister was met on arrival by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Shamalla; Nigerian high commissioner to Kenya, Mr Nuhu Muhammed; the acting chief of protocol, Mr Denis Afande, and other senior officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Nigerian Embassy.

CSO: 4700/900

LESSON TO BE LEARNED FROM CHADIAN CRISIS

AB091300 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The present impasse in Chad after the special OAU meeting in Nairobi last month calls for another look at the situation in that part of the African continent. At the Nairobi meeting, the OAU lined off whole-hearted support for the Government of National Unity [GUNT] and President Goukouni Oueddei seemed to [word indistinct] as priority was placed on a firm commitment to a political solution; that is, reconciliation of the GUNT with dissident Hissene Habre, with a time table for a cease-fire, elections and an OAU withdrawal by June. These were quite unacceptable to President Goukouni Oueddei. Observers see the OAU's change of tact as clearly being dictated by the impossibility of maintaining the OAU international peacekeeping force in Chad if no one is willing to pay for it and by the mounting evidence of an increasingly tense military situation.

The estimated cost of the OAU force until the June withdrawal has been put at over $150 million. There are also contradictory reports from France about the continued military assistance of Mitterrand and his government for Goukouni Oueddei. Reports published in a number of French newspapers claim that France ceased to supply arms to the GUNT after the OAU decision calling for a cease-fire. As it is, the situation in Chad presents a challenge to the OAU and independent Africa. If the organization wants to maintain its image in the eyes of the world, it should not allow the present state of affairs in Chad to escalate beyond the present proportions for two reasons.

Firstly, an escalation in the fighting has the potential of involving the OAU forced beyond a peacekeeping role. Secondly, continued fighting will provide a justification for the initial deployment of Libyan troops in Chad, while Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will rightly claim a diplomatic score for his wanting to bring peace and stability to that country.

The question now is why Africa cannot find the political will and coherence to solve the Chadian problem. Naturally, the OAU, which had all along insisted on the need to find an African solution to the crisis, was viewed as the rightful source to provide the desired relief. It is against this background that the situation in Chad further emphasizes the need of an African high command as a standing body of the OAU. The logistics and

financial problems now being raised could easily have been eliminated with the presence of an African high command. It is mostly unlikely that most independent African states are in a position to provide the requested military aid and this, in fact, does not arise from a failure to appreciate the unfortunate plight of Chad.

The truth is that majority of them are not capable of mobilizing their defense ability within a short space of time. An important reason for this is the economic realities of most African states. In fact, there would have been no cause for Libya to send troops to Chad if such command was already in existence. It will, therefore, be stated that one of the most important lessons of the Chadian crisis is the renewed need to constitute an African high command for the maintenance of peace in any troubled African country where the occasion arises. A standing African force will definitely serve more useful purpose for Africa than ad hoc bodies constituted to deal with specific situations.

CSO: 4700/900

KADUNA STATE INDICTED FOR DEVELOPING ONLY 'PRIVILEGED' AREAS

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Emman Udoka]

[Text]

RESIDENTS of Malali village in Kaduna suburban have indicted the state government for confining urban development to areas where privileged persons reside, while their own area remains virtually abandoned.

After "waiting in vain" for years, residents of the village are now asking the Kaduna City Development Board, KCDB, to tell them when the amenities provided by the state government in other parts of Kaduna town will reach their area.

Narrating the tale of neglect in the area to the Sunday New Nigerian at the weekend, a resident of Malali village, Alhaji Bawa Dan Gode, revealed that since the inception of the present administration in 1979, the KCDB has not built a single road in the area.

According to him, the few streets and gutters in the village were opened through communal labour, after the residents had realised that they had no other alternative.

He noted with concern that the tarring of the Waterworks Road, which links Malali village with Kaduna town, has been stopped at the GRA on Rabah Road, adding that the remaining portion of this road link in the village has deteriorated into a dusty laterite road.

Also narrating the plight of residents of the village to the SNN, a retired civil servant, Malam Garba Aliyu, disclosed that "we usually contribute 40 to 50 Naira to hire refuse collection vehicles because the services of the KCDB do not reach our area."

Malam Garba alleged that two weeks ago, three residents of the village contributed 30 Naira each to a KCDB grader driver for the grading of a road linking the area with the Malali Low Cost Housing Estate. "But up till now, the grader driver has not turned up for the job," he disclosed.

Saying that residents of Malali village were still crying for a primary school and a market, Malam Garba wondered why the area has continued to suffer neglect, in spite of the siting of the Federal Government College, National Steel Council office and senior staff quarters of Radio Nigeria and New Nigerian Newspapers Limited there.

In the same vein, shop owners in the area are now complaining aloud as their businesses continue to suffer as a result of incessant power failures, growing refuse dumps, and clouds of dust from untarred roads.

CSO: 4700/916

NIGER STATE DEMANDS COMPENSATION FOR MINNA AIRPORT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 32

[Article by Ibrahim A. Biu]

[Text]

THE Niger State Government has demanded for the payment of about eight million Naira compensation from the Nigeria Airports Authority (NAA).

The amount demanded was what the state government had spent so far on the construction of the Minna Airport before it was taken over by the Federal Government last year.

Announcing this in Minna yesterday while exchanging views with members of the board of directors of the authority, the state governor, Alhaji Awwal Ibrahim said that nothing short of the payment of total compensation would be acceptable by his administration.

The governor also expressed concern about the lack of activity on the project since it was taken over by the NAA. He said the state government should have made a substantial progress on the project but for the take-over.

Alhaji Awwal further said that the state was losing alot due to lack of airways transport facilities throughout the state. According to him, people who visit the state have to travel long distances on bad roads.

Replying, the chairman of the board, Chief Evan Enwerem assured the governor that compensations due to the state would be payed without delay.

He, however, said that before this could be done, the state government would have to comply with certain procedures which included the submission of details about the project, such as contract documents and payment vouchers.

He assured that necessary steps would be taken to commence work on the project.

Officials who accompanied the chairman included the secretary to the board, Malam Ibrahim Saidu and Mr. S.O. Oputa, the board's public relations manager.

CSO: 4700/917

FOOD CROP LOSSES IN BORNO STATE COST 211 MILLION NAIRA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Sani Haruna]

[Text]

A TOTAL of 992,900 tonnes of produce estimated at a cost of 211 million Naira were destroyed as a result of drought which ravaged many farmlands in Borno State last year.

Speaking at the New Nigerian at an interview, the state Commissioner for Agriculture, Alhaji Saleh Maina, said the continued substantial failure of crops last year soon after the crippling effect of the drought disaster which struck in 1980 has left the people and especially the farming community in total ruins.

He pointed out that the rampant outbreaks of quelea birds in almost all the local government areas also worsened matters. He said crops like millet, rice and guineacorn which managed to survive the 1981 scourge were unfortunately attacked by quelea birds which devastated the farms

Alhaji Sale described the situation in Borno State as 'problematic and sympathetic'. As a result, acute shortage of food grains has hit the markets all over the state while prices have spiralled and were still spiralling.

The commissioner said in December 1979, for instance, a tonne of guinecorn sold at 199 Naira but in December last year, the price went up to 452 Naira. Millet also sold for 492 Naira per tonne in December last year as against 244 Naira in 1979, while the price of maize rose from 236 Naira to 380 Naira per tonne for the same period.

Alhaji Sale said due to continued drought and subsequent crop failures for the past two seasons, farmers have lost their farming capital and have no adequate seedlings for planting in the forthcoming season.

The commissioner said as a result of the pathetic situation, farmers in the state have been unable to repay their borrowed capitals while local governments found it difficult to obtain repayments of agricultural credit loans from farmers.

The commissioner said prospects for crop production for the 1982 season were gloomy adding that with the present plight, farmers would be constrained to utilise whatever little they have produced for domestic use.

Already, he said, the state government has compiled a comprehensive report on the drought situation and has made a number of recommendations to the Federal Government for assistance. These include the procurement of grains from the Nigerian Grains Board for sale at subsidised rates to the affected farmers.

The state request also included the provision of 10 million Naira agricultural credit loans to affected farmers during the 1982 season, two years interest-free grace for repayment of the 2.9 million Naira loan given to farmers during 1980-1981 season and procurement of 46 four wheel-drive lorries for fertiliser distribution.

The Federal Government is also requested to provide two helicopters for scouting, surveying and controlling of outbreaks of quelea birds, locusts and grasshoppers and means for logistics for timely detection, monitoring and control of pests.

CSO: 4700/917

PAPERS ANALYZE HANDLING OF NEPA STRIKE

AB051132 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NIGERIAN HERALD, the NIGERIAN TIDE, the NIGERIAN STANDARD and the CHRONICLE focus attention on NEPA [National Electric Power Authority]. The four papers condemn NEPA for not giving the people a notice before throwing the nation into total darkness for 7 days.

The HERALD blames the management of the authority for the manner it handled the post-strike negotiations with the workers union. The paper calls on the authority not to waste time seeking ways to end NEPA's problems.

Next is the TIDE, which says the situation where a group of public servants could hold the nation's life to ransom is by no means indispensable, especially when the functions could be performed by other bodies. The paper therefore suggests that the nation begins now to seriously consider the decentralization of NEPA.

The CHRONICLE observed that the effects of NEPA's action on the nation and citizens is enormous, but if Nigeria had a reliable data collection system to quantify the economic losses during the period, the result would have been frightening. Although the paper argues that one of the essential ingredients of a democratic system is the right of workers to demand better conditions of service, it condemns their action and says they have contravened the essential services act of 1976. The CHRONICLE feels the time has come to stop further disruption of essential services and calls on the legislature to enforce the law banning strikes in some government parastatals on essential services.

In its view, the STANDARD feels that the sad episode will give everyone the opportunity to think over the security and other implications of the dependence on a single source of electricity supply and distribution. The paper urges the National Assembly to immediately set in motion the legislative machinery for amending that section of the constitution which gives NEPA a monopoly of electricity power generation and distribution. Another way of enforcing some series of efficiency into NEPA, says the paper, is for the liberalization of the clause on electric power distribution, transmission and generation by allowing other companies to compete with it.

CSO: 4700/900

STRIKES CAUSE LOSS OF TWO MILLION MAN DAYS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Suleiman Dangana]

[Text]

NIGERIA lost more than two million 'man days' as a result of industrial strikes between January 1, 1981 and February 23, this year.

A total of 366,323 workers from the public and private sectors of the economy took part in the industrial crises during the period under review.

A National Trade Disputes Chart shows that the country recorded 178 strike actions during the period under review, out of which 90 were settled between the employers of labour and the workers while 188 disputes led to strikes.

The break-down of the chart showed that Lagos State, topped others with the highest in industrial crises of 99 strikes, out of which 53 were settled.

According to the chart, the only state in the federation which recorded no strike action at all was Niger State.

Bendel State recorded 41, out of which 18 were settled excluding the present teachers' strike action, while Kwara State had 26, out of which two were settled.

The states that recorded lowest industrial strikes in the each [as printed]

Ogun had 8 strikes out of which 5 were settled while Bauchi recorded 10 strikes with one settled.

Oyo had 21 industrial crises with seven settled, Borno 24 with four settled; Rivers 23, one settled and Cross Rivers 19 strikes out of which eight were settled.

Out of the strikes recorded during the period under review, three strikes resulted in lock-outs

CSO: 4700/916

POLYTECHNIC STUDENTS IN SIXTH WEEK OF STRIKE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Go Back to Classes"]

[Text] THE boycott of lectures by Polytechnic students is now into its sixth week or so and with little sign that they will call it off. The Federal Government has spoken on the matter and apparently has decided that a dialogue with the students is a waste of time. The Minister of Education, Dr. Sylvester Ugoh said on Monday, that the students' 11-point demand was unrealistic. That, of course, was not the same as saying that the students do not have a good case. As we said when the boycott started (NN 15/1/82), polytechnic students need every encouragement the country can give them considering our technological needs. No doubt the authorities have been doing their very best, but the situation in our polytechnics is still far from the ideal. For example, they certainly can do with a lot more money than they now get. Too, there is no reason to continue to treat technicians as second-rate engineers. They are simply not engineers and should therefore be in a class all of their own.

Unfortunately for their good cause, the students' union has been rather frivolous in its demands and unrealistic in its deadlines. Happily, however, the Federal Government has been doing what it can about their problems while at the same time studiously ignoring their union. According to Dr. Ugoh, the GL. 14 ceiling for HND holders in the public sector is already being reviewed. Also the bodies that regulate the practice of engineering in the country are looking into the ways and means of making engineers out of technicians. Of course it is impossible to meet all of the students' demands, even such reasonable ones as reinstating the federal matching grants to state polytechnics. It is neither fair nor right to make the Federal Government the whipping boy of states that create polytechnics (or universities) without giving thought to the size of their own pockets.

The students should go back to their classes. They have nothing to lose but disgrace at the next sessional examinations.

CSO: 4700/917

HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT SOON IN GEMBU

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Feb 82 p 16

[Text]

THE Federal Government is to build a major hydro-electric power project in Gembu on the Mambilla Plateau in Gongola State. Contract for the construction of the project estimated at one billion Naira is to be signed next year.

When developed, the Gembu hydro-electric power project would have an installed capacity of 1,250 megawatts of electricity. With the delay in the take-off of the proposed three billion Naira Lokoja Dam which has potential of producing about 2,000 megawatts, the Gembu project is expected to be the biggest hydro-electric power generation in the country.

The Minister for Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan said in Yola yesterday, that about 15,000 people would be displaced at the site of the proposed project in Gembu.

The minister explained that the development of an alternative hydro-electric generation project on the Mambila Plateau would ease the present heavy concentration and dependence on River Niger for hydro-electric power generation in the country.

Alhaji Mohammed asserted that the Gembu project would be purely hydro-electric in nature and would therefore be pursued by NEPA.

The minister explained that the cost of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation schemes as well as chances of social upheaval would also be reviewed and assured that all those affected by the project would be adequately compensated and resettled.

Alhaji Mohammed said that frequent black-outs and the resultant hardship due to transmission problems would be obviated when the potentials of the hydro-electric power project were fully developed.

CSO: 4700/917

DISCREPANCY SEEN IN AUTOMOBILE IMPORT LICENSE REGULATIONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Muddled"]

[Text] WHEN we criticised the Minister for Commerce, Alhaji Bello Maitama Yusuf for being liberal to a fault with import licences (NN 17/2/82), he probably thought we were being grossly unfair to him. He could say that the problem of the vehicle assembly plants, for example, was partly of their own making in the sense that they price their goods out of the consumers' pockets; and he could be partially correct. Too, smuggling, incessant power failures and industrial discord must have taken their own toll on the entire manufacturing sector. But all this, we would have thought, was the more reason why the ministry needed to be very stingy with its import licences.

For the avoidance of doubt, we are not in the least advocating a blind protectionist policy. Naturally, these vehicle assembly plants and other manufacturers would love nothing better. And it could be that Volkswagen (VW) in particular has been taking us all for a ride each time it laments over the slow-down in its sales figures. Alhaji Bello has in fact said so in effect. He has told the Senate Labour Committee that contrary to its claims of losses, VW has in fact been making huge profits. He said it has been operating a secret external account which contradicted the internal one. The minister was in other words saying that his ministry has nothing to do with any sales problems that may be facing locally assembled vehicles and that VW's claims in particular are false. Unfortunately, the ministries of Finance and Industry do not seem to believe that VW is telling lies. Otherwise they would not have announced a slash in the import duty on completely knocked down VW parts from 25 per cent to 15.5 per cent.

It is therefore, either that Alhaji Bello is right and we are allowing ourselves to submit to subtle blackmail by VW or the ministries of Commerce and Industry have not been comparing notes as they should. Whichever way it is, it is obvious that the consumer and of course the entire economy can only be the worse for it. We definitely need to be more clear-headed about our policy on import substitution.

CSO: 4700/917

BRICK INDUSTRY TO BE BUILT IN ABUJA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Feb 82 p 17

[Article by Mich Rei's]

[Text]

A 25-MILLION Naira brick industry is to be built in Abuja to provide suitable building materials and speed up work on the new Federal Capital Territory.

This was made known on Monday by the Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, while commissioning the six million Naira Brick Industry at Bagauda in Kano State.

Alhaji Mohammed said that the Federal Government was committed to establishing a brick industry in all the states of the federation to provide the necessary materials for the development of the government's housing policy.

The minister said the provision of the brick plants would help reduce our dependence on cement for the massive construction programme of both the federal and state governments.

He said that the idea of the brick plants was first conceived to supplement the housing strategy in the country at a time the nation was running short of cement, adding that arrangements were being made for massive importation of the commodity.

He said that houses built with bricks proved to be more durable and superior than cement buildings.

Alhaji Mohammed announced that the brick plant with seven others already completed in Jos, Kaduna, Enugu, Ibadan, Lagos had a production capacity of about 15 million normal size bricks.

Also speaking during the occasion, the General Manager of the Nigerian Mining Corporation, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, said the brick industries in the country were finding it difficult to sell their products.

He urged the Federal Government as the greatest client in construction industry to patronise the brick plants.

CSO: 4700/917

BRIEFS

UNAUTHORIZED LAND ALLOCATION--Unauthorised non-governmental bodies and individuals, have been warned to desist from the habit of allocating statutory rights of occupancy to any person in respect of all land within and outside Ajaokuta in Kwara State. This warning was contained in a press release issued from the Ministry of Housing and Environment in Ilorin recently. The release alleged that some private organisations and individuals have illegally entered upon and occupied some parcels of land, within the area set aside for the iron steel project and its ancilliary works, under the pretence of allocation permits issued to them by some unauthorised government agents. It pointed out that, the state governor is the only legal authority that can grant statutory rights of occupancy to any person in respect of all land within the state. It further enjoined private organisations and individuals to stop patronising these dubious characters in their own interest. 'Any transaction or instrument which purports to confer on, or rest in any one, any interest or right over any land within the state, other than in accordance with the provision of the Land Use Act 1978, No. 6 shall be null and void and such guarantee would be liable for removal therefrom, the release added. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 21]

DELAY IN COMMISSIONING AIRPORT--The delay in commissioning the six million Naira Yola Airport Terminal Complex in Gongola State is now a source of disenchantment to the state government. The Deputy Governor of the state, Mr. Wilberforce Juta, has similarly expressed concern over the slow pace of the installation of communication and landing facilities, electrical works, as well as other necessary accessories and equipment. Speaking to members of the sub-committee on aviation of the House of Representatives in Yola, at the weekend, Mr. Wilberforce urged them to prevail on the contractor to expedite action on the project because of its socio-economic importance to the people of the state. Mr. Wilberforce said, although the construction of the building complex which has faiclities for offices, V.I.P. and general passenger lounge as well as a power sub-station was complexed, the project is now a glorified edifice. The Chairman of the sub-committee, Mr. J. K. Fadeyi, announced that, the Yola Airport would be provided with all the necessary facilities when completed. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Feb 82 p 9]

PROPOSED AIR FORCE BASE--An appeal has gone to the Federal Government to site the proposed Airforce Base and Training School meant for Sokoto at Zauro in Birnin-Kebbi Local Government Area of Sokoto State, but not to convert the

Sokoto Old Airport as earlier scheduled. Making the appeal at Sokoto Airport shortly before leaving for Lagos, Alhaji Bello Marshall, an executive member of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) said Zauro Airstrip built by the late Premier of Northern Nigerian would be more suitable for the base. He said facilities worth about a million Naira are currently rusting away at the Zauro Airstrip. Alhaji Bello said apart from the infrastructures there, the control tower and other facilities are still serviceable. He added that there was more room for future expansion there than in Sokoto. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Feb 82 p 27]

SENATE: NO INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES--Lagos, 8 Mar (NAN)--The Senate today blocked the chances of independent candidates to contest elections in Nigeria. During consideration of an amendment sponsored by Senator A. Zuofa, NPN-Rivers, demanding that clause 28 (2) of the electoral bill, which provides for independent candidates be deleted, the senators voted 36-32 against independent candidates. The amendment generated a stormy debate in the Senate as members lobbied each other for and against the amendment admist shouts of no, yes. The House of Representatives, in passing the electoral bill, made provisions for independent candidates. [Excerpts] [AB091122 Lagos NAN in English 1030 GMT 9 Mar 82]

PAPERS ON GHANAIAN RELATIONS--The NIGERIAN STANDARD and the NIGERIAN CHRONICLE write on the relationship between Nigeria and Ghana. The NIGERIAN STANDARD believes the message from Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings to President Shehu Shagari offers a convenient opportunity for Nigeria to appraise its response to realities in Ghana. The paper is of the view that the prevailing situation in that country shows the general disatisfaction which Ghanaians had come to have with the Limann administration. As such, contends the STANDARD, Nigeria has no option but to recosndier its official policy toward the Rawlings regime in Ghana. On its part, the CHRONICLE is happy that rumors of an imaginary invasion of Ghana from a base in Nigeria was handled with tact. The paper also [words indistinct] that the re-establishment of good faith and understanding between the two countries was confirmed by the visit of Rawlings' delegation to the country. The CHRONICLE advises Nigeria not to worry about who rules Ghana, but help her in her moment of need. [Text] [AB101321 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Mar 82]

'NATIONAL CONCORD' ON OPEC--The NATIONAL CONCORD focuses attention on the meeting of oil ministers of OPEC scheduled for the 19th of this month. The paper advises OPEC to wake up and meet the challenges posed by the West by getting all members to agree on production quotas to back up their price fixing policy. According to it, the secret to the oil game is cohesion and not competition, given the fact that they all share many identical socio-cultural, political and economic problems. They must also devise necessary economic and political sanctions against OPEC and non-OPEC members found collaborating with the West and the United States to destabilize the oil market. To remove the danger posed by too much dependence on oil as the only source of revenue, the CONCORD appeals to the federal government to move quickly to tap other resources to generate enough revenue for the government. [Excerpt] [AB111124 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 11 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/899

TALKS WITH CAPE VERDE AIM AT EASING IMMIGRANTS' SITUATION

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 30 Jan 82 p 2

[Communique of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Praia, 18 Jan 82]

[Text] It is generally known that there are many Cape Verdeans in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe who for various reasons during the colonial period had to leave Cape Verde.

Since one of the concerns of our government is to aid all nationals residing abroad--which is demonstrated specifically by the recent opening of new consular services--a parliamentary and government delegation went to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, staying from 23 February to 2 March 1981, to discuss with officials of Sao Tome and Principe the situation of the Cape Verdean community in that fraternal country.

As a follow-up to that mission, a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, headed by the chairman of the National People's Assembly, Comrade Alda do Espirito Santo, visited this country from 6 to 11 January 1982 to continue the talks held at that time.

Although there are countries or regions where our communities live in a stable situation, there are some places and areas where situations of privation prevail as a result of the current world economic recession, which compel them subjectively to wish to return.

We know that the migratory movement is a universal phenomenon and that its causes are variable, and that it is a right of every Cape Verdean to live in his native land, and the duty of the government, reiterating the political principles that guide it, to create the minimum conditions essential to the realization of that inalienable right.

It is that spirit that the work between the two delegations proceeded.

Thus, following deep reflection on the historic foundations of the Cape Verdean community in Sao Tome and the cultural and blood ties that it originated, on the ties forged during the national liberation struggle and on the identity of views on the building of society, it was concluded that it was necessary to preserve the dignity of national independence, which requires the establishment of an atmosphere of frank and open dialog.

The relationship of the flights of emigration to the agricultural crises in Cape Verde and the economic situation prevailing in the territories that received that emigration were also reviewed and the development of the situation during the course of time was analyzed.

The national independence of Cape Verde and the prospects of socioeconomic development by themselves constitute the mobilizing factor for the people, who left under degrading conditions and in the status of "Contract Worker," to wish to return to their country.

During the meetings, many concrete problems encountered by the Cape Verdean worker in Sao Tome were also listed and discussed. Prominent among them are working, housing and food conditions, guarantee of social security rights acquired, and the role of consular representation in resolving those problems.

Without losing sight of the overriding interests of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and in light of the right of every Cape Verdean who wants to return to Cape Verde to do so, the two delegations reached the following conclusions:

1. To return to Cape Verde all the Cape Verdean nationals who wish to do so.

2. After studying the basic reasons for the insistence on returning, to effect a significant improvement in the living conditions of the Cape Verdean workers who remain in Sao Tome.

3. To improve communications between Cape Verde and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe for the establishment of regular shipping and air lines to permit the workers residing in Sao Tome to visit Cape Verde whenever they wish. When possible, to send Cape Verdean workers to Sao Tome.

4. To expedite cultural exchange between the two countries.

5. To permit the transfer from Sao Tome of various products, including the agricultural sector.

6. To expedite the process of remitting retirement pensions of workers who have already returned to Cape Verde.

7. To foster contacts between the consular representation of Cape Verde and the central and local officials of Sao Tome in the solution of the problems encountered by the Cape Verdean community.

8. Joint action by the two countries within the framework of international organizations with a view to obtaining the material means necessary to support return operations.

9. To establish meetings every 6 months, or whenever necessary, between counterpart delegations of the two countries to analyze the process and establish directives.

10. To promote the exchange of a report and information on the development of the situation.

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Prais, 18 January 1982.

8711
CSO: 4742/232

BRIEFS

SAHARA OPPOSITION LEADER ARRIVES--Mr Lahusi Sid Ahmed, secretary general of the Saharan People's Revolutionary Front, arrived in Dakar within the framework of a tour of Africa during which he will give information and explanations. He indicated that he will take the opportunity to submit to African leaders the program of his movement opposed to the Polisario Front which is accused of losing all credibility because it is mostly made up of people from outside the Sahara. The six-point program calls, among other things, for the expulsion from among the Saharans in Tindouf of foreign nationals having no links with the Saharan people. They include, in particular, Algerian Saharans, Mauritanians and Moroccan oppositionists. It also calls for the setting up of an International Inquiry Commission to determine the true Saharans from the wrong ones and their (?expulsion) from the refugee camps. The program also calls for the holding of a referendum in which only Saharans whose origin as Western Saharan citizens is proved will take part, as well as for guarantees from neighboring countries--Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania--that they will respect the choice of the Saharan people expressed in the general free and (?democratic) referendum. [Text] [AB052237 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 5 Mar 82]

PRESIDENT VISITS SAUDI ARABIA--Head of state Abdou Diouf leaves Dakar this evening for Saudi Arabia for a 2-day official visit at the invitation of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz. This visit is the second visit of the head of state to that country since he assumed power. Abdou Diouf had earlier taken part in the al-Ta'if summit [words indistinct]. Cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Senegal will certainly be the topic of the talks which President Abdou Diouf will have with Abd al-'Aziz. This cooperation continues to strengthen in the economic and cultural fields. Saudi Arabia is taking part in a dam project on the Senegal River which is common to Mali, Mauritania and our country. It is also contributing to the construction of a dam in southern Senegal, and it awards scholarships to our students. It also gives aid to the Islamic Institute of Senegal. This visit will further strengthen cooperation between Senegal and Saudi Arabia. The head of state will be accompanied by Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs; Ousmane Seck, minister for economy and finance; Mamoudou Toure, minister for plan and cooperation; Moustapha Cisse, Senegal's ambassador to Saudi Arabia and Moustapha (Sigue), vice president of the National Assembly as well as several top officials. [Text] [AB070749 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 6 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/656

BRIEFS

UK MILITARY DELEGATION--Victoria, 8 Mar (AFP)--A British military mission has arrived here for high level talks with representatives of the Seychelles people's defence forces. The NATION DAILY said the two-man delegation was returning a visit made by Seychelles Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis to Britain last year. The arrival of the British delegation yesterday coincided with the departure of a Tanzanian people's defence forces delegation following a week's visit. [Text] [AB080926 Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT 8 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/904

JAALLE SIAD RECEIVES NORTH KOREAN DEPUTY PREMIER

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Mogadishu, Thrusday — The General Secretary of the SRSP, President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, has last Wednesday received at his residence here the visiting Deputy Premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Comrade Jong Jun Gi.

On the occasion, Jaalle Siad and the Korean Deputy Premier discussed the further strengthening of bilateral relations and mutual co-operation, and exchanged views on current world problems, particularly the Horn of Africa issue.

Comrade Jong conveyed to President Siad a personal message from Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the PDRK.

Jaalle Siad expressed his thanks to the government and people of the PDRK for their generous assistance to Somalia, particularly in the field of development programmes and requested comrade Jong to convey his greetings and best wishes to President Kim Il Sung, the government and people of the PDRK.

In reply, Comrade Jong voiced his appreciation of the tangible achievements realised in Somalia during the revolutionary era. He also praised friendly relations existing between the SDR and the PDRK.

The First Vice President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Ali Samater, also received on Tuesday at his office here the Deputy Primier of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Comrade Jong Jun Gi.

On the occasion, Jaalle Samater and the Korean Deputy Primier discussed the means and ways of further promoting the good relations based on, bilateral co-operation and mutual

respect that exist between SDR and the PDRK, and exchanged views on other topics of common interest to both countries.

Meanwhile the PDRK delegation returned here on Wednesday afternoon following their tour of the Lower Shabelle Region.

While there, the Korean Deputy Premier and his delegation toured the Sand Dunes Stabilization Scheme near Shalambot where they were briefed on its history and accomplishments by the Party Committee Secretary of the Lower Shabelle Region, Jaalle Said Bile Adan.

Jaalle Saeed pointed out to the Korean delegation the dangers posed by the shifting sand dunes to the region's agricultural lands and lines of communication before the launching of the project.

During its stay in the region, the delegation also visited the Grape-fruit Extension Project at Golweyn and the Janale plantations.

The Deputy Primier of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Comrade Song Sung, accompanied by National refugee commission, Jaalle Abdi Mohamed Tarrah, on Monday visited the refugee camps at Jalalaqsi, Hiran Region.

During his stay there Comrade Jong toured the refugee centres various quarters, and closely studied the progress of relief and administration operations there, listening afterwards to a briefing report by the Co-ordinator of the National Refugee Commission for Hiran region, Jaalle Abdi Adan Ahmed.

The Co-ordinator told the visitors that the refugees who are in Somalia were forced to flee from their homes in Western Somalia by the inhuman brutalities they suffered at the hands of the Abyssinian colonialist regime, and that they looked for political and economic support to all the international peoples of the World.

CSO: 4700/924

RADIO KULMIS REPORTS ON DELEGATION VISITING U.S.

EA140050 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalias [DFSS] delegation to the United States, whose visit there is to explain to the American people and government the true situation in Somalia, continues with its meet-the-people campaign. The DFSS delegation, which is in America to explain to the American people the struggle of the Somali people and to oppose the terror regime, the sole purpose of which is to destroy the independence and interests of Somalia, continues its work in America.

The DFSS delegation, which is visiting various U.S. cities, vividly exposed the anti-Somali policies and treacherous acts against the Somali people by the Mogadishu regime led by dictator Mohamed Siad Barre. The DFSS delegation spearheaded large demonstrations opposed to dictator Siad Barre's visit to America.

The DFSS delegation held high level talks with senior American officials and presented to the American Government documentary evidence of the true situation in Somalia. The DFSS delegation explained to the American people and government the political policies of the DFSS, which are opposed to foreign interference in the internal affairs of Somalia.

The DFSS delegation held a well-attended press conference in Washington on Thursday. At the press conference the DFSS delegation clearly exposed the terrorism, antihuman rights, political oppression, divide-and-rule policies in Somalia and the economic and productivity decline in Somalia which is the work of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, who is now seeking help from President Reagan's administration.

The media in most of the American states carried the DFSS press conference on the true situation in Somalia. The DFSS delegation also distributed millions of leaflets informing the American public of the true situation in our country under the terror regime of Mohamed Siad Barre.

The large demonstrations organized by the DFSS delegation were attended by thousands of Somalis living in America as well as American citizens who sympathize with the Somali people, whose independence, freedom, integrity and human rights were usurped by dictator Siad and his henchmen.

CSO: 4797/10

SAUDIS PROVIDE SOMALIS WITH OIL GRANT

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

Mogadishu. Thursday — The SDR Minister of Finance Jaalle Abdullahi Axmed Addow, disclosed here on Sunday that Somalia and Saudi Ababia have concluded an economic agreement according to which the Saudi Kingdom will extend to Somalia a grant of 360,000 tons of oil valued at 125 million U.S. dollars.

Speaking to SONNA upon his return here from a friendly visit to Riyadh, Jaalle Addow said that the oil-donation agreement was the result of an earlier understanding to this effect between the Prisident of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, and the Saudi King Khalid Bin Abdul-Aziz.

The Minister said that his visit to Saudi Arabia has considerably contributed to the further strengthening of the excellent relations that have always existed between the two sisterly countries.

«Somali-Saudi Economic co-operation has always symbolised the brotherly ties of unity and solidarity that bind our two countries and peoples together», he said.

Jaalle Addow who signed the agreement for the Somali government said that the oil grant will be shipped to Somalia in the near future, and will cover Somalia's oil needs for one year approximately.

The Minister's delegation was welcomed back at the airport by the President of Somalia's Central Bank, Jaalle Mohamoud Jama, the Director General of the Ministry of Finance, Jaalle Yusuf Ali Nur and other officials.

CSO: 4700/924

SIGNIFICANCE OF P. W. BOTHA'S VICTORY OVER VERKRAMPTES EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] It is the sheer size of Mr P W Botha's victory over the verkramptes that surprises and impresses. When it came to the pinch, the much-feared verkrampte force in the National Party's Transvaal hierarchy, whose mere existence had done so much for so long to paralyse the Government, was revealed as a mere 21%.

That the overt verkrampte representation was confined to this number says a good deal about the behind-the-scenes manoeuvring and organisational effort by Mr Botha's supporters, which no doubt stretches beyond the past few days. Mr Botha himself also played his part: his dramatic entry into Saturday's head committee meeting was a remarkable display of personal courage in being willing to take on his accusers face-to-face.

Perhaps the 21% have broader and more substantial support at grass-roots level? If so, it is unlikely to be a troubling factor at this stage. Many of the Afrikaners who oppose the Nationalist leadership are already out of the party: they showed where they stood in last April's General Election when, in straight fights with the NP in the Transvaal, the Herstigte Nasionale Party drew about one third of the votes. Those extreme Rightwingers who remain in the National Party are, with the crushing of Dr Andries Treurnicht, bereft of their rallying figure.

So Mr Botha at long last has a reasonable idea of who is with him. He is secure in his positions as party leader and Prime Minister. He knows with some precision what his power-base is.

Given the tumultuous events of the past week it is unlikely that, within the foreseeable future, he will face any kind of a challenge to his supremacy. Further conflicts will no doubt emerge in the future. But for the moment, Mr Botha is the victorious bull and no one dares take him on.

Now that the Nationalists have sorted themselves out, it is Mr Botha's task to tell South Africa exactly how he intends to operate from his power-base. He should explain in concrete, direct language what he intends doing.

To speak in vague terms about "healthy power-sharing" and "co-responsibility" might be enough to excite the passions of the extremists. But to most ordinary South Africans it is all as clear as mud in providing vital information about what exactly is intended.

To put a basic question: Freed of the verkramptes, what positive action does Mr Botha intend taking in fulfilment of his "adapt or die" warning?

We have previously expressed our grave reservations about how far Mr Botha will be willing, or indeed able, to go in restructuring South Africa. While he and his Nationalists adhere to the ideology of separate development what degree of racial change is really possible?

Are we wrong to have these doubts and anxieties?

When Mr Botha issued his call last Wednesday for South Africans to unite behind him, was he merely addressing himself to Nationalists? Or was he speaking to all South Africans? Was he holding out the hope that blacks, coloureds, Indians and English-speaking whites, as much as verligte Afrikaners, would find themselves able to rally behind him out of conviction and enthusiasm?

We would like to be able to believe this. But it is up to Mr Botha: he should speak out in plain language, free of double-speak and evasion.

South Africa waits to hear from him.

CSO: 4700/927

PROFESSOR KLEYNHANS: 'BOTHA'S SINCERITY IN DOUBT'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text]

BLACKS should not be too optimistic about the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's stand that the National Party approved of the power sharing principle in South Africa, said Prof. Willem Kleynhans, head of the political Science Department at the University of South Africa.

He told The SOWETAN yesterday that the Prime Minister's "healthy power sharing" stand might not be far different from the views shared by the National Party's Transvaal leader, Mr Andries Treurnicht, who walked out of a parliamentary caucus meeting this week without casting a vote of confidence in Mr Botha.

"I do not think his power sharing principle can be genuine. The Prime Minister is not in favour of political dictionary terminology of the concept of power sharing. Until he has clearly defined what he means by healthy power sharing in the country, Blacks, who are keenly waiting for hopeful signals, should not be too optimistic. They should wait and see," said Prof. Kleynhans, who added that he was "sceptical about the whole issue."

REALISE

Voicing his approval of the "Apartheid" system, the political scientist said it took the South African government 27 years to realise that the system promulgated by the National Party, was a "myth". He warned that if ample opportunities were not created for blacks to have a meaningful say in the political running of the country, whites should prepare themselves for radical movements, urban attacks and protests from those without proper political powers.

CSO: 4700/927

COMMUNICATIONS GAP IN PARLIAMENT WIDENS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English [no date given] p 1

[Article by Peter Sullivan: "Parliament: Is It Becoming Useless?"]

[Text] The political chasm between Government and Opposition is at an all-time wide.

Politicians and observers are genuinely alarmed at the way the two sides of the house talk past each other.

Some find it depressing, others merely frightening.

But both sides are getting more bitter.

Opposition MPs angrily point to the Government's growing arrogance during question time in Parliament when legitimate questions go unanswered as they're "not in the interests of the State."

Equally angrily, Government MPs accuse Mrs Helen Suzman of misusing both Parliament and democracy by "sneaking" the Aggett letter past the Speaker's ruling in deliberate contempt.

The Speaker had ruled any discussion on Mr Aggett sub judice yet Mrs Suzman read out allegations that a detainee had been tortured before disclosing it was Neil Aggett.

But here again, Opposition MPs are furious about the sub judice rule and its interpretation.

"Parliament is supposed to have more freedom of speech than the rest of the country," says Mr Harry Pitman, an advocate and MP for Pinetown. "Yet the sub judice rule is used to stop us debating things we can freely discuss outside the House."

Government MPs shrug their shoulders and say the rulings emanate from the Speaker.

Effectively, the Speaker has banned all discussion on Dr Aggett and on the attempted Seychelles coup as being sub judice.

But the antagonism presently being shown in Parliament goes deeper than just these incidents.

It is almost as though one had the Americans and the Soviets in one house, trying to sort out the world.

The National Party certainly does not approximate to any of the American parties and the Progressive Federal Party is probably further away from communism than the Government, but there is the same refusal to consider the other's point of view.

In Government eyes — and not merely rhetoric—the Progressives are anti-South African, unpatriotic, bent on destroying the Republic and themselves.

In PFP eyes — and not merely rhetoric — the Government is cruel repressive, evil, blind and bent on self-destruction.

Most PFP supporters believe detainees are tortured in one way or another (besides solitary confinement's psychological rack).

Most National Party supporters scoff at allegations levelled by detainees or former detainees, and say accusatios of torture are all communist-inspired.

This is not political point-scoring, but deeply held beliefs which clash head-on with others, whatever the truth may be.

Is Parliament as a tool becoming useless?

The Prime Minister is worried at the erosion of "national will." The Opposition decries the erosion of what little democracy there is.

What rubbish. All it is really about is who will govern the country, National Party, PFP, HNP or ANC.

PFP supporters see the greater emphasis on national will and "Do it for your country" as being an ominous pointer to a one-party state.

As the chasm widens, the Government asks incredulously: "Do you want the same thing to happen here as happened in Rhodesia? After all Ian Smith followed Prog policy . . ."

The PFP retorts: "Would you prefer the war kill-rate of 20 a day to continue in Zimbabwe — is that preferable to giving up exclusive white power?"

Neither side answers the other's questions.

Can Parliament operate like this?

Or is Alvin Toffler, futurist writer, correct in predicting: "The overworked obsolete political technology of the ideas age is breaking up under our very eyes. . . ." (The Third Wave).

At the moment, there is one instant solution offered by South Africa's political pedlars: the President's Council.

Its recommendations are expected some time this year, maybe next, but until they come the political debate rages on in limbo, across the ever-growing chasm between the Government of the country and its loyal Opposition.

CSO: 4700/927

HISTORY OF CRACKS IN AFRIKANER UNITY TRACED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Feb 82 pp 12, 13

[Article by Joe Latakgomo in "Outsider's View"]

[Text] THE Afrikaner nation is in bondage, fettered by chains of fear and insecurity. This unfreedom, this insecurity, may yet lead to the downfall of Afrikanerdom itself.

This observation was made by J H P Serfontein in his book, Brotherhood of Power, published in 1979.

Just over two years later, the collapse of the National Party seems imminent with the walkout this week of Transvaal National Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht from a caucus meeting, and a vote against a motion of confidence in Prime Minister P W Botha.

The rift between Dr No, as he has come to be known because of his steadfast refusal to accept proposed changes to this country's race laws, and Mr Botha, has been boiling for years.

CORNERSTONE

The final straw came when Mr Botha touched on one of the cornerstones of the whole philosophy of apartheid. In 1968, Prof Gerriet Viljoen, then chairman of the Broederbond, now Minister of National Education, made the Government's position quite clear:

"Clearly, apartheid's original formula cannot cope with this situation," and then went on to add that the National Party's biggest mistake had been to impose on blacks a policy worked out by whites without consultation.

However, he ruled out all-race conventions as being impossible. It would mean, he said, ackowledging the necessity of sharing power between races — something which Afrikaners have always been promised will never happen.

This promise had been carried through over the years, and when Mr Botha spoke of "sharing power" with coloureds and Indians, it was inevitable that he would face opposition from people like Dr Andries Treurnicht.

To be able to appreciate the effect of this, one must look into the history of the Afrikaner, how he came to power, how he manipulated himself and others, and finally, the role the Broederbond, South Africa's supersecret body, played in it all.

This is significant because it was basically through the Broederbond that Afrikaner unity has been able to hold over the years. Even in times of strife and misundertanding in the past, it was the Broederbond which kept the protagonists together.

It is significant, too, that it had to be Treurnicht who broke this string — for he was at one time strongman in the Broederbond as chairman until he was maneouvred out of office for Prof Viljoen to take the chair.

This unity, it seems, was based on fear. Fear of ostracisation. Fear of reprisals. For, over the years, the Broederbond had established itself in the cabinet, politics generally, the church, education, cultural organisations, newspapers, labour, the police, Government services, universities, among farmers and in village committees. Anybody who dared challenge any of the Bond's principles therefore faced serious

troubles.

The spread of fear was based on one statement: "The Afrikaner never forgives or forgets treason. Traitors will be dealt with by the volk."

"The Afrikaner Broederbond was born out of deep conviction that the Afrikaner volk has been planted in this country by the Hand of God, destined to survive as a separate volk with its own calling." This, according to Serfontein, was what Dr J C van Tooy and Ivan Lombard said in a statement in Die Transvaler in 1944.

It is against this background that Afrikaner nationalism took hold. There were rifts and splits, ups and downs. But through the Broederbond, the Afrikaner finally emerged and seized power. Right from the beginning Afrikaner unity was placed above all else.

"The welding together of Afrikaners, differences of opinion about national problems must be removed and a healthy progressive society and uniformity of purpose must be achieved. The interest of the Afrikaner must always be served."

It was from this fear of being overwhelmed by blacks that the Broederbond devised the master scheme which resulted in the homelands. The plan was devised as long ago as 1935.

"Total mass segregation should not only be stated as the ideal, but should also be the immediate practical policy of the State. At suitable places on the borders of the Union (of South Africa) suitable and sufficient ground should be purchased which would be set aside for occupation by native families and tribes which today are still scattered throughout the country on farms and in kraals and reserves . . ."

The Bond went on: "Natives who have reached a certain fixed age will be allowed, with the permission of his tribal chiefs, and the commissioner, to go temporarily to the area of the white to work on his farms, or in the towns or cities, but they will not be allowed to go with their families."

With regard to political rights, the Bond states: "In these areas,a greater measure of self-government can be granted with the lapse of time, which as far as possible should take into consideration the pre-history and traditional form of government of the native . . ."

Regarding "detribalised urban natives, they must be encouraged as far as possible to move to these native areas. Those who cannot do it ought to be housed in separate locations where they will enjoy no political privileges and may own no property because they must be regarded as temporary sojourners . . ."

All this formed the cornerstone of the National Party's policy when it took government in 1948. Over the years, the system was rigidly adhered to. The famous declaration by poet Totius, to 70 000 Afrikaners in 1939 in Bloemfontein, was always in the Afrikaner's mind: "It has been pledged that Afrikanerdom would never allow itself to split."

Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, as a newspaper editor in 1943, demanded that "the Afrikaner Broederbond must gain control of everything it can lay its hands on in every walk of life in South Africa. Members must help each other to gain promotion in the civil service or any other field of activity in which they work with a view to working themselves up into important administrative positions".

After the 1948 election victory, Dr Verwoerd told a Broeder meeting that the major task of the Bond was to entrench the NP in power and to see it never lost it.

Certainly, it seems, he kept the support of the Bond when he finally became premier. He propped himself up by co-operation, and sticking to the ideals of the Bond.

Often considered the architect of apartheid, Dr Verwoerd was actually only implementing Broeder ideals and philosophies worked out almost 20 years earlier. He gave these ideals a touch of respectability, but made sure he remained well within the realms of general Broeder philosophy.

Trouble in the Afrikaner ranks really started when Mr B J Vorster took over the premiership after Dr Verwoerd was assassinated.

It was the beginning of the wane in power and grip by the Bond. Vorster, who was himself a Bond member, sparked the formation of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, and Dr Albert Hertzog tried to prop

himself up by seeking Broeder support.

In 1966, the terms "verlig" and "verkramp" became fashionable, after being first used by another Afrikaans editor.

The Hertzog group were classified as "verkramp" and the Vorster supporters "verlig". Perhaps these terms, too, contributed to the beginning of the cracks in Afrikaner unity. The Bond did try to warn people against "classifying each other . . . with superficial generalisations like verlig and verkramp."

However, it was clear that the knives were out for Mr Vorster. He had been trying too hard to woo the English, and alienated the Bond to the extent that Dr Piet Meyer, head of the SABC and chairman of the Bond, is reported to have declared at a party: "Our most important task is to get rid of John Vorster".

Again internal dissent was plastered over. Whether this was a clear indication that the Bond's power and influence were on the wane is debatable, but from that, it seems, Mr Vorster emerged the victor. The cause of Afrikaner unity had once more been saved.

Throughout this period, there was a plea for "the necessary co-operation and solidarity among Afrikaners without abandoning principles".

However, the kind of spark for dissent will show that it was simply another papering exercise. In one instance, Mr Vorster was accused by a newspaper of having said that Maori players were welcome in South Africa.

The editor of that newspaper was . . . Dr Treurnicht. That was the beginning, really, of a long series of clashes between Dr Treurnicht and his premiers. Subsequent clashes also came from sports issues, but each time Afrikaner unity was protected, and he survived.

He was voted out of the chairmanship of the Bond, given a deputy ministerial position, moved again to another post, and finally, only in an attempt once more to hold unity, he was given a cabinet position which (at the time of writing) he is still holding.

However, Mr Vorster certainly became more and more cautious in his reformist approach. He moved back to seeking support from the Bond, and Treurnicht used the same organ to delay changes, for instance, in sport policy.

These changes are still being delayed, and Mr P W Botha, who took over the premiership when Mr Vorster bowed out after the Information Scandal, inherited Mr Vorster's problems with Dr Treurnicht.

Mr Botha took the first Transvaal congress he addressed by storm when he challenged them to accept his policies and chosen path or get out. His performances won him friends — but the bitterness among the verkramptes in the Transvaal congress were to continue simmering.

And finally, this week, the whole bubble burst. Treurnicht, with support from mostly Transvaal members of Parliament, seems to have thrown down the gauntlet. He is only prepared to go back if Mr Botha "defines" what he means by "power sharing". He is asking Mr Botha to "water down" his position.

South African politics have taken a new turn. If Dr No gets four more supporters — 19 MP's did not attend this week's dramatic caucus meeting — his faction could become the official Opposition Party. He needs to win over 34 of the Transvaal's 67 seats to keep the province under control. It is difficult to say how many of the caucus's 142 members he can win over.

Whatever, the only danger for this country would be for Mr Botha to be over-cautious, and halt his reformist approach with the hope that he will retain grassroots support. The game is going on.

CSO: 4700/927

NATION'S 'REALITIES' FORCED NP CHANGES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Feb 82 p 10

[Article by Michael Acott]

[Text] POWER-SHARING was, until this week, something no Nationalist leader could condemn strongly enough. Now it has suddenly become Nationalist policy with the approval of the Prime Minister himself.

And it was the final straw that broke the verkrampte Nationalists' backs as the party split this week for the second time in 13 years.

For Mr P W Botha's endorsement on Monday of an emotive term in South African politics raised eyebrows both within and outside the Government. However strongly he qualified it, laying the emphasis on consultation and co-responsibilityy, power-sharing has always been a dirty word in Nationalist politics.

Perhaps more than any other, it is this word which will dominate the turbulent months ahead as a smaller governing party — and perhaps a new, Rightwing opposition — debate a new constitutional framework for South Africa.

The endorsement of integrated sport led to the Herstigte Nasionale Party breakaway in 1969. It is the endorsement now of sharing power with other races which has provoked another group of Rightwing Nationalists to rebellion.

The change from bogey-word to official policy is nothing new in the shifting vocabulary which has marked what Nationalists are pleased to call the logical unfolding of the separate development concept.

Each has been forced on a reluctant National Party by force of circumstances. But few terminology changes can have had as sudden and dramatic effect as Mr Botha's approval of power-sharing when many in his party were already apprehensive of his approach to a new constitution for white, coloured and Indian people.

It is welcome ammunition to the Herstige Nasionale Party and other Rightwing groups, including some of his former Cabinet and caucus members, who see Mr Botha as an integrationist.

For power-sharing is something generations of Nationalists have been assured would be avoided for so long as they kept the National Party in power. It has been derided as one of the many evils espoused by their opponents which would lead to chaos and black majority rule in South Africa.

When Mr Botha unveiled his 12-point plan, he was careful to explain to Nationalist congresses that *magsverdeling* was not the dreaded term *magsdeling*; the Government stood for a division of power, not the sharing of power.

Central to Nationalist policy has been the insistence that the white man must retain an exclusive say over his own destiny. Other population groups have been given increasing power to rule themselves, but they have always been told firmly that this cannot include a say in how the white man is governed.

As recently as last August, the PFP MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, asked Mr Botha in Parliament whether he believed in power-sharing.

"No. Do not talk nonsense," Mr Botha replied, adding that Dr Boraine "can wait until doomsday if he thinks I intend to implement PFP policy."

Now things are different. Mr Botha stated flatly this week that, while the National Party and the PFP understood power-sharing in different terms, too many bogeys had been created around the concept.

"For us the concept of consultation and co-responsibility is a healthy form of power-sharing, without undermining the principle of self-determination. Therefore we prefer the term co-responsibility," he said.

As the Nationalist newspaper Beeld observed in an editorial, this is the first time a Nationalist leader has spoken approvingly of power-sharing. Beeld also answered the question of why the Government was departing from previous stands: Whether Nationalists like it or not, coloured people can have no separate homeland or separate sovereignty, and will therefore have to be involved in a form of power-sharing with whites.

There, too, is the answer to previous changes of terminology, from apartheid onwards. Nationalist policy has

been forced to adapt as it has found itself unable to bend the realities of South Africa to its own vision of how things should be. As the policy has adapted, official descriptions have adapted too.

The National Party came to power under Dr D F Malan in 1948 on a platform of apartheid.

Under Dr H F Verwoerd, came a new emphasis as the Government realised segregation was not enough, that other population groups had at least to be given a form of self-government. Thus apartheid became separate development.

Black homelands were given first self-government and then, under Mr John Vorster, the right to opt for independence. Separate governing councils were created for the coloured and Indian peoples struck by Nationalist edict from the voters' rolls.

Now the wheel is turning again under Mr P W Botha, although it might never turn full circle.

Having separated the homelands politically, the Government now wants to reunite them economically with South Africa. So Mr Botha has embraced confederation, another former Nationalist bogey word, as a policy for co-operation of independent states.

Separate development for the coloured people has collapsed, and with it has gone the dream of population groups in separate, self-governing, racial compartments.

The Coloured Persons' Representative Council, meant to compensate for the loss of the coloured parliamentary vote, was abolished at its own request because it had no real power. The Indian Council has survived an unpopular and poorly supported election, but lacks credibility.

Mr Botha has committed his Government to a shared constitutional dispensation for white, coloured and Indian people on the basis that separate coloured or Indian homelands are not possible. He has created the President's Council to recommend a new constitution, and its proposals are expected by May.

Nationalist battle-lines have now been drawn, with Dr Andries Treurnicht and his fellow verkramptes rejecting in advance a shared Parliament or a multi-racial Cabinet. Mr Botha has produced a bomb of his own which exploded in the Nationalist caucus room on Wednesday: endorsement of power-sharing and the stated demand that every Cabinet Minister, Dr Treurnicht included, endorse it as well.

Dr Treurnicht managed to avoid the caucus vote, but Mr Botha's statement was worded carefully to allow doubting Nationalists to support it. It was, as PFP members noted immediately, in effect only power-sharing within the strict confines of white domination and existing Nationalist policy. Even that has proved too much for a large section of Mr Botha's MPs.

His endorsement of power-sharing is, potentially, much more than an attempt to bend the meaning of a clearly understood word to suit unaltered Nationalist policy.

Its Nationalist use, in spite of Wednesday's events, is still strongly qualified. It means vastly different things to a Nationalist Government and to those who believe power-sharing includes an equal parliamentary vote and government by all the people for all the people.

But it is also an admission by a Nationalist leader, belated and possibly reluctant, that some government sometime will have to agree to whites and other races sharing real power in South Africa.

The months ahead will show whether it will be Mr Botha's government that does it. The fragile Nationalist unity which rendered the National Party incapable of real reform is crumbling, but there are still a multitude of sceptics who believe Nationalists will never allow a diminution of real white power.

The small ray of hope for an eventual solution is that South African realities have forced another small, but significant, change in official political terminology and a more significant change in party politics.

CSO: 4700/927

OPEN VOTE BEAT US, CLAIM NP REBELS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] SUPPORTERS of Dr Andries Treurnicht are claiming that a secret ballot at Saturday's Transvaal Nationalist Head Committee meeting could have changed the outcome of the showdown between him and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

They say an attempt by Dr Treurnicht's top aide, Mr Tom Langley, to allow members of the head committee to cast their votes secretly was defeated.

The final open vote on the motion of confidence in the leadership of the Prime Minister and unqualified support for his interpretation of National Party policy sent Dr Treurnicht crashing to a 172 to 36 vote defeat.

An indication that the outcome could have been closer came in the first vote of the day — the election of a chairman to control the meeting. Victory in this first skirmish was vital to both parties.

The Treurnicht camp suggested Mr B D T Boshoff, chairman of the Transvaal Provincial Council. The Botha camp nominated Mr J de Wet, a constituency chairman from Klerksdorp. Mr De Wet won by 125 votes to 96.

The relatively narrow victory by the loyalists, who were led by Mr Botha's strong-arm man, Mr F W De Klerk, deputy Transvaal leader and Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, is said to have deeply worried the P W Botha men.

This fear was reflected in the first motion suggested by Mr De Klerk. The motion would be the final test of support or rejection of Dr Treurnicht and his rebels.

Mr De Klerk's initial motion was identical to the one which caused the split at Wednesday's caucus meeting in Cape Town — except that it completely left out all reference to the Prime Minister's exclusive right to interpret party policy.

The rebels objected vehemently believing that this was not erough and that it purposely evaded the central critical issue.

They then put their own motion through Mr Caspar Uys, MP for Barberton.

It read: "This head committee reaffirms the acceptance of the principles and policy of the National Party and stresses that it does not accept power-sharing or mixed government at central, provincial or local level."

The rebels claimed afterwards that they did not wish to involve personalities and therefore did not move a vote of confidence in Dr Treurnicht or wish to mention the Prime Minister.

But their motion was never put to the vote. After the tea break, Mr De Klerk altered hisfirst motion, toughening it up by inserting the very issues which led to the split last week.

It is believed that at this stage the rebel contingent may have supported a motion of confidence in the Prime Minister and his leadership with certain qualifications. Sources indicated later that the P W. Botha camp, now sensing a decisive victory, decided during the break that they now had to introduce a motion which would force Dr Treurnicht and his followers into irrevocable opposition.

The motion which was then drafted and put to the head committee read: "The head committee of the National Party in the Transvaal (a) believes that the best interests of South Africa demand that maximum unity of the National Party should be protected; (b) expresses its confidence in and full support for the Prime Minsiter, his leadership and interpretation of National Party policy; (c) accepts the Prime Minister's interpretation of the meaning of joint responsibility as a form of healthy power sharing without the rape of the principle of self-determination and (d) thanks the Prime Minister for his emphasis on the unacceptability of the PFP policy of power sharing in a unitary state and his assurance in his policy statement on February 22 that the National Party would be consulted on the expected recommendations of the President's Council."

The loyalists swept the vote in winning by 172 to 36.

The head committe then supported by another decisive majority a motion appealing to those MPs who had "failed to conform" to do so by 11am on Wednesday when the Nationalist Parliamentary Caucus would be held.

The motion also demanded that non-conformity be followed immediately by stripping all office-bearers of their positions. It added that all non-conformists had to be suspended with immediate effect, but that their party membership would not be at issue until all possibility of conformity had died. When that stage was reached "disciplinary steps" would be taken.

CSO: 4700/927

GROBLER: LEADER NEEDS SUPPORT OF ALL RACES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Feb 82 p 29

[Text]

Dr Jan Grobler the editor of Nat 80s who set the cat among the National Party pigeons, talks to Bob Davis. His urgent sense of the need for change and his belief that meeting aspirations is vital to maintaining peace emerge.

Political leadership in South Africa is viable only if it has appeal for Afrikaners and English-speakers, Asians, coloured people and blacks, both in the national states and in white areas.

This is the view of Dr Jan Grobler, MP for Brits, whose controversial editorial in Nat 80s has again brought to the surface differences of opinion within the National Party leadership.

Dr Grobler wrote in his editorial that "in one country there can logically be no more than one Government."

The opinion was fully supported by Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, when he replied in the House of Assembly to a question from Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville). But Minister of State Administration Dr Treurnicht demanded clarification, objecting that one Government implied a multiracial Cabinet.

Dr Grobler told The Star: "We are at fault if we do not perceive the changing world in which other races are being emancipated."

He said prickly issues, such as the process of urbanisation and the fact that in the next 19 years some 21 million blacks would have to be housed in "white" South Africa, had so far been left to future generations.

"But we are the future generation that will have to make decisions and implement them," he reflected.

Dr Grobler said urbanisation problems were so pressing that the State and the private sector "do not dare wait for each other to make the first move."

Each had a responsibility to contribute meaningfully to solve the problem.

Factors such as population growth, educational advance, economic progress and pressure for political power demanded radical new approaches.

"There are no simple solutions to these problems but there are clear guidelines — namely, that we put our faith in Jesus Christ and admit that which is wrong is wrong and cannot be wiped out with mere words.

"In fact, we dare not attempt to solve our problems with sweet talk."

Dr Grobler said — as he understood matters — Mr P W Botha had gone beyond mere words and was in fact taking positive action to solve South Africa's problems.

"That is why I am encouraged and optimistic about our future," he commented.

Dr Grobler said if the basic human needs of food, clothing, shelter and self-expression were met, the results were usually peace and contentment.

He views his fellow men as social creatures who achieved and made their greatest demands within their peer group under the leadership of persons capable of responding to the demands of their times.

In multi-cultural societies, demanding interdependence and communal infrastructure, leaders needed wider horizons than those required to meet the parochial demands of only the peer group.

Dr Grobler said: "The acceptability of a leader by multiple groups within the same heterogenous structure becomes of cardinal importance.

"In the South African or southern African context a leader needs to have political appeal, for instance, to Afrikaners and English-speakers, Asians, coloured people and blacks, both in the national states and in in white areas in South Africa."

He said the theme could be further developed within Mr Botha's envisaged constellation of states. In this case white leadership would have to be acceptable throughout the constellation.

Dr Grobler said Mr Botha's leadership should preferably also have appeal in other African states — "South Africa being of Africa".

Acceptable and accepted leadership did not mean that a particular group should be required to give up what it held dear or peculiar to itself but that it should have equal respect for what what was dear or peculiar to other groups.

Dr Grobler said a lesson to be taken from history was that successive political structures had been forced to make room for the demands of new times.

"As regards our times, the person and leadership of Mr P W Botha is indispensable.

"He has not only clearly defined the problems of our times but he is also doing something about it.

"The greater his support from us, the sooner he will achieve his objectives — namely, a better South Africa for all its peoples."

CSO: 4700/927

NP SPOKESMAN: BUTHELEZI REPORT UNACCEPTABLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Government was not prepared to endorse the Buthelezi Commission report, the Minister of Finance and leader of the National Party in Natal, Mr Owen Horwood, said in a statement on behalf of the Government.

Mr Horwood said the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission were, in many respects, contrary to the important aspects of National Party policy.

He said the political and constitutional section of the report was not acceptable to the Government because, among other things, it stood for a unitary society in Natal, which clashed with the policy which the Government believed should determine relations between population groups in South Africa.

A number of recommendations on education clashed with the starting points the Government had made in its provisional memorandum on the De Lange report and were, therefore, unacceptable.

The statement pointed out that several other sections of the report, particularly those concerning research in the field of Zulu economic and social requirements, could have some practical value.

Mr Horwood said the Government was prepared to co-operate with the KwaZulu Government without deviating from its policy.

The Government also aknowledged that the New Republic Party-controlled Natal provincial authority was not prepared to endorse the report either. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/906

CROSS-BORDER OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA DEFENDED

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jan 82 pp 20, 21

[Article by Dr M. Hough, director, Institute for Strategic Studies]

[Text] The Rhodesian practice of striking at terrorist bases in neighbouring countries when it was deemed to be in the interests of Rhodesian security was deemed to be in the interests of Rhodesian security has been followed by South Africa as far as terrorist bases in Angola and Mozambique are concerned. As could have been expected, these operations were widely criticised on the grounds of "wrecking negotiaions," involving "refugee camps" as well as "violating the territorial integrity" of the host countries and attempting to "invade" these countries. Israel, too, has been condemned for cross-border operations in, for instance, Lebanon and Jordan.

It is obvious that any strict legal interpretation of these actions could create difficulties. There is some measure of uncertainty surrounding the right of self-defence and especially preventive self-defence, and cross-border operations do not always meet the requirements of "hot pursuit" as narrowly defined. On the other hand, states harbouring terrorists are justifying their actions mainly on political grounds. The whole issue has in fact, become more than a question of international law. During 1970 for instance, a declaration was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, wherein it was stated that: "Every State has the duty to refrain from organizing or encouraging the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into the territory of another State.

"Every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts when the acts referred to in the present paragraph involve a threat or use of force."

During 1974, "aggression" was defined by the General Assembly as acts which inter alia, follow from "...the sending by or on behalf of a State of armed bands, groups, irregulars or mercenaries which carry out acts of armed force against another State of such gravity as to amount to the acts listed above, or its substantial involvement therein."

It was, however, added that nothing in this definition could in any way prejudice "the right of self-determination, freedom and independence of peoples forcibly deprived of that right, nor the right of these people to struggle to that end and to seek and receive support."

No attempt was made to give this exception a legal basis. As resolutions of the General Assembly do not constitute international law, no attention has been given to this exception. It seems as if a very free hand is given to individuals and groups acting with armed force and operating across international borders while severe restrictions are placed on the actions of states across borders.

Justifications used for cross-border operations by South Africa (and Israel) appear to have been based on a variety of factors, including those of a legal, political and strategic nature. The right of hot pursuit, the right of self-defence and retaliation, pre-emption and deterrence, were involved.

The right of hot pursuit has only been codified in the international law of the sea. This "right" may also, however, find expression on land as well as in the air. In the case of land it refers to the uninterrupted immediate pursuit of an offender or group of offenders into the territory of another state. The right of hot pursuit does not, however, permit the crossing of boundaries or of territorial waters of the air space of another state unless an agreement permitting the exercise of this right between the states involved already exists.

Legally hot pursuit should be distinguished from such actions as self-defence and reprisals. It is submitted by some writers that although self-defence may include measures which resemble hot pursuit, the distinction between the right of self-defence and the right of hot pursuit is founded primarily on different objectives. Self-defence aims at the repulse of aggression or armed attack and the protection of the territorial integrity or political independence of a state. The main objective of hot pursuit on the other hand, is the effective administration of justice of an injured state and the bringing before its courts and punishment of wrongdoers.

The concept of "preventive self-defence" also exists, and states have invoked this right in practice although a measure of uncertainty exists as to what is admissable according to the right of self-defence. Necessity, proportionality and quick withdrawal are all elements of self-defence.

As to reprisals, there appears to be some uncertainty as far as their legality is concerned. Articles 2, 33 and 51 of the UN Charter, as well as a declaration adopted by the General Assembly in 1970 do not justify the use of force in acts of retaliation, and seemingly view the use of force as illegal. The term "punitive intervention" is also sometimes used with regard to retaliatory acts. This is defined as reprisal, short of war, for an injury at the hands of another state.

Excluding the legal justifications on which cross-border operations are based, considerations of a political and strategic nature obviously prove to be an important rationale behind the operations. In this regard, the following motives can be identified.

Pre-emption

In strategic terms, pre-emption has the object of forestalling an imminent attack. Destruction or capture of weapons is therefore a prime object of any pre-emptive strike in order to, at least temporarily, delay or destroy an insurgent's military capability. Pre-emptive strikes are obviously aimed at the larger insurgent bases and cannot prevent smaller groups of insurgents from continuing to function. In fact the destruction of bases often has the result of fragmenting insurgent forces until such time as a regrouping has taken place.

Deterrence

Cross-border operations could serve both as a warning to the government of the states harbouring insurgents as well as to the insurgent leaders, that future operations will be carried out if terrorism does not cease. Where deterrence in the original sense, that is defensive deterrence through the application on conventional tactics, can seldom serve to prevent terrorism, offensive deterrence, through threats coupled with action, is sometimes seen as an effective alternative. It does not, however, appear as though cross-border raids can be a completely effective deterrent either. None of the governments of the states harbouring insurgents have reacted after cross-border operations by withdrawing support facilities. In many instances these governments had even been warned or requested beforehand not to grant these facilities. It seems, however, that because these governments either feel that they themselves will not be attacked (such contacts have been avoided by South Africa during cross-border operations, although Rhodesia for instance, attacked economic targets in Zambia and Mozambique prior to Lancaster House); or because they are often powerless to control the insurgent forces; or they are under pressure from other states to grant these facilities; they will continue doing so.

The insurgents likewise do not appear to be completely deterred by cross-border raids. There seem to be sufficient recruits available (either joining voluntarily or being kidnapped) and fresh supplies of weapons apparently pose no problem.

The seizure of insurgent equipment, as well as the prevention of abductions give an added incentive to cross-border operations. Obtaining the plans and documents of insurgents also provides information on future activities. Furthermore "attacking of bases located near the border makes re-supply for insurgents more difficult, and temporarily safeguard towns. Recent operations by South Africa, such as "Protea," have also aimed at preventing a conventional back-up for SWAPO being established.

Political Implications

Boosting of public morale creating conditions conducive to peaceful internal settlement and a possible stronger bargaining position during negotiations are seen as importang considerations by states carrying out cross-border operations. The limited freedom of action that South Africa possesses, however, creates a problem in this sense. SWAPO has at times hardened its attitude towards negotiation; it has tried to use cross-border operations for propaganda by claiming, among other things, that the terrorist bases were refugee camps harbouring civilians. Consequently the outside world has often condemned the cross-border raids as "aggression" and has viewed them as ruining the prospects for peaceful settlement of the SWA/Namibia dispute. The risk of contact with Frelimo or MPLA troops is also ever present during cross-border operations, and although such contact has been largely avoided, large scale contact should it occur, could have far-reaching political repercussions.

Conclusion

The problems connected with the idea of cross-border operations in Southern Africa are only part of a larger problem, namely that of revolutionary warfare and support for "liberation movements." It may, strictly speaking, be legally more correct to invoke self-defence as justification for raids on insurgent bases, although this concept is somewhat vague and often has an element of reprisal built into it. It is sometimes reasoned that justifying cross-border operations in this sense will make these actions internationally more acceptable. The concept of self-defence and especially preventive self-defence, exercised through pre-emptive attacks will, although possibly legally more correct in the situation under consideration, in all likelihood be equally condemned.

The point, however, is that the first duty of a stage is to protect its inhabitants. If support for terrorism by neighbouring states endangers the security of a state and creates a de facto war situation, cross-border operations are essential even if it is only a partial solution to the problem.

The fact that South Africa has warned neighbouring countries not to support terrorism against South Africa and that attacks have been directed against terrorism bases only, makes it clear that South Africa has no intention of getting involved in armed hostilities with the governments of these countries. But attempts to protect terrorist bases against attacks could involve the armed forces of neighbouring countries in a war which could wreak havoc on already unstable economies.

CSO: 4700/908

DETAILS ON LARGEST INFANTRY BASE GIVEN

Pretoria PARATUS in English Feb 82 pp 36, 37

[Text] On 1 April 1962, in the small town of Ladysmith, was born one of the SADF's largest yet most effective infantry training bases--5 South African Infantry Battalion. Situated on the confluence of the Klip River and the Modderspruit, the base has grown to a fully operational infantry unit.

5 SAI Bn prides itself on many achievements, especially in the field of training where excellent results have been obtained. This is amply borne out by the fact that this Battalion has produced a Honoris Crux recipient--Sgt K.B. Rice, who was awarded the Honoris Crux at a parade in Bloemfontein at the beginning of 1981. Sgt Rice, then a Corporal, won the Best Section Leader's Cup while on course at 5 SAI Bn. The recent limited operations by the Security Forces in the south of Angola also gave the men of 5 SAI Bn the opportunity to prove themselves.

Like most units in the SADF, 5 SAI Bn has established certain traditions which will ensure that the spirit of its members will never wane. In accordance with the motto, "Avante" (Forward), the prestigious award of "Insizwa" has been instituted. In January 1971 5 SAI Bn started presenting its members with a proficiency badge known as the "Insizwa." Translated from the Zulu it means "strong young man." This badge is awarded to soldiers who achieve an exceptionally high standard in two main infantry subjects: physical fitness and musketry.

Fitness Test

The fitness test is a test of endurance, during which 2.4 km must be completed in under 10 minutes wearing full battle dress and a rifle. Prospective "Insizwas" are further required to complete a 20 km route march, in marching order, within the almost impossible time of three hours.

Good markmanship is also required for this award. To qualify for the "Insizwa" award in the musketry section a score of 200 out of a possible 250 must be scored. PARATUS spoke to Maj T. Smuts, Second in Command of 5 SAI Bn and himself a holder of the "Insizwa" who says that the award has been instituted as a motivating stimulus in the training of his men.

The Battalion further prides itself on the fact that it fits in very well with the community of Ladysmith. A previous Mayor of the town, Clr Mr H.E. Lee, said the following about the relationship between the people of Ladysmith and the base: "No other army camp in the country is so well integrated into a town's life as the Fifth South African Infantry Battalion". Further evidence of this is that the local newspaper, as a public service, is presently print-

ing the Battalion's newspaper, also called "Insizwa".

Under the command of the first OC, the present base was constructed on the old site of the Ladysmith Military Base — indeed a very historical site. As one pages through the historical records of the base, which are jealously preserved by the men of 5 SAI's media centre, one comes across old photographs and manuscripts which portray the early days of the base during the siege of Ladysmith and subsequently. Even the training of the 'troopies' are conducted in close proximity to such historic battlefields as Elandslaagte and Spioenkop.

That the base was dilapidated when 5 SAI Bn was established, is a fact which must be borne in mind when considering the subsequent developments and additions to the structures which accommodate the men of 5 SAI Bn. The responsibility of providing a new HQ with full training facilities went to the first OC, Maj M.M. Horner and his RSM, WO1 B.R. Kruger. Until 1978 they, however, had to be satisfied with existing facilities which were merely maintained and renovated. In 1978 the first new buildings were constructed with the troops already using the new messing facilities in the same year.

In 1979, the Officers and NCOs moved into their new messing quarters. Furthermore, in July 1979, with the troops moving into 140 tents, construction was started on six luxury accommodation blocks which are nearing completion. Presently, in order to conserve resources, the old NCOs mess houses the pay office, the Operations Room and Media Centre, with the rest of the building earmarked for a junior NCO's mess.

PARATUS resently accompanied Cmdt K.V. Harris on a tour of inspection of the base. What strikes you most as you move around the camp is the tremendous development taking place. This, however, appears not to have affected the training programme. In fact, everywhere you go you see groups of troops going about the work of becoming part of South Africa's Infantry Corps.

ENTHUSIASM

More noticeable however, is the enthusiasm and exuberance which exudes Cmdt Harris as he amicably chats about the plans which he has for 5 SAI Bn.

Mounds of hamburgers and chips are daily pouring out of the canteens. Not only does this add to the diversity of the diet of the average National Serviceman at 5 SAI Bn, but it also brings in a large revenue with which alterations are being made to the camp. For instance, work has already begun on a Visitors Reception Centre. This will include the use by parents of a large, fibre-glassed swimming pool, braaing facilities, the Hamburger Hut and Restaurant where the Ladies' Association is making the tastiest light meals this side of the Drakensberg.

"It's going to be a hit," says Cmdt Harris before going on to mention the new era of development which 5 SAI Bn is presently going through. Due to the poor soil found in the area, soil has to be brought in so as to improve the vegetation and grass in the base. Under construction at the moment is a hot-house type nursery which will, in the near future, supply the base with indigenous trees and shrubs. Also on the cards is a water reticulation system. This is to be followed by a hydro-seeding project which will provide grass around the living and training areas.

LIBRARY

A fully equipped library, placed there by the Natal Provincial Administration, serves to keep the literary interests of the people of 5 SAI Bn alive. The most popular form of recreation, however, is the sporting facilities available at 5 SAI Bn. The existing Avante Park (as the sport complex at 5 SAI Bn is known) was built by a private company at cost price — a tremendous cost saver and a sure indication of the high regard the community of Ladysmith has for the hard work being done by all and sundry connected to the SADF.

A visit to 5 SAI Bn is incomplete without a look at the goings on at "Oom Ben se plaas" which is situated in the south of the base. Here are kept the two ponies: Lady Noble and Boesman (the Battalion mascot). The fresh produce needed in the Restaurant are presently also being grown on the 'farm', which has as its patron the Battalion Sergeant Major, WO1 B. Oosthuizen, after whom the farm is named.

Meeting the Demands of Sophisticated Warfare

UPON entering the multi-media centre at 5 SAI Battalion in Ladysmith, you are immediately struck by the hive of productive activity erupting from this young section. The use of a multi-media centre to assist in the training of troops was introduced to 5 SAI Bn only from the beginning of the year. Functioning according to the directives as laid down by Chief of the Army, the 5 SAI Bn multi-media centre under the leadership of Lt G.M. Nunes, has made tremendous progress in developing modern instructional aids.

The multi-media centre at 5 SAI Bn has a graphic and art section, a photographic section which boasts a black-and-white darkroom, a printing section and library. "We can inform instructors on the various training aids which are available so as to make the standard of instruction more advanced," says Lt Nunes, himself a graduate in Education.

Amongst its stocks the centre has a collection of flipcharts, training manuals, models and transparencies and if any particular aid is not in stock, the men working in the media centre are first of all tasked to manufacture the required item. If this is not possible, the item is requested from the central stores.

The aim of the centre is to produce "packaged" training programmes which will be used to increase the knowledge of individuals on certain aspects of the varied syllabus of being an Infantryman. An added advantage of these packages is that not only are they used by instructors but also by personnel undergoing in-service training. This standardises the training from one Company to another. According to Lt Nunes, once the effectiveness of his centre caught on, it became very popular with all members of 5 SAI Bn.

The multi media centre at 5 SAI Bn has recently been responsible for the publication of its first newspaper, "Insizwa", which is a supplement to the local newspaper and is devoted entirely to Battalion activities. The aims of the newspaper are manifold. While providing the troops with local "military" news, it also serves as an important medium of communication between the OC, Cmdt K.V. Harris, his troops and their parents. Furthermore, the newspaper serves as an exposition to the community of Ladysmith of the activities of the people at 5 SAI Bn.

A major project undertaken by the centre is the collection and collation of the historical data of the Battalion. In 1982, with the celebration of the Battalion's 20th Birthday, the Centre will be responsible for the necessary brochure on the history of 5 SAI Bn.

From a small, prefabricated building where the Media Centre originated, one can easily see the progress achieved by Lt Nunes and his men. In meeting the demands that sophisticated warfare make on the Infantryman of today, the Media Centre at 5 SAI Bn, as indeed all the Centres in the SADF, will ensure a well trained and prepared soldier.

CSO: 4700/908

OPENING OF NEW INFANTRY BASE AT PHALABORWA MARKED

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jan 82 pp 26, 27

[Text]

DESPITE a threat of bad weather, the programme for the official opening of 7 SA Infantry Battalion's new R6 million base at Phalaborwa recently, was an unqualified success.

The new base was officially opened by the Minister of Defence, Genl Magnus Malan, just one month after the unit celebrated its eighth anniversary. Before the move to Phalaborwa, 7 SAI Bn was based at Bourke's Luck.

An air of festivity prevailed throughout the weekend's activities which many people, including parents of National Serviceman at the base and a number of local residents travelled great distances to attend.

Apart from the official opening ceremony, the highlight of the weekend's celebrations was a military tattoo held on the Friday evening.

An estimated 2 000 spectators attended the tattoo, among them the Chief of the SA Defence Force, Genl C.L. Viljoen; die Officer Commanding Northern Transvaal Command, Maj Genl P.M. Hanekom, as well as the Mayor of Phalaborwa, Mr W.A. Schoeman.

The young National Servicemen from 7 SAI Bn treated the large crowd, none of whom allowed the dark rain clouds to dampen their spirits, to a spectacular display of military prowess.

CLIMAX

The tattoo included drill, physical training, a band display and a demonstration of support weapons. There were also two team competitions in the form of an obstacle race and the changing of a vehicle's tyre, both of which had the spectators enthusiastically joining in.

The climax, however, was a mock attack staged by the infantrymen.

A "battle situation" was effectively created, down to the last detail including a SAAF helicopter which brought in two tracker dogs to trail the routed "terrorists".

Saturday's activities consisted of a review parade, after which Genl Malan officially opened the new base.

He was presented with a striking lynx head carving — the lynx is the unit's symbol — by the Officer Commanding 7 SAI Bn, Cmdt H.J. Schultz, as a memento of the occasion.

Genl Malan was taken on a short tour during which the history and training aims and methods of the unit were explained to him by Cmdt Schultz.

During his speech earlier on in the morning, the Minister warmly congratulated the men of 7 SAI Bn, both for their excellent operational record as well as for claiming sixth place in the army shooting championships.

NO SURPRISE

He said that it had come as no surprise to him that the unit had won the Chief of the Army's evaluation trophy for 1980.

The final event of the weekend was an open air Church Parade on the Sunday morning.

• SA Infantry Battalion was formed on Oct 1973 at Bourke's Luck. The first accommodation for the troops was a disused hospital there, which was gradually converted into a military complex.

The unit rapidly evolved into a dynamic infantry battalion with an esprit de corps of its own. However, halfway through 1979, the possibility of a change in location of the unit became progressively realiseable. And shortly afterwards the move to Phalaborwa took place.

The new base facilities at Phalaborwa were constructed almost entirely by 5 Military Works Unit, in a record time of only 14 months.

The cost of the comprehensive new base was R6 million. However, as Genl Malan pointed out while commending 5 Military Works Unit for the job, if the construction had been carried out in the whole by a private firm, the cost would have been at least 70 per cent higher.

We'll Do it Again, Says General Malan

SOUTH AFRICA would not hesitate to launch another operation like Operation Protea, the Minister of Defence, Genl Magnus Malan, said at the opening of a new infantry base at Phalaborwa.

Speaking at the official opening of the new 7 SA Infantry Battalion base, Genl Malan said that no self-respecting country which had the welfare and security of its peoples at heart, could allow terrorist organisations to try to jeopardise its future.

"Every country that harbours and supports these terrorists must know that they stand to lose in the struggle," he added. "We are determined to wipe out the terrorists, even if we have to cross our borders in order to do so."

Genl Malan stressed that by now the whole world must know that South Africa had no intention of capitulating.

"Our friends as well as our foes should have come to realise that we intend to solve our problems without any outside interference," he said. "We have no intention whatsoever of having our future decided by foreign powers."

Genl Malan said that despite boycotts and a generally hostile world, South Africa had succeeded in building up a military force feared by the country's enemies.

"It is a source of pride that we do not need foreign military equipment and foreign instructors to build up this strength, like some of our outspoken and critical neighbours," he said.

ACTIVE SUPPORT

He appealed for the active support of all inhabitants of South Africa, regardless of sex or race, saying that no Defence Force could operate in isolation.

Genl Malan paid special tribute to the community of Phalaborwa who, he said, had contributed a great deal to the unit in terms of generous moral and material support.

"The strategic position of Phalaborwa in the defence of the Republic made it an obvious choice as a training base for 7 SAI Bn," he said, "and the people of Phalaborwa have always taken a great interest in the unit's activities."

Speaking of the new base, Genl Malan said that the new complex was an achievement to be proud of.

"Designed to accommodate 1 700 members and with comprehensive fac... such as a fully equipped kitchen, sick-bay, working areas, offices, ablution blocks, hall restaurants and clubs, it is further proof of our country's military self-sufficiency, determination and power," he said.

CSO: 4700/908

DETAILS ON G5 ARTILLERY SYSTEM GIVEN

Pretoria PARATUS in English Feb 82 pp 13, 78

[Text] In the G5 artillery system, the South African Army has a weapon to outgun any enemy until the year 2000.

The Angolan operation in 1975 provided the impetus for the modernisation of the South African Artillery Field Branch, and this new generation 155 mm gun has placed South Africa in the forefront of modern artillery warfare.

The importance of artillery was emphasised during the Angolan operation by the successful use of the 88 mm (25 pounder) field gun, and the 140 mm (5,5 inch) medium gun.

However, the nature of the artillery battles in Angola led to a new requirement being identified by the SADF, namely a single field gun which would replace both the 88 mm and the 140 mm guns.

Shortly after the Angolan operation, a study was launched to determine the modern trends in artillery. The study indicated that the 155 mm calibre accepted by NATO was the choice for the upgrading of SADF artillery.

Most of the artillery used until recently by the SADF--and most other fighting forces--dates from the Second World War. This lack of upgrading was, among others, the result of the belief that artillery would eventually be phased out to make place for other forms of weaponry, such as missiles.

However, the 1973 war between Israel and Egypt proved beyond doubt that artillery still has a major role to play in conventional warfare, and most countries subsequently implemented vast programmes which upgraded their armaments and gave them greater range and effectiveness. In South Africa, developmentof the G5 gun was carried out simultaneously with the upgrading of existing systems, the development of the R4 assault rifle, the modification of the Elephant tank and development of missile systems such as the 127 mm multiple rocket launcher.

The G5 is designed to counter anything the enemy can throw into the field in the form of artillery. It is generally acknowledged as being far superior to similar systems developed elsewhere.

The G5 system, which will in future form the backbone of the South African Artillery Field Branch, consists of a medium gun, a full range of 155mm ammunition and a gun tractor.

The G5 will increase the firing power of the South African Forces considerably. It can provide offensive as well as defensive close fire support to forward infantry and mechanised groups, as well as independent artillery fire aimed at confusing and destroying the enemy.

The development team is confident that the G5 is a system that no enemy will be able to disregard in the future. Coupled with a high rate of fire and the most effective ammunition in the world, the effective flexibility in the use of the system commands great respect. The gun fires in both the high an and low angle mode directly and indirectly. The wide arc of fire also gives the G5 anti-tank and anti-vehicle capabilities in its wide range of applications.

Initial deployment of the guns is carried out by means of a gun-tractor, although the gun itself can be propelled at low speeds by its own built-in engine to facilitate short moves. In addition the gun can be transported by aircraft, train or tank-transporter.

A crew of five to eight mans the gun which features many power-assisted components for quick handling: a jack for the firing platform, the ramming of the projectile, the manoeuvring of the trail-leg and main wheels.

In addition to the local ammunition which was developed in conjunction with which the G5, the gun can fire all existing 155 mm projectiles. Furthermore it can fire all fuses, most charges and all existing NATO 155 mm ammunition.

The world-wide arms embargo against South Africa provided the local armanents industry with a great many challenging projects to satisfy the defensive equipment needs of the SADF: Development of the G5 has effectively filled the gap in our artillery requirements.

The entire project was co-ordinated by Armscor, in close co-operation with the SADF. AN Armscor subsidiary is the main contractor for the system, but various other Armscor subsidiaries and manufacturers in the private sector have made a major contribution to the G5 system. Following a detailed investigation, the first model was built and evaluated by the consumer, the SADF.

Based on the recommendations of this evaluation, an experimental development model led to an advanced development model and later to the engineering development model. It was only then that a pre-production model could be presented for serious production. The training of Permanent Force personnel and National Servicemen as gunners began recently in anticipation of the full deployment of this new generation gun in the SA Artillery.

The Armscor members of the development team attribute the outstanding success of the G5 project to the good co-operation received from the SADF and the high team spirit which marked this exciting development programme. One team member puts it this way: "Every individual was pushing the interests which he represented, which meant that quality, production and the many other disciplines that comprise a project of such magnitude, all received the highest priority at some stage or another, which led to the final product being the outstanding weapon that it undoubtedly is."

The gun has proved to be one of the best in the world. In addition, it was developed in a far shorter time than any of its counterparts abroad. Teamwork cut down significantly on the red-tape attached to the project, thanks to the direct contact that was maintained with the SADF throughout the project.

Thanks to the advanced technology which made the G5 possible, the system will be employed by the SA Artillery Field Branch for a long time to come.

CSO: 4700/908

SUDDEN CLOSURE OF MAHE AIRPORT TRIAL REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

COLONEL Mike Hoare and two other accused had told the pilot of an Air India aircraft that he had landed at Mahe Airport in "the middle of a revolution" and that "one or more" people would be shot if he did not co-operate.

This was contended by the State prosecutor, Mr Cecil Rees, SC, when he outlined his case in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday against Col Hoare and 42 others accused in terms of the Civil Aviation Offences Act.

He was leading evidence against the 43 men facing four counts individually of contravening the Civil Aviation Offences Act before the acting Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice Neville James and two assessors.

In a day which started with a scuffle between one of the alleged hijackers and a TV cameraman and the sudden closure of yesterday's court proceedings by Mr Justice James because the acoustics were so bad, Mr Rees also disclosed that the authorities were still negotiating to bring the captain and crew of the allegedly hijacked Air India Boeing to South Africa to give evidence in the trial. This ended earlier speculation that the captain and his 14-man crew had been stopped from coming to South Africa for political reasons.

Earlier, before a packed court, the 43 accused in the case, originally there were 45 but two, Steyn de Wet and Theo Dorious Daniel van Huysteen, will give evidence for the State, had pleaded not guilty on all counts. When the prosecution called on each one of the men to plead, they all replied in firm and loud voices "not guilty".

The day's proceedings came to a dramatic halt when Mr Justice James said the accused could not hear the proceedings. He described the situation as "intolerable". He said the accused had every right to know what evidence was being led against them.

The day started on a dramatic note when one of the burly alleged hijackers, Mr Kenneth John Kelly, while striding towards the entrance of the court, took exception to a TV cameraman, John Harris, filming him. Mr Harris' camera was abruptly swept aside and smashed into his face. He received a cut under his right eye.

Later, a spokesman for Independent Television, who employs Mr Harris, told The Citizen a charge of assault would be laid.

Outlining the State case of four cases under the Civil Aviation Offences Act against the men, Mr Rees said the State would set out to prove that the men, acting in concert, had contravened the Act in all four instances.

He said that at all times the men were a group of armed men acting in concert or in a pursuance of a common purpose.

Seized

During the afternoon of November 25 last year, in the Seychelles, the accused, through the force of arms, seized and exercised control over the Mahe Airport and its air traffic control centre.

During the night of November 25 an aircraft approached the Mahe Airport and requested clearance to land.

This aircraft, he said, was an Air India Boeing with 65 passengers aboard which had earlier left the Salisbury Airport, Zimbabwe, bound for Bombay, India, via the Seychelles.

Although there were parked vehicles on the runway, clearance was given for the aircraft to land.

Contravention

It was the State's contention that the Act had been contravened by this very action as there had been no lights on the runway.

These actions related to Counts 1 and the alternative count under the Act. He said the aircraft had landed in most dangerous circumstances which could have affected the safety of the aircraft.

Mr Rees said before the external doors of the aircraft were opened for disembarkation, certain of the accused surrounded the aircraft and then boarded it, instructing the crew and passengers to obey orders.

Some of the accused were armed with AK-47 assault rifles.

The surrounding of the aircraft related to a second count under the Cicil Aviation Offences Act.

The captain and the first officer of the Boeing were then taken into a dark room where they appeared before accused No 1 (Col Hoare). Col Hoare instructed the captain and first officer to cooperate and said they had landed in the middle of a "revolution".

While the captain and first officer were in the main airport building, other accused went to the aircraft and saw that it was refuelled and re-equipped for a flight out. At this stage none of the passengers, men, women and children, had been allowed to disembark.

Grenades

In relation to Counts 3 and 4, the accused then boarded the aircraft carring AK-47 assault rifles, Chinese stick hand grenades and rounds of ammunition. This in itself was a contravention of the Act.

The accused instructed the captain and members of the crew to take off from Mahe Airport even though they knew it was highly dangerous and that the aircraft had been damaged when it landed.

Monitor

Mr Rees said the aircraft was still damaged and no flight plans had been filed.

No clearance for the starting-up of the aircraft engines and no clearance to taxi had been given and the lights on the runway had not been switched on.

In relation to Count 4 Mr Rees said that one of the accused, Mr Charles Goatley and another accused, Peter Duffy, took up the position in the cockpit to monitor the flight and make sure the aircraft flew to Durban.

The captain was forced to fly to Louis Botha Airport in Durban, an airport he was unfamiliar with — and not to Jan Smuts, an international airport.

The pilot was also unfamiliar with landing conditions at Louis Botha.

Mr Rees said during the flight to Durban the accused — they were carrying arms — prevented the captain and members of the crew from making use of facilities on the aircraft.

They also interfered with the running of the aircraft. The crew and captain were also told not to communicate with the control tower at Louis Botha.

Closed

The aircraft finally landed at the Louis Botha Airport early on November 26.

At this stage the airport was closed to normal air traffic for about five hours because of the conduct of the accused.

It had also been highly dangerous for the damaged aircraft to land.

Mr Rees said the accused then began negotiating and issuing instructions to the authorities at the airport where the aircraft should be parked and the movement of vehicles and personnel in the restricted area of the airport. The accused also instructed the passengers on the aircraft not to talk to aircraft officials.

Danger

Mr Rees said the band of alleged mercenaries had exposed the passengers and crew to extreme danger by their actions.

At Mahe Airport the accused used the aircraft "virtually as a fortress and this is the place from which they were going to fight".

The Civil Aviation Offences Act was aimed at protecting passengers and aircraft and preventing "even the slightest stress" to the cabin crew. The Act regarded the slightest interference in a most serious light, he said.

Col Mike Hoare said earlier he "could not hear a thing" during proceedings.

The judge said this was the first time in his 25 years of convening the College Road Supreme Court that the accused had said they could not hear.

People

"I accept that this is because there are so many people in court and so many accused, all of whom are sitting further back than they normally do".

He suggested that steps be taken to improve the situation.

Negotiations are in progress to enable certain witnesses to be flown to South Africa to give evidence at the trial, Mr Rees told the court.

It is believed this will be one of the longest and most expensive trials in South African legal history.

Mr Hannon is appearing for 33 of the accused and Mr Stafford, SC, assisted by Mr P Oosthuizen, is appearing for 10 of the accused.

The names of the 43 men who are appearing are:

Thomas Michael Edward Hoare
Charles William Dukes
Vernon Anthony Prinsloo
Robert Jones Davies
Andrew Thomas Standish-White
Patrick John Eurelle
Christo Hillebrand
Bernhard de Vos
Louis Anthony Boucher
John Vincent MacKay
Sven Forsell
Janolof Sjölow
Stephen John Bildlecombe
Richard John Stannard
Nicholas Wilson
Peter Anthony Duff
Kevin Trevor Beck
Jochemus Louis Dekker
Frederick Gous
Kevin Nicholas Barnes
Barry Gribein
Tullio Moneta
David Charles Greenhalgh
Charles Glen Goatley
Johannes Pretorius de Boer
Kenneth Hugh Dalgleish
Patrick Glynn Barry Hendrick
Earnest Lodewyk Deetlefts
Keith MacLeod
Desmond Walker
Pieter Doorewaard
Donalds Peter Kenny
Michael Francis Webb
Peter Bruce Guy Duffy
Desmond Jurgens Botes
Kenneth John Kelly
Kurt George Horst Priefert
Peter Rokwyn
Simon Willar
Jacob Adriaan du Toit
Alex Deacon
William Dudley Paul
Alan Aston Man.

CSO: 4700/906

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE ON GOLD DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE HAD WARNED for several months of tough times ahead. Now they have arrived.

The credit squeeze has tightened. The lending rate and the mortgage rate are at record levels. Money is becoming scarcer and dearer. Jobs will soon become harder to come by.

Most of our troubles can be blamed on gold, that golden harbinger of boom days, but now the main cause of our difficulties.

We are, unfortunately, too dependent on this precious metal.

When the price is high, the economy takes on a rosy picture and there is a boom. When the price is low, the economy turns grey and there are serious problems.

So with the gold price now plunging alarmingly, the balance of payments in deficit, and the Government falling short of cash because the revenue from mines is down so badly, we can expect higher taxation in the Budget — probably a 10 percent loan levy on individuals and companies and higher imposts on tobacco, liquor and other items.

Clearly, when the boom was on, too much money was squandered by the Government and the private sector.

The Government may not have thought that the boom could last forever, but we doubt it ever thought the bottom would fall out of the gold price so soon and so devastatingly.

Businessmen are perhaps more cynical. They take the maximum profits while they can — and they did so in the recent boom. If they were wise enough, they have enough reserves to tide them over a recession like the one into which we are going.

The consumer is not as fortunate, since he hasn't really been able to build up any reserves. Whatever increases he has received in pay have been overtaken by sharp rises in prices, tariffs and fees.

If our troubles due to gold were not enough, diamonds have lost their sparkle and a giant like De Beers has had to cut its final dividend by half, sending shock waves through the gem industry and the stock exchange.

Share prices have been falling for some time and the JSE overall index has dropped more than 24 percent since the beginning of the year.

The rand has also fallen below the dollar, and if it drops much further, imports will

cost more, though our exports will benefit.

To add to the gloom, farmers are complaining of the effects of drought, a petrol price increase is in the pipeline, and the ripple effect of recent rail and postal tariff increases is still to be felt.

The fact that the ruling party has split will also not encourage overseas investor confidence, since one of the bullpoints in recent years has been the strength of the country's Government.

There could, of course, be an upturn in the gold market that would bring relief, but few experts expect gold to shine again this year.

So it looks very much like there will be hard times for some months to come.

The growth rate may then, as one or two experts have predicted, be not nil, but in a minus phase.

All this has come at a time when we still have the South West African border war on our hands, when we still have to spend much of our national income on defence, and when we are committed to improving the salaries of Blacks as well as their education and the quality of their lives.

Thus, the fall in the price of gold could not be at a more inopportune moment.

However, before we start talking of Black Thursdays or Black Fridays on the stock exchange, we think investors and the general public should bear this in mind.

We have been through bad times before — and worse times like Sharpeville and the Soweto riots periods.

The country's economy is basically very sound. We will survive the present recession as we have survived other periods of economic stringency.

One thing we cannot afford is a loss of confidence in ourselves. And there is no need for this.

The downturn we are experiencing will come to an end, as such downturns always do, and the economy will recover.

We have no doubt about that whatsover.

CSO: 4700/906

COUNTRY'S SEA FREIGHT ACTIVITIES PICK UP

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 82 p 10

[Excerpts]

SOUTH AFRICA was one of several pockets of slightly increased activity in a depressed market last week, reports Afromar.

Time charter did not provide much interest, especially for 'tweendeckers and the market is sorely trying for owners. A modern vessel of 16 800 tons ballasted from Malta to give delivery Houston mid-March for a trip to South Africa at $5 125 a day.

The only period business of note was for three sophisticated 12 700 dwt vessels with a speed of 16,5 to 17 knots, able to carry 428 containers with delivery on the Continent on prompt positions for six months' trading with options of a further six months, at $6 000 daily by a British liner company.

South Africa operators were prominent in time-charter tonnage to the Far East and to the Continent. Grain charterers took further tonnage to Japan with rates steady at $18 basis three ports discharge.

Other cargoes were quoted to Venezuela for a prompt position, and a small cargo was to be moved to the UK. Some grain products were quoted from South America to Durban.

Little fixing was reported in the coal trades although several new inquiries were circulated. Korean charterers were looking to move 40 000 tons of coal from Richards Bay on either voyage or time-charter basis for March 15 to 30.

A Japanese company was interested in moving 25 000 to 30 000 tons on time-charter basis out of Richards Bay on similar dates. One of the major oil companies had cargoes of 30 000 to 40 000 tons each from Richards Bay to Greece with shipment over the second half of this year.

Ore exports were also well catered for, and 30 000 tons of manganese was quoted from Port Elizabeth to Japan for a first-half April position which should be coverd at over $14 a ton on fio terms. Other interests were also involved in this trade.

It was said that a 20 000-ton cargo of manganese was fixed from Port Elizabeth to Montreal for about $14. A cargo of 10 000 to 15 000 tons was also to be moved between these ports.

A cargo of 16 000 tons was still to be covered to Norway on a prompt position, and 80 000 tons of manganese was arranged from Port Elizabeth to Northern Spain in three vessel with shipment between March and December. Another 30 000-ton cargo was arranged to Spain.

The sugar rate from Mauritius to the UK moved up to 50p with a fixture of 15 000 tons at £14. A total of 15 000 tons was arranged from Durban to Japan at $18,50 basis one port discharge.

CSO: 4700/927

WITWATERSRAND STUDENTS PLEAD GUILTY, GET TEN DAYS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 8

[Text]

AFTER being seven months in detention and four weeks on trial in the Johannesburg Regional Court the four University of the Witwatersrand Students charged with communist activities were sentenced yesterday after changing their pleas to guilty.

Benjamin Greyling (20), Elaine Mohammed (21), Michael O'Donovan (21) and Leslie Lax (23) have an effective 10-day jail sentence to serve and will be released from prison on March 21.

They pleaded guilty to assisting in the manufacture and production of posters commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party in South Africa.

Greyling also admitted assisting in the distribution of the posters.

The Regional Court Magistrate, Mr H Oosthuizen, accepted in mitigation that the accused were all first offenders. He also accepted that their youth was a well established mitigating factor.

Mr M Basslion, defending, submitted that the fact that the four were students should also be taken as a mitigating factor as "it is quite obvious that this act was committed by four basically irresponsible university students with no real thought about it."

He argued that there was no evidence to show the four had ever intended becoming members of the Communist Party and also that the posters had been found at an early stage and been removed before any real harm was done.

The magistrate said the court was satisfied the accused knew that what they were doing was wrong. He also pointed out that the legislature had meant the offence to be viewed in a serious light but "the court will therefore afford you the opportunity of pursuing your studies this year."

He said the students had been in custody for a long time and he would therefore suspend the greater part of the sentence.

All four were sentenced to the 360 days' imprisonment of which 350 days were suspended for five years.

CSO: 4700/906

PARENTS OF DETAINEES RALLY SUPPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 8

[Text]

THE Detainees Parents' Support Committee is organising a "Detainees Week" to mark nation-wide opposition to the detention laws, from tomorrow night until March 20.

During this week, a petition in the form of a declaration, will be launched and the public is invited to record its rejection of political detentions by signing this declaration.

The declaration will be launched for signature on Saturday morning, in which a prominent part will be played by the Public Support Group. The declaration will be open for signature until March 25.

An all-night vigil will start the week off. It will be held from 6 pm on Friday until 6 on Saturday morning, at Khotso House, 42 De Villiers Street, Braamfontein.

The vigil will be opened by Reverend Peter Storey with an undenominations prayer, followed by talks, poetry readings and songs.

The public is invited to participate "as an act of solidarity with those in detention". Many participants have declared their intention of fasting for 24 hours from 6 pm on Friday until 6 pm on Saturday as a further act of solidarity.

Religious services will be held on appropriate days during the week by the Christian, Islamic and Jewish faiths.

Placard demonstrations will be held each morning from Monday, March 15 to Friday, March 19 outside John Vorster Square and possibly other points.

Seminars concerning various aspects of detention and security legislation will be held during Detainees Week.

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LARGE PRETORIA STUDENT CROWD APPLAUDS TREURNICHT

Constitutional Power Sharing Opposed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

A CROWD of more than 3 000 Pretoria University students yesterday gave expelled National Party Cabinet Minister Andries Treurnicht a standing ovation — and cheered his stated determination to oppose constitutional power sharing.

The students packed the university's amphitheatre to hear Dr Treurnicht tell a lunchtime "forum" meeting he and those with him were "fighting integration and power sharing."

There was loud applause when he said that "there are those who say the 1977 constitutional proposals are as dead as a mossie — but I want to know who killed the mossie."

The meeting was carried over to the massive amphitheatre after the original Roos Hall venue became too crowded. In the amphitheatre, students packed the seats and spilled over onto the platform apron.

Speaking clearly but with strong emotional undertones, Dr Treurnicht said South Africa now faced a time of decision — but he could sense that his welcome from the students stressed his own belief that his own future still lay ahead.

Attitude

He had never changed his attitude since the 1977 constitutional proposals, he said.

"I have always stood for one Cabinet, one Government for one country."

Anything which could lead to power sharing with other racial groups — as was the clear implication of the latest constitutional developments — could under no circumstances be accepted.

He and the people for whom he spoke, recognised the right to self-determination of every race — the right to self-government in their own geographic domain.

"And the question in South Africa is how this is to be achieved," he said.

He denied and described as "absolute nonsense" criticisms that Afrikanerdom stood for racial oppression and said he believed that other race groups were in fact ripe for and entitled to self-determination.

But the Whites must refuse to give up their own right to self-determination — as could follow from the new constitutional developments. This could lead to doom.

Once Indians and Coloureds were admitted into the Cabinet Committee there would be no guarantees for the smaller race groups in South Africa — and an end to White self-determination.

In the past 30 years South Africa had taken massive strides towards

providing and meeting the political expectations and rights of other race groups.

Contended

Thinkers had always contended that power sharing would be the death of White self-determination, "and you can't expect me to condone a 'healthy' death," he said.

The path of the Government was now leading to demands from Blacks for rights in urban areas, and these would result in ever more demands.

"Just as we treasure the right to self-determination so we know that the Coloureds, Indians and Blacks treasure that same right — but it must be given on a differentiated basis."

The path now being taken by the Government was resulting in the Cabinet Committee becoming a probable executive body.

"And under this dispensation, with these executive powers and with Indians and Coloureds in the committee, what guarantee is there that for instance a Minister of Education would be White?

"Naturally the other groups would strive to fill posts," he said.

At the same time, developments were giving the State President wider powers than originally envisaged — and he warned that this post could in time to come, through power sharing, become a "storm centre."

Questions

When questions had been asked about the constitutional plans last year the Prime Minister had said that there was plenty of time for discussion.

"But this time has never come," he said.

Plans were now at an advanced stage and it appeared that the system of three Parliaments, three Cabinets as originally planned had disappeared and the country was on the way to a unitary system of government.

Dr Treurnicht said: "We — not I — reject this."

He would not accept 10 non-Whites on a Cabinet Committee having an executive say over the Whites.

Problems

"The whole scene bristles with problems and lays the groundwork for possible domination of one race group over the destiny of others," he said.

Asked by a student on what authority he said it would be possible for a Non-White to become a Cabinet minister, he quoted from a report in an Afrikaans morning newspaper in March 1980.

He invited the student to the platform to see the authority and the student was shouted down when he tried to discuss the situation with Dr Treurnicht on the platform.

Pretoria Campus 'Politically Divided'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 3

THE biggest crowd ever to attend a Pretoria University forum discussion group meeting welcomed Dr Treurnicht to the platform.

A few voices raised in criticism of Dr Treurnicht were quickly hushed to silence.

Dr Treurnicht's entry was preceded by two students carrying a giant paper mache head of his arch rival, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha.

There were loud yells and laughter when the head was placed on the platform near Dr Treurnicht but crashed to the ground when the wind blew it over.

Dr Treurnicht joked: "As you can see a head has fallen. But as far as I can make out mine is still on my shoulders."

His entry was welcomed by the singing of "Die Lied van Jong Suid-Afrika" by several thousand students.

Sitting among the students were many professors and lecturers, many of them with their wives and families.

Pretoria University students said yesterday that never before had the campus been so divided as over the Treurnicht-PW Botha political developments.

Students to whom The Citizen spoke said that there was tremendous sympathy and understanding for Dr Treurnicht and antagonism against Mr Botha.

But, generally, it appeared that many students were "fence sitting" to see which way the wind blew.

Comments overheard from students streaming to attend the forum meeting addressed by Dr Treurnicht were illuminating.

They included: "At last somebody has had the guts to speak out against the Kapenaar."

"Treurnicht will lay it on the line — and Afrikaners in the north will follow him."

"Treurnicht has the courage of his convictions to risk losing all to become the thin end of the anti-Botha wedge."

Students said that generally they were re-examining their party affiliations — and this was often against the background of an instinctive semi-dislike if not distrust of Mr P W Botha.

One student who did not want to be named, commented: "The P W Botha arrogance is not going down well with the Afrikaner — particularly the Afrikaner of the north."

It appeared that many students were waiting for the right-wing Afrikaanse Studentebond to stand up and be counted, indicating in what direction Afrikaans students should move.

A spokesman for the Pretoria University Students' Representative Council also said that the body would not take sides and did not expect to be affected by the political upheaval.

An article yesterday in the campus newspaper Die Perdeby said that the student community had been "drastically and directly hit" by the political developments.

It said: "Suddenly the party is broken up. And we have always been bonded by the language we speak and largely by the party to which we belong."

But it said more cheerfully: "But it should all make campus politics as interesting as the good old days of egg-throwing and political meetings."

CSO: 4700/906

VARIOUS VIEWS ON NP SPLIT REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Feb 82 p 11

[Report by Patrick Lawrence and Eugene Hugo]

[Text]

Wanted: A 'third man'

A CONCERTED bid to reconcile the Botha and Treurnicht factions in the National Party by persuading both men to step down in favour of a third man acceptable to both sides is likely to materialise in the next few days, predicts Dr Robert Schrire, of the University of Cape Town.

He tips Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and a vice-president of the Transvaal National Party, as the man whom Nationalists would turn to as a compromise leader.

"De Klerk is a Transvaaler and a conciliator," says Dr Schrire, who forecast the political demise of Mr Botha last April as the first results of the General Election started to come in.

If events are left to run their course a likely scenario is the capture of the Transvaal National Party by Dr Treurnicht and his rebel lieutenants — which will split the NP into "the Transvaal Nationalists and the National Nationalists, with Dr Treurnicht leader of the Transvaal NP but not a member of the NP parliamentary caucus".

Rather than risk so deep a schism in the NP, a major attempt will be made to usher both Mr Botha and Dr Treurnicht to the sidelines and to unite their supporters behind a new leader, he says.

Dr Schrire feels that the anticipated bid by Dr Treurnicht to capture the Transvaal NP, and exacerbate the already acrimonious broedertwis, cannot be lightly dismissed.

Although Dr Treurnicht's camp appears to be a minority in the Transvaal party hierarchy, their standing among rank-and-file party members is almost certainly stronger — and they are thus likely to request an extraordinary congress of the party to settle the dispute.

"The head committee of the party, which meets on Saturday, can hardly refuse a request for a special congress," says Dr Schrire.

Re-affirmation of Dr Treurnicht as Transvaal leader will place the NP in an untenable position — and rather than gamble on his rejection by the special congress the path to concialition and compromise via a third alternative will be chosen.

Reform or . . . kragdadigheid

BLACKS fear a new surge of kragdadigheid will emanate from the turmoil in the National Party but hope it will trigger a bold programme of reform, says Bishop Desmond Tutu, Secretrary General of the SA Council of Churches.

If the Prime Minister interprets the rebellion of Dr Treurnicht as a signal to continue the retreat from his promises of reform and to woo back Rightwing dissidents by a display of kragdadigheid, he may ignite a black explosion, the bishop cautions.

The end result will be to compound rather than solve Mr P W Botha's and South Africa's problems.

And that will be tragic because the dispute which precipitated the crisis in the NP — power-sharing with coloureds — is marginal compared to the "central issue" of including blacks in a new political dispensation for South Africa.

If the relatively minor question of accommodating coloureds cannot be solved without a major crisis in the governing party, what hope is there that it will be able to tackle the major question of black political rights in the central Government?

Bishop Tutu says of Mr Botha: "I want to encourage him to embark on a programme of change. He has nothing to lose but his chains."

If the Prime Minister has a sense of strategy, which his experience as Minister of Defence should have given him, he will realise that shedding his Rightwing has given him an opportunity to forge ahead with his oft proclaimed reform policies.

"If he goes boldly forward for change, I will be first to get on the rooftops and say: 'Give him a chance."

Formation of centrist group

A COALITION of centrist political forces could emerge in the wake of Dr Andries Treurnicht's rebellion against Mr P W Botha's policy of power-sharing.

This is the view of Professor Hennie Coetzee, former Chairman of the Afrikaner Calvinist Movement, former editor of the movement's mouthpiece, Woord en Daad, and former Dean of the Faculty of Ethnology at Potchefstroom University.

He says that assuming Dr Treurnicht and his Rightwing backers break from the National Party, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will be able to move to a reformist policy which could attract more moderate opposition elements.

This, he feels, would naturally lead to the formation of a stronger "centralist group" with a stronger Rightwing grouping and a smaller Leftist grouping emerging in the realignment of political forces.

"A coalition situation, as in 1933, could develop as an interim measure in preparation for another step, which could be the formation of a new party," says Prof Coetzee.

"It could be a pragmatic and spontaneous move in the face of co-operation between Rightwing groups in a general election," he says.

Prof Coetzee does not see Mr Botha's leadership position being in danger because, he says. "I don't think Dr Treurnicht is a man of that kind of mettle."

Rightwing co-operation, he says, could produce no more than 15 or 16 seats in a general election, leaving the Prime Minister with a reasonable majority.

"I can't see Dr Treurnicht forcing a coalition but I can see it as a pragmatic political move.

"Now that the Prime Minister is rid of the burden of the Rightwing he may move to the Left and a coalition could result as a spontaneous reaction."

Prof Coetzee says that in the new situation the leader of the strongest group would have to move away from the standpoint that there should be no breach in Afrikanerdom.

"This I believe is a necessary happening in terms of the political evolution in South Africa," he says.

A risk for the PM

THE onus is now on the Prime Minister to spell out how he is going to move towards true reform if he wants the support of the coloured people.

This is the view of Mr David Curry, deputy leader of the Labour Party, following Wednesday's dramatic caucus walkout by Dr Andries Treurnicht and 21 of his verkrampte Nationalist disciples.

Mr Curry says he is grateful that the National Party has now established that there has to be one government for coloureds, Indians and whites in South Africa.

The lines have now been drawn and the divisions made clear.

But if the Prime Minister does not show clearly which road he is going to travel, the NP crisis will be looked upon as just another "domestic squabble".

"Our position is that the coloured people cannot live any more with vague and abstract phrases such as 'healthy power sharing'," says Mr Curry.

The Prime Minister has to remember that even if Dr Treurnicht and his followers leave the National Party they will not be out of politics in South Africa.

Even the HNP has been able to apply the brakes on reform without any parliamentary representation. "He has not got rid of the brakes within Afrikanerdom," he says.

"Mr Botha now has to take the risk — and it will be a risk for him whatever direction he moves in — to take a strong line in leadership. Everything now depends on the Prime Minister's leadership."

Mr Curry says he believes that the split in Afrikanerdom feared by all Nationalists has already occurred and that there will now be a realignment of forces in South Africa.

ATTERIDGEVILLE COSAS LEADER SHOT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text] **THE CHAIRMAN of the Atteridgeville branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), who narrowly escaped death at the weekend, underwent an operation at the Kalafong Hospital yesterday to remove a bullet lodged in his right armpit.**

Mr Desmond Nkosi (22), of 10 Letlametlo Street, Saulsville, was shot through the chest "at point-blank range" by an unknown gunman while on his way home on Saturday night.

Speaking from his hospital bed, the student leader told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that his nightmarish ordeal began a few minutes after he had walked out of the local cinema at interval.

"I was on my way home at about 9 pm when I was suddenly approached by a blue Valiant car along Lephura Street, near the Flavius Mareka High School. There were four men inside the car. When I retreated, they came out of the car and charged at me. One of the men, wearing a brown hat and black slacks, produced a gun and shot at me.

"The men ran back to the car after I fell to the ground. An unknown man travelling in a combi came to my rescue and rushed me to the Kalafong Hospital".

Mr Nkosi said he still did not know why his life was threatened, "because their motive was definitely not robbery. They wanted to kill me."

CSO: 4700/927

BRIEFS

SQUATTERS 'SIT-IN'--Cape Town--Fifty-four men, women and children from the Nyanga squatter camp here began a "sit-in fast" in the St George's Cathedral--a fast they are determined will end only "when we drop or when our plight is heard and understood." The silent men and women, many with babes in arms, took their places in the dimly-lit cathedral shortly after the end of the evening service. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 9]

PETROL THIEVES--Chaos reigned in Pretoria yesterday morning when traffic police fired tear gas and used batons to prevent a large crowd pilfering petrol from an overturned tanker. More than 6 500 litres of petrol and diesel were lost when the trailer of a tanker overturned at the corner of Boom and Van der Walt streets shortly before 9 am. The accident occurred opposite a taxi rank and a crowd carrying buckets, tins or any other conceivable containers rushed from the rank to the scene of the accident to help themselves to leaking fuel. Members of the traffic department chased the pilferers--who retaliated by throwing stones. The police then resorted to the use of tear gas and batons. A fire engine arrived on the scene and sprayed the leaking fuel with foam to prevent it from igniting. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 3]

DETAINEE DISCHARGED--Durban--Detained trade unionist Mr Sam Kikine was discharged from a Durban hospital where he had been receiving psychiatric treatment into police custody on condition he would no longer be held in isolation cells, his lawyer said today. He said the psychiatrist, who has treated Mr Kikine since he was admitted to St Augustine's Hospital about two weeks ago had recommended the conditions of discharge which had been accepted by the police. The psychiatrist today declined to comment, but said he was satisfied with the conditions of discharge. Mr Kikine, general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' ~~Union~~, was detained in November last year and had spent about 90 days in solitary confinement before he was admitted to hospital. Mr Kikine is being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. The Head of Security Police in Durban, brigadier J van den Hoven would not comment on the discharge or detention of Mr Kikine. "I will discuss it with his relatives," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 11]

LITTLE CASH FOR MORTGAGES--Cape Town--Building societies in South Africa are still experiencing difficulties in regard to cash flow and where four investors in the past would have secured a house loan about eight investors were now required to secure one mortgage loan. Addressing a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday the president of the Association of Building Societies of South Africa, Mr Hendrik Sloet, said that in the period April to January 1980 a total of 155 849 loans had been granted while in the same period in 1982 only 78 993 could be granted. He did not, however, envisage an immediate (and further) increase in the rate structure though he thought that a further one percent (maximum) could be accommodated at a later stage if necessary. He said that it should be remembered that building societies followed the market and did not lead the market.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 11]

AFROX STRIKERS--Three hundred workers who have been on strike since Monday at the Afrox plant in Germiston returned to work yesterday morning and negotiations on their wage increase demands began immediately. The situation at the plant yesterday and throughout the strike was characterised by the claim behaviour of both management and striking workers. Although intimidatory notices, threatening physical restraint of any worker arriving for work on Monday were posted by strike leaders on Friday, Afrox management reported that there was no violence during the two-day strike. No police action or presence was necessary. The 300 strikers, (less than half the work-force at the plant), made demands through four worker-appointed negotiators that would would, according to management, make the local manufacture of gas-cutting and welding equipment more expensive than imported equipment, and deprive the plant of its economic viability. The strike originated from a verbal demand made last week that the pay increases planned for July be paid immediately. Management reported that it informed works committees it was prepared to negotiate. Notwithstanding the assurances, 300 men walked off the job on Monday. The results of the present negotiations begun yesterday when the strike ended, should be known today. The strike has only affected operations in the engineering contracts department and not in the production sections of bulk and cylinder gas, as workers in these sections chose not to strike. Customer deliveries would remain unaffected. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 8]

NEW CAPTAIN FOR FRIGATE--Capt A.P. Burgers addresses the ship's company of SAS President Pretorius for the last time. He was succeeded by Cdr N.S. Vorster as Captain of the frigate at a change of command parade in Simonstown recently. Cdr Vorster was formerly the ship's executive officer. Capt Burgers, who commanded SAS President Pretorius for nearly two years has been appointed OC of SAS Saldanha, the Navy's basic training unit on the West Coast. A product of Vryheid High School, he has had a long and varied career in the Navy. After obtaining his B Mil (BSc) degree at the Military Academy in Saldanha in 1962, he served as watchkeeping officer aboard SAS Good Hope and SAS President Kruger. In 1966 he was appointed Flag Lieutenant to the Chief of the Navy, a position he occupied for a year. Before assuming Command of SAS President Pretorius, Capt Burgers was a member of the control staff at the SA Defence College where he completed his Joint Staff Course. In his farewell address to the ship's company, Capt Burgers expressed his thanks to the crew for the shousands of sea miles they had travelled together. [Text] [Pretoria PARATUS in English Feb 82 p 38]

GEC CUTBACK--The GEC group's R5-million electric motor factory in Kwazulu has been forced to cut back production because of competition from cheap imports. This was revealed yesterday by Mr Robin Bullen-Smith, executive director of GEC South Africa, who said that the group's Kwazulu factory has been working a four-day week since February 1, 1982. He said that, in spite of the 30 per cent tariff protection which local manufacturers have enjoyed, imported electric motors are still coming in at prices which on average are 20 to 30 per cent cheaper than locally-made products. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 18]

NP SPLIT APPEARS 'UNBRIDGEABLE'--The split in the National Party appears to be unbridgeable. The Treurnicht breakaway group is determined to go its own way and a new party is likely to be founded. There will be arguments in the months to come whether or not there was any serious deviation in principle or emphasis in the policy of the NP as interpreted by the Prime Minister. We do not take sides, for the purposes of this editorial. But what we do say is that the split is in danger of driving the Afrikaners apart as nothing else has done in the post-war years. What the party and the breakaways will have to ask themselves is whether such a deep, dangerous and potentially bitter rift is either necessary or unavoidable. For once Afrikaner unity is shattered, it will be the volk itself that will be irrevocably divided and weakened. It is a thought that should be uppermost in many minds in the difficult months ahead. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 6]

SCIENTIFIC ADVISER--Cape Town.--The president of the Atomic Energy Board, Dr J W L de Villiers, has accepted the chairmanship of the Scientific Advisory Council on a part-time basis. Announcing this in Cape Town yesterday, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the chairman would have direct and unrestricted access to him Dr De Villiers, who is also Chairman-designate of the Atomic Energy access to the professional expertise of the science planning branch of the Prime Minister's Office, which will continue to provide the professional base for the activities of the SAC. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 10]

GOLD RESERVES DOWN--The total gold and foreign assets of the Reserve Bank increased by R264 346 915 and stood at R3 753 163 950 on February 28. According to the monthly statement released in Pretoria, the gold holdings decreased by R126 244 782 to R2 915 546 016 at the end of February. Gold reserves have been valued ~~at R321,07~~ a fine ounce, compared with a valuat~~ion price~~ of R332,14 a fine ounce at January 31. Foreign bills increased from R34 988 455 to R82 033 500 at the end of February, while foreign investments decreased from R34 485 139 to R33 591 708. Other foreign assets increased from R377 552 641 to R721 992 724. Notes in circulation increased from R2 435 137 303 to R2 468 439 394. Government deposits increased from R45 036 297 to R88 602 089. The ratio of gold reserves to liabilities to the public less foreign assets stood at 54,4 percent, compared to 51,5 percent at the end of January. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 18]

STUDENTS NOMINATE MANDELA--A group of University of the Witwatersrand graduates in Britain has nominated imprisoned African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela for chancellor--but they need his signature to make the nomination official. Like all Wits graduates, the group belongs to the university's convocation, which nominates and elects the university's chancellor. Nelson Mandela is in prison, so they plan to ask his wife, Winnie, to accept on her husband's behalf--but the university's registrar, Mr Ken Standenmacher, has said this would make the nomination invalid. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Mar 82 p 5]

VAAL COSAS MEMBERS DETAINED--Three executive members of the Vaal branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) are believed to be in security police detention. The three, Mr Gcina Malindi, Mr Lucky Twala and executive committee member Mr Tsheko Johnson, disappeared from their homes in Sebokeng and Evaton on Monday morning. Later the same evening the families of Gcina and Lucky received reports that they had been detained by the security p lice. The three's disappearance follows reports that the March rent increases in the Vaal were met with violent protest by youths in the area. People who went to the superintendents' offices to pay their monthly rentals are said to have been stopped by groups of youths who discouraged them from paying. Lucky's mother, Mrs Alzinah Twala, said white policeman came to her home on Monday night and told her that her son had been detained. Police said he had been picked up in Zone 13 Sebokeng that morning. A police spokesman yesterday said the three detentions could not be confirmed. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Mar 82 p 3]

ANC TRIO'S HUNGER STRIKE--Three members of the African National Congress refusing prison food in death row, were yesterday said to be in satisfactory conditions by Prisons Department officials. Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise, have been refusing prison food since February 6. The three men are waiting on death row after being sentenced to death for treason at the end of the Sasol-Booysens trial last year.] [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 7]

CSO: 4700/927

PARTY OFFICIALS RAP USE OF PUBLIC OFFICE FOR PERSONAL GAIN

Paris AFRICA AFP in French 16 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

DAR-ES-SALAAM, February 14 - Tanzanian public leaders who use their official capacities for personal gain have been described as more dangerous to the country's Socialist crusade than the remaining capitalists.

The warning was sounded by a prominent member of Tanzania's ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party, Mr. Ngombale-Mwiru, in a report quoted here today by the Swahili-language party newspaper 'Mzalendo.

Mr. Ngombale- Mwiru, an ardent Marxist and a faithful discipline of President Julius Nyerere's Socialist philosophy, explained that the task of rooting out these so-called underminers would be more difficult than that of stamping out capitalism in the country.

He ranked acts of personal gain with theft, damage to public property and misconduct which, he said, were on the increase. But he laid the task of eradicating the enemies of the country's Socialism squarely on the shoulders of the party and its committed members.

Mr. Ngombale-Mwiru was one of the members of a special committee which last year proposed a series of chances to the CCM constitution and formulation of guidelines of party policy. The changes, together with the guidelines, were endorsed by more than 1,600 delegates at a four-day party congress here early last month.

The guidelines analysed the precepts of building an independent Socialist national economy and gave importance to the principles of self-criticism within the party.

Capitalist aspirants

President Nyerere has within the last few weeks been elaborating the new guidelines - aimed at making the CCM a really "Socialist" party - and has been urging the rooting out of hypocrites so that they can not contest leadership positions in the forthcoming party elections.

President Nyerere emphasised that elections of hypocrites and capitalist aspirants would not only frustrate the ruling party's objectives but would also give a licence for the perpetuation of corruption, tribalism and divisionism and their accompanying evils in Tanzania, which advocated justice and equitable distribution of the nation's wealth.

Meanwhile, Mzalendo also reported today that a CCM branch chairman in Tanzania's southern region of Lindi, Mohamed Ali Hemedi, has been suspended from his leadership position with immediate effect for allegedly being a stumbling block in the implementation of an agricultural programme in his village. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/888

DELEGATION ENCOURAGED BY IMPROVED TRANSPORT PROSPECTS

Paris AFRICA AFP in French 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

DAR-ES-SALAAM, February 22 - A high-level delegation from Tanzania to an aid donors' conference in Bruseels has returned highly encouraged with the prospects of a big improvement in the country's railway and water transport systems aimed at boosting carriage of goods to neighbouring land-locked states.

The conference in Brussels was also attended by representatives from Zambia, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi, whose economies are heavily reliant on the Tanzanian transport system.

Minister for Transport and Communications John Malecela, who led the Tanzanian delegation, told reporters yesterday that several countries and international financiers had shown great interest in helping create what would soon be known as the "central transport corridor" of East and Central Africa.

This corridor - comprising the Tanzanian central rail line, trunk roads and water routes over Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika - would provide a transport outlet for Burundi, Rwanda, Zambia, Zaire and also Uganda to the sea through the port of Dar-es-Salaam.

Tanzania andits land-locked neighbours are determined to see improved under the programme the century-old Tanzanian railway and the handling capacities of the ports of Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza on Lake Victoria and Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika to ease the flow of traffic. The programme also calls for upgrading of the Lake Tanganyika ports of Bujumbura in Burundi, Kalemie (Zaire) and Mpulungushi (Zambia).

Mr. Malecela, describing the Brussels conference as "extremely fruitful", said the European Economic Community (EEC) had pledged to give 200 million shillings (U.S. dollars 25 million) in addition to an earlier pledge of 190 million shillings (US. dollars 24 million) for improvement of the central rail line.

Canada, Denmark

Canada was expected to provide 1,380 million shillings (U.S. dollars 172 million) over the next five years to improve the line's infrastructure, while Denmark would give 80 million shillings (U.S. dollars 10 million) worth of signals and navigational equipment, he said.

West Germany, currently involved in bridge construction along the Kigoma-Tabora stretch of the central line, would provide locomotives and had further pledged to assist with communications equipment. The Kuwait fund and the African Development Bank had also agreed to consider the financing of medium-size projects within the corridor programme. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/888

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS PRESENTS REPORT ON FUNDING OF MISSIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

THERE is not much need for Zambia to open up new missions abroad because it has failed to maintain the present ones by not funding them with enough cash and property in form of furniture, according to a report of the committee on foreign rel.'ons for the third session of the fourth National Assembly appointed on January 21, 1981.

"Missions should be dignified to be able to present the proper image of the country and not to reflect poverty, mismanagement and dishonour. They should therefore be properly funded and serviced," the report says.

In determining the establishment of missions the deciding factor should be the economic benefits that would be gained through such missions.

The committee notes that in this regard major economic negotiations were often conducted in Geneva which was the seat of many specialised UN agencies such as the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organisation.

At present the staff at New York were made to do extra work because there was nobody based in Geneva, the committee says.

There were so many employment opportunities at the United Nations secretariat which Zambians did ne know about and the committee feels that publicity should be made about these job facilities so that qualified Zambians could be employed.

For instance, the committee notes that there are 14 posts at the UN which Zambia is entitled but only six are filled up.

CSO: 4700/925

MUDENDA ADMITS IMF TERMS HAD 'SOME ADVERSE EFFECTS' ON AGRICULTURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Mar 82 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt]

CHAIRMAN of the Economic and Finance Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, **Mr Elijah Mudenda** yesterday conceded in Parliament that the terms demanded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a condition for granting Zambia the first loan between 1978 and 1980 had some adverse effects on the development of agriculture.

This was because of the ceiling imposed on the amount of money to be used on agriculture. The terms made it difficult for agricultural marketing organisations to get overdrafts from lending institutions to service farmers.

But as a result of subsequent negotiations the IMF became more flexible — easing the strain the measures had imposed on the agricultural industry.

The IMF was a highly professional institution which was insensitive to the country's political problems but looked rather at the economical feasibility of the measures applied, Mr Mudenda said.

It was up to Zambia to gauge the effects of the measures taken on the political and other fronts and institute a remedy.

Mr Mudenda was speaking in his contribution to the debate of estimates for the Ministry of Finance and was specifically replying to MP for Pemba **Mr Landson Hantuba** who had appealed to the Government to re-examine conditions imposed by the IMF which he said had adversely affected agricultural development.

Mr Hantuba said if the IMF agreed to help Zambia but insisted on 101 per cent adherence to its conditions, it was virtually running the affairs of the country.

CSO: 4700/925

ZAMBIA, MALAWI EXPANDING BILATERAL RELATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA and Malawi have established a joint permanent commission of cooperation embracing various spheres of bilateral cooperation.

This follows the signing of a protocol at Sanjika palace in Blantyre, Malawi, between Dr Kaunda and President Kamuzu Banda.

According to a joint communique issued at the end of President Kaunda's visit to Malawi, the two leaders noted with great satisfaction that their countries' bilateral relations continued to develop in a positive manner.

They explored other means of consolidating, expanding further and strengthening the scope of their cooperation in various fields which included Mchinji-Chipata railway link, air services, telecommunications, Karonga-Mpulungu road project and trade relations between the two nations.

The two heads of state reaffirmed their support for, and commitment to principles of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and those of the recently signed agreement establishing a Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA).

The two leaders reviewed the international situation and expressed their belief in the principles enshrined in the charter of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Respect for those principles was a consonance with the maintenance of international peace and security.

President Kaunda and Dr Banda reviewed the situation in Namibia and hoped the five Western contact group discussions now going on would bring independence for the disputed territory, in accordance with United Nations resolution 435.

Dr Kaunda expressed his gratitude to the Malawi leader, the party and government and the people of Malawi for their overwhelming, enthusiastic and genuinely warm welcome and generous African hospitality accorded him, his wife Betty, and his delegation.

The President was touched by the spontaneous demonstration of love and respect of the people of Malawi towards their Zambian brothers.

He thanked Dr Banda for inviting him to Malawi and he extended an invitation to the Ngwazi to visit Zambia. Dr Banda accepted the invitation with pleasure.

CSO: 4700/925

FINLAND AIDING FUNDING OF PRACTICAL STUDIES IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government is to reintroduce practical subjects in primary schools to prepare pupils to face the world in the event of premature termination of their education careers, Minister of State for Education Mr Alan Chilimboyi announced in Lusaka yesterday.

He told a workshop for chief education officers and inspectors of schools that the Finnish government had already agreed to help fund the development of practical subjects.

He said the Finnish government had spent K937,000 on practical subjects and had earmarked another K1,617,000 over the next two years.

In addition to financial help the government of Finland had been sending out about seven specialists in practical subjects on two-year contracts since 1977.

Mr Chilimboyi urged the workshop to work out ways in which facilities could be provided for schools utilising the initiatives of the community.

Teachers curriculum specialists, lecturers and inspectors of schools must conduct the assessment of subject objectives contained in the current syllabus and text books to determine their relevance and suitability.

This would help curriculum specialists in establishing which subjects would need to be modified or retained.

He admitted the Party and its Government made a serious mistake soon after Independence by deliberately phasing out practical subjects from the primary school curriculum.

He said now a correction must be made which should include the reviving of positive attitudes towards practical schools.

With the disappearance of practical subjects from the school curriculum, teachers qualified in these fields were retrained to take academic subjects which were considered superior.

CSO: 4700/925

SCOTTISH GROUP OF COMPANIES TO MAKE 'MASSIVE' INVESTMENTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Scottish Low and Bonar PLC International is to pour massive investments into Zambia to boost its economy.

The pledge was made in Lusaka by visiting Bonar group managing director and chief executive Mr Brian Gilbert who said his chain of companies had a great future in Zambia.

The group includes clothing manufacturing Bonar Colvwn of Ndola, Lusaka Plastics, Bonar Travel, Bonar Canvas and Modern Garments.

During his tour of Lusaka Plastics Mr Gilbert said expansion plans involving hundreds of thousands of Kwacha had been worked out by his group subsidiaries.

He would meet the heads of companies in Ndola today to decide on these plans and see how they could be executed.

"We hope to put in more investments to help earn more foreign exchange and promote local employment," he said.

In Ndola Mr Gilbert would look at plans for a big textile plant which expected to employ 800 workers.

His visit would afford him the opportunity to understand fully problems facing his group of companies and what future plans they had to put into effect.

He was satisfied with the operations of Lusaka Plastics and was "fascinated" with new developments, including the manufacture of baths and wash and hand basins.

He saw how the company was geared to participate in Zambia's agrarian revolution by being one of the major manufacturers of irrigation pipes and other industrial and domestic hardware.

Last week newly appointed manager of the plastics development side of the Bonar Colvwn group in Ndola Mr David Woodworth said the group was planning a wide expansion of its product range with considerable capital.

Mr Gilbert was taken around the plant by Lusaka Plastics manager Mr Dhiraj Parmar and was accompanied by newly appointed Bonar Colwyn managing director, Mr Gerald Sterck.

CSO: 4700/925

ZR MANAGER REVIEWING FRAUD CASE DECISIONS MADE IN HIS ABSENCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Railways general manager Mr Basil Monze is reviewing decisions made in his absence concerning workers implicated in fraud cases.

Mr Monze announced this in Kabwe yesterday when he commented on reports that some top management officials at the company's headquarters were allegedly shielding relatives involved in malpractices from punishment.

Sources in the company's audit department have said fraud cases had become common because some senior management officials abetted them by protecting culprits.

The sources cited cases of double and delayed payments of money to the immigration department for expatriate work permits, cheating on mileage allowances by senior company officials and thefts which had been reported to the authorities without action being taken.

In most cases, recommendations by the personnel department to dismiss culprits in accordance with company policy could not go through as big shots at head office allegedly substituted such cases for negligence and meted out mild punishments.

The sources mentioned a senior officer who had allegedly misused K1,450 which he obtained from the company on the pretext that the cash would be distributed to company sponsored clubs.

There was the case of two personnel clerks and their supervisor said to have obtained K1,000 from the company to pay for expatriate work permits when in fact this was false.

According to the sources, the two clerks said to be relatives of some influential management officials were recommended for dismissal, but their case was reduced to carelessness. They only got demoted.

Mr Monze confirmed receipt of the audit report late last year and left instructions to his assistants to take appropriate disciplinary action before he left for his month-long tour of Europe and America.

"That action was taken during my absence but I am reviewing it to find out whether it was carried out in accordance with the company's disciplinary procedure.

"In my opinion, these chaps misappropriated the money. I have the matter with me and I am looking at it today. If you want to know something, you will know tomorrow. I am answerable for whatever goes wrong in Zambia Railways and this being the case, nobody will be protected for indiscipline."

He said while he gave power to his departmental managers to discipline their subordinates without necessarily consulting him, he would not hesitate to "move in wherever unusual things" happened.

But Mr Monze exonerated an expatriate employee accused of cheating on mileage allowance, saying what he did on two occasions was "just a mistake" because instead of writing the correct figure on the weight of his vehicle, he wrote a different number.

"In fact, action on this was taken when I was away and I am satisfied with it because after all, he has already paid the difference of K10 since the wrong claim on each occasion was only K5."

CSO: 4700/925

RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENTS OF POLICE OFFICER LIFTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] RESTRICTIONS imposed on suspended Central Province deputy police chief Mr Labby Kalombe's movements by the Ministry of Home Affairs have been lifted after representations from his lawyers.

An angry Mr Kalombe said from his Kabwe home yesterday he was placed "under house arrest" for 16 days by the ministry's permanent secretary Mr Langson Kawesha in his suspension letter dated February 3.

The restrictions, which confined Mr Kalombe's movements to Kabwe police station, lasted from February 3 to February 19 after Nkwazi Chambers made representations to the ministry.

"I am very bitter because I am not a criminal nor am I a political dissident. The offence I am alleged to have committed was in 1975, nearly eight years ago and was of an administrative nature. Why have they waited all these years to punish me now?"

He believed he was being "harassed" for speaking out on the ills afflicting the police force including tribalism, corruption, nepotism and misplacement of qualified staff.

A letter from Nkwazi Chambers to Mr Kawesha reads in part: "Our client was suspended from duty and his movements were restricted to Kabwe police station (a distance of about ten metres from the house) for alleged abuse of authority on a matter which happened on January 11, 1975 which is roughly eight years ago.

"We fail to understand the legal basis upon which our client's movements were restricted to Kabwe police station which is in fact an infringement of his constitutional rights."

The letter quoted the relevant constitutional provision under Statutory Instrument number 65 of 1976 relating to the Police and Prison Service Commission regulation, section 32 (7) which reads as follows:

"A suspended officer shall not leave Zambia without the permission of the responsible officer (permanent secretary) during the period of his suspension."

Nkwazi Chambers contended that this provision did not apply to the restriction of movement within Zambia and "would be obliged to know the constitutional basis for confining our client's movements to Kabwe police station."

The lawyers warned that if the restriction order was not revoked within three days of receiving the letter, they had instructions to apply for a declaration to have the order declared null and void by the High Court.

Following receipt of this letter, the ministry's under secretary, Mr Evans Simukulwa revoked the restrictions on Mr Kalombe's freedom of movement within the country.

His letter to Nkwazi Chambers, dated February 12 reads: "I refer to your letter dated February 8, 1982 regarding the above subject. I wish to inform you that Mr Kalombe is free to move anywhere within Zambia as long as he informs this office where he is

CSO: 4700/925

NHA WORKERS END WILDCAT STRIKE AFTER ADDRESS BY UNION LEADERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Mar 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

HUNDREDS of hourly-paid construction workers of National Housing Authority (NHA) in Lusaka yesterday downed tools for four hours in protest against non-payment of salary increment arrears from last year.

The sit-in was immediately condemned by NHA managing director Dr David Simonda who called it illegal and warned that ring leaders would be dismissed.

The workers returned to work after being addressed by union officials.

Commenting on the incident, Dr Simonda said workers on NHA building sites who downed tools were guilty of a collective agreement signed between the company and the Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union.

The workers had reacted to late publication of the agreement in the **Government Gazette** which took effect on August 1 last year in which they were awarded a 6n an-hour increase.

"This increase had in fact been already paid to the hourly workers with effect from the date of the collective agreement currently in force" said Dr Simonda.

Confusion had arisen because the NHA used two dates for the revision of salaries, one for permanent staff on January 1 and the other for general workers on August 1 every year.

"It seems that hourly paid workers were also expecting increases in January along with permanent staff despite the fact that this would contradict the provision of the collective agreement."

Misunderstandings arose last month when a few of the workers' salaries were adjusted slightly to bring them to the minimum of the scale required under the collective agreement.

This was misunderstood to mean that certain workers were being granted increases in salary whereas that was not so. The adjustments were made in full consultation with union officials.

Dr Simonda charged that a number of disgruntled workers had taken advantage of the misunderstanding to incite workers to go on an illegal protest.

He had wanted to sack all workers who had taken part in the sit-in but after urgent consultations with union officials, only ring leaders would be fired.

CSO: 4700/925

PINEAPPLE CANNING PLANT OVERCOMES OPERATING PROBLEMS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

OPERATIONAL problems previously faced by the Mwinilunga Pineapple Canning factory had been overcome, North-Western Province permanent secretary, Mr Rhodes Sambondu reported in Solwezi yesterday.

He said the factory was now running smoothly and authorities did not anticipate any hitches in its operations.

Mr Sambondu, who toured the factory last week, said tins which were constantly in short supply were now in abundance.

RUCOM, he said, had been directed to ensure that the factory was operating accordingly and report any problems to the authorities so that they are rectified quickly.

Mr Sambondu said although farmers were always complaining about the late payments for their produce by RUCOM, they had agreed to sell their fruits to the factory instead of leaving them to rot on their farms.

Mr Sambondu also hoped that the transportation of the crop would speed up with the purchase of new vehicles by the North-western Co-operative Union (NWCU).

CSO: 4700/925

SUGAR COMPANY ACTS TO AVERT FURTHER [illegible]

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Mar 82 p [illegible]

[Text] **ONLY 1,300 tonnes of sugar will be released to the market each week with immediate effect, an Indeco spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday.**

This was one of the measures undertaken by Zambia Sugar Company to avoid a possible shortage of the commodity between now and the end of this month when the new production season begins.

The spokesman said the measure would continue until the start of the 1982 crop early in April.

"But the 1,300 tonnes that will be made available to the market between now and the end March should be sufficient for normal requirements and there is no need for panic-buying that has been evident recently."

The spokesman explained that Nakambala Sugar Estate mills were normally shut down at this time of the year after all the sugar had been harvested and processed and the company carried out plant maintenance in readiness for the next season.

He said the sales of sugar had gone up over the last three years. The total marketable sugar for the 1981/82 season was 112,000 tonnes as [illegible] 90,000 tonnes [illegible] 1979/80 season.

He charged that the abnormal increase in the sales of sugar were partly because of the illegal exports of the commodity to neighbouring countries. Copies of the weekly distribution list would be made available to the provincial and national contingency offices, the office of the provincial political secretary, the Price Control Office and Freedom House.

Meanwhile, the spokesman announced that Nakambala were to start producing white sugar as soon as the harvest began at the end of this month in order to ensure increased supply of the commodity.

The production of white sugar would be twice more than the current consumption.

Meanwhile, a critical shortage of sugar has hit several parts of the country and endless queues are a common feature where the commodity appears briefly on sale, ZANA reports.

Lusaka, Central, Copperbelt, North — Western and other provinces have been hit by the sugar crisis which began soon after prices were hiked in the Budge tabled in Parliament by Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane in [illegible]ry.

In Lusaka's Chilenje township on Tuesday, a huge crowd converged on a [illegible]CBC shop to buy the commodity shortly after word went round that it had been delivered to the super-market.

Several people spent the whole day at the shop in a bid to buy the rare commodity. Similar situations are witnessed in other parts of the capital where sugar is sold.

In Kitwe, sugar shortage is critical and governor Mr Raphael Mwale spoke to Zambia Sugar Company management who also expressed concern at the crisis.

Mr Mwale said Zambia Sugar Company officials told him that the shortage might have been caused by an administrative problem within the company.

The situation in Kabwe is also critical and manager of Kabwe Transport, distributors of the commodity, Mr Samr Parekh said his firm got 30 tonnes a week instead of 60 tonnes it previously used to get from Ndola three times per week.

The shortage has also affected Mufulira and Solwezi where shelves had been without sugar for over a week.

CSO: 4700/925

PROGRAM PROVIDES PLACES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR DROPOUTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

MORE than 500 Grade Seven dropouts have found Form One places through the programme of converting old buildings into secondary schools with the help of local people, Minister of State for Education Mr Allan Chilimboyi has said.

He said this yesterday when commenting on the progress of the programme launched last May by the ministry to secure places in secondary schools for pupils who were not selected.

The programme was yielding good results and he described the response to it by local communities as encouraging.

Mr Chilimboyi recently toured the converted schools in line with Prime Minister Mundia's directive that the plan of converting old buildings into secondary schools should now be tackled seriously.

He visited schools in Solwezi, Choma and Kasempa from February 24. The Solwezi school has been housed in what was once old rural council buildings which the local people modified into classrooms and teachers' houses.

The school was provided with six teachers on completion and had an intake of 123 pupils last year. Yesterday it was expected to have enrolled 120 pupils.

The converted school at Kasempa had been fashioned out of former rural council offices and people were prepared to expand it.

CSO: 4700/925

EMERALD SMUGGLERS CAUSING LOSSES TO TREASURY

Paris AFRICA AFP in French 23 Feb 82 pp 1-3

[Text]

LUSAKA, February 20 - Tens of millions of dollars, as much as 10 per cent of the national budget according to some, escape the Zambian Treasury every year through the smuggling of emeralds.

This highly lucrative traffic has became a matter of state concern in a country which suffers much as a result of being almost wholly dependent on its copper exports to earn foreign revenue.

The last few months have seen vigorous action by the authorities against illegal emerald miners, who are usually Zambian nationals, and above all against the smugglers who come from other African states.

A total of 541 foreign nationals have been arrested in the crackdown, according to official sources, joining some 300 already behind bars for their involvement.

The illegal but semi-open extraction of emeralds and their clandestine channelling onto the markets of Europe, India and South Africa began in the 1970s in the Copperbelt near the border with Zaire.

Hundreds of foreigners - from Mali and Senegal in particular, and also Zaire, Cameroun, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Tanzania - flocked to Ndola Province in the hope of getting rich quick.

Easy living

Zambia is, with South Africa, Zimbabwe, Colombia and some other South American states, one of the few countries rich in emeralds.

An indication of the scale of the traffic is the fact that official emerald production has been zero for several years.

Until a short while ago, the living was easy for the emerald smugglers.

A Senegalese told how he operates. He enters Zambia via Lusaka airport, changing money to the value of 5,000 kwachas (5,000 U.S. dollars at the official rate) to keep within the rules.

Cultural, social effects

He then goes to the Ndola region without hiding the fact that he is after the green stones. After "squaring" with police and customs on his return, he then goes to Switzerland and France, which do not lack wealthy buyers.

Local authorities, traditional chiefs and the press have become worried by this "green gold rush."

Firstly there have been economic consequences,with increased inflation due to the fact that the miners and above all the smugglers have the means to live the high life.

Cultural and social effects have also resulted, with a population explosion in the border villages due to the influx of foreigners.

The foreigners are sometimes accused of abusing locals who refuse to sell their precious stones at sufficiently low prices.

Police involved

The settling of scores in the Zambian emerald business does not seem as murderous as that in Colombia, however, even if the press made much of a shooting in which a Senegalese was wounded.

Another regular complaint is that these rich foreigners undertake "marriages of convenience" with Zambian women in order to avoid expulsion.

The impunity with which the smugglers can operate may appear surprising. But the police are not always above suspicion.

According to the Zambian Sunday Times, some officers confiscate emeralds they find on illegal miners and then release the offenders.

In October 1980, a former top police official sentenced to 24 years' hard labour for assuming possession of emeralds was acquitted on appeal.

Regular swoops

Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia recently expressed "shock" during a visit to the Copperbelt that the authorities seemed to be doing practically nothing to put an end to the thousands of illegal foreign miners.

The Government has not been idle since President Kenneth Kaunda called for action in 1979, however.

Apart from regular swoops on thousands of Zambians and foreigners in recent years, the authorities have tightened border controls. Interior Minister Frederick Chomba has said that in future all visitors to Zambia not citizens of Commonwealth countries would need visas.

Ten-fold pay

The most serious attempt by the Government to prevent the outflow of this national wealth was the setting up at the end of last year of the Reserved Minerals Corporation (RMC).

This company, which has been granted an exclusive mining right, is still only at the stage of prospecting and building an infrastructure.

It will perhaps have difficulty in competing with the "illegals", who are very up-to-date on the latest extraction techniques and who pay their miners at least 10 times RMC's salaries.

The illegal traffic in precious stones is a worry in neighbouring countries too. In Zimbabwe just a few days ago, for example, Parliament adopted a law providing for sentences of three years' jail aimed at outlawing the trade. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/888

BRIEFS

REVENUES FROM TOURISM--The Ministry of Tourism earned K73.9 million in foreign exchange between 1979 and 1981, Minister Mr Roger Sakuhuka told Parliament yesterday. He was winding up debate on estimates of expenditure for the ministry. Mr Sakuhuka said K12.4 million was raised from 53,885 tourists in 1979; K24.4 million from 86,931 tourists in 1980 while K37.1 million was raised last year from 125,744 tourists. Last year the ministry raised K19.5 million from about 85,000 Zambians who visited various tourist spots. Mr Sakuhuka was sure the ministry would have done even better this year had it been allocated sufficient funds. The National Hotels Development Corporation group had achieved a turnover of K15,191 million for the year ended March 31, 1981, as against K10,378 million for the previous year. The corporation had, for the first time since its inception, made a profit of K121,000 last year. Mr Sakuhuka conceded that standards of some hotels were falling but the ministry was doing "everything possible" to make improvements. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Mar 82 (no page number given)]

DETAINEES IN 1980, 1981--At least 115 people were detained under the Preservation of Public Security Act between 1980 and 1981, Home Affairs Minister of State CHIEFTAINESS NKOMESHYA said in Parliament yesterday. She said this in reply to a question by Senanga MP Mr Linyando Mukwe who wanted to know the number of people detained during the period under the Act and how mnay of them had sued the State for wrongful detention. But Chieftainess Nkomeshya referred the issue of suing to the Ministry of Legal Affairs. On those detained, she said 71 were detained in 1980, while 44 were held in 1981. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Mar 82 p 7]

EFFECTIVE FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION--Namboard should introduce an effective distribution system of fertiliser to avoid the shortage of the commodity in some parts of the country. Opening the Monze-Pemba Farmers conference in Monze's Hindu Hall yesterday, Minister of State for Decentralisation, Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula, said Namb should not blame the Party and its government for their shortcomings since it was free to ask for foreign exchange to import agricultural requisites. Mr Chuula also called on the parastatal firm to take steps to ensure that agricultural requisites were made available to the farming community before the rainy season starts. He told the farmers that Namb must ensure that fertiliser and other requisites were made available to farmers as early as September this year. He told farmers that agriculture had become the cornerstone of the economy and all efforts must be made to ensure the success of the lima and operation food production programmes. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Mar 82 p 3]

MISSING EMERGE FROM BUSH--The Zambian minister of home affairs, Mr Chomba, says that seven of his country's nationals who were reported abducted by Zairese troops during a border skirmish last weekend have been found. Mr Chomba said the men had fled into the bush during the exchange of fire between Zambian and Zairese troops. He appealed for calm in response to calls in Parliament for the closure of the border between the two countries as a result of the incident. [Excerpt] [CA052306 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Mar 82]

POLICE GROUND ROMANIAN VEHICLES--More than half of the 811 Romanian ARO vehicles, which were ordered for the Zambian Police Force, have been grounded due to lack of spare parts, while a good of them are beyond repair. Home Affairs Minister, Mr Frederick Chomba said in Parliament recently that the government would consider letting a private firm take over the provision of spare parts for the vehicles. The Mechanical Services Branch in the Ministry of Works and Supply usually maintains and services all government vehicles. Mr Chomba said that out of 811 vehicles allocated to the Police last year, only 241 were still on the road; 531 were awaiting spare parts, while 38 were beyond repair. The Minister explained that since the vehicles had been received under a technical aid agreement, not initial provision had been made for spare parts. He said parts which were ordered later were all used up and new ones had to be ordered. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Mar 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/926

MAPUTO MEETING PUZZLES NKOMO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

SALISBURY. — The leader of Zapu-PF, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday he failed to understand the stance adopted by the "frontline" states at their weekend meeting in Maputo.

He was commenting on a communique issued after the meeting on Sunday in which the heads of "frontline" states said the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was justified in dismissing from the government Mr Nkomo and other members of his party, following the discovery of arms on property they were associated with.

Mr Nkomo said: "There was no need for the prime minister to seek support from the 'frontline' states and there was no need for the frontliners to make the statement they made."

In an interview with the semi-official news agency Ziana, he added: "The Prime Minister has internationalised a purely local conflict which was of his own making, a conflict we have been trying to get rid of.

"If the frontliners represent the OAU, is that how the OAU is now going to conduct its affairs?" he asked.

Asked about reports of Zapu members leaving the party to join Zanu-PF, Mr Nkomo claimed Zanu-PF members had collected cards and uniforms from his members by force.

He denied anyone was resigning from his party and repeated a previous assertion that both Zipra and Zanla had hidden arms and neither he nor Mr Mugabe knew where they were.

CSO: 4700/920

FOUR WHITE TRIED FOR ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW MUGABE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

BULAWAYO. — The prosecution has begun calling witnesses in the treason trial of four White men accused of plotting to overthrow the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

The four — Mr Francis Bertrand, 58, his son Stephen, Mr Victor Radmore, 53, and Mr Allen Chauvin, 21 — are accused of "terrorism and sabotage". They face the death penalty on each of the two charges.

It is the first treason trial since Zimbabwe became independent two years ago.

The first prosecution witness was a Zimbabwe police detective who claimed he had infiltrated a group of Whites, including the four, by posing as a dissident army officer.

Detective-Sergeant Benson Nkiwane testified that the aim of the group, led by Mr Bertrand senior, was to force secession of Matebeleland, the western Zimbabwe province that mainly supports Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Mr Nkomo was accused of plotting against Mr Mugabe last month and was fired from the Cabinet after massive arms caches were found on property belonging to him and other Zapu leaders.

Sergeant Nkiwane said Mr Radmore had told him South African supporters were backing the plot.

The policeman also claimed Mr Radmore had told him soldiers loyal to the former Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, were prepared to back the coup attempt.

Mr Mugabe has often claimed that 5 000 Muzorewa soldiers are being trained in South Africa to topple his government, and has accused South Africa of trying to destabilise Zimbabwe.

All four accused have denied the charges. They have been held under emergency regulations for 113 days. They are also accused of illegal possession of automatic rifles, hand grenades, explosives and ammunition. — Sapa-AP.

CSO: 4700/907

GOVERNMENT TO CRACK DOWN ON FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is to get tough with journalists working for foreign publications who misrepresent events in Zimbabwe, the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira warned yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of the Georgi Dimitrov photographic exhibition in Salisbury, Dr Shamuyarira said the Government would clamp down on journalists working for foreign publications who "saw Zimbabwe through South African eyes".

"We have already withdrawn the accreditation of one correspondent and we are going to adopt a tougher line towards such correspondents."

He said that the meet-the-people tour by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, last year had been projected as a sign of the decline of ZANU (PF)'s popularity and when he (the Prime Minister) reshuffled the Cabinet this too had been reported as the advent of a civil war.

He appealed for more literature from socialist countries, saying this would counter the effect of these "lies".

Dr Shamuyarira told the Bulgarian Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Christo Kolev, that as soon as such revolutionary literature became available the Government would distribute it.

Paying tribute to Georgi Dimitrov for the heritage he left Bulgaria, Dr Shamuyarira said that the Prime Minister had been impressed by the socio-economic institutions established in Bulgaria.

CSO: 4700/928

MINING OFFICIAL: INDUSTRY IN 'WORST' STATE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Zimbabwean mining industry is the worst off it has ever been, the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Roy Lander, said last night.

Citing falling productivity and bad prices as the reasons for the poor state of the industry, he said the time had come to make increased productivity the main aim of mineworkers.

He was speaking at a cocktail party held to mark the merger of the country's two mining unions — the Associated Mine Workers of Zimbabwe and the Mine Officials Salaried Staff Association — which formed the Associated Mineworkers of Zimbabwe.

Mr Lander said the chamber, as an organisation of employers, was pleased to see employees under one union.

"It is important to the industry that we should have talks with one employees' representative body. We will be able to communicate with the union and they will be able to communicate with us."

He called on the union to strive for increased membership, so that the views of all the workers could be heard and moulded.

Emphasising the need for hard work, Mr Lander said with increased productivity everyone could have his share of the cake. It could not be shared if there was no cake.

Congratulating the two unions for merging, the Chief Industrial Registrar, Mr Ignatius Chigwendere, said the example set by the AMWZ should be followed by other industries with split representative bodies.

"Unity is not often gone into for its own sake. At best it is only a means to an end. If we are not united we stand to lose the benefits meant for all of us."

Repeating the call for increased productivity, he said Zimbabwean miners should not be found wanting when the metal prices were right.

"It is more far-reaching. Even our thinking and attitudes to each other must change. If we do not change we start to realise we have not transformed enough."

CSO: 4700/928

DETAILS ON GREEN REVOLUTION PLAN GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

A MAJOR rural reafforestation project costing about $12,5 million may soon be undertaken in Zimbabwe by the Forestry Commission.

This was disclosed by the director of the commission, Mr John Wiltshire, in an interview this week.

He said a team of World Bank officials, based in Nairobi, would arrive in Zimbabwe next month to carry out an appraisal of the proposed scheme, with a view to financing it.

"The project is basically concerned with the provision of building poles and fuelwood in communal areas. We started investigation into this two years ago, and a study was carried out in conjunction with Devag and the Whitsun Foundation."

ENORMITY

Investigators recognised the enormity of the problem of deforestation, identified the causes and made recommendations for solving it.

"There have been serious inroads into the indigenous forest resources of this country, for fuelwood and poles. The growth rate of the population and that of forestry resources are incompatible and it is now necessary to create fuel plantations of fast-growing species," said Mr Wiltshire.

"We see the partial solution as being the establishment of large woodlots and block plantations where larger population concentrations exist, such as at rural service centres."

The woodlots would be created as a self-help project, with the technical expertise coming from either the Forestry Commission, acting as agents of district councils, or from the councils themselves.

"We ill be working very closely with district council conservation committees on this matter," said Mr Wiltshire. A new division, responsible for the whole project, had been created within the commission.

There was also a need to establish urban plantations close to the main centres. Plans were also being made to introduce fuelwood plantations on forest land adjoining communal areas.

"We could then supply these areas with wood. For example, we will have a plantation at Gwaai Forest Area, and we will be able to supply people in the Tjolotjo communal area," he said.

He stressed that the provision of fuelwood was not the total solution of the energy problem in Zimbabwe. There would have to be an integrated approach, with use made of other sources like electricity, liquid fuels and solar heating.

The $12,5 million sought for the scheme would finance it in its first five years of development.

"Reafforestation will be our major development. We have worked in the communal areas for many y ars, with advisory and extension services, but because of a lack of finance and other problems we hav only now come to grip with the issue," said Mr Wiltshire.

Research was another commission task. Three stations were operated in the Eastern Districts and a new one was planned for the lo rainfall, Kalahari-sand area near Bulawayo.

"To date research has been aimed primarily at commercial forestry, but we are now into a new field, based on the introduction and management of eucalyptus species suitable for arid and semi-arid areas. This will be for pole and fuelwood production."

Mr Wiltshire said considerable interest was being taken in Zimbabwe's forestry affairs by overseas governments and

organisations.

Two officials of Finland's Jaakkopoyry consultancy organisation arrive in Salisbury this week to undertake a market study. Financed by the Finnish government, the study would assess demands so that th development of the industry could be rationalised.

Interest in research work was also being taken by the Australian government and a Canadian-based organisation called the International th. International Development Research Centre.

The IDRC was looking a. agro-forestry — the integration of agricultural crops with trees. Projects of thi: nature were already taking place at the new commission research station at Chesa. 30 km from Bulawayo, and at Mafungabusi in the norther Midlands.

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, based in Khartoum, and an African developmen' bank were looking at plans for the establishment of a large sawmill complex on Springvale farm south of Melsetter, to serve the estates in the area.

CSO: 4700/928

MAIZE EXPORTS COULD DOUBLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Stan Higgins]

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S maize exports are expected to rise to more than half a million tonnes this year, nearly double the amount exported after last year's bumper harvest.**

The general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, Mr Bill Long, said in an interview yesterday that 300 000 tonnes of last year's crop had been exported so far.

"In the coming year we hope—with the co-operation of the National Railways of Zimbabwe and the Mozambican railways and port authorities — to export more than 500 000 tonnes — a substantial increase."

He disclosed that maize production this season totalled almost 2 million tonnes. The Crop Estimation Committee of the board had said that about a million tonnes would be delivered to GMB intake points.

"This is about half of what we took in last year. This is because of the difficult growing conditions in the north of the country and a very severe drought in the south."

Of the amount delivered to the GMB, 850 000 tonnes would come from about 7 000 commercial farmers. The million tonnes not delivered to the board would be consumed by people in the rural areas, mainly in communal lands.

Mr Long said 1,2 million tonnes of last year's crop was still held in depots throughout the country. Because of "the relatively low, slow rate of exporting, due to transport difficulties", these stocks would probably be held for some time.

"These stocks will make handling of the new crop more difficult, because we will have two crops on our hands. We will try to dispose of the old crop first.

"The board is now looking for land adjacent to existing depots to take in the new crop. This means extensive development work at a time when we are trying to develop new depots.

"It is a tremendous task on our shoulders," he said.

The GMB was confident that it could take in the crop as successfully as it did last year. Discussions held with the NRZ had revealed that because of new locomotives and several other factors, a greater number of wagons would be allocated to maize transportation this year.

"This is good news not only for the GMB but also for the World Food Programme, with which we have a very close association. They are keen that African production should be seen to be feeding Africa," said Mr Long.

Although world maize prices were depressed because of big surpluses in other countries, shorter routes for Zimbabwe's exports put this country in a better position for export to African nations.

Turning to the drought, he said sales of maize for the domestic market would increase substantially this year because people in many areas of the country were short of grain, particularly those who had sold all their supplies last year.

This would help the board reduce its high stock holdings.

The drought would also mean that some maize would have to be fed to cattle.

CSO: 4700/928

TEKERE'S RETURN TO FOREFRONT SEEN POSSIBLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text] Is Mr Edgar Tekere--the former Zimbabwe Cabinet Minister who was charged with shooting a White farmer--about to make his political come-back?

That question is being anxiously asked by Whites in Salisbury. And there appear to be some grounds at least for believing that Mr Tekere is about to re-emerge on the Zimbabwe political scene.

According to good sources, Mr Tekere recently declined an offer by a Kenyan businessman to become a company director of a Kenyan company with a Salisbury subsidiary, on the grounds that he "might be offered a ministerial post by Mr Mugabe."

In the last few days, ZBC has given considerable prominence to a statement by Mr Tekere that Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF should be strengthened and re-organised.

Were Mr Tekere still in the political limbo, it is doubtful if a state-controlled radio station would dare give him such coverage.

General assumption is that "someone is flying a kite," either to test popular opinion on Mr Tekere, or to prepare the way for his return to public life.

The speculation is disturbing Whites because it follows almost immediately upon the return to power of another noted hard-core radical, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, summarily dismissed last October after a series of contentious statements. Dr Ushewokunze and Mr Tekere are close friends.

A Salisbury analyst told me: "Mugabe appears to have succumbed to pressure from the radical traditionalists in Zanu-PF.

"If the reaction from the grassroots to a Tekere return is positive, then his re-appearance, probably as a deputy minister, can be expected.

"Seemingly, it was felt that he had to be rusticated as punishment for embarrassing Mugabe over the Adams murder.

"Now, having completed his period in the political wilderness, it looks as though he is about to return to the [word illegible]."

Mr Tekere, once one of the three most powerful men in the Zimbabwe Marxist government was axed as Minister of Manpower in January, 1981, and as secretary-general of Zanu-PF in August.

This post has not yet been filled, it having been decided that it should wait till the 1982 Zanu-PF congress.

Mr Tekere is generally portrayed as a radical Marxist, but the analysts say he is really a traditionalist "and above all a racist", less interested in changing Zimbabwe's socio-political system than in having Whites replaced by Blacks at the head of all major institutions.

Throughout his period in the Mugabe Cabinet Whites were often aghast at his pronouncements on their future in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/920

'BATTLE PLAN', ARMS EVIDENCE OF GROUP'S PLOT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 82 p 11

[Text]

BULAWAYO. — A "battle plan," detailing missions to seize and hold Que Que River Bridge, Gwelo School of Infantry and other military and civilian centres throughout Zimbabwe, was produced as an exhibit in the High Court, Bulawayo, yesterday.

Before the court were Bulawayo dentist Dr Frank Bertrand, (58), his son Mr Stephen Francis Bertrand, (24), Mr Victor Samuel Radmore, (53) an employee of Bulawayo City Council Parks Department, and Mr Allen Richard Cauvin, (21).

The four have all denied conspiring to commit acts of terrorism, or sabotage, and possessing arms of war, offensive weapons and offensive materials.

The investigating officer in the case, Detective-Inspector Morgan Sibanda, told the court the "battle plan" had been found in a car driven by Mr Stephen Bertrand and Mr Cauvin on the day of their arrest.

They had been to a meeting with two policemen posing as disillusioned ex-Zipra national army officers.

One of the undercover policemen, Detective-Sergeant Benson Nkiwane, has stated in evidence that the meeting discussed troops he said he was training.

The two accused are alleged to have thought that these troops would form part of Dr Bertrand's "Matabele army".

As soon as the meeting was over the two men were arrested and the "battle plan" found.

Also in the car of the two accused were a loaded AK-47 rifle with a fully charged magazine, a G3 rifle hidden in a golf bag, 677 rounds of ammunition in a small sack and a canvas bag, two full G3 magazines, two full AK-47 magazines, two knives, two water bottles, three magazine pouches, one British passport in the name of Mr Stephen Bertrand, one Rhodesian passport in the name of Mr Allen Cauvin and 100 Zimdollars (R130).

Mr Chris Jordaan, who appears for Mr Radmore and Mr Cauvin, said: "You could not seriously have believed that there was a plot to overthrow the government by violent means by these four — two of them elderly men, one a cripple, and two almost children."

The officer said: "I seriously believed there was a plot against the central government."

The case was adjourned to today.

CSO: 4700/920

BRIEFS

NKOMO, MUGABE SUPPORTERS CLASH--The Zimbabwe News Agency has reported the arrest of 32 people in the central town of Que Que during a clash between supporters of the prime minister, Mr Mugabe, and those of Mr Joshua Nkomo. The news agency said a number of people suffered minor injuries in the fighting. This was the first report of such fighting since Mr Nkomo and three other ministers were dismissed from the cabinet 3 weeks ago. [Salisbury Domestic Service in English at 1115 GMT on 10 March reported that 37 people arrested after clashes in Que Que on Monday evening would appear in court this afternoon. No mention was made of the nature of the clash or of who was involved. The areas where the clashes occurred were described as being calm.] [Text] [CA101658 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Mar 82]

DEFECTIONS STRENGTHEN MUGABE'S PARTY--Salisbury, 6 Mar (AFP)--Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's domestic political position continued to strengthen today as one more MP left the white Republican Front (RF) Party and more than 1,200 members of Joshua Nkomo's minority party reportedly quit to join Mr Mugabe's ZANU Party. Member of Parliament Dennis Divaris announced that he was quitting the RF, led by former white-rule Prime Minister Ian Smith, to join the seven other RF MP's who quit the party on Thursday to sit as independents in the House. The breakaway MP's have said that they want to work more constructively with Mr Mugabe's government. The RF now has 11 of the 20 parliamentary seats reserved for whites, but only nine are active MP's. One RF MP is in jail and another is out of the country to avoid arrest. Meanwhile, more than 1,200 members of Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front Party left to join Mr Mugabe's ZANU Party in the central city of Gatooma, according to ZANU officials. They left because of a lack of confidence in Mr Nkomo's leadership after large amounts of arms were found on his party's property, ZANU officials said. [Text] [NC06150 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 6 Mar 82]

GENERAL FINED--Salisbury--A drunken national army major-general who killed two pedestrians while driving was fined Z$400 (R530)--or four months--yesterday by a Salisbury magistrate for culpable homicide. Sebastian Gariki Mushipe (31), stationed at KGVI Barracks in Salisbury, pleaded guilty. On August 24 last year, Mushipe knocked down and killed two pedestrians while driving along Lorraine Drive in Mabelreign, Salisbury. Prosecutor Mr G Woolcock told the court that Mushipe's blood sample taken for an alcohol analysis test showed he was drunk while driving. Mr Roberts suspended two months of the sentence for five years and prohibited Mushipe from driving for a year.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 82 p 5]

END

CSO: 4700/007

JPRS 80422

26 March 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2595

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80422

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DIVERSITY, DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA EXAMINED

Dakar AFRICA in French Feb 82 pp 53-57

[Article: "Agriculture in Black Africa"]

[Text] "A continent with 12 percent arable land and whose population-arable land ratio is lower than that of the Middle or Far East or Latin America can look to a brilliant agricultural future, provided that irrigation takes the place of rainfall," Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), recently said.

It is true that most of the African population makes its living off agriculture and for countries south of the Sahara, 30 to 60 percent of the gross national product comes from agriculture. For for the past 10 years, the growth rate of agricultural production has steadily dropped until it is now lower than the rate of growth of the population. At the same time, exports have ceased developing and the vertical drop in food production has forced governments to step up commercial grain imports, dangerously increasing their dependency on foreign countries. Grain imports have risen 9 percent a year since independence. The "brilliant agricultural future" awaiting Africa is not immediately ahead.

And yet, the Black continent is one of the leading exporters of agricultural products in the world: coffee, cacao, hevea, palm oil, cotton, peanuts, sugar cane. What is wrong?

Analyzing the causes for the stagnation, experts from the different international organizations have pointed out different problems: upheavals caused by wars and civil conflicts; the drought and inadequate precipitation in the 1970's; rapid population growth; the incompetence of government and aid organizations; and finally, the exaggerated attention of investments to major government-directed programs. To this, one would have to add the excessively low official prices, poorly defined marketing circuits that are ineffective and not competitive, and the insufficient participation by farmers in rural affairs.

These factors have led countries such as Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, the Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, the Congo or Zambia to increase their grain imports (particularly of wheat and rice), when these grains are more costly to produce than millet, sorghum or corn. There are rare exceptions in this sea of the unfortunate, such as Cameroon, which is aiming at food self-sufficiency

despite fluctuating prices, the uncertainty of the climate and the rural exodus, or the Ivory Coast, which has strong, diversified agriculture, even if the country has depended too heavily for 2 years on two export products: cacao and coffee.

Nevertheless, the African countries regularly express their determination to grant top priority to agriculture in general and food self-sufficiency in particular.

Rural Development Action

The special summit conference of the OAU in Lagos (1980) accepted the important program of action on behalf of African agriculture, the "Regional Food Plan for Agriculture" drafted by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This program sets a 3.9-percent growth rate for agricultural production for 1980-1985 and a 4.2-percent rate for 1985-1990, triple that of the 1970's. Planned investments amount to $125 billion (1981 prices) over a period of 15 years (1975-1990), 45 percent of which will be for food crops. However, this hypothesis of the "maximum feasible demand and production" is optimistic and presumes rapid growth and rapidly expanding agricultural production, which the experts doubt, believing that in the absence of far-reaching action, the current trends will become even stronger and will cause production to drop.

However, within the framework of an overall strategy based on growth, the program emphasizes the cardinal role played by small farmers, an increase in prices paid to producers, expanded agricultural research and the launching of rapid-yield activities in irrigated agriculture.

Small Farms

Small farms provide most of the continent's agricultural production, but yield is still very low and specialization rare. Poverty is an essentially rural phenomenon in Africa. Most governments have preferred to invest in large government-run farms over the past decade, thinking that they could thereby overcome the stagnation due to ancestral methods and endemic droughts and increase the marketable surplus. But as a result of management problems, overemployment, underutilization of costly machinery and difficult maintenance, results have generally been far below the hopes that such changes had created. In countries such as Kenya, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia or Zimbabwe, the large farms do provide most marketable production, but certain projects involving small cotton producers in French-speaking Africa, for example, projects organized by joint ventures, are among the most successful undertakings on the continent.

Price Policy

In some African countries, there is a definite determination to overcome food dependency, especially in the LDCs [less developed countries], where chronic food shortages leave a trail of death and desolation. Unfortunately, the circumstances do not cooperate. The economic system bequeathed by the colonial powers force the farmer to produce, not for his own self-sufficiency, but in order to pile up monetary income in order to buy consumer goods and above all, pay taxes, an important source of public receipts.

This monetarization of peripheral economies is a major obstacle to the achievement of food self-sufficiency. In this context, accepting self-centered development appears to be both an economic and political problem whose solution requires a broad social consensus.

Over the past decade, farmers producing for export are heavily taxed: an average of 30 percent, after deducting various subsidies for production. This explains why farm income has dropped year after year over the past decade and why Africa's share of the world market is constantly declining.

As for food crops, whose prices are regulated everywhere, official prices are often too low and have led to a "parallel" market, on which prices have tripled, and to the demobilization of farmers, especially since the import policy has made imported grains such as wheat or rice cheaper than locally-based commodities, as a result of the overevaluation of a large number of African currencies.

Projected figures for the amount of grain Africa will have to import by 1990 vary between 6 and 28 million tons, depending on the working hypotheses used. Most estimates are 11 to 12 million tons, mainly wheat and rice. However, for 1981 alone, imports already amounted to 6 or 7 million tons. When one realizes that it is city-dwellers who are the main consumers of these grains, one can measure the unfavorable treatment reserved for the rural people!

Modernization Effort

Modernization has long since reached the so-called commercial crops, which produce foreign exchange for the public treasury. Research efforts have favored plantation crops such as the oil and coconut palms, tea, coffee, cacao, rubber and other industrial crops such as cotton and peanuts. But average yields have remained relatively low. For cacao, they are less than half the yields obtained in certain regions of Asia, and for the oil palm, less than half of those obtained in the Far East. In addition, the rapid spread of diseases in plantations on the western coast of Africa, for example, have caused immense damage and Africa has only a few organizations capable of mobilizing adequate means to fight these diseases, lacking adequate financial means and coordination between national and international organizations.

Regarding food crops, certain governments have allocated increasing resources to them, as in the case of Niger, hoping to rapidly reach food self-sufficiency. This effort has mainly involved irrigated food crops, either through the establishment of new perimeters (Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal), or through diversification and reorganization of growing systems in irrigated areas (Sudan, Office of the Niger in Mali). Remarkable success has been registered in projects based on one main commercial crop associated with food crops: for example, hybrid corn accompanying cotton. But the diversity of local customs, cultural systems, soils and climates makes the coordination of research activities very delicate.

Fight Against Pests and Distribution of Seed

The fight against pests has not been forgotten in research activities and national or regional programs. The FAO's Food Plan for Africa and the Lagos Action Plan

emphasize the importance of reducing food losses and of possibilities of action in that field. But a large number of governments have not yet done any more than pay lip service to the different regional organizations responsible for these problems, with the exception, perhaps, of the organization to fight locusts in East Africa, which makes extremely precise predictions and which has just extended its action to the fight against caterpillars that eat foliage and queleas.

It is important to stress the crucial role of increasing the amount of and distributing seed in many countries, where there has been marked deterioration in the us useful varieties, a deterioration that has resulted from poor production practices and the use of multiple types of seed.

Labor Problems

Over the past decade, labor problems have constituted one of the main obstacles to agricultural development. Measures aimed at increasing productivity have not always been taken, particularly with respect to the use of farm implements and tools, harness crops and the use of machinery to process grain or to save time.

Out of the over 30 million tractors in service in the world in 1979, only 200,000 were being used in Africa (with the exclusion of South Africa) and there were only 40,000 in tropical Africa, .2 percent of the world total.

Progress in using oxen has been very uneven depending on the country in question, but in general, it has been very disappointing because of the cost of keeping the oxen during the off-season, the varying cost of clearing the fields, different taboos regarding the use of animals and the impossibility of using oxen in an area some 10 million kilometers square because of the prevalence of trypanosomiasis.

In tropical Africa, the industrialization effort has essentially involved the manufacture of small implements to improve farming: plows, cultivators, planters, harrows and carts. Animal traction is an important element in areas where livestock raising is possible and where the size of the farms is not over a few hectares. This requires equipment designed to meet the needs of the country and the manufacturing capacities of local artisans. In Mali, for example, the general policy of mechanization in agriculture has encouraged harness crops. With 100,000 team of oxen, the country increased its cotton production 10 percent a year and its peanut production by 7 percent.

Harness crops are gradually moving toward "selective mechanization," which makes the necessary transition from harness crops to mechanization. The shortage of livestock needed for food and the lack of labor inevitably leads to such a trend, but there are few countries that have worked out any real policy of agricultural mechanization, and aside from Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, Mali or Senegal, no institution has truly looked at the problem.

And yet, the potential demand exists. The most advanced countries are already in the stage of heavy mechanization and the large farms have almost all introduced motor-driven machinery. By 1990, there should be some 1.33 million tractors in Africa, according to the most recent predictions. The appreciable results registered by single crops should favor these promising beginnings. The mutual benefit societies (Senegal, Togo) should serve as an example here.

Food Processing

The local processing of agricultural raw materials makes it possible to create added value, provide more jobs and contribute to the development of regions which would have no resources without it, whence the attraction of agroindustry to different African governments, for it has become one of the key words to development on the continent.

There are several sorts of agroindustries, ranging from those above agriculture to those which process agricultural products and including some which, from imported local products, are aimed at meeting domestic demand.

It should be noted that the Sahelian or Central African countries are not very advanced in this field, unlike countries such as the Ivory Coast, with the Ivorian Fertilizer Company, which produces 25,000 tons of different types of fertilizer a year, or Senegal and Cameroon, which have their own fertilizer plants or industries.

Irrigation

Africa theoretically has 19 percent of the world's hydroelectric potential, which does not prevent drought from ravaging the continent, where entire regions suffer from inadequate rainfall. Consequently, the harnessing of water is essential and constitutes the key to agricultural development.

And yet, outside of the Sudan and Madagascar, irrigated agriculture occupies a minor place in African economies. It plays a substantial role in certain countries of the Sahel (Mali and Senegal) and, to a lesser extent, in the northern zones of Cameroon, the Ivory Coast and Nigeria, as well as in the river valleys in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Somalia and Zimbabwe.

According to the latest statistics, the irrigated area, including systems with complete control of flow, totals 2.5 million hectares, 65 percent in the Sudan and 15 percent in Madagascar. In all the other African countries, the proportion of irrigated land is under 10 percent and in most cases, under 5 percent.

Outside of cotton, which occupies a predominant place in irrigated agriculture in the Sudan, and sugar programs scattered throughout the continent, irrigation is mainly used for rice growing.

And yet, the development of irrigation has made some progress in the last two decades, even if the net impact of irrigation on total agricultural production remains modest.

According to the FAO, the use of irrigated land in Africa is far from having produced its maximum effect. Over half of the systems used on irrigated land operate with under 50-percent efficiency.

Harnessing water most frequently encounters financial rather than technical problems. Irrigation is very expensive and African budgets are limited. But despite

the obstacles, irrigation projects have emerged nearly everywhere, with a great number of techniques, and are under the responsibility of the government.

Irrigation is practiced in Africa using surface waters, a less costly and more reliable technique than the capturing of underground water. Various methods are used: irrigation within the framework of major integrated systems, as in the case of development of the Niger River in Mali, within the framework of the Office of the Niger, or the development of the Senegal River Delta within the framework of the SAED (Delta Development and Equipment Company), or yet, the major development underway in the Sudan in the Gesirah region, covering hundreds of thousands of hectares. But here also, results are not always on a par with the means used. Another practice consists of applying the so-called "small integrated village perimeters," mainly in West Africa along certain rivers, which leads farmers to develop each area themselves and to irrigate by pumping water from the river. In this way, 3,000 to 4,000 irrigated hectares are farmed along the Senegal River. Finally, a third method consists of combining the advantages of the two preceding ones: applying to the development of large areas methods that succeeded in the irrigated village perimeters. This development strategy, encouraged by the main international backers that finance irrigation projects, will be increasingly applied in development of the major river basins.

Irrigation: Expensive Technique

According to a recent study by the Inter-State Committee To Fight the Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) concerning the cost of water projects in the Sahel, the latter can represent a cost of 100,000 to 250,000 CFA francs for simple, so-called "controlled submersion" operations like those in Mali (Segou and Mopti rice operation). The same is true of developing the lower river valleys in Upper Volta. Development in that country involves the construction of small dams that are costly: 1 million CFA francs per hectare, plus the cost of the dikes.

Operations requiring complete harnessing of water are obviously more costly: 1 to 2 million CFA francs per hectare for the SAED; 1.4 million for the Banfora sugar area in Upper Volta; 2.5 million in Mauritania, and so on.

Regarding the production of 5.5 million tons of grain in the Sahel during a normal year, irrigated crops supply only 5 percent and only 3 percent is totally protected from climatic uncertainties.

All these figures show that irrigation is one of the great investments to be made on the African Continent as the century comes to a close.

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CSO: 4719/607

ENERGY MINISTER VISITS SOYO OIL INSTALLATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Soyo--An official party headed by Energy and Petroleum Minister Pedro Van-Dunen (Loy) went to the petroleum installations in the township of Soyo on Monday to inspect its operations and to get the opinions of Angolan workers on their job and social situation.

Pedro Van-Dunen was accompanied by SONANGOL [National Fuel Company] general manager and member, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, Herminio Escorcio, along with other officials from that company, from the Petroleum Ministry, and from the operating companies, Texaco, ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France], and PETRANGOL [Angola Petroleum Company].

During his 2-day stay, he visited "offshore" and "onshore" production units located in prospecting and development areas shared by SONANGOL with foreign companies.

The first facility visited was the base at Kwanda which is to be built near the town of Soyo to support prospecting operations in blocks 1, 2, and 3 in the "offshore" concession between the mouth of the Zaire River and Nzeto.

Work on the construction of the Kwanda base began in 1980 in line with a project conceived by SONANGOL which included the two-stage construction of a port zone made up of piers, warehouses, and offices, along with a residential section. The road linking the base to the town of Soyo was asphalted as part of this project; its extension to the Pangala production field and the Quinfuquena warehousing area, over a total distance of 25 kilometers, is now underway.

The deputy general manager of SONANGOL for hydrocarbons informed the visitors that petroleum production from block 2 at the end of last year came to 12,000 barrels per day and he noted that an increase in the output depends on the opening of the Etele field.

The Cuntala and Essungo producing fields were opened starting in 1980 following the entry into force of a new production sharing contract between SONANGOL and Texaco and the formation of a group of contractors also including the BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS (Brazilian Petroleum Corporation) International Inc] and Total.

Block 3 became operational in May of last year with the drilling of an exploratory well in the Palanca deposit by the ELF operating company as part of an association made up of SONANGOL, Mobil, AGIP [National Italian Oil Company], Inanaftagas, and Inanaftaplin.

The petroleum discovered in this well revealed a good chemical makeup and engineers are optimistic regarding the commercial possibilities of the Palanca field.

The energy and petroleum minister then went to the Quinfuquena terminal which, starting in July, will have a storage capacity of 140,000 cubic meters of crude petroleum extracted in the "offshore" and "onshore" concessions of Soyo.

In the first phase, the Quinfuquena project included the installation of equipment for exporting crude petroleum and the first shipment was sent out at the end of 1979.

In the PETRANGOL exploration area, the minister's party visited the Pangala and Quinguila producing fields before meeting with the workers of that company in camp B.

A PETRANGOL manager recalled that the first analysis well in this area was drilled in 1965 and that so far nine commercial deposits have been discovered with a current yield of about 37,000 barrels per day.

The "onshore" contractor group--made up of SONANGOL, PETRANGOL, and Texaco--has been trying in this area gradually to reduce the burning of associated gas; this will be reduced to a minimum by the end of this year.

During the meeting with the PETRANGOL workers, the visitors were briefed on job and social problems; at the end, Pedro Van-Dunen said that "new problems are a matter of constant concern to us."

The energy and petroleum minister admitted that there should have been "qualitative and quantitative" improvements over the past 3 years in the PETRANGOL production unit and said that he was convinced that these problems will be solved "through the measures recommended here."

Pedro Van-Dunen said that his visit was intended to obtain a first-hand look at the situation in the petroleum sector in the Soyo region and he indicated that he was satisfied with the results of that meeting.

5058
CSO: 4742/235-A

MEASURES ADVOCATED TO IMPROVE KUANDO KUBANGO SUPPLYING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Menongue--One of the consequences deriving from the war situation imposed by South Africa, particularly against Kuando Kubango, is the rather precarious supply situation concerning the province's domestic trade structures which has caused local authorities to give priority to the development of agriculture.

The racists in Pretoria and their agents are primarily trying to hinder the movement of vehicles on roads which lead to Kuando Kubango, both through the interior and along the shore.

As Provincial Domestic Trade Delegate Garcia David told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY], supplies for the province have declined tremendously since December of last year due to the existing political-military situation.

Garcia David however emphasized that one of the ways to solve this problem is to create support posts in the provinces in the center and along the shore, especially Benguela, Mocamedes, Huila, and Huambo, which could serve as storage centers for the kind of goods which Kuando Kubango needs.

"The establishment of a fleet of trucks assigned to the delegation would be the best solution in terms of transportation," said the official in talking about the "substantial aid" that was given to the province last year.

Since on the other hand there is a good number of displaced persons in the province, the ANGOP team, which spent several days in Menongue, tried to find out how supplies for these people were being processed in the light of the difficulties mentioned.

Garcia David indicated that the first measure consisted in organizing the peasants in the form of associations (there are 13 in Kuando Kubango, with 3,000 members); the Secretariat of State of Social Affairs has also been helping in this matter.

The organization of the people in the ODP [People's Defense Organization] and the future people's vigilance brigades for the protection of the province's principal economic centers was also hinted at by that official as a way to guarantee efficient supply shipments.

"It is necessary to mobilize the people who live primarily along the railroad so that they will be more vigilant at this strategic point in the province's development," he emphasized.

5058
CSO: 4742/235-A

IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENTS WITH DPRK STUDIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Conversations begun yesterday in Luanda between the Angolan and Korean delegations are centered around the study of practical ways to implement the agreements signed between Angola and the DPRK during the visit of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to that country.

During that visit, the delegations--headed on the Angolan side by RPA [People's Republic of Angola] Secretary of State for Cooperation Paulino Pinto Joao, and by Chen Il Chun, DPRK vice minister of foreign trade--will review these agreements which in particular cover the economic and educational fields.

The drafting of various documents is anticipated at the end of this meeting; the documents will later on be signed during one of the meetings of a mixed commission to be established shortly between the two countries.

On that occasion, Pinto Joao recalled that a memorandum was also signed in Pyongyang during the president's visit to the DPRK in which Angola proposed the establishment of mixed enterprises in the field of agriculture for the production of rice and corn in the Angolan province of Southern Lunda.

The memorandum, which also covers the field of construction materials and the dispatch of Korean teachers to Angola to teach in middle-level and higher institutions of education and to train cadres, as well as technical cooperation in the textile sector, will be implemented during this year.

During its stay in Angola, the Korean group will also separately meet with officials from the ministries of energy, construction, agriculture, fishing, and education. The party will also go to Southern Lunda to study areas set aside for the cultivation of corn and rice.

5058
CSO: 4742/235-A

MINISTER TERMS TRANSPORTATION SITUATION 'CRITICAL'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Mar 82 p 10

[Article by Naftal Donaldo: "No Dialogue With Criminals"]

[Excerpts] "The People's Republic of Angola, directed by the MPLA-Labor Party, never contemplated the possibility of a dialogue with the bandits, traitors, and renegades of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] or any other highwaymen who terrorize Angolan people, according to the propaganda of the Western information agencies," said Fernando Faustino Muteka, deputy in the People's Assembly and minister of transportation and communications of the People's Republic of Angola yesterday on his arrival in the Mozambican capital in the course of the exclusive interview which he gave the newspaper NOTICIAS.

"The reports which the Western press is printing are aimed not only at trying to create a split among the progressive countries and the peace-loving peoples but also to advance the counterrevolutionary forces operating in Angola for the purpose of presenting them as an alternative," our interviewee said, after which he went into a detailed briefing on the balance of forces in southern Africa.

Basically, news circulated internationally advances the assumption that secret contacts have been established between the directorate of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan counterrevolutionaries of UNITA, headed by the puppet Jonas Malheiros Savimbi, with the cooperation of certain personalities in the Portuguese government to work out a common platform for the solution of the "Angolan problem" which Lisbon denied formally through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"I can say categorically that our party's directorate, right now, more so than ever before, would never commit the frivolity of sitting down at the negotiating table to talk to a band of assassins paid by imperialism to massacre the Angolan people and to destroy the economic potential of the People's Republic of Angola," Fernando Faustino Muteka emphasized in one passage of his remarks.

Urged by our reporter to state the position of the Angolan government regarding United States allegations to the effect that Washington could recognize

the People's Republic of Angola only if the Cuban internationalists, who helped the MPLA during the hard phase of the Second War of National Liberation, were to be withdrawn, Muteka said that "the recognition of the People's Republic of Angola by any country has nothing to do with the presence of the Cuban contingent stationed in Angola and the United States is not an exception."

"As representatives of sovereign countries, the ministries of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola and of the Socialist Republic of Cuba recently held conversations designed to define this situation on an international level and, as countries fighting in the same trench. Cuba reiterated its support for the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] according to the joint announcement on conversations between the two countries," said the Angolan minister of transportation and communications of the RPM.

Imperialist Sabotage

"The current situation in the transportation and communications field in the RPA is critical at a moment when racist South Africa is stepping up its acts of aggression," said the Angolan minister of transportation and communications. As part of imperialism's strategy, both transportation and communications constitute some of the targets considered for destabilization and the creation of insecurity.

"On the other hand," continued Muteka, "while the raids by the 'apartheid' regime are aimed at laying the groundwork for future activities by the counterrevolutionaries of UNITA, the mass communications media of imperialism, which are the multinational Western information agencies, seek to discredit the government in Angola."

Foreign aggression against the RPA has hit the country's economic emancipation hard, destroying the lines of communication especially on land. This is what happened several days ago when a band of UNITA counterrevolutionaries blew up a bridge on the railroad linking the province of Shaba, which borders on Zaire, in the southern part of that country, with the Angolan port of Lobito.

"The objective of this attack was to stop the shipment of minerals from nearby Zaire which are exported via the Benguela railroad. This operation ended in failure because we are still exporting raw materials from Zaire although at a slower rate and, by way of example, this includes zinc and manganese," the Angolan minister explained.

"It is obvious that there are no other alternatives that could do away with the difficulties created on our lines of communication. But steps are now being taken to organize and revitalize the transportation industry, especially on the Benguela railroad," he said.

Angolan Petroleum for the SADCC [Conference for Development Coordination in Southern Africa]

Concerning the construction of a second refinery in Luanda, which would supply petroleum to the members of the SADCC, Muteka made it clear that studies prior to this undertaking are in a rather advanced phase of implementation.

5058
CSO: 4742/235

PORTUGUESE KNOW-HOW REPLACEMENT BY EASTERN BLOC SEEN AS FAILURE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 5 Mar 82 p 23

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, March 5--Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira said here Thursday that President Antonio Rahmalho Eanes would visit Angola, probably in May, as part of a new Portuguese drive to improve relations with its former colony.

Mr Goncalves Pereira told a news conference that next week he himself would be going to Luanda for three days in the first such visit by a Portuguese Foreign Minister since Angola gained independence from Portugal in 1975.

He said President Eanes would later head a delegation of Portuguese businessmen to Angola.

Mr Goncalves Pereira said Portugal enjoyed a privileged position in Southern Africa having "good if not intimate" relations with all the countries involved in the region, including Angola, South Africa, the five-nation Western contact group on Namibia and the African front-line states.

Although the Portuguese Government condemned apartheid, it had always abstained in United Nations votes on sanctions against South Africa in order to allow Portugal "to contribute to the dialogue between the parties involved in Southern Africa," he said.

The Exiles

The Foreign Minister expressed Portugal's gratitude to the Pretoria regime for having welcomed numerous Portuguese exiles into South Africa from Angola and Mozambique after those countries obtained their independence. He said the Portuguese community in South Africa now numbered about 600,000.

He also blamed what he said was the economic decline of Angola and Mozambique on the exodus of Portuguese executives.

He said the attempt to replace them with Soviet or Bulgarian technicians had failed.

CSO: 4700/940

BRIEFS

WARNING TO SWEDEN--Stockholm--The Angolan ambassador accredited to the Kingdom of Sweden, Maria Maller, has said that the possible supply of Swedish military technology to the South African racist regime represents an affront to the African continent and a serious blow to the confidence which Angola and other countries of Africa have placed in cooperation with Swedish enterprises. The Angolan diplomat made these statements in connection with news released recently according to which the Swedish ASEA [expansion unknown] enterprise is to supply nuclear technology to South Africa which that country is using for belligerent purposes. "If this type of business deal with South Africa should be confirmed, relations between Angola and that company would suffer serious consequences," Maria Maller emphasized. Maria Maller visited the big Swedish industrial city of Vasteras in response to an invitation from the solidarity organization "Brcd och Fiskarna" whose activities essentially are concerned with collecting clothing for the various stricken parts of the world; the arrival of clothing from that organization in Angola is anticipated in May. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Feb 82 p 1] 5058

POLL FIRM NATIONALIZED--A cabinet decree published in DIARIO DA REPUBLICA provides for the confiscation of all of the assets, property, and rights of the public opinion survey company based in this city (Survey and Foundations Enterprise, Limited). According to the decree, the enterprise mentioned is considered to have been dissolved for all practical purposes, with the exception of the share held by the resident partners. The decree furthermore makes it clear that the assets now nationalized will be transferred to the property of the state and will be assigned to the Ministry of Construction. On the other hand, another decree by the People's Assembly confers powers upon the cabinet in the matter of nationalization and confiscation. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Feb 82 p 1] 5058

OIL AGREEMENT WITH CONGO--Petroleum Minister Pedro Van-Dunem (Loy) is in Brazzaville this Thursday where he will sign an agreement with Congolese authorities on petroleum development and where he will discuss the project which had been drafted and ratified by the Angolan government on the problem of maritime water pollution. In Brazzaville, Pedro Van-Dunem will also confer with the Congolese ministers of energy and natural resources and of tours and environment on questions of bilateral interest. The Angolan delegation is made up of five members, including SONANGOL [National Fuel Company] general manager Herminio Escorbio and the head of the planning office in the Petroleum Ministry. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Feb 82 p 1] 5058

CSO: 4742/235-A

ALLEGED SAVIMBI-BOTHA TALKS--Johannesburg, March 3--The leader of Angola's rebel UNITA movement, Jonas Savimbi, met secretly in Cape Town last week with South African Premier Pieter Botha, The Star evening paper reported here Tuesday. It said Mr Savimbi also met Foreign Minister Roelof Botha and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan. The talks reportedly covered phase two of a Western-promoted independence settlement plan for Namibia, and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, The Star said. A Government spokesman refused to confirm The Star's report. He said the Prime Minister's programme and how he employed his time were not generally divulged. The Star linked the alleged secret meeting with reports last month that the Portuguese Government had presented Mr Savimbi with a plan for his movement to break with South Africa in order to facilitate a reconciliation with Angola's ruling People's Liberation Movement (MPLA). The estimated 20,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola to support the MPLA Government would be replaced under the proposal by a contingent of troops from African countries, the paper said, adding that Mr Savimbi had said the United States was linking that problem with the issue of Namibian independence. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA in English 5 Mar 82 p 22]

CSO: 4700/940

REVOLUTION SEEN AS BEGINNING OF DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 pp 629-630

[Article by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill]

[Text]

THE PROVISIONAL National Defence Council has suspended the 1981-82 budget of the People's National Party government, and will soon publish a law repealing the 1981 Appropriations Act. An official statement said the Limann administration had projected a budget deficit of ₵4,500m. However, expenditure trends in the last six months showed that the deficit was likely to rise to at least ₵8,000m. while the threefold increase in cocoa, sheanut and coffee producer prices would have added another ₵2,500m. to the deficit. It said funding such large deficits by printing more money would have meant a continuous decrease in the buying power of the cedi, already falling at the rate of 120 per cent per year.

The economic programme of the PNDC has not yet been laid out in detail. Preliminary indications point to a programme of stabilisation, especially of government finances, money supply, and the balance of payments. Before an economic review committee was formed — its membership has not been publicised but it is said to include figures such as Amoako-Atta and Abbey — the PNDC's first intervention in the agricultural sector was to enlist the aid of students in evacuating cocoa purchased in 1978. Although several thousand tonnes of cocoa were moved to the ports, this exercise, along with the campaign to increase the supply of foodstuffs to urban markets, has been hampered by old problems of roads, vehicle shortages, and some bureaucratic obstructions. According to the Secretary to the PNDC, Mr. B. B. Asamoah, emphasis in this sector will be on maize and rice cultivation, with the aim of self-sufficiency in staple foodstuffs. It will be important to see what measures are taken to turn the basis of the economy from export commodities towards a domestically-stimulated pattern of development.

A major speech is expected on the PNDC's economic policy and will have to deal with the fundamental problems of the economy, from the balance of payments crisis to the exchange rate. This is why the expenditure controls announced at the end of February are relatively routine. Such things as establishing detailed and accurate lists of personnel in the civil service have been announced before without being fully implemented. Defence committees will now monitor their preparation. Except where specified — for example, debt-servicing and payment of pensions and gratuities — all recurrent expenditure has been frozen at present levels, and new contracts will be more closely scrutinised. Revenue collection (including all excise and sales taxes, and any other duties) has been given a new impetus reminiscent of the June 4, 1979 period.

The acquisition of a 55 per cent shareholding in the General Superintendence Company (SGS Ghana) Ltd. was presented as part of the PNDC's "determination to infuse financial discipline into the system and in particular to ensure effective monitoring of the use of foreign exchange". This immediately brings to mind the view of US officials that they would become seriously concerned only if Valco was going to be nationalised; otherwise

renegotiation of power rates was tolerable. A full discussion of the PNDC economic programme will begin in next week's issue.

On the political side of things, there is a visible settling down and consolidation of the PNDC into a government. However, given the nature of the process initiated by the action of December 31, there has been a degree of conflicting signals and inconsistencies that are to be expected from this "national government", much more a simple broad and heterogeneous front than a broad front of the left. One incident that to some extent illustrated the struggle between old and new politics was the congratulatory message sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to on the coming into force (an appropriate expression in the circumstances) of the Senegambian confederation. This was roundly condemned from several quarters.

The new politics began on December 31 when Fl-Lt. Rawlings advocated "nothing less than a revolution", the transformation of Ghanaian society and its institutions. People have been saying "you cannot change society overnight", a banal truth, but there is a genuine and powerful desire in sections of Ghanaian society to advance qualitative change. It happens that within the PNDC, among the Secretaries and the population, there are two broad tendencies that can be discerned: one ranges from the "moderates" to the outright reactionaries — this tendency is responding with varying degrees of subtlety to the present "adverse" situation; and the other ranges from the progressives to the revolutionaries, a spectrum that incorporates people with a genuine "house-cleaning" mentality and other people with a keener perception of the institutional and structural changes necessary for social transformation in Ghana.

Different causes for concern

People are worried for different reasons by the relatively low-key developments. Nothing as spectacular as the executions in June 1979, assets confiscations and bulldozing of markets has taken place. Some of those who feel threatened in the current situation may find the activities of the Citizens Vetting Committee particularly disturbing. Others feel that the absence of "exemplary" punishments (few people are calling for executions in any case), and confiscation of assets could prove costly in the long run, that the forces of kalabule and reaction have been given too much time to regain their composure, and could even be on the offensive again.

This is why the evolution of the defence committees is of such interest. The struggle there is over whether these committees will become little more than civic-pride units, or will make concrete interventions in the way Ghana is run. The struggle here is also between "house-cleaning" or something more, as illustrated by the meeting between Sergeant Akata-Pore of the PNDC, and management and defence committees in Tema at the end of last month. While management was told to avoid "anarchy" by respecting the views of workers in the decision-making process, workers were told to respect management, not to flout "authority" but rather to ensure that discipline and increased productivity became the order of the day. He said defence committees were not for witch-hunting but to serve as watchdogs, to protect state property as well as to promote the interests of workers. Workers are expected to be patient with management "because the revolution is irreversible". History teaches a different lesson.

Propaganda war

Meanwhile the propaganda war continues unabated. Rumour-mongering based on "ear-witness" accounts turns each gunshot into ten corpses. For example, one story in January ending had it that people with more than ₵50,000 in their bank accounts were having their money seized. It turned out that the Citizens Vetting Committee was starting work on screening certain people and making them pay taxes and penalties on undeclared or illegal income.

This is not to minimise the importance of discipline among the People's Armed Forces, whose neo-colonial heritage of latent anti-civilian feelings has resulted in some deadly incidents. It is important to remember the political work that has to be done among both the lower ranks of the Armed Forces and of the civilian population in order to forge those conscious links

towards the stated objective of social transformation. Equally important is the fact that hostile forces can destabilise by word as by deed, thereby encouraging a counter-productive volatility and tension among the men at arms.

Two months after the PNDC came into power, one must recall the saying that "there can be no social peace without social justice". In developed liberal democracies, the pretensions of completed social justice and equal opportunity have rapidly eroded in this phase of economic crisis. Stability in our context tends to be measured in coups d'état and their aftermath. What the PNDC has done so far is to lift the lid off the already fermenting brew, and add some yeast. There is nothing strange about what is happening in Ghana. In some ways, it is almost classic. A minimal definition would be to say that a process of greater democratisation has been initiated. Time will tell how far this movement will go.

CSO: 4700/941

BUDGET SUSPENDED, FOREIGN-OWNED FIRM'S SHARE ACQUIRED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Mar 82 p 16

[Excerpt] Accra, March 2--Ghana's ruling Military Council suspended the ousted civilian administration's 1981-82 budget at the weekend and said it would repeal the relevant Appropriations Act.

A policy statement from the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) quoted by Radio Ghana said the previous regime overthrown on New Year's Eve had estimated deficits for central and local government of 4.5 million cedis (some 1.7 million dollars) for the financial year, but expenditure trends in the first six months had shown the deficit was likely to mount to at least 8,000 million cedis.

The trebling of producer prices for cocoa and shea-nut, which had not been budget for, would add a further 2,500 million cedis to the deficit, the PNDC said. With shortages of essential items including food and drugs, the funding of such a large deficit simply by printing more money would mean a continuous lowering of the purchasing power of the national currency, the PNDC noted. It added that the buying power was already slipping 100 percent a year.

The Council said it would impose controls on Government spending with immediate effect to ensure it was restricted to only the most essential commitments in the country's economy.

To ensure effective monitoring of the use of foreign exchange, it would immediately acquire 55 percent of shares in the hitherto wholly foreign-owned General Superintendence (Ghana) Co. Ltd., which operates on behalf of the Government.

CSO: 4700/938

COCOA MARKETING BOARD DEFICIT PREVENTS PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS

Chits Instead of Cash

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 618

[Text]

Mr. B. B. D. Asamoah, Secretary to the PNDC, has asked farmers to demand from top officials of the Cocoa Marketing Board an account of how they manage the cocoa industry.

Addressing an emergency supreme council meeting of the Ghana National Farmers' Council in Accra, Mr. Asamoah made it clear that the national coffers were completely depleted. He said it was, therefore, the duty of all sections of the community, particularly farmers, to know how the country's wealth was used.

Mr. Oheneba Osei Akoto, secretary-general of the Ghana National Farmers' Council (GNFC), said at a farmer's meeting that the CMB had run into a deficit of ₵888m. during the 1980-81 cocoa season. The result was that the majority of the farmers whose cocoa, coffee and sheanuts were purchased by the board were not paid cash, but were only given chits to cover such purchases. Most of these farmers still have not been paid. Oheneba Akoto said that the situation had brought untold hardship to farmers and their families. To combat this, he reiterated the council's appeal to the government to allow the GNFC to take part in the marketing of cocoa and other produce. Farmers, he said, should also be allowed to take part in the fixing of prices for cocoa and other exportable crops, and he added that farmers were prepared to review the current high price of cocoa to bring it down, if necessary.

The evacuation of cocoa continues, and the Akim Oda Students Task Force has so far evacuated 267,685 bags of cocoa in the first phase, which began a month ago. Students over the country have now tripled the flow of cocoa to ports.

Cocoa Price Reduction Ahead

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 683

[Text]

Cocoa farmers at Oworakesem, near Asamankese, have suggested that the current producer price of ₵350 per load of cocoa be reduced to ₵240. They said this would enable the PNDC to pay cash for farmers' produce in view of economic problems facing the nation.

The farmers said in a resolution adopted by the farmers at a meeting with the Odikro of the village, that the reduction would help the Cocoa Marketing Board to cover its huge indebtedness to cocoa farmers, who were given chits instead of cash for cocoa bought last year.

CSO: 4700/939

AD

INVESTIGATION LAW WILL PROBE CORRUPTION, ABUSES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 682

[Text]

A law giving legal effect to the National Investigations Committee (NIC) which is to probe allegations of corruption and dishonesty or abuse of office for profit among public officers was published recently.

According to Law Two of the Provisional National Defence Council, the NIC is authorised to investigate groups of persons who held high office of state or any public office in Ghana or may be shown to have acted in collaboration with any person holding a high office of state or any public office.

The NIC shall investigate any other acts or commission which might be shown to be detrimental to the economy of Ghana or to the welfare of the sovereign people of Ghana or in any other way the national interest.

Dated February 5, 1982 the law, however, provides that any person who wilfully and maliciously or recklessly makes a false allegation against any other person commits an offence and shall be liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding ₵5,000 or to imprisonment to a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

The NIC is empowered to investigate any other matters which may be referred to it by the PNDC.

It has the power to arrest, detain or freeze assets provided it could give reasons and the grounds of such an action.

While the NIC may receive statements and other evidence from any person who wishes to give statements or evidence it could by summons require any person to attend at such times and place to be specified to give or provide evidence.

The NIC could meet at such places and times as it may determine. It shall conduct public hearings to take statements and evidence when it deems it fit for the effective performance of its duties.

It may allow cross examination of any person who makes a statement or otherwise give evidence before it to the extent that the NIC deems fit for its purpose.

The NIC is to make periodic reports at least once a month to the PNDC on the performance of its functions.

The law is deemed to have come into force on January 2, 1982 reported GNA.

CSO: 4700/939

BRIEFS

JOURNALISM WORKERS' POWER--The workers of the Ghana Institute of Journalism have sacked the institute's director, Mr J.K. Quartey, and Mr S.Y.K. Sackey, the bursar. A spokesman for the workers explained that their move was to check an alleged embezzlement of ¢15,239 by the two people. Meanwhile, Mr Opata MateKorley, secretary to the institute, Mr Akoto Bamfo, senior tutor, and Dr C.J. Nsiah, principal tutor, have been nominated by the committees to run the affairs of the institute. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 619]

JUSTICE SYSTEM STREAMLINING NEEDED--Mr Chris Atim of the PNDC told a workers' rally in Koforidua that the country's judicial system was discriminatory because it favoured only the rich in the society. "There cannot be any confidence in a judicial system which commits a poor man who steals a few cedis to jail, and sets free a rich man who steals millions, he stressed. The system should, therefore, be streamlined to conform to the wishes of the people. "We will not allow ourselves to be bamboozled with legal arguments by lawyers anymore," he added. Meanwhile, the Citizen's Vetting Committee has held its first sitting in Accra. It was declared that the inquiry would cover all people who made their extravagant life-styles possible through the granting of loans which could have been used for more productive ventures. In a statement to the press, the committee said that such people often did not pay taxes or evaded duties which should have been paid on the consumer items which they had brought into the country. The committee has been set up to investigate people whose lifestyles and expenditures substantially exceeded their known or declared incomes. It will also investigate people whose bank accounts are in excess of a certain specified sum. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 619]

UNIVERSITY WORKERS' THREAT--The unionised workers of the University of Ghana have presented a resolution to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor in which they demanded an official enquiry into the affairs of the administration. Specifically, they requested that five officials: the executive engineer, the hospital secretary, an assistant registrar, the head of the furniture section (Estates) and the head of the maintenance section (Achimota Staff Village), should be asked to proceed on indefinite leave over allegations of malpractices made against them. The union resolution further said that: "The safety of all the officers involved cannot be guaranteed by the union and they should be so advised to stay away unless when invited to appear before the enquiry." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 618]

NEW HEALTH APPOINTMENTS--The PNDC has appointed Dr Sika Nartey and Mr A.K.Y. Kokukokor, an Assistant Superintendent of Police at the Police Hospital, as Deputy Secretaries for the Ministry of Health. Their appointments take immediate effect. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 682]

CATHOLIC CHURCH ASSETS DEFROZEN--The PNDC has ordered the immediate defreezing of the assets and bank accounts of the Roman Catholic Church. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 685]

CORRUPT OFFICERS ARRESTED--Nine senior army officers alleged to have helped smugglers on the border with Upper Volta have been arrested by junior ranks. The men detained at Bawku, included Captain Bright Oppong, the border post commander who was said to have collected between ¢5,000 and C10,000 for each truckload of food, cola nuts and timber allowed to leave Ghana without an export licence. A spokesman from the junior ranks alleged that Captain Oppong had transferred all "disciplines and revolutionary junior ranks from Bawku District since January to allow him to carry on his corrupt activities unimpeded." Captain Oppong and his colleagues who had ignored warnings to stop aiding smugglers would be sent to Bolgatanga, the regional capital of Upper Ghana for interrogation. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 682]

CSO: 4700/939

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL EXAMINING STATE FIRMS' ACCOUNTS

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2904, 7-13 Feb 82 pp 8-9

[Article by Ibrahima Sory Camara: "Strictness in Management Control"]

[Text] The 11th session of the National Economic Conference, whose work began on Friday, 22 January, continues to examine with great strictness the balance sheets of state economic enterprises. President Ahmed Sekou Toure is personally leading and moderating debate.

Discussions on 28 January first of all dealt with the report of the commission of the Ministry of State Control in charge of the liquidation of Nafaya and Sabouya and then the complementary report drawn up by the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs commission in charge of auditing the balance sheet of the national enterprise Prominex.

An analysis of the report of the commission liquidating Nafaya and Sabouya revealed that those enterprises had registered more losses than profits. Consequently, in order to safeguard and increase the people's holdings, the conference resolved to liquidate both enterprises. The Ministry of State Control commission was therefore asked to turn over to national companies those articles and goods for sale which they had delivered to Sabouya or Nafaya.

As for the complementary report, the analysis of the supreme leader of the revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure showed that data from the balance sheet of the Kindia Bauxite office (OBK) were missing. The commission was ordered to take such data into account in order to complete a better audit. In other words, the balance sheet of Prominex will have to be discussed again.

On Saturday, 30 January, the session took up the balance sheet of the National Import and Export Enterprise, IMPORTEX. Presented by Comrade Mamadou Bobo Dieng, general manager, the balance sheet was clear, precise and well drafted. The additional information provided by the board of directors in response to questions from the supreme leader of the revolution enabled the conference to see that this national company is playing its double role as an essential source of national earnings and as a regulator of the circulation of goods perfectly.

The conference saw that IMPORTEX has embarked upon a veritable offensive to revive the national economy thanks to the application of a policy to promote national

exports. Its immediate objective consists of financing all imports through receipts from its IMPORTEX exports, thereby responding to its objective. Its balance sheet was accepted by the conference.

It was the balance sheet of the Hydrovente Enterprise in Conakry which, in the light of information gathered by the commission in charge of clarifying the situation of the enterprise, was examined again. The analysis showed several differences between figures given in the balance sheet and the facts as noted by the commission. Since no justification could be given by the board of directors in an objective or convincing manner, the minister of state control was asked to go to the competent jurisdictions for the Hydrovente Enterprise, accused of forgery.

At the session of Tuesday, 2 February, Comrade Alias Camara, general manager of state control, was given responsibility, on behalf of the commission, for clarifying the situation of Hydrovente of Conakry, presented the report on verification of that enterprise's bookkeeping and balance sheet.

The situation emerging from the audit is poor, essentially due to two factors. With respect to operations, accounting is poor. Books and accounting documents are not up to date. In addition, there is a lack of coordination and supervision between the divisions (treasury-commercial division-financial division), each of them working alone.

Regarding the conduct of employees, there has been misconduct, which explains embezzlements and misappropriations of 28,065,488 sylis, which had to be concealed under the heading of expenses to be borne by the enterprise. In addition, some 5,584,217 sylis in old bills were deliberately withheld from the enterprise's funds in order to cover up the embezzlement.

At the close of the analysis of the auditing report, which shows all the elements for correction and reorganization of accounting, the balance sheet for the end of the 1981 fiscal year of Hydrovente of Conakry was accepted by the conference and the supreme leader of the revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure congratulated the auditing commission for the clarity and objectivity of the report and the seriousness it showed in the enormous task it had completed.

Deriving the lessons from the confusion caused by the former board of directors of Hydrovente of Conakry, the conference decided to decentralize the enterprise, creating an autonomous Hydrovente in each of the ten arrondissements in the Conakry region. They will each manage hydrocarbon stations in the territory of the individual arrondissements. For the next session of the National Economic Conference, the Ministry of State Control will draw up a report centralizing accounting figures from the ten Hydroventes of Conakry, to be presented to the session. In addition, it was decided to make reductions in the plethoric personnel.

Next, it was Comrade Sanoussy Cissoko, general manager of the National Hydrocarbons Office (ONAH), who presented the company's 1981 balance sheet. A wide-ranging, in-depth, objective debate began, making it possible to establish that ONAH, has realized large profits by applying the decisions of the preceding session of the National Economic Conference. The conference accepted the board's balance

sheet and authorized the board, in cooperation with IMPORTEX, to order new tank trucks.

The board was instructed to turn the retired tank trucks over to the government garage so that they might be distributed among the administrative regions of Koundara, Dinguiraye, and so on, for other useful purposes. In addition, in order to achieve more rational distribution of hydrocarbons, ONAH is henceforth to integrate the Mamou and Kankan depots into its operating structure and eliminate those at Boke, Kindia, Faranah and N'Zerekore.

11,464
CSO: 4719/608

PRESIDENT'S RECENT TRIPS TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2904, 7-13 Feb 82 pp 4-5

[Excerpts] On the agenda of our militant, active and effective diplomatic action, the diplomatic offensive of our people's revolution during this first week of February 1982 will have a profound effect, going beyond any cult of exclusivity.

At 0530 hours on Friday, 5 February 1982, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, supreme leader of the revolution and chief of state, left Conakry for an important African mission.

The phases of this new African mission of the chief of state were Lome, Lagos, Nairobi and Niamey.

The framework of this diplomatic offensive, whose every phase consolidates and widens the following of our people's revolution, shows what prestige President Ahmed Sekou Toure enjoys in the world.

The tour began in Lome, capital of the Togo of the "New March," where the chief of state and his entourage were greeted by President Gnassingbe Eyadema and welcomed in an extraordinary display of mobilization by the leaders and members of the Rally of the Togolese People (RPT).

The stop in Lome was used by the chiefs of state as an opportunity to discuss issues of common interest.

On that same day, Friday, 5 February 1982, the supreme leader of the revolution was to arrive in Lagos, capital of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, at 1630 hours.

In another warm and fraternal welcome, he was received by President Alhadji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari, who was accompanied by officials from the Nigerian Federal Government.

The central event of the Nigerian visit was to be in Zaria, where the Alhadji Ahmadou Bello Sardauna de Sokoto University bestowed the degree of Doctor Honoris Causa on the secretary general of the party, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, in recognition of the lucid, far-sighted leadership of the eminent theoretician.

On Sunday, 7 February 1982, the august messenger of our people is to go to Nairobi, capital of Kenya, to participate in the important meetings of the OAU commission on Chad and the committee for implementation of the OAU resolutions on the Western Sahara.

Following the meetings in Nairobi, the supreme leader of the revolution is, during the second phase, to make an official visit of friendship to Niger, in response to an invitation from President Kountche.

Exceptional Event

Already, in that land stretching east of the bend in the Niger River, that visit is being announced as an exceptional event.

In Niamey, Maradi, Zinder, Dossou, Tahoua, Agades, Djado and so on, the people have been caught up in the excitement of these celebrations, which they want to make spectacular and unique.

11,464
CSO: 4719/608

MOI ANNOUNCES WIDE-RANGING CABINET CHANGES

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 26 Feb 82 pp 4-5

[Text]

WITH one clean sweep, President Daniel arap Moi has made far reaching changes in his cabinet the implications of which will not unfold for quite some time. The most important change is the removal of the ministry of finance from the vice-president's office and the creation of a separate ministry of finance under Mr. Arthur Magugu, formerly minister of health. Vice-President Mwai Kibaki who has been minister for finance for more than a decade, will now be responsible for home affairs. This is the portfolio which Moi held for twelve years when he was vice-president under the late President Jomo Kenyatta. Kibaki was for many years associated with fiscal and financial policies in Kenya and in recent months he has come under fire for the poor performance of the country's economy. The *Standard* newspaper, in particular, has pressed home the point that Kibaki should be accountable for the performance of the country's economy. The loss of the finance portfolio will be seen by many observers as an attempt by the president to hew a slightly different line in financial matters from that which may have been associated with Kibaki, but it is not clear what the new minister of finance, Magugu, is likely to do in the very near future to pull Kenya out of the economic doldrums which the country is going through at the moment. Magugu had a stint in the ministry of finance as an assistant minister before the general election of 1979 and that should serve him in good stead in his new job. But being an assistant minister is not quite the same thing as being the minister and Magugu may in due course discover that off loading some of the problems Kibaki has been labouring under may not be all that easy, given the continued global economic slump.

On the face of it Mr. Charles Njonjo who is now left only with the constitutional affairs portfolio of his former ministry has lost something in the reshuffle, but in reality it was the constitutional affairs aspect of his former ministry which was crucial. The final details of specific functions of every ministry are not yet known, but it is likely that the criminal investigation department of the police may no longer be within the ministry of constitutional affairs. At one time talk had it that it would go to the office of the president as it had been under the late President Kenyatta. If that happens, it would, of course, correspondingly diminish Njonjo's responsibilities and power.

Given persistent reports of differences between Kibaki and Njonjo in recent months, the changes in the portfolios of the two men should have the impression of evenhandedness on the part of the president.

The rest of the reshuffles are so wide-ranging that it almost looks as if President Moi seems dissatisfied with many of the his ministers' performances in the previous posts, though not

dissatisfied enough to throw out anyone from the cabinet altogether. In any cabinet reshuffle it is always tempting to assume that those who are shifted around may not have been performing their taks as well as those not affected by the reshuffle, but often reshuffles tend also to incorporate re-organisations of government portfolios in such a way that lessons gained from previous operations are put into practice to streamline or improve government performance. One case in point is the creation of the new ministry of works and housing under Mr. Charles Rubia. The ministry of works, when it was under Mr. Paul Ngei, (now minister for livestock development) was very much a depleted ministry, for a good deal of its previous portfolio in the form of road construction and maintenance had gone over to the ministry of transport and communication still under Mr. Henry Kosgey. What was left of the ministry of works dealt mainly with the construction and maintenance of government buildings and therefore seemed a natural partner for a merger with the housing portfolio.

A similar re-organisation is involved in the addition of wildlife to the ministry of tourism. This is a natural development for many tourists who come to Kenya are still attracted to the country by the wildlife. A ministry which tries to promote tourism, but has no control over wildlife management and conservation has many handicaps to contend with. In any case, the new arrangement simply returns the situation to what it was years ago. Until the main attraction for tourists coming to Kenya has shifted substantially away from wildlife, it is wise to keep tourism and wildlife management under one roof.

The president is clearly still trying to find a winning combination for the country's major ministries — agriculture, livestock development and energy — which have all undergone changes of ministerial personnel once more in the space of two years. What, however, is most obvious in this reshuffle as compared with previous ones, is that the president is not merely assigning new duties to his cabinet, but is telling politicians and the country at large that he is the man in charge of the direction of developments in Kenya. In his announcement of the reshuffle, the president made no bones of his intention to dismiss "any public servant who proves unable to do his or her job properly and effectively", adding that nobody in government should consider himself indispensible". ■

Excerpts from Moi's announcement on the cabinet reshuffle

AS you all know, since I became the president of our beloved republic, I have frequently emphasised the importance of maintaining the highest degree of efficiency in the management of all our affairs.

There is, of course, no need to introduce a change merely for the sake of it. Stability and continuity are important in the management of our country's affairs. However, in order to ensure that the machinery of government is efficient — so that it remains ahead of the various economic and social problems instead of merely responding to them, and that it enables our country to seize economic opportunities as they arise — it is necessary to review its efficiency from time to time. Such a review should not only be on the basis of the activities undertaken by the government directly but, also very important on the effectiveness with which the government supports Kenyans in their development efforts.

In the kind of review I am talking about, emphasis is given to such important matters as clear assignment of responsibility; avoidance of duplication of responsibility; and proper allocation of government work so that it is distributed in a manner which does not lead to overloading of some ministries or departments.

Unless these qualities are maintained, some of the economic problems now facing us and many other countries could set us back many years. Moreover, and as I emphasised a few minutes ago, without such qualities and efficiency we shall not be able to seize economic opportunities as they arise. This is why I shall not hesitate to dismiss any public servant who proves unable to do his or her

job properly and effectively. And in that connection, I want to repeat what I have said many times before: that nobody should consider himself indispensable.

The changes which I shall announce in a short moment have been made after very careful review of the performance of the existing machinery, its weaknesses and strengths, and also the economic and social problems and opportunities which are ahead of us. Against that whole background, the new structure of the government will be as follows:

President and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Republic of Kenya:
H.E. D.T. arap Moi
Minister of state: J.S. Gichuru
Assistant ministers: J. ole Tipis, I.K.A. Salat, J. Keen, D.N. Kuguru.
Chief secretary, head of the civil service and secretary to the cabinet:
J.G. Kiereini
Permanent Secretaries:
Development co-ordination and cabinet office — S. Nyachae.
Director of personnel management — A.K. Kandie
Provincial administration — J.S. Mathenge
Defence — A. Githinji

Office of the vice-president and ministry of home affairs
Vice-president and minister for home affairs: Mwai Kibaki
Assistant ministers:
M. Kubo, F. Gumo
Permanent secretary:
D. Mwiraria

Ministry of constitutional affairs
Minister: C. Njonjo
Assistant ministers:
Z.O. Olang', Mwangi Njuguna
Permanent secretary:
J.K. Ndoto

Ministry of finance
Minister:
A.K. Magugu
Assistant ministers:
V. arap Too, S.A. Echakara
Permanent secretary:
H.M. Mule
Financial secretary:
J. Karuga

Ministry of water development
Minister:
J.J. Nyagah
Assistant ministers:
K.B. Mwamzandi, E. Kiptanui
Permanent secretary:
J.H.O. Omino

Ministry of economic planning and development
Minister:
Z. Onyonka
Assistant ministers:
J.M. Angatia, M.J. Shikuku
Permanent secretary:
F.Y.O. Masakhalia

Ministry of co-operative development
Minister:
R.S. Matano
Assistant ministers:
P. Ejore, Henry R. Cheboiwo
Permanent secretary:
J. Gituma

Ministry of agriculture
Minister:
M. Waiyaki
Assistant ministers:
L. Marita Atebe, A.A. Hirsi
Permanent secretary:
F.M. Njuguna

Ministry of local government
Minister:
S.S. ole Oloitipitip
Assistant ministers:
K. Ngala, G.S. Muia
Permanent secretary:
L.M. Kabetu

Ministry of information and broadcasting
Minister:
E. Mwamunga
Assistant ministers:
N. Mbogori, E. Khasakhala
Permanent secretary:
J. Kiti

Ministry of livestock development
Minister:
P.J. Ngei
Assistant ministers:
N. Muigai, C.C. Murgor
Permanent secretary:
L.O. Kibinge

Ministry of foreign affairs
Minister:
R.J. Ouko
Assistant ministers:
K. Munyi, E. M. Mweu
Permanent secretary:
J.G. Shamalla

Ministry of lands, settlement and physical planning
Minister:
G.G. Kariuki
Assistant ministers:
F. Lotodo, A.A. Mohamed
Permanent secretary:
F.N. Ondieki

Ministry of regional development, science and technology
Minister:
K.N.K. Biwott
Assistant ministers:
F.M. Kalulu, A. Okuku
Permanent secretary:
P. Gacii

Ministry of works and housing
Minister:
C.W. Rubia
Assistant ministers:
N.N. Njuno, P.L.Lotitiyo
Permanent secretary:
J.K. Muchemi

Ministry of higher education
Minister:
J.J. Kamotho
Assistant ministers:
W.E. Mwita, F.B. Tuva
Permanent secretary:
J.T. arap-Leting

Ministry of commerce
Minister:
J.H. Okwanyo
Assistant ministers:
W. Kisiero, P.E.M. Ivuti
Permanent secretary:
J.A. Kipsanai

Ministry of culture and social services
Minister:
M.B. Mudavadi
Assistant ministers:
J.Kalweo, S.K. Metto, A. Ambala
Permanent secretary:
J. Muliro

Ministry of tourism and wildlife
Minister:
E. Mwangale
Assistant ministers:
A.H. Halake Fayo, M. Mwithaga
Permanent secretary:
A.W. Mbogho

Ministry of energy
Minister:
G.K. M'Mbijjewe

Assistant ministers:
J.K. Wagara, J.N. Karume
Permanent secretary:
A. Ligale

Ministry of basic education
Minister:
J.K. Ng'eno
Assistant ministers:
J.A. Ojiambo, J.K. Munene
Permanent secretary:
L.P. Odero

Ministry of Industry
Minister:
A.J. Omanga
Assistant ministers:
H.C. Wariithi, M. Sheikh Aden
Permanent secretary:
J.W. Githuku

Ministry of transport and communications
Minister:
H.K. Kosgey
Assistant ministers:
M.O.S. Soba, M.P. ole Nampaso
Permanent secretary:
S.J. Mbogua

Ministry of environment and natural resources
Minister:
P. Oloo-Aringo
Assistant ministers:
P. Leakey, H.M.K. Adichareh
Permanent secretary:
H.F. Mtula

Ministry of labour
Minister:
T. Mbathi
Assistant ministers:
Shariff Nassir Taib, M. Kubo
Permanent secretary:
J.A. Gethenji

Ministry of health
Minister:
A. Mukasa Mango
Assistant ministers:
J. Njiru, E.W. Wameyo
Permanent secretary:
G.R. M'Mwirichia

Office of the attorney-general
Attorney-general:
J.K. Kamere

CSO: 4700/942

MOI ADDRESSES LAW SOCIETY OF KENYA

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 26 Feb 82 p 18

[Excerpts from speech by President Daniel arap Moi to the Law Society of Kenya on the occasion of its annual dinner]

[Text]

I would hesitate, before a gathering such as this, to offer a detailed analysis on the law, the judiciary or our legal system. May I, however, make a few remarks. First, let me say at once, and I say it in all sincerity, that my government has the deepest respect for the rule of law and for constitutional legality. The rule of law, as I understand it, requires that the fundamental rights and freedom of every individual regardless of his status, tribal, racial or ethnic origin, shall receive protection without discrimination. My government is committed to that ideal.

In this regard, I can think of no other body of men and women better able to make a worthwhile contribution towards the realisation of this noble ideal than the members of the legal profession — academic and practising lawyers alike. It is my view that today's lawyer should not contend himself merely with the conduct of his practice. Neither should he remain a stranger to important developments taking place in the country. In countries facing vast problems of organisation and development, the lawyer has important responsibilities in making a contribution both towards the economic progress of his country and the social advancement of his people.
sibilities in making a contribution both towards the economic progress of his country and the social advancement of his people.

In Kenya, as in other developing countries, there is a need to provide access to legal advice and representation to all our people, to enable them to have equal access to the courts and the benefit of rights conferred upon them by law. It is important, however, that such services are made available to them at a cost which they can afford.

I understand that, in all departments of the court's jurisdiction, and more so in civil, there is a litigation explosion. Most of the increase is recent and cases filed now, I am told, may not be heard until 1983 or 1984. Every effort should be made to correct this unhappy state of affairs, otherwise public confidence in the system will be eroded and the rule of law put in jeopardy. As you all know, justice delayed is justice denied.

The number of judges were recently increased from 19 to 24. That may help relieve the problem. The pressure may be reduced further by relieving the judges of those matters in which judicial expertise is not absolutedly. The removal of land cases from the normal judicial system is a step in that direction, lawyers must therefore, adhere to the new method of dealing with land cases and actively encourage their clients to settle such cases through arbitration by elders as provided for by the law.

I am, however, surprised to hear that some lawyers have been hesitant to

refer land cases to the elders. This might be so because land cases usually appear genuine and straightforward from the complainant's standpoint. The truth, however, is that the majority of land cases are from those who want to exploit others. It was for this reason that the government amended the law to stop further exploitation of innocent *wananchi*. At this juncture, I would like you to ponder the following quotation from the *Book of Proverbs*.

'He who states his case first seems right, until the other comes and examines him, the lot puts an end to disputes and decides between powerful contenders.'

We are proud to have a judiciary that is well known for its integrity and for the high standards that it has set in the administration of justice. For the rule of law to prevail, it is important to maintain the respect and dignity of the court and its officers, whose task it is to uphold and enforce the law. Without such respect, public faith in the administration of justice would be undermined and the law itself would fall into disrepute.

I am addressing these remarks to you in the knowledge that I am speaking to men and women of integrity. That the legal profession should be responsible for the discipline of its members, is generally accepted and rightly so. After all, the whole concept of a profession is that its members bring to the performance of their duties certain self-imposed ethical standards. It must protect the public not only against the unscrupulous but also against the incompetent by laying down proper professional standards and seeing to it that they are maintained.

Our country is undergoing a rapid process of change — a change for the better — and is endeavouring to reach those social and economic goals which are essential for the proper functioning of the rule of law. If, in the light of these remarks, you can examine and determine your obligations and responsibilities and play the part expected of you as members of an honourable profession, you will have strengthened our philosophy of peace, love and unity.

CSO: 4700/942

INVESTIGATION OF KENYATTA'S PORTRAIT REMOVALS URGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "The President and the Rumor-Mongers"]

[Text]

PORTRAITS of heads of state are more than just pictures. They are symbols of nationhood and of the body politic. They are just as important as the national flag. And displaying them on walls of offices and public places is more than a national duty. It is a demonstration of honour by a people for their leader.

Portraits of former leaders and other personalities can be displayed on the same walls with that of the current Head of State. But when that happens it should be done in a way that leaves no doubt who is the current Head of State.

In Kenya, for instance, portraits displayed together with that of the President should be displayed in a manner that makes it quite clear that we have only one President — His Excellency Daniel arap Moi. But nothing should stop those who wish to do so from displaying portraits of other personalities on the same walls.

In the past three weeks, however, the portraits of the late President Jomo Kenyatta disappeared from the walls of many public places in Nairobi.

This was not by voluntary action on the part of the proprietors of bars and restaurants and shops in the city. No. Men in the uniforms of the administration police and also the regular police forces walked into the premises and ordered the owners to pull down the portraits.

As is the case with most Kenyans when confronted by the police, most proprietors pulled down the pictures without so much as a whimper. There are eye-witness accounts where some bar and restaurant owners resisted the orders. In one such case, the men in uniform pulled down the picture and threw it into the waste bin. When the proprietor attempted to put it back on the wall, they snatched it and smashed it on the floor. All this happened in the presence of at least 60 shocked patrons.

All along, the impression created was that the pulling down of Mzee Kenyatta's portraits was ordered by President Moi. No reasons were given for this. And no one questioned the action publicly.

But the President himself gave the most likely explanation on Thursday when he said that a few disgruntled politicians and some civil servants were waging a slanderous campaign designed to make him unpopular among wananchi.

"How can I direct people to remove the portraits of Mzee Kenyatta whom I served for many years? Asked President Moi.

He called on the rumour-mongers to stop the smear campaign forthwith. "People who are making such unfounded allegations are out to make me unpopular," adding "when you see them you should realise that they are anti-Nyayo."

Kenyans know President Moi as a man who greatly admired Mzee Kenyatta and served the late President with loyalty and dedication as his vice-president for 12 years. No other person served Mzee Kenyatta in that capacity for that long.

This sniping at President Moi had a diabolical timing. The exercise was launched at a time when several African heads of state were in Nairobi for the mini summit of the Organisation of African Unity of which the Kenyan President is the current chairman.

We have no evidence on whether the uniformed men who went around ordering the removal of the portraits were genuine police officers or impositors. That the President has said there were some civil servants involved in the campaign to discredit him suggests they may have actually been police officers. What is clear from the President's statement is that whoever they were they were not acting on his directives.

The action of those behind the exercise was obviously calculated to create political divisions and chaos in the country. Given the seriousness of the matter, a public investigation should be instituted to establish who these people are and appropriate action should be taken against them.

CSO: 4700/942

CONFUSION SURROUNDS REMOVAL OF KENYATTA'S PORTRAIT

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 26 Feb 82 p 12

[Text]

FOR a number of weeks, provincial administration policemen and other administrators had been going around shops asking proprietors to take down the portrait of the late President Jomo Kenyatta which in many premises hang alongside that of President Daniel arap Moi. In many cases, no explanation was given other than that it was an order from "the top". The public were rather mystified about the move for Kenyatta's portrait has been displayed in public since he died. President Moi last week told Kenyans he was upset by the manner in which the late president's portrait was being taken down and he charged that there were some members of the civil service who appear bent on making his name unpopular among Kenyans by giving the impression that he did not want Kenyatta's picture displayed in public. The president pointed out that he had served Kenyatta loyally for twelve years as vice-president and that Kenyatta's portrait is prominently displayed at State House and at the president's residence.

It was still uncertain exactly who had given the order to have Kenyatta's portrait removed from public places. What is interesting is that foreign visitors have been known to ask why there are two portraits of presidents displayed in public, the standard response has tended to be that Kenyans continue to revere the memory of Kenyatta as the founder of the Kenya nation by retaining his portrait in public places. Elsewhere in the world, however, the practice is to replace the portrait of the outgoing head of state with that of the new one as soon as the change-over has taken place. ■

CSO: 4700/942

BUSINESSMEN TO CONTINUE FEE BOYCOTT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Feb 82 p 10

[Text]

MOMBASA traders have resolved to continue boycotting payment of the new licence fees announced late last year by the Mombasa Municipal Council.

The resolution was passed at a meeting of the Mombasa branch of Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry held over the weekend under the chairmanship of Coun. Gasper Walele.

Early this month Mombasa traders sent a memorandum to the Minister for Local Government, Mr. Stanely Oloitipitip, protesting against the new licence fees.

The traders said that they would continue boycotting the new licence fees till the Minister replied to their memorandum.

They reiterated that the new licence fee was unreasonably high and would force small traders out of business if enforced.

Coun. Walele, who is the vice-chairman of the branch, alleged the fees and rates were approved despite the opposition from majority of the council members.

Coun. Walele disclosed that a meeting of all branches of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at Nairobi on Tuesday to discuss the issue.

He urged the branch to support the headquarters' decision on the issue.

The traders also expressed concern over the shortage of white maize flour, rice and wheat flour in the district. They wondered why these commodities were available in Nairobi and not in Mombasa. They urged the Government to intervene and ensure that Mombasa people were supplied with the commodities.

Coun. Walele called on traders to repay Government loans so that other businessmen could also benefit.

CSO: 4700/942

ODINGA THREATENS TO SUE OLOITIPITIP

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Mitch Odero]

[Text]

THE wrangle between Local Government Minister Stanley Oloitipitip and former Vice-President Jaramogi Oginga Odinga took a new turn yesterday when Mr. Odinga threatened to seek legal redress against the Minister.

A notice to this effect was reportedly conveyed to the Minister on Tuesday in respect of what Mr. Odinga contended as "libellous" utterances by the Minister published by *The Standard* about a week ago.

The notice signed by C. N. Omondi and Co. Advocates, acting for Mr. Odinga stated in part:

"We are therefore, writing to ask you whether you are prepared (1) to sign a suitable withdrawal and apology in terms to be approved by us on our client's behalf.

"(2) To indemnify him in respect of the costs to which he has been put in the matter and (3) to pay, and in what sum you are prepared to pay, by way of damages for the injury to our client's reputation."

The notice had a further condition stating: "We ask you to let us have a reply within the next seven days. In the meantime our client reserves the all his rights in the matter."

The lawyers contended in the notice that the Minister caused to be printed and published the allegation which "are completely unfounded and constitute a grave libel upon our client".

In the same vein, the lawyers also gave another notice to *The Standard* asking the newspaper whether it would be prepared to "( ) publish in your newspaper a full and complete withdrawal and apology in terms to be approved by us on our client's behalf in a position similar to that occupied by the report complained of".

Further demands were on costs to which Odinga had been put in the matter as well as payment for damages for "the very serious injury to his (Odinga's) reputation".

The lawyers asked the newspaper to "let us have a reply at once," adding that their client would meanwhile reserve all his rights in the matter".

According to the notice Mr. Odinga "complains of a report appearing on page 5[illegible]" on the newspaper's issue of February 11.

The notice stated: "The allegations in this report are merely bitter and unjustifiable attack upon our client. The allegations are untrue and are highly defamatory of him."

Both notices were dated February 16.

CSO: 4700/942

KARUME SLAMS RUDE ASIANS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Magayu Magayu]

[Text]

ARROGANT Asian traders over the weekend received a severe slating from an Assistant Minister for Urban Development and Housing Mr. Njenga Karume.

Speaking at Karuri trading centre, at a meeting organised by the Kanu sub-branch, Kiambaa, Mr. Karume said the arrogance of some Asian businessmen and traders had been growing over the years. He said they had lost respect for their African customers and had resorted to abusing them.

"Some Asian businessmen do not respect their African customers. They have started abusing them the way they were doing before independence," Mr. Karume said.

He said such Asian businessmen must not think they were the lords of Kenya, adding that the freedom and stability that they enjoyed in the country today had been fought for by Kenyans. "We call upon them to live with us like brothers and sisters. The rights they now enjoy have been given to them by us," he said.

He said he wholly backed President Moi's recent reprimand on corrupt Asian businessmen.

Mr. Karume also hit out at people in his Kiambaa constituency who, he said, went around rumour-mongering and bar-politicking. He said they were accusing him of making efforts to introduce Kenya Bus Service to the constituency in order to undermine matatu operators.

He said Kiambaa people had requested the introduction of KBS to Kiambaa, adding it was wrong and misleading to suggest he was the one doing that.

Mr. Karume further chided Jaramogi Odinga Odinga and the Minister for Local Government, Mr. S. Oloitipitip, for "abusing each other in the open". He said if Jaramogi and Mr. Oloitipitip had a bone of contention between them they should have settled it individually "instead of dragging the nation into it at a time when some African elders were meeting in Nairobi".

Speaking on the removal of the late Mzee Kenyatta's portraits from public places Mr. Karume said those maliciously capitalising on the late President's name in order to discredit President Moi would end up destroyed like Mr. Odinga ended up when he "tried to misuse Kenyatta's name".

The Assistant Minister condemned people who asked some leaders to explain where money had gone to end discounted rumours that the country was bankrupt. He said the country's current economic difficulties were temporary and were being experienced the world over.

CSO: 4700/942

MINOR BATTALION UNITS MERGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

ARMY Commander and Deputy Chief of General Staff Lt.-General J. M. Sawe has announced that all minor battalion units had been scrapped.

He was speaking at armed forces inter-unit cross-country race competition at the Nanyuki army barracks at the weekend where he was deputising for the Chief of General Staff, General J. K. Mulinge.

He said Kenya was highly acclaimed the world over because of her renown athletes.

General Sawe appealed to the soldiers to continue training so that they can be healthy soldiers.

The competitors were drawn from the Kenya Army, Airforce and the Navy.

In the major units Transport Battalion took the first position with 156 points, while Kenya Army came second with 159 points and 3-KR third position with 286 points.

In minor units Armed Forces Medical Service (AFMS) got 376 points and Parachute with 548 was second.

The fifth Air Cavalry Battalion (ACBN) scored 606 points and took third position.

In the 12.5 km. cross-country race which Lt.-General Sawe flagged off, Pre. Kiptum of 5-KR was first.

Cpl. Nyasan of 3-KR came second and Cpl. Mosinik of 5-KR was third.

In women service corps race of 6-kms., Cpl. Nyabanyo was first while Pte. Toroitich came second and Pte. Kimuge third.

Lt.-General Sawe presented shields and trophies to the winning units.

— KNA

CSO: 4700/942

COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE SAID TO IMPROVE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Mar 82 pp 21, 23

[Summary of Kenya's quarterly economic report released by the minister for economic planning and development, Dr. Zackary Onyonka]

[Text]

The Kenya Economy 1981 General

Due to the long rains which came in time and the relatively liberal policy for imports in the early part of the year, there was some improvement in the performance of the Kenyan economy in 1981. Recorded marketed production from agriculture increased in volume by less than one per cent but total agricultural output, because of the larger maize crop and better pastures, is estimated to have increased by 5 per cent. Output of the manufacturing sector also increased by 5 per cent. Overall, GDP at constant prices is estimated to have increased by 3.5 to 4.0 per cent as there was a fall in construction output and little growth in transport:

External Trade and Balance of Payments

Kenya's external trade experienced some improvement in the first nine months of 1981 compared with the same period in 1980. The overall value of imports dropped from £667.8 million in January-September, 1980 to £659.0 million in January-September 1981. While the value of other goods including machinery and transport equipment declined.

Export earnings increased from £369.1 million in January-September 1980 to £388.4 million in the same period in 1980. Coffee export revenues amounted to £108.1 million for the whole year in 1980 and £109.8 million in 1981 while tea exports were valued at £60 million in 1981 compared with £58 million in 1980. The export value of petroleum products rose from £89.4 million in January-September 1980 to £106.4 million in January-September, 1981.

The balance of trade deficit dropped from £298.8 million recorded in January-September 1980 to £270.6 million for the same period of 1981. This represents a 9.4 per cent decrease in the size of the deficit. It is estimated that the trade deficit for the entire year in 1981 will be about £372 million compared with £443.3 million in January-September, 1981.

The balance of payments continued to be difficult in 1981 mainly as a result of the large trade deficit. There was a reduction in gross foreign exchange of £60 million between December, 1980 and December, 1981 which reflects the extent of the overall payments deficit on both current and capital accounts.

Money and Banking

High import prices, poor export earnings stemming from depressed demand in industrialised countries, little growth in invisible earnings and accelerated external debt service payments further eroded Kenya's foreign exchange reserves. Gross foreign reserves, which were £183 million in June, 1981, declined to £138 million in October, the lowest reserve holding since December, 1976

However, a £51.8 million euro-dollar loan helped raise the reserves to £129 million by December, 1981.

After the slowdown to June, 1981, money supply expanded by £95 million between June and December to reach £918 million. While credit to the private sector increased by 8 per cent in 1981, credit to the government grew by 76 per cent.

Employment

Based on early provisional figures overall employment is expected to have risen by 2.5 per cent during 1981, a small rate of increase compared with earlier years. In agriculture, wage employment decreased by 5 per cent mainly due to declines in tea, sisal and sugar estates. In contrast, between June, 1980 and June, 1981, employment in central government recorded an increase of about 10 percent.

Consumer Prices

Comparing December, 1980 and December, 1981, consumer prices increased by 19.3, 24.8 and 18.9 per cent for the lower, middle and upper income groups respectively, resulting in an average rise of 21.0 per cent. Despite the sharp increases recorded in December, itself for many food items, the annual average inflation rate for 1981 was 12.6 per cent as compared to 12.8 per cent in 1980.

Sectoral Contributions

- **Agriculture**

The generally improved weather conditions, particularly the long rains which in 1981 came on time, accompanied by increased producer prices resulted in a strong recovery in output from the agricultural sector. Maize deliveries to the produce board more than doubled from 217,887 tonnes in 1980 to 472,909 tonnes in 1981 and the value of such sales rose from £10.4 million to £23.6 million. Total maize production is estimated to have increased by 15 per cent in 1981.

In 1981, 90,746 tonnes of coffee were delivered to the coffee marketing board as compared to 91,334 tonnes delivered in 1980. Gross farm income to growers dropped from £119 million in 1980 to £102.5 million in 1981 due to lower prices. Tea deliveries in 1981 improved slightly to 90,941 tonnes as compared to 89,893 tonnes in 1980, as a result of good rainfall in the tea growing areas. The price of tea at auctions so far in 1982 has been higher as a result of the devaluation of the Kenya shilling and higher real demand.

Deliveries of sugarcane for manufacture of sugar and jaggery are thought to have improved slightly in 1981 as compared to the nearly 4 million tonnes delivered in 1980. Total wheat deliveries during 1981 are expected to have fallen below 1980 level by about 13 per cent from 215,674 to 188,000 tonnes. Total sisal production declined by 13.4 per cent from 46,910 tonnes in 1980 to 40,615 tonnes in 1981 while income to growers fell from £9.7 million to £7.9 million. Deliveries of pyrethrum flowers improved in 1981 rising by 46.5 per cent in January-June, 1981 compared to the same period of 1980. Total deliveries in 1981 are estimated at 14,000 tonnes compared to 12,337 tonnes delivered in 1980.

As a result of price increases in October, 1980 and also due to improved grazing resulting from good rains, deliveries of wholemilk to Kenya Co-operative Creameries increased from 187 million litres in 1980 to well over 200 million in 1981. Meat supplies from slaughtered beasts have been very good

while the poultry industry had a glut of eggs.

The agricultural sector has once again shown its ability in 1981 to recover quickly from the periodic droughts experienced in Kenya. The recently announced increase in prices for food products together with higher prices for tea and coffee, plus the currency devaluation of September 1981 have set the scene in 1982 for a further rise in output.

• **Manufacturing**

In spite of adverse influences due to the stagnant world economy and its impact on Kenya's exports, the year 1981 has seen further growth in the output of domestic manufacturing industry. The value of sales rose by 22 per cent during the first nine months of 1981 compared to the same period in 1980. In volume terms, the output of manufacturing the first three-quarters of 1981 was 5 per cent higher than in the same period of 1980. Value of output for the whole of 1981 is also estimated to have risen by 5 per cent in real terms.

• **Energy**

Domestic sales of petroleum fuels declined by 10 per cent from 1,269,100 tonnes in the first nine months of 1980 to 1,141,000 tonnes in the same period of 1981. This decline in domestic sales obviously resulted from a less buoyant economy accompanied by further price increases. As a result throughput at the Mombasa Refinery also declined by 10 per cent. The quantity of crude oil and petroleum products imported has fallen significantly in 1981 even though the net cost to the country of its trade in petroleum and products is thought to have risen. In the first three quarters of 1981 domestic production of electricity showed a very satisfactory increase of 16 per cent while consumption rose by 9 per cent.

• **Building and Construction**

The major indicators of overall activity in the building and construction industry are cement consumption and employment. For cement, and these figures are still subject to adjustment, total domestic consumption in the first nine months of 1981 appears to have been about 500,000 tonnes or 5 per cent below the total for the same period of 1980.

Provisional employment figures indicate that in 1981, there was a reduction below the estimated total of 63,300 in wage employment in the construction industry in 1980.

In the building sector, in the first nine months of 1981 reported completions of buildings in Nairobi and in Mombasa were valued in total at £14.7 million compared with £15.2 million in the same period of 1980. In the case of building plans passed in the nine months to September 1981, those for Nairobi and Mombasa together totalled £73.5 million or 3 per cent higher than in the same period in 1980. However, despite this rise in the value of building plans, the volume of work represented would have been 10 per cent less than in the same period of 1980 as building costs were over 14 per cent higher. This reinforces the view that the building component of the construction industry has moved into recession.

• **Transport**

In the transport sector during 1981, activity measured in volume terms was generally lower than in 1980. The throughput of the Kenya Pipeline Company declined by 3.4 per cent in comparison with 1980. The Kenya Railways Corporation carried 1.2 per cent fewer tonnes of freight, although revenues were 32.2 per cent higher due to new tariff rates.

Goods landed and loaded at Mombasa Port increased by 1.2 per cent during the first eight months in 1981 compared with the same period in 1980. The increase was due to a rise of 21.1 per cent in the volume of goods loaded accompanied by a decline of 3.2 per cent in the volume of goods unloaded. The number of passengers passing through both Nairobi and Mombasa international airport declined by 7.6 per cent, from 1,959,500 in 1980 to 1,800,700 in 1981. The number of new cars registered also declined from 23,234 in 1980 to 18,000 in 1981.

• **Tourism**

Touring in Kenya continued to be affected by recessionary global conditions. In the period January to October, 1981 a total of 3,869,000 bednights were occupied compared to 3,885,000 hotel bednights occupied in the same period of 1980. Since hotel capacity increased, there was a drop of one per cent in the occupancy rate.

European visitors continued to be the main customers of hotels in Kenya. Visitors from other African countries showed some increase, helped by Kenya hosting the OAU conference. Visitors from North America, Scandinavia, and Asia have continued to decline.

Information of visitor arrivals and departures is available for the period January to August, 1981. There were declines in holiday and transit visitors. There was 2 per cent decline in the number of departing visitors in the first eight months of 1981. Business visitors showed a rise from 21,043 to 25,885.

Outlook for 1982

The international economic scene is still dominated by the results of policy actions taken earlier to bring down the rate of inflation. Unemployment is still high and increasing while control of money supply has led to high interest rates. Under the circumstances, developing countries are not likely to benefit from the impact of increased economic activity in advanced countries until possibly towards the end of 1982.

Kenya's prospects for higher economic growth in 1982 are closely tied to these international events. Overall economic performances should be similar to that experienced in 1981. However, the inflation rate will be higher than in the recent past so that GDP at current prices could exceed 20 per cent and yet be below 4 per cent at constant prices. ■

CSO: 4700/942

MOI HITS OUT AT ODINGA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Feb 82 pp 1, 28

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi last night hit out at Jaramogi Oginga Odinga for having dwelt on the country's economic situation during the recent Organisation of African Unity (OAU) mini-summit in Nairobi.

The President wondered why Odinga had held a press conference while Kenya was host to foreign dignitaries.

He said although Kenya was a democratic country, Odinga's utterances were deplorable and he wondered whether Odinga wanted to campaign for votes in foreign countries.

"If we cannot succeed in local campaigns how can we succeed in foreign campagins?" asked the President.

The President also criticised Mr. Odinga for having claimed that there were politicians languishing in prison and detention and wondered who were the detainees.

The President, who was flanked by Vice-President Mwai Kibaki, said he had no ill-feeling towards anybody.

He called on Kenyans to live peacefully, guided by the principles of the Nyayo philosophy.

He pointed out that no country could ignore unity, adding that unity was a prerequisite to prosperity.

The President also lashed out at a few disgruntled politicians and some civil servants whom he said were waging a slanderous campaign designed to make him unpopular among wananchi.

President Moi, who was speaking to a group of musicians and dramatists who called to entertain him at State House, Nairobi, narrated how such people were going round the country spreading malicious rumours and distorting some of his directives to discredit him.

The President said that recently, some people had gone into peoples' homes, pulled down and broke the late President Kenyatta's portraits claiming this was presidential directive.

"How can I direct people to remove the portraits of Mzee Kenyatta whom I served for many years?" asked the President.

President Moi said he still displayed Mzee Kenyatta's portaits in his house and offices. And he wondered how he could continue to retain Mzee Kenyatta's pictures if he disliked the late President as the rumour-mongers were alleging. He called on the rumour-mongers to stop smear campaign forthwith.

"People who are making such unfounded allegations are out to make me unpopular", he said and added, "when you see them you should realise that they are anti-Nyayo".

The President said he was always happy to see the late President Kenyatta's portrait displayed together with his own.

President Moi also related how certain people had distorted his directive on curbing indiscriminate felling of trees to preserve forests.

He said that after issuing the directive, the same group of people, whom he described as the prophets of doom, went round claiming that his intention in making the directive was to chase forest workers away from the forests.

President Moi said there were disgruntled elements in the country who could not be satisfied whatever one gave them, their aim was to cause dispondency.

He said civil servants were the main culprits in distorting his directives and asked "to whom do they owe their loyalty"?

Touching on the economic problems facing the country President Moi said these problems were worldwide. He said they had been caused by recession and added that they had also affected the industrialised countries.

The occasion was also attended by among others Ministers of State Mr. G.G. Kariuki and Nicholas Biwott, and the Minister for Culture and Social Services, Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah.

The group of the entertainers included Kamaru Band and the Kenya rhythm.

CSO: 4700/942

SUBTLE POWER SHIFTS WROUGHT BY RESHUFFLE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Mar 82 pp 4-5

[Text] **A WEEK** after the cabinet reshuffle it is still difficult to say what the long-term implications of the changes will be. One obvious observation which can be made is that the biggest winner in the reshuffle is Mr. Arthur Magugu who moved from the relatively low-level cabinet post of minister for health to the critical post of minister for finance. Given the trials and tribulations through which the Kenya economy has been going during the past two or three years, Magugu's new post will keep him in the public limelight for quite a while, and if his record in the ministry of health is something to go by, this is attention which Magugu will relish, though in finance there is not the same kind of opportunity for headline catching as Magugu enjoyed in health. He is unlikely, for instance, to make surprise visits to banking or financial institutions to ensure that they are being run cleanly, as he has done to hospitals in the past or to visit customs border posts to see whether goods are being smuggled through Kenya's borders without the usual customs duties being paid. But Magugu is aware that the public expects him to do something about the country's finances and economy in general; they expect him to rectify all those things which many Kenyans, particularly businessmen, say went wrong under Mr. Mwai Kibaki's stewardship of the ministry of finance. He will have to do something demonstrable to prove that he means business, and it is not unlikely that he may want to review seriously some of the projects which in the recent past have been at the centre of controversy — the most spectacular one being the Kisumu molasses plant.

Magugu will be doing this while at the same time trying to convince external aid organisations and potential investors that Kenya will pursue the same moderate economic policies which have been the hallmark of Kenya's economic performance since independence. For more than a decade now those policies in the eyes of the World Bank, the IMF and related bodies have been associated with Kibaki. It is inevitable that these bodies should for the time being adopt a position of wait-and-see, and Magugu will have to move fast to cultivate their confidence so as to ensure continuity in day-to-day relations between the ministry and aid and financial institutions abroad. Luckily the reshuffle has not affected the ministry's civil service and therefore continuity in relations between the ministry and the aid bodies at the technocratic level is assured.

As for Kibaki, he has lost finance and gained home affairs. From a point of view of responsibilities, this is clearly a step downwards, for even though the ministry of home affairs traditionally carries considerable clout in Kenya it has been reduced to very little over the years. Prisons, remand homes and approved schools — the key sections of the home affairs portfolio — simply do not have the same critical importance as finance. Kibaki, of course, remains vice-president of Kenya, and what he has lost on the one hand he may have gained on the other; being finance minister is a full-time job and to that extent it allowed Kibaki little time to devote to ordinary politics. In respect of Othaya politics (Kibaki is the MP for Othaya in Nyeri District) this did not

make much of a difference; he was assured of re-election to parliament without opposition so long as he remained vice-president of Kenya. But in terms of national politics, it did make a big difference to Kibaki how much time he could devote to cultivating friends and allies among Kenya's political leaders, especially as a hedge against being dislodged from his elective position as vice-president of the ruling party, Kanu. Freed from the duties of the ministry of finance, Kibaki should now have time to devote to politics and make contingency plans for re-election as Kanu vice-president at the forthcoming national executive elections of the ruling party. During the last party elections, Kibaki easily defeated Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah for the vice-presidency of the party, but that was partly because of an ingenious election campaign strategy which ensured victory for a whole slate of people. There is no longer the same kind of cohesion among party strategists that existed at the last party election, and there may be a number of factions contending for posts in such a manner that no one faction can be guaranteed of a clean sweep. Kibaki will surely be spending some of the time that he now has on his hands trying to plug any loopholes that might cause him difficulty in his quest for re-election.

The other senior minister who appears to have lost out in the reshuffle is Mr. Charles Njonjo, minister for constitutional affairs. His former portfolio for home affairs went to Kibaki, but that loss is more than compensated for by the fact that added to his portfolio is the immigration department. Even the loss of the criminal investigations department of the police to the office of the president may be a blessing in disguise for Njonjo. In recent times some of the investigations and prosecutions which have resulted from CID work have been laid at the door of Njonjo. When those being investigated or prosecuted have been politicians, they have tended to accuse Njonjo of using his control of the CID to harass people he disagreed with politically. This was the case when late last year a number of back-bench MPs came under investigation by the CID for alleged false mileage claims to the national assembly. With the CID out of his control, such accusations will no longer be possible. A more important factor is Magugu's appointment. Magugu and Njonjo are close political allies, and the elevation of Magugu to the ministry of finance cannot but strengthen Njonjo's political clout which is impressive enough as it is.

The reshuffle has also affected the office of the president somewhat. Two former ministers of state — Mr. G.G. Kariuki and Mr. Nicholas Biwott — have been given their own separate ministries. Kariuki is now minister for lands, settlement and physical planning and Biwott is minister for regional development, science and technology. Observers are not sure whether these are upward or downward moves. Both ministries certainly carry enormous responsibilities. Land is still the most crucial factor in Kenya's development, and as we move into the technological era in Africa, science and technology will determine the pace and direction of Kenya's development. It is clear, then, that Kariuki and Biwott have their work cut out for them, but they are also losing something — the aura that goes with being minister of state in the office of the president, an aura first created by the late Mr. Mbiyu Koinange who served in that office for years under the late President Jomo Kenyatta. The public in Kenya came to see a minister of state as having a very special relationship with the president, and this view applied to Kariuki and Biwott as much as it applied to Koinange under Kenyatta — which is not to say that Kariuki and Biwott will no longer have a special relationship with President Moi, but they definitely will lose the aura which went with their former titles.

Kariuki's and Biwott's departure from the office of the president leaves Mr. James Gichuru as minister of state responsible for defence. The assistant ministers are also left unchanged. So are the permanent secretaries. It should be safe to assume that last week's reshuffle will strengthen the assistant ministers but more so the top permanent secretaries — the chief secretary, Mr. Jeremiah Kiereini, and the secretary for cabinet affairs, Mr. Simeon Nyachae.

As to the rest of the reshuffle, there has obviously been an effort on the part of the president to place the right man in the right job. As we mentioned in these columns last week, the president is still looking for a combination which would ensure efficiency in the workings of the government machinery. The wide nature of the reshuffle — at ministerial, assistant ministerial and permanent secretarial levels — clearly suggests that he has not been overly happy with government performance. It remains to be seen whether the current arrangement will do the trick.

The reshuffle added two assistant ministers to the already large number of assistant ministers. One was Mr. Eric Khasakhala (information and broadcasting) and the other Mr. Otieno Ambala's (culture and social services). Ambala's appointment is the more interesting one for it has clear political overtones. Until two years ago, Ambala was a staunch supporter of Mr. Oginga Odinga, a former vice-president of Kenya. Indeed, Ambala was married to one of Odinga's daughters though the marriage has since ended, and Ambala and Odinga no longer see eye to eye. Ambala has organised a number of delegations from Siaya to pledge loyalty to President Moi and his government at times when the president or the ruling party has been critical of Odinga. One such time was a few weeks after Odinga's abortive attempt to stand for election to the Bondo constituency seat which had been left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hezekiah Ougo from parliament. Coming so soon after the president and the ruling party has taken Odinga to task for his recent virulent attack on government policies, Ambala's appointment may be meant to show Luo leaders that it pays to be loyal to the government. Ambala, however, has an up hill job ahead of him hanging on to his Gem parliamentary seat which he won in 1979 from the former minister for power and communications and Kanu national chairman, Mr. Isaack Omolo Okero. It is reported that Odinga is determined to campaign against Ambala during the next general election even if it means supporting Okero, with whom Odinga has been at loggerheads for years. Notwithstanding Mr. Stanley Oloitipitip's contention that Odinga is a dead horse in politics, Ambala cannot be relishing the thoughts of having to go into battle during the next general election with Odinga as his opponent by proxy. ■

CSO: 4700/942

SHIP IS ORDERED BACK TO PORT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

POLICE and Central Bank officials have launched investigations into suspected smuggled cargo of a Djibouti-bound ship which left Mombasa yesterday.

The vessel, m.v. Barrister was recalled half an hour after leaving the port of Mombasa on Wednesday evening when Customs officials grew suspicious of its cargo export papers.

Customs officials had the ship's cargo of simsim worth 325,000/- offloaded. The chargo's export documents are being scrutinised by police and Central Bank officials.

The deputy managing director of the Kenya Ports Authority, Mr. Joshua Kegode, confirming the incident, said three containers were offloaded when the vessel returned to port.

A spokesman for MacKenzie Maritime Ltd., agents of m.v. Barrister, said the ship sailed off on Wednesday at about 10 a.m. after she had loaded the cargo.

"We had no reason whatsoever to suspect anything. The ship started on her voyage to UK via Djibouti," he said.

The spokesman said that the ship received instructions from the pilot station to return to port, half an hour after the harbour pilot had disembarked.

She returned to port following the instruction and anchored at Kilindini. The vessel was finally allowed to sail yesterday.

He confirmed that three containers off-loaded from the ship contained cargo destined for Djibouti.

CSO: 4700/942

POLICE CORRUPTION SAID TO BE RIFE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "The Wrong Arm of the Law..."]

[Text]

THERE is a bad joke about an off-duty policeman who had no money to buy supper for his family one evening.

According to the joke, the policeman asked his wife to place on the stove water for making ugali. He then put on his uniform, grabbed a spotlight and went to the road.

The policeman flagged down several passing motorists and randomly inspected their vehicles. He returned home with a packet of maize meal, a half kilo of meat, a loaf of bread, tea leaves, and a packet of milk and some sugar — all before the water at home had started to boil.

That such a joke should be told about Kenya's police force is bad enough. But that it should even sound plausible shows what a bad name the police force generally has been given by a handful of its members who demand or accept bribes from the public.

Corruption in the force is mainly perpetrated by indisciplined junior policemen, but it has seriously tarnished the image of the entire force and embarrassed the more conscientious senior officers.

Some members of the police traffic department are especially most vulnerable to this kind of corruption. There are thousands of Kenyans to bear witness to this.

Traffic policemen patrol the city streets and other major urban centres, usually in pairs, flagging down vehicles for random inspection.

The main purpose of deploying these policemen on the streets of our towns and highways is to ensure that drivers observe traffic regulations, that the machines driven on our roads and streets are roadworthy and that they are properly licensed and insured.

There are many occasions, however, when some of these policemen turn this exercise into a personal financial operation by obtaining money from errant drivers and vehicle owners to overlook violation of traffic regulations.

The matatus have become a gold mine for most of these unscrupulous policemen. As a result, heavily overloaded and badly serviced matatus can be seen overspeeding all over the country in total disregard of other road users, often causing considerable loss to life.

Many private motorists found driving cars with minor defects such as a malfunctioning indicator light, will testify to having been harassed by traffic policemen who wanted bribes. Such harassment usually takes the form of rude questioning.

Policemen have even been known to get into such cars and to be driven around as they discuss the bribe.

To save themselves the bother, most motorists give in to the policemen.

There are, of course, some members of the public who of their own volition, bribe the police. But the police in these cases have acquired a reputation for accepting the bribes instead of bringing their bribers to book.

In spite of numerous warnings by President Moi, Police Commissioner Ben Gethi and other senior Government officials, corruption continues.

It is in recognition of this that Mr. Gethi has decided to reorganise the Traffic Police Department. Mr. Gethi is understood to have ordered that traffic policemen may only stop cars for random inspection under the command of a senior police officer not below the rank of inspector.

The new directive is intended to curb the abuse of power by unscrupulous junior officers and to also spare motorists unnecessary harassment. It is out hope that it will also go a long way to curb corruption in the Traffic Police Department and improve the image of our police force.

CSO: 4700/942

ARGENTINA PLANS TO USE KENYA AS TRADE HUB

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Mar 82 p 20

[Text]

ARGENTINA plans to promote trade with East Africa using Kenya as a hub, Argentine Minister of International Trade, Dr. Alfredo Esposito, said yesterday.

Dr. Esposito told a news conference that Argentina has granted the Central Bank of Kenya a $15 million credit line at a 7.5 per cent interest rate over 8½ years.

He described current trade between the two countries as "negligible" and said he hopes a trade agreement will be signed this year.

The Minister said the Argentine Government decided two months ago to identify ways to improve trade and co-operation with Kenya, which sparked his current visit. We are aware of the importance of Kenya as a hub in East Africa, he said.

Explaining that "communications in the past were very poor", between Kenya and Argentina, Dr. Esposito said he hopes his trip will promote export-oriented joint ventures in the agricultural area. "We think maybe we can export equipment and machinery to Kenya," he added.

Kenya's Industry Minister Munyua Waiyaki told Dr. Esposito yesterday that the Kenya Government would encourage rural industrialisation by continuing supporting individuals and groups, especially for rural projects.

CSO: 4700/942

CITY POLICE BOSS HELD ON THEFT CHARGE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Andrew Kuria]

[Text]

A SENIOR police officer was yesterday charged with wrongfully confining a man, stealing 2,000/- from him and defeating the ends of justice.

Elijah Murmet ole Sakaja, senior superintendent of police commanding Central Police Station, Nairobi, denied the charges before chief magistrate Fidahussein Abdullah.

Ole Sakaja had earlier been suspended by the Commissioner of Police, Senior State Counsel Sureta Chana told the court. Defence counsel H.P. Makhecha applied for bail, but Mrs. Chana opposed the application. She said ole Sakaja was to have appeared in court 24 days ago but he "absconded" when he was told by another officer that he was required to appear in court.

Sakaja was accused that, on November 17 in the Industrial Are Nairobi, jointly with another not in court, he conspired to falsely accuse Charles Kirigo Ndungu of possessing a leopard skin contrary to the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act.

Ole Sakaja also wrongfully confined Ndungu and stole 2,000/- from him, according to the charge sheet. Mrs. Chana said 29 prosecution witnesses would be called and the hearing would last for about six days.

Mrs. Chana, opposing bail, said ole Sakaja might abscond.

The court heard from Mrs. Chana that Sakaja had informed Snr. Supt. Wambua that he was going to hospital. "But Sakaja was not heard of until this morning when he went to the Nairobi Area Police headquarters and somebody at the Headquarters telephoned Snr. Supt. Wambua telling him Sakaja was there," said the Senior State Counsel. She said Sakaja had then been collected from the headquarters and escorted to court.

"The search for Sakaja for the 24 days showed that he was not in any hospital nor in his house in Nairobi. If he absconded for 24 days, he might do the same."

In applying for bail Sakaja said he had been interdicted since January 14. He said that on January 25 he was in the High Court giving evidence in a case. He claimed Snr. Supt. Wambua did not tell him he wanted to take him to court and that he (Sakaja) had left for Kajiado thereafter and later to Mombasa to see a sick friend. He returned to Nairobi seven days later, the court heard.

Mr. Abdullah ordered Sakaja to be released on a bond of 200,000/- with two sureties of the same amount. Sakaja was further ordered to deposit his passport with the court and ordered to report to CID headquarters every Monday and Thursday.

The case will be mentioned today for the fixing of a hearing date.

CSO: 4700/942

'KNA' ACCUSED OF NEWS 'BLACKOUT'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Feb 82 p 20

[Text]

THE information office in Nakuru and Kenya News Agency editors in Nairobi yesterday drew sharp criticism from three MPs in Nakuru District for "deliberately giving certain leaders a news blackout".

"We wanted to go on record that the information office and editors have many shortcomings and we are not satisfied with the services they are giving," the MPs said.

The criticism was handed out by an Assistant Minister for Basic Education, Mr. J.K. Wagara, Nakuru North MP Koigi wa Wamwere and Nakuru West MP Njenga Mungai during a day-long leaders conference chaired by the Nakuru DC Ben Ogol.

The MPs claimed that during various public functions in the district, the KNA reporters and TV cameramen have been leaving certain politicians out of the picture. "When we ask why we have been left out, the information officers usually refer us to the editors in Information House or Voice of Kenya, Nairobi," said Mr. Mungai.

He warned that if the trend continued, it could "bring clashes between leaders" and asked the DC to intervene. He said he and his colleagues may take up the issue in Parliament. "It is our right to be seen to represent our people since our constituents may have the impression that we do not attend meetings," said Mr. Mungai.

Mr. Wamwere said in the meeting, also attended by an Assistant Labour Minister, Mark Mwithaga, Nakuru Mayor D.K. Kanyi, the Chairman of Nakuru County Council, Coun. William Leitich, that he had been a "victim of this scheme" for a long time. "It is very wrong for us to be left out in Press coverage because of political reasons," said Mr. Wamwere.

The MP noted that freedom of expression in the country gave newspapers leeway to decide on news coverage but added that this did not apply to the radio and television since they were paid for by taxpayers.

He asked reporters and editors to exercise fairness in their work and to "stop playing games", adding that this was not the time of campaigns.

But the DC told the MPs that information officers and editors were doing a good job.

CSO: 4700/942

ILLEGAL STAY SENDS SOMALI TO PRISON

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

A SOMALI national who entered Kenya armed with a pistol has been sentenced to eight years' jail by Wajir magistrate Nicolas Mberia.

Barut Abdi Bharat pleaded "guilty" to three counts of having a firearm and ammunition without certificate. He also faced another count of unlawful entry into Kenya.

Prosecuting, Inspector Wanjohi said that on December 16 the accused tried to enter Kharo-Frar administration centre but was noticed by the policeman on duty. He tried to run away but was caught after a short chase.

The court heard that Bharat was searched and found with a Russian-made pistol and twelve rounds of ammunition for which he had no certificate.

On interrogation, the accused admitted he was a Somali but could not produce an entry permit from the Immigration Department.

Insp. Wanjohi called for a deterrent sentence saying that North-Eastern Province was a restricted area where possession of firearms was a serious offence.

He said Bharat's motive in entering the administration camp at night raised much suspicion.

"Had it not been for the alert policeman, the accused might have done harm to people in the camp," he said.

In mitigation, Bharat denied being a shifta and told the court he was an employee of the Somali Government. He had come to Kenya to visit his father, he said, and pleaded with the court to allow him to return to Somalia.

Passing sentence, Mr. Mberia agreed with the prosecution that the time the accused was arrested was dangerous as he was caught at night with a gun.

He said Bharat being a Somali and an employee of the Somali Government "would not have sneaked into Kenya but would have applied for proper immigration documents to visit the country".

Mr. Mberia added that the court has a duty to help the Government in dealing with the illegal possession of firearms in the area by meting out deterrent sentences.

He sent Bharat to jail for four years for each of the two counts, both sentences to run concurrently. He also ordered that the accused be repatriated to Somalia on completing the sentences.

The firearm and the ammunition were forfeited to the Government.

—KNA

CSO: 4700/942

LAND SCRAMBLE PITS AGRICULTURE VS. FORESTRY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Feb 82 pp 14-15

[Article by Daniel Mbao]

[Text] SINCE late last year and early this year, hardly a week has goneby without an accusing finger being pointed at the foresters or the squatters for the mess in forest industry.

To many of us the mess is obscure except for occasional charges of foresters with corruption and quitting orders issued to squatters.

The plight of squatters from the forest areas as a result of marching orders issued either by the forest authorities or the administration has started in the western part of the country.

Many of us thought everything was going on all right in the forest industry until recently when there was a flare-up between the Nandis and the Luhyas.

The President who personally went to the area to quell the warring tribes was touched by the serious injuries squatters had inflicted on the forest in the district.

He took time off to direct the authorities in attendance to see to it that the squatters quit the forest areas presumably to stop any more annihilation of forest trees.

The directive too, seems to have sent a cold chill up the spines of those entrusted with preservation and creation of forests.

The officer-in-charge of Kakamega forest department is reported to have issued quit notices to squatters in Bunyala, Malava, Shikusa, KFA, Kisaina, Khapse, Allo and Kibirik forests. An assistant chief from the same district was also reported to have given similar orders to squatters living in forests in his sub-location.

This seems to be the beginning of a road and many more orders are expected to follow suit if the Government was to check depletion of forest and tree resources through uncontrolled felling of trees.

The scramble of land for agriculture purposes in the forest areas goes back to the early stages of the century when the forest department lowly paid workers who were residing in the forest stations were free to subsidise their meagre earnings by growing food crops in cleared areas before tree seedlings were planted.

All the time, a forester was required to allocate to employees under him an amount of land which was equivalent to the one he was supposed to plant with trees within one year.

Cultivation of food crops lasted for three years, two years before the planting of young trees and one year after the seedlings were put in the ground.

While determining areas to give out for cultivation, the forester had to use guidelines which were laid down by his department. These guidelines required foresters not to allow cultivation on steep slopes or where the growing of the crops could interfere with water sheds or 60.6 metres from the river bed.

Except for the areas ruled out for farming, the others would be fully exploited before demarcation was carried out.

In the remote mountanous parts, pitsawing which is done by hand would be instituted while in the lower regions licensed sawmillers would be engaged.

Any other trees which were not passed fit for timber were used as fencing posts with the remains being burned for fuel (charcoal).

According to reports, the cultivation was controlled and was not in any way interfering with forestry development until recently when conditions of acquiring land for cultivation were reversed.

It all began with all former casual labourers in the forest stations being employed on permanent basis and distributed to various sections of the department as workspaid and subordinate staff.

As a follow up, a ruling was made at Ministry Headquarters that cultivation in the forests could now be allowed to any one whether employed or not provided he was licensed and was capable of paying rent equivalent to the number of hectares he wanted to put under crop.

Disharmonised

The ruling not only disharmonised the quiet live the forest station labour hands used to enjoy but invited the landless and the well-to-do into farming in the natural grasslands and treelands in the forest.

Senior Government officers and politicians found their way into wheat-growing areas around Molo, Elburgon, Kericho and Mt. Kenya. Others took to Kakamega forests which are highly rated for sugarcane plantations.

Due to seniority of the group, licesing was no longer entrusted on the foresters but on officers in the top cadres at the ministerial headquarters.

The field officers up to the level of divisional forest officers (in charge of a number of foresters), who failed to tow the line of their bosses were transferred to remote areas after being accused of various unfounded shortcomings.

The officers who opted to bow to the wishes of their superiors were assured of staying in one station or division for years or even promoted to higher ranks but still going back to their old stations.

An easy way of telling the field officers who are aligned to the headquarters is to ask an officer in affected areas the length of time he has been in one station and if the answer is more than three years then you will know there is some connection.

As if that group was not big enough to hamper development of the forestry industry, there came another one of former squatters in the "White Highlands".

This second lot did not need to consult anyone but entered into the bushlands in the forest, pegged in their living structures and started clearing anything on sight to give room for cultivation.

As some forests have big areas, the group would go right inside the uninhabitable areas and according to reports: "Within a short time they have established themselves". Thereafter they would call others and exercise the powers of a landlord in the forest area.

In the course of time and in the absence of family planning knowledge, the population of the squatters has swollen to such great heights that even the foresters cannot go anywhere near them. Some politicians, administrative officers and heads from the forest headquarters have formed a protective shell around them.

Any attempts by foresters to have the squatters removed are met with a transfer or with the reasoning: "Let them stay on until an alternative place is found to settle them."

It is no wonder that Western Province was the first one to be affected by the Presidential eviction order of squatters to leave Nandi District forests. A highly placed officer at the forest headquarters was said to have shielded squatters in Western Province forests from being kicked out.

Another group of squatters is said to have been settled at the slopes of Mt. Kenya so as to put through a candidate during the 1979 parliamentary elections.

A very senior officer in the personnel section of the Ministry is reported to have ordered many hectares of land to be dished out to landless from Meru District to help a candidate win the last general elections. Other stretches of land were also authorised to be allocated to some highly placed officers.

Information

When the information leaked, the personnel officer parched up all trails leading to his guilt and further to that relinquished the forester on the ground of his duties reportedly "without even giving him a chance to defend himself".

In all these cases of legal or illegal trespass to public land, the most uncompromising thing about them is that they are all against the Government's policy of preserving the existing forests and creation of new ones by planting more trees.

It is inconceivable that when the Government is spending millions of shillings on development of forests, some individuals, squatters included, were bent on either destroying trees or blocking the way for extension.

The seriousness of the conflict between agricultural land and for forestry is pointed out in the current five-year Development Plan which comes to an end in 1983.

The plan notes that the encroachment of agricultural settlement onto forest land is a problem which is assuming major proportions. It adds that forest and tree resources have been depleted through uncontrolled felling of trees for charcoal burning and building materials.

The plan further blames mismanagement of the saw industry for the inefficiency and wasteful exploitation of scarce forestry resources.

The guide book in recognition of the need to curb more strangulation of the forests for the purposes of cultivation had recommended early formation of a National Lands Commission to review the situation.

It further advanced that the National Lands Commission would be expected to seek a consensus from a nation-wide range of expertise, interests and opinions as the only way to solve the conflict between the demands for land for agriculture use and for forestry.

In the absence of the lands commission or in its dormancy, the conflict has outgrown its limits in Western Province and upper parts of the Rift Valley Province sending out in the cold squatters who have lived in the forest lands, some of them most of their lives.

No doubt that the situation in the forests in other areas of the country is better or worse than in Kakamega and Nandi forests but it is a question of time before the areas are affected by the eviction orders not only for the sake of conserving soil and protecting water catchment areas but also for other by-products of trees.

CSO: 4700/942

ROAD PROJECT GIVEN SH. 81M.

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Kenya-Sudan road, linking Lodwar in north-western Kenya and Juba in southern Sudan, is to get a Norwegian assistance of Sh. 81 million.

Vice-President Mwai Kibaki, Sudanese Ambassador Yousif Mukhtar Yousif, and Norwegian Charge d'Affaires in Nairobi, Arman Aardal yesterday signed the aid agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Mr. Kibaki said the Norwegian assistance was important in that it would help the two neighbouring countries improve communications between them.

The road covers a distance of 574.7 km. of which 244.2 km. are in Kenya and 330.5 km. in Sudan.

On completion the road will give Juba an easy access to Mombasa port, and improve trade flow between the two countries.

It is estimated that the entire road would cost Sh. 1,290 million, with just about Sh. 500 million being spent on Kenyan section and the remainder in the Sudanese sector.

Thanking the Norwegian Government for the gesture, the Vice-President appealed to friendly countries to assist Kenya and the Sudan to construct and complete the 574.7 km. road.

Mr. Kibaki said the completion of the road will not only make easier the movement of the peoples of Kenya and the Sudan but that trade between the two sister states will be facilitated, KNA adds.

"The Kenya/Sudan road link will also promote tourism and cultural contacts between the peoples of Kenya and the Sudan. It will also form an important part of the long awaited Trans-African Highway," he said.

Thanking the Norwegian Government on behalf of his government, the Sudanese Ambassador said Norway had made the long awaited dream a reality.

● Turkana District will benefit from a grant of Sh. 12 million from the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) in 1982/83 fiscal years.

During a two-day meeting held in the District Officer's office in Lodwar between Norad and Government officials and chaired by the Turkana District Officer, Mr. Peter Onyango Abwao, the Norwegian officials promised to step up aid in a bid to develop Turkana.

CSO: 4700/942

KENYA, NIGERIA IN OIL DEAL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

KENYA might soon purchase its oil requirements from Nigeria, if negotiations between the two countries succeed, Nigerian High Commissioner to Kenya, Mr. Nuhu Mohamed disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Mohamed, currently on an extensive tour of the Coast Province, told Mombasa Mayor Rajab Sumba that the Federal Government had agreed in principle to sell oil to Kenya.

The envoy who had called on the mayor, said terms for sale were being worked out and the deal might take time to materialise.

He said President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria had directed that arrangements be made to sell oil to Kenya through the Nigerian Oil Corporation.

"We would be able to sell Kenya some percentage of oil we buy from oil companies dealing and marketing Nigerian crude," added the envoy.

He said some of the percentage is used for local consumption, while the rest is available for sale to Kenya and other countries.

Some of the technicalities involved in the deal are that the East African Refinery in Mombasa cannot refine light crude from Nigerian oil wells.

Other factors to be considered are transportation of crude and its marketing.

Mayor Sumba welcomed the envoy's visit to the Coast as it could strengthen ties existing between the two countries.

Earlier, the envoy who was accompanied by the Mombasa District Commissioner Mr. Moffat Kamau Mugwe called on the Coast Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Luka Daudi Galgalo.

He told the PC that during his visit he would mainly be interested in visiting rural industries.

"It would be futile for an envoy not to know the country he is accredited to, and this can only be achieved through touring rural areas," added Mr. Mohamed.

The PC told the envoy that Coast people had great joy in welcoming envoys from African countries with which Kenyans shared common problems and experiences.

"We can learn more from each other by sharing our views and experiences," he added.

During his tour of the province, Mr. Mohamed will visit the Bamburi Portland Cement Factory, Kilindini Port, Kilifi and Lamu districts.

CSO: 4700/942

GOVERNMENT POLICY SAID TO HURT SUGAR GROWERS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "A Bitter Setback for Sugar Growers"]

[Text]

THE development of the sugar industry in Kenya since independence is a sweet story of great success. But it is now threatening to go sour. The industry is in a mess. Production is on a downward trend and urgent action is needed to save the situation.

At the time of independence, Kenya imported 70 per cent of all the sugar consumed in the country, half from Uganda. In one of the most determined efforts towards self-sufficiency, the country invested more than Sh. 4 billion in 15 years to expand the industry. And in 1979 sugar production for the first time outstripped consumption with a surplus of 40,000 tonnes for export.

Although production has remained ahead of consumption since then the trend is beginning to change and the industry's future prosperity is threatened. It is important to examine some of the factors that have contributed to this and how the situation can be saved.

First are two factors whose effects are, we hope, short-term — the dry spells of the past two seasons which were preceeded by the over-production of 1979, and the frequent fires last year which caused extensive damage to several hundred thousand tonnes of uncrushed cane.

Then there are the more serious long-term effects on the industry. These include the cane pricing system, costs of production, inadequate crushing capacity and lack of land utilisation policy.

Despite increased production the producer prices of sugar remained unreviewed from 1977 to 1980. In 1980, the prices payable to farmers for uncrushed cane was raised from Sh. 133 per tonne to Sh. 150 and again in 1981 to Sh. 170. This represented a total increase of about 30 per cent since 1977.

Over the same period, the costs of transportation from growing areas to the factories, prices of pesticides and other inputs, as well as land preparation charges went up by about 100 per cent.

This obviously discouraged many farmers from producing more cane.

The effects of the inadequate payments were aggravated by the lack of sufficient crushing facilities. Following the 1979 sugar production boom, the existing sugar mills were unable to handle the amount of cane from the outgrowers after taking in supplies from the factory-owned plantations. As a result, most outgrowers had nowhere to take much of their cane and it was left to rot in the fields.

Tied up with the cane-pricing system and the operations of the factories is another problem involving payments to farmers. Not only are these often long delayed, but deductions made are often unrealistic.

Take the case of Mumias sugar growers. In 1980, the farmers were reported to have earned Sh. 62.2 million for one million tonnes of cane. The price of cane at the time was Sh. 133 a tonne. It is clear from these figures that farmers in the area earned only Sh. 62/20 per tonne of their cane; half the official price.

Studies by experts strongly suggest that the sugar industry has little chance of surviving and expanding under the present structure where large factories control all the cane crushing facilities with the outgrowers at their mercy. Strong recommendations have been made for the establishment of mini-sugar factories, or jaggeries, in the sugar belt.

The rationale behind this is that such mini factories would not only handle all the surplus cane that the existing factories cannot process, but they would cut down the transportation costs incurred by farmers since they are cheap and can be constructed in the out-growing areas farthest from the factories. The Government, however, has not been enthusiastic about this. Neither have the large sugar factories, for obvious reasons.

We, however, feel that these suggestions, as well as a more realistic pricing system, should be given serious consideration if the sugar industry is to be saved from collapsing.

Along with this should be an examination of the possibility of officially setting out the amount of acreage to be planted with sugar cane each year to avoid over-production which discourages farmers.

CSO: 4700/942

BRIEFS

1,900 CO-OPS IN KENYA--The general manager of the Kenya National Federation of Co-operatives, Mr J.J. Musundi, said yesterday that there were over 3,000 registered co-operative societies in Kenya, out of which 1,900 are active. Mr Musundi was addressing a group of delegates from 14 countries who are attending a course on trade promotions and marketing research in Nairobi. The delegates were touring the KNFC and the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union. He also said that there were over 1.2 million individual members of the co-ops. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Feb 82 p 3]

ECONOMIC PACT WITH ARGENTINA--Commerce Minister Eliud Mwamunga and the Argentinian Minister for International Trade, Dr Alfredo Esposito signed a communique yesterday on trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. The two countries are also expected to sign a trade agreement in the near future. The communique contains a Sh. 150 million line of credit Argentina has extended to Kenya to stimulate trade between them. Kenya would use the money to import machinery and other industrial equipment from Argentina. Argentina also offered to train Kenyans in various fields of industrial technology. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Feb 82 p 28]

NGONG SWOOP NETS 120--A joint police and administration swoop resulted in rounding up of 120 persons in Ngong Town. Forty-three of them were rounded up during a dawn swoop. They were to appear in Kibera court yesterday on different charges. The operation commanded by the Kajiado superintendent, Elias Makokha, was made in the wake of recent public outcry about increasing incidents of thuggery in the area. Among those arrested were some aliens, alleged chang'aa brewers and other suspects. An Assistant Minister in the Office of the President and Kajiado North MP, Mr John Keen, had warned recently that tough action would be taken against thugs terrorising wananchi in Ngong Division. Ngong councillors had also voiced concern over the increasing number of such incidents.--KNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/942

HOTEL RESPONDS TO COMPLAINT OF FAVORING COOPERANTS

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 21 Feb 82 p 28

[Article by manager Joaquim Dai: "Serving Only the Cooperants?--The Rovuma Hotel Responds"]

[Excerpts] As the public at large certainly must know, the civil service dining room used to be rather recently where the Rovuma Hotel is located now.

The workers who come to the hotel to eat there are received and served in keeping with the possibilities and availabilities; the average number of patrons is about 900-1,000 per day.

To handle this situation, the hotel has arranged its dining rooms in the following form:

1. Private dining rooms for guests;

2. Dining room for walk-in diners.

The private dining rooms for hotel guests during this phase no longer have the capacity that would enable them to keep up with the number of hotel guests; it was therefore necessary to use a portion of the general dining room (the dining room for walk-in diners) to accommodate the hotel guests although this does not impinge upon the rights which are reserved for them as hotel guests.

The beverage supply capacity at this moment is short of the hotel's requirements; consequently, beverages are served to walk-in diners only in keeping with what is available; however, even without beverages, the hotel continues to serve meals to those who request them.

For this hotel, there is no difference in the treatment of hotel guests, regardless of whether they are citizens or foreigners.

In its daily plan, the hotel guarantees the room, food, and beverage for hotel guests whereas walk-in diners are served in keeping with what is available.

This situation, when experienced by diners who do not try to find out just exactly what is going on from those in responsibility, can give rise to

interpretations such as those of our reader Maria Das Dores to whom we would like to explain the situation as follows.

1. It is not true that the Rovuma Hotel serves beverages only to cooperants; as part of its daily plan, it distributes beverages throughout the dining rooms on the basis of what it has received.

2. As our reader mentioned, "Most of the patrons are workers who live far away or even outside the city." The Rovuma Hotel believes that it is its duty to serve them meals, thus giving them the minimum necessary support for restoring their strength for the second period of work--hence the reasonable prices which it charges and which the lady reader herself admitted in her letter.

3. Because the beverage supply situation has fallen short of the hotel's requirements and to improve understanding on the part of walk-in diners, the hotel took care to post next to the front desk a notice with the following content: "In this hotel, the fact that a meal is served does not necessarily mean that beverages will also be served."

4. The Rovuma Hotel accepts constructive criticisms and suggestions from its patrons and feels stimulated, regardless of whether this is done through the complaint register or through personal comments; however it would like to observe that reader Maria Das Dores did not have the intention of correctly availing herself of these rights and instead decided to send the letter to which we are now replying and which can in many ways confuse the public.

5. The Rovuma Hotel realizes that the arrival of cooperants is a necessity for the country's development, resulting from the profound study and knowledge of the shortage of specialists in the country among party and government leadership agencies.

Since Maria Das Dores included in her letter of criticism of the Rovuma Hotel the question as to the rights between cooperants and citizens--since in this hotel there are only hotel guests who are given equal treatment regardless of their origin or nationality--the hotel would like to announce that it is not up to it to clear up this question; at the same time it advises the reader to address such questions directly to the competent party in government agencies.

5058
CSO: 4742/235

GDR TRADE UNION OFFERS ASSISTANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Feb 82 p 3

> [Excerpt] "The Union of Consumer Cooperatives of the GDR will establish material bases with a view to training Mozambican cadres for the cooperative sector in medium-range and long-range terms," said Heinz Fahrenkrog, president of the Union of Consumer Cooperatives of that socialist country, on leaving Mozambique at the end of a visit he has just made.

Another aspect covered by that official has to do with the discovery of the growth of the cooperative movement in Mozambique, particularly in Maputo and Gaza.

Talking specifically about the cooperation agreement signed at the end of the conversations with the National Coordinating Commission for Consumer Cooperatives, he said that one of the areas in which cooperation will have an effect involves the training of cadres for the sector since the development of the cooperatives is currently hampered by the lack of supervisory personnel who could promptly handle the various problems.

From that viewpoint, medium-term and long-term training courses will be given at the International School of the Union of Consumer Cooperatives of the GDR with provisions for the training of 30 students in each course.

In addition to the training to be given in that country, the Union will support local training through the preparation of projects and training programs.

On the other hand, the GDR cooperative agency will support the construction of a personnel training center to be set up in Maputo; technicians from the Union are scheduled to arrive in Mozambique to support the finalization of programs dealing with the establishment and organization of that facility.

5058
CSO: 4742/235

GDR RAILROAD COOPERATION DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 82 p 10

> [Text] The renovation of 70 km of track on the rail line linking Beira to Moatize will begin in June of this year, it was disclosed by engineer Ramiro Lopes, manager, CFM [Mozambique Railroad]-Center in an interview yesterday given to the Collective of Plan 82 of Radio Mozambique.

He said that this work will be done by an enterprise from the GDR together with CFM-Center. That enterprise already has a team in Beira which is drafting the project and preparing the work site.

The 70-km of track on the Beira--Moatize rail line are a part of the section between Dondo and Duerundi. The work will have to be completed in April 1983. According to the blueprints, two sections of track will be replaced throughout the entire track bed, requiring the placement of heavier track, new railroad ties, and ballast. In one-third of the section, the track will be realigned and alternate track will be laid to eliminate curves.

According to engineer Ramiro Lopes, the transportation capacity will be doubled by the time the line renewal project has been completed. Right now it has a capacity for handling seven trains and that will later be increased to 14.

The CFM-Center manager said that freight traffic will not be affected during the actual work, particularly the shipment of coal from the Moatize mines to the port of Beira. Crossing points are being built in the section and that will make it possible to keep the trains running in coordination with the working hours of the engineers assigned to the project.

Alluding to statements made, according to which the project is to be considered a rather ambitious one, engineer Ramiro Lopes said that he can see no reason for considering the project to be of such nature, although he did admit the existence of factors that can influence the project's completion deadline, such as the transportation of material and equipment.

The CFM-Center manager said that proposals have been submitted to increase the coal handling capacity at the terminal in the port of Beira; these proposals will be analyzed on a central level to determine the amount of the investments to be made.

5058
CSO: 4742/235

MAPUTO DENIES ZIMBABWE REPORT ON PIPELINE USE PRICE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Maputo, February 28--The oil pipeline between the Mozambican port of Beira and Zimbabwe should be ready to reopen shortly, following a third round of talks between Cabinet Ministers of the two countries.

Zimbabwean Energy Development Minister Simbi Makoni told reporters here on Saturday that his latest talks with Finance Minister Rui Baltazar and Ports and Surface Transport Minister Alcantara Santos would "make it possible to begin operation" and that the remaining technical requirements should be satisfied "in the shortest possible time."

Mr Makoni said the talks had concerned "the general conditions for operating the pipeline" and had not dealt with the financial question which, he said, was a matter for discussion between the Zimbabwean Government and Lonrho, the private company which owns the pipeline. However, the Minister said he did not expect the issue of tariffs to delay the reopening.

The Mozambican Transport Ministry, quoted by the local magazine Tempo, denied earlier this month Zimbabwean reports that the Maputo Government was asking for 30 dollars a ton for the use of the pipeline. The magazine said most of the delay was due to the fact that Lonrho, the British-based company that built the pipeline and would get most of the transport fees, was asking Zimbabwe for 24 dollars a ton.

Petrol, Diesel

The 300-kilometre-long (200 miles) steel line will pump refined petrol and diesel oil from Beira to the old Feruka refinery near the Zimbabwe border town of Umtali. The refinery will serve as a storage depot until a final decision has been taken on whether to renovate it for full operation, a job that has been estimated at more than 60 million dollars.

With a capacity of 1.2 million tonnes a year, the pipeline is expected to meet Zimbabwe's demand for motor fuel, and the reopening should end the severe shortage which has led to restrictions on motoring in the country since last September.

Mr Makoni said that all other petroleum products, such as aviation fuel, paraffin and lubricants, would be transported from Mozambican ports by railway.

The pipeline agreement is of great political importance to Mozambique and Zimbabwe, since both countries are eager to reduce the regional domination of the South African transport system. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/940

BRIEFS

LAM-SWAZI AIRLINES COOPERATION--A Boeing 737 aircraft of LAM [Airlines of Mozambique] has been making flights for "Royal Air Swazi" since 22 February for a period of 3 weeks. The lease contract for this aircraft, which was signed within the context of SADCC [Conference for Development Coordination in Southern Africa] provides that the crew is to be initially completely Mozambican; in the meantime, however, a course has already been given in Maputo to cabin personnel from "Royal Air Swazi" who will be accompanied by an on-board assistant from LAM. Starting next May, an identical aircraft from LAM will put in about 100 monthly flying hours in the service of that neighboring country, as part of its regular service. This is why one can now see an LAM aircraft also displaying the name "Royal Air Swazi." This airline company is looking into the purchase of Boeing 737 aircraft which are ideal for the type of operations it performs; there are excellent possibilities for Mozambique, still of course within the context of SADCC, to make available its long experience in the fields of maintenance and professional training. LAM, which has very considerable maintenance facilities, at this moment are going through the most thorough strucutural examination and inspection which has ever been performed on an aircraft in Mozambique. The aircraft, which bears registration letters BAC, the only cargo aircraft we have, was practically dismantled for analysis and for the replacement of the main parts of its structure and it should once again be operational by the end of April. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 28 Feb 82 p 30] 5058

CSO: 4742/235

SPECULATION CENTERS ON WINDHOEK MAYORAL RACE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

SPECULATION is rife about who is to take the city's hot seat at the mayoral elections on Monday.

Mr Sammy Beukes, the sitting Mayor, has announced that he is not available for re-election. Sources close to the Municipality believe that the race is between Ds A G C Yssel and Mrs Joey Olivier with the possibility of a strong challenge from Mr Jack Levinson. Mr Günther Kaschik's name has also been mentioned.

The election is to beld at a special meeting of the City Council to be held directly after the ordinary meeting on Monday at 6 pm. At the special meeting, the outgoing Mayor will present a report which will be discussed.

There will also be elections for the Management Committee, the Deputy Mayor, the Chairman of the Management Committee, its Vice-Chairman and for the various committees of the City Council.

The term of office for the Mayor is one year, but re-election is possible. Mrs Olivier is at present Deputy Mayor and Chairperson of the Traffic and Environment Committees. She has been in the City Council since 1967, and has never been mayor.

Mr Levinson is the longest serving Councillor, and has been in the Council since September 1955. He was Mayor from 1963 to 1965, and is at present the Chairman of the Town Planning Committee.

Ds Yssel has been in the Council since 1970, and was Mayor between 1976 and 1978. He is at present a member of the Management Committee and Chairs the Katutura Advisory Board.

There will possibly be a caucus meeting on Monday afternoon to discuss who will be elected the new Mayor. All Councillors will be present.

CSO: 4700/941

BARNEY BARNES UNRAVELS COLOURED POLITICS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Mar 82 pp 6, 8

[WINDHOEK ADVERTISER Interview With Barney Barnes, time and place not given]

[Text]

WA: *What role can Coloured politics play (a) in the immediate future and (b) in an independent SWA.*

BB: The Coloured definitely has a role to fill. He is in the fortunate position that he has undergone an evolutionary political change and can now, through his experience, make a contribution to the day-to-day issues.

The Coloured is also in the privileged position that he has both Black and White blood running in his veins and as a result he can be a stabilising poltical factor between Black and White, especially in an independent SWA.

WA: *Do you think the recent political changes require an election so that the people can air their views?*

BB: I don't think it is necessary to dissolve a government and have an election every time a crisis arises. The whole débacle in Brown politics developed because the Opposition wanted to take advantage of an unimportant matter. It is not difficult to incite emotions, but solving problems is a different thing altogether. This whole affair was blown up by the press. The so-called 2 000 people who demanded my head, and who in fact numbered less than a third of the quoted figure, weren't dissatisfied with the political situation per se but about social issues, especially housing. In any case, my argument was that there were more than 15 000 people who did not demand my head, because in Khomasdal alone there are more than 17 000 people.

The Labour Party will continue on the course followed, namely to do the absolute maximum for the Brown people of SWA. Where the opposition have not been successful in bringing about change through the ballot box they are now trying to violate the process by trying to gain prestige through other ways and means. It was just a storm in a teacup . . . one of those things.

WA: *Is there any light at the end of the dark accommodation tunnel?*

BB: Although planning is still in the early stages, I will say that I do not agree with Nasboukor's solutions for the housing problem. To solve problems for the sake of a solution is not good enough.

The Brown Executive Committee could solve the problem overnight if only we could obtain funds but we are being handicapped because there isn't clarity about the division of funds for housing.

WA: *Racial discrimination is supposed to be abolished but there are still matters such as work permits for Coloureds from SA while Whites don't need permits. How do you feel about this?*

BB: This situation applies mainly to the Whites and the Coloureds, the other poulation groups are not really affected by it. Once again the ideal would be standard legislation for all the people of SWA. But because there wasn't legislation applying to Whites from SA working in SWA in the past, the question now arises whether the gates should be opened indiscriminately. What would happen if half of the people from Bonteheuwel arrived here tomorrow? That would definitely hold a threat for

the Brown people of SWA. Therefore it is important that work opportunities for Black, Brown and White Southwesters should be protected – but I live for the day when the same legislation will apply to Whites.

In the meantime, however, it is important that there should be control and I don't see this as discrimination against the Coloured people from SA. It is merely a protective measure for the Coloureds of SWA.

WA: *Last week, three ethnic groups requested the decomposition of the Ministers' Council and suggested that a more representative government body be created. How do you feel about this issue?*

BB: It is the democratic right of any group to air its opinion and I grant them that but I don't feel a government can be dissolved without following the whole democratic process. I don't think there is any government in the world who can satisfy everybody. My modest opinion is that these groups should allow democracy to be followed to its logical conclusion if they are democratic, taking into consideration that the first tier was composed according to the results of the 1978 election.

WA: *There have been indications of serious friction within the DTA over the past months. Do you think the DTA is still a factor in South West African politics?*

BB: I am still convinced that the DTA is the only umbrella organisation that can beat Swapo in an election. I don't have any doubts about that. If there is talk about friction in the DTA, I can only say this: I would be a worried man if everyone in the DTA always agreed with everything. The fact that there are differences of opinion, and even friction, is only a way in which democracy is allowed to find solutions for problems in a responsible way. Up to now the DTA has succeeded in doing this.

WA: *How would you feel about a similar alliance with Swapo, should this organisation come to power in SWA?*

BB: I can never lead my party into an alliance with an organisation that shows indication of communism and Leninism in its leanings. This would be leading them from the frying pan into the fire. I don't think Swapo has a single answer for the solution of the political problems of SWA and I think Swapo will lead SWA into becoming yet another satellite state in Africa.

WA: *Why are you actively involved in politics?*

BB: My involvement in the politics of SWA stretches back a couple of years. I feel a peaceful solution has to be found for the Territory's problems and since politics can be instrumental in making this possible, I feel I can make a contribution. My greatest ideal is to contribute towards a bloodless settlement of the SWA situation.

WA: *In the recent past your personal life was brought under focus. There were references to your work as circus organiser and prior to that there was a charge of alleged rape against you. How did this affect your public image?*

BB: Any politician should know when he enters public life, that the Opposition will exploit every aspect of his personal life for cheap political propaganda and capital. I try to shy away from cheap and banal politics as far as possible because it cannot help to solve any problems.

I don't think a person's previous occupations can affect your present position at all. My approach has always been that work is honourable and besides, I gained the extinction of being the first non-White ever to organised the administration of a circus group.

With regard to the rape charge it is well known now that it was a political plot and I find it regrettable that certain people have to sink to such a low level that they would apply those methods when they fail to make progress in a democratic way.

Those are the political storms one has to get used to. It is my policy to keep away while a storm is raging, and when the dust has settled I make the right move. I don't think this denigration has caused permanent damage to my image as a politician.

WA: *For an outsider Coloured politics looks rather confusing. Can you, in short, explain the issues.*

BB: I don't think Brown politics is more confusing than National Party politics in SA. The Labour Party also had its Treurnichts and Hartzenbergs but these elements were eliminated through a purification process. The whole futile excercise was created by ambitious politicians.

persuing their personal aims. I survived five political coup d'etats in one year – a claim that can be equalled by few other African leaders. Firstly I was forced to resign as Chairman of the Executive Committee; after that there was the drama with the election of a new Chairman: then I was unconstitutionally suspended from the party and this had an aftermath in the Supreme Court. The case was settled outside the Court and the former leader had to pay all costs,

because he didn't have a leg to stand on. After this came the alleged rape case, and following that an attempt to hijack the Congress of the Labour Party.

However, none of these attempts succeeded. The Labour Party was purified politically in the process and it strengthened the party. Recently highschool children were used to try and muster support against the Labour Party but this was also a total failure.

Problems that are experienced in Brown politics are largely due to the fact that the Labour Party, which is now the representative government of the day, inherited years of bad planning, especially regarding housing, and it is now expected of the party to rectify 30 years' problems in one day. With the so-called split in the Labour Party, when the former leader collaborated with the Opposition to get rid of me in Brown politics, I survived the coup with one vote. Three members of the Labour Party walked over to the Opposition — and all three have since applied for readmission to the party so that the Labour Party recovered its original majority in the House.

It is clear to me that Coloured politics is slowly but surely taking its rightful position, and in this process the Labour Party is stepping forward prominently.

WA: *Do you think there is a future for ethnic politics in an independent SWA?*

BB: The ideal would, of course, be one Namibia, one nation. That is also the dream of the Labour Party. However, certain aspects have to be taken into consideration in order to realise the ideal. It would be a political mistake to ignore ethnicity. Political theory is all very well and in most cases it has all the answers for political problems, but if political theory cannot be synchronised with practical politics a situation will develop where more problems are created than solved.

Because each group in SWA has its own identity and because the language and cultures differ from group to group, provision will have to be made for the different aspirations in an independent Namibia.

One only has to look at the continent of Africa to realise how important it is not to try and reject ethnicity.

One's aspirations should be to create a national unity from the diversity of the different social, economic and political structures of the 11 population groups in SWA. Ethnicity should not be overemphasised, but should on the other hand, not be lost sight of. To omit ethnicity totally from the political composition can only lead to more dissatisfaction. It is to no one's benefit to solve one problem and to create another in its place. That brings you nowhere.

CSO: 4700/941

MEINERT GROUP CLINCHES MAJOR DEAL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE JOHN MEINERT group has taken over the printing division of the Suidwes-Drukkery Group in a deal which was clinched earlier this week.

John Meinert is the publisher of The Windhoek Advertiser and the Allgemeine Zeitung.

The newspaper, Die Suidwester, will remain in the hands of the NP but will be printed by the John Meinert Group on contract.

The official announcement was made this morning by the Chairman of the Suidwes-Drukkery Board, Mr A H du Plessis.

A major reason for selling to the John Meinert Group, according to Mr Du Plessis, was the probiems the Suidwes-Drukkery Group has had in acquiring and retaining skilled personnel.

The name Suidwes-Drukkery Beperk will be retained as well as the building in Marconi Street, Windhoek.

The John Meinert Group will take over all printing staff, capital equipment and contracts but will also use the Suidwes-Drukkery premises.

Mr Du Plessis requested all existing and former clients of the Suidwes-Drukkery Group to support the printing group's new owners and to continue their relations.

Asked to comment this morning, John Meinert MD, Mr Peter Meinert, who has been directly involved in the negotiations, said that the deal will do much to rationalise the printing and publishing industry in SWA, and this consolidation in turn should do much to improve the financial strength of the industry and the quality of service that it is able to offer.

CSO: 4700/941

REAGAN OFFER TO SA LIKENED TO KISSINGER OFFER TO IAN SMITH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

Prime Minister Piet Botha would be well-advised to take note of the implications of British Labour Party Michael Foot's threats yesterday.

Addressing an anti-apartheid conference in London, Mr Foot said that a sanctions policy against SA would "figure prominently" in a programme of a future Labour Government.

Whether a sanctions policy will succeed or not is besides the point here, but what is relevant are these factors:

- The threat of sanctions against SA will not end with the conclusion of the SWA issue; apartheid will be the next excuse;
- Apartheid will only be regarded as ended when the ANC succeeds to power; the Buthelezis', like the Muzorewas and Mudges, will never be regarded as totally acceptable;
- SA's hope for permanent improved relations with the West cannot be serious; at best it can only be temporary;
- And Mr Foot is not alone in his sentiments; he has the support of the UN General Assembly, the OAU, the Frontline States, all the Opposition parties in the UK and the vast majority of Democrats in the US. No doubt, the left-leaning parties in France, West Germany and Canada feel the same way.

It should be clear to Mr Botha therefore that selling short on SWA, ostensibly in SA's interests, could turn out to be of only limited value and might even be counter productive.

Promises made to him by the Reagan Administration concerning SWA for example could equal those made by Henry Kissinger to Ian Smith in October 1976, or for want of a better example, the promises made by the Ford Administration to the Vorster Government concerning the strike into Angola a year earlier.

Not that we are counselling against a settlement, all that we are saying is that SA should not refrain from getting the best possible terms in the best interests of Southern Africa.

CSO: 4700/941

CALL FOR KARAKUL INSTITUTE FOR SWA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Mar 82 p 13

[Text]

SWAKARA-NUUS **the Karakul industry's journal, has called for the establishment of a Karakul institute in Namibia.**

According to an editorial in the journal, such an institute should have a technical research division and a practical division, for the testing of new techniques.

Research could be done into new techniques in artificial colouring, refinement and manufacture. In the practical division, these new techniques could be tested in a comparatively short time, and if they are successful, breeding-material could be made available.

The journal says the costs of setting up such an Institute should be carried by the producers, through the Karakul boards, the distributors, through the auction houses, wholesalers, retailers, cooperatives etc, and the state. This institute would replace the current "unsatisfactory information service and test farms".

The journal envisages a farming unit of about 50 000 sheep for the institute which would be able to generate its own income, with time, and a proportion of the expenses could be covered in this way.

In a lengthy editorial surveying the problems facing the industry ,*Swakara-Nuus* argues that one of the big problems facing the industry is the low prices being paid to farmers

"The last word has not been spoken about the price a Swakara fur should fetch to ensure that the industry stabilises again and can compete against other types of small-stock farming. It would seem, however, that it would be in the region of R15 to R16."

Other problems the journal mentions are the drought, inflation and the high cost of money.

"A few lessons could be learnt from the building societies about how they do things — tax-free investments in good times and such things should be looked at."

About the question of competition amongst Karakul distributors, the journal says: "The pointless wasting of money and energy on local competition for the supply and destribution of furs has so far done little or nothing to improve the price or quality of the product".

In a separate news item, the journal reports that the three Karakul-cooperatives, Agra, SAKK and BKB and Hudson's Bay, held discussions in Pretoria recently about possibilities for rationalising the industry's marketing practices. A decision is to be taken on March 16 on how to implement the steps towards rationalisation.

CSO: 4700/941

NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY TO PROCESS 1980 CENSUS TAKE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

CENSUS Chief Mr H Köll said if present negotiations to have SWA's 1980 census survey processed in Windhoek fail, it will take at least another year before the results are released.

This is because present arrangements, to have the SWA census survey processed in Pretoria, are placing the Territory at the back of the queue after SA and all the "constellation states' who must still have their censuses done.

Mr Köll said however, that his office was negotiating for the SWA census to be processed in Windhoek, which would enable a speedier release of the full report.

Meanwhile, the census office is busy with cross-checking preliminary figures from the 1980 census and it is expected that these will be released prior to the full census report, Mr Köll said.

Among the reasons for extra caution in releasing census figures at an early stage without through cross-checking, he added, were the many recent news reports about the exact number of Whites resident in the Territory.

CSO: 4700/941

OKAHANDJA MILITARY SCHOOL HAS SECOND INTAKE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

THIS week saw the second intake of candidate junior leaders at the Okahandja Military school, consisting exclusively of Namibians.

In a press release issued in Windhoek by the SWA Territory Force headquarters, the 'large' group is described as consisting of permanent as well as citizen force members.

The candidates all have their Matric or Standard 8. In the past Defence Force members from SA also enrolled in the course.

Last year a pass rate of only 33 percent was achieved, indicating the high standard of the course, the statement says.

The officer commanding the junior leaders' section Captain R Burgess said however that because of stricter selection procedures, a higher pass rate is expected this year.

Captain Burgess also said the students have no need to fear to come forewàrd with their problems. A complaints box is available and any problems will be brought to his immediate attention.

A student committee, as in the past, will be formed, which will meet weekly on an agenda cleared by the officer commanding the Military School.

This committee has proved to be very effective in establishing a healthy relationship between the camp personnel and the students, according to the statement.

Colonel H Janse Van Rensburg, Officer Commanding the School has assured parents that he carries their sons' best interests at heart and asks them to understand that the boys will be going through a tough period of training and instruction.

CSO: 4700/941

TABLE TOP INVESTS IN WALVIS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Mar 82 p 14

[Text]

TABLE TOP is investing R2,5 million in a new white-fish processing factory in Walvis Bay.

The factory is due to open on March 22 and will take over the premises of an old canning factory which closed down a number of years ago. Apart from some structural changes, Table Top has added on a new 1 600-ton cold store and has installed engine rooms for the store.

The factory belonged to Namib Fisheries, but closed down due to the decline in the pelagic fishing industry. The new factory will process mostly hake, which will be smoked and turned into filletted portions, fish fingers and fish cakes.

Initially, the factory will be staffed by 120 factory workers, and will expand to 200 in the next four months. After that, the factory will expand "as we go", according to Mr Robert Wight, the new General Manager.

The factory will only be involved in processing the fish. It will be supplied by Marine Products, a sister company. Fedfood took over Table Top from a British Company two years ago, and also owns Marine Products. As Mr Wight said, the development is "entirely within the family".

"It is a joint venture kept within the Fedfood group", he said.

"Marine Products will supply the trawlers and the fishing expertise and will deliver the fish to the door."

Marine Products will continue with its fishmeal and pelagic fish operations.

The establishment of the processing factory in Walvis Bay will have a ripple effect on local business. Already, Marine Products has bought an additional trawler to add to its fleet. She is the 52 m Cap Blanc Nez from France. The ship is at present still in Cape Town having a new factory deck fitted.

The fish will not be refrigerated on board, but iced, and will be offloaded at the jetty a mere 300m away from the addition, the factory will be supplied with corrugated cartons by a local manufacturer. Plastics will come from Cape Town.

"Initially", Mr Wight said, "the whole of our production is going to SWA and SA. At a later stage, we will be looking at the overseas market."

Transportation will be by rail.

CSO: 4700/941

MERITS OF PRESS CONTROL IN SWA ARGUED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Mar 82 pp 15-16

[Article by Leon Kok in column: "From the Editor's Desk": "Increased Press Control in SWA: Desirable or Not?"]

[Text]

HOW OFTEN isn't it said in SWA that the press should be brought under increased control.

Most frequent target is Hannes Smith's ***Windhoek Observer***.

Not far behind are ***Die Republikein*** and ***Die Suidwester*** which face the hardline Nat and DTA protagonists respectively.

And then come the less controversial Meinert Group newspapers (not that Mr Dirk Mudge would necessarily agree).

This urge for greater control worries me intensely, particularly because it seems to be gaining momentum and more important because it strikes at the very essence of the liberty which characterises our political and social system.

I get all the more concerned when such talk emanates from local politicians, bureaucrats and security personnel who are often in a position to do the utmost damage to the press and indeed the system, particularly when their motives seem suspect.

Chief apparent motive in the quest for greater control of the press is to protect the country against the total marxist onslaught.

Significantly, however, I fear that the urge in a great many cases has a strong facist touch to do it, aimed directly at indoctrinating or conditioning the populace.

Or alternatively control of the press is sought as a cover-up means of brutality, corruptive practices, bad management et al.

Put another way, those that have least to hide care least about the activities of the press.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT

I'm not one who believes in maintaining a free press merely because it looks good to the outside world; I believe in it because it is an essential element of responsible freedom of speech, it is an essential element of free government. Free government is open government.

The freedom of the press however is not a licence for the press to do as it pleases, but it is freedom for it to do its properly appointed task. The press has a duty of prime importance and that is to relate news as it is and to act as a guardian of a whole set of public values.

One definition of news is publication of that which governments would rather have unpublished. This is perhaps an extreme position, but the argument does have considerable merit. Indeed, proof of the pudding is that once a government becomes oppressive, among its first tasks is to muzzle a free press.

This does not mean by the nature of things that the press should take up a strong position against government on every issue that arises, but it does mean that the press should have the right and a duty to report the facts.

IMPOSSIBLE

Often it is demanded of the press that it should be impartial and objective Frankly, that epitomises the impossible and the absurd. Indeed, nothing is more misunderstood than the much publicised principle of impartiality. Some journalists describe themselves as "completely impartial" in the handling of news, but that description is misleading. Nobody, but nobody can be com-

pletely impartial in that context. Nor should it be demanded of newspapers. But what can be requested however is basic honesty on the journalist's part — honesty to himself and honesty to his readers.

RDM Ombudsman James McClurg writes that those facts which a reporter sees as primary and those that he sees as secondary (the other side of the story) will in the first place be determined by his temperament, education and social background. Beyond that, he will inevitably be influenced by his working environment and, in the long run, by the policies of the newspapers he serves.

This does not mean that he will be indoctrinated in those policies, but they will certainly seep into his consciousness and help to condition the way that he approaches any assignment in which facts need to be assessed and evaluated.

If, for instance, a reporter's newspaper supports the Government, he will tend to accept statements from official quarters such as the Police and the Defence Force on their face value — after which he may well seek the "other side".

But if his newspaper is anti Government, he will view such statements with caution, if not scepticism. Sometimes he will look elsewhere for information that could form the main thrust of his story. A perfectly honest procedure, but is it objective?

Anyone who doubts this need only compare the reports and headlines in the two main Afrikaans newspapers in SWA on subjects of major national importance.

DAMAGED CREDIBILITY

To many observers, McClurg writes, this dichotomy in the press damages its credibility. True, he says, press partisanship is often excessive, expecially in the news columns where readers search for facts rather than opinions. Yet if public opinion is to mean anything at all in our society, it is essential that newspapers should reflect contrasting points of view — and reflect them vigorously.

In any event, it is my belief that a genuine free press requires partiality as well as impartiality. A newspaper and the journalists it employs must stand for something. There are always things that have to be deprecated.

It is right and proper that The Advertiser, for example, like the ordinary citizen, should be obliged to stand for that which is right, even if it clashes with the interests of the authorities. Indeed, an honest and upright paper should not deny partiality, rather it should proclaim and define it.

Having said that, a newspaper should be tolerant of the inevitable and legitimate opposition of interests that it will come up against. A healthy society undoubtedly requires a certain amount of internal tension while it also requires a competition of interests and ideas. In the realm of the mind too, in philosophy, religion and other facets of life, the progress of our society demands the vigorous pitting of ideas against each other. In fact, only in that way can the best results be achieved.

STAND ALOOF

It is in this respect however that a good newspaper should do its best to practise impartiality in the conventional sense of the word. Such a newspaper needs to stand aloof and view with refined professional detachment all those opposition of interests and values within the country which do not fall outside the scope of the shared loyalty to the country.

There is, of course, some truth in the allegation that the press is attracted by 'negative' stories. Indeed, it is not for nothing that some newspapermen are referred to as 'vultures' — where disaster strikes they wing in. But then the blame surely should not be placed squarely on the shoulders of newspaperment; the vulture press conforms entirely to human nature.

SAAN's London correspondent, Stanley Uys, notes that "it is the vulture press in the world which has the biggest circulation."

"Some of the most vociferous critics of press 'sensationalism' wouldn't read a serious newspaper if you bought it for them", he says.

BORING

"The trouble with 'good' news, in the Soviet sense, is that it is boring to the point of unreadability. And it is deceptive and it is misleading".

It is, of course, true that Southwesters could be a lot more effectively cushioned from bad journalism through the establishment of our own Press Council. Indeed, the sooner this in introduced, the better it will be for all of us. A Press Council would probably bolster the standard of journalism, it would do much to enhance matters of national safety, security and economy and it would help safeguard the rights and privacy of individuals.

COURAGEOUS

Overall, the standard of journalism in SWA is not too bad; it is certainly not characteristic of the immoral, irresponsible yellow press that one finds elsewhere in the world. Some of it is of an extremely high standard, has considerable flair and is most courageous.

In any event the State and public at large are well protected by 30 or more laws which have been adopted from SA and which govern media practice. Some of this legislation is extremely harsh. One local newspaperman said aptly that keeping within newspaper law in SWA is like walking a minefield. And that local newspapers are so infrequently charged for malpractices and sued for damages says a lot for the local press.

This in itself perhaps suggests something else: we don't need increased control and nor do we need new laws.

If there are problems, the existing legislation should just be more effectively applied.

And thats it.

CSO: 4700/941

BRIEFS

SWAPO OFFICIALS, CATHOLIC CHARGED--Radihimise Kahimisie, a Windhoek SWAPO member has been detained by the Security Police under AG 9. Meanwhile, criminal charges have been laid against two SWAPO officials and a Catholic Church employee who were detained also under AG 9 at the end of January. They are Mr Arnold Hans, Secretary of the Windhoek Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, Mr Emmanuel Mwatara, and Mr S Alex Kamaunju. At the time of going to press it was not known what charges were filed against the three. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Mar 82 p 1]

RIRUAKO, MUNJUKU BURY HATCHET--An attempt to settle old differences between Chief Kuaima Riruako of the Hereros and Chief Munjuku Nguvauva II of the Mbanderus took place in Okakarara this weekend. According to Chief Riruako, the subject of the talks between the two men was the "unification of the Herero nation as a whole." He described the talks as fruitful, but said that no final decisions had been taken. The talks had been held over until a later date, he said, when the discussions so far would be evaluated and decisions made. Chief Riruako said he was "optimistic" about the prospects for unification. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Mar 82 p 4]

MYSTERY BLAST INVESTIGATION--Police are still investigating the aftermath of a massive mystery blast which flattened one wall and part of the roof of a Kavango tribal office seven kilometers from Kuring Kuru on the border. The explosion, which shattered the night of February 25 for a radius measuring several kilometers, is suspected of having being caused by a bomb, Police say. A Police spokesman in Windhoek said this week that a case of contravention in terms of explosives legislation as well as breaking and entering with attempted theft, might be submitted but that no arrests had been made. It seems that the Police are treating the matter as one of criminal liability rather than as sabotage. The target of the intrusion was apparently a steel safe, not mounted into the office building but too heavy to be transported, according to Police comment. The intruders apparently misjudged the situation regarding the safe and blew the offices apart in places without gaining access to the contents of the safe. The Police spokesman said he did not know what was in the safe because it was too mangled from the blast to have been opened yet. No further details were made available. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Mar 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/941

PROJECTS FINANCED BY FAC GRANTS NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 11 Feb 82 p 2

[Article from BULLETIN DE L'AFRIQUE NOIRE, No 1124]

[Text] At the end of 1981, several development projects (already underway or whose completion often takes 2 years) were financed in Niger by subsidies from the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC).

Telecommunications projects, mainly the expansion of our telecommunications network (20 million French francs) and television for schools (53.75 million French francs), garnered most of the FAC subsidies, which totaled 73.75 million French francs (1 French franc = 50 CFA francs).

Public works received 27.6 million French francs in FAC subsidies: facilities on the Tsernaoua-Tahoua road, 6 million francs; the Keita-Ibohamane road, 1.5 million; construction of two bridges over the Maggia (5.2 million francs); the feasibility study for the Kandadji Dam (9.3 million francs); and extension of the railroad of Benin-Niger Joint Organization (OCBN) from Parakou to Niamey (5 million francs).

Rural development received 23.64 million French francs for nine projects, particularly development of the Niger River (development of the Lossa hydroagricultural area and the Tiaguire Basin), which received 9.44 million French francs, and support for INRAN [presumably Agronomic Research Institute of Niger] for training and equipment (350,000 French francs).

Development of agriculture (fourth installment) in the Department of Dosso concerns agricultural extension work on 45,000 hectares (niebe, millet, cotton and peanuts) received 2.2 million French francs, while the project carried out in the same department with aid from the BDPA [Bureau for the Development of Agricultural Production], the CFDT [French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers] and the IRFA [expansion unknown], to be taken over by the World Bank, received 2.65 million French francs.

Rehabilitation of the Dallol Maouri palmyra plantation, whose objective is 2,700 hectares of palmyra trees, received a subsidy of 1 million French francs. Participation in the animal health project in Niger received 2 million francs, while the integrated development of Dosso, financed by the IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development], the CCCE [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation]

and the FAC received 2.6 million francs. Finally, modernization of the grazing area in southern Tamesna, involving the improvement of livestock grazing on 400,000 hectares, obtained 2.2 million French francs from the FAC (and 8.8 million French francs from the CCCE).

Water projects involve total financing from the FAC of 8.32 million francs. They concern construction of wells in the southern region of the country (58 wells drilled by the BRGM [Geological and Mineral Prospecting Office], including 54 by OFEDES [Office of Subsoil Water]), or 2,946,000 French francs, supplying water to rural centers and grazing areas in the Nigerien Liptako (1.78 million French francs), hydrological studies in the Ader Doutchi Maggia (ORSTOM [Overseas Scientific and Technical Research Office]: 500,000 French francs) and the building of mathematical models of the underground water levels in Air and Irhazer (1.2 million French francs).

Village water projects involving the supplying of pumps for 110 wells drilled in Liptako-Gourma, a joint FAC-CCCE operation, received 7 million French francs, including 1.4 million French francs from the FAC. Other hydrological studies with ORSTOM assistance received 500,000 francs.

Finally, several other projects, particularly the solar energy plant at Ouallam, aid to public health, the institute for industrial training, the master plan for the city of Niamey, data on water resources, and so on, received FAC subsidies.

11,464
CSO: 4719/602

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES SENEGAMBIA, ALLEGED LIBYAN ROLE IN COUP

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16-17 Jan 82 p 16

[Article by Souleymane Gueye: "Libya Implicated in Aborted Coup Attempt"; passages enclosed in slantlines are in italics]

[Excerpts] Banjul APS [Senagalese Press Agency] (Permanent Bureau)--In an interview given over the BBC on Tuesday, Dr Dawda Kairaba Jawara, Gambian chief of state, accused Libya of being involved in the aborted coup attempt of 30 July. We know, the Gambian chief of state asserted, that Libya was in contact with those who tried to overthrow the government. The latter, according to Dr Jawara, had received training and advice from Libyans ever since the events of October 1980 and some of these elements spent time in Libya on several occasions. The Gambian chief of state said that the trial in progress will shed light on Libyan involvement in this affair. He attacked those countries which do not hide their desire to topple Gambia and Senegal, including those nations in the eastern part of the African continent.

Asked about the confederation, Dr Jawara noted that the security sought within the framework of the confederation with Senegal has already permitted Gambia to live under improved conditions. He said this was recognized by the majority of the Gambian people.

The Gambian chief of state also commented on two questions which certain circles had raised regarding the so-called inequality of status of the two states and the Gambian peoples' so-called inferiority complex which could affect them adversely vis-a-vis Senegal.

Dr Jawara pointed out that the treaty establishing the confederation took into consideration certain realities such as the size of the states as well as their populations, without denying Gambia the right to speak out on questions such as the security of the confederated states.

The Gambian chief of state also came out against the so-called inferiority of the Gambian people. He said, /"There is no intrinsic superiority of the Senegalese over the Gambians, and it is up to the Gambians to rise up to the challenge of the confederation."/

Asked about the impact of the executions on a small society like Gambia, Dr Jawara called attention to two factors: first of all, the week of armed

terror against the people which resulted in 500 dead and, then, the repercussions on Gambian public opinion if the guilty went unpunished. Dr Jawara also refused to make a distinction between Cherif Dibba and the other detainees charged on the same criminal grounds. According to the Gambian chief of state, it is up to the courts to decide on the fate of the leader of the National Convention Party.

President Jawara, moreover, rejected the charges of corruption against his government which, he stressed, is no more corrupt than any other government.

Dr Jawara listed the measures taken by his government to fight this evil. He nevertheless was of the opinion that /"We cannot make angels of people; it is the duty of each individual to denounce every criminal act."/

The Gambian chief of state also said, /"I expect the highest qualities from my ministers who would be thrown out if they were to deviate from this path."/

In this connection, Dr Jawara said that any minister found committing misdeeds would be brought to justice.

President Jawara rejected any possibility of change in the economic policy of the government. Coup d'etat or not, the government policy has always aimed at raising the economic level of the poor, the Gambian chief of state noted and he rejected Marxist-Leninism as not being in the interests of the Gambian people. President Jawara observed, /"When one considers what the Gambian people inherited from colonialization, one must agree that its government has achieved great progress since Gambia acquired its international sovereignty."/

Finally, President Jawara confirmed that general elections will be held, probably in April. The elections will not lead to a lifting of the state of emergency, but all parties will be allowed to conduct their campaigns and to hold public meetings.

5671
CSO: 4719/510

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ADOPTS SECOND 5-YEAR PLAN

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 15 Jan 82 p 20

[Article by Deyda Aidara: "Deputies Adopt Second 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Following its ratification of the treaty creating Senegambia, the Chamber of Deputies at once began examining and then adopted the Second Five-Year Plan which had been defended by the minister of economic planning and industrial development. It follows from his expose that the plan is an instrument whose size exceeds the size of Gambia itself because it takes into account the prospects offered by the confederation.

Dr Manneh feels that the state is faithful to its democratic options, namely the realization of economic growth and social well-being. The minister said that to achieve this there must be political stability and social justice, foundations for any enduring economic progress. He added that the government is determined to continue the developmental effort despite economic and budgetary difficulties. Although the long-term goals of the First Five-Year Plan as well as those of the Second Plan are similar, it is no less true that priorities have changed. Thus, productive sectors, primarily agriculture, have seen their budgets grow from 16.3 percent to 30 percent, to the detriment of expenditures in equipment and infrastructure which had top priority during the First Plan.

This trend can be understood: agriculture contributes 30 percent to the gross national product and represents 90 percent of the export revenues. The plan also stresses improvement of both rural and urban conditions. To this end, programs for water distribution, moderate-cost housing, swamp reclamation and improvement of sanitation in Banjul are under consideration.

Moreover, funds are provided for the enlargement of the second port of Banjul, which will sustain its economic growth and construction of the bridge and dam on the Gambia River. Dr Manneh also noted that the Gambian Government considers subregional economic integration as regional and that it intends to respect cooperation agreements linking it to neighboring countries or international organizations.

With reference to the gross national product, an average 5.1 percent growth is expected in 1985-1986, or 837 dalasis in real terms. Self-sufficiency in grains will be attained by 1986 with the completion of the

"Jahali-Pacharr" rice growing project and the bridge and dam project on the Gambia River.

In the business sector, the Gambian tradition of free exchange will be maintained. At the same time, rigorous controls on inflation will be maintained to strengthen the participation of private enterprises, primarily Gambian, in the national developmental effort, while maintaining the purchasing power of the working masses. As regards the distribution of foreign exchange, the shortage of which will continue over the next 3 years, priority will be given to the import of raw materials and equipment necessary for the completion of projects benefiting from foreign financial participation. Dr Manneh stressed the need to prevent destruction of forest resources and to conserve energy in order to cut down the petroleum bill, which rose from 9 million delasis in 1975 to 26 million delasis during the 1979-1980 fiscal year. Resultant savings would permit investment in certain projects using local resources. Moreover, précise directives are being given to the various state organizations for the proper management of the budget granted as well as to the Central Bank to control the flow of money. Further, the plan anticipates raising the number of students in primary grades from 43,000 to 74,000 in 1985 and raising the literacy level by 48 percent. As far as security is concerned, the various services will be equipped with sufficient means to safeguard territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

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CSO: 4719/510

FRENCH, BELGIAN AND CANADIAN FINANCING AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16-17 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Ibrahim Fall: "More Than 3 Billion from France, Belgium and Canada"]

[Excerpts] Mr Ousmane Seck, minister of economy and finance, devoted a great part of yesterday afternoon to the signing of financial agreements between our country and France and Belgium. He also received a check for $1 million from the hands of the Canadian ambassador.

Together with Mr Michel de Bonnecorse, head of the French cooperation mission in our country, the minister of economy and finance signed 18 financial agreements totaling 1,892 million CFA francs. This large sum concerns a wide variety of activities, such as the peanut seed program, the Senegal Valley development project, the materialization of an industrial reforestation project, the establishment of the "mineral plan" of Senegal, and so on. In short, the fields of rural development, mining, health, training, and the search for renewable forms of energy will receive distribution from these funds.

During the past year, FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] granted our country investment subsidies (nonreimbursable) amounting to 2,500 million CFA francs which permitted financing of 21 projects aimed mainly at regional development in our country. In a speech delivered after the signing of the official documents, Mr Ousmane Seck expressed his pleasure that France is giving our country "significant financial means, permitting it to manage its economic and social development effectively and in depth." Mr Michel de Bonnecorse in turn expressed the hope that in 1981 our cooperation might increase as, moreover, that part of the budget of the French ministry of cooperation devoted to aid to the Third World has gone up by 35 percent.

The second undertaking of the minister of economy and finance was the signing of a 756-million CFA franc financing agreement with Belgian Ambassador Alain Reus. This noninterest-bearing loan, repayble in 20 years with a 10-year deferred payment clause, is for the use of the ICS [Chemical Industry of Senegal] to acquire capital goods equipment and to pay for loans and services linked to this equipment. According to Mr Ousmane Seck, the impact of this aid can only be felt through the Sixth Plan which is based on the premise of

a 3.5 percent growth of the gross domestic product in real terms. This expansion should be considerably encouraged by investors in the processing sector. The minister of economy and finance noted that our phosphate production will be positively effected by the inauguration of this project. Just for the Taiba mine alone, production will rise from 1.5 million tons to 2 million tons by 1984 not including an increase in phosphoric acid of which 120,000 tons are to be exported. [sentence and punctuation as published] Mr Ousmane Seck is convinced that the scope of Belgian-Senegalese cooperation is assuming exceptional importance and significance. The Belgian ambassador in turn said he, too, was convinced that this agreement fits perfectly into the framework of cooperation linking our two countries and peoples. Mr Alain Reus also expressed satisfaction that the signing of this agreement coincides with the visit of the chief of state to Brussels next week. week.

Respected Promises

The handing over of a check from the hands of the Canadian ambassador ended the protocol ceremony of the signing of a number of conventions and agreements. Canadian Ambassador Marc Perron presented Mr Ousmane Seck with a check amounting to 3 million Canadian dollars or approximately 720 million CFA francs. This sum derives from the decisions taken by Canada last October during a meeting of Senegalese moneylenders in Paris. It comes as a followup to the signing of a 3-million dollar protocol of understanding last month to be used to cover Senegalese counterparts in development projects funded by Canada. Overall, the sum total of funds received yesterday by the minister of economy and finance comes to 3,368 million CFA francs.

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CSO: 4719/510

BOTHA, POLICY MAY SURVIVE DESPITE PARTY RIFT

Prominent Personalities Take Sides

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Last night two Nationalist Party veterans, Mr John Vorster and Mr Ben Schoeman, took opposite sides in the prevailing crisis within the Nationalist Party.

Mr Vorster, former state president and also former prime minister, threw his support behind Dr A. P. Treurnicht and his rebel followers.

With respect to Vorster's views Mr Schoeman, a senior minister in Vorster's government and chairman of Dagbreek Trust (the controlling body of the Perskor newspapers) stated: "What he (Vorster) says is of no importance and does not interest me. Mr Botha is on the right track and he has all the necessary support which can be given to him."

Mr Vorster's meddlings against the government were not unexpected among informed circles. For a long time he has been behind the scenes trying to get back into politics...if certain circumstances were to arise. Yesterday, from his home in Obasstrand, he told the media:

"I find nothing wrong with Dr Treurnicht's motivation and actions and with those of the members of parliament who voted with him. I also subscribe full heartedly to their rejection of power sharing in any form whatsoever."

The question among political circles is whether Mr Vorster will now return to active politics. If he does he will probably take over leadership of the rebels from Dr Treurnicht. In the past the men have had sharp differences and at the time when Vorster was prime minister he refused to promote Dr Treurnicht for a long time.

Finally he appointed him deputy minister and Dr Treurnicht remained in that position until, after his election as Transvaal leader, he was appointed as minister by Mr Botha.

At the present time Mr Vorster's only important public office is chancellorship at the Stellenbosch University. A chancellor is elected for life by the convocation of graduates.

It is expected that Mr Vorster will be facing pressure to resign as chancellor if he does not do so on his own volition. The university does not wish to be connected with brotherly political disputes through this situation.

With regard to Mr Vorster, Ben Schoeman also said this to the South African Press Agency: "We have not been able to see eye to eye for a long time."

Doubtful

He told our Johannesburg correspondent that during his premiership Mr Vorster was unable to work out a solution for the coloreds political representation and all he ever said was that this was a problem to be resolved by the people who were to succeed him.

"But now that a promising solution is being tackled he shows anger."

In reaction to Vorster's statement Mr Chris Heunis, the minister for internal affairs and deputy chairman of the Cape Province's Nationalist Party, said that "it is highly doubtful that the former state president could have been informed on the events and motivation of the MPs to whom he referred in his statement."

"This is an element of superficiality which one would not have expected from a person of his experience and status in public life.

"Moreover, he evidently is not aware that his own 1977 proposals are being rejected, unless [of course] he has changed his viewpoint since 1977."

Heunis added: "His motives must therefore be questioned." This is what the South African Press Agency reported.

Minister of Transportation Hendrik Schoeman stated that the entire question of power sharing is being read out of context and this is something which must be viewed as a whole. "I would like to see a prominent man such as a former prime minister and state president, for whom I have the greatest respect, first acquire complete information on the facts before he makes a statement."

Dr Nak van der Merwe, the Free State's leader of the Nationalist Party and minister of environmental affairs, said that with respect to Mr Vorster's remarks he "found it strange that he issued a statement while not knowing what really had happened."

While in Windhoek, when the prime minister heard what Mr Vorster said, he told DIE BURGER: "I do not have any comments on the former state president's statement."

Tension Precedes Directorate Meeting

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Alf Ries: "Tension About the Deliberations Grows"]

[Text] The crisis in the Nationalist Party become more charged yesterday as preparations for the critical meeting of the main directorate of the

Nationalist Party of Transvaal, which will be held in Pretoria tomorrow, are going full steam ahead. The results of this meeting can be decisive for the future of the party.

The composition of the main directorate is such that this has led to intensive "cultivation" of the members of the main directorate. Supporters of the prime minister as well as the rebels realize that the struggle for the control of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal will be decided at the main directorate's meeting.

The Transvaal main directorate consists of about 230 members. All Transvaal Nationalist members of parliament and provincial council members are officially members of the main directorate. Moreover each electorate in Transvaal elects a main directorate member who is usually the chairman of the division management. The main directorate also has 16 co-opted members.

From the composition of the main directorate it becomes clear that the members of the provincial councils and the elected leaders will be playing a determining role at the meeting. Canvassing for votes has been limited mostly to these two groups. As of last night the information available to DIE BURGER was that the Transvaal Nationalist members of the provincial council, and the members of parliament as well, have overwhelmingly formed ranks behind the prime minister.

The fact that three deputy chairmen of the Transvaal Nationalist Party: Mr Fanie Botha, Hendrik Schoeman and F.W. de Klerk, have unhesitantly teamed up with the prime minister and his leadership has a great deal of weight among the main directorate members, according to authoritative information. Only yesterday these three deputy chairmen conducted long discussions behind closed doors.

A prologue to tomorrow's main directorate meeting is the meeting of the executive committee of the main directorate which was unexpectedly convened yesterday. The meeting took place this morning at 11:30 in Capetown.

Despite conjectures by certain newspapers that the meeting would take place for the purpose of expelling Dr Treurnicht and other Transvaal rebels from the party (and this is within the power of the executive committee) DIE BURGER has learned on good authority that there is only one item on the agenda and that is to discuss the procedure which must be followed in tomorrow's main directorate meeting.

As of last night it was still uncertain whether Dr Treurnicht would be attending today's executive committee meeting. As leader of the Transvaal party he is officially the chairman of the executive committee. Thomas Langley, one of Dr Treurnicht's chief lieutenants, yesterday said that Dr Treurnicht is in Pretoria. Nobody would say whether he will be attending the meeting. If he is not present then the senior deputy chairman of the Transvaal Nationalist Party, Mr Fanie Botha, will probably be seated.

Reconsideration

As of yesterday Mr Langley was planning to prevent the meeting of the executive committee through some legal measures, because he was under the impression that the meeting would be used for expelling Dr Treurnicht from the party. He later told DIE BURGER that in light of the information he received the meeting would be just an "academic exercise" and therefore he abstained from doing so.

In the meantime among the Nationalist MPs there was still some buzzing yesterday about the eventful caucus meeting of the day before yesterday.

Nationalists conducted extensive discussions with some of the 22 rebels who 2 days ago refused to accept the motion of confidence in the prime minister, his leadership and his formulation of party policy.

Some of these rebels were seriously reconsidering their position. They have until Wednesday to return to the Nationalist Party. There is reason for optimism that at least some of the recalcitrant members will promise their support to the prime minister and the party leadership on Wednesday or even before that.

When DIE BURGER questioned several of the 22 rebels about their attitude they replied as follows:

Dirk Poggenpoel, MP for Beauford-West and one of the Cape Province members who voted against the motion: "I am struggling within myself about this matter and I am seeking clarity on what is troubling me."

Viewpoint

The other Cape Province member, Jan Hoon, the MP for Kuruman, said that his position is still unchanged. But in the meantime the district council of the Nationalist Party in the Kuruman constituency sent a telegram to the prime minister saying that the district council attests its undivided faith in the prime minister and regrets the actions of its MP.

Ben Wilkens, the MP for Vertersdorp, said that he is going to talk with his constituency's administration and present his viewpoint to them. "I will be giving an explanation of why I voted against the motion. I will also want to talk with the prime minister if I get the opportunity to do so."

Mrs Bessie Scholtz, the MP for the Germiston-district, said: "I will be giving my answer to the prime minister next week."

Capsper Uys, the MP for Barberton, said that he still stnads where he stood 2 days ago and he will not deviate from that.

Yesterday DIE BURGER erroneously reported that Mr Ferdinand van Heerden, the MP for De Aar, was one of the MPs who was absent from the caucus meeting of two days ago. Yesterday Mr Van Heerden pointed out that he was actually present and that he voted for the motion of confidence in Mr Botha.

Botha Receives Messages of Support

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Hundreds of telegrams and messages of wholehearted support for Prime Minister P. W. Botha poured into his office in Capetown yesterday from all over the country.

"Blessings, wisdon and strength are being invoked for you. The country looks up to your strong leadership. As in the past I am squarely behind you." So read the telegram which Mr Botha received from Vice State President Alwyn Schlebusch.

A remarkable characteristic of the telegrams is that the great majority of them are coming from Transvaal. Nationalists in the constituencies whose MPs revolted against the prime minister and his leadership were condemned very sharply. This was especially true for Thomas Langley (Waterkloof) and Dr Willie Snyman (Pietersburg).

The district council of the Nationalist Party branch of Soedin in the Kuruman constituency attested its undivided loyalty to the prime minister and chief executive of the Nationalist Party and regretted the actions of its MP (Jan Hoon).

Senior Senator Wimpie Gouws, of the Free State, sent the following telegram: "We are solidly behind you. Be assured of our intercession for you; blessing and strength upon you."

Johan Uys of Waterkloof wished all success to the prime minister. "I am behind you and the government's policy. I have informed Dr Treurnicht and Mr Langley of this."

From Louwsburg in Northern Natal a Nationalist informs us: "Do what you must do. We go along with you all the way. Power to you."

A telegram from Pietersburg reads: "Get rid of obstructions; Pietersburg supports you. Completely cut off that viper from our bosom once and for all and go on your chosen path until the end."

Thankful

The officials and directorate of the Afrikaans Business Institute assured the prime minister of their full and continued support to the government.

The telegram from Prof Sampie Terreblanche of Stellenbosch reads as follows: "Cometh the hour, cometh the man. I am thankful that you are that man. More power to you."

In the name of several of his colleagues in the executive committe of the Nationalist Party in Pietersburg Mr Jordaan let it be known that they fully support the prime minister.

A large number of present and past public representatives of the Nationalist Party also attested to their support. Mr Johan Lemmer, member of the provincial council for Benoni sent the following telegram: "I am firmly with you and I pray for you." Fanie Labuschagne, an old MP, put it briefly but strongly: "Much luck and courageous leadership."

Coloreds

A telegram from Paul Coetzee of Waterkloof reads as follows: "You may be sure that all realistically thinking Transvaal Nationalists are giving you full support."

Messages of support have been received from several English speaking persons and even from coloreds. Many Nationalist Party branches and district councils, also including Parow, Knysna, Groenpunt and Vryburg have attested their loyalty and support to Mr Botha.

Thys Wessels, provincial council member for Kliprivier, expressed unanimous, unshakable and unrelenting loyalty and support for Mr Botha's leadership and interpretation of policy in the name of the provincial caucus of the Nationalist Party of Natal.

A telegram was received from Gouritsmond in the Southern Cape and it reads as follows: "Much luck with the strong measures for a better order of things for all. Please get rid of Dr Treurnicht and his sympathizers. The country supports you."

An entire load of telegrams has already been sent by air from Capetown to Windhoek where the prime minister is conducting extensive talks on the future of the South-West. The prime minister is expected back in Capetown tomorrow.

Rebels Will Not Join Far Right

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Thomas Langley, the MP for Waterkloof, yesterday told DIE BURGER: "I fully reject the suggestion that any of the 22 colleagues who are now under pressure want to join the Reconstituted Nationalist Party."

He was referring to reports that the leader of the Reconstitutes, Mr Jaap Marais, is believed to have said that he has already spoken with one of the 22 MPs and although nothing concrete was discussed he is hoping that some of them will join the Reconstituted Nationalist Party.

Langley said: "I know of no single colleague who has discussed this matter with Jaap Marais."

Invitation

He fully rejected the suggestion that any of them want to join the Reconstitutes.

Mr Langley said that he has learned that Mr Marais is believed to have addressed such a radio invitation to him and his colleagues, "but I do not answer to nonsense."

The day before yesterday Marais criticized Dr Treurnicht because "he did not assume a stand" and ran out of the caucus meeting. "Such an action, as a leader, could have had a demoralizing effect on his supporters. If he had remained at the meeting more MPs would have voted against Botha." So he stated.

Marais said that the threatened split in the Nationalist Party "was to be expected and the possibility that the 22 MPs will return to the fold is very slim, because the dividing line has been drawn too deeply...deeply and clearly."

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CSO: 4701/35

SACTU OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 82 p 10

/Press conference of Steve Diamini, SACTU president, in Maputo, 3 March 1982/

[Text] "The role of SACTU [South African Congress of Trade Unions] is to organize the South African workers inside and outside the country in the fight against the hideous regime of 'apartheid,'" said Steve Diamini, president of SACTU, the South African labor union organization, during a press conference given yesterday to the national information organs at ANC [African National Congress] headquarters in Maputo.

Steve Diamini began by placing SACTU in the context of the fight of the South African people for its political freedom; he said that this labor union organization was not born by accident but was established to fight for the improvement of the living conditions of South African workers.

According to the labor union leader, his organization was established in 1955, which means that it has a record of 27 years of constant fight against the oppressor. He also said that SACTU accepts as its members all South African workers, regardless of their color, sex, language, and regardless of whether they are or are not members of South African labor union movements.

"SACTU is also part and parcel of the fight for political freedom. It differs from the other unions because it defends the principle that we will never achieve true freedom without a struggle for political liberation," Steve Diamini added.

He then talked about the fight of the South African workers for their rights and freedoms, adding that this has been a tough fight and that the "apartheid" authorities, soon after the establishment of SACTU, pounced on its leaders, with many of them being arrested and sentenced to longer prison terms.

Some of those fighters perished in the regime's prisons while others are still serving sentences in penal institutions, such as on Robben Island.

He then briefly outlined the history of the South African people's struggle over many years for their political and civic rights, the right to free speech and jobs. He also stressed the unrestrained exploitation to which the people are subjected; he singled out the fact that 80 percent of the best land was distributed to the white settlers. (In the next edition we will publish further details on this press conference.)

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CSO: 4742/235

CONTROVERSIAL POLITICAL POWER SHARING EXPLAINED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Feb 82 p 20

[Editorial: "This Is the Nationalist Party Policy"]

[Text] The group of Nationalist members of parliament rebels, who have up to this week to consider their position, allege that their objections are based on the prime minister's formulation of Nationalist Party policy in the political area.

The fact that they have chosen this question as their battle ground had therefore made it possible to capitalize on the present dispute in the Nationalist Party to bring out, at the same time, a greater clarification of exactly where the party stands.

The contributory cause of the dispute was the Transvaal Nationalist Party leader's objections, namely those of Dr A. P. Treurnicht, against the position taken in the Nationalist Party's mouthpiece to the effect that it is only logical that there cannot be more than one government in a country.

With respect to this the prime minister granted that the Nationalist Party editor (Dr Jan Grobler, the MP who is also the party's chief information official) was right, having noted that although a country may have several governing instruments there can be only one central government authority.

Actually it is surprising that other views could be entertained over such an elementary matter. Outside of the political untenability of such views there would also be chaos if, for example, in time of war a country were unable to come out with only one declaration of war. Civil war would necessarily follow if there actually were states within a state, one of the governments of which did not agree with the other. The same is true with respect to a series of other matters ranging from foreign relations to finance.

Both Mr Botha's and Dr Grobler's explanations are based on Nationalist Party policy which was accepted in 1977 by all provincial Nationalist Party congresses, thus by the party's highest authority, and then subsequently confirmed in a general election.

Accordingly the Nationalist Party advocates the idea of an executive state president who is to be elected by an electoral college of 88 parliamentarians: 50 of them members of a white parliament, 25 coloreds and 13 Indians.

Besides this the Nationalist Party advocates a council of cabinets under the chairmanship of the state president. This provides for 14 cabinet members: the three prime ministers of the whites, coloreds and Indians, plus six whites, three coloreds and two Indians.

In the statement he made this week the prime minister referred to this and at the same time asserted that in connection with this the Nationalist Party chooses the ideas of consultations and co-responsibility which he called a form of healthy power sharing which does not impair the principle of self determination.

He expressly rejected the Progressive's approach to power sharing, in view of the fact that the Progressive Party advocates a unitary state; he also reiterated his opposition to the Westminster system of one man, one vote.

Dr Treurnicht's assertion that the prime minister now suddenly follows a Progressive political principle must therefore be weighed against this background as well as his own, the Nationalist Party's congresses and the voters' acceptance of the Nationalist Party's constitutional plan which is now before the Presidential Council still in this form.

It is therefore of great significance that the Transvaal deputy chairman of the Nationalist Party: Ministers Fanie Botha, Hendrik Schoeman and F. W. de Klerk, have expressly disassociated themselves from their provincial leader's efforts to arouse "an erroneous impression on the actual point of contention in a subtle manner." Therefore they also emphasize the fact that the 100 Nationalist MPs, who voted for the motion of confidence in the prime minister at the caucus meeting, are supporting the established Nationalist Party policy.

A further irony of this is that it is the Progressives themselves who regularly take offense at the prime minister's carrying out...the Nationalist Party's policy!

As recently as in the past no-confidence debate in parliament Mr Botha told the opposition leader that he was exactly right in accusing him of that: "I am a Nationalist and I hope to die as one. I am not about to turn around and turn my back on the people to whom I belong. I will not do that at any price on earth."

There can be no doubt on what the Nationalist Party and its leader stand for.

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CSO: 4701/35

PARTY CRISIS BLAMED ON AMBIGUITY, FEAR OF REALITY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Feb 82 p 20

[Editorial: "This Is Not the Time for Gestures"]

[Text] In answer to a question put to him at his press conference of Wednesday Dr Andries Treurnicht stated that "a gesture must certainly be made by the prime minister."

Dr Treurnicht did not say what he meant by this. From his previous statement to the press some people may perhaps deduce that he wants Mr Botha to withdraw his policy statement of Monday or at least revise it drastically. This would be much more than a gesture and there can be no talk of this at all.

The use of the word is significant. A gesture is nothing of substance. It is an act which can be used in creating an impression without saying or doing anything which unmistakably points in a direction concerning which there can be no misunderstanding. We have had more than enough of these, like speeches which are calculated for creating certain impressions without the speaker unambiguously binding himself to a certain viewpoint.

Much of this uncertainty and doubt which have lately existed in politics, and probably contributed to what now has happened at the caucus of the Nationalist Party, is exactly attributable to the fact that too many people have failed to speak openly and honestly and have neglected to look at the realities of South Africa and to present them to others without hesitation. All too many have avoided what they have regarded as thorny politics and have taken refuge in words and phrases which can mean anything at all...or nothing.

The times in which we live are least of all times for gestures. It's time to pay attention to hard reality. Point of views must be clearly presented, and everybody in the party must stick to them. Most of all the points of difference raised in the caucus of the Nationalist Party are anything but subject to gestrues. No gesture from the prime minister, or whosoever, can sweep away the seriousness of these. This is a matter of essential problems which affect the coexistence of the various population groups in South Africa and therefore the survival of the country. Therefore we must not play with words.

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CSO: 4701/35

EFFORTS IN NAVAL EXPANSION IN THE FACE OF ARMS EMBARGO

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Feb 82 p 11

[Text] There is talk that South Africa will possibly build or purchase six Israeli frigates of 850 tons each, according to an article in MILITARIA, an official technical periodical of the South African armed forces. MILITARIA is published under the editorialship of the Directorate Documentation Service of the Armed Forces.

The article was written by Private Andre Wessels (BA Hons), a conscript attached to the Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Pretoria.

According to the article the Israeli frigate is equipped with two 75 mm cannons and four of the 30 mm caliber. There are also four Gabriel (or Harpoon) missiles on board, besides six torpedo tubes and two 75 mm Bofore anti-submarine mortars and a helicopter.

This frigate is "excellently suited for our requirements."

The article was written before the anti-submarine frigate, SAS President Kruger, collided at sea and sank.

Unrealistic

"South Africa can also develop and build its own frigates or corvettes. Such a vessel can have a tonnage of 1,000 or 1,400 tons. It can be equipped with one 76 mm cannon, four others of 40 mm and two of 20 mm. Moreover, it can be armed with four Gabriel missiles, six anti-submarine torpedo tubes, an eight-fold Aspide or Crotale sea-to-air missile system and one Lynx helicopter."

Obtaining the Spruce-class torpedo boats from the Americans would have been a good thing, but the choice would have been unrealistic, because these vessels require a large crew.

According to the article, the navy's three Daphne-class submarines are "actually intended for training and patrolling purposes. South Africa would perhaps have liked to have had the British Oberon, and if not, the French Agosta or the Italian Sauro-class submarines or perhaps also the new British type conventional submarine now being planned.

More

These large submarines are necessary because South Africa must be able "to intercept, attack and destroy enemy ships and submarines far from the South African coast in the deep sea."

The current missile carrying patrol boats can still be kept in service for a long time "and it is decidedly necessary that more of these vessels be procured." If the frigates in service are withdrawn and not replaced then the SAS Tafelberg (which was involved in the collision with the SAS President Kruger) "will no longer have a role to fulfill. Although still usable the vessel is already rather old. Should new frigates be obtained, the Tafelberg ought to be retained, because it increases the operational striking-range of the frigate.

Shakeltons

With respect to aircraft Private Wessels says that "it does not appear as though the Buccaneers can be replaced easily in light of the arms boycott. Actually South Africa needs about 50 American Phantoms, F-14 Tomcats, or the British-German-Italian Tornados."

"The days of the seven Shakeltons are counted in more than one respect and it is the Airforce's technical expertise which keeps them flying."

"However, they are inadequate for long range reconnaissance...South Africa needs at least eight Nimrods, Atlantics or Orions, but because of the arms boycott it is improbable that they will be obtained."

"In addition the Albatros reconnaissance aircraft (of which we have 17) are suited for short distance reconnaissance only."

Wasps

"A possible solution is to purchase regular passenger or freight aircraft and convert these as best as possible into navy reconnaissance aircraft."

"The American HS-748 or the Israeli Arava are suitable for this purpose. The Lockheed Hercules C-130, or, if this cannot be obtained, the commercial model L 100-30 can also be converted into navy reconnaissance aircraft."

According to the article South Africa needs most of all helicopters for anti-submarine purposes. "It is to be doubted that the logical successors to the Wasps, that is the Lynx or the Augusta-Bell, could be purchased."

"In the defense budget for 1979 the prime minister announced that South Africa is self sufficient with respect to helicopters. We can only hope that South Africa will also be able to build helicopters for naval reconnaissance, rescue and anti-submarine warfare within the foreseeable future.

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CSO: 4701/35

TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS TOLD NOT TO PAY COUNCIL FOR NONEXISTENT SERVICES

Governor's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

UNIP will not allow residents in up-graded areas to pay rates to the Lusaka Urban district council for non-existent services, governor Mr Simon Mwewa said yesterday.

As a humanist organisation UNIP would look at the law obliging people living in council boundaries to pay rates and to check whether the council was providing the required services.

Mr Mwewa was addressing residents of Garden township, after receiving complaints through their ward chairman Mr Sicecani Mwala, that the council had disconnected water supplies to the area because of non payment of service charges by residents.

The residents vowed they would not pay for services which the council had not provided but they would pay when services were made available.

Mr Mwala told Mr Mwewa, who was accompanied by Lusaka district political chairman Mr Dominic Malusa and district youth political chairman Mr William Banda, that as a result of the disconnection of water supplies, some people had gone without water for almost a week.

Mr Mwewa dissociated the council from the decision to disconnect water supplies and promised to investigate the matter.

He directed council officers to inspect the township to see what services the local authority was providing to the people and determine for which ones they should pay.

While the investigations were taking place, the city engineer would be instructed to reconnect water supplies to avoid any possible outbreak of cholera.

Mr Mwewa gave a four-day ultimatum to officers concerned with the water disconnections to explain why they took the action.

The council has now created a wing known as the peri-urban section to deal with affairs of people in up-graded areas in the district. This has replaced the Housing Project Unit which has wound up its operations.

Mr Mwewa paid special tribute to participants in the HPU projects some of whose loan repayments he said reflected over-payment.

'Perhaps Councils Have Had Too Much Freedom'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

LUSAKA governor Simon Mwewa should not recoil through pressure or otherwise from carrying out his plan to charge tenants rates for services **PROVIDED**, not promised, by the district council.

Nowadays the paying public is being robbed by councils. Property owners pay rates without corresponding service; residents pay personal levy (which has gone up from K20 to K50 for the highest paid) and rents yet streets are potholed and have no lighting, grass is towering over houses and fire brigades are as good as dead.

So if the Lusaka council stops levying people because it has realised it is not offering the services it must that will be better.

Why should it reap where it has not sown? A walk through Misisi, Chawama, Chaisa, Mandevu, Kanyama or any other township can make you sick and throw up.

Besides unmaintained "roads", there is unbearable stench from refuse dumps and toilets. Nobody seems to care about the communal taps which do not close, yet every year Lusaka complains about drought.

The same goes for most of our district councils. We had thought decentralisation would instil a new sense and change things but they are going down and down.

They have instead adopted a peevish way. Every time they want money they act as if they are two-year-olds; they are not original to think up ways of raising funds.

They usually whine plaintively to the Government: "Allow us to raise rates or we shall not be able to provide services to the public."

When they have raised charges, the services so promised are never provided. People are forced to live in squalor after parting with their money.

Where does the rate-payers' and rent-payers' money go then? Despite the fact that people pay more at present than ten years ago the incidence of disease induced by lack of health facilities has risen.

Perhaps the councils have had too much freedom. Officers and councillors might have been spending public money as if it is personal.

Prime Minister Mundia, under whose office local administration falls, said in Mumbwa at the weekend that some officers paid themselves advances and loans which they did not bother to repay.

A stop must be put to that rot. District councils are short of funds and the little there is should be well looked after and put to profitable use.

What has happened to the commercial undertakings run by councils? Ndola, for instance, has a bus service, a farm and a uniforms factory. Are they not viable ventures?

Projects of this nature should certainly bring revenue to a local authority if they are properly managed.

While efforts to recover arrears from defaulters of rates and rents are being made, councils should be resourceful in other fields. Disconnections of water supplies and evictions are not money-spinners but farming, garages, manufacturing and shops are a sure proposition.

CSO: 4700/943

DBZ DIRECTOR NOTES PROJECT SPENDING SINCE BANK'S INCEPTION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Mar 82 p 7

[Text]

THE Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ) has approved 268 projects amounting to K124 million since its inception in 1974.

This was said in Lusaka by DBZ managing director Mr Mbamba Nyambe (pictured below) in his address to the Institute of Bankers, Lusaka centre, at Ridgeway hotel last Friday.

He said the bank's short history had taken place against the background of the liberation wars, oil crisis, deteriorating general economic conditions and an acute foreign exchange crisis.

He said of the amount K77 million or 62 per cent was spent on industry, K30 million or 24 per cent for agriculture and ranching and K17 million or 14 per cent on other sectors such as tourism, transport and mining.

Mr Nyambe told the bankers that it was remarkable that almost half of the projects had been approved in the last two years where a total of 118 projects for K62 million was approved.

He dismissed the illusion that the upsurge in investment activity in the last two years was due to the independence in Zimbabwe saying such hopes within the business community had not materialised.

"We have also experienced considerable delays in creating the necessary framework for lending to small scale enterprises which have a potential for alleviating the pressing problem of unemployment in our country," he said.

He criticised poor planning and project preparation by some people before approaching the bank for assistance.

"The idea that the project might fail because of bad planning with consequent losses for all parties concerned apparently ranks low in the investors' mind," he said.

It was however by insisting on high standards in project preparation that the bank had built up an investment portfolio of a successful enterprise with a low failure rate.

CSO: 4700/943

WFP REPRESENTATIVE NOTES WESTERN PROVINCE RELIEF MEASURES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Government, in conjunction with the World Food Programme (WFP) and other agencies has intensified the transportation of food to Sesheke and Senanga districts in Western Province before the area floods early next month.

Deputy representative of WFP in Zambia, Mr Vincent Gondwe said in Lusaka yesterday that about 15 trucks were deployed in the haulage, of food to the famine-stricken area.

Mr Gondwe said three of the trucks loaded with 21 tonnes of cooking fat from Lusaka yesterday headed for the Western Province.

He said the WFP had 36,000 tonnes of maize at Mongu 122 tonnes of beans at Livingstone, and 173 tonnes of fat and 300 tonnes of milk powder in Lusaka, all awaiting transportation to the areas.

All efforts were being made to transport as much food as possible to the two districts before the areas becomes flooded, he said.

Mr Gondwe, who said one of his assistants had just returned from the area, reported that the main roads were slightly boggy because of the rains but the interior roads had improved with the rains because the sandy areas became compact.

He added that this condition was short term because the districts became impassable when they got flooded towards the end of this month and early April.

"This is why we are trying to send as much food as possible so that the people will have enough until the floods subside and we can get into the areas again", he aded.

He hoped that the problem of the pontoon at Sesheke would soon be solved so that the beans at Livingstone could be transported as soon as possible.

Mr Gondwe said Government efforts in the area had been tremendous and there had been a great improvement in the health of the people.

He added that studies, headed by the provincial permanent secretary's office were being undertaken to assess the social welfare needs in order to strengthen the rehabilitation programme in the area.

With the help of WFP, FAO, the UN High Commission for Refugees and other UN agencies, the government had embarked on an agricultural rehabilitation and the district had been provided with seed and fertilizers.

Mr Gondwe, who said WFP had long term plans in the area, said it was hoped that the organisation could provide food for people while they took on projects such as building of schools and clinics.

The WFP, which receives aid in form of money and materials from donors all over the world, has been with the Western Province exercise since March last year and has so far spent K2.5 million.

CSO: 4700/943

BANK OF ZAMBIA REPORTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Government Budget recorded an enlarged deficit of K77.4 million during a quarterly financial year ended June 1981, a Bank of Zambia report says.

The report which has just been released in Lusaka attributes this sad state of affairs to problems ranging from shortages of foreign exchange to the sharp fall in revenue receipts from various income sources.

The document almost coincides with that of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which says Zambia has now good prospects of economic recovery and that this is an opportune time for the international community to share her burden by providing increased help to achieve the goal.

The UNDP report on the country's special economic and disaster assistance says Zambia's external payment arrears stood at K520 million by mid-1981 and in the absence of adequate capital inflow there had been a continuing build-up of external payment arrears.

But the bank June 1981 report says in spite of some welcome developments that took place during the quarter under review, the Zambian economy remained basically weak—a feature that has characterised the past few quarters.

"The underlying cause for the persistent unsatisfactory economic situation has been the poor inflow of export receipts in view of low copper prices on the international market.

"This situation has been reinforced further by cobalt sales which have maintained a step downward trend in the major consuming industrial countries. Consequent upon these adverse developments foreign exchange availability has been extremely tight at the time when the demand for it has continued to rise."

It supports the UNDP version that the country's foreign exchange situation during the current quarter should have worsened considerably but was rescued by the successful negotiations for an extended arrangement in early May with the IMF who agreed to make available to Zambia in foreign exchange K800 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR) over the next three years.

A further salutary effect of the country's recourse to the IMF resources was the reduction in the overall balance of payments deficit to K52.2 million from the deficit of K82.1 million recorded in the quarter ended March, 1981.

It warns: "Without the financial assistance from IMF which helped to reduce the level of the pipeline, the balance of payments deficit was going to be far in excess of K68.3 million which was the decline in net foreign assets between March and June 1981."

Developments in the monetary field were characterised by a deceleration in the rate of total domestic credit creation and marginal increase in total money supply.

The report says total domestic credit which has risen by 5.4 per cent in the preceding quarter increased by only 2.7 per cent during the current period. Whereas net claims on the Government increased by 1.2 per cent, credit to the private sector rose by 7.2 per cent after declining by 1.2 per cent in the March quarter.

CSO: 4700/943

KAUNDA PRAISES USSR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has warned that unless problems confronting man are solved, socialist programmes would never be realised.

International exploitative capitalism and its off-shoots of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid on one hand and poverty and its off-shoots of hunger, ignorance, disease, crime and exploitation of man by man on the other, were man's greatest enemies.

Dr Kaunda said Zambia and the Soviet Union cooperated in many ways in this common struggle against the enemies.

Identified

He was speaking at State House before a luncheon he held in honour of a Soviet delegation led by secretary of the Communist Party of Lithuania Republic, Mr Leongidas Shepetis who is speaker of parliament there.

Zambia and the Soviet Union identified each other through the five areas of human endeavour which formed a basis of cooperation with other countries.

The five fields of human endeavour are political, economic, social and cultural, scientific and technical, and defence and security.

Cooperation with any country was judged on how effective such cooperation was in the five areas.

"Happily the Soviet Union and Zambia cooperate through these areas. We cooperate on the basis of non-interference in the international affairs of each other."

Dr Kaunda described the founder of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Lenin, as a destroyer of exploitation. "Lenin struck a powerful blow at exploitation and he is loved by all people who love peace and hate exploitation."

The President said this after receiving a small statue of Lenin presented by the Soviet delegation.

He said what Lenin did was not only for the Soviet Union but for mankind as well.

CSO: 4700/943

MPS URGE GOVERNMENT TO EXPLAIN LEGITIMATE AUTHORITY IN ANGOLA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ENTRY into Angola from North-Western and Western provinces is only on visas issued by that country's dissident party UNITA, Parliament heard yesterday.

And Members of Parliament have urged the Party and its Government to explain to the nation who was the legitimate authority in Angola between the MPLA, UNITA and Cubans.

Mr John Kalenga (Mwinilunga West) said if one wanted to buy items from Angola, which was nearer to his area than Lusaka, he was required to surrender his green national registration card to Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, which in turn issued a pass for entry into that country.

"We are getting worried. Who has authority in Angola? Is it UNITA? I am saying this because if you want to go there to buy fish or other items, you get a pass through UNITA offices if you are to travel.

"Zambians should therefore be told of our stand. If Savimbi can serve us, then let us have him. It seems there are two governments there — in fact, three because Cubans are also a government," he added.

But in a point of order, **Mr Fleefort Chirwa** (Kanyama) asked whether Mr Kalenga was in order to say Angola had three governments.

Making a ruling, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly **Mr Raphael Chota** said the situation needed an explanation "because once someone gives a visa, then you have some kind of authority".

Mr Albert Limbo (Sinjembela) asked whether Mr Kalenga was in order to leave out other parts of Western Province where people were also required to be cleared by UNITA to get entry into Angola.

Mr Kalenga said his area was closer to Angola than Lusaka and therefore the Government should help to sort out the matter.

"We have nothing to do with the government in Luanda where we don't go."

CSO: 4700/943

PEACE, SECURITY RESTORED AT ZAIRIAN BORDER TOWNS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

PEACE, freedom and security returned to the border towns of Mokambo, Sakania and Kasumbalesa following the normalisation of relations between Zambia and Zaire in Kitwe at the weekend.

Immigration and customs officers at Mokambo reported that traffic between Zambia and Zaire on the Pedicle road had started flowing as early as yesterday morning.

Zairean senior border officials were reported to have briefed their officers to give travel documents to travellers on the Pedicle road to Luapula Province.

The briefings were part of instructions contained in a joint communique signed in Kitwe on Saturday after two days of discussions between Zaire and Zambia.

Mr Joseph Bwalya, TIMES OF ZAMBIA advertising branch manager in Kitwe, who travelled to Mokambo on Saturday afternoon, said Zambians who had crossed in to Zaire were told to feel at home as differences arising from the Sakania incident of February 20 had been resolved.

Mr Bwalya said Zairean officials had addressed their officers instructing them to carry out duties properly in the spirit of the Kitwe resolutions on the border situation. "We enjoyed our short stay there."

At Kasumbalesa, a Zairean official who did not want to be named said: "The problem of Sakania was transferred to here by administrative procedure and since it has been resolved, our operations are back to normal".

Relations between Zambia and Zaire soured when Zairean and Zambian security forces exchanged fire on February 20.

No official reason has been given for the fighting.

Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi said the Sakania incident was so serious that if it was not properly handled it would have strained the relations further.

Following the incident an emergency meeting was arranged to end the tension.

A follow-up meeting on the issue is scheduled for end of March in Lubumbashi but before it takes place a committee of experts drawn from Zambia and Zaire is to meet in Lubumbashi on Wednesday to assess claims of victims of the Sakania fighting.

CSO: 4700/943

UNZA AUTHORITIES HOLD EMERGENCY MEETING TO AVERT CRISIS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

UNIVERSITY of Zambia authorities at Lusaka Great East Road campus were yesterday locked in an emergency meeting in a last minute bid to avert a crisis under threat that the institution might be closed down because of anti-Government elements among students.

Principal for the Lusaka campus Professor Kasuka Mwauluka, had on Tuesday given the students up to midday yesterday to withdraw a circular critical of the Government or be expelled from the campus.

It was learnt yesterday that the authorities, in a no-nonsense posture, had decided that any further intransigence by the students would lead to the closure of the university.

Prof Mwauluka had told Unzasu officials that the authorities had taken offence at a circular published to coincide with President Kaunda's inauguration of the Institute of Human Relations two weeks ago.

In the circular the executive charged that the institute was designed to mislead the masses and alleged that the Government was corrupt and exploitative.

And as the ultimatum for withdrawing the remarks drew to a close an extraordinary general meeting was convened on Wednesday at which students usurped all executive powers from Unzasu officials and set up a crisis management committee.

Following its decision all the students boycotted classes yesterday morning and demanded that Prof Mwauluka address them and apologise.

At the same time Unza administrators were looked in an emergency meeting over the issue, but later the pro-Vice chancellor Professor Michael Kelly talked to them.

Prof Kelly did not make any concessions, but most of the students resumed classes in the afternoon while administration officials went back into their meeting. It was expected that by last night a decision would have been made on how to solve the crisis.

CSO: 4700/943

UNDP REPORT ON ECONOMIC, DISASTER AID ISSUED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Mar 82 p 4

[Text]

ZAMBIA now has good prospects of economic recovery and it is an opportune time for the international community to share her burden by providing increased help to achieve the goal.

The balance of payments projection shows considerable improvement over 1980 but much will depend on whether copper production can reach the assumed 600,000 tonnes and whether the mineral's price and that of cobalt will be stable.

This is said in a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report on Zambia's special economic and disaster assistance just released in Lusaka.

It recalls that in 1979 there was a substantial decline of eight per cent in the Gross Domestic Product.

While some improvements took place in 1980, particularly in agriculture and manufacturing GDP inconsistent prices rose by only about 0.9 per cent.

The report reiterated that an extended fund facility has now been negotiated with the IMF under which Zambia would be able to draw K800 million over the years 1981-84 of which K310 million was to be drawn in 1981.

"This facility is expected to assist greatly in the rehabilitation and increased utilisation of industrial infrastructure as well as to permit the timely import of agricultural inputs.

"The growth-oriented nature of this facility is expected to lead to a considerably better performance in future years," it says.

It recalls the primary objective of this investment programme is to rehabilitate rapidly the existing underutilised industrial infrastructure to maximise the immediate economic and employment impact and thus assist in generating resources for the repayment of the drawings.

In the absence of adequate capital inflows there has been a continuing build-up of external payments arrears to a level of some K472 million at the end of 1980, up from K360 million a year earlier.

In the mid-1981 the arrears stood at about K520 million but will now fall gradually with the utilisation of the IMF facility.

The report says that even with the independence of Zimbabwe the repercussions on Zambia's economy of their earlier struggle are not yet over.

"Zambia's difficulties remain a cause for international concern and there is an urgent need to support measures for economic revitalisation which with international assistance now have excellent prospects for success," it says.

The agricultural sector showed some improvement in 1980 but remained below its performance during 1976-78 which meant food production per capita had fallen significantly during the 1970s.

The manufacturing sector's output increased slightly and achieved a level about equal to the previous high in 1974.

CSO: 4700/943

DISTRICT OFFICIAL URGES REDEFINITION OF ZIMBABWE BORDER ON KARIBA DAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Party and its Government has been urged to meet the Zimbabwean government to redefine the boundary on the Kariba dam so that Zambian or Zimbabwean fishermen do not stray into each other's territorial waters.

Siavonga district executive secretary Mr Lubasi Mutukwa said yesterday that several fishermen from Zambia had been arrested by Zimbabwean police for straying into Zimbabwean waters.

"We have found that some Zambian fishermen have been poaching in Zimbabwean waters because it is difficult for them to know the boundary in water."

And some Zimbabwean commercial fishermen had strayed into Zambian waters because they too found it difficult to tell the boundary.

Mr Mutukwa said Zambians have had their boats and nets confiscated by Zimbabwean authorities for straying into that country's territorial waters.

He had made representation to the Zimbabwean district administrator across the river who was "understanding" and some Zambians were released.

Mr Mutukwa received a report of Zambian fishermen allegedly being harassed two weeks ago but after investigations it was discovered that the majority of them had in fact been poaching in Zimbabwean waters.

Areas mostly affected were Namoomba and Chirundu. Last year, Member of the Central Committee for Southern Province Mr Mungoni Liso warned fishermen against fishing in Zimbabwean waters. He said Zambia wanted good neighbourliness.

The good relations between Zambia and Zimbabwe should not be ruined because of a few people illegally fishing in foreign waters, he said.

Mr Liso was commenting on reports that some Zambians who had been jailed for fishing in the Zimbabwean waters in courts in Karoi.

CSO: 4700/943

ZNS MEMBERS LEAVE SUSPENDED TO BOOST FOOD PRODUCTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

ALL vacation leave for members of the Zambia National Service running rural reconstruction centres has been suspended with immediate effect in order for them to concentrate on food production.

Announcing this in Kabwe on Wednesday, ZNS deputy commandant Colonel Dickson Zulu called on those not ready to help implement Party and Government policy on food production to get out.

Col Zulu made the announcement when he closed a three-day first planning conference for rural reconstruction centre leaders and agricultural unit commanders at the ZNS skills camp 13 km from Kabwe.

"In order to maximise output in the centres, all vacation leave has been suspended to all centre leaders and centre personnel until after harvest. All centre members of the staff will work in the fields continuously until harvesting is over."

Col Zulu flanked by ZNS commandant, Brigadier-General Tom Fara, informed conference participants that Zambia, "a dynamic country", wanted people who could work on the land and produce more to alleviate the economic burden of the masses.

The Party and its Government initiated the rural reconstruction programme as a backbone to national development.

"We, as members of this programme must set an example to the public. We should not fail the nation through laziness. Let us support the Party by showing the public the spirit of hard work and self-discipline."

Emphasing the need for discipline, Col Zulu said it retarded national progress and a nation of indisciplined people was a disorganised one.

"In order to portray the good picture of Zambia National Service, centre leaders should be a shining example to the public in hard work and food production."

Col Zulu said discipline should not only be expected from ZNS personnel but from peasants in surrounding villages as this was a two-way traffic.

"The village population is the fountain and reservoir of all centre personnel. The relationship between rural reconstruction centre personnel and the villages should be like that of fish and water since the fish cannot live without the latter."

CSO: 4700/943

MUNDIA SAYS NCCM-RCM MERGER WILL AID NATION REGARDING COPPER PRICES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRIME Minister Mundia said yesterday that the merger of the two giant mining companies — Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) — will give Zambia more influence in determining copper prices.

The merger would make Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) the second largest company in the world, he said. Another advantage was that the country would save about K200 million in spare parts importation.

Mr Mundia was speaking in Parliament after the Amalgamation of Mining Companies (Special Provisions) and Income Tax (Special Provisions) Bills passed through the committee stage without amendments. The Bills are now in their third reading.

The necessary application had already been made to the High Court of Zambia according to the time table agreed between the parties for implementing the merger expected to take effect on March 31.

Mr Mundia said at present the parties were working towards that date by taking action as contained in their respective undertakings.

If the merger was to be attained on that date, the undertaking of the Government had to be discharged on or before March 17.

"If on that date the merger is not effected for some reason, the whole exercise will have to begin all over. In such event it may take several years to come to the position where we are now seeking to implement the merger."

It was necessary that the amalgamation was not frustrated by anyone including the Government.

Influence

The merger, he said, would make ZCCM the second largest copper company in the world and Zambia would have an influence in determining the price of metal.

CSO: 4700/943

RCM KALENGA MINE CLOSURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

ROAN Copper Mines (RCM) is to close down Kalengwa mine in the North-Western Province because the remaining ore stockpiles there cannot be treated economically.

In a statement to workers at the mine, a spokesman said the ore stockpile was declining in copper content and was no longer economically viable.

"It has, therefore been decided, with effect from March 31 1982, to close down Kalengwa mine permanently."

Only a limited number of activities necessary to implement the closure together with dismantling and salvage operations would take place after the end of this month.

Problems at the mine were aggravated by its isolated geographic position and its unique operating problems which led to the mine making losses in excess of other RCM mines.

The mine is in Chizera district in the heart of North-Western Province.

The statement said workers at the mine believed to number about 200 would be laid off "although it is anticipated that a few will be redeployed on the Copperbelt."

Those who will be laid off would be paid their terminal benefits in accordance with provisions of the redundancy agreement signed with the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ).

Only those qualified may be offered jobs on the Copperbelt depending on vacancies, the statement said.

Meanwhile, Chizera district executive secretary, Major Emmanuel Chisha has said mine assets would be left in the hands of the council until further notice. — Zana.

CSO: 4700/943

GWEMBE, SOME PARTS OF SOUTHERN PROVINCE FACING FAMINE THREAT

Comments on Southern Province Situation

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

SOME parts of Southern Province will face famine this year because of the long drought which has hit the region, provincial permanent secretary Mr Edward Himunyanga said in Livingstone yesterday.

His office was waiting for reports from the affected areas to prepare for a fight against starvation.

Chief Moomba of Kalomo said in Livingstone his people faced severe famine as a result of the drought, but refused to confirm reports that Chief Sipatunyana's area in the same district also faced starvation.

Chief Moomba, whose area borders with Sesheke in Western Province, appealed to the Government to take urgent steps to contain the situation because his people were now running out of food.

Travellers from Chief Sipatunyana's area said in Livingstone most of the maize grown by farmers had been destroyed by the severe drought.

Mr Alfred Hapanda and Mr Mathew Sikasale said the Government had sent relief supplies of 8,000 bags of mealie meal to the area, but Mr Himunyanga could not confirm this.

The permanent secretary said: "This is something you and I should expect as a result of this drought. Under decentralisation, we at the provincial level are only waiting to hear from the affected district councils before we act."

Situation in Gwembe Valley

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

LACK of rains and impassable road may cause a great famine in the Gwembe Valley this year.

The area has not had any rains since December last year and to worsen matters, most areas cannot be reached due to poor roads, according to a **Daily Mail** investigation.

All along the 74 kilometre road from Gwembe boma to Chipepo Secondary School the effect of the drought could be seen in the stunted maize now turning yellowish and other crops which are withering.

Chipepo Secondary School authorities expressed concern at the drought and said the school would also be greatly affected.

CSO: 4700/943

MINISTER NOTES REASONS FOR FERTILIZER SHORTAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Mar 82 p 7

[Excerpt]

FAILURE by Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia to manufacture 25,000 tonnes of ammonium nitrate ordered by Namboard for the 1981-82 season contributed to the shortage of top dressing fertiliser.

Another reason for the shortage is that out of 35,000 tonnes of urea ordered by Namboard only 31,000 tonnes arrived while 4,000 tonnes cannot be moved from Moatize, Mozambique, by Contract Haulage who are unable to pay toll levy in foreign exchange for vehicles entering Mozambique.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development **Mr Unia Mwila** explained this in a ministerial statement in Parliament yesterday on the position of top dressing fertiliser.

His ministry did not at any time deliberately deprive a province of top dressing fertiliser as alleged by some Members of Parliament.

Mr Mwila said the ministry ordered 35,000 tonnes of urea (top dressing fertiliser) for the 1981/82 season.

This was to be topped over with 25,000 tonnes of ammonium nitrate from NCZ.

Of the imported top dressing fertiliser, only 31,000 tonnes arrived in the country, leaving a shortfall of 4,000 tonnes of urea.

The minister said of the total quantity of 25,000 tonnes ammonium nitrate expected to be locally produced only 12,000 tonnes were actually produced and procured by Namboard.

CSO: 4700/943

BRIEFS

FREEDOM HOUSE ON FOREIGN POLICY--Zambia has often been embarrassed by some "careless" remarks on foreign policy issues made by Freedom House, Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma told Parliament yesterday. He thus welcomed a suggestion made by Liuwa MP Mr Nathan Namuchana that from now on foreign issues should be left in the hands of competent authorities. Mr Namuchana deplored some statements made by some officials at Party headquarters "on our foreign policy." Contributing to a debate on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs vote, he said: "I ask the Honourable Minister that those Freedom House officials should be stopped from issuing statements on foreign affairs and leave the matter to competent people." Winding up the debate, Prof Goma said Mr Namuchana had made "a very useful contribution." "I wish to congratulate him for these remarks. Zambia has often been embarrassed by innocent, but careless and sensitive remarks made by certain people on our neighbours." He added that Zambia's stand was that of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Mar 82 p 1]

MUNDIA ON GOODS SHORTAGES--The Government hopes to end shortages of cooking oil, stockfeed, washing powder and bath soap towards the end of this year, Prime Minister Mundia said in Mumbwa yesterday. He said Lusaka and Ndola plants of ROP were being expanded to increase capacity and enable the company to produce the commodities in abundance to end queues. "We are hoping that when the expansion programme is completed by September our mothers would no longer queue for cooking oil, washing powder and bath soap." [Excerpt] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Mar 82 p 1

STUDENTS TO GDR--One hundred and twenty students leave Lusaka today for the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in a chartered Zambia Airways plane. They have been sponsored by the Zambian Government to undertake various technical and agricultural courses in the GDR. Yesterday, the students were addressed by acting Permanent Secretary for Ministry of Education and Culture, Mr Miles Banda, at Evelyn Home College. Mr Banda called on the students to be good ambassadors of Zambia during their stay in the GDR. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Mar 82 p 3]

MORE MAIZE TO BE IMPORTED--The Government will this year import maize to bridge the gap which may be caused by the late coming of the rains, Prime Minister Mr Nalumino Mundia announced in Mumbwa yesterday. Mr Mundia told

cotton, maize and sunflower farmers who assembled at Matala Primary School that the Government was taking measures to ensure that there would be no shortage of maize in the country. He said the idea of importing was to avoid being taken unawares as the nation did not know yet how many bags of maize would be produced this year. Flanked by Central Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Samuel Mbilishi and Freedom House MCC Mr Maxwell Beyani, Mr Mundia commended Mumbwa residents for having contributed a large proportion to the 3.2 million bags produced in the Central Province last year. He said the province was only beaten by farmers in Southern Province who reaped 3.5 million bags. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Mar 82 p 3]

LAYOFFS IN 1981--More than 4,151 workers were declared redundant in 1981 by 142 companies, Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Basil Kabwe told Parliament. The most affected sector was the construction industry which accounted for almost 50 percent of the redundancies. Speaking in a ministerial statement on Tuesday night when he would up debate on the vote for his ministry, Mr Kabwe said 39,000 workers were sacked between 1975 and 1980. "This situation has not improved as an estimated 4,151 workers were declared redundant in 1981 by 142 companies. This means that nothing much has happened in the way of placing job seekers in employment." The minister said because of the economic crisis the country was going through there had not been an improvement in the unemployment situation. Productivity in many industries had fallen resulting in employers being forced to lay off some workers. A total of 156 strikes involving 76,776 workers were recorded last year. This figure represents an increase of about 30 percent over that of 1980 when there were only 121 strikes. The number of man-days lost in 1981 were 556,408 compared to 79,886 in 1980. He said the record of strikes was not one to be proud of. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Mar 82 p 5]

EASING OF FERTILIZER CRISIS--About 10,000 tonnes of fertiliser for the 1982/83 season has arrived at the port of Dar es Salaam and will soon be transported to Zambia, Namboard general manager Mr George Chabwera said in Lusaka. Mr Chabwera who was commenting on the present shortage of fertiliser said Namboard still needed a balance of 50 percent to meet the demand. The 10,000 tonnes at the port were still being off-loaded from ships and the Government was now working on the opening of letters of credit for the supply of fertiliser from Saudi Arabia. He did not give the tonnage of fertiliser sought from the Saudis and the cost. Recently the country was hit by a critical shortage of top dressing fertiliser. The worst hit was the Southern Province and Mr Chabwera said then that some fertiliser from areas which had more was being diverted to provinces with less.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Mar 82 p 2]

POLICEMEN DETAINED BY ZAIRIANS--A group of police officers were detained at Mokambo border post by Zairean authorities when the border was temporarily closed two weeks ago, Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi revealed in Ndola yesterday. But by yesterday it was still not known whether the officers were released after an agreement reached at the regional joint Permanent Commission meeting which ended in Kitwe last Friday night. Yesterday Mufulira district governor Mr Boyd Kaseunga was trying to contact

immigration officials at Mokambo to check if the men had been freed. Mr Shapi, who did not say how many police officers were involved, said the meeting agreed to have the men released last Saturday. The matter was being handled by the security sub-committee of the joint permanent Commission. "I have not heard from the Mufulira governor and the police yet whether the men had been released. In fact I will try to check on this one." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Mar 82 p 1]

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION--Visiting Czechoslovakian minister of foreign trade Mr Bohuslav Urban has assured Zambia of his country's continued assistance in the field of technology and looked forward to fruitful discussions with his Zambian counterpart. Mr Urban was speaking when his five-man delegation paid a courtesy call on Southern Province member of the Central Committee Mr Mungoni Liso. He told Mr Liso that his country will not hesitate to come to Zambia's assistance when invited to do so especially in the field of technology. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Mar 82 p 3]

LUSAKA BLACKOUT--A power failure which started over the lunch hour yesterday virtually paralysed most of Lusaka city centre's Northend area. Among the hardest hit was the Zambia News Agency which experienced a complete news blackout from within and outside the country as all telex machines, telephones and other communications equipment stopped functioning. A Zesco spokesman confirmed the power failure and blamed it on a cable fault behind Impala House which houses the Zana headquarters in Cha Cha Cha road. Because of the power failure senior Zana editors were forced to mount an emergency operation to physically collect and deliver news from the Reuters office in Olympia Park to contributors like Times of Zambia, Zambia Daily Mail and Zambia Broadcasting Services.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/943 END

JPRS 80430

29 March 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2596

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JPRS 80430

29 March 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2596

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CONDITION OF COUNTRY SAID TO BE BECOMING DESPERATE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 547

[Text] THIS MAGAZINE has written much about the Chad imbroglio. In January we carried an editorial warning that there was a potentially grave situation there. Only in last week's issue we set out the dangers involved in the present total impasse after the special OAU meeting in Nairobi on February 11-12. In Nairobi the OAU line of wholehearted support for the GUNT (Government of National Unity) and President Goukhouni Weddeye seemed to flag, and priority was placed on a firm commitment to a political solution, i.e. reconciliation of the GUNT with the dissident Hissen Habré, with a timetable for a ceasefire and elections, and an OAU withdrawal by June 30.

The OAU's change of tack has clearly been dictated by the impossibility of maintaining the OAU international peacekeeping force in Chad if no-one is willing to pay for it, and by the mounting evidence of an increasingly tense military situation (see our report on page 613). There is understandable concern in different parts of Africa that the OAU had been ensnared in Chad, and should have the courage of its convictions and continue to support the GUNT. As it is, the OAU risks having the worst of all worlds and suffering a serious blow to its prestige.

Behind this concern is disappointment that the international backing for the OAU operation has not been more forthcoming. One of the obstacles to getting any African-based intervention force off the ground, even when first mooted in 1980, was the inability of OAU members themselves, and the unwillingness of outside interested parties, to find the finance. If the idea finally took root last October, it was because guarantees had been given, particularly by the French. But these are apparently not enough to hold the whole action together.

The estimated cost of the OAU force until the June withdrawal has been put at over $150m, which would mean that for a full year it could be up to $300m. Would it be so hard for a wide international consortium of interested parties to find the political will and coherence to put such a package together? Or is it more a question of logistics and co-ordination, rather than finance?

There are contradictory reports from France about the continued enthusiasm of Mitterrand and his government for the GUNT. What doubts exist have certainly been fuelled by the prominent reports in French newspapers, including *Le Monde*, detailing the extent of Hissen Habré's recent military successes. A report that French arms deliveries to the GUNT are to be stopped was denied. Coming at the same time as the OAU turnabout, President Goukhouni's proclaimed sense of betrayal is understandable. If the military situation is as delicate as seems possible, a major crisis may be imminent.

The irony in this situation that nobody sought for, is that Habré is drawing the benefits now of the situation that existed before the Libyan withdrawal. At that time, international obsessions with Libya caused the US-Cairo-Khartoum alliance (with maybe Saudi Arabia as another interested party) to pick Habré off the ground, and with the aid of money and arms it is scarcely surprising that Habré is carrying on doing what he was programmed to do, even at the expense of embarrassing his backers. What has almost certainly not changed is the hostility of other factions to working with him. This might not matter were he to achieve a substantial military success, but his insistence on a political solution suggests he believes this extremely difficult at present.

The worry for everybody is that the situation appears out of control, and the OAU is stuck there in the middle. As we said on January 18, OAU and Nigerian interests are at stake, those of all other surrounding countries, as well as arguably the future of France's policy in Africa and ultimately the whole range of western relationships with Africa. The policies of the new socialist government in France could, in particular, be put to their first serious test by Chad. Until now M. Mitterrand had seemed to want to keep a high profile neo-Gaullist posture in Africa, maintaining the policies of the last 20 years. Sooner or later this implies a military intervention of some kind and if he is unwilling to do it even for a socialist-leaning government like the GUNT, the question will surely be asked, would the French do it anywhere else?

For Chad, the immediate future appears to be a return to the same old square one, visited so many times before. This time many more reputations are getting involved, and the stakes are still rising, as the condition of the country itself becomes more desperate. The coincidence of the date of OAU withdrawal with the probable opening of the OAU's Tripoli summit is ominous, not least because Libya is being very quiet about Chad at the moment. Not surprisingly, as we mentioned last week, the UN is being mentioned again as a possible saviour, but it would really be coming in to pick up the fragments. This would be one more step towards the internationalisation of the Chad crisis, and there are many who can confirm that it is a furnace that burns all who touch it.

CSO: 4700/936

SIGNIFICANCE OF CATHOLIC CHURCH'S REVIVAL NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 pp 550-551

[Article by Richard Pennell]

[Text] THE POPE'S visit to Equatorial Guinea received the least coverage of all the four West African countries from which he has just returned. Yet it was one of the most important, certainly to the Catholic community in that unhappy country which is still reeling from the onslaught on the Church by the Macias regime overthrown in 1979.

When the former Spanish colony became independent in 1968 it had one of the highest *per capita* gross national products in West Africa. It also had one of the highest literacy rates and a Catholic Church which claimed the allegiance of 80 per cent of the population. There was an extensive African priesthood and a black bishop was appointed in 1966. Around 30 per cent of primary schoolchildren were educated in church schools and secondary education was confined to Catholic seminaries. Equatorial Guinea at this time had one of the most intensive religious substructures in Africa.

However, the Church quickly came under attack, partly because the main religious order — the Claretian Fathers — had close links with the Spanish state, and partly because the new dictator, Francisco Macias, saw the Church locally as a power-base which was antagonistic to him. The two bishops, one African the other Spanish, went into exile in 1974, but that only marked the beginning of persecution. Macias proclaimed himself President for Life and assigned to himself a number of titles — including "The only miracle of Equatorial Guinea". In 1974 he demanded that all priests should proclaim from the pulpit "Never without Macias, always with Macias. Down with colonialism and the ambitious". Later he went further and officials of the sole political party were apt to quote a new slogan: "There is no other God than Macias". At the same time a large number of missionaries and religious were expelled, precipitating a further collapse of the education and health services. In 1976 private religious meetings were banned and restrictions put on the movements of priests. Churches were desecrated — one became an arsenal — as were both the cathedrals — one on the mainland the other on the island of Bioko (formerly Fernando Poo). In 1978 the Church itself was banned, and Macias proclaimed Equatorial Guinea as Africa's first atheist state. Six Spanish priests were held in prison and only released when the Spanish Government paid a ransom of about $55,000. The remaining Guinean priests were largely murdered. When Macias was finally overthrown by Teodoro Nguema in 1979, he was tried and sentenced to death. Macias, who was baptised a Catholic, refused to speak to a priest before his execution. "I have nothing to confess," he said, "I have done nothing wrong."

The explanation for Macias's actions may partly lie in the links between the Catholic Church and Spain, the former coloniser. However, he turned on the small Protestant community, on the island since the beginning of the 19th century. Their churches were closed down in 1978 as well. In fact, the terrorist activities of the state under Macias were not confined simply to the two churches. Ethnic groups other than his own were oppressed, and the cocoa plantations collapsed when the Nigerian workers who kept them running fled in terror of their lives.

Once Nguema took over restrictions on the Church were lifted, along with a good deal of the other more oppressive features of Macias's rule. Negotiations with the Nigerians for the return of the plantation workers began at the end of last year. Gradually both secular and religious life began to return to an approximation of normal. When the churches were reopened, people queued outside them to have their children baptised. More importantly, religious workers started to return. The Spanish sent aid and a team of experts to help piece together the shattered economy and infrastructure. With them came 70 religious to help the education system.

Rebuilding Links With Spain

The return of the Catholic Church is, however, closely linked with Nguema's attempts to rebuild links with Spain, which collapsed under Macias, to be replaced by Soviet influence. Spain has committed very large sums of money in an effort to rebuild her prestige in her former colony. Troops have been sent to help to maintain the Obiang government in power, and a great deal of investment in fishing and oil exploration has taken place (*West Africa*, November 23, 1981).

The return of Spanish priests is one part of this effort.

The revival of the Catholic Church has significance beyond the immediate political considerations, however. Firstly, it is a step towards the rebuilding of Equatorial Guinea's shattered society, as schools and hospitals once again jerk into life. Secondly it marks the end of an all-pervasive terror which characterised the Macias regime. Thirdly it may be seen as part of the return of Spanish influence in the former colony. Finally it restores to the people of Equatorial Guinea themselves freedom of religion. The Pope's visit, which lasted only a few hours on February 18 will, of course, symbolise this last point more clearly. He celebrated Mass in the Plaza de Libertad — but then spent most of the rest of his visit with President Nguema, emphasising the political importance of the visit.

CSO: 4700/936

DPRK DRAFT AGREEMENT SIGNED TO SET UP AGRONOMIC STUDIES CENTER

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2901, 17-23 Jan 82 p 32

[Excerpts] With Comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui, prime minister in charge of planning and statistics and a BPN [National Political Bureau] member, presiding at noon on Wednesday, 13 January 1982, the Primature conference hall was the site of an important ceremony for the signing of a draft agreement between our country and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to establish an Agronomic Studies Center in the Kindia Region.

Going beyond any cult of exclusivity, Wednesday's initialing by Comrade Senainon Behanzin, BPN secretary and minister of FAPA [Agro-Pastoral District Farms] and agricultural cooperatives, and the vice chairman of the DPRK National Agricultural Commission is of major significance because of the scope of the agreement.

Comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui paid a stirring and respectful tribute to the great leader of the Korean people for scheduling this conference, for the interest, attention and concern shown for the development of nonaligned countries, and for selecting Guinea as the site of the West African center.

Finally, the prime minister reaffirmed our country's intention to develop and strengthen the sound ties of productive Guinean-Korean cooperation and then recalled the motivating ideas of our development strategy, whose fundamental basis is the agro-pastoral sector.

The speech by Comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui, prime minister in charge of planning and statistics and a BPN member, followed that of the vice chairman of the DPRK National Agricultural Commission, who is also the head of the delegation.

The vice chairman noted the excellence of Guinean-Korean cooperative relations and the main operating concerns of the Agronomic Studies Center.

The mission's main purpose is to research, perfect and promote new agricultural methods which are suited to our countries' ecoclimatic conditions.

Thus the aim of the Agronomic Studies Center, where agronomists and technicians of Korea, Guinea and other countries in the subregion will work together in perfect harmony, is to encourage our peoples to achieve the much-desired goal of food self-sufficiency.

This means that the initialing of the draft agreement for establishing the Agronomic Center broadens the national economic horizon through the production of decisive programs for diverse training, thus strengthening the enormous efforts made by our party-government to promote agriculture.

11915
CSO: 4719/532

OFFICIAL SAYS AGENCIES TO BE PROBED FOR EMPLOYMENT OF ILLEGAL ALIENS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text] The Immigration Bureau is to begin scrutinizing all Government Ministries and Agencies with a view of uprooting foreign nationals who have not met the immigration requirements, Deputy Immigration Commissioner David M. Barshell disclosed Thursday.

He said the measure is basically to halt the fradulent means which are reportedly being used by some foreigners illegally seeking employment in the country.

Deputy Commissioner Barshell in an interview Thursday with the NEW LIBERIAN, said the Immigration Bureau has observed that some aliens in the employ of government were fradulently masquerading as Liberian citizens while others, he alleged, were in the possession of fake Liberian Citizenship.

Mr. Barshell said the current exercise instituted by his bureau is done annually to uncover aliens that are employed without complying with immigration regulations.

He said all foreign nationals employed by government that are found through investigative scrutiny to have falsified Liberian Citizenship would face immediate repatriation.

BOGUS NATURALIZATION CERTS.

When asked how aliens could possess Naturalization Certificate without meeting the immigration regualtions, Commissioner Barshell explained that before April 12, 1980, some clerks of court at the Temple of Justice issued naturalization certificates to some aliens without the knowledge of the court and the Immigration Bureau. He said this is another issue which the bureau will be investigating shortly.

Explaining the naturalization procedure, Mr. Barshell said before a person can become a citizen, he should first apply for a permit of residence. He said after renewing the permit for two

years period, the person may file in a declaration of intention to become a citizen.

If documents of the persons are approved and certified by the bureau, the person is then recommended to the courts for naturalization, Commissioner Barshell explained.

It may be recalled that an alien at the Ministry of Commerce was recently dismissed for falsifying Liberian Citizenship. He was an Assistant Director of Standards.

CSO: 4700/932

INDIAN, LEBANESE BUSINESSES URGED TO PAY ARREARS TO BRITISH ECG

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Feb 82 pp 1,6

[Article by Napoleon A. Teage]

[Text] The Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Dr. Byron Tarr, Thursday released the names of 95 Indian and Lebanese firms here that have failed, inspite of repeated warning from government, to settle their arrears with the British Export Credit Guarantee (ECG) in London.

In a note to the Ministry of Information Thursday, Minister Tarr said as a result of the failure of the firms to settle their arears, the British ECG has ceased providing coverage for goods ordered by Liberian firms.

In a recent speech to the Liberian Chamber of Commerce, Minister Tarr urged the firms to speedily pay their arrears, in order that Liberia might continue to benefit from the British ECG coverage.

LETTERS

Minister Tarr also wrote to the leaders of the Indian and Lebanese Communities here, urging them to honour their obligations to the Britisn ECG. However Minister Tarr told the NEW LIBERIAN Thursday that his notes have not been replied nor adhered to by the two Communities.

In recent time, many business houses have been complaining about "bad business" due to what they called "high taxes" coupled also with the alleged failure of banks here to open letters of credit for them.

ECONOMIC STRAIN

However, according to sources close to government, more aids to Liberia in order to boost its economy is a good thing, but added, that "with unscrupulous business practices still going on in the country by several firms, the economy could suffer some set-backs,"

It would be wise, according to another source, if the Ministry of Commerce along with other agencies of government could keep an "eagle's eye" on those who are seemingly bent on "sucking the life-blood of the economy, and creating a bad financial image for the

country abroad."

SECOND TIME

This is maintime the second time that the British ECG has suspended providing coverage to goods ordered by Liberian firms. The first occasion was shortly following the April 12 Revolution.

However, through the instrumentality of government, the British Government was able to convince the British ECG to re-consider its action against businesses in Liberia. The line was again opened in early 1981.

In view of Government's efforts, business firms should do all within their means to live up to international commitments confidence is the basis of a sound and heathly economy.

Meanwhile, beginning Monday, the Ministry of Planning through the NEW LIBERIAN will begin publishing the full list of names of the business firms involved, and the amount they owe.

CSO: 4700/932

UN INTER-AGENCY MISSION TO VISIT IN MID-MARCH

Montovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Liberia, currently listed among 61 developed and developing nations of the world as a middle income country, has applied to the United Nations in New York, for a change of status as a Least Developed Country (LDC).

The country made the application mid 1981, as a result of the unfavourable economic condition the Liberian Government is encountering.

Todate, Liberia is among 15 Black African States that have been classified by the International Development Association (IDA), and other related organizations as a middle income country.

According to the World Bank Indicator for 1981, countries classified under the LDC status have per capital income (1960-79) of between $80.00 and $370.00.

Countries listed as middle income earners have per capital income ranging from $380.00 to $4,380.,according to the Indicator.

Liberia, according to the Indicator,has a per capital income of $500.00. She is placed among other middle income African countries such as Egypt,$480,00,Zambia $500.00, Cameroon, $560.00, Nigeria, $670.00; and the Ivory Coast $1,040.

Some Least Developed Countries include Sierra Leone, with a per capital income of $250.00; Tanzania, $260.00, Bangladesh, $80.00, Chad, $110.00 and Ethiopia, $130.00.

U. N. MISSION

On Wednesday, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here reported that an Inter-Agency Mission of the U.N. is to visit Liberia from March 9 to 17, to consult with government on additional assistance to the country.

The Foreign Ministry release said the mission's visit to Liberia follows a UN. General Assembly's resolution number 36/207, adopted December 17, in response to Liberia's request to be included in the list of Least Developed Countries.

The resolution on Liberia, the release said, affirmed the urgent need for international action to assist the

Liberian Government and accordingly, appealed to all member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the UN System and International development and financial institutions to contribute generously, through multilateral and bilateral channels to the reconstruction of and development of Liberia.

CSO: 4700/932

CONSTITUTION COMMISSION HOLDING LAST IN SERIES OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 24 Feb 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Joe Moore Goweh]

[Text]

The last in the series of public hearings being conducted by the National Constitution Commission is slated to be held this month in four localities in Monrovia and its environs.

Already, the Commission has conducted hearings in all of the counties and territories of Liberia in a bid to solicit comments and suggestions on the suspended constitution and what the citizens would like to see in the new document.

According to the itinery from the Commission's headquarters at the OAU Village in Virginia near Monrovia, dates and areas where the hearings will be held are as follows:

Soniwen community, Monrovia City Hall, Thursday, February 25, 5 p.m.; Medical and Dental Association and the Liberia Federation of Labour Unions, Monrovia City Hall, February 25, 7 p.m.; Bassa Community, Monrovia City Hall, Friday, February 26, 5 p.m; and Lorma Quarters Community, Monrovia City Hall, Saturday, February 27, 5 p.m.

Other areas include: Paynesville Community, Paynesville City, Saturday, February 27, 5 p.m.; New Kru Town Community, Sunday, February 28, 2 p.m.; West Point Community, West Point school building, Sunday, February 28, 3 p.m.; and Slipway Community, Slipway, Sunday, February 28, 4 p.m.

The Commission is calling the public in general to these hearings.

CSO: 4700/932

COMMITTEE TO STUDY 5-YEAR SURVIVAL PROGRAM PROPOSED BY LAMCO

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] A committee comprising of management, B-shareholders and the Liberian government begin a two-day meeting in Monrovia today to study a five-year survival programme proposed by LAMCO management.

Called the Survival and Bridging Programme, its objective is to establish a scheme for the trimming of LAMCO's organization and the reduction of its capital expenditure and operating costs to levels enable the company to survive for the next five years (1982-86).

It is also to establish scheme for the feasible bridging between LAMCO's present operations (based on the Nimba/Gbahm ore deposits) and new operations combining the mining, processing and transportation of the ore from LAMCO Area ore deposits with the crushing, screening, and transportation of Mifergui ore from the Guinean-Nimba ore deposits.

The Minister of Lands, Mines and Energy, Major Fodee Kromah, is to represent the Liberian Government at this meeting which comes at a time when the European Steel Industry, LAMCO's main market, is experiencing severe economic problems, according to Minister Kromah.

PRICE INCREASES

LAMCO is said to be claiming that price increases in 1979 and 1980 after two years of declining prices have not covered even inflationary cost increases experienced in 1980.

According to Minister Kromah, in 1979, LAMCO's operations resulted in a net loss of $32.3 million, while in 1980, net loss amounted to $3.2 million, while 1981 losses amounted to about $21 million.

Shipments declined by 8.6 percent in 1980 to about 7.5 million tons, as compared to 8.1 million tons in 1979. Total revenues increased in 1980 to $110.9 million from $104 million in 1979 primarily due to a 15.8 percent price increase over 1979.

However, the effect of the price increases was largely offset by the decline in

shipments. According to LAMCO, costs of production continued to escalate due to general inflation, fuel oil price increases and higher labour costs.

The Joint Venture austerity programme began in 1977 to reduce cash outflow has continued. Major capital expenditures have been postponed, the pellet plant has shut down and some employees have been made redundant.

According to Dr. Kromah, LAMCO has not been able to declare dividends since 1977. As of December 31, 1980, the commulative unpaid dividends amount to $23.3 million and the unpaid amounts of redeemable preferred stocks totalled $14.6 million. Besides, the financial condition of the company continued to deteriorate in such a way that the company finds it difficult to maintain its present level of operations.

GOOD NEWS

Meanwhile, the only good news coming from LAMCO Head Office in Stockholm is that the company has concluded with its German customers a 22 percent price increase for the 1982 deliveries.

According to Minister Kromah, this is a major improvement over 1981 when the company experienced a price reduction of four percent. Also freight rate is expected to be reduced from $8.30 per ton to $6.25 per ton Monrovia-Rotterdam. This reduction in freight rate of $2.05 per ton over 1981 deliveries will result in a one and half cent price escalation also.

Minister Kromah said the Liberian government is aware of the socio-economic problems that would result if operations at LAMCO were shut down; therefore, all efforts must be made to prolong the life of the mine even if its means only to keep our people employed.

The Minister said however that long term objectives must take into account diversification of our economy in order to reduce our dependence on iron ore.

"This can be achieved through an aggressive and progressive mineral development policy that is integrated into the national socio-economic plan - a policy which we are committed to do," he said.

CSO: 4700/932

EXECUTIVE WORKSHOP ON TRAINING POLICY POSTPONED

Government Officials Rap 'Improper Planning'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Feb 82 pp 3, 6

[Article by G. Kparcon Nardoh]

[Text] Protesting over what they called "improper planning," Cabinet Ministers, heads of Public Corporations and other high ranking government officials Wednesday boycotted an Executive Workshop on Training Policy organized for them by the Institute of Public Administration and the Civil Service Agency.

The officials who had all gathered at the IPA Building in Sinkor for the opening of the workshop, only permitted the Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Dr. Byron Tarr, to deliver his keynote address on behalf of the Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe.

The officials argued that the IPA and Civil Service Agency had failed to furnish them with the necessary mechanism surrounding the workshop to have them prepared for discussions.

NO TOPIC

They said there was no topic, outlining the nature and things to be discussed at the workshop ... among other things.

The protest raised by Deputy Justice Minister Captain Eugene Cooper, was strongly supported by Information Minister Lt. Col. Gray D. Allison, Commerce Minister Capt. E.Sumo Jones, Public Works Minister Major Erwin Brooks, all of whom agreed that the workshop be postponed to a later day, at which time the organizers should furnish them, in print, major topics to be duscussed during the workshop.

Civil Service Agency Director General Lennie Kesselly, the chairlady of the workshop, and IPA Director General Austine Freeman, earlier argued that the keynote address delivered by Dr. Tarr contained major issues of the workshop.

MAJOR PLATFORM

But in support of the workshop's postponement,

Special Military Tribunal members Col. Alfred Flomo told the organizers that the workshop was the "major platform" for the second Republic during which (the workshop) things should not be taken lightly. "Manpower development should be the beginning point...the Civil Service should have set guidelines for the workshop," he pointed out.

The workshop which also brought together members of the PRC, the Supreme Court of Liberia and Military Tribunal, members of international organizations, was then rescheduled to a later day.

NO SPECIFIC DATE

According to the organizers, though no specific date was set, the workshop will be held at the same venue four weeks from now, to enable them undergo effective planning.

Because of the importance government attaches to the workshop, the Head of State and Chairman of the PRC, C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, was to deliver the keynote address. But due to some official engagements, he designated the Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Dr. S. Byron Tarr, who spoke at the opening.

Minister Speaks

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs Dr. Byron Tarr, said Wednesday that the Institute of Public Administration (IPA) has not efficiently discharged the magnitude of responsibility delegated to it since its establishment in 1969.

Dr. Tarr, delivering the keynote address on behalf of the Head of State at an Executive Workshop on Training Policy sponsored by the IPA and Civil Service Agency, suggested that IPA be transferred to the University of Liberia, with a view to improving the quality of public sector-manpower.

He said IPA was established, among many things, to improve the administrative performance and professional capabilities of the public services through training of personnel researching problems of public administration and holding consultation in public administration with the purpose of developing, for maximum utilization, the potential sources of talent of manpower of the country.

Unfortunately, Dr. Tarr said, "I am not so sure that all these functions have been or are being effectively met. This is a pity," he told high ranking government officials who attended the opening of the workshop Wednesday morning.

He continued: "It is a pity because while improved administrative management is not

a panacea for the ills that plague development, because it requires parallel changes in the rest of society, it is nevertheless a strategic point which breaks into the vicious circles that keep a developing society poor."

Liberia, Dr. Tarr said, is in critical need of skilled manpower, for production of which training is vitally necessary for the promotion of national economic development.

He pointed out that the problem with our training program is the quality of its contents, a solution of which, he added, requires, among other things, improving the quality of first-level general education, rather than the establishment of training units in government agencies.

Emphasizing that training for national development is not restricted to in-service training of public sector employees, the nation's chief economic planner said to be meaningful from a development perspective, training must focus on the rural and urban poor, with a view to improving their well-being, as together the rural and urban poor constitute the vast majority of the population, an increase in the productivity of which would contribute substantially to overall national development.

Dr. Tarr told the officials that "As we go about seeking measures for the revitalization of the Liberian economy, let us hope that training, as an instrument of national development, will begin to stir and show some sign of life and dynamism in the years ahead."

CSO: 4700/932

PEACE CORPS WORKERS TO SERVE RURAL AREAS IN HEALTH, EDUCATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text] One hundred and three Peace Corps Volunteers have taken oath to impart their skills and learning to the people of rural Liberia, after a three-week work orientation program in Gbarnga, Bong County.

The volunteers, some of whom were sworn in on Wednesday and the rest Thursday, are to serve principally in the area of Health and Education.

The volunteers are to be assigned to mostly rural Liberia to instruct various disciplines such as vocational, agriculture, healthand, industrial arts, among others.

During the three-week orientation program, the volunteers were taught various local languages, including Vai, Lorma, Mano, Kru, Kpelle, Gio, Gbandi, Grebo, Sarpoh, Krahn, Gola, and Bassa.

Receiving the volunteers at the Bong County Administrative Building on behalf of Education Minister Dr. George Boley, Assistant Education Minister Tedi Stewart urged them to be committed and dedicated to duty.

Mr. Saye Kenneh, local language coordinator, appealed to the volunteers to go to their various places of assignment with determination.

Present at the ceremony were the American Ambassador to Liberia William L. Swing, Dr. Charles A. Martin, Peace Corps Director; and Bong County Superintendent Badeh Zaza, Emma Johnson, and Prisca Austin.

CSO: 4700/932

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SHIPMENT ARRIVES, ANOTHER EXPECTED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] An oil tanker, the British Tay, discharged 2,000 metric tons of gasoline and 5,000 metric tons of gas oil at the Monrovia Free Port Thursday. The petroleum products were purchased by the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company.

The shipment, according to LPRC sources, is intended to ensure adequate supply of the products on the market.

These products were purchased by LPRC following the reduction of gasoline output as a result of mechanical problems which recently developed at the company's refinery installations at Gardnersville.

Gas shortage hit Monrovia last Sunday evening when motorists had to que at various filling stations around the city for gas for more than three hours.

The situations continued Monday as some motorists contacted said they were finding it difficult to fill their tanks in order to facilitate the transport of passengers to the surburbs of Monrovia.

LPRC officials however assured the public that gas would be in the country for consumption by Thursday.

Meanwhile, another consignment of 5,000 metric tons of gasoline is expected here by the middle of March.

Due to the mechanical breakdown at the refinery, gasoline production at LPRC was reduced from 70,000 gallons per day to 40,000 gallons.

But LPRC sources said Thursday that production at the refinery has been increased from 38,000 gallons to 54,000 per day as engineers of the company strive to correct the fault.

CSO: 4700/932

BRIEFS

MINISTER ON U.S. TOUR--The Assistant Minister of Labour for Trade Union Affairs, Mr. David Zarlee, returned home over the weekend after a 15-week study leave in the United States of America. Mr. Zarlee told reporters upon arrival that the course was fruitful and rewarding. He noted that such exposure was necessary and timely because it afforded him the opportunity to broaden his scope of knowledge in trade union administration, collective bargaining processes and arbitration procedures among other subjects. Minister Zarlee said he would strive to monitor trade union movements and restructure their activities to ensure industrial peace and harmony at the plant level. He lauded the African-American Labour Center in Washington, D.C. who sponsored the fellowship and hoped that other international institutions would follow this example by training representatives from developing countries. [Text] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 24 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/932

ORGANIZATION PLANNED TO AID SMALL BUSINESSMEN

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 26 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Challenge for Malawian Businessmen"]

[Text]

THE revelation by the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. H.Y. Kayira, of plans to form an organisation whose sole purpose will be to assist small-scale businessmen, offfers new hope for the advancement of the industrial sector. And to the aspiring businessmen whose handicap was finance, the organisation will act as a stepping stone for them to enter the business world, thereby seeing their long time dreams come true.

The projected organisation, to be known as Small-scale Enterprise Development Organisation of Malaŵi (SEDOM), is expected to function as an executing agency for the small-scale enterprise development programme which will have Government backing. The aim is to provide financial and technical assistance as well as carry out the development of industrial land and workshops to cater for individual small enterprises owned and managed by Malaŵians privately.

A few years ago, a similar organisation called the Development of Malaŵian Traders Trust was formed. Sponsored by the Ministry of Trade and Industry with funding from Government, commerce and industry and a grant from the United States-based development organisation,

Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), it is an extension programme designed to reach people in their places of business.

Unlike the Development of Malaŵian Traders Trust, a private non-profit organisation which was established mainly to assist businessmen to increase their managerial capabilities, the new organisation however, goes a step further, in that in addition to offering technical advice, it will also give businessmen financial back-up.

During the past few years, Malaŵians have been encouraged to take the opportunity which His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, created for them to go into business. Although many people had little business experience or capital, they invested whatever they had, plus their ambitious desire to reach an economic take-off stage. Those who worked hard are doing well, while others have still a long way to go. That is why the new organisation has to be lauded for its declared goals.

If other Malaŵians have done well by trial and error, let many more take the challenge and respond to the Government's efforts of promoting small-scale enterprises in a bid to diversify the country's economy.

CSO: 4700/931

HIGH TOBACCO PRODUCTION EXPECTED THIS YEAR

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 20-26 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

INDICATIONS are that 1982 will be another boom year for Malawi's tobacco farmers - the second in succession after the depressed prices of 1980. The Auction Floors will open on April 14.

Flue-cured tobacco production is expected to come close to last year's total of 19.5 million kilograms, while Burley production will be substantially higher than last year, according to the Tobacco Control Commission (TCC).

The increased Burley crop - estimated at between 23 - 26 million kg. compared to 18.8 million kg. last year - follows the soaring demand for this type of tobacco, which saw prices increase to a record average price of 231.6 tambala per kilogram in 1981.

"Indications are that the market for flue-cured and Burley tobacco — and therefore the prices — should be firm this year, particularly for the better-quality grades," TCC secretary Mr. R.G. Buckingham said this week. "The deciding factor will be quality, however. High grades will always fetch good prices."

WELCOME BOOST

Last year's total tobacco crop of just over 50 million kg. was sold for slightly under K100 million at an average price of 195.92 kg. — a welcome boost to Malawi's farmers and to the country's foreign reserves.

In 1980, the tobacco harvest of 54 million kg. fetched a total of only K59.2 million at an average price of 108.82t/kg.

Mr. Buckingham pointed out that there are no restrictions on growing flue-cured and Burley tobacco. "We would like to see as much as possible grown, provided quality is maintained," he said.

ADMARC

Admarc, which is responsible for purchasing smallholder dark-fired, sun-air cured and oriental tobacco, also expects a good year.

The Corporation's crop controller, Mr. H.W. Kabambe, says the trade requirement is between 2-2.5 million kg. of sun-air cured, 0.8 million kg. of Southern dark-fired, more than 1 million kg. of oriental and 12-14 million kg. of Northern Division dark-fired.

"Except for Northern Division dark fired, Admarc expects to buy from farmers the quantities required by the trade," Mr. Kabambe said.

CSO: 4700/931

BRIEFS

OIL SEARCH NEXT MONTH--The Dutch oil company Shell Exploration is to search for oil and gas on the bed of Lake Malawi under an agreement with the Government, the Malawi News Agency reported this week. Mana quoted a spokesman for the Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources as saying the work would begin next month. No details of the agreement were given. In a press statement last week the Ministry said that a major oil company would carry out airborne geophysical work after the rains had ceased. The agreement followed an investigation last year by a United States scientific team into fossil pollen in order to build up a picture of climatic changes that have taken place in Malawi over the last few million years. In the course of this investigation, but incidental to it, the scientists were able to demonstrate that over wide areas of the bed of Lake Malawi there exist surprisingly large thicknesses of rocks of a type which may contain oil or gas, the statement said. "While it may be too early to say whether or not oil or gas is indeed present and can economically be brought ashore, there is no doubt that the status of the lake as an exploration target has been raised considerably," the Ministry said. [Text] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 20-26 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/931

INTRACORP AROUSES COMMENTS, CONTROVERSY

INTRACORP Follows Capitalist Principles

Port Louis THE NATION in French 24 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] An investigation completed by THE NATION has revealed that INTRACORP [Intra-Regional Trading Corporation], the company founded by the MMM whose board chairman is Paul Raymond Berenger and whose managing director, Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, likely MMM candidate, along with Harish Boodhoo, in the Souillac/Riviere des Anguilles district, is and must in fact be managed according to capitalist principles.

INTRACORP has every reason to be satisfied after scarcely two months of operations. The merchant ship "5 Juin" has already been made available to the company for regional trading, in accordance with a political decision of the Seychelles Government of France Albert Rene, a personal friend of Paul Berenger.

Through INTRACORP, television sets assembled in Mauritius will be exported to the Seychelles by the beginning of 1983. A total of 2,000 sets worth some 20 million rupees will initially be exported.

The company intends to export coconuts and salted and frozen fish to the Seychelles. Some 20 tons of "bourgeois" fish are already seeking buyers and are headed for Port Louis, while company officials negotiate an import license. The Ministry of Fishing hesitates in the face of problems that such imports would cause for the community of fishermen and also because of the fact that the "bourgeois" fish is often poisonous, according to ministry experts.

In addition, INTRACORP has decided to yield representation of the Union Lighterage Limited, owner of the "5 Juin," to Rogers. This means a closer bond between Rogers and INTRACORP. The decision came as a surprise to many.

In the meantime, Sir Gaetan Duval held a meeting Thursday at the Cinema Milan in Quatre-Bornes and, before a surprisingly large crowd, joked about the contradictions of the MMM, which mixes politics and trading.

The MMM "moderates" remain completely silent about INTRACORP. Some, less cautious, state that the company reportedly provides jobs for the party's unemployed.

As for the extreme left -- that is, "La Lit Travaiyer" of Jean-Claude Bibi and "La Lit des Classes" of Dr Ram Seegobin -- it refuses to make any statement to the press. However, we recall that members have begun to reread "Les Damnes de la Terre" by Frantz Fanon.

And what is INTRACORP, after all? It is a company founded on 30 November and whose purpose is to promote trade and regional industrial cooperation and to develop an autonomous commercial network in order to sell imported products directly to Mauritian consumers.

According to its bylaws, INTRACORP is also an investment agent for loans and other payments.

The bylaws provide that the company will engage in commerce "as capitalists, financiers, concessionaries, merchants," and will seek outlets for using capital in Mauritius and elsewhere. It can also lease or purchase properties of all kinds (presumably both real and movable property).

The company started with capital amounting to 100,000 rupees, divided into 1,000 shares worth 100 rupees each, 200 of which were bought by Berenger, Bhayat and Lutchmeonaraidoo, each having one-third.

The remaining 800 shares remain under the control of the board of directors, made up of the three above-named persons. The board members can use them "in favor of such persons, companies, body corporate, partnership being shareholders of the company, in proportion to the number of shares 'au prorata' held by them at the date of the allotment or to any person, companies, body corporate or partnership not being shareholders of the company in case of refusal by the shareholders of the company in such terms and conditions as the Board in its absolute discretion may determine and for such consideration as it shall in its absolute discretion think fit." [text in English]

Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo is one of the board members of SOGESCO [expansion unknown], a company that has done business in Mauritius for years. He holds 100 promoter's shares in the company, which gives him the right, according to company by-laws, to be general manager of the company, although he has been replaced on the board several times in recent years.

The other shareholders are other members of the Lutchmeenaraidoo family and private parties.

The company began in July 1975 with an authorized capital of 100,000 rupees, divided into 100 promoter's shares, and 900 regular shares. Less than half of the regular shares have been sold.

SOGESCO does business in several sectors, particularly the sale and purchase of real and movable property, the management and administration of commercial and industrial enterprises, the marketing of local and imported products, import-export, the parceling of land, service leasing contracts and hiring.

According to its by-laws, it can engage in construction and own and operate sugar or other properties, with or without plants. It can also buy cane and any other product for processing and resale.

Also according to its by-laws, a member of the board can have an interest, as a board member or shareholder, in any company or, as a board member or partner, in any company or companies with which SOGESCO has contracts or commitments.

INTRACORP and Rogers

Port Louis THE NATION in French 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Under the headline "The MMM Marks Up Points," WEEKEND has announced that the INTRACORP company has apparently yielded rights to Rogers and Company for the Mauritius-Seychelles connection. It would perhaps be fitting to quote the article: "But it is not so much the savoir-faire of the MMM that is impressive, but rather, the way in which its leaders have maneuvered. By taking the initiative in such action and then transferring it to the officials in question (Rogers, Food and Allied, Moroil, the Marketing Office, and so on), the MMM has pulled off a move that few would have imagined. In so doing, it definitely marks up points, on behalf of its credibility in a sector previously little receptive to its politics."

As we reported, the sale of potatoes and onions was negotiated with the Marketing Board a few days ago without any intermediary.

An authorized spokesman for Rogers told us yesterday afternoon that its company has represented Union Lighterage Limited in Mauritius for over 25 years. It is therefore normal for Rogers and Company to be the agents for "5 Juin," just as it previously was for the "Nordvaer."

Some little pushes do more harm than good....

INTRACORP's Dealings

Port Louis THE NATION in French 28 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] In its latest issue, WEEKEND praised INTRACORP for having taken "the initiative in such action and then transferring it to the officials in question." WEEKEND was speaking about the export of certain Mauritian products and the following firms were named: Rogers, Food and Allied, Moroil and the Marketing Office. WEEKEND wrote, and we quote:

"In so doing, it definitely marks up points, on behalf of its credibility in a sector previously little receptive to its politics."

We reported yesterday that Rogers and Company, Ltd., is the agent for the "5 Juin" because it has represented Union Lighterage Limited for over 25 years and that the Marketing Office negotiated the sale of potatoes and onions directly with SEYCOM [expansion unknown].

Food and Allied stated that offers had been made to SEYCOM and that no response had yet been received. It was also reported that INTRACORP did not participate in the discussions.

Moroil told us that the Mauritian company agreed to buy copra from SEYCOM, but that it is still awaiting the Seychelles' decision concerning its offers to supply edible oil. Once again, INTRACORP had nothing to do with the transaction.

But is WEEKEND's information not intriguing? Is there not talk of rights yielded by INTRACORP in order to make public opinion aware of the nationalization of Rogers, Food and Allied, Moroil and to the reorganization of the Marketing Office, according to a formula borrowed from a Marxist manuel?

11,464
CSO: 4719/590

MINISTER SAYS THERE WILL BE NO RICE SHORTAGE THIS YEAR

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27 Jan 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Following the appearance of the minister of state for finance and economy last month, his colleague, the minister of commerce, Mr Falilou Kane, was invited by ORTS [Office of Senegalese Radio and Television] to appear on its "Current Issues" program. The broadcast was dominated by the problem of rice, and for good reason. Falilou Kane reassured his audience more than once that there will be no shortage of rice this year. There could be no better news for the Senegalese in the beginning of this year. With the price increases (most often illegal) which we had last year, it was quite natural for journalists, listeners and viewers to ask countless questions about the Department of Economic Control. In this regard, the minister of commerce said that although it is certain that government departments will always be criticized, especially when one department is somewhat out of step with different concerns, he is nevertheless convinced that this department is discharging its mission properly. But, he added, the Department of Economic Control is having problems obtaining adequate resources, especially in regions, for watching all roads, monitoring the output of products and regularly monitoring what the many merchants are doing. At the same time, he noted, merchants complain of being visited by Economic Control agents several times on the same day.

As Mr Kane pointed out, it is true that the Ministry of Commerce includes not only Domestic Trade and Economic Control, but Foreign Trade as well, which is just as important. One of its duties is "the regulation of exports. This is the ministry's other arm, which people seem to overlook. It is true that Senegal's foreign trade status is hardly brilliant, despite the many steps taken to improve it. Is it so difficult for Senegal to export more and import less? This is the major problem, not only of Senegal, but of all countries," the minister replied. The problem is one of finding greater and greater resources to meet growing needs. Despite this problem, the minister of commerce remains optimistic. As a result of fishing (while awaiting the exploitation of our petroleum) and the new measures for stimulating imports [as published] (subsidies), the future could be brilliant.

11915
CSO: 4719/532

TUNISIAN MILITARY COOPERATION DISCUSSED DURING MINISTER'S VISIT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 28 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] (APS [Senegalese Press Agency])--The minister of the armed forces returned to our capital yesterday after making an official visit to Tunisia. Following that visit, the joint communique published revealed that the talks concerned co-operation in the area of military training, visits of military delegations to Senegal and Tunisia and the exchange of military information and practical knowledge.

Mr Daouda Sow was received by the Tunisian prime minister, Mr Mohamed Mzali, to whom he conveyed a message of friendship and the desire for prompt reestablishment of relations for President Habib Bourguiba on behalf of his brother, President Abdou Diouf.

The minister of the armed forces also conveyed to Mr Mzali a fraternal message from Prime Minister Habib Thiam, reiterating the latter's invitation to his Tunisian counterpart to make an official visit to Senegal.

Dr Daouda Sow was also received by Mr Mongi Kooli, the leader of the Destourian Socialist Party, and by Mr Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs.

After visiting military schools and infrastructures and reviewing problems of joint interest with regard to military cooperation, the two ministers decided on measures to strengthen cooperation between their respective departments, particularly with regard to training military cadres.

Before leaving Tunis, the minister of the armed forces invited the Tunisian minister of national defense to make an official visit to Senegal.

11915
CSO: 4719/532

ECONOMY SAID TO BE DANGEROUSLY BIASED AGAINST FOOD OUTPUT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 pp 573-574

[Article by Mark Doyle]

[Text] "BRITAIN AND SENEGAL are in the same boat." That was the concluding remark of the Senegalese Minister of Commerce, M. Falilou Kane, at a seminar held recently in London for British businessmen. The comment was indicative of a tendency among Senegalese politicians to attribute economic problems to factors beyond their control, a tendency that has become more marked as the crisis facing the Senegalese economy has deepened.

Few would deny that the Senegalese economy shows characteristics of the dependent relations that many underdeveloped countries face. Added to this, Senegal has suffered drought in ten of the 22 years since independence.

So what is the Senegalese Government doing, apart from organising trade missions, to reduce this dependence?

Last season the rains fell sufficiently early and in sufficient quantity for a "good" crop of groundnuts, the quicksand on which the Senegalese economy is based. It is less clear why the crop is likely to be less than 800,000 tonnes, when a "good" year, according to the Fifth National Plan, should yield some 1.2m. tonnes.

M. Kane gave several reasons for the shortfall, chief among which was that the peasants had been discouraged in previous years, having planted once, twice or even three times without result because the rains did not fall. By last year — and the tendency had developed before then — they had voted with their crops, as it were, and devoted increased acreage to food crops such as maize and millet. "They thought," the minister said, "that cultivating groundnuts wasn't worthwhile because they weren't sure of getting a good harvest or a good price . . . they were beginning to cultivate millet in order to feed themselves" (*Souma* millet is more resistant to poor rainful than the groundnut).

The minister didn't mention another important factor in the peasants' decision to switch to crops which would ensure, at least, survival; the state monopoly buying and distribution agency, ONCAD, which was disbanded last year with debts estimated at 90,000m. CFA francs, was corrupt: peasants, through their religious leaders — of which more later — said ONCAD distributed poor seeds, unless bribed, underweighed crops and generally "creamed" farmers' profits in its role of intermediary between the farmers and Dakar.

President Diouf's amnesty last year on peasant debt of 21,000m. CFA francs was not remarkable in the context of the other "Bienvenue-Roi-Abdou" stage-managed events. It would have been more remarkable, however, had the authorities thought the peasants could pay those debts.

Dakar's reaction to this, apparently rational, move into food crops by the peasants has been . . . to increase the producer price of groundnuts. The 1981-1982 buying price was increased 40 per cent, to 70 CFA francs per kilo.

Producer prices, since last year's (some say cosmetic) shake-up of buying agencies, are set by Sonacos and Seib (groundnuts) and the CPSP (other products). Those prices to some extent indicate the priorities of the ruling party:

The table shows the increase in buying prices for groundnuts to be in marked contrast to those for millet, sorghum and maize. The producer price of paddy rice

Average producer prices

Product	1974/75	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
		(CFA francs/kg)		
Industrial groundnuts	41.5	45.5	50.0	70.0
Edible groundnuts	51.1	54.5	54.5	80.0
Paddy rice	41.5	41.5	41.5	51.5
Millet, sorghum	30.0	40.0	40.0	50.0
Maize	35.0	37.0	37.0	47.0
Niébé beans	30.0	30.0	30.0	43.0
Cotton	47.0	53.2	53.2	na

was unchanged from 1974 until 1981/1982.

This continued support of the groundnut should be seen in two contexts. First, there is a need to maintain a foreign exchange base to supply the import needs of Dakar and to pay for imports of rice for the main population (one-third of cereal consumption in 1980 was imported). Second, it is important to appease powerful politico-religious leaders who effectively control the groundnut growing areas.

M. Kane's explanation for the increased producer price was that "we want to keep peasants on the land". This would avoid the social tensions found in, for example, Nigeria, where oil wealth had attracted vast numbers to the cities, he added.

Surely, however, people would stay on the land in the same (albeit low) numbers whether they were cultivating food or cash crops. It could be argued that a cash crop, with its focus on the centre from the periphery, worsens rural-urban migration.

The Minister's explanation, moreover, ignores the essential *politique* of the groundnut. The Mouride brotherhood control about two-thirds of Senegal's peanut crop. Through a tightly-knit and resilient command structure centred on Touba and the Khalifa-General, Abdou Lahatte M'Backé, the Mourides exercise considerable political and economic power. It was no coincidence that one of President Diouf's first priorities on coming to power was to be seen to strengthen his links with the Mourides.

Last February he made a publicised mission *en brousse* to the Sine-Saloum region, the main groundnut growing region. On the television screens in Dakar we saw, in an interesting example of photo-montage (or was it photo-journalism from a witty employee at ORTS?), the President's head merge into the map and disappear somewhere around Kaolack, one of the centres of the groundnut trade.

The role of the Mourides has sometimes been seen as ambivalent, because they have in the past told disciples to grow food crops rather than become indebted to ONCAD for groundnut seed. (The Koran says a man in debt is not free.) But advocating such a move may, in fact, be a bluff in order to squeeze increased producer prices out of Dakar. The Mourides are as aware that their power, both over their disciples and over Dakar, rests in an exchangeable commodity, as the *Parti Socialiste* is aware of the dire consequences of displeasing these men.

This January the consumer price of rice was increased by 30 per cent to 105 CFA francs per kilo. When M. Kane announced the price rise, he said it would save 4,000m. CFA francs per year (the government had been subsidising rice) and would help reduce the import bill for rice by discouraging demand and smuggling to neighbouring countries where the price is lower. The minister also said the increase would allow the government to continue supporting the price of, among other products, groundnuts and cotton. He exhorted people to eat more millet despite the fact that the national dish, *tcheboudienne*, is rice-based. The call for increased consumption of millet would seem to be a contradiction given that millet to a large extent competes for acreage with the groundnut.

However, the exhortation to eat more millet is probably better seen in the context of dissipation of political opposition — the government must, at the very least, be seen to have an alternative to rice. The increase in the price of rice indicates that the government has even more confidence in its policy to divide and neutralise urban discontent than was previously thought.

The increase in the price of rice comes at a time when disposable income is being squeezed. One of the opposition newspapers claimed late last year that the inflation rate was 30 per cent. M. Kane strongly refuted that figure when he was in London. Quoting a report compiled by a consortium of foreign banks, he said the rate for the African index was 8.9 per cent and for the ex-patriate index, 12.9 per cent.

The report to which the Minister was referring was compiled in collaboration with, and with the approval of, the Ministries of Commerce and Finance. It is prefaced thus; (the authors) "do not guarantee either explicitly or implicitly the information or opinions contained in this report which are solely the responsibility of the Government of Senegal".

The rider was a wise addition. Few consultancies would like to stake their reputation on, for example, an urban unemployment figure for Senegal of 17 per cent. There is no mention of underemployment in the report; all "informal sectors" workers are apparently deemed fully employed. These figures in the official report are only matched in temerity by its timing. The inflation rate was calculated up to June, 1981. In July, 1981, a wide range of price increases was announced as part of the International Monetary Fund's stabilisation programme. Negotiations with the fund were successful and a 63m. Special Drawing Rights facility was agreed as well as a 42m. SDR compensatory facility.

As well as the increases in July, in August the price of fertiliser was doubled and sugar was hiked by 25 per cent. These increases will certainly increase the cost of living if not the inflation rate. The recent cost of living increases, moreover, have not been matched by salary increases, at least in the lower echelons. The "Smig" (minimum salary) has not been increased since January, 1981, and stands at 22,500 CFA francs per month.

In 1847, Governor Protêt said "Peanuts will save the economy of Senegal". In fact, the political economy of the groundnut has contributed in large part to creating an economy dangerously biased against food production and towards a small section of the population in the metropolis. The Sixth National Development Plan accords a low priority to agriculture and food production, whereas government services and bureacracy take a characteristically disproportionate percentage of investment plans. In such a context, offering financial incentives to the groundnut producers and political palliatives to the urban population can only be seen as short term exigencies.

CSO: 4700/936

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR COOPERATION OF PEOPLE OF KONO

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has appealed to the people of Kono to co-operate with the National Diamond Mining Company (NDMC) to ensure that the Kimberlite mining project succeed without any hinderance, particularly at a time when foreign exchange is required for the importation of industrial goods and other commodities.

Dr Stevens assured the people that Kono will enjoy a special place in the mining agreement for the development of the area, thus ensuring permanent development in the absence of future diamonds exploitation.

Addressing a jubilant crowd of thousands of people including Paramount Chiefs, MPs and party supporters in Kono in his meet the people tour, the President said that past negotiations with mining companies did not reflect the interest of the people.

Any such future negotiation, he said must now reflect the effective participation of government.

On the people's request for the release of land for mining Dr Stevens said it will receive the careful study of government and promised an early action on the issue.

The President announce government's recognition of elected Paramount Chief F. J. Sahr Quee III of Tankoro Chiefdom.

He assured the people of Kono that government would consider the payment of adequate compensation to the family of the late Kumba Sam, killed recently in a Kimberlite Mining accident.

He expressed government's sympathy to the relatives of the deceased and promised adequate compensation to the bereaved.

In a welcome address by the district party chairman, and Minister of Natural Resources, Mr K. C. Gbamanja, the people thanked President Stevens for his interest in them and the area.

They requested for water supply in the chiefdoms and mining areas and the release of lands in the Tankoro Nimikoro, Gbense, Kamara and Fiama Chiefdoms, now that the Kimberiite mining agreement had been signed, in the hope that illicit mining would be reduced, and mined areas rehabilitated.

Don't Use Kono As Springboard

President Siaka Stevens has warned that government would not allow Kono, with its cosmopolitan composition and high density of population, to be used as a springboard for violence and chaos by detractors during the coming general election.

In his address to the people of Kono during his weekend visit, Dr Stevens pointed out that entry into Parliament was not the personal prerogative of any citizen and warned that government would not encourage perpetrators of violence during the elections.

He equated the elections to an examination therein after five years, the electorate is allowed to test their representatives.

CSO: 4700/934

CUBA'S REVOLUTIONARY ACHIEVEMENTS HAILED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] A lecturer at Fourah Bay College, Dr Wiltshire Johnson, has said that Sierra Leone could derive immense benefit from the Cuban revolutionary experience in the political, philosophical, and socio-economic spheres.

Delivering his keynote address at a one-day seminar at the APC Headquarters to mark the 23rd anniversary of the Cuban Revolution, Dr Johnson however warned that it would be irascible to import the tenets of the Cuban Revolution without modifications despite the fact that certain aspects of their cultural outlook were African.

He pointed out that the Cuban Revolution led by Fidel Castro in 1958 brought to an end some 500 years of foreign and quasi-colonial subjugation.

Dr Johnson noted that despite repeated threats from its more powerful enemies, Cuba had succeeded in evolving an advanced society through the help of a socialist revolutionary doctrine.

"The Cuban Revolution has been so successful that the little Carribean Island has become the mouthpiece of the Non-Aligned Third World," he added.

In his address, the President of the Sierra Leone-Cuba Friendship Society, (SALCUBA), Mr Sosoh Conteh catalougued the achievements of the Cuban Revolution especially its success in completely eradicating illiteracy in its society.

The Cuban Ambassador, Mr Alphonso Herrera, gave a historical sketch of his country including the attack on the Moncada Garrison which he said had precipitated the popular uprising against the Batistan regime.

Ambassador Harrera said Cuba stood up against isolation, hostility, threats, libel and implacable campaign launched by the monopolies that control a large part of the world's Mass Media.

He said the stock of experience and revolutionary ideas that the Cubans inherited from their own history and that of mankind is their most precious treasure.

CSO: 4700/934

BRIEFS

BAFFIN-RIVER BRIDGE OPENS--The Baffin River Bridge and the Army's Kono Koidu/ New Sembehun Road Re-habilitation Project have been formally opened by President Siaka Stevens at the weekend. Dr. Stevens commended Mr. S. R. Kasegbama, MP, for the constituency in which the bridge is located, for his efforts and the various donors including NDMC, the SLST, the Lebanese Community and Mr. Jamil Sahid for re-negotiating with ABU Construction Company for the final phase of the completion of the bridge. The Bridge is 300 feet long and 22 feet wide with footpath on either side. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 82 p 1]

SSD CHIEF PROMOTED--Special Security Division Chief, Mr. T.K. Mansaray has been promoted Chief Superintendent of Police, according to the latest promotion list released this week. Mr. Mansaray, 39, the youngest to become Chief Superintendent of Police, was promoted together with five other officers of the SSD. Also elevated was his second-in-command, Mr. M S. Dumbuya, who now becomes Superintendent of Police, SSD. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 24 Feb 82 p 1]

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD--Alhaji Sulaiman Koroma, a onetime regional president, Northern Province, of the Sierra Leone Muslim Brotherhood Mission (SLMB) has been confirmed as National President of the Mission. Alhaji's confirmation contained in a letter from the Minister of Social Welfare and Rural Development ends a feud between him and the ranks of SLMB on the one hand and the now deposed President, Alhaji, M. F. Koroma on the other Alhaji M. F. Koroma had succeeded Alhaji Alusine Sesay who died in 1979, as president as was the practice. He had however refused to call a national convention to ratify his appointment as President. According to sources of the SLMB, Alhaji M. F. Koroma had caused the Mission's headquarters to be removed from Magburaka to Bo and this had created some set back to the mission. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/934

NATIONALIST PARTY ON THE VERGE OF A SERIOUS SPLIT

Power Sharing Sparks Revolt

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Alf Ries: "Right Wingers Squabble, Threaten Split in Nationalist Party"]

[Text] Yesterday the Nationalist Party stood on the brink of its most serious split in the past half century. In a day of high political drama 22 of its parliament members, including two ministers, refused to give unqualified support to Prime Minister P. W. Botha, to his leadership and formulation of party policy.

The right wing rebellion against the party leadership is being led by Dr Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the Transvaal branch of the party. Intense efforts to bring about a reconciliation were made yesterday by two senior Transvaal ministers: a saddened Hendrik Schoeman ("I feel I could cry") and F. W. de Klerk.

However, as of last evening, the prospects of a complete reconciliation looked slim, even though some recalcitrant members would probably return to the fold.

The rebels have until Wednesday to reconsider their position and they have the prime minister's assurance that they will be treated "without grudge" if they return to the fold. But if they refuse to do so then the party and the caucus will take disciplinary measures against them.

In the meantime they still enjoy the privilege of party whip which means that they have the same privileges and duties as their colleagues who voted in favor of the motion of confidence in the prime minister.

Yesterday afternoon, during a press conference, Dr Treurnicht said that he does not intend to quit the party or to split it. However, he has aroused the feeling of obstinacy and has indicated that he expects a gesture from the prime minister.

The prime minister and three deputy chairmen of the Transvaal Nationalist Party last night assumed a strong stand against Dr Treurnicht with respect to

certain assertions he made during his press conference. The prime minister, who around midnight was still engaged in far-reaching talks in Windhoek dealing with the security and future of the people of the South-West, in an interview with DIE BURGER, pointed out Dr Treurnicht's "disastrous actions" and the "absolute lack of truth" in Dr Treurnicht's accusation concerning a Progressive political principle. In Capetown the three Transvaal deputy chairmen disassociated themselves from their leader and expressed regret for his having tried to create a wrong impression over the actual point of contention, doing so in a subtle way.

The party's revolt can have far-reaching political implications. If these rebels do not return to the Nationalist Party this could lead to a far-reaching political regrouping in the country. Dr Treurnicht's position and that of cabinet colleague, Dr Ferdi Harzenberg, are becoming hard pressed. If they were to leave the party a change in the cabinet would be at hand. It is mainly the Transvaalers who are involved in the rebellion. Twenty of the 22 rebels represent Transvaal constituencies. There is the possibility that the revolt against the party leadership may spread especially among the provincial council members and Nationalist Party officials.

All eyes are aimed at a critical meeting of the Transvaal main directorate which Dr Treurnicht hastily scheduled for Saturday in Pretoria yesterday. Dr Jannie Pieterse, chief secretary of the Nationalist Party for Transvaal, flew to Capetown in haste yesterday to hold talks there.

Yesterday evening Transvaal members of parliament had already begun to organize pressure in the parliament building with an eye to Saturday's main directorate meeting. Some meetings were still being held late into the night.

At Saturday's meeting Dr Treurnicht and his followers will evidently attempt to gain the support of the main directorate for his actions of yesterday. Some observers are of the opinion that whatever will happen Saturday the consequences can be a split on a provincial basis with dangerous implications.

Opposition

Another consequence of a possible split in the party can be that the Progressive Federal Party can be replaced as the official opposition party in parliament. The situation is that 100 Nationalist Party caucus members voted for the motion of confidence in the prime minister, while there were 22 opposing votes. One member Mr Flippie Olivier the MP for Fauresmith, Orange Free State, abstained from voting.

The Progressive Federal Party has 27 members in parliament. If all of the 22 rebels insist in their viewpoint and if they succeed in getting just six of the 19 caucus members who were absent yesterday to their side they could become the new official opposition. Yesterday's dramatic events may also induce the New Republican Party of Mr Vause Raw to reconsider its position.

The crisis in the Nationalist Party was brought to a head in the course of a highly emotional caucus meeting where the difference which arose recently on

the interpretation of the Nationalist Party's constitutional policy was discussed intensively.

When the caucus began last night it started out with a discussion of a motion submitted last week by Leon Wessels, the MP for Krugersdorp. Reportedly the motion dealt with South Africa's position in the international world and the interaction between foreign pressure and internal policy. It was learned that Albert Nothnagel, the MP for Innesdal, was the first speaker yesterday. The discussion soon revolved around the threatening crisis in the party. It was immediately clear that Dr Treurnicht's tactic, and that of his supporters, was to conduct a debate on the statement issued on Monday by the prime minister, but most of all on his use of the concept of a healthy power sharing.

Reportedly there were some harsh words about this. Things really began to sizzle when Dr Treurnicht and some of his supporters said that the prime minister was in collusion with Progressive Party terminology. The prime minister reportedly retorted in sharp terms and Dr Treurnicht and his supporters were apparently accused of actually being in collusion with the Reconstituted Nationalist Party, while mention was also made of a meeting the night before on which occasion Dr Treurnicht and his followers are said to have decided on the actions which they would pursue at the caucus.

A large number of parliament members and senior ministers took part in the discussions. Some of them made strong pleas for safeguarding party unity. Thereafter, many members of parliament had great praise for the manner in which Mr Botha handled the matter as chief leader of the party.

Motion Introduced

Reportedly Treurnicht at one stage read out the letter which he wrote to Dr Jan Grobler, the chief information officer of the Nationalist Party, in which he objected to the stand taken by Dr Grobler in the Nationalist Party's gazette NAT-80's to the effect that there can be no more than one government in a country. Obviously Dr Grobler then informed the caucus of his reply to Dr Treurnicht. At one stage Mr Thomas Langley, the MP for Waterkloof and one of Dr Treurnicht's chief lieutenants, accused Dr Grobler of having leaked Dr Treurnicht's letter to the press. Dr Grobler denied this strongly.

At the end of the caucus Senior Minister Fanie Botha introduced a motion of confidence and of unqualified support for the prime minister as chief leader of the party and for his leadership and interpretation of the Nationalist Party's policy.

Reportedly this evoked a heated discussion. Some of the caucus members evidently wanted that the part of the motion, in which confidence in the prime minister was expressed, separated from the rest of the motion. This wish was not granted.

Apparently the motion was put to a vote twice. After the first voting it was pointed out that the opposing votes had to be recorded and thereupon a second vote was taken. Some of the members, including Mr Johan van Zyl the MP for

Brentwood, might have come out with an opposing vote at first, but in the second voting he voted for the motion.

Originally there had been confusion about what Dr Treurnicht had done in view of the fact that he and Koos van der Merwe, the MP for Jeppe, had left the caucus during the voting. Later at his press conference Dr Treurnicht himself said that he did vote.

The caucus, which was advanced by one hour because the prime minister had to depart for the South-West for urgent talks there, lasted 3 hours. The first sign of a serious crisis came when Mr Koos van der Merwe stormed out of the caucus chamber a few minutes before 1 o'clock. In going past about 20 newspaper men he cried out emotionally: "I am through with that Progressive P. W. Botha!"

After coming out of the caucus Dr Treurnicht ducked the newspapermen and went straight to his office in the Hendrick Verwoerd Building.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after 1 o'clock, the caucus members left the caucus chamber in groups. Many showed a tense expression on their faces. The prime minister who also looked tense headed for the cabinet chamber in the parliament building, along with the Nationalist Party's chief whip Mr Alex van Breda, where he made a statement about the events. Shortly thereafter he, along with Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Defense Minister Magnus Malan, left for Windhoek.

In the meanwhile things were buzzing among the members of Parliament. Small groups of MPs who had voted against the motion of confidence in the prime minister hastened to Dr Treurnicht's office where they met behind closed doors. No statements were issued. The entire afternoon was spent in discussing the morning drama thoroughly. At about 5 o'clock the press was advised that Dr Treurnicht would be holding a press conference at 6:30. While a large group of newpapermen waited outside Dr Treurnicht's office to be admitted, Ministers Hendrik Schoeman and F. W. de Klerk unexpectedly came walking up the steps.

Stepped Out

The two went straight to Dr Treurnicht's office, knocked once and entered. They spent about 25 minutes in the office and then came out. Minister De Klerk said that the prime minister was not aware of the attempt because he had gone to the South-West. He added: "I feel that I could cry."

The two ministers, who 2 years ago were instrumental in bringing about peace when the prime minister and Dr Truernicht clashed sharply over the Graven-schoolweek affair, then stepped out. Dr Treurnicht's press conference then got underway. Mr Langley was with him.

Both Minister Schoeman and Minister De Klerk were later spotted at the garden party given by Cape Province Administrator Gener Louw where they were having intensive conversations with other MPs in Leeuwenhof's garden. There were several members of parliament attending the party and at some of the tables

it was surprising to see rebel Nationalist MPs talking with colleagues of the prime minister. Earlier some of them were even drinking coffee together in parliament after the events at the caucus.

A relaxed Treurnicht made his first appearance in parliament after dinner. He and members of the opposition were repeatedly making jokes about where he sat in his minister's bench. Dr Treurnicht was having a relaxed conversation with a couple of MPs, including Hendrik Tempel of Ermelo.

One of the characteristics of yesterday's proceedings in the council was the lack of anger or enmity between the groups, but rather friendliness and intensive conversations between Nationalists and Treurnicht men. Anybody who did not know it would have never said that there existed a crisis.

Botha Qualifies Power Sharing

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 1-2

[Article by Freek Swart: "Treurnicht Damages Nationalist Party and Himself"]

[Text] Johannesburg--Last night Prime Minister P. W. Botha, speaking in Windhoek told DIE BURGER that Dr Andries Treurnicht's action in yesterday's caucus meeting was disastrous for himself and damaging to the Nationalist Party at a time when we must stand together in order to best resolve South Africa's urgent problems.

The prime minister was reacting in this manner after learning that Dr Treurnicht, the Transvaal leader of the Nationalist Party, had earlier come out with the statement, at a press conference in Capetown, that it was too much to ask of him "to accept as suddenly the principle of power sharing which is a Progressive Party political principle."

Mr Botha's reaction came after a day of heightened tensions over a threatened split in the Nationalist Party.

The prime minister stated: "The absolute lack of truth in Dr Treurnicht's accusation about a Progressive Party political principle is to be read in the statement I made on Monday in which I said expressly that the Nationalist Party definitely rejects the Progressives' policy and that when we talk of power sharing we mean co-responsibility."

"My statement is distinct and clear for everybody to read. With his story that suddenly there is now an acceptance of the Progressive Party's principle Dr Treurnicht now is looking for a new reason for justifying action . . . a disastrous action for himself and a damaging action to the Nationalist Party."

Mr. Botha emphasized that it is now time for all patriots to stand together.

"That is why the majority of Nationalist members of parliament, who heard Dr Treurnicht speak at the caucus, expressed full confidence in me, after also hearing my viewpoint."

Forced

When it was pointed out to the prime minister that, at his press conference, Dr Treurnicht had stated that a motion presented at the caucus meeting had been "carried through to a point where people apparently knew that I could not give unqualified assent," Mr Botha said; "Oh...his confidence in me, in whosever cabinet he serves, is therefore qualified confidence."

With reference to Dr Treurnicht's position that at the caucus they were forced to vote on the motion while he was engaged in raising several objections against certain qualifications and formulations of the motion before the caucus, Mr Botha said that Dr Treurnicht cannot complain that he did not have the opportunity of presenting the matter at the caucus.

"Dr Treurnicht even spoke three or four times at the caucus and had full opportunity of presenting his case. Moreover one of his supporters, Mr Frank le Roux, the deputy speaker who also voted against me yesterday, was the chairman of the caucus meeting. Thus if Dr Treurnicht did not have the opportunity of presenting his case it is mostly his own man's fault and he should take him to task for that." This is what the prime minister said.

"I provided Dr Treurnicht with an answer every time." Mr Botha went on to say that he found it necessary to speak on these things so that false impressions about these matters could be swept away. "I do not want to argue with him and I want to go on with matters which we must deal with in the interest of the country. I want to repeat my call to all citizens to help me in resolving the country's problems so that civilized standards in our country can prevail."

When he was asked whether he was "visibly shocked" when he came out of the caucus chamber, as the Johannesburg afternoon paper THE STAR had reported, the prime minister laughed and said: "I do not think I was shocked. Perhaps I was a bit in a hurry, because I had to hasten to fly to the South-West for very urgent matters. How can someone with a two-thirds majority behind him in Parliament be shocked?"

"No, one has to put the country's interest above all else, but then someone comes along with the old trick of tripping you."

Treurnicht Against Power Sharing

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 18

[Press Interview with Dr Andries Treurnicht Leader of the Transvall Nationalist Party]

[Text] Yesterday Dr Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the Transvaal Nationalists Party, stated that he and 21 other MPs, who last night voted against the motion of confidence in the prime minister during the caucus meeting, do not intend to quit the party or to cause a split within the party.

However, he also let it be apparent that he now awaits a gesture on the part of the prime minister.

Last night Dr Treurnicht addressed a press conference in his office. At first he read a statement and then proceeded to answer some questions. His statement read as follows:

"I regret the fact that today, at the caucus of the Nationalist Party, as things turned out, a number of members of parliament had to vote against a motion demanding unqualified agreement with the interpretation of policy. These members are standing by the policy of the Nationalist Party as approved by its congresses. We are not considering leaving the party or splitting it.

Unflinching

"We repeat our subscribing to the Nationalist Party's rejection of political power sharing and of a mixed government for whites, coloreds and Asiatics."

"We stand unflinching by the policy of self determination for the whites and we recognize the right of self determination for the other peoples."

"I received a request from ten members of the main directorate for scheduling a meeting of the main directorate in accordance with the constitution. I ordered the chief secretary of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal to call such a meeting for Saturday 27 February at 11 a.m. in Pretoria. The meeting took place in the Vanderhoof Hall."

After this statement Dr Treurnicht answered questions from the press as follows:

[Question] May I ask a question?

[Answer] I will answer a few questions if reasonable.

[Question] You said that you are not giving unqualified support to the prime minister's statement, that is, you do not intend to subscribe to the statement or to accept the motion which was put to the caucus.

[Answer] No, not unqualifiably. The motion was so worded that the prime minister's interpretation of policy is coupled with it most closely and his statement of policy is most closely coupled with the statement he issued. In turn his statement contains a reference to power sharing and this is something to which I cannot subscribe without qualifications. The choice was presented in such a manner that I had to either vote for it without reservations as it was worded or not. I figured that I ought to have the freedom to be able to say that I disagree with certain formulations of the wording.

[Question] Have you personally voted against the motion?

[Answer] Yes, I voted against the motion.

[Question] Some people are saying that this means that the Nationalist Party is splitting. Do you see it that way?

[Answer] Not necessarily. We have serious differences of opinion, but differences of opinion ought not mean that the Nationalist Party is splitting. It was for this reason that I stated that we do not intend to quit the party or to divide it.

[Question] Do you believe that there is a chance for conciliation then?

[Answer] It's not impossible.

[Question] Can the Nationalist Party remain a single entity with these very clear differences in the interpretation of policy?

[Answer] Look, the Nationalist Party has survived greater differences of opinion, but in this case a motion was pushed through on a point which people evidently knew I could not agree with it without qualifications.

[Question] Will you say something about your meeting with Minister F.W. de Klerk and Minister Hendrik Schoeman which took place here just now?

[Answer] The meeting was a very friendly one and we talked about the planned directorate meeting and also about the request which has been made to hold an emergency committee meeting.

[Question] In conjunction with a previous question can we deduce that a trap has been set for you purposely?

[Answer] The motion was presented in such a manner that at a point, where I figured I could express a valid difference of opinion...which at that point I had to oppose.

[Question] What is your position in the cabinet now?

[Answer] I am in the cabinet at the invitation of the prime minister. My presence in the cabinet will terminate if he withdraws his invitation.

[Question] Are you planning to resign as minister?

[Answer] I stick to the answer to your previous question.

[Question] If the prime minister insists on the unconditional acceptance of the motion, what will you do?

[Answer] Well...I have already indicated that if I must submit unconditionally to the motion...that is impossible.

[Question] Will you then have to resign from the Nationalist Party?

[Answer] No, not necessarily. I am a Nationalist and next Saturday we will be having our main directorate meeting and this is a matter for the main directorate to decide.

[Question] What are the special qualifications in the motion with which you cannot agree?

[Answer] We were still in the process of discussing that. While we were discussing it and I raised several objections against certain qualifications and wording of the motion before the caucus, we were forced to vote on the motion.

[Question] Is it not customary that the chief executive be supported not only as a person, but also in his interpretation of policy?

[Answer] That is the ideal situation, but we have very good examples in politics, examples in which I myself was involved, where members were at liberty to say: "I don't feel happy about a certain wording or a certain viewpoint." There are examples of this. I myself was involved in such a case a few years ago and that did not mean that I was forced to leave the party. The prime minister himself has stated that we are a big party with many members and there are differences of accent and opinions, and that is normal in a party.

[Question] Have you any strong hopes for reconciliation?

[Answer] Certain conditions will have to be met now, conditions which perhaps will be set by both sides.

[Question] What is the purpose of this main directorate meeting? What decisions will have to be made there?

[Answer] The main directorate will have to take cognizance of today's events and the main directorate must determine its viewpoint in light of that.

[Question] How do you interpret the prime minister's invitation to the people who voted against the motion to reconsider their position by next Wednesday?

[Answer] That is a gesture on his part, but it does not remove the objections raised at the meeting.

[Question] What about the letter you wrote to Dr Grobler (about an article in NAT 80's), do you have any objections against it being published if we get a hold of it?

[Answer] I did not have any objections against the letter being published, because in my judgement, it is an entirely innocent letter in which I told Dr Grobler that in a certain sense I could not take any pleasure in the issue of NAT 80's unless that could be qualified. No, I don't have any objections.

[Question] Can the deduction be made that your objection to the stance taken in NAT 80's is greater than the objection to the prime minister's statement about power sharing? To what are you actually opposed?

[Answer] The specific meaning contained in NAT 80's raised certain questions in my mind and I thought that in that statement there are certain implications that must be considered very carefully. That is what I asked and I think it still must be done. However, with regard to power sharing the situation is (and this is my estimate): In recent years the Nationalist Party has rejected thoughts of power sharing and I think that for the Nationalist Party to just as as soon accept the principle of power sharing is too much to ask of me.

[Question] Is it not true that the 1977 proposals (of the Nationalist Party) have a large measure of power sharing?

[Answer] We call it consultation and co-responsibility, but I say power sharing is a Progressive Party political principle and the Nationalist Party has expressly rejected that in all of its publications. The prime minister did so also in last year's no-confidence debate of August.

[Question] At first you said that you were talking in the name of the other members (who voted against the motion). Could you mention their names?

[Answer] I think their names will be made known tomorrow.

[Question] What about Mr Sporie van Rensburg, did he also vote against the motion?

[Answer] I did not stay until the end and therefore I did not see who all voted against the motion. I heard from Mr Van Rensburg, but...

[Question] Did you, yourself, vote?

[Answer] I voted. Oh yes, I voted. However, after the voting the proposal was made that the names of those who voted against the motion be noted down. I ran out before that was done.

[Question] Why did you run?

[Answer] I just felt like leaving.

[Question] Could one of the decisions taken Saturday be that a special congress of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal is to be held?

[Answer] Naturally the main directorate is completely free to determine what its future actions will be. It is not outside of its competence to decide whether a national congress is to be held.

[Question] Are you going to ask for a motion of confidence?

[Answer] I am not so set on motions of confidence. (Laughs)...I am going to discuss the situation with the main directorate. It will be up to them to decide.

[Question] If there is to be any reconciliation isn't it so that this must not come only from the prime minister's side?

[Answer] Well...Regardless of what is expected of me, I think that there should be a gesture on the part of the prime minister, definitely so.

[Question] What can be expected of you in this respect?

[Answer] The motion reads: Unqualified adherence to certain interpretations of policy, but the interpretation of policy was coupled to a statement which had been issued, and not every phrase and word of that statement is acceptable to me.

[Question] Do you want to comment on reports that sharp words were exchanged between you and the prime minister at the caucus?

[Answer] No, I don't think there were many sharp words, but the atmosphere was very tense.

Call for Unity

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Press Interview with Prime Minister P.W. Botha]

[Text] Windhoek--Yesterday Prime Minister P.W. Botha made a strong appeal to all South Afrikaners to unite and to support him and his government in the effort to resolve all the serious problems of southern Africa.

The prime minister arrived in Windhoek yesterday with two of his ministers: Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan, along with a senior delegation of officials and officers, for an important 2 day visit.

After a brief statement at the J.G. Strydon Airport concerning the purpose of his visit to the South-West, reporters began to ask questions.

[Question] How are the events at the caucus going to affect the government's policy for the South-West?

[Answer] I cannot see how that can influence the situation. I am the prime minister of the Republic of South Africa. I was this morning, I still am the prime minister and I have the greater majority of the members of parliament behind me.

[Question] Will Ministers Treurnicht and Hartzenberg remain in the cabinet?

[Answer] That is a matter I will consider when I return to Capetown. In the meantime I have more important things to do.

[Question] Are these people still members of the Nationalist Party?

[Answer] The caucus cannot terminate your membership in the Nationalist Party. Yes they are still members.

[Question] Will they remain members?

[Answer] This is a question you should address to them. I have the majority, the overwhelming majority, of the caucus behind me. I will go on ruling and I am calling on all South Afrikaners to unite to help me and give support to my colleagues in our effort to resolve the very serious problems of southern Africa. We are firmly resolved on doing this. (At this Pik Botha and General Malan shouted: "Hear, hear!"

[Question] Do you want to see them stay in the party?

[Answer] I would like to see as many people as possible support my viewpoint and my leadership, but I cannot force people to do so if they are unwilling.

Further on in the course of the conference Mr Botha said that the South African government is ready to start the second phase of the negotiations on the future of the South-West. This is the main purpose of his visit to this country.

His visit is regarded of critical importance for the international negotiations and also for the internal development.

Appeal to Right Wingers

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 21

[Text] Prime Minister P.W. Botha has appealed to the 22 Nationalist members of parliament, who voted against the motion of confidence in him and his leadership, to seriously reconsider their positions during the next 8 days. If they return to the party they will be treated without any grudge.

Mr Botha brought this out in the open during a press conference immediately following the dramatic caucus meeting which lasted 3 hours.

He said that the caucus conducted a long discussion on the purported differences in the ranks of the Nationalist Party. Various members of the cabinet and of parliament took part in the debate and on several occasions Mr Botha came out with a rejoinder to their statements; He also answered other questions.

Thanks

After the addresses Senior Minister and Leader of Parliament, Fanie Botha, introduced a motion. It stated that the caucus expresses its confidence in,

and unqualified support for, the prime minister and chief executive of the Nationalist Party and in his leadership and interpretation of the policy of the Nationalist Party.

Mr Botha said that 100 members voted in favor of the motion, 22 against with one abstention.

"After the motion I expressed my thanks to the caucus for the confidence which it placed on me and for the right it gave me as chief executive to interpret policy."

"I emphasize once more that with respect to any constitutional matter I will give a hearing to the Nationalist Party's congress and if necessary I will consult the country by way of a referendum or referendums."

He added that no constitutional proposals are now before the government and that with respect to this matter a report by the Presidential Council is being awaited.

Appeal

"I intend to follow the path as set out in my statement of a few days ago."

Mr Botha said that towards the end of the meeting he appealed to the members who had voted against the motion to reconsider their position in the next 8 days and to return to the ranks of the party.

Serious

They were elected as Nationalists and he can assure them that the doors are open to them for returning to the Nationalist Party. If they return they will be treated as full members and there will be no grudges. If they fail to return then the party and the caucus will have to take disciplinary measures against them.

Mr Botha said that those who voted against the motion have created a serious situation. They will have to submit to the majority's decision.

In answer to a question Mr Botha said that Dr Andries Treurnicht walked away before the voting.

Correspondence Preceding Rightists'Revolt

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 21

[Text] The exchange of letters between Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Transvaal leader of the Nationalist Party, and Dr Jan Grobler, chief information official of the party, which occasioned the squabble in the Nationalist Party was made available to DIE BURGER yesterday evening by Dr Grobler.

Dr Grobler did this after Dr Treurnicht stated at a press conference yesterday afternoon: "I have no ojbection to the letter being made public, because in my estimation it is an entirely innocent letter in which I told Dr Grobler that I was not altogether pleased with a certain sentence in the issue of NAT 80's unless it were qualified."

On 8 February Dr Treurnicht wrote the following letter in his own handwriting:

Esteemed Colleague

I have taken another look at the most recent NAT 80's and it is very neatly and interestingly arranged. Thanks especially for the insertion of the article on civil service. There is, however, a stance assumed there which has far reaching implications and I think you must look at it again. I am referring to the stance assumed there to the effect that it is logical that in a country there can be no more than one government. That, I think, needs some qualification.

The deduction which can be made from that is that we should have only one government, that it should be a mixed one, that therefore it will have colored and Indian ministers who will be co-governing over me and all whites, etc, etc. This is an entirely unacceptable thought.

Please consider qualifying this in the next issue of NAT 80's, because as it now stands we will not be able to sell it.

Greetings! A.P. Treurnicht.

On 15 February Dr Grobler replied as follows:

Esteemed Dr Treurnicht

Many thanks for your friendly and valued letter of a few days ago, especially for your friendliness and positive notations regarding the latest NAT 80's. Coming from you as an old editor (KERKBODE AND HOOFSTAD) that carries a great deal of meaning. It was a privilege to have carried the item on civil service, because I see that as a prerogative, but also as my task, especially in giving support to ministers (who, through circumstances beyond their control, must stand on the firing line) and in carrying to the public a positive image of them. Nobody can deny that you are handling with care a difficult task which is, at the same time, extremely sensitive. More power to you.

You also referred briefly to the stance I took, namely, that it is simply logical that there cannot be more than one government within a country and then you proceeded to draw certain deductions from that. The stance to which you refer has to do with the question of sovereignty of government over a certain territory. As I understand the 1977 constitutional plan there cannot be any question of unlimited exclusive white sovereignty over the Republic of South Africa. To be sure the proposition to the effect that ministers who deal with domains which are "common" are bound to come into play with each others "parliament" over and over again, is quite clear. To assume that ministers who cover "common" grounds are forever to be exclusively white

seems to me to be an erroneous interpretation of the plan. This is also in conflict with the idea of the Council of Cabinets.

I would really appreciate in getting from you a brief interpretation on the particular points of the -77 proposals so as to clarify any obscurities . . . also with the recent viewpoint of the prime minister with respect to the coloreds. I am just as desirous as you are in coming up with a model which we can sell to all the population groups that come under the plan, namely, the Asiatics and the coloreds.

With respect and appreciation. Jan Grobler (MP)

P.S. I would also appreciate your viewpoint on the thinking that we must at all costs take in the 2.5 million coloreds as a block with the whites in order to expand our own power basis and not deliver them to the "black power" position.

Absences Noted in Caucus

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Altogether 123 Nationalist Party members of parliament were present yesterday at the caucus meeting in which 22 of them voted against a motion of confidence in the prime minister and one of them abstained.

The party's caucus consists of 142 MPs; therefore 19 MPs failed to attend the caucus meeting. Among them was the speaker, Mr Hannes du Toit, the MP for Vryburg. The speaker traditionally attends only the first and last caucus meetings of a parliamentary session.

Mr Hans Schoeman, the MP for Noordrand, is the chairman of the caucus. However, he could not attend yesterday's meeting because he had to undergo a heart condition operation in a Johannesburg hospital.

Normally it would have been Hans Ungerer, the MP for Sasolburg, to act as chairman for him; however, Mr Ungerer was out of town and it was Frank le Roux, the deputy speaker and the MP for Brakpan, who chaired yesterday's eventful meeting. He happens to be one of the 22 people who voted against the motion of confidence.

Two Others

Mr Con Botha, MP for Umlazi, had previously given notice that he would be a little late, because he first had to attend an auction. Then, earlier, his wife Leonore was involved in an auto accident and this was the cause for his being too late for the meeting.

Besides Mr Ungerer there were two other Free State MPs who were absent yesterday. They are: Jan van der Berg, MP for Ladybrand, and Daantije Scott, MP for Winburg. In accordance with parliamentary custom both have been paired off and they were not in Capetown all week long.

DIE BURGER was told that there is nothing sinister with respect to the absence of the three Free State MPs. They had been paired off and had signed an apology for the chairman of the caucus for yesterday's absence, doing so in good time.

Opened a New Tractor Plant

Political circles are accepting the fact that the three Free State MPs would have in any case voted in favor of the motion of confidence in the prime minister.

Sarel Hayward, the deputy minister for agriculture and fishing and the MP for Graaff-Reinet, was at Neigel yesterday where he opened a new tractor plant. Thus he too was not present at the caucus meeting.

Others who were also absent were Mr Koos Lloyd (of Roodeplaat), Hans Rabie (Worcester), Gert Kotze (Malmabury), Piet Pretorius (Maraisburg), Ferdinand van Heerden (De Aar) and Willa Hefer (Standerton).

Mr Flip Olivier, the MP for Fauresmith is the member of Parliament who abstained.

Transvalers Side with Treurnicht

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Of the 22 Nationalist members of parliament who yesterday refused to vote in favor of a motion of confidence in Prime Minister P. W. Botha and his leadership 20 of them are from Transvaal and two from the Cape Province.

One Free Stater, Mr Flip Olivier, abstained. The Natal Nationalist MPs closed ranks unanimously behind the prime minister.

A large number of senior members of Parliament are among the objectors. Two of them are ministers: Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Transvaal leader of the party, and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg. Mr Frank le Roux, deputy speaker and chairman of the committee, as well as MP for Brakpan, and Mr Thomas Langley, deputy chairman of the committee and MP for Waterkloof, also voted against the motion.

The two from the Cape Province are Jan Hoon, the MP for Kuruman, and Dirk Poggenpoel, MP for Beauford West. Three of the Nationalist Party's whips also figure in the group. They are Hoon, Daan van der Merwe, the MP for Rissik, and Willie van der Merwe, MP for Meyerton.

The complete list of objectors, with the names of their constituencies in parentheses, is as follows:

Dr Andries Treurnicht (Waterber), Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (Lichtenburg), Jan van Zyl (Sunniside), Dr Willie Snyman (Pietersburg), Ben Wilkens (Ventersdorp), Thomas Langley (Waterkloof), Dan van der Merwe (Rissik) Frank le Roux (Brakpan), Sporie van Rensburg (Rosettenville), Dr Boy Geldenhuis

(Randfontein), S. P. Barnard (Langlaagte), Willie van der Merwe (Meyerton), Karel Swanepoel (Gezina), Casper Uys (Barberton), Hannes Visagie (Nigel), Willie Lemmer (Schweizer-Renerke), Dr Frans van Staden (Koedoesport), Mrs Bessie Scholtz (Germiston District), Louis Theunissen (Transvaal appointee), John Hoon (Kuruman), Dirk Poggenpoel (Beauford West) and Koos van der Merwe (Jeppe).

Rebels Seek Party Control

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] There is a possibility that the 20 Transvaal members of parliament, who refused to support Prime Minister P. W. Botha in a motion of confidence, will try to gain control over the Transvaal Nationalist Party if they should make their break with the party final.

Only two Cape Province MPs voted against the motion.

A decision has already been made for convening the main directorate of the Transvaal Nationalist Party and the meeting has already been scheduled for Saturday.

Moreover it is within the prerogative of the main directorate to convene a special congress of the Transvaal Nationalist Party.

Yesterday politicians pointedout the implications of this to DIE BURGER, though these may simply be theoretical. In the event that such a congress is convened then a motion of confidence in Dr Andries Treurnicht and the 21 other MPs who also voted against the motion yesterday may be introduced and passed.

Untenable

That will mean the Dr Treurnicht will be the leader of the Transvaal Nationalist Party and that the party-organization, machinery and funds will be at his disposal.

The Nationalist Party is organized on a federal basis and therefore such a situation will be untenable. That will also mean that Dr Treurnicht and the Transvaal Nationalist Party will be left out of the federal system.

Outside

The implication will then be that this group will be sitting in parliament as the Transvaal Nationalist Party in opposition to the Nationalist Party.

Moreover the 47 Transvaal MPs who supported the prime minister yesterday will not be counted as members of the Nationalist Party in Transvaal and they will thus find themselves technically outside of the Transvaal Nationalist Party.

But in parliament they will, however, be regarded as Nationalist Party MPs. They will then have to be included in the Nationalist Party on a federal basis in the rest of the country.

Fence Sitter, Rebels Comment

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 21

[Text] Flip Olivier, the MP for Fauresmith and the only member of parliament who abstained from voting in yesterday's eventful caucus meeting, still refuses to say what his viewpoint is.

Yesterday he made the following statement to DIE BURGER: "I believe that colorlessness or the lack of courage to express oneself in accordance with one's convictions may never be a part of an honest politician."

"There must be no doubt that I have definite and strong convictions with respect to certain points of policy in South African politics. I will make my viewpoints known within a week in a clear and frank manner."

Jan Hoon, the MP for Kuruman and one of the 22 members of parliament who yesterday voted against a motion of confidence in the prime minister, has this comment for DIE BURGER: "I made a promise to my electors that if I find problems in the Nationalist Party I will discuss the matter with them and create the opportunity of doing so."

This will take place at the earliest possible opportunity.

Dr Boy Geldenhuis, the MP for Randfontein and also one of the 22 MPs, said that he has a mandate from his electors. "I interpret that to mean that I cannot give approval to a possible interpretation of Nationalist Party policy in the sense that it would constitute power sharing . . . either healthy or unhealthy."

He hopes to discuss things with his executive committee on Monday evening and he added: "I am in their hands."

Karel Swanepoel, yet another member of the 22 MPs and the MP for Gezina, said that a motion of confidence in the prime minister would be no problem for him. However, the motion which was introduced in the caucus yesterday had another element which was unacceptable to him.

Mixed Feelings of Council Members

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Three of the five Pretorian Provincial Council's members, whose team mates in the parliament voted against the motion of confidence in Prime Minister P. W. Botha, did not wish to assume a stand on this matter yesterday. The other two members of the provincial council were not available for their comments.

Strong support in favor of Mr Botha's policy statement was expressed by four other Pretorian members of the provincial council.

Pier Grobler (Roodeplaat) let it be known without hesitation that he supports Mr Botha unqualifiedly. Ben Nortman (Pretoria-Central) said that he has always been a P.W. Botha man, while Hannes Hattingh (Verwoerdburg) made it known that he stands by the Nationalist Party's policy as interpreted by the prime minister.

Jakie Kruger (Rissik), whose MP, Daan van der Merwe, voted against the motion yesterday, was one of the members of the provincial council who "first wants to know what goes on" before he makes any comments. "It wouldn't make any sense to react simply on the basis of reports." This is what Kruger said. He will come up with his point of view as soon as he has complete information on this matter.

Reason

Steyn van der Spuy (Wtaerkloof), a team-mate of Tom Langley, did not wish to say anything yesterday.

F.W. Morkel (Koedoespoort), whose MP, Dr Frans van Staden, voted against Mr Botha, did not wish to say whether he supports his MP. "If ever there was a time to let reason speak instead of sentimentality that time is now. We must remain calm." This is what he had to say.

B.D.T. Boshoff of Sunnyside and chairman of the provincial council could not be found, but his MP is Jan van Zyl, a Treurnicht supporter.

Leaders

Mr M.F. Reinecke (Gezina), a former party official, could not be reached for a comment either, but his MP, Mr Karel Swanepoel, voted against the motion yesterday.

L.J. Fourie (Innesdal) did not wish to make any comments saying that party "leaders" must be consulted first.

Fanie Schoeman (Pretoria-East), the leader of the Nationalist Party in the provincial council, could not be reached for a comment.

Progressive Federal Party Reaction

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 21

[Text] Johannesburg--Yesterday official opposition leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said that the unity of the Nationalist Party has been destroyed and South African politics have entered a "totally new" era.

Dr Slabbert, who arrived early yesterday evening to address a municipal election meeting in support of the Progressive Federal Party, made some comments on the Nationalist Party's caucus meeting in Capetown yesterday where 22 Nationalist Party MPs voted against a motion of confidence in Prime Minister P.W. Botha.

"It appears as though the votes of no confidence in the prime minister clearly marks the split in the Nationalist Party. Whatever happened today is irrevocable." South African politics have now entered a totally new era and the effects of future developments will have a profound influence on the future course of South African politics." This was Dr Slabbert's comment.

In answer to the question as to whether the leader of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal, Dr Andries Treurnicht, is actually planning a right wing splinter of the ruling party Dr Slabbert said: "He has not yet given a clear indication of the direction he is taking."

When he was asked whether the Progressive Federal Party would be willing to enter into an agreement with the New Republican Party so that the Progressives can remain as the official opposition if Dr Treurnicht and his followers were to decide to secede, Dr Slabbert replied: "No not at any price. We will have to see what happens."

Labor Party Reaction

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 21

[Text] Johannesburg--Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labor Party, in commenting on the latest developments in the Nationalist Party, yesterday stated that the opportunity has presented itself for Prime Minister P.W. Botha to move immediately and actually in the direction of reform.

"The prime minister has a clear mandate in the sense that more than 80 percent of the caucus supports him. Along with the great number of people who support reform Mr Botha will be getting far more support than he can now lose."

He went on to say: "I would like to see the prime minister present his views clearly on the question of power sharing and power division. Division of power is unacceptable to the Labor Party."

"However I believe that Mr Botha will be able to realize his ideals audaciously and full of confidence with the necessary perserverance. We hope he will move in a clear direction which will point to reform."

National Conservative Party Reaction

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 18

[Text] The National Conservative Party will not tolerate any form of political power sharing with the coloreds, according to a statement made by its leader Connie Mulder last evening.

Commenting on the Nationalist Party split of yesterday Dr Mulder said that there is no such thing as a healthy power sharing.

"The white parliament must in all circumstances remain white and sovereign. The Party also states that it is willing to collaborate with other parties and groups which are dedicated to the smother of the Botha-government's leftist inclinations."

Council Supports Botha

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, at a special caucus meeting of the Cape Province's Provincial Council, the Nationalist Party there expressed its unanimous confidence in Prime Minister P.W. Botha as leader of the Nationalist Party and also subscribed to the prime minister's right to interpret party policy.

Strength

The 44 members of the caucus reconfirmed once again their loyalty to Mr Botha as leader of the Nationalist Party.

Pietie Loubser, the Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Cape Province's Provincial Council, made a statement at the end of the caucus meeting and said that the caucus also indetifies itself unanimously with the interpretation which Mr Botha has attached to the controversial front page article in NAT 80's. In the article Dr Jan Grobler, chief information official of the Nationalist Party and the editor of NAT 80's, stated that it is logical to say that there can be only one government in the country.

The caucus of this Nationalist party's provincial council also prayed for strength for the prime minister for the road which he has undertaken and assured him of its unanimous loyalty.

Support from Deputies

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text] The deputy chairmen of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal issued a statement last evening disassociating themselves from Dr Treurnicht's revolt against Prime Minister P.W. Botha. Dr Treurnicht is their provincial party leader.

In their statement the three deputy chairmen: Fanie Botha (minister of manpower), F.W. de Klerk (minister of minerals and energy affairs) and Hendrik Schoeman (minister of transportation), said that they "find it regrettable that Dr Treurnicht tried, in a subtle manner, to create the wrong impression about the actual point of dispute in yesterday morning's Nationalist Party caucus meeting."

"Creating the impression of profound differences of principle was unnecessary and against the interests of the Nationalist Party."

"Dr Treurnicht stated that he and those who voted against the motion of confidence in the prime minister are respecting certain political viewpoints and consequently he suggested that the prime minister and the other 101 (cabinet members, deputy ministers and MPs) who actually supported the motion are deviating from established Nationalist Party policy."

But this is an unfair and unreasonable suggestion and is based on the erroneous interpretation of what took place in the caucus and of what the prime minister stated.

"The actual basic problem with which we are dealing is the refusal of Dr Treurnicht and of the MPs involved to give unqualified support to the prime minister as chief executive of the Nationalist Party and to recognize the prime minister's role as the final interpreter of Nationalist Party policy with final responsibility to the Nationalist Party."

"We call upon the Nationalists of Transvaal to remain calm and to offer an opportunity to the appointed controlling bodies to discuss the matter in a peaceful atmosphere."

"Our purpose shall be to insure loyalty to the Nationalist Party's chosen chief executive through such deliberations and thus serve the best interests of the Nationalist Party and of South Africa." This is how the statement read.

Johannesburg City Council Support

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Johannesburg--There appeared to be very strong support for Prime Minister P.W. Botha yesterday among Nationalist Party candidates in the city council elections in Johannesburg when they expressed themselves in favor of Botha's concept of power sharing and his efforts at bringing about better relations.

Carel Venter, the Nationalist Party leader in the city council gave his full support to Mr Botha and said: "I maintain my party's viewpoint. I will either stand or fall with it, but I will not deviate from it."

One of the city council's candidate (a sitting council member) said: "Perhaps Dr Andries Treurnicht has no knowledge of third level administration and therefore he has not given thought to the decisive elections contest going on in Johannesburg."

The Nationalist Party caucus will be meeting this evening at 9 o'clock for discussing the events in Capetown. Mr Venter said that following the meeting a statement will be issued presenting the viewpoints of the city council candidates.

Election

Personally he simply wants to say that he is a nationalist and a contender in the elections as a Nationalist candidate. He associates himself with the party leaders and accepts the responsibility which this entails.

Deputy Mayor Danie van Zyl said that due to the serious disposition with which his party has tackled the election he is sure that "the Nationalist Party can yet cut through this knot."

In Randburg Nationalist Party team leader Ernst Pienaar, the chairman of the city council's executive committee, said that at the municipal level his party is fighting for the interest of Randburg and politics on a national level is of secondary importance.

The Nationalist Party's policy in Randburg is that in all respects the town is the party's first priority. "If any Nationalist Party candidate has a contrasting view he must, in his personal capacity, get in touch with the media." This is what Mr Pienaar said.

Hilmer Kruger, a young candidate from the thickly populated section of the city, says that he supports Botha's initiative to the fullest and regrets the actions of Dr Treurnicht and of those MPs who have voted against the idea of co-responsibility, especially because of Botha's desire to improve relations.

Kruger said: "The Nationalist Party does not need this kind of a party split at this juncture."

Piet Grobler, a candidate and one of the old guards said: "I am sticking with P.W. Botha. I cannot support the others. Dr Treurnicht is always a trouble-maker and always at the wrong time."

Ernst Fabel, a candidate in one of Johannesburg's southern districts, said that Dr Treurnicht has played right into the hands of the Progressive Federal Party. "This blunder has been made at the most inappropriate moment. He has ignored Johannesburg."

Policy

Johan Fick had strong condemnation for this and said: "This is not the time for brotherly disputes in South Africa."

Willie van Rensburg, also a candidate in one of the southern districts, is of the opinion that these events will have an influence on the undecided vote in the city. He said that the policy of the Nationalist Party has not yet changed. He supports the principles of the policy.

Support from Queenstown District

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 21

[Text] A motion of full confidence in the Nationalist Party and in the prime minister, P.W. Botha, and especially in Mr Botha's leadership in the application of party policy, was accepted unanimously yesterday at a meeting of the Nationalist Party's Stutterheim District Council in the Queenstown electorate. Mr Dawid van Onselen is the chairman of the district council.

Orange Free State Support

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] "Crises affect the marrow of any leader...so does the present crisis." This was the statement made yesterday by Dr Nak van der Merwe, the Free State's leader of the Nationalist Party speaking on yesterday's events at the weekly Nationalist Party caucus meeting.

Van der Merwe said: "However, the choice for me is very clear. I am unqualifiably behind the prime minister and the Nationalist Party."

Support from Minister Schoeman

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Johannesburg--"Prime Minister P.W. Botha must stick to his guns and must not allow himself to be intimidated and must continue on with his policy, because he is on the right track." This is what Ban Schoeman, the well-known former minister, said here yesterday.

Mr Schoeman was commenting on yesterday's Capetown events when at a caucus meeting of the Nationalist Party 22 members of parliament voted against a motion of confidence in the prime minister.

Mr Schoeman said: "This is regrettable, because I support the direction which the prime minister is following. The time has come for us to give the prime minister our full support and for us to close ranks. His task is difficult enough."

He said that the 22 members of parliament have committed an error. "They must return to the party, use their reason and stand by the prime minister."

He said that he does not think that the events point to a swing to the right on the part of the voters.

Support from Natal Members

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Owen Horwood, minister of finances and Natal leader of the Nationalist Party told DIE BURGER yesterday that he is very proud of the Natal Nationalist Party members of parliament who unanimously supported the prime minister.

Mr Horwood said that he entertains great expectations for the Nationalist Party in Natal.

"I myself am solidly behind the prime minister. The Nationalist Party is strong and solid. We now know exactly where we stand. The time has come for every Nationalist to put aside trifles. If this is done the Nationalist Party will become even stronger to the good of South Africa."

U.S. Observing South Africa

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Washington--The United States government is watching the political events in South Africa with interest and it is "taking cognizance that the matter which is now being debated entails a movement in the direction of a broader participation in politics by means of power sharing."

The viewpoint of the United States State Department is that the Reagan Administration has stated on several occasions that a process of change is going on in South Africa and that the government of Mr P.W. Botha has committed itself to such a process. It is not the task of the United States to prescribe solutions for South Africa's domestic problems, according to the State Department's view.

7964
CSO: 4701/34

SPLIT IN GOVERNMENT RUMORED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

AN MP said yesterday rumours were circulating about "divisions" in the government.

"There is a popular rumour that the Cabinet is divided into factions," Mr. S.M. Dlamini said. "These divisions, I understand, are so serious that, if our politics was any other way than what it is, we would have experienced what has just happened in South Africa," he said, in an obvious reference to the split in the Nationalist Party in South Africa.

"One hears that there is faction under this priest and that under some other person," he said.

At this stage the Deputy Minister in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office Prince Bhekimpi stood up and said: "Where did you get all that from? Anyway you are speaking out of order. We are speaking about the appropriation of monies here, not the things you are saying."

Another MP Mr. E.P. Mamba, stood up on a point of order while Prince Bhekimpi was speaking and said: "I think the honourable member is perfectly in order and within his rights."

The Speaker ruled that Mr. Dlamini was in order and within his rights, but said he had to support his allegations with facts.

"I dare say that if we have been doing things the way we are doing now, we wouldn't have lasted this long. I am well experienced as an MP, Mr. Dlamini said. "As a politician I have a right to find out from the Prime Minister what is going on in this place."

He further accused Cabinet Ministers of setting a bad example among civil servants were running their own businesses during working hours because they copy the example set by their ministers. "They must set a good example," he said.

"If it means coming to work and leaving on time, then they must do so," he said. "Why are so many Ministers not here now? If I phoned their offices would I find them?" he asked.

He also commented on the recent dismissal of a permanent secretary. "Its the first time I have seen it done. Why are the others who are doing all sorts of things not sacked. Don't tell me that they are all clean and clear."

CSO: 4700/933

REPORTAGE ON ERMELO MEETING ON KANGWANE

Black Cultural Alliance

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Nonceba Gumede]

[Text]

MEMBERS of the Black Cultural Alliance of South Africa are meeting in Ermelo and will end their discussions tomorrow with a rally at which the Ka-Ngwane homeland unification issue with Swaziland will be discussed.

The alliance, which is headed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as chairman, includes the Inkatha National Movement of Kwa-Zulu, Inyandza National Movement of Ka-Ngwane and the Coloured Labour Party of South Africa.

The Chief Minister of Ka-Ngwane, Mr Nganani Enos Mabuza, said in a telephone interview that the proposed incorporation of Ka-Ngwane into Swaziland would feature prominently during the discussions at the Ermelo meeting.

Asked why he kept talking about the issue of incorporation when others spoke of border adjustments, Mr Mabuza said the South African Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J.G. Wentzel, told him about incorporation on December 1 last year.

"The question of border adjustments is to dodge the issue because the main aim behind the talks is actually incorporation," Mr Mabuza said.

He said the Ka-Ngwane issue would be discussed at length at the rally tomorrow with everyone given a chance to speak out.

He declined to give further details about the meeting saying more information could be given by the chairman of the Alliance, Chief Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu.

On the expulsion of Chief Ngomane and Chief Mdluli from being members of their Regional authorities and the Ka-Ngwane Legislative Assembly, Mr Mabuza said the two chiefs were "expelled by their Regional Authorities and the Assembly and not by him or his Cabinet."

"I and my Cabinet had nothing to do with that. If they have anything to say to that, it should be directed to the bodies concerned", he said.

Asked why he was against what the South African Government seem to be in agreement with the request of His Majesty, King Sobhuza II, about border adjustment. Mr Mabuza said he and his followers wanted nothing more than good relations with Swaziland.

"The dispute arose when they wanted us to agree to have incorporation and we felt that it was irrelevant and unconstitutional," he added. He denied that he and his followers and the Ka-Ngwane Parliament were enemies of Swaziland as alleged by his opponents.

Meanwhile the leader of the Ka-Ngwane pro-unification group, Mr David Lukhele, has accused Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of continued support of Mr Mabuza and his subsequent involvement in the Ngwavuma refugee dilemma.

He said Chief Buthelezi was responsible for the creation of the Ngwavuma Refugee camp of the Mngomezulu people in eastern Swaziland.

He said that Chief Buthelezi wanted to create the same situation in the Ka-Ngwane homeland.

Gatsha Attack

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

THE Black Alliance of South Africa has bitterly condemned Swaziland and South Africa for their stand on the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

The alliance held a convention in Ermelo at the weekend, which was attended by, among others, South African homeland leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu. The alliance comprises a number of homeland leaders in South Africa.

KaNgwane's homeland leader, Mr Enos Mabuza, used the platform provided by the convention to seek support from the alliance through Chief Gatsha and others.

At the end of the conference, a strongly-worded resolution condemning Swaziland and South Africa for their stand of the incorporation of KaNgwane was passed.

A mass rally was held at Ermelo Stadium yesterday at which Mr Mabuza gave a long impassioned speech and appealed to the alliance and his fellow Swazis in the Republic, who turned up in their thousands, for support.

Chief Gatsha also attacked Swaziland for what he called it's expansionist motives. In his speech, Mr Mabuza stated that, throughout negotiations with South Africa, he and his colleagues were brought under the impression that it was the Swaziland government which initiated the talks on the proposed incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

"We were also made to understand that it was Swaziland which had told the South African government to refuse the granting of self governing status to KaNgwane as this would thwart the incorporation initiatives," he said.

A recent statement by the Swaziland government which appeared in The Times of Swaziland, Mr Mabuza said, had come to the KaNgwane people as a surprise.

"Welcome as the statement might seem, we remain sceptical because in essence, the statement might be a tactical move on Swaziland's part to play down the issue and avoid censure by the Organisation of African Unity," he said.

Contrast

The statement, the said, had come as a surprise to KaNgwane because it was in sharp contrast with the facts and information at his homeland's disposal.

The Swaziland government statement denied that Swaziland and South Africa have held any talks on unification or incorporation of any area of the Republic of South Africa into Swaziland "as stated in some press media."

The statement also pointed out that the sole purpose of the talks between the two countries were to negotiate a mutually acceptable formula for border and boundary adjustment in order to settle amicably a long outstanding issue.

Mr Mabuza said the arrogant attitude and irresponsible statements by Swaziland representatives, "whom we regard as leaders who should know better, have contributed enormously to the deterioration of KaNgwane's relationship with Swaziland.

"We have in the past done everything possible to foster and maintain the best of relations with that country. We, however, refuse to allow our cultural ties with Swaziland to be exploited in order to enhance and give credibility to an internationally unacceptable political ideology, while depriving us of our rights as citizens of this country (South Africa)."

He told the rally that should Swaziland persist on pressurising South Africa to incorporate KaNgwane, her actions would be interpreted as nothing more than the promotion of an expansionist policy.

Nxumalo Speaks Out on Talks

THE term incorporation has never been used in the present land talks between Swaziland and South Africa.

Swaziland is seeking the inification of the Swazi people as requested many times by Swazis in the disputed areas in the Republic.

King Sobhuza's roving ambassador, Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo, has disclosed that the Swazis in the disputed areas made their request in petitions addressed to King Sobhuza II and Pretoria.

Dr. Nxumalo, who was reacting to remarks made by KaNgwane's Chief Minister, Mr. Enos Mabuza, last week, said if Mr. Mabuza wanted to see proof of his people's true wishes, he should read for himself the petitions by the Swazis in his area in 1978.

Dr. Nxumalo said, after the boundary adjustments have been made, those

Swazis living in the affected areas who do not wish to live under King Sobhuza will be free to leave.

"Those opposed to the unification of the Swazis under the kingship of His Majesty King Sobhuza II will have to seek other places to live from Pretoria," said Dr. Nxumalo. "If Mr. Mabuza feels he has a solution for such people he should come up with it now instead of twisting my words to suit his own motives."

He explained that the drawing of Swaziland's boundaries had never been completed before independence. "Nevertheless, there is clear evidence both by way of beacons denoting historical sites of Swazi royal kraals as well as properly documented proof that the areas claimed by Swaziland which now happen to include the part called KaNgwane were, and still remain Swazi territory."

CSO: 4700/933

NGWENYA JOINS FIGHT AGAINST INCORPORATION OF KANGWANE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

PI'd former Swaziland opposition MP, Bhekithemba Ngwenya, has joined the campaign fighting the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

Well placed political sources in KaNgwane said Ngwenya has been seen at political meetings with the homeland leader, Mr. Enos Mabuza.

He addressed a political meeting in Barberton in January and spoke against incorporation.

According to the sources, the meeting was organised by Mr. Mabuza, who is rallying support for his opposition to the incorporation of Swazi-occupied territory in the Republic.

A Minister in Mr. Mabuza's legislative assembly said Ngwenya could not attend the rally in Ermelo last Sunday because he was "indisposed."

Elections

Mr. Ngwenya was declared a foreigner by a special tribunal after he had won a seat in the Swaziland Parliament in the 1972 general elections under the now defunct Independence Constitution.

He was a member of the now banned opposition party. He petitioned the High Court and the tribunal's decision was nullified.

Mr. Ngwenya's politics were socialist-oriented while he was in Swaziland. It is not clear whether he is brushing shoulders with Bantustan leaders because he has changed his mind about apartheid or whether he is doing it to punish Swaziland for deporting him. He was not available for comment.

Saga

It is understood that Mabuza is using a number of other South African Swazi who were deported from Swaziland in his campaign.

Other developments in the KaNgwane saga:

The former Director for Education in Swaziland, Mr. S.S. Mahlalela, is now a senior official in the homeland department of education. It is understood that he is being groomed for Minister of Educationa. Mr. Mahlalela attended a conference of the Black Alliance of South Africa in Ermelo recently. He is now a pro-Mabuza activist.

The conference was hostile to Swaziland. It consists of a group of homeland leaders consisting among others of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, coloured and Indian leaders. The Coloured and Indian leaders represent a minority of their people, because the majority of coloured and Indians reject the system under which they are working.

Chief Buthelezi reacted angrily when a South African journalist suggested that the alliance was a debating society. He said "people who think like that need their heads examined and called him an activist journalist.

At the end of the conference, a resolution was passed alleging that pro-incorporation KaNgwane politicians, Mr. David Lukhele, had made malicious and libellous statements against Buthelezi and Mabuza. Lukhele is alleged to have accused Chief Buthelezi of influencing Mabuza to oppose incorporation.

It is stated that Buthelezi and Mabuza have allied themselves to oppose incorporation of KaNgwane and some areas KwaZulu being claimed on historical grounds.

CSO: 4700/933

BUTHELEZI-MABUZA DEAL ON KANGWANE CLAIMED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Mar 82 p 8

[Article by James Dlamini: "Homelands' Marriage of Convenience"]

[Text]

IT is now clear that homeland leaders Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulud and Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane have intered into a political marriage of convinience.

Mabuza, desperate to hang on to power in KaNgwane is waging a war of words against Swaziland's claim to KaNgwane. He is looking for allies and support from all possible sources. Buthelezi is also clinging onto land being claimed by Swaziland.

Swaziland has refused to discuss the matter with Buthelezi and Mabuza has not been approached on this issue. Realising they are on the same boat, it seems they have decided to rub shoulders, despite the fact that KaNgwane itself has once sought the same land in Zululand to be included in the Swazi homeland.

In fact, Mabuza's opposition is said to have suggested that Mabuza was Buthelezi's puppet. KaNgwane sources also say Buthelezi prefers Mabuza because he is not pressing on with claims to a strip of land around the Ngwavuma area and further deep into KwaZulu.

Their argument is the same. It is namely that if South Africa incorporates KaNgwane and the strip of land in Zululand into Swaziland then it must incorporat Gazankulu to Mozambique, Bophutatswana to Botswana, Venda to Zimbabwe etcetera.

They further argue that boundaries in Africa are legally accepted as they are, with disregard to ethnicism and with no regard to whether or not they were abitrarily drawn.

But pro-unification KaNgwane elements say, according to their understanding of these boundary principles, refer to land taken by conquests, or which were found unoccupied.

The homelands mentioned by Buthelezi and Mabuza, namely Gazankulu, Bopotatswana Venda and others were taken by conquests and are covered by such concepts.

Conquests

KaNgwane and the areas claimed by Swaziland were not taken by conquests, it is argued. Pongola, Ngwavuma and the whole stretch of land occupied in Zululand was Swazi territory, while Natal was governed by the British by virtue of conquest. The Swazi Kings at the time had the defence strategy of allocating land to a strong tribe between Swaziland and a warlike tribe.

This was so that when the war-like tribes tried to unvade Swaziland, troops would have been exhausted by the time they made their way through.

The Swazis were eager to avoid Zulu incursions while the Boers wanted to build a port at Kosie Bay. The British got the news that the Swazis were negotiating with the Boers. The British were not happy about this as they wanted the Boers to use British port facilities as this provided them with revenue.

The British decided to occupy this area and that way, the deal was baked. In the Eastern Transvaal, the land was loaned to Boer farmers for sheep grazing. This meant that the Boers could give the land back as anything loaned can be returned. It is then argued that the case of KaNgwane and Pongola cannot be equated with the other homeland areas.

When I asked chief Buthelezi how he would feel

if his colleague, Mabuza demanded that area for KaNgwane as Lukhele had done, he seemed to be taken by surprise and tactically avoided the question, obviously worried about Mabuza's reaction. Mabuza who was sitting next to Chief Buthelezi raised eyebrows and seemed to be keen to hear Buthelezi's answer.

Buthelezi started wise cracking to avoid questions. Each time he was asked a tricky question and the delegates realised he wanted to avoid it they would boo and shout support after he had made any sketchy answer.

Another unsatisfactory answer he gave was when he was asked if he had any historical claim to this area. He said: "Dingane bones are in this area." The history books which have not yet been challeged state clearly that King Dingane of the Zulus died as a fugitive in Swaziland after his armies had been defeated. Swazis stabbed him to death in Swaziland, according to history.

It is obvious that he didn't have anything to say because he must have read some Zulu history, especially about such a famous King as Dingane.

Chief Buthelezi said at first the Swaziland Government co-operated with him to discuss the matter. But then, he said a delegation comprising among others Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo and Velaphi Dlamini approached him to inform that they were laying a claim over the Tembe and other areas

"We had a meeting with Koonhorf in Cape Town and a subsequent date was made for further discussions," Chief Buthelezi said. "But the next time I came, Koonhorf told me that the Swazi delegation was not prepared to discuss anything with me because they did not recognise me," Chief Buthelezi said.

NOTE: Hundreds of Matsenjwa and Mngomezulu refugees in Ndzevane and Lubuli fled from this disputed area to Swaziland. They claim that they were ill treated by Chief Buthelezi's men for identifying themselves with Swaziland and refusing to be taught Zulu customs.

CSO: 4700/933

INDUSTRY MINISTER ON CREATION OF MORE JOBS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

MORE than 3,000 jobs will be created with the establishment of about 40 companies expected soon.

According to Minister of Industry and Commerce, Prince Nqaba in a prepared speech read by Principal Secretary, Mr. Percy Magomezulu, the Minister said negotiations were at an advanced stage with potential investors.

Prince Nqaba was speaking at the farewell function in honour of outgoing member of the German technical assistance scheme, Dr. Karl Altgayer, held at the Yen Sonn Hotel recently.

He said he was pleased that through the National Industrial Development Corporation's project division, headed by Dr. Altgayer, a 70 percent level of the planned jobs to be created in the country had already been achieved.

"This is encouraging," he said.

He added that he expected the balance of 30 percent to be achieved by the end of the Development Plan next year.

"Job creation can be achieved through a vigorous, systematic and co-ordinated campaign to solicit investors from outside Swaziland," said the Minister.

He urged the NIDCS to pursue other alternatives in addition to existing ones to create more jobs. He said:

"Included here must be investment promotion campaigns, faster decision making in providing facilities to enable manufacturing operations to commence."

Prince Nqaba thanked the West German government for providing E1,700,000 to the NIDCS for the extension and expansion of the technical co-operation agreement.

"For this, we are indeed most grateful and is a demonstration that the West German government is still prepared to assist us to grow and needless to say that we, would not want to see anything disturbing our very warm relationship," he said.

CSO: 4700/933

SPANISH AUTO FIRM TO OPEN FACTORY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Charity Tshabalal]

[Text]

SPAIN is to establish a truck manufacturering plant in Swaziland to produce both for local consumption and export to African countries."

The leader of the delegation from Spain is Swaziland's Consular General to Spain, Mr. Rafael Cacas Ortega, said.

The Spanish trade mission currently in Swaziland, to look into possible ways of investing in the Kingdom, held discussions with the Deputy Prime Minister, Ben Nsibandze, Minister for Commerce Industry Mines and Tourism, PRINCE Nqaba, NIDCS, Economic Planning and Statistics and Tibiyo TakaNgwane.

Mr. Rafael Cacas Ortega said, "Spanish and South Americans, wants to find out for themselves, how they can invest their money fruitfully, in the country. His delegation included Bankers, miners and industrialists.

The trade mission's visit was a follow up, to the Deputy Prime Minister's visit to Spain in 1980, during which he invited Spanish and South American investors to Swaziland with the aim of creating job opportunities and training of local people in the industry.

During an interview, Mr. Casa Ortega said, they have already identified places where the Spanish could invest in the country. He said these were in the mining and agricultural projects.

The Consul General also said Spain was interested in financing other projects in the country, aimed at developing Swaziland into a

developing Swaziland into an economical viable state.

He said his delegation was happy to work in close consultation with people like, Deputy Director for Geological Survey and Mines, Prince Khuzulwandle who has been helpful to the mission.

CSO: 4700/933

UNION ACCUSES EXPATRIOTS OF 'PLOT'

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

EXPATRIATES have formed an organisation to oppose localisation of posts. They are understood to be drafting a letter to the government asking that Swazis should not be promoted, but should remain in the lowest levels of employment.

These and many other allegations have been made by the Swaziland Bank Workers Union.

In a statement, the union has set out in detail their feelings and views on five major areas of employment and the government policies affecting them.

The areas are: localisation, racial discrimination, equal pay for equal work, localisation of posts and the issue of work permits.

The union expresses "deep concern" that there are people who are not at all clear about the policy of localisation.

It says there has been a concerted effort by employers to recruit young and inexperienced expatriates from Zimbabwe, Mauritius and the Far East.

"Workers of this country expect and deserve protection from their own government from such dangerous exploitation," it says. "As workers, we are determined not to involve ourselves in politics, but this is on a clear understanding that those who are involved in politics will look into out interest and give us the necessary protection."

The union alleges that certain highly placed Swazi public officers have become tools by which expatriates have set themselves to achieve economic domination in both the employment and business sectors.

"We would, therefore, wish to know if government has decided to change the policy that was clearly stated and accepted by workers at independence, and has been clearly restated by the present Deputy Prime Minister? the statement asks.

The union says racial discrimination is common when it comes to pay. They contest that there are salary scales reserved for white expatriates and salary scales for Swazis. "This problem is perpetrated by the present system where posts are never advertised where it is felt such posts could attract either a Swazi or white expatriate. When advertisements are published, salary scales are never published and in this way, businesses and companies ensure that when a white expatriate is appointed, the scale reserved for whites is given to them. But should a Swazi, who is qualified, become available, then a lower scale reserved for Swazis or Africans is used."

An appeal is made by the union to the government to take appropriate action and to exercise strict control in the issue of work permits to ensure that these are issued only where there are no nationals available for such jobs.

"A situation where this country is used as a dumping ground for foreigners who cannot work in their own countries must be stopped."

The union criticises the domination by Portuguese of the motor and garage industries and that "we find it extremely unexplainable the situation where there is at this stage of development, not a single professionally qualified accountant in this country."

The union feels the training of accountants is the responsibility of the operating firms and asks government to ensure that a stop is made on the importation of foreigners to do this job.

In their statement, the union deplores what they call "the recent closure of wholesale shops," in which government has participation through the NIDCS. "What did the local directors of Metro Cash and Carry do to avert the closure we witnessed a few weeks ago? Absolutely nothing.

CSO: 4700/933

DETAILS OF BUDGET DEBATE REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

AN MP yesterday warned: "Lets kill all the mice before they finish all the money we have."

"These money-eating mice are making us poorer everyday," Mr. A.S.V. Dlamini said. "I have a solution: Parliament should go all out and kill all of them. Unless we do this, all our funds will continue disappearing and foreign aid donors will be scared off."

He was commenting on the Minister of Finance's appropriation Bill.

"In his budget speech, the Minister talks of E35 million to come from international aid sources. Does he realise that these people are becoming reluctant to give us their money because of our mice," he said. "People don't want to give their money to mice," he added.

Former Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Zonke Khumalo, once told the King that money in the Tisuka Taka Ngwane Fund had been eaten by mice.

Freak

In a freak case, before Parliamentary proceedings started, the clerk at table read a report by a technician who stated that the recording system had broken down on Tuesday...because some electrical wiring had been eaten by mice!

The House burst out laughing because of the reference to mice.

The Speaker said: "Mice again! These horrible creatures, they just eat up everything".

Points raised during the proceedings:

Mr. E.P. Mamba criticised ministers for not reporting progress on projects. "We release funds for projects, but the ministries just go to sleep," he said. "You hear ministries complaining of lack of funds. We release funds, and when it is their turn to report, they never do it," he said.

"I support the honourable member, who said he will not support the capital expenditure. If I were a Minister I would realise that as a politician, my main responsibility is to the people and make sure that they see me successfully completing my projects," he said. "Don't just sit around and say the boys are working."

He demanded that the Budget should be debated after the public accounts committee had scrutinised the Auditor General's Report. He also suggested that the budgeting system should be changed in order to meet priorities instead of indulging in projects which are irrelevent to national aspirations.

"If you go asking people one by one in the streets about some

government projects you will find they don't like them", he added.

Warning

"I want to sound this warning: Unless the ministers go back to their offices and meet their collective responsibility the ship is going to sink," he said.

Another MP, Mr. D.M. Shongwe, said the country's raw materials were providing jobs for other people in the processing industry in foreign countries. He said processing industries should be started locally to reduce unemployment.

CSO: 4700/933

SENATORS REJECT SOUTH AFRICAN FUNDED SILOS BILL

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

A BILL seeking to authorise the Minister of Finance, Mr. James Simelane, to borrow E1.7 million from South Africa has been thrown out of the Senate.

The Senators voted seven against and five in favour.

Three of the five who voted in favour were Cabinet Ministers which means only two independent MPs supported the Bill. The Minister said the money was to be borrowed from the South African Development Corporation.

The Minister said the money was needed to build strategic maize silos. The intention, he said, was to build silos in strategic centres in the country for emergency food shortages such as in times of famine and political turmoil.

The Bill was passed by the House of Assembly last month after much controversial debate. The Senators said if the Minister wanted to borrow money he must do so from other sources and not from South Africa. The Senators also argued that the country did not produce enough maize to justify the construction of silos.

The Bill still stands one last chance of becoming law. Procedurally, when a money bill has been passed by the House of Assembly and thrown out of the Senate, it is taken to the King for scrutiny after seven days.

CSO: 4700/933

PARLIAMENTARIANS CALL FOR PAY EQUALIZATION

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

TWO Members of Parliament yesterday warned: "Close the pay gap or there will be trouble."

The MPs said the pay gap between the low and higher income groups in the public service was too high and unacceptable to the public.

They warned that such imbalances in salaries created resentments among the people. "You are dividing the people," Mr. S.M. Dlamini warned the government.

He said salaries should be restructured to close this gap. He was commenting on the Minister of Finance's 1982-83 budget. In the budget it is revealed that E20 million is allocation for pay rises in the civil service.

"If the lowest paid are to get say five per cent, the middle group should get three per cent and the highly paid two or even one per cent," Mr. Dlamini said.

"The Minister spoke of pay reviews for civil servants; I wonder how genuine this is," another MP, Prince Maquba asked. "Usually when there are pay rises, it is the top people who benefit from this and the lowly paid hardly get anything.

"My concern is that when the people in the government speak of pay rises, they usually mean pay rises for themselves," the Prince added. "They get the lion's share."

"Twenty per cent of a meagre salary is nothing, but 20 per cent of E1,000 is a lot of money," he said. He pointed out that the cost of living for the lowest paid group went up by 30 per cent and for the highly paid by only 18 per cent.

"This E20 million should be fairly distributed," he said.

Mr. S.M. Dlamini also criticised the Minister of Finance Mr. James Simelane for expecting parliament to debate his capital budget before the parliamentary public accounts committee scrutinises the Auditor General's Report.

"I am not prepared to debate capital expenditure unless the Minister makes a convincing explanations. I am only going to debate recurrent expenditure. I am also not going to support your budget," Mr. Dlamini said.

Mr. Dlamini also complained that parliament, from time to time released funds for organisations like the NIDCS, but there were no explanations on how these funds were utilised.

"I want to know what happened to the funds we released to develop an agricultural project at Makhobeni, because up to now I can't see anything being developed in that area," he said. "We were told a tin mine was to be opened at Sinceni, a hotel was to be built in Pigg's Peak, but up to now we don't see anything," he said.

"Large stretches of land have been bought, but to my dismay, they are not being developed.

"We have not been told of new big companies opening up to provide new jobs. What is the Minister of Industry doing. Is he stopping companies from opening or something?" he asked.

Another MP, Mr. E.P. Mamba suggested that recurrent expenditure could be so high because government was releasing salaries to pay people who have long left the public service.

CSO: 4700/933

PM SETS UP JOINT DEVELOPMENT BODY

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Mandla Magagula]

[Text] **THE Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, has made a major break-through by bringing the Government and Tibiyo Taka Ngwane to co-operate in the development of the country in order to avoid duplication of activities.**

Last week, the Prime Minister called and chaired a meeting of representatives from his Government and Tibiyo, of which he is chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The meeting formed a joint steering committee to work on a study of the Usushwana, Usutu and Ngwavuma river basins to explore what agricultural projects could be undertaken there.

It also formed a working committee chaired by Mr Goshe Szokolay, chairman of the Simunye to monitor the day to day activities of the consultants working on the study and ensure that the terms of reference are adhered to.

The Prime Minister addressed a joint meeting of the two sides in Mbabane and told them that they should co-ordinate their efforts to avoid duplication while working on development projects, the Acting Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr John Mngomezulu, said yesterday.

A conflict of interests came to light when Government wanted to get a foreign loan for consultants to undertake the study of the Usushwana, Usutu and Ngwavuma river basins, only to find that Tibiyo had already commissioned Tate and Lyle to do the work from its own funds.

Tibiyo's argument was that seeing that they were using funds from within the country, it was not necessary for Government to borrow money from outside for the same project, informed sources said.

Prince Mabandla then stepped in and formed the 12-man steering committee, consisting of six members from each side under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary for Economic Planning and Statistics, Mr Vusi Sikhondze.

The members from Government are Mr Ray Strydom, Principal Secretary for Finance, Mr Arthur Khoza, Principal Secretary for Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mr Percy Mngomezulu, Principal Secretary for Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Mr Mordecai Khumalo, Principal Secretary for Home Affairs and Mr Gilbert Mabila, Principal Secretary for Works, Power and Communications.

Tibiyo is represented by Mr Sipho Dlamini, General Manager, Mr Goshe Szokolay, Mr Frank Kockott, Mr David Mtetwa, Project Manager, Mr Robert Friedlander, Legal Adviser, and Mr John Ranger, Simunye General Manager.

The study involves the three rivers and their tributaries and its aim is to determine the potential of each of the basins to establish irrigation schemes.

The study will also determine what crops can be produced in those basins.

It had been agreed that Tate and Lyle should go ahead with the study and they had already started their work, the sources said.

Observers believe the coming together of Governme-

nt and the national organisation will speed up the development of the country as there will be no more duplication of activities by the two sides.

It is also generally believed that a successful conclusion of the study will go a long way in helping to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, which has evaded the country since independence almost 12 years ago.

Observers believe the prime Minister's achievement in bringing together his Government and Tibiyo will go a long way to improve relations between the two sides.

CSO: 4700/933

TANZANIAN, BURUNDIAN PARTIES PLEDGE INCREASED COOPERATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text]

TANZANIA's Chama Cha Mapinduzi and Burundi's UPRONA have pledged increased co-operation and exchange of information and experiences in order to bring about mass development in the two countries.

The pledge was made in Dar es Salaam yesterday during the last round of consultations between senior CCM officials and those of the visiting UPRONA delegation which ended its seven-day stay in Tanzania yesterday. The Burundi team is expected to leave for home today.

The CCM Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, who led a six-man team to the talks, emphasised the exchange of information and experiences in order to foster mass development.

In this way, he said, the peoples of the two countries could learn more from each other and added: "They could identify the problems they faced and evaluate the progress made."

Ndugu Mwakawago told the visitors that since Tanzania was going through a difficult economic period, CCM was doing all it could to increase production, especially of food and cash crops.

He said CCM was currently implementing one of its major programmes — the National Economic Survival Programme (NESP)—approved last year. NESP's objectives are the production of enough food crops and boosting the country's foreign exchange resources by selling more abroad.

The UPRONA Secretary-General, Ndugu Emile Mwaroha, said the existing co-operation between the two parties should be strengthened and added that fraternity would enable the two countries to solve some of their problems which were mainly economic.

On UPRONA's immediate tasks, he said the Party was stressing the establishment of co-operatives and bolstering rural development. He added Burundi had embarked on a villagisation programme and said Tanzania's experience in this area would immensely benefit his country.

The Burundi delegation called on the CCM Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, and the Vice-Chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, in Pemba yesterday.

During their one-week stay in the country, the UPRONA leaders visited Lindi and Mtwara regions to inspect various projects undertaken by people in villages and CCM's efforts in rural development.

CSO: 4700/929

NATION WILL RATIFY RFTA AGREEMENT BY END OF MONTH

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Elizabeth Marealle]

[Text] TANZANIA will ratify the agreement to establish a Ruvuma Free Trade Association (RFTA) between Tanzania and Mozambique by the end of this month, Trade Minister, Ali Mchumo, told *Shihata* over the weekend.

Speaking on the outcome of a two-day session of the sub-commission of the Tanzania-Mozambique Joint Commission for economic Cooperation held in the city last week, he said Trade Ministers from the two countries urged the two governments to hasten exchange of instruments of ratification.

He said the agreement to set up RFTA signed by Trade Ministers of the two countries during the sub commission meeting held in Maputo, Mozambique in November last year seeks to create a free trade area as an integral part of the Association.

The association is intended to promote economic development in the area by expanding trade through reduction and progressive elimination of tariff barriers in goods to be traded between the two countries.

Ndugu Mchumo said the Sub-Commission meeting in Dar es Salaam instructed importing and exporting firms involved in the common import and export policies to meet to finalise their discussion as soon as possible.

The common import policy would involve bulky purchase of cereals, fertilizer and industrial chemicals while the two countries would export in bulk — tea, timber, cashewnut and sisal.

On selling tea under the proposed common export policy, he said international broking firms have been invited to inspect tea auctioning facilities in Maputo, Nacala, Mozambique and Dar es Salaam, and recommended those to be used by both.

Ndugu Mchumo said the Sub Commission meeting in Dar es Salaam instructed Mozambique to invite Zaire and Malawi while Tanzania was instructed to invite Rwanda and Burundi to utilise the common facility after receiving the broking firms proposals.

He further said the Sub Commission has directed banking officials, followed by central bank governors of the two countries to meet in order to review past payment arrangements and to reconcile last year's trade balance.

The meeting also agreed to ensure that a large precentage of goods traded between the two countries should be moved on "our national shipping lines as far as possible".

Among other things the RFTA treaty requires member states to cooperate fully in promoting trade and coordinating their economic plans particularly in the industrial sector.

It requires member states to

conclude annual trade protocols determining the types, qualities and value of the products to exchange between them during that year.

The Agreement which comes into force on the day the two government ratify it stipulates that after five years member states shall determine the effect of tariff reduction and after another five years external tariff would no longer be imposed.

The Sub Commission also reviewed and signed the report on the implementation of the 1981 annual trade protocol and later on instructed trade officials to analyse the trade performance and work out details on this year's trade protocol.

Tanzania exports to Mozambique items like textiles, aluminium sheets, cocoa, beans and hoes while Mozambique sells to Tanzania goods like welding electrodes, tyres, tubes and sewing machines.

Trade between Tanzania and Mozambique has grown steadily since 1978 when the trade agreement was signed between them in August 1978 despite economic constraints facing them.

In 1978 Tanzania exported goods worth 107.767 million/- and imported items worth 37.832 million/- while in 1979 trade figures were 128.095 million/- in exports and 16.678 million/- in imports.

Imports in 1980 amounted to 21.877 million/- and export were 139.956 million/- and last year the volume of trade for both countries was expected to level at 150 million/-.

CSO: 4700/929

SUDECO TAKING MEASURES TO FILL VACANT POSTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] THE Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO) is taking measures to fill the posts left vacant by officials who have been retired, dismissed or forced to resign during the past four months, a senior official of the corporation said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The official told *Shihata* that SUDECO had at the moment eleven vacant posts to fill to reduce a heavy workload now being shouldered by some of the corporation's staff.

The vacant places are that of a general manager (one post), SUDECO secretary (one post), marketing director (one post) depot manager (one post), insurance officer (one), stores officer (one) and store keepers (five).

He said the corporation was working closely with the parent ministry of agriculture on the issue. "We are working very hard to inject new blood into the corporation to ensure more efficient services to the people".

He added that the corporation had already advertised the vacant posts in the local press but declined to mention the number of applications they had received so far for each post.

The post of general manager and corporation secretary fell vacant in October last year after former general manager, A. D. Munthali and Corporation Secretary William Kijugo were retired in the public interest.

That of the marketing director was vacated early last month, by Ndugu S. F. Urio who resigned after a parliamentary probe committee found him implicated in malpractices in the corporation.

Former depot manager, A. Simba and his assistant Ndugu T.E. Sawe were dismissed recently for alleged malpractices. Also dismissed were five store keepers, Alois Kasimili, Moshi Kambi, Asharae Mtambulio, Raphael Marandu and Rwebangila and an import and export official A. Mashotu. Those whose services were terminated include S.L. Christopher, an insurance official and S.P. Renson, a distribution manager. Another official J.A. Mwamatandala was demoted.

CSO: 4700/929

TANZANIA, MOZAMBIQUE AGREE ON TRADE PROTOCOL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA and Mozambique have agreed on a trade protocol under which a number of commodities will be exchanged between the two countries this year and have also agreed to intensify efforts to expand trade in other items not covered by the protocol.

The Acting Commissioner for Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Trade, Ndugu A.A. Abbas, said yesterday in Dar es Salaam that under the protocol, Tanzania will export to Mozambique aluminium sheets and circles, cocoa beans and hoes.

She will import from her southern neighbour welding electrodes, tyres and tubes and sewing machines.

The agreement to sell goods to each other under the protocol and to strengthen existing trade ties between the two countries was reached during a week-long meeting of officials from the two countries. The meeting ended in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

"In addition to exchanging goods listed in the protocol, the two countries have agreed to intensify efforts to expand trade in other items not covered by the protocol but which either of them may be in need of", Ndugu Abbas said.

He explained that the protocol was only a manifestation of the trade between the two countries but there were no boundaries to trade between them.

Officials of the two countries met in Dar es Salaam as the task force on trade of the Tanzania-Mozambique Sub-commission on trade. They reviewed implementation of an earlier protocol signed in 1981 before working out on the 1982 one.

Tanzania's Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, and the Mozambican Minister for Foreign Trade, Ndugu Salomao Manguwambe signed the implementation report for the 1981 protocol in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday.

The acting commissioner for external trade said during the talks Tanzania mentioned the items she wanted to buy from Mozambique but which were not in the protocol such as paraffin cookers, viscose fibres and some other goods. Mozambique on the other hand said the goods availability would have to be ascertained before saying whether they could export them to Tanzania.

Ndugu Abbas said Tanzania told the Mozambican delegation that she should sell enamel copper wire, fish nets, crates for soft drinks, timber products, steel drums and enamel ware.

The Mozambican side said they would have to confirm back home first whether there were possibilities of ordering these items.

CSO: 4700/929

MINISTER STRESSES CONSOLIDATION OF EXISTING MINES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Tanzania has identified location of her mineral wealth and the major task facing the Ministry of Minerals is to mobilise funds and equipment to exploit them, the Minister, Ndugu Jackson Makwetta, said in Dar es Salaam on Thursday.

He added, however, that his ministry would concentrate on consolidating existing mines instead of embarking on new projects which would overstretch the meagre financial resources available.

Speaking at a farewell party in honour of outgoing minister John Malecela, who takes up the Communications and Transport portfolio, Ndugu Makwetta said the government would, however, continue to encourage willing investers to develop the field.

"We are lucky in that we already know where our important mineral deposits area. What remains is exploitation, but we don't have the necessary equipment..... It takes money to make money in minerals."

Earlier, Ndugu Malecela explained that development of the minerals sector called for integrated efforts by virtually all sectors especially the transport sector.

He said his ministry was working out plans to ferry phosphates from the Minjingu mines in Hanang District, Arusha Region, which start operation later this year.

The Minister pointed out that the Ministry of minerals, formed a year ago, had laid the foundation for the development of the minerals sector and urged further efforts "to restore the prominence of this sector in the national development."

In their message, employees of the ministry who organised the party lauded Ndugu Malecela's contribution as minister, pointing out that several important projects took off during his term in office.

They cited the opening of the Buckreef gold mine in Geita District, Mwanza Region, the Minjingu phosphate mine in Arusha and the Songwe-Kiwira, Ilima and Mchuchuma coal mines as indicative of the minister's contribution.

FRENCH CGT, JUWATA ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Excerpt]

THE French Workers Confederation (C.G.T.) and the Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) yesterday called for increased cooperation between workers of the capitalist and developing countries to struggle against exploitation by transnational corporations.

The call was made at the end of a five-day official visit to Tanzania by the CGT delegation led by Confederal Secretary of CGT Ndugu Pierre Gensous.

The two unions further agreed to strengthen information exchange as a step towards enhancing bilateral relations.

In a joint statement they pledged to uphold the principles of non-interference and mutual respect and also supported the principles of self-determination without foreign interference.

Both parties supported the United Nations resolution 435 as a basis for the independence of Namibia and called on the boer regime and the so-called western Contact Group to implement it so that Namibia could gain independence this year.

Continual support for national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere was reaffirmed with a resolution to continue to muster support for putting an end to apartheid in South Africa.

They also called for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in all negotiations towards attaining the right of Palestinians to a free and independence state.

The trade unionists also emphasized that the Indian Ocean be left zone free of military rivalry and agreed that the use of Diego Garcia as a military base is an escalation of aggressive policy.

They pledged to continue to advocate for peace and security in the world and to work effortlessly towards a just and more equitable world economic situation.

The CGT delegation which leaves Dar es Salaam this morning invited a JUWATA official to the CGT's 41st Congress in June this year, and the invitation was accepted.

CSO: 4700/929

CERTIFICATE AWARD CEREMONY FOR YOUTHS COMPLETING JKU SCHEDULED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Ally Saleh]

[Text] SOME 850 youths who completed their one-year compulsory service with Jeshi la Kujenga Uchumi (JKU) will be awarded their certificates today at a ceremony at Kama Camp.

A JKU official said yesterday that this would be the seventh batch to complete JKU course since it was created and the fourth since the service was made compulsory.

The guest of honour at today's pass-out parade will be the Zanzibar Urban and West Party Secretary, Ndugu Swahiri Silima, who will also present the certificates.

Another 240 youths who completed the same course received their certificates in Pemba on Friday during a ceremony at Maani Camp in Pandani.

The next intake of 2,000 Form Three and Form Four leavers is expected to enter various camps on March 8.

The official said JKU had already notified all of those concerned with the call-up.

He also said for the first time 132 Form Six leavers would be admitted to the camps.

JKU, he added, was communicating with the Isles' Ministry of Education so as to get the names of the Isles university graduates eligible for JKU service.

The official warned that stern measures would be taken against those evading the call-up.

The camps which the school leavers join for an initial three-month basic military training are Upenja and Bambi in Zanzibar, and Chambani in Pemba after which the youths are posted to Machui, Kama, Dunga and Cheju in Zanzibar and Maani in Pemba where they do production work.

CSO: 4700/929

ZANZIBAR TO SEND SHIPS TO MADAGASCAR FOR REPAIRS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Ali Saleh]

[Text]

THE Zanzibar Government is planning to send her steamers for repairs to the Diego Soares dry dock in Malagasy instead of sending them to Mombasa, Kenya.

This was revealed by the Director of Planning and Administration in the Zanzibar Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ndugu Sheha Mohamed when talking to newsmen yesterday.

He said the Isles government had learnt that the Diego Soares dry dock had modern facilities and that it was more efficient than the Mombasa one.

He said that the Zanzibar Shipping Agency General Manager, Ndugu Humphrey Shaibu, was expected to leave here soon for Malagasy to finalise arrangements with the Malagasy authorities.

He said Ndugu Shaibu was expected to sign a contract on behalf of the Isles government binding the agency and the Malagasy counterparts.

To start with, if all goes well, the first ships to be sent to Malagasy for their annual repairs will be *mv Maendeleo* and *mv Mapinduzi*, both passenger ships, and oil tanker *mv Ukombozi*.

Plans were underway, he said, to look for another dry dock of international standard along the east coast where Zanzibar would send her other ships; *mv Africa* and an oil tanker *mv Uhuru*.

On the Mombasa dry dock, he said it was somehow overcrowded and causing delays.

Zanzibar has been sending her ships to the Mombasa dry dock for several years and one of the government-owned ships *mv Jamhuri* was undergoing repairs there now.

It is now more than five months since the ship was sent there for repairs, and it was not yet back, according to Ndugu Mohamed who remarked: "We cannot afford to let our ships stay that long at a dry dock".

Ndugu Mohamed has commended crew members of the *mv Mapinduzi* who repaired the ship's generator, saving over 400,000/- in foreign currency.

CSO: 4700/929

EEC TO FINANCE PROGRAM TO REPAIR TRUCKS, BUSSES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] TENDERS for the supply of vehicle components, spare parts and raw materials for body construction will be floated next month under a rehabilitation programme involving 1,300 trucks and buses financed by a 112 million/- European Economic Community (EEC) grant.

The Chairman and Managing Director of the National Transport Corporation (NTC) which will supervise implementation of the project, Ndugu Melkizedeck Sanare, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the tenders would be awarded on June 30.

He added that delivery would be completed two months later and that the entire project was scheduled for completion 18 months after advertising the tenders.

The project involves rehabilitation of 600 trucks and buses for some 20 public institutions and the Ministry of Works and the construction of bodies on 700 chasis delayed by the shortage of imported raw materials.

The programme is expected to inject into the national transport capacity an addition of over 12,000 tonnes benefiting mainly trucking departments in the agricultural, industrial and transport sectors.

In a statement after a joint meeting between the NTC, EEC and project beneficiaries held in the city, Ndugu Sanare explained that the components and materials would be sold at "relatively cheaper prices" because they would be exempted from custom duty and tax.

The body construction raw materials would be sold to body building firms at normal market prices, he said, adding that the revenues would be credited to a special account operated by NTC and which would be utilized for projects in the road transport sector.

Ndugu Sanare told the meeting that the components to be imported from the EEC, Africa, Carribean and Pacific (ACP) countries and Zimbabwe would include complete new engines to be sold to beneficiaries in exchange for the old ones.

He explained that arrangements were being made to embark on a second phase of the rehabilitation project which would involve reconditioning of some of the old engines.

He said the beneficiaries in collaboration with the NTC and vehicle franchise dealers will identify the vehicles to be rehabilitated which should be operational but have broken down for lack of components and other parts.

The vehicles should be five to 10-tonners of EEC origin (Fiat, Leyland/Albion and Mercedes Benz makes) and

must be five years old or less, he explained.

The EEC delegate in Tanzania, Mr. Benno Haffner, told the meeting that the project was intended to supplement government efforts in developing transport capacity and not as a substitute of national plans.

He explained that the EEC would employ a monitoring team for the project to ensure that the laid down terms were implemented. Particular care would be taken to ascertain that the new engines were installed intact without being cannibalised, he added.

Mr. Haffner said the outcome of the project which he described as a "test programme" would determine further EEC assistance in the country's transport sector.

Some 68 million/- of the grant will be spent on importation of vehicle components and related parts, 22.4 million/- on raw materials for construction of bodies and the remaining 21.6million/- on contingencies.

Under the grant, manufacturers of the imported parts and their local agents would provide skilled mechanics to assist with the component installation. Ndugu Sanare said in the statement that some of the vehicles would be rehabilitated at the workshop of beneficiaries and others at dealers' workshops.

The project beneficiaries include the National Bus Service (Kamata), Usafiri Dar es Salaam (UDA), National Milling Corporation, tea and cotton authorities, Tanzania Wood Industry, General Agricultural Products Export Corporation, Regional Transport Companies and the Board of Internal Trade.

Others are the Tanzania Wood Industry, Tanzania Breweries Limited, Tanzania Railways Corporation, Sugar Development Corporation, Zambia, Tanzania Road Services. Dar es Salaam City Council, National Cold Chains Operations and the Ministry of Works.

Mwananchi Engineering and Contracting Company, Coast Region Transport Co-operative Society, Tanzania Electric Supply Company and the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation are also listed under the programme.

CSO: 4700/929

PARTY SECRETARY CLARIFIES CCM CONSTITUTION ON RENTING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

PARTY members who rent some of the rooms in houses they own and live in will not be put to task for violating the Party constitution, the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, clarified in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

But, he said, a Party member or leader who builds another house for renting be violating the CCM Constitution and would not be excused.

Ndugu Mwakawago said: "A person who builds more than one house for the purpose of earning money through renting or any other commercial purpose is not with us. This fellow builds houses in several places purely for business. He does not aim at helping the houseless either.

Ndugu Mwakawago was closing a seminar for members of the Dar es Salaam Regional Party Executive Committee at the Adult Education Centre.

He called for the formation of ideological discussion groups which will meet regularly to discuss issues at hand. Such groups would accord Party members, in particular, opportunities to express their views and learn from others.

He said issues arising out of the seminar and those which need clarification should be sent to the headquarters for action.

He called on the districts and regions to arrange similar seminars at branch level.

He said the Party Guidelines should be extensively discussed. "It (Mwongozo) has many concepts which cannot be discussed in one or two days," he said.

He said, for example, the concept of criticism and self-criticism was easy to talk about but difficult to put into practice without first grasping its theory.

He said in order for people to understand the new changes in the Party constitution, the CCM electoral procedures and the National Economic Survival Programme (NESP), they had to be very conversant with the Party Guidelines.

CSO: 4700/929

MBEYA CEMENT PLANT TO START PRODUCTION IN JUNE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] THE Mbeya cement factory is expected to start production this June when the new Mbeya power station will be generating 10 megawatts of electricity instead of the present less than one megawatt.

The Managing Director of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO), Ndugu L.S. Mosha, told the *"Daily News"* yesterday that the power currently supplied to the factory was not meant for running the plant but for essential services.

He said the cement factory should have started production by now had it not been for the delay of the new Mbeya power station project which was about a yeasand a half behind schedule.

He explained that the project was delayed because of non-availability of local materials particularly cement and steel. He added that there were also some serious construction problems but declined further details.

Ndugu Mosha said that the plant alone needed 7.5 megawatts of electricity when operating at full capacity.

However, he said, the first of the six generators of the new Mbeya power station estimated to cost 110m/- is expected to be commissioned on March 30, this year, with the generating capacity of 2.5megawatts.

Ndugu Mosha said two more generators of 2.5 megawatts each will be commissioned this May and by the end of June another generator of 2.5 megawatts would be installed bringing to 10MW the total power output.

The managing director said that another two generators of three megawatts each will be installed in August by TANESCO bringing power output at the new station to 16 MW.

He said that the machinery for the project was procured through grants and suppliers' credit from Finland and United Kingdom.

Meanwhile, a *Shihata* dispatch, from Mbeya has said the cement factory whose construction was completed early last year was running losses of up to 24m/- every month due to delays in starting production because of an acute power shortage currently hitting Mbeya.

CSO: 4700/929

SHUTDOWN SUGAR FACTORY RESUMES PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Ally Saleh]

[Excerpt]

THE state-owned Mahonda sugar factory which grounded to a halt slightly over a year ago resumed production yesterday.

An official of the factory, Ndugu Mohammed Ngasama, said that the factory technicians had succeeded to repair the defective machines after acquiring the spare parts from abroad.

He said the factory had ordered its spares long ago but there was communication break-down somewhere. "The battle was very hard but we have won at last" he said confidently.

The factory, Ndugu Ngasama elaborated now aims at producing 600 tons of sugar a day instead of the previous 400 tons.

He, however, declined comment on the extent of loss incurred during the one-year closure of the factory.

The closure of the factory had forced the administration to lay off 1000 workers both in the factory and in the sugar plantation.

The resumption of sugar production and the projected output would alleviate the present sugar shortages in the Isles.

However the factory will be under one month trial programme before normal production resumes for commercial purposes.

The rate of sugar output will also affect the liquor and perfume production by two-fold, Ndugu Ngasama said.

The factory produces a range of liquors and perfumes but has found a reasonable external market to earn the Isle foreign currency.

CSO: 4700/929

PAPER MILL CONSTRUCTION ALMOST HALF COMPLETED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

FORTY per cent of the construction work on the Southern Paper and Pulp Mill project has been completed and trial production is scheduled to commence towards the end of next year the Project General Manager Ndugu Juma Omari Lweno has said.

Addressing visiting members of the Parliamentary Finance and Economic Committee, Ndugu Lweno said 50 per cent of the construction equipment had arrived at the site and that all the civil works designs had been completed. The mechanical engineering works design is also near completion, he added.

The Project executed in two phases is expected to start with an output of 60,000 tons of paper per year meeting local demand and leaving ample product for export to neighbouring countries. Tanzania needs some 25,000 tons of paper a year.

Presently all the paper is imported. The Mufindi mill is expected to save the country some 446 million/- per annum in foreign exchange.

The factory is expected to consume 283,000 cubic metres of wood from the Sao Hill forests and 65,000,000 litres of water a day when in production.

Mill site facilities for a labour force of over 1,000 people, include a primary school, a hospital, a bank, a post office and a police station.

The entire project costing (2,500 million/-) is co-financed by the World Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the Kuwait Arab Development Bank, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Nordic Investment Bank, the Swedish International Development Authority KFW of West Germany and the National Development Corporation.

CSO: 4700/929

FRG STUDIES SHOW RICE PROJECT 'NOT FEASIBLE'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Tanga-based Lower Mkomazi project which was to have been turned into a large-scale rice growing irrigation scheme, has been abandoned because it is "technically not feasible."

According to feasibility studies conducted on the area by a Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) consultancy firm, Hydroplan Rodeco and Instrupa, "the soils in the valley are full of saline and have very low rate of percolation that it was not possible to wash off salts through drainage systems."

A statement issued by the Ministry of Agriculture in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the Ministry "has no immediate plans to develop the valley for irrigation farming purposes on account of what the consultants have reported."

Briefing *Shihata* on the decision to drop the project, the Director of Irrigation Division in the Ministry Ndugu H. Mwinyigoha, said it was wrong to cling to something which had been technically proved to be unsuitable.

He said the FRG Government, which funded feasibility studies on the valley through a 16 million/- grant, has expressed its willingness to finance any other project in any area proved to be suitable for development.

The Lower Mkomazi project, in Korogwe District, was first conceived and appraised by a United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) reconnaissance team in 1950.

The project's possible potentiality for agricultural undertaking was revived by an FRG consultancy firm, AHT Consultants, when it conducted feasibility studies for the Tanga Region Master Plan.

Ndugu Mwinyigoha explained that the government's interest on the project was motivated by the successes scored by the Mombo Irrigation Scheme whose results he described as "encouraging."

Meanwhile, the Ministry has thanked the FRG Government and its Agency for the financial assistance she extended to the project.

"Although there have been some technical limitations on this one, we hope other areas can be earmarked in the future for similar co-operation development," Ndugu Mwinyigoha said.

CSO: 4700/929

BRIEFS

CUBAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Tanzania and Cuba yesterday signed an agreement aimed at intensifying the existing co-operation between the two countries in the fields of education, culture and information. The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Culture, Ndugu G. Tibakweitira, signed on behalf of Tanzania while the Cuban Ambassador in Tanzania, Ndugu Oscar Fernandez Padilla signed on behalf of his country, at a short ceremony held in Ndugu Tibakweitira's office. Under the two year agreement covering July this year up to June 1984, the two countries shall exchange educational delegations which will study the type of education provided in their countries so as to enlighten one another when ascertaining scholarships. Ndugu Tibakweitira explained that under a special cultural programme, Cuba, which is highly advanced in music, would despatch to Tanzania two music experts who will teach local musicians [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 28 Feb 82 p 1]

YOUNG PIONEERS' TRAINING HINDERED--The Youth Organisation said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that training of young pioneers in the country was being hindered by lack of premises and facilities. In its message to CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere, the Organisation leaders said despite that Mwalimu was very keen on the issue the Organisation had neither fitting premises nor facilities for training the pioneers during their free time. The message was read by an Assistant Secretary, Ndugu N. Mvanga, during an occasion climaxing the week-long celebrations to mark the 18th Anniversary of the Pioneer Movement in Tanzania, at the State House. Mwalimu was the guest of honour. The Organisation pointed out that the buildings offered by Mwalimu for training and recreation of children have been let to the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDG). "You have been encouraging youth leaders to go and learn from the Democratic Republic of Korea how to develop and take care of the youths. But when they come back they find themselves with neither the premises nor facilities with which to help train the children," Ndugu Mvanga said. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/929

RURAL POLICE FORCE TO BE IMPROVED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Eva Lubwama]

[Text] The government is putting emphasis on the improvement of the quality of the District Administration Police Force. The force will maintain law and order in the rural areas with full responsibility.

Acting under secretary administration, ministry of local government Mr. Francis Mukama said this when he met district administration Police officers in Jinja, Kamuli and Iganga recently.

Mr Mukama said the administration police force derived its existence from the constitution.

Mr Mukama said the police force as stated in the constitution, shall be employed throughout Uganda to prevent and detect crime, apprehend offenders, preserve law and order, protect property and enforce all laws and regulations with which they are directly charged.

He said the same force can be called upon to exercise military duties and shall be entitled to arms.

Mr Mukama said the policy which governs the district administration police forces also spells their ranks and duties.

"Officers of an administration police force shall have the same powers, duties and responsibilities as those of the usual police officers, he said.

He noted that each of the 33 districts has its administration police force except Kampala. He said the Uganda Police is generally urban or sub-urban oriented while administration force was of a rural nature.

Mr Mukama said "the ministry encourages all district administrations to have administration police forces and to recruit personnel to man them.

The government is, therefore, taking steps to quicken the functions of the police force. He pointed out that contacts have been made especially with the ministry of Justice and that of Internal Affairs to enable the police force to attend prosecutors law courses at the Uganda Police Training Institutions.

CSO: 4700/931

FOOD-AID SELF-HELP PROGRAM SEEN GETTING POOR RESULTS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 pp 575-576

[Article: "Dangers of Paying for Work With Food"]

[Text] "SO EXTENSIVELY has the food aid mentality permeated the way of life in Upper Volta that rather than act as an incentive to community improvement, food aid has the opposite effect: it is an assurance that in spite of bad land-use practises that lead to eroded and exhausted soil and marginal harvests, there will be food to eat, there will be food aid."

That quotation from a recent project report, while extreme in its view, must lead us to at least question the validity of the new World Food Programme scheme for Upper Volta, described in *West Africa* (January 25) as "the largest in support of rural development ever to be introduced in West Africa."

The theory behind Food For Work projects is that the food aid will provide an incentive to local groups to undertake community development work. It is assumed by the sponsors that the food supplied will be matched by an equivalent increase in project participation. We must straight away distinguish between types of projects: I am not talking about large-scale road building or other public works, but about community level small scale projects. A starting point for success at this level is that the villagers accept the identified problem as their own, and recognise that the problem will not go away unless they are prepared to tackle it themselves on a permanent basis.

"One of the groups made its expectations of food aid known gradually . . . The other group . . . learnt it would receive no sacks of food, repeated its demand for food several times and each time received the explanation that the project did not give food in exchange for participation in efforts to improve their own village.

"If these demands or expectations of food aid are considered to be a problem to community development in a rural, agriculturally orientated setting, then one obvious solution to the problem should be to distribute the food to those members of the community who have participated in the project. In Upper Volta sacks of food can be easily obtained for distribution to participants in a project like this one.

"However, no food aid was distributed. Observations by the project directrice indicated that the use of food aid as an incentive to farmers to participate in community development work have distorted their conception of the value, long and short term, of the work, and have concomitantly undermined the interest that a farmer usually has in the future of his community. Often, among farmers who have received food aid in the past for participation in community development projects, the overriding concern is with food aid (when and just how much of it will be distributed) rather than with the development work or its effect on their village or their families.

"To a small project these two interests — food aid and rural community development — are mutually exclusive. Interest in one precludes a genuine interest in the other. The solution . . . is to work with the farmers whose interest is not in receiving food for their work, but rather in improving their farms and their village with their work."

This is just one example. There are many others from Upper Volta. There are many others from around the world. One is led to conclude that the food aid distri-

buted to this type of self-help village-based project does not act as an incentive to local participation, but rather that it results in an unwillingness to undertake any more community projects unless food aid is supplied. Thus you run the risk of jeopardising the remarkable initiatives which are already taking place in villages around the country.

Upper Volta is, of course, a country with few natural resources apart from its people, and there is a grain deficit this year as in previous years. But if this means that there is a need for food aid within the community, then would it not be wise to look at alternative methods of distribution? Otherwise you threaten the very village level mobilisation which the Government agrees is the only way in the long term to achieve their priority of food self-sufficiency.

One good example of this level of problem in Upper Volta is that of land management. Heavy rainfall onto poor soil with inadequate or non-existent protection has led to heavy erosion and resultant land degradation. The problem is growing and more and more land is becoming unusable. Until each villager recognises the need to change land use practices in his or her daily life, no amount of foreign aid projects will resolve the issue. Any project must therefore be based around the villagers' desire to solve the problem: such desire does exist and is resulting in large numbers of successful village-level projects in Upper Volta, as your correspondent discovered.

But where does the food aid fit into this?

The project report quoted at the beginning of this article explains what happened in two villages. "At two of the villages that have worked with the project, work aimed at reclaiming a degraded piece of land in the community ended eight to ten months after it began — long before any conclusive results had been seen. But this time there were no longer any hopes on the part of these two village groups of receiving food aid from the project as payment for the work already done and as encouragement to continue the use of run-off systems in the village.

CSO: 4700/930

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT PAY HELD UP--Civil servants received promisory notes instead of salaries last month and the same is to happen at the end of this month. The Ministry of Finance issued a statement explaining the action: "The Treasury has been severely depleted by large sums of money drawn on money orders intended for civil servants who are in fact either dead, sacked or not at work". There would be strict checks on the destination of salary money orders in the future, the Ministry added. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 680]

LIPAD MEMBERS RELEASED--Lipad (the Patriotic League for Development) has announced that its four members arrested January 16 were freed after just under a month in gaol. The arrested men were Philippe Ouedraogo, Yacouba Ouedraogo, Hamidou Coulibaly and Felix Ouedraogo. M. P. Ouedraogo was a former Director General of the Tambao project and an adviser to the Prime Minister. Dr Coulibaly was a former President of a special commission set up to study constitutional matters. M. F. Ouedraogo was Director of the National Printers. The reason for their arrests was given by the Minister of Justice, M. Bema Ouattara as "an administrative enquiry with relation to the editorial direction of the newspaper le Patriote". 2,000 copies of the 22nd issue of le Patriote were seized on the same day as the arrests. The cover of the 22nd issue had a picture of M. Soumane Touré, the Trade Union leader. Inside was a "call to arms" signed by 13 trade unions. M. Touré is the (Absent) leader of the trades union congress, the (suspended) Confédération Syndicale Voltaique. He is sought by the authorities for illegal calls to strike. The ban on strikes has since been rescinded (West Africa, February 22), but M. Touré has been on the run since last November with, the authorities claim, secret documents which could "compromise State security." M. Touré is also Head of the Ougadougou branch of Lipad. Le Patriote is the organ of Lipad and carries social, economic and political analysis. Its circulation (2,000) is almost as large as that of l'Observateur, the independent daily (w,500). [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 680]

CSO: 4700/930

OBSERVER OF ZAIRIAN COMMUNITY IN BRUSSELS REPORTS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 pp 636-637

[Article: "Zaire the Congo and the Belgians"]

[Text] EIGHT AND a half years in Brussels is bound to leave some marks. Readers will bear with me while I work some of them out of my system, from time to time. This week is one of those occasions, beginning with a few thoughts about Zaire. It will surprise no one if I say that you can find out a great deal about Zaire in Brussels. It is not just the shadow of the colonial past (which is often a grim shadow — monuments still exist in the Tervueren Africa Museum, or in the Cinquantenaire Park showing robust women symbolising Belgium bringing "civilisation" to the Congo: ironic relics of a now shattered complacency). There is an important population of Zairois throughout Belgium — a few who settled before independence, others who have married local women, but the majority come under the loose heading of students, which, aside from the bona fide students, covers not only sundry groups of political exiles, but also those sent to watch them.

There are a few exiles in their own right, the most distinguished being former Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond, who has now taken up residence in Rhode St. Genèse, a fashionable suburb in south Brussels, where President Mobutu also reportedly has properties. The Zairois of Brussels, it is said by other Africans, keep somewhat to themselves, hence the area around the *Maison Africaine* (one of the large student hostels), an area of cafes and night-clubs like the Vatican and the Mambo, is sometimes known as Matonge or Bakongo, after *quartiers* of Kinshasa. The original Vatican, incidentally, is a well-known Kinshasa club, named one feels in a moment of inspired satire, possibly after too much communion wine.

Opposition groups were well to the fore at an event I attended shortly before leaving the Belgian capital — the première of a full-length feature documentary film called *Du Zaire au Congo* made by a team of Belgian *cinéastes*. The title of the film ('From Zaire to the Congo') was explained by one of them as being not so much a prophecy, as an attempt to relate the present to the past and to explain the present by the past. The present was clearly put across in the opening sequences of scenes from Kolwezi 1978, using the Shaba affair as an illustration of the continuing parlous state of the country. But the bulk of the film was an excellent montage of old newsreel shots of the years of the Congo crisis, from 1960 to 1965. The story was interspersed with songs by the Gabonese guitarist Pierre Akendengue, based on poems by one of the participants in the panel discussion which followed the film, Zairois academic C. K. Lumuna-Sando. These were intended to give the film a more structured framework by highlighting the moments of tragedy, such as the fall of Lumumba or hollow farce, such as Tshombe's 1964 return from Belgium with a so-called "portfolio" of shares. But the old black and white film could really have been left to speak for itself as in Lumumba's emotion-charged speech in front of King Baudouin on June 30 in Leopoldville. Akendengue is a talented musician, and his work here was good in its own right, but in the context of the film, superfluous. The film also contained a number of cracks, that, had the makers not

been Belgian, might have brought the criticism that it was "anti-Belgian". For example, the heavily ironic saying: "*telle métropole, telle colonie*" (such a metropolis, such a colony, or even, what a metropolis, what a colony), or the drawing from the now notorious 1930s children's book "*Tintin au Congo*", showing the boy hero and his dog descending from an aircraft, with the caption "Welcome Tintin and Milou" rapidly juxtaposed to a shot of Baudouin and his queen also descending from an aircraft.

The old newsreels ranged from the Round Table of 1960 under the chandeliers of Brussels, the pleasure-loving whites of the Congo before the fall, to the violence of the mutiny, the arrival of the United Nations, and the intertwined destinies of Kasavubu, Adoula, Tshombe, Hammarskjold, with Lumumba and his fate towering over the whole 90 minutes. In the discussion afterwards, Lumuna-Sando, taxed with presenting Lumumbist propaganda, said that Lumumba needed no propaganda: the facts spoke for themselves. Certainly, the glimpses of Lumumba in newsreel re-awakened all the old feelings of fascination, shame and sadness at the man's unfulfilled potential. And it is clear that his magic lives on.

It is remarkable that a film plus debate about events of 20 years ago could draw an audience of over 800, including many, many Belgians, who are still clearly disturbed and uneasy at the Belgian responsibility, both in colonising and de-colonising, the Congo. There was only muted mention in the film of Mobutu, and the discussion hardly touched on the present, apart from a short statement by a representative of Amnesty International as to why Zaire was a cause of priority concern for them at the moment. The stands of the different movements in the foyer of the hall where the film was shown more than made up for the gap, although the bulk of publications are circulated through a Belgian-registered organisation called the Zaire Committee. This publishes every three months *Info-Zaire*, which attempts to offer independent information as to the situation in Zaire, rarely in evidence, they say, in the Belgian press (my own experience bears this out to some extent, although the Flemish press is reportedly more critical than the French-language press).

All of which is by way of indicating that I hope to be able to present in *West Africa* a greater coverage of Zaire than hitherto. Zaire, it is true, is really Central Africa, but by its very size it is also West and East, and what happens there has bearing on all of Africa.

CSO: 4700/930

BRIEFS

ZAMBIAN BORDER CLASH--Following an exchange of shots between Zairois and Zambian soldiers on the border near Mulfulira, Zimbia, thousands of Zambians were reported to have fled their villages near the border. Some of the Zambians fled to Zairois territory, and their return was immediately demanded by Lusaka. A Zambian government spokesman said, however, that the demand was followed by Zaire closing the border at Sakania which is the border post for Zambians seeking to cross from the Zambian copperbelt into Luapula province. The spokesman said that the border incident was "very serious". There has been tension on the Zaire-Zambia border in the vicinity of the Copperbelt for some time, and last year a meeting between Presidents Kaunda and Mobutu to discuss disputed territory in the area proved fruitless. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, P Mar 82 p 680]

CSO: 4700/930

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ADMIT CIVIL SERVICE 'RIDDLED WITH INEFFICIENCY'

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 28 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Francis Mwanza]

[Text]

WHEN President Kenneth Kaunda's chief adversary, the late Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe, quit the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) to form his own political party, which was later banned, he said of the Zambian hierarchy:

"The whole leadership is corrupt. The nation has no discipline, neither has it got a disciplined party to carry out the revolution."

That was ten years ago. Today, Kaunda and other top government and party officials have publicly admitted that the Zambian Civil Service is riddled with indiscipline and inefficiency.

Hardly a day now passes without an expose involving government officials, let alone those of UNIP.

Secretary to the Zambian cabinet, Evans Willima, said indiscipline is manifested in laziness and truancy, thefts, dishonesty and lack of integrity in what some civil servants say or do resulting in lies and rumour-mongering and low productivity.

He instanced lack of punctuality in arriving at work and in actual starting of work; lack of genuine loyalty to the President and commitment to the Party resulting in corruption and unpatriotic acts; and carelessness towards government property.

State secrets are not kept; too often civil servants are found discussing top secret matters in public places.

Financial scandals are rife. A top government official stands accused of conniving to swindle the government over the controversial TAW International Leasing Corporation.

TAW was to supply Zambia with 300 trucks and 400 trailers following the closure of the then Zambia-Rhodesia border in January 1973. For breaking the contract, Zambia coughed up more than three million pounds (54m/-) for damages.

A number of top government officials are to appear in court over the swindling of funds of a disaster fund.

Commented the *Times of Zambia:* "The indictment against Zambia's civil servants is that they don't report for work, they steal public money and property, they idle in offices, they lack integrity — they are guilty of every conceivable official vice..... it should..... not be there at all as it is not serving a purpose. It is an 'evil service.' "

Recently, President Kaunda lambasted civil servants for lack of loyalty by misadvising political leaders on matters of national importance. In Parliament ministers have issued wrong information because of being misinformed.

President Kaunda has himself been a casualty. In less than twelve months he has made three appointments to high offices which exposed him.

He appointed a commander of Zambia Air Force and three days later suspended him pending investigations; a minister was unconstitutionally appointed; and the latest case involves a man suspended by his employers for allegedly swindling the public institution of more than 1,620,000/-.

The worst culprits, it is widely agreed, are officers in foreign missions. One deposited public funds amounting to 108,000/-. Another, in a case that caused Zambia great embarrassment, sold for 36,000/- an "end user" certificate; which purported to show that the Zambian Government wanted to buy arms for a special unit, to two British journalists from *The Observer* newspaper which exposed the scandal.

Willima said the Civil Service has failed to deliver the goods to the people and has become a breeding ground for conflicts, lies, rumour-mongering and misunderstandings.

He added: "We badly need discipline in the Civil Service if we are to improve our performance."

Urgent measures to salvage the Civil Service have been called for relentlessly, but as of now, little seems to have changed.

Last April, President Kaunda ordered party chiefs and government bosses to revamp their organisations. The year 1982 has been declared a year of discipline and "if need be heads will roll."

In recent government reshuffles three junior ministers were sacked, and two permanent secretaries dropped for "failing to make the grade".

A commission of inquiry, appointed by President Kaunda, is looking into the Civil Service. It is widely believed that the establishment has been prompted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which, as a condition for having given Zambia financial aid, demanded the pruning of the Civil Service.

CSO: 4700/929

END

JPRS 80437

30 March 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2597

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JPRS 80437

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DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ZAIRE--The JMPLA-[Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Youth of the Party delegation returned last Sunday to Luanda after a 3-day meeting with the youth organizations of Zaire and the Congo in Kinshasa; Domingos Bartolomeu, the JMPLA first national secretary and a member of the party Central Committee, headed the delegation. In a statement to the press on his arrival, Bartolomeu termed the meeting very successful, stressing there were no disagreements during the wideranging discussions. Bartolomeu visited Brazzaville prior to his departure for the Zairian capital and met with Congolese Labor Party leaders, took part in a solidarity meeting and visited several production centers. In the joint communique issued at the end of the tripartite meeting, the youth organizations condemned the constant aggression by the racist South African Government against the free, sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. In the document, the three organizations also denounced the African policy of imperialist powers which perpetuates the oppression and exploitation of the people of the continent and restated their willingness to intensify their work in the Assembly of South Africa. The JMPLA-Youth of the Party, the JSC and the JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution] will show their solidarity with all youth organizations throughout the world struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism and are ready to promote and strengthen the bonds of friendship. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Feb 82 p 11] 9479

UNDISCIPLINED CONSTRUCTION WORKERS--Malanje--The Malanje Provincial Commissariat will withdraw the Ministry of Construction staff workers from all municipalities and relocate them at provincial headquarters to achieve serious collaboration between the labor force and state budget officers. Ordered by the first consultative council of the Malanje Provincial Commissariat headed by Col Ludy Kissassunda, this measure was taken because those workers lived in the municipalities without doing their duties. According to information ANGOP obtained from the commissariat, the construction workers frequently ignored the directives of the municipal commissioners and were passive about their work plans. "This situation can be seen in the very poor state of most roads, many hindering the movement of people and goods," stressed the same source. The commissariat measure stipulates that municipal and road projects will now be done by crews sent directly from the city of Malanje. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Feb 82 p 3] 9479

UNEMPLOYMENT LEADS TO CRIME--In Calemba, one of the most populous, unpretentious neighborhoods of Luanda, robberies are increasing all the time because of the high unemployment rate, the main reason for this and other problems like shady ventures and disorderly conduct. We must understand that around 40 percent of the nearly 15,000 residents are unemployed or have no desire to work, preferring to live the easy life, involved in inappropriate activities unworthy of the kind of society we are trying to create in our country. The buildings of various party, mass and government organizations in the neighborhood and a few residences of honest workers are continually broken into by marginal individuals who take advantage of the inadequate security measures by the reduced number of Organization of Popular Defense soldiers. That organization cannot properly provide for the security and physical safety of the residents and has not received enough help from other organizations, mainly the residents' committees which do not carry out their duties. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Feb 82 p 2] 9479

CSO: 4742/231

GROUNDWORK SEEN READY FOR COOPERATION WITH USSR

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 5 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] The Republic of Ghana is marking the 25th year of its independence. These years are filled with events important for its history and relations with many countries, including the Soviet Union. Immediately after Ghana became independent the two countries established mutually advantageous economic relations.

In August 1960 the USSR and Ghana signed an inter-governmental agreement on economic and technical co-operation which put bilateral co-operation on an official footing. Co-operation with the Soviet Union was meant to build the foundations of Ghana's economic independence.

Thus, the USSR assisted in establishing three rice-growing state farms for which the total of about 6,000 hectares of virgin land were put to use. The Soviet Union equipped these farms with more than five million rubles' worth of farming machines and equipment.

In 1966 the large-panel ferroconcrete constructions factory in Accra was about to be put into operation. This house-building combin was to have an annual capacity of 70,000 square metres of living floor space.

A machine-builders Training Centre for 250 students and a Refining Plant to produce 25 tons of gold annually were nearing completion.

Soviet-Ghanaian economic co-operation was suspended in 1966. The transnational corporations did not like it that the young African state was striving for economic independence. The process was delayed for many years and the projects which were to serve as the basis of national economic independence were laid up.

The 70s saw a renewal of bilateral economic relations which. however. did not reach the 1966 level.

There is every opportunity for restoring the economic relations between the USSR and Ghana. The Soviet Union is ready to develop bilateral co-operation. Last year a draft contract for restoring the Adidome state farms was sent to Ghana.

The Soviet side has agreed to build up a hospital for 200 beds. oil tanks. and to promote the transportation system on the Volta Lake.

Simultaneously, Soviet organizations have sent to Ghana their proposals on completing the laid-up projects and supplying the required spare parts and materials.

It will be no exaggeration to say that here is a very real groundwork for the continuation and further development of the Soviet-Ghanaian economic and technical co-operation.

CSO: 4700/966

NO PROBLEM FORESEEN FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Feb 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Wendy Asiama]

[Text] Nigeria has excluded Ghana from the list of countries which enjoy a special 90-day credit facility for the payment of crude oil supplied by her.

This is the result of Ghana's inability to meet her financial obligations under the agreement.

Disclosing this in an interview yesterday, a spokesman for the petroleum department of the Ministry of Fuel and Power said since the third week of last January the country had not received any crude oil from Nigeria.

As at yesterday, Ghana's oil import bill and indebtedness to Nigeria stood at $98 million dollars.

The spokesman indicated that there were more bills in the pipeline which were yet to mature and thus the debt might finally shoot up to about $100 million.

According to him the department does not anticipate any problems with petroleum products now because Ghana has a reserve of refined products and some crude oil which will keep the country going for a while.

It will be recalled that the Nigerian Government threatened to stop the supply of crude oil to Ghana by the end of last year.

This compelled the deposed President, Dr. Hilla Limann to rush to Lagos on December 23 last year to renegotiate the payment of Ghana's debt to Nigeria.

Meanwhile a government delegation has returned to Accra from Lagos after negotiating with the Nigerian Government over the settlement of the debt.

And as a precautionary measure, the government has granted the five major oil companies operating in the country ¢3 million worth of import licence, outside this year's planned budget, to bring in lubricants to avoid a possible shortage.

The companies are Texaco, British Petroleum, Shell, Goil, and Mobil.

Shell Ghana Limited is therefore expecting a quantity of lubricants from the Ivory Coast soon to augment the present stock.

CSO: 4700/965

TEXTBOOK BANNED FOR 'ATROCIOUS POLITICAL PROPAGANDA'

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Education has explained that it decided to ban the use of the book "Modern English for Junior Secondary and Common Entrance Candidates" because of "its poor scholarship and atrocious political propaganda."

And in the words of the Education Secretary, Ms Ama Ata Aidoo, the book "is a good example of the blatant prostitution of knowledge and scholarship that has been going on for sometime now in the country."

It is the conviction of the Secretary that the use of the 116-page book co-authored by one Nana Yaw Barimah and three others would not be proper because its contents and style would be "inimical to the progressive education" of the country's youth.

Ms Aidoo who is also a writer observed that the use of such books are contributory factor to the poor quality of education given to children, being complained about by everybody for some time now.

The book contains a series of ungrammatical and unidiomatic English as well as distortions of geographical and other facts.

Now on the atrocious political propaganda the authors devoted two pages--44 and 45--to discredit the erstwhile Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) on, its effort, to eliminate 'Kalabule' among others.

'Graphic' made efforts to get in touch with the chief author and his colleagues but without success.

However it learnt that the chief author has written to the Education Secretary pleading for leniency.

According to him he is neither a politician nor an anti-revolutionary and should not be treated as such.

Nana Yaw Barimah admitted that one of the comprehension works, apparently, pages 44-45 "is prejudicial to national issues."

The chief author said: "I am a revolutionist and pragmatist and will not do anything to sabotage the success of this revolution."

He stated that he directed the publishers to delete the block for that particular issue from the book.

CSC: 4700/965

METHODIST CHURCH OFFICIAL CASTIGATED ON PDC STATEMENT

Uncaring Religion Seen Dangerous

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] *A LEADING member of the clergy is reported to have called on the Provisional National Defence Council to disband all the people's defence committees, because in his own words, "it is impossible for all of us to rule the country at once."*

The Right Reverend S. B. Essamuah, who is president of the Methodist Church of Ghana, is said to have also observed that the committees have attracted only the lazy, never-do-well and the power hungry individuals in the society.

He said also that it was totally wrong for anybody to even suggest that it was the older generation who had let the nation down and therefore the youth should now take over the reins of government

Such sentiments are significant not only because Rev. Essamuah is the head of the Methodist Church; the said Rev. Minister is occasionally referred to as a "radical" minister.

It is the opinion of the 'GRAPHIC' that before the reverend minister moves from church to church to infect innocent Ghanaians with his dangerous statements, a little piece of education will be necessary.

It is unfortunate that the 'radical' minister RUNS AWAY from the ROOTS of the problems of this society. It is not a question of the old versus the young. It is neither the encouragement of never-do-well individuals to form defence committees. Nor is it just a simple question of all of us ruling the country at once.

Unfortunately, Rev. Essamuah has not suggested any other form of government. He talks of "modern societies" as if they were conjured from the skies.

Are Ghanaians being told that the head of the Methodist Church is not aware that the so-called western "democracy" or "free society" has meant NOTHING to the hungry, exploited and suppressed people all over the world?

It is sad always to comment on IDEAS which would properly be termed irrelevant. At a time when patriotic Ghanaians,christians or non-christians are beginning to fashion a system where people who labour will enjoy the fruits of their sweat; at a time when defence committees are themselves purging their ranks of dishonest, and corrupt members; at a time when producers of the wealth of the nation, old and young, are joining forces to capture political and economic power, it is definitely out of a confused mind that such sentiments from Rev. Essamuah can flow.

At a time when the people of Ghana are going to celebrate 25 years of independence with a new sense of direction, such so-called "radical" ideas of the reverend minister can only belong to the dusty cupboards of die-hard re-actionaries.

Christians should better be ware which way their religion is taking them.

A religion that does not RELATE to the society in which it operates can at the least be described as DANGEROUS.

Church PDC's Advocated

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] ***YESTERDAY, we published on our back page a report attributed to Rev. Essamuah, president of the Methodist Church of Ghana. We also carried an editorial in which we sought to educate the honourable reverand minister about the demands and aspirations of the people at the moment.***

The reverend minister, in a few words, was condemning the establishment of people's defence committees.

We feel concerned that the head of a large congregation of christians should kick against a system that seeks to expose the corrupt, dishonest and anti-people elements in the society. The defence committees, if anything, should be encouraged in all churches throughout the country.

It is common knowledge that some self-respecting christians belong also to lodges in whose cupboards can be found human skulls. It is also not a secret that in spite of the regular exhortation on church-goers to repent, a good number of "kalabule" people were probably the first to register their presence in churches every Sunday.

It is a matter of deep regret that although this revolution is making attempts to restore the dignity of the human person, some people should see it as something else. Already, there are claims that the "communist boys" are here again.

The 'GRAPHIC' wishes to take this opportunity to invite all church members to examine critically the positive aspects of this revolution. Excesses on the part of enthusiasts, or confusions arising on the labour front should be expected in a situation where fresh attempts at socio-economic restructuring are being made.

When the naked robbery of the wealth of the nation was going on, it did not affect the life-styles of non-christians only. All christians who, beyond the church doors, were part of the exploited class, were impoverished by the system we had before the revolution. Suffering has no boundaries, and that is why a lot of christians joined the bandwagon to Agege and other places. Calling for the abolition of people's defence committees as Rev. Essamuah is doing, is indeed misplaced and negative.

Let the churches form people's defence committees to get rid of those who pose as pious people in the church buildings and turn exploiters after church service. It is not just by being in business that one becomes an exploiter; it is an attitude of those who want to hold on to privileges they have acquired as a result of the old corrupt system. We call on the churches to join the REVOLUTION in a POSITIVE manner. The sweets of this historic effort will be enjoyed by all the people — christian and non-christian alike.

Vetting Committee Invitation

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] The Citizens Vetting Committee yesterday invited the Reverend S. B. Essamuah to its sittings.

Rev Essamuah, president of the Methodist Church of Ghana, who has never been to any of the sittings of the committee, is alleged to have stated that in order to be fair the committee should allow lawyers to appear at its sittings at Parliament House.

This invitation is to enable Rev Essamuah to observe things for himself, an announcement from the Secretariat of the PNDC said.

CSO: 4700/965

BRIEFS

PRISONS DIRECTORS INVESTIGATED--The National Investigations Committee (NIC) has ordered the immediate suspension of Mr G. A. Acquah-Gaisie as Director of Prisons pending the completion of investigations into allegations made against him. According tc a statement issued by the committee in Accra yesterday, members of the general public are invited to come forward with any information they may have about allegations levelled against Mr Acquah-Gaisie. Such information, should be directed to the Public Relations Directorate of the People's Armed Forces by tomorrow at 7.30 a.m. Meanwhile, the NIC has invited Mr Quaison and Mr E. K. Oppong, former directors of prisons to report to the office of the committee at 6 p.m. today without fail. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Feb 82 p 1]

ADB WATER LOAN--The Accra/Tema Metropolitan Area will be supplied with extra 15 million gallons of water daily as from April. This follows the completion of work on the ¢16 million water project at Weija started in July, 1978. It is expected that the intermittent water shortage experienced in some parts of Accra such as Dansoman, Odorkor and Abeka will be over as from April. The Assakum Engineering Construction Limited which undertook the project explained to newsmen that provision had been made to provide extra 30 million gallons of water daily to Accra and its suburbs on completion of the third phase of the project. Mr Gilbert Kporku, project manager for the company, who conducted newsmen round the project site disclosed that one-third of the cost of the project was met with funds provided by the African Development Bank. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Feb 82 p 8]

LIBYAN NEWSPRINT DONATION--Thirty tonnes of newsprint have arrived from Libya to help the two national dailies--the 'Daily Graphic' and the 'Ghanaian Times' to increase their circulation figures. According to an official of the Embassy of the Libya Arab Jamahiriya, the newsprint is a gift from the people of Libya to the Provisional National Defence Council. He said an additional 30 tonnes of the newsprint would arrive later to augment the present stock. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Mar 82 p 1]

OWUSU VETTED--Mr Victor Owusu, leader of the disbanded All people's Party (APP), is to report to the Citizens Vetting Committee (CVC) at Parliament House at 10 a.m. today without fail. An announcement from the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), named the other persons who are to report to the committee as Mr Kwame Nvanteh, an industrialist and Mr K. A. Gbedemah,

one time Finance Minister and leader of the National Alliance of Liberals in the Second Republic. Others are Mr Peter Ala Adjetey, a lawyer and former Member of Parliament for Kpeshie, Mr R. S. Amegashie, a commissioner for Lands and Mineral Resources in the National Liberation Council government and Mr E. N. Omaboe, also a Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planing in the same regime. The rest are Mr G.K.E. Turkson, Mr J. H. Frimpong-Ansah, one-time Governor of the Bank of Ghana and a director of Standard Bank International, Mr Ibrahim Mahama, Mr Tsagli, formerly of UTC Textiles, Accra and Mr Hope Tamakloe. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Mar 82 p 5]

COMPULSORY AFRICAN CULTURE--The teaching of Ghanaian culture will be made compulsory in all elementary schools in the country as from next academic year. The move is to ensure that the youth live and grow with their culture and also to project the Ghanaian personality. Mr Asiedu Yirenkyi, Culture and Tourism Secretary, disclosed this at a re-orientation seminar for leaders and members of concert parties at the Arts Centre in Accra yesterday. He stated that pupils in middle schools would be encouraged to compete yearly in the singing of patriotic songs and secondary school students would compete in drama and dancing. The Secretary reminded participants in the seminar that they should critically examine the contents of their shows, their life-styles and their effects on their audience. Mr Yirenkyi pointed out that no effort should be spared in eliminating downgrading aspects in their performances. He gave as an example the smearing of faces of actors and said such a ruse was initially introduced to ridicule the blackman. Any performance which is designed to provoke laughter should not be done in a way as to ridicule the African, he advised. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/966

MACHEL ON ATTRIBUTES OF NEWLY APPOINTED MILITARY LEADERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpts from address by President Samora Machel, delivered in Chaimite, Mozambique, on 4 March 1982]

> [Excerpts] "It is through close ties with the people that the army gains more maturity and class consciouness; our army is there to serve the people, the revolution and socialism and to keep its weapons aimed against reaction," declared Marshal Samora Machel, commander-in-chief of the FPLM [Armed forces of Mozambique), speaking yesterday in Chaimite at a ceremony installing the new assistant chief of staff of the FPLM, the military commanders of nine provinces and the commanders of two motorized infantry brigades. Following is the text of Marshal Machel's address.

Comrade members of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee;

Comrade members of the Council of Ministers;

Comrade officers of the Armed Forces of Mozambique:

The history of military arts teaches us that no army is strong without a strong command.

It teaches us that no matter how good an army's soldiers may be, if the command is weak its mission is irreparably compromised.

Today, we are installing high officers of our armed forces, to strengthen the leadership of our army. They have a weighty responsibility to help strengthen the role of our army in the struggle for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of our country.

They have the weighty responsibility of carrying on the tradition of the glorious Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique, combining the military struggle with political work among the masses.

Specifically, it is their duty, in cooperation with the local structures, to:

--mobilize the people for the tasks of building socialism;
--establish the party and see that, where they exist, the party organs function correctly;
--organize the people in communal villages and engage them in collective forms of production;
--engage the soldiers under their command in productive tasks to help implement the Central State Plan for 1982 and to make their own military units self-sufficient, in accordance with the principle that "an army that is not productive is a parasitic army."

During the war, all of you were also political commissars.

The creation of a modern socialist army is not imcompatible with this principle.

On the contrary, it is through close links with the people that an army gains more maturity and class consciousness. Our army is here to serve the people, the revolution and socialism and to keep its weapons trained on reaction.

It was the mission of our army, before any action, to make a detailed reconnaissance of the area where it would be fighting.

--It had to know the customs, the traditions and the culture of the people.
--It had to know the degree to which the people were willing to cooperate with the army.
--It had to know the geography of the area and the position of the enemy.
--It had to know the essence of the social phenomena existing in the area.

Thus our army could define very precisely the strategy and tactics to employ in its contacts with the people, in their enlistment and in the eradication of the enemy.

These are traditions which our army must adopt again for greater efficiency and fighting ability. The people must be a source of continuing inspiration to the army. An army without ties to the people is a capitalist army.

The generals and other officers commissioned today also have a responsibility to further enhance the military prestige of our armed forces,
--improving its combat readiness;
--improving its technical, strategic and tactical efficiency;
--establishing correct relations between the people and the armed forces.

The units which you will be commanding must be primarily concerned with insuring the necessary peace and tranquillity so that the people may engage more fully in building the socialist nation.

In cooperation with other defense and security forces and in close collaboration with the people, the units which you are to command must see that unrest and disorder do not become the norm in the areas where they operate.

Your past struggle has given you an even greater responsibility. You are all veterans of the armed struggle for national liberation.

You are the ones who have written the new and glorious pages in the history of our army; you have contributed to the enrichment of socialist military science and art.

You must know how to command like the military chiefs you are. You must be familiar with the life and problems of the soldiers; you must know how to be judicious in the decisions you make.

You must be modest and generous--these are characteristics of our people--but you must also know how to be severe when the situation demands it.

We are certain that you will carry out the mission which you have just been assigned with dedication and with the sacrifice of your very lives. You have proved your dedication in the past; you have proved it in the present. This is a guarantee that you will take up and carry out your mission in defense of the people, the FRELIMO Party and the socialist nation.

I wish you good work and much success in the performance of your mission.

The struggle continues!

Thank you very much.

6362
CSO: 4742/233

GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN USSR, MOZAMBICAN WORKERS IN MOSOPESCA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 18 Jan 82 p 14

[Text] MOSOPESCA, the joint Mozambican-Soviet fishing enterprise, is planning this year to recover two shrimpboats which have been out of service for 5 years and to do repairs and maintenance on two other semioperational vessels also used for shrimping.

According to information given to us by Jose Carlos Lopes Pereira, director of the enterprise, in addition to ensuring fulfillment of the goals set by the PEC [Central State Plan], MOSOPESCA is also planning this year to continue its training and specialization program for Mozambican workers. To this end, more local theoretical and practical courses will be given and more Mozambicans will be sent abroad for training, mainly to the USSR and the GDR.

Jose Carlos Pereira also told our reporter that it will not be possible to expand our fishing fleet before next year. MOSOPESCA, the only enterprise the country engaged in supplying the domestic market with fish, currently has four industrial trawlers used for fishing. Each one has a maximum annual capacity of 1,500 tons of fish.

What is MOSOPESCA?

As we said at the beginning of this article, MOSOPESCA is a joint Mozambican-Soviet fishing enterprise. It was established 3 years ago following agreements signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the area of fishing.

Besides catching fish for the domestic market, MOSOPESCA is also involved in catching shrimp for export. Its headquarters are in Maputo and it operates along the coasts of that region and in Beira, Quelimane and Nacala.

Last year, according to Jose Lopes Pereira, the enterprise met the PFC targets 112 percent. Last year's production was 6,780 tons of fish, or 1,000 tons more than the total for 1980. As for shrimp, MOSOPESCA caught 150 tons last year, thus exceeding by 120 tons the 1980 production of only 30 tons.

For this year, as a result of the project to recover more boats and to do maintenance on the others, the enterprise has a target of 6,100 tons of fish and 190 tons of shrimp. Addressing this subject, Jose Carlos Pereira stressed that despite "these other activities, our prospects for this year are quite promising. We will naturally have to make a greater effort, but everything indicates that we will meet our targets." He concluded by pointing out that relations between Mozambican and Soviet workers in the enterprise are good and promising.

9805
CSO: 4742/229

PRESENT, PAST GDR EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 23 Feb 82 pp 10, 16

[Article by Artur Ricardo]

[Excerpt] A group of 40 Mozambicans closely connected with educational services in our country will leave for the GDR next Thursday. The group includes district delegates, sector chiefs and instructors from all the training centers for primary school teachers in Mozambique.

In that socialist country, the district delegates and educational sector chiefs will study the Management and Organization of Work and will also attend classes in Marxism-Leninism.

The instructors will specialize in the disciplines currently taught in the training centers, such as teaching methods, psychology and Marxism-Leninism. All the individuals will be distributed between the Halle Teaching Institute and the Potsdam Center, in the GDR.

DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned from Focas Sandaliu, an individual with the National Directorate of Education, that this action is within the framework of the Scientific Cooperation Accord signed in 1978 between the MEC [Ministry of Education and Culture] and the GDR Ministry of National Education. The agreement provides for the training of Mozambican cadres in the European country.

The members of the group were selected from all the provinces in Mozambique through the provincial directorates of education. They have already received intensive training in the basics of the German language, which will enable them to assimilate quickly the instruction imparted in German.

They will remain in the GDR for 11 months. Thus, they will return to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] in December of this year, and at the beginning of the 1983 school year they will be ready to work in the various educational sectors to which they will be assigned. After their training, they will be assigned according to the needs of each province.

Teachers Start Off in August

Sandaliu noted that, in addition to these individuals, another group of 29 secondary school teachers with prior working experience will go to the GDR in August, for training in chemistry, physics, biology, mathematics, psychology and socialist education.

These individuals have completed the ninth class, and also come from all the provinces in the country. They are all currently in the city of Maputo, and starting next week they will attend classes in German, taught by staff members of the Eduardo Mondlane University with the assistance of a group of GDR cooperants serving in the capital.

According to our informant, this will make it possible for them to enter various universities and attend the above-mentioned classes as soon as they arrive in the GDR, without having to attend German classes first.

"These 29 teachers will remain in the GDR for 4 years. When they return, they will train other Mozambican instructors and will not be teaching in the secondary schools, as you may already have gathered," said Sandaliu.

From 1979 to 1982

As we mentioned earlier, these initiatives are included in the scientific cooperation accord signed in 1979 between the two education ministries, providing for the training of Mozambican educational cadres in this socialist country. The year this important document was signed, 31 district delegates of the Ministry of Education and Culture and 10 individuals from the 14 training centers left for the GDR. They are now serving in all the Mozambican provinces.

In 1980, the accord was further enriched. In addition to the 21 delegates and 10 instructors who were sent to the GDR, it was established that our MEC would send secondary school teachers and sector chiefs, personnel linked to education in the provincial directorates.

Thus, last year, 31 district delegates, 11 instructors, 26 secondary school teachers and 10 primary school sector chiefs were able to go to the GDR.

Illness

As we learned during our conversation with Focas Sandaliu, both the group that will leave on 25 February and the one that will leave in August have been in the nation's capital since last November.

"When they arrived here they were given a physical examination. We were quite concerned when the doctors told us that 85 percent of them were suffering from a disease called schistosomiasis. They had to undergo treatment for a period of 30 to 40 days. Fortunately, at the end of this period it was confirmed that they were all in excellent health," said our informant.

6362
CSO: 4742/240

ENERGY OFFICIAL ON CAHORA BASSA ISSUE, COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 14 Feb 82 pp 12-14

[Interview with Abdul Magid Osman, Mozambican secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons, granted to DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, in Portugal, during a recent visit]

[Excerpt] Abdul Magid Osman, our secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons, recently led a Mozambican delegation to Portugal, where it met with Portuguese authorities to discuss issues related to the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Project.

On that occasion, Osman granted an interview to the Portuguese newspaper DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, in which he discussed aspects of the exploitation of Mozambique's mineral resources, as well as the utilization of Cahora Bassa electric power. For its interest, we are reprinting the interview in its entirety.

The prospects for economic cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique are vast, now that there is a "significant political understanding between the two countries," Dr Abdul Magid Osman, Mozambique's secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons, told DIARIO DE NOTICIAS. "Regardless of the differences in their political systems both peoples have much to gain by working together."

In our interview with Osman, who was leading a Mozambican delegation in Lisbon to discuss issues pertaining to the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Project, he talked about the problems involved in this huge undertaking, in which Portugal has invested some 40 million contos, and also discussed other topics of interest to both countries.

NOTICIAS: What countries is Mozambique considering for its coal exports?

Osman: Almost all the European countries are interested in our coal: Italy, France, Switzerland and Finland, for example, and now Portugal as well. We are not discussing the possibility that Portugal could join with other European countries to obtain Mozambican coal, at medium and long range. In the case of gas, we are negotiating with some countries that normally--like those I mentioned--work with the petrochemical industry. Through QUIMIGAL [Quimica de Portugal] and, to a certain extent, through PARTEX, Portugal is also taking part.

NOTICIAS: From what we know, however, you are having difficulties transporting you coal. How are you solving them?

Osman: We are, in fact, having problems moving our coal. To solve them, we have to rebuild the Beira-Moatize railway. (The coal is located in the Moatize region.) Our immediate task is to solve the problem of the rail line, which is our primary concern. After that, the problem is interrelated with the problem of developing the port of Beira, which, at the regional level, should be serving other neighboring countries as well as Mozambique: Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

NOTICIAS: And regarding petroleum?

Osman: We are doing some work here. Seismic studies are in progress. We have started some work with Shell, and this year we expect to move into a second phase, signing contracts with various international companies.

NOTICIAS: The prospects?

Osman: They are good.

Cahora Bassa Issue

NOTICIAS: Mozambique wants to renegotiate the rates charged to South Africa for electric power supplied from Cahora Bassa. The Pretoria Governemtn, however, argues that the supply is irregular because of interruptions caused by sabotage to the transmission system inside Mozambique. How are you planning to solve the problem?

Osman: Perhaps the problem should be stated in a slightly different way. South Africa purchases electric power from Cahora Bassa, not just at a lower cost than is customary on the international market, but a ridiculous price, and this rate was in effect even before there was any interruption in the supply. What is happening here is that they are using this circumstance to try to obfuscate the basic issue. This is not to say that we do not recognize the great difficulty in negotiating with South Africa when the power supply is irregular. The issue here is to find out who is responsible for the sabotage that is interrupting the power supply. It is very clear to us that South Africa is to blame. We think the groups acting in Mozambique are an extension of the South African army itself. It is in this context that the problem must be resolved. It is not just a question of taking security measures.

NOTICIAS: In the current discussions in Lisbon, there was talk of alternative uses for the Cahora Bassa power. What alternatives, aside from the industrial projects that are under consideration in connection with the dam?

Osman: We have to put the question in terms of the market economy. Thus, there are several options for negotiation, establishing really just relations regarding a product which we have for sale. One option would be, for example, to supply power to Zimbabwe and, in return, to obtain from that country some

of the products Portugal needs. Zimbabwe has large coal deposits. For its part, Portugal is thinking in terms of thermoelectric plants. Well, without precluding the possibility that Mozambique could come to supply coal to Portugal, Zimbabwe might be interested in trading its coal for electric power. As we all know, it is impossible to export electric power, but it is possible to export coal, and all of Europe, including Portugal, is betting on coal as a source of energy. Contrary to what has happened up to now--and we recognize that Portugal has a very large debt and is justifiably concerned about reducing this responsibility quickly--Cahora Bassa must be seen in a broader perspective. It should not be setting the two countries apart, but bringing them together.

Notable Political Understanding

NOTICIAS: That fact is that, in the recent past, Cahora Bassa has caused serious differences between the two countries. Have these differences been definitely settled?

Osman: That situation has been overcome. With the visit of our foreign affairs minister, after a meeting on Cahora Bassa, through the visit by Leonardo Mathais to Maputo and the Mozambican visit of President Ramalho Eanes, a climate of understanding and cordiality has been created, making it possible to discuss the problems without the emotion that is apt to lead to rifts. There are always problems when you are developing relations of cooperation, but they can be examined dispassionately, avoiding an impasse. We are trying to overcome the problems to arrive at a model of cooperation with Portugal. Your country presents a specific situation; you do not have the aspirations that other powers may be nursing.

NOTICIAS: Neocolonialist aspirations?

Osman: Sure. Mozambique has much to offer Portugal. Let us sit down together, then, and see what we can do--we ourselves, with the potential Portugal has, together with what other European countries can offer.

NOTICIAS: The discussions the Mozambican delegation had in Lisbon--were they positive?

Osman: Very positive. Our purpose was to take up matters related to Cahora Bassa, but also to pursue discussions initiated during the presidential visit regarding some cooperation-related action. Both the Portuguese and Mozambican delegations came away from the discussions feeling that Cahora Bassa could be a nucleus of cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal. This will mean advantages for Mozambique (when we present proposals such as those we discussed, we are thinking about the economic development of Mozambique) and for Portugal (because it will enable Portugal to solve some problems).

NOTICIAS: You have already presented proposals?

Osman: Yes. Very soon, a Portuguese delegation should come to Mozambique--and, if possible, to neighboring countries--to discuss some of the details of our proposals.

Difficult But Firm Path

NOTICIAS: What are the prospects for cooperation in other sectors?

Osman: If we analyze the Portuguese and Mozambican economies, we find that the prospects for cooperation are vast. Portugal imports large amounts of aluminum, sugar, meat and some grains. Mozambique has great potential in these areas. In turn, Portugal offers its great capacity to rebuild railways, a great tradition in the construction sector, a certain agricultural tradition, for example.

There are several sectors in which, once trade relations and economic consultation between the two countries are initiated and established, the programs will emerge naturally, in practical terms.

NOTICIAS: What do you feel must be done to this end?

Osman: The great objectives, which are often difficult to achieve, require great effort. When we present our proposals, we are aware that their implementation may not be easy, but we think it is possible to bring them about. To do this, it is important that the authorities of the two countries meet with one another and that the Portuguese businessmen make more frequent trips to Mozambique. The warmth and kindness with which we have been received at this time are possible only because we have reached this political understanding. Regardless of the differences in their political systems, Portugal and Mozambique have much to gain by going forward together.

6362
CSO: 4742/240

SHORTAGE OF CHARCOAL, OTHER FUEL PLAGUES BEIRA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 Feb 82 pp 2, 10

[Commentary: "Cook With What"]

[Excerpt] Housewives (and not only housewives) are complaining that they have no way to cook their meals. Not everyone has an electric stove, obviously, and it is not easy to find wood here in the city. As if this were not enough, making the situation more troublesome, there is a shortage of domestic gas and oil.

Given this picture, charcoal emerged a while ago as an alternative fuel. At that time we saw many families and even hotels and similar establishments joining an already vast multitude of charcoal consumers.

It was a brief ray of sunshine, because in recent months even charcoal has become scarce--even though it is known to be produced not far from the capital of Sofala, namely in Dondo and Nhangau, and although we know that at least 600 individuals in the various districts of the city of Beira are authorized to sell it. "What are we going to cook with now?" people are asking.

Anyone who has been using charcoal for some time to cook her meals and to heat the irons to press her clothes is well aware that this is not the first charcoal crisis--so to speak--to occur in Beira. There comes a time every year when charcoal becomes scarcer, little by little, until the situation becomes actually troublesome, forcing people to go on great marches in search of charcoal, if they can find it at all. It is an old problem, for which practical and definite solutions have yet to be found.

The charcoal consumed in Beira is produced, as we said, in Dondo and Nhangau. The production sites are generally some distance from the highway and, in many cases, even far from the trails that penetrate the jungle. It is there that the collier fells the trees, sets up his furnaces, burn the charcoal, bags it and waits for his customers to arrive, who buy if from him to sell in Beira.

Rain Major Obstacle

In the dry season there is no big problem. Trails are open and the trucks can reach the production sites to load up. As it happens, however, this is not the dry season. The heavy rains that fell in December and January turned the trails to mud, which makes it difficult for trucks to reach the production areas. Hence, from that time on, a limited number of retailers have been going to Dondo to pick up the charcoal.

Suggestion

The factors mentioned above should be taken into account these days when we look for an explanation of the current charcoal crisis in Beira. Explaining the problem, however, is not enough. It is important to find solutions. Since the problem comes up every year with the return of the rainy season, and since it is known--even though not precisely--when the rains will come, we feel it is possible to find some way to at least reduce the size of the problem. It is a matter of picking up large amounts of charcoal from the production sites during the dry season and stockpiling it in (a) determined location(s). This charcoal would serve to alleviate the crisis in the rainy season. Obviously, this would not solve the current crisis, but it might help to solve the next one. Why not try it?

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CSO: 4742/240

CARBOMOC PRODUCTION SHORTAGES SEEN CORRECTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Feb 82 p 8

> [Text] "The lack of production materiel that prevented a quick resumption of operations in the CARBOMOC mines, in Tete, at the beginning of this year has been practically eliminated," the RM [Republic of Mozambique] Planning Group writes, citing the management of the Mozambican coal enterprise.

According to the same source, Carbonifera de Mozambique, in Tete, did not mine coal during the first 20 days of this year in the four mines currently in operation, because of problems with the provision of production items.

As a result of that suspension, CARBOMOC registered a daily production deficit of about 2 tons [sic] of coal, which would have been sold on the foreign market at $35 to $40 per ton. The company was idle for an equal period at the end of last year.

Specifically, the suspension is due to the shortage of explosives used to break up the coal, according to CARBOMOC's economic and production directors, who add that the shortage was accompanied by a lack of material to repair the lifts that carry the coal from the bottom of the mines to the funnel.

However, the workers at CARBOMOC are not completely idle, the Planning Group adds. The more than 2,000 employees of the company have resumed production, now that the shortage of production items which prevented the speedy resumption of mining operations has apparently eased.

The workers at the CARBOMOC mines in Tete have a reputation for industriousness, despite the difficult working conditions they face.

About 90 percent of the production material used in coal mining must be imported, including the dump trucks needed to transport the coal for drying and subsequent treatment.

To reduce imports, information from the company management indicates that the country may begin to produce explosives for coal mining operations.

The study now being drafted is one of the first firm steps taken to solve or minimize the problems of importing production materiel.

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CSO: 4742/233

EVENTS MARK CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] About 7,000 books, from 112 publishers, which will later be delivered to the Association of Mozambican Writers to form its library, have been on public display since Tuesday afternoon in the exhibition hall of TRADIMEX, in Maputo.

The exhibit, described by the organizers as the largest presentation of Brazilian publications in another country to date, is an initiative of the INLD (National Book and Record Institute) and the Mozambican Wroters Association, with the cooperation of the Brazilian Book Council.

The Brazilian publishing exhibit is the result of contacts established during FACIM/81 [1981 Maputo International Fair] by the INLD, and was arranged following a visit to Brazil by the Institute's director.

The works exhibited, by authors of various origins, range from sports literature to art and children's books, including a number of technical and scientific works.

The books on display, which will familiarize the reading public with the Brazilian publishing scene, will be presented to the Mozambican Writers Association following the exhibition to form the nucleus of its future library.

n addition to this exhibit, other events are taking place in Maputo, illustrating aspects of Brazilian cultural life. In the courtyard of the Executive Council there is a public exhibit of contemporary etchings by 12 Brazilian artists. From 15 to 21 February, the Cinema Avenida presented a Week of Brazilian Films, showing seven films.

In the nation's capital there is also a series of lectures by prominent figures in Brazil's cultural life.

This evening at 2100 hours, in the amphitheater of the Faculty of Medicine, there will be a lecture on the topic "History: Theory and Practice," by Nelson Wernick Sodre.

Wernick Sodre is a distinguished Brazilian essayist, professor and historian and a member of the World Peace Council.

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CSO: 4742/233

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S STORES IN PRIVATE HANDS--Julio Kazembe, head of the Technical Directorate of the Ministry of Home Trade, told our reporter that the program to close out the People's Stores Enterprise had been 97.5 percent completed by December. He added that the program was subject to slight delays because of various problems, including a lack of candidates, bookkeeping delays, disorganized accounting records, and problems in the operations of some provincial liquidating commissions. Begun in March 1980, following guidelines prepared by the top leaders of the party and the government as part of the Political and Organizational Offensive, the closeout procedure was accelerated in 1981. Although work was intensive during the first year, some difficulties related to the concept of the transfer of the People's Stores Enterprise to private hands delayed the work. Asked about what arrangements were made for workers affected by the transfer, Julio Kazembe replied as follows: "To ensure that no former employees of the enterprise are idle, the provincial liquidating commissions sent lists of the workers affected to the provincial labor directorates. However, a shortage of jobs and the unwillingness of some workers to accept certain types of work have meant that some workers are unemployed. [Excerpts] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 25 Jan 82 p 2] 9805

CZECH KNITTING INDUSTRY ASSISTANCE--The Knitting Factory Union, which is located in the outskirts of Maputo and manufactures sportswear and socks for men, wome, children, will be expanded by mid-1983 to increase production and to ensure the domestic supply of these goods that are currently popular consumer articles in the country. According to information gathered by our reporter from Antonio Martins, the director of that factory, the expansion project was approved by the Ministry of Industry and Energy, and an agreement with Czechoslovakia, through the firm INVESTA, which provides for the supply and assembly of 122 sock knitting machines with a capacity to produce 4,789,000 pairs a year, has already been signed. The contract for delivery of this large amount of machinery was signed last year by the Office of Textile Research and Projects, and agency under the Ministry of Industry and Energy, and INVESTA. According to Antonio Martins, the project is already being implemented. The first step is to select 22 persons to leave for Czechoslovakia in March. For 6 months, these Mozambicans will attend courses on electricity and repair of knitting machines in that socialist country. Some of these persons are already involved in a pretraining program at the Knitting Factory Union. [Excerpts] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 28 Jan 82 p 4] 9805

RAILROAD ACCIDENT--There are 5 dead and 66 wounded following a railway accident between passenger train 101 and freight train 155, which occurred at 1:00 pm last Monday 3 kilometers from Ressano Garcia. Both trains were coming from Maputo. The first train left the main station heading for that border town, while the other departed from the Triagem station with 40 tank cars containing 2,100 liters of fuel, heading for South Africa. The damages incurred have not yet been calculated. Part of the passenger train with three cars is said to be irrepairable, as it was totally destroyed. [Excerpts] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 13 Jan 82 p 16] 9805

MABOR IMMOBILIZED--The rubber manufacturing plant MABOR of Mozambique, with headquarters in Maputo, was closed toward the end of last year. The only information is that a shortage of raw materials is the main reason for the shutdown. MABOR is one of the strategic firms under the control of the Council of Ministers and has traditionally exceeded the production targets set for it. [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Jan 82 p 3] 9805

BATTERY FIRM WORKS UNDER CAPACITY--Victor Guimaraes, the industrial director of TUDOR, said that production of automobile batteries should be resumed in June 1982. This company, the only one in Mozambique which manufactures regular batteries and car batteries, is paralyzed by a lack of raw materials. The director said this year's available raw materials will be enough for only 7 months. In recent years, there has been a constant shortage of regular batteries and car batteries on the national market. This situation concerns many Mozambicans. The battery shortage directly affects the people in the rural areas where there is no electricity. The situation is made worse because these people have limited access to newspapers and periodicals. The radio is the only source of national and international news for them. The current shortage in our country makes this means of mass communication useless. "TUDOR is not responsible for the shortage of regular and car batteries and refuses to accept any responsibility for this problem. We have a staff of trained workers and machinery capable of producing batteries for the whole country," said Guimaraes in an interview with Radio Mozambique. He also said that half the factory's work force has been laid off. "In March, April and May, they will not be able to make medium-size R14 or normal-size R20 batteries but production of batteries should begin again in June," he stressed again. "We are very concerned about supplying the people. The factory management has written often to our governing body about the problem. Unfortunately, we have not received a satisfactory response. If the situation continues, we will have to lay off all workers in a few months," Guimaraes concluded. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Feb 82 p 3] 9479

DUTCH FOOD DONATION--The Dutch Government has placed another 48 million meticals at the disposal of the People's Republic of Mozambique for food assistance, according to a communique distributed to the press by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Maputo. According to the communique, an agreement will be concluded soon between the embassy and the National Planning Commission. It adds that the Dutch charge d'affairs in Maputo "is confident that it will be implemented very soon, to alleviate the serious food shortage, primarily in the provinces affected by the drougth." This additional sum placed at the disposal of the RPM by the Netherlands is in response to the appeal made last week by our Council of Ministers to the international community. After announcing that the coastal districts of Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces have been declared natural disaster areas as a result of the prolonged 2-year drought, disrupting normal life for the people of the region, the Council of Ministers determined several actions to be taken by the government organs. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Feb 82 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4742/233

PRESIDENT'S CONTINGENCY FUND REPORTED IN DANGER

Rejection by House

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Aliu Zubair]

[Text]

THE House of Representatives has rejected a provision of more than N250 million, proposed as contingency funds in the 1982 draft budgets.

Sitting in a committee of the whole House yesterday, the House unanimously rejected the provision as "the account of money spent from such provisions in the subsequent years were never rendered".

In its report to the House in respect of this fund, the House sub-committee on appropriations observed that the provision was not properly established by law, as required by the constitution.

Pointing out that the provision also contravened section 77 of the Constitution, the committee submitted that N27 million had already been approved for the President in respect of margin for increased cost and emergency provision.

However, it expressed disappointment that, despite requests for details of expenditure on the contingency vote, no effort was made by the Federal Government to supply them.

The committee, however, recommended that the fund be looked into with a view to ascertaining the present position, considering the anomalies inherent in its operation.

The contingency fund was established under the Finance (Control) and (Management) Act 1958.

The House, however approved N50 million for the educationally-disadvantaged areas of the country, N2 million for the welfare of Nigerian students overseas, while more than N3 million was approved for the development of state branches of the National Library.

Under the consolidated revenue fund charges, N13,485,880 was approved for the judiciary, N120,700 for the Law Reform Commission, N38,000 for the Federal Judicial Service Commission, N101,440 for the National Industrial Court and N300,000 for the National Population Commission.

It also approved a recurrent and capital estimate of N115,312,380 and N11,580,280 respectively for the Ministry of Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture.

Senate Cuts Down Amount

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Anene Ugoani]

[Text] THE Senate yesterday reduced the N150 million contingency fund for this year to only two million.

In taking that decision, the Senate cut off N148,980.00 from the bulk sum voted for the President to give financial relief in times of disaster.

A strong fight put up by the Senate leader, Dr. Olusola Saraki, Colonel Ali, Senator Ibrahim Dimis and Senator Albo Dambatta could not save the emergency fund.

To satisfy those who wanted the N150,000 million cut, Senator Ali had a slash of 10k but the Senate President Dr. Joseph Wayas overruled him, saying his amendment came too late.

Despite the alarming cut, Senator David Oke (UPN – Ondo) demanded that the whole money be deleted but was out-voted.

Explaining the Senate reason for the cut to the "Daily Times" last night, Senator Emmanuel Ogunleye said it could have been illegal to approve anything higher than N2 million.

Senator Ogunleye said the 1968 Act puts the maximum fund that could be set aside for contingencies at N2 million.

He said that until the Act was repealed, the National Assembly would only be "risking" another litigation by approving the N150m.

Senator Ogunleye said President Shagari was free to bring a supplementary budget, if he needed money for contingencies.

CSO: 4700/949

BIOGRAPHY OF PRESIDENT SHEHU SHAGARI PUBLISHED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Mar 82 p 12

[Book Review]

[Text]

ABOUT THE AUTHOR AND THE BOOK:

Most Nigerians know little about their President — because they have not been told much about him. A book on his life and politics, titled SHEHU SHAGARI: A BIOGRAPHY OF NIGERIA'S FIRST EXECUTIVE PRESIDENT, will soon be released. It is authored by one of Nigeria's gifted political historians, Okion Ojigbo, who wrote 200 DAYS TO ETERNITY: THE ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL MURTALA MUHAMMED and NIGERIAN RETURNS TO CIVILIAN RULE.

A political scientist by training from the University of California, Berkeley, Okion Ojigbo has also co-authored and edited other, books as well as written over half a dozen articles in international scholarly journals. He is also the General Editor of the W.W. Norton (New York) Series on Africa which has published Professor William Bascom's AFRICAN ART: A CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE. Besides his academic training, Ojigbo has the additional background of having worked very closely in the "corridor of power" which has placed him in a vantage position to understand and articulate the workings and intricacies of the nation's highest office, the Presidency. He served as Senior Assistant Secretary in the State House under the dynamic General Murtala Muhammed who laid the smooth 5-stage programme for the nation's return to civilian rule, and as the Principal Private Secretary to Murtala's successor, General Olusegun Obasanjo, who carried through the programmes to their successful execution and the peaceful handing-over to a civilian government in October 1979. Lastly, Okion Ojigbo has the tremendous advantage of having worked closely with President Shehu Shagari who gave his permission and concrete support to the project and bared his heart about his life and his politics in building a just, peaceful, stable, unified, and economically developed nation. The President's biography is being delayed in order to include in it the historic visit of His Holiness Pope John II who is here in Nigeria at the unique invitation by President Shehu Shagari, himself a man of piety and a devout Muslim.

Okion Ojigbo's biography of the President is a detailed and fascinating 3-year research project on the life and politics of Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Nigeria's First Executive President after nearly a decade and half of military rule. The research is thorough while the author has most effectively woven his series of meetings with the President into the body literature, thereby making the presentation breathtaking. The vividness and lucidity give the book life and soul, confirming an enviable rapport between subject and author. Indeed, the depth of the biography confirms that Okion Ojigbo was granted a very rare privilege by the President to look into his past life and probe his mind in order to fathom an understanding of the politics of Nigeria's No. 1 Citizen, sharing in that frankness and close association some of the rare moments of our national history. The quiet hours with the President and the rare opportunity to read his private papers would tend to confirm that not only does the author know President Shehu Shagari well (even more than most of the President's official appointees) but also he has been given a unique chance to tell the nation and the rest of the world more about our President, thereby filling a gap which the President's own official information unit has not brought out effectively.

This fascinating biography of the Nigerian President looks at the birth and youth of Alhaji Shehu Shagari, formerly known as Shehu Yabo, who later became the Parliamentary Secretary to the late Prime Minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. It is the captivating story, never told before, of the crisis of the first few hours to appoint an acting Prime Minister to deputise for Balewa and of the momentous anticlimax of the official taking-over by the army from notes taken down on the back of scrap

paper, retrieved from a wastepaper basket, at the crucial meeting between Major-General Aguiyi-Ironsi and what remained of Balewa's Cabinet.

The military years saw Alhaji Shehu Shagari as the "envoy of peace" to the Vatican, Switzerland and France; the ultimate result was the preservation of the unity of the nation. He is the effective force in the execution of the policy of "no victors, no vanquished", and succeeds in the repeal of "security risk" classification on former Biafrans — including all those former Biafrans who actively contested and participated in the 1979 elections to usher in the Second Republic. What others agressively sought Shagari was persuaded to accept and who, when asked what personal qualities he will bring to the Presidency, did not talk about himself but about the qualities of WHOEVER becomes the President, namely, uprightness, integrity, humility, accommodation and restraint in order to maintain the nation's unity and enhance the political stability the military was bequeathing to its civilian successor. He not only considered a woman for Vice President, but also forced what the author call the "Gang-up of four minus one" which the President defeats as well as win two subsequent legal battles - what the Association of Lagos Market Women who went to congratulate the President-elect reduced to economic terms: a potential buyer who offers only ₦6.00 to a market women for her wares should not be angry with another buyer who offers ₦12.50!

President Shagari's first term in office, Ojigbo persuasively argues in the biography, has promoted intergration and stability, as his respect for the rule of law such as in the case of Shugaba and the Revenue Allication Bill also do; all helped to sustain confidence in Shagari's Administration. But you also want to read about the background and intricacies of his pardon of Yakubu Gowon - as well as the still pending case of Biafran secessionist leader, Ojukwu. The author maintains that President Shagari believes in tolerance, and he has been magnanimous. Ojigbo writes that President Shagari's personal qualities bring into sharp focus the indelible words, of the late President Kwame Nkrumah who said: "Africa needs a new type of citizen, a dedicated, modest, honest, informed man. A man who abhors greed and detests vanity. A new type of man whose humility is his strength and whose integrity is his greatness." All these qualities have been emphatic in Shagari's domestic policies, be they the issues of economic development, social and welfare programmes or in agricultural projects. Not only has he placed emphasis on steel such as the Aladja Steel Complex at Aladja, but also in the diversification of new industrial projects throughout the country irrespective of the political affiliation or party leanings of the areas.

There are also his efforts in international affairs, such as his triumphal achievement in the independence of Zimbabwe, a battle Shagari started in New Zealand in November 1965 as soon as Ian Smith proclaimed his illegal Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI). It was a memorable occasion, so much so that the New Zealand Christchurch Star as well as other papers reported in 1965 that "delegates and journalists both agreed that the speech of Alhaji Shehu Shagari was one of the most impressive speeches they had ever heard from the Chambers of the New Zealand House of Representatives. It was a speech filled with quiet logic and human concern." That battle he started in 1965 ended in what Shagari called "A victory for Africa", again due to his active role in the negotiations and the Lancaster House talks. He forges along in his efforts in international politics, such as his pressure on France over the Cameroun incidence and wins the "Triumph for Restraint" in face of severe political pressure from the home front. And there are other areas.

This is an enviable biography, not only because of the depth and quality of the research and write-up but also because the author has the tremendous advantage of the inside track. Only few— very few— people know and can write the story of President Shehu Shagari with such eloquence and lucidity. Indeed, it is more than the story of Shagari; it is the story of Nigeria's 80 million people. It is an enrapturing and quite voluminuous book - over 500 pages of serious literature and an additional 60 pages of colour plates, not a collection of speeches - but written in a very fluid and enjoyable manner. One wonders if the book couldn't have been split into two volumes; but that in itself would do injustice both to the President and to the reader. Have the courage - and create the time - to read this book. You will find it a fascinating experience and deeply enriching in your understanding of the politics of this nation of which Alhaji Shehu Shagari is its first Executive President.

CSO: 4700/954

MINISTER REPORTED CALLING DCM'S REPORT 'CONCOCTION'

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Chris Agulefo Lagos]

[Text]

THE Minister for External Affairs, Professor Isiaya Audu has declared before the panel investigating the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives that the impression he gathered from the report of Mr Fred Allison pertaining to the committee's tour of Switzerland, was that it was concocted, full of imagination and a falsehood.

Professor Audu was speaking on the report of Mr Fred Allison, the recalled deputy chief of mission at the Nigerian Embassy in Switzerland, which was sent to him by the incumbent ambassador, Alhaji Yahaya Kwande so that the minister could by himself discern the authenticity or otherwise of the report which the ambassador had earlier rejected.

The minister also confirmed to the committe that he had in all honesty heard about the alleged bribery on the members of the committee, of which Mr Ralph Obioha is the chairman, mostly through the mass media.

Another revelation made by the minister was that Mr Ralph Obioha and Mr Fred Allison were classmates at the Kings College, Lagos, and had since not been in cordial relations.

The minister's revelations were cut short however when he realised that the document he was reading from 'contained some elements of confidentiality', and members of the press and the public were prevailed upon to allow the committee to sit in camera.

Members of the press who were covering the proceedings of the panel regarded as a 'public sitting' were not happy that the evidence of such a key witness could not be covered for public consumption, with the fear that such evidence might be swept under the carpet.

However other testimonies at the committee have indicated that they were unable to find evidence of corrupt practises among members who went on the tour.

Evidence

These are the evidence of Honourable Ali Kaita who also is a member of the Finance Committee. He told the panel that he has independently conducted investigations in view of his affiliation with the members but could not trace any incriminating evidence. He did not undertake the tour with other members.

Other witnesses who testified before the panel were the Consul-General of Nigeria in New York, Dr A. Angulu, the Charge D'Affairs in Argentina, Mr Douglas Kemba and the Chief of Protocol in London, Mr Abubakar Udu who were unanimous in their plea of "sorry" to the panel that it was unfortunate they could not be of much help to the panel.

Meanwhile the panel has sat for 15 days and more people are billed to testify before it.

CSO: 4700/950

ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEES OFFICIALLY REPLACED

Declared Illegal, Dissolved

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Taiwo Okutubo]

[Text]

ALL the 23 local government committees in Lagos State have been dissolved.

According to an official announcement in Lagos yesterday, the dissolution was ordered by Governor Lateef Jakande in compliance with the judgment of a Lagos High Court.

Last Friday, Mr. Justice Ademola Adeoba declared as "unconstitutional, null and void" the dissolution of eight local government councils and the appointment two years ago of councillors to run the 23 local government committees.

He then declared a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants, their servants and agents from the management of local government councils.

Mr. Justice Adeoba also ordered the Governor and his "agents" not to appoint chairmen of the committees as the Local State Local Government Law 1980, Lagos State Council (amendment, temporary and interim provisions law) of 1980 were illegal and of no effect whatsoever, since they contravened the Constitution.

In a dramatic move at dawn yesterday, Governor Jakande announced the dissolution of all the 23 committees and handed the affairs of the various councils to council managers, who would report to the Commissioner for Local Government and Chieftaincy Matters, Alhaji Ganiyu Olawale Dawodu, through the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Local Government.

Governor Jakande thanked all the councillors and the chairmen of the dissolved councils and expressed delight that they had performed very well.

The announcement said the councils would be run by the council managers until new arrangements were made.

The dissolution announcement came to council workers and the councillors themselves as a shock.

At the mainland and Lagos island local government offices yesterday, workers were seen discussing in groups. At the mainland office, the council manager, Mr. Dawodu held series of meetings with senior employees.

Work however went on as usual in all the council offices, but a number of chairmen of various committees did not show up and those who did left immediately they heard the news.

Meanwhile, the Commissioner for Local Government, is expected to hold an important meeting with the council managers and top officials.

New Appointees

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Mar 82 p 40

[Text] A NEW Local Government (Amendment) Law has been passed by Lagos State legislators.

And within hours, 23 new men were named to head the newly-created local government management committees.

The 23 old committees were declared "unconstitutional" last Friday by Mr. Justice Ademola Adeoba, ruling that two laws under which they were set up were "illegal and of no effect".

These were the Lagos State Local Government Law 1980 and the Lagos State Council (Amendment Temporary and Interim Provisions Law) 1980.

In a dramatic move at dawn on Monday, Governor Lateef Jakande dissolved the 23 illegal committees and handed the management of local government over to council managers, who were to report directly to the Commissioner of Local Government, Alhaji Ganiyu Dawodu.

Yesterday, Governor Jakande said he was "completely satisfied" that the new committees were "lawful, and altogether justified in the public interest."

He added: "In a democracy like ours, we must expect and tolerate reasonable and unreasonable criticisms, sensible and senseless opposition, and all manner of devices by political opponents to obstruct the implementation of our programmes." I welcome our political opponents to the arena in which we are all actors, for I am confident that they will always be worsted in any encounter with us".

Alhaji Jakande said the NPN, which had sought a court order declaring the old committees illegal, had tried since 1979, to "create confusion in the state".

He added: "But we will not allow them to have their way."

CSO: 4700/949

'STAR' APPEALS TO ELECTORAL COMMISSION ON DEADLINE

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 10 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial in the column "Comment": "The FEDECO March 21 Deadline"]

[Text]

THE Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO), as a vital machinery entrusted with the onerous duties and responsibilities of conducting elections in Nigeria, appears, as manifest in the delay of the local government elections, not to have the reputation of an organisation handling its national affairs with speed and despatch.

THIS might be the reason why, when out of the blue and without sufficient notice, it gave its ultimatum of March 21, 1982, as the dead-line for political groups to register with FEDECO for the 1983 general elections.

WE of the **Daily Star** strongly believe that this is rather a precipitate action and a FEDECO politicking exercise. We are of the opinion that the first and foremost duty of FEDECO is to conduct and supervise elections that are free and fair in accordance with the principles of democratic processes, in a congenial political atmosphere, free from intimidation, political tuggery, violence and harassment of voters in favour of any political party.

WE fail to see how the political associations can meet all the constitutional requirements demanded for them within the time table specified by FEDECO. We recall that the same hurried action led to the registration of only five out of more than 50 political associations in 1978.

WHAT we are stressing here is that more time should be given for the registration exercise to avoid the repeat performance, mutual antagonism and the political ballyhoo and bad blood that characterised the 1978 registration imbroglio.

GIVEN the slow speed with which FEDECO approaches its duties, the March 21 dead-line appears a political strategy to frustrate the moves of the four political parties, NPP, UPN, PRP and the GNPP, in their alignment exercise, in time, before the 1983 elections. A new political association has to work out its constitution and agree on its symbol and flag. And of course, for the political association or group to qualify as a political party and be registered by FEDECO, it must have functional offices in the 19 states to give it a national orientation, acceptance and credibility.

SURELY the FEDECO rigid time table does not give the political groups any breathing space for them to work out the relevant modalities to satisfy FEDECO's requirements, and this would mean disenfranchisement for some groups until when another opportunity presents itself.

THIS type of political trend is not good for the healthy growth of our political system and democracy, which should envisage the widest possible representation of the people, and not a teleguided democracy.

WE are therefore appealing to FEDECO to extend the time table sufficiently to give political groups time to do their jobs properly.

FOR FEDECO to enjoy the confidence of all Nigerians, it must refuse to allow itself to be manipulated by any political party for partisan gains. It has to stand firm to retain its credibility as an impartial organ of the government, the political situation in the country notwithstanding, for if it behaves otherwise, the political stability, national unity and concord of the nation could be at grave risk.

CSO: 4700/950

IDEA OF IMPEACHING PLATEAU STATE GOVERNOR DROPPED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by M. A. Aliyu Biu]

[Text] **TWO major reasons have compelled those wishing to impeach the Plateau State Deputy Governor, Alhaji Muhammadu Danladi Yakubu, to drop the whole idea.**

The first reason was the inability of the House of Assembly to get two-thirds of its legislators to sign the impeachment notice and secondly, "the exercise came too late".

Giving this latest development on the impeachment furore to the Sunday New Nigerian in Jos, last Wednesday, an NPP legislator representing Keana Constituency, Alhaji Aliyu Mohammed Elayo "the Owelle of Keana" explained that most of his colleagues in the House from the lower Plateau, refused to co-operate to sign the impeachment notice "due to a number of developments".

Alhaji Elayo who was one of the legislators seriously kicking against the impeachment of Alhaji Danladi Yakubu, however, denied that 17 members of the House had signed the impeachment notice and condemned the rumour that some legislators were being given 5,000 Naira to sign the impeachment notice.

He said that these allegations are wicked and unfounded, "because there is nothing like an impeachment notice. All you have been hearing is just rumour"

However, sources hinted that even if the legislators co-operated and signed the impeachment notice, the House cannot get at least 36 of its members to make-up for the two-third majority, as required by the constitution.

The sources explained that out of the 48 members in the House, there are three vacant seats, and all the nine NPN legislators and the three GNPP legislators and the one UPN member, totalling 16 were against impeaching the deputy governor.

When contacted to comment on the issue, the Deputy Governor, Alhaji Muhammadu Danladi said that if any body has the courage to impeach him, let him go ahead.

Alhaji Danladi Yakubu said that he has since developed thick skin and remained unshaken about his impeachment "because I am daily becoming more consolidated. "After all, impeachment is not the end of life. What happened to Alhaji Bibi Farouk, former Deputy Governor of Kano State or Alhaji Balarabe Musa, former Kaduna State Governor. Are they not living?"

The deputy governor said that he is not worried at all adding, "I wish to repeat my call with the agitators for a Nasarawa State to have a round table conference with us demanding for the creation of Middle Belt State, to find solutions to our differences".

He said that he does not care whether one referred to the area calling for the Middle Belt State as "Top, Bottom or Middle Belt State, because all what the agitators for a Nassarawa State are doing was following my foot steps. which is a credit to me"

CSO: 4700/954

CRISIS OVER GOVERNOR SAID DIVIDING KADUNA HOUSE

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Tajudeen Ajibade]

[Text]

A SERIOUS internal political crisis is now looming in the Kaduna State Chapter of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN).

Informed sources said the crisis which has generated a lot of bickerings among top partymen in the state has now extended to the State House of Assembly.

According to a Sunday New Nigerian investigation, the party crisis emanated from a series of caucus meetings said to have been held in Kaduna township and environs on who is to be fielded as gubernatorial candidate for the party in the state come the 1983 general elections.

The investigation revealed that in the centre of the crisis are the Chairman of the party, Alhaji Sulaiman Ahmed, Alhaji Lawal Kaita PLO Kano, Alhaji Iro Dan-Musa, Minister for FCDA and the Speaker of the Kaduna State House of Assembly Alhaji Mamman Abubakar Dan-Musa.

The Sunday New Nigerian also gathered that on the other side of the power tussle are: Alhaji Haliru Abdullahi, National Vice-chairman of the NPN, Alhaji Sani Zango-Daura and their supporters in the State House of Assembly.

According to a dependable political source, what sparked off the row was a recent caucus meeting allegedly held by 41 elected members of the NPN in the State House of Assembly and some other frontline members where it agreed to impeach speaker Mamman Dan Musa because of his loyalty to one side.

Another political source alleged that those who attended the meeting were given 50,000 Naira each to support the impeachment of the speaker.

The crisis which has now divided members of the assembly into two groups has resulted in accusations and counter-accusations among the members.

One side claims that the state chairman of the party and his bench-men want to cause confusion within the party and to impose somebody very unpopular on the masses in Kaduna as gubernatorial candidate in 1983.

They accused the presidential assistant in Kano, Alhaji Lawal Kaita as the brain behind the crisis. He was alleged to be sponsoring one M. T. Usman, the former Federal Director of Works, his close associate for the 1983 race in the state.

The other group accused members of the Assembly who allegedly attended the meeting, including the publicity secretary of the party in the state, Alhaji Sani Zango Daura, Alhaji Haliru Abdullahi of being afraid of their popularity and bent on causing a crisis within the party.

CSO: 4700/954

BENDEL GOVERNOR ALLI URGED TO 'RESIGN HONORABLY'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Andrew Isibor]

[Text]

PROFESSOR Ambrose Alli, Governor of Bendel State, has been called upon to resign honourably in view of the allegations of wrong-doings, inefficiency and unconstitutional acts made against him by top members of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) in the state.

A member of the National Executive Council of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), Chief Edwin Clark made the call at a press conference in Benin City.

Chief Clark pointed out that there was enough evidence of alleged open corruption, administrative bungling financial and moral bankruptcy, inept handling of the state's economy and education system and serious fraud to merit the immediate impeachment of Governor Alli as demanded by the Solidarity Council of the UPN.

He lamented that the state House of Assembly was now unwillinng to impeach the governor because, according to him, the House was aiding and abetting Governor Alli in all his impeachable affairs.

He further told newsmen that the state government, apart from being financially bankrupt, had so neglected its responsibilities up to a stage where it no longer had the will to govern and had them abandoned its responsibilities to the people.

Chief Clark accused the governor of spending public funds recklessly and fraudulently without regards to appropriation law and frequently outside budgetary allocations.

'Usually, the governor brings in supplementary appropriation bills to the legislature, long after the money had been spent knowing fully well that the House of Assembly dominated by his partymen would normally rubber-stamp its approval, contrary to sections 112 to 115 of the constitution', he added.

As a result of this mismanagement of funds, he pointed out that there was no real relationship between budgeted allocations and the actual expenditure of Governor Alli's administration.

Chief Clark told newsmen that all the alleged illegal expenditure of Governor Alli, including the public funds spent for the burial of his father, the installation of his wife as a chief at Ile-Ife, boosting of meetings of the so-called 'progressive' governors and the four parties alliance were contained in all the unconstitutional supplementary appropriation bills.

He called on members of the state House of Assembly to live up to expectation and check the executive's financial excesses.

CSO: 4700/954

KADUNA GOVERNOR SUES KADUNA ASSEMBLY AGAIN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Francis Talabi]

[Text]

THE Governor of Kaduna State Alhaji Abu Musa Rimi has again instituted an action against the Kaduna State House of Assembly at the Kaduna High Court.

The suit which was jointly filed by the state governor and the attorney-general of Kaduna State was instituted by Malam Aliyu Umar from the attorney-general's chamber.

In the suit, plaintiffs are seeking a declaration that the provisions of sub-section 3 of section 4 of the Local Government Law 1977 as contained under section 5 of the Local Government (Amendment) Law, 1982 are inconsistent with the provision of section 7 (2) (4) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1979.

They are praying the court to declare that the provisions of section 6 of the Local Government (Amendment) Law 1982 are inconsistent with the provisions of section 5 (2) of the constitution.

They are also seeking a declaration that the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 4 AA of the local government law 1977 as contained under section 7 of the Local Government (Amendment) Law 1982 are inconsistent with the provisions of section 4 (7) and section 5 (2) of the constitution as they amounted to a violation of the constitution and violation of the principles of separation of powers as enshrined in the constitution.

Plaintiffs are also seeking a declaration that the provisions of section 4 (f) of the Local Government Law 1977 as contained under section 9 of the Local Government (Amendment) Law, 1982 are inconsistent with the provisions of seciton 4 (7) and section 5 (2) of the constitution as they amounted to a violation of the principles of separation of powers as enshrined in the constitution.

The new writ is to be mentioned before a Kaduna High Court Judge, Mr. Justice V.J.O. Chigbue on March 30 this year.

CSO: 4700/954

MERGER OF FOUR PARTIES REPORTEDLY CAME TOO LATE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 Mar 82 p 48

[Article by Biodun Awani]

[Text]

THE "progressive parties" — UPN, NPP, GNPP and PRP — cannot form a single party to fight the 1983 general elections, Professor Ayodele Awojobi has said.

"All they can do now is going to be similar to how they won the governorship election in Kaduna in 1979", he added.

Speaking at the weekly radio O-Y-O programme "Meeting Point" in Ibadan at the week-end, Professor Awojobi, said it was very "easy to talk of a merger on papers, but constitutionally, it is too late for them to merge".

He noted that this was because the "progressives" had not lived long enough to know themselves and it was impossible for them to merge and form a party which would be supreme over their various parties.

On the question of the "Progressive" Presidential candidate, Prof. Awojobi said that, if Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe were "locked together at Nsukka for three hours chat, they would come out to announce who is stepping down for the other".

He said the Presidential candidate would not present any difficulty to the "progressives" because what is important is controlling the National Assembly and having as many governors as possible".

Commenting on the issue of ex-military officers coming into politics, Prof. Awojobi said that, as citizens, they were entitled to declare their interest "and go into partisan politics".

He stressed that, however, each of them needed to know the difference between a military and a constitutional government, adding that, as "politicians which they are contemplating to be, they should understand they would have to beg and lobby instead of issuing orders as they were used to".

CSO: 4700/949

PEOPLE FROM VARIOUS PARTIES REPORTEDLY CROSS TO NPN

Bendel Members from NPP

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] MORE than 50,000 members of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) in Bendel North Senatorial District consisting of Owan, Agbazilo, Okpebho, Etsako and Akoko Edo Local Government areas of Bendel State have declared for the National Party of Nigeria (NPN).

The North Senatorial District leader of the NPP, Mr. T.J.O. Itakpe announced their declaration for the NPN when about 200 representatives of the new converts paid a solidarity visit to the former military governor of the state, Dr. Osaigbovo Ogbemudia in Benin City.

The new converts include the NPP chairmen in the five local government areas. They are Chief M. Uwadia (Owan), Mr. S.E. Momoh (Agbazilo), Mr. E. Ettah (Etsako), Mr. F. Moses (Akoko-Ede) and Mr. Ohue Mathew (Okpebho).

In his speech, the senatorial leader, Mr. Itakpe said that the NPP members opted for the NPN because of the recent declaration for the NPN by Dr. Ogbemudia.

He added that they were also provoked by the so-called formation of alliance between their former party (NPP) and the notorious UPN.

Mr. Itakpe pointed out that Dr. Ogbemudia's joining the NPN had suddenly changed the political situation in the state.

This, he said, had caused serious confusions in other political parties, adding that members of other parties were now working towards opting for the NPN because of Dr. Ogbemudia.

Addressing the new converts, Dr. Ogbemudia, on behalf of the state Chairman of the NPN, Mr. Tayo Akpata, welcomed them to the party and congratulated them for their courage and foresight.

He told the new converts that the chairmen of the NPN in their respective areas were waiting to welcome them to the party.

Plateau NPP, GNPP Members

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] A LARGE number of Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP) and Great Nigeria Peoples Party (GNPP) supporters in Lafia Local Government area of Plateau State have decamped to the National Party of Nigeria (NPN).

Presenting the decampees to the National Vice-Chairman of the party, Alhaji Shettima Ali Monguno, at a rally attended by more than 100,000 people in Lafia town last weekend, the Benue State Special Assistant to the President, Alhaji Yahaya Sabo, Marafan Lafia, said that the entire Lafia Local Government and its environ have been 'NPN ised.'

Alhaji Yahaya Sabo said that as far as Lafia was concerned, 'you should put your mind at rest and go home and relax, because we have completed our job here. All we are waiting for is when FEDECO would ask us to go and vote and NPN will emerge victorious.'

Replying, Alhaji Shettima Ali Monguno thanked all those who have decamped to the NPN for realising their mistakes of voting for the wrong party during the 1979 elections.

Alhaji Shettima Ali Monguno conveyed President Shehu Shagari's congratulatory messages and that of the National Secretariat of the party to the NPN leaders in the state, for conducting peaceful elections.

The national deputy chairman called on all NPN supporters to co-operate fully and support their leader.

Speaking at the rally, the Minister for Transport, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, said that whenever other political parties hear the NPN slogan 'Aminci', they tremble.

Alhaji Umaru Dikko said that Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the UPN national leader was daily becoming frightened to stand for the presidential election with President Shehu Shagari in the 1983 general elections, 'because he has realised that even his supporters admire President Shehu and since elections are being held through secret ballot boxes, he was not sure whether he will get their votes.'

Alhaji Umaru Dikko said that because they have not betrayed the trust, and confidence reposed in the NPN at the federal level, the Almighty Allah who knew of sincerity of purpose, trust and peace, recently exposed a businessman who wanted to topple the government, simply because he failed to secure government contracts.

In his speech, the Aviation Minister, Mr. John Jatau Khadiya, told other party supporters who are yet to decamp to do so.

CSO: 4700/945

AZIKIWE, AWOLOWO REPORTEDLY 'SOLD OUT THEIR PEOPLE'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] DR. Chuba Okadigbo, Special Adviser to the President on Political Affairs, has said that Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) 'sold out' the interests of his people by his recent boycott of the meeting of the five political party leaders on creation of new states.

The followers of Dr. Azikiwe have demonstrated that they were for the creation of more states by signing petitions for the creation of Anambra, Ebonyi, Abia, and Aba states out of the present Imo and Anambra states and Port Harcourt out of the Rivers State as well as Anioma State from Bendel, he pointed out.

Dr. Okadigbo who was speaking to the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), said that the leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), Chief Obafemi Awolowo was also guilty of the same offence.

He maintained that the President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari did not exceed his powers in summoning the meeting of the five political party leaders over the creation of new states in the country.

According to the presidential adviser on political affairs, the creation of states involved financial, administrative, executive and political considerations which required the co-operation of all political parties, the National Assembly and the Federal Government, he added.

He said that the demand for the creation of states was an important national issue and that the President was only giving positive direction to the yearnings of the people.

Dr. Okadigbo described the meeting as a success because 'it underlines the merit of consensus with regards to the solutions of national problems'.

He said that the non-attendance of leaders of the UPN and the NPP was indicative of 'the hypocrisy' of these leaders since the meeting was in fact at the instance of leaders of the five political parties.

Dr. Okadigbo described the participation of the leader of the GNPP, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, in the meeting, as the beginning of the end of the 'progressive' alliance.

And in another release, the Deputy National publicity Secretary of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), Chief Abiola Ogundokun, has said that the absence of Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe has clearly shown the nation that they were opposed to the creation of new states in the country.

'By their failure to turn up for the meeting, these two leaders have clearly shown the nation that they are opposed to the creation of new states in the country simply because they have been rejected by the people who they intended to rule by all means', he declared.

Chief Ogundokun pointed out that these two leaders have been preaching 'politics of deceit' and their various publicity machinery have been propagating various ideas with a view of making people believe that they have many followers.

The party viewed the absence of both Chief Awolowo and Dr. Azikiwe at the meeting as an act of 'sabotage and calculated attempt to frustrate' the genuine intentions of President Shagari's administration in pursuit of creation of more states.

'It is only interesting that Chief Awolowo who had been campaigning that he would create more states if voted into power has now decided to show no interest in the matter.'

The party however urged Nigerians to rise to their civic responsibilities by exposing the evil intentions of these leaders and reject them at the polls in the next elections.

CSO: 4700/945

NEGATIVE REACTION REPORTED TO DECISION ON STATE POLICE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Police System"]

[Text] AS is to be expected, the "progressives" have not been happy with the Supreme Court's judgment on their public order suit against the Federal Government. Three state governments namely, Borno, Ogun and Bendel had in effect wanted the control of police for purposes of maintaining law and order to be vested in state governors, rather than with the Inspector-General of Police. The Supreme Court judged that to do so would be unconstitutional and ironically, that far from depriving the governors of any powers, the President's modification of the law in fact gave them powers they did not have under the constitution i.e. the power to veto a Commissioner of Police by virtue of the provision that a commissioner must consult with the governor of his state command.

Since this judgment was delivered early last month, the "progressives" have been reacting to it in a negative way. One of them, Alhaji Ganiyu Ajayi, the speaker of the Ogun House of Assembly, was reported to have said recently that governors and not police commissioners should still have the power to permit the holding of public meetings. That of course, is wishful thinking considering the Supreme Court's vedict. Still we do not expect that we have heard the last word on the matter for two obvious reasons. First there is a powerful opinion that cuts across party lines, which believes we should have more than one police force. Secondly, but related to this, is the fact that at any rate it is a contradiction in terms to have a central policing system in a federation.

Obviously this contradiction cannot be resolved overnight if only because the law which establishes one police force for the country is rooted in the constitution and cannot therefore be altered without amending the constitution—a patently cumbersome thing to do. Here at the New Nigerian we wonder if it is even sensible to seek to alter the present arrangement, the contradiction in it notwithstanding. Those who want either state (and even local government) police or a governor to have the ultimate responsibility for law and order in the present arrangement, do so mainly on the ground that the police is being abused. But if abuse is the determining factor on what police system we should have, it should be obvious that state or local government police is a dangerous advocacy. Our experience in this country has demonstrated quite clearly that the chances of abuse of power increase in inverse proportion to the level of government—i.e. the lower the level the more the abuse. A glaring example, right now, is the spate of strikes all over the country. Whereas the federal authorities probably suspect sabotage in say the NEPA strike, they have not behaved in an arbitrary manner and ordered anybody's sack. This sharply contrasts with the actions of the Anambra State Government over the recent teachers' strike action whereby Governor Jim Nwobodo ordered the instant dismissal of their leaders. The probability is that if he had a police force, the teachers would all have been behind bars. But this highhanded behaviour of Governor Nwobodo's probably has more to do with the threshold of political tolerance at the lower levels of government than in any streak for highhandedness which may be in his blood.

In the light of all this, we should all accept the present arrangement as satisfactory. Rather than undermine the Nigeria Police by word or deeds, those who are dissatisfied by their actions should seek redress in our courts of Law.

CSO: 4700/945

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES NEW STATE CREATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Mar 82 p 7

[Article by Clem Baye in the column "Political Watch": "New States: Spirit, Letter and Reality"]

[Text]

THANKS to NEPA's efficiency I could not watch Shugaba Darman Abdulrahman's historic handshake with President Shehu Shagari at the State House last week. But from the accounts heard so far, it appears that the President stood up to the six footer from Maiduguri, at least none of the two parties parted with a sprained elbow. Politics is full of ironies. One could never have predicted that someday, the Majority Leader of the GNPP in Borno State House of Assembly, who but for the intervention of the judiciary, would have been deported, would be in a warm handshake with the President.

The meeting of all political party leaders at which this took place was not as much of a flop as the 'progressive' media would have us believe. Of the five political parties recognised by FEDECO, three were present at the meeting. Some will argue that the President should have invited the 'Imoudu faction' of the PRP because it has the support of a majority of members at the National Assembly as opposed to the Malam Aminu Kano faction which was invited. That would not have helped matters much because there is a 'Mahmud Waziri faction' in the GNPP which could also claim a right of participation. The same goes for Senator Nathaniel Anah's clique which, though expelled from the NPP has all the same managed to catch the headlines in a few media houses.

The NPP and UPN which were absent from the talks argued that the President went beyond his powers. On this matter, both parties must have impressed themselves and their supporters and no more. The very fact that the constitution does not include provisions for an all party discussion and or agreement does not make unconstitutional the president's decision to invite the parties to discuss modalities of state creation. It was in a similar vein that the President carried the issue of remuneration for the executive and the legislature to the National Economic Council (NEC). Though the power of fixing remuneration for those categories of public officers was that of the National Assembly, the way and manner some legislatures were going to fix salaries and perquisites regardless of our financial capabilities made guidelines from the NEC the only wise option.

Section 8 of the constitution spells out the conditions to be met before states are created. The requirements are very rigorous but these have not deterred those advocating for more states. The point here is that so many demands have been made such that any careless handling of the issue could result either in a deadlock or in an unparalleled confusion. Last Saturday's edition of the Daily Times quoted Governor Bisi Onabanjo of Ogun State as having said, 'on the whole, the question of state demand has become so ridiculous as it has risen to 50.' The governor's apprehensions are shared by this writer. It is strange that with such apprehensions by a leading member of the UPN, the party could announce that since the constitution had spelt out clearly the criteria for creation of states, there was absolutely no reason for it to attend the State House, Ribadu Road conference.

If I were asked to make a choice, I would say that one of the most remarkable pronouncements on the demand for more states was made by Mr. Alfred Diete Spiff, then Military Governor of Rivers State. Referring to a group calling for the creation of a Port Harcourt State out of his domain, the former governor said something to this effect: 'Some people are so used to agitation that if they have nothing to agitate against they will agitate against their grandmother'. More recently, there was the warning to the legislature purportedly issued by Alhaji Usman Faruk in his capacity as Chairman of the National Movement for the Creation of More States. (NASA).

He warned legislators not to be tardy in the creation of more states, with a suggestion that those found wanting would not be re-elected. It is instructive that Alhaji Usman Faruk's outfit is not known as the National Association of State Agitators

The cumbersome procedure for the creation of more states was designed by and large to distinguish state 'agitators' from state 'creators'. This does not solve all problems associated with the creation of more states. There is first of all, the issue of 'agitators' messing up the procedure to deny the 'creators' from having their way. Take for example, the situation in Plateau State where the Deputy Governor, Alhaji Danladi Yakubu virtually became a political because he championed the cause of the Middle Belt State Movement. The state government tried in vain to make the clamour look foolish but in the end resolved to beat the Middle Belt State supporters at their game. The executive and legislature have now floated a movement for the creation of Nassarawa State.

One of the greatest stumbling blocks is the requirement that a proposal for the creation of a new state must be supported by, among others, two thirds majority of members of the local government council affected. Some would argue that 'local government councils' should be taken to mean democratically elected councils. So far, none of the state governments has been bold enough to test its popularity at the local government level. All have appointed new local government councils. This means, in effect that if indeed the spirit of the constitution has been violated, then there is an impediment in the way of the process of state creation. Somebody will raise the matter pretty soon in the law courts, if our 'litigious propensity' is anything to go by. Related to this is the referendum stipulated in this section. Senate Leader, Dr. Abubakar Olusola Saraki once said that in view of the strict requirements laid down in the constitution, new states may not be created before 1983 elections. Of course the senator was not so much concerned with the constitutional problems as with his constituency in Kwara State, where he has been doing all he can to prevent the creation of Kogi State. The fact that he had ulterior motives for making that statement does not render inoperative the issues he raised. A referendum will be conducted on the basis of an electoral roll which can only be produced by the Federal Electoral Commission. The Electoral Bill has not been passed into law. And with the 1983 elections just near the corner, FEDECO would have too much on its plate.

Constitutional and proceedural problems apart, there is the question of how many states we can conveniently cope with. Since there is no upper limit imposed it could be infered that more and more states should be created until we perhaps reach the point of absolute absurdity, that is, a state for every citizen who desires one. If this were the only reason for calling a meeting of the five political parties then it would have been worthwhile. The brief given to the 17-man committee does not specifically include the question of maximum member of states but there is clearly a need for a consensus on this. I suspect though that the issue of maximum member could come under the sixth item which reads: 'to consider and make recommendations on any other matter relevant to the exercise of creation of new states'.

Assuming a consensus were reached on the number of new states feasible in the light of our rickety economy there remains the matter of speed. There ought to be an agreement among all the legislatures ensuring a speedy deliberation of the bill in the legislature at both national and state level.

In the end, it is a reconciliation of the letter and the spirit of the constitution with the realities of our economy which will help us avoid an impasse.

CSO: 4700/955

MONEY EARMARKED FOR RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Niyi Olaguniju]

[Text]

A SUM of 30 billion Naira has been earmarked by the Federal Government to boost the development of railway transportation system in the Fourth National Development Plan.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Transport, Dr. Umaru Dikko in a key note address he delivered at the formal inauguration of the Nigeria Chapter of International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association (ICHCA) in Lagos on Wednesday.

As part of the programme, a sum of 1.2 billion Naira has been set aside to link Port Harcourt railway lines and Ajaokuta steel city.

He said that the Federal Government had developed ultra-modern airports in fourteen capital cities in the country while the Nigeria Airways had purchased about 25 planes including 6 medium/long haul jets.

"The government has endeavoured to develop and assure the continued and expanding availability of fast, safe and economical services needed in a growing and changing economy", he declared.

The minister said that with the inauguration of the Nigeria chapter of ICHCA, the association would develop 'a strong consulting role' to the government in achieving her objectives in the national transport sector.

He however hoped that the association would present some proposals that would assist his ministry in harmonising the efforts of 'various sectors' that 'have impact on our transportation system.'

In his own address, the chairman of the Nigeria chapter of the association and the General Manager of the Nigeria Ports Authority, Alhaji B.M. Tukur promised that his association would assist the Federal Government in achieving her objectives towards the improvement of the national transport system in the country.

The Nigeria chapter of the association is the first national chapter in Africa.

CSO: 4700/955

ABUJA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TO OPERATE IN JUNE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Mar 82 p 16

[Article by Ibrahim Biu]

[Text] THE international airport at Abuja, the new federal capital will go into operation by June this year.

This was disclosed by Alhaji Abubakar Wodi, a member of the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA) board, on behalf of the minister in charge of Abuja while briefing Governor Aper Aku of Benue State on Tuesday when the governor visited the project in continuation of his four-day official visit to Niger State.

Alhaji Abubakar said that provision of necessary infrastructures, at the airport would be completed within four months from now.

The airport is capable of handling one million passengers annually.

He told the governor that other projects completed at Abuja included the Jabi Dam which will supply water to the accelerated district of Abuja. The bigger lower Usman Dam will be completed next year he said.

Alhaji Abubakar said that the land use pattern for the first phase of the project has been completed and that work has already started on two out of the six districts at Abuja which will accommodate 25,000 people.

The board member also told the governor that construction of roads within the city, has reached advanced stage.

Governor Aku said he was impressed by the progress so far made at Abuja but appealed to the staff of the FCDA to be more dedicated to work so that the project could be completed within schedule.

Earlier, in his welcome address, the Emir of Suleja, Alhaji Ibrahim Dodo Musa had appealed to the governor to regard interstate visit as an instrument of peace and progress.

The emir also said our politicians should allow democracy to prevail and should not allow tribal interests to becloud their senses of judgment.

Governor Aku was on arrival given a rousing welcome at both Minna and Suleja where hundreds of thousands of Niger State indigenes turned out to welcome him.

The Governor was met at a few kilometres outside Suleja by his Niger State counterpart Alhaji Awwal Ibrahim, his deputy, Alhaji Idris Alhassan, commissioners and officials of NPN.

At the Emir of Minna's Palace, the emir, Alhaji Ahmadu Bahago described the governor as a peace-loving individual and an attractive public officer. The emir called for continued co-operation between Benue and Niger states.

Governor Aku yesterday visited the Shiroro Hydro-electric project and the Chanchaga Clay Bricks project.

He was expected to visit Bida and Kontagora before he proceeds to Sokoto State today.

CSO: 4700/955

PILOTS, FLIG'" ENGINEERS INVOLVED IN STRIKE ACTION

Original Cause Described

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Mar 82 p 13

[Text]

THE Nigerian Airline Pilots and Flight Engineers of the Nigeria Airways have threatened to go on strike from today if the suspension order on one of their counterparts Captain W. Okakpu, is not rescinded.

A statement from the Airline Pilots and Flight Engineers Association of Nigeria, which was signed by its President, Captain Tunde Ashafa, said in Lagos that Captain Okakpu was suspended on February 27 by the deputy managing director with immediate effect and without pay.

According to the statement, Captain Okakpu arrived at the domestic terminal on Saturday, February 27, at 6 a.m. to operate Nigeria Airways Flight WT250 to Enugu.

The statement explained that the flight which was scheduled to take off at 7 a.m. could not take off until 10 a.m. due to lack of fuel at the domestic terminal.

Captain Okakpu was said to have taxied the plane to the international terminal with the boarded passenger to refuel.

At this stage, a passenger on board the aircraft was alleged to have insulted Captain Okakpu as a result of the delay and Captain Okakpu asked the passenger to disembark.

But the statement pointed out that the deputy managing director ordered the captain to take the passenger with others which he claimed was a contravention of the international regulation.

Work-to-Rule Action

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Yinka Guedon]

[Excerpt]

As a result of Captain Okapku's alleged suspension by the Deputy Managing Director of the Nigeria Airways' Captain N.O. Nnachi all pilots and flight engineers have embarked on work-to-rule action until further notice.

According to a communique issued at the end of a three-hour meeting on Wednesday, the association said it would not allow the illegal and unilateral action by Captain Nnachi to increase the scope of the present unfavourable labour situation in the country.

However, flights according to the president of the association could not be regular, adding "this will be left to the discretion of the pilots handling particular flights.

The president also explained that it had just discovered that the suspension was unilaterally carried out by Captain Nnachi.

The president added that they rescinded the decision to embark on total strike action because of appeals from the National Assembly, the director of flight operations, the director of field services, chief pilot and controller of industrial relations.

Association Divided

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Mar 82 p 40

[Excerpts]

PILOTS and flight engineers association of Nigeria was divided yesterday over whether its members should work-to-rule.

Most pilots and flight engineers interviewed by the Daily Times said they would like to continue flight operations until the 21-day ultimatum given to the mangement expired.

Then, they may paralyse operations but would adopt constitutional methods in pursuit of their demands, they said.

They also said that they had taken into consideration the hardship that would be encountered by air travellers if they went on a sudden strike.

Meanwhile, flight operations throughout the country were normal yesterday with only four cancellations due to technical faults.

CSO: 4700/950

JOURNALISTS UNION PROTESTS ARREST OF 'THE PUNCH' EDITOR

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Mar 82 p 40

[Article by Odafe Othihiwa]

[Text]

DETECTIVES of Alagbon Close yesterday whisked away the editor of the Punch Newspaper, Mr. Tayo Kehinde.

Four policemen drove into the Punch premises at Onipetesi, Ikeja in a car with registration number BDA 4022E and took him away. The editor was however released yesterday evening.

Meanwhile the Nigerian Union of Journalists (Lagos State) Council has condemned the arrest of Mr. Kehinde.

A statement issued in Lagos yesterday and signed by the chairman, Mr. Tunde Odesanya, said the arrest of the editor "gives journalists in this state and indeed the whole Federation ceuse for grave concern".

The statement added: "the NUJ feels harassed if its members are not allowed to practise their profession under a free atmosphere.

"If the Punch editor has committed any offence he should be prosecuted under the law of the land as provided for under democratic system of government.

"Arrests of journalists by security men can only generate ill-feeling and build up a bad image for the government.

"We appeal to the Federal Government in the name of fair-play and justice to please intervene in this matter by advising the security forces of this country to allow journalists to practise their profession.

Mr. Kehinde should be released or be prosecuted but not brow-beaten with arrests", Mr. Odesanya pleaded.

CSO: 4700/949

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STUDENT RIOTING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Adebisi Adekunle]

[Text]

THIRTEEN students of the Women Teachers' College (WTC) Birnin Kebbi in Sokoto State have been dismissed and 10 others suspended for their involvement in the recent senior students and teaching staff clash in the school.

This followed a recommendation of the school's Board of Governors to the state Ministry of Education.

The students involved include eight form five students and five form four students.

According to a statement signed by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Alhaji Yahaya Abdulkarim stated that the suspended form five students are required to sit for their Grade Two Teachers' examination.

The statement added that the form four students suspended are to report next session to the school authority, adding that they should however repeat the same class.

Those expelled are Maimuna Musa, Larai Ibrahim, Fatima Coker, Matha Kaka, Bayi Sarkin Pawa, Musile Ganiyu Adamu, Ibrahim, Ruth Samuel, Augustine Agwiino, Rakiya Salihu, Lydia Amos, Grace Yohana and Anthonio Asikele.

Those suspended are Hassi Shehu, Fatima Jabbo, Fatima Nagambo, Asibi Aliba, Rabsi Atto, Balaraba Ibrahim, Mary Dominic, Luba Abubakar, Kulu Malami and Sa'a Abdullahi.

The statement directed that the school should be re-opened immediately and all the students must sign an undertaken to be of good behaviour and obey the college rules and regulations before being re-admitted.

The suspended students would also sign an undertaken to be of good behaviour after their suspension, the statement added.

The students had on February 13, this year beat up the principal and the teachers and damaged many school's properties.

CSO: 4700/954

ILLEGAL MARKETS SAID ON INCREASE IN LAGOS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 Mar 82 p 7

[Article by Ayodele Akinkutu and Innocent Eze]

[Text] **ONE of the many laws some residents of Lagos break with impunity is that banning street trading. Depending on one's sense of humour, it amuses to watch traders in an unbridled flagrant disregard for constituted authority display their wares right beside signposts with the inscription."**
inscription, "STREET TRADING PROHIBITED."

In the early 70s it was a usual sight to see city council officials in an attempt to enforce the law go in hot pursuit of hawkers, in the main; small children. And when some of them are caught, both goods and children are bundled into council vans and driven to the police station.

The violation of this law has grown from strength to strength probably as a gentleman puts it "the law enforcement agents are not displaying enough guts to put an end to the problem." From little pockets of traders in the late 70s, illegal markets have grown to such proportion as to become "a thorn in the flesh."

In the past what you get to buy from hawkers and street traders are mostly provision such as milk, sugar, all kinds of beverages. These days however as if confirming Nigeria's petronaira age, the range of items runs from the 2 kobo a piece Tom-Tom or the Bazooka Joe Chewing gum through children, ladies and gents wears, electrical goods and appliances, motor spare parts and accessories, house hold utensils, imported and locally made shoes, towels and bed sheets.

According to Livinus who sells trousers and shirts at Oshodi, "if you want to have the modern look come to us, satisfaction guaranteed." And Simeon a trader at Tinubu who claimed to have been in the business for three years opined "just name any article you want, we stock them." Consumers who are keen on buying foodstuff or replenishing their soup pots are also welcomed in these markets.

Street trading thrives most in the following areas of Lagos, on the island, Tinubu Square and environs, Marina, Broad Street, the area behind Leventis Stores, Idumota and environs including Ebute Ero, Ereko, Obun Eko, Nnamdi Azikiwe street, Balogun and Martins Street. On the mainland, Yaba bus stop is the nerve centre of street markets and it has incorporated the area along Ojuelegba Road in the vicinity of Tejuosho market. Along Agege Motor Road at Oshodi business is also very brisk.

Traders of both sexes in these markets cut accross the major ethnic groups and age barriers. The Igbos mainly men in their teens and 20s sell in the main imported men and women's wears, shoes and electronics. While the Yoruba women mainly young mothers, some their children straddled to their backs, are selling fresh eggs, fruits, children's dresses, towels, bed sheets, house hold utensils, their men sell empty as well as recorded cassettes, and long-playing records of both indigenous and foreign artistes, wrist watches, handkerchiefs, biro pens.

Hausa men, their goods displayed on small tables sell sweets (Tom Tom and Jenka chewing gum), cigarettes, batteries, mosquito coil, multifarious capsules. In this age of free education some young kids also hawk ice water in plastic buckets using the same plastic cup for all comers.

Customer canvassing in these markets is a beauty in itself. The traders employ various gimmicks with the underlying belief that every passerby is a potential buyer. While some of the traders jingle bells to attract attention coupled with endless chants of "one, one

naira; 20, 20 naira, before na 40, 40 naira, now it is 20, 20 naira, "some of the women would startle the unwary with "customer, daddy, brother which one you wan buy?" Loud speakers have also become a feature of these markets.

Things have not always been like this. It could be remembered that shortly before FESTAC 77, Tinubu Square and environs, including the premises of the Central Bank, was a beggars' haven. Today traders have adroitly dislodged the remnants of the beggars' colony that were not officially carted away in the hustle and bustle of the preparation for Festac 77.

Any open space, pavements, sidewalks, shoulders of the roads that are generally pedestrians' thoroughfare have become markets. Carriageways and streets meant to conveniently ease the passage of vehicles are partially taken over by traders during the day. Pedestrians run the high risk of being crushed to death by vehicles in certain areas of Lagos during peak periods.

Anybody walking along John Street in the Ebute Ero area of Lagos or towards the Idumota end of Nnamdi Azikiwe street is between "the devil and the blue sea." While trying to manoeuvre his way through wares that have taken over the sidewalk, he must at the same time be on the look-out for "molue" buses plying these routes. At Yaba bus stop pedestrians and vehicles contest for the right of way.

While Lagos traffic jam with its attendant pressure on the nerves of commuters have been around for sometime, the ever-growing illegal markets have worsened the situation. At Balogun a woman trader Mama Toyin when confronted with the fact that traders and customers darting across the road were responsible for the traffic jams retorted "how can traders cause go-slow? Go-slow has been there all along".

"Molue and Danfo drivers are reputed for their impatience, however when they get to Yaba, Tejuosho market area, Idumota Ereko, Balogun, Martins Street, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, their break-neck speed is reduced to a crawl. And according to a driver, "if we dont drive like this at Idumota, we would be killing people every second."

Speaking on the issue Mr. R. A. Kuoye a resident of Ilupeju is of the opinion that these illegal markets create a general picture of rowdiness; "these people however have to eat and take care of their responsibilities hence they resort to selling goods anywhere they can find." He believed that it was not unlikely some of these markets harbour hoodlums. And an area that readily comes to mind is the back of Leventis Stores Lagos where no matter what time of the day, a thick smell of Idian hemp pervades the air.

The remedy in his opinion would be for the government to construct more markets where fees are cheap enough for these traders. "For in the words of Titus Emeka a trader at Oshodi," how much do we make from these petty, petty business as to pay all those money the government charges for a stall in the markets.?"

Both the police and local government officials have many times raided these illegal markets. "Just last December," a resident of Oshodi Mr. Tola Alemu witnessed as "gun-totting policemen and officials of a local government raided the Oshodi illegal market; they not only took away a truck-load of goods but left behind in their wake wrecked and burnt display counters." This case of government organs visiting arson on the citizen was explained away by a trader as an act of window-dressing. "Generally these officials leave us in peace, but recently the governor was visiting this area and they wanted to make the whole place look clean."

Mr. Alemu also held the strong belief that these markets were being propped up by government officials. Elucidating further," watched in dismay sometimes last year as a young woman bustling with juvenile blood engage a man in physical combat at Tinubu, the bone of contention was the refusal of the young woman to pay a certain levy imposed on all illegal traders in the area".

In another interview at Tinubu a trader declared with some vehemence "the law banning street trading is man-made while the law that says thou shall not go hungry is a natural law." He was ready to break man's law because "I dont want to steal And the same goes for all these men. The women too don't want to become prostitutes. Brother, it is a simple matter, tell the government to help us by leaving us alone."

A "mere" identity card was not enough to put Alhaji B. A. T. Habib chairman of the Lagos State Market Development Board in the mood to talk to a journalist. "A journalist wishing to speak with me must bring a letter of introduction from his editor." Had the almighty chairman granted this reporter an interview, we would have talked about what normally happens to goods confiscated from illegal markets, and whether there is any project in the pipeline to settle these traders, trying to earn aliving at huge cost to public peace, health and orderliness, somewhere in the immediate future.

CSO: 4700/950

BRIEFS

'ANTI-RIGGING' ELECTION SQUAD--An 'anti-rigging squad' will emerge in 1983 to ensure a free and fair general elections, Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe have announced in Lagos. [as published] Dr. Mbadiwe, who was talking to reporters at the National Assembly, said the squad would strictly watch the UPN and its political allies. In his usual style, he thundered: "Reactionaries can never ascend the political throne of Nigeria. There will be an anti-rigging squad that will introduce anti-rigging measures. They took us by surprise in 1979. Let there be no attempt of any political gangsterism in Nigeria. I will see to it that gangsters in this country don't climb up the throne. I will sweep them out". Dr. Mbadiwe told newsmen that it was a great injustice to pay the Ibos only ₦40 at the end of the civil war irrespective of any amount of money they presented for exchange into Nigerian currency. He asked: "How can you give people ₦40 no matter how much they put in the bank or presented?" [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Mar 82 p 2]

'RADIO LAGOS' SEARCHED--A team of security officers yesterday visited the offices of the Lagos State Broadcasting Corporation. The two-man team demanded for copies of stories broadcast on Radio Lagos during the NEPA crisis. The security men were quoted as saying that they required the scripts to prepare certain reports for the government. It was gathered that the securitymen had a long chat with top officials of Radio Lagos before they left. Attempts to reach the Director of News of Radio Lagos, Mr Abiodun Adeniyi, failed. But a principal editor on duty last night, Mr Tunde Adegoke, confirmed that securitymen visited the radio station earlier in the day. He however, refused to give further details saying, "It is above me." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Mar 82 p 1]

SUBCOMMITTEES FOR NEW STATES--Two sub-committees have been set up to examine two major areas relating to the creation of new states. They are to be known as Political and Legal sub-committees. The two bodies were set up after six hours of deliberations by the 17-man committee on the creation of new states. A communique issued at the end of the meeting stated that the two sub-committees were expected to submit their reports to the states committee for further deliberation and consideration along with other items on its terms of reference. Two parties, the NPP and the UPN, did not attend the meeting. Both parties had written President Shehu Shagari informing him of their decision not to attend. Present at the meeting were Senate President, Dr. Joseph Wayas. President's adviser on political affairs, Dr.

Chuba Okadigbo, and Alhaji Suleman Audu represented the executive. Senator David Dafinone for NPN, Alhaji Musa Musawa for the PRP; Mr. Basil Ukaegbu (GNPP) were also present. Mr C. J. Ojukwu and Mr Apaga Waba for for House of Representatives, Senator Jafar Manga and Senator Abba Ali represented the senate. [as published] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Mar 82 p 1]

ISLAMIC BOOK PUBLISHER—The Hudahuda Publishing Company Limited--publishers of Islamic books--was formally launched in Zaria at the weekend. In his keynote address, the chief launcher, Sheikh Abubakar Gumi said one of the objectives of the company was to enhance the publication of Islamic books on various aspects of Islamic religion and bring about unity among muslims. He however urged the management of the company not to rest on its oars. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Mar 82 p 16]

OSOGBO STEEL COMPANY--The Osogbo Steel Rolling Company will be commissioned by President Shehu Shagari, in October this year. This was disclosed by the Minister for Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, while receiving the first consignment of 250 tonnes of billets from Delta Steel Plant, Aladja in Osogbo on Monday. He said that from the 25 tonnes of billet, the Osogbo Steel Rolling Mill would produce iron rods, wires and other materials. According to the minister, by May this year, water would be supplied to the steel plant all-year round from Eko-Eude dam. He disclosed that between July and August this year, NEPA would supply power to the steel plant adding that work on the 33 KV supply line to the rolling mill would be completed soon. He pointed out that work on the railway line to the rolling mill was now in progress adding that transportation to the mill would not be a problem wanted. Malam Makele disclosed that the rolling mill would produce about 210,000 tonnes of materials in a year adding that more than 1,000 workers would be employed by the mill. [By Yinka Dagunduro] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Mar 82 p 16]

KADUNA WATER SHORTAGE--An acute shortage of water yesterday hit Kaduna town. However the water shortage has not affected the Kaduna South. The Kaduna State Water Board in a statement yesterday said the water shortage was sequel to the breakdown of one of its standby generators at the Kaduna North Waterworks. The board gave the assurance that normal water supply would be restored as soon as repair work on the generator is effected. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Mar 82 p 1]

BUDGET OMITS NEW STATES--The Director of Budget and Special Adviser to the President on Budget Affairs, Chief J. A. Akinyele has stated that no grant will be provided for any newly-created state under the present revenue allocation formula. Chief Akinyele made this known while exchanging ideas with the new U.S. Ambassador in Nigeria, Mr. Pikering in his office this

week. 'There is no provision from the constitution for grants-in-aid for any new state. The present system should stay for sometime', he declared. Chief Akinyele pointed out that the present administration placed high priority on agriculture and 0.999 billion Naira which represented about 13.5 per cent of the capital project has been allocated to the sector which included the development of water resources. Replying, Mr. Pickering [as published] announced that the United States Government had been working very hard to increase the number of American agriculturalists to come to Nigeria to assist in the agricultural development programme of this country. Other subjects discussed during the meeting include external finance for states. [By Niyi Olagunju] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Mar 82 p 1]

DROUGHT AID SAID DIVERTED--The Kano State Governor, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi, has said that out of the 2.5 million Naira given to the drought victims in the state only one million Naira has since been released to the state government. The governor disclosed this while receiving the 1981 hajj report submitted to him by the state Pilgrims Welfare Agency at the Government House, Kano. Governor Rimi alleged that 1.5 million Naira has been withheld by the Federal Government officials in Lagos on the pretext of purchasing tractors and food for the victims. He condemned the allocation of the hajj seats to the Presidential Assistant in the state, Alnaji Lawal Kaita and alleged that the seats were sold at exhorbitant rates to intending pilgrims. Governor Rimi noted that the charter of private aircrafts in the operation cost the Federal Government millions of Naira. He regretted that thousands of intending pilgrims who paid their money through private airlines did not perform the hajj and were not refunded. Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, called on the Federal Government to increase the number of aircrafts for both domestic and international flights. [Text] [Kaduna New NIGERIAN in English 8 Mar 82 p 9]

PARTY REGISTRATION DEADLINE--Political associations interested in being registered as political parties have been asked to apply to the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) for registration. Closing date is Monday, March 21, 1982. A public notice issued by the Executive Secretary of FEDECO, Alhaji S. Barda, yesterday, said the application should be in accordance with the provisions of section 78 to 80 of the Electoral Act of 1977 and section 202 of the constitution. The notice said that applications should be made on form PP1 in the Schedule to the Political Parties (Registration, etc.) (Amendment) Regulation 1978 published at L.N. 60 of 1978 in the supplement to official gazzette No. 51 Vol. 65 of November 16, 1978. It added that the forms were available at FEDECO headquarters. The notice said application forms must be submitted with 10 copies each of the association's constitution and programme. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/954

PRIME MINISTER BOTHA DEFINES GOALS, PRINCIPLES

Goals Defined

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Mar 82 p 8

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, conceded yesterday that it was "hard to match the means to the goals" — and went on to describe in glowing terms his master plan for a confederation of states for South Africa.

Mr Botha said that the objectives of his, and every responsible government, were to attain a better quality of life for all citizens.

But sometimes it was hard to watch "the means to the goals".

He said: "I may know where I want to go, but not how to get there — or there may be several alternative courses from which I must choose one."

Opening the seventh session of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly at Giyani, Mr Botha said that his government, like that of Gazankulu, aimed at furthering the happiness and well-being, both spiritual and material, of all its people.

And simply, it was his government's aim to improve the quality of life of all population groups because it wished to keep revolution out of South Africa.

"And because we wish to uphold in this land, the principles of civilisation and of Christanity."

Some people would say that this could only be achieved by an authoritarian Marxist order — a dictatorship.

"I for one, have no doubt, however, that such an option would lead to economic instability and to bloodshed.

"Communism does not bring peace and progress. Nowhere in the world has communism improved the actual quality of life of people," said Mr Botha.

A one-man, one-vote system within a unitary state, as advocated by some people, held that all people were equal and denied the existence of minority groups.

Such a system failed to face up to the realities and would result in chaos because it did not take account of the history, character and ideals of the various nations.

Outlining the government's policy of the right to self-determination in a geographic context of the various nations in South Africa, Mr Botha went on to describe the principle of his confederal plan.

He said that the government had committed itself to a policy of consultation and ongoing negotiation.

A confederation of states would recognise not only the right to self-determination within each state, but also the inter-dependence of sovereign states, the need and necessity for co-operation aimed at the furtherance of common objectives.

"A confederation is an association, alliance or union of sovereign independent states, without any super government and formed by treaty for the achievement of specific objectives," said Mr Botha.

Each state would retain its own sovereignty and governmental autonomy, except insofar as it expressly assigned government powers to a central organ.

"Clearly, therefore, the authority of the central organ is, and will, always remain subject to the will of the respective member states.

"Action is co-ordinated, it is true, but no central authority with an independent power base of its own comes into being," said Mr Botha.

Each member state was at liberty to withdraw from any projects or fields of co-operation — a confederation did not act always as a unit, since liaison was voluntary in the first place and of an inter-statal nature in the second.

The various countries would not be bound to the confederation by ceding their internal authority, their right to self-determination, "unless, of course, they have done so of their own accord."

The reason for establishing a confederation was to promote common objectives. A confederation was eminently suited to give substance and meaning to the need for inter-statal co-operation.

Hardly anyone would deny that, in South Africa, co-operation in the economic, social and technological fields was needed and was essential.

"We believe that a confederation of states is in the best interests of Southern Africa, and in the best interests of every inhabitant," he said.

Guiding Principles

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, last night set out a number of principles on which he was leading the Government towards a constitutional dispensation for Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks.

The first was the protection of the right to self-determination of South Africa's Whites, which was a safeguard for stability, orderly government and progress in Southern Africa.

Second was fair treatment for other population groups and peoples in Southern Africa. Thirdly there was the striving for economic progress and stability without which there was no hope of a secure South Africa.

Mr Botha said he was advancing a Southern Africa which would not subscribe to communism but could take its place in the free world, particularly against the background of the subcontinent's strategic importance and the value of its mineral wealth to the free world.

These principles collectively had to be the guarantee for the preservation of civilised values and standards in Southern Africa, said the Prime Minister. For this the Government would keep fighting and to this it would remain true.

Mr Botha said the falling away, as he put it, of Dr Treurnicht and his followers from the National Party would make no difference to the pace at which he acted because they had never been an obstacle to him.

The Prime Minister said he acted in the light of the threat against South Africa, of the population, economic and other realities with which he had to deal, and the pace at which he moved was determined by these realities. He did not let himself be held back or diverted by subordinate considerations.

Mr Botha said the Treurnicht falling away could have been avoided if those concerned had been willing to abide by majority decisions of party institutions. He did not believe that it was over concepts that they had splintered off.

— Sapa.

CSO: 4700/951

NP SPLIT FINAL, TREURNICHT TO FORM PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] THE NATIONAL PARTY split is final. That is the message that comes from weekend developments on both sides.

Dr Treurnicht and his supporters have cleared the way for the formation of a new party.

The new Transvaal leader of the NP, Mr F W de Klerk, has announced that the rebel MPs who are still in the party are to be kicked out of it.

Waterberg and Lichtenberg, where Dr Treurnicht and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, former Cabinet Ministers, received overwhelming votes of confidence despite the presence of Mr De Klerk and other Ministers, served notice that the breakaways are assured of strong support in some of the constituencies they represent, and that the battle is not to be dismissed, like one or two Nationalist newspapers have tried to do, with the customary contempt for people who leave the party.

The breakaway to the Right has been in progress ever since Dr Albert Hertzog and Mr Jaap Marais were expelled in 1969, but it never had the stamp of acceptability for dedicated, true-blue Nationalists.

The 200 000 votes which Mr Jaap Marais' Herstigte Nasionale Party received in the last election were not a sign that he was suddenly the new leader for whom conservatives were looking.

Besides the Right-wing "kaffer op sy plek" racialists he had acquired from the start, there were for-the-time-being supporters like public servants griping about their pay, Nationalists opposed to mixing of parks in their areas, and issues like the rises in the cost of essentials that brought him votes.

But for most conservative Nationalists, Mr Jaap Marais was too crude a racialist, too much of a rabble-rousing extremist, to win their support.

If they were to break from the NP, they would need a leader who would have the personal image and political strength of character that would make it easy for them to fall in behind him.

Dr Treurnicht is that kind of man; Mr Jaap Marais never was.

Indeed, like it or not, what has happened is that there is now a defection from the NP of traditionalists — people who still have faith in separate development, who wish to preserve White sovereignty at all costs, and who will not have any truck with Coloured Cabinet Ministers and Coloureds and Indians in healthy or any other power sharing with Whites.

They have a cause, they have a leader, and they will next Saturday have a party.

What we are seeing is a rift that will run right through Afrikanerdom and its institutions — the Broederbond, the Rapportryers, the Afrikaanse Taal en Kultuurvereniging, the teachers, the public servants, the police, the academics, the farmers.

It will not be just a split but a gulf. And the battle will not only be waged between the NP and the Right-wing parties, but within the NP, from grassroots level up.

Since we have believed that Afrikaner unity is essential if the country is to be strong enough to meet and overcome the onslaught against it, we have watched the collapse of this unity with concern.

Others welcome it, however, because they see in the Afrikaner rift an opportunity for a realignment of political forces

which will enable the Government, with new allies, to bring about changes in such a form and to such an extent that a new verligte era will dawn for South Africa.

The contrary might also prove likely, namely, that the extent of the revolt against the Government's reformist policies might result in the Government having to take a more careful approach to reform.

It would then not go as far as it intended.

Dr Treurnicht has not been against change, he has insisted all along, but against any diminution of the White man's sovereignty over his affairs.

He may argue about what the Government intends, but in the end he will have to say what he and his party are prepared to do for other races.

He simply cannot be Dr No — as his critics have always called him — for ever. He must present his own platform.

Then, and only then, can he be judged dispassionately. Then, and only then, will we know what Dr Treurnicht and his new party are all about.

CSO: 4700/951

MARAIS: 'TREURNICHT WON'T GET HNP PEOPLE'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] NOT many members of the Herstigte Nasionale Party are likely to leave the party to support Dr Andries Treurnicht, according to Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP.

"It's all wishful thinking," Mr Marais said in Pretoria yesterday, when he was aked to comment about a report which had appeared in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper suggesting he had great fears as many of his followers intended leaving him in order to support Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Speaking from his home Mr Marais said he did not have any indications of a significant exodus from the HNP to Dr Treurnicht's proposed Independent National Party.

At this stage Mr Marais did not see eye to eye with Dr Treurnicht on matters of policy. Mr Marais said co-operation between the two parties would only be possible if Dr Treurnicht was willing to accept a policy statement on separate development made by the National Party in 1948.

Mr Marais said the Treurnicht camp was at the moment very much concerned with the concept of the sharing of power that had been reportedly announced by the National Party.

"Dr Treurnicht and his 22 defectors were morally committed to the line taken by the National Party in slowly allowing apartheid to break down in the social and economic spheres. Now that they have their backs to the wall and the breaking down of apartheid in the political field had become a stark reality, they are forced to admit they made an error of judgement," Mr Marais said.

"Their present conduct casts a grave slur on their political integrity. They find themselves in rather an unenviable position of having to account for their actions to the electorate."

Referring to the possibility of a surprise election in May, Mr Marais said he believed the National Party wanted to unseat Dr Treurnicht's followers before they could get a firm foothold in the political arena.

Mr Marais also said the Independent National Party was more concerned about setting up an administrative structure to fight an election than transmitting their message to the electorate.

CSO: 4700/951

DE KLERK TO CLARIFY NP POSITION ON SPLIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — Mr F W de Klerk, leader of the Transvaal National Party yesterday called upon all Nationalists in the Transvaal who are confused by the latest developments within the NP to attend a meeting in the Boksburg City Hall on Wednesday evening, where he will clearly state what the Government's basic attitude is with regard to the developments.

He said in an interview with The Citizen "it is clear the Treurnicht group is moving away from policies which they have supported and defended over the past few years.

"I call upon our supporters to attend Wednesday's Boksburg meeting where I will clarify the conflicting points of difference which are now developing."

Mr De Klerk, referring to the two meetings in Dr Treurnicht's Waterberg constituency and in Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg's were accepted in the two breakaway MPs, said the results had not come as a surprise to him.

"In fact, advance inquiries indicated far poorer results and the outcome is not considered as a defeat.

"It is, however, necessary to prove that the National Party does not hesitate to fearlessly and openly defend its policy and actions.

"It is also important to demonstrate to loyal Nationalists — and there are many who have their doubts about the Treurnicht group — that I and my colleagues in the Transvaal NP executive support them, and will do so in the struggle ahead.

"It has become clear that the Treurnicht group has shamelessly abused the well-intended local discussions to attack the National Party on a broad front, to create wrong impressions, and to organise demonstrations.

"This fact, coupled with the announced intention of the group, necessitates a new approach.

"As a result, I will recommend to the executive on Monday that the party membership of all those who do not abide by head committee decisions be summarily terminated.

"In future they will not be allowed to attend or address any party meetings.

"We will continue with local initiatives to inform committee members and members of the public about the true facts.

"In addition, we will prevent, in an orderly way, anyone misusing National Party committees in support of the Treurnicht group.

"The head committee's gracious approach towards a possible reconciliation has been trodden underfoot and is being abused by the Treurnicht group," Mr De Klerk said.

CSO: 4700/951

GENERAL MALAN CLAIMS SWAPO USES COUNTRY'S UNIFORMS FOR TERRORISM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] **THE Defence Force was investigating allegations by a Kavango chief, a general dealer and a headmaster that two innocent members of the local population were shot by security forces on or about February 22 and 23 this year, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.**

Replying to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville), Gen Malan said it was also alleged that the chief was intimidated by having mortar fire aimed at his kraal and by being threatened with a firearm to make women available for immoral purposes. Further, it was said that detainess were assaulted and maltreated and detained in a corrugated iron building of limited size.

He could not say when the investigation would be completed because this depended on the availability of witnesses who were spread over a wide area. Some were difficult to contact.

Gen Malan said that, in a revolutionary onslaught, such as the one that was being waged against South West Africa and South Africa, one of the most important weapons of the enemy was propaganda in which an important element was discrediting the security forces.

"A number of examples of this have appeared in the media recently.

"Information has also been received that, in a certain training camp in central Angola, Swapo terrorists are being trained and equipped with SA Defence Force uniforms to commit acts of sabotage and intimidation among the local population with the express purpose of bringing the Black elements of the SWA territorial force into discredit among their own people.

"The Defence Force is involved in SWA in a situation where force has to be applied to counter the armed attacks from across the border in order to protect the local population. Acts of violence may unfortunately be perpertrated by individuals against the local population.

"In an effort to eliminate any doubt with regard to the bona fides of the Defence Force in this regard, channels of communication have been established along which the local population can bring any alleged atrocities to the attention of the SWA Territorial Force.

"Local leaders assured the chief of the Defence Force during a recent meeting in Windhoek that these measures were functioning effectively.

"Among these leaders was Mr Peter Kalangula of Owambo, where the biggest anti-insurgency operations take place.

"In addition the chief of the Defence Force instructed, during the same visit, that the system of formal meetings between local leaders and the Defence Force headquarters across the whole operational area, should take place at regular intervals to discuss matters pertaining to relations.

"These channels of communication are mainly applicable to the local population, but any organisation, or person, is free to approach me, the Chief of the Defence Force, the Chief of the Army, the General Officer Commanding SWA Territory Force or any of his local commanders at any time in this regard." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/951

NATION TO BLAME FOR POOR IMAGE SAYS SPORTS CHIEF

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Mar 82 p 11

[Article by Ivor Crews]

[Text] **SOUTH AFRICA has no-one but itself to blame for its unfavourable image abroad, said Mr Tommie Campbell, chairman of the International Fairness in Sport movement at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.**

"You have done nothing for your image abroad. People overseas don't know about the changes in sport over here, but they certainly know all about apartheid.

"What you need is the people to sell the image of freedom in sport overseas. Absolutely nothing is being done to enhance South Africa's sporting image abroad.

"The only people who are doing anything about it are men like Dr Danie Craven and Gary Player."

Mr Campbell is visiting South Africa to attend a dinner for the Pro-Nutro Sporting Greats which will be held at the Wanderers on Tuesday night.

He will also be meeting sports officials and administrators to promote Freedom in Sport.

Commenting on the current tour of South Africa by the SAB English side, Mr Campbell said: "It is a good thing for cricket. While my movement had nothing to do with the tour, we defend the right of an individual sportsman to play where and when he likes to earn a living."

There had been talk of the White and Black cricketing nations becoming polarised. "If that happens, it will be a tragedy for cricket.

"The Third World countries which put out the blacklist have the most to lose, as they will be missing out seeing some of the best cricketers in the world.

"With the English side now playing in your country, the eyes of the world are focused on South African cricket. Some of your players who are virtually unknown overseas will now come under the spotlight, and that can only be good for the game here.

"The public here and overseas are sick to the teeth of politics in sport. Take the Olympic Games. The partial boycott of the games by some countries had no effect on Russia's policy."

According to British law, there was nothing the British Government could do to prevent the MCC from touring South Africa if they wished to do so.

"The best way for South Africa to gain readmittance to the ICC is to convince the world of the changes that have been made over here.

"The overseas Press are anti-South African and anti-aparthied. The average man in the street hears only about apartheid, and nothing about the good that is being done for sport here.

"One of the biggest problems is that the decision-makers in world cricket are afraid to commit themselves and are hiding behind politics.

CSO: 4700/951

SEARCH FOR WHITES INVOLVED IN TERRORIST ATTACK ALLEGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] A NEWSPAPER report stating that three White terrorists who had allegedly attacked the military base at Voortrekkerhoogte last August were sought by police in England could not be confirmed in Pretoria yesterday.

A police spokesman told The Citizen yesterday that the newspaper in which the report appeared, did not identify its sources and the police had no knowledge of the so-called man hunt.

According to the report, three White men used a powerful Russian-built rocket launcher in the attack and the police were hard on the heels of the men who had fled South Africa shortly afterwards.

Sources in Britain and South Africa were alleged to have confirmed that Pretoria had made a formal request to the British Government for the men to be returned to South Africa to stand trial.

The three had reportedly lived together in a house in Pretoria for a short while before they launched the attack on Voortrekkerhoogte.

"They left the country a few days after the attack on board a scheduled commercial flight," the report said.

Responsibility for the attack was claimed at the time by a spokesman of the banned African National Congress in Dar-es-Salaam. It was reported that Russian-manufactured 122 mm rockets were used.

A rocket launcher was later found by the police. The rockets were fired from Laudium, the Indian residential area near Voortrekkerhoogte.

CSO: 4700/951

BERGER, PILLAY PRISON SENTENCES REDUCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] GRAHAMSTOWN. — A Rhodes University lecturer, Guy Berger and a student of journalism, Devandiren Pillay had their effective prison sentences cut by half in the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday, when judgement was handed down in their appeal.

Berger, (25), will now serve two years instead of four on two counts under the Internal Security Act -membership of the banned African National Congress and activities which furthered its interest.

Pillays (21), will serve an effective one year instead of two for the same offences. As he and Berger were sentenced in Port Elizabeth last March, this means Pillay will be out of jail later this month.

At their regional court trial both Berger and Tillay were sentenced to three years' jail, with one year suspended, on the membership count. For activities which furthered the direct or indirect interests of the ANC, Berger was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, of which two years were suspended, and Pillay to two years with one suspended.

In the case of Berger, the magistrate ordered the sentences to run consecutively while in Pillay's case, they ran concurrently.

About 30 Rhodes students and lecturers were in court to hear part of the appeal judgment read. In it, Mr Justice Kannemeyer overruled the regional court magistrate by finding that in Berger's case the effective sentences on both counts should run concurrently.

He said the second count, dealing with ANC-associated activities, was the substantive one which had led to the presumption of ANC membership for which the two men had been convicted on the first first count.

This conviction flowed from acts which were among those admitted under count two and the State Advocate, Mr W L Kingsley, had correctly conceded that the sentences should run concurrently be added.

However, Mr Justice Kannemeyer said he did not consider that the magistrate was correct in imposing a sentence on Berger which was twice as heavy as Pillay's since Pillay had distributed more literature to others than had Berger and he had also made available a tape-recording of the ANC president Oliver Tambo's New Year message to some eight people.

Bearing in mind that both men had been "deprived of their liberty" for approximately seven months before their trial he considered an effective two-year sentence for Berger and one year for Pillay appropriate.

Both men had their sentences for ANC membership changed to 18 months' imprisonment, with six months suspended. On the activities count Berger was sentenced to three years with one year suspended. These would run concurrently, the judge rules. — Sapa

CSO: 4700/951

HIJACK TRIAL: COURT MAY GET 'IN CAMERA' PLEA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Tim Clarke in Durban]

[Text] Sensitive evidence which will be led in the trial of 43 White men facing charges under the Civil Aviation Offences Act in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court, might lead to several applications being made for evidence being held in camera, both by the defence and the State.

Mr Michael Hannon, who is appearing for 25 of the accused in the trial, said at the closure of proceedings on Friday that he might apply to the acting Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice Neville James, for some of the evidence to be held in camera.

Mr Hannon, who was working on the case over the weekend, declined to go further than this when approached.

Similarly, The Citizen learned in Pietermaritzburg last week, that the State may also lodge application at a later state for evidence to be led in camera.

The Citizen learned that the application for evidence to be heard in camera, does not apply to the evidence given by Lt Col Jacobus Mouton who gave evidence for the State on Friday.

Col Mouton is to be cross-examined by the defence on Monday, when the trial enters its fifth day in the Supreme Court Pietermaritzburg.

A report appearing in a Natal newspaper that the captain and crew of the Air India Boeing involved in the alleged hijack would not be coming to South Africa to give evidence, was put to Mr Cecil Rees, the Attorney-General of Natal, but Mr Rees declined to comment.

If the captain and crew of the aircraft, who constitute 14 witnesses in all, do not come, the length of the trial could be shortened considerably.

It was learned yesterday that two members from the International Commission of Jurists will attend the trial next week as observers. Also, four members from the Legal Rights Society, a little-known movement in the US, will attend the trial.

A spokesman for the group, Mr Arnold Right of Seattle told The Citizen yesterday that the case had aroused tremendous interest in the United States. He said he and his three associates would be reporting back on proceedings to the American Bar Council and also to the Civil Rights League.

CSO: 4700/951

INCREASE IN ISCOR SALES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Mar 82 p 10

[Text] ISCOR's net sales have shot up by 1 486 percent over the past 20 years, representing an increase of R124-million to R1 907-million.

These statistics were made known yesterday by Mr Hendrik Samuels, chairman of Iscor's pension fund. He was speaking at the occasion of the presentation of 106 long-service awards to employees who had been with the company for between 20 and 40 years.

Breaking down these figures Mr Samuels said that this represented a net profit increase since the 1981/2 year of 133 percent — from R37-million to R83-million — before the deduction of tax.

Tribute

In paying tribute to the long-service award recipients Mr Samuels said that Iscor's growth was largely due to its dedicated employees who didn't leave the corporation after undergoing their basic training.

"No country can develop to its full potential unless its iron and steel industry had developed properly," said Mr Samuels quoting the late Prime Minister of South Africa, Gen J B M Hertzog.

He added that the corporation had not only made a major contribution in the overall development of the country, but had also played a prime roll towards leading the republic to independence as far as imports were concerned.

CSO: 4700/951

BRIEFS

TRANSKEI ATTRACTS INDUSTRY--Umtata.--The Transkei Government has taken a major step in its efforts to attract more industries with the announcement that industrialists may now buy and own land in the industrial areas of Transkei. This is a major shift from Transkei Government policy, which previously allowed industrialists only leasehold ownership. Mr Sonny Tarr, managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, who made the announcement on behalf of Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said: "This is an important step in the right direction. The Transkei Government deserves all the credit for this decision. This change in policy, together with the imminent announcement by the South African Government of the proposed new and more attractive concessions to be offered to industrialists moving to the national states, will certainly add greater impetus to the attraction of more industries to Transkei than in the past, particularly in view of the fact that Transkei is being included in the highest priority development region." He said this meant that industrialists investing in Transkei could now look forward to capital growth appreciation on their investments. It also meant that the corporation could dispose of industrial buildings and recycle the money for further development. He said buildings built in 1975 had virtually doubled in value. Funds from the money market could now be used for development, as industrialists could borrow money against the value of the land to purchase property and buildings. This would give industrialists total security of tenure. Mr Tarr said this would also relieve the corporation and Transkei Government of the burden of financing industrial development. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 82 p 20]

SASOL COSTS--The latest estimated total cost of Sasol II and Sasol III was R5 775,1-million, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W De Klerk, said. Replying to a question by Mr Theo Aronson (NP Nominated), he said the cost of Sasol II was R2 449,1-million and Sasol III, expected to be complete in 1984/85, R3 276-million. Sasol II would employ about 7 800 people and Sasol III, which received certain auxiliary services from Sasol II, about 3 400. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Mar 82 p 4]

LIGHT OIL--Discoveries of light oil, producing 304 cubic metres a day, were made last year in a number of holes drilled in the sea bed south of Mossel Bay, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W De Klerk, said.

Replying to a question by Mr John Malcomess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central), Mr De Klerk said gas producing 2,75 million cubic metres had also been found. Prospecting for oil at sea in 1981 had cost R65,28-million. Nothing was spent on searching for oil on land. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Mar 82 p 4]

SQUATTERS' HUNGER STRIKE--Cape Town.--Gaunt and drawn with hunger and exhaustion, the 56 squatters in St George's Cathedral yesterday reiterated their stand: "We will remain here until we die, or until Dr Koornhof tells us we can legally remain in Cape Town." One woman, four months' pregnant and known only as Nozibele, has been taken away suffering from unscheduled labour pains and bleeding as the fast went into its third day. Another woman, five months' pregnant, has refused to take the food which could mean life for her unborn child. "If the child must be sacrificed so all of us can live like people here, then let it die," she said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Mar 82 p 11]

CSO: 4700/951

RESIGNED 'TIMES' EDITOR DEPLORES GOVERNMENT PRESS OWNERSHIP

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Mar 82 p 10

[Text] Ugandan journalist, Mukotani Rugyendo who resigned his post as Editor-In-Chief of the government-owned UGANDA TIMES in Kampala last December told me how publicity-seeking politicians plagued him out of his job.

"Editing a newspaper in the present situation in Uganda is difficult," the 32-year old journalist told me when he called at Nation House. "It's terrible when the paper is owned by the government.

"With a government newspaper, everybody who's somebody thinks they must have a column. When someone attends an insignificant up-country rally, he expects to read it in the newspaper the next morning. You find you have to appease people by giving them a paragraph or two--very much against what you feel as a journalist.

"And that's not the only trouble. Everyone in power regards the newspaper as a dumping ground for his brothers, sisters, cousins and what-have-you. In the end, you have a small paper which is over-established and with the wrong kind of staff."

Mukotani sat on the hot seat for only nine months. His predecessor had been sacked in hardly more than a year.

"That's why there are no journalists in Uganda who want to work in the paper any more," says Mukotani. The journalists have instead decided to start their own papers to compete with the UGANDA TIMES. And there are now not less than 30 daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly newspapers in that tiny country.

But all of them trail far behind the UGANDA TIMES in circulation, which at its best reaches some 30,000 copies.

Mukotani resigned when the dichotomy between his feelings as a professional and the expectations of the politicians reached an unbearable point.

"Just out of nowhere, people started scaring me out of my job, threatening my life. Some were saying they wanted me imprisoned. But I was impeccable--as clean as a blank slate.

"But friends came to me and said from what they had heard, they didn't think it was wise for me to continue working at the paper. That's when I quit.

"There's no way a government newspaper can be free. Journalism should be allowed to develop on its own--editorial and advertising supporting each other."

CSO: 4700/945

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN ARMY TRAINING--Australia will contribute 4 people to a 36-member commonwealth military team which has been sent to assist in training the Ugandan army. A spokesman for the commonwealth secretariat in London said Australia would also donate $50,000 to the project. The commonwealth secretary general, Mr Ramphal, said the team was a collective commonwealth response to a request from the Ugandan Government made during the heads of government meeting in Melbourne last October. [Text] [BK061255 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/944

KAUNDA ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF FOUR COMPANIES TO REVAMP ECONOMY

Details of Announcement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday announced the formation of four companies in the continued Party and Government efforts to revamp the economy and reduce corruption in parastatals.

The companies are the Zambia National Tender Board, the Zambia National Audit Services, the Zambia National Forwarding and Clearing Company, and the Legal Service Corporation.

The Zambia National Tender Board, which will stamp out corruption will need legislation while the other three companies would start functioning immediately.

Dr Kaunda announced the formation of "new regime of companies" at an early working State House Press conference and said they were intended to institute a system of checks and balances in the parastatal sector; afford the Party and its Government necessary information over its assets; and introduce economies in the operation of the companies concerned.

He appointed Supreme Court judge Mr Justice Brendan Cullinan as head of the Legal Services Corporation which would provide legal services to Zimco and all parastatal companies.

It is expected that the new companies would save the country millions of Kwacha.

Dr Kaunda recalled how one of the forwarding companies in Zambia tried to swindle the Party and its Government of K5 million in foreign exchange.

"A few years ago, this forwarding and clearing company overcharged us to the tune of K5 million and had it not been for vigilant Party militants at places of work we were going to lose.

"At another time, another company nearly overcharged us K2 million," he said.

This was the ugliest side of capitalism. "How do you rob a poor country like Zambia of K5 million in foreign exchange?"

The Zambia National Tender Board would replace all existing facilities for tender now serving Party and its Government and all parastatal organisations including copper mining companies.

There would be a semi-autonomous divisional tender board for the mining sector and other parastatal organisations.

The company would be responsible for the supervision, regulation and coordination of the functions of the divisional tender boards.

This arrangement would ensure that buying for all goods required by institutions were made from the most economical sources available.

The President said the Party and its Government could no longer accept the existing practices where some institutions in the country bought their requirements at double the cost at which other organisations obtained the same items.

The tender board company would be the principal and authoritative source of information on the supply of commodities for Zambia.

Dr Kaunda said he would like Prime Minister Mundia to be chair-

man of the tender board company to direct operations.

He regretted a situation where a company or parastatal firm left one or two persons to decide on its requirements.

"It has now been felt that Party committees at work, trade unions and management would choose one or two representatives each who would sit together and decide where to get requirements for their firm."

This decision to let one or two people to get requirements for a firm had introduced an element of corruption.

The Zambia National Forwarding and Clearing Company would be concerned with foreign trade.

The formation of this organisation was intended to help the Government and parastatal organisations take charge of their purchases at source.

Legal services

The company would choose routes by which goods were to be imported into the country bearing in mind the need to use the most economic routes.

Dr Kaunda said the decision to establish the Legal Services Corporation was taken by the Party and its Government some time back.

"The conditions are now efficacious for this decision to be implemented."

The firm would provide legal services to Zimco and all parastatal organisations at the normal fees charged by practitioners.

It is expected that considerable savings would result to the companies concerned.

Another company, the Zambia National Audit Services, would carry out audit work for the Zimco group of companies.

The President said the company would operate like an ordinary firm of auditors charging normal audit fees.

The Zambia National Audit Services would act as a "watch dog" for the Government and it is expected that substantial savings would be made on audit expenses by the companies concerned and that the service would provide facilities for the training of Zambians in this type of work.

There would be cooperation between the auditor-general, the Zambia National Audit Services and the parliamentary select committee on parastatal bodies.

Replying to a question, Dr Kaunda said most companies under Zimco were doing well and had recovered except in some areas like agriculture, transportation and mining.

Very soon the two mining companies, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) would be merged.

He thanked all those who had cooperated including the minority shareholders, the Party and its Government and the two mining companies in seeing that the merger was effected before the end of this year.

Companies Must 'Operate on Business Lines'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] THE formation of the four new companies which were announced by President Kaunda yesterday is most welcome because for a long time now the Party and its Government has been plundered through corruption, overcharging for services rendered and many other malpractices

But we hasten to caution that the success of the companies lies in how they will be run.

As President Kaunda rightly pointed out when he was asked whether loss-making parastatals would be scrapped, it isn't the policy in setting up public organisations that is wrong but "poor management and wrong attitudes" by the people running them.

Every effort must therefore be made to consolidate limping companies like UBZ, Zambia Airways, Namboard, Zambia Sugar, et cetera, but not to liquidate them.

If it is change of management, infusion of more funds or availability of raw materials that is required let's go for that problem and remove it to enable the particular parastatal to operate normally.

The newly formed companies will need a similar atmosphere if they have to be watchdogs with the real teeth to bite and institute "checks and balances" in the parastatal sector.

Each one is vital in its own right. Some people entrusted with buying goods for the Government are rich today because of "commissions" they obtained on contracts they signed without regard to the loss to the nation.

There is a voluminous catalogue of cases in which Zambia has been milked out of millions of Kwacha through dubious contracts both at home and abroad.

If the ZNTB is going to screen all tenders even for hospitals and schools there is likelihood that the Government will make a saving.

The example cited by President Kaunda that one clearing company charged the State K5 million one day and claimed K2 million the next day shows how the nation is being robbed.

Ask any importer and he is bound to confirm that clearing charges in Zambia are not only staggering but "killing".

Anybody who has sought the services of a legal practitioner, especially in a civil suit, will tell you that he really coughed up. No wonder many of our lawyers (some of them who have barely left university) rush into private practice. There is money there.

It is our hope therefore that the Government will regulate legal costs and not allow its Legal Service Corporation jump on the bandwagon and exploit the Zimco companies whose cases it will handle.

At the moment these companies are paying heavily to solicitors even for straightforward cases like failing to display prices or defaulting on Zambia National Provident Fund payments.

The corporation will advise managements to avoid certain things which lead them into unnecessary litigation and paying huge sums in costs.

The Industrial Relations Court handles more cases from parastatals than private companies because some managements ignore simple and basic rules of procedure. They even break agreements with trade unions.

The setting up of the Zambia National Audit Services is likely to ease the strain on the auditor-general's office which is crying for qualified manpower.

The auditor-general has done a commendable job since the Public Audit Act became effective in 1980. Misdeeds and malpractices in parastatal companies have become known because of his critical eye. We hope the new organisation will do the same if not better.

The President stressed that the four companies should operate on business lines. That is crucial if they have to compete with private enterprise in offering quality services and making genuine profit for the State.

So let them get off the ground and stand on their own feet; they should not become liabilities like many of their sisters in the parastatal sector.

CSO: 4700/968

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT TO START TEACHING OF SOCIALISM IN SCHOOLS

'Sensitive' Issue

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Government is to introduce the teaching of socialism in schools, Minister of Education and Culture Mr Frederick Hapunda confirmed in Lusaka yesterday.

But this should not be seen as a move to stop the teaching of religion in schools, the minister said.

Many people viewed the matter as a "very sensitive one" and until the Government made a policy statement he was not prepared to discuss the issue in detail, he said in an interview.

But some people have got wind of the Government plans and were concerned about the developments.

Opposition of Religious Groups

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

PLANS by the Government to introduce the teaching of socialism in schools have provoked strong opposition from religious groups including the National Council of Catholic Women.

The move has been interpreted as part of a plot by the Party and its Government to suppress religious freedom in Zambia.

Yesterday Minister of Education and Culture Mr Frederick Hapunda did not turn up at a meeting convened by the Zambia Association of Religious Teachers (Zaret) and the Catholic women at the Evelyn Hone College.

The meeting was held in the wake of confirmation by Mr Hapunda on Thursday that the ministry would soon introduce the teaching of socialism in all schools.

A spokesman for the meeting said although the minister had been summoned in "good time to prepare for the meeting" he had sent a message that he was unable to come "due to unforeseen circumstances."

Despite the minister's absence the meeting went ahead

and criticised Government plans to implement the teaching of socialism in schools. According to the participants socialism and Christianity were contradictory and could not go together.

Referring to the minister's absence, a spokesman said at the meeting "we had expected the minister to address us today regarding Government policy on socialism, but unfortunately, he is unable to come because of unforeseen circumstances.

Representatives had gone to Mr Hapunda's office to discuss with him the need to "clarify" the matter because it hinged on the Party and its Government's policy.

Among some of the issues raised during the meeting in Mr Hapunda's office, said the spokesman, was why the Government believed "Christianity hampered development."

CSO: 4700/968

ZULU SAYS ZAMBIA-ZAIRE EMERGENCY MEETING SETTLED MOST PROBLEMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA has agreed to compensate families of three Zairean soldiers killed during border skirmishes at Sakania last month, it has been learnt.

A highly placed source said at Kasumbalesa border that Zambia agreed to atone families of victims of the border clash and Zaire would pay for wounded Zambians and their impounded essential commodities.

Leader of the Zambian delegation, Copperbelt police chief Mr Julius Zulu said the emergency meeting of the Zambia/Zaire joint Permanent commission settled most of last month's problems adding that a programme of action would soon be launched to straighten up things.

He declined to give details of the meeting saying he had to brief the provincial Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi before releasing details to the Press.

But according to the source another key issue of removing troops from the border areas ended in deadlock.

The source said both sides agreed to many important issues that would bring the two countries closer than ever before.

The delegation was composed of Mr Zulu, regional immigration officer Mr Felix Lisulo, Copperbelt brigade commander Colonel, Zambia Army Martin Mulopa, chief Special general Branch officer for Copperbelt Mr Mulonda Mulonda and Zambia deputy counsul-general in Lubumbashi Mr Daniel Mulima.

Welcoming the delegation at the border was Chililabombwe district governor Mr Bonaventure Lubilo and police officer in charge Mr Jackson Mengo.

CSO: 4700/968

TANZANIA, ZAMBIA SIGN TREATY ESTABLISHING COOPERATION BODY

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA and Zambia yesterday signed a treaty establishing a joint permanent commission of cooperation.

Presidents Kaunda and Julius Nyerere signed the treaty at State House in Lusaka.

Dr Nyerere flew back home yesterday after a two-day talks with his counterpart which centred on bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest, especially those relating to the Tazara's operations.

A joint communique issued after their talks said the two leaders examined in detail the operation of Tazara and matters affecting the port of Dar es Salaam, Zambia Railways and payment procedures.

The two presidents agreed on various measures to improve operations of joint institutions. No details were released.

They also explored the means of expanding the scope of their cooperation and exchanged views on the political, economic and social cooperation between Dar and Lusaka.

The communique said the commission would be responsible among others for planning and implementation of bilateral programmes of cooperation.

"It would prepare studies and investigation leading to the determination of the most appropriate form of cooperation especially in economic development, trade relations, markets and marketing arrangements and other fields."

As regards regional cooperation in Eastern and Southern Africa, the two leaders reaffirmed their commitments to the aims and principles of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) objectives.

Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere reiterated their desire to continue to hold regular consultations on issues of mutual interest.

CSO: 4700/968

TALKS WITH TANZANIA TO SOLVE TAZARA OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS UNDERWAY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] CRUCIAL bilateral talks aimed at solving Tazara operational problems got underway at State House last night.

Presidents Kaunda and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania both expressed the need for intensified bilateral co-operation in order to strengthen relations.

Welcoming his counterpart, Dr Kaunda said it was time the two countries concentrated on development now that most of the neighbouring countries were free.

The President praised Dr Nyerere and the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party for helping Zambia at a time when the Ian Smith regime closed the southern route.

I reply, Dr Nyerere expressed concern at the problems that have beset Tazara and hoped the two countries would work together to resolve them.

He praised Dr Kaunda and Zambia for the uncompromising stand on the liberation struggle in this region, adding that no country in Africa had sacrificed so much as Zambia.

This meeting is a follow up to one held at Mbala in January and will culminate in the signing of a Joint Permanent Commission.

Dr Nyerere, who arrived yesterday leading a 36-man delegation, was met at the Lusaka International Airport by Dr Kaunda, Party Secretary-General Humphrey Mulemba, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Grey Zulu, Central Committee members, ministers and other Party and Government officials.

CSO: 4700/968

GOVERNMENT TO SET UP YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT BODY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Government is to set up a Youth Employment Placement Body to help unemployed youths to find jobs, Youth and Sports Minister, General Kingsley Chinkuli told Parliament yesterday.

Winding up debate on his ministry's estimates, Gen. Chinkuli said the main function of such a body would be to place graduates in suitable employment in consultation with labour market agencies.

But, he said for such a body to succeed, there was need to carry out a national survey of manpower requirements in various economic, socio-economic and industrial sectors to determine the available job opportunities.

He said the number of unemployed youths had reaches a staggering 2,264,203 compared to 1,087,900 youths employed in the formal sector.

Of the unemployed, 1,326,897 are still in institutions of learning, the minister said.

Describing this situation as "serious," Gen. Chinkuli said his ministry would continue to identify workable strategies that could increase youth occupation in gainful activities.

CSO: 4700/968

GOVERNMENT TO ALLEVIATE FAMINE IN SOUTHERN PROVINCE IF NEED ARISES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

THE government will take measures to alleviate famine in drought stricken parts of the Southern Province if need arises, provincial Central Committee member, Mr Mungoni Liso said yesterday.

Mr Liso said district councils have been instructed to monitor the food situation and submit a detailed report before a possible food relief operation could be put into motion.

Although the situation was not very serious, he said areas like Gwembe, Namwala and certain parts of Kalomo could face serious food problem.

"We have however, asked district governors not to raise the people's hopes that the government will take food to their door steps but that food will be made available at central points in areas when the situation is bad," he said.

Persistent reports of a looming famine have reached the provincial headquarters and several chiefs have urged the Party and its Government to take measures to avert starvation.

Chief Moomba, whose area borders with Sesheke in Western Province said recently that his people were running out of food because of the severe drought that had hit his area.

Provincial Permanent Secretary, Mr Edward Himunyanga confirmed last week that some parts of the province would face famine this year and that his office was waiting for reports from affected areas to prepare for a fight against hunger.

CSO: 4700/968

ARCHBISHOP ATTACKS PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo has attacked the present educational system because it stresses "white-collar" jobs forcing the youth to shun manual work.

Speaking during a Youth Sunday service at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Lusaka, he called on education planners to check the present system which was a slur on the nation.

"People abroad from whom we borrow money to finance our educational programmes say we produce lazy intellectuals who dislike manual work," Archbishop Milingo said in his speech.

President Kaunda, his wife Betty, Party Secretary-General Mulemba, Prime Minister Mundia and Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu were among hundreds of people who attended the service.

"The fact that many educated youths cannot find jobs is evidence that we are missing something in our education."

Archbishop Milingo added that the prevailing attitude of educated youths, clearly showed that they had a misguided evaluation of themselves and their role in society.

Building

They were so money-minded that what counted on completion of their studies were the "Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Zambia," he said.

While the two institutions had their importance, they were mere treasuries and could, therefore, not be considered as prime elements in national building.

The monies on which the two institutions had responsibility, were generated from production, hence the need for emphasis on the productive sectors.

"I believe that the youth should first be taught the need for productivity and that productivity is not only in the office, but in the initiative from individuals who can embark on self-employment schemes.

"The fact that we have so many Form Five school leavers who are educated above an average youth, and to believe that they are still unable to do something in their life and that they only know the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Zambia as the life-blood of this country, shows we are missing something."

The dislike for manual work by the Zambian youth was slowly becoming clear to other nations and it was putting the country's reputation into disrepute.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop made a passionate plea to the youth to help transform the country and challenged them to think of ways in which they would contribute to the nation's welfare.

He said as the youth embarked on different projects this week in observance of the Youth Week, they should be encouraged by the Party.

CSO: 4700/968

BANK OF ZAMBIA ISSUES QUARTERLY REPORT FOR JUNE 1981

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Bank of Zambia total assets and liabilities stood at K1,141.5 million in June last year, reflecting a rise of K82 million or 7.7 per cent over the previous quarter.

But during the period Zambia's total primary liquidity declined by K23.3 million as against increases of K14.6 million and K74.8 million in the corresponding quarter of 1980 and in the first quarter of 1981.

The increase in the bank's assets was accounted for by nearly all the items except advances to the Government which remained at K178.2 million.

This is said in the Bank of Zambia **quarterly financial report** for June 1981 which says on the annual basis treasury bills held by the State bank rose by K223.4 million or 44.5 per cent from June 1980.

This development occurred mainly because of a sharp fall in receipts from traditional sources of Government finances such as mineral revenue, foreign trade and domestic taxes, unaccompaied by a similar decline in expenditure.

"The Bank of Zambia's foreign exchange holdings increased by K6.9 million to K53.3 million during the quarter under review. The rise was solely because of increased Bank of Zambia holding of convertable currencies which amounted to K44.5 million this quarter," it says.

Of the other bank foreign exchange assets, gold remained unchanged at K8.4 million whereas Special Drawing Rights (SDR) fell from K0.7 million in the last quarter to K0.4 million.

The rise in Bank of Zambia liabilities of K82 million was accounted for by other deposits comprising largely the Kwacha counterpart of IMF resources.

The consolidated assets and liabilities of the commercial banks registered a decline of K22.4 million from K1.638.2 million in he first quarter of 1981 to K1.613.8 million in the second quarter.

"A substantial decrease of K35.9 million in commercial banks liabilities to banks abroad largely accounted for the decrease in the banks' total liabilities.

Marginal declines were recorded in Government and demand deposits, and commercial banks' liabilities to Bank of Zambia which together amounted to K13.6 million.

On the liquidity position, the report says the fall observed during the current quarter was largely because of substantial declines of K68.2 million net foreign assets of the monetary authority.

This decline was assisted by treasury bills outside Bank of Zambia which went down by K13.8 million. The decrease in

primary liquidity should have been greater had it not been for Bank of Zambia other items and monetary authority net claims on the Government which rose by K78 million and K29.7 million respectively.

The report says: "The decrease recorded in total primary liquidity had the greatest impact on commercial banks liquidity which fell by K27 million.

Total money supply recorded a smaller increase of 0.5 per cent from K891.3 million at the end of March, 1981 to K896 million at the end of June, the same year.

The increase in money supply was caused by the K6.9 million rise in narrow money (defined to include currency outside banks and demand deposits) from K522.1 million in the previous quarter to K529 million in this quarter.

Narrow money has risen steadily each quarter since June, 1980 to record an annual increase of K55.9 million or 11.8 per cent.

The bulk of the rise in narrow money was attributed to increases in currency outside banks which rose by K9.4 million or 6.2 per cent during the quarter.

CSO: 4700/968

NCCM EMPLOYEES TO BE UNDER RCM DURING PRE-MERGER TRANSITION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Mar 82 p 5

[Excerpt] EMPLOYEES of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) have received letters from managing directors of NCCM and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) Mr Francis Kaunda and Mr David Phiri respectively informing them they are now under RCM during the transition period which will lead to the merger of the two companies on March 31.

The letters dated February 17 and counter-signed by Mr Kaunda and Mr Phiri assure the workers of their employment and that the merger would not "adversely affect conditions of service with RCM".

A spokesman for NCCM in Kitwe confirmed the letters had been sent to all workers.

On February 15, the directors of RCM and NCCM, among other things, approved the merger as being in the interests of the two mining giants and the terms of the merger as being fair and reasonable.

The letter reads in part:

"Apropos of this, the boards will be making recommendations to the ordinary shareholders of their two companies that they, the shareholders, should vote in favour of the resolutions approving the merger at extraodinary general meetings which have been convened for March 17, 1982."

The two managing directors appealed to the workers "to follow the Press which is likely to cover this historic event in greater detail".

British high commissioner to Zambia Mr John Johnson has said Britain welcomed the merger of the two mining companies as it would create more jobs for young British engineers.

Zambia still needed technical personnel for its mining industry to increase copper and cobalt production.

CSO: 4700/968

AIRWAYS CORPORATION SEEKING REPLACEMENTS FOR BOEING 707S

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE European Economic Community (EEC) will not allow the use of Boeing 707 aircraft on its market by 1988 because of the noise.

And Zambia Airways Corporation is working out details to buy a more efficient and modern aircraft to meet these conditions.

Confirming the EEC's 1988 deadline, the airline's managing director Mr Oliver Chama said in Lusaka yesterday the corporation was now busy evaluating costs and other requirements in conformity with the new developments.

Asked what would happen to the 707s, Mr Chama said the aircraft would be deployed on regional routes and international networks where noise regulations had not yet become a subject of controversy.

"It is true that we are now busy looking for a long-range wide-body plane which will replace the Boeing 707 on European markets," said Mr Chama.

Feeder

The corporation was considering the introduction of a smaller aircraft on domestic routes to run as a feeder on routes where the Hawker Siddeley was not operating economically.

He admitted that the Hawker Siddeley 748 was presently not running economically on domestic routes because of Government-controlled fares which normally fell far below operating costs.

"Technically the HS 748 is an economic plane given economic fares although we are planning the introduction of a smaller plane to help it on other routes."

The air industry all over the world today was going through a turbulent period as escalating fuel and spare parts costs eroded profits.

"It is therefore important that something is done to arrest the situation because airlines cannot go on operating indefinitely on losses."

CSO: 4700/968

BRIEFS

CHOMBA IN SAUDI ARABIA--Riyadh, Sunday--Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba arrived here yesterday for a four-day visit to Saudi Arabia. Last night Mr Chomba attended a dinner given in his honour by Prince Naif Bin Abdul Aziz and today he is expected to attend another dinner hosted by the governor of Riyadh. Mr Chomba and his delegation was met on arrival at the airport by his Saudi Arabian counterpart, Zambian ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mr Matiya Ngalande and several officials from the Saudi interior ministry. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Mar 82 p 1]

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE AGREEMENT--Zambia and Czechoslovakia yesterday signed a trade agreement and protocal on mutual cooperation. Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa who signed for the Government said the gesture was a strong pointer to better links between Prague and Lusaka. Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Mr Bohumil Urban said the protocal would enhance mutual corporation. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/968 END

JPRS 80487

2 April 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2600

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JPRS 80487

2 April 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2600

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BRIEFS

PATASSE'S EXPECTED DEPARTURE--Ange Patasse, Central African member of the opposition, who found refuge a week ago in the Embassy of France in Bangui, will reportedly soon leave the Central African Republic for a third country, it was learned Saturday. Seven unnamed states of the African continent have reportedly already been consulted by France to receive the presumed instigator of the coup d'etat attempt, which took place during the night of 3-4 March, but three of them, it is stated, immediately gave a "categorical refusal." [Text] [Paris LE MATIN in French 15 Mar 82 p 15]

CSO: 4719/705

BRIEFS

FRENCH EMISSARY'S MISSION--The former ambassador of France to Togo, Madagascar and the Sudan, Jean-Pierre Campredon is now making a contact mission with the Transitional National Union Government [GUTN] to take stock of the situation in the country and concerning Franco-Chadian cooperation. It was pointed out, on 2 March, in the Chadian capital that the French emissary, who had already made a similar mission in July 1981, had gone Sunday to Ati, in the central part of the country, to meet there the Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei. For his pat, Col Abdelkader Kamougue, vice president of the GUNT, reaffirmed, Tuesday, in Ndjemena that his government had resolved to "settle militarily" the Chadian problem, while deploring the "disorganization" of the governmental troops. Colonel Kamougue, leader of the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT], stated in particular in this connection that this "disorganization" was at the origin of the loss of control of Oum Hadjer last Thursday to the benefit of the Northern Armed Forces [FAN], supporters of Hissein Habre, 4 days after the conquest of the city by the governmental troops. He added: "The euphoria of victory made our men overlook the necessity of a defensive organization." He made it clear that all the Chadian politico-military factions had contributed to the seizure of Oum Hadjer. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Mar 82 p 8]

CSO: 4719/663

OFFENSIVE RENEWED AGAINST ERITREAN REBELS

Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Andre Fontaine: "The 20-Years' War"]

[Text] Since Colonel Mengistu announced the launching of a major campaign against the rebel movements in Asmara on 25 January, violent battles have ensued in Eritrea. Addis Ababa says it is on the verge of eliminating the clandestine forces in rebellion since 1961, whose position appears to be difficult.

The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) expressed confidence on Tuesday, 23 February, that its forces had killed or wounded 5,000 Ethiopian soldiers on the four fronts on which the battles are being waged.

On that same day, the association of Eritrean students in London echoed the EPLF charges that the government forces are using toxic gases in the province of Tirukruk, near the Sudanese frontier, "with the support of the Soviets, Cubans and Libyan and South Yemenite forces."

There is much talk of Poland and El Salvador. There is sometimes discussion of Turkey and Afghanistan. It even happens that there is talk of Kampuchea. There is hardly ever any discussion, so to speak, of Eritrea. And yet war has been raging here again since the Ethiopian troops launched a campaign against the separatist rebels last 25 January with a view to breaking them once and for all.

And yet the left wing is in power in France, where the spokesmen for the socialists, communists and trade unionists in the CGT [General Confederation of Labor]-CFDT [French Democratic Confederation of Labor]-FEN [National Education Federation]-SNEP [National Primary Education Union]-Sup., expressed their unequivocal "solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Eritrean people" on the occasion of a "solidarity day" at Jussieu University in Paris in December 1978. The same sentiments were expressed in even clearer terms by Michel Jobert, who is a cabinet minister today.

This struggle has lasted 20 years now. In these 20 years imperial Ethiopia has succeeded, by means of force and corruption, in persuading the majority

in the Asmara parliament to accept the conversion of the federal link between Eritrea and Ethiopia established by the United Nations in 1960 into annexation pure and simple. In these 20 years, the fighters on the various liberation fronts have gone forth, with varying success, against troops sent to subjugate them.

Yesterday it was the troops of the Negus, supported by the United States and Israel, and "advised" by their experts. Today it is the troops of Lt Col Mengistu, the "red" Negus, supported by the USSR, Cuba, South Yemen and also--if not to an even greater extent--"advised" by their experts.

In the past the central government forces were accused of using napalm. Today, the EPLF accuses them of using gas.

Twenty years ago, one could dispute whether an Eritrean people truly existed. What did the inhabitants of the plains, widely Christianized, and resembling the inhabitants of the neighboring Tigre like brothers, have in common with those living 2,000 meters lower down in the incubator of the coastal plain Islamized centuries ago by the Arabs and Turks? But Italian colonization contributed to opening up the country to the rest of the world, and to developing education and the infrastructures.

World War II did the rest.

Eritrea was an essential base for the British for the conquest of Ethiopia and the defense of the Near East, and its economy was given substantial impetus as a result. Ethiopia for its part was barely emerging from the Middle Ages. If it was interested in Eritrea, it was not, as one of its governors was to make clear in cynical fashion, because of its people, but solely because it wanted access to the sea, as well as oil, in which the region was believed in the 1960s to be rich.

The result in any case was clear: armed resistance, despite the schisms, spread over the country, and repressive measures were intensified. Its national nature is evidenced by the fact that it survived the change in the regime in Addis Ababa, as well as the withdrawal of the support it received, consecutively or concommitantly, from the USSR, People's China and Colonel Qadhdhafi's Libya. He, furious with the gradual secularization of the movement he had initially thought dedicated to the advance of Islam, did not hesitate last summer, as everyone knows, to conclude a "strategic alliance" with Ethiopia and South Yemen, more secular still, however, since they officially claim affiliation with Marxism-Leninism.

Khartoum too, which had supported the rebels, abandoned them, in exchange for Ethiopia's relinquishing the cause of the Christian rebels in the Sudanese south. Only Somalia never waivered in its support of the Eritreans: this should be no surprise, because it could never accept the annexation of Ogaden, with a mainly Somali population, by Addis Ababa. The majority of the Arab countries leaned toward the Eritreans, but were stopped by the principle of respect for the inviolability of the frontiers established during the

colonial period, a principle firmly defended by the Organization of African Unity.

An Essential Strategic Position

The Eritreans derive hardly any benefit from the fact that Ethiopia, at the mouth of the Red Sea, has become an essential strategic position for the USSR, where it has amassed enormous stocks of weapons and sent thousands of military "advisors" from the communist countries. In fact, the United States takes great care not to meddle in this situation. There are seemingly two reasons for this position. On the one hand, there is the attitude of Israel, hardly anxious to see a new Arab state established at the mouth of the Red Sea. On the other hand, there is a conviction that since the Soviet model cannot be assimilated by the Africans, the end of Eritrean resistance will lead the Russians sooner or later to withdraw from Ethiopia, as they have already had to do from Egypt, Sudan and Somalia. The Marxists in the EPLF, whose ideology has been sorely tested by the Kremlin's behavior, seem more or less to share this view. From it they draw the conclusion that the Soviets, while helping Colonel Mengistu to score new points against the guerrillas, will not let him triumph completely, for this would remove any justification for their military presence and their constant interference in Ethiopian life.

This approach helps the EPLF to envision the probable results of the present campaign in a somewhat philosophic way, despite the sorrow and the catastrophe it cannot fail to entail. What they would like, however, is for France, whose voice has often been heard recently in support of the rights of man, not to forget the Eritrean cause altogether, and to contribute, as it has done with to Namibia, the Sahara, Central America and the Near East, to the search for a solution to a conflict which is likely to become one of the bloodiest of this era. Mr Cheysson committed an error from this point of view, by agreeing to meet with President Mengistu in Asmara, in other words, the Eritrean capital. And it is only too obvious that the realignment of the French Communist Party with Moscow has forced it from a position of support to one of silence where Eritrea is concerned. There is no justification, moreover, for thinking that the socialists in power today have for their part forgotten the encouragement theyy gave the Eritreans when they were in the opposition. Now that the storm is raging again over this indomitable people, the time might be right to make this entirely clear to them.

5157
CSO: 4719/651

PMAC PROMOTES SIX MILITARY OFFICERS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Asmara (ENA)--The Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) yesterday promoted six senior military officers who have contributed greatly to the struggle made by the Revolutionary Army to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland and defend the revolution by providing leadership at various levels.

The six officers promoted by the PMAC are:

--Comrade Brig. Gen. Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, PMAC Standing Committee member, Minister of National Defence and COPWE Executive Committee member, promoted to the rank of Lt. General.

--Comrade Brig. Gen. Haile-Giorgis Habte-Mariam, Chief of Staff of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Armed Forces and COPWE Central Committee member, promoted to the rank of Major General.

--Comrade Col Guebreyes Wolde-Hanna, Head of the Main-Political Department of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Revolutionary Army and COPWE Central Committee member, promoted to the rank of Brig. General.

--Comrade Col. Abdulahi Oumer, Commander of the "Mekit" Command, promoted to the rank of Brig. General.

--Comrade Col. Getachew Gedamu, Deputy Commander of the Eastern Sector Command, promoted to the rank of Brig. General.

--Comrade Hussein Ahmed, Deputy Commander of the "Wikaw" Command, promoted to the rank of Brig. General.

CSO: 4700/935

MINISTRY DENOUNCES UNWARRANTED FOREIGN MEDDLING

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Asmarar (ENA)--The Arab League and the French Socialist Party were vigorously condemned here Sunday for meddling in Ethiopia's domestic affairs and deliberately misleading the international public on developments in Eritrea region.

A statement issued by the Red Star Multi-Faceted Campaign in Eritrea region, the Arab League and the French Socialist Party were singled out for particular censure for echoeing the baseless propaganda of the secessionist bandits. The statement noted that the traitorous gangs have distinguished themselves as inveterate liars and that certain Western media have been faithfully echoeing their claims, however, bankrupt.

The statement recalled a recent claim by one of the separatist groups of having bombarded Asmara Airport and pointed to the amazement expressed by a BBC correspondent over this allegation.

The statement noted that advancing preposterous claims has become an ingrained habit of the secessionist bandits and their patrons, but that no amount of propaganda can in any way arrest, much less reverse, the revolutionary tide or thwart the attainment of the objectives of the Red Star Multi-faceted Campaign in Eritrea region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Ethiopia has also accused the Arab League yesterday of attempting to undermine the historic unity and territorial integrity of the Ethiopian people and of breaching the cardinal principal of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

Commenting on the Arab League's recent communique in which it saw fit to propagate the "outrageous falsehoods and outright lies" of the separatist gangs in Eritrea region, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs condemned the League Secretariat of repeated acts of gross interference in the internal affairs of Socialist Ethiopia. The spokesman noted that despite repeated representations and strong protests by the Ethiopian Government calling on the Secretariat of the League to desist from subversive activities, the Arab League in collusion with international imperialism has continued the "periodic clamour and audacious outbursts against Socialist Ethiopia." This, it was noted, is a mockery of Afro-Arab cooperation.

The League, as a tool of some reactionary Arab regimes which, by their subservience to imperialists, have betrayed the legitimate aspirations of their own peoples, is least qualified to give lessons on self-determination, the spokesman pointed out. "Since the League Secretariat remains totally ignorant of elementary history, it must be stated quite categorically, primarily for its benefit, that no part of the Ethiopian polity nor its people have either been nor could ever be Arab," the spokesman said. The spokesman added that since Eritrea region is no exception, it is rather presumptuous of the League Secretariat "to give private advice, let alone condemn, the conduct of an African sovereign state."

The spokesman reiterated that Ethiopia which throughout the ages has successfully defended its unity and territorial integrity, is not under the tutelage of the Arab League and admonished the league secretariat to concern itself exclusively with Arab affairs. Socialist Ethiopia, it was pointed out, is quite capable of conducting its own affairs without any type of meddling, "least of all by an organization which is notorious for its ineptitude, treachery of the Arab cause and divisiveness of its member states."

Ethiopia, it was stressed, has always been at the forefront in supporting genuine national liberation struggles in Africa and cannot therefore be given lessons on self-determination.

The spokesman went on to state that the principle of self-determination should not be a self-serving instrument for expansionist reactionary regimes that indulge in the romantic dream of grandeur or neo-colonialist designs.

Throughout the chequered history of the nation, it was moreover emphasized, Eritrea region with its diverse nationalities, has shared in the struggle and triumphs of the rest of the country and the people there can by no stretch of the imagination be regarded differently from their compatriots elsewhere in the country.

Eritrea has been and remains firmly bound with the rest of the country by geography, history and culture and other attributes, it was emphasized.

The Spokesman stated moreover that it was preposterous to accuse Ethiopia of employing weapons prohibited by international convention and of which it was first victim, adding: "as Ethiopia strictly abides by her international obligations, she never acquired nor used any such weapons."

For the sake of Afro-Arab cooperation and in the interest of avoiding a serious confrontation between the regional organizations of Africa and the Arab world, the Spokesman said, Socialist Ethiopia urges the League Secretariat and its reactionary members to desist forthwith from interfering in this country's internal affairs. "Should the secretariat fail to heed the call," the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concluded, "Socialist Ethiopia will be compelled to review the whole range of its policies towards the League and the Middle East as a whole."

CSO: 4700/935

NATION DISMISSES FRENCH INTERFERENCE AS COLONIAL MENTALITY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 pp 1, 2, 8

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Ethiopia Tuesday expressed surprise and indignation at the "haughty arrogance and colonial mentality" of the French Socialist Party which, in a recent dispatch, is reported to have "condemned" the so-called large-scale offensive in Eritrea region.

Referring to the recent agency dispatch, a spokesman of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) said that neither the self-designated socialist party nor its leadership has any right whatsoever to concern itself with the internal affairs of Revolutionary Ethiopia.

"Socialist Ethiopia rejects and vehemently condemns this unwarranted and blatant interference in the internal affairs of sovereign state," the COPWE spokesman declared.

The peoples of Ethiopia and France, the spokesman said, have enjoyed long-standing tradition of friendship, based on mutual respect and equality. "In spite of this," the spokesman went on, the French Socialist Party has recently indulged in the audacious act of trying to be judge and jury in respect of the sovereign acts of Socialist Ethiopia relating to the Multi-faceted Development Campaign now in progress in the northern administrative region of Eritrea."

The action of the French Socialist Party, the COPWE spokesman declared, "is bound to have serious repercussions on Franco-Ethiopian relations for which the government of the French Republic will be held entirely responsible."

The spokesman warned that if France does not heed to the voice of reason and desist from grossly interfering in the internal affairs of Revolutionary Ethiopia, the Government of Socialist Ethiopia will have no other option but to review the whole range of its relations with that country.

After noting that Socialist Ethiopia had been one of those countries which welcomed the victory of the French Socialist Party in the last French general election which brought the present government into office, the spokesman said that this positive reaction was based on the conviction that the new

French government would follow an independent foreign policy favourable to the developing countries as well as to global peace, progress and development.

"Instead, the French government is methodically following policies designed towards collaboration with the racist regime in Pretoria and detrimental to the interests of countries like Ethiopia which had counted on its understanding, support and assistance."

The COPWE spokesman highly regretted that, rather than contributing to the efforts the Revolutionary Government is making in nation-building, the French government is acting in a manner prejudicial to the unity and territorial integrity of Socialist Ethiopia.

The spokesman went on to assert that the French government, which purports to have upheld the principles of democracy and claims to have hoisted high the banner of socialism, had, in fact, proved to be working against the interest of Africa and socialism, perhaps owing to the inherited strong colonialist mentality.

The spokesman declared in this connection: "France's subtle attempt to maintain good relations with the apartheid regime of Pretoria, the racist oppressors and exploiters of the broad masses of South Africa, are no less a crime when seen in the light of its contributions of the maintenance of that heinous system."

The spokesman described France's connection with the racist regime of South Africa as sufficient evidence of its colonial bent, and stated that its platitudes were no better than window dressings.

Stressing that France ranks high on the list of arms sellers, the spokesman said that the arms market for France had grown so wide not out of its business professionalism but "out of its sinister ability to exacerbate existing conflicts and fomenting new tensions."

The COPWE spokesman emphatically declared: "Its attempt to misrepressors and exploiters of the broad Faceted Revolutionary Campaign in the administrative region of Eritrea is such a case in point."

"Socialist Ethiopia strongly feels," said the spokesman, "that France, having failed in its sinister designs to colonize Ethiopia during the Scramble for Africa, has become oblivious to the march of history and the realities of the 20th century."

After declaring that France also seemed to be conveniently forgetting how many times its colonial ambitions towards Ethiopia had been thwarted by the heroic sons and daughters of Ethiopia, the COPWE spokesman stated "if France was so concerned for the welfare of oppressed peoples, as it so gratuitously pretended, it could first allow the peoples that it continues to hold under its colonial domination to accede to independence." In this connection, the spokesman mentioned Mayotte, which is still detached from the Comoros, the Reunion Island and the islands of Glorieses, Juan De Nova, Europa, and

Bassas Da India arbitrarily separated from the Malagasy Republic as being but a few of the many examples.

"It is also ironic that France should be pretending to give a lesson on self-determination to Ethiopia when, as we have just underscored, millions of people are still languishing under its colonial domination for lack of this basic right of which the French Socialist Party has suddenly become the self-designated advocate," the spokesman declared.

"If France does not heed to the voice of reason and desist from grossly interfering in the internal affairs of Revolutionary Ethiopia, the Government of Socialist Ethiopia, will have no other option but to review the whole range of its relations with that country," the spokesman concluded.

CSO: 4700/935

ARAB LEAGUE, FRENCH SOCIALISTS RAPPED FOR INTERFERENCE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Against Interference"]

[Text]

Ethiopia, a country which pursues a policy of peace, good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, strictly adheres to both the OAU and UN charters and all other resolutions governing international relations. Likewise, our country expects reciprocity for its commitment to promote peace and stability in the Horn of Africa and the world at large.

Socialist Ethiopia unflinchingly supports genuine national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere. Because of this, naturally, it is not unexpected that it vigorously opposes countries and organizations following a policy of expansionism and neo-colonial domination.

The Ethiopian people, throughout the ages, have recorded brilliant chapters of gallantry in their resolute defence of the territorial integrity of the Motherland. Their heroic deeds have been repeated by the present revolutionary generation which has been called upon to undertake socialist transformation. Let it be known, to both friends and adversaries, that we will not flinch an inch from our chosen path of socialism. Retrogressive forces are at the moment engaged in fabricating lies in connection with the multi-faceted Red Star Campaign aimed at liberating the broad masses of Eritrea from the captivity of secessionist bandits and effecting the reconstruction of vital infrastructure demolished by these enemies of the people.

There were no stones unturned by reactionary Arab regimes in their abortive attempt to dismember Ethiopia and muffle the popular revolution. As of late, slanderous propaganda has been emanating from the Arab League headquar-

ters designed to undermine the unity and Revolution of Ethiopia. This definitely is a gross interference in our internal affairs. The Arab League claims, echoing the malicious lies of the secessionists, are without an iota of truth.

The Arab League, a tool of reactionary Arab regimes patronized by imperialism, does not represent the genuine aspirations of the Arab masses. Lacking this credential, its pronouncements have no weight whatsoever. Not only the League but also the French Socialist Party has also recently come up with a statement reverberating the baseless propaganda of secessionist bandits, in misrepresentation of the objectives of the current Red Star multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea region.

A statement issued Sunday by the Red Star Campaign office vigorously condemned both the Arab League and the French Socialist Party for echoing the baseless propaganda of the traitorous gangs.

The statement by the Campaign office further noted that "no amount of propaganda can in anyway arrest, much less reverse, the revolutionary trend or thwart the attainment of the objectives of the Red Star multi-faceted Campaign in Eritrea Region."

On its part, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Ethiopia accused the Arab League of attempting to undermine the historic unity and territorial integrity of the Ethiopian people and of breaching the cardinal principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

Despite repeated representations and strong protests by Socialist Ethiopia calling on the secretariat of the League to desist from subversive activities, the latter, in collusion with international imperialism has continued the "periodic clamour and audacious outburst against Socialist Ethiopia," as the Foreign Ministry statement underlined. Such hostile act no doubt represents a mockery of Afro-Arab cooperation.

Revolutionary Ethiopia cannot tolerate indefinitely acts of meddling in its internal affairs as does the Arab League.

CSO: 4700/935

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY LASHED ON ERITREA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

It is all too clear that the class struggle has been the sole propelling force behind the Ethiopian Revolution which, during the past years of struggle, has scored decisive victories in the political, economic and social spheres of endeavour smashing to smithereens, at every stage, all impediments put in its way by counter-revolutionary enemies. This class struggle which has all along been the main feature of our Revolution essentially forms an integral part of the international struggle being waged between two opposing forces — imperialist forces on the one hand, and progressive forces fighting to uphold the causes of democracy and socialism, on the other.

Historical developments have proved that there always exist progressive and reactionary views in all societies engaged in such a class struggle, the degree of opposition between the two sides gaining increasing intensity with the gradual unfolding of revolutionary developments. No other instance other than the Ethiopian Revolution bears a convincing proof to this fact.

A cursory look at past years of our revolutionary struggle instantly brings to mind that the series of ideological onslaughts levelled against our Revolution by internal and external forces of reaction, ever since socialism was set as the chosen path of our struggle, has been varied and complex.

False Propaganda Campaigns

Fresh still are in our minds the massive ideological campaigns conducted by counter-revolutionary forces with the view to hoodwinking mass opinion against the authentic concept of socialism. The anti-people elements waged desperate and ceaseless false propaganda campaigns ranging from attempts to liken socialism as a monstrous ideology to shameless character assassination of socialist revolutionaries. In futile attempts to distort the true picture of our revolution, imperialist propaganda campaigns resorted to all sorts of manoeuvre often citing revolutionary measures taken against reactionary enemies as violations of human rights and trying to present developments of the Ethiopian Revolution as unjustifiable.

During the imperialist-coordinated reactionary encirclement of our revolutionary Motherland, the imperialists boasted, through their propaganda campaigns, of having brought the doom of our revolution only to be hu-

miliated before the eyes of the world public after seeing that the Ethiopian Revolution kept standing.

The motives of the forces of reaction are certainly unmistakable. Realizing that unity is the basis from which oppressed masses draw their revolutionary strength, forces of reaction and imperialism incite differences among peoples with the view to expanding the retrogressive ideologies of narrow nationalism and tribal chauvinism.

While posing as "champions" of the concepts of human rights and dignity, they desperately resort to sinister manoeuvres to disunite struggling masses through the dissemination of baseless rumours and calculated propaganda campaigns.

Unfounded Claims

No wonder, imperialist and reactionary enemies are currently engaged in a massive ideological warfare against our revolution through their mass media and their class allies embedded in the different strata of our society. Reactionary campaigns to advance the causes of individualism and selfishness when we talk of socialism and collective prosperity, their teachings of narrow nationalism when we uphold the cause of proletarian internationalism, and their desperate attempts in support of secessionist ideas when we talk of socialist patriotism are only a few instances of the imperialist-instigated ideological warfare levelled against our Revolution at present. In keeping with their traditional policies based on the dissemination of falsehood and fabrications of mean rumours, enemies of our Revolution are again set in echoing unfounded claims coined by secessionist bandits in Eritrea region. It is indeed astonishing that these imperialist mass media and other reactionary quarters should undertake such mean acts of international treachery at a time when our revolutionary liberation army is cracking down on the separatist bandits in a decisive struggle to totally crush secessionist movements in the region. Only a couple of days ago, an organization calling itself the Arab League issued a statement in which it once again manifested its reactionary characteristics by justifying baseless rumours spread by the bandits that Éthiopia is using poison gas in the struggle against the secessionist movements.

In a related development, the ruling socialist party of France, quite oblivious of the fact that the French government is ill-reputed for encircling developing countries with military bases, issued a statement in which it presented a gross distortion of facts in connection with the decisive struggle waged by our revolutionary liberation army to safeguard the unity, territorial integrity and revolution of Ethiopia.

Unwarranted Interference

In a recent dispatch, the French Socialist Party is reported to have "condemned" the so-called large-scale offensive in Eritrea region. A spokesman of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), said in this connection that neither the self-designated socialist party nor its leadership

has any right whatsoever to concern itself with the internal affairs of Revolutionary Ethiopia. The spokesman declared that Socialist Ethiopia rejects and vehemently condemns this unwarranted and blatant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. The spokesman expressed surprise that in spite of the long-standing tradition of friendship, mutual respect and equality that existed between France and Ethiopia, the French Socialist Party should indulge in the audacious act of trying to be judge and jury in respect of the sovereign acts of Socialist Ethiopia relating to the Multi-Faceted Development Campaign now in progress in the northern administrative region of Eritrea.

The action of the French Socialist Party, the COPWE spokesman declared, is bound to have serious repercussions on French-Ethiopian relations for which the Government of the French Republic will be held entirely responsible.

Acts of Treachery

It is indeed saddening to note that Western media and certain governments should try to justify unfounded claims advanced by the secessionist bandits whose reactionary policies have all along been based on lies and fabrications. Among the latest such fabrications was, for instance, a claim by the separatist bandits to have destroyed the Yohannes IV Asmara Airport although these claims were instantly laid bare by a correspondent of the BBC.

That reactionary quarters should indulge in such mean acts of treachery without taking into consideration the weight of opinion of the people of Asmara and its environs singularly attests to the fact that they are completely blind-folded against realities.

Slanting of truths may bring forth temporary benefits but continuous fabrications of lies can by no means hinder the eventual revelation of truths. The revolutionary leadership and people cannot remain indifferent when separatist bandits and their allies are launching a coordinated propaganda campaign against the unity of our revolutionary motherland, peace and the well-being of the entire working people of Ethiopia.

Undaunted by the massive propaganda campaigns of counter-revolutionary forces, the Ethiopian Revolution will march ahead towards the eventual realization of its fundamental objectives to attain unity, equality, prosperity and to construct socialism.

CSO: 4700/935

TALKS ON STRENGTHENING ETHIO-CONGOLESE RELATIONS IN PROGRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Discussion on ways of strengthening relations between Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Congo are in progress here at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Ethiopian side is led by Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Minister of Foreign Affairs and COPWE Central Committee member, and the Congolese side by Comrade Bierre Nze, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and Head of External Relations Department and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The talks are aimed at strengthening relations between the peoples of the two countries and create strong ties in their common struggle against imperialism and reactionary forces.

They are follow up to the exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries, held at the Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned countries in Havana towards strengthening bilateral relations.

At the opening of the talks Comrade Dr Feleke pointed out that although geographically Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Congo are located wide apart they pursue a common stand opposed to imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid. He said the discussions will review the present state of relations between the two countries and chart out future course that would contribute greatly to strengthening these existing relations and common stands.

Comrade Dr Feleke underlined the necessity for strengthening relations and solidarity between the two countries, especially in view of the atrocities being perpetrated by imperialism at present to muffle the revolutions of the two countries in collaboration with reactionary countries in the surrounding areas.

Comrade Nze on his part pointed out that the masses of the Republic of Congo very well know the heroic anti-imperialist stance of the Ethiopian masses and that especially after the upsurge of the Revolution, the victories scored by the Ethiopian people in their struggle against imperialism and forces of reaction has won international admiration.

The two foreign ministers later apprised each other of the objective conditions and foreign policies of the countries.

CHAIRMAN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM LEADER OF CONGO

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Asmara (ENA)--Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Arm, yesterday afternoon received a message sent by Comrade Colonel Denis Sasso Nguesso, the President of the People's Republic of the Congo.

The message was presented to the Comrade Chairman by Comrade Pierre Nze, the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, at a ceremony held at the Asmara Palace.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Nze expressed confidence that his visit to Socialist Ethiopia would contribute to the efforts being exerted by his country to familiarize the Congolese people with the experiences of the victorious Ethiopian Revolution and that it would also strengthen the existing friendly relations between the People's Republic of the Congo and Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Nze lauded the progress made by Socialist Ethiopia in the political, economic and social fields and condemned the false propaganda disseminated by the Western media.

Comrade Nze later assured the Revolutionary leader that he would convey to the people and the government of the Congo on the correct picture that he has gathered about the progress of the Ethiopian Revolution and particularly about northern Ethiopia.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam on his part declared that the talks he made with Comrade Nze on international issues, the African continent and other pertinent topics were beneficial to the relations of the two countries and the common policies they pursue.

The unfounded propaganda spread by some western news media against the popular revolution will go bankrupt as the revolution continues to win victories and as truth continues to prevail, Comrade Chairman Mengistu observed.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Minister of Foreign Affairs and COPWE Central Committee member, Comrade Legesse Wolde Mariam, the Ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the Republic of Zaire and Comrade Charles S.H. Mollomb, the Ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Nze was presented to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam by Comrade Mengistu Gemechu, Special Aide to the Chairman and COPWE Central Committee member.

Earlier on his arrival at the Yohannis Fourth Asmara International Airport, Comrade Nze was welcomed by Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE Representative of Eritrea region, and Comrade Fikru Wolde-Tensae, Chief Administrator of Eritrea region.

CSO: 4700/935

MASSES IN HAMASSIEN UNDERTAKE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Asmara (ENA)--Members of the Shiket kebele peasants' association in the Dur locality in the southern part of Hamassien, Eritrea region, are pooling efforts towards the construction of a 200,000 cubic metre water dam.

Taking part in the self-help scheme are some 1,300 of the association's members and their families. The chairman of the association, Comrade Woldeyesus Elfa, said the project will be completed within four months.

Comrade Woldeyesus said when completed the project, began some 45 days ago, will irrigate 25 hectares. He also noted that the association plans to build another dam.

The ministry of Agriculture prepared the project which is being executed through the food for work programme. The Ministry provides food grain to those deployed in the work.

The Shiket kebele peasants association has 630 members and there are plans to transform it into a producers' cooperative, according to the chairman. Comrade Woldeyesus said units of the Revolutionary Army in the area are helping the peasants provding free labour and while at the same time stabilizing the situation in that part of the region.

Comrade Woldeyesus recalled how the secessionist bandits used to abduct youth in the area and so hindered development and said the launching of the Red Star Reconstruction and Development Campaign spells the final doom of the traitorous bandits. He pointed out that the peasantry, the major beneficiary of the Red Star Campaign, will undertake any and all sacrifice needed to ensure the success of the programme.

Meanwhile, peasants' associations in the Adi-Gembelo-Salae zone are actively engaged in building terrace dams through the food for work programme and are pooling resources towards communal work.

Since there is noticeable scarcity of water in most parts of Eritrea region, major efforts are underway to dam water during the rainy season for use in the dry season. The effort is undertaken under the guidance and h lp of the area office of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Comrade Tesfu Reda, chairman of the regional peasants' association, visited the dams under construction and said the peasant masses in Eritrea are committed more than ever before to defend the peace and stability brought to this part of the country at tremendous sacrifice.

and reactionary forces which felt perturbed by the tempo and momentum of the popular revolution, the Ethiopian broad masses have emerged victorious. He made particular note of the massive reconstruction and development campaign now underway in Eritrea region where a secessionist movement had been nurtured by powers with vested interest in a weak and dismembered Ethiopia.

Comrade Wolle Chekol, Minister of Foreign Trade, was on hand to explain areas of Ethio-Congolese cooperation in the area of trade and communications.

CSO: 4700/935

CONGOLESE OFFICIAL INSPECTS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Assela (ENA)--Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and Head of its External Relations Department and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Congo, Thursday inspected different development projects in Arssi region accompanied by Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Minister of Foreign Affairs and COPWE Central Committee member.

The two officials were accompanied during the tour by Comrade Ambassador Legesse Wolde-Mariam of Socialist Ethiopia to the People's Republic of Congo, members of the delegation of Comrade Pierre Nze and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Nze and Comrade Dr Feleke were accorded a warm and comradely welcome at a locality 30 kms outside Assela town by Comrade Sileshi Mengesha, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Arssi region, Comrade Geleta Gemechu, Chief Administrator of the region, members of the Regional COPWE Executive Committee and representatives of the ministries in the region.

Later the guest and Comrade Dr Felcke were briefed on the overall condition of the peasants' service cooperative of Itteya locality by Comrade Feye Arshe, Chairman of the Cooperative. They then proceeded to the Arssi Rural Development Unit where they also received explanations augmented by charts on the Agency's activities in the agricultural and other developmental endeavours.

In a statement at the end of the tour, Comrade Nze lauded the activities of the broad masses of Ethiopia in the political, economic and social fields and their efforts to defend the gains of the Revolution. He declared that the achievements were a source of encouragement to and set a good example for African brothers.

Comrade Nze and Comrade Dr Feleke returned to Addis Ababa later in the afternoon.

CSO: 4700/935

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN WOLLEGA OUTLINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Nekempte (ENA)--Educational facilities in Wollega region have doubled since the upsurge of the Popular Revolution in 1974, according to statistical review given by the authorities.

The ENA office here learnt from an interview with officials of the Regional Schools Administration Office that the number of students, teachers and schools rose from 82,201 to 328,911 from 1,602 to 4,657 and from 381 to 1,638 respectively since the upsurge of the Revolution. The number of evening schools students has likewise remarkably increased.

Kindergartens which did not exist in this region prior to 1974, are now being established in rural as well as urban centres and catering to a growing number of children so far, 36 of them have been opened throughout the region with a total enrolment of 3,174.

Students are also encouraged to follow labour education which includes the participation of students in production-oriented activities. This programme in particular has enabled students to contribute labour services valued at over 70,000 Bir.

Vocational training centres have been opened in Arjo, Ghimbi, HoroGudur, Kelem and Nekempte provinces through public-government funds amounting to 137,824 Birr. Construction work on five similar other faciliites is underway in Assossa province while eight centres have already started rendering services. So far, 927 adults have graduated in various vocational skills from those centres.

The polytechnic school in Nejo graduated 24 students in auto-mechanics and carpentry at the end of the last academic year.

The plan for the current academic year includes the construction of 28 elementary schools, of which the work on 17 buildings has been completed.

The teachers' training institute, opened here three years ago at a cost of 2,500,000 Birr, has so far graduated 1,090 teachers and 597 others are due to graduate.

The radio broadcasting centre installed in Ghimbi was also commended for the role it plays in disseminating educational programmes in health, politics, agriculture both in Amharic and Oromigna nine hours every day. The broadcast covers parts of Illubabor, Kaffa, Gojjam and Shoa, it was learnt.

In the Literary Campaign, 339,602 adults followed the last five phases and the cooperation of the people in the Campaign in contributing in cash and kind was noteworthy. A total of 312 public reading rooms were opened throughout the region since the launching of the Literacy Campaign.

The financial donations volunteered by the local populace towards the improvement of educational facilities and the widening opportunities for learning amounts to 3,075,590 Birr. The fund was channeled towards the purchase of school equipment, teaching aids, books and transport expenses.

CSO: 4700/935

SEMINARS ON WORKERS' CONTROL COMMITTEES HELD

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Assab

Addis Ababa (ENA)--Most of the seminars which were underway in several parts of the country to deliberate on the implementation of the proclamation on the working people's control committee have wound up, according to reports reaching here.

The three-day seminar held in Assab to seek ways of speeding up the implementation of the proclamation on control committees closed Sunday.

Explanations were given on the activities of anti-people elements and counter-revolutionaries to disrupt the economic reconstruction programme in the area and the embezzlement of 47,000 Birr in some government and mass organizations in Assab town.

In addition to revenues of upwards to 250,000 Birr which should have been collected by mass organizations, over 3 million Birr remains uncollected from private and government agencies to the disadvantage of the Assab Town Council, it was pointed out.

It was also reported during the seminar that Sunday commodities are being stolen while being imported and exported due to lay customs inspection at the port.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Esheta Alemu, alternate member of the Central Committee of COPWE and COPWE representative for Assab province, declared that control committees are a prerequisite for stamping out corruption which is a tool of anti-revolutionary elements. He urged the participants to be fully prepared for the implementation of the proclamation on the establishment of the control committee of the working people and the special peoples court attached to it.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Belai Bitew, the Administrator of Assab province and member of the provincial COPWE Executive Committee, and representatives of government and mass organizations.

Nekempte

Meanwhile, a three-day seminar on the implementation of the same proclamation was closed in Nekempte yesterday by Comrade Nigussie Fanta, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Wollega region.

The participants pledged to pay every sacrifice for the successful attainment of the objectives of the anticorruption campaign. They also expressed their readiness to translate into deeds the Asmara Manifesto and collect government taxes in time.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Assazinew Bayissa, the Chief Administrator of Wollega region, regional COPWE Executive Committee members, representatives of government and mass organizations, provincial administrators and members of the Revolutionary Police.

Arba Minch

The two-day seminar which was conducted in Arba Minch, Gamo Goffa region, also wound up Sunday following a pledge by the participants to protect government property in line with the recently issued anti-corruption proclamation.

Gondar

Meanwhile a three-day seminar ended in Condar after firm commitments were made to fight corruption in all its forms and collect government taxes in time and in full. Participants at a regional seminar held in Gondar were given a thorough briefing on the extent of embezzelment and pilfering that has been taking place in the region during post-revolution period.

Closing the seminar, Comrade Melaku Tefera, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Gondar region, said no economic breakthrough could be made unless the scourges of corruption and waste are effectively tackled and agricultural research organized.

An exhibition based on industrial and agricultural research organized in connection with the three-day seminar was opened Sunday by Comrade Melaku Tefera.

Speaking on the occasion Comrade Lt Mekuria Wolde-Mariam, Head of the Political Department of the Regional Police and Chairman of the Exhibition's Preparatory Committee, said that the exhibition would give lessons to the public on wild-life and forest conservation, curbing illicit trade and protecting government property.

The exhibition depicts the various faces of embezzlement in the region and reveals that upwards of 327,000 Birr has been embezzled from government institutions. It notes that 176 cases of embezzlement have been brought up at the courts.

The exhibition will stay open for a month and will be seen by representatives of mass and government organizations of the province of the region.

In Nekempte, Comrade Negussie Fanta, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Wollega region, told 400 participants of a similar seminar that the national resolve to build a socialist economy could be realized only if every Ethiopian discharges his or her share of responsibility.

Comrade Neguissie declared that anti-people elements have caused enormous damage to the economic development of the region and that some are still engaged in this corrupt practice. He pointed out that the former employee of the Inland Revenue Office in Assossa was arrested recently and is being interrogated on charges of misappropriating 40,000 Birr.

Comrade Negussie reported that a certain merchant in Ghmbi town was accused of trying to evade payment of taxes amounting to 360,000 Birr while twelve workers of the Bereda Agricultural Centre were caught redhanded while trying to defraud the organization of 91,000 Birr.

Comrade Negussie further disclosed that 178,201 Birr was embezzled by former UDA office bearers in the six provinces of the region and said the case is soon to appear in court.

CSO: 4700/935

MASSES IN HAMASSIEN UNDERTAKE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Asmara (ENA)--Members of the Shiket kebele peasants' association in the Dur locality in the southern part of Hamassien, Eritrea region, are pooling efforts towards the construction of a 200,000 cubic metre water dam.

Taking part in the self-help scheme are some 1,300 of the association's members and their families. The chairman of the association, Comrade Woldeyesus Elfa, said the project will be completed within four months.

Comrade Woldeyesus said when completed the project, began some 45 days ago, will irrigate 25 hectares. He also noted that the association plans to build another dam.

The ministry of Agriculture prepared the project which is being executed through the food for work programme. The Ministry provides food grain to those deployed in the work.

The Shiket kebele peasants association has 630 members and there are plans to transform it into a producers' cooperative, according to the chairman. Comrade Woldeyesus said units of the Revolutionary Army in the area are helping the peasants provding free labour and while at the same time stabilizing the situation in that part of the region.

Comrade Woldeyesus recalled how the secessionist bandits used to abduct youth in the area and so hindered development and said the launching of the Red Star Reconstruction and Development Campaign spells the final doom of the traitorous bandits. He pointed out that the peasantry, the major beneficiary of the Red Star Campaign, will undertake any and all sacrifice needed to ensure the success of the programme.

Meanwhile, peasants' associations in the Adi-Gembelo-Salae zone are actively engaged in building terrace dams through the food for work programme and are pooling resources towards communal work.

Since there is noticeable scarcity of water in most parts of Eritrea region, major efforts are underway to dam water during the rainy season for use in the dry season. The effort is undertaken under the guidance and help of the area office of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Comrade Tesfu Reda, chairman of the regional peasants' association, visited the dams under construction and said the peasant masses in Eritrea are committed more than ever before to defend the peace and stability brought to this part of the country at tremendous sacrifice.

ROLE OF NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY CENTER HIGHLIGHTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Woubetu Taye]

[Text] The National Productivity Centre (NPC), an establishment under the Ministry of Industry, aims at providing much needed skilled manpower to various enterprises. It also organizes upgrading courses for those who are skilled.

The NPC is being assisted in its venture by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Labour Office (ILO). Currently six international experts are working in the centre. The centre also cooperates with other international and bilateral organizations in running regional and national programmes. The International Centre for running Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) from Yugoslovia and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) are among those with whom it has cooperated to conduct training programmes and workshops.

In its endeavour to meet its responsibilities, NPC has faced two major problems: The major one is to get experienced Ethiopians to assume trainers' positions. The other shortcoming is the absence of training space, such as conference rooms and halls for the management of training programmes. At present programmes are conducted by renting rooms from hotels. Inconvenience has been created at times because hotel rooms were not available when required. Thus NPC had to reduce the number of programmes it planned, it was disclosed.

Besides training staff from corporations and factories under the Ministry of Industry, trainees also came from the Ministries of State Farm, Agriculture, Domestic Trade and Transport and Communications.

The training programmes last from one week up to four months. The longer course involve practical work assignments in enterprises. The programmes are in the fields of general management, material management, supervisory training, materials management, management accounting, financial management, personnel management, production management, maintenance management, marketing and distribution management.

In-Plant Training

In-plant training programmes in the technical fields are at present conducted in many industrial establishments to upgrade the skills of maintenance

workers as well as production workers. The field in which training is given are: training methodology, general mechanics, electricity, textile technology and leather processing.

At its Lideta vocational training workshop, NPC trains workers from different organizations in automechanics, metal technology, general mechanics, electricity, building, woodwork and leather technology.

In addition to the regular programmes, NPC has conducted several emergency training sessions in cooperation with the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC). The programmes were meant to meet the extremely urgent demands to fulfil the development campaign programmes. Consequently, with carefully planned and executed programmes, maintenance technicians, junior accountants and storekeepers were trained during the last two years.

The centre's experts have developed and utilized an effective training methodology known as "Training for Results" in order to make sure that the training received has been used to bring results in the work place. Feedback has proven that the methodology has been successfully applied.

NPC was created in 1975 by a merger of the former Centre for Entrepreneurship and Management (CEM) and the National Industrial Vocational Training Scheme (NIVTS) with the aim of fulfilling the objectives of developing and upgrading managerial and technical skills of workers in public enterprises. It also aims at assisting public enterprises to introduce modern management techniques in their respective establishments and improve their efficiency and achieve a higher level of productivity.

To upgrade the skills of top, middle, and lower level managers and also improving the technical skills of industrial workers NPC organizes training courses, conferences and seminars for personnel from the productive sector of the economy. It also provides advisory and consultancy services to enterprises so that they would increase their efficiency and productivity. Surveys, enquiries and research are also undertaken in its field of embarkment.

Talking about NPC's achievements, from 1975 until June 1981, a total of 7,224 persons have participated in its training programme. In the current year from July 1981 to June 1982, a total of 1,400 are expected to complete training programmes. This will bring the total number of trainees to 8,624. Outside Addis Ababa, programmes are conducted in Bahr Dar, Debre Berhan, Dire Dawa, Wonji and Asmara. Continuous programmes are being conducted in Asmara since the last two years, after factories there started operating.

CSO: 4700/935

NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY CENTER TRAINS PERSONNEL

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The National Productivity Centre (NPC) was established in 1975 by a merger of the former Centre for Enterpreneurship and Management (CEM) and the National Industrial Vocational Training Scheme (NIVTS).

The tasks entrusted to NPC are the development and upgrading of managerial and technical skills of workers in public enterprises and assistance to public enterprises introduce modern management techniques in their respective establishments. This would help improve their efficiency and achieve a higher level of productivity.

This was disclosed by Comrade Kebede Ali, general manager of NPC in a recent interview.

After the advent of our socialist revolution, the major manufacturing, distributing and service giving organisations were nationalized. Many of these private enterprises were owned by enterpreneurs who possessed some technical skills. During the feudo-bourgeois regime these enterprises were not keen in training and upgrading the skills of the nationals working with them, according to Comrade Kebede.

After nationalization, many expatriate staff left the country thus causing an acute shortage of skilled manpower. That is why the activities of NPC became of crucial importance at this stage of the national economy development, the general manager stated.

To fulfil its objectives of upgrading the skills of top, middle and lower managers, organizes training courses, conferences and seminars for personnel from the productive sector of the economy. It also provides advisory and consultancy services for their efficiency and productivity. Surveys, enquiries, and research are undertaken in its field of embarkment, Comrade Kebede added.

In-Plant Training

"In-plant training programmes are conducted at present in many industrial establishments mostly in the technical fields. This is mainly to upgrade the skills of maintenance workers as well as production workers," the general manager further stated.

In its vocational training workshop at Lideta, NPC conducts training programmes lasting up to six months in automechanics, metal technology, general mechanics, electricity, building, woodwork and leather technology, it was disclosed.

Moreover, NPC has conducted several emergency training sessions in cooperation with the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC). The idea of the crash programmes was first developed in NPC to meet the extremely urgent demands to fulfil the development campaign programme, according to Comrade Kebede.

Speaking of NPC's achievement, Comrade Kebede Ali said that from 1974 until June, 1981, a total of 7,224 persons took part in training programmes. This year 1,400 persons are expected to complete training thus bringing the total number of those who were trained to 8,624.

Follow-up information on the first graduates two years ago indicates that they are effective in their work. Outside of Addis Ababa, programmes are conducted in Bahr Dar, Debre Berhan, Dire Dawa, Wonji and Asmara.

Continuous programmes are being carried out in Asmara since the last two years after factories there became operational, the general manager revealed.

"Training for Results"

To make sure that the training received has been used to bring results in the work place, an effective training methodology known as "Training for Results" has been developed and utilized by the centre's experts, Comrade Kebede disclosed.

The centre is making a study to increase its activities. Building is under construction to increase the vocational training capacity. A new workshop to teach shoe technology will start shortly for the first time in the country. Other new programmes such as maintenance welding and the reconditioning of spare parts are on the pipe line, Comrade Kebede concluded.

CSO: 4700/935

WORKERS EXPRESS DETERMINATION FOR HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Workers engaged in the industrial sector of the economy yesterday expressed their determination to pay every sacrifice for the current economic construction endeavour and for the implementation at all levels of the working people's control committee.

The workers expressed their stand in a joint statement issued at the conclusion of a two-day seminar which convened at the National Lottery Hall here in connection with the new work directives conducive to improved management and centralized control being introduced by the Ministry of Industry.

The participants of the seminar reaffirmed that they would translate into deeds the directives and decisions aimed at fulfilling COPWE's objectives and at ensuring the establishment of the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia.

The workers also noted that they would look after the up-keep and maintenance of the production implements in the industrial sector and that they would gear their creative capabilities towards the production campaign.

In addition, the workers expressed their readiness to meet production quotas in accordance with the development campaign and to eliminate unnecessary waste as well as to carry out their responsibilities with utmost diligence.

Further they declared their preparedness to carry out in the industrial sector the aims of the Multi-Faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign which is being implemented in accordance with the determined directive of the Revolutionary Leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu.

The session was highlighted by a presentation of prizes by Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, Minister of Industry and COPWE Central Committee member to four national corporations which registered significant contributions in production, foreign exchange savings and economic self-sufficiency during the three years of the development campaign.

A certificate and a special prize was also presented to Comrade Tadesse Daddi who produced a production implement on the basis of his creative skills.

The corporations which received certificates and prizes are the National Textiles, the National Leather and Shoes and the Ethiopian Sugar Corporations as well as factories in Eritrea region.

CSO: 4700/935

GENERAL REYA MEETING UNDERWAY IN JIMMA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

JIMMA (ENA) — A two-day general meeting of members of Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) in Jimma town opened here yesterday at the auditorium of Higher One *kebele* five Urban Dwellers' Association.

Attending the meeting which will review the achievements of youth in the town in the economic, political and social fields are office-bearers of the town's REYA executive, control and discipline committees and REYA representatives of educational institutions.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Shita Belachow, Head of COPWE's Organisational Affairs for Jimma town and its environs, said that proper agitation should be conducted among the youth of the country so that they would fully appreciate the dignity of labour and properly realise the benefits of education. He called on the participants to prepare REYA members for the task of effectively participating in social, economic, cultural and political activities.

Comrade Girma Etafa, Chairman of REYA in Jimma town, submitted a report to the meeting on the association's performance up to now.

A pictoral and book exhibition aimed at motivating the youth to devote their energies for economic construction was inspected by the participants, who also attended a revolutionary drama presented by the young artistic troupe of Higher One *kebele* seven Urban Dwellers' Association.

CSO: 4700/935

PARTICIPANTS REAFFIRM READINESS TO IMPLEMENT PROCLAMATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

ASMARA (ENA) — Representatives of government agencies and mass organizations in Eritrea region reaffirmed their readiness here yesterday to pay every sacrifice to implemnt the Proclamation on Workers' Control Committee and the Special Court attched to it and to the struggle in the fight against corruption and wastefulness.

The representatives of institutions of production and distribution, mass organizations, governmental departments, administrative units and the Revolutionary Army made the pledge in the resolution they adopted at the end of the three-day seminar on the implementation of Eritrea region of the Proclamation on Workers' Control Committee and the Special Court attached to it.

The participants deliberated during the seminar on financial and property management, collection and utilisation of funds, on courts and newly issued penal laws auditing, coordination of the activities of service giving institutions and on the proclamation establishing workers' control committee and the special court.

After the deliberations, the participants also pledged to pay every sacrifice for the implementation of the Asmara Manifesto of the Multi-Faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign.

At the closing session of the seminar, Comrade Amahayes Zewdie, COPWE Central Committee member and Head of the Regional COPWE Organisational Affairs, spoke on the proclamations issued in connection with the working people's control committee and the special court.

Extensive discussions were held during the three-day seminar taking certain government departments, service and mass organizations as examples

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DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES STEPPED UP IN JIMMA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Jimma (ENA)--the urban dwellers' associations and the municipal office of this town are registering remarkable achievements in development-oriented undertakings.

A recent report from the town reveals that most of the 20 urban dwellers' associations here are rendering valuable services to the inhabitants by building assembly halls, kindergartens, cooperative shops, market places and recreational facilities.

Notable among these is the construction of an assembly hall at a cost of 54,196 Birr by kebele 5 higher 1 which can accommodate 700 people.

The municipal office of the town on its part has built at a cost of 36,010 Birr a number of grain stores and marketing stalls, two public toilets, five fruit shops at a cost of 20,000 Birr, and is catering to the needs of a total of 1,000 destitute children and the aged.

The municipal office has also built a volleyball, handball and basketball fields at a cost of 89,817 Birr, has constructed a number of low-cost houses to alleviate the problem of housing and has undertaken efforts to repair the town's roads, and sewerage facilities.

The office also contributed a total of 30,000 Birr to equip three schools in the town and the Gibe Hall with the necessary materials. It has in addition built a new school with 98,000 Birr and has bought new vehicles for the town's abattoir and ambulance service.

In a related development, peasant association members of Dano district, Jibat Metcha province of Shoa region, recently built a 70 km feeder road. The network will open hitherto inaccessible but potentially very productive areas of the district.

In Tegulet Bulga province, also Shoa region, peasants ploughed 10 hectares of land for an adult training centre in Abichu district.

Members of a basic REYA unit in and around the Metehara Sugar Factory complex in Yerer Kereyu province, Shoa region, collected 900 quintals of sugar during a recent two-day work campaign. The youth also mounted a sanitation drive in the locality.

In Hararghe province, members of a building construction project in Jijjiga provided free labour towards the establishment of a kindergarten. The 80-member volunteer force has moreover pledged to contribute towards any development oriented effort in the area.

In Sinana district, Mendeyo province of Bale region, members of the Shele Peasants' Village recently collected 400 quintals of barley belonging to families of militiamen serving on the fronts.

Varying degrees of self-help are also reported to be locally initiated in other parts of the country.

CSO: 4700/935

REVOLUTION SAID TO TRANSFORM PEASANTRY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Over 80 per cent of the people of Ethiopia are engaged in agriculture and over 70 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP) comes from this sector. Agricultural products are also the main foreign exchange corners. Despite all these facts, Ethiopian agriculture had for long remained backward. The factors attributed to the backwardness of this sector of the economy are the age-old agricultural implements, the fragmented peasant holdings and low productivity. Peasant holdings, for instance, accounted for 98 per cent of the country's food production.

The archaic and backward feudal production relations in pre-revolutionary Ethiopia had impeded the development of the forces of production.

According to studies carried out in eight regions the percentages of tenants in pre-revolutionary Ethiopia were as follows:

Region	% of forced tenants
Arssi	52%
Gamo Goffa	48%
Hararghe	54%
Illubabor	75%
Kaffa	62%
Shoa	67%
Wollega	59%
Wollo (in part)	41%

(taken from a bulletine--Ethiopian Revolution, Fifth Anniversary Sept. 1979).

This indicates that on the average, 53 per cent of the peasant farmers in pre-revolutionary Ethiopia were tenants.

During the feudo-bourgeois past, the peasant was required to give up as much as 75 per cent of his produce to the landlord as annual rent. As a result, the peasants were forced to live in a state of poverty. In addition, peasants were deprived of their political and social rights. They are also deprived of social services including education and health facilities. Illiteracy was rampant in the rural areas and as a result of malnutrition and inadequate medical services the death tolls were alarmingly great.

Merciless Exploitation

In the face of the merciless exploitation and oppression the Ethiopian peasants had been subjected too for long, the broad masses had on various occasions expressed their grievances against the old order. The 1960s were characterized by repeated peasant uprisings in Bale, Sidamo, Gojjam, etc. In the course of the uprisings, quite a good number of peasants were brutally massacreed by the feudal landlords in collaboration with the feudo-bourgeois regime.

The revolutionary slogan "Land to the Tiller" had for long been echoed by the progressive section of the society; progressive students in the country had vigorously supported land reforms in pre-revolutionary Ethiopia. In the process progressive students had been banished, maimed or even executed.

The age-old demand of the rural masses and the progressive section of the society came to be a reality in the course of the February, 1974, popular revolution. The nationalization of rural land on March 4, 1975 is particularly a positive move. After the proclamation, peasants have been liberated from feudal bondage to which they were subjected for centuries. The participation of peasants in political, economic and social activities, has all the more, been intensified with the establishment of peasants' association. The formation of peasants' associations, has strengthened the unity of peasants in the struggle to realize the objectives of the popular revolution.

Ethiopian peasants have since been organized in a nation-wide association. The All Ethiopia Peasants' Association (AEPA) has served as an important forum whereby peasants ameliorates their political awareness. The formation of AEPA has also facilitated the participation of the rural masses in development-oriented activities including construction of roads, housing units, bridges, clinics and schools. In addition the role being played by peasants in the National Literacy Campaign and the afforestation programme is notable.

As part of the effort to lay the groundwork for socialist transformation of agriculture, AEPA is doing its best to encourage peasants to establish agricultural producers' cooperatives. Peasants throughout the country have now realized the benefits of producers' cooperatives and have joined them willingly.

In line with the directives of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), Ethiopian peasants are ready to make every sacrifice in the struggle to form the party of the working people of Ethiopia. It is with a sense of further commitment and determination that Ethiopian peasants celebrate the seventh anniversary of the nationalization of rural land. Peasants, in cooperation with the rest of the population, will further intensify the class struggle for the ultimate victory.

CSO: 4700/935

PEASANTS IN AMBO TO CHECK SABOTAGE AGAINST PRODUCTION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

AMBO (ENA) — Representatives of peasant service cooperatives in Jibat-Metcha province of Shoa region have pledged to ferret out and humbly deal with elements who indulge in sabotaging production.

The pledge was made following a two-day seminar during which over 100 representatives of peasant service cooperatives were briefed on socialist modes of production.

The seminar was closed by Comrade Habtamu Woldeyes, member of the provincial COPWE Executive Committee and Head of COPWE's Provincial Ideological Affairs, who urged the participants to apply in practice the briefings they were given.

The peasant representatives undertook to put the pressure on elements who in any way attempt to sabotage production. They also pledged to make every sacrifice demanded of them in the defence of the nation's unity and territorial integrity.

Meanwhile, over 161 peasants in Dumne district, Shoa region, recently received certificates on completion of a 10-day course covering soil and water conservation, animal breeding and the organization of co-operatives.

Lectures to the peasants were delivered by experts and field workers of the Ministry of Agriculture in the district.

While presenting the certificates, Comrade Metaferia Tebeje, the District Administrator, reminded the trainees of spreading the knowledge they had acquired to the masses within their communities.

Similarly, 100 people in Digo district, Gojjam region, recently received certificates on completion of a three-month course covering bamboo-making, pottery, weaving and related vocations.

Certificates to the adults were presented to the trainees by Comrade Kebede Abegaz, the Provincial Administrator.

Meanwhile, in Nekempte province, Wollega region, 17 peasants received certificates recently following a 10-day training session dealing with the soil and water conservation. Certificates to the trainees were presented by Comrade Kebede Weeka, Administrator of Diga district.

CSO: 4700/935

WORKER CONTROL COMMITTEES, COURTS TO UPROOT CORRUPTION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Anti-Corruption Drive']

[Text] Corruption, bribery, favouritism, nepotism and wastefulness are some of the bad legacies inherited by the popular revolution from the feudo-bourgeois past. Under the now defunct feudo-bourgeois order, these criminal practices were not only knowingly tolerated but also openly encouraged to perpetrate an exploitative system whose very foundation was based on self-enrichment at any cost, no matter who the victim is.

At the apex of the old order was the centre of all mean practices protecting and promoting corrupt officials stealing government property and money. It was normal for senior and rich government officials weilding authority to prosecute a junior civil servant for the crime he had not committed.

It goes without saying that since the upsurge of the popular revolution, corrupt officials, including their brokers and henchmen, got frightened and preferred a low profile.

One of the priorities of the revolution is the task of ensuring that public property is not damaged by counter-revolutionary elements bent upon arresting the progress of the Revolution. It is a fact of history that in the absence of workers' control committees the destruction caused to property by anti-people groups was enormous.

Protection of public property became the responsibility of each and every individual committed to the revolution as the counter-revolutionaries launched their onslaughts from inside and outside the country with the overt and covert support of international imperialism.

It may be recalled that the anti-corruption campaign which was launched with the issuance of the Proclamation by the PMAC was a follow up of COPWE CC resolution recommending new measures to combat corruption and wastefulness. Within the framework of the Proclamation workers' control committees and special courts have been or are being established throughout the country to wipe out corruption.

It is encouraging that the anti-corruption seminars being held throughout the country are stressing on the necessity to expose corrupt people, including those trading in the name of the popular revolution. The latest in the series was a three-day seminar organized by the Eritrea regional COPWE office to implement the proclamation on the working people's control committee and the special people's court.

It was noted in the Asmara gathering that some greedy individuals disguised as revolutionaries and holding public responsibility are at present undermining the revolution and are becoming a hindrance to the economic reconstruction of the country.

Weeding out exploiters, bringing embezzlers to justice, exposing corrupt individuals, curtailing damages that occur and introducing people's control through continuous education are the burning issues of the day.

It must be stressed that the epicentre of all corrupt practices is the greed to accumulate money through illegal means No matter whether the amount involved is small, big or medium size, embezzlement is a crime irrespective of who commits it. The anti-corruption campaign is intended to eradicate all forms of corruption from Socialist Ethiopia.

The series of seminars being conducted enable the participants to understand that the campaign should be conducted with loyalty to socialism, with ability and without fuss. Every individual genuinely standing for the revolutionary cause should become security conscious by getting equipped with the Marxist-Leninist theory of social property and social management.

The need for curbing corruption, bribery and wastefulness has been repeatedly stressed by our revolutionary leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam. This need is based on scientific principles enunciated by Lenin who stressed that accounting and control of the labour performed and of the distribution of products is the essence of socialist transformation.

In the revolutionary transformation taking place in Ethiopia such accounting and control should be vigorously implemented. This is the urgent task facing the workers control committees and the special courts.

CSO: 4700/935

ANTI-CORRUPTION SEMINAR OPENS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Asmara (ENA)-A three-day seminar organized to implement the proclamation on the working people's control committee and the special people's court was opened at the regional COPWE office here yesterday.

Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE Representative of Eritrea region, opened the seminar in which participants drawn from production and distribution agencies, mass organizations, government institutions and administrative branches and the Revolutionary Army are taking part.

Comrade Dawit said that internal and external reactionaries tried to undermine our revolution by sabotaging the economy of the country and thus arrest our endeavour towards socialist reconstruction. They have not halted hatching their plots against the revolution and for this reason the present state of the class struggle requires the unstinted vigilance of progressives and the working people in general, Comrade Dawit pointed out.

Comrade Dawit noted that some greedy individuals disguised as revolutionaries and holding public responsibility are at present undermining the revolution and are becoming a hinderance to the economic reconstruction of the country. He added that a great deal of wastefulness is evidenced due to lack of knowledge. Weeding out exploiters, bringing embezzlers to justice, exposing corrupt individuals and curtailing damages that occur, and introducing socialist people's control through continuous education are the burning issues of the day, Comrade Dawit said.

Comrade Fikru Wolde Tensae, Chief Administrator of the region, speaking on the role of the administration in the anti-corruption campaign said that it is imperative that control must begin from oneself so that mistakes could be corrected in time. He urged all institutions to take good care of their property, train their staff, and strictly handle their accounting and bookkeeping systems. He expressed hope that the participants will apply the knowledge they obtain from the seminar to enhance the socialist reconstruction of the country and do away with defective cultural practices.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Kinate Taa, Head of the Discipline and Control department in the COPWE office of Eritrea region, said that the working people should take care of their property in accordance with the proclamation issued by the Revolutionary Government and should also be vigilant against individualist and covetous attitude.

CSO: 4700/935

EXPANSION OF POSTAL SERVICES NOTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The Ethiopian Postal Service Agency has opened more than 400 post offices throughout the country during the past seven years, according to Comrade Gezahagn Gebrewold, general manager of the Agency.

In an interview with the ETHIOPIAN HERALD, Comrade Gezahagn said the number of post offices, which was 378 in 1974, has now jumped to 800. Postal service in pre-revolution Ethiopia was largely at the disposal of the ruling class, he noted. Nowadays, however, its service is for the broad masses, he explained. Realizing the importance of correspondence, peasants' associations, urban dwellers' associations, students and members of the Revolutionary Army are very much collaborating to extend postal services, Comrade Gezahagn further explained.

18 sub-post offices in 18 Highers are opened in Addis Ababa alone. And as these are giving effective services, the Postal Service Agency is planning to open similar sub-post offices in and around Debrezcit, Agaro, Guma, and Gera district in Wollo region, as well as Diredawa in and Shashemene, it was learnt.

In order to create efficient postal correspondence in schools too, the agency is encouraging the formation of postal clubs, the general manager stated.

In addition, the agency plans to start postal saving service, cash on delivery service, postal order and agency service in the coming year, it was further learnt.

CSO: 4700/935

WEEKLY REVIEW OF NON-ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 p 3

Article by Dereje Balcha in column: "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text] The Oromo language weekly BARISA wrote in an editorial comment highlighted the radical proclamation nationalizing rural lands enabling the toiling peasant masses to become beneficiaries of the fruit of their labour. The paper indicated that in the forefront among the measures taken by the Revolutionary Government with the view to depriving the oppressor class of economic power is the Rural Lands Proclamation. It noted that the masses have risen in unison and paid immense sacrifices to realize the implementation of the proclamation.

BARISA pointed out that over 90 percent of the Ethiopian population depend on agriculture for their livelihood, and further noted that agriculture is the backbone of the national economy. In this connection, the Oromo language weekly outlined the nature of the archaic feudal landholding system that prevailed in the past and the subsequent hardships the peasant masses had to undergo. BARISA also noted that although the formally oppressed peasant masses were entangled by the widespread network of feudal landlords, at no time did they submit to the oppression and exploitation imposed upon them.

The February 1974 popular upsurge and the subsequent issuance of the radical Rural Lands Proclamation, BARISA stressed, is the culmination of the opposition of the masses of the Ethiopian population to which the hitherto scattered struggle of the rural peasant masses has contributed its part. The proclamation which was a hard blow to the oppressing class enemy liberated the toiling peasant masses who used to suffer for ages under feudal yoke, the paper added.

BARISA further outlined the gains of the peasantry and the sacrifices paid to safeguard the gains of the Revolution as well as the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland. The paper also pointed out the efforts being exerted to lay the basis of socialist economy in rural Ethiopia, by way of expanding and strengthening peasants producers' cooperatives. BARISA stressed that since the revolution has made the peasant masses the beneficiaries of the fruits of their labour, they should always be on the alert to contribute their part in the on-going national construction drive under the leadership of the Revolutionary Government and COPWE.

In one of its editorial comments, the Amharic daily, ADDIS ZEMEN, also dwelt upon the same subject. The daily noted that among the measures that clearly indicated the radical and popular nature of our revolution right from the beginning is the historic proclamation that nationalized all rural lands. ZEMEN also outlined the exploitation of the peasant masses in prerevolution Ethiopia and the futile antipeople and counterrevolutionary activities of reactionary elements who lost control of the land. The Amharic daily also pointed out the various gains of the peasant masses and the part they are presently playing in safeguarding the gains of the Revolution and in the process of national construction.

In another editorial comment, ADDIS ZEMEN highlighted the acts of interference of the French Socialist Party in Ethiopia's internal affairs. In this connection, the paper noted that as our revolution strengthens and attains new stages of development, there are manifestations of increased anti-people machinations directed against it. The recent acts of the French Socialist Party, ZEMEN continued, is another manifestation of this nature. Thus, the paper added, the act does not surprise the masses; it rather alerts them to keep watcful eyes upon the enemy.

ZEMEN went on to note that the present French leadership is not the first in history to take power under the cover of socialism and thereby use the office to pursue misguided policies. The paper cited examples of fascist Germany during World War Two, and of the Siad Barre regime in Somalia as well as similar others in the Middle East, Asia and Latin America. However, the daily reminded, since they don't stick to the genuine Marxist-Leninist ideology and path of development, they readily expose themsleves. In this regard, ZEMEN revealed that although socialism is built on the basis of the objective conditions of a given country, there are certain characteristic features, of which one and the leading is struggle for world peace, the policy of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in the affairs of other states.

Accordingly, the Amharic daily stated, any measure taken outside of this general directive is nothing but a reflection of pretentious rather than socialistic stand. The paper thus cited such examples as the firm connection of some governments with racist South Africa and yet claiming to be socialist. ZEMEN stressed that Revolutionary Ethiopia does not see such governments as being any different from imperialist ones. The Ethiopian broad masses who have so far encountered a large number of psuedo-progressives both from within and without are well aware of the situation and are ready to frustrate hostile machinations any time, the paper concluded.

SERTO ADER,organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, and the Arabic language weekly, AL-ALEM, both focused their editorials on the long history of anti-imperialist struggle of the Ethiopian broad masses. They made the observations in connection with the celebrations of the 86th Anniversary of Adwa Victory Day. SERTO ADER recalled the struggle of the Ethiopian masses over the past 100 years with feudal oppressors internally and expansionists from outside. In this connection, the COPWE CC organ pointed out the various phenomena that took place in the month of Yekatit--the fascist Italian massacre in Addis Ababa and its surroundings, the victory attained at the Battle of Adwa, the outbreak of the ongoing popular revolution and the nationalization of rural lands.

SERTO ADER further outlined the ceaseless imperialist aggressions against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and the determination of the Ethiopian masses to rebuff all invasions. Success, the organ of the COPWE CC noted, was not due to supremacy in organization and strength, but the long history of unity in the face of any intruder against the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland.

SERTO ADER asserted that the victories achieved by the broad masses in the course of the on-going revolution are also the result of this quality. However, since the forces of imperialism and reaction have not yet stopped their provocations either directly or indirectly, the Ethiopian working masses will more than ever strengthen their unity of purpose and renew their past history by frustrating reactionary machinations in all spheres, it concluded.

Also on its part, AL-ALEM outlined the significance of the victory of Adwa in line with the anti-imperialist tradition of the Ethiopian broad masses. The Arabic language weekly recalled the humiliating defeat of the Mogadisho regime which was supported by world imperialism and Arab reactionary regimes--traditional enemies of the Ethiopian masses. The paper pointed out that the hostile campaign by the French Socialist Party against the Multi-Faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign aimed at the overall development of Eritrea region is also a recent manifestation of the same nature.

The Amharic weekly, YEZAREITU ETHIOPIA devoted its editorial comment to the struggle of Ethiopian women for world peace. The paper outlined the oppression and exploitation of Ethiopian women under the now defunct feudo-bourgeois regime and the role they played in the on-going revolutionary process to do away with the legacies of the archaic system. YEZAREITU also pointed out the gains of Ethiopian women, their organization at national level into REWA, and their contribution in the maintenance of world peace.

CSO: 4700/935

MINISTRY TO INTRODUCE NEW WORK DIRECTIVES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Ministry of Industry is to introduce, beginning April 9, 1981, New Work directives conducive to improved management and centralized control in the industrial sector of the economy.

This was disclosed here yesterday by Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, Minister of Industry and COPWE Central Committee member, when opening a seminar which will deliberate on the New Work directives and assess industrial activities and production during 1980/81 and the first half of 1981/82.

Taking part in the two-day seminar, held at the National Lottery Hall, are general managers of corporations and factories under the ministry of industry, union leaders and political activists.

Comrade Tesfaye said the new work directives cover goods purchasing, production, repair and maintenance, sales, project study and execution, finance, administration, legal procedures and internal control.

The minister said those employees of the ministry who openly engage in embezzlement should soon be made accountable. He also pointed out that the irresponsible handling of property and production material acquired at great cost and the waste caused as a result of indifference are serious problems which have to be effectively tackled.

The minister urged participants who hold positions of leadership and responsibility within industrial establishments to fully realize the significance of the workers' control committees and to contribute meaningfully to the success of the anti-corruption campaign.

Comrade Tesfaye also pointed out that the industrial sector holds a prominent place in the Red Star Multifaceted Development Campaign in Eritrea region and said it was the responsibility of the ministry to ensure that factories under government management there work full time and produce to the maximum of their capacity.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Asrat Bekele, head of the factory workers industrial union, recalled the struggle put up and victories scored by workers during the years of revolutionary challenge.

CSO: 4700/935

'YEKATIT' NOTES ACHIEVEMENTS OF NATIONAL CARRIER

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Forty-three students from 14 countries including Greece and India are presently attending civil aviation courses at the Ethiopian Airlines Training Institute.

This is contained in an article appearing in the latest issue of the Amharic YEKATIT which gives a special coverage to the national carrier stressing its traditional reputation and reliability.

Under the title Ethiopian Airlines--a proud Example of National Reconstruction--the Amharic magazine focuses on the well-known organization employing 2,958 workers of whom 506 are women that has rocketed Ethiopia's transportation facility "from mules to jets."

The article on the airline's trainig institute centers on the theme that there is a self-evident and convincing correlation between the training institute and the reputation of the national carrier. Based on interviews with Comrade Col Asrat Tessema, the Training Director, Comrade Col. Leul-Seged Abebe, head of the Pilot Training School, and different section heads of the training institute, the article emphasises the role of training for a well-organised and renowned organisation like the Ethiopian Airlines.

An organized airlines has to have trained manpower, states the article, adding that this is all the more so for an organization which gives highest priority to the safety of its passengers and cargoes.

The ever-increasing and expanding aviation service demands that manpower deployed in this field should be fully equipped with the creation of modern technology and with the technological know-how of modern planes, according to the article.

The safety record of the Ethiopian Airlines, the article in YEKATIT asserts, has close relation with its training facilities. The article outlines the variety of training offered at the Airline's institute and notes that the Airline also gives special attention to what is known as "recurrent" education both in the technical and piloting fields.

In the technical field, for example, the high standard of carrier maintenance within the Ethiopian Airlines has enabled it to meet consistently the criteria of civil aviation organizations thereby raising no doubt whatsoever about its capability to win every year what was described as "certificate of approval," according to YEKATIT.

After elaborating on the intracacies of a "simulator" training for which the Airline used to pay millions of Birr before installing the machine (or machines) within its training unit, the article in YEKATIT proudly reveals that even reputed and well-established practising pilots of "Ethiopian" undergo training sessions with such instruments at least twice a year to guarantee utmost capability and reliability.

Thanks to the training facilities of the national carrier, today the daily routine activities of the Airline which demand the highest proficiency to the last detail are wholly handled by Ethiopians, the magazine declares.

The article explains why foreign trainees from a number of African as well as from Middle East countries have chosen to follow their training here. The trainees pay tribute to the ability of their Ethiopian teachers and eulogize the qualities of the training institute.

Reference is made in the article to the fact that the Institute has been chosen as the training centre for pilots and aviation technicians of English-speaking African countries, and, it is emphatically noted in the article, the stage reached is a source of great pride to the nation.

CSO: 4700/935

ERITREA SHOE FACTORY TO EXPORT PRODUCTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Asmara (ENA)--Preparation is underway here to export leather shoes produced by the Eritrea Shoe Factory.

Disclosing this, Comrade Woldai Tesfaye, General Manager of the Factory, said that 600 sample leather shoe products for adults sent for sale to one of the countries in the Middle East were bought instantly proving the acceptability of the product in that country.

The Manager pointed out that the Factory is awaiting the sales outcome of similar leather shoe products sent recently to the Middle East, Djibouti, Kenya and the Sudan.

The Factory, which has a production capacity of 735 pairs of shoes per day for adults, women and children, uses 50 shoe sewing machines of which five were newly acquired. At present 10 workers from the sewing section are following courses to upgrade their skills. It is planned to send one employee from the chemistry section of the Factory to Kenya to enable him pursue higher education in his area of specialisation.

Comrade Woldai further said that a total of 113,164 pairs of shoes have been produced to date from the total production quota of 190,000 allotted for this production year, an achievement attributed to the healthy work relationship, characterized by proletarian discipline, between the management and the workers as well as to the extra hours the workers have volunteered to wards raising production.

Comrade Tekie Habte, Chairman of the overall discussion forum of the factory, said the workers numbering 270 altogether were exerting every effort to translate into practice the decisions of the Asmara Manifesto issued by the High Level Meeting on the Multifaceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea Region.

CSO: 4700/935

MINISTER DISCLOSES ESTABLISHMENT OF OVER 800 PRODUCER'S CO-OPS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Asmara, (ENA)--Some 837 peasant producers' cooperatives which provide a firm and secure basis for the building of a socialist economy have been established throughout Ethiopia.

This was disclosed here Yesterday by Comrade Dr Geremew Debele, Minister of Agriculture and COPWE Central Committee member, on the occasion of the Seventh Anniversary of the Nationalization of Rural Land.

The Minister said the increase in the number of peasant producers' cooperatives from 544 in March 1981 to 837 at present attests to heightened awareness among the peasantry. He made note of the various incentives provided by the Revolutionary Government to encourage the formation of peasant producers' cooperatives, including the provision of material and technical assistance and the establishment of peasants' villages.

Comrade Dr Geremew said a healthy urban-rural relationship exists and said the flow of agricultural products from the rural areas to the urban centres and that of finished industrial goods from the urban to the rural sectors is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Minister pointed out that 679 peasant service cooperatives with a cumulative capital of 60,364,921 Birr were established up to December 1981. He said the outcome of efforts towards the establishment of multipurpose peasants training centres is encouraging and underlined the role of these facilities in familiarizing the peasant masses with improved farm practices. The Agarfa Multi-Purpose Peasant Training Centre--serving Bale, Arassi, Gamo Gofa and Sidamo regions--is being completion, it was stated.

Comrade Dr Geremew said the afforestation programme underway throughout the country with the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture and peasants' associations, is also very encouraging as is the all-round effort to build terrace dams. He said the feeder road building project in the rural areas, also undertaken by the peasantry on self-help basis with the technical assistance of the Ministry, is likewise producing results.

Comrade Dr Geremew concluded by noting that the Revolutionary Government's programme of building a socialist economy in the country, including Eritrea region, is very encouraging.

CSO: 4700/935

GARAGE, FUEL DEPOT INAUGURATED IN AWASSA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Awassa, (ENA)--A repair and maintenance garage and petrol dump built by the southern regions branch of the Ethiopian Water Works Authority (EWWCA) in collaboration with the Canadian government were inaugurated here Saturday.

The two facilities were opened by H.E. Mr Milfrid M. Agnes, Ambassador of Canada to Socialist Ethiopia, in the presence of Comrade Kefyalew Achamyeleh, Deputy Commissioner of the National Water Resources Commission, and Comrade Chanyalew Alemayehu, General Manager of the EWWCA.

Also present were Canadian experts who took part in the construction project.

H.E. Ambassador Agnes spoke of his government's financial and technical assistance to Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Kefyalew on his part noted that the Canadian government had earlier contributed 9,000,000 Canadian dollars to the water drilling project in the southern regions and also provided expert assistance.

Comrade Alebachew Beyene, head of the Authority's southern regions branch, said the Canadian government donated 51,504 Birr complemented by a 10,929 Birr grant by the Ethiopian government for the building of the garage. The two governments contributed 19,075 and 14,400 Birr respectively for the building of the fuel depot.

CSO: 4700/935

SIGNIFICANCE OF ROAD IN GELEB-HAMERBAKO PROVINCE STRESSED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--Construction work on Woito-Tourni Kalem-Menogoulti-Fejej rural road in Geleb-Hamerbako province, Gamo Gofa administrative region, has contributed greatly to the improvement of the life of the peasant masses and nomadic tribes in the area.

This was disclosed in a statement made by Comrade Kaleab Hale Georgis, head of the project Kaleab Haile Georgis, head of the project, during a brief talk with a team of newsmen that visited the region recently.

Speaking about the life-saving role played by the rural roads in the province, Comrade Kaleab revealed that during the 1972/73 E.C. drought that hit the province, relief aid has reached the area through these roads. The head of the project said that the weather in that part of the region is harsh, with little rains and hot climate.

Comrade Kaleab also noted that since the roads end at the border with neighbouring countries, they have facilitated the defence of the national boundaries along with their significant contributions in the social and economic spheres. To date, a total of 280 kms. of rural roads have been constructed in the province. Along with the construction work, the project also renders free technical service to government and mass organization vehicles that use the roads, Comrade Kaleab added. The project has 25 permanent and about 200 seasonal and contractual employees.

CSO: 4700/935

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT IN ARSSI UNDERLINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Assela (ENA)--The animal husbandry section of the Arssi Rural Development Agency (ARDA) has reported making encouraging headway in efforts towards combatting animal disease and cross-breeding.

The national cattle resources currently stand ninth in the world and first in Africa. Although the number of cattle is significantly high, parasitic and contagious disease pose grave problems.

The experiments of ARDA specialized unit are believed to help improve significantly the poor condition and milk delivery capacity of cattle in the country.

Comrade Dr Assefa Adane, head of the animal husbandry section, disclosed that experiments made by his unit during the last 14 years have proved rewarding in controlling animal disease and in the cross-breeding of indigenous cattle with foreign strains. Experts in this field have been conducting vaccinations and familiarizing the peasantry with better cattle breeding methods.

The WORLD ANIMAL REVIEW covered in its last issue the findings of the unit in cattle resource development. There are plans to carry in future issues of the publication the research activities of the unit with the cooperation of ICLA.

Some of the results of the experiments include the increase in milking capacity of "cows." For instance a single "Arssi" cow which yields 167 litres of milk per year was enabled to give 338 litres in the same period when it was provided with proper fodder instead of ordinary grass. Corresponding figures in the case of a cross-bred cow were 1,468 and 1,300 litres respectively.

According to Comrade Dr Assefa, the unit's cattle breeding centre in Kolfe had distributed at fixed prices 1,358 cross bred heifers among individual and organized cattle breeders with the aim of increasing the number of improved stock and thereby boosting cattle product.

The unit has also a simen collection and preservation laboratory which conducts artificial breeding of animals. In the last six years, the laboratory has cross bred and distributed among peasants over 9,000 heifers and bulls. Cattle breeders are at the same time encouraged to pay more attention to the production of better strains than to numerical increase.

The cross breeding experiment has also resulted in the production of heifer with early fertility period and bulls with greater ploughing capacity. The experiment shows that a pair of cross bred bulls can plough for ten hours at a time while a pair of local breed can work only up to four nours. A heifer with foreign strain can reach fertility two years after birth while the local breed takes four-five years.

Preparations are underway to launch better and effective milk distribution services by the Agency by encouraging cattle breeders to sell their product to the centre which in turn will pasteurize and distribute the commodity among consumers.

Experiments on sheep and poultry production have also shown encouraging results. It was found out through experiments that a single cross bred sheep can produce two pairs of lamb in a year while a single hen of similar strain can give over 200 eggs per year.

CSO: 4700/935

PRODUCERS CO-OP BUILDS MODERN GRAIN STORE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Harar (ENA)--The Legamo locality peasants producers' cooperative in Harar Zuria province, Hararghe region, has recently built a modern grain store at a cost of 45,000 Birr.

The store, which has a capacity of 10,000 quintals, was inaugurated Thursday by Comrade Zeleke Beyene, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Hararghe region.

The inaugural ceremony was also highlighted by a presentation to the cooperative of a maize-cleaning machine that costs 6,000 Birr in recognition of the cooperative's rapid progress along the socialist line of development.

The 332-strong cooperative, which had won a prize of 7,000 Birr for its exemplary activities in the past, commands a capital of 184,000 Birr.

Established three years ago with peasants that practised subsistence farming, the cooperative today possesses a tractor, 122 oxen, 75 pack animals and 385 basic implements.

The cooperative's sale from vegetables has reached the 145,267 Birr mark. Its farm spreads over 627 hectares, 40 of which is devoted to vegetable production.

CSO: 4700/935

RRC DISTRIBUTES GRAIN TO DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 p 10

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) disclosed here yesterday that about 60,000 quintals of grain and nutritious food were distributed in the lowlands of Gondar region bordering on Tigrai region where recurrent drought and counter-revolutionary activities have affected sizeable number of people.

The north western provinces of this region, which are along the Tigre and Wollo borders had recurrent rainfall shortage during the last successive years while anti-unity bandits had caused considerable damage to public property, the RRC said.

The Commission had launched a road construction campaign through the "Food for Work" programme during which 210 feeder roads which run to inaccessible areas were constructed by the populace. Food and clothing were also distributed among the people who were affected by natural and man-made calamities around Lake Tana.

The RRC disclosed that at present 4,650 people who have returned from exile are under its care in Gondar region while 968 peasants and 2,524 family heads are settled in three centres run by the Commission in Foggera and Chilga provinces.

The settlements have schools, clinics, flour mills warehouses and other amenities. The occupants of those centres have put under cultivation 540 hectares of land which is expected to produce 8,450 quintals of grain and 700 quintals of cotton during the current crop year.

The RRC has opened in the region a repair and maintenance at a cost of 1.5 million Birr and a number of other government and mass organizations are also served by the facility.

The Commission has a provincial office, two settlement coordinating offices and two rehabilitation centres in Gondar region.

CSO: 4700/935

BRIEFS

URBAN HOUSING IN ERITREA--Asmara (ENA)--Measures to fully implement in Eritrea region the proclamation that nationalized urban land and extra houses are underway in Massawa, Keren and Mendefera towns, according to the Regional Office of the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing. The urban housing task force of the Ministry is conducting the clearance survey in the framework of the Red Star Reconstruction and Development Campaign. Individuals and organizations claiming ownership were advised to make the necessary land and house deeds readily available. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 3]

AWASSA TOWN ACTION PLAN--According to the ENA report from Awassa, the Awassa Town Council met Sunday and, after evaluating economic, political and social gains attained since the third round UDA election, charted out the future plan of action. Comrade Fisseha Debele, Deputy Administrator of the town, submitted a report to the Council on the various development activities and the difficulties encountered in the past six months. Following wide-ranging deliberations on diverse problems, the Council members reiterated their resolve to serve the masses wholeheartedly and to implement in deed COPWE's directives. The members of the Council also declared their readiness to contribute their share in the anti-corruption campaign underway and pledged to pay every sacrifice towards the success of the Red Star Revolutionary Campaign and the Asmara Manifesto. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 3]

HARARGHE YOUTH FOR CAMPAIGN--Harar (ENA)--The third congress of the Hararghe regional REYA unit declared at the end of its three-day deliberations the readiness of the youth to contribute towards the success of the Red Star Revolutionary Campaign. The major issues discussed by the congress participants during the three-day discussion including the establishment and consolidation of REYA units, the dissemination of ideological education and the campaign to strengthen REYA chapters in the Ogaden. The congress also took a firm stand against retrogressive attitudes and practices and decided to further enhance artistic and sports disciplines among the youth. It was learnt that 185,000 youth are organized under 969 basic and 12 provincial REYA units and 17 school and organizational youth committees. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 3]

JUDGES IN GDR--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Five judges from the Supreme Court left for the German Democratic Republic (GDR) to familiarize themselves with court procedures and experiences in socialist countries with the aim of improving court

procedures in Ethiopia. The group is led by Comrade Abebe Workie, Department Head of the Legal Administration in the Ministry of Law and Justice. While in the GDR, the group will familiarize itself in the operation and management of courts and related subjects the group will also exchange views with professionals and experts in various field related to legal matters. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Mar 82 p 3]

RETURNEES EMPLOYED IN CONSTRUCTION--Asmara (ENA)--Returnees who are joining the revolutionary camp after escaping from the secessionist bandits are being gainfully employed here for the economic construction and for the translation into deeds of the Multi-Faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign. Many of the returnees who are deployed recently in the Gejeret hospital project in Asmara are rendering invaluable services as carpenters and masons. Asked to give their opinons, some of the workers engaged on the project said that they were happy to have had job opportunities and that they had found the propaganda of the secessionist bandits that their lives would be in danger if they join the revolutionary camp as utterly false and groundless. The returnees praised the revolutionay government for the steps it is taking to employ the returnees in addition to the care which it is giving to them. The returnees further expressed their readiness to implement the Multi-Faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4700/935

BRIEFS

ISRAELI RELATIONS--Although the results of the secret visit of the Israeli Defence Minister to Libreville last year were "positive," relations between Gabon and the Jewish State remain unchanged, according to the MAARIV newspaper in Tel Aviv. President Bongo is unwilling to take the initiative on reestablishing diplomatic links with Israel without the support of President Mobutu of Zaire, according to MAARIV. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 681]

BONGO ON MORENA--Following calls from an opposition movement, Morena, for a multi-party political system, President Bongo has reminded the country that Gabon's Constitution outlaws the existence of more than one party. He added that the only way Morena would get power was by a coup d'etat. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 681]

CSO: 4700/937

BRIEFS

ESTABLISHMENT OF ALGESA--A National Airline has been established to provide the first regular air link between the island capital of Malbo and both the mainland and other West African countries. The airline, Algesa, said it hoped soon to supplement its one Cessna 410 aircraft, which is already in service between Malabo and Doaula, with a larger plane. Intratex of Dusseldorf, West Germany, is to manage the airline and take a minority share in it. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 614]

CSO: 4700/937

U.S. SAID TO USE POLAND AS COVER FOR AID TO S. AFRICA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Migueis Lopes Junior: "Reagan's 'Holdup'"]

[Text] Without much surprise, the United States administration has just removed the decayed tooth which the timid embargo imposed upon South Africa by Carter has always been for it.

Inoffensive as it was--it only prohibited the purchase of certain products and technology by Pretoria--the embargo, like "the defense of human rights," had to be instituted in a rather round-about way. Carter wanted a foreign policy tailored to a "morality" very much his own: "Humanitarian" imperialism. Reagan and his supporters define their relations with the world in terms of the "wild bunch" in a "saloon." With his finger on the trigger, he tries to cause the least possible disturbance.

Reagan's policy openly expresses the idea of capital: Morality is a value which is directly proportional to a bank account.

Continuing to use the image of the "saloon," it is thus not surprising that "cowboy" Carter on successive occasions had to recompense and inspire the boys in the gang of his lesser ally, that is, Pieter Botha and company. It is not surprising that he should do this, for example, while the OAU at the same time rejects the proposals cooked up between the Contact Group and the RAS [expansion unknown] for the kind of "independence" for Namibia which would be based on the schemes and the customs of "Western-style" democracy. Provided of course there is no further "importing of foreign ideologies, such as Marxism, into Africa."

From a group such as Reagan and his foreign policy advisors one can indeed expect things like that!

Some individuals, citing the attitude of the United States toward Poland and comparing it to the troubles in El Salvador, Guatemala, Turkey, Haiti, or South Africa, say that this is a matter of "double standards." By way of analogy, this would be the same thing as the "standard meters" which the colonial shopkeepers used to measure fabric. There was one for customers which was only 80 centimeters long. There was another one for the auditor and the tax collector and for friends and it was 100 centimeters long. So, the United States imposes a boycott on Poland and the USSR for alleged violations of human rights but then moves ever

closer to the "apartheid" regime. Why? This is the question asked by those who are using the term "double standard." There is indeed a discrepancy here. Reagan has just one standard and there is no danger of the auditor finding out what really goes on because he is the auditor himself.

The standard always revolves around economic interests and the same old capitalist aggressiveness which, in this case, ideology emphasizes and presents as a model of virtue instead of attempting to hide or camouflage it.

Firing on Poland--on Poland which does not do Reagan any good (something which many of those who cultivate the "goodconscience of the Left" in Europe are forgetting)--once again was a method used by the gang.

In bank holdups--Hollywood tells us--they often use the tactic of diverting the attention of the police to a distant place, far away from the target to be hit, while the rest of the gang calmly carries out the "holdup."

Creating a big worldwide hullabaloo about Poland therefore was the classical form of avoiding attention while support is being stepped up for military and civilian fascists who still survive in the four corners of the world.

The only thing is that many people are not only spectators watching this movie.

5058
CSO: 4742/238

INTERPARTY COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] An agreement between the FRELIMO Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] was signed in Maputo yesterday as part of the interparty cooperation that exists between the two countries. Laszlo Ballai, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Political Department, was later received by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and Central Committee secretary for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party.

The agreement was signed on behalf of FRELIMO by Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the Central Committee, minister of public works and housing, and head of the Production and Trade Department, while Laszlo Ballai, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, signed for the MSZMP.

After the interparty agreement was signed, the two parties issued a communique in which they reaffirmed their firm support for and solidarity with the struggle by the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, to gain their independence in keeping with Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

They also condemned the South African racist regime's destabilizing action in the region and reiterated their support for the struggle by the South African people, led by the ANC, for their liberation and for elimination of the system of apartheid.

Summing up the situation, Julio Zamith Carrilho stressed that the agreement explicitly "provides a substratum for relations between the parties, peoples, and governments of the two countries. It establishes secure and palpable objectives for the 1981-1983 biennium and represents a political materialization of the strengthened will to cooperate that exists on both sides as a result of the Mozambican people's successful phase of armed struggle for liberation against Portuguese colonialism."

Julio Carrilho added during his speech that the two parties and peoples will strengthen the socialist front with respect to the aggressive and escalating activities of imperialism, which, particularly in this part of the African continent, is trying to sabotage initiatives by the peace-loving forces.

The current agreement is the result of talks held recently between delegations from the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Hungarian People's Republic.

11798
CSO: 4742/234

AGREEMENT WITH FAO; SPANISH, SWISS FOOD DONATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] An agreement covering assistance to the transportation sector and in the area of agricultural revitalization in our country as part of the UN Food Assistance Campaign for Africa has been signed in Maputo by the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and the FAO.

The agreement was signed by Enny Almeida Matos of the RPM Planning Commission's National Directorate for International Cooperation and by Goncalves de Moya, the FAO's representative in our country.

The project calls for the supplying of a total of 95 trucks and the support and training of Mozambican technicians. It is being financed by the Italian Government at an amount of $3,414,407 (about 129.5 million meticals).

As part of the UN Food Assistance Campaign for Africa, the FAO has granted the Mozambican Government a total of about $50,000 (1.85 million meticals) for the revival of corn grinding, the production of sisal, the extraction of "hegocenin," and a visit by four FAO advisers for research in the cotton sector.

After the agreement was signed, Enny Almeida Matos emphasized that the two projects agreed on by our country and the FAO would improve the RPM's food situation, which has been weakened not only because of historical reasons linked to development but also by weather conditions, which have helped to make the food shortage worse.

These two projects are a confirmation of the good relations between the RPM and the FAO and are the result of closer ties of cooperation between our country and that international organization.

In another connection, a communique issued to the press announces that in response to the RPM's appeal to the international community, the Kingdom of Spain has made a gift of 2,000 tons of wheat that will soon be unloaded at one of our country's ports.

Also in response to the RPM's appeal to the international community, the Swiss Government has decided to donate 1,000 tons of corn from Zimbabwe. The corn will be delivered to our country's representatives through Manica Province.

11798
CSO: 4742/234

INCREASE OF CANADIAN COOPERANT ASSISTANCE PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Mar 82 p 8

> [Text] The increase in Canadian cooperation through support for the various combined efforts under the economic and social development plan of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] was one of the central questions discussed during the annual meeting of cooperants from that country in North America who are active in Mozambique; the meeting was held recently in Maputo, our reporter was told by a meeting spokesman.

According to that same source, all recommendations that emerged from that meeting were forwarded to the representative of the Canadian mission abroad which has its headquarters in Salisbury.

The meeting was attended by all Canadian cooperants who are on duty in Mozambique in various activity sectors.

At this time, more than 30 Canadian technicians from various specialties are working in the RPM; they include doctors, journalists, agronomists, civil construction engineers, and other specialists, including lecturers who are serving at the Eduardo Mondlane University.

The agenda for the annual meeting of Canadian cooperants in Mozambique also included a discussion of forms of support for the civilian construction industry. especially construction cooperatives, establishment of small food stores, transportation, and others.

The dispatch of more Canadian technicians to work in Mozambique was another one of the questions discussed during the meeting that was held last week in Maputo.

In line with the statements made by the meeting spokesman, it is expected that the number of Canadian cooperants in the RPM will go up to 50.

Questioned as to his impressions of cooperation work in Mozambique, the same spokesman said that he is very happy with it and that everyone was very much interested in participating in the various efforts designed to provide vocational training for Mozambicans.

The question of training Mozambican cadres in the various specialties represented by each Canadian was another one of the questions discussed at length during the annual review meeting.

As for the recommendations sent to the representative of the Canadian mission abroad, with headquarters in Zimbabwe, the spokesman said that everybody was sure that these proposals would be accepted and supported by the Canadian government.

The meeting, which was held on the premises of Campismo Park in Maputo, was attended by representatives from the various government and party agencies so as to enable them to hear the various proposals under discussion; at the same time they were able to provide some opinions regarding the requirements in each of the sectors.

5058
CSO: 4742/23

MACHEL CONCEDES IMPORTANT ROLE OF PROTESTANT CHURCH

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Manuel Tome: "Dignifying National Independence"]

> [Excerpt] A big popular rally in Xai-Xai, attended by between 25,000 and 30,000 persons, marked the end of the working visit which President Samora Machel has just paid to the Province of Gaza. The chief of state returned to Maputo late yesterday afternoon after having been received by Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs, and by other high party and government leaders. At the Xai-Xai gathering, President Samora Machel said that it is important to dignify national independence and to upgrade the Mozambican individual. "The socialist fatherland is for everybody," he said at one point.

Talking frankly and openly to the people and with those dynamic and contagious phrases which are so characteristic of him, President Samora Machel began by telling the popular gathering about the reason for his visit to the Province of Gaza: To work with the people and to find out how the province is engaged in the construction of a new society on the free soil of Mozambique; to see how the party and government agencies function, how they organize and direct the popular masses, and what degree of confidence they enjoy among them; and to pay homage to the heroes of the country's resistance.

"Through the example of resistance to the invader, through the strong feeling of independence, we are rendering homage to Emperor Gungunhana, to Maguiguane,and to many other fighters, warriors of the resistance, whose example inspires the generations yet to come," said Samora Machel in this respect.

"The great degree of readiness of the masses in responding to the call of the party to put an end to underdevelopment is not always met with a correct response from the local government agencies," said Samora Machel; he then added his various findings: Carelessness, lack of interest, and a spirit of "letting things drift," while cities and town in the province have dirty streets where the weeds grow.

The chief of state explained that the causes of these problems are to be found in the absence of authority and in the corruption which springs from the compromising and collusion among some officials.

Value of Nation's Independence

"Today we live a free life, our heads held high, with pride in our history," said President Samora Machel in talking about the fact that the people themselves liberated the nation and chose their own way to put an end to underdevelopment.

Samora Machel added: "FRELIMO brought with it national unity, civilization based on respect for the individual, on love of liberty and respect for man, for honor personality, for the dignity of the Mozambican individual, for equality among men. FRELIMO gave the people back its culture."

On that occasion, President Samora Machel said that we must not permit camouflaged prostitution nor can we permit the country's women to be violated in this manner because "this is dishonor."

Child pregnancies, premature marriages springing from certain circumstances, and the birth of children without a father, plus adultery--these were other phenomena that earned condemnation.

Looking at these aspects, at these values of the settler's culture, the country's top leader urged the people: "Let us cultivate our moral integrity which means breaking with the morality of the ruler and assuming the socialist ethic."

"We must establish correct relations between men and women, relations which will lead to mutual respect, to love, and to affection. Beating your wife, coming home drunk after drawing your pay is something for animals without conscience and without reason," added President Samora Machel.

Socialist Fatherland Is for Everybody

President Samora Machel during his speech recognized the contribution made by the Protestant churches to the development of the spirit of resistance and struggle against the invader.

At this point, Samora Machel recalled that the country's policy is clear: "We respect the religion of each and every one. It is a constitutional right because we consider every religious person above all to be a Mozambican, a patriot."

Since for religious persons everything is a gift of God, party militants believe in the strength of man, in his creative capacity to change the world.

This conviction is the proof of the country's own experience in the armed struggle. It was the men who bore arms who liberated the fatherland, it was not God who did that.

Marshal Samora Machel then again talked about the armed bandits who create trouble and confusion in some districts and he recalled that the people in those places expressed a desire and determination to take up arms to wipe out the armed bands, made up of drifters, idlers, and parasites who want to live off the hard work of others.

5058
CSO: 4742/238

PEOPLE REQUEST WEAPONS TO FIGHT 'BANDITS'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Carlos Cardoso]

[Text] (AIM)--The Mozambican Government is going to arm the inhabitants of towns and villages in central and northern Inhambane Province who have been grievously affected by the criminal action of armed gangs.

That decision was announced on Thursday by President Samora Machel during his visit to Nova Mambone and Vilanculos, located on the coast 700 kilometers north of Maputo.

At a rally in Vilanculos, Samora Machel spoke at length concerning that problem, and when he asked "What must we do?" about 5,000 voices answered in unison: "Give us weapons!"

About an hour before arriving in Vilanculos, the Mozambican chief of state had received the same request from the inhabitants of Nova Mambone.

The Mozambican chief of state said in Vilanculos that the armed gangs must not be viewed as the enemy. "They are gangs of criminals; they are bandits who rob, kill, and rape women. The enemy is something different," said Samora Machel.

In the city of Inhambane on Wednesday, President Samora Machel had said during a meeting with the provincial government that an enemy's mission involves a social exigency--a specific methodology. The president said: "Ian Smith's racist and minority regime was an enemy, but not these gangs. They are bandits."

There was quite lively participation by the inhabitants throughout the 90-minute rally in Vilanculos, especially when President Samora mentioned that point. "What do they do?" asked the president. An old man answered in front of the crowd: "They attack us and destroy our cars when we are going to Beira." A woman added: "They cut off ears and lips and steal our money." Another woman spoke up to say: "Now they are also cutting off women's breasts."

At my side, two Italian nuns who have worked in the Vilanculos District for a number of years nodded their heads in agreement when the woman mentioned that new method of sowing panic among the inhabitants. One of them said she knew of some cases where women's breasts had been cut off. Samora Machel asked: "And who are

they?" A young man shouted: "They are infiltrators from South Africa." "Yes," the president continued, "but are they South Africans or Mozambicans?" "Mozambicans," the crowd answered. The president said: "Then they are our sons and fathers, our uncles and brothers--they are like domestic animals that have been lost in the forest and are now returning as wild animals." And he added: "They are bandits, not soldiers. A soldier does not go around killing children and raping women. They are like the 'mabandidos' in Lourenco Marques in colonial times or the 'tsotsi' in Johannesburg. Do you remember the 'mabandidos'?" ("Yes.") "And do you know about the 'tsotsi'?" ("Yes.") "They are like them. They are bandits. They are criminals."

Samora Machel then recalled the election process of 1977 and the process of restructuring the party in 1978. Investigations carried out locally by the armed forces and government officials and information from the Ministry of Security show that many of those recruited by the bandits are men whose candidacies for the People's Assembly and the party were rejected by the inhabitants in 1977 and 1978. Throughout the country, the people rejected candidates who had been part of colonialism's repressive structures and those whose common behavior aroused popular distrust.

At the conclusion of the rally, President Samora Machel asked: "Who wants weapons with which to struggle against the bandits?" Children, old men and women--everyone--raised their hands.

The president continued: "The people in Morrumbene have already requested weapons, and they want to go as far as Mabote."

Mabote is a small settlement that depends almost entirely on a sawmill located there. It is situated in the northwestern part of Inhambane Province on the road to the triangle formed by the Gaza and Manica provincial boundaries. It is there that action by the armed gangs has been felt most severely. A plausible explanation is that they are trying to set up a base following their severe setbacks in the Mossurize District of Manica Province.

That is also the starting point for attacks farther south by groups that live like outlaws. To obtain food, they attack scattered settlements or cars traveling between Inhambane and Beira.

The fact that the attitude of the inhabitants of Vilanculos toward the armed gangs is more combative than terrified is due to the quite active role they played in supporting Zimbabwean guerrilla refugees during the 4 years of war against the Rhodesian Army.

Today in Vilanculos and its vicinity, one can still see the militiamen who were trained and armed at that time.

11798
CSO: 4742/234

CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN RURAL SOCIALIZATION ADVOCATED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpts] In the process of popularizing and implementing the Prospective Indicative Plan, there is an imperative need to recognize the errors committed in rural socialization, according to a recommendation approved during the Second Special Session of the Nampula Provincial Assembly.

It was also suggested at that 2-day meeting, which ended last 27 February, that the correction of those errors must result from joint efforts by the peasants.

In studying the problems involved in rural socialization, the participants in the Second Special Session of the Nampula Provincial Assembly concluded, among other things, that mobilization of the inhabitants has included paternalistic features and that this has inhibited creative initiative among the members of cooperatives, creating in them a spirit of dependence on machinery and external support.

According to information from Radio Mozambique in that province, several actions will be undertaken, including the involvement of deputies to the Provincial Assembly in the mobilization and supervision of inhabitants in the communal villages and in collective production--with a view to putting to an end to the previous situation.

The meeting was held under the leadership of Governor Feliciano Gundana and was attended by a brigade from the Permanent Committee of the People's Assembly headed by Minister of Health Pascoal Mucumbi. At the conclusion of the meeting, the participants contributed a total of 9,000 meticals to help defray the cost of holding the fourth congress.

Maputo Provincial Assembly Concludes its Work

The Provincial Assembly of Maputo Province, which ended its work yesterday under the leadership of Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe, analyzed the problems affecting the province at various levels, noting that corrective measures should be introduced into all sectors of activity so as to take more efficient advantage of the existing potentialities.

Along with other matters, the state agrarian sector and the program for rural development and socialization were subjected to extensive treatment and discussion.

It was noted that in Maputo Province, there is a vast people's movement in the process of establishing cooperatives. It happens, however, that there is no structure directly responsible for strengthening that initiative.

The weak support that the agricultural cooperatives receive from the state agrarian sector was also one of the main issues discussed, and the assembly recommended that there be compulsory implementation by the state enterprises of the guidelines on the coordination of production plans.

11798
CSO: 4742/234

DIFFICULTIES CAUSE DISAPPOINTING SUGAR HARVEST

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Carlos Nobre]

[Text] "Problems of various kinds that affected the 1981 sugar season are the reason why the sugar production plan was underfulfilled by about 20 percent. The drop in production of this strategic product affects not only exports but also supplies for the home market." That is what our reporters were told by Carmen Ramos, director of the National Sugar Institute (INA). It explains why the sugar quota in the city of Maputo is down to 1 kilogram per person for March.

According to Ramos, a large number of problems and unforeseen circumstances that could not be overcome immediately contributed to results in which only one of the six sugar companies--the one in Buzi--managed to meet the goals established in the PEC [Central State Plan].

The main problems concern the premilling stage--that is, planting, irrigation, cutting, transportation, and supplies to the sugarmills.

Carmen Ramos said that nonfulfillment of the soil fertilization plan--due to delayed deliveries of fertilizer--and shortcomings in the irrigation system resulted in low yields in some cases, thus reducing the quantity of cane suitable for processing.

In other cases, unexpected rains flooded the canefields, and that coincided with a shortage of charcoal for the machine boilers, making it impossible to drain those fields.

Manpower and Machinery

Most of the companies suffered from a severe shortage of manpower during the cane-cutting season because in that period they depend basically on seasonal workers, who did not feel motivated by the recruitment campaigns. This disturbing social phenomenon is the subject of a study by the INA aimed at coming up with new ways of recruiting. To this must be added the problem of absenteeism in the enterprises.

The most serious problem for all the companies, however, is the poor quality of repairs on the existing equipment. Owing basically to the shortage of spare parts,

the shortage of qualified technicians, and matters related to the organization and control of repairs, large numbers of trucks, carts, locomotives, combine sugarcane harvesters, sugarcane conveyor belts, tractors and other kinds of mill equipment were damaged and totally or partially out of operation for long periods.

In some cases, the situation was made worse by the inactivity and lack of sensitivity of several structures connected with supplies and imports, as well as deficient procurement and purchasing of national production materials.

As a general result of all those problems, harvesting was delayed until the rainy season, with many tens of thousands of tons of cane remaining in the fields. In the case of Maragra, for example, 50,000 tons of cane were left in the fields. That quantity would have provided 5,000 tons of sugar--worth 53 million meticals--or enough to supply the city of Maputo for approximately 5 months.

The INA's director said: "To that must be added various factors of disorganization in the enterprises, a shortage of politically and technically trained management cadres, and shortcomings in planning and control, both in the enterprises and in the INA."

Outlook

Concerning the effort being made to overcome those situations, the official said that "it was not until just recently that we managed to sign a contract with British firms" (most of our equipment is British) "and to obtain the necessary credits for equipment salvaging and maintenance and for supplies of spare parts for the sugar-mills. It is expected that the arrival of that material will not benefit even the 1982 season, now underway, so the current situation will probably not change much."

As far as planning and control are concerned, more thorough studies of the production plans are being carried out with a view to making them more realistic, and more detailed analyses of the realities specific to each enterprise are also being made.

A radio and telex network will also be set up between the INA and the companies so as to maintain a daily check on the season's work. A start has also been made on a program of more regular meetings between the INA, the companies, and other structures and enterprises connected in some way with the sugar problems.

11798
CSO: 4742/234

BRIEFS

FAO FOOD, TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE--The FAO, an agency of the UN, has been mobilized to provide food aid to Mozambique with a view to coping with the food shortage caused by the prolonged drought along the northern shore. According to information supplied by the representative of that agency in Mozambique, FAO headquarters in Rome is waiting for contact with the Mozambican government to find out what amounts of food should be sent. In the meantime, in addition to food aid consisting of 3,500 tons of corn and other cereals--whose arrival is expected shortly--the FAO at this time is turning over to the Mozambican government a shipment of 80 7-ton trucks to carry food to the areas hit by that natural calamity. According to the FAO representative in Mozambique, 66 tons of seeds are currently being unloaded in the port of Maputo; they are to be handed over shortly to the Mozambican government as part of assistance to victims of natural calamities over these past 3 years. Concerning vehicles, the FAO general manager also approved the delivery to Mozambique of another shipment of 15 trucks with a capacity of 14 tons. It is expected that these trucks will arrive in Mozambique in the middle of March. The drought also hit Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana and South Africa. The food shortage in those countries has caused the death not only of cattle but also of human beings. Concerning Zimbabwe, 70 trucks have already arrived through the port of Beira for delivery to that country. Rail shipment of these vehicles to Zimbabwe has already begun. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Mar 82 p 10] 5058

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--Technical, scientific, and cultural cooperation agreements were worked out this week in Portugal between Eduardo Mondlane University and the Portuguese universities of Porto, Minho, Coimbra, and Evora. Eduardo Mondlane University President Fernando Ganhao signed the agreements for Mozambique. Fernando Ganhao has been in Portugal for several days and has been talking to Portuguese agencies connected with higher education.[Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Feb 82 p 1] 5058

CSO: 4742/238

SEKOU TOURE'S VISIT SAID TO REINFORCE COOPERATION

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 13-14 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Editorial by Harouna Niandou]

[Excerpt] Ahmed Sekou Toure. It is this man, this hero of his country's independence, this great historic African figure that all Niger with its new vigor receives officially for the first time.

As they receive the secretary general of the Guinean Party-State, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, servant of the people and Supreme Leader of the Revolution Col Seyni Kountche, the Supreme Military Council and the government and people of Niger know that they welcome a worthy son of Africa, he who sounded the knell of colonialism in his country and issued an historic challenge.

Ahmed Sekou Toure is a man of national destiny. He wanted independence for Guinea, the independence which he described as the open door to the world. His venture succeeded brilliantly, and he committed himself urgently to the task of raising Guinea to the level of the economically important and socially advanced countries, while creating a genuine national awareness. He is also a man of action, and the high respect which Guinea enjoys is the result of his intelligent nationalism, his daring courage, his boldness, his unquenchable thirst for revolution and progress, and, above all, his inextinguishable desire to struggle for the dignity of man and his unshakeable faith in his country's destiny.

His commendable desire to retain the confidence of his people, that confidence which is worth more than billions or palaces, impelled Sekou Toure to undertake, at risk of his life, the various and heroic struggles which made Guinea what it is today: a democratic country with a stable regime, despite the criminal intrusions of imperialism of all varieties. And it is this gift of himself to the nation, his solid reputation as a man of action, his nationalism which stands the test of all life's challenges, this constant availability to his people, along with a sincere belief in African unity that has created the affinity between President Ahmed Sekou Toure and President Seyni Kountche. Col Seyni Kountche, on receiving the credentials of Guinea's first ambassador to Niger, on 4 July 1974, stated emphatically: "Major changes have occurred in the life of our nation, changes which your government and the

PDG Central Committee have praised. Our commitment is to do everything in our power to insure that these changes will benefit our country and people."

Guinea's homage to Niger beginning in 1974 was the result of the identity of objectives of the two men of state and their governments: that is, to overcome the temporary isolation of the two countries, restore to the people both surface and underground resources, implement an intensive national development policy using regional and subregional bodies, and maintain good-neighbor relations and expand the circle of friendship with all countries committed to peace and justice.

Niger and Guinea are both involved in pursuit of agricultural self-sufficiency. Thus, while Sekou Toure's Guinea bathes in the beneficial revolution, Seyni Kountche's Niger embarks on an original path for social advancement, the Development Society. Like the Guinean revolution which relies on the party and its two pillars, the youth and women, our Development Society is sustained by the Samariya, the dynamic organization of Nigerian youth, and the cooperatives, motive force of the rural area. The policy of hydro-agricultural development in both countries derives from their common desire to become immune to the hazards of climate and able to depend on their own resources.

"To be strong," President Koutche told the Ginean ambassador, "we must first and always remain united. The OAU currently gives us a good framework, but it is above all within more restricted and economically viable regional groupings that we should actively work to establish our solidarity and strengthen our independence."

The strength of the weak lies in their unity and solidarity, and it is no accident that we find both Guinea and Niger in the OAU, ECOWAS, and the Niger River Authority, established on Guinean territory to promote our economies and bring our peoples closer together; the river already constitutes a natural and effective link between them. Nor is it be coincidence that both countries support body and soul the just struggle of our African brothers under foreign domination and exploitation. Who can appreciate better than Sekou Toure and Seyni Kountche the value of a people's freedom, since it was they who were virtually ready to offer themselves as sacrifices so that their countries and peoples could live in freedom, happiness and prosperity?

The meeting between Sekou Toure and Seyni Kountche is one of those occasions that gives a new image to bilateral cooperation among nations. Welcome, therefore, to our distinguished guests; may they know that here they are in their second homeland.

0920
CSO: 4719/610

'SOCIETY OF DEVELOPMENT' ABOUT TO TAKE EFFECT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 614

[Text] The social reorganisation dubbed "Society of Development" by Niger's President Seyni Kountche when he took power almost eight years ago is on the point of taking effect, *AFP* writes.

Its institutions, evolved in two years of thought and debate by a special National Commission, were explained last month to the officials of each of the country's seven administrative districts and to the press by commission chairman and Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs, Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou.

For Colonel Kountche's ruling Supreme Military Council the Society of Development cannot be compared with theoretical models or existing economic systems: it is an original type of society, peculiar to Niger in its values, bases and approach.

The general aim of the new institutions on a basis of "effective and voluntary participation of all social strata" is to assure a "policy of accelerated, coherent and harmonious development" of the nation.

This month, nationwide "development councils", linking all components of society through their respective associations, start operating. At the base of the administrative pyramid, they will appoint members of a national council.

The council will have the task of suggesting to the government "the fundamental options of the development policy" and can also be consulted by the government on "any other question of national interest". The basic "development cell" is the village, whose inhabitants, 90 per cent of whom raise crops or livestock, are urged to take part in the national economy by outlining their needs, suggestive ways of fulfilling them and carrying out collective decisions.

The two "motors" of the society of development, from village right through to national level, are the Samariya youth movements and the co-operatives. According to government officials the Samariya are now present in all of the country's 9,000 villages, with the key function of providing organisation, communal help and solidarity. For the past few months Samariya members — 60 per cent of the population of about 5m. is aged under 30 — have been seen mobilising and training villagers and residents of various urban districts in public works projects, including sewerage, the building of dispensaries and water storage facilities, and tree-planting, or cultural and sporting activities.

The Samariya have also been instructed to be "vigilant" and co-operate in maintaining security in its widest sense with the administrative and police authorities.

The co-operatives, which have so far been set up in 60 per cent of villages and should be in every one within three months, organise the productive side of the rural communities. Their key status with the Samariya is shown by the fact that they hold half the seats in the local development councils, ensuring that they can never be outvoted by other bodies.

These other bodies include Islamic associations — Niger is 95 per cent Moslem — along with the Federation of Trade Unions (the country's only labour federation) and societies representing different social groups, like traders.

By consensus the base councils nominate their delegates to the village or tribal councils, and so on up through the district and regional councils to the national body.

The national council includes a member of the national bureau of every representative body. Women, for instance, through the Association of Women of Niger, are called upon to "participate fully" in national development, despite obstacles arising from traditional or religious customs. The various development councils are chaired either by traditional leaders, such as village or tribal chiefs, or state-appointed officials, such as mayors or departmental prefects. They have authority to undertake all activities of economic, social or cultural development.

As Major Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou sees it, the "voluntary and effective participation" of the population in development constitutes a proper "apprenticeship for democracy" for a population which is "not yet mature enough to be involved in politics".

The military leadership questions how Niger's inhabitants, almost all of them rural, coming from different tribes scattered over a vast country of 1,227,000 square kilometres (490,000 square miles) barely literate and with a low standard of living, can "think politically". Thus the regime in-

tends to give them responsibility and "wake them up" by allowing them to take charge, progressively and at their own level, of their development, thanks to a decentralised structure for "concertation, consultation and participation".

There is no question, at the moment, of establishing a political system similar to that in developed countries. The government, which is still officially "provisional" and appointed by the Supreme Military Council, will continue to rule without a constitution or general elections.

Political parties, labelled "clans of interests or ideologies", remain strictly banned as being factors in national division.

But Colonel Kountche has recently hinted that there may be one more step towards democracy. In several speeches he has uttered the same phrase: "The National Armed Forces intend in the near future to suggest bases for a new development which will meet the ideals of an adult and mature people."

CSO: 4700/937

MINISTER PRESIDES OVER ANNUAL MEETING OF AGRICULTURAL CADRES

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 16 Feb 82 p 8

[Excerpt] Minister of Rural Development Dr Ari Toubo Ibrahim presided yesterday morning at the opening of the annual meeting of agricultural cadres at the Chamber of Commerce. Mamane Oumarou, minister of youth, sports and culture, was present. Dr Ari Toubo Ibrahim explained the importance of the meeting.

"Your meeting opens on the eve of evaluation of the implementation of our 1979-1983 5-year economic and social development plan, which established as top priority the effor toward food self-sufficiency.

"Although an improvement in the food situation was planned for the initial years of the period, the 1981-1982 agricultural season reminded us of the sad reality of climatic quirks and the determining role of rain forecasting in our agricultural production.

"To insure adequate food for the people, we will have had to import more than 100,000 tons of grain over and above our own state supplies, with the help of the international community.

"This is the result of the combination of only an average agricultural season, the present marketing system and the determination of the Supreme Military Council [SMC] and the government to insure that all Nigerians receive a proper supply of basic necessities, particularly food. This is in accord with the historic pledge by the president of the SMC, and head of state, Col Seyni Kountche: 'Let no Nigerian die of hunger.'"

After affirming that the efforts to achieve food self-sufficiency will certainly succeed, the minister added, paraphrasing the head of state: "The government will intensify its policy of hydro-agricultural development as well as measures to significantly increase soil productivity."

"The implementation of this commitment is definitely underway:

"With the launching of the Diffa Project, and soon also the Air Project, all our regions will be covered under the Productivity Project.

"By the end of 1981, more than 1,000 hectares were under development in the river valleys of the Maggia, Goulbi and Komadougou, thus surpassing the projections in the 5-year plan.

"In addition, more than 600 million CFA francs in subsidies were granted for agricultural purposes in the 1982 season."

9920
CSO: 4719/610

BRIEFS

EDF AID--It was learned at the European Development Fund [EDF] delegation in Niamey that the EDF has just granted 2 billion CFA francs in nonreimbursable aid to finance four hydro-agricultural projects in the Niger River Valley. They are the development of an irrigated area at Namarde-Goungou (260 hectares), the restoration of the projects of Kama and Karaigorou (300 hectares) and the total restoration of the terrace of Tillaikaina (70 hectares). These projects are to provide employment for a population (farmers and their families) of some 18,000 persons, and the area will have a total production of 12,000 tons of paddy rice and 1,500 tons of fruits and vegetables, the EDF representative in Niger, Gabrielle Von Brochowski, pointed out. She stressed that these projects are part of the Nigerian Government's policy on the one hand of promoting the "integrated development," of the population which is asked to "manage itself," and on the other hand of aiming at food self-sufficiency by diversifying crops and by combining stockraising and agriculture. [Text] [Dakar LE SOILEIL in French 4 Mar 82 p 19]

CSO: 4719/663

BRIEFS

DIOP ON SENEGAMBIA--At the first officially publicised meeting of the Rassemblement Nationale Democratique (RND), its Secretary General, Cheikh Anta Diop, spoke for over an hour on the history of the party and its policies. On the Senegambian confederation, Cheikh Anta said that although the RND supports any move towards African unity he objected to the way in which force had been used in this particular case. The people should have been consulted by referendum on the issue, he added. He appealed to the Government of Senegal to stop the death sentences passed on some of the rebels. Thousands of people attended the meeting, at Tally Boumack, Pikine, and all of the members of the political bureau of the RND were present. Cheikh Anta concluded his speech by asking all those present to register on the electoral list. The RND would be asking the Supreme Court, which is charged with organising the elections, for an extension of the registration period, he added. The RND is one of the older opposition movements in Senegal (it was created in 1976), though it was only last year given its recepisse of legality. It was one of the few, and the most important, of the opposition parties that did not join the --equally outlawed at the time--Coordination de l'opposition Senegalaise (Cosu), an umbrella opposition movement which since the political ouverture has lost much of its influence. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 680]

TAX LAW CHANGES--Prices in cinemas and hotels will increase as a result of modifications to tax laws passed recently at the National Assembly. Value Added Tax (TVA) is now applicable to all petroleum products. Previously, petroleum products were subject to more than one form of taxation. It is not expected that this will immediately affect prices at the pumps, but it will give the government more flexibility to alter prices in the future. TVA on hotel rooms and meals is to be increased by 5.5 per cent to 17 per cent. This measure is expected to boost government revenue by 900m. CFA Francs. Cinemas and other places of entertainment will be even harder hit by the new measures; TVA is to be increased in this area by 10 per cent to 17 per cent. This, it is expected, will produce an extra 150 m. CFA Francs in revenue. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 680]

EMPLOYERS' INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS--Employers' contributions to national insurance schemes are to be increased for both categories by 1 per cent, which will produce 800m. CFA Francs in extra revenue. Contributions to the Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement will now be 3 per cent of salary for indigenous employees and 5 per cent for expatriate employees. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 680]

COTTON PRODUCTION--The cotton crop for the 1981/1982 season was 33,000 tonnes, according to the State buying agency, the Societe de Developpement des fibres Textiles (Sodefitex). Average productivity per hectare was 1.2 tonnes. The highest recorded since 1961, when cotton was introduced to the country by the Compagnie francaise des Textiles (CFDT). 1,200 kilos is also higher than the productivity hoped for by 1984 by Sodefitex. Production of cotton last season was 23,000 tonnes. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 680]

SALARY INCREASES--Workers in the private and quasi governmental institutions are to benefit from salary and wage increases. According to a release from the Labour Department, the Combined Joint Industrial Councils have adopted these increases with effect from January 1, 1982. Daily wage workers will have 15 per cent on their daily earnings. Non-pensionable, monthly paid workers earning D517 per month, will also be given an increase of 15 per cent. Workers recei D518 per month and above are to have an addition of 10 per cent. Increase of monthly paid workers not covered by the council will later be discussed by officials of the Labour Department and the Chamber of Commerce. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 614]

COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY--The Gambia's commitment to parliamentary democracy and all its related aspects which guarantee the rights of freedom and dignity of the individual, has been reiterated by the Speaker of the Gambian Parliament, Alhaji Sir Alieu Jack. Speaking to the standing committee of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers who met in Banjul recently, he said that the establishment of the Senegambia Confederation would in no way affect the Gambia's ties with the Commonwealth. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 614]

PEANUT PURCHASES--The Gambia Produce Marketing Board bought 71,161 tonnes of groundnuts during the week ending January 22. Deliveries of the produce, however, stood at 30,344 tonnes. The biggest buyer was the Gambia Co-operative Union with 52,861 tonnes and delivery of 18,706 tonnes to the Board. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 614]

IMF LOAN- The International Monetary Fund announced last week that it had agreed to provide The Gambia with a $19m. loan to help with balance of payments problems. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 614]

CSO: 4700/937

POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES OF THREE SOUTHERN AFRICA MODERATES EXAMINED

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 20

[Article by Piet Muller: "Three Black Leaders Dilemmas"]

[Text] It is surprising how similar are the political problems haunting the three black newsmakers of the past 3 weeks.

Newsmaker number one is Zimbabwe's Joshua Nkomo. A man once known as the father of black nationalism in his country, but when black nationalism finally attained its victory he was not allowed to pluck any of the fruits of his struggle.

Nkomo's great political sin is that he does not represent the strongest ethnic group in Zimbabwe. Since Robert Mugabe's surprising election victory Nkomo went into the background and saw his political role as that of mediator and great reconciler of extremes.

He even collaborated wholeheartedly in the creation of a national armed force which consists of elements of all the old militant parties. Time and again he warned his impatient followers not to be hasty and impatient.

Distance

But when, just overnight, Mugabe announced the formation of a fifth brigade consisting only of Shona tribesmen trained by North Koreans, the writing was on the wall. Mugabe was irrevocably on the road to a one-party state which would be dominated by a Shona majority.

Suddenly Nkomo's part in the struggle for freedom was forgotten; his Matabele tribesmen were showed to the sideline and it became clear that they fought 2 years too long for insuring their rights through a civil war. Today Mugabe has the means of blasting to pieces any opposition.

Black newsmaker number two is the South-West's Peter Kalangula, the Ovambo leader who has just broken away from the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance]. Aside from personal ambitions his action must be judged in light of the untenable situation in which the DTA finds itself.

Ever since its establishment the DTA wanted to reconcile everything and everybody. It has wanted to be the medium through which democrats of all colors could form a united front against SWAPO. As a result of this today, these democrats are being taken amiss by young blacks for the obstinacy with which certain whites are refusing to have anything to do with a democratic reform of society in the South-West. For whites of the rightist faction Dirk Mudge, the main personage of the DTA, is the "betrayer" of white interests. Moderates cannot win against extremists; therefore, Kalangula has evidently decided to put as much distance as possible between him and the ruling group before an election.

But in democratic circles it is still expected that he will take the side of the DTA during an election. Yet there are rumors that an election agreement with SWAPO is not so far fetched. The power basis for both lies in Ovambo.

When he stepped out of the DTA meeting hall, for good, somebody is believed to have said: "There goes Robert Mugabe."

Take in Tow

The third black leader is Kwazulu's Gatsha Buthelezi who for a long time has desperately been trying to maintain his credibility in South Africa's turbulent black politics.

Chief Buthelezi is an outspoken exponent of dialogue and collaboration and thus far has refused to be taken in tow by radicals. In this respect he has, on several occasions, been at loggerheads with the ANC which has tried to present him as a "government stooge."

His defense against such propaganda is holding fast to his assertion that he will not accept independence for Kwazulu, because is is not going to give up the birthrights of his followers, namely South African citizenship, for a "semblance of independence."

In all probability his political ambition goes much further than Kwazulu's frontiers and many people suspect him of wanting to be a respected political figure at a national level. Still he represents the strongest black ethnic group in the country.

His power basis is Inkhtha with its 360,000 registered members. Even at its highest point of popularity the ANC was never able to claim that many members and this is something which has made it even more distrusted with respect to the role ahead that it can play in black politics.

As the stream of black people coming to the cities becomes larger, their power basis also shifts from the rural districts to the urba.. Reportedly Inkatha has already established 18 branches in Soweto. Therefore if Buthelezi wants to stay in the picture he must, from now on, take part in urban politics. However, if he does so, he will be finding himself in sharper clashes with the ANC and with black leaders such as Dr Motlana and Bishop Tutu who see themselves as the true representatives of the urban blacks.

It is therefore important for Chief Buthelezi to maintain his credibility as a moderate who can still influence the mainstream of South African politics. This is probably the consideration which has led to the appointment of the "Buthelezi Commission" which must give thought to the future of Natal and Kwazulu.

The report will be issued in about 2 weeks and the reaction to it will have an important effect on Chief Buthelezi's career. A strongly negative reaction can deal a terrible blow to his prestige and perhaps force him to seek a closer approach to radical groups.

In light of Chief Buthelezi's dilemma it will perhaps be wise for the government not to make any public comments on the recommendations of the report.

7964
CSO: 4701/38

PREDICTABLE REBELLION SEEN AS PURIFICATION OF PARTY

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 20

[Editorial: "The Rebellion"]

[Text] Yesterday's rebellion on the part of 22 members of Parliament out of a total of 142 members, during the parliamentary caucus of the Nationalist Party, is the single most important event in South African politics since the election of the Nationalist Party as the ruling party in 1948. The disruption of unity resulting from the break-away of four members of parliament in 1969, for the purpose of forming the Reconstituted Nationalist Party, presaged yesterday's dramatic rebellion.

However, there was no need for a political observer to predict that the rebellion would take place. It was a matter of figuring out when this would occur and the cause around which the rebellion would crystallize.

Now it has happened and in a certain sense yesterday's handling of it was a relief. The Nationalist Party can now proceed with its reform plan from a position of strength, although with stronger opposition from the far right. But yesterday's rebellion should clear up the troubled waters which have weakened many of the party's actions in recent years. Mr Botha has an excellent chance of restoring to health Nationalist Party ranks through strong leadership and to make the Nationalist Party the party of initiative once again.

Unity

But Mr Botha's first action, after yesterday's break, was that of a leader who believes in unity rather than divisiveness. By granting a week's time to the rebels for reconsidering their actions he is following the road of forbearance and he is trying to avert a split. In this we are in complete agreement with the chief executive.

In the entire dispute, which is revolving around the Nationalist Party's approach to the two colored minority groups which do not have a separate homeland, Mr Botha has held to already accepted views: accepted by Nationalist Party caucuses, by Nationalist Party congresses, by the electorate through ballots and repeatedly in cabinet meetings.

Dr Andries Treurnicht has chosen the coloreds question to raise objections to an article in the Nationalist Party's mouthpiece NAT 80's. In so doing he is persisting with a characteristic hit and run policy.

But when the question of confidence in Mr Botha's leadership was brought up at the caucus yesterday the die was cast and everybody had to say where one stood.

After yesterday's episode a shift in our political parameters has become unavoidable. Nationalists must draw strength from the knowledge that the defection of a small minority can have a salutory effect on the mutual confidence and disposition in the greater party. For instance, this must inspire Nationalists to come out with dedication and zeal in support of their party in next Wednesday's municipal elections.

Triumphs

The hand of friendship is still outstretched to the rebels, but if they grasp it now it will be on conditions set by the greater elements of the Nationalist Party which patiently endured this tormenting experience, but which is not going to be forced from its course.

This is a sorrowful day for the Nationalist Party. Its history goes far back and behind it there are great triumphs and monumental achievements.

Howevever, the future lies ahead and the future does not wait for those who look back, Dr Treurnicht and his followers must consider this very carefully in the next few days. The door through which they walked out on their own accord remains open.

If the split is not healed the Nationalist Party will be faced with some awfully difficult trials of strength against the party to the left, the Progressives, and to the far right, the whole alliance of the Reconstituted Nationalist Party, the Moulder followers, other vermin, and now this other split to boot. This will be putting tremendous demands on the Nationalist Party to put itself in order organization-wise, spiritually and in other respects to resist the attacks. Things could get tough in the Transvaal rural districts, in parts of Pretoria and elsewhere.

This is the hour for standing firmly together and regrouping and this could be even easier than it seems if people would throw their support wholeheartedly behind the leadership of P. W. Botha and his team. They are following a plan of action for getting a hold on South Africa's difficult future.

Proven Party

This future embraces the following concepts: The Nationalist Party is the party of collectivity; it takes in the fundamentals of self-determination for its own and also people of the same opinion, but having other languages and religions; it promotes a broad white South Afrikanderism moulded on the

inspired slogan of "South Africa First." This motto embraces increasing collaboration on the basis of co-responsibility of the coloreds who do not have a national state of their own.

A solid and broad band of South-Afrikanderism must be formed for facing an enemy who wants to capitalize on our plural society for the purpose of replacing the freedom we now have with a tyranny.

A proven Nationalist Party offers the hope that it can carry through this great task on the basis of a friendly nationalism. In a prevailing sense yesterday's revolt can be the beginning of the Nationalist Party's liberation.

7964
CSO: 4701/39

SEMINAR URGES YOUTH TO PLAY PART IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 22 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] One of the important matters which was explained and made clear by the seminar which was prepared by the Youth League and held last week in Dar es Salaam is the importance of the power of youth in carrying out the tasks of the state. This fact was brought out in the speeches of some speakers and in the discussions that followed.

The chairman of the Revolutionary Party [CCM], Mwalimu Nyerere, who was the first speaker when he opened this seminar, called to mind that economic independence in Africa depends on the youth. But Mwalimu added, so that the youth may be able to fulfill their responsibility for bringing about economic independence, they must avoid a desire for money and a life in easy circumstances.

And the deputy chairman of the CCM, Aboud Jumbe, asked the youth to develop the revolution and stressed that the youths have the responsibility for carrying out those matters which are being decided on now and for preparing the people to develop the revolution later.

The important question here is: Which youth of Tanzania will be able to carry out the responsibility before them in bringing about economic independence and developing the revolution of Tanzania and Africa? This is the question which now demands a correct answer.

For, the opinion that the youth are a force to be relied on in developing the revolution has already been expressed many times and no one opposed that opinion. But, there have been no actions corresponding to this opinion. One must ask oneself: Why is this so?

We think that the lack of genuine actions results from the lack of an adequate national policy concerning the development of youth in our country.

We have the Youth League with its regulations. Also, this league has several departments which are concerned with various youth in the country. Certainly, the structure of the Youth League provides a good opportunity for bringing together various youths in the country.

But there is no policy which shows these youth already brought together what to do in order to do their duty of developing the fight to achieve economic independence.

The time has come now for the nation to have a policy like this. It would not be bad if the Youth League took the first step to prepare policy proposals like this and bring them to the party for approval.

It is true that the youths are an important force in the revolution. But, their importance is seen there only when this force is prepared and used well. When good plans are lacking to prepare and use properly the youth of the nation, there is a danger that their strength may be used for destruction rather than for developing social revolution.

Tanzania must take steps quickly to avoid this danger by preparing the youth in theory and practice to obtain the cadres to occupy the front line of our revolution.

9216
CSO: 4749/26

CITIZENS TOLD TO STOP OR REPORT POOR USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 20 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] On page 7 of this newspaper we have published a letter from one of our readers with the headline "Use of Money--Insurance."

The writer of this letter talks about the giving of advances, or money given a worker when he leaves his position to help him in carrying out his work. He would like to say early on that giving advances to workers is fundamental. These funds enable a worker to go where he is sent to carry out his duties without problems relating to housing, food, travel, and other necessary expenses pertaining to his work.

So, giving advances is no extraordinary thing, nor is it anything to be alarmed about. It is a normal thing in the ministries of the government and in the parastatal organizations. But according to this letter there are more than 6 million shillings in the hands of the workers of the Insurance Agency including advances which, either have not been reported on as to how they were used, or their explanation does not tally with the fact that the workers are being asked to pay this money back by deductions from their wages.

Moreover, this letter says that even those with large debt for advances are able to obtain loans. This letter gives the example that an official can have a debt in advances of 40,000 shillings. According to this letter, the official, who owes this amount, should pay 200 shillings per month. By using these figures, this official will be able to pay off the debt in 16 years.

There may be some people who are saying this period is nothing to be very shocked about. But advances are not loans. These are funds whose use must be accounted for, and those which are not used, must be returned immediately. The continued storing up of public funds in the hands of a few officials is one of the uses of public funds.

Thus, this letter must be taken with the seriousness it deserves. And there is no doubt that the upper level management of the Insurance Agency will look carefully into this matter and take the appropriate steps.

Truly, by whatever standard, the writer of this letter has challenged some countrymen who see things going backwards but choose to remain silent, whether through fear, or by being profiteers and things of this kind.

We must remember that we all are engaged in, or must be, in an effort to carry out the National Plan for Economic Survival. At this time any step that enables the nation to collect every cent for overall development is important. To make this clear, each one of us must be alert to stop it or speak out when he sees usage of public funds. This is how every citizen with a patriotic spirit must act.

9216
CSO: 4749/26

FURTHER INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE REPORTED

Government to Fight Guerrillas

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2876, 2 Mar 82 p 21

[Text] Kampala, March 1--The Ugandan Government's patience with opponents is running out and the Army will continue to fight anti-Government guerrillas, Vice-President and Defence Minister Paulo Muwanga said today.

"The Army has been harassed enough and this must stop," Mr Muwanga told journalists here in the wake of heavy shooting in and around Kampala last week.

"Our patience with these characters must not be taken for granted," he said, referring to both guerrillas and the opposition Democratic Party.

At least four people were killed in gunfire and explosions south of Kampala on Saturday, police sources here said today.

Government troops were fighting "bandits" in the area, also the scene of heavy gunfire on Tuesday, the sources said.

It was Uganda's worst violence of the year.

Mr Muwanga warned that any Government soldier caught looting or harassing civilians would be tried and severely punished. Soldiers found firing shots indiscriminately would be locked up, he said.

But no roadblocks would be set up around the capital, he said.

Mr Muwanga's criticism of the Democratic Party follows the party's demand on Friday that Parliament immediately be reconvened to debate the recent violence.

The party also urged that a security committee grouping all political parties and religious organisations be set to find ways of ending the security problems.

The idea was first proposed last year. But the Government rejected the proposal when the Democratic Party insisted that the committee be given legal powers. (A.F.P.)

Cardinal Lashes Government

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2876, 2 Mar 82 p 20

[Text] Kampala, March 1--The leader of the Roman Catholic Church in Uganda, Emmanuel Cardinal Nsubuga, today made a strong protest to the Government over the interruption of last Wednesday's service at Kampala Cathedral and the search of his residence, chancery and the cathedral by Government troops.

A three-page statement by the Cardinal condemned "the inhuman behaviour" of the security forces engaged in the search operations, which he said had resulted in loss of life, injuries to civilians and damage to property.

The Cardinal denied allegations by some soldiers last week that he was personally involved in the attack on the Rubiri military barracks in Kampala last week, and that he was involved in guerrilla training on his farm at Kyankwanzi, west of Kampala.

Cardinal Nsubuga demanded an apology from the Government over last week's incidents, and threatened to boycott all future public functions he might be invited to attend by the Government if the apology was not made.

He condemned the rounding up of about 60 people who were taken from the precincts of the cathedral by soldiers last Tuesday, the day of the attack on the barracks by mortars fired from outside the cathedral.

"This is not the first time that these Government sources have used the Church as a scape-goat in an attempt to hide activities that they were unable to explain honestly to the people of Uganda," the Cardinal said in his statement, which he read out at a press conference attended by journalists and foreign diplomats.

Cardinal Nsubuga said the Uganda Government was being "completely unfair" to implicate the Church just because of the positioning of the mortars. "We are being blamed for not coming out of our rooms to spot who was shooting, while the soldiers themselves could not come out to spot and face those who were shooting," he said.

Cardinal Nsubuga also accused the Government of open violation of the universal declaration of human rights last Tuesday by removing ten wounded people from the Catholc mission hospitals of Rubaga and Nsabya and transferring them to the Mbuya military hospital.

He said there had been shooting and murders every night in Rubaga suburb for the last two weeks and police had failed to intervene. (A.F.P.)

Reaction to Cardinal's Criticism

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2877, 5 Mar 82 p 16

[Text] Kampala, March 5--Renewed violence has been reported in the Gayaza area near Kampala following Government troop deployments in the area this week against anti-Government guerrillas.

Troops were sent to the Gayaza, Kabubbu and Namulonge districts, about 10 miles north of Kampala, following reports of guerrillas in the villages, the Kampala vernacular daily MUNNO reported today.

Distant explosions, possibly from mortars, could be heard in Kampala last night from the north.

The explosions, which were dull and muffled by distance, started at approximately 9.0 p.m. and lasted for about half an hour.

Meanwhile, in a reaction to Roman Catholic Archbishop Emmanuel Nsubuga's criticism of the security forces, the authorities have insisted that security men have a duty to pursue "criminals" wherever they hide, "whether in a cathedral or not."

Cardinal Nsubuga strongly criticised Uganda Army soldiers for halting an Ash Wednesday service at the Rubaga Cathedral in Kampala, to search it and his nearby residence for arms.

The Cardinal demanded an apology from the Uganda Government and threatened to boycott future state functions if it was not forthcoming.

Some lives...

But the official UGANDA TIMES reported today that he had attended no state functions since the 1980 general elections which returned President Milton Obote to power.

The Ugandan Army searched the cathedral last week after anti-government guerrillas positioned mortars in front of the building to lobby shells into Lubiri Barracks in Kampala.

The UGANDA TIMES admitted today for the first time that "some lives of innocent people were lost" in subsequent sweeps by the Ugandan Army. (A.F.P.)

Bomb at Coffee Plant

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2877, 5 Mar 82 p 15

[Text] Kampala, March 3--A bomb exploded at the Uganda Coffee Marketing Board central processing plant and stores in Kampala Tuesday, damaging part of the plant and several vehicles parked in the yard outside.

Uganda radio said the explosion caused only slight damage to the coffee processing plant at Bugolobi, three kilometres (two miles) outside Kampala.

The radio, quoting a statement by Internal Affairs Minister John Luwuliza Kirunda, said a number of people had been arrested in connection with the incident.

The statement said the plant was now working as normal.

All Uganda's coffee exports are collected at the Bugolobi plant for loading into freight trains and trucks to be hauled to Kenya's Indian Ocean port Mombasa for shipping.

Coffee accounts for approximately 97 percent of Uganda's total export revenues. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/911

BRIEFS

COMMONWEALTH TRAINING TEAM REJECTED--Kampala, February 27--The Government has turned down an offer by the Commonwealth to help train its soldiers because it could not accede to a request that the advisers be granted diplomatic immunity, the official UGANDA TIMES daily reported. The military training team drawn from different Commonwealth countries was due to arrive in Uganda on Wednesday, the daily reported, quoting Vice-President and Defence Minister Paulo Muwanga. Mr Muwanga told local journalists yesterday that the team of Commonwealth instructors had demanded diplomatic immunity while in Uganda, but this precondition was not acceptable to Uganda: "We have so many expatriates in Uganda who do not enjoy diplomatic immunity. Why should the Commonwealth military training team?". (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2876, 2 Mar 82 p 21]

CATTLE FROM KENYA--Kampala, March 5--Uganda has ordered about 17,000 head of cattle from neighbouring Kenya under a 13 million-dollar loan from the Abidjan-based African Development Bank (ADB). Only private ranchers will benefit from the ADB loan, which will be managed by the Government-owned Uganda Development Bank. Under the loan, 16,000 heiffers and 560 bulls will be imported from Kenya along with cattle vaccines, drugs and ranch equipment, according to an official of the Uganda Development Bank. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2877, 5 Mar 82 p 16]

BANKS REPORTED LOSING MILLIONS--Kampala, March 4--Commercial banks in Uganda are reported to be loosing millions of shillings annually in bank frauds and forgeries. The banks have been trying to recover from the enormous losses sustained almost three years ago during the Uganda-Tanzania war in which bank property, offices, records and projects were destroyed. Millions of shillings were also lost by the banking system as the henchmen of former dictator Idi Amin fled the country after the war, abandoning debit balances in the banks and making off with securities against which banks had advanced them money. Cash, bank records and papers were also looted from up-country branches during and after the 1979 war which toppled Idi Amin. It is the bank records and papers, like cheque books and bank draft forms looted almost three years ago, which are now being used in the bank frauds and forgeries. According to Henry Kaijura, Chairman and Managing Director of the Uganda Commercial Bank, bank forgeries in Uganda have reached alarming proportions, "to the extent that banking has become an extremely hazardous business." "Unfortunately, the crooks seem to catch up with whatever measures we introduce in a matter of weeks," Mr Kaijuka said. "And the culprits who are apprehended get released almost immediately by police without followup. The situation is very grave." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2877, 5 Mar 82 p 15]

CSO: 4700/911

END

JPRS 80497

5 April 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2601

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JPRS 80497

5 April 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2601

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COMMUNIQUE ON 24 MARCH ENTENTE COUNCIL MEETING

AB242045 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Communique issued at the end of the meeting of Entente Council heads of state in Yamoussoukro on 24 Mar--recorded]

[Text] The heads of state of the Entente Council met in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, for an extraordinary session under the chairmanship of His Excellency Col Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin and current chairman of the Entente Council. Their excellencies Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Ivory Coast; Col Saye Zerbo, president of the military committee of redress for national progress and head of state of Upper Volta; Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger; and Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Togolese Republic attended the meeting.

After making a critical analysis of events that occurred in Africa and in the world since their last meeting, the heads of state drew up a balance-sheet of their cooperation in the economic field. They remarked that the capital of the guarantee fund has increased to 10 billion CFA. The encourage private investors and the public sector of member states to call on this institution for the implementation of their economic ventures. In order to rapidly increase the fund's capital, the heads of state decided that every year a portion of the fund's turnover will be transferred to its capital, while the remainder will go to interest.

The discussions were held in an atmosphere of friendship and frank cooperation which has always characterized the meetings of the Entente Council. The heads of state of Benin, Upper Volta, Niger and Togo thank His Excellency Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Ivory Coast, the Ivorian Government and people for the fraternal, warm and authenticially African welcome which was accorded them during their stay in Ivory Coast. Signed in Yamoussokro on 24 March 1982.

CSO: 4719/733

PARTY COORDINATORS MEET, DECIDE POLICIES

AB221340 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1057 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 21 Mar (ANGOP)--The fourth national assembly of the coordinators of the party's organs took place in Lobito, in the Province of Benguela, from 19 to 21 February 1982. The main objective of the meeting was to strike a balance in the implementation of projects drawn up by the third national assembly for the party's basic organs; to examine the directives for drawing up the work plan for the organs in 1982; to study the methods to achieve party growth and to present the results of the elections of the basic party organs of municipal and provincial party conferences.

The opening session, which was presided over by Kundy Paihama, candidate member of the Politburo, coordinator of the party's provincial committee and provincial commissioner of Benguela, took place in the presence of Col Joao Luis (Xietu), member of the Politburo, deputy minister of defense and chief of defense staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA).

The working sessions were directed by Lucio Lara, secretary of the Central Committee for organization, and also participating were Antonio Jacinto and Joao Garcia (Cabelo Branco), members of the party's Central Committee; directors of the departments of organization and support to mass and social organizations; representatives of the department of the Central Committee; the secretary of the national committee of the youth wing of the MPLA Party, and representatives of the political headquarters, the defense and security organizations, the party's provincial committee as well as the party's basic organs in all provinces in the country.

Ample participation of all delegates was recorded throughout the sessions and the meeting reached the following conclusions:

1. That until the end of April, the party's organs should examine the draft regulations on the functioning of the party's basic organs and make suggestions for their enrichment to guide the organizing departments of the party's provincial committees.

2. That the party's provincial committees should make the necessary effort to ensure that the comrades involved in the party's development follow the party's initial plan.

3. That within a period of 8 days, the departments of the Central Committee should give the final form of the proposed guidelines for drawing up a work plan for the party's basic organs paying attention to the suggestions presented at the assembly.

4. That the competent departments of the party should give its members access to the principal laws of the People's Republic of Angola, particularly concerning the state's organs for people's power.

5. That the department of information and propaganda of the Central Committee should ensure the retransmission of the radio programs "Combatant Angola" on all the national networks and try to meet with the organization and the competent bodies with the aim of making adequate distribution of batteries periodically to rural areas and military units.

6. That the political, economic and social department of the Central Committee and the administrative and economic headquarters should disseminate ample information on the role of the party's basic organs in the political control of the various activities, especially on the relations between the party and state.

7. That the political, economic and social department of the Central Committee should propose directives aimed at establishing forms of political control on the part of the party's basic organs in the activities of mixed and private enterprises.

8. The assembly showed its concern with the irregularities and the consequent deviation in the implementation of the directives of the extraordinary congress on sports policy, which is intended for the party's department to draw up directives which aim at correcting this situation.

9. The participants expressed their unconditional support for the speech made by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Lubango during the 4 February celebrations.

The assembly expressed its gratitude to the party's provincial committee for the harmonic conditions which permitted the hodling of the meeting.

The closing session was presided over by Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo and the secretariat of the MPLA-Labor Party.

CSO: 4742/253

BRIEFS

PREPARATIONS FOR MEETING WITH PORTUGAL--Luanda, 23 Mar (ANGOP)--The preparatory meeting of the second session of the joint intergovernment committee between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Portugal began yesterday (Monday) morning in Luanda with a meeting of experts from the two countries. The opening session, which took place at the Costa do Sol Hotel, was jointly presided over on the Angolan side by the vice-governor of the National Bank of Angola, Joao Abel, and on the Portuguese side by the ambassador accredited to Luanda, Fernando da Silva Marques. The aim of the meeting is to prepare documents that will be submitted to the session which is scheduled for 24 to 26 March. The preparatory meeting further decided to establish three subcommittees: technical and economic, sociocultural scientific, and technological and commercial which will meet separately beginning Monday afternoon. The cochairman of the joint committee are the Angolan minister of finance, Ismael Martins, and the Portuguese minister of state for finance and planning, Joao Salgueiro, who is expected in Luanda on Tuesday. [Text] [AB231517 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1130 GMT 23 Mar 82]

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE MEETING--Luanda, 18 Mar (ANGOP)--The permanent committee of the People's Assembly met Thursday morning at Futungo de Belas under the chairmanship of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, a communication issued by that body yesterday in Luanda reports. According to the agenda, the same source indicates, this session will discuss and approve the draft report of the ninth session, the draft resolution on the granting of commune status to big city areas, the proposal relating to the code for deputies and the resolution on the distribution of People's Assembly deputies according to constituencies. The approval of the list of members of the commission of defense and national security and the work programs of the commissions will also feature prominently in the discussions. It should be recalled that the permanent committee of the People's Assembly, which meets every 2 years, is the organ that represents it and assumes all its functions between sessions. [Text] [AB181535 Luanda ANGOP in French 1220 GMT 18 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/743

BRIEFS

MESSAGE FROM DOE--Comrade Roger Villon Guezo, first deputy speaker of the Revolutionary National Assembly Permanent Committee, acting on behalf of the head of state today received in audience Liberian Minister of Foreign Affairs Fahnbulleh. Mr Fahnbulleh told newsmen that he had brought a message of solidarity from Liberian President Samuel Doe to President Kerekou with a view to strengthening the ties between our two countries. Pointing out that his visit was taking place in a period when Africa is facing challenges such as the issues of the Western Sahara, Chad and Namibia, the Liberian foreign minister expressed the hope that his visit would contribute to building a bridge between Benin and Liberia with a view to securing harmonized views between the two countries. [Text] [AB242029 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 24 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/735

ENVOY TO ANGOLA ON GUINEA-BISSAU, SDAR

AB241920 Luanda ANGOP in French 1245 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 24 Mar (ANGOP)--Joaquim Pedro da Silva, the first ambassador from the Republic of Cape Verde to Angola said Tuesday in Luanda that between his country and Guinea-Bissau "there is no question of severing relations."

The Cape Verdian diplomat, who was addressing the journalists in Luanda during a press conference, said [words indistinct] Aristides Pereira and Bernardo Vieira "Nino," will enable them to analyze the level of bilateral relations in order to improve the current climate between the two countries.

Joaquim Pedro da Silva further revealed the holding soon of a meeting of heads of state of the five Lucophone African countries (Angola, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau), at which a joint strategy will be adopted on burning world issues and in particular on those of Southern Africa.

In this context, he vehemently condemned the terrorist acts of "the number 1 enemy of the African people, racist South Africa," against the sovereign and independent countries of the region.

Regarding the stand taken by some African countries on the question of the admission of the SDAR to the OAU, Joaquim Pedro da Silva said that the issue now is not whether or not the SDAR is a member of the OAU or whether or not there are provisions in the charter to justify the secretariat's admission of this country since it has the support of the required majority, but rather the pressure exerted by Morocco and its allies on certain African countries, he continued.

The Cape Verdian diplomat further said that the expulsion of the SDAR from the OAU meeting of information ministers which was being held in Dakar, the attempts to organize an extraordinary conference of heads of state to reconsider the admission of the SDAR to the OAU as well as the failure to respect the principle of neutrality that a host country should observe, constitute illegal acts and a violation of the principles contained in the OAU charter adopted 19 years ago by all its members.

Joaquim Pedro da Silva condemned, in this connection, the maneuvers to divide the OAU, saying that the African countries are capable of solving their problems on a basis of mutual understanding and without foreign intervention.
CSO: 4719/743

BRIEFS

IMPROVED TIES WITH GUINEA-BISSAU--Lisbon, 23 Mar (AFP)--Relations between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde could improve in the near future, Maj Silvino da Luz, Cape Verde's minister of foreign affairs, said on Tuesday morning in Lisbon. "It is normal for two countries to take steps to normalize their relations. Only if there is detente can the five former Portuguese African colonies resume their summit meeting," he added. The Cape Verdian foreign minister, who was making a brief stopover in Lisbon, left the Portuguese capital for Tunis where he is expected on an official visit. [Text] [AB231451 Paris AFP in French 1350 GMT 23 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/743

CAMEROONIAN ARMY CLOSES KOUSSERI REFUGEE CAMP

AB221157 Paris AFP in French 0943 GMT 22 Mar 82

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Yaounde, 22 Mar (AFP)--The Cameroonian Army recently intervened to ensure the final closure of the Chadian refugee camp at Kousseri in the extreme north of Cameroon, a closure which the refugees have been opposing for many weeks now, it is learned on Monday at the office of the High Commission for Refugees (HCR) in Yaounde. The same source stressed that this intervention was "forcible but correct."

The almost 20,000 Chadian refugees who lived in the camp had been given the choice between returning to Ndjamena and being transferred to the Poli region at about 500 kilometers inside Cameroonian territory. About 5,000 refugees agreed to be repatriated while others left for Poli. Some other refugees succeeded in crossing over to Nigeria where a camp was set up some months ago west of Kousseri not far from the border.

Hundreds of Chadians who want to leave for Nigeria have, however, been stranded in Cameroon for 1 week now because Lagos has finally refused to allow them to enter the country. Moreover, part of the Chadian community in Kousseri has "merged" with the population of this small border town situated on the southern bank of the Chari River opposite Ndjamena. The police controls are being increased in order to unmask the recalcitrants and force them to leave the camp.

The decision to close the Kousseri camp was made several months ago by the Cameroonian authorities. Official sources in Yaounde are of the opinion that because of its proximity to Chad, the Center could "be transformed into a dangerous hotbed of tension at any moment." It is argued that some thousands of its occupants are firm supporters of the leader of the FAN, Hissein Habre, who is in rebellion against Mr Goukouni Oueddei's government.

It is also said in Yaounde that the maintenance of a Chadian refugee camp a few hundred meters from Ndjamena constitutes a "violation" of the OAU regulation on refugees which stipulates that the latter should be established at a "reasonable" distance from their country of origin. The fact remains that most of the refugees at Kousseri have always refused to be transferred to the Poli region chosen by Yaounde to enable them to stay in Cameroon for a long time. The slightly populated Poli region can receive about 15,000 persons depending on the availability of arable land.

The reasons for the refusal of the refugees have never been clearly established, the HCR bureau indicated. It is certain, however, that many Chadians do not want to be far away from their country with which they continue to maintain close ties, the same sources said.

For several weeks now, long discussions have been going on between the Cameroonian authorities, the HCR officials and representatives of the refugees to agree on the details of evacuation of the camp. Finally, about 50 Cameroonian military men had to intervene to force the Chadian community to leave.

The Kousseri camp was opened at the height of the battle of Ndjamena in 1980. About 100,000 inhabitants of the Chadian capital fleeing from the fighting had crossed the Chari River in canoes and taken refuge there. Since the reestablishment of peace in Ndjamena, about 80,000 of the refugees have returned to the capital but nearly 20,000 of them obstinately refuse to do so.

CSO: 4719/732

BRIEFS

FRENCH, SECURITY FORCES INCIDENT--Abidjan, 22 Mar (AFP)--An incident which occurred on the night of Friday, 19 March, in Brazzaville brought a clash between a large group of French expatriates--men and women--and Congolese security forces, according to accounts by travelers who arrived Sunday from the Congolese capital. According to these accounts, three French adolescents--two girls and one boy--who were making a lot of noise in front of the French Cultural Center where their parents were attending a conference, were summoned and beaten up by several armed men from the Congolese security service. Immediately, the expatriates present--about 200--tried unsuccessfully to protect the children. Two European ambassadors and the French consul also tried to intercede but they were rejected. [Words indistinct] and were kept in custody overnight. The French consul, who refused to leave without the children, was also (?present) and it was only on Saturday morning that they were released. This incident has created great anxiety among expatriates and diplomatic circles in Brazzaville, according to the account. [Text] [AB221030 Paris AFP in French 0742 GMT 22 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/732

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRESIDENT EXAMINES ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT

Djibouti LA NATION in French 25 Feb 82 p 6

[Interview with Chamber of Commerce President Said Coubeche; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Coubeche, you have just been overwhelmingly reelected as president of the Chamber of Commerce. For us, this is an opportunity to take a look at that institution, which is perhaps not well known, an institution that you have symbolized for years and over whose destiny you will continue to preside.

If one goes by the construction site of the future Chamber of Commerce building, the institution has reached a turning point in its history and is preparing to resume its activity on new foundations.

In order to have a clearer view, we shall base our interview on three main points: the past, the present and the future.

The past: Can you tell us briefly what the original role of the Chamber of Commerce of Djibouti was? What has it become with independence?

[Answer] The Chamber of Commerce is an old institution in the country. Its creation goes back to the beginning of the century in 1906. For a long time, it was the only professional organization having a code set at the time by a decree of the Ministry of the Colonies, which was modified during the last war, when the Chamber was turned into an advisory assembly for commerce. In 1947, the Chamber of Commerce was restored to its role, elections were set and its powers were recognized. The latter were even strengthened following the establishment of the status of internal autonomy of what was called the territory.

Our country's accession to independence caused the government to adapt the bylaws of the Chamber of Commerce, while substantially modifying its makeup and giving national representation a greater place.

The role assigned to the Chamber of Commerce has, from the very beginning, been to defend and represent merchants, companies and enterprises, study any project that might contribute to the country's development and serve as a link between the government and the private sector.

[Question] The present: What does the Chamber of Commerce of Djibouti now represent? What is its "economic importance" and what role does it play in the country's development?

[Answer] The Chamber of Commerce remains the only elected organization that is representative of all the country's commercial and economic activities. It is the emanation of the role and importance of all those it represents and is the most qualified interlocutor between the political and administrative government and the private sector. Many people are unaware of the real role of the private sector in the active life of every day.

What role does the Chamber of Commerce play in the country's development?

Given the current state of affairs, its role is limited for many reasons that are not always its own doing. For many years, following the latest split, the Chamber of Commerce was forced to leave its building and to take up residency in very small quarters.

For 4 years, we have tried to find the means we needed to rebuild our headquarters. It would take a long time to tell you here of all the difficulties and all the problems our assembly has encountered. We must resolutely think to the future.

[Question] The future: Everyone knows that the future of the Republic of Djibouti is above all in commerce and services. Trade is mainly independent. Does it not need to be better organized, structured and coordinated, not to say "professionalized"? The services are directly linked to commercial activity. The port is in the midst of full development (along with the railroad), but we have the impression that the banking sector is stagnating and that Djibouti is slow in seizing a definite chance to become a strong commercial place. What is the Chamber of Commerce doing or going to do in order to structure and develop trade and services, in order to raise them to an international level worthy of national ambitions?

[Answer] A new Chamber of Commerce was elected in January and its board has just been set up.

Thanks to strict financial management over the past 4 years, the Chamber of Commerce was then able to begin rebuilding its future headquarters in October 1981. This project has come about because the Chamber of Commerce has been able to take some 50 percent of the rebuilding cost from its own reserves. We hope that the new building will be operational by June 1983. When I say "operational," I mean that the Chamber will then have qualified personnel and adequate equipment enabling it to play its full role.

As you quite accurately say -- and unfortunately, this is not the case for many persons -- the future of our republic is above all in commerce and services.

The content of your question is in itself almost a program of actions for a consular assembly. Many of us firmly believe in the economic needs that you mention and we know how closely the problems are linked together.

We cannot speak about development, structures or services without speaking of the means that must create a certain harmony between themselves. These means are multiple and include stability, cohesion, inceitives and the limitation of bureaucratic red tape. Beyond that, we need the application of a policy that is liberal, not so much in what it says, but rather, in its spirit.

Through these few principles, you can easily understand why the Chamber of Commerce cannot do everything. It can only be credible in the eyes of those it must address only if the government helps it and brings it into its economic policy, in a word, if it backs it in its actions.

In order to illustrate my remarks and reply to your question about "Djibouti being slow in seizing a definite chance to become a strong commercial place," I would cite, by way of example, the creation in 1949 -- in which I personally participated -- of the privileged monetary status and the free port, which unfortunately has not responded to all expectations because of the reticence and resistance of the administration at the time to allow the private sector to play the trump cards which that status was supposed to hand over to it.

This is an example which we must meditate upon if we want to achieve all the objectives of our monetary, fiscal and port policy, which is a major asset.

Let there be no mistake about its role and power: The Chamber of Commerce is an organization of consultation, reflection and proposal. In order for it to fully play its role, it must have the human and material means and we think we shall have them by next year and that it will have from the government the support and understanding that are essential to achieve the objectives expected of it. I am among those who firmly believe that our ambition is that of the chief of state, President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, and his government to make our young republic a model of stability and economic influence in the region.

11,464
CSO: 4719/624

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SPANISH DELEGATION--Yesterday, His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council, received at the government palace the Spanish delegation attending the Equatorial Guinean-Spanish Joint Commission, headed by the under secretary for foreign affairs, Igracio [name indistinct]. Also in the delegation were the director of the Equatorial Guinean-Spanish Cooperation Bureau, Mr (Pujante), and the Spanish ambassador to our country, Vicente Fernandez Trelles. Present at the audience were State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Marcos Mba Ondo, the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Finance, the director for Europe and America in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ambassador of Equatorial Guinea to Madrid. [Text] [AB231402 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 23 Mar 82]

CSO: 4748/21

ERITREAN LEADER ON CONDITIONS FOR NEGOTIATION

GF191455 Doha QNA in Arabic 1007 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Doha, 19 Mar (QNA)--An Eritrean official has praised the state of Qatar and its fixed and supportive stand on the Eritrean question and on the struggle for independence and for the liberation of their lands.

Osman Saleh Sabbe, leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front Popular Liberation Forces, who arrived in Doha from Kuwait today together with Mohamed Osman (Abu Bakr), the front's representative in the Gulf region, said that his visit to Qatar is aimed at briefing Qatari officials on the developments of the Eritrean question and the horrible massacres carried out by Ethiopia against the Eritrean people with the goal of suppressing their revolution, eliminating them and resolving the Eritrean question militarily.

He indicated that this visit is within the framework of his current tour of the GCC states in order to obtain internatioanl political efforts to denounce the current stand of the Ethiopian regime, stop the Ethiopian aggression and resolve the Eritrean question justly and peacefully. He added that a number of Eritrean delegations have recently visited a number of Asian Islamic states and a number of European and African states for the same purpose.

Mr Sabbe said that the sixth military campaign, which began early this year, was declared by the Ethiopian president to a congregation that included 1,205 senior officials in Asmera and in which 100,000 Ethiopian soldiers took part, in addition to 10,000 Cuban and other foreign soldiers who were supported with tanks, planes and heavy artillery with the aim of crushing the Ethiopian revolution militarily, has not achieved a single one of its goals due to the steadfastness of the revolutionaries and the Eritrean people and the protection of the mountains. He added that thousands of Ethiopian soldiers have been killed or wounded during the past 2 months.

Sabbe indicated that the Ethiopian president is now in Asmera after spending a long period in the hospital. The reasons for his hospitalization are not clear, he added, though some have said that he was wounded in (Af'abat) region during an artillery shelling by revolutionaries while he was on a reconnaissance tour. The Eritrean leader added that others say the Ethiopian president was wounded in an internal conflict, and (Ad-Dawthah) [not further identified] claims he was ill.

The leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front Popular Liberation Forces said that the Ethiopian policy relies on maneuvering, prevarication and double-dealing because at the same time that the Ethiopian Government announced its readiness to negotiate and requested Sudan to mediate, it was preparing for launching huge military campaigns against Eritrea and its people.

He added that the Ethiopian revolution does not refuse to negotiate with Ethiopia but, at the same time, it sees that these negotiations should take place openly and clearly and not behind a veil which could be used to hide the launching of Ethiopian military campaigns to wipe out the Eritrean people and impose military solutions. He said that these negotiations must take place without prior conditions and in the presence of international observers from the United Nations, the OAU and the Arab League and in the presence of a United Eritrean delegation representing all various groups of the Eritrean revolution.

In his statement to QNA, Mr Sabbe stressed that the principal Eritrean demand that will be relinquished is full national independence for Eritrea. However, he said that they could be sufficiently flexible concerning the sea ports that Ethiopia has been claiming in order to secure marine outlets for it on the Red Sea. He explained that the details of these matters could be worked out during the negotiations. He added that they wish to live in peace with their neighbor Ethiopia if Ethiopia desires in order to stop the loss of wealth and men in continuing warfare.

CSO: 4704/13

ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCES ETHIOPIA, USSR

Mogadishu HORSEED in Italian 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Hamud Mohamed Adam, representing the Eritrean Liberation Front-People's Liberation Forces [ELF-PLF] in Somalia, called on the United Nations, the OAU, other international organizations and the peace-loving nations of the world to intervene and halt the genocide being perpetrated against the Eritrean people by the government of Ethiopia and its allies.

Speaking at a meeting for solidarity with the Eritrean people, held at the office of the Arab League in Mogadishu, the ELF-PLF representative asserted that in order to carry out its program to exterminate the Eritrean people, the government of Ethiopia has acquired Libyan military materiel and troops, Soviet generals in active command, South Yemeni pilots plus Cuban and other troops and foreign advisers. He added that the Eritrean liberation fronts are valiantly struggling against this new military offensive and that the personal presence of Mengistu to direct the operations is proof of the Ethiopian Government's failure to achieve its objectives.

The ELF-PLF representative stated that it is an irony of history that the fascist government of Addis Ababa is committing genocide behind the camouflage of building socialism in Ethiopia. He said that just goes to show the hypocrisy of the Soviet Union and its disdain for the principles and norms of international law and for people's right to self-determination. He reminded the audience of the conference held at the start of the current year in Asmara under the chairmanship of Mengistu, that focused on execution of the military program to exterminate the people of Eritrea. It was held as a follow-up to the tripartite summit that had taken place earlier in Aden and was attended by the heads of state of the unholy alliance: Ethiopia, Libya and South Yemen.

Attending the meeting were representatives from the Western Somali Liberation Front and the Abo Liberation Front.

CSO: 4728/4

BRIEFS

LIBYAN ARMS, FUNDS SUPPLY--(Nafi' Hasan Kurdi), the Eritrean Liberation Front representative in France, has told AL-MADINAH that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi gave Ethiopia large quantities of arms and ammunition, particularly Hercules aircraft, on 30 December 1981, as well as $80 million to support the communist imperialist Ethiopian regime. He also told AL-MADINAH that the Eritrean Liberation Front inflicted on the Ethiopian forces enormous losses in men and material. These losses included 11,000 killed or wounded or captured, 8 Mig-21 and MiG-23 aircraft, 7 of which were destroyed in the Asmara military airport while the eighth was shot down by the Eritreans' antiaircraft fire, and 3 MI-24 helicopters. [Sa'd Mabruk dispatch from Paris] [Text] [GF221720 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 20 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4704/13

BRIEFS

PROSPECTING AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--Libreville, 19 Mar (AFP)--Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba, Gabon's vice prime minister in charge of mines and petroleum, and Robert Camtoni, France's ambassador to Libreville, signed an agreement last week on mineral prospection along the trans-Gabonese railroad. The agreement, which involves a sum of 110 million CFA, is part of a vast program of air mapping, geophysical reconnaissance by air and ground prospecting over a 10-year period, totalling 10 billion CFA. The European Development Fund will also contribute to the program. [AG201028 Paris AFP in French 0724 GMT 19 Mar 82]

OIL MINISTER TO PARIS, VIENNA--Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba left Libreville yesterday for Paris and Vienna. In the French capital, he will participate in the deliberations of the board of directors of the Mekambo Iron Mines Company. In the Austrian capital, the second deputy prime minister and minister of mines and petroleum will represent Gabon at the OPEC ministerial conference scheduled to begin tomorrow. [Text] [AB181950 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 18 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/732

BRIEFS

JAWARA POSTPONES CONAKRY VISIT--Banul, 21 Mar (AFP)--Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara's visit to Guinea, which was scheduled for Saturday, has been postponed to a later date, Radio Gambia announced on Saturday evening. No statement was issued on the reasons for the postponement. According to a publication on Saturday morning, President Jawara was to pay a 24-hour "working visit" to Conakry. He paid a visit to Guinea last January following the creation of the Senegambian Confederation. [Text] [AB210930 Paris AFP in French 0855 GMT 21 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/732

PAPER CALLS NATIONALIZATION OF LAND 'UNNECESSARY'

AB231233 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The GHANAIAN TIMES again takes up the issue of land reform in the country. It notes that the issue has been a major priority and radical step in most revolutions because land use was the most repressive factor of the social injustice which revolutions set out to correct. Land reform is, therefore, not a doctrinaire concept of revolution which our Ghanaian advocates of such reform seem to (?retain). The TIMES cites the example of Ethiopia and says the nationalization of land there was the most essential decision taken after the revolution of February 1974. This is because Ethiopia was a thorough feudal state in which 90 percent of the farmers were mere serfs and (?held) by the land owners. The paper says the Ethiopian landowners were the main oppressive class.

The emperor could give any size of land in the country to his family members or to his ministers and, in certain events, all the farmers originally owning the land could be driven out without protest. This, according to the TIMES, was why after the revolution, the land was nationalized and redistributed to the peasants to end the oppression. The reform also made it possible for the leaders to organize agriculture on the basis of large cooperatives. Thus, the TIMES makes it clear that in Ghana, the basic land system is communal ownership. Land is vested in the clan or family and is held in trust for the free use of all by the clan or family head. It is therefore clear that land has never been a main factor of social injustice in Ghana. The TIMES describes as meaningless in most areas in the country the constant appeal to chiefs to release land for agriculture. This is because chiefs don't own the land. The largely communal land ownership system offers the opportunity for cooperative farming. The realistic process is to encourage the establishment of communal farms which the Provisional National Defense Council has been calling for. The TIMES therefore considers the call for the nationalization of land as unnecessary. Such a step will rather bring confusion and misunderstanding among the rural community.

The paper points out that the law allows the government to acquire land for any project and this can be applied to launch either what it calls "a national cooperative farm movement" or to expand the state sector in agriculture.
CSO: 4700/1008

TWO ROADS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ANALYZED

AB181855 Accra International Service in English 1615 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Talk by David Anarglatey]

[Text] In offices and university lecture rooms, a great debate has been going on as to what path Third World countries must take to achieve economic breakthrough and prosperity. Should it be through the path of opening the particular country's doors wide for foreign investments or should it be by closing the doors as much as possible to the outside world and pursuing a course of self-reliance?

The open door approach is the path advocated by Western economists and their supporters in the developing countries. It almost inevitably means in effect the influx of Western European capital through the establishment of subsidiaries of multinational companies like Lonrho, Valco, UAC, General Motors, Mobil Oil, Barclays Bank, to name just a few. These companies are encouraged to invest in the target country through blanket liberal policies such as making a free repatriation of profits and capital, easy importation of raw materials and equipment, low pay to local labor and low taxes. One main feature of this system is that the countries where the parent of the multinationals are placed are more disposed toward giving aid in terms of outright grants and loans to the countries with this open door policy.

Third World countries pursuing this path to development are legion. They include the Ivory Coast, Kenya, South Africa, Zaire, Upper Volta, Niger and Senegal in Africa; in Asia, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, India and Pakistan. All the countries in Latin America, except Cuba, Nicaragua, Mexico and of late Grenada, pursue the liberal economic policy with regard to foreign investment. On the contrary, the closed door or self-reliant approach insists on charting specific areas for the operation of foreign investors, areas which the economic planners believe will be of maximum benefit to the economy as a whole. There is usually foreign exchange control whereby the ability of foreign investors to repatriate their profits is controlled. Taxes tend to be high so that the host country can generate capital for further development. There are other examples of economic nationalism such as a stiff control over the number of personnel brought in by the foreign companies to man their operations. In other words, the host country tends to insist that foreign companies must recruit as much of their staff as possible locally so that the

companies would be seen to be helping to solve the unemployment problem for the country as well as raising the living standards of the local population through improved incomes. Countries following this path of development include Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, North Korea, Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

It is significant to note here that Ghana, under Dr Nkrumah, pursued the second path, that is, the path of self-reliant economic growth. This was reversed by the National Liberation Council in 1966. In 1972, the former policy was restored by the National Redemption Council. Under ex-President Limann and the People's National Party [PNP], the open door policy was being reintroduced. The investment code passed by the PNP-controlled Parliament in 1981 was aimed at effectively putting Ghana among those countries that give room for unfettered foreign investment.

A critical look at the situation in the countries which have the open door policy as well as a look at their geographical position leads to the conclusion that the apparent prosperity of these countries is a clever artificial device by Western capitalism to create cases of wealth in a desert of poverty. I say it is deliberate because if it were not so, if their so-called prosperity is just because they opened their doors wide to foreign capital, then why is it that neighboring countries with the same policy do not attract the same level of investment to make them progress? The point being made is that the prosperity of those countries is due to the fact that they are used as conduit pipes to exploit the market labor and other resources of the whole region where most of these countries are situated.

The Ivory Coast, for example, may look prosperous but the prosperity is due to the cheap abundant labor from neighboring countries like Guinea and Upper Volta which make foreign countries reap high profits. Much of this profit is repatriated but, naturally, a little of this remains in the country to give Ivory Coast the appearance of prosperity. The net flow of capital from the Ivory Coast may even be in favor of that country but this is because much of the outflow is at the expense of neighboring countries. In any case, as the saying goes, the grass grows greenest at the banks of the river. So some of the profits being made by the multinationals is bound to stay where it is being made, whether accidentally or by design.

It is admitted that in the case of the countries that are specially chosen by international capitalism and serve as channels for exploiting the wealth of whole regions, the appearance of prosperity is not by accident. But it is consciously fostered to bolster the myth that the free enterprise economy rather than the planned one works better. The imperialists want people to believe that the country only has to open its doors to the West and prosperity will follow. But this is false because, in the same geographical region surrounding the specially chosen target country, one can find many other countries in a similar situation and which have also opened their doors wide for the Western investor. But the investors do not go there for it is not in their interest to create two Ivory Coasts in West Africa or two Kenyas in East Africa; two Zaires in Central Africa or two South Africas in Southern Africa. One is enough to serve their purpose in each zone. They are not in Africa

or Asia or Latin America, for that matter, to make areas prosperous; they are there to make profits, which is the only goal of capitalism anyway. They choose one country and one country only in every zone as the center from which they will exploit the market labor and raw materials of the zone and then repatriate the huge profits.

At the same time, the imperialists succeed in making many people believe that the comparative economic growth of the host country is a result of their presence there. But then if the one country simply has to open its doors wide to foreign capital and automatically become prosperous, then why is it that Western capital does not repeat its wonderful performance in the neighboring countries too. After all, Upper Volta, Niger, Senegal, Mali and even Ghana at one time had the open door policy. Why are they still poor? The only answer is that it is not in the interest of capitalism to repeat the Ivory Coast phenomenon in another country in the region for, if they do, they will be forced to allow some of the profits to stay in the host country and their net outflow of profits from the zone will be reduced.

For the same reason, Tanzania, Uganda and Malawi must be kept poor so that Kenya can be used to exploit East Africa for imperialism. President Nyerere of Tanzania saw through this imperialist trick. He saw that his country was just a market for dumping goods made by multinationals in Kenya. So he took Tanzania out of the East African Economic Commission which linked it with Kenya and Uganda. The commission has since broken up because it is a creature of imperialism fostering an unequal relationship. The ECOWAS would suffer the same fate if the imperialists try to use their pet country in the region to exploit the other member countries.

In Latin America, Brazil is one of the countries chosen to foster the myth of the superiority of free enterprise over a planned economy. But just as most Africans and Asians are now awakening to the falsity of this claim, the peoples of Latin America have also realized that their development can never come while they continue to be tied to the apron strings of the West. That subcontinent has one of the biggest external debts and the highest inflation rate in the world in spite of massive infusions of Western investments and loans--hence, what has come to be known as the Caribbean crisis, by which is meant a recognition that the continent is sinking under more and more debts while it is kept on its present path of free enterprise. But Cuba and Nicaragua have freed themselves from this burden by changing course through revolution despite U.S. economic blockade. The result of their struggle to achieve economic independence, aided by the socialist countries and the result of similar efforts in North Korea for example, in Angola, Mozambique, and Tanzania should help break the false myth of the superiority of Western capitalism as a path to development.

But although the path that Ghana will take has not been spelled out, it is expected that the only logical course that a people's government such as [words indistinct] it can take, is one of self-reliance. Dr Nkrumah was said

to have taken a bet with President Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast as to whether Ghana's self-reliance policy or the Ivory Coast's liassez-faire economy will lead to faster development. Ghana's recent economic troubles have made people say that the path chosen by Ivory Coast is better. But the race is not yet over. Ghana after 31 December now has another chance to prove that the path chosen by Nkrumah in the 1960's was correct after all.

CSO: 4700/1008

BRIEFS

NO MORE CURRENCY PRINTING--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] will not print any more currency. Announcing this at a workers' rally in Jasikan today, the secretary for the Volta region, Dr Yao Fiagbe, noted that out of the 8 billion cedis in the country only 2 billion cedis is [word indistinct] to the banks. The remaining 6 billion cedis is to the public. Dr Fiagbe said the aim of the government now is to increase production in all sectors of the economy and the people should be prepared to sacrifice. He assured cocoa and coffee farmers that every effort is being made to pay them for their produce. The secretary, however, asked them to be patient with the government. [Excerpt] [AB222045 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Mar 82]

'PRODUCING UNITS' FOR BAKERS--With effect from the 15th of next month no individual baker will be allowed to bake bread. The bakers will be grouped into bread producing units. Addressing a cooperative society meeting in the Amansie District of Bekwai, the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretary for cooperatives and rural development, Mr Ankomah, said the grouping will end malpractices in the flour trade and make bread cheaper and readily available to the ordinary Ghanaian. He said members of the units will engage in various aspects of breadbaking and selling and share the overall profit. Mr Ankomah told the members of the movement that the PNDC intends to develop a cooperative movement which will generate enough profit to enable members educate their children. [Excerpt] [AB232100 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Mar 82]

BSL SHIPS' SALES STUDIED--The government has decided to set up a committee to advise it on the sale of Black Star Line vessels. Four organizations are expected to nominate representatives to serve on the committee. They are the Economic Review Committee, the Ghana Merchant Navy Officer's Association, the National Union of Seamen and the People's Defense Committee of the Black Star Line. Two other persons, Mr Wilmot, a marine consultant, and Mr Takyi-Berko, a former member of parliament, have also been invited to serve on the committee. A statement by the Ministry of Transport and Communications asked the nominees to report to the principal secretary of the ministry not later than 1000 on Thursday for briefing. [Text] [AB232057 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Mar 82]

OUSTER OF APARTHEID-LINKED TRANSNATIONALS--The Ghana United Nations Students and Youth Association [GUNSA] has demanded an immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola in the wake of recent South African aggression against nonexistent SWAPO bases in Angola. A statement issued in Accra said these acts of aggression led by international imperialism are meant to undermine the progressive and radical transformation taking place in Angola and thus prevent Angola's all-round support for the struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO. The statement therefore condemned the hypocritical tricks of the five-nation Western contact group in its attempt to distort UN Resolution 435 on the Namibian independence issue. Hence GUNSA appeals to the Provisional National Defense Council to investigate allegations that aluminum from the Volta Aluminum Company has found its way to South Africa's nuclear industry. The PNDC should also terminate without delay all the activities of transnational corporations in the country which have links with apartheid South Africa and Namibia. The statement also called on all progressive OPEC countries to impose oil sanctions on South Africa and her allies. [Text] [AB250755 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Mar 82]

REMITTANCES FROM GHANAIANS ABROAD--The Chief of Defense Staff [CDS] and member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah, has said that expressing mere solidarity without any action is not enough. Addressing the UK and Ireland branch of the National Union of Ghana Students, Brig Nunoo-Mensah, who is leading an official delegation to Britain, said Ghanaians abroad should consider seriously what practical contributions they can make toward the current efforts at building a prosperous Ghana. He said if they send remittances in the form of foreign exchange to their relations at home [words indistinct] the government will have the necessary funds to provide more drugs and other basic needs for the people. The CDS criticized those Ghanaian students who have been sponsored by the taxpayers, but have refused to return home after completing their courses. Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah informed the branch members that Ghanaians at home are making tremendous sacrifices and said those abroad should ask themselves what they can do as their contribution. He explained that the revolution is the result of the conditions created by the maladministration of the deposed People's National Party, and the military had to intervene to prevent what could have been more explosive, that is, the revolution of the masses. The CDS had earlier met the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. No details of the talks have been released. [Text] [AB241025 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Mar 82]

RELEASE OF LAND FOR FARMING--In line with its determination to eliminate hunger from the society, the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] wants every inch of land to be cultivated during the current major farming season. In this respect, all lands, both private and public, must be released for the production of staple foods like maize, rice, cassava and vegetables. The PNDC liaison officer at the castle made this known at various meetings he had with chiefs, farmers and the people during a 3-day tour of the western and central regions. He explained the philosophy of the government's agricultural program to them, and said the directive to release land does not amount to a confiscation of land; rather it is aimed at using all available space to grow more food to feed the nation. The liaison officer said land released will be plowed and harrowed for all persons interested in farming, adding that such persons will be supplied with the necessary inputs. The officer, who is also the

commander of the national agricultural task force, said to achieve maximum success, all regional secretaries must assume command of the regional agricultural task forces and explain the program to the people. He urged the chiefs and people to form agricultural task forces to ensure effective coordination of the program. [Text] [AB210820 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Mar 82]

WARNING AGAINST HARASSMENT OF CIVILIANS--The secretary for the interior, Mr Johnny Hansen, says that Provisional National Defense Council is doing all things possible to stop the harassment of civilians by soldiers. The secretary, who is continuing his familiarization tour of establishments under his ministry, was addressing officers and men of the people's police service at the Tema regional police headquarters yesterday. He reminded military personnel that by molesting civilians, they are making more enemies for the revolution. He therefore advised them to hand over to the appropriate authorities civilians arrested and not subject them to any form of brutality. Mr Hansen said a revolution does not mean chaos and anarchy but a change for the better. The revolution therefore seeks to create a just society devoid of corruption and inefficiency. He advised the police to cultivate good relations with the public, adding that the country needs a police force that is genuinely responsive to the needs of the people. [Text] [AB230750 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Mar 82]

ASYLUM SOUGHT--Alhaki Youssif Patty, Ghanaian high commissioner in Nigeria, appointed to that post by the former Limann government, has sought political asylum in Lagos because of the evolving situation in his country since the coup d'etat led by Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, a communique handed to the press by the ambassador announced on Monday 22 March. "More than 2,700 civilians and military have been killed since Rawlings took power. Moreover, there are more than 800 persons wounded in the course of skirmishes. I cannot continue to serve a country whose regime is made up of individuals who have no respect whatsoever for human rights and who believe that every prosperous person is a criminal," the ambassador noted in his communique. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Mar 82 p 3]

CSO: 4719/750

BRIEFS

FOOD AID TO BE SOUGHT--Bissau, 24 Mar (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau is going to ask the international community for food aid, namely 47,000 tons of cereal, 3,000 tons of cooking oil, 1,000 tons of milk and 2,000 tons of sugar, the country's food security office has indicated. Although agricultural production has been normal this year with a cereal production estimated at 120,000 tons, there was a 40 percent shortage, the office says. Last year, it will be recalled, the international community granted Guinea-Bissau 27,000 tons of rice and 10,000 tons of other cereals and essential products. [Text] [AB241237 Paris AFP in French 1147 GMT 24 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/743

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT ON SPACE SIGNED--At a ministerial council meeting presided over by the head of state, President Houphouet-Boigny, the council authorized the signing of an agreement between the Government of the Ivory Coast and the European Space Agency for the installation and use in the Ivory Coast of the facilities for the control of the satellite launcher "Ariane." [Excerpt] [AB181953 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 18 Mar 82 p 32]

CSO: 4719/733

BRIEFS

MOI RECEIVES ENVOYS--On 23 March President Moi received the credentials of the new high commissioner of Malawi, Mr M.W. Machinjili, the new high commissioner of Australia, Mr Alexander White and the new ambassador of Yugoslavia, Mr Zoran Zagar. [LD250506 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/995

COMPENSATION AGREED ON FOR DIEGO GARCIA FAMILIES

AB242124 Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Port Louis, Mauritius, 24 Mar (AFP)--The governments of Britain and Mauritius have agreed terms for the compensation of 900 families displaced to make way for the Anglo-U.S. (?military) base of Diego Garcia.

The islanders of the Chagos Archipelago, in the Indian Ocean were obliged to go to Mauritius, and their demands for compensation have been a long-running bone of contention between London and Port Louis.

Under the agreement reached here yesterday, the islanders are to benefit from a total 100 million rupees (about nine million U.S. dollars).

Britain is to pay out 80 million rupees to the islanders, while the Mauritian Government is to make land worth 20 million rupees available to them.

The multi-partied Mauritian side to the negotiations here with British Under-secretary of State Sir Leonard Allison said it was "fully satisfied" with the agreement. It had initially asked for 160 million rupees.

Sources here stressed that the agreement does not signify any abandonment by the islanders of their right eventually to return to the archipelago.

The compensation is to be paid out in June and [words indistinct] special committee of the Mauritian parliament following legislative elections due on the island on June 11.

Diego Garcia, a British territory, is leased to the U.S. Government.

CSO: 4700/993

BRIEFS

SAUDI LOAN--Port Louis, 23 Mar (AFP)--The minister of finance of Mauritius and the director general of the Saudi Development Fund on Tuesday signed a loan convention under which the fund will grant Mauritius a loan totaling 50 million rupees (about 32.5 million FR). The money will be used for road projects in the urban centers. [AB231454 Paris AFP in French 1403 GMT 23 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/733

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE BANK AGREEMENT--The Bank of Mozambique [BM] and the Portuguese National Overseas Bank signed a protocol in Maputo yesterday at the end of talks between the two banking institutions. The protocol was signed by BM administrator, Abel David, and a member of the Portuguese bank managing council, Santaio Cabral. During the talks problems aimed at the formation of bases of and a starting point for projects by the two institutions were discussed. According to the BM administrator, the talks were cordial and frank and the two sides expressed the hope of achieving good results in the future. The protocol signing ceremony was attended by the minister-governor of BM, Prakash Ratilal. [Text] [EA170400 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Mar 82]

CSO: 4742/253

BRIEFS

SWAPO TALKS WITH S.AFRICA--Luanda, 19 Mar (AFP)--The Southwest Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), the Namibian nationalist movement, today called for immediate talks with South Africa on outstanding problems concerning independence for the territory. In a statement published here SWAPO said such a conference might help to speed up the application of resolution 435 of the United Nations under which Namibia would be freed of South African domination. The statement again rejected the two-tier system of elections for a Namibian constitutional assembly as proposed by the five-nation Western contact group on Namibia. SWAPO said this was a response to proposals put to it and the Southern African frontline states on March 12, which other reports had said were a suggested new compromise. SWAPO said it would accept either a proportional representation system covering the whole of Namibia or an election by constituencies. The contact group originally proposed a combination of the two, which SWAPO rejected as too confusing. [Text] [AB191653 Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 19 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/996

NEW UNDERWATER PIPELINE GOES INTO SERVICE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Mamadou Oumar Ndiaye: "New Underwater Pipeline at Mbao Refinery"]

[Text] A new "sealine" (underwater pipeline used to carry crude oil unloaded offshore) went into service yesterday morning off the coast of the SAR (African Refining Company) at Mbao.

The sealine, which is 1,400 kilometers long, joins another that has been in operation for some 20 years already and which is 4,200 meters long. Construction of the new pipeline was made necessary by the fact that the old one could not accommodate tankers carrying over 50,000 cubic meters of crude. The sealine will make it possible to unload tankers with a capacity of up to 80,000 cubic meters. Since hauling is less expensive on the big tankers, the pipeline means a savings on the order of 1 billion of our francs this year for the company, as Administrative Director Siby and financial director Mambaye Diallo, who attended the ceremony, explained. It was an impressive sight: the huge (60 centimeters in diameter), long steel serpent, ballasted with concrete, sinking slowly, but inexorably, into the waves from a pontoon anchored offshore.

It was the culmination of a long-range project undertaken in September and requiring an investment of some 2 billion CFA francs.

Operation of the sealine marks the conclusion of the first phase of a program of expansion undertaken by the SAR. The first phase that just came to a close concerns expansion of the pipe system, while the second phase, already underway, will involve expansion of the manufacturing units. It will mainly be a question of the construction of two new tanks with a capacity of 50,000 cubic meters each, joining five already in existence, but containing less than 25,000 cubic meters each. The objective was to increase SAR's production capacity from 90,000 tons of crude, which it currently is, to 1.2 million tons by the end of construction.

11,464
CSO: 4719/643

RECORD COTTON YIELD, GOOD CORN PRODUCTION NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Sidy Gaye]

[Excerpts] Were the goals of the Textile Fiber Development Company (SODEFITEX), which since July 1981 have linked that company to the government, set too low?

Or, on the contrary, has that southern company demonstrated an unprecedented vigor, exceeding in a single agricultural season the greater share of the objectives assigned to it between now and 1984, the date of expiration of the contract-plan?

In the final analysis, the good rainfall during the past season had a positive effect on the results of agricultural production, thereby contributing, among other things, to a revival of cotton, which had been quickly buried because of the operating deficits recorded by SODEFITEX since the 1977-1978 season, deficits amounting to over 1.5 billion in 1979-1980.

Judging by the figures provided by Bator Diop, general manager of SODEFITEX, the company has reportedly achieved totally unexpected results this year in the case of its cotton, corn and rice yields. Cotton yields were the best recorded since the introduction of the crop by the French Textile Company (CFDT) in 1961.

Farmers in the south obtained 1,200 kilograms per hectare planted in cotton this year. This yield of 1.1 tons per hectare is not only higher than that of last year and the estimates of the contract-plan for this year, but it also surpasses the objective initially set for SODEFITEX for the three seasons to come! That objective was 1,100 kilograms, to be achieved by 1984, the year when the contract-plan expires. It was attained and even surpassed the first year it went into effect.

Cotton production, estimated this year at 33,000 tons by DGPA [presumably General Agricultural Planning Directorate] officials, could even go as high as 40,000 tons, in the opinion of Diop, which would represent a good record for his company: having attained the year's objective with the area planted being smaller than planned. A logical consequence of good yields obtained this year, the results are even more noteworthy when one realizes that over 48,000 hectares were planted in

cotton during the 1978 season, when production scarcely reached the current level, produced on only 32,000 hectares.

These good results are not only limited to cotton. The same is true of corn, whose yields have surpassed contract-plan objectives set for 3 years during the very first year. Corn yields this year nearly totaled 2 tons 700 kilograms per hectare, although the goal was only about 1 ton 900 kilograms for 1984. This production would point to corn production of nearly 23,000 tons, or 225 percent of the objectives set for the year. Only a little over 10,000 tons of corn had been predicted for the close of this first season, with the beginning of the contract-plan. According to Diop, production of the ZONEDEFITEX [sic] zone would represent over half of the national total, estimated this year at some 50,000 tons.

Finally, concerning rice, per-hectare yields also surpass 1984 predictions. They were 2 tons 300 kilograms, when the prediction was only 2 tons 1 kilograms by the expiration of the contract-plan -- that is, at the close of the two coming seasons. Nevertheless, rice production this year was fairly stagnant compared with the preceding year, which is explained by the fact that the areas planted were smaller than planned. Less than half of the projections were achieved this year and the level of areas planted in rice (all crops combined) during the past season is even down compared with last year. This trend should undoubtedly be the target of SODEFITEX efforts because the southern zone has potential whose maximum use could be a great contribution in the policy of food self-sufficiency.

11,464
CSO: 4719/643

BRIEFS

NEW PDS RESIGNATIONS--In a letter addressed to the president on 11 January, Kaba Toure, secretary general of the chauffeurs unions in the Sine-Saloum region and a long-time member of the Senegalese Democratic Party, has expressed his decision to resign from the party and join the Socialist Party. Kaba Toure, who is also deputy secretary general of the UTLS [expansion unknown] explained his decision by virtue of the fact that the country's situation has changed since President Abdou Diouf came to power and particularly the fact that "God has protected us from the scourge of famine that nearly ravaged the Senegalese people." Toure therefore asks all citizens to unite behind President Abdou Diouf, who has brought prosperity to Saloum, as witnessed by construction of the Ker Madiabel water tower and the arrival in the region of the many ambulances promised. Toure attaches to his letter the list of the 56 persons who, like him, have resigned from the Senegalese Democratic Party. [Text] Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Feb 82 p 3] 11,464

LOAN AGREEMENT--The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation has given a loan of 5 billion CFA francs to Senegal to enable the country to finance some public investments for 1981-192. [AB232232 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 23 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/732

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO BAGHDAD--Abdullahi Mohamed Mire, chairman of the Somali general federation of trade unions is heading up a delegation that departed from Mogadishu en route to Baghdad to take part in the conference of the Arab Labor Organization (ALO). During its stay in Baghdad the delegation will hold talks with the leadership of the Iraqi trade unions. [Text] [Mogadishu HORSEED in Italian 5 Mar 82 p 2]

AMBASSADOR TO BENIN--The president of Benin, His Excellency Matieu Kerekou, recently received letters of credence from the new Somali ambassador to Benin, Husayn Hasan Farah, who is based in Lagos, Nigeria. [Text] [EA180448 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 2045 GMT 16 Mar 82]

CSO: 4797/12

SEVERE CRITICISM OF NATIONALISM FOR AFRIKANERS ONLY

Johannesburg DIE VEDERLAND in Afrikaans 23 Feb 82 p 12

[Article by Dreis van Heerden: "Has the Nationalist Party Forgotten What Nationalism Is?"]

[Text] Is the trouble with the Nationalist Party not the fact that it has forgotten the essence of nationalism? This is the question posed by an old time nationalist the other day.

Put differently: The Nationalist Party no longer believes in its own policy and propaganda.

Or: Why does the Nationalist Party refuse to believe that the same nationalism which served as its source of strength throughout the years is also valid for the other peoples in South Africa?

These are hard considerations, especially because they have to do with a party whose policy actually professes to grant freedom to other nationalisms in southern Africa. But there is more than just a touch of truth in the accusation.

Since 1976, when the Transkei became independent, we have been complaining about the outside world's failure to grant recognition to it.

The government has been writing long letters about this to the UN quoting one statistic after the other intended to show that the former national states have just as much right to independence as any other African country.

But, what are we ourselves doing? How does South Africa "recognize" the independence of its own neighbor states?

Citizens of Ciskei, Bophutathswana, Venda and Transkei are living along those of Kwazulu, Lebowa and Gazangulu in the black cities of Soweto, Nyanga and Tambisa.

But how does the government itself act with respect to the citizens of states which according to Nationalist Party policy are just as independent as France, the United States and Germany? The answer is: No differently than with respect to the citizens of the non-independent states.

They must still show a pass book if asked to do so. The government still determines where they live, work and play. They must still ride in third class train compartments to and from their place of work.

The Nationalist Party's policy states "different peoples" and "different nationalisms." But in practice the differentiation is simply between white and black.

How can we ever hope that the Zulus of Soweto, who live along an "independent" Tswana, will be so taken up with the "advantages" of independence that they will urge their leaders to ask for independence for them as well?

If South Africa itself does not treat these states and their citizens as being independent it cannot expect the outside world to do so.

However, it is in the handling of the South-West problem that this inability to gauge the power of nationalism is displayed most vividly.

The Afrikaner, with his particular history, should at least know that:

--No more than the Afrikaner wanted to vote for Jan Smuts and his friends of the British Empire in 1948...

--No more than the Zimbabweans wanted to vote for Bishop Abel Muzorewa (with his South African sponsored Datsun pick-up trucks, his headquarters in a five-star hotel and his friendship with Ian Smith) in 1980...

--The Ovambos will no more be voting for the DTA, with its lollypops and T-shirts, in 1982, 1983 or 1984.

No. The force of nationalism inspired the Africaner to vote for his own people, the Nationalist Party, in 1948, because that represented his aspirations.

No. The puppet government of Bishop Muzorewa was emphatically rejected in Zimbabwe. It was Mugabe who was able to team-up the forces of nationalism and to employ them in attaining a runaway victory.

No. In the South-West Ovambos will be voting for Ovambos...and just remember SWAPO is Ovambo and Ovambos are SWAPO...50 percent of the population.

But, how are we reacting to what is happening in the South-West? Politicians here have developed a reflex-response...the SWAPO's are a bunch of communists and that is all!

True, in SWAPO's leadership there are several people who can be regarded as "pawns of the communist party." But, what are we going to say if 60 percent or more of the population will be voting for SWAPO? Are two-thirds of the people of the South-West communists? That simply cannot be so.

Is it not better to recognize SWAPO for what it is, a nationalist organization among the people, and then consider another strategy with respect to it?

In the end the question remains: What have we in South Africa learned from the events in the South-West and from our own history?

Will we never learn that nationalism cannot be suffocated even though a people's leaders are stuffed in jail, even if they themselves are killed, or even if their organizations are banned.

All this was true in the Second Freedom War; this was true in the rebellion of 1914; this was true in 1948; this is true in the South-West, so why will this not also be true in South Africa?

Will it be said one day that black people understood our history better than ourselves?

7964
CSO: 4701/39

REASONS FOR HESITANCE IN SIGNING NUCLEAR TREATY

South Africa Pressured

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 22 Feb 82 p 11

[Article by Dries van Heerden: "Pressure on South Africa To Sign Nuclear Treaty"]

[Text] This week Foreign Minister Pik Botha said that the possibility that South Africa will sign the International Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty is being studied.

Lately the voices of several experts have been rasied urging the government to sign the treaty. The republic is one of just a few countries in the world which have not yet done so.

Among the countries which, like South Africa, have not yet subscribed to the treaty are: France and China, both of them nuclear powers, as well as Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, India, Portugal, Spain, Tanzania and Zambia.

Much thought is being given with regard to the advantages or disadvantages of South Africa's signing of the treaty. Up until last week the government's official point of view was still not in favor of signing this treaty.

Those in favor of the treaty are pointing to the fact that signing it would improve South Africa's image abroad. This would put an end to the growing international suspicion that the republic possesses nuclear weapons.

Opponents are saying that we must be careful, because the treaty stipulations, to the effect that the International Nuclear Energy Agency can conduct inspections, could be harmful to South Africa.

The reasoning is that there is the danger that the republic's unique uranium enrichment process, which now is still secret, will be compromised through such actions.

Moreover, history has shown that the treaty has not really succeeded in its purpose, namely that of preventing the spread of nuclear technology which can be employed in the production of nuclear weapons.

Since the drafting of the treaty it is presumed that at least six countries have started to produce nuclear weapons. Of these, five have not signed the treaty (Algeria, Brazil, Israel and Pakistan) while one of these countries (Australia) did sign it.

In its present form the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty was approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 12 June 1968. South Africa was one of the 95 countries which voted in favor of the treaty.

The preamble of the treaty refers to the "devastation which would be caused throughout the world by a nuclear war and to the consequent necessity of averting such a war and of taking measures for guaranteeing the security of all peoples."

The most important stipulations of the treaty are:

--The existing nuclear powers promise not to provide nuclear weapons, either directly or indirectly to any non-nuclear powers or to pass on to them any technology which would enable these countries to manufacture nuclear weapons.

--Non-nuclear powers using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes promise to open their nuclear installation for inspection by the International Nuclear Energy Agency.

--The treaty is not intended to put any stumbling blocks in the way of peaceful application of nuclear energy. Signatories of the treaty have the right to exchange such technology.

--Nations promise to negotiate among themselves regarding measures for putting an end to the nuclear arms race and to reduce the nuclear arsenal of nations until a complete nuclear disarmament has been achieved.

Although South Africa has not signed the treaty it is yet a full member of the International Nuclear Energy Agency and up to and including 1977 the republic also acted as one of the directors of the agency.

During past years strong pressure has been applied on South Africa to sign the treaty. The pressure became even greater as consideration was given to the fact that the entire continent of Africa was declared as a "nuclear weapons free area" by the United Nations.

As a result of the UN resolution of 1966 no nuclear weapon or ballistic missile may be fired or tested on the continent and the storage or transportation of such weapons is also forbidden.

In 1963 this resolution was subscribed to by the Organization of Africa Unity which also undertook to resolve that no country on the continent shall manufacture a nuclear weapon.

South Africa's Diplomacy Trump

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 22 Feb 82 p 10

[Editorial: "South Africa's Nuclear Trump"]

[Text] It is no secret that the outside world (and very likely the more sympathetic U.S. administration) is continuously applying pressure on South Africa to sign the International Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

Indeed Foreign Minister Pik Botha admitted in Parliament that "from time to time" inquiries are being made by Western governments.

The fact that such pressure is also being exercised at home is attested by the very question about this matter directed at Mr Botha in Parliament.

But also the fact that the minister will not allow himself to be cornered by this question and that it is sufficient for him to say that the matter is "being considered" is understandable. Yet this reply is more positive than last year's stark refusal to the same question.

South Africa's signing or not signing of the 1968 treaty is a matter deserving very sober and very thorough consideration. Most assuredly we should also take into account the fact that the United States will not always have a sympathetic Reagan Administration.

But there are also other reasons why South Africa should be careful.

First of all there is as yet no effective international inspection agency which can monitor the nuclear installations of the signatory countries. The nuclear powers themselves reject such monitoring.

Even if there were an effective agency, South Africa could not be very pleased with the possibility that its secret uranium enrichment process could be ferreted out.

We must also take into account the Russian threat and the fact that neighboring countries such as Zambia, Tanzania and probably Zimbabwe do not want to sign the agreement.

Once we sign the treaty our hands will be tied no matter what happens in the future.

South Africa sticks to its stand that it is developing nuclear power for peaceful objectives. Besides, if we were to join the nuclear [weapons] league, we would be having a weapon which we could hardly employ even for the reason that the world would know that we have it. That too would be binding our hands.

However, by keeping our options, we will continue to have an important diplomatic trump in our hands. It will force those who would like to push us too far to be cautious.

7964
CSO: 4701/39

EYADEMA RECEIVES FRG, LIBYAN, SDAR DELEGATIONS

AB191013 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Three foreign delegations were received yesterday morning at the presidential palace by Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and president of the Togolese Republic.

First was the West German parliamentary delegation which has been in our country since Wednesday. After the audience (Notar Adze), the leader of the delegation, stated that his colleagues and himself were impressed by the high quality of political foresight displayed by the head of state when he briefed them on African issues, as well as on the general political situation of the world. He emphasized the delegation's appreciation for the good use made of the Western German aid to our country. He also said that by this visit, the German delegation has once more strengthened the traditional bonds of friendship existing between our two countries.

(Notar Adze) then recalled that in Germany and before the German people, Togo always has a mystical attraction, and that this fact was reiterated by the recent visit paid to Germany by the Togolese head of state.

Concluding, Mr (Adze) stated that he thought everything would be better in the world if relations between all countries were as good as those between Togo and Germany, and between the RPT founding chairman and the German political leaders.

After leaving the presidency, the West German parliamentary delegation visited the Togograin [State Grains Company] storage center at the international trade fair center.

The second delegation to be received by the RPT founding chairman was a two-man Libyan delegation headed by (Matrode Sheni), secretary of the people's committee.

The last to be received by head of state Eyadema was also two-man delegations this time from the SDAR. It was headed by Information Minister Ould Salek.

CSO: 4719/736

BRIEFS

NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR--President Gnassingbe Eyadema this morning received the credentials of the new DPRK ambassador to Togo, His Excellency (Kim Yan-song). [AB251418 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 25 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/734

SWAPO DELEGATION ATTENDS YOUTH MEETING

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 17 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] The SWAPO delegation, headed by Tuli Hiveluah, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the SWAPO Youth League, the Angolan delegation, headed by Bartolomu Domingos, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA and first secretary of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the delegation of the Pan African Youth Movement (PAYM), led by Romain Akombi, deputy secretary general, arrived in Kinshasa on Monday to take part in the tripartite JMPLA-UJSC [Union of Congolese Socialist Youth]-JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution] summit conference to be held in the Zairian capital from 17 to 20 February.

Met by the press upon his arrival at Ngobila Beach, Tuli Hiveluah, first secretary of the SWAPO Youth League, said that his movement expects from the Kinshasa meeting total support for consolidation of the struggle being waged against the South African racists.

The SWAPO, which is participating in such a meeting for the first time, is very happy with the invitation issued to it, he continued, before going on to express the satisfaction of young Namibians over the recent holding by Zairian young people of a meeting of solidarity with liberation movement youth groups in southern Africa.

As for the head of the Angolan delegation, Domingos said that the meeting will permit better coordination of the views of members of the tripartite conference and will lead to a common program.

He expressed the desire to see the meeting lead to positive results and said he was happy that a decision had been made to expand the meeting to include youth groups.

Romain Okombi, deputy secretary general of the Pan African Youth Movement, emphasized the importance which his movement attaches to the Kinshasa meeting, whose participating movements work effectively to strengthen relations existing between different youth groups in Central Africa.

The meeting, which is not an impromptu affair, is in keeping with the main lines of the PAYM, which can only encourage such moves, Okombi said.

The deputy secretary general of the PAYM will take advantage of his stay in Kinshasa to join with the country's authorities in discussion matters relating to plans for the Second Youth Festival, whose date and place will be set following the meeting of the Executive Committee of the PAYM, to take place in Conakry in April.

The first group of the Congolese delegation, headed by Marcel Touanga, secretary of the UJSC in charge of foreign relations, preceded the head of the delegation, Oba Apounou, first secretary of the Central Committee of the UJSC and minister of youth, who was to arrive on Tuesday.

The delegates were welcomed upon their arrival by Nzanda Bwana, secretary general of the JMPR, who was accompanied by national leaders and a large number of JMPR members.

11,464
CSO: 4719/635

BURUNDI, ZAIRE, RWANDA SIGN CULTURAL AGREEMENT

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 20 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] The ministers of foreign affairs of Burundi and Rwanda and the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation signed a cultural agreement in Giseny (Rwanda) last month, at the time of the fifth regular session of the conference of chiefs of state of the CEPGL (Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes).

According to the terms of the agreement, the three countries have pledged to maintain and develop cultural, scientific and technical cooperation in order to contribute to better knowledge and greater dissemination of their respective cultures and intellectual activities.

They also promise to gradually coordinate at all levels of education the programs of basic disciplines. In order to do so, they will proceed to exchange useful information on these programs and their future modifications.

Periodic consultations between education officials from the three countries are recommended in order to seek out the most favorable conditions to achievement of this objective.

Everything will be done to determine the equivalence of certificates, diplomas or other academic degrees awarded in Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire.

The parties to the agreement have also pledged, within the limits of their means and in order to promote the community interest, to promote exchanges of professors, research workers and other specialists and to encourage the exchange of students through the granting of scholarships or subsidies.

They will, if need be, set up and develop common institutions and organizations for scientific education and research, facilitate access to educational establishments for nationals from the other two countries, ensure their well-being under the same conditions as their own, and promote the cooperation of publishing and audio-visual aid companies in the three countries.

Each nation is to promote the organization, within its own territory, of all cultural events aimed at achieving better knowledge of the culture of its partners.

Each country will also grant facilities, in keeping with its own legislation, for the dissemination within its territory of films, musical events, programs and radio and televion broadcasts, as well as the diffusion of any publication relating to the cultures of the other two nations.

The parties to the agreement also pledge to do everything possible to coordinate their policies regarding the protection of their cultural patrimony.

Finally, it was decided to set up special subcommittees bringing together ministers and state commissioners of education and research, culture and the arts, information, youth and sports. These subcommittees will be in charge of studying technical questions.

11,464
CSO: 4719/634

FALSE SECURITY AGENTS SAID TO PREY ON PEOPLE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 19 Feb 82 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "Phoney BSRS Agents"]

[Text] An unhealthy atmosphere now reigns within the National Gendarmerie in Kinshasa. The extortion practiced on the population by the agents of law and order has taken on the scope of a plague. For a small article purchased at a corner store, one has to undergo questioning by a whole host of officers (plain-clothes men), all claiming to be members of the BSRS (Special Investigation and Surveillance Brigade).

The question that immediately comes to mind is: On whose orders are these agents operating? What is their precise mission? If one goes strictly by the acronym BSRS, the role of these agents should consist of ensuring the safety of the population, rooting out wrongdoers and all other delinquents.

However, when every possible pretext is used for the simple purpose of looting peaceful citizens, the abuses perpetrated by these officers make one think of an organized ring. That seems all the more likely because a few days ago, gendarmes from the "central station," a brigade located at one of the corners of Mama Yemo Hospital, carried out raids on small venders at the Central Market. The last of the three raids ended with the holding of these young people for 5 hours. The reason for the arrest, according to one of the humorless gendarmes, is that these venders do not pay them off as some of their friends downtown are paid off.

At this rate, we may soon have no aid from any service of order. One cannot use the argument that there are good and bad policemen. We must find the solutions needed in order to reform the services of order, as recommended by the presidential pseech of 4 February 1980. We must, when necessary, punish the false, bad officers who undermine the reputation of the National Gendarmerie.

The entire country's honor is at stake when even our good old gendarmes are quicker to blow the whistle on infractions than to handle traffic during traffic jams.

11,464
CSO: 4719/634

COMMISSIONER SAYS COUNTRY ABLE TO HANDLE FOOD SHORTAGES

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 19 Feb 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Citizen Kamitatu Massamba has stated that he is happy to note that the World Bank has decided, using a special procedure, to grant Zaire an advance on funds aimed at providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The state commissioner spoke Tuesday at a luncheon given in honor of Andre Gue, general manager in charge of Central and East Africa for the World Bank, and announced the imminent signing of an assistance agreement between the World Bank and the office he heads.

The commissioner for agriculture and rural development also said that Zaire is determined and able to overcome the many problems facing it and to ensure the consistent development of its agriculture in order to meet food shortages.

In conclusion, the speaker expressed satisfaction with aid received from the World Bank for the purpose. These relations will be strengthened in the months ahead, Kamitatu added.

Speaking at the same meeting, which took place at the Zoo Restaurant, Gue first of all thanked the Executive Council for the warm welcome extended to him. He then recalled the World Bank's desire to see Zairian agriculture play its full role -- a heavy one -- in the rehabilitation of the country's economy.

Like other partners, the World Bank hopes to help Zaire to define and carry out a new agricultural policy, Gue said, emphasizing the Executive Council's need to define a coherent policy for the field.

After the coming meeting in Paris of the advisory group on Zaire, aid will be given to Zaire in terms of an agricultural policy, he concluded.

The luncheon was attended by officials from the State Commission, board chairmen from the Cotton Stabilization Fund (CSSCO) and ONDE [National Livestock Development Office] and the resident representative of the World Bank. It was preceded by a working meeting during which Kamitatu described cooperation between the World Bank and Zaire.

A succinct report was also given on the conclusions of the working group of the Economic and Social Development Studies Company (SEDES). Once passed by the Executive Council, the report will constitute the agricultural plan of the Republic of Zaire for 1982-1984.

This preliminary plan has four parts: a review of projects underway, limitations on relaunching agricultural production, a program of action for the future in order to achieve food self-sufficiency and the financing needed to achieve these objectives.

11,464
CSO: 4719/634

BRIEFS

NEW FOOD-GROWING AREAS--Mont Ngafula, N'Sele and Maluku are to become food-growing areas so that Kinshasa will not always have to depend on other regions. This decision was announced Monday by the regional president of the MPR and governor of the city of Kinshasa, Citizen Sakombi Ekope, who also asked large companies such as Bralima, Unibra, Nogueira, Marsavco and ONATRA [National Transportation Office] to ask for perimeters in these areas. The enterprises are to engage in market garden farming in order to supply Kinshasa with basic commodities such as corn, manioc and peanuts. In asking these firms to cultivate the land, the idea of the head of the urban administration is not only to supply the city of Kinshasa, but also to enable these areas to have their own financing through receipts they can obtain through taxes. The occupation of lots by the firms mentioned will also be a source of jobs for the Kinshasa people who are far from the center of the city. Yesterday, the regional president of the MPR and governor of the city of Kinshasa visited the areas of Ngaba and Limete. Today he will be the guest of the men and women in Kisenso and N'Djili. [By Kongo Luzayamo Nzundu] [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 17 Feb 82 p 7] 11,464

AGRICULTURAL BANK IN KINSHASA--An agricultural loan bank will be set up in March in order to finance agricultural projects in Zaire, according to an announcement made by Kamiatu Massamba, state commissioner for agriculture and rural development, at a seminar on an analysis of the agricultural revival plan for 1982-1984, recently held at party headquarters in N'Sele. The bank's initial capital (20 million zaires) will be covered by the Economic Recovery Fund of the Bank of Zaire and its startup expenditures (5 million zaires) by the Counterpart Fund. The bank will begin its activities in Kinshasa before opening up branches in the interior, first of all in Mbanza-Ngungu, in Lower Zaire. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is now working out the bylaws for the new financial institution and defining terms for the granting of loans. Regarding structures, two alternatives are before the Executive Council: the appointment of a general director with expanded powers or the establishment of a board of directors, in keeping with the outline law of 6 January 1978 concerning general provisions applicable to public enterprises. The Agricultural Loan Bank should, in the opinion of those attending the seminar, manage all funds for the agricultural sector, to wit, the Agricultural Revival Fund (handled jointly by the ministries of Economy and Industry, Finance and Budget) and the Counterpart Fund (from foreign aid, heretofore under the Office of the State Commissioner for Planning). [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 17 Feb 82 p 7] 11,464

CSO: 4719/635

END

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6 April 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2602

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MAKAYA ON FUEL PRICE INCREASE

Libreville L'UNION in French 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Makaya: "From Where I Stand...."]

[Text] The bad news always awaited at the end of every 6 months came last night. Once again, the price of fuel rose 5° to 195 CFA francs. While new readjustments in wages gave rise to hope, this increase in the price of gas complicated everything.

Speaking for myself personally, I have never understood anything about these annaul increases in the price of hydrocarbons. I know that for the past 7 years, or thereabouts, we have been members of OPEC and as such, have always met our commitments. It so happens that this year, OPEC broke its prices because the markets are flooded with the black gold. I therefore thought that just like the increases, the drop would carry over to our pumps at the different local stations. And yet, it is our own oil that we refine ourselves and that is not carried very far. What does the dollar have to do with all this on the domestic market? Why not have domestic prices within our own reach and other prices for export? Like oil, these are crude questions, after all.

11,464
CSO: 4719/647

MAKAYA ON BOTTLED GAS PRICE INCREASE

Libreville L'UNION in French 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Makaya: "From Where I Stand...."]

[Text] No one has announced it, but everyone is going to learn the bad news when going to have the empty bottled gas tank refilled. Actually, since last week and without any warning, the famous bottled gas seen in every kitchen and sometimes found only with great difficulty after long waits at gas stations, has gone up in price, about 10 percent. The increase has been discreet, without a sound, like gas escaping!

This time, it was not deemed fitting to make any official announcement or issue any bulletin. Nor was any subterfuge found, as in the case of the famous "8" painted on all bottles at a given time to explain the change. They simply increased the price and that was the end of it!

This is a quite common practice in trade, to such a point that people talk about the "label walse." But for products as important and basic as gas, bread, automobile gasoline or a few others, they usually at least take the trouble to warn the people...and to find a few bizarre, far-fetched reasons to explain the "inevitable" increase.

That at least helps save face.

The merchants are obviously not done eating away at our purchasing power...for their own profit.

11,464
CSO: 4719/647

BRIEFS

NEW OIL DISCOVERY--The Ministry of Mines and Petroleum announced a new oil discovery yesterday at a well located on the Ndoubi Marin prospecting permit, which is 100-percent owned by the ELF-Gabon [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] company. The announcement by the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum concerns the Muruba Marine 2 exploratory well located 300 kilometers southeast of Port-Gentil, at a water depth of 65 meters. The well, some 3,000 meters deep, crosses two sandstone reservoirs containing oil, in the so-called dentalium formation. During tests, flows of 91 cubic meters a day and 196 cubic meters a day were obtained from the two. The General Hydrocarbons Directorate states that additional work will be necessary in order to evaluate the commercial interest of the discovery. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 16 Feb 82 p 1] 11,464

DETAILS OF FUEL PRICE INCREASES--By an order dated 26 January and effective today, the retail prices of super, regular gas and diesel fuel have been changed. These changes represent an increase of about 5 percent. The price of kerosene remains unchanged. These modifications are in keeping with the concern for adapting the price structures of these products to the specific situation of the raw material, which is crude oil, whose price is rising substantially because of the increased value of the American dollar (currency used in billing). However, despite the increases registered by these new measures, the government remains very sensitive to the problems of consumers. Furthermore, in order to protect the lower-income groups, it was decided to keep kerosene at the same price. Prices for the different areas will be published in a coming edition. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 10 Feb 82 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 4719/647

NUNOO-MENSAH DENIES EXECUTIONS, SPEAKS OF TRUE DEMOCRACY

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Edward Ameyibor]

[Text] No secret executions had taken place in Ghana since the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) came to power, Brigadier J. Nunoo-Mensah, Chief of Defence Staff and member of the PNDC, assured in Lagos last Monday.

Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah told journalists that there was no truth in the allegation.

He noted that a lot of rumours had been flowing between the two countries and said those were deliberate attempts by certain people to sow seeds of discord between Nigeria and Ghana.

According to Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah the PNDC believes in fair trial, the rule of law and human rights.

He said ousted President Hilla Limann was being looked after and was being kept in Akosomba, "a nice resort over-looking the Volta Dam."

He said by his visit the two countries "are now better informed about each other."

Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah said Ghana's needs were enormous and no one country could satisfy her "hence our desire to be friends with everybody who wants to be our friend."

Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah said there was a lot of misconception about Ghana-Libya relations and explained that the PNDC did not think it was right for Ghana to break relations with Libya like the Limann Government did.

He said Ghana was evolving a system of government which would involve people at every level.

"Our situation is unique. Our government is not military. The cabinet is all civilian. It is a government of the people and a true democracy."

Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah told the journalists that he was speaking as a spokesman for the people of Ghana--G.N.A.

CSO: 4700/984

TONGUE-IN-CHEEK INTERVIEW WITH 'MISS GHANA': 'LEAVE ME ALONE'

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Kofi Akumanyi]

[Text] Last year, in the middle of hot debates in Parliament, Beer and Palm Wine bars around the country on whether the Silver Jubilee Celebration should be held in grand style befitting the first country south of the Sahara to attain the status of self-government, I had an exclusive interview with "Miss Ghana" to find out her problems.

In spite of the stout defence advanced by the Limann government that Miss Ghana's 25 birthday cannot be played down even though the economy is in a horrible condition, everybody agreed that it was very necessary to scale down the expenditure if the young lady would remain on her feet and continue to live a decent life after the guests had gone home.

It may be recalled that at the time of the interview, the once stunningly beautiful young lady whose suitors in Africa and from other parts of the world used to compete for her attention appeared sickly and very tired. Her radiant beauty, vital statistics and vibrant dynamism which never failed to sweep Africans off their feet wherever she went had been considerably snuffed out. She was, quite obviously, a lady who had gone through much tribulations and was on the verge of her sixth nervous breakdown.

Early this week, I had another exclusive interview with her and I am happy to report that she appeared remarkable relaxed and not tensed up anymore. [as published] She looked like someone who had come to terms with her life situation and is prepared to accept any new arrangement which would improve things for her.

Reminded that she had been in tantrums last year over the issue of her birthday, she replied that she was upset simply because her father of blessed memory would have moved heaven and earth to celebrate this occasion with much pomp and ceremony. The question of unavailability of money would not have come in because advance planning would have taken care of everything.

I do not know about that but what I am sure of is that Miss Ghana had not yet received any gifts at the time of the interview which is a little

puzzling considering the fact that she still has many who profess to be her friends all over the world and a 25th anniversary is not an occasion which can easily be forgotten, especially since many of them attended her impressive naming and outdooring ceremony on March 6, 1957 and other subsequent meetings in Accra. After all, 25 years of a woman's life should cause some excitement among men.

The lack of activities, notwithstanding she was quite composed.

"You know something? The greatest birthday gift that the people have given me is the Revolution?" she said.

"That may be true except that the revolution itself may not deal with your basic plight directly".

"At least, it is taking care of all the rapists, plunderers and opportunists who had dealt a near-fatal blow to the economy over the past twenty years or so", she said, becoming teary-eyed.

Looking at the extent of damage done to you physically and psychologically, would you agree with those who are advocating a change of name to coincide with this anniversary as the solution to the worsening economic crises?

"I don't believe for one moment that this would help in any way as the saying goes, a rose by any name smells the same", she pointed out.

"Now, what's your greatest wish for the coming years?"

"To be left alone by those foreign companies who have relentlessly been pushing items like skin lightening creams instead of goods to help us develop our resources on to our markets. We know that these tactics are clearly aimed at perpetuating the old order. By the way, what do you mean when you referred to "my basic plight?" she asked rather suddenly.

"Well...You see, a woman of 25 must start thing of a ..."

"A husband?" She interrupted, "Well, I can tell you that I am going to get married very soon."

"You mean you already have a boy friend?"

"Sure, I'm engaged; betrothed to a young man. He is a man, my father the greatest Pan-Africanist that ever walked this earth would have been proud of. In fact, I believed my father showed me the way". She said obviously feeling the way any young woman would at such a time.

"How soon may I ask, can I meet this, eh, lucky young chap?"

"It's one secret I'm not telling anyone until the [word illegible] day".

CSO: 4700/984

REVEREND DAMUAH DENIES ATTACKING RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Mar 82 p 7

[Text]

IN an article in the Daily Graphic with the title "Soldiers to be recalled to Barracks" published on Wednesday March 3, Father Damuah is reported to have said that "the most disgraceful religious institution in the country is the church seminary because the teaching priests are full of selfishness when marking examination papers." The above statement is not true.

The fact is, in response to some remarks made by Rev. Ansah, Secretary of the Christian Council concerning the wrong use of weapons and other matters during a familiarization meeting with clergy men, Father Damuah replied that the Revolution aims at creating a new Ghanaian, who is committed to Ghana's interests, and that it is certainly against the molestation of civilians by soldiers. He said, that a small minority of soldiers had done a great deal of harm to the Revolution by failing to exercise patience, mature sense of judgement and discretion.

The PNDC member said that we should pray for these soldiers, call them to our rectories and have a chat with them, advise them etc. Father Damuah told the clergymen that even though he agrees with some of the criticisms against the administration, he said that human nature being what it is, we should not expect the two years of military training to change a soldier's character and personal idiosyncrasies, and that even in seminaries where we train students for the priesthood there are irregularities and a few bad eggs and odd balls. He said religious newspapers, including the Catholic Standard should be bold enough to criticise church leaders.

CSO: 4700/984

STUDENT CONFERENCE CRITICIZES AGREEMENTS WITH TRANSNATIONALS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

DELEGATES to the First National Conference of the Students and Youth Task Force in Kumasi, have resolved that the task force be made a necessary part of student life.

In a communique issued at the end of the five-day conference, the delegates said sixth formers should be made to join the task force after their examinations.

They should also do their national service with the force before entering university.

The delegates said that to make the extension programme possible, the government should provide the necessary logistical support and inputs such as matchets, hoes, axes, chainsaws, bicycles, communication equipment and stationery.

They also suggested the setting up of workcamps at work sites of the task force and listed education, agriculture, defence, evacuation, construction and health as priority areas of work for the task force.

The delegates further called for the imposition of sanctions on students who do not participate in the task force.

They suggested that the Interim National Co-ordinating Committee of the PDCs, be involved in mapping out areas of the force's operations.

The delegates emphasised the need to restructure the academic system to provide a comprehensive and functional programme suitable to the needs of the Ghanaian society.

This restructuring, they said, should start right from the nursery level.

In this regard, the delegates called for a critical study of the Okonjo and Dzobo proposals on the new educational structure.

They said the learning of Ghanaian languages be encouraged and taught in schools to ensure proper indigenisation.

The delegates further criticised agreements with transnational giants such as VALCO, AGRIPETCO, STARKIST, UAC, etc. and said this foreign domination of the economy was what the present struggle sought to overthrow.

To ensure success, the delegates called on the PNDC which is the leading organ of the revolutionary process to rid itself of opportunists and fight relentlessly to remain an organ of the people's power.

CSO: 4700/1013

STUDENTS ACHIEVE REMOVAL OF HEADMASTER

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Elvis D. Aryeh]

[Text] Students of the Abuakwa State College at Kyebi have demanded an immediate and unconditional removal of the headmaster and bursar of the college for alleged "irresponsibility, corruption, maladministration and wanton dissipation of school funds."

The students also called for investigations into the administration and activities of the headmaster, Mr D. K. Asiedu and the bursar Mr G. S. Bediako.

This is contained in their grievances submitted to the Eastern Regional Secretary, Mr Yaw Akrasi-Sarpong, through the PNDC representative in the Region when the latter visited the school at the weekend in an effort to bring under control a prevailing tense atmosphere.

The students stated, among other things, that undue delays in serving their meals had become a permanent feature in the school apart from the continuous lack of basic social amenities.

The horrible situation, they observed is a "calculated attempt designed to compel students to embark on a strike action or acts of hooliganism so as to provide the authorities a basis to close down the school."

The PNDC representative who made several attempts toward a peaceful settlement failed in his effort because the students would not back down on their demand.

He therefore finally heeded to the demand and requested both the headmaster and the bursar to keep their hands off the administration of the school.

He however, directed that the headmaster should continue to stay at his residence outside the campus and be available to sign any cheque until the situation was streamlined.

Meanwhile, the assistant headmaster, Mr P. W. K. Asem is to act as Headmaster while Mr Oben Ayarkwa, assistant bursar takes over from Mr Bediako.

CSO: 4700/984

TSATSU TSIKATA ADVOCATES PROGRESSIVE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 16 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Jubilant Atuwo]

[Text]

A LECTURER at the University of Ghana has called for a new educational system which would ensure that the educated Ghanaian becomes sensitive to the needs of his compatriots and is prepared to work faultlessly towards the improvement of their social conditions.

The lecturer, Mr Tsatsu Tsikata, who made the call at the week-end during the inauguration of the Hohoe branch of the New Democratic Movement, noted that beneficiaries of the present educaional system concerned themselves only with their needs, and ignored the plight of their fellow citizens.

He said the New Democratic Movement, like any other progressive organization, would support the Revolution to change any educational structure inimical to the interest of the ordinary Ghanaian and would fight relentlessly to reverse all the old orders that impeded the progress of the nation and kept it in economic bondage.

Mr Tsikata explained that the December 31 Revolution essentially sought to drive the awareness home to Ghanaians tha it was not enough to pursue and attain academic laurels in education but the most important and satisfying example was to work with the people.

He regretted that the colonial educational system had, rather unfortunately made its beneficiaries to confine themselves to the campuses, thereby erecting an iron curtain between those who had the benefit of formal schooling and those unfortunate not to have it

The educational system also sought to destroy the indegenous culture of the people by influencing their beneficiaries to consider their own languages as inferior.

Touching on hunger, Mr Tsikata regretted that even though the political leaders of the past were alive to this national threat, they only contended themselves by aportioning huge remuneration to themselves and the technocrats who connived with them and colluded with the imperialists to exploit the nation in collosal sums of money.

CSO: 4700/1014

SSNIT TOP MANAGERMENT DISMISSED BY WORKERS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 16 Mar 82 p 8

[Article by Francis Kokutse]

[Text]

Workers of the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) yesterday asked Mr Alexander Awuku, chief administrator, and Mr C.M. Anang, acting financial controller to proceed on leave immediately pending the outcome of investigations into the affairs of the Trust.

In their place, a nine-member interim workers council has been formed to run SSNIT affairs.

A spokesman for SSNIT told the 'Times' in Accra that the two had earlier been asked to stay on to assist a committee set up to probe the affairs of the Trust.

"Once the committee had completed its work, it was only fair that the two officers join their other colleagues of the top management now on leave" he said.

It would be recalled that last October, SSINT workers demanded the dismissal of the top management for mismanaging the affairs of the Trust.

Following this demand, all the top management staff, except the two officers, were asked to proceed on leave.

The workers have also called on the PNDC to appoint experts to revalue all projects being undertaken by the Trust throughout the country so as to bring to book those who had helped to mismanage funds of the Trust.

Payments for all housing projects have been suspended in order to streamline the procedure.

The spokesman said the workers had now decided to take over the running of the Trust because for a long time only a few people had been left to run the affairs of the Trust as their personal property and all attempts by the workers to get successive governments come to the aid of the Trust had failed.

He assured workers throughout the country that what they were doing now was in the interest of the working masses.

CSO: 4700/1014

BRIEFS

JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL GRANT--The Japanese Government has granted Ghana 30 million Japanese Yen (¢375,000) for the supply of science equipment to the country's three universities. Under an agreement signed between Ghana and Japan in Accra, yesterday, C. Itoh and Company Limited, a Japanese trading firm will supply the National Council for Higher Education with ¢375,000 worth of science equipment. Ms Ama Ata Aidoo, Secretary for Education signed on behalf of Ghana whilst Mr Yoshio Kudo, manager of West African branch of the firm signed for his government. The Education Secretary thanked the Japanese for the grant and expressed the hope that the friendly relations already existing between the two countries would be further strengthened. Last year, a similar grant was made by the Japanese Government to second cycle institutions in the country. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Mar 82 p 5]

CITY, DISTRICT COUNCILS DISSOLVED--All city and district councils in the country have been dissolved, a statement from the Ministry of Local Government, said in Accra yesterday. The statement said the dissolution had been approved by the Provisional National Defence Council and steps were being taken to appoint management committees to manage the councils pending the promulgation of a new local government law. In another development the Provisional National Defence Council announced yesterday that it had with immediate effect formally abolished the Special Services Division of the Office of the former President.--G.N.A. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Mar 82 p 8]

CHIEFS TO REMAIN--Brigadier Joseph Nunoo-Mensah, Chief of Defence Staff has declared here that the PNDC has no intention of destooling any chief or interfering in their affairs. Speaking during a courtesy call on Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, Asantehene at Manhyia yesterday, Brig Nunoo-Mensah stressed that they did not come to disrupt the smooth running of chieftaincy in the country. "We still recognize chiefs and the role they play in the society" he stressed, but regretted that chiefs had not seriously involved themselves in the revolution as expected. He said the revolution was for every Ghanaian and not for the soldiers alone and urged the chiefs to impress upon the youth to take up agriculture seriously as the only way that could pull the nation from the doldrums. Otumfuo Opoku Ware assured the PNDC that the chiefs were prepared to offer any assistance within their capabilities to make the revolution succeed. He pointed out that traditional rulers fully supported the revolution but the only thing was that they had not been shouting it in public. He added that they always showed their support in concrete terms by encouraging their people to engage in communal labour. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 Mar 82 p 1]

PRIVATE BUSINESS BLAMED--The PNDC Secretary for Ashanti Region, Mr Kwame Dwemo Kessie today blamed the private business sector for being one of the major contributory factors to the country's present economic mess. Mr Kessie who was inaugurating the Ghana Timber Millers Organisation in Kumasi referred to revelations from the Citizens Vetting Committee as evidence of the way many of the private businessmen and organisations had wantonly and deliberately cheated the state in the payment of taxes and customs duties. He therefore asked private business organisations to take a new look at the country's problems and be sincere to themselves and the nation. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Mar 82 p 8]

REMOVAL OF 'COLONIAL' ART WORK--All paintings and artworks on official buildings which portray colonial domination must be replaced with Ghanian ones. Objects which can be removed must be sent to the National Museums and Monuments Board by September. Mr E. Asiedu-Yirenkyi, Cultural and Tourism Secretary issued the directive at a re-orientation seminar in Accra yesterday. He said however, that monuments, hall and street names in the memory of some foreigners who contributed to the development of specific areas should not be replaced. Mr Yirenkyi said he did not see why all this time of the country's history pictures of Queen Elizabeth, Duke of Edinburgh and the Buckingham Palace remained in official buildings and wondered if portraits of our distinguished chiefs could not replace the foreign ones. The Secretary advised State Hotels to consider making about 70 percent of their dishes local and said after all, visiting foreigners would like to see something different. In addition he said the hotels should decorate the frontage and surroundings with beautiful local arts. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Mar 82 p 8]

LUBRICANTS SHORTAGE--The government has released an unspecified amount for the urgent importation of lubricants which are now in short supply. Some of these lubricants have already started coming in from the Ivory Coast to normalise the situation. This was disclosed yesterday by Mr William S. Parker, Managing Director of Shell (Ghana) Limited when the Greater Accra Regional Secretary, Mr Atukwei Okai, met representatives of the various oil companies. Mr Parker said the present shortage had come about because since July last year no import licence had been issued to the oil companies. Following the shortage of lubricants a number of vehicles owners have parked their vehicles resulting in transportation difficulties.--GNA [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Mar 82 p 8]

PNDC CONDEMNS KILLINGS--Mr Joachim Amartey Kwei, a member of the PNDC has condemned the killings of a number of civilians by the military at Tarkwa in the Western Region last month. Speaking at a public rally at Tarkwa at the weekend, he observed that such wanton acts only discredited the image of the military and the December 31 revolution, reports the GNA. Mr Kwei did not disclose the number of persons killed but advised that the military should always see themselves as "defenders of the people." According to the PNDC member, soldiers should not be armed when on patrol duties in towns and villages and blamed the public for placing their neighbours in the hands of the military through false information. He commended the Support Services of the Second Battalion of Infantry based in Takoradi for the matured manner in which they had handled the public. Mr Kwei urged the Police to conduct a housecleaning exercise to expose the corrupt elements among them to restore public confidence in the service. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Mar 82 p 1]

'AFRICAN' CULTURE IN MOVIES ADVOCATED--The screening of pornographic films has been banned and any cinema house caught screening such films will be closed down, Mr Asiedu Yirenkyi, Secretary for Culture and Tourism has announced. Directors of the Arts Council are to ensure that this directive is carried out. Speaking at a seminar in Accra yesterday on "The role of proprietors of cinema houses in the revolution, Mr Yirenkyi said the time had come for us to project the African culture. We have allowed things to find their own levels for far too long and this should not be allowed any more" he remarked. Mr Yirenkyi appealed to proprietors to donate part of their profits to support cultural programmes. Mr Nii Kwate Owoo of the Medical Research Unit, Legon, pointed out that the European domination over non-European peoples throughout the centuries implied a total domination of the lifestyles and thinking of the colonial people to the extent that the colonized mind was shaped to serve the purposes and the intentions of the capitalist mode of production. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 18 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1013

UN INTER-AGENCY MISSION TO MEET WITH GOVERNMENT LEADERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Mar 82 pp 1, 6, 8

[Text]

The UN Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and Coordinator for Special Economic Assistant Programs, Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah, arrives in Liberia tonight.

Mr. Farah is coming to Liberia at the head of the special United Nations Inter-Agency Mission to Liberia. Members of his delegation arrived in here over the weekend.

On arrival here, the UN Under-Secretary-General will be met by a high powered delegation composed of Acting Foreign Minister Captain Christopher Minikon, Planning Minister Dr. Byron Tarr, Information Minister Col. Gray D. Allison and Mr. Krishna Gowandan, UNDP Resident Representative here.

On Friday, at 2:00 p.m. a plenary meeting with heads of representatives of government ministries and agencies will take place at the National Investment Commission here.

Early Friday, the Under-Secretary-General will call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, hold meeting with the Minister of Planning before making a courtesy call on Head of State Samuel K. Doe at the Executive Mansion.

Other members of the special U.N. Mission to Liberia include representatives from the United Nations Development Program, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Health Organization and Habitat.

Others are the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Mr. George Anderson, program management officer at the United Nations, was seconded to work with the special U.N. Mission here.

Mr. Anderson, a Liberian, was seconded because of his background of having worked with similar projects for the least developed countries at the U.N.

The visit of the U.N. Mission follows the United Nations General Assembly's

resolution 36/207, adopted in December last year in response to Liberia's request to be included in the list of least developed countries (LDC) in the world.

The appeal to the United Nations was made by Liberia's Permanent Representative to the U.N., Ambassador Abeodu Jones, on behalf of government, while the resolution was co-sponsored by the United States of America.

The resolution of Liberia affirmed the urgent need for international action to assist the Liberian Government, and accordingly appealed to all member states, specialized agencies and other organizations of the U.N. system international development and financial institutions to contribute generously, through bilateral or multilateral channels to help reconstruction rehabilitate and develop Liberia.

According to a United Nations questionaire, a Least Developed Country (LDC) is one which "faces economic difficulties so basic and so severe that the country is unable, if unaided, to benefit fully and automatically from general measures adopted in favour of the developing country as a group."

According to the definition, a least developed country requires extraordinary additional measures from the international community to assist it eliminate handicaps, derive significant advantages from general development measures and break the vicious circle of deprivation and poverty.

The document further said that a combination of a number of economic, political and social factors on the domestic and international levels led the Government of Liberia to request an LDC status for the country.

Among those factors are the substantial decline in commodity prices, world inflation, food shortages, chronic balance-of-payments deficits, high interest rates for loans, increased prices for energy and imported goods, inheritance of large public debts, the deteriorating conditions of the economy and the political, social and economic changes of April 1980.

Based on preliminary decisions, it is stated in the document that it would appear that Liberia's chance of being accepted as a least developed country is good. The document added that the manufacturing share of Liberia's gross domestic product is less than ten per cent, while the literacy rate is less than 20 per cent.

CSO: 4700/1012

PRC MEMBER'S REINSTATEMENT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

Lt./Col. Albert Toe has been reinstated as a member of the People's Redemption Council by the Co-Chairman Major General J.Nicholas Podier with the approval of the Head of State and Chairman of the Council, Samuel K. Doe.

Lt./Col. Toe was suspended last December by the Council for "leaving his post without obtaining excuse from the Council".

Announcing the reinstatement Thursday at his Capitol Building office, Vice Head of State Podier told Col. Toe that the Council's decision to lift the suspension was based on its "desire to create unity and harmony among its members."

He however cautioned Lt. Col. Toe not to repeat the act which led to his suspension and urged him to remain dedicated and committed for the promotion of the revolution.

Lt./Col. Toe thanked the Co-Chairman for the Council's decision and asked him to extend his profound gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Council for their "timely consideration".

He then pledged his continuous support to the Council, adding, "I am back with you to join hands to work in the interest of the Liberian people".

CSO: 4700/1012

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION COMPLETES FIRST STAGE OF TASK

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 9 Mar 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Madison Meahyen]

[Excerpt]

The National Constitution Commission has successfully completed the first stage of its task of holding nationwide public hearings with target groups and individuals, and is moving to the next stage which is to prepare the draft of what Liberia's new constitution would look like.

According to Dr. Amos Sawyer, chairman of the 25-member commission appointed by Head of State C-I-C Doe in his Christmas Message of 1980, the draft, when completed, will be presented to a Constitutional Advisory Assembly yet to be set up by the commission, for review.

It is this assembly that will advise the People's Redemption Council on the draft constitution, he said at a news conference at OAU Village yesterday.

The outcome of the Constitutional Advisory Assembly's exchanges with the PRC, Dr. Sawyer said, will lead to the writing of a final document and the holding of a national referendum on the document.

Dr. Sawyer who is also Political Science professor at the University of Liberia, said the exercise is expected to lead eventually to a return to civilian rule after the nationwide opinion poll or referendum on the document is conducted and the document is approved finally by the People's Redemption Council.

He said the holding of a referendum will not be the end of his commission's work.

He explained that such elections commission, political parties and so forth would need to be firmly established before there can be any thought on a return to civilian rule

UL, CUC

The most difficult work as yet for the commission has been the holding of public hearings throughout the country. The Chairman said the hearings were designed to enable the members of the Commission "to meet and talk with our people throughout the country, to grasp their participation in the writing of the new constitution".

The hearings began in late November when two special hearings were held at the

University of Liberia and Cuttington University College. He explained that these were special cases because the two institutions of higher learning in the country were about to close at that time, and they reflect, in one way or another, the general spectrum of the national population.

Regular public hearings Dr. Sawyer said, were kicked off in December in Grand Bassa County when a number of public meetings were held with the people in LIBANC, Rivercess and Buchanan.

From there, similar hearings were carried out in serious population concentration areas as Nimba and Lofa.

In Nimba, views were taken in Sanniquellie, Tappita, Yekepa and Camp No.4 or Unification Camp, while in Lofa, meetings were conducted in Voinjama, Kolahun, Zorzor, Gbama and Bopolu.

In Montserrado, another populous county, hearings were held in Brewerville and Johnsonville among others, besides Monrovia which was treated as a special case because of the many pressure groups present here.

In Monrovia, five hearings were held at the Monrovia City Hall where 17 target groups were considered. Moreover, Dr. Sawyer said views taken in Monrovia were not limited to the hearings at the City Hall, as there were views taken from New Krutown and Lorma Community, two groups regarded as important to the writing of a new constitution.

Democracy

During the hearings, the Chairman said a total of 47 position papers or written documents were presented by professional groups, students and other pressure groups. In addition, he said, hundreds of letters and comments were received from other sectors of the public on issues that may constitute constitutional matters.

The Chairman said inputs gathered from the public, although controversial at times, were relevant. He added that the hearings further helped to minimize fears of producing a document which would exclusively reflect the views of a given elite or group, noting that the hearings were particlarly necessary for stimulating participatory democracy as "an integral part of the nation's future political process".

Dr. Sawyer said, however, that the receiving of views does not necessarily mean that the views will be included in the new constitution. He said the Commission will have to first define "a constitutional issue", an issue which is fundamental to the majority of the population and could therefore be included in the organic laws of the Republic.

Otherwise, he said, other matters not considered by the Commission for inclusion in the constitution could be cosidered by the law-making body in the future republic.

Dr. Sawyer expressed appreciation to all members of the public and to the press for the cooperation accorded members of the Commission during the first stage of their work. He asked further that such cooperation continue as the Commission's members continue their undertaking to prepare Liberia for a return to constitutional rule.

CSO: 4700/1012

PODIER WARNS JOURNALISTS TO STOP WRITING ERRONEOUS STORIES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 19 Mar 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

The Vice Head of State, Major General J. Nicholas Podier, has warned local journalists to stop writing erroneous and sensational news stories that could embarrass government.

He gave the warning Thursday when he strongly reacted to an article published by the independent Daily Observer newspaper captioned, "Lebanese Donate $50,000 for Redemption Day and Welfare Project."

General Podier, who is also General Chairman of the National Redemption Day Commission, described the article as "sensational, misleading and one suggesting foul play," according to a release from the Capitol Building issued Thursday.

He said the Observer misled the public when in fact the local radio stations have earlier reported the correct amount of $40,000 presented to him by the World Lebanese Cultural Union of Liberia as their contribution towards the ensuing Redemption Day anniversary. The NWE LIBERIAN newspaper also published the correct story of the presentation made by the President of the Lebanese Community.

According to the release, Vice Head of State Podier fined the Writer of the article, Mr. T. Max Teah, $100 and ordered him to pay the money into government coffers immediately.

The release quoted General Podier as saying that the fine would serve as a warning to local journalists to put stop ,to writing erroneous and sensational news stories that could embarrass government.

CSO: 4700/1012

FORMER MINISTER PROTESTS PAPER'S STORY ON HIS ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Mar 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

Some employees of the "Daily Observer" were utterly surprised yesterday morning when the former Minister of Labor and Manpower Development, Moses Duopu, charged into the paper's Broad Street office and started causing noise over a March 17 story headlined, "DUOPU, 2 OTHERS CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLING $11,875".

When the story in question appeared in the "Observer", the Managing Director, Mr. Kenneth Best, was summoned by a Justice Ministry official who told him in the presence of Duopu and two "accomplices" that the headline did not tally with the story, part of which reads as follows:

"The former Minister of Labor, now advisor to the PRC, Major Moses Duopu, appeared at the Justice Ministry along with two of his accomplices to defend themselves against charges of complicity in an alleged $11,875 Agrimeco embezzlement case. The charges were levied by Mr Michael James, a former Agrimeco employee."

Duopu himself contended that he had not been charged with any crime by the Ministry of Justice and told Mr Best to see to it that a correction in the form of an "apology" was made in the following day's issue of the paper.

Since it was not mentioned nowhere in the story that it was the Justice Ministry which charged Duopu and his accomplices, the "Observer" in its March 18 issue refused to publish an "apology" but said instead at the end of the story, "$11,875 CASE--COL. ALBERT TOE TO TESTIFY TODAY":

"Meanwhile, Advisor Duopu and the two officials from Labour have rejected the statement in yesterday's Daily Observer report that they were charged with embezzlement and were defending themselves against complicity in the alleged Agrimeco case."

Apparently Duopu did not read the story before coming to the "Observer" to unleash his spleen on the Managing Director who left the country Wednesday night for Europe.

Yelling at the top of his lungs, he threatend to "beat the hell out of Kenneth Best before suing him."

The former minister was accompanied on his mission by a brief-case-toting man in military uniform.

Mr Rufus M. Darpoh, the editor-in-chief of the paper, was out of the office when Major Duopu came there.

Recently Mr Duopu displayed similar antics in the editorial offices of the NEW LIBERIAN.

CSO: 4700/1012

FORMER UL REGISTRAR SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR THREE YEARS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 9 Mar 82 p 8

[Text]

The People's Redemption Council has decided to impose a three-year jail sentence on Mr. James Cooper, former Registrar of the University of Liberia, in connection with his confession of guilt in the slandering of the Government of Liberia and members of the People's Redemption Council.

Announcing this decision Monday, Head of State Doe said, Mr. Cooper will be sent to Camp Belle-Yalla to serve his term.

The Commander-In-Chief said this action is necessary to weed out divisive elements in our society.

He said the Council considers it a crime any Liberian to preach sectionalism at the time when we are striving to unite all our people for the development and progress of our country.

The PRC Chairman said the action of Mr. Cooper is typical of those Liberians of the old order who have developed systematic jeolousies against the PRC Government for its positive record of peace and stability in our country.

He said the Council is convinced that the expressions made by Mr. Cooper represented his actual feeling, which is typical of many others in our society who are not happy with the progress we have achieved in restoring the country to normalcy.

The Liberian leader said Mr. Cooper was neither drunk nor mentally ill, "This is just the way he thinks," C-I-C Doe said.

The Head of State further indicated that the decision of the Council to impose this punishment, is to alert all Liberians who are bent on spreading rumours. Once they are caught they will be dealth with accordingly.

The Liberian leader noted that since April 12 last year, he has been personally endeavouring to unite all of the people of the count-

ry and has taken a number of measures to restore peace, harmony and goodwill among our people.

He noted, however, that many Liberians,indigeneous, and those referred to as Americo-Liberians, had adopted the practice of trying to discredit our efforts and create confusion in the country.

Chairman Doe emphasized that the Council cannot tolerate this,and hopes that the example of Mr.Cooper will serve as a lesson to others who believe as he does.

CSO: 4700/1012

NBL BEGINS PAYING BOL DEPOSITORS, SCHEDULE SET FORTH

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Mar 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by J.N. Elliott]

[Text]

The National Bank of Liberia (NBL), Liquidator of the defunct Bank of Liberia (BOL) Thursday began paying some $4.5 million to customers that had saving accounts with the BOL. The paying process is being carried out at BOL building on Warren Street, Monrovia.

The money, paid in the form of cheques, represents the net balance of saving account of depositor's accounts.

The cheques received by some of the depositors are payable to local commercial banks in Monrovia. The cheques, according to a NBL release, are cashable on March 13 and 20.

The release said that saving account depositors who are to benefit from the approximately $4.5 million "paying process" will receive their cheques, drawn on the NBL (Liquidator, BOL), only upon proper identification and presentation of their individual pass books and signed receipts.

About $103,285 of the total amount will go towards off-setting loans owed the BOL by several depositors.

The release added that depositors with accounts under $5,000, are to be paid in cash by a local designated commercial bank, while those having accounts from $5,000 and above, will be required to open accounts at designated banks.

The paying process which started Thursday, is expected to run through March 20. March 13 and 14 (cheques cashing) are however excluded from the paying dates.

CHECKING ACCOUNTS

NBL, the release said, will pay a total of $4,183,938.32 to those with with checking accounts holders at a later date, the date was however not disclosed. $774,542.04 of this amount is to be used to offset loans and overdrafts owed by several of these holders.

SHAREHOLDERS

Shareholders and Time depositors, another category of BOL depositors, maybe a recipient of another $5.6 million. Of the amount, $4 million belongs to shareholders. They are scheduled to be paid last in accordance with PRC Decree No. 44, which states that shareholders should be among the last depositors to be considered for payment.

The assets of Bank of Liberia, it may be recalled, was liquidated in March 1981. At that time, BOL reportedly owed the NBL over drafts totalling more than $19 million.

Meanwhile, as depositors in Monrovia are currently receiving their cheques, those in Buchanan, Grand Bassa County, have been informed to report to the newly opened branch of the International Trust Company there to receive their cheques, while depositors in Bong Mines are to report for their cheques to the newly opened branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank in Bong Mines beginning April 1, to April 15, except Sundays.

CSO: 4700/1012

LLHC HOLDING ANNUAL MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHAREHOLDERS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Rufus M. Darpoh]

[Excerpt]

A seven-man top-level delegation headed by Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones leaves Liberia tonight for Libya to attend the annual joint meeting of the board of directors and shareholders of the Liberian/Libyan Holding Company (LLHC).

The LLHC is a commercial venture with 50/50 participation by the Liberian and Libyan Governments. The complex to house the offices of the venture is nearing completion on Tubman Boulevard, opposite the Monrovia City Hall.

The Liberian/Libyan Holding Company is engaged in various development projects in Liberia inspite of some differences between the Liberian and Libyan Governments in connection with the closing down of the Libyan People's Bureau in Liberia last year.

Finance Minister Jones said in an interview last night that among important issues the Liberian delegation will be discussing in Libya will include the completion of commercial and residential complex on Tubman Boulevard in Monrovia, export of coffee to Libya, participation by LLHC in the proposed Indo-Liberian Glass Project, and the exploration of other areas of participation that would be mutually beneficial to the two countries.

CSO: 4700/1012

KADUNA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION TO PROMOTE TRADE

Schedule of Delegation

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 11 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] An 11-man delegation from the Kaduna Chamber of Commerce in Kaduna, Nigeria, is presently visiting Liberia as guests of the Liberia Chamber of Commerce. This is their first visit here.

Led by Alhaji M.B.G. Dogon-Yoro, president of Kaduna Chamber is in the country to promote trade between members of the Kaduna and Liberia chambers through direct and personal contacts with business community in Liberia.

Liberia is the first leg of the delegation's three-country tour. From here the delegation will go on to Sierra Leone and Senegal to explore similar trade links before returning to Nigeria.

The Liberia Chamber of Commerce is today hosting a luncheon for the visitors to create a forum to meet businessmen with similar interests.

Their interests include tourism promotion, joint ventures in small-scale industries, banking, farming, and Nigerian export promotion of textiles, electrical equipment, hospital equipment and materials as well as general provisions.

In addition to meeting private businessmen, the delegates will meet with officials from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation and the National Investment Commission.

They will also visit Liberia's Industrial Zone and the National Cultural Center in Kendeja.

The delegation will leave here tomorrow for Freetown.

Delegation Chief's Remarks

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Mar 82 pp 1, 2, 6

[Excerpt]

The leader of a Nigerian trade delegation ending a three-day visit here Thursday, has spoken of the need for the development of the tourist industry in Liberia in order to help generate funds for the nation's economy.

Alhaji M.B.G. Degon-Yaro, President of the Kaduna Chamber of Commerce and Industry, speaking at a luncheon tendered for his delegation by the Liberia Chamber of Commerce yesterday at the Ducor Hotel, said the tourist industry here is grossly under utilized.

Mr. Degon-Yaro said from his impression during his short stay in Liberia, the country possesses one of the greatest tourist potentials he had seen in West Africa.

He said government could generate much needed funds for development and other purposes provided timely consideration is given the development of tourism here.

INCOME

Mr. Degon-Yaro said the tourist industry in West Africa is an enterprising venture that when fully utilized, can help to generate additional income for the given country.

The Nigerian business executive called on Liberian businessmen to begin considering venturing into the tourist industry.

He thanked the members of the Liberia Chamber of Commerce for the luncheon and spoke of the need for closer trade links between Liberia and Nigeria.

INVESTMENT

The delegation had come to Liberia to identify areas in which possible investments could be made by Kaduna businessmen, under the umbrella of the Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS).

Mr. Degon-Yaro said as members of ECOWAS, it is the responsibility of both Liberia and Nigeria to ensure that the treaty of the economic community is implemented for the benefit of the peoples of the region.

He admitted that before his visit here, he had had wrong impressions about Liberia.

U.S. ORIENTED

Mr. Degon-Yaro said he has always been of the opinion, because of the scarce information that the country was too U.S. oriented and that everything in Liberia was modeled on that of the United States.

"I thought everybody in Liberia spoke nothing but English. I was surprised to discover that there are local indigenous languages in Liberia, he said.

Mr. Degon-Yaro said his visit here has afforded him and his delegation the privilege of understanding the realities and aspirations of the Liberian people.

CSO: 4700/1012

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES INTERPRETATION, TRANSLATION BUREAU

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 3 Mar 82 p 9

[Excerpt]

Recently the government of Liberia established a Bureau of Interpretation and Translation. The bureau places emphasis on the three international languages of both United Nations and the O.A.U., namely Arabic, English and French.

The bureau is being headed by one of Liberia's most efficient female bi-linguist, Gbessie E. Cole, who holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in French (with emphasis in translation) from the National University of Ivory Coast.

Gbessie tells Women's World from her Broad Street office, about this new bureau, it functions and contributions to the Liberian society.

The purpose of establishing such a bureau, Gbessie stated, is to centralise and provide a pool of translators and interpreters of international standard. The bureau also serves as a controlling organ for any contract or assignment dealing with translation and/or interpretation within the Republic of Liberia.

"Basically," she explained, "the whole idea of establishing the bureau came into being, when we (the qualified and trained Liberian poly-linguals) saw the need of this profession within the Liberian society. We first of all considered the fact that the need of communicating with our neighbouring Franco-phones countries was very essential."

She cited as example the hosting of the OAU Summit here, when Liberia had to import foreign translators and interpreters. This cost the government a whole lot of money, the Chairlady noted. "However, with Liberia having her own professional interpretation and translators, there will be a great cut in the government funds in importing foreigners", she said.

Another reason the bi-linguist emphasized, is that the Liberian market has business people who want to transact businesses with the government. "Now if there is a business man who is French and speaks a little bit of English, and also has documents in his language for the National Investment Commission (NIC), how will he be able to communicate for any such business?" she asked.

Other countries have designated "translation agencies" that help in the translating of important documents and other things.

"Liberia too needs an Agency of such nature. The bureau is new and is trying first of all to educate the people of its importance. This is the time for Liberians to utilize such a bureau in order to solve the enhancement problem of communications within the country," Gbessie asserted.

Miss Cole explained that quite recently the Mano River Union held its 12th Adversary Board meeting which "our bureau played an instrumental part in the interpretation of French, being that Guinea who is now a member is also a Franco-phone country.

CSO: 4700/1012

JOURNALIST CALLS FOR INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES IN SCHOOLS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 8 Mar 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text]

A local journalist has called for the introduction of indigenous languages in Liberian schools.

The Editor-in-Chief of the Gbarnga Pilot Rural Newspaper, Henrie Thompson said at the weekend that the introduction of vernacular would create the readership base that would allow the Rural Press to achieve its objectives of reaching its target audience in the rural areas through their own local language for easy understanding.

Receiving the keys of his offices from Information Minister Colonel Allison at an inaugural ceremony in Gbarnga, Mr Thompson said if his proposal was considered, he believes that within three years a vernacular readership base would be developed to enable future rural newspapers to be printed in vernacular.

"Liberia is the only country in Africa that does not teach vernacular in her schools and publishes a rural newspaper in English," Thompson observed.

He maintained that it was essential to teach local languages in schools because "it is an important part of our culture and heritage". Thompson said "it is sad to note that most of our children nowadays cannot even speak the dialect of their parents", which he noted may seem irrelevant on the surface, but serious, technically.

Thompson emphasized that "if our culture has lost out to foreign cultures, in other areas of our national life, loosing out on our national languages too would amount to loosing our identity as a nation and people."

About the paper itself, Thompson disclosed that it shall be known as "Bong Crier" and for now, it would be an eight-page, four-columned newspaper that would be published twice a month. But the editor said that with the arrival of additional materials and supplies, they hope to increase the pages to 12 and publish once a week.

Among other things, Thompson pointed that Bong Crier would strive to fill the information gap between the urban and rural areas by printing the kind of information that would be a special interest to a rural community and which may not find its way to the national papers, radio and television.

He asserted that the paper would struggle to help in the promotion of literacy by being a teacher to the illiterate and help the newly literate remain literate.

The newspaper, Thompson further explained, "would serve as a means through which the people of the country could make their wishes and aspirations known to government while government in turn will know what the people are thinking".

CSO: 4700/1012

TAAG MISSION TO MAKE FACT-FINDING TOUR OF LIBERIA, MANO RIVER UNION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 Mar 82 p 6

[Text]

A British Tropical Africa Advisory Group Mission will visit Liberia from 10-14 March, as part of a fact-finding tour of the Mano River Union States of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea.

The leader is Mr. P.E. McGowan, Director of Mackay and Schnellmann, who specialises in economic geology and mining matters. The mission also includes Mr. H. Frame, a marketing executive of Plessey Radar, Mr. F. Davison, Managing Director of Tate and Lyle Technical Services and Mr. B, Steiner and Miss Sarah-Anne Jackson of the Department of Trade.

The Tropical Africa Advisory Group (known as TAAG) is one of 16 such Area Advisory Groups established by the British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB), covering between them the whole world. The area for which TAAG is responsible is the whole of rica south of the Sahara, cluding the Republic of South Africa, and comprises 49 separate independent countries.

The advisory function works in 2 ways: first, to the BOTB and Government Departments on policies and measures to maintain and improve Great Britain's export performance, and second to British commerce and industry, bringing overseas trade and investment opportunities to their notice and encouraging them to take full advantage of these opportunities.

The membership, as with the other Advisory Groups, consists largely of private sector representatives involved in the area and including the Confederation of British Industry, together with representatives of the Department of Trade, the Export Credits Guarantee Department, and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office; the Secretariat is provided by the Department of Trade.

The Group's activities

include all manner of trade promotion events, such as organising seminars and receiving and entertaining inward missions and important visitors.

Although TAAG members visit many countries in the area individually in the course of their ordinary business, because of the large number of countries involved, it arranges from time to time outward missions charged with identifying opportunities for British business in the countries concerned, and this visit to the Mano River Union States is just such a mission.

CSO: 4700/1012

MINISTER APPEALS TO JAPAN FOR COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT, EQUIPMENT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text]

Internal Affairs Minister Col. Edward Sackor, meeting the Japanese Ambassador accredited here Wednesday at his office has appealed to the government of Japan for communication, transport and farming equipment for the political sub-divisions of the country.

Minister Sackor told Ambassador Kunihiko Murono that there is urgent need for 10 single side band (SSB) communication sets to be distributed within the counties.

He also expressed the need for 54 hand radio sets with very high frequency, to be distributed at the rate of six each with the nine counties.

Minister Sackor further appealed for six single SSB sets and 18-and sets with very high frequency for the territories.

Additionally, according to the Minister, six single side band (SSB) sets and 12 hand sets with very high frequency are also needed for the districts.

On farming equipment, Internal Affairs Minister appealed to the Japanese Government for some agricultural tools including cutlasses, hoes, shovels garden rakes, plastic buckets, power saws, rice mill, (complete milling system), dryer, polisher, and srone separator.

Minister Sackor expressed the need for transport equipment, naming 18 dump trucks, 27 steel body trucks, 27 pick-ups and 54 motor cycles as urgent equipment for the counties and territories.

BASIC SUPPORT

Col. Sackor informed Ambassador Murono that it is

necessary for the various political sub-divisions to be provided with basic support for the smooth and efficient performance of Internal Affairs officials in those parts of the country.

He said over the years, the Internal Affairs Ministry has suffered many setbacks in implementing development projects due to certain physical constraints such as logistics support and qualified personnel.

Minister Sackor suggested that it would be "nice" if the Japanese Government could give these equipment to Liberia in the form of a grant.

He told the Ambassador that the PRC Government has been deeply concerned about the welfare and well-being of the people, principally with the view of improving their living conditions.

CSO: 4700/1012

FAHNBULLEH TO EGYPT, ALGERIA

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 9 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

Foreign Minister Major H. Boima Fahnbulleh left here Sunday, for an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt upon the invitation of Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali, The Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Minister was accompanied by Mr. Solomon Maneh Sawyerr, Coordinator for African Affairs in the Bureau of Afro/Asian Affairs at the Ministry and Mr. Charles Wilson, Secretary to the Minister.

While in Egypt, Minister Fahnbulleh will pursue talks with top officials of the Egyptian Government on matters concerning the bilateral and multilateral relations of the two nations.

Following the visit to Egypt, Minister Fahnbulleh and his party will proceed to Algeria for important talks with Algerian Officials on bilateral matters.

The last leg of the Minister's trip will take him to several West African States where he is expected to deliver special message to their leaders from Head of State Samuel Kanyon Doe.

CSO: 4700/1012

ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION CONSTRUCTING SCHOOL BUILDING

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 11 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

A $12,500 school ediface containing six classrooms which is being constructed by the Organization of Islamic Solidarity is expected to be completed shortly in Gbarnga, Bong County.

Mr. Samuka Kanneh, secretary of the organization, said in an interview in Gbarnga City recently that eventhough the building was about 80 per cent finished, its doors were now opened for the 1982 academic year.

He said the construction of the building commenced in May last year and would be fully completed in July this year.

Mr. Kanneh said that the Islamic Organization, founded in 1971 by two Muslim leaders, Amadu Kanneh and Abbas Kanneh, has built schools in Zownta, Palala, and there are plans to build another one in Weanzu, all in Bong County.

He said the organization has also given a number of scholarships to students to study in foreign countries, and added that it provides books to students in all of the schools built by the organization.

Mr. Kanneh further stated that the Organization of Islamic Solidarity was organized to assist Muslims in the construction of schools and Mosques.

The principal of the school, Alphonso Sheriff, said there were nine instructors in the school, who were teaching all courses in the elementary division and translate said subjects into Arabic.

He revealed that there were 170 students already enrolled at the school for the morning and evening sections, **reports Westmore Dahn.**

CSO: 4700/1012

LEBANESE INDUSTRIALISTS SET UP MONROVIA WATER PURIFICATION PLANT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Mar 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] While waves of salty sea water were wrecking a storm in Monrovia's water supply system during the past few weeks, a group of Lebanese industrialists here were frantically putting together a package that has been aptly referred to as "[word indistinct] innovation."

The result of their efforts is a giant $85,000.00 water purification plant capable of turning out up to 100,000 gallons of "absolutely pure colorless, tasteless, odorless drinking water."

The plant which is located on U.N. Drive near the Ambassador Hotel in Mamba Point is also designed to produce for the first time in Liberia special distilled water for use in automobile batteries.

The plant's publicity-shy General Manager Ali Hassoun said in an interview here last Thursday it is his company's conviction that the operation of the plant will help to save a substantial amount of foreign reserves which are presently used on importing purified and distilled water from other countries.

He noted that the contamination of the Monrovia water supply by sea water need no longer poses a problem, since consumers can now obtain abundant supplies of purified water from the plant at very low cost.

Mr Hassoun further said that the availability of inexpensive distilled water from the plant will also enable motorists to greatly increase the life-span of their automobile batteries most of which being adversely affected by the use of improvised salty tap water.

He disclosed that his company also plans to set up a drip making plant that will be able to produce a sufficient quantity of drips for use in the various hospitals.

Since its quiet launching into operation early this month the plant appears to be gathering substantial public commendation and patronage in spite of poor publicity.

"We didn't have to do any extensive publicity," says Sales Manager, Mr Hassoun, noting that at a time when a lot of people are hesitating to drink the regular water supply because of the unusually high salt content, news of pure water production would obviously spread "like wild forest fire."

The introduction of the new plant which is capable of completely removing salt and other impurities from the water system is therefore seen as being complementary to LWSC's plants which are now being overworked in an attempt to deal with the present plague of sea water incursion.

CSO: 4700/1012

LIBEXIM REPRESENTATIVE TO DISCUSS CEMENT PLANT WITH GOVERNMENT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 19 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

A representative of LIBEXIM, a subsidary of Heracles International based in Athens, Greece, is in Monrovia to follow-up discussions which executives of that company held recently with government on plans to establish a cement distribution terminal in the country.

He is Mr. Nami A. Mansour, Director of Legal and promotion affairs.

A Commerce Ministry release Thursday said Mr. Mansour, accompanied by Liberia's Ambassador to Great Britain, H.E. Harry F. Moniba, called on Commerce Minister E. Sumo Jones Thursday to acquaint him with developments relating to the proposed plan.

While in the country, he is also expected to conduct an indepth study of the market situation with the view to facilitate the preparation of a comprehensive feasibility study for submission to government.

Mr. Mansour said that as soon as an agreement is reached, his firm would commence operation within a period of 3 months, producing 30 tons of cement daily and utilizing a workforce of not less than 170 Liberians including foreign technicians.

He stressed that the cost of cement to the consumer would be much cheaper than the existing selling price on the market.

Commerce Minister responding stressed the importance government attaches to this proposed plan, assuring that his Ministry will offer fullest cooperation in the realization of this program.

He reiterated government's policy of non-Nationalization of industries, adding that every degree of protection and possible incentives would be provided investors desirous of engaging in business undertakings in the country.

Minister Jones further assured Mr. Mansour of government's determination and total commitment to remove all

bottlenecks that would stand in the way of investment intended to come into the country.

It can be recalled that in a letter addressed to the Minister by the Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Samuel K. Doe, calling for the opening of the market for the importation of cement and other consumer items which heretofore were produced locally under a restricted scheme, Liberian Embassies abroad were contacted to encourage foreign firms develop interest in providing cement for the Liberian market.

Liberia's Ambassador to Great Britain, Dr. Moniba, immediately express concern for development programs in the country, contacted Heracles International, a firm based in London which has had several years of exeperience in the production of cement, among other commodities.

The visit of three Greek business executives in early March is a result of Ambassador Moniba's contact.

CSO: 4700/1012

PRESIDENT VISITS CYCLONE-HIT AREA

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Feb 82 pp 1-3

[Text] President Didier Ratsiraka was in Ambatondrazaka (Lake Alaotra) yesterday. Ambatondrazaka is Madagascar's "rice basket" and one of the regions most hard hit by the recent cyclones and floods.

In fatigue dress, a uniform now familiar to the rural producers who like to meet with the president "in the field," the chief of state and his wife, accompanied by two members of the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] (Mora Etienne and Ramanantsalama), the minister of interior (Ampy Portos, chairman of the National Relief Committee) and a number of high officials from the Office of the President and various ministries, expressed their sympathy and assurances of help to disaster victims.

Closing early, as is its wont, the "TARATRA" NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY was not able last evening to give us a report on the president's visit, a report we hope to obtain for our next edition. Radio and television detailed numerous gifts to victims in the region last night, gifts including two inflatable boats (from France), 200 tons of cement, several tons of rice, basic commodities, and so on.

Interview on FR-3 Reunion

The major event yesterday was President Ratsiraka's interview with two French journalists on FR-3 Reunion now accompanying the European Parliament delegation (including Paul Verges, leader of the Reunionese Communist Party), which delegation also visited the Alaotra region yesterday. It was an "on-the-spot" chat between the chief of state and our European visitors.

The text of the interview is expected to be made available today through the NATIONAL AGENCY "leather cushion," but we already have some excerpts from the president's statements:

"Madagascar is not totally alone in its difficulties because various countries and international organizations are helping us. Nevertheless, we are somewhat bitter about the way the international organizations often react with respect to disasters that hit the Third World countries, whether they be natural disasters or man-made.

"Man-made disasters: A coup d'etat occurs in Gambia in the absence of President Jawara, who is in London for Prince Charles' wedding. A mission is immediately sent to Banjul by the international organizations in order to evaluate damages and needs of Gambians. In our country in 1975, the president, Colonel Ratsimandrava, was assassinated. Martial law was instituted for several months, during which imports and exports were halted. No aid came from abroad, whence a certain amount of bitterness.

"Natural disasters: Madagascar is hit by cyclones every year. In 1982, the island has been very hard hit because the entire national economy is affected. Schools are not operating because they are housing the victims and the homeless. Roads and railroads have been cut; 25,000 hectares of our crops have been lost for the year, and so on. In short, it is a national catastrophe. In order to prevent natural disasters, the United Nations should have an emergency relief fund that could be used immediately and effectively because to receive aid in 1982 for a cyclone that struck in 1978 is pitiful. The people need cement, gifts, medicine and rice immediately. An emergency relief fund could be used for such needs immediately. Nothing of the sort is now available.

"All of this shows that Madagascar is considered as the poor cousin of the Third World, the Indian Ocean or the nonaligned countries."

The FR-3 Reunion correspondent then asked whether President Ratsiraka were not being made to pay very dearly for his political choices and the chief of state, who was applauded by villagers present, said that he regretted none of his choices. "If I had it to do all over again, I would make the same choices. Malagasy socialism and the independence of Madagascar is never too dear."

11,464
CSO: 4719/646

KAURA HITS OUT AT CITY FATHERS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Mar 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

TWO BLACK DTA leaders Katuutire Kaura and Gregoir Tibinyane, provided some fireworks in the National Assembly this morning when they spoke in the Budget debate.

They were giving vent to the mounting Black nationalist mood that has raised its head within moderate ranks lately.

'Rising star' of the DTA and outspoken Herero representative for the Alliance Mr Katuutire Kaura delivered another one of his earbashings — this time to the White city fathers of Windhoek and the Municipal Association of SWA.

He addressed himself to the announcement this week that the Ministers' Council was taking over the third-tier of government in the Territory as from April 1, criticising the Municipal Association's reaction that it was not consulted in the matter.

Mr Kaura thanked the Ministers' Council for taking the country's municipalities under direct control.

"We have been Arnold commissioned for so long now that it is time we were Ministers counselled for a change", he said.

Mr Kaura said he was surprised to read in the newspapers this week that the Municipal Association was "raising dust" over the Ministers' Council announcement, saying that it was not consulted about the takeover.

NEVER BOTHERED

"Yet it was front page news that Windhoek has a new mayor, and not only for Windhoek, but for Katutura and Khomasdal as well. These people who are complaining about the Ministers' Council announcement never bothered to consult Khomasdal and Katutura in the election of a new mayor", accused Mr Kaura.

"There are quite a few Black and Brown people in this country who would like to run for mayor of Windhoek", he added.

Mr Kaura went on to point out that the Municipal Association claimed on the grounds of their "consciences" that they should have been consulted but never consulted others in the past.

DOUBLE STANDARDS

It amazed him that intelligent people who have been running the affairs of Windhoek for so long thought they could maintain double standards forever.

Mr Kaura urged the Ministers' Council not be deflected from its new task by "selfish, impudent, conceited, supercilious, sadistic and arrogant snobs who want to maintain their super privileges at all costs".

Mr Kaura said he had bought himself swimming trunks and would go swimming in the Windhoek Municipal pool on April Fool's Day when the takeover become effective.

Turning to the racially segregated Municipal libraries, he said: "I have literally become illiterate for the last three years from being forced to read the Jack and Jill books in the Katutura library."

TOO HOT

Referring to yesterday's walkout from the National Assembly by HNP leader Mr Sarel Becker and the non-participation of the Aktur delegation, Mr Kaura said the "political kitchen" (National Assembly) had "become too hot for them".

Mr Becker wanted to take Namibia back to the days when "kaffirs must not be trusted, and they should get their hiding with their wages and be treated like children", according to Mr Kaura.

Almost the entire National Assembly was now composed of people "shaped in the DTA mould" because they had all come from the DTA crucible", Mr Kaura said.

He was referring to the various opposition groups who had broken away from the DTA, such as Nudo Progressive and the National Democratic Party.

"Since only the DTA is left in this House, let's now get down to the business of

governing the country", he concluded.

Mr Gregoir Tibinyane, representative of the Tswanas, said this morning he supported Mr Kalangula's idea of turning the DTA into one party. What he could not support, however, was the way in which Mr Kalangula had gone about matters.

"It can't be achieved in two to three months. If he had shown patience, he would have succeeded," Mr Tibinyane said.

"I can't accept that without talking to the leaders he could tell them to form one party. this is a thing that must come from conviction."

Mr Tibinyane also said he could not agree with Mr Kalangula's idea of dividing the country into provinces. He said the idea would remind Black people of the homelands system.

"We have suffered much under the homelands system, and this idea wil create suspicion, particularly if you see Mr Kalangula come with this idea of just after the National Party under Mr Pretorius came with the idea of provinces."

When the National Assembly broke for tea this morning, Mr Tibinyane moved on to talk about the opponents of the DTA.

"Here in SWA there are organisations and people whose only aim is to break the DTA", he was saying when the Assembly adjourned.

Mr Tibinyane also referred to yesterday's allegations by Mr Piet Junius that there was misuse of funds by Representative Authorities.

"The reason is that the Representative Authorites are not worried about SWA as a whole, but are worried about their population group. I would like to warn the representative authorities that no population group in this contry can win this struggle alone".

CSO: 4700/986

BECKER PULLS HNP OUT OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Mar 82 pp 3, 7

[Text]

MR SAREL BECKER, leader of the HNP of SWA left the National Assembly in Windhoek for the last time yesterday, withdrawing his party from the National Assembly.

He did so after tabling a motion calling inter alia for the disbanding of the National Assembly.

After motivating his motion amongst considerable interjections from the ruling DTA side of the House, no seconder came foreward and the motion lapsed.

Mr Becker's motion also called for a return to the system of government in the Territory as it was 10 years ago, with a Commissioner General for the Non White national minorities, representation for the Whites in the Cape Town Parliament, a cessation of all independence negotiations for SWA under Black majority rule, and separate independences for each of the Territory's population groups in their 'own' geographical regions.

Mr Becker reaffirmed the HNP's option for a 'statebond' instead of a federal or unitary state in an independent Namibia.

A UN-envisaged independence for the Territory did not involve true democracy, because 85 percent of the population were ignorant and open to manipulation.

Democracy was a system developed for the informed and the educated Mr Becker said.

A democratic system of government in a unitary state would spell chaos in an independent SWA, he added.

The HNP was not in favour of the National Assembly even if it was ethnically composed, because it involved power sharing amongst the various national minorities.

TOTAL SEPARATION

Mr Becker proposed the total separation of groups as the only way to a complete removal of discrimination, and suggested that the Whites should become constitutionally integrated with SA.

Referring to a motion that was passed previously in the National Assembly that internal political parties should not obtain outside funds, Mr Becker said the DTA had voted in favour of the motion only to get "a prickly matter off its shoulders".

The motion had been unanimously accepted at the time and was aimed at eliminating outside influences being brought to bear on the Territory through financial aid to political parties.

"The DTA is now paying for this because other parties are now being funded from outside against the DTA", Mr Becker said. He did not elaborate.

The DTA majority's hands were itching to institute far-reaching changes on the local government level in the Territory now that the Ministers' Council has taken over the third-tier, said, Mr Becker. He warned that Municipal government was the one level especially suited for local rule by each group over its own affairs and if the DTA tampered with this system, chaos would result.

ITCHING

"The DTA's hands are itching to make those changes", he said.

Mr Becker said he would resign from the National Assembly when he left yesterday, but was not withdrawing from politics in SWA.

"I am leaving here because I will use my time more fruitfully elsewhere concluded Mr Becker.

He thanked the Chairman and the other members of the National Assembly for their benevolence towards him.

The motion lapsed when no seconder came foreward and Mr Becker shortly afterward left the Assembly.

The National Party election front Aktur also announced this week that it would not participate actively in the proceedings, as a form of protest against the composition of the National Assembly.

CSO: 4700/986

MILITARY BOARD OF INQUIRY LOOKS AT ALLEGED ATROCITIES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

A MILITARY judicial board of inquiry has begun hearing evidence in Windhoek on allegations that Security Forces had shot and killed two civilians and had maltreated others in Kavango in northern SWA last month.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek told Sapa the board had been appointed by the chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, following "allegations of atrocities (wandade) that appeared in reports published by certain newspapers."

The SWATF had ordered a preliminary internal investigation immediately after the news reports had been published.

"The preliminary investigation is now being followed up by a judicial board of inquiry convened by the Chief of the Defence Force," the spokesman said.

The board, headed by Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos of SA Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria, was currently hearing evidence in Windhoek and would leave for Kavango as soon as its work in the city had been completed.

The South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in reply to a question in the House of Assembly last week the Defence Force would investigate allegations by a Kavango Chief, a shopkeeper and a schoolmaster that two innocent civilians had been shot by Security Forces.

It had been further alleged that the Kavango Chief had been intimidated by mortar fire directed at his kraal and by threats with a firearm to make women abailable for immoral purposes, and that detainees were assaulted and maltreated.

General Malan said the use of violence against civilians was in conflict with the policy of the SADF, but at the same time propaganda was being used to discredit the Security Force. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/986

POLICE DOG ACTION CALLED 'BRUTAL AND IRRESPONSIBLE'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

MR Solomon Mifima, Chairman of the Namibian Trade Union Council, has described the recent use of Police dogs in rounding up vagrants as "brutal and unresponsible".

Mr Mifima was referring to an incident which occurred last week when three people were arrested after Police dogs had been set on a group of young men sitting on the grass at the Ausspannplatz. The Police claimed the men were vagrants, and that the incident took place as part of normal Police procedure to prevent crime.

At a press conference this week Mr Mifima called upon the AG "to investigate the case in question as soon as possible." He said an independent commission should be set up to investigate the case "and if any criminal action from the Police was to be found, legal action should be instituted against those responsible.

"These people were workers who were looking for employment. There were no signboards to indicate that people are not allowed to sit there. There was no sign of disorder", Mr Mifima said.

Mr Mifima told reporters that some of the people involved in the incident had been to see the Trade Union Council about the matter.

He also called on the Government to look into the matter of the eight Black people who died in a veld fire in the Auas mountains in 1978. The Minister of Defence recently settled out of court with the widow of Mr Helmut Voigts, who also died in the fire.

"It was not stated whether he would pay compensation to the families of the black men who died in the fire. Mr Helmut Voigts did not die alone", he said. The Trade Union Council was ""working on whether to take legal action against the Government for the people who died in the fire."

The Advedrtiser was unable to get comment from the police because all senior police officers were in the South helping in the manhunt for Klaas Pieters.

CSO: 4700/986

POLITICAL MUDDLE IN COUNTRY ASSESSED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Mar 82 pp 15-16

[Article by Leon Kok in column "From the Editor's Desk": "Democracy in SWA Too Precious To Denigrate"]

[Text]

I AM glad that Mr Peter Kalangula's National Democratic Party took up the Owambo Government's two nominated seats in the National Assembly this week.

This followed a considerable amount of soul-searching, primarily because of the gauntlet thrown by DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge. Mr Mudge has argued on numerous accasions that it is hypocritical for the NDP to retain power in the Owambo Administration while it rejects ethnicity.

The Owambo Executive in turn feared that the same allegation would be thrown at it if it took up the two nominated seats in the National Assembley.

Frankly, that would have been total nonsense.

To start with, the NDP recognises the legitimacy of the present interim constitution (even if grudgingly so) while parties such as Swapo, Swapo D and Swanu do not.

As such, there would certainly be hyprocricy if Swapo D or Swanu for example participated in the existing order, because thy would be making use of a system that they reject.

Not so for the NDP. The NDP recognises the existing order, is legally accepted within the existing order, and thus has every right to participate in and make use of the system to its own advantage.

The precedents?

The Labour Party in the UK does not like the House of Lords anymore than the NDP likes the AG 8 interim constitution, but the Labour Party does have representation in the House of Lords and it does participate fully in the proceedings of the House of Lords.

By the same token, the PFP in SA does not like apartheid, but does have representation in the all-White SA House of Assembly and does participate in its proceedings.

HYPOCRISY

Right, it might be argued that the PFP has refused to participate in the President's Council because it includes Whites, Coloureds and Asiatics but excludes Blacks. Regretably, that is hypocrisy.

Commissions of inquiry are another good example. A minority party, if invited to participate in an investigation, may not agree with the terms of reference or the possible majority recommendations, but that does no necessarily prevent it from participating in the investigation and submitting a minority report.

Turning to the second-tier governments, the same principle applies. Mr Mudge may well claim that Messrs Kalangula and Justus Garoeb (of the Damararaad) have no business retaining power in those authorities. He is wrong.

The parties of Messrs Kalangula and Garoeb respectively have accepted the legitimacy of the existing order, they participated in democratic elections and they were elected to power. Moreover, they have every right to remain in power.

A precedent again?

The PFP in SA rejects apartheid (as Messrs Kalangula and Garoeb reject ethnicity) but the PFP participated in the all-White provincial elections and now exercise that amount of influence in the provincial system that the system allows it.

By the same token, the non-ethnic orientated NDP has every right to participate in an ethnic constitution which is not of its choice.

Let's put the boot on the other foot.

If the NDP were to have a provincial-type constitution implemented, would the DTA refuse to participate in the provincial elections if it recognised the legitimacy of the constitution and there was a chance of it winning the elections? Obviously it would.

UNFAIR

So why point an unfair and accusing finger at the Kalangulas and Garoëbs?

Lets take the argument further. The DTA now apparently rejects aspects of the interim constitution AG 8. Applying then the argument Mr Mudge has used against the NDP, surely it follows that the DTA should resign from the Ministers Council, the National Assembly, the

White Legislative Assembly and every other constitutional body in the country.

Ridiculous, isn't it!

Perhaps one should view the entire matter academically too.

Clearly, nobody would dispute the need for strong government, and least of all the DTA. And to have strong government, the system must rest on mass consent. Mr Mudge, however, instead of encouraging mass consent, is discouraging it by the stand he has adopted against the NDP.

Ironically, it would seem that it goes right against Mr Mudge's own nature; it was none other than Mr Mudge who a mere 12 months ago called for government in SWA to have "a broader base" and he initiated discussions and various constitutional changes to achieve that end. One of Mr Mudge's recommendations apparently was the addition of ethnic-nominated members to the National Assembly, the very issue that the NDP fears that it is on thin ground.

OK, so the DTA might not like effective opposition in the National Assembly. In fact we hope that is not the case, because then it would be obvious that the DTA doesn't understand the meaning of a parliamentary system and a loyal opposition.

"Goverments must govern, but strong governments need strong opposition", wrote Bernard Crick in his excellent book *The Reform of Parliament*. Another first rate commentator on British Government, Walter Bagehot, wrote that "one of the prime functions of Parliament is to express the mind of all the English people on all matters which come before it".

Alexis de Tocqueville, the astute American political analyst, wrote more than 100 years ago that "it is not always feasible to consult the whole people, either directly or indirectly, in the functions of the law; but it cannot be denied that, when this is possible, the authority of the law is much augmented."

This surely applies to Owambo in the cases of the Security Forces carrying out their duties and the controversial new Terrorism Bill which was introduced in the National Assembly recently and opposed by the Owambos.

CLEAN SWEEP

In the case of the Terrorism Bill, the DTA might have had a relatively clean sweep in passing the legislation were it not for the NDP. But then problems would have arisen too: the legislation is only really applicable to Owambo; the Owambos don't like it; the DTA would reflect a totally fallacious scenario of the legislation being accepted; and there would probably be a sharp backlash from the Owambos when the legislation is implemented.

This perhaps suggests that almost any system of representation, however ramshackle, incomplete, and at times corrupt, is better than none; and is better than one that will represent only an alleged single interest of the governed.

The greatest example of the recognition of this point lies perhaps with the English Reform Bills of 1832 and 1867. The the old Whig gentlemen in Westminster did not suddenly become convinced, out of some movement in abstract ideas, that their opposition to the preceding situation was morally right; on the contrary, they made their 'radical' moves because it became increasingly clear to them that enterprising government could not be carried on in an industrialised society unless the power and existence of both the entrepreneur and the skilled manual worker was recognised and represented.

For my own part, arguing in the context of press freedom in this column last week, I said that a healthy society undoubtedly requires a certain amount of internal tension while it also requires a competition of interests and ideas. In the realm of the mind too, in philosophy , religion and other facets of life, the progress of our society demands the vigorous pitting of ideas against each other. In fact, only in that way can the best results be achieved.

This point, of course, is not only fundamental to press freedom, it is fundamental to democracy per se, and as such includes parliamentary representation.

REASON FOR CONCERN

It may be fair to assume that Mr Mudge believes as of now that the concept of total unity and overriding control of the National Assembly is more important than the concept of healthy conflicting interests and a loyal opposition. That being the case, there would be reason for concern, because the former concept smacks too much of totalitarian democratic or one party tendencies. And if it is the case, it would explain to some degree Mr Mudge's great discomfort about the NDP breakaway from the DTA.

One factor however that would negate that assumption is that Mr Mudge saw it as quite healthy to break away from the White National Party and move into loyal opposition in the White Legislative Assembly. Or was it mere political opportunism?

Whatever, the truth will emerge in the forseeable future.

OBLIGATIONS

Moving on in the academic arguments, the NDP has gained certain rights to govern the Owambos and be represented in the National Assembly, and if democracy is to mean anything in this country, then with those rights go certain obligations.

The great American constitutionalist, James Madison, put it this way: "It is the obligation of each and every political party in a democratic system to guard against the oppression of its rulers and to guard one part of society against the injustice of the other part."

De Tocqueville remarked: "Democratic laws and practices promote the welfare of the greatest possible number; for they emanate from the majority of the citizens, who are subject to error, but who cannot have an interest opposed to their won advantage. Which makes it imperative for all to participate".

Finally, these questions arise: Can the DTA afford to play games with democracy at the price of increased instability in the country? And can the NDP afford to let the country drift into nowhere by waiving its obligations?

Hopefully, the answers to these two questions make the point that I am trying to get through.

Inceed, true democracy throughout the world has become limited, precious and delicate and should not be denigrated lightly.

Aktur having pulled out of the National Assembly this week also raises a question or two.

Frankly, my view on the subject is much the same as that alongside: Aktur should remain in the National Assembly and exercise its rights and obligations.

The same applies to Mr Hans Diergaardt's Liberation Front and Mr Sarel Becker's HNP. Perhaps even more so than Aktur.

True, Aktur has questioned the legitimacy of the National Assembly and the Ministers' Council on a number of occasions in the past, but then it has also endorsed it by its participation in the National Assembly.

To now turn its back on that endorsement reflects just a little too much inconsistency for comfort.

On the other hand, one has to recognise that the legitimacy issue has developed into an intricate one in recent months and cannot be ignored for what it is.

Mr Mudge said on Tuesday that the National Assembly and Ministers' Council will remain for the time being, irrespective of outside views.

That's fine for reasons mentioned alongside, but if the legitimacy issue is going to precipitate considerable dissension where it should not otherwise be, then the DTA needs to rethink the issue.

The alternatives of course are to retain the status quo, dissolve the institutions completely and let the AG rule or change the institutions radically.

I suppose that decisions on this score would in turn depend on whether we are heading towards a UN-supervised election in the near future, or not.

And utimately, being a constitutional issue, this decision is really AG Mr Danie Hough's.

One wonders how he feels about matters!

CSO: 4700/986

JUNIUS CRITICIZES SECOND-TIER SPENDING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] **MR PIET JUNIUS, member of the National Assembly for the DTA, yesterday launched a scathing attack on certain Representative Authorities whose spending spree on "palaces" for their Chairmen "bordered on recklessness."**

Mr Junius, who is one of the DTA's Baster representatives, was contributing to the Budget debate.

"I ask with tears in my eyes, is it really necessary that hundreds of thousands of rands be spent to build palaces for every MEC and Chairman in the country", said Mr Junius to a resounding chorus of "hear hear".

Mr Junius said the behaviour of some second-tier authorities "bordered on recklessness" and was "a nightmare to many".

He went on to accuse certain Representative Authorities of corruption in their handling of drought relief funds which left people "dumbfounded", and pleaded for tighter controls on the spending of such aid.

Many of these leaders seemed to be quite unaware of the economic depression in the country at present.

Mr Junius urged those who were guilty of overspending public funds on illustrious homes for their leaders, to "please cut your cloth smaller".

"The difficult times for this country are still coming and when they do, we could spend that money much more effectively", he warned.

It seemed to have become fashionable for certain second-tier authorities to compete with each other to see who could buy the expensive houses and cars.

"This was started by Kaptein Diergaardt", Mr Junius alleged, referring to the Chairman of the Rehoboth Baster Council who is in opposition to the DTA.

"If these men are real leaders, the people will respect them even if they should live in single quarters", reprimanded Mr Junius.

He reminded the Assembly that "Jesus was born in a stable".

HIGHEST PRIORITY

Referring to the purchase by the Coloured Administration of six buses this week for 'cultural promotion' Mr Junius demanded of the Coloured second-tier leaders: "Are they convinced and are their people convinced that that is the highest priority for the Coloureds?".

If an outsider were to look at this state of affairs in the Territory, he would be forced to conclude that no serious lack exists and that there is a plentiful supply of money, neither of which is in fact the case, he continued.

Not all second-tier administrations were guilty of this malpractice, Mr Junius pointed out, but he asked those who are to show some restraint.

In similar vein a DTA Owambo representative Mr I Nghihulifua, lashed out at prestige spending by some second-tier leaders.

Some of these Executive Committees had a house and three cars bought for each MEC, totalling R420 000 for each administration, according to Mr Nghihulifua.

"R420 000 for only eight people in the country is really too much", he said.

These people also travelled in their three cars without paying for petrol out of their own pockets, Mr Nghihulifua added, and asked that these matters be investigated.

CSO: 4700/986

DEPARTING WINDHOEK CITY ENGINEER INTERVIEWED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Mar 82 p 6

[Interview with Arthur Clayton by Franz Krueger, place and time not specified]

[Text]

MR ARTHUR CLAYTON has been Windhoek's City Engineer for the past 15 years, and has seen — and initiated — some great changes in the city.

This month, he leaves the city to take up the post of City Engineer in Port Elizabeth.

The Advertiser went to speak to Mr Clayton to find out a little more about the man and his career.

Arthur James Clayton is a born Windhoeker, and has spent most of his life here. He attended the Windhoek High School, where he matriculated in 1953. For the next four years he studied Civil Engineering at the University of Cape Town, and graduated there in 1957.

"To put in a nutshell, between '57 and '63 I worked for an oil company for two years, I spent about three years with consulting engineers and one year with civil engineering contractors in Rhodesia. I was deliberate, I wanted to get experience. An old, experienced engineer said to me during those years: You know, an engineer's not an engineer until he's had five jobs in five years."

After getting married in 1961, Mr Clayton came back to this country in 1963.

"I didn't come to the Municipality, I joined the SWA Roads Department. I was with them for two years, and joined the Municipality on April Fool's day 1965.

"By the time I leave it will be within a week of 17 years that I have been with the Municipality."

Of those 17 years, Mr Clayton has filled the position of City Engineer for 15 years.

Asked about the highlights of his career, he said: "Well, all I can say is I've enjoyed my entire career. Engineering is a facinating subject, its constructive, you can see your accomplishments."

Q: Mr Clayton, why are you leaving the Municipality after so many years?

A: Well, for that very fact. I've been in the same job now for 15 years. It must be about three years ago that I began to think about my future. I had to decide whether I was going to be satisfied to remain in this present position for the remainder of my career. That's what it amounts to, there is no further opportunity for advancement in the Municipal engineering field in SWA. Or was I going to try for something else? When this opportunity for Port Elizabeth turned up I knew this was the type of thing I was looking for. The Port Elizabeth job offers me a further challenge.

Q: In a sense, you are joining the great SWA braindrain. How do you see the problem of skilled personnel? Are there ways of overcoming it?

A: One would probably have to adopt a two-pronged attack as the Muncipality is doing. Persist in efforts to get people academically trained; the Municipality has a very good bursary scheme for, I think, five or six different fields of study. On the other hand, our field for recruitment is still SA, they'll have to pay competitive salaries and actively recruit, both in SA and, if neccessary, overseas.

Q: What have been the biggest gaps in skilled personel in the Municipality?

A: For a time, there was terrific difficulty in getting qualified engineers, but with the fall off in the availability of capital, so our need for engineers has decreased. Its not far out of balace at the moment.

The shortage at the moment in the Municipality as a whole is in the skilled artisans trades. Instrument technicians, for instance, are unobtainable. All efforts to date to recruit instrument technicians have failed, and we are now thinking of getting them from overseas.

Funnily enough we had people come to see us who

maintained that with the recession overseas and the salaries we pay here, there is a strong possibility of recruiting people.

Q: Mr Clayton, what is a City Engineer?

A: Well, a City Engineer is responsible for all the masterplanning and extensions and most of the services bar one, electricity: water supplies, sewage reticulation, and purification, parks and gardens, fire brigade, the building inspectorate, road maintenace and construction. It is a management job.

No large project, whether it be Municipal, Government or private, proceeds without my being involved in some way.

Q: How does Windhoek feature compared to other cities of its size?

A: Windhoek compares very well with other cities of its size, and larger, and I would go so far as to say it can set an example to many cities, in the facilities we have available and the efficiency with which the whole system operates.

Q: What are the unique and typical problems facing a City Engineer here?

A: One of the problems of a place like Windhoek is that it is in an arid region, and you have to take that into account in planning and designing facilities. We have this terrific variation in water demand, for example. Your peak day is nearly three times the minimum day in water demand.

Being an arid region, you get these flash floods, you get terrific variation in rainfall. High intesity rainfall that occurs in arid regions leads to infiltration into the sewers, you get damage to tar roads.

Q: Will Windhoek be able to handle such an inflow?

A: If the funds are forthcoming, yes.

Q: And if there isn't this inflow, what will Windhoek look like?

A: Well, it will still continue to develop, because there will be a continued tendency for the governmental functions to centre in Windhoek and these always attrack all sorts of other things, like extensions to educational systems, additional business

Q: What have been the highlights of your career?

A: With the Municipality there have been various highlights. We commissioned our water reclamation scheme, the first of its kind in the world, to purify sewage effluent to drinking water standards. It is a plant which is, in fact, still operating.

From about 1967 to 1973, Windhoek witnessed I think the greatest rate of development the city has ever had. In that short space of time, we developed the entire Pionierspark township, we increased the size of Katutura by about 35 to 40 percent, and we had significant developments in Khomasdal as well. Over this period we surfaced virtually all the dirt roads in what you would call Greater Windhoek and have made significant advances on tarred roads in Katutura and Khomasdal.

We also had our town planning scheme promulgated during this period. At the beginning we embarked on our transportation study and established a masterplan for the transportation links in the city and several of these have been implemented.

The one component one would very much have liked to see implemented is the East-West throughroad which due to the shortage of capital has had to be shelved.

Q: Was there a lot of resistance to the introduction of the water reclamation scheme?

A: We introduced the scheme at a time when this community was not yet as aware of public events. Everywhere in the world there is now much greater public awareness of schemes. Today, public awareness or public resistance in fact has thwarted or wrecked or postponed many very excellent schemes. Plus, I think the Southwester is generally far more aware of water, the value of it and therefore far more readily accepts something which may not be acceptable to their overseas counterparts.

Q: There has been a lot of controversy about the East-West highway. Is it really necessary in a situation where housing and basic facilities are a problem?

A: We have conclusively proved the need for the East-West highway from the traffic studies that have been conducted. The intention never was to build highways and not do anything else at all. We have divided the highway into 2–3 sections, and with the phased implementation you would have the provision of housing, you would have infrastructural development in the township itself, you would have had extensions to the water supply system.

Q: In a situation where there are limited funds, how does one decide that such a highway is more of a priority than other things?

A: Well, usually, things like an extension to the water supply scheme or sewage plant system dictate their own priority. Housing dictates itself as becoming a top priority, unless you start getting extreme congestion, which we don't have as yet.

When you build a road, it looks lavish, because it must at least still be valid for the period you are repaying the loan. Obviously its underutilised and the utilisation builds up until it is fully utilised in 20 years time. You're not now going to build a house you need in 20 years time. Housing can be augmented as the need arises, while a road has to be built in its final form.

Q: You would say then that in Windhoek's case, there is enough housing so that one can afford to build a road, in spite of the fact that "housing dictates its own priority", as you said?

A: We can afford to rapay the loan. The financing of housing is a little different from the financing of a road. We build houses for people and they then undertake the responsibility to repay the loan, because that individual is in the first instance responsible for the roof over his head.

Whereas the Government realises the need for an efficient transportation system in the cities so they give us 1 percent loans redeemable over 40 years, in other words there is a heavy subsidy element.

If you had very limited funds, you would obviously give priority to housing, but a city's a balanced thing, you also cannot just continue building houses and houses and houses. You obviously reach a stage where housing could be acute but there is a terrific shortage of clinics or some other service. Its coming up in Khomasdal now. If we continue extending Khomasdal and you've got no access to it, it becomes ridiculous: you can't have a huge township and you've got to use footpaths in the veld and walk to town.

CSO: 4700/986

BUSH COULD BE USED TO PRODUCE METHANOL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Mar 82 pp 12, 13, 16

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

IF NECESSITY is the mother of invention, Outjo's Town Clerk Mr I G Lemmer should be credited as one of the country's most ingenious 'inventors' of ideas on local economic development.

According to Mr Lemmer, the stretch of land between Outjo in the west and Grootfontein in the east measuring 100 by 50 kms, could "easily supply one quarter of the country's total population with its accommodation, employment and food requirements, in a couple of years. How?

By transforming a common pestilence to the public and a scourge to farmers into one of Namibia's potentially valuable economic assets — the conversion of millions of tons of bush into methanol and other by-products!

The thought at first does not seem to be so striking at all, but reading through Mr Lemmer's seven-page memorandum one realises that considerable homework has gone into the idea.

The idea was submitted by Mr Lemmer to the Etosha Regional Development Advisory Committee of the White Administration last year in February where it received the necessary attention.

Findings of the CSIR and other bodies including one in the US that ethanol and methanol can be economically produced from wood have so far supported the idea, but further research is necessary to determine, inter alia, the degree to which the Territory's bushes and trees lend themselves to the process.

Exactly where the project is at this stage in its shuttle through the corridor, is not known, but eventually, the State carries the responsibility for seeing that the project's potential is either fully materialised or debunked.

Mr Lemmer estimates that R40m in capital outlay would be the minimum to erect one factory plant in the near north of the country.

The initial groundwork in an underdeveloped country such as ours only the State can carry, but eventually, it is up to some individual or consortium of investors who are going to have to put their money down.

Let's take a look at the idea, presented by Mr Lemmer.

Virtually the whole north of the country is plagued by bush encroachment, about which much has been reported in the local media.

Bush encroachment is an early stage of desertification and consists in the extensive replacement of former healthy grazing pasture into bushy terrain, with a 50 percent loss of grazing capacity on the land surface. This is the degree to which it has developed in the near north.

The causes of bush encroachment include overgrazing due to the holding of excessive stock on farms with a given carrying capacity, which leads to the destruction of the soil cover, and with the passing of successive droughts, the emergence of a cover of bushes which are better adapted to survive in these particular ecological conditions of desertification.

It is therefore a self-destructive erosion of valuable natural resources needed to support an agricultural economy, now in steady decline for some years.

Some 50 years ago when most of the country was divided up into farms, the land was mainly covered by large open grassy plains with scattered trees and shrubs. Today, some 250 000 square kms are covered by trees and bushes, mainly thorny shrubs, constituting roughly a 50 percent reduction in grazing capacity which took place over the past 30 years.

The most effective method against bush encroachment used so far is spraying from the air which averages R20 per hectare, or totalling R100 000 for a 5 000 ha farmland.

ASTRONOMICAL

Even if half of the farming area in the districts of Otavi, Outjo, Otjiwarongo, Grootfontein and Tsumeb comprising about 3 000 farms should be sprayed, it would amount to an astronomical R1b.

Neither the Government nor the farming community can afford such an astronomical amount. Even if they are subsidised by 50 percent on the costs of spraying their farms, neither party could afford it.

Even if such a project is undertaken, the entire process will repeat itself within the next 30 years under present conditions.

On the other hand if small areas only are debushed, the gained ground will be promptly lost at the next drought.

This brings one to the conclusion that bush encroachment should be regarded as a permanent condition into which agriculture has landed and is to be accommodated only by changed agricultural methods and patterns.

With shrinking margins of return on expenditure the order of the day, the way out for agriculture is also not to be found in replacing herds with superior breeds, for the latter will not compensate for the farmer on the long run.

This leads one to the conclusion that the bush and shrub should be transformed into an asset, instead of atempting constantly to eradicate it at great expense.

Trees, bushes and shrubs can be viewed as natural factories converting solar energy into products potentially useful to man and beast. Furthermore, they are a constant asset because they regenerate naturally. As a source of energy, natural vegetation cannot be depleted as in the case of natural coal or oil deposits.

Excellent results from tests on processing methanol from waste wood at pine plantations in SA have been achieved. An advantage of such processing plants is that they require far less capital outlay than in the case of enormous plants such as at Sasol..

This means, that several smaller less expensive plants can be erected over a large geographical area, which is perfect for the situation in the Territory.

In addition this means that smaller plants on an experimental scale can already be erected at an early stage in the overall project.

Even if the wood quality in Namibia is not as suitable for fuel extraction as in the case of other types outside the Territory, Mr Lemmer goes on to point out all the added advantages of such a project – advantages which in social and economic terms far outweigh the technical drawbacks stemming from wood quality.

The project will provide employment to hundreds of unskilled workers in a short period of time. These will be used for example to chop out bushes and trees by hand and to transport the loads to the collecting points. As the project grows over the years and spin-off industries develope, employment for thousands more unskilled workers will be created and for many skilled workers too.

The advantages of such a project still hold, in the face of possible State subsidy, should the project be shown to operate at a loss, since the social costs of unemployment of thousands of people still have to be borne by the State in the end.

This approach beats the eradication of millions of tons of bush at great cost and without lasting results.

Of course, the process would clear huge areas of grazing at present lost to stock farming. The savings from not spraying the bushes represents in itself a capital amount sufficient to finance the erection of processing factories for the manufacture of fuel.

STRONGER REGROWTH

Another spin off to the farmer is that the chopped bushes and shrubs cleared at a slower rate, will promote the stronger regrowth of grass as it establishes itself in the place of eradicated vegetation. The quality of new pasture will therefore be improved.

Also, the roots of remaining vegetation not completely removed gives off shoots during rainy season which is specially liked by animals and presents additional nutriment, with resultant increases in meat yields.

There are many more advantages to the farmer. By being able to supplement their income from the sale of eradicated vegetation, they are also less dependent on income from meat production which means that the stocking load on the land can be relaxed with subsequent ecological advantages.

A larger agricultural labour force at the same time constitutes an expanded home market for farmers own products such as meat, milk and vegetables.

At the same time the eradication of worthless shrub will release more land and precipitation for the growth of useful wood species for the local manufacture of furniture. The overall productivity of the farming sector will rise, enabling more people to occupy the countryside on an economic basis. In turn this will lead to expanded capital formation as the value of land rises.

INDEPENDECE

There is also the advantage of a greater degree of independence of Namibia in terms of its fuel requirements, with consequent savings in foreign exchange.

The bushes and shrubs are precisely tuned in to the low rainfall and other climatic conditions and will regenerate as they are removed, in that way forming an inexhaustible asset. Large areas of the north of the Territory are suitable for cropping in certain grains and other products, in terms of precipitation and earth types, Mr Lemmer argues. The only reasons why crops such as sunflower seed and certain grains have not been developed to their full potential are:

- A lack of expertise amongst traditional stock farmers;
- High costs of clearing ground of bushes and shrubs;
- High costs of machinery, fuel and spares;
- A lack in technical expertise as well as specialised agricultural information on various crop species;
- A lack of trained tractor operators who can minimise maintenance costs, as well as a shortage of a servicing infrastucture for agricultural machinery.

The entire bush removal project for fuel conversion meshes with the development parameters of a cropping sector in the near north of the Territory.

The removal of bushes, the mobilisation of additional agricultural labour in the region, the provision of vehicles and other machinery used in the bush-to-fuel project – all these factors could become a sort of 'bonus' for the development of cropping on a larger scale in the region-reducing the massive capital outlays that would normally be required of farmers wanting to diversify their production.

The problem will in a way be 'automatically'

solved with the provision technical input in the form of transport, tools and service maintenance facilities needed for bush removal, be rendered available for new agricultural processes.

Especially the use of tractors for transporting bushes and the improved performance of drivers, will then spin off into new directions.

HEALTHY

Mr Lemmer argues convicingly that such a strategy for infrastructural development in the near north's agricultural sector is a 'healthy' one in that it is not artificially induced.

Normally the State tries to stimulate economic growth by implanting an infrastructural network into an undeveloped region, at great cost, which has to be carried during the initial unproductive period while new economic activities get off the ground.

In this case the development of an infrastructure goes apace with the emergence of a new industry, namely productive land-clearing coupled to fuel conversion. The costs of the infrastructural network in the region are therefore borne from the start, partly out of revenue generated.

The agricultural diversification of the near north also means the emergence of a decentralised economic sector, with its added advantages to the countryside in terms of social services in the form of schools, commercial activity, hospitals and housing.

The project will bring work to the rurally underemployed labour force rather than driving the unemployed into the towns as at present.

But, we are far from the end of the self-driven development project that Mr Lemmer has in mind.

ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES

Since not all wood cleared from the veld is suitable for fuel extraction, other products can also be maufactured, with additional advantages to the whole enterprise.

The manufacture of charcoal is cheap and potentially very useful, not only as a commodity for sale to final consumers but as an energy source for the fuel conversion and agricultural cropping schemes as well.

Since transport is an important element in the process of extracting fuel from wood, charcoal could be used to combust small steam-driven trains transporting the raw material to the fuel extracting plants. The same charcoal could also be used to burn the boilers in the processing plants themselves, with added savings on imported fuel.

Charcoal is itself light, therefore easily transportable, and burns slowly with a high heat.

The spraying of large areas of land with poison to eradicate bush, would also destroy many potentially useful trees whose wood could be used in the manufacture of furniture and other products such as packing crates.

Mr Lemmer concludes his memorandum with a suggestion as to the most suitable location of the scheme.

He suggests that at least three fuel conversion plants can eventually be erected at Grootfontein, Otavi and Outjo.

The area affected with bush encroachment lies in the belt of land 100 kms wide and 300 kms long between Outjo and Grootfontein, straddling the dolomite belt running through the area.

Due to local climatic conditions, the largest variety of bush and wood types is also found here, with a faster growth rate of the bushes presently strangling pasture for livestock.

CENTRAL

The area is centrally situated between Owambo, Hereroland, Kaokoveld and Damaraland, where the largest concentrations of surplus underemployed labour is to be found.

The dolomite range is well endowed with underground water and additional supplies can eventually be drawn from the Kunene and adjacent river courses such as the Ugab.

The electric power line from Ruacana to Windhoek runs through this area, with the possibility of being tapped at several points.

The area is further also reasonably well-endowed with roads and communications systems.

The development of the entire area would also pave the way for opening mineral reserves in the area, such as coal and possibly tin.

The project potential has been presented by Mr Lemmer and has reached the Planning Department of the White Administration from where it has to go to the Central Government.

CSO: 4700/986

IMPACT OF WORLD ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FELT

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Continuing Crisis"]

[Text] President Reagan's announcement of the United States' budget for fiscal year 1983 (which begins in October) rudely reminded international opinion that chances of seeing the international crisis of capitalism diminish are practically nil.

Actually, the American budget is based on an overwhelming increase in military spending (up 20 percent). In other words, hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars will be spent on an unproductive sector.

The American budget also shows a record deficit of several tens of millions of dollars and the elimination of several social programs.

This antisocial policy will cause discontent in the United States itself.

In order to carry it out, the United States will need capital and everything would seem to indicate that American interest rates (the highest in the world) will go even higher in order to attract money to the United States. At the same time, the dollar is expected to go up.

This prospect has already brought about the reaction of countries in the European Economic Community and Japan because by attracting capital, the American policy risks endangering recovery in Europe and Japan. Imports from those countries in dollars (particularly oil) could go even higher and the inflationary movement will accelerate.

Furthermore, Japan, like the EEC countries, are also experiencing a crisis whose outcome cannot be foreseen. The latest figures from the OECD show that unemployment is growing steadily worse. For the time being, those countries are trying to find a common response to the American economic policy and the general crisis affecting them.

These are the constant factors in the situation of the capitalist countries.

What will the effects on Reunion be?

These (serious) effects are obvious when one realizes that our country imports practically everything it consumes from the highly industrialized countries, from cars to home appliances, industrial products, oil and more and more food products.

This means that we will suffer the harmful effects of the international economic and monetary crisis directly, by importing inflation.

At a time when there is talk of relations between our country and Europe (and of their necessary redefinition), we must not forget this factor in the crisis.

That is why those who neglect Reunionese production, its protection first and its development later, bear heavy responsibility for the future of the country.

We must not be afraid of thinking now about developing our production and about its protection.

That development must have Reunion's self-sufficiency in food as its top priority.

11,464
CSO: 4719/646

SLOW RATE OF REGISTRATION ON VOTING LISTS NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 25 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Momar Seyni Ndiaye: "Low Rate of Participation"]

[Excerpt] Will the date of 31 March initially chosen as the closing of election registration be postponed? This question generates great concern because of the low rate of registration and because of the motivations behind this poor participation. And yet, the stakes are great and there is a whole host of political groups engaged in the battle to gain power. Nothing can justify the date of 5 February when only some 54,000 Senegalese have registered throughout all the regions of the country. Nevertheless, on an exceptional basis and considering the broadening of the national political arena, the legal period for registration has been extended from 45 to 105 days.

On 10 February, the minister of interior called together all regional governors and the departments of his ministry to examine the situation of the special revision of the election lists. His observation is categorical: "The delay mainly results from the failure of the political parties, whose members are inadequately informed by their leaders and consequently do not pay proper heed to the revision." The political groupings, particularly of the opposition, which mainly have their sights on revision of the election code, regret and deplore the little publicity given to this event of exceptional importance from every standpoint.

Actually, the reasons for the delay are many. The task of informing the public not only belongs to the government, but to a great extent, to the political parties. The government guarantees a correct and consistent registration and conduct of the voting itself. The interest which political parties should find in an election depends on their political ambitions. If, as in the developed countries, the government must take a whole arsenal of measures for publicity purposes and hold round tables in all languages in order to emphasize the obligation to vote, the parties, for their part, should create the conditions for such awareness through meetings and their liaison organs.

One must also admit that in the field, the administrative committees have encountered many difficulties in carrying out the registration. These difficulties are all the more perceptible in the traveling committees that must visit all the rural communities. They do not have all the material and financial conditions needed

to function normally. The 40 million which the government must make available to all the governorships to cover operating expenses arrived at their destination only last week, probably because of the slowness of the procedure. A few committees did nevertheless work thanks to the budget of local prefectures while awaiting the government subsidies. Others were not able to do so, lacking financial means.

The absenteeism of committee members -- in principle, committees contain representatives of all groups -- and the obstacles (failure to deliver permits) greatly affected the operation of the committees. In addition, there were rivalries stemming from partisan circumstances, which also reflect on the registration work. It therefore appears to be necessary for the groups to adopt a kind of *modus vivendi* based on mutual trust and a spirit of tolerance. During this period of election fever, these qualities do not come out of nowhere, but they are necessary, if not indispensable, in order to carry out the task in keeping with the proper standards. Other obstacles, these technical, may also explain the delays. They are essentially linked to the legal papers of the potential voters. Many voters do not have the proper documents required by law in order to register. Others are totally uninformed and know nothing at all about the steps to follow or the legal conditions required.

Nor is the elimination of deceased persons from the old lists without problems. It is done so slowly that it gives rise to concern and suspicion. For example, for the period from 15 November to 5 February, only 265 names were taken off in Cape Verde and 223 other modifications made for the same region. This seems to be totally inadmissible. This can be seen better when one realizes that the total eliminations and other modifications are less than 15,000, 14,777, to be precise. The delay is obvious. It is to be hoped that the funds made available to the administrative committees will help speed up the work. The Ministry of Interior has taken all proper measures.

All things considered, it is easy to see that this participation is appallingly low. According to certain indications from the Ministry of Interior, registrations total 792 a day, on a national average. In order to reach a total voting public of some 2 million, compared with 1,556,250 for 1978, this rate of participation should be 3,000 a day. We are very far from that. Even if we cannot make a comparison with registrations during the same period in 1978, one can say that participation is at least disappointing, essentially because of what is at stake and because of the extension of the legal time period. That judgment must undoubtedly be tempered, alleging the poor publicity given to the event as the main cause of the relative lethargy.

During this exceptional period of election revisions, expectations (in the majority and the opposition both) are mainly concentrated on modifications in the election code. That is not a bad thing; on the contrary. But modification of the code must not -- and this seems to be the case -- get in the way of registration. We must not ignore that the type of voting in the future code affects political groups in more than one way. The vast majority of the opposition is demanding proportional voting. This system has the advantage of preserving the election chances of all groups and of reflecting a "certain election justice." In principle, the Supreme Court must begin its study of legislation on modifications in the new code by the end of this week.

11,464
CSO: 4719/642

SEMINAR HELD TO DISCUSS NESP, CCM ELECTORAL PROCEDURES, GUIDELINES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] POOR agricultural production in some villagers along the coastal belt has been attributed to apathy towards farmwork, by "lords" (mamwinyi) and their families.

A delegate to the Kinondoni District Party Executive Committee said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that village chairmen and other leaders were virtually powerless against the "mamwinyi" who wielded tremendous influence.

He was addressing members of the Committee during their two-day seminar which opened at the Urafiki Hall in Dar es Salaam yesterday to discuss the National Economic Survival Programme (NESP), the Party Constitution amendments, CCM electoral procedures and the 1981 Party Guidelines.

Speaking at the same seminar, the Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima, and the Dar es Salaam Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Ibrahim Kajembo, told the village leaders not to cower before the 'mamwinyi' and never to let them frustrate village farm work.

Village leaders should be harsh to individuals who posed as bottlenecks to the implementation of agreed plans, Ndugu Kajembo said.

Ndugu Malima said that experience of peasants with practical knowledge of irrigation methods should be utilised throughout the country in order to raise the production of both food and cash crops.

Food and cash crops were vital for the country's economic survival and, in view of faulty rains over the years, irrigation agriculture was the solution towards producing more, he explained.

There was a tendency by some government leaders to ignore peasants who had experience in traditional irrigation methods merely because they (the peasants) did not possess paper qualification, the Minister noted.

The peasants' experience should be sought, he added.

Ndugu Malima, who was speaking on the NESP, said Tanzania should produce more crops through irrigation farming while growing more drought-resistant crops.

He said Tanzania had imported food worth thousands shillings over the years because of a shortfall in domestic production.

Ndugu Malima explained that Tanzania's current economic difficulties were caused by some factors beyond the country's control, but other factors, he said, were within the country's ability.

Among problems within the country's ability is the fall in production of primary commodities which are the country's major foreign exchange earner.

Cashewnuts production had fallen from 145,000 tonnes in 1973 to 60,000 tonnes today; and sisal from 180,000 tonnes to between 90,000 and 100,000 tonnes now.

The country launched the NESP in order to realise more foreign exchange through the export of crops and other manufactured goods, the Minister explained.

During discussions on Ndugu Malima's speech, a delegate felt that NESP would only be successful if the targets set for each institution were followed up.

Ndugu Kajembo said villages in Kinondoni District had not met their targets set for agricultural work and leaders should urge them to work harder.

CSO: 4700/991

RATES FOR VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS BY CCM MEMBERS BEING PRINTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] SCHEDULE of rates to govern voluntary contributions to be made by CCM members in order to meet the rising costs of running the Party are being printed in readiness for distribution to the regions.

The Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the headquarters completed formulation of the rates last month and that printing was underway. The schedule will appear in a booklet form to be found in all Party branch offices.

Ndugu Mwakawago said only CCM members employed by the Party and mass organisations start paying their contributions effective this month. Workers and peasants were not covered at the moment, he said, adding that the effective dates would be announced after the schedules had been distributed throughout the country.

He said the contribution was a voluntary one and stressed that it was not "some kind of a tax on a member". However, the contribution was an obligation of "every true Party member" as required by paragraph 166 of the CCM Guidelines.

The contributions, too, had nothing to do with one's employment. The onus of declaring the income rests on the member.

The contributions were voluntary in that members joined the Party voluntarily, he added.

The National Executive Committee (NEC), Ndugu Mwakawago said, made a final ruling on the issue and fixed the rates. "What we are now after is smooth implementation of this ruling binding every CCM member".

He said non-members were not expected to pay such contributions and appealed to all Party leaders from branch to regional level to explain the issue very clearly to the people.

The Party, he said, expected that people would not be coerced over the issue. "The Party does not look forward to tales of harassment or coercion but of political work", he said.

Category "A" embraces people required to pay 0.5 per cent for those earning between 10/- a month (or 120/- a year) to 1,000/- a month (12,000/- a year).

For example a person earning 10/- a month will pay 60 cents a year while that one getting 250/- a month will pay 15/-. A member earning 500/- a month will pay 30/- a year and that one of 670/- will pay 40/20, with that earning 1,000/- a month paying 60/- a year.

category "B" embraces those earning between 1,010/- and 2,500/- a month in this case the former will pay 121/20 annually and the latter 300/-. They are required to pay one per cent of their income.

Category "C" covers those earning betwene 2,510/- and 3,600/- monthly who will pay 2 per cent of their income.

Category "D" covers members earning 3,610/- and 4,500/- a month, in which case the former will pay 1,083/- a year and the latter will pay 1,350/-, which is 2.5 per cent of their income.

A member getting above 4,510/- a month will pay three per cent of his income.

Ndugu Mwakawago said Party members only have to tell the Party branch secretaries how much they earn and the secretaries will then use the tables to know how much one was required to contribute.

CSO: 4700/991

TAWATA FORMED, ISSUES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Kassim Mpenda]

[Text] A Tanzania Association of World Affairs (TAWA) has been established to act as a forum for public discussion of international issues relevant to Tanzania, Africa and the Third World.

The Association was formed in Dar es Salaam yesterday in response to a recommendation of a seminar on "Tanzania in International Relations 1961-1981" held in Arusha in May last year.

The seminar was sponsored by the Tanzania-Mozambique Centre for Foreign Relations which was assigned the task of co-ordinating the establishment of the Association.

According to its draft constitution, the Association will:

- Reflect public opinion, analyse and comment on world affairs independent of Party or Government decision;
- Encourage research in international issues of relevance to Tanzania, Africa and the Third World;
- Publish a world affairs journal with a view to fostering public discussion of world affairs and their relevance to Tanzania; and
- Make contacts and exchange views with similar international associations and institutions throughout the world.

The 30-plus founder members, most of whom attended last year's Arusha seminar, include Members of Parliament, lecturers from the Centre for Foreign Relations, the University of Dar es Salaam, and the Tanzania School of Journalism, and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Tanzania News Agency *(SHIHATA)*, and the government-owned newspapers, *Daily News and Sunday News*.

Yesterday's meeting, hosted by the Centre for Foreign Relations, elected the MP for Hai, Ndugu I. Elinewinga, provisional chairman, and the Centre's Director, Ndugu O.H. Tesha, Secretary of the Association.

The Association's Draft Constitution says that only Tanzanians will qualify for full membership of the Association.

CSO: 4700/991

TSN ASKED TO REDUCE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PAPERS' CIRCULATION FURTHER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ON ACCOUNT of shortages of newsprint, Printpak (Tanzania) Limited — printers of the *Daily News* and *Sunday News* — have asked the Tanganyika Standard Newspapers (TSN) Limited to further cut down on the circulation of the national English papers.

Effective March 3, 1982 the publishers have been distributing only 20,000 copies of the *Daily News*, an amount well below the normal requirement for Dar es Salaam which stand at about 22,000 copies.

Last year, the *Daily News* and *Sunday News* were slashed down to 35,000 copies each as against a run of 50,000 and 60,000 for the two papers respectively.

According to Printpak, the problem stems from the acute shortage of foreign exchange which has made the printers fail to import newsprint and other vital materials.

The Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba last week assured the *Daily News* that everything was being done to get emergency supplies of newsprint.

Ndugu Mramba, whose ministry is responsible for the printing industry, said newsprint inquiries made in such countries as Kenya, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe have yielded no positive results.

However, it is understood that newsprint supplies are being ordered from Sweden and the earliest consignment is expected in the country by mid-April.

CSO: 4700/991

CWF TO FINANCE SWAHILI TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE GUIDE BOOKS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] THE Canadian Wildlife Confederation (CWF) has launched a fund-raising campaign in Canada to finance translation into Kiswahili of Tanzanian national parks guide books and literature written in English.

The leader of an eight-member group from a Canadian Association of Friends of National Museum of Natural Sciencies, Dr. Louis Lemieux, said in Dar es Salaam over the weekend that some 170,000/- (25,000 Canadian dollars) had been collected under the campaign.

Speaking at a reception organised by the Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, Ndugu Karl Johansen, Dr. Lemieux, who is also CWF Vice-President, said they expected to raise about 680,000/- (100,000 Canadian dollars).

Ndugu Johansen said the translation work, to be done in the country, had started with the guide to Arusha National Park. Other books earmarked for the project are on Serengeti, Mikumi, Manyara, Ruaha, Tarangire, national parks and the Ngorongoro Crater.

Ndugu Johansen said his government would meet the printing costs for two books on Tanzania's wildlife. One of these would be in Kiswahili by the Chairman of the Wildlife Board of Trustees, Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, he said.

Chief Sapi commended Canadian assistance in the wildlife sector which he said started soon after independence. It covers technical, equipment and research facilities.

In a statement read on his behalf by the Director of Wildlife, Ndugu Fred Lwezaula, Chief Sapi also hailed Ndugu Johansen who, he explained, initiated the assistance — including the translation of wildlife literature.

The Canadian group presented Chief Sapi with an honorary membership of the CWF and a reproduction of a painted picture of an elephant by Canadian artist Robert Mateman.

The group which also visited Zanzibar left yesterday for Arusha, Tarangire, Serengeti and Ngorongoro national parks.

CSO: 4700/991

GOVERNMENT REVIEWING INDUSTRIAL SAFETY LAWS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The Government is reviewing the industrial laws related to safety of industrial workers to include provisions governing maintenance of healthy working conditions not provided under the current regulations.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Labour and social Welfare in Dar es Salaam yesterday observed that environmental pollution by some physical, chemical and biological means were not covered by existing laws.

It cited the use of X-Rays and ionising radiations as being harmful to workers but added that their application at industrial sites was not controlled by law.

The statement said deaths caused by industrial accidents decreased from 98 in 1979 to 85 the following year. It showed, however, that 1,644 workers were incapacitated in 1980 compared to 1,547 the previous year.

Some 2,250 people were variably wounded in 3,904 accidents in 1979 with the figures falling to 1,664 and 3,383, respectively, the next year, the statement explained.

It said a total of 6.48 million/- was paid out in compensation to families of the deceased and the other accident victims in 1979. Some 8.64 million/- was compensated the following year.

The statement said industrial workers should demand safety measures at all work places through the Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) or CCM branches where the former had not been established.

"If both institutions do not exist at a place of work, the workers should petition to the Chief Inspector of Industries or regional industrial inspectors," it urged.

It explained that 60 per cent of the industrial accidents were caused by the fall of persons or objects, stepping over or striking against objects and miscellaneous reasons.

Other factors were means of transport--18 per cent; use of hand tools--15 per cent; and machinery--seven per cent.

The statement said the Ministry should increase the number of trained industrial inspectors and provide them with improved working facilities as further measures to check the increase of industrial accidents.

CSO: 4700/991

GENERATORS IMPORTED IN 1978 LIE IDLE IN PEMBA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

GENERATORS imported in 1978 for an electric power plant at Wesha, near Chake Chake in Pemba, have been lying idle because the contractors allegedly failed to complete civil works in time, the Zanzibar Ministerf for Water, Energy and Minerals, Ndugu Soud Yusuf Mgeni, said this week.

As a result, work on the project which would end the chronic power problems on Pemba Island, had been delayed considerably, the Minister told President Nyerere who laid the foundation stone of the project on Thursday morning.

Ndugu Mgeni said that all works at the project were originally expected to be completed by March last year but the installation of the first generator set would start in May this year.

The agreement for construction of the generator building was signed on September 14, 1979 with MS Goerge Boorer of Dar es Salaam.

Ndugu Mgeni said that delays by the contractor, lack of building materials and transport problems affected work on the project which is expected to cost a total of 75,021,634/-.

Some 31,021,634/- of the sum was foreign exchange spent on the three generators for the plant and the balance was for civil works. Civil works include the generator house, workshop, offices and 10 staff houses.

The three generators will have capacity for 1,500 kilowatts each, thus masking an aggregate capacity of 4,500 kilowatts for the plant.

He said the generator house had enough room for the installation of three more generators as demand arose.

The Wesha project is the result of co-operation between the Tanzania electric Supply Company (TANESCO) and the Zanzibar State Fuel and Power Corporation (ZSFPC).

CSO: 4700/991

FINNISH FEASIBILITY STUDIES ON RUVU VALLEY RESOURCES COMPLETED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] FEASILITIBY studies on the potentiality of forests and fisheries resources along the Lower Ruvu River Valley conducted by a Finish firm Jaakko Poyry Consulting Engineers and Atkins Land and Water Management Consultants of Britain respectively, have been completed, it has been learnt.

The two foreign consulting firms were commissioned by the Rufiji Basin Development Authority (RUBADA) two years ago to explore the impact of the construction of the multi-purpose Stiegler's Gorge Dam on various natural resources around it.

Briefing *Shihata* on the reports by the two firms, a senior ecologist with RUBADA, Ndugu Raphael Mwalyosi, said before the construction of the dam, the Authority wanted to know whether the dam could, on completion, affect the well-being of other natural resources around it.

He said apart from dwelling on problems which could be brought about by the construction of the dam, the reports which are presently being studied by the Authority also explored the best economic methods of exploiting the surrounding natural resources.

Ndugu Mwalyosi noted that feasibility studies conducted by the Finish firm on forest resources have indicated that two major areas around Chalinze and Utete had "very high tree density which was blended by various tree species of high commercial importance." He cited the species as "*Mtondo*, *Miyombo*, *Mninga* and *Mkongo*.

He said the Utete area was capable of producing between 4,000 and 8,000 cubic metres of timber per annum while that around Chalinze could produce between 3,000 and 4,000 cubic metres of timber annually.

He explained that if two saw mills were installed in the two areas, the country would be able to earn 16-million/- annually from timber business.

He pointed out that according to the studies on forests, the resources are completely independent of the dam in that "they (forests) can not in any way be affected by the dam."

On fisheries resources, he said the potential, especially after the construction of the dam, was very high. He explained that the annual catch would range between 2,500 and 5,500 tonnes per annum.

"However, after one or two years after the construction of the dam, the peak catch would hit the 19,000 tonnes, mark," he said.

He said the area abounds with various delicisous species which he cited as *citharinus* (Pele), *sarotherodon urolepis* (Perege) and *labeo*. He observed that the best methods of exploiting fisheries resources in the area, which had been recommended by Atkins, was known as "regulated fishery with improved artisanal fishing."

Ndugu Mwalyosi said the Authority had endorsed the fishing method because, apart from involving local fishermen on co-operative basis, it had 156.4 rate of return which was capable of fetching 1,798,008/- per annum.

He said the method, however, entailed the improvement of the fishermen's fishing gears and methods which he said left much to be desired.

Ndugu Mwalyosi noted that feasibility studies on the potentiality of agriculture in the area which is being conducted by a Federal Republic of Germany consultancy firm, Agrar Und Hydrotechnic GMBH (AHT), was yet to be completed.

CSO: 4700/991

MBEYA MEAT PLANT CONTRACTORS DEMAND ADDITIONAL FUNDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

HEM Singh Contractors, builders of the proposed Mbeya meat packing plant, are demanding an extra 23 million/- before they can go ahead with the work.

The contractors demand the extra amount so that they can meet the latest salary increases for their workers and the rising cost of building materials.

However, the Executive Chairman of the Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) Ndugu Alphonce Rulegura, stressed that the Authority would not pay any extra cent to Hem Singh as claimed. "We will only pay them the remaining 10 million/-," he said.

Ndugu Rulegura said in Shinyanga Thursday that so far, LIDA had paid the company 32,560,000/- out of the required 42 million/-.

He was briefing the visiting Parliamentary Finance and Economic Committee on the progress of construction of meat plants at Mbeya, Dar es Salaam and Shinyanga.

He said the Mbeya plant's machinery, whose construction is four years behind schedule, cost 16 million/-, *Shihata* reported.

He said the case had now been forwarded to the Government and the Tanzania Legal Corporation for solution.

Hem Singh are also constructors of the Kawe meat plant in Dar es Salaam and the one at Shinyanga.

The company has completed about 98 per cent of the work at Kawe, and 82 and 90 per cent for those at Shinyanga and Mbeya respectively.

The Executive Chairman, however, conceded that the delay in constructing the meat plants had, somehow, been caused by LIDA who unilaterally decided to handle the transportation of the plants' machinery themselves against the contract.

In the process some of the machines got broken and other components were lost, which now leaves for the parts to be ordered from abroad.

Ndugu Rulegura said that LIDA was also not making close supervision on the projects and that it had effected payment without knowing the progress of work done.

CSO: 4700/991

LOCAL EXPORTERS GIVEN REBATE PAYMENT FOR MEETING EXPORT TARGETS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] SIXTEEN local exporters were yesterday awarded a total rebate payment of 5.56 million shillings in cheques for realising their export targets for the July-September 1981 period.

The award was made by the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, at a ceremony held at the headquarters of the Board of External Trade along Umoja wa Wanawake Street.

The firms that received the rebates are Amboni Plastics, ALUCO Division of Aluminium Africa, Friendship Textile Mills, General Tyre (East Africa) Limited, Kioo Limited, Morogoro Tanneries, Matsushita Electric and Mwanza Tanneries.

Others are PIPECO Division of Aluminium Africa, STEELCO Division of Aluminium Africa, Tanganyika Industrial Corporation, Tanganyika Instant Coffee Limited, Tanganyika Pyrethrum Board, Tanzania Cigarette Company, Tanzania Cordage Limited and the Usambara Spinning Company.

The 16 firms had exported manufactured and horticultural goods with a total value of 68m/- between July and September last year.

Under the rebate scheme which is part of a comprehensive national export promotion launched in July last year, exporters are given cash compensation to customs duty on raw materials imported to manufacture export goods after the goods have been sold and the money has reached the country.

Ndugu Mchumo said BET was processing rebate claims covering October to December last year, adding that about 60 exporters had submitted their eligibility applications for consideration under the scheme.

He said final touches were being put to the other components of the export promotion programme so that they could be implemented too. These are export guarantee credit, trade facilitation by simplifying current export formalities and priority in allocation of foreign exchange to exporters and awarding of certificates to best exporters.

Ndugu Mchumo said he was glad some of the exporters awarded the rebate had realised more than fifty per cent of their export targets.

The minister hoped that the implementation of the 1982 National Economic Survival Programme (NESP), which has an overall target of 8.131 billion/-, would witness a bigger realisation of the export targets of the various sectors and individual industries.

During discussions after the presentation, some of the exporters asked the Government to do something about pilfering at the Dar es Salaam and Kigoma ports.

They also urged efforts to end the present shortage of vehicle tyres in the country.

The General Manager of General Tyre (East Africa) Limited, Mr. A. Cran, told the Minister that the Arusha-based factory was producing enough to meet the demand in the country but that the tyres were not readily found apparently due to smuggling and hoarding.

CSO: 4700/991

SEMINAR FOR SHIPPING MANAGERS, REPRESENTATIVES HELD IN ZANZIBAR

Mapunda's Paper

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Abdullah Yakuti]

[Text] A PAPER on socialist management leadership in Tanzania presented at the on-going shipping managers' seminar here yesterday sparked off a lively debate, with some participants blaming low productivity in the public sector to "too much interference" of workers in the management of public enterprises.

Some participants charged that the concept of workers' participation had "given too much authority" to workers rather than the trained and competent managers in making decisions affecting productivity and economic well-being of most parastatals in the country.

They further claimed that this had made things difficult for managers, more so in matters pertaining to close supervision and work discipline, the result being low productivity and gross mismanagement of working tools and stores.

"Workers' participation and employment laws have butressed the security of workers to the extent that they can indulge in mischief with impunity", a participant observed.

The managers also pointed at the acute shortage of raw materials, spare parts and the necessary infrastructure as bottlenecks hampering production.

But some participants observed that workers' participation as practised in Tanzania was inadequate and had in fact made a mockery of the concept itself.

They argued that rather than workers in Tanzania having a final say in the setting and supervision of production targets, it was the managements which made all decisions because they formed more than half of the workers' councils.

They said absenteeism, laziness and theft in work places was due to poor supervision and monitoring and that these had nothing to do with workers' participation.

The paper presented by Ndugu Gisler Mapunda said that nearly 50 per cent of the parastatals in Tanzania work under capacity, and some of them had accumulated record losses.

He, however, said that lack of basic production requirements has partly worsened the problem: but pointed out that poor management was the main cause of low productivity.

He called on business enterprises in the country to abandon capitalist management styles and adopt socialist management leadership which he said helps to tap resourcefulness of ideas and initiative from the workers and generate commitment from the work-force.

The eleven-day seminar was opened on Monday by a member of the Party Central Committee, Ndugu Thabit Kombo. It is being attended by representatives from the Zanzibar Shipping Company, the National Shipping Agencies Company (NASACO), The Tanzania Harbours Authority, National Institute of Productivity, SCOPO, Ministry of Communications and Transport and representatives from the Overseas Container Limited.

Reduction in Shipping Costs Required

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] SHIPPING has very close links with Tanzania's economic development. The bulk of the country's exports, mainly primary commodities, reach the markets by cargo ships. The same ships bring in most of the required imports.

Tanzanian seaports are also important for the economies of the neighbouring landlocked countries such as Zambia, Rwanda, Burundi and eastern Zaire. These countries channel sizeable quantities of their exports and imports through Tanzanian seaports.

Shipping costs over the years have been escalating at an increasingly alarming rate. This at a time when prices of primary commodities are plummeting while those of oil and imported manufactured goods have been rising.

The impact of soaring freight and insurance costs can be easily illustrated. For example, Zanzibar has had to give up exporting coir fibre because the shipping costs would have outstripped export earnings fetched by the commodity.

Since Tanzania must trade with the outside world and since it must continue to offer transit facilities to the neighbouring countries, the country cannot do without the shipping industry.

But it is within our power, to a very considerable extent, to make the shipping industry associated with Tanzania more efficient and responsive to our own needs.

Efforts have already been made to build a nucleus of a national shipping fleet, using Tanzania's own resources and through pooling these resources with other countries.

The aim here is to progressively reduce Tanzania's expensive dependence on foreign shipping lines. For the country has been, and is still paying millions of shillings in hard currency annually for freight and insurance services.

However, it will take many years before the country is able to build up an adequate shipping capacity, able to meet all our export and import needs.

Therefore, side by side with this long-term objective of building a national merchant fleet, there must be immediate steps taken to reduce those aspects of the shipping costs that are reduceable.

Efficient and safe handling of export and import cargo and speedy transportation of the same will go a long way towards bringing down the prohibitive shipping costs. Then, there will be no question of delays and congestion, both of which add to the shipping bill.

As long as our ports are efficient in terms of documentation and cargo handling, there will be less justification for the shipping lines to ever raise their charges. The same efficiency and honesty will win the country, the custom and esteem of the neighbouring landlocked countries.

It is thus our hope that the eleven-day seminar for local shipping managers and shipping representatives, now being held in Zanzibar, will deal with the nitty-gritty of the country's shipping industry and come up with practical measures to help the country cut down on shipping costs and maximise its export earnings.

Fourteen Papers To Be Presented

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] A member of the Party Central Committee, Ndugu Thabit Kombo, has underlined the need to strengthen the national shipping capacity in order to save millions of shillings now being spent by the country on ferrying exports and imports.

He said such a move would also help Tanzania expand its export potential for agricultural and manufactured goods.

Opening an eleven-day seminar for local shipping managers and shipping representatives organised by the National Shipping Agency (NASACO) in Zanzibar yesterday, Ndugu Kombo explained that through high freight charges, foreign shipping companies were reaping huge profits for transporting agricultural produce from developing countries.

He charged that the rise in shipping charges was already a stumbling block to efforts of developing countries to increase their agricultural exports.

Ndugu Kombo cited fibre coil (one of the Isles' export products) and said the Zanzibar Government recently realized that to ship one tonne of the product cost more than what Zanzibar would earn from its sale abroad.

To expand the national shipping capacity, Ndugu Kombo recommended the improvement of managerial and technical skills for the local shipping personnel and cargo handling facilities at the ports.

He, however, cautioned that without competent and faithful workers, it would be difficult for national shipping companies to cultivate confidence to those who would be using their services.

Earlier, the General Manager of NASACO and Chairman of the seminar, Ndugu C. B. Simfukwe, told Ndugu Kombo that the seminar is intended to improve managerial skills and facilitate closer working relationships between NASACO and other shipping companies in the country.

He said the seminar would also discuss NASACO's managerial setbacks and explore ways of overcoming them.

More than 14 papers on shipping technology, economics, law and management would be presented by experts at the seminar for discussion.

The seminar is attended by representatives from Zanzibar Shipping Company, Tanzania Harbours Authority, National Institute of Productivity, SCOPO, officials from the Ministry of Transport and Communications, and representatives of Overseas Container Limited.

CSO: 4700/991

TSA FORMS TWO SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES TO DIVERSIFY ACTIVITIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA) has formed two subsidiary companies which will engage in tea growing and livestock farming in a move to diversify its economic activities.

The Authority's General Manager, Ndugu Ndekirwa Nyari, said in Tanga over the weekend that the newly-formed Mkonge Livestock Company (MLC) will take over all dairy farms and ranches of the Authority which now have a total of 26,000 heads of cattle.

The farms to be taken over by the new company are Mgwisha, Kange and Azimio. The ranches are at Kivumoni — Muheza District — with 6,500 cattle; Kikongo in Coast Region; Madoto and Kilosa in Morogoro Region.

The new company, Ndugu Nyari, said, will also take over the heifer breeding station at Mruazi in Korogwe District. This was started in 1977 with an initial capital of 3 million/- from the Government of the Netherlands.

The Mkonge Tea Company will have its headquarters at Kwamkono in Muheza District where the Authority owns a 650 hectare tea plantation with an annual production of a million kilogrammes of processed tea.

Early last year, the Government formed five autonomous sisal companies under the TSA to undertake the production of the crop in the country, leaving TSA with only three functions: to formulate policies governing sisal production; advise the companies on sisal production matters; and to market all sisal and sisal products within and outside the country.

Meanwhile, two economists from the Netherlands are currently in the country making an appraisal of livestock projects of the Mkonge Livestock Company, the Company's General Manager, Dr. Stanslaus Minja, has said.

Most of the livestock projects owned by the company are being financed by the Netherlands Government through a technical and development grant given under the Tanzania/Netherlands Co-operation Agreement.

Dr. Minja explained that the two economists would be in the country for two months during which they are expected to prepare a detailed report on the project to be presented at the joint Tanzania/Netherlands meeting to be held in the country next month.

Ndugu Minja further said the report will also contain details on how to consolidate the existing projects with a view to making them more productive.

On future plans of the company, the General Manager said there were short term plans aimed at increasing the total herd from 26,000 to 30,000 cattle by the end of this year. A new dairy farm was also being planned, but did not say where it would be established.

CSO: 4700/991

ALLEGED FAVORITISM, CORRUPTION IN SIDO ALLOCATIONS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 7 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] AT least three projects at the Tanga Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) industrial estate, including the disputed pencil and shoe laces units were allocated outside the regional committee, it has been learnt.

Sources within SIDO have said that the projects were allocated to entrepreneurs by a special sitting at SIDO headquarters in Dar es Salaam allegedly because there were no prospective candidates for the enterprises in Tanga.

The sources said under known procedures, all projects must be awarded by the respective regional allocation committee, adding that the enterprises were rarely given out through the headquarters.

They could not say if there was any provision allowing the SIDO head office to play this role. "In the case of Tanga it was a problem of getting prospective entrepreneurs . . . The projects had to be allocated anyway, and we had no other way out," the sources pleaded.

They argued, however, that the minutes of the head office meeting which allocated the projects were copied to the SIDO regional office in Tanga and the Regional Commissioner's office.

A Tanga resident has questioned the allocation of projects at the Tanga industrial estate in 1978 charging that the pencil and shoe laces units were grabbed by some SIDO officials who operate them under cover of relatives or close friends.

He pointed out that the pencil unit registered under Kwamishuza Enterprises in Lushoto was owned by two SIDO technical officers and a director-general of a reputed parastatal organisation in Dar es Salaam.

The SIDO officials apparently used their fathers' names to cover up their involvement in the project managed by the officials' young brothers, the good citizens further claimed.

He said the shoe laces unit whose business address is Kasa Manufacturers Limited, P.O. Box 1515, Tanga, is owned by two senior officials at the SIDO headquarters and that it was run on their behalf by a Tanga businessman related to one of the officials.

According to the Mwananchi, a grey sheeting project registered under Tangamano Textile Company Limited of P.O. Box 1322, Dar es Salaam is also owned by the director-general earlier referred to, and one of the SIDO technical officers with shares in the pencil enterprise.

The grey project was operated on their behalf of the DG's younger brother and other individuals recruited by a SIDO senior official.

The SIDO sources confirmed that the registered owners of the pencil unit were related to some SIDO officials but claimed that this was realised long after their applications had been approved.

"The allegations (by the Tanga resident) could have some truth but not straight truth . . . that some enterpreneurs are related to SIDO officials was quite coincidental . . .," the sources argued.

SIDO Director-General Epaineto Teroka said late last month that they were investigating the claims of favouritism and corruption in allocating SIDO projects.

He said he was not aware of the irregularities and that as far as he knew all projects were allocated by regional committees chaired by regional commissioners.

The committees were "broad-based," he pointed out, adding that they included regional development directors, National Bank of Commerce regional managers and SIDO representatives.

Officials at the Tanga industrial estate explained that the allocation of projects was a policy matter and that they were not involved in the process.

Names of successful entrepreneurs were sent to them through the SIDO headquarters in Dar es Salaam, they added.

CSO: 4700/991

SEMINAR HELD FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REGIONAL DESK OFFICES

Kanyasi's Address

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] WORKERS of the newly-created Community Development Department have been asked to co-operate with project officers in the Labour Intensive Public Works Unit under the Prime Minister's Office in their bid to mobilise people in villages. The unit is sponsored by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The call was made yesterday in Dar es Salaam by an official from the PM's Office, Ndugu Julius Kanyasi when addressing Community Development Regional Desk officers attending a seminar at Msimbazi Centre.

Ndugu Kanyasi briefed the seminar participants on the technical assistance ILO has provided to Tanzania since 1977 when an agreement was signed between the two parties.

He said that ILO sought and attracted donor countries and finance institutions in the world but their chief responsibility was to help recipient governments utilise appropriately funds given to them on development projects.

Ndugu Kanyasi said ILO also sought to create employment opportunities in the rural areas by establishing labour intensive projects.

He told the participants that as of November last year, ILO had given the PM's Office a total of 14,248,216/20 to finance rural employment programme and another 16,496,663/90 for the purchasing of motor vehicles and other equipment for the programme.

Ndugu Kanyasi further explained that ILO funded capital intensive projects.

He said this July, ILO will provide nearly a million shillings for water irrigation projects in Hanang District.

Regional projects which have so far shared more than 89 million/- provided by the ILO are Mto-wa-Mbu Irrigation Project in Arusha water supply and road construction projects in Rukwa, road construction and tree-planting projects in Ruvuma as well as modern house building and water supply projects in Ruvuma Region.

Ndugu Kanyasi said under the public works programme prepared by the PM's Office, it has been estimated that 295 million/- will be needed to finance 25 capital intensive pilot projects in selected Arusha, Dodoma, Rukwa and Ruvuma regions.

He appealed to project planners to ensure they surveyed, analysed, and laid down accurate statistical figures to guide those who will supervise the projects in the region.

Mkesso's Address

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] FOUR divisions have been set up to accelerate the rural development effort through the newly created Community Development Department in the Prime Minister's Office.

The Department's Acting Director, Ndugu S. H. Mkesso, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday the four divisions were those dealing with research, plannign and village development projects; technical training for rural construction; training cadre development; and women and child welfare.

Ndugu Mkesso was addressing community development regional desk officers now attending a seminar at the Maimbazi Centre in the city.

In a paper presented to the seminar participants, Ndugu Mkesso said that the department had been set up to strengthen procedures in implementing plans for community development in the rural areas.

He stressed that communities usually needed help on how to handle their problems as much as individuals needed guidance to cope with individual problems.

Ndugu Mkesso pointed out that community development sought to increase the participation of the people in community affairs, revitalization of existing forms of local government and transition towards effective administration where it is not yet functioning.

He said the identification, encouragement and training of local leaders should be a basic objective in any community development programme.

Ndugu Mkesso pointed out that the implementation of development programmes and self-help projects on a national scale required not only intensive and extensive assistance from government and non-government agencies but also consistent policies, specific administrative arrangements, trained personnel and mobilisation of national resources.

He said that the department would now run the institute for rural development project in Iringa funded jointly by Tanzania and the United States; the ILO labour-intensive public works programme and the population and family life education project.

CSO: 4700/991

NPC, KIBO PAPER INDUSTRIES MADE PROFITS IN 1981

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Seth Kamuhanda]

[Text]

THE National Printing Company (NPC) and Kibo Paper Industries last year made profits totalling 44m/-, the General Manager of the Tanzania Karatasi Association Industries, Ndugu David Mollel disclosed in Tanga yesterday.

Speaking at the end of a two-day board meeting to review the performance of the two companies, Ndugu Mollel attributed the profits to the application of cost control measures, better material usage and partly to change in products' mix, particularly at Kibo Paper Industries.

He said in 1981, the National Printing Company made a profit of 17.3m/-, above the planned profit of 12.4m/- by 4.9m/-. Likewise, the company made a sales turn-over of 56.6m/-, surpassing the planned sales of 49m/-. This year the company expects to earn 77.7m/- from sales, he said.

Ndugu Mollel explained that the security printing project for the manufacturing of money orders and cheques currently being undertaken at the company would be ready later this year.

The company is also undertaking an expansion programme at its envelope making unit at a cost of 3.5m/-. The programme will be ready by the end of this year, he said.

The general manager added that a computer stationery manufacturing unit will soon be introduced at NPC. The stationery will be sold to the Tanzania Electric Supplies Company (TANESCO) and the water department of the Ministry of Water and Energy.

On the Kibo Paper Industries, Ndugu Mollel said the company last year made a profit of 26.7m/- compared to a 17m/- profit made in 1980.

CSO: 4700/991

BRIEFS

CENSUS OF AGED--A country-wide survey will be carried out this year to determine the population of the aged in a move to devise appropriate programmes to ensure their economic and social security. This was announced in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Social Welfare, Ndugu Alfred Tandau, on his return from a five-day meeting of a regional intergovernmental meeting on the aged held in Addis Ababa from March 1 to 5. He said the exercise will be in line with the recommendation of the Addis Ababa meeting which also adopted the continental plan of action for the aged. Ndugu Tandau said a national committee had been formed to co-ordinate the activities of the "Year of the Aged." [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Mar 82 p 1]

SWAHILI LITERATURE BOOK--The University of Dar es Salaam-based Institute of Kiswahili Research has published a Swahili literature book titled, /Aggressive Prose/ [in italics] which portrays the status of Swahili literature in the 1970s. The book was officially launched by the University of Dar es Salaam Vice-Chancellor, Ndugu Nicholaus Kuhanga, during a short ceremony at the Silversands Hotel in the city over the weekend. According to the Head of the Publications Section of the Institute of Kiswahili Research Ndugu D. A. W. Masoko, /Aggressive Prose/, written by Professor Raymund Ohly who works with the Institute, would be of considerable help to students studying African Literature, particularly those taking up the East African Literature. /Aggressive Prose/ clearly describes how society tries to solve prevailing communal problems and how writers contribute toward efforts to better standards of living. The book also samples out novel themes and short stories which in a way have contributed to such efforts. Ndugu Masoko said /Aggressive Prose/ was the first book of its kind and is chiefly intended to encourage positive criticism in Swahili literature and thus open up a debate for the benefit of Swahili literature students and enthusiasts. A total of 5,000 copies of the first edition are in circulation now, at 35/- a copy in retail bookshops. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Mar 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/991

ZVOBGO OUTLINES STEPS TOWARD PARLIAMENTARY, CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Mar 82 p 11

[Article by Peta Thornycroft]

[Text]

THE Government's plans to transform the Constitution, announced by the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, this week are only part of an in-depth review of the country's entire legal system.

In an interview with the Herald, Dr Zvobgo released details of how his ministry would ensure, that the massive transformation task he has been charged with is to be carried out.

He stressed that the whole fabric of the present laws, the legislature and the Constitution are to be evaluated in this key ministry.

He would be recruiting about 150 senior people, lawyers historians, sociologists, legal draftsmen and political scientists, he said.

Dr Zvobgo said the Prime Minister had asked for "a speedy transformation".

The challenge was enormous, said Dr Zvobgo, but: "I am fascinated by the law, and I hope to have much of the most important work completed by July this year."

The ministry is divided into two — the legal section and the parliamentary section.

Dr Zvobgo has divided the legal section into nine departments, each headed by a director.

The first is the Legal Affairs Division.

"Here we will look into repealing or amending any outmoded laws which are still on the books and which run counter to our other policies," he said.

"For example, the Tribal Trust Lands Act is still there, although we have already handed over power to the district councils. The Act states that the power is still in the hands of the chiefs. This needs to be repealed. There are no TTLs any more.

"There are other Acts which must also go that are perhaps not immediately obvious, which have been around since 1890.

"We must ask ourselves whether we need many of these laws."

Dr Zvobgo referred to the state of emergency and said it was a law inherited from the Smith regime.

Calling it the "panacea for all tyrants" he added: "We don't want that. We need to provide ordinary laws processed through Parliament."

The second section is the African Law Division.

This will for the first time delve into customary law with a view to including it in the common law.

"African women are shackled by traditional culture, and the Prime Minister is anxious — and it is an important function of the ministry — to translate talk about the status of women into something meaningful.

The third section is the Division of Constitutional Law, Research and Development.

SPEEDY

"The Government feels there is a need for a speedy transformation of our Constitution. At Lancaster House we discussed and agreed with the British Government the broad principles for the Zimbabwe independence Constitution.

"The actual document was drafted and processed through the British Parliament in our absence.

This has resulted in a constitution which we never discussed, let alone agreed to.

"For example, we never agreed to a legislature with two houses. If you look at the Lancaster House document there are only two pages on the broad principles. If we look at the Constitution on the section of Parliament it fills pages 32 to 57.

"We did not discuss there anything about the internal law of Parliament, the workings of Parliament. They simply took the English Parliament and imposed it on Zimbabwe.

"Now, I am not saying all of it is necessarily undesirable; I am saying we didn't discuss it and we need to take a fresh look at it," Dr Zvobgo said.

The fourth section is the Drafting Division.

All legislative drafting for every Government department will be done here, as well as the preparation of all Bills.

"Legal drafting is an art and without good staff we will not be able to carry out our legislative revolution. We hope to attract people from private practice and will advertise widely both here, in other parts of Africa and overseas for legal draftsmen, and have asked the University of Zimbabwe to provide a crash course for draftsmen."

The Legal Advice Department is the fifth division. It is one which already exists although it

has come under the umbrella of the Ministry of Justice.

"This department will advise the Government on complex legal issues, across the board, from criminal to civil law and so on."

The Law Promotion Department is an innovative section. "We believe that justice should not only be available to the few who can afford it, but for all.

"We will undertake to provide free advice to the public, just as health and education are free, so must justice be."

He emphasised there would still be a place for the private legal practitioner.

STUDYING

The International Law Division will devote its time to studying what treaties, conventions or agreements Zimbabwe has inherited.

"Britain entered into many treaties on behalf of Southern Rhodesia. This division would have to regularise this position," Dr Zvobgo said.

The Common Law Division will investigate, for example, whatever "commonalities exist between Roman Dutch and English law and, if necessary, achieve reform by legislation".

"Roman Dutch Law is a very harmonised legal system, it was evolved for an agrarian society.

"However, 15 to 20 years ago English-trained practitioners started including English principles. We want to ensure that only where it is absolutely necessary do we borrow these principles."

Zimbabwe would be watching rulings in South Africa which practices Roman Dutch law. "Although there is a built-in-resistance to anything South African, we share a common law."

He said that in South Africa the judiciary was in the habit of executing brutal legislation and had itself become brutalised.

The second part of the ministry will deal with every aspect of Parliament.

"Parliament must transform along with every other sector in the country," Dr Zvobgo said.

"We live in Zimbabwe, in Africa, but we have a British parliament on our soil. It's ridiculous."

The wigs that were worn by the presiding officers were "ridiculous — they don't mean a damn thing". The maces had crowns. "Crowns! And we are an independent republic!

"We will look into the whole question of why we can't use Shona and Sindebele in the House," he said.

Ziana quotes Dr Zvobgo as saying that the Government wanted to buy the full verbatim set of minutes of the three month-long Lancaster House talks.

The Government needed these minutes, he said, for it to undertake its massive review of the Constitution.

The matter had been raised with the British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington — who chaired the talks — when he visited Salisbury last month, Dr Zvobgo said.

CSO: 4700/989

STATE PURCHASING OF LAND CURTAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO

THE Government did not intend to buy farms for resettlement in all parts of the country, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, said yesterday.

Speaking during a tour of the Plumtree district, the minister said certain farming areas would not be interfered with at all.

Farmers who had sold their land to the Government and bought new farms away from settlement areas would not be asked to sell again as long as their farms were for the benefit of the whole country.

"If the land is properly used for the benefit of the nation as a whole, commercial farmers have nothing to fear from the Government," Mr Mahachi said.

He said the problem of leasing grazing land to communal land farmers by commercial farmers was the Ministry of Agriculture's province.

If the rural councils had told the Ministry of Lands about leased grazing the ministry would have tried to negotiate reasonable charges with the commercial farmers involved.

Mr Mahachi said the Government could have leased or bought the land for grazing and allowed communal farmers to graze their stock on it.

The Government would insist, however, that grazing was controlled and only breeding stock was fed on leased land.

Peasant farmers were being encouraged to sell off their old stock and save only their breeding herds.

Mr Mahachi said they had to realise that this had been a bad season and they would have to save what they could. When maize was reaped the stalks should not be burnt but kept for fodder.

CSO: 4700/989

ECONOMIC OVERHAUL URGENT, SAYS MUGABE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S economy needs an urgent overhaul to serve the interests of the majority, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

Closing the Business International conference on Zimbabwe, he said the Government had inherited an economy built around a minority and geared largely to serve that minority. "It is one which has substantial distortions and inequities which accumulated over time."

The Prime Minister told local and international industrialists that the challenges facing Zimbabwe were those of restructuring and redressing serious imbalances in the economy so that it had a wider base and was able to serve the masses.

There were severe imbalances in development between urban and rural areas and in the possession of income-generating assets, particularly land and skills, including education.

Similar problems were found in health, housing and other social amenities. "In these areas, too, it is our desire to see both the Government and the private sector playing mutually supporting and complementary roles," Mr Mugabe said.

"Our socialist development takes full cognisance of the realities, including the factor of private enterprise, that derive from our history.

"We seek to combine the positive aspects of these realities with our own directly socialist initiatives to evolve a society that is at once prosperous and egalitarian, self-reliant but not isolationist, free and democratic."

Co-ops

The three-year transitional National Development Plan, soon to be published, would spell out in detail the role to be played by the Government and private enterprise.

The plan provided for more participation by peasants through co-operatives, as well as for active involvement of workers and their committees decision-making.

"The Government will, in addition, itself set about mobilising resources and energies for a co-ordinated attack on mass poverty and backwardness," said Mr Mugabe.

The Government recognised the private sector as a factor in the economic life of the country. Planning had been undertaken on the assumption and strong belief that it would join the Government in the fulfilment of national objectives as planned.

"In other words, we envisage a partnership; a partnership the fundamental impulse of which is the promotion of our people's welfare and happiness."

He assured businessmen that they had nothing to fear for their future in Zimbabwe.

On payment of compensation in the event of nationalisation, Mr Mugabe said it was not clear why there should be any doubts.

He said the Government had not nationalised any of the institutions since coming into power. In all instances where the Government had acquired part-ownership of an enterprise, by way of share or equity holding, it had been realised on the basis of offers freely made to the Government.

The Constitution was a unique document whose provisions included perhaps the most comprehensive and iron-clad guarantees in favour of private property anywhere in the world.

"Yet, in spite of our justifiable unhappiness with some of these provisions my Government has unfailingly enforced the Constitution and remains committed to the rule of the law and to due process of the law," Mr Mugabe said.

The Government was willing and ready to engage in a dialogue with the business community to reassure and establish a new relationship, and examine any problems.

He hoped the visitors would go back convinced that Zimbabweans and their Government were not the monsters that certain sections of the Western Press seemed to think they were.

CSO: 4700/989

INCREASED DEMAND DELAYS ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THERE is a 10 to 12 weeks' delay in the issue of Zimbabwe passports, the Registrar-General, Mr James Chigwedere, said yesterday.

"When we invalidated Rhodesian and Zimbabwe-Rhodesian passports from January 20 we estimated that the exercise of replacing them with Zimbabwe passports would take us about 10 weeks, and we have been proved correct.

"We also felt that there might be some drop in the number of applications coming in after January 20, but this has not been very marked. Many people are still coming for passports, and some of them have not travelled for years — yet they still come for a passport."

He had been given permission for his staff to work overtime to cope with the pressure of applications. This permission would expire at the end of this month, Mr Chigwedere said.

If he did not get an extension of permission for his staff to work overtime it might take 12 weeks or longer to process applications, he said.

The delay in the issue of passports was caused by the pressure of demand. There was no other reason, he said. His department was not short of passport forms.

CSO: 4700/989

ZAPU 'DEVASTATED' BY DESERTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Mar 82 p 4

[Text]

ABOUT 1 000 ZAPU supporters in the Mushumbi Pools area have resigned from the party to join ZANU (PF), a Mashonaland Central MP, Mr Joseph Kaparadza, said yesterday.

The move had delivered a devastating blow to ZAPU in the area, he said. The people had surrendered all their ZAPU membership cards to ZANU (PF) district officials before joining the ruling party.

Mr Kaparadza said a total of $328 had been donated towards the construction of new party headquarters. The money had come from Sipolilo chiefs who had donated $75, teachers $53, and a local firm, Jumbo Knittings, $200.

There would be two rallies this weekend in the area at which the new members would be welcomed into ZANU (PF). The meetings, to be addressed by Mr Kaparadza, would be held at Nyamatikiti School and Rusambo School in the Rushinga area.

● A total of 128 ZAPU members in the Midlands recently defected to ZANU (PF) and hundreds are waiting to do so, according to Mr Ernest Tongogara, the ZANU (PF) political commissar for the province.

In an interview with Ziana, Mr Tongogara said hundreds of former ZAPU supporters in Shabani, Belingwe, Gwelo and Gokwe were waiting for ZANU (PF) cards.

On Saturday hundreds of ZANU (PF) supporters staged a demonstration in Gwelo in support of the Prime Minister's sacking of ZAPU leader Dr Joshua Nkomo. They were addressed by Senator Lameck Makanda, Mr Byron Hove, the ZANU (PF) Midlands Province secretary, and Mr Tongogara.

CSO: 4700/989

DETAILS ON RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Mar 82 p 12

[Text]

THE Government has released details of the resettlement programme. In the accompanying list, Model A basis refers to the scheme where each family is given 0,2 ha to put up buildings and 5 ha for ploughing, while grazing is shared.

An accelerated resettlement scheme refers to a stage half way towards a completed project. It means that permanent structures such as roads and dip tanks have yet to be erected.

The ministry said families had been supported by the Government to improve livestock and crop production.

Promotion officers had intensified a campaign for the formation of co-operatives supported by the Department of Co-operatives and Markets, it said.

SCHEMES completed on Model A basis in the order name: place: ha and families:			
Sengezi (Wedza)	8 037		289
Umfurudzi (Shamva)	52 305		565
Inyammzi (Manicaland)	27 174		461
Nyagundi (Manicaland)	8 928		163
Mpudzi (Manicaland)	14 700		229
Nyajezi (Manicaland)	11 941		191
Soti Bource (Victoria)	33 700		528
Vimvi (Victoria)	5 210		80
Murkosi (Victoria)	44 326		657
Tokwe (Midlands)	71 698		1 041
Mayo (Headlands)	73 650		1 385
Umgusa (Matabeleland)	36 010		255
TOTAL	367 071		5 844
ACCELERATED resettlement schemes:			
Sanyati (Gatooma)	27 209		504
Ngezi (Gatooma)	9 350		247
Vuti (Urungwe)	29 000		390
Chiswana (Wedza)	1 273		43
Ngomahuru (Chibi)	3 575		46
Pakama (Selukwe)	23 677		306
Svosve (Marandellas)	9 489		423
Sanyatwe (Invanga)	8 103		262
Tendergate (Masvingo)	1 343		19
Bubi (Bubi)	21 059		353
TOTAL	128 663		2 684
SCHEMES started in January 1982:			
Craigmore/Nyagadza (Chipinga)	4 924		156
Copper Queen North (Gatooma)	41 642		1 500
Romsley (Manicaland)	43 876		643
Chizwirigwi (Chiredzi)	24 230		230
Sessombi West (Gwelo)	48 598		547
Devuli One (Bikita)	75 932		894
Dombodema B (Bulalimamangwe)	61 315		700
TOTAL	240 517		4 720

CO-OPERATIVES: In the order scheme; membership and has

Simba Youth	58	1 953
Batsiranyi	236	1 654
Kwaedza	160	2 012
Mt St Mary's	200	1 359
Gaerezi	300	14 469
TOTAL	954	21 449

CSO: 4700/989

NATURAL RESOURCES MINISTER TO FIGHT FLOODING OF MANA POOLS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] THE Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, said yesterday her ministry would do all in its power to support the Wildlife Society of Zimbabwe in preserving Mana Pools.

She said she was speaking as an independent viewer after watching Must Mana Die?, a film made by the society in the light of controversy over whether Mupata Gorge, downstream of the pools, should be dammed.

A hydro-electric plant at the gorge would mean the end of Mana Pools.

Mrs Chitepo said the proposal to use the gorge for a hydro-electric scheme, was one which the Government had to consider very seriously.

The Government would reach a decision only after taking into account the different views of the people, and considering whether it was the only site where a hydro-electric plant could be installed, she said.

"I can assure you that the Zimbabwean Government is a people's Government, and any decision that it might arrive at will be what the people want.

"My ministry will do all it can to make sure that the showing of this film will reach the highest point in Government and I will support all representations"

Commenting on the film, Mrs Chitepo said: "I should sincerely say that for all the time that you watch this strip, it is as if you are on a mountain top and suddenly come down and say, 'what beautiful wildlife Mana has'.

"You see animals responding to nature and living to what nature demands of them. These animals were created by God and are living where he wants them to be."

Speaking on the same occasion, the president of the Wildlife Society, Mr Peter Brookes-Ball, said his organisation was not against hydro-electric schemes but was asking that a better site be found before any major development started.

He said that when the Prime Minister opened the first national conservation congress of the Natural Resources Board in 1980, he had said:

"The conservation of the natural resources of the country is the concern of every member of the community. Those who, during their short lifetime, are entrusted with the handling of the land, or other assets of the country, should not be denied the right to use it reasonably."

Many opponents of the dam believe Mana Pools to be the only place in Zimbabwe which can attract tourists and hold them for a week or more.

The national park covers more than 500 000 ha of the "best preserved and richest wildlife habitat in Africa", according to the Wildlife Society.

Also present at the showing was the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, who declined to comment on the film.

CSO: 4700/989

TOBACCO INDUSTRY SET FOR BIG EXPANSION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] THE tobacco industry is planning to expand production by about 30 percent during the next three years, the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association president, Mr Bert Palmer, said yesterday.

In an interview he said most of the expansion would take place in the burley sector. There was a shortag of burley tobacco on the world market.

"We are looking at a planned and controlled expansion of 10 to 15 percent a year, bearing in mind that we now have the political stability that manufacturers are looking for in the long-term.

"We as a growing industry must try to expand the industry 10 to 15 percent for the next three years. This is what the manufacturers require if they are to put Zimbabwe tobacco in their cigarettes," he said.

Zimbabwean growers were expected to produce 90 to 92 million kg of virginia tobacco this year. This compares with 67 million kg sold last year at an average price of 183c a kg.

A total of 1 275 commercial and 5 000 small-scale farmers were now growing tobacco, the latter planting mainly burley. There had been a significant increase in the number of commercial farmers growing the crop — from 1 135 in the 1980-1981 season.

This year a total of 48 000 ha was under the crop, compared to 38 000 ha last year.

Commenting on quality, Mr Palmer said: "In every district we have some very fine tobacco. On certain farms the crop has suffered stress but we have been able to cope because of good advice given to growers.

"Credit must go to the Tobacco Research Board for the work on what we think was stress tobacco. We have been able to enhance this into a very fine tobacco."

During the past two years Zimbabwe had resumed its place as the world's second largest exporter of tobacco, and was now on a par with Brazil. The recovery was the result of the drop in world stocks.

A crop failure in China had helped create a world demand last year and Zimbabwe had been able to sell surplus stocks. This year mostly green tobacco, and very little older stock, were being sold.

"This is the way we like it," said Mr Palmer.

Zimbabwean tobacco was being sold all over the world, with 46 percent being bought by European countries, 23 percent by the Middle East, 10 percent by African countries and 12 percent by the Far East.

The single auction floor operation was working well, said Mr Palmer, adding that farmers had been encouraged to increase their average bale weight as this would help shorten the selling season considerably.

CSO: 4700/989

TRANSPORT MINISTER SLAMS NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] **AFTER a two-day tour of the National Railways of Zimbabwe facilities in Bulawayo, the new Minister of Transport, Mr Farai Masango, said yesterday the company was still where it was 10 years ago.**

The minister was angered by reports of white employees who still referred to the system as Rhodesia Railways and who told the African staff that it would remain so.

"In a way, it is still Rhodesia Railways, but we are definitely going to change that," the minister said at the end of the tour.

On a tour of the steam shed the minister was told by black staff that their European supervisor had a habit of telling them to "go get your leave from Mugabe" when they asked for leave.

Mr Masango, who on the first day of the tour said he was unhappy at the slow pace of black advancement in the railways said there used to be job discrimination against blacks in the past. "It might have to be the reverse now," he said.

Warning that "the shoe is now on the other foot", the minister said whites with racist minds in the railways had to change or they would find themselves on the streets.

He has already delivered the same warning to Air Zimbabwe in Salisbury. He said the corporation was dragging its feet on training blacks and voiced his disapproval of the airline's policy of training people who would leave on qualifying.

CSO: 4700/989

LOME CONVENTION HELPS SUGAR EXPORTS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Angus Macmillan]

[Text] DESPITE low world prices, Zimbabwe's 1982 export sugar crop has already been sold on international futures markets.

But its foreign exchange value will be slightly down on last year's figure of $55 million, says Mr Geoff Thomas, general manager of Sugar Sales (Pvt) Ltd, the marketing arm of both Hippo Valley and Triangle.

Production of raw sugar, however, will exceed 1981's total of 370 000 tonnes, by 20 000, and should rise to 450 000 tonnes next year.

Of this year's projected 390 000 tonnes, about 190 000 is surplus for export, much of it is destined for the United States.

"The US is our best market at the moment as our sugar enters the country duty free under their general system of preferences," explained Mr Thomas.

Botswana takes about 30 000 tonnes under a special contract, and, as from July, about 25 000 tonnes will be going to the EEC through the Lome Convention.

"The Lome deal provides us with a fixed price that is very much higher than the current world price," he added.

Zimbabwe is also a member of the World Sugar Agreement, which specifies that it must stockpile 14 500 tonnes to act as a stabilising factor against low prices.

Transport problems reached crisis proportions last year when it was thought that 60 000 tonnes would have to be stockpiled, as they could not be moved to the sugar terminal at Maputo, which is shared with Swaziland.

The recent recovery in the transport situation has now taken care of this back-log, all of which should be exported by April.

Apart from the Botswana quota, all export sugar is raw, that way standing a better chance on the highly competitive world market.

Local consumption is rising, says Mr Thomas, unlike in many industrialised countries where a high fructose corn syrup is making inroads into traditional markets.

At 31c a kilogram, Zimbabwean consumers enjoy the world's cheapest unsubsidised white sugar, which has not gone up in price since November 1979.

This has not been for want of trying by ZSR, the country's sole refiners, who have sought an increase on a number of occasions since 1979 to counter rising production costs.

The government is studying the company's proposals on a price increase, which ZSR says, is vital if it is to be able to finance expansion needed to meet growing demand.

CSO: 4700/989

SWEDEN GIVES $1 MILLION TO ZIMSCI

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Swedish International Development Authority is to give the Zimbabwe Secondary School Science Project $1 million.

The head of SIDA in Zimbabwe, Mr Jan Cedergren, said yesterday that $500 000 was being given in the present financial year and $500 000 in the next.

"We think Zimsci is a very valuable project. It is unique in Africa in the sense that kits are almost entirely locally produced and because it makes it possible for local schools to get simple laboratory equipment.

"The project, we believe, could be used as a model for other countries. Indeed, we have had visitors here who have shown great interest and several people from neighbouring countries have said they wished they had done the same instead of buying expensive equipment.

"We gave the money so that the project could be developed and so that more schools could benefit. We were also gratified to see the project is of real benefit."

The head of Zimsci, Mr Alan Dock of the department of curriculum studies at the University of Zimbabwe, said half the Swedish money would go towards developing the Form 2 kits, and half towards those for Form 3.

The European Economic Community had given $300 000 towards the Form 2 kits, which were to be issued at the beginning of next term.

Zimsci was developed jointly by the University of Zimbabwe and the Ministry of Education and Culture.

CSO: 4700/989

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF BUS SERVICE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

A WEEK ago today Zimbabwe's busmen went on strike, but yesterday morning Salisbury had at least 400 of its 500 buses back on the road and the position in Bulawayo and Umtali was even better.

Umtali yesterday became the first of the country's cities to get back to a normal bus service with Bulawayo on 95 percent normal and Gwelo on 70 percent.

Mr Peter Hornblow, the general manager of Salisbury United Omnibus Company, said yesterday that 400 of the 500 buses normally running were on the roads during peak periods yesterday.

He said that recruitment of drivers was proceeding steadily, and that, in all probability, services would return to normal early next week.

The Umtali manager of Zimbabwe Omnibus Company, Mr David Lynas, said yesterday that all services in the city would be back to normal today.

The company had given priority to the city, and rural and urban services would resume "by the end of the week".

Mr Lynas said that all the 155 company staff arrested on Friday were released on Monday. Only 15 strikers had been re-employed with 24 new drivers starting.

In Bulawayo a spokesman for ZOC said that bus services were running at about 95 percent of normal yesterday morning with 200 of the striking drivers back on the payroll, bringing those taken on this week to 325.

Two buses were being used in Bulawayo to train the new drivers who should complete their courses early next week.

Mr David Dyer, ZOC's transport manager, said 30 of the conductors who were fired at the same time as the striking drivers had been given their jobs back.

Forty new conductors were being processed and should begin their training today.

None of the ZOC's new employees had been knowingly poached from other companies, although some may have resigned their jobs to join the company, he said.

A police spokesman said 315 Bulawayo strikers were being detained at Khami Prison. Three hundred and forty-nine drivers and conductors were arrested last Friday, of whom 34 were later released.

ZOC's Gwelo manager, Mr George Kerr, told Ziana that 70 percent of normal services were operating yesterday.

The 36 drivers on duty yesterday had been working long hours to cope with the work. "We are slowly coming back to normal," Mr Kerr added.

CSO: 4700/989

END

JPRS 80556

13 April 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2605

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80556

13 April 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2605

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BRIEFS

CANADIAN DELEGATION VISITS--Cabinda, 26 Mar (ANGOP)--The Canadian delegation which has been paying a working visit to the Angolan province of Cabinda since last Tuesday, yesterday visited the "Saidy Mingas" agricultural cooperative situated in the Tando-Zinge commune. During the visit, the delegation met with officials of the cooperative in order to examine jointly various problems facing them. At the end of the meeting, the delegation expressed its desire to give material support to the peasants and the partners in the cooperative. The delegation, it was pointed out, comprises the following organizations: "Cuso" (Canadian University Service for Overseas), Suco (Canadian University Service) and the Oxfam-Canada which assist in the overall project of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Angolan secretariat of state for social affairs. The project is aimed at achieving the socio-economic integration of the repatriated people of the Tando-Zinge commune in Cabinda Province. [Text] [AB261517 Luanda ANGOP in French 1420 GMT 26 Mar 82]

FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROGRAM--Luanda, 30 Mar (ANGOP)--In a ministerial council resolution dated 25 February and signed by the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the government authorizes the implementation of a foreign investment project in Angola. The project is for the exploitation of oil zone one. The resolution was published in the official gazette. The decision also authorizes the signing of contracts for the sharing of the corresponding production between Sonangol and Agip SPA. It will be recalled that these contracts were signed a few days ago. [Text] [AB301541 Luanda ANGOP in French 1410 GMT 30 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/753

FRENCH, AMERICANS COMPETE FOR GAS LIQUEFACTION PLANT

Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Mar 82 p 44

[Article by Bruno Dethomas]

[Text] Since technological mastery of energy systems is one guarantee of exports for decades to come, the battle underway in Cameroon between French and American firms to supply the gas liquefaction process appears to be a decisive one.

The contract is certainly a modest one--between $25 million and $30 million--but it brings in its train the engineering and construction of the liquefaction plant, and that will be worth some $2 billion. Apart from the contract, the question is whether gas liquefaction is to be a U.S. monopoly.

Cameroon, which has hired the Mobil and Total oil companies as consultants, notified the TECHNIP firm by telex in December that it intended to adopt the French process on condition that Paris confirm the financing terms.

Three Processes

France, which is contemplating purchasing part of the Cameroonian gas, seems ready to provide $800 million (4.8 billion francs) for that project at 10 percent, with the amount to be repaid in 10 years. For its part, the United States is prepared to lend $1 billion for 18 years at 12 percent through EXIMBANK. The French answer, which reached Yaounde at the end of December, did not satisfy the Cameroonians. They expressed surprise at the insurance premium (0.05 percent) required by COFACE [French Insurance Company for Foreign Trade], even though that rate is always added to interest rates granted by Paris. Was it real surprise or a pretext? In any case, Yaounde has decided to reexamine all the data in the contract. And its decision to review the situation coincided--simply a coincidence?--with the visit to Cameroon by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, who, according to the weekly BUSINESS WEEK, did not conceal his opinion: "Our technology is very definitely superior to theirs, while their financing terms are superior to ours."

Incidentally, that idea of U.S. technological superiority was expanded upon by the managers of Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. James F. Dempsey, the firm's vice president, told BUSINESS WEEK that TECHNIP wanted to make the Cameroonians "guinea pigs" for a laboratory technology "in one of the industries where American technology is still predominant."

Excluding the cascade process, which is used in the oldest installations and is not patented, there are three gas liquefaction processes: those developed by Pritchard (Great Britain), Air Products, and TECHNIP.

Pritchard can offer scarcely more than three liquefaction lines at Skikda, Algeria as an example of a heavy unit, and that is an unconvincing reference due to the very numerous difficulties experienced at those installations.

So the competition is basically between TECHNIP and Air Products. The Americans have some weighty references: in Indonesia and Algeria--the two chief exporters of liquefied gas at present--they have imposed their technology. And 80 percent of the units already built or under construction are based on their process.

Even so, the Cameroonians would not be "guinea pigs" for TECHNIP. In the 1960's, the French firm cooperated with Algeria's CAMEL [Algerian Liquid Methane Company] in installing the first liquefaction unit ever built. In Skikda, following initial difficulties with corrosion, TECHNIP's first three lines showed performance superior to that produced by Air Products. The French company was chosen by the Algerians in 1979 to build the nine liquefaction lines at LNG-3 in Arzew--a contract broken since then by the change in Algeria's gas export policy--and by Canada for the pilot project in the Arctic.

TECHNIP's managers say that the improvement made to their process (mixed refrigeration) provides a performance superior to that of Air Products (on the order of 10 percent for the Canadian project) at a lower investment (from 10 to 15 percent less).

The decision by the Yaounde authorities--which should be reached in the next few days--followed by a decision by Nigeria's leaders, who have just received the new projects for that country's natural gas resources, will be decisive for the future in a market whose growth is certain.

Market With a Future

Natural gas reserves are close to those of petroleum, but natural gas consumption is half as great. As a hydrocarbon, it is the best substitute for black gold. Trade in natural gas is therefore going to grow, since production is declining in some of the chief consumer countries (the United States and the EEC) or is even practically nonexistent (Japan).

Pipeline deliveries are fast reaching their limits: from Mexico and Canada to the United States, from the USSR, Norway, and--perhaps in an unforeseeable future--Iran to Europe, and, lastly, from Algeria to Europe via Sicily and, later, Spain.

In this field, France will be far, for example, from finding enough industrial orders to offset its orders for gas from the Soviet Union, due to the simple fact that its industry does not manufacture the 56-inch pipe required for the gas pipeline that will link Siberia to West Europe.

A sizable share of the EEC's imports and all of Japan's will thus be supplied by LNG (liquefied natural gas). Because of the volume of the gas, it is essential to

liquefy it by cooling it to cryogenic temperatures (-160°C, which reduces the volume 635 times) so that it can be shipped by LNG tanker.

If the American company, whose country is not a purchaser of LNG, wins the Cameroonian and Nigerian contracts, it will have imposed its monopoly for good. That is not desirable for Europe, which is the chief potential purchaser of LNG from Africa and, perhaps, from Argentina, Trinidad and Tobago, and even the Persian Gulf area.

11798
CSO: 4719/693

TRUCE BETWEEN MILITARY REGIME, OPPOSITION 'OVER'

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Mar 82 p 693

[Article by Mark Doyle]

[Text] THE SIX-MONTH honeymoon truce between the military authorities and the opposition in the Central African Republic is over, and the consequences of the divorce have put President Mitterrand's Africa policy firmly in the spotlight. Following an attempted coup masterminded by M. Ange Patasse, the leader of the *Mouvement pour la Liberation du Peuple Centrafricain* (*MLPC*), Head of State General André Kolingba has purged his government of *MLPC* members and destroyed M. Patassé's residence at Kilometre Dix. M. Patassé escaped the attack, fled to the French Embassy in Bangui and requested political asylum.

In Paris, the embarrassment is acute; President Mitterrand has sent his personal Adviser on African Affairs, M. Guy Penne, to Bangui to try to find a compromise, and has meanwhile contacted friendly African governments to help him out of the *impasse*. As *West Africa* went to press the Central African army had surrounded the French Embassy in Bangui and the French troops, who number some 1200 (about 300 in the capital) had been put on alert.

There were rumours, inevitably, in both Paris and Bangui, of a "left wing Barracuda", and the French Socialist Party are split on the issue. M. Lionel Jospin, the Secretary of the Party has even found it necessary to deny sympathy for M. Patassé. General Kolingba demanded extradition, and gave the French negotiators a deadline. At the moment of going to press, Paris was continuing to refuse to hand over M. Patassé. A suggestion from M. Penne that he be handed to a neighbouring country pending further negotiations had been rejected.

M. Patasse arrived back in Bangui at the end of February after five months in France. A crowd of up to 10,000 greeted him at the airport.

Following the display of support at the airport, a leaflet was distributed the day before the coup attempt was announced on the radio. The leaflet, from a previously unknown group calling itself the *Front de Liberation du Centrafrique* (*FROLICA*), accused General Kolingba of "treason". The similarities in the wording and production of the *FROLICA* leaflet gave rise to strong suspicions that it had come from M. Patassé's residence at Kilometre Dix. The same day, M. Patassé told journalists that he considered himself "the President of the Republic". He added: "The people are no longer afraid of guns. General Kolingba is a traitor to them. I alone represent constitutional legitimacy. There is a power vacuum and I am going to fill it by becoming Head of State. I am now waiting for General Kolingba to pass power to me".

M. Patassé's optimistic tone was not justified. The leaflet, and the unrest which it stirred up, put the authorities on the alert. Road blocks were set up around Bangui and troops were sent to the *quartiers populaires* where M. Patassé is known to have support, such as Fou, Bongondo and boy-Rabe. The soldiers had had enough. The General's tactics had previously been to integrate the opposition or leave them to their own devices rather than to risk creating martyrs and inflame tribal tensions. The leader of the Front Patriotique, Dr. Abel Goumba, for example, was made Rector of the University of Bangui earlier this year (though he insists that this

does not represent a compromise) and a former member of the *MLPC* had been given a top job in the Franco-Central African Tobacco Corp. Opposition elements in the armed forces were allowed to stay at their posts after General Kolingba took power despite the fact that all political activity was banned.

The purge had probably begun, and was almost certainly planned, before General François Bozize announced on National Radio that he had taken power. General Bozize, known for his sympathies with M. Patassé, echoed his mentor's words and accused General Kolingba of "treason". The announced takeover was shortlived and confined to the radio station; within minutes, the Commander of the Gendarmerie, Colonel Diallo, came on the air to deny Bozize's claims. The Colonel is reportedly a close confidante of General Kolingba and was denounced in the *FROLICA* tract as a "senegalo-yakoma" (the yakoma tribe dominate the Military Committee for National Redress).

The military response gathered momentum the next day. Exuberant demonstrations at Kilometre Cinq and in the *quartiers populaires* were quashed. Then loyal soldiers moved against *MLPC* leaders. At least five officers of the Gendarmerie and two from the army were arrested. The whereabouts of General Bozize and another suspected of involvement in the coup, General Mbaikoua, are unknown.

A ministerial shuffle was announced, described by the military as "slight", apparently in an attempt to minimise tension (see page 748). Generals Bozize and Mbaikoua were dropped, as were two other ministers known for their links with M. Patassé, Quartermaster Timothée Marboua (Economy and Finance) and Lt-Col. Martin Dokossi (Trade and Industry).

The presence of M. Patassé and his armed supporters at Kilometre Dix was by this time considered intolerable; over the weekend of March 6—7 the army moved in with vigour, destroying M. Patassé's residence and setting fire to that of the vice-president of the *MLPC*, M. Dehozendi. It is not clear whether M. Patasse was actually in residence at the time — he had been wanted by the authorities since the day after the radio announcement — but in any event he escaped to the French Embassy on the Saturday. M. Patassé entered the grounds of the Embassy on a moped, dressed in a boubou, according to one report.

Although General Grelombe, the newly appointed Information Minister, has attempted to play down estimates of the casualties of the purge, it is certain that it was very violent. Estimates went as high as 50 people dead and several hundred wounded, mainly resulting from clashes at M. Patassé's residence.

M. Penne flew to Bangui on March 9. The French External Relations Ministry are said to be "examining the affair in the light of France's well known attitude towards political refugees" (France traditionally grants asylum to those who flee their countries for political reasons.) M. Penne went straight into talks with General Kolingba. Those talks were bound to be heated; according to the Information Minister, M. Patassé "is an international criminal and must be handed over ... We are in Bangui, not in Paris."

CSO: 4 00/1015

'AWKWARD ASPECTS' OF FRANCE'S INVOLVEMENT NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3371, 15 Mar 82 p 692

[Text]

WHAT DO you do when, after having financed one of Africa's embarrassments for several years, you organise a *coup d'état* by flying in along with your troops the *président de rechange:* then after a reasonable period of troubled times, an Army General stages his own *coup*, then one of the politicians to whom you have been giving asylum for five months returns home and boldly pronounces that he is the rightful tenant of power: and then the ruling General razes the temeritous politician's house (and perhaps his political organisation as well) to the ground, and the said politician seeks refuge in your very own embassy in Bangui?

Central Africa appears to be developing its vocation as the arena where France gets shown up for the most awkward aspects of its pretty-near unrivalled intimacy of involvement in the political affairs of those countries to which it is, as the saying goes, linked "culturally, historically, and politically".

It is almost an ironic and flippant reflection to make that France traditionally grants asylum to those who flee their countries for political reasons. In this case, Ange Patassé, a prominent politician, was fleeing from a situation for which the French would be hard pressed to reject successfully at least some responsibility.

A further element of near farce is the demand made by the Central African Information Minister that Ange Patassé must be handed over as an international criminal . . . "we are in Bangui not in Paris". Are those days really gone when Bangui was only a Concorde's jump away from the Elysée Palace for a sparkling spot of hunting?

The new Socialist Government of François Mitterrand will have to wriggle well to sort out the repercussions of the curious case of Ange Patassé. It cannot hand him back, but on this basis, its future interventions in Central African politics will have to recommence in an infinitely more humble way.

CSO: 4700/1015

OAU INTEGRITY SAID TO BE AT STAKE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3371, 15 Mar 82 p 692

[Text]

DR. ISHAYA AUDU, Nigeria's Foreign Minister, has been quoted from Nairobi as saying that Nigeria could pull its troops out of the Organisation of African Unity peace-keeping force in Chad, if there is no attempt to arrive at a political solution by June 30, as foreseen in the OAU peace plan. There is also concern in OAU circles that the February 28 ceasefire, also part of the OAU plan, should be observed.

All the signs are that, in spite of the presence of OAU troops in a number of strategic locations, such as the town of Ati in central Chad, fighting is still going on. Hissen Habre, the dissident former Defence Minister, has said he is observing the ceasefire, but on the side of the GUNT (Transitional Government of National Unity) there has been no such declaration. Since February 28 Vice-President, Colonel Kamougue, has twice clearly indicated the GUNT's attachment to a military solution, and spoken of efforts being made to recapture the important town of Oum Hadjer, which lies between Ati and the Habré stronghold of Abeché, near the Sudan border. The loss of Oum Hadjer he admitted was due to "military disorganisation" on the part of the GUNT.

The GUNT, in any case, has never accepted the prescriptions made by the OAU at their special Nairobi meeting on Chad in mid-February. The GUNT may be a fragile amalgam of political factions, with only a fictionally united fighting force, but it has one unifying factor: no negotiation with Habre. If that is ever changed, the GUNT would surely collapse.

The GUNT also feel let down by the OAU whose support they had imagined more substantial. President Goukhouni Weddeye, in particular, having gone out on a limb in requesting the Libyans to leave, has been irked, first of all at the limited mandate of the OAU troops, and then at being reminded by the Nairobi meeting that the GUNT was an OAU creation in the first place (i.e. has a slender constitutional claim to power).

It is scarcely surprising therefore that Colonel Gaddafi, after maintaining a discreet silence on Chad since last November, should have referred, in his speech opening the 13th Africa Cup in Tripoli early this month, to the "bitter and bloody struggle presently taking place in Chad," and the fact that, after peace had been achieved, and life spared, everything should collapse after the withdrawal of Libyan troops. This is Gaddafi's strongest card; whatever fears may have been raised by the operation, it did undeniably bring a "Libyan peace" to Chad. If he had not talked of mergers, and been more willing to work with the OAU, the Libyans might still be there.

Although the Libyan leader made no reference to the OAU, what Dr. Audu calls "the integrity of the organisation" is clearly at stake, as much over Chad as on the Sahara question. President Moi has now sent an envoy to Chad, who has, among other things, to discuss the finances of the peacekeeping force, but presumably will also see whether life can be breathed into the OAU peace plan, bearing in mind Dr. Audu's statement: "President Goukhouni's rejection of the peace plan should not be considered final."

CSO: 4700/1015

FRENCH MINISTER COT CALLS SITUATION DETERIORATING DAILY

AB021834 Paris AFP in French 1727 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 2 Apr (AFP)--The situation in Ndjamena is still very chaotic and is deteriorating daily as far as public services and utilities are concerned, Jean Perre Cot, French minister of cooperation and development, said in Paris on Friday.

During a luncheon organized by the Eurafrican Press Association, the minister said that Chadian Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] was finding it "increasingly difficult to cope with the situation" and added that he himself was not "very optimistic" about the outcome of the situation in Chad.

"France," the minister indicated, "has neither the means nor the desire to solve the problems in Chad as they should be solved by the Chadians themselves or, failing that, by the OAU, but without outside interference." Mr Cot recalled that France supported the OAU's initiatives in Chad and the GUNT is recognized by the OAU as the legal government.

"We have obtained the withdrawal of foreign troops, we have supported the OAU in the deployment of an inter-African force and we are pursuing our reconstruction efforts, but we have no intention of going further," the minister said.

In another development, Mr Cot indicated that the reorganization of France's relations with southern Africa would take time. France, he said, hopes to strengthen its links with the Frontline States.

The minister referred, in this connection, to the cooperation agreement signed with Mozambique and to that which is about to be signed with Angola. France supports the proposed construction of a hydroelectric dam in the northeast of Mozambique, called "Cabora Bassa II" on the Zambezi River which would ensure, Mr Cot stressed, a "degree of independence in the area of energy" for the Frontline States vis-a-vis South Africa.

The minister further recalled that France strictly adhered to the embargo on arms supplies to South Africa and was seeking ways and means of becoming "less involved" in economic exchange with that country.

CSO: 4719/760

BRIEFS

LEADER IN MOROCCO--Rabat, 30 Mar (MAP)--The president of Equatorial Guinea, Mbasogo Nguema Teodoro, arrived in Rabat today on a private visit to Morocco for several days during which time he will conduct talks with the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II, on the current situation in the African continent and on bilateral relations. [LD301752 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Mar 82]

CSO: 4704/14

BRIEFS

FORMER OFFICIALS IN LAGOS--Lagos, 13 Mar--Two top executives of former Ghanaian President Hilla Limann's Government are reported to be seeking political asylum in Nigeria. The government-owned daily TIMES said today that Kwesi Bossman, former Propaganda Secretary of Mr Limann's party, and Kweku Osei Owusu, former party secretary for the Subim constituency in Ashanti, walked into its office Thursday looking "scared, haggard and unkempt." The men, who were said to have been sleeping under a flyover bridge since they arrived in Lagos on Tuesday, have appealed to President Shehu Shagari and Nigerians for help and support. Describing their ordeal, they told the newspaper they had been under arrest since they surrendered to the police on the appeal of Jerry Rawlings, the former Flight Lieutenant who toppled President Limann on New Year's Eve. They said they had been tortured and questioned at an army camp before they managed to escape. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Mar 82 p 15]

IDLE LANDS TAKEOVER, CHIEFS' CONTRIBUTION--The government has announced that it will soon take over all available idle lands in the country for agricultural purposes, Mr Atukwei Okai, Greater Accre Regional Secretary, said in Accra. He said that this formed part of the government's policy of ensuring that Ghanaians cultivated food to feed themselves, instead of depending on aid from abroad. Addressing a gathering of chiefs in the Ga-Adangbe Traditional Area, Mr. Okai regretted that although Ghana had vast land suitable for farming, past governments had failed to work out proper agricultural policies that would mobilise people to undertake farming to feed themselves. Mr. Okai stressed that the PNDC was determined to do away with the "old system of farming from offices by mobilising all available people into the farming sector." Mr. Okai called on all chiefs within the region to make available to the government 100 bags of maize at the end of the present farming season as their contribution towards the success of the agricultural programme, launched by Flt-Lt. Rawlings on March 6. The chiefs assured the Secretary that they had already decided to embark on such projects, and would also provide cassava, plantain and other produce. They however, appealed to the government to provide them with tractors to help them in the project. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3372, 22 Mar 82 p 824]

GBC AFFAIRS--A three man committee has been inaugurated to probe the affairs of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC]. Its terms of reference include an inquiry into the operations of the corporation and its general administrative machinery with the view to determining areas of waste especially in the use of assets, finances, stores purchases, current procedures in use as well as possible misuse, embezzlement or misappropriation. The committee will examine any iniquities in the handling of tough matters such s appointments, promotions, training and staff development. It will also study whether the present structure of the corporation gives rise to the problems of the organization or militates against its smooth running. The committee is to make recommendations to the provisional national defense council. The members are Dr Kwasi Botchway of the faculty of law, University of Ghana, Legon; E. A. Nortey, a management and productivity adviser, and Mr C. Y. Dzigah, engineer and system analyst. The committee is expected to finish its work in 2 or 3 months depending on circumstances. The acting director general of the corporation, Mr Kwame Karaikari, who inaugurated the committee today on behalf of the secretary for information, also introduced the members to management and asked them for its cooperation in their work. On behalf of the members, Mr Dzigah said the role of the committee is to look for only facts and in doing this it will not rely on hearsay. The objective he said is by meeting the terms of reference to help review the GBC and make it a better organization. [Text] [AB011940 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Apr 82]

GASOLINE SUPPLY ENSURED--The office of the provisional National Defense Council has announced that it has been made aware of public anxiety arising out of long queues at some petrol filling stations in the greater Accra area and certain parts of the country. A statement from the council said this situation has been caused by the inadvertent disruption of crude oil supply from the country's traditional sources and this has necessitated rationing of the stock of finished products to meet the resumption of regular crude oil supply. The statement assured the public that efforts to ensure regular and normal crude oil supplies are well advanced and that the situation would soon return to normal. [Text] [AB301857 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/1022

SEKOU TOURE SAID TO REMAIN 'NOBODY'S PUPPET'

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3372, 22 Mar 82 p 759

[Text]

GUINEA'S FOREIGN policy has always been characterised by non-conformity. From the first spectacular act of saying "no" to General de Gaulle in 1958, Sékou Touré was the odd man out among the presidents of former French colonies, the one who did not fit into the system. Not surprisingly he sought friendships where he could, some of which lasted, some of which did not. Some wrote him off as hopelessly compromised with the Eastern bloc, but this was to misunderstand his genuine attachment to non-alignment.

On a West African level, the real and painful isolation of Guinea led its president to seek greater unity with a few like-minded neighbours; hence the Guinea-Mali union, and the Ghana-Guinea-Mali union, both of which proved to be more states of mind than practical attempts at mergers. Nonetheless Guinea has continued the experiment with regional groupings — abortively with the grouping of Senegal River States in the late 1960s, more recently with the OMVG (the Organisation for the Development of the Gambia River) and the Mano River Union (MRU).

Guinea has also been one of the main champions of the ECOWAS idea, having been there on the ground floor when the political movement towards ECOWAS started in Monrovia in 1968. Because of practical difficulties arising from the real problems of the Guinea economy and currency, her commitment to all extra-territorial schemes has tended to be restricted, and couched more in the language of future projects, but the manifest good intentions of the Guinea authorities have always been plain. The reconciliations with neighbours in the late 'seventies made the situation easier.

Reaction to President Sékou Touré's latest call for Guinea-Mali integration is therefore likely to be a mixture of fascination and prudent examination. Fascination, in particular, because the old master seems to have lost none of his magic and capacity to inspire. The integration of the two countries, he said, was in the interest of their two peoples as an "historical necessity" (they had in fact

always been one) and as a beacon for African unity.

Greater fascination may be aroused by his support for "the dynamic path of the revival of the former Mali" whose present-day lungs are the actual Mali and Guinea. The call to revive the Mali empire, at its height in the 14th and 15th centuries, and which still has a profound cultural imprint on half a dozen West African states, is something that has very rarely been expressed politically.

In practical terms, prudent examination is necessary, simply because past experience has shown how difficult it is to mount projects for uniting any two African countries. Guinea, in particular, with its unconvertible currency, has met insuperable practical problems in any past proposed unions (Mali, Ghana, Sierra Leone). It may be that Mali, on the rebound from its failure to achieve entry to the West African Monetary Union, might agree to try again, but having had *de facto* convertibility with the franc zone, and the backing of the French franc, even the present improved state of Guinea's finances is hardly likely to be sufficient inducement.

Internationally, Guinea's opening to the West has been much mentioned. In spite of the continuing internal rigidity of the regime, both politically and financially, there has been a progression of investments from all over the world, with the West inevitably leading the way. This has been accompanied by increasingly cordial political relations. With the Americans there has always been a strong connection, only briefly disrupted by the Conakry invasion of 1970. But there was a *détente* with Western European powers during the 1970s, based above all on the new period of good relations with France inaugurated by President Giscard d'Estaing.

Giscard was partly anxious to show that he was not interested in old Gaullist feuds, and partly interested in the real investment opportunities that Guinea has to offer, above all in the mining sector. This has not been quite the *rentrée en force* that was possibly expected. Although President Giscard paid an official visit to Guinea, it was never reciprocated, possibly because of the continuing existence of important Guinean opposition elements who presented not only a political embarrassment but a security threat. With President Mitterrand in power, relations have been cool, in spite of the general enthusiasm for the French socialists in Africa. This has been linked to the Socialists' concern for human rights in Guinea. Even so, the slow reorientation has continued. The cordial strengthening of relations with the EEC, once anathema to Sékou Touré in the early 1960s, is one example (see article on page 806).

The increasing emphasis on Islam is also a case in point. The Guinea President's new-found role as mediator in the Iran-Iraq war may be seen as teaming up with the conservatives of the Gulf, or simply an extension of his old non-aligned commitment (keeping out the superpowers). What has surprised more is his absolute alignment against Polisario, officially explained in terms of OAU rules, but also perhaps related to the influence of conservative Islam. Sékou Touré may also be mindful of the fact that in 1984 he is to host the OAU, a condition that causes many to mature their attitudes. Whatever form his political evolution may take, it is still possible to affirm as this journal did in 1970, that Sékou Touré is "nobody's puppet".

CSO: 4700/1015

MISSION TO EEC ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN INDUSTRIAL AID

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3372, 22 Mar 82 p 806

[Article by Veronica Forrester]

[Text]

SEVEN ministers from Guinea visited the European Commission recently to try to arouse European interest in a major scheme to develop the iron ore reserves at Mount Nimba. The delegation, which was led by the Guinean Minister of Mines, Mr. Ismail Touré, emphasised the enormous iron ore potential of Guinea during talks with EEC commissioners Pisani, Davignon and Ortoli.

Despite the Guinean authorities' confidence that the Mifergui mining scheme can now get off the ground, the financing plan seems far from complete. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at $1,000m. and, according to the Guineans, a third of the funds have still to be found. Moreover, the World Bank, which is supposed to be one of the main backers, appears to have still not made any firm commitments on its involvement in the project (potentially of the order of $200m.).

The Guinean delegation arrived in Brussels soon after hearing reports of EEC interest in providing a $500m. loan to Brazil to develop its iron ore potential. At the beginning of February the Brazilian Planning Minister came to Brussels to discuss the possibility of receiving a loan to develop the resources at Carajas, and subsequently supply iron ore to the EEC. The Brazilian and Guinean projects are thus in direct competition when it comes to marketing in the Community. Both involve high grade ore but reserves in Guinea are larger than those in Brazil. Guinea's reserves at Mount Nimba are alone estimated at 800m. tons. Mr. Touré also pointed out that there are other iron ore reserves in the Simandou range and Guinea has now asked the Community to finance a study of resources there.

EEC experts are weighing up the advantages and disadvantages of both projects. The Brazilian scheme involves substantial investment in infrastructure, notably laying 1,000 kms of railway line and developing port facilities to export the ore. Infrastructure costs in Guinea are substantially less. Mr. Touré emphasised that Guinea has reached an agreement with Liberia over the export of iron ore from the Mifergui scheme. Only 20 kms of additional railway line are needed to link Guinea up to the Liberian railway network and thereby to the Liberian port of Buchanan.

While EEC officials listened with interest to the Mifergui project, they made no commitments. No finance would be available from the Lomé II aid programme for Guinea for this project but the ministers are sounding out the possibility of a loan from the European Investment Bank.

The Guinea delegation also discussed EEC aid allocations under the Lomé II Convention. The Community is currently financing a study of the Konkouré integrated project which involves building a hydro-electric dam on the River Konkouré, which could supply power to an aluminium smelting plant. The aim is to build a 750MW dam which would enable 150-200,000 tons of aluminium to be produced annually at a plant at Fria. The study will not be completed before the end of the year, but the Guinean delegation asked the

Commission to help to stimulate interest in the scheme.

The Konkouré project would involve an enormous investment of between $2,000m. and $3,000m. Potential donors include the World Bank, BADEA, Arab Funds, French bilateral aid and assistance from the European Investment Bank. So far initial pledges only cover about a tenth of the total cost.

While the Guinean delegation suggested that talks with aluminium manufacturers were progressing well, they asked EEC Development Commissioner, Edgard Pisani, to organise a meeting with manufacturers to convince them of the desirability of taking part in the Konkouré scheme. Mr. Pisani said he was impressed with the riches of Guinea and hoped to organise such a meeting before the summer, at the same time pointing out that the results of the study would not be known before the end of the year. One major problem experienced in Guinea is the cost of power and which needs to be examined more closely before embarking on the intended production of aluminium. Guinea also wants to export most of the production to the EEC.

Despite the lengthy discussion of large-scale industrial projects, the main thrust of EEC aid to Guinea under Lomé II is in the agricultural sector. Out of the 74m. ecu (1 ecu=about $1.10) allocated to Guinea, 28m. ecu has been earmarked for rural development, 9m. for housing schemes, 9m. for social development covering education and health, 7.5m. for transport, 7.5m. for energy projects and 2m. for the mining sector. The largest agricultural scheme concerns cotton production in Kankan in eastern Guinea. This is an integrated scheme involving cotton and food production. Under the Lomé I Convention, the EEC released 1.6m. ecu and a further 7m. has been earmarked under the Lomé II Convention.

CSO: 4700/1015

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES--Guinea Bissau's exports for the first half of 1981 totalled about 4.3m. pounds, according to a recent report from the Ministry of Trade. Industrial, agricultural and sea products headed the list. The main clients were Spain, Senegal and China. Imports for the same period were about 15.5 m. pounds. The main suppliers were Portugal, Sweden, China and the United States, according to the ministry. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3372, 22 Mar 82 p 809]

CSO: 4700/1023

BRIEFS

HASSAN II MESSAGE--A four-man high power delegation arrived in Monrovia today from the Kingdom of Morocco with a special message from King Hassan II to head of state CIC [commander in chief] Samual K. Doe. The delegation, headed by Moroccan Minister of Information, Youth and Sport Dr Abdelwahad Belkeziz, comprised a member of parliament, the special adviser to the Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and the assistant to the minister of information. At the airport to meet the Moroccan delegation were Information Minister Col Gray D. Allison; the charge d'affaires of the Moroccan Embassy, (Abdelaziz Taleh), a special assistant to the information minister, (Elbot Eldon); and the senior deputy chief of protocol, Ibrahim (Duke) among others. Speaking at the VIP lounge, Information Minister Allison commended relations between Liberia and Morocco and expressed the need for communication links between the two countries. The Moroccan information minister thanked Mr Allison and the Liberia Government for the hospitality accorded him and his delegation. [Text] [AB011945 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 1 Apr 82]

MONROVIA PROPERTY TAX--The People's Redemption Council has issued Decree No 61 empowering the Monrovia City Corporation to enact all necessary municipal laws and ordinances and collect all real property taxes as may be necessary for city purposes. The decree, which became effective 19 March, states that the city corporation of Monrovia will also perform all other necessary acts that are (?compatible) with the general laws of Liberia. The decree also states that 40 percent of all real property taxes collected by the Monrovia City Corporation should be retained by the city corporation for development and infrastructural projects in the city, while the remaining 60 percent of all real property taxes collected by the city corporation will be deposited into the revenue of the central government, the PRC decree said. The decree further said the collection of real property taxes by the Monrovia City Corporation will take effect as from 1 July 1982. According to the decree, provisions promulgated under the decree applied only to the city corporation of Monrovia and it shall not be construed or interpreted as an amendment, abrogation or change of the unitary [words indistinct] centralize functioning of the government of the republic. [Text] [AB262038 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 26 Mar 82]

CSO: 4700/1020

PAUL BERENGER WRITES ON MMM SEARCH FOR MODERATE SOCIALISM

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 21 Jan 82 pp 1,4

[Article by Paul R. Berenger, secretary general of the MMM: "Democratic, Nonaligned, and Modern Mauritian Socialism"]

[Text] For 12 years now, and today as yesterday, the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] has been militating for democratic, nonaligned and modern Mauritian socialism.

First of all, Mauritian. In its very inspiration.

Since late 1969, our struggle has had its roots in our country's history, which we have revived through communalism.

Since late 1969 we have been saying no to imported models.

For as long as we have existed as a national party, Rodrigues and the other islands which form the Mauritian nation and state have never been forgotten or neglected.

Next, democratic socialism. Profoundly democratic.

Our party was created by children of May 1968 for whom socialism was and remains synonymous with liberty, creativity, authenticity, spontaneity. With life.

Since 1968, the people who 1 year later would create the MMM, condemned the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Soviet tanks after having condemned American aggression in Vietnam.

Since then, we have uncompromisingly denounced those who trample upon liberty, wherever they do it--in Chile, in South Africa, in El Salvador, in Afghanistan, or in Poland--and whatever affiliation they claim.

Today as yesterday, without wanting, for all that, to lecture others, we say that we are going to build socialism in Mauritius with political pluralism and democracy and without witch-hunting.

The more difficult this undertaking, the more unyielding will be our determination.

Nonaligned socialism as well. Fiercely nonaligned with respect to the two superpowers before being of equally fierce independence with respect to all foreign powers.

Since late 1969, we have rejected bloc politics and to the utmost of our ability we have been fighting to put an end to Yalta, at the same time taking our place resolutely at the side of the Third World peoples in the North-South conflict, in the Middle East, in South Africa, in so-called West Africa, and everywhere else where liberty and the rights of Third World peoples are being flouted.

With the object of guaranteeing this nonalignment and this fierce independence, we are giving privileged status to our relations with India, leftist France, Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Canada, Australia, the Scandinavian countries, and tomorrow, with China and Mexico. And it is also with this object, among others, that we are already working on the development of as advanced regional cooperation as possible but with strict respect for respective circumstances and independences.

In the name of nonalignment and this fierce independence, we will not tolerate foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of our country, either today or tomorrow.

Finally, modern socialism. A socialism profoundly and permanently preoccupied with management and efficienty, which endeavors to learn all the lessons of the failures experienced elsewhere and which turns its back on the nationalization of enterprises and the bureaucratization of society in general.

We know that the electorate will ultimately judge us in terms of unemployment and inflation, here as elsewhere, and this in an international context of ruthless competition and in the context of a catastrophic local economic heritage.

It is this aspect of things which explains why, while since late 1969 we have without the slightest ambiguity taken our place in the camp of the workers and their unions, the farmers, fishers and their cooperatives, youth and the unemployed, we go on to say to the business leaders as well--who, under a leftist government in Mauritius, will respect the electorate's verdict--that they, too, will have an important role to play in helping our country, which today is dog-tired and winded, lift its head and make a new start.

Our country can only make this new start within the framework of democratic, nonaligned and modern Mauritian socialism for which we have been militating for 12 years and which the MMM and the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] are today preparing to translate into reality after the coming general elections.
9380
CSO: 4719/586

ADMINISTRATION'S HANDLING OF SOME NATIONS SCORED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Disgrace and Hope"]

[Text] Last Saturday, in an editorial, we criticized the increasingly disgraceful or servile rout of present Mauritian diplomacy, whether it is a question of our relations with India, socialist France, Algeria, the United States or Great Britain and in particular with respect to Diego Garcia and the islanders uprooted since 1964, and South Africa.

Last Wednesday's verbal and diplomatic clash (reported below) between Professor Upadhyaya, the Indian high commissioner to Mauritius, and the number three man of the PTM/PMSD/CAM/(Transfuges) [Mauritius Labor Party/Mauritian Social Democratic Party/Muslim Action Committee/(Transfuges)] regime, Sir Satcam Boolell, shows how far this rout has gone.

The reception just given Jean-Claude de l'Estrac and Cassam Uteem in Paris and Algiers and the talks that they have just had with the man who will begin his duties as foreign secretary in New Delhi in a few days, are themselves yet another illustration of this increasingly disgraceful or servile rout of present Mauritian diplomacy.

But coming after the visits which Aneerood Jugnauth, Kader Bhayat, Paul Berenger and Jean-Claude de l'Estrac made to Paris and New Delhi in 1981, this reception and these talks also show that beyond the disgrace and servility of present Mauritian diplomacy, there is already hope and dignity.

We repeat: in the concert of nations and in our region, the Island of Mauritius hungers and thirst for regained dignity above all else. But we also repeat: in the wake of this regained dignity will come a policy of nonalignment worthy of the name and much greater foreign economic aid than today, including "old friends" who today have nothing but contempt for the PTM/PMSD/CAM/(Transfuges) regime.

Paris, New Delhi and Algiers are three key capitals today.

Three landmark countries where the PTM/PMSD/CAM(Transfuges) regime meets only with contempt.

And where tomorrow's Island of Mauritius, which will have regained dignity and strength after the coming elections, already has so many sincere and solidary friends.

9380
CSO: 4719/586

PSM LEADER DEPLORES SUGAR WORKERS' LIVING CONDITIONS

Port Louis THE NATION in French 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Report: "Boodhoo Deplores the Inhuman Conditions in the Camps"]

> [Text] The Mauritian Socialist Party [PSM] has made a formal commitment to acquire the territory where the sugar industry camps are located in order to liberate the 25,000 people who live there, if the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement]/PSM alliance comes to power." This statement was made by Mr Harish Boodhoo, leader of the PSM, during a press conference yesterday.

Flanked by Messrs Karl Offman and Vijay Padaruth, two probable PSM candidates, Mr Boodhoo reported on the situation prevailing in the sugar industry camps. Mr Boodhoo stated that after the abolition of slavery and Mauritius' rise to independence, it is upsetting and revolting for a Mauritian patriot to find that there currently exists a system of disguised slavery in the sugar industry camps. Mr Boodhoo said that according to information obtained from Mr Razack Peeroo, minister of labor, there are 133 camps and 5,338 families living in them; the number of individuals amounts to 25,791.

These persons, added Mr Boodhoo, are considered third-class citizens. According to him, the government has not respected the clause in the country's constitution where mention is made of the freedom and right to citizenship of every Mauritian.

To support his argument, Mr Boodhoo cited a report on living conditions in these camps drafted by Mr H.C. Maudar, senior labor officer. The report, which was submitted to the government on 28 April 1978, notes the inhuman conditions under which 25,000 [as published] people live.

"This is a social class which is disadvantaged, inhibited and deprived of the basic necessities," explained Mr Boodhoo. The leader of the PSM stressed that it is inconceivable and unacceptable for our fellow citizens to live in degrading and inhuman conditions.

He then recalled that he had presented several motions on the condition of the camp inhabitants to the Legislative Assembly. The government, he said, was indifferent to this thorny problem. Mr Boodhoo berated the government for having established a second ad hoc committee presided over by Mr D. Daureeawo last year to study the same problem, while the Maudar report has never been implemented or made public.

9693
CSO: 4719/575

REPORT ANALYZES LATEST UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Jan 82 pp 1, 5

[Report: "56,942 Unemployed Officially Recorded in June '81"]

[Text] The latest issue of the EMPLOYMENT SERVICE STATISTICAL REVIEW, published last 30 December and made public last week, informs that during the months of May and June last year there were 56,942 unemployed officially registered at the employment offices, or a 7-percent increase over the previous month when the number of registered unemployed was 53,048. On the other hand, the report of the Ministry of Employment points out that the largest number of unemployed are recorded in the rural regions.

To the 56,942 persons officially registered during May and June are added the 5,909 persons who already have jobs and were seeking better jobs, thus bringing the number of jobseekers to 62,851. If one takes into consideration the number of workers laid off since June 1981--almost 1,000--due to plant closings and staff reductions at certain companies and the unemployed who are not officially registered, there can be no mistaking that unemployment in Mauritius is on the verge of reaching the alarming figure of 60,000, with all the consequences that such a situation can have on the social life of the country.

During the period involved, the Ministry registered 10,038 new applicants, 4,352 of whom were registering for the first time, and 5,686 of whom were renewing their registrations.

On the other hand, it appears from the Ministry of Employment's report that the majority of the jobless are located in the rural areas where 60 percent of the total unemployed are recorded. The Pamplemousses and Riviere-du-Rempart districts are at the head of the list with 12,596 unemployed, while contrary to what one might expect, Port Louis and the heights of Plaines Wilhe have the lowest unemployment with 6,947 and 6,989 respectively.

Soon 60,000 Unemployed

It was further established that men, numbering 40,089, represent 70.4 percent of the total unemployed. Of this number, 7.8 percent are under 18 years of age.

In terms of age groups, 37,125 of the unemployed are in the 15 to 24-year-old range. Of this number, 56 percent are of working age and are in the 18 to 24-year-old bracket, which includes the majority of those leaving college and seeking their first jobs. The unemployed who are over 30 and can be considered to have family responsibilities number 19,977; of these 6,043 are men and 4,934 women.

Regarding qualifications, 59 percent of the persons registered with employment offices have completed studies to level six. Holders of the SC [expansion unknown] or an equivalent degree represent 13 percent of the total unemployed, or 6,077. Those who failed the Senior or GCE [expansion unknown] examinations and registered number 5,849. Holders of the HSC [expansion unknown] and Advanced Level GCE degree number 218, while 770 of the unemployed failed these examinations.

The Ministry of Employment's report also takes note of five Mauritians who accepted employment in Qatar during the period of May-June 1981, and 30 others who were supposed to leave for Saudi Arabia the first week of July 1981.

9693
CSO: 4719/575

BRIEFS

DEMOGRAPHIC FIGURES REPORTED--The Mauritian population will have reached the 1 million mark in 1984 if the current rate of population growth is maintained. This is what emerges from the projections made by Mr Mark May, a British actuary, in a review of the National Pension Plan published last week (see LA MAURICIEN, 23 January 1982). According to Mr May's calculations, in 40 years, that is in 2022, the population will number 1,671,054. Mr May bases his calculations on the current growth rate. The projections were made for 10-year period in 15-year age intervals, in other words, from 0 to 14 years, 15-29 years, 30-44 years, and so on, but for actuarial calculations, Mr May reduced the projection to 5 years and the age breakdowns to 5-year intervals also. The projections for the year 1992 anticipate a 20-percent increase which will decline in future decades; thus, an increase of 14 percent over 1992 in 2002, of 13 percent over 2002 in 2012, and of 10 percent over 2012 in 2022. The overall increase in the Mauritian population by 2022 will be 73 percent. Also there will be more women than men. The 5-6,000 [figures as published] ratio of men to women seems to be maintained according to Mr May's projections. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Jan 82 p 1]

9693
CSO: 4719/575

BRIEFS

CABORA BASSA ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION--Maputo, 16 Mar--Electricity from the giant Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique could be supplied to black states in Southern Africa as a result of talks between the governments of Mozambique and Portugal, which controls the company running the dam. At present, the dam's production of 11,000 megawatts is used exclusively by South Africa and Mozambique, with Mozambique itself consuming just 7 per cent of the total. The Mozambican news agency AIM quoted Energy Minister Antonio Branco as saying on his return from talks in Lisbon last week that the possibility of supplying neighboring black states was one of the topics discussed. Most likely clients would be Zimbabwe, Mozambique's western neighbor, whose growing industrial sector and rural electrification plans are demanding more current, and Malawi, which borders Mozambique on the north. AIM said Mr Branco and the Portuguese also talked about the possible export of Mozambican coal to Portugal and Portuguese participation in oil prospecting in the African state, a former colony of Lisbon. In addition, Portuguese engineering firms were to increase their supplies of railway wagons and other industrial equipment to Mozambique, AIM said. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Mar 82 p 7]

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR--Moscow, 13 Mar--Mozambique and the Soviet Union plan to increase their cooperation in the agricultural sector, following negotiations that ended yesterday, TASS news agency reported. Projects to be assisted include cotton growing and the establishment of four state farms in Nampula Province, TASS said. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Mar 82 p 29]

CSO: 4700/1023

MOJA-G LEADER DISCUSSES EVENTS OF 30 JULY 1981

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 22 Mar 82 pp 761-763

[Interview with leader of Movement for Justice in Africa-Gambia (MOJA-G) by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill]

[Text] **Q:** Some people believed you were dead, you are alive and well. It was known you were shot. What happened?

A: I was shot in the morning of the coup by the police and military supporters of the government. We had gone to investigate the massacre of so many civilians around the police station, and it was under these circumstances that I was shot. There were a lot of rumours that I am dead but I was seriously shot in the stomach. With the interest of the people and with the work of the people I was able to survive this critical wound. My survival has nothing to do with me personally. The credit goes to the people, to the sympathy and activity of the people.

Q: You said you heard some people were getting shot around the police station. Who was in the station, was it some kind of organised resistance?

A: There was no organised resistance, but it was some of the high-ranking police and military officers who had barricaded themselves in the police headquarters and were going out kidnapping and murdering civilians. We went there as a result of the information that many people had been killed.

Q: When were they just barricaded in there and when were they going out?

A: This was in the morning, in the first six hours of the coup. I arrived there around two o'clock.

Q: Do you think the person who shot you knew it was you?

A: Whoever shot me knew who he wanted to kill. It was sniper fire. After I was shot I was taken away to the hospital, where again the people took care of me. I had an operation, then two days after, with the approach of these Senegalese special commandos to the hospital area, I was smuggled out of the hospital, again by the people.

Q: What kind of people?

A: These are ordinary people, poor people. They helped me to get out of the country to come to Europe. Our movement works for the people, in the interest of the people, and it is based in and supported by the people.

Q: What were these special commandos you were talking about?

A: These were Senegalese squads that had existed in the country since their first intervention. After the official withdrawal, Senegal had maintained special military commandos to intervene in any serious political development in the country. They couldn't operate on the first day of the coup because of the overwhelming support and sympathy of the people. But when the Senegalese began fighting in the border areas, the commandos were able to start their activities.

Q: What kind of activities?

A: They were making commando raids into the population, in isolated areas of the city and surrounding suburbs and killing people. They would open automatic fire on where civilians had gathered, in their houses. Most of the earlier killings of the civilians were carried out by these commando groups. The Senegalese and the Gambian government sends out propaganda that the civilians were killing each other, but this is not true. In fact, in the

early days of the coup there were no incidents among the civilian population, there is no record of civilians killing each other. The deaths among the population caused by the population is insignificant. There were one or two isolated incidents, but the bulk, 99 per cent of those who were killed, was mostly carried out by the special Senegalese commandos who were in the country, and by their military forces, and of course the high-ranking Gambian police and field force officers who had barricaded themselves in the headquarters.

Q: Why do you say these special commandos had been left there?

A: This goes back to October, 1980, the first mass-scale Senegalese intervention in this country. In October 1980, the opposition of the mass of our people to the regime had developed to such a high level that both the Gambian and the Senegalese government were afraid of a mass revolt. And the Senegalese government used the developing rejection by our people of this corrupt government. The only way they could save this government, and also carry out principally their strategy of annexation, was to make an intervention in the country. And this was their first response, their first test of annexation.

Q: Did the Gambian government call in the Senegalese troops?

A: This is very controversial. You see, the Gambian government was very panic stricken with the developments during this period. But more panic stricken were the Senegalese: since they had been following the developments in the country they also thought that the masses were beginning to revolt, so, uninvited they came into the country. It was a virtual invasion of this country.

When they came into The Gambia, we were under arrest at this time and in the police station. But even in the central police headquarters of the country, they had no information of the coming of the Senegalese. They were surprised, like us, when they got the information that the Senegalese had occupied the airport, the borders and so on. It was an uninvited invasion of the country by the Senegalese.

This can be seen in the conflicting communiqués of the press reporting of the Senegalese presence in the country. Jawara said the Senegalese were in the country to carry out a military exercise, which was a lie. And the Senegalese refuted this by saying they were invited into the country to make a counteraction against a possible coup d'état.

Q: There was also some mention of Libyan involvement?

A: Yes, that was mentioned, but this can be seen in the context of the Senegalese pressure on The Gambia in the field of foreign affairs. It was the Senegalese government that had pressurised the Gambian government to get involved in this campaign of slander against the Libyan government and people.

Q: You said you were detained at the time with other members of the Movement for Justice in Africa, MOJA.

A: We were arrested and charged with the possession of arms and ammunition, and of managing an unlawful society. This could also be understood in the context of the high political tension that existed in this country at this period, because of the activity of the Movement for Justice in Africa and because of the overwhelming support of the masses of the oppressed people for the activity of this movement, the government thought MOJA was the main vehicle for the coming revolt of the masses. So they came and arrested us in the morning, that is the same day as the Senegalese intervention in the evening. The second day we were charged. It was proved in the courts that we were not in possession of arms and ammunition but of ceremonial bows and arrows, tourist artifacts. The count of managing an unlawful society: MOJA was made illegal publicly two days after our arrest, but it was backdated to one day before our arrest. Even the policemen who came to arrest us had no understanding of what charges they were arresting us for. Even in the courts, the senior police officers who effected this arrest, said they had no information of this banning. In fact the banning of this movement was announced on the radio two days after our arrest. So it was only a dictatorial method of neutralising us.

Q: They sought to neutralise MOJA by arresting six of you?

A: They came to our house and arrested five other people, innocent. Over fifty armed police officers came to my house, they maltreated my old mother, terrorised the whole compound, barricaded the streets, maltreating innocent spectators, in the hope of neutralising the movement, but it turned out that this was even a blessing because it exposed the undemocratic facade of this Jawara regime.

Q: You speak of political tension at the time and the government thinking MOJA was the vehicle for the coming revolt of the masses. What had caused this tension?

A: This tension that had developed by the middle of 1980 has its roots back twenty years in time. The development of this neo-colonial Gambian state had accumulated a heavy burden on our peasant and worker population. Our people were no longer willing to continue to suffer, because their living conditions had worsened. The country was under conditions of near starvation. There was no medical attention for the increasing disease suffered by workers. Their salaries had stagnated, inflation had gone to almost 500 per cent. Corruption had become a way of life for the ruling clique of the Jawara regime.

Some people had no schools to go to; prostitution had increased, even child prostitution which was unknown in this country; alcoholism as a result of the tourist industry had developed; the total absence of government investment in the countryside, and increasing taxation of the population of the countryside, almost 80 per cent of the nation; all this had reached a stage in which our people had no alternative but to break their chains. It was at the signals of the breaking of these chains that the government began to intensify its campaign of terrorism against our population, and against MOJA which symbolises the aspirations of this people for a society free from oppression, a new, just society.

The period of our arrest was the climax of all this regime represented. The signals of this revolt were manifested in mass strikes by the workers; the increasing victimisation and brutalisation of striking workers.

Q: What examples?

A: The Public Works Department, the Gambia Utilities Corporation, the workers in the groundnut mills at Denton Bridge, at mills in the countryside. Once before there was also a big manifestation of the women at the banning of the use of charcoal. The threat for the housewives was not even being able to cook the small food they could gather.

Q: But this was presented as a forestry conservation measure.

A: Yes, but Jawara knows more than anybody else that the cultivation of groundnuts over hundreds of years is the direct, immediate cause of the deforestation of our countryside.

Another manifestation that has increased seriously in frequency is corruption. There was hardly a week that passed without the discovery of thousands and thousands of dalasi that had disappeared from state coffers and the private institutions. The amounts and the frequency reached such proportions that almost everyday people talk of corruption. Over 22 million dalasis disappeared with the Rural Development Project (phase one); in the Gambia Port Authority, in medicine and health, in the Ministry of Agriculture.

These factors made the masses to come finally to the bitter decision that they must either survive as decent working citizens, or revolt against the main causes of this catastrophe.

Q: The Senegalese intervention in late 1980 prevented this revolt?

A: It only postponed this revolt. One cannot say there was going to be an immediate revolt that was aborted by the Senegalese intervention. The accumulated frustration of the masses of our people had reached such a high degree that with or without the Senegalese intervention this frustration was bound to explode, and in July it exploded, spontaneously.

"Sanyang was an accident"

Q: How spontaneously? There was the factor of Kukoi Samba Sanyang . . .

A: Kukoi Samba Sanyang in terms of the situation in July is very insignificant as a person, because all the factors for the explosion existed. Samba Sanyang was an insignificant catalyst. Samba Sanyang's activity was an accident, I think accident is a better word than insignificant. It was accidental because all the accumulated frustration of the people throughout the reign of this Jawara regime was bound to explode. The objective conditions for revolt were present all-along; the state power itself was so discredited and the masses were so dissatisfied with the state of things that any band of disorganised people, however uninitiated in politics, could have shaken the regime to its foundation as was shown in July 1981. Samba Sanyang and his band, an unknown group of politicians, by coming up in July, were able not only to shake the regime to its foundation but also even make us lose our national sovereignty. This shows how discredited the Jawara regime was, how dissatisfied the people were, and how weak the state apparatus was.

Q: You say the disorganised nature of Sanyang's intervention caused among other things the loss of The Gambia's sovereignty. What was the cost in human terms?

A: Innumerable. It cannot be properly quantified. The great majority of our people, in spite of the disorganised nature of the July revolt, who came and embraced it, with the thinking that their hopes were going to be realised, and who sacrificed their lives in resistance against the Senegalese invaders who showed that people had become so frustrated with the Jawara regime that all they wanted was change at all costs, no matter what. They knew they didn't want what they had; they didn't know what was coming; but they would rather gamble and do away with what they had than stay with it.

In spite of the bankruptcy of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, that is Sanyang and his bunch of people who constituted the new regime, the bankruptcy of their programme, in spite of the fact that even with their control of the radio they had no concrete programmes that identified with the needs and aspirations of our people, hundreds of thousands of Gambians came out to jubilate, to make the coup their own and were ready to sacrifice their lives in the face of the superior arms of the Senegalese invaders. This, we believe, was an indication of how discredited the Jawara regime was, how weak the state apparatus was, how much our people wanted change, even an unknown future under the reign of Samba Sanyang.

Q: By your critical position with regard to Sanyang, do you mean you had no political connection with him before July?

A: We hold a critical view of the developments of July. In fact we condemn the coup. But then, not because we support the Jawara regime, but because we know that a coup would play into the hands of the Senegalese expansionists, and this would be utilised to annex our country. Prior to this coup we existed as a strong political force to reckon with in this country. But we had no connection whatsoever with the planning of this coup.

As a movement, we have a view on the nature of the problem in the country, and the nature of the solution that differs from the rest of the political opposition, more so this Gambia Socialist Revolutionary Party of Dr. George. After the coup we recognised that the country was now faced with a danger, an experience in its recent neocolonial history. And as responsible and progressive citizens we had to stand up to the massacre of our people, we had to join our people in defending our nation's sovereignty against the brutal murders carried out since the beginning of the Senegalese intervention.

Whilst taking a distance from Sanyang's group and its amateurish revolt, we draw a strong line of demarcation between the coup and the intervention of Senegalese forces. For us, the coup, an internal matter, is a very different thing from the resistance. While we disassociate ourselves from the coup, we are proud to identify very strongly, as even having led resistance to the Senegalese invaders. The right to self-determination of our people, the Gambian nation's sovereignty are sacred rights we believe must be defended.

Q: How did the population respond to the news of the approach of the Senegalese troops?

A: The Gambian population had a heroic stand against the Senegalese military intervention. Our population, armed and unarmed, stood up heroically against an overwhelming military machine and lost so many lives. They knew they were going to lose their lives, but the love of their country, of their dignity, the rejection and hatred of the regime that has oppressed them for over eighteen years made them face death as a sacrifice for their nation. We are very proud of the heroic stand of our people. The history of our country will from now on be guided by this heroic resistance and determination of our people for freedom and a more democratic existence.

Q: The Gambian and Senegalese governments have insisted that most of the killings were caused by Gambians, that Gambians were killing Gambians.

A: It is in the propaganda interests of the Senegalese invaders and the Gambian rulers to give a picture to the world that there existed some anarchy and massacres of the civilian population to justify their intervention. But the whole population ridicules this propaganda because they know that until the start of the killing by Senegalese commando groups particularly in the Kombos area, apart from the killings in Banjul by these high-ranking police officers, and the killings by the Senegalese army, there was no killing by the civilian population, except very very few exceptional cases.

Q: The official estimate of people killed was 500; the high unofficial estimates have said 1,000. What do you say?

A: I believe the victims must be around 2,000. It is not in the interests of the

Senegalese government, principally, to give high victim rates for their intervention. But it is known that as yet, the hundreds of people that disappeared have not been accounted for. There exist mass graves dug by the Senegalese in the Kombo areas, some bodies were sent for burial in remote areas of Senegal . . .

Q: I was told of heavy fighting outside Banjul at Somita and Kartong (that is, apart from at Brikama).

A: There were heavy casualties there and in southern Senegal in the Casamance border region, because there the Senegalese used heavy weapons against defenceless civilians. Tanks, grenade-launchers, bazookas, mounted machine guns were used. The resistance in these areas was not an armed one. It was the resistance of villagers using sticks, cutlasses and stones. The masses had mobilised themselves against the intrusion of the Senegalese and had made barricades on border routes. The only way the Senegalese could penetrate was by killing the civilian population.

Q: The official Senegalese death toll was 33.

A: It is in the propaganda interests for domestic consumption that the Senegalese would lower their death rates. But it is known that many innocent Senegalese soldiers were also killed, hundreds of them.

Q: The July 30 coup attempt has been characterised as wild and disorganised, full of looting.

A: It is a fact that there was looting as in all upheavals — dispossessed people try definitely to get themselves as many material gains out of social disorder. But one specific thing we are proud of is that the looting in The Gambia had a definite political character: none of the government-owned stores, the National Trading Co., were touched. Only stores owned by Lebanese and foreign companies who for hundreds of years had begun by buying and selling of our forefathers, then moved to buying and selling, importing cheap goods and selling them at expensive prices; foreign companies notorious for their exploitation of our people, these were the targets of the looting. This looting was just on the first day, because civilian guards, in spite of the amateurish nature of the coup, were able to put a stop to this looting. The looting was a political expression of a dispossessed people against the exploiter class.

Q: I heard there was looting by the Senegalese soldiers.

A: The Senegalese soldiery, employed by a state that is almost at the point of bankruptcy, is also a very poorly paid army. So in a conventional army of its type it was only to be expected. People were not surprised that when they came in, there was undisciplined, mass looting by the Senegalese; for them it was like war booty. But not only looting: on August 3, the female gardeners around the Stream Corner outside Banjul made an appeal to their Alkalo broadcast over Radio Syd, then controlled by the Senegalese soldiers, that if the government did not stop the Senegalese soldiers from molesting them, they would not go to their gardens.

The Gambian people know the government cares very little about their interests, much less about their lives. This was shown, very ridiculously, when on August 4 President Jawara made his first press conference in The Gambia since July 30, broadcast live over Radio Syd. The first two decisions he made were that a commission for looted goods was appointed, and also a commissioner for outside aid, foreign aid. This shows very clearly that the Jawara regime, given its established servility to foreign capital, values the interests of goods looted from foreign exploiter merchants more than the lives of our long-suffering people. Instead of constituting a commission for missing people, he was more interested in the recovery of missing property.

Q: The government justified the military intervention in terms of a 1965 agreement.

A: That can only be an excuse. This confederation, is more a question of fundamental economic interest that dates back to the 1800s and the scramble for Africa, the struggle between the French and the English to control this strategic piece of land. Even before that, in the struggle to kidnap slaves, this has been an area of contention between various imperialists as an avenue of penetration to the hinterland. It was temporarily settled in the partition of Africa, but the economic struggle between these imperialist colonial powers continued. In the 1960s this economic struggle to control The Gambia was transferred from the colonial powers to their neo-colonial rulers: this government in Senegal headed by Senghor, and Jawara's government in The Gambia. Since 1962, given the size of Senegal's population, the size of their neo-colonial economy, it has always pressured The Gambia into accept-

ing the strategy of annexation.

It is interesting to note that in all the public statements since 1962 until the day of the coup, Jawara, has totally opposed all idea of immediate confederation or immediate association. But the July event was the immediate factor that gave the Senegalese the chance of resolving through military means what they had found difficult to achieve peacefully. The context of annexation cannot be justified by the signing of this treaty which was imposed on our people, never ratified by Parliament, and which specifically stated the case of external aggression on The Gambia and Senegal. But we know this was one of the military ploys, in the event of any internal development in The Gambia, or of any conflict between the two neo-colonial states, the Senegalese would use this as a pretext for intervention.

The second phase of this treaty was that after 1980, a new treaty was secretly signed in Senegal to give more favourable conditions for any pretext for the Senegalese to intervene and annex this country. The Senegalese realised the government had totally lost credibility, that the people had disowned this regime. The only thing to do to fool the outside world was to update the old treaty in a secret new one to give immediate legal justification to the annexation of this country. This confederation was imposed.

Jawara regime not united

Q: Aren't there elements in the Jawara regime who can profit from the confederal arrangements?

A: Of course yes. The Jawara regime is not united, it is pregnant with so many factions with interests to safeguard, with a base exterior to the country. The faction that has now virtually taken control is the faction that over the last five years has been an agent of the Senegalese state inside The Gambia.

Q: Do you characterise this faction in an ethnic way, a political way, or both?

A: There is a political, an ethnic and a bureaucratic character to this Senegalese fifth column that has been very active in this country during the last five years. On the ethnic side, you have a small clique of reactionary Woloff chauvinists in the administration, in the PPP, in the security side of the bureaucracy. It is this group that has now virtually taken over power to oversee the annexation of the country. It does not mean there are not cross-ethnic interests. But the core is this bunch of reactionary Woloffs.

Q: How does this relate to domestic Senegalese politics?

A: A discussion of this confederation requires the understanding that inside Senegal there are certain factors that make it extremely important for the resolution of The Gambia's existence. Principally, the Senegalese state for the past ten years has been experiencing serious economic crisis. In this period the crisis has come to near-climax. Any change in The Gambia, any revolt of the masses against the government will definitely have its consequences in Senegal. In this state of political and economic crisis in Senegal, it would not serve their expansionist interests to see a Gambia that is democratic and progressive.

CSO: 4700/1015

JOINT SENEGALESE-SAUDI COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10 Mar 82 p 15

[Joint Senegalese-Saudi communique concerning Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's official visit to Saudi Arabia on 7-9 March 1982]

[Text] At the invitation of His Majesty Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of Saudi Arabia, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, made an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 12 to 14 Jumada I, 1402 of the Hegira, corresponding to 7 to 9 March 1982.

The kingdom's illustrious guest and the delegation accompanying him were warmly welcomed by the Saudi Government and people, who expressed their profound gratitude to His Excellency President Diouf and the brother Senegalese people for the support they have always given to the just Arab and Islamic causes in all areas.

His Excellency President Abdou Diouf and His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud held talks that took place in the spirit of the fraternity and understanding that link the two Moslem countries.

On that occasion, they proceeded with a broad exchange of views on current international problems, with emphasis on the strengthening of Islamic solidarity, Arab-African cooperation, and issues related to bilateral Senegalese-Saudi relations and peace in the world, particularly in the Middle East and Africa.

The following participated in the talks:

His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, crown prince and deputy prime minister.

His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, minister of defense and aviation.

His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud, minister of interior.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs.

Sheikh Muhammad 'Ali Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy.

Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and natural resources.

Sheikh Hisham Muhyi al-Din Nazir, minister of planning.

Sheikh 'Abd al-Wahab 'Abd al-Wasi', minister of pilgrimage affairs and religious trusts, and several members of the Saudi Government.

On the Senegalese side:

His Excellency Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs.

His Excellency Ousmane Seck, minister of economy and finance.

His Excellency Mamadou Toure, minister of plan and cooperation.

His Excellency Moustapha Cisse, Senegalese ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

His Excellency Moustapha Cisse [name repetition as published], deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and other high government officials.

His Excellency President Abdou Diouf and His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud were delighted at the strengthening of relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Senegal in every area. In that connection, the two delegations agreed to continue efforts by their two countries to intensify those fraternal relations, particularly in the cultural, economic, and political areas, and to strengthen understanding and cooperation between Islamic countries and between African and Arab countries, which are struggling to safeguard their political and economic independence and preserve their cultural values, as well as to bring about a world of justice and peace. His Excellency President Abdou Diouf spoke to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud concerning the establishment of the confederation between Senegal and The Gambia, which is aimed at developing further the many ties that unite those two brother countries. His Majesty King Khalid warmly saluted that initiative and expressed the hope that the objectives sought within the framework of that confederation would be achieved.

His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz discussed the reasons underlying the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the actions that have been carried out since the founding of that organization to serve the interests of the region's peoples in peace, security, and prosperity.

His Excellency President Abdou Diouf reaffirmed his country's support for that initiative and expressed wishes for the council's complete success.

His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz and His Excellency President Abdou Diouf examined the situation that prevails in the Middle East. In that connection, they reiterated their condemnation of Israel's acts of expansionist aggression and reaffirmed the need for Israel to evacuate all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Jerusalem, and to recognize the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination under the aegis of the PLO, their legitimate and

sole representative. They renewed their condemnation of the aggressive actions in southern Lebanon as well as Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. They considered that those measures, which are disapproved of by the international community, are null and void, and they asked all states to comply with the resolutions recently adopted on that subject by the UN General Assembly by enforcing the called-for sanctions against Israel.

His Excellency President Abdou Diouf was careful to stress his country's total support for the eight-point Arab peace plan, which has been approved by most of the world's countries that love peace and justice.

His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz and His Excellency President Abdou Diouf condemned the presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan and demanded their complete withdrawal from that country to allow the Afghan people to choose the type of government appropriate to them, free of all outside pressure. This would insure the return by Afghan refugees to their country.

The two parties are convinced that such a solution is the most appropriate for guaranteeing international security and peace in keeping with the right of all peoples to live in peace and security.

In discussing the problems related to complete achievement of the African continent's liberation, His Majesty the king of Saudi Arabia and His Excellency the president of the Republic of Senegal renewed the commitment by their governments to contribute to the elimination of colonial domination and apartheid in Africa. In that spirit, they reiterated the total support by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Senegal for the just struggle being carried on by the liberation movements in southern Africa and considered it urgent that the entire territory of Namibia, including the Walvis Bay area, become independent.

The two delegations expressed their concern at the presence on that continent of forces from outside Africa, whose objective is to destabilize the African states in order to establish regimes loyal to them and scorning the African peoples' aspirations for peace and development.

At the conclusion of his visit, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf expressed his profound gratitude and that of his accompanying delegation to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, the royal family, and the brother Saudi Government and people for the warm and friendly welcome shown them during their visit within the framework of the great traditional friendship existing between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Senegal. His Excellency President Abdou Diouf invited His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz to visit Senegal. His invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date of the visit will be determined later through diplomatic channels.

11798
CSO: 4719/696

HOPE FOR HEALING SPLIT VOICED IN PRO-BOTHA COMMENTARY

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 3 Mar 82 p 10

[Perspective Column by Willem de Klerk: "Is this the Epitaph?"]

[Text] Today I am writing from a very personal point of view; candidly and directly I want to say that for me it is not a matter of what people are involved in the Nationalist Party split no matter how close or how far some of them are apart. Surely all of us have positive and negative relationships in both camps.

This is not a matter of blind loyalty to the Nationalist Party or to any other Afrikaans institution. Neither is it a matter of flighty ideals such as unity, reform, tradition or whatever...

For me the basic rule of measure is the interest of the Afrikaner people as a first and last consideration regardless of what other considerations of principle are put aside in between.

The interests of the Afrikaner people include such things as preservation of identity, a voice and survival placed in the reality in which the people exist; participation and initiative in the political developments of the fatherland; honesty, wisdom, freedom, sobriety and all the other good things which can be said of a people; putting into practice their religious convictions even in their politics.

The Afrikaner's uprightness, his open outlook, his responsibility and fitting pride and modesty, his choice of a meaningful future... all this is what involves me in political journalism.

Gamble

When I measure the most recent turns in Afrikaner politics by this, my honest deductions are these: (This also represents the political views of DIE TRANSVALER).

The schism or splintering, or whatever you want to call it, was an unavoidable and necessary political event. Differences in emphasis definitely developed into differences in points of departure. Time is forcing us to the cross-roads and daring decisions, because urgency,

facts and finality demand dynamic action. Things in the Nationalist Party cannot go on like this indefinitely. One group has started an effort to neutralize the other and doubletalk, vagueness, attempts to accommodate, to filch and to outmaneuver each other has determined the pace. This is exactly what has caused confusion. For the sake of keeping together we have started to gamble with our credibility, but in order to practice responsible politics this had to reach the breaking point. For the sake of being honest with the voters, with all the peoples in the country and with the world we have been forced to make a choice and therefore to split. This is a sad day. I have personally pleaded for Afrikaner unity in writing and in talks for many years; I have taken risks for Afrikaner unity and I have been humbled for Afrikaner unity. But for the last 2 years it has been clear to me that Afrikanership has been coming out with the call for the unavoidable further family confrontation in the Nationalist Party.

Credit

Leaders on both sides are credited with having cut the Gordian knot. The shudder felt throughout the nation can only have a purifying effect.

Frankly I side with the policy choices of Nationalist Party leaders of the P. W. Botha cabinet who have refused to be intimidated by their colleagues under the leadership of Dr A. P. Treurnicht. This is not something like choosing a style. It was 4 months ago that I spent 9 years of my political journalistic career advocating what is now being called reform. Then everybody in the Vorster cabinet scheptically treated that as deviation. My point of view (at that time they referred to it as "progressivism.") was that drastic changes had to be made in what was then traditional policy. This progressivism [or enlightened policy] centered around the basic fact that, besides teh necessary policy of separateness, togetherness must also be expanded dramatically if the Afrikaner and other national groups want to survive.

This is what the present split is all about... a rejection of the practical implications of togetherness.

Demands

Viewed against the background of the national and international facts available to us the Afrikaner must, in my opinion, follow the following policy as his first choice for the sake of his love for his people's future, for his country and for his accounting to God and the people. If there is no progress in this then there are other alternative choices such as the radical regional separation, although this entails greater risks.

1. The demand of white self-determination and freedom of our own existence is an non-negotiable right concerning which we are ready to do hard bargaining and to force a confrontation if we cannot settle the matter in any other way.

2. Have whites, coloreds and Asiatics of South Africa share one citizenship in one fatherland, in one state, with one government which is not a classic Westminister type unitary state, but three communities which, for the sake of each other's interests, maintain self-determination over their own communities and regions at all levels of government, but also maintain co-responsibility at all levels in decision making about common interests. In actuality this is a form of "healthy sharing of power." However, in order to avoid misunderstanding we will delete this word and we will use the words co-responsibility or joint authority.

3. On a totally different plane, co-responsibility must be practiced between the republic and the black states in a confederation which, through its state councils, participates in decision making processes on matters of common interests within a voluntary association of each state without sacrificing self-determination in any shape or form.

4. Besides having their own say in local administration, urban blacks must have meaningful lines of connection with their own states, but they must also have means to be in touch and have a voice with authorities and districts whose collaboration is needed to provide financial, administrative and technical help to their cities. They can organize as a national body, be linked up as a branch of the confederation, if consultations move in that direction.

5. Discrimination is unacceptable and must disappear, save for agreed-to legal stipulations regarding differentiation of communities.

6. Because togetherness cannot become so sectioned as to have us live in compartments some of the facilities, contact situations, coexistence and working and playing together are accepted as being typical South African. We will have to get over all sorts of irritating measures and over-sensitive reactions.

7. There will have to be a labof order of things along the lines of Wiehahn and Riekert and that should go hand in hand with a vigorous industrial decentralization, an imaginative expansion of growth points in or near black states, meaningful encouragement of industralists to collaborate with each other, projects which can be tackled together and which provide advantages for all those involved in them, an economic development program on a regional basis, and in general a diversity of projects (a development bank, small business undertakings, housing, education, training, etc.) for improving the quality of life in South Africa and paving the way to prosperity and equal opportunities.

Roots

This is the essence of what the split is all about. The Treurnicht people are saying no to the underlying idea of the aforementioned seven points.

As long as the Nationalist Party of today promotes these seven points (be it in acc ordance to other formulations, emphasis and methods) in my view it deserves Afrikaner support for the sake of Afrikaner principles and self-preservation.

Those who do not support this philosophy must not be screamed at and driven to a precipice. They are to remain very much with us (strong and upstanding loyal Afrikaners); people who through logical arguments, persuasive work, constructive political meetings and confrontations, remain linked to the Afrikaner corps' search for solutions. We must preserve our candor with each other in politics and in other Afrikaner organizations.

This political split will be permeating to the roots of each local Afrikaner. If bitterness is rampant, if the Reconstituted Nationalist Party's ace-policy is avoided, if this dispute is kept away from our Afrikaner churches and organizations and these are not also torn from each other in the process, if mutual respect and high level political activity is practiced in matters of principle... if these things can be brought about, then two dominant Afrikaner political parties (the Nationalist Party and the Treurnicht party) can place the two choices along each other and moreover our politics can profit from that.

Dog-Eat-Dog

Of course it all depends on what kind of alliance and policy the break-aways are going to maintain. Who is going to swallow whom in the so called rightist camps? They are already keeping eyes on each other.

We can even derive profit in tackling and daring each other with arguments. We can conduct all the typical things of politics with each other.

Of necessity hard blows will be dealt even in political journalism.

If we learn to tolerate each other in our differences and not force anything upon each other and to treat each other as Afrikaners and do so with integrity then we will have no need to alienate each other.

I am terribly afraid that we will adopt a dog-eat-dog attitude. If we become divided then we will pay for it.

In due course everyone will be making his choice; every group will be showing its inclination... and inclinations will be measured.

7964
CSO: 4701/42

DEFENSE CHIEF APPRECIATES U.S. VISA RELAXATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] The U.S. decision to the effect that from now on visas may again be granted to South African military personnel, without too many limitations, was welcomed yesterday by Minister of Defense General Magnus Malan as a positive action.

It was mainly under the Carter Administration that South African military personnel were, with the exception of military attaches, forbidden from entering the United States.

The ban on the visas has now been relaxed. According to U.S. officials this has been done for the sake of the negotiations on South-West Africa's future.

In response to an inquiry yesterday General Malan said that the U.S. attitude is a part of a new objectivity which has asserted itself in the country of late. "The objective approach of the Reagan administration does not only apply to South Africa, but also to the negotiations regarding the South-West."

Uproar

The U.S. was previously very subjective with respect to the South-West, however, its attitude has changed a lot. We can now present our case a lot better."

Last year two highly placed South African military personalities were the center of a big uproar when they visited the United States, secretly so to speak, and also engaged in discussions with that country's ambassador to the UN, Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick.

With respect to this General Malan stated: "At the time the influence of the Carter Administration was still clearly present in the U.S. State Department. The fact that the visa control has now been relaxed is a very positive step."

7964
CSO: 4701/43

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD SOUTH AFRICA CRITICIZED

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 9 Mar 82 p 19

[Report by Washington correspondent H.J. Grosskopf: "Yankees Make One's Blood Boil!"]

[Text] Yankees can make one very angry, no matter how hard one tries to understand the delicate diplomatic game they are playing with respect to South Africa. You understand that they have to weigh various factors against each other, that their interests are different from ours and that they will oppose us in a great number of matters.

You believe that "constructive involvement" is much more advantageous for us -- and for them also, of course -- than the misery of before.

But then something happens that is bad for your blood pressure, such as the mission from Bophuthatswana today.

I can even understand that the United States, for its own reasons, still refuses to recognize the black national state as independent. But why is there so much nonsense in their arguments?

The official story is that the United States cannot recognize the independence of Bophuthatswana and cannot have contact with its visitors because, amongst other reasons, they travel with South African passports.

The United States is not always so sacrosanct either about tenuous diplomatic protocol. When Dr Jonas Savimbi of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], with even less international recognition, recently came here with the passport of a different country, all important doors in the American State Department were opened for him. He talked on numerous public occasions. The men from Bophuthatswana were warned to keep the lowest possible profile.

What was also less pleasant was the full volley discharged against South Africa in Geneva by the UN Commission on Human Rights. That happened some time ago, but it might still take a while to get the documentation.

Warren Hewitt flew out against us there on behalf of the U.S. Government with the full Carter rhetoric: just the dark side of our situation, in places as thick as syrup, in truth very misleading.

There was no suggestion in his entire speech that anything had changed for the better. He looks at South Africa and sees only misery and oppression. One example suffices.

Surely one cannot speak about labor matters in South Africa without mentioning the fact that black labor unions now are recognized for the first time on an equal footing with white unions. But this, for example, is precisely what Hewitt did as a representative of his government. What he notes about labor unions is that South Africa "commits treason against justice" by weakening labor unions; he determines with sadness "how the government limits and restricts those (black) unions, takes their leaders into custody and restricts their free association and right of free expression."

I am mentioning this because it emphasizes a point one can easily miss. The United States, as does every other country, primarily pursues its own interests. Certainly Hewitt merely spoke in accordance with what he thought American interests required in that specific meeting.

We now have a fair relationship with the United States. If things go wrong, it might happen -- as DIE BURGER wrote today as a result of something else -- that "the American Government can no longer afford to be associated with the South African Government even indirectly." That could be troublesome -- if we had not thoroughly straightened out our domestic matters in time.

In that respect the latest happening in the National Party looks like a good omen for a stronger South Africa -- inwardly and outwardly.

8700
CSO: 4701/45

RABIE REPORT ON INTERNAL SECURITY DISCUSSED

Preventive Detention Aspect Analyzed

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 8 Mar 82 p 11

[Text] In many circles there is a special interest in revised legislation which can result from the report of the Rabie Commission on internal security. Professor Francois Venter, a professor of public law at the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education, today discusses aspects of that report, in particular Article 6 of the Law on Terrorism, the matter of a review council, interrogation and visitors for detainees. He makes suggestions as to how the public possibly can be even less burdened than it would be with the recommended adjustments of the Commission.

The report of the Rabie Commission deals with South Africa's "Legislation on Internal Security." The commission (just like Parliament and the courts so far) did not wish to make a pronouncement based on a narrow definition of internal security.

What this means, however, is an important question which has to be considered when the necessity, adequacy, fairness and effectiveness of security legislation are judged. That is not to say that the report of the commission is essentially defective. On the contrary, exemplary research work has been done. A greater service would be done, however, if the legislator could indicate in any future legislation what he intends to protect with his security legislation.

A logical standpoint which could be taken on that question is that state security is the ideal condition which prevails when no threat exists for the survival of the state. The orderly existence and makeup of that state is due to the existence, functioning and obeying of certain rules of law, the most important of which are contained in constitutional legislation such as the constitution. Thus it can be stated positively that state security comprises the survival of the state (not of a certain government), as constituted by law. In a draft bill on internal security which the commission composed and attached to its report as a supplement, expression is in fact given to the concept "state security" as meant above. This is done, for example, in Article 54 of the draft which deals with terrorism and related crimes.

That article, namely, deals primarily with violent actions whose goals are, amongst others, to overthrow the state authority, to achieve political, industrial or economic objectives or changes, to cause the government to do something and to create

fear among the inhabitants. Thus it concerns actions which threaten the orderly survival of the Republic as it exists by law.

Article 29 of the proposed bill -- in a manner similar to the notorious Article 6 of the Law on Terrorism of 1967 -- allows a police officer with at least the rank of lieutenant colonel, amongst other things, to arrest someone he suspects of being able to give information on the committing or planning of a crime under the above-mentioned Article 54 and to have him detained without a warrant. Different from the existing Article 6 of the Law on Terrorism, it is proposed that certain mechanisms be built into the legislation to provide better protection for similarly detained persons against maltreatment and abuse of the discretionary authority granted to the police.

Review

Following is an evaluation of the question of whether, on the one hand, some of the proposed methods of protection are adequate and whether, on the other hand, the required preservation of the security of the state is suitably addressed.

The bill proposed by the commission provides for the establishment by the State President of a review council of three members to be appointed on the recommendation of the minister of justice. It will not apply to detention under the new Article 29. The qualifications of the chairman of such a review council are that he must be a judge or former judge, a former chief or district magistrate, or a person who is qualified to practice law and has 10 years of experience in the law. The second member must have an academic legal degree and the third can be anyone.

In order to review the minister's action, the review council must receive the relevant information concerning the case in writing from the minister within 14 days after the minister has taken steps to limit or terminate someone's membership in an organization or public body, or after a person has been restricted or barred from attending meetings, or has been placed in preventive detention in order to prevent the undermining of the state.

The work done by the review council is not intended as legal review, but as administrative review; the task of the council is not to determine whether the minister acted according to the law, but whether he exercized his discretion fairly, according to the merits and the facts of the case.

The bill also makes provision, however, for an adapted sort of legal review; the minister is not obliged to follow the recommendations of the review council, but if he wants to pursue a stronger action than the council recommends, he must refer the entire matter to the chief justice. The chief justice or an appelate justice appointed by him must then consider all the documents on legal grounds and decide whether the minister's action must be abandoned or is upheld. The legal grounds the chief justice or appelate justice must consider are whether the minister exceded his authority, did not act in good faith, or based his action on unlawful considerations.

This proposed review procedure is a definite improvement on the current system since it gives satisfaction that the minister cannot act randomly, merely according to his own opinion in the relevant case. The fact that the traditional liberal argument of "indict or set free" is not satisfied, can be attributed to the realistic view of the commission that action for the protection of state security in the type of political system now in effect in South Africa is

primarily a task of the executive authority and not of the administration of justice: review is done administratively, although reviewed on legal grounds by the jurists and the chief justice (or appelate justice), but not as a court of justice.

After all, someone who has been restricted, banned from membership in an organization, or put in preventive detention, is not charged with a crime and punished for that, but his actions or planned actions, which -- according to the opinion of the executive authority -- threaten the orderly survival of the state, are being neutralized. If the courts as such were to play a more important role in moderating the extent of the executive authority in this context, it would require a fundamental change in the constitutional polity of the Republic.

Interrogation

The preservation of the system of detention for the purpose of interrogation, by order of at least one lieutenant colonel of the police as a result of Article 29 mentioned above, is certainly the most drastic measure planned in the draft bill because:

--it is one of the many officials (police officers) and not the minister himself who can make the decision for detention;

--it is not necessarily the person who commits or plans a crime threatening the state who is detained, but also someone who only knows something about it and, thus one may assume, does not want to furnish his information readily to the police;

--the new review procedure discussed above is put into effect in such a case only at a late stage;

--the common law jurisdiction of the courts to review the action of the police is entirely excluded.

Review of the officer's decision initially occurs only at the departmental level; the police commissioner has to be informed about the detention as quickly as possible, and he in turn, has to inform the minister; within 30 days after the arrest the minister must authorize further detention in writing, and once a month the commissioner must give reasons to the minister why the detainee must not be released. That is all that is required from the administration during the first 6 months of detention.

The question which now arises is whether it is necessary for the preservation of the orderly survival of the state to treat such a person (and especially the detainee who could serve as a witness and is not necessarily suspected of planning or having committed a crime of terrorism himself) so harshly and, in any event, to give him less right of review than other people against whom action is taken because they have already done things which threaten state security.

The suggestion has been made that the sting could be removed further from criticism against our state security law if the review procedures discussed above

were also applied to those detained for interrogation purposes, while the security of the state could be preserved just as effectively.

As far as can be determined from the report, the most important intention of the commission with the retention of the Article 6 procedure (of the Law on Terrorism) is the fact that "information obtained from persons in custody is the most important, and to a great extent, the only weapon of the police to anticipate and prevent acts of terrorism and subversion and also that information obtained in that manner can be used in appropriate cases as evidence in the trial of persons who have been accused of the relevant crimes."

The claim that the effectiveness of police interrogation becomes limited when the situation of persons detained for interrogation can also be judged by the review council within 14 days and possibly also by the chief justice in the end is difficult to see, unless the motive for the continuation of the regulation is unjustifiable interrogation methods on the part of the police.

Visitors

While no responsible Afrikaner wants to hamper the state-protecting work of the police, those same responsible Afrikaners must be satisfied that justice is always a foundation of all branches of our law and administration.

Access to persons who have been detained for interrogation is, according to Article 29, mainly limited to officials, namely at least every 14 days a magistrate and a district physician, and a newly proposed official called an "inspector of detainees," who "must visit the detainee as often as possible in order to assure himself of the well-being of that person." According to the proposed bill, however, the police commissioner also will be able to grant permission to other people to visit the detainee.

Solitary detention however, in spite of the proposed expansion of the official visitors' list of the detainees, continues to be an extremely drastic matter, especially if it can continue for an undetermined length of time.

Composition

With the same question mark about possible methods of interrogation already mentioned, and continually keeping in mind on the one hand the necessity of preserving state security and on the other hand that of justice, the question arises whether even the somewhat less solitary confinement of potential witnesses is necessary for the effective protection of the state against attacks on its orderly survival.

Finally a word about the composition of the proposed review council. As already mentioned, these councils are really administrative tribunals which have to concern themselves with questions of fairness, administrative correctness and necessity. Although the chairman of such a council can be a judge in office according to the draft bill, he can also be someone like a state prosecutor with a Doctor of Law degree and 10 years of experience.

The fact is that, although the intention may be good, the impact of a review council and the impression it creates outwardly could -- because of its composition -- be one of dependence on the administration, since all the members could have professional careers behind them as officials of the state.

Preferable is a composition of such a review council which does not leave an impression of preference for the official view in the mind of the average citizen; such a composition, for example, could include an active judge as chairman and two members who do not have a background of state service and are recognized experts in one or another appropriate professional area such as, for example, psychology, public administration, social work, politics, law or criminology.

Whatever the composition of such a council may be, it is of decisive importance that there should be no grounds for argument with respect to the objectivity of its members.

Rabie Recommendations Not Adequate

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 9 Mar 82 p 19

[Article by Professor D.H. van Wijk: "Rabie Commission Does Not Solve Detention."]

> [Text] Professor D.H. van Wijk, professor of Law at the University of South Africa, discusses security legislation and the report of the Rabie Commission. He points out that there are positive recommendations in the report, but that the greatest objections to the existing system of security legislation are not met.

Security legislation is a sensitive matter in any state in which a premium is put on freedom and justice. In South Africa with its special internal and international position, security measures are always the center of interest.

The fact that the government is very thoroughly aware of that is reflected by two public inquiries which were recently made, namely the one into the media (by the Steyn Commission) and the one into security legislation (by the Rabie Commission).

In general the Rabie report had a favorable reception. The cynics would say that that's only logical, for any proposed change in the existing arsenal of "Draconian" security legislation necessarily has to be an improvement. Others would claim that the proposed consolidation of the existing legislation into primarily three laws establishes a neat and civilized set of security legislation any state can be proud of.

At the other extreme there would certainly also be those who feel the proposed polity is too civilized and toothless and, with all those new protective measures, would play nicely into the hands of the enemies and their sly and cunning plans.

But what is the truth about the report of the Rabie Commission? It can be summed up in just a few points.

First, it is as clear as crystal that it is a good report. The commission was composed of esteemed and responsible members who acquitted themselves very well of their duty. The report was approached methodically and written in an easy, legible style.

Critical

Further, the commission did not refrain from looking thoroughly and critically into the actual existing threats to state security and the measures for its protection.

In reading that critique and the proposals, one continually gets the impression that the commission members demonstrate a good understanding and feeling for our civilized values of justice.

This feeling clearly comes through in the draft laws the commission proposes at the end of the report. In comparison with the existing legislation -- such as the Law on Internal Security of 1950, the Law on Rebellious Meetings of 1956, the Law on Illegal Organizations of 1960, the Law on Terrorism of 1967 and various general laws on legal modifications -- the proposed laws of the commission demonstrate an acceptable and greater sensitivity for the rights and liberty of individuals and organizations, without relinquishing effectiveness, it should be added immediately.

In the third place, one can categorically state: acceptance and initiation of the recommendations of the commission will already bring great improvement in the existing state of affairs. It will not be unique in southern Africa, however for the informed and careful observer would soon find out that there are rather broad similarities between the proposed South African Law on Internal Security and the Law on Internal Security of 1979 of the Republic of Bophuthatswana. Needless to say, the latter was also a rewrite of former South African legislation.

However, will the implementation of the commission's recommendations, which primarily comprise better management, silence the critics and make the security polity generally acceptable?

One would like this to happen. However, there are certain aspects of the existing system which are also found in the recommended polity which have become too notorious to be incorporated without definite counter measures.

Controversial

The most controversial of those is certainly the phenomenon of what has become known as detention without a hearing. Strictly speaking, various categories must be distinguished here.

For example, there is preventive detention. The minister of justice can let someone suspected of activities threatening to the state be held in prison for 4 to 12 months without charging him with any crime.

Further, the attorney general can order witnesses for the state who might be tampered with to be detained until the case in queestion is dealt with.

A third form of detention without a hearing is the so-called detention for interrogation. This can, moreover, be authorized under existing law, but the most notorious is probably Article 6 of the Law on Terrorism which specifies that someone who is suspected of being or having been involved in terrorist activities can be detained by the charge of certain police officers until he has satisfactorily answered all questions in the opinion of the police commissioner, or until the commissioner thinks it useless to detain him any longer.

An interesting phenomenon in all these cases is that the laws which provide for that on the surface contain reasonable mechanisms of control. For example, someone detained according to Article 6 of the Law on Terrorism can be visited every 14 days by a magistrate and the detained party can at any time address remonstrances to the minister in connection with his detention or release.

Further, the police commissioner must furnish reasons to the minister once a month as to why the detainee cannot be released. The minister has the authority to order the release of a detainee at any time.

In some cases under the new polity, review of the minister's decision by the chief justice is even possible. What more reasonable treatment can a detainee really expect, people are apt to ask.

Still, detention without a hearing is the tinder. Awkward questions are regularly being asked about detainees who die under suspicious circumstances -- just think of Timol, Biko and recently Aggett. Recently psychologists have been asking serious questions about the effects of detention and isolation, for, it should be added, detention as a result of security legislation is usually solitary confinement.

Doubt

There are doubts about the credibility of confessions made in isolation. This makes one wonder whether somewhere, in spite of all the legal or statutory control measures, there isn't an Achilles heel in the system.

In my opinion there is one. Unfortunately it is one which cannot easily be eliminated without a great degree of legislative consideration. Nowhere in any legislation, including in the proposed legislation of the commission, is provision made for effective control over the activities of the police officers who deal with the detainees. Instead, the contrary is true. The legislation makes the specific provision that no one except the minister or an official in the service of the state doing his official duty has access to a detainee or is entitled to information with respect to the detainee.

Also, no court is authorized to judge the validity of action resulting from the detention regulations.

Thus no one can really prevent the police from employing so-called "third-degree" methods, detainees from being attacked and martyred, or even furnished with means to take their own lives.

Further, there is no way to really control whether the detainee is in a position to assert his rights under that law. For example, to whom would the detainee complain if the police or prison authority refuses to give him writing materials in order to send a remonstrance to the minister?

Perhaps the answer is obvious: to the magistrate who can visit him every 14 days or, under the new system, to the inspector of detainees who can visit him at any time.

Even if such visits take place regularly, their usefulness is still doubtful. A magistrate or inspector of detainees will always be seen as a servant of the state, and his independence is not viewed with great enthusiasm.

In light of this the proposals of the commission that in some cases a legal representative can be helpful to a detainee in the drawing up of a remonstrance to the minister, or that someone appointed by an advisory committee to investigate organizations or publications can be assisted by a legal representative in preparing his written remonstrances, should be welcomed.

The important question still remains, however: why didn't they go all the way and furnish all detainees access to legal representatives under the security legislation? This could be a way to assure humane treatment of detainees and to counter biting criticism against the system.

An alternative is for the legislator himself simply to make provision in the legislation for minimum standards of detention and interrogation. Authority is indeed given to the minister in existing and proposed legislation to prescribe terms through regulation in that context.

Such regulations, when they are issued, are often inaccessible and discretionary in their effect, however. Otherwise the detainee is simply subjected to prison regulations.

The latter can be just as discretionary however, as is clearly obvious from the recent Goldberg case. In that case the prison authority cut off completely a group of "political" prisoners from all news. The court of appeal decided that this was the right of the authority because of regulations.

Balanced

South Africa cannot really afford to set up conspicuous targets for criticism, least of all in the very sensitive area of state security. In spite of the total attack, every attempt must be made to give a balanced and moderate character even to security legislation. The Rabie Commission succeeds in that to a certain extent.

The question, however, is whether the commission has gone far enough. It does not appear they have.

Perhaps the question might be put forward why there is such a strong emphasis on some form of external control over the action of people charged with carrying out

security legislation. There is a good answer. In any free, modern state the so-called principle of separation of powers is seen as an important means to regulate and limit the execution of state authority.

To put it in simple language, this means that the action of the executive authority (for example the government, administration, police) in principle is viewed with a degree of suspicion, no matter how responsible that police or government is.

That phenomenon is a natural outcome of the fact that the government is permitted to have executive authority. Because it is human (and experience has taught) that the possession of power is an invitation to abuse of it, it is only natural that execution of power has to be controlled.

Because, further, it is not a healthy concept for someone to be a judge in his own case, it is obvious that that control must be carried out by someone other than the one in power or his allies.

In the modern state this is the judicial machinery and this includes lawyers and attorneys. This watchdog function, in my opinion, is too much neglected even in the proposed legislation of the commission.

In summary, it can be stated that many positive recommendations sprout from the report of the Rabie Commission. The recommendations do not, however, counter the greatest objections against the existing system of security legislation, namely defective control over the circumstances of detention and the methods of those who do the detaining. It is a prickly problem, but one for which answers must be found.

Otherwise the danger exists that the proposed policy will be seen as a refined form of the existing one, with extensive and more cumbersome formal control, but less substantive or actual protection of the position of individuals who under our law are considered innocent until they have been proven guilty.

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CSO: 4701/45

ATTORNEYS SEE INADEQUACIES IN TERRORIST LAW AMENDMENTS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] The Association of Incorporated Attorneys yesterday welcomed certain recommendations of the Rabie Commission regarding the security legislation, but said that in certain respects the recommendations fall far too short of expectations.

The association's chairman, Mr J. E. Knoll, said that the statement which has been issued here is that the entire council of the association discussed the report and its recommendations last week in Capetown and communicated its opinion to Minister of Justice Kobie Koetsee.

From the commission's report it appears that it has given "full and careful" attention to the association's recommendations and that to a certain measure the commission has tried to follow what the association has submitted.

"Thus, for example, the commission's proposal that a review board be provided for the purpose of reviewing the draft law on internal security is a definite step forward." So stated Mr Knoll.

"However, the association believes that the board should be independent and that its members must not be exposed to dismissal by the state president." He does have the power to summarily dismiss them.

The commission also proposed that:

The series of offenses related to terrorist activities be reduced to three. These are: crimes of terrorism, subversion and sabotage as described in the draft law. The commission also proposed doing away with the statutory imposition of minimum sentences.

Need

Mr Knoll said: "These proposals are welcome, although the association proposes that the definition of the above mentioned offenses be limited even further."

"The association does not deny that under the present circumstances there is a need for security legislation for enabling the authorities to carry out their duties of protecting the public. However, the greater the power of the state the greater must be the measure of supervision and control, by effective independent bodies or persons, over those who exercise exceptional powers in the name of the state."

"The commission rejected the view that common law and the judicial process can assure the security of the public. Nevertheless the association emphasises that the prosecution of common law transgressions must be chosen whenever possible in accusing defendants in accordance with common law or statutory provisions."

Examples

"For example it appears that there is no good reason why, if the overthrow of the government is shown to be the main objective, common law transgression applying to crimes of high treason and incitement is not widely sufficient for covering the majority of terrorist activities and sabotage."

The association felt that the commission's recommendations fall too short in certain respects. Three examples of these are as follows:

The failure to take sufficient precautions to insure that persons are not arrested unless their detention is proven to be justified;

Failure to make provisions for detainees to be visited by their lawyers, subject to the necessary precautions.

Failure to make provisions for the payment of indemnity by the state to persons under detention.

7964
CSO: 4701/43

COMMUNISTS ATTACKED MILITARY BASE FROM PRETORIA VICINITY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Mar 82 p 13

[Text] Pretoria--A peaceful small plot of land in Erasmia, Pretoria, served as a nest where a number of terrorists kept in hiding before they launched a rocket attack against Voortrekkerhoogte last year. The house is about 1 kilometer north of the Erasmia police station and less than 300 meters from the place where the rockets were fired. The spacious four-bedroom house had been used as a hiding place since May of last year by Nicolas Francis Henry Heat, Miss Bonnie Lou Mullar, David William Hedges, Guido Luciaan van Hecken and Dr Eduard Wethli, all of them agents of the British Communist Party.

The owner of the premises, Mr G. J. O. Basson told DIE BURGER yesterday: "I advertised in a newspaper that the house was for rent and two persons who presented themselves as Mr and Mrs Heath took the place. Mr Basson is the managing director of a Pretoria company which supplies farming chemicals. Both persons made a good impression, but the woman was dressed more informally. Mr Heath claimed to be an educator and they provided addresses in Britain. Mr Basson said: "I will not be surprised if they have post-graduate qualifications."

Mr Basson invested more than 2,000 rand on the house to recondition it before the communist agents occupied it. They took it over in May of last year and made 3 months payments (1,500 rand) in advance.

The agents hid some of their weapons under the wooden floor of the house. In one of the bedrooms, which is now occupied by Miss Wanda Venter, there is a hole cut through with a saw for gaining access to the space below. The hole was covered neatly with an iron metal plate and a wall-to-wall carpet. Some of the weapons are also believed to have been hidden in the ceiling of the building. Miss Venter found a bullet in the room next to her own, but it cannot be said that this is one of the terrorist's bullets, because shortly after the 12 August attack the police combed the house thoroughly for clues.

7964
CSO: 4701/43

UNIQUE SOLUTIONS FOR MINE-RESISTANT VEHICLES CLAIMED

Johannesburg PARATUS in Afrikaans Jan 82 pp 6-7, 22

[Text] The threat of landmines brings to mind the spectacle of sudden destruction, victims strewn all around, or nerve-racking minesweeping patrols.

Not much more than a decade ago the possibility of such danger did not occur at all to a soldier when he thought about military techniques at our borders. The terrorist onslaught was certainly a lot more limited than it is now. Today the sun seldom ever goes down on the dry Ovambo in Northern South-West Africa/Namibia without there being a mine incident somewhere .

In the light of these unique circumstances, which have so rapidly assumed a great dimension, the South African Armed Forces have been obliged to find a solution to the threat of land mines.

The local history of the threat of land mines dates back to the initial incidents in what used to be Rhodesia when the threat of terrorism was experienced on a large scale. The whole scenario of land-mine activity very soon increased to a dangerous level so that movement in some of the regions had to be limited to mine sweeping operations. The transportation of soldiers and large troop movements of any sort were curtailed not only by the implications of a mine explosion, but also by the pattern of psychological warfare which created the idea of an omnipresent enemy.

With the hard lessons learned in Rhodesia on hand, the South African Armed Forces contracted the local research organizations to develop mine-resistant, mine-detecting and mine-exploding vehicles.

With the help of the explosives expertise of these organizations it was possible to work out the basic background know-how for the first group of mine-resistant vehicles and a special division of KRYGKOR [Arms Corporation] was set up.

Main Objective

The main objective of the mine-resistant vehicles is to provide the best possible protection to the personnel. Since South Africa is the first country in the world to be saddled with this problem on such a large scale it meant that for all practical reasons the developers had to start out with a clean sheet of paper. There was no previous expertise with respect to this problem anywhere in the world.

The first things done were to pour water in the wheels of the vehicles, load the vehicle bed-frames with sandbags, install heavier plates around the vehicles and also devise a method of tire protection. All these efforts were successful to a point, but the vehicles were still not fully mine-resistant.

It was soon apparent that the solution was to be found in a totally new construction of the vehicle. Two objectives had to be included here: Protecting the soldier and his morale (he must be aware of the fact that his chances of being involved in a mine explosion are high, but that he will nevertheless be safe). The second objective entailed the cutting down of the costs related to repairing the damages of a land mine explosion as well as the protection of the vehicle.

As this sort of research was going on, the degree of the threat became all the more serious. Not only wheel-triggered mines were being used, but mines were being positioned in the middle of the road and detonated electrically.

This new form of the threat meant that the less resistant underside carriage of the vehicles were now exposed to the force of the explosion. This led to the wedge shaped design of the body of mine-resistant vehicles so that the force of the explosion would be deflected away from the undercarriage.

The logical assumption was that now the enemy would start using more powerful mines. Two, three and in some cases even five mines were buried in one hole! This meant that much better protection of the personnel in the vehicle was necessary. The employment of plastic mines meant that these mines could no longer be detected by metal detectors.

The situation was viewed with a great deal of circumspection and the requirements of the South African Armed Forces were carefully studied. Three types of vehicles were brought into the scene as a result of this. These were: Mine-resisting vehicles for the protection of personnel, detection vehicles which carry detection devices and triggering vehicles which go out for the very purpose of triggering mines and are at the same time very easy to repair quickly.

A milestone in this development was the "Buffalo" mine-resistant vehicle. Resistant against the simultaneous explosion of two mines, the Buffalo offers sufficient protection to the personnel to survive the explosion

with a minimum of injury. Developed on the design of the SAMIL-serie vehicles their engines and gear boxes are also protected against explosions. An ambulance vehicle based on the same principle as the Buffalo, is built with the SAMIL-50 cabine and also offers total protection for the personnel.

With the urgency of the situation pressing them the project team came up with a great diversity of variants of mine-resistant vehicles, for the protection of operational personnel, with the Buffalo as the most adaptable of the series. Equipped for carrying a troop-section it is ideal as a patrol vehicle. The Buffalo had also its origin in the Bosvark (Bush Pig) mine-resistant vehicle with the V-shaped body. However the Buffalo has the additional armor protection and a more rounded appearance.

The Buffalo is resistant even against the so-called bespectacled mines (two mines which are planted side-by-side in the tracks of a vehicle for the purpose of overturning the vehicle and in so doing hurl out the occupants).

Thanks to the comprehensive improvements in the original undercarriage construction, today the Buffalo is a perfected and proven vehicle which answers well to its purpose.

From the expertise which KRYGKOR has built up over the years today we find a wide range of these vehicles already in service on the roads or on the field. Thus, for example, there is a 10-ton freight truck known as the Kwevoel (Grey Lourie) so reconfigured that it offers maximum security to the drivers inside a closed and armored driver's cab. Similar to this type are 5-ton vehicles reconfigured as mine-resistant recovery vehicles, ambulances, a troop carrier as well as the smaller 2-ton frieght carrier.

Still another interesting vehicle is the mine resistant bus design a number of which have already been tested and accepted by KRYGKOR.

As technology and know-how improves the teams of KRYGKOR and those of the South African Armed Forces see to it every time that they stay a step ahead of the enemy in what they employ against us. Today our mine-resistant vehicles actually stand up against all the land mines which the enemy is using against us, provided of course that those who operate the vehicles take all the precuationary measures.

Another advantage is the fact that through standardization the vehicles are easy to maintain. The South African Armed Forces attach a high priority to the serviceability of the vehicles. KRYGKOR sees to it that upon acceptance all the manufacturing specifications have been observed.

In so doing KRYGKOR sees to it that things are kept within the limits of standardization with the necessary adaptations, but that also continuous improvements are made on the preceding models.

Through KRYGKOR it is possible for the consumer (the South African Armed Forces) to be in touch with the manufacturer of the vehicles and in so doing the armed forces are assured of a high standard of quality control.

Unusual solutions are usually the most successful in the sort of warfare which is taking place on our northern frontiers. In the field of mine-resistant vehicles we have here in South Africa a know-how which is unique in the world.

7964
CSO: 4701/40

GUIDELINES FOR FORTHCOMING PARTY ELECTIONS SET FORTH

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 25 Jan 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] This is the year for the election of leaders of the Revolutionary Party [OCM]. The Party has already issued a booklet containing the rules for this election. The Party felt it was necessary to issue this booklet of election rules early in order to avoid the problems which occurred during the 1977 Party elections.

As a result of the problems which occurred in the past election, the Party discovered 2 major deficiencies: deficiencies in honesty, and deficiencies in performance.

In this election of 1977 people were running for office who had not acknowledged equality or socialism, ambitious and self-interested people and some of these were elected to leadership. Likewise people pushed themselves into the leadership by using tricks and other stratagems like tribalism, the Booklet of Election Rules said.

Not only this, but because of things done hastily in the 1977 elections, truly trustworthy people faltered and were unable to participate in the elections, while the wild ones were able to work their way into running for party leadership.

In the elections of this year the party should avoid all these problems. It is important for party members, and especially the leaders at various levels to understand these party goals, and make certain that not only do they understand the election rules well, but also, when the time comes, they will use them correctly.

We have one nation of Tanzania, and our single political party, the CCM, has established restrictions and a system to obtain leaders in order to maintain democracy and get leaders who are suitable according to the qualifications made clear by the party. Also the party's objective is to build and sustain the strong unity of the country and citizens.

But as was obvious during the last party election, and as the Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere explained the day before, a pattern appeared of using things

that are contrary to the restrictions of the party. Instead of using the qualifications for leadership desired by the party, some people used favoritism because of friendship or kinship, money, tribalism and religion in the elections.

The CCM is not capitalist. Thus it is impossible to permit people to run for office in this party by using money. Likewise, using favoritism in the election because of friendship, kinship, tribalism or religion divides the citizens. The CCM cannot agree to the division of the citizens or of our country.

In addition to the Booklet of Party Rules, the CCM Guidelines explained entirely clearly what kind of leaders are needed in our party. Among other things the Manual says:

"Leadership is not work, although there is work in leadership. Thus members of party sections must either have regular salaried work, agricultural work, or have leadership work in the party, government or parastatal organizations. Otherwise there will be people in the party who are not farmers, or workers, and this is the start of building a group of political cheaters, a matter which is a danger to the activities of socialism."

Explanations such as these and others are in the Party Guidelines, together with the Election Rules, it is necessary that they be kept in mind properly for this year's election, and all others in the future in order to have first class leaders to cause us to achieve the desired development--the development of socialism.

6143
CSO: 4749/22

MAINTENANCE OF PROPER ACCOUNTING BY PARASTATALS URGED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 27 Jan 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] Yesterday in the National Assembly there appeared three reports concerning the maintenance of accounts in public institutions. Appearing were: Report of the Officer and Inspector General of Government Accounts for 1979/1980; Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Government Accounts for 1977/1978; and, the Report of the Parliamentary Committee for Examining and Managing Accounts of Parastatal Organizations for 1979/1980.

These reports remind us again of one very important thing, that a great effort is still needed in order to keep the accounts of Government and parastatal organizations in good condition. These reports mentioned several defects which continue to exist in the keeping of accounts and which cause losses for the Government and parastatal organizations.

Among these defects are making expenditures which do not have documents or which have incomplete forms. For example, the Report of the Officer and Inspector General of Accounts of the Government says that during the year ending 30 June 1980 expenditures were made which were undocumented or had incomplete forms with a value of 258 million shillings, and of these, 77.41 million shillings of expenditures had no documents at all.

Likewise the practice of not complying completely with regulations concerning the issuance of personal loans and advances is continuing. Some of the accounting officers do not maintain proper records, or do not have different systems for money noted as loans or advances.

The reports also mention weaknesses in controlling purchases of supplies for public work. It was discovered that some money was paid before goods were received.

The results of these defects and others in keeping accounts is the loss of much public money and many supplies. It is clear that we cannot make progress with these conditions when every year the nation suffers losses merely because of not fulfilling the regulations and system which must be followed in the keeping of accounts.

It is obvious that one of the reasons for these conditions in our country is the shortage of sufficient people with skills in these accounting tasks. In recent years efforts have been made to teach more citizens a knowledge of accounting. But it is obvious these efforts must be expanded in order to increase the number of people with this knowledge and to increase the quality of the knowledge which they obtain.

But sometimes there are deficiencies because of laziness in the supervision of work and weakness in the control of money. And these occur because some of the work chiefs do not completely concern themselves with matters involving expenditures of money.

One of the things we are urged to do by the CCM Guidelines and the Plan for Economic Survival is to be watchful in the spending and care of the public money and equipment. It is only when we ensure the good keeping of accounts that we will have the proper use of the public money and supplies.

6143
CSO: 4749/22

BRIEFS

PORT SECURITY STRESSED--The Tanzania Harbors Authority [THA] has requested the cooperation of all agencies which use the ports of Tanzania to improve security in order to prevent thefts and the loss of goods. This request was made the day before yesterday by the director of operations of the THA, Peter Cholobi, during a meeting of managers of the National Shipping Company Agencies, Ltd [NASACO]. Cholobi said that the THA will make an effort to seek means of preventing thefts and losses of goods in ports but that the THA alone will be unable to be successful without the full cooperation from all the agencies which use the ports. He asked NASACO to consider again the question of placing reliable guards near ships because without paying attention to this question, thefts of goods will continue to increase. He informed the managers that recently the THA announced 90 positions for guards and of the 600 persons who were interviewed for these positions, nearly 590 persons had a history of theft from ports. The NASACO managers agreed that it is necessary to improve security and that there should be cooperation among NASACO, the THA, the Customs Department, and the police in order to insure that goods which are entering the country arrive securely, rapidly and intact. The general manager of NASACO, Chriswell Simfukwe, explained to those attending the meeting that the present procedure for counting goods which enter our ports requires revision because the quantity of goods shown and recorded by NASACO as having been received from ships does not correspond with the quantity shown by the THA. Simfukwe said that NASACO usually counts all goods which enter the country as soon as they are unloaded from ships, whereas the THA usually counts goods made available outside the port after remaining at the port for several days or months. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 10 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4749/27

'MILLIYET' CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS IDI AMIN

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 11-14 Mar 82

[Interview with Idi Amin by Leyla Umar]

[11 Mar 82 p8]

[Text] I spoke with Idi Amin Dada, Uganda's exiled leader, in Jidda. Much has been said and written about Amin, who disappeared in 1979 after being deposed by his rival, Obote. It was claimed at the outset that he had been invited to Libya by Qadhafi.

Amin, for whom the search lasted 3 years, has lived in the city of Jidda in Saudi Arabia since 1980. At first, he lived in a hotel. Now, he is living together with his family in a palace-like home.

In answer to my question, "How many wives and children are living with you?," Amin answered, "Forgive me, for I do not wish to respond to questions about my family." He added:

"All those close to me were killed by Obote."

Later, Amin, who claimed that he has been subjected to an enormous amount of slander, defended himself, saying:

"I did not have anyone beheaded. I did not chop up people, drink their blood, eat their flesh. The bodies of thousands who were taken prisoner in Kampala and tortured were thrown into pits by my enemies. They threw them on top of me!"

Amin said that he loves to make fun of the British and that he "does not like Reagan because he makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. He does not talk about French President Mitterand. He stated:

"I am gathering information about him with due care, and I will announce my thoughts in the future."

Later, he spoke about Turks, his "blood brothers," saying:

"When you invaded Cyprus, I was the person who informed the world in the United Nations that you were right. The next morning, Kurt Waldheim telephoned me and asked how I was. Then he questioned me, 'What is this to you?' Of course, he received an answer from me."

The Amin whom I saw in Jidda and with whom I spoke for 2 hours is "Africa's savage," its "butcher slaughterer," who sometimes causes the world to laugh, sometimes horrifies it.

Amin's year of birth must also be disputed. Whereas the whole world says that he was born in 1925, he claims it was 1931. When he was 18, he attracted the attention of a British sergeant.

At that time, in order to enter the army all that was necessary, according to the British, who viewed Uganda as a colony, was to be powerfully built and strong and to be able to close one eye in order to aim.

Since he possessed these qualities, Amin was taken into the army, was sent to Burma, and was given the job of kitchen duty.

This faithful soldier of the king rose to corporal in 1949 and was sent to Kenya to fight the Mau Maus. According to observers' allegations, when Amin brought natives in for questioning, he used his own special methods. He had severed male genitals and placed them on the table. He served the imperialists by frightening the natives with threats such as, "If you do not tell the truth, I will castrate you."

Amin rose to sergeant-major within a shortime and became part of the officer class when the British gave Uganda its independence.

A year later, Amin, who was a major, was promoted to general. That was in 1967. In 1971, when President Milton Obote, a close friend, was out of the country, Amin took control of the government.

After becoming president, Amin sent telegrams to a number of presidents of state throughout the world and, most of the time, ridiculed them. At first, he was characterized by Africans as a "man who takes revenge on western nations that play with our dignity and who gives us strength." However, in February, 1973 when the death penalty was carried out on 11 guerrillas who had opposed him and was broadcast on world television, the horror felt by his own people suddenly began to overshadow Amin's lovable aspects.

According to statistical information cited by the world press and the International Amnesty Organization, Amin was responsible for the killing of 300,000 persons during his 8 years as president. America's last ambassador to Uganda, Thomas Patrick Melady, said of Amin, who was featured twice on the cover of TIME magazine:

"In my opinion, Amin is a person aware of everything he does. He is extremely intelligent, but he is, to the same degree, cruel."

According to William McWhirter, TIME's Uganda correspondent at the time, Amin's qualities are innumerable:

"Amin, who can be as sociable and gentle as a kitten when he wishes, is usually as savage as a tiger. His body, which stands almost 2 meters tall and weighs 150 kilograms, contains the heart of a child capable of committing every sort of madness in order to attract attention. However, this heart sometimes becomes evil, and, at that time, humanity is cut into shreds or has its throat sliced and is tossed into the Nile River. Hippopotamuses and crocodiles do not go hungry in Uganda. Above all, there is a team trained especially by Amin whose name is the "State Research Bureau," an organization of his friends. The members of this organization wear sunglasses day and night and, at any time, at any place, carry out raids, throwing their victims into the trunks of cars. It is unusual for an Ugandan who has disappeared to be seen again alive. In fact, the bodies of most of those who are taken away are, the next day, floating in the river riddled with holes."

"When President Carter, informed of such incidents, made a statement about Amin, saying, 'The frightening things committed by Amin horrify the entire world,' I could not find the words to explain how the statement aroused the tiger in the childish man and extinguished the breath of us Americans living in Uganda. Amin immediately issued an order, and as many as 200 Americans residing in Kampala were told that they would not be able to take a single step outside. At that time, Carter and his administrators understood that this man was not one who made jokes, and they met together at the White House. United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and leaders of several African states were asked to serve as intermediaries. The Enterprise, an American destroyer on maneuvers in the Indian Ocean and five warships that accompanied it were placed on general alarm.

"At a moment when the hearts of all those at the White House had almost stopped beating from suspense, a Ugandan diplomat presented Carter with a 1,000-word telegram sent by Amin.

"In the telegram, Amin said that Carter is a Zionist toy of the Israelis, that Amin had information that over 5,500 soldiers were being dispatched in order to retrieve the 200 Americans in Uganda, and that the Americans having the good fortune to live in Uganda were left free to go about their own business comfortably. Amin did not refrain from adding at the end of the telegram, 'I adore Americans. No matter what their color, they are my true friends. Please give my regards to all your citizens. I am looking forward to my upcoming visit to the White House.'

"President Carter was deeply annoyed by the telegram. He said, 'It is well that Amin did not treat me with scorn as he did with the British queen, telling her to pull up her stockings a bit.'

"Fortunately and happily, the incident was not prolonged. Amin said that the 200 Americans were being detained for several days for their own protection, and he gave them permission to leave the country. He even overwhelmed them with gifts and medals. At that time, I was among those who left Uganda never to return again."

The only goal of Amin, who comes from the 800,000-member Muslim Kakwa tribe of Uganda, was to negate the influence of the Christian Acholi and Langi tribes, which total more than 7 million persons and which oppose him. There was nothing he would not do in order to attain his goal. Most of the foreign aid received by Uganda, which is trying with great difficulty to put its economy on its feet by exporting coffee and cotton, was spent on keeping the 30,000-man army happy. For example, there is a single airplane at the Uganda airport, and this plane was used to transport the amount of whiskey and the number of items such as butter and milk that were very hard to find and pieces of electronic equipment such as television sets and tape recorders the army officers wanted. Amin, who believed the soldiers were very closely tied to him, placed absolutely no importance on agricultural technicians and equipment that could truly strengthen the nation. He paid no attention to the fact that sacks of coffee rotted in fields. He imported coffee from abroad. Amin, who repeatedly spoke of the importance of tourism, became the reason why the seven or eight tourists that got off the solitary planes that landed turned around and fled from Uganda after hearing about the terror that was said to abound in the nation.

According to statements of several European advisors that like and support him, "Amin is a brave man and will venture to do anything for his beliefs. His only wish is for the world to recognize that he is right."

McWhirter, who lived in Uganda for a long period of time, defends the opposing view:

"Uganda, which obtained its independence from England in 1962, was administered by Edward Mutesa II (known as King Freddie), a graduate of Cambridge University.

"In 1966 when Obote crushed the king's men and seized control, Freddie fled to England without a cent and died there in poverty 3 years later. However, discontent among the people raised its head, because Obote was unable to unite the tribes living in Uganda as had been expected. For this reason, when Amin took the government from Obote, great things were expected and hoped from him.

"At first, Amin promised that free elections would be held and later called upon Obote to cooperate with him in Uganda. His proposal, however, was rejected. He gained a lot of sympathy when he brought King Freddie's body from London and had him buried with a great deal of ceremony. But, just as he failed to keep his word, he became involved in clashes with neighboring Tanzania, and, a year later, he expelled 55,000 Indians and Pakistanis who

lived in Uganda. Three years later, when British businessman Dennis Hill called Amin a "butcher executioner," Amin struck like lightning once again. Hill was imprisoned in order to be killed. James Callaghan, secretary of state for foreign affairs at the time, flew to Uganda at the command of Queen Elizabeth and begged Amin's pardon. With great difficulty, Hill's life was spared.

"Later, Amin, who praised Hitler, began to make statements that he was planning to build a monument for Hitler in the capital city of Kampala. Amin sought new and unique means to belittle Europeans and arrived at a party given in his honor on a chair carried by four British businessmen. The western businessmen were forced to kneel before him and read statements of praise to him. He even accused his own minister of foreign affairs, Princess Elizabeth Bagaya, of engaging in immoral behavior in a bathroom at the Paris airport.

"Of course, one of the most renowned incidents was the massacre that took place at Entebbe Airport. It appears as if no one will forget that in the Entebbe incident, the subject of two or three movies, an Air France plane together with its passengers was skyjacked by German nationals and guerrillas sympathetic with the Palestinians and was taken to the Entebbe Airport in Uganda."

[12 Mar 82 p 12]

[Text] Leaving to later articles the details of the "Entebbe raid," which has long been of interest to the world, I will now explain how I found Amin.

I went to Saudi Arabia as part of a program designed by Vice-Admiral Isik Biren for the purpose of introducing Turkey.

During this introduction, which strengthened relations between the two nations more than had been anticipated, tasty Turkish foods prepared by the Maramara Etap Restaurant; Beymen's clothing, which is greatly superior to that of Europe's most chic couturiers; the Aykut Carpet's silk carpets; calligrapher Prof Emin Barin's work; and Suna's lampshades attracted great interest and were even purchased eagerly.

We relished the heat of this beautiful city while in the swimming pool of our embassy, and, in the evenings, we ate Arab foods at magnificent dinners given by the hospitable Saudis.

While I was swimming on the last day of our trip, a Turkish youth studying in Jidda approached me and said, "You seem to love swimming as much as Amin does."

I asked, "What made you think of Amin?"

The youth smiled and answered, "I am in the same class as his son, and I have seen his father swim."

I leaped out of the pool immediately and shouted, "Does Amin live here?"

In a most normal voice, he queried, "Didn't you know?"

"Are you joking? The whole world is trying to find where he is. Find him for me now," I ordered.

The youth suddenly became fearful.

"If I said something as important as this, trouble will follow. Forgive me," he said, and he jumped from the pool and left.

I forgot the pool, the heat, everything. I dried off and went straight to my hotel. I had made friends with all the hotel employees during my 10 days there. Most were youths from Tunis and Lebanon. They had a deep affection for Turks. Once inside the hotel, I quickly went up to Hasan, the most pleasant of all, and, in the manner of a police detective, I demanded, "Do not raise your voice a bit, Hasan. Did you know that Amin lives here?"

Laughing, he said, "Of course, I knew. A very close friend of mine works at the Sands Hotal, where he stayed 5 months. They became good friends. If you can wait several hours, I will be able to find out from my friend for you where His Excellency is."

I told Hasan, "Find your friend for me immediately, right now. My plane leaves tomorrow. I will not go anywhere before seeing Amin."

Hasan must have been frightened, for his voice became strained and he called me, "Doctor Umar." (Saudis address persons for whom they feel respect as "doctor." Truthfully, this did not displease me one bit.) He said, "I have never seen you this excited. Since it is very important, I will tell you where Amin lives this evening. I give you my word of honor."

[13 Mar 82 p 8]

[Text] I went to my room immediately. Because I had learned that Saudis are very sensitive about every subject, I phoned Ambassador Abbas Ghazzawi, who is responsible for the Middle East foreign affairs desk. I asked him for permission to talk with Amin.

He said, "Since you are leaving tomorrow, I do not think you will be able to find him in such a short time. He frequently goes to the Kaaba at Mecca. However, I promise you that during your next visit I will personally introduce you to him."

I was so excited that I could not describe the excitement of a reporter to His Excellency Ghazzawi.

I ran downstairs and found the hotel manager. He was a very charming Portuguese. "Garcia," I said, "I promise you and your wife a delightful 2-week vacation at my home in Turkey's Marmara paradise. Please find Amin for me immediately."

The poor fellow at first looked at me very strangely. He, too, did not know that Amin was living there. I took his arm and led him to Hasan.

Both convinced me that it was necessary to wait until evening. I quickly dashed to the home of Huseyin Celem, our ambassador. I explained the situation to him in one breath. Despite the fact that he is extremely helpful and is an ambassador who performs his job very well, he said that he truthfully did not know anything at all about this and could not do anything.

I returned to the hotel disappointed and disgruntled. I was forced to wait until morning, and, of course, I could not close an eye. I was simply filled with despair. My plane was leaving the next day, and I was compelled to return.

The next day, I became a fixture in the hotel lobby. While I was running back and forth between Hasan and Garcia, someone tapped my shoulder. I turned. A bespectacled Lebanese who appeared to me, at the time, to be the handsomest man in the world said, "Doctor Leyla, I am Joseph, Amin's friend. My friends told me to find you and, if I could not help, never to look them in the face again. Come, let us go to the telephone booth. Let us phone the old fellow."

I walked to the booth like a robot. Joseph dialed a number. I heard a voice on the other end. Joseph said, "Excellency, I hope I am not disturbing you. At my side is a woman reporter from Turkey. Her name is Leyla. She definitely wishes to speak with you today. With your permission, let me give her the phone."

I took the receiver. A voice on the other end said, "Leyla." I could not believe my ears. "Yes?," I answered. He said, "Leyla is the name of my favorite sister." "Oh, really?," I responded. "Yes," he replied, "Since your name is Leyla and since you are a Muslim Turk, I will personally come to your hotel to talk with you. My only condition is that you wait for me at the door with Joseph and that you take us to a suite unknown to anyone." "Of course, my friend," I responded and returned the receiver to Joseph.

Joseph said that we were to wait at the door several hours later, and he ordered the hotel manager to prepare Suite No 321 immediately.

I phoned Ambassador Celem and told him Amin was coming to visit me. "I don't believe it," he said. "Since you're a woman, you probably misunderstood what was said on the phone. To date, he has not spoken with anyone. Why would he suddenly change his mind now? I am telling you this now so you won't be disappointed later. Don't wait."

Several hours later, I began to wait with Joseph at the door. At exactly an hour after Amin said he would arrive, I began to think bitterly that our ambassador was correct. Because I never in my life have been successful at taking photographs, I had purchased a fully automatic minicamera. While playing nervously with this device, which I will call "Amin" from now on, I turned to Joseph, who had by then become my very close friend, and said, "What is going on? Go and call His Excellency. If he is not coming, let us stop waiting at the door and stop disgracing ourselves before those who are coming and going. A woman waiting for hours at the door is not looked upon as pleasing not only in Arab countries, but in European countries as well."

Joseph, completely apologetic, left and returned 5 minutes later full of excitement. "Don't worry, Doctor Leyla," he said. "His Excellency was delayed by an unexpected visitor. He said that he will leave immediately. And he begged our forgiveness."

A half hour later, a huge black automobile stopped before us. It was driven by an extremely handsome black youth of 14. On his head was a knitted skullcap. After parking the automobile proficiently, he jumped from the car and opened the passenger door. From inside with complete grandeur leaped Amin. He quickly took the youth and Joseph to his side and took running strides straight toward the elevator.

While I was watching their backs, the other Turks were doing so as well with looks of greater surprise than my own. They ran after Amin to the elevator, but lost him. I looked at the number on the paper in my pocket and went to the suite reserved for us.

When I entered the room, Amin rose with a little difficulty, bowed, and kissed my hand. "Pardon me," he said. "Forgive me for making you wait. Let me introduce you to my son, Suleyman."

After exchanging pleasantries, we began the interview.

Question: How long have you been living here?

Answer: I have been living in Jidda, which has demonstrated to me great friendship and which has opened its heart to me, since April 1980.

Question: Where were you before that?

Answer: I do not wish to say. Excuse me.

Question: Will you talk about your life here, your daily schedule?

Answer: I have an extremely quiet and orderly life. Since I am a good Muslim, I read the Koran for at least 2 or 3 hours a day and visit the Kaaba at least twice a week.

Question: How many of your wives and children are living with you?

Answer: Please forgive me. I do not wish to respond to questions concerning my family.

Question: How many members of your family remain in Uganda?

Answer: Absolutely none. All of my relatives there were killed by Obote.

Question: Are you able to come and go as you please here?

Answer: Certainly. The Saudis do not interfere in any of my affairs. If I wished, I could go anywhere in the world.

Question: At this time, have you applied to go to any country?

Answer: (laughing) A year ago, I requested a visa to go to England, but they did not issue one.

Question: I do not believe that your relations with the British and with Queen Elizabeth are very agreeable. Why did you choose to go there?

Answer: I bear absolutely no grudge against the British. In fact, I have infinite love for Queen Elizabeth and Margaret Thatcher. When Queen Elizabeth was in Africa years ago, it was before my eyes that she received the telegram informing her of her father's death. I'll never forget her sorrow on that day. We were performing a sword and shield pageant for the entertainment of the royalty. She immediately left our country, and I became one of the first to pay my respects to King George. He was a friend I loved. In fact, when I became president, England was the first country to recognize me. America was the second.

Question: But later you angered Her Majesty a great deal. When you, for example, sent her messages such as, "If you wish to meet a real man, come to me," and "Pull up your stockings. They're falling down," there were great rows in the press.

Answer: (laughing loudly this time) That is what appeared in the press. There was also a great deal more that did not appear that enraged the queen. I will not deny I said that. The barbarism of the British caused us to moan for centuries. I love the people individually, but one of my favorite forms of amusement is to ridicule the British, to belittle them. If, after all, they issue a visa, then you will see how much more I will invent to anger them.

Question: Very well. What do you think of the Americans? You have mocked them to a great extent. In fact, at one point, when Carter had just taken office, you kept everyone awake for days with the threat of imprisoning 200 Americans.

Answer: But, I never made fun of them as I do with the British. You must recall when I told the queen one day, "I have begun an economic assistance program for your country. I have established a special bureau, and my people will bring whatever they wish to give as gifts to you." Everyone laughed when the Ugandans formed a line with their goats, pigs, and roosters and took part in the assistance program for England. However, I did absolutely nothing to Carter. I asked him what business he had in Africa, Vietnam, and so forth when he had plenty of work to do in his own country. Such a question was necessary.

Question: Very well, then. Do you approve of the Reagan administration?

Answer: Truthfully, I was not full of negative feelings toward him at first, but I am following his actions closely, and what I do not like is this. Reagan is making the rich richer and the poor poorer. I no longer like him.

Question: What do you think about Mitterand?

Answer: I do not have sufficient information to be able to talk about him now. However, I am gathering information with great care. I will tell you what I think in the future.

[14 Mar 82 p 14]

[Text] I continued my conversation with Amin.

Question: According to accounts, you invited ministers of your cabinet to dinner one night. Following the serving of coffee, you sent for three large trays. When the trays' covers were lifted, those who saw upon them the recently severed heads of three of your closest ministers fainted. What do you have to say about these rumors?

Answer: (laughing for a very long time) If that were all that was said. I supposedly had an ice house at my home. I would enter it and speak there in a loud voice with all the people I had killed. Be fair! Do you see such a quality in me?

Question: Very well. I cannot forget this among the many things that were written about you. In 1973 when your relations with Israel were good, you allegedly asked Moshe Dayan for 24 Phantom jets while you were at the home of Abba Eban, then minister of foreign affairs. When asked the reason for the request, you said, "To bomb Tanzania." Is this correct?

Answer: Yes. Without embarrassment, Dayan said, "We cannot do a thing without America's permission." Later, when I persevered, they spoke about something in their own language. According to what I learned later from articles in the press, they had started quarreling saying, "This fellow is a crazy one. Let us toss him out." When the same request was transmitted

to the British ambassador, the man stared at me foolishly and asked, "Would you like a cup of tea?" Of course, I did not receive the Phantoms.

Question: French cinematographer Barbet Schroeder made a film of you with your permission. In this movie, you are portrayed as a person who talks with crocodiles and who constantly belches and shouts. What was your reaction to the film?

Answer: That man misled me. For a week, he took movies of me, never once leaving my side. Later, he placed me in supposedly comical situations with other film clips he stealthily obtained from places he wished. I informed Giscard d'Estaing. I told him that, if the film was not banned, the 132 Frenchmen in Uganda would worry about the consequences. The film was flown to Uganda the next day. Still, nothing very pleasant was shown in the film. This is evidence that I am democratic.

Question: What do you know about Ataturk?

Answer: If you want the truth, I possess little information about him. But according to what I have heard, he was a man to be admired. If you will send me a book about him, I will read it with pleasure.

Question: What are your thoughts about Turkey?

Answer: I find Turks very much like me. I am even able to call your people my blood brothers. In fact, when you invaded Cyprus, I was the person who informed the world in the United Nations that you were right. I told everyone how fortunate I felt because of this invasion. The next morning, Waldheim telephoned me and asked how I was. Then he questioned me, "What is this to you? Is it proper for you to demonstrate pleasure over a situation that everyone reproaches?" Of course, he received an answer from me.

Question: Do you have other impressions of Turkey?

Answer: No. Unfortunately, I have never seen your country, but I would very much like to go there. If you invite me, I will come. Almost every day, I have Turkish food cooked here at my home. I am crazy about your roast lamb.

Question: What is the situation in Uganda today? Do you hope to return?

Answer: (His Excellency's face quickly became serious, and the whites of his eyes grew larger. He spoke after turning the prayer beads in his hand several times.) No matter what I tell you about my beloved country, it will be insufficient. Ugandans, who, with time, are not pleased with the administration, now send news from every direction and beg me to return. In my time, journalists were free to enter Uganda and wrote what they pleased. Today, Obote has driven from Uganda even those who work for the United Nations and the Red Cross. A minimum of 10 children die each day

from starvation. There is no medicine for the sick. A man's leg is amputated and he washes his wounds with the water from a filty stream -- because he cannot find medicine.

Question: Obote and a number of other persons in the world claim that much worse crimes were committed in your day.

Answer: (laughing very bitterly) They are enormous lies broadcast by my enemies and by the superpowers, in particular, that do not wish small nations to make progress. But, what is said about what Obote is doing is true. Why can't anyone enter my country if there is nothing to fear?

Question: Don't you have anything to discuss with Obote? Isn't there a message you would like to send him?

Answer: I, forgetting what he did to me, beg Obote. My wish is not to become president again, but to save my people. I send him messages, but he is not even there. He is gone from Uganda. Now, I am calling out to the entire world. Where are the great defenders of human rights? Why are they silent? Where is America? Where is England, France, China, or Russia? All of them criticized what I did. If they turned their eyes on the Uganda of today for a while, they would run to its aid.

Question: If there were an opportunity to return, would you return?

Answer: I will never become president again. My first presidency came about through force.

Question: Didn't you overthrow his government when Obote was abroad?

Answer: Wasn't that a favorable opportunity? Those displeased with Obote took advantage of the fact that he was abroad, approached me, held a gun to the tip of my nose, and said, "We give you 8 hours' grace." That was January 25, 1971. I will never forget it. When I understood that I was in a very difficult position, I accepted the presidency.

Question: What do you have to say about the allegation that, after saying in the beginning that there would exist a democratic regime in every respect, you personally took part in massacres that would terrorize the people, that you had Israelis killed in the Entebbe incident, and that you yourself dismembered the nurse, Dora Bloch, because she was Jewish?

Answer: All sorts of other things have been said. What of it? There are also those who have written or said that I am a barbarian who beheads his friends, drinks their blood, and eats their flesh. The source of this is the British, who are more barbarian than anyone.

Question: The bodies of thousands of tortured persons who were taken prisoner in Kampala were removed from pits. Is this a lie?

Answer: Those were the corpses of persons killed personally by my enemies and whose murders were then attributed to me.

Question: It is said that you had a great deal of money on you when you escaped from Uganda.

Answer: First of all, I definitely did not escape from Uganda. An army six times larger than my own army was about to come from Tanzania. Using tactics I learned from the British, I withdrew quietly. As for the money, I do not believe that there is a poorer leader than I in the world. Ask anyone, ask any bank. No one will say that I have one penny.

Question: Who supports you here?

Answer: I live thanks to the generosity and brotherhood of my Saudi Arabian friends. I will never be able to repay them.

Question: Aren't you at all threatened by death? According to what I have heard, you are protected by seven policemen.

Answer: In my country, I was saved from nine assassination attempts. For this reason, it is said that I have nine lives. Now, I am being tailed constantly by Obote's men, and he wants to poison me. However, I believe in divine power. I do not believe that I will be able to be killed by anyone if my death is not beneficial to my country.

Question: Have your friends been loyal to you, or don't you expect their loyalty?

Answer: They have been much more loyal than I believed them to be. I am consoled by the letters and phone calls from every corner of the world and with friends who come to visit personally.

Question: Don't you have any other diversions?

Answer: Isn't it possible not to have others? Swimming is my greatest enjoyment. You probably know that. In order to demonstrate to Egypt my feelings of friendship, I went there and swam across the Suez Canal. Now, because I have lost my form, I cannot swim as much as I wish.

Question: Do you eat a great deal of food?

Answer: Yes. I love to eat. But I noticed that, after swimming for half an hour, I was getting out of the pool exhausted. I immediately put myself on a diet. And I quickly lost 10 kilograms in a week.

Question: How did you succeed in losing so much weight in such a short time?

Answer: Using a principle I invented myself. For a week, I ate only fruits and vegetables. And, of course, I reduced the amount of food.

Question: It is known that, in addition to being a swimmer, you are a boxer. Do you continue to box?

Answer: No, I cannot devote enough time to boxing. However, I have taught everyone at home to swim. Every day now, we have races in the pool.

Question: Do you win?

Answer: If I lose a few more kilograms, no one will beat me. Neither here nor in the world.

The telephone rang at this point in the conversation. My Turkish friends in the lobby were looking for me. They wanted to know why I was staying upstairs so long. They laughed, saying, "Beware that His Majesty does not eat you up." They continued, "Here, the chauffeur of Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil's cousin, Aziz Ziya, is looking for you madly. Don't keep him waiting. Come down. You have an appointment with him."

And I got up, because I do not like to keep anyone waiting. "Excellency," I said, "I beg your pardon, but someone is awaiting me downstairs. I seek your permission." He jumped up, again with a little difficulty. He bowed before me and said, "The fault is mine." I replied, "I am late for an appointment. Therefore, I have lost the opportunity to speak longer."

I ended the conversation saying that, when I returned to Turkey, I would have a thousand regrets that I could not extend the 1½-hour-long discussion. I asked, "I wonder if I may take several photos of you with my camera?"

Amin replied, "Let me go into the bathroom and tidy up. Then, you may take as many photos as you wish."

And, trusting in myself for the first time in my life, I took seven or eight pictures. For one photo, I gave my machine to Amin to take a picture of me hugging his son, Hasan Suleyman, whom I adored for his pleasantness and sweetness. Dear Joseph, who sat in the room with us, also wanted me to take a souvenir photo. While Joseph, my friend of several hours who accepted absolutely nothing in return for helping me so much, bade me farewell, he said, "This is the first time His Excellency has revealed himself to a reporter, and he is very worried. With your permission, let me stay and console him a bit."

Amin, who has the largest hands I have seen in the world, kissed my hand and said in a soft voice, "Doctor Leyla, I hope to see you soon. During your next visit, I will tell you many more interesting things."

11673
CSO: 4654/227

KINSHASA GOVERNOR DISAPPOINTED BY TOUR OF CITY'S ZONES

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 Feb-1 Mar 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Kongo Luzayamo Nzundu]

[Text] For 2 weeks--from 4 to 19 February of this year--citizen Sakombi Ekope, regional chairman of the MPR and governor of the city of Kinshasa, made an inspection and information tour of the zones under his jurisdiction. His rounds enabled him to put his finger on the evils afflicting Kinshasa's militants. For their part, the latter were delighted by his visit, since it gave them an opportunity to present their grievances and, above all, to pass public judgment on their leaders, who are in fact the councilors and zone commissioners.

In general, the head of the urban administration came home disappointed by his tour. He has realized that his closest collaborators in the zones are genuinely irresponsible people who look after their own interests to the detriment of the inhabitants. Our survey of administration in the zones, which appeared in our Friday morning edition, speaks volumes. This summary constitutes an account of what was experienced during the tour. What is happening in Kinshasa's zones? That is surely what the city of Kinshasa's governor was asking himself before he took up his pilgrim's staff last 4 February. Now that he has been sufficiently enlightened concerning the burning issues in his jurisdiction, there is reason to expect a change in working methods in Kinshasa. Otherwise this city, even though 100 years old, is in danger of dying out more from the thoughtlessness, irresponsibility, and greed of certain leaders than from anything else.

Party Activities in Neutral Gear

Everyone knows that in Zaire, the party takes precedence over everything. And as part of the revitalization of its activities, the zone commissioners, who are the MPR's section chairmen, were asked at one time to hold meetings on Thursday of every week. On Fridays, the local headmen were, in turn, to pass on the teaching they had received to the party members. Are those instructions still being followed? We say no. And we felt this during the tour. What a fuss there was during

the working meetings, when the zone commissioners and their local headmen exchanged a few home truths. As a result, there has been a drop in party activities. If mobilization in certain zones was complete during the governor's tour, it was because the inhabitants wanted to hear the city's new boss, who from time to time allowed dialogue with anybody. Otherwise, the zone commissioners and their local headmen almost abused their role as leaders of the masses.

Third-Rate Administration

Throughout the tour, citizen Sakombi Ekope, regional chairman and governor of the city of Kinshasa, did nothing but deplore the administration of the zones. The bad behavior of the zone commissioners is reflected in that of the civil servants, who have developed a taste for fleecing the inhabitants. Can a civil servant be expected to change his mentality when he knows for a fact that his boss is also an accomplished crook?

Moreover, there is no followup to the instructions that zone commissioners receive from the urban authority. Let us take only the example of schools. In their welcoming words, some zone commissioners deplored the conditions in which children study. The latter have no desks. In response to that complaint, the governor simply asked them whether they had taken an inventory of the schools under their jurisdiction where the children study on the ground. Citizen Sakombi Ekope then went on to say that the Executive Council provides for equipping schools with desks. No zone commissioner was able to give him a favorable answer. This example proves sufficiently that Kinshasa's zones are not only poorly managed but also poorly administered. It is not even necessary to say that this situation is due to the fact that the zone commissioners are reaching the end of their term in office. Not at all. Since they have been in power, they have not been able to find an effective remedy for their administration.

Greedy Officials

During the tour, Kinshasa's jurisdictions gave us the impression that their cashboxes are empty. At this rate, and especially since the terms of office have almost ended, there will be no more miracles in the capital's organizations. What was actually done with the revenues collected over a 5-year period? The governor regularly asked that question. Very few zone commissioners took him on a tour of their accomplishments, because they know that in fact, they have done nothing. The zones collect revenues in earnest at the start of each year--during the first 6 months, to be exact. But there was no planning by those managing the credits in the zones. One has merely to look at the Matete zone's table of revenues and expenditures for 1981, which was published in our edition for last Friday. So the money is often used in an improper manner. And in all of this, it is the inhabitants who suffer, because people are getting rich at their expense.

In the zones where urban markets are located, the criminal element is supported by both the zone commissioners and the city officials assigned to them. Realizing that, the governor has promised to organize the administration of the urban markets.

Being as greedy as they are, some zone commissioners clashed with the ANEZA [National Association of Zairian Enterprises], which opposed their overcharging of

taxes. City Hall, which actually supported the ANEZA, brought the zone commissioners back into line. The reason is that taxes are set by the City Council during the budget session and cannot be changed in any way except with permission from the members of that important organization. But who profits from the overcharging of taxes? The officials whose terms are coming to an end. Achievements that benefit the people are few. The zone commissioners ignore the departmental decree, signed by the late Mafema, relative to their remuneration so that they can fill their pockets.

Nonimplementation of Decisions

During the tour, citizen Sakombi Ekope, regional chairman of the MPR and governor of the city of Kinshasa, announced a series of decisions dealing with the closing of illegal garages and markets, the banning of motor oil sales on thoroughfares, and the banning of the din from radios and so on. A brief period was allowed for implementing all those measures. We are greatly astonished to note that so far no one has followed through. Illegal garages and markets are still found here and there, motor oil is still being sold anarchically, and radios are still blaring. Such a situation leaves one baffled. The zone commissioners must be waiting for the governor to leave his office and come do their work for them. That, in any case, is the conclusion we draw from their behavior. For example, Kinshasa is still dirty because the permanent salongo [compulsory work on Saturdays] is disappearing.

Control Commissions in all 24 Zones

The governor's schedule in all the zones called for working meetings with the councilors and rank-and-file cadres. It is clear from that dialogue that an unhealthy climate prevails in the capital's organizations. The councilors, zone commissioners, local headmen, and leading cadres in the JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution] all live "with daggers drawn." The zone commissioners are often accused of misappropriating funds. As a result of that situation, citizen Sakombi Ekope, regional chairman of the MPR and governor of the city of Kinshasa, has decided to send control commissions into the capital's 24 zones. The head of the urban administration has promised to strike hard at those who have abused their office.

City Council and Regional Economic Conference

After touring the 24 zones under his jurisdiction, the city governor considered it necessary to call all the city councilors into special session within the next few days. During that meeting, he will inform them of the situation he personally encountered in the zones. Solutions to the problems will then be considered by that body as a group.

As for the regional economic conference, it will bring all of the economic agents in the city of Kinshasa together to work out reasonable prices for staple food items.

11798
CSO: 4719/690

FIRST TRAINING SESSION OF 1982 BEGINS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Bitumba Miso-Mpoko]

[Text] Following a two and a half month vacation at the end of the year, the urban cadre training center in Kinshasa, the first project of the Hanns Seidel Zaire Foundation of the Free State of Bavaria (Federal Republic of Germany), resumed its work last week with the organization of training seminars for political-administrative officials in the city of Kinshasa. It was the conference room of the parish of Saint Marc de Kingasani II in the Kimbanseke district that was the scene of the opening ceremony for this first session of 1982, organized for secretaries of urban divisions and those appointed to district secretarial offices. The regional president of the MPR and governor of the city of Kinshasa, Citizen Sakombi Ekope, visiting the districts, was represented by Citizen Kasongo Mudimbe, urban director.

Among those attending was M. G. Leicht and citizens Toto-Zita Mamvu and M'Vuanzi Lemfu, directors of the center and the seminars and municipal councilman from Kimbanseke respectively, the latter representing the head of the jurisdiction.

In his address on the occasion, the district commissioner's representative first of all welcomed all guests and then said that the organization of the first session of the year in his jurisdiction constituted a privilege for all those in the district. Center director M. G. Leicht then particularly emphasized the importance of the office of secretary in any enterprise. "If the person who wants to go far spares his mount, any entrepreneur who hopes for the success of his establishment must organize the office of secretary properly. This must be of special concern to all those who have the duty of contributing to the harmonious development of the urban administration," the speaker said. Leicht also stressed that the organization of the seminar was made possible by the moral support constantly given by urban officials to the different programs of the center.

Concluding the series of speeches, the urban director then said that the program would never have been possible without the constant paternal backing of the guide of the authentic Zairian revolution, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, who has never ceased expressing his desire to see the public administration in general and the urban administration in particular become a precious

instrument for the achievements of the objectives which the MPR has set for itself in order to ensure the well-being of the Zairian people. "There will be no more complacent little sessions from which some participants absented themselves without any plausible reason," the governor's spokesman said, before going on to announce that henceforth, the seminar director will transmit a report on the progress of every participant to the urban authorities at the close of each session, through center officials.

The current session will last two weeks.

11,464
CSO: 4719/688

DEBATE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DRAWS TO CLOSE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] The various reactions to our investigation published on Tuesday, 26 January, on scientific research in Zaire have caused us to begin a debate that has been going on since Tuesday, 9 February. Several aspects of the subject have been analyzed in this fruitful dialogue. In particular, the human side of the problem, the role of the ministry in charge, the socioeconomic importance of certain disciplines and the problem of protecting Zairian discoveries have been taken up one after the other in the course of the debate.

Despite the inflow of letters from occasional correspondents, most of whom repeat the same ideas as those mentioned, we are bringing this interesting debate to a close, careful to recall certain main ideas.

The sector is of cardinal importance to the development of the country, as was emphasized during the debate. But the Scientific Research Institute (IRS) has not yet played the proper role and our research workers are faced with an inadequate environment, justified by insufficient investments in the field. While recognizing the sacrifices made and the efforts put forth by the nation's officials in order to promote scientific activities, we nevertheless wish to emphasize that the task of the Executive Council remains enormous and must allocate substantial resources. We also recognize that in order to be profitable, scientific research must not only be the object of a selective policy, but also require a certain number of elements, the most important of which seems to be a national and even regional political will. In addition to this first element are two others of equal importance, to wit: real short- and long-term investment in scientific research and a system of scientific information and documentation.

We also suggest the reform and far-reaching reorganization of the Scientific Research Institute so that it will truly respond to the mission assigned to it. Finally, it is essential that our inventers be encouraged and given incentives and that their inventions be protected so that Zairian genius may be elevated to the level of the great geniuses of the world.

11,464
CSO: 4719/688

PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MANPOWER URGED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Protection of National Manpower"]

[Text] During its latest weekly meeting, the Executive Council asked the state commissioner for labor and social security for strict application of legislation on the hiring of foreigners "in order to keep spending firmly within limits compatible with a revival of the economic structure and without overheating." This decision of the Executive Council is particularly fitting because despite legal provisions on the hiring of foreigners, we have the clear impression that several enterprises established in Zaire do not wish to conform to it and prefer to use foreign labor, which is too costly.

It is common to read advertisements offering jobs to expatriates even if there are competent nationals available. In fact, in keeping with the spirit of the law, priority is to be given to Zairian workers and one cannot hire expatriates except in very precise cases when specialists cannot be found locally. For the mission just entrusted to the Executive Council, the Office of State Commissioner of Labor and Social Security must do everything possible to eliminate the anarchy prevailing on the labor market, ensuring strict compliance with legislation now existing on the subject. In this way, not only will the country, which has made great efforts to train upper-level personnel, be able to use those brains and thereby relieve unemployment, but we shall also save on foreign exchange now used to pay the salaries of expatriates whose presence is not necessary in Zaire.

Protection of national manpower must therefore become a daily concern of the Office of State Commissioner of Labor and Social Security in order to guarantee work for Zairians, for it is incomprehensible why, for example, at a time when our schools are training management personnel, there should be enterprises that continue to bring in foreigners. In the face of such practices, the government, while extending its hospitality to all those who wish to work for our economic development, can no longer shut its eyes and must react in order to ensure respect for the law. It is within such a spirit that one can understand the decision of the Executive Council to examine the lists of expatriates working in state commissioners' offices and public enterprises.

11,464
CSO: 4719/688

BRIEFS

SPANISH WHEAT DONATION--The arrival of the "Amalinda," a ship carrying 2,000 tons of wheat donated by the Spanish Government to the Republic of Zaire within the framework of cooperation between the two countries, was announced for Saturday, 20 February 1982, at the Matadi port. Officials from the Spanish Embassy went to Matadi in order to receive the shipment and officially turn it over to authorities from the Republic of Zaire. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23 Feb 82 p 7] 11,464

KALEMIA PORT DREDGING--The European Development Fund will supply 5 million UC [accounting units] to finance the dredging of the Kalemia port, within the framework of the regional transport program known as the "central corridor." This regional transport system is aimed at opening up East African countries that export goods through the port of Dar-es-Salaam, while the "northern corridor" involves those shipping goods through Mombassa, Kenya. The decision to finance the work was made at a conference in Brussels from 17 to 20 February, attended by the main financial backers of the countries involved: Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. The state commissioner for transport and communications, Citizen Mananga Dintoka Pholo, head of the Zairian delegation, told AZAP that in addition to strengthening the regional importance of Kalemia, rehabilitation of the port will make it possible to ship some 30 percent of Zaire's ore through Dar-es-Salaam and thereby relieve congestion on the national railroad. In addition, the Zairian delegation made contacts for financing of the repair of the SNCZ [Zairian National Railroad Company] and 200 flatcars to transport containers for the Ilebo-Kalemia line. The next meeting of ministers from countries in the central corridor will be held during the first half of April in Arusha, Tanzania. The state commissioner for transport left Brussels Tuesday evening and made an information visit to the Brussels Air Zaire offices as a guest of Citizen Mpeti, director of Air Zaire in the Belgian capital. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 7] 11,464

JUDICIAL REFORM--Citizen Bayona Ba Meya, chief magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice, recommends meetings of lawyers, judges and magistrates (courts and tribunals) in order to achieve true judicial reform in Zaire in the future. Bayona made the suggestion at a working meeting he had in the chambers of the Supreme Court of Justice with members of the Council of the Order of Lawyers to the Kinshasa Court of Appeal, who were led by Mukendi wa Mulumba, president of the barristers. The meetings, which will be based on legal criticisms and

errors detected in every department, will enable all three parties to work out a specific program on certain problems in the field of law, Bayona said. In this connection, he expressed the wish that a legal journal be set up in order to publish articles noting the flaws in rulings handed down and bringing out inadequacies of the law. Mukendi told the chief magistrate of the Supreme Court of the establishment within the Kinshasa Bar of a permanent organ of consultation between the Bar and the magistracy. In order to better inform those subject to the law, Mukendi asked authorities for an office to serve as a place of free consultation for the people. The office would be staffed by lawyers. The office will function along with another information office giving informing the people of progress on their cases. The president of the Kinshasa Bar had previously expressed the concern of the Council of the Order of Lawyers over working closely with judges to ensure proper administration of justice. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 27-28 Feb 82 pp 1, 7] 11,464

CSO: 4719/688 END

JPRS 80566

14 April 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2606

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JPRS 80566

14 April 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2606

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BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN TO OMVS--Today the Senegal River Development Organization [OMVS] and the French Cooperation Fund signed a financial agreement under which the fund will grant the OMVS 600 million CFA francs to be used in construction of the Diama dam. [Text] [AB040630 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 2 Apr 82]

CSO: 4719/758

MOSCOW REPORTEDLY CONCERNED ABOUT FOREIGN POLICY

Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Mar 82 p 23

[Article by Thomas Ferenczi]

[Excerpts] Moscow--The two main bridgeheads for Soviet penetration of Africa, i.e., Angola and Ethiopia, are causing the Kremlin leaders some concern. These two countries, along with several others, are situated at the top of the hierarchy established by Moscow for the countries of the Third World, based on their revolutionary and anti-imperialist ardor. They are not only "socialist oriented" but have also embarked upon "the path of socialist development," relying domestically on a Marxist-Leninist vanguard party, and in the foreign sector, on a "close political alliance" with the Soviet Union. In addition, thanks to their strategic location, one within the boundaries of southern Africa and the other near the horn of the continent, Angola and Ethiopia are of special importance to Moscow as priority bases for the Soviet presence. Since the middle of the 1970's, these two nations have benefited from Cuban military aid and have also participated as observers in the sessions of the CEMA.

Concerned about protecting itself against any reversal in the situation in that part of the world, the USSR keeps jealous watch over the implementation of the principles defined at the Berlin conference in October 1980. Mr Ponomarev, when he said that "to maintain and consolidate the progressive positions of these countries," it is necessary on the one hand "to have a revolutionary party leading society and basing its actions on scientific socialism," while on the other hand "developing links with the socialist countries, those most faithful and certain friends of the nations which are independent and dedicated to freedom." Now on these two questions, that of the party and that of alliances, Moscow has for some time been expressing its concern with regard to the development in these two precious partners in its eyes--Angola and Ethiopia.

In Angola, the party is in fact faithfully based on the Soviet model, but it is the Luanda diplomacy which torments the Kremlin here. The problem dates back to the gestures initiated by the Angolan president last December toward the United States. A meeting subsequently was held--this very month--between Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Crocker and Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs Jorge. Moscow reacted by denouncing "the three Washington traps," in other words the three "prior conditions" established by the Americans for

resumption of dialogue--the participation of Mr Savimbi in a coalition government, withdrawal of Cuban troops, acceptance by Luanda of the proposals of the Western "contact group" on Namibia. These "prior conditions," the USSR says, are unacceptable.

At the end of January, Mr Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA political bureau, traveled to Moscow, where he confirmed the desire of his country to develop its cooperation with the Soviet Union, but he also voiced its desire to renew relations with the United States. In February, Moscow used an Angolan-Cuban statement on the posting of troops from Havana as a pretext for mentioning the conditions which would make their withdrawal possible again: a cessation of all forms of aggression against Angola, enabling the people of Namibia to choose a truly independent government, and the evacuation from its territory of the South African occupation troops. The weekly LES TEMPS NOUVEAUX carried an article on this subject entitled "Dotting the I's."

If the extent of the disagreements between Moscow and both Ethiopia and Angola should not be underestimated, the fact nonetheless remains that the USRR feels obliged in both cases to "dot the i's." Thus it has clearly indicated its fear that these two countries might be tempted to seek the solutions to their economic and military difficulties elsewhere than in Moscow.

5157
CSO: 4719/729

UNICEF FINANCING FOR HUAMBO, BIE VILLAGES PLANNED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by JORNAL DE ANGOLA correspondent Ramiro Aleixo]

[Excerpts] Huambo--a seminar was held in this city from 13 to 15 March at the premises of a Ministry of Agriculture delegation during which discussion centered around the establishment of 75 villages in the provinces of Huambo and Bie, to be financed by UNICEF; this is in keeping with the principal guidelines aimed at helping rural residents solve their problems more effectively and make a greater contribution to the country's economic development.

The opening ceremony was chaired by Deputy Provincial Commissioner Evaristo N'jamba.

The following subjects were broadly discussed during the sessions: the status of the project relating to provincial representatives from the departments of social affairs of Huambo and Bie, the precise location of the villages to be established, and progress made up to now by the organizations of the two provinces to bring the work to a practical conclusion, materiel needed to support the project, personnel requirements and coordination of the project.

Joint Action to Convert Broad-Range Project From Theory to Reality

In speaking at the opening session, the deputy provincial commissioner said that this undertaking is particularly aimed at benefiting displaced people and settling them in the life style of the new society being developed. In this respect, he said that greater cooperation among the various organizations involved is essential to carry out the project successfully.

With regard to the reintegration of displaced people, Evaristo N'jamba also said that the creation of better living conditions for those people is directly dependent upon the country's economic development. In conclusion, he thanked the UNICEF representatives for the efforts they made on behalf of the project as well as for the support they gave in overcoming some of the difficulties our country is experiencing.

8568
CSO: 4742/247

BREAD SHORTAGES ENTAIL FURTHER DIFFICULTIES

Bread Warehouses Destroyed

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra]

[Text] Irregularity in the supply of bread to the city is a problem which, unfortunately, has been dragging along for several years, primarily because of a shortage of wheat production in the country but also because of the irregularity of imports in this sector. Some bakeries are doing their best to supply as much bread as possible to the consumers, but delays in the unloading of ships sometimes interfere with their productivity.

At present, the main problem is a shortage of bread--a temporary situation which will naturally be overcome as soon as certain conditions are corrected. However, 2 years ago, the basic problem was a shortage of sales outlets, and that resulted in the creation of a relatively broad network of bread warehouses which now assure the city relatively efficient distribution.

As many warehouses are not regularly involved in the sale of bread, residents in those areas, particularly children, have taken it upon themselves to destroy them, converting them into public bathhouses, breaking doors and windows and, in a nutshell, making them completely unsuitable for the purpose for which they were designed.

This attitude reflects an obvious lack of civic pride on the part of those who, through criminal indifference, are destroying property whose usefulness does not need mentioning. In fact, the construction of the hundreds of bread warehouses now located throughout Luanda undoubtedly represented an enormous effort and investment whose achievement, as everyone certainly knows, was due principally to the austerity of the national reconstruction phase which the country is still undergoing.

How can we then explain the disrespect which has become commonplace relative to the preservation of the warehouses for the sale of that valuable product? Can it be that its present inactivity will be final, or should we first reflect on the future usefulness of these bread-marketing stations once the problem of flour supply is completely normal?

The second aspect undoubtedly merits our attention. The present destruction of inactive warehouses is jeopardizing the future success of the marketing and efficient distribution of bread in Luanda. This is all the more true since individuals connected with the bakery sector have indicated that the problem of supplying the city with bread will be resolved very soon. But reestablishing the warehouse network could be much more difficult, which will mean jeopardizing the distribution of that product.

Not to speak of judicial responsibilities, common sense tells us that the residents of Luanda must take urgent steps to put the bread warehouses back in order in the most civic-minded and responsible way.

This attitude is not confined to warehouses which are only being used from time to time. The same uncivilized behavior is frequently observed in connection with warehouses which maintain a daily supply of that commodity to specific districts.

Many of the structures are now without doors or windows, reflected in lack of cleanliness. And, after all, cleanliness is the principal requirement in places where products for public consumption are handled and which are, therefore capable of transmitting diseases, if proper hygienic measures are not carried out.

At this point, we are appealing to the capital's residents: "Your direct participation in the protection and maintenance of the warehouses is an ever-increasing need from which you can only benefit.

"A bread warehouse half-destroyed, without doors or windows, or converted into a public latrine, represents a health hazard and may at any moment be closed by the health authorities. Then, there will be no more bread...."

No Flour Available

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] "The shortage of bread in the past few days in the provinces of Luanda and Bengo is due to the lack of wheat flour, both domestic and imported, and this is causing EPAN (Luanda Bakery Company) to shut down," said Armando Mendonca, the firm's director, over Angolan National Radio.

With a daily production capacity of 2,000,300 loaves (a sufficient quantity to supply Luanda Province), EPAN received 1,936 tons of wheat flour from the Ministry of Industry's general supply from 10 January to 2 March, a quantity consumed in 15 days.

8568
CSO: 4742/247

RUMORMONGERS ATTACKED IN REFINERY SABOTAGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Victory of the Workers"]

[Text] There is a marked reactionary trend not yet completely eliminated in Angolan society: it is an attempt gradually to affect the consciences and revolutionary morale of the people through clever manipulation of what is primary and what is secondary, through the game of intrigue and rumor, and through alarmism and bold-faced lies.

That trend is expressed and is based, as is understandable, on the persistence in our midst of a specific social stratum which still hopes to recover lost privileges or, with historic marked delay, is now trying to obtain them for the first time.

The echo of that trend, almost always underground and petty in its methods of action, is excessively amplified and even stimulated abroad by the powerful capitalist press.

The most insignificant event serves as a pretext for reactionary speculation, aimed at striking at the roots of our revolutionary process, as happened recently with enemy action designed to sabotage the PETRANGOL [Angola Petroleum Company] refinery.

It now remains to undo, in as short a time as possible, all those prejudicial and fanciful schemes so laboriously devised. The promise made by the Angolan party and government leaders, backed by a commitment by the workers to carry out that promise, has been fulfilled.

Within a few weeks the effects of that criminal destruction were obliterated and the refinery was back in operation. The government even intends to expand that production facility so that it may also serve the countries of southern Africa, which are daily faced with attacks by racist South Africa, and thereby aid in destroying the hateful apartheid system once and for all.

The destablizing objectives which the saboteurs in the service of imperialism and the South African racists were hoping to achieve--paralyzing the economic activity, cutting off the supply of fuel to the armed forces at the battle front and creating panic among the people--were rapidly overcome by the prompt response of the workers engaged in the process of national reconstruction.

In this "Year of Economic Organization and Popular Vigilance," this victory by the PETRANGOL workers emerges as a symbol of the will of all Angolan people and represents an incentive to neutralize the enemies of the revolution--both domestic and international--in all areas.

All those who became panicky upon seeing the blinding flames and dense smoke which momentarily darkened the capital's beautiful bay now have an opportunity to reflect on the origin of their constant fright. They will surely conclude that this fright stems entirely from the credence they gave to the profits of doom and despair and from their lack of confidence in the unshakable determination and ever-increasing maturity of a people which, led by the MPLA--yesterday a movement, today the Labor Party--has for more than a quarter of a century carried out a victorious struggle for a world of freedom, national independence, peace and social progress.

The Struggle Continues!

Victory is Assured!

8568
CSO: 4742/247

BRIEFS

BORDER TALKS WITH ZAIRE--Uige--A meeting was held last Friday in Makela do Zombo between Angolan and Zairian leaders to discuss the possible reopening of the Kimbata-Kimpangu border station. The Angolan delegation was headed by Damiao Santos, coordinator of the productive sector department of the provincial committee of the MPLA-Labor Party. Quarta Punza represented the provincial commissioner of Uige. Malumba Mbangula, governor of the Lower Zaire area, headed the Zairian delegation. This is the first meeting of its kind between the Uige and Lower Zaire leaders. A second meeting is planned for the first half of April in Matadi, Republic of Zaire. Commenting on the conversations with the Zairian leaders, Damiao Santos called them "very significant for both peoples, particularly in the border areas." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Mar 82 p 12] 8568

COMMENT ON USSR COOPERATION--Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning and foreign trade, told the newspaper, MOSCOW NEWS, recently that the future construction of the Kapanda Hydroelectric Power Plant on the Cuanza River will be the biggest project in the realm of Angolan-Soviet cooperation. During the interview, Lopo do Nascimento attached particular importance to the accords recently signed during his visit to the Soviet Union and stressed, among other things, USSR assistance in the construction of industrial, agricultural and transportation enterprises. During meetings held with a delegation from the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Angolan official said that a program of commercial exchanges had been worked out between the two countries. "I am certain that the implementation of all these accords will have a positive effect on Angola's economic development," he said. In conclusion, Lopo do Nascimento said that "to diversify cooperation an effort will be made to extend it to the greatest possible number of economic sectors. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Mar 82 p 2] 8568

CSO: 4742/247

BRIEFS

FOMENTERS OF TROUBLE ON TRIAL--A group of 19 individuals is being tried in Cape Verde by a military court on charges of "inciting to rebellion," it was reported by REUTER, as quoted by ANOP [PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY]. According to the public charges, the individuals, all of whom are Cape Verdians, are further accused of having participated in an "attempt to alter the Constitution through violence." The trial, which began on Friday on the Island of Santo Antao, is the result of two incidents which took place last August (ending in one dead and two injured), in a dispute on the agrarian reforms. The agrarian reform bill--which is to take effect by the end of the year--is currently being publicly debated. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Mar 82 p 8] 5058

CSO: 4742/250

BRIEFS

SDAR DELEGATION--Moroni, 1 Apr (AFP)--An SDAR delegation composed of Ali Mahmoud and Habib Boikhreis, SDAR minister of education and SDAR ambassador to Madagascar respectively, left Moroni on Thursday for Mauritius, via Mayotte, after a 2-day working visit in the Comoros Islands. It is believed that the Saharan delegation, which was received by Comoran Prime Minister Ali Mroudjae and Said Kafe, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and foreign trade, came to Moroni to plead the cause of the SDAR admission to the OAU. A Moroccan delegation bearing a message from King Hassan II to President Ahmed Abdallah of the Comoros Islands was here from 27 to 30 March, it is noted. [Text] [AB011752 Paris AFP in French 1653 GMT 1 Apr 82]

CSO: 4719/756

BRIEFS

NEW GCF COMMANDER--On 28 March, Chief of Staff Col Ali Meidal Wais presided at the change of command of the Frontier Commando Group (GCF) at Dammerjog. Replacing Major Omar Barreh Darar, who commanded the group since June 1977, is Capt Mohamed Abdillahi Chireh. Major Darar has been named deputy chief of staff for defense. [Summary] [Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 1 Apr 82 p 1]

SAUDI TRANSPORT AID--The Saudi Development Fund and the Djibouti Government signed two loan agreements Saturday totaling 27.5 million dollars. The first of 25 million is for tarring the Djibouti-Tadjourah road which extends 114 km. The second of 2.5 million is for building a central market in the capital. The loans are reimbursable in 20 years without interest. [Excerpts] [Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 25 Mar 82 p 3]

CSO: 4719/791

ERITREAN LEADER LEAVES DOHA FOR BAHRAIN 31 MARCH

GF311410 Doha QNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Doha, 31 Mar (QNA)--Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the executive committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces (ELF-PLF), left Doha this morning for Bahrain, following a 10-day visit to Qatar on his current tour of the GCC states.

Mr Sabbe praised Qatar's stand on the Eritrean question and its continuing support for the Eritrean people's struggle to achieve their independence and the liberation of their land.

In a statement made to QNA, the Eritrean official said that during his meeting with Qatari officials he found a true desire and anxiousness to support the Eritrean Muslim people in their struggle for the achievement of their legitimate rights. He also indicated that he had briefed officials on developments in the Eritrean question and the current situation in the Eritrean arena, as well as developments in the region of the Horn of Africa.

Mr Sabbe said that the aim of his current tour of the GCC states is to obtain political efforts on an international level in order to denounce the current Ethiopian regime, to work to stop the Ethiopian massacres against the Eritrean people, to resolve the Eritrean question justly and to raise this issue in world circles, particularly in the United Nations. He explained that the Islamic summit conference's decision on supporting the Eritrean people's right to self-determination has prepared the appropriate atmosphere for this action.

The Eritrean official stressed the Eritrean people's determination and the determination of their revolution to continue their struggle in order to achieve their basic demands of full national independence, which will never be relinquished. He said that the failure of the sixth Ethiopian military campaign, which started in January, to achieve its goal of liquidating the Eritrean people and their question was the result of the steadfastness of the revolutionaries and of the Eritrean people who back them.

During his visit to Qatar, Mr Sabbe was accompanied by Mohamed Osman (abu Bakr), representative of the ELF-PLF in the Gulf states.

CSO: 4704/15

BRIEFS

ERITREAN SAYS ETHIOPIANS REPELLED--The Ethiopian forces which launched a new offensive--the sixth since 1978--against the Eritrean resistance in northern Eritrea on 16 February are now suffering "a resounding defeat," the representative of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [FPLE] stated in Paris on Wednesday 31 March. During a press conference Nafi Kurdi said that since the beginning of the offensive 11,615 Ethiopian soldiers have been killed, 16,164 wounded and 1,131 taken prisoner by the FPLE. According to Kurdi hundreds of Soviet experts, plus South Yemen troops, are taking part in the fighting and Libya is supplying the Ethiopians with minor financial aid. Kurdi also condemned the use of nerve gas by the Ethiopian Army. [Text] [PM051053 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Apr 82 p 6]

CSO: 4710/785

CLASHES WITH NRM REPORTED IN SOFALA PROVINCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Mar 82 p 16

[Text] The Mozambican armed forces early Thursday killed 15 members of the armed bands paid by the racist Pretoria regime which, in a frustrated incursion, tried to attack and loot Vila de Gorongosa in Sofala Province. It is believed that more bandits were killed because during search operations more enemy bodies are being found.

Also during this action our forces wounded several bandits and captured war materiel, among which were weapons, ammunition belts for machine guns, rockets and ammunition for mortars and bazookas.

The intention of the enemy repelled by the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] with direct support of the local population, was to attack and loot Vila de Gorongosa in order to supply themselves with food, and from there to develop their criminal actions against the population.

In view of the prompt intervention by our forces, the enemy was dispersed after having killed a civilian in cold blood and wounded three citizens, among them a 7 year-old child.

During their flight the bandits stole a Land Rover vehicle belonging to a private citizen, which they used to evacuate their wounded.

According to statements of the antiaircraft defense commander in Gorongosa, the armed bandits tried to attack the town early on the 25th of this month, and for this purpose opened fire against the FPLM positions in the barracks and against the antiaircraft defense.

All their efforts failed, in view of the prompt response by our forces which also caused heavy casualties to the enemy, and continue to pursue them relentlessly.

11635
CSO: 4742/239

SOLUTIONS IMPOSED SEEN AS TOO DOGMATIC

Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "The Regime Is Incapable of Effecting Economic Recovery"]

[Text] Maputo--Inhaminga is a town of about 10,000 located less than 200 km from Beira, the second largest port in the country. It is also an important railroad junction, with repair workshops located on the line leading to the Moatize mines and with an extension to Malawi. One day in January, several hundred armed Mozambican National Resistance (RNM) rebels occupied Inhaminga from dawn to midafternoon. This was a triumph with little risk, for the local authorities and the military at the garrison had decamped as soon as the attackers arrived. The assailants distributed loincloths, shouting slogans mocking the FRELIMO, single Mozambican party.

They plundered the shops, carried off foodstuffs and emptied the barracks where the weapons and ammunition were stored. They also kidnaped a French citizen. According to his statement, the rebels appeared to be drunk or drugged. They all wore military uniforms. They were well equipped and had a Sam 7 missile. As they departed, a Mozambican air force Mig fighter plane buzzed the rebel column, but did not attack it. This threat from the sky was enough to sow confusion, from which the Frenchman profited to escape.

The fact that the rebels were able to occupy a town of respectable importance for a number of hours says considerable about the new boldness of the movement. It is now believed to have between 5,000 and 10,000 men. Despite repeated denials, the RNM continues visibly to receive vital logistic support from Pretoria, in particular in terms of parachute drops of weapons and ammunition. The South African air force shamelessly overflies the territory of its neighbor, while the Voice of Free Africa, the RNM radio station, apparently broadcasts from Transvaal. The destruction of the buoys at the port of Beira in November, for which the rebels claimed credit, was probably the work of a South African commando unit.

The detailed documents seized by the army in December after the rebel camp at Garanga was taken (LE MONDE, 13-14 December 1981) remove any remaining doubt about the close collaboration of the RNM with its protectors in Pretoria. The opportunity for Mr Botha to "destabilize" a fragile regime is too tempting. On the other hand, the RNM does not seem to enjoy the same sympathy as in

the past with its neighbor, Malawi. President Banda often closed his eyes in the past to the comings and goings of the rebels in the southern part of the country. This connivance, which irritated Maputo, has apparently ended. The two governments, moreover, established diplomatic relations last summer. It does not serve the interests of Malawi, a landlocked country, to strengthen the rebels who are sabotaging communications routes linking its territory with the ocean.

Like any guerrilla army, the RNM derives the best advantage of terrain which favors ambushes and sabotage, especially in the center of the country. It retains the initiative in the clashes, with a ratio of 1 to 10. The few governmental successes have seemed to leave its combat capacity intact. The RNM has neither the means nor probably the desire to establish itself permanently in the towns, from which it would certainly be dislodged. But its very presence near the communications axes paralyzes the economic life of the central region. Between Beira and Maputo, over a distance of more than 300 km, no one travels except in military convoys. Barring an unlikely "abandonment" of the RNM by Pretoria, this insidious war could last a long time. Although it does not pose a mortal threat to the regime, it is making the financial burden heavier--defense accounts for 30 percent of the budget--and it is hindering development. The insecurity maintained all along the railroad and the Beira-Umtali oil pipeline poses a threat to Zimbabwe, by making the shipment of its oil products chancy. The oil pipeline, although buried underground, remains vulnerable to sabotage. As a result, the economic dependence of Salisbury on Pretoria is prolonged.

The political inconsistency of the RNM is its weak point. Its anticommunism, in principle, and a few vengeful slogans take the place of a program. Faced with such ideological poverty, Maputo has difficulty in accusing the dissidents of being mere "puppets of the racist regime." However, the persistence of the rebellion is a greater worry to the government to the extent that instances of desertion from the FRELIMO are multiplying. Certain officials no longer conceal these defections of an "economic" nature in private conversations.

The deserters, fleeing an army in which it is less and less possible to eat one's fill, turn to brigandage and may become a factor which can be maneuvered to the benefit of the dissidents. At the end of December, the government indicated its desire to take matters in hand again by appointing a strongman, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, as "resident minister" of the central province of Sofala. The political commissar of People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique and a former vice minister of defense, he serves as a military governor in the region most seriously affected the rebellion.

This effort to reestablish order in the field has been accompanied by various corrective measures designed to raise the morale of the population again. The "political and organizational campaign" launched in March of 1980 was to give the signal for a "total war against the internal enemy." It hardly produced the expected effects. The opponents of the revolution had not been laid low. On the contrary, their stubborn ill will makes incessant campaigns of vigilance necessary. It is true that the portraits of the former "collaborators with the colonials" have been taken down in the work sites where they had hung for 3 years, but the enemy conceals himself behind other disguises.

In November President Machel launched a "campaign against illegality," the targets of which were incompetence, corruption and abuses of power. The police and the intelligence services were call on the carpet. The president harshly reprimanded the policemen guilty of physical brutality, reminded them of the need to obtain a warrant before making any arrest, and ordered the release of 3,000 persons who had been rotting in the reeducation camps since 1976. Among them were a number of the initial militants in the FRELIMO. The only crime of some of them was to have forgotten to carry their identity cards.

"We do not want any secret police in Mozambique," Mr Machel says, "because we need none." In brief, revolutionary vigilance and its corollary, the denunciation of crime, should suffice to maintain collective discipline. In the Portuguese era, the political police were the focus of hatred. If we should not take Mr Machel's profession of faith literally, it is a fact that his regime, in turn, cannot afford to have an unpopular police force. Security agents will henceforth be recruited much more selectively.

Shortages

This political mobilization may seem laughable to the average citizen of Mozambique, whose life is steadily deteriorating. The government recently announced "the war against hunger" in 7 of its 10 provinces. Mozambique is importing wheat from the West (United States and France), corn from South Africa (nearly 200,000 tons in 1981), rice and even fish (300,000 tons, costing the state 45 million franc in foreign exchange) in increasing quantities. It is true that the fishing fleet is in the main chartered by a mixed Soviet-Mozambican company which supplies the Soviet Union with fish locally. When the restaurants in Beira are not closed, they usually offer a single menu, "carapau," a fish with mediocre flesh accompanied by rice. The "new supply system" created in March 1981 did nothing but place the official stamp on shortages. Each citizen has a ration card entitling him to a monthly quota of 10 or so basic products. At least this is true in theory, for the cooperatives and the authorized stores cannot fully meet the demand. Fuel is also rationed. Diplomats assigned to Maputo pay for their gasoline in foreign currency. The battle to control the black market, which maintains the distribution circuits between the capital and the rural sector, has led to the classic process--the disappearance of the clandestine sources without any improvement in city supply.

The lines in front of some of the shops have simply disappeared for lack of anything to buy. Mr Machel accuses middlemen or bureaucrats, has some tradesmen arrested and promises progress, but the shortages continue.

The prices of beer and cigarettes have just been increased by from 60 to 100 percent, while wages have been "frozen" for a year and a half. The Mozambique unit of currency, the "metical," can be exchanged on the black market at a rate one-sixth of its fiduciary value.

Mozambique has never produced so little since it won independence. It imports goods worth three times its exports. The "central state plan," published in January to the accompaniment of a slogan calling for economy and austerity with a view to correcting the imbalance, resembles more than anything else a list of good intentions. The majority of the businesses are at a standstill.

This factory, for lack of replacement parts, is producing only one-ninth of the bicycles called for in the plan, while that sugar mill is producing a tenth of its maximum tonnage. In all of the ports, traffic is dropping off. The upsurge in trade with neighboring countries does not suffice to compensate for the decline in activity due to the gradual "disengagement" of South Africa. The port of Moputo is operating at 40 percent capacity.

This underutilization of the productive mechanism does not prevent waste from occurring. Bulgarian experts are supervising a vast rural development project in Chokwe. Dozens of pieces of farm machinery are rusting there for lack of maintenance.

The collectivization of agriculture is the big issue now. The goal of the plan is categorical: to multiply the peasant population incorporated in the cooperative and state farms by 70 by 1990. The task is a monumental one, for at present nine-tenths of the production is harvested on individual plots. An energetic minister of agriculture was needed to direct this difficult reform. During the December reorganization, the choice fell to Mr Sergio Vieira, former governor of the Central Bank.

The strategy here has at least two shortcomings. On the one hand, it is being imposed from above against tradition and the will of the producers. On the other hand, Mr Vieira lacks any special competence in this field. His appointment was a political move. Is this the best response to technical and human problems? In short, the leadership team, chosen to be and avowedly pragmatic, is overlaying the reality in Mozambique, in this connection, with dogmatic schemes. This is perhaps its greatest weakness. Seven years after independence was won, it can no longer in any case be called a youthful error.

5157
CSO: 4719/729

GDR SPORTS TRAINING ASSISTANCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Feb 82 p 14

[Excerpt] Five persons have been selected to participate in two courses for coaches in handball and athletics in the GDR next March. The courses will last 8 months. These trips are the result of scholarships offered to the DNEFD by the DTSB, an organization of the GDR sports office, and which forms part of the provisions of cooperation between the two countries, especially in the agreements signed by the sports associations of the two countries.

Jose Pereira said that "a management and sports planning course will also be suggested for 20 persons in the GDR, lasting 2 months to start at the beginning of the second quarter of this year. The participants later will be district officials of the EFD."

Four Physicians in Iraq and Berlin

To strengthen the preparation of cadres, an official of the Office of International Support and Cooperation of the DNEFD told DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE that in the program of activities for this year they are contemplating sending, shortly, four physicians specializing in sports medicine to Iraq and the GDR, two for each country.

For those who are going to Berlin the expenses are covered by that European socialist country, while those who are going to Iraq will be financed by our Ministry of Health. All selected physicians will participate for 5 days in training in medical techniques connected with sports.

11635
CSO: 4742/239

PORTUGUESE VINE CULTURE ASSISTANCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Feb 82 p 16

[Text] The work of grafting--which this time had to be repeated because of infestation of "muchem," lack of rains and almost total absence of a system of drop irrigation (absolutely necessary for this type of cultivation)--should already be finished at the farm of the vine-growing project in Manica, as planned.

Information given to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE by Catarino and Francisco Romao, two Portuguese experts involved in the project, says that there has been poor support, especially in the use of appropriate machinery, in this first stage of vine clearing.

The delay which up to now has been noted in setting up the system of drop by drop irrigation is also one of the factors that endangered the program of grafting from the beginning. This is what Francisco Romao told DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE reporters on the subject:

"I am sure that if all the necessary material were given to us on time, the work of grafting would be successful. However, difficulties beyond the control of all of us here in the district and the province, only delayed the program. As to the land, I believe that it is suitable and good for vine cultivation."

Francisco Romao, who has been working in vine cultivation since childhood, is one of the Portuguese experts of a group of 10 who have been in our country for 2 months, within the provisions of a contract signed between Portugal and Mozambique.

The team has worked in Namaacha and Massingir, where they also worked on grafting, and then they went to Manica Province, to the experimental projects covering 30 hectares in that area.

11635
CSO: 4742/239

MEASURES ADOPTED TO IMPROVE BEIRA FOOD SUPPLY

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Feb 82 pp 1,7

[Sofala Provincial Council Communique from Beira, 19 February 1982]

[Text] The following communique was received last night from the Sofala Provincial Council:

The Provincial Council has paid close attention to the evolution of the supply situation in the city of Beira and various districts of Sofala Province, and has established measures so that within local possibilities and with the support of central organizations, the most important problems can be resolved.

There are cyclic periods of shortage of such food as rice, corn, vegetables, fruit, meat, fish and so on.

The most problems occur in the period December-March, the period when rains make transportation difficult.

Actions developed to overcome this situation will permit, within a short time, significant improvement in supply to be evident, although all problems will not be solved.

Therefore the Provincial Council orders:

That all stores selling food must show in front, in a very visible manner, the information as to the availability or not of food products of greatest importance, especially corn meal, rice, sugar, oil and soap.

That all storekeepers rigorously carry out this order and proceed to sell the food products that they may have in their stores, preparing the needed packaging in advance.

In view of lack of charcoal, the Provincial Council has given instructions to study the sale of kerosene in more stores to facilitate the purchase of this fuel and to prevent large movements of population. Within a few days measures to that effect will be announced.

The Provincial Council points out that the announced measures and others that will be announced later, are aimed at preventing the population from standing in lines unnecessarily and also to prevent actions of speculators and hoarders who take advantage of the shortages to satisfy their personal desires.

11635
CSO: 4742/239

FRENCH TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 7 Mar 82 pp 6-7

> [Text] A delegation from the Central Confederation of Labor [CGT], the French union federation, visited Mozambique from 28 February to 3 March. The purpose of the visit was to strengthen relations with the Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils [CNICP].

Following the first session of discussions with the Production Councils, Pierre Pensaes, leader of the visiting delegation, told the press that they had confirmed the need to develop relations between the two organizations. In this context, it was expected that a document would be signed at the end of the visit, which would serve as a foundation for these relations in the future.

The three-member CGT delegation included Pierre Pensaes, director of international relations, Omet Marcel, director of African affairs, and Bailly Jacqueline, director of the Asian sector in the organization's International Department.

In the discussions with the French union leaders, the Mozambican delegation was led by Augusto Macamo, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and executive secretary of the CNICP.

Pensaes also reported that during the discussions the delegations noted "an agreement of views on the situation in southern Africa" and in the rest of the world.

The CGT and Southern Africa

The CGT delegation leader explained to the press that his organization is interested in maintaining good relations with the labor organizations in southern Africa. In France, the CGT plays an active part in efforts to break that Western country's ties with the racist South African regime.

In effect, the CGT is struggling, along with other progressive French organizations, to put a stop to nuclear cooperation between France and South Africa.

Pansaes explained that the French monopolies are stubbornly cooperating with the apartheid system, despite public criticism. The union organizations in the Western countries have played an important role in mobilizing antiapartheid campaigns.

During the Year of Implementation of Sanctions Against Pretoria, it is expected that organizations like the CGT will promote several days of boycotts against trade between the West and South Africa.

6362
CSO: 4742/248-A

INCREASE IN PORT CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY NOTED

Quelimane, Macuse Ports

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 9 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Pedro Tivane]

> [Text] A hydrographic study of the ports of Quelimane and Macuse, in Zambezia Province, has just been concluded, and a similar study is planned for the port of Moma, Nampula Province. Surveys have also been conducted in the capital of Zambezia, and Macuse has reached the stage of analyzing the data and control of variation in sea levels.

Rehabilitation of the ports is vitally important to the distribution of agricultural products. In the copra sector alone, sources in the sector estimate that over 50 tons of the product are being held at BOROR, MADAL and the Companhia da Zambezia, awaiting shipment.

The location of the centers where the copra is concentrated does not permit distribution by land. This is especially true of Zambezia Province, where the rains that have fallen in the region have made most of the roads impassable.

According to a worker at BOROR, in Macuse, "A tractor might be able to reach some regions, but it would be impossible to get there by truck."

Ministry of Ports Provides Manpower

While the hydrography and survey team is studying port rehabilitation, two tugboats (the "Moma" and the "Macuse") are now being overhauled in the Macuse shipyard, after a third tugboat went back into service about 2 weeks ago.

There were emergency imports of parts to repair the tugboats, and the parts have already been delivered to Macuse by an employee of the National Directorate of Maritime and River Transport.

To expedite the works in progress at the Macuse shipyard, a technical team from the directorate should arrive there in the next few days to join the group of workers engaged in the overhaul.

Local predictions are that the two tugboats will be ready to resume operations in 2 months. With the arrival of the team from Maputo, it is expected that this period will be shortened.

This measure was taken partly because the initial estimates of the recovery time did not hold up.

An employee of the Ministry of Ports commented: "When we were there last October, they assured us that the recovery work would be completed as soon as the missing parts were delivered. The fact is that, to date, nothing has changed."

The recovery operation itself was the object of a study to analyze its advantages. Some people felt it would be safer to buy new tugboats, bearing in mind the amount of work waiting for the boats.

Rehabilitation was chosen after an individual involved in the matter gave assurances that it would be feasible; however, the work was not completed as soon as expected. A worker at BOROR said:

"Our generator group is out of order. This limits the capacity of BOROR's machine shop, making the work slower. In addition, the tugboats were already very run down. As soon as we repair one part, another problem shows up. We are not sure we can complete work on the tugboats in time to ship the copra that we are holding in the production units there."

Meanwhile

While the two tugboats are being rehabilitated, once the study of the hydrographic and survey data at the port of Macuse is concluded, the technical team will go to Moma. It is expected that the ship "Ana Caria" will go along with them, so the copra concentrated at Moma can be loaded for shipping as soon as possible.

The port of Moma has not been in operation for over 5 years. Before 1976 it handled ships of medium tonnage.

Maputo Port

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 11 Mar 82 p 1

> [Text] Navigation at the port of the Mozambican capital, as well as the other piers in the area, is now more secure, we learned from a source linked to maintenance of water depths at the port of Maputo.

According to the same source, this security in navigation is the result of intensive dredging operations in the major access channels at the port, conducted by the dredging ship "Rovume."

The dredging was initiated last year as part of a program of regular maintenance of maritime access channels, specifically at the ports of Beira and Maputo.

At the port of the Mozambican capital, the dredging operations take in the Polana channel, the primary route for ships entering and leaving the port, the Xefina channel, the Catembe channel and the junction at the mouth of the Matola River.

The dredge "Rovuma" conducted similar work at the Matola piers (the mineral, oil and coal docks) and in the entire docking area at the Port of Maputo.

In the specific case of the ports of Maputo and Beira, Mozambican port authorities consider maintenance of depths in the respective access channels to be of vital importance, considering the role the two ports play in the national economy and in international traffic relations in the regime.

In the context of regional cooperation, it is noted that the ports of Maputo and Nacala play an important role as access routes for imports and exports of neighboring countries in this zone of our continent.

Moma, Mocimboa da Praia Ports

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 12 Mar 82 p 1

> [Text] The ports of Mocimboa da Praia and Moma, in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces, respectively, will be reopened to coastal shipping, we learned from a source linked to the Mozambican Merchant Marine.

Rehabilitation of these ports will follow on the hydrographic studies now under way by a team from the Directorate of Hydrography. These studies may possibly include the port of Chinde, in Zambezia Province.

All these ports, considered small coastal shipping ports, have been closed to navigation for several years because of changes in their access channels and inadequate use of the dredging equipment.

In the specific case of the port of Mocimboa da Praia, the reopening is of primary importance for the region's economic development; at this time, agricultural products from the region are shipped by highway, at much higher costs than maritime shipping.

The port of Moma is equally important to the distribution of the agricultural production of Upper Zambezia, specifically, copra, peanuts and woods, among others. The port also has refrigeration equipment to preserve fish, in which the zone is also quite rich.

The hydrographic studies now in progress follow completion of similar work last year at the ports of Maputo, Beira and Quelimane.

The brigade sent by the Directorate of Hydrography will take a survey of present depths from the approach areas (channels and bars) to the piers, including a study of tides at each of the ports. On completion of this work it will be possible to make an accurate determination of the sizes of ships that may call at any of these northern ports.

Equipment Deteriorating in Mocimboa da Praia

Because of the prolonged shutdown of the port of Mocimboa da Praia, various pieces of port and navigational equipment there have been deteriorating.

Notable among the deteriorating equipment are the two 2-ton cranes and all the barges moored there. Reopening of the port presupposes the rehabilitation of this equipment.

6362
CSO: 4742/248-A

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE--The National Housing Directorate and the Portuguese enterprises PARTEX of the Gulbenkian Foundation signed a cooperation agreement on Saturday. According to a source connected with the conversations, the agreement is aimed at starting the construction of the project previously disclosed and concerning the construction of 5,000 housing units in some parts of the country. The first phase of this project will be launched shortly; it will immediately have an effect on the civil construction industry both up the line and down the line with a view to the determination of the existence of support facilities in terms of carpentry, sawmills, and masonry work. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Mar 82 p 8] 5058

PCP ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--The 61st anniversary of the establishment of the Portuguese Communist Party was marked on Saturday in the auditorium of the Avenida motion picture theater in Maputo. During the ceremony, Jose Pascoal Zandamela, member, Central Committee, FRELIMO Party, addressed "particularly warm greetings to the Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party, Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, whose self-denial, firmness, lucidity, and identification with the interests of the Portuguese people and other peoples of the world are an example to any consistent communist and Marxist." In analyzing the activities of the PCP [Portuguese Communist Party], Jose Cavaco, alternate member, Central Committee, of that party, said that the PCP "is strong because it is also an internationalist party. We are not alone in our struggle. The struggle of all peoples is our struggle. The struggle of our party and of our people is an integral part of the broad process of revolutionary transformation throughout the world." And, he added, "the changes that have taken place in the countries of Africa, in the course of the struggle against colonialism, racism, apartheid, in the struggle for national independence and for the construction of a new society, play a decisive role." Aguinaldo Espada, the man in charge of the PCP organization in the People's Republic of Mozambique, also spoke. During the ceremony, the PCP militants offered support for the conduct of the Fourth Congress to the FRELIMO Party in the amount of 75,000 meticals. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Mar 82 p 8] 5058

CHARCOAL MORE EXPENSIVE THAN GAS--Charcoal, one of the fuels replacing cooking gas, has recently become more expensive than gas itself, in spite of the fact that its handling does not require the same care and expenditures connected with the manufacture of petroleum derivatives. Coal gets to be more expensive the moment its dealers fix their own prices, as each of them wants to, in the absence of a legal and uniform price list for the sale of this item. A 13-kilogram can of

gas can supply a five-member family for 30 days; that means spending 190.00 meticals; that is not true of coal. As for the customer, he pays three or four times more for coal than he would pay for a can of gas, in terms of prices. "With the gas, you can get along with one can per month; coal will cost me about 1,000.00 meticals or more during the same period of time; that makes it difficult to control the family budget. There were even cases when we went to a market to buy coal, bringing the usual amount of money along. When we got there, we found that the price had been jacked up," Catarina Antonio told us in connection with the cost of that fuel. Resolving this situation necessarily calls for the establishment of uniform sales prices for coal because it is sold on the market; a standard measure must also be provided. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Mar 82 p 2] 5058

REPAIRS IN FLOATING DRYDOCK--The floating dock which was recently acquired by the People's Republic of Mozambique from the Soviet Union will soon carry out its first major mission with the docking of the dredge "Rovuma," our reporter was told by a source at EMODRAGA [Mozambique Dredging Enterprise], the enterprise which owns that vessel. The repair work on the dredge "Rovuma" in the floating drydock will be accomplished with the support of Dutch specialists whose arrival in Mozambique is scheduled within the next several days. As soon as the Dutch specialists arrive in the country, a repair time and cost study will be prepared and it is expected that everything will be done in the shortest possible time. The dredge "Rovuma" is the biggest unit of its kind in the country and it is the only one in operating condition. Its repair by Dutch technicians is a part of the technical cooperation agreements signed between the governments of the People's Republic of Mozambique and that European country. Since the floating dock has been in Mozambique (starting in October 1981), ship repair work has been done on it although on a somewhat smaller scale and as a part of routine maintenance. Built in 1964 in Holland, the dredge "Rovuma" is a ship with a structure that enables it to perform various dredging operations with maximum efficiency. Its engine has a capacity of 960 hp and it is equipped with two 200-kw generators. The unit can carry 2,800 t of dredging material (mud) and it can sail at a speed of 12 km/hr. Empty, it weighs about 1,745 t, with a length of 77.75 m and a beam of 13.4 m. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Mar 82 p 8] 5058

UN REFUGEE ASSISTANCE--The refugees who are presently in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] will, starting this year, be the beneficiaries of a project leading to their social integration so as to provide them with broad prospects, both in teaching and in work, it was disclosed by Diarra Sadek Boubakar, RPM representative with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. This program is subsidized by an allowance of $50,000 (about 1.85 million meticals) which will be invested efficiently and effectively not only in teaching Portuguese, in view of the fact that the majority of the refugees come from English-speaking countries, but also in vocational training for these people so that their social integration may develop in a positive fashion. According to the information which Diarra Sadek Boubakar provided us with, the ACNUR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) in Maputo is allocating the amount of $210,000 (7.77 million meticals, approximately) for assistance to refugees in the RPM; the United Nations made that amount available to the country in order to meet the pressing needs of the refugees. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Mar 82 p 10] 5058

CUBAN MOVIE PRODUCER--Cuban film producer Santiago Alvarez arrived in our country on 24 February. The internationally renowned Cuban is in Mozambique to produce a documentary. The day after his arrival, Alvarez, who is also a member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, went to Inhambane to film President Samora Machel's visit to the province. The Cuban producer will also conduct a seminar on the topic: "Journalistic Cinematography and Revolution." [Excerpt] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 7 Mar 82 p 6] 6362

CSO: 4742/248-A

BRIEFS

POPULATION FIGURES PUBLISHED--Windhoek, 2 Apr (AFP)--The population of Namibia, the former German colony administered by Pretoria since 1920, today has a population of 1,035,000, according to the official figures published on Friday. The white population of the territory which was about 90,650 in the second half of the 1970's has apparently dropped to 71,530 in other words, it has fallen by 26 percent compared to the last census. These figures indicate that the most important ethnic group numerically is the Ovambos (505,000), followed by the Kavangos (93,560), the Herreros (78,380), the Damaras (77,100), the whites, the coloreds (41,000) and the Tswansa (8,000). The whites, who were the second largest group in the 1970's come fifth today. [Text] [AB021552 Paris AFP in French 1458 GMT 2 Apr 82]

CSO: 4719/756

PAPER SAYS SDAR ISSUE SHOULD NOT DISUNITE OAU

AB311310 Banjul GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 19 Mar 82 pp 1-3

[Editorial: "Lest They Bring Down the Whole House With Them"]

[Text] Following the manner in which the OAU Council of Ministers meeting recently broke up in Addis Ababa because of the unceremonious and unprecedented way in which the OAU secretary general allowed the seating of the representatives of the Saharaoui Democratic Republic at that meeting, the ensuing storm is continuing unabated. Yet another OAU ministers conference, that of the ministers of information in Dakar for the purpose of determining a take off date for the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY this year, ended in division. All because Senegal, exercising its right to decide who it should allow entry into its borders, refused entry to the Saharaoui Democratic delegation. As the Senegalese minister of information said, for them the OAU consists of 50 sovereign states, not 51. Therefore the question of the Saharaoui's attendance at this meeting of a specialised agency of the OAU did not rise. The ensuing disagreement about this led to the walkouts and the lack of a quorum (two-thirds of the members) so that the meeting had to be postponed indefinitely. It has thus become clear that an amicable and just solution must quickly be found to this Saharaoui question lest it plunges the OAU and its agencies into the sort of stalemate and acrimony which can destroy our organisation. The following editorial comments on the situation.

What started in the form of secret meetings and deliberations between Spain, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, what was embarked upon without involving the people of Sahara or the other people of Africa or even the OAU is now turning out to be the Achilles heel of the Organisation of African Unity.

This question of the Saharaoui Democratic Republic has been spreading like an incurable cancer. From Morocco's spectacular green march to the coup that toppled Ould Daddah, from the dramatic divisions which surfaced at the OAU summit in Freetown to Mauritania's abandonment of its share of this land, yes even despite King Hassan's unexpected announcement at the Nairobi OAU summit to allow what he called a "controlled referendum" under UN and OAU auspices, the question of the Sahara remains unsolved.

Not only that, the lack of tangible progress on the referendum question is now taking the initiative from the hands of Africa's heads of state. History moves

according to its own dictates and by forces which are really mysterious. The cause of the Saharaoui's is seemingly and increasingly pricing itself the sort of unprecedented and unexpected initiatives and developments. The turn of events is actually endangering the continued unity of Africa itself as manifested in the OAU.

In management, one must decide and implement otherwise other unauthorised people will be tempted to do it for one. In the case of the Saharaoui Democratic Republic, Africa has singularly failed to act on the basis of the Nairobi decision. Granted, there had been unexpected turns of events and there had been complications, there had been matters of detail which have got in the way of the practical implementation of the decision taken in Nairobi.

And now, it would seem the Saharaoui's for long engaged in a running verbal and actual battle with Morocco, are losing their cool if not their head. Their diplomacy is being forced and they have their supporters in some parts of Africa and the OAU secretariat itself. What they and the OAU secretariat general, whose correct nomenclature is still administrative and not executive secretary, should however remember, is that procedure is procedure. What has to be done right must be done right. Half measures, technicalities, tricks and back door entries will not do.

To be a state, to be independent and sovereign, is a proud moment in a nation's history. It calls for front door entry, it calls for ceremony and it calls for mobilization. Not this action smacking of a guerrilla mentality, and way of doing things, not these disputes, these quarrels, these divisions which question the very basis of their yet to be state's right to existence, and their claim to be therefore qualified for OAU membership. Guinea-Bissau, Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique, all fought their liberation wars, and all had to satisfy Africa that as governments of their countries, they were in charge of them territorially, politically, administratively and by way of national security and representation. That is the true independence, that is the full credentials for unquestioned membership of the OAU. Nothing else will do.

And the people of the Sahara should therefore go back to quiet diplomacy; they should heed the Nairobi decision and pay attention to the efforts of the Committee of Wisemen; they should indeed give chance for the ceasefire to be; they should in fact allow a referendum as proposed. That way the facts will be there for all to see the Moroccans, the Saharaoui and their leadership as the rest of Africa.

That should be the strategy commendable for adoption. That is the correct route to success and the truth. Anything else only serves to divide us more, to endanger any support so far gained by them throughout Africa and to affect in an adverse manner the very future wellbeing of the OAU. For God's sake therefore, people and leadership of Sahara, let this not be a case of bringing down the whole house with you when you fall. Africa can never forget it or forgive you for it. Nor will history.

CSO: 4700/1028

BRIEFS

MERCENARY ALLEGES S.AFRICAN THREATS--Victoria, 29 Mar (AFP)--Martin Dolinchek, a member of the South African Intelligence Service who was arrested after the coup attempt in the Seychelles in November of last year, said on Monday that he was subject to threats from South Africa and that he was afraid for his life and that of his wife and children who have remained in their country. Mr Dolinchek, one of the seven mercenaries accused of treason by the Seychelles Government, added before the Victoria Supreme Court that he was informed by telephone by the CIA of the threats issued against him by Niel Barner, director of the South African Intelligence Service (WIS). According to Mr Dolinchek the "WIS" would like to eliminate him to prevent him from revealing confidential information, but he added that no one had questioned him on the structure of the South African Intelligence Service. The seven accused persons, who are currently under temporary detention, are expected to appear before the tribunal on 13 April. [Text] [AB291841 Paris AFP in French 1650 GMT 29 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/756

PRESIDENT DEPARTS MOROCCO, MAKES STATEMENT

LD261426 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Before leaving Rabat today, the president of Sierra Leone, Siaka Stevens, made a statement in which he reiterated his astonishment at the unilateral decision taken by the OAU secretary general, Adem Kojo to impose the delegation of the so-called Saharan Republic on the meeting of the OAU Ministerial Council in Addis Ababa.

In his statement to the radio correspondent, President Stevens expressed his pleasure at his visit to Morocco which enabled him once more to exchange views with King Hassan II on what he called the serious situation which has arisen in the OAU. He said that the situation demands urgent action, otherwise the OAU will break up and will depart from the spirit of Casablanca and return to the same serious situation it found itself in in Monrovia, and this is something which we do not like to see happening.

He affirmed that as a former OAU chairman, he will do his utmost to restore things to their true perspective. This is because the gravity of the situation does not affect only the countries concerned, and the African countries but the whole world as well.

He expressed his belief that the OAU can once more perform its role in the proper manner, if it is run correctly. Otherwise, he noted, a catastrophe will occur.

Replying to a question about his own views on Adem Kojo's decision, President Stevens pointed out that as an African committee has been set up to supervise the referendum in the Sahara in accordance with specific resolutions, it is necessary to involve the OAU in the problem. Kojo should not have taken the decision he has taken, he said.

He affirmed that the participation of the POLISARIO delegation in the meetings of an African Ministerial Council is contrary to the holding of the referendum.

He said that as a former OAU chairman, he has discussed the matter with Adem Kojo and he believes that Kojo's action was very grave.

As to Morocco's position, President Stevens pointed out that Morocco is a sovereign independent state and consequently it has the full right to take whatever decisions it deems fit for itself and for its interests. Irrespective of the Moroccan stand, he said, Kojo's action is contrary to the interests of the OAU. Finally, he again expressed his surprise at this action.

CSO: 4704/15

BRIEFS

EPLF SUCCESSES IN ERITREA--A report from the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] headquarters in Mogadishu says their forces killed 150 soldiers of the black colonialist Abyssinian regime. They wounded 160 and captured 16 others in fighting during this month and last month in Eritrea. The report added that EPLF fighters captured 83 medium guns belonging to the Abyssinian forces. [Text] [EA062040 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 6 Apr 82]

CSO: 4797/13

BOTHA REBUFFS CONJECTURES ABOUT AN EARLY ELECTION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Conjectures in the Progressive Party's press that a snap election is about to take place were emphatically rebuffed yesterday by Prime Minister P. W. Botha during an interview with DIE BURGER.

The prime minister asked: The government has a two-thirds majority in parliament...so, why should it now suddenly call for an election?

Both the RAND DAILY MAIL and the afternoon papers of the Argus group yesterday conjectured that there would be a snap election on 26 May or 18 August. The conjecture was made on the basis of statements made by far-right groups. They were quoting Mr Louis Stofberg, the chief secretary of the Reconstituted group, while opposition leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert also made some comments.

However, yesterday the prime minister gave DIE BURGER a positive denial that he wants to hold an early election. "Such thoughts were surely being entertained in the flighty imagination of people who do not have anything to do."

Rebels

"The government has a lot of work to do. It has a mandate from the voters and it must go on with its work. The government has a two-thirds majority in Parliament...Why must it now all of a sudden hold an election?"

In yesterday's Progressive Party press, Mr Stofberg stated that confirmation that the election would be held on 26 May came not only from one source but from as many as five or six, while one of the 16 rebels in parliament (whose name was not mentioned) believes that this will take place on 18 August.

According to Stofberg, the prime minister is to make the announcement in parliament on 25 March, while the nomination date is to be 15 April.

The Reconstituted Nationalist Party's machinery is believed to have been geared up last Thursday and the first candidate could be nominated by the party branches as early as next week. The comment made to the Argus newspapers by opposition leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert was: "If the rightest parties succeed

in consolidating and uniting themselves, an early general election is possible, but that is a big question."

In political circles it is being pointed out that an early election is highly unlikely in light of the Presidential Council's constitutional proposals which are expected shortly.

The expectation is that the Presidential Council will be coming up with a comprehensive report on local administration by the month of May, while the general framework for the first-level and second-level government will be sketched out at the same time. The prime minister has already repeatedly emphasized that if the proposals deviate considerably from the Nationalist Party's present policy, he would first present these to the four provincial congresses and he would then consult the voters directly through a referendum.

The coloreds and the Indians could also be consulted in referendums or elections.

The feeling is that an early general election would probably mean a delay in the entire process.

It is further being pointed out that there is still a lot of confusion among the voters, especially in Transvaal, as a result of the break caused by the Treurnicht action. The Nationalist Party must first get a chance to properly consolidate its position through a process of information.

7964
CSO: 4701/44

KRYGKOR GIVEN WIDE POWERS IN ARMS IMPORT, MANUFACTURE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Mar 82 p 9

[Text] From now on KRYGKOR (Armaments Corporation) alone will exercise control over arms imports to South Africa, because this organization is abreast of the armed forces arms requirements. This is what minister of defense, Gen Magnus Malan, said yesterday in Parliament.

General Malan introduced the debate on the second reading of the draft amendment on the Act on Military Weapons Development and Manufacturing and said that these powers are being given to KRYGKOR also for the purpose of preventing diplomatic embarrassment to South Africa.

General Malan said that it is obvious that uncoordinated importation and transit of armaments is creating a security risk for South Africa and moreover this could damage the country's political ties. KRYGKOR knows the armed forces' existing and expected requirements in military equipment and is therefore equipped for exercising control over the importation and transit of armaments.

An agreement has been reached with the South African Police to the effect that it will continue to exercise control over imports and transit of arms and ammunition for commercial purposes.

These provisions will mean in practice that military armaments may not be transported or imported without a permit issued by KRYGKOR. Issuance of the permit will be announced in the government gazette.

General Malan said that these stipulations also would apply with respect to armaments on board an aircraft landing in South Africa or on board a ship entering a South African harbor, even though the armaments would not be destined for South Africa.

In light of the arms embargo against South Africa, the local armaments industry must be stimulated as much as possible. The draft law is making provisions for this.

The uncontrolled manufacturing of armaments can lead to the danger that arms of strategic interest could fall into the wrong hands or that manufacturers

will incur great expenses only to later discover that there is no market for their products.

Mr Harry Schwarz (Progressive Federal Party, Yeoville) said that the official opposition will support the draft law. South Africa has responded exceptionally well to the weapons boycott. A lot of money must be being allotted for this purpose, money which could rather be used for social purposes.

It is ironical that the people who forced the boycott do not realize that had it not been for the boycott more money could be dedicated for those people whose interests the advocators of the boycott pretend to be serving.

Mr Schwarz said that he doubted the desirability of having the permits issued in accordance with the draft legislation announced in the government gazette. South Africa's enemies cannot be allowed to have an idea of what is going on in the local armaments industry.

Mr Koos Lloyd (Nationalist Party, Roodeplaat) said that there exists an oversupply of certain armaments all over the world and that South Africa has become an important target area for dumping these weapons. Therefore it is important that better controls be exercised.

With the support of the opposition party the legislation was read a second time.

7964
CSO: 4701/44

'OPERATION SUPER' DESTROYS SWAPO BASE IN SOUTHWEST ANGOLA

KRYGKOR Weapons Used

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Cambeno (Southern Angola) -- This weekend the security forces of South Africa and of the South-West dealt a hard blow to SWAPO by killing 201 terrorists in the course of a day-long battle. Three South Africans were killed in combat.

The security forces captured a large quantity of AK-47 rifles, SAM-7 rockets and rocket launchers and it is expected that more weapons and ammunition will be found in that vicinity.

The existence of the SWAPO base in the southwest corner of Angola, 22 kilometers north of the South-West border and 75 kilometers from the Atlantic Ocean is an indication that SWAPO plans to infiltrate Kaokoland and Damaraland, in the northwest section of the South-West, from that region.

Capt Jan Hougaard, commander of Operation Super, the code name for the attack, said here yesterday that the attacking force consisted of 45 men from the 32nd Battallion in the northern sector of the South-West.

The soldiers, who operated in two patrols, were unloaded from a helicopter on Saturday morning at about 8 o'clock at a location about 2 kilometers from the base. When they were about 1 kilometer from the SWAPO base the terrorists began firing upon them. However, it was clear that the terrorists were trapped unexpectedly.

Later the terrorists fought back tenaciously and it took 8 hours for the security forces to take over the base. The terrorists also opened fire on the South Africans with mortars and according to Captain Hougaard it was necessary to fall back a little for a while.

Many terrorists who fled were mowed down by South African "stopper groups." About 40 terrorists fled.

Later it became apparent that the terrorists were completely surprised by the security forces. Many bodies were found lying near homemade shelters and the laundry was still hanging on mopani trees.

Within the base the security forces also found food supplies from Zimbabwe. This is the first time in the war in this region that food from Zimbabwe has been found in a SWAPO base and this is an indication that that country is now directly involved in the war, according to a senior officer of the armed forces.

Yesterday Gen Magnus Malan, minister of defense, expressed his satisfaction with the successful operation in Angola. "I am especially proud of the soldiers who took part in the operation. The fact that 201 terrorists were killed is yet another proof of how effective the armed forces can be.

"I want to say good luck to all of them, they have carried out their task very well. To KRYGKOR (Armaments Corporation) I want to say: Keep on making those good weapons with which such good victories can be attained."

Brig Rudolph Badenhorst, commander of Sector 10 in the operational region, said that 10 hideouts with weapons, ammunition and food have thus far been found in followup operations in the region. In one of the hideouts, 500 RPG, 7 rocket launchers, thousands of rifle grenades, 150 land mines, 10 used SAM-7 rocket launchers and 50 AK-47 rifles were discovered.

The security forces destroyed some of these arms on the spot because it would have been difficult to transport them to the South-West over rough terrain. Among these arms there were 306 mortar bombs, 610 M-60 rifle grenades, and 310 projectiles.

Brigadier Badenhorst said: "The destruction of the base must have been a demoralizing blow for SWAPO."

The South Africans who were killed in the attack were: T Lt Petrus Johannes Stefanus Nel (19) of Pomfred, Northern Cape, Cpl Philip Thomas Steward (23) of Durban and Rifleman Eduardo Dumba of the Buffalo Military Base.

Description of the SWAPO Base

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Cambeno -- The futility and abomination of war was clear yesterday in one of the most remote parts of southern Africa.

The swollen and dismembered bodies of SWAPO terrorists killed in Operation Super turned the usually peaceful and remote area into a valley of death.

After the attack the laundry of the terrorists still hung on the mopani trees near their hiding places of tarpaulin and dry branches.

It was clear that many of 240 or so terrorists in the camp tried to get away and that they were killed as they ran up the steep gorges.

Many other terrorists were killed at their post where they made a last effort to turn back the attack. But is was clear that they could not stand up to the

refined and smooth operation of one of the security forces' superior counter-insurgency units, the 32nd Battallion.

It was all over after an 8-hour combat.

Judging by the bodies of the terrorists scattered over a wide area it appeared that they were all grown ups. Fifteen-year-old terrorists have in the past often been shot and killed in the operational area; most of them being school children and students who believed that they would have found a better life and education in Angola.

According to military experts, SWAPO is now letting young infiltrators fight alongside experienced men.

The location of the new camp which was destroyed in the operation was poorly chosen, according to them. The camp was situated in a valley surrounded by high mountain tops and could have easily been attacked.

Corn Meal

Most of the arms and ammunition in the base were imported in December of last year through the south Angolan port of Mocamedes and transported by freight truck to a place about 5 kilometers from the base. From there SWAPO members carried them to the base.

Canned foods, corn meal and bags of rice were stored in gullies. In one concealed location there was enough rice stored to keep 300 men alive for 48 days. According to the labels on the bags, the rice was shipped from Moscow to Mocamedes by the Russian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Soup packages dated 12 December 1981 were also found. Among the supplies, there was also Danish food from the UN's Food Commission for Refugees.

Zimbabwe Involved

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Cambelo (Angola) -- Yesterday Maj Gen Charles Lloyd, commander of the South-West's regional force said that indications of direct Zimbabwean involvement in the terrorist war in the South-West were found for the first time in the course of Operation Super conducted this weekend in southern Angola.

Following the operation in which 201 members of SWAPO were killed and three South Africans died, General Lloyd said that he expects Zimbabwean involvement to increase in the future.

This was the first time that Zimbabwean supplies were found in storage facilities taken over by the South-West and South Africa's security forces. Cans of preserved meat, shown to newspapermen bore a well-known trademark on which the Zimbabwean place of origin was shown in print.

This is being regarded as the beginning of Robert Mugabe's promised support to SWAPO.

"I think that it can be assumed that Zimbabwe's support will be in the form of weapons and food," General Lloyd noted.

He added: "It must be assumed that the new contacts between SWAPO's leaders (its main directorate) and Mugabe will be taking place and I think we can expect that the supplies for SWAPO will be sent to Angola."

In answer to a question, General Lloyd said that the location of the new supplies is indicative of SWAPO's intention of reactivating the bush warfare in the dry and sparsely populated Kaokoland in the northwest section of the South-West where only about 20,000 people live.

Thus far SWAPO has not succeeded in making its presence felt in Kaokoland.

General Lloyd said that this might mean that SWAPO wants to work its way to Kaokoland in order to reactivate Damaraland further south.

In any case SWAPO's most recent actions must be regarded as an effort to regain the prestige which they have lost "in the eyes of their tutors."

Operation Super was a "show piece" - a pursuit operation on a small scale. Through good intelligence and able management it was a successful and "cost effective" operation.

This was still another operation in pursuance of the policy of discovering and destroying SWAPO bases no matter where these are located.

The events which gave rise to this operation can be seen as still another effort by Russia and SWAPO to "hoist the Russian flag over Windhoek," General Lloyd said.

At the same time SWAPO and certain African countries are pretending to be trying to find a peaceful solution for the South-West Africa question.

General Lloyd said that Russia is pouring arms into Angola.

The area where Operation Super took place has once again made it clearly apparent that the Angolan Government has allowed its territory to be used for the purpose of destabilizing the South-West.

General Lloyd said: "Operation Super will show once more that SWAPO is involved in a futile struggle."

Vietnam

"We know that SWAPO will be trying again and will be getting fresh supplies. We also know that SWAPO will be needing bases and that we will discover and destroy them."

General Lloyd said that actions such as Operation Super can turn Angola into the Soviet Union's "Vietnam in Africa."

When he was asked whether the discovery and the obliteration of 201 SWAPOs, in a base which was recently established, represents an intensification of bush warfare, General Lloyd answered in the negative.

Operation Super was simply a short, but successful operation in which SWAPO suffered great losses.

7964
CSO: 4701/44

CRITIQUE OF DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO LAW ON TERRORISM

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Mar 82 p 15

[Article by Prof Francois Venter: "This Is Internal Security"]

> [Text] The Rabie Report on the legislation affecting internal security has generally evoked favorable reaction among jurists. In this article by Prof Francois Venter, professor in public jurisprudence at the Potchefstroom University, the report is actually appraised as an "eminent work of research." At the same time it contains a discussion of several ways of possibly pulling the barbs from the criticism against the state's security legislation without constraining the maintenance of security by the state. As a whole, the discussion revolves around the difference encountered in the report between prevention measures against people who appear to be actively subverting the security of the state and the treatment of those who are being held just for questioning.

The report of the Rabie Commission treats South Africa's "legislation regarding internal security." As for the exact definition of "internal security" the commission, like Parliament and the courts, has thus far also abstained from presenting its views on that.

However, determining what "internal security" entails is of basic importance before judgment can be passed on the necessity, adequacy, reasonableness and effectiveness of security legislation.

That is not to say that the commission's report really lacks something. To the contrary it evidences an eminent work of research. However, a greater service would be rendered if, in any future legislation, the legislator could indicate more exactly what he wants to protect with his security legislation.

Logically it could be said that state security is an ideal condition prevailing when there are no threats present for the survival of the state. The state's orderly existence and organization are based on certain rules of law the most important of which forms a part of the constitutional regulations.

Positive

Thus it may be positively stated that state security entails the existence of the state as legally constituted (not a specific government). The draft legislation on internal security, which the commission drafted, properly and expressly states such a concept of "state security." This is also done in Article 54 which treats terrorism and related wrongdoings.

In this article, the emphasis falls mainly on violent actions having as their objectives such things as overthrowing government authority, achieving political, industrial and economic changes, forcing the government to do things and instilling fear among the inhabitants. Therefore, this has to do with actions which threaten the orderly existence of the republic as legally constituted.

Article 29 of the proposed draft bill would allow a police officer, having a least the rank of lieutenant colonel, to arrest and detain certain persons without a warrant in a manner similar to the notorious Section 6 of the Act on Terrorism of 1967. That also includes someone who, according to his suspicions, could provide information about a crime committed or planned such as mentioned in the above Article 54. As a variation in the existing Section 6 of the Act on Terrorism it is being proposed that certain mechanisms be incorporated in the legislation to provide better protection for the person being detained against maltreatment and misues of discretionary authority given to police.

What follows here is a critique of the question whether on the one hand, some of the proposed methods of protection are sufficient, while, on the other, the required maintenance of state security can still be met to its fullest.

Review Board

The commission's proposed draft bill provides for the establishment of a review board of three members appointed by the state president on recommendation from the minister of justice. This does not apply for an arrest made in accordance with the new Article 29. The qualifications of the chairman of such a review board are that he must be a judge or a former judge, or a retired chief or district agistrate, or a person who qualifies to practice as an attorney and has 10 years of experience in jidicature. The second member must have an academic qualification in law and the third member can be any other person.

The review board must receive in writing from the minister the pertinent information regarding the case within 14 days after the minister has taken certain measures in accordance with the proposed legislation so that it can review these measures. This applies to cases where a person's membership in an organization or public body will be limited or terminated, or a person is confined, forbidden to attend meetings, or placed in prevention custody for the purpose of preventing subversion against the state.

This review within 14 days does not, however, apply in those cases of detention for questioning under the proposed Article 29. The commission's review proposals for these cases will be discussed hereafter.

The work which the review board must do is not intended as a legalistic review, but as an "administrative" review. The board's task is not to determine whether the minister has acted in accordance with the law, but whether he has exercised his discretion in a reasonable manner consonant with the merits and the facts of the case.

However, the draft bill also provides for an adapted sort of "legal" review. The minister is not obliged to abide by the recommendations which the review board may make; however, if he wants to administer stronger measures than those recommended by the board he must refer the entire question to the chief justice. The chief justice, or a judge of the appeal court appointed by him, must subsequently consider all the documents on legal grounds and then decide whether the minister's measures must be put aside or be administered. The legal ground which the chief justice, or judge of the appellate court, must consider is whether the minister has exceeded his authority, has acted in bad faith or based his actions on unlawful considerations.

This proposed procedure of review is a definite improvement on the present system since this provides the satisfaction that the minister will not be acting haphazardly in the cases in question and "be able" to act only in accordance with his own opinion.

The fact that the traditional liberal argument of "indict or set free" is not satisfied is to be ascribed to the commission's realistic view that the measures for the protection of state security, in the sort of political system in effect in our country, are primarily the task of the "executive" and not of the administrative authority. To begin, the review does take place administratively, even though this is done by legal experts and the chief justice (or judge of the appellate court) reviews things on legal ground, but not as a court of justice.

Persons who are arrested, forbidden membership in an organization, forbidden from attending a meeting, or undergoing preventive detention, are not after all charged with offenses and sentenced for that; but their action, or planned actions, which in the judgment of the executive authority threatens the orderly existence of the state, are to be neutralized. If the courts as such must play a more important role than they do now for the purpose of tempering the extent of the executive authority in this respect, then this will necessitate a fundamental adjustment in the constitutional order of the republic.

The context of the system of detention for questioning, in pursuance of the already mentioned Article 29, certainly presents the most far-reaching measure contemplated in the proposed draft bill, because:

It leaves the decision for arrest to one of themany officials (police officers) and not to the minister himself;

It is not necessarily the person who commits or plans a crime dangerous to the state who can be arrested, but also somebody who simply knows something about it and thus presumably does not wish to readily provide his information to the police;

The new procedure of review discussed above will not become effective until a later stage of such a case... and

The courts common law jurisdiction for reviewing the actions of the police is excluded completely.

A review of the officer's decision originally takes place at a departmental level exclusively. The police commissioner must be informed about the arrest as soon as possible and then in turn he must inform the minister. Within 30 days following the arrest, the minister must authorize a further detention in writing and then once every month the commissioner must provide reasons to the minister as to why the detainees must not be set free. This is all that is prescribed, by way of review, for the first 6 months of the detention. Only then can there be a review by the proposed review board and ultimately by the chief justice.

The question is whether it is necessary for the maintenance of the orderly existence of the state to treat someone in this class so harshly. This question applies most of all to detainees who can serve as witnesses, some of whom are not suspected of even having committed or planned an act of terrorism. Must such a person be no more entitled to a review than other persons against whom actions are being taken because they have already done things that endanger state security?

It is being suggested that the barb in the criticism against our state security law would be pulled out even further if the same procedure of review discussed above is made to apply also to those persons being held for questioning, because the security of the state could be maintained just as effectively.

As far as can be determined from the report, the commission's most important motivation for keeping the existing Section 6 procedures is the finding that "information from persons under detention is most important for the police and to a great extent is the only weapon for anticipating and thus preventing acts of terrorism and other subversive activities; also the information thus obtained can, in appropriate instances, be used as testimony in trials of persons accused of crimes of this nature."

The fact that the effectiveness of the police's interrogation will be limited if the situation of those held for questioning is also reviewed in 14 days by the review board and possibly also by the chief justice in the end cannot be perceived... unless the reason for the continuation of an indefensible arrangement of interrogation methods stems from the police.

While no responsible South Afrikaner wants to hinder the police's job of protecting the state, the same responsible South Afrikaners must be able to feel satisfied that justice continues to form the foundation of all branches of our law and administration.

Visitors

In accordance with Article 29, access to persons being held for questioning is still largely limited to officials, to wit, at least every 14 days to a magistrate and a district doctor; then also to a newly introduced official called "an inspector of persons in custody" who must visit the detainees "as often as possible for the purpose of ascertaining the well-being of those persons." However, according to the draft legislation the commissioner of police will be able to grant permission to visit the detainees to other persons.

Despite the proposed expansion of the list of visistors who may visit the detainees, solitary confinement remains a tremendously far-reaching matter, especially if it can go on for an indeterminate period of time. Along with the same questionability of the possible interrogation methods already mentioned, and still with the thought of the necessity of maintaining state security on the one hand, and justice on the other, there is also the question of whether even the slightly less solitary confinement of potential witnesses is necessary for the effective protection of the state against attacks on its orderly existence.

Former Judges

In conclusion, a word about the composition of the proposed review boards. As already stated, these boards are actually administrative tribunals having to do with questions of reasonableness, administrative correctness and necessity. Although the chairman of such a board can be an active judge, according to the draft legislation, this can also be someone such as a state persecutor having the degree of Bachelor of Laws and 10 years of experience.

The intention may be good, but the recommendations create the possibility of a review board composed in such a manner that all of its members have as their background professional lives of service to the state as officials. To the outside world, this would naturally create the impression of servitude to the administration. It would be much more preferable to lay out the composition of the review board in such a manner that the average citizen could be left only without the impression of preference for the official view. Such a composition could, for example, consist of an active judge as the chairman and two members who have no government service background, but are recognized experts of one or another applicable professional area, such as psychology, public administration, social work, politics, jurisprudence or criminology.

Whatever the composition of such a board may be, it is of decisive importance that ther be no grounds for an argument regarding the objectivity of its members.

7964
CSO: 4701/41

BRIEFS

CORPORATION REVEALS NEW WEAPON--Johannesburg, 27 Mar (AFP)--The Armament Corporation of South Africa (ARMSCOR) today lifted a veil of secrecy around the development of a new South African 155-mm artillery system [word indistinct] the G5. In an interview with the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES, ARMSCOR Chairman Major P. G. Marais said that the G5 had a range 40 per cent beyond any similar weapon in existence, was more accurate and could carry nuclear warheads. South Africa, Mr Marais declared, had managed to circumvent the international arms embargo and to conduct simulated arms tests through a Canadian affiliate. In the course of [word indistinct] he added, sets of South African weapons were tested in earnest on the Caribbean island on Antigua when it was still a British colony. Mr Marais denied that ARMSCOR had ever been involved with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) or with any other foreign secret service. He was reacting to a report in Washington this week saying the CIA, the U.S. Army and the State Department must have bent rules to let South Africa beat the United Nations arms embargo. The report also alleged that a CIA agent had dealt directly with South African armaments officials and helped plan illicit arms and ammunition shipments between 1976 and 1978. [Text] [PA280429 Paris AFP in English 0408 GMT 28 Mar 82]

MERCENARIES 'WELFARE ORGANIZATION' REGISTRATION--Johannesburg, 28 Mar (AFP)--Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare and his 42 fellow mercenaries on trial over the attempted coup in the Seychelles last November have applied for registration as a "welfare organization", according to press reports here today. This would allow the 43 accused to collect funds in South Africa and abroad for their defence against charges in connection with the hijacking of an Air India Boeing 707 to South Africa after the failure of the attempted coup. Col Hoare is quoted as saying cost of the defence could exceed 150,000 rands (about the same in U.S. dollars). Under the South African Welfare Act, no one may collect funds from the public without first being registered as a welfare organization. According to a report in the SUNDAY EXPRESS, this act was in fact amended to provide stricter control of funds supplied from overseas for the defence of people charged under the terrorism and suppression of communist act. The trial of the 43 at the supreme court at Pietermaritzburg was adjourned last week until April 20. [Text] [AB281135 Paris AFP in English 1031 GMT 28 Mar 82]

NATIONALIST FEDERAL CONGRESS -- There exists a strong possibility that a federal congress of the Nationalist Party will be held later this year. Speculations about a federal congress increased yesterday after it became known that the Federal Council of the Nationalist Party (the highest body of the party) is going to meet in Capetown on 29 March. The possibility is accepted that the recent upheaval in the Nationalist Party which led to the splintering of the Treurnicht group will be discussed at this meeting. In political circles, the possibility of a decision to hold a federal congress, following a meeting of the Federal Council, is not excluded. At this stage there is no definite indication about a date or place for the possible federal congress. However, is is unlikely that a federal congress will be held afcer the usual provincial congresses. A federal congress of the Nationalist Party is a rare event. The previous federal congress was held in Parow in 1968 in celebration of the Nationalist Party's acceptance of its 20th government leadership. A federal congress was also held shortly before the country became a republic. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Mar 82 p 1] 7964

CSO: 4701/44

SOUTH AFRICAN SPY RING UNCOVERED, THREE ARRESTED

AB290845 Paris AFP in English 0824 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Salisbury, 29 Mar (AFP)--A South African spy ring operating in Zimbabwe has been discovered and three men, all former white members of the government's central intelligence organization, have been arrested, according to Minister of State Emmerson Munangagwe.

Mr Munangagwa did not reveal the identities of the arrested men but said in an interview published today in the semi-government daily newspaper, THE HERALD, that two of the men would appear in court soon.

The minister named the boss of the spy network as Geoffrey Burton Price, who had been director of close security in the office of the prime minister. Mr Price was previously chief superintendent of Zimbabwe's police.

"When he (Price) discovered that we knew he was head of one of South Africa's spy rings in the country and that we were on the right trail, he fled," Mr Munangagwa was quoted as saying, "he first went to Britain but is now in South Africa.

Mr Price has been declared an enemy of the state and all his property has been seized by the government. It is the third case in which an alleged spy's property has been confiscated since formation of a black majority government nearly two years ago.

The government seized property owned by Captain Frank Gericke, a member of the Zimbabwe National Army who had been arrested for spying for South Africa, and that of police detective Inspector Fred Varkevisser, who is believed to have helped Captain Gericke to escape from prison in November before disappearing.

Those two men are also believed to be in South Africa, according to the government.

CSO: 4700/1025 END

JPRS 80589

16 April 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2608

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JPRS 80589

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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PAICV NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 10 Feb 82 p 2

[Communique of the PAICV National Council]

[Excerpts] The third regular session of the party National Council was held from 1 to 5 February under the chairmanship of the secretary general, Comrade Aristides Pereira. Participating in the proceedings were the first secretaries of the regions and the autonomous sectors of the party as well as the leaders of the mass organizations.

The secretary of the National Council for Organizational Matters, Comrade Olivio Pires, presented a report on general party activities which emphasized that in 1981 there was intense political and organizational activity and important progress in building the party. The receptiveness and prestige of the PAICV among the popular masses increased. Through great demonstrations of support for our regime, in response to attempts at disrupting the social climate of the country by external and internal agents of reaction, they demonstrated their constant readiness to defend the principles and objectives of the party.

Appreciable results were also achieved in the preparation and advancement of members and cadres, and advances were made in the establishment and consolidation of mass organizations and popular participation, although some local difficulties remain.

Along with the advances and the victories, there are still shortcomings of various kinds in the organizational as well as the political-ideological areas as a result not only of the level of development of our society but also of a certain stagnation that has been occurring among some members, and also because of the fact that many organizations have turned to working within the party to the detriment of action among the masses.

The National Council deciced that the party must continue the political offensive aimed at the masses with a view to reinforcing their identification with party objectives, and proceed with the work of strengthening the party, giving special attention to ideological action among the members and to recruitment of the workers and cadres most dedicated to the national development effort.

The effort at political and cultural advancement must be maintained to increase the capacity of involvement by the grassroots organizations and the members, and measures must be adopted with a view to developing the links between the party leadership and the members, and to increase the contacts of the leaders and organizations, at all levels, with the masses.

It was also decided to take action aimed at those members who have not been acting in accordance with statutory norms, revealing apathy or indecision, in order to safeguard the purity and the combativeness of the party, keeping in its ranks only the members who are really dedicated to the realization of its objectives.

The economic and social situation prevailing in the country, characterized by the negative effects of another year of serious drought and the effects of the current world economic crisis, was discussed by the prime minister, Comrade Pedro Pires, and the minister of economy and finance, Comrade Osvaldo Lopes da Silva.

The National Council acknowledged the government measures taken to cope with this situation and, at the same time, to proceed with the effort of development aimed at creating an independent national economy. It decided to call the attention of the party organizations to the need, by persistent political action, to lead the masses to participate more and more actively in the national development effort and to understand the nature of the difficulties stemming from the economic situation we are going through. Also, the government was encouraged to proceed with the policy of austerity and to augment the measures aimed at assuring stricter and stricter management of available resources.

The international situation was also the subject of attention by the party National Council, which considered a report by Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade Silvino da Luz.

Great concern was expressed over the aggravation of the climate of tension that prevails in the relations between states, jeopardizing international peace and security.

Finally, manifesting its support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, the PAICV National Council expressed confidence in the initiatives taken by the "Contact Group," which can represent an important element capable of leading the Republic of South Africa to accept a just solution of the problem of Namibia, and expressed the conviction that the efforts perseveringly undertaken by the international community will lead to the real independence of Namibia.

The National Council confirmed the correctness of the foreign policy orientation of our government--the policy of strict nonalignment and of the diversification of relations with countries and peoples--that has been shown to be the surest and most consistent course for the defense of the vital interests of the Cape Verdean nation and to have contributed to the prestige of the state and government of Cape Verde on the international scene.--Praia, 6 February 1982

8711
CSO: 4742/241

PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH CHURCH, GUINEA-BISSAU

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 10 Feb 82 p 5

[Press briefing by Prime Minister Pedro Pires; given in Vila do Tarrafal during the pledge of allegiance to the flag ceremonies at the second military induction of 1981]

[Text] In a 2-hour question and answer period, the reporters posed various questions, such as the economic policy of Cape Verde in the face of the international economic situation, the priorities and development plan for agriculture, the agrarian reform process, the position of the government on the property of the church, the relations of Cape Verde with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the national armed forces, the external reaction of Cape Verde, and others such as the opinion of Cape Verde with reference to the formation of Senegambia.

On the economic problems of Cape Verde, the comrade prime minister referred to the international economic crisis the effects of which are hardest felt in the underdeveloped countries and most particularly in the countries that are not oil producers. In this regard, a reference to currency exchange control and the foreign market as a state measure to prevent the excessive outflow of foreign exchange would help the foreigners understand our foreign policy, which has prevented us from reaching the chaos that affected the majority of countries in the first years of their independence. "The state has a legal monopoly of all essential products and a de facto monopoly of construction materials," said Comrade Pedro Pires, who also referred to the system of wages practiced in the country, saying: "With our wage system, there are still categories where it is very much below the necessary minimum." Continuing, he explained the origins of our budget, dependent for the most part on foreign cooperation. That is one of the reasons, he concluded, that leads the state to cover the real value of a large number of essential products that reach our public at a price below their real cost. He declared: "We support the practice of real prices and we are going to try to approach it gradually. The problem that arises lies in synchronizing the objectives of the political power and the aspirations of the population."

Agrarian Reform: Bogeys Dispelled

To speak about agriculture at this time in Cape Verde is necessarily to speak about agrarian reform, or more precisely, of the process of discussion of the

basic agrarian reform laws, and the two questions were linked when the priorities established here in the area of agriculture were discussed. In that regard, the head of the government said: "We cannot limit ourselves to productivity because self-sufficiency cannot mean producing only for ourselves and only what we need; we have to take into account the profitability of the product, see what we are capable of producing for domestic consumption and what we are capable of exporting." Here we were getting into a related matter, namely, the improvement of agricultural techniques, expansion of irrigation areas, and the better utilization of waters, indispensable conditions for increasing production. One of the areas in which the agrarian reform is going to contribute to changing the bad habits a little is in regard to the utilization of the waters and soil conservation, and in this regard, the prime minister pointed out: "Today we already have some water resulting from the improvements introduced in the countryside and we cannot permit this water to benefit precisely those who have a good or normal situation to the detriment of those who have an unstable situation."

Self-Sufficiency Does Not Mean Production of the Essential

Speaking in greater detail of the discussion of the agrarian reform laws, the reporters wanted to know about the incidents that had occurred and the causes for them. The question was answered in detail by the prime minister, who concluded: "The small disturbances that arose required a greater effort to explain the law, which had its positive effect because it eliminated the political onus of the agrarian reform and dispelled the bogeys that had been sought to create about it, making better understood what agrarian reform is in a country such as ours where the concept of what is mine and what is yours distorts everything that is of interest to a community."

He was also asked about the position of the government on church property, which, as is clear, does not directly exploit its lands and has some areas in the islands with the greatest agricultural acreage. Here the reply was succinct and clear: "It was concluded a long time ago that the government should buy the lands from the church. We have an open dialogue with the church. We do not have anything against the church. Although our state is secular, it is not against religion and what we are seeking to do with the agrarian reform is to end the indirect exploitation of the land by whomever it may be."

Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde: the Party Label Is an Obstacle to Dialogue

"Within the spirit of African unity which we support, we cannot be opposed to the normalization of relations with Guinea-Bissau; for us it is something that will have to happen," declared the prime minister, replying to a question asked by a reporter, who wanted to know if Cape Verde were willing to seek rapprochement with Guinea-Bissau. He thus defined the position of Cape Verde with reference to a country with which it has a history of common liberation, with regard to which it has already been stated several times that we do not have anything against it, although we are not in agreement with "the methods, analyses, opinions and even justifications presented." However, he made it clear that our relations can be established at the state

level but never at the party level since as far as Cape Verde is concerned, the PAIGC ceased to exist on 14 November 1980. And he said: "Retention of the party label is an obstacle to dialogue. How can we dialogue with a party that does not exist."

Asked also if the break in relations with Guinea-Bissau does not jeopardize relations among the former Portuguese colonies, Comrade Pires explained: "The normalization of our relations with Guinea-Bissau could facilitate them a little but nonnormalization has not hampered our relations with any of the states."

Defense Respects Growth

"Is the special attention that is now given to the armed forces and popular militia due to the new national situation of Cape Verde?" one reporter wanted to know, to which he received the following reply: "It is now that we have the intermediate cadres for a more effective organization of our People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP), because what we seek is to have effective armed forces, which, though small, will be effective," stressed the prime minister. He explained that we do not have pretensions, nor can we spend much money on our armed forces. "We are very careful about our policy of growth and defense, since it is incomprehensible that a poor country should spend much money on the armed forces because that would lead to incomprehension among the countries that aid us. Nevertheless, it is necessary to defend our [political] power. That is why we base our defense on popular participation. In the popular militia, there must be government-people identification, which we believe is occurring."

Commenting on opposition to the government of Cape Verde, he said: "There are people who still have not seen that our independence was not given; it was gained; and they take advantage of certain political sensitivities and certain news media in Portugal to attack Cape Verde and the liberation struggle of the former Portuguese colonies."

With regard to the arrest of some people who tried to cause disturbances, the prime minister said, with a certain sarcasm: "Our great difficulty is the prisons. When you do not have good prisons, it is impossible to have many prisoners. Prisons are expensive and, nowadays, who is going to finance a prison?" Answering the question more directly, he declared: "We are a young country and all young countries have the need to assert the organs of power, and that is not always possible by using good manners." He said: "It is a characteristic of any state, all the more reason for the new ones."

Urged to express his views regarding the formation of Senegambia, he said: "It is a position assumed in a sovereign manner by Senegal and Gambia, and we support noninterference in the internal affairs of any state.

"But if we consider the geographic situation of Gambia and its economic policy, that is sufficient for us to understand the reasons of state that led the two countries to choose that route." And the prime minister, Brigade Commander Pedro Pires, concluded his analysis by saying: "It is a political event that is not a novelty in the zone but which we must follow with attention and understanding of its essence."

8711
CSO: 4742/241

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN PLANNED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The visit which a Spanish cooperation delegation has just made to our country, from 28 to 31 January, was described as another step in the search for a ground of understanding between the two countries, dictated by the political will of their respective governments. That was learned by the newspaper VOZ DI POVO from a well-placed source in the Secretariat of State for Cooperation and Planning.

The same source added that, during the meetings held, the Spanish mission demonstrated great receptiveness to cooperating in various areas with Cape Verde, especially in conveying its experience in the area of vocational training, rural development and fishing.

At the level of rural development, it was agreed that a technical delegation of the Ministry of Rural Development should go to Spain in March to discuss with Spanish authorities matters connected with cooperation between the two countries. Apprenticeships in different branches of rural development, specifically in the sectors of hydrology and veterinary science, as well as technical assistance in the area of combating the development of deserts and the protection of vegetation were proposals agreed upon between the two sides during the talks. Also in the area of rural development, a reliable source in the Secretariat of Cooperation and Planning told us that Spain showed interest in cooperating with our country in the Santa Catarina agricultural project.

To define the pattern of cooperation in the area of vocational training, a Spanish expert specialized in methodology of vocational training will arrive in Cape Verde in the near future, according to information given by an official agency. The need to supply a mobile training unit and the granting of study scholarships in that area were aspects that were also agreed upon.

With regard to fishing, there is a possibility that two captains may come to this country and that study scholarships may be provided.

8711
CSO: 4742/241

STATISTICS ON 1982 INVESTMENT BUDGET SET FORTH

Libreville L'UNION in French 3 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] A study of the investment budget for 1982 revealed a certain number of facts:

1. The initial budget for 1981 called for allocations totaling 135 billion CFA francs, while the 1982 budget shows an increase in this figure to 182.8 billion, i.e., an increase of 47.8 billion in absolute figures, or a percentage of 35.4 percent.

But it is necessary to correct this using the budget figure for investments actually made in 1981, which was 137.5 billion, representing a net gain of only 45.3 billion, and a percentage increase of 32.94 percent.

Assuming that the rate of inflation was about 15.1 percent (from 30 November 1980 to 30 November 1981)--although it may decline this year--the correct budget increase would 17.84 percent.

2. If we take into account the large sums allocated for the main sectors of activity, we obtain the following figures (in millions of CFA francs):

	1982	1981	Increase
Crop raising, livestock breeding, water and forests, fishing	13,525	13,273	
Miscellaneous research	4,708	3,390	+ 38.87%
Hotels and tourism	1,970	--	
Energy	14,035	9,855	+ 42.41%
Roads and bridges	29,367	24,142	+ 21.60%
Railroads	47,100	39,200	+ 20.15%
Ports and rivers	1,100	1,500	
Airports	3,808	2,275	+ 67.38%
Housing	7,080	4,750	+ 49.01%
Education	13,160	10,300	+ 27.76%

	1982	1981	Increase
Health	4,894	3,450	+ 41.85%
Various	20,482	19,263	
Miscellaneous contributions	2,073	3,602	
1981 balance	19,500	--	
	182,802	135,000	

Source--Gabonese Ministry of Economy and Finance

From a study of these figures one can conclude that the investment budget was established on the basis of three main axes:

a) Priority has been given to infrastructure development, with a substantial increase in the credit allocations for airports, roads, bridges and railroads. In this connection it should be noted that the relative increase for the last two categories may seem small, but since sizeable sums are involved, this increase is very important in absolute terms. These three sectors account in fact for a total of 80,275,000,000,000 CFA francs, or 43.91 percent of the total investment budget.

b) The economic development of the country is another of these axes, dictated by the need to make the necessary energy available to industry and to further research giving access to new techniques and the improvement of those already in existence.

c) Massive action in the social sector in order to improve housing, health and education to the benefit of the entire population.

It is indicative that housing ranks second in the credit allocations, proof of the desire of the government to take effective action in a realm which affects the masses and in which it had not previously taken determined steps.

In connection with health and education, taking the effort made in the various preceding budgets into account, the increase noted for 1982 shows that the state wants to continue its effort and to take the already substantial improvements in these two fields still further.

In conclusion, one can say that the investment budget for 1982 is a budget for economic and social development.

5157
CSO: 4719/657

BELGIUM, GABON PURSUE TALKS ON COOPERATION

Libreville L'UNION in French 25 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Mathurin Mihindou]

[Text] The schedule of Mrs Jacqueline Mayence, the Belgian minister of cooperation for development, for Wednesday, 24 February, included several meetings with high level Gabonese officials.

Her morning began with an expanded work session with experts at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which it was noted that relations between Belgium and Gabon date back to 1961, when an embassy was opened in Brussels.

On the economic and technical levels, cooperation was limited to an exchange of diplomatic letters until the agreement in the air transport sector allowing Sabena, the Belgian airline, to land in Libreville, was signed in 1968.

It was then that a Belgian physician was made available to the Gabonese government (the present incumbent is Dr Renders, who is working at the Hyacinthe Antini Social Center) and three scholarships were awarded to Gabonese students.

The last student in that class completed his studies in October of 1981. Since that time, Belgium has provided no further scholarship facilities. These negotiations are therefore intended to complete the legal framework for cooperation, following the exchange of visits by the Belgian and Gabonese ministers. Along the same lines, steps have been taken with a view to the signing of an economic, industrial, technical and technological agreement.

These agreements, when they have been signed and ratified, will lead, logically, to the establishment of a large Belgian-Gabonese mixed commission. These agreements will be initialled about 1800 hours today, just prior to the departure of Mrs Jacqueline Mayence for Brussels.

We should add that the discussions had to do in substance with the possibilities existing in the realms of agriculture (AGROGABON), transportation, education and financial training. In this connection, the Belgian interlocutors appear ready to implement these projects concretely in the very near future.

5157
CSO: 4719/657

BRIEFS

PRICE FREEZE--By a presidential decree dated 4 February 1982 (No 92/PR/MINECOFIN/MCDIPPME), the Gabonese authorities instituted a price freeze on products and services for the whole of the territory, in order to put an end to any illicit price rises subsequent to the increase in the interoccupational guaranteed minimum wage. Article 1--The prices of all products and services locally manufactured or produced or imported are frozen on all levels, at the point they had reached legally as of 18 January 1982. Article 2--Violations of the provisions of this decree will be established and prosecuted in accordance with Law No 29/63 dated 15 June 1963 regulating the price system in the Gabonese Republic. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 3 Mar 83 p 1] 5157

MAKAYA ON TAXES--The reading of certain government documents is often enriching and very informative. Therefore during this tax declaration period, I suggest that everyone give a careful reading to the simplified wage declarations. What a surprise, under the heading "Taxable Income!" While just recently it was necessary to deduct 40 percent for the portion of the monthly wage below 600,000 francs, and 20 percent for the portion between 600,000 and 1 million francs. Now, in the 1981 statement, everyone is included in the same category, and must deduct 20 percent for professional costs. The tax experts will tell me that I do not understand their business at all. As always, there will be fanciful flights to explain that this is the same as that, and that the big fish will be caught in the tax charge and checking net. You will see nonetheless that something has changed, and that the main winner is certainly not myself, with my only income from this column, after all. What a funny kind of tax equality for taxes on the income of individual entities! [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 27-28 Mar 82 p 1] 5157

MAKAYA ON PRESIDENTIAL TOUR--The presidential tour of the interior of the country will end soon. I know that Estuaire will still remain. But I, Makaya, believe that some comments could be made about this tour of the provinces. I had hoped that the Libreville dignitaries would yield their place in the front ranks to the villagers, in other words those who represent the heart of Gabon, those for whom the honorary Makaya planned his tour. Unfortunately, I see that those who dance attendance in Libreville have completely pushed the local notables into the background. At every stage, the Libreville big shots elbow their way into the planes chartered for newsmen and the honorary Mayaka's official entourage. Thus, as the tour progresses, they swell the

ranks by groups of their friends and government colleagues in the provincial capital. At this rate, we are likely to arrive at the final stage here with all of the big shots in the provinces, and all of this because of the desire to get as close as possible to the honorary Mayaka, to whisper a few "good words" in his ear and to play the role of the "eternal wise advisers." What kind of a provincial tour is this? [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 25 Feb 82 p 1] 5157

CSO: 4719/657

BRIEFS

RICE DONATIONS--Starting on Friday, 19 March, the consuming public will have access to one of the staple items in its diet, that is, rice,where we have had a shortage for about a month. Tomorrow, Thursday, a ship carrying 6,800 tons of rice will be coming in from Italy; this will permit the distribution of this cereal crop on the same day or on Friday at the latest to end the people's food shortage. Out of the 6,800 tons to be received (5,000 tons purchased by the People's Stores and 1,800 tons offered by the Italian government), 2,000 tons will be distributed immediately to the people in the capital and in the country's interior; an amount of 50 kilograms is basically planned for distribution to each consumer. Another shipment is expected on 19 March, Friday, with 6,000 tons of rice, of which 3,500 tons were offered by the EEC and the remaining 3,000 tons came from Italy. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 8] 5058

COOPERATION WITH LIBYA--Guinea-Bissau and the Arab Jamahirya of Libya may establish a Mixed Cooperation Commission to stimulate bilateral cooperation; the commission would meet annually and alternately in the capitals of the two countries. This decision, among others, was made during the recent visit to Guinea-Bissau by a Libyan delegation headed by Mr Nuri Baitel-Mal, director of the Economic and Technical Cooperation Directorate, People's Bureau for Foreign Contacts. The Guinean delegation to the conversations was headed by Comrade Carlos Correia, the finance minister. The two parties agreed to work together to establish a mixed financing company which would engage in investment activities in the fields of agriculture, fishing, and other areas. Libya on the other hand promised to supply experts in the petroleum field and to train supervisory personnel in that industry. Guinea-Bissau pledged to provide data and studies dealing with petroleum prospecting. In the field of education, Libya will provide scholarships in the subjects of medicine, agriculture, industry, and Islamic studies. Libya may also offer Guinea-Bissau medications based on a list to be presented by the government of Guinea-Bissau. Finally, Libya agreed in particular to finance the construction of the Islamic Center at Gabu. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 3] 5058

FRENCH CULTURAL COOPERATION STUDIED--France is interested in cooperating with Guinea-Bissau in the field of information and culture. To study areas in which projects can be carried out as well as all of the pertinent requirements, a French technical mission is scheduled to arrive this year. It has been

learned in the meantime that this aid can help in the repair of the Nhaora broadcasting center, the training of Guinean supervisory personnel in the mass communications field, and the distribution of French magazines in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. This information was given to us by Mr Valbert, the chief of missions in the Office of French Minister of Cooperation, working with Guinea-Bissau and other African countries, who visited Guinea-Bissau recently. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Mar 82 p 8] 5058

YOUTH DELEGATION TO PRC--A delegation from JAAC (Amilcar Cabral African Youth) on Monday left for the PRC in response to an invitation from that country's youth organization. The delegation is headed by Comrade Teobaldo Barbosa, member, Central Committee, PAIGC [African Independent Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], and also includes comrades Seidiba Sane, first youth director in the Autonomous Sector of Bissau, as well as Galona Mane, in charge of our youth vanguard in the region of Bafata. During its stay in China, the delegation, according to its head, is planning to establish contact with Chinese youth leaders in order to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity between these two organizations. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 3] 5058

USSR WORKERS' DONATION--A gift of medications, offered by the Central Council of Labor Unions of the Soviet Union, was handed over during a ceremony which took place on Thursday in the auditorium of the country's labor union, the UNTG [National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers]. The medications, totaling 1,135 kilograms, included antibiotics and antipyretics, among other things. During the speech delivered at this ceremony, the counsellor from the Soviet embassy stressed this proof of friendship manifested through this gesture. Comrade Eufragio dos Santos expressed gratitude in the name of the UNTG secretary general and the workers; he noted that this gesture of solidarity toward the Guinean working masses also represents a gift that will benefit the people. Comrade Jose Pereira, member, Party Central Committee and UNTG secretary general, left yesterday to represent the country's labor union organizations during the 17th Congress of the Central Council of Labor Unions of the Soviet Union to be held between 16 and 20 March. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Mar 82 p 3] 5058

BISSAU POWER OUTAGE--Once again, Bissau is without lights! This time it was the injection pump of "Group 4" which had a "tolerance breakdown." The electric power plant manager explained: "A sudden stoppage because we exceeded its operating time limit." The workers backed him up: "It is difficult and sometimes even impossible to keep supplying energy to a city with just one generating group in operation and without any guarantee of spare parts." In the meantime a new pump is expected from the FRG. Contrary to any optimistic forecasts, this week "I can see nothing!" Let us therefore wait with confidence and patience. [Text]]Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Mar 82 p 1] 5058

FDJ SOLIDARITY WEEK--On 26 March, a solemn session in Bissau will open Solidarity Week with the Free German Youth--FDJ. This session will be held in the auditorium of the Third Congress. On 25 March, a delegation from the Free German Youth will arrive in Bissau to attend this Solidarity Week; the delegation will be headed by one of the secretaries of the FDJ Central Council,

Dietmar Langhuth; it will also include Gunther Ziegler, of the International Relations Department, and Joachim Gulle, of the Department for Friendship Brigades of the FDJ Central Council. During its stay in the country, the German youth delegation will go to various parts of the country, especially Bafata and Gabu; it will also participate in a youth encampment in Biombo. The visiting delegation will also hold a friendship meeting with the delegations of the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth], the Leninist Komsomol, and the UJC (Union of Young Communists). A joint announcement and a cooperation agreement between the youth organizations of the GDR and Guinea-Bissau will be signed at the end of the visit. The FDJ has maintained close and friendly relations with the JAAC since the creation of our youth organizations on 12 September 1974 in the hills of Boe. The two youth organizations cooperate in various areas. In Bra, we have the "Amilcar Cabral" Friendship Brigade of the FDJ which, in close cooperation with the comrades of the JAAC, works in the Bra vocational training center. This center is staffed with FDJ instructors who teach sawmill operators, bricklayers, and carpenters. The "Amilcar Cabral" Friendship Brigade in 1981 established a literature club which constitutes yet another possibility for Guinean youngsters to familiarize themselves with the work and operations of the Free German Youth. The importance of the excellent relations existing between the "Abel Djassi" and "Ernst Thaelmann" pioneers must also be stressed. As a result of this Solidarity Week of the JAAC with the FDJ, cooperation between these two organizations will be given further impetus and will develop in various areas on the basis of mutual understanding, the common struggle for peace and progress throughout the world, and understanding among peoples. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Mar 82 p 3] 5058

CSO: 4742/258

DELIVERY OF VESSELS PURCHASED IN SPAIN EXPECTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Mar 82 p 10

[Text] A Mozambique naval crew will depart later this month for Spain, from which it will bring back two coastal shipping vessels recently purchased by the NAVIQUE [Mozambican Shipping Enterprise] from that European country, our reporters learned from a source in shipping circles.

The two coastal vessels, purchased second hand, are intended to strengthen the present Mozambican merchant marine fleet. The purchase of these vessels comes within the context of the measures to renovate the NAVIQUE.

The Mozambican crew which will bring back the two vessels will fly to Spain. The arrangements for their trip are now in process, and on their completion the date of departure will be set.

When they sail from Spain for Mozambique, each of the vessels will be carrying 1,000 tons of wheat, a product recently offered to our country by Spain, the same source said.

The purchase of these two vessels is of great importance to the strengthening of the transport capacity of our merchant marine, particularly in the realm of small and average coastal shipping operations.

At the same time, the purchase of the two vessels will contribute to the gradual decrease in the use of the chartered vessels which are currently operating along our coastline, and thus a reduction in the foreign exchange expenditures which these charters involve.

During the year just ended, the six vessels which at the present time make up the Mozambican merchant marine fleet carried a total of 250,700 tons of miscellaneous cargo.

This year the freight volume to be transported will certainly show a substantial increase, in view of the fact that the two vessels just purchased will add an annual transport capacity of 70,000 tons.

The two vessels were built at the Murueto shipyards in Spain in 1977, and can transport 1,112 tons of freight each. They are equipped with 1,160 horsepower engines and have a cruising speed of 11.9 knots per hour.

Each of the two vessels will carry a crew of 11. They have a draft of 4 meters and they are equipped with three cargo booms for the loading and unloading of goods.

Their structure is such that they can call at all the ports in the country. It should be noted that following the hydrographic survey work done in the ports of Moma and Mocimboa, the vessels can also call at these minor coastal shipping ports.

5157
CSO: 4742/249

SUNKEN DREDGER IN MAPUTO PORT MOVED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] The dredger "Pristman," which sank recently near the coal wharf in the port of Maputo, was moved 50 meters away on Sunday, our reporters were told yesterday by one of the members of the commission responsible for the refloating of the vessel in question.

The same source said that the moving of the dredger away from the coal wharf made the immediate testing of the coal loading system in the port of Maputo possible.

The dredger "Pristman" was towed, while still submerged, about 50 meters from the site of the sinking solely in order to guarantee the resumption of the coal handling operation as soon as possible, the same spokesman said.

Today the operation of refloating the vessel will proceed, beginning with the removal of the coal it was carrying.

Later, if this proves possible, the vessel will be entirely refloated and then towed to the EMODRAGA [Mozambican Dredging Enterprise] wharf, in the direction of Catembe.

The effort to salvage this vessel has already been under way for a week, with the aid of specialists in refloating vessels who were summoned for the purpose by the local port authorities.

The vessel is owned by the EMODRAGA. The rather old vessel (in operation about 30 years) sank just as preparations were being made for maintenance work on the ocean floor adjacent to the coal wharf in the port of Maputo.

No human lives were lost at the time of the accident, the causes of which have not yet been established. The crew managed to board a barge which was alongside the dredger at the time it sank.

The salvage operation carried out by the specialists employed for the purpose involved several stages, the first of which was the location of the vessel. Then, using suitable equipment, the "frogmen" undertook the removal of the excavator bucket from the vessel (a kind of barge), which was then towed away from the area in which the coal vessels dock.

5157
CSO: 4742/249

PORTUGAL, MOZAMBIQUE ECONOMIC COOPERATION INSTITUTE PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The establishment of a Portuguese-Mozambican Institute of Cooperation and Economic Development will be the subject of study by delegations representing the two countries in Lisbon, the ANOP has reported.

Joaquin Tenreiro de Almeida, the Mozambican secretary of state for fishing, heads the delegation from his country, which has traveled to Portugal, at the invitation of his Portuguese counterpart, Jose Viana, to meet with shipowners and businessmen in the private and state sectors.

The establishment of an Institute of Cooperation and Economic Development will be the object of a study desired by both parties, which hope that such an institution could function as a basis for coordinating and developing the Portuguese and Mozambican economic blocs.

It is hoped that such an institute, thanks to its contacts with domestic and international markets, could seek the establishment of credit lines for the key sectors in Mozambique and could draft a plan of action for courses to be offered locally and apprenticeships in Portugal.

Another point to be discussed by the two delegations is the need for a "joint venture" policy in the vital areas of planning Mozambican development and further, in specific cases, the establishment of compensation agreements.

A study of free zones and supply stations is also on the agenda, as is the strengthening of Mozambican cadres in the various sectors.

On Tuesday, Minister of Agriculture, Trade and Fisheries Basilio Horta gave a reception for Secretary of State Tenreiro de Almeida on board the Portuguese training and piscatorial research vessel Noruega. Other guests included the Mozambican ambassador, Joao da Silva Aguiar.

Yesterday, Tenriero de Almeida visited the fishing dock, the National Fishing Research Institute and the SESIMBRA, to inspect the fish farm and some units producing fish meal, fish oil and canned fish.

The Mozambican secretary of state for fishing, who will remain in Portugal until Saturday, will travel to Oporto today to talk with Portuguese businessmen interested in working in Mozambique and to visit some fishing units.

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CSO: 4742/249

RENOVATION OF MOZAMBIQUE RAILROAD LINE TO SOUTH NEAR COMPLETION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] The renovation of the Ressano Garcia railroad line over a distance of about 88 km is almost completed, engineer Aurelia Melo of the National Ports and Railroads Office indicated in a meeting held with our reporters.

This work, which involved replacing the old rails and establishing a second track in some sections covering about 30 km, as well as the replacement of the old wooden ties with new ones of metal, is currently in its final phase.

According to engineer Aurelia Melo, this project will make possible a major reduction in the derailments which until just a short time ago have occurred along this line, and thus will make its use by a larger number of trains carrying goods and passengers possible.

The same source said that the replacement of the old rails was made necessary because they were incapable of withstanding the constant train traffic needed to transport many thousands of tons of goods. The new rails have a weight of 54 kg per meter, such that the passage of heavy tonnage freight trains will affect them very little.

Hindrances to the Project

The renovation work on the Ressano Garcia line did not proceed in accordance with the plans made by the Mozambique-South Railroad because a shortage of certain materials for the laying of the track developed.

These difficulties were most serious with regard to rock, an essential material for stabilizing the railroad ties and thus the rails themselves, althought there were also delays in the delivery of the metal ties. Aurelia Melo indicated that the bodies responsible for the delivery of this material also had to supply other sectors, which led to irregular deliveries.

However, the problem of the railroad ties has practically been resolved, leaving only that of the rock to be settled.

In discussing this problem, Aurelia Melo said that if the quarry can guarantee the normal supply of rock, the work of replacing and laying parallel lines along certain Maputo and Machava railroad sections will be completed by the end of this year.

Along with the work of replacing the railroad linking Maputo and Ressano Garcia, plans for this year also call for the installation of a new signaling system all along the Ressano Garcia line.

In the opinion of our source, this step will be reflected in an increase in train traffic, which will mean, among other things, that a larger quantity of freight will be transported.

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CSO: 4742/249

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] "We can contribute to a fraternal rapprochement between the youth in the FRG and Mozambique, promoting a real knowledge of the economic, cultural and political situation in the Republic of Mozambique in our country, through the means available to us," Erik Bettermann, Secretary General of the Federal Council of German Youth (DBJR) said in the course of a press conference held in Maputo.

Erik Bettermann is the head of a delegation which has been in our country since last Monday. The delegation visited two communal settlements in Manhica and the Maragra sugar unit. According to the youth leader from the FRG, "despite the political differences between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the FRG, our long-term goal is the full exchange of experience between our two people. We admire the receptive attitude of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] in this connection."

Concerning the activity of the DBJR, Erik Bettermann explained that "we are devoting attention to the international situation, including the political situation in Southern Africa. The DBJR comprises 19 youth associations in the FRG and is pursuing a tradition of support of liberation movements.

5157
CSO: 4742/249

WEST'S ECONOMIC AID NECESSARY TO HALT DISASTROUS EXODUS

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 1 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "South Africa, The West Must Help."]

[Text] Last week's visit to the South-West on the part of the prime minister and his company was necessary and good. This offered him the opportunity of informing a broad spectrum of local leaders regarding South Africa's viewpoints and problems. At the same time this gave local leaders the chance to spell out their problems and objections.

Naturally the discussions were confidential and what exactly was discussed is not known. However, several of the local leaders subsequently spoke with the press, while the prime minister and the foreign minister also held discussions with the media here and in South Africa.

During this process somethings were said with which we simply do not agree. But we do not want to go into these matters today.

Before his departure the prime minister said that one aspect of the conversations stands out prominently: Namely, the fact that despite differences there are many common grounds between the local parties...and with that we do not mean simply political parties.

We believe that one matter on which there is reasonably wide consensus in the South-West is the fact that a healthy economy is indispensable for the success of the exercise of independence.

No matter what government is in power in South-West Africa it will have no chance of maintaining stability, order, peace and even a democratic process unless the economy is kept in a healthy state. This also applies (and perhaps most of all) to the interim period.

The history of many of the African nations is there for everybody to read. Among these nations there are some of our own neighbors including Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and now Zimbabwe where the departure of the whites (something which happened more or less voluntarily) resulted in economic regression. Although not yet independent this process is already underway in the South-West as well.

This is contributing to the economic troubles which this country is experiencing and is placing an increasingly greater burden on those who remain here. A continuation of this trend can be disastrous for the economy...aside of all the other implications which this entails.

If it is important for South Africa and for the West to insure stability in the South-West then definite actions must be taken on their part. We do not want to purport that political insecurity alone is causing the exodus, but it would be stupid to overlook the effects of political instability.

The capability of local leaders to encourage and motivate people to stay in the South-West is limited. The past has shown only too clearly that it is other powers who have the final say, no matter what the local population may decide.

Just to mention only one example: Despite the consensus between the population groups of the South-West, in 1977, they were not allowed to proceed with the implementation of the Turnhalle Plan.

After all is said it will be the actions and pronouncements of South Africa and of the Western countries which will determine whether people (especially trained persons, enterprisers and property owners) are going to decide to run the risk of a black majority government...and that is really a risk, in view of the rest of Africa.

Two of the most important priorities for those who are deciding the fate of the South-West are therefore:

To see that the necessary means for shoring up the economy are provided and in this respect we are in agreement with South Africa that it can no longer bear this problem alone.

In one way or another to reassure the population, with respect to a political future, to such a degree that at least enterprisers and trained people will want to stay here.

7964
CSO: 4701/48

SOUTH-WEST NATIONALISTS FOREVER AGAINST ONE-MAN,ONE-VOTE

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 5 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Today the political situation in the South-West has reached a point where it makes little sense to doodle around the past about who said this and that and when. But when people still want to do that then they must have their facts in order.

Putting frills around facts to make a story sound prettier, as Baron von Munchausen of old used to do, does not profit anybody. Yet this is what the political commentator of the local Republican newspaper indulges in doing this week once again.

He is not telling it as it is when in an effort to make it look as though the Nationalist Party of the South-West "just about a decade ago" had agreed to a sort of one-man-one-vote election like the one now being planned.

Last week the prime minister, in talking about this matter, referred very clearly to 11 years ago and not to "about a decade ago." The matter at hand 11 years ago was the World Court case about the South-West.

It was there that the South African legal team had suggested the possibility of a national election or a plebiscite. The question which was to be raised would certainly not have dealt with a government for the South-West, but with the matter of whether the South-West would still be ruled by South Africa or rather by the UN.

At that time the former editor of the former SUIDWES-AFRIKANER had gotten the political whim of trying to pin that offer on the Nationalist Party of the South-West.

But while we are now dealing with the past it is interesting to read some of the things he wrote. On 29 January 1971 these were his comments:

"However, what we believe (with all respects for the non-whites of the South-West)--and we want to make that very clear--is that the white inhabitants of South-West Africa will never subordinate our constitutional future to the decision making of non-whites."

What he meant by "non-whites" was explained by him in more details on 5 March when he wrote:

"No matter how the Nationalist newspapers go on protesting, one thing stands out like a piling above water: The leaders of the Nationalist Party have, through this shocking offer, for the first time in history placed the future of the white man in this country at the mercy of the Hereros, the Mountain Damaras, the wild bushmen, etc., and to top it all...under international supervision."

We have the vague suspicion that the person who was writing in that newspaper is the same political commentator of the Republican newspaper which now carries such long articles. But once again he is to the left of the truth.

The fact is that the World Court case, along with the offer made there, must be seen against the background of the South African Government's policy at that time. The basis of that is set forth in the "South-West Africa Survey" of 1967.

It is clearly stated: "The people themselves will ultimately decide."

This was also the approach of Prime Minister John Vorster. He visited Windhoek in 1973 (Note that this was after the offer was made at the Hague and this had been exactly about the reports to which reference is made above.) He emphasized that South Africa wants to help the peoples of the South-West "...so that each of the populations will be able to decide over their own future. Each one of them, and therefore this naturally means the whites as well."

Full coverage was given to that speech at the time and Mr Vorster emphasized that it was also the right of the various population groups to find each other in one or another constellation; however, he added:

"....Let me put it clearly: those who do not wish to be a part of this will not be forced by me and neither by the UN."

The same approach was spelled out in Parliament in the clearest possible language. That was the Nationalist Party's policy at the time.... 11 years ago as well as "about a decade ago."

That approach ultimately led to Turnhalle and there it was expressly agreed that the solution lay along the road of self determination. This was the recipe throughout the Turnhalle period.

This viewpoint was endorsed by the Government of South Africa at which time Mr John Vorster, in accordance with Hansard [official parliamentary report] of 18 April 1975, stated:

"However, when it comes to the actual negotiations, then this must be through the elected representatives of the majority (of each population group), otherwise there will simply be chaos and no negotiations can take place."

This viewpoint was heartily supported and very clearly set forth by Mr Dirk Mudge (then still a member of the Nationalist Party) when in February of 1974 he spoke at the Legislative Assembly of the whites on the subject of a request by Attorney Bryan O'Linn that the United Party must also take part in the Turnhalle deliberations.

Mr Mudge stated: "...The recognized leaders of the whites...are to be found in the Nationalist Party...If they (the United Party) want to use non-whites as pressure groups against the government...I want to advise them to first sell their policy to their own people and to first take over the government in this country. If they cannot sell their policy to the whites, if they cannot win an election amongst their own people with such a policy, then what will they be wanting of the non-whites with such a policy? Surely, if this is what they want to do then there is nothing good in their minds."

According to the records this was the policy of the Nationalist Party in the South-West and in South Africa. Now people can write and talk until they are blue in the face, but the fact remains that the Nationalist Party of the South-West has never ever accepted the sort of one-man-one-vote election now being held out as a prospect, not 11 years ago, not a decade ago and also not now.

7964
CSO: 4701/48

BRIEF

BASTERLAND INCORPORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA --Chief Hans Diergaardt of Basterland went to tell the Western Powers that Basterland wants to be incorporated with South Africa. This news became known Thursday when the chief along with other politicians spoke with Prime Minister P. W. Botha. The chief's group, along with SWAPO-D, the Federal Party and Mr Kloppers' group and the group close to Johannes Kuruaihe, held a discussion with the prime minister. At the time Chief Diergaardt walked out of the Turnhalle conference along with Dap Isaacks, because according to them that was simply apartheid in disguise. He repeatedly raised objections to Mr Botha regarding the company with whom he was present with the prime minister...the other political parties. Despite the company in which he found himself he all the same told Mr Botha that the political parties in the South-West will not be able to win against SWAPO because they are too proud to meet with each other. He then explained to Prime Minister Botha that what is actually necessary is holding a Turnhalle conference all over again. He too does not believe in one-man-one-vote election, because he won the election in Rehoboth,but now he is being "snowed under." He then told Mr Botha that the South-West cannot hold an election because SWAPO would win and then the communists would overrun the country. [Text] [Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 1 Mar 82 p 6] 7964

CSO: 4701/48

RESULTS OF FIRST 1982 SESSION OF NATIONAL ENERGY BODY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 4 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Papa Momar Sarr, director of information: "Prime Minister Calls for Coherent Planning"]

[Text] Yesterday at 0930, the prime minister presided over the first 1982 session of the National Energy Commission. The session was held in the prime minister's office conference room.

Opening the proceedings, Habib Thiam reaffirmed that there can be no development without effective solutions to energy problems.

Several members of the government and a number of high officials took part in the discussions, which were introduced by the two-part report of the minister of industrial development and crafts, the chairman.

After the rewarding debate that followed this presentation, the prime minister noted that Senegal seems to have significant prospects in regard to national primary energy sources, and that these should be the subject of coherent planning as the results of various studies now in progress become available.

The prime minister also stressed the importance that the government assigns to exploiting our energy resources such as oil, peat, and coal.

He thus issued the following instructions:

a) Petroleum: Exploration will continue in the areas in which prospecting currently being conducted, specifically at the Dome Flore deposit of Casamance, in the Louga area, and at Kafountine in Casamance. The minister of industrial development and crafts will oversee the beginning of drilling for oil extraction from Dome Flore at the end of 1982, and the continuation of other studies during 1983.

b) Peat: The minister of industrial development and crafts and the Senegal Peat Company will take all necessary steps to begin electric power production through combustion of peat by 1984 at the latest.

c) Coal: The studies to estimate reserves, their depth, and the various layers must be accelerated.

In addition, the prime minister has decided that, in view of the importance of the new energy sources, an overall program for their exploitation will be developed, and the appropriate resources will be set aside for this.

The prime minister expressed the government's satisfaction with the results of the energy conservation campaign. The minister of industrial development and crafts, in cooperation with the minister of information and telecommunications, is to continue this campaign.

The prime minister affirmed that in order to assure our supply of wood and charcoal, we must continue under the best possible conditions to restore and develop our forest assets. Concerning the use of charcoal, production by the Ban Ak Suuf ovens should reach 50,000 units, which will be distributed to rural as well as urban areas. This increase should be accompanied by a revision in the system of charging for gas, so as to permit a method that will be of benefit to Blik Banec.

With regard to the linking of projects of OMVS and OMS [expansion uncertain: normally WHO], the government continues to favor subregional cooperation in the energy field.

The prime minister also stressed that attention should be given to solar energy. Research on its use is continuing with the objective of improving rural living conditions, which would benefit most from it.

On the same general topic, the prime minister noted that wind installations should be one element of our water policy, and thus it is important to continue the current experiments.

Regarding gasoline, a 72-day security supply must be established. The minister of industrial development and crafts will oversee its establishment at the distributor level, and the minister of economy and finance will study the price structure.

Before closing the meeting, the prime minister, citing the importance of the National Energy Commission's work, announced his decision to hold more frequent meetings of the commission, and he issued instructions to that effect to the minister of industrial development and crafts.

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CSO: 4719/654

BRIEFS

SOLAR ENERGY-OPERATED DISPENSARY--On Saturday 6 March 1982 at 1000, the minister of public health will officially open at Mont-Rolland (near Thies) a dispensary which will operate on solar energy. Constructed entirely and donated to the people of the area by the Leroy-Sommer Company, European manufacturer of electric motors, the dispensary is the first of its kind in our country and in West Africa. Mamadou Diop will be accompanied by Jacques Diouf, secretary of state for scientific research and technical affairs. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 4 Mar 82 p 4] 9920

CSO: 4719/654

BEN SCHOEMAN EXPRESSES STRONG SUPPORT FOR ENLIGHTENED POLICY

Treurnicht's Partnership a Mistake

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 7 Mar 82 p 14

[Text] This week former minister Ben Schoeman told RAPPORT that when Dr Andries Treurnicht was accepted in the cabinet a mistake had been made. Yet he thinks that some of the members of parliament, who broke away from the party along with Dr Treurnicht, must reconsider their action.

The party split was no surprise and it was unavoidable. Dr Treurnicht waited a long time for the right moment; so stated Mr Schoeman.

It would be disastrous for the future of South Africa and for the survival of the whites in this country if Dr Treurnicht's views and philosophy were to prevail.

Mr Schoeman said that he expected the split to take place years ago. In 1969 when, as leader of the Nationalist Party in Transvaal, he expelled the Hertzog followers from the party, Mr Schoeman summoned Dr Treurnicht to his office and told him that he had to come down from the fence.

If he supported the Hertzog followers, then he must go with them. If he supported the Nationalist Party then he must show it. His actions would reflect this. Dr Treurnicht thereupon said that he stood with the Nationalist Party and Mr Schoeman accepted that.

Advocate

Mr Schoeman said: "If I had become prime minister I would have never accepted him in the Cabinet; I would never have appointed him as deputy minister."

Former Prime Minister John Vorster made the initial mistake of appointing him as deputy minister and P. W. Botha was thereafter in difficulty as Dr Treurnicht was also the leader of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal.

"But at the time I told P. W. Botha that he was making a mistake in taking Dr Treurnicht in the Cabinet."

Mr Schoeman said that he is an advocate of unity and was himself largely responsible for the unity in Afrikaner ranks...especially with the Havenga-Malan agreement which led to the Nationalist Party's victory in 1948.

But as he had to take action against the Hertzog followers, so now it is again necessary to take action. The situation could not remain unaltered and a split was unavoidable.

Mr Schoeman went on to say: "The rightist group does not frighten me. There will always be discontent for those who vote for them. It is an old rule: People with grievances are always looking for a place of refuge; even people with personal problems as is once more the case with Mr Vorster."

"The right faction will of course continue to fight; they will be fretting all the time. However, I do not regard them as a danger."

Yet Mr Schoeman wants to warn that the Nationalist Party has an important stumbling block to remove (the most important and biggest) namely: the cost of living.

The Nationalist Party is very vulnerable to the high cost of living, however, much can be done to check it. Mr Schoeman said that this matter requires urgent attention.

Confederal System

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 7 Mar 82 p 15

[Text] Mr Schoeman was emphatic about the need for the coloreds, Asians, Chinese to be placed on the voters' roll with full rights in Parliament. This is to be followed by a confederal parliament in which everybody will have representation, even the urban blacks and the national states.

This week former Minister Ben Schoeman told RAPPORT that this is the only way that whites in South Africa will be able to continue to exist.

He said that Prime Minister P. W. Botha is moving in the right direction. He said: "I support him and he knows that. What I am saying is being said in my own name and not in the name of the Nationalist Party."

Some of the things which Mr Schoeman said were:

It is wrong to talk about a separate colored nation. Years ago he said that the coloreds must become allies of the whites. They practice the same religion, talk the same language and have the same culture.

The coloreds must be placed on a common voters roll and must have a political voice in Parliament.

The same applies to the Asians and the Chinese.

The greater majority of urban blacks were born in black cities and towns and with the exception of language they do not have any ties worth mentioning with the independent and the national black states. Therefore, black cities and towns must be given the status of city states.

A confederation must then be formed and this is to be representative of all the national states and exist along with the central parliament of whites, coloreds, Asians and Chinese and the city states.

A confederal parliament will have to be formed and this is to have certain powers as determined by Parliament as now constituted. These powers will affect matters of common interest such as defense, transportation and foreign affairs.

Mr Schoeman says that Prime Minister P. W. Botha acted correctly with respect to the recent split. "I want to wish him full success. He must stick to his guns, make no concessions to the right wingers and he must go on with his policy. He is a strong man and I support him.

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CSO: 4701/47

CONTRASTING VIEWS ON APARTHEID IN RELIGION PRESENTED

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 7 Mar 82 p 9

[Text] The eighth meeting of the Federal Council of Dutch Reformed Churches, which meets every 4 years, was held in Pretoria during the past 3 days. The Federal Council consists of the white Dutch Reformed Church and 11 independent member churches formed as a result of the missionary work of the mother church, including the NGSK [Dutch Reformed Synod of Churches] (for the coloreds), the NGKA (for the blacks), the RGA (for Asians) as well as Dutch Reformed churches in Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the South-West.

Dr Abraham Luckhoff, Dutch Reformed preacher in Pretoria and church and religious collaborator for RAPPORT attended the meeting.

This week, in Pretoria, Rev E. M. Mataboge, the new deputy chairman of the Federal Council of Dutch Reformed Churches, stated: "The white Dutch Reformed churches are driving the black and colored churches to the militants. We are getting the impression that the daughter is not welcome into the house of her mother and if the hen no longer wants its chicks then it has reached the end."

During the eighth meeting of the Federal Council of Dutch Reformed Churches sharp differences came to light between white and black delegates with respect to the unity of the church and especially the practicability of it.

Observers are of the opinion that this is the first time that black and colored preachers have spoken so openly at a formal public assembly. Previously such discussions took place behind closed doors.

However, it was mostly Rev David Botha, the moderator of the Dutch Reformed Missionary Church, who summed up the crux of the differences.

We are either one church or four separate independent churches for whites, blacks, coloreds and Asians.

The God-given unity must now attain stature in concrete terms.

However, the Missionary Church is not closing its eyes to the serious problems on the road to church unity. But the principle of unity is scriptural and therefore we must work hard at it, even if we have to suffer in order to attain it.

Rev Klippies Kritzinger of the Asian congregation in Laudium, Pretoria, joined in this and said that the road to unity is no easy road, but a difficult one; it is the way of the Cross.

Earlier in the debate the white Dutch Reformed Church, by word of mouth of Rev Dawid Snyman, missions secretary of the General Synod in the Free State, explained his viewpoint on church unity. The Dutch Reformed Church believes in a spiritual unity and this is the unity in the belief in Jesus Christ. Although the visible unity of the church must be given expression, a structural unity is not necessary.

Dr Dirk Fourie, the moderator of the South Transvaal Synod and registrar of the General Synod spoke strongly against structural unity.

"It is an impossibility to bring into one congregation peoples of different cultures and languages to serve the Lord. This has never worked in history."

Dr Fourie said that unity between Dutch Reformed churches can be given expression by doing such things as holding a joint thanksgiving service on Reform Day, by getting together at a presbytery level and by dealing with the authorities jointly.

Rev D. T. Keta of Windhoek stated that language and culture need not be a stumbling block in the way of unity. He has a congregation in the South-West where seven languages are being spoken and they are experiencing no problems.

Rev N. I. Moyo, deputy moderator of the Dutch Reformed Church in Botswana said that he is experiencing serious problems with Dr Fourie's viewpoint and he asked: Must members of the Dutch Reformed Church who come to Botswana now establish another Dutch Reformed Church?

Rev Kobus Potgieter, deputy moderator of the General Synod and moderator for North Transvaal, said that there is a misunderstanding over this matter.

"Our General Synod is meeting in October and the question of church unity will be discussed then. Please let us not press the question now. We all love Christ and there is an intimate cord that binds us together." This was his comment.

At the end of the debate the entire matter was referred to a subcommittee. A report will be ready in 2 years.

7964
CSO: 4701/47

CLEARER 'CENTRIST' POLICY URGED IN WAKE OF SPLIT

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 7 Mar 82 p 24

[Article by Willem de Klerk: "Rightist Groups Show Their Voting Power"]

[Text] What is new is the expected choice of F. W. de Klerk as the new leader of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal. I will get to him and the road that lies ahead in a moment.

As for the old news concerning the defection of Dr Andries Treurnicht and of the other breakaways, this requires a few things to be said.

First of all congratulations for the fact that the tour-de-force which caused that old boil in the Nationalist Party to burst open came when it did. This was unavoidable and necessary. Actually it was the salvation of the credibility and effectiveness of the Nationalist Party.

All of us have for too long swallowed the dream of unity against our better judgement and have for too long been patient with people at cross purposes with ourselves.

A new political grouping is on its way. It is improbable that there will be an amalgamation of the rightist group: the Reconstituted Nationalist Party, the APT and AET [sic], the National Conservative Party and all the others on that side of the fence. There are too many people with ambitions, too many bravados and too much irreconcilability.

Accustomed as we all are to his style, Dr A. P. Treurnicht sits on the fence and waits and pretty soon we will see on which side of the fence he will be pushed...establishing his own party along with the AET and the National Conservative Party or alone; but as far as returning to the Nationalist Party, it is all over for him.

The bad news is that our politics will be subjected to new tensions. Nobody dares to underestimate this rightist grouping in our politics. Forced into a small heap, threatened, bewildered and without any answers to our problems, still, by guise of some sort of alliance, they could attract as much as a good 40 percent of the Afrikaners' vote and do this in an election which could be forced earlier by the situation. The municipal elections results have shown that they can attract a strong vote.

The great struggle below the surface is now becoming greater in scope and meaner. This can be described as a stealing activity in which Dispatch rider corps and all other Afrikaans institutions will be picked up and down for support recruitment.

The good news is that the Nationalist Party, lighter in its aspect and relieved of its handicap, can come out of this struggle very strong. Success brings success and the chance is excellent that, with a strong leadership, a breakthrough can be made into a new magnetism for attracting the vacillators, the tired and the uneasy who will be streaming back from the A. P. Treurnicht camp to a realistic policy.

The Nationalist Party will also be strengthened from other sources. All of this can bring the statistics to a convincing mid-sixty percent support for the Nationalist Party.

Another good news is that two "center" parties, the Nationalists and those of the APT-group, and whoever wants to join them, retain advantages. The Reconstituted Nationalist Party's dangerous extremism will be forced to draw-in its horns. There must follow a clear statement of policy on the part of the two center parties which will present clearer choices. The break in the party has raised to the foreground a few things about these clearer choices: In our country a policy will succeed only if separateness and togetherness are presented in a practical manner.

The APT group emphasized separateness unilaterally and wants to consent (against reality) to putting aside togetherness in such a manner that the bars fence-in the coloreds and blacks on all sides. Supremacy for whites only is the basic ideologic motive. They must not ask how this can be achieved, because they simply do not know.

The Nationalist Party group places equally heavy emphasis on separateness and togetherness with strong motivation for giving togetherness a fair and just stature at all levels of government and society; moreover they know how to achieve this.

You see...the choice is becoming clear.

Now I have come to the subject of Minister F. W. de Klerk.

At first a little teasing that the old chum's enlightened thinking had then, after all those years, surely reached its goal in Transvaal!

Know him? Yes I do. I also know that this leadership will be dedicated, capable, honest, upright and conservative...in the good meaning of the word. Also reconciling toward those who fit with the Nationalist Party. His leadership will be bound to principles. He will bow to nobody, because that is not within his nature.

May the Lord's blessing descend upon you...

If I read the signs correctly the nation (Afrikaners and other peoples and groups) now wants the following kind of leadership:

A leadership without too much wariness. The danger of fear of "rightists" and the pain of amputation can induce the Nationalist Party to be too withdrawn. This will weaken the Nationalist Party.

No bullying attitude. People on the other side of the camp are also our people. We will be able to strengthen the Nationalist Party only through logical argumentation, persuasive effort, constructive confrontation and patient listening.

The proposals of the Presidential Council must not be presented in watered down versions, but in accordance with the procedures promised for this: Cabinet, caucus and congresses. We must not waiver.

The feeling is that vague concepts such as co-responsibility, confederation, and moving away from discrimination, and so on, must be spelled out more clearly, distinctly and concretely.

The battle of enlightened mottos has been won. Now it is time that contents be given to these in detail:

Contents to the coloreds' policy at all levels of government, to the model of confederation with all of its sub-departments, to the political rights of urban blacks, to the great bulk of discrimination which still remains to be removed... all these things must now become squarely clear and not rounded off.

Let us take the bull by the horns, make break-through decisions. The members of parliament must hurry in giving the necessary insight to our people.

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CSO: 4701/47

REPORT PROVIDES RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 9 Mar 82 p 8

[Article by Pieter Esterhuysen: "The Population Pattern in South Africa"]

[Text] The continuing migration from the south to the metropolitan areas of Transvaal and Natal, as mentioned in the report on population shifts in South Africa prepared by the Council for Humanities Research, is striking. This phenomenon, along with other tendencies is taken under consideration in the present perspective drafted by Pieter Esterhuysen of the Africa Institute.

An important tendency in the geographic distribution of South Africa's population is shown in a research report recently issued by the Council for Humanities Research.

Out of a total population of 23,605,351 (according to the 1980 census) 17,160,540 persons, or 72.7 percent of the population is residing in "white" South Africa, while 6,444,811 or 27.3 percent are counted as living in the self governing national states. Out of the total black population (17,160,540) 9,568,693 or 59.6 percent were living in "white" South Africa and 6,423,889, or 40.4 percent in the self governing national states. The latter states consist of Ciskei (now independent), Gazankulu, Kangwane, KwanDebele, KwaZulu, Lebowa and Qwaqwa, but Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda, which were already independent in 1980, are not included.

Lower

Although the level of urbanization for the South African population (53.4 percent) is high in comparison with most other African countries, it is considerably lower than in the developed industrial countries. This can be ascribed to the fact that only 38 percent of the black population, which constitutes the majority of the total population, was urbanized in 1980.

The level of urbanization is especially low in the self governing states where only 17 percent of the blacks reside in towns. Nevertheless, it is estimated that about 75 percent of the total black population of South Africa, taken as a whole, will be urbanized by the year 2000. This means that the black population in urban regions will increase to 21 million in the next 20 years.

The greater majority of the other population groups is already urbanized and this trend is continuing uninterruptedly. In 1980, 88.7 percent of the total white population of 4,364,059 resided in urban areas. Out of the 2,554,071 coloreds, 77.4 percent lived in urban areas and out of the 794,639 Asians, 91.3 percent were urban residents.

A striking phenomenon in the redistribution pattern in South Africa is the continuous shift of the population from the south to Transvaal and Natal.

Transvaal increased its percentage share of the total population from 42.8 percent in 1970 to 43.8 percent in 1980. Natal's percentage increased from 23.3 percent to 24.3 percent, while the Cape Province's share of population fell from 24.7 percent to 23.5 percent and that of the Orange Free State from 9.1 percent to 8.4 percent.

Although the Cape's metropolitan regions succeeded in increasing their share of each of the population groups, in 1980 their population was only 14 percent of the total population of "white" South Africa as against 30 percent in the case of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaaldriehoek area. Moreover, the percentage of increase of the Cape's metropolitan area was lower than that of Transvaal and Natal.

With respect to the white population, 67.5 percent of it resides in the big metropolitan areas and 41.3 percent of this in the Pretoria-Mitwatersrand-Vaaldriehoek area. As in the case of the bigger cities in the Western World, the whites of South Africa are inclined to move away from the central sections of cities to the fringe areas.

Capetown

The white population of urban districts such as Alberton, Boksburg, Hoeveldrif, Kemptonpark, Pretoria, Bandburg and Roodeport in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaaldriehoek area, Ballville in greater Capetown and Pinetown and Newcastle in Natal has increased faster than the country's average.

On the other hand cities like Johannesburg, Capetown, Durban, Germiston and Port Elizabeth are experiencing a relatively lower increase in white population. In addition a considerable intra-city migration within "old cities" such as Johannesburg and Capetown is being observed.

Greater Capetown houses 39.3 percent of the total colored population; however, it is striking that 68 districts in Transvaal, 38 in the Orange Free State and 36 in Natal have experienced an absolute increase of coloreds.

The Durban-Pinetown-Pietmartizburg area houses 74.3 percent of the total Asiatic population and the districts of Inanda (North Coast), Pinetown and Pietmaritzburg absorb more than 80 percent of the relative increase.

Border changes, consolidation, rehousing and the possibility that a lower count was taken in 1970 is responsible for the abnormally high population increase experienced by the self ruling black states in the period 1970-1980.

As against an average increase of 29.5 percent of the total population, these regions experienced an average growth of 65.8 percent.

The black population is also migrating increasingly from the heartlands of the self-governing states to regions located against white development regions. In 1980, 33 percent of "white" South Africa's black population was housed in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaaldriehoek region, as against 29.26 percent in 1970, an increase of nearly 4 percent.

7964
CSO: 4701/46

A GLIMPSE OF NEW 'AFRIKANERIZED' MAFIKENG

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 3 Mar 82 p 12

[Article by Andre du Toit: "Mafikeng is Afrikanerized"]

[Text] "Please open up your rumble seat, sir." This order came from a black man and his Afrikaans was faultless. He wore a camouflage uniform and carried a machine gun under his arm.

Ahead of me there were whites in a car with a YBA auto tag. The black policeman became less formal and there was laughter and joking and he did not even open the rumble seat.

The scene unraveled at the outskirts of Mafikeng at a roadblock.

To the visitor this offered a glimpse of the joviality which prevails in Bophuthatswana between whites and blacks.

Just 60 kilometers from the Conservative town of Lichtenburg apartheid died a quiet death. In the center of Mafikeng white and colored children play together and (unlike Johannesburg) people can speak Afrikaans everywhere.

On Saturday morning, Mafikeng can be as bustling as Johannesburg, but between the increasing numbers of Mercedes Benz, which can now be seen there, one can count just as many donkey carts.

The former Bechuanaland of Moffat and Reverend Mackensie is rubbing here against a newer, more obtrusive black Africa which wants to assert itself in the world.

Cecil Rhode's statue is still shining before the station, but the shunting yards are no longer the southern headquarters of the old Rhodesia Railways.

There are brown passenger cars everywhere, these are newly acquired and bear the imprinted sign of National Railways of Zimbabwe. The railroad police are black as are also the bank and store clerks.

But the irony is that in the process of nigrization Mafikeng has become Afrikaans.

This is no longer the town where Baden Powell established the Boy Scouts and no longer the English town where, as an old English auntie told me, they had the "most delightful balls in the town hall."

The town's two most English establishments, the Surry Hotel and Crewes Hotel, where Baden Powell entrenched himself during the siege, are places where English is not heard any more.

One hears just Tswana and Afrikaans.

But Mafikeng has not only lost its name, but its once peaceful colonial atmosphere as well. The Barolongs are an exuberant people, hard drinkers and hard talkers who drove out the "colonials" of Mafikeng.

With that the days when one could go and enjoy a cup of tea at the Surrey in tranquility are gone.

But a couple of islands have survived...places where the old colonial atmosphere is not altogether gone. One of these is Mafikeng's museum. It is still being conducted in the old manner, with no concessions to Black Africa, and it is still under the control of the Cape's Provincial Administration. There is still the Mafikeng High School with its double medium, as in the old days, and as white as Lichtenburg's Dutch Reformed Church Council.

The town also sports its Jan Smuts Avenue, Carrington Street, Churchill Avenue and obviously the Baden Powell Avenue.

A couple of miles outside of Mafikeng there is already an Independence Stadium, but the town itself does not yet have its Mangope Lane or Julius Nyerere Drive like Gaberone in Botswana.

Mafikeng's opulent whites live in the neighborhood of the fair grounds and the rugby-field, still in pretty fair style in their large dwellings. The only difference is that here and there a black family has taken up residence. However, the street names in the new stately quarter remain unaltered: Jakaranda Lane, Langenhoven Boulevard and Totius Lane.

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END

JPRS 80611

20 April 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2610

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BRIEFS

BAGAZA RECEIVES FRENCH ADVISER--Bujumbura, 27 Mar (AFP)--The president of the Republic of Burundi, Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, on Friday received in audience Guy Penne, adviser to French President Francois Mitterrand on African and Malagasy affairs. Mr Penne, who began a 2-day visit to Burundi on Friday, delivered a personal message from the French head of state to President Bagaza. [Text] [AB271130 Paris AFP in French 1057 GMT 27 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/797

MOROCCAN VISITOR DENOUNCES OAU ADMISSION OF SDAR

AB010713 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The Western Sahara issue was at the center of discussions which Prime Minister Paul Biya had today with Ben Ould Sidi Baba, speaker of the Moroccan House of Representatives.

Ben Ould Sidi Baba noted that Morocco is a founding member of the OAU, and he added that the existence of the organization is now threatened following the recent OAU Council of Ministers meeting. This is due to admission of the SDAR into the OAU. The highest authorities of the continent should hold consultations, said the Moroccan envoy. It should be pointed out that Moroccan authorities are happy with the position taken by Cameroon during the Addis Ababa meeting. Let us listen to Ben Ould Sidi Baba's statement to our reporter Antoine-Marie Ngondo.

[Begin recording] We consider that Cameroon has already carried out its duty. It did so when its delegation decided to withdraw from the deliberations of the OAU Council of Ministers meeting. This duty was prompted by the organization's principles, and was also dictated by respect for African heads of state, for we have never hastily admitted a country during a meeting originally scheduled to be devoted to administrative and financial issues. The admission of a country into the organization, as we have seen on several occasions, is effected at a summit of African heads of state and is a sorc of consecration.

This kind of furtive admission is the only possible way of entry for the so-called SDAR, a self-proclaimed republic without territory or population or address. Its presence within our organization is only designed to split the organization and pull it apart, which will have exceptionally serious consequences for the future of our continent. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/797

THOMAS REMARKS ON CAPITALISM, FUTURE OF NAMIBIA

Capitalism 'Suspect'

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 3 Mar 82, p 1

[Text] A full house responded with an animated discussion to Prof Thomas' plea for a "third way" in which neither capitalism nor socialism in their present form can be considered the beginning and the end. The discussion made it clar that the listeners had been attracted not by the professor's name alone but that the Roessing Foundation had hit "the nail on the head" with its topic for the third lecture and had found an interested audience.

Prof Wolfgang Thomas emphasized that "the future of capitalism in Namibia" will be strongly influenced by the ability, image and effectiveness of capitalism to operate in such a way that at least some of the wishes of the poor majority of the population can be fulfilled. It is not a question of finding a new ideological name for possible alternatives, but new ground rules must be established and obeyed. It is difficult to motivate the majority to participate within the framework of the capitalist system because the traditional economic concept can hardly be accepted ideologically and practically by the majority.

The longer the economy is dominated by the capitalist camp and its philosophy, the more obvious becomes the movement toward a polarized world, and the weaker becomes the system's position that unreasonably opposes black intellectuals, union leaders and political leaders who equate capitalism with "the suppression of the blacks." The plan to accept smaller segments of the black community into the capitalist middle class is likewise not able to erase from the capitalist system its "suspicious role."

Capitalism in its conventional form has little to offer to the poor people in the Third World. The economic system has to make sure that not only the free market economy, the role of the private sector and the call for the redistribution of wealth are emphasized. Capitalist principles should not be repeated over and over but should be changed in a practical way on the basis of social conditions. Prof Thomas said that now is the time "that South Africans should finally face the facts more honestly" in view of the weaknesses of their economic system.

The black "man of the street" is becoming increasingly important as "the voice of a new public opinion." To him, however, socialist economic

strategies are attractive and of great importance. This must also be taken into consideration during the transition phase of political change.

Prof Thomas spoke only briefly about the international economic situation. Factors contributing to a debate on economic problems are, after all, also the limitations of a government that no longer can fulfill the wishes of its electorate. The voices against the welfare state are becoming louder and louder. That, too, must be considered a weakness of the free economic system (capitalism).

The revolutionary economic expectations among black Africans have, in addition to ideological reasons, led to the belief that capitalism is the same as racial discrimination. Against this background the principles of "the high productivity of capitalism" and the distribution of profits are also criticized. Prof Thomas pointed to the dangers resulting from an overemphasis on the role of the private sector. In this case, rich industrial firms will easily shift the responsibility for social ills to the public sector. There are many areas where the private sector cannot offer any help but can, on the other hand, persuade the poor that "the state" is to blame for their misery.

Although capitalism emphasizes a free market economy, there are too many forms of control, government interference and price regulations. For this reason, the [capitalist] economic situation can hardly be cited as an example of a free market economy.

In his speech Prof Thomas pleaded for a restructuring of the Namibian socio-economic system. This is possible only through a "third way" because all too often the opposing parties fall back on outdated cliches and there are no possibilities of compromise between socialist and capitalist concepts because both camps are isolating themselves from each other. The political changes in SWA/Namibia require that proper attention is paid to the opposite camp (African Socialism) and that its good features are accepted.

Misleading Choice of Words

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 3 Mar 82, p 2

[Editorial by H Feddersen on Prof Thomas' remarks]

[Text] Anyone listening to the "academic" discussion following Prof Thomas' remarks will have been so confused by a misleading choice of words that he will have hardly been able to analyze why the capitalist system (let us rather call it the free market economy) shows so many weaknesses in Namibia. The fault will not lie alone in the fact that the ideology of black nationalism calls for a "redistribution of goods" because apartheid is considered the same as capitalism.

One of the participants in the discussion cited examples that speak for themselves: South Africa exports corn all over the world at 80 rand per ton, whereas SWA/Namibia has to pay 150 rand per ton. The large airport of Karibib, empty hospitals, housing shortage, the teachers' college, expenditures

for the infra-structure and measures taken by the control councils (e.g. milk import!) "are crying out for a new economic strategy." This means of course the redistribution of existing capital.

However, these are not the weaknesses of capitalism, but rather it is obvious that the government will not allow economic freedom. The initiative of the individual (a principle of capitalism) is trampled underfoot. The free market economy with all its consequences is choked to death. It could produce better results than the appeal to a "support of laziness" that is hidden within the concept of African socialism.

In the economic field, the initiative of the individual exists only in a very limited way. Why? Because the government "manages the economy" through semigoverment organizations and control councils. The government should instead see to it that we can finally talk about a free market economy. Our economy is definitely no example of "capitalism." The weaknesses in our system are therefore not necessarily only the weaknesses of capitalism.

One additional comment about the misleading choice of words of the academicians. SWA/Namibia could be economically independent! This makes an exchange of goods with foreign markets or an exchange of goods for foreign currency absolutely necessary but does not exclude freedom. The economy must become more independent. Let's call our dependence on neighboring countries "the willingness to exchange [goods]"! Let's call the infamous capitalism free market economy. And then we must go to work seriously! Then it will become clear that "competition," "price management," the "chance to acquire wealth" (as H Pupkewitz called it) need not be criticized by ideological half-truths. The choice of words is indeed important!

8889
CSO: 4720/8

ETHNIC LEADERS HINDER NATIONAL UNITY

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 9 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial by H Fedderson on Ethnicity]

[Text] Exaggerated ethnicity is contradictory to the idea of national unity. In our political life there are too many politicians who emphasize the value of ethnic isolation to such a degree that the concept of unity suffers. Some DTA leaders believe that in the past few days this kind of political stubbornness has lead to the departure of Peter Kalangula from the DTA. Furthermore, Kalangula is now believed to be of the opinion that the federal government has no authority over the Ovambo Region. The chairman of the Council of Ministers said yesterday that, by establishing a committee that is to supervise the actions of the security forces in Ovambo, Kalangula even claims to have executive and directive authority over the security forces.

This would mean that an ethnic leader assumes too much! The breaking up of the NNF is another example that political egotism--and exaggerated ethnicity is nothing else--does not promote national unity. Damara Council Chairman Justus Garoeb wanted on the one hand to keep open the option of joining the NDP. A few days ago he stated jointly with Kosie Pretorius and Rehoboth representative Diergaardt that the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers should be restructured, and in this process the elected ethnic representatives would have to serve as guidelines.

The position of the people of Rehoboth is not clear. They have not yet accepted the principle of ethnic representation and do not adjust their political actions to the interim constitution AG-8.

The National Assembly is formed on the basis of country-wide elections. Because the elected representatives of the people form the central government which has nothing to do with ethnic governments or representatives, one can hardly object to the fact that a victorious alliance names its representatives after the election.

On the other hand, different splinter groups (e.g. the differences between SWANU, NIP and Damara Council) point out that it is symptomatic for our country that many political leaders place their personal ambitions in the foreground.

The national concept and the loyalty toward a central government are losing out in this process. For this reason it is not justified that elections are held in Ovambo right now. Our aim should always be country-wide elections whose results will lead to independence and will give the democratic parties the right to prove their superiority through democratic elections.

The present time is most unsuitable for ethnic politics. There is far too much emphasis on ethnicity. The concern for separate interests is out of place at a time when we are faced with internationally supervised elections and the formation of a constituent assembly following the elections. Our politicians should finally get together and form a united front against the common enemy. Or perhaps not?

8889
CSO: 4720/8

COMMENTATOR LOOKS AT U.S. LATIN AMERICA POLICY

AB021514 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Commentary by Dayo Adeyey]

[Text] The foreign policy of the United States in relation to her Latin American neighbors has been set by the Monroe Doctrine. In essence, the doctrine spells out the great political hegemony of the United States over the western hemisphere.

Since the Second World War, that doctrine has been complemented by the containment policy which was born out of the cold war rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. It defines U.S. responsibility as that of containing or stemming the tide of communism everywhere in the world, particularly in the Americas. Moreover, the United States has always viewed Latin America as her area of influence. For this reason, she moved in quickly to replace the erstwhile colonial masters following the demise of colonialism in the various Latin American states.

Since then, most of these countries have been under the firm grip of Washington. The importance of the Latin Americas to the U.S. foreign policy lies in that region's strategic location and her vast economic resources. For many decades, this backyard of the United States was turned into America's colony and the rich market they offered to U.S. goods and businesses have been crucial to the growth of the American capital. It is, therefore, not surprising that the United States has always resisted any attempt to challenge this status quo in Central America. However, the first challenge came in the form of the Cuban revolt against the American supported dictatorship of Batista. The success of the Cuban revolution was such a blow to Washington that for decades it embarked on various forms of subversive action to bring an end to that revolutionary government. The political and military intimidation of Cuba by the American global power still continues to the present day.

Ten years after Cuba, the most dissenting voice was heard in Chile; this time, Salvador Allende's Socialist Party tried to inspire a Chilean revolution that was brutally suppressed. He was assassinated and his government overthrown in a CIA-inspired coup. Nicaragua became another test case of the people's revolt against the U.S.-backed repressive regime of Somoza. Despite

heavy military and diplomatic support by Washington, the corrupt dictatorship of Somoza was overthrown by the Sandinista nationalists. As usual, America refused to accept a people's government in Nicaragua because it considered the legitimate revolt of the people to have been communist-inspired.

Today, it is the turn of El Salvador. What one witnesses in El Salvador confirms the hegemonic designs of the United States. As the rightist government's grip on El Salvador wanes, the United States has come out again strongly with massive military aid for the Salvadorian dictators in a vain attempt to ensure their continued stay in office.

The aim of the United States is to keep Latin America within her political, economic and military domination. Any challenge to this hegemony will be countered even if it means support for repressive regimes or an outright military confrontation. In spite of her avowed claim as a bastion of democracy and human rights, the United States is quite prepared to support oppressive regimes so long as such regimes protect her interests. America's involvement in the internal affairs of El Salvador has reached a stage comparable to the Vietnam misadventure. The Reagan administration's refusal to concede to the El Salvadorians the right to self-determination has heightened the people's animosity for the United States. It is very unlikely that the results of the recent elections would bring peace in that country nor would it have a positive impact on the political and military morass into which the country has sunk. Already, the leftist nationalists, who have been fighting the government, have pledged to continue their struggle. The conflagration in Central America was triggered by the twin evils of poverty arising from unequal distribution of wealth and the neocolonial structures that merely replaced one exploitative master with another. It is in the interest of the United States to appreciate this fact and make a more determined effort to correct the ills in the region.

CSO: 4700/1048

'NAN' REPORTS HOUSE ADJOURNS 'IN CONFUSION'

AB021852 Lagos NAN in English 1750 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 2 Apr (NAN)--The House of Representatives today broke up in confusion as some members tried to prevent the speaker, Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, from leaving the chambers. The confusion started after the speaker had announced the result of the only motion on the day's order paper in respect of Easter recess for members.

As Chief Ume-Ezeoke was being escorted out of the chambers by the sergeant-at-arms, some members held his jacket to restrain him from leaving. One legislator grabbed the mace from the sergeant-at-arms, another attempted to retrieve it and, in the process, the mace was broken. Chief Ume-Ezeoke left the sergeant-at-arms and the mace behind, during the scuffle. A police sergeant, however, rescued the sergeant-at-arms from legislators and led him away from the chambers.

At the end of the scuffle, an NPN [National Party of Nigeria] member from Cross River, Prince Awa Ekpo, took over the speakers chair to continue deliberations without the official recorders in the chambers. Addressing newsmen later, Prince Ekpo said that a vote of no confidence had been passed in the speaker and displayed a list, containing 165 signatures mainly of UPN, NPP, GNPP, and PRP [Unity Party of Nigeria, Nigerian People's Party, Great Nigerian People's Party and People's Redemption Party] members. Prince Ekpo is the only NPN member whose signature appeared on the list.

In a notice signed by Prince Ekpo and distributed to assembly correspondents, the 165 members condemned the speaker for "deliberately failing to uphold the rules of debate in the house," and considered his action as a serious breach of confidence of the house. They are protesting against the inclusion of 128,277,070 naira in the 1982 appropriation bill as margin for increased cost and emergency provision.

Twelve members of the Joint Finance Committee had walked out protesting against that provision during their meeting on 16 March.

The deputy leader of the house, Chief Olusola Afolabi, described the action of the members aa "irresponsible and unbecoming of assembly men."

A NAN correspondent who called at the office of the speaker for his comment on today's incident was told that the speaker was attending a meeting. His press secretary, Mr Ogunlye, however, told NAN that the speaker would reply to the legislators' allegations at a later date.

CSO: 4700/1048

TIMETABLE PROPOSED FOR CREATING NEW STATES

AB062210 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] A timetable has been proposed for the creation of more states in the country. Highlights of the recommendations include the validation of requests by the National Assembly and the passing of an act to regulate the procedure for the creation of new states and allied matters by the 31st of next month. Conversion of requests into proposals by the National Assembly and the assent to the act by the president should be carried out by 30 June of this year.

It was also proposed that the Federal Electoral Commission should complete the holding of referendum on the creation of new states by 31 October this year while debates on possible proposals by the state houses of assembly should be concluded by 30 November. Other recommendations are the (?passage of an act) of the National Assembly by 15 February next year. The meeting recommended that between 2 and 31 August this year, general elections should be held in the country to elect the president, governors and members of both the national and state assemblies. The proposals should be sent to the national and state assemblies and also be published for the information of the public.

The recommendations followed the meeting of leaders of political parties held in Lagos today and attended by the National Party of Nigeria, NPN; the People's Redemption Party, PRP; and the Great Nigeria People's Party, GNPP. The meeting, presided over by President Shehu Shagari, was also attended by representatives of the National Assembly.

CSO: 4700/1048

BANKS EXPAND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

AB051351 Lagos NAN in English 1336 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 5 Apr (NAN)--Four Nigerian banks now operate branches overseas as part of the federal government policy of enabling the private sector to attract revenue from outside the country, a competent source at the Ministry of Finance said in Lagos at the weekend. The source told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the banks New Nigeria, African Continental Bank, First Bank, and National Bank were given approval to establish branches and representative offices having satisfied conditions laid down by the ministry.

Among the conditions are the volume of business and size of the account of the bank, the bank's past records and the reasons for operating an overseas branch.

The banks also had to satisfy the conditions laid down by the banking authorities of the host country, which according to the source varied from country to country.

The source said that the Lloyds International Bank had been granted permission to open a representative office in Lagos and that application from Barclays International and Chase for branches in Lagos were beeing considered by the ministry.

Meanwhile the managing director of the National Bank, Mr Samson Banjo, has said that the Central Bank gave the necessary approval for the establishment of the National Bank's New York office.

Mr Banjo, who was commenting on the statement by the Ministry of Finance that the bank never got home government's approval before it opened its New York office, maintained that the Central Bank's approval was all that the bank needed to begin operation.

He said his bank had plans to establish another branch in Tokyo, Japan but added that this would depend on the performance and volume of the business carried out at the New York office.

The National Bank has a branch in London.

CSO: 4700/1048

SHAGARI RECEIVES REPORT ON CREATION OF STATES

AB020838 Lagos NAN in English 0810 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 1 Apr (NAN)--President Shehu Shagari today in Lagos received the report of the 17-man committee he set up to consider the creation of more states in the country.

The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, who is the chairman of the committee, submitted the reports on behalf of the committee.

Receiving the reports, President Shagari expressed appreciation to the committee for completing its assignment on schedule. He said that the committee's job was only advisory on whatever solution was found since the legislature and political parties were the representatives of public opinion.

President Shagari assured the committee that the report would be studied properly and that after the meeting of political leaders on it, the report would be made public to generate debate.

The committee was set up on 23 February to consider the memoranda submitted by the five political parties. The committee was expected to examine Section 8 of the constitution critically with a view to defining the procedural parameters of the terms referendum, requests and proposals and other expressions contained in the section.

It was also charged with the responsibility of examining issues relating to terms of offices or office holders (executive and legislative) as they affect areas from which new states are to be created. The committee was also to suggest ways, principles, procedures, mechanics, modalities and the schedule for the constitution.

Members of the committee were made up of two representatives each from the NPN, GNPP and PRP [National Party of Nigeria, Great Nigerian People's Party and People's Redemption Party]. The National Assembly was represented by four members, two from each house, while the executive was represented by Chief Richard Akinjide and Dr Chuba Okadigbo. Members of the NPP and UPN [Nigerian People's Party and Unity Party of Nigeria] did not take part in the committee's deliberations.

CSO: 4700/1048

HOUSE PASSES APPROPRIATION BILL OVER PROTESTS

AB011936 Lagos NAN in English 1750 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 1 Apr (NAN)--The House of Representatives today passed the 1982 appropriation bill amidst protests from members mostly from the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria], NPP [Nigerian People's Party], GNPP [Great Nigerian People's Party], and PRP [People's Redemption Party]. The protests were over the procedure used in passing the bill.

Earlier, the house met for about 45 minutes behind closed doors. The reason for the closed-door session was not given, but informed sources said that it was in a bid to get members to pass the bill without further delay.

Later, when the house voted on the report of the joint conference on appropriation, the speaker, Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, ruled in favor of the supporters of the report amidst shouts of no, no from other members. A division was called, but the speaker rejected this and adjourned the house till tomorrow morning.

Shortly after the adjournment, members of the UPN, NPP, PRP and GNPP met in the chambers for about 2 hours.

A member, Dr I.B. Ufondu, NPP-Anambra, told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that over 150 members, five of whom were NPN members, had signed a petition against the procedure used in passing the bill. Dr Ufondu also said that they would move a vote of no confidence in the speaker tomorrow. He said that those who voted against the adoption of the bill were clearly in the majority.

Mr M.O. Oni, UPN-Ogun, said that they voted against the bill because of the inflated contigency fund for the president. He said that the bill showed 128 million naira as contingency for the president as against 27 million requested by the president. Mr Oni further said that they were not prepared to accept the bill in its present shape until the excess 101 million naira was removed from the contingency fund provision. (NA)

CSO: 4700/1048

COMMENTARY EXAMINES RELATIONS WITH SFRY

AB301145 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Commentary by Alex Ekenyaon]

[Text] The Federal Republic of Nigeria and the SFRY have had bilateral relations for so many years. But contacts at the highest level between the two countries were not established until President Shehu Shagari paid a state visit to Yugoslavia in June 1981. This was further consolidated by the just concluded visit to Nigeria by the president of the presidency of the SFRY. But prior to this diplomatic contacts between them had been limited to ministerial levels and exchange of visits by various delegations from the two countries. However, the outcome of these low key visits is manifest in the fact that there is a joint committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Nigeria and Yugoslavia. Also, both countries share an identical historical past, having been victims of colonialism or foreign domination at one time or the other.

Again, the two countries have on various occasions expressed their irrevocable commitment to the belief in and adherence to the basic principles and practice of the policy of nonalignment--an ideological stand that has been incorporated in the foreign policy of this state of Nigeria in its relations with the two main ideological blocs.

Both Nigeria and Yugoslavia operate the federal system of government. Yugoslavia consists of six republics and two autonomous provinces as the integral part, while Nigeria is made up of 19 constituent states. Therefore, they both have a common national obligation as well as the inevitable desire to foster a feeling of unity in diversity, being both multiethnic societies. Furthermore, the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the SFRY share identical opinion on many contemporary international issues, especially on matters affecting developing countries of the Third World--decolonization in Africa and a new international economic order. In the area of human rights, the two countries believe in the right of every country to peace, equality, liberty and freedom from colonial rule and other forms of inhuman oppression.

Yugoslavia, like some other socialist countries, has continued to extend her support and assistance to liberation movements in Africa in their struggle for self-expression.

Also, she has unrelentingly spoken against apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa--a cause to which Nigeria has committed a lot of resources. On various international gatherings, Nigeria and Yugoslavia have vigorously campaigned for an end to the cold war and the escalating arms race between the superpowers.

The two countries have also condemned the continued attacks against the independence and freedom of smaller nations by the big powers. Again they have on numerous occasions vehemently condemned the increasing gap between the industrialized north and the developing south. Their commitment to this led to their joint participation in the summit on cooperation and development in Cancun, Mexico.

No doubt, the visit to Nigeria by the Yugoslav leader will lead to a further improvement in the relations between the two countries, based on the cherished principles of equality, mutual benefit and respect. It is therefore hoped that agreement reached at their discussions would (?become) useful to the cause of peace and progress to which the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the SFRY are deeply committed.

CSO: 4700/1048

BANKS FAIL TO SUBMIT INFORMATION ON IMPORTS

AB301200 Lagos NAN in English 1130 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Lagos, 30 Mar (NAN)--No bank, as at the close of business yesterday, had submitted the information required of them by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) with regard to their import commitments, the director of exchange control of the CBN, Mr Chris Nwarache, disclosed in Lagos yesterday.

Mr Nwarache, who gave this information to the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), however, expressed the hope that his office would get all the required data before the expiration of the deadline fixed at noon today.

Many banks with their headquarters in Lagos yesterday said that they might not be able to meet the Central Bank's deadline.

A NAN correspondent who went round various banks with headquarters in Lagos gathered that they could not easily communicate with their state branches especially as most of them had no radio links with the state branches.

A major constraint in complying with the CBN directive, according to the banks, was getting information on registered form M [importers form] because they had to rely on their customers to produce copies of the document [words indistinct] have lost their papers.

The banks said that they would continue to encounter difficulties for as long as they did not have control over the form M in the possession of their clients.

The CBN last week issued three circulars requesting all commercial banks to supply information on the import commitments they were handling on behalf of their customers through their letters of credit, issuance bills and form M on or before 30 March.

The directive said that during the period of stock taking, no new letters of credit, issuance bills or form M were to be issued. It also specified that neither should old ones be extended or modified without reference to the Central Bank.

CSO: 4700/1048

WESTERN PRESSURE TO LOWER OIL PRICES DENOUNCED

AB021000 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Commentary by Atilade Atoyedi]

[Text] In the past few days, a fair amount of information and explanation has emanated from official sources on the state of the nation's economy. The president's address to the relevant National Assembly committees is one that has put the matter in black and white.

The long and short of what has been said is that Nigeria is at the moment experiencing declining revenue in crude oil sales. The prevailing circumstance is that the country now produces less crude oil than anticipated and this is bound to adversely affect the level of projected revenue and, in turn, the government's development programs.

For the benefit of [words indistinct], the present economic situation was predictable to some extent. This is because the industrialized countries of the world, especially the Western nations, had for quite some time embarked on a number of measures aimed at reducing their oil consumption. One of the most familiar of the measures has been the incessant campaign on energy conservation, on the pretext that some measure of success has been achieved in this direction. Another strategy is the one that lays emphasis on the discovery and exploitation of new sources of energy. Already, nuclear energy has been developed on commercial scales in most of the industrialized nations. And this is in spite of the vocal opposition of environmentalists who consider the venture an undue risk. The argument is based on the possibility of breakdowns or risks from radioactive material which could wipe out the surrounding population. Remarkable successes have also been recorded in the area of development of solar energy. In addition, the use of coal is becoming more and more attractive to those nations that have a commercial reserve of it and who have never insisted that the industrial nations have been carrying on a systematic program of oil stockpiling.

In a way, the whole program will appear as a normal economic safeguard for self-reliance in energy use. However, it is now difficult for the Western oil companies and their governments to deny the charge that they had, in fact, been laying a kind of economic siege on oil-producing nations, among whom Nigeria is a permanent member. These oil companies are now cashing in

on the countries' carefully planned assault on OPEC. They are blackmailing some members of the organization to reduce their oil price to the level the British North Sea oil is being offered for sale. There have been convincing reports that the United States, in particular, is behind the price manipulation.

Somehow, the whole episode is going by the way of calculated economic open confrontation stimulated by the Western oil consumers. And in the wake of such a comprehensive economic attack on OPEC, there are still mandatory responses on our own part. The first is for OPEC itself to continue with the spirit of solidarity all the members showed during their last meeting. The current oil glut can only be reversed through the planned reduction in oil output. It is an antidote necessary to suppress the economic poison now being handed out by the Western industrialized nations to the oil producers.

The other imperative response is for our people to rally around the government to surmount the present strains and stresses in our economy. As the president observed, the present situation does not call for undue panic. What is essential for this nation is to spend only on essentials, thereby reducing the level of payments for imports. Also, the challenges of the present economic realities suggest that the country should continue to pursue with vigor those programs that will make us be self-sufficient in food production and other essential consumer goods. Of course, the prevailing situation equally demands that we cut our dress according to the size of our cloth. What all these boil down to is that this country has to continue to strive to be resilient in the face of the current conspiracy to undermine its economic progress.

CSO: 4700/1048

BRIEFS

PAPERS DISTURBED BY RAWLINGS--The recent pronouncements made by Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings that Ghanaians would never again be given the chance to elect their leaders is the subject discussed by the NATIONAL CONCORD. The paper admits that this very man who once opposed dictatorship has now not only turned around to impose but has in fact blindly mounted a crusade causing the death of 2,700 precious lives. Against this background, the CONCORD calls on Jerry Rawlings to lead Ghana back from the brink of disaster. The SATELLITE is disturbed very much about events in that neighboring country, especially as narrated by the former Ghanaian high commissioner to Nigeria, Alhaji Yusuf Patti. In the view of the paper, it is the feeling of insecurity that has caused thousands of Ghanaians to flee the country into neighboring states. However, the SATELLITE contends that Nigeria has its own problems to grapple with and as such, can do no more than sympathize with Ghanaians in whatever government they choose for themselves. [Excerpt] [AB271045 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Mar 82]

PAPER ON OPEC WARNING--The NEW NIGERIAN carries the banner headline "OPEC Warns Oil Companies, Restore Purchases From Nigeria Or..." in a front page lead story. The paper reports that Nigeria has suddenly become the most important factor in the world oil crisis. According to the NEW NIGERIAN, OPEC had told Western oil companies to restore purchases from Nigeria or face the possibility of being blacklisted. Quoting sources from OPEC, the NEW NIGERIAN adds that the organization is concerned that the oil companies have slashed their Nigerian purchases to pressurize the country into cutting its price in line with Britain which exports the same kind of crude and which brought about the oil crisis as a result. The NEW NIGERIAN concludes that the dramatic turn in events was highlighted when Saudi Arabia, the leading member of OPEC, told four Western oil companies that they had until today to restore their former level of oil purchase from Nigeria or face sanctions. [Excerpt] [AB292127 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 29 Mar 82]

PRESS ON ECONOMIC CRISIS--An announcement last week by the federal government as regards the country's economic position engages the attention of the NATIONAL CONCORD. The CONCORD attributes the financial situation to the oil glut as well as to the mass importation of foreign goods into the country. It however adds that the situation is not unusual as Nigeria is a mono-economy whose fate is dictated by market conditions. The paper therefore blames the situation on planners and economic advisers whom, it says, lack the ability

to read danger signals in good time. As a remedy, the CONCORD advises President Shehu Shagari to push forward with detailed plans to combat the mess. The PUNCH writes on the intention of the federal government to slash the price of Nigeria's oil from $35.5 to $31.9. The paper expresses fear that this could lead to a break-up of OPEC and advises that care should be taken in the interest of Nigeria and OPEC. The DAILY STAR is sad that the transnational corporations that drill oil in the country are set to blackmail Nigeria to change her oil price from the OPEC price. The paper describes these oil-drilling companies as economic vampires who suck the economic blood of developing nations. The STAR feels that the time has come for Nigeria to reassess her economic situation and redetermine her priorities by forgetting grandiose projects. [Excerpt] [AB011243 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Apr 82]

PAPER OPPOSES OIL PRICE CUTS--The NEW NIGERIAN explains the prevailing market conditions as they affect oil and suggests that the federal government must be firm in rejecting any call for the reduction of Nigeria's crude oil price. The paper is convinced that any attempt to do the contrary will not only amount to submission to blackmail from the West but will most significantly prove dangerous in the light of OPEC decisions at the last Vienna meeting. In view of the short-fall in the nation's economic activity, the NEW NIGERIAN still maintains that Nigeria should not withdraw from the OPEC, advising that the state governments are duty bound to stop their excessive borrowing from external sources. Furthermore, the paper contends that there must be sacrifices from every quarter. The controversy among members of the OAU over the question admitting the SDAR into the organization is discussed by the NIGERIAN TIDE. The paper is in support of a statement by President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone that it was imperative first for a referendum to be conducted in the SDAR before the OAU could take any decision on whether or not to admit the republic. The step is, in the view of the TIDE, the only positive move toward finding a lasting solution to the dispute between Morocco and the Polisario Front over the territory. [Excerpts] [AB031319 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Apr 82]

ISRAEL, TAIWAN INVITATIONS--The controversy between officials of the federal government and some members of the National Assembly over the attendance of Israel and Taiwan at the forthcoming interparliamentary union conference is examined by the DAILY TIMES. According to the TIMES, what ought to have been considered while deciding on which countries to invite for the conference is Nigeria's foreign policy toward Israel and Taiwan. The paper feels the organizers of the meeting should have consulted officials of the Ministry of External Affairs before inviting Israel and Taiwan. The TIMES, however, says it is not too late to cancel the invitation to these countries as this is necessary in the interest of good image in the international system. The topic that engages the attention of the NIGERIAN TIDE is the alarm raised by the chairman of the Nigerian Port Authority, NPA, that the authority loses business to operators of private jetties. The paper says the call by the chairman deserves urgent consideration not only for the economic (?fraud) involved but also because of the potent danger it poses to the security of the nation. However, the TIDE is happy that the NPA has set up a panel to investigate the activities of private jetties as they affect the nation's

economy. The paper urges the panel to unearth how delivery papers are obtained from the port by nonimporters. [Excerpts] [AB051331 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Apr 82]

JANUARY OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--The decline in crude oil production and export in the country has been attributed to the worsening condition of the world oil market. A statement issued by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation said that crude oil production for the month of January amounted to 54,387,595 barrels while the amount of oil exported during the month was 45,390,617 barrels. The figures represented an average daily production rate of 1.75 barrels [as heard] with that of export at 1.46 million barrels compared to the preceding month. The statement added that while a decrease of 2 percent in production and 8 percent in export was recorded, the posted prices for the Nigerian crude oil remained constant throughout the month under review. [Text] [AB061550 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Apr 82]

FALKLAND'S NEGOTIATIONS URGED--Nigeria has urged the British and Argentine governments to enter into a negotiation aimed at resolving their long standing dispute over the Falkland Islands. In a statement issued in Lagos yesterday, the government advised that care must be taken in the negotiation for the interest of the inhabitants of the island, including their right to determine their own future. It pointed out that Nigeria gives full support to the UN Security Council resolutions which among other things, called for a negotiated settlement of the matter in dispute. Successive Nigerian governments, the statement added, have attached the greatest importance to the United Nations organization and in particular its resolutions which aim at peaceful resolutions of crises. [Text] [AB081422 Lagos International Service in English 1030 GMT 8 Apr 82]

CSO: 4700/1048

SEMINAR HELD IN DAR ES SALAAM ON PALESTINE PROBLEM

Salim's Opening Speech

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] THE international community has been called upon to support the struggle of the Palestinian people for the sake of global justice, peace anu security.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim said this yesterday morning when opening a one-day seminar at the University of Dar es Salaam seeking to enlighten Tanzanians on the problem of Palestine.

He said international efforts in support of this objective were indispensable and within each state lies the task of sensitising and mobilising public opinion towards that important goal.

However, Ndugu Salim noted, that the seminar was taking place at a time when there was a dramatic escalation of the provocative and repressive policies of the Israeli occupationist authorities in the West Bank.

This latest development coupled with earlier illegal measures of Israel to annex the Syrian Golan Heights as well as other measures calculated to consolidate Israeli occupation of the Arab lands, were illustrative of the real danger to peace and security in the Middle East, Ndugu Salim said.

He said the Palestinian people have not only been denied their inalienable right to self-determination, but they have been uprooted from their homeland, dispossessed of their lands and properties, and rendered refugees living in abject poverty and squalor.

"There was time when attempts were made to deny the fact of their very existence as people, like the chilling remarks of the late Prime Minister of Israel, Mrs. Golda Meir who asked: "Who were the Palestinians?", Ndugu Salim pointed out.

He said the formation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in 1964 had been a turning point for Palestinians because through their resistance, they have effectively preserved their identity as people and made the world to recognise them.

Ndugu Salim told the seminar participants that in consideration of the Middle East and Palestinian questions, two parallel developments merit particular mention.

First, the actions and policies of Israel. The annexation of the Golan Heights like the unilateral move to annex Arab Jerusalem represent Israel's policies of outright expansionism in total violation of United Nations decisions and international law.

The UN has rightly condemned these actions, but clearly a more firm international, response to meet this challenge was required.

The other development, Ndugu Salim said, was the evolution of the Palestinian people's struggle. In the aftermath of the 1967 and 1973 wars, the PLO had developed into an authentic liberation movement and succeeded in gaining major diplomatic victories, he added.

He explained that the successes of the Palestinian resistance has been a source of great inspiration to the national liberation movements in Africa.

But the solidarity that prevails between PLO and the African liberation movements also emanated from the knowledge that there existed a mounting collaboration between Pretoria and Tel Aviv.

Final Session

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Excerpt]

THE seminar seeking to enlighten Tanzanians on the problem of Palestine ended in Dar es Salaam last night with a call on African countries which broke diplomatic relations with Israel to cut the commercial ties as well.

In one of the resolutions, the seminar said progressive countries should stop all kinds of contact with Israel as a necessary and logical demonstration of disapproval to Israel's actions.

The seminar also saluted the Palestinians in the "occupied territory" for resisting Israeli repression, denounced the regime for killing defenceless civilians inside and outside Israel. The United States, in particular, and western Europe in general were condemned for supporting Israel and condoning its crimes against the opinion of the international community.

The seminar reaffirmed its "total support to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), as the legitimate representative of people of Palestine and their aspirations — the cardinal one being the establishment of an independent state in their home land".

During the debate, an 85-year old man narrated how the Israeli nation evolved from the blues and condemned the US for being responsible for crimes committed by Israel against the Palestinians.

Ndugu Aristotle P. Matis, once a member of parliament for Arusha, said he was born and grew up in Palestine before coming to Tanzania.

He said he witnessed Jews first coming to Palestine, claiming they were coming back to their historical homeland. The movement, he said, was "very ruthless in character and had American support from the very start".

The US should shoulder all the blame for injustices and suffering of the Palestinians who, he said, were reduced to animals by Jews who established Israel in 1948. "Who are the Palestinians in Israel? They are nothing completely. They are treated like animals, like beasts".

People who had never witnessed injustices, and crimes committed by Israel to Palestinians, he said, could hardly understand what he was talking about.

He dismissed as "rubbish" claims that Palestine historically belonged to Jews, saying he was in Palestine when the view was being propagated.

"God made only one meeting to allocate Palestine to the Jews and forgot the rest of us! Where did he meet them?" he asked amidst cheers.

Jews, he explained, have a religion "that knows and favours them only".

A representative of Beirut-based Centre for Palestine Studies, Ndugu Samir Geries, said Palestine was for 13 centuries under muslim rule — first Arabs and later Turkish — and Jewish settlements were allowed by Ottoman Turks in the past century.

Supporting Ndugu Matis, Ndugu Geries said if transitory occupation of Israel by Jews was to give them a "historic right" to that country, "then it may be urgued that the Arabs, who occupied Spain continuously for 800 years, could claim that country, while the Italians could claim the British Isles and the Red Indians demand the withdrawal from the Americas of all those who settled in the western hemisphere and now call themselves Americans, Canadians and Latin Americans.

If all nations were to adopt the strange zionist logic, the world would be in utter chaos; and the present international system would be shaken from its very foundations", he said.

CSO? 4700/1053

POWER SUPPLY IN MWANZA TO 'IMPROVE CONSIDERABLY'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Nestas Kageuka]

[Text] POWER supply is to improve considerably in Mwanza town in the coming few days following the rehabilitation of one of the three generators which broke down at the Nyakato power plant, Deputy Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Edgar Maokola Majogo said in Mwanza yesterday.

He told reporters after he visited the Nyakato power plant as well as the one at Mwanza town, that he had been assured by the two foreign technicians rehabilitating the three generators that one of them would be ready by the end of this month.

The Deputy Minister said that once the generator was completed, it was anticipated that Mwanza town power supply would return to normal and people would be able to get their supply without interruptions.

He said that the repaired generator would increase power supply in the town to about eight megawatts, almost enough to meet the town's demand. At present power supply stands at five megawatts forcing TANESCO to ration electricity to industries and domestic use.

Ndugu Maokola Majogo who is on a routine tour of the ministry's projects in the region said that the rehabilitation of other two generators would continue until all of them were completed.

After completion of the repairs, he added, work would start on rebuilding the foundations of the generators to avoid future breakdowns.

Meanwhile, authorities in Mwanza region will meet soon with industrialists to consider when the various industries here including the Mwanza Textile Mill would resume working following the completion of the repairs.

A number of industries were forced to close down, sending their workers on compulsory and unpaid leave after the breakdown of the three generators at the Nyakato power station early this year.

CSO: 4700/1053

DISTRICTS TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR RUNNING DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] THE re-establishment of district authorities is aimed at widening the decentralisation policy from regional to district levels.

This was said in Dar es Salaam yesterday at a press conference by the Deputy Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office responsible for Local Government and Co-operatives, Ndugu J.O. Max.

He said under the new decentralisation policy all districts would be responsible for the running of development activities, which include health services, education, revenue collection and development planning.

At present all the planning and funding of districts are done by Regional Development Directors.

Ndugu Max said there would be 80 district authorities to be headed by the District Executive Directors.

He said the Prime Minister's Office last December conducted a one-month course at the Mzumbe Institute of Development Management (IDM) in Morogoro to prepare the prospective directors. The course was attended by 120 participants.

He said most of the participants to the course were the present District Development Directors (DDD's). However only 80 out of the 120 participants would be selected regardless of one's previous background.

He also said 60 prospective district treasurers were attending a two-month course at IDM and that another batch of 60 would be admitted after this course.

Ndugu Max said the treasurers will be fully equipped with the District Council Financial Memorandum to enable them to keep clean books of accounts.

He said a similar course with different syllabi would be conducted for district planning officers.

On press reports that regional and district development offices would cease to exist, Ndugu Max said "it is not true that the RDD offices will close down, but those of the DDDs will. However, the RDD offices will have nothing to do with the operations of the district authorities."

CSO: 4700/1053

MAX SAYS BILLS FOR REESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVES TO BE TABLED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] THE re-establishment of co-operative societies will go hand-in-hand with the formation of a new corporation to handle auditing, supervision and inspection of books of accounts of co-operative societies, it was announced in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Deputy Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu John Max told pressmen that bills for the re-establishment of co-operative societies and for the formation of the "co-operative audit and supervision corporation" would be tabled before the National Assembly which begins its seating in Dodoma on April 20.

Alongside with the two bills, the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, will table a bill seeking to amend the Tanzania Rural Development Bank Act of 1971 in order to allow co-operative societies and unions subscribe for shares of the bank, Ndugu Max said.

The co-operative societies act would repeal and replace the Co-operative Societies Act of 1968 to make better and more comprehensive provisions with regard to the establishment, constitution and functioning of the co-operative societies in conformity with the government's decision to strengthen co-operatives, he said.

Ndugu Max said the bill introduces a new section which provides for the act to apply throughout the country — it presently applies only to Tanzania Mainland.

The objectives of co-operative societies contained in the proposed act are; to accelerate the building of socialism, to foster the development of co-operative farming, to satisfy the cultural needs of their members and to improve the material living conditions of their members.

Ndugu Max said under the new structure of co-operatives, the act would provide for three levels of co-operative societies which would be formed. These are; the primary society, the co-operative union and the federation of co-operative unions.

It is envisaged under the act that a primary society might be formed for a village where it is economically viable, otherwise it may be formed for two or more villages.

A co-operative union may be formed for a region and where it is economically viable, for a district or districts, Ndugu Max said.

Functions of secondary societies (co-operative unions) include; the marketing of agricultural products or natural products, the distribution of agricultural inputs to primary societies, the provision of finance for the purchase of agricultural products, the operation of services for the transportation of agricultural products and other commodities.

The deputy principal secretary said among functions of the "apex organisation" (federation of co-operative unions (Washirika) include to provide, organise and supervise effective centralised services for the co-operative movement and for co-operative education and training and in particular the co-ordination of economic plans for member societies.

Other functions of Washirika would be to ensure efficiency and uniformity on the conduct of the business of its member societies, to carry on, encourage and assist in educational and advisory work relating to co-operative enterprise, to reduce operating costs by arranging group bonding of co-operative society employees and also to provide consultative services to member societies.

Ndugu Max said various types of co-operative societies can be formed. These include societies for rural development, industrial co-operative societies — covering artisans, craftsmen's and contracting societies, co-operative societies for producers of natural products as well as building constructions and housing societies — savings and credit societies and consumer societies.

CSO: 4700/1053

NBC TO STREAMLINE FOREIGN BRANCH IN DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

THE National Bank of Commerce (NBC) will streamline its Foreign Branch in Dar es Salaam, involving the opening up of foreign sections at all other NBC branches in the city in order to serve the customer better.

A statement issued over the weekend by the NBC Chairman and Managing Director, Ndugu Amon Nsekela, said the move would take effect from April 1, this year.

He said effective from the date, outward mail transfers and drafts would be issued directly at all NBC branches in the city and not necessarily the Foreign Branch.

These, he added, would be processed at a branch where the respective customer maintains an account.

However, the signatures on these payment instruments will continue to be verified at the Directorate of International Operations.

Telegraphic transfers will continue to be routed through the Foreign Branch where test keys are centralised with the exception of a few which are maintained at other branches.

Ndugu Nsekela also said that encashment of travellers' cheques would immediately be handled at the customer's branch while effective from April 8, processing of letters of credit would be handled at Masdo House and Clock Tower Branches.

He added that by June 1, Bank House and City Drive branches were expected to start processing letters of credit for their own customers.

He said all accounts with less than 40 per cent business content should have been transferred out of the Foreign Branch by July 1 while suitable a place was being sought for an extension of the Foreign Branch to deal with external accounts.

The move is part of the Bank's broader exercise to decentralise its services in a bid to improve operations.

CSO: 4700/1053

TANZANIA, MOZAMBIQUE APPROVE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Tanzania and Mozambique yesterday reviewed the 1981/82 implementation report and approved the 1982/83 programme of action for economic and technical cooperation as provided by the Permanent Joint Commission for Co-operation.

In a joint communique issued in the city at the end of the session, the two sides agreed to stress on development of balanced trade, as well as increase in technical co-operation in the fields of health, education, agriculture, natural resources and ministry.

This is particularly true with the drawing up of a concrete programme of action for 1982/83 in various sectors in accordance with the capabilities of both countries, the communique said. This was observed as an outcome of the accumulated experiences in the bilateral cooperation since the formation of the joint commission.

The communique said after the two sides reviewed the progress achieved in various areas of co-operation, they noted the positive implementation of all decisions adopted during the sixth session held in Maputo in March last year, adding, however, that much more could have been achieved in some areas.

The joint Commission covers trade, industry, finance, transport, communications, public works and agriculture.

Others are natural resources, education, health, information and culture, livestock, diplomatic and consular affairs.

The meeting agreed that the eighth session of the commission be held in Mozambique in the first quarter of 1983.

Members of the 12-man Mozambican delegation leave Dar es Salaam this morning for a three-day tour of the northern tourist circuit and a visit of small scale industries and the General Tyre Company in Arusha. They return to Dar es Salaam on Friday.

CSO: 4700/1053

EDUCATION REVIEW COMMISSION SUBMITS REPORT TO NYERERE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The Presidential Education Review Commission yesterday submitted its final report to President Nyerere in Dar es Salaam, calling for major changes in the country's educational system during the next 20 years.

The report, compiled into two volumes with a total of 504 pages, is a result of 17 months of intensive research by the Commission which was appointed in November 1980 to review the country's education and recommend a future education programme for the country.

The report, submitted to Mwalimu at his Msasani residence calls for a new structure starting 1985. The proposed structure envisages six years of primary education, three years and two years of first and second phase Ordinary Level secondary education respectively, two years of Advanced Level secondary education and three years in institutions of higher learning.

According to the Commission, the present education set-up which involves seven years of primary education, four years of Ordinary Level secondary education, two years of Advanced Level secondary education and three years of University training, left much to be desired.

The commission felt that the current system which has been in force since independence in 1961, did not take into account various intervening programmes in the country's education system, such as a year of military training in national service camps, two years of working prior to joining higher learning institutions and in other cases one year of internship programmes.

The Commission which was headed by the Minister for Minerals, Ndugu Jackson Makweta, has proposed that the provision in the Musoma Resolution requiring Form Six leavers to work for two years prior to joining higher learning institutions, be scrapped off.

It said students who would qualify to join higher learning institutions but fail to do so within two years time, would be deemed to have forfeited their right.

The Commission proposed that such students would only be allowed to join the institutions upon passing special examinations prepared by respective institutions.

On university education, the Commission has proposed that the University of Dar es Salaam be expanded to enable it have an annual student enrolment of 10,000 from the present in-take at slightly over 2,000 students a year.

It has recommended that the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science of the University of Dar es Salaam, be made an independent university as soon as possible.

It called upon the Government to establish a training hospital for the University of Dar es Salaam's Faculty of Medicine.

The Commission also called for the introduction of University Studies by Correspondence (USC) which would be conducted under the aegis of one of the country's universities.

The Commission further recommended that the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in collaboration with the Ministry of Health should prepare a programme for the introduction of day-care centres in the country.

The Ministry of National Education, the Commission said, should prepare a comprehensive curriculum for the centres and formulate plans for the training of the teachers.

On ways to reduce the burden on the government in meeting education costs, the Commission recommended that in future students at all levels, should pay for their stationery, board, food and travel expenses. The government, it said, should only meet tuition expenses.

It recommended that students in institutions of higher learning, who would not be able to meet the expenses, should get loans from the Government, payable upon completion of their courses.

The Commission toured all Mainland regions to seek views of education officers and members of the public.

The Commission also visited several countries in Africa, Europe and Asia where they discussed structures and systems of education in those countries.

The 13-member Commission, was split up into four working committees education expansion; curriculum development and evaluation; administrative structure and recruitment; welfare and remuneration of teachers.

The commission members also split into three working group which reviewed educational systems in Africa, Europe and the Far East. [as published]

At yesterday's ceremony, Ndugu Makweta told Mwalimu that the Commission's work attracted great response and expectation. It is made up of "ideas from the people and every word we have used in formulating these recommendations has been very carefully considered".

The report, however, has only been printed but it is yet to be adopted as a government document, Ndugu Makweta said.

CSO: 4700/1053

MBEYA DEVELOPMENT BODY ENDORSES EXPANSION OF MUNICIPALITY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE Mbeya Regional Development Committee has endorsed recommendations for an 87 per cent expansion of the area of the municipality to allow for a 20-year development plan for the town.

The recommendations to be sent to the Prime Minister's Office for authorisation note that the municipality areas will be extended by 81 square kilometres bringing the total area to 175 square kilometres.

Areas recommended for inclusion in the municipality are Uyole Itenzi and Salanga villages, the western side of the Uyole Agricultural Centre, Iwambi West, and Loleza mountains to the north.

The expansion will provide for 30,000 residential plots bringing the total number of plots to 62,300 in the area according to *Shihata* reports.

In a heated debate over the expansion, the Mbeya Rural Member of Parliament, Ndugu Patrick Sina said if the municipality has failed to care for existing boundaries how could it care for the expanded ones.

The Chairman of the Committee, Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru said although the municipality has failed to care for existing boundaries, it is essential to expand so as to make room for future development projects.

He said that over and above the increase in industries the working force would also be increased from 101,000 to 300,000.

Ndugu Ngombale Mwiru who is also the Regional Commissioner warned officers in the municipality against greedy tendencies particularly over the new villages being included in the township.

CSO: 4700/1053

LINKS BETWEEN EXTENSION, RESEARCH FARM SERVICES TO RESUME

Lusaka DAILY NEWS in English 29 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Tanzania intends to re-introduce links between extension and research agricultural services disrupted during the decentralisation exercise in the mid-70s, Agriculture Minister John Machunda has said.

Professor Machunda was speaking in Dar es Salaam at the week-end, during discussions with an Indian agricultural scientist, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan.

He said the re-organisation reflected the Government's awareness that professionalism in the agricultural sector should be given high priority for increased production.

The Minister pointed out that under-investment in agriculture had contributed to Tanzania's food problems. "Ours is an agricultural oriented economy and by under investing we can't expect our economy to advance," he added.

The Indian researcher who arrived last Saturday for a four-day visit as a guest of the Government said India's years of experience showed that a sound research programme was necessary to sustain a dynamic agricultural production.

Dr Swaminathan gave a public lecture at the Institute of Finance Management in Dar es Salaam yesterday on "Strategy for Agricultural Development."

He leaves for Morogoro Region today where he will visit the Ilonga Agricultural Research Station at Kilosa and the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Dar es Salaam.

Before returning to India on Wednesday, Dr Swaminathan is expected to pay courtesy calls on President Nyerere and Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya.

CSO: 4700/1053

SURVEY SHOWS MANY POULTRY RAISERS 'BARELY SURVIVING'

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 28 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraji and Patrick Mwanukuzi]

[Text] DAR ES SALAAM poultry keepers are finding the going rather tough in the face of acute chicken feed shortfalls over the past one year, and some have already abandoned the business.

A two-week survey by the *Sunday News* has shown that many seasoned poultry keepers are barely surviving, with egg production having fallen by as much as 50 per cent because of poor-quality chicken feed.

According to informed sources, the problem apparently stems from difficulties in obtaining vital ingredients like fishmeal by the National Milling Corporation (NMC) which commands 99.9 per cent of the chicken feed market in the country.

NMC Animal Feed Manager F. Shoo told this newspaper that 1981 was the worst in the country's animal feed production, forcing prices of raw fishmeal to rise from 7/25 to 60/- per kilo within one year.

Still, the supply of the commodity was hard to come by, and the NMC's traditional supply centres in Kigoma and Mwanza were last year supplying the corporation only 100 tons a month instead of the required 400 tons.

As a result, NMC resorted to alternative feed ingredients like amino-acid composites, but with serious repercussions on hatchability.

Ndugu S.A. Somji, for instance, said during the survey that hatchability at his Mbezi beach farm was down to 25 per cent instead of the usual 80 to 85 per cent.

According to Ndugu Somji, 1,000 layer birds could normally produce between 650 to 700 eggs a day, but production was now down to a mere 250 eggs a day.

A seasoned poultry keeper, Ndugu John Kasidi, has said meanwhile that he was finding it rather difficult to maintain his 5,000 layer birds which now laid only 1,000 eggs instead of the 10,000 eggs he usually got in good years.

Ndugu Kasidi, who entered the business in 1961 in Malya, is now in Dar es Salaam. He said the parent stock and layers both required a regulated and consistent feed formula.

Many poultry keepers interviewed felt that producing their own feed would prove rather costly, and said this would subsequently push up consumer prices even further.

But, the National Agricultural and Food Corporation, which runs a chick farm at Kigamboni in Dar es Salaam plans to establish its own feed plant to meet its needs.

Chick Farm Manager M. Munubi said during the survey that the feed production unit would give some 3,000 tons of feed a year — which is just enough to run the farm at optimum production.

He said the farm was now experiencing difficulties in getting sufficient feed, as a result of which both broilers and layers at the farm were not getting the required complete meal for fattening them — either for meat or egg production.

Ndugu Munubi said egg production at the farm was down by 50 per cent, and feared that the situation was particularly bad for smaller poultry keepers who could easily be crowded out of business.

Private chicken feed formulators, however, seem to have found a way out of the crisis, and are churning out what they believe to be "required formula".

One such dealer, Micky Ndalu, has said he produced about 50 bags of complete feed a day from a formula developed for him by a veterinary science expert, and later checked in Dar es Salaam laboratories.

He said it was not always easy to get the ingredients, but added he always maintained a "complete meal" formula from, among other things, fishmeal, simsim and sunflower oil seed cake, premixes (including minerals and vitamins) and maize grain. He declined further details on his formulation.

NMC uses, among other ingredients, vitamins, trace-minerals, maize grain, fish-meal and one of the oil seed cakes (cotton, simsim or sun-flower).

In another development, a sampled survey has revealed that egg and chicken consumers are having to pay more and more for the commodities.

A tray of eggs which sold for 65/- only last December is now fetching between 90/- and 110/-. This compares badly with prices in the last two years, at a mere 30/- a tray.

Hoteliers are hardest hit with the consumer price increases. Some of them have had to cut back on dishes requiring eggs.

The New Africa Hotel in the city is now paying some 100/- a tray, up from 60/- a few months ago. Hotel Manager F. Shao says the hotel required a minimum of 120 trays a day, and it has had to cut back on dishes that require egg ingredients.

Agip Motel, which usually buys chicken meat, has equally been affected by poor egg and broiler production. The hotel which normally bought 250 kilos of meat a day is now having to put up with between 150 to 200 kilos.

Efforts to get adequate supply and demand statistics from the Ministry of Livestock Development over the period proved fruitless. A livestock Development Ministry official incharge of the poultry section, Ndugu M.R. Mgema, said actual figures were hard to come by as the ministry was still making an attempt to compile them — using the 1973 records of the defunct "Wafugaji wa Kuku Co-operative (WAKUKO) as a base.

However, a promotion manager with the Tanzania Livestock and Poultry Farmers Association (Sauti ya Wafugaji Tanzania) has said efforts were in hand to compile a census of keepers, layers and broilers and the country's demand for eggs and broilers.

CSO: 4700/1053

TIPER RESUMES FUEL OIL PRODUCTION AFTER THREE-MONTH STOPPAGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text] The Tanzanian and Italian Petroleum Refining Company Limited (TIPER) last Saturday resumed production of fuel oils after a three-month stoppage occasioned by major maintenance work conducted on the refining installations.

Normal maintenance on the installations takes 40-50 days, and this is done every 18 months. But this year two main furnaces had to be reconstructed and the work took slightly longer than usual, according to TIPER Managing Director, Mr V. Cognigni.

He explained that the furnaces had been running for 16 years and the pipe materials had naturally burnt out and were in need of replacement.

Mr. Cognigni assured fuel oil clients, mainly industries and large ships holders, that supplies would now be flowing as normal.

TIPER has plans to produce some 600-700 metric tonnes of fuel oil per day this year, which works out to a total production of 171,400 metric tonnes per year.

Countrywide fuel oil demand for this year is estimated at 164,400 metric tonnes. The surplus from TIPER is normally exported.

The quantity of fuel oil produced by the refinery is largely dependent on the type of crude oil being processed at any given time as the residue percentages vary from one type of crude to another.

Efforts to get the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) officials yesterday proved fruitless.

TPDC are responsible for the distrubution of fuel oils and other petroleum products for the country and several firms in Dar es Salaam have claimed that they had incurred losses due to fuel oil shortages.

According to earlier press reports, the Friendship Textile Mills (URAFIKI), for instance, had by last week lost some 7.5 million/- due to lack of fuel oil to power their boilers.

Other industries which reportedly suffered production cut-backs were the Tanganyika Dyeing and Weaving Mills (SUNGURATEX) of Pugu Road in Dar es Salaam; Aluminium Africa; the Tanga Steel Rolling Mills; the Wazo Hill cement plant in Dar es Salaam; the Mwanza Textile Mills (MWATEX) and General Tyre (East Africa) Limited of Arusha.

CSO: 4700/1053

MSUYA INAUGURATES JAPANESE-BUILT BRIDGE IN DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 21 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Cleopa Msuya yesterday inaugurated an ultra-modern 65m/- Selander Bridge along Bagamoyo Road in Dar es Salaam.

The Bridge was constructed one month ahead of schedule by a Japanese construction firm Kajima. The bridge is to ease traffic flow to and from the city centre.

Works Minister Samwel Sitta describe the bridge as yet another technological feat from which the country's construction industrian draw useful lessons.

Speaking before Ndugu Msuya formally cut the tape signalling the opening of the bridge, Ndugu Sitta said the Government had learnt a lot from the Japanese experts who have constructed the four carriageway bridge.

He said most of the lessons learnt involved work and financial procudures. "It is the intention of my ministry to investigate further on what we have learnt from this project, and propose to the Government on what we could emulate," he added.

The minister said that Kajima had offered some of its construction equipment to the Tanzania Government in addition to others which the government had bought.

The equipment include a pile driver, asphalt paver, two rollers a crane as well as a crusher. An asphalt plant and a generator have been bought by the government, he said.

Ndugu Sitta expressed hope that the newly acquired equipment would contribute a lot to the strengthening of the country's construction capacity, especially in modernising Dar es Salaam roads.

He said the construction of the new bridge was part of efforts to ease congestion in Dar es Salaam roads. Other completed projects include the Port Access and Pugu Road projects.

Ndugu Sitta said although the Port-Pugu Road projects had eased traffic congestion, there was need to expand Bagamoyo and Morogoro roads to further smoothen traffic in the city.

However, he said this would depend on the state of the country's economy. He commended outside donors for their assistance towards modernisation of the country's efforts to modernise her roads.

The 75.75-metre bridge, built on reiforced concrete, is supported by sideway pillers (abutments) and rests on a foundation made of iron pipes pressed deep into the soil for between 22 and 29 metres. It can safely bear traffic of 45-ton vehicles, the Minister said.

The major parts of the bridge were completed in September and traffic started flowing smoothly on the four-lane dual carriageway.

Last month Ndugu Sitta said the Ministry and the Japanese firm were considering possibilities of assigning local technicians trained on site some follow-up projects of a smaller magnitude, though no specific projects had been identified.

However, it had been agreed that two engineers from Kajima would remain behind to assist the local technicians in the initial stages of working on a follow-up project.

The Japanese Ambassador to Tanzania Mitsuo Asaba said at the ceremony that the project had added a new phase in the history of Tanzania's development. "The traffic development has a political and economic significance," he said.

He praised Tanzanian workers who worked with Japanese technicians saying that their eagerness to learn enabled completion of the project without accidents.

Others who attended the ceremony included the President of Kajima Corporation R. Ishikawa, Senior Managing Director of Nippon Koei, K. Nakamura — whose firm supervised the project — Tanzania's Ambassador to Japan, Ndugu Hassan Diria and the Mayor of Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Ramadhan Nyamka.

CSO: 4700/1050

SUBMERGING OF MAZIWI ISLAND ELIMINATES TURTLE NESTING SITE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

THE most important nesting site for turtles in East Africa, tiny Maziwi island, north of Pangani town in Tanga region, has been submerged in water, marine researchers said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Two research officers with the Tanzania Fisheries Institute, Ndugu Jimmy Yonazi and Ndugu B.A.S. Mwamoto told the *Daily News* that reports that the island was no longer visible reached the Fisheries Directorate in Dar es Salaam late last year.

The two researchers subsequently dispatched there to ascertain the reports, found the former island totally encroached.

Furthermore, the researchers could not trace any turtle nests and the people along the Pangani coastline confirmed they no longer observed turtle activities along the beaches.

Ndugu Mwamoto said that although there was virtually no statistics on which to quantify the turtle population in former Maziwi island, its disappearance has robbed the country the most important single nest ground in East Africa.

He said the research work done by a marine expert Mr. J. Frezier in 1974 revealed three species as resident breeders on the island: the oliver ridley *(lepidochelys olivaces)* which actually had no reported nesting area along the East African waters other than the Maziwi. The green turtle *(chelonia mydas)* had almost half of its entire East African population nesting on the island while the hawksbill (*eretmochelys imbricata*) was estimated to constitute half of its entire family on the island.

Ndugu Mwamoto explained that Tanzania has lost a lot following the submerging of the island.

He said the turtles are locally farmed for their edible meat. On the average, a mature green turtle may produce 100 kilogrammes of flesh steak which if sold at the current price of beef steak would fetch some 3,500/-.

Furthermore, the average turtle shell at the local tourist market may sell at 3,000/- implying that a single turtle would be worth about 6,000/-.

The researchers argued that Tanzania could have easily realised 6,000,000/- annually from sale of 1,000 turtles.

This monetary value was in addition to the tourist attraction that the turtles have in marine reserves, hence good source of foreign exchange. Some turtle products are said to contain curative properties, they added.

They said the disappearance of Maziwi was a process of more than two years, and should raise experts to study the present beach erosion along the Kunduchi Beach Hotel, Africana Village Hotel, the Rungwe Oceanic Hotel and other significant islands in the Tanzania coastal waters such as Pemba and Zanzibar. No human being was living on the former Maziwi island, which was run by the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.

CSO: 4700/1050

GOVERNMENT APPROVES DISCONNECTION OF TELEPHONES OF TPTC DEBTORS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE government has sanctioned the disconnection of telephones to indebted customers of the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (TPTC).

The Minister for Communications and Transport Ndugu John Malecela told *Shihata* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the move was aimed at recovering 145m/- owed to TPTC by customers embracing government departments, public organisations and individuals.

An official of TPTC later told the *Daily News* that the amount represented outstanding bills for the past 10 months alone.

But according to the *Shihata* dispatch, Ndugu Malecela said TPTC might be forced to reallocate its services to potential customers now on the waiting list if bills for disconnected services would not have been paid by April 30.

Customers would further face possible prosecution in case of default. The move would also cover diplomatic missions and international organisations based in the country, the dispatch said.

The official refused to disclose the names of TPTC's big debtors because of what he called "customer confidentiality".

However, TPTC had two types of arrangements for telephone bills payment — the composite account system and the individual account scheme, he explained.

Under the composite system, an organisation elected to settle invoices for its various telephone installations as one account and disconnection followed non-payment of bills for two consecutive months of charging, he explained.

Most government departments and a few organisations, he said, were under this arrangement. Their combined areas was 48m/- he revealed.

The balance of 97m/- was owed under the individual account scheme, he said, adding that some public organisations had rang up TPTC headquarters asking to be spared from the mass disconnections, "but the question is: Until when?"

Ndugu Malecela directed TPTC to make sure that all telephone bills were in future settled within the prescribed time.

CSO: 4700/1050

NBC TO BE RESTRUCTURED IN NEXT FISCAL YEAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text]

THE organisational set-up of the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) will be restructured in the next financial year (1982/83) following several decentralisation measures recently endorsed by its Board of Directors to improve the bank's services.

The measures include the establishment of two more directorates at the head office and the setting up of "area offices" to take over the authority and decisions hitherto vested into the head office.

A statement issued by the NBC Chairman and Managing Director, Ndugu Amon Nsekela in Dar es Salaam yesterday, said the bank's present organisational structure had become obsolete in view of the rapid growth of the bank, and had led to the deterioration of discipline, efficiency, honesty, promptness, accuracy and cleanliness.

The new directorates to be established at the head office will be for corporate services and for executive office. Each will be headed by a director.

The director of corporate services would take charge of the bank's buildings and works matters, maintenance and administrative services and printing and central stationery stores while the director of the executive office would be in charge of the central secretariat, public relations, and organisation and systems departments.

Under the decentralisation measures, NBC will be divided into six banking areas (area offices), each under an assistant general manager with jurisdiction over a number of administrative regions headed by regional managers, Ndugu Nsekela said.

The areas are: Nyanza area (Mara, Kagera and Mwanza regions) headquartered at Mwanza; northern area (Singida, Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions) — Arusha; central area (Kigoma, Tabora, Dodoma and Shinyanga regions) — Tabora; southern highlands area, (Iringa, Mbeya and Rukwa regions) — Mbeya.

Others are: Southern area (Mtwara, Lindi and Ruvuma regions) — Mtwara; and the eastern area headquartered at Kibaha, covering Tanga, Morogoro, and Coast regions and the NBC branch in Zanzibar as well as all branches in Dar es Salaam Region apart from the big five branches in the city.

The five big branches in the city will report anything above their powers directly to the general manager or an appropriate director at the head office, Ndugu Nsekela said.

The NBC managing director said in his statement that several functions including inspection, internal audit, fraud investigation, manpower development and corporate services would be decentralised to the area offices to enable the bank respond responsibly to its mission, objectives and policies.

He said with the establishment of area offices and appointment of assistant general managers for the area offices, board area committees — answerable to the board of directors — would be established.

Ndugu Nsekela said the essence of decentralising the NBC was to increase the scope for management development and mobility, maximise efficiency and to give to each assistant general manager in the area offices command of his area without jeopardising the purpose and integrity of the NBC as a whole.

To that end, he said, the Board had instructed that a firm of local consultants, working with the bank's organisations and systems department, be commissioned to recommend appropriate effective management controls to check the performance of decentralised units and advise the Board.

CSO: 4700/1050

INTERMITTENT STOPPAGES CAUSE LOSSES FOR TANGA CEMENT PLANT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

INTERMITTENT stoppages have incurred the Tanga Cement factory losses amounting to some 102 million/-, an equivalent 83,200 tonnes of forgone production since the beginning of this year.

The 800 million/- plant which is now undergoing repairs has had to stop production thrice since January, and yesterday recorded the 52nd day of stoppage since then.

The factory's General Manager, Ndugu Jesper Blou told the *Daily News* in a telephone interview from Tanga yesterday that the plant would, however, resume production sometime next week.

He said the factory had been on and off due, partly to power failure and mechanical breakdowns.

The plant was first stopped on January 22, this year, for almost 40 days to allow technicians to relay bricks in the kiln.

The relaying of the bricks covered 24 metres of the kiln, he said, adding that the bricks got worn out fast because of temperature fluctuations following power failures

Ndugu Blou said that the plant was switched off again on March 1 only to close a few hours later.

The kiln was started yet again on March 3, and operated for three days only. Since then, the plant has been idle, he explained.

Ndugu Blou said technicians were also repairing a seal between the kiln and the smoke chamber. The work is expected to be ready by next week.

The General Manager said efforts were, however, being made by both the Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) and his factory to find a permanent solution to power failures.

In September last year, the plant was paralyzed for over two weeks for lack of dynamites used in quarries. The material is imported.

The plant, which serves mainly Arusha, Singida, Kilimanjaro, Lindi and Mtwara regions, started commercial production in December, 1980.

CSO: 4700/1050

TPCC TO INCREASE PRODUCTION FOLLOWING KILN REPAIR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

THE Tanzania Portland Cement Company (TPCC) plans to raise output to more than 300,000 tonnes this year following major overhauls to kiln number two.

TPCC General Manager, J. Rwoga, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the projected rise in output was much higher than that recorded last year when the company produced 247,500 tonnes.

Ndugu Rwoga said kiln number two, which had ground to a halt last March, became operational last month with assistance from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA).

Major modifications of the kiln, involving replacement of 11 out of its 49 metres and repair on the raw and cement mills, were undertaken.

As a result, the General Manager explained, all the three kilns were now operating, but not at full capacity to give the kilns longer life.

Kiln Number One had a rated capacity of 110,000 tons a year while Kiln Number Two was rated at 160,000 tonnes, Kiln Number Three was rated at 250,000 tons per annum, he said.

Ndugu Rwoga pointed out that the three kilns would operate at rated capacities based on daily clinker supplies of 350 tonnes, 500 and 800 tonnes, and operate 300 days in a year.

He said that it was always considered more economical to produce less than rated capacity for the plant to have a longer life.

Between July and February, this year, TPCC had produced 173,000 tonnes, of cement compared to 151,000 produced during the same period, last year.

The General Manager said his firm set a target of producing 148,000 tonnes of cement between July and December last year but managed to reach an output of 134,400 tonnes.

This represented 91 per cent of the target or 78 per cent of the rated capacities of phases one and three which were operational during that time.

Ndugu Rwoga said TPCC had set a target of 350,000 tonnes this year (July, 1981 and June, 1982). The target was 67 per cent of the rated capacity of all the three kilns, that is 520,000 tonnes.

However, he said there were signs of failing to achieve the target. On account of inadequate supplies of gypsum from Makanya and Mkomazi mines and due to necessary repairs to be carried out on phases one and three in the near future.

Ndugu Rwoga said that TPCC is in the process of re-laying the bricks (refractories) in kilns One and Three and it would take about three weeks on each kiln.

The stoppage of the kilns

while relaying refractories would reduce TPCC's production by about 25,000 tonnes. The first consignment of the refractories has arrived while the rest are expected soon from West Germany.

He also pointed out that inadequate supplies of gypsum, led to fluctuation in the cement production starting last month when supplies of the materials dropped from 1,000 tonnes daily to 600 tonnes.

On cement pricing, Ndugu Rwoga said effective November 7, last year, the Price Commissioner had introduced a new price structure with TPCC and Tanga Cement selling their product to Saruji Trucking Company at an ex-factory price of 655/- per tonne and 1,093/- per tonne respectively.

The Saruji Trucking Company in turn sold the cement to Regional Trading Companies and government projects at 1,217/- per tonne and 1,354/- retail.

Ndugu Rwoga explained that this mean TPCC and Tanga Cement Factory sold cement directly to the customers on behalf of the Saruji Trucking Company. The difference in prices offered by TPCC and Tanga plant were worked out on the basis of freight equalisation, he added.

TPCC supplies cement to all regions except Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Singida regions which are supplied from Tanga, Mtwara and Lindi regions are mostly supplied with cement coming from Mozambique.

CSO: 4700/1050

MINISTER URGES PUBLIC ENTERPRISE MANAGERS TO MINIMIZE COSTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

MANAGERS of the country's public enterprises have been urged to minimise construction costs, and choose appropriate technology to help solve Tanzania's economic problems, Finance Minister Amir Jamal said yesterday.

Addressing members of the Finance Management Association of the Faculty of Commerce and Management at the University of Dar es Salaam yesterday, Ndugu Jamal noted that inadequate or faulty planning had cost the country much, and would continue doing so if the managers were not committed in this regard.

"I regret to say that public enterprise managers have shown a great deal to insensitivity towards the question of construction costs and towards the securing of appropriate technology", he said.

The Minister explained that the various areas of production and distribution in the country could be helped or hindered depending on how far the departments or organs concerned displayed insight and understanding of the underlying productive forces.

"I do not include in the category of productive forces, those gentlemen, and perhaps ladies as well, who move in prestigious vehicles with impressive briefcases containing papers", Ndugu Jamal said.

He added: "I have in mind the two-wheel cart pusher, or the mechanic on his bicycle with the tool-kit behind on the carrier, or the man with the pick-up doing a hundred odd jobs in a week".

The Minister cautioned that none of the latter "and thousands more in the villages", should be frustrated in any way. "Government's regulating departments have an overriding obligation to ensure that everything is done to enable them produce the utmost they can", he added.

The Minister told the association's members that Tanzania had serious economic problems including a growing recurrent account deficit which could level at three billion shillings at the end of this financial year.

"Next year, it threatens to be higher still, because our revenues are not increasing proportionate to our costs of running various services as was the case for the first 17 years of our independence", he said.

Ndugu Jamal outlined the tasks ahead of Tanzanians for economic survival and recovery. They include:

- Reduction of all operating and administrative costs in each organisation. He said the aim is to give a good price to the grower, economic prices to the consumer and to build up adequate reserve.
- Allocation of the meagre resources available to remove
- Closing down temporarily those activities which cannot be sustained because of non-availability of inputs so that the limited available resources could be chanelled to the more critically needed production of essential goods and services.
- The need for comprehensive scrutiny of all government recurrent expenditure to ensure that it remained "more or less static in real terms", and
- Breaking the vicious circle the country is caught in. "It will only be broken when we produce more than we consume and invest the saving thus made in equipping ourselves for even greater production".

CSO: 4700/1050

SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICIAL SAYS LAWS ON DESTITUTES MUST BE REVIEWED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

PARTY and government leaders should draw programmes to educate beggars and discourage them from flocking into towns.

Assistant Commissioner for Social Welfare in the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ndugu M. Ndaka said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the beggar problem has remained unsolved because township rules on destitutes established many years ago were not effectively implemented.

For instance, he cited cap. 105 empowered town and city councils to make by-laws to rehabilitate the disabled persons, but, he added, "nothing was done about it."

This law, he explained also empowered regional and district authorities to round up the beggars in towns and send them to their villages to work with their fellow villagers.

However, Ndugu Ndaka said it was high time the laws on destitutes were reviewed. He said that it was unfortunate that the problem of beggars was left to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare alone.

The Ministry, he said, was responsible for the disabled beggars who needed assistance but the able ones were under the towns or city councils' jurisdiction.

The Commissioner called for cooperation from public institutions, regional, district and village authorities in rehabilitating the beggars.

In Dar es Salaam, he said, some 80 beggars were rounded up in January this year and repatriated to their homes in Singida, Dodoma, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Tabora.

The number shot up to 125 last month, twenty of whom were children. These, Ndugu Ndaka said were also sent back home.

Beggars were expected to be rounded up yesterday evening and sent to their homes by rail today at 6 p.m. Ndugu Ndaka said yesterday that arrangements to send the beggars home had been finalised adding: "We will round them up this evening, (yesterday) and send them by rail tomorrow" (today).

CSO: 4700/1050

MSUYA URGES USE OF EXPERTS IN PLANNING VILLAGE, FARMS' EXPANSION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, yesterday directed district and regional Party and government leaders to seriously involve agricultural experts in planning the expansion of villages' communal farms and setting of yield targets to ensure that increased acreage went at par with increased yield per acre.

Ndugu Msuya said this at the start of his three-day official visit of Coast Region, when he addressed CCM and village leaders of Marumbo and Kitonga villages in Kisarawe District at two separate meetings during his tour of the villages.

He said that although the peasants had responded positively to the call to boost their farming and plant crops which were suitable in their respective areas, there was a danger that their efforts to increase acreage would be wasteful, if the farms were not cultivated in accordance with agricultural expertise.

Ndugu Msuya said that the district and regional authorities should mobilize all agricultural experts who were now attached to the district and regional develpment directorates, the crop authorities and village managers who were agriculturalists towards that goal.

The Prime Minister said that agricultural experts should be able to advise the villagers on suitable crops for a given land, the best seeds and its proper storage, better ways of planting, fertilizers and to be able to estimated the target of the yield per given acre.

He said that the second phase in Tanzania's agricultural production efforts should be to adopt expertised agriculture to ensure that the efforts of the peasants were not spent on nothing.

The Prime Minister, who commended the two villages for their efforts to re-double their agricultural activities, warned that it would be useless to increase the acreage of their farms while the yield per acre remained stagnant or went down.

Citing the United States and Japan from which Tanzania has been importing foodstuff for sometime now, Ndugu Msuya said that these countries managed to "feed us" not because they cultivated large chunks of land but "because they have managed to increase their yield per acreage due to application of agricultural expertise".

At Marumbo and Kitonga villages the Prime Minister, who was accompanied by the Coast Regional CCM Chairman, Ndugu Masudi Fikirini Mtandika; the Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Moses Nnauye and the Minister for Justice, Ndugu Julie Manning, was shown cassava, orange, and coconut farms.

CSO: 4700/1050

CROP AUTHORITIES EXPLORING WAYS TO REDUCE OVERHEAD COSTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Habib Nyundo]

[Text]

CROP authorities are exploring ways to reduce their overhead costs in response to President Nyerere's call to pay peasants at least 60 per cent of export earnings.

This has been revealed in Dar es Salaam by the Economic Advisor to the President, Professor S.M. Mbilinyi.

Ndugu Mbilinyi told *Shihata* at the weekend that the President's call meant that crop authorities had to cut their running costs and increase efficiency.

He said some of the authorities were already engaged in "self-examination" to identify possible areas in which costs could be reduced. He cited the Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) as having gone a step forward in that respect.

During his recent tour of Mbeya Region, Mwalimu directed crop authorities to reduce their running costs so as to pay more money to the growers.

The President advised the authorities to set aside at least 60 per cent of the world market proceeds from crops for payment to peasants.

Professor Mbilinyi however pointed out that the cost-reduction exercise by the crop authorities would begin in earnest only after work on updating the books of accounts of the authorities was 'completed.

"The Ministries of Agriculture and Finance are co-ordinating efforts to update these books which are well behind schedule", he said.

On how producer prices are fixed, Ndugu Mbilinyi said the Marketing Development Bureau (MDB) of the Planning Division in the Ministry of Agriculture considers, in the case of food crops, the costings of the producer and that of the parastatal concerned.

It also reviews the prevailing local market situation and its prospects as well as considering the world market prices for the crops and the index of the standard of living in the country.

He said the MDB submits its report to the Minister for Agriculture who, with the Price Commission, prepares a paper to be presented to the Economic Committee of the Cabinet for final approval.

On export crops, the MDB focuses its attention on the world market prices and their trends. It scrutinises handling costs of crop parastatals and those of the producer and gauges the reaction of the producer with previous prices.

The Minister for Agriculture, Professor J.B. Machunda, has said the President's directive to the crop parastatals would be used as a yardstick to measure their marketing efficiency.

He conceded that there was a wide gap between producer prices and export prices, but emphasised that it was his Ministry's policy to maximize producer prices and cut overhead costs.

As part of the policy, Ndugu Machunda said, all direct costs involving extension staff under the crop authorities would be paid by the Ministry from next financial year.

Informed sources in the Ministry of Agriculture later explained that in an effort to reduce over head costs, the crop parastatals would review their staff position, transport, storage and processing facilities. Possible measures would include lay-offs, the sources added.

CSO: 4700/1050

MSUYA SAYS GOVERNMENT AIMS TO BUILD STRATEGIC FOOD RESERVES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, yesterday said Tanzania's agricultural production should be made more stable in order to prevent food shortages.

Food crops production in the country is still 'fragile', he noted, adding this led to shortages in the vent of bad weather.

He was addressing bishops who met yesterday at the St. Joseph Cathedral Parish Hall in Dar es Salaam to discuss the contribution of the Church in fighting the current food shortage in the country.

The Premier explained that lack of a systematic method of cultivating crops suitable for a particular area over successive season, shortage of basic farm implements and non-utilisation of modern farming techniques led to fragile agricultural production.

Tanzania's farming should have a firm and stable base so that the country's peasants were not at the mercy of violent weather changes, he said.

The country should go for irrigation both at large and small scale so that the available arable land was fully utilised, the Premier said.

He said the present shortage of food was made serious by the failure of some of the erstwhile self-sufficient villages to feed themselves.

The country had, as a result, to procure and distribute food to such areas whereas in the past food was only bought by the National Milling Corporation (NMC) for distribution in urban areas and in institutions.

The number of those who depended on food distributed by the NMC had increased, he explained.

The Prime Minister said, for example, that food had to be sent to Dodoma Rural District between now and the harvesting period. In Kondoa, about 25 per cent of the people in the district depend on marketed food.

In Mpwapwa District, food was being needed for 35 per cent of the residents, he said.

Ndugu Msuya said that Tanzania had to prevent post-harvest losses and improve transport so that more food was available for the people. He said the Government's objective was to build strategic food reserves to store food harvested in the bountiful seasons for use when the harvest was bad.

He asked the bishops to assist villages around church agricultural projects so that they too improved their farming.

Inviting the Prime Minister, The Tanzania Episcopal Council Chairman, Bishop Mario Mgulunde, said the Church had various agricultural projects in a number of regions in the country.

These are at Tabora (cassava farming), at Rulenge, Mtwara, Musoma and Dodoma (irrigation), at Njombe (modern livestock keeping).

Ndugu Mgulunde asked for government permission for the Church to build storage facilities in villages and strategic areas, and to purchase food from the growers and the NMC for distribution to those in need of it.

They also asked the Government to allow them to install grinding mills in villages and urban areas where the people needed them. Permission was also sought for the distribution of food from anywhere in the country to areas hit by the current shortage.

CSO: 4700/1050

TANZANIA, USSR ISSUE COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNING PRETORIA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Excerpt] Tanzania and the Soviet Union have called for concerted political and economic pressure by progressive forces the world over to force Pretoria regime to accept a just settlement of the Namibian independence question.

A communique issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday at the end of a week-long visit to Tanzania by a five-man delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expressed the two countries' unflinching support to the Namibian people under SWAPO's leadership in their struggle against racist Pretoria's illegal occupation of their country.

The two sides called for the imposition of comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria and intensification of political pressure against the regime and its patrons.

The Soviet Parliamentary delegation, headed by a Vice-President of the Presidium of the Soviet Union, Ndugu Ivan P. Kalin, highly appreciated the prominent role played by Tanzania in the liberation struggles in southern Africa and in the Non-Aligned Movement, the communique said.

The Soviet and Tanzanian parliamentarians also stated in the communique their resolute support to the just struggle in the world against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and called for the equitable restructuring of the lopsided international economic relations.

On bilateral relations, the two sides noted with satisfaction the development of Soviet-Tanzanian relations in the political, cultural and economic spheres.

The communique said the two sides agreed to expand the existing ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Tanzania National Assembly as an important factor in cementing the Tanzania-Soviet relations.

The Soviet parliamentarians, the communique said, expressed appreciation over Tanzania's efforts in strengthening the national economy, education and health protection.

The Tanzanian parliamentarians also noted with appreciation the Soviet Union's contribution to the consolidation of world peace and its invaluable assistance to the southern African liberation struggle.

The delegation which arrived in the country on March 12 visited Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions.

They also met President Nyerere and Premier Cleopa Msuya.

The delegation's talks with Mwalimu touched on various world issues, Africa and the liberations struggle in southern Africa.

According to a State House statement, the leader of the delegation, Ndugu Ivan Kalin, delivered a special message to Mwalimu from the President of the Soviet Presidium, Ndugu Leonid Brezhnev.

CSO: 4700/1050

RICE HARVEST TERMED 'MAJOR STEP' TOWARD FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Paul Chintowa]

[Excerpt] The 260 million/- Dakawa Rice Irrigation Project in Morogoro Region is expected to yield between 6,000 and 7,000 tonnes of paddy during the 1981/82 season, the Project Manager, Ndugu Moses Kisugite, said over the weekend.

Ndugu Kisugite said the project, launched ten years ago, has a target of producing more than 14,000 tonnes of rice in the long run.

He was briefing the visiting Vice-Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ndugu Kong Jin Tae, who toured the 2,000 hectare farm and the proposed site of the Agricultural Institute for the Non-Aligned Countries in East, Central and Southern Africa.

The National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) which owns the farm was able to cultivate only half of the farm area this season, he said.

Ndugu Kisugite said the harvest, the first since the project took off in 1975, was a major step toward the country's goal of self-sufficiency in food. He attributed the success to the strong cooperation between the people of Tanzania and the DPRK.

He told the Vice-Premier that NAFCO was now putting final touches to the farm's rice mill which, on completion, would be able to mill more than five tonnes of paddy per hour.

He said the project was launched in 1975 through technical assistance from the DPRK after a countrywide survey for a suitable paddy farming area.

The project which is now being supervised by a team of British experts is financed by the World Bank, the African Development Bank (ADB), the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) and the Tanzania Government and is the country's largest farm after the Mbarali state farm in Mbeya Region.

CSO: 4700/1050

CATA PROPOSES TEMPORARY CLOSURE OF SOME PROCESSING PLANTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] The Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA) has proposed the temporary closure of some of its processing factories and run others at half capacity in order to minimise an expected loss of 98 million/- in its operations this year.

The proposal, drawn by an emergency board meeting in Dar es Salaam recently has been sent to the Ministry of Agriculture for consideration, a CATA official said in Mtwara over the weekend.

The official, Ndugu E.G. Moyo, informed a recent meeting of the Regional Development Committee (RDC) at Masasi that the proposals stemmed from a shortfall in the crop and world market trends this season.

He said the authority expected to purchase 69,600 tonnes of raw cashew from peasants but field reports showed that only about 40,000 tonnes would be obtained at the end of the season.

Ndugu Moyo told the meeting that besides the shortfall, the price of processed cashew had fallen by almost 34 percent and that of cashew kernel oil by 40 percent against last year's prices while the price of unprocessed cashews had raised.

According to Ndugu Moyo, CATA would export 36,000 tonnes of unprocessed cashews in a move to reduce the expected 98 million/- loss to about 65 million/-.

CATA has processing factories in Mtwara, Lindi, Coast and Dar es Salaam regions. Those considered for temporary closure are Masasi and Newala in Mtwara and Nachingwea in Lindi. The rest were to operate on a single shift from March 1 this year.

CSO: 4700/1050

CDA PROPOSES NEW CONTRIBUTION FORMULA FOR DODOMA'S DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Gabby Mgaya]

[Text] The Capital Development Authority (CDA) has proposed the establishment of a new forum of contribution towards the development of the proposed new capital, Dodoma.

The forum--Dodoma Development Association--will mobilise commerce, industry, churches, associations, institutions and individuals to contribute to the growth of the capital designate.

The Minister of State in the President's Office, Ndugu George Kahama, said in a statement released in Dodoma over the weekend that the government has contributed substantially to the first stages of the development of Dodoma and so had CDA succeeded in attracting other funds for complementary development.

However, Ndugu Kahama noted that the building of a city was an enterprise so big and so diverse that the government and its agencies alone could not undertake to provide all the elements that go to make up the city.

Later, addressing a congregation of prominent businessmen, bankers, contractors, public corporations and private companies, leaders and religious organisations, Ndugu Kahama invited ideas for development of private and community projects.

He said as a major new initiative, CDA would shortly embark on a plan geared to set up companies with the participation of governmental agencies and the private sector to build shops, offices and housing.

It is envisaged that there will be a group of companies which will also be involved in hotels, cinemas and other developments designed to enhance the way of life of people in Dodoma and neighbouring areas.

CSO: 4700/1051

EXPERTS CLAIM TRADITIONAL DRUGS EFFECTIVE SNAKE BITE REMEDIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] A research team of local experts has revealed that traditional drugs were more effective in curing snake bites than modern medicine.

According to an official of the Ministry of Information and Culture, Ndugu Daniel Ndagala, preparation was underway to collect the various types of botanical plants and tree-barks which produce the valuable snake-bite antidotes and make them available to all district and regional dispensaries for administering to victims of snake bites.

Ndugu Ndagala said that since 1977 the Ministry's Research Unit embarked on an intensive research of different types of snakes, their environment and habitat, food and anti-poison traditional medicinal compounds.

He said the team has scientifically proved that snakes are not dangerous reptiles as hitherto imagined by the general public. They can be easily caught and domesticated, while numerous traditional medicines have been "discovered" for rapid cure of snake infected wounds.

Ndugu Ndagala told the Daily News that the Ministry was prompted to conduct the research following reports that many lives and productive capacities of peasants in rural villages were threatened and curtailed by the presence of venemous snakes.

He said tribesmen in Mwanza and Tabora regions were particularly useful to the researchers because they had harnessed their traditional methods of healing snake-bites, and had even grasped techniques on performing snake dancing.

He said for example that one traditional practitioner, Daudi Mponeja had valuable knowledge in snake medicines and had set up a school at Ukiriguru in Mwanza Rural District for teaching students on traditional doses to administer to people bitten by snakes.

So far, 18 students have "graduated" from his school and were issued with certificates recognised by both the Ministry and the Game Division.

Ndugu Ndagala said the research has helped the Ministry enlist all local preventive drugs for snake-bites, the traditional vaccination methods, and other vomiting and bathing douches applied on the victims.

He said at the moment the researchers had no funds and appealed to the Ministry of Health to rescue them by injecting some funds into their Unit for the purpose of finalising the last phase of the project.

CSO: 4700/1050

NYERERE MAKES 8-DAY WORKING TOUR OF DODOMA REGION

President's Itinerary

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere yesterday inspected construction work on an annex to the Party headquarters building here at the start of an eight-day working tour of Dodoma Region.

He flew to Dodoma yesterday afternoon from Dar es Salaam to a hearty welcome by Party and Government leaders led by Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya who arrived from Dar es Salaam earlier.

The extension work on which started in April 1978 would house the offices of the Party Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Secretary General. There will also be a conference hall and a literary.

Briefing Mwalimu, the Capital Development Authority (CDA) Director of Architecture and Housing, Ndugu William Feruzi, said the conference hall would seat 150 people and the library would have capacity for 50,000 volumes and a reading room for 50 people.

The extension is being built by the Wajenzi corporation Sole under the Ministry of Works. Ndugu Feruzi said the work would be completed in October this year.

The annex was designed by a team of CDA architects assisted by designers from Hermano of Mexico. The extension is among Party construction projects being undertaken at this designated Party and Government headquarters.

Mwalimu is this morning scheduled to tour a CCM headquarters staff housing project at Kilimani area south of here.

His itinerary includes an inspection of the capital city water scheme at Kilimani area. He will later drive to Makutupora to inspect vines research projects run by the Dodoma Development Programme (DODEP).

According to a programme issued by the Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu C. Liundi, the Chairman will also tour CDA projects at area "C."

The post-lunch schedule today shows Mwalimu will drive 14 kilometres to Zuzu where CDA has brick, tiles and ceramics plants.

Mwalimu will also tour the Zuzu electric power station which on completion later this year would supply Dodoma with 10 megawatts of power.

The Party Chairman will tomorrow drive to Mpwapwa where he will inspect development undertakings at Songambele village and later address its residents.

While in Mpwapwa, he will visit the Kongwa ranch and address workers there. He is also due to visit Sejeli village to see research work at the pasture research unit.

He will on Wednesday fly to Kondoa District. The programme there includes an inspection of some conservation activities under [word indistinct] Ardhi Dodoma (HADO) and water supply programmes.

Mwalimu will on Wednesday afternoon return to Dodoma where he is due to open a seminar of divisional and ward secretaries at the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) conference centre.

On Thursday he will see work on an irrigation scheme at Mchito village in Dodoma Rural District. The Party Chairman will also drive to Mndemu village and later address the Wananchi.

Second Day of Tour

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has asked the Capital Development Authority (CDA) to find more ways of reducing the costs of building new houses in the designated Party and Government headquarters at Dodoma.

Mwalimu made the call when he toured projects under the CDA at Mlimwa east and west areas here yesterday on the second day of his week-long tour of this central region.

At Mlimwa west (also known as Area 'C') Mwalimu was shown several completed houses including a set of 40 residential units whose total construction costs including site works and landscapping totalled 350,000/- for each three-bedroom unit.

"You must cut down costs", the President told top CDA officials who were present. The Minister of State in the President's Office, Ndugu George Kahama, was also there.

Mwalimu raised the same call earlier yesterday after inspecting ten houses for CCM headquarters staff at Kilimani Area.

The houses have been completed and are ready for

occupancy. They are built of burnt bricks and roofed with Mangalore tiles. They cost a total of 4.3 million shillings.

At Kilimani, Mwalimu called for the increased use of bricks and roofing tiles for building purposes since they were cheaper.

Contractors should equip themselves with the necessary knowledge on contruction with burnt bricks and tiles, he said.

Responding to Mwalimu's remarks at Mlimawa, the CDA Director of Architecture and Housing, Ndugu William Feruzi, said the authority had devised measures aimed at cutting down building costs.

The CDA cost-cutting measures involve supplying building materials to contractors at a controlled price and later working out the charges for other contingencies with them, he explained.

President on Land Fertility

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has directed peasants to restore the fertility of the land they worked on and to practise proper crop husbandry.

Addressing residents of Songambele village in Mpwapwa District yesterday, Mwalimu said restoring soil fertility should be a continuous process.

The President explained that agricultural practices that did not involve the application of fertiliser or manure on farms sobbed the soil of its nutrients.

The Party and the Government would never allow such robbery since it denied the country's future generations their base for development. "We can't afford this. Where will our children go?", he asked.

Land whose fertility was not restored was in danger of turning into a desert, he cautioned.

The President attacked those who used land like a mine whereby the miners moved to new ground after exhausting the wealth underground. "If you treat land like a mine you will kill it", he warned.

He gave the example of Iringa Region's Ismani area which was once renowned for maize production but whose soil fertility had waned because of improper agricultural methods.

"Ismani attracted people like a magnet. Those who worked on the land acted as if they were robbers — stealing the fertility without restoring it", he said.

Mwalimu said he had noticed that maize at Songambele village was not properly cultivated and called on the peasants there to improve this.

Mwalimu was also told a sad story on the failure of three ujamaa undertakings at the village allegedly due to bad leadership.

"If I say you have impressed me I'll be a great liar", Mwalimu told the villagers.

He told them to sit down and find out why their projects failed and see how this could be prevented in future.

Tightening of Distribution Network

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] PRESIDENT Nyerere has called for the tightening of the distribution network in the country to ensure that goods did not fall into the hands of racketeers.

Mwalimu pointed out that racketeering thrived because of loopholes in the distribution machinery and lack of recourse to established channels.

He was answering questions from divisional and ward secretaries when he met them at the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) Conference hall here at the opening of their three-day seminar.

Racketeering, (Urushaji) was being worsened by the current shortage of goods in the country but it could be wiped out if even the little that was available was equitably distributed, the President said.

"If there is a shortage, the remedy is to be strict on distribution", he said.

Mwalimu said the existing distribution system was the most appropriate one for the country at present. Tanzania was wary of introducing a rationing system through coupons, he added. For "it will give us problems", he added.

A Ward Secretary had complained that *urushaji* was getting very serious and that in Dodoma a kilogramme of sugar sold at up to 30/- a kilogramme in the racketeers' market. The official price of sugar is 10/-.

On the question of rich-poor economic relations, Mwalimu said there were some rich countries which did not appreciate the problems of the poor.

Such countries were stubborn and did not want to listen to anybody. Mwalimu said that these countries also thought the poverty in the Third World countries was the result of irresponsibility.

"They think we do'nt work, that we don't exert enough efforts" he said.

Mwalimu called on the secretaries to find effective ways of dealing with Party leaders who violate the leadership code.

Hypocritical leaders only good at sloganeering while at the same engaging in private business were dangerous. The should not be allowed to use the Party for their own personal ends, Mwalimu stressed.

The secretaries in the course of the seminar will discuss their specific responsibilities. The seminar ends on Friday.

President on Cattle, Dams

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

President Nyerere has directed peasants in Dodoma Region to train their cattle for farmwork to make cultivation less burdensome.

Addressing peasants of Mundemu village in Dodoma Rural District yesterday, Mwalimu pointed out that animal-drawn ploughs would enable them cultivate larger areas than what is possible by using hand hoes.

Village authorities had told the President that despite having about 3,000 cattle, the animals were not used for farmwork.

"Cattle must be used, they should not merely be looked at", the president said.

Stressing the need to train cattle for farmwork, Mwalimu said peasants in 'all cattle areas of Dodoma Region should utilise the animals fully.

He repeated the message in the afternoon when he addressed Party, government and parastatals leaders at the Mazengo secondary school hall.

He told the leaders that spares for ploughs should be made from locally available resources instead of importing them.

Mwalimu recalled that despite the *Siasa Ni Kilimo* fever in which stress on the use of animal-drawn ploughs featured, few peasants used oxen ploughs.

"The hand hoe will not bring the desired develop-

ment", he told the leaders.

At Mundemu, he told the peasants that cattle could cultivate up to one acre (half hectare) a day and thus simplify their work.

"Even if you go to the farm very early in the morning, you can't do much with a hand hoe", he told them.

Tanzanian peasants should be assisted to simplify their work, he stressed. He, however, said since we could not afford the tractor, we must resort to the tools we could easily acquire.

He noted that Tanzania had about 13 million cattle and this wealth should be utilised for agricultural production.

Mwalimu said cattle should be trained to pull ploughs, and this involved flogging them, something the peasants should not hesitate to do.

He wondered why some of the very peasants who beat their wives for failing to cultivate their farms were lenient to cattle.

The President said one could judge the level of development of villages in the country by the extent to which they used cattle for farming.

Before arriving at Mundemu, Mwalimu met experts working on potable water and irrigation projects in Dodoma Region who briefed him on work at the Mchito dam.

The dam would hold 308 million gallons of water for domestic and livestock uses and for irrigation.

The experts, from the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said they would build new dams and rehabilitate existing ones in various areas in the region.

They said they were ready to build more dams if allowed to.

"I want hundreds of these dams. Let us build dams all over the place", Mwalimu commented.

In his address at Mazengo Secondary School, Mwalimu said development funds in the coming budget would not be spent on new projects but on increasing capacity utilisation in our industries.

Tanzania did not have enough money to spend on new development projects at a time when existing ones had problems which required solutions, he said.

Mwalimu explained that most of our industries were operating under their capacity and other areas were not performing well because of bottlenecks which we should remove.

The president is expected to attend a seminar for villages at Chamwino village today and tomorrow.

CSO: 4700/1050

MSUYA MAKES ADDRESS BEFORE OPENING SWISS-AIDED TRAINING COMPLEX

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya has said that in order for the Party programme to provide a technical school to every district by the year 2,000 long term planning should start now.

He was speaking shortly before opening the more than 15 million/- complex for training mechanical artisans at the National Vocational Training Centre in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The complex was built with Swiss government assistance.

The programme envisages to provide every district with a technical school in the coming 20 years.

The role of the people in getting the buildings, Ndugu Msuya said, should be clearly defined now. External donors, voluntary and religious agencies were also invited to join the people and the Government in identifying areas of cooperation.

Ndugu Msuya called on the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to start right now plans for expanding and strengthening instructor training programmes so that instructors are at hand when the proposed schools take off.

Training of artisans, he said, should be emphasised because it was deliberately overlooked in the past. As a result, he said, plants and machinery in certain areas were out of action or unproductive for lack of artisans to service them.

Between 1976 and 1985 the country should have been producing 5,500 artisans yearly, but has only been able to produce half the required number. The country needs 50,000 artisans during the period, he added.

The Premier said vocational centres were coming up at Moshi and Dodoma with Danish assistance and the Government would provide boarding facilities at Tanga, Mwanza and Dar es Salaam centres.

He thanked foreign donors and called for maximum training of artisans who, he said, were key people in promoting productivity and laying groundwork for scientific and technological takeoff.

The Swiss Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr T. Raeber, said his country was a small country without raw materials, but had developed by emphasizing and relying on highly skilled manpower.

"This was only possible by permanent improvement of the standard of education and training over the centuries. One of the characteristics of this system is the importance attached to practical training over theory," he said.

The complex along Chang'ombe Road has facilities for training instructors and 200 apprentices at a go.

The Acting Director of the Centre, Ndugu A. Athuman, said some 4,835 artisans were trained between 1977/78 and 1980/81; and 4,640 or 96 percent were absorbed by industries for in-plant training. Some 1,211 artisans will complete this type of training during 1981/82, he said.

The Principal, Ndugu S.C. Runzanga, told the Prime Minister that the centre now has 1,035 trainees with 21 disciplines. He said 881 of the trainees were boys and 154 girls.

Donors to the centres include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Labour Organisation (ILO), Swedish Development Agency (SIDA), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Swiss Government.

Tanzania provided 6,925,917/- for setting up of the complex opened yesterday.

CSO: 4700/1050

MSUYA MAKING FOUR-DAY TOUR OF SINGIDA REGION

Prime Minister's Schedule

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Mwamoyo Hamza]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, begins a four-day tour of Singida Region today during which he will inspect several development activities.

A rousing welcome awaits Ndugu Msuya on his arrival here this morning.

The Prime Minister will address a mass rally at the Namfua Memorial Stadium in Singida town on Wednesday and will hold talks with Party and Government officials on Thursday.

Ndugu Msuya is also expected to address rallies at Shelui in Iramba District and Mgandu in Manyoni District.

On arrival today the Premier will be briefed on activities in the region. He will later leave for Iramba District where he will inspect cotton farms at Kikonge, Nguvumali and Kibirigi villages.

He will also later visit a cotton plantation run by the Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) at Nselembwe before going to Shelui.

The Prime Minister will leave for Manyoni District tomorrow and inspect millet farms at Mukiwa village. He will also inspect a livestock project in Doroto village.

Ndugu Msuya will also tour tobacco, maize and sunflower farms at the Mgandu complex where he will also address the people. He will also inspect a cassava seedling farm at Bangayeta and open a new post office at Manyoni town.

On Wednesday Ndugu Msuya will tour cotton farms at Kantandaa Rural District. He is expected back in Singida town in the afternoon to address a rally at the Namfua Stadium.

The Prime Minister winds up his tour on Thursday by touring a cotton processing plant in Singida town, and holding talks with Party and Government officials.

Msuya in Iranba District

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Mwamoyo Hamza]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya has urged peasants to strive for better yields per unit of land cultivated instead of boasting of many acres which produce precious little.

Ndugu Msuya was addressing residents of Msolembwe village in Iramba District, some 96 kilometres from Singida town, in the first day of his four-day tour of the region yesterday.

The Prime Minister said peasants must embark on modern farming methods to produce ample cash and food crops to enable the country earn foreign exchange and meet the country's food demand.

Ndugu Msuya called on peasants not to be discouraged by bad weather and other hazards like armyworms which had destroyed thousands of acres of food crops in central regions.

A total of 57,000 acres of food crops in Singida Region were attacked by armyworms early this year, causing damage to 22 per cent of the maize, millet, sorghum and rice planted in fields.

Ndugu Msuya renewed the government's call to peasants to grow crops that flourished best in their areas.

The Prime Minister said since 1977, the government had spent a lot of foreign exchange on food imports, making many industries function without enough raw materials.

"If we go on like this, the nation will be spending a lot of money to pay farmers in foreign countries and our industries will continue to manufacture goods below capacity", Ndugu Msuya said.

The Prime Minister who arrived here yesterday morning, inspected cotton farms in Kikonge, Nguvumali, Kibigiri, and Msolembwe villages in the district.

He praised peasants in the villages for their efforts and urged them to tender their farms well and harvest at least 250 kilogrammes of crops from every acre.

At Kibigiri village, Ndugu Msuya was told that lack of enough maize and the armyworm attack had greatly affected food crop cultivation.

In a statement by the residents of Iramba District, the Prime Minister was told that by last February the district had cultivated 138,576 acres of food crops, representing 64.6 per cent of the target.

The district had also cultivated 19,575 acres of cotton and 15,519 acres of sunflower by last February. Ndugu Msuya was also told the weather permitting, the acreage would be increased.

Iramba residents contributed 20,000/- towards construction of regional CCM headquarters at Singida estimated to cost about 3.4m/-.

Final Day of Msuya's Tour

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Mwamoyo Hamza]

[Text]

TANZANIAN leaders and experts have been called upon to maintain closer contacts with people in rural areas by not only making brief visits to villages but staying and working hand-in-hand with peasants in development activities.

The call was made by the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya when addressing Singida Region Party and Government officials at the end of his four-day tour of the region yesterday.

The Prime Minister noted that of late some leaders and experts had developed the habit of making short visits to villages, resulting in peasants getting minimal expertise in various development activities.

Ndugu Msuya also directed Singida Region officials to ensure that cotton piled up in villages throughout the region was transported to Singida town for processing.

Some 424,350 kilos is piled up in villages because the cotton processing kiln at Singida town was experiencing an acute shortage of power supply.

However, officials of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) have promised constant power supply to the kiln to facilitate procession of the cotton within this season.

Ndugu Msuya also directed regional officials to chart a long-term programme to improve livestock keeping in the region.

Earlier, the Prime Minister visited the TANESCO power station in the town. He was told that the town experienced power shortage because most equipment at the station were old and some lacked spare parts.

The Prime Minister was told that power demand for domestic and industrial use was 550 kilowatts but at present the station produced only 350 kilowatts.

The Prime Minister returned to Dar es Salaam yesterday.

CSO: 4700/1050

BRIEFS

FARM IMPLEMENTS SHORTAGE--Mainland regions have been asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to send data on their requirements of agricultural implements and their spare parts to enable the ministry to solve the shortage of the implements currently facing regions. A ministry official, Ndugu M.A. Mangi told Shihata in Sumbawanga that the ministry was until now using data collected during a survey in 1976/78. Ndugu Mangi who is accompanying the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu John Machunda, on a tour of Rukwa Region, said that the ministry in collaboration with the Ubungo Farm Implements (UFI) was drawing up a programme to import ploughs. He, however, said correct data on the actual requirements for various tools and their spare parts should be obtained from the regions. [Excerpts] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Mar 82 p 3]

ARMS PROBERS TO SUBMIT REPORT--A five-man probe committee appointed by the government early last year to investigate the source of arms used in robberies and other violent crimes in the country is expected to submit its report to the government at the end of this month. In an interview with Shihata in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ndugu J.M. Matiko said the committee was however still compiling the report on their investigations. He confirmed that the report would definitely be submitted to the government at the end of this month. The five-man probe committee comprising members from the armed forces and the civilian sector was appointed last year to investigate the source of arms used by criminals with a view to helping the government deal with the situation by cutting off the source. Announcing the formation of the probe committee in Dar es Salaam last year, the Minister for Home Affairs, Brigadier Muhidin Kimario said that since 1975 violent crimes in which firearms were used had increased from 125 in that year to 500 in 1980. He attributed the rise in armed robbery and other violent crimes to the increase in the country's economic difficulties and the fact that "the country had just emerged out of a war situation." [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Mar 82 p 3]

FRG PROJECT EVALUATION DELEGATION--A four-man delegation of the West German Bank for Reconstruction and Development--Kreditanstall fuer Widersdau (KFW) is in the country to evaluate projects assisted by the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). According to Mr S. Keller, an official of the FRG Embassy in Dar es Salaam the KFW is in charge of the Zanzibar Fisheries Corporation (ZAFICO), the Busisi-Kigogo ferry in Mwanza region and the Ndundu ferry in Rufiji, Coast region. Mr Keller said that the tour follows the Tanzania-FRG agreement signed last month in Dar es Salaam in which the FRG pledged to grant Tanzania 585m/- to finance various projects in the country. The official KFW delegation will also hold talks with Treasury officials on other KFW related projects undertaken in the country. The tour was one of the regular visits made by KFW officials after every three or four months to appraise and oversee the implementation of the projects they fund. Other projects covered by the grant include the Mtera hydroelectric power plant, the rehabilitation of the sisal industry and the construction of Mombo-Lushoto and Maganja road in Tanga region. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Mar 82 p 1]

KILIMANJARO ELECTRIC POWER PROJECT--Initial preparations on the proposed 80m/- Kilimanjaro Regional Rural Electrification Programme which started in 1979 are expected to be concluded by the end of this year with actual construction beginning early next year. The Regional Manager of the Tanzania Electricity Supply Company (TANESCO), Ndugu Mohammed Zaharani, told Shihata in Moshi yesterday that an eight kilometre long electricity network would be established when the project is completed in 1985. Ndugu Zaharani said that tenders for the Japanese-aided project had already been offered and the successful contractor was expected to be announced between now and the end of next month. On other electrification projects in the region, he said by the end of 1980 a total of 616 kilometres had been supplied with electricity, representing 54.8 percent of the area expected to be supplied with power under the Japanese-aided programme. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Mar 82 p 3]

NETHERLANDS PROJECT WRITE-UP AID--An expert from the Netherlands Institute for Management Science is expected in the country next month to conduct project write-up for the proposed Small Industries Development Organisation's (SIDO) National Institute, an official in the Ministry of Industries said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. In an interview with Shihata the official said the Institute to be built probably in Dodoma would train personnel to be involved in the day to day running of small scale industries in the country. He said funds for financing the write-up would be met through aid provided by the Netherlands government. Staff for the Institute would come from Tanzania and Netherlands. He said presently there were three Tanzanians from SIDO headquarters in Dar es Salaam pursuing further studies in the Netherlands who would, on completion be posted at the Institute. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Mar 82 p 3]

AUSTRIAN WHEAT DONATION--Tanzania yesterday received a special grant of 12,3 12,300 tonnes of wheat worth 27m/- from Austria. The consignment was handed over to the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu John Machunda, by the Austrian Ambassador to Tanzania, Dr Gregor Woschnagg, at a brief ceremony held in Dar es Salaam. The Minister thanked Austria for the grant which he said would help in alleviating the current food shortage in the country. The consignment arrived at the Dar es Salaam port from Austria last January aboard MV Jitegemee. The agreement for the grant was signed last year under the framework of cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Mar 82 p 3]

UPC DELEGATION'S VISIT--The visiting Uganda People's Congress (UPC) delegation yesterday formally conveyed to Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) the appreciation of UPC members and the Ugandan people at large for Tanzania's contribution in Uganda's liberation war some three years ago. The thanks were conveyed through CCM Chief Executive Secretary Daudi Mwakawago by the UPC Assistant Secretary General, Ndugu Cecilia Ogwal. They were contained in a pamphlet issued after UPC's annual delegates conference last year. "CCM has created a relationship which is very difficult for us to reciprocate and we feel we must do something but are inhibited by our own problems," Ndugu Ogwal told Ndugu Mwakawago at the Dar es Salaam Party headquarters office along Lumumba street. Briefing the delegation on the CCM structure and functions, Ndugu Mwakawago stressed the importance of creating a strong party in order to consolidate unity within the country. He explained how CCM operated as an active mass Party reaching out to the people and giving them the opportunity to be fully aware of its activities at all times. Earlier, Ndugu Ogwal said that work on proposals for constitutional changes in Uganda had already been completed by a selected committee and UPC's endorsement was awaited. She said that the new constitution intends to extend the working structure to the grassroots, adding that the multi-party system would be maintained. The six-member delegation arrived in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday night for a five-day tour to exchange information, experiences and views with members of the CCM headquarters and its affiliated organisations. The team leaves for Dodoma today for a two-day tour during which it will visit the CCM headquarters. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Mar 82 p 1]

SWEDISH GRANT TO TPTC--The Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (TPTC) will receive a 19.6m/- grant from the Swedish Government over the next two years to finance various modernisation projects. A bilateral agreement to that effect was recently signed by the Principal Secretary to the Treasury Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura, and the Swedish Ambassador to Tanzania Ndugu David Wirwark. The money will be used in financing fellowships for the network modernisation and maintenance, supplies management projects, and the Telecommunications training centre in Dar es Salaam. Other projects to be undertaken under the package are consultancy services, field attachments and a repair and calibration centre. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 82 p 3]

SWAHILI TRANSLATION ESSAYS ON SOCIALISM--A Kiswahili translation of "Honest to my country," compilation of essays on Tanzania's policy of socialism and self reliance by Candid Scope has been released, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The author said 20,000 copies of the translated version, Mkwel i Kwa Nchi Yangu were now in various bookshops in the country. The author further revealed that he had received offers from the Ahmed Bello University in Nigeria for 50 copies and another 25 copies from the University of Zambia for the English version of the book. "I decided to translate the book into Kishwahili so that more people could have the opportunity to understand my ideas," he said. The English version of the book was first published last year and has since been a topic in many a debate on the country's policy. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Mar 82 p 3]

TSA FOOD CROP CULTIVATION--The Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA) intends to cultivate a total of 4,720 hectares of food crops this year, Shihata reports. According to a TSA report released in Dar es Salaam yesterday, some 2,270 hectares will be planted with maize, 250 hectares serena millet, 150 hectares beans and 50 hectares paddy. Another 2,000 hectares will be cultivated by permanent workers at the TSA estates. Each worker will be allocated with at least half an acre. The programme, aimed at providing food for its workers while at the same time encouraging them to grow some of their own, will be undertaken at TSA's five companies. The companies are Mombo, Mgombezi, Kimamba, Morogoro and Muheza sisal companies. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Mar 82 p 3]

CC ENDS MEETING--The Party Central Committee (CC) ended its one-day meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday after preparing an agenda for the next meeting of the National Executive Committee (NEC), the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, said in Dar es Salaam last night. The NEC will meet in Dar es Salaam on Monday and Tuesday during which it will assess a CC report on various Party activities. NEC members will also pick parliamentary candidates for vacant seats in Dodoma Urban, Serengeti, Sumbawanga Rural and Iringa Region (national). Ndugu Mwakawago said NEC will also receive and discuss a paper which elucidates on various paragraphs of the Party electoral procedures. The CC met at the State House under the chairmanship of Mwalimu Nyerere. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Mar 82 p 1]

NYERERE, TAMBO TALKS--The Chairman of the Frontline States, Mwalimu Nyerere yesterday held talks with the President of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, Ndugu Oliver Tambo. During the hour-long discussion, the ANC President briefed Mwalimu on the developments of the liberation struggle inside South Africa. Ndugu Tambo told the President that the masses of South Africa will intensify their liberation struggle inside the country until final victory. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1053

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ENDS WORK IN ARUA

EA301922 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] has wound up its business, closed its office in Arua and handed it over to the Uganda Red Cross. [Words indistinct] ICRC team has been (?working) in Arua for the last 2 years.

At a farewell reception for the ICRC team team arranged by the Arua district commissioner and the commander of the 11th battalion, Bondo, the Arua District Commissioner Mr (Herbert Opei), thanked them for the humanitarian work they performed [words indistinct] in Arua District. The team leader, Mr (Peter), noted that Uganda Red Cross would now take over.

According to a UNA [Uganda News Agency] correspondent, the withdrawal of the ICRC is completely in tune with the prevailing situation in Arua where the security situation has completely come back to normal.

Government officials contacted by UNA regretted that a picture is being painted by some ICRC officials in Europe which would wish to perpetuate a false picture of the situation in Arua and Uganda so that they remain for an unjustifiably longer period in Uganda. The official noted that the withdrawal of all volunteer assistance agencies which were operating in Uganda since liberation has been earlier mutually agreed upon by the Ugandan authorities and those volunteer agencies. The claim by a certain Mr (Ross) that the ICRC has been expelled from Uganda is therefore a blatant lie which must be dismissed with the contempt it deserved.

However, the official stressed that Uganda will continue to accept the necessary assistance from any quarters that is in conformity with its needs, national interests and honor.

CSO: 4700/1049

CANDIDATE PROFILES SHOW COMMITMENT OF MPR

AB071159 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0817 GMT 7 Apr 82

[AZAP commentary: "Profile of the Militant Candidate"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Apr (AZAP)--Following its ordinary session, the MPR Executive Committee announced that it has defined profiles to be filled by the militant candidate in municipal and legislative elections.

The conditions, which conform with the party's program on the spirit of militantism, the personality of the candidate and on his personal disposition to contribute to the development of his commune, will be made known to the committees of the party called upon to examine the applications.

By the profile of the militant candidate, the MPR Executive Committee has introduced a great change in the electoral procedure of our country in view of the fact that when this innovation is well applied by the different MPR committees the party will be rid of the wolves that would like to enter into the pen during the forthcoming popular elections.

During the previous elections, the door was left open for every Zairian citizen who was a full member of the party to be eligible, without the party imposing strict conditions on his personality. The results were known: Once elected the zonal councillors and the people's commissioners forgot the aims and objectives they had set for themselves during the electoral campaign--the well-being of the population and of the party's development program--and took to activities unworthy of their status as the people's representatives.

In this way, several zonal commissioners who should serve as examples endulged in acts of maladministration and have preyed on the meager financial resources of the people who elected them. As for the people's commissioners, if most of them performed their duties honorably, at least, others only busied themselves about seeing to the prosperity of their own businesses rather than working for the well-being of the population, indulging both in fraud and in illegal trafficking of precious materials. Amnesiacs, they forgot all the promises they hadpompously made to the electorate.

Today, with only a few exceptions, several communities and zones have not as yet been supplied with good drinking water and electricity as they were promised by their candidates in the municipal and legislative elections.

Some of these communities are no longer accessible; the roads have become impassable, contrary to the promises of the candidates during the campaign that they would take care of the maintenance of such roads without even making any reference to the party's designed development program.

The profile of the militant candidate defined by the Executive Committee therefore appears as an attempt by the party to raise a railing around the organs to be renewed and emphasizes the desire of the higher officials of the nation not to repeat the mistakes of the past.

On the other hand, the MPR has the monopoly, if not to appoint candidates to the elections, at least to set the most objective conditions which the candidates must follow in order to be elected, because the party must present for election people capable of defending its ideals, and of contributing to the realization of its national development program.

The party must therefore make sure of the candidate's level of commitment to its ideals and to mobutuism as well as his capacity to serve the people and the rightness of his intentions to seek the welfare of the people. It is only with this condition that he can aspire to be accepted to carry out the service he wants to render Zairian society.

CSO: 4719/798

COMMENTARY APPROVES OF SCREENING CANDIDATES

AB011737 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0740 GMT 1 Apr 82

[AZAP commentary: "Democracy and Vigilance"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Apr (AZAP)--The first democratic elections organized in Zaire under the second republic date back to 1970, and since then the government has had the time to learn lessons from the results obtained and to rectify the electoral law in order to adapt to the political realities of the moment. That is why the attention of the citizen is held by the elections which will take place this year and by the right henceforth given to the basic committees to state their views and opinions on the candidature both in legislative and municipal elections.

Whether it is a people's commissioner or zonal council member, all elected office holders should speak the same language as the electorate who should remain the object of the constant preoccupations of the elected throughout their mandate. The basic committee, which lives with the people and which therefore knows best the behavior and degree of militancy of each citizen from its village or locality, cannot be separated from the election preparations without experiencing once again the deplorable game that the country witnessed from the outgoing legislature where some elected people advocated ideas that the electorate did not expect from them and which did not jibe with the ideals of mobutism.

The people's good faith was deceived by the hypocritical attitude of the elected who, yesterday, claimed to be holding high the flame of the revolution, but who, once elected, dropped their masks to show the world their intentions: Sieze power by all means. The people had to be vaccinated against demagogy and protected from surprises by setting up barriers which are the basic committees.

This new measure in the electoral law was to discourage the wolves who were getting ready to put on sheepskin by convincing them that this time their trickery will not achieve its aim.

By testing the militancy of the candidate in the basic committee, the MPR does not deprive any citizen of his right of eligibility guaranteed by the constitution. He rather accomplishes the duty imposed on him by mobutism,

to see to it that the country's leaders, and those of the party, are assimilated men, worthy of defending what the revolution has acquired. He therefore cannot contradict himself and disavow his commitments towards the people by allowing the election of people with doubtful militancy [words indistinct] enjoy all their civic rights.

The preliminary examination of all candidature by the basic committee is a wise decision since it helps avoid the repetition of cases of betrayal by those who, having received the people's mandate to defend them according to the principles of mobutism, act against the stream after their election.

CSO: 4719/798

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS TALKS WITH BELGIUM--Mr Herman de Croo, the Belgian minister of communications, posts and telecommunications, will visit Zaire from 12 to 20 April at the head of a delegation of 10 top officials of his ministry. His discussions with the Zairian authorities will center on Belgian-Zaire cooperation in the fields of transport and telecommunications. Already, Belgium is taking part in the construction of a telecommunications network in Zaire, especially through the installation of a nodal center worth 75 million Belgian francs to be supplied by the Belgian Telephone Company. The two parties intend to extend this cooperation to the training of technicians. In this framework, Minister Herman de Croo will continue with his Zairian counterpart, Citizen Maate Numu Wu Bowango, the negotiations which began in Brussels on 10 March. [Passage indistinct] [Text] [AB070953 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 6 Apr 82]

CSO: 4719/798 END

JPRS 80640

22 April 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2611

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CREDITORS AGREE ON PLAN TO SETTLE EANSL LIABILITIES

Paris AFRICA AFP in French 16 Mar 82 p 17

[Text] DAR-ES-SALAAM, MARCH 13--Creditors and shareholders of the defunct East African National Shipping Line (EANSL) who met in Mombasa (Kenya) for two days of negotiations earlier this week have agreed to a proposed scheme to settle the company's liabilities.

Under the scheme creditors would be paid their total outstanding debt of 60 million shillings (six million dollars) over a period of 24 months in four six-monthly installments.

The Mombasa agreement will now require the approval of Tanzania's High Court before any payments are made because the shipping line - owned by the Government of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia - was registered in Tanzania.

One participant in the Mombasa negotiations told Agence France-Presse that the first payment of 25 per cent of the liabilities would be made immediately after the agreement has received the Tanzanian court sanction.

In event of cash shortfalls the company liquidator - Coopers and Lybrand of London - will turn to the shareholders for more funds.

The EANSL, once considered a unique example of how independent African countries could cooperate in a regional economic enterprise, was disbanded three years ago after it had accumulated massive debts at home and abroad because of poor management and stiff competition from multi-national shppping companies.

Six Freighters

When it was dissolved, shareholding governments pledged to meet the company's full liabilities and also to pay the terminal benefits of their nationals.

So far most of the workers have been paid their benefits.

At the time of its dissolution EANSL had a fleet of six cargo ships plying between East African and North-West European ports. Two of the ships, the Kenyan-registered Jogoo and the Ugandan-registered Uganda were seized in Europe and were subsequently auctioned to meet the company's debts.

A third ship, the Jitegemee, which was relatively new and which later caused controversy between the Tanzania Government and its new owners, was seized while anchored in Dar-es-Salaam. The vessel is still in Tanzania while negotiations are going on between the Government and the Tanzanian buyer to settle the dispute out of court.

CSO: 4700/1042

PROSPECTIVE LINKS WITH EEC UNDER REVIEW

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 879

[Text]

Within the next few months Angola is expected to indicate what type of co-operation it would like to develop with the European Community.

Mr. Edgard Pisani, the Commissioner responsible for development, visited Angola recently to try to clarify the situation. During the visit Mr. Pisani pointed out that the Lomé Convention offered a comprehensive form of co-operation between Angola and the EEC. Other forms of co-operation available included food aid, emergency aid, a fisheries agreement and indirect assistance through the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). A bilateral agreement would, however, not be possible. The Angolans said that they would be clearer once Namibia had achieved independence. While full membership of the Lomé II Convention thus appears excluded, Angola may be observing the renegotiations of the agreement which starts in 1983.

Mr. Pisani also had lengthy technical discussions with the Angolans. He agreed to organise a donors' meeting in the next two to three months to discuss further assistance for the Benguela railway. The Angolans also expressed interest in a fisheries agreement with the Community and have asked for details of the agreements already concluded between the EEC and Senegal and Guinea Bissau.

The Angolans also mentioned their particular problems in the agricultural sector, notably the need to rehabilitate coffee plantations, develop the livestock sector, carry out reafforestation measures and improve the distribution system. The Angolans are also interested in receiving emergency aid from the Community to help "children of displaced populations" and a specific request will be made shortly.

West Germany is still blocking the release of aid to both Angola and Mozambique under the non-associates budget. In December they again vetoed allocations to both countries but at the end of February the EEC Foreign Ministers agreed to keep the five per cent allocation for Africa in hand. The Germans have said that they would lift their veto once Angola and Mozambique indicated their intention to join the Lomé Convention. This aid could then be used to finance an interim aid programme before both countries could receive aid under the Lomé Convention.

West Germany takes the line that Angola and Mozambique are eligible for membership of the Lomé Convention and so other aid facilities should not be provided.

CSO: 4700/1045

BRIEFS

ALLEGED STRAINED RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL--President Eanes of Portugal will visit Luanda from April 15 to 19. The President's visit will be the first visit of a Portuguese Head of State since independence. The Portuguese Minister of Finance, Sr. Salgueiro, left for Luanda recently to finalise details of the visit. General Eane's visit is billed in Lisbon as the final step in a strategy to put relations between Portugal and its former colonies on a better footing. The President has already been to Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde and Mozambique since their independence. Portugal is Angola's second biggest supplier of non-military goods after France, and the trade balance is heavily weighted in Portugal's favour because the Portuguese do not buy Angola's main export, oil. The recent visit of the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Sr. Pereira (West Africa, March 22), ended on a diplomatically unfortunate note when Sr. Pereira was refused a scheduled audience with President dos Santos. The President had apparently been suddenly taken ill. Another explanation put forward was that Sr. Pereira had angered the Angolans by announcing he would press for compensation for former Portuguese settlers whose assets had been nationalised after independence. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 896]

CSO: 4700/1045

DIRECTIVES FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES

Cotonou EHUZU in French 15 Feb 82 p 5

[Article: "PRPB [People's Revolution Party of Benin] Central Committee Directives Relating to the Popularization Operations for Law Nos 81-001 and 81-009 of 23 March and 10 September 1981 and for the Establishment of Local Organs of Government"]

[Text] The installation of the National Revolutionary Assembly on 4 February 1980 genuinely marked the beginning of the era of constitutional revolutionary legitimacy and initiated the principle which guarantees the entire working class and militant Beninese nation the political, legal, and material conditions required for it to effectively play the role of being the true protagonist and the true master of its fate.

In fact, with the upcoming establishment of local organs of government, new favorable conditions will be created for the masses in our cities and countryside to actively participate in the conduct and management of the affairs of state of our revolutionary government.

In order to properly carry out this revolutionary and historic mission of our country, the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin has decided that the popularization operations for Law Nos 81-001 and 81-009 of 23 March and 10 September 1981 and for the establishment of local organs of government will take place throughout the whole country in the period from 15 February to 15 March 1982.

Consequently, the phase of informing and preparing the masses and creating public awareness is of cardinal importance.

I. Information, Preparation, and Awareness Phase

There is no denying that for our party and revolutionary state, the information, preparation, and awareness phase takes on critical significance, conditioning the success of all the operations of setting up the local organs of government.

That is why all comrades who are members of the party and its mass organizations and of the local revolutionary authorities must be serious about effectively accomplishing all preparatory tasks, which are summarized as follows:

A. Information and Preparation Meeting at the Province Level

1. Duration:

Monday and Thesday 22-23 February 1982

2. Preparation and Supervision:

In accordance with the provisions of Electoral Law No 81-001 of 23 March 1981, a committee will be set up in each province by the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly.

The committee will work under the actual supervision of each province's political commissar.

3. Objectives:

a) To become acqueinted with the various documents formulated by the Permenant Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly.

b) To carry out a thorough analysis of the tasks and activities which ensue from those documents.

c) To make a judicious assessment and allocation of the human, material, and financial resources to be activated in consequence of that analysis, in order for the operations to succeed.

4. Participants:

- The members of the National Supervision Committee

- The members of the Provisional Provincial Secretariat of the party

- All the people's commissars

- The members of the State Committee for Province Administration

- The members of the Executive Secretariat of the Provincial Council of the Revolution

- The members of the provincial offices of the party's mass organizations: COJ [Youth Organization Committee], COF [Women's Organization Committee], CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] and SYNDICAT [expansion unknown].

- The district chiefs

- The executive secretaries of the District Revolutionary Councils

- The top officials of the district offices of the party's mass organizations: COJ, COF, CDR, and SYNDICAT.

B. Information, Preparation, and Awareness Meeting at the District Level

1. Duration:

Thursday and Friday 25-26 February 1982

2. Preparation and Supervision:

In accordance with the provisions of Electoral Law No 81-001 of 23 March 1981, a committee will be set up in each district by an order of the chairman of the State Committee for Province Administration.

3. Objectives:

The objectives are the same as those of the meeting provided for at the provincial level.

In addition, working teams must be formed in the villages and city sections, and their mission on their home ground must be methodically organized.

4. Participants:

- The members of the District Party Group

- The people's commissars

- The members of the Revolutionary Committee for District Administration

- The members of the Executive Secretariat of the District Revolutionary Council

- The mayors

- The village and city section delegates

- The members of the district offices of the party's mass organizations

- All members of the supervisory teams at the village and city section level.

II. Actual Popularization Operations for Law Nos 81-001 and 81-009 of 23 March and 10 September 1981 and for the Establishment of Local Organs of Government

1. Duration:

Monday 1 March through Tuesday 16 March 1982

2. Objectives:

The end objective is the rational and effective installation of Revolutionary Councils at all levels, in accordance with the provisions of Law No 81-001 of 23 March 1981 relating to elections for local organs of government.

In particular, there is the need to:

- Install Local Revolutionary Councils (CRL)

- Install Communal Councils of the Revolution (CCR)

- Form District Revolutionary Councils (CRD)

- Install Provincial Councils of the Revolution (CPR) and State Committees for Province Administration (CEAP)

- Install District Revolutionary Councils (CRD) and Revolutionary Committees for District Administration (CRAD).

The course of this installation process will be specified by the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly.

Ready for the revolution!

The struggle goes on.

9631
CSO: 4719/616

BRIEFS

REBELLION TRIAL SENTENCES--The rebellion trial arising from the land reform riots of last August has ended. The military court has released three of the 19 arrested, sentenced one to ten years imprisonment and the rest to jail terms ranging from nine years to six months. The prosecution had asked for longer sentences for the charges of incitement to rebellion and attempting to alter the constitution by violence. The court was chaired by the National Political Commissar of the Armed Forces, Comandante Alvaro Tavares. Last August one man was killed and two were injured when security forces clashed with local people on the island of Santo Antao, the mst fertile of the ten islands in the archipelago. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 894]

CSO: 4700/1044

CONSULATE GENERAL OPENED IN DIRE-DAWA, ETHIOPIA

Djibouti LA NATION in French 18 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] On Wednesday 10 February, a consluate general of the Republic of Djibouti was opened in Dire-Dawa. Attending the inaugural ceremony were: on the Ethiopian side, the authorities of the Harrar region and in particular Colonel Zeleke, a member of the party's Central Committee and the COPWE [Commission To Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia] representative of Harrar Province; and on the Djiboutian side, the director of foreign affairs and cooperation, Daher Djama, the mission's official representative, Omar Farah Iltireh, and the first conselor of Djibouti's Embassy in Addis Ababa, Yacin Abdi Bakal.

The opening of a consulate has long been greatly wished for because of the size of the Djiboutian community residing in Dire-Dawa, and especially because a very large number of Djiboutian families go to Dire-Dawa in the summer season.

During the inaugural ceremony, the director of foreign affairs, Mr Daher, took the opportunity to deliver a speech in which he emphasized "the importance that the Government of the Republic of Djibouti attaches to the strengthening of its relations with socialist Ethiopia."

(The complete text of his speech follows:)

This privilege which falls to me to inagurate the Djibouti Consulate General in Dire-Dawa this evening is additional evidence of the importance that the Government of the Republic of Djibouti attaches to the strengthening of its relations with socialist Ethiopia. It is also the desire of the government of socialist Ethiopia--and this desire has been expressed a great many times--to constantly further improve the friendly and neighborly relations it maintains with the Republic of Djibouti.

For a long time now, and up to the beginning of this century, the city of Dire-Dawa has maintained privileged relations with the city of Djibouti, owing in particular to the railroad company.

Opening a Djiboutian Consulate General in Dire-Dawa means a strengthening of those relations, which must inescapably lead to the creation of a climate of trust and understanding between our two brother nations.

I would like to say to you how invaluable the role of the gentlemen who is consul general will be in successfully carrying out this task, and I am convinced beforehand that the Ethiopian authorities in this region will be able to help him in accomplishing his mission.

As I was saying, there are several areas that benefit the good and excellent relations which exist between the city of Dire-Dawa and the city of Djibouti, and it goes without saying that the area of tourism will soon be able to aspire to the place it used to occupy and will be able to help create new possibilities.

I would not like to finish these few words without thanking all the important individuals who have been pleased to honor this happy event with their presence.

Long live Djiboutian-Ethiopian cooperation!

9631
CSO: 4719/615

SAUDI AID FOR ELECTRIC ENERGY

Djibouti LA NATION in French 18 Feb 82 p 12

[Text] The Saudi minister of industry and electricity has just made a gift to the Djibouti Electric Company of three German-made (MAN) diesel generating units, each with a 5-megawatt capacity.

This aid follows a visit that Djibouti's minister of industry and state-owned industrial companies made during December 1981 on the invitation of his counterpart, Dr Ghazi al-Gosaibi.

The minister of industry and state-owned industrial companies told us: "This significant aid which has just been granted to us by the Saudi minister of industry and electricity will make it possible for us to increase installed capacity at the Boulaos electric power plant. Three units more than 15 years old which have been having frequent breakdowns and constant maintenance entailing sizable expenditures will be replaced by these three new generators. The total power output presently supplied by those worn-out units does not exceed 7 megawatts. The three new units will supply 15 megawatts of power overall, which represents a very sizable power gain.

This aid demonstrates once more the importance of the privileged relations of cooperation which unite the brother kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Djibouti. That cooperation has always been decisive for the economic and social development of our young country and for the consolidation of its national sovereignty."

The minister concluded by saying: "For several months, considerable efforts have been set in motion with a view to strengthening EDD's [Djibouti Electric Company] infrastructure in order to contribute toward the country's economic and social development and to provide for the growing needs in electrical energy. By 1985, more than $55 million will be mobilized to develop means of producing and distributing electricity, both for installations of the city of Djibouti itself and for the districts in the interior.

"Fifteen million dollars have already been gratned to us in the form of gifts by Libya ($2 million for new powerplants in the interior districts) and by Saudi Arabia ($13 million for the three new units).

"Starting 7 March, I will be participating in a lenders' meeting taking place in Kuwait with a view to mobilizing the $40 million necessary for expanding the Boulaos powerplant and acquiring two 15-megawatt generators.

"The Islamic Development Bank, the Kuwaiti Development Fund, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, and OPEC should probably agree to this loan to the Djibouti Electric Company on very advantageous terms."

9631
CSO: 4719/615

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO OMAN--On 8 February the Republic of Djibouti's first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Oman presented his credentials to His Majesty Sultan Qaboos. During the ceremony, Ambassador Aden Sheik Hassan in a brief speech talked about the good relations which exist between the Republic of Djibouti and the Sultanate of Oman--relations based on historical ties and mutual understanding. [Text] [Djibouti LA NATION in French 18 Feb 82 p 3] 9631

ARREST OF ALIENS--Thursday evening the security forces launched roundup operations in the central area of the capital. These raids resulted in the jailing of a mass of foreigners whose status in the Republic of Djibouti is irregular. In an interview the minister of interior, Idriss Farah, stated the reasons for these raids, recalling in particular that since independence a large number of foreigners who come from neighboring countries have settled in the Republic of Djibouti. The minister added that that is not prohibited, inasmuch as the Republic of Djibouti is a meeting-ground and a land of interchange, but that foreign nationals must conform to the laws which govern their presence in this country. According to the minister of interior, the presence of a great number of foreigners whose status is irregular is teh cause of a greater and greater number of crimes, robberies, rapes, and threats against Djiboutian nationals. Moreover, it is a heavy additional burden on the Republic of Djibouti's economy. Finally, the minister of interior declared that the roundup operations will continue to be carried out in the future, and he asked Djiboutian nationals to facilitate the job of the security forces. [Text] [Djibouti LA NATION in French 18 Feb 82 p 5] 9631

CSO: 4719/615

NATION'S NATURAL RESOURCES, BELGIAN RELATIONS NOTED

Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in French 2, 3 Mar 82

[Article by Jean Kestergat]

[2 Mar 82 p 16]

> [Excerpts] In her first official trip as state secretary for cooperation for development, Mrs Jacqueline Mayence has just gone to Gabon. "I will be criticized," she says, "because I am starting with a country reputed to be very wealthy." Wealthy? Yes, indeed. Its oil, manganese, wood, and uranium compare quite favorably with the resources of a number of other countreis: it is among the privileged few—Libya, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia....
>
> It is true that Gabon's earnings are spectacular. But this also goes to show that wealth is not the same as development, and that development is not simply a question of financial resources. Gabon certainly has those resources, as well as an inclination to make good use of them so as to prepare the country to become a prosperous nation before the free ride on natural resources ends. Gabonese petroleum reserves are already being exhausted, and in a few years there will be no more. There will still be manganese, iron, wood, and uranium, but oil accounts currently for half of the country's foreign trade. That half should be tended carefully....

"Hoping to be pleasantly surprised, the government took a census last year.

"Only a few people know the results: they were not published because the conclusions were disappointing. In reality, there must only be about 800,000 of us. The figure is important in establishing our per capita GNP. According to the World Bank, per capita GNP is around $3,850, while our government puts it at $1,679. The difference is significant, despite the fact that even the smaller figures puts us ahead of all other African countries except Libya—even ahead of South Africa."

[The young diplomat] closed the issue of MARCHES TROPICAUX [ET MEDITERRANEENS] in which he had sought the figures. The periodical had published a full study of the Gabonese economy last year. The statistics and assessments it contained hold out fairly encouraging prospects for Gabon.

"In any case," said the diplomat, "the statistics are quite far from telling the full story. Look at that other periodical which proclaimed triumphantly that Gabon's GDP [gross domestic production] went from Fr CFA 3.6 billion to 710 billion between 1960 and 1980, with a growth rate of more than 100 percent per year! It is true, but obviously it was because of the oil. We have produced 120 million tons of it over the past 20 years. But our known reserves amount only to 160 million tons. In a few more years it will be gone, barring the unlikely discovery of new reserves."

Intoxicated With Money

In short, Gabon has no time to lose if it wants to use its oil to build a balanced economy. And this is indeed its desire, as President Omar Bongo continues to proclaim. It is true that the country has already had some experience with the danger of getting intoxicated with superficial prosperity. In 1977 it very nearly capsized into bankruptcy.

1977: Gabon reaches its peak oil production. There is a constant flood of dollars. The country wants to impress Africa, so it decides to host the General Assembly of the Organization of African Unity in sumptuous fashion. Libreville is hurridly rebuilt. Architecturally daring structures arise from the humid turf. There is a proliferation of deluxe hotels. They build one of the most beautiful international centers in the world. Within a few months, Libreville has shed its unpretentious image as a rustic subprefecture and become a proud capital city with modern highways. All during the conference, the OAU participants are awash in champagne, they drive around town in hundreds of Mercedes, and they meet in conference rooms of gleaming marble. When the curtain comes down, the bill is added up, and it is discovered that the national debt is close to $4 billion, nearly double total export earnings. Inflation has reached astronomical levels. So President Bongo orders a severe austerity program and manages to stablilze the economy, to the surprise of the experts who predicted disaster. All public expenditures are strictly controlled, and several grandiose projects are abandoned: the Gabonese need only look at the marvelous, unfinished ruins of these projects in the capital city—masses of decaying concrete—to be reminded that wealth does not bring wisdom. Since that time, Gabon has conducted itself as a cautious and moderately prosperous country, concerned with its future and with productive investments, giving high priority to completion of the trans-Gabon railroad that should facilitate exploitation of its mineral resources, but also taking the first steps toward true development that relies primarily on forest and agricultural cultivation.

An Oasis of Tradition

Gabon is at present unusual in several respects, compared with other Third World countries. Its birth rate is inadequate (1 percent), the towns are not swollen with an influx of peasants, and in fact municipalities must

tap labor from Cameroon and Congo to keep essential services running. The country is one immense forest in which the majority of the people subsist on their own, without communications links to the outside. Agriculture is still rudimentary and traditional: the cities must import all their food. In short, despite its great wealth, Gabon is still a primitive country, an oasis of tradition in an Africa swept up in the drive for modernization.

"Basically," says the diplomat, "we are lucky to be both so wealthy and so little developed. Our possibilities are unlimited, compared to what is happening in teh Arab oil-producing countries: they can scarcely hope to invest their petrodollars in agriculture, since their countries are generally sandy deserts. Here, everything is possible. And we know that we must work quickly if we want to stay out of the clutches of envious neighboring countries. But we must do everything all at once: encourage faster population growth through major health programs, to eradicate malaria from our humid forests. We must move faster to exploit the resources of our forests, which are currently producing only one-fourth of the output that could be achieved with rational management. We must launch agricultural programs. We must complete the trans-Gabon railroad."

That railroad, by the way, has already cut its way 130 km into the forest; the project will be 950 km when completed and will facilitate the economic "irrigation" of the country. The construction contract has gone to a European consortium, Eurotrag, in which Belgium has a 6.1-percent interest.

Meanwhile, the country continues on its peaceful course. The peasants, living their isolated existence in the forests, farm the land in their traditional way, still ignorant of that prestigious and ambitious capital city where wages of which they have never deramed are being paid; but if they knew of it, they would start dreaming. The interoccupational guaranteed minimum wage there is 7,000 Belgian francs per month: 10 times more than in Zaire, for example. Education is broadly available; the hospitals are functioning.... And while it may be true that the rich are very rich, the poor there are not very poor.

"Ultimately," says the diplomat, "what we are asking for is not so much money as technology. We will be able to pay 70 percent of the salaries of the development experts who are sent to us. We will be able to finance the equipment we are going to need. What we want in addition is investment, assistance in creating our own small enterprises...."

In simple form, these are the outlines of the country encountered by Mme Mayence, who had to make clear, in fact, that she was not the foreign trade minister....

[3 Mar 82 p 20]

[Text] "I am not the minister for foreign trade," Mme Mayence had to tell her Gabonese interlocutors, who were pleading for private investment. Knowing that Belgians have railroading in their blood, her interlocutors never stopped elaborating on the astounding prospects to be

opened up by the completion of the trans-Gabon railroad. The two sides were not exactly talking the same language, but in the end Tindemans' state secretary was able to turn the talks in the direction she had wanted. "She is a woman of iron," said officials in Libreville, who saw some resemblance between her and Mrs Thatcher. So there was not that much talk about the railroad, except to discuss some of the ancillary problems it poses with regard to personnel training, and more about social problems: education, health, food and, naturally, improvement of the status of women.

A coincidence: Gabon's state secretary for cooperation is also a woman. Mme Honorine Dossou-Naki, quite young, vivacious and witty, crowned with a tightly plaited coiffure, brought a certain warm intimacy to the talks. At the dinner she hosted, she did not make a solemn speech; she confined herself to a few remarks expressing the spirit of friendship existing between Belgians and Gabonese, and saying that this was what was most important. Mme Mayence responded in the same vein, and the gentlemen present all had to admit that women, despite their reputation for garrulousness, make better hosts than men, who always feel obliged to burden get-togethers with interminable remarks. There was porcupine to eat, as tasty and tender as calves' liver, and there were exotic fruits with unusual flavors.

Feminism

Naturally, the tabletalk turned to feminism. Our dinner companion, a young Gabonese diplomat who was tall and slender, said she was happy to see African women making more rapid strides than their European counterparts in asserting their rights and prerogativ s. Indeed, she said, Africa is more mature than Europe in this respect, doubtless because the African woman, being under the thumb of lazy and hedonistic macho males, had to learn to defend and assert herself. Is it not women who really run all of Africa? They do it discreetly, allowing the men to imagine that they are admired and all-powerful, but able to put them in line without their realizing it. European men did it differently: they invented courtly love, giving their women the illusion that they were idols in order to lock them into comfortable uselessness. Now that the women are asserting themselves, the African woman is moving faster: her superiority is becoming ever more evident--a superiority born of so many centuries working alone in the fields, because tilling the land was too base an occupation for her worthy husband, who thought he was made for the noble pursuits of hunting, fishing, and the government of the community. In Europe, the women had to invent feminist militancy, with all its foolishness, whereas in Africa it was enough for them to be themselves.

Sitting on our left was a Gabonese official who listened and smiled. Then he murmured:

"We are more clever than you. Here, our women have always worked harder than the men. Their feminism only drives them to work harder. We are happy to be sexist."

But someone else challenged this, saying that soon African men would be out of the picture, and unless they watch their step it will be the same for men everywhere.

Then Mme Mayence was invited to stay 3 weeks in Libreville to undergo an initiation into the secret rites of African women. It was explained that then she would clearly understand all the problems with which she has to deal. "Heavens," exclaimed one of the Belgian guests, "what will she find out at AGCD?" [expansion unknown] General Manager Leenaerts and special assistant Guillot-Pingue hid their faces at the thought....

The following day Mme Mayence had extensive talks with Mme Agathe Okumba, wife of the former foreign minister, who heads a powerful women's movement in Libreville that publishes a small newspaper, organizes educational and basic literacy classes, and carries on a completely balanced nutrition program based on local food products. It was decided to study the possibility of technical assistance for this movement, which is recognized by the Gabonese as probably more effective and closer to the people than any of the government agencies.

"No Private Preserve"

Mme Mayence was also received by President Omar Bongo, who expressed his ardent wish to see cooperation between Brussels and Libreville develop. One official bluntly told us that in fact the President and the entire country have had enough of being considered France's "private preserve." France, under the pretext of being the guarantor of CFA currency, thinks itself entitled to override all the decisions of Gabonese officials.

"This is why we want to diversify our cooperation. Obviously, that is not pleasing to our dear cousins, and you can be sure that Mme Mayence is being closely watched."

This also seems to be the opinion of several Gabonese journalists who interviewed the state secretary, asking her if she did not fear that "certain obstacles" stand in the way of Belgian cooperation with Gabon. They pressed her, but avoided making clear what they meant. The state secretary replied that she did not see what obstacles could present themselves, and that in any case it was in no one's interest for cooperation to become the object of rivalry. In short, she had understood, and so did the journalists.

"You see," we were told, "our dear cousins will accept certain things, but not everything. You must not threaten their economic supremacy. The Japanese have already deprived them of a big chunk of the automobile market.... The English are there, too, pushing ahead. You will see: our dear cousins will be watchful; they absolutely insist on protecting us from anyone who might try to take over their role of watching out for our fundamental interests. For our dear cousins love us very much—ourselves, our oil, our manganese. But be careful, do not say that our dear cousins are somewhat neocolonialist: that would not be true, they will swear to you...."

But the dear cousins sho ld not get too worried. The final communique of the Belgian-Gabonese meeting announced that the exchanges of views only served to open up possibilities. A joint commission will be established to come up with specific projects, "taking into account the real possibilities and potential of the two countries." Bilateral cooperation will be oriented toward transport, rural development, education, the promotion of small industry. The Belgian interlocutors were in fact surprised by the modest requests that Gabon presented: for the time being, a few study scholarships, a few development experts, assistance for teh activities being carried out by women. The discussions went smoothly except on one point: utilization of a government-government loan of 50 million Belgian francs, which the Gabonese want to handle as "businessmen" rather than as "developers."

All things considered, both sides ended the talks with a feeling of satisfaction....

9516
CSO: 4719/671

REPORTAGE ON NUNOO-MENSAH'S DELEGATION LONDON VISIT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 837

[Text] BRIGADIER J. Nunoo-Mensah, Ghana's Chief of Defence Staff and member of the National Provisional Defence Council, has dismissed as "outrageous" the recent allegations in Lagos made by a Ghanaian diplomat seeking political asylum. Alhaji Youssif Patty, the High Commissioner appointed by President Limann, alleged that "about 2,700" soldiers and civilians had been killed in Ghana and that Libyan soldiers could be seen guarding the airport, radio station and army headquarters in Accra. Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah said he would be "surprised if we lost more than 30 to 40 people". He said he would not be party to a government that violated human rights, and that the PNDC was not there to eliminate Ghanaians but to reform them without coercion.

The Chief of Defence Staff was addressing a press conference in London last week along with two members of the delegation he led — Mr. P. V. Obeng and Mr. K. Ahwoi. On the nature of the delegation's visit to England, Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah said among its goals was to explain what was going on in Ghana to leaders in a country that was attached to democracy and which was concerned when another country with which it had relations departed from multipartyism. Mentioning that he was Sandhurst-trained, that both Ghana and Britain were members of the Commonwealth, the CDS said the delegation had been very warmly received and had had a sympathetic hearing. The delegation held talks with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Terence Lewin, and representatives of some international companies with interests in Ghana.

The CDS said they did not come to talk about specific aid programmes, detailed discussion of which would come later. It was more an exchange of views, and to correct inaccurate press reporting of events in Ghana. He said there was a little programme going between Ghana and Britain which he thought would be maintained.

On finances, investment, and the International Monetary Fund, Mr Obeng said the revolution was taking an "X-ray look at the whole economic structure", and the PNDC did not intend to prolong the vicious circle of dependence on foreign loans. He said 25 years of these loans and grants with Ghana still in the quagmire of poverty meant a new look had to be taken at the economic strategy. He confirmed that negotiations with the IMF had reached an advanced stage by December 31, although the People's National Party government had lacked political will. Since no part of the economy was going to escape the X-ray scrutiny, any package and conditions put forward by the IMF would also be looked at carefully.

On devaluation, Mr. Obeng said there was no way an undisciplined currency could be related to other currencies without first putting in some discipline. After the injection of discipline "we would then see [the cedi's] position in relation to other currencies and then make the necessary corrections as we deem fit". Here he mentioned the various measures taken since December 31 which, after five weeks had brought the unofficial exchange rate down from ₵80 = £1 to ₵35 = £1. He said the PNDC did not rule out devaluation as a possible option, but that it was only one of several options the government would consider.

Instead of the "traditional" loans which nourished dependence on further loans and grants, Mr. Obeng said the PNDC was interested in assistance which would provide "roots for proper economic growth". With agriculture as the "bedrock of a new economic order" in Ghana, any investment directed towards agriculture would be welcome, though not to the exclusion of all other sectors. The potential of gold production had been assessed, and although not a scheduled part of the delegations' business in London, it had discussions related to promotion of the gold industry.

Several questions bore on "democracy", "return to civilian rule" and when there would next be elections in Ghana. Mr. Ahwoi said electoral democracy made sense in a society where the electorate had been "properly schooled in a way as to believe that the people that the electoral process throws up can do something to their benefit". Consistent experience in Ghanaian history showed that the elected "forgot" the people who had elected them. One of the PNDC's main concerns was to ensure that if and when the electoral process was resorted to again, that gap which historically was created between the electorate and the elected would not exist again. With all the experience of the June 4 era, Mr. Ahwoi said it was very surprising the rapidity and "joyous abandon" with which the "political iniquities" of the past had returned in the Third Republic. The Ghanaian people were now being organised politically, in the workplace and in the community, to achieve the political consciousness required for a genuine participatory democracy. With luck, this might take a short time, but it could also be a lengthy process and it was therefore impossible to be precise about any date for a return to electoral democracy. As to whether this was the last coup in Ghana, Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah said he was quite hopeful the PNDC could give Ghana an honest government, which would remove any basis for a coup. As long as the PNDC made the weak and downtrodden in Ghana its main concern there would be no need for a coup.

Was the resumption of Nigerian oil sales and debt-rescheduling for Ghana a sign of Nigerian understanding of what was happening in Ghana, and were other suppliers showing that same understanding? Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah has said "both Nigerians and ourselves understand the need to have a stable Ghana. Instability is infectious. I think it is in our mutual interests; it's in the interests of the Western world to have a stable Ghana. That's the message I've come to preach here".

What had Flt-Lt. Rawlings meant exactly when he said the people's courts would not be hampered by legal technicalities, asked one concerned journalist? The Chief of Defence Staff said the PNDC respected human rights and believed in the rule of law. Those put on trial would have full opportunity to defend themselves he added. Mr. Ahwoi pointed out that several people arrested after December 31 had been released, while the rest were being held pending the results of investigations. There would be no blanket trial, and no one would be tried just for having been a member of the PNP. President Limann, he said, would be treated just like everyone else.

On the legal technicalities, he said even in Britain there had been a question of accused people getting off through technicalities; legal "aberrations" were numerous in Ghana because of the absence of a legal heritage. The prevailing concern was that people who had committed economic crimes that had undermined the structure of decent Ghanaian life should be dealt with according to the conception of justice of the "ordinary man on the Clapham omnibus", or in Ghana's case, the Nima tro-tro.

He recalled the Chief of Defence Staff's Lagos statement that there would be no executions in Ghana, adding that no provision for a death penalty had been included in the legislation that would found the people's tribunals. As to what constituted economic crimes, he pointed to gross tax-evaders as an example, people whose criminal profiteering had been done to the detriment of the ordinary people of Ghana. An example was going to be set for future generations, he added.

CSO: 4700/1045

INCREASE OF ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS AGAINST RAWLINGS ALLEGED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Text] ACCRA, March 20 - Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, G hana's Head of State since the New Year's Eve overthrow of President Hilla Limann's civilian Government, finds himself faced with an increasingly difficult economic situation as rumours fly about new coup plots.

Over the past few weeks the Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) has reportedly been the target of several assassination attempts. The last one was on Friday, March 5, the eve of celebrations marking Ghana's 25th independence anniversary, according to political circles here.

According to these reports, several officers behind the March 5 operation were arrested and subsequently executed.

Other assassination attempts were reported to have been made during February, led by Ghanaian Army officers opposed to the new regime.

On March 6, duringthe military parade in Accra marking the independence anniversary, Flt.-Lt Rawlings arrived in a machine-gun carrier surrounded by heavily-armed soldiers in combat dress and escorted by two other armoured vehicles. During the ceremonies he was surrounded by bodyguards with guns at the ready.

Basic Shortages

It is public knowledge that this isthe only way the new Ghanaian leader moves about, even inside Burma Camp, the main military base here, where he lives.

These various attempts would explain why he has not found the time to come up with his promised economic recovery programme, even though the economic situation is still deteriorating.

The worsening situation is obvious each day in the capital, where it is becoming increasingly difficult to find such basic consumer necessities as bread, rice, sugar and meat.

The Market Mammies

The new military authorities are locked in a struggle with the market mammies, the women who control most of the local trade, and neither of the two sides is prepared to give way. The PNDC is insisting that stocks held by the market mammies, who are now banned from handling imported goods, should be sold at controlled prices fixed by the Council. The traders argue that they cannot sell at a loss, andsome of them have hoarded their goods, even burying them to hide them from the newly-created people's defence committees.

At the same time there has been no improvement in the already bad industrial situation. Factories are under-producing through lack of spare parts or other essential commodities for which import licences are unobtainable because of lack of foreign exchange.

The peoples' defence committees have brought widespread disputes in the factories, which have further slowed down production and led to assaults on some executives. Several factory managers, including expatriates, have been accused by the committees of poor management, sometimes of fraud, and have been summoned to explain themselves.

Army Chief of Staff Brigadier Nunoo Mensah, a senior Council member, has had to intervene publicly to make it clear that power was not given to the people so that they could molest the bosses.

Elsewhere, all foreign development and economic cooperation projects have been halted since the coup, as the overseas partners wait for Ghana's economic policy to be defined.

Libya Holding Back

It seems that even Libyan aid is not as significant as had been thought early in January, when thetwo countries resumed relations in the wake of the coup. The Ghanaian delegation which visited Tripoli in February obtained only a gift of 50,000 tonnes of oil, the promise that a 15-year energy supply programme would be drawn upand discussions about a possible scheduled air route between Tripoli and Accra.

To ensure oil supplies, Ghan a has had to pay Nigeria 21 million dollars out of its 110 million-dollar unpaid oil bill. Nigeria had halted supplies in January.

The priority today is on agricultural development. In January Flt.-Lt. Rawlings sent university students on vacation until mid-April so they could help bring in the cocoa harvest, the country's main foreign exchange earner. Now he has announced that the target is self-reliance in food within one year. Ghana has plenty of rich landand it should not be difficult to become self-sufficient. This is one task that does not require heavy financial investment, and which, if successful, could provide the basis for economic recovery.

CSO: 4700/1045

RAWLINGS: CASTRO, MACHEL HAD WARNED ME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Mar 82 p 7

[Interview with J. J. Rawlings by Fernando Lima in Accra, date not given]

[Text]

I WAITED three long days for this interview. It was scheduled for several occasions and each time it was postponed; something else had cropped up which could not be delayed. Such is the nature of revolutions . . .

I was told that it would be difficult to arrange the interview, but that the fact that I had been sent from Mozambique "helps a lot". I seemed to have jumped the queue — Reuters, Tass and Associated Press had all requested interviews before me.

Burma Camp, the military complex on the outskirts of Accra, has become the decision-making centre for Ghana's new regime. Here Jerry Rawlings, and his most important colleagues, live in military barracks. Here meeting follows meeting without pause. Now it was with the military commanders of the frontier areas, now with a delegation preparing to leave for abroad, now the preparation of proposed changes to the 1982 budget.

Finally, after many long and insistent hours, my wait was finally crowned with success. Captain Kojo Tsikata, one of the men closest to Rawlings, accompanied me to the Flight-Lieutenant's quarters. At the entrance there was a barrier of barbed wire and sandbags. Two soldiers, with steel helmets and Chinese AK-47s, searched me thoroughly. "I hope FRELIMO is a bit more gentle," said Captain Tsikata, by way of apology.

The Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council, the PNDC, was sitting in a corner of his room. "It seems that you've already got all the replies you came to Ghana for," said a friendly Rawlings as he shook hands with me. And indeed, during my hours of waiting, I had been able to engage in lengthy discussions with people close to the PNDC about the major problems confronting the new authorities.

The room in which Rawlings received me serves simultaneously as reception, meeting room, study, dining-room and bedroom. Beside the chair where he was sitting was a spartan campbed covered with a white sheet. On the table in front of me were two clips, while on one of the shelves lay a revolver and an RPG rocket launcher.

Dressed in military uniform, Rawlings could not hide the evident signs of tiredness in his face. Not that this proved any obstacle to his fluent conversation — we talked together for around three hours.

Rawlings looked with interest at the cuttings I had brought from the Mozambican Press on recent events in

Ghana. On the table where I placed my taperecorder, there was a 1982 New Year card from Samora Machel. "Was it sent before or after?", I asked. Rawlings smiled broadly, but did not give a reply.

AIM: In Mozambique in 1979, people thought that you should have retained power, instead of handing over to the civilians. We felt that if you gave power to these people, then they wouldn't do anything for the country, they would continue to drain Ghana, to maintain corruption here. Why did you hand over?

RAWLINGS: First of all, please tell Samora Machel I was naive in thinking that oppression was an accidental human error. I've now come to realise that it's a deliberate organised affair. That was a very sad mistake — I was really naive.

I owe Samora Machel a salute, and also one for Castro. They were trying to tell me that I didn't understand what I was involved in, but I thought I knew.

POWER

When you talk about the handover of power — well, it was never my ambition to have a monopoly on leading this country. I just saw myself — as I still do — as part of society, wanting to complement society and hoping that society will complement my individual efforts.

Let me try to answer you from the naive level I was at then. In handing over, I didn't see it as handing over power— for me, it was a question of administration. For me, the power was still with us, us the people. I thought it was just impossible for anybody to seek to turn the clock back, there was no question about it.

So when Castro and Samora Machel started telling me these things, I tried to argue about it, saying "they don't understand — there's no way that we can be reversed".

'NO SLAVE'

In handing over, I didn't see it as handing over our ability to demand accountability. We were going to be part of things now — or so I thought.

I've never been a slave, and I never will be. Having helped to de-enslave my fellowmen, having helped break their chains, I assumed that they would never allow themselves to be chained up again.

But I stood out as the only one who remained defiant. The overlords ended up by locking everybody else back in the cage.

They were able to do it because they divided them up — divide and rule. I'd only come across that in books before. It was so beautiful! — the way they used the government machinery to orchestrate situations, to get those boys to the verge of slaughtering each other, to orchestrate, in the process of eliminating us, prejudice in people's minds.

ORGANISED

I now understand what people were trying to tell me. It wasn't a question of mere human faith and support — you needed to mould it, to crystallise it into a supportive system. It needed to be organised into a force. But all I knew then was: "I'm not going to be a slave". That was all. And I didn't expect my fellowmen to permit themselves to be enslaved. But they did not realise then that the situation called for us to organise ourselves, otherwise the overlords would return.

AIM: And so you now feel that it is crucial that people should be educated, mobilised, given political awareness?

RAWLINGS: That's sure, it is necessary. But there is a problem in linking theory and practice. I am a very lonely man, in the sense that I've become the bridge between the underdogs and our progressive intellectuals. The trouble with our intellectuals here is that they suffer a communications and ideological barrier.

They don't feel the conditions of the ordinary man. The intellectual gives a lecture to me, saying that the objective conditions are not ripe blah blah blah. But he's doing so on the level of a full stomach — something that the underdog doesn't have. He doesn't have to get up at three, four o'clock in the morning to queue to go to the toilet. He doesn't have to get up at this time to go and get water. So don't come and bring me this intellectual stuff.

I'm not too angry at the reactionary elements. You don't expect anything from them, since they're criminals anyway. But those of us who aren't — we haven't done enough homework to be of use to the underdog's mentality. Because we can't even make ourselves understood. The intellectuals stand outside things, and as a result they're frightened. In situations like that, it's the angriest man who takes the lead. Not the priest, not the professor — its the angriest man who calls the shots.

INTEGRITY

AIM: What social system do you hope Ghana will follow in the future?

RAWLINGS: People talk about capitalism as one mode of development, and communism or socialism as another, but at least they're all on the move, using different paths. They have something in common, namely a certain level of social integrity, a certain national character, a demand for accountability. All of which is missing in most of the Third World.

For those who want to talk about freedom in the West, I would even say — yes, they probably permit themselves the freedom to be responsible . . .

AIM: But sometimes they don't want to allow that freedom . . .

RAWLINGS: Oh, they won't allow it for us, but for themselves they would allow a certain level of freedom to service their so-called development.

EXPLOITATION

For those who want to talk about the East, even if you want to tell me that they don't have the freedom to be responsible, I would say — OK, but they are under the control of patriotic nationalists.

But when you come to Third World countries, when you come to most of Africa, when you come to my country, we're neither permitted the freedom to be responsible nor to be under the control of patriotic nationalists. We have the worst of all worlds — in order to make the exploitation possible, so that it can survive. Because if you permit a man the freedom to be responsible, he will become independent.

But when my colleagues talk about socialism as the way forward for us, you know what I tell them? "Be careful of labels! The Western countries have had all these opportunities to poison people's minds. The best thing you can do is solve people's problems practically — afterwards you can tell them that what you're doing is socialism. But, given the level of prejudice, you'd better leave the labels out at first."

AIM: Can we now discuss the People's Defence Committees, the PDCs. Perhaps they can be compared with the "Dynamising Groups" set up in Mozambique shortly before independence. At that time the capitalists were leaving the country and sabotaging everything, so we needed a channel to link FRELIMO with the masses. This channel was the dynamising groups, which took on important controlling functions, such as getting sabotaged factories back into operation. I imagine that PDCs here could play that kind of role.

RAWLINGS: That's right, that's right. But so far the situation hasn't crystallised itself that well. We have no cadres yet. So that we are still directing things at the masses, while the cadre organisation is being built up.

AIM: But what do you think will be the future role of the PDCs?

RAWLINGS: After the PDCs there can't possibly be anything else. They will be the final authority. But right now it's as if we were inciting them, giving them the consciousness to govern themselves. However, the point will come where we, as individuals, will become irrelevant.

I see the PDC's becoming the final authority. In other words, they have to mature, to assume their responsibility, their proper role.

AIM: Turning now to the Provisional National Defence Council, the PNDC. What is its role now, and what will it be in the future?

RAWLINGS: No one can predict precisely the social development of any organisation as such. We can't give an exact answer. But we have to start from the concrete experience of our people and, unlike Mozambique, we have very little experience of current revolutionary struggles. Of course, nationally our people have the experience of an anti-colonial struggle, and of trying to build a progressive organisation.

But the groups which have now come together — progressive organisations like the New Democratic Movement, the People's Revolutionary League and above all, the most important group, the progressive officers, progressive junior noncomissioned officers within the military — they have no experience of working together in a revolutionary struggle. So it is not easy, we do not have what one might call a united leadership. You have all these groups and it's important to have some experience of working together. Therefore you have this body, the PNDC, which is a provisional organ for the moment. As the revolution develops, as the struggle develops, I think there will emerge the concrete, adequate organs to meet the revolution's needs.

VULNERABLE

AIM: Ghana's economic situation is desperate, and I think that this makes you vulnerable to foreign pressure. So what are the main steps economically that you plan to take in the near future?

RAWLINGS: No doubt you can see what's going on here. As far as the high prices of goods are concerned, it will remain like that for some time. We have no control over that. But as far as production is concerned, that is something that we can control here, and are trying to do something about. You can see the students getting involved in productive activities, for instance. But what about the food situation? You are not independent if you cannot feed yourself.

EMPHASIS

A lot of emphasis is going to be laid on this question. We're all going to have to go back to the land.

AIM: There are certain important sectors of the economy under state control, and a very developed state-services sector. But these sectors don't function, because they are so infiltrated by people who are corrupt. How can you solve this problem? How can you transform this into an efficient mechanism?

RAWLINGS: I have no doubt that one way will be through socialising the concept of management. We have to transform these sectors, so that people who work in them no longer see themselves as slaves, but see that they are doing valuable work. In other words it must belong to them.

We can't have this nonsense going on any longer, where we just produce, but have no control over what happens to the final product.

AIM: Let's now talk about Ghana's foreign policy. The Western Press has been speaking a lot about your relationship with Libya. According to some reports, everybody should now feel that Libya is expansionist. The Americans are now saying that there's a "new imperialism" in Africa . . .

RAWLINGS: It's all nonsense.

AIM: So what role could Libya play in helping you, at the economic level, for instance?

RAWLINGS: We'll accept any kind of assistance that will not deprive us of true independence, any kind of assistance that will complement and enhance our own efforts.

AIM: Nigeria, in relation to southern Africa, plays a certain progressive role. But it seems to me that Nigeria has not played a progressive role towards Ghana.

RAWLINGS: But, my brother, it's precisely because what is happening here is too close! You know one of the shocking things that was happening in Acheampong's time? We were sitting over here, and conferences were being held, and Ghana was participating in them, supporting the MPLA in Angola, a communist party. Where lies the morality? When you will not tolerate communism in your own country, but you're saying it's OK over there? Precisely because it's not next door to you! Idiots!

EXAMPLE

AIM: But you have the problem that a number of West African countries are afraid of what is happening here in Ghana. It might not be a very nice example for the dominant groups . . .

RAWLINGS: Precisely because it is a nice example for the masses!

AIM: So how do you see the situation in the countries surrounding you? Only Benin could be considered sympathetic. What do you think the possibilities are of invasion, or of some kind of subversion in Ghana?

RAWLINGS: There's no doubt in my mind that we'll have to prepare for all kinds of sabotage. But they'd better not dream of an invasion. Because we'd burn West Africa.

They'll do everything they can to subvert things here, so it is for us inside Ghana to protect it, to stay awake 24 hours a day, to ensure that the situation matures.

No genuine African government that represents the interests of the masses would find what is going on here uncomplementary. For those who do, they'd better be ready for sleepless nights, or ready to intensify their repression. Democracy can be very expensive sometimes.

AIM: Finally, how do you see your relationship with the rest of Africa and with the non-aligned movement? And how would you like to see relations developing between Ghana and Mozambique?

RAWLINGS: Of course, we hope to have very close relations with Mozambique, because we regard Mozambique as a progressive country, a revolutionary country, which is building a socialist society. We in Ghana have just started, and naturally we will learn from the experience of Mozambique, and we hope to develop very strong links between our two countries. On the more general questions of foreign policy, Ghana will continue to participate, as it has always participated, in the OAU, the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement, and will do so in the style and within the tradition of our first President, Kwame Nkrumah.

CSO: 4700/1047

BRIEFS

NEW YOUTH COUNCIL ADMINISTRATION--A new organisation, the National Youth Organisation Commission (NYOC), has taken over the administration of the National Youth Council (NYC) with effect from March 3. As a result, all regional and district co-ordinators of the defunct NYC have been made administrative officers of the NYOC. These officers are to assist the regional and district youth representatives of the commission, who will be elected by the various Regional and District Youth Consultative committees in preparing the ground for the establishment of a mass national democratic youth movement. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 897]

SECRET SOCIETIES' 'DUBIOUS' ACTIVITIES--The PNDC has been urged to proscribe the activities of secret societies as they constitute a very serious pocket of resistance to the aims of the December revolution. Commenting on the current revelations coming out of lodges in the Eastern Region, a leading member of the June 4 Movement, Mr. Eddie Mends, said that the activities of the societies bred nepotism, favouritism and a class system all of which were completely at variance with the tenets of the revolution. He contended that members of these societies were too conservative and would always want to maintain the old order. Mr. Mends observed that the arrests of some of the members was indicative that "the secret societies indulge in very dubious activities which should not be allowed in this area." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 897]

AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM DRAWN--The Ghana Commercial Bank has drawn up an investment programme for this year under which ₵900m. would be disbursed among small-scale farmers in the country, in a bid to develop the rural sector and absorb the unemployed youth into the agricultural sector. This was contained in the bank's 'Facts Sheets' on agriculture just released in Accra. The bank's lending policy, the sheets said, was geared towards correcting regional economic disparity, the creation of employment opportunity and entrepreneurship development in areas hitherto uncovered by the bank. The programme would also benefit new applicants for overdraft, loans and advances, consortium and equity investment. It added that the proposed ₵900m. represented both the level of extension in the bank's credit and equity investment as an addition to loans already granted and disbursed among the bank's farmers' associations in the country. Increased attention would be on poultry, livestock and fishing. Meanwhile, the area manager for the bank in the Volta Region, Mr. E. W. K. Adzoku, has announced that ₵10m. had already been

distributed to all the 13 branches in the area for disbursement to small-scale farmers in the region for the current cropping season. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 897]

UNRESTRICTED TRAVEL ABROAD--The PNDC has stressed that there is no truth in rumours being spread by certain people that the Council will soon stop Ghanaians from travelling outside the country. Because of these rumours, many citizens are leaving the country while others have been advising their relations outside the country not to return home, the statement said. The PNDC made it clear it was not the intention of the Council to prevent Ghanaians from travelling outside Ghana if they wish. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 896]

CSO: 4700/1044

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION--The political bureau of the Democratic Party has endorsed the decision of the National Council of the REvolution that a Presidential election will take place, by direct universal suffrage, on May 9 this year. The official inauguration of the elected President will take place on May 14. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 894]

CSO: 4700/1043

BRIEFS

DISAPPEARANCE OF FORMER SECURITY CHIEF--Liberian police have been looking for the head of the Special Security Service, Mr. Gbaku Wright, who was sacked last weekend for alleged embezzlement, the Justice Department said that Mr. Wright took to the bush in Grand Gedeh County, close to the border with the Ivory Coast, immediately after being dismissed for alleged embezzlement of what Head of State Doe said was more than $90,000 in Executive Mansion Funds. The Mansion's chief accountant, Mr. Gibson Sackor, was also dismissed, following allegations that he had improperly handled $75,000 US, the Justice Department said. There was no indication that formal charges had been brought against the two men. Announcing their dismissals, Mr. Doe said he had examined certain records of the special security service and discovered, during an auditor's investigation, gross irregularities in the use of government funds. The Head of State recently announced (West Africa, February 8) audits on senior officials at the Executive Mansion, including Mr. Gbaku Wright. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 900]

DOE'S ANTICORRUPTION MEASURES--MONROVIA, March 21--Head of State Samuel Doe has sacked the Director of Liberia's Special Security Service (SSS), T. Gbeku Wright, and the Chief Accountant at State House, Gibson Sackor, for allegedly embezzling over 166,000dollars of public funds. Mr. Wright is charged with the misuse of over 91, 000 dollars while Mr. Sackor is charged with embezzling 75,000. Mr. Doe, who ordered yesterday that the two men be turned over to the Ministry of Justice for prosecution, said failure to make restitution of the embezzled amount would result in the confiscation of their property. The Liberian leader, who is also Commander of the Army, said he was personally taking over supervision of the SSS until the appointment of a new director. Early last month Mr. Doe ordered an audit of the finances of State House, which is his own office, and of the Ministries of Finance, Education and Public Works, saying there were strong indications of corruption. Since then an audit of the finances of the Ministry of Commerce, the National Police Force and the University of Liberia has also been ordered. [PARIS WEST AFRICA in French 23 Mar 82 p 14]

CSO: 4700/1043

BRIEFS

BRIDGE COLLAPSE CUTS RAILWAY--Engineers are working flat out to re-open the Blantyre-Salima railway line, closed after the collapse of the rail bridge across the Livulezi River last week. A temporary diversion and bridge are being built. Malawi Railway officials expect these to be completed in three to four weeks time. Reconstruction of the damaged bridge itself will not start until May, when the rains have ended, the officials said. Until the diversion is completed, Malawi Railways will operate passenger buses between Golomoti, the last station south of the bridge, and Mtakataka, north of the river. Urgent goods will also be taken by road between the two stations. The bridge collapsed last week when one of the three main supporting pillars was washed away by floods. Because of the age of the bridge--it was built in the 1940s--Malawi Railways had been keeping a 24-hour watch on its condition as a safety precaution. The bridge fell into the river barely an hour after a passenger train from Salima had crossed it. [Excerpt] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 13-19 Mar 82 p 1]

KAMUZU AIRLINES--LILONGWE, March 13--Malawi's national carrier Air Malawi will start operating from the new Kamuzu international airport in Lilongwe from the beginning of next month, the company announced here. Air Malawi Chairman Steve Mijiga said, however, that it would be some time before the 100 million-kwacha (90 million U.S. dollars) airport was opened for international operations. The international side, with connections to Johannesburg, Salisbury, Nairobi and Mauritius, still operates out of Blantyre, the main commercial centre of the country, about 200 km (125 miles) south of Lilongwe, the new capital. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Mar 82 p 29]

CSO: 4700/1038

BATTERY PRODUCTION TO RESUME AFTER LONG DELAYS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The production of car batteries is scheduled to resume this May at the Tudor factory, located on the outskirts of the city of Maputo. The factory has been at a standstill for months due to the lack of raw materials, according to Victor Guimaraes, manager of that production unit, who made the statement during yesterday's visit by Maj Gen Antonio Hama Thai, chairman of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo.

The chairman of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo was accompanied on his visit by a number of the city's directors. At the Tudor factory, the party and government leader in the Mozambican capital made a leisurely inspection of facilities at the said production unit, which has been paralyzed since October of last year by the lack of raw materials.

According to the manager of that manufacturing unit, which is the only one in Mozambique to specialize in the production of electric cells and batteries, the production of medium-sized and large dry cells is scheduled to begin this June, as soon as the necessary components arrive.

Victor Guimaraes said during the visit that Tudor was assigned a production goal of 25,000 batteries and 20 million medium-sized and large cells.

As was stated above, the main problem causing the shutdown is, basically, the lack of raw materials, particularly lead and metal plates. They are the chief components in the production of batteries and cells, which at present are in short supply on the domestic market.

Another problem currently affecting that production unit concerns its financial difficulties in meeting its payroll for the approximately 300 workers at the Maputo factory and at its branches in Beira, Nampula, and Quelimane.

According to the manager of the Tudor factory, that production unit spends 2,000 contos a month to pay the wages of its 300 underemployed workers. At the moment, the workers are staying at home and waiting for the raw materials to arrive.

The enterprise's management assured the chairman of the Executive Council that it will pay the workers their wages until all its available funds are gone. At the moment, only the administrative personnel and a few maintenance workers are working at the enterprise.

Victor Guimaraes said that the goals established for the 1981 Central State Plan were not met due to the lack of raw materials. He added that Tudor has an installed capacity for producing 25 million electric cells and 60,000 batteries.

Because of the above-mentioned problems, Tudor, which was supposed to export over 2,000 batteries to Tanzania, did not fulfill that export plan. There are also other orders that cannot be filled for the same reason.

Tudor's manager told the chairman of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo that a certain organization imported batteries at a certain cost in foreign exchange. On the other hand, Tudor did not receive raw materials because of the lack of foreign currency. According to the manager, the imported batteries are sold for 4,731 meticals, while Tudor sells its product for 3,675 meticals.

Attempting to clarify that situation, Tudor's manager said that the money spent to acquire the batteries in question could have been used to buy materials to insure operations by his enterprise, whose batteries can be sold abroad to bring in a greater amount of foreign exchange.

11798
CSO: 4742/256

FISHING BOATS PURCHASED FROM PORTUGAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Mar 82 p 10

[Text] ANOP reports that under the terms of a protocol signed in Lisbon, the People's Republic of Mozambique is going to acquire three "fish corral" vessels with Portuguese crews for experimental fishing in Mozambican shoals.

The protocol was signed by Basilio Horta, Portugal's minister of agriculture, trade and fisheries, and by Joaquim Tenreiro de Almeida, Mozambican secretary of state for fisheries, who is in Portugal as part of the party headed by Antonio Branco, minister of industry and power.

In the protocol, Mozambique expresses its willingness to grant fishing licenses to Portugal for shrimp and valuable fish. This may result later in the formation of mixed-economy companies.

Also in the field of shipbuilding, it was stipulated that Portuguese and Mozambican technicians will investigate the types of vessels appropriate for traditional fishing in Mozambique and for beginning the exploitation of Mozambican fishing resources.

The protocol states that the framework for activity by Portuguese firms in the development of Mozambican fishing and related industries, including both equipment and fish canning, will be determined at the appropriate time.

The protocol provides for joint activities in vocational training and scientific research in connection with Mozambican fishing.

It is also possible that a Portuguese research vessel will be sent to Mozambique to evaluate resources.

The director of the Mozambican Institute for Fishing Research, Fernando Simoes, is going to remain in Portugal to visit the Portuguese shipyards.

Mozambique's secretary of state for fishing, Tenreiro de Almeida, met in Porto with the owner of the Viana Fishing Enterprise to discuss the establishment of a joint venture by firms from the two countries.

If that mixed-economy partnership of fishing enterprises becomes a reality, it will be the first time that such a thing has happened.

The owner of the Viana firm is to visit Mozambique in May.

Also planned is another partnership of the same kind with the Mermaid of the Sea firm in Seixal.

The owner of that firm, Elizabeth Freitas, will also visit Mozambique.

11798
CSO: 4742/256

SHRIMP CATCH IN 1981 CALLED SATISFACTORY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Liege Victorino]

[Excerpts] Beira--More than 3,280 tons of shrimp, mainly for export, were caught in our waters last year by PESCAMAR--a Spanish fishing unit that was set up for that purpose--thus achieving the plan's goal of 3,250 tons of that crustacean. This represents $3.5 million in shipments that are made every 40 days, according to Carlos Fernandes, the firm's manager.

The same source said that the daily shrimp catch varies from 500 to 1,500 kilograms, depending on the time of year.

The plan has set this year's goal at 3,750 tons, with an additional 450 tons of miscellaneous fish.

The official also told us that the daily goals are being exceeded, meaning that production will be better this year.

Improved shrimp-catching operations from the standpoint of daily averages were also recorded last year, and the possibility exists that the production level will rise this year.

As we indicated above, PESCAMAR devotes itself exclusively to catching shrimp for export, but it does not disdain the other fish that wind up in its nets. They are delivered to the wharf under the terms of a contract signed between PESCAMAR and National PESCOM, which insures that all the fish thus caught are made available for domestic consumption.

Carlos Fernandes also told us that after they are caught, the shrimp remain at the fishing grounds to wait for the merchant ship that arrives every 40 days to handle their transshipment and transportation. The firm has no refrigeration units, so processing is done on board the merchant ship.

There are plans, however, to transfer four cold storage chambers from EMOPESCA, where they are currently being used, to PESCAMAR.

The same source added that every 40 days, when the merchant ship arrives, the entire shrimp catch is sent to Spain in suitable packaging supplied by that country. He said that the resulting foreign exchange earnings amount to about $3.5 million (approximately 1,295,000 contos).

11798
CSO: 4742/256

SPECTRUM OF 1981 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Arnaldo Ribeiro, director of the Agricultural Directorate Unit, has been quoted in the quarterly magazine AGRICULTURA, which is published in this country, as saying that the levels stipulated in the plan for agricultural development last year produced quantitative and qualitative advances, with emphasis on the state-owned, cooperative, and private sectors. This was true not only by reason of the quality of the crops introduced, but also as a result of the quality of the production volume achieved.

Arnaldo Ribeiro said that although there are still obstacles to be overcome, the development level of agricultural production last year, particularly in the state sector and with respect to crops that are of great importance for exports and for supplying the people, [was satisfactory], and there were considerable improvements in the development of agricultural activity.

Of the crops that deserve emphasis because of their economic characteristics, the director of the Agricultural Directorate Unit mentioned tea, copra, citrus fruit, corn, rice, and potatoes as those whose production was outstanding, although there were factors preventing full achievement of the established goals.

A more detailed analysis of the level achieved with each of the crops in question shows, as one example, that of the 21,040 tons of tea called for in the plan, only 95 percent, or 20,040 tons, was produced. The reason for nonfulfillment of the plan was that the factories were shut down for 2 weeks because of a lack of fuel. Even so, there was an increase of about 4 percent over the 1980 figure.

Failure to achieve the goal in copra production was due to the lack of fuel, spare parts, rust preventatives, sheet iron for repairing the tugs, and zinc sheets for the drying ovens. The result was that the crop was harvested, but could not be processed or, if it was processed, was stored for long periods of time, thus losing its quality.

Supply problems (fertilizer and seed) and delays in planting the crop were the main reasons for nonfulfillment of the plan for corn. The situation was made worse by the fact that most of the enterprises with large areas for producing that cereal (such as CAIA, CAPEL, MATAMA, and MANICA) do not have driers. The

result is that corn must be harvested when the moisture content is low, with a consequent loss of production.

Rice production also had its moment of tribulation, since of the 62,100 tons called for in the plan, only 39,000 tons were produced. The reason was that the organization responsible for most of the production of that cereal is the CAIL [Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex], and that entity was not able to do its share for reasons which are already known and which were thoroughly analyzed at a meeting held at the end of last year.

Potato production totaled 73 percent of the goal. The reasons for the shortfall have to do with the fact that all the seed needed for the production campaign was ordered from a limited number of suppliers, all of them located in South Africa. The alleged harvesting delays in South Africa, the embargo on railroad cars coming to our country, and problems related to planning and control, which still exist, meant that vast areas could not be planted and that others were planted too late, thus preventing the intended yields from being achieved.

Although several difficulties were experienced last year, the effort put forth by the Maputo State Agricultural Enterprise was obvious, and it was reflected in the improvement of that enterprise's organizational level, most of its managers having been transferred to the production units (Moamba and Magude) so that they could experience the rural problems firsthand.

As far as involvement by the state-owned, cooperative, and private sectors in carrying out the plan was concerned, there were a few problems that should be emphasized in terms of each sector's characteristics.

In the state sector, it was noted that although progress was made during the last season, there are still a few aspects that are reflected in noncompliance with technical standards, and cultivating operations are still not being carried out strictly according to the rules.

Because of indiscipline in the organization of the work force, it is not possible to implement the system of paying each worker a wage on the basis of what he accomplishes.

The cooperative sector, which is one of the most important because of its social characteristics, is still not receiving the forms and systems of support that will guarantee its consolidation and development.

Within the agricultural cooperatives themselves, work on individual plots continues to be viewed as a priority by the members of those cooperatives to the detriment of the collective farm, since production by the cooperatives is still not a decisive factor in the economy of the peasants.

On the basis of the above, Arnaldo Ribeiro concluded as follows:

"It is necessary to engage in arduous work involving the local structures and to introduce mechanisms that will further promote the formation of cooperatives,

since they constitute a necessity that will contribute to economic fulfillment by the cooperatives.

"Failure to clearly define the structures responsible for specific private enterprises has been making it difficult for the latter to operate, since they do not know where to turn for the solution of their problems, specifically as regards acquisition of the means and factors of production, and this affects the performance of which they are capable for the purpose of contributing to improved supplies for the people."

11798
CSO: 4742/256

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE TV COOPERATION--A delegation from the Portuguese Radio-Television System (RTP) will arrive in Maputo tomorrow to conclude preparations for a cooperation agreement with Mozambique Experimental Television [TVE]. That is what our reporters learned yesterday from Antonio Schwalbach, director of that communications medium. Signing of the agreement is scheduled for the middle of this year. The same source said that the agreement will cover the areas of technical assistance, vocational training, the supplying of programs, and information. In Portugal meanwhile, the RTP has announced that "independently of formalization of that agreement, specific actions are being taken, including the sending of RTP productions for showing in Mozambique and the preparation of equipment and technicians." In addition to confirming that report, Antonio Schwalbach told our reporters that the TVE is already benefiting from some cooperation on the basis of a memorandum signed by officials of the two media. The TVE official added: "At this moment, an RTP producer is working with us, and it has been agreed that we will be provided with a 35mm black-and-white telecine system as well as a mobile studio with two cameras, also black and white." The delegation expected in Maputo tomorrow will consist of a member of the RTP's management, the technical director, and the director of training. The TVE has already signed one agreement with Hungary and another with Algerian Television. There are plans to extend that cooperation in the near future to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Mar 82 p 10] 11798

CSO: 4742/256

CRITICISMS OF GOVERNMENT, FINANCIAL PROGRAMS LEVIED

Lavish Spending by Second-Tier

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Editorial in the column "Comment"]

[Text] **Thank goodness that a few DTA National Assembly members saw fit late last week to hit out at the lavish second-tier government spenders, including those in the official DTA ranks.**

It now remains to be seen whether those same MNA's are prepared to do something positive about combating the very practices they have criticised.

But it goes further than that:

- The DTA will have to place considerably greater emphasis on ways of streamlining government expenditure in general, considering that it has created perhaps the most expensive government structure per capita in the world;
- And it will have to bolster its entire economic philosophy and approach if the country is truly to prosper under DTA control.

Referring to the latter point, the two most important principles are affordability and nurturing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Neither of these principles seems to have much prominence and concern in the DTA at present.

The meaning of national affordability is straight forward: we simply cannot afford to have those things at present which are well beyond our means.

Indeed, all the more so because of negative economic circumstances and uncertain political conditions.

The second principle requires the channelling of the bulk of the nation's resources into the productive means, such that we will benefit in the long term from a growing and stable economy.

The contrary situation of course would be to direct resources into items that we cannot afford and items that will bring no lasting affect to the country. If anything, such expenditure will lead us to depression and bankruptcy.

The contracts are clearcut: Singapore, Bophuthatswana and Malawi versus Vietnam, Lesotho and Tanzania.

The choice is ours' (or the DTA's for the present time).

DTA Warned on Second-Tier

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial in the column "Comment"]

[Text]

DTA members in the National Assembly yesterday again slammed the lavish second-tier government spenders.

And rightly so.

Indeed, one can only praise the DTA members for their perception and their concern.

We heard objections to the perks given to Ministers which included massive homes, farms, vehicles, TV sets and a host of other things.

And if to add insult to injury, Mr Alex Woodman pointed out that SWA has 150 odd Ministers.

Which gives credence to our view in this column yesterday that government in SWA must be amongst the most expensive per capita in the world.

That much we accept from the DTA. But shouldn't these questions also be asked:

- Who was responsible for creating the system?
- Aren't there too few controls and wasn't there a misguided sense of trust?
- Can the country truly afford the system?
- Aren't the DTA attacks in the National Assembly on the system an indictment of the DTA's own creation?
- And is the DTA not concerned that its own creation may precipitate its own downfall?

The DTA ought to be grateful that it has been able to test its own policies; it ought now to be grateful that it is in a position to adjust and refine them.

But to do too little too late will prove disastrous and the writing is already on the wall.

Damara Government Corruption

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

FRAUD and corruption charges "second to none" were levelled at the Damara second-tier Authority in the National Assembly yesterday.

DTA Damara representative Mr Max Haraseb, let loose a tirade of allegations against the Damara Representative Authority where the Damara Council under Mr Justus Garoeb rules as the majority party.

He was speaking during the Budget debate.

After describing "only some of the most obvious cases" of corruption, Mr Haraseb asked for a commision of inquiry into the financial affairs of the Damara Authority and strict Central Government control of the finances of second-tier authority authorities.

According to Mr Haraseb, the Damara Authority's account is overdrawn by R2,5m.

The AG and other agents involved with the State's finances should head such a commission of inquiry before any further funds were allocated to the Damara Administration, Mr Haraseb said.

While several second-tier Authorities were guilty of such maladministration, Mr Haraseb said he was naming the Damaras as an example because he was intimately acquainted with that administration.

SPECIAL FAVOURS

Not only the MECs and even MLAs in the Damara Administration received special favours in the granting of cash loans, but even the wives of the Damara MECs received up to R25 000 cash loans from public funds for private business, alleged Mr Haraseb.

Administration leaders such as MECs received subsidies to buy private motor vehicles and then used their travel allowences to repay the money to the Administration, he continued.

Mr Haraseb mentioned one case where an MEC received a loan from the Administration, purchased a Toyota truck for R7 000 and used the rest to buy a tip truck for his private business. The business involved working on a contract awarded to him by the Damara Administration, Mr Haraseb added.

Some of the drought relief funds allocated to the Damara Administration for additional land for Damara farmers had been used to buy erven in the towns of Government officials, charged Mr Haraseb.

According to him, the fiddling of travel allowances by some Damara MECs and MLAs was costing the Damara Administration thousands of rands.

Mr Haraseb said a speaker at the recent congress of the ruling Damara Council in Otjiwarongo had boasted that Standard 6 girls were employed by the Damara Administration for salaries between R500 and R600 per month.

Mr Haraseb mentioned two administration vehichles – DVO 112 and DVO 115 – which were used to convey congress delegates to the venue in Otjiwarongo.

"These are only the obvious eye-openers", said Mr K Haraseb.

According to Mr Haraseb, on average, an MEC gets a R50 000 cash loan for himself from the administration, his wife R25 000, and when this sum is multiplied by the five MECs it could be understood why that . . administration had an overdraft of R2,5m.

"These are the same people who attack the DTA Government and who accuse us of dishonesty and oppression while they are enriching themselves at the cost of the people", said Mr Haraseb.

Eleven-Kingdom Plan Criticized

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] **SWA cannot afford 11 kingdoms of the kind reflected by the White Representative Authority, according to RP member of the White Legislative Assembly, Mrs Anna Frank.**

Mrs Frank was addressing a "re-organisation" function of the RP at Hochfeld.

"SWA does not have the money. We can't afford it. We should rather see that the country can stand on its own legs economically and give urgent attention to items such education and housing", she said.

Mrs Frank hit out the R400 00 house that has been built for the Chairman of the White Executive and said that the wrong example has been set for the other representative authorities.

Mrs Frank said furthermore that the Whites should remain part of the political mainstream in SWA and should not allow themselves to become alienated.

"Only the closest cooperation can create a peaceful future", she added.

Finance Minister's Budget Criticized

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial in the column "Comment"]

[Text] SA Finance Minister Owen Horwood's Budget has turned out to be surprisingly mild considering the subcontinent's present economic circumstances.

The greatest area of concern of course has been the sharp decline of the gold price from an average of 613 dollars an ounce in 1980 to 460 dollars in 1981 and an average so far this year of 364 dollars. In recent weeks the price has fluctuated around 320 dollars.

The affect of this has been a drop in government income from gold of R2,17b in 1981-82 to an expected R900m for the current fiscal year.

Coupled with the aforementioned has been the levelling off and contraction of other sectors of the SA economy.

Yet against that seemingly frightening background, Minister Horwood drew up a Budget of R18,2b total expenditure of which he has a deficit before borrowing of R2,3b. This amounts to 2,8 percent of the GDP.

His approach was to keep the increase in expenditure at a minimum (up 11,5 percent which is well below the current inflation rate), impose a 5 percent loan levy on individual taxpayers, increase company tax from 40 to 42 percent and to introduce a slight increase in indirect taxation.

Most important, the Exchequer will not be forced to go to the banking sector for net recourse which would have the effect of pushing local interest rates up even higher.

Significantly, however, Minister Horwood does not feel that local interest rates are high yet in real terms which could mean that he will have no objection to Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock turning the screws even tighter if inflation cannot be contained.

Welcome measures to the South Africans must undoubtedly be increased relief for social pensioners, civil servants, married working women and wine and fruit-juice drinkers.

It is not clear yet what Minister Horwood has in store for SWA, but going by the aforementioned, it would seem that we can expect a financial contribution equal to that last year in money terms, but not necessarily in real terms.

Minister Horwood described his own Budget as "conservative and strict".

On balance, again, we would describe it as slightly milder than that.

But by the same token, SWA has not had the boom that South Africans have come to enjoy.

'Big Spenders' Rapped

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] **THE big-spenders in the second-tier of government came under sharp attack in the National Assembly this week from C van Wyk, a DTA Coloured representative.**

He was giving his maiden speech.

Mr Van Wyk said that the squandering of money by the second-tier authorities was extremely irresponsible, and he referred in particular to the Coloured authority which had apparently bought TV and video sets worth R2m and six buses for cultural purposes worth R400 000.

"I wonder what this 'Coloured culture' involves", he asked.

"Is it a new form of discrimination?"

Mr Van Wyk said that the money would have been better spent on:

- Old age homes in Windhoek and Keetmanshoop;
- More institutions for the handicapped;
- Rehabilitation centres;
- Institutions for the blind and deaf;
- Sports facilities in rural areas;
- And additional classrooms.

"In some classes there are 40 to 50 children which does not allow for a fair education", he said.

"And because those children don't get a fair education, many of them become juvenile delinquents".

Mr Van Wyk said that many people had expressed concern to him about the irresponsible spending and he believed that the vast majority of people in the DTA opposed it.

"People want to know how Mr Barney Barnes can still be in the DTA and spend money in an irresponsible way."

"Is the DTA aware of it", he asked.

"I urge that an in-depth investigation be appointed immediately to put a stop to such practices", he said.

CSO: 4700/1055

NDP, DAMARARAAD REPORTEDLY FORM NEW PARTY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] **MR PETER KALANGULA's NDP and Mr Justus Garoëb's Damararaad agreed in principle in Windhoek this morning to merge.**

The new party will be potentially one of the most powerful in the country.

The Owambo-based NDP broke away from the DTA recently while the Damararaad broke away from the NNF.

No firm decisions have been made as yet on the leadership of the new party and nor has a name been decided. The existing leadership of the two parties will cooperate on a fairly loose basis for the time being.

Negotiations between Messrs Kalangula and Garoëb started yesterday and proceeded fairly rapidly because of the considerable common ground that was found between them. Final agreement was reached late yesterday and confirmed this morning.

Details were still being thrashed out at a local hotel at the time of going to press.

General agreement is said to have been reached on these points:

- That all Namibians be united into one nation and that ethnic interests will be secondary to national interests;
- Opposition to the present ethnic form of government;
- The process to independence must be hastened;
- An end must be brought about to the war in the north;
- And everything possible must be done to accelerate the country's economic development and that housing and education be made top priorities.

Asked to comment this morning, Mr Garoëb said: "We have reached agreement on many matters and we are now exploring others. We will also be reporting back to our respective parties before the issue is finalised".

Mr Kalangula said in turn that he was "delighted about developments. I think that we are starting to move now and people are beginning to realise that we are a factor to reckon with."

Mr Kalangula said that a press conference will be called in the near future to spell out the details, once they had been accepted fully by both parties.

He also confirmed that arrangements were being made to hold a meeting in Katutura within the next few weeks and details will be spelt out there as well.

CSO: 4700/1055

KALANGULA: NO RECONCILIATION WITH DTA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE National Democratic Party is in no mood whatsoever to rejoin forces with the ruling DTA in the forseeable future.

That was the blunt reaction this morning of NDP leader Mr Peter Kalangula when asked to comment on the diplomatic posturing of DTA members of the National Assembly towards the NDP late last week.

Mr Katuutire Kaura intimated that there was common ground between the NDP and the DTA because the NDP members were once part of the DTA crucible while Mr Gregoir Tibinyane said that he supported Mr Kalangula on certain issues and Mr Kalangula might have got his own way in the DTA if he was more patient.

Mr Kalangula said this morning however that the NDP's differences with the DTA remained, and not least of these was that the DTA is perpetuating apartheid in "a more human form".

"I cannot accept that, despite the promises DTA leaders have made to NDP members if they return to the DTA", he said.

"The major stumbling block in the DTA is Mr Mudge who is trying to divide the people while others try and unite the people".

Mr Kalangula was particularly critical of Mr Mudge's alleged moves a fortnight ago to upturn the apple cart among the Owambos.

He made two major allegations:

- That because people in Owambo refused to turn out at DTA meetings in large numbers, Mr Mudge allegedly ordered Defence Force helicoptes to go out and fetch Owambo headmen and bring them in to DTA meetings;
- And that the Headmen were brought to Windhoek last week under allegedly false pretences.

Mr Kalangula claimed that the Headmen have complained to him on both allegations.

Referring to the first allegation, Mr Kalangula said that the Headmen told him that they were given little option in the matter; they were told that they had to attend the DTA meetings "or else".

On the second allegation, he said the Headmen were invited to attend the opening of the National Assembly, "but it appears that the real intention was to give a show of DTA strength which is partly groundless".

Asked to comment on the DTA's allegations that manipulators are responsible for the NDP break from the DTA, Mr Kalangula remarked: "Who are these manipulators? I challenge the DTA to tell us. I went on record about how I felt about matters long before I broke away from the DTA and it was clear to the DTA then that there were no manipulators. Where have these manipulators now suddenly come from?".

VEHEMENT DENIAL

Mr Kalangula also denied vehemently that the NDP was receiving financial support from abroad.

Mr Kalangula said that the building up of the NDP was going smoothly and much enthusiasm was building up.

Arrangements are being made this week for he NDP's first meeting in Katutura which will be held within the next few weeks.

Mr Kalangula predicted that there would be a large turn out.

"People in Windhoek and Katutura have been urging me all along to have a meeting in Katutura and I feel that we now have to respond positively", he said.

Mr Kalangula is in Windhoek at present on party business.

CSO: 4700/1039

VEII CLAIMS HE HAD NO OPTION BUT RESIGNATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Mar 82 p 4

[Text]

MR GERSON VEII, ex-President of Swanu, has resigned his leadership positions in the party.

He remains a member of the party, however.

Mr Veii had "no other option but to relinquish my post in the Polit Bureau and the Central Committee of the party", he said in a letter of resignation yesterday.

The reasons Mr Veii gives for his resignation include "the spirit of distrust, dislike which almost adjoined to hatred is still prevailing and the spirit of noble cooperationis noneexistent."

Mr Veii also said the December congress at which he was replaced by Mr Moses Katjiuongua as President, was "far from being democratic."

"While being aware that the whole atmosphere was heavily poisoned against me, to the extent of 'ousting him and destroying him politically', I was nevertheless prepared to participate in the proceeding of the congress".

Mr Veii said he kept his peace not because of weakness or political ineptitude as was calimed in certain quarters, but because of political considertions.

. He did not want to cause a split in the ranks of the liberation movement, which would only help the enemy. He was still prepared to cooperate "with those who did not want or like me, but that cooperation was regarded as a sign of weakness and capitulation.

"It should by now be very clear that under the present political situation prevailing in Swanu that I cannot carry on with my work to the satisfaction of the party and the struggle as a whole."

Approached for comment, Swanu President Mr Katjiuongua said it had come as a surprise.

"It is a pity that something that should be an internal party problem should be taken to the press."

He said a full statement would be issued by the Polit Bureau in the next few days.

CSO: 4700/1051

MUDGE REPORTEDLY ACCUSES WEST GERMANY OF INTERFERING POLITICALLY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] **COARSE interference by West Germany, top SA Government officials and the SA Defence Force have manipulated domestic Namibian politics, precipitating an open confrontation between Peter Kalangula, former DTA President and Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Ministers' Council.**

This startling allegation was made by Mr Dirk Mudge in the National Assembly yesterday afternoon.

He was replying to the second reading on the Additional Appropriation Budget.

In a lengthy address which caused ripples across the floor as well as in the public and press gallery, Mr Mudge yesterday initiated his long-awaited exposé of the 'hidden manipulators' behind the recent events in the DTA which culminated in its Owambo arm, the National Democratic Party, breaking away from the Alliance.

Mr Mudge promised a few weeks ago to "expose the manipulators".

After dealing with his past relationships with Mr Peter Kalangula, and with Mr Werner Neef, both of whom left their top positions in the DTA and the Ministers' Council to combine forces in new political force, Mr Mudge described the inconsistencies in the political moves of both.

These inconsistencies, he said, indicated that something else lay behind it all.

"Plans that don't make sense are usually someone else's plans", he said.

The manipulations by outside forces of internal DTA affairs, have been consciously cloaked in personal confrontation between Mr Mudge and his two ex-colleagues, according to Mr Mudge.

INTERFERENCE

"I wondered, and then I realised there was interference in our affairs, threatening the right of the Territory's people to their own self-determination", he said.

Referring to the "crude interference by West Germany in our affairs", Mr Mudge named a German journalist, Dr Hans Germani, in his role with the new political force pitting itself against the DTA.

"There are people" (from West Germany) who paid visits here with other motives than the arrangements of independence elections", Mr Mudge said.

Turning to "crude interference by senior officials in the SA Government", Mr Mudge said he did not want to be misinterpreted.

He was not alleging that the Prime Minister or, Ministers of Defence and of Foreign Affairs, were involved, since he could not prove it, but certain officials have been manipulating the politics of SWA, continued Mr Mudge.

He went on to say that Dr Germani gave Mr Werner Neef air tickets to arrange finance for the new political party at the SA Defence Force in Pretoria.

Mr Mudge said a full report on Mr Neef's visit to Pretoria will still be produced.

"I want to know what happened there".

LAUGHED

At this point Mr Werner Neef laughed across the floor.

Mr Mudge went on to say that he appreciated the role of the SADF in the Territory. It was fighting for the whole SA. The DTA was also fighting at the frontline of SA, he added.

"But officials of that Government are involving themselves with matters with which they have nothing to do", he warned. ("Hulle bemoei hulle met sake waarmee hulle niks te doen het nie"). It had been agreed that the SADF would fight militarily while the DTA would conduct the political struggle, according to Mr Mudge.

He then went on to hint at the role of other factors in the political intrigue against the DTA, in a mysterious statement:

"FINISH IT OFF"

"There are still other links in this business. Links which stretch back a long way. And there's one of them that I'm busy following up, about which I'm not speaking today — one of them. But I warn that when I have finished with that link (skakel) I will have completely finished with it. I promised I would talk when I am ready, and then I will finish it off once and for all".

Mr Mudge then said he doubted that the DTA would go ahead with the current Western initiative as long as there was outside interference "in our affairs".

People can draw all sorts of conclusions, he added but "the DTA has come to stay in SWA."

In an impassioned tone, Mr Mudge then wanted to know why other political parties such as the NDP

were now being backed as "winning horses". (wenperde).

"Just take the chains off the DTA and we can also be a winning horse", he said.

It was easy for other parties to reject the interim government and the constitutional system in SWA, according to Mr Mudge, because they were free to do so.

CSO: 4700/1051

PASTOR HEITA SAYS MUDGE FORCED HIM TO RESIGN FROM NDP

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] **LEADING NDP member and Owambo Executive member, Pastor Heita, told the National Assembly yesterday that he never resigned from the NDP a few weeks ago, but that he was forced to do so by DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge.**

Pastor Heita later withdrew his resignation.

He was one of the Owambo leaders who broke away from the DTA with Mr Peter Kalangula.

Pastor Heita who was taken aback earlier in the afternoon by Mr Mudge's attack on NDP members, said that Mr Mudge went to Owambo to see him (Pastor Heita), Mr Mudge forced him to resign from the NDP, Mr Mudge wrote the letter of resignation and forced Pastor Heita to sign it and then Mr Mudge had the letter published in Die Republikein.

Pastor Heita alleged furthermore that he was bribed to return to the DTA.

"I did not want to talk about these things but developments this afternoon have forced me to do so", he said.

"I left the DTA because I didn't like the apartheid in the organisation. The DTA maintains that it has brought all the country's groups together, but that is not true. It keeps them together while at the same time practising apartheid. One has only to look at the 11 governments in the country based on ethnicity.

"Where in the world is there another country with only 1m people and having 11 governments," he asked.

Pastor Heita said that the scorn of the DTA at the Owambo Executive having appointed Mr Werner Neef an Owambo representative showed the true colours of the Alliance.

"The Owambo Executive appointed Mr Neef because it regards him as a White Owambo", Pastor Heita said.

"When I come to Windhoek and see White and Black children playing happily at the Catholic school, it becomes clear to me that they can be educated together.

"Why hasn't the DTA opened the schools so that Owambo children can be educated with White children", he asked.

"We have been here in the Turnhalle for seven years and we are supposed to have rectified matters. The Owambos are no longer prepared to slave under the DTA as they have had to do for the past seven years".

GOLIATH

Pastor Heita said that when Mr Mudge addressed the National Assembly yesterday afternoon, he (Pastor Heita) could not help comparing Mr Mudge with Goliath.

"Mr Mudge spoke just like Goliath, saying how he would kill David and give his corpse to the vultures.

"Mr Kalangula however compares with David and Mr Mudge should not forget that the small pebble cast by David killed Goliath"

Pastor Heita said that the DTA representatives might regard themselves strong because they sit in the National Assembly, but the NDP awaited them at the polls.

"I say to you, the DTA and Mr Mudge, don't challenge us."

Pastor Heita's speech was frequently interrupted by interjections by DTA Deputy Chairman, Mr Kuaima Riruako.

Annoyed on one occasion, Pastor Heita remarked: "I trust that you are now happy that you have a doctor as leader, namely Dr Ben Africa. I hope he see's fit to give you an injection in the tongue".

CSO: 4700/1051

BECKER MOVES TO DROP INDEPENDENCE MOVE AS FAILURE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

MR Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP, presented a motion in the National Assembly yesterday which would, if passed, put the clock back at least 10 years.

The motion appeals to the SA Government, through the AG, "not to continue with the current independence exercise with respect to the Territory", but to reintroduce the status quo as it existed 10 years ago.

The motion notes that "10 years of negotiations and other activities to make SWA an independent state have clearly failed," and that "these negotiations and other activities have undermined the economic and political stability of the Territory."

It also notes that "it is now clearer than ever before that SWA's salvation lies in closer military, economic and political interaction with SA."

The concrete steps Mr Becker would like to see taken include the dissolution of the National Assembly, ending the current independence initiative, reverting to the principle of each ethnic group being given "the opportunity for self government in their own separate area", reintroduction of the position of Commissioner General for Blacks and a similar post for the "Brown peoples", scrapping the post of AG and reintroduction of direct representation for Whites in the SA Parliament.

The motion also rejects the principle of a-one-man-one-vote election "in a territory where 85 percent of the potential voters are not even capable of performing the elementary acts necessary to indicate their choice on a ballot for themselves."

In addition, the status of the White legislative assembly should be re-established as it was before the proclamation of AG 8.

The motion was not debated, but only presented to the Assembly.

Mr Becker is being watched with interest during this session of the National Assembly after he announced earlier on this year that he would resign from the Assembly during this session.

CSO: 4700/1039

TENSION SAID BUILDING UP BETWEEN AG, VARIOUS OFFICIALS

Municipal Officials Angry

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] **TENSION is building up between the AG and Municipal officials in the latest round of controversy over third-tier government.**

Municipal officials are understood to be very unhappy with the sudden cancellation of a meeting with the AG, Mr Danie Hough, which was due to be held on Friday. A delegation from the Municipal Association was to meet with Mr Hough at noon to discuss the proposed take-over of third-tier government by the Ministers' Council.

According to Mr Freddie van der Merwe, Secretary of the Association, "no reasons were given" for the cancellation of the meeting. He told The Advertiser that another meeting would be held this morning at 10 am.

According to Mr Udo Klipwe, Secretary to the AG, however, the meeting will not be held today. It would only be possible to schedule the meeting for tomorrow, he said, but arrangements still had to be made.

Asked why Friday's meeting had been cancelled, he said the AG had not been able to "fit it in". He said "we simply got into difficulties with the programme."

"Its not that we don't want to see them", he said. But Municipal officials are upset at the last-minute cancellation, since the issue is regarded as an important one.

The Association is known to be strongly opposed to the takeover bid, and would like to see the recommendations of the Arnold Commission implemented. The differences centre on the question of whether a city like Windhoek should have one municipality or three.

The Arnold Commission recommends that Katutura and Khomasdal each have their own municipality.

"Each more or less homogenous local community, defined by its needs, abilities and the standard of environmental services that it accepts for itself, has a right to its own local government. The measure of authority it will have in its own matters, will depend only on the question of whether it can afford to manage itself.", the Commission states.

The Ministers' Council is opposed to the recommendations, and a controversy arose when it was said at a press conference that the Commission's recommendations had been rejected. The Council is known to be in favour of a single municipality in Windhoek, and announced at the same conference that it had decided to take over local government with effect from April 1.

This would pave the way for the unification of the municipal authorities in Windhoek, and make it possible for petty apartheid restrictions in the city to be done away with. This could affect such facilities as the swimming pool and library.

Meanwhile, divisions have emerged on the municipal scene about the issue. Some municipalities have expressed themselves in favour of the move by the Ministers' Council. It has been claimed that the move would benefit the smaller local authorities, who have so far been treated badly by the second-tier Authorities.

In a declaration at last week's meeting of the Karibib Town Council, the Mayor, Mr Volker Rodenwoldt accused the Municipal Association of distorting the truth.

Referring to a letter from the Association, he said it was "irresponsible, either through stupidity or malice." The letter, he said, presented an untruth, which undermined all trust in this institution once and for all.

Mr Rodenwoldt said the decision of the Ministers' Council was in line with AG 8, and that there had been not protest about the matter when AG 8 was promulgated.

"I repeat, firstly, new constitutional decisions have not been taken. Secondly, the report and the recommendations of the Arnold Commission have not been rejected and thirdly, the question of cities (White, Black and Brown) living together is a constitutional one and remains subject to the decisions of the AG."

It is believed that at least three other towns also support the move by the Ministers' Council.

Crisis With Ministers' Council

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial in the column "Comment"]

[Text] SWA is rapidly moving into a constitutional crisis which will engulf AG Danie Hough sooner or later.

His time for remaining aloof is getting short.

Mr Hough has apparently undertaken to dismantle the Minister' Council and have it reconstituted with all second-tier governments represented if the present dispensation is rejected by the majority of second-tier governments.

This situation, as mentioned above, is already pretty close: the second-tier governments now face each other five to five (the Bushmen don't have a representative government).

Significantly, however, there is no point changing the Ministers' Council unless the National Assembly which elects the Ministers' Council is re-elected. Adapting the one and not the other would be tantamount to sweeping the existing time-bomb under the carpet.

Which brings us to this point.

Mr Hough might do good to persuade the Ministers' Council to resign and to take executive powers back into his own hands and use the existing National Assembly purely as an advisory body.

Say until independence, which shouldn't be long if we have to believe what the SA and Western governments tell us to believe.

This would probably make a lot of people a lot happier, probably even the crisis-ridden DTA.

Such government worked well under Judge Tienie Steyn and Dr Gerrit Viljoen and there is no reason why it shouldn't work now.

And if we don't have a UN-supervised election (or its equivalent) by say the end of next year and there is then no likelihood of having one, we suggest that another internally-supervised election should be called to institutionalise internal political thinking at that point in time.

That will be five years after the last one-man-one-vote election, the normal period between elections in democratic countries.

In any event, and most regretably so, we suspect that a UN-supervised election is now as far removed as it ever was.

Swapo is already blocking it and it is only a matter of time before it will be joined by the DTA.

All in all then, the time has really come for both Pretoria and the existing Ministers' Council to truely take stock of the situation.

CSO: 4700/1054

RAILWAY OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Representative's Accusations

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

DISCRIMINATION by some White railway officials came under a scathing attack by Coloured DTA representative Alex Woodman yesterday when he suggested those giving the railways a bad name should leave.

Mr Woodman was speaking during the Budget debate in the National Assembly when he said: "People are told to keep their noses out of railway matters because it belongs to SA. I will not keep my nose out of the railways' affairs because I want the best for my people."

He said there were more good and helpful Whites on the railways than "bad ones" but added "there are a few who are a thorn in the flesh of Namibia. They cannot stay here any longer."

While he singled out certain officials, Mr Woodman said the System Manager for the Territory could not be blamed for the behaviour of all his railway staff because he was not always aware of it.

One railway official – a goods and passenger superintendent with the surname Kock – was singled out by Mr Woodman in particular.

Mr Woodman said he had been observing this man at the Windhoek Station where he told some Black passenges who had just disembarked at one end of the platform: "You kaffirs, not here, this section is for the Whites".

According to Mr Woodman, Mr Kock had made his own attitude clear on a number of occasions.

"WHITE MAN'S RAILWAY"

It was: "The railways is the White man's railways and belongs to SA you people (Black and Brown) must work with a pick and shovel."

This man had succeeded in reducing the numbers of enrolled Black and Brown employees attending Keetmanshoop on a course from 24 to three and was now doing the same in Windhoek, Mr Woodman said.

Mr Woodman mentioned one occasion when Mr Kock had said: "It is my aim to work all you kaffirs out the railways. I succeeded in Keetmanshoop and I will do it here in Windhoek too.

"It is clear that Mr Kock is a limiting factor for sound relations on the railways", Mr Woodman concluded.

He went on to relate how, in January, Mr Kock had issued written instructions that no Black or Brown employees were permitted to work as assistent ticket controllers. Instead, a White clerk was taken for the job as was the case on train number 99206 on February 21 this year, when there were three trained Black and Brown officials available", Mr Woodman said.

ONLY A CAP

On completing their training, Whites were given three uniforms, while others received only a cap. Mr Kock then imposes fines on the others for being improperly dressed, he alleged further.

"It has become railway policy that Blacks and Browns are not promoted", added Mr Woodman. He alleged that White employees were given study time during working hours to prepare for exams while others were denied this and had to study during their free time.

In this connection Mr Woodman referred to certain correspondence in the railways personnel office coded S M 590611141 dated October 19 last year.

In another case, two conductors, who were transferred to Usakos in November last year, had to stay in 'rest houses' while there were three empty railway houses available at the time.

In Windhoek there is a hostel for unmarried White railway employees which was closed to others, said Mr Woodman.

At Tsumeb Station's 'rest house', three Black and Brown officials had to sleep in the same bedding and when they complained they were told by the Station Master: "Shut up kaffir, I am the boss", according to Mr Woodman.

He referred to military service conditions for railway staff, where Whites allegedly receive a supplementary allowance in lieu of their pay, but others not.

Only White seconded railway staff from SA receive Territorial allowances, while others do not, Mr Woodman also said.

When Black and Brown staff are transferred, continued Mr Woodman, they are told at the other end that "we're not responsible for your housing", while there are empty houses at the towns, added Mr Woodman.

White railway staff could exchange their annual free rail passes for an air ticket, while others had to wait until they had 20 years service.

Mr Woodman concluded his attack on the railways in Namibia by asking for urgent attention to be given to the matter.

Charges Refuted

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] **MR Mike Myburgh, System Manager of the Railways in SWA, has responded to allegations that the Railways discriminates against Black and Brown Namibians.**

The allegations were made in the National Assembly by Coloured DTA representatave Mr Alex Woodman last week.

"There is no substance in Mr Woodman's allegations that the SA Transport Services in SWA uphold a policy of discrimination against Black and Brown people in the Territory", Mr Myburg says in a lengthy statement.

The System Manager invites Mr Woodman to use official channels to clarify uncertainties he has about the Railways before he makes one sided and untested allegations in public.

Mr Myburgh explains that the Railways in SWA resorts under the SA Transport Services and is not part of the SWA Government service.

Transport Services, Mr Myburgh explains, are not represented on the Ministers' Council or by any other figure in the Central Government.

It is therefore not possible to defend the Railways publicly against charges levelled at it, except through the media.

Because he was not present in the National Assembly at the time of Mr Woodman's attack on the Railways, Mr Myburgh says that he has used The Windhoek Advertiser's report "Railway Racists Must Go: Woodman" as a basis for his press release.

Mr Woodman's accusations have been recorded in the National Assembly, and Mr Myburgh says he owes it to the SA Transport Services, the White employees on the Railways, and the Superintendent Mr Cock who was personally attacked by Mr Woodman, to react.

On the charges against Mr Cock, Mr Myburgh notes:

● Mr Cock was accused of being insulting and discriminatory against Black and Brown employees of the Railways. A personal investigation by Mr Myburgh into the matter yielded nothing to support the allegations. The System Manager suggests that Mr Woodman comes foreward with specific details of the incidents he referred to in the National Assembly. Mr Myburg also gives his assurance that if any such allegation against Railways personnel could be substantiated he would not hesitate to prevent their recurrance.

● Mr Cock was accused of reducing the number of trainee railway officials (Black and Brown) from 24 to three at a course held in Keetmanshoop. No evidence for this could be found, Mr Myburgh says. He says that no course could be identified during Mr Cock's term at Keetmanshoop, in which Mr Cock could have had a say. He would also welcome more details from Mr Woodman in this regard.

● Mr Cock is further accused of appointing White clerks in place of Black employees to serve as assistant controllers, while the Black employees had the necessary qualifications to take up the posts. Mr Myburgh points out that any qualified person is not placed until he has acquired the necessary "ripeness" and ability to handle the job.

Mr Myburgh then turns on to the nine allegations which Mr Woodman made on Railway policy in SWA, based on his own perception.

He points out that seven of the points were already replied to by the railways to the Ministers' Council in writing on March 5, prior to Mr Woodman's National Assembly attack.

The following points were also made by Mr Myburgh:

● There is no difference in the uniforms issued to White and Black employees, as incorrectly alleged by Mr Woodman. There was a brief period in which there was a shortage of new uniforms which the Railways had introduced, and as a result both Black and White employees had to wait, Mr Myburgh replies.

● It is untrue that it is Railway policy not to promote Black and Brown employees. The same standards and merits are used to promote all employees, Mr Myburgh says, contrary to the allegations of Mr Woodman.

● It is also untrue that only Whites are given the opportunity to study for Railway exams during working hours, he adds.

There was one unfortunate case where a certain Mr A R Woodman – a train conductor at Windhoek, was incorrectly informed that he had to

study for certain exams in his own time because it was thought he had failed in his first attempt at the exams. This mistake was discovered three weeks ago and immediately rectified.

● The SA Transport Services decided in May 1981 to allocate houses to Black and Brown Railway officials, continues Mr Myburgh. Railway officials must however apply for them, and there were no applications by the two Black conductors posted to Usakos, which Mr Woodman mentioned in his attack.

● The fact that community accomodation for unmarried seconded officials from SA is reserved in Windhoek is necessary in order to obtain the services of these Whites on which the Railways in SWA are very much dependent, according to Mr Myburgh.

● No proof could be found for Mr Woodman's allegation that three Black and Brown employees had to sleep in used bedding at Tsumeb's restrooms, and that they were insulted when they complained to the Station Master. That White employees other than the Station Master may have acted in this matter is possible, Mr Myburgh says, but action was recently taken against persons who acted in an undesirable manner.

● There is absolute parity between salaries paid to White and other employees on the Railways in SWA while they do their military service, contrary to Mr Woodman's allegations.

● Mr Myburgh explains that the payment of a territorial allowance to Whites from SA is a necessary economic move in order to obtain their services.

● The granting of free flight tickets to seconded Whites from SA once a year is necessary for the same reason, concludes Mr Myburgh.

CSO: 4700/1054

BUDGET DESCRIBED AS STRICT, CONSERVATIVE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] **THE Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood has introduced a loan levy of five percent on individual taxpayers who do not fall under the final paye deduction system.**

He has also increased taxation of non-mining companies as well as gold, diamond and other mining companies.

Advertising services have been brought into the ambit of general sales tax and long-term insurance companies are to be taxed an additional 10 percent on their incomes.

The ad valorem excise duty on less-essential goods is to be increased by five percent on both locally manufactured and imported goods.

Tax on cinema tickets is to be abolished.

Various concessions of a minor nature are also included in Mr Horwood's Budget package.

In his speech yesterday, Mr Horwood said that in nominal terms his Budget provided for an increase in total expenditure of only 11,5 percent above the revised estimates for the previous year.

ACTUAL DECLINE

"At the present rate of inflation this implies an actual decline in expenditure in real terms.

Since additional appropriations later in the year would be kept to the absolute minimum, the final expenditure outturn should therefore show little, if any, increase in real terms.

The deficit before borrowing was expected to rise only moderately from R2 060 million last year to R2 380 million this year. These amounts both represented 2,8 percent of gross domestic product, compared with the average of 3,4 percent over the past 22 years.

Provision had been made to finance the expected deficit in such a way that not only the Exchequer but the Government sector as a whole would be able to avoid a net recourse to bank credit.

Mr Horwood said the Budget was strict and conservative and should achieve its basic objective of contributing to the consolidation of the domestic economy and the ajdustment of the balance of payments — the two main economic priorities at this time.

It had significantly succeeded in its twin objectives of keeping the deficit before borrowing to a minimum to place as little pressure as possible on interest rates and in keeping a firm hand on Government spending, because of the huge drop in gold mining revenue and the imperative need to counter inflation.

NO EASY TASK

"To design such a Budget in the face of the expected decline of some R1 300 million in tax and lease payments by the gold mining industry and the increased cost of maintaining essential government services was no easy task.

"Such budgetary measures are never popular, but in situations like that of today they are clearly essential to preserve the basic strength of the South African economy.

"I believe furthermore that the Budget spreads the burden of adjustment in a fair and equitable manner."

REFRAINED

Mr Horwood said he had refrained from raising the rate of income tax on individuals, mainly because of the incidence of fiscal drag and bracket creeping which resulted from the combination of inflation and a progressive tax system although he had made concessions in the case of married women and those earning salaries, wages and pensions below R7 000 a year.

He had preferred to impose a loan levy which was a compulsory savings measure.

The South African economy was basically so strong and so versatile that he had no doubt that whatever the state of the world economy and the vagaries of the business cycle, the economic future was assured, the Minister said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1055

OFFICES OF 'WINDHOEK OBSERVER' RAIDED BY POLICE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] **THREE plainclothed policemen this morning carried out an extensive raid on the newspaper offices of Mr Hannes Smith's Windhoek Observer.**

They were apparently in search of obscene material. Angry and upset, Mr Smith told The Advertiser afterwards: "Its plain harassment of the Windhoek Observer."

Hundreds of pictures were taken in the search which took place at about 9 am. Two of the men involved in the search were from the CID, Senior Inspector J P Diedericks and Sergeant S Geyser. Leading the group was Lieutenant Johann Folscher, Head of the Drug Squad.

According to Mr Smith, the men arrived and asked for The Observer's compositor, Mr Eddie Maartins. They said they were looking for certain material. When told Mr Maartins was not in, they asked for his office, "but I told them I was responsible for anything on the premises", Mr Smith said. "They then asked for the keys to his cabinet, which I gave them."

Pictures of models are kept in the cabinet, which come from Scandinavia, France, West Germany, Italy and South Africa, according to Mr Smith. Some of the pictures are used for the back page of the Observer.

"I haven't got any pictures depicting the sex act, I wouldn't allow it", Mr Smith stressed.

He told The Advertiser he had made many contacts overseas, and had asked them to send him pictures of models.

"But no sex act pictures, I told them", he said.

"I informed the Attorney General of the arrival of the pictures, and he told me he was keeping an eye on the back page. He would be compelled to act against me if the page conveys obscenity."

Mr Smith also mentioned that he had received a phone call from State attorney Koos Brandt just half an hour before the men arrived. Mr Brandt had told him there was a complaint against him from Colonel Willie van der Merwe of the Security Police.

Col Van der Merwe had complained about the Observer's failure to correct an earlier report, in which it was alleged that Security Police members were responsible for a specific incident of littering.

Mr Smith told Mr Brandt the photographer involved was still away, and that it would not be possible to do anything before he came back.

"I don't know whether it has anything to do with it, but I just mention it. Half an hour later they were here", he told The Advertiser.

The policement had maintained a "cold courtesy" throughout, he added. No receipt had been given for the confiscated material, but he was told if he wanted to get a receipt or inspect the material, he should come to the office.

"I ignore the request", he said.

At the time of going to press, further details were not available from the Police.

CSO: 4700/1054

NNF OBJECTS TO BASTER PATIENTS IN STATE HOSPITAL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Namibia National Front has come out in strong opposition to a scheme whereby Coloured and Baster patients are to be transferred to the new State Hospital in Windhoek.

No public announcement of such a step has yet been made, but the NNF says it has "strong reasons for believing that preparations are being made for such a step."

"Should this new system be introduced, it will cause considerable alarm and unhappiness in the community."

The NNF argues that the problem of overcrowding in the Katutura State Hospital should be solved by the full integration of hospital services. The planned scheme would "perpetuate apartheid and ethnic divisions.", it says.

"This is in line with Government policy of arbitrarily dividing the Namibian people along ethnic line and does not take into consideration the fact that we form a single community and are part of a single nation, Namibia."

According to the statement, friction would be provoked in the community and families with members of different population groups would be place in an "impossible position."

The NNF also responded to recent allegations of corruption amongst second-tier Authorities. It called for an investigation into the financial activities of all second-tier Authorities, "so that those who have misused public funds can be dealt with."

"Corruption is inherent in the second-tier system", it says, because these governments are unpopular and are composed of people who "do not represent the interests of the Namibian people as a whole."

The NNF also demanded the abolition of the "entire system of ethnic governments and called for a replacement by a government elected by the Namibian people in accordance with Resolution. 435.

CSO: 4700/1054

BRIEFS

CLUBHOUSE FOR BLACKS--A clubhouse can now be built by the Black Africa Football Club in Katutura. This emerged at the City Council meeting this week, when the Municipality took the necessary steps to make an erf available to the club. The clubhouse will be provided with ancillary recreational facilities, and will be sited in the nort-east of Katutura. In its motivation, the club stated that "the opening of such a clubhouse with other sports than those indulged in presently, will help alleviate some of the present social evils amongst the youth". The City Council also agreed to let the ground, the club was presently using to the club, as a practise field. The club has 500 supporters and 300 playing members. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Mar 82 p 4]

AKTUR OUT OF ASSEMBLY--The caucus of the SWA National Party election front, aktur, has decided not to participate actively in proceedings in the current session of the National Assembly. The leader of Aktur in the House, Mr Jannie de Wet, said in a statement in Windhoek the decision was in line with Aktur's view that the National Assembly and the Ministers' Council in their present forms did not contribute to stability in SWA in the pre-independence period. The Executive committees of the Whites and the Damaras and the Kapteinsraad of the Rehoboth Basters petitioned the AG at the beginning of the month to dissolve the Ministers' Council and the National Assembly, and to reconstitute the two bodies on more broadly-based ethnic representation. Mr De Wet said no decision had been taken as yet on the issue. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Mar 82 p 1]

SUGAR PRICE INCREASE--The consumer will have to absorb more price increases in the next few months than just the two increases in the sugar price announced on Friday. The Secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs, Mr P R Kruger on Friday announced a 12,5 percent increase of the sugar price as from today as well as a further price adjustment when the rail transport tariffs become effective in April. It is expected that these increases will in turn affect the prices of all goods either containing sugar or dependent on rail transport. These increases will further have an increasing effect on the inflation rate. Mr Kruger said the controlled price of sugar would be announced in the Government Gazette after the second increase. He appealed to shop owners to sell existing sugar stocks at the old price. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Mar 82 p 1]

DRAIN OF WHITES--WINDHOEK--South West Africa's total population is 1 035 000, according to preliminary census figures published in Windhoek yesterday. The most significant change in the population is among Whites who now number 71 530, a 26 percent drop from the 1970 census figure of 90 658. The population figures for some of the other groups are: Owambo 505 000, Kavango 93 560, Herero-Kaokoland 78 380, Damara 77 100, Coloureds 41 000 and Tswana 8 000. Whites formed the second largest population group after the Owambo in 1970. They now occupy the fifth place. [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Apr 82 p 13]

WHITE POPULATION DECREASES--The white population of Namibia has decreased 21 percent in 11 years. In fact, according to the 1970 census, the white population was 90,658 at that time. By 1981, it was only 71,530. In 1970, the Whites were the second largest ethnic community, behind the Ovambos. Now they are in fifth place. (REUTER) [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 4-5 Apr 82 p 2]

CSO: 4719/805

BRIEFS

SAUDI RELATIONS--Saudi Arabia has recruited another ally in its latest propaganda war against Israel. Following a visit by President Kountche to the Kingdom, a joint statement was released deploring "Israeli settlement colonialism". The statement also condemned Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. The two countries pledged to increase bilateral co-operation and seek success for the Islamic conference meeting of foreign ministers to be held in Niamey in June. Earlier in this month President Diouf of Senegal visited the Kingdom and a similar communique, demanding Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands including Jerusalem, was released. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 895]

CSO: 4700/1043

PRE-ELECTION SITUATION ANALYZED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2880, 16 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "Presidential Battle Is On"]

[Text] Lagos, March 14--With 18 months to go before the next elections, in September 1983, the battle to succeed President Shehu Shagari is already on.

Of the five parties registered by Nigeria's Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) for the 1979 elections which took Africa's most populous state back to civilian rule, only Mr. Shagari's National Party (NPN) seems as yet to be in a position to win on its own.

The four opposition parties have decided to realign themselves within a joint front under a "progressive" banner, to challenge the pro-Western capitalist policies of the current President.

On paper this alliance is as yet probably the only grouping able to unseat the NPN, but it has many weaknesses which will have to be overcome if it is to win the elections.

Only one of the four parties has a political programme--the Unity Party (UPN) of Chief Obafemi Awolowo presents a Socialist image--and the absence of a joint platform soon makes it clear that there is a single common denominator: "All against one". President Shagari has already condemned the ganging-up as "anti-civic".

There is also the delicate question of which candidate will represent the combined opposition at the presidential election.

The leading figures in the alliance are both old hands on the Nigerian political scene. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the first President of the Nigerian Republic (1963-66), is 77 years old today. "Zik" is the unchallenged leader of the Nigerian Peoples' Party (NPP), which gets most of its support from Eastern Nigeria, home of the Ibo people.

Chief Awolowo of the UPN is just 73. For the past 20 years "Papa Awo" has been political leader of the Yoruba people, in the west of the Federation. Both of these men know that the September 1983 elections will probably be their last chance to reach the top.

The subsequent elections, in 1987, will be a matter for the "new wave" politicians, those who have made their names since independence in 1961.

For the time being the opposition feels confident, and there has been a series of meetings between progressives of the UPN and NPP which have also attracted some members of the two north-based parties, the Great Nigeria Peoples' Party (GNPP) and the Peoples' Redemption Party (PRP).

Last week a leading member of the NPP made an eloquent birthday speech for Chief Awolowo, despite the traditional differences between Ibos and Yorubas. "Awo" repaid in kind when he was in Maiduguri, in the north-east of the country, on Thursday and announced after a meeting of the "progressives" that Zik was chairman of a progressive parties' alliance which, he said, was not yet registered as a political party.

But the public optimism does not hide the fact that the opposition has yet to produce a candidate who can confront Shehu Shagari, who is the bvious NPN candidate.

Nor is it clear that the eastern Ibos will be prepared to case their votes for Awolowo, who they accused of letting them down when they tried to secede from the Central Government almost 13 years ago. And it also remains to be seen whether the Yorubas would back an outsider for the presidency.

President Shagari, who has managed to keep his distance from a party whose members have sometimes been accused of corruption, appears increasingly as a national figure, whereas Awolowo is seen more as the man of only one party and group of people.

Nigeria is proud of its claim to be Africa's largest democracy, but it still has to prove that it has overcome the last vestiges of tribalism, and that it can demonstrate the same sense of national purpose in domestic politics as it can in international politics.

The opposition's biggest problem over the coming 18 months is likely to be finding a candidate who can appeal to the whole Federation. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/0151

PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS REPORTED UNDER WAY

Progressive Parties Alliance

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 15 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Chris Nwokedi]

[Text]

THE four progressive parties, in Nigeria, the NPP, UPN, GNPP and PRP have formed an alliance known as the "Progressive Parties Alliance".

The governing council of the alliance shall be the summit comprising the four party leaders, the national chairman of the NPP, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya and the twelve progressive governors.

The decision was contained in a communique issued at the end of a three-day second meeting of the four progressive parties held in Maiduguri, Borno State.

The meeting was presided over by the national leader of the NPP, Chief (Dr) Nnamdi Azikiwe and attended by Chief Obafemi Awolowo; national president of the UPN, the executive president of the GNPP, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim and the national chairman of the NPP, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya. Also in attendance were the twelve governors of the four progressive parties.

The national president of the PRP was unable to attend the meeting due to flight difficulties.

The summit members who were accompanied to Maiduguri by several leading members of their respective parties were received at Maiduguri Airport by the executive president of the GNPP, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim and the Borno State Governor Alhaji Mohammed Goni.

According to the communique which was signed by Chief (Dr) Azikiwe for NPP, Chief Awolowo for UPN, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim for GNPP, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, Governor of Kano State on behalf of Chief Michael Imoudu for PRP and the national chairman of NPP, Chief Ogunsanya, the meeting reviewd the political developments in the country since its last meeting in Benin City on January 16, 1982 and were satisfied that the decision of the four parties to come together, stay together and move forward together had received the overwhelming support of millions of Nigerians.

The meeting considered the report of the committee of 40 appointed by the summit to make recommendations about the form of association that the four

parties should adopt and decided after exhaustive discussion that the ideal form of association is the merger of all the progressive parties.

"The timing of the merger is to be decided by the summit", the communique added.

Earlier before the meeting opened on Wednesday the twelve progressive governors paid a courtesy call on the Shehu of Borno, Alhaji Mustafa Umar El Kanemi at his palace. On the way to the palace, the governors wen through crowded streets.

Oyo Governor on PPA

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 13 Mar 82 p 16

[Text]

THE proposed alliance of the four progressive parties in Nigeria is not just aimed at capturing the Presidency in 1983 elections rather it is aimed at changing the face of Nigeria.

This was the view of Governor Bola Ige of Oyo State while answering questions from airport correspondents on his way to Maiduguri to attend the crucial meeting of the progressives.

Governor Ige said: "We want Nigeria to be the greatest the biggest most developed and nationalist black country in the world.

"And it is only we who can do it" he stressed. He further declared: "The Presidency is only just one item. We will win the Senate the House of Representatives and the states". This he said is possible because they are working together. He explained that the result of the 1979 elections showed that the progressives could have walloped NPN if they had teamed up.

On election rigging, Governor Ige warned that "anybody who rigs the elections in 1983 will not live to hear the result. Only the widows of such persons and the orphans will be alive to hear the result".

He maintained that rigging is the worst violence that man can contrive explaining that anybody who rigs is a murderer a robber and a vagabond and will be so dealt with. "It is the greatest violence that can be perpetrated against democracy" Governor Ige added.

Commenting on the constraints in the creation of new states he said the constitution has laid down procedures adding that there is no reason why states should not be created any time before 1983 if section 8 of the Constitution is complied with.

The Governor said the Maiduguri summit of the Progressives will be very successful. He declined to comment on the agenda of the meeting, explaining that it was not for the public as yet.

Also commenting on the meeting of the Progressives Governor Bisi Onabanjo of Ogun State said the 1979 elections were fought separately even though they have much in common.

He also dismissed reports in some media about plans to impeach him by his state legislature.

'Not a Sell-Out'

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 15 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Emeka Nwabufo]

[Text] The on-going alliance between the four progressive parties, the NPP, UPN, GNPP and the Imoudu PRP is not a sell-out of the Igbos or any other tribe, the NPP has restated.

The alliance of the progressive parties, it has been reaffirmed, "is a quest for unity, good government, peace, stability and progress in the country long bedevilled with sectionalism, tribalism and blind ethnicity in its body politic".

The Anambra State Commissioner for Health, Dr Edwin Onwudiwe made these assertions over the weekend, when he addressed a mammoth crowd of NPP supporters at Amawbia, in the new Obizi Local Government.

Dr Onwudiwe described those who formulate the Igbo sell-out story as the "real detractors and enemies of their own kith and kin, those who have never had any real interest in the welfare and progress of the Igbo man."

He declared. "The turncoats and never do wells who talk of selling out the Igbos to the Yorubas have never thought of the possibility of the Igbos buzing over the Yorubas, if such nonsense proposition was ever possible."

Dr Onwudiwe, who was also the vice Chairman NPP Anambra State, recalled that "when the NPP entered into an accord with the NPN in 1979, no one shouted sell-out".

The NPP boss warned on the disastrous consequences of tribal politics, which according to him, the progressive alliance would wipe out, and emphasised that "the Igbos would no longer take it kindly with anyone, group of persons or organisation, who take pride in fanning the embers of tribalism in this country."

Dr Onwudiwe explained that "now that the two fathers of Nigerian Nationalism, Chief (Dr.) Nnamdi Azikiwe the Owelle of Onitsha, Chief Obafemi Awo had agreed to bury [word illegible] differences and work together, the nation would be afforded the opportunity of experiencing purposeful leadership."

In reference to the women folk, Dr Onwudiwe acknowledged that "the present administration in the state had been in the fore-front in the recognition of the rights of women and their role in the society--"thus the state government had spared no pains in bringing women to the realm of affairs"

The Chairman of NPP Awka Local Government Area, and co-ordinator NPP in Awka, Obizi and Ezu Local Government Areas Chief Dan C. Maduka, in his speech vowed that "Awka and the two new local government areas Obizi and Ezu, would remain safe NPP areas despite any machinations of our detractors."

Awolowo Defended

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 15 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Obidili Onuwah in the column "Party Politics": "Is Awo Really a Tribalist?"]

[Text] As the grand alliance of the four progressive parties gathers momentum after the Benin summit, people are becoming scare stiff as if the unusual had happened. The politicians in the opposite camp are now shaking their heads in disbelief as to the compartibility of what they call incompartibles.

Following an alleged report in some national Dailies that Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) is to run for the 1983 presidential election under the banner of the Progressives, there had been wide speculation that the progressives would hit the rock because Chief Awolowo is a tribalist.

But is Awo really a tribalist? Certainly not. You cannot say Awo is a tribalist when he has not been given the chance to rule the country. In the first Republic when Chief Awolowo, as the first premier of the former Western Region, ruled West, he gave the Westerners the best he could in terms of goverpance. He introduced free education at all levels and free health care system in the former Western region – a programme which the Unity Party of Nigeria is still carrying on in the five states under its control.

It would amount to misconception for any person to call Chief Awo a tribalist because none of his actions and utterances has portrayed him so. The Igbos had many investments and landed property in places like Lagos, Ibadan, Benin etc. the domain of the Yorubas but their properties were neither confiscated nor treated as having been abandoned like in Rivers and Cross River States where the issue of abandoned property still lingers in the minds of many Igbos. How many Igbos have been butchered in Lagos or Ibadan?

The Military Governor of the defunct Western Region, Lt Col Fajuyi, a Yoruba, died because of the late General J. T. U. Aguiyi Ironsi, his guest whom he tried to protect. How many Nigerians have done or will do this? Without sentiments, of course, no ethnic group in Nigeria has demonstrated the spirit of nationalism more than the Yorubas. Chief Awolowo was dreaded much by his political opponents because he is a man with foresight who deals on hard facts. He believes in calling a spade a spade without fear or favour.

When Awo said that the state of the nation's economy was in shambles he was branded 'a prophet of doom' but when the truth started unfolding itself, we resorted to making austerity a stock in trade. May I remind the reader that Awo was saying this not as a Yorubaman but as somebody who had the interest of Nigerians at heart. He knows that the nation's economy concerns every Dick and Harry in Nigeria.

Awo is such a person that is less likely to compromise principle for short-term solutions because he argued for a change or for a specific development in a manner and language that made the rulers either before or after independence felt threatened. This is evidenced from the fact that right now, every criticism Awo makes against NPN Federal government is seen as an attempt to bring down the government, which the NPN synonymously calls confrontation.

For people to say that Chief Awo is a tribalist or aggressive is uncalled for and the assertion does not contain any element of truth for Chief Awo has not been given the chance to rule the country so as to ascertain whether his government will be a Yoruba dominated government or whether his programmes of action will be tailored towards the benefits of Oduduwa descendants. This is the only logical way people should prove whether Chief Awolowo is a tribalist.

It therefore, follows that Awo should be given a chance to rule this country because he is the person who has an answer to the political, social and economic problems of this great nation – Nigeria. He always faces the facts and that is why the facts in his statements and speeches have never been faulted at any time by any one.

The Igbos and Yorubas have the same level of political awareness so that one does not see anything wrong in the Igbos pitching their political tents with the Yorubas since they have the same aims and objectives – making Nigeria a true to type place where no person is oppressed, where equity, justice and fair play will prevail, where the nation's economy will never be dominated in the hands of group of individuals or the priviledged few, while the masses die in squalor.

Perhaps, one thing is clear, since the four progressive parties have decided to come together, work together and move forward together, it implies that whoever is chosen among the progressives will certainly deliver the good for which the progressives are destined to achieve. In this case, leadership will never constitute problem within the Progressives.

The progressives should not make the mistake of relaxing and waiting for 1983 to come before they start their compaign. This is the time the Progressives should start off,

educating the people (the electorate) what the Progressives stand for, before it will be too late, no matter who leads the Progressives, be he Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Chief Michael Imodu, or Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri. The four political parties should merge, and answer one name — probably the Progressive, to ensure their political success in 1983.

NPN in Benue

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 15 Mar 82 p 16

[Article by Austine Nwafor]

[Text]

IN Benue State, there is now a tussle in the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), as some members of the party have continued to declare their intentions to contest for the gubernatorial seat come 1983.

Addressing a press conference at the Benue Hotels in Makurdi last Wednesday, one of the aspirants, Mr Simon-Peter S. Gusah, announced his intention to seek nomination from his party.

According to him, his intention to contest the governorship was because Benue State has not got its right "leadership".

Mr Gusah who is also a Commercial Controller at the Benue Cement Factory in Yandev, near Gboko, stated that as far as he was concerned, the incumbent governor of the state has done nothing to the people that voted him into office.

Answering a reporter's question, Mr Gusah said that his people had given him the "go-ahead" to contest for the race, adding that "my training and experience have prepared me for the demands of the office I seek in our presidential system of government."

It would be recalled that the former Minister of Communication, Mr Isaac Shaahu has also declared his stand for the governorship race.

Also, on the race is Deputy Speaker in the State House of Assembly, Mr Audu Ogbeh (now a minister in the Shagari administration) who did say that the next governor of the state must come from "Idoma area".

CSO: 4700/1001

AMENDMENT TO CENSOR PRESS AT ELECTION TIME DEFEATED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Biola Ajoni]

[Text]

THE Senate has rejected an amendment proposed to the electoral bill to set up a committee to censor government owned media and broadcasting houses at election time.

It rejected the amendment on Thursday after the Senate President, Dr. Joseph Wayas voted against it following a tie of 30 votes for and against it.

The amendment that a committee to be known as the committee on political broadcasting and publication by publicly owned media was proposed to clause 109 of the electoral bill by Senator Onyeabo Obi.

According to him, the committee would comprise the Chairman of FEDECO, the managing director of NTA, the general manager of FRCN, the president or chairman of the Newspapers Proprietors Association of Nigeria, the president or chairman of the Nigerian Guild of Editors and the president of the NUJ.

The committee was expected to draw up regulations guiding publication and materials for broadcast in 'consultation with political parties and publicly owned media houses'.

The amendment proposed a prison term not exceeding six months for any person or editor of the publicly owned media that contravened any of the regulations.

Also the Senate by 30 votes to 20 with five abstensions rescinded its amendment to the electoral bill that public officers shall not hold any office in a political party.

The amendment, passed on Wednesday was rescinded following a motion moved by Senator Abayomi Durosinmi that the Senate reconsider the amendment.

The motion was seconded by the leader of the Senate, Dr. Olusola Saraki and opposed by Senator Ahmadu Ali who said the amendment was in order and that the motion if passed, would open a flood gate to similar motion.

Contributing, Senator Ayo Fasanmi said while the motion 'had its merit, it appeared as if it was moved to protect the interest of certain individuals.

CSO: 4700/999

RELATIONS BETWEEN CIVILIANS, POLICE ANALYZED

Lagos THE NEW NATION in English Vol 5, No 34, Feb 82 pp 7, 36

[Article by Olushola Iginia: "The Civilian/Police Relations--A Cat and Mouse Game?"]

[Text] Dele Ndubinsi Udoh was an athlete and he was based in the United States of America where he had even taken a black-American wife. But in true patriotic spirit, he left his wife and home behind in America in answer to a National call, and returned to Nigeria to prepare for an international competition. Unfortunately, he died in circumstances involving some members of the Police Force.

On a cool-night in Enugu, Anambra State, a woman under-graduate of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, was returning from a night-party together with an uncle in his Peugeot 504 car, when they ran into a Police check-point. Inexplicably, one of the Police Sentries on duty opened fire at the occupants of the car, killing the undergraduate woman instantly.

Dr. Akintunde Akindiji was a 45 years old, qualified Medical Practitioner and Medical Director of the Lafia Clinics Group in Lagos. On the night of January 13, he received an emergency call from his Clinic informing him that a pregnant woman was in serious condition and needs emergency treatment. The dutiful Dr. Akindiji packed his medical – bag and dashed off to his Clinic where he treated the woman who later became well. When he returned to his house at about mid-night, he found two plain – clothes Policemen standing in front. Surprised, the unfortunate Doctor inquired about their mission and he was told by the two Policemen that they had come to arrest a smuggler believed to be living in the Doctor's house. Characteristically, the Policemen further ordered Dr. Akindiji to surrender his car keys which he refused to do on the grounds that he had been wrongly accused. A scuffle thus ensued between himself and the Policemen and within a second, one of the Detectives had shot the Doctor, shattering his thigh bone and bursting his main artery. Furthermore, in gestapo style, the two Policemen hustled the gravely injured Doctor into a waiting taxi and sped off. Later, since the Doctor was suffering from a serious internal haemmorrhage he had to be flown to Switzerland where he could receive specialist attention. Alas, the luckless Doctor died in a Swiss hospital on January 29, 1982.

All these people, including the victims of the 1980 Black Maria tragedy, are perfect examples of the instances of extreme Police brutality and callousness in the country. Hardly a month passes now in Nigeria without hearing of at least a random, senseless Police killing of an innocent civilian. Added to this are cases of beatings of innocent civilians at police check points which have maimed many for life. Actually, the situation now is that Nigerians, especially the motorists in the various urban centres in the country, do not know whom to fear most; is it the dare-devil, homicidal armed robbers or the gun-totting, trigger-itchy anti-riot policemen who are supposed to protect their lives and property? One thing is crystal clear. The cat and mouse relationship between policemen and civilians in Nigeria today has escalated to dangerous proportions and now, more than ever, the need to curb, or at least limit this acrimonious relationship, is more glaring.

But then, what factors are responsible for this current spate of "mad-dog" killings by Nigerian Policemen? Of course, gone are those days when the quintessential Nigerian Policeman is a tall, gangly man hopelessly and solely armed with an antiquated Mark IV rifle, and a sitting-duck target for the better-armed marauders prevalent in the society. Following a huge public outcry over this unequal situation, the authorities started taking the necessary steps to update and modernize the Nigeria Police Force. Today, Nigerian Policemen are smartly outfitted and the obsolete Mark IV rifles are all but gone, replaced with more efficient and sophisticated machine-pistols and sub-machine guns. Sadly, it seems rather than turning these weapons toward miscreants, the innocent civilian population is taking more and more of the bullets from Nigerian policemen.

Quite a large cross-section of the civilian population sampled in Nigeria believe strongly that senseless and callous Police shootings of innocent people stem directly from the fact that a large number of Policemen are virtually illiterates who are not properly educated on how to deal with civilians or how to cope creditably with stress situations. They pointed out that this is why there are always casualities during students' riots or any other riot for that matter. Others believe that most of the Policemen on duty at the various Police check points are either drunk or drugged which is why they turn suicidal at the slightest provocation, either real or imagined, by civilian motorists. The question of pure jealousy on the part of Policemen against motorists can also not be ruled out. More importantly, as is evident in many cases, impulsively murderous Policemen often get away with nothing more than a wrist-slap for their atrocities and this serves as an incentive for others to behave irrationally since they know they are apt to escape with any grave misdeed done by them. This, of course, should not be so.

What then must be done to alleviate or even eradicate this ugly situation? True enough, the Inspector-General of Nigeria Police, Mr. Sunday Adewusi has issued strong warnings to his men on several occasions to desist from shooting at civilians indiscriminately. But apparently, his warnings have fallen on deaf ears since we have had two cases of fatal Police shootings since then. A solution, many people believe,

is to thoroughly re-educate Nigerian Policemen on how to behave towards the public. Undoubtedly however, the most effective deterrent which make murder-inclined Nigerian Policemen pause a while longer before pulling their triggers, will be for members of the National Assembly to enact a law making senseless Police shootings of innocent civilians an offence punishable by death, no matter whether the person or persons concerned died or not. Such a legislation will definitely help to permanently rein in suicidal Policemen who appear to be rampant nowadays.

But even as we go to Press on this drastic matter concerning the Police, the crisis-ridden Force has blundered itself into yet another scandal, this time involving the Press. On Friday the 5th of February 1982, a doomed circular with Reference No. C756550/T/I signed by one Lekan Alabi, Chief Superintendent of Police on behalf of the Inspector-General of Police, emanated from the Force Headquarters in Lagos to some Newspaper Editors in the country. The circular was to the effect that Police requires all Editors to submit at least two copies of their Newspapers to their State Police Commissioners, a day prior to publication. In other words, the Police seeks to censor all Nigerian Newspapers. Following the predictable uproar which followed this Police effrontery, the Inspector General of Police hurriedly retracted the Press release by handwritten notes to all Editors of Nigerian Dailies assuring them that the censor request circular is null and void and does not have his backing. But this retraction did not quell the raging fire already sparked off by the first circular.

In its Editorial, the Nigerian Tribune in its characteristic spit-fire rhetorical style declared "In Nigeria, only the laws of the land shall prevail. The courts are eminently suited to deal with infractions against our laws by individuals and Newspapers. Extra-legal, illegal, fascist and feudal measures have no place here (in Nigeria). And we are resolutely committed to insuring this." In the same vein, the Sketch Group, one of the Publishing companies which received the first circular, declared that it has no intention whatsoever of submitting copies of its Newspapers for Police censorship. For its part, the Daily Times, adopting a softer rhetorical but no less declaratory style, came out with a front-page Comment saying that the Police, by the circular, had clearly exceeded its legal bounds and blatantly violated Section 36 sub-section 17 of the Constitution which lucidly states that "Every person shall be entitled to freedom of expression, including freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart ideas and information without interference."

However, the furor over the circular had led to the ubiquitous Probe of Enquiry set up by the Minister of Police Affairs, Mr. Emmanuel Osamor. The Probe Panel will determine the circumstances leading to the issuance of the Press Circular, determine the officer or officers involved in the issuance of the circular and finally recommend what punishment should be meted out to any officer or officers found guilty. Already, the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Sunday Adewusi has promised to resign if it is conclusively proved that he has fore-knowledge of the Press gag circular.

Pending the outcome of the Probe however, the Nigeria Police Force would do well to shake itself out of its present disorganized, confused and bungling State. With the Nigerian Society growing more complex everyday the country cannot afford a lacklustre, corrupt, and self-perpetuating Law Enforcement Agency.

CSO: 4700/1051

COMMENTARY: FRANCE, U.S. 'HOODWINKING' SEEN OVER CHAD TROOPS

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Mar 82 p 3

[Commentary by Gausu Ahmad: "Hoodwinked OAU Troops: Why Are They Still in Chad?"]

[Text]

"ONE who deceives will always find those who allow themselves to be deceived", says Machiavelli. This maxim is true to the role of some western powers, namely France and the USA, in the Chadian crisis vis-a-vis their successful deception of some African leaders who sent their troops to destroy what remained of that country. In fact, the maxim has always been true to the relationship between the Western imperialists and most African countries.

Last year, writing under this column (SNN, 6/2/81), I made the following observations, inter-alia, as regards the African countries sending their troops to Chad: that it is a fundamental historical mistake, resulting from lack of reflection on history for the African leaders to allow themselves to be lured by Western imperialism to throw once again another African country into similar chaotic situation they threw Congo (Zaire) in the 1960's. That by all means the Libyan troops in Chad pose less of a threat to the security of African nations than say French troops or any other foreign troops. That the Libyan troops had indeed brought the much needed peace to Chad. That the extraordinary interest and support shown and promised to the OAU troops in Chad by the USA and France could never have been in good faith. And that all said and done, the history of the "peace-keeping" forces all over the world, has never been anything to write home about. In fact, they often succeed in worsening the conflicts and tensions which they are supposed to resolve or ease.

It was for the foregoing reasons that I concluded that the expulsion of the Libyan troops from Chad by Weddeye and replacing them with troops from some African countries was a big mistake committed by Weddeye and some African leaders.

The idea of sending these so-called peace-keeping forces was said to be the brainchild of the USA and France with a promise of massive financial and logistic aids for maintaining the troops. Thus, the idea was not really African in origin and it is, therefore, a misnomer in the first place to call the troops. "African peace-keeping forces." The function of these troops as conceived by the USA and France, of which most African leaders have been quite aware, was to put back Chad, firmly; into the grip of the West by remaining in the

"French sphere of influence." Chad had seemed to be getting out of that sphere with the coming in of the Libyan troops.

Now that the OAU troops had accomplished their functions through the successful expulsion (by Weddeye) of the Libyan troops and also the return of chaos in that country, one wonders what those troops are still doing there.

From all indications, the troops are there doing nothing when rebel Habre has continued to make more advances into the towns and cities of Chad. It is also clear that even if the OAU troops would like to engage Habre forces, they do not have any capability to halt him both in terms of logistics and morale of the troops. Even if they have the weapons, the morale is totally lacking, since they know very well that they will be fighting for a very irrational cause.

There is also the issue that the mentors of the leaders of these OAU troops are now said to be supplying Habre with weapons with which to fight Weddeye and possibly the OAU troops. France has also stopped the arms supply to Weddeye after the so-called cease fire resolution over the Chadian crisis said to be adopted by the same OAU members who had earlier condemned Habre.

These same OAU members had earlier supported Weddeye against Habre who has all along been wrecking virtually all agreements reached for solution to the crisis. The OAU members now want Goukouni Weddeye to sit down and "negotiate" (God knows what) with Habre. May be it is because they now know that about the future of Chad as at now. Either Weddeye forgets about the OAU and sends their troops packing out from Chad and invite Libya once more to crush Habre, once and for all so as to restore true peace and national unity, or leave things as they are now which will inevitably lead to the disintegration of Chad. Weddeye under the latter option could at best retain some part of the country. The third probability is the likelihood of Habre taking over the whole country after he might have completely crushed Weddeye's forces.

Whatever the result, the OAU force in Chad have been a total failure for the organisation as far as its credibility in crisis-solving is concerned. The sooner they leave Chad the better it would be for the organization. This is particularly important for Nigeria, which has so far spear-headed the peace-keeping operation in Chad.

The situation, should also serve as a lesson to any sovereign nation which likes to believe that any of these powers can be trusted. We had had so many examples of betrayals by these powers all over the globe. The Bokassa Central African "Empire", the Shah Reza Pahlavi Iran, the Sadat's Egypt are but few examples of betrayals by the imperialist nations. African leaders should learn from these lessons.

the same America that asked them to send their troops to Chad so as to keep "peace" has now come to change her mind about who can really bring the type of "peace" America wants in Chad. Or does it have to do with the decision by the OAU to hold its summit meeting in Tripoli this year, which the US has always opposed?

It is really disheartening to note how the African leaders have allowed themselves to be hoodwinked to do one thing and then revert to the opposite as soon as they are asked to. When the African leaders were asked to support the so-called Government of National Unity (GNT) headed by Weddeye and to send troops to replace the Libyan soldiers in Chad, they quickly did so. Now that the USA and France are no more interested in Habre's success the OAU is again succumbing to the imperialist design.

The questions that remain are what are the OAU troops right now doing in Chad given the fact that at the rate at which events are going now, Habre's forces are going to overrun the whole of Chad in no time? Will they continue to remain there until they are again asked to go back to their countries by the USA and France? What would have become of Chad by then?

At any rate, there appears to be three probabilities

4700/999

FORMER CORRUPTION PRACTICES BUREAU HEAD INTERVIEWED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Mar 82 p 9

[Excerpts of interview with Dr T. A. Adegbite, chairman of the defunct CPIB (Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau) by Bukky Wilson]

[Text] **SNN**:— Sir, you were the Chairman of the defunct Currupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB). No doubt the agency carried out some investigations during your tenure. Could you please say what became of the results of those investigations?

Dr. Adegbite:— The CPIB was the first of its kind, and it was divided into two sections — An investigation section was under me while the judicial section was manned by the Director of Public Prosecution under the Ministry of Justice. What concerned my department was the investigation of all currupt practices.

Some people were seconded to my department from the army and the police force but I wanted a federal character in the manning of my department, so Mr. R. C. Onicjupu was made the administrative officer and Alhaji Dan Adamu was assistant director of investigation.

After my staff had investigated stories thoroughly, they forwarded them to me, and I in turn went through cases to ensure there was no mistake. My job was to see that cases were fully investigated.

I then forwarded the findings of the CPIB to the Director of Public Prosecution to see whether there was any merit to the case. From then, the case was ready for prosecution and it was the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice to prosecute.

My opinion of the Ministry of Justice then was that either there were too many inexperienced legal officers or they themselves were not really serious about prosecuting anything.

About 13 cases were investigated fully by us but the Ministry of Justice claimed that there were no judges to try the cases.

Also at least 60 other cases were awaiting legal advice for us to handle.

Several times, I went to Rt. General Olusegun Obasanjo and his Chief of Staff to request that they created a special court for the bureau because the Ministry of Jutice wasn't doing justice to our cases and several times I went to the Ministry of Justice, but was often told that they were short of staff.

NNN:—Did you find your assignment challenging and easy?

Dr. Adegbite: I found my job very challenging and dangerous. On a particular occasion, 20,000 Naira was offered my private secretary by an accused to help him withdraw a letter from the CPIB file.

SNN: At present there is no more CPIB, do you think this is right?

Dr. Adegbite: I really did not see any reason why the CPIB should be wiped out, if we want to clear up curruption from our midst. The excuse for its eradication was that it didn't achieve anything but if a separate court had been created as requested by me it would have achieved a lot.

Its not achieving anything was mainly because the Ministry of Justice refused to co-operate with the bureau by refusing to give legal advice and by not prosecuting cases when required.

SNN: Given the two situations in Nigeria (i.e. military and civilian) what do you think of corruption in each of the two situations? Will you say we were more corrupt under the military than at present.

Dr. Adegbite: I think Nigerian is basically corrupt, it does not really matter what law is made, the corrupt people will always go around it.

We have a lot of corrupt people among us even at the high level but corruption is more glaring now because people no longer hide to do evil. During the military era, people hide Some of the people who now hold power feel they can get away with almost everything they do, and our law enforcement agencies are also guilty of this evil.

SNN: What do you identify as factors that contribute to corruption as the former chairman of CPIB? And what do you suggest to curb these?

Dr. Adegbite: Parents these

days are neglecting their duty Some pupils are now known to be more corrupt than the adults. The homes have a lot to do with the bringing up of children.

The churches and mosques and other religious establishments have a lot to do, but very little could be done when the home is neglected. We have hope but we need an honest law enforcement agency! They should make sure that only the right people enter the force.

Also, our leaders and politicians have to show a more serious example of patriotism Majority of them only think of themselves and their families and how to build their own empires instead of how we can have a good and honest government. You have to belong to a particular tribe in this country before you could get a job.

The judiciary is the last hope of the common man, I hope and pray that it can remain free to dispence justice and I hope it won't be under the thomb of any political party now or in future because it is then that it can never be free to dispense justice.

Also, I pray that judges and magistrates will add to their legal knowledge the fear of God, and the love of the common man, I hope and pray they will also realise that one day there wil be the judgmen of God.

The Nigerian workers need to help the nation to be upright because the love of money and desire to become prosperous is found in the heart of most Nigerians.

SNN: The CPIB operated for five years, if I'm not mistaken. Would you say that the bureau effectively served its purpose?

Dr. Adegbite: The bureau couldn't have served its purpose when only one arm of its two wings was functioning.

The Ministry of Justice which was the second arm of the bureau failed to do its bit.

SNN: Would you like to comment on military and civilian administrations in the country?

Dr. Adegbite: The military rule by decree, they had the power of the gun and no civilian dare to challenge them but the civilian government is government by election, we selected them. But at the moment, our government is for the party people. If what we have now is being run properly, then we shouldn't have problems.

CSO: 4700/999

BENDEL GOVERNOR SUSPENDS SALARIES OF TWO TRADITIONAL RULERS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

GOVERNOR Ambrose Alli of Bendel State has suspended indefinitely the payment of monthly stipends to two traditional rulers in the state.

The traditional rulers affected are the Otaru of Igarra and Oba Oyewole of Kakuma, both in Akoko-Edo Local Government area of the state.

In addition, the governor has redesignated the Otaru of Igarra as 'Clan Head'.

In a letter dated February 17, this year, written to the Otaru by the state government, no reason was given for the disciplinary action taken against the Otaru.

The reason given for the disciplinary action taken against Oba Oyewole was that he could not accord Governor Alli warm reception when the governor visited his area last year.

Making this known at a press conference on behalf of the five ruling houses at Igarra, in Benin City on Wednesday, Prince S.S. Obaro spoke about a grand design by the UPN controlled administration of Governor Alli to dethrone or humiliate traditional rulers particularly the Otaru of Igarra who has refused to take part in partisan politics let alone join the UPN.

'With the suspension of the payment of stipends of the Otaru and Oba Oyewole, the era of the 'no kobo obas' reminiscent of the era of one kobo obas of the former Western Region has begun in Bendel State,' he added.

Prince Obaro called on all traditional rulers in the state and all Bendelites to resist any attempt of the UPN-controlled government to subjugate and humiliate traditional rulers.

Prince Obaro who is the national legal director of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), appealed to the Oba of Benin, Omo N'Oba who is also the special adviser on chieftaincy affairs to the state government to resolve the issue to avert intra-communal conflicts and civil disturbances in the state.

He told newsmen that the suspension of the stipends would be challenged in court.

CSO: 4700/999

FIVE GROUPS APPLY TO BE REGISTERED AS PARTIES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Andrew Isibor]

[Text]

FIVE political assocations have now applied to the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) for registration as political parties.

Only one of these associations has already returned its completed forms to FEDECO.

If these political associations are registered by FEDECO for the 1983 general elections, this will bring to 10 the number of political parties registered in the country within the first four-year experiment with the presidential system of government introduced in the country in 1979.

Making this known at a Press conference in Benin City, Bendel State yesterday was the Chairman of FEDECO, Mr. Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey.

Justice Ovie-Whiskey deposed that as a result of the delay in the passage of the Electoral Bill in the National Assembly, the commission has been driven to the wall, adding that the commission was now poised for the registration of any political assocation that fulfils the requirements of FEDECO in accordance with existing Electoral Act of 1977 which, he said, was still valid until a new electoral law was enacted by the National Assembly.

Asked to name the political associations that applied for registration, the FEDECO chairman said that their identities and leaders would be made known soon.

Justice Ovie-Whiskey pledged that his commission would not deny any political organisation registration as a political party as long as such organisation meets the constitutional requirements.

He was optimistic that the 1983 general elections would commence in August next year despite the delay in the passage of the Electoral Bill.

The FEDECO boss said that his commission had now taken preliminary steps to minimise the problems that would be caused by the delay in passage of the Electoral Bill.

Subsequently, he said, the registration of political parties would commence now while the revision of the voters list would follow soon.

CSO: 4700/999

UNLESS SETTLEMENT SOON, TROOPS MAY PULL OUT OF CHAD

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Mar 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] **THE Minister for External Affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, said on Sunday in Nairobi that Nigeria would seriously consider pulling its peace-keeping troops out of Chad if there was no progress towards a political settlement of the civil war there by June 30.**

In an interview before leaving the Kenyan capital for Lagos, Professor Audu said that the Nigerian Senate gave the peace-keeping troops a six-month mandate which expires on June 15.

'If there is no political progress, we will find it difficult to advise our Senate to extend the mandate,' he said. 'If there is no political progress by June 30, then the threat of pulling out becomes serious', he added.

Chadian President Goukouni Weddeye had rejected an Organisation of African Unity peace plan adopted last month, which called for negotiations with his chief rival, former defence minister Hissene Habre, elections by June 11 and a final pullout of the OAU Peace-Keeping Force on June 30.

Professor Audu, who met Kenyan President, Mr. Daniel Arap Moi, said that the peace plan should be considered final.

'I believe that a responsible head of state shouldn't commit either his own troops or external forces he has invited into his country to kill his own people in order to achieve what he calls a reconciliation in the country', Prof. Audu said.

'Goukouni himself knows that if the OAU troops walk out today, Habre's troops will walk in tomorrow—and we wouldn't hesitate to recognise Habre' he added.

Nigerian troops provide the backbone of the 3,500-man peace-keeping force, which sent to Chad last December after Libyan troops pulled out of the country. Zaire and Senegal have also contributed troops to the OAU force, which is commanded by General G.O. Ejiga of Nigeria.

Prof. Audu delivered a special message from the Nigerian Head of State Alhaji Shehu Shagari, to President Moi and said that they discussed Chad and last month's OAU foreign ministers' meeting which admitted the Polisario Front as the 51st member.

The seating of the Polisario freedom fighters who have waged a six-year war against Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara prompted a walkout by 19 OAU members.

Pro. Audu said that Nigeria and Kenya were 'very concerned' about the intergrity of the continental organisation, adding that 'the Polisario is not big enough to kill the OAU'.

The minister said 'there is hope' that something can be done before next August's OAU Summit in Tripoli, Libya, to get negotiations for a cease-fire and referendum in the Western Sahara back on track. He refused to elaborate.

CSO: 4700/997

HOUSE, SENATE PASS 1982 REVENUE ALLOCATION BILL

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Mar 82 pp 1, 9

[Article by Clement Eluaka]

[Text]

THE House of Representatives has passed the 1982 Appropriation Bill.

The bill provided for the Federal Government to disburse over six billion Naira from the consolidated revenue funds.

However, it was amended slightly with an increase of about 100 million Naira.

Initially, President Shehu Shagari had proposed to spend about 6.78 billion Naira from the consoliated revenue fund for this year.

Before the bill was passed, the House had previously approved the report of its committees in respect of 21 ministries and 12 government departments.

The bill did not sail through easily because of opposition from mostly UPN members who protested that increases in the votes for the presidency were not justified 'even when the House approved 20 million Naira special grant for Lagos State.'

The House has also appointed 12 members to represent it at the joint finance and appropriation committee conference which is expected to sit this morning.

President Shagari presented the 1982 budget estimates to the National Assembly late last year.

Also yesterday, the Senate passed the Appropriation Bill with a decrease of over 46 million Naira.

It passed the bill after the third reading approving 7.08 billion Naira as capital expenditure and 3.5 billion Naira as recurrent expenditure.

Before passing it, the Senate amended it to confer on the Minister of Finance the power to sign a warrant for the re-deservation of reserved expenditures in accordance with the Finance and Management Act of 1958.

Hitherto, the bill vested in the director of budget the power to sign the warrant.

The Senate had rejected a motion by Senator Jonathan Odebiyi to re-commit the bill to the committee of the whole Senate and not to pass it.

Senator Odebiyi had argued that this was necessary to resolve the issue of 803 million Naira which the executive proposed to deduct from the Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT) before paying the PPT into the consolida ed revenue fund.

The proposed deduction would be unconstitutional, he said.

CSO: 4700/997

WITHOUT MORE FUNDS, CHAD BASIN AUTHORITY MAY DROP PROJECTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Abdullahi Idris]

[Text]

Maiduguri

THE Chad Basin Development Authority (CBDA) may drop some of the eight projects it is now handlig unless the Federal Government provide enough fund for it to execute the projects.

This was announced by the General Manager of the authority, Malam Bunu Sheriff Musa while briefing President Shehu Shagari on the activities of the CBDA in New Martel, yesterday.

The general manager said last year the Federal Government approved 80 million Naira for the authority with which it embarked upon execution of a number of projects.

Malam Bunu Sheriff however said of the 130 million Naira budget prepared by the authority this year, the Federal Government approved only 45 million Naira, adding that because of this, the CBDA would have to drop some of its projects.

The general manager said the authority, had embarked on many irrigational projects, the most developed of which was the 67,000 hectares South Chad irrigational project. He added that the authority hoped to produce 20,000 tonnes of rice and 13,000 tonnes of wheat by next year.

Malam Bunu Sheriff said the authority had provided 478 farmers with developed farms for irrigation and added that the number was expected to rise to 2,500 soon.

He said even though the farmers were not entitled to any compensation, the CBDA had nonetheless worked out a method of compensating them for the 30 months period during which the farms were being developed and farmers had no means of subsistence.

On manpower problems, the general manager said the authority should be removed from the unified salary structure in order to be able to employ competent hands.

After inspecting the CBDA three megawatts power house, the president and his entourage drove to Krenowa about 12 kilometres away where he was conducted round the recently completed multi-million Naira pump station and the 38 kilometre main canal.

After a brief refreshment at the CBDA guest house at Kirerowa, the president and his entourage flew by helicopter to Baga where he commissioned the CBDA Baga Polder project.

The president left for Lagos yesterday evening.

CSO: 4700/997

EDITOR OF HAUSA-LANG[illegible] PAPER ARRESTED, RELEASED

Warrant for Arrest

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE acting editor of Gaskiya Tafi Kwabo, Alhaji Mohammed Babanzara Hassan was arrested by the Police at the premises of the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited, Kaduna yesterday.

Three plainclothes detectives, one from the police in Kaduna and the other two from Kano took him away at 9.45 a.m. He is to be taken to the Kano House of Assembly.

The detectives claimed that they had received instructions from the Kano State police commissioner and the assistant police commissioner in Kaduna to arrest the editor. The warrant for his arrest, according to them, was issued on February 5, this year and the Kano police commissioner received it on February 8.

The arrest of the editor is not unconnected with his non-appearance before a Kano State House of Assembly committee when he was instructed to do so recently.

The Salisu Indabo Committee of the Kano State legislature which had probed allegation of financial improprieties against some legislators had sent a warrant with number KHA/54/65 for the arrest of the editor to the police.

Appearance Before Kaduna House

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Editor of Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo, Alhaji Mohammed Banbanzara Hassan, who was arrested by plain-cloth policemen from Kano on Tuesday was released yesterday after a brief appearance before the Kano State House of Assembly.

The House had issued a warrant No. KHA/54/65 on February 5 for the arrest of the editor for failing to appear before the House committee probing allegations of improprieties against some legislators.

He was summoned before the House to defend his paper's publication about the alleged offence.

The speaker, Alhaji Abdullahi Abubakar Karaye, told the House yesterday that the arrest of the editor could not be effected earlier because the Commissioner of Police had been on leave.

He said the commissioner only resumed last week and immediately endorsed the warrant of arrest. He then announced the presence of the editor in the House.

He, however, said that since the House had agreed that his evidence could no longer be required, he had no op[illegible] than to release the editor.

The Speaker then warned him that the House would not view such action lightly next time.

EMBARGO ON EMPLOYMENT IN SENIOR GRADES LIFTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Yakubu Momodu]

[Text] **THE Federal Government has lifted its embargo on employment into senior grade levels in Federal ministries and parastatals.**

A directive to this effect stated that recruitment in the senior grades (GL 07 and above) including transfer in Federal Government establishments should begin with immediate effect.

A statement from the Office of the President, Budget Department and signed by the Director of Budget, Mr T. A. Akinyele, declared "I wish to inform you that the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria has approved the lifting of the current freeze on new appointments in senior grades (GL 07) and above, including transfers in Federal Government establishments with effect from February 3, 1982."

The statement which was addressed to all ministries and special advisers, Secretary to the Government of the Federation, all heads of the civil service of the Federation, Federal permanent secretaries and heads of Extra-ministerial departments appealed that employing authorities should exercise utmost discretion in employing new hands.

"I must emphasise however that employing authorities should exercise utmost discretion".

CSO: 4700/1051

SENATOR CALLS STEEL PROJECTS 'A DISASTER'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Mar 82 p 16

[Text] SENATOR David Dafinone, Chairman of the NPN Senate caucus has warned that the present steel projects in the country would bring nothing but economic disaster to the nation.

He described them as 'turn-key projects' on which proper planning and evaluation had not been carried out before they were embarked upon.

He blamed the bureaucrats for misadvising the last military regime on the viability of the projects, pointing out that the existing industries with their various locations at Aladja, Ajaokuta, Osogbo, Jos and Katsina were ill-conceived.

Senator Dafinone, who is also the chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Industry, was refuting allegations that some senators were lobbying over the siting of new steel projects in the country.

Speaking at an interview with the New Nigerian, the Senator explained that his concern and that of most of his other colleagues, was not where the projects were being sited, but whether such projects would be viable when they eventually go into production.

For example, he said, Ajaokuta was concieved as a blast furnace mill to use 30 per cent of our coal and 70 per cent of imported coke in order to produce an acceptable blast furnace.

He said the cost of importing the coke as evaluated in the world market today revealed that Ajaokuta would be 'a tremedous loss to this nation, not only in terms of profitability, but also in foreign exchange'.

As for the steel plant at Aladja, the senator explained that the plant was designed to use one-third of its products while the balance of two-thirds was to be used as raw materials for Osogbo, Jos and Katsina Rolling Mills.

He regretted however, that those who conceived and executed the plan had not been able to find solution to the problem of transporting the raw materials from Aladja to other rolling mills at reasonable costs.

While Aladja had now gone into production, he said, the problem of transporting the raw materials which Osogbo, Jos and Katsina would use had now become 'a stark reality posing very grave problems'.

Another area in which the nation would incur huge losses, he said, were the proposed flat steel and aluminium projects, whose over-all cost would be in the neighbourhood of 10 billion Naira as against 2.6 billion Naira which the executive wanted the nation to believe.

He disclosed that the system of production (HYL step 3) which is to be used for the projects was a new process which had not been tried successfully anywhere in the world.

He said a similar system was tried in Venezuela, Libya and Mexico and it turned out to be a total failure, adding that their factories had stop production because of tremendous losses being sustained.

Each of the projects in those countries was an equivalent of two billion Naira, he said, and pointed out that while each of those countries could afford to write off such huge sums of money, Nigeria with her teeming population could not possibly afford to do so.

The Senator emphasised that he was seriously opposed to the use of the system here in Nigeria because of its failure elsewhere, adding that posterity would not forgive him if he failed to expose the economic risks involved in such a venture before it was too late.

CSO: 4700/997

AGRICULTURE MINISTER WANTS INCREASE IN RICE PRODUCTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

THE Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Alhaji Usman Sani, said rice production should increase now that its price per tonne had gone up.

Addressing a meeting of chairmen and general managers of three commodity boards—groundnut, cotton and grains in Kaduna on Tuesday, the minister said the approved producer price of rice at 400 Naira per tonne was good enough incentive.

The minister commended the proposal of the grains board to establish rice milling machines, and provide small rice mills.

He further stated that the recent increase in the price of wheat from 247 Naira to 280 Naira per tonne was in line with government policy of encouraging local production.

The minister also noted that in order to increase groundnut production, land had been acquired in Bauchi State for large-scale farming. He added that favourable response from other states for land had also been received.

The minister said that positive steps have already been taken to increase cotton production through the establishment of large-scale mechanised cotton farms.

Alhaji Sani, commenting on the reported cases of malpractices by some staff of the various boards, called for a more effective accounting system in order to prevent further loss of government revenue.

The minister also frowned at the rate at which home-made goods were smuggled to our neighbouring countries, saying that everything possible would be done to curb smuggling.

CSO: 4700/997

GALVANIZED STEEL IMPORTATION SAID CAUSE OF CLOSED PLANTS

Ship-load Impounded

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] A cargo vessel carrying 2,040 tonnes of flat galvanised sheets has been impounded by customs officials at the Apapa Wharf.

The vessel named "Gold Orli" arrived at Apapa Wharf on February 16, and was consigned to an indigenous businessman.

But following a tip-off, customs officials moved in and when the consignee could not produce a valid import licence for the items on board, the ship was seized.

This was disclosed to newsmen in Lagos yesterday by the chairman of the Galvanised Iron Sheets Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Alhaji Kaloma.

Alhaji Kaloma declined to give further details on the arrested ship, saying that investigation into the matter was still in progress.

Alhaji Kaloma made some recommendations to curb the incidence of smuggling.

These include the cancellation of all approved user certificates found or suspected to have been improperly issued and stoppage of import licence for galvanised flat/corrugated sheets immediately.

He also suggested that all persons or organisations found to have used fraudulent means to obtain approved user certificates or to have falsified a certificate by the Federal Minister of Finance should be prosecuted.

Japanese Firms Accused

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Nigerian manufacturers yesterday accused some Japanese companies of collaboration with some indigenous businessmen to sabotage the country's economy.

The manufacturers who are in the galvanised iron sheets industry, claimed that the Japanese companies were pursuing a deliberate policy of smuggling into the country, thousands of tonnes of galvanised sheets.

Making this disclosure at a Press conference in Lagos yesterday, the Galvanised Iron Sheets Manfuacturers Association of Nigeria explained that it was now on the warpath with the Japanese companies and their Nigerian collaborators.

On the effects of the alleged illegal importation of the products, the chairman of the association, Alhaji Mohammed Kaloma Ali, told newsmen that the smuggling activities had resulted in the illegal importation into the country of more than 200,000 tonnes of galvanized sheets worth about ₦100 million in foreign exchange within the past two years.

In addition, he stressed, the Federal Government had been robbed of about ₦20 million in terms of import duties because of the illegal importation.

Alhaji Kaloma pointed out that about ₦160 million investment at the galvanised industry in the country had been lying idle for almost one year now, adding that the industry was now almost strangled out of business.

He revealed that about 6,000 workers in the various galvanised companies had been laid off while about 2,000 workers for planned expansions in the industries had to wait.

On the efforts of his association to combat smuggling, Alhaji Kaloma emphasised that since 1979, they had been giving every assistance to the Federal Government on ways of arresting the ugly situation.

This included the supply of vital information on a list of all corrugators suspected of engaging in smuggling; a list of approved users certificates suspected to have been improperly issued and a list of Japanese vessels which carried about 15,000 tonnes of galvanised or corrugated sheets for delivery at Nigerian ports this year.

CSO: 4700/1000

CLASHES REPORTEDLY KILL TWO IN BORNO STATE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Mar 82 p 12

[Text] Two persons were killed in two separate clashes in Gashagar and Borno Kiji villages in Borno state recently.

Briefing some newsmen in his office, the Borno State Commissioner of Police, Alhaji Tahiru Jidda, said the Gashagar incident resulted in the death of one person with three others injured. They were later admitted at the Geidam General Hospital.

Alhaji Tahiru said police had so far arrested and charged one suspect to court while 10 others were being interrogated.

The second incident which occurred in Borno Kiji Village of Fune Local Government Area also claimed one life with two persons admitted at the Potiskum General Hospital for serious injuries.

He said seven persons were arrested in connection with this incident and charged to court for culpable homicide. The police also recovered dangerous weapons from the rioters, the commissioner said. Reasons for the clashes were not immediately known.

Alhaji Tahiru then announced that the police in Maiduguri had recovered 1,500 cartridges at the Baga Motor Park.

The police commissioner said the double barrel short-gun cartridges were concealed in 53 cartons of peak milk.

Two persons have been arrested and charged to court for unlawful possession of firearm cartridges.

Alhaji Tahiru then refuted a front page newspaper report that what the police recovered at the Baga Motor Park were large quantities of arms and ammunitions. He warned that the public should not be scared unnecessarily.

CSO: 4700/1000

INSPECTOR GENERAL SAID ACCUSED OF HARASSING JOURNALISTS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 13 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE chairman of the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP), Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya has pleaded with the Inspector-General of Police, Mr Sunday Adewusi to stop harassing Nigerian Journalists who reported what he said at a recent news conference, but to face him, the man who made the statement being reported.

In a two-page letter to the police boss written last Tuesday but made public in Lagos on Wednesday, Chief Ogunsanya said he had decided to write the Inspector-General because of the National Concord's report which revealed that the purpose of arresting, detaining and questioning some journalists recently was to cross-check with other journalists present at the news conference before knowing "the actual person who should answer charges of incitement against the government."

Chief Ogunsanya recalled knowing Mr Adewusi for the first time about 20 years ago when the police boss was an ADC to Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe and pointed out that even though since that time "several Nigerians have said several things about you (Mr Adewusi)", it was only last Friday when he (Chief Ogunsanya) was arrested and detained for seven hours that he got the opportunity to know what could happen under Mr Adewusi as first police officer of Nigeria

"It is a matter for regret that an investigation of this nature personally carried out by a commissioner of police and supervised by you can reveal such inefficiency", Chief Ogunsanya remarked in his letter.

Chief Ogunsanya recalled that a recent statement credited to a member of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), Dr Joseph Wayas who is also President of the Senate to the effect that he would have handled the NEPA strike issue differently from the way the Minister of Mines and Power had handled it if he had the opportunity, tallied with his own statement that the Federal Government's approach to NEPA workers strike was a "national disgrace"

Chief Ogunsanya quoted six paragraphs of the Punch report of his news conference and confirmed that he had essentially made those statements, adding: "I hope I have been of sufficient assistance to you in your ambition to lock me up. You can at least leave the Punch staff alone."

Chief Ogunsanya also expressed regret that the I—G and his men were still harassing the editor of the "National Concord".

CSO: 4700/1000

BRIEFS

ABSENTEES TO LOSE SEATS--Members of the House of Representatives who have absented themselves from the proceedings of the House for more than 61 days may lose their seats now that the House has ordered its Committee on Ethics and privileges to compile a list of them. The Speaker of the House, Chief Ume-Ezeoke, moved the motion for such a list to be compiled after noticing frequent absences of members. The Constitution requires that Members who are absent for more than 61 days forfeit their seats. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 898]

SCHOOL TERM STANDARDIZATION--The Senior Deputy Registrar of the West African Examination Council (WAEC), Mr. Shiaka Esezebor has appealed to federal and state governments to standardise their school terms to ensure the availability of examiners to mark their answer papers. The Federal Government should also recognise the marking of the council's examination papers by the teachers as part of their functions. These were contained in a speech delivered at a luncheon organised by the council as part of the activities marking the 30th anniversary of the council in Lagos yesterday. Mr. Esezebor said that these would help the council to perform its functions more efficiently and effectively. He said that next Tuesday, March 23, has been set aside for the signing of a treaty drafted by representatives of all the member-countries on the reorganisation of the administrative structure of the council adding that the Minister of Education, Dr. Sylvester Ugoh would represent the Federal Government at the signing ceremony. [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Mar 82 p 1]

LNG PRODUCTION--President Shehu Shagari has disclosed in Bonn that the production of Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) in Nigeria would begin in 1989. Answering questions on Wednesday during a meeting with representatives of German chambers of industries and commerce, President Shagari said consultants had been invited for the re-appraisal of the LNG project. He said the re-appraisal would be completed by January next year and that tenders would be invited for the project in March 1984, while the contract would be awarded a year later. President Shagari said 'we still have three of the partners engaged in the project with us and we are seeking for more and we hope German entrepreneurs will take interest.' He said Nigeria was confident that with the co-operation of the Germans, market for Nigeria's LNG could be secured in Western Europe, adding that this would be of mutual benefit to both countries. Presdient Shagari reassured the businessmen that there was no official policy to delay the repatriation of funds by foreign companies in Nigeria. He told

the representatives that his administration had tried to remove all obstacles in the way of genuine investors. President Shagari said that as far as Nigeria was concerned, there was favourable climate for foreign investments, including full repatriation of profits and payment of technical services. [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Mar 82 p 9]

COMPLAINT AGAINST NPN BUDGET--The Vice President recently emphasized Nigeria's preparedness to use every weapon and means at its disposal to fight and eliminate apartheid, racism and colonialism in Africa and the world. What a giant posture by a giant nation! But now that the nation is forced to adopt austerity measures everywhere, how will this goal be realised? Or is it a means to channel money into the pockets of NPN members by way of contracts so as to increase the suffering of the poor masses? [Star Sermon] [Text] [Enugy DAILY STAR in English 17 Mar 82 p 16]

OIL MILL SOON--The Federal Government is soon to establish a ₦1 million oil mill factory in the Egbado area of Ogun State. The project is aimed at boosting the Federal Government's Green Revolution Programme. This was made known in Abeokuta by the Ogun State area manager of the Nigerian Palm Produce Board, Mr. J.A. Afelumo while addressing a meeting of the Licensed Buying Agents and palm produce farmers in the state. Mr. Afelumo stated that apart from the oil mill project, the Federal Government had also made available nut cracking machine to farmers at highly subsidised rates. The area manager then appealed to farmers in the state to embark on a large scale production of palm produce so that the Federal Government's project would be fully utilised. Mr. Afelumo expressed regret over the present low production of palm produce by the farmers in the state despite an increase in producer prices recently by the Federal Government. He however hoped that with the present encouragement being given by the Federal Government, farmers in the state would do their best by producing more palm produce. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Mar 82 p 32]

FRENCH-GERMAN MISSILE--The Euromissile corporation and Nigeria signed a contract in mid-January for the supply to the Nigerian armed forces of the Roland low-altitude, ground-to-air weapons system. The contract will involve a total of between 800 million and 1 billion francs. The Roland is currently built with French-West German cooperation by Euromissile, which is producing it at the rate of 300-350 units a month. It is used already by the armed forces of France, Germany, Brazil, and Argentina. The United States, where it is produced under license by Boeing, was to get 200, but has cut the order to 28 launchers and 600 missiles. [Text] [Paris ELECTRONIQUES ACTUALITES in French 12 Feb 82 p 6] 9920

CSO: 4719/629

RESULTS OF FOURTH SESSION OF SENEGAMBIA-CAPE VERDIAN MEETING

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Mar 82 p 21

[Article by Pape Marcel Sene: "Toward the Signing of Two New Agreements"]

[Excerpt] Senegal and Cape Verde have established all the conditions necessary for providing an example of cooperation.

While nine agreements and five arrangements have already marked the 6 years since the mixed Senegalese-Cape Verdian mixed commission was established, a reliable source reports that two new agreements are to be added.

In fact, it is expected that when the work of the fourth session of the Senegalese-Cape Verdian mixed commission is completed tomorrow, the experts representing the two countries will sign a cooperation agreement in the maritime fishing sector, as well as a cooperation agreement in the public health field.

Under the terms of this latter agreement, the government of the republic of Cape Verde and the government of the republic of Senegal agree to encourage active and increased collaboration in the realms of medical information, in particular where epidemiological reports, an exchange of health and demographic statistics, and the immediate transmission of data in the event epidemics develop are concerned.

This proposed agreement also pertains to the joint struggle against major epidemic diseases such as leprosy, malaria, tuberculosis, yellow fever, cholera, measles, etc. It also stresses the exchange of experience in primary health care, research and development, and traditional medicine and pharmacopoeia, and it also stipulates the medical aid Senegal will make available to the republic of Cape Verde.

Where the draft cooperation agreement in the maritime fishing sector is concerned, its 14 articles define the relations which will prevail between the two countries in this field following the signing of the agreement, including reciprocal fishing rights for Senegalese and Cape Verdian fishing vessels, transmission of reports on catches, incentives for the establishment of mixed Cape Verdian-Senegalese companies for the establishment of industries for the

processing and marketing of fishing products, and the establishment of a parity committee made up of representatives of the two governments and economic operators in the two countries responsible for overseeing the proper implementation of the provisions of the agreement.

The Senegalese-Cape Verdian mixed commission will also take up questions of a political, cultural, educational and informative nature, etc.

At the opening meeting of this mixed commission's fourth session at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Praia, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse and his Cape Verdian counterpart, Col Silvino Manuel da Luz, made reference in their respective addresses to the timeliness of excellent fraternal relations between the two peoples, and the tools for implementing the passionate desire for cooperation between two countries linked by the same destiny.

5157
CSO: 4719/661

BRIEFS

CORRUPTION ARRESTS--MM Becaye Sene and Mamadi Gassama have been arrested for enrichissement illicite. M. Sene was the Director General of the Banque de l'Habitat and M. Gassama was an electrician at the Daniel Sorano Theatre. The arrests were billed in the government controlled daily, Le Soleil, as illustrating that the special court set up last year to stamp out corruption was no respecter of rank. The court had made several enquiries since its inception but these were the first arrests made. The two men risk prison sentences of up to 10 years and a fine equivalent to the extent of their illegal wealth. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 894]

DIOUF'S LOUGA, DJIOURBEL TOURS--President Diouf paid an 11-day visit to Louga and Djiourbel recently. It was his second visit en brousse since he assumed power in January, 1981. The President was accompanied on the visit by several of his ministers, including M. Moustapha Cisse, the Vice-President of the National Assembly. The President was welcomed to the region by M. Ibrahima Kone, the Governor of Louga. The region had been chosen for an official visit. President Diouf said, in order to investigate the real situation of the peasants. The Head of State is a native of the Louga region. In a speech at Louga the President spoke, notably, of the administrative reforms that had been made in the regions in order to encourage autonomous agricultural development. The main aim of these reforms, he added, was to create a standard of living in the rural areas comparable to that in the towns. This theme was developed by M. Moustapha Cisse, who expressed concern at the extent of rural-urban migration, which was causing considerable strains on infrastructure in the cities. The President was to visit 27 towns and villages on his tour. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 pp 894-985]

INCREASED PEANUT CROP--The Gambia Produce Marketing Board had bought, through its licensed agents, 82,600 tonnes of groundnuts by the end of February. The latest Edible Nuts Report from Gill & Duffus estimates the season's crop at about 90,000 tonnes, compared with 46,000 tonnes for the 1980 season's crop. The report also suggests that there is unlikely to be much improvement in prices in the near future, except for some particular grades, because of generally good crops round the world and large stocks left over from the 1980 plantings. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 895]

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS--Kuntaur Area Council, MacCarthy Island Division, will spend D46,000 before June 30 on various development projects. Top priority is being given to the Karang Sanneh bridge linking Nianija and Upper Saloum

Districts at a cost of D35,000. Other projects include new wells, school buildings, improvement of the Niani Karataba subdispensary and a district court house at Manna, in Sami District. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 895]

NEW AMBASSADOR--Cheikh Ahmed Tidiane Wade has been named the the Ambassador of The Gambia to Senegal. M. Wade has served as Ambassador to Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Italy, Liberia, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 895]

PRESIDENTIAL LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS--BANJUL, March 20--Presidential and legislative elections take place in Gambia on May 4 and 5, it was announced here today. It is the first time the present will be elected by universal suffrage. Previously the head of the winning party in the parliamentary elections had automatically assumedthe post. The poll will choose 35 new Members of Parliament for the eight constituencies in this small West African country. The authorities said that, because of the state of emergency and curfew still in force since last July's abortive coup, political parties will need police permission to hold public meetings. Meanwhile, current President Sir Dawda Jawara left Gambia today for a 24-hour visit to Guinea. His last visit there was in January, when he informed Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure of events in Gambia since the coup attempt and the decision of his Government to form the Confederation of Senegambia with neighbouring Senegal. [Paris AFRICA AFP in French 23 Mar 82 p 14]

PRESIDENT PLANS TOUR--The Council of Ministers met in the Palace of the Republic yesterday morning, with the chief of state, Abdou Diouf, presiding. During the session a number of decisions were adopted. The chief of state has finally confirmed that he will pay an official visit to the region of Louga between 15 and 20 March 1982. He will be accompanied by the president of the Economic and Social Council, the minister of state for equipment, the minister of armed forces, the minister of rural development, the minister of information and telecommunications, the minister of water resources, the minister of public health and the secretary of state for human development. He will also visit the Diourbel region between 20 and 25 March 1982, accompanied by the minister of state for equipment, the minister of higher education and scientific research, the minister of rural development, the minister of commerce, the minister of water resources, the minister of public health and the secretary of state for human development. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Mar 82 p 4] 5157

ENERGY POLICY DISCUSSED--The prime minister, for his part, discussed the government's energy policy and informed the Council of Ministers that he will preside on 3 March 1982 at a meeting of the National Energy Commission. Along the same line of thinking, the prime minister asked the minister of industrial development and crafts to make all arrangements for commissioning the solar energy plant in Diakhao as soon as possible, and, working with the minister of water resources, to develop wind power as an energy source. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Mar 82 p 4] 5157

CSO: 4719/661

BRIEFS

NEW CASEF BUILDING--The Administrative Center for Economic and Financial Services (CASEF) was opened yesterday in Lome. Also, the Kara regional office of the National Social Security Fund and a huge water tower at Tsevie were inaugurated on Saturday. The Lome ceremony was attended by several members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee, National Assembly deputies, members of the diplomatic corps, several directors of financial enterprises of the area, and representatives of construction companies. Built mainly of reinforced concrete, the CASEF structure has an imposing yet elegant appearance. It has more than 500 offices and can accommodate more than 800 employees. Integrated as it is in the fine complex which includes the party headquarters and the 2 February Hotel, the center is a jewel that has been added to the list of important achievements of the Eyadema government. The center was designed by the Togo General Architectural Group (ACAT) [Excerpts] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 12 Jan 82 pp 1, 3] 9920

CSO: 4719/629

MARKED INCREASE NOTED IN RAIDS ON CATTLE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2878, 9 Mar 82 p 16

[Text] Kampala, March 6--Sixty-eight people were killed and more than 100 others wounded on Wednesday when at least 1,000 cattle rustlers from Uganda's Karamoja Province raided the Soroti East constituency in Usuk County in the country's east, according to unconfirmed reports here.

Half the raiders reportedly bore firearms, and the rest were said to be armed with spears.

The raid was one of the worst reported in recent years.

Each year, the Karamojong take their herds from their semi-arid province in North-Eastern Uganda to greener pastures in the south during the dry season, which lasts from December to March.

They raid cattle as they go, raising the tribal frictions with their neighbours.

The cattle raids are centuries old, but were intensified in 1979 after the Karamojong tribesmen looted an amoury belonging to Idi Amin in the Uganda-Tanzania war. They later used the guns in the cattle raids.

Uganda Government officials in Kampala privately blame the recent escalation on cheap firearms, which have alledgedly been brought into the country from neighbouring states. Two head of stolen cattle can be exchanged for a firearm in those states, one official said.

Turkana tribesmen from neighbouring Kenya, Somalis and Southern Ethiopian tribes are all said to be interested in cheap cattle from Uganda and pay the money-starved Ugandans in foreign currency, an official said.

CSO: 4700/969

'DIPLOMATIC SOURCES': MOBUTU MAY MOVE TROOPS FROM CHAD

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] GROWING unrest in Zaire may force President Mobutu to recall the 2,000 troops he has sent to join the Organisation of African Unity Peace-Keeping Force in Chad.

According to diplomatic sources, the troops, armed and equiped by France, have already been put on alert for an immediate return home.

They provide Mobutu with his main line of defence should unrest in Zaire get out of hand. The French decision to arm, clothe, feed and pay these soliders was Mobutu's most important gain at the summit of French-speaking African countries in Paris last year.

Africa and the world were led to believe that Mobutu had peace in Africa at heart when in reality, critics assert, he was more interested in finding a way for somebody else to pay for the troops he needs to retain his hold on power. His success was enhanced when, on a visit to Washington he persuaded the American Administration to promise that most of the 12 million dollars it had allocated to the OAU force would go to Zaire.

More recently, on a visit to Zaire in January, General Francois Giscard, chief of the military mission at the French Ministry of Co-operation and Development, promised an increase in military aid to Zaire, but made it clear that France cannot afford another direct intervestion in Zaire. French and Belgian paratroopers were flown to Kolwezi in 1978 after the massacre of 600 expatriates.

Mobutu's internal problems are growing on several fronts at once. Last week the University of Kinshasa and the National Teacher Training Institute were closed and several thousand primary school teachers who are on strike for better pay ignored Mobutu's ultimatum to return to work or be fired.

According to diplomatic sources in Kinshasa, there were also disturbances at the military base at Kitwit in the Bandungo Province, where non-commissioned officers rebelled against poor pay, miserable food and what they regard as the unjustified promotion of officers from the Equatorial Province, Mobutu's home district.

The region is commended by General Itambo Mukina Wa Kmbala, one of a group who served as NCOs in the Colonial Force Public and were promoted to colonels and generals after independence. When Mobutu assumed power in 1965, he retired them on large pensions because he did not wish to have people around him who remembered that he too had been a sergeant.

Itambo was brought out of retirement last July during a reshuffle of army posts and put in charge of what Mobutu likes to think are his most loyal troops. Itambo is held in low regard by young officers, and the recent incidents at Kitwit suggest that he may be losing his grip.

dependence.

"Black feel the Contact Group has no mandate to speak or act for them" says the report.

Black Namibians, like Afrikaner South Africans, are among the most highly Christianised people on the continent. It is estimated that nearly 90 per cent of the population of one million have been baptised. There are 300,000 Lutherans alone among the Ovambos and Okavangos. The report points out that SWAPO is often wrongly depicted as being anti-West and anti-church, yet many Namibian refugees in SWAPO camps in Angola and Zambia had their own chaplains.

responsible, and had therefore to forego compensation.

It is widely believe in Namibia that a South African army unit called *Koevoet* — Afrikaans for crowbar — was responsible, as it has allegedly been for other attacks on church property and for many unsolved murders, including those of businessmen who had given money to SWAPO.

The report says that if the West cannot apply enough pressure to end South Africa's stubbornness over the territory, it should support mandatory sanctions against Pretoria—"in particular a strictly monitored oil embargo."

CSO: 4700/1000

ANALYSIS PUBLISHED ON COPPER, CREDITOR SITUATION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3371, 15 Mar 82 pp 707, 709

[Text] ZAIRE'S POTENTIAL economic wealth has caused more economic problems than it has solved. The mineral potential of the Country has allowed it to amass an estimated $4,500m. of external debt which, because of mismanagement and falling prices for the main exports, it is unlikely to be able to pay off.

Ever since 1975, when rescheduling of external debt was first arranged, the country has gone from one repayment crisis to another. It was thought that the IMF programme for the country arranged last summer would clarify the debt situation and lead to the repayment of at least some of the principal of the debt.

The IMF stepped in in June 1981. With their seal of good housekeeping the "Paris Club" of government creditors agreed to reschedule official government debt a month later. But, by the end of last year, Zaire was over $120m. behind on payments of the bilateral government debt rescheduled in the summer.

The IMF programme, for 912m. Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) (about $1,030m.) drawable over three years starting last June, is the largest programme the Fund operates in Africa.

The loan was conditional upon stringent performance criteria, which included yet another devaluation of the beleaguered *Zaire*, cuts in government spending, promises to curb corruption in the state buying and marketing organisations and assurances that the budget would be balanced in 1982 and beyond.

The money was, as is usually the case with loans from the Extended Fund Facility, to be taken in tranches. 175m. SDRs have been drawn already, but IMF officials in Kinshasa (the placement in top positions at the Ministries of Finance and Planning was a condition of the loan) have ruled that further drawings will not be permitted because the "conditions" have not been fulfilled.

It is understood that President Mubutu has pleaded for more time, arguing that the political part of the operation can only be undertaken after the congress of the ruling *Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution* (MPR) and the ensuing legislative elections. This process is now to be completed in September, although earlier scheduled for May.

The failure to meet the IMF conditions has not pleased members of the "Paris Club" who agreed to reschedule interest and principal on part of Zaire's $3,300m. worth of bilateral government debt. The countries involved in the talks were France, Belgium, Britain, the US and five others. This year total debt service commitments are about $530m., but, added to the $120m. due from last year, it is unlikely that this can be paid.

This inability to pay even rescheduled debts adds weight to the view of the so called "London Club" of private creditors. The 122 banks involved have decided not to collectively reschedule debts as asked. A meeting of the "London Club" due to take place last September has yet to be held. Over $100m. is due in 1982 in uninsured and bank debt to members of the London Club.

The reticence of the London Club reflects purely commercial criteria. The attitude of the IMF and the Paris Club of government debtors, on the other hand, is indicative of political or longer term commercial Western interests in the region.

One of the main planks of the IMF prescription for the economy — has been devaluation of the *Zaire*. Last year, for

example, there were two devaluations, one of 30 per cent and one of 40 per cent. The Zaire is worth, in real dollar terms, less than a tenth of its value at independence. This strategy is designed to keep the mines going; devaluation stimulates exports by cutting prices to the consumer. But devaluation has also meant a serious reduction in purchasing power for those Zairois not on the gravy train. (Most of the State companies are controlled by Mobutu's friends or relations and reprivatisation has been one of the conditions of IMF loans).

Domestic demand has been severely constrained by the devaluations. Many factories outside the privileged export (predominantly mining) sector are operating at less than a third of capacity. The labour force, too, is operating "below capacity"; unemployment in the urban areas is well over 50 per cent. Devaluation has meant an increase in the price of imported food. 20 years ago the country was a net exporter of food. Now about a third of food requirements are imported.

Zaire's copper, cobalt and uranium (this last as yet significantly exploited) are vital to commercial and strategic Western interests. It had been expected, for example, that the arrival of Socialists at the Elysée would put relations between Paris and Kinshasa on very thin ice. Soon after the arrival of President Mitterrand, it was announced that the Franco-African summit would not take place in 1981 in Kinshasa as planned, confirming this view. However, a certain *rapprochement* between Paris and Kinshasa was re-established when M. Mitterrand's Adviser on African Affairs, M. Guy Penne, visited Kinshasa and announced that French aid to Zaire was to be increased in all spheres. "Zaire", he added, "Is the most important francophone country after France".

The principle at the Elysée, then, is apparently one of assisting people rather than regimes. The embarrassment in Paris continues, especially as this year's Franco-African summit is still, officially, due to be held in Kinshasa in October.

Although, apart from France, there is a complex of Western interests involved in Zaire, as well as China, Japan, and Saudi Arabia, the other main support in the past has been from the US. This has sometimes been ambiguous, as was seen last September, when, shortly after one of Mobutu's main critics, the former Prime Minister, M. Nguza Karl I Bond testified to the US Senate on the corruption in the regime, the State Department made a new statement of support for Mobutu and increased military and financial aid. This support was confirmed when Mobutu visited Washington early in December and met with US leaders.

CSO: 4700/1039

BRIEFS

PUBLIC UNITS GOING PRIVATE--Thirty-eight Zairian state enterprises have been listed for conversion to private management, the Zairian news agency (AZAP) reports. According to the agency, the list was published Friday evening by State Commissioner for Information Kande Dzambulate after the weekly meeting of the Executive Council (government). Among the 38 enterprises are several agricultural farms, the Kisenge Mining Company in Shaba, the Forestry and Trading Company (FORESCOM) in Equateur region, two Zairian public transport companies, the National Association of Editors and Composer-Typesetters (SONECA), and the Maluku steel plant. Mr Kande said that the Maluku steel company was one of the main items on the agenda, and he explained that the agreed solution for reviving the plant is to establish an integrated, mixed economy organization. The makeup of the enterprise will be proposed by the future partners. The minister of information added that the national and international offering of shares will be conducted by the departments (ministries) of foreign affairs, finance, portfolio [as published], national economy, and industry, as well as the General Commissariat for Planning. The national steel plant, established in 1972 and located at Maluku, 80 km northeast of Kinshasa, has never operated at more than 10 percent of capacity because of supply difficulties. Its annual production is estimated at 250,000 tons. In announcing the list of 38 enterprises, the minister of information explained that this listing followed the national decision by the MPR Central Committee at its second session in July in favor of "privatization" of some unprofitable public enterprises. [Text] [Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 14-15 Feb 82 p 15] 9920

DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS--The governor of Kinshasa city, Sakombi Ekope, has announced that a number of Zairian teachers who have been on strike for several days over salary demands are going to be dismissed. Speaking at a rally of party members in the capital, Mr Sakombi said that all primary and secondary schoolteachers who were not on duty on Monday, as ordered by the government on Friday, are dismissed and will be sent back to their area of origin. The governor strongly criticized the "antisocial" attitude of these "recalcitrants," who, he said, have chosen to engage in a test of force with the government instead of a discussion to find appropriate solutions to their list of demands. Despite the government's ultimatum, classes had not resumed Monday in most of the capital's primary and secondary schools. The situation remained the same for the next few days except in the secondary schools, which were operating at about 75 percent, according to sources with connections in the Department (ministry) of Primary and Secondary Education. It was learned Wednesday that at the request of the secretary of state for secondary education, a number of

students of the University of Kinshasa and higher institutions in the capital have been drafted into service. These drafted students reportedly will soon be used to replace teachers dismissed for not having obeyed the government ultimatum. [Text] [Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 14-15 Feb 82 p 15] 9920

IMF GRANTS TEMPORARY RELIEF--Although it has not met the requirements of the International Monetary Fund, Zaire, has been granted temporary relief with a loan of SDR 106.9m. (₤66.3m.) under the IMF's compensatory financing facility because of the weak demand for Zaire's principal mineral exports--copper, cobalt, and diamonds. Zaire's drawings under a SDR 912m. (₤565m.) three-year IMF rescue programme are still frozen because of failure to keep up its debt service payments, the granting of the latest facility is nevertheless taken by bankers as a limit that it remains "in good standing" at the IMF. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3373, 29 Mar 82 p 879]

CSO: 4700/1040

ZCTU SEEKS PUNISHMENT OF MINISTER STOPPING UNIONIST'S INTERVIEW

Zimba's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has asked the Party and its Government to punish permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Mr Edward Lubinda for stopping a Sunday television interview featuring chairman of the Civil Servants Union of Zambia Mr Bresford Gondwe.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said in Kitwe yesterday that a public apology from Mr Lubinda was not enough because he had muzzled a leader of a big organisation contrary to the principles of the Constitution of Zambia.

Mr Lubinda had shown disrespect for the law because Mr Gondwe was speaking on television as a leader of a registered trade union and transmission of his interview should not have been cut.

The ZCTU was watching the situation and expected to see disciplinary action taken against Mr Lubinda for flouting human rights enshrined in the Republican Constitution.

"Mr Gondwe was not insulting the Party and its Government but was merely pointing out the wrongs in the system through the media which is funded by a taxpayer for whom he was called to speak."

People who should defend the principles of the constitution are abusing it, he said.

"Mr Lubinda's action does not require public apology but demands disciplinary action against him because he directly breached the freedom of speech always defended by President Kaunda.

Trade unions under the constitution of the land and supported by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) had the powers and mandate to point out some shortcomings of their employers on conditions of service.

He said convention 151 of ILO allowed trade unions representing the public sector to freely negotiate for better conditions of service for their members "which Mr Lubinda does not seem to know".

"We find it unnecessary and unbecoming for him to have robbed the civil servants of a chance to listen to their leader. What the **Times of Zambia** said yesterday in its editorial is not only right but a cardinal fact.

"The ZCTU would in future review a number of issues including restrictions of the use of the mass media because we are dangerously moving in an area of dictatorship which might deny workers freedom to air their views on conditions of service."

Mr Lubinda said he had instructed TVZ to stop the prerecorded programme because Mr Gondwe was attacking the Government.

Meanwhile, Minister of Information and Broadcasting Mr Mark Tambatamba said yesterday that it was Government policy not to allow the Zambia Broadcasting Services to be used as a forum for attacking the Party and its Government.

The Government was determined to ensure Radio and Television Zambia was used for national building and those that wished to attack the Government or individuals must find other forums for that.

He was commenting on the action taken by Mr Lubinda last Sunday when he cut the transmission of a Sunday Interview programme.

Mr Tambatamba said he had personnally not watched the controversial interview and was speaking from a weak position on the issue.

Government Found Interview 'Unpalatable'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] LAST Sunday's Television Zambia interview featuring chairman of the Civil Servants Union of Zambia Mr Bresford Gondwe was stopped because the Government found it unpalatable.

Permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Mr Edward Lubinda admitted yesterday he instructed TVZ to stop the pre-recorded programme because Mr Gondwe was attacking the Government.

The Sunday Interview Proramme was recorded last Friday.

He said the Government would not allow people to use its institutions to attack it.

TVZ was a Government institution and it was not proper for the institution to invite someone to use it in attacking the Government.

"Who can allow someone into his house and give him a gun to shoot him?" Mr Lubinda asked.

He said Mr Gondwe attacked the Government as the worst employer with poor conditions of service.

CSO: 4700/1052

NATION 'PRIORITY STATE' FOR EEC AID TO AFRICA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] ZAMBIA is classified as a priority state for European Economic Community (EEC) aid to Africa, Belgian ambassador to Zambia Mr Louis de Cleak said in Lusaka.

To this effect the country is the first one to benefit from Sysmin, the new system of support for mineral producing countries which was introduced in Lome II.

Speaking at his residence to mark the 25th anniversary of the European Economic Community Mr Cleack said the EEC had made available to Zambia a commodity aid of K10 million per year.

This was in addition to about K50 million which the country expected to receive under Lome 11.

"The share of the community and its member states in Zambia's receipts of development cooperation funds is now well over 40 per cent," Mr Cleack said.

He said nine of the community member states had bilateral cooperation programmes with Zambia which was classified as a priority state.

But he called for closer cooperation among countries to enhance development and overcome economic recession.

The privileges that Zambia enjovs from the community arise from her membership of the Lome Convention.

CSO: 4700/1052

SWAPO CAMP PREPARED FOR LARGE INFLUX OF REFUGEES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Arild Vollan]

[Text] **THREE new primary schools are under construction at the Namibia Health and Education Centre at Nyango in western Zambia to handle an expected big jump in enrolment.**

The centre is in fact a camp for refugees from Namibia, run by the South West Africa People's Organisation — SWAPO — and the need for more schools reflects increasing pressure on SWAPO refugees as the search for a solution to the future of Namibia intensifies.

"The situation inside Namibia is getting worse and worse," says Mr Mushimba, SWAPO's chief representative in Zambia. "South African army raids deep into southern Angola are driving many of the Namibian women and children refugees there to seek safety in Nyango. We expect another 1,000 from Angola in the coming months. Camp facilities have to be expanded."

Not many outsiders reach the Nyango centre. First one needs permission from SWAPO's Lusaka office, then a travel permit from the Zambian authorities, who assign a security officer as escort. Finally there is a drive of nearly eight hours, the last stretch over a rough track scarcely recognisable as a road.

The camp itself, however, has only one guard posted at a simple wooden gate. There is no fence or any sign of weapons. Set in a pleasant countryside of tree-covered rolling hills some 200 km. east of the Angolan border, the camp in some places looks more like a farm than a sheltering place for 3,800 Namibians.

"It actually was started as a farm," Mr Kapof, SWAPO administrator of the camp explains. "Our people came here in 1974 and cut down trees to clear the land for planting.

"We now have more than 50 hectares and are adding another ten this year. The place has grown too big to be self-supporting and we depend on external aid for most of our food."

Although the camp is not armed, Kapof and other camp officers are very security-minded. They quizzed visitors thoroughly before showing them around and would not permit interviews with refugees.

SWAPO leaders explained that South Africa claims all camps are military installations and no camp is safe from South African attack. Nyango has never been attacked and Mr Kapof wants to keep it that way.

Most SWAPO refugees, perhaps 60,000, are in Angola, with smaller groups in Tanzania. Nyango is the only SWAPO camp in Zambia.

Family groups at the camp are housed in scattered, unregimented tents provided by the Lutheran World Federation. The large number of unaccompanied children live in barracks furnished with double-deck bunks.

There is a small hospital, a pharmacy, at least a dozen primary classrooms, used in shifts, and several kindergartens. Communal kitchens serve meals for the children.

"We have 1,800 enrolled in primary school classes and 300 in the pre-primary schools," Kapof explained. "We have quite a lot of children under school age and some who are beyond primary. About two-thirds of the camp population is children.

"Some have been sent here by their parents for safety; others are children of SWAPO members who have jobs or are studying in Lusaka."

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has been providing assistance to Namibian refugees for several years under an Aid to Liberation Movements programme that included

refugees from now-independent Zimbabwe.

The Nyango camp has received kitchen equipment, drugs and medical supplies, sewing machines for workshops, a minibus and school materials from UNICEF.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees and many countries, including Norway, Sweden, West Germany, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have helped make Nyango one of the best organised small refugee camps in Africa.

The children appear healthy and active. Women are busy in the fields and kitchens or can be seen making clothing in the workshops. There are few men among the refugees.

The men at work building the new school buildings are Zambians hired by a construction company.

Older boys, when they complete schooling, leave the camp. Some are enrolled in the United Nations Namibia Institute to be trained as future administrators of an independent Namibia. Most of the camp officers are graduates of the Namibia Institute.

Some older boys can be seen in workshops making furniture from locally produced lumber. There are football fields and even an occasional film for recreation.

The camp generates its own electricity and draws water from its own boreholes. There is a pig farm and a chicken farm is to be provided by UNICEF.

"The arrival of more refugees will stretch our facilities temporarily," Kapof predicted. "But we are confident we can manage, thanks to the help of our many friends and international organisations. And, of course, we all expect to return to Namibia — soon."

CSO: 4700/1052

NCCM, RCM MERGE, BECOME ZCCM, NCCM DISSOLVED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **THE Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines was born yesterday with the sanctioning by the High Court of the merger of the two mining companies — Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and the Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM).**

Giving effect to the merger RCM changed its name to ZCCM, with effect from yesterday. NCCM is to be dissolved without winding up on March 31, 1982.

A statement issued by the ZCCM spokesman named a 12-man board of directors headed by former managing director of the defunct NCCM Mr Francis Kaunda as chief executive.

The board held its first meeting yesterday at the company headquarters, which formerly housed NCCM, in Lusaka, marking the end the merger process which started on May 15, last year.

The beginning of the process was marked by President Kaunda announcing the Government's decision to merge the two former copper mining companies.

The statement said that in terms of the arrangements of the merger, RCM has taken over the undertaking, assets, rights, liabilities and obligations of NCCM with retrospective effective from April 1, 1981.

The board consists of seven A directors appointed by Zimco which holds about 60 per cent of the issued share capital of ZCCM, and five B directors appointed by the minority shareholders, ZCI Holdings, Amax Incorporated and general public.

CSO: 4700/1052

NKUMBULA: PARTY BOYCOTT OF LAUNCHING OF MEMOIRS MOST STUPID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] THE Party boycott of the launching of Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula's memoirs last Friday was "most stupid," 'the Old Lion' charged yesterday.

Speaking from his bed at his Libala home, Mr Nkumbula said it appeared as though he had no history in the eyes of UNIP.

UNIP leaders must have read the book and he did not think that there was anything to cause anxiety or worry about.

"It is a statement of fact about what happened and it is important to have such books for posterity's sake."

He said by boycotting the ceremony, those in the leadership of the Party did not appreciate their Independence.

"I do not think they think they are independent. I do not understand them and I do not know what the Party is thinking about me."

Mr Nkumbula said he had not given much thought to the Party action, but his immediate reaction to it was that he considered it a "most stupid" decision.

The guest of honour invited to officiate at the ceremony Member of the Central Committee, who is Chairman of the Cultural Sub-Committee, Dr Henry Matipa turned down the invitation at the last moment.

Later, Dr Matipa said he did not attend because he was at a function where the President was officiating at Mulungushi Hall. He called the ceremony a "little occasion".

However, a spokesman for the publishers of the memoirs, Multimedia, said the boycott was pre-arranged.

CSO: 4700/1052

BULGARIAN TRADE TEAM HOLDS TALKS WITH KAUNDA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIA AND Bulgaria must find ways of raising capital to complete their joint development ventures they have embarked on, leader of the Bulgarian trade team, Mr Ognian Doynov said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said most projects embarked on by the two countries have not been realised due to lack of resources.

"We agree that to develop a country there was need for great resources. Our main concern therefore should be to stimulate collection of resources so that Zambia could later be self-sufficient."

Mr Doynov and his delegation held talks with President Kaunda at State House, Party Secretary-General, Mr Humphrey Mulemba at Freedom House and Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia at Cabinet Office. The delegation was later entertained to lunch by Dr Kaunda.

Mr Doynov stressed that Bulgaria was not interested in becoming an imperialist or capitalist power through her economic investment in Third World countries.

"What we want is to see that the standard of living of the people is raised through joint venture projects and that employment is being stimulated. Profits raised from projects should be pumped back to generate more employment and not slashed away to gain interest."

Mr Doynov also said development aid should be used immediately it is received in order to realise good return from capital and that Bulgaria and Zambia have co-operated for a long time even before Zambia's independence.

Speaking before the start of talks at State House, Dr Kaunda said the two countries had reached a number of agreements and that it was up to the people concerned to effect implementation.

The President said it was his hope that during their visit here the Bulgarian team would find a way of implementing the agreements which he termed very important.

Mr Mulemba said during his meeting with the Bulgarians that the two countries should explore new areas of co-operation in economic and other sectors. Currently Zambia was concentrating on growing more food to feed herself and some for export.

"Because of this, we thank the Bulgarian government for accepting a good number of our district governors to train in agronomy to come back and spearhead the agrarian revolution."

Mr Mulemba expressed concern at the deteriorating situation around the world with regard to peace which could only come to the world if countries improved their economies and he called on Zambia and Bulgaria to strive in this field.

Earlier, Mr Mundia said economic ventures in most Frontline States had failed because of the constant attacks from racist South African troops.

"Until Namibia and South Africa are liberated, most Frontline States will not achieve much in economic development due to destabilisation forces prevailing in the region."

Mr Mundia also said Zambia would soon focus her agricultural policy towards irrigation to improve crop output.

"We must go into irrigation because our weather is unpredictable. Last year, we had a bumper harvest and this year, we invested a lot in agriculture just to be let-down by the rains," he explained.

The Bulgarian team was being taken around by chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda.

CSO: 4700/1052

MUZ REJECTS NEW PENSION PLAN IN MINING INDUSTRY

Walamba's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] **THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia has rejected the new pension scheme in the mining industry.**

The union has appealed to the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) management to suspend the scheme which miners have already turned down.

In a no nonsense statement to the Press at his Katilungu House office, MUZ chairman Mr Timothy Walamba said he had decided to swiftly move in to end a wrangle between his members and the mine management whose personnel officers allegedly misinterpreted contents of the pension scheme handbook.

MUZ was not consulted on the launching of a joint exercise to explain the pension details to the workers. He met Copper Industry Services Bureau (CISB) officials on Monday at which he put across the union's stand on the scheme.

He said CISB officials apologised for this "serious oversight."

MUZ was there to champion the cause of its members and would not sit idly by while the workers were being taken for a ride.

"In MUZ today we have young men and women with degrees and other professional qualifications, who after a short glance at the new pension scheme, knew it had little to offer in terms of benefits," he said.

The contents of the handbook were not the same as those of a blueprint which gives details of earnings and how much would be due to workers on retirements.

"All these were deliberate omissions aimed at confusing miners and calculated to make the union leadership be ridiculed for inciting or influencing workers to reject the scheme".

The mine management had under-rated MUZ's capabilities by leaving them out of programmes it had planned to brief workers on the scheme.

In the white paper, companies tabulated how much money they would contribute alongside the workers own contributions which is not reflected in the handbook. Such anomalies he said were intended to demoralise employees.

Mr Walamba said Zambia's economy was sick enough as it is and needed no more bashings. "MUZ which represents a large portion of workers, had no time for quarrels which would ruin the economy through work stoppages."

It was a pity that senior staff in the industry used MUZ to have their case heard because they too had rejected the scheme.

"Since they have no union representation, senior staff have gone flat out to misinterpret the contents of the pension scheme so that it was outrightly rejected."

Mr Walamba decided to ask the mine management to suspend the pension scheme until it was amended.

He did not support any pension scheme which gave retired workers their pension in a lump sum.

In the past, the majority of retired miners who were offered lump sums ended up squatting near main townships on the Copperbelt. This could not be encouraged by MUZ, he said.

"Messengers retiring from the Civil Service settle in dignity because of a proper pension scheme which takes care of them until they die."

Offered

MUZ was against the introduction of the scheme this month because of the many statutory deducations workers would suffer such as personal levy which had been increased.

Mr Walamba planned to hold a public meeting in Chamboli mine township on Saturday to explain why the union supported its members in rejecting the scheme.

Last week, former MUZ chairman Mr David Mwila offered his services to MUZ and its members to explain the details of the pension scheme which, he said, was second to none in the country.

Mr Mwila had said as a man who was part of the negotiating team with the companies, he was better placed to explain the contents of the scheme.

But his offer was rejected by a group of youthful miners who stormed the offices of the **Sunday Times** in Kitwe and demanded to know in what capacity Mr Mwila would address the miners.

The workers said the former MUZ leader had failed to address them when they demanded pay increases last year.

Mwila Offers To Explain Pension Plan

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] FORMER Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) chairman Mr David Mwila has offered to help the union explain the new pension scheme details to miners at Rokana who seem to have rejected it. The scheme comes into effect next month.

Mr Mwila said this was the most opportune time to persuade miners to accept the new pension which is to replace the Supplimentary Retirement Gratuity (SRG).

Miners did not understand the details of the scheme "which is very much in their favour" because they need someone qualified enough to give them a clear picture.

Mr Mwila said he was more conversant with the scheme because he was part and parcel of the team which negotiated the pension proposals with the mining companies. The proposals were later sent to the union's legal experts overseas for verification.

Mr Mwila, who led MUZ for more than 13 years as chairman until he lost last month to Mr Timothy Walamba in a crucial election in Ndola, said miners would benefit a great deal from the pension scheme and urged them to accept it.

"There is no other pension scheme in the mining industry I know of which can be described as better than the one my administration negotiated with the mining companies together with the hefty salary rises for all the employees in the industry."

He said he was prepared to help Mr Walamba's team to "put the message across to all the miners if the present MUZ executive feels it cannot do it in view of the short time in office."

CSO: 4700/1052

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT NOTES FUNDS NEED

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **THE Mechanical Services Department needs more than K10 million to maintain and repair the Government fleet.**

And the Government has been accused of inadequately funding the MSD whose director Mr Simon Mwamba has said: "It is a known fact that preventive maintenance in the long run is much cheaper than repairs after breakdowns."

This is contained in the department's annual report for 1980 which was tabled in Parliament before the House adjourned on Wednesday.

The report says MSD's activities had been hampered by lack of cash to buy spare parts.

The funds crisis has inevitably led to the department failing to allow for long-term planning.

"Spare parts supply failed to meet the demand and the required standard, upgrading policy was not fully adopted, improvements were not carried out and the preventive maintenance system was not introduced to mention a few areas where more funds were desperately needed."

The problems have been compounded by lack of qualified personnel and rampant indiscipline among workers 20 of whom were dismissed in 1980.

At the beginning of 1980 there was "virtually no training" arranged for MSD staff of any category and there is need for additional 1,000 tool kits for mechanics.

Mr Mwamba has, however, acknowledged that the spare parts supply position has improved over the 1979 situation although this does not meet the minimum required level.

To improve the situation the report says there is need for more funding in view of inflation and high prices as it is estimated that the department needs about K10 million above the previous allocation.

It has called for recruitment of qualified people and urged the Government to make extra provision of 20 per cent cash value for all orders on new vehicles to allow for the buying personnel.

Maintaining a running fleet is cheaper than repairing broken down vehicles, it notes.

Reviewing the operations of the workshops throughout the country, the report says the figure of outstanding jobs at the end of 1979 was 1,800 while the corresponding one at the end of 1980 was 963.

The total input in the Lusaka central workshops in 1980 was 4,933 jobs and the total output the previous year was higher at 7,924 jobs.

The department has urged the Government to increase allocations to help it operate efficiently.

CSO: 4700/1052

ZCTU CHAIRMAN SAYS TAZARA UNDER UTILIZED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] THE Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) is under utilised, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba said in Mpika yesterday.

The ZCTU chief said the railway line had the potential to create jobs if it was fully utilised.

Mr Chiluba was speaking when he opened a two-day quadrennial congress of the Railway Workers Union of Zambia at Tazara training school.

"Unless we properly gear ourselves towards its better and more effective utilisation, Tazara would only help to drain resources from other needy areas to redeem the loan whose period of grace ends this year."

Mr Chiluba appealed to the Party and its Government to allow not only copper and essential imports to use Tazara but other items which were regularly ferried by road between Zambia and East African countries.

Offset

He said items such as cement and sugar should be exported through Tazara rather than by road.

Citing the scarcity of soft drinks in most of the towns along the Tazara route in Northern Province, Mr Chiluba said in a country where price controls were permanent and regular the railway network could play a vital role to offset transport costs on items with negligible profit margin to enable goods to reach consumers.

"Compromise is a key to economic management so that a lively interplay of activities between governments and other interested parties can result in the provision of goods and services to the public."

Mr Chiluba said every tonne of cement which was diverted from Tazara and loaded on a private truck robbed Tazara revenue and the nation employment opportunities.

The ZCTU policy of protecting the interests of workers has been misunderstood by some people and the labour movement has instead been accused of being unpatriotic to the cause of the country, Mr Chiluba said. — Zana/ZIS.

CSO: 4700/1052

CENTRAL BANK SIGNS ONE YEAR LETTER OF CREDIT TO FINANCE OIL IMPORTS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Text] **LONDON, Saturday.** THE Central Bank of Zambia yesterday signed a K180 million one-year letter of credit in London to finance oil imports.

The funds were raised by a syndicate of eight international banks led by the Bank of America International.

The credit carries a one-and-three-eights per cent margin over the London interbank offered rates.

The loan replaces a similar one that carried a margin of one-and-a-quarter per cent over libor.

Meanwhile, a report from Lusaka in today's **Financial Times** warned that the International Monetary Fund was likely to delay the third tranche of its K960 million programme in Zambia.

The London daily said any delay in the IMF tranche would exacerbate an already difficult foreign exchange position. An IMF team was due in Lusaka shortly for its second visit this year.

Under last year's agreement Zambia drew two tranches of special drawing rights K240 million — K360 million. "The latter trnanche was held up, however, by the Government's failure to keep within domestic credit ceilings and to bring down arrears in external payments to agreed targets.

But late last year, the IMF board granted a waiver and the drawing took place in December. But the same problems say the economists (in Lusaka) have resurfaced", the **Financial Times** said.

With arrears in import payments for imports standing at K420 million at the end of 1981, and with the figure currently standing at about K450 million, the **Financial Times** said: "A May tranche is now regarded as highly unlikely".

CSO: 4700/1052

STUDENTS WHO DO NOT RETURN AFTER COMPLETING DEGREE WILL LOSE AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Monday.

THE Party and its Government will terminate Government scholarships to any student studying abroad who fail to return home after completing first degree, the Minister of State for Education Mr Alan Chilimboyi who is on an 11-day visit to India said today.

Clarifying a point raised by Zambian students in India at a meeting at the high commission on taking masters degrees after their first degrees, Mr Chilimboyi said as a new nation Zambia wanted all the people to participate in national development.

He said all students were expected to go home where their professional knowledge would help in the economic development of the country.

"We do not like students who spend their life time in universities because they do not compliment the efforts of the Party and its Government."

The longer a student stayed in a university the more he blocked hundreds of others waiting to fill the places. Opportunities for further education were always available to graduates after serving a minimum of three years.

He told the students that the country's current shortage of qualified manpower has forced the Party and its Government to spend a lot of money on expatriates and it was only through them as graduates that the country would achieve self-sufficiency in its manpower requirements.

CSO: 4700/1052

UNZA AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCE DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST STUDENTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] FOUR members of the student executive of the University of Zambia Students Union have been expelled while 15 other students have been suspended for one academic year.

Confirming the disciplinary action taken against the students, university authorities said in a statement yesterday that they would not condone indiscipline any more.

Expelled are: Unzasu president general, James Funduka; chairman, John Gwata Phiri; secretary general, Norbert Mumba and publicity chief Darlington Banda.

Those suspended from March 19, to September 30 next year are: Chibesa Mfuni, Alex Nkomesha, Armstrong Simakando, John Mwila, Chibamba Nkole, Bruce Mukanda, Joseph Wakumelo, Beny Chilufya, Dominic Mwansa, Fightwell Mutambo, Ngenda Kamayoyo, Evans Hapopowe, Geoffrey Mwape, John Norton Ng'uni and Ayieko Kisonyo Singoro.

"The rest of the students will be expected to return to the campus and resume their studies on April 11, 1982," the statement said.

Last week, a statement issued by the executive claimed that the entire 13 of them had been expelled together with 46 other students and that the rest of the student body would be required to re-apply for admission.

In Parliament Minister of Education and Culture Mr Frederick Hapunda said a decision to expel the students had not yet been taken.

Yesterday's statement said the student executive had clearly abused their freedom by their behaviour and arrogance against the public, property and legally constituted authority.

"The union executive has demonstrated this by issuing circulars framed in unrestrained language and by other acts of indiscipline, clearly contemptous of university authority."

At least on two occasions, they found it fit to order a boycott of classes and once led the rest of the student body to block the Great East road, disrupting traffic and causing inconvenience to the motorists without any provocation.

On another occasion, some of the leaders rampaged the kitchen and destroyed already prepared eggs in demonstration of their dislike for eggs.

CSO: 4700/1052

SEVENTEEN VILLAGERS ABDUCTED BY ZAIRIAN SOLDIERS

Shapi's Confirmation

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] **SEVENTEEN villagers from Solwezi in the North-Western Province have been abducted by Zairean soldiers and are being detained at Kipushi, Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi confirmed in Ndola yesterday.**

Mr Shapi who is the chairman of the Zambia-Zaire Joint Permanent Commission said he had received a report from his counterpart in Solwezi Mr Fine Liboma on the detention of the villagers.

When contacted for comment, Mr Liboma referred all inquiries to Mr Shapi.

"I have already briefed the chairman (Mr Shapi) and I cannot comment. I will be disciplined if I give you the story instead of the chairman," Mr Liboma said.

Mr Shapi said the number of Zambians being held had increased. "I have just been informed by Mr Liboma about the arrest of the 17 people." However, he could not say when the villagers were arrested.

The matter was referred to the Zaire consul-general's office. "We want the Zairean authorities to release them immediately because they are innocent villagers."

The arrest of the villagers brings the number of Zambians being held in Zaire to 24.

Last month seven policemen were detained at Mokambo after skirmishes between Zambian and Zairean security forces.

Mr Shapi said particular attention was being given to the plight of the villagers.

And the mother of one of the people being detained, Mrs Mable Nights Mwansa said that her son Harry who was arrested at Mokambo on March 1, on his way to Mansa had been moved to Kipushi where he is being held with 16 other people in a tiny house.

Mrs Mwansa who had gone to Zaire to seek the release of her son, said she found him in Kipushi but the authorities there rejected her plea to have him released because "he was a soldier".

Mrs Mwansa who was given a chance to talk to her son, said the detainees were given only two meals a week. She said all of them complained about torture and had no shirts.

One of the detainees was Mr Pascala Mbulo who said he was related to Member of the Central Committee and Executive Secretary for the Women's League Mrs Chibesa Kankasa.

Mrs Mwansa said she had already sent a message to Mrs Kankasa telling her about the detention of Mr Mbulo.

Mrs Mwansa appealed to the Government to take a tough line and secure the release of the Zambians.

Joint Commission Criticized

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] BORDER problems between Zambia and Zaire seem to be increasing instead of decreasing. This is in spite of the existence of a permanent joint commission on the issue between the two.

The latest pinprick is the reported arrest and detention in Kipushi, Zaire, of seventeen villagers from Solwezi in the North-Western Province.

This brings to 24 the number of Zambians being held in Zaire. Last month seven policemen were detained at Mokambo during skirmishes between Zambian and Zairean security forces.

Naturally there is bound to be angry vituperations from Zambians over this latest development. Some may even try to make political capital out of it by blaming the Party and its Government for lack of a firm stand in securing the release of those detained.

Others may want to demand that Zambia should take decisive retaliatory action against Zaire. These are the normal reactions of people who have been deeply wounded basselessly.

But we plead and caution against any rush action. Zambians, as usual, should keep their cool. They should not do anything that might make the situation worse than it is.

Ultimately it is better — to use a popular phrase — to suffer peacefully than to exacerbate a potentially new crisis. Confrontation is not in the interest of either Zambia or Zaire.

Zambians must surely know that what has happened has certainly not been sanctioned by President Mobutu Sese Seko.

He and President Kaunda are both men of peace. The last thing they would like to see is conflict between countries, let alone between Zambia and Zaire.

But the two countries are natural branches of one and the same tree. So those branches are bound to rub against each other from time without, of course, destroying themselves or the main tree in the process.

They must learn to live with the pinpricks of their neighbourliness. Better still they can remove those pinpricks for good neighbourliness to prevail.

That is why the two countries wisely set up a permanent joint commission to nip-in-the-bud any potential border problem.

But that commission appears to be looking at the problem cursorily without finding "permanent" solutions and removing the pinpricks and their causes. It should stop to be a talking forum.

Instead it should actually act to enhance and harmonies the political, cultural, economic and social connections of one people divided by an artificial barrier.

Only then will grassroots Zambians and Zaireans speak person-to-person or shout the slogan "one Zambia, one Zaire".

But for it to act it should be a full time department of the foreign ministry responsible for border issues.

Zairian Consul General's Statement

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] **THE ZAIREAN government deplores the detentions of Zambians along the common border by Zairean authorities just as it disapproves the detentions and harassment of its nationals by the Zambian government.**

Speaking at a Press conference in Ndola yesterday, Zaire consul general Mr Bomele Molingo Ikaki said detentions and harassment of Zambians or Zaireans cannot be condoned because such actions create tensions between the two sister countries.

Mr Ikaki said the recent skirmishes at Mokambo and Sakania border posts which led to the detentions of some Zambians and Zaireans should not be allowed to occur in future.

"Zambia and Zaire have a duty to find a workable and effective solution to problems pertaining to the common border in order to allow the people of the two countries particularly those along the border flow on either side of the border without being harassed."

He said Presidents Kaunda and Mobutu understand each other very well but the problem arose when it comes to the followers who are supposed to emulate the good example set by the two heads of state.

"Being followers, we have a duty to observe and maintain the policy of good neighbourliness because Zambia and Zairea will continue to exist as neighbours.

"We have an obligation to consolidate this relationship because we are developing countries and to develop we need peace."

He commended the work being done by the Joint Zambia Zaire Permanent Commission. Without its invervention in the recent skirmishes the situation could have taken a different dimension.

The task facing the commission is a difficult one but the resolutions passed at its recent meeting in Kitwe will go a long way in harmonising relations between the two countries.

He said the commission is working towards implementing effective means through which future border skirmishes can be avoided in future.

Referring to the three Zambian police officers who were detained last month after the skirmishes, Mr Ikaki said he was sure that once the procedure is followed, they are going to be released.

"It is not Zairean authorities who are delaying the release of the three police officers but there is a procedure to follow and once this is done, they are going to be released."

Every government has a system of doing things and Zaire too has a procedure to be followed before releasing detainees.

On the question of the reported 17 villagers who are alleged to have been abducted by Zairean soldiers from Solwezi in the North-Western Province, Mr Ikaki declined to comment referring questions to the Zaire ambassador based in Lusaka.

Mr Ikaki said matters arising from North-Western Province do not fall under his jurisdiction and as such, he was not competent to deal with them.

Mr Ikaki also dispelled the common belief that Zaireans were the culprits behind the smuggling of essential commodities into Zaire.

Zaireans do not have documents allowing them to buy commodities in bulk from the manufacturing firms but it was the Zambians themselves who smuggle goods for sale in Zaire.

CSO: 4700/1052

ZAMBIA AIRWAYS CORPORATION FACES 'BLEAK FUTURE'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 30 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] ZAMBIA Airways Corporation faces a bleak future because of numerous problems which have beset the company, Minister of State for Power, Transport and Communications Mr Maxwell Lufoma said yesterday.

Mr Lufoma said in Lusaka that the airline's problems were compounded by government policy to progressively cut subsidies and grants towards investment and operating programmes of some parastatal organisations including Zambia Airways.

Mr Lufoma was speaking at the start of official talks between Zambian delegation and a Netherlands team on bilateral air service agreement between the two countries at Ndeke House.

"Like other airlines the world over, particularly in the developing world, Zambia Airways is beset with a lot of problems and faces a bleak future but not what happened recently with AirLaker", he said.

AirLaker, a British Airline, closed down recently because of financial problems it was facing.

Mr Lufoma said until Zambia Airways' financial position improved, he did not see how it would be able to procure immediately a wide body aircraft of which cost ranged from K60 million to K80 million a piece.

Existing policies of many financial institutions did not allow soft terms in financing the purchase of aircraft because of its short life span.

"This has made it very difficult for the airlines in the developing countries to implement effectively their replacement programmes", Mr Lufoma said.

He said in order to survive, national airlines in developing countries had to be as practical as possible and operate on strict economic and commercial policies.

This meant that although Zambia Airways had embarked on a development plan aimed at acquisition of a wide-bodied aircraft, it could not proceed with it until the airline and the government were satisfied that it would be able to meet its financial obligations without relying on government investment grants scheme from which many parastatal organisations had been excluded.

Mr Lufoma who said Zambia had benefited a lot from The Netherlands' assistance hoped that a successful conclusion of the talks between the two countries would bring Zambia and The Netherlands even more closer.

Speaking on behalf of The Netherlands delegation, that country's ambassador extra-ordinary and plenipotentiary to Zambia Mr Van Limburg Stirum said although the two countries had a technical agreement dating back to 1974, plans to reach an air services agreement had been mooted only in the past four months.

Mr Stirum said he was instructed last year by his government to open talks with the Zambian government on the possibilities of an agreement being reached on an air service between them.

Early this year, a delegation from KLM, the Dutch national airline arrived in the country for talks on the subject and this was followed by a trip to The Netherlands by Minister of Power, Transport and Communications Mr Rajah Kunda last month for further discussions.

Netherlands technical assistance to Zambia dated back to the pre-independence days with several nationals of that country now working in Zambia as volunteers.

CSO: 4700/1052

KAFUE EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS TO RESUME NEXT MONTH

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] THE Kafue Express passenger trains which were suspended on February 14 to facilitate the movement of copper to the ports will resume next month, a railway spokesman announced in Kabwe yesterday.

Reviewing the exercise, Zambia Railways assistant general manager for operations Mr Bernard Chewe said the movement of copper which had piled up in the country was going on smootnly.

Speaking on behalf of Zambia Railways general manager, Mr Basil Monze, who was in the Southern Province on other railway business, Mr Chewe said the remaining copper on the Copperbelt was now in transit.

At the time Kafue Express trains were suspended the Copperbelt region had a total of 8,315 tonnes of copper in stock. Another 9,680 tonnes of copper for the southern route was standing in the wagons.

Copper for the Tazara route which was in wagons on the Copperbelt stood at about 10,000 tonnes.

Mr Chewe said the stock had built up because Tazara was loaned about 900 wagons.

He said 300 of the wagons had now been repossessed and assigned to Maamba mine to speed up hauling of coal to Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia (NCZ) which was urgently needed for fertiliser production. — Zana.

CSO: 4700/1052

ESSENTIAL GOODS STILL BEING SMUGGLED TO ZAIRE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Mar 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Essential goods still find their way into Zaire despite the statutory instrument President Kaunda issued last November.

The Control of Goods (essential commodities) Regulations came into force to stop the smuggling of goods into neighbouring Zaire.

Under the regulations President Kaunda gave immediate orders to police, customs officials, forest, immigration officers and district messengers to arrest any person with essential goods in excess of the specified amounts and whom they suspect of preparing or trying to export them.

But unrelenting Zairean smugglers and their Zambian accomplices have found a loophole in the regulations.

They connive with employees of transportation companies, using sophisticated methods to smuggle goods in bulk through the Pedicle road.

The common method used is simple: They make an underworld arrangement with senior employees of transportation companies.

For instance they obtain forged consignment papers purporting that goods are scheduled for delivery to a supermarket in Mansa, Nchelenge or Mwense.

This trick has been designed to deceive customs and excise officials at Mokambo border.

CSO: 4700/1052

ZSIC SHOWS INCREASED PROFIT DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING LATE 1981

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] THE Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZSIC) has scooped a pre-tax profit of K20 million during the financial year ending December 31, 1981 against K16 million in the preceeding period to register an increase of nearly 26 per cent.

But the profit transferred to the company's general reserve slumped by almost K4 million from K12.5 million in 1980 to K8.8 million.

Chairman of the corporation Mr Ignatius Muchangwe says in the annual report released in Lusaka yesterday after the general meeting that for the first time ZSIC's profit became liable for income tax since the Government withdrew the exemption it had enjoyed so far.

He says that in the period the corporation will pay K10 million in tax, making it one of the highest tax paying companies in Zambia.

The corporation's two main divisions (life and non-life) registered satisfactory increases in gross premium income with the non-life returning K62 million against K53 million in 1980.

The life division netted in K25 million against K20 million in the preceding period to register an increase of 24 per cent.

On investments, Mr Muchangwe says the value of portfolio for both life and non-life now stood at K225 million as against K176 million in 1980, representing an increase of 28 per cent.

"Development of the corporation's investment portfolio continues with the object of increasing the returns and contributing to the national development programme."

As the economy of the country develops so the need arises for additional types of policies and the corporation is always examining new forms of cover.

The need for development ahead of inflation is of importance for healthy and soundly-based insurance in Zambia.

"We have already recognised the need of the farming community for wider cover on the range of crops."

The claims frequently increased, giving rise to concern as this could be attributed to rising crime rate and moral hazard.

CSO: 4700/1052

RAILWAY WORKERS UNION HOLDS FIRST QUADRENNIAL CONGRESS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpt] THE Railway Workers Union of Zambia has deplored what it called the current situation on Tazara where not only the majority of assets "seem to be concentrated in Tanzania but the monthly transfer of money in foreign exchange flows to Dar es Salaam"

The union made the observation during its first guadrennial congress held in Mpika last Sunday which Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba opened.

But, the union took note of the efforts by the Party and its Government to construct new railway lines linking Zambia with neighbouring countries.

The congress advised the Government not to construct such railway lines which could not be linked directly to any of the existing internal railway systems.

The union appealed to the Party and its Government to ensure agreements signed over any joint economic venture "adequately guarantee the worker his full enjoyment of the rights of citizenship of his contracting state."

Apparently referring to Tazara, the union said the distribution of profits and assets of such ventures should be equal.

"This quadrennial congress strongly deplores the current situation on Tazara," the union noted.

The union pledged to encourage workers on both Tazara and Zambia railways to work harder and to enforce strict discipline for higher productivity and efficiency.

During elections that followed, union chairman and secretary, Mr Dominic Katwishi and Mr Kingfred Malamba respectively were returned unopposed for another term of four years.

The other was assistant general secretary (Zambia Railways), Mr Paul Kumbuyo while Mr Ason Chewe beat Mr Ken Bwanali to retain his post of assistant general secretary (Tazara).

Mr Sylvester Mwansa beat Mr Dereck Mwiinga and retained his post of vice national chairman. Others who retained their posts were Mr Duncan Zulu and Mr Winston Mulenga as trustees. The other trustee, Mr David Situmbeko lost to Mr Joseph Mulenga.

CSO: 4700/1052

'RAMPANT STEALING' CAUSES HEAVY LOSSES TO COUNCIL WORKSHOP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] THE mechanical workshop of the Lusaka Urban district council is incurring heavy losses because of rampant stealing.

Losses have been recorded in the council's liquor undertaking department where despite efforts to improve it the situation remains frustrating.

This is said in the district committee report to the provincial council which describes the operations of the mechanical workshop as "heartbreaking."

"Vehicles taken to it (workshop) end up with more faults than those reported. Thieving is rampant. This has resulted in the paralisation of the whole transport network of the council."

The report, which is signed by area's district governor Mr Simon Mwewa, says as a result of thefts of spare parts many council vehicles are at a standstill — adversely affecting council services such as fire, vaccuum tanker service and other essential services.

CSO: 4700/1052

ZCCM ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO IMPROVE MINERS' SERVICE CONDITIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The newly formed Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has announced far-reaching measures aimed at improving conditions of service for Zambian miners.

Announcing the measures during a briefing of editors-in-chief who included head of this paper Mr Naphy Nyalugwe yesterday, chairman and chief executive of the ZCCM Mr Francis Kaunda said in the new conditions:

- Expatriates will be paid local salaries equal to their Zambian counterparts;
- The discriminatory educational system favouring expatriates will be abolished;
- Harmony with the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) by keeping employees' interests in the forefront will be maintained and the;
- Assessment of over K200 million if the current housing problems is to be solved.

But he said it would be counter-productive for the ZCCM to apply the improved terms if there was no corresponding increase in productivity from the employees.

As head of the second biggest mining company in the world, he was for change and progress so there would be prosperity in Zambia's economy.

By merging the two former independent mining companies of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM), Zambia reached an important landmark on her economic path.

Divergent policy bodies, duplication of work, conflict and waste which were inevitable at the time the two companies separately exploited the same mineral resource had been overcome and this had led to rationalised mining operations.

On the improved conditions of service for Zambians, Mr Kaunda said the equal pay system for expatriates with their local counterparts would be as a result of the split contract for expatriate employees.

"In terms of this contract, our expatriate employees will be paid a local salary which will be equal to what their Zambian counterparts are paid. An expat allowance will be externalised."

The introduction of equal educational opportunities in mine schools for expatriates and Zambians would be in line with the Party and Government policy of providing the nation with social services.

"At present, the mining industry's efforts have been directed mainly at providing schools to cater for the children of expatriates, with Zambian miners' children filling the remaining school places.

"ZCCM will extend these facilities so that, in time, they cater for the miners' children regardless of whether or not the parents are expatriates."

The building of more schools to realise this ambition was on a long-term basis and because of the massive costs involved, it would be necessary to cut down on some of the social programmes like housing.

On the more than K200 million earmarked for solving the housing problem in the mining industry, Mr Kaunda said ZCCM did not have the money now because of financial constraints brought about by low copper prices and poor cobalt sales.

On the need to accelerate and consolidate Zambianisation, Mr Kaunda said since editors-in-chief were people whose institutions — the media — played a key role in the development of the country, he found it imperative to explain that the programme in the mining industry had not been faultless.

"What I mean is that some appointments which were made in the past have not really met the requirements of true Zambianisation, partly because the Zambians appointed to senior positions have not been properly prepared for the increased responsibilities."

He called for an end to "window dressing Zambianisation in ZCCM", as he had observed that in some cases, Zambians had not been given the responsibilities that went with the jobs formerly held by expatriates.

CSO: 4700/1052

FAMINE RELIEF TO START WHEN SOUTHERN PROVINCE FOOD NEEDS KNOWN

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Mar 82 p 5

[Excerpt] THE PARTY and its Government is ready to launch famine relief exercises once the food shortfall is determined in various areas, Southern Province Political Secretary, Mr Joseph Simuyandi has said.

Addressing councillors, heads of parastatal and government departments in Namwala Council Chamber yesterday, Mr Simuyandi said the authorities were aware of the looming food crisis because of poor rainfall.

Assuring the people not to panic, he noted that apart from poor rain some districts like Namwala were also badly hit by restrictions of cattle movements due to diseases which also forbid animal sales.

The political secretary also appealed to district councils throughout the province to promptly work out measures of alleviating hunger before relief funds are realised by the central government.

Fears of wide-spread famine have been reported from various parts of the province particularly Namwala, Kalomo and Gwembe districts, which received very little rainfall this season.

CSO: 4700/1052

IRISH DAIRY FARM FUNDING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

Business Review Reporter

THE Irish government has given Zambia about K30,000 for the establishment of a dairy farm in Kasama, Northern Province.

The grant is a fulfilment of a commitment made by Irish Minister of State for Development Cooperation Mr Jim O'Keefe in January when he was here, the statement from the Irish embassy in Zambia said in Lusaka yesterday.

During the visit Mr O'Keefe pledged that Ireland would increase bilateral assistance to Zambia which was a priority country on the list of states having bilateral cooperation with Ireland.

The dairly farm to be called the "Kasama dairy settlement scheme" would involve the establishment of 23 tenant dairly farm units, whose initial cost would be met by the K30,000 grant.

Establishment of the dairy would be under the supervision of Irish agricultural adviser in Kasama Mr Alan Pierce with the help of one Zambian extension officer.

Other development projects financed by the Irish government include a dairy farm at Hartley in Lusaka and the Mungwi water scheme.

CSO: 4700/1052

MUNDIA SAYS HARVEST MIGHT BE HALF OF LAST YEAR'S

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA might this year not even have half of the last year's bumper harvest because of poor rainfall, said Prime Minister Mundia yesterday.

The situation has prompted the Party and its Government to consider irrigation so that crops remained unaffected even in the face of poor rainfalls.

Mr Mundia was speaking at his office before holding talks with a four-man Bulgarian delegation which is in Zambia for consultations with the Party and its Government on a wide range of subjects.

He told leader of the delegation Mr Ognian Doynov his team should focus the discussion with the Zambian side which will be led by chairman of the Economic Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Elijah Mudenda on irrigation.

"The future focus will have to be on irrigation because at times we have had changes in the rainfalls. for example, this year, we may not harvest even half of what we had last year because of poor rainfall."

Past help to Zambia from Bulgaria had mainly been in the area of manpower development, but the prevailing situation should force emphasis on irrigation.

Mr Mundia praised the cordial relations between Zambia and Bulgaria, pointing out that the two countries held similar views on many international issues.

CSO: 4700/1052

KALOMO CATTLE THREATENED WITH STARVATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] The cattle in Kalomo are threatened with hunger due to lack of grazing pasture and water.

Kalomo governor, Mr Nathan Siafwa, confirmed yesterday that cattle were in danger because of a severe drought in the area.

Mr Siafwa said he had been contacting people in the field to determine the needs of cattle owners.

The governor, who is also Member of Parliament for the area, named Simwatachela, Sipatunyana and Moomba as the areas most affected by the drought.

Mr Siafwa also said he was awaiting reports from ward officials who had been sent to drought-stricken areas before he could give a full report on the needs of people in the area.

Meanwhile, Southern Province political secretary, Mr Jospeh Simuyandi has appealed to villagers in Kalomo not to take their animals to Gwembe in search of water as they would expose them to tse-tse-fly.

Mr Simuyandi was told that some villagers planned to take their cattle to the shores of Lake Kariba for water and grass.

And Livingstone governor, Mr Mukazo Vunda is touring farms to determine the extent of damage caused by the dry spell.

Mr Vunda's programme takes in 87 farms and several chiefs' areas.

CSO: 4700/1052

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN REFUGEES--LUSAKA, March 23--Some 9,000 Angolan refugees at the Maheba refugee camp at Solwezi, in Zambia's North-Western Province, are to be repatriated under terms set by the Angolan Government, a source said. Angolan Government conditions for their return have been accepted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Zambian Government, according to the source. An adviser to Angola's President Eduardo dos Santos, Major Jose Marie, toldthe refugees at the weekend that they were needed in their country to help reconstruct its economy. More than 10,000 Angolan refugees at the Maheba and Muyukwayukwa camps on the border with Angola refused a repatriation proposal last August. Most were believed to be supporters of the rebel Angolan UNITA movement led by Jonas Savimbi who feared severe repercussions if they returned. [Paris AFRICA AFP in French 23 Mar 82 p 21]

CSO: 4700/1042

END

JPRS 80697

29 April 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2615

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80697

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POOR RESULTS OF SUGAR HARVEST REPORTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Fernando Bessa]

[Excerpt] The sizeable imports of raw sugar gave the biennial 1981/1982 harvest great importance. However, the current state of the industrial sector and the organization of the refineries have reduced efficiency at harvest time.

The major obstacles for the 1981/1982 harvest were the late start and fuel shortages at the 1 May sugar refinery and the late arrival of loading system equipment and turbine breakdowns at the 4 February refinery.

In the second complex, processing did not begin in January, the scheduled completion date, and this delay made it unprofitable. Processing started in February mainly because of the period of maturation and harvesting in an 8-year cycle.

Shortage of Skilled Personnel

Moreover, the machine operators lacked technical skills and the workers were underutilized, which hindered timely processing; in addition, sugar recovery levels in most production units were low.

Lacking irrigation facilities, the 4 February refinery in Dombe Grande, Benguela Province, was short on water; the shortage of skilled personnel at that unit and the 1 May refinery caused unforeseen consequences that could endanger future processing campaigns.

Reduced Production

The production level achieved at the last estimate (December 1981) for this sugar harvest was considerably below the goals set, as were related indicators, such as time lost and unspecified losses including absenteeism.

At the 1 May complex, the sugar production goal was 22,042 tons but the final amount was 69 percent of that figure and the 4 February unit which was supposed to produce 6,874 tons only produced 1,350.

In general, refined sugar, alcohol and sugar-cane syrup were produced in smaller amounts than called for in the plan. This was more evident at the 4 February unit where sugar and sugar-cane syrup production was only 20 and 30 percent of the target.

At the Heroes of Caxito unit, the production goal of 25,961,815 kilos of refined cane was reduced by about 4 million kilos in December 1981. The highest yield in this production unit was for unrefined sugar, the target was 3.51 percent and the final figure was 2.70 percent.

9479
CSO: 4742/246

PORTUGUESE PRESS ACCUSED OF EVIL INTENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Castrated Press"]

[Text] Some Portuguese newspapers rage hysterically and extravagantly against the People's Republic of Angola; even a minimally reasoned psychological and sociological analysis would have to conclude that the defense of politically backward, reactionary positions was not the only explanation.

This out-of-control attack on the Angolan revolution obviously goes much deeper in the minds of its backers and instigators and is related to the frustration, rage and despair of those who know they have lost forever the privileges which they had hoped to extend. They have not found the courage to admit they are castrated.

Portuguese newspapers reprint with great flourish and without comment some articles from our newspapers with the most flagrant typos. By so doing, they hope to make their readers believe that Portuguese has not been properly used in Angola since independence.

At other times, the article's contents interest them for negative publicity. Whenever an article criticizes water shortages or streets littered with trash, it is a pretext for these papers to tell their fellow believers, desolate about their return to the mother country, how the city "once the most beautiful in West Africa" has gone downhill.

By reprinting justified criticism in our press about unusual situations, these papers which are questionable from a journalistic point of view--but whose political line easily reveals their origin and backers--do not even realize they are contradicting their own statements about the lack of freedom in Angola to criticize wrongs publicly.

We come to the matter of a recent article in JORNAL DE ANGOLA on a group of marginal individuals who were re-creating in some schools in the capital dramas learned from imported television series. The article placed the problem in its true context and asked the people to react calmly and thoughtfully in similar situations.

Some Portuguese rags transformed this incident, banal in any major capital, into an imaginary threat to the safety of Portuguese volunteers in Angola and then the visit of the Portuguese foreign affairs minister to Luanda was wrongly inserted in this context to imply that the Portuguese Government had asked Angolan authorities for special measures to protect its citizens.

All this would just be cause for laughter and scorn if this type of news were not part of an organized plan to interfere in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, to slander and denigrate the Angolan revolution and create an unfavorable climate for cooperation and relations between the two nations and peoples.

Included in this campaign is the promotion of all Angolan traitors who so sympathized and obtained legal help from the most reactionary circles in Portugal whose most faithful servants they always were.

Exploiting the increased travel of Angolans and Portuguese between the two countries, this press--with its gross deformation of the Angolan situation--aims to inject doubt, false questions, hesitation, fears and confusion. It is rare that the occasional traveler arrives from Lisbon without the latest alarming news--read only yesterday--in one of these reactionary Portuguese rags.

In the past, the freedom fighters could always distinguish clearly between the Portuguese people and the fascist colonial government.

The Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party and the government are aware of the abyss which separates these papers and their interests from the vital forces truly responsible for the march toward progress and well-being in a country like Portugal. The others who cultivate the glories of the past show their own impotence.

The struggle continues.

Victory is certain.

9479
CSO: 4742/246

PARTY'S IMPORTANCE IN STATE APPARATUS DEMOCRATIZATION STRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Manuel Correia]

[Excerpt] The National Commission to Structure the State Apparatus met yesterday for the first time; the session was chaired by Evaristo Domingos (Kimba), a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and representative of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

At the opening session Domingos said that the law on local government organizations clearly defined the jurisdiction and duties of the people's assemblies and their executives and recognized that the democratization of the state apparatus always depends primarily upon affirming the party's leading role at all levels; the state will not delegate responsibility for organizing the economy and the working masses.

This leader indicated that one objective of this process was to do away gradually with the obsolete, inefficient state apparatus and create a new state where the workers and citizens participated actively in solving the country's economic, political and social problems. Domingos stressed that this process was geared to give provincial structures in this first phase the indispensable means to solve local problems and raise the people's living conditions.

Upgrading local structures and constantly improving their work, continued Domingos, necessarily implies strengthening the central structures and broadening democratic centralism.

Kimba then said that since the state was one, all the parts were obliged to carry out clearly defined complementary tasks for the benefit of the entire country. The central organizations will always be responsible for defining the broad organizational procedures for operating units and departments in their area of activity, he stressed.

Domingos said the central government organizations will determine the working procedures and guidelines, define the principles of supervision and provide the necessary support so local subordinate units can develop normally.
In conclusion, he said that through hard work mainly to struggle for a more efficient use of the economy's material goods and human resources, bureaucracy and its evils could be avoided and the initiative of the masses increasingly developed.

9479
CSO: 4742/246

BRIEFS

LAMENTABLE HOTEL SITUATION--As part of the Broad Offensive against Liberalism and Disorganization, a group from the staff of the offensive, headed by Manuel Pedro Pacavira and Antonio Jacinto, respectively Central Committee secretary for the productive sector and member of the Central Control Commission, visited the Hotel Tropico on Friday. Domestic Trade Minister Gamaliel Martins and Viriato dos Santos, the National Director of Hotels and Tourism, accompanied staff members. There it was learned that the instructions given during the first visit to this hotel by staff members had not been obeyed and the same problems still existed. The hotel which has not had beer for more than 45 days because of a lack of kegs and deliveries from the producers has mediocre service ranging from poor-quality meals to a lack of alcoholic beverages. The poor training of the employees who serve the public, the absence of working service (for freight and meals) and passenger elevators, the deteriorating drainage system and the low wages of the rank-and-file employees are in evidence. If the drainage system is to be repaired completely, some floors or perhaps the whole hotel must be closed. The latter will only be possible when work is completed at the Hotel Presidente where the Tropico guests can be transferred. Instal is responsible for elevator maintenance but has not fulfilled its duties. The Hotel Tropico, subordinate to Angotel, is currently having problems getting bread (supplied by Epan) and has at times been without it for 2 months. The presence of an intermediary (Angotel) and the lack of autonomy for its own unit makes it even more difficult to operate a five-star hotel like the Tropico. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Mar 82 p 1] 9479

NO ASPHALT FOR HUAMBO STREETS--Innumerable potholes caused by the recent constant torrential rains in the central plateau have made the streets of the city of Huambo almost unpassable. Moreover, the organization responsible for the beautification of the city and street maintenance has not taken measures to prevent potholes from occurring all over the city, causing accidents and damaging cars. The regional company for urbanization and community projects recently placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Provincial Coordination on the instructions of the People's Assembly has just taken responsibility for encouraging self-help projects and resurfacing the streets and roads of the municipality of Huambo. The latter was previously the duty of the municipal commissariat. In this connection, Deputy Director Samuel Martins told ANGOP that the firm had

sophisticated technical equipment but lacked qualified personnel knowledgeable about all sides of the problems in this sector. The asphalt shortage throughout the province has been caused primarily by the lack of transportation to move it from Cabinda via Lobita and on to Huambo by the CFB [Benguela Railroad]. Martins also said that often "the asphalt is poorly mixed so that repaired areas degenerate quickly into potholes, all this because of a lack of skilled labor." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Mar 82 p 4] 9479

GDR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE--Some 49 FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] victims of the most recent South African racist attack against Angola are currently receiving medical treatment in the GDR. This aid from the GDR solidarity committee is in the framework of the friendship between Angola and the GDR. In addition to aid to the Angolan victims of aggression, the solidarity committee provides medicine, clothing, food and other things to refugees from Namibia and South Africa. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Mar 82 p 2] 9479

CSO: 4742/246

BRIEFS

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Amilcar Cabral African Youth of Cape Verde [JAAC], a delegation of the Soviet youth vanguard, Komsomol, recently paid a courtesy visit to our country (15-21 January), during which they signed with their Cape Verde counterpart a cooperation agreement based on the granting of material aid, exchange of delegations and cultural exchange. The delegation, which was led by Comrade Farit Mukhameteshin and which included an official of the Komsomol Higher School, Viktor Bistrov, was received in audience during the period of his stay in Praia by the national secretary of our youth organization, Comrade Luis Fonseca. They were invited to take part in the commemorations of 20 January in Tarrafal, marked by a public meeting where the prime minister, Brig Maj Pedro Pires, was the speaker. The conversations with a counterpart Cape Verde delegation were to have begun on 16 January in the morning and would have ended on 19 January with the signing of a cooperation agreement. Our representation (which included responsible officials of several departments of the organization), led by Secretary Mario Matos, were to have been completed with the signing of the cooperation agreement. A visit to the island of Fogo, as well as a cocktail party and a lunch offered respectively by the Soviet Embassy and by the JAAC were included in the program of the visit. [Text] [Praia VOZDIPOVO in Portuguese 23 Jan 82 p 6] 12116

PORTUGAL COOPERATION--At the invitation of the Administrative Council of the Bank of Cape Verde, Dr Emilio Rui Vilar, vice governor of the Bank of Portugal, visited our country 11-14 January. Dr Rui Vilar's working visit is included in the framework of the cooperative relations between the Bank of Portugal and the Bank of Cape Verde established immediately after national independence and reinforced by the financial and technical agreements signed in Lisbon last July. We recall that the above-mentioned financial agreement anticipates the support of the Bank of Portugal in the granting of credit by the Portuguese Banking system and the export of equipment and services of Portuguese origin to the Republic of Cape Verde up to a limit of $30 million. The delegation from the Bank of Portugal, which also included Dr Francisco Monteiro, in charge of the training services of the Bank of Portugal, met on 12 and 13 January with a delegation from the Bank of Cape Verde led by its governor. They discussed concrete aspects related to the execution of the financial agreement and then outlined the training and technical-assistance programs to be given by the Bank of Portugal to the Bank of Cape Verde in several areas, specifically monetary and exchange regulations, credit and bank organization. The vice governor of the Bank of

Portugal further worked with Maj Osvaldo Lopes da Silva, minister of economy and finance, and paid a courtesy visit to Dr Corsino Fortes, deputy secretary of state of the prime minister. On the afternoon of 13 January, Dr Rui Vilar was received in audience by Brig Maj Pedro Pares, prime minister of the Republic of Cape Verde. At the close of their labors the Portuguese and Cape Verde delegations expressed their pleasure at the climate of the dialogue, the objectivity and cooperative spirit in which the discussions took place permitting the achievement of concrete results on the points of their common agenda. [Text] [Praia, VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 16 Jan 82 p 2] 12116

CSO: 4742/211

OAU REPRESENTATIVE DEFENDS ROLE OF PEACEKEEPING FORCE

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 5 Mar 82 pp 3, 4

[Text] The OAU, which seemed to have been observing total silence regarding the repercussions in Chad after the latest Nairobi resolution, is beginning to emerge from its reserve. In a careful press release issued on 4 March, the representative of the OAU secretary general in Chad, Mr Dawit, tried to respond to a number of criticisms of the pan-African organization and the pan-African peace force.

"The special representative of teh OAU secretary general in Chad, Gebre Egziabher Dawit, wishes to provide the following facts following recent statements about the OAU presence in Chad.

"Despite the enormous political and logistic difficulties which it faced in undertaking its mission, the OAU has succeeded well in carrying out its task in Chad. There is ample evidence, all confirming that the OAU has become a factor for stability and security for both Chadians and foreigners currently living in Chad.

"The OAU has through its political and military presence restored the confidence of Chadians living in the vicinity of the sectors where the inter-African force is located.

"Therefore, all efforts to create the impression that teh OAU mission in Chad has failed are simply false and unfounded.

"Although the question of financing persists, the continued OAU presence in Chad will depend in large measure and mainly on the Chadian leaders' desire and agreement to solve their problems in one way or another.

9920
CSO: 4719/745

CAMPAIGN TO URGE CITIZENS TO PRESENT UNITED FRONT LAUNCHED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 5 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The big consciousness-raising drive which started in the capital on 20 February ended on Wednesday 3 March. For more than a week, the consciousness committee, led by several members of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], the mayor of Ndjamena, the director general of security and the prefect of Chari-Baguirmi, visited each area to urge Chadians to form a united front against the international conspiracy.

At the meetings, the speakers one after another denounced the concealed intention of the latest Nairobi summit conference to impose Hissein Habre on us. The GUNT's desire to end the rebellion so that peace can be restored and Chadians enabled to quietly undertake the country's reconstruction was reaffirmed at all the sessions. At the last meeting at Garangozo, Facho Balam, chairman of the consciousness committee and minister of transport, public works, mines and geology, called on "every Chadian to stand ready" to make his contribution to the restoration of peace. He stressed the need to mobilize all human and moral resources in the struggle against the forces of evil.

He particularly appealed to all Ndjamenois to be vigilant. They must denounce anyone who might sabotage the peace. Each Chadian, he said, must regard himself "as a frontline soldier." Also participating in this final meeting were Mr Yacine, secretary of state for interior responsible for refugees; Hassane Filedje, mayor of Ndjamena; and Mr Kabarallah, prefect of Chari-Baguirmi. The committee will doubtless turn future attention to the Chad provinces.

9920
CSO: 4719/745

SAUDI ARABIA DEPORTS CHADIAN UNDESIRABLES

N'Djamena INFO CHAD in French 13 Feb 82 p 3

[Report by Chadian Press Agency]

[Text] Having probably left years ago under the pretext of pilgrimage to Mecca, some of our compatriots, some 5,000 in all, are now being declared "personae non gratae" by the Saudi authorities. Last week, 140 of them were repatriated to N'Djamena. According to certain reliable sources, the forced repatriation is the result of bad behavior by these Chadians in the host country. A fair number of them is made up of habitual offenders who by that very fact disturb the peace of mind of pilgrims and the Saudi public. Besides their systematic drug dealing, the Chadians in Mecca have other far from polished codes of behavior: delinquency, robbery, theft, and rape.

Faced with these acts, which are a serious threat to public order, and since it could not imprison those who committed them because of their status as foreigners, the Saudi police simply decided to expel them from the country. And the "repatriation" operation that has been started will last 10 days, at a rate of two flights a day.

In N'Djamena, legal documents show that the Saudis are right: out of 140 repatriated, two-thirds are habitual criminals. This is the height of misfortune! The arrival of these international class criminals can only pollute the already none too safe atmosphere of N'Djamena more unless the police is careful. Additional malefactors, in N'Djamena's present situation, will of course demand doubled vigilance and especially adequate means for the peace keeping services to be able to meet any situation.

12149
CSO: 4719/639

BRIEFS

INTERMINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETING—Several members of the Transitional National Union Government met yesterday as an interministerial council chaired by Adoum Togoi, minister of defense, veterans and disabled veterans. The council studied the situation in the east on the basis of reports by members of the Defense and Security Council. The council noted that the military situation, while worrying, should not distract from the main functions of the state. Thus, the council reviewed operations of several important ministries: national education, public health and information. It approved several recommendations to enable officials of these departments to better prepare for the coming school year, implement a better health policy, and improve content of information media. The ministers for these departments are to carry out missions abroad in an effort to find solutions to the problems facing their departments. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 5 Mar 82 p 1] 9920

YANGALBE TRIP REPORTED—The thaw in Chad's relations with Egypt and Sudan progressed during the past few weeks with a speeding up of the process of restoring normal diplomatic relations. The reopening of Sudan's embassy is imminent, and Egypt has announced its intention to do the same. All these good intentions were reaffirmed during the visit to these countries by Yangalbe Passire, secretary of state for foreign affairs. On his return, Mr Yangalbe discussed the results of his contacts and reported that he found that Egyptian and Sudanese officials had a good understanding of the government's position on the latest Nairobi summit conference. In regard to Sudan specifically, the various points in the final communique which endorsed President Goukouni's recent visit to Khartoum were explained in the context of the facts. After numerous working sessions, Mr Yangalbe reached an agreement with the Sudanese officials on a meeting of the security subcommittee in the next few days. The subcommittee is to discuss questions of security on the common border. In addition to reopening its embassy Sudan plans to resume flights between Chad and Sudan beginning 5 March. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 5 Mar 82 pp 2, 3] 9920

NEW PARTY FORMED--A new party, the People's National Democratic Rally, has been created in Chad, it was learned on Monday 15 February in Nairobi. The movement, under the chairmanship of the N'Djamena minister of justice, Delwa Kassire Koumakoye, calls for the holding of elections with universal suffrage and prohibition of all weapons for political groups. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Feb 82 p 4] 12149

MOBILE TAX CONTROL BRIGADE--On 26 January President Goukouni signed an order creating the mobile tax control brigade. The brigade, which will be under the authority of the Tax and Insurance administration, has the mission of compelling taxpayers to pay "charges due the state and certain local communities." The minister of economy and finances made the brigade operational immediately by appointing the director of the new corps, Mr Goltoingar. [Text] [N'Djamena INFO CHAD in French 6 Feb 82 p 2] 12149

CSO: 4719/639

CHINESE-GUINEAN AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES CENTER DESCRIBED

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2905, 14-20 Feb 82 p 42

[Article by Sekou Fofana: "The Yathia Center for Popularization of Agricultural Techniques"]

[Excerpt] Among the many villages strung out along the Mamou-Faranah road, there is one that irresistibly catches the eye because of its picturesqueness and the rapid progress being made there. It is the PRL [Local Revolutionary Authorities] Yathia, located 26 kilometers from the town of Faranah.

Formerly the same as all the other little villages in the area, Yathia today has a new look, with the creation of a center for popularization of agricultural techniques by the Central Revolutionary Authority.

A result of Chinese-Guinean cooperation, the Yathia center's purpose is to train popularizers in rice and corn growing, called agricultural work controlers (CTA).

The modest, but strong, infrastructure includes:

a developed area of 6.13 hectares (of which 5.01 are irrigable, and the rest taken up by small levees, roads, and canals)

an outfall dam; a metalfloodgate; a main irrigation canal; a drainage canal; a pumping station;

buildings (including a class-room, an office for technical cadre, a lecture hall, a laboratory for phenology, pedology, and agro-chemistry; two dormitories, a mechanics workshop, a rice-mill, a store-room, etcetera).

The personnel complement is 39 workers (5 management cadre, 4 skilled workers, and 39 laborers) [as published].

Experiments in progress concern rice and corn, and in the cultivated hollow can be seen 32 carefully marked out frames, of which 25 are rice frames and

7 frames are under corn.

During the last agricultural campaign, Guinean and Chinese researchers experimented on one variety of rice, Qing Kang, and one variety of corn, Perta; the results obtained indicate that in the conditions at Yathia, Qing Kang yields 5 or 6 tons per hectare.

The peasants in the area PRLs are full of comments about the first yields obtained at Yathia, which is a profound expression of their desire to learn from the workers at the center, with whom they have established fraternal contacts. The receptivity of the peasants is a good sign that the Yathia Center will achieve its aim of being a "school with an essentially practical vocation, available to rice and corn producers, especially peasants from Agro-Community Farms (FAC), Agro-Pastoral Farms (FAPA), CER [Revolutionary Education Centers] students, and students from the Faculties of Agronomy.

12149
CSO: 4719/639

PREMIER'S VISIT TO AGRICULTURAL CENTER

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2905, 14-20 Feb 82 p 36

[Excerpt] On Thursday 11 February 1982, the prime minister, comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui, member of the BPN [National Political Bureau], paid a working visit, accompanied by comrade Abdoulaye Diao Balde, member of the BPN, minister of domestic trade, to the Federation of Kindia.

On his arrival at Kindia, the prime minister was greeted by the activists and cadre of that urban center, led by comrades El Hadj Mamadou Bella Doumbouya, commissioner general of the revolution, El Hadj Moussa Sakho, federal secretary, and Zakariaou Toure, regional governor, all members of the Central Committee.

Comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui was later to to go to the Molota ward, where he met, in Kilissi, the Guinean and Korean cadre and technicians working at the Kim Il-Song Institute of Agronomic Sciences.

It is to be recalled that this institute was created in application of the decision of the ministerial symposium of Non-Aligned Countries on increasing food production, held in August 1981 at Pyongyang.

At the end of his visit, the prime minister signed the distinguished visitors' book, emphasizing the pride of our people in this achievement which is the ratification of the exemplary quality of cooperation relations between our country and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He also exhorted the cadre and technicians working there to strive for scope and breadth in this scientific unit which is an important trump in the fight for agricultural development joined by our people, and which is orientated toward self-sufficiency in food.

12149
CSO: 4719/639

REPORTAGE ON VIEIRA VISIT TO CUBA

Vieira Decorated by Castro

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The Jose Marti National Order, the highest medal of honor bestowed by the Cuban state, was conferred by Cdr Fidel Castro on Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira "Nino," secretary general of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde] and chairman of the CR [Revolutionary Committee], who made an official and friendly visit to Cuba, arriving last Wednesday.

During the ceremony, Ramiro Valdes Menendez, leader of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], declared that Cuba and Guinea-Bissau are two peoples united by history, blood, freedom and revolution and he called the illustrious visitor Cuba's staunch friends.

According to Ramiro Valdes, the medal is intended as recognition of Nino as an outstanding African leader. "We hope it will serve as a symbol of our friendship and proof of genuine solidarity," he said.

Nino Vieira, in turn, said that he considers the medal an example of friendship between an African people and a Latin American people and that he was in Cuba to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the peoples, governments and parties of the two countries.

The CR chairman placed a wreath on the Jose Marti monument and visited the Maximo Gomez Academy of the Revolutionary Armed Forces in the vicinity of Havana. During his stay he also plans to visit places of economic, political and social interest in the country.

Nino Vieira is scheduled to leave Havana today for Panama where he will pay a 3-day official visit.

Agreements Signed With Cuba

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 8

[Excerpts] The day before yesterday, the republics of Guinea-Bissau and Cuba signed five agreements which call for bilateral cooperation in the political, consular, commercial, cultural and juridical spheres.

Joao Bernardo Vieira (Nino) and Fidel Castro, Guinea-Bissau's and Cuba's top leaders, attended the ceremony in Havana for the signing of agreements which will help strengthen the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries, bonds which have existed since the time of the struggle for national liberation.

With regard to the plan for cooperation between the PAIGC and the PCC, the agreement was signed by Comrade Samba Lamine Mane, member of PAIGC's Politburo and minister of natural resources, and Jesus Montane, deputy member of the PCC Politburo, while the commercial agreement was signed by Comrade Avito Jose da Silva, minister of rural development, and Comrade German Amado, Cuba's first deputy minister of foreign trade.

The document calling for juridical assistance was signed by Guinea-Bissau's Justice Minister Fidelis Cabral D'Almada and Cuba's Justice Minister Oswaldo Dorticos. The agreement calling for cultural cooperation was signed by Comrade Mario Cabral, minister of education, and Jose R. Fernandez, deputy chairman of Cuba's Council of Ministers, while the document calling for collaboration between the two countries in the consular sphere was signed by Comrade Julio Semedo, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Obgar Oramas.

The CR chairman ended his official visit to that country on Monday and began a 3-day official visit to Panama the same day.

PAIGC's secretary general was given a warm sendoff by Cuban President Fidel Castro. Havana residents were present at the airport waving Cuban and Guinea-Bissau flags. After the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, the president and chairman complimented the leaders of the PCC, the government and various Cuban organizations as well as the representatives of the diplomatic corps.

During his sojourn in that Latin American country, Nino Vieira and his entourage visited educational institutions on the Isle of Youth where young people from Guinea-Bissau and other African countries are studying.

8568
CSO: 4742/259

BRIEFS

BISSAU PORT FINANCING--The projected construction of the new port of Bissau and of other ports in the interior of the country will be financed in principle by the World Bank ($14 million), Arab Bank for Development of the African States [BADEA] ($10 million), Fund of Kuwait ($10 million) and the organization of petroleum exporting countries [OPEC] ($3 million). Our government will contribute 2 million pesos to the project. This sum is to be spent on the construction of the wharf. The project is evaluated overall at $48 million. At this moment $8.5 million is lacking to cover the entire cost of the project. Our government will have to seek even more possible contributors. The delegations of the organisms sharing in the financing have been meeting in Bissau since last week. They met day before yesterday, Monday, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to evaluate the studies of the project made by a Dutch company. The delegations of the World Bank, the BADEA, and the Fund of Kuwait, which also represents OPEC. The cost of the projected new port of Bissau is estimated at $32 million. It is being financed by the Arab countries, while the reconstruction of the bridge to the wharf for a fishing port, a few ports in the interior of the country, even a building containing 22 apartments, as well as technical assistants and the bouying of the sea approaches and the river are projects to be entirely financed by the World Bank. The port of Bissau will have a helicopter landing platform measuring 260 by 27 meters and another platform and a takeoff area measuring 290 by 15 meters. This new port will occupy all the space between the bridge leading to the wharf and the port of Pindjiguiti, in which a large share of the installations will be opposite the building of the Finance Ministry. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 10 Feb 82 p 8]12116

CSO: 4742/211

BRIEFS

EXECUTIONS WARNING--MONROVIA, March 25 - The Military Government in Liberia may resort to executions to stem a crime wave, Armed Forces Commander Thomas Quiwonkpa has warned. General Quiwonkpa blamed agents of the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) for not making enough effort to halt an influx of drugs and counterfeit money into the country. Some agents were conniving with criminals to destabilize the Liberian economy, he told a news conference. The conference was called in connection with the investigation of a CID agent allegedly involved in a counterfeit money and marihuana scandal. The General said he would personally follow up the case and that if the accused or anyone else in the case was found guilty an example would be set. (A.F.P.)

NEW SSS BOSS--MONROVIA, March 26 - Head of State Samuel Doe has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Nathan Nelson to head the Special Security Service (SSS), it was announced here. LT-Col Nelson, who was already with the service, replaces T. Gbeku Wright, who was dismissed last week for allegedly embezzling over 91,000 dollars of public funds. Mr Wright has been turned over to the Justice Ministry for prosecution. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1098 E

OUTGOING CHIEF OF FAC MISSION TALKS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 27 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on interview with Mr Claude Lechiguero, Aid and Cooperation Fund chief]

[Excerpts] The stay in Madagascar of Mr Claude Lechiguero, chief of the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC), is drawing to a close. This week Mr Lechiguero began making farewell visits to principal Malagasy officials. The outgoing FAC chief will work in Paris for several months on the minister's staff before taking up his new post. He will be replaced by Mr Michel de Bonnecorse, who was previously stationed in Dakar (Senegal).

After Mr Lechiguero's stay of 3 years and 3 months as the representative of one of the largest French aid and cooperation agencies in a given country, there is naturally good reason for making a review, however brief it may be .... Mr Lechiguero gladly answered our questions, particularly since he found many reasons to be satisfied during his Malagasy visit.

Let honor be paid to whom honor is due: Franco-Malagasy cooperation. At least for the large percentage for which he was responsible. The figures speak for themselves. The volume of FAC's nonreimbursable aid to Madagascar has risen from 950 million Malagasy francs in 1979 to 1.600 billion in 1980 and to more than 3.250 billion in 1981.

This growth of French aid to Madagascar over the years has been satisfactory. In 1979, such aid was described as "too modest" in view of the island's large size. It has since "constantly increased." The recent visit of Mr Guy Penne, adviser to President Francois Mitterrand, to Tananarive was further proof of France's determination to develop its relations with Madagascar.

Many French missions have been sent to Madagascar. Even now, a large mission of experts (economics and finance) is in our country. These experts are representing various French agencies which may possibly grant Madagascar aid (FAC, Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, Treasury, etc.). Their presence coincides with upcoming Malagasy negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. They have come to make their own "diagnosis" for "adapting and developing French public aid to Madagascar" under the present special circumstances. Such support will supplement the measures which the government itself desires.

One of the directors of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation is expected in Madagascar sometime this month, as well as the director of economic cooperation for the Ministry of Cooperation in Paris. They will describe to Malagasy officials the main features of French cooperation.

All during Mr Lechiguero's stay, the concerns of French cooperation, which are also those of the government as well, involved "obvious priority sectors." In the case of rural development, for example, French aid concerned products corresponding to speculation capable of putting Madagascar's balance of payments on an even keel. Coffee, cotton, rice, oilseeds, etc., were thus included.

In each of these sectors, as we know, France has granted relatively substantial aid. In the case of products such as rice and oilseeds, some French measures are planned for restricting the outflow of foreign exchange in these areas. Other measures are also planned for bringing in foreign exchange.

Some raw materials for beer production will be produced locally. Thus we will save more than 1.5 billion annually in foreign exchange!

After agriculture and rural areas, transportation is the second concern of French public aid. Of the 3.250 billion Malagasy francs granted to Madagascar by the FAC last year, about 1 billion was allocated to this sector. The National Railroad System, in particular, constitutes a comprehensive program. The existence of rural tracks, in all productive regions, is "essential."

With regard to education and training, secondary technical education has been the subject of a special effort. Technical training in Madagascar has thus received substantial aid from France. A system for training technical instructors is now under consideration. At present, 526 French technical assistants are serving in Madagascar. There are also 76 physicians, most of whom are specialists. French medical aid, to relieve our burden in this area, is relatively substantial. Each year 400 to 450 scholarship holders receive additional training in France through the FAC.

11915
CSO: 4719/650

MSZMP DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH AREMA, AKFM

Account of Delegation Visit

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] As is generally known, a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party (MSZMP) has been in Madagascar since the beginning of this week. Numbering 4 members, the delegation is headed by Mr Laszlo Ballai, an influential party member, and its visit is drawing to a close. Delegation members told us yesterday of their satisfaction with having been able to talk with Malagasy trade unionists throughout their stay and with representatives of organizations associated with the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution.

The delegation was thus able to hold a brief working session with members of the AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution] Political Bureau under the leadership of Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona on Monday at the Palace of Mahazoarivo. The prime minister gave his visitors a warm welcome and explained to them the structures and operation of AREMA. He pointed out that the Malagasy Revolution was born with AREMA and that it is the application of Boky Mena principles which constitutes the real basis of its policy. The achievements of the Malagasy Revolution, under the leadership of President Didier Ratsiraka, were briefly described to the Hungarian delegation.

When it came time for Mr Laszlo Ballai to speak, he also described the MSZMP and its role in the Hungarian revolution: the defense of national sovereignty, establishment of an independent national economy, constant effort to determine majority interests, rejection of any act which would violate a country's national sovereignty, campaign against racism, etc. The Hungarian delegation leader then stated that his country totally approved of President Didier Ratsiraka's plan to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The talks revealed that Hungary will soon donate to Madagascar a shipment of drugs valued at 1.200 million forints.

Thanks to AKFM

It was actually the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] which invited its MSZMP comrades to visit Madagascar. The meeting between AREMA and the MSZMP held no surprises, since the ideological principles of both parties are the same. During a press conference yesterday at party headquarters, Minister Richard Andriamanjato

explained that the delegation was in our country "to demonstrate its solidarity with Madagascar, a country which, like Hungary, has chosen the path of socialism, and to study with us the means of removing Africa from imperialist and neocolonialist domination." According to Minister Richard Andriamanjato, the Hungarian people and their government are opposed to the interventionist acts of certain countries and unconditionally support struggling peoples, as in the case of Namibia, SWAPO, South Africa and the ANC. The minister assured the press of "Hungary's willingness to cooperate with Madagascar for the establishment of real peace in the world and in the Indian Ocean in particular, which the struggle of socialist and progressive countries will place beyond the harmful reach of bloodthirsty, warlike countries." Minister Richard Andriamanjato also said that the dominant feature of relations between the AKFM and MSZMP is mutual respect and sovereignty.

Later, in Tsarafaritra, the seat of FV-ANT-RV [expansion unknown] (city), Minister Richard Andriamanjato also confirmed to his Hungarian visitors "Madagascar's real determination to embrace socialism." Ministers Georges Ruphin (labor and social legislation) and Rakoto Ignace (higher education) and CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Councilor] Arsene Ratsifehera, as well as other figures in Malagasy politics, attended this meeting.

Only Socialism

Once again, the AKFM-KDRSM leader described to the Hungarian delegation the current features of the Malagasy Revolution, stressing the fact that "only socialism will enable Madagascar to emerge from its present difficulties." In 1975 the Malagasy people thus chose socialism and President Didier Ratsiraka as the great respected leader of this revolution.

The Hungarian delegation also spoke about the history and achievements of socialism in its country. Change was possible only as a result of many sacrifices. "Many people deplored the rule of minorities and reactionaries. Today the majority is composed of workers and farmers. Thus we have won. The workers had two parties. But with the increase in general awareness, today they have merged into only a single party. And thus since 1948, we have had to wait," Mr Ballai continued, "25 years to harvest the fruits of such efforts."

Mr Ballai pointed out that current major issues concern the notion of capitalism and socialism, war and peace. "We other Hungarians," he said, "have totally chosen socialism. And we are certain that the united struggle of progressive peoples will ultimately bring about a final victory."

Joint Communique

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party (MSZMP), led by Laszlo Ballai, chief of the Central Committee's Economic Policy Division, visited the Democratic Republic of Madagascar at the invitation of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM/KDRSM).

The MSZMP delegation was welcomed by Richard Andriamanjato, AKFM/KDRSM chairman and a member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council. The delegation held talks with several members of the AKFM/KDRSM Political Bureau and met with militants of the AKFM/KDRSM's Tananarive chapter, leaders of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution party, representatives of other organizations and members of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution.

The MSZMP and AKFM/KDRSM representatives mutually informed each other of their parties' current activities and tasks and exchanged views on relations between the two parties and countries and on possibilities of developing cooperation. They reviewed current problems concerning the international situation, particularly with regard to Africa. MSZMP representatives again expressed the solidarity of Hungarian communists with the struggle being waged by the AKFM/KDRSM to strengthen the achievements of the Malagasy Revolution and for social and economic recovery. MSZMP and AKFM/KDRSM representatives stressed the importance of the struggle of African peoples against imperialism and colonialism and in favor of social progress. They resolutely condemned imperialist activities in southern Africa and stated that they consequently support the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of SWAPO and ANC. Both parties' representatives support the plans for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and consequently support the proposals of Mr Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Both parties' representatives also expressed their willingness to combine their efforts in all international undertakings in favor of disarmament, detente and the construction of a just and lasting peace in the world.

During their cordial and friendly talks, the MSZMP and AKFM/KDRSM delegations agreed on the continuous development of cooperation between the two parties on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism.

The MSZMP delegation left Tananarive on Wednesday, 24 February 1982.

11915
CSO: 4719/649

FRELIMO CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN 1983

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] FRELIMO's Central Committee, meeting yesterday evening on the occasion of its Second Extraordinary Session, decided that the fourth congress will be held from 25 to 29 April 1983. The Central Committee meeting was held during the interval which preceded the closing of the First National Party Conference. The work of the conference, which had been underway since Thursday morning, also ended yesterday evening with a speech by Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO party.

The Central Committee extraordinary session ratified a resolution calling for the adoption of "recommendations made by the First National Party Conference on preparation procedures and tasks to be carried out by the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress." It was in light of those recommendations that the date of the 1981 congress was determined.

The recommendations were presented in the conference's final document, read by Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideological work.

The preparation of a list of subjects to be discussed at the congress, the unleashing of a broad-scale party and popular movement in support of the congress and a study of possible changes to be made in the party's statutes and program were decided upon as some of the objectives of the conference, as stated in the introduction to the final document.

The text then speaks of the difference between the third and fourth congresses, stating that the former was "the congress in which, after national independence became a reality, the historic mission of the Mozambique Liberation Front was considered achieved and FRELIMO was created--the party now directing the construction of socialism in our country."

With regard to the Fourth Congress, the national conference considered basically that it "must stimulate the program of the construction of socialism in every area of activity."

In its conclusion, the introduction to the final document states that "although the congress was to be held in 1982, the conference believes that the present proposal, to hold the congress in 1983, assures the success of the concrete preparatory action of the congress, respects our party's democratic traditions and is essentially in keeping with the spirit of the statutes."

"The party program must clearly express the socialist nature of the revolution in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]," the final document stresses.

In touching on possible changes, the conference pointed out the need for "a thorough examination of our party's name."

The conference also dealt with the problem of the appropriateness of the symbols defined in the statutes, the party's ideology and the nature of the revolution. As a result, the anthems, flags and emblems will be reviewed. The designation of Permanent Policy Committee, the leadership organization which assumes the functions of party orientation between Central Committee sessions, should be replaced by that of Politburo.

In its final document, the conference stresses that these theses "should have as their starting point concrete problems which affect the life of the people.

It recommended that the "causes and solutions surrounding these problems, expressed in the form of theses, be brought up for discussion by the militants and people in general."

Preparation of the Theses

The starting point for the preparation of the theses, as recommended by the conference and subsequently adopted by the Central Committee, consists of the following:

1. our achievements: how to evaluate and strengthen them;

2. material problems we are facing and how to resolve them;

3. activities aimed at socializing the rural sector and settling the people in villages must be developed and strengthened;

4. an equitable sharing of labor leads to increased production;

5. enemy action is being stepped up in an attempt to destroy the example we are setting in our area toward the construction of socialism in Mozambique;

6. the party's guidance is sound; our successes are the result. We must strengthen the party's role. We must be capable of attracting new groups to our side and mobilizing all patriotic sectors for the national tasks;

7. it is necessary to consolidate democracy, the security of the citizenry and legality;

8. we oppose the growing aggressiveness of imperialism with firm action by all the progressive democratic defense forces of peace, democracy and socialism.

After approval by acclamation by all delegates to the conference, the Central Committee met in extraordinary session. Finally, President Samora Machel gave a speech which we are publishing in its entirety on page 3 of this edition.

8568
CSO: 4742/259

DETAILS OF STUDENT LIFE IN GDR PROVIDED

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 31 Jan 82 p 8-9

[Excerpt] Thousands of young Mozambicans are being trained technically and professionally in the GDR. The following is an exclusive story for DOMINGO on their life and how they are adapting to their professionalization in that socialist country.

They are in the GDR learning for Mozambique.

Francisco Tenhane, from Inhambane; Tomas Mabaza, from Gaza; Lourenco Gica, from Maputo and Salvador Cuna, from Beira will face this winter in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, more calmly than they did last year. They have already adapted and they smile as they recall their emotions when they saw snow for the first time in their life, immediately upon arriving in the GDR in December 1980. "We feel good here," says Francisco, 22 years of age, whom we visited in the factory where they manufacture batteries and parts, and the industrial area of Oberschoneweide, in Berlin, where he works. Together with his friend, Bebo Faustino, 19 years of age, he is assembling vehicle batteries.

All in all, there are 50 young people between 19 and 22 years of age being trained for 4 years in this enterprise. When they return to their fatherland they should be ready to give technical assistance and repair batteries for trucks, diesel locomotives and port cranes. "They need technicians for that,"

They are in the GDR following a government agreement. The Berlin factory cheerfully agreed to organize their training. Everyone, from the director of the factory down to the worker on the production line, is doing so with a great deal of affection. "We want our guests to feel good in this atmosphere which is new for them and we want them to learn a great deal for their country," declared Arthur Kjeldgaard, a constructor of machines, a man of 60, their "head monitor" in the enterprise. In the first place, the recently arrived Mozambicans have received winter clothing. The first 5 months were considered a time of adaptation. They were lodged in a calm neighborhood, in the suburbs of Berlin, always being able to count on the help of the workers in the enterprise. These workers showed them Berlin, familiarized them with our customs, guided them in their shopping and the food preparation of, and on the possibilities of moving, since in a short time they would have to get around alone

in their new situation. The enterprise contracted professionals in higher education who gave them classes in German. And successfully, as I was able to verify myself. All of them make themselves understood well in German. "We were surprised at the speed with which they have learned," commented Paul Benz, director of cadres and training who praised the 50 young people: "All of them are very studious, they show themselves to be eager to learn as much as they can." The time of adaptation culminated with joint vacations in a company rest home in the mountains.

Since 1 August 1981 they have been working in the production lines of the factory. "All of them will here learn the necessary skills for manufacturing, maintenance and repair of batteries," explained the director. A specialized workman, who serves as their monitor, always has two or three Mozambicans in his charge. They work 7 hours a day, Mondays to Fridays. Tuesdays and Thursdays they have 2 hours of class and 2 Saturdays a month, 4 hours. They are continuing to learn the German language. They are also learning elements of mathematics, electrotechnology, theory of battery manufacture and political and social education.

"In the meantime, all of them are already fulfilling their work quota or even surpassing it," Langangke, the chief of finishing, confirms. Therefore, they receive a good wage which can go as high as 1,000 marks per month, which is equivalent to 15,000 meticals.

At the same time the young Mozambicans are integrated into the production brigades, they participate in the collective life of the brigades, they have the same rights and the same duties. That applies both to excursions with the brigade and to meetings in which production problems are discussed. They are also invited to attend the sessions organized by the youth organization.

Many workers have already invited their young colleagues from this far distant country to go to their homes. Thomas Maba and Gertrudes Conceicao, whom I met in the section of manufacture of small parts, have already been many times of the home Gisela Semmler. Thomas has already struck up a friendship with the 21-year-old son of Mrs Semmler. Gertrudes also is a great friend of the daughter's.

The 50 young people are lodged with 150 more young Mozambicans, apprentices of other enterprises, in a modern building, near to a beautiful lake. The young people are divided into groups of seven and each group lives in a house divided into three parts. I asked Lourenco, 22 years old, who is from Maputo, what they do in their free time. "We have 4 weeks of vacations per year, he said, like our German comrades. We can spend them in vacation centers belonging to the company. Many of us will visit our compatriots who live in other cities of the GDR." Lourenco intended to visit soon some friends in Zittau, in the southern part of the country. They like to go to the discoteque and they like to play football. Lourenco is the sports delegate. "Our street team has no possibilities of beating them," a young German production worker emphasized. Naturally the house of culture of the enterprise and the sports clubs are open to the young Mozambicans. Frequently they also converse with their German companions, both in the factory and in union meetings or in sessions of the youth organizations, about Mozambique and the struggle of their compatriots, the crimes of the South African racists. They always find attentive listeners.

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CSO: 4742/211

CHISSANO: IMPERIALISM POSES PRECONDITIONS FOR COOPERATION

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 14 Mar 82 pp 15-17

[Report on interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano, by Xavier Tsenane of Radio Mozambique; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In an interview given after his return from Rome where a conference of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa was held, Minister Chissano began by saying that the Rome meeting "resulted in increased support for liberation movements in the southern African area."

Maj Gen Joaquim Chissano said we have had difficulty in cooperating with certain imperialist countries because they impose preconditions on us for that cooperation. "Those conditions are not normal compared with those other countries impose as a requirement for cooperationa nd which are universally recognized. We would not call the latter preconditions but, rather, principles accepted by everyone, such as neutrality, mutual advantages and equality.

"But," Minister Chissano continued, "we perceive that certain Western countries are forcing us to accept preconditions in return for cooperation, or else they demand that we adhere to certain institutions or accept certain agreements of no interest to us. We could be tempted to think that those countries are right, that if we do not adhere to those institutions, it is difficult for them to cooperate; but this is not the case, for they cooperate with countries which do not adhere to those institutions, including South Africa with which they have no difficulty cooperating."

To give a concrete example, he referred to the United States. "At other times, we see countries like the United States which changes its arguments day after day to justify its noncooperation with the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. It began by claiming that we rejected human rights in Mozambique; later, it changed to the problem of individuals who take positions against the United States. It does not recognize that we must take positions in keeping with our responsibility in various international questions. It says that we have a greater tendency toward alignment than nonalignment. When we are defending our security, it thinks we are against the United States as in the case of the CIA agents in Mozambique. It does all this only to refuse to cooperate with the RPM."

Joaquim Chissano said he believes these attitudes are in keeping with "an attempt by imperialist countries to impede our rapid development and thwart our development plans." There are "countries which sign accords and then create obstacles in the implementation of those accords." These imperialist maneuvers are also felt within the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]. That is why "we are led to believe that indirect sanctions were imposed against our country instead of imposing sanctions against South Africa."

Citing the example of South African aggressions against the nerve points of our national economy, including the railroads, he said that these attacks are aimed at "decreasing the effectiveness of our transportation system which connects the Mozambican coast with the countries of the hinterland. Therefore, one of SADCC's weak points is that of being a target for those who are attempting to stop or delay our economic development."

The foreign affairs minister said there are other examples which are indicative of the imperialist economic war against Mozambique. However, he stressed that Mozambique is holding firm to its objectives to reduce its dependency on South Africa.

Embargo Against South Africa

During the interview the foreign affairs minister was also asked if Mozambique's position with regard to sanctions taken against South Africa in November 1980 had changed, to which Joaquim Chissano replied that the RPM is continuing to carry out those measures.

After speaking of the specific location of Mozambique which, in addition to the geographic aspect, has commercial ties with the RSA [Republic of South Africa] inherited from colonialism, the Mozambican diplomatic head said that "we cannot continue to apply direct and immediate sanctions against South Africa." However, "we favor the implementation of sanctions."

He warned that "we do not accept the concept of countries preventing the implementation of sanctions against South Africa under pretext of protecting us. It is wrong to think that they are protecting us through continued cooperation with South Africa. If they really wanted to protect us, the first thing they should do would be to cooperate with us to reduce our dependency on South Africa."

8568
CSO: 4742/259

BRIEFS

HOTELS TO PRIVATE BUSINESS--A total of 35 establishments of the hotel and allied sector, belonging to the hotel industry and located in the low-lying and Maquinino and Esturro areas of Beira, are to be transferred to the private sector before the end of this month. The liquidating committee associated with those units and in operation since November has taken steps to finalize the transfer of those establishments as soon as possible; it needs only to make final arrangements for units located in Beira's Manga and peripheral areas. An information source close to this committee told our reporting staff yesterday that 49 units will be transferred in Sofala's provincial capital and that their sale will be in keeping with criteria previously established. As principal requirements in the distribution of those establishments, future purchasers will have to guarantee the public improved service, provide favorable conditions to satisfy the most elementary needs of their clients, offer definite investment programs and possess minimum acceptable operating experience in the hotel sector. [Excerpt] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 Mar 82 p 2] 8568

BUS ASSEMBLY PLANNED--A planned assembly line for Ikarus buses will enter into operation in Beira during the second half of this year, according to a source representing the Mechanical Construction Directorate, an organization associated with the Ministry of Industry and Energy. The plan calls for an initial assembly of 50 buses, including the articulated type with 261 seats and others with 100 seats. The project is being backed by present cooperative agreements between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Hungary. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Mar 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4742/259

BRIEFS

CONSPIRACY TRIAL'S ADJOURNMENT--BANJUL, March 30 - The conspiracy trial of two Gambian opposition leaders was adjourned here Monday for a week shortly after opening because there were no defence lawyers in the Supreme Court. Sherif Mustapha Didda of the National Convention Party and Cheyassin Secka of the National Liberation Party have been charged with five other people of conspiring between January and August last year to overthrow the Government of President Sir Dawda Jawara by force. Nearly 900 People have been charged either with taking part in an attempted coup here at the end of July or with being involved in the ensuing days of general violence, murder and looting. Trials started in December before special courts. To date they have handed down 17 death sentences, but these have not yet been carried out. The short-lived putsch was quelled by troops despatched from Senegal at Sir Dawda's request. The two West African states merged in a confederation early last month. (AFP)

NIASSE'S RELEASE--DAKAR, March 30 - A Moslem opposition figure in Senegal, extradited here from Niger in January after being sentenced in absentia to a year in jail, was freed on Monday, an informed source reported yesterday. He is Ahmet Niasse, who is generally known as the "Ayatollah of Kaolack" (a town in South-Central Senegal). There was no immediate official information concerning his release. Charges against him included swindling, spreading false information, insulting a member of the Government, inciting soldiers to disobey orders and trying to operate an unregistered association. Mr Niasse was arrested in the Niger capital Niamey in April 1980 after living in exile in Libya. He had said he intended to form an Islamic party in Senegal, 82 percent of whose 5.5 million population are Moslems. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/1098 E

BRIEFS

CATTLE RUSTLING'S COMMERCIALIZATION--DAR-ES-SALAAM, March 24 - Cattle rustling across the Kenya-Tanzania border by the local cattle-keeping tribes is being exploited by local businessmen to beat Tanzanian foreign exchange control. According to reports reaching here businessmen are paying "armed bandits" in local currency to drive stolen cattle to the border, where they are headed across into Kenya to be sold for Kenyan shillings. The commercialization of cattle rustling came to light when local authorities said they were seeking several hundred people in Mara region, on the border with Kenya's South Nyanza Province, east of Lake Victoria, in connection with stock theft. More than 50,000 head of cattle have been smuggled across into Kenya over the past few years, according to some estimates here, and it is rare for the stolen animals to be recovered. Commercialized cattle rustling, characterized by organized armed raids on cattle herds which are then moved during the night, has increased recently because of the high price cattle fetch in Kenya. Businessmen have used the trade to take their money out of Tanzania. A report in the Government-owned Daily News said financiers of the cattle deals recruited some of the experienced rustlers who traditionally raided for reasons of prestige and valour. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1098 E

FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF KAMPALA SITUATION

Paris LE MATIN MAGAZINE in French 13 Feb 82 pp 8-9, 11-12

[Article by Maurice Szafran]

[Text] Kampala--"Do you want to go with me, sir? You know, you can give how much money you wish." I have now been walking for an hour up and down Kampala Road, the "grand" boulevard of the Ugandan capital. And for an hour a horde of outrageously made-up whores have repeated this same phrase. After an hour I already have an almost morbid sensation that this city is in a deep coma, that its residents are strictly content to survive. Here girls with soft skin trade it for food.

Peggy, who is 24 years old with a thin "ritual" scar on her left cheek and hips pressed tightly into a poorly tailored skirt of inferior black leatherette, found a room for me in exchange for a 10-dollar bill. This is a feat, an almost impossible mission in Kampala. There are only 3 dilapidated hotels, without running water or electricity half of the time, of questionable cleanliness, and where a "bakchich" is required for sleeping on torn sheets. I ended up at the International Hotel, formerly the pride and joy of Amin Dada because of its sparkle and gleam. The elevator: out of order; lamp: broken; keys: only 1 for about 50 rooms, which snugly house, after dark, some characters who have come for "business."

"When Kampala was liberated (in April 1979)," Peggy states, "there was a veritable slaughter at the International. Amin's killers had taken refuge there. The fighting progressed from one room to the next, from one balcony to the next, in the corridors, the dining rooms, the ballroom. At that time, I wanted to become a nurse." Room 232, International Hotel, Kampala. She stops talking, inspects my toilet kit, asks me if I would give her a little "Paris perfume." She hesitates, touches my T-shirts, and says: "Perhaps I could sleep there, on the other bed. I live 20 km away and taxis are too expensive."

After 10 years of ruthless dictatorship, Idi Amin Dada, field marshal and president for life, had totally dismembered the country. He had, of course, had more than 300,000 Ugandans assassinated. He and his close associates had, of course, annexed most of the assets of a naturally wealthy country. But even worse, Amin Dada had physically exhausted the entire country. An

insane dictator had dragged a whole country along into his madness. And since April 1979, when the Tanzanian Army routed Dada, things have hardly been any better. Ugandans are still shooting each other. The country's economy is still at zero. And Kampala functions only as a result of the millions of dollars injected by the World Bank following patient negotiations conducted by the "democratically" elected president of the republic, Milton Obote.

A feeling of uneasiness: It is 1930 hours; the sun has set and Kampala begins to doze, making room for crazed snipers. I ask Peggy to take me for a "walk" in the city. "It is calmer than before," she replies, "but still dangerous." Another 10-dollar bill. No further problem; she smiles, then adds: "Now I screw for foreign currency. It's easy and it pays well. You see, here the whites don't have a damn thing to do in the evening." With a little after-shave lotion behind her ears, she thinks again of "business": "I hope you have a pack of Sportsmen. We have to offer 3 or 4 cigarettes to the soldiers to get rid of them." No problem; journalists stationed in Kenya had informed me: Sportsmen provide the essential permit for any night outing in Kampala.

"Come on, I'll show you how clever people manage in this country." Peggy is used to walking. She has a lot of breath and keeps up the pace. Laid out on 7 hills, Kampala is exhausting, with constant ups and downs. She laughs: "For more than 2 years, there was practically no gasoline. Ugandans have a passion for Mercedes cars. As soon as they get a little money, they buy one. They were very annoyed; they stuck them in their garages and boarded up the doors. But it made no difference: patrols of soldiers blew everything up with grenades and drove off to their villages behind the wheel of the car. They had gas! That dirty army." We keep on walking up and down, but she still is not willing to tell me where she's taking me. We turn off Kampala Road and pass in front of the bus station, which must have been pretty a long time ago, having been built in the purest colonial style. There is no one in the streets. At 2015 hours, Kampala is asleep. About 20 meters away, we have to deal with two soldiers wearing red berets tightly on their heads and with automatic pistols at their sides. Peggy chuckles, but I don't. She is used to these "barjots." But it still took her some time.

The first one says to his buddy: "Finally, some company."

The other one says: "You, my brother, you must have a few pennies somewhere."

Peggy: "Get serious, a pack of Sportsmen is quite enough for both of you." They pocket the cigarettes and the atmosphere becomes clearly relaxed.

One of them asks: "And where are you going?"

Peggy: "To market." All three burst out laughing.

We ascend and descend. Exhausting. We skirt Kolalo Hill, the chic, diplomatic district of the city, dipping down onto Makerere University. Passing in front of the entrance, Peggy does not even bother to look, but states simply: "We are going to market." About 2200 hours in Kampala. Destination: A shantytown.

On the edge of the shantytown of Kisenyi, we finally catch sight of a poorly lighted shed. During the day, the owner--a big chubby guy--repairs mufflers. After dark, he turns his shop into a stronghold of "magendo," the favorite game of any self-respecting Ugandan. Magendo is a very special form of the black market. Robert, the keeper of the place, explains to me: "The prices are lower than in actual stores. But all the food is grown and prepared by my family about 50 km from the city. Do you want bananas, meat, coffee? No problem. Japanese watches, Bic pens, a cigarette lighter? Easy. I get that from Rwanda. At least Amin taught us one thing: resourcefulness. This country no longer exists; there are no more laws, nothing. From time to time, soldiers come and grab up everything. I let them have their way, otherwise I'll get a bullet in the head." During this time, Peggy has been packing things into a kind of dish towel. She did not walk such a long way for nothing. That will cost me another 10 dollars. About a dozen people silently feel the weight of the fruit, arguing with a look over a few pieces of overly rare soap. "These are rich people who have come," Peggy points out. "They love to play magendo. The poor arrive at sunrise. They take what's left, most often green bananas, with which they can make a good sweet puree." On the way back to the International, two more barriers, two new distributions of Sportsmen. "There are a good thirty such places throughout Kampala," Peggy tells me. "The new masters know it, but prefer to ignore it. Corruption is rampant. Offer them a few bottles of German or Dutch beer and most of those scum will let your magendo thrive." A whiskey at the bar of the Imperial, the only regularly supplied hotel in Kampala. Nothing but whites and prostitutes. Depressing.

About 8 am, Kampala has resumed its false appearance of an impatient capital in which "real" business is transacted between two piles of ruins, behind the gutted exterior of an imitation bank. Peggy had promised to introduce me to an important Ugandan figure, a close associate of President Obote. This high-ranking military officer regularly purchases magendo drugs with total impunity. All Kampala is aware of what's going on and all Kampala keeps its mouth shut. Imagine, the officer let it be known that about 30 soldiers were "loyal" to him, that they were even ready to do anything to defend and protect him. Peggy and I looked for him all morning before learning that he "was accompanying the president on a field trip, visiting the neediest villages on the outskirts of Kampala."

"That's super for him," Peggy said. "He'll use the opportunity to make sure that the merchandise gets in all right. Rotten, Uganda is rotten. Amin has fathered his children, and I'm the first."

The shantytown of Owen. In another shantytown, Peggy made an appointment for me with a "bayayes." Distinguishing sign: orphan; occupation: thief; specialty: vendor and consumer of "nyaye," the local marihuana. Eric is 19 years old. In 1976, his parents--textile merchants--were taken away by Amin's security services, the sinister State Research Bureau. He never saw them again. He still doesn't know why.

He told us: "At 12 years old, I found myself in the street. For the first 6 months, I slept near the bus station. And then I joined a gang. It was easier." There are more than 10,000 bayayes who have taken over the streets

of Kampala. An amazing sight: They are lined up at regular intervals on either side of Kampala Road. "In the daytime," Eric continues, "we sell cigarettes, newspapers, books. No one has the right to compete with us, except ...." But life has not always been so easy for the bayayes. Hunted by Amin's "sbires," they were formerly "deported" to coffee plantations to replace "missing" farmworkers. "After a month of working, I escaped," Eric said. "I wanted to get back to Owen and rejoin my friends at any price." His friends are there around him, about 20 boys between the ages of 10 and 20. No leader, shared booty, complete solidarity: These are the basic principles of the bayayes. They have even invented their own language, "luyaye," an incomprehensible mixture, if you are not one of them, of English, dialect and slang.

It is easy to be taken with the charm of the bayayes. You have only to follow them to discover, more and better, the madness of Kampala, an entire city's obsession with inventing new forms of trafficking daily. "It's hard," Eric noted, "because of that military scum. They hunt us down, beat us and make us pay ransom." We were sitting on the bare ground, in one of Owen's abandoned shanties. One of Eric's companions pulled a bottle out of his pocket and passed it around. Intense burning in the throat after the first swallow. We were drinking "waragi," a homemade banana alcohol that is distilled and then sold by the bayayes. "People here love to drink," Eric noted pompously, suddenly very serious. "Especially beer. Now it's too expensive. So we drink waragi instead. That brings in a lot, a whole lot." How much? "Forty dollars a month." The salary of an important high-paid Ugandan.

And Eric laughed. At my astonished look, at his old yellow shirt, full of holes, giving him the gawky appearance of a tramp. Can he be "rehabilitated"? For whom, for what? After the fall of Amin, an Italian priest was bent on "civilizing" the bayayes. The priest was very decent, very well-intentioned. "You must be joking. He tried to screw us," Eric interjected. "His only goal was to keep us from smoking nyaye." Bursts of laughter around us. Without exception, the bayayes all use drugs. "And the priest," Eric continued, "was annoyed that we were getting high. We don't give a damn. It's really essential to survive in Kampala."

Surviving in Kampala: This was Eric's only concern in recent years. Fighting with his gang, violence in exchange for violence, against the indomitable storm that has hit the Ugandan capital. "The soldiers," he repeated again and again, "are dogs. They have assassinated dozens of my friends coldly and cowardly. The technique was always the same. They would surround us, blocking off all exits from the shantytown with trucks, and would choose about a dozen hostages. And they would liquidate them. On the spot. Or later, in the ominous Luzira prison. They piled us up like rats over there. Before shooting us." In Kampala, soldiers and police have chosen a favorite target: the bayayes.

"We bother them," Eric replied. "We bother them because we are stronger than them when it comes to trafficking. We take a lot of money away from them. Normally, the sale of marihuana belong to us." A demonstration followed immediately. A travel agent was waiting for his supply. The appointment was kept near the National Assembly. This customer was a very distinguished gentleman: pin-striped gray suit, maroon tie, highly polished shoes. He moved quickly toward Eric, looking nervously in my direction. The bayaye slipped his hand into his pants and took out a plastic bag. The man simultaneously gave him several Kenyan bills. "The

cops and soldiers have never tried to stop the trafficking," Eric pointed out. "No, on the contrary, they wanted to control it, to direct it. But we are stronger, better organized than them."

Bayayes gangs never work against each other. Each has its own territory, goods, technique. "In Uganda, you get along or you croak," Eric concluded calmly.

Before I left him, he took me to one of Kampala's three discotheques. "No one danced for a long time. Apart from us, no one dared go out in the evening. Too afraid. Too hard. Now we're obviously making up for it. Everyone wiggles until they're exhausted, now that the soldiers are shooting less." The club was called the Black Star. We had to stand in a long line in a narrow corridor strewn with beer bottles. Only the men paid 300 shillings to the cashier; the girls went in "free." Then we went down a rickety, worn stairway and ended up in a rectangular room which was poorly lit with old neon signs. The men were on one side and the young women on the other. In the course of war and poverty, "they" had gotten out of the habit of talking to each other. Eric placed himself in the center of the dance floor and passed around a joint. Life was apparently returning to normal. "We have to learn how to relax again," he told me. "Not easy. I still can't manage to look at someone without wondering whether or not he will try to kill me." Everyone smoked. The atmosphere finally became relaxed. The bottles continued to pile up in a corner. There were about 100 people and they had finally forgotten Amin Dada, the massacres and their troubles. This gloomy, gray disco gradually took on a festive atmosphere.

•

Kampala's bayayes have actively helped to pillage the city. The new government no longer even tries to control them. It constitutes only one of the many forces making Uganda subject to their strict needs and desires. "I have enough money to buy weapons," Eric noted. "Sure, you need them in order to be respected. Soon I'll buy myself a submachinegun. No problem; if I have to use it, I won't hesitate." Eric is one of Amin's orphans. One of his great pleasures is to sniff a cotton ball dipped in gasoline. Another detail: When Peggy introduced him to me, I was convinced that he was 30 years old. There is no doubt that the bayayes are seriously worn and tired.

Arua, the former stronghold of Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada.

"Do you really want to go there? I'm against it. The roads are more or less quiet, but Amin's killers return from time to time. And there, make no mistake, they assassinate everyone." This high official of the Ministry of the Interior trembles at the mere mention of the Western Nile Province, of which Amin Dada is a native. The government also controls only a limited part of it. "When the last of Amin's soldiers abandoned Kampala," the official continued, "they shipped out tons of arms and ammunition on a fleet of trucks. And since then, backed up against the Sudanese border, they have made life impossible for us." Thus President Milton Obote's government does not particularly appreciate a foreigner poking his nose around over there, especially since the official army issued no report when it retook a strip of the Western Nile. "They systematically and meticulously exterminated a small tribe, the Madi," an opponent stated. "For vague reasons. They say that one of Amin's wives was a native of the tribe."

After a 2-day truck ride and after a multitude of barriers, which were obviously cleared with packs of Sportsmen, we reached a totally surrealistic little town. Nothing was left, nothing except wild, savage vegetation. No gasoline or telephones. A post office and bank in ruins. "Arua is abandoned when night falls," a policeman said, walking up and down in the debris. "Everyone goes back to his tribe. It's easier to defend yourself. What a mess!"

Arua's last "defenders" live in constant terror: Will Amin's killers decide to attack? They are there, not far away, within firing range. They have said that they would not stop trying to regain control of the city. "Let's have no illusions," the policeman added, "the Ugandan soldiers assigned to protect us behave almost as badly as Amin's characters. They steal from us and force our women to accept anything. It is hell, I tell you, hell."

Amin's killers are like phantoms, invisible but still so present. Just their legend maintains irrepressible anxiety. How many are there? In Arua, the most extraordinary figures are repeated with absolute certainty: a handful, according to some; tens of thousands, according to others. "I have 13,000 men awaiting my return," Amin recently boasted in his gilded prison in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The reality is not of great importance, since the blows of these mercenaries spread panic among the survivors. And this is certainly what they want. "They attack the churches and assassinate the priests," a banana vendor said, frightened. "The Italian fathers who had worked among us for 30 years have also fled." An apocalyptic account, roads systematically mined, villages so little or so poorly supplied that malnutrition still takes its toll. "And when we go to the hospital," an old farmer complained, "the doctors make us pay for aspirin."

The Arua hospital was reorganized in early 1980 by an international team of doctors. "When the French were there," a woman remarked, "everything was normal. Today everything costs. A bed as well as a shot." So Arua disappears a little more every month; the population is leaving. For nearby Zaire or for Kampala. Without any certainty of getting there alive. The paranoia of Ugandans is far from over.

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CSO: 4719/627

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JPRS 80737

5 May 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2617

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JPRS 80737

5 May 1982

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No. 2617

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REPORTAGE ON PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Comment on Namibia, South Africa

LD170108 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Ramalho Eanes's visit to Angola was today marked by the official opening of bilateral talks and the speeches delivered tonight at a banquet hosted by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in honor of his Portuguese opposite number.

Harsh criticism was leveled tonight by the Angolan president at the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] in connection with the recent release by UNITA of Portuguese prisoners, as our special correspondent Antonio Varela reports from Luanda:

[Varela] Some of the statements made by the Angolan president tonight might cause controversy in Portuguese society, namely those in which he referred to the recent release of Portuguese prisoners by UNITA in the following terms:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] The latest example we were presented with by those longing for a return to colonial-fascism, was the tragicomedy produced by the CDS, supervised by imperialism and having as its main actor not the so-called 16 released prisoners but the renegade Savambi, himself the product of the former fascist secret police and obedient tool of imperialism and its figurehead, the Pretoria racist regime. [end recording]

[Varela] In spite of this, both minister of industry, energy and exports Baiao Horta and Sa Machado, deputy chairman of the CDS, included in the presidential retinue as members of the administration council of the Gulberkian Foundation, applauded, in the end, the Angola president.

The Angolan president's speech is of great political importance not only for its firm condemnation of colonial-fascism and of the colonial war--known here as the First National Liberation War--but also for his portrayal of the Portuguese people as an ally because, he said, the enemy was the same.

Eduardo dos Santos also analyzed the prevailing situation in Southern Africa, and voiced his gratification at Portugal's stand on the independence of Namibia:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] We take not with gratification of the stands which Portugal has adopted vis-a-vis the problem of Namibia within the framework of the efforts which the international community has been undertaking in order to find an internationally acceptable solution to the conflict. [End recording]

[Varela] A deepfelt tribute to the late President Agostinho Neto and a strong criticism of the past colonial situation as a necessary condition for the consolidation of effective and stable cooperation and the overcoming of mistakes made during the decolonization period was the keynote of the first part of the speech delivered by General Ramalho Eanes:

[Begin Eanes recording] There is no reason to long for a past where the political mistakes and the lack of perspective on the future prevented the rapid, necessary and correct evolution toward freedom, independence and full sovereignty and dignity as these are the values from which the fraternity between [word indistinct] peoples, aware of their identity, draws its strength, and without which there can only be oppression, unjustice, conflict and ambiguity. [End recording]

[Varela] Ramalho Eanes also referred to the situation in Southern Africa, namely the continuing South African military aggressions against the southern part of Angolan territory which Portugal cannot fail to strongly condemn. The text of the speech of the Portuguese president was, in the last minute, reduced in lenth due to the alleged excessive amount of time it would take to read it out. Among other alterations, a specific reference to South Africa, condemning its aggressions against southern Angola, was omitted.

[Begin Eanes recording] Today, when the People's Republic of Angola is suffering the effects of violent armed incursions, in blatant violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, Portugal cannot and must not, as a responsible member country of the Atlantic Alliance and as a country which knows Africa well, fail strongly to condemn these military aggressions and stress the urgent need for negotiated, just and stable solutions capable of putting an end to such aggressions. [End recording]

[Varela] Ramalho Eanes also expressed Portugal's support for the People's Republic of Angola and our country's understanding for the difficulties which the Angolan people are currently going through.

Eanes Meets With Namibian Leader

NC190737 Paris AFP in English 0723 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Luanda, 19 Apr (AFP)--Visiting Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes is expected to confer here today with Namibian nationalist leader Sam Nujoma, whose country has been a main topic of General Eanes' talks with his host, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, an informed Portuguese source said.

Mr Nujoma met Sunday with Portuguese Deputy Foreign Minister Leonardo Mathias.

General Eanes wants to play a role in the current efforts by the five-nation Western "contact group" trying to achieve an independence settlement for South African-ruled Namibia. Before his trip here, he had discussions with the group, whose efforts have reached an impasse in recent months because of disagreement about the electoral system in the future independent state.

Last month, the contact group visited Angola, but did not see Mr Nujoma, who was in Cuba at the time.

General Eanes' intervention comes as Mr Nujoma's SWAPO guerrillas have announced a "general offensive" in Namibia against occupying South African troops. Pretoria, which already occupies part of Southern Angola, has stepped up reconnaissance flights which Luanda officials say have previously heralded air attacks.

At the start of his four-day visit, General Eanes declared that Portugal would stand by Angola in the face of "violent armed incursions."

Before he leaves for home today, President Eanes is also expected to meet with representatives of Fretilin, the opposition movement in the former Portuguese Asian colony of East Timor, now occupied by Indonesia--illegally, in Portugal's view.

Comments Before Departure

AB191753 Paris AFP in French 1523 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Luanda, 19 Apr (AFP)--Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes declared on Monday in Luanda before his departure for Lisbon that the official visit he had just concluded to Angola set a "new landmark in the common history" of the two countries.

At a news conference, the Portuguese head of state stressed the "frankness and cordiality" which prevailed in the talks between the two delegations. "The chapter (reference to the disputes) of relations between Angolans and Portuguese" has now been turned over, he said. He stressed "our political determination to develop a closer dynamic and multiform cooperation based on mutual advantages."

Replying to a question, Mr Eanes indicated that the Angolan authorities were holding a Portuguese soldier (captured in 1975 along with forces of Roberto Holden's Angolan National Liberation Front) as well as two Portuguese civilians. The soldier "made up his mind to stay. The Portuguese Army left no soldiers behind in Angola," the president stated.

Mr Eanes explained that the Angolan authorities took the initiative to bring up this issue. Then he added: "I think that they will find a relatively prompt solution to this problem."

On the international front, he pointed out that, even though "Portugal does not represent NATO here," Angola does not, however, ignore the position of Lisbon within the alliance. "We support the restoration of peace. A strong Angolan state will make cooperation much easier. Meanwhile, NATO countries have clearly stated their position on the issue of apartheid and on the settlement of the Namibian problem," he said.

The Portuguese president indicated that some NATO countries maintain close economic relations with South Africa because they hold the view that Pretoria would otherwise enjoy its autonomy. [as heard]

Questioned lastly on the activities of some Angolan opposition movements in Portugal, he recalled that the Portuguese constitution guarantees the freedom of speech, adding that the movements often engage "in a publicity campaign," without any relation to reality or their own importance.

CSO: 4742/281

SOLDIERS TO BE USED IN DEFENSE, RECONSTRUCTION TASKS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Angolan Minister of Defense Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale) Thursday affirmed in Luanda that the "Reagan administration's militarist tactics will not be able to undermine our people's socialist choice and the support of those who are still fighting for their independence."

Colonel Pedale, who, closed an evaluation meeting on the results of the operational, combative and political preparation during the 1981-1982 training year, said that the meeting took place in an internal cycle "in which the country was undergoing difficulties owing to the increased aggressiveness of South African racists" whose armed activities are basically directed "against undefended populations and vital economic objectives which have gravely affected our country's economy."

After pointing out that our armed forces are committed primarily to the defense of territorial integrity and national sovereignty, the minister of defense stressed that they "should also take part in the national reconstruction tasks, especially in this stage of increased economic activity in which every effort should be made to restoring the country's economic and social systems."

"All officers, noncommissioned officers, enlisted men, and sailors should be unceasingly watchful for proper use of areas for which they are responsible, by utilizing resources wisely and exclusively for military purposes"--the party Politiburo member stressed, adding that the conclusions reached at the meeting "are to guide you permanently in your daily work, in leading the troops and serving as a basis for the creative development of the sector each one leads."

About 70 higher officials from the country's politico-military regions participated in the meeting.

8870
CSO: 4742/262

MANPOWER SHORTAGE, PROFITEERING AFFECT SALES

Luanda NOTICIAS DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by O. Bento]

[Text] From early dawn, an endless line of people forms at the Mobil station on Deolinda Rodrigues Avenue waiting to get lamp oil. The fact that not all the houses in the suburban barrios, particularly in our capital, are equipped with electricity obliges the families to obtain light from oil lamps for which the usual fuel is oil. In unsettled Luanda, as in other areas of the country, this product, for diverse reasons, is difficult to get.

For example, let us look at some of the causes inherent in this problematic situation, in the specific case of the above-mentioned station, for as it is understandable, many will certainly wish to know the reasons, since Angola possesses enormous oil-bearing possibilities.

We move about and on the site we can find out from a worker on duty that the supply at the station is unpredictable and as long as they continue this pattern of filling the tanks today with a certain number of liters and return to fill other tanks 1, 2 or 3 months later, the situation will never get any better.

To service the crowd that files up there only one worker is on duty in the morning and two in the afternoon, who also supply other vehicles with other fuels.

If we consider the inconveniences that this situation creates, and take into consideration that the same workers together with duties as suppliers also are responsible for collecting payment and if we add to this some slackness on their part, we can easily deduce the result.

On the people's part, they buy at their own convenience, as there is no limited amount to buy. They take whatever they can get.

We do not believe that all the oil they buy is for their own use because the amount bought confirms our curiosity. Rumors reaching us from other provinces say that much of the oil bought this way supplies even clandestine trade rings because of the shortage they are also experiencing. And when it gets there, the exhorbitant prices demanded are shocking. It remains for us to say that the relevancy of the situation demands urgent measures.
8870
CSO: 4742/262

NEED FOR SPARE PARTS FOR PRIVATE VEHICLES STRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "Automobile Spare Parts"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that the development of Angola--a country whose geographical area is greater than 1 million square kilometers--is absolutely dependent on the speed and efficiency of an automobile fleet that will be commensurate with the tremendous demands of economic and social interchange between the coastal belt and the interior.

This is why the automobile, the jeep and the truck are a resource of inestimable value as a lever for progress. Paradoxically, however, at this moment there are in Angola thousands and thousands of vehicles of all types that are immobilized solely for the lack of spare parts; indeed, the elementary nature of the damage to some of these vehicles is shocking.

What is the explanation for this problem?

Innumerable excuses can obviously be found very quickly to ward off responsibility. It appears undeniable, however (without overlooking the negligence and unconcern of certain enterprises with respect to the regular maintenance of their vehicles) that there is genuine difficulty and there are many obstacles in connection with the sale of spare parts on the local market.

The truth is that certain parts are simply not to be found on the market. Moreover, many of the imported parts inexplicably fail to take into account the characteristics of the national motor vehicle fleet. Replacement parts for certain makes of vehicles that in some cases are still in considerable use in our country are accordingly no longer imported. On the other hand, however, you have the bureaucracy, the selfishness of the so-called "strategic reserves" for purposes that are after all poorly defined, and the increasing frequency of the cases of "cronyism" in the spare-parts trade, all contributing to make the problem worse.

If we are to believe the explanations of the spare-parts establishments, the imported parts are destined exclusively for the vehicles of the state sector. This criterion is subject to various interpretations, however, and the question

immediately arises as to why so many vehicles used by the state are lying idle and rusting away, destined very soon to be added to the scrap heap.

Other questions can also be raised, however, Do not the thousands of private vehicles also constitute--in the final analysis--a valuable national resource? Do not the hundreds of trucks belonging to small private companies--trucks that regularly provide an important part of the transportation of goods within Angolan territory--also represent a definite contribution to the economic development of the nation?

The national motor vehicle fleet--both private and state--constitutes an Angolan national resource. To allow thousands of vehicles of all types to deteriorate and die for a lack of spare parts is a mistake that those who manage the inventories of spare parts are failing to comprehend with sufficient clarity.

10992
CSO: 4742/245

OUTDATED STRUCTURES OF HUAMBO AIRPORT REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Mar 82 p 13

[Excerpt] The regional office of Angola Air Lines (TAAG) in Huambo is having to cope with various difficulties of an infrastructural nature, notably the unsuitability of Albano Machado Airport.

The second most important in the nation, the office was established on 1 January 1980 because of the intensity of the traffic, which has recorded a substantial increase in recent months to the figure of approximately 13,000 passengers carried.

Airport manager Jose Carlos gave some statistics recorded at the airport: approximately 20 flights per week in the planes traditionally used (Boeing 737, carrying 130 passengers) and 24 flights per week in Yak-40 airliners, with stops at Moxico, Huila, Malanje and Benguela. This latter type of plane, which has a capacity of 31 passengers, has been regarded as inefficient by the official directly responsible for routes because it cannot handle the daily movement of traffic and baggage for the users of TAAG.

On the other hand, the Huambo airport has two types of cargo planes, with a capacity of 4,000 tons (the AN-26) and 20,000 liters of aviation fuel (the Hercules C-130).

Airport Unsuitable for Present Traffic

Although not adapted to the heavy traffic it must handle, Albano Machado Airport has already been in operation for approximately a decade. It was built for aircraft of smaller capacity, and its transformation is therefore necessary.

The insufficiency of sound equipment and the absence of public telephones are the reason for a certain inefficiency in the effort to support the users and their ability to utilize the service telephone of the national airline.

10992
CSO: 4742/245

SAVIMBI SEEN OPEN TO HIGHEST BIDDER

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Reporting to His Masters"]

[Text] The renegade has returned to his hideout, to the protection of his masters, in the racist Republic of South Africa.

After an absence of several months during which he was in the United States of North America to contact old friends of the days when he was a lackey of the CIA--and not only that. And he paraded his wretched, traitorous self--this traitor to the cause of the African peoples--through the Kingdom of Morocco. Now here he is, back in the "apartheid paradise," a place where, it would seem, he feels completely at home.

The man who has so much to answer for to our people--for his crimes--returned to Pretoria to report to his current masters on the results of the mission that they entrusted to him, a mission of new betrayals of sovereign and independent Angola.

According to what the South African newspaper STAR has disclosed, he was greeted on his arrival by Pieter and Roelof Botha--and also by Magnus Mallan, to whom he is apparently directly answerable, inasmuch as this is the individual who is coordinating all the destabilizing actions in opposition to the People's Republic of Angola.

Still according to the daily STAR, the puppet "displayed his pleasure" upon his arrival. In other words, he had faithfully carried out all the assignments that the swindlers had given him. The fact is that the rulers in Pretoria would have been hard put to find a more obliging traitor: one more obedient to their orders or more servile, one easier to bend to their will.

If we are to believe what the aforementioned South African newspaper tells us, the racist leaders for their part had "good news" with which to reward their diligent puppet. Accordingly, in addition to everything they have been giving him up to now--money, arms and extensive logistic support--he will now have at his disposal additional bases on the territory of occupied Namibia, to go with those which are customarily displayed to journalists who are receptive to puppet concepts such as "liberated territory." It will not

just be bases, however. He will also have more instructors, and they will be American as well as South African. In short, he is increasingly beholden to the swindlers.

Basically, what has just taken place in Pretoria--right out in the open, reported in the newspapers--is merely one more stage in the long history of betrayals by a man who is no longer even attempting to conceal his attitude. He has lost whatever remained of his dignity--if indeed he ever had any. In the final analysis, he is what he has always been throughout his life: a renegade who sells himself to the highest bidder.

He has now sided with the worst enemies of all Africa. He stands ready to do their bidding, obedient, ready to carry out all orders given him by the racists.

Yesterday, during the long colonial night, he was heart and soul with the oppressors, with those who were oppressing us, with those who reduced us to poverty, with those who exploited our labor and our resources. He later placed himself under the boot of the CIA. Today, while still serving U.S. interests, he is directly in the service of the South Africans, standing at their side and against us, against our struggle for the edification of the Angolan person.

He does not want us to be free, the masters of our own destiny. He believes we must be cast in his image and become lackeys of the swindlers.

He has wagered everything against us, against all our aspirations for freedom, social progress and peace.

He believes we must return to the past, to slavery, to the whip.

In Pretoria last weekend our enemies drew up plans--in their offices with the renegade--for new actions against the Angolan people.

We shall not be taken by surprise. We shall be vigilant, and we shall know how to defend ourselves against the onslaughts of imperialism and its agents.

The struggle continues.

Victory is certain.

10000
CSO: 4742/245

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGUESE AIRLINE--A portuguese Airline delegation led by Dr Andrade Campos, a member of the Administrative Council, and consisting of several of the company's high officials, were recently in Luanda for the purpose of strengthening cooperation with its Angolan counterpart, TAAG (Angolan Airlines), the TAAG deputy general manager for administration, Jacinto Junior, informed ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] on Saturday. During the talks between TAAG director general Germano Gomes and the Portuguese delegation leader, Andrade Campos, bilateral cooperation contracts were signed which included rendering service in jet and propellar-driven plane maintenance and in TAAG's commercial organization. The two parties also carefully explored the possibility of introducing other cooperation activities and various kinds of projects, all connected with the two companies' activities. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Mar 82 p 2] 8870

BRAZILIAN HOTEL CONSTRUCTION DIFFICULTIES--In carrying out the general offensive against liberalism and disorganization, a team from the general staff of the offensive, led by Central Committee Secretary for the productive sector Manuel Pedro Pacavira and Antonio Jacinto, assistant coordinator of the Central Control Commission, visited the Hotel Presidente Wednesday. During their visit the general offensive leaders against liberalism and disorganization noted that the delay in terminating the works was primarily owing to the failure to meet the deadline set by SISAL-SA, a Brazilian firm contracted to reconstruct the hotel. They also noted that the lack of communication between the local party structures and labor unions and the Technical Commission for Work Inspection, which includes elements of Domestic Trades and Construction and, particularly, the technical incompetence on the contracted firm's part, hindered the termination of the works initially expected for the end of 1980. During the visit to the various floors they also noted that the insufficient material for the hotel structures was imported, such as mattresses which are now beginning to deteriorate. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Mar 82 p 1] 8870

BANK PAYMENTS FOR IMPORTS--Lopo Do Nascimento, the minister of foreign trade and member of the party's Central Committee, published a notice stating that the Directorate of International Operations of the National Bank of Angola will not make payments abroad without permission from the import section of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, in accordance with Executive Order No 10/80 published in DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, No 47, first series of 26 February 1980. This measure covers all contracts made abroad involving imports; in addition, the importer must submit the proposal for approval by the Ministry of Planning if investments are involved, according to Executive Order No 14/78 published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, No 226, first series of 23 September 1978, and related legislation. These measures conform to the guidelines of the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party on centralizing the issue of licenses to do business abroad. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Mar 82 p 2] 9479

DELEGATION TO VIETNAM--Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the Politiburo and secretary of the Central Committee for Ideological Matters, left Luanda last night for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam where he will be a guest at their Fifth Ordinary National Congress of the Communist Party from 27 to 31 March 1982. Lt Col Francisco Tuta (Battle of Angola), a Central Committee member and provincial commissar of Cabinda, accompanied Lukoki. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Mar 82 p 1] 9479

ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE FISHERMEN--Angolan Minister of Fisheries Emilio Guerra met Saturday morning in Cabinda with a group of private fishermen who informed him of the difficulties that exist in their sector. Guerra told them that the Ministry of Fisheries is prepared to solve the problems of the private fishing industry that are hindering its progress. The minister--who has been in Cabinda since Thursday--met the day following his arrival with the workers of the Ministry of Fisheries in this province. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Mar 82 p 2] 10992

ITALIAN HOTEL RENOVATION--Malanje--The Kalandula Hotel, consisting of complexes of tourist residences surrounding the famous waterfalls situated in the municipality of the same name, will be completely renovated over a period of 3 months, ANGOP was told by the chief architect of the project, Ricci Oscar. The hotel will be renovated by the Italian firm CISIC (International Company for Industrial and Commercial Relations) and will have a daily capacity of from 60 to 300 meals, serving 32 guests in the first phase and 52 in the second. It will also be outfitted with modern supplies and equipment. Ricci Oscar said that the Italian firm will also renovate two other hotels--the Diamang and the Moderno--in the city of Malanje. He emphasized that there are also plans to build five residences for the use of important people. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Mar 82 p 4]

KUWAIT LOAN DETAILS--Kuwait--A loan agreement in the amount of $12.95 million (approximately 388.5 million kwanzas) for a fishery project in Angola was signed Monday in Kuwait between the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Development and the Angolan Ministry of Finance. The loan--which is for a term of 24 years and bears interest at a rate of 2.5 percent--will be used to increase fishery production in Angola, including the acquisition of 10 fishing boats and the rehabilitation of 44 similar boats; the installation of two mechanical driers; and the construction of 10 bridge-docks. The agreement was signed by the president of the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Development, 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad, who is also the minister of finance and planning of Kuwait, and for Angola by Minister of Finance Ismael Gaspar Martins. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Mar 82 p 1] 10992

CSO: 4742/245

BRIEFS

SOVIET RESEARCH SHIP'S VISIT--At the beginning of this month a Soviet scientific expedition visited our country on board the "Professor Stockman," a geologic and oceanic research ship. The expedition was headed by Prof Dr Emilianov of the USSR Academy of Sciences made up of scientists in various fields. During its three-day stay in Praia the Soviet scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences held work sessions with the National Research Institute [INIT] at which discussion centered around aspects relating to the establishment of a cooperative agreement in the area of geology and oceanography. Accompanied by INIT geologists, the Soviet scientists visited the interior of the island of Santiago, points of possible geologic-economic interest, and also the island of Fogo from which they departed for a vast program in the Atlantic, including gravimetric, seismic and magnetometric studies as well as analyses of samples collected at ocean depths. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 15 Mar 82 p 2] 8568

DEFENSE DELEGATION TO ALGERIA--On 7 March a delegation from the Ministry of National Defense, headed by 1st Comdr Honorio Chantre Fortes, visited the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to strengthen the traditional ties of brotherly friendship and solidarity which unite the two peoples and governments. The defense department head, accompanied by 1st Comdr Agnelo Medina Dantas, Capt Renato Lopes Rodrigues and 1st Lt Daniel Gomes Miranda, brought a personal message from Comrade Aristides Pereira to the Algerian president. During the official visit, which is to last a week, the Cape Verdian delegation will have an opportunity to visit military installations in that friendly country and learn something of the Algerian experience in the defense area. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 15 Mar 82 p 3] 8568

OPEC LOAN--An agreement involving $1 million was signed between OPEC and Cape Verde, represented by Director of Political Affairs E. C. Renato Cardoso of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, instructed by its minister to sign the loan in Vienna which the OPEC nations decided to grant to Cape Verde from its common fund. The non-interest-bearing loan of $1 million is to be used to pay Cape Verde's initial share after its entry into the OPEC Common Fund last October. The common fund, recommended by UNCTAD principally to benefit Third World countries which base their economy on the production and export of raw materials, is aimed at regulating and compensating such countries when there are price declines on the international market and its use was approved by the underdeveloped countries. The problem of entry shares by less advanced countries arose--the least share being $1 million--and that is why OPEC decided to grant Cape Verde this loan. Cape Verde and the OPEC organization enjoy excellent relations as evidenced by the fact that this organization is financing a large part of the telecommunications project for our country. [Text] [PRAIA VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 15 Mar 82 p 5] 8568

CSO: 4742/268

PATASSE AFFAIR MAY GENERATE PERMANENT DISTRUST OF FRANCE

Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Mar 82, p 4

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti, LE MONDE special correspondent]

[Text] Bangui Hopes For Patasse's Extradition

The French-Central African crisis continued this Wednesday, 10 March, following Paris' refusal to return Mr Ange Patasse, who took refuge in the French Embassy on Saturday, 6 March, to Bangui authorities. It was in vain that Mr Guy Denne, Elysee adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, proposed to General Kolingba on Tuesday that Mr Patasse be allowed to leave the embassy and go to a neighboring country.

Bangui--The French-Central African crisis took a new turn on Tuesday 9 March, with Bangui's delivery of a 48-hour ultimatum on the surrender of Mr Patasse, who has been taking refuge at the French Embassy since last Saturday, to Central African legal authorities.

The decision of the Military Committee for National Recovery was announced on state radio in the middle of the day, while Mr Guy Penne, the president's adviser for African and Malagasy affairs, who had arrived that morning and was to leave in the early afternoon, was still in President Kolingba's office where he had been received for close to a half hour.

The severe deterioration of French-Central African relations is assuming something of an unreal character. Monday morning, the residence of Colonel Faure, armed forces attache, was searched by the police. Since Tuesday afternoon a security force has been established around the French Chancellery by the Central Africans in order to control access to it.

While Mr Patasse, considered to be the mastermind of the aborted conspiracy on 3 March, camped in the small salon adjoining Ambassador Couturier's office on the first floor of the Chancellery, Mr Penne was rather briefly received by General Kolingba and was to spend less than 6 hours in Bangui.

The French Embassy is more and more silent on what is transpiring, and Mr Penne did not want to say anything. As for the French troops in the

"200-villa quarters," they have been confined to barracks and the entrance to their camp has been embellished with several rows of barbed wire.

On the one hand, there is the impression of witnessing the continued slippage of French-Central African relations since the failure of the "Patassist" attempt to overthrow the regime almost a week ago. On the other, one wonders whether this development of the situation can be as irreparable as it seems.

For, as a member of the government said on Tuesday evening, the Central African authorities continue "to have confidence in France's wisdom." They remain convinced that although "presumptions" of complicity in the "Patassiat" conspiracy involve French "personages," "French-Central African cooperation has nothing to do with this matter." They do not doubt Mr Mitterrand's attitude and, according to the remarks of this same minister, remain "confident of Mr Patasse's extradition."

In other words, the ultimatum delivered on Tuesday--and of which Mr Penne apparently could not have been aware before his arrival--must be considered as "friendly." It is true that once Mr Patasse's presence on the French Embassy's premises was publicly known, the Military Committee had to have felt it necessary to take an initiative to show that it wouldn't just twiddle its thumbs as far as the man it considered the leader of the conspiracy, whose supporters have been arrested by the dozens, was concerned.

Whatever Bangui's reasons, Paris finds itself with an ultimatum on its hands which, in principle expires on Thursday at noon. For, as far as the Central Africans are concerned, the pursuit of Mr Patasse is a "strictly internal" matter and, consequently, his extradition should not be the subject of negotiations. Once again, in official circles here, they seem to be excluding the chance of Paris offering the right of asylum in its local chancellery to the refugee.

That's where things stood early Monday morning, after 6 hours of the crisis and without prejudging the results of Mr Penne's mission: the most wanted man in Central Africa was shut in the air conditioned salon of the embassy of a power whose aid represents two-thirds of the income in the Central African budget, and which has had 1,200 troops stationed here for close to 2-1/2 years.

Although there is an amazing discrepancy between the "suspected" actions attributed to certain Frenchmen and the "historical ties" between France and Central Africa, nevertheless a rather disturbing state of suspense is seen here. For, it wouldn't take much for a climate of mistrust to become permanently installed.

9693
CSO: 4719/686

PATASSE REPORTEDLY TO BE EXTRADITED TO TOGO

Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Mar 82 p 6

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "Mr Patasse Reportedly To Be Extradited to Togo"]

[Text] Ange Patasse, who has been in refuge in the French Embassy in Bangui since 6 March, may be transferred to Togo on Tuesday 23 March or Wednesday 24 March. Togo has reportedly granted him political asylum at the request of Paris. Lieutenant Colonel Gervil-Yambalo, CAR minister of foreign affairs, refused to make any comment on this matter after being received by President Eyadema in Lome on Monday. However, he stressed that it was necessary "to find a just solution which would be acceptable to France and the CAR."

The escapade of the chairman of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC), now dissolved, who returned to Bangui on 27 February with the intention of taking power--and believing, on that day, that he had French support--may finally come to an end, 3 weeks later, in Togo, with General Eyadema finally having yielded to France's insistence after several other African heads of state had declined.

On the day after the 3 March abortive coup, the French Embassy in Bangui had, at the request of Paris, informed Mr Patasse through his wife that he would not be granted refuge. A day later, on 5 March, Paris reconsidered and so informed Mr Patasse, who was in hiding with missionaries, through one of his brothers. Two days later, Mr Patasse arrived at the French chancellery by car, dressed in a "boubou" and wearing a hat.

The Central Africans demonstrated their irritation by ordering a search of the house of a French officer, Colonel Faure, and by controlling access to the French chancellery. Thereupon, Elysee special adviser Mr Penne came to Bangui on 9 March and was received by President Kolingba. This meeting no doubt convinced Bangui that whatever happened Paris was going to grant refuge and request extradition.

Paris has thus, reportedly, obtained what it wanted. We do not know the French Government's reasons for reversing its initial refusal to grant refuge to Mr Patasse, or, in particular, what message the French cultural attache in Bangui brought when he arrived in Paris on 7 March, the day after Patasse had been received at the French Embassy. Finally, there is no doubt that the CAR military are only grudgingly permitting the departure of an opponent who tried to take power by force and who, in doing so, boasted of French support.

9920
CSO: 4719/749

ABORTIVE COUP FORCES MILITARY REGIME TO HARDEN ATTITUDE

Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Mar 82 p 6

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "Coup Attempt Causes Military to Harden Attitude and Strengthen Their Power"]

[Excerpts] Bangui--The recent history of the CAR illustrates the extent to which some of the young African states are vulnerable. At first sight, it would appear that, by making a few wise investments and a moderate management effort, a territory half again as large as France and favored with fertile soil and good rainfall should be able to provide a decent standard of living for 2.5 million people.

However, what experience has shown, at least from 1972 until the beginning of this year, is retrogression and deterioration of the standard of living of this Republic enclosed in central Africa. The latest political convulsions --the attempted coup by Mr Patasse at the beginning of March--are only one aspect of this general situation.

When, after the fall of the tyrant, the CAR restored republican freedoms, its economy was in ruins--it produced 17,000 tons of cotton in 1981--the morale of the oversized public service was paralyzingly low and the central authority was considerably weakened.

The CAR might have slipped into anarchy if Mr Mitterand had withdrawn the "barracudas"--renamed on 1 July 1981 "French Operational Assistance Elements" (EFAO)--and if the CAR officers had not brought all the political domain into agreement 2 months later by accepting the transition offered them by Mr Dacko. "An admission of failure," in the view of Jean-Pierre Cot, but also, perhaps, the second chance in the "after-Bokassa" era. The Military Committee for National Recovery (CMRN) headed by General Kolingba chose at that time, not only out of prudence but also to calm the concerns of Paris, the course of a rather benevolent dictatorship. The dissolution of political parties does not prevent Bokassa's former prime minister from conducting from Paris an active campaign against the Bangui military.

It is true that for the most part power remains in the hands of the Oubangui river people. Mr Dacko who is a M'Baka--the tribe which has dominated the political life since independence and remains strongly established in the

army and the administration--has yielded power to General Kolingba, a Yakoma, another tribe which straddles the river. While Mr Dacko was said to be close to President Bongo--the M'Bakas being forest people like the Gabonese--the CMRN chairman leans toward President Mobutu of Zaire.

Mr Patasse's Demagoguery

Despite the presence on the CMRN of several of his "savannah" colleagues, Mr Patasse preferred to utilize outsiders and maneuver on the most sensitive terrain: mobilizing the people of the northern area bordering Chad against the river people. To achieve this, he could count on an additional tactical force: the unemployed and deprived of Bangui, to whom he periodically made ridiculous promises with remarkable aplomb--for example, that he would double the purchase price of cotton (60 francs CFA) or that he would "successfully complete research on the use of dirigible balloons" as a communication breakthrough for the enclosed country. Credulity of the crowds, charisma of a leader brought up in the Bokassa school--whatever the case, Mr Patasse's popularity was undeniable and he himself had been intoxicated by it before his return to the country on 27 February.

While Mr Patasse was organizing his "return to power," General Kolingba and his friends started out by trying to check the decline in the economy: Reduction of the budget deficit, in response to IMF demands; trimming of the public service (600 out of 24,000 officials laid off or retired at the beginning of 1982); and levies on salaries of state officials--an average of 10 percent effective 1 March--as a contribution to "national recovery." Also, in return for some production incentives, particularly an increase from 60 to 70 francs CFA in the production price of ball cotton, the CMRN set 30,000 tons as the production target for the next harvest, which would mean regaining the level of past yields, which neighboring Cameroon is still getting.

This modest goal was already producing some results when Mr Patasse tried to take over by force on 3 March. General Kolingba had even succeeded--by risking some rather unpopular measures--in convincing some Frenchmen that a recovery was not impossible. Also, even if the purpose for keeping the EFAO in the CAR was to reassure many of Paris's African allies, it also had the effect of discouraging any local anti-French movement. Even Mr Patasse, from his Paris location, had understood that he would do better to make advances to the French than to denounce their "neocolonialism."

However, perhaps the abortive 3 March coup d'etat was necessary to convince everyone in Paris that Mr Patasse was primarily a power-hungry demagogue with few scruples. While most of the other politicians--like Mr Goumba, appointed rector of Bangui University, or Mr Pehoua, who was received in February by General Kolingba--accepted a truce with the military, Mr Patasse elected a test of strength, which would leave deep scars.

The military were immediately obliged to harden their attitude. Not only did they undertake to break up Mr Patasse's party, but General Kolingba no longer plans to involve civilians in the government any time soon. How many "savannah" people have become involved in failed coups d'etat--for example,

former generals Bozize and M'Baikoua--and thereby reduced their representation in the army and government! Mr Patasse had a lot to do with the present situation in which the running of the state has become even more a matter between Yakomas and M'Bakas, both riverine, between whom there is a precarious balance. The northerners may come to feel even more left out of public affairs.

The "Patassists" also ran the risk, till now considered minor, of part of the north seceding, a development which might be viewed with favor by the cousins in southern Chad. Then, the last, but not least, lesson of the 3 March abortive coup: The cohesion of the CAR, both its security and development, still depends to a large degree on French aid, which alone makes up two-thirds of the CAR budget. French military advisers have played a decisive role not only in restoring order but in preventing bloodshed. In addition to the security guarantee which it provides, the EFAO has built some 30 bridges throughout the country and makes a not inconsiderable contribution to hygiene during its "tours in the provinces."

In summary, in the CAR the burden of the several years of chaos--during the empire--is still too evident for anyone to seriously envisage, with respect to development aid, any other policy than that of substitution.

Mr Patasse demonstrated by his failure not only that he had only limited support, particularly in the army, but also his country's dependence on France and the fragility of the early stage of its convalescence.

9920
CSO: 4719/749

LIFE IN NDJAMENA REPORTED DETERIORATING

AB211940 Paris AFP in French 0911 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Report by Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Ndjamena, 21 Apr (AFP)--The population of Ndjamena lives in fear of another civil war in Chad because of the deteriorating political climate and the division within the government, note observers in the Chadian capital.

This political malaise which has contributed to the isolation of President Goukouni Oueddei, has, over the last 2 weeks, led to insecurity in the capital where arbitrary extortion and arrest by the military police are on the increase, it is learned from diplomatic sources.

The population, still suffering from the civil war which practically destroyed Ndjamena from March and December 1980, is mainly afraid of the reprisals that a new armed conflict between the various political and military factions represented in the government would mean.

"In Ndjamena there has been neither war nor peace for too long. The leaders' powerlessness has created an atmosphere of suspicion. At the slightest shot every Chadian will be afraid and distrust his neighbor," says an African diplomat posted to Chad.

The fear of the civilian population has spread. Since Monday several high-ranking officials of humanitarian organizations are, at their request, being escorted by soldiers of the neutral inter-African force when they move about. Diplomats have also asked for similar protection from the OAU, reliable sources say.

The authorities have slightly lost control over the military police. The director of an oil company was shot in the back in the yard of the Ndjamena police station where he had gone after being arrested at home.

According to the official version of the events, the director, a French National who had to be flown out to Cameroon because of the seriousness of his wounds, had apparently attempted to flee as he entered the premises of the police station.

Night patrols to prevent people from going about with arms are less frequent. A night watchman of the American agency "CARE" in charge of the distribution of food donated by voluntary organizations, was murdered and his murderers got away with all the goods.

Although the office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] provides food daily for 200,000 persons, the beggars have reappeared on the streets of Ndjamena after a 2-year absence.

The Chadian administration virtually does not function any longer and no state body has a bank account. The employees of hotels, like most civil servants complain that they do not receive their salaries regularly. By a government decision, the salary of civil servants was cut by 50 percent 3 months ago.

Ndjamena has become a dirty city. Most of the districts are full of rubbish despite the fact that the UNHCR has allotted 50 million CFA francs (1 million) Fr to the City Council for the improvement of sanitation in the capital.

This uncertainty regarding Chad's future has also had repercussions at the international level: The meeting of fund donors for the country's reconstruction, scheduled for 15 and 16 April in Nairobi, has been cancelled. In fact, none of the countries approached agreed to attend, it is indicated from reliable sources in the Chadian capital.

CSO: 4719/847

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT, NDJAMENA SITUATION DESCRIBED

AB161141 Paris AFP in French 1105 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Yaounde, 16 Apr (AFP)--Hissein Habre's FAN once again inflicted a military defeat on Chadian Government units on 8 April about 400 km northeast of Ndjamena while insecurity envelops the Chadian capital, it was learned from reliable sources in Yaounde.

The clash between the FAN and the regular army units occurred at the Ndjamena-Faya Largeau axis, between Salai and Koro-Toro. Government losses in men and equipment were described as "substantial" by the same sources. However, no additional information could be obtained at present in the Cameroonian capital.

It is further learned that Ndjamena is now experiencing an "alarming" rate of crime. Several persons--especially taxi drivers--recently have been killed in the Chadian capital. These crimes appear to be of a sordid nature although they are not altogether unconnected with the worsening of the political climate that has prevailed in Ndjamena for some time, the same sources claim. In fact, the militia and law enforcement agents responsible for security in the Chadian capital have not yet received their last paychecks and also apparently have been somewhat demobilized, it is stated.

Finally, it is stressed in Yaounde that "Radio Moundou," operated by the southerners, is increasing its open criticism of President Goukouni Oueddei's regime which it accuses of not assuming its "responsibilities" to restore peace in Chad.

Political life appears to be at a standstill in Ndjamena today where, according to rumors, there will be a ministerial reshuffle, report observers on the spot.

It is noted in Yaounde that this situation is obviously linked with the failure of the recent counteroffensives launched by the Chadian National Army against the FAN and with President Goukouni Oueddei's refusal to negotiate with Hissein Habre.

CSO: 4719/847

OAU TO SEEK UN HELP FOR CHAD PEACE FORCE

AB241400 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Nairobi, Apr 24 (AFP)--The Organization of African Unity (OAU) will soon send a delegation to New York to try to obtain financial support from the United Nations Security Council for the hard-pressed OAU peace-keeping force in Chad, it was reported here today.

OAU chairman and Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi had asked in December for U.N. support for the 5,000-strong force, but the security council said that it needed the written permission of the Chadian Government before taking such action.

Such a letter has since been sent, but observers are now asking whether the help may be too late.

OAU officials have said that Chad's "picture militarily has not been a bright one."

Peace-keeping force commander, Nigerian General Geoffrey Ejiga, told Mr Moi in a report that the situation was "rather sombre" and Nigeria, which has furnished most of the troops, has indicated that it wants its contingent withdrawn as soon as possible.

The general has also asked Mr Moi for authorization to reinforce troops around the Chadian capital "because of the rainy season and because of the need to provide adequate security for Ndjamena."

The troops were also encountering serious transport problems as a result of the rains, the general said.

Meanwhile, Chadian Government forces have been suffering defeats at the hands of the armed forces of the north of rebel leader Hissene Habre, Gen. Ejiga said.

Observers noted that the transitional government of President Goukouni Oueddei is now equally hard-pressed politically. There are serious splits within the government, which rejected the call by the OAU's committee on Chad for a cease-fire for February 28 and the organization of elections before June 30. The committee has threatened to recall the peace-keeping troops if these conditions were not met, but the OAU has not moved to fulfill the threat.

CSO: 4700/1140

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED--During his one-week visit to Ethiopia, Congolese Minister of Foreign Affairs Pierre Nze was received by the chief of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam, in Asmara, provincial capital of Eritrea. Following the visit, the chief of Congolese diplomacy signed a general cooperation agreement on Tuesday, an agreement accompanied by two attached protocols on trade and air relations. In a communique published on the occasion, the two countries reaffirm their support for liberation struggles in southern Africa. They also condemn "the repeated aggression" of South Africa aimed at the so-called "Front Line" African countries and demand "immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African terrorist forces of invasion from Angola." [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 15 Mar 82 p 7] 11,464

ALGERIAN-CONGOLESE LUMBER COMPANY--Algeria and Congo have agreed to set up a joint company, whose main office will be in Brazzaville, for the production and processing of 100,000 cubic meters of wood annually. A large share of the volume (42,000 cubic meters) will be shipped to Algeria, and the rest will be processed locally at Ouessa, at an industrial complex set up jointly. According to the Algerian daily EL MOUDJAHID, completion of the project, "which is totally free of any commercial interest, illustrates the type of North-South relations which Algeria is trying to promote with other Third World partners." [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 9 Mar 82 p 5] 11,464

CSO: 4719/744

OVERVIEW OF GENDARME ACTIVITIES IN 1981

Djibouti LA NATION in French 4 Mar 82 p 6

[Article: "1981 Outcome: Positive Results for National Police Force"]

> [Text] "Fear of the police is the beginning of wisdom." National police statistics for 1981 demonstrate the accuracy of this well-known saying.
>
> The heads of the force have prepared a status report for our readers in the form of a commentary on the past year's statistics, from which it emerges very clearly, both in the area of traffic and delinquency, that the number of accidents and offenses is inversely proportional to the efforts put forth by representatives of the law. And our readers will be pleased to note that national police efforts are very clearly on the increase.

In comparison to 1980, 1981 marked a considerable increase in work performed by the police force. This is particularly noticeable in the traffic division, where the number of cases rose from 4,907 to 8,678, and in the criminal division, from 1,145 to 1,522.

Traffic Police

In the traffic division, let us first analyze the accidents.

Reported accidents went from 190 to 202. The number of fatalities remained stable at 15, but the number of injuries increased: 187 compared to 175.

The reasons for this increase in accidents are to be sought partly in increased highway traffic, but particularly, and this must be stressed, in the overly high rate of driver offenses. If the basic causes of the accidents are analyzed, they are in fact related to driving offenses--42 accidents due to speeding, 42 due to reckless driving or passing, 9 due to refusal to yield, and only 2 due to purely mechanical reasons.

An effort must therefore be made in the area of driver education, and in the first place this means a crackdown.

The crackdown (remember that the number of vehicle incidents increased from 4,907 to 8,678) has made it possible to moderate the increase in the number of accidents, which is proportionately well below the increase in the amount of traffic.

Police force efforts to obtain such results involved:

--training its personnel through a system of continuous instruction;

--specialization. In fact, 1982 has seen the implementation of a specialized motorcycle squad within the traffic police division.

In 1982, drivers should still expect systematic crackdowns on serious violations. The police will be intransigent, especially in cases of speeding--the major cause of accidents in the Republic of Djibouti. To assist them in their investigations, they should be implementing a radar speed-clocking device shortly, delivery of which is expected.

Drivers, be cautious. Respect the speed limits. Watch out for reckless driving. Help the police to curb the continuing increase in the number of accidents still to be feared in 1982, a year which should see a considerable increase in the number of vehicles operating in the Republic of Djibouti.

Criminal Police

Although the total number of cases increased (1,522 as compared to 1,145 in 1980), felonies are decreasing: 11 willful homicides in 1981 as compared to 21 in 1980. Of these 11 homicides, 10 were solved and resulted in the arrest of the murderers.

The number of assaults and batteries fell from 307 to 264.

There was also a decrease in the number of thefts (247 instead of 273). Of the 247 thefts reported, 223 were solved, enabling the apprehension of 307 perpetrators, co-perpetrators or accomplices.

Although violence in Djibouti is on the decline, and we must congratulate ourselves on it, new offenses related to the development of modern life are still appearing:

--Violations of the legislation on checking, which increased from 14 in 1980 to 83 in 1981.

--Breaches of trust, and forgeries, from 42 to 64.

--Fraud, from 19 to 38.

--Drug-related offenses, from 3 to 22.

Here again, the police must make a continuous effort to effectively combat, through training, new forms of delinquency and the inventiveness of delinquents.

To be perfectly capable of acting effectively against all types of crime, the police force in 1980 established a national research and documentation division. This division assists the squads in their investigations and it places staff who are specially qualified in technical police work at their disposal. It also has a criminal file and a fingerprint file available on a 24-hour basis.

These efforts have led to a rather exceptional success rate in investigations: 223 thefts out of 240, or 93 percent, solved. These results are not unrelated to the halt noted in the growth of traditional crime--potential criminals are in effect weighing the risks they run of being locked up.

Finally, it must be noted that although such rates of success demonstrate the value of the investigators and the integration of the police among the population, they also show that the mentality of the Djibouti people is particularly healthy: a criminal is neither protected nor hidden, as he is considered a danger to society.

The police force performed many other missions during 1981: bank police, policing of aliens, military police, maintaining the peace, honor guard, maintaining order, etc. The emphasis has intentionally been placed on traffic and criminal police, because it is through these missions that we realize the police force cannot do a good job without the people's assistance.

It is in the service of these people that the force will continue to develop its activities in 1982 in order to better assure the peace and safety of all.

Getting To Know the National Police Force

The national police force, which recently named a new leader, Capt Hoche Robleh Idleh, is composed of the following:

--the command;
--two intervention squads;
--two companies composed of divisions (squads) with the general mission of criminal, military, administrative and traffic police;
--research and documentation division;
--marine police, responsible for coastal surveillance and sea control.

Note that the national police force is the only one to exercise criminal police authority in the interior districts. But its authority also extends over all of the national territory through the various locations of its squads.

Aside from its duties, outside the capital it also oversees the function of border police.

9693
CSO: 4719/652

BRIEFS

EEC AID--The agreement for the furnishing by the EEC of close to 2 billion Djibouti francs in nonrefundable aid for upgrading the Djibouti-Ethiopian railroad was officially signed on 18 February. [Text] [Djibouti LA NATION in French 4 Mar 82 p 3] 9693

FRENCH COOPERATION PROJECTS--On 22 February 1982 at 11 am at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, His Excellency Moumin Bahdon Farah, and the French ambassador to Djibouti, His Excellency Pierre Garreau, signed the following application agreements: a financing agreement to support civil aeronautics; a financing protocol for the supplying of educational materials, films, and literature to the Djibouti Electric Company; a financing agreement for completion of the "solar pump and cooling system for the Attar farm" project. [Text] [Djibouti LA NATION in French 4 Mar 82 p 5] 9693

CSO: 4719/652

OBIANG OBJECTS TO SPANISH AID ADMINISTRATORS

PM260921 Madrid YA in Spanish 7 Apr 82 p 13

[Unattributed report: "Spanish Press Is Misrepresenting Real Situation in Guinea"]

[Text] "The Spanish press is misrepresenting the real situation in Guinea, and in order to explan what our situation is I will seek the permission of King Juan Carlos and the prime minister to address the Spanish parliament." Guinean President Teodoro Obiang Nguema made this accusation on Spanish National Radio during his recent visit to Rabat.

Obiang asked Spain to respect his sovereignty. In this connection friction centers on the Spanish proposal to appoint three officials to control Spain's assistance to Guinea. Concerning this issue, Obiang told national radio: "Relations between Spain and Equatorial Guinea should be treated with great delicacy, because there have always been problems in the past. At this moment, the minor friction existing between Guinea and Spain is technical. It seems that there is no easy harmony between the Spanish and Guinean proposals: Spain has proposed the appointment of three Spanish officials as executives in the Guinean administration. From the political viewpoint, these appointments do not square with the facts, because this appointment of executives is improper--even though Spain is the country which colonized us and is attempting to do what is best for our development--because this means that they are people holding power as ministers, and that is where the friction lies. We have consulted international organizations and certain states, and they have agreed that the Spanish formula, which could be a real failure, cannot be accepted."

Concerning Spanish assistance, President Obiang described it as "acceptable and substantial," but maintained that it "should be increased and be as tangible as possible."

Guinea is currently preparing for the donors' conference, which will be held in Geneva from 19 April under UN sponsorship. Concerning the role which Spain should play at the conference, Teodoro Obiang stated: "It will be

extremely important. I will recall the speech I delivered 12 October 1979, when we decided to give Spain preferential treatment. I believe that this is the right moment for Spain to reciprocate the preference Guinea gave it at that time."

Concerning Guinea's internal situation, President Obiang Nguema made this analysis: "Politically, we have surmounted all the past difficulties. A reconciliation has been achieved. We are taking positive steps toward democratization. In this connection, presentation of the constutition to the people is envisaged on 3 August--the anniversary of the freedom coup."

CSO: 4748/23

BRIEFS

SPANISH BANKS UNBLOCK FUNDS--Spanish banking officials have decided to suspend the freeze on Equatorial Guinean assets deposited in branch offices of the Bank of Spain (Central Bank) and the Foreign Bank, it was learned Saturday from financial circles. The freeze on the assets of the Equatorial Guinean Central Bank was ordered in February following a complaint of an enterprise in southeast Spain, the Hispano-African Transport Company, which could not collect a debt of 800 million pesetas (2.4 billion CFA francs) owed by the Equatorial Guinean Government. For their part, authorities in Malabo hinted that they would begin proceedings against the enterprise inasmuch as the goods delivered did not correspond to what the contract stipulated, they claimed. The decision to unblock the Equatorial Guinean funds was made possible by the formal commitment made by the Spanish Central Bank to enter a debit of 800 million pesetas into the account of the Central Bank of Equatorial Guinea with the Bank of Spain if the Spanish courts should so rule. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 15 Mar 82 p 16] 11,464

CSO: 4719/746

FRENCH AGREEMENT RELATING TO MINING INVENTORY SIGNED

Libreville L'UNION in French 18 Mar 82 p 4

[Excerpt] At the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum on 10 March, France and Gabon signed an agreement relating to the mining inventory along the Trans-Gabonese Railroad. Signing for Gabon was Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba, 2d deputy prime minister and minister of mines and petroleum. Representing France was French Ambassador to Gabon Robert Cantoni.

The agreement, signed on Wednesday, represents the mere sum of 110 million CFA francs. It marks the interest of the French Government in our mining research program. This is but the first manifestation (for this ambitious program) of support that will be expanded and then stabilized over a period ranging from 7 to 10 years.

Work will be in three phases: first of all, radar cartography of the entire territory by the Aeroservice Corporation USA. The air survey operation has already been completed and the results are now being put together. For this program, Gabonese Government financing is some 1 billion CFA francs. SODETEG [General Enterprises and Technical Studies Company] will be in charge of overseeing the work.

The second phase involves geophysical reconnaissance by air. Financing for this program totals 2 billion CFA francs, shared by the Gabonese Government, in the amount of 1 billion, and the EDF, in the amount of 1 billion. As in the case of the first phase, SODETEG will oversee the work.

The third phase will mainly have to do with soil prospecting. Three autonomous teams of geologists will be organized to cover 15,000 square kilometers a year. The National Geological Service will be one, the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum has said. In addition, support from the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) will make it possible to have a team from the Geological and Mineral Prospecting Office (BRGM) and the Gabonese Government will set up a third autonomous team of geologists.

The agreement also states that the General Mining and Geology Directorate will coordinate all work with the support of a group of geologists financed by the Aid and Cooperation Fund.

The cost of earthwork is some 10 billion CFA francs, spread out over about 10 years and covering half of the national territory. It should be noted that the agreement signed last week partially covers the 1981 program of the BRGM and at the same time, makes it possible to begin the establishment of the group supporting the General Mining Directorate.

For the sake of history, it should be recalled that information gathered as part of the preceding mineral plan, nearly all of which has now been studied, has yielded encouraging results and some, such as the Dourekiki barite deposit, are on the eve of industrial development, according to the General Mining Directorate.

The need to find new information, within the framework of planning the postoil period and the promotion of new types of production, has thus led competent authorities to draw up a new mining inventory, mainly beginning, in the initial phase, with the Transgabonese zone, a privileged path of penetration for this type of operation.

11,464
CSO: 4719/744

BRIEFS

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN PETROLEUM DELEGATION--A large delegation from Equatorial Guinea, headed by Policarpo Mesuy Mbe, minister of mining, industry and energy, is now in the capital to attend negotiations in the oil sector with Gabonese Ministry of Mines and Petroleum officials. Work began yesterday afternoon at the Ministry of Mines, presided over by Secretary of State Paulin Obame Nguema, who was assisted by the ministerial delegate for commerce, Mrs Seraphine Oyane, the general director of hydrocarbons, Samuel Dossou Aworet, the deputy director of foreign trade, Ella Mba, and several other high officials. The Equatorial Guinean delegation is made up of Deputy Minister of Commerce Jean Olo Mba, the technical director of the presidential staff, Damian Ondo Mene, the ambassador to Libreville from that brother nation and several technical experts. The purpose of the meeting is to analyze the oil cooperation agreement signed in November 1979 by the two countries. It is a question of restructuring the master plan for oil cooperation in order to breathe new life into it. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 17 Mar 82 p 1] 11,464

LOCAL WOODS IN HOUSING--There has been constant talk of social housing recently, the purpose of which would be to ensure that every citizen would have access to property based on his means and that every Gabonese might have his own house. This is a policy which I personally like because it is aimed at making us all the owners of a house and a piece of land so that our children may have a nice place to live. I know that considerable resources are being made available to organizations in charge of housing. Already, developments are cropping up here and there, bearing witness to the authorities' determination to give all citizens decent housing. As for me, I would point out, however, that they are lacking in imagination. Specialists always come from somewhere else, with their prefabricated houses made from their wood, forgetting that our main resource is wood and that Port-Gentil has the best plywood factory in the world. I would also like to see prefabricated housing of okoume instead of oak, birch and other European woods. When will we make the most of local materials? [By Makaya] [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 15 Mar 82 p 1] 11,464

CANADIAN COOPERATION PRAISED--Speaking in Montreal on Friday, 5 March, Georges Rawiri, 1st deputy prime minister and minister of transport and the Merchant Marine of Gabon, said that Canada has "followed an exemplary and unselfish

policy of cooperation with Africa." Rawiri was speaking at the close of an official 1-week visit to Canada. "It would be interesting," Rawiri said at a press conference, "to visit each other more often and perhaps become complementary countries." Rawiri also said that Canada could participate in the construction of the second and third sections of the Transgabonese. The first section will be completed by the end of the year, he noted, emphasizing that Canadian companies "should show their interest and present valid proposals." [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 8 Mar 82 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 4719

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS--Radio Conakry announced on Thursday, 18 March, that the Democratic Party (Unique Party) Political Bureau has set 9 May 1982 as the date for the presidential election. The results of the vote, which will be by universal direct suffrage, will be announced by a "constitutional people's council" on 13 May, and the president of the republic will assume his position on 14 May. Sekou Toure has been president of the republic and Democratic Party secretary general ever since Guinea's independence in 1958, (AFP). [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Mar 82 p 3] 9920

CSO: 4719/749

BRIEFS

FOOD AID SOUGHT--The Republic of Guinea-Bissau will request food aid from the International Community for 1982 in the amount of 47,197 tons of grain to cover the country's shortages in those food products. This information is contained in a circular letter from the Office of Planning of Food Security, sent by the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning to foreign organizations and countries. This decision is based on a study made recently in this regard which indicated that 1981 was a normal year of agricultural production in the country, estimated at 120,000 tons of grain, 80,000 tons of which was unhulled rice (including 15 percent losses, and seeds and bran) and 40,000 tons of other grains--corn, sorghum and millet. Therefore, these results show a food shortage of 40 percent in view of our large domestic grain consumption. The request for aid also includes other food necessities amounting to about 3,000 tons of cooking oil, 1,000 tons of milk and 2,000 tons of sugar. In making this food proposal, the Ministry of Planning plans to stock 15,000 tons of grain as an emergency reserve, construct supply warehouses and set up a program aimed at offsetting food shortages in future years. It also anticipates, among other plans, the financing of production projects involving sales products which will contribute to the National Development Fund, to be established. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Mar 82 p 1] 8568

POWER OUTAGE CONTINUES--The Bissau Electric Power Plant will acquire greater installed generating equipment capable of definitely solving the problem of supplying power to the capital; this is to occur by the beginning of July at the least. This information was released last week by Comrade Anastacio Furtado, director general of the Department of Energy, in view of the prolonged outage of one of the major generating groups of that power plant. According to that official, this schedule will be met as a result of maintenance projects now underway. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Mar 82 p 1] 8568

USSR, GDR WOMEN'S DONATIONS--Extensive aid was granted by Soviet women to Guinea-Bissau, and additional aid was promised by GDR women after a two-week visit made by a delegation of the CNMG [National Committee of Guinea-Bissau Women] to the USSR and the GDR. The delegation, headed by Comrade Teodora Inacia Gomes, alternate member of the PAIGC Central Committee and deputy national secretary of the CNMG, also included Comrade Alzira Reis, an officer of the Guinea-Bissau Women's Organization; it returned to Bissau last

Thursday. The Soviet women offered the CNMG a 25-seat bus, two Niva automobiles, sewing machines for the new sewing center, and five scholarships, two for treatment and two for rest. The Soviet comrades promised to make two "Titina Sila" emblems and, in time, supply two 16-mm movie cameras, thread, toys, paper, pencils and notebooks for the congress. It was also decided to send two delegations--one before the congress and one after. Meanwhile, since the principal objective of the CNMG delegation's trip was to attend the 11th Congress of German Women at the invitation of that organization, the representatives of the Guinea-Bissau women were in the GDR where they met with high-level German leaders to whom they explained the situation of the CNMG and the preparations of the next congress and offered a token of appreciation to the German women in the presence of the first secretary of the Party Organization of the Rostock Region. The German women, in turn, promised to aid the CNMG and will soon send a list of items to be given. When the work sessions were finished, there was a program involving visits to various places in the country. Comrade Teodora Inacia Gomes called the visit a "total success" in that "it greatly served to develop cooperation among our three countries, particularly among our kindred organizations." [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Mar 82 p 2] 8568

CSO: 4742/268

BRIEFS

DOE TO SOUTH KOREA--The head of state and commander in chief [CIC] Samuel K. Doe will pay a 5-day state visit to the Republic of Korea from May 9-13 this year. Commander in chief Doe will be visiting Korea at the invitation of the president of the Republic of Korea, Mr Chon Tu-hwan. While in Korea, the two heads of state are expected to review bilateral relationships and discuss matters of mutual concern in order to further strengthen the existing friendly ties between the two countries. [Text] [AB152025 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1900 GMT 15 Apr 82]

CSO: 4700/1140

COMMENTARY ON 'SAUDI TIMES' ITEM ON BHAYAT POST

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 26 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Nordney]: MMM-PSM Prime Minister and Assistant Prime Minister]

[Text] The SAUDI TIMES speaks of Mr Bhayat as the future assistant prime minister of Mauritius. We do not know whether this is a mistaken impression or a mistaken interpretation, or whether Mr Bhayat has actually passed himself off as such, but it is a fact that many Mauritians are wondering about Mr Berenger's intentions in selecting Mr Jugnauth to be prime minister, and Mr Harish Boodhoo as assistant prime minister.

It is rather amazing that in the case of an MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] alliance victory, Mr Berenger himself will not become prime minister. It must be admitted that it was Mr Berenger's fierce determination which prevented the MMM from falling apart. Mr Jugnauth only appeared after the first struggles, when the MMM had already taken shape. Why then, if Mr Berenger is the very incarnation of the MMM, was Mr Jugnauth chosen?

The reason is obvious. The rural population is almost entirely composed of Hindus. Ramgoolam's long reign has made the Hindus believe that the prime minister must be a Hindu, which is not necessarily true. But, as any change would be too abrupt and would risk resulting in an effect contrary to the one intended, it would be best to proceed with caution. Consequently, the choice of Mr Jugnauth.

If Mr Jugnauth becomes prime minister, we are sure that he will be so in name only. Under the political system which the MMM is proposing, it is the secretary general of the Party, not the prime minister, who holds the power. Which means that Mr Berenger will still be the strong man. Even if the political system stays the same, it would be easy to reduce Mr Jugnauth to powerlessness by surrounding him with some very independent ministers and high officials.

But, will Mr Jugnauth ever be prime minister? That is the big question.

Part of the MMM has grudgingly accepted Mr Jugnauth's selection. It would have preferred Mr Kader Bhayat or, if worst came to worst, Mr de l'Estrac. Worse still today, the assistant would be Mr Boodhoo.

It is therefore not difficult to understand why Mr Jugnauth had to be defeated in 1976. In 1982 there will certainly be an attempt to get rid of him again. Mr Jugnauth's presence is necessary to draw the vote of the Hindus throughout the island but, in his own district he can be defeated. In this case it would not be due to meddling, but rather to the Riviere du Rempart electorate.

Even if Mr Jugnauth is elected, after the elections nothing prevents the MMM from taking a new vote and choosing Mr Berenger. The DAILY TELEGRAPH of 3 April 1981 feels that this will happen: "But if the PSM/MMM alliance holds up to the election most observers believe Mr Berenger, who is only 35, will emerge as the next Mauritian Prime Minister.

What can be done against Mr Jugnauth in his district can also be done to Mr Boodhoo, assistant prime minister designate. Mr Boodhoo's presence is also important in attracting the Hindu vote from across the island, but it is possible to get rid of him in Riviere des Anguilles.

If Mr Boodhoo is defeated in Riviere des Anguilles, Mr Kader Bhayat could very well become assistant prime minister as the SAUDI TIMES has it.

9693
CSO: 4719/710

COMMENTARY ON MMM-PSM CONGRESS

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 1 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by R.: "They Have Forgotten the Essential"]

[Text] The leaders of the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/ Mauritian Socialist Party] who held a congress yesterday at the cinema "celebrating the 46th anniversary of the Worker's Party" have forgotten the essential. They have, in fact, forgotten that the Worker's Party began its struggle with workers, particularly sugar industry workers--who were the only well organized workers--and they "forgot" to ask a representative of the worker's union of this industry (or, failing this, the president of the GWF [General Workers Federation]) to speak, preferring as usual to make this demonstration a political forum.

Considering the number of workers who lost their jobs so that the UASI [Union of Artisans of the Sugar Industry] and SILU [Sugar Industry Laborers Union] would be recognized by the commission for industrial relations, it is amazing that Mr Berenger--disregarding his personal feelings--did not ask Dr Ram Seegobin, SILU director and chief creator of "Laijt trvayer," to come address the meeting yesterday. As for the former union negotiator, today he has gone over to management's side and is--as everyone knows--president and general manager of Intracorp, a company which, according to the figures published in the MAURICIEN, has made a lot of money in developing our trade with the Seychelles.

Part of the speech made to the Legislative Assembly by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam on 13 June 1967 while trying to make the opposition represented by the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] understand that association or integration with Great Britain was out of the question, was published out of context yesterday to imply that Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam was against independence. Obviously, the MMM/PSM opposition, running out of arguments, is stopping at nothing in its aim to discredit the Worker's Party and its leader, and it is surprising that Mr Harish Boodhoo, who knows Sir Seewoosagur better, did not "budge" when Mr Berenger spoke such nonsense.

We will come back to this.

9693
CSO: 4719/710

NORTH AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION TO CREATE JOBS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 21 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] A hiring program established by the government in the event of construction of the North Airport indicates that about 2,320 jobs can be created for a period of 4 or 5 years. One thousand additional jobs also could be created in the satellite sectors of transportation and in companies which produce construction materials.

These job figures do not include Chinese technicians, the Project Coordinator, his assistant, and technical personnel, a grand total of about 50 persons. According to the hiring program, about 1,100 laborers, 450 specialized craftsmen and 550 assistant tradesmen, 55 technicians, and 125 work-coordination personnel are necessary for work to be carried out on this airport, whose cost at the beginning of January was 1.2 billion rupees.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, minister of finance, who will discuss the projects with financiers in Mirabella, Spain, was notified before his departure by A.V. Chettiar, minister of state for communications, of an offer from consultants from the Airport Authority of India for the financing and construction of the Plaines des Roches airport. As a matter of fact, during his recent mission to India, the minister of state had new discussions with these consultants, who are prepared to find financing for the elusive project. Contrary to the opinion of French experts and those of the World Bank, whose findings favor the renovation of Plaisance (800 million rupees), the Indian consultants feel that Plaines des Roches will become a focal point for commercial activities in the Indian Ocean region. One report had already estimated that the number of passengers for Mauritius will total 550,000 in 1985 and 750,000 in 1990, while the tonnage of merchandise and mail will increase from the present 7,200 tons to 14,500 tons in 1985 and to 25,500 tons in 1990.

Given the fact that construction would not be completed until 1986, in the event it is started this year, the authorities are of the opinion, based on a French report, that assistance from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) should be requested for renovation of the Plaisance airport.

Chinese assistance, which could not be increased, is kept at 175 million rupees for this project.
8143
CSO: 4719/726

MFSSA WANTS NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 25 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] An association known as the Mauritius Friendship Society of South Africa [MFSSA], whose president is Raj Ramrachia, has officially requested Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam to establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa. Such normalization of relations between the two countries could be effected at the level both of embassies and of consulates, according to Ramrachia, who has just returned to the country after a 1-year stay in Durban.

The initiative of the association, which was founded in April 1981, was motivated by a desire to this effect expressed by our compatriots living in South Africa, according to Ramrachia, whose association now claims as members about 3,500 of the 45,000 Mauritians living in South Africa. The absence of an accredited representative from Mauritius to Pretoria is an obstacle, he said, to prompt settlement of administrative problems when they arise for expatriates.

Aware of these difficulties, the president of the Mauritius Friendship Society of South Africa, whose office is on West Street in Durban, recently met with the South African minister of foreign affairs, Senator Owen Hoorwood, and with other members of the government to discuss with them relations in general between Mauritius and South Africa, and in particular the abolition of entry visas for Mauritians to South African territory.

Ramrachia also asked them to study the possibility of permitting a large number of Mauritians of all races to study in South African universities. On the same occasion, he expressed the wish for the normalization of relations between Mauritius and South Africa.

In support of his request, the association president recalled that it was thanks to the intervention of the association that an end was put to attacks against our tourism industry--attacks made because of the bias of a South African newspaper on behalf of Portugal. In an advertisement in color, the newspaper SUNDAY TRIBUNE had published in bold type a slogan harmful to our tourism industry.

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CSO: 4719/726

MMM-PSM MEETING AT TRIOLET REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 3 Mar 82 p 4

> [Text] Repeated denunciations of sectarianism, severe condemnation of the Labor Party for its alleged use of it, and warnings against sectarianism traps were the high notes of the regional meeting held by the MMM-PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] alliance in Triolet, the prime minister's stronghold, yesterday before a crowd estimated at around 3,000. The interest in this meeting was explained by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam's resounding remarks in the same location last Sunday, remarks regarding the alleged inclinations of the current leaders of the MMM against independence for the country. Assuming the offensive, as in Belle-Rose the day before, rather than the defensive, the MMM leaders, before an attentive audience stunned by the violence of the attacks on "Labor" and Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, again recalled "Labor's" past and still affected association with Sir Gaetan Duval's PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] which continues to proclaim its anti-independence sentiments 13 years later.

The accusations made against the MMM by the prime minister again allowed the MMM leaders to dispute the validity of such allegations and to challenge the Labor leader to prove their merit. "We are challenging the prime minister to identify any MMM leader who would have fought against independence. It is possible that some of our current supporters may have been associated with such a campaign for which they cannot be held responsible, but, we repeat, it is a complete untruth on the part of the prime minister," declared Messrs Paul Berenger, Aneerood Jugnauth, and Kadar Bhayat respectively in a major effort at explanation before the inhabitants of Triolet gathered in the post office courtyard decked with banners and flags in the MMM/PSM colors.

Mr Paul Berenger, last speaker at the meeting, raised the volume and strongly criticized the Labor Party, capitalizing in specific on "Labor's" desire to go to the elections with the PMSD which, he recalled, "was an obstacle to the Labor Party's socialist goals during its last 5-year term. Now Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam wants to make an electoral agreement with this same PMSD."

The secretary general of the MMM, as had those who preceded him at the podium, delivered severe warnings against sectarianism and stressed that the voters should not allow themselves to be led by sectarian sentiments, but should consider the country's true problems; these problems being, in particular, the poor management of the country's affairs in general by the present "government caretaker," its failure on the diplomatic level where our image has been tarnished, corruption in the country, fraud, scandal, etc.

But, what is even more serious for the government, alleged Mr Berenger, is the surge of sectarianism which the Labor Party, according to him, would have liked to unleash in the country in support of the Libyan affair. "We all agree," he said in this regard, "that the Libyan diplomats assigned to Mauritius acted beyond the limits of diplomacy. But what was criminal on the government's part was to have let things come to a head and then to have chosen a moment that it felt to be propitious to try to fan mass hatred in the country."

Fortunately, the Mauritian people were not fooled and did not fall into the trap. But many other traps will be set during the electoral campaign. Consequently, the voters must remain vigilant, declared the secretary general of the MMM. Violently attacking Sir Satcam Boolell, minister of agriculture, he reproached him in particular for setting himself up as the only authorized representative to the Common Market for the protection of our 500,000 ton sugar quota.

The warning against the dangers of sectarianism, which is capable of "falsifying the results of the next election," was resumed yesterday by all the speakers indiscriminately: Dr Ramjuttun, Mr P. Conjoo (MMM/PSM candidates in Pamplemousses and Triolet), as well as Messrs Harish Boodhoo, Aneerood Jugnauth, Kader Bhayat, and Rashid Soobedar. It was in this context that Mr Soobedar, a candidate himself in the Military Quarter-Moka district, enumerated in an emphatic speech an entire list of problems confronting the country: unemployment, devaluation of our currency, inflation, and public scandals, to demonstrate that these are the problems which should guide the voters in the 11 June election, and not communal considerations.

Mr Kader Bhayat attacked the Mauritian Islamic Party [PIM] in particular, "a communal party," he stressed, "which is poisoning the minds of the people." He appealed to the members of the Moslem community not to allow themselves to be influenced by the PIM campaign, asking Moslems in certain districts not to vote on 11 June.

Mr Prem Coojoo, who also spoke in support of the MMM/PSM alliance's anti-communalism campaign, tried to make it understood that it was the struggle between capitalism and the poor which should inspire the voters and not communal spirit.

In a long speech, Mr Jugnauth, for his part, stated that the next elections would assume an importance comparable to the 1967 elections, where the stake was the country's independence. Although the country obtained political independence in 1967; in 1982, economic independence, aimed at promoting worker emancipation, must be sought. He also stressed "Labor's" attempts to use sectarianism, dwelt on the MMM/PSM alliance's plan for society within the context of a 5-year plan, and

predicted the defeat of the Labor Party in the next elections, as the electorate should, according to him, inflict another bitter defeat on Labor as in the partial elections in Pamplemousses/Triolet in 1970. Finally, he denounced the "sectarian" slogan which is brandished "with the sole aim to frighten."

This argument was resumed by Mr Harrish Boodhoo in his speech. Presenting himself as a religious man, he gave a firm guarantee that respect for religious freedom would be the chief concern of an MMM/PSM administration, which has also planned for the establishment of a "Religious Authority" in its program. He declared himself convinced that Mauritius would never topple into the sectarian camp and made reassuring remarks on this subject. He also said, in concluding, that the current leaders of the MMM and the PSM are the true bearers of Emmanuel Anquetil's and Guy Rozemont's Labor torch.

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CSO: 4719/711

DIFFICULT SUGAR PROTOCOL NEGOTIATIONS FORECAST

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The minister of agriculture, Sir Satcum Boolell, who returned yesterday from Brussels, where he had taken part in the signing of the agreement legalizing the price of sugar for 1981-82, foresees difficult negotiations with the EEC over revision of the sugar protocol which expired last month. Sir Satcam, who participated in the start of negotiations during his stay in Brussels, said the EEC does not wish to grant one more ounce of its quota allocated to the countries of the ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries associated with the EEC] group.

"This is a sign that we will have difficulty preserving our quota and our interests as a whole," Sir Satcam Boolell said. The minister also recalled that several countries of the ACP group are attempting to obtain quotas from the EEC, and because of the current situation, it will be a bitter struggle to preserve the Mauritian quota, which by itself represents almost one-third of the overall quota granted the ACP.

"For the near future, we do not know who will represent the sugar interests at the time of these negotiations. For us, however, it is a vital question for the entire country, and every ideological consideration or other influence should be relegated to the background. If I am still in the government, I will defend Mauritian interests to successfully accomplish this task, so that our interests will not be harmed," Sir Satcam Boolell said.

As for the conclusion of the agreement with respect to price, the minister feels that the support of the ACP group, including the non-sugar-producing countries, brought about this happy result, which is a victory on a basic question. Sir Satcam Boolell expressed his appreciation to the Mauritian ambassador to Brussels, Raymond Chasle, and to the representative of the Chamber of Agriculture, Charles Boulle, for their sustained efforts during the negotiations. Sir Satcam Boolell said that he was happy about the results of these negotiations, which took place under his chairmanship and also in his capacity as spokesman for the ACP group.

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CSO: 4719/727

FLOUR PRODUCTION PROJECT LOAN ACCORD REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Barring the unexpected, Mauritius will produce all the flour it needs from imported wheat in exactly two years and two months. An agreement on the loan to finance construction of a flour mill within the port was, in fact, signed this past 25 February by the minister of finance, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, and Wila Mung'Omba, president of the Arab Development Bank, at the headquarters of this institution in Abidjan. The loan is for 120 million rupees and is repayable in 20 years. A four-year grace period will be granted. The interest rate is 8 percent per year.

According to the most optimistic forecasts, the flour-mill construction project will create 185 permanent jobs in the industrial sector and will reduce by 54.8 million rupees (in foreign exchange) subsidies which have been granted by the government to this foodstuff since the first year of the program's implementation. It is estimated that the savings will total 118.7 million in the year 2000.

The project will require the construction of silos with a capacity of 20,000 tons, which will provide storage for flour and rice. The development of infrastructural facilities for the transport of grain from the port to the silos is also planned.

The total cost of the project is estimated at 335 million rupees, of which 261 million rupees will be obtained in foreign exchange and 74 million rupees in Mauritian money. The loan from the ADV [African Development Bank] represents 35.8 percent of the total cost. The balance (84 million rupees) will be financed by the Arab Economic Development Bank of Africa and the Mauritian Government (131 million rupees). The flour mill will be managed by the National Trading Corporation.

The bank loan contracted by Sir Veerasamy in Abidjan is the seventh of its kind requested and obtained by Mauritius.

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CSO: 4719/727

ELECTRIC, SUGAR COMPANIES STUDY ALTERNATE ENERGY SOURCES

Coal To Replace Oil

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 21 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The three energy sources which will be used by the Central Electricity Board (CEB) for the production of electricity until the year 2000 are waterpower, bagasse, and coal in the respective proportion of 1:2:3. Of our current resources for the production of electricity, only waterpower will continue to play an important role in the year 2000, according to "guestimates" made by CEB engineers. Heavy oil, which last year contributed 271 million kwh to the total production of 362 million kwh, will be only a minimal factor in the year 2000, with 20 million kwh out of annual production of 1.18 billion kwh, while coal will contribute 485 million kwh in the year 2000.

This decision to replace heavy oil with coal was made in light of the high cost of heavy oil and with a view to diversification of energy resources.

Production of electricity by the CEB last year is as follows: waterpower, 61 million kwh; heavy oil, 271 million kwh; and bagasse, 30 million kwh.

Projects for electricity production for the next 20 years are:

Year	Waterpower	Oil	Bagasse	Coal
1985	100m kwh	291m kwh	54m kwh	--
1990	110m kwh	45m kwh	150m kwh	290m kwh
1995	120m kwh	20m kwh	250m kwh	365m kwh
2000	125m kwh	20m kwh	350m kwh	483m kwh

Bagasse Thermal Power Plant

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 21 Feb 82 p 12

[Text] The first project within the context of the government's policy to improve electricity production through the use of bagasse will be implemented on the sugar property of Flacq United Estates Limited (FUEL). The cost of this thermal power plant, which will use bagasse and will become operational for the 1984 sugar harvest, will be over 100 million rupees, according to

initial estimates. The French Central Fund for Economic Development (CCCE) has agreed to participate financially in the construction of this bagasse-fueled thermal power plant by contributing a loan of 38 million French francs (about 65 million rupees) (L'EXPRESS 23 Jan 82), and some official circles are of the opinion that FUEL be given a credit line of about 33 million rupees. The remainder of the financing will have to be found in the money market.

Within the framework of increased electricity production for the national electricity network, through the use of bagasse by the FUEL sugar mill, production capacity will be raised from 6 to 8 million kwh to a figure of 35 to 40 kwh between now and mid-1984.

According to official sources, the installation of equipment--including a 20-mw unit, a more powerful steam generator, and a turboalternator, among others--is to take place at the beginning of the second quarter of 1984. The production of 35-40 million kwh by the FUEL sugar mill alone equals the entire production of electrical energy by the country's sugar mills for the 1981 cutting season.

FUEL's energy production when the bagasse-fueled thermal power plant is operational in 1984 will not be available except during cutting periods. Officials of the Central Electricity Board (CEB) are of the opinion that between now and 1984, a formula will be found to spread out over the entire year the production of electricity produced from bagasse. Palletization is envisaged to effect this spreading out of production; however, given the newness of the palletization process, the sectors concerned are waiting with a certain amount of impatience for the results of experiments conducted recently in Hawaii.

According to certain official quarters, the FUEL bagasse thermal power plant project goes back to the last decade. According to certain officials of the Central Electricity Board, this organization, which buys the electricity produced by the sugar mills, had established certain "incentives" in its rates to encourage the sugar mills. In this respect, it is emphasized that the Medine sugar mill has installed equipment which permits it to produce 12 million kwh in a good cutting period. However, the FUEL bagasse thermal power plant project does not come under an overall plan, the authorities concerned emphasize, because, for the time being no one is sure what comes next, after FUEL. In fact, the Mauritian authorities are now awaiting the report of the TRANSENERG [expansion unknown], which is headed by Joseph Olivier, on the use of bagasse before developing any future plans.

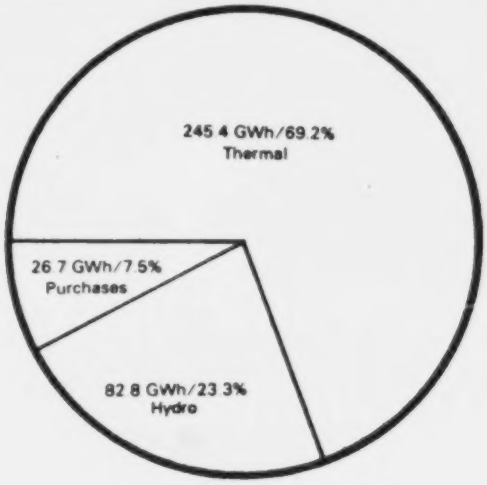
In view of the increases in the price of the heavy oil used to fuel the powerplants, the CEB authorities are of the opinion that bagasse could in the next 10 years meet one-fourth of our energy needs (150 million kwh out of total consumption of 600 million kwh); this could increase to 250 million kwh produced by bagasse out of total consumption of 960 million kwh in 1995, according to the "guestimates" of CEB engineers, culminating in 350 million kwh as bagasse's contribution to a total consumption of 1.18 billion kwh in the year 2000. For bagasse to assume this rather important role in the country's electricity production, however, authorized sectors feel, based on

projections, that the country will need "at least a dozen FUELS." And that poses the thorny question of the centralization of Mauritian sugar mills.

What is more, in its policy aimed at a certain amount of independence from heavy oil in the production of electricity, the CEB describes 1982 as the watershed year for the use of coal as a raw material for production of electricity.

In fact, according to authorized sources, this year will see a political decision to proceed with the construction of a coal-fueled thermal power plant. A feasibility study will be conducted this year by an engineering consulting bureau, probably the French Electric Company (EDF), on the construction of a coal-fueled thermal power plant; the cost of one unit with the capacity for producing 200 million kwh annually is estimated at about 400 million rupees.

Let us emphasize the fact that a delegation from London Shell, which owns stock in coal mines abroad, visited Mauritius recently. According to certain well-informed sources, members of the Shell delegation were "well versed" in the coal sector. They reviewed the possibilities for replacing oil in the production of electricity. As for the pollution generated by this coal-fueled thermal power plant, the authorities feel that, in view of the site selected, the pollution risks are minimal as of the moment. Every precaution will be taken to avoid an ecological catastrophe in the country. The first coal-fueled thermal power plant will probably be built in the port region, alongside the plant of the Mauritius Chemical Fertilizer industry (MCFI).



Production for 1980

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CSO: 4719/728

MMM-PSM MARKS INDEPENDENCE DAY, STRESSES UNITY

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 13 Mar 82 pp 1,4

> [Text] A patriotic meeting organized by the Mauritian Militant Movement/Malagasy Socialist Party [MMM/PSM] was held at Triolet yesterday afternoon to mark the 14th anniversary of independence. In their speeches to the large gathering at Trois Boutiques, the leading officials of the MMM/PSM alliance--Armoogum Parsooramen, Kader Bhayat, Paul Berenger, Harish Boodhoo, and Aneerood Jugnauth--avoided partisan politics and concentrated on the feelings of patriotism and national pride which should inspire every Mauritian on this 12 March.
>
> The speakers also emphasized the unity of the Mauritian people and country.

A. Parsooramen affirmed that Mauritius' achievement of the status of a free and independent state was a decisive stage in our history. "Instead of undertaking thorough work for the island's progress, those at the head of the country have led us into social, political and economic crises. We must now restore the confidence of the Mauritian nation." To this end, he added, we must work in unity and harmony to meet the challenge. The country must become economically independent. Discussing respect for Mauritian territorial integrity, he denounced those who have called for secession of Rodriguez and renunciation of our rights to Diego Garcia and Tromelin.

He then talked about the new man who must be created. We must learn to stand on our own feet.

Kader Bhayat affirmed the country's great responsibility toward the 100,000 or so children born since 12 March 1968. Mauritius is clearly overpopulated, he said, and we must therefore mobilize all our resources to deal with the situation. It is outrageous that our bill for imported products has risen to more than 1 billion rupees, while a group of privileged people use about 40,000 arpents of crown land as a private hunting ground. K. Bhayat said that he believes every inch of land should be used to the benefit of the Mauritian people.

He also criticized those who seek to divide the Mauritian people by promoting communalism and caste feeling.

Paul Berenger expressed regret that in his message to the nation Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam had chosen to speak in the tone of a party chief rather than of a head of government. "He gave an electoral speech rather than an address to the Mauritian nation," P. Berenger said.

He went on to disucss two themes: (1) unity of the Mauritian people, and (2) unity of Mauritian territory.

Paul Berenger recalled the great moments in Mauritian history which created the unity of the Mauritian people--from 1790 to 1803 during the French Revolution; the campaign by Adolph de Plevitz for the Indian immigrants; from 1907 to 1911 when Laurent's Liberal Action with the support of Manillal Doctor led a fierce struggle on behalf of workers; in 1936 when the Labor Party was established; and in 1939 the emergence of Jan Andolan de Bissoondoyal. He also referred to the efforts to stir up communal conflicts and religious clashes, and the creation of the vile slogan "Malbar nous pas oule" [translation unknown; presumably Creole].

After recalling that some had strongly opposed independence, P. Berenger emphasized that the welfare of the Mauritian people depends on strengthening our independence in respect to foreign countries and extending democracy in all its forms.

Discussing the territorial integrity of Mauritius, he said that all who have contributed to the dismemberment of Mauritian territory--Diego Garcia and Tromelin--and who have spoken about secession of Rodriguez deserve only the contempt of the Mauritian people. He concluded with the assertion that it is wrong to claim that independence and democracy are threatened.

Harish Boodhoo said that the purpose of the meeting was above all to pay tribute to the slaves and coolies who began the long struggle which led to independence. He spoke about the pride each Mauritian must feel on seeing the national flag and hearing our national anthem. "Our motto will be: Country Above All," H. Boodhoo said. He added that we must struggle hard to achieve social, economic and cultural independence for the country.

Aneerod Jugnauth explained that the organizers of the demonstration had chosen Triolet for the location for two reasons: 1) Each year the fair is held at Port Louis, and 2) to pay tribute to the people of this part of the country, who played an important role in the independence struggle.

Independence symbolizes freedom in its most natural form, A. Jugnauth said. He condemned those who had opposed indendence for selfish interests. "They are individuals who have contempt and disdain for their own freedom," he said. He added, however, that those who have been responsible for governing the country since independence have not lived up to their responsibility. They have not been able to create a patriotic dynamism among the Mauritian people, let alone a Mauritian nation. Instead of the people having been led

to unity, we see dissension and division everywhere. He continued: "These people cannot halt evolution and progress. We face a great challenge. We must face up to our responsibility to create unity and patriotism so that independence will be respected. If the people are divided we will not be able to protect the national entity and sovereignty."

After the speeches of the MMM/PSM leaders, there was a cultural celebration with performances by several groups including Triola Ke Laika Lok, Grup Dockers' Flat, and Gowree. Dr Dinesh Ramjuttin was the master of ceremonies at the event.

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CSO: 4719/767

DETAILS PROVIDED ON FISHING BOATS SINKING, LOSSES

Two Boats Sink

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Mar 82 p 10

[Text] Two fishing boats belonging to a firm in Beira sank on Sunday at pier No 1 of the port when they were being readied to go to sea, according to local sources who spoke to our reporter in the provincial capital of Sofala.

When the paper went to press, the cause of the accident was not known. The boats, "Toto" and "Muazi," had recently been in the RENAB shipyard for general repairs.

Sources close to the local maritime administration indicated that no lives were lost and salvage operations were already underway. A committee of experts was also set up to determine the causes of the accident.

In other news, our reporter in Beira said that bad weather forced three other boats belonging to EMOPESCA to go aground in Moma, Nampula Province.

Efforts to rescue the crews of these boats are being made; however, there are communication problems because of the bad weather. There have been no reports of loss of lives.

In the Mozambique canal, in Pebane, MOSOPESCA boat "MTKO 3" went adrift after losing its rudder and its crew was in danger.

The appropriate authorities are making strenuous efforts to save the crew members and five ships.

Bad Weather Blamed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] David e Silva, director of the Fishing Industry Administration, said yesterday that six of EMOPESCA's shrimp boats ran aground on the coast of Nampula Province in the high winds and choppy seas caused by tropical storm Justine. AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY] also quoted Silva as saying that investigations were continuing to determine what caused the two EMOPESCA boats to sink at dawn last Sunday in the port of Beira.

Only two of the six damaged boats returned safely on their own. The other four are still beached near the Angoche Islands, Nampula Province.

The violent tropical storm caused the disaster and fishing boats at sea were immediately in danger. They were caught unprepared in an area without shelter and were unable to move to a safe place because of high winds and waves.

The situation was not criticial because the coast has sandy beaches and no leaks or other damage was reported, so the four EMOPESCA boats ("Salia," "Lalana," "Tambiza" and "Save") will most likely be refloated today because good weather is forecast.

Each fishing boat is approximately 22 meters long, can hold 25 tons of shrimp and has a crew of 22.

In other news, more details were available about the other two EMOPESCA boats which sank at No 1 in the port of Beira. According to information from AIM, one of the fishing boats, "Toto," had a flag in a horizontal position which became entangled in one side of the other boat, the "Muazi," also docked at the pier and both boats sank; four crew members of the latter boat and one from the former were rescued.

There are no indications of sabotage and the investigation is concentrating on the possibility of negligence by crew members.

The refrigeration units of the "Toto" were being checked before it set out to sea the next day and the "Muazi" was getting ready to leave that very Sunday.

EMOPESCA will begin operations to salvage these two boats this week.

Three Boats Disappear

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] Three EMOPESCA boats disappeared and two sank last weekend off the coast of Nampula in the tropical storm Justine. According to David e Silva, 8 of the 20 crew members from one boat have been listed as missing. All-out rescue efforts have been extended to the open seas.

This maritime tragedy occurred last weekend when the weather worsened abruptly and forced the crews of many shrimp boats fishing there to head quickly for the Angoche Islands, especially the Island of Fogo.

It was previously thought that four fishing boats damaged by the high seas had taken shelter from the tropical storm at nearby islands. However, rescue efforts on Wednesday indicated that only two boats had run aground and the whereabouts of the other three is not known.

The beached vessels, the "Tambiza" and the "Save," are on the islands of Coroa and Cazuarina, respectively. The "Tambiza" was extensively damaged but all its crew members were rescued by helicopters; they are now safe and sound in Angoche.

The "Save" which went aground on the rocks has eight crew members listed as missing.

Its 12 survivors were taken immediately to Cazuarina Island and then to Angoche.

A third EMOPESCA boat, the "Salia," has not been in radio contact with the Angoche coastal station since last Sunday. The crew sent a message saying it was grounded and gave the coordinates for rescue operations; they were not accurate because rescue ships in the area could not locate the "Salia."

The "Lalana" also sent a radio message to shore that its engine was damaged and it was unable to return. It has sent no other signals. The "Monapo" is also missing; as of last Tuesday, it was thought to be safe and expected back in Angoche. When the paper went to press, there was no more information about its location.

Silva said that maritime authorities, the Mozambique Air Force and TTA [Mozambique Air Transportation and Service] are continuing the search.

Other boats in that area were asked to help. Ships of other countries in the area devastated by the storm were informed of the situation and asked to cooperate with our authorities.

Twelve Survivors

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The 12 surviving crew members of the "Save" who took refuge on Coroa Island were visited yesterday by Mozambique maritime authorities and then evacuated, and the crew of the "Tambiza" was flown from Coroa Island to the hospital in Quelimane for treatment, according to a Radio Mozambique news item on 26 March 1982 from its reporter in the capital of Zambezia.

The radio report said that the fishing boats "Salina," "Monapo" and "Lalana" with approximately 60 crew members abroad were still missing.

Radio Mozambique, on information from its reporters in Beira and Quelimane, said that the search was continuing but there was nothing to report.

TTA company planes and helicopters, six boats from EMOPESCA and EFRIPEL and air force planes are involved in the rescue efforts. The TTA management ordered that its pilots and rescue teams make every effort to locate the ships which have lost radio contact with land.

A report from Quelimane indicated that a large Chinese cargo ship was in grave danger and its location was not known.

All the boats were hit by the tropical storm. Although the information was confusing, we know that rescue efforts yesterday centered around the islands of Carolina and Fogo.

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CSO: 4742/263

FISHING AGREEMENTS SEEN NOT GUARANTEEING FAVORABLE RESULTS

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 21 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Calane da Silva: "Pillage on Our Coasts:]

[Text] Whereas we do not have on our table the amount of fish we should have, whereas, despite signed fishing agreements, we are still not the ones most benefited, whereas our state, cooperative or private fleet does not yet manage to supply our market adequately--for reasons I shall not mention in this article--whereas all this is happening, it hurts me deeply to learn and have verified that scandalous pillage is occurring on our coasts.

Boats of various nationalities with which we have no agreement station themselves along our shoreline, infiltrate our territorial waters here and there, cast giant nets or use special boats with a suction system and proceed to plunder our resources, raze our fishing schools and shoals, destroy the ecological balance of the entire area and totally jeopardize our future major source of food supply and highly profitable export product.

When I was vacationing with my family in Pomene at the end of last year, one of the subjects I brought up several times with the proprietor of the hotel--an individual connected with fishing--was precisely that of the violation of our waters and the theft of our marine life.

The proprietor took us to one of his warehouses and showed me a number of buoys which had floated to shore after tearing loose from the nets cast by those pirate boats.

A few days later while still in Pomene, we went to the highest spot in the area to visit the lighthouse and, in late afternoon, saw in front of us in the large cove the sea had worn away five large fishing vessels on their criminal errand. They were boats without a flag and at the time--I remember well--fierce anger gripped my throat at the frustrating thought that we did not have our own vessel, properly armed, to give those ocean thieves a real fitht.

Later, in Maputo, conversing with the commander of a coastal ship, I learned that an average of 50 to 100 boats operate along our coast in constant violation and scandalous pillaging.

Many of those fishing boats have "mother" boats or processing boats anchored farther away to which they deliver the daily theft.

This is really intolerable. For example, when a South African boat was recently intercepted and seized in our territorial waters, no one rejoiced. But, as is obvious, for the overall pirate fleet this was only a minor scare.

I believe that with better coordination between our own fishing vessels and coastal ships with maritime and aerial authorities, vigilance would be doubled and this could begin to result in systematic combat against these thieves of our marine resources.

If we do not begin to act soon, when our fishing sector is better organized and has greater production capacity, it will be very difficult to obtain the fishing results our coast promises.

In conclusion and in this regard, I remember perfectly that when we were in Pomene, in an excursion which lasted only three-quarters of an hour in a small boat only 300 meters from the beach, we caught more than 100 kg of fish, using a line; however, in the two days which followed the day we saw the pirate boats, we caught only a single fish after four hours of struggle...and that was just luck.

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CSO: 4742/271

USSR OFFICIAL REVIEWS MINING, GEOLOGICAL COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpts] "At present, the basic objective is cooperation in the area of geology and mines," said Semen Skachkov, chairman of the state committee for foreign economic relations, concerning cooperation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union. Speaking to the press agency, NOVOSTI, Skachkov gave an analysis of the development of economic relations between the two socialist countries on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

With regard to cooperation in the area of geology and mines, which he defined as the basic objective of these relations at present, he asserted that this cooperation will be in the form of the geological prospecting of deposits of coal capable of being converted into coke, rare metal ores with their subsequent extraction and processing, and prospecting for hydrocarbons on land and in the sea.

"There is also to be cooperation," Semen Skachkov continued in the NOVOSTI interview, "in the agricultural sector, particularly in the state cotton industry being organized in Nampula Province where preparations are underway for the drilling of wells to obtain water for irrigation. In Gaza, the work consists of drawing up general plans for using the hydraulic resources of the Limpopo River Valley.

He also spoke of cooperation in the area of professional training including the installation of laboratories and machine shops in two schools for agricultural technicians and six industrial schools.

Prospects for This Five-Year Period

In the same interview, Semen Skachkov said that prospects for Soviet-Mozambican economic and technical cooperation in the present decade are enhanced by the program for economic and commercial cooperation subscribed to in May, 1981.

He gave his assurance that in the present five-year period the scope of bilateral cooperation will be greatly increased.

"A number of Soviet organizations are going to help in the exploration of coal deposits and rare metal mines and the construction of an ore enrichment company which will produce concentrated tantulum.

"In this same five-year period we shall begin geological prospecting south of Beira and expand the cooperative program in the cotton sector to increase the production of raw cotton. Material, scientific and organizational groundwork will be laid for later development of this sector, including the training of qualified personnel."

With regard to the program aimed at mechanizing agriculture in Sofala, he said there are plans for joint construction "of an agricultural machinery plant and a number of maintenance shops for that type of equipment."

He also said there are plans for greater cooperation in the training of national cadres in the fishing and other spheres.

"In general, our bilateral cooperation has favorable prospects for development. As Comrade Brezhnev said, 'We are convinced that Soviet-Mozambican relations will have a great future,'" Semen Skachkov said.

8568
CSO: 4742/271

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

EA231948 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Over the next 4 or 5 years France will participate in projects covering various sectors, from telecommunications to agricultural development. The total value of French investments in those projects will be not less than 2.2 billion francs, which is about 13.2 billion meticals.

The French participation was agreed upon this week in Paris at a meeting of the France-Mozambique joint commission, which was led by the Mozambique minister of planning and the French minister of cooperation.

Commenting on the Paris meeting yesterday, Planning Minister Mario Machungo said Mozambique and France are proving that it is possible to have just cooperation that is not based on exploitation, between industrialized capitalist countries and developing countries, where the political will exists.

Mario Machungo indicated that the cooperation agreed upon in Paris is economically based on four priorities: achieving self-reliance in food production, meeting our essential needs in information and health, developing infrastructures and reducing energy limitations on industrial development.

The Mozambique-France joint commission also agreed on French participation in the construction of the Nacala-Entrelagos railway and the railways cadre training school and maintenance of the agricultural equipment center and the agricultural development of Magude region, which covers about 40,000 hectares.

France will also participate in the development of telecommunications, the Caia cotton project and the transportation equipment industry.

The two countries also signed a food aid convention according which France will supply 4,000 tons of wheat to the areas hit by natural calamities. The two countries also agreed on a 30 million-metical fund for educational studies.

Minister Mario Machungo said the agreement just signed with France represents a significant advance in cultural, scientific and technical cooperation. He said the two countries will study new fields of cooperation.

Mario Machungo also said that the France-Mozambique agreement is a new kind of cooperation for Western countries and that it will encourage the principles of the new international economic order.

Questioned on the position of France as a member of the EEC, Minister Machungo said that it could be a positive factor showing that it is possible to establish ties of cooperation not based on inequality between industrialized capitalist countries and developing countries like Mozambique.

Mario Machungo said that in Paris the two parties seriously considered joint action to fight apartheid in South Africa, the economic sabotage and blockade waged by Pretoria against the Southern African countries and the South African designs to build a constellation of state.

Mario Machungo added that France is determined to support our country in the political struggle and in the defense against the attacks perpetuated by the South African racists. Such cooperation, the planning minister commented, is an invaluable contribution to the establishment of peace in this zone of our continent.

CSO: 4742/281

PARTICIPATION IN LEIPZIG FAIR PRODUCES ORDERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpts] "Without boasting or false modesty, our participation this year in the Leipzig Fair in the GDR was a success. We presented more than one trade. We have imprinted a dignified image of our country on that fair," Pacheco Faria, the national assistant director of trade operations of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, told reporters yesterday. As revealing facts of our good participation, he made reference to special attention given to our pvailion by Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, as well as the two gold medals received by the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

"Although it was smaller than some, our pavilion was at the level of the best," said Pacheco Faria.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique which went to the GDR was headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe. In addition to the director of the pavilion, who is the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and officials of the ministry, we were represented by the following firms: Citrinos, Enacomo Exportadora, Mademo, Intermecano, Intermaquina and Interelectra.

The pavilion was divided into three areas: a commercial area, another with general information about Mozambique, and a third stressing relations between the RPM and the GDR.

"We received two gold medals, something that is unusual at the same fair," said Pacheco Faria. The first medal was given to Minister Salomao Munguambe and was a prize for promoting and giving luster to the fair by the quality of our pavilion.

The second medal was won by our shrimp which, in competition with identical products presented by other countries and firms, obtained 19 of a possible 20 points in the voting and "this is a good indication of the quality of our product and its ability to compete on the international market," he said.

During the negotiations conducted at the fair, our firms concluded contracts for $8 million, selling cashew nuts, cotton, cotton husks, tea, citrus fruit and copra. Various imports, especially equipment, consumer goods and electrical materials also were negotiated although, for technical reasons, the contracts have not been signed as yet.

11634
CSO: 4742/264

MACHINERY TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Various construction machinery--motorized dump cars, excavators and graders, among other equipment--are awaiting removal by their users. This machinery has been at the STEIA for some time and is now at the park intended for equipment for delivery, which is at the location of the former CODAM in the 25 Junho neighborhood, a suburb of Maputo. This was revealed to our newspaper yesterday by Jose Guerra, director of the STEIA South Territorial Zone Office.

According to the director of this office, this situation arose because those who are to use the equipment assisted by that firm are having problems transporting the material to work sites, and some others do not remove the equipment when it is not the type they had requested.

Another factor at the root of this problem is the machines destined to the north of the country are unloaded in Maputo, and this presents a transportation problem.

The director of the office explained that 15 days is the maximum time after assembly when the machines arrive from the factory for them to remain at the park.

About this matter, Jose Guerra said that "constantly we have to purchase batteries to replace the original ones and periodically we have to move the machines because they cannot be left without movement for a long time."

Among the machinery is an excavator that was unloaded in 1979 for the Zambezia Integral Construction, the official of the STEIA office also revealed.

However, efforts are being made to remove that construction machine by the intended user.

STEIA is a national assistance firm for construction equipment and employs about 289 workers.

Lack of spare parts was the main difficulty for the full operation of various sections which make up the offices sector, with the exception of some sections; namely, those of machines and tools and rakes.

In conclusion, the director revealed that an office will be opened soon in Chokwe to give help with equipment in Gaza Province.

11634
CSO: 4742/264

BRIEFS

GRADUATION OF TECHNICIANS--This year, the National Technical Education Board graduated almost 4,000 technicians in various fields, of whom almost 1,500 have completed mid-level courses. This was revealed by the director of that board of the MEC [Ministry of Education and Culture] Andre Carvalho during an interview with NOTICIAS. According to him, it is envisaged that, during the forthcoming years, an equal number of specialists will be trained annually to respond to the country's growing needs for specialized manpower. He also reported that technical education will change throughout the years to respond to the demands of the national educational system. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Mar 82 p 8] 11634

POWER OUTAGE IN QUELIMANA--Rudolfo Warela, an official connected with electric light distribution of Quelimane, told our correspondent that heavy rains during December and January, which caused deterioration of underground electric network cables, are the cause of lack of public lighting in that city. To normalize the situation, a team of electricians is now repairing the break in the aboveground network of Julius Nyerere and 7 Setembro avenues, in one of the neighborhoods of that provincial capital. Not only the breaks, but also the lack of mercury lamps contributed to the deterioration and collapse of the posts on Samora Machel Avenue, another Quelimane artery affected by the situation, said Rudolfo. About this matter, Rudolfo Warela said that "we are doing everything possible to make replacements with the lamps we have at this time." In conclusion, he spoke about the difficulties of transportation to cover emergencies and also to control the entire network. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Mar 82 p 3] 11634

ITALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS TRAINING--The Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Civil Aviation of Mozambique and the DAM S.P.A., an Italian enterprise of studies and projects, signed a contract yesterday for preparation of a project for the Center for Professional Telecommunications Training of Mozambique. The project is financed on the basis of a 19,000-conto donation by the Department for the Cooperation to Development of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with Mozambican participation of 4,000 contos. A note from the planning cabinet of the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Civil Aviation states that the main objective of the architecture and engineering project is professional training for cadres for the operation and maintenance of the national telecommunications network. According to the same note, the communique was signed by the director of the planning cabinet and by the director of the DAM S.P.A. The

Italian ambassador was present at the signing ceremony. Italy is participating jointly in the project of the National Telecommunications Network in the framework of bilateral cooperation and of the Transportation and Communications Commission of Southern Africa (SATCC). [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Mar 82 p 10] 11634

COOPERATION WITH SWAZILAND--Swaziland is interested in increasing cooperation with Mozambique, especially in the port and railway sectors. This was announced on Wednesday by Swazi Prime Minister Prince Masitsela Dlamini during the opening ceremony of (Etieni) railway station, about 3 kms from the Mozambique border. In the first 3 months of this year, Swaziland exported through Maputo port a total of 83,000 tons of various products. It is expected that Swaziland will export through Maputo port about 700,000 tons by the end of this year. [EA170530 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Apr 82]

ABD ROAD CONSTRUCTION FINANCING--Road construction will begin in Zambezia Province this year between the Ligonha River and Alto Molocue, according to information given to the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE reporting staff by Rocha Lobo, director of CETA [African Workers Confederation]. A project of great importance for the development of that area, the Ligonha-River-Molocus road construction is being financed by the African Development Bank [ADB], and the work will be performed by CETA which placed first in international competitive bidding in which several firms which specialize in that sector took part. Moreover, speaking of the general work to be performed by CETA, Rocha Lobo told us that the construction of the central-northeast highway is proceeding on schedule, despite problems caused by a shortage of liquid fuel, lubricating oils and other types of backup material. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 18 Mar 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4742/271

JOINT NIGER-GUINEA COMMUNIQUE CLOSES VISIT BY TOURE

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 17 Feb 82 pp 2, 3

[Article: "Joint Communique"]

[Excerpts] On 13 to 16 February 1982, His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, the secretary general of the State Party of Guinea, the President of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and the supreme authority of the Revolution, made an official visit to Niger. The trip was made at the invitation of His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, President of the Supreme Military Council and Nigerian head of state. Toure was accompanied by Mme Andree Toure and a large delegation.

The Guinean head of state and the delegation accompanying him received a warm and fraternal welcome from His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, President of the Supreme Military Council and Nigerian head of state, and Mme Mintou Kountche and from the Nigerian Government and people.

During his stay, the Guinean head of state went to Maradi. He visited the Tarna National Agronomic Research Center (Maradi), the Regional Training Center for Agrometerology and Operational Hydrology (AGRHYMET), and the headquarters of the Niger Basin Authority, and he met the samariya at the Oumarou Ganda Cultural Center.

These visits and meetings enabled the Guinean head of state to measure the extent to which the Nigerian people, and Nigerian youth in particular, have been mobilized in the process of setting up the Development Company.

The Guinean head of state had talks with the President of the Supreme Military Council and head of state.

Taking part in these talks were:

On the Guinean Side

Comrades

Damantang Camara, a member of the National Political Bureau and president of the National People's Assembly;

Dr Abdoulaye Toure, a member of the National Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs;

Abdoulaye Diaw Balde, a member of the National Political Bureau and minister of domestic trade;

Mahmoud Fofana, a Central Committee member and secretary general of Forekaria;

Kouramoudou Doumbouya, a Central Committee member and Guinean ambassador to Niger;

Mariama Sow, a Central Committee member and secretary of the Organization of the Revolutionary Women's Union of Guinea;

Koumba Diakite, a Central Committee member and secretary general of the National Youth Committee;

Dr Alecaut Bangoura, permanent secretary of the National People's Assembly and a member of the Conakry I Federal Bureau;

Mariama Sire Diallo, secretary of the Organization of the National Workers Committee of Guinea;

Richard Habe, general director of the Guinea Air Company.

On the Nigerian Side

Garba Sidikou, minister of higher education and research;

Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation;

Hamid Algabit, minister of commerce;

Ary Toubo Ibrahim, minister of rural development;

Mamane Oumarou, minister of youth, sports and culture;

Mahamane Sani Bako, director of the cabinet of the president of the Supreme Military Council;

Allele El Hadji Habibou, ambassador;

Sandi Yacoube, secretary general to the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation;

Salaou Barmou, permanent secretary to the National Commission for Establishment of the Development Company;

Fatoumata Diallo, president of the Nigerian Women's Association (AFN);

Mounkaila Yacouba, secretary general of the Samariya National Office;

Abdourahamane Hama, director of political and cultural affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

With regard to bilateral relations, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the excellence of the ties of freindship and cooperation between their two countries and expressed their desire to expand and deepen them in all fields, especially political, economic, social, scientific, and cultural.

With this in mind, a treaty of friendship and cooperation and an agreement concerning cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation were concluded between the two countries at the end of these talks. With a view to promoting this cooperation, the two heads of state agreed to set up a multisectoral Joint Grand Commission between their two countries. They also agreed to institute regular consultation on issues of common interest.

In the African context, the two heads of state reiterated their devotion to the basic principles of the OAU Charter, especially those relating to the elimination of colonialism, noninterference in the domestic affairs of states, and peaceful settlement of conflicts.

They recognized that the crisis situation prevailing in Africa is such that it comprises dangerously the stability of the continent and is detrimental to the consolidation of the African states' independence, to their economic and social development, and to the realization of African unity.

This is why they recalled the urgent necessity of protecting Africa from struggles for influence and from expansionist and hegemonic intentions which interfere with the sovereignty and basic interests of the African states and peoples.

Mentioning the situation in the West Sahara, the two heads of state expressed the hope of seeing this situation evolve rapidly toward a just and equitable solution, in compliance with the resolutions and recommendations of the OAU.

In this respect, they reaffirmed their adherence to the decision of the 18th OAU conference of heads of state and government and to the decision of Nairobi III recommending the organization of a referendum in the West Sahara.

Concerning Chad, the two heads of state indicated their serious preoccupation with the evolution of the situation in that country.

They are convinced that reconciliation between the different Chadian factions and termination of foreign interference in the Chadian conflict constitute indispensable conditions for a definitive and long-lasting peace.

They also renewed their support for the efforts of the Organization of African Unity directed at restoring peace to this country, in particular the sending

of a neutral Inter-African Force, and they expressed satisfaction with the results of the recent meeting of the OAU Permanent Committee on Chad, held in Hairobi.

Examining the situation in South Africa, the two heads of state denounced the dilatory maneuvers which stand in the way of a solution to the Namibian problem. They reaffirm their determination to do everything possible within the framework of the international organizations to which the two countries belong for the accession of Namibia to independence, in compliance with Security Council Resolution 435.

In addition, they firmly condemned the odious and criminal policy of apartheid cynically practiced by the racist and illegal South African Government, and they expressed their total and unconditional support for the South African nationalists in their struggle for national liberation.

As for inter-African economic cooperation, the two heads of state emphasized the necessity for economic regrouping between African states and noted with satisfaction the beneficial effects of their cooperation within the Economic Community of West African states and the Niger Basin Authority, to which both countries belong. In this regard, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the successful evolution of the Niger Basin Authority, as well as the progress made in realizing the objectives of ECOWAS.

In this context, they also emphasized the necessity for immediate application of the Lagos plan for action and the final agreement, which offer an adequate framework and a total strategy enabling African states to develop joint economic cooperation and to realize their development objectives.

As far as the situation in the Middle East is concerned, the two heads of state said they were convinced that the conditions for a just, total, and long-lasting peace lie in Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and from the holy city of Jerusalem, and in the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, of whom the PLO is the sole, legitimate representative. The two heads of state renewed their active solidarity for the Arab peoples in general, and for the Palestinian people in particular, in their struggle for the liberation of occupied territories and for an equitable and complete settlement of the Palestinian question through the recognition of this people's sacred and inalienable right to a homeland.

They also emphasized their profound concern for the peace and security of the Middle East, [a concern] prompted by Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights. Without reservation they condemned this decision, which in every respect is contrary to standards of international law.

With respect to the Iran-Iraq conflict, they urgently appealed to the belligerent parties involved in the crisis to renounce the use of force and to resort to appropriate peaceful means to resolve their dispute.

In this respect, the Nigerian head of state insisted on paying worthy homage to the Guinean head of state for his unflagging efforts in support of the Mediation Committee of the Islamic Conference Organization.

At the end of his stay in Niger, President Ahmed Sekou Toure said he was highly encouraged and strongly impressed by the progress and achievements made in all fields by the Nigerian people, who have been mobilized and organized under the wise and resolute leadership of President Seyni Kountche. President Seyni Kountche insisted on expressing to President Ahmed Sekou Toure the admiration which he himself and the Nigerian Government and people have for the heroic experiment in nationbuilding being conducted by the Guinean people under the direction of the Guinea State Party and the perspicacious impetus of President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure invited President Seyni Kountche of pay a visit of state and friendship to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. President Seyni Kountche accepted this invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be set later by mutual agreement.

Niamey, 16 February 1972

President of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea: Ahmed Sekou Toure.

President of the Supreme Military Council, Nigerian head of state, Col Seyni Kountche.

9380
CSO: 4719/644

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SENEGALESE LEADER'S VISIT

PA181923 Paris AFP in French 1820 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Niamey, 18 Apr (AFP)--Niger and Senegal have signed a friendship and cooperation agreement, according to a communique issued at the end of a "friendly working" visit to Niger by President Abdou Diouf of Senegal.

The communique says that the purpose of the visit was to "promote and strengthen bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, social, scientific and cultural fields.

President Diouf and his Niger colleague, President Seyni Kountche, stressed "the identical views held by their government on bilateral issues, as well as on current African and international problems.

The two presidents expressed their "confidence" in the OAU committee on the Western Sahara problem and made "an appeal to the parties in conflict and to all African countries to make every effort to achieve an agreement," the communique says.

According to the communique, Niger and Senegal expressed their approval of the OAU's decision to send an inter-African force to maintain peace in Chad.

The two countries also stressed the responsibility of the contact group at the United Nations "to denounce the occupation of Namibia by South Africa."

As for the Middle East, the communique says that Niger and Senegal feel that the settlement of the crisis "necessarily demands Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem."

Finally, the two countries expressed their hope that negotiations for a "new economic order, that is more just and balanced," will resume soon.

President Abdou Diouf, who arrived in Niger last Saturday, will leave Niamey for Paris on Monday morning.

CSO: 4719/847

UNDP REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES AIMS OF VISIT

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 19 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Michel Doo-Kingue, UNDP assistant administrator and regional director for Africa, arrived in Niamey yesterday morning. He was met at the airport by Tchernaka Yacouba, secretary general of the Ministry of Plan, and Wannis Semerdjian, UNDP resident representative in Niger.

Mr Doo-Kingue said his visit has two main purposes: "To review with the Niger Government the whole range of our cooperation at a time when we are entering our third period of cooperation, 1982-1986." He added: "As you know, the UNDP attaches special importance to the least developed countries, of which Niger is unfortunately one. Moreover, these countries will be receiving a substantial increase in assistance from us during this coming 5-year period. For Niger, this sum will increase from $20 million to $45 million. Thus, for our part, there will be a relatively substantial increase.

"In a word, the main purpose of my visit to Niger is to review with the Niger Government the health of our cooperation, and to lay out together the main features of our cooperation over the next 5-year program period. We hope that the cooperation program developed for all the Sahel countries can be presented to the UNDP council for approval in February 1983. Therefore, it is time to complete planning of these projects, and this is one of the main reasons for my visit.

"The second purpose of my visit is to discuss with the Niger Government the followup to the UN conference on least developed countries held in Paris. I had the honor of being the chairman of some of the preparatory meetings during which the cases of Niger and many other Sahelian countries were studied in the presence of various lending institutions. This important conference enabled us to judge how much assistance the Niger Government would need to assure a satisfactory followup. Also, since Niamey is the headquarters for a number of regional organizations to which UNDP makes a substantial contribution, I will also take the opportunity to consult the Niger Government on our entire cooperation with Africa, particularly in the framework of cooperation with the regional organizations with headquarters in Niamey."

9920
CSO: 4719/749

LEFTIST SATISFACTION ON DECENTRALIZATION ISSUE REPORTED

Parliamentarians' Remarks

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 27 Jan 82 p 24

[Article: "After Interview With President of the Republic: Satisfaction Among the Leftist Representatives of the Overseas Departments"]

[Text] Consulted yesterday in Paris, most of the leftist representatives present in the capital expressed their satisfaction following the DOM [Overseas Department] parliamentarians' interview with the president of the Republic on Monday.

The first point, which most brought up: Francois Mitterrand first listened to his interlocutors. The procedure employed shows obvious concern for dialogue and concert, which is greatly to the credit of the president of the Republic. For more than an hour, then, he listened, registered everyone's remarks, destroying in the process one of the arguments of the local right, which had dared to put forward the theory that decentralization would be imposed from Paris.

The president also tore to pieces some false arguments profusely used in the present political battle.

For the moment, lets recall two presidential observations: "the quality of being French" is being threatened only by the few minority groups;--"decentralization with a single assembly is not synonymous with 'dropping.'"

But the main point of Monday's meeting, as Aime Cesaire quite rightly notes, consists in the president's faithfulness to point 58 of his program. That is to say that the decentralization law will be applied to the DOM while taking circumstances into account. This prompts Ernest Moutoussamy to say that "they are moving toward specific and forward looking decentralization with a single assembly proportionally elected."

This point having been established and having given rise to deception of the Right, the discussion has apparently shifted ground slightly since Monday. Now, as W. Bertile emphasizes, it is a matter of knowing which type of propositional voting will then be applied. Apparently there are three competing

propositions: integral proportional voting for the entire department; proportional voting by arronddissement; or uninominal voting with two rounds. In fact, this last solution has very few advocates and the debate--which has only just begun--involves only the first two possibilities.

Bertile's Statement

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 27 Jan 82 p 24

[Statement by Wilfrid Bertile, socialist deputy from Reunion: "A Problem: The Method of Electing the Future Assembly"]

[Text] Wilfrid Bettile (the socialist deputy from Reunion) made the following statement to us:

"The president received everyone and everyone was able to express himself. The opinions expressed were thus very diverse. In response, in the synthesis which he made, the president pointed out:

1. That apart from small groups, whose nonrepresentativeness is obvious, the quality of being French, if one may put it so, is not in jeopardy. Thus there is incomprehensible agitation on the subject of dropping.

2. Overseas decentralization is arising under particular conditions. In his own words, the president finds the existence of two assemblies "superfluous." Owing to his experience as a former county councillor, the president is, on the whole, a departmentalist. Thus the theory may be put forward that the term "departmental" will be retained.

The only problem consists in the method of electing these new county councils. The president noted that the canton, with uninominal voting, remains a very strong argument favoring those who militate in favor of the representativeness of the small communes. The method of election thus remains to be determined. I personally have the impression that there will be a move toward proportional voting by arrondissement.

It will be noted that a commitment has been made for a timetable. The president indicated that the bill will be examined in April by the National Assembly. Beforehand, it will, of course, be submitted for evaluation by the county councils.

Such being the case, we have no control over the timetable with respect to the date of the elections. With the shuttling between the Assembly and the Senate, a general election must logically be expected toward the end of 1982, the beginning of 1983 at the latest. The question is whether it will take place before or after the municipal elections.

9380
CSO: 4719/582

REACTION TO ARDF CHIEF'S SWITCH ON AUTONOMY ISSUE NOTED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 26 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by D. Lallemand: "Alain Defaud Has Become Advocate of Self-Determination"]

[Text] Mr Alain Defaud, the leader of the ARDF [expansion unknown], is turning out to be a resolute advocate of the Reunionese people's self-determination. Does this surprise you? Just think about it. Recalling the words "of candidate Mitterrand who solemnly affirmed that the inhabitants of the overseas departments are alone qualified to decide their future," he declares, "what a deception, what a bitter surprise...when the decision was made to establish a single assembly under the banner/under the colors of the PCR [Reunionese Communist Party] (sic!)"

For Defaud it doesn't matter that a majority of Frenchmen decided in favor of Point 58 of F. Mitterrand's program on 10 May 1981 and consequently ratified the bill for the single assembly. To this national majority, he opposes an alleged departmental majority which, according to him, would have "rejected the bill for a single assembly."

A curious turn of events! ARDF, which not so long ago categorically denied our people the right to self-determination, is today discovering its merits. Defaud, who not so very long ago absolutely did not want to hear about the Reunionese' right to self-determination is today challenging the French Government in the French National Assembly on the right to reform our institutions.

How can such a reversal be explained? It is quite simple. Defaud was against self-determination when there was a rightwing government in France, ensuring the local reaction the preservation of its privileges. Today, he is for it, because France has a leftwing government determined to put an end to the privileges of the local reaction and because the proportional election planned for the single assembly will cause his political friends to lose the dominant positions which they have acquired in past years by fraud, corruption and falsehood.

Two hundred years ago, during the French Revolution, when the Convention first dedicated itself to the abolition of slavery, Defaud's spiritual ancestors, in order to escape the obligation of freeing their slaves, did not hestitate to

preach the independence of Reunion! How far will Alain Defaud go on the path to self-determination?

PHOTO CAPTION

Entangled in his contradictions, Alain Defaud of the ARDF is today discovering the virtues of self-determination.

Several days ago, he declared that his organization is "apolitical". His principal ally, however, is the FMD [expansion unknown], which presents itself as the fer-de-lance of the rightwing opposition. From contradiction to contradiction, Alain Defaud unveils his true objective which is to prejudice the true interests of Reunion and the Reunionese.

9380
CSO: 4719/582

BRIEFS

GREEK WEAPONS PURCHASE--Rwanda President Juvenal Habyarimana discussed yesterday the purchase of weapons from the Greek arms industry with Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou. The African leader is in Greece as a guest of our arms industry and met yesterday with deputy Minister of Industry Petsos. [Excerpt] [Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 10 Apr 82 p 1]

CSO: 4621/305

IMPORTANCE OF VOTER REGISTRATION NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13-14 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Momar Seyni Ndiaye: "Seizing the Opportunity"]

[Text] The decision to extend the voter registration deadline calls for certain comments, not the least of which is the notoriously poor turnout. There is no need to dwell on the matter. Moreover, it would serve no purpose to continue to deplore a fact on which there is unanimous agreement and which is incomprehensible, not to say inadmissible.

Rather, for the parties -- both majority and opposition -- it is a question of taking advantage of this opportunity offered by the government in order to encourage their members to give the coming elections the attention they deserve. It would be even more incomprehensible and inadmissible if the figure of 3,000 registrations a day is not reached between now and the month of May. All things considered, this average should be exceeded if we want to reach the anticipated number of 2 million voters, or an increase of nearly 500,000 over the last elections.

Two million voters out of a population neighboring on 6 million is not a difficult challenge, must less a wager, especially since all the conditions exist so that every Senegalese of voting age may choose his camp and express his loyalty and commitment to it. Voting is a prime means of doing so, at least for political groups that are assured of a solid electoral base and those that truly believe in the verdict of the ballot box.

However, extension of the deadline alone is not sufficient. It is true that since mid February, the government has released the sum of 40 million CFA francs needed by the administrative committees in charge of registration operations. The information effort must be continued and intensified. Beyond the bulletins, we must make the Senegalese people aware of the importance of registration. In order to do so, it seems indispensable to organize a periodic information campaign in all languages in order to reach all strata of the population. This concern for widespread information is in no way partisan politics. It is aimply a means of arousing interest through every possible effective means.

The outcome of the elections is in itself important, but it is even more important for the Senegalese people to be happy about the country's political situation, for them to realize that in Senegal, voting is a duty, even if that duty is not accompanied by any obligation or coercion.

11,464
CSO: 4719/746

GRAIN DEFICIT OF 30,000 TONS ESTIMATED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Sidy Gaye: "Grain Deficit of 30,000 Tons"]

[Text] The estimation of grain needs and supply at the close of the 1981-1982 season witnessed the introduction of a new approach this year. Before next year's harvests, Souleymane Ndiaye, food aid commissioner, said, we shall need 35,000 tons of grain in addition to harvests already in and anticipated imports in order to cover all our millet, rice, corn and wheat needs.

This shortage of 35,000 tons of grain constitutes one-fourth of the previous year's level. This year, it was estimated at 30,000 tons of consumable grain -- that is, food products already husked and ready for immediate consumption. This new report, instituted thanks to the yield coefficients worked out by the Food Technology Institute (ITA), also makes it possible to better judge our needs, especially since foreign aid is generally delivered in consumable products and not in the unprocessed, unhusked form (grain) previously used in making estimates.

Nevertheless, whether it be a matter of 35,000 tons of grain or 30,000 tons of readily consumable grain, the deficit, as small as it is, compared with preceding years, is at least surprising when one refers solely to performances this year in the millet harvest.

The 1981-1982 season was in fact the one during which farmers planted the most millet since independence. With a gross production of over 700,000 tons, it is in third place among performances in the domain since our accession to international sovereignty.

With the exception of the 1978-1979 season, yield, which was somewhere around 800 kilograms per hectare, are also the highest national average ever attained. However, despite these remarkable performances and after deducting seed, the inevitable losses -- some 15 percent of total production -- and if one goes solely by this new criterion of using directly consumable grain, millet production scarcely exceeds 430,000 tons, some 60,000 tons below our real needs. However, this could be partially made up by the largely surplus production of corn.

Recalculated at a little over 80,000 tons at the time of harvesting in recent weeks, a tonnage of over 57,000 could be guaranteed to families after husking and the deduction of seed and possible losses. Our corn needs scarcely exceed 23,000 tons, meaning that there would consequently be a surplus over nearly 35,000 tons which could cover over half of the millet deficit.

Valid Substitute

This possible substitution is not possible with respect to rice and wheat, mainly because of the solidly rooted food habits of part of the population. Nevertheless, as in the past, the customary deficit in these two types of grain could be made up by import operations partially financed by consumers and the rest by a subsidy from the Equalization and Stabilization Fund.

As a result, in order to meet all our needs this year, we would have to import a little over 250,000 tons of rice, adding to the some 34,000 tons produced nationally. The same will be true of wheat not yet produced in the country. The 66,000 tons needed, mainly used in making bread, will be totally imported.

Finally, one can consider that in more general terms, by virtue of its production from the 1981-1982 season (millet, sorghum, corn and rice) and import operations throughout the year (rice and wheat), Senegal could have 841,000 tons of directly consumable grain. With overall needs put at 871,000 tons, there would consequently be a shortage of 30,000 tons of directly consumable grain.

11,464
CSO: 4719/746

BRIEFS

CROCKER REMARKS ON NAMIBIA--The DAILY NEWS says that the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Chester Crocker, has claimed that the South African regime has accepted the electoral proposals put forward by the Western contact group on Namibia. Mr Crocker now calls on the Frontline States and the Namibia Liberation Front, SWAPO, to accept the proposals and sent their decision. But, the DAILY NEWS says, Mr Crocker has termed SWAPO and the Frontline States as an obstacle to the achievement of independence for Namibia. The paper says the Western contact group came forward with two different proposals. Now, which one has been accepted by the South African regime? The two proposals were: a single-member constituent assembly, or proportional representation, or both. The second was for a combination of the two. In January, SWAPO rejected the system which calls for one-man two votes election. The Frontline States supported the SWAPO position. The rejection was on a matter of principle. This is because the suggested system is an unprecedented departure from the norm. It is undemocratic and unacceptable, even in the context of South Africa's own limited electoral system. [Text] [EA211246 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to East, Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 21 Apr 82]

CSO: 4700/1140

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MUSLIM YOUTH HELD IN UPPER VOLTA

Youth Committee Chairman's Speech

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 1 Feb 82 pp 6-7

[Text] The Fourth General Assembly of the Muslim Cultural and Youth Committee of Upper Volta was held last weekend. The solemn opening ceremony took place on Friday 29 January at the Maison du Peuple in the presence of a representative of the chief of state, members of the Executive Committee of the CMRPN [Military Committee for the National People's Recovery], the grand chancellor of the national orders of distinction, members of the diplomatic corps, a representative of His Majesty The Moro Naba, and a number of members of the Muslim community in Upper Volta, including the grand imam of Ouagadougou, El Hadj Abdoul Salam Tiemtore.

After a reading from the Koran by a young student from a Madersa school [Islamic school] and a chant from this same holy book, the local president of the Muslim Cultural and Youth Committee of Ouagadougou, El Hadj Pitroipa Mamadou, welcomed the invited guests and wished full success to the work of the conference.

Following him, the president of the Executive Council of the Muslim community, Dr Balla Traore, speaking in the name of the grand imam of Ouagadougou, welcomed the guests. He called for mankind living on this planet to work together to achieve social peace, and he appealed for tolerance, a sense of moderation, and wisdom. Dr Traore then discussed the Muslim religion in terms of a world where "everything is permitted." In this context he underlined the elements characteristic of the Muslim religion as being the rigidity of its structure and the correctness of its thought.

Speaking next, the national president of the Muslim Cultural and Youth Committee, Moussa Sanogo, declared that according to Sura [Chapter] 8, Verse 73 of the Koran, those who are not believers should help each other and that those who do not do this will be condemned by history. He further added that in Sura 49, Verse 10, this is stated in stronger fashion, calling for harmony in relations between brothers. Continuing his speech, he recalled that the general assembly was the occasion to bring the faithful more closely together around a center of interest which includes: God, the Prophet Mohammed, the Koran, and the fatherland. Moussa Sanogo then spoke of the Muslim Cultural and Youth Committee and its Madersa schools.

He said that the Muslim Cultural and Youth Committee is an integral part of the Muslim community, of which it is the primary dynamic and permanent organ, functioning autonomously. Its principal purpose is to combat illiteracy in all its forms, opening up Islamic culture to the youth of our country through the establishment of Madersa schools. This situation gives the committee the double privilege of being under the supervision of the ministries of National Education and Culture and of Youth, Sports, and the Arts.

Speaking further of the Madersa schools, he said that it was important to underline that these involve educational establishments providing, in Arabic and French, all of the disciplines (history, geography, natural sciences, physics, mathematics) in accordance with the processes of modern instruction. He said: "After completing high school our students continue their studies in various friendly Arab countries. The receive scholarships from these countries or have their studies paid for by their parents. At present more than 500 young people from Upper Volta are carrying out their studies in colleges, high schools, and technical institutions of the universities and institutes of such Arab countries as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar."

Touching on the theme of the general assembly, he emphasized: "We are all in agreement that we must participate in the economic, social, and cultural development of our country. But how should we place our stone in the building of the nation of Upper Volta? We have to find ourselves again and organize ourselves. Now what do we find? We find that young Muslim intellectuals are only distantly interested in the problems of their religion. Some of them are ashamed to state that they are Muslims. They seem to see in Islam a kind of backward religion, full of mysteries. We must therefore undertake an effort to demystify our religion and, as a beginning, to give children from 6 to 13 years of age basic religious training. For in reality, Islam is a factor for development, and we remain convinced that the levers of authority in any modern state are faith and science, whatever the resources of this state."

He continued: "Faith (without which nothing is possible; with which nothing is impossible) should glavanize people in to action, and science should find the most appropriate solutions for our problems. We must evolve in the direction of history to be in conformity with it."

He said: "Speaking of women, the Koran as well as Islamic tradition display an attitude of respect."

He declared: "You know that people have said a great deal recently about the expansionism of Islam, of a holy war, etc. The idea of declaring war, even a holy war, against anyone at all is far from our mind. Our efforts are in no sense aimed at fighting or opposing anyone. However, we think that in Upper Volta the Muslim religion, which includes more than 40 percent of the population, can if it is better organized than it is at present, constitute an important, living force in the task of national construction."

Further on in his speech, Sanogo indicated that the desire of the Muslim community is to unite in work, thought, and action all Muslims of good will who join in thinking of culture and progress in the sense of a dialogue and of the most complete opening of opportunities for all. Consequently, they wish to banish religiuos fanaticism by changing people's thinking.

He then spoke of the path which Muslim youth are seeking. He emphasized that their path is already set because they believe in God. However, he made it clear that the path involved is that of faith in the Muslim religion, as well as unity.

In this context, he remarked that an examination of conscience by our youth has tended to show that nothing positive can be done where there is division, that nothing viable can be done where there is disorder. and that nothing constructive can be done where there is anarchy.

Sanogo concluded his speech with this continuing stress on unity of action, an appeal for a closing of the ranks, and an examination of conscience in terms of the problems of the development of the Muslim religion, Islamic society, and the fatherland. The closing ceremony took place yesterday at 1600 hours at the Maison du Peuple. We will come back to [this topic] later.

Election of Officers

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 2 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] For 3 days, from last Friday to Sunday, the Muslim youth of Upper Volta held their Fourth General Assembly at the Maison du Peuple in Ouagadougou. The closing ceremony took place on Sunday afternoon [31 January], during which the new Executive Bureau, headed by El Hadj Sanwidi Louka Ousmane, was appointed, as follows :

President: El Hadj Sanwidi Louka Ousmane

First Vice President for Foreign Relations: El Hadj Malick Zorome

Second Vice President for Domestic Affairs: Dr Dao Moumouni

Secretary General: Ouedraogo Cheick

Deputy Secretary General: El Hadj Sana Harouna

Treasurer General: Compaore Dramane

Deputy Treasurer General: Ouedraogo Adama

Secretary General for Organization: El Hadj Kouanda Tassere

First Deputy Secretary General for Organization: El Hadj Tiemtore Amadou

Second Deputy Secretary General for Organization: Fofana Seydou

Secretary General for Cultural and Educational Affairs: El Hadj Diallo Amadou

First Deputy Secretary General for Cultural and Educational Affairs: Ali Massogo

Second Deputy Secretary General for Cultural and Educational Affairs: Diallo Ali

Secretary General for Information and Press: El Hadj Gnessien Yaya

First Deputy Secretary General for Information and Press: Ouedraogo Mahama

Second Deputy Secretary General for Information and Press: Sawadodo Saga Abdoulaye

Secretary General for Social Affairs: El Hadj Oulgo Liman Youre

First Deputy Secretary General for Social Affairs: El Hadj Simpore Idrissa

Second Deputy Secretary General for Social Affairs: El Hadj Pitroipa Amado

First Commissioner for Accounts: Kiendrebeogo Amado

Second Commissioner for Accounts: Compaore Salif

Third Commissioner for Accounts: Traore Aly

Representative of Muslim Scholars of Upper Volta: Guity Saidou

Secretary General for Publicity [Propagandes]: Sieba Sibiri

Deputy Secretary General for Publicity: Nakro Aboubacar Mahama

New President's Address

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 10 Feb 82 pp 8-9

[Text] From 29 to 31 January the Fourth General Assembly of the Muslim Cultural and Youth Committee of Upper Volta was held. At the conclusion of its work, a new Executive Bureau [was appointed], headed by El Hadj Sanwidi Kouka Ousmane (see L'OBSERVATEUR No 2268 of 2 February], who made the following speech at the close:

Dear guests and members of the conference.

You will easily understand my feelings in speaking before this august assembly in the name of the Muslim youth of Upper Volta.

I thank God and the Prophet Muhammad (may God's grace be on him) for having designated me, through you, to serve Islam, our religion. I am deeply grateful to this general assembly for this priceless sign of confidence. With the help of the Almighty, I swear to do everything I can to deserve your confidence. With your support, the Executive Bureau which you have just installed --and in the name of which I thank you once again--will perform its mission without fail.

As my predecessor, President Sanogo Moussa, said at this lectern during the opening session of our conference, we have met here to strengthen our unity around a center of interest which is : God, his prophet, the Koran, and our fatherland, Upper Volta.

We speak to all our Muslim brothers of Upper Volta and throughout the world, to our brothers, our mothers, our brothers and sisters, and we extend our sincere wishes for a happy new year in 1982 from the Muslim community of Upper Volta and from its Cultural and Youth Committee. We also express our best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the people of Upper Volta and for the unceasing and growing progress of Islam in the world, and particularly in Upper Volta.

Honored guests, we are appreciative for your having sacrificed some of your precious time to honor with your presence the closing ceremony of our Fourth General Assembly.

We speak to our delegates from the various departments who, for 3 days and 2 nights, have tirelessly and on a high level conducted our discussions, which have led to the conclusions which we have just presented to you. We extend to them our thanks and our feelings of gratitude.

We have noted with happiness a certain examination of conscience on the part of the Muslim youth of our country in terms of better organizing themselves with a view to their participation in the economic, social, and cultural development of our fatherland.

Moreover, this is the theme for reflection which we have proposed to our Fourth General Assembly and which will be discussed during the study sessions that will soon be organized for this purpose. Without opening the discussion at this time, I would like to emphasize that this theme will be presented under the sign of unity, the unity of action of all Muslims of Upper Volta.

We issue an appeal to the Muslim intellectual youth of our country. Get out of your indifference with regard to the problems of your religion, so that all of us can work to resolve them.

Before concluding, I would like to add my voice to that of all those who, before me, have given well-deserved homage to El Hadj Oumarou Kanazoe, a man of God who has done so much to ensure that Muslim brotherhood is not just a word. May the Almighty grant him health and vigor so that he will continue his work in the service of the cause of Islam and of his country.

5170
CSO: 4719/704 END

JPRS 80787

11 May 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2620

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80787

11 May 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2620

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SATISFACTORY COURSE OF RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3376, 19 Apr 82 p 1096

[Excerpts]

Portugal is slowly carving a new role for itself in its former African colonies only seven years after some 700,000 refugees fled the crumbling colonial empire, *(writes Richard Wallis of Reuters).*

General Antonio Ramalho Eanes has been making a state visit to Angola, the first by a Portuguese President since Angola became independent in 1975. The visit marks more than just a reconciliation with the people who fought for 13 years against Portugal's colonial rule. As with his visit to Mozambique last November, President Eanes will also be the first Head of State of a Nato country to go to one of the main areas of Soviet influence in Africa.

Much of the credit for the thaw in relations between Lisbon and its former colonies goes to President Eanes himself, he has long striven to win the confidence of the five Portuguese-speaking former African colonies. Apart from Mozambique, he has already visited Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

The president's Angolan trip shows how close he is to fulfilling his dream of seeing Portugal act as a bridge between the rest of Western Europe and the former Portuguese colonies.

With President Eanes in Luanda is Portugal's Deputy Foreign Minister Leonardo Matias.

Mr. Matias in a recent radio interview said that one of the main reasons why the ex-colonies were turning to Portugal again was disillusionment. The biggest problem appears to have been with East Bloc goods and advisers, paid for in precious hard currency, but not always suited to the needs of the countries paying.

Rediscovery of its former African markets has also helped Portugal's economy at a time of international recession that has badly hit the country's traditional clients.

Last year, Angola became the fourth largest market for Portuguese goods behind Britain, France and West Germany, having been the ninth in 1979 and 1980. Only France managed to sell Angola more than Portugal's 13,800m. escudos ($230m.) worth of exports in 1981.

The way for a boom in trade with the ex-colonies was cleared when the first right-wing Portuguese government since the 1974 revolution decided two years ago that it would quietly shelve outstanding compensation claims. This has enabled Portuguese banks to open credit lines for four ex-colonies totalling $325m. For a country with a total foreign debt of $10,000m., this is generous, and it is precisely because of Portugal's financial limitations, that the authorities are looking to richer partners, including the EEC, for help in expanding this market.

A growing number of Portuguese firms are being asked back to help boost agricultural output to pre-independence levels, sort out ports and communications problems and put the ex-colonies' fledgling industries back on their feet, but they find it hard to offer much needed credits.

The Lisbon government has also been sounding out Britain, West Germany, France and Sweden during the last seven months on the possibility of trilateral co-operation projects in the ex-colonies. This would involve bringing Portuguese firms in on development contracts awarded to — and financed by — these countries. The Portuguese contribution would be a cheap labour force that shares a common language with the locals and often has a long experience of working in Africa.

CSO: 4700/1153

JOINT GABONESE-YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Libreville L'UNION in French 25 Mar 82 p 4

[Excerpts] A joint communique was issued yesterday at the conclusion of the official visit of the president of Yugoslavia to Gabon. The following is the text of that final communique:

At the invitation of the president of the Gabonese Republic, Omar Bongo, the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Sergej Kraigher, paid an official visit of friendship to Gabon from 22 to 24 March 1982.

The two parties examined prospects of economic cooperation with special attention. They emphasized that the fruitful development of this cooperation is an important factor in all relations between Yugoslavia and Gabon.

On the occasion, they noted that Yugoslav enterprises are taking an active part in the completion of economic development projects in Gabon.

Both parties expressed satisfaction with the quality of cooperation relations between their countries and stated their determination to develop and diversify them even further in order to make them respond to real possibilities and bestow upon them long-term stability.

Once again, both presidents noted that in addition to cooperation in the field of civil engineering, transport, forestry and oil prospecting, there exist real possibilities of expanding or intensifying cooperation in agriculture, geology, mining, electric power and other fields.

Both parties particularly emphasized the need to further balance commercial trade through an important increase in such trade.

They stressed the need to link scientific and technical cooperation with economic cooperation and they pointed up the usefulness of the biennial program of scientific and technical cooperation.

The president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Sergej Kraigher, and the president of Gabon, Omar Bongo, expressed concern with the constant deterioration in the international situation.

They noted with satisfaction their identical views on the analysis of the international situation and that of developing countries in particular, emphasizing the importance of the activity of nonaligned nations in the search for solutions to major problems existing in the world and of the coming summit conference of the movement.

In this connection, they agreed to strengthen their mutual cooperation, their unity of action and their solidarity on the basis of the authentic, fundamental principles of the policy of nonalignment.

They issued an appeal that disputes and conflicts between nonaligned countries be resolved by peaceful means so as not to weaken their capacity for action.

The president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the president of the Gabonese Republic dealt with the situation in Africa in particular. They noted that despite the significant successes won by African countries, this situation is quite serious because of the rivalries of blocs, the threat to the independence of certain countries, the remnants of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and the grave economic problems facing the countries of Africa.

Consequently, they give their full support to the fortunate initiatives and the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to settle the complex political and economic problems of the continent in order to assure all nations and peoples of peace, security and accelerated socioeconomic development.

Both parties expressed their profound concern over the situation in southern Africa. They vigorously condemned the racist regime of South Africa because of the illegal occupation of Namibia, the application of the system of apartheid and racial discrimination and the acts of aggression aimed at neighboring countries, particularly the independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

They noted the need to take urgent measures in order to implement the UN plan on the granting of independence to Namibia, as contained in Resolution 435 of the Security Council.

With respect to the crisis in the Near East, both parties vigorously condemned the continuing acts of aggression perpetrated by Israel against Arab nations. They reaffirmed their conviction that peace and stability in the region can only be restored through Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied since 1967 and by the granting of the inalienable right of the people of Palestine to the creation of an independent state under the leadership of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

They harshly condemned the annexation of the Golan Heights as one more act of the policy of aggression and expansion of Israel.

Expressing their concern over the prolongment of the conflict between Iraq and Iran, both parties stated their conviction that the settlement to the problem should be found by peaceful means, based on full respect for the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment.

In order to restore peace and security in Southeast and Southwest Asia, both parties expressed their support for a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Afghanistan and Kampuchea on the basis of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and the nonaligned status of those countries.

Both parties urge international opinion to maintain and intensify its pressure on all parties involved so that the Middle East, Southeast and Southwest Asia and Central America may cease being areas of conflict and effectively become zones of peace and so that southern Africa will free itself once and for all from the reign of arbitrary rule, on the basis of the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, the Movement of Nonaligned Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

The great powers bear heavy responsibility in these matters.

The problem of international economic relations was examined with great care during the talks.

Both parties emphasized that the gap between developing countries and developed countries continues to grow, constituting a grave source of tension in the world.

They noted that the establishment of the new international economic order is of prime significance because it governs the maintenance of international peace and security.

Both nations will make the greatest effort, together with other developing countries, so that overall negotiations will soon be initiated within the OAU.

They also emphasized the importance of cooperation between developing countries and the need to seek collective autonomy as an important element in the establishment of the new international economic order and the rapid development of underdeveloped nations.

[The president of Yugoslavia] was presented with the Grand Cross in the Order of the Equatorial Star by the Gabonese chief of state, whom he in turn made a member of the Order of the Yugoslav Grand Star of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Both parties expressed satisfaction with the results of the official visit, especially since the talks confirmed the identical views and positions of Yugoslavia and Gabon on all matters examined, thereby constituting a major contribution to the continuing development of cooperation and understanding between the two friendly, nonaligned nations.

On behalf of the Office of President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, President Sergej Kraigher invited Gabonese President Omar Bongo to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be set at a later time.

11,464
CSO: 4719/833

OMBOUE TO BE SUPPLIED WITH WATER, ELECTRIC POWER

Libreville L'UNION in French 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Ogandaga-d'Ekarapango: "Water and Electricity Soon"]

[Excerpt] In a year, the city of Omboue, capital of the Department of Etimboue, will have water and electricity. The cornerstone of the technical facilities involved took place in Omboue on 20 March, at a ceremony presided over by Minister of Energy and Hydraulic Resources Divungui-Di-Ndinge.

Minister of Planning Pascal Nze and Minister of Reform of State Enterprises Augustin Hervo Akendengue attended the ceremony, along with a number of prominent regional figures.

Upon its arrival by plane, the delegation was welcomed by the different local authorities, headed by the prefect of Etimboue, Antoine Ledoux Mba Nguema, and the president of the departmental assembly, Pierre Marie Nkero. After the welcoming ceremony, the delegation was immediately taken to the site, where the local community organization group had organized a suitable welcome.

Two speeches were delivered on the occasion, first of all, by the president of the departmental assembly, who welcomed the members of the delegation. He thanked the chief of state for this fortunate undertaking, which once again shows the interest which President Omar Bongo and his government have ceaselessly demonstrated in the well-being of the Gabonese people. Before concluding his remarks, Nkero repeated the unswerving attachment of the people of Etimboue for the policy of national renewal.

Speaking in turn, Divungui-Di-Ndinge thanked the local people for the warm welcome reserved for the delegation. Divungui said that the water and electrical systems for the city of Omboue will enable the people in the area to improve their living conditions. Divungui also said that notions of social progress are increasingly linked to the presence of clean water and electricity.

It should be noted that the work at Omboue involves: a pumping station with a flow of 10 cubic meters per hour; a water treatment station that can be expanded to 50 cubic meters an hour; a water tower with a capacity of 160 cubic meters; and 4,500 meters of pipes to distribute water throughout the city, requiring the setting up of four terminal fountains.

On the other hand, electricity will be supplied by a thermal power station supplied by three generators making it possible to distribute electricity at medium and low tension and to provide lighting for the main arteries of the city. The project also provides for the construction of an administrative building, two workshops and three housing units. The entire project will cover an area of 5,000 square meters and work will cost 1 billion CFA francs.

11,464
CSO: 4719/833

'COPYING LIBYA' ACCUSATION DENIED IN LAGOS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Apr 82 pp 4-5

[Article by Edward Ameyibor]

[Text] **THE Ghana High Commission has in a statement in Lagos denied that Ghana is copying the political system of Libya.**

Reacting to an eight-page press statement by Ghana's former envoy to Nigeria, Alhaji Yousif Patty in which he made a number of allegations against the ruling PNDC, the High Commission said Mr Patty's allegations were baseless and untrue.

In a five-page statement, the High Commission urged the Nigerian public to dismiss the allegations as political propaganda calculated to cause unnecessary apprehension and create ill-will for the PNDC.

The five-page statement said Alhaji Patty's claim that there were Libyan soldiers in Ghana was "a figment of the imagination".

It traced events leading to the overthrow of the Limann administration which it accused of economic mismanagement and tribalism in appointments.

The statement explained that Ghana's present connections with Libya" confirms the PNDC's belief in international solidarity and mutual respect for the sovereignty of nations."

Alhaji Patty is presently seeking political asylum in Nigeria.

The statement said the PNDC's first preoccupation had been the elimination of cheating in the society and the formation of people's defence committees as a machinery for the protection of human rights of the common man.

It said since Alhaji Patty had not been in Ghana since December 31 last year, he was not in a position to say anything accurately on the situation at home.

It, however, assured him on the authority of the Ghana government that he was free to return home without let or hindrance because he is not a wanted person.

But it cautioned that in his new role as a political refugee, Alhaji Patty should always bear in mind the strong bonds of friendship that exists between Ghana and Nigeria and refrain from any activities or pronouncements likely to mar this "long, cherished and excellent relationship.

Meanwhile, Nigeria's External Affairs Minister, Professor Ishaya Audu, has said Alhaji Patty's application for political asylum would be considered on its merit.

He added that as an ECOWAS citizen Alhaji Patty need not have asked for political asylum.

Alhaj. Patty in his statement alleged among other things that the PNDC was copying blindly Libya's "crazy" political system which he said was neither capitalist, socialist nor communist.

He also said he could not live under a regime which has no respect for human rights.

CSO: 4700/1139

PAPER ATTACKS ISRAEL, ZIONIST 'EXPANSIONARY' POLICIES

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Atrocities in West Bank"]

[Text] The Zionists who rule Israel are at it again. They have now succeeded in getting a closer grip of the West Bank and they evidently intend to evict the Palestinians from there so that Jews can occupy the place.

Anyone who has read the Old Testament properly knows two things about the Jews: Any time they felt strong enough they used the power to the suppress neighbouring communities or countries. They also believed that they are a superior race so they seek to purge their midst of all non-Jews.

The combined effects of these wrong attitudes is that the Jews have always been an expansionist, racist, and oppressive people.

And anyone who has read the New Testament properly knows that God disagreed with those attitudes and always punished the Jews in various ways, including sending them into exile, to prove that the Jews were deceiving themselves.

The Zionists--the extreme racists among the Jews who formed the ruling class--were too self-opinionated in their racial superiority to understand God's indirect disapproval of their activities. So Jesus came and told them directly that God did not create any superior race on earth and that the Jews were by no means better than the Arabs among whom they lived.

The Zionists did not like this truth, because it deflated their ego, so they organized and killed Jesus. The Zionists still rule the Jews and they keep their anti-Jesus anger alive by getting all primary schools in Israel to teach Jewish children up to today that Jesus was neither the son of God nor any messiah.

All that may be taken as history; but history repeats itself and every true Christian knows the word of Jesus the Christ will come to pass: that so long as the Zionists continue to use their power--if it is God-given power--to oppress other people, they will never escape God's punishment. Mark it, it is in the Bible. They will be defeated again one day!

Nazi Methods

Israel's current expansionist policy at the expense of its Arab neighbours has quite a different dimension in the light not only of the Zionists' own purposes but also of its wider neo-colonist relationship.

The tools are also more formidable not only in the light of Israel's dangerous military build-up but also because the Zionists, having collaborated with Hitler even against ordinary European Jews, are ready to use Nazi methods in annihilating the Palestinians and other Arabs in the West Bank, Golan Heights and South Lebanon.

It is clearer everyday that Israel has become a millstone round the neck of the United States of America, because the U.S. is increasingly being seen as the only dedicated supporter of the oppressive and expansionist drive of the Zionist state.

In the last two weeks since the Israeli government declared direct rule over the West Bank, many Palestinians have been killed in cold blood by Israeli occupation troops on the orders of the Israeli authorities. In true fashion, such Nazi methods of suppression as throwing bombs into houses and crowds are being used by the Israeli authorities to enforce the Israeli dictatorship over the Palestinians in the West Bank.

Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and the West Bank, and the replacement of Israeli occupation troops in the Sinai by the troops of Israel's friends have made the Camp David pact a firmly dead letter.

With the odds so thickly stacked against them, the Palestinians and Arabs are fighting stoutly against the Zionist expansion in the Middle-East. Ordinary Arab people are tearing up Israeli citizenship cards and throwing them in the faces of Israeli soldiers in the Golan Heights and the West Bank.

The Palestinians are fighting a cause of survival that will ultimately triumph. The Bible has messages telling the world that Israel's oppressive policies have not found and will never find favour in the sight of God. Christian America therefore has a moral, Godly duty to turn Israel from another steadfast course towards doom.

CSO: 4700/1138

PNDC OFFICIAL REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH DPRK

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Apr 82 p 8

[Text]

THE PNDC Secretary for Culture and Tourism, Mr Asiedu Yirenkyi, has said that Ghana has a great deal to learn from the history and struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) for the revolutionary process going on in Ghana.

The Secretary made the observation when speaking at the exhibition of books and photos held in Accra on Tuesday at the Arts Centre to mark the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK.

The exhibition was mounted by the Embassy of that country. Mr Yirenkyi said Ghanaians likened the experience of the people of the DPRK to theirs since historically, the Koreans fought basically against the same enemy of imperialism and its local collaborators.

He, therefore, used the opportunity to reaffirm Ghanaians solidarity with the peoples of the DPRK and the democratic and popular forces in South Korea in the struggle for the re-unification of Korea.

Mr Yirenkyi added that the exhibition was an eloquent testimony of the cultural and scientific advances achieved by socialist Korea on the basis of independence, self-reliance and socialism.

He pointed out that the history of the people of the DPRK was one of determined struggle against Japanese colonialism and the U.S. imperialism intervention coupled with its allied reactionary feudal and merchant classes for the independence of their country.

The Ambassador of the DPRK, Mr Cho U Jin, said his Government and people valued their friendship with Ghana.

CSO: 4700/1138

GOLD SHAFTS NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED WITH SWISS BANK

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

NEGOTIATIONS are going on between the Government and the Union Bank of Switzerland for a loan to sink two more shafts at the Prestea and Tarkwa Gold Mines.

Each shaft is estimated at 125 million dollars.

A GBC news bulletin quoted the chairman of the interim management committee of the State Gold Mining Corporation Mr Barko, as saying that the Tarkwa belt is the largest expanse gold in the world.

He said the committee was taking steps to treat about 20 million tonnes of gold ore at Pepe near Tarkwa

It was therefore, taking delivery of a washing trommell with a large milling capacity from the Ghana Consolidated Diamonds Limited at Akwatia.

Mr Barko suggested the establishment of a Gold Exploration Company as a subsidiary of the State Gold Mining Corporation.

He explained that such a company was needed to explore the commercial quantity of the country's gold resources to ensure the establishment of more mines.

Mr Barko blamed the former management of the corporation for the neglect of the Prestea and Tarkwa mines and alleged that about three million dollars worth of equipment imported for the Prestea mines were abandoned by that management.

According to the Financial Controller of the corporation, Nii Nortey, the State Gold miners were facing serious financial problems.

The corporation, he said made about ₵5 million a month in revenue as against a total working cost of ₵15.3 million.

Meanwhile, a committee of enquiry has been set up to probe the operations of the Dunkwa Alluvial Gold Mine to try to save the nation from losing the ₵110 million invested in it.

Instead of the expected production level of 3.005 ounces of gold a month, the Dunkwa dredges produce only 305 ounces.

CSO: 4700/1138

IMPROVED POLICE ACTION REQUESTED FOR CRIME WAVE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Curfew, Armed Robbery and the Revolution"]

[Text] Curfews all over the world are imposed for a number of reasons, the main one being security.

Since the initiation of the current revolution and the introduction of curfew hours, a variety of reactions have been recorded. While fishermen complained that the hours were not convenient for occupational reasons, discotheque and 'nite-club' operators complained that their source of revenue was being blocked.

There was also the rather flimsy argument from some housewives that the curfew should be permanent because it disciplined their husbands.

On a more serious level, the curfew has instilled some amount of discipline in national life as a whole.

Wild night life, with its attendant crimes, has been curtailed. Some quantity of petrol, however little, has been conserved; and many will be those who will confess that they have been saved some level of expenditure which was their lot during the night.

Then the GRAPHIC also recorded a number of proposals which favoured the curfew because of the peace people enjoyed throughout the night.

A few weeks after December 31, this peace was nonexistent for a section of the population who were harassed and molested by armed personnel. Public reaction was so heavy that armed personnel were virtually withdrawn.

Now, the criminals in the society are at it again. The thieves, robbers and wicked enemies of the people are up again stealing from house to house. Reports from all the regions of the country indicate that the midnight robbers have started their business with all force.

It is almost unimaginable that at this time when all hands are being put to productive efforts, some enemies of the revolution should be bold to continue to perpetuate their evil deeds.

The GRAPHIC is very much concerned about this trend of affairs which could be used to destroy the good intentions of the revolution.

We therefore call on the Provisional National Defence Council to strengthen the arm of the law on curfews. Armed police personnel should be detailed along all the corners of the country to check movement of citizens during curfew hours.

While we caution on any possible misuse of weapons on innocent citizens who may be in town doing essential services, we would like the People's Police to ensure that all the criminals caught are harshly dealt with.

The criminals in our midst should be exposed once and for all. The revolution should give no room for lazy unproductive elements.

CSO: 4700/1139

SPORTS SEEN NOT DIVORCED FROM POLITICS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3376, 19 Apr 82 pp 1057-1059

[Article by John Kugblenu]

[Excerpts]

John Kugblenu discusses the significance of the Black Stars' victory in the 13th African Cup of Nations Competition held recently in Tripoli.

THE CONGRATULATORY message from the chairman of the ruling PNDC government to the Ghana national football team, the Black Stars, on Friday, March 19, 1982, bore a tone of simplicity. The message said that the chairman had nothing to offer the footballers and their handlers but simple words and that Ghana had nothing to offer except a place of honour for themselves and their children. "What you have won without expectation of any promised material reward is a tribute to your revolutionary strength. The revolution thrives on women and men who fight without any expectation of any reward but for the glory of their people," the message said.

The Black Stars had just won the 13th African Cup of Nations Competition for the unprecedented fourth time in far-away Tripoli (Ghana won the competition in 1963, 1965 and 1978). They had beaten host-nation friendly Libya Arab Jamahiriya by 8-7. Ironically, the Ghanaian victory came on the same day that a consignment of 24,000 metric tons of crude oil from Libya arrived at the Tema harbour. It was the first consignment of 500,000 barrels of crude oil, estimated at about $20m., granted to Ghana by Libya.

Birds of the Same Feather

Sports and politics are often birds of the same feather and tend to flock together, despite international attempts to separate them. Thus, a group of worried Ghanaians who had gathered to watch the final match live on television expressed concern and fear that a Ghanaian victory over Libya may jeopardise the infant "hand of friendship" which the Arab Jamahiriya had extended to Ghana after the December 31, 1981 Revolution. That friendship hand had come filled with such gifts as drugs, food, newsprint, crude oil and a promise to supply Ghana with crude oil for the next 15 years on concessionary terms. The group of concerned Ghanaians argued that the friendship, benevolent hand may either recede completely or partially or may be less generous should Ghana win over Libya. Thought of what may happen to that hand should Ghana win could have a psychological effect on the Ghanaian players and their handlers, the worried Ghanaians maintained.

If the Ghanaian players shared the concern of their compatriots at home, it was not very apparent from their performance. On the contrary, what was more obvious was that the players were in no mood to compromise their pride and determination. After a marathon 120 minutes of play, the game ended in one goal apiece. The 13th African Cup of Nations contest had to be settled through the rule of penalty kicks.

At the airport, a member of the PNDC reiterated that the win in Libya was "a victory for the revolution." That Ghana played Libya in the final match was also a victory for the African Revolution, the PNDC member said. Ghana's victory was very much linked to the revolutionary wind blowing in the country, a section of the media maintained.

Though not very perceptible, the psychological significance of the victory may equal its political importance. Psychologically, the victory was a momentary gratification; it marked a kind of escape for the people from the harsh realities of the economic and social mess in the country. For a people who have long endured the battering of soaring inflation, unemployment, social and economic retrogression, the triumph in Libya was a welcome relief.

Regaining Lost Glory

Ghana, a bank official argued, may be economically deprived; she may also be in a "bottomless pit" and may have lost much of the cream of her skilled manpower, including leading footballers, to other nations. But the victory in Tripoli signifies that with hard work, discipline, determination and "revolutionary strength", the nation can regain some of her lost or missed glory in many areas other than football.

Another member of the PNDC used the occasion of the Black Stars' victory to remind Ghanaians that the nation has the potential to be first on the African continent not just in football but also in such other areas as education and agriculture.

The question which remains on the minds of critical observers of the Ghanaian situation is: will "the revolutionary strength" which was exhibited in football in far-away Tripoli be channeled into hard work in other areas at home? Economic and social resuscitation in Ghana lies in hard work and not mere rhetoric and emotional response. Similar rhetoric and emotional display greeted the victory of Ghana in 1978 when the national football team won the 11th African Cup of Nations contest in Accra. Ironically, the same national leaders who were hailed in 1978 for Ghana's victory were jeered barely a year after on their way to face the firing squad.

Specific Plans

The events between mid-1980 and December 31, 1981 are well-recorded, and are indicators of the futility to nation-building of rhetoric and emotional response to such events as a soccer victory and religious visit. The success of the present revolution in transforming the socio-economic structure of Ghana lies in the ability of the leaders and the people to translate "the revolutionary wind" blowing in the country, the rhetoric and emotionalism into specific and concrete plans which will be painstakingly implemented.

CSO: 4700/1153

PROTEST AGAINST COCOA CO-OPS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 2 Apr 82 p 8

[Excerpt]

COCOA farmers in Ashanti have protested to the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) against the green light given to the Ghana Co-operative Marketing Association to purchase cocoa, alongside the Produce Buying Division, as from the next cocoa season.

In a 12-point petition presented to the PNDC on Tuesday, Nana Barima Twum Kodua, assistant cocoa and coffee chief farmer of the Ghana National Farmers Council, who led a delegation to the Burma Camp, drew the attention of the PNDC to an AFRC Government White Paper (September 1979) which banned the Co-operative Marketing Association, among other agencies, from cocoa purchases.

The farmers, therefore, asked the Government to rescind the decision to enable harmony to prevail in the cocoa industry.

According to them, the association had once failed the nation by incurring huge debts when it was in cocoa purchases and asked that they (farmers) be invited to help in the operational and marketing aspect of the cocoa industry.

They also complained that since they were kicked out of the distribution system, they had been finding it extremely difficult to come by their basic needs and farming inputs.

The farmers pledged their support for the PNDC and its agricultural policies and hoped it would meet the needs of farmers to enable them to become more productive.

Brigadier J. Nunoo-Mensah, Chief of Defence Staff who received the petition, promised the farmers that the PNDC would look into their grievances and find better solutions to them.

CSO: 4700/1138

NORMAL WEEKLY FUEL ALLOCATIONS PLANNED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3376, 19 Aug 82 p 1102

[Text]

The government has described an unfounded and unsubstantiated rumours that the crude oil from Libya cannot be refined in the country. At a news conference in Accra, the PNDC Secretary for Information, Mr. Ato Austin, said the rumours were meant to throw dust into the eyes of the public. He said this was not the first time Ghana had used Libyan oil, and the country had started to use Libyan crude oil as far back as 1963. The country had even received oil from the Middle East with even higher sulphur content than that of Libya, he said.

Mr. Ato Austin explained that long queues at petrol filling stations were partly due to the fact that the face value of coupons far exceeded the oil supplies the refinery could produce. The government was therefore taking steps to streamline the coupon system. Mr. Ato Austin said specific petrol stations would be allocated to tro tro and minibuses to help ease the transportation problem. He gave an assurance that the fuel situation would be normalised within two weeks. Mr. Ato Austin added that the crude oil debt to Nigeria had been renogotiated and Nigeria had resumed supplies.

Meanwhile, the Tema petroleum refinery has resumed the normal weekly allocation of 840,000 gallons of refined fuel for public consumption. This is part of plans to solve petrol problems facing motorists, and to reduce the long queues at petrol filling stations. Special operations for increasing fuel supplies in all the regions of the country have also started. These have become possible because deliveries of crude oil imported from outside have already started coming in to the Tema refinery. The resumption of normal weekly allocations will increase fuel supplies in the system by about 200,000 gallons a week. Since February 1 the normal weekly allocation fell to 740,000 gallons, and then went down to 640,000 gallons on March 15. The reduction of weekly supplies became necessary because of uncertainties as to when imported crude oil was going to be delivered. The rationing was therefore needed to ensure that what was in stock was used wisely and fairly.

CSO: 4700/1153

BRIEFS

'HOLY WAR MOVEMENT' BANNED--A newly-formed organisation which calls itself "The Holy War Movement" at Sefwi Bibiani in the Western Region, has been banned with immediate effect. The ban followed reports to the Western Regional Secretary, Dr M.A. Appiah, who was on a four-day tour of the district, that the executive members of the movement were undermining the revolution. The executives who were arrested at Bibiani last Thursday, were later released after investigations. They have, however, been asked to report daily to the Bibiani Police. They are Mr A.L. Jamparah, a teacher at Bibiani, chairman and a former member of the local people's defence committee, Mr J.K. Addae, vice-chairman, Mr S.F. Obeng, secretary, Mr Eric Osei, and Mr John Donkor, both executive members. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Mar 82 p 1]

JUDICIAL SYSTEM WARNED--The present judicial system will be replaced with people's tribunals if the system fails to champion the cause of the suffering masses. A representative of the Interim National Coordinating Committee (INCC) of PDCs, Mr Kwesi Ampofo, who stated this at the inauguration of the PDC of the Attorney General's Department said the present legal system had not lived up to the expectation of the majority of the people. According to him the present judicial system has come to "overthrow" the country's traditional legal set up and has instead instituted a system which increases the exploitation of the people. Mr Anpofo therefore called on the members of the legal profession to monitor the activities of multinational companies whose main aim is to make large profits at the expense of Ghanaians. "Since you are the very people who have collaborated with these foreigners to exploit your own people, you must ensure that this tendency changes. Failure to do this will incur the people's wrath," he warned. He asked legal practitioners to appreciate the present change in the country and change accordingly. [By Akwele A-Javon] [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 31 Mar 82 p 1]

PDC'S ON PROBATION UNTIL JULY--A member of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) has disclosed that people's defence committees are on probation until July when their activities would be reappraised. The member, Sergeant Daniel Alolga Akata-Pore, was inaugurating the Medium Mortar Regiment and the Border Guards People's Defence Committees, at a joint ceremony held at the Volta Barracks at Ho. He called on military personnel to identify themselves with the problems facing the nation by helping to defend and enhance set aspirations. They must also consider themselves as part of the community by embracing all community orientated activities like farming projects, road and

other constructional works, he said. He advised members of the committees to exchange ideas with their civilian counterparts since the PDCs were accountable to the people. Sgt. Akata-Pore stressed the need for vigilance and patriotism on the part of the military to defend the nation from known external and internal adversaries. PDCs, he said, are not being formed for witch-hunting or as anti-officer cliques, and reminded those in authority on the need for effective leadership for the well-being of the people. He appealed to the military to assist in educating the people, the majority of whom are still illiterate. He reiterated that parliamentary democracy had failed to project national aspirations, and that "we want to change the pattern for a better society." [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Apr 82 p 1]

EEC TRAINING GRANT--The European Economic Community (EEC) has approved a grant of approximately two million United States dollars to the Ghana government for the financing of a multiannual training programme for the period 1982-85. A statement issued by the EEC office in Accra yesterday said the aim of the programme, which had been drawn up under the provisions of the Lome "Two Convention" was to improve Ghana's capacity in managerial and technical skills in both the public and private sectors. According to the statement, it was foreseen that the majority of the community's assistance in this field would be channeled into inter-institutional cooperation with training institutions such as the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA), the National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) and the Centre for Development Studies of the University of Cape Coast. In addition, specific training awards will be allocated to train craftsmen and technicians, in priority fields such as agriculture, rural development, public works, energy and mining, the statement added. GNA [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Apr 82 p 5]

FORMER OFFICIALS WANTED--Three persons including the former head of the Military Intelligence, Col. Annor Odjidja have been declared wanted people. A press statement issued in Accra yesterday and signed by Mr Ato Austin, PNDC Secretary for Information named the other two as Mr Kofi Batsa, Publicity Director of the dissolved People's National Party (PNP) and Mr Francis Poku, formerly of the Special Branch. The statement said that in spite of repeated statements asking them to report either to the police or military authorities they had failed to do so. These persons, it stressed, have committed grievious offences against the people and the nation for which they have to answer. The statement, therefore, asked the public to co-operate with the police and military authorities to effect the arrest of the three men. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Apr 82 p 1]

GBC POLL ON RAWLINGS--According to a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation survey an overwhelming majority of Ghanaians rate Flt-Lt Jerry Rawlings' first 100 days back in power either as fair or good. Interviews with Ghanaians have shown that 58 percent rated the first 100 days as "fair" while another 25 percent described them as "good." According to the GBC survey, only 17 percent of people interviewed felt that Flt-Lt Rawlings' initial period was poor. Asked what they felt about the 10 pm to 5 am curfew in force since New Year's Eve, 60 percent of those interviewed said it should be lifted, adding that the police had been taking advantage of the curfew to extort money from the public. Some also complained about molestation and harassment of the civilian population by the ruling military. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3376, 19 Apr 82 p 1102]

ROYALTIES TO EMERGENCY FUND--With immediate effect, all royalties on land, mineral, timber and other natural resources due to the traditional councils in the Western Region are to be paid into a newly-created people's emergency development fund. The fund will be administered by representatives of the people's armed forces and the police, the regional administration, the regional house of chiefs and the regional people's defence committees. The Regional Secretary, Dr Appiah, addressing a meeting of the Wassa Fiasse traditional council in Sekondi, warned that companies, organisations and individuals who fail to comply with the directives will have their assets forfeited to the state. Those who receive or pay such royalties should submit to his office within 21 days the list of all royalties paid within the last five years. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3376, 19 Apr 82 p 1103]

PEOPLE'S MILITIA PLANNED--A people's militia is to be established the country. The standing army will, however, be retained. Corporal Peter Tasiri, PNDC military representative for Upper Region who disclosed this at a durbar of the people of Pusiga-Pulimakom Local Council area, said every able-bodied citizen would be taught how to use the gun. Civilians, Cpl Tasiri explained could then no longer be terrorized and the gun would serve as a compromise. He said the training would serve as a compromise. He said the training would keep all the 14 million Ghanaians vigilant and in combat readiness for any foreign invasion and internal anti-revolutionaries. Present were the PNDC Secretary for the Upper Region, Dr Awudu Tinorga, Mr John Ndebugre, Secretary for the Northern Region, and Mr Amenga Etego, Upper Regional PDC coordinator. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 2 Apr 82 p 1]

AFRICAN MODE OF WORSHIP--The Reverend Dr Kwabena Damuah, member of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), at the weekend called for the Africanization of the mode of worship by churches and sects in line with the country's Cultural Revolution. Speaking at the Independence Square in Accra on Saturday where a mass concert was staged as part of activities to mark the just-launched Cultural Revolution, Rev. Damuah observed that culture and religion were inseparable tools that should be used to serve God. He explained that culture involved every aspect of a people's life; for that reason, every new religion in the country should be modelled to fall in line with the culture of the people. To this end, he called on all religious groups operating in the country to adapt and adopt the pouring of libation and drumming as part of their liturgy because they form integral part of the African traditional worship. The PNDC member also noted that custom demanded that parents cater for their children, but regretted that most parents had failed to perform their responsibilities. The Secretary for Culture and Tourism, Mr Asiedu Yirenkvi, called for a change in the lifestyle of Ghanaians to make them more African in outlook. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 5 Apr 82 pp 1,5]

DEPOSITED 50-CEDI NOTES REFUND PROMISED--The ¢50 notes deposited at the banks will be refunded to the owners within two months. In addition, a decision would be announced on the withdrawal of money by those with deposits exceeding ¢50,000. Mr Ato Ahwoi, a member of the National Economic Review Committee, disclosed this when he addressed delegates of Cocoa, Coffee and Sheanut Farmers Association in Accra yesterday. He explained that the deposit of ¢50 notes at the banks was to enable Government to sort out counterfeit notes which had

damaged the country's economy from the system. On those who have more than ¢50,000 at the banks, he pointed out that investigations were being conducted into their backgrounds and those who made genuine wealth would have their money intact. He also pointed out that those who made uillions by dodging tax would be made to pay their due. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Apr 82 pp 1, 3]

CSO: 4700/1138

ICA TEAM LEADER 'OPTIMISTIC ABOUT FUTURE OF COOPERATIVES' IN NATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 26 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Mlanju Reeves]

[Excerpt] A three-man fact finding team from the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) left the country yesterday after a five-day visit during which they held talks on the development of cooperative in Liberia.

The team which arrived Sunday from a regional council meeting in Banjol, Sene-Gambia, met Wednesday with the Minister of Agriculture, Major Alfred Fromayan. At the meeting, Minister Fromayan was reported to have expressed interest in the development of multi-farming cooperatives.

They had earlier met with the president of the Liberia National Federation of Co-operatives (LNFC) and the Assistant Secretary General of the Liberia Federation of Labour Union (LFLU).

Headed by its vice president, the team comprised Messrs. Peder Soiland, who is also chairman of the Norweigian Commission for Co-operative Development; Elif Bremdal, Education Director for the Regional Office for West Africa and Babacar N'Diaye, ICA Regional Director for West Africa.

The team's visit came upon the invitation of the Liberia Confederation of Free Trade Unions (LCFTU), following an appeal to the Norwegian Trade Union for an expert to study trade possibilities in Liberia.

Earlier in 1970, the Liberia Federation of Labour Unions (LFLU) appealed to the ICFTU for assistance following a workshop on job creation.

An expert from the Norway Co-operative Movement, Mr Kunt Fjaestad, came in October last year in response to ICFTU's invitation and visited cooperatives in areas near the Sierra Leone border, including the Mano River mines and the National Iron Ore Company (NIOC).

Before leaving, the ICA team leader, Mr Soiland, said he was optimistic about the future of cooperatives in Liberia. He added that it is a long-term issue, but with the right interest the realisation will be attained.

History

The president of the Liberia National Federation of Co-operatives, Mr. Peter Bull, thanked the delegates for their visit. He also hoped that Liberians will be trained in Norway to manage co-operatives in Liberia in the near future.

CSO: 4700/1152

EROSION OF SUPPORT FOR PRC OF CONCERN TO MILITARY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3375, 12 Apr 82 pp 969,970

[Text] MASTER-SERGEANT SAMUEL KANYON DOE, the Liberia military ruler, will celebrate this weekend two years of transition from the humiliating harshness of the Barclays Training Centre into the cosy pleasures of the Executive Mansion. It will be a weekend of stock-taking and telling Liberians how far he has steered the revolution in the last two years. For the last years, Mr. Doe has largely lived up to the rule of many African politicians where winner grabs all, or more often than not, the vanquished either knuckle under or get clubbed down.

It would have been folly and short-sightedness for anyone to have expected Mr. Doe to dramatically scrap the rule anyway. Yet, though there is no power that restrains military rulers (and a great many autocratic rulers in civilian clothing), Doe's sudden abrasiveness and anxiety to get rid of many of his colleagues and veer the revolution suddenly off course, have made many of us wonder just how far this will all lead to.

Perhaps the question is not whether Mr. Doe remains in power or not. That still doesn't matter anyway. After all, no one man, be it a civilian or not, has a monopoly to rule. Rather, it is a question of who rules Liberia "in the cause of the people".

The signs from Monrovia in the last 12 months or so are now clear that enthusiasm for the revolution has seemingly paled and the sincerity of the revolutionary aims of the military coup two years ago, were nothing but a smokescreen. There must always be a fine line between acting in the cause of the people and becoming a military tyrant.

True, Mr. Doe has often been boastful that his revolution was in the cause of the people; but that was over several months ago. While he continues to talk reassuringly, he has either eliminated his most trusted revolutionary colleagues or cannot account for the death of some of the country's most respected men let alone the ordinary killings by some reckless drunken PRC soldiers throughout.

However, having got himself firmly settled, Mr. Doe should now concentrate his energies on taming his soldier friends who like most of the PRC leadership still believe that the revolution has only just begun. No! That was over many months ago.

The erosion of support for Mr. Doe's government is not, in fact, so serious as to make it unlikely to win a snap election. Even so, it is enough to worry the military leadership. For many Liberians, the fruits of the April 12 revolution have not fallen as bountifully or as fast as expected. Rice which was meant to "stabilise" Liberia after the coup is still being imported in large quantity and remained sold between $20 and $26 per 100lb. The Liberian Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC) is still groping in a financial mess and purchases farmers produce only on an irregular basis; cash and major goods are in short supply. In the urban areas many of the benefits of earlier higher wages are being dried up to inflation, now jumping at 25-30 per cent compared to 17 per cent at the time of the coup. Soldiers have become the main thieves, killing is rampant and corruption in high places is reportedly astronomical. Soldiers, though the highest paid group (between $700 and $800 a month) some of them with the Sixth Infantry Battalion in the Bomi Territory, recently waylaid a military pay team and

made off with £60,000. Four of the soldiers, First Lieutenants Emmanuel Totaye and Fred Dean and Second Lieutenants David Kien and Edward Johnson, have since been shot by a firing squad.

Storm of protest over embezzling

At the same time a storm of probes and orders to restitute public funds expended for personal use by several officials is continuing in both the private and public sectors of government. The managing director of the National Ports Authority, Anthony Tapeh, his deputy W. K. Garnett along with Hilton Richards, the acting controller, have all recently been sacked for reportedly pocketing $1.5m. The Bureau of General Auditing has also been instructed to audit "without delay" six of Mr. Doe's right-hand men at the Executive Mansion. Among them are acting minister of state for Presidential Affairs, Willie A. Givens, deputy minister of state for Presidential Affaris, D. Dweh Chieh and the director of Special Security Services, Thomas Gbaku Wright. Similar auditing is reportedly going on in the Ministries of Education, Finance and Public Works.

While there has been progress in replacing indigenous Liberians in the civil service and other government offices, the advancement in the private sector has been much slower. One of the stated goals of the April 12 trauma was to narrow wage differentials and improve the lot of the poorest paid but Mr. Doe and his government now apparently find themselves caught up in conflict between these aims and an appetite for luxury and extravagance.

It is important that on this occasion of its second birthday, the PRC government should make known more clearly its long-term economic strategy. The code of investment drawn up in 1980 which encouraged foreign capital investment with the rider that it should be more oriented to domestic development of the Liberian economy. There is little evidence that the PRC has succeeded in persuading foreign investors about the salubriousness of Liberia's climate.

What has been evident is the support coming from the IMF which put up SDR55m. (about $65m.) to support the 1981/82 budget under a new standby arrangement. The US has also continued to be more generous to the PRC than it ever was to Tolbert: some $80m. in various types of aid are expected from this source for the 1981/82 year, of which a significant proportion is in military assistance (from new housing to military equipment).

One striking measure taken last year was the ending of the subsidy on rice imports which, it is said, would have cost, $9m. in 1981. Cynics noted the turnaround from April 14, 1979, which had brought this "revolutionary" government to make the same price increase to at least $24 per 100lb. bag (65 per cent broken) in Monrovia, and higher in other parts of the country. General Podier in particular took time explaining the need for the increase, but the grumbling of the population was not limited to this increase alone. The rate of inflation looked to be steadily climbing.

In general, the economic picture in Liberia has been bleak, and the only glimmer of light on the horizon could come from the prospecting for oil that continues. In the meantime, Lamco announced losses for the third successive year, and said it would need more government support to maintain operations. Rubber prices continued fluctuating with a downward emphasis.

The burden of large recurrent expenditure on the government's narrow revenue base was demonstrated by strikes by teachers, and then by nurses and paramedical personnel who protested at overdue payments and non-fulfilment of a promised pay increase. As in other countries, the public sector wage bill is posing increasing problems to the Liberian Government, and these cannot be solved in isolation from the rest of the economy.

If there are any conclusions to draw about the state of Liberian society, they would include the fact that Commander-in-Chief Samuel Doe is presiding over one of the periods of extended crisis in that country. In the strictly political sphere, the promise of a handover to civil constitutional rule in 1985 has not dispelled the mounting pressure for an early handover. There will be a curious hiatus between the completion by the constitutional commission, and the promulgation. The recent

"escapade" whereby five students leaders were on the brink of being executed before being sent back to campus under the description of "future leaders" made many people unhappy. However, it was just another excess of arbitrariness.

The PRC has not convinced everybody that it is working in the cause of the Liberian people, and some sceptics are convinced that instead of working, the regime is just having a fine old time gaining weight and assets.

Neutralised Left

In both of these spheres, there is a growing concern that the 1980 coup only served to neutralise the genuine left in Liberian politics, to clean out the ossified True Whig Party, and resurrect it in the 1982 form of a whole range of influential advisers. The appointment of Baccus Matthews as Director of the Cabinet was confirmation for some people that "the old firm" was still active, that, indeed, the alleged convergence of interests between the True Whig Party and the PPP (née PAL) had come to full flower. Another disturbing conclusion that some people want to draw is that after the advent of the PRC, Liberia has never been so completely safe in the hands of the US, which it is alleged, has been swinging state policy on African issues such as Polisario membership of the OAU, any which way it pleased. What is certain is that this coming year is going to be even more important in the history of Liberia than the last. /

CSO: 4700/1135

DOE ANNOUNCES TAX COLLECTION DRIVE, ECONOMIC REVIVAL MEASURES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 14 Apr 82 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt]

Tax delinquents who fail to meet their obligations will now be made to pay their taxes as government has launched a vigorous campaign for collection of real estate and other taxes.

Announcing the launching of the campaign in his Redemption Day Message Tuesday, Head of State Doe directed the Finance Ministry to immediately provide the PRC with a complete list of all those who have not met their tax payment.

"We will use every means to collect arrears, including legal action. This also applies to those who have neglected paying their utility bills," he told the nation.

C-I-C Doe recalled that in his Christmas message last December, government took a number of measures to revive the economy. These included a reduction in the price of beer and stout; more than 50 percent reduction in transhipment fees of goods throughout Liberia, and the removal of many check points to eliminate harassment of motorists.

He said it was however observed that other factors continue to hamper successful economic and commercial activities in the country.

The PRC Chairman noted that the nation's industrialization program designed to reduce our dependence on imported goods has not worked satisfactorily. As a result, he added, "we are still importing most of our essential commodities."

He continued: "It is important to mention that in order to provide added relief to our people we will discontinue whatever practice existed for generating needed increases in revenue through high taxes. Instead we will concentrate on expenditure control and improved tax collection."

On payroll padding, C-I-C Doe said a tremendous amount of revenue has been lost as a result of this act. If this national crime is allowed to continue, millions of dollars of taxpayers' money will go down the drain, he warned.

He therefore appointed a "Watchdog Committee," chaired by the Vice Head of State, to study the situation without delay.

The members of the committee who will be appointed by the Vice Head of State for approval of the Head of State, will be assisted, as needed, by an independent auditing firm.

As a further means of improving the nation's financial situation, through increased foreign investment, the Head of State also announced the appointment of a committee to review, with great soberness, our Investment Incentive Code.

The committee, to be chaired by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation, will carefully review the investment incentive code and make recommendations on how best government can guard against the disadvantages of monopolies. It will also ensure that the privileges offered in the code are not abused, wrongfully applied or inefficiently enforced.

CSO: 4700/1152

MINISTER INSTITUTES MEASURES TO REDUCE EXPENDITURES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 29 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

The Government of Liberia has instituted measures to control expenditure for the fourth quarter of fiscal 1981/82. The measures become operative as of April 1 this year.

According to a circular released yesterday by Finance Minister Gow Alvin Jones, gasoline allotment for all ministries and agencies will be reduced by 50 per cent.

According to Minister Jones, each ministry and agency will institute internal policies by which distribution of its gasoline allotment will be used for personal and utility purposes.

Another measure is that repair works on all Government of Liberia assigned cars will be personally undertaken by officials to whom cars are assigned.

Each ministry and agency has therefore been asked to submit a list of vehicles in its fleet to the General Services Agency (GSA), indicating particulars on cars assigned to officials and those being used for utility purpose.

Minister Jones said in an interview yesterday that these measures are necessary in these times of financial constraints on the national economy.

CSO: 4700/1152

GOVERNMENT GIVES TWO-WEEK ULTIMATUM TO INDEBTED FIRMS TO PAY DEBTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Apr 82 pp 1, 6, 8

[Text]

The Government of Liberia has given a two-week ultimatum to companies, commercial houses and individuals who are indebted to Public Corporations and Government Agencies to settle their obligations.

Speaking Thursday at a news conference, the Minister of Finance G. Alvin Jones said this action was in line with Head of State Doe's recent pronouncement made in his Redemption Day message concerning the collection of outstanding revenue, taxes and legitimate payments owed the Government of Liberia and Public Corporations.

Minister Jones said the amount of $100m was due public Corporations and the Liberian Government by concessions, Commercial houses, and individuals.

He said any commercial house, concession or individual failing to meet their obligation after the two-week grace period would be forwarded to the Head of State for appropriate action.

Minister Jones said payment of such debts should be made directly to the Ministries, Agencies and Public Corporations concerned adding, "a taskforce comprising of the Ministries of Finance, Justice and Defense has been set up to enforce the payment of such debts."

He named the Liberia water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC), Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC), Liberia Petroleum Refinery Company (LPRC), Liberia Telecommunications Corporation (LTC) and Air Liberia as major corporations where outstanding arrears was high.

He called on all those concerned to cooperate by setting their obligation to Government and Public Corporations adding, "if any service is disconnected the individual affected would have to make full payment of the amount owed before reconnection is carried out.

CSO: 4700/1152

NATION'S FIRST RURAL NEWSPAPER APPEARING ON NEWSTANDS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Apr 82 p 6

[Excerpt]

The "Bong Crier", the nation's first rural newspaper, is today making its appearance on the newsstand.

Inaugurated March 5th by the Ministry of Information as a Pilot project of the UNESCO, UNDP and Liberian Government sponsored program to set up presses in rural Liberia, the paper is to provide practical information aimed at improving the cultural techniques, health, economic and social conditions of rural inhabitants.

Mr. Henrie Thompson, Editor-in-Chief of the paper, put it explicitly during the March 5, inauguration ceremony when he said the paper's aim is to fill the information gap currently existing between the urban and rural areas.

Based in Gbarnga City, Bong County, the "Bong Crier" is an eight-page, four columned newspaper. There are plans to increase the number of pages to 12 as soon as additional material and supplies arrived.

For the meantime, the paper will appear on the newsstand in Gbarnga City once every forthnight.

CSO: 4700/1152

MINISTER APPEALS TO KOREAN GOVERNMENT FOR ASSISTANCE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text]

Internal Affairs Minister Col. Edward Sackor, has appealed to the Korean Government for assistance in the areas of transportation, communications and farming.

need for farming equipment to effect government farming projects.

A package was presented to Ambassador Lee by Minister Sackor which outlined the importance of transportation in Liberia.

According to the package, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has identified a project, the Monrovia Central the sanitary condition of the city and promote driver's training programme.

In brief remarks, Ambassador Lee asked Minister Sackor to furnish him with a copy of his Ministry's current development plan.

He also urged the Government of Liberia to undertake State farms that could help boost its road production.

He said though Liberian people were engaged in individual and cooperatives farming, the government could initiate its own farming programs for self-sufficiency in food.

CSO: 4700/1152

BOWEN NOTES NATION'S SUCCESS IN 'OPEN REGISTRY'S' GROWTH

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Apr 82 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt]

Liberia's Maritime Commissioner, Philip T. Bowen, has told the tenth annual assembly of business people in shipping that the efficient growth of Liberia's "open registry" has been possible because the system was flexible and not subject to pressure from politicians and trade unions.

Mr. Bowen said Liberia's "open registry" has been very attractive to ship owners, legal and financial communities, because it has, to a large extent, preserved freedom of contract in international commerce.

According to the Press and Culture Counsellor at the Liberian Embassy in London Commissioner Bowen who was addressing the 1982 Sea Trade Conference recently on money and ships at the London Grosvenor House Hotel, spoke on the topic "vessel and finance and the open registry System."

The maritime chief noted that because of Liberia's success in the open registry, the system has been repeatedly confronted by the International Transport Workers' Federation and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

He said that UNCTAD was in the process of drafting an international convention defining the requirements for the existance of a so-called "genuine link" between flag of registry and vessel ownership.

He also observed that the UNCTAD's project was being promoted very vigorously by some oil producing nations and the Soviet Union, "presumably as a means of enabling them to secure a foothold, if not a straglehold, on bulk cargo carriage."

Expressing his views on UNCTAD's role in the future development of the world ' s

fleets, Commissioner Bowen said he doubted if in the long run UNCTAD's plans would play a significant part in the development of the world's fleets.

He said that the Government of Liberia has always supported the position that every nation has the legitimate right to develop its own national fleet, and cannot subscribe to the view that a shipping program such as the "open registry" impedes the progress and development of national flag fleets.

Mr. Bowen then called on lenders and vessel insurers to pay close attention to the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation's (IMCO) Conventions when they examine their options in the field of vessel registry.

He reiterated that the Liberian Maritime program would expel from its registry, considerable number of ships that do not meet acceptable standards of safety at sea.

CSO: 4700/1152

BRAZILIAN TEAM ARRIVES TO ASSESS REFINING COMPANY'S POTENTIAL

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 30 Mar 82 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt]

A three-man top level Brazilian team, representing Petrobras Comercio International S.A., a subsidiary of INTERBRAS, Brazil, has arrived in the country to conduct an assessment of the marketing potential of the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company.

The exercise, according to the Managing Director of the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company, Dr. Cletus Wortoson, is intended to determine the new direction which LPRC intends to follow in the marketing of its products.

The team which arrived here last Saturday evening from Brazil, will be in the country for about six weeks during which time its members will tour the country to conduct their studies.

Led by Mr. Jose Roberto Simas, the delegation's visit to Liberia is a follow-up to one paid to Brazil in 1981 by a Liberian delegation headed by then the Speaker of the PRC, General Nicholas Podier.

During the Liberian delegation stay in Brazil, according to Dr. Wortoson, contacts were established with Petrobras to have a high level team visit the LPRC to help set-up an effective, nationwide marketing programme.

Speaking during a luncheon tendered in honour of the delegation Monday at local hotel Dr. Wortoson said the geographic and socio-economic similarities which exist between Brazil and Liberia could be the basis for meaningful co-partnership and cooperation in the near future.

Dr. Wortoson, said there is urgent need for Liberia to take advantage of the growing technological know-

how of Brazil.

fident that result of his delegation's work here would be in the interest of both Liberia and Brazil.

He said there is dire need for countries of the so-called third world to cooperate in economic and other ventures that would ensure improved living conditions for their respective peoples.

Mr. Simas thanked Dr. Wortoson for the hospitality accorded his mission and expressed the hope that in the future, such cooperation will take on a wider dimension.

CSO: 4700/1152

MINISTER NOTES STEPS TAKEN TO RAISE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

Lusaka DAILY OBSERVER in English 12 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text]

Over the years, Liberia's agricultural productivity has remained very low primarily because most farmers in the country remain at or near subsistence level of production and consumption.

To alleviate the situation so as to expand agricultural output for maximum economic and social gains for all the people, the Ministry of Agriculture, since the People's Redemption Council (PRC), took over power, has set definite goals and direction under which the ministry can reach the masses.

In an interview recently, Agriculture Minister Captain Alfred M. Fromoyan said unlike in the past when the ministry operated without direction and focused its attention mainly on scientific method, his administration will pursue agricultural development within a framework that permits maximum effect and coordination with other agencies of government relating to all aspects of rural development.

He said the ministry would also seek active participation of all Liberian farmers in development and added that development process and activities would not be confined to selected groups or farmers.

Minister Fromoyan further said that development programs under his ministry have now been designed to create conditions within which development could occur. He said, "Only the people can effect agricultural development; and the people can effect development only if they are provided the necessary incentive, motivation, knowledge, means and support". The ministry will assist people to develop their resources and potentials, Fromoyan added.

Strategies

To attain the development objectives of his ministry, Minister Fromoyan revealed that nine strategies have been designed by his administration. They are: Development of an effective agricultural extension service; Providing necessary technical information and service in support of development; An expanded and coordinated agricultural research effort; Agricultural training; Insuring that other institutional and infrastructural support is adequate and coordinated; Restructuring the agricultural development role of parastatal bodies; Planning in support of agricultural development to include improved capability for agricultural sector

policy analysis and recommendations; International assistance, and Providing adequate and appropriate administrative and logistical support

Rice

In addition to the restructuring of the ministry's program so as to cater to the rural people, the Agriculture Minister said since the PRC took power in 1980, the Agriculture Ministry has been able to produce 260,000 pounds of seed rice to be distributed to local farmers. He noted that a reasonable portion of the seed rice has been given to the Ministry of Internal Affairs to be used on the communal farms.

Captain Fromoyan said with new motivation in the Liberian people as a result of Head of State Doe's pronouncement to increase agriculture production, he was confident that rice production in the country would double this year.

He hoped that his ministry would produce about two million pounds of seed rice during the next planting season.

Small Farmers

Minister Fromoyan added that his ministry would render more technical assistance to small farmers than larger farmers to enable them (small farmers) to produce more food for consumption and commercial purposes.

He said farmers would be assisted in land preparation and would also be aided in dealing with child care and balanced diet.

To lessen the work load on farmers, the Ministry anticipates introducing the use of animal power and power saw.

The Egyptian government has been contacted to assist in training the animals in soil ploughing, etc.

Fromoyan said food preservation and animal breeding would also be introduced shortly by his ministry.

Financial Assistance

To make the ministry's programs successful, Minister Fromoyan said the U.S. Government through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been requested to grant Liberia a loan of $20 million which, he said, is "likely to materialize."

He said the Agriculture Ministry has been able to negotiate a loan of $28 million for the second phase of the Lofa County Agricultural Development Project (LCADP), while another loan of $26 million for the phase two of the Bong County Agricultural Development Project (BCADP) is being worked out.

The German Government has been approached to carry out feasibility studies to explore means of carrying out the second phase of the Nimba County Agricultural Development Project (NCADP).

Private Investment

Minister Fromoyan also disclosed that private institutions have expressed their desire to establish rice plantations and beef factories in the country.

He appealed to friendly donors to assist his ministry in meeting its goals set towards "self-sufficiency in food production".

CSO: 4700/1152

BRIEFS

KOREAN TRADE DELEGATION'S VISIT--A 15-man trade delegation from the Korean Export Association of Textile arrived here Monday to further strengthen the trade links between Liberia and the Republic of Korea. The delegation, led by Mr Sung Rak Kim, president of the association, will tender a reception in honour of business executives in Liberia at the Ducor Hotel Wednesday at 6 p.m., during which time they will hold special exhibition. Items to be placed on display include all various types of yarn, textiles and garments. [Excerpt] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Apr 82 p 12]

CSO: 4700/1152

VIEWS ON STATE OF POLITICAL PARTIES, ELECTION PROSPECTS GIVEN

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 11 Mar 82 pp 5, 6

[Interview with Sir Gaetan Duval, leader of the Mauritian Social Democratic Party, by Lindsay Riviere, date and place not specified]

[Question] Gaetan Duval, for several years now you have been openly expressing the deisre to give up active politics and see someone else succeed you. Yet, for the third time in 15 years you are getting ready to lead the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] in the general election in June, and you obviously seem very involved in the fight. What meaning does this fight have for you?

[Answer] In a little country such as ours, I realized that it would really be an unhoped-for event for two leaders to be able to emerge in a single generation. We see the trouble the Labor Party is having finding itself a new leader, even though Ramgoolam is 82 years old. So I am finding myself in the thick of the fight again precisely because in the course of the last 5 years, no leader has appeared who is capable of breathing so much life into the PMSD, or arousing so much unity as I can. So I see myself fated to run in the election again at the head of the PMSD, to lead the fight.

I assure you that I am not looking forward to it! Since last 14 June, after an attempt at getting away and saying farewell to my friends, I was caught up in the machinery again by the 7 September matter and having to pick up Francois' challenge. After all, I could not leave politics at the time of a challenge like that one! So here I am today leading my party to the election because of the force of circumstances.

[Question] Despite your wish to see potential successors appearing, as soon as one does appear, (Blackburn, Francois, to mention only them) you are immediately seen in anatagonistic situations with them, as if you were having trouble accepting not being the only spokesman for your traditional constituency. In this respect, are you not playing the same game as Ramgoolam?

[Answer] The fact is that I do not believe in ready-made leaders. So I

do not believe that you can send a man to England to take a three-month course of political training and make a leader of him. That is the case with Philippe Blackburn.

I will state right now that I have a lot of friendship for Philippe Blackburn. But in my opinion, a leader must first be free. Before expecting to be responsible for others,he must first be free of himself. Now, I am sorry to say so, but can a sugar industry employee say that he is really free? Moreover, being the leader of the PMSD presupposes being the leader of the general public in Mauritius, or at least a good part of the general public, and in terms of its two components, the middle-class milieu, and the working-class milieu too. Now, Philippe Blackburn by his own admission is absolutely incapable of having a dialogue with the working class. He is not trained for it.

Since 1981 I have been inviting Blackburn to come into the PMSD as secretary general.

[Question] With a view to possible succession?

[Answer] Yes, absolutely. With a view to a succession that I wanted to be immediate, but that he refused. I said to him: "Come in, bring your friends with you, and make yourself known. After a certain time, I will leave the leadership to you." He answered: "No. You must lead your party to the elections. Later, we will see." He had not yet founded the RPL [expansion unknown]. It would have looked much better for him to join the PMSD and become its leader than to appear later as the nominee of certain sectors.

As for Francois, that is the big disappointment. It was I who appointed him deputy leader of the PMSD. It was I who appointed him leader of the parliamentary group and spokesman for the PMSD in the cabinet. It was I who observed his ministry with the greatest interest, but I soon saw that he would not be up to the job, and that was when he made a fool of himself at the 1 May meeting. I instantly doubted his ability to lead a party. After that, I saw him being stubborn, bringing in police, expelling people from residence halls. That was not the conduct of a leader. There is stubbornness and arrogance in Francois' personality! Then, he upsets the others. So I decided to stay on.

No More Threat to Ramgoolam

[Question] Outside the issue of leadership of the general public, what do you feel you represent in the country today?

[Answer] Certainly a lot of good feeling! And in all communities. In fact, it is not just a question of me personally: Homo Creolus (Creole man) is liked in all the communities. There is a strong current of liking for him among Indians and Chinese, and an absence of resentment among the Moslems. Over the last 20 years, the Creole has become very reassuring for the other

ethnic groups. And I take the credit for the fact that I have always avoided offending the other communities and avoided demanding anything from the other communities in an aggressive manner. Today as PMSD leader I am well liked outside the general public. Why? Because I no longer constitute a threat to Ramgoolam or the PTR [Labor Party].

So I think I am starting negotiations with a lot of good feeling toward me. I no longer look like a potential replacement for Ramgoolam. But to everyone I look like an excellent minister of foreign affairs with the ability to promote good relations with the world abroad and assure the development of Mauritius. That is my public image! That is how the people sees my activities in any government. I have no illusions about it: if I have a lot of Indian votes, it is because the Indians do not think that I am going to take over the leadership of the government, but because I am an indispensable complement to Ramgoolam's activities, also.

I consider myself the only one at present able to "create movement," and that, by the way, is my election slogan. "With Gaetan for Movement!" Between MMM changes and Laborite ultra-conservatism, I shall represent "movement."

'Stronger Than Labor Party'

[Question] And what, in your opinion, does the PMSD still represent, in terms of image and influence, as an organized group?

[Answer]The PMSD is still one of this country's three great parties. You see, I do not believe in opinion polls. Ramgoolam can have his polls, but I see the situation differently: the PMSD is a force to be reckoned with. And, at this time, I consider myself stronger than the Labor Party. I believe that the Labor Party is weaker at the moment than many people think. That is my personal intuition.

[Question] And what would that be due to?

[Answer] The PTR has been constantly in a bad way since 1948, and was down to 36 percent at the last elections. What would be likely to bring it back up again? Its administration over the past 5 years? The new image it is trying to give itself? No. The PTR has gone down a lot.

But the resilience of the Labor Party is such that I think it is capable of making up lost ground between now and the elections, if only because of ethnic sensitivities.

The PTR is still, in fact, a party composed strictly of Indians, and even so at present rates, I think there are not over 60 percent of Indians disposed to vote Labor. I note that that does not amount to much: that comes to 60 percent of 40 percent of the population.

Against the PTR as it is, what do we in the PMSD represent? It would seem that we have made some gains on the working class side.

'Middle Class Most Divided'

[Question] It has been said that the other component of your traditional constituency is looking elsewhere....

[Answer] The middle class is the most divided of all the classes! A tiny group is RPL, but "believing, not practising" RPL, if I may put it that way. They are in agreement with the RPL, but they will not vote RPL. There are people who believe that ideally there should be technocrats in office, that Dinan would do better than Ringadoo, but when the time comes to choose, they will not vote RPL.

Then, there are many middle class Laborites, especially in a particular group that say that last time the MMM nearly won, and that one should vote Labor to keep the MMM out. You know who I mean.

There are some others, faithful to the PMSD, who really hope for an alliance. And then a little group of adventurers, attracted by the MMM, intellectuals or opportunists who think they would benefit from an MMM regime, like in the Seychelles.

[Question] The choice will also be in terms of teams. Now, as it stands at the moment, the PMSD does not make much of an impression for its team prospects, does it?

[Answer] I do not see the MMM making an impression because of its team either. The problem with us -- and it is against my inclinations -- is that I have to wait until 15 March to make up my team. But team there will be, with young people certainly better than at the last election.

But the importance of the team should not be exaggerated: at the last election, Professor Lim Fat, bear in mind, was beaten by absolutely unknown people. It is a mistake to think that a team that is credible at the administrative level will necessarily be better at the election level.

Anti-MMM Front not Favored

[Question] Let us come to the election stakes themselves. Observers are wondering if anti-MMM people can take the risk of going to the election divided?

[Answer] I do not believe in an organization, a group of people from all directions for the sole purpose of shutting out the MMM. I don't believe in that and I will not be a part of it!

I am not taking that card. If that happened, I would prefer to be Mauritian Social Democratic Party outside of it, and have the nerve to take my chances.

If one has to assemble all the anti-MMM factions in Mauritius for the sole purpose of devoting oneself to conscious, organized ultra-conservatism and not be able to move an inch afterward, then I am not a buyer and I am saying so loud and clear!

I am only making an alliance with the PTR because I believe that in our two parties we shall be able after the elections to find men who think alike, a majority of ideas, which will make progress, which would have the same concept of the foreign policy necessary for Mauritius and the development of Mauritius. If that happens, I can even see the two parties melding into a single organization after the next 5 years!

'Moving Toward Terrible Confusion'

[Question] What is your evaluation of the present relationship of forces in the country?

[Answer] I just do not see, at the present rate, an MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party]majority in the country. I think even that the MMM has lost ground as compared to 1976. I was at their meeting on Place Monseigneur Margeot, Rose Hill. I did not see any enthusiasm there!

I also believe that the tension between the PSM and the MMM will go on increasing. You see, Boodhoo is a communalist, above all! Everything proves this, his past, his training, his Seva Shivir. Boodhoo has always reacted like a communalist. The only reason that he made an alliance with the MMM was to destroy Ramgoolam. The alliance is only holding up today because Boodhoo is the prisoner of his own troops now. As you might say,"I am their leader, so I have to follow them!" But it will be seen that the PSM will drift deeper and deeper into communalism, stop playing the game of the alliance, on the quiet, ask for votes for its own candidates, and not those of the MMM. That is going to happen, trust my experience on this, and it is happening already!

Then we shall see the others voting for their candidates. Look at the Moslems; they are starting to get the impression that the others are not going to vote for them. That is really a pity. Look at Peroo, whom Ramgoolam is refusing to put on the slate! Moslems are thus absolutely isolated. The Creole today appears as reassuring to the PTR constituency as the Moslem appears suspicious on the other hand. This situation is one that I personally deplore, but that is the way it is. We shall see the PSM and the MMM regarding each other with more and more mistrust, therefore.

That is why, on the basis of all that and of other factors, I say this: unless two solid organizations confront each other between now and the elections, the country is moving toward terrible confusion, in which there will be people voting PSM and not MMM, or MMM and not PSM, or people who will vote "communal" or people who will vote for individuals. You will see that the first people to get a surprise will be the voters themselves. Nothing can be taken for granted in these elections!

Ramgoolam: 'Scientific Robot'

[Question] And what, in your opinion, is the state of mind of SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam] when he thinks about the various possible alliances?

[Answer] Ramgoolam has turned into a living computer, to which all the pollsters in the world pass on information! I have not seen him personally for a long time, but I am told that he has become a veritable scientific robot, assimilating all the statistics from the Americans, the French, the SSS [State Security Service] etc. How he will digest all the figures I have no idea. And as usual, no decision. Nothing new in that!

[Question] Why his apparent serenity, in your opinion?

[Answer] Lack of awareness! They do say that often ignorance is the basis of serenity. Ramgoolam still believes that everyone can be manipulated. He does not expect that any of these organizations (PMSD, RPL, and so on) cannot be manipulated. Even Boodhoo! How long has he kept on hoping to get Boodhoo back again! And even still today, he must be thinking that he can recuperate Boodhoo. So he is waiting for his chance. He thinks that if there is a problem, he can always send a mutual friend to see me to make me see reason.. He will not change.

[Question] Do you personally believe that you are still his first choice today?

[Answer] I do not know. Logically, I should be his first choice, for do as you will, there are only three political personalities in Mauritius: Ramgoolam, Beranger, and Duval. If one has a possibility of making an alliance with Duval, one is not going to make an alliance with Eliezer Francois!

Ramgoolam knows perfectly well that when he forms an alliance with Blackburn, he is making an alliance with capital. And when he makes an alliance with Francois, he is making an alliance with a little clique. With me, it is different, let us tell things as they really are.

[Question] Then you are expecting him to make a move?

[Answer] Yes, but I have not much time, and I will not wait for ever. I have some candidates who must resign from the government. Let him retire Francois once and for all!

[Question] Are you making this a matter of personal pride?

[Answer] No, of political logic. For Francois is not a man who has changed parties. He claims to represent my PMSD. There cannot be two PMSDs in this business. Ramgoolam must choose. If he wants to absorb Francois into the PTR, that is no problem so far as I am concerned. I have nothing against that. But if he wants to negociate with the PMSD, negotiations must be with me. Francois is a usurper. So Ramgoolam must choose. We are

now in the same situation as two popes, one in Avignon, and the other in Rome.

In fact, Ramgoolam wants me to take Rey and Chong Leung. To which I reply, "But if they are such good candidates, keep them in the PTR. Why send them to me? I do not have any property rights whatever over the PMSD deputies. I have no copyright on people! Take them and leave me alone!"

That is the crux of the matter. We have already discussed the number of candidates on the slate in the past, and I have been very reasonable. For me, it is not a matter of 18 or 20, but valid candidates. Whether they be called PMSD or PTR, for the needs of the cause, no problem! But good candidates!

It is not very important for me to have a lot of people around me. A little touch of humor. I will tell you a story. Once, in surprise, I asked Bissoondoyal this question: "What, you are only accepting 5 candidacies from Ramgoolam?" To which he replied with a smile: "Duval, how many ingrates do you want me to have elected?" These things have an effect on me. Why fight all the time over individuals who by tomorrow may be potential turncoats? More seriously: the essential thing is the desire to have good candidates. What does it matter whether they are Laborites or PMSD. I say just let us sit down and see, precinct by precinct, who are the best.

[Question] And where is the RPL to be placed in all this?

[Answer] The RPL wants, and is going to have, an alliance with Ramgoolam. In any case, the RPL was planned and brought into existence to replace us around Ramgoolam.

[Question] If the PMSD-PTR agreement comes about, how do you see the sitution on the field? Can you see Labor partisans playing the game as easily as the PMSD partisans?

[Answer] I see them playing the game even more easily than the PMSD partisans. I believe that 100 percent of the Labor partisans want an alliance, and I see it proven every day. The PMSD today is making the Labor constituency feel safe . It helps to block the road to office against the others. The PTR-PMSD alliance will not cause the Laborites any problems, therefore. Quite the contrary. There are circumstances in politics in which 2 and 2 make 5.

[Question] Let us imagine three scenarios, the first a victory for the alliance, the second a defeat for the alliance and the third a three-sided fight without a clear winner. The Alliance wins, shall we say, comfortably. What is changed, what continues? And in what way would the country be spared the situation that it has been experiencing for the last 5 years?

[Answer] If the Alliance wins, it will win easily. But I have to imagine an alternative within an alternative. The Alliance will win with a majority of people who think as I do. The PTR has, indeed, evolved. Grass-roots support has remained the same, but the thoughtful people at the top have evolved, and there is no longer that "Fabian philosophy" that used to be the PTR basis. In the PTR today there is a majority of pragmatic, realistic people. With that, there is a majority in favor of movement, of a realistic foreign policy, so we would do everything that is included in our platform. The unemployment problem in Mauritius would be solved in no time with political stability. On that hypothesis, Mauritius would be on its way again! With 300 Taiwanese factories, some liberal fiscal measures and alignment with the rest, everything would get going again.

[Question] According to your logic, the MMM is part of the problem, while according to Ramgoolam's, that party is part of the solution?

[Answer] Yes, indeed!

[Question] If that is so, still assuming there is a victory, how do you see the future relations of such a government with respect to the opposition?

[Answer] Certainly a liberal attitude! You know, my relations with certain members of the opposition have improved considerably the last few years. I have no trouble sustaining a dialogue with Jugnauth and Bhayat, for example. Absolutely none.

[Question] However, you would not, like Ramgoolam, hope for a national unity government?

[Answer] Why not? I cannot see the MMM, as the MMM, participating in the government, but I can see extremely cordial, courteous, normal relations between the government and the opposition.

Basically, what bothers me most with the MMM is its foreign policy. Just as the PCF [French Communist Party] today still creates problems for the socialists in France with their foreign policy, the MMM in the government would create even more problems for us with its foreign policy. But in terms of collaboration, anything can be envisaged.

[Question] Can you imagine yourself sitting in the government next to Jugnauth?

[Answer] Why not?

[Question] What about Berenger?

[Answer] Berenger, no!

[Question] Let us imagine the other scenario. Defeat of the alliance. It is a break with two decades, of a certain political and economic order. How do you react to that?

[Answer] If that happens, I expect immediate catastrophe. We already have 60,000 unemployed. We would soon get up to 100,000 unemployed. This is not France. We do not have 25 billion francs in reserves behind us, as Mitterrand does. All we have is debts!

Any political adventurism is going to cause panic and unemployment at once, and that is where it gets dangerous. For I do not see, and I do not expect, that Messrs Berenger and Jugnauth will want to take bayonets to people, but I do see a chain of events at the end of which they resort to outside help to put down a social situation that they would no longer be able to control. For let there be no illusions: the West is really jittery about the MMM. All of history shows that people trained under marxism do not give up power. We shall end up like the Seychelles.

[Question] On that hypothesis, what sort of opposition would you expect, then? And could you yourself live under an MMM regime?

[Answer] That would depend on my performance. I am something of an idealist myself. If I have the confidence of a lot of voters, the MMM would have to cope with me, then, and even if it were to be very embarrassing for me, I would stay in Mauritius to protect my supporters. But if I were no longer under consideration, I would certainly leave Mauritius.

[Question] The third hypothesis is that everybody go to the elections separately. What would happen then?

[Answer] It is perfectly possible to imagine the parties going to the elections separately. Then the MMM would again be seem emerging as the strongest party, but without a clear majority. What would happen then? It would be back to 1976 again, but we would have a heroic situation. For, I tell you this, I would not be inclined (let us say, I would be less inclined) to block the MMM's way to power. I am weighing my words: Let us say I would be less inclined to obstruct the MMM at all costs, unless the MMM developed its 1976 aggressiveness.

If the MMM keeps the little bourgeois position it has today, and asks to try out a minority government experience on the basis of its platform, and only that platform, without excesses. It will be very difficult for me to say to the people: "It is absolutely necessary that Ramgoolam be returned to office." Let the Laborites tell themselves that: perhaps I shall not always be in the same frame of mind as in 1976.

I have not much to lose. I am no longer a candidate for the position of prime minister. If Ramgoolam does not say "yes" to me between now and 15 March, I am off to put in my candidacy in the 21 precincts along with my friends, and we shall see.

[Question] Are you really serious about this suggestion of running everywhere?

[Answer] Absolutely serious. I will submit my foreign policy to a plebiscite.

[Question] Then that raises an institutional issue for certain, for there would be no definite elected representatives until you made up your mind about one precinct, if you were elected in several?

[Answer] Exactly. Some times there has to be disorder to get order. I am very seriously thinking about the matter. I am convinced deep down that the MMM has lost ground, that all the parties are less strong than in 1976, as things stand. There is a huge swamp of people who have not made up their minds. So the fight is wide open. If Ramgoolam does not want us, I will try my luck and we shall see.

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CSO: 4719/764

LABOR PARTY EXPECTED TO FORM ALLIANCE WITH PMSD

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 16 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Labor Party will go to the general elections in company with the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], and Sir Gaetan Duval will be Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam's principle interlocutor in view of the grand alliance of the Right to face the MMM-PSM[Mauritian Socialist Party]. A meeting between Sir Seewoosagur and Sir Gaetan Duval could take place during this week, and in this context, the secretary general of the Labor Party, Sir Kher Jagatsingh, has been delegated by the prime minister to arrange the meeting. Sir Seewoosagur has asked Eliezer Francois to settle his problems with his former leader so as to be able to take part in the alliance.

Summoning his ministers and former parliamentarians to his office yesterday afternoon, the prime minister talked for over 90 minutes about election strategy for confronting the MMM-PSM at the 11 June general election. He expressed the hope for a grand coalition of all the anti-MMM-PSM forces. He spoke of the importance of Sir Gaetan Duval's presence in the alliance, but at the same time he gave E. Francois the guarantee that he has no intention at all of kicking the minister and his friends out of the government as demanded by Sir Gaetan Duval. He did however ask E. Francois and his friends to settle their problem with their former leader so that the grand alliance can be concluded in the near future.

Touching on the question of the slate, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam announced to his colleagues that "many of you" will have to withdraw to make room for a young team. "Don't be frustrated, support the Labour Party, because the next general election will be most crucial," he said to those who will be left on the sidelines.

So far as his ally, the Moslem Action Committee, is concerned, he asked its party leaders to concentrate their efforts in the Port Louis precincts. Thus he made the announcement that the Labor Party is against the presence of CAM [Moslem Action Committee] candidates in rural areas, as well as at La Caverne/Phoenix..

At the end of the meeting, members of the Francois group, realizing that

the fact that they will be sacrificed in favor of Sir Gaetan Duval, left the government building with some bitterness. Robert Rey, the deputy speaker, left K. Purryag and I Seetaram calling out the phrase "we shall continue to be friends."

Let it be stressed that after the meeting yesterday afternoon, Sir Kher Jagatsingh had a long talk with Sir Seewoosagur. According to information received, Sir Kher Jagatsingh pressed the prime minister to begin negotiations with Sir Gaetan Duval as soon as possible.

With the definite conclusion of an election alliance with Sir Gaetan Duval's PMSD, the Boolell clan is consolidating its positions in the Labor Party, especially from the point of view of succession at the head of the party. The Boolell-Duval partnership will constitute an important pressure group for advancing within their government some ideas inspired by the extreme Right. According to some information, elements close to the Boolell clan will officially run as PMSD candidates if they are not endorsed by the Labor Party.

In the event that the Labor Party has to choose a successor to Sir Seewoosagur, Sir Satcam Boolell will have more chance than his rivals, if the Labor Party and the PMSD return to office and if the parliamentarians are the ones to designate the next prime minister.

12149
CSO: 4719/769

MMM/PSM MEETS WITH GWF TO EXPLAIN POLICIES

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 11 Mar 82 pp 1,4

[Text] The meeting between the General Wrokers Federation [GWF] and the Mauritian Militant Movement/Malagasy Socialist Party [MMM/PSM] lasted for 2 hours and made it possible to clarify a number of points on both sides. Agreement was reached on most of the issues raised. The MMM/PSM was represented by Paul Berenger, Lloyd Baligadoo and A. Parsooramen, and the GWF delegation was led by its chairman, France Soopramanien.

The secretary general of the MMM and minister of finance and labor in the eventual MMM/PSM government discussed at length the details of the New Social Consensus proposed by the MMM/PSM. He referred to its various provisions and to his editorial "Program, New Social Consensus and Trends" published in LE NOUVEAU MILITANT of 2 March.

The GWF was informed that the MMM/PSM, in addition to meeting with the unions, plans to meet with the Mauritian Employers Federation for a similar discussion and clarification of certain points. During the meeting with the GWF several points were raised about the speech from the throne and the budget which the MMM/PSM is preparing.

The secretary general expressed hope that the unions will give even more careful consideration to their future role under a leftist government, to the details of their participation, and to the right to unemployment compensation, while noting that the responses of some unions to a series of questions in a poll published by LE NOUVEAU MILITANT on 1 February 1982 proved to the MMM/PSM that much work remains to be done in the area of study and greater knowledge, for example on the Industrial Relations Act amendment, the Pension Fund and the law on dismissals.

The GWF also provided some information about its participation in the recent FSN congress in Cuba at which seven delegations abstained from voting on the final resolution, which had avoided mentioning Poland. The GWF did not vote on the resolution; it had decided not to be present at the time of the vote.

The meeting also gave the MMM/PSM the opportunity to explain its positions on a number of issues in anticipation of its coming to power on 11 June: 1) the minimum living wage, wages and compensation, salary scales; 2) the

40-hour week; 3) the 13th month; 4) the Industrial Relations Act and the Public Order Act; 5) the Labor Act; 6) domestic employees; and 7) previous dismissals under the Industrial Relations Act. In this connection, assurance was given that the MMM/PSM government will do everything possible to see that justice is done. Moreover, all the agreements between the GWF and the present government which resulted from the various hunger strikes will be honored in full by the MMM/PSM.

France Soopramanien said after the meeting: "I am personally satisfied with the detailed answers we have obtained. This will enable the GWF to take a position on these issues in the future."

A second meeting between the MMM/PSM and the GWF is planned soon to continue the discussion.

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CSO: 4719/774

BRIEFS

FRANCOIS' REACTION REPORTED--The Labor Party is doomed to vanish if it contracts an election alliance with Sir Gaetan Duval. This statement was made by Eliezer Francois during his party's meeting at Les Salines, minutes after he met with Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. Mr Francois made a violent attack on the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] leader. He also issued a severe warning to the Labor ministers trying at all costs to form an alliance with the PMSD. "No mistakes, no betting on a three-legged horse," he shouted to the Labor leaders. It would thus seem that Mr Francois is planning to turn down the prime minister's suggestion that he come to terms with his former leader for the sake of a grand alliance of the Right in opposition to the MMM-PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party]. According to other indications, the Francois group and the RPL [expansion unknown] will meet shortly to try to find some common ground, so as to do without Duval as intermediary in connection with an alliance with Laborites. The RPL is holding a press conference today to explain its position on the election agreement issue. [Text] [Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 16 Mar 82 p 1] 12149

UDM NOT CONTACTED--Will the UDM be a part of the grand coalition of the Right proposed by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam? So far, the leader of the party, Guy Ollivry, has not been contacted. In a statement to LE NOUVEAU MILITANT, Guy Ollivry confided that his party has always favored a third force and that its policy has not varied."If other parties can convince us of the contrary, we are ready to listen," Mr Ollivry said. Guy Ollivry stressed that for the moment the UDM stands alone and expects to go to the elections alone. [Text] Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 16 Mar 82 p 1] 12149

FRANCOIS RENAMES PARTY--The members of the Mauritian Social Democratic Party, who last year dissociated themselves from Sir Gaetan Duval to make common cause with Eliezer Francois, yesterday announced the launching of a new party, the Mauritian Party, whose emblem will be a white carnation on a navy blue background. Summoning the press to his regional office in Beau-Bassin yesterday, Mr Francois, the party's leader, indicated that the decision to have a new name and a new symbol became necessary after the judgment passed at the end of last week by his honor Judge R. Lallah. [Excerpt] Paris L'EXPRESS in French 14 Mar 82 pp 1, 2] 12149

TRANSPORTERS' UNION HAVING PROBLEMS IN CARRYING GOODS

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 306, 22 Feb 82 p 19

[Article by Binta Mahamane: "Complete Reorganization of the Transporters' Union is Imperative"]

[Text] Three weeks ago, the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, was on a working visit to the Togolese Republic. On his return to Lome, Colonel Kountche stated that "20,000 tons of goods were in the port of Lome....At the port of Cotonou, we know that we have available 44,000 to 45,000 at the moment. The transporters' union cannot say, therefore, that the government is not in a position to give them goods to transport...."

So over 60,000 tons of goods were in storage at the ports of Lome and Cotonou.

After the head of state's statement, "the ball was thrown back and forth" among the transporters' union, the customs, and the transport agents.

According to the transport agents, the problems of getting food from Lome to Niamey, for example, is due to red tape at the customs office. On the other hand, the customs office asserts that more often than not the trouble is with complicated formalities and a communication problem. The transporters'union, through its president, Elhadji Bonto Forno, feels that if transporters are informed that there are goods in storage at the port, they get their trucks ready quickly to bring the goods to Niger, giving priority to foodstuffs, of course. "We are coming up to the inter-harvest period," Elhadji Bonto Forno went on; "because of that, our major concern is to get all the foodstuffs brought in in time. We are not having any problems among ourselves, because as transporters we are all aware of the decisive role we play in this struggle for the welfare of the Nigerien people. But," he added, "the bottleneck is at the customs, which holds us up on turn-around." The transporters' union at present has vehicles available that enable it to bring in all the goods in time.

At the present moment, dozens of trucks have brought foodstuffs from the port of Lome to Niamey.

As concerns the port of Cotonou, El Hadji Bonto Formo asserted that "so far the transporters have received no authorization to go as far as Cotonou to get the goods; Parakou is as far as they can go. That is a drawback for the transporters." So far as the Lome-Niamey line is concerned, each vehicle takes 5 days for the round trip. The cost of transporting a ton of foodstuff from Lome to Niamey is estimated at 27,400 francs. Consequently, a 25-ton truckload comes to 685,000 francs. On the other hand, a 20 to 25-ton truckload of cigarettes from Lome to Maradi costs 1.4 million francs. Although the destinations are different, the difference is still striking: 715,000 francs!

In view of difficult circumstances, the transporters hope that the authorities will revise the transport costs per ton of foodstuff from the port of Lome to Niamey, for exampleTo enable them to solve a certain number of problems, in particular vehicle maintenance, they say. Reaffirming their support for the Supreme Military Council and the government, the transporters acknowledge that they will spare no effort for a complete reorganization of their union, so as to insure the proper delivery of goods.

12149
CSO: 4719/641

BRIEFS

CANADA TO DONATE HUSKED WHEAT--Yesterday, 22 February, at the Ministry of Planning, Brah Mamane, minister of planning, and Guy Edmond Salesse, first secretary at the Canadian embassy and Canada's resident representative in Niger, signed an agreement on the supply to Niger by Canada of husked wheat to the value, including freight charges, of 1 million dollars, or 245 million CFA francs. It was agreed that Canada will buy the wheat before 1 April 1982 and will make all arrangements to deliver it through customs to OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office] warehouses in Konni, department of Tahoua. Guy Edmond Salesse and Minister Brah Mamane expressed pleasure in the signature of this agreement which bears witness to the very close ties of friendship and cooperation existing between the Canadian and Nigerien peoples [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 23 Feb 82 p 1] 12149

MINISTER MEETS WITH CADRES--Within the framework of meetings of explanation and raising awareness of the new path of development of the new Niger, Capt Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou, chairman of the Implementation Board of the Development Company, in the presence of the secretary general of the Board, Salaou Barmou, met on Tuesday afternoon at the former National Assembly with Nigerien cadres of the mixed economy companies of the city of Niamey, who came in great numbers. Captain Djermakoye set the discussion at once: "we have to elicit the willing and active participation of the public in building the nation, and give it the possibility of managing its own affairs." In addition, he made an effort to enlighten the minds of one and the other in these terms: "The Development Company is not a political party, and even less a matter for the military or the government in power. It is an ideal Nigerien framework for Nigeriens to better prepare the future of the nation's economy. It is in fact a school for democracry, but a quiet democracy, of which the aim is nothing but the economic development of the country." Then the secretary general was to reveal to the participants the organizational chart of the Development Company. The participants listened with sustained attention to both speeches, asked many questions, including some about the role of the private sector in the new path and about certain economic features of our country , particularly the abundance of these small industrial units. On the whole, questions of great importance, therefore, to which the minister gave clear and specific answers. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 18 Feb 82 pp 1, 2] 12149

BRIEFS

RETURN OF AYATOLLAH--The "Ayatollah of Kaolack" has been freed after less than four months in Senegalese gaol. Ahmet Niasse was sentenced in absentia to one year's detention and extradited from Niger in January where he had been held since April 1981. He was accused of spreading false information, insulting members of government and trying to register an illegal organisation (he tried to start an Islamic political party but it is against Senegalese law to have a party linked to a religion). Soon after his release he appealed to his supporters, some of whom are still resident abroad, in Libya and Niger particularly, to abstain from all subversive activity. He said about 15 of his supporters had already returned to Senegal in anticipation of his release. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3375, 12 Apr 82 p 1028]

AGRICULTURAL OBJECTIVES--President Diouf has announced the objectives of the 1982/1983 agricultural season. At a recent meeting of the National Committee of the Parti Socialisto (PS), the President, who is also the Secretary General of the PS, said the results of the 1981/1982 season had been generally satisfactory because of the favourable rains and because of the agricultural politique of his government (raising producer prices and writing off peasant debts of more than 20m. CFA francs in 1981). Production in 1981/1982 was; oilseed groundnuts, 878,000 tonnes; edible groundnuts, 5,300 tonnes; cotton, 36,000 tonnes; millet and sorghum, 736,000 tonnes; niebe beans, 26,000 tonnes. 634,000 tonnes of groundnuts had been purchased by February (about 71 percent of the total crop), whereas only 12,000 tonnes of millet had been purchased. President Diouf said producer prices would remain at their present level for the 1982/1983 season, despite the falling world price for groundnuts, the principle export of the country. For an analysis of producer prices in Senegal, see WEST AFRICA, March 1. The President also predicted that fish production would be 400,000 tonnes by 1975 (landings in 1980 were 359,000 tonnes). The prediction falls short of the figure given in the 1981-1985 Plan for fish production which predicted over 500,000 tonnes. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3375, 12 Apr 82 p 1028]

CSO: 4700/1135

CAMP FOR NEW PIONEER LEADERS INAUGURATED

Victoria NATION in English 13 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

THE minister responsible for youth, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, yesterday opened a Pioneer leadership camp.

Mr. Berlouis said he was proud to be opening the two-week camp at Anse Boileau, which is being attended by 160 section leaders of the Young Pioneer and Pioneer movements.

The Minister of Youth and Defence said that the camp and the National Council for Children seminar for Children at Risk, which he had opened at the Maison du Peuple earlier in the day, showed the importance that the Seychelles People's Progressive Front attached to the young.

Mr. Berlouis said that because the children would be tomorrow's leaders, it was the duty of everyone to help educate and train them.

It is the first time that a camp for Pioneer section leaders, a new leadership group in the movement, is being held and the youngest Pioneers, called novices, are also attending. Leadership camps in the past were for group leaders only.

Eighty of the section leaders are attending the camp this week and the other half will attend next week.

Section leaders, recently introduced in the Pioneers, have enlarged the number of leaders in the movement. They help group leaders to maintain discipline among the rank and file.

CSO: 4700/1157

BACKGROUND ON ELECTIONS, NOMINATION PROCESS GIVEN

London WEST AFRICA in English 5, 12 Apr 82

[Two-part article: "Towards Elections in Sierra Leone"]

[5 Apr 82, p 911]

[Text] Options for Stevens

SIERRA LEONE goes to the polls this month to elect their representatives for the 105-seat House of Representatives. This past weekend primary "elections" should have been held at constituency level to pick the actual candidates to be nominated on April 5. Voting for the candidate to be sent to Parliament is scheduled for April 30. Many who had doubted whether President Siaka Stevens would hold the elections of which he had spoken have now switched their speculations to his even more often mentioned resignation.

The rejuvenated electoral commission is seemingly all set to carry on its part of the selection procedure. As if to give a semblance of independence, it has recently recommended the dismissal of some of its provincial commissioners because of a tip-off that the commissioners had allegedly been bribed by some candidates to commit fraud by exchanging boxes at the polls. The commissioners have reportedly been hurried into retirement. In addition the electoral commission continues to lecture its senior staff on their supposed duty to the nation and why they should be seen as being above factional politics during the coming general elections. That may all seem beside the point; after all, most of the senior staff members of the electoral commission and 80 per cent of its junior staff are political appointees who are almost certain to stick to their political allegiance during what many now regard as crucial elections.

The point that should be considered is the President's attitude as a whole to the elections. He is the only person who can either make or break the elections; he can throw the country into more violence, thuggery, division, scepticism and disbelief, or he can remain above individual interests and stick to his guns and see to it that the elections remain free and fair. Tough options!

Right to choose denied

To begin with, Stevens' model of a selection before election has been much criticised by many of his countrymen who feared they have not been given their actual constitutional right to elect candidates of their choice. But those who grumble over this often forget that Sierra Leone's Independence and Republican-amended Constitutions have since been changed to the 1978 one party Constitution which calls for a scrutinised selection procedure by the local constituencies and the APC central committee before the floor is opened to the electorate.

All the same, Stevens, a great admirer of the Tanzanian Ujamaa Constitution (much of the one-party Constitution has been modelled on it) has been anxious to hold

the elections and give his new Constitution a try.

Retirement plans

But quite apart from this, President Stevens may want to use the election to test his personal popularity (not the government's) especially since the labour unrest of last December and the growing criticism of his administration. He may be determined to show to his critics and the world that though his Republic is a one-party state, he can bring about changes when the people request it.

His decision also to go ahead with the election may also be part of his retirement plans. This makes it all the more reason why the election is being seen as crucial and very important. Although many of Stevens' aides have been quick to point out that in politics all things are possible when Stevens late last year announced his retirement plans, Sierra Leonean political commentators are agreed that the President will go.

This is not because he wishes to go but rather because his health is failing, the economy has declined and his once father-of-the-nation popularity has been bruised with growing scandals, corruption, bribery, nepotism and inefficiency throughout the administration. And more recently he has been threatened by a coup d'état. He realises if he stays any longer, the country may slip through his fingers. For these reasons, Stevens feels that a general election may provide a basis though not a guarantee for a peaceful transition of power.

There are still some who are urging the President to stay on but unlike a few years ago when the President discreetly backed an APC-financed demonstration to ask him to continue in office, he has reportedly dismissed these recent demands.

He knows that he cannot continue to misjudge the political barometer and any such repeat of a sponsored, nationwide demonstration for him to stay in power, will certainly almost backfire as soon as it was begun. Generally, Stevens appears to be holding out against sectional interests and calling for a free and peaceful election. At a recent rally he told his people, "any area where the elections are conducted peacefully will be considered by the government for special benefits."

[12 Apr 82, pp 995-7]

[Text] "Too Many Ambitious Men"]

AS THE countdown for Sierra Leone's crucial general election continues some 600 or more candidates are known to have gone through the selection and primaries. Never in the history of the country have there been so many people running for so few seats — 105 — in a single general election.

During the last few months, a large number of lawyers, diplomats, civil and public servants have vacated office to contest the election. These were added to the large number of seasoned politicians and MPs who continue to insist that under no circumstances would they back out for the newcomers. This has made the campaign the more interesting since candidates have been careful to avoid attacks on government policies and other scandals. They know if they did, their selection by the central committee would have been thrown into jeopardy, furthermore, Sierra Leone is still in a state of emergency.

For these reasons candidates have limited their campaign strategies to more of personal attacks rather than an onslaught on government record. The number of new faces in the election are formidable and would seem to add a new fillip to Sierra Leone's politics; but the sincerity of the newcomers with regard to the country's problems is what is still in doubt. If the dismal record of the last rush by intellectuals and other young educated to go into politics in 1977 is anything to go by, then the new political aspirants can as well stay out and change their minds.

But many people, not least the educated, are agreed that politics in Sierra Leone today is a very lucrative business, a short cut to getting rich over night. Not surprisingly, many have joined the hustling to get into Parliament.

Among those who have resigned or vacated their offices are Sierra Leone's Ambassador to Belgium and the EEC, Dr. Hassan Kanu. He is a very experienced negotiator whose record in Bonn as Ambassador helped Sierra Leone get a large chunk of West German development aid and road development projects. He is a close relative of First Vice-President Sorie Koroma and seems likely to contest in the latter's Port Loko seat while Koroma

himself takes over in his old Freetown Central One constituency. Though Kanu is being opposed by a few obscure candidates, the indications are he is almost certain to win. The only odds that may appear against him is his adverse exposure in the last Auditor General's report.

Former Ambassador to Rome, Vienna and Budapest, Birch Conte, is a hot favourite in a Bombalili constituency against a former Labour minister, Formeh Kamara, and a little known banking executive, Sanni Sesay. Kamara is widely known to have conceded defeat already — he tells friends that his chances to win are "doubtful" — but he plans to fight to the finish. Sesay, whose flamboyant campaigning has had all the trappings of an American election, may pose a threat to Conte, but his lack of colour and a substantial past in public life are serious political mishaps for him.

On the other hand, Conte's record in Rome, particularly at a crucial time when Sierra Leone's food and agriculture were in serious crisis, has been quite remarkable. He got the FAO to his country's assistance and quite recently concluded negotiations with the Austrian government to reactivate the defunct DELCO iron ore mines whose sudden closure a few years ago cost at least 1,000 jobs. It's difficult to place Conte with any of the many scandals which have recently hit the country's public servants.

Cambridge-educated and a senior political executive at the Commonwealth Secretariat in London, Dr. Abass Bundu, is one of the many new faces for the general election. A tough-talking diplomat, Bundu has been under enormous pressure from friends and relatives to step down because some point out Sierra Leone politics is too much in a topsy-turvy and rocked by scandals, and Bundu cannot cope. But Bundu once told this writer: "I see the whole election as a challenge. If my people want me to represent them in Parliament, who am I to say no? After all I've been out too long and I consider it time that I go to help in my country's development."

Bundu's challenger Kamara is not of much consequence but the final outcome cannot be predicted since many of Bundu's minister-cronies are themselves sternly opposed to seeing him enter politics to challenge them for cabinet posts.

Among the few civil servants, is the dismissed financial secretary Joe Amara-Bangali. Amara-Bangali is holding out in a Bo West constituency against the current MP, Philip Moseray. Moseray may even step down for Bangali in the final run up but if he does not, Bangali's victory would look like cutting knife through butter. This is not to say that Bangali's campaign is without a hitch. He would probably have to explain himself out of some financial deals.

Lawyers attracted

The election has also attracted the law profession. One of Freetown's best known lawyers, Eke Hallowel, is believed to be contesting in one of the country's controversial seats, Freetown West Two. With him are one of President Stevens' sons, Alex, and East German-educated Murado Kamara, the current MP. It will be a tough battle; if the election should turn out free and fair, then Murado is likely to have the edge. Another prominent lawyer in the election is sports commentator, Edward Akar, brother of the late broadcasting celebrity and Ambassador to Washington, John, who took friends and relatives by surprise when he announced his bid for Parliament in Rotifunk in the Moyamba district. With financial support, allegedly from a well-known Afro-Lebanese, Akar may easily walk over his main rival Mr. F. S. Bundu, the current MP who is yet to explain why his self-help project in Rotifunk did not materialise.

The KDDA, the Kambia District Descendant Association, a sort of political mafia with claims to the country's top posts, is reported to be filling in Mr. Abdul Rahman Sesay in one of the Kambian constituencies. Sesay, director of the Road Transport Corporation, is being opposed by a Mr. Cham, a relative novice to Sierra Leone politics and just back from the US. Mano River Union deputy Secretary-General, Mr. Sheku Sesay, is also known to be quitting to stand in the election but even his friends, like many others, are asking why he has to leave his post to go into politics.

Some well-known former Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) supporters before

the one-party declaration are known to be making a fresh attempt to go into Parliament. One of them is Daramy Rogers. Rogers is vehemently opposing agriculture minister Dr. Joe Jackson in the Bo Town One constituency. But if the people of Bo should want to vote for a minister who can put across their case for development in a government which continues allegedly to be largely dominated by northerners, then Jackson should remain in Parliament. Jackson has had the rare record of being the longest-serving successful Agriculture Minister in the history of the APC government. A former SLPP sympathiser, Jackson continues to be a symbol of peace, standing between the government and a turbulent area known for its anti-APC activities.

Another prominent old hand in the defunct SLPP, is Mr. M. L. Sidique who is opposing foreign minister, Abdulai Conteh in the Kambia West constituency. The contest promises to be a fierce one, but even APC strategists concede that Sidique, a former provincial secretary, is likely to have a knife-edge victory over Conteh. According to these sources, Conteh is arrogant and seems to be living in a world of his own far from the realities of those who elected him to power. Nevertheless, Conteh can claim to have the President firmly behind him, particularly for his distinguished record as foreign minister. When all is said and done his successes will stand out and be taken into final consideration.

CSO: 4700/1136

WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION MEETING HELD

Role of Trade

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 8 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Delegates to the third Biennial Conference of the West African Economic Association which opened in Freetown yesterday were reminded that the significant role of trade and its ramifications for economic advancement are still very relevant at the present time.

In an address, the Acting development Secretary, Mr David Minah on behalf of the Minister of Development and Economic Planning, said that despite the rhetoric of the New International Economic order, the contemporary Economic scene was replete with evidence of adverse terms of trade for developing countries.

Mr Minah noted the ravages of the present world economic order on the trade and development efforts of developing countries.

He said it suggested the need for greater efforts to be directed to the fostering of trade links among developing countries within the framework of regional markets.

In his speech, the outgoing President of the West African Economic Association, Professor H.W. Yaidoo, reflected briefly on the current international economic situation and suggested areas in which the association can provide professional service to the ECOWAS Secretariat.

Such areas, he stressed, would promote the association's practical usefulness and demonstrate the collective commitment to help improve knowledge and understanding of the sub-region.

The three-day conference which attracted most of the member-states of ECOWAS will discuss important aspects of trade and its supportive reinforcement in the sub-region.

Meeting With President

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The new executive council of the West African Economic Association yesterday had an audience with President Siaka Stevens at the State House.

The Council was introduced to the President by the outgoing President, Professor H.W. Yaidoo.

They expressed profound gratitude to President Stevens and the government and people of Sierra Leone for the hospitality which was accorded them during their meeting.

Professor Yaidoo briefed the President about the association, an academic body of economists from member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

President Stevens expressed pleasure that the association held its third biennial conference in Freetown and spoke of the great economic potentials of the West African sub-region which he maintained could be properly harnessed for remarkable economic success.

Dr Stevens hoped that the experience which they have gained during their meeting would put them in good stead towards the development of the sub-region.

The meeting was attended by the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Sama Banya, the Financial Secretary Mr Val Nylander, the Acting Development Secretary, Mr D.A.B. Minah and the Deputy Governor of the Central Bank, Mr J.T.S. Wright.

CSO: 4700/1157

BRIEFS

SUSUS PROTEST--Some 2,000 members of the Susu community in the Western Area led by Chief Kandeh Ibrahim Conteh yesterday called on President Siaka Stevens and formally protested against the manhandling and violent physical attack on the Foreign Minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh. Dr Conteh was attacked while on a visit to Kasse, Bureh Makonteh Chiefdom, Port Loko district at the weekend. The delegation urged the President to take firm action to suppress the use of violence in the forthcoming general elections. They pledged their loyalty and support to Dr Stevens as President, fountain of unity honour, freedom and justice. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Apr 82 pp 1, 2]

OIL DRILLING--Drilling an 8,000 feet oil test well will begin in Sierra Leone on Monday. The drilling will last about 50 days. An oil exploration drill ship Neddrill I will arrive in Freetown Monday to start the drilling. The test is in pursuance of the oil exploration project initiated in this country a couple of years back. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 16 Apr 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1157

CHURCHMAN LOOKS AT AFRIKAANS CHURCH SPLIT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5, 6, 7 Apr 82

[Three-part series by Dr Jacques Kriel]

[5 Apr 82 p 11]

[Text]

Political turmoil in South Africa is mirrored in the country's Afrikaans Reformed churches and their offshoots in black communities.

In a three-part series beginning today, DR JACQUES KRIEL, former Minister of Health in Bophuthatswana and rector of the University of Bophuthatswana, describes from a verligte churchman's viewpoint the history of the churches and the problems and challenges they face.

The terminology surrounding the three Afrikaans churches and the "ethnic" churches which were established as a result of missionary activity is confusing even to Afrikaners.

The oldest and largest of the three white Afrikaans churches is the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, (Dutch Reformed Church) with its 1.7 million white members.

The other two are the Hervormde Kerk, the official name having retained the Dutch version — Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk — with about 250 000 members, and the Gereformeerde Kerk with about 130 000 white members.

The differences between the three white Afrikaans churches are mainly historical and not theological.

For the first 200 years after the Dutch colonised the Cape, the NGK was the only church of the emerging Afrikaner nation. It was actually a branch of the Hervormde Kerk in Holland, and the terms Nederduitsch Gereformeerd and Nederduitsch Hervormd were used interchangeably at the Cape.

When the church in Holland underwent a schism the theologically conservative section split off as the Gereformeerde Kerk.

As the Cape was at that time under British rule the split did not have an immediate effect.

During the northern migration of the Afrikaner after 1836 the NGK experienced great difficulty in maintaining an effective ministry to its widely scattering flock. The spiritual ministry therefore devolved on laymen, the heads of households.

The theological interpretation of the Bible which arose during this time — in which the history of the Afrikaner nation was interpreted in terms of the history of Israel — was later to have profound theological and political implications for Afrikaners and

for South Africa.

Due partly to a shortage of ministers — the traditional Dutch source of ministers being cut off by the English colonial government — and partly to the Anglicisation policy of the government, a large number of ministers were brought to the colony from Scotland.

The Anglicisation goals failed: most of these ministers eventually identified with the Afrikaner cause. They also established a strong theological tradition which is still bearing fruit today.

For example, Professor John de Gruchy of Cape Town says the young Andrew Murray and his brother John "injected a new evangelical enthusiasm into the church, profoundly shaping Dutch Reformed theology and piety at a critical moment in its development."

Not only did these two have a decisive influence on the early development of the NG seminary established at Stellenbosch in 1859, but Andrew probably became the first South African religious writer to become known and loved far beyond its borders.

In spite of numerous calls for help to the NGK's Cape Synod, its members in the Transvaal Republic were without any ministers.

In desperation the Transvaal Volksraad eventually wrote directly to Holland. In 1852 the Rev van der Hoff arrived from the Hervormde Kerk in Holland, followed in 1859 by the Rev Dirk Postma from the Gereformeerde Kerk.

Although they undertook not to transplant the Dutch schism to African soil, their personalities were so incompatible that their adherents established two separate churches: the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk and the Gereformeerde Kerk, the members of which were nicknamed the "Doppers."

The Cape NGK, alarmed at the division among its previous members in the Transvaal, hastily sent representatives to gather those who had not become followers of either Van der Hoff or Postma.

There was a short-lived unification between the NGK and the Hervormde Kerk which later broke down, leading to protracted legal proceedings over church property.

The last few years have seen renewed discussions about closer union but no dramatic advances have been made.

The three churches acknowledged allegiance to the same basic confessional documents. They are kept apart by social and functional issues.

At the risk of complete superficiality with regard to those issues, one could characterise the churches as follows:

- The Hervormde Kerk is theologically weak but on sociopolitical issues its stand is ultraconservative and it consciously identifies itself as a "volkskerk."
- The NG Kerk is theologically strong and has the strongest political influence but is plagued by a fear that any change in its "political stance" will lead to a massive defection by conservatives to the Hervormde Kerk.

The church mirrors society: National Party leaders since Dr Verwoerd have been hampered in planning for social change by the nearly pathological fear of causing a schism in Afrikanerdom.

The Gereformeerde Kerk is characterised by a strictly orthodox Reformed system of church government and liturgy but also a very strong awareness of the authority of Scripture in all matters.

It was this awareness which led to the development of the church structure uniting all congregations regardless of race under the control of one general synod. Nevertheless I do not think it either untrue or unkind to say that very little of the true unity of the body of Christ is to be seen in the daily life of the church or its members.

Next: The challenge of "ethnic" churches.

[6 Apr 82 p 10]

[Text]

From its inception at the Cape the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk was aware of its missionary responsibility, and converts were made from among the indigenous Khoi-Khoi population and imported slaves.

For the first two centuries it was the practice to accept these converts as regular members of the congregation. They took part in church services and activities irrespective of race or colour.

With the development of colour-consciousness among the white colonists, pressure must have built up in the church against this practice, because it surfaced as an issue for discussion in 1829.

The continued objection against the presence of "non-whites" at services and especially at Holy Communion led to renewed pressure on the synod of 1857.

This is considered by many to have been the date marking the official beginning of apartheid in the NGK. But, read correctly, the synod's decision is no justification for apartheid in the church.

It made a concession which "allowed" non-white members to meet in a separate building as a temporary measure to accommodate the weakness or lovelessness of some of its white Christians. But the establishment of separate congregations or even a separate church was clearly never envisaged.

It is a strange quirk of history that the 1857 decision initiated a period of tremendous missionary zeal in the NGK which lasted for more than a century.

The NGK established three churches on ethnic and cultural grounds: the Sendingkerk, working mainly among the so-called coloured population; the NG Kerk in Afrika, the so-called black church but not differentiated further according to African ethnic groups; and the Reformed Church in Africa, still in its infancy and working among the Asian population.

What was formulated as a temporary concession to the weakness and lack of Christian love and concern of some white members in 1857 has now become the firm policy of the church.

Although the NGK's missionary activity was greatly blessed, its missionery policy has precipitated the most serious crisis in its history.

The three "daughter churches" also referred to as "sister churches" are demanding that the confessional unity of the four churches should also find expression not only in structural unity but in a united rejection of discrimination and apartheid.

Professor David Bosch of the University of South Africa argues convincingly that the NGK's missiological policy is not part of the Reformed tradition but is in fact a heresy that strikes at the very foundation of the church.

The policy has not only reflected but has also strengthened the socio-political policy of apartheid. But the church is now discovering that both its scriptural and its Reformed base are being questioned and its relationship to its daughter churches threatened.

The NGK has justly been proud of its loyalty to and disciplined application of the Reformed theological tradition. Even after theological training in South Africa became established, Holland still remained the theological homeland.

Several developments disturbed this relationship. Firstly there was a shift in Reformed theology in Holland which was interpreted in the NGK establishment as being modernistic and liberalistic.

At the same time the Dutch government and churches began to question the South African racial policy and the NGK's justification of that policy.

At Cottesloe in Johannesburg in December 1960, NGK leaders joined other churchmen in adopting a stand

strongly questioning the basis of aspects of government policy.

But as the policy of apartheid in Church and State hardened and especially after the NGK synods — under direct pressure from the Government and indirect pressure through the Broederbond — reversed their positions on the Cottesloe recommendations, the NGK came under increasing pressure from reformed circles and became increasingly isolated in the church community.

Following the Cottesloe debacle, top synodal posts in the church hierarchy were increasingly filled by people who were politically safe but theologically inept.

Now, even within orthodox faculties, students are being exposed to a much wider range of thinking than before.

It should be clear even from this rather superficial overview that the NGK is not the monolithic, uniformly verkrampte structure it may appear to be from the outside.

Because the Afrikaner's view is basically religiously-oriented, no real change can be expected in the political context without a fundamental change within the NGK. But no change can be expected in the church without a radical shift in its theological position.

An urgent search is taking place to define the church's posture in a manner both relevant to the needs of the situation and scripturally justifiable. The recent publication of the book "Stormkompas" (Storm Compass) is an important example of the search.

The conviction runs very deep in Afrikaner society that the traditional way of life — institutionalised by the State, legitimised by the NGK and thoroughly enjoyed by all white South Africans whatever their political convictions — is in fact Biblically based and thoroughly Christian.

"Stormkompas" fundamentally challenges this basic assumption on Biblical grounds.

Next: The intimate relationship between church and party.

[7 Apr 82 p 18]

[Text]

The relationship of the white Ned Geref Kerk to the Afrikaner nation and the National Party is a classic example of church identification with a reigning socio-political system.

It is the intimate relationship between church and state (or party) which has created the image of the NGK as a loveless racist church. All the negative feelings evoked by the internal policies of South Africa are projected on to the NGK.

Since the Church Ordinance in 1804 in which Governors Janssen and De Mist formally dismantled the church-state relationship, the NGK has always officially denied that it is either a State Church or a "Volkskerk" (a national or people's church).

Formally this is correct, but as Professor John de Gruchy of Cape Town has pointed out, the NGK has become a good example of a volkskerk through sharing historical processes.

It has not only completely identified with the (Afrikaner) national ideology, but even interprets Scripture in terms of that ideology rather than judging ideology in terms of Scripture.

In contrast to the NGK, the Hervormde Kerk has openly chosen to be a volkskerk, and has even incorporated the crest of the old Transvaal Republic into its official emblem.

This identification of the church with (Afrikaner) national socio-political and cultural ideals, interests and aspiration can best be understood by a look at history.

The church shared the sufferings and triumphs, the fears and hopes, the defeats and victories of the people. At times it was the only recognised body which stood by the Afrikaner people,

regardless of the consequences.

It became part of the (Afrikaner) national reconstruction planning team after the two Anglo Boer Wars, the Depression and the migration to the cities.

During the two wars it went on commando with the people with churchmen acting not only as chaplains but in some instances actually taking up arms. Some early leaders of the Afrikaans language movement were Cape-based NGK ministers.

The completion of the translation of the Bible into Afrikaans was a religious and cultural achievement of no mean stature.

But it was during the Depression that the church really played a major role in support of the Afrikaner people. It was the prime mover behind the "volkskongresse" on the so-called poor white problem.

It launched massive community development projects. When the traumatic move to the city started, where Afrikaners formed the unskilled, uneducated and exploited working-class of the time, it moved with the people and tried to alleviate the trauma.

It became the main spokesman on educational and social matters of an economically destitute, politically immature and relatively powerless people.

One wonders to what extent this year's volkskongres on education was a nostalgic throw-back to those times when such congresses brought light, hope, direction and certainty in a time of crisis.

The compassion which the church showed for the Afrikaner in this time of crisis was not wrong. In fact, a study of the strategies adopted could teach churches a valuable lesson today.

But in the process the church began to identify ideologically with the social, cultural and political ideals and goals of the people.

The identification of church and state found a structural and institutional expression in the Afrikaner Broederbond. Here political, cultural and church leaders worked closely together to lead the Afrikaner out of the economic, cultural and political wilderness.

Church, political and cultural ideals coalesced and became indistinguishable.

The church initiated legislation, for example by asking for the introduction of the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act.

This explains Prime Minister Mr P W Botha's irritation when the NGK General Synod in 1978 changed its mind by stating that mixed marriages between Christians could not be prohibited on Biblical grounds, although they were "highly undesirable."

On the other hand the state directly, and indirectly through the Broederbond, squashed politically undesirable theological developments — for instance NGK support of the Cottesloe conference decisions.

It is probable that action taken against the Rev Beyers Naude was a combined state/church effort to suppress dissension within the church, possibly co-ordinated by the Broederbond whose papers he had been instrumental in leaking to the opposition Press.

But the silencing of Beyers Naude did not succeed in silencing prophetic voices in the NGK.

There is a long NGK tradition of dissent over discriminatory practices within church and society, one often overlooked by unsympathetic observers.

Today there are so many dissenters one can mention only a few. The two best known and possibly the unofficial leaders are Professor David Bosch, professor in missiology at Unisa, and Professor Jaap Durand, at present vice-rector of the University of the Western Cape.

The problem of the identification of church and community — whether that community is the oppressor or the oppressed — is the basic issue facing the NGK and indeed all Christians and churches in South Africa today.

The Rev David Botha, moderator of the NG Sendingkerk, has pointed to the striking similarity between the present language of the Allan Boesaks (a prominent NGSK theologian) and the Desmond Tutus, and that of the protest language used by the NGK in the 1930s and 1940s when protesting about injustice suffered by

the Afrikaners.

Now, of course, the NGK and the Government see these statements as dangerous.

Ton Vosloo, editor of Beeld, points out in an article in "Stormkompas": Afrikaner leaders were then not locked up for this type of talk because they had one thing which the non-whites today do not have: a political voice in central government.

The church is not called to transfer its loyalty from one worldly system to another but to adopt a totally new posture.

It is called to be weak, to renounce the grasping for the levels of control by which others think they can govern history. Christians must be taught how to be a loving, compassionate, united and integrated alternative community.

CSO: 4700/1134

NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT WITHOUT SAVIMBI SEEN DIFFICULT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Apr 82 p 14

[Editorial: "Namibia and the 'Savimbi Factor'"]

[Text] THE Pretoria Government and the Windhoek Government ... Swapo and Angola and the United Nations ... the Front-line States and the Western Five ... as if the all the diverse strands of a Namibian settlement were not already complex enough, another new one has lately begun to appear with increasing insistence. It comes in the bulky presence of Dr Jonas Savimbi, head of the Angolan resistance movement Unita. For six years he has led an effective guerilla war in pursuit of the share in Angola's government out of which he was cheated in 1975. This week he asserted that he would have to be party to any settlement involving a UN peace-keeping force.

His claim is reasonable enough. Unita controls, or moves freely in, a very large part of southern Angola, including the border zone which would be demilitarised under UN occupation. From Pretoria, often alleged to be among Unita's chief sponsors — a charge which both sides are at pains to deny — there have also been reminders of the "Savimbi factor."

Dr Savimbi's need is for influential recognition abroad. A few months ago he made considerable headway in Washington, on a visit which included a meeting with Secretary of State Haig and three with Dr Chester Crocker. Back in the Angolan bush this week, he staged what seemed like an excellent public relations exercise aimed at further bolstering his image. He released 17 Portuguese prisoners who testified to Unita's discipline, its humane treatment and the extent of Angolan territory it controls.

It underlined the fact that a Namibian settlement is scarcely practicable without Dr Savimbi's co-operation. Nor, of course, is it possible without the co-operation of those in power in Luanda, who give Swapo's guerilla war its territorial backing. Logically two sets of negotiations should proceed in tandem — Namibian peace and reconciliation between Angola's warring factions. This would seem to be the long-term aim of United States policy. Simultaneously it would get the South Africans out of Namibia and the Cubans out of Angola. It would be an enormous feather in the Reagan Administration's cap.

It would also be a massive relief to all concerned (including probably the Cubans). So besides complicating matters in the short term, Dr Savimbi's intervention may well point the way to overall peace in this war-weary south-western corner of Africa.

CSO: 4700/1134

WRAB, COMMITTEE OF TEN VIEWS OF PROGRESS IN SOWETO REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Apr 82 p 21

[John Knoetze and Ntatho Motlane interviewed by Drew Forrest: "Progress in Soweto?"]

[Text] "Up to the end of last year, most of our development work was buried underground in the shape of electrical cables, water and stormwater drainage pipes," said the West Rand Administration Board's Mr John Knoetze. "Now it's coming to the surface."

"For example: roads have been tarred and pavements laid. In Diepkloof, hopelessly low water pressures have been rectified and the sewerage system in Orlando East has been upgraded."

These changes, said Mr Knoetze, are the first fruits of a scheme aimed at renovating and extending essential services in Soweto, initiated in 1980 and due for completion in 1984.

Coupled with it is a programme for the electrification of Soweto, as well as projects designed to modernise and extend existing houses and add 15 000 units to the present housing stock.

The redevelopment scheme followed a long period of stagnation in the provision and maintenance of both housing and essential services in Soweto. From the early sixties until 1975, the Government, in pursuance of its apartheid policies, stressed homeland development to the detriment of black urban areas.

There can be little doubt that any change in policy is the direct consequence of the 1976 upheavals in the black townships and creeping official recognition that urban Africans could not be wished away.

Late in 1979, at about the same time as Mr Knoetze's move to Wrab, the Greater Soweto Planning Council was set up under the chairmanship of former postmaster-general Mr Louis Rive.

Soon after, the TPA panel, with representatives from the three tiers of Government, the CSIR and specialist civil engineering bodies, was formed to investigate the scale and likely cost of upgrading essential services.

In its report, the panel estimated the cost of the upgrading exercise at R400 million. The Government responded by agreeing to guarantee a loan for R150 million and work started on the improvement of the sewerage system, water and metering and roads and stormwater drainage.

According to Mr Knoetze, about R50 million has been spent to date on the upgrading programme and expenditure will be increased from April 1 this year to about R4 million a month.

In his chairman's report, progress up to the end of February this year was broken down as follows: 30 km of roads and streets, 15 km of stormwater drains, 6 km of primary water pipelines, 35 km of secondary water pipelines.

One high-level water reservoir has been completed of the four that are planned.

On the controversial issue of service charges, Mr Knoetze said it had been his approach from the outset to place these on an economic footing. "We were losing about R32 million a year

when I arrived," he said. "This has now been reduced to R12 million."

He said the policy was one of increased monthly payments on a differentiated basis — so that better-off residents would pay economic rates, while those unable to do so would be exempted.

Progress in attacking Soweto's massive housing backlog (the current need is estimated at 35 000 new units, rising by 4 000 each year) has been unspectacular. Mr Knoetze was adamant that no new housing schemes could be initiated without improvements in the township's infrastructural services.

No government-financed housing was built in 1980. Last year, the private sector built some 500 houses in Greater Soweto, while Wrab started work on an 800-house scheme for the lower and middle-income groups in the Soweto township of Chiawelo.

Approval has been granted for projects in Tabulani (53 houses, 440 flats), Dobsonville (1 200 houses), Diepkloof Extension (1 200 houses) and Chiawelo (400 flats) — but construction will begin only when Government funds become available.

Schemes for the building of 4 900 houses and 3 500 flats in Protea North and South, Dhlamini, Meadowlands and Naledi South are, according to Wrab, in various stages of planning.

Despite the recent Treasury cutback in the housing allocation, Mr Knoetze believes the target of 15 000 new housing units on existing land in Soweto can be reached within three years.

While accepting that the ultimate solution of Soweto's housing crisis rests on the acquisition of more land, Mr Knoetze said this was "not a pressing issue."

"The density of Soweto can be increased to accommodate a further 500 000 people," he said.

On the home ownership issue, Mr Knoetze said about 1 400 99-year leaseholds had been registered in Soweto up to the beginning of this year.

"Some people are trying to politicise leasehold," he said. "But the fact is that the people have accepted it. The real bottleneck is the cost of land surveying."

The electrification programme was another area where, said Mr Knoetze, Soweto residents have tasted the first fruits of redevelopment.

According to Wrab's monthly newsletter, "New Horizons," 1 082 houses have been newly wired and supplied with electricity under the scheme which aims to electrify some 110 000 Soweto houses over a three-year period.

About 30 000 houses have been wired in addition to the 24 000 wired and connected under the old system.

Other areas of tangible advancement cited by Mr Knoetze were:

- The completion of the first of 10 health centres offering preventive care, which are designed to take the pressure off Baragwanath Hospital.
- A crash programme early in 1980, involving army help, to clear Soweto's accumulated rubbish.

Mr Knoetze also said that a project for the building of 400 classrooms in Soweto at the cost of R6 million would be concluded in June this year.

"Mr Knoetze is a sympathetic man with his heart in the right place — and I'm sure a good civil servant — but he's been given an impossible job to do.

"Our view in the Committee of Ten is that no real progress can be made in Soweto, or any other black urban area for that matter, under the present political dispensation."

The words are those of the Committee of Ten's controversial chairman, Dr Ntsatho Motlana, who spoke to The Star from his Soweto surgery.

Dr Motlana agrees that recent months have seen some physical change in Soweto — although he comments wryly that trenching operations for the laying of cables and pipes have made the township "less habitable."

"The electrification programme seems to have been tackled with some enthusiasm," he added, "although one must never forget that it is a monument to the sacrifices made by our children in 1976."

But he stresses that people "are not aware that anything special is happening."

What impresses him most is the almost total lack of progress in the key area of housing development — the offspring, he believes, of the Government's continued unwillingness to view blacks as a permanent part of urban South Africa.

"Since 1968, when we were told the Government decided to scale down house-building for urban blacks, there has been no evidence of mass low-cost housing in Soweto.

"The few houses that have been built are strategically placed on the main roads into Soweto, so that tourists can see them. And they are largely the work of the private sector, for people with means."

He cites an example of houses erected with private capital in Dobsonville, which were finally priced at between R22 000 and R32 000 and which stood empty for "almost a year."

"As a civic leader, I visit homes where every room has to serve as a house in itself. I know of people who have been on the waiting list since they were moved to Diepkloof from Sophiatown in 1955.

"They talk of planning, planning — I will believe there is a Government commitment to black housing development when I see brick on brick."

Attacking what he described as the "severe underfinancing" of black housing by the Government, Dr Motlana took issue with the allocation of housing funds by the Department of Community Development.

"The practice has been to favour Whites, Coloured people and Indians over blacks, rather than divide the money according to needs," he said. "Once more, this is because blacks are considered temporary sojourners in urban areas."

For Dr Motlana, it is the Government's continued denial of black freehold rights which speaks most eloquently of its standpoint.

"Leasehold may be cheaper than freehold, and it may offer virtually the same title," he said. "But the denial of freehold is a discriminatory measure, and is seen as such by blacks."

It is the political connotations of 99-year

leasehold, rather than its cost, which has doomed it to failure, Dr Motlana believes.

"When blacks hear of formerly white land which has been released for freehold purchase, regardless of cost, they snap it up," he said. "At Bosplaas, for example, there were smallholdings on sale for up to R20 000 — now they are just not available.

"Wrab is trying to get round this problem by imposing horrendous service charges.

"The upshot is that widows and pensioners in a low-income area like Orlando East are paying R35 a month for a two-roomed house which is not even maintained — unlike in the old days of the Johannesburg City Council's administration."

Dr Motlana said Wrab's policy of "differentiated" payment of service charges — by granting exemptions to those who could not pay the full amount — "couldn't and didn't work."

"You can't have the entire Orlando East community of 6 000 applying for exemption. Even if they did, they would be given the standard instruction to take sub-tenants."

A crucial test of the Government's good faith in regard to Soweto housing, Dr Motlana said, would be the immediate acquisition of more land — specifically "all the vacant property from here to Randfontein."

"Instead of extending Soweto's boundaries, John Knoetze talks of increased density."

"This is really too much when you consider that blacks outnumber whites three to one in the Johannesburg area, while whites occupy 10 times as much land.

"The trouble is that the Government seems to have neither the readiness nor the political courage to address itself to the land issue."

Dr Motlana stressed that influx control regulations, and the insecurity they engendered, were a major factor inhibiting development in black urban areas.

The "essence of Government thinking" was its ruling that part of the profits reaped by the administration boards should be redirected to house-building in the homelands.

"The East Rand board is infamous for its decision to devote resources to the building of a capital city in that place called Lebowa, rather than build houses in its own area."

And while the Government would not build homes, it was "more than willing to erect hostels for migrant workers at an untold cost in terms of social problems."

"The key thing is to drop this nonsensical canard that Africans are not South Africans," Dr Motlana said. "I am convinced that the authorities have not made the psychological leap to accepting the permanent presence of urban blacks, who are entitled to decent permanent housing.

"In the meantime, we all pretend we're moving forward, while we stand still."

CSO: 4700/1134

NEW ALLIANCE TO TEST BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Apr 82 p 23

[Article by Jon Qwelane]

[Text]

A new movement will be born in Maritzburg over the Easter weekend, where for the first time in decades, blacks and whites will come together to forge a new alliance that could post a threat to black consciousness and its adherants.

The threats are not necessarily ideological, but stem more from the kind of financial backing and exposure that the new group is likely to receive.

It has been said behind the scenes, in somewhat cloak-and-dagger settings, that the birth of the new movement is the result of growing disillusionment with the BC view that blacks need to stand together, and on their own, to dismantle the shackles of their bondage.

Several BC groups will take part in the seminar, which will mark the inaugural congress of the movement that has yet to be named.

But has BC failed the people, as some suggest?

Before setting BC against the new movement, one needs to recall some of the pillars of Black Consciousness as a philosophy.

The most important — yet widely misconstrued — concept is that while BC is pro-black in the main, it is not anti-anybody else. BC sets out to "liberate" the black individual psychologically first, and physically next.

The reasons as propounded by the movement's founding fathers were that for the black man to really realise his worth he had first to recognise himself as a fully-fledged entity within his own society. He had to realise that he was not inferior to anybody, and conversely accept that he was not superior to anybody. He had to know that he was equal to everybody else around him.

In the search for this identity, he had to bear in mind that he was the "oppressed" and had only himself to look up to in order to bring about the collapse of that oppression — hence slogans like "Black man walk tall" became very popular.

This obviously led to another premise — that if one was oppressed and one sought solutions for the crushing of that oppression, then one had to oper-

ate with one's own kind in a common united cause.

In other words, whites were viewed as the "oppressors" and could not come and join hands with black "oppressed" people to rid them of that oppression.

But BC also stated that while co-operation and contact with whites should not be banned; it had to be avoided or kept at a minimum.

The inevitable question had to come: What about those blacks operating within the system such as homeland leaders and black security policemen?

Giving evidence during the marathon SASO-BPC trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court, Mr Steve Biko, honorary life president of the BPC before his death in security police custody, told the court: "There is no such thing as a black policeman.

"Anybody who collaborates with the system becomes a colourless lackey who is unwanted within the black community and also spurned by the very white society with which he wants to assimilate."

The Hammanskraal congress of Azapo resolved that BC had a role to play even after the "liberation" where it could then be translated into "human consciousness" whereby people would have to learn to live as man and man, not as black and white.

A new movement, comprising white liberals and radical blacks who will be drawn from many facets of black thinking, will be born in Maritzburg shortly.

In many ways it will be like the days of the banned African National Congress where "progressive" white liberals were accepted in the fold.

The movement aims at doing away with many of BC's accepted standpoints. But whether it will in the end topple BC as a guideline remains to be seen.

BC may not have funds and all the extras that go with the new ANC-style movement, but it undoubtedly has stood the test of time.

CSO: 4700/1134

PRETORIA DISCOUNTS SWAPO COMMUNIQUE'S CLAIMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

A CLAIM by Swapo that it had progressed to the outskirts of Windhoek in its latest incursion into the traditionally White areas of South West Africa was absurd, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday.

He was asked to comment on a report by the Angolan news agency, Angop, quoting a Swapo statement as saying two South African soldiers had been seriously wounded in a clash with "insurgents" on the outskirts of the city.

The Swapo "war communique", monitored in Lisbon, also claimed three South African soldiers had been killed on a farm 35 km from Grootfontein in north-eastern SWA.

The statement added that Swapo "dominated the military situation" in the White farming areas around Grootfontein, Otavi and Outjo.

"This pathetic attempt (by Swapo) at propaganda is absurd," the SADF spokesman said.

The Swapo statement issued in Luanda, said its "guerrillas" had pushed their current attacks to the outskirts of Windhoek.

Angop also quoted the communique as saying Swapo carried out a mortar attack on April 20 on a military camp near Ondangwa, killing several South Africans, including an airman identified as Alwyn Maad, and causing heavy damage.

Security force headquarters in Windhoek reported last week that a White civilian contractor and a Black worker were killed and six other workers injured on April 20 in a mortar attack on a school and hotel complex being built near Ondangwa.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the SWA territory force told Sapa's Windhoek representative that Swapo's limited incursion was failing.

"Indications are that the whole offensive is turning sour for Swapo," he said. "Most of the insurgents not killed by security forces are heading northwards, back to Angola."

On claims by Swapo that the organisation had pushed its raids to the outskirts of Windhoek the spokesman said: "This claim is pure, unadulterated rubbish.

"It is becoming increasingly clear that Swapo and its Marxist ally in Luanda want to, at all cost, keep from their supporters the embarrassing defeats suffered by these terrorist-infiltrators at present.

"The infiltrators are at present scurrying (skarrel) like rats in an attempt to evade the security forces and death."

Initial attempts by Swapo to turn the incursion into a "massive propaganda victory" had "failed miserably".

"The terrorists in the territory will be traced and destroyed if they do not manage to again escape across the (Angolan) border."— Sapa

CSO: 4700/1151

IMPACT OF FALKLAND CRISIS ON SA STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Apr 82 p 25

[Rob Soutter interviews Paul Moorcraft: "SA is a Leper--With or Without Simonstown, Says Foreign Expert Falkland Fiasco No Sudden Boon"]

[Text] The Falkland Islands dispute is proving to the West the value of a strategic base like Simonstown — but South Africa is unlikely to benefit.

"The crisis may even worsen South Africa's international position," said international affairs expert Mr Paul Moorcraft in an interview in Johannesburg yesterday.

"Both Britain and Argentina, being totally opposed to communism, are potential allies of this country. But if war breaks out it is absurd to think either country will openly turn to South Africa and Simonstown. This country is an international leper," he said.

If the Argentinian government is humiliated — and any political step down or military defeat could suffice — the government may fall, opening the way for a communist takeover.

VULNERABLE

"This would make South Africa's secret interests and alliances in South America even more vulnerable than they are at present."

The crisis has also exposed both the critical time delay built into the West's reaction to a military threat, and the geographic limitations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

"Neither of these problems bode well for South Africa, insolated at the southern tip of the African continent and threatened by the Soviet Union.

"Britain had to know trouble was brewing in the South Atlantic but was too cautious to react with the necessary measures. These should have included an immediate airlift of troops to the Falkland Islands."

The West's lack of strategic bases outside the European theatre has been underlined by the need to send a naval task force more than 13 000 km in two weeks to try to restore British prestige.

The Soviet Union on the other hand has naval units stationed throughout the world's oceans, able to steam to a potential trouble spot with minimum delay, said Mr Moorcraft.

"Fortunately for Britain, the Falkland Islands are one of the few places in the world where a naval battle could take place without Soviet interference," he said.

"The United States, which is desperately trying to avoid having to choose between two allies, will be aiming to keep the Soviets out."

The crisis lends greater credence to the South African Government's argument that the West should defend its sea routes with strategic bases and particularly Simonstown, said Mr Moorcraft.

"The West has until now considered Simonstown as irrelevant in the sphere of modern warfare.

"Military strategists have concluded that there is no need to defend the Cape sea-route, because if Nato ships were sunk there, with or without strong defences, the escalation to nuclear warfare would be inevitable."

They believe there would be no time to indulge in convoys which is the traditional justification for defending the Cape.

"But the Falkland Islands dispute has shown there are other considerations apart from nuclear war, and

The crisis in the South Atlantic involves several countries which are anti-communist and far from Nato's defensive umbrella. Both Australia and New Zealand are lined up behind Britain and like South Africa are within a week's sailing of the Falklan dislands. Should Britain attack Argentina however, the government in Buenos Aires is unlikely to turn to Pretoria.

has indicated the need for conventional answers to conventional military threats," he said.

This affirms the South African Government's stand on Simonstown and its concern with maintaining pro-Western bases in the Indian Ocean.

"Island bases are becoming increasingly important strategic points.

"But this recognition will not make the West turn with open arms to South Africa and it is pointless to keep on dangling Simonstown like a carrot.

"South Africa does not realise the depth of hostility in the world towards this country."

And if Argentina is defeated by Britain in a naval battle, the government in Buenos Aires is very unlikely to enter into a South Atlantic Treaty Organisation with South Africa which Pretoria has favoured for years as a logical extension of Nato.

But the Falklands fiasco could have some advantages for the West — and perhaps South Africa in the broader sense, he said.

It has brought the rightwing hardliner and potential friend of South Africa Mr Francis Pym into the British Government.

"Whether Mr Pym can restore British self-confidence as Churchhill did remains to be seen. But he could be more favourable to South Africa."

CSO: 4700/1134

BRIEFS

UMLAZI WATERPIPE BOMBED--A section of water pipe, about 2,5m long was blown out by two bombs at the water canal supplying the Umlazi Black township to the south of Durban, just before midnight on Saturday. The police were on the scene within minutes of the explosion and cordoned the area off. It is believed that the bomb had plastic containers and was composed of TNT. The pipe was blown several metres high and water gushed into the air. Workers from the City Engineers Department in Durban were called to the scene and repaired the damage by 11.30 a.m. yesterday. CED said the water supply to the township has not been badly affected by the explosion. He said that the fractured part had been replaced. The police have not said who was responsible for the explosion although it is thought to be members of banned African National Congress. This was the first incident of sabotage in the Durban area for many months after a wave of bomb explosions earlier this year in which several Government buildings had been attacked as well as two car showrooms. Subsequently, a gang of about six Blacks were arrested in connection with the explosion and are due to appear in court under the Terrorism Act shortly. It is alleged that the gang were all members of the ANC. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Apr 82 p 3]

CLOTHING FACTORY STRIKE--Durban--Workers at the Ninian and Lester clothing factory in Pinetown downed tools yesterday in protest over wage and other demands. Production came to a standstill when the entire 6 am shift stopped work, a spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Textile Workers said. The spokesman said worker dissatisfaction centred on three issues: Postponement of wage negotiations; Delays arising out of procedural clauses for union recognition; The alleged sacking of three workers last Friday. Last November, the factory experienced a similar work stoppage, but the dispute was settled when workers agreed to go back to work and management undertook to finalise the outstanding issues over union recognition. "Workers are now impatient that finalisation of the agreement has been dragging on for so long. One of these issues is the disciplinary procedure, which could have settled the dispute over the dismissed workers," the spokesman said. Management was not available for comment.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Apr 82 p 12]

RANCH CONFISCATED--Filabusi (Zimbabwe)--Fifty farmworkers, on orders of the government, yesterday took control of a Zimbabwean ranch allegedly abandoned by its owner last month when he left the country for South Africa. It was the first time the two-year-old socialist government had ordered an outright seizure of land from Whites, who own two-fifths of the country's farms, observers said. The Labour and Social Services Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai said in a statement the departed owner's employees "should now manage the farm as their own property." The ranch in Filabusi, southwestern Zimbabwe, was owned by Mr Lawrence Hutton. In the past, the government had negotiated property deals directly with resident and absentee owners as part of an avowed policy to settle tens-of-thousands of landless Blacks. The workers, some of whom have worked for various owners on the ranch for up to 45 years, complained to district government officers that their boss had unexpectedly quit the property and they had not been paid three months' back wages. The farm manager, Mr Russel Clarke-Nell, told reporters on Sunday Mr Hutton was now living in Port Elizabeth.--Sapa-AP [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Apr 82 p 14]

CSO: 4700/1151

OFFICIAL APPEALS FOR ILO HELP

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

SWAZILAND still needs all the help it can get from United Nations agencies.

This has been emphasised by the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, speaking at a reception in honour of visiting Assistant Director General of the International Labour Organisation, Mr. Elimane Kane, at the Swazi Inn Hotel.

He said: "As one of the developing countries and given our special geo-political and economic circumstances, we shall continue to request all the assistance that you can render, and it is for this reason that I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to request you your excellency to view our submissions with sympathethic consideration."

Senator Nsibandze said he was mindful of the occasional financial problems faced not only by the ILO but other members of the United Nations family.

"However, even considering that, permit me Mr. Assistant Director General to renew our humble plea for continued technical assistance," he said.

He explained that the Swazi nation was living in a world that is going through troubled times, saying: "we are faced with a variety of problems of under development, hunger, ignorance, poverty and disease and to make matters worse, nearly all developing countries are facing an ever rising tide of unemployment, a position which is a sure cause for social, economic and political instability, and it is for this reason that we look up to the United Nations specialised agencies of which ILO is one of them."

He pointed out that Swaziland is very proud of her association with International Labour Organisation which dates back to the colonial era and that when Swaziland regained her independence, she continued to strengthen the fruitful association.

"Today we can say with a measure of confidence that working hand in hand with ILO we have spared no effort in finding peaceful solutions for improvment of working conditions of our labour force, in strengthening and maintaining harmonious industrial relations, as it is in this way that we can ensure social, political and economic stability," said Senator Nsibandze.

He annouced that since 1975, the Swazi government had approved a total of 30 conventions.

He mentioned a few of the programmes of assistance that had been received from the ILO. "I have in mind the lecturers that have assisted us at our college of technology, where we produce much needed manpower for the various sectors of the economy.

Already we have revised and enacted several pieces of legislation designed to improve our employment, industrial relations, as well as our immigration formalities. Parliament has just passed the Industrial and Vocational Training Bill, a draft bill for workmen's compensation has just been completed

CSO: 4700/1136

MPR OFFICIALS PREPARE FOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSIONS

Session Prepares for March Meeting

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 24 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] At 10 am on Tuesday, in the party's city at N'Sele, the president and founder of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the Republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, opened the planning session to prepare for the fourth session of the MPR Central Committee.

This seminar, which will last until Saturday, is in preparation for the fourth regular session of the Central Committee which begins on 1 March in the Palace of the People.

In this historic city of N'Sele, which marked the birth of the party almost 15 years ago, the members of the Central Committee, far from the daily distractions of Kinshasa' hustle and bustle, will, with cool heads, examine the country's overall situation in minutest detail. They will also involve themselves in a detailed analysis of their work methods in light of the lessons drawn from previous sessions.

Considering that 1982 is a big political year, the session which begins its work on Monday and marks year two for the Central Committee, the last of the party bodies to be established, will no doubt have to prepare for parliamentary and municipal elections, as well as the MPR congress in particular.

Other state and party tasks will capture the attention of its members within the scope of the mission that devolves upon this body: to conceive, to inspire, to lead and to decide.

'ELIMA' Editorial

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 24 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "A Basic Problem"]

[Text] The planning session of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] Central Committee in preparation for its March session opened on Tuesday in N'Sele.

From the views set forth in the various analyses made by observers and the departments involved emerges the fact that a reorganization of higher and university education in our country is required. Practical goals for our educational system must be established. Resolutions and proposals have been formulated by various university officials to translate their aspirations into a type of education which could be adapted to encourage Zaire's development.

In fact, if we refer to history, we discover that the colonial power adapted education in Zaire to its own immediate needs; requiring only some auxiliaries for its administration and some technical services. The other jobs could be filled by whites from Europe. And this method worked well to safeguard its position and its interests, and further its rule.

Maintaining this type of educational system is no longer justified, as it was designed for "elitist" purposes. Today, a different one is required. Considering the current problems which affect our country's development, we must arrive at a type of education which will encourage technical training or training which will lead directly to a given profession.

All education officials in Africa are affected by this problem. In this regard, they should take a keen interest in the concept of modern and authentic African education, as opposed to educational models borrowed from Europe. In other words, transposing educational models which do not correspond to the heritage, the natural dispositions and the cultural identity of African countries is not likely to elicit sufficient, voluntarily granted efforts, nor to develop the ability to grasp problems, to define priorities, or to conceive and promote the types and forms of education which can contribute to solving identified problems and making best use of existing resources.

Although this problem is already being dealt with on the African level, and the next meeting of the ministers of education and state commissioner for higher education in Lusaka, Zambia is to examine it, it is essential that the foundations for applying these changes be already established and prepared in our country. Thus we will avoid the risks that any abrupt change in educational programs brings.

These plans are all the more useful since Zaire has its own cultural identity as well as its specific development needs.

9693
CSO: 4719/689

OFFICIAL SAYS CENSUS OF EMPLOYERS, WORKERS PLANNED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 24 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Monsa Iyaka Duku]

[Text] In a statement made to our paper recently, the state commissioner for labor and social security, citizen Mbaya Ngang, announced that his department will be proceeding with a general census of Zaire employers and workers in the near future. All the arrangements have been made so that this operation will proceed in an orderly fashion.

The importance of this operation is not to be disregarded, as it is still true that several companies are not operating according to the rules and many are evading state control. Consequently, thousands of workers have no social security, because they are not registered with the INSS [National Social Security Institute], or even with UNTZA [National Union of Workers of Zaire].

This operation is therefore very timely, as the Executive Council has just asked the Department of Labor to do everything possible to protect Zaire's work force. This study will surely lead the Executive Council to regulate the importation of foreign labor.

In other matters, the state commissioner for labor and social security is leaving Kinshasa on Friday for a working trip to Lubumbashi. He will join the delegation of the INSS board members who left Kinshasa on Tuesday to examine the situation in the office for awarding family allowances now operating in Shaba with a view to gradually expanding it.

After Lubumbashi, the delegation will go to Kisangani and then to Mbuji-Mayi on a similar mission. During its stay in the major towns of the regions it is visiting, it will also study methods for paying pensions.

9693
CSO: 4719/689

BRIEFS

CNECI PAYS DEBTS--Depositors to whom CNECI [National Savings and Real Estate Credit Fund] still owes money can withdraw it on Wednesday, 24 February 1982, at the Fund's teller windows, citizen Kayanda Buloba, administrative agent, revealed to AZAP [Agence Zaire Presse]. At the conclusion of the provisional management committee meeting on Monday, he specified that the operation will begin in the morning for those depositors who turned in their passbooks last Friday and Saturday, and after that will continue for other depositors. The official withdrawal (order for bank transfer) from the Department of Finance and Budget has already been prepared for this purpose, he also announced at the end of this meeting, which was chaired by citizen Londole Lok Ekofo, secretary of state for the budget. The decision thus relieves the depositors' concern over withdrawal of their funds following dissolution of CNECI. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 24 Feb 82 p 1] 9693

CSO: 4719/689

ZAIRIAN MILITARY REPORTEDLY MISTREAT ZAMBIAN CAPTIVES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAIREAN military authorities at Kipushi are ill-treating 19 Zambians detained there since March, a mother of one of the captives charged in Ndola yesterday.

Mrs Mabel Knight Mwansa, a nurse at Ndola Central Hospital, said her son Harry is among 15 males, two females and two children being held at Kipushi since their abduction at Mokambo border post on March 1.

"My son and others are in a terrible state. They are denied food and are beaten everyday. The Zairean soldiers are saying they will not release the Zambians until Zambian authorities release two Zairean soldiers allegedly abducted in Solwezi," she said.

Among the Zambian captives are Pascal Mbulo, a relative of Women's League Executive secretary Mrs Chibesa Kankasa, Michael Mutale, the son of Kitwe women's regional secretary Mrs Betty Chimfwembe and Elford Banda of house number 9229 Chimwemwe township in Kitwe.

Mrs Mwansa said she had escorted her son to Kawambwa on March 1 up to Mokambo. While waiting for a bus she sent her son to buy refreshments on the Zairean border where he was immediately abducted with other Zambians. When she went there to complain she was told off.

She rushed to Mufulira district governor's office to file a report on her missing son.

Between March 1 and 10 she made several trips to and from Zaire in an effort to trace her son with the help of diplomats at the Zambian consulate in Lubumbashi.

"On March 10 I was accompanied by Mr B. Mwandu, a Zambian consul officer, to Kipushi where we were informed the Zambians were being held. There, the Zairean military authorities demanded K70 and a bag of mealie meal before showing us the prisoners but after pleading that I wanted to see my son to give him some food they finally opened a windowless hut and my son came out with others," she said.

Mrs Mwansa stayed at Kipushi for a week feeding her son and others. She said there the captives looked weak because of lack of food.

The Zambian consulate in Lubumbashi promised her the captives would be released before the end of March after Member of the Central Committee for the Copperbelt Province Mr Alex Shapi and Shaba province governor Mr Mandungu Bula Nyati meet to discuss the issue.

CSO: 4700/1155

GENERAL URGES ZCRS TO USE ZAMBIAN PERSONNEL IN SENSITIVE AREAS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

COMMANDER of the Zambia Army Lieutenant-General Malimba Masheke has urged the Zambia Red Cross to consider using Zambian personnel during operations in sensitive areas.

And Gen Masheke attacked Red Cross societies in Namibia and South Africa for not maintaining their neutrality.

He said there was need for a well coordinated and executed approach to the provision of services to people by both the Red Cross Society and the army.

The army chief noted that in carrying out its work the Zambia Red Cross could have come across problems related to operating in the same area as the army.

Military activity was secretive by nature and suspicions easily arose where non-military people asked to enter military operational areas, he said.

In an address to the national council of the Zambia Red Cross Society at the weekend Gen Masheke said a lot of problems could be solved by the ZRCS and the army by coordinating their efforts.

"In this respect I make an appeal to you (Zambia Red Cross) to consider using Zambians.

"My appeal should not be interpreted to mean that non-Zambian personnel of the Zambia Red Cross Society are not welcome."

Gen Masheke warned that without a common and co-ordinated strategy to these situations the hope for success would be as "remote as a horse giving birth to a buffalo."

This strategy was called for after the realisation that disasters were often not predictable.

As a people's army, the Zambia Army stood ready for the national call of service particularly in emergency situations.

On Namibia and South Africa he said there were a lot of people who had become displaced and were suffering in many ways.

These people equally needed similar help as the Red Cross was giving elsewhere.

"I am aware that the ZRCS is not accountable for the misdeeds of their sister organisations in Namibia or South Africa, but I believe that you are part and parcel of the International League of the Red Cross Society," he said.

CSO: 4700/1155

KAUNDA RETURNS FROM DPRK

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda arrived back in Lusaka last night from Pyongyang, Korea, where he had led a 57-man delegation to attend the 70th birthday celebrations of Korean leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has accepted an invitation to pay a state visit to Zambia at a date to be announced.

The acceptance was communicated to President Kaunda by Comrade Kim Il Sung when he paid a farewell visit to Dr Kaunda's guest villa.

Dr Kaunda recited a poem dedicated to Comrade Kim Il Sung's leadership. He described the Korean leader as a man who had the welfare of mankind at heart and for whom it was an honour that Zambia should be counted as among some of the friends.

CSO: 4700/1155

ANTI-CORRUPTION BODY TO PROBE 'INCREASINGLY RAMPANT' CORRUPTION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Apr 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Patu Simoko]

[Text]

THE newly established anti-corruption commission is already being inundated with reports on alleged corruption of public workers.

The commission will start investigating cases of corruption in the public service — said to be increasingly rampant — within the next few months.

Anti-corruption commissioner Mr Justice William Bruce-Lyle told the **Sunday Times** that a team of investigations officers had been hired and would report for work 12 days from today.

Mr Justice Bruce-Lyle, who is acting Chief Justice, said numerous reports on alleged corruption of public workers were already pouring in. These reports would have to wait until the commission becomes fully operational.

The investigators, who start work on May 1, are mostly university graduates and will undergo a two-month intensive training course after which investigations work will start.

Mr Justice Bruce-Lyle reiterated what Mr Wilted Phiri, then home affairs minister, said in Parliament that it was becoming increasingly difficult to investigate cases of corruption.

He dismissed suggestions that the anti-corruption commission would only duplicate the work of the Special Investigating Team on the Economy and Trade (SITET), the Zambia Police, and the Party Leadership Code committee.

The anti-corruption commission has been granted unprecedented powers and will be responsible to the President in its operations.

When Mr Phiri, now special assistant to the President presented the Anti-Corruption Bill to the National Assembly in August 1980 he said: "Compared to the first half of last year in which 17 cases of corruption were reported to the police, 85 cases of corruption have been reported to the police during the first half of this year.

"This represents an increase of 500 per cent," he explained. In a number of cases public workers entered into corrupt deals through which they offered favours to firms which in turn credited their illicit bank accounts abroad.

Conceded the failure by

both SITET and the Zambia Police to arrest the situation the minister said: "Time and again the powers now held by the police of SITFT have proved inadequate to permit the assembly of enough hard evidence to prove all of the elements required for a successful prosecution under existing legislation on corruption contained in the Penal Code."

And during the interview with the **Sunday Times**, Mr Justice Bruce-Lyle, who was flanked by SITET expert Mr Len Norman, who will head the investigations branch as senior assistant commissioner, said once operational the anti-corruption commission would be fully geared to handle the situation.

According to the establishment register for the Zambian anti-corruption commission initially there will be 16 investigations officers, four senior investigations officers, two chief investigators under the supervision of a senior assistant commissioner.

The commission has been granted wide-ranging legal powers including searching the premises of any public institution at any time of the day without any warrant — the only exception is premises of the armed forces.

And Mr Justice Bruce-Lyle emphasised during the interview that the Act would be enforced retroactively. Investigations would be carried out into how some public servants amassed wealth even before this Act was enacted.

The commission has been given powers to investigate public officers who are visibly living beyond their means.

According to the law, an officer who "maintains a standard of living above that which is commensurate with his present or past official emoluments," and owns property beyond his affordability will be probed.

These investigations have been extended to "any bank account, share account, purchase account, expense account or any other account, or any safe deposit in any bank."

Any person holding back such information may be locked up for five years or in addition be fined K5,000.

CSO: 4700/1155

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING FIRM SAYS NEW TAX SYSTEM TO HARM BUSINESS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Apr 82 p 4

[Excerpt]

THE controversial Income Tax (Amendment) Act 1982 Bill passed through Parliament unchanged and received Presidential assent on April 4. It was published in the **Government Gazette** on April 8.

In its latest edition of **Update** a firm of international accountants, Deloitte Haskins and Sells, summarises the changes.

In an introduction the authors say that all businesses will be badly affected by the new tax payment system.

Farmers have been favourably treated with a further reduction in their maximum rate of income tax, but there is still no proposal to introduce legislation to remove the major disincentives for individual farming through an incorporated body.

"The welcome changes proposed in the Bill must be outweighed by the proposed tax payment system which threatens the existence of many private companies and other businesses in Zambia," says the summary.

Interest

Major changes are in the new tax payment system, undistributed profit tax, tax rate, equity levy, capital allowances, personal allowances and deductions and exempt interest.

Under the new tax payment system businesses are required from 1982/3 to pay income tax quarterly on an advance estimate of profits for the year with additional penalties for large underestimates of tax. Minor transitional provisions for the payment of 1981/2 income tax are included.

Undistributed profits tax has been abolished and replaced by the commissioner's discretionary powers to counteract transactions designed to avoid, or reduce, tax payable.

The standard rate of company tax has been reduced to 45 per cent from 50 per cent and the maximum rate of tax on farming income to 15 per cent from 25 per cent.

Where the equity levy charged on parastatal companies with low tax payments exceeds the income tax due for the year the income tax charge is cancelled.

An investment allowance of 20 per cent is now given on new plant used in a manufacturing business rather than only on plant to be used in the manufacturing process. New capital allowance for rural soft drinks manufacturers are proposed which are disadvantageous for the first three years of ownership.

Increased personal allowances and deductions for payments to pension funds or retirement annuities are proposed. Election is now possible to split the married allowance between husband and wife.

CSO: 4700/1155

MUNDIA URGES UNZA TO SUPPLY MORE INFORMATION ON ECONOMY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRIME Minister Mundia urged the University of Zambia to play a greater role in supplying information to the Government on economy for it to make informed policy decisions.

He said financial economics covered monetary fiscal, prices and incomes policy matters. Research into these areas was of vital importance to the Government to make suitable programme adjustments.

Economics not only dealt with the terms of trade between countries but involved various geographical parts of the country and particularly between the rural and the urban areas.

All these areas needed to be explored by dedicated and committed researchers. And the Government looked forward to their findings.

The Prime Minister said this at the University of Zambia yesterday when he launched the University's Bank of Zambia chair of financial economics at the Great East Road campus.

The bank's chair is part of Unza but aims at promoting a working relationship between the university, the bank, the Party and its Government and other financial institutions.

Part of its function is to conduct research into financial economics and to integrate research into teaching programmes both in undergraduate and graduate programmes at Unza.

Mr Mundia said the decision to re-align or devalue currency was one which should depend on a very clear perception of the working of the economy and should consider the effects such re-alignment would have.

Decisions of this kind rested with the Government on advice from the Bank of Zambia.

"It is, therefore, in the national interest that we are able to look to unbiased sources of information and opinions on the state of the economy."

On unemployment, he said it was the most serious problem that Zambia had ever faced.

The scourge could not be contained by stop-gap measures.

He noted that only limited jobs were available even for highly qualified people.

"We are fighting a battle now just to maintain the numbers that are already in full employment. It is for this reason that I have stressed the need for exploiting and expanding the opportunities that do exist in informal employment areas."

CSO: 4700/1155

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT PRUNED CIVIL SERVICE BY THOUSAND JOBS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Government pruned the civil service by about 10,000 jobs between 1980 and 1981 in an exercise to achieve effectiveness, Minister of State for the Civil Service, DR MUTUMBA BULL said in Parliament yesterday.

Dr Bull's breakdown of the reductions in the civil service, Police and Prisons and Teaching Service commissions over the last three years as follows:

In 1980 the establishment had 80,916 vacancies;

In 1981, there were 72,853 vacancies and:

In 1982 the figure dropped to 70,901 vacancies.

The pruning was aimed at achieving a high degree of efficiency, she said during a question and answer session in reply to Liuwa MP, Mr NATHAN NAMUCHANA who asked what the Government had done in view of the country's sagging economy.

Vacancies in the civil service arose when officers retired, were dismissed or died.

Some vacancies became available when projects were completed.

Dr Bull said since last year, the Government had restricted the growth of the civil service by freezing employing people to fill vacant posts. This meant that no money was provided by Parliament for such vacant posts.

CSO: 4700/1155

MPS GRILL MINISTERS ON TEACHING OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

MEMBERS of Parliament yesterday grilled the Government on why the teaching of scientific socialism had been introduced in some institutions of learning without the consent of the people.

The backbenchers also asked whether the introduction of the subject would mean abandoning the philosophy of Humanism.

They grilled Minister of Education and Culture, **Mr Frederick Hapunda** in Parliament yesterday over the issue.

The minister said scientific socialism was being taught not to turn students into communists but to make them aware of its ideals like any other subjects under political education.

He was answering Luwingu East MP, **Mr John Chalwe** on reasons for introducing the subject when scientific socialism had not been discussed and approved by the UNIP National Council and the public.

Mr Chalwe asked Mr Hapunda to tell the House who decided on this policy without consulting the masses.

Matero MP, **Mr Francis Nkhoma** said the minister was aware of the difference between "socialism, which is communism as an ideology, and mathematics, and geography which are purely academic disciplines."

Zambia decided to adopt Humanism as embodied in **Humanism Part One and Part Two.**

Mr Nkhoma said he planned to bring a motion on this issue.

At this point, Minister of Health Mr Ben Kakoma asked whether Mr Nkhoma was in order to debate the matter instead of proceeding on his point of order.

Halted

Speaker of the National Assembly **Mr Robinson Nabulyato** halted Mr Nkhoma's contribution and proceeded to the next item on the order paper.

Kapoche MP, **Reverend Ben Zulu** asked Mr Hapunda whether the philosophy of Humanism had been abandoned in schools and replaced by scientific socialism.

Mr Zulu asked why the Government wasted efforts in printing **Humanism Part One** and **Part Two** books.

Mr Hapunda said the ministry was teaching political education and students would be exposed to some of its important aspects.

Once scientific socialism was included on the syllabus and accepted by the Party and its Government, the ministry did not intend to put it to public debate.

CSO: 4700/1155

EDUCATION CAMPAIGN TO INDUCE PEOPLE TO LOOK AFTER INDUSTRIAL FORESTS URGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

MINISTER of State for Lands and Natural Resources Mrs Bathsheba Ng'andu has appealed to the public to stop the wanton destruction of industrial plantations through fires if timber requirements are to be realised.

The Industrial Plantation Division (IPD) lost about 100,000 trees every year because of bush fires which represented a terrific loss in revenue.

Unless such destructive tendencies were stopped, the nation would find it dificult to attain self-sufficiency and would continue to depend on imported timber.

Mrs Ng'andu appealed to the Party on the Copperbelt to mount a political education campaign to teach people the need to look after industrial forests and she welcomed efforts taken by the office of the provincial permanent secretary towards achieving this goal.

Efforts complete

The minister was speaking at the start of her two-day tour of industrial plantations and other forestry sections on the Copperbelt accompanied by chief conservator of forests Mr Backlaws Chivabwe.

Efforts to transform the Industrial Plantations Division into a corporation were almost complete, she said.

The new company to fall under the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources will be known as the Zambia Forests and Forest Industry Corporation (ZAFFICO).

Mrs Ng'andu hoped that once it became a corporation it would strive to do better and ensure that all the country's timber requirements were met.

CSO: 4700/1155

ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL TRUST BUILDS COLLEGE OF HIGHER ISLAMIC STUDIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Apr 82 p 7

[Text]

THE Islamic Educational Trust of Zambia has constructed a college of higher Islamic studies at which Muslim children will be taught traditions of their religion.

The college, which is two km from the Lusaka International Airport turn-off was built out of donations from the Muslim community in Zambia.

According to the trust's publicity chairman Mr Haroon Ghumra, the college would enrol about 20 students when it opens in three months' time.

Mr Ghumra said the first phase of the project involved construction of 12 hostels costing about K100,000.

The trust would soon launch a second phase of the project which would involve the construction of an administration block and if funds permitted, a vocational training centre for children from a cross section of the Zambian community.

The college idea was first mooted in 1977 but its construction started in 1978 when funds became available.

Among the things that would be taught are moral values, advanced religion and technical skills for effective nation building.

It was not yet decided how long the courses would take but all tuition would be free.

Students would be selected on merit and priority would go to those with a basic Islamic knowledge and should be fluent in reading the Ouraan.

He urged Muslims who have promised to make contributions to the trust to do so now so that the second phase of the project could start.

CSO: 4700/1155

ZNS CAMPS, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION CENTERS SHOW 'LITTLE' PROFIT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Mar 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE output of the Zambia National Service (ZNS) camps and the rural reconstruction centres reflects very little profit measured against the total financial input.

This came to light in Parliament yesterday when Minister of State for Youth and Sport **Mr Aston Phiri** gave figures of agricultural produce from the camps and centres with the funds pumped into them.

He gave the figures of both the produce and the capital investment in reply to questions from Kawambwa MP **Mr Titus Mukupo** who asked what revenue had been collected from the camps and centres and an indication of what proportion the revenue was to the total financial input.

Expenditure

Mr Phiri said the total agricultural produce from all the camps was worth K83,455.60 against a total expenditure of K51,380.36 during the 1978/79 season and K406,454.90 against a total expenditure of K119,833.10 during the 1979/80 season.

For the 1980/81 season a total revenue of K673,223.78 was realised against K269,662.84 spent on inputs.

The revenue collected was from various crops including maize, sunflower, cotton, wheat, rice and groundnuts.

It was only the 1980/81 season figure which cheered some MPs while others felt there should have been an improvement considering the machinery and the huge number of people involved in production work.

Total agricultural produce from rural reconstruction centres for the period 1978 to 1981 was worth K1,128,456.52 but Mr Phiri did not give the financial input figures.

CSO: 4700/1155

UNZA ADMINISTRATION FAILS TO CLOSE EAST ROAD CAMPUS

Mwanza To Issue Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Apr 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Great East Road campus of the University of Zambia should have been closed last Thursday had the administration followed one of the university council's regulations to the letter.

The regulation stipulates that the university is to be closed for five months in the event of students declining to attend classes for any period exceeding three days — but the administration waived this requirement hoping the class boycott would end.

The university's vice-chancellor Dr Jacob Mwanza said yesterday the administration had not enforced the council's requirement because "we have been waiting and hoping the boycott would be ended."

But this morning Dr Mwanza will issue a crucial statement outlining the decision the administration has taken in view of the students' determination to continue the boycott which enters its seventh day today.

Indications are that the university will be closed and most students who reside in Lusaka have already moved their luggage to their homes in anticipation of closure.

Dr Mwanza could not reveal the decision he is going to announce today because "we have been asked not to talk to the Press about this thing for the time being. But we will definitely make a statement outlining our stand at about 10.00 hours tomorrow."

He did not say who had made the request not to talk to the Press.

He said in event of closure, external assessors, who are due in Zambia in June for the final examinations, would be asked not to come.

The students have stayed out of classes since the beginning of the university term on April 12 to press their demands that four expelled student leaders and 15 others suspended be reinstated.

The university administration took the action because the student executive had clearly abused their freedom by their behaviour and arrogance against public property and legally constituted authority.

"The union executive had demonstrated this by issuing circulars framed in unrestrained language and by other acts of indiscipline clearly contemptuous of university authority."

When the university reopened the students refused to attend lectures and have since defied appeals from Minister of Education and Culture Mr Frederick Hapunda, Dr Mwanza and campus principal Professor Kasuka Mwauluka to resume classes.

They have pledged to go back to classes when their colleagues have been reinstated.

The boycott has sparked off a flurry of behind-the -scenes consultations among the administration, Freedom House and the ministry.

Last week Unza authorities held talks with Mr Hapunda and undisclosed officials at Freedom House in a bid to find a solution to the problem.

The students' cause is understood to have won the sympathy of some lecturers especially in the school of education and among staff development fellows.

The students have collected donations on the campus to enable their colleagues to meet the cost of challenging the action of the administration to expel them in court.

Only Kaunda Can Resolve Deadlock

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE nation should somehow escape from the dangerous deadlock at the Great East Road campus of Unza. The stalemate has been compounded by rigidity, ideologies and partisan politicians. We may need new rules for new problems.

Since nobody is quite sure what to do everybody backs into familiar positions and stays put. So there they are moored, bombarding each other with conventional foolishness while the nation clamours for common sense and pragmatism to prevail.

The students are boycotting classes until those expelled and suspended are reinstated. The Unza administration naturally does not want its authority to be undermined.

So from that premise the closure of Unza is imminent. This would be the ultimate calamity. Student careers would be destroyed. Public capital invested in the production of skilled manpower would be wastefully dissipated.

It would also scatter around the country disaffected students. The nation would then be playing right into the hands of its enemies because idle hands make for mischief.

The nation understands the solidarity felt by the students for their comrades. But the fact is that offences have been committed. Property, including food, has been destroyed.

The public has been inconvenienced in their legitimate business. Students who wish to resume classes have been intimidated. The students have even attacked the Press.

Yet, in every country in the world outside fascist dictatorships, the right of journalists to report without being molested is inviolate. Also, the students' mode of protest is irrational.

They are wrong to think that by boycotting classes they are using a weapon against the administration. That weapon damages themselves and future generations of Unza students.

Further, there is no sign of public responsibility or national spirit amongst the student leaders.

But as the main story on this page shows, the Unza administration has shown deplorable weakness. The present defiance of authority also shows the lack of communication between the students and the administrators. This is vital in any institution.

Must the nation therefore throw up its hands in despair and allow its highest institute of learning to be closed? Surely the nation is not as helpless or immature as that.

So, as a newspaper, we echo what our sister, the **Sunday Times of Zambia** said yesterday in pleading with the students to return to classes today. We go further than that.

Our proposal, which we make without any qualms, could preserve the autonomy of the university and begin to build a bridge between the students and the administrators.

There remains only one individual with university office who has taken no part in this dispute. This is none other than the chancellor himself, President Kaunda.

Unhappily, in Zambia we ask far too much of our President. It seems grossly unfair that just as he has returned from a most exhausting journey to North Korea, he should find this crisis at Unza.

We are sorry to suggest an extra burden for our over-worked President.

But we believe that he alone can save the nation from tragedy. He as chancellor is the only arbitrator with the power to

resolve the Unza deadlock which he will be the first to recognise as a threat to the nation's security and political future.

The President should not have to involve himself personally. But as chancellor we feel that he might consider appointing an independent tribunal to examine every aspect of the crisis.

Such a tribunal could preferably be chaird by a judge and composed of only two other people. It should report within a week, for the matter is not complicated but is very urgent. But the suggestion should be practical.

So, on the possible announcement of the appointment of a tribunal, the students must resume classes immediately. Those who do not do so should have their Government grants withdrawn. The nation does not pay taxes to subsidise idle sunbathers.

The Unza administration should also guarantee that it would accept the findings of such a tribunal. So both sides will have made a slight concession and Unza would not be closed at all.

CSO: 4700/1155

MINERS REJECT PENSION PLAN

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

KITWE MINERS HAVE rejected the new pension scheme which comes into effect on Thursday next week.

About 300 miners mostly technicians and artisans yesterday walked out of a meeting called to brief them on the new scheme, at Rokana club.

They claimed they were not consulted on the new pension scheme by the Mineworkers Union of Zambia MUZ which initiated the scheme recently.

What the union agreed to was something the miners had earlier thrown out when asked for views on the matter, they claimed.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Miners [NCCM] assistant personnel manager, Mr Barncly Lombe whose fourman team first showed the miners a film explaining the new scheme, was bombarded with questions as he tried to illustrate it.

The walkout came while Mr Lombe was trying to tell the miners that under the MUZ constitution, the union was empowered to negotiate and sign agreements with management on behalf of its members.

Most miners said they had no quarrel with the mine managements. What they did not like was that the union agreed to the scheme when members had originally rejected it few months ago.

They also asked why no union official had come to attend the briefing session.

CSO: 4700/1155

FARMERS SAY WHEAT PRODUCTION PLAN MUST BE BACKED BY CAPITAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Apr 82 p 4

[Text]

COMMERCIAL farmers have expressed doubt about the success of long-term wheat production unless the programme is fully backed by capital and other incentives.

response to the farmers' anxiety the Government has gone all out to mobilise resources from within and outside Zambia to boost crop production by at least 50 per cent by next year.

In addition to the increased participation by Canada into the venture the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC) was last January reported to have recruited 40 farmers for its massive scheme expected to produce 90,000 tonnes of wheat by end of 1983.

Although the idea sounds impressive commercial farmers warn that if 50,000 hectares of wheat and barley is to be achieved in ten years then some 4,600 hectares a year need to be added to the irrigated crop area.

"It is unlikely that this amount of development will take place unless massive backing is given to the industry in the form of electrical supply machinery, irrigation equipment, seed fertiliser, chemicals and back-up research to ensure that disease factor does not overtake production" they say.

In the latest **Productive Farming**, an official journal of the Commercial Farmers Bureau (CFB), the farmers contend that demand for wheat is in the region of 180,000 metric tonnes a year which would cost some K50 million to import.

CSO: 4700/1155

FARMERS BUREAU ASKS GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE MAIZE PRICE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

THE Commercial Farmers Bureau has appealed to the Government to increase the producer price of maize to encourage overplanting to ensure a surplus in the production of maize during seasons of inadequate rainfall.

An editorial in the latest issue of **Productive Farming** magazine says overplanting of the crop will help offset a deficit during bad growing seasons which have been experienced frequently in recent years.

"If we can achieve more than three months surplus over our yearly needs we can export to Zaire and Angola both of which are able to pay in hard currency."

The editorial stresses that farming was a gamble and the Government should be aware of this and continue to set realistic prices that encouraged maximum planting.

The Government should come back this season with another incentive price in order for those farmers who have taken a loss this year to respond with even a greater acreage next year.

Once the farmers are in a surplus, the Government can adjust production as it chooses by greater or smaller increases in the producer price.

"But until we get the combination of a good price and a good rainy season the Government's room for manoeuvre is rather limited."

The commercial sector produces between 40 and 45 per cent of the marketed maize in the country but in a bad season such as the present one the commercial farmers' share of the crop will rise as high as 55 to 65 per cent.

This fact highlights the value of the commercial sector's contribution to evening out what would otherwise be a wildly fluctuating production curve of feast or famine.

"This is not to say that commercial yields will not be affected by the current miserable season but those farmers who planted their crops in November and used 500 kg or more of fertiliser per hectare will have at least a break-even crop."

CSO: 4700/1155

MINISTER OPENS FIRST SORGHUM, MILLET WORKSHOP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Apr 82 p 7

[Text]

LACK of official policy on millet and sorghum has hampered the development and production of the two crops in Zambia.

It was high time the Party and its Government developed a clear policy on the crops, assistant director of agriculture and research, Mr Winter Chibasa said yesterday.

He was speaking at the official opening of the first ever sorghum and millet workshop, opened by Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development Mr Justin Mukando at Mount Makulu Research Station.

"We in the research branch cannot and will not formulate our own policy guidelines.

"But we have the responsibility of drawing the nation's attention to potential technologies and production systems. We have a duty to solve problems, provide alternatives and open new horizons," he told the minister.

Crops like maize, soya beans, sunflower, cotton, wheat and rice have had their producer prices increased on several occasions to boost production, but missing from this list were millet and sorghum which were grown by the majority of rural farmers.

Initiate

Supporting Mr Chibasa, Mr Mukando said the problem with the development of sorghum and millet in Zambia did not lie with production as such, but there were agronomic issues needing to be solved first.

The main problem was with marketing and eventual utilisation of the crops. Potential end users or processors of the crops had also not come forward to initiate the development process of the crops.

He said the crops' potential was almost unlimited but the increased production above existing levels would require full and complete cooperation from potential processors and end users.

Giving an example, he said it had already been demonstrated that sorghum flour could substitute wheat flour up to 20 per cent without affecting the quality of bread.

"This means that we can save at least 20 per cent in foreign exchange in wheat imports."

He told the workshop that commitment was there but certain facts needed to be considered before the authorities could make a policy on the issue.

CSO: 4700/1155

MINISTER SAYS TRUCKS DONATED TO BOOST FOOD PROGRAM 'MISUSED'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

SOME trucks donated to Zambia by friendly countries and international organisations to boost the operation food production programme are being misused by administrators in provinces, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Namukolo Mukutu said in Lusaka yesterday.

He had received "very disturbing reports" that some trucks were being used to ferry civil servants on transfers while some of them were put to jobs totally unrelated to agriculture.

Speaking when he received 71 new trucks from Minister of Works and Supply Mr Haswell Mwale at the Mechanical Services Department (MSD) Mr Mukutu warned his ministry would deal stiffly with any administrator found misusing the trucks.

The trucks were acquired for use in transporting farm produce and implements and this was why they were deployed in districts.

There was supposed to be enough agricultural activity in all districts to keep the trucks occupied and administrators must find alternative transport for any other use.

On the new trucks Mr Mukutu said they came at a critical time when his ministry was bracing itself for this year's harvest.

He said although the harvest would not be a bumper one the ministry expected enough maize to keep all the trucks constantly on the road.

And handing the keys for the Fiat and Mitsubishi trucks to Mr Mukutu, Mr Mwale urged the agricultural ministry to ensure drivers of the vehicles had enough time to adjust themselves to the machines.

He said if the drivers had to go on long trips now a good number of the trucks were likely to be smashed because they had complicated systems.

It had been necessary for the Government to bring in sturdy trucks which could reach more remote areas where private transporters had found it difficult to reach because of poor roads.

CSO: 4700/1155

PROLONGED FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE MIGHT HAVE 'FAR-REACHING' RESULTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Mar 82 p 4

[Text]

THE prolonged foot-and-mouth disease in the Southern Province might have far-reaching consequences to farmers and beef consumers in towns if it continues.

Unless the disease is controlled and the ban on livestock movement lifted within the next six weeks, commercial cattle will start to die through overcrowding and starvation, leading ranchers in the province have warned.

General manager of Zambezi Ranching Corporation (ZRC) Mr Eric King said yesterday the effects of the recurring disease were aggravated by poor rainfall this year.

Speaking in a telephone interview from Mazabuka, Mr King said: "Because of poor rains, there isn't enough grass for grazing. At the same time, a lot of cattle that should have been sold have to be kept and fed on the farms."

There was great danger that cattle would die from overcrowding and starvation as stock concentration was not eased by sales.

ZRC runs several ranches in the Southern Province, mainly in Mazabuka, Choma, Kalomo and Zimba with animal husbandry experience stretching from pre-independence days.

Mr King said when cattle no longer graze on their own, serious feeding starts. The corporation spends up to K5,000 monthly on cattle feed and general health of the animals on a single farm.

"You can imagine what it would mean if we had to spend such amounts of money and at the same time pay the workers for a whole year while we are not selling any cattle."

Meanwhile, the major vaccination campaign against the foot-and-mouth disease has been completed in the Southern Province, say veterinary sources in Choma.

But the campaign would have to be repeated in three weeks and a general inspection made before any decision would be taken to lift the livestock movement ban.

The livestock movement restriction this year is likely to worry small-scale farmers who normally depend on cattle sales for money to send children to school and meet other expenses.

CSO: 4700/1155

BRIEFS

UNIP-MPLA COOPERATION PROTOCOL--The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the United National Independence Party (UNIP) yesterday signed a protocol of co-operation embracing a wide range of fields. Chairman of the Political and Legal Committee, Mr Reuben Kamanga, signed on behalf of UNIP and the visiting member of the Central Committee, Mr Alfonso van Dunem Mbinda signed for the Angolan Party. The protocol is intended to strengthen the existing ties between the two parties and widen the scope of co-operation in order to benefit peoples of both countries. Mr Kamanga hailed the completion of the protocol and said it was a culmination of official talks between Zambian and Angolan delegations and paid tribute to President Kaunda and the late Angolan leader Agostinho Neto and said the two leaders were the "pioneers" of the protocol because of their desire to see an improvement in relations. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Apr 82 p 1]

EEC AID--Zambia will be the first country to receive K 53 million through a financial aid system devised under the Lome Convention for stabilising the income of countries depending on the export of tropical agricultural products. This is contained in a statement issued in Lusaka yesterday on the 25th anniversary of the European Economic Community (EEC), honouring the signing of the treaty of Rome which created the common market. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Mar 82 p 5]

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE INCREASE--London, Wednesday--Official statistics released here show that South African sales totalling K173.6 million in 1980, raising its share of the Zambian market from 11 percent in 1979 to 16 percent last year. Britain's share fell from 26 percent to 22.2 percent. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Mar 82 p 2]

SWEDISH DEVELOPMENT AID--Sweden is to spend K27 million in development aid to Zambia during the fiscal year 1982 to 1983, Swedish ambassador to Zambia Mr Goran Hasselmark has said. Mr Hasselmark, who was speaking at the commissioning of the aluminium extrusion plant of Zamefa in Luanshya by Zimco director-general Mr James Mapoma on Tuesday, said his country was committed to invest in Zambia's development projects. The K27 million would be used for the development of projects in agriculture, health and education. He said Sweden was looking forward to the expansion of bilateral relationships with Zambia. The envoy said Zambia was one of the most important trading partners of Sweden in Africa and was happy that one of the Swedish

companies had invested in Zamefa. The development cooperation which exists between the two countries should be exploited to strengthen the ties. He called on workers at Zamefa to feel proud of working for such a company which was contributing a lot to the economy of Zambia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Apr 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/1155

PRIME MINISTER MUGABE STRESSES NATIONAL UNITY

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Ndaba Nyoni]

[Text]

NO Zimbabwean should suffer because he belongs to a tribe which is not part of the Government, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said in Harare yesterday.

Speaking at a luncheon attended by more than 1 000 pupils from Group A and B primary schools in Harare and Mashonaland East, he said the Government did not feel that since it was predominantly black, only black people were important.

"There is no great tribe or superior race in Zimbabwe. We all have equal status and Government will always care for us in the same way regardless of race or tribe."

He said that in the past people had regarded themselves as black, white, Coloured or Asian and in some cases as Zezuru or Ndebele.

"Our cultural and racial background should not divide us. Indeed we should, from our cultural backgrounds, be able to contribute to the national culture of our country so that whatever our cultural backgrounds are, they should be used for building up the national concept of oneness.

"We should feel we are one, although we have separate lives at home and nobody should interfere with that."

Mr Mugabe said all races had to accept one another as friends and look for those areas of agreement which would continue to bind the different races and cultures in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's independence had a meaning to everybody and from the day of independence, everyone owed one loyalty to the country, he said.

The Prime Minister said it was important for all Zimbabweans to teach their children to accept other races as friends and build in them a sense of unity.

"We should start doing so at the level of our children where we should influence the child in a positive way so that he grows up knowing what the rules of society are and who his or her neighbour is. This is how we would like to see the country develop."

He urged the pupils to work hard and be more disciplined.

"As we begin our third year of independence, I hope everyone will do his best at school because if you don't, the country will not do well in future."

Mr Mugabe told the pupils that in the next 15 to 20 years the Government would be depending on them and it was important for them to prepare for their future which they could successfully do by listening to their teachers and leaders.

He praised teachers and pupils for their good performance over the past two years.

The luncheon was also attended by Mrs Sally Mugabe; the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda; the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, and the newly-appointed Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Tsitsi Munyati.

The Prime Minister was entertained by displays of traditional dancing, school choirs, gymnastics, and music from Safirio Madzikatire, the Sea Cottage Sisters and the Brave Sun.

● Mr Mugabe rounded off the independence weekend last night at a gala performance of Mbuya Nehanda: Mweya Werusununguko (The Spirit of Liberation) at the 7 Arts Theatre in Harare.

CSO: 4700/1150

MAHACHI ATTACKS MULTINATIONALS' RELUCTANCE TO COOPERATE

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

MULTINATIONAL companies are reluctant to go into joint agricultural ventures with the Government, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, said yesterday.

The firms, which owned vast tracts of land, had also refused to grant unused land to the State, and had resisted going into joint-development ventures with the Government on some of their unused land.

The minister said several approaches had been made by the Government asking the multinationals to surrender some of their undeveloped farms and they had been unwilling to do so.

"Multinationals are capitalist and will give nothing free. All they want is to sell land to the Government," Mr Mahachi said in an interview.

"Some have said they are studying our proposals and requests and we hope they will see sense. The Government has said, 'give us what you cannot develop or let us develop together', but the response has not been encouraging."

The minister warned that if the companies continued to be negative, the Government would have to use its powers to force them to give away land. He pointed out that there was no quarrel about land being fully utilised because land was a great potential for the whole nation.

'NOT ENOUGH'

The companies had offered land to the Government for sale, but it was not enough. More was needed for the massive resettlement programme the Government had embarked upon immediately after independence.

Mr Mahachi explained that so far a total of 757 540 hectares had been acquired by the Government at a cost of about $15 240 000. The amount included land purchase and development.

Under the three-year programme, the Government would require 4 million hectares to settle 54 000 families at a cost of $240 million. There were plans under way to settle 10 000 families between May and August this year.

The minister said although there were problems in the exercise, significant progress had been made. He said the problems being encountered included lack of water, the security situation and misunderstanding of the programme by the people. "I should like to say that we are gradually overcoming these problems."

Land distribution would be an ongoing exercise and the determining factor would be the level of production. It was the wish of the Government that more food for local consumption and export should be produced by the peasant farmers.

FORCED

Priority in land distribution would continue to be given to people who earned their living from the soil. People in employment would not be allowed to own land on farms being acquired by the Government.

Mr Mahachi said the Government did not intend to act against employed people who were working their land in the communal areas, but would like them to invest money in improving their production for the benefit of all.

He warned that should they not use the land fully, the Government would be forced to either take it away or reduce its size and give more to those who could make maximum use of it.

The Government was determined to spread the wealth of the country evenly. People who had nothing to do had to be found something to give them a living, he added.

On squatters, Mr Mahachi said the problem was gradually being overcome. He said the Government had sympathy for people who had settled on farms after the war but would not condone any more such action after it had acquired land for settlement.

CSO: 4700/1150

MINISTER SLAMS BULAWAYO'S INDEPENDENCE DAY 'APATHY'

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze criticised Bulawayo for a "conspicuously" apathetic attitude to the second independence anniversary.

Speaking at a pre-independence dinner on Saturday night, he said the spirit of rejoicing in all other centres throughout Zimbabwe was replaced by a "frightening apathy" in Bulawayo.

Apart from the absence of cheerfulness, independence decorations were lacking in the city and their scarcity seemed to speak the minds of the Bulawayans about independence.

"Even the freedom fighters who had lost their lives to make independence possible must have turned in their graves at the indifference shown by Bulawayo."

He did, however, appreciate the outward fears of the local people. These were due to divided allegiance to national identity.

As Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Ushewokunze added, he had a duty to make sure that all people of Bulawayo were protected and left free to celebrate their independence peacefully.

The city council also came under criticism when Dr Ushewokunze said he was surprised to find that the "city fathers saw it fit to cut their contribution to the independence fund from $10 000 to a paltry $5 000".

He said that because of the indifference to national identity in Bulawayo, he had convinced the Prime Minister that it was necessary to establish an office there.

"So you find me with an office in Salisbury (now Harare) and here in Bulawayo in Tredgold Building."

CSO: 4700/1150

MINISTER CHIDZERO TOASTS ZIMBANK SUCCESS

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 82 p 6

[Textw

THE Government's moves in acquiring shares in Zimbank and joining the private sector have proved profitable, the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, said yesterday.

Addressing a lunchtime meeting of the board of directors of Zimbank in Harare, Dr Chidzero said the Government had dispelled fears that whatever it did would be riddled with bureaucratic inefficiency.

"This Government, if anything, believes in efficiency and achieving results. It is a worn-out theory that argues that Government participation in the private sector spells doom.

"On the contrary its participation can bring a new dimension, vigour and orientation and I am happy that Zimbank has been a phenomenal success."

PROOF

Zimbank's training programmes, its efficient handling of banking activities and its relationship with other national and international institutions were ample proof that participation between the private sector and Government could succeed.

It was the Government's business to make sure that Zimbank succeeded not through interference but by ensuring that there was efficiency, Dr Chidzero said.

The Minister added that it was also essential to ensure that the training given young Zimbabweans remained of a high standard to enable the country to show the world that it could succeed.

The chairman of the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation, Mr C. G. Tracey who presented a six-monthly report of the corporation to the Minister, said they were increasing their dividends from 12c to 13½c.

This, he said, was an indication of how well they had been functioning in the past six months.

"Since the Government became a shareholder in the bank the relationship which had been established had been a cause for delight and augured well for future association between the Government and the banking corporation," Mr Tracey said.

● The Business Herald says the company's latest interim report reveals that assets and liabilities have expanded by 33 percent since last year to $393 million.

Zimbank's directors have also announced an increased dividend for the six months ended 31 March, 1982, of 13,5 cents. This is 1,5 cents more than for the same period last year.

Profits have shown a healthy climb to over $4 million, representing an increase of 15 percent over 1981.

Directors of the bank, which has been 61 percent owned by the Government since January last year, are satisfied with its progress and expect year-end profits and dividends by far to exceed those of last year.

CSO: 4700/1150

CO-OPS SPEARHEAD OF SOCIALISM, SAYS MUTASA

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S pioneering co-operative farming societies are the spearhead of its socialist future and their growth a vital ingredient of a successful resettlement programme, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, said yesterday.

He told the closing session of a three-day seminar for collective farming co-operative secretaries and chairmen in Salisbury that their success would make it easier for the Government to resettle families on commercial land.

"Your failure means the failure of Government's efforts and therefore of socialism.

"You have to grow and spread because the Government's task would be made difficult without you. We cannot impose co-operatives on the people.

"The people must see your growth and be convinced of your socialist goal," Mr Mutusa said.

The seminar was organised by the department of co-operative development in the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development.

Mr Mutasa told the co-operative leaders they had to set a good example through their administration, management, work relations, understanding of modern farming methods and keeping good and accurate records of all their farming activities.

He encouraged them to implement what they had learnt at the seminar while at the same time adapting it to their local needs.

The co-operative leaders had come from all parts of Zimbabwe including Nyafaru, Binga, Matabeleland and Salisbury.

The group was encouraged to aim at self-reliance and not to depend on the Government.

"It is your initiative and efforts that will make your co-operatives succeed.

"The Government can only give you minimal help whenever possible. But we will try to aid co-ops which are working very hard to improve themselves," said Mr Mutasa.

He called on the leaders to satisfy the Government and donors that they were putting an effort into improving their co-operatives.

"Do not be disappointed when the Government tends to sit back and leave you on your own. We will need to see concrete improvements.

"And when the Government does help your co-operatives, it expects you to help other people, particularly those around you," Mr Mutasa said.

'APOSTLES'

Calling them the "apostles of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe", in the socialist goal, Mr Mutasa said the co-operative leaders had to share all they had and spread their message throughout Zimbabwe to encourage others to form co-operatives.

Zimbabwe's few co-operatives could revolutionise the traditional passing on of family names from one area to the next by giving birth to new co-operatives that would adopt names like Cold Comfort and Nyafaru.

Mr Mutasa said even Europe had gone through similar stages of development "that we are going through today", and added the co-operatives were pioneers in the stage of socialist transformation in Zimbabwe.

"You are the backbone of the country and your efforts the mainstay of the economy.

"Do not envy the white-collar workers in the city because you are doing far more important work as pioneers in co-operative development spearheading socialism," said Mr Mutasa.

CSO: 4700/1150

ANDERSEN CALLS FOR LOYALTY IN CIVIL SERVICE

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

DEDICATION to duty, honesty and loyalty to the State by civil servants will make Zimbabwe prosper, the newly appointed Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Chris Andersen, said yesterday.

Mr Andersen, who has special responsibility for training and recruitment, was regarded as one of the top-flight lawyers in Zimbabwe having been in the legal profession for 20 years. He served as Minister of Justice under the Smith and Muzorewa governments.

In an interview yesterday, the new minister said he would work hard to ensure that the best recruits could be obtained for the civil service to fill any vacancies and that the people who were appointed as a result of the presidential directive would receive training at all levels.

He said: "As a result of the presidential directive, there may be people — although suitably qualified -- who lacked experience. These are the people who should receive training at all levels."

Mr Andersen is not new to politics having been elected to Parliament in 1974 on a Rhodesian Front ticket, and recently resigned from the party that declared UDI in 1965.

Born in Johannesburg 46 years ago, Mr Andersen came to Zimbabwe with his parents at an early age and did his primary and secondary education in Harare before going to Rhodes University in South Africa for his LLB which he completed in 1958.

In the interview yesterday, Mr Andersen said the civil service was the most important organ of the Government and it was essential that it should be as efficient as possible and create the environment in which the State could develop and prosper.

"It seems to me that it is very important that civil servants should not only be adequately qualified and trained, but should also enjoy a high status in the community.

"The better their status, the higher will be the calibre of the persons who will be attracted to it," he said.

The State, he said, must provide the circumstances and opportunities in which public workers could exercise their talents to the best advantage.

Civil servants must be dedicated and appreciate that a service career did not make one rich. "It is also not a form of protected employment in the sense that their performance will not be subjected to critical scrutiny."

However, the best persons would not be obtained if satisfactory conditions were not offered.

He reiterated the Government's view that the people best suited for the civil service jobs were those who were loyal to the State as "opposed to expatriates".

Mr Andersen, who was sworn in by President Banana, said that a large number of white civil servants had left the country, whom the State could ill-afford to lose.

"I hope to be able to reassure those who remain that the Government is genuine in its objective to create a non-racial society and that they should participate in the challenge which is presented.

"The country is going through a period of adjustment and there is need to reconcile some conflicting interests."

He said he was on record for opposing any form of racial discrimination and in 1977 "I publicly stated that majority rule would come about as the world understood it and that discrimination should be removed. I believe in a non-racial society."

CSO: 4700/1150

YOUTH MUST SPEARHEAD PROGRESS, SAYS PRESIDENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

PRESIDENT Banana has called on Zimbabwe's youth to spearhead the total mobilisation of the country's resources and talents to transform society.

Addressing the mass rally at Rufaro Stadium in Harare, to mark Zimbabwe's second anniversary of Independence, the President said: "The struggle to transform our society will at times appear long and hazardous. The changes that Government envisages might appear too radical for some and too modest for others.

"All of us must be geared for change and accept the need for the transformation of our political and economic institutions for the mutual benefit of all our people.

"I call upon you, especially our youth, to spearhead this important phase of our revolution. Let us continue to score great victories in all sectors of our national life."

Outlining some of the country's achievements since independence, President Banana paid tribute to the successful integration of the national army, which he said some had rightly described as a "miracle".

He said the army commanders and the British military advisory and training team also deserved congratulations for the manner in which they had tackled a difficult and sensitive task.

"I am pleased to inform you that all ex-combatants in assembly points and war-disabled have now been successfully demobilised. The demobilisation of members of the armed forces who wish to return to civilian life is an ongoing exercise."

The President said there was no other way to secure peace and progress in Zimbabwe other than total unity. "A nation that is built upon the shifting sands of racial, tribal and regional prejudice cannot stem the tidal wave of the forces of negation and destabilisation.

"We must owe a single allegiance to a single nation under the progressive leadership of our present Government.

"The peace that we now enjoy is a very expensive peace. It was brought about by the precious blood of Zimbabwe's dedicated, gallant freedom fighters and heroes of our struggle for independence and nationhood."

In the past year, the Government had acquired 513 289 ha of land and a total of 12 209 people had been resettled on it, the President said.

He appealed to commercial farmers owning idle land to co-operate with the Government by offering it for sale so that it could be made productive by peasant farmers who are still in desperate need of land.

In the field of agriculture, President Banana said there had been many achievements, but in particular the establishment of a national extension service to cater for the needs of all the various agricultural sectors in the country.

He congratulated the Plant Protection Research Institute, which had successfully fought the outbreak of armyworm which had threatened to devastate the maize crop.

The Dairy Marketing Board was commended for having launched bulk milk collection schemes which would make the production of milk by small-scale farmers more viable.

Six youth centres had been established in Zimbabwe by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation, the President said.

The centres will have an intake of 10 000 young people by August.

He spoke of the dramatic increase in the enrolment of pupils at schools and of the higher intake at the University of Zimbabwe.

President Banana congratulated the Ministry of Home Affairs for preserving Zimbabwe's historical and cultural heritage and said that the Department of National Archives had started to reorganise and restructure the documentation of historical records and were preserving the history of the armed struggle for posterity.

The return of the Zimbabwe Birds from South

Africa to their rightful place had been a notable achievement, as had the opening of a new museum at Great Zimbabwe, the President told the crowd.

"In the field of health, the Government has succeeded in the standardisation and unification of our health services, giving free health facilities to people earning less than $150 a month.

"Primary health care continues to be the cornerstone of medical reform."

Similarly, the Ministry of Justice had eliminated racial discrimination in the prison service and had established more than 1 000 village courts.

The President also commented on the Government's awareness of the need to upgrade the status of women and on the increased minimum wage introduced earlier this year.

He said: "The third year of our independence will see further changes designed to ensure an equitable distribution of responsibility in the Public Service." More than half the senior positions in this sector, the President said, were occupied by blacks and he urged the private sector to emulate the lead taken by the Government.

The establishment of district, urban and rural councils was carried out to ensure that all the people of Zimbabwe took part in the decision-making process.

A positive image of the country had been achieved through the work of the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications.

Zimbabwe, the President said, continues "to enjoy cordial relations with many countries regardless of their ideological systems and to date we have established diplomatic ties with more than 50 countries".

He said Zimbabwe was actively involved in the policy-planning programmes and economic projects of SADCC, "progressively to disengage our economies from incorporation into the political economy of the sub-imperialism of South Africa".

President Banana pledged the Government's support for a settlement of the Namibian issue under an undiluted United Nations Resolution 435, and committed Zimbabwe to continue to give the liberation movements of South Africa moral and material support.

He said there had, however, been setbacks in the past year, including the destruction of ammunition at Inkomo Barracks, the "brutal and senseless" bombing of the ZANU (PF) headquarters, the sabotage of the Pungwe River rail link with Mozambique and the discovery of arms caches.

"In times of adversity, it is important for the nation to close its ranks in order to expose and defeat the forces of negation that seek to destroy us and to set ablaze our beautiful country."

He urged the people to be constantly vigilant and "faithful custodians of our hard-won independence. Let us have faith in our Government and our country and be counted among the makers of its glorious future", he said.

CSO: 4700/1150

PROPOSALS, EFFORTS TO CONTROL BIRTHRATE REPORTED

MacDonald's Suggestions

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Leopold Hatugari: "Baby Boom: 'Ban on Banns Not the Way'"]

[Text]

BANNING men younger than 25 and women younger than 20 from marrying would not control Zimbabwe's population growth.

This was the public's overwhelming response to the suggestions on population control made by Mrs Dorothy MacDonald in The Sunday Mail, recently.

Mrs MacDonald, of the University of Zimbabwe, was reported as suggesting that men under 25 and women under 20 should be prevented from marrying, and also that polygamy be banned.

A series of Herald street interviews showed that while most people would agree with a law prohibiting polygamy, they were against stopping early marriages.

Everyone interviewed thought such a law would be virtually impossible to enforce; couples determined to wed could get birth certificates showing they had reached the legal ages.

The major weakness, however, would be that such a law would not necessarily reduce the birth rate.

"This sort of law seems to assume that children can only be born to people who are legally married," said a Mr Munyanyiwa.

"The fact is there are almost as many children being born out of wedlock today as those born to married couples. Raising the marriage age would therefore do nothing to keep down the birth rate.

"You would also need a law banning people from falling in love," he continued, "and I would dare any government to try that."

Mr Godfrey Marozva (28), who works for a printing and stationery firm, said: "That is not the way to go about the problem of a soaring population. People will have children whether they are married or not."

A pregnant mother of two school-going children laughed at the suggestion and said it would only increase the number of illegitimate children.

"People in our African community start to worry if a girl who is not at school has not had a baby before she reaches 18, and young men will usually not marry such a girl," she said.

High school pupil Miss Patricia Muchena agreed that ideally couples should only marry when they are out of their teens, as early marriages often end in divorce.

"But," she said, "I cannot see this being achieved with such a law. Not getting married is one thing, but not getting pregnant is quite another. It is the latter which definitely results in babies, not necessarily the former."

Mrs MacDonald's suggestions were "too rigid" for 24-year-old accounts clerk Mr Tendai Paai, who nevertheless supported the principle of population control.

"What is needed is to convince couples that it is advantageous to have small families, that quality is better than quantity," he said.

Another schoolgirl questioned had her own suggestion: "People should be able to marry at any age they please, but I would like to see a law requiring any parents with two children to be sterilised."

Education was the solution put forward by Mr J. E. Smith (72).

"The problem as I see it is one of carelessness and ignorance. What is needed therefore is education on how to prevent unwanted pregnancies and on the benefits of keeping families small," Mr Smith said.

Government Policies

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Apr 82 pp 3, 12

[Text]

THE Government's social and economic policies should cut Zimbabwe's annual population growth rate within the next five to 10 years, a census official said yesterday.

In an interview in Harare, the census manager (administration and co-ordination) of the Central Statistical Office, Mr Joseph Mapondera, said colonial policies were the cause of the high population growth rate.

The rural people had been neglected and poor health and education facilities had been provided, he said.

"This resulted in a high infant mortality rate (children dying when very young), ignorance and insecurity during old age."

He said the policies affected the people's cultures and traditions and whenever a child died, the family would "immediately" try and have more children to replace the dead one.

If Zimbabwe's present population growth rate of 3,5 percent a year continued until and beyond the year 2000 this would mean that the country's population would be about 16 million.

"A rapid population growth rate in any country hampers the implementation of development programmes and the effect of Zimbabwe's growth rate on such programmes should now be carefully looked into and assessed."

Mr Mapondera said it had been internationally estimated that the ratio of population growth to investment in order to maintain the same standard of living was 1:3.

This meant Zimbabwe needed an annual increase of 10,5 percent in investment to maintain present standards of living.

About 50 percent of Zimbabwe's population is under the age of 15 and so the proportion of dependent people to those at ages of active production was high.

He said the population growth rate could only be decreased by implementing an economic development programme which would improve the quality of life among the long neglected rural people.

The Government had taken the right direction by providing free health and education for all.

He urged the private sector to participate in development programmes, especially those directed to the rural areas.

"Members of the public should co-operate in the August census because it will lay a fundamental basis for the country's success in the future," he added.

'HERALD' Comment

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Apr 82 p 12

[Editorial: "A Pressing Need"]

[Text]

IF ZIMBABWE'S population continues to increase at the present rate, it is estimated that it will double to 15 million by the end of the century. That is less than 18 years away.

It would be a frightening prospect even for a country which had been able to keep pace with current demand for essential facilities for its people. Unfortunately, Zimbabwe is not so well placed.

It would take many years to provide what is needed for the present population, let alone attempt to provide for one that is growing at one of the fastest rates in the world.

So it is just as well that the subject of birth control, or child spacing, or family planning or some other synonym, is

raised in public periodically. It is also most creditable that advice is to be available at the primary health care clinics to be set up in the rural areas by the Ministry of Health.

The subject requires education and the development of a sense of responsibility, rather than compulsion or the attempted enforcement of rigid rules which are bound to be broken.

There are, however, optimistic signs for Zimbabwe. Families are biggest where poverty is greatest, but Zimbabwe is not a poor country and before long it will be a richer one.

As more Zimbabweans enter the cash economy, as more improve their standard of living, as more women work and as more of the elderly are cared for in terms of socialist philosophies, so the need and the desire for large families will recede.

But these are long-term developments which will take people well beyond the end of this century. The need for immediate and continual public awareness of the dangers of over-population is pressing.

It is a task that many branches of government, national and local, must be involved in, in conjunction with the Child Spacing and Fertility Association.

CSO: 4700/1150

NEW AUSTRALIAN SCHEME EASES WAY FOR EXPORTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWEAN exporters stand to benefit from a preferential trade scheme for developing countries introduced recently by the Australian government.

The scheme, which covers most manufactured and substantially processed goods, gives products from such countries a reasonable preference over the general tariff, according to the Australian senior trade commissioner to 41 African countries, Mr Barrie Rutter, who is based in Nairobi.

Products of interest to Zimbabwean exporters include footwear, textiles and clothing, which have recently been included in the scheme.

Mr Rutter is in Zimbabwe to set up and man the Australian stand at the International Trade Fair.

He said in an interview yesterday that to prevent developing countries like China and Taiwan from monopolising trade with Australia, the scheme covered only those countries whose trade had not exceeded 10 percent of Australian total imports.

Total trade between Zimbabwe and Australia now stands at about A$2 million a year.

"I would recommend to Zimbabweans that they capitalise on the scheme by sending sales delegations to Australia to get to know importers and thereby benefit from the 1983 import allocations.

"The Government must make the first move here, and organise such a delegation," he said.

Australia had taken a keen interest in trade with Zimbabwe. Soon after independence a trade team had visited the country, and this was followed up by a stand at last year's trade fair.

In May last year a Zimbabwean group toured Australia and found a wide range of markets for local products. At this year's trade fair, it was hoped to further extend commercial contact.

The stand will consist of a photographic display of 11 major firms in Australia — all of whom are new to Zimbabwe and who have something to offer the developing country.

Products manufactured by the firms include agricultural, mining and heavy industrial goods.

CSO: 4700/1150

DETAILS ON TRADE WITH FRG REPORTED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 22 Apr 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Federal Republic of Germany is Zimbabwe's second largest export market.

In 1980, the Republic bought goods from Zimbabwe amounting to Z$58.3 million, and sold goods worth about Z$52 million to Zimbabwe. Until November 1981, West Germany imported from Zimbabwe Z$67.3 million and exported to Zimbabwe goods amounting to Z$65.1 million.

Topping the list of goods bought by Germany from Zimbabwe are tobacco, cotton lint, ferrochrome, nickel and nickel alloys, raw coffee, abestos, tantalum ore, lithium, yarn or textile fibres, copper blister and steel.

Among the most important export items supplied by West Germany to Zimbabwe are industrial machinery and plant, textile machinery, vehicle parts, machine tools, iron and steel sheets, yarns and threads, pharmaceuticals, synthetics, plastics, chemicals, insecticides, electric machinery and motor vehicles.

Acknowledging the need for modernisation and extension to existing production facilities in Zimbabwe and the urgency of a number of new industrial projects, several West German companies have readied themselves to take an active part in the country's development.

This form of assistance will be channelled into priority areas such as energy, transport, mining, heavy and light industry, telecommunications, agriculture and other economically important fields.

A number of West German companies are not interested solely in buying and selling — but are keen to invest in Zimbabwe. The basis for this will be an agreement which encourages and protects capital investment.

Such a bilateral agreement between Zimbabwe and Germany, together with a treaty for the avoidance of double taxation, is now being negotiated.

The conclusion of both these agreements will provide a stimulus for the potential German investor in Zimbabwe and will introduce a sound economic partnership creating employment and growth with equity.

German investors, in addition, hope for a Zimbabwean law on the treatment of foreign investments and the transfer of part dividends.

West Germany is determined to create a two-way trade traffic between itself and Zimbabwe. Mr Jorrit Plambeck, the German export adviser attached to the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries in Salisbury, actively promotes Zimbabwean exports to Germany.

Within the framework of the West German technical aid programme, Mr Plambeck offers assistance and advice to both the traditional exporters and the small entrepreneurs in the rural areas.

His chief objective is to develop a long-term export strategy for Zimbabwean products to be distributed in sophisticated markets, where there exists a special know-how on conditions such as pricing, design, financing, import regulations and the like.

Germany's co-operation with Zimbabwe extends beyond direct trade into other areas, aimed at encouraging Zimbabwe's aspirations towards economic independence.

Agreements laid down between the two governments include the provision of loans for Zimbabwe on favourable terms, the services of experts, scholarships for young Zimbabweans for training and studies in the technical, vocational and engineering fields, and other offers of economic co-operation.

This help is given continuously in a number of ways — through government, commerce and industry, the churches and through other private and public organisations.

Aid is also being channelled through international organisations such as the European Economic Community, United Nations, the World Bank and IMF — bodies to which West Germany makes substantial contributions.

West Germany provided much political support to the young Zimbabwe at the time of negotiations to accession to the Lome agreement, ensuring Zimbabwe had important advantages in co-operation with Western Europe.

These advantages include stabilising revenues from supplies of raw materials during periods of economic down-swing and customs exemptions on exports to the countries of the EEC.

The co-operation built up in recent years between the Federal Republic and Zimbabwe is dominated by the former's principles upon which relations are based with all African countries — co-operation, trust, confidence and solidarity.

CSO: 4700/1150

SWEDISH TEAM SEEKS CODE FOR INVESTMENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

SWEDISH businessmen are confident about Zimbabwe's stability but would welcome an investment code, Sweden's justice minister, Mr Carl Petri, said in Harare yesterday.

Mr Petri is leading a delegation of 27 Swedish businessmen and trade officials on a week-long visit to Zimbabwe.

In an interview yesterday, after a briefing from the Swedish ambassador, Mr Bo Heineback, and his staff, he said the delegation was looking into two-way trade, financing of trade and possible Swedish investment and joint ventures.

"We are very impressed with the development in Zimbabwe, with the stability of the country since independence. Financing any deals will be one of the main problems: we want to buy a lot and you want to buy from us.

"But we also want to look to the future, establish contacts and build up trade as finance and needs grow. Our countries are about the same size and have a lot in common, except we are somewhat ahead in development."

Mr Petri and a deputy head of the mission, Dr Sture Lindmark, vice-president of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, said capital equipment and technology would probably be emphasised on the trip because foreign currency was more easily obtainable.

Mr Petri said Sweden had a system of credits for countries like Zimbabwe, which could be extended.

A new agency, Impod, was considering requests from Swedish importers for import guarantees, said Dr Lindmark, a member of its board.

Another organisation, Swedfund, one of the joint sponsors of the visit with the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, was already helping in joint ventures, the first being a firm making pressure stoves.

Mr Petri and the first secretary (commercial) at the Swedish embassy, Mr Lars Tillfors, said Sweden had a great deal of technology that could be exported to Zimbabwe.

"We have done a lot of research into many problems that face you and I don't see any need to invent the wheel twice. For instance, we have done a lot of work on energy. About half our power comes from hydro-electricity and we have no oil of our own either," said Mr Petri.

Mr Tillfors said one firm in Sweden had developed an additive which would allow 50-50 petrol-alcohol mixture to be used in ordinary cars.

The delegation, which arrived on Sunday, will be briefed today by the Ministries of Trade and Commerce and Industry and Energy Development.

This afternoon they will meet representatives of private sector organisations before attending a reception hosted by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Richard Hove.

Tomorrow the Swedes meet the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, and Mr Petri will pay courtesy calls on the Minister of Justice, Dr Simbi Mubako, and the Minister of Parliamentary and Legal Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo.

Other members of the delegation will be engaged in individual business contacts. On Friday the team will visit the Bulawayo International Trade Fair.

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BRIEFS

PARTY POST FOR USHEWOKUNZE--Bulawayo--The Matabeleland North provincial executive of ZANU (PF) yesterday announced the appointment of Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of Home Affairs, as its new party provincial chairman. Dr Ushewokunze is the only ZANU (PF) MP for Matabeleland North and the provincial executive felt that appointing him chairman would provide a more effective link between the party in the province and the central committee and the Government. The move was initiated by the former provincial chairman, Mr Chigwendere and was adopted by the provincial executive districts and branches after they were consulted. Accepting his appointment Dr Ushewokunze said that his first task would be the restructuring of all provincial districts and branches culminating in a provincial election before the end of the year. The executive committee stressed that the appointment was not an election and all other posts of the executive committee would be filled in by elections in due course. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Apr 82 p 3]

TRADE WITH FRANCE--A $12 million credit agreement was signed in Harare yesterday between Zimbank and two French banks. The agreement, which will help the financing of imports from France by businessmen and industrialists with Government approval, was signed by the Societe Generale and the Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale. Items eligible for financing include industrial plant equipment and technical documentation services. The interest rate was fixed at 10 percent a year, the current preferential rate for medium-term export finance. Above: Signing the credit agreement yesterday is Mr Eugene Rault (left), joint managing director of Zimbank, and Mr Jean Frederic Chaumont, the local Banque Internationale representative. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 82 p 4]

FERTILISER INDUSTRY--Windmill (Pvt) Ltd has completed a $470 000 capital investment and modification programme at its Coventry Road factory in Harare in a bid to cope with the increased demand for fertiliser. As a result the production of granular fertilisers has increased from 25 tonnes to more than 36 tonnes per hour as the factory now operates one of the largest dry-mix plants in the world. A new cooler costing $235 000 has been installed and the original cooler converted into a dryer to improve quality and save energy. A third bagging plant, due to become operational this month will increase bagging capacity from 1200 to 1800 bags of fertiliser per hour--a rise of 60 to 90 tonnes per hour. It will also boost loading capacity for deliveries by road and rail. [Text] [Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 22 Apr 82 p 3]

COTTON HARVEST DROP--This year's cotton crop is likely to be 27 percent down on last year's production, says the president of the Commercial Cotton Growers' Association, Mr Alistair Davies. In a report in the Farmer magazine, he is quoted as telling a Commercial Farmers' Union meeting that the early break in the rains this season and unseasonable high day temperatures had severely affected yield potential. He also said the South African cotton crop was expected to be short of national requirements by as much as 100 000 bales, giving Zimbabwean brokers an opportunity to make substantial and valuable sales in that area. Mr Davies told the meeting that Cotton Marketing Board investigations had revealed there was a deliberate misuse of crop estimates submitted annually by growers. Blatant overestimates had been submitted in order to secure larger delivery quotas, creating difficulties in marketing and financing and effectively reducing quotas allowed to fellow growers. "The CCGA council has supported the CMB in the introduction of a penalty system against growers who consistently over-estimate their crop. Penalties will take the form of arbitrary quota reductions for offenders," he said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Apr 82 p 3]

CLOTHING WORKERS JOIN FORCES--The National Union of the Clothing Industry has now been registered to cover the whole country, the president of the union, Mr Nicholas Makumbira, said yesterday. Mr Makumbira said that registration made it impossible for employers to run away from areas covered by the Industrial Council for the Clothing Industry and start factories in places where they could exploit workers. "The organisation has managed to register 24 more interests of employees which includes designers, pattern makers, leather splitting machine operators, buffing machinists, ironers, mixsers, shavers, silk screen printers and various managerial and clerical posts," he said. "The union has submitted a memorandum to the National Industrial Council for the industry so that the definitions and grades for these jobs would be laid down." The council for the industry will meet on April 27 to approve these interests. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 82 p 3]

ZVOBGO CRITICISM HIT--The Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, has been criticised by the UANC for his remarks about a party choir taking part in the independence celebrations." Earlier this week the minister complained about the presence of the choir at the official celebrations in Chinhoyi. He also suggested that local authorities in Zimbabwe should close shops belonging to UANC members. A UANC statement issued yesterday said Dr Zvobgo's remarks were "seen as a violation of the freedoms which are enshrined in the Bill of Rights of the Lancaster constitutional agreement." The party had urged all its supporters to cooperate with celebrations organisers to "show oneness in these national celebrations." The Chinhoyi celebrations committee had officially invited the UANC to take part in events on Independence Day and the party had responded. "Our members have the full legal right to do so since the UANC is a legal movement which is part and parcel of the Parliamentary machinery responsible for making the laws of this country." To stay away from the celebrations would have been an unpatriotic act, the statement said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 82 p 3]

GUN REGISTRATION-A total of 11 666 people throughout Zimbabwe had applied to have their firearms re-registered by Thursday last week, a police spokesman said yesterday. The re-registration exercise started at the beginning of last month and ends on June 30. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 82 p 3]

UANC OFFICIAL QUITS--The UANC's former publicity and information secretary for Mufakose, Mr Tobias Pahwaringira, announced yesterday he had joined ZANU (PF). He said he had been convinced beyond doubt that the Government of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, stood for the interests of all the people of Zimbabwe. "I have travelled in several districts and have seen for myself what the Government is doing for the people. No other government has done this before," Mr Pahwaringira said. He said the Governments projects in the rural areas, particularly those on education, health and resettlement, were sufficient proof to convince anybody of what ZANU (PF) stands for. Mr Pahwaringira, who is chairman of Mufakose area council, urged other people still supporting minority parties to join ZANU (PF) in order to foster peace, stability and progress. He said there was a need for all Zimbabweans to be united so as to fight "the common enemy." The official, who has been a UANC member since 1973 described his former party as a dead organisation. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Apr 82 p 1]

WFP MAIZE PURCHASE--More than $2 million has been received by the World Food Programme to buy Zimbabwean maize for emergency relief aid in Africa, a WFP spokesman said yesterday. The money was given by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Saudi Arabian government. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Apr 82 p 1]

TRADE WITH SWEDEN--Trade between Zimbabwe and Sweden has begun to pick up since it was established two years ago, the visiting Swedish minister of justice, Mr Carl Axel Petri, said yesterday. Speaking at a reception in Harare last night Mr Petri said the delegation was interested in fruits, tobacco, coffee and tea as well as other agricultural products. He said their discussions with Government ministers yesterday had been "fruitful and informative." The talks had centred on various issues although emphasis had been laid on investing in Zimbabwe. Yesterday the delegation met the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Richard Hove and today they are expected to hold talks with the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo; the Minister of Justice, Dr Simbi Mubako; the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo; the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero and the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman. Mr Hove said the foreign investors had to have faith in the Government. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Apr 82 p 1]

ZCTU SEEKS ACTING CHIEF--The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions will hold a meeting on May 8 to appoint an acting secretary-general of the organisation. In an interview, the publicity secretary of the organisation, Mr Elphegio Soko, said the meeting, which would be held in Harare, was crucial and all executive members should attend. He said the organisation needed an acting secretary-general to look after its administration. The post has remained

vacant since December when the former secretary-general of the ZCTU, Mr Albert Mugabe, was found dead in the swimming pool at his home. Those leading splinter unions would not be considered for the post. "We are working for unity among all trade unions in this country and we will not have anyone leading a splinter union to act as general secretary," said Mr Soko. "Those who jockey for the post must be people who work for unity in the trade union movement and among the workers of Zimbabwe." Mr Soko said the new secretary-general would be elected at a "special congress" which would be called after all unions have united. "We are a democratic organisation and it is our intention that the man who will fill the vacant post must be elected by the majority of the unions in the country." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Apr 82 p 1]

DEPUTY MINISTERS SWORN IN--Twelve deputy ministers were sworn in by President Banana at State House yesterday. They were: Miss Jane Ngwenya (Manpower and Development), Bishop Dhube (Community Development and Women's Affairs), Senator George Chinengundu (Local Government and Town Planning), Mr Amos Midzi (Transport), Mr Albert Taderera (Natural Resources and Tourism), Mr Alexio Mudzingwa (Home Affairs), Mr D.C. Mavhaire (Industry and Energy Development), Mr Joseph Kaparadza (Water Resources and Development), Mr Robert Marere (Urban Housing), Senator M.N. Chivende (Rural Housing), Mr Ezekial Sanyangare (Economic Planning), and Mr William Ndangana (Paramilitary Training). [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Apr 82 p 1]

SITHOLE LOSES SUPPORTERS--More than 600 ZANU (Sithole) members in Chipinge decided to join ZANU (PF), the ZANU (PF) political commissar for Chipinge, Mr Aaron Mapope, said yesterday.--ZIS [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Apr 82 p 1]

QUALIFICATIONS OF N'ANGAS--All spirit mediums and general traditional practitioners are required to indicate their qualifications after their names, says the president of the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association (ZINATHA), Professor Gordon Chavunduka. Spirit mediums must write the letters SM after their names and traditional practitioners must have TMP after theirs. Those who practise as both must indicate so by including the two abbreviations. This was to comply with the Traditional Medical Practitioners Act No 38 of 1981, said Dr Chavunduka in the statement. He added that traditional healers were of three main types: Spirit mediums who only carry out diagnosis but do not handle medicines; General traditional healers who used to be called herbalists; Those who are spirit mediums but also treat patients. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Apr 82 p 1]

PSU PASSING OUT--The Police Support Unit maintains its paramilitary role because dissidents have not yet been eliminated, Assistant Commissioner Don Rowland said yesterday. Mr Rowland, who retires as Officer Commanding the ZRP Support Unit this month was speaking at the passing-out parade of the unit's Squad 2/81 at Chikurubi Barracks. "It is now two years since hostilities ceased in Zimbabwe and one might expect that the police force today would no longer carry firearms. "Regrettably the hopes which existed

of a total elimination of dissident elements and hostile acts throughout the country have not yet been achieved," he said. It was for this reason the unit had not been retrained in a "purely civil role," and its duty was to maintain and re-establish a law and order where necessary. The 15 men of the passing-out squad had been rigorously selected and intensively trained, Mr Rowland said. He told the squad: "You came here and have been referred to as mazayi, the eggs of the eagle; your passing-out marks the hatching of those mazayi, and you leave these barracks as manyana, fledgling birds still learning to fly." The best recruit of the squad, Constable Maponga, received a certificate. Mr Rowland noted that all the five white Support Unit officers taking part or assisting in the parade were due to retire. The men on parade, including 48 men in support, performed immaculate drill despite pouring rain and hail which swept across the square. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Apr 82 p 3]

END

CSO: 4700/1150

JPRS 80795

12 May 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2621

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80795

12 May 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2621

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PRESIDENT ATTENDS PROVINCIAL PLANNING MEETING

EA302218 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the republic, returned to Luanda yesterday from Malanje Province where he had been paying a working visit since 26 April at the head of a party and government delegation.

In Malanje Province Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos chaired a meeting of the coordination commission for the economic and social development of the province held from 27-28 April. Here are the final conclusions of that important meeting:

1. The drawing up of a program to coordinate the projects to be implemented. They called for the establishment of a team of technicians in different sectors who will be directly linked with the projects to be implemented. The team will be under the chairmanship of the director for provincial planning of the Ministry of Planning. Accordingly, the planning minister will produce guidelines for the coordination program with the (?following in mind):

Para 1: The first phase of priority work will be implemented from the second half of this year for the solution fo current problems, in particular housing for national and foreign cadres, improvement of the water and electricity supply systems to Malanje town and improvement of communications and the (?supply) national cadres to the province.

Para B: A second phase will cover the development projects approved for implementation in Malanje Province. These projects will be included in the national plan as from 1983.

2. The Council of Ministers will activate and monitor the implementation of the program.

3. The team of technicians mentioned in point 1 above will propose to the Council of Ministers the necessary human, material and financial resources to be concentrated in the province and will also ensure the implementation of the program.

4. The relevant specialized industrial sectors existing in the country should be used for the construction of corn dryers and silos.

5. A team of foreign experts will be assigned to repair some buildings in Malanje town.

6. The center for professional training in the textile industry will be located in Malanje Province for the training of specialized workers in the textile sector.

CSO: 4742/293

UNITA ACTIVITIES, POLITICAL SITUATION REVIEWED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 8, 14 Apr 82 pp 1-3

[Text]

Since December a diplomatic merry-go-round, with Luanda at the hub of the wheel, has been gathering speed so fast that the participants seem unable to decide whether the frenetic movement is leading anywhere worthwhile.

If there is to be any chance of getting **South African** approval of all the stages leading to **Namibian** independence, it is clear to all, including Luanda, that concessions must be made to Pretoria. Angola needs peace more than South Africa does, at least in the forseeable future. And with South African raids pushing ever deeper into Angola's Cunene province, the pressure increases on Luanda to negotiate a) the conditional withdrawal of **Cuban** troops north of a prescribed line and the reduction of their total number, and b) terms for somehow including **Jonas Savimbi** — ultimately through political accommodation — in the complex of domestic cum regional negotiations.

Whether it will be possible to maintain the momentum towards a resolution of Angola's internal problems if the South Africans (AC Vol 23 No 6) want to postpone indefinitely the Namibian negotiations, depends on whether the South African defence force can be persuaded to end its raids into Angola and its support for UNITA. The South African treasury may be most influential.

Superimposed on all this is US policy (AC Vol 23 No 1), which includes the reduction of Cuban troops, and less publicly, an insistence that MPLA is at least seen to be open to talks with Savimbi. For some time the latter has regularly sent letters to **Portuguese** officials, including President **Eanes**, in an effort to have Lisbon persuade the MPLA to talk with UNITA. Overleaf we examine in more detail what has happened on this front.

Angola's weakness is still caused by the twin devils

of economic near-collapse and increasing physical insecurity. About 80% of foreign exchange still comes from oil receipts, principally through *Gulf*'s Cabinda operations, but the rest of the economy, especially the once prosperous agricultural sector, is in a shambles. Food shortages are rife in all the major towns, including Luanda, while administration outside the capital remains feeble.

Security has probably deteriorated in the past year on every front:

1. South African military intervention has sharply increased. Attacks against SWAPO bases and other points throughout the Angolan infrastructure have occurred ever since independence. Now, however, there is a more concerted South African effort to paralyse not just SWAPO but Angola as a whole. Incursions last longer and go deeper — often over 150 miles into Angola. The province of Cunene, in the far south, has been systematically attacked since August. Since November, it has been effectively held as a South African 'buffer zone'. In November a highly skilled attack on the main oil refinery in Luanda itself, perhaps by South African supported seaborne commandos, greatly demoralised the Angolan leadership.

2. UNITA, with substantial South African logistical support, has expanded its activity as well. Its activity can be divided into several spheres:

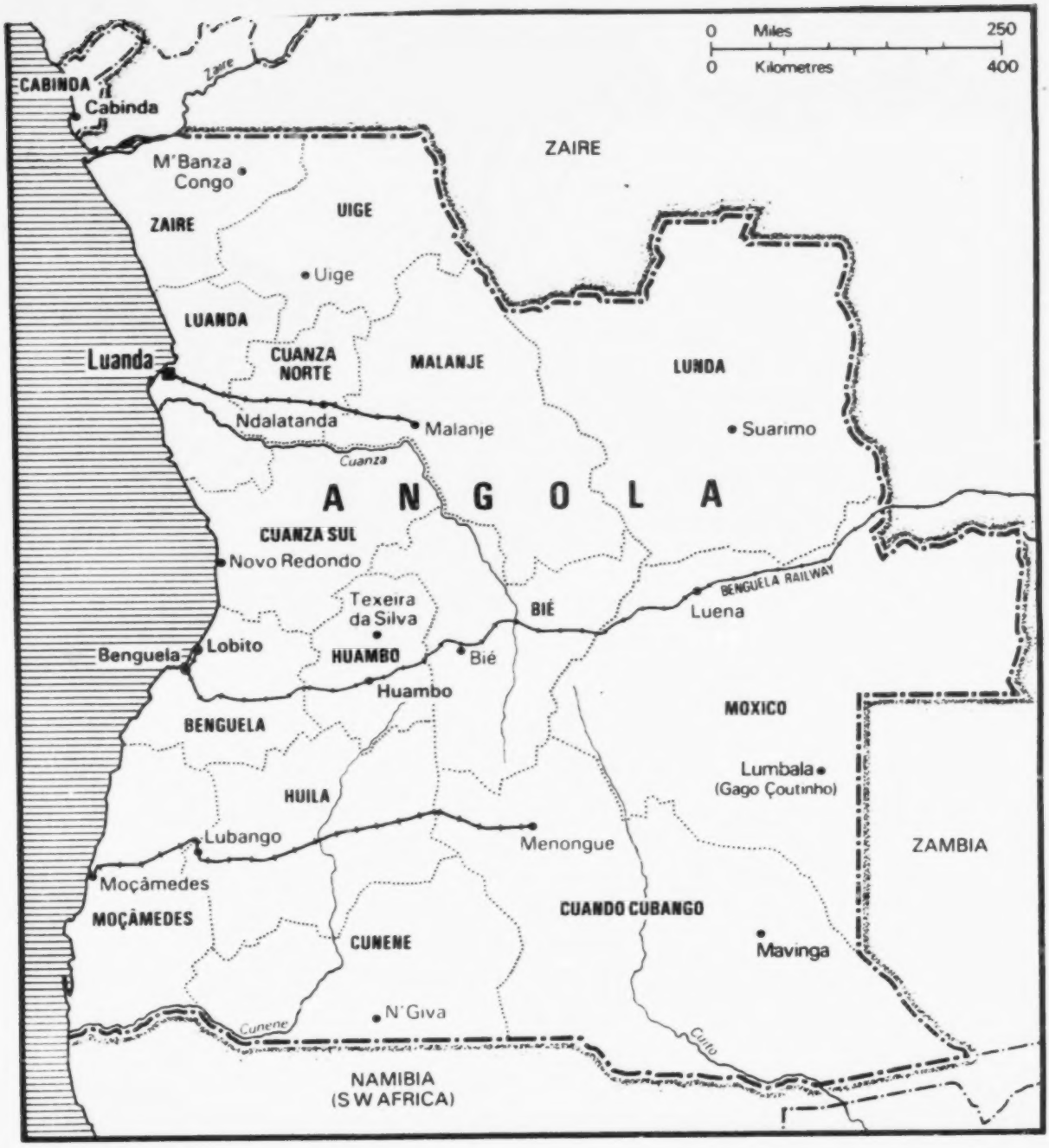
a) There is some evidence that in all the provinces adjacent to the Namibian border, South African forces capture small towns that are then invested (sometimes temporarily) by UNITA troops.

b) UNITA still infiltrates deep into the southern and south-western provinces of Cunene, Mocamedes and Huila, organising its own military activity as far north as the provincial centre of Menongue (formerly Serpa Pinto).

c) UNITA controls — in the fullest sense — much of the sparsely populated south-eastern provinces of Cuando Cubango and Moxico, centred on the small town of Mavinga, where Western journalists have reported no government resistance to the UNITA presence. Military activity, however, is expanding from the region northwards towards Gago Coutinho and north-westwards towards the central plateau.

d) UNITA continues to sabotage the Benguela railway at will, with an average of one action a day, along the length of the line, and achieves a serious derailment every week. What is particularly notable is that the incidents are evenly spread all along the line, whereas two years ago they were concentrated along the central strip around Huambo and Bie.

e) In January, railway officials noticed a lull in UNITA activity. Subsequently it appeared that this marked a major movement of UNITA forces north of the railway. This dovetails with reports of greater UNITA activity in the north of the central plateau. There has been an increase in UNITA diamond smuggling towards the north-east. Towards the end of last year there were military attacks on the town of Cela in Cuanza Sul province within a hundred miles of Luanda. Aid organisations have reported continu-



ing security problems north of the railway line. The Red Cross is unable to maintain food distribution centres south of it, although between 300,000 and 500,000 displaced persons (the number alters with climatic and security variations) still need help.

(i) UNITA is beginning to emphasise political rather than military aims, particularly its readiness to accept UN-supervised elections. Since the Ovimbundu, Jonas Savimbi's own ethnic group, number between 35% and 40% of the Angolan population (by far the biggest single group), UNITA believes it has the largest single block of support. This year is being named 'The Year of the Demilitarisation of the Revolution'. A party congress is expected within two months, to re-elect the 30-strong central

committee and 19-strong politburo. UNITA morale appears high.

3. The virtually defunct FNLA, once under **Holden Roberto**, has partially resurrected itself in a revamped military form under **Paolo Tuba** and **Henrik Vaal Neto** heading the new COMIRA faction. Holden is out for good and in Paris (AC Vol 22 No 14), but according to some reports (including **J. Regan Kerney** in the *International Herald Tribune* in mid-December and more explicitly, left-wing Portuguese press reports), activity in the coffee-rich Uige and Zaire regions has recommenced. **French** mercenaries are allegedly involved.

4. The splintered Cabindan secessionist movement FLEC has again been seeking funds, in the **USA** and elsewhere, though military results have not been confirmed. The two factions, one under **Luis Franque Ranque** (based in **Gabon**), the other led by **Nzita Henriques Tiago** with his military commander **Victor Jorge Gomes**, are promising another bout of disaffection.

The Cubans, still estimated at between 15,000 and 19,000 throughout Angola, plus 5,000 technicians and other personnel, do little fighting, but secure the towns and the oil installations. The FAPLA forces (the official Angolan army) are reported to have improved. In particular, there have been efforts to recruit from among the Ovimbundu of the central plateau. But for the government in Luanda the overall security picture is bleak.

It is difficult to assess whether the Angolan-**Senegambian** thaw spells good news or bad for UNITA. President **Abdou Diouf**, less conservative than ex-President **Léopold Senghor**, may have decided to end his favours to Savimbi, or he may be interceding on his behalf. UNITA is probably exaggerating the degree of its involvement in the American-Portuguese diplomatic efforts. But Savimbi's success in keeping his movement alive — suggests that he must indeed play a part in the diplomatic jigsaw.

The extent of concessions that the Portuguese and especially the Americans are trying to extract from the Angolans in favour of the South Africans and their UNITA protégés may be too much for Luanda to tolerate. Indeed, **Soviet** influence may well also urge against concessions, although there have been suggestions that Moscow and Havana are increasingly disenchanted by the prospect of further years of propping up the Luanda government.

The MPLA elite is itself sharply divided by the current diplomatic wrangle. The party remains broadly split between the idealogues and the "Africanists" (nationalists) (AC Vol 21 No 4 and AC Vol 22 No 9).

Although to divide the MPLA, and its politburo in particular, into "black" and "mestico-white" factions is an oversimplification, racial factors are increasingly important. The Africanists, usually black, have more weight in government and in the ministries, but the idealogues, more drawn to Moscow, still hold sway in the party machine and in the information and press apparatus. The same schisms are apparent in the army and in the people's militia (ODP), though a growing majority of senior officers and most of the ranks are Africanists.

Of the Africanists, **Roberto d'Almeida** and **Manuel Pacavira** are strong, but the star of the erratic ODP boss **Domingo Paiva** has fallen, while **Mendes de Carvalho**, leader of the so-called "Catete Group" of black nationalists hostile to white and mestico influence (above all to that of **Lucio Lara**), was briefly said to be in disgrace. However, such reports seemed to be scotched when he reappeared as head of an international delegation. **Lopo do Nascimento**, virtually exiled by the dying President **Agostinho Neto**, has recovered much influence and is increasingly important within the Africanist camp, which is more enthusiastic for a rapprochement with the west and probably even with UNITA, though the exclusion of Savimbi is often mooted as part of any deal ●

CSO: 4700/1166

FUTURE ECONOMIC PROSPECTS OF NATION VIEWED

AB021413 Paris AFP in English 0940 GMT 2 May 82

[By Marie Joannidis]

[Text] Luanda, 2 May (AFP)--The war against internal opposition and South African incursions--which has disrupted the Angolan economy--has made the country even more dependent on oil, its main source of revenue, at a time when even the largest producers are facing serious difficulties.

The oil glut and the resulting drop in sales had made Angola--still a small producer with under seven million tons last year--limit its ambitions somewhat. Priority now is on consolidating development projects underway in its offshore fields, notably off the enclave of Cabinda, where oil installations are protected by Cubans as well as Angola troops.

But an informed source said the aim was still to increase production to 10 million tons a year, or 200,000 barrels a day by 1985 compared with 140,000 barrels a day at the beginning of this year.

Following a decline in other sectors of the economy, oil now brings in almost 90 percent of export revenue. War and general insecurity is the principal explanation for the spectacular slump in coffee production, which now stands at 15-20,000 metric tons a year, compared with 240,000 before independence in 1975.

The drop in crude oil prices on the world market thus hits Angola still harder than the major producers in the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) of which Angola is not a member.

The government budgeted for receipts from oil of around 2,000 million dollars in 1981. But pressure on prices and a slight fall in production of certain fields due to technical difficulties has cut income by more than a quarter of this figure.

Thus, the Angolan authorities are following with keen attention developments on the international market and OPEC efforts to stabilize prices by curtailing production.

At the same time, Angola, which already has excellent relations with the major U.S. and European oil companies which operate on its territory, is apparently also seeking closer cooperation, notably with European countries, to boost its sales in the future.

The good-quality light Angolan crude is normally closely tied to the price of Arabian light, plus the surcharges normal for African oil. The last official price, fixed at the beginning of January 1981, was 38.75 dollars a barrel, but Erminio Escorcio, director-general of the Angola National Oil Company (SONANGOL) said that in fact he was currently negotiating individual prices with each client.

This seems to confirm that Angolan oil is currently fetching around spot prices of the free market.

SONANGOL's largest collaborator remains the U.S. giant Gulf Oil, which operates off Cabinda and was producing 85,000 barrels a day at the beginning of this year, more than 60 percent of the nation's total.

Other producers are PETRANGOL (a consortium of SONANGOL and Belgium's PETROFINA) and U.S. Texaco, but a newcomer is French ELF, which has already made two sizeable strikes.

The Angolan offshore fields south of Cabinda have been divided into 13 blocks, of which five have already been assigned to producers, including other European and American companies, and a Brazilian undertaking. An informed source said the authorities would only be assigning one newblock this year, to PETROBRAS of Brazil with the participation of PETROFINA and SONANGOL.

In Cabinda, Gulf's employees live 15 kilometers (10 miles) outside the town of Malongo, in a city built especially for them. All their food and other necessities are imported directly from abroad, there is no direct benefit of oil riches for the local population. In this context the authorities are examining the possibility of developing agricultural projects at Soyo, in southern Cabinda, to encourage the oil firms to invest locally instead of importing everything.

Oil industry bosses expect to see an increase in production in the long term, following the discoveries by ELF and new fields developed by Gulf, and in the shorter term by forcing out more oil with the injection of gas into Gulf's existing wells.

U.S. banks, notably Chase Manhattan, Morgan Guaranty Trust and Import-Export, have already agreed to grant Angola--which has no diplomatic relations with Washington--loans covering tens of millions of dollars in oil investment.

According to experts, this is the best proof that Angola possesses in its oil reserves a very important asset for its economy which is latently very rich in spite of the enormous difficulties it is currently experiencing.

CSO: 4700/1165

EANES VISIT BRINGS BRIGHT TRADE PROSPECTS WITH PORTUGAL

London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Apr 82 p 1166

[Text]

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes has returned to Lisbon after a five-day visit to Angola saying relations between Lisbon and its former West African colony had entered a new era.

General Eanes, who was accompanied on his trip to Luanda by several members of Portugal's right wing government, said the Portuguese mission to Angola had achieved much more than it could ever have expected.

Announcing a gesture of Angolan goodwill, General Eanes said President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had promised that three Portuguese political prisoners, including a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Portuguese army, held in Luanda for the last six years, would soon be freed.

The thaw in relations between Lisbon and its former colony was highlighted by a new boost to trade when Angola provisionally awarded a Portuguese consortium a $200m. contract during the President's visit to Luanda.

The contract, for raising the level of the Cambambe Dam and increasing its generating capacity, is the single biggest awarded to Portuguese firms since Angola's independence. The dam, built by the Portuguese on the Kwanza river in 1972, supplies most of Luanda's electricity.

Angola is pushing for a 15-year credit on the project, which will take five years to complete, and the only question mark hanging over the contract is whether Portugal can come up with a satisfactory financial offer, according to Angolan officials.

The Portuguese industry minister Sr. Ricardo Bayao Horta said the government, which must provide the credits for the project, felt that it was essential everything should be done to make sure the contract went to Portuguese firms.

Angola has also asked Portugal to consider the possibility of taking a stake in coffee, sugar, cotton, sisal and fruit production in the country.

Before independence, Angola was the world's fifth ranked coffee producer and the second biggest sisal grower in Africa after Tanzania. Agricultural production slumped dramatically after the Portuguese left in 1975.

Angolan officials said the Luanda government had also agreed to allow Portuguese firms to take a stake in a certain number of Angolan companies and that Angola would itself be investing in Portuguese cpmpanies.

The two countries had also agreed that Angola would not allow foreign companies to sub-contract to Portuguese firms unless there was a firm economic justification. "If Portuguese companies are to do the actual work on a project, we want to deal with them directly and award them the contract," a senior official stressed.

During his stay in Angola, President Eanes had a number of meetings with President Dos Santos and met Sr. Sam Nujoma, head of the Angolan-backed South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) which is fighting South Africa for the independence of Namibia.

After the meeting the SWAPO leader said Portugal could play an important role as a NATO member and applicant to the European Economic Community (EEC) in enlisting western support for Namibian independence.

CSO: 4700/1166

BRIEFS

OIL FIND NEAR ZAIRE RIVER--Luanda, 24 Apr (ANGOP)--The Angolan National Petroleum Company [SONANGOL] yesterday announced in Luanda the discovery of oil in an offshore zone situated at the south of the mouth of the Zaire River named block three, by the French Company ELF-Aquitaine, the JORNAL DE ANGOLA, the Angolan capital's daily, stated on Saturday. Tests carried out through the exploration well Pacassa I between 3,328 and 3,337 meters deep, produced a flow of 850 cubic meters to more than 1,000 cubic meters a day. The French company, on the same occasion, confirmed its initial discovery of oil in block three last September following the sinking of the exploration well Palanc I. It is recalled that ELF-Aquitaine's exploration work in Angola, is carried out under a contract sharing production with the national holding company SONANGOL, which led to the establishment of a consortium composed of Mobil, Agip Nartagas and Inanaftaplin. [Text] [AB241330 Luanda ANGOP in French 1120 GMT 24 Apr 82]

OIL PROFITS FOR 1981--Luanda, 30 Apr (ANGOP)--The Petrangol Refinery, the only one in the People's Republic of Angola, made a profit of 629,390,940 kwanzas (about $20.9 million), states the 1981 activity report fo the board of directors of this oil company. In 1981, the company, of which the Angolan state, through SONANGOL, owns 78 percent of the shares and the Belgian company Petrofina owns 22 percent, refined 1,238,078 metric tons of crude oil, which is 1.2 percent more than in 1980, despite the stoppage in activity in December 1980. Petrangol employs 1,500 workers including 24 foreigners, 39 of whom were passed over by Petrofina and 245 hired on contract. Regarding the training of staff, the company has prepared a vast program which provides for instruction inside the country and abroad for middle and higher-level staff. It should be recalled that an act of sabotage perpetrated by a group of mercenaries on 30 November last year caused substantial damage to the Petrangol reservoirs including the storage and pumping station areas. A distilling unit was also destroyed and this caused activity to stop for about 3 months. [Text] [AB301524 Luanda ANGOP in French 1400 GMT 30 Apr 82]

EXIT RESTRICTIONS RUMORS DENIED--Luanda, 28 Apr (ANGOP)--In a communique published yesterday in Luanda, the constitutional and legal affairs committee of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola, denied certain rumors circulating throughout the country to the effect that a restrictive law will be passed regulating the exits of Angolan citizens over a 10-year period, and described them as ridiculous. In this connection, the communique indicates that there is no plan to revise the regulations governing the exit of Angolan citizens traveling abroad and denounces any information to the contrary. The

communique adds that the Angolan state hopes in the near future to review the current regulations with a view to making them more liberal and not more restrictive. The communique stresses that this piece of slanderous information is the result of the deliberate distortion of the reaction to specific statements made by a few Angolan delegates at the last session of the People's Assembly during the discussions on the problems concerning the nationality law. To conclude, the document indicates that such defamation is part of a vast campaign of destabilization organized by the most reactionary international circles aimed at bringing about a brain drain of national cadres. [Text] [AB281928 Luanda ANGOP in French 1805 GMT 28 Apr 82]

CSO: 4719/867

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--Praia, 4 May (AFP)--Cape Verde and the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation have signed an agreement giving legal backing to the participation of the fund in various Cape Verde development projects, according to an official announcement in Praia. The agreement was signed between Mr Jose Brito, the Cape Verde secretary of state for cooperation, and Mr Jean Charpentier, director of the central fund's agency in Dakar. During his visit to Cape Verde, Mr Charpentier discussed with Cape Verde officials the modalities for the participation of the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation and defined perspectives for its participation in certain projects such as the hotel in Sal. The central fund is expected to invest Fr 22 million in the building of that hotel. [Text] [AB050633 Paris AFP in French 1328 GMT 4 May 82]

PRESIDENT TO VISIT DPRK, PRC--Praia, 4 May (AFP)--Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira will soon visit North Korea and China, officials said here today. The trips will be the president's first in two years. He will be accompanied by a sizeable delegation from the governing African Party of Independence of Cape Verde. Talks with officials in both countries will center on relations with Cape Verde and ways of strengthening those "friendly" relations. China is presently helping Cape Verde built a national people's assembly here [as received]. [Text] [NC042129 Paris AFP in English 2113 GMT 4 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1165

BRIEFS

VISIT OF OAU DELEGATION--A high-ranking OAU delegation spent 24 hours in Ndjamena where it met the vice president of the GUNT [Transitional National Unity Government], Colonel Kamougue, and the minister of state for foreign affiars, Acyl Ahmat. Led by the minister of foreign affairs of Botswana, Archibald Mogwe, current president of the Ministerial Council of the OAU, the delegation arrived on Monday [15 March]. It also includes the assistant secretary general of the OAU, Peter Onu, and the Kenyan minister of foreign affairs, Dr Ouko. The delegation left the following day [16 March] on the regularly scheduled flight. It just took time to deliver to the president of the GUNT a message from the current president of the OAU, President Arap Moi of Kenya. Nevertheless, the OAU representatives reviewed different questions associated with peace efforts in Chad, during the course of a one-hour meeting with Colonel Kamougue. The delegation leader, Archibald Mogwe, avoided telling the press whether the position of the OAU had evolved since the last conference in Nairobi, which adopted a resolution that has been opposed in Chad. Concerning the future conference on reconstruction in Chad, which is to be held in mid-April in Nairobi, Mogwe let it be understood that its success will depend on the evolution of the political and military situation in Chad. He said that the interest of those providing funds for reconstruction is linked to the hope of seeing the "end of the tunnel." Clearly, the OAU diplomat wished to make the Chadian authorities understand that our country will only be able to obtain significant external assistance if it provides better guarantees of peace, security, and stability. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 17 Mar 82 p 15] 5170

UNHCR OFFICIALS'S VISIT--Noel Antoine, chief of the Regional Bureau for Africa of the UNHCR [United Nations High Commission on Refugees], has been in Ndjamena since Monday [15 March]. He plans to discuss with Chadian authorities and the leaders of the humanitarian organization in Ndjamena the operation of the assistance program for Chadians who have been repatriated to their country. This program, he said, has developed in a satisfactory way. He confirmed that UNHCR assistance should theoretically end on 31 March 1982. However, there will remain a certain amount of "goods" to be distributed. The UNHCR must determine, together with the Chadian authorities, the procedures for the distribution of food which will not yet have been given to the people by the "official" end of the program. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 17 Mar 82 pp 15-16] 5170

MINISTER'S RETURN FROM TOUR--The minister of justice and the privy seal, Kassire Delwa Koumakoye, returned on Monday [15 March] to Ndjamena, following an extended trip which took him to five countries: Benin, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, and Mauritania. He delivered a message from President Goukouni to the chiefs of state in these countries on the political and military situation in Chad. Kassire said, "The message from President Goukouni was understood and even supported." The minister of justice also firmly explained the Chadian view regarding the Nairobi resolution. He reminded these chiefs of state of the obligations which they assumed concerning Chad at the time of the OAU summit meeting in June 1981. [Text] Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 17 Mar 82 p 16] 5170

GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS END TOURS--The government delegations visiting the Chara-Baguirmi region have all returned to the capital. The delegation led by Dr Facho Balaam, minister of transport, public works, mines, and geology, visited the cities of Lignia, Dourbali, and Massenya. The delegation led by the secretary of state for the interior charged with refugees, Mr Yaoine, and which included the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Yangalbe Passiri, was in the Moyto-Bokoro sector. The members of the cabinet explained to the people they visited the essential aspects of the political and military situation in our country and asked them to support the actions of the GUNT [Transitional National Unity Government]. However, the major interest of these visits was to have allowed the people to explain their problems to the Chadian authorities. The improper actions committed by the combat forces were regularly denounced. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 17 Mar 82 p 16] 5170

CSO: 4719/783

STRENGTHENING OF TRADE UNION LAUDED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Apr 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Woubetu Taye: "Strengthening AETU"]

[Text] The Second Regular Session of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) has taken note of the significant contributions workers have made through their national organization, the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU), towards the revolutionary development campaign and cultural transformation.

AETU was also commended for its continuing struggle for laying the technical and material basis to hasten the transition to socialism. However, the Second Regular Session of the CC of COPWE resolved: "Though AETU has made an impact on all other aspects of the national struggle during its five years of existence, it is imperative that it should be restructured and reorganized to live up to its responsibilities at the current stage the Revolution has attained."

Accordingly, Proclamation No. 222/74 was issued on March 10, 1982 aimed at strengthening and reorganizing AETU. The proclamation states that workers will not be organized in Industrial unions only but also on territorial basis.

The plant unionts will be playing a greater role in the future in the protection of the health and welfare of the workers in addition to striving for increased production, care for machinery and other production equipment and the promotion of socialist competition.

Agitation campaigns for the setting up of plant unions were launched on April 3, 1982. Every possible effort was made to familiarize workers with the spirit of the new proclamation and the stage attained by the Revolution at present. This was followed up with the formation of election committees. Beginning yesterday, nominations of candidates for plant unions are underway. Names of candidates who meet the set criteria will be made official to members of the plant unions prior to balloting.

The criteria are: acceptance of the Programme of the National Democratic Revolution (NDR), non-involvement in corruption and embezzlement, non-deprivation of civil rights by court decision, mentally sane, non-addiction to alcohol and drugs.

Included are also the acceptance of Marxism-Leninism, notable contribution towards the establishment of the party of the working people, willingness to organize and lead workers. Faith in collective leadership and responsibility also accounts.

An Ethiopian citizen aged above 21 years can elect or be elected. A member unable to attend the meetings for reasons beyond his control can vote or be elected. Officers of unions at present occupying positions at higher levels can only start the process at the plant union level if they wish to be re-elected.

The plant unions will have 15 executive committee members: a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary. The chairman has to be confirmed by the General Assembly. The remaining 11 members will be assigned to various committees.

To be elected are also three members of the workers control committee.

Structural Set Up

Two or more plant unions of workers in a similar industrial enterprise and having a membership of 100 persons or above will consistute the woreda (district) industrial union. Similarly, the awraja (provincial) industrial union will be made up of two woreda industrial unions. At a higher, level, Administrative regions, two provincial industrial unions will form the Regional Industrial Union which will become part of the National Industrial Union.

The factories in our country being concentrated in a few urban centres, situations arise where the above structural organization can not be strictly adhered to. Special provisions were made in such cases to have workers interests represented.

If plant unions cannot be formed, they will be represented at the district level provided that an industrial union representing their trade exists. This being not fulfilled, they can go higher up the structural ladder and be absorbed at the provincial level. The process will be repeated at still higher levels--up to the National Industrial Union--the requirement at the various levels not being met.

The new and prominent element of the new Labour Proclamation is the establishment of AETU branches on territorial basis in line with government administrative structure: At woreda, awraja and administrative region levels.

The leadership at the territorial level will comprise of members from the eight industrial unions and acts in unison. This did not exist in the previous proclamation.

The new proclamation also allows for the establishment of AETU branches at various administrative levels where normal conditions are not met thus making it possible for workers to be represented in both ways--both trade and territorial.

Representation will be on numerical basis industrially and territorially. 500 members will constitute the AETU Congress. The National Industrial Union Assembly will comprise of the executive committee members and representatives of the Regional Industrial Unions from among which a Central and Control Committee of the Industrial Union will be elected.

Central Committee members of the National Industrial Union will be chairmen and members elected from among the Regional Industrial Unions. Members of the executive committee at the national level will not be less than five or more than seven. The workers control committees of the National Industrial Union will have three members.

The AETU Congress will be constituted of the executive committees of the National Industrial Unions, Regional AETU branch executive committees and representatives of workers in the various administrative regions. From among the Congress, members will be elected to AETU Central Council and Control Committee.

The AETU Central Council members will be: executive committee members of the National Industrial Unions, chairmen of the regional AETU branches, and individuals to be elected from among AETU Congress members.

The AETU Congress will be electing 36 members and alternate members to the Central Council. 21 will become members and the remaining 15 alternate members.

The AETU Central Workers Control Committee will have five members to be elected from the Congress. The congress will also name the chairman of the Control Committee.

Such a structure will, of course, contribute greatly towards the establishment of the working peoples' party and facilitate the activities of the workers control committees in their struggle against corruption, embezzlement and other social evils. It will also help boost the creative talent of workers, enhance the class struggle and strengthen the class alliance between peasants and workers.

One of the factors which makes the plant unions of great importance is that it is only at this level that workers can negotiate a collective agreement. The internal regulations of the various industrial unions has been left for formulation by AETU.

The eight Industrial Unions within AETU are: The Industrial Unions of the workers of Transport and Communications; Factories; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Water, Light and Gas; Service Institutions; Construction; Mines, Quarry and Mills and Agro-Industrial Workers Unions.

CSO: 4700/1168

PROGRESS IN POSTAL SERVICES NOTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 p 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — The Ethiopian Postal Service has made a marked progress in activities in the post-revolutionary period, during which time the number of post offices around the country has gone up from 378 in 1973 to 800 at present.

This was stated by Comrade Gezahegn Gebre-Wolde, general manager of the Ethiopian Postal Service (EPS), in an interview with *The Ethiopian Herald* here yesterday. He said the postal service has shown a steady growth during the last several years. The trend is shown by the following figures, in 1974 the number of post offices went up to 502 while in 1975 it grew to 552. The breakdown of the figures reveals that in 1973 there were 84 main post offices, 211 sub-post offices and 83 visiting postman service. Today there are 95 post offices, 344 sub-post offices ad 361 visiting postman services.

According to the EPS general manager, postal service was introduced in Ethiopian in 1894. Most of the post offices in the country located in Kaffa, Illubabor, Gojjam, Wollega and partly in Shoa administrative regions. Comrade Gezahegn pointed out that this was due to the favourable road network existing in these regions. Second place is held by south-eastern regions that include Hararghe, Sidamo, Bale, Gamo Goffa and part of Shoa, and northern regions of Eritrea. Gondar, Tigrai and Wollo take third place in distribution of post offices.

Comrade Gezahegn said that the establishment of mass organizations has considerably contributed to the development of the postal service. The numbering of houses in urban areas has also facilitated the entire mail service. The general manager said that in addition to the establishment of mass organizations, the launching of the nation-wide literacy campaign has had a positive impact in the growth of the country's postal system.

Commenting on future plans, Comrade Gezahegn said we have to do a lot more in order to meet the postal service needs of the nation. He said we have to see to it that people will be able to receive their mail from the nearest post office. He said on the basis of the standard set by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) one post office is to give service between 3,000 to 5,000 people. He stressed once again that the creation of mass organizations has helped the development of the Ethiopian Postal Service and ad-

ded that further results could be expected through the co-operation of mass organizations. The general manager said under an initiative provided by the EPS already 20 post offices are extending their services in 20 of the city's 25 higher associations. Construction of post offices is underway in the remaining higher urban dwellers' associations. The expenses for the construction of the post offices was borne by the higher associations.

The general manager said the programme is being introduced in urban centres in different parts of the city. Peasants' associations are encouraged to have similar services in the form of the visiting postman service. Comrade Gezahegn said peasants' service co-operatives are authorized to sell postage stamps and aero-gramme pieces in order to lessen the burden of the rural population, that usually have to walk long distances to get these services.

The Ethiopian Postal Service began showing marked progress in its activities from 1977 onwards and this was followed by the launching of the National Literacy Campaign. The EPS has over 1,500 employees, 850 of them representing permanent staff while around 700 of them account for postal agents, which figure also includes visiting postman.

CSO: 4700/1168

REYA CC MEETING PASSES RESOLUTIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — The Third Regular Meeting of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) wound up here yesterday devising ways and means for the execution of the resolutions of the Third Regular Session of COPWE and passing resolution on different organizational issues.

The meeting, during its three-day session, listened to reports submitted by regional chapters from the 14 administrative regions, Assab administrative province and within the Revolutionary Army.

The meeting reviewed the implementation of the resolution passed by the Second Regular Session of REYA Central Committee and made wide ranging deliberation on international affairs.

The meeting, noting the significant role it played in the formation of the National Workers Control Committee (NWCC) also devised ways in which its members will play in the structuring of the workers control committee at all levels.

The meeting issued necessary directives to members to extend solidarity in practice in the move taken to sterngthen the AEPA and AETU.

On the closing ceremony Comrade Hailu Tujuba, Chairman of the REYA handed over to Comrade Mulugeta Gebru, Chairman of the Eritrea REYA Chapter, the 100,000 Birr donation raised by the REYA chapters of the 13 administrative regions and REYA CC Head Quarters towards strengthening the Eritrea REYA Branch.

The meeting issued declaration that the youth of Revolutionary Ethiopia is poised to act as a rearguard and motive force in the successful implementation of the Red Star Multi-Faceted Revolutionary Campaign.

CSO: 4700/1168

WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Woubetu Taye in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

In an editorial comment on this week's election of executive committee members of plant unions, *Serto Ader*, organ of the CC of COPWE, said that the working class has organized itself in the various mass organizations to intensify its struggle. However, the struggle will be more enhanced through the leadership of a vanguard working class party.

Economic development is decisive for the improvement of the quality of life of the working class. This can only be achieved by a strengthened workers unions and peasant associations which will help boost production, the paper editorialized.

Serto Ader also elaborated on the role of the two mass organizations as being instrumental in the implementation of government policy, inculcate socialist discipline in the minds of their members besides helping workers assert their rights.

The web of bureaucratic entaglements will be minimized through increased workers participation in decision making. Proper use and care of machinery and other production materials will be feasible by the establishment of Workers Control Committees. The reorganization of AETU and AEPA, the editorial said, will strengthen the activities of people's control committees to be set up.

This being so, workers should give utmost care to the election of office bearers at the various levels. Those running for office should be persons with a good record of achievement in the revolutionary struggle, creative and those able to become a link between the Revolutionary Government, COPWE and workers, *Serto Ader* stated.

Workers were urged to think twice before casting their vote for the candidates since it will be reflecting on their performance after election. They must learn from past experience, when persons interested in their own welfare were elected to leadership positions in trade unions thus embezzling union funds and misrepresenting workers interests.

The COPWE CC organ concluded its editorial by saying that nothing is unknown to workers about the personality of the candidates. Each and every one of them knows the path every worker tred during this past seven revolutionary years. Of vital importance is

the utilization of this knowledge in the election of union leaders through the democratic forum granted to them. By this act of theirs they will greatly contribute to the forging ahead of the popular revolution.

Quality of Education

The Amharic daily, *Addis Zemen*, in its editorial Wednesday commended the efforts being made by the Revolutionary Government to improve the quality of education and enhance student discipline. The change in the timing of the start of the school year and the mandatory wearing of uniforms by schoolchildren had numerous advantages, the paper noted.

After noting that attempts in the past to have students wear uniforms were not successful, the paper called on school administration officials and parents to make the utmost effort for the implementation of the directive.

The wearing of uniforms by students will help to overcome the prevailing disciplinary problems among students. However, *Addis Zemen* cautioned, means should be found to enable parents with many children buy uniforms for their children without feeling the financial burden. One of the suggested means in the editorial is payment on instalment basis.

In a second page feature Tuesday, *Addis Zemen*, discribed the overall contributions of the youth. With the establishment of REYA, the youth has overcome the shortcoming imposed upon it by the lack of an organization. REYA is striving to increase youth participation in national economic development.

For the triumph of socialism, the success of the revolutionary development campaign and eradication of illiteracy, the young generation has made a remarkable contribution since the setting up of REYA, it was noted in the feature.

REYA embraces 19,526 basic organizations with a membership of over three million youngsters out of the nine million eligible for membership. The organization is attempting to put all youngsters under its fold, the feature said.

REYA was featured in connection with the holding of its Third Regular Congress of the CC.

The Oromo language weekly *Berisa*, commented on the need of the caution workers must make in electing their union leaders. For elections to leadership positions in any organisation, the political consciousness of the electors is essential, the paper stated.

The election of proper persons to various leadership positions in the mass organizations in the past were achieved through a hard and bitter struggle. Accordingly, now that elections are being held of union leaders, workers must scrutinize candidates, the paper editorialized.

It is only when workers well versed in Marxism-Leninism take up positions in the unions that problems connected with the daily lives of workers are tackled with properly. This not being achieved, workers will be unable to play the vanguard role in the revolutionary struggle, *Berisa* commented.

The Oromo language paper concluded its remarks by saying that cognizant of the fact that the role strengthened trade unions will play in the advancement of the revolution, workers must be able to use heir rights properly.

Control Committees

Al-Alem, the Arabic weekly on its part commented on the importance of the People's Control Committees. The sacrifices made by both workers and peasants to reach the current stage was noted by the paper.

The strict screening of candidates

for the National People's Control Committee, which took a long time, was crowned with success. It has made it possible for people with creative ability and long years of experience and the ability to institutionalise a new system to become members of the higher committee, *Al-Alem* noted.

The struggle for socialist construction will advance forward under such situations. New Ethiopia will be built on sound foundations, the paper concluded.

Serto Ader, in a front-page article wrote that the resolutions adopted by the Third Regular Congress of the CC of REYA will contribute much towards the fulfilment of COPWE's mission. The youth were called upon to verse themselves in scientific socialism through their organization besides increasing the effort for the establishment of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

After noting the contributions the youth have made in the on-going National Literacy Campaign, REYA called on the youth to increase its voluntary participation. It also disclosed its full support for the Multi-faceted Red Star Revolutionary Reconstruction and Development Campaign in addition to the issuance of a special declaration on the strengthening of its branch in Eritrea Region, *Serto Ader*, pointed out.

CSO: 4700/1168

REYA CC THIRD REGULAR MEET IN PROGRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (ENA)--The Third Regular Meeting of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) opened here yesterday at its Central Committee Office.

The three-day meeting will hear progress reports on the activities of REYA's 14 regional branches, the Assab provincial administration and the Addis Ababa as well as REYA Committee offices within the Revolutionary Army. The reports deal with youth participation in organisation, ideological dissemination and control activities.

The participants of the meeting will also be given educational briefings on different topics.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Hailu Tujuba, Chairman of REYA, said that Ethiopian youth are devoting their energy, intellectual resources and creative ability to the realisation of the objectives of the Revolution, he said.

The youth are also taking part in the task of socialist construction guided by a unified programme in accordance with the political organisational and ideological directives of the Revolutionary Government and COPWE.

Encouraging Results

Comrade Hailu outlined the encouraging results obtained by REYA in the field of organisation, ideological dissemination, participation in political and social fields in the military branch and in the building of the new proletarian culture.

The REYA Chairman informed the session of the progress underway in coordinating youth and enhancing their activities in various areas endeavour.

Comrade Hailu underscored the significance of the Third Regular Meeting of the REYA Central Committee which, he observed, coincided with the establishment of the national workers control committee, the launching of the Red Star Multi-Faceted Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea region and the issuance of the decrees streamlining AETU and AEPA.

He also referred to REYA's strong international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, racism, zionism and for world peace and economic and social justice.

Speaking about Ethiopian youth abroad, the REYA Chairman pointed out that through the full support and guidance of COPWE and in accordance with the decisions of the Second Regular Meeting of REYA Central Committee, Ethiopian students' associations affiliated to REYA have been set up in Europe, North America and Socialist Cuba.

He noted that REYA was made member of the International Democratic Youth Federation and Executive Committee member of the International Union of Students in recognition of the implacable anti-imperialist stand of Ethiopian youth. He also disclosed that REYA is to host in July an international meeting aimed at forging the anti-imperialist alliance.

The session listened to reports of REYA Committee offices from Shoa, and Arssi regions in the morning and Addis Ababa, Eritrea, Tigrai, Wollo, Gondar, Gojjam and Wollo regions in the afternoon panel.

The opening ceremony was attended by Comrade Wondimu Robi, COPWE Central Committee alternate member and Head of Youth Affairs in the COPWE Organizational Affairs Department, and Comrade Capt. Berena Wordofa, Head of Youth Affairs in the Political Affairs Department of the Revolutionary Army.

CSO: 4700/1168

WRITERS' BRANCH UNION SET UP IN ERITREA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] ASMARA (ENA)--A regional branch of the Ethiopian Writers' Union was established here Saturday to promote artistic and creative works.

The organ was established by comrades engaged in writing, art and musical professions following a meeting held here. Comrade Girmai Gebre-Tsadik was elected chairman. Writers, artists and musicians elected their respective office.

Comrade Girma Wolde-Giorgis, Head of the Transport, Communications and Fuel Task Force in the Red Star Multi-Faceted Revolutionary Campaign and chairman of the provisional regional writers committee, opened the meeting.

Comrade Baalu Girma, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance, Comrade Dr. Lapiso Getahun, Head of Ethiopian Studies in the Ministry of Culture, Comrade Ayalneh Mulat, Head of Cultural Affairs in COPWE's Ideological Department, also addressed the meeting.

Comrade Baalu spoke on the rules of creative writing and noted that the Red Star Revolutionary Development Campaign has laid special emphasis on developing creativity and producing more artists in the region. He also noted the essential differences between the capitalist and socialist systems.

Comrade Lapiso spoke on approach the unity and the diversity of the nationalities in Ethiopia.

He pointed out that there are more than 100 nationalities speaking upwards of 174 languages.

Comrade Ayalneh spoke on socialist realism.

CSO: 4700/1168

CHAIRMAN INAUGURATES MERCHANT SHIP, INSPECTS MARINE TRANSPORT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] MASSAWA (ENA) — Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, yesterday inaugurated a modern merchant ship which was purchased by the Ethiopian Shipping Lines Corporation and observed the activities of the marine transport sector.

The new merchant ship named "Red Star" which was inaugurated by Comrade Chairman Mengistu was bought at a cost of 10,324,000 Birr to expand and strengthen the Ethiopian marine transport.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, was shown around the various sections of the newly inaugurated "Red Star" by the captain of the ship, Comrade Captain Tekle Abraha, and also inspected the facilities of Massawa Port.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, the Minister of Transport and Communications and COPWE Central Committee member, said that in line with the directives earlier given by Comrade Chairman Mengistu to improve the nation's merchant fleet and their services two ships were bought for 21 million Birr — the "Red Star" and "Walwal."

The Minister explained that the two merchant ships were produced with the most up todate technology and expressed confidence that the ships would provide dependable services in the years to come.

Explaining that the past feudo-bourgeois regime had no defined policy on marine transport Comrade Yusuf further stated that following the transfer of the Maritime Transport Service to public onwnership and the establishment of the Maritime Transport Authority, a steady profit had been realized.

The Minister of Transport and Communications said that based on the directive given by Comrade Chairman Mengistu, a-20-year development master plan is under preparation, and that efforts are being made to upgrade the ports and train adequate professionals in this area of endeavours. In this regard he revealed that the first batch of 10 Ethiopians have graduated as commercial ship captains and that 23 engineers and four communication technicians were undergoing training abroad.

Comrade Yusuf stated that preparations are underway to buy additional merchant ships in line with decisions taken to this end.

After the end of the inaugural ceremony of the "Red Star", Comrade Chairman Mengistu inspected the "Karamara" liner and studied the master plan prepared to upgrade the port of Massawa during which he received a briefing on the plan by Comrade Yusuf.

Later Comrade Chairman Mengistu toured the port and its environs.

In the course of the inspection tour, Comrade Chairman Mengistu exchanged views with elders present at the inauguration ceremony at which time the elders expressed their heartfelt affection to the Comrade Chairman.

When Comrade Chairman Mengistu arrived at Massawa airport, he was accorded warm welcome by Comrade Yusuf and representatives of government and mass organizations of the Key Bahr province.

At the "Red Star" or *Key Kokeb* ship bouquets of flowers were presented to Comrade Chairman Mengistu.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were Comrade Amanuel Amde Mikael, Deputy Senior Minister, COPWE Central Committee member and Secretary General of the Red Star Multi-Faceted Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea region, Ministers, COPWE Central Committee members and Executive Committee members of the Red Star Multi-Faceted Revolutionary Campaign.

Meanwhile Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, has congratulated the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe who are celebrating the Second Anniversary of their independence today.

In a message to H.E. Canaan S. Banana, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade Chairman Mengistu extended warmest congratulations of the government and people of Socialist Ethiopia and that of his own to the brotherly people of Zimbabwe on the occasion of their independence anniversary.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu also extended best wishes for the peace and prosperity of the brotherly people of the Republic of Zimbabwe and for the personal well-being of H.E. President Banana.

CSO: 4700/1168

ACTIVITIES OF ANIMAL, ANIMAL BYPRODUCTS TEAM NOTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (EH)--The Animal and Animal By-products Market Development Team, operating under the Animal Resources Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, is primarily engaged in the collection of data on livestock market throughout the country including the movement of trade animals.

In an interview with The Ethiopian Herald yesterday, Comrade Sintayehu Gebre-Mariam, head of the team, said such information would help identify potential areas on trade animals as well as the routes used for such purpose. He said the acquisition of such information will allow the team to establish the necessary facilities, namely, staging points or animal resting places. Staging points are to be set up with an average of 25-30 kilometres.

Discussing the matter further, Comrade Sintayehu said that by establishing staging points it is possible to maintain the weight of the animal and the quality of meat, since the animals are made to traverse long distances, during which time they could lose up to 30 per cent of their weight. He noted that this would in turn result in loss of income to the peasant because of the low quantity and quality of the final product.

According to the head of the team, as a rule the staging points will have a resting area, and watering and feed facilities for animals. The team plans to set up around 10 staging points on a 250-kilometre route. The staging points have already been identified and these will be located in Jibat-Metcha and Yerer-Kereyu provinces in Shoa region. Each staging point will be built over one hectare of land, which is estimated to cost about 15,000 Birr. The team's long-range plan is to establish 10 to 12 staging points annually until the whole will be covered by a network of routes linking consumer centres and meat packing plants with production areas.

Comrade Sintayehu said that there are also plans to establish check-points, mainly in border areas, where a substantial contraband business in cattle is going on. He said five of the planned 16 check-points are nearing completion and the remaining 11 are expected to be ready by the end of the next fiscal year. The check-points will serve a vital purpose in controlling the illegal movement of hides and skins into the capital city from rural areas. The check-points will be set up at ideal locations in Hararghe, Bale and Sidamo regions.

The other major activity carried out by the Animal and Animal By-products Market Development Team involves the improvement of hides and skins. The team sees to it that proper facilities, such as sheds, frames, salting tables, salting horse and stores are set up. The head of the team added that peasants' service co-operatives in Sidamo region have introduced the necessary facilities for the preparation of hides and skins. They are setting a good example to be followed by other co-operatives. The future trend is to encourage peasants' service co-operatives to take up this business on a large scale. The team is teaching the co-operatives the proper techniques on the handling of hides and skins.

According to information provided by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, in the 1980-1981 period Ethiopia has exported 3,094 tons of hides valued at 9.2 million Birr and 504,633 dozen of skins valued at 40.3 million Birr. Other exports made during the same period include more than 2,000,000 square metres of semi-processed hides valued at 2.6 million Birr and 342,438 dozen of semi-processed skins valued at 42.5 million Birr. The total earnings from this sector of the export market accounted for 11.4 per cent of the total national earnings from export.

Improper Handling

Comrade Sintayehu stressed that a large quantity of hides and skins are wasted because they are used for domestic purposes or due to improper handling. He said that if all the hides and skins produced in the country are brought to the market, Ethiopia would be able to get increased foreign exchange earnings from this same source.

The team has submitted a project for approval to the government regarding the use of wasted animal byproducts in rural areas. These include blood, meat, offal and other non-edible by-products. The project will be a service-giving venture teaching producers on the proper utilization of animal by-products.

Comrade Sintayehu also discussed, the marketing situation at present, which he stated is not properly organized. He said there are too many markets with no centralized system in the country as well as too many middlemen, that are amassing huge profits. He said the other thing is that the right type of animals are not reaching the market except for worked-out oxen and barren cows. He said the price made by peasants is not inviting and besides there are seasonal fluctuations in the market and prices owing to the imbalance in supply and demand.

The team's long-range aims are to centralize the market as well as create a network for gathering and disseminating market information. This is designed to stop the exploitation carried out by traders over producers, as they are better informed about prices and they are virtually the ones that determine the price of the product. The plan will eventually lead to the selling of animals by grade. The team will encourage co-operatives to practice a ranching system and will promote the same by providing the necessary technical assistance and advice. In this respect the team will work in close co-operation with the veterinary division so that animals will receive, the necessary veterinary services.

CSO: 4700/1168

ETHIO-BULGARIAN TRADE TIES REVIEWED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Ethiopian organizations dealing in export trade were briefed here Tuesday night on the strengthening of existing trade relations between Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in line with the mutual trade agreement reached between the two sisterly countries last year.

Held at the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce, the briefing was given by Comrade Nedialko I Metchev the Commercial Counsellor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in connection with the international Trade Fair to be held from May 3rd to 9th in the Bulgarian town of Plovdiv.

Comrade Metchev spoke on the ways of further increasing the amount of trade exchange between the two countries and noted that a great stride had been made in this field following the upsurge of the Ethiopian revolution.

He also elaborated on the opportunities of implementing the trade and economic agreement which were signed last year in Sofia in accordance with the Session of the Joint Commission on Trade and Technical Cooperation of the two countries. The Counsellor explained the various development projects that could be run with the economic aid Bulgaria provides to Ethiopia.

Preparations have meanwhile been completed by Ethiopia to display a variety of commercial items at the forthcoming trade fair in Plovdiv.

CSO: 4700/1168

MINISTER RETURNS FROM JOINT COMMISSION MEET IN ADEN

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — The joint commission which was recently established to implement the five year economic, scientific, technical and commercial cooperation signed by Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has mapped out its action plans in accordance with the joint cooperation programme of action for this year following deliberations during its meeting in Aden last week.

This was stated by Comrade Wollie Chekol, Minister of Foreign Trade, on his return here after attending the meeting of the joint commission in the PDRY capital.

The joint commission, which oversees the implementation of the agreement by organising annual programme of action, has agreed to strengthen and widen air and sea communications and install a telephone line between Assab and Aden, Comrade Wollie disclosed.

He said that the joint commission also approved this year's programme of action while at the same time recommending further strengthening of cooperation in the Tourist Industry and the promotion of educational, cultural, economic and trade relations between the two friendly countries.

The Minister observed that the two countries have waged tremendous efforts to strengthen the economic and trade relations existing between them.

CSO: 4700/1168

'YEKATIT' HIGHLIGHTS STATE OF FOREIGN TRADE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — The encouraging and satisfactory trend of Ethiopia's foreign trade situation has been highlighted in the latest issue of the Amharic Magazine *Yekatit*.

The magazine also features on the decisive role banks play to improve the country's foreign trade performance.

An interview with Comrade Wollie Chekol, Minister of Foreign Trade, published in the magazine contrasts the dynamic change that had come about in the foreign trade sector following the Revolution with the static and exploitative situation prevailing in the pre-revolutionary era.

Pointing out the characteristics of foreign trade in the pre-revolutionary period, it is pointed out that export permits were given to individuals who advanced the exploitative mechanism of the feudo-bourgeois system. These exporters limited their activities to few agricultural products and focused mostly on western markets.

As far as imports were concerned, importers during the feudo-bourgeois system were interested mainly in importing consumer goods thereby encouraging the uneconomic outflow of foreign exchange, it was explained by Comrade Wollie in the interview with *Yekatit*.

Following the upsurge of the Revolution, in view of the importance foreign trade has in the construction of a socialist economy, the Revolutionary Government established a separate Ministry to look after the foreign trade sector.

Comrade Wollie informs *Yekatit* that the share of the government in the export trade has risen from zero per cent prior to the revolution up to 70 per cent in the previous fiscal year. Similarly, the government's share in imports has risen from 20 per cent prior to the Revolution to 34 per cent at present.

A comparison of import values two years before the Revolution and nine years later show an increment of 205 per cent, according to Comrade Wollie, while in the safe period, export value registered an increment of 160 per cent.

It is stated in the magazine that 80 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings of the country is obtained from the export of coffee, hides and skins, oil seeds and pulses, vegetables and fruits, meat and meat products and other products.

In conclusion, *Yekatit* stresses the

responsibility entrusted upon individuals and organisations engaged in the foreign trade to develop this important sector, and assures them of the readiness of the National Bank and the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia to render them utmost co-operation to facilitate their work.

CSO: 4700/1168

BRIEFS

EEC 57 MILLION BIRR GRANT--ADDIS ABABA (ENA)--The commission of the European Communities has approved a grant of 57,000,000 Birr to Ethiopia towards the implementation of phase two of the coffee improvement programme, in accordance with the cooperation provision of Lome Two. According to a press release issued here by the Commission's delegation to Socialist Ethiopia, the grant, second of its kind, is to expand into new areas coffee-oriented activities underway in Kaffa, Illubabor, Wollega and Hararghe regions and continue the operations already in progress. The number of peasant families expected to be involved in the project is estimated at 120,000. The press release noted that a similar grant of 27,000,000 Birr was earlier made towards Ethiopia's coffee improvement programme under phase one in which 50,000 families were involved. The current project aims at planting Coffee Berry Disease Resistant varieties, rejuvenation of existing plantations, chemical spraying, provision of farm inputs, extension services, support for cooperatives, research activities and construction of feeder roads. The overall objective of the project, approved by the Commission in accordance with Lome One and Lome Two, is to help improve the productivity of coffee growing sectors in Ethiopia, aiming at an increase of 12,000 metric tons of refined coffee. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 5]

MINISTRY, SIDE AID AGREEMENT--ADDIS ABABA (ENA)--The Ministry of Health yesterday signed a 2.5 million aid agreement with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) to stregnthen its rural health services in the regions. The money will be channelled towards the construction of a health training institution in Jimma and for the expansion of mother and child health care programme, the building of a health office in Hararghe region and the strengthening of the Training Department of the Ministry of Health. The agreement covers the period between 1982 and 1983 and was signed on behalf of Socialist Ethiopia. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Apr 82 p 1]

PEASANTS' VILLAGE IN GAMBELLA--A 140-hectare plot of land has been demarcated for a peasants' village in Gambella, Illubabor region, where 407 family heads have been settled, according to ENA report. It is understood that 407 families with 1,500 dependents were settled during 1980/81 in the village from among the Agnwak, Nuwer, Mejenger and Kumo nationalities. Construction work on residential quarters for prospective settlers is also in progress, it was disclosed. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission has constructed in the

village a warehouse, a clinic, a garage, a radio telecommunication facility, a flour mill and a residential quarter for staff who will be engaged in the settlement project. It was learnt that 140 of the settlers were declared literates while the remaining are attending follow-up classes. Comrade Simon Galore, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Illubabor region, made an inspection tour of the village and was apprised on peasant association activities. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Apr 82 p 3]

1,232 TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL GRADS--ADDIS ABABA (EH)--1,232 students from four reorganized technical and vocational schools are expected to graduate at the end of this academic year, according to Comrade Sileshi Mulatu, chief expert of Technical and Vocational Education. Two of the four schools are located here in the capital while the rest two are found in Dessie and Illubabor, the expert disclosed. The students are trained on wood, metal, and electrical woks, it was learnt. During the two years training programme, they also study commerce and home economics. Meanwhile, 406 additional technicians are expected to graduate from the old Addis Ababa and Asmara technical schools, explained Comrade Sileshi. On the other hand, maximum effort is being exerted university-graduable to the students university-graduate teachers, the expert added. According to Comrade Sileshi, six technical and vocational schools will be opened in the next academic year. And that will raise the number of technical and vocational schools in the nation to 19, it was stated. It order to consolidate the training programme, the schools are at present obtaining assistance on agricultural and industrial field of studies from socialist countries, he concluded. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Apr 82 p 6]

NEW FACILITIES IN SIRRE--A pipeline, several offices and a library were inaugurated over the weekend in Sirre district, Arssi region, by Comrade Sileshi Mengesha, COPWE Central Committee member and the Regional COPWE Representative, according to ENA report. The pipeline bringing drinking water for inhabitants of Felege-Berhan town from a distance of three kilometres was realised jointly by the town's inhabitants and the water and sewerage authority. The offices intended for governmental departments and mass organisations were constructed by the inhabitants of the district at a cost of 126,960 Birr. Speaking at the inaugural ceremony, Comrade Sileshi praised the self-help endeavours of the inhabitants of the district and noted the contributions made by representatives of government departments and mass organisations in agitating and organising the people. Earlier, Comrade Kifle Tekeste, the district administrator, also made a statement underlining the vital importance of the new facilities created on self-help basis. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Apr 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1168

BONGO INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION WITH CANADA

AB270935 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, this morning granted two audiences at the renovation palace. The first audience was granted to the adviser to King Hassan II, Mr Ahmed Reda Dedira. On this occasion, the emisaary from Rabat delivered a message from His Majesty King Hassan II to the father of the renovation. The message was on relations existing between Gabon and Morocco. The two statesmen also reviewed international issues.

After these audiences in the morning, the head of state granted an important interview to a Canadian journalist, Mrs Ginger DuBois. With our correspondent, El Hadj Omar Bongo spoke about art and particularly about the movie "Tomorrow Is a New DAy." On international politics, President Bongo stressed the (?excellent) relations existing between Gabon and Canada.

[Begin Bongo recording] We have signed agreements on railroad [words indistinct]. Concerning the trans-Gabon railroad, we started with the first phase from Libreville to Buey. The second phase will begin from Buey and end at Franceville [words indistinct]. After the completion of this phase, a third phase, will also start from Buey and will end at the (Belinga) road junction and if we have the means we can exploit some iron deposits. But, the economic policy we have with Canada concerns first and foremost training, which we appreciate so much, because here we have a higher college of education charged with training college and government secondary school teachers. Canada's participation here is an aspect of our cooperation with Canada. The Canadian Government assisted us in building this college of education. There are also several young cadres who have been trained in Canada in the fields of art and science. Concerning the railroads, it is evident that during the construction of the second phase, which will begin next year or by the end of this year maybe, Canada has once again demonstrated understanding by agreeing to participate in the construction of this second phase of the trans-Gabon railroad. Also Canada is assisting us in the construction of some buildings, such as the new office of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/868

PRESIDENT'S NEW SOCIAL MEASURES ANALYZED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 139, Mar 82 pp 39, 40

[Article by Jean-Pierre Challard: "New Social Measures of President Omar Bongo"]

[Text] The Gabonese economy continues to feel the aftereffects of the shock of 1978-79, caused by the stabilization and recovery plan which was applied rigorously for 2 years and which was aimed at bringing under control an intolerable "overheating" of the economy. Analyzing and bringing under control the major financial and monetary imbalances, thanks particularly to the assistance of experts from the International Monetary Fund, certainly resulted in a more rational and more farseeing economic policy, avoiding as much as possible mere improvisations and the implementation of prestige projects.

Serious Social Problems

However, this kind of surgery, at the level of the major components of the economy, nonetheless neglected (or postponed) the treatment of important facets of the economy such as the disparities in income between different social and professional segments of the people. In the face of ostentatious and shocking expenditure by certain newly prosperous elements and the decline of the purchasing power of other citizens no longer able to meet the consecutive price increases, the Gabonese authorities recently undertook some essential readjustments. The normal play of the forces of supply and demand was unable to function in view of the "dictate" imposed by retail merchants, who manipulated weaknesses in the internal distribution networks.

Although the claims of the clandestine National Recovery Movement (MORENA) turned out to be inaccurate, and although the temporary closure of Omar Bongo National University had a rather personal character (the refusal of Rector Laurent Biffot), on the other hand the consequences within the labor sector at the end of December 1981 were based on more serious and more realistic reasons.

Only a few days later the government launched a frontal attack on this serious social problem, which had acquired regional proportions. The cabinet communique of 15 January 1982 ordered the increase of the minimum interprofessional guaranteed salary (SMIG), which went up from 30,000 to 35,000 CFA Francs. At the same time the tax-free indemnity for Gabonese workers alone went up one step, from 10,000 to 15,000 CFA Francs.

Thus, every worker of Gabonese nationality was assured of receiving at least 50,000 instead of 40,000 CFA Francs, or an increase of 25 percent, which was to raise Gabon to the highest ranks among the African countries in this respect. The SMIG, which had not changed for 3 years, had encountered all kinds of difficulty in following the successive increases in the prices of food products.

The inflation rate, which had stabilized at 8 percent in 1979, had shot up beginning in September, 1980, reaching the dangerious rate of 15.1 percent between 30 November 1980 and 30 November 1981. Although the index of 125 retail articles had risen at a rate of 15.1 percent, on the other hand the index of 113 wholesale articles had only risen by 8.0 percent. This proves that the control of the retail distribution networks is not very efficient, if not that these differences can be attributed to the disorganization of the retail market.

In the Libreville markets a stick of cooked manioc shrank in volume while becoming increasingly expensive. The plantain, which is the other basic food element in the Gabonese diet, was sold for up to 100 CFA Francs a "finger" at the retail level, which told President Omar Bongo that, to his great astonishment, the Gabonese monetary unit seemed to have become a 100 CFA Franc coin!

The day after the announcement of the increase in the SMIG, which therefore had not yet had any effect on salary slips, some unscrupulous merchants joyfully raised their package of 10 stocks of cooked manioc to 1,500 CFA Francs, which was equivalent to an increase of 50 percent. A few avenging "raids" but the Directorate of Price Control led them to calmer thinking. The merchandise was sold on the spot at the established price or, when the offense was repeated, was seized and distributed free of charge at the general hospital.

Legal Strike

Starting the following week, negotiations on salaries at the national level were to begin in the joint committees, following the increase in the SMIG. All social and professional classes participated through the trade union representatives, the representatives of management, and the leaders of the Ministry of Labor and Employment. The discussions led to readjustments which were to take effect from 1 January 1982, to be applied in mid-February, following approval by the national committee and remain in effect for the month of January.

Once these salary negotiations ended, the different parties opened discussions on the basic structure of the collective bargaining agreements. On Saturday, 6 February 1982, this basic structure was officially signed in the presence of Minister of State Jules Bourdes Ogouliguende.

Speaking to the Confederation of Gabonese Employers, represented by Sipamio-Berre, and the Gabonese Trade Union Confderation, led by Martin Allini, the minister recalled that contrary to what is generally believed, the exercise of the right to strike in Gabon was not prohibited. Articles 238 and 249 of Law 5 of 1978 regulate the procedure for collective labor disputes in this way: if all attempts at conciliation and arbitration set forth in the law are unsuccessful, the strike becomes legal.

On the day before [5 February 1982] another cabinet meeting had decided on an equally important measure of a social and professional character, in terms of its impact on the people. The monthly transportation premium payable to all workers went up to 5,000 CFA Francs for four trips per day and 2,500 CFA Francs for two trips per day. These premium payments had previously been fixed at 2,600 and 1,300 CFA Francs, respectively.

This new measure only completed the action taken in the preceding cabinet meeting, where it was clearly stated that, "The government intends to provide, as soon as possible and in accordance with the realities of the national economy, appropriate solutions for the existing problems in the labor sector."

During the course of the former cabinet meeting, presided over by Omar Bongo, the authorities equally stated that they wished to carry out a census of the unemployed and to find work for the idle or the unemployed (the word "unemployment" was, however, carefully avoided), while issuing a warning to all those who enjoyed idleness and refused to take a paying job to provide for their own support.

At the same meeting the authorities established a committee of experts in the field of education to study and resolve the principal problems in this sector: cancellation of contracts, recruitment, reclassification, accreditation, retirement, vacations, housing, promotions, competitive examinations. This is because since the increase in their salaries in 1980, following serious disturbances in May of that year, teachers have continued to complain that their claims are not seriously considered and that promotions depend on influence or pure chance (or pure luck).

Right to Own Homes

However, it would be incorrect to state that the Gabonese Government is taking one rapid step after another only in dealing with situations involving labor conflicts. An analysis of the national budget for 1982 shows that the accent is placed on economic and above all social affairs. Education, to speak of this sector, will benefit from the expenditure of about 13.160 billion CFA Francs, compared to 10.3 billion CFA Francs in 1981.

Housing (Ministry of Land, Registration, Preservation of Public Domain, Housing, Urbanism, and Surveys) will have 7.080 billion CFA Francs allocated to it, compared with 4.750 billion CFA Francs in 1981, and the cabinet meeting of 15 January 1982 took action more specifically on the possibility for Gabonese to own their own homes.

For an income ranging between 40,000 (now 50,000) and 80,000 CFA Francs each Gabonese can claim maximum state aid of 2.5 million CFA for construction of housing, which he undertakes himself, under very favorable conditions. In the case of income ranging between 80,000 and 150,000 CFA Francs, these people can acquire modest homes built by the National Real Estate Company under a rent-purchase arrangement prepared to meet their financial means. Finally, for those in the already comfortable income group of 150,000 to 600,000 CFA Francs per month, CREFOGA [Gabonese Real Estate Credit Company], which has 2.0 billion CFA Francs in resources, will grant loans at reasonable rates to facilitate the construction of housing for citizens of the country.

Public health, which is not the stepchild of the ministries, will have 4.894 billion CFA Francs allocated to it in 1982, compared to 3.450 billion CFA Francs in 1981. In this sector, and the figures prove it, Gabon is in first place among the countries of Central Africa in terms of hospital equipment, the number of doctors, and the number of hospital beds per person.

Certainly, these increased allocations for the "social" ministries have their reverse side of the coin. The operating budget will see rigorous austerity controls applied in the sector concerning the expenditures of high-ranking officials with the aim of reducing certain privileges and certain positions.

No rental lease can exceed 500,000 CFA Francs per month, and any prior contract going beyond this limit will be purely and simply cancelled. Utility charges such as telephone, water, and electricty, which the high-ranking personalities benefit from, will be cancelled as of 1 January 1982; that is, they will be charged to those who benefit from them. Finally, office expenses will be reviewed by the Ministry of Finance, with the purpose of reducing them.

Medical and Social Action

Finally, in Gabon there is a social security system which stands above this whole series of specific measures (some would say circumstantial measures). This proves that this action by the government relates to a long-term, in-depth effort, rather than ad hoc adaptations.

This institution, which was born 4 years before independence under the name of "Fund for Compensation and Family Allowances," has come a long way since then. On 25 November 1975 it came into existence in its present form, under the name of "National Fund for Social Security," at the same time that Law No 6 of 1975 created the Social Security Code.

The unique aspect of the Gabonese social security formula is the integration of a hospital infrastructure into its direct allowances, instead of a simple form of reimbursement. These establishments include the Owendo Pediatric Hospital, in the suburbs of Libreville; the Jeanne Ebori Foundation, in the city of Libreville; and the Port-Gentil Hospital Center.

Family allowances increase regularly: they are 3,000 CFA Francs per month per child. Prenatal allowances amount to 13,500 CFA Francs in two payments, not including the layettes, which are a premium on birth and amount to no less than 35,000 CFA Francs per child. The daily indemnities in case of pregnancy are 100 percent of total salary for a period of 14 weeks. Elsewhere, in accordance with the pro-birth [nataliste] policy of the government, family allowances have been extended to natural children, born out of wedlock.

The most discreet concession, since none of the media has spoken of it and no student has come forward to express his satisfaction, concerns the adjustment of the student scholarships in effect as of 1 January 1982. According to the figures provided by the new rector of the National University, Moise Oliveira, this scholarship has been raised to 60,000 CFA Francs per month for students holdling a baccalaureat certificate who are registered at a faculty of the university.

Students not holding a baccalaureat certificate and registered in associated schools will only receive 55,000 CFA Francs. The prices of meal tickets have been raised to 150 CFA Francs and 60 CFA Francs for breakfast. A student pays 10,000 CFA Francs per month if he has a roommate and 12,000 CFA Francs if he lives by himself. A married couple pays 12,000 CFA Francs for a month, but if the wife also has a scholarship, the rate is two times 10,000 CFA Francs or 20,000 CFA Francs.

The program of social measures adopted by the government of Leon Mebiame and the existing social security provisions are evidence of the desire of the Gabonese authorities to provide a minimum of well-being for the population. These necessary readjustments prove that, in spite of everything, there are striking inequalities in the distribution of national wealth.

It is only to be desired that this process will continue so that each Gabonese will be able to say to himself that, basically, prosperity benefits everyone and not only a handful of privileged people. In any case, this is the watchword of theleader of the country.

5170
CSO: 4719/783

STRENGTHENING OF PDC'S AGAINST ATTACKS DEMANDED

AB281725 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Yaw Graham commentary]

[Text] It is taken for granted that counterrevolutionaries opposed to the aims of the Democratic 31 December Revolution will stop at nothing to abort the revolution. Those who are profiting from the decay and degeneration of our national lives will not fold their arms and see their social power destroyed. As the revolutionary process intensifies, it will be surprising if reaction and enemies of the revolution do not get more desperate and therefore more vicious.

The question which arises is: What must a revolution do to strengthen and defend itself against the uncompromising attacks of counterrevolution, particularly attacks on the most important democratic gain, that is the People's Defense Committees [PDC]? The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] and the Interim National Coordinating Commmittee [INCC] have asserted time and again that the PDCS are conceived to develop into revolutionary organs of popular power. The PDCS therefore are the ultimate mass base of the revolution. Any attack on them must therefore be seen as a direct challenge to the revolution. Success in destroying the PDCS will ensure the victory of reaction and the counterrevolution. Given this fundamentally subversive character of any attempt to destroy the PDCS, the revolution must be firm, ruthless and decisive in its manner of confronting these counterrevolutionary challenges. The history of all revolutions shows that counterrevolution gets bold when it is not confronted and dealt with decisively. From brutalizing PCS members, reaction can easily move on to kidnapping people, as the Volta region story shows. The revolution must draw a line and defend itself or be destroyed. If those challenging the mass basis of the revolution are not dealt with, not only will they feel bolder but this will also cause a speed disillusionment among the masses.

Physical attacks of any kind on PCD members must be seen as political crimes deserving special punishment. The PNDC must consider as a matter of urgency, including a scale of punishment for categories of attacks on PDC members. Publicity must be generated around such cases to strengthen the young and as yet not fully confident PDCS.

Direct physical attacks are not the only way in which attempts are being made to obstruct the development of the PDCS. A more profound obstacle is posed by the continuing existence of substantial and powerful portions of the old neocolonial state with its laws, institutions and culture. Reports indicate two disturbing trends which show clearly that the old and neocolonial state cannot be utilized to advance the revolution. PDC members have been called before magistrates and charged under the old laws for trying to protect the national interest: villagers trying to enforce the curfew in areas where there are no police so as to prevent theft, trying to organize a way of (?policing) the new rent control laws and many others.

Despite massive and popular support for the important political character of the PDCS in the face of legality, the judiciary will be true to its culture and ideology, thereby undermining the revolution. There can be no way round establishing a clear legal framework for the PDCS and repealing the old laws which obstruct them. The other disturbing trend is the role of some soldiers and policemen in the harassment of PDC members. This is a clear indication that the old culture of the military and police in which soldiers and policemen are used to repress citizens with whom they have more in common than those who instigate them into action is still very much alive in pockets of the military and police. Education will do a lot to bring these soldiers and policemen round to a proper appreciation of the PDCS and the revolution.

The People's Defense Committees as the instruments of popular power to be wielded in the community and the work places to smash the power structure and relations of the old and neocolonial society will be the object of rabid counterrevolutionary attention. The revolution must ruthlessly confront these serious threats on pain of destruction. The PNDC and the INCC must act speedily, decisively and ruthlessly to help the PDCS to strengthen and protect themselves against this open challenge in the counterrevolution.

CSO: 4700/1165

CUBAN REVOLUTION, PEOPLE HIGHLY PRAISED

AB211732 Accra Domestic Service in English 1410 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Station commentary on the program "Let the People Know": "The Cuban Revolution and the Example It Holds for Other Progressive Countries"]

[Excerpts] From October 1960, credible information began to appear in the Latin American and U.S. press about preparations for a planned invasion of Cuba.

The people of Cuba have, since the 1st of January 1959, kept a close guard over their revolution day and night. Their committees for the defense of the revolution, which are similar bodies to the People's Defense Committees we are trying to develop in Ghana, are true capable watchdogs of their revolution. About 80 percent of all Cubans of the age of 14 and above belong to defense committees which are organized on a block to block basis in both living communities and work places. The members are given military training to enable them to be a part of the people's militia. Such is the level of organization of the Cubans to defend their homeland that close to 1 million armed people could be mobilized within 24 hours in the event of any armed invasion of the island. What has the revolution brought to Cubans since January 1959 so that they are so ready to fight and die for their homeland? Let us consider a few facts and figures recorded:

1--Illiteracy has been almost completely wiped out of Cuba. The literacy campaign conducted on writing skills [words indistinct] to over 700,000 persons within a year.

2--Education, which is now completely free at all levels, has been greatly expanded. In 1958, there were just 811,345 Cubans in school. Today, there are over 3 and 1/2 million. In addition, there have been reforms to make education relevant to national needs. For instance, there is a combination of work and study to ensure the cultivation of citizens who are productive and practical. All high school students work for 4 months in the year in the country. Besides, all university graduates do a 2-year service in the countryside.

3--In the health sector, Cuba has one doctor for every 600 persons. This compares with one doctor for 17,000 persons in the least developed countries. Medical services are completely free. Such diseases like malaria, diphtheria and poliomyelitis have been eradicated while others like tetanus and tuberculosis have been considerably reduced. Mortality rates for mothers and children have come down. So efficient is the Cuban medical system that it is held as an example by the World Health Organization for developing countries.

4--Cuba has carried out the most complete land reform in the whole of Latin America. The land has been given to the tillers of the soil and this measure has paid off by considerable increase in sugar, tobacco and other agricultural produce.

Perhaps, the most significant achievement is that the Cubans themselves control their national life and destiny. Their economic resources are not used for the benefit of other people. The standards of living are very high. Social problems like alcoholism, vagrancy, prostitution, gambling and racial discrimination have been reduced to the barest minimum.

In national politics, Cubans have given democracy a new and radical content with broad participation by all the people at all levels. It is one of the few countries in the whole world where people call their president by his first name and engage in dialogue with him in public. Of course, Cuba is not yet a paradise. The country still have some serious social problems. But the progress being made to solve these problems gives an indication of increasingly improving social conditions.

The achievements of the Cuban revolution were not easy to attain. The people ran into difficulties stemming out of the magnitude of problems, the enemy they confronted as well as their overenthusiasm which led to the setting of extremely high targets some of the time. Then, there are the problems created by the United States which worsen from year to year. The economic blocade of Cuba continues to this day. Added to this blocade, Cuba is compelled to import vital needs from Europe and Asia which are over 10,000 miles away instead of the United States which is only 90 miles away. Next, there are attacks, threats and propaganda war being waged against Cuba by the United States. Over the 2-year period from 1980-81, the CIA launched a silent biological warfare on Cuba. Not less than four diseases affecting crops, livestock and human being were introduced into Cuba. Just consider the damage caused: African swine fever led to the destruction of almost half a million pigs in one province alone. A cattle disease and a sugarcane eczema led to a reduction of sugarcane production by 1.5 million tons in the 1980-81 harvest. A third disease, the Dengue fever, hit some 300,000 people in Cuba and caused the death of about 156.

Last year--on 23 September to be precise--Richard Allen, President Reagan's national security adviser, and Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state, announced the decision to begin radio broadcasts against Cuba. The Americans call the station Radio Marti thus profaning the name of Jose Marti, the famous Cuban nationalist who saw his whole life duty as preventing the United States from overpowering what he called "our land of America." Marti once said of the United States and I quote: "I have lived in the monster and I

know its entrails." unquote. This year, the Reagan administration has stepped up its campaign of lies and slander against Cuba and has threatened direct invasion. As many as eight military maneuvers in the Caribbean region have been planned for the U.S. Army, some of which have already started. The United States continues to occupy part of Cuban territory, Guantanamo Bay (?against the) wishes of the Cuban people. Indeed, as Fidel Castro said as far back as 1961, "There are some people with a mentality that does not permit them to sleep when they know that there is a revolution nearby."

What lessons can we learn from the Cuban experience as we commemorate the victory of the Bay of Pigs is the fact that a politically aware, determined and armed people cannot be defeated no matter how powerful the enemy. One of the most remarkable things about the Cuban revolution is its mobilizing ability--its ability to organize and unite the masses of the people in the face of a common enemy. Cuba, with a population of under 10 million, is perhaps one of the few developing countries where you can get hundreds of thousands of people in the street and, when necessary, in arms within a matter of hours to demonstrate support and unity for a good cause. The Cuban experience also makes it clear that a revolution is a difficult and risky business. It involves fundamental changes in society which will be opposed by existing strong and influential interests. By making a genuine revolution is the only way of ridding our country and people of poverty, disease, backwardness and foreign domination. And a genuine revolution cannot be made without the popular power and support of the masses.

CSO: 4700/1165

JUNE 4 MOVEMENT URGES AMBASSADOR'S RECALL

London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Apr 82 p 1171

[Text]

The June 4 Movement has urged the Provisional National Defence Council to recall the acting Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Van-Dyke, for what it described as "anti-revolutionary" activities. It said during the recent congress of Soviet Trade Unions, the Ghana Embassy in Moscow organised a meeting with the Ghanaian delegation at the conference. At this meeting, Mr. Van-Dyke was alleged to have used "all kinds of tactics in trying to convince the trade union delegation that the PNDC's decision to set up people's defence committees was in direct violation of the role of the Ghana TUC".

The June 4 statement said Mr. Van-Dyke used the above reason to urge the delegation that it must lead a faction of the TUC in opposing the formation of PDCs in Ghana. The statement added that reactionary officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other state organisations had suffered a serious defeat as a result of the December 31 action, but that did not mean they had simply agreed to retreat and were forever abandoning their intentions to fight the revolution.

"We believe that the suffering people of Ghana have won power. The revolutionary process in the country now means that only Ghanaians who are prepared to devote their energy and give their life to defend the gains of the revolutionary process, for a just society are eligible for appointment as ambassadors and high commissioners," the statement said.

CSO: 4700/1166

BRIEFS

PAPER CAUTIONS OVERENTHUSIASTIC PDC'S--The PIONEER is not happy about the agitation of some PDC's [People's Defense Committees] to dismiss in bloc the top executives of management. The paper points out that every employee--be he in the top managerial grade or not--was employed under certain conditions of service which create legal relations between the employee and his employer. These demands for instant termination of appointments or suspension of the people amount to victimization, the very sin the junior staff, who now form the PDC's, have been fighting against since the revolution. The PIONEER therefore maintains that victimization in whatever form is unjustified. The paper says the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] itself has respect for legality; it is wrong for the PDC's to abuse legality. It cautions moderation and restraint on the part of the overenthusiastic PDC's who are agitating daily for the mass dismissal of top management staff in their organizations. The PIONEER says the PDC's can expose the bad nobs among top management staff but their action must stop at the exposure. From there the law must be allowed to take its course. [Excerpt] [AB231930 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Apr 82]

INDIAN BITUMEN DONATION--The outgoing Indian High Commissioner to Ghana, Mr Nazareth, today paid a farewell call on the secretary for greater Accra, Mr Atukwei Okao. The envoy repeated that an Indian gift of 250 tons of bitumen for the Accra city council will arrive in the country. The bitumen will be carried by the same ship which will bring some of the newly ordered 200 Tata buses. [AB050628 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 4 May 82]

PRIVATE FIRMS WARNED--Private companies whose activities do not fall in line with the aims and objectives of the revolution could be confiscated to the state. A member of the PNDC, Sgt. Alolga Akata-Pore, gave this warning in Accra when he inaugurated the workers' defence committee of the Mechanical Lloyd Ltd. in Accra. He explained that the companies were established on Ghanaian soil and were using Ghanaian labourers, land and foreign exchange to work with. Their owners were just holding them in trust. Sgt. Akata-Pore appealed to the companies to invest their profits in other productive ventures which could benefit the people. He also appealed to the people to join in the crusade to restructure the society to ensure a better future for their children. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Apr 82 p 1169]

FREEMASONS PLEDGE SUPPORT--The Reverend Kwabena Damuah, member of the PNDC, has urged lodges to educate the public on their activities so as to allay the fears and suspicions of non-members. The Rev. Damuah said he was impressed with the record of charitable services rendered to the community by freemasons, and gave the assurance that the PNDC would not interfere with the people's freedom of association. A delegation of heads of freemasonry in Ghana were calling on the Rev. Damuah at the Castle. It was led by Dr. E. A. Sackey, "district Grandmaster of the English Constitution". The delegation expressed concern about press allegations about the use of certain objects by the lodges. The delegations explained that the objects were symbols used to illustrate the "immortality" of man, reported the Ghanaian Times. The delegation also denied any truth in the allegation that members of the 33rd Degree of Masons were buried without their heads. It said there were no 33rd Degree Masons in Ghana. Freemasons in the delegation pledged their support for the PNDC administration and promised to get involved in the realisation of the aims of the revolution. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Apr 82 p 1169]

CSO: 4700/1166

BERENGER CORPORATION IN SEYCHELLES TO CLOSE DEAL

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

> [Text] After having refused frozen white fish from the Seychelles, the government authorizes the importation of fish from South Africa. A Mauritian technical mission will arrive Sunday in Seychelles to undertake discussions with the Seychelles Electricity Corporation, responsible for the installation of color television among our Seychelles neighbors. It will be a mission of the Mauritian company, Blytronics, which manufactures color television sets.

As we have already reported, Seychelles intends to place a large order for television sets (1,000) with a Mauritian firm sometime between now and the beginning of 1983. It is Intracorp, the company whose president is Mr Paul Berenger, that opened up the Seychelles market to Blytronics.

From another quarter, in a statement made to LE MAURICIEN, Mr Berenger finds "shocking" the fact that after having refused the sale and distribution of 13.7 tons of Seychelles frozen fish (captain and other white fish, but no "bourgeois," he notes), the Mauritian Government authorized the importation of 14.3 tons of frozen fish from South Africa. This fish, Mr Berenger went on to specify, with documents to back him up, arrived in Mauritius on the ship, "Nahoon," on 4 February.

"I intend to bring up the question with the Prime Minister," declared Mr Berenger, who reminded us that in refusing the request of Intracorp for the sale and distribution of Seychelles fish, the Ministry of Fishing had maintained that this fish was "bourgeois" (which wasn't correct), and then that the market was saturated and that it was necessary also to protect "the fishermen's interests." It is "clear," according to Mr Berenger, that the Mauritian Government doesn't want to encourage regional cooperation.

The First Voyage of the "5 Juin": Final Balance Sheet

The following tables demonstrating the profitability of interisland commerce for Mauritian industry and commerce were furnished us by Mr Berenger to support the argument according to which "the government is completely wrong to refuse to play the game of regional cooperation."

1ST TRIP "5 JUIN"

1. VALUE OF ORDERS NEGOTIATED THROUGH INTRACORP

1.1	Value of goods from Seychelles to Mauritius (C&F)	456,650
1.2	Value of goods from Mauritius to Seychelles (C&F)	1,259,220
	TOTAL Rupees	1,715,870

2. DETAILS ON FREIGHT, MAURITIUS TO SEYCHELLES

2.1	Total freight Mauritius to Seychelles	292.64 M3
2.2	Total freight negotiated through Intracorp	254.36 M3
	OR	87%

"5 JUIN"

1. Total freight embarked 292.64 M3
2. Total freight embarked through Intracorp. 254.36 M3
   (percentage of freight through Intracorp) 87%
3. Total freight payable . . .Rupees 205.725.
4. Total orders of Intracorp embarked on "5 JUIN". . . . . Rupees 1,259.220.

SHIPPERS	CONSIGNEES	DESCRIPTION	KGS	VALUE (IN RUPEES)
D.G. Rubber Ltd.	Wel Supplies	Gloves	125)	
Gumboots Man. Ltd.	Wel Supplies	Rubber Boots	760)	30,300.
Mauritius Oil Refineries	Seycom	Edible Oil	22,310	220,000.
Marketing Board	Seycom	Onions	5,000	20,000.
Marketing Board	Seycom	Potatoes	50,000	170,000.
Silmic	Wel Supplies	Furniture Knobs	270	21,150.
Cargo Express	Wel Supplies	Paint Brushes	125	19,370.
Cargo Express	Wel Supplies	Abrasive Paper	90	6,375.
Plasmo Ltd.	Wel Supplies	Cables	1,879	8,000.
Plastic Pipes	Wel Supplies	PVC Pipes	4,152	78,000.
MRC Wire Products	Wel Supplies	Welded Mesh		95,300.
Mauvilac	Wel Supplies	Paints	1,658	25,000.
Cie des Trans Commer.	Seycom	Frozen Chicken		360,000.
				Rs 1,053,495.
			+ freight	Rs 205,725.
				Rs 1,259,220.

Besides frozen fish, Mauritius imported 104.7 tons of salted fish and snook from South Africa on the "Nahoon" on 4 February. As for Intracorp, it intends to again solicit authorization to import Seychelles salted fish, "the quality of which is recognized by the Mauritians." Intracorp's request will involve 10 tons each trip (every 2 months), besides a new request for 20 tons of frozen fish (captain, carangid and so on) each trip.

As for the Intracorp proposition to the effect that the voyages of the "5 Juin," the Seychelles ship, be taken advantage of to solve the problems presented by the high costs of freight and the difficulty in finding ships to supply the population of Agalega, the Mauritian authorities "have turned a deaf ear," Mr Berenger told us.

The company directed by the secretary general of the Mauritian Militant Movement received a request it wasn't expecting: CASELA approached it to request of the Seychelles authorities authorization to import birds from Seychelles. The Seychelles Ministry of Agriculture responded that, in principal, the exportation of Seychelles birds is strictly forbidden within the framework of the strict policy of Seychelles aimed at protecting its fauna and flora, but that exception could be made for the exportation of a few pairs of birds to Mauritius, notably the Madagascar cardinal, the ground dove and the mynah.

The president of Intracorp is now in Reunion on a dual mission: 1) commercial exchanges (like those with Seychelles) and 2) political questions. Before his departure, Mr Berenger declared to us that Reunion gets massive imports from South Africa, while Mauritius could very well furnish it with products from its local industry.

As for political matters, Mr Berenger's discussions with Reunion authorities, notably Mr Wilfrid Bertile, the Socialist leader, Mr Paul Verges, secretary general of the Reunion Communist Party and the directors of the Reunion Independence Movement (MIR), dealt with the following questions:

--Commercial exchanges between the two islands.

--The EEC/ACP conference in Zimbabwe where resolutions were voted in favor of economic sanctions against South Africa.

--The question of the "scattered islands" of the Indian Ocean.

--The Indian Ocean games that an eventual MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Malagasy Socialist Party] government would organize.

During his discussions in Reunion (see our further reports) Mr Berenger raised with his interlocutors the question of Reunion's status. He reminded us with regard to this that Seychelles presides over a subcommittee of the Liberation Committee of the OAU dealing with Reunion. He declared to us that the OAU "will pronounce itself in favor of the Reunion people's right to self-determination" because "it is the Reunion people and the people alone who must choose their path without outside interference."

9825
CSO: 4719/714

PIM'S PLANS TO RUN FOR SEATS IN ELECTION OUTLINED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Feb 82 pp 1,7

[Article: "PIM Will Contest All Seats in Districts With Moslem Majorities"]

[Text] The Mauritian Islamic Party (PIM) decided yesterday at its congress at the Ambassador Hotel in Port Louis to run in the coming legislative elections and to contest all seats in districts that have a Muslim majority, and only one or two seats in the other districts where Muslim candidates would have a chance of being elected. Thus, in the two districts Port Louis South-Port Louis Central (no 2) and Port Maritime-Port Louis East (No 3), the PIM will present three candidates in each of the two districts, especially Pamplemousses-Triolet (No 5), Moka-Quartier Militaire (No 8), Souillac-Riviere des Anguilles (No 13) and La Caverne-Phoenix (No 15). [sentence as published] The party will contest one or two seats.

According to Yousouf Mohamed, one of the leaders of the party, this political strategy will enable the Muslim community to obtain a guaranteed minimum of six seats, if the Muslims of districts 2 and 3 "vote with discipline." In his opinion, the Muslim community is entitled to two seats, considering that it constitutes 17 percent of the Mauritian population.

Invited by a participant at the congress to specify the attitude which the PIM will adopt with respect to the other political groupings after the elections, Mohamed declared that it was too soon to do so. After the election results are announced, the PIM will convoke its delegates to a general meeting to review the country's political situation and to choose, if need be, a partner for an alliance.

No decision, he says, will be made without first consulting the congress participants. A change of tone in the party speakers' language was noted during this congress, which took place before an audience of some 400 persons. In fact, the PIM speakers, especially A. Hyderkhan, Yousouf Mohamed, and Ismael Nawoor, did their utmost to explain to the audience that their political action is guided by Islamic principles. Within the PIM, they say, they work not only for the well-being of the Muslims but also for the country's other minorities, whose rights are being encroached upon by the group of persons in power. By promoting meritocracy, the PIM is fighting

for greater social justice, not only for the Muslim community but for the entire Mauritian population.

Hyderkhan wished to make it clear that the PIM is a political group which respects the Constitution, the laws of the country, and the rights of other communities. "We want to live in peace, in harmony with the country's other ethnic groups. At no time have we ever preached hatred or violence. It is not in our interest to set members of our community against others. We are aware of the hard times that a number of Mauritian families experienced in 1968."

In this context, Hyderkhan declared that he guarantees to the other communities and all the country's political groups, as well as to the authorities, that the PIM will see to it that the understanding and harmony reigning between the different communities will not be disturbed. To the contrary, the PIM intends to step up its appeals to its sympathizers to preserve social peace in the country, not only up until election day but even after. It is important, he underscored, that Muslims not give credence to false rumors propagated by certain agents-provocateurs.

Hyderkhan then expressed his pride at belonging to a purely Muslim party which, according to him, will know how to fight for the interests of the Muslim community. There is no party, he says, which truly fights for Mauritianism in the true sense of the word. Mauritianism, according to him, exists only on paper.

For his part, Yousouf Mohamed asserted that Muslims should unite to realize this community's aspirations to the fullest. In this context, he appealed to the leaders of the Muslim Action Committee not to divide Muslim, particularly at a time when the PIM is struggling for unity. "It's not too late for the CAM to do its duty," he said.

Commenting on Monsignor Margeot's pastoral letter, Mohamed declared that, like any other Mauritian, he sees nothing to criticize in it. Nonetheless, he said, as a disciple of Islam he wishes to make it clear that he does not share Monsignor Margeot's opinion when the latter says that it is important to separate religion from politics. Islam, he says, demands that politics draw its inspiration from religion.

The speaker then condemned the government for having imposed restrictions on the activities of the People's Office of the Libyan Jamahiriya, and he invited the congress participants to pass a resolution calling for these prohibitions to be lifted, as they "constitute interference in the Muslim religion."

Another of Mohamed's arguments: Muslims must unite under the banner of the PIM, which today claims to be the symbol of their unity. In recent years, grave injustices have been committed with regard to Muslims, in that they have lost their leader and are living like orphans. In a way, they have also lost their identity.

Finally, taking up the theme of Muslim unity, Ismael Nawoor stressed the mobilization campaign that the PIM is conducting in order to rally the Muslims under one banner: that of the PIM. The PIM's struggle, he says, is one that aims to restore dignity to Muslims. The coming elections will be only one stage in this long struggle.

9380
CSO: 4719/717

CAM OFFICIAL ON MOSLEM SUPPORT OF RAMGOOLAM

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 3 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Razack Peeroo: 'With or Without the Muslims, Ramgoolam Will Return to Power. We Might As Well Join Him'"]

[Excerpts] "The Muslim community has always backed losers and is always in the opposition," he says.

The CAM made an all-out attack yesterday in a severe sortie against the leaders of all political parties--particularly Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the leader of the PT [Labor Party]; Sir Gaetan Duval, the leader of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party]; Harish Boodhoo, the leader of the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party]; and Yousouf Mohamed, one of the principal leaders of the PIM [Mauritian Islamic Party] During a meeting yesterday afternoon in Cite Martial, Razack Peeroo, a CAM [Muslim Action Committee] minister, accused the leaders of the country "of having done nothing for the Muslims." During these past 5 years, he said, he was the only one to raise his voice to protect the dignity of the Muslim community in this country. This is why he will not be reelected in the coming elections in Caverne-Phoenix; the Hindus, he feels, are no longer inclined to give him their votes after the pro-Muslim positions he has taken. He also expects to leave this district and to choose Plaine Verte. But he still thinks that it is in the Muslims' interest to be associated with the power surrounding Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam.

Peero took the opportunity to formulate allegations against the PSM, which, according to him, "is a party of potential turncoats." Nothing says that the prospective PSM deputies will not support Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam if ever the latter finds himself in difficulty in Parliament, according to the speaker. With the support of some PSM deputies, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam could return to power, he alleges.

Peero claims to have precise information on the dates and places of PSM-PT meetings, and he challenged Mr Boodhoo to prove the opposite, if possible.

Giving a chronological account of the CAM struggle, Peeroo explained to his audience that his party has lost strength following the coalitions that Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam contracted in the past with Gaetan Duval, the

leader of the PMSD. The coalition of 1969, imposed by France, was made at the expense of the Muslims, who had, however, supported the independence struggle, he says. Now, without the support of the Muslim community, the country would never have obtained independence. Nonetheless, the Muslims have been the first to suffer from it, he says.

Peero then attempted to convince the residents of Cite Martial that the PT will again return to power "with or without the Muslims' support." All the more reason to join it, he says. The MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement]-PSM alliance is doing badly. The Plaine Verte residents should thus be aware of these facts and should not make the same mistake as in 1976 by remaining in the opposition, he insisted. By regrouping under the banner of the CAM and by giving their support to the PT, the Muslims would be in a better position to assert their rights. Then it would no longer be possible for Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam to dare to humiliate him, he says, by telling him, as he too often has had the habit of doing, "You are a Muslim, okay. But Paul Berenger is a leader." Yes, Plaine Verte is giving CAM the necessary support, he says; Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam will no longer be able to use this kind of language toward him. To the contrary, he will find him "a lion."

Next attacking Yousouf Mohamed, Peeroo accused him "of having taking 23 years to realize that Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam is not worthy of the Muslims' esteem. This after having been a deputy, a minister, and an ambassador of the Ramgoolam government."

9380
CSO: 4719/717

AMBASSADOR TO UN NOTES NATION'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 11 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Article: "'Niger Could Become the Leading Uranium Producer in Africa in 1990,' States UN Gavoy"]

[Text] "According to a quite recent estimate, Niger could be the leading African producer of uranium and the fourth [largest] producer in the world in 1990," Ide Oumarou, Nigerien ambassador to the United Nations, disclosed during a recent discussion before the UN French-Speaking Cultural Association.

Ide Oumarou recalled that Niger in 1978 ranked sixth among uranium producers, behind the United States, Canada, South Africa, Namibia, and France, and that it surpassed France in 1979 with production of 3,500 tons.

According to the London Uranium Institute, Niger will have a potential production of 8,000 to 11,000 tons in 1990. In addition, cassiterite (tin ore) constitutes the country's second-ranking mineral resource and, like uranium, contributes to its development.

The Nigerien diplomat also mentioned the lines along which the dynamics of development in our country are evolving today: "The search for self-sufficiency in food, water control, domestic and foreign disenclosure of the country, education and personnel training, the search for increasing improvement of the Nigerien people's situation."

Concerning education, he noted that the percentage of children attending school, which was 4 percent at the time of independence, is today about 20 percent, while the education budget, which was Fr 714 million in 1974, had risen to Fr 5.785 billion in 1979.

Among other notable advancements, Oumarou reported that the minimum wage has risen from CFA 5,200 in 1974 to close to CFA 20,000, "while the farmer, who had been relieved of the minimum income tax for close to 6 years, is seeing his income grow, thanks to the continued improvement in prices to the producer and better marketing of his products, and thanks especially to the development of the cooperatives."

In conclusion, he emphasized the "remarkable improvement" in the Nigerien trade balance, which recorded a surplus of close to Fr 3 billion in 1978--up from a Fr 253 million deficit in 1974--with a 19-percent increase in imports and a 48-percent increase in exports.

9380
CSO: 4719/719

BRIEFS

FRG COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED--On Saturday 6 March 1982, two financial cooperation agreements totaling DM 14.6 million (or Fr CFA 1.825 billion) were signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Niger and the Government of the German Federal Republic, represented respectively by His Excellency the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mamane Oumarou, [who is] minister of youth, sports and culture, and by His Excellency Harald Ganns, the FRG ambassador to Niger. The first agreement, totaling DM 13.6 million (or Fr CFA 1.7 billion) is intended for the financing (increase of funds) of the "Radio House" project. An agreement totaling DM 12 million (or Fr CFA 1.5 billion) for this project had already been signed during the visit of FRG Minister of Economic Cooperation Rainer Offergeld to Niamey on 16 January 1981. The second agreement, totaling DM 1 million (or Fr CFA 125 million), is intended for the financing (increase of funds) of the "Tiaguirire Fodder Ranch" project, to which the FRG has already contributed DM 12,075,000 (or Fr CFA 1.51 billion). [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 8 Mar 82 p 1] 9380

MOROCCAN HEALTH AGREEMENT SIGNED--Yesterday in Rabat, the Moroccan and Nigerien ministers of health, Dr Rahali Rahal and Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou, signed a draft agreement concerning the development of cooperation between the two countries in medical matters. [Excerpt] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 12 Mar 82 p 1] 9380

CSO: 4719/719

DIOUF GIVES INTERVIEW ON RETURN TO DAKAR

AB291045 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 28 Apr 82

[President Abdou Diouf's interview with the press on his return to Dakar on 28 April--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, you have just undertaken a tour which took you to Niger, the Sultanate of Oman and the United Arab Emirates. Could you tell us whether your respective discussions with President Seyni Kountche, Sultan Qabus al bu Sa'id and His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan were fruitful and whether the cooperation between Dakar on one hand and Niamey, Muscat and Abu Dhabi on the other will experience new developments?

[Answer] I thank you very much, Miss (Cornel Dieng) for your question. It is true that I have just undertaken a long journey. I very seldom absent myself from Dakar for 10 days. This journey took me to Naimey, Oman and Abu Dhabi within the framework of our policy of strengthening our old friendships and of expanding the circle of our friendship with other countries. During this tour, I made two stopovers in Paris, the first of which enabled me to hold discussions with the French authorities and particularly with Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot and Guy Penne, President Francois Mitterrand's adviser for African and Malagsy affairs. The discussions, which took place in an excellent atmosphere, yielded good results and I hope that these were demonstrated to you during the meeting of the French-Senegalese joint commission recently held in Dakar.

In Niger as in Oman and Abu Dhabi, my discussions with my three counterparts--Presidents Seyni Kountche, Sultan Qabus al bu Sa'id and Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, the president of the United Arab Emirates--were very fruitful and achieved excellent results which are in conformity with the objectives we assigned ourselves: the deepening of our political cooperation with these three brotherly states and the intensification of cooperation in other fields and particularly in the economic and cultural fields. In Niger particularly, we signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation. The legal framework of our cooperation with Niger is already vast enough but this friendship and cooperation treaty to which President Seyni Kountche and I attach great importance enables us to demonstrate once again the determination of the two heads of state in conformity with the deep desire of our two peoples to make the

cooperation between Niger and Senegal in exemplary one. The main thing for us now is to utilize this legal framework very appropriately in order to achieve the objectives I have just mentioned.

Concerning the Sultanate of Oman, we have excellent relations with it but unfortunately no legal framework exists to enable the development of cooperation between Senegal and that country. This was why Sultan Qabus and I decided that our two governments should negotiate and sign a cultural cooperation agreement and an economic cooperation agreement. The Senegalese party submitted some projects to the Omani party and very soon we hope to receive in Dakar the visit of the Omani foreign minister who will hold final discussions with his Senegalese counterpart. On this occasion, the two ministers will sign the two agreements which will constitute the legal framework for cooperation between our two countries.

Concerning Abu Dhabi, the legal framework already exists more or less. We have already signed a cultural agreement with Abu Dhabi. During this visit, we proposed a draft economic cooperation agreement as well as a draft protocol relating to the application of the cultural agreement. Here also, the two heads of state agreed on the principle of concluding this agreement and protocol. The Senegalese party submitted some projects to the authorities of the United Arab Emirates and discussions will be held to enable us to negotiate and conclude agreements as soon as possible.

Generally speaking, the journey to Niger enabled us to strengthen cooperation with a brotherly African country, especially within the framework of our West African region, and to discuss some current problems. As you know, the most distressing of all these problems is that of the survival of our continental organisation, the OAU. President Seyni Kountche and I examined this important problem in detail and decided to spare no effort to avoid the breakup of our continental organisations. [Passage mostly indistinct concerning rivalry with in the ruling Socialist Party.]

CSO: 4719/866

BRIEFS

REELECTION OF JAWARA EXPECTED--Tomorrow Gambians will go to the poll to elect their president and members of parliament for the next 5 years. But for the first time, the legislative and the presidential elections will be held separately in accordance with the recent amendment to the constitution adopted by the National Assembly. Two candidates are running for the presidency. They are outgoing President Dr Dawda Jawara, secretary general of the People's Progressive Party, and National Convention Party leader Sherif Mustapha Dibba who is now in detention for participating in the coup attempt of July 1981. However predictions give President Jawara a big margin of victory. As a matter of fact, it seems that he has succeeded in mobilizing his countrymen, still in shock from last July's bloody events, around the slogan "peace and stability." Everyone thinks that President Jawara will be reelected. Meanwhile his popularity has continued to increase throughout the country over the past 9 months. The massive support given him by his countrymen after the last helicopter crash which he survived is glaring evidence of this that Gambians seem to see their president in a new light. [Text] [AB040649 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 3 May 82]

CAMEROONIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT--The Cameroonian head of state, Mr Ahmadou Ahidjo, arrived in Dakar this morning accompanied by his wife to start a private visit. He was welcomed by President Abdou Diouf who was with the prime minister, the chairman of the Economic and Social Council as well as cabinet members. [Text] [AB032215 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 3 May 82]

OAU'S KODJO CONFERS WITH DIOUF--Dakar, 5 May (AFP)--OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo conferred here Tuesday with one of his leading critics, Senegalese President Abduo Diouf. Conservative Senegal is among the states opposing as "politically untimely" Mr Kodjo's action last February in admitting the (Western) Saharan Arab Republic to an OAU ministerial meeting, which was effective recognition. The OAU has been split over the issue since then. Mr Kodjo was met at the airport here by Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse and then went straight to his hotel. The local press has not mentioned his visit. [Text] [AB050730 Paris AFP in English 0725 GMT 5 May 82]

CSO: 5700/1163

VIOLENCE IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Apr 82 pp 1115, 1117

[Text] SIERRA LEONE's preparation for the General Elections now scheduled to be held May 1 has been characterised by unprecedented violence and scores of protests over the eligibility of some of the candidates. The whole episode, which has been described as a "hotch potch of confusion" by political analysts, makes nonsense of President Stevens' claimed *raison d'être* for the overthrow of the multi-party system in place of the One Party system of government.

In an address to Parliament after the One Party Referendum in June 1978, President Stevens said: "Today, after some two score years in politics, it is my considered view that the multi-party system with government and opposition, contributes an open invitation to anarchy and disunity . . . We have banned a system which institutionalised tribal or ethnic quinquennial warfare euphemistically known as elections . . . We have done away with an unnecessary system."

Far from putting an end to the "quinquennial warfare", the One Party system seems to have aggravated violence and anarchy, as experienced in several areas throughout the country during preparations for the first General Elections under the One Party system.

In Port Loko district, which is traditionally known for war since the days of Bai Bureh the legendary warrior of Kasse chiefdom, severe trouble broke out as the incumbent MP, Attorney General and Minister of Justice, Mr. A. B. Kamara's, supporters employed various tactics to prevent his opponents from filing in their nomination papers for the primaries. His house in Kasse was attacked by thugs, and his two nephews shot. One of them had to be hospitalised at the Intensive Care Unit of Connaught Hospital in Freetown, and the other at the Hill Station hospital. Reports from the constituency say that late in the night before the appointed day for nominations for the primaries, Mr. A. B. Kamara had the nominations concluded unbeknown to his opponents. Two of his "men" were nominated, and the two men, as planned, then cancelled their intention to contest the election on Nomination Day to return the Attorney General unopposed.

The same constituency (Port Loko North) witnessed the beating of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Abdulai Conteh. Dr. Conteh had secured his own seat unopposed in the primaries in Kambia West constituency and was travelling to Kasse to assist the Attorney General, his brother-in-law, in his campaign when he was attacked. He was reported to have been dragged out of his vehicle and given a good beating. Dr. Conteh's fellow Susu tribesmen, on hearing about the attack, rallied round him on his return to the Western area and over one thousand of them accompanied him to State House to lodge a complaint about the attack. The delegation urged President Stevens to take firm action to suppress violence in the forthcoming General Elections.

In the Bombali North constituency, two people are reported to have been shot dead during skirmishes between supporters of Works Minister, Mr. Edward Kargbo, and his opponents. (Mr. Kargbo's brother, Mr. Bockarie Kargbo, Director of Planning the Bank of Sierra Leone, died in a road accident while travelling to Bomabali to assist his brother in his campaign. The tyres of Mr. Kargbo's Range Rover in which he was travelling when the accident occurred are said to have been fired by a

"witch gun".)

In the Bombali Central constituency, it was open warfare between supporters of Social Welfare Minister and lawyer, Mr. Thaimu Bangura, and his opponents Dr. A. B. Timbo and Edward Turay, both of them also lawyers. To prevent his opponents from filing their nomination papers for the primaries, Mr. Bangura's supporters are said to have damaged several bridges leading to the area for the nomination. The team of supervisors from the Central Committee had to change their venue from Bombali Central to Makeni Town and delay the primaries by one day to give a chance for all contenders to file in their papers. The result of the nomination for the primaries announced over the wires had excluded the names of the two lawyer opponents, who allegedly came fourth and fifth when the votes were counted. However, when the list of candidates for the General Elections were announced their names were included, while the two other candidates whose names had previously been announced had been dropped.

Bombali West constituency was also the scene of bitter fighting and thuggery. According to reports from the district, two people lost their lives.

Kambia South constituency which is being contested by Dr. Jengo Stevens, a son of the President, and Mr. A. B. Sankoh, the incumbent MP, also had its share of clashes.

In Pujehun West constituency, Dr. I. A. Bangura, who is opposing the Minister of Health, Mr. Francis Minah, found it extremely difficult to file his nomination papers for the primaries. There were several reports of clashes between supporters of the two candidates. The first announcement of the result of the primaries did not list the name of Dr. Bangura on the list of candidates but it was put in after the Central Committee had scrutinised the list.

In Freetown Central I constituency supporters of Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts are alleged to have damaged the house of his opponent, Mr. W. Morgan. In Freetown East II, terror reigned when supporters of the incumbent MP, Alhaji Bun Mansaray, attacked the homes of rival candidates Abdul Iscandri and Manso Dumbuya. Mr. Dumbuya's car was damaged and an attempt was made to set Mr. Iscandri's house on fire. The police had to disperse angry crowds with tear gas and Alhaji Mansaray and his supporters taken to the CID where they were detained.

Clashes were reported in several other constituencies throughout the country. As a result of the violence, it was decided by senior party officials during a hurried meeting that all nominations for the elections should be held in Freetown. This unprecedented move was made to stave off further fighting. The date for the nominations was also shifted from April 14 to 15, to give enough time to Returning Officers and candidates to travel to Freetown.

Throughout Nomination Day heavily-armed police patrolled the streets of Freetown to maintain law and order. The Nomination Centres were also very heavily guarded. The day was generally peaceful, except for a few minor incidents, including the looting of a provision store owned by Balani & Sons at Krootown Road.

A broadcast by government expressed concern over the free-for-all violence, and called on citizens in possession of arms and ammunition without valid licences to surrender them "immediately" at the nearest police station. It said that it was illegal for people to keep arms and or ammunition, and warned that those found in possession of arms will face the full penalty of the law.

The Elections are expected to bring in much needed funds to government's coffers. For the primary elections, which were contested by about four hundred people, each candidate was required to pay Le 200 in addition to all membership dues and other financial party obligations backdated twelve months. Candidates for the General Elections are required to pay Le 500.

Party sources say that senior party officials are beginning to question the wisdom of holding primary elections, with all their attendant problems, and that the Constitution may have to be amended to remove the idea.

Whatever happens, it is now widely acknowledged that multi-party or One Party, the main characteristic of quinquennial elections in Sierra Leone is family warfare, bitterness, violence and chaos as has been the case in the General Elections of 1967, 1973, 1977 and 1982.

CSO: 4700/1161

PRESIDENT SIAD CONGRATULATES ARMY

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 16 Apr 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

MOGADISHU, Thursday — The General Secretary of the SRSP and President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre on Monday sent a congratulatory message to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, Soldiers and their families on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the Somali National Army.

In his message, the President said that 12 April marks the Somali National Army's Day and has great significance in the modern history and social life of the Somali Nation.

There is no doubt, the Somali National Army has the necessary quality and quantity to fulfill its responsibility and as a result of this, the masses are in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility effectively contributing in nation-building» stressed the President.

Jaalle Siad underlined that the occasion of the 22nd anniversary coincides at a time when there are critical issues in the world in general and the Horn in particular, adding that, for this reason, all members of the Somali armed forces have to effectively increase their revolutionary zeal and dedication to perform their sacred duties.

On occasion the President wished members of National Army wherever they are, success for the heavy tasks ahead.

Likewise, the SDR Minister for Information and National Guidance Col. Mohamed Omar Jess sent a message of congratulations to the Somali National Army on the occasion of their 22nd anniversary.

Meanwhile, earlier in the night the First Vice President and Minister

of Defence of the SDR, Lt. General Mohamed Ali Samatar congratulated the Somali Armed forces and their families on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the Somali Armed forces day.

In an address to members of the armed forces, Jaalle Samater pointed out the vanguard role played by the forces in the defence and the general development of the country. The First Vice President stated that the Armed forces had to overcome insurmountable problems by sheer courage and extra vigilance, adding that they won respect and commendation from both the leaders and the public for their sense of political consciousness and excellent training.

In speaking about the Horn of Africa problems, the Defence Minister declared that Russia was behind the tripartite conference held in South Yemen between Libya, Abyssinia and South Yemen which, he said, was a Russian strategy aimed at destabilizing the Horn of Africa, the Indian Ocean, and the Red Sea.

Jaalle Samater continued that the recent war, codenamed the Red Star Campaign which the Abyssinian forces and their allies unleashed against Eritrea is one of the resolutions reached by them in Aden, adding, however, that they only met with defeat and humiliation at the hands of the Eritreans.

The Defence Minister stated that this unholy alliance is one geared to invade the Somali Democratic Republic in accordance with the Russian strategy in the Horn of Africa in order to create instability in the region and to realize its strategic interests.

In concluding his speech, Jaalle Samater further stated that the Somali Armed forces, side by side with the public, the ever-vigilant in the defence and safeguarding of our nationhood, adding that it was certainly that provocation from any quarter was bound to meet with defeat.

The First Vice President and Defence Minister, accompained by the Commander of the Somali Police Forces, Major General Aden Abdi Du'ale and Commander of the Custodial Corps, Major General Ismail Ahmed Ismail earlier in the day laid bouquets at the Monuments of the Unknown Soldier, Hawo Tako, Dagahtur, and Sayid Mohamed Abdulle Hassan.

ARMY URGED TO LEARN GUERRILLA TACTICS

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 16 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Abdi Haji Mohamed]

[Text]

An army is an organized body of soldiers trained to defend a nation or attack its enemies. There are two types of armies. There is the professional or regular army and there is the conscript army. The Somali National Army, true and worthy son of the people, is a professional standing army that sees to the defence of the Fatherland, to the defence of the Revolution.

Seeing endangered the sovereignity and the very existence of the Somali nation; the Somali National Army, in collaboration with the other branches of the Armed Forces, staged a bloodless revolution and assumed power on October 21st, 1969. Somalia was on the verge of disintegration and would have gone down the precipice but for the timely intervention of the National Army. After carrying out all the measures announced to the Somali people in the First Charter of the Revolution, the National Army duly handed power over to a popularly elected Government.

The National Army was the only major faction of our society that was not affected by the rampant tribalism and corruption that reigned supreme during the first nine years following our independence. It was precisely due to this circumstance that the National Army was able to carry out the 21st October Revolution. Unity of action, singleness of purpose and impeccable moral purity won the day.

The Somali National Army effectively guarantees defence of our territorial integrity. Time and again, at Yeed, Borama and other points along the defacto border, Ethio-

pian Armed forays into our territory have met with decisive, utter and devastating repulsion by the Somali National Army. It is not without reason that the name of the National Army evokes terror and despair in the mind of the enemy. Let the enemy tremble.

It is not numbers or even weapons that determine victory. The man behind the weapon is what counts most. Does he believe in what he is fighting for? Is he fighting for a rightful cause? Those who fight for a just and worthy cause will defeat their enemy with his own weapons. All the wars of liberation testify to that fact. Take Afghanistan. A hegemonist superpower has failed to bring the freedom fighters there to their knees. Russia is anxious today for a face-saving arrangement to pull out of Afghanistan.

During droughts, floods or epidemics, the Somali people have come to depend on their Army for prompt and effective rescue operations. The Army is a tireless and willing servant of the people. Service in the National Army carries high prestige as well as heavy responsibility.

The excellent fighting quality of the Somali Warrior is recognized all over the world. But excellence does not spring out of nothingness. It must have some basis in the material world. The Somali Warrior's high fighting worth can be attributed to several factors. First among them is his Islamic faith which represents defence of the motherland as a sacred duty that is amply rewarded in the hereafter. Secondly, the Somali fighter is angry at the dismemberment of his country by the colonialists in the last century. He realizes that colonialism comes in the many colours but that its essence is the same.

He is convinced that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance. This, plus the rigours of nomadic life make of the Somali fighter a first-rate soldier stuff.

The Somali military man cannot but take into consideration that certain powers that once were considered supporters of just causes have discarded their masks and are openly conducting a barefaced imperialist gunboat policy of a crude kind.

On this happy occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the Somali National Army I wish to convey to them, together with my heartfelt congratulations,

two suggestions for consideration. First, we need to unite our capacity for waging a protracted war from reliance on imported sophisticated technology. Because such technology is very expensive to buy. Because such technology requires heavy maintenance and operation expenses. Because spare parts for such technology is not always available. You might even be refused spare-parts just when you are in the middle of a major defensive war. Besides all that, tanks and airplanes consume tremendous quantities of fuel. And the energy problem is too well-known to require any further elaboration. For those reasons, it would be a welcome development to see more camel corps and cavalry regiments in our Army. Of course, tanks and airplanes are necessary, but we must not depend on them.

Cavalry had been used for the first attack on enemy lines ever since the days of Alexander the Great. But when new firearms, specially the machine gun, were introduced, the cavalry could no longer be used to lead attacks. But that does not mean that cavalry has to be discarded altogether. With the money necessary to buy, maintain and operate ten modern tanks, you can set up a whole cavalry regiment. Arm about ten percent (10%) of the regiment with bazookas, and they will repulse two whole tank battalions.

Secondly, I suggest that our army be given a thorough training in the theory and practice of guerrilla warfare. This should be incorporated in the training programme of the National Army. Just to make our defence doubly sure. Countries such as Yugoslavia have opted for guerrilla training of their armed forces. That is one of the reasons why potential aggressors have to think twice or thrice before trying their Afghanistan-type antics on Yogoslavia or the People's Republic of China. Because the aggressors know that beating the regular army in conventional war would not be enough. They would still have a country-wide guerrilla war at their hands. The implementation of such a programme will require time and effort. But the journey of ten thousand miles begins with the first-step. Weaning our army from too much dependence on sophisticated expensive foreign technology on the one hand and giving guerrilla training to our soldiers, on the other hand, will significantly increase our defensive capacity. And.... Forward March! to ever greater glory.

CSO: 4700/1158

ISHA BAYDHABO'S RESOURCES UNDERUTILIZED

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 16 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by Ahmed Artan]

[Text] Isha Baydhabo, the administrative centre of the Bay region of Somalia has certain economic and cultural advantages which this town could rightly be proud of. The modern designation of the town is composed of the combination of the two terms of Isha + Baydhabo which are often spelt differently by Somalis and foreigners alike. In the old colonial maps of Somalia «Baidoa» is marked which is an obvious misspelling of the correct native name of the place, that is «Bay + dhu» = Baydhu. The modern form «Baydhabo» or Baydhaba is also incorrect. In this article we shall keep the form «Baydhu» for it is historically correct. To prove this point a bit of linguistic research is called for.

The local people distinguish two kinds of soil formation in that region, called «Bay» and Doy , the black and brown-coloured soil, respectively. The former area is suitable for farming and is generally the flat land along the rivers; whereas the latter is good for grazing livestock and is mostly moutainous, woodlands lying beyond the farmlands. The main distinguishing feature between the two ecological areas is the colour of the soil. The two sorts of soil formation often overlap into each other. Thus the term «Baydhu» signifies the «nearer Bay» beyond which there is to be found still another Bay area after crossing over a «doy» lands.

In the «May» dialect spoken in central Somalia (including the town of Baydhu) the ending ow (dhow) becomes u

(dhu) and the combination of the terms Bay + dhu = Baydhu is formed, which is, as we said earlier, the correct name of the town. Due to the adoption of the form «Baidoa» by the colonial administrations and the northern Somali usage of the form «Baydhabo», the correct topographical name (Baydhu) had been misspelt so much so that it almost lost its original form. Many Somali topographical names (viz. Burao = Burco, Garoe = Garoowe) had suffered the name fate, namely due to mispronounciation by foreigners, as well as to historico-cultural ignorance on the part of the Somalis themselves.

The first part of the compound name «Isha» literally means «eye», but it also has the abstract meaning of an «spring, a fountain». An underground spring gushes from the ground in the dry riverbed that runs from the north to south and cuts the town in two halves. The spring is the main source of water supply for Baydhu. From the rocky riverbed springs up the water, cool and pure as rain-water, and you drink it straight from the source with your cupped palms, bending down on your knees. You take your fill and realize how at times Mother Nature is bountiful so that life could be maintained on earth.

During the rainy seasons the Isha riverbed is filled up with floodwaters and it drains into the flat farmlands lying to the south of the town. But in the dry period before the rains come the Isha dwindles to a minimum flow and the Baydhuans may then experience an acute water shortage.

In the well-watered riverbed various tropical fruits, such as bananas, mangoes, pawpaws, lemons etc. grow abundantly. The climate is mild on this high plateau where Baydhu is situated, and it is a bit chilly here for those coming from the coastal areas like Mogadishu. Under such ideal climate most of these tropical fruits could be grown throughout the year.

It is interesting that grapes aslo grow here and thrife well. The grape plant is a creeper and entwines itself onto other plants with stronger stems for support. When raw the fruits are pale-

green in colour but become purple or black when ripe.

Vinculture is a neglected art in Somalia as a whole and the Baydhuans do not commercially exploit their grape resources by producing wine from them. The fruits grow wild generally in the dry seasons and the small quantities harvested are consumed in its natural form as table fruits. Some dried grapes are also used as spice in rice dishes to give it aromatic flavour.

Same as in many other regions of the country considerable changes have taken place in the town of Baydhu itself during the last few years. New lands were reclaimed and developed on the outskirts of the old town, with the essential civic amenities, such as water supply, electricity, tarmac roads etc. The town is presently growing rapidly towards the «Maanyafuulka» area in the east and all along the Baydhu — Xamar highway new commercial and administrative premises are being raised.

The «Gerbi» swimming pool is situated in a short distance from the Isha spring and it is a tourist attraction of which the Baydhuans could rightly be proud of. The floodwaters running in the stream drop down abruptly over a rockwall of about 6 — metres high to a flat ground below. At the food of this granite rock a large reservoir of about 3 metres deep is formed. For a long period after the rain water is preserved in this natural reservoir which has an impervious rocky floor. Domestic animals are watered here in the dry season, housewives wash their laundry in the Gerbi which is a vital gift of Nature to Baydhuans. Another important use of the pool is that youngsters learning how to swim practise here most of the day. The more daring swimmers climb up the steep cliffs above the water and then jump headlong into the pool in the graceful style of an accomplished sportsman. No wonder Baydhu had produced a number of strong swimmers who often carried off the covated trophies at the inter-regional swimming competitions.

The Baydhuans were in the past reputed to have been hardworking citizens whose region often occupied in the forefront in the food production efforts of the nation. That high reputation of

the region is being compromised by the many young people of both sexes whom the writer saw jewing «qad» day and night, sitting idle on the dusty footpaths, street corners and in the dark recesses of dwellings. Most of these youthful, able-bodied people are hopless qad-addicts, a liability to the nation. An old Baydhuan saying declares:

AF WAA KAN
MAY LIKI AAMEE'
(no use having a mouth when you can't feed yourself).

CSO: 4700/1158

BRIEFS

TORRENTIAL RAINS HIT BERBERA--Mogadishu, Thursday--The recent torrential rains that hit Berbera and its surrounding areas have left seven people dead and also claimed eight thousand sheep and five hundered camels. Berbera's Party Secretary, Jaalle Ahmed Sheikh Abdullahi Said earlier this week that seven government offices, 15 dwelling houses owned by the local people and about 40 Km. tarmac road that links Hargeisa with Berbera were swept away by the flood. Speaking to SONNA, Jaalle Ahmed said that the storms and the severe floods swept three cars, thus disrupting the district's communication network. He said that both the regional and district officials visited the flood-striken areas in order to supervise rescue operations. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 16 Apr 82 p 2]

MAMMOTH RALLY FOR PALESTINIANS--Mogadishu, Thursday--A mammoth demonstration condemning the recent wanton Israeli action against the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the persecution of the Palestinian people was held at the Monument of the Unknown Soldier square in Mogadishu on Wednesday. The demonstrators, numbering hundred of thousands consisted of Social organizations, students, workers, and the general public of the Benadir Region. nhe Assistant Secretary-General of the SRSP and Third Vice President of the SDR, Jaaile Ismail Ali Abokor, who delivered a speech on the occasion, exhaustively related the history of the various stages the Islamic Religion had passed through and the constant struggle waged by Muslims all over the world for the Expansion and strengthening of Islam. Jaalle Abokor Stated that the SDR is ready to extend both moral and material support to their Palestinian brothers whose rights have been denied by Israel. "The Somali people who are hundred per cent Muslim wish to demonstrate here their profound shock at the Israel shooting at and killing of people in the Al-Aqsa mosque, and therefore condemn that wanton act," said Jaalle Abokor. [Excerpt] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 16 Apr 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1158

LOOK AT WAGE-PRICE SPIRAL

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 15 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Celestin Zongo]

[Text] Mr Edmond Ky, minister of finances, announced a wage increase for 1982 and since then, all workers have waited impatiently. When Col Saye Zerbo gave the nation his best wishes on 29 December 1981, he confirmed the good news. Each wage earner then certainly looked at his last pay slip and carefully calculated his raise: "Now I can indulge in a little extra; at the end of the month I can begin my project...."

But people became disillusioned very quickly. First, because experience has shown that wage increases arouse the hideous monster of speculation: restaurant owners, tailors, gas station attendants, landlords, small and big merchants sharpen their teeth to gouge the worker. The last wage increase dating from the time of the defunct republic, like the others, translated into an actual drop in the worker's buying power. The government at the time "decided to express its concern about buying power by a series of measures that represented a (so-called) profound, more extensive, more decisive action. We will not get bogged down in the maze of steps and indexes; we should remember that category A civil servants received a 6 percent increase, category B, an 8 percent; category C, a 12 percent; category D, 18 percent and the inter-occupational guaranteed minimum wage increased 25 percent. Despite these different increases, the workers deplored the decreased buying power compared with the subsequent raise.

Imaginary Wage Increase

The desire is to allow all workers to cope with the cost of living, considering their real, (essential) needs in each category. It seems that the proportional wage increase has not and does not completely solve the problem of inequities: instead, it makes them worse because the subordinate pays the same price for soap as the high-ranking civil servant. One person can earn 100 times more than another and this does not include the benefits one receives and the other does not.

For example, A cadres (A1 and A2 together) earn an average of 80,000 francs a month and both gain 7,200 francs more, a 10 percent increase while the

interoccupational guaranteed minimum wage earner (15,600 francs) only receives an additional 4,000 francs. It is apparent at a glance that the wages of category A civil servants are increased by half of what the minimum wage earner makes a month. Even if it now appears that most workers get more than the minimum wage, the evolution of salaries does not always allow low income workers to keep up with spiraling inflation. The increase from 10 to 15 percent is admirable but unfortunately, in real life, the middle and low-ranking professionals will have difficulty weathering the storm and the overall picture is not encouraging. Who then is better equipped to cope with inflation? Who benefited from the wage increase? Many of us wage earners will still be frustrated because everything will cost a little more. This uneasiness is based on experience of the not-too-distant past which teaches that the price of goods will increase.

Meanwhile to bridge the gap between workers, a gap created purely by their respective buying powers, could we not consider another approach? In other words, convert the proportional increase formula into a lump-sum increase formula. To give an example, civil servants in category D earning 30,488 francs would receive an increase of 20,000 francs while those in category A earning 100,000 francs would get a 2,000 franc raise. Those who want, can go back to a proportional formula: the important thing is that we realize or better endorse the fact that low-ranking employees need large increases more than the professionals. Then we would be moving toward a true readjustment.

Real Price Increase

It is quite possible that the current formula will enable the small wage earner, with some limitations and sacrifices, to satisfy most of his needs. However, all the government's efforts to alleviate the workers' poverty may be threatened if, first, the government does not enact stringent measures against future, unjustified price increases and, second, if trade flourishes at the expense of the workers. In other words, business wipes out the efforts of the government to create a climate conducive to work through wage increases. Denied his benefit, the worker is tempted to demand still more, not from the merchant, but from the state which has rightly turned its attention elsewhere for the moment, believing the problem solved for the long term. This causes conflict between the "richer," starving wage earner and the generous but weakened state. This vicious circle is worse than pernicious and each Upper Voltan must have wondered how to get out of it. What everyone can hope for is that government will control prices and price increases on goods relative to wage increases. Moreover, merchants have not always waited for such raises to increase prices. Consumers very rapidly note anomalies signaling the coming increases: the amazing disappearance of some products like sugar, rice, millet, etc. Only the regulars get supplies. One person might say, "Another 50 francs, sir, it is now 200 francs" or "the rent on my house will be 20,000 francs as of the end of the month," although housing allowances have not increased at all. The reply to all this is: "Haven't you heard salaries are going up?" Another consequence is that non-salaried workers end up holding the bag and private sector employees also suffer the effects. This is a sorry situation.

The true solution and the most lethal weapon against unregulated price hikes and for enhanced buying power of the workers and the citizens would be a merciless struggle against all speculators from the merchant in the market place right up to the big merchandisers.

When the authorities begin a true campaign against speculation, all Upper Voltans will benefit by supporting the effort; then all can live from their work and the merchant from his legitimate profits. It will be unacceptable for business to be synonymous with legalized "illicit, speculation." We will not be able to complain continually among ourselves about the Prince Control Unit without registering a complaint against shopkeeper who exploits us. There is no defense unless there is a plaintiff. Wages should shrink at the top and increase at the bottom; if this effort is accompanied by vigorous price control, the resulting social climate would cause the citizen to have more confidence in himself and in the future.

9479
CSO: 4719/700

PRESIDENTIAL TOUR OF COUNTRY

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 15 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Luc-Adolphe Tiao: "A Breath of Fresh Air for People in Remote Areas"]

[Text] The presidential party engaged in a real rally of approximately 1,500 km in a week over roads and trails from Ouagadougou to Ouargaye, Arly, Senkanse and back to Ouagadougou, visiting over 50 villages and towns. On his fourth tour to the interior of the country, the head of state, Col Seye Zerbo visited the departments of the center, center-east and the east from 24 to 30 January 1982.

Accompanied by a number of military committee members, government officials and department heads, Colonel Zerbo wanted to observe once again what it is really like for people in the interior.

Have you ever scraped a dried-up river bed hoping for a drop of water? We saw this happen in a remote village somewhere between Yargartenga and Senkanse in the subregion of Bittou.

That day many women spent the whole day at the only water distribution point in the village.

Undeniably, the water shortage was the most crucial problem that came to the attention of the presidential party. Dried up rivers, streams and wells were what they saw almost everywhere.

At Ouargaye, the subprefect said that herdsmen had to travel more than 50 km to find water in Togo. The village of Ouada, a few km from Bittou, had almost no water although stock raising constitutes 97 percent of the population's activities.

The people clamored insistently for water, "the source of life."

The Specter of Diseases

Villages are susceptible to the slightest epidemic. There is almost no health infrastructure. At Toesse, a village 65 km from Ouagadougou, the dispensary is only 8 square meters.

Lacking ambulances, people in some areas transport their sick by cart to nearby dispensaries.

When the infrastructures exist, they are not always operational. The impressive hospital of Zabre is unfinished. The operating room and the X-ray department of the Tenkodogo hospital sit idle for lack of staff. The inhabitants of the border areas prefer to be treated in the hospitals of Togo, Benin or Ghana.

"There are 22 villages and only 1 school." This was on a banner waved by the school children of Sanga when the president arrived in the main town in this district.

The people have always asked the military committee about the shortage of schools, a widespread problem. Hundreds of thousands of children face failure because they do not live in towns and villages with schools. In some cases, the peasants have tried to solve the problem by building one-room schools but these efforts lead nowhere since the villagers are often left to their own resources.

Isolation: A Bottleneck

Besides these serious problems, most districts in the departments of the center-east and the east are isolated. All means of communication are inadequate. The presidential party spent almost 2 hours traveling from Sanga to Ouargaye (40 km).

In the rainy season, we were told, Ouargaye is completely cut off. It easily takes 7 hours to travel from Zabre to Manga (70 km).

People in Pama cross the Dapango into Togo to get to Senkanse.

The faulty telephone system prevents local administration officials from being in constant contact with the government departments.

Yet these regions have considerable economic potential. Farming is very profitable from Zabre to Garango. The villages of Niagho and Beguedo are known for their large onion and various truck garden crops. The area between Pama and Arly is criss-crossed with mountains and dramatic cliffs, places to attract tourists.

If nature seems unkind to these villages in some areas, the people had something to do with it. Brush fires devastated the entire area we covered from Nagbagre to Arly. Even the national forest and park of Arly were hit by the fire. This is a true ecological disaster for the entire country.

The head of Upper Volta is certainly concerned about all these problems. As in previous visits, Colonel Zerbo has opted for a realistic strategy. The people must be rallied to the 25 November movement but not at the price of demagogic promises. "We know your problems," he said. Given the current

situation, Upper Volta, which must rely on international cooperation, does not have the resources to solve all these problems immediately, implied Colonel Zerbo.

Yet the head of state feels that together "we will overcome these problems." To achieve this, he lists several conditions.

End Old Quarrels

Upper Voltans must unite, forget past political quarrels and work assiduously. When necessary, he acts directly as a mediator. He thus let the inhabitants of the villages of Niagho and Beguedo know it was absurd to fight over the location of a district office. He added, "What unites you is more important than what divides you." Likewise, he encouraged the villages of Madjoari and Tambarga to resolve their old misunderstandings.

Next the CMRPN [Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress] president told the peasants that they had to rely primarily on their own initiative. "Take the initiative," he said, "and the state will assist you."

In each village, Colonel Zerbo reminded the people of the dangers of brush fires. He repeated everywhere that very harsh penalties would soon be imposed on the offenders.

Support Action Committee

Finally, the head of state urged everyone to join and support the action and development committees the CMRPN is setting up throughout the country since he realizes that the ambitious 1 May program can be carried out only with a solid base.

Whatever their woes, many people greeted the head of state and his party warmly and enthusiastically. Men, women and children applauded the president of the military committee in the burning midday heat or on chilly evenings.

Like the banner posted leaving Bittou which said, "Do not forget Bittou, long live the CMRPN," our compatriots in the interior affirmed their complete allegiance to the Upper Voltan head of state. This is a major objective of the president as he travels around the country.

9479
CSO: 4719/700

LABOR UNION ACTIVITY REPORT

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 20 Jan 82 p 10

[Article by Sylvestre Some: "Trade Union Councils and Congresses: Hopes and Illusions about a 'Social Contract'"]

[Text] Although the present labor situation alone justified the extraordinary trade union council held by SYNAGRI [National Union of Agricultural Agents] on 2 January 1982, the trade union council of SUVESS [Sole Voltan Union of Teachers of Secondary and Higher Education] held on 28 and 29 December 1981 and the congress of SNEAHV [National Union of African Teachers of Upper Volta] from 27 to 31 December 1981, both statutory meetings, also had to confront recent changes in the trade union situation.

Congress of the Fighters

Since its theme was "School and Production," the 27th SNEAHV congress was not convened about the labor situation but the latter seriously influenced the course of the meeting. So much so that in his closing speech, the secretary general, Mr Hamidou Baba Ouedraogo (reelected) omitted or felt it unnecessary to review the main points of the theme. Perhaps this congress deliberately did not discuss it because the so-called "congress of the fighters," was particularly contentious. This partially explains why it opened a day late. In his speech, the secretary general explained that the postponement was needed to "squelch the harmful activity of some individuals who were trying to use the union for other ideological purposes." For some time, the SNEAHV has been pulled by strong centrifugal forces; as soon as the congress opened, pamphlets were circulated about its members and the Upper Voltan trade union movement (in reference to the letter supporting the CMRPN [Military Committee on Recovery for National Progress] dated 7 December 1981).

The congress overcame the deadlock, according to the secretary general "because vigilant members facilitated the renegades' suspension."

The 27th congress passed a resolution on the labor situation regarding the ordinance banning strikes; it recommended that the national headquarters urge authorities to abrogate this ordinance once and for all. "Most members at the congress urged caution" about possible coordination of activities with the other unions, continued the secretary general.

The USVESS trade union council, on the other hand, held on 28-29 December, was particularly critical in its analysis of the labor situation and the prospects for a "social contract." In his opening speech, Mr Ba Sambo Youssouf, the union's secretary general, painted a gloomy picture of living conditions and the labor outlook since the coup d'etat of 25 November 1980--the ban on meetings and suppression of the right to strike, dismantling of the CSV [Voltan Trade Union Confederation], warrant for the arrest of its secretary-general, fines or prison sentences for those striking in defiance of the ban, and threats to disband unions--in this situation, continued the secretary general, "our council will have to find ways to deal with the CMRPN's repressive measures against the trade unions...and kinds of struggle to obtain the demands made at the 10th congress."

In the conclusions of their proceedings, the council criticized "possible illusions about a 'social contract' when the two contracting parties are not equally free."

The council then urged that its members "continue the work of mobilization," "the search for the broadest possible unity with other trade unions" and proposed "a general work stoppage until all union rights are restored."

The SYNAGRI extraordinary council resulted in the same--or nearly the same--resolutions. There were three items on the agenda--the national trade union situation, status of the demands and the positions of two union officials. The council passed motions, resolutions and recommendations on defending union rights through call for mobilization to act on every order given by the unions which signed the solemn declaration of 17 November 1981.

They reiterate the labor demands which the 12th congress approved and demand that a disciplinary council meet to discuss the two members who were "arbitrarily fired."

9479
CSO: 4719/700

BRIEFS

BOTHA-KUANDA BORDER TALKS WELCOMED--Lusaka, 30 Apr (AFP)--The Zambian press today welcomed talks taking place between President Kenneth Kuanda and South Africa Prime Minister Pieter Botha along the border between Botswana and South Africa. Commenting on the meeting, at which the two leaders are expected to discuss wide range of issues affecting the Southern African region, the government owned DAILY MAIL said there was nothing wrong or strange about the talks. "The two leaders will after all be discussing well known subjects to Africa and the international community--South Africa's refusal to grant independence to the peoples of Namibia and her oppression of the black people in South Africa itself," the MAIL said. The country's only other daily, the INDEPENDENT TIMES OF ZAMBIA, noted that the meeting could be the beginning of the process for peace "and humanity in the region." The TIMES said "It is a noble aim which should be supported at all levels by all reasonable people. It is in this vein that we commend the courage and sincere concern shown by South Africa in allowing the Kuanda-Botha meeting to take place." [Text] [AB301135 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 30 Apr 82]

CSO: 4700/1163 END

JPRS 80808

13 May 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2622

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80808

13 May 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2622

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DISPUTE OVER SDAR ADMISSION THREATENS OAU

How To Save OAU

Dakar AFRICA in French Apr 82 pp 29-33

[Article by Paul Bernetel]

[Text] The article and interview that follow are a double happening for our readers.

First of all, there is the quality of the guest interviewed: President Gnassingbe Eyadema, chief of state of Togo, country of the current secretary general of the organization, Edem Kodjo, chairman of the ad hoc committee on Chad. For these reasons and many others, President Eyadema deserved to be present in this OAU series.

We must also emphasize the quality of the interviewer. Paul Bernetel is not a newcomer. From JEUNE AFRIQUE to DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE, he has covered and analyzed all major African events for over 15 years. After a 2-year pause following the disappearance of DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE, he returns to journalism by the main door, thereby putting an end to a legal marathon that ended in the defeat of his adversaries.

Few African capitals felt as deeply as Lome the "affair" of the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) to the OAU at the 38th session of the Council of Ministers of that organization just held in Addis Ababa.

Few African leaders were more upset than President Gnassingbe Eyadema by the repercussions of the Addis Ababa tumult or the controversies and invectives that followed.

All observers were surprised by Togo's silence and discretion until publication of the open letter from General Eyadema to Kenyan President Arap-Moi, current president of the OAU. It is a concise two and one-half page document in which the Togolese chief of state, on behalf of the Political Bureau of the single party, the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People], and his government, asked the president to "freeze" the decision to admit the SDAR and, at the same time, to entrust to a committee responsible for the principle of self-

determination the task of settling the matter of the admission of the SDAR. The reason behind such a move was obvious: avoiding a public confrontation and giving preference to diplomacy.

This approach to the problem ran up against another move, a request from Morocco which, backed by the relative success obtained at Addis-Ababa, asked the acting president of the OAU to call a special summit meeting to "judge" the action of the secretary general, a shrewd maneuver. In giving preference to the interpretation of the settlement by the secretary general over the heart of the problem: the principle of the right to self-determination of the Saharan people, Rabat was seeking to obtain a sanction vote that could not fail to be exploited politically by the POLISARIO's adversaries. On 27 March, President Arap-Moi marked his preference for the formula proposed by Togo. A committee of wise men is to meet in Lagos in April to debate the future of the Organization of African Unity. Nigeria's weight seems to have been decisive in the choice. Nigerian President Shagari had in fact personally told the Togolese chief of state of his agreement on the move proposed by Lome, the only one capable, in his opinion, of calming debate and saving the unity of the OAU.

It is true that the calling of a special summit meeting on the Sahara question is like the rock of Sisyphus. There has been talk of it since 1976 but in vain. It was in Mauritius that, for the first time, Morocco and Moktar Ould Daddah's Mauritania asked for the calling of a special summit meeting. A year later, in Libreville, President Omar Bongo was confirmed in his mission of calling the summit. Despite his efforts, he was to admit the impossiblity of reconciling two diametrically opposing views on the contents and purpose of the work of the summit meeting.

Dossier Reopened

For Morocco at the time, the question of the Sahara no longer existed, inasmuch as self-determination had been exercised once and for all the day of the "Green March" organized by the subjects of King Hassan II on Saharan territory on 6 November 1975. Since that time, things have changed. The position of self-determination and the representativeness of the POLISARIO have gained ground. The committee of wise men managed to bring views closer together on the right to self-determination of the Saharan people and Morocco was accepting the principle of a referendum organization by the OAU and the United Nations. For Rabat, had the dossier of the Western Sahara, closed in 1975, been suddenly reopened in 1980? Or rather, half opened, because the basic question remained: Should the SDAR be a participant in the preparation and drafting of the proposed referendum? In other words, was it considered as a party concerned by the settlement?

In their cautious wisdom, the African wise men responded in such a vague resolution that every antagonist found in it encouragement for its own designs. The pressure of international opinion and the diplomatic and military successes of the POLISARIO nevertheless gave it a slight moral advantage, an advantage confirmed by Rabat's acceptance of a precedure rejected 4 years earlier. This Moroccan concession was purely formal at the outset. Hassan II has never

concealed the fact that for his country, the Sahara is a problem of domestic politics, the only area in which the sovereign and his opposition maintain political cohesion, so sorely tested by economic and social contradictions.

For 7 years, all Rabat's diplomatic efforts have been marked by this imperative. According to inter-African ratios of strength, the OAU is a "tom-tom conference" not deserving of the presence of Moroccan representatives, the privileged place of concertation of the Africans, and so on. Doors have opened and closed, the years have gone by and nothing has happened. At the same time -- and this is the objective sought in Rabat -- the SDAR has worn itself out diplomatically. Its early, spectacular successes were followed by a period of indifference. African opinion is all the less sensitive to it because in the field, war has broken out and the forces are achieving a balance. Moreover, the diplomatic position of one of the most solid backers of the POLISARIO, Libya, is being frittered away. The image of the unpredictable Colonel Qadhdhafi is tarnished. In the countries of the Sahel, in Gambia, Ghana, Chad and Chad's neighbors, Libyan activism is a source of concern. Their conduct is modified accordingly and a number of countries that had previously expressed sympathy for the cause of the POLISARIO are becoming more reticent, particularly as the Tripoli summit conference approaches, for its holding and prospects are more cause for worry than joy. In order to counter the negative effect of this state of affairs, Colonel Qadhdhafi steps up his gestures of appeasement. He renews diplomatic relations with Morocco, to the great surprise of the POLISARIO Front, and more recently, his troops have left Chad.

Qadhdhafi's difficulties are all the more harmful to the POLISARIO cause because the Libyan colonel's ties with the Soviet Union and being spectacularly strengthened. It supports and financially backs Ethiopia and his Soviet allies in an offensive against the Eritrean soldiers they supported scarcely 5 years ago. Those who saw in him a leading figure of African nationalism discover with some concern his "made-in-Moscow" internationalism. At any rate, whether real or supposed, the Tripoli-Moscow rapprochement provokes the entry in force of the American Administration of Ronald Reagan on the African political scene.

America's Allies

Morocco has once again become an essential element in the world political strategy arrangement set up by Washington to counter Soviet "expansionism." The United States' traditional allies in Africa, bucked up by Reagan's determination, join their forces to counter Qadhdhafi's moves everywhere. This was the case in Chad, where Egypt and Sudan, determined adversaries of Libya, were resolutely strengthening Hissein Habre at a very time when the Libyan troops were leaving the country. Also in Chad and surprising everyone, General Mobutu's Zairian troops were the first to land when Libyan planes had not yet even left the Ndjamena airport. At the same time -- an accident? -- Mobutu was in Washington and regained a role on the African political scene which the more than precarious situation in his own country does not justify. But Reagan also has an unconditional ally in East Africa: Kenya. Who has forgotten the role played by Kenya in the operation of the Ksraeli commandos at the Entebe airport, where Idi Amin's hostages were being held? Furthermore, Kenya is the home of the current president of the OAU, Daniel Arap-Moi.

In short, the wind has shifted. Things are no longer so simple; political splits have changed. The moderates, once silent and divided, are determined to correct their loss of following and prestige. It is within this context that the 38th session of the OAU Council of Ministers was held in Addis-Ababa. And it was the time chosen by Secretary General Edem Kodjo to make the move already described, interpreting -- as is his right -- a resolution of the Organization. Normally, this decision would at the very least have brought about the umpteenth slamming of the door by Morocco and of one or two of its most faithful African allies.

But as we have seen, times have changed. Some 20 countries slammed their doors, not all spontaneously, however. The American ambassador in Addis-Ababa needed 5 days to convince Mauritius to follow along. Nor was this the only case.

Tripoli Summit; Compromise?

But besides those that left, others remained and have since let it be known that they supported the former. In Nairobi, it is estimated that there are some 25 countries in this movement, representing nearly half of the Organization of African Unity. And all this over a conflict concerning admission of the POLISARIO to the work of the 38th session? Of course not! As we have seen, the motives are more complex. Leaving the Addis-Ababa meeting means, in the final analysis, planning not to go to Tripoli in August. In this precise case, the two-thirds quorum would not be achieved and Colonel Qadhdhafi would watch his dream of presiding over the destiny of the Organization for a year evaporate! That is the real explanation for the Addis-Ababa clash. And there one has the grave danger hanging over the very existence of the OAU. Can one in fact imagine its future if such a precedent were created? What would prevent progressive countries from adopting the same attitude in the future if the summit were held in a country not to their liking and if there were some risk of electing a president without their backing? Qadhdhafi and Libya definitely pose a problem, but are they alone in this case? Idi Amin in 1975 was no better off and yet, Kampala beat the record for participation of chiefs of state.

And so? One has to observe that Africa cannot escape, or can no longer escape, the international context. The East-West radicalization is about to stifle that which saved the OAU for 20 years: the spirit of tolerance and the determination to safeguard the existence of the organization.

How can such a risk be avoided? In medium-range terms, by strengthening the system for choosing the host countries of the OAU which, given the enormous size of the organization, would choose only those countries which have the material means of receiving the OAU. Like the United Nations, the OAU could permanently meet at its Addis-Ababa headquarters and presidents could be elected by secret voting based on their aptitude for saving the unity of the organization and not on the means of their respective countries.

In short-range terms and no matter what the cost, the countries must go to Tripoli. There are certainly many justified reasons for abstaining, but the

consequences could not be clearer. Not going to Tripoli would definitely be the end of a certain OAU, that of the founding fathers of 1963, the OAU based on tolerance, a spirit of dialog, respect for others and the right to be different.

One could understand why certain chiefs of state would refuse to go personally to the Libyan capital, given the circumstances, the situation of their own countries with respect to Qadhdhafi's policy. But nothing would prevent them from being represented at a lower level, which would be an effective way of manifesting their disapproval. Each one must remember that, according to the Charter, all members have equal rights. As long as that Charter is not modified in a direction avoiding these wandering, costly summit meetings that benefit only the richest countries, it must be scrupulously respected.

Togolese Proposal

In the immediate present, it is the Togolese proposal presented by Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema that appears to be the most realistic solution to the problem posed by the admission of the SDAR. Moreover, this is no surprise. Togo occupies a special place on the African political scene.

Classified as a moderate, it was one of the first to recognize the SDAR in the name of the principles of the OAU. The availability manifested by its chief of state in a whole series of inter-African conflicts, the personal role he played in solving the Upper Volta-Mali war, the reconciliation of Sekou Toure with presidents Boigny and Senghor, chairmanship of the ad hoc committee on Chad and the establishment of ECOWAS 7 years ago, have all given him the position of a shrewd and convincing mediator among his African peers.

The election of Edem Kodjo in Khartoum in 1978 was first and foremost a plebiscite on Togo's African policy. Furthermore, it is remarkable that the last three secretaries general of the organization (two Cameroonians and one Togolese) were from countries whose diplomatic line of action in Africa demonstrates this respect for the principles of the OAU Charter and the spirit of tolerance and dialog so indispensable to protection of African unity.

Fifteen years after he came to power, Eyadema has scarcely changed. Passionate but discreet, he is endowed with solid common sense and a profound knowledge of Africa and its leaders. When he waves aside a personal question on the secretary general of the Organization, it is not a refusal to talk. Here also, he has things to say. Perhaps he personally regrets that his former minister of finance does not ask him for advice, but he says not a word because this is not the essential thing and Eyadema is not a talker. He is a man of action. What interests him is not the judgment of the past. He rejects the Manichean view that divides member nations into the good and the evil. He believes in the virtues of dialog, not a public dialog in which, speaking from the platform of the OAU, each party upbraids his peers and questions their opinions, but rather, a discreet dialog. It is a matter of climate, atmosphere, confidence, and also, of getting to know one another better in order to understand one another better.

In his presidential office where he begins his day at 4:30 in the morning, Gnassingbe Eyadema speaks of Africa just as he speaks of his village Lama-Kara, with warmth and not without humor. But also with concern. A man of duty, Eyadema does not dissimulate: Africa is in danger; he knows it and says so. His message is an appeal for common sense and reason.

Eyadema on Danger Facing Africa

Dakar AFRICA in French Apr 82 pp 32-33

[Interview with President Gnassingbe Eyadema by Paul Bernetel; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] The OAU is going through a particularly serious crisis. Some speak of a contradictory interpretation of the charter, others of a coup. The Organization is on the brink of a split. How can the worst be avoided?

[Answer] Given the point we have reached, it no longer serves any useful purpose to attribute responsibility. Let us leave that as food for reflection and try to find a solution to avoid collapse. What is clear now is the impasse we have reached. We must be careful! If there is no collective awareness, we risk the irreparable. Who in Africa could fail to be sensitive to such a risk? It was because of this very situation that I took it upon myself to send to acting President Arap-Moi a letter in which I emphasize Africa's need to transcend its divergencies to save what is essential: its unity and cohesion.

[Question] The decision made by the Office of Secretary General of the OAU at that 38th session to admit the SDAR as a full member is nevertheless the cause of this crisis. How can one not take this element into consideration in order to find a solution in keeping with the spirit of your appeal to the current president?

[Answer] You are right. That is why I gave our position on the matter to President Arap-Moi. Concerning the problem of the SDAR, each sovereign nation could quite calmly take a position in keeping with its own interpretation of the principles of the freedom and self-determination of peoples. As for Togo, it has already recognized the SDAR. It is a position of principle that cannot be debated.

[Question] Unfortunately, several nations have differently interpreted these principles, classifying the Saharan question as a Moroccan affair, thereby rejecting the admission of the SDAR and leaving the 38th session. Is that not what now threatens the integrity of the Organization?

[Answer] I proposed to the current president that we suspend the admission of the SDAR until the committee for implementation of the principle of self-determination files its report. We must avoid forums, public confrontations. We must have concertation, with a concern for bringing views closer together and save the Organization. Look what happened in Addis-Ababa and recently in Dakar. The deep malaise that threatens our Organization will find no solution in large meetings at which every camp is counted. We must take the passion

out of the debate through a frank, effective and discreet dialog with the basic objective of saving the Organization. This could be done through the appointment, by the current president, of a limited committee whose essential task would be to try to bring the views of both sides closer together.

[Question] Does the move of the secretary general, who is coming to the end of his term, not pose some difficulties with respect to its future?

[Answer] That is a false problem! If the Organization no longer exists in the future, a secretary general will serve no purpose at all! We must therefore forget the controversial elements of this matter and look at the essential thing, the future and unity of the organization. Unfortunately, it often happens that the anecdotal side or the excessive personalization of issues conceal what is essential. We must avoid that trap.

[Question] What do you think of the special summit meeting proposed by Morocco?

[Answer] Under the current circumstances, the calling of a special summit meeting devoted to the Western Sahara seems premature since the positions of both sides are rigid. Since 1976 in Mauritius, the special summit meeting on the Sahara has been on the agenda. It has not been held. We must first of all freeze antagonisms by working in a limited framework and toward a rapprochement of views.

This is "corridor diplomacy" which we must undertake in order to make positions more flexible and round off sharp corners. Once this is done, the summit meeting could be held under more favorable conditions, for it would serve no purpose to call a special summit meeting to which each one would come with his position already firm.

[Question] Finally, are you optimistic, Mr President?

[Answer] In the light of the notorious events that have marked the growth of the OAU for almost 20 years, I have reason to believe, once more, in the ability of Africans to overcome the current crisis, because of the imperious duty of every individual to make the virtues of dialog and concertation prevail.

Faithful to the spirit of conciliation and cohesion which has always existed within the Organization, we must rapidly seek suitable means and the right framework making it possible for men of good will to combine their efforts in order to harmonize opinions and prevent the OAU from a regrettable collapse.

[Question] Mr President, the future of ECOWAS, the organization to whose birth you contributed so much, now seems severely compromised by the disturbances and instability noted in certain member countries. Are you pessimistic or optimistic about its future and in a more general way, do you now see a way to prevent ECOWAS from going through what the OAU has?

[Answer] While politics cultivates division among our ranks -- in this case, between the so-called "moderates" and the so-called "progressives" -- economic

considerations remain a factor of unity and consensus because they come under no ideology. The problems of ECOWAS, a technical and economic organization, are different from those experienced by the OAU.

Within ECOWAS, there is unanimity on the essential questions and fundamental objectives. The current difficulties result from delays in payment of contributions. But you know, ECOWAS is only 7 years old and we have every reason to remain optimistic about its future.

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CSO: 4719/856

ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Bucharest VEAC NOU in Romanian No 3, Mar 82 p 5

[Article: "Romanian Specialists in Africa," interview with Adrian Rogojeanu, deputy minister of agriculture and the food industry, by Emil Tilenschi]

[Excerpts] Question: In how many African countries are Romanian specialists currently working in the field of agriculture?

Answer: In about 20. Our agronomists, zootechnicians, water improvement specialists, mechanics and tractor operators can be found in Libya and in Angola, in Mauritania and Nigeria, in Mozambique and in Benin, in Somalia and in Burundi, etc.

Question: And in the Mediterranean, in the tropics and near the Equator, there are different conditions and different problems.

Answer: In general there is only one problem: helping to increase the agricultural and food-producing potential of the countries in which we are present. Our cooperation with these countries takes on multiple forms and, as a result, good results can be achieved, in fields of special interest, in the joint activity which we carry out. The projects include the creation of grain farms, the fallowing of virgin land earmarked for planting, the setting up of irrigation systems on large areas of land, the creation of animal husbandry complexes, the organization of mechanization centers or centers for the exploitation of ocean fishing zones.

Question: In concrete terms, what we call transfer of technology.

Answer: Of course! Our specialists bring to Africa technical designs and solutions, high-productivity hybrids; they provide tractors, machines and equipment for agricultural production and land improvements, as well as fishing ships.

Question: Could you tell us some of the results achieved:

Answer: Our cooperation with African countries, in the agricultural field, dates back to 1973-1974. At present there are four joint companies of an agricultural-zootechnical nature operating in Libya. One of the two companies

in Tripoli is concerned with obraining seeds and planting materials and the other--which is called "Librom"--deals with arrangements for land improvements. Another joint company, with headquarters in Benghazi, deals with poultry raising. And finally, in the joint company for raising and fattening sheep in Misurata, some 300,000 sheep can be raised each year for meat.

There are joint companies with Romanian participation in other African countries. In the Congo, the "Socoton" joint company is concerned with the cultivation of large areas of grain and the raising of animals. The "Zairom" company in Zaire has a similar mission. In Mauritania, the "SIMAR" joint company engages in fishing activity, in the Atlantic Ocean with 12 trawlers and two refrigerator ships made in Romania. Negotiations are in progress for the creation of other joint companies with African countries, specializing in the field of fishing.

Question: And besides joint companies?

Answer: We have organized many forms of cooperation. One of the most important actions of this type is taking place in Mozambique where our specialists are contributing, with technical means and specialized assistance, to the implementation of a vast program of clearing and utilizing virgin terrains amounting to more than 400,000 hectares of land. In the first phase, up to 1985, some 100,000 hectares will be planted. In the provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassai grain and animal husbandry farms are being organized, in cooperation with Romania.

In Benin, two agricultural farms are being fully utilized [with Romanian assistance]. In Burundi, Romanian tractors are participating in the reclaiming of 7,000 hectares of land. In Angola, in Lucala, a state enterprise specializing in grain crops was organized. Ultimately, it will have more than 15,000 hectares. In Somalia, technical documentation is being prepared for irrigation projects on 5,000 hectares of land. We are engaged in discussions in regard to cooperation projects in Guinea, Ghana, Nigeria and other countries. All these are useful to those people who are combining their efforts so that the land of the African continent will become even more fertile.

CSO: 2700/271

DISPUTE OVER SDAR THREATENS PAN-AFRICANISM

Dakar AFRICA in French Apr 82 p 33

[Article by Renee Pelletier: "The OAU: The End of Pan-Africanism"]

[Text] Are we truly moving toward the breakup of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)? The admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) to the Council of Ministers, meeting for 4 days in Addis-Ababa beginning on 25 February, took the lid off a can of worms and exposed a split between "progressives" and "moderates" which some had in vain tried to conceal under the overworked alibi of unity, but which the inextricable problem of the Western Sahara had brought out into the open for good.

It is true that since 1963, many crises have plagued this club of 50 African sages, but without seriously threatening its foundations. However, the case is quite different today, with a conflict which it had been suspected for many months might bring the very future of the OAU into question.

The presence on the Council of the Saharans, whose flag can now be seen waving in front of the Africa Hall in the Ethiopian capital, has thus exploded the only dream of unity on which Gamal Abdel Nasser and especially Kwame Nkrumah based the idea of Pan-Africanism. A "unilateral" decision of Secretary General Edem Kodjo created a split between the backers of Morocco and the departure, to date, of 19 countries for the reason given by everyone that "the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic is not a sovereign and independent state."

Anomaly in the Charter

How did things reach that point? Beyond a definite political split, the Addis Ababa incident revealed an anomaly in the drafting of the OAU Charter which, in the euphoria of the 1963 years, had certainly not foreseen any dissent over the admission of a nation. In fact, according to the very statutes of the Pan-African organization, "any independent and sovereign state can at any time notify the administrative secretary of its intention of adhering to the charter." Article 28 therefore empowers the secretary general alone of declaring the admission of a new nation. But Article 4 of the same charter reserves for chiefs of state the responsibility of interpreting the charter and therefore, of recognizing the existence of a sovereign and independent nation.

While 26 nations -- the majority plus one -- did recognize the existence of the SDAR at the 17th summit conference of the Organization in July 1980 in Freetown, Morocco had a perfect right to request an interpretation of Article 4 at that time and to face the chiefs of state with their responsibility. However, unable to rule on such a burning issue, the majority then decided to resort to the unity position, freezing the admission of the SDAR, with the hope that reactivation of the Committee of Wise Men and then the institution of the committee for implementation of the decisions of the Nairobi summit conference in 1981 would make it possible to rehabilitate the rights of some while safeguarding the honor of others. Decisions recommending a ceasefire and the holding of a referendum would lead Morocco to harden its position and to refuse to enter into discussions with the POLISARIO directly, considering it to be a "band of mercenaries paid by Algiers." At its last meeting in Nairobi in February, the committee, which had developed an agenda, had to agree that the parties in conflict would not be named, thereby sparing Morocco de facto recognition of the POLISARIO Front.

Consequently, beyond the Saharan situation, the real problem resides in the smooth operation of the various organs of the institution and therefore, in a precise definition of their respective competencies, the work methods of the conferences and the authority that that should be attached to their decisions, avoiding giving each one a framework in which its own legitimacy might be exercised with the most flagrant incoherence.

Total Imbroglio

The fact is that Edem Kodjo, who indignantly rejects the idea that he could have been acting to assure his reelection in August, is right when he points out that by inviting the SDAR to Addis Ababa and giving it a seat, he respected the OAU Charter perfectly. He hints that the chiefs of state he consulted in the past refused to answer him, leaving responsibility for his decision up to him, and that his move was practically imposed on him by the 26 nations supporting recognition of the SDAR, which summoned him to conform to the Freetown recommendation.

That is where the imbroglio becomes total: The SDAR is and will remain a member of the OAU as long as the African chiefs of state do not decide that it does not correspond to the definition of a free and sovereign state. But giving the SDAR the status of member of the organization comes down to making the decisions of the chiefs of state purposeless. The impasse is total.

11,464
CSO: 4719/856

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES MEETINGS STUDY PARTY-STATE RELATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by L.L.]

[Excerpts] Party and state relations concerning ways in which the party might support and control the state apparatus and regulations of the departments of economic and social policy of the party's provincial committees are some of the final conclusions of the first national meeting of the departments of economic, social and planning development of the party's provincial committees which was held in Caxito, Bengo Province, from 23 to 25 March.

Those who attended the meeting also approved the plan of activity for this year on the overall level for the various organizations of the departments of economic, social and planning development (sections and subcommittees) and discussed and analyzed in detail the methodology of support and control of the various areas of national life under the supervision of the departments of economic, social and planning development—namely, for health, social affairs and housing, cooperation and statistics, domestic and foreign trade, labor and wages, finances, bank and prices and questions of economic and social development in the provinces.

Roberto de Almeida, secretary of the party Central Committee for Economic and Social Policy, who directed the sessions, spoke at the closing ceremony; after expressing pleasure at the way in which the meeting was conducted, he urged the participants to put everything discussed and analyzed into practice and added that the concept of national unity would be strengthened through participation of elements from various parts of the country.

Also participating in the meeting were: Norberto dos Santos, national director of DORGAN [Department of Organization of the Central Committee]; Aleixo Goncalves, director of the Department of Social Security of the party Central Committee; and coordinators and representatives of the provincial departments of economic, social and planning development. Also present at the closing ceremony were: the Bengo party coordinator and provincial commissioner, Lopes Maria, party Central Committee member, Lucrecia Alfredo, alternate member of the party Central Committee, other local party and government leaders and guests.

8568
CSO: 4742/274

AGRICULTURAL DIFFICULTIES IN KWANZA-NORTE DISTRICT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by M.C.]

[Excerpts] The municipality of Golungo Alto in Kwanza-Norte Province has about 58,000 inhabitants who live basically from agriculture.

This is traditionally a coffee-growing municipality, however, various fruits are also grown.

In recent years coffee production has been declining drastically, primarily because of the "sudden death" disease and a shortage of manual labor. Because of many shortages in the area of consumer goods purchasing, there is now a massive "flight" of coffee workers to other activities.

Here there are 40 coffee plantations controlled by ENCAFE [National Coffee Enterprise] still devoted to the production of corn, beans, sweet potatoes and cassava. These plantations presently employ 3,882 workers. Last year, the production of coffee beans amounted to 754,723 kg, partially limited by lack of rain in that part of the country.

In 1981, the corn crop dropped to 82 tons and the bean crop did not exceed 1.5 tons.

Cooperative Sector: 200 Tons of Coffee for the Market

On the other hand, the cooperative sector of agriculture is still going along successfully despite various difficulties.

The municipality now has 11 farmer associations and 1 agricultural-production cooperative. The associations, which are spread throughout the municipality, have a total of 1,255 members.

With the limited means at their disposal, the cooperatives engage particularly in coffee growing. About 200 tons of last year's coffee crop still remain to be marketed, and this is the responsibility of ENCAFE. However, ENCAFE has not yet taken care of the matter due to alleged shortages in transportation facilities.

Despite conditions imposed by circumstances, the productive results achieved by the associate sector can be considered encouraging. Proof of this is in the financial balences obtained, which amount to 900,000 kwanzas now deposited in the banks. The same can be said of the cooperative, with a present balance of 610,000 kwanzas.

Supplies Not Going Well

"This year we received fish only once," declared the commissioner of Golungo Alto in speaking of the status of supplies to that municipality. To overcome this irregularity, local authorities are going to renew their efforts to accredit private merchants to enable them to purchase fish from Kwanza-Sul Province to satisfy Golungo's needs.

In like manner, the distribution of meat to the people has not received proper attention. Meat arrives when it arrives and never in satisfactory quantities.

With regard to the sale of industrial-food products, the situation is changing very little, the same anomalies occurring here as in other municipalities of Kwanza-Norte.

8568
CSO: 4742/274

MOROCCAN OFFICIAL DENIES SUPPORT TO 'PUPPETS'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Text] ANGOP--Yesterday Moroccan Minister of Traditional Industry and Social Affairs Abbes el Fassi Fihri "categorically" denied that the Moroccan head of state had received in Rabat the principal head of the Angolan puppets in the service of South Africa and called the Portuguese press story on this "one of pure fantasy."

This alleged meeting has been the subject of glaring reports in various rightist newspapers in Lisbon and over Portuguese state television itself and was corroborated by statements made by the Angolan traitor to various organs of the international press.

Abbes Fihri, who spoke with ANGOP moments before his departure for Mozambique yesterday morning, was in Luanda, according to h's own statement, to deliver a "verbal message" from King Hassan II of Morocco to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola.

He said that the message "of friendship and brotherhood" was conveyed in the meeting he had with Minister of Foreign Relations Paulo Jorge and that it was aimed at "dialogue and harmony" and the "safeguarding of African unity."

Being more precise, Abbes Fihri said that the message concerned the "rift" in the OAU after the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) which Morocco insists in presenting as "an integral part of its own national territory."

He asserted that, except for natural differences in the concept of economic and social development, it is "the duty of all African heads of state to find common positions to safeguard OAU unity" and that his visit and the message are in that spirit.

In concluding, and after recalling the support Morocco always gave the MPLA during the first war of liberation as well as other African liberation movements, Hassan II's envoy confirmed that his country is supporting and always will support Angola's territorial integrity and that it could not,

therefore, be accused of giving refuse to the Angolan puppets who ask for it. "Morocco cannot help but support, and in a very definite manner, the territorial integrity of the RPA and stands on the side of the Angolan Government to defend it."

These statements by the Moroccan minister are doing sleight-of-hand tricks with the genuine and deliberate support Morocco has, in fact, been giving to the Angolan puppets and, in addition, it hopes to establish an artificial parallel between the existence of the SDAR, legitimate state born of the desire of the Saharan people for independence and the desired Balkanization of the southern part of the Angolan territory by the South African racists.

8568
CSO: 4742/274

FINANCE MINISTRY COUNCIL NOTES SHORTCOMINGS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] The difficult economic and financial situation which the country is experiencing, a lack of accountability in most companies and large budget deficits are some of the findings of the proceedings of the Third General Advisory Council of the Ministry of Finance, which took place in the Costa do Sol Hotel in Luanda from 29 to 31 March.

The council members also found weak organization in the companies and in some state agencies, and observed that the guidelines outlined in the First Extraordinary Party Congress for the financial sector for last year had resulted in positive work, although they were only partially implemented.

The participants unanimously approved a motion in support of the address given by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in the city of Lubango during the celebration of the 21st anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle, in which the president stressed the need to establish strict criteria for the selection of personnel to administer and manage the state budget.

Finance Minister Ismael Martins, who chaired the proceedings and presided over the closing session, stressed the need to implement the decisions reached for various areas of activity, thus permitting the development of working guidelines for the current year of "Economic Organization and Popular Vigilance."

Referring to the country's economic and financial troubles, aggravated by the racist aggression, the leader urged all the participants to provide greater support and participate more fully in resolving the economic problems.

Sousa Santos and Augusto de Matos, vice ministers of finance, and Joao Abel and Jose Agostinho Neto, vice governors of the National Bank of Angola, attended the closing session. Taking part in the proceedings were cabinet directors, department chiefs, provincial delegates of the Finance Ministry and national and provincial directors of the National Bank of Angola.

6362
CSO: 4742/273

COMMUNICATIONS, POWER PROBLEMS AFFECT MALANJE PROVINCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 11

[Text] Malanje—Col Ludy Kissassunda, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and provincial commissioner of Malanje, is continuing his tour of several agricultural areas, enterprises and production units.

On Thursday the highest party and government official went to the Lau Agricultural Enterprise and the Nhangassol Agricultural School, to learn about its operation and the development of various farm crops, as well as the corn harvest campaign.

At the Ngangassol agricultural school, Colonel Kissassunga expressed some thoughts about the school's importance in the training of national cadres for the socio-economic development of the country.

The school in question has several fields planted in various crops and vegetables to feed the students, teachers and other residents.

Troublesome Lack of Communication

The general lack of communications services and the frequent power outages are a continuing concern of the provincial party and government officials, i nasmuch as these problems jeopardize the socioeconomic development, not only of the province, but of the country.

In fact, during the proceedings of the last General Advisory Council of the Provincial Commission, Colonel Kissassunga strongly emphasized the urgent need to solve these problems.

However, despite efforts by the provincial office of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, particularly by ENATEL [Angolan State Telecommunications Co?], the problem is still far from being solved.

According to David Adao Mateus, provincial director of ENATEL, the breakdown which occurred in the power line for the "microwave" system at Kambungo, located in Lucala Municipio, Kwanza-Norte Province, will be repaired soon.

At this time ENATEL technicians are making a survey of the turbines and other equipment, looking to their replacement so the system will operate properly.

Regarding the telephone line from Malanje to Luanda and other provinces, the ENATEL provincial director assured that the breakdown caused by the power outage in Kampunze, Cacuso Municipio, will be taken care of by next Monday, 29 March.

6362
CSO: 4742/273

IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY STRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Solid Bulwark"]

[Text] It has not been difficult for a people and a nation forged by the struggle and desire for independence to respond to the abrupt interruption of the order of the day, calling for popular participation with the particular words: "From Cabinda to Cunene, one sole..., one sole..."

"...A single people, a single nation," was an aspiration that was not realized in a single day, and it represents the desire to cement even further the indestructible and intense bonds created and established in the resistance to a common oppressor.

Although the country's geographic borders are to a large extent conventional—the result of an arbitrary partition of the African continent at the Berlin Conference at the end of the last century—the various peoples and ethnic groups which have long coexisted within those borders have put together a common history, and with the creation of the MPLA in 1956, they encountered the proper means to join together to demand independence and to build a new society, free from the exploitation of men by men.

In the celebration of the proclamation of independence, the late beloved Comrade President Agostinho Neto could thus clearly define the new political entity born of the long and victorious struggle: "From Cabinda to Cunene, a single people and a single nation," embodied in the People's Republic of Angola [RPA].

It is this indivisible entity—which was formed with the blood of thousands (millions) of human lives, by people who, in 5 centuries of colonialism, always asserted and kept alive the original flash of a unique personality, and which resistance to the occupying foreigners transformed qualitatively—it is this entity which the South Africans, the direct agents of the North American imperialists and their Western allies in this subregion, are now attempting to chanlenge and destroy with the most recent of their fantastic (and puppet-show) scenarios.

The Pretoria leaders seek nothing more or less than to "institutionalize" the momentary occupation of a vast expanse of Angolan territory—50,000 square milometers, Lt Col Ngongo reported a few days ago—creating a "provisional government" and presenting it on a silver platter to the Angolan puppets in their service.

This new and heinous maneuver against the People's Republic of Angola and its people is being indirectly supported by a massive (mis)information campaign conducted by the racists throughout the capitalist West, and such countries as Belgium, the FRG, Zaire and Isfael are collaborating in it. Other countries have already been asked to immediately recognize the "new government": England, France, the FRG [as published], Portugal, Morocco, Egypt and other African countries.

To arm this invented puppet "government," the racist South Africans are seeking to put an airport in Cunene Province into operation and to transfer large quantities of fuel and war material there.

In a more spectacular operation, the imperialist circles are proposing to revive political corpses and ghost organizations—which the Angolan people would have forgotten completely by now were it not for the number of crimes they committed—and to unite this whole scum of traitors and mercenaries under a single command.

The choice of April for this gross and criminal farce is clearly meant to reduce the impact of the first official visit by a Western statesman to the People's Republic of Angola. Moreover, and above all, the intent is to pressure SWAPO, the revolutionary vanguard of the Namibian people, to accept the unacceptable electoral proposals of the Western "five," to solve the problem of that racist-occupied territory.

It was not a week ago that the Angola people, from Cabinda to Cunene, celebrated the 1976 victory over the invading South African troops, which had advanced to barely 200 kilometers from the nation's capital. The current presence of the racists in the south of the country did not prevent the people from dancing and singing of their victory, aware that this presence, now as then, is only a question of time and of fighting revolutionary spirit.

United from Cabinda to Cunene, the Angolan people know that, once again, they will not stand alone against the racist aggression and incre singly shameless maneuvers. The possibility of requesting military support through the United Nations, which has been suggested various times, has grown no stronger to date simply because the glorious FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola] and other forces operating in the combat zones have been sufficient to contain the Pretorian attack and also because the RPA still wishes to avoid an internationalization of the conflict, which would aggravate the situation in this already troubled area of the subcontinent.

Meanwhile, any enemy maneuver seeking to institutionalize—even only in appearance—the parceling of the territory of the Angolan nation in the building will run up against the will of an entire people and the active solidarity of the international community that stands for peace, progress and the freedom of peoples. From Cabinda to Cunene, the People's Republic of Angola is and will continue to be, by choice, a single people and a single nation, a solid bulwark in defense of African and world revolution.

The Struggle Continues!

Victory Is Certain!

6362
CSO: 4742/273

DIFFICULTIES WITH FOREIGN FISHING FLEET NOTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Apr 82 p 3

[Report by Alves Antonio]

[Text] Mocamedes--The Fourth Regular Session of the Mocamedes Provincial People's Assembly took place from 25 to 27 March in this city, and was chaired by its president, Lt Col Rafael Sapilinha (Sambalanga), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

With a majority of members present, the assembly elected Deptuy Francisco Aragao dos Santos first secretary of that governing body and approved the minutes of the third session. The participants of the fourth session of the Mocamedes Assembly approved the reports from the provincial commission and the deputies on working committees.

Issues taken up during the meeting included an analysis of the status of community services, supplies to the people, home construction and housing, as well as the fishing sector and the communique of the Executive Commission of the provincial party committee.

In its report, the provincial commission noted that, although Mocamedes is the country's major fishing center, the sector has been cause for great concern, in view of the shortage of fish on the market, which has fostered a gradual increase in speculative activities around the fishing port of the province capital. Moreover, there are a number of problems in the sector, such as disagreements among directors, poor living conditions for the workers, wages in arrears, financial problems and even disagreements with the foreign fleet, among others.

The participants of the Fourth Session of the Provincial Assembly also noted a considerable decline in discipline at all levels and in seceral sectors of activity, as another factor impeding the economy.

6362
CSO: 4742/273

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE IMPORTS INCREASE--Joao Salgueiro, Portuguese minister of finance and planning, called the 600-percent increase in Portuguese exports to Angola from 1977 to 1981 "substantial progress." He made this statement during a press conference in Luanda at the close of the second work session of the Portuguese-Angolan joint intergovernmental commission. "These exports," he said, "consisted in the supply of consumer goods, medicines and other goods as well as in the rendering of long-range service in the construction area." As for the future of these accomplishments, the Portuguese minister referred to the problems analyzed by the commission and certain aspects which will lead to a more stable and lasting development in trade relations between the two countries. The meeting also reviewed certain aspects of the improvement of other Angolan economic sectors, with the strengthening of Portuguese-Angolan exports and imports. "We are convinced that the economic potential of the People's Republic of Angola and the tasks ahead of it, associated with Portugal's political will to cooperate in various important sectors of Angola, will assure that this progress will continue in future years," the Portuguese official emphasized. On the question of the supply of Angolan oil to Portugal, Minister Joao Salgueiro said that consideration has recently been given to the possibility of signing a medium-range agreement for part of the supply of Portugal's oil from Angola as a matter of bilateral interest. According to the official, this expresses the interests both countries have in strengthening their trade relations and will make enable Angola to supply Portugal with crude oil and possibly also fuel oil. Simultaneously with the supply of oil, Joao Salgueiro empahsized that there are other sectors in which commercial exchanges between the two countries will be expanded, principally in agriculture. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Mar 82 p 2] 8568

HUILA HOUSING SHORTAGE--Lubango--"The housing porblem in Huila Province has reached a very high level of requirements and difficulties necessitating immediate action," according to a report on 1981 from a provincial delegation of the Secretariat of State for Housing. The report says that with the influx of people from Cunene due to the recent invasion by the racist army of South Africa, the housing problem has become worse; one proposed solution would be an organized increase in do-it-yourself building. According to that document, in 1981 there were 1,015 requests for housing but only 117 granted after a strict selection of priorities based on time

and urgency. The difficulty in satisfying the many housing requests is allied to various factors, such as the influx of people from rural to urban centers, stimulated by the fact that this province is essentially agricultural and has great industrial potential involving a great number of skilled personnel. However, it must be pointed out that, according to the delegation of the Ministry of Construction, there was little productivity during the period from 1979 to 1981, only 118 residents being supplied to the Ministry of Housing. The document points out that 8,393 contracts are under the control of the provincial delegation of the Ministry of Housing, 315 being distributed to cooperants, 417 commercial establishments assigned to the Ministry of Home Trade, 600 establishments to small business people and 801 offices for various public organizations. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Mar 82 p 2] 8568

INVASION DAMAGE--Bonn--The Angolan people are strongly determined to fight for their independence against the racist regime of South Africa, according to a statement made by Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo, in a press conference held in Bonn, FRG, in which he spoke of the situation prevailing in the country's south and the measures being taken by the Angolan Government in face of South African aggression. "Since October," he said, "South African troops have been occupying many areas in southern Angola after intensive bombing of villagws and cities forcing the people to move from those areas." After stating that the damage caused by those attacks is estimated at $1.5 million (35 million kwanzas), he stressed that the Western countries are providing considerable aid to the racist regime and that the FRG and South Africa are in close collaboration in the energy and nuclear domain. In concluding, Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo appealed to the democratic public opinion of the FRG to strengthen its solidarity with the just struggle of the Angolan people and intervene with the FRG Government to put an end to the aid it has been giving the South African racist regime. It should be noted that Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo is participating in the campaign organized by the International Commission of Investigation against the crimes of apartheid in southern Africa and that he was recently in Brussels where he reported on the plan of attack which Pretoria intends to carry out against the Port of Mocamedes. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Apr 82 p 1] 8568

COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade--Creation of joint enterprises and establishment of other paths of cooperation at long range are practical means to strengthen trade relations between Angola and Yugoslavia. This conclusion was reached last Wednesday in this city by the Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce and Yugoslav representatives who operate in Angola. During a meeting here, the two parties noted that there are good possibilities for economic cooperation between Angola and Yugoslavia in prospecting and exploiting natural resources and in agriculture. They described as positive the pilot programs conducted in Angola by BEOGRAN and BRODOKOMERC and by the Zemun Corn Institute. Trade between the two countries has increased in recent years to about $50 million ($1.00 is equivalent to 30 kwanzas), an increase of about $34 million. [Text] [Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Porguguese 2 Apr 82 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4742/273

COMMERCIAL, CULTURAL AGREEMENT DISCUSSED WITH CANADA

AB301754 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The 3-day Cameroon-Canada Joint Commission meeting ended in Yaounde today with the signing of a joint communique touching several issues.

The joint session of the Canada-Cameroon mixed commission, which has been holding under the chairmanship of Mr Bello Bouba Maigari, the minister of economy and planning; and the Hon Serge Joyal, Canadian minister of state for foreign affairs [title as heard], ends this morning at the conference hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During his stay in Cameroon, the Canadian minister also visited a number of projects being undertaken by Canadian firms including a training center for mechanics and operators which also includes the supply of road maintenance equipment, as well as locomotives made in Canada.

The chairman of the two delegations had discussions on general bilateral relations between Canada and Cameroon, and reviewed the results of cooperation on commercial and cultural exchanges since the intergovernmental meeting of January 1979. The chairmen also noted with satisfaction the increase in cooperation between the two countries which is taking place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship. Reference was made to their common willingness to identify to each country's benefit the objectives of development cooperation in the economic and cultural spheres in the context of the Cameroonian fifth 5-year plan and the interest and priorities of Canada so that further substantial progress in areas of common interest can be realized.

The Canadian side presented a review of the program of the Canadian International Development Agency [CIDA], the mechanisms and institutions to execute various projects, and programs and (?adminuation) of CIDA activities in sectors which correspond to the needs and planning of the Cameroonian Government.

For its part, the Cameroonian side presented the major directions and strategy of the Cameroonian fifth 5-year plan, and identified sectors and projects for which they wish to receive Canadian assistance.

Following these discussions, the two delegations agreed on the sectors of the intervention and the priority projects which will be subject to further study and planning so that these development cooperation programs can be brought to fruition.

In the discussion dealing with commercial exchanges, after having reviewed the results to the present, the two sides presented a review of their key interests and ways to facilitate these exchanges. In this regard, the delegations outlined the draft of a double-taxation agreement, a line of credits and the export development cooperation and the institutional field work of these exchanges.

The two sides underlined the importance they attach to the broadening of cultural cooperation and the exchange of these ideas, and both delegations also reviewed their cultural activities in recent years and discussed respective views on future prospects for cultural cooperation.

On completion of his visit to Cameroon, the Hon Serge Joyal took the opportunity to thank the minister of economy and planning, Mr Bello Bouba Maigari, as well as the government of the United Republic of Cameroon for the very warm hospitality which he and the members of his delegation received, and emphasized that the success of this first session of the mixed commission underlined the deep friendship and spirit of cooperation which mark relations between Canada and Cameroon.

CSO: 4700/1167

RESULTS OF PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO SOUTHWEST OF COUNTRY

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 10 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Georges Olouo]

[Text] The president of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] returned Thursday from an extended tour of the southwestern regions of the country. The results of this working visit are impressive. Nearly 5,000 kilometers were covered over a period of 20 days. Every day, the "man of the masses" spoke to the people and presided over a working meeting with officials from the areas visited. During the heaviest point in the schedule, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso spoke three times on the same day.

The president held 27 meetings, presided over 16 work sessions and made 27 stops of roughly 24 hours to the chief towns of districts and administrative control posts (PCA).

At each place visited or even en route from one stop to another, the head of the revolution paid numerous visits (some 60), going from medical centers to farms, visiting quarries, as was the case in Bouenza.

At the work meetings over which he presided and during visits to project sites, the president of the Central Committee of the PCT used the same language: that of the productive work that "will help us out of our current situation."

In Bouenza, Lekoumou and Niari, the conditions for overall development exist. The observation of the Congolese president was reassuring:

The party and its mass organizations are present and well organized in each place.

The rural masses can be mobilized behind the directives and slogans of the political leadership.

Potential is real and multifaceted. The land is fertile. The amount of electricity produced by the Moukoukoulou dam and the presence of two railroads in these regions constitute positive factors, assets for development. The president's satisfaction from his interregional visit assuredly stems from the potential of the southwestern regions of the country.

With respect to the rural masses, satisfaction was equally great.

In fact, since 5 February 1979, the people had been waiting to meet the president, the promoter of a movement that brought back democracy, peace of mind and tranquility to the people.

It was as a result of the 5 February Movement that the first 5-year development plan was worked out for the country, thereby opening the way to a planned economy. The rural masses hailed and applauded Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso in person, faithful heir to the immortal Marien Ngouabi. (ACI)

11,464
CSO: 4719/846

JOINT CONGOLESE-VIETNAMESE, CONGOLESE-KAMPUCHEAN COMMUNIQUES

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 9 Apr 82 pp 4-6

[Text] Following a trip that took him to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from 23 to 25 March 1982 and the People's Republic of Kampuchea from 1 to 3 April 1982, Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] in charge of foreign relations, signed two framework cooperation agreements.

The two agreements -- one between the PCT and the Communist Party of Vietnam and the other between the PCT and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea -- thus seal the bonds of friendship existing between the revolutionary people of the Congo and the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

These two official visits of friendship made by Comrade Pierre Nze resulted in two joint communiques.

In the first joint communique, the Congo and Vietnam reported on the situation prevailing in their respective countries and proceeded to exchange views on how to strengthen relations between the two countries and on international problems. They expressed total agreement on the problems taken up.

Vietnam warmly hails the great success registered since the Third Special Congress of the PCT in the construction of the nation, in safeguarding national security and in the thwarting of imperialist attempts at subversion, thereby making an active contribution to the struggle of the nations of Africa for peace, national independence and social progress.

Vietnam expressed its firm conviction that the Congolese people, under the leadership of the PCT, led by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, will win new and even greater successes in the execution of the 5-year plan for 1982-1986, aimed at ensuring the progress and prosperity of the Congo and steadily increasing its prestige in Africa and the world.

For its part, the Congo warmly hails the great victories and prodigious feats which the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, has achieved in their national liberation struggle, reunification of the country, the building of socialism and defense of the homeland.

The Congo is firmly convinced that in the light of the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people will obtain new victories in its glorious revolutionary cause, consisting of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese nation and foiling all attempts at aggression by imperialism and international reactionaries.

Both sides notes with satisfaction that over the past 3 years, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people, relying on their indomitable tradition of struggle and their spirit of hard work and creativeness, have obtained major successes in all fields. No reactionary force can oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

Both sides condemn the maneuvers and activities of imperialism and demand the expulsion from the so-called Democratic Kampuchea of the United Nations and restoration of the right of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to be represented in that international organization.

Both sides warmly greet the Lao people, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

Both sides are in agreement that the problem of peace and security in Southeast Asia must be settled by the countries in the region through negotiations on the principles of equality, the nonimposition of views and noninterference in internal affairs.

In this spirit, the Congolese people hail and greatly appreciate the persevering and dynamic foreign policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, aimed at working so that Southeast Asia will become a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

Both sides reaffirm their solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence and demand the withdrawal of South African troops from that country.

Both sides support the struggle of the South African people, led by the ANC.

Both sides warmly hail the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) as the 51st nation in the OAU.

With respect to Chad, both sides condemn the maneuvers of the imperialists aimed at sabotaging the unity and independence of Chad.

Considering the situation in the Middle East, both sides renew their firm condemnation of the Camp David Accords and once again assure the PLO of their support.

In Kampuchea, Comrade Pierre Nze held talks with high party and government officials, including: Comrade Sam Rin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chan Sy, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the foreign relations committee and minister of foreign affairs.

Comrades Pierre Nze and Hun Sen reported on the results of building and defending their respective countries, according to the joint communique published simultaneously in Brazzaville and Phnom Penh.

They expressed their convictions on the development and strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The two ministers turned their attention to all international problems of common interest and noted the complexity of the current international situation, the joint communique says, which continues as follows:

"Comrade Pierre Nze reiterated his recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the sole legitimate, legal representative of the Kampuchean people and reaffirmed his total support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea in its fight to regain its right to legal representation in the United Nations, the Movement of Nonaligned Nations and other international organizations and bodies....

"The Congo," the communique continues, "firmly supports peace moves of the three Indochinese countries and vigorously condemns all maneuvers orchestrated by imperialism and international reactionaries."

Comrade Hun Sen is deeply convinced that the resolutions of the Third Special Congress of the Congolese Labor Party constitute a mobilizing force encouraging the Congolese people to move toward new and greater victories for its just revolutionary cause.

Comrade Hun Sen greatly appreciates the foreign policy of the People's Republic of the Congo, based on the fight against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, the other reactionary forces and on the support of that country for national liberation movements.

Finally, turning to other international questions, the joint Congolese-Kampuc Kampuchean communique stipulates that both sides expressed their profound concern over the situation in the southernmost part of the African Continent because of the danger to peace and regional security stemming from the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime, its constant aggression against Front-Line countries and particularly against the People's Republic of Angola and the continuation of the criminal policy of apartheid.

Within this context, both statesmen reaffirm their unswerving support for the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic to the OAU, the struggle of the people of El Salvador and that of other peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Palestine. (ACI)

11,464
CSO: 4719/846

FIRST SESSION OF MILITARY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OPENS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 9 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "First 1982 Session of Military Development Committee Opens: the Army Also Means Development"]

[Text] Since yesterday morning [8 March] public attention has been turned toward Tsimbazaza where the work of the first ordinary session of 1982 of the Military Development Committee [CMD] will be going on until 19 March. This is because the whole country, in its march forward toward socialism, always needs to be "prodded," if only to turn the well-known slogan into reality, "the revolution does not go into reverse." This is also because the country, as it is said, is going through an important economic crisis, like all the countries of the world. The National People's Army in Madagascar has chosen among other things, to carry out development operations--and not on a small scale! It is logical and natural that, in the present state of affairs, a great deal will be expected from the CMD to contribute to this forward march of the revolution.

And moreover, as Col Edouard Rabeony, president of the CMD, emphasized so correctly yesterday [8 March], President Didier Ratsiraka in person has put his confidence in the Military Office for Agricultural Production [OMIPRA] and the CMD "to bring the country out of the crisis."

However, let us return to the "picture" of this meeting. Yesterday [8 March] Tsimbazaza Palace held everything in the Army that counts at the present time, at least in terms of the great majority of senior officers and other officers, led by Colonel Rakotoharison, chief of the General Staff, and Colonel Jean-Philippe, commanding the Zandarimariam-Pirenena area. The Supreme Council of the Revolution was fully represented, led by its eldest officer, CSR member Monja Jaona. The cabinet was also there, led by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, who, for the occasion, wore his uniform as a colonel in the ZP [People's Constabulary]. Also attending was L X M Andrianarahinjaka, president of the National People's Assembly.

Exemplary Conduct

In his capacity as representative of President Didier Ratsiraka, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, responding to the customary speech by Colonel Rabeony,

transmitted to the CMD the gratitude of President Didier Ratsiraka to the People's Armed Forces and to the National Police for "the exemplary conduct which they displayed on the occasion of the recent floods and tropical storms. Not only for their speed in helping and aiding the victims of these events but also for the way in which they carried out operations aimed at feeding villages affected by the disasters." After this "special mention of the Army" all the people also received best wishes from the chief of state through the prime minister, for the spirit of national solidarity which they showed during this difficult experience.

Revelations

This speech by the prime minister included revelations on new measures being taken. One of them--and not the least important--takes note of a certain number of important points in terms of new measures in the food sector: a census by Fokontany and Fivondronana [administrative units] to determine the exact needs of each for essential commodities. As D.M. [a newspaper] stated yesterday [8 March], a "monograph" will be prepared on each Fokontany and Fivondronana. More attention will be paid to the delivery slips than in the past. Regarding the Mobile Brigade for Economic Intervention, the prime minister announced yesterday the end of the training of young apprentices ["S N"] who have been called on to "lend a hand" to the leaders. It is no less the case that above all it is the decentralized administrative elements which are responsible in the first place for price controls, etc. Elsewhere, to improve the circulation of capital throughout the country, a system of "Treasury Bonds" has been established in order to stimulate agricultural production. The military railway regiment is on hand to ensure the transportation of items of basic necessity throughout Madagascar.

Beside that, people are already talking about the forthcoming establishment on the "Light Engineering Brigade."

So much for the decisions taken recently in order to improve the present situation. However, the prime minister also took note yesterday morning of what has been achieved recently to improve the situation within the framework of the decentralized administrative units: 142 elected members are in prison for reasons which can only be surmised and which could be the subject of lengthy comments; 14 elected members have been dismissed from office, 20 have been suspended, and 128 are languishing in prison, waiting for a verdict from the courts. In spite of this, the chief of government warned public opinion: "The dismissal of elected representatives is in accordance with the law, but legality must be respected."

Ze-REN and ZEMA

He then gave a brief sketch of achievements recorded, particularly those concerning activities in which the CMD is directly or indirectly associated, of course, through the programs developed under it: the Ze-REN fertilizer factory in Toamasina and the ZEMA [expansion unknown] plant in Amboasary are well under construction "for the success of agricultural production." He recalled that production is not presently meeting consumption needs, a reason

for which it is necessary to "produce, again to produce, and to continue to produce." The precept of "Boky Mena" on this subject is well known: "The great powers of the year 2000 will be the countries which will be capable of feeding their people first and exporting food to other countries in addition."

Still in the framework of the achievements of OMIPRA and the CMD together, the noticeable decline recorded at present in the number of cattle thefts will be even more noticeable with the expansion of "Mobile Quarters." Establishment of a system of "passports" for cattle movement was mentioned by Col Edouard Rabeony. Also mentioned were production per hectare, the use of proper seeds, as well as other advanced technical studies concerning, for example, certain areas in Bekily and Antanetibe.

The latest official figures on the recent tropical storms were released: 67 persons dead, 25 missing, more than 70,000 persons driven from their homes, nearly $250 million in damages, including harvests, lost property, etc.

The need for rapid economic reconstruction mentioned by the prime minister after these natural disasters was also the main point in the speech by Col Edouard Rabeony. This is a form of activity in which the Army quite naturally should make its contribution ("coming from the people, the soldier should work for the people"). The president of the CMD drew the attention of his listeners to the importance of the task remaining to be accomplished, especially after these natural disasters. He said, "Every person born in this country is responsible for the present economic reconstruction program." He spoke of the role of the OMIPRA, for the "technical support" of the farmers. He spoke of the role of the CMD in the repression of criminals [dahalo] and thieves in the countryside [ecumeurs de brousse].

5170
CSO: 4719/781

UZBEK DELEGATION MEMBERS MEET WITH FRELIMO OFFICIAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning in Maputo, there was a party meeting between Mozambican and Soviet delegations, led, respectively, by Sergio Vieira, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture, and Yerezhek Aytmuratov, Central Committee secretary for agriculture of the Uzbek Communist Party. The Soviet leader was received yesterday afternoon by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee.

Speaking at yesterday morning's meeting, Sergio Vieira gave a general picture of the Mozambican revolutionary process, with particular reference to the efforts undertaken by the FRELIMO Party, the government and the people to build socialism in our country.

The party and government leader explained the political situation in this part of our continent to the Soviet delegation, referring specifically to the maneuvers by the racist Pretoria regime to destabilize our nation's economy.

The agriculture minister stressed the great efforts by our workers to improve production and productivity in order to insure achievement of the goals outlined by the party and state.

Vieira also hailed the growing cooperation in various areas between the parties, governments and peoples of the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and the USSR.

In turn, Aytmuratov, who is also leader of the delegation from the "Chodlik" cultural group, of the Uzbek SSR, expressed thanks for the friendly warmth shown his delegation during its stay in Mozambique.

The Uzbek delegation, which will return home tomorrow, came to Mozambique within the framework of the Friendship and Solidarity Week celebrating the fifth anniversary of the RPM-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Referring to his trip to Nampula, Aytmuratov said his delegation could attest to the efforts undertaken in agriculture for the growth of the Mozambican economy.

Regarding our country's cotton cultivation, one of the areas which enjoys Uzbek support, Aytmuratov said his country would expand its support in improving techniques for cultivating and harvesting cotton in Mozambique.

The Soviet delegation also included Oidin Abbassova, deputy minister of intermediate education of the Uzbek SSR, who also met yesterday with Fernando Ganhao, dean of the UEM [Eduardo Mondlane University], and with Salome Moiane, secretary general of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women].

Also attending yesterday's meeting, held in the headquarters of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee in Maputo, were Luis Bernardo Honwana and Joao Ferreira, secretaries of state for culture and for cotton, respectively, and Abner Sansao Motemba, secretary general of AMASP [Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity Among Peoples].

6362
CSO: 4742/215

DIFFICULTIES AFFECT DANISH-ASSISTED VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 2 Apr 82 p 16

[Text] A new complete electrical shop will soon be set up at the Gungunhana Industrial School in Lichinga, capital of Niassa Province. The new equipment is a donation from Denmark as part of its relations of cooperation with our country.

In terms of equipment for industrial education in Lichinga, this is the second acquisition, the first having been the auto machine shop, which was also donated by Denmark.

But the school is still being faced with the problem related to the operation of equipment from abroad, since local teachers have not yet adjusted to the way the equipment works.

Last year, for example, many students in industrial education graduated with no technical mastery of the subject matter because their teachers were ill prepared. And to make things worse, there were no facilities where the students could engage in practical work--for example, in enterprises in the metal engineering field.

Those facts were learned by reporters from the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE who recently visited Niassa Province, where they interviewed the director of the Gungunhana Industrial School.

Discussing the achievement level of the students, that official said that the student achievement rate last year was only 70 percent and that it is expected to rise to 85 percent this year.

According to the director, the drop in the achievement rate is due, first, to the problems related to famine, which at times has devastated the province, and, second, to the lack of instructors. On that latter point, it should be mentioned that the current school year started with only 31 instructors, with vacancies to be filled in the subjects of mathematics, physics, and drafting (general subjects) and in accounting, typing, economic planning, and locksmithing (technical subjects).

11798
CSO: 4742/279

DETAILS PROVIDED ON USSR TRAINING ASSISTANCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 2 Apr 82 pp 2, 11

[Article by Artur Ricardo]

[Excerpts] "Fraternal relations between the FRELIMO Party and the CPSU are growing stronger every year. Those ties, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are growing progressively stronger and multilateral." So said P. Shmelkov, the Soviet Union's charge d'affaires, during the press conference he held in our country's capital with the Mozambican media and a few representatives of the foreign press. The meeting was part of the commemorations marking the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between our country and the world's first socialist state.

One important topic discussed by the Soviet Union's charge d'affaires during the press conference was the training of national cadres, an area in which the USSR has been providing substantial support.

On that subject, he said that "the Nampula Industrial Pedagogical Institute and five other technical-vocational schools located in various parts of the country, with a capacity for between 400 and 500 students, bear witness to Soviet cooperation. That cooperation is not limited solely to building or equipping those establishments; it also involves the sending of instructors to teach in them. As one outstanding result, over 6,000 Mozambican technicians have already been trained in various fields under this program."

To train high-level national cadres, over 50 instructors from the Soviet Union are making their contribution at the Eduardo Mondlane University, where they have provided support in preparing monographs and manuals and are directing scientific research work. Those instructors are teaching over 130 subjects, and most of them work in the School of Education.

Also on the subject of training for Mozambican cadres, P. Shmelkov emphasized that "last year, 84 Mozambican citizens received diplomas earned in Soviet schools, since the treaty provides for sending groups to be trained in our country. In addition, 150 Mozambicans have received scholarships to study in the Soviet Union beginning this year."

11798
CSO: 4742/279

SOVIET GEOLOGICAL COOPERATION IN NIASSA, TETE PROVINCES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Mar 82 p 16

[Article by Isaac Alfandega]

[Excerpts] Based on studies of the potentialities of the coal deposit located in the 100-square-kilometer Maniamba coal basin, the Soviet geologists who have been working alongside Mozambican workers in that northwestern part of Niassa Province since 1979 have concluded that the possible reserves of that ore can be estimated at about 200 million tons.

According to the Soviet geologists interviewed by reporters from the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE who recently visited Niassa Province, the quality of Maniamba coal is somewhat low in comparison with the coal mined in Tete because its content includes a wide range of ash.

That type of coal has very specific applications, however, since it can be used as fuel in electric power plants and utilized in brick production, the calcination of lime, gasification and burning in furnaces, various kinds of construction, and cement production.

It is already generally known, however, that the possibilities for extracting coal in Niassa are quite promising.

Brigade

The team of Soviet geologists that explored the Maniamba coal deposit is part of a delegation from the BIC (Complex Exploration Brigade) that is in our country under a contract signed with the Department of Mines and Geology on 24 March 1978.

Some of the geologists from that brigade recently went to Tete Province, where they will continue the work of exploring and prospecting the Moatize coal deposit.

Nepheline Syenites

Prospecting for nepheline syenites, which are a raw material used in the production of aluminum, will begin this coming April or May in the region where Mount

Chissindo is located in Metangula. Geologists from the BIC who are now working in Niassa will once again be in charge of that difficult and complex task.

The preliminary exploration work was started in 1979, when the first group of Soviets arrived in Niassa from Zambezia after completing prospecting work in connection with bauxite and nepheline syenites in Milange.

The first sample of nepheline syenite, weighing 100 kilograms, was sent to the Aluminum and Magnesium Institute in the USSR in 1980. There it was classified as being a third-category raw material for the production of aluminum and approved for use without beneficiation.

As we said at the start, prospecting for that ore is scheduled to begin this coming April or May with the startup of field activities, and its completion is scheduled for December 1983. The deadline was initially set at December 1981, but at the request of the Mozambican Government, a new 2-year contract was signed.

It is as part of that project that five geologists, a geophysicist, a mechanic, a mineralogist, and a cartographer, as well as a translator--all of Soviet nationality--are currently in Niassa. In addition to exploring and prospecting for nepheline syenites, this group of specialists will conduct determination studies on rocks analogous to rare metals over an area of 700 square kilometers.

In both cases, the projects are being carried out with technical and material support from the Soviet Union through a line of credit granted to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Leader of Geologists Interviewed

In statements made to the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, the head of the BIC team began by saying: "I want to say, first of all, that I am quite satisfied and happy with the working and living conditions provided for the team of Soviet technicians here in Niassa. I can say that it must [copy missing] a positively outstanding exception."

Mikhail (Miguel) Somokhalov is a geological engineer with 23 years of professional experience. Before coming to Mozambique, he was in Guinea, where he was also engaged in work in his professional field.

11798
CSO: 4742/279

SOFALA RESIDENT REGISTRATION MEETS WITH POPULAR APPROVAL

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Apr 82 pp 2, 11

[Text] A registration of each inhabitant's residence, organized by the appropriate structures of the Ministry of Interior, has been underway in Sofala Province for several months. It is aimed at maintaining order, security, and tranquillity and is being carried out under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior's Department of Civil Identification (DIC).

That police organization's basic task is to register and identify all national and foreign citizens residing in the People's Republic of Mozambique. It was established at the end of 1980 and operates in close liaison with the party, state, and mass organizations.

The process of registration, which at the moment is centered on the city of Beira in particular, was the subject of an interview by the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE with the head of the provincial department, Boaventura Bule, who mentioned right at the start that the work in question is actually in an experimental phase.

So much so, in fact, that the department itself has been set up only in Zambezia, Tete, Sofala, and Inhambane Provinces. Its extension to the other provinces is a long-term prospect.

Combat Antisocial Behavior

In statements to our newspaper, Boaventura Bule emphasized that the guiding spirit permeating its work is that of giving greater impetus to the practical mechanisms for combating and preventing lawless and criminal activity and other antisocial behavior that still exists, sometimes to an intense degree, in our urban centers.

The census consists of having each citizen appear at the police station nearest his place of residence with a document identifying him. He can also register with the political structures in his neighborhood, which have already been given instructions on how to proceed. In some cases, specialized teams visit firms and public organizations to carry out the work.

Boaventura Bule pointed out that in the city of Beira, in addition to being accepted generally, the population census has been receiving total support from ordinary citizens, who are appearing at the above-mentioned centers every day as a result of intensive mobilization and enlightenment work by the neighborhood structures in close liaison with the defense and security organizations.

At first, the small number of registrars hindered the correct progress of the work to some degree. But the situation is considered to be completely straightened out at present, despite other problems which Boaventura Bule went on to discuss.

In the city of Beira, it happens that citizens are duplicating their registration, and in some cases, registrars are even obscuring the strict instructions issued for carrying out this important task.

The head of the Provincial Department of Civil Identification then discussed a whole series of questions raised as to the benefits resulting from this type of population census and explained in detail a few of the procedures that the inhabitants must follow to carry out the instructions given them during registration by the registering authorities.

11798
CSO: 4742/279

LUCHERINGO DAM WILL SUPPLY POWER TO LICHINGA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 26 Mar 82 p 16

[Text] Next year the city of Lichinga, capital of Niassa Province, will begin receiving power generated by the Lucheringo hydroelectric dam, now under construction about 9 kilometers from that provincial capital. The undertaking, which is a model for the country, will result in a monthly savings of about 900 contos in foreign exchange. That is the amount now being spent by the Mozambique Electric Company to purchase gas oil, the fuel used to run the generator sets that currently supply the city with power.

The Lucheringo Dam project is being carried out as part of a work schedule that began last December under a contract between Mozambique and Norway.

Its first phase comprises construction of a dike, the opening of a 2,500-meter-long pressure pipeline, and construction of a 20-meter-high surge tank. This will be followed by the construction and setting up of a 33,000-volt power plant.

The small power plant will have a 710-kW turbine that will discharge 1,500 liters of water per second. It is scheduled to operate for 8 months of the year (covering the dry season). During the remaining months of the year, it will store up water while operating in parallel with the Lichinga thermal power plant, which for its part will insure a normal supply of electricity for the city.

Construction of all the project's structures is scheduled for completion in December of this year, but it will depend on supplies of construction materials, especially cement and rough lumber, which at the moment are in very short supply for the project. It is enough to note that 600 sacks of cement are consumed at the worksite daily, with 35,000 sacks still needed.

A shipment of 10,000 sacks of that construction material is expected to arrive in Lichinga very shortly, and a separate order is coming from Norway under the basic bilateral contract. Technicians and various items of equipment needed for setting up the hydroelectric power plant and the surge tank will also arrive in Mozambique shortly.

Lucheringo River Falls To Supply Hydroelectric Power

There had long been reports of the problem of power supplies for the city of Lichinga, Niassa's capital.

Until now, the lack of sufficient electric power for all their needs has been keenly felt by the inhabitants, not to mention the government offices, which are subject to daily power outages precisely because of the well-known principle of rationing, since the present power supply is provided by generator sets.

11798
CSO: 4742/279

IMPORTANCE OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES IN STRATEGIC AREAS STRESSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Apr 82 p 10

[Article by Celio Mouco]

> [Text] The economic feasibility studies and projects for increased harvests, being conducted in the Massingir Dam area in Gaza Province, have reached an advanced stage, according to Joao Reis, of the Office of Studies and Projects in the Secretariat of State for the Limpopo and Incomati Region.

Two studies are currently in progress in the area, one by the English firm MacDonald and Partners and the other by the Portuguese firm COBA. These new areas under study represent a significant percentage of the goals of SERLI [State Secretariat for the Program of Accelerated Development of the Limpopo-Incomati Region], in terms of teh PPI [Prospective Indicative Plan].

Referring to the study by the English firm, Reis said it is going forward normally; a preliminary report has been produced and discussed by the consultants MacDonald and Partners, and Kuwaiti Fund, which is financing the project, and the Secretariat of State for the Limpopo and Incomati Region.

The discussions, which took place this February, analyzed the first results according to the standards established by SERLI. It was agreed that the feasibility study should be delivered by the end of the year.

"In this same zone, the development of which is related to the Massingir Dam, we have another study in progress, which is being handled by the other firm, COBA, in another area, but involving Massingir," Reis added.

The work in progress is extremely important, primarily in terms of the need to ascertain the zone's potential and to plan for its development. This is only possible through feasibility studies on which to base executive projects such as construction of production units, in this case, agroindustrial complexes.

Reis added: "These studies are needed to learn everything about the land, to analyze the land to determine what crops should be planted and how the irrigation systems should be constructed.

"With these feasibility studies, we will obtain a base of information on which to establish the goals and the means to use. The studies will provide the information on which to base a determination of our economic capacity and the choice of partners to obtain financing.

"Since the country is unable to fund these projects itself, it must seek financing abroad, and no foreign country finances a project without a good study behind it," Reis said.

The member of the SERLI Office of Studies and Projects stressed that the study is required to design the basic project, which will furnish the data for the firm that will carry out the physical construction of the agro-industrial complex.

Regarding the importance of the work in the Massingir zone, in addition to use of the great potential offered by the Massingir Dam, on the Elefantes River, the special political characteristics of the region must be considered.

This is a zone which borders on South Africa, where there is a confrontation of two development models: socialism in Mozambique and capitalism in South Africa.

"It is also a zone which provides abundant manpower for South Africa. It is a strategic zone, calling for the creation of better living conditions for our people and new jobs to stabilize the population and gradually reduce the migratory flow," stressed SERLI's Joao Reis.

In the specific case of the Massingir zone, the study also takes in the already existing crops, livestock farming traditions, a general view of the area's population and the potential labor force it can guarantee.

6362
CSO: 4742/275

QUESTIONS RAISED BY LOSS OF FISHING BOATS

Answers Needed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentary by Mario Ferro: "An Answer"]

[Text] The Indian Ocean has just witnessed (would that it had not) one of the saddest and most dramatic tragedies in the history of the young Mozambican navy, bringing pain and sorrow to dozens of families.

Justine, a tropical storm, blew up ruthlessly, with its raging winds and torrential rains, churning up the sea. Did Justine appear suddenly, like a stranger who boldly breaks into our house before we can make even the smallest gesture of defense?

No. I have before me a map showing the path of the tropical storm Justine, provided by our Meteorological Services.

I have before me the statements of survivors of the fishing vessel "Save," destroyed in the violent storm which took the lives of eight of their comrades.

The "Save" is not the only loss to be accounted for. Another fishing boat was sunk and three others are still listed as missing. The important data: 8 dead sailors; 66 aboard the missing ships, drifting who knows where; and 34 rescued after a stoic struggle against death, thanks to the aid of the coastal population and the sailors on an Indonesian ship.

Was it lack of prudence by men accustomed to the harsh sea life, sailing out of Quelimane to meet a life-threatening cyclone? Was it carelessness that led these brave men to remain on the high seas until their boats began to be tossed violently by the churning waves and the gale winds that reached 27 knots? Was it their negligence, or that of the individual who ordered them out to sea? Did they know about the approaching storm? Did they hear the weather bulletins for maritime navigation up to 60 miles off the coast of Mozambique, bulletins broadcast daily by Radio Mozambique, or were the onboard radios turned off or out of order?

These questions come immediately to my mind; many, many Mozambicans are surely asking the same questions. Other questions could certainly be asked--it's just that my knowledge in such matters is limited.

These questions demand answers; it must be established where the blame lies.

To say that Justine was responsible is nonsense, because men who go to sea do not play around--they do not flirt with death. An answer is important to the Mozambicans, who are always anxious to know the truth about what happened and is happening in the Indian Ocean.

Communique Issued

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Apr 82 p 1

> [Text] Yesterday evening the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique issued the following communique regarding the tragedy caused by the tropical depression "Justine":

Between 21 and 23 March 1982, the coastal areas of Nampula and Zambezia provinces were violently hit by the tropical depression Justine, with gale winds attacking the Primieras islands.

Causing poor visibility and towering waves, Justine attacked those islands where ships have traditionally sought shelter in storms, causing damage, capsizing some ships and causing the disappearance of others.

The trawlers "Tambiza" and "Save," both Mozambican, the merchant ship "Tong Hoeh," and Indonesian ship which was navigating the Mozambican channel, and the trawler "Monchegorsk" a licensed Soviet fishing ship, all ran aground.

The licensed Soviet fishing trawler MTK-103 was set adrift.

The trawlers "Lalane," "Salia" and "Monapo," Mozambican ships belonging to EMOPESCA [Mozambican State Fishing Enterprise] of Beira, have disappeared.

Initiating a search and rescue operation, the Council of Ministers determined to use all means and make every effort within the capacity of our country, as well as to ask for international cooperation.

The Mozambican Air Force, the TTA and TAM [Transport Company and Mozambican Air Operations Company], fishing enterprises and the Navy threw planes and fishing boats into the search and rescue operation, joined by a French plane especially equipped for this type of operation.

The search went on until 6 April 1982, covering an area bounded by the coast of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and by parallels 16.00 south and 22.00 south, or about 490,000 square miles, an area larger than Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Zambezia provinces.

--The Mozambican fishing boat "Vumba" and the Soviet trawlers "Monchegorsk" and "MTK-103" were rescued and tugged to port.

--The entire crew of the trawler "Tambiza," 12 of the 20 men on the trawler "Save" and part of the crew of the "Tong Hoeh" were rescued.

The remaining crew members remained aboard the "Tong Hoeh" to man the ship, with the assistance of a seagoing tugboat.

Despite efforts with all the human and material means available, the tireless work and the determination with which the search and rescue operation was conducted, it was impossible to locate any remains of the following ships or their crews:

--The remaining eight crew members of the trawler "Save";

--The trawlers "Lalane," "Salia" and "Monapo," with a total of 68 crew members.

The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique laments the great loss of human lives. These were Mozambican workers who, under the harsh conditions of life at sea, conducted a determined struggle against underdevelopment on the production front.

The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique expresses deepest sympathy to the relatives of the missing workers and guarantees assistance to the victims' families.

The Council of Ministers expresses:

--The greatest appreciation for the efforts by all international and national bodies;

--Recognition of all those who took part in the search and rescue operation.

The Council of Ministers determines to improve measures for prevention of accidents at sea and for search and rescue operations in case of accidents or disasters.

The Council of Ministers urges all workers in the fishing sector to transform this pain experienced by all our people into new efforts, into redoubled determination to meet production goals and to improve the living conditions of the Mozambican people, honoring the patriotic work and sacrifice of their colleagues, now tragically missing.

6362
CSO: 4742/275

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE SPORTS ASSISTANCE--The contacts established between the Mozambican Soccer Federation [FMF] and its Portuguese counterpart during the visit to that European country by Manuel Jorge, the FMF's chairman, were very beneficial. The top Portuguese soccer organization is prepared to support the FMF in all of the latter's activities and has already announced its participation in the training of Mozambican soccer coaches in training courses to be held in Portugal. In statements to the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, Manuel Jorge said: "The Portuguese Soccer Federation is paying all the expenses in Portugal for a number of Mozambican coaches to be named by the FMF so that they can attend a 30-day coaching course in July." And he added: "There were also a number of talks concerning a possible visit to Mozambique by Portugal's national soccer team sometime in 1983. But whether that will actually happen depends on several factors that will be announced at the proper time." Referees were another subject discussed by Manuel Jorge during his trip to Portugal. The FMF chairman will contact the National Referee Commission to arrange for a visit to Mozambique by Raul Nazare, the Portuguese international referee, who will teach some courses here. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 16] 11798

EXPORTS TO GDR--Radio Mozambique announced yesterday that Mozambique's exports to the GDR this year will consist of cashew nuts, tea, citrus fruit, and copra valued at $8 million. Those exports are covered by the contract just signed at the recent Leipzig Fair by delegations from the ministries of foreign trade of the two countries. Radio Mozambique also announced that as far as Mozambique's imports are concerned, they are still being negotiated with the GDR and other countries contacted during the fair. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Mar 82 p 12] 11798

BULGARIAN DONATION--In support of the preparations for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress, the People's Republic of Bulgaria made a donation to our country of $4.8 million (about 178 million meticals) in canned goods, medicines, health products and other articles. At the end of the proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Mozambican-Bulgarian Joint Commission, an accord was signed regarding the discussions and another accord on trade between the two countries during 1982. The first of the accords was signed by Marcelino dos Santos and Ognyan Doynov. The Bulgarian leader spoke of the growing cooperation between Mozambique and Bulgaria, noting that his delegation could attest to the economic growth taking place in our country. He stressed that this growth is the result of proper economic planning. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Mar 82 p 1] 6362

PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN RAPPED—The names chosen for certain establishments, in certain lines of business, are sometimes the height of nonesense. We do not think such designations are meant to offend anyone; otherwise we would be in a bad way. This is in reference to the name of a shoemaker's shop located on a street parallel to Avenida Amilcar Cabral, between Avenida Afonso de Albuquerque and Avenida Eduardo Mondalane, in Maputo. The store is the "Poor Man Cobbler," and the owner's name is Nhankale. We asked Mr Nhankale about the choice of the name, and he answered us in a somewhat didactic manner: "Pity the man because he does not have material to work with." This situation points up two factors: first, the choice of a name without the faintest notion of its foolishness and certainly without an understanding of grammatical structures; second, a small shoe store, with little work and no guarantee at all of survival, set up in a garage, which undoubtedly could do better working in a collective scheme, as part of a cooperative, for instance. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Mar 82 p 2 Commentary by A.a.] 6362

CSO: 4742/275

IRAQI DELEGATION VISITS WITH MEMBERS OF RURAL BODIES

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 10 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Iraq Exploring the Rural Nigerien World"]

[Excerpt] A three-member Iraqi delegation from the General Federation of Farmers' Mutual Aid associations, led by Husayn al-Sayid 'Ali al-Burqif, visited our country from 5 to 9 March 1982.

At the end of this stay, the members of the Iraqi delegation and the interim director of the UNCC [Niger Credit and Cooperation Union], Dan Tata Amadou, met yesterday morning at UNCC headquarters to exchange documents.

The spokesman for the Iraqi delegation took advantage of this opportunity to indicate to both sides the circumstances of the Iraqi delegates' stay in Niger.

Actually, throughout its stay in our country, this delegation concerned itself with problems in organizing the rural population. Thus, Husayn al-Sayid 'Ali al-Burqif, 'Abd-'Awn al-Danash, and Bassem Salih first met in Saga for a work session with the members of the Farm Cooperative as well as with the officials responsible for farmer self-management.

During this meeting, the organizational and operational system of cooperatives in Niger was explained to the Iraqi delegation. Also described were the Development Company structures which are being set up.

For their part, the Iraqi delegation explained the condition of their country's farmer organizations. The delegation asked a number of questions, requesting that the answers be given at another meeting because of the visit planned for the same afternoon.

At the end of this meeting, all participants went to the site of the Saga development, where the Iraqi delegation heard explanations of the method of farming the area, the cooperative's role, and the difficulties which the farmers are encountering.

The Iraqi delegates then talked with the UNCC director before meeting the general secretary of the Ministry of Rural Development and the director of political and social affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

These two visits were made on the morning of Monday 8 March 1982. The general secretary of the Ministry of Rural Development explained to the delegation the details of Niger's rural development policy, and emphasized the paramount role that the cooperatives are being called upon to play in the future Development Company.

For his part, the director of political affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation reviewed the many occasions on which Niger, through its most authoritative representatives, has shown its desire to cooperate with Iraq in all fields. Particularly as far as cooperation between our two countries' organizations of farmers is concerned, Abdourahamane Hama expressed satisfaction with the successful initiative taken by the General Federation of Farmers' Mutual Aid Associations in Iraq to send a delegation to Niger to meet their counterparts in our country. He was delighted with the contacts this delegation has just established with the UNCC because of the important role played by this organization in setting up the cooperatives, which constitute one of the pillars of the Development Company.

Another meeting of the Iraq delegation was held with the UNCC management. This meeting took place on the afternoon of 8 March in the UNCC conference room.

After a brief introduction by the interim director of the UNCC on the goal of the Iraq visit, which is to contact our country's organizations of farmers with a view to assisting them, the head of the delegation gave a long account of the situation prevailing in his country because of the conflict against Iran. He concluded his account by announcing his federation's desire to aid the Nigerien farmer organizations and their guardian organization, the UNCC. He renewed the invitation addressed to UNCC personnel to visit Iraq at a date convenient to them.

In reply, the interim director of the UNCC insisted on thanking the Iraqi delegation and assured it of the UNCC's desire to cooperate with the General Federation of Farmers' Mutual Aid Associations in Iraq. He expressed the desire for a return to peace in Iraq. Finally, he gave the Iraqi delegation assurances that all arrangements will be made to submit plans to it and to give UNCC personnel the benefit of the Iraqi experience by making visits to Iraq.

The two parties hailed the role played by presidents Seyni Kountche and Saddam Hussein in the interests of their two peoples and of peace in the world, within the framework of the Organization of Nonalined Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in order to reduce the disparity that exists between Third World countries and the rich nations.

9380
CSO: 4719/720

'NAN'SURVEYS REACTION TO NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

Revive Ailing Economy

AB231836 Lagos NAN in English 1620 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 23 Apr (NAN)--The new measures announced early in the week by President Shehu Shagari to revive the nation's ailing economy have been generally accepted as necessary steps to halt the collapse of the economy, according to an opinion poll conducted in Lagos yesterday by the news agency of Nigeria.

But many of the people who were convinced of the need for the stern economic measures were only cautiously optimistic about their successful implementation.

They maintain that success would depend on the will power of government leaders, the dedication of officials to implement and enforce the measures and the cooperation of leaders in industry as well as the generality of all Nigerians.

Some however see some of the measures as robbing them of the means of their livelihood.

The director general of the Nigerian stock exchange, Mr Hayford Alile said that the economic measures announced by President Shehu Shagari were a step in the right direction.

Speaking to the news agency of Nigeria (NAN), Mr Alile said that the measures were necessary to steer the country's economy in the right direction.

He said that over the years, the economy developed into a mono-economy that was solely dependent on crude oil adding that with the oil glut, it became apparent that some harsh measures were necessary to keep the economy bouyant.

Asked about the effects of the measures on the commodity market and the stock exchange, Mr Alile said that the market had foreseen the measures that could be taken: And that it had "managed to discount over the last two or three weeks."

He however said that the measures would only work if there was full implementation by the appropriate authorities.

The executive director of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce Mr Akanbi Oke told NAN that the measures would call for a new orientation from indigenous manufacturers and producers. Mr Akanbi said that though demand on local manufacturers would be high, the local industry would meet the challenge provided the government ensured continuous water and electricity supply to industries.

On the effects of the new measures on employment, Mr Akanbi said that the importing and distributive sectors would suffer a recession which might lead to retrenchment and unemployment in the short run.

He however said that in the long run, such labour would be absorbed into the manufacturing sector.

Banking executives in Lagos said that while depositors would benefit from the increased bank rate, borrowers would have to pay more interest charges.

They said that the profitability of banks would not be affected because their margins would remain as it were before the new measures were announced.

They however said that general liquidity in the economy, would be further limited, and that initially, business would be slow to pick up whilst it adjusted to the new measure.

They also said that the long-term prospects would favour the manufacturing sector and the economy in general, and the banking sector in particular, provided the new measures were consistently enforced.

The chairman and managing director of the Ojomo Industries, Chief John Ojomo, said that the federal government should have banned completely the importation of passenger cars and electronic equipment.

He asked: "We assemble Peugeot and Volkswagen cars here, why allow the importation of other cars into the country?"

He said that everyone in the country, including the president, should use cars assembled in Nigeria, adding, "afterall, it was like that during the military era."

Chief Ojomo accused the federal and state governments of insensitivity to the plight of Nigerian entrepreneurs."

He said that the importation of frozen chicken should have been banned a long time ago since "many farmers in the country slaughter thousands of chickens every day."

A motor dealer, Mr Sunny Asemota, of Sunny Motors, said that he was expecting a total ban on panel vans "to save the beetle from imminent death."

He praised the federal government for the measures taken, "although the measures are not too conclusive."

He said that his company would not import big cars as soon as he disposed of those in stock, adding, "it will be unreasonable to import them with the 500 percent duty."

Mr Emeka Nwofor, the deputy public relations manager of the Ibru organisation accused the federal and state governments of bad planning" by placing a ban on private jetties.

Meanwhile, wholesalers and distributors did brisk business as housewives rushed to stockpile food items, including tomato puree, milk, and other foodstuffs that would attract higher prices with increases in import duty.

Investigations conducted by NAN correspondents in various markets in Lagos including Iddo, Tejuoso, Balogun, Oke-arin and Oyingbo showed that the prices for stockfish had increased by 20 to 50 percent. A stockfish that formally sold for 2 naira now costs 3 naira a carton of peak milk that sold for between 14 and 15 naira now sells for 19 while five tins of tomato puree that cost 1 naira is now 1.25 naira.

Some of the retailers interviewed as to the reaction of customers said that the new prices had not significantly attached demand for the goods [sentence as received].

Retailers of imported clothing said the new measures would force them out of business. They argued that they ran a service industry in so far as they "catered for the particular taste of Nigerians who love to be in trendy well tailored dresses."

New Excise Duties Announced

AB211946 Lagos NAN in English 1800 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 21 April (NAN)--New excise duties were today announced for locally produced cigarettes, electric fans, motor-cycles, bicycles, locks, cosmetics, perfumes, tissue paper and fabrics of all types.

Depending on their weight and cost per thousand, cigarettes not attract additional excise duties of between 15 percent and 45 percent.

The minister of finance, Mr Victor Masi, who gave this information today at a news conference in Lagos, said that cosmetics and perfumes would not attract a 10 percent additional excise duty and that the new tariff for towels and fabrics of all types was five percent.

An additional excise duty of five percent is also to be paid for electric fans, locks, tissues papers, motor-cycles, auto-cycles and bicycles, he said.

Mr Masi also announced the introduction of a compulsory advance deposits for all imports.

He said that henceforth, a compulsory advance deposit of 50 percent would be required for the importation of raw materials, capital goods, medicaments, and all kinds of food except rice.

A similar deposit of 25 percent is required for the importation of raw materials and spare parts, 200 percent for motor vehicles and trucks and 250 percent for passenger cars and other goods.

He added that prospective importers would be required to pay such deposits to their banks which would in turn deposit the amount with the Central Bank at no interest.

Mr Masi also made reference to the reduction of the basic travel allowance and the business travel allowance saying that if last year's rates had been allowed, about 558 million Naira would have been disbursed this year compared with 367.7 million naira in 1981.

He was optimistic that the new measures would result in the country saving 200 million naira in foreign exchange from the reduction in travel allowances.

Mr Masi said, in an answer to a question that Nigeria's present external reserve was below figures recommended as a standard by the International Monetary Fund for the settlement of quarterly import receipts.

Import Restrictions

AB211953 Lagos NAN in English 1745 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 21 April (NAN)--The minister of finance, Mr Victor Masi, today announced import restrictions on 29 items, new rates of duties for 49 others and gave details of items henceforth placed under absolute import prohibition and export licensing restrictions.

Among the items now placed under import restrictions are rice, sugar, cereal flours, vegetable oil (excluding bulk impomation) all passenger cars, motor types of width exceeding 102 milimetres, pick-up vans, assembled road and agricultural tractors, asbestos, cement and cement pipes.

Mr Masi, who was briefing newsmen on details of the austerity measures announced by the president in a nation-wide broadcast last night, listed the other items in this category as plastic pipes, nails, nuts and bolts, umbrella handles, cotton yarn and yarn of man-made fibre as well as real madras, otherwise known as George.

Others are manufactured articles of wood, pre-printed papers and forms, concentrated malt extracts, processed barite and betonite louvre blades, fishing nets and a range of ceramic products.

Mr Masi said that the federal government had banned the importation of gaming machines and frozen chicken and that wheat offals and dry brewers grain had been placed under export licensing restrictions.

The tariff changes announced by the minister included those for stockfish, which has risen from 30 percent to 50 percent, rice from 10 kobo per kilogramme to 15 kobo per kilogramme, bulk tea from 10 percent to 50 percent, cereal flour

from 10 naira per tonne to 20 naira per tonne and sugar from 10 kobo per kilogramme to 20 kobo per kilogramme.

Import duty on sugar has risen from 10 kobo per kilogramme to 20 kobo per kilogramme, on tomato paste and puree from 50 kobo per kilogramme to 70 kobo per kilogramme, on car types from 55 kobo per kilogramme to 75 kobo per kilogramme and on electric fans from 75 percent to 150 percent.

The minister said that the duty payable on pick-up and delivery panel vans had been increased from 20 percent to 100 percent and that cars with engine capacity and value exceeding 2500CC and 15,000 naira had been removed from the prohibition list but that a 500 percent duty had been imposed.

He added that lorries, trucks, pick-up and delivery vans, road and agricultural tractors assembled with imported completely knocked down (CKD) parts in various parts of the country were subject to new tariffs. Those assembled in Lagos attract a duty of 20 percent, while those assembled in Ibadan attract a duty of 10 percent and those manufactured in Enugu, Ilorin and Umuahia attract an eight percent duty. Similar vehicles assembled in Kano, Gusau, Bauchi and Minna attract a five percent duty.

The new tariff on tractors designed solely for hauling trailers has been increased by 100 percent while duties payable on components for locally produced passengers cars range from 15 percent to 25 percent.

The minister also announced an increase import duties on a wide range of items for domestic and industrial use except for baby feeding bottles whose tariff was reduced to 50 percent from 75 percent and lotions and creams for baby care whose import duties dropped from 200 percent to 33 percent.

CSO: 4700/1167

WEST SAID ATTEMPTING TO UNDERMINE OPEC MEMBERS

AB181125 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Atelade Atoyebi commentary]

[Text] In the past few days, a fair amount of information and explanation has emanated from official circles on the state of the nation's economy. The president's recent address to relevant national assembly committees is one that has put the matter in black and white. The long and short of what is being said is that Nigeria is at the moment experiencing declining revenue from crude oil sales. The prevailing circumstance is that the country now produces less crude oil than anticipate[d] [and] is bound to adversely affect the level of projected revenue and in turn the government's development programs.

From the benefit of hindsight, the present economic situation was predictable to some extent. This is because industrialized countries of the world, especially the Western nations, had for quite some time embarked on a number of measures aimed at reducing their oil consumption. [Sentence indistinct] And the truth is that some measure of success had been achieved in this direction. Another step is the one that lays emphasis on the discovery and exploitation of new sources of energy. Already, nuclear energy has been developed on a commercial scale in most of the industrialized nations. This is in spite of the local opposition of environmentalists who consider the venture an undue risk. Their argument is based on the possibility of breakdown or leak of radioactive material which could wipe out the surrounding population.

Remarkable successes had also been recorded in the area of development of solar energy. In addition, the use of coal is becoming more and more attractive to those nations that have a commercial reserve of it. And it was never a secret that the industiralized nations had been carrying on a systematic program of oil stockpiling. In a way, the whole program would appear as a normal economic safeguard for self-reliance in energy needs. However, it is now difficult for the Western oil companies and their governments to deny the charge that they had in fact been laying a kind of economic siege on oil producing nations, among whom Nigeria is a permanent member. These oil companies are now cashing in on their countries' carefully planned assault on the OPEC. They are blackmailing some members of the organization to reduce their oil price to the level the British North Sea oil is being offered for sale.

There have been convincing reports that the United States in particular is opposed to price manipulations. Somehow, the whole episode is going by the way of calculated economic open confrontation stimulated by the Western oil consumers. And in the wake of such apprehensive economic attack on OPEC, there are two mandatory responses on our own part. The first is for the OPEC itself to continue with the spirit of solidarity all the members showed during their last meeting. The current oil glut can only be reversed through the planned reduction in oil output. It is an antidote necessary to suppress the economic poison now being handed out by the Western industrialized nations to the oil producers. The other imperative responses is for our people to rally round the government to surmount the present strains and stresses in our economy. As the president once observed, the present situation does not call for undue panic; what is essential is for this nation to spend only on essentials, thereby reducing the level of payments for imports.

Also, the challenges of the present economic reality suggests that the country should continue to pursue with vigor those programs that will make us to be self-sufficient in food production and other essential consumer goods. Of course, the prevailing situation equally demands that we cut our dress according to the size of our cloth.

What all these boil down to is that this country has to continue to strive to be resilient in the face of the current conspiracy to undermine its economic progress.

CSO: 4700/1167

BRIEFS

COURTS POWER--Lagos, 29 April (NAN)--The federal court of appeal today ruled that the proceedings of the National Assembly could not be questioned in any court of law as long as the principles of separation of powers existed in the country's constitution. The courts ruling followed an appeal filed by the speaker of the House of Representatives, Chief Edwin Ume-ezeoke, against a Lagos high court ruling that it could entertain a suit on the proceedings of the house. Mr Justice Mamman Nasir, who presided, ruled that the courts had no powers to interfere with the internal proceedings of the legislatures. [Excerpts] [AB301644 Lagos NAN in English 1345 GMT 30 Apr 82]

GONGOLA RETAINS TRADITIONAL COUNCILS--The Gongola State Legislature has passed the local government amendment bill creating 40 traditional councils. This followed deliberations on the bill sponsored by Mr Jonas Ranbi which had sought to abolish traditional and amirate councils. Mr Ranbi had suggested the abolition of the councils, for according to him, they are symbols of feudalism, and therefore incompatible with the country's democratic system. A member, Mr Gervan Ibrahim, however, opposed the provisions of the bill, pointing out that the councils had contributed to peace and progress. He said each local government should have one. Another member, Mr David Ntem, told newsmen that the house retained the councils because of last month's violence. With this, he stated, a dangerous precedent had been created because any pressure group whose interests were threatened by the bill in the assembly would resort to violence. Last month, demonstrators protesting against the abolition of the councils injured a legislator and damaged property at the house of assembly. [Text] [AB012002 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 May 82]

STATE NPN CHAIRMAN REMOVED--Port Harcourt, 2 May (NAN)--The congress of the rivers branch of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] met in Port Harcourt yesterday and ratified the removal of Mr Igantius Kogbara as the state chairman of the party. Mr Kogbara was suspended from office a month ago after a state executive meeting found him guilty of contravening a section of the party's constitution. A national deputy chairman of the party, Mr Lulu Briggs, told newsmen shortly after the congress that the former chairman could not defend himself despite opportunities given him. He said, however, that Mr Kogbara was still a member of the party and could appeal against the decision of the congress within one month. [Excerpts] [AB030952 Lagos NAN in English 0921 GMT 3 May 82]

NAIRA DEVALUATION POLICY REJECTED--Lagos, 18 April (NAN)--The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, said in Lagos yesterday that any policy seeking to devalue the Naira in view of the current economic situation in the country would be counter-productive. Dr Ekwueme made the remark at a dinner he gave in honour of the visiting World Bank president, Mr Tom Clausen, stressing: "We have no immediate intention of devaluing the naira as has been suggested in some quarters." He explained that devaluing the naira would be difficult because the price of oil, our major export commodity, is determined internationally and would not be affected by devaluation. Dr Ekwueme said that the current economic problems was an attempt by the industrialised countries to destroy the OPEC as a viable price fixing entity. He, however, expressed optimism that the current economic problems, although serious, will have to be solved. Commenting on Nigeria's relationship with the World Bank, the vice president announced that Nigeria had since 1958 when the first loan was secured, contracted 48 loans amounting to about N 1.269 million. He explained that these loans had been concentrated on agriculture, rural development, roads, education, water supply, sanitation and urban development. The vice president urged that efforts should be made to preserve the invaluable concessionary lending terms which were continually being eroded. Replying, the World Bank president said that the bank was very proud to associate with Nigeria and Africa. He said that the bank needed support from all donor countries which should exercise some sacrifice in helping. [Text] [AB181350 Lagos NAN in English 1325 GMT 18 Apr 82]

OIL GLUT 'BLESSING IN DISGUISE'--Lagos, 18 Apr, (NAN)--The present oil glut in the world oil market is a blessing in disguise, President Shehu Shagari said in Lagos yesterday. He told the visiting president of the World Bank, Mr Tom Clausen, who paid him a courtesy call that the situation had brought home to Nigerians "the reality of our over-dependence on oil as our main foreign exchange earner." President Shagari said his government was determined to diversify the Nigerian economy into other sections especially agriculture and agro-allied industries. He thanked the World Bank for its assistance to Nigeria and expressed the hope that further assistance would be given. Earlier, Mr Clausen had told President Shagari that the bank would like to build on its relationship with Nigeria adding that in spite of the current short-term problem of oil glut, Nigeria's credibility would stand her in good stead. [Text] [AB181255 Lagos NAN in English 1115 GMT 18 Apr 82]

MONEY SUPPLY INCREASE--Lagos, 21 April (NAN)--Money supply for the month of November 1981 stood at 8,798.3 million naira, the latest Central Bank monthly report has shown. According to the report this represented an increase of 115.1 million naira or 1.3 percent over the figure for October 1981. On the corresponding month of November 1980, the report noted that money supply increased by 200.3 million naira or 2.3 percent. It said that the increase in credits to domestic economy and the decline in quasi-money were responsible for the increase in money supply for the period under review. On banking, the report stated that the aggregate credit outstanding to domestic economy increased from 14.160 million naira in October to 15.034.8 million naira in November 1981, representing an increase of 6.2 percent. It said that bank credit to the private sector rose from 9,252.1 million naira in October to 9,710.3 million naira in November, which was an increase of 4.9 percent. Bank credit to the government sector, the report also said, increased by 8.5 per-

cent from 4,907.9 million naira in October to 5,324.5 million naira in the month under review. On foreign assets, the report said that it further declined to 3,047.3 million naira which was a decline of 3 percent over the October figure. It explained that the decrease was due to the decline in foreign assets of both the commercial banks and the Central Bank. [Text] [AB211503 Lagos NAN in English 1447 GMT 21 Apr 82]

SHIPS TO BE SUNK--Lagos, 22 April (NAN)--The federal government has directed the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) to ensure that no ship was allowed to discharge at any private jetty. The minister of transport, Dr Umaru Dikko, who announced this at a news conference in Lagos yesterday, warned that any ship caught attempting to discharge at any private jetty would be sunk. President Shagari had ordered the immediate closure of private jetties during his nationwide radio and television broadcast on the state of the economy because of the misuse to which some of them had been put. Dr Dikko said that some of the private jetties were set up in 1975 to ease port congestion, adding that they performed that job creditably. He however, expressed regret that now that the congestion had eased, more private jetties were being established, many of which he said were engaged in smuggling which was detrimental to the economic survival of the country. Dr Dikko said that a comprehensive list of all private jetties compiled by the NPA would be made available to the security agents for effective surveillance of the ports. He said that there were about 202 private jetties in the country with Lagos having 80, Calabar 20, Port Harcourt 46, Warri 25, Sapele 26 and Koko Port five. It is the hope of the federal government that all concerned will give maximum cooperation in the implementation of these directives, Dr Dikko said. [Text] [AB221437 Lagos NAN in English 1357 GMT 22 Apr 82]

OIL IN RIVER STATE DISCOVERED--The Gulf Oil Company in Nigeria has announced a new offshore oil discovery in the River State. It is located in the Niger Delta, east of the Bonny River estuary. A statement by the company said that initial production tests had been carried out on the variety and that appraisal wells will be later drilled to further evaluate the potential of the field. In the meantime, a new oil field near the mouth of the Bonney River has been opened for production by the company. Current production at the field has reached more than 17,000 barrels of oil per day. [Text] [AB241405 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Apr 82]

FUEL PRICE INCREASES--Lagos, 23 April (NAN)--The price of fuel shot up in Lagos on Wednesday from 15 kobo to 20 kobo per litre as dealers complied with economic measures announced by President Shehu Shagari on Tuesday. President Shagari in his state of the economy broadcast announced increases in fuel prices as part of efforts to revamp the country's economy. According to the president, the new price still represented a subsidy of more than 75 percent. A news agency of Nigeria (NAN) correspondent reported that dealers at filing stations had adjusted their pumps to read 20 kobo per litre. At the national petrol station, Apapa Road, an attendant told NAN that officials from the National Oil Company carried out the adjustments. He said that diesel oil now sells for 15 kobo per litre instead of 11 kobo. [Excerpt] [AB231720 Lagos NAN in English 1606 GMT 23 Apr 82]

NEW IMMIGRATION--A new immigration form is to be introduced to facilitate records of exits and entry of persons into Nigeria. The documents will be in two categories. One will be specifically for Nigerians while the other will cater for foreigners. This fact was made known in Lagos today by the minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, while briefing newsmen on the activities of his ministry. Alhaji Ali Baba explained that a separate form was being prepared for Nigerians because many of the questions on the present form were not meant to be answered by Nigerians. He expressed the hope that, when operational, the new form would reduce considerably the time it takes to move people through the ports. On the national identity cards, the minister announced that the project has been temporarily suspended because of the nation's present economic condition. Alhaji Ali Baba described as false a newspaper report that a contract of 100 million naira has been awarded for the execution of the project. He explained that 11 companies sent in quotations and the one approved was for 52.54 million naira. The contract, however, has not been signed and will not be signed for the moment. [Text] [AB231616 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Apr 82]

WITHDRAWAL FROM MEDICAL GROUP--Nigeria and other members of the African Medical Association have withdrawn from the World Medical Association. The association groups seven African countries; Nigeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Togo and Tunisia. The secretary of the African region of the World Medical Association, Dr Okpe Olu Adekunde, announced the withdrawal at a news conference in Lagos today. He said until the Medical Association of South Africa renounced its support for apartheid health care delivery system, his association will remain out of the world body. Dr Adekunde stressed that while his association was fully committed to other noble ideas of the world medical body, it reserves the right to join any alternative world medical association whose aims and aspirations were identical to those in Africa. He called on Commonwealth Medical Associations to withdraw with immediate effect from the World Medical Association. Dr Adekunde further explained that institutionalized discriminatory health policies in racist South Africa which had the backing of the country's Medical Association did not qualify her for admission. [Text] [AB231613 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Apr 82]

DEALERS RAISE PRICE OF GASOLINE--Petrol dealers in Lagos have effected changes in the price of the commodity from 15 kobo to 20 kobo per litre as announced by the federal government. President Shehu Shagari had last week announced increases in fuel prices as part of measures to revive the economy. [Text] [AB261620 Lagos International Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Apr 82]

SENATE ASKS SUBMISSION OF PLAN--The senate yesterday passed a motion requesting the president to submit to the National Assembly for consideration and approval [of] a draft of the fourth national development plan. In his contribution to the motion, Senator Emeka Echeruo, who was a cosponsor, argued that the national development plan, by its nature, was a document prepared and approved by the government and that the process of preparation and approval constitutionally required the joint efforts of the executive and the legislature. In the meantime, the 1982 finance bill has withdrawn from the National Assembly. This is to enable the government to present a fresh and comprehensive one that will reflect the country's present economic situation. [Excerpt] [AB220950 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Apr 82]

SUIT OVER ECONOMIC ACT--A Lagos-based legal practitioner, Dr (Olu Onagoruwa), has taken the president to court over the Economic Stabilization Temporary Provision Act of 1982. The attorney general of the federation, the senate president, the speaker of the House of Representatives and the National Assembly are all joined in the suit filed at an Ikeja high court by another Lagos lawyer, chief (Gamefa Oyeme). Dr (Onagoruwa) is seeking the court's declaration that the act is illegal, null and void and of no effect whatsoever because according to him it purports to delegate legislative functions to the president contrary to the provisions of the 1979 constitution. He is also praying the court to declare illegal, null and void and of no effect all orders made by the president under the act. He also wants an injunction restraining the president or his agencies from executing the act and another restraining them from carrying out all the orders issued or made by the president in pursuance of the act. [Text] [AB271745 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Apr 82]

CSO: 4700/1167

GAMBIAN RESERVATIONS ABOUT SENEGAMBIAN CONFEDERATION CLAIMED

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 27, Apr 82 p 10

[Article by Mbokkaan: "What is Not Being Said"]

[Excerpt] The pact creating Senegambia went into effect on 1 February 1982. However, if the sight of Senegalese occupation troops is daily forced upon the awareness of the people in Gambia, in our country, on the contrary, Senegambia seemed to recede in importance as soon as the pact was signed and the round of "congratulatory messages" was ended.

What proportion of reality and what proportion of illusion is there, then, in this "Senegambia" of the neocolonial bourgeoisies?

Gambian Hesitation

To judge from the exaltation of the deputies and other officials in the two countries, one would believe that the process of establishing the confederation developed without a hitch.

The reality is in fact quite different.

Within the mixed commission responsible for working out the pact, the bargaining was ruthless and the Gambian reservations numerous. The Senegalese arrived at the commission meetings with a detailed proposal which resembled a complete plan for the absorption of Gambia much more than a confederation charter.

In fact, this proposal interlinked sectors ranging from finance to higher education and including communications, health, culture, the rural economy, etc. with the central issue of "defense and security" (Articles 2 and 3). It conferred excessive authority on the president of the confederation--i.e., the president of Senegal. For example, the president was given the right to appoint all confederal officials (Article 10, paragraph 2), to decree both a state of emergency and a state of alert (Article 22), without consulting the vice president.

Even for the sectors which are not within the jurisdiction of the confederation when the states undertake international commitments, Article 37,

paragraph 4, stipulates that the president of the confederation must ratify or approve them! And so on and so forth.

Finally, the Senegalese delegation submitted a 53-article draft, but the commission only agreed on a text containing 24 articles. This itself is a first indication of the Gambian reservations.

A summary of the differences between the two texts reveals this still more clearly.

By way of example, Article 9, paragraph 2 of the Senegalese draft, which says that the president of the confederation "determines the policy of the confederation which the cabinet implements, under his direction" will be discarded and replaced in the final text by (Article 7) "in the realm of defense and security, the president establishes, in agreement with the vice president, the policy of the confederation." Moreover, it is important to note that in almost every place where the Senegalese proposal mentioned only the "president," the final text includes the expression "in agreement with the vice president."

And while the text approved by the commission was consistent with the Senegalese draft in saying that "the president of the confederation is responsible for the administration of the armed forces and the security forces," it makes haste to add that "a protocol will define the methods of implementing the preceding provision in accordance with the constituional norms in effect in each state." In other words, differences are postponed until the time the protocol of implementation is drafted. For the time being, the parties are content to strike a harmonious pose for observers.

Innumerable such examples could be cited. In the end, the only element on which there was unanimity was the integration of the law enforcement mechanisms. And for good reason! As to the rest, where vagueness prevails, we must await the varicus protocols of implementation.

The Gambian hesitation is explained by the political weakness of the Diawara regime and its limited room for maneuvering.

Unity of the Peoples

In fact, Daouda Diawara today is caught in between the pressure from the Senegalese regime, of which he is the vessel, on the one hand, and the ever greater hostility on the part of the Gambian people toward the annexation of their national territory, on the other.

What is more, within the Gamian neocolonial bourgeoisie itself, a number of strata are opposed to the confederation, which threatens their economic interests.

The Gambian and Senegalese peoples must inevitably oppose this "confederation" which was created without consulting them and against their interests, for it is designed to keep regimes which oppress them and surrender them to imperialist exploitation in power.

5157
CSO: 4719/810

GOVERNMENT SAID TO BE UNDER IMPERIALIST DOMINATION

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 27, Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial by Amadou Top]

[Excerpts] We were not mistaken when we stated last year that the Senegalese people were in the process of witnessing a reorganization of the neocolonial apparatus, with the "accession" of Abdou Diouf to power.

There were many then who, caught up in the machinery of temporary measures (educational system, elimination of exit visas, legislation on opposition parties, appeals for national unity), allowed themselves to be caught in the trap of illusion, thinking that a new era was being born.

A year later, an assessment of the period provides valuable indications as to the true meaning of the slogan on which the president was installed by proxy: "Change Within Continuity."

There has indeed been change in terms of the continuing deepening of the economic and social crisis, which has finally reached every last corner of the neocolonial system.

There has indeed been continuity in the improvements constantly made to the methods and style of recruiting and mystifying the popular masses.

Put into practice, "change within continuity" has gradually changed the aspect of neocolonialism, but it has left the true mechanisms of imperialist domination intact.

The introduction of the law on control of illicit enrichment took over from discussion of the states general, and serves as a screen for the constant attacks against the laboring masses.

The manipulation of the electoral code (with the 1983 elections in view) and the monopolization of the government communications media by the "Socialist" Party, if they merit continued attention, are nonetheless secondary targets.

The spiraling of prices, the unprecedented unemployment rate, the total failure on social issues (housing, health, education, transportation)--this is the gathered consolidated essence of the current situation. Focusing on

a given point in this whirlpool of problems is not easy. Is the revolutionary movement then not running the risk of being sidetracked toward democratic struggles, relegating social and economic demands to a secondary level? At those points, we mean to say, where the regime is on the defensive, where, collared by the IMF, it seeks a truce, those points where its maneuvering room is reduced to nothing and its slogans are ineffective.

The future of the democratic concessions the regime is making (by way of safety valves) is at risk in the boiling caldron of popular reaction to the encroachments of capital and the economic and social aggression of the forces of oppression and exploitation.

Let us then refocus the present political battle and find the proper articulation between the necessary democratic struggle and the required economic and social resistance, with strengthening the revolutionary struggle.

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CSO: 4719/810

COMMUNIQUE OF AND-JEF-MRDN'S FIRST NATIONAL CADRES MEETING

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 27, Apr 82 p 6

[Report by the secretary general of the AND-JEF-MRDN]

[Excerpt] On Saturday and Sunday, 6 and 7 March 1982, the first National Party Cadres Conference to be held since the party was legalized took place at the AND-JEF-MRDN [Revolutionary Movement for a New Democracy] headquarters in Dakar. The purpose of this conference, in which delegates from all the regions and all the departments took part, was to make an assessment in depth of the preparations for the coming AND-JEF-MRDN congress on the political, organizational and financial levels.

On the political level, the conference heard the draft central report to the congress and discussed and amended the draft bylaws and draft party program.

On the organizational level, the conference deemed it necessary for all localities to speed up the implementation of the party organizational plan where this has not as yet been done. However, it expressed satisfaction with the establishment of sections and federations in a number of deparments.

On the equipment and financial levels, the president of the committee for preparations for the congress, Comrade Ousmane Senghor, gave a very detailed and very explicit explanation of the guidelines established for the policy of preparing for the congress.

He stressed the very special significance of this first legal congress of the AND-JEF-MRDN, and he urged all cadres to exert great effort so that the congress will be a total success from every point of view for the party and for all the revolutionaries and patriots of Senegal.

The conference then reviewed the party situation on the national level. It emerged that the AND-JEF-MRDN is steadily achieving breakthroughs in its establishment and links with the popular masses.

It was noted that very enriching experiences are developing in various sectors in connection with the organization of the working people, extending to and including the social sector--literacy, health, hygiene, etc.

In this connection the conference congratulated the cadre personnel of the peasant movement in the Diourbel region and and eastern Senegal.

In connection with the status of the workers movement, the conference made a point of stressing mastery of this sector again, despite undeniable achievements, with a view to the main task of the AND-JEF, which is to contribute to making the proletariat the vanguard political force of the Senegalese Revolution of the New Democracy.

The conference completed its work after two days of discussion, with a debate on voter registration and the electoral terms scheduled to end in 1983.

On the subject of voter registration, the cadre report revealed an equal mastery of this aspect by the administration. If the admistrative authorities represent no hindrance, basically, in some places, there is on the contrary a definite effort to limit voter registration in others.

Firm instructions were issued by the permanent bureau on the submission to it of detailed reports on violations of the legal provisions with regard to voter registration.

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CSO: 4719/610

MOVEMENT FOR JUSTICE IN AFRICA OPPOSES CONFEDERATION

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 27, Apr 82 p 10

[Letter by Korro Salah, on behalf of the Movement for Justice in Africa]

[Text] In a letter it sent to us, the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA), a Gambian patriotic organization, asked us to publish the following proposal addressed to the Senegalese patriotic movement.

"MOJA-Gambia expresses its solidarity with the patriotic forces of Senegal which have acted positively in condemning the piracy involved in the annexation of Gambia by the Senegalese government in the service of imperialism.

"The statement by the seven parties dated 4 August 1981 and published by the Senegalese patriotic forces, supporting the struggle of the Gambian people against the aggression by the Senegalese government, bears living, militant and progressive witness to the powerful historic links which unite the Senegalese and Gambian peoples.

"The vast popular masses in Senegal and Gambia must now begin to work in militant and progressive fashion as never before in order to oppose exploitation, oppression and repression in the two countries in any form.

"At the same time, they must prepare for the advent of a day which will see the birth of a radiant example of unity based on democracy, within African unity of the progressive forces."

Korro Salah, on behalf of the MOJA

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5157
CSO: 4719/810

FRENCH COOPERATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARRIVAL

AB171105 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The french minister of cooperation and development arrived early this afternoon in Ouagadougou. Jean-Pierre Cot, who is paying a 4-day visit, was welcomed on arrival by Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Felix Tientaraboum. Minister Tientaraboum was accompanied by Mathieu Bado, our country's ambassador to Paris, and his close collaborators. On the French side, a large delegation led by His Excellency Gaston Boyer, ambassador of France to our country, was also present there.

At the VIP lounge, Mr Cot answered questions from our colleagues Sylvestre Soume of Carrefour Africain and Soulemane Compaore of the Volta vision. Mr Cot first defines the purpose of his visit.

[Begin recording] [Cot] The framework of my visit is simply that of cooperation between Upper Volta and France. We have historic, close and important relations of cooperation, bonds of solidarity relations linking our two countries. It was quite normal, and I will even say I was glad that I have come to Upper Volta in return to the visit that Colonel Tientaraboum paid to France, since I had the pleasure of receiving him. I am glad to be here to discover Upper Volta. I will have the honor to be received by the president of the republic. We will therefore have the opportunity to hold discussions with the head of state, the minister of foreign affairs as well as our other colleagues on several issues. On the issue of cooperation, I am sure to observe a basic agreement between our two countries.

[Question] Since arrival of the socialists into power, we have observed a reorientation of the French cooperation policy. Could you highlight the main aspects of this policy for our benefit?

[Answer] The reorientation of French cooperation policy is geared toward increased solidarity with African countries, particularly with what is called the least developed countries, since this category was invented by the United Nations, and we feel particularly committed to them. Mr Tientaraboum reminded me that last Spetember when the conference on least developed countries was held in Paris, which I had the great honor of presiding over as the representative of the host country, we made the first steps on this issue. It was also the occasion for French President Francois Mitterrand to state at the opening

session France's views on development aid: Increased aid to the category of countries described as least developed, because we expect by 1985 to reach the objective of 0.15 percent agree upon during the confernece of the least developed. This is a remarkable effort and a march forward toward development aid for the least developed countries. It is also a more general French act of solidarity which transcends development aid. It is solidarity with the least developed countries and generally with developing countries. It is political solidarity with Africa in its struggle against apartheid, for instance; economic solidarity within the framework of food self-sufficiency, and cultural and security solidarity. It is this set of objectives that French authorities have been pursuing for the past few months. These objectives fall in line with those of the Upper Voltan Government. I am happy to be able to confirm this basic agreement. Even if on certain points we should have some disagreements, but as good friends we should expect some of these things.

[Question] We know that next month, French President Francois Mitterrand will visit a certain number of African countries. Could you tell us, Mr Minister, what special significance you attach to this visit?

[Answer] Yes, Francois Mitterrand will come to sub-Saharan Africa after having already visited North Africa. In May he will go to Niger, Ivory Coast and Senegal. He had to make a choice; he would have liked, no doubt, to come to Ouagadougou. For his first visit, he will go to Niamey. That is just unfortunate, and I am sorry that he will not be able to stop over everywhere at the same time. But what is important is that by visiting a Sahelian country and a country classified among the least developed countries, he is expressing France's desire to show support and solidarity to the Sahel region. This desire is characterized by what I would call the priority which France accords in its aid to countries which have the greatest need; countries which have been greatly hit by drought--those with extensive territories and industrious people who are trying to cope with the drought. In this regard, I think the impact of Francois Mitterrand's visit transcends the borders of countries he will visit and shows the symbolic value of France's commitemnt to the Sahel.

I will take as example the case of Upper Volta. It is noteworthy that French public aid, after falling during the years 1975, 1978 and 1979, sharply rose in 1980 to reach 22 billion CFA francs in aid to Upper Volta, accounting for nearly 50 percent of the budget [words indistinct] which seems necessary to us in a period of economic difficulties. We expect to increase this aid within the coming years and the French president will confirm this during his visit to the Sahel.

[Question] Mr Minister, allow me to come back to Paris-Ouagadougou relations. Since the arrival of the socialists and communists to power in France, we have seen French emmisaries scouring neighboring countries without one of them setting foot here in Ouagadougou. Does this mean that there is some tension between Paris and Ouagadougou?

[Answer] (?That is not so) because we have had the opportunity of receiving important leaders in Paris. First, Colonel Tientaraboum and other Upper Voltan Government ministers and finally President Saye Zerbo who came to Paris and

held long discussions with Francois Mitterrand. Also, Guy Penn, the special adviser to the president on African affairs, has had the opportunity of coming here, and it is my turn to come to Ouagadougou now to review the cooperation with the government and see for myself on the spot the realities. I do not think there is any tension but it takes time to go around and visit all our African friends. The Upper Voltans should therefore not feel snubbed or ill-treated.

CSO: 4719/870

BRIEFS

COURT FOR STATE FINANCE CASES--The weekly ministerial council meeting was held yesterday, Thursday, under the chairmanship of head of state Col Saye Zerbo. Here is a report by Ouattara (Monane): [Begin recording] On the agenda of the meeting were a draft ordinance and several reports. The meeting examined and adopted a draft ordinance on the setting up of a special court attached to the presidency of the military committee of redress for national progress. This special court will sit at least once a quarter. It will be competent to judge crimes and offenses against the internal and external security of the state, political offenses, crimes against common law [words indistinct], common law crimes and offenses which are entirely or partly motivated by political reasons, embezzlement of public funds, breach of confidence, corruption, swindling and forgery. The court will also be competent to judge generally all crimes and offenses committed by public servants and government agents while performing their duties if these cases constitute or are likely to constitute an attempt on public finances of the state, the territorial communities, the public establishments and generally all the organizations which are under the financial control of the state. The special court is composed of two first grade magistrates of the judiciary, three officers of the national army and six lawyers whose appointment will be made as stipulated by the ordinance. The court will be presided over by one of the two magistrates. [Excerpt] [AB250936 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 23 Apr 82]

COT SPEAKS TO NEWSMEN--At the end of a 4-day visit to Upper Volta, the French minister for cooperation was received in audience yesterday by the head of state, Col Saye Zerbo. Following the audience, Jean-Pierre Cot told newsmen that cooperation between France and Upper Volta is solid and that it is founded on sound and sure basis, adding that it is incontestably extensive. The French minister pointed out that his talks with the head of state were on bilateral cooperation, particularly in the agricultural sector. Asked about an eventual revision of cooperation agreements between France and Upper Volta--these agreements were signed in 1960--Jean-Pierre Cot stated that minister for foreign affairs and cooperation Col Felix Tientaraboum, with whom he discussed this issue, agreed to this revision. Finally, let us stress that the French minister for cooperation and development left Ouagadougou yesterday morning for Paris. [Text] [AB200851 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 20 Apr 82]

CSO: 4719/870

ACTIVITIES AGAINST OPPOSITION GROUPS IN SWITZERLAND

Zurich DIE WELTWOCHE in German 7 Apr 82 p 19

[Article by N.T./T.M.: "Don't Wake Me Up"]

[Text] On 16 March 1982, it was reported in the official gazette of the Canton of Vaud that Gere Turu Kwamanga Walito, born on 19 February 1952 in Kinshasa, had been sentenced to 4 months in prison, banishment from Switzerland for 5 years and the payment of court costs in the amount of 600 francs on 2 March 1982 by the Criminal Court of Lausanne. The crime? Gere Turu had swindled a woman from Zaire out of 2,000 francs.

Gere Turu--one might imagine that he was an immigrant worker from Zaire who made a mistake. But Gere Turu is not just anybody. In Zairean exile circles in Switzerland, the husband of a niece of Dictator Mobutu is regarded as an informer, a spy and Mobutu's agent, and he was working in that capacity under the name of "Hippolyte," together with his inseparable friend "K," alias "Rocky," alias "David." consequently, Gere Turu also bragged that he was able to go in and out of Mobutu's villa in Sauvigny, in the Vaud, where the president's four daughters live.

The Probable Man in Charge of the Snooping

However, Gere Turu did not get his snooping assignments from the president's villa but from Zaire's permanent United Nations representation in Geneva. Colonel Longo Bekpwa Ndaga is the first chancellor of the embassy there, and he is probably in charge of the activities of Zaire's intelligence service in Switzerland.

Any 007-like conduct on Swiss soil is very strictly prohibited. Foreigners cannot shadow foreigners any more than they can spy out Swiss secrets, according to Articles 271 and 272 of the Swiss Penal Code. Colonel Longo of the Secret Service, indeed, vehemently denies any agent activity and claims that he never has even heard of a fellow-country-man of his named Gere Turu, let alone giving him assignments to carry out. And Colonel Longo gets angry when confronted with accusations to that effect and tells a journalist from the TRIBUNE LE MATIN: "Watch out. Don't wake me up when I'm sleeping."

On the other hand, various Zairean exiles are unanimous in confirming that Colonel Longo and Gere Turu, alias "Hippolyte," are very well acquainted with each other. In addition, there is the fact that the two Mobutu catchpoles assiduously engaged in telephone conversations with each other. One elderly lady in Lausanne, in particular, could tell a tale about that if she would cease taking refuge in silence out of fear of being done away with, for "Hippolyte" frequently stayed on the telephone in that lady's apartment for hours and not only talked with Longo but also called Mobutu's chateau in Brussels and the residence in Kinshasa. The telephone bill went as high as 1,800 francs one time and "Hippolyte" couldn't pay for a whole month, which angered the old lady and caused her to threaten to make the whole thing known publicly.

The trial of "Hippolyte," although not for intelligence service activities, and the telephone bill, which the Secret Service apparently was not in a good enough financial condition to be able to pay off immediately, must have roused Mobutu's agents to rebellion. That is probably the only way to explain the Telex message which, uncoded and with many typing errors, tick-ticked into the mission in Geneva from Zaire's embassy in Brussels: "Papa arriving Lausanne, Kalongo network, 'ecxvitrexxx' sidestep Nsele case: make contacts with the valley of Lausanne. Shadowing difficult. Go to Avenue de Cour, Lausanne. Deputy, central order section. Go to agent Hyg. Pay Madame Pina Ostelo's telephone bill, Lausanne. Trial of agent Hyg., Lausanne, exact information."

Amazing Clumsiness

The Telex message is part of the booty Zairean exiles who oppose the present regime obtained when they occupied their mission in Geneva on 19 February 1982 and ransacked it. In doing so, they came upon a black list, among other things, giving the names of "members of the opposition to be kept under observation" who, it is said, are now to be asked by the Swiss bar association whether they have been subjected to any unpleasantness by people representing the regime in Zaire. That piece of paper allegedly is still another bit of evidence indicating that Mobutu, who now has kept himself in power in Zaire in a gory manner for 17 years, is causing his henchmen to inquire into the political views of his fellow-countrymen in Switzerland. After all, about 500 Zaireans are living here, and last year 317 of them applied for asylum.

The clumsiness with which Zaire's secret agents went to work is amazing, for all incidents about which anything has been learned up to now indicate that Mobutu's professional spies are not exactly experts in covering up their tracks. After all, Zaire's intelligence service was built up by the Israelis some time ago.

Just for that reason, however, it is hard to understand why the Swiss authorities have followed these illegal machinations without doing anything about them,

up to the present. The Swiss counterintelligence service should not have had any trouble catching onto the tricks of the dilettantish spies from Zaire. Furthermore, a number of Zairean exiles have already been concerned about their own safety for a considerable time. Three of them called Mobutu's machinations to the attention of the public prosecutor of the Canton of Vaud in writing on 5 October 1977. There has also been knowledge for a long time of cases where relatives in Zaire of members of the opposition who had escaped were mistreated and subjected to discrimination.

Not Confirmed or Denied

However, the Swiss Department of Justice and Policy remained aloof. Press Chief Ulrich Hubacher of that department will neither confirm nor deny that the Swiss Public Prosecutor's Office has now intervened in this matter, after all. He says, "I can only say that the Public Prosecutor's Office is following up all leads, including those provided by the press."

"Is Switzerland perhaps too heavily interested in Zaire from the economic point of view and does it not want to get on the wrong side of the dictator, Mobutu, so quickly?" the TRIBUNE LE MATIN in Lausanne asks, therefore, in view of the federal authorities' indifference. At any rate, the Federal Council will have to come to grips with the problem now in view of the fact that National Council member Jean Ziegler, of the Socialist Party, exposed "the activities of Mobutu's secret police in Switzerland" in a postulate on 11 March.

Secret list of the "members of the opposition" in Switzerland:

Republic of Zaire

Permanent Mission to the Office of the United Nations and

the Specialized Institutions

Geneva

Confidential List of "Opponents" to be Kept uner Surveillance by the Geneva (Switzerland) Station

A) For the City of Geneva

1. MAMPASSI MAZA Alphonse (ECP), student at the University of Geneva, contacts with Brussels, Paris, Lausanne and Tripoli.

2. KENDA DEMOFIKE (MNC/PDSC [Congolese National Movement]), holder of a law degree, Lignon, contacts with Lausanne, Brussels and Brazzaville.

3. TSHITUNGI KANDE Daniel, holder of a degree in economics, United Nations/HCR [High Commissioner for Refugees] functionary.

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CSO: 4720/9

END

JPRS 80813

14 May 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2623

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No. 2623

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UNITA THREATENS ACTION DURING PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL'S VISIT

Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by Jose Rebelo]

[Excerpts] Lisbon--The president of Portugal will be the first chief of state from a Western country to make an official visit to Angola. The trip, which will take place from 15 to 20 April, has a double objective: to erase the remaining aftereffects of the colonial war and help search for a solution to the conflict raging in the region.

A certain optimism reigns in the entourage of General Eanes concerning the evolution of the situation in southern Africa, particularly given the prospect of a settlement to the Namibian question. According to one of the advisers to the president, "by raising objections to the proposals submitted to it, particularly regarding measures to be adopted between the cessation of fighting and the election of a constituent assembly, South Africa is solely trying to gain time, in the hope of militarily weakening SWAPO and permitting the establishment in the region of political movements more favorable to it."

Emphasis is given in Lisbon to efforts made by Angolan President Eduardo Dos Santos in the direction of a rapprochement with several Western countries, particularly the United States.

Seven years after decolonization, Lisbon is becoming a required stop-off for all delegations from Portuguese-speaking African countries visiting Europe. Economically fragile, Portugal cannot be suspected of neocolonial intentions. This constitutes a considerable asset for the Portuguese president.

Furthermore, General Eanes maintains close ties with Chancellor Schmidt and Mitterrand and an agreement on mutual consultation on African problems has been concluded between Portugal and France.

The trip to Angola does involve certain risks. "Although the government will try to prove that it controls the entire country, the UNITA will endeavor to demonstrate the contrary," it is predicted at the presidential palace in Belem. Fernando Wilson, member of the UNITA Executive Council, describes the current

situation as follows: "We already control the administration in Kwando-Cubango Province, situated in the southeastern region of the country. Our guerrilla actions extend north as far as the cities of Malange and Henrique-de-Carvalho, which enables us to paralyze long sections of the important railroad linking the port of Lobito to the mining centers of Zaire and Zambia. We wage propaganda campaigns in the regions of Mocamodes and even Luanda."

"That is an exaggerated picture," it is said in Portugal. However, the warning has already been given by the UNITA: "During the presidential visit, we shall not fail to make our presence known."

11,464
CSO: 4719/844

REPORTAGE ON DOMESTIC SITUATION, FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

Paris LE MONDE in French 16, 17 Apr 82

[Article by J.-P. Langellier: "Angola Without Peace"]

[16 Apr 82 p 6]

[Excerpts] I. The Obsession With Security

Luanda--The contrast of the landscape in *trompe-l'oeil*, overlooked by the guns of the old Sao Miguel Fort, is striking: The "right side" of the decor is the splendid roadstead, with its white-capped waves, against a background of skyscrapers, a modern, spacious city. The "wrong side" is the *musseques* on the hillsides -- the poor districts with their homes of sheet metal and boards -- and their *bichas*, the long lines before the "people's stores." The right side is the lifeless buildings, the abandoned shops, the forgotten display windows. More than six years after independence, Luanda seems to "float" in its colonial garments, concrete finery that now seems too big. It is the austere, silent capital of a country that has been on a war footing since birth. "We are peace lovers," one government secretary remarks. Lovers somewhat abandoned, one would say.

The fact is that war remains the prime Angolan reality, accentuated by other national traits: the obsession with ensuring border security, the paralysis of the economy, the weight of foreign influence, the lassitude of a population absorbed by its daily difficulties. The war in the south against Pretoria's army and Jonas Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and in the central region against UNITA alone, a war largely ignored abroad.

Pretoria has transformed the border strip -- several dozen kilometers wide -- into a no man's land off limits to Angolan soldiers and the SWAPO underground fighters. Thanks to its undeniable superiority: air hegemony, equipment better adapted to the terrain, more battle-seasoned and often more motivated soldiers, the South African Army exercises permanent control over this zone without maintaining heavy troop concentrations in it. In December, it pushed back Angolan units trying to regain certain lost positions with the support of a Cuban avant-garde group. The "bearded ones," who do not confront South Africans directly, had made an exception and had crossed the Mossamedes railroad line near which they are ordinarily stationed.

Under these conditions, the UNITA has freedom of movement across the border and access to its bases in Namibia. Credited with some 10,000 men, it circulates and fights in light columns. Pretoria gives it multifaceted aid: weapons, supplies, means of transportation, air cover, soldiers -- particularly black mercenaries forming a kind of foreign legion -- and military advisers. Without this support, the UNITA would rapidly die out, especially in the south, like a tree that has lost its roots. On the other hand, SWAPO reportedly has some 5,000 men, acting alone or accompanied by Angolan forces. Most are found between Mossamedes, Lubango and Menongue.

Paralysis

Namibia's independence, under the likely banner of SWAPO, will sooner or later reduce the UNITA to a mere irredentist ethnic group. In the meantime and while it does not constitute a real military danger -- since it holds neither the cities nor the main arteries -- the UNITA maintains the lack of security, upsets production, hinders development and threatens national unity. The high plateaus in the central region, its favorite field of action, form the richest and most densely populated region in the country. Its control is vital to the regime. By its raids, the UNITA forces authorities to gather the people together in protected villages, based on the old antiguerrilla strategy. Once they are relocated, the peasants cultivate much less. Harassment by the UNITA causes food shortages, even famine, and stirs up discontent. An estimated 500,000 persons have been relocated, including 60,000 Namibian refugees. One out of every five is constantly dependent on aid.

UNITA sabotage, remote-controlled with sophisticated detonators, paralyzes the Benguela railroad, which is operating at only one-tenth of its capacity and no longer fulfilling the regional economic role -- carrying shipments of Zambian and Zairian ore -- that justified its construction. Officially restored in November 1978, its international traffic is nil, as the minister of transport admits. This means losses of at least $30 million. Trains travel at a snail's pace by sections. It sometimes takes as long as 40 days to go from Zaire to the port of Lobito.

Overwhelming Financial Pressure

"A single nation from Cabinda to Cunene," proclaims an MPLA slogan. It is true that the party in power has always fought tribalism, but it still has a very poor base among the Ovimbundu, the main ethnic group in the country, with 35 to 40 percent of the population. By continuing guerrilla warfare and whipping up tribal feelings among a people from which it recruits its soldiers, the UNITA helps keep one ethnic group distrusted by the regime out of public life. No Ovimbundu belongs to the MPLA Political Bureau.

Such fighting is overwhelming the government in Luanda financially. Lacking statistics, it is estimated that nearly half of the national budget feeds the war machine. Another estimate: Angola's military debt since 1975 reportedly exceeds $1 billion. In this domain, the Soviet "big brother" is not a soft touch: Spare parts are to be paid for in cash or within 3 months following delivery.

The Angolan Army numbers some 45,000 men, with a maximum of 20,000 serving in the south. (Some soldiers have been at this front for years.) The scarcity of officers is the main weakness. According to experts, their quality often leaves something to be desired. The army also has supply -- life grows harder and harder -- and human problems. Morale is low and their enthusiasm flagging. For Angolans between the ages of 18 and 35, military service is compulsory (2 to 3 years) and difficult. Young recruits seek cushy jobs far from the front.

Absenteeism

By worsening the problems of survival, the war obviously demobilizes the civilian population. It strengthens traditional passiveness, which has multiple causes, partially inherited from the Portuguese period: illiteracy (95 percent illiteracy upon independence), backward ways of thinking, annoying revolutionary austerity and uncertainty about the future. Crowds standing before empty market stalls waiting for something to arrive, the scarcity of basic products, and the black market are the daily lot of the Luandan people.

The poorer people cannot wait in line and work at the same time and as a result, the average rate of absenteeism in enterprises approaches 40 percent. Nor do the low wages give workers any incentive. Plants do not work up to capacity, sometimes operating at only 30-percent. Absenteeism and the lack of discipline are old plagues that authorities have denounced and fought since independence. The year 1981 was christened as the "year of discipline and control," while the MPLA waged a campaign against the "lack of organization" in government offices and enterprises.

Angola, which once exported wheat, devotes nearly half of its imports to basic products, mainly food. Agricultural production is five times lower than before independence. The government is determined to correct the harmful effects of an agricultural strategy that gives preference to state farms, whose yield is mediocre, and neglects small farmers while improving the marketing of grain (corn and manioc). The capital suffers all the more from food shortages because it is in the heart of a semi-arid region little suited to food crops.

The inadequate means of transport causes further interruptions in supplies. Angola recently asked the EEC to allocate part of its aid for the purchase of a fleet of trucks to supply relocated persons. Coffee tonnages -- Angola was the fourth-ranking producer in the world -- are only one-tenth of what they were before independence. The farmers have plowed up their plants and replaced them with manioc because the government could not guarantee that their harvest would be collected. Coffee now represents only 7 percent of all exports in value, compared with 85 percent for oil.

The flares of Cabinda are by far the main national resource. And yet, in 1981, Angola was a victim of the drop in the price of crude and its own commercial inexperience. In the hope of an increase in prices, it waited too long to sell, thereby losing $600 million. Production reached a ceiling of under 7 million tons. This passing reversal resulted in a financial minicrisis, the

first of its type in a country known for cautious management, whence the increased austerity of the 1982 budget. The government is reckoning -- and quite rightly, it would appear -- on a doubling of the oil tonnage within 3 or 4 years, on the condition, naturally, that the American Gulf Oil Company, which produces three-fourths of all Angolan crude, does not reduce its level of operations, as rumor has recently had it.

An old headache for authorities, the Luanda port is a kind of microcosm of Angolan economic difficulties (while those of Lobito and Mossamedes, in contrast, operate well). Some 40 ships are constantly anchored in the roadstead. The average wait of a freighter: 3 to 6 months, except in the case of priority military equipment. This congestion is ruinous for the government, which, it is said, has to pay insurance companies $6,000 a day per ship. It has structural causes (lack of equipment on the docks and of spare parts, failure to adapt facilities since the reversal, in 1975, of the exchange currents), but especially the lack of human resources (shortage of qualified personnel, strikes, theft, corruption). The government, which in this vital sector has taken the bull by the horns, hopes for rapid relief in the congestion.

The burden of the war and its negative effects on the economy can only incite Angola to explore every possible pathway to peace in order to finally tackle the task of reconstruction and development. But the quest will not be fruitful until the day when the powerful South African neighbor sheathes its sword of Damocles.

[17 Apr 82 p 7]

[Excerpts] II. Enfeoffment and Nationalism

Luanda--Since independence in November 1975, foul winds have blown over Luanda. If one is to believe rumors from the foreign ministries -- Western, obviously -- the breeze now comes from the West, a discreet but persistent breeze.

It is true that since 1978, Angola has followed an unexclusive diplomacy: "normalization" of relations with the capitalist world, broadening of the circle of friendships in Africa, which has gradually resulted in a certain consistency in the nonalignment it so forcefully proclaims. After all, the MPLA did not, following independence, truly "choose" the Soviet and Cuban friends that went to its aid when the guns were sounding at the gates of Luanda. In a sense, they were imposed on it by history, by ideological affinities and the errors of the West. The famous "opening to the West," a formula that annoyed Luanda, responded to the legitimate desire to break out of the initial diplomatic isolation, no about face or reversal in alliances, but a correction in an imbalance deemed to be both abnormal and harmful.

Until evidence to the contrary, this attitude has not changed. Angola's natural allies remain -- how could it be otherwise? -- its privileged interlocutors. Their means of exerting pressure, beginning with their military presence, remain considerable. Nevertheless, at the same time, nothing has contradicted the Angolan determination to reduce the excessively heavy

influence of the Soviets, to extend or deepen the dialogue with the West, to define and occupy a free space in which Luanda's diplomacy would be expressed by granting priority to national interests.

Angola is now host to some 18,000 "internationalist Cuban fighting men" (compared with 25,000 in 1976-1977 and 21,000 in 1979-1980). This expeditionary corps includes roughly 15,000 soldiers, 2,000 noncommissioned officers and 1,000 officers. Cuban military men are no longer dying in Angola. A few pilot some of the 32 Migs of the Angolan Air Force. Most are stationed in the main cities: Luanda, Huambo, Benguela, Lubango. They play the role of a "strategic reserve" to be used in case of peril. For every Cuban soldier, Angola pays Havana in currency a monthly wage of about $100, which, considering the service rendered, represents a tolerable burden for the government. But Luanda reportedly recently refused to increase this pay. Civilian technical advisers now number only 4,000, instead of the 8,000 at their peak. They essentially work in three domains: education, health and construction.

Soviet "Ally"

And the UNITA? Washington has always emphasized to Luanda the need, sooner or later, for a reconciliation with the movement of Jonas Savimbi. At any rate, the UNITA and the MPLA discreetly maintain contact in Europe, mainly in Zurich and Paris. Logically enough, a future Cuban withdrawal should largely facilitate the Angolan meetings because Savimbi has made the fight against the military presence a major propaganda issue that has enabled him to restore his nationalist fortunes.

Another step forward for Angolan diplomacy: Luanda is successfully pursuing its policy of rapprochement with the "moderate" African capitals once hostile to the MPLA.

A final observation on Angola: the development of economic and commercial cooperation with the capitalist world, just confirmed by the visit of the Portuguese president, General Eanes, first Western chief of state to go to Angola. Three-fourths of all Angola's commercial trade is with the West. Western interests have preserved and even strengthened their positions in the two key sectors of the Angolan economy: oil and diamonds. Some ten Western companies are now extracting or prospecting for Angolan oil. The main supplier and fourth customer of Angola, France will largely double its exports to the country in 1982. Angola has all the more need for Western cadres and capital because its cooperation with the East is limited in quantity and quality. Outside of the military sector, technical assistance from the USSR remains modest. Moreover, Moscow seems scarcely anxious to vie with the West in this field.

Can the Kremlin control Angola's desires for emancipation and bring it back to the path of allegiance? Can it influence a team of leaders not known to be alike? Practically nothing is known about the ratio of forces within the Political Bureau or about its debate. However, in the opinion of observers, the unconditional pro-Soviets are clearly in the minority. Backed by its some 2,000 military advisers, can the USSR bring about political changes at the top or even a coup d'etat? Hardly. The army has the reputation of being

anti-Soviet. It is said to be particularly unhappy about the poor quality of the equipment "made in the USSR."

These calculations give little consideration to Angolan nationalism, loathe to accept any enfeoffment. Seen from the outside, everything seems to indicate that the "pragmatists," led by Dos Santos, now have the wind at their back. Their room to maneuver is limited. The rapid independence of Namibia and the restoration of peace in southern Angola would be their best trump cards. The future of their policy will be determined in Pretoria as well as Moscow.

4719/844

SAVIMBI CLAIMS UNITA ADVANCING, WITH NO SOUTH AFRICAN WEAPONS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 9 Apr 82 p 27

[Text] Johannesburg, April 7--Angolan dissident Jonas Savimbi has been in touch with representatives of the five-nation Western contact group on plans for Namibian independence, the guerrilla leader said in an interview broadcast here.

Mr Savimbi, speaking to the South African Broadcasting Corporation in a UNITA camp on Monday, described his meetings with the contact group (United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany) as "positive."

The rebel leader, who heads the UNITA guerrilla movement against the Angolan regime, said the United Nations on the other hand had not contacted him to discuss its proposals to set up a demilitarised zone along Namibia's border with Southern Angola.

Mr Savimbi said that in future projects allowances would have to be made for UNITA, which, he said, had an army of 30,000 men who now controlled the whole of Angola's Cuando Cubango Province, Moshika Province, part of Malange Province and other zones of Southern Angola.

"We are prepared to have a negotiated settlement in Angola, but we are not going to beg because we are advancing," he said.

He admitted that the fighting in the country would have to end, and added: "There must be elections, which we will win if they are in 10 days or in 10 years."

The UNITA leader also strongly denied that he had ever said he wanted the South-West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO) to win the struggle for Namibia.

UNITA and SWAPO forces have had serious clashes, and only last week the two sides fought a violent battle at Mulundo in Cuando Cubango Province, he said. UNITA had lost 20 men but had killed about 50 SWAPO guerrillas who were trying to steal supplies from a UNITA zone.

He estimated that SWAPO had about 5,000 men in South Angola, but said that he did not intend to send his 30,000 guerrillas into action against the Namibian nationalists, but only to defend his own people against them.

Mr Savimbi said his movement received no aid from South African forces, either in supplies or training, but that his men were free to cross the South African-controlled border into Namibia.

"Not a single piece of military hardware used by UNITA is of South African origin," he said. During their mission into Southern Angola, members of the SADC TV team met two Soviet pilots and a Spanish priest held by UNITA. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/1154

REFUGEES CONTINUE TO FLOW IN BIE PROVINCE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Marie Joannidis]

[Text] Kuito, Central Angola, April 14--About 100 of them, aged between two and seven, joining hands, singing and swaying in time with the three child minders caring for them: they are some of Angola's war orphans.

They were gathered in by Angolan Government soldiers and brought to this provincial capital to be put in charge of the welfare authorities, victims of the fighting which continues here in Bie Province, where the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) rebels operate.

They are learning to live normally again, which we were told is easy for children. Only the older ones speak of the war--and sometimes take fright when they see a white person.

This, we were told, is out of memory of the South Africans who were alongside the UNITA forces in the earlier fighting in 1975 and 1976. Nearby is a second orphanage of 140 children, including several babies, one of them missing a leg.

Everything is very neat and tidy and even pleasant, helping create a normal atmosphere for these children of the Ovimdundu, the main ethnic group in Bie and neighbouring Huambo Province--and also the tribe of UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi.

The bandit chief

Savimbi is described here either as "chief of the bandits" or simply a "puppet" of the South Africans, who are regarded as responsible for the continuation of the civil war.

The head of the two orphanages, familiarly called "Gigi," knows all the children, some of whom have come from far away where malnutrition is severe and speak only the Unbundu language.

Here they learn Portuguese, Angola's official tongue. Some of them only arrived here five months ago, others, the babies, even more recently.

Travel Problem

There are at present three orphanages in Bie Province, the two at Kuito and another at Catabola, 50 kms (30 miles) north. The older children are later taken by the Education Ministry, which has charge of them until they are 16.

At present, the International Red Cross operates only in Kuito. Its staff, who do not move about by road for security reasons, are awaiting the go-ahead from the authorities to use a light aircraft as they do elsewhere in Angola.

The local Government official for social affairs, Neto Pinto, said the main problem was the war and defending the integrity of the territory.

Population of the province is estimated at 280,000, and last year the welfare authorities had to deal with 150,000 displaced people. At least 4,500 people are recorded as having arrived in the urban areas so far this year.

"This influx by the civilian population coincides with the counteroffensives of our armed forces," Mr Pinto added.

As soon as the displaced people arrive in Government areas, they are placed in the hands of the welfare authorities, with the help of the Angolan Red Cross, and given any immediate aid such as food, clothing or medical care.

The authorities thereafter provide them with means of production, allowing them either to return to their villages if that is possible or to establish themselves in new production areas.

Lack of staff

Angola lacks trained staff for nursery schools as it does for other sectors. The child-minders who look after the orphans are trained in six months. They are helped by medical aides and are supervised once a week by a doctor.

Humanitarian aid is coordinated centrally from Luanda, which responded in a major way after the South African invasion-attack into Angola last August and September.

The presence of the U.N. childrens' organisation (UNICEF) and World Food Programme, the World Council of Churches and Dutch and Swiss organisations in the country coincides with an educational "boom" following a literacy campaign. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1154

LARA CALLS UNITA PRISONERS' RELEASE 'TRAVESTY'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Apr 82 p 1

> [Text] Uige--"This so-called 'prisoner release' operation is a masquerade, a political carnival of racist South Africa in which individuals who were never prisoners of the puppets are being exploited; they are Portuguese who, for different sentimental reasons, for different political reasons, lived for a long time with the puppets along the border of Namibia," Lucio Lara, organizational secretary, Central Committee, MPLA-Labor Party, said in this city.

Lucio Lara, who made these statements during an interview for the local media, said that these individuals now "as a combined operation with Portuguese reactionaries, especially with the right-wing party in Portugal, are trying to launch a campaign precisely in order 'to cover up' the operations which South Africa is conducting against our country.

"They above all want to give people the idea that all of the aggression which our country is suffering from South Africa is to a great extent a puppet operation," he added.

The Angolan leader said that "We Angolans know that everything that is going on today in our country's southern part--sabotage, attacks on our peace--is being planned and outlined in Washington and in Pretoria; everything is being carried out under the directions given through Pretoria." This is why--he added--the government of South Africa is making all necessary means available to the puppets, including aircraft, explosives, uniforms, and supplies.

"Through these strikes," he said, "through propaganda campaigns, such as the one which the puppets have just conducted, with the phony release of phony prisoners, they seek to conceal the direct aggression of United States imperialism through South Africa." The puppets, he emphasized, are nothing but the instruments, in this case, of United States imperialism through the South African racists.

Fighting the Crisis in the OAU

Concerning the crisis within the OAU, caused by the admission of the SDAR, the Angolan leader said that the lack of unity among the African countries does not in any way benefit Africa, and certainly not in the struggle of our peoples against the latent threat of imperialism.

We are now watching the situation in Addis Ababa. So far, 26 countries have recognized the SDAR. The SDAR was admitted to the OAU in accordance with the rules of the organization's charter. Another 19 countries did not want to go along with the idea, except Morocco, which does not want to do its duty as a member of the OAU, in giving self-determination and the right to independence to the Saharan people."

"But," he continued, "in a very calm manner, in an objective manner, as part of the principles governing the OAU Charter, we must all seek an immediate solution to this problem so that a question that is being settled in accordance with the organization's charter will not harm African unity, which is something we need very badly, especially in southern Africa which is at war. All of the countries of southern Africa are victims of aggression by South Africa; they are at war, a war which is imposed upon them."

Lucio Lara noted that the Angolans are the ones who suffer most from this war. Therefore, he said "We must not lose our heads; we must keep a cool head and we must try to find solutions to rally the African countries against the enemies of Africa."

Angola's Position on Malvinas Islands Issue

As for Angola's position on the problems of the Malvinas Islands, the organizational secretary of the Central Committee said that this "is a matter between imperialist countries, Western countries, and that is not a part of our concern."

"Our political direction," he emphasized "at this time contains many other matters of concern, preoccupations which go beyond this scrap between Argentina and Great Britain."

"These are the contradictions of the capitalist world; these are the contradictions of imperialism, normal contradictions," he said. Then he added: "We all know them. These are the laws of history and they must be taken as such, very attentively, although this must not distract our attention. Our problems are different and our concerns are different."

The secretary of the Central Committee, MPLA-Labor Party, had gone to this city to give the workers guidance in the First Inter-Provincial Seminar of the DORGAN [Provincial Department of Party Organization] of Uige, Zaire, and Cabinda, which has already concluded its work.

5058
CSO: 4742/285

BRIEFS

POULTRY STARVATION--Malanje--A large agricultural complex belonging to Damba penitentiary and nearly 2 million eucalyptus trees and various other crops and livestock were totally destroyed following torrential rains which struck Malanje Province last Friday. According to the report by Goncalves Antonio, director of the penitentiary, to ANGOP, the 15-minute storm caused enormous damage, as repairs to the complex alone are estimated at more than one million kwanzas. Moreover about 26 homes were destroyed. In addition to being known for rehabilitating convicts, this penitentiary had over 1,600 head of cattle, 1,114 chickens and 700 hogs. Goncalves Antonio added that the prison's main problems at the present time are a lack of supplies to pursue its farming activities and a shortage of feed. The feed shortage caused the death of about 4,000 pullets in recent months. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Mar 82 p 4] 9805

CSO: 4742/277

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE MEDICAL COOPERATION--On 15 March, two Portuguese teams in the field of nutrition arrived in Praia. They were headed by Professor Dr Guilherme Jeorge Janz; this was part of the cooperation agreement between Cape Verde and Portugal. The team from the Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Institute of Lisbon, consisting of Professor Janz and Dr Luiz Cecilo Rocha, is in S. Vincente with a double mission: (1) Complete the survey on the nutrition situation regularly conducted in the country by that agency; (2) Study biochemistry and malnutrition through a survey. It will stay in S. Vincente for a month at the end of which time it will return to its country. Another team from the Institute of Tropical Scientific Research of Lisbon, made up of Dr Maria Emilia de Castro e Almeida and the biology technician Manual Delgado, will remain in Santiago where it will survey the population's food methods. This team is trying to conduct a survey among 200 families in the four councils of Santiago, an effort which will last 2 weeks. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 2 Apr 82 p 2] 5058

CSO: 4742/285

OFFICIAL VISITS EGYPT, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Apr 82 p 8

[Excerpts] Information and Cultural Minister Comrade Filinto Barros on Saturday returned to the country after an official 6-day visit to Egypt in response to an invitation from his Egyptian counterpart, Safwat El Sherif, minister of state for information. On that occasion, the Guinean leader also conferred with Minister of State for Culture Mohamed Abdul Hamid Radwan. Both of these meetings were aimed at an in-depth development of bilateral cooperation on the level of these two state sectors.

The Egyptian leaders expressed their government's interest in granting financial and technical support as well as study scholarships to Guinea-Bissau in various areas involving the mass media (radio news, television) with facilities for the development of Guinean motion picture films in Egyptian laboratories. In the field of culture, prospects are opening up with the training of Guinean cultural county agents in Egypt's teaching establishments and the exchange of groups of artists.

To carry out these intentions, the Guinean government, through the Information and Culture Ministry, will shortly send the necessary proposals to Cairo. The Egyptian government in turn will send experts in the various areas to Guinea-Bissau for a prior study for the specific conditions for cooperation.

Foreign Policy

In touching on the long-standing commitments assumed by the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], in the course of meetings with Egyptian leaders, during its national arms liberation struggle against Portuguese colonialism which had the support of the Egyptian government and people, Comrade Filinto Barros, member, Central Committee, PAIGC, reaffirmed the country's policy of nonalignment and its unconditional support for the legitimate national liberation movements.

In this context, the Guinean leader made particular reference to the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to the construction of their independent homeland in the context of the rights granted them by the United Nations, through their political vanguard organization, the PLO.

Under the same circumstances and according to the words of the information and culture minister, Guinea-Bissau grants the Egyptian people the right to

decide as to its policy and to chart its own way of development. Guinea-Bissau's support for the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and the just struggle of the POLISARIO Front [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro]for National Liberation was also reaffirmed.

Returning to the country from his mission to Cairo, the information and culture minister felt that this visit was quite fruitful in the context of expanding cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and Egypt.

5058
CSO: 4742/285

UN INTERAGENCY DELEGATION STUDIES BIJAGOS DEVELOPMENT

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 3 Apr 82 p 8

A UN interagency delegation surveyed a large part of the Bijagos Islands to determine the priority needs of the archipelago, so that our government will have the information needed to request financing from various sources for the economic and social development project planned for these islands. The delegation was made up of experts and specialists from UNDP, WHO, UNESCO, WFP and UNIDO. Headed by M. Harris, it left last Wednesday after having spent one week in the country.

The purpose of the mission was to draw conclusions on the basis of the information gathered in the field and to submit them to the Guinea-Bissau government for an exchange of views on them before preparing the final report.

The delegation visited various sectors in eight larger islands, including Bolama and Bubaque, and noted from the start that the Bijagos lacked the basic infrastructure needed for any development activities.

According to the document on the results of the visit, published by the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning, the islands have no administration, no infrastructure, and none of the equipment needed to implement projects that could be supported by financing agencies. The document goes on to say that this void is an obstacle to mobilizing and using resources. Therefore the first thing that needs to be done is to introduce the very basic infrastructure, with the necessary personnel and means of transportation and communication.

Priorities were set for the following sectors: transportation, trade, industry, fisheries, agriculture and livestock raising, health, education and social development. In its 1982 program, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) earmarked $180,000 for the first phase of the islands' development project, an amount which will be increased later.

9805
CSO: 4742/278

PAIGC CC ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CENTRAL AMERICA

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] The Politburo of the Central Committee of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau andCape Verde (PAIGC) met 26 March under the chairmanship of comrade Brigadier Commander Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary-general of the Party and president of the Revolutionary Council. At this meeting, the Politburo dealt with various issues related to the domestic and international situation.

The communique issued by that party organ reported that "with regard to the international situation, concern was expressed over the emergence of some areas of tension that could endanger world peace." Referring to Central America, the Politburo pointed to the possible serious consequences of the situation created in that part of the world and reviewed with concern the complaint made by the Nicaraguan Government to the UN Security Council regarding threats of an armed imperialist intervention in that country.

"The PAIGC, faithful to its policy of nonalignment, vehemently condemns any attempt at intervention or aggression against another country, as it considers that any such action implies disrespect for the sovereign will of nations and represents an unacceptable violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and of human rights," the communique stated.

It went on to say that "The PAIGC considers it essential that nations be guaranteed a climate of peace based on full respect for their sovereignty and self-determination and their right to make the economic and social changes they consider to be in their interest."

In conclusion, the communique of the Politburo of the PAIGC Central Committee reiterated its support for and solidarity with the Sandinist Front and the Nicaraguan people and with the heroic people of El Salvador in their just struggle against imperialism and for their own freedom and progress.

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CSO: 4742/278

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE LINE OF CREDIT--Portugal opened a $20 million line of credit with Guinea-Bissau. Half of this amount will go to Portuguese exports of consumer goods to Guinea-Bissau and the other half will be used to finance capital goods and services. This is the first time the two countries have negotiated a financial arrangement--the existing agreements between Guinea-Bissau and Portugal have been confined to technical assistance and occupational training. The line of credit negotiated in Lisbon by Comrade Victor Freire Monteiro, minister and governor of the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau, will, in his view, have a positive impact on the food situation in the country and will increase foreign exchange earnings from Guinea-Bissau exports. The governor of the Bank of Portugal, Jacinto Nunes, said when the agreement was signed that the $10 million earmarked for financing capital goods will be interest-bearing. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Mar 82 p 1] 9805

SWEDISH TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE--Two of Guinemar's boats are now ready to begin operating again, according to a report from that maritime transportation enterprise. These boats will be used to make the daily runs between Cacheu and S. Domingos. The same report said that Guinemar will soon be salvaging six more boats, which will help alleviate the country's transportation problems. This work to be carried out by Guinemar to salvage some boats in a state of deterioration is also receiving the assistance of SIDA, the Swedish agency for international cooperation. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 10 Apr 82 p 8] 9805

PORTUGUESE MILITARY COOPERATION--A delegation from the Portuguese Armed Forces, headed by Lt Col Almeida Dias, that had been visiting the country at the invitation of the Headquarters of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [FARP], left Bissau yesterday morning to return to Portugal. After working for nearly a week and a half, a decision was made that the Portuguese Government would provide support for the development of FARP, specifically in the field of logistics. It was also agreed that a Portuguese military delegation would come in June to discuss assistance in other areas of the Armed Forces' activities. Lt Col Almeida Dias told our reporter at the airport moments before his departure that the talks between the two parties were excellent. The Portuguese army officer concluded by saying that "I am sure that our relations are going to progress in the best possible way."

Senior Commanders Jose Nancassa and Mamadu Alfa Djalo, both from FARP Headquarters, were at the airport to bid farewell to the delegation. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 10 Apr 82 p 2] 9805

GDR POLITICAL TRAINING COOPERATION--The political and ideological advanced training seminar for party cadres in the regions of the eastern part of the country, that is, Bafata and Gabu, was opened last Monday; it was promoted by the National Party School of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde]. Comrade Teobaldo Barbosa, member, Central Committee, PAIGC, accompanied by Francisco Mansoa, of the Party School, went to the area to preside over the solemn opening session. The seminars are being conducted under the guidance of the professors from the GDR who are on a mission to this country. Several tens of individuals, coming from the party base structure in the regions of Bafata and Gabu are attending. This event is in line with the recommendations of the First Special Congress which stated that the Party School must be enlarged to cover all regions of the country. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Apr 82 p 8] 5058

YOUTH DELEGATION BACK FROM PRC--The visit by the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth] to China strengthened friendship and cooperation between this youth organization and the Communist Youth League of China. During the approximately 2-week visit, in response to an invitation from the Chinese youth organization, the country's delegation held talks with Chinese agencies, especially with the secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, Lio Wei Ming; they took up questions of cooperation between the two organizations. On the other hand, the Guinean delegation, headed by deputy national secretary, JAAC, and member, Central Committee, PAIGC, comrade Teobaldo Barbosa, was received in audience by Gi P. Chei, vice prime minister of the Council of State. The high Chinese leader, who is also head of the Foreign Relations Department, Central Committee, Chinese Communist Party, on that occasion expressed his government's desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two youth organizations [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 7 Apr 82 p 3] 5058

CSO: 4742/285

WFDY DELEGATION VISITS MAPUTO, PLANS FOR 10TH CONGRESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Apr 82 p 8

[Excerpts] "We condemn any action to legitimize the occupation of Namibia by the colonial government of Pretoria, the subjugation of the South African people by the forces of apartheid, and the spread of conflicts in southern Africa, the Caribbean and the Middle East. We reiterate our support for liberation movements and for progressive and lawful governments and we stand behind the entire international community in its struggle for understanding and peace among nations," asserted Dennis Sibeko, head of the African Commission of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) to the Mozambican press during his speech yesterday at a hotel in the capital.

Sibeko, who was accompanied by Frieder Bubl, editor in chief for this international youth organization headquartered in Budapest, Hungary, stressed that "the federation supports the United Nations efforts to obtain the independence of Namibia, which is still under the control of Pretoria's internationally condemned regime, although the "Contact Group" is trying to change the meaning of free elections, thereby adulterating the spirit of UN Resolution 435."

Sibeko reported to our news agency that "it is regrettable that current U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean, the so-called 'Readex-82,' are related to diplomatic activities Washington is conducting to jeopardize freedom and peace in Nicaragua and Cuba, while it brandishes the phantom of a 'communist threat.' These activities are part of its imperialist moves to maintain domination of areas it considers strategic for the 'defense of its geopolitical interests.'"

With regard to the 10th General Assembly of the WFDY scheduled to be held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in June of this year, 220 representatives from youth organizations throughout the world are expected to attend to discuss ways of strengthening the anti-imperialist front and the international situation, focusing on southern Africa. Also included on the agenda is a visit by the delegations to sites of destruction left by Hitler's fascist armies during World War II and an invitation to victims of fascism and imperialism, as well as a large antinuclear demonstration.

The WFDY is already in contact with youth organizations in Madagascar and Tanzania with a view to planning the next general assembly.

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CSO: 4742/277

DETAILS ON CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH INDIA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto, special envoy]

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel said yesterday in a press conference in New Delhi that India's science and Mozambique's economic potentials should be shaped into a weapon and an example for all poor countries that are now struggling against underdevelopment. The Mozambican head of state made this statement in speaking of the results of the conversations he had with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

While President Samora Machel was holding talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, final negotiations were going on between ministerial delegations of the two countries.

At the end of these negotiations, a Cultural Cooperation Agreement and an Economic Cooperation Protocol were signed.

The cultural agreement signed by Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs, and Sheia Kaul, the Indian minister of education, culture and social welfare, covers art, culture, education, science, technology, public health, public information, sports and journalism.

The document on economic cooperation signed by the Minister-Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Prakash Ratilal, and the Indian Minister of Agriculture, Rao Birendra Singh, covers the broad categories of industry, agriculture, energy, public works and housing.

In view of the need felt by both parties to gain a better knowledge of the other country's potentialities and resources, it was decided that specialized technical delegations from the two countries would make a detailed study of each of these specific fields.

However, it was already possible to outline in detail the activities to be developed in agriculture, public works and housing. The protocol has two annexes for this purpose that set forth the specific activities to be carried out.

Cooperation Protocol and Cultural Agreement

The introduction to the agreement's protocol notes that "the two countries have similar interests in various areas." In the industrial sector, the two parties agreed to make a survey of the economic situation in Mozambique and to work to develop small industries, rural reconstruction, advisory services and integrated programs.

A technical team from India will be visiting Maputo soon to try to identify appropriate industries so that they can be established.

The possibilities mentioned are a bicycle factory, a sponge iron plant, a metalworking industry, small units for rural areas or an iron and steel processing plant.

A high-level delegation will be visiting Mozambique to identify the areas of cooperation in agriculture. An annex setting forth the agricultural sectors in which priorities must be decided was added to the protocolary document.

According to the agreement, the Mozambican parties requested medical personnel and agreed to make medicinal plants available to India for research and use by its pharmaceutical industry.

Mozambique also expressed an interest in having India help it develop its own pharmaceutical industry.

Regarding public works, the two parties agreed to draw up a program for the construction industry, water supply, road maintenance and city planning.

Both parties are interested in developing small projects in rural areas, in technical assistance for government enterprises and in setting up the infrastructure for the aluminum project.

In this sector as well, a technical mission will visit Mozambique sometime in the next 3 months to define and finalize projects to be implemented.

As for aluminum, according to the protocol previously signed for this sector, India will export aluminum to Mozambique, where it will be processed using the Cahora Bassa power plant. India will then import the aluminum processed in Mozambique.

To get the project underway, India will provide technical assistance and equipment and will undertake to work with the Mozambican Government to procure financing for the project.

In the field of transportation, both parties referred to results already achieved in the agreement, including technical assistance for railways and purchases of equipment.

With regard to telecommunications, the document noted that negotiations between government enterprises in the two countries are about to begin to provide for the hiring of technicians.

As for contracting Indian nationals to work in Mozambique, the agreement sets new salary scales, on the basis of inflation indices recorded since the 1980 cooperation agreement was enacted.

During official conversations, India stated its intention to buy cashew nuts and cement from Mozambique.

At the suggestion of Mozambique, India is planning to consider participating in projects to explore for coal and to rebuild the Beira-Moatize railroad line.

The cultural agreement described in 11 articles specifies the terms on which cooperation will develop in the fields of art, culture, education, research, sports, public health, and information.

The document indicates a need to exchange delegations of professors, research workers, sports teams and technicians between the countries.

The agreement also provides for fellowships for students and an exchange of technical and scientific publications.

Artists from both countries will hold concerts in India and Mozambique and will also help set up art exhibitions and film festivals.

The agreement establishes a joint committee to draw up specific programs under the agreement.

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CSO: 4742/277

NRM REPORTEDLY CROSSES INTO ZIMBABWE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 9 Apr 82 p 20

[Text] Salisbury, April 7--Rebels of the anti-Government Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) are believed to have crossed into Zimbabwe and blown up two men with a hand grenade early this week, police said today in the Eastern Zimbabwean city of Umtali.

A police spokesman quoted by the news agency ZIANA said the device was detonated before dawn on Monday in a house in the Ngorima tribal area, 300 km (190 miles) south east of Salisbury. Ngorima is on the mountainous border with Mozambique opposite a region that has long been a hotbed of MNR activity.

The rebels were allegedly "looking for a deserter" from their ranks who was thought to be in the house they attacked, the police spokesman said. He said a youth was wounded in the blast that killed the two men, who have not been identified.

The MNR says its goal is to overthrow the Marxist regime of President Samora Machel in Maputo. Mozambique and Zimbabwe both assert the movement is backed by South Africa.

Zimbabwean and Mozambican authorities have held several meetings--most recently this week--to discuss coordination of their activities against the rebels, who reportedly cross into Eastern Zimbabwe in search of food and money.

The Zimbabwe Army has deployed troops to tighten up border control and weed out MRN operatives from the Mozambicans coming into Zimbabwe in flight from rebel actions.

Today, Mozambican Security Minister Jacinto Veloso left Salisbury for Maputo after another coordination session with Zimbabwean Security Minister Emmerson Manangagwa.

Lieut.-Gen. Veloso said the two men had discussed "mutual security problems" as a follow-up to the summit of the front-line states in Maputo one month ago, where the six black-ruled nations pledged to undertake joint action in the face of "military aggressions" by South Africa.

The Mozambican General confirmed that South Africa's use of "armed bandits"--as Maputo terms the MNR--was one of the reasons for the meeting with Mr Munangagwa.

Lieut-Gen. Veloso said his Government was confronting the rebels "and we are going to wipe them out."

The MNR has concentrated its sabotage and attacks in the central provinces of Manica and Sofala since its creation with Rhodesian military help during the guerrilla war in Zimbabwe. But recently an upsurge in insurgent activity has been reported farther south in Mozambique, in the Gaza and Inhambane Provinces. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/1154

'CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE' CHARGED IN CENTRAL AMERICA EVENTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] All of a sudden a curtain of silence has been lowered over Central America and the Caribbean. News agencies in the capitalist countries, which normally produce prolific amounts of misinformation on relevant events in the area, have diverted their attention to another subject. Small drops of venom continue to drip out, it is true, but the bulk of the news reports are on the Malvinas.

A lack of information on southern Africa is also rather apparent. The volume of telexes has gone down, which could mean an even greater vacuum in written and oral information than before.

In the past, editors used to struggle against the poor quality of available material. The problem today is to find any shred of news. We might say that there is at present a tense silence, charged with expectation.

Seldom has it been so clear that information can be manipulated in a coordinated way. It is all too obvious that it is a weapon, part of the dangerous offensive arsenal used by imperialism. It has also become increasingly clear that there are no coincidences in the area of politics.

The "coincidence" in this case is that all the agencies are focusing on one event, while completely ignoring other extremely serious ones. They are speaking exclusively about a conflict between two allies of imperialism, with [the U.S.] acting as a mediator, to hide the fact that a crisis of major proportions is being created in Central America, the Caribbean and southern Africa by none other than Washington.

The Angolan government has again denounced the extraordinary build-up of South African regular troops and mercenaries pursuing their agressive activities against Angola, as far as Luanda. Revolutionary leaders in Central America have in turn presented more than enough proof of a current aggressive policy of intervention.

And how do we interpret all these maneuvers which are now entering a critical stage? Everything is transpiring as though a temporary misunderstanding

between two pawns of imperialism were going to degenerate into a conflict of greater proportions than the one promoted by the news agencies. Not to give the deserved prominence, for instance, to the use by Great Britain of a port in racist South Africa, or to shipment by the U.S. of more troops to El Salvador is in fact tantamount to engaging in a conspiracy of silence. And the telexes do not tell us this.

9805
CSO: 4742/277

BRIEFS

OVERTURE TO WEST REPORTED--New Delhi, April 18--President Samora Machel of Mozambique is gradually turning away from communist influence, the magazine INDIA TODAY said in its international intelligence column. "Though his domestic policies continue to follow a Marxist path he is gradually turning away from communist influence and looking increasingly to the West for aid," the magazine said. It reported that Mr Machel recently fired 400 East German-trained security policemen whom he accused of being "torturers" and was replacing Soviet military advisers with Tanzanians. Mr Machel paid an official visit to India last week. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 20 Apr 82 p 17]

CSO: 4700/1154

SIGNIFICANCE OF BOTHA-KAUNDA MEETING EXAMINED

Caution Urged

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker: "Why Dr Kaunda May Seek Conciliation"]

[Text]

BOTH parties are playing their cards mighty close to their chest about today's Zambian-South African summit. And there are insistent warnings: "Don't get too excited." "Go slow." "Be cautious about interpreting this as a major step forward into dialogue or a renewed break into Africa on a broad level."

But if President Kenneth Kaunda is indeed arriving with an olive branch, it could prove a very important watershed: especially when taken into account with America's recently very much enhanced respect in Black Africa and the current rush of activity by Nato countries in Angola and Mozambique.

It is generally agreed that the main significance of this meeting lies with SWA: not surprisingly, because it is no secret that the so-called "frontline" states are becoming increasingly concerned, even alarmed, at the position of Swapo in general and Sam Nujoma in particular.

Not only have Swapo forces proved totally ineffective over many years, but Nujoma himself has proved extremely obstructive in attempts to reach a settlement. This is of immediate importance to Zambia, with the war washing ever more strongly over the borders into Barotseland.

Major factors

But what is (or, hopefully, could be) at stake is the ultimate stabilisation of Southern Africa. And here a number of major considerations could well be pushing "KK" towards a new spirit of conciliation.

Study a map of Southern Africa. To the east, Soviet influence is dominant in Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. To the west, the USSR dominates Angola and is seeking to instal Swapo in SWA. In all its satellite areas, Moscow is expanding its influence by increasing its supplies of arms and through bigger embassies.

Between these two groupings you have Zambia, Botswana, Malawi and Zaire to the north. "KK" would positively not expose himself from the attacks to come over this renewed contact without some back-up from other Black States.

Significantly, he recently made contact for the first time in eight years with President Hastings Banda of Malawi, the only Black African State to have diplomatic relations with both Zambia and South Africa. It is also stated in Lusaka that he has been in touch with Zaire and Kenya.

A surprise

His surprise decision to seek a meeting with Prime Minister P W Botha obviously caught Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe flatfoot. There,

the Marxist leader has taken a very hostile stance, publicly repudiating Kaunda's move.

We can also conclude that Kaunda's move came as something of a surprise to his own Central Committee. Most certainly, it will widen his growing breach with Southern Africa's radical Black States.

Yet if "KK" wishes to regain the influential choice of a loose, covert alliance with South Africa against support of Gaddafi, there is no doubt which they would view as the lesser of the two evils.

Although long something of a paradox to political observers, KK has always steered clear of hardline Marxism. Deeply religious, highly emotional, a liberal-humanist, an admirer of Gandhi and an ardent advocate of non-violence, it has in recent months become more and more clear that he does not see eye-to-eye with his militant Marxist neighbours.

As far as Angola is concerned, he seemingly has scant sympathy for the MPLA and those in power in Luanda, while apparently favouring Unita's moderate socialism.

Another decisive factor is that Black Africa has now had eight years of experience with the USSR. The time for accounting has come. It is apparent to all that as Moscow's African satraps slide deeper and deeper into the Marxist pit, the only real gift the USSR has brought them is economic chaos and mass starvation.

Indeed, from this particular aspect, all South Africa has to do is buy time, sit by for five to ten years, and the radical states will starve themselves to death — commit nutritional suicide. Edem Kodjo, Secretary-General of the OAU, warned of this regional position he held in the Sixties and Seventies, then this is the time for him to move. For the past decade Tanzania's Julius Nyerere was regarded as the leader of the frontline pack, with Nigeria very active and, to a lesser degree, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana.

Now Sir Seretse is dead. Nyerere's position has been heavily undercut by greater Western appreciation of how this arch-hypocrite has torpedoed his own people. With collapsing oil prices, Nigeria has turned back in on itself.

In any event, as far as the radicals are concerned, Nigeria has simply not come up to expectations. Although this is not widely known, it recently refused to sponsor an "African Liberation Army" to be used against South Africa.

Vacuum

All this has left a certain vacuum and "KK" is the most likely candidate to fill it. Also to be taken into account is the current huge split between moderates and radicals in the OAU. In the next month or so, Kenya's pro-Western Daniel Arap Moi will surrender the OAU presidency to Libya's pro-Soviet Colonel Gaddafi.

It can be taken as read that the moderates are now trying to consolidate their ranks: and if it is a three years ago.

"Africa is dying," he said. "If things continue as they are, only eight or nine countries of the present 50 will survive the next few years."

When South Africa signalled that it was prepared to extend its trade agreement with Zimbabwe, that was an important signal to Black Africa that the policy of detente and conciliation might be worth watching.

All this aside, there are also compelling domestic reasons why "KK" should seek to turn things around. Facing unprecedented economic problems, against a revolution of rising expectations, he today faces the most testing time of his 18 years in office. To 6-million Zambians, the basic political issue is the standard of living, which according to one economist has declined 55 percent since 1970.

There is no way the USSR will or can rescue them from this. Kaunda's only hope is to turn again to the West. His economic links with the RSA are already strong. We are not only a major food supplier to Zambia, but about half his copper exports now go through East London.

Landlocked and 98 percent dependent on copper exports for its foreign exchange earnings, Zambia here is totally at the mercy of its Marxist neighbours.

Before the MPLA takeover in Angola, Zambia shipped 360 000 tons (49,7 percent of its total) copper exports to Lobita via the Benguela line. Unita has kept that route almost permanently closed since 1975. "KK" accordingly has more interest than most in seeing Savimbi gain political power in Angola.

Nor has the famed Chinese-built Tazara line compensated for the loss of Benguela. Zambia faces many problems both with the line itself and with harbour handling facilities at Dar-es-Salaam. Overall, then, there would appear excellent reasons for "KK" to seek conciliation with the RSA.

The Summit

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

MR PW BOTHA of South Africa meets President Kaunda of Zambia in Botswana today.

It would not be an earth-shattering occasion, if relations between these nearby States were normal. But they aren't.

Mr Botha is leader of the White South.

Dr Kaunda heads a country which is a member of the frontline States.

Mr Botha's Government is all-White — and to that extent the democracy his country practises is limited by colour.

Dr Kaunda runs a one-party Black State — and there is no democracy whatsoever in his country.

All that the two may share in common at this point in time is a desire to ease tensions in this sub-continent and to help each other to coexist peacefully.

They certainly cannot tell each other how to run the internal affairs of each other's country.

Dr Kaunda, from time to time, does try to lecture us on what we should do, but his advice is usually that we must abandon apartheid and accept majority rule.

At the meeting today, we do not think Mr Botha will be willing to be lectured on the subject, face to face.

Nor do we think that Dr Kaunda would be as naive as to try and raise the issue of South Africa's domestic policies as part of any solution he might have in mind for some of the sub-continent's ills, though he might touch on our policies in a general way.

Mr Botha, for his part, might enlighten Dr Kaunda on the reforms his government contemplates, but speculation that he will make a "spectacular gesture" like "sacrificing" the Immorality or Mixed Marriages Acts can be discounted.

For one thing, Mr Botha would not trade any laws in South Africa for anything Dr Kaunda could offer.

South Africa's domestic policies are not negotiable.

Besides, Mr Botha said recently that he wanted the churches to reach agreement among themselves on what should be done with these two controversial Acts — and he would certainly not get Dr Kaunda involved as well.

Inspired suggestions from Lusaka that Dr Kaunda should be invited to address the South African Parliament are also unlikely to be implemented, since we cannot see under what circumstances, and for what reason, such an invitation would be issued.

One of the main reasons for the talks, besides a discussion of what Dr Kaunda has described as the explosive situation in Southern Africa, is Zambia's need to export more copper to bolster its failing economy.

Dr Kaunda may want Pretoria to provide additional transport facilities for these exports.

He may also want South Africa to help in the marketing of the copper, since the price of the metal has slumped badly and South African know-how may be needed to push sales.

As a quid pro quo, Dr Kaunda may be asked to support South Africa's desire for an early election in South West Africa without Swapo, if Swapo continues to reject the West's constitutional proposals for a two-vote system for the territory.

Be that as it may, the very fact that the two leaders are meeting for an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest is a development of the utmost significance for Southern Africa.

Mr Vorster's Victoria Falls meeting with Dr Kaunda seven years ago did not achieve any settlement at the time of the Rhodesian dispute.

But since then Rhodesia has become the Marxist-led Black State of Zimbabwe the Angolan border war has escalated tensions between South Africa and some of its Black neighbours have heightened, and Cubans, East Germans and Russians are meddling in the sub-continent's affairs.

Peace, and peaceful coexistence, are as important to Dr Kaunda in relation to South Africa as they are important in South Africa's relations with Zambia.

We hope the meeting between the leaders of the two countries will be fruitful —and that we will see a breakthrough that will be of great importance for both countries and the peoples of Southern Africa generally.

We wish them success in their discussions.

CSO: 4700/1156

BRIEFS

BOTHA MEETS BUSINESSMEN--Cape Town--The trustees of the Southern African Forum, an organisation of businessmen which brings foreign visitors to South Africa and encourages contact among businessmen of different race groups met the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, on Wednesday. The chairman, Mr Raymond Ackerman, said the meeting had been at the request of the forum and was a continuation of the Carlton and Good Hope talks between the Government and the private sector. He told a cocktail party held for the forum's present overseas guests that the discussions had included topics such as private investment in Black housing. The forum had brought 43 overseas guests to South Africa this year sponsored by private enterprise and the State. "We want to show influential foreigners that there is some right in South Africa," said Mr Ackerman. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 82 p 5]

SISULU HOSPITALIZED--Cape Town--Former African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu was again treated in the Groote Schuur Hospital on Wednesday. After undergoing minor surgery last week, his wife, Mrs Alberrina Sisulu, said yesterday. Mrs. Sisulu had travelled from Johannesburg to visit her husband in Pollsmoor Prison, near the Cape Town Suburb of Tokai. Sisulu, the ANC's former secretary-general, was transferred to the mainland from the Robben Island maximum security prison recently with former ANC president Nelson Mandela, and two other ANC prisoners, Andrew Mlangeni and Ramond Mhlaba. All four men were sentenced to life imprisonment at the end of the marathon Rivonia trial in 1964. Mrs Sisulu said she had visited her husband on Wednesday and had learnt he had undergone surgery for a minor renal problem on April 22. He had been taken to hospital again on Wednesday. In an interview, Mrs Sisulu said Mandela and the other two men were in good health. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 82 p 2]

DETAINEE'S PROBE--Pretoria--The Commissioner of Police, General MCW Geldenhuys, has ordered an "extensive investigation" into allegations contained in a memorandum submitted to the ministers of Law and Order of Justice by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee at a meeting on Tuesday in Cape Town. A statement from the SAP directorate of public relations said yesterday: "In view of the seriousness of the allegations, those making them will be approached for statements and be afforded the opportunity to substantiate their claims." The police statement also criticised the Press, saying that "some newspapers thought it fit to publish the allegations

contained in the memorandum without ensuring the truth, or otherwise of the facts" after the ministers had expressed doubts about the allegations and the committee had conceded that some of its conclusions could have been erroneous.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 82 p 9]

NATIONAL SERVICE AGREEMENT--Cape Town--Die Kerkbode, official organ of the NG Kerk, has stated its support for an alternative, non-military form of national service as proposed by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert. The article said: "In his statement, Dr Slabbert called for legislation to make provision for alternatire national service for those who on moral grounds will not perform military service of any nature. "Dr Slabbert also referred to the increasing gap between the State and certain churches on matters concerning military service. A deepening of this conflict would be highly undesirable," Die Kerkbode said.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 82 p 8]

JUPITER STRIKE ENDS--The 1 700 workers at Maggie Rand's Jupiter plant ended their three-day strike yesterday when they returned to work with no concessions being made by management--but the 2 000 workers at Scaw Metals, in Germiston, continued with their stayaway. The ultimatum presented to the strikers at Anglo American's Scaw Metals, that they had to return to their posts by 3 pm yesterday or face dismissal elicited no response. Late yesterday afternoon they had still not gone back to work and management were locked in discussions and could not be contacted. At Haggie Rand, the story had a happy ending yesterday when the strikers streamed back to work. Although the strikers had been formally dismissed, management said that it had delayed paying them off in the hope that they would return to work. While no concessions had been made to the workers, there is one change in the status quo, in that the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), who helped in persuading the men to return to work, had gained a lot of credibility and workers were signing up in droves. This has been welcomed by management who believe it could become a means through which future grievances can be aired and resolved. "We believe that this is a positive step. We welcome them joining a union and will be happy to hold discussions with their union on terms yet to be negotiated," said Mr John Sully, an executive director. No disciplinary action was going to be taken after the strike. "Our policy is not one of victimisation. We are only too happy they have returned to work and there is a basis for future negotiations," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1156

NYERERE SAYS CCM ELECTIONS SHOULD FOLLOW ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere yesterday said established procedures should be followed in the coming Party elections to avoid recurrence of mistakes made in the 1980 Parliamentary elections.

Speaking during a question-and-answer session with students at the Kivukoni Party Ideological College in Dar es Salaam, Mwalimu said although the Party had decided not to take any action against leaders who were involved in elections misconduct in 1980, it would be watchful this time.

Those who contravened established procedures would be deemed to have deliberately done so and would have disciplinary measures taken against them, he explained.

He cautioned leaders against throwing their weight behind a particular candidate during the elections, saying if they thought him or her suitable over the rival they should show it through their votes.

Mwalimu pointed out that leaders who openly canvassed for the support of a particular candidat arguing that he or she was representative of a 'stand' *(msimamo)* were in effect finding fault with the Party.

Leaders who thought a particular candidate was unsuitable should voice their assessment during Party sessions held expressly to nominate candidates to stand in the elections.

Any leader who did not want the Party or government to have unsuitable leaders should utilise the nominating sessions to convincingly show the unsuitability of any of the aspirants, Mwalimu said.

The Party Chairman cautioned those seeking positions through the forthcoming elections to refrain from soliciting the help of leaders.

The students had asked Mwalimu to explain the root of the 1980 elections misconduct as evidenced in petitions with the country's courts. They had also wanted him to explain what action the Party would take against leaders proven to have been behind misconduct during the elections.

The Chairman said the Party was aware of the 1980 elections breach of procedures and codes but had decided against taking any action at this particular time because the leaders involved were many and the country was in the threshold of the Party elections which start in May this year.

"But we shall watch this during these elections", he said.

CSO: 4700/1149

MINISTER APPOINTS GROUP TO PROBE CHARGES CONCERNING SIDO

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, has appointed a three-member committee to probe allegations in connection with allocation of units at the Tanga Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) estate.

Ndugu Mramba said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the immediate task of the team which starts work on Monday, would be to look into allegations of favouritism and corruption at the estate.

The committee, chaired by the retired ambassador to Sweden, Ndugu Edward Mhina includes Ndugu Kijakazi Kyelula (National MP) and the Director of Planning in the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB), Ndugu A.W. Mosille.

The Minister said the team would then trace the claims advanced by a Tanga Resident, one Abdallah Mwendapole, to arrive at a conclusion. He did not say when the committee would accomplish its task.

"They should take as long as necessary so that they come up with a thorough and concrete report," he explained.

The ministry, which maintains that it has received no complaints on the Tanga estate, had promised a statement on the matter early last month, but Ndugu Mramba said later they needed more time to study it.

The decision to form a probe team indicates that the claims could have some ground, but the Minister would not confirm this yesterday. This was his response to the claims and press reports, he said, adding that the idea was to establish the truth.

Ndugu Mramba said that apart from the press reports, the committee had no strong basis on which to take off. Mwendapole had not been traced and "it appears the press reports would be the starting point," he pointed out.

He appealed to the public to co-operate with the committee, which he said would conduct interviews with various people in the Dar es Salaam, Coast, Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions.

The Minister also challenged Mwendapole to come out and talk to the committee in person or otherwise. "It would be a problem if he doesn't come out to give the details," he said.

Mwendapole alleges that a senior official in SIDO's Industrial Estates Division interferes with the allocation of units and that he corruptly reallocates projects awarded by regional committees.

Some of the projects, he further claims, have been converted into the ownership of SIDO officials, who run them through relatives or close friends.

The Tanga resident specifically mentions three units — for pencils, shoe-laces and grey sheeting — as having been converted by SIDO officials and a Director-General of a reputable parastatal organisation in Dar es Salaam.

Mwendapole maintains that the units are actually owned by the SIDO officials and that the grey sheetings project, registered under a Dar es Salaam address, belongs to a Director-General and a SIDO official.

SIDO has officially denied any knowledge of such irregularities as alleged by Mwendapole who has claimed that they are not confined to the Tanga estate. The organisation's Director-General, Ndugu Epaineto Toroka has said all units were allocated by relevant regional committees.

CSO: 4700/1149

FIRST NEWSPRINT CONSIGNMENT DELAYED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] ARRIVAL of the first consignment of newsprint which was expected to arrive in Dar es Salaam yesterday, has been delayed by about a week.

The General Manager of Printpak (Tanzania) Limited, Ndugu Eberhard Kusaga, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the ship *mv Krupskaya* — carrying the newsprint is now expected at the Dar es Salaam Port around April 22 or 23.

Printpak, the printers of the *Daily News* and *Sunday News*, has been facing acute newsprint shortages on account of foreign exchange problems.

However, he was hopeful that his firm would be allocated with import licence for newsprint soon to avoid stoppage of the Government newspapers publication.

Printpak has virtually run out of newsprint and has had to rely on borrowings from the National Printing Company (Kiuta) which is covered by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) import support accord.

SIDA said in a statement last month that arrangements were underway to cover the government newspapers under similar terms in which payment is made in local currency.

CSO: 4700/1149

JUWATA COUNCIL TO CONVENE NATIONAL CONGRESS ON INCOME, PRICES

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 18 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] THE General Council of the Tanzania Workers' Organisation (JUWATA), which ended its three-day annual meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday, resolved to call an emergency meeting of JUWATA's National Congress to discuss the national policy on productivity, income and prices, *Shihata* reported.

The decision was unanimously reached at the end of the council meeting held at the Institute of Adult Education, Lumumba Street.

The National Congress will also discuss changes to be made in JUWATA's organisation following the amendments to the Party Constitution in January this year.

The council meeting, attended by 250 delegates, agreed that the National Congress, which will bring together some 600 delegates, should be held in a month's time.

The Party's policy on productivity, income and prices was announced in Zanzibar by CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere, on May Day, 1980.

As a result of it, the minimum wage for urban and rural workers was increased.

According to JUWATA Deputy Secretary General Elias Mashasi, the Party policy on productivity, income and prices — 'already endorsed by JUWATA, would be thoroughly discussed by delegates of the National Congress.

The General Council, chaired by JUWATA's national Chairman Abubakar Mwilima, was closed by the Minister of State in the Vice-President's Office, Ndugu Aboud Talib Aboud.

Ndugu Aboud said JUWATA should re-dedicate itself to its commitment as a workers' organisation.

The Council meeting was also attended by the CCM National Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago.

CSO: 4700/1149

THA MASTER WORKERS COUNCIL BEGINS THREE-DAY MEETING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text] THE Master Workers Council of the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) began a three-day meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday, whose major agenda will be productivity in cargo handling, which fell by 23 per cent last year.

At the meeting, being held at the Institute of Finance Management (IFM), management and workers are expected to discuss the problem intensively and come up with possible solutions.

Earlier reports said the THA in the last six months of 1981 from July to December, handled 1,476,203 tonnes of imported cargo instead of the projected 1,910,450 tonnes.

In the same period, THA handled 545,610 tonnes of export cargo, instead of the projected 702,457 tonnes, the reports said.

The reports indicate that the THA failed tc reach its set targets because of the deteriorating world economic situation which caused a backfall in foreign currency reserves for most of the countries utilising the port facilities, leading to reduced imports and exports.

The increased utilisation of the containerisation method of cargo packaging by most shippers has created problems for the THA which does not have the facilities to cater for the new method.

In reviewing the development projects the Master Workers Council is also expected to study on-going development projects including the expansion of the Dar es Salaam Port entrance, the construction of berths 12 and 13 at the port, the construction of a Zambian cargo transit shed and the construction of a new oil jetty.

Other projects to be looked into include the construction of a lighter quay at Dar es Salaam port, the rehabilitation and expansion of Tanga port and the expansion of the quay at Kilwa port to cater for Songo Songo traffic.

Opening the session the Deputy Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu Guntram Itatiro asked the Workers Council to make full use of the democratic and representative facilities bestowed upon it to raise the productivity of THA.

Earlier the Executive Chairman of THA, Ndugu Peter Macha, also attending the meeting lamented the lack of any real corporate plan to guide THA in its activities since it began functioning four years ago.

CSO: 4700/1149

ELEVEN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS SELECT PLOTS IN DODOMA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] ELEVEN diplomatic missions have so far selected 129 plots for embassies and residential houses at Dodoma, the new capital.

According to an official of the Capital Development Authority (CDA) the missions are those of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), Switzerland, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

He also said that last week a Zambian delegation visited Dodoma to confirm a selection of seven plots at Medeli area for officers and housing.

Medeli is the diplomatic enclave on the Dodoma-Dar es Salaam road near the central business park of the capital master plan, he added.

On building activities at Dodoma the official said 608 houses of various sizes are being constructed at Mlimwa West, Hazina, Mlimani, Airport, Makole and Uhindini residential areas.

They are being constructed by public institutions, firms and individuals and they are valued between 80,000/- and 400,000/-. Construction is at advanced stages and most of them will be completed this year.

He also said 14 institutional blocks under construction are nearing completion.

The block belong to the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) zonal offices, the Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), the College of Business Education (CBE) Dodoma wing, the Vocational Training Centre and the Tanzania Housing Bank (THB).

Others are the Capital Development Authority (CDA) extension wing, the National Provident Fund (NPF) regional office, 'Mji Mlezi House' to house the Speaker's Office, TANESCO regional office, CCM headquarters extention wing, the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) block of offices and an Audit Supervision Fund and extension of the Dodoma Hotel.

CSO: 4700/1149

MINISTRY SECRETARY SAYS FUEL SITUATION NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt] THE government has ordered 30,000 tonnes of refined petroleum products, some of which will go to meet emergency fuel needs of the country. Some 5,000 tonnes are expected to arrive in Dar es Salaam next week.

Briefing reporters on the fuel situation, following an apparent shortage of premium petrol in the city for the last two days, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Water and Energy, Ndugu Athumani Janguo said that this was due to closure of the TIPER refinery for routine maintenance.

He said the closure had this time taken longer than the normal three months, creating the need for emergency order of fuel. The remaining normal order was because TIPER cannot refine anough fuel for the country.

Ndugu Janguo did not specify how much of the 30,000 tonnes would go to meet emergency needs, nor did he say how much it cost the government to import the petroleum products.

However, he stated that the importation was being handled by the British Petroleum and Caltex companies.

Commenting on the shortage, Ndugu Janguo said only super and kerosene had been scarce at some petrol stations in Dar es Salaam. Both diesel and regular were available at all stations in the city. He added that most of the public transport vehicles utilise regular petrol and diesel.

The Principal Secretary said that there was no cause for alarm, for the situation would be under control by next week.

CSO: 4700/1149

REQUEST FOR NORWEGIAN EXPATRIATES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] **TANZANIA appreciates the work done by Norwegian expatriates and has asked for additional Norwegians to work in the country in other sectors.**

This was said in Dar es Salaam by the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, when the Director-General of External Finance in the Norwegian Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Herman Pedersen, called on him, *Shihata* reported.

Ndugu Jamal said Tanzania was satisfied with the Norwegian expatriates whom he described as law-abiding, hard working and outstandingly co-operative.

During their discussions the two leaders reviewed a number of global economic issues affecting developing countries.

Pedersen is leading a six-man delegation to the annual consultations meeting between Tanzania and Norway which start in Dar es Salaam this morning.

A Treasury official told *Shihata* that the two sides would discuss the implementation of the 1982/83 projects worth 470 million/-, an increase of 55 million/- over last year's.

CSO: 4700/1149

MPLA DELEGATION INVITED BY CCM ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Excerpt] SOUTH Africa can no longer occupy the whole of southern Angola because the Angolan People's Army (FAPLA) is continually beating back the invaders, a member of the MPLA Central Committee, Ndugu Alfonso Van Dunem, said in Dar es Salaam last night.

Talking to newsmen at the airport soon after arrival from Luanda, Ndugu Van Dunem said the Angolan army was now fully and better equipped to counter South African aggression.

"Each day, the FAPLA becomes better equipped and the people better mobilised, and the time will come when they will not permit even a single violation of Angolan sovereignty and territorial integrity", he said.

He said Angola counted on the mobilisation of brotherly and peace-loving countries behind its struggle against racist aggression.

He said the Angolans were convinced that if in 1975, shortly before independence, they kicked out South African troops in the north and south of the country, they would regain all the land now occupied by Pretoria.

"South Africa claims that its troops are in Angola pursuing SWAPO guerrillas, but that is a lie because the SWAPO militants are fighting in bases right inside Namibia", he said.

The truth, he added, was that the racists were out to destroy Angola's economy, and therefore the lives of its people.

Ndugu Van Dunem said many people had been driven out of their homes in southern Kunene Province, adding that the situation was particularly more difficult for children, the aged and students.

"South Africa insists that its troops have left the country; but this is not true. They are still occupying the southern part of Angola", he said.

He pledged that the MPLA would do everything possible to secure the return of the people of Kunene of their land.

Ndugu Van Dunem who is leading a three-man delegation to a ten-day visit at the invitation of Chama Cha Mapinduzi said he had also brought a special message for Mwalimu Nyerere from Angolan President Jose dos Santos.

The delegation is here to strengthen the relationship between the two parties and study ways in which they could collaborate in their strategies.

There were various Party officials from the Central Committee, the Party Headquarters and the Party Dar es Salaam regional office to receive the delegation.

Also present at the airport was the Angolan Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Eusebio Sebastiao Junior.

This afternoon, the delegation leaves for Zanzibar for talks with the Deputy CCM Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Salmin Amour.

The delegation is expected to return to Dar es Salaam on Thursday morning and hold talks with the Principal of the Kivukoni Ideological College, Ndugu Bismarck Mwansasu.

CSO: 4700/1149

THA INCREASES PRODUCTIVITY AT DAR ES SALAAM PORT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt] THE Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) has raised productivity at the Dar es Salaam port by 17 gang production tonnes per ship since the Authority's inception four years ago, THA Executive Chairman Ndugu Peter Macha said yesterday.

Ndugu Macha said that cargo handling at Dar es Salaam port now stood at 65 gang production tonnes compared to 48 gang production tonnes achieved in 1978.

He explained that the Authority had managed to attain this through efforts of the workers and the management and through improvement in supervision and work organisation.

"Despite the difficulties experienced by the lack of equipment and spare parts, the Authority has witnessed yearly productivity increases", he stressed.

Clarifying on cargo handling at the ports over the past year, Ndugu Macha said that there was a 23 per cent shortfall between the projected tonnage of imports and exports and the actual tonnage handled over the year.

CSO: 4700/1149

BRIEFS

SWAPO STATEMENT IN DAR ES SALAAM--The South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) has pledged to intensify diplomatic and military struggle against South African illegal occupation of Namibia. In a statement to mark the Organisation's 22nd Anniversary of its founding today, SWAPO said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that it had been compelled to wage the armed struggle to regain the Namibian people's dignity trodded upon by racist South African occupation. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Apr 82 p 1]

MPLA DELEGATION'S VISIT--The three-man delegation from the Angolan ruling Party, MPLA, arrived in Zanzibar yesterday for a two-day tour of the Isles during which it is expected to view various development projects. The delegation, on a ten-day tour of Tanzania, was met at Zanzibar Airport by a member of the Central Committee, Ndugu Johari Yusuf, and the Minister of State in the Office of House of Representatives Chairman, Ndugu Ramadhani Haji, and various Party and government leaders. From Dar es Salaam, the delegation was accompanied by the CCM Deputy Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Salmin Amour. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Apr 82 p 1]

NORWEGIAN-TANZANIAN TALKS--The annual consultation meeting between Tanzania and Norway started in Dar es Salaam at the Ministry of Finance between senior officials of the Ministry and a six-man Norwegian delegation. According to Treasury officials, the discussions will mainly centre on the implementation of the 1982/83 projects worth 470 million/- which is an increase of 55 million/- over the 1981/82 figure of 415 million/-. Key areas marked for Norwegian assistance are maritime transport, power and fisheries. Norway also provides Tanzania with expertise. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Apr 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1149

PLAN TO SUPPLY LOME WITH CHARCOAL, FIREWOOD DESCRIBED

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 12 Mar 82 pp 5-6

[Article by O. Nadjombe, water and forests engineer]

[Text] The forestry situation in the southern part of Togo is characterized by the exhaustion of arborescent plant stands over an ever increasing radius around the city of Lome, and more generally, over the coastal zone as a whole.

This is the reason for the urgent need for a reafforestation project to supply the city with firewood and charcoal. The Forest Development and Industrial Reafforestation (AFRI) project with headquarters at the prefecture of Zio in Eto falls within this context.

This project, as well as that pertaining to the expansion of the National Publication Establishment of Togo (EDITOGO) has received the support of the Guarantee and Cooperation Fund of the OCAM, endorsing loans granted by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. The Seventh Admistrative Council Meeting of the Guarantee and Cooperation Fund was held last Wednesday and Thursday in Lome.

On these pages, we offer our readers an article by O. Nadjombe, water and forest engineer, on the plans to supply Lome with charcoal and firewood within the framework of the AFRI project, which he heads.

In this article, Mr Nadjombe provides an overview of the forestry situation in Togo, demonstrates the importance and the urgency of a reafforestation project, and describes the AFRI project.

The Togolese republic extends, from north to south, from the latitude 6 degrees north (with a maritime coast of about a hundred kilometers) and 11 degrees north, without much relief other than a central ridge which runs through the country from the southwest to the northeast, with altitudes never exceeding a thousand meters.

Under such conditions, one might expect a situation very favorable to forest vegetation of the evergreen variety in the southern half of the country, with a gradual reduction toward the drier formations beginning with the middle latitude (8° 30').

In fact, this logic is borne out in the northern half of the country, where the conditions seem rather similar to those found, for example, in the northern part of the Ivory Coast or the southern part of Upper Volta, where forestry problems are posed in the same terms.

In the southern half of the country, on the contrary, special regional weather conditions (less than 900 millimeters of rainfall per year on the (coast) are such that the environment is not as favorable to dense forest as one might presume a priori, despite rather considerable atmospheric humidity and a relatively mild dry season.

The high population density found in certain sectors of the southern and northern parts of Togo has long subjected its forests and savanna formations to serious onslaughts from itinerant farmers and the current practice of burning brush. The deterioration and disappearance of the forest cover is a phenomenon the existence, and in particular the consequences of which are extremely keenly felt at present, in terms of the poor farm weather years and the serious difficulties encountered in meeting the national demand for lumber and above all firewood and charcoal in the large population centers.

The regions most seriously affected are the north and the coastal band of the country, in which a certain aridity in the dry season, aggravated in a number of sectors by the relatively few permanent water sources and the violence of seasonal brush fires, are typical.

In these two regions, the question arises as to where the inhabitants of the rural zones can go in the near future to find firewood both for their own needs and to supply the urban centers.

The search for a policy to be pursued in this sector has been one of the concerns of the "New Advance" government, which has since 1968, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in drafting a development plan for the forests as a whole. A forestry policy program was drafted with the short-term goal of guaranteeing the large population centers and the heavily deforested regions with firewood and lumber.

Importance and Urgency of the Reafforestation Project

The forestry situation in the southern part of Togo is characterized by exhaustion of the arborescent plant stands over an increasing radius around Lome, and more generally, over the coastal zone as a whole.

Where the satisfaction of its needs for wood products is concerned, Lome, the capital, is not currently experiencing a shortage in terms of supplies of

firewood and charcoal. The market is in the hands of middlemen who provide the link between the producers and the consumers. However, a number of indices reflect a trend toward a greater scarcity of products and an increasing distance from the sources of production. Consumers complain of a substantial decline in the quality of charcoal, a certain result of the gradual disappearance of the varieties best suited to processing into charcoal. But the most important criterion is the increase in fuel prices: during a study made in 1974, the price of a 40 kilogram sack of charcoal was 600 CFA francs in Lome. In 1981 a price of 2,000 CFA francs for the same size sack was routine. In other words, in a period of 7 years, there has been an annual price increase rate of 33 percent.

Some believe that economic progress and rising income should lead to an increasing role for domestic energy sources better adapted to the urban environment (gas, oil, electricity), at the expense of the traditional sources (wood and charcoal).

It does not appear that this theory should be pursued, because these "modern" types of energy, even if they develop slowly, do not seem destined at all to replace charcoal, at least in the relatively near future, for financial reasons and also because charcoal remains the traditional fuel preferred by the Togolese in Lome. On the contrary, the spectacular increase in population with limited income seems to have increased the quantities of charcoal consumed substantially.

These considerations taken as a whole, pertaining to the demand for charcoal in Lome, the way in which this demand is met and the evolution seen over the past decade lead to the conclusion that this city, and with it the entire coastal region, are threatened in the very short run with a serious and lasting shortage of a basic product used by all population strata, the dwindling supplies of which would therefore pose a very serious economic and social problem.

Thus it is important to seek solutions to the problem before it reaches too acute a stage, for timber growth, rapid though it is for certain species, does not provide any prospect of an economically acceptable supply in less than a decade. Nor does it appear either that solutions based on other energy sources would be technically or economically acceptable before a number of years have passed. Thus we are led to seek a solution in reafforestation capable of providing charcoal of acceptable quality, apart from other products. This is the goal sought by the industrial reafforestation project, which is the subject of a financing agreement between the Republic of France and the Republic of Togo and a long-term loan of 700 million CFA francs granted to the Togolese Republic by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation with the endorsement of the OCAM Guarantee Fund.

Description of the Project

The project calls for the planting of forest species characterized by rapid growth, in order to supply firewood and timber to the city of Lome, over an

area of 4,000 hectares over a period of 8 years by the National Agency for the Development and Exploitation of Forest Resources (ODEF).

The project is being developed on state property, in the classified Eto forest, on an area totaling 10,920 hectares located 40-45 kilometers to the north of Lome, and several kilometers to the northwest of Tsevie.

Like all the classified forests, the Eto forest does not lie on the best farmland, but on soil with rather mediocre agronomic characteristics.

The varieties used will be the types of eucalyptus introduced into Togo during the UNDP-FAO project, which demonstrated their adaptability to the ecological conditions in the maritime region.

Plantings will be done at intervals of four meters by three meters, i.e., 833 trees per hectare. This selected spacing will make it possible to mechanize the work of maintenance and to obtain regular stands with a productivity equal to at least 25 cubic meters of wood per hectare per year.

In order to be able to establish the financing needs for the project more accurately as a function of its actual development, it was agreed to provide an initial and exact definition of the financing need for a 4-year period. As a result, in the course of the period between 1982 and 1985, planting will be done over 1,600 hectares pursuant to the following schedule:

1982--150 hectares April-May
1983--350 hectares April-May
1984--350 hectares April-May
1985--550 hectares April-May

The cost of this first phase of work, including the provisions for unforseen physical factors and increased costs and wages, is estimated at 1,083,000,000 CFA francs. On the basis of the income obtained from the sales of charcoal to be produced from the wood obtained in clearing operations, the net financing need comes to 1,013,000,000 CFA francs.

This high productivity reafforestation project the launching of which is underway is only partial in nature, in terms of the quantity of products to be supplied, and also temporary, because it represents only one link in a whole chain of general measures to be implemented to safeguard and rebuild the natural environment. It will serve mainly as a pilot project and as an example for other reafforestation projects of the same type.

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CSO: 4719/709

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM FOR 1982 OUTLINED

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 12 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The development of agriculture retains priority among the nation's concerns.

In this year of the Fourth Economic and Social Development Plan, the main goals for agriculture remain self-sufficiency in food and increased production of export products, with a view to guaranteeing our economic independence.

These goals are to be reflected in:

A substantial increase in the production of grain (corn, sorghum, millet, rice), tubers (casava, yams, potatoes), leguminous crops (peanuts, beans), fruit and other vegetable crops; and

An increase in industrial product output (coffee, cacao, palm oil, soybeans).

Since our country remains an importer of meat, special emphasis should be placed on the development of livestock breeding in all its forms in order to reduce the deficit in this sector.

The results of the recent national seminar on the marketing of farm products have given new impetus to the activities of the Farm Products Marketing Office (TOGOGRAIN) and should lead to the creation of the national solidarity fund which is endorsed by everyone in the nation.

Thus what is needed is to maintain this upsurge of patriotism to allow our people to be protected from difficulties during the interim periods.

A. General Themes

The goal is to lead the peasant into rational farming, free of the main hindrance--manual labor, and the various causes of his low yields and production, and thus his standard of living.

The increase in production, particularly for food crops, presumes first of all an increase in yields per hectare. Agriculture involves a number of

factors, and if only one is neglected, it becomes a limiting factor and production remains low.

We must become aware of the fact that our soil constitutes our capital, but that it is fragile.

Extensive agriculture, brush fires and erosion lead to its irreparable deterioration. The practice of good agriculture also means combatting this deterioration in order to prevent our country from becoming a desert in the long run.

Thus it is neceesary:

1. To Promote Cultivation With Draft Animals.

This makes it possible:

To intensify agriculture by increasing the surfaces exploited by the peasant.

To alleviate the difficulty of the peasant's labor (plowing, transportation, etc.).

To improve yields, thanks to the ease of implementing better cultivation techniques, safeguarding the fertility of the soil and increasing the efficiency of chemical fertilizers.

To deal with the problem of desert tracks and the scattered location of farm plots.

Finally, this will make it possible for the peasant to develop his livestock breeding activities and to obtain a more ready supply of meat and milk.

Through the introduction and development of cultivation using draft animals, the state is effecting a saving in foreign exchange for the import of oil products and tractors.

2. To Develop Local Water Projects.

Togolese agriculture is increasingly vulnerable to the vagaries of the weather (irregularity and the poor distribution of rainfall). Thus there is justification for the development of local water projects with a view to individual or collective irrigation of farm operations. The zones amply provided with surface water can make use of it by undertaking small development projects to provide permanent or supplementary irrigation. Those not so endowed are not necessarily without resources, because the water at greater depths is also a source of good quality water to a greater or lesser extent for this type of operation. By means of wells and draft animals, it is possible to irrigate considerable areas.

3. To Develop Livestock Breeding on Each Farm.

a) Small animals: poultry, rabbits, sheep and goats; and

b) Cattle, with a view to developing cultivation using draft animals.

4. To Provide Proper Preparation of Fields.

This should be done by mechanical means when possible, and using draft animals, which method should be developed increasingly.

The practice of burning off ground need not be excluded, but it should not result in brush fires.

5. To plant promptly.

This should be done using good seed, previously treated, with respect for the proper proportions, in other words close spacing adapted for each separate crop.

6. To Utilize Organic Manure and Fertilizers.

The land is a reservoir of nutritive elements for plants but its reserves are exhausted by successive crops. Land lacking in nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium does not provide good yields. The soil reserves must be renewed by adding fertilizer and organic manure to it. The state will maintain its 50 percent subsidy to assist agriculture.

Supplies of fertilizers must be obtained before the beginning of the agricultural season, and at the time the financial resources of the farm operation permit, in other words at the end of the marketing period.

7. To Guarantee Timely Crop Care.

This involves frequent weeding.

The most progressive peasants must be initiated in the use of weed killers.

8. To Harvest Properly.

This must be done at the proper time. Drying and conservation methods must be improved, to avoid the loss of part of the harvest. Farmers should wait to sell their harvests at the official markets.

(In 1980, the government took steps to prohibit the sale of crops not yet harvested.)

Surplus production should be sold to TOGOGRAIN, a body established by the state to regularize the marketing of grain and to provide a measure of security during periods of shortage.

9. The Peasants Should be Organized.

A number of groups exist and should be active, serving as a permanent training system based on visits to the fields of leading farmers.

Well organized groups will make access to production means and credit easier. The farmers who are members of such groups find that their results are improved and they themselves are asking for more assistance from the farm advisory services.

10. Access to Farm Credit Facilitates Production Development.

Repayment of loans must not be forgotten when they fall due.

Honoring commitments also means retaining the trust of the credit body, which will then grant new loans for the next season.

11. Development of Fruit Cultivation.

The same instructions should be implemented here.

12. General Farm Census.

This will cover the whole of our national territory. All peasants should cooperate closely, supplying the information asked of them. This operation will enable the government to assess the situation before undertaking further broad measures to benefit the peasants.

13. Combatting Brush Fires.

Our soils must be protected by a campaign against brush fires, which destroy their active elements and lead to their deterioration and conversion to desert land and erosion.

B. Regional Themes

1. Maritime Region

The maritime region should be the breadbasket for the capital.

Special measures include:

The professional organization of groups with a view to better marketing of products; and

Undertaking cultivation using draft animals in suitable zones.

Measures pertaining to food crops include:

Increasing the yield per hectare;

Introduction of crop rotation; and

Recovery of the bottom-land for the cultivation of rice and traditional truck garden crops.

Other measures include:

Undertaking the renewal of coconut cultivation, using selected hybrid coconut varieties;

Introduction of small animal raising; and

The replanting of trees along roads and fields and in villages.

2. East Plateau Region

For food crops, the measures are the same as for the maritime region.

The professional organization should be production cooperatives, and not pseudocooperatives concerning themselves with marketing.

Producers' groups should be promoted.

Cultivation with draft animals should be intensified.

Animal care should be provided during the farm season.

Cotton production should be increased by improving yields, which involves:

Respecting planting dates;

Using fertilizers; and

Regularly carrying out the procedures necessary to protect the crops.

Yam cultivation should be developed.

The areas for the planting of peanuts should be increased in order to guarantee a supply for the oil plants.

3. West Plateau Region

For food crops, see General Themes.

Potato production groups should be encouraged.

For cotton, see the instructions for the East Region.

Wooded zones should be protected, and cultivation on steep slopes prohibited.

The following measures are suggested for the coffee and cacao sectors:

The SRCC [National Society for the Renewal and Development of Togolese Cocoa and Coffee Resources] should be guaranteed administrative support for the maintenance of old and new plantations, which should not be neglected, in order to raise the level of our exports.

The program for replanting cacao plantations in Litime should be accelerated, taking the necessary steps to implement the decree making the clearing and replanting of old plantations compulsory.

The use of fertilizers on coffee plantations should be increased, with two applications of 20-10-10 at 300 to 500 kg per hectare being undertaken each year. The quality of the harvest should be improved by:

More frequent picking, when the crop is fully mature; and

Proper fermentation of the cacao, which should be stirred on the 2nd, 4th and 6th days, and by using the fermentation vats sold by the SRCC.

Screens and sheets made of plastic material or concrete areas should be used for drying and the harvest should be protected from humidity at night or in the event of rain.

The contract form of sharecropping should be used on the cacao plantations.

New plantations should be developed on good soil and careful and intensive cultivation involving five to six cleanups per year should be undertaken. Intensive practices = high yields = profitability = ease in repaying UCP loans.

The plantation groups in a given village should be organized in a precooperative union to facilitate access to production means (fertilizer, farm credit) and to gather harvests prior to marketing.

Participation in the campaign against Capsidae should be guaranteed on the cacao plantations, by assisting the SRCC teams and cleaning up the plantings prior to treatment.

In connection with palm oil, the maintenance of village plantings should be insured; and

The extension of village plantings in favorable zones should be planned such as to guarantee a better supply for the Agou oil plant.

IV. Central Region

Food crops, cotton, cultivation using draft animals, and yams; same instructions as for the plateau region.

New crops (potatoes, soybeans) should be encouraged.

V. La Kara Region

Food crops and cultivation using draft animals, same instructions.

Campaign against brush fires.

Encouragement of reafforestation, and avoidance of cutting young plants.

Maintenance of the existing small development projects.

Encouragement of potato cultivation.

Purchase and repayment for fertilizers.

VI. Savanna Region

In the food crop sector, cultivation using draft animals and the raising of cotton should be intensified. Same instructions.

A campaign should be waged against brush fires.

The harvest of hand-gathered products--shea tree seeds, nere and kapok--should be encouraged.

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CSO: 4719/709

KAUNDA ASKS AFRICA, 'PROGRESSIVE WORLD' TO HELP ANGOLA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday appealed to all African nations and the progressive world to help Angola to defend itself against armed attacks by racist South Africa.**

Angola was bearing the brunt of the liberation war in southern Africa because of its role as a Frontline state and, therefore, urgently needed help, he said.

Dr Kaunda made the appeal at State House when Mr Alfonso Van-Dunem Mbinda, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers Party, called on him.

Zambia, he said, was aware that Angolans had endured a lot of suffering and sacrificed for Africa as a whole.

"The rest of Africa and the progressive world should assist Angola," the President said.

He described Mr Mbinda's visit as an epoch making one as it marked an important stage in the two countries' efforts to solidify their ties at party level.

Referring to the accord of co-operation signed by UNIP and MPLA, the President said this was a "symbolic" act which showed the desire to consolidate relations at grassroot level.

He welcomed the accord and stressed that the co-operation between the two nations should be a "peoples relationship" and not only one that encouraged top level contact.

The President called for regular exchange visits at lower levels, adding that a party was an important tool for development, hence the need to meet and exchange ideas.

He assured the Angolan delegation that he would always be ready and willing to co-operate with the Angolan government and the MPLA in development efforts of mutual benefit to both nations.

It was for this reason that the two nations should intensify their development efforts for the benefit of their respective peoples, he said.

CSO: 4700/1148

UNIP SECRETARY ADDRESSES INTENSIVE GOVERNORS' WORKSHOP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **PARTY Secretary-General Mulemba has told off showy district governors and ordered them to change their leadership style.**

The role of a district leader should not be ceremonial because if this were the case, "we shall be defeating the objectives of the Party."

The Party chief said this at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe when he addressed a two-week intensive governors' workshop.

The knowledge of district leaders must be functional, they must know off hand the membership of their district committees, the number of sections, branches and wards in their areas.

District leaders must also know off hand the location of all Party organs in their respective districts, what they were doing and what programmes they had drawn up.

"You must know the state of progress in each organ, the obstacles you are likely to face, the possible solutions in the politics of your ward, branch, or section, the economic, social, cultural, science and technology, defence and security fields of your districts."

This knowledge would enable them to take decisions and allow relevant organs of UNIP to perform their duties adequately while the people received ample and effective guidance from governors.

He stressed the need to make each organ and committee at all levels of the Party operational — thus implementing the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

Mr Mulemba said he had raised the points because of apparent laxity in paying attention to the dictates of the Party Constitution and setting the "wheels" of the Party in motion.

"In the main, our past performance has shown some signs of slackening in our operations. You still find, for example the local leadership being confused as to whether the membership of the Party is voluntary or not, whether this membership is renewable each year or whether it is permanent."

Mr Mulemba quoted Article Nine of the Constitution which stipulated that anybody wishing to join the Party must be supported by two of its members to the appropriate Party officials of the section where he shall be enrolled.

Regulation

"Yet, in the majority of cases, very few of us try to observe this regulation. The reason for this is primarily because we do not place emphasis on the section. We do not understand the tactical importance of section activities and organisation.

"Instead of strengthening the sections we tend to ignore them and hope to organise the Party at higher levels of the district. District organisation must result from the cumulative effect of section, branch and ward organisation.

"The people must look to the local leader for sanctuary and incisive or effective guidance. He must go to the people as man of the people. He must not wait for them to come to him, for he is there for the people and not the people for him. He must not wait for the crisis to develop. He must influence events in favour of popular wishes."

Mr Mulemba called for the reviewing and strengthening of the Youth and Women's leagues with a view to giving them effective leadership which was development-oriented.

Events

He urged sound administration at district level. He said with constant knowledge of events in the district, leaders must apply themselves to the situation.

"We should not work in isolation but bring the heads of the district leadership together. Consultation must involve all the people because

we must get as many ideas as we can from the people we serve."

A district leader must be responsive to the people's basic needs and be seen to take decisions promptly with minimum paper work.

CSO: 4700/1148

KAUNDA DESCRIBES JAPAN AS ONE OF NATION'S MOST IMPORTANT ALLIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] PRESIDENT Kaunda warned yesterday that unless other developed countries followed the path of Japan in helping Third World countries a world-wide conflagration was imminent.

He said this at a State House luncheon he threw in honour of Japanese medical expert Professor Keiro Suraga who is behind the establishment of a neonatal and paediatric surgical centre at the University Teaching Hospital (UTH) whose foundation stone Dr Kaunda laid on Tuesday.

The President told the diners who included Japanese ambassador to Zambia Mr Eiji Seki that unless "we raise many more Japans from the developed countries" the world should expect an explosion.

Zambia was happy with her growing bilateral ties with Japan.

Although relations between the two countries were not warm in the past, it did not mean Zambia was not interested in Japan but that she had not yet understood the Japanese people.

Japan was one of the most important ally of Zambia.

Dr Kaunda said the Zambian society which was a humanistic one greatly appreciated the way Prof Suraga used his gifts by sharing them with others.

He hoped professionals from both countries would in future intensify cooperation among themselves.

Prof Suraga thanked the President for the remarks about him and looked forward to establishing more technical cooperations in future.

CSO: 4700/1148

SOKO SAYS PARTY MEMBERSHIP RECORDS IN A SHAMBLES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] PARTY membership records are in a shambles, Freedom House administrative secretary and Member of the Central Committee, Mr Axon Soko, said yesterday.

"It is annoying for a Party such as ours not to be able to know its membership at a glance — to know the people that spearheaded the freedom fight — and indeed our dead heroes," he said.

In a lecture to the district governors workshop at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe, Mr Soko said Party administration was causing concern. In many cases, information on UNIP was not readily available.

"Records, in many areas of the Party are just not available. We do not have an information bank."

It was important that membership records are properly kept. "I at times wonder why some of us talk of declined membership when Party membership is for life in accordance with Article Eight of UNIP Constitution."

Explaining this article, Mr Soko said once a person was admitted into the Party, "he becomes a member for life whether he pays his 50n annual subscription or not — hence the need for taking pains to admit only the right and most reliable persons."

The payment of annual subscriptions and what used to be termed as renewal of cards or membership were now not conditions for membership. But, membership returns might include figures of those who had not paid their subscriptions at all times, and reflect those who held valid Party cards.

In accordance with Article 11 a person could only forfeit his Party membership in the event of death, expulsion or resignation.

"You, comrades, have in your offices Party voters rolls compiled in 1980. Has it ever occurred to you that those records are actually membership records? If so, have you checked on them to see if they have paid their subscriptions? Supervision is important."

On the lack of discipline in the maintenance of Party funds, Mr Soko reminded the governors they were responsible for this important aspect of UNIP administration and organisation.

"This is the area that is of great concern. Cards so far issued to many districts have not been accounted for although they have been sold as could be seen during the 1980 UNIP voters registration.

"What steps have been taken by you as supervising officers?" Mr Soko asked the governors. In some cases, we the leaders paid by the Party are culprits in this

CSO: 4700/1148

CROWN CORK'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE SHORTAGE MAY CLOSE VARIOUS PLANTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] ZAMBIA Breweries and other bottling and food canning industries may close down within weeks if Crown Cork Zambia does not obtain foreign exchange to import tin plates quickly.

Thousands of workers could be declared redundant and the Government may lose revenue from Zambia Breweries (K5 million a month) if the situation is not rectified.

This prediction was made in Ndola yesterday by Crown Cork general manager designate Mr John Wiles, when commenting on the shortage of bottling tops Zambia Bottlers and Copperbelt Bottling Company are facing.

"The raw materials we have can only last for a few days and companies like Zambia Breweries and Zambia Bottlers will be adversely affected and might result in laying off workers. We have been told by the Bank of Zambia that there is no foreign exchange to enable us import tin plates," Mr Wiles said.

The halt in production of bottle tops and food cans would cause a chain reaction in the manufacturing industry.

Companies like Lyons Brooke Bond which had contracts with the defence force to supply tinned beef and other foods would not be able to continue to sell these products.

But Mr Wiles said all hope was not lost because the company was scrounging for at least 200,000 South African rand which would enable it to buy tin plates from South Africa.

He said this was the only way the company could avert a complete disruption of production.

"If we obtain this money we can bring in supplies within seven days because this is the nearest source. If we get the foreign exchange we have applied for the next consignment will arrive in July or August. So we are keeping our fingers crossed."

The company already owed its parent company in the United States more than K2 million and therefore did not expect any help. Its nearest sister company in Lubumbashi, Zaire, was facing similar problems.

The Crown Cork chief said despite these problems the company was still going ahead with its expansion programme involving K500,000 which included the extension of the Ndola factory and installation of new equipment to enable it start another line of products.

Manufacture

When the expansion programme was completed the company would manufacture cobalt drums at 100,000 a year for the mining industry and eventual export to Zaire.

Mr Wiles said his company had plans to manufacture oil cans for the oil companies which were importing these items from abroad. In this way the oil companies would save a substantial sum of foreign exchange which could be utilised for other purposes.

The company sympathised with the Party and its Government on the shortage of foreign exchange and conceded that other companies were facing similar problems.

But he felt that certain sectors of the economy such as the manufacturing industries should come second to institutions like hospitals which must be continuously supplied with drugs and medicines.

CSO: 4700/1148

ZULU SAYS FREE HEALTH, EDUCATION SERVICES TO CONTINUE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt] THE policy of free health and education services to people will continue despite calls for the reintroduction of fee-paying social services, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu said yesterday.

He described people calling for the reintroduction of fee-paying services as "capitalistic inclined" individuals in society.

Equality of opportunities to citizens was the mainstay of the country's political line.

"For participatory democracy like ours, the dissenting voice can only be taken as a minority opinion which is not representative of the aspirations of the people."

Mr Zulu was speaking in Kabwe when he opened the K65,000 Mahatma Gandhi memorial clinic built by the Kabwe Hindu Samaj.

The policy of the Party on social services was to provide health and educational services free of charge to all citizens, irrespective of the social and economic status of an individual.

Mr Zulu noted that the Party's political education on the need for people to use the services generously provided was bearing fruit.

"Gone are the days when people used to fear to go to hospitals and clinics.

The construction of the clinic was in line with the primary health care concept of making available basic but essential health service to the population by active participation of the communities.

CSO: 4700/1148

UNZA GREAT EAST ROAD CAMPUS CLOSED INDEFINITELY

Students, Lecturers Arrested

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 82 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] **THE University of Zambia Great East Road campus was yesterday closed indefinitely and students were ordered to leave at gun-point.**

Several students were picked up by police for allegedly having been ring leaders of an eight-day class boycott which led to the closure and others for trying to address their colleagues after the shut down decision was announced.

Police force public relations officer Mr Christopher Mhango could neither confirm nor deny the arrest of some students, saying although he was at the campus for about an hour, a comprehensive report on "the operation" was expected later.

Police officers searched the homes of expatriate lecturers at Hansworth Park and Marshlands Village in the early hours of yesterday.

An undisclosed number of lecturers were picked up for questioning and some were released later in the day.

According to lecturers and staff development fellows at the university village, police conducted their search in the homes of lecturers at 03.00 hours.

It was not clear by yesterday evening how many had been picked up but it was reliably learnt they included some Irish and Dutch lecturers who had been held at the central police for questioning.

Dutch lecturer Professor L. Nanta was picked up but a spokesman at The Netherlands embassy said the lecturer was later released.

The closure of the Great East Road campus was the last action the administration took after the students defied many appeals to end the class boycott in protest against the expulsion and suspension of their colleagues.

No official notification of the closure was communicated to the students apart from a Press statement from the university Vice-Chancellor Dr Jacob Mwanza which was announced on Radio Zambia early yesterday morning.

Students were awakened to a rude shock when armed military personnel went round dormitories giving orders through megaphones for "students to pack up and assemble at the graduation square on a double."

As the students packed their belongings, the campus was encircled by heavily armed soldiers, paramilitary, special branch and police officers.

Senior army officers slinging AK 47 rifles guarded the main university entrance from the Great East Road, while juniors took firing positions along Goma lakes.

Troop carriers were stationed at the showgrounds ready to go into action.

While some of the military personnel supervised the packing of students before bundling them on to the waiting UBZ buses to ferry them to stations in the city centre, those encircling the campus turned away all visitors who wanted to enter the campus.

Members of the Press were ordered to clear away. The newsmen had earlier been allowed entry by Lusaka police chief Mr Geoffrey Mukuma who was among senior police officers at the campus.

The students were each paid K20 travelling allowance.

In the statement announcing the closure, Dr Mwanza said the students had failed to yield to the administration's sustained pleas for reconciliation.

"All efforts aimed at dialogue have been rejected by the students and even the

preparedness of the administration to grant concessions in relation to the fate of the expelled and suspended students have been brushed aside.

In view of this, Dr Mwanza said, he was left with no option but to close the Great East Road campus.

The closure of the Lusaka campus which would remain effective until further notice did not affect the Ridgeway and Ndola campuses of the university.

Dr Mwanza said President Kaunda, the Chancellor, had made an earnest appeal to the students to go home at once and stay there for at least three weeks.

The students' class boycott began on April 12 when they were expected to resume studies after their two-week vacation.

Their stand was in solidarity with four of their colleagues who were expelled and 15 others who were suspended.

The disciplinary action was taken against alleged indiscipline after the distribution of a circular by the student body condemning the establishment of the institute of human relations headed by Professor Lord Hatch.

The university administration said the students executive had clearly abused their freedom by their behaviour and arrogance against the public, property and legally constituted authority.

"The union executive has demonstrated this by issuing circulars framed in unrestrained language and by other acts of indiscipline, clearly contemptuous of university authority."

The students defied appeals to resume lectures from Minister of Education and Culture Mr Frederick Hapunda, Dr Mwanza and Kasuka Mwauluka.

The students threw out concessions made by Dr Mwanza on Monday, in which the expulsions were squashed and replaced by suspensions, while suspensions were to be reduced.

Situation on Ndola Campus

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **THE University of Zambia Ndola campus administration has decided to withdraw all catering services to boycotting students at the campus immediately until they resume classes.**

A circular signed by the registrar Mr Christopher Muyangana says as a first and necessary step, all catering services to the students have been suspended.

"This decision will remain in effect until the students have returned to classes and have thereby earned the privilege of being maintained at public expense."

The registrar has reminded the students that the purpose and legitimate reason for their presence at the university was to learn.

"Without that purpose and without that reason a student has no right whatsoever to remain in the university."

The decision by the students union to boycott classes meant they had withdrawn the privilege of remaining in the university accorded to them by parents, guardians and the ordinary taxpayer.

"The action further means that the university has no good reason to maintain a student at public expenses.

"The university administration takes this opportunity to appeal to all students to return to classes at once. Boycott of classes is neither in the interest of those engaged in the boycott nor in that of the expelled or suspended students in whose name the present action is being taken," Mr Muyangana's circular says.

Continued boycott of classes would only lead to more serious consequences for the students.

The circular has been copied to the Vice-chancellor Dr Jacob Mwanza, his deputy, the principal of the Ndola campus Professor Mubanga Kashoki, the Lusaka campus principal, the university secretary, all deans and others.

But the students yesterday termed the decision by the university as the worst kind of blackmail.

A students union spokesman said the circular would be sent to all international and national human rights organisations as evidence of the university's breach of human rights.

"This is the worst kind of blackmail and a fundamental breach of human rights. The administration are using the food weapon to force us to submit, but we are going to resign ourselves to our fate until our demands are met."

If the authorities thought the food weapon would weaken the students' resolve, they were wrong because starving the students would worsen the situation.

CSO: 4700/1148

FAMINE RELIEF AWAITING SUBMISSION OF DISTRICT COUNCILS' REPORTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] THE Southern Province permanent secretary Mr Edward Himunyanga has said his office will map out a strategy to tackle famine relief operations as soon as district councils submit reports on their requirements.

Mr Himunyanga said in Livingstone yesterday that some councils had already submitted their preliminary reports and more information was being awaited.

He said that it was too early to disclose what action the provincial authorities would take to alleviate famine because nobody was sure of the total crop harvest this season.

He refused to disclose which areas were badly affected, saying his office did not want to discuss sensitive issues in the Press.

However, provincial political secretary, Mr Joseph Simuyandi said recently that Livingstone, Kalomo, Gwembe and Namwala districts would face serious food shortages because of the prolonged drought.

Mr Simuyandi appealed to district executive secretaries to submit their food requirements to Livingstone promptly to enable provincial leaders to plan the relief strategy.

Last week, Livingstone district council appealed to the Party and its government to declare the area a disaster zone because of a looming water and food crisis among the farming community.

CSO: 4700/1148

ZCTU CHAIRMAN PROPOSES SINGLE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions has suggested the formation of a single social security scheme to be administered by the tripartite board of trustees consisting of ZCTU, Federation of Employers and Government representatives.

Making the proposals to the social security scheme commission of inquiry in Kitwe yesterday, ZCTU chairman-general Mr Frederick Chiluba said the scheme, once established, should be centralised to ease the processing of claims.

He suggested that existing schemes such as the ZNPF, the Workmen's Compensation, the superanuation fund, the civil service local conditions pension, the ZIMCO scheme and others should be merged into a national social security scheme

The new scheme should cover suspension, loss or reduction of income, old age, death, invalidity, sickness, maternity, workmen's compensation and premature retirement.

The scheme should cover the maintenance of children, housing and employment.

Under the scheme, all employees retired because of old age must be entitled to a life pension provided that their contributions were not less than five years.

The ZCTU suggested that retirement age should be 60 for men and 50 for women with a provision for workers, to opt for early retirement after 45 years.

Mr Chiluba suggested that a tax-free amount equal to six months pay should be paid to a worker on retirement to facilitate rehabilitation.

"All employees who retire after having made contributions into the scheme but fail to qualify for a life pension should receive all their contributions including the employers contributions with interest," he said.

In the event of a member of the scheme dying before retirement age, his beneficiary should get the death gratuity in addition to a life pension.

"In case of the wife being the beneficiary, benefits should be paid as long as she remains unmarried."

On medical care, Mr Chiluba suggested that all contributing members should have the right to choose where they should get their treatment.

"The present medical care is assumed to be free. But the social security scheme entails personal payment by way of such contribution. This is a direct purchase of services which we consider necessary."

He proposed that in the event of a worker being taken ill and hospitalised, he should be paid in full for a month after which such an employee should be taken care of by the scheme.

"A life pension should be paid to any member who is retired on health grounds, regardless of the period such person has been a member of the scheme."

The ZCTU proposed the introduction of unemployment benefits under the new scheme aimed at giving some relief to workers who are forced out of work or lose their jobs.

"To qualify for unemployment benefits, a worker should have been in employment and making regular contributions for at least five years."

On maternity benefits, Mr Chiluba suggested that the Government should introduce necessary legislation to ensure that the benefits conformed with the International Labour Organisation convention.

The ZCTU feels this is necessary because Zambia has ratified the ILO convention number 103 concerning maternity benefits.

CSO: 4700/1143

NEW SYSTEM OF TAX PAYMENTS INTRODUCED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpt] WITH effect from the 1982/3 tax year a completely new system of tax payments has been introduced which will often result in tax being paid on income before it is received or even earned.

Transitional provisions covering payments for the tax year 1981/82 are included and are designed to give a small measure of relief in a period of acute cash flow problems.

● Transitional provisions for 1981/2 payments:

Under the previous rules provisional income tax was paid in arrears in two instalments on August 14 and December 14 subsequent to the end of the tax year. For the tax year 1981/2 there will now be four instalments in arrears on August 14 1982, December 14 1982, April 14 1983 and August 14 1983.

● Payments from 1982/3 onwards:

With effect from the tax year 1982/3 which started on April 1 1982 all businesses will have to submit to the Department of Taxes by June 30 an estimates of their profits as adjusted for tax purposes for the period forming the basis for the tax year ending the following March 31.

The tax, as estimated, must then be paid in four equal instalments on June 30, September 30, December 30 and March 30.

Adjustment

If, at any time during the tax year a business believes its estimate of tax due is "substantially incorrect because of changed circumstances" it must submit a further return setting out the revised figures.

A cumulative adjustment to the previous tax payments must be made when paying the next instalment.

The Commissioner of Taxes has discretion to extend the time for payment of provisional income tax beyond these dates.

The existing provisions of five per cent penalty a month or part of a month, for late payment of income tax are retained despite the fact that no business can give an exact estimate of its tax payment by the day before the end of its accounting period.

But if the final estimate of provisional income tax payable falls short of the tax ultimately assessed, after the submission of the annual tax return and accounts, by more than one third an additional penalty of ten per cent of the shortfall is to be levied.

Tax payments 1981/2 onwards:-

As a result of the change in tax payment the following payments must be made over the next 18 months.

			1st quarter for
June 30 1982	"	" "	1982/3
August 14 1982	"	" "	1981/2
Sept. 30 1982	2nd	" "	1982/3
Dec. 14 1982	"	" "	1981/2
Dec. 30 1982	3rd	" "	1982/3
March 30 1983	4th	" "	1982/3
April 14 1983	3rd	" "	1981/2
June 30 1983	1st	" "	1983/4
Aug. 14 1983	4th	" "	1981/2
Sept. 30 1983	2nd	" "	1983/4

It is likely that this schedule will lead to administrative difficulties and tax payers must take care to ensure that the correct returns are made at the appropriate time.

It should be noted that in 18 months the tax for two-and-a-half years must be paid and this will lead to serious cash difficulties in many businesses.

CSO: 4700/1148

ZAMBIA RAILWAYS LIFTS BAN ON TRAIN TRAFFIC TO ZAIRE

Chewe's Announcement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA Railways has lifted its six-day ban on all train movements to Zaire with immediate effect, the railways assistant general manager for operations, Mr Bernard Chewe announced yesterday.

The ban was imposed on April 15 after a stoning incident by a mob of Zairean villagers on a Zambia Railways goods train near Sakania.

The stones damaged a locomotive engine loaned from the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

Asked whether vandalism had now stopped, Mr Chewe did not want to give details other than that Zambia railways management was always in touch with the Zaireans on telephone.

About 10,000 tonnes of Zairean cargo had been marooned at Ndola railway station after the suspension.

The goods included foodstuffs from South Africa.

The Zairean government has not yet replied to the Zambian Government's demand for the release of Zambians detained in Zaire.

Charge d'affaires at Zairean embassy, Mr Nkumbi Kasongo Kitenge confirmed this yesterday when he commented on unconfirmed reports that his country had asked to be paid compensation for soldiers said to have been killed in skirmishes with Zambian security forces at Sakania, reports ZANA.

Unconfirmed reports said Zaire had asked for K2,000 compensation before it could release Zambians being held in Lubumbashi and Kipushi.

Zambians Compensation Delay

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Meanwhile, The Zairean government will not be able to respond to Zambia's demand for the immediate release of its citizens being detained in Zaire until after the meeting of the regional Joint Permanent Commission to be held at the monthend.

Commenting on reports that Zaire was now demanding K2,000 compensation, Charge d'Affaires at the Zairean embassy Mr Nkumbi Kasongo Kitenge said his country had not yet replied to the Zambian government.--Zana/Mail Reporter

CSO: 4700/1148

END

JPRS 80895

25 May 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2628

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80895

25 May 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2628

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COHERENCE SAID TO BE LACKING IN FRANCE'S AFRICAN POLICY

Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Apr 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "France and Africa: Principles Versus Realities"]

> [Text] France's African policy, even though it seeks to be different from its 7-year predecessor in respect to principles, runs up against the same realities. France has recently experienced this in two crises, in Chad and in Central Africa.
>
> These two cases, among many others it is true, will be main topics of Mr Mitterrand's conversations during official visits in the second half of May to three countries where French policy does not face the same problems as in Ndjamena and Bangui: Niger, the Ivory Coast, and Senegal.

In the last 10 months, French-African relations have provided an example of the ingenuity that is necessary to reconcile not always glorious realities with principles whose generosity is hardly disputed. In these conditions, the fact that the wind of change has not blown very strongly on "our" Africa is not very surprising, nor is it surprising that some embarrassment or disappointment is being felt in Paris. Also, the French leaders sometimes give the impression of not knowing what they want. As for the leaders of French-speaking Africa--whom the French Socialists before coming to power had sometimes labeled "neo-colonialists"--they are far from reassured.

The Socialists have found Black Africa to be a terrain which does not suit them and for which 20 years in opposition had certainly not prepared them: local powers who are often authoritarian, and sometimes lacking much respect for human rights, tied to France by a complex of trade and cultural relations; at the official level, a kind of cooperation--or aid--closely related to French interests, both private and public; and finally, here and there, a little world of police agents, secret pullers of strings, and racketeers drawn by the real possibilities for quick profits.

This obvious interdependence between France and French-speaking Black Africa was at the outset of Mr Mitterrand's term much more "interwoven" than one would have believed. A third of our imported raw materials come from Africa.

A number of African heads of state have enough influence in Paris that people listen to them. Their knowledge of the French political scene is sufficiently thorough that when the need arises they know how to use us, just as we use them. Because toward the end of his term Giscard d'Estaing had neglected his African partners, he had the bitter experience of seeing his African "electorate" slide toward Mr Chirac.

With the election of Mr Mitterrand, the heads of African states were granted their wish to preserve their direct access to the president of the republic, thanks to the continuance at the Elysee of a counsellor for African and Malagasy affairs, in this case Guy Penna. It was also at their request that "cooperation" remained a ministry, even if the present minister Jean-Pierre Cot intends to direct his efforts to development issues and refuses to be the "minister for Africa."

Though announcing that existing agreements would be honored, the French Socialists came to power with the hope of introducing a little strictness into French-African relations: to base aid on "self-centered development" in order to put an end to the "recolonization" of the dark continent, as Mr Cot put it; to take care to warn regimes judged to be too brutal; and, above all, to avoid any familiarity with those heads of state with a tendency to personalize state-to-state relations. And finally, to dismantle certain semiclandestine networks, and in particular dissolve the "praetorian guards" which Paris had placed at the disposal of certain African capitals.

After nearly a year of Socialist administration, the balance sheet is rather disconcerting. President Mobutu of Zaire, the "bete noir" of the Socialist Party--which did not treat him kindly in its electoral program--was "rehabilitated" in November at the French-African summit conference in Paris, from which he emerged a big winner. Did he not send, at France's request and at U.S. expense, a battalion to Chad as part of the inter-African peace force? Though Libreville is no longer the capital of the mercenaries, ready to foment disorder in the neighbor country as happened in the past, the clever and vigilant President Bongo has thus far not visibly yielded to the pressures on him to moderate his single-party regime. During the past few months, he has reportedly shown a tendency instead to harden his attitude in regard to opposition members who have support in Paris.

Some Inconsistency

In Chad, although the OAU announced at the beginning of February that it favored negotiation among Chadians, Paris resumed, after only a week's interruption, its arms deliveries to one of the protagonists of the conflict, Goukouni Oueddei. It is understandable that in November, after the Libyan withdrawal, France was disappointed that Hissein Habre, not France's favorite, proved to be the best armed to fill the vacuum thus created. However, it is harder to understand, 5 months later, an obstinacy not only in blocking Habre's way but also in encouraging Goukouni Oueddei to reject a compromise, particularly when the "southerners" are more and more openly showing that they are tired of this war among northerners, in which they do not feel directly concerned. Now that the main objective--the Libyan military withdrawal--has long been achieved and does not seem to be in doubt, is it the objective of Paris, for reasons of

pride, to cause the OAU to give up its proposal for negotiation among Chadians? We dare to believe, however, that it is still in the French interest to have peace restored as soon as possible.

In Central Africa, Socialist France maintains 1,200 soldiers--the former "barracudas"--after having had difficulty convincing the local head of state, General Kolingba, that France was not involved in Ange Patasse's abortive coup attempt at the end of March. We can understand the uneasiness of the French Socialists over the Central African military regime which has been in power since September 1981, even if the latter has shown a little more backbone than its civilian predecessor, former President Dacko. However, for France to listen to--and this did happen--a former foreign minister of Bokassa who had been in France for 5 months may have appeared even more ill advised in that the man exhibited, more than any ideology, a strong appetite for power.

Mr Ralite's Letter

The most recent example of misunderstanding between Paris and an African capital--in this case Yaounde--was the letter from Mr Ralite published Wednesday 31 March by LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS calling for the extradition, for humanitarian reasons, of Cameroon detainees. President Ahidjo--who has never been tender with his opponents--was even more angry because numerous Cameroonian exiles, like many other African opposition members in refuge in France, have access to the Socialist Party or the Communist Party.

Is there today in the leadership of the parties in power in Paris a will not to censure but to keep their distance from certain African regimes whose methods are deplored? This temptation is evident. The concerned ministers seem to regularly receive recommendations to this effect from militants. Each has his own view of Africa and how to deal with it.

Not without reason, the Socialist Party believed that the Eritrean resistance deserved a salutation. The fact that the party gave one publicly inevitably provoked anger in Addis Ababa and greatly embarrassed the French Government. Whether or not this was done in coordination with the Quai d'Orsay does not alleviate the naivete of the gesture: One cannot hope to strengthen relations with the Ethiopian revolution--as Mr Cheysson obviously wishes to do--while at the same time publicly condemning repression of the Eritrean resistance. Even if the right hand does not know what the left is doing--or the Socialist Party did not feel that it had to clear the matter with Matignon, the African leaders perceive it only as double-dealing and react accordingly.

Whatever the intentions, these initiatives are far from giving French diplomacy a coherent image. The fact that France has an "African vocation," just as French-speaking Africa has a "French vocation," can only emphasize the gap between the principles proclaimed by the Socialists and the realities which they face today.

The French Government has clearly not been able to overcome this contradiction, and recently, instead of reassuring, it has ended up by irritating a lot of people in Africa without apparently gaining any moral or practical benefit.

9220
CSO: 4719/813

PRESIDENT INJECTS HOPE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Monty Letshwiti]

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT Dr Q.K.J. Masire has expressed optimism that Botswana will start recovering from the current economic recession when the prices of diamonds begin improving on the London-based Central Selling Orgainsation (CSO).

Speaking at Orapa's closed mine township at a cocktail party organised for him by the Orapa and Letlhakane mine management on Friday night at the end of his tour of Boteti constituency, Dr Masire expressed hope that the trade recovery of the country's chief export earner, diamonds should begin in the near future. Botswana will then be ready to resume it's normal sales on the market.

Dr Masire returned to Gaborone on Saturday. When he spoke on private sector employment, the President reiterated that the employers should adhere consistantly with government's localisation programme. He warned that the programme should be seen to be effective and progressive so that it meets intended pace and purpose of the country's industrial and economic development.

Before his return to Gaborone at the end of the tour of Boteti area, the President toured the open mine in the closed township of Orapa and Letlhakane Mine, at the invitation of the General Manager Mr Thomas Whitelock.

When extending his invitation to the President to tour the mine Mr Whitelock praised Dr Masire for his tour of Boteti constituency, saying that it was a clear indication that democracy and consultation with electorate still prevails in Botswana through the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) administration.

Mr Whitelock asured the President that the mining company in Orapa would work hard to make a substantive contribution to the economy of the country when diamond sales recover in the world market.

The President was given a tour of Orapa mine, where he saw the various dapartments of the mine such as the diamond sorting section, Training section, the Fitting and Turning workshop and the Electrical and Surveying sectors.

In the fitting and turning workshops trainees produce basic tools to be used during emergency mechanical breakdowns. However the mine still imports spare-parts from outside.

In the diamond sorting section, Mr Whitelock told the President and other dignitaries in the party, which included the Minister of Agriculture Mr Washington Meswele, as well as the Assistant Minister of Local Government and Lands Mr Lesedi Mothibamele, the D.C for Serowe Mr Marcus Rowland and local authorities, that Letlhakane diamonds were better than those of Orapa in quality.

In a quick interview at the end of the mine tour by the President, Mr Whitelock told BOPA that 92 per cent of the mine posts were localised and there were only 210 expatriates in the senior posts including outside mine employment.

Crisis Came Suddenly

[Article by Mishingo Mpaphadzi and Moty Letshwiti]

THE PRESIDENT Dr Q.K.J. Masire has said that Botswana's present economic crisis could not have been anticipated by the Government just like a human being could not anticipate his illness.

Speaking at Orapa on Thursday during his tour of Boteti constituency Dr. Masire refuted allegations that the present economic recession in Botswana had been brought about by the Government's carelessness.

The President told more than 250 people who attended the meeting on a chilly night, that the economic situation was bad because of external factors beyond the government's control.

The President explained fully that the country's revenue earnings from diamonds and copper/nickel matte were entirely dependant on external market situation over which government has no control, adding that the diamond market was weak because of high interest rates in industrialised countries.

On the Selebi Phikwe mine, the President said that the government was currently discussing with involved companies to re-schedule debts because of low prices of copper/nickel matte on the world market.

Dr Masire said that government had to assist in the provision of funds for Selebi Phikwe's operational costs to prevent the mine from closing down. He pointed out that closure of the complex could be a serious catastrophy to the nation because the people currently working directly or indirectly in the mine would be jobless.

The President again talked about imported inflation and explained that it was brought about by the fact that the country does not manufacture goods.

Dr Masire also spoke on government efforts and he reminded the nation that a Presidential Commission on economic opportunities was appointed last year and was expected to report to him next month.

Among the terms of reference, the commission was charged with examining the means of improving participation by locals in the national economic development. It was also charged with looking into ways and means of increasing job opportunities. In the question of localisation Dr Masire warned that because of lack of local skills, the country would have to recruit expatriates to run mines. However the President stressed that these expatriates were expected to train locals so that posts occupied by expatriates can be localised at the right time. The president in turn advised expatriates to work hard and to behave consistantly with the country's non-racial and democratic principles.

Dr Masire also mentioned in passing the new Financial Assistance Policy of P5 million set aside for potential borrowers.

In conclusion, the President encouraged Orapa residents to assist government in the prevention of diamond smuggling. He argued that diamond smagglers were enemies of the people because they sabotage the national economy.

CSO: 4700/1218

BDP-BNF 'WAR OF WORDS' ERUPTS

BNF Attacked

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 22 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jerry Masete]

[Text]

FOUR CABINET MINISTERS, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe of the Public Service and Information; Mrs Kebatshabile Disele of Home Affairs; Mr Lesedi Mothibamele, Acting Minister of Local Government and Lands, and the Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Mr Utlwang Matlhabaphiri on Sunday addressed a political rally at Jwaneng on a number of different subjects, varying from labour laws, our economic position and the alleged use of force in case the BNF loses elections.

In a scathing and uncompromising attack on the BNF, the Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Mr Utlwang Matlhabaphiri who produced documents to support his statements, told the meeting that the Secretary General of the BNF, Mr Mareledi Giddie has recently said in Serowe that Botswana was not yet independent unless she was revolutionised as the case is with some African States.

The BDP Government was doing everything possible to ensure that the welfare of all Batswana develop and progressively and accordingly and if Batswana expressed their dissatisfaction of the Government, it was their right to out-vote the BDP Government in a general election, but not at all by any revolutionary means as the BNF wished, he declared.

It was abundantly clear, alleged Mr Matlhabaphiri, that the BNF Government would not allow the existence of a multi-party state, but would declare a one-party state, the moment it was voted to power.

The document states that fundamental freedom of human rights will be enjoyed by those who support the BNF. It was also disclosed that certain institutions in Kanye and Serowe are run under the leadership of BNF members and were not operating and functioning satisfactorily. He said Government was well aware of that.

Mr Matlhabaphiri also said that the BNF youth league wrote a letter at the University of Botswana and Swaziland working on what he described as their "Acting Programme."

Extracts of the letter were publicly read "(a) we will disrupt all Campus activities and bring about a situation of confusion there by desicrediting Professor Turner's administration, "(b) to deplore to coup the students' Representative Council and impose on its place a committee which will turn the University into a BNF string-held."

According to BNF pamphlet number one, Mr Matlhabaphiri continued, the BNF is not for Socialism. Here Mr Matlhabaphiri was pointing out the contradictions which exist in BNF documents and their own pronouncements.

Another speaker on similar line was the Minister of Public Service and Information, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, who told the gathering that he was convinced that the BNF was committed to taking over the Government by force although this has always been denied by them on several occasions. Several paragraphs from BNF Pamphlet Number One and some other documents were quoted to support this view. This he added, was made known to Ngamiland residents by a BNF team which was addressing meetings in Gaborone. They said if they failed to win the elections, then they would use force.

In Gaborone, this was said in the presence of some Information officers who were covering the meeting but who chose to ignore this rather serious statement.

Mr Kwelagobe also outlined measures the Government was taking in view of both our economic problems and the drought. He said the Government had put aside P5 million Pula which Botswana could be offered to encourage development of local industries to save the country's foreign exchange earnings. Importation of goods, he added, reduced our foreign exchange earning and it was high time local industries were developed.

Any Motswana who embarks on a manufacturing industry, could be given up to ten thousand Pula freely, but strongly warned against fronting.

Anything that would save Botswana foreign exchange earnings and create job opportunities was welcome and encouraged in the country.

Mr Kwelagobe who once again denied the existence of a Labour Party told the gathering that there was no split in the BDP.

On the other hand, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mrs Kebatshabile Disele, who was answering a question, explained that the Socio-Democratic Party was not lawfully in existence. But rather the founders have had probation period, applicable to new workers, Mrs Disele said that the new entrants were being observed and studied by the employer before their confirmation on permanent basis or rejection. But she warned that the period should not be continued indefinately.

To qualify for gratuity, Mrs Disele said the employee should have remained under one employment for at least five years but also warned that premature departure from that employment would render the employee in forfeiture of his gratuity.

The Minister warned against "rolling stones" saying such people would never enjoy their benefits as expected.

Mrs Disele disclosed that any employee working more than 48 hours a week should be paid over-time accordingly. She also explained about women going on maternity leave and said they were being paid 25% of their wages during the period of maternity leave.

Turning to contractors operation far away from home, the Minister said they should be paid their monthly wages without false excuses and employers should ensure that accommodation, food and medical facilities were provided in such places. If there was an out-break of disease, it was the employers's duty she added, to ensure that the victim receive medical treatment and the employees should be transported back home after they end their contract. Property belonging to any contractor could be sold to defray arrears accrued in salary, she added.

Mrs Disele who also spoke of the Workman's Compensation Act, warned against workers who did not use their protective materials because they would lose their benefits if they were incapacitated during the discharge of their duties. She urged members of the Trade Union to educate newly-employed people about labour laws.

The Acting Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Lesedi Mothibamèle, who spoke on Botswana's economic position, said Botswana had in the past depended on cattle farming only and called upon people to make ventures in other economic avenues.

He pointed out that the budget speech delivered in February reflected the world financial position and Botswana was no exception in following suit.

On diamonds which he said were sold by the Central Selling Organisation, Mr Mothibamele said the buyers wanted to purchase them at take-away prices and it was preferred to stock-pile them rather than sell them cheaply.

He said BNF allegations that Government members stole money were unfounded. Government was doing everything to explore for more mineral wealth, he added. **BOPA**

Giddie Strikes Back

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 26 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

RECENT public condemnation of Botswana National Front (BNF) policy by Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) officials, is to pave the way for the imposition of a one-party state in Botswana, BNF officials have claimed.

In a telephone call to BOPA, BNF's Secretary General Mr Mareledi Giddie said: "The ultimate intention of the BDP government is to make one party state since the death of President Khama. The reasons being that contradictions within BDP representatives have developed to an unprecedented stage."

Mr Giddie who was reacting to recent BDP statement, further alleged that contradictions between the ruling class, the civil service, the army, the police and the intellectuals becoming the acute as revealed by recent statements made by two most unpopular young ministers."

In a recent political meeting, BDP officials denounced BNF policies and stated that the opposition party intended to use force to come to power if they lost the 1984 elections.

Cabinet Ministers; Mr Daniel Kwelagobe of the Public Servie and Information; Mr G.U.S. Matlhabaphiri, Assistant Minister of Agriculture; Mr Lesedi Mothibamele, Acting Minister of Local Government and Lands and Mrs Kebatshabile Disele, Home Affairs Minister, joined hands in condemning BNF's policies recently.

Responding to the accusations, Mr Giddie said: "BNF has no intention to engage in an armed struggle or to overthrow the government if we lost the 1984 elections. Our intention is to come to power through the ballot box."

He was quick to add: "If we lose the elections we will continue as we have continued. But we are convinced that we will win. If BDP does not cheat and if we are involved in all the preparations for the elections, then we will win."

Mr Giddie added: "All we are worried about is that BDP will declare a one party state. That is what we are worried about."

In response to a question related to the one party state claim Mr Giddie said: "If they do... if... they declare a one party state, then we will go back to the people who will decide. The people would fight for their rights. I don't know by what means."

Mr Giddie challenged BDP Ministers to "produce evidence of the recent statements" that the opposition party wanted to overthrow the government.

In the recent political meetings, Mr Kwelagobe had stated that he was convinced that the BNF intended to overthrow the government whereas Mr Matlhabaphiri had read from BNF's pamphlet No. 1, expressing that there would be no freedom of speech and no free press under a BNF government.

Mr Giddie claimed that Pamphlet No. 1 had been misinterpreted.

In the lengthy telephone message, Mr Giddie claimed that there was no democracy in Botswana.

"The BNF has always revealed to the people of Botswana that there is no democracy in Botswana because democracy is a class word, and if it exists it is only for the ruling class."

He denounced Government policies, stating that the problems which demanded immediate attention were drought, unemployment and Standard Seven drop-outs. "In a word, economic reorganisation of our country from a sorry mess."

"What the BNF is saying is that unpopular policies like ALDEP, TGLP, and massive salary increases for politicians are irrelevant to the present economic crisis. Let it be known that when we address ourselves to poverty on behalf of the masses of Botswana, it is not the same thing as advocating for bloodshed."

Mr Giddie said the BDP government must address itself to these problems and not the BNF "as if the BNF is drought or unemployment." "Failure to resolve these will only lead to BDP spokesmen making wild statements in attempts to divert the people's attention from the real problems as evidenced by the two most unpopular young ministers in the BDP government."

"However, the pretext of such statements is not far fetched. The ultimate intention of the BDP is to make a one party state since the death of President Khama."

Mr Giddie also said Botswana's problems were also due to "the contradictions between governments and international monopoly capital as revealed by Botswana stockpiling diamonds while diamonds of South Africa and other countries are still selling."

"These contradictions are qualitatively different and must be resolved by qualitatively different methods."

"But BDP sees BNF as the source of these contradictions. What BNF is saying is that the objective material conditions is a sore to every Motswana except the ruling class. It is most unfair that the Minister of Public Service and Information should attack innocent people like civil servants who cannot reply. He is actually supposed to protect them, especially that he is the head of the civil service." Mr Giddie did not expound on this.

He also alleged that some time back the BDP government withdrew 17 passports of BNF members under the pretext that the BNF party wanted to overthrow the goverment, "but they failed to prove that we were going to overthrow the government."

BOPA

Kwelagobe Rejoinder

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 29 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Alaudin Osman]

[Text]

BOTSWANA's political war of words was escalated by another attack on the opposition Botswana National Front (BNF) by the Botswana Democratic Party's Secretary General Mr D.K. Kwelagobe, this week.

Mr Kwelagobe, who is also Minister of Public Service and Information, was speaking in an interview, in which he hit back at a BNF reply to an earlier attack by the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP).

He accused the BNF of "being dishonest and contradictory" in replying to challenges from the BDP to the BNF to clarify its stand on issues of national interest.

The latest round of attack marks what some observers of the political scene are saying is the start of the undeclared campaign running up to General Elections. Botswana's next General Elections are set for 1984.

The major issues that Mr Kwelagobe referred to in his latest broadside are:

BNF claims that the BDP was setting the scene for the imposition of a one-party state in Botswana;

BDP claims that the BNF has advocated the use of force to take over government in Botswana;

BNF opposition to the Arable Land Development Programme (ALDEP) and the Tribal Grazing Land Policy (TGLP);

BNF claims of contradictions in the relationships between officials of the ruling party, civil servants, police and army and BNF claims that the contradictions were being revealed by "two most unpopular Ministers."

Mr Kwelagobe said he dismissed "with contempt" claims by the BNF's Secretary General, Mr Mareledi Giddie, that the BDP was paving the way for a one-party state in Botswana. "We (BDP) are instrumental in the introduction of democratic institutions in this country. We are a shining example of this democracy internally and externally." Therefore BNF claims to the contrary were "utter nonsense and Mr Giddie was "talking rubbish."

Mr Kwelagobe reiterated instead that "the BNF believes in violence, even where violence is not necessary" in its attempts to gain political power in Botswana.

He referred to a public rally that was recently addressed by Mr Giddie in Gaborone. At that rally, after persistent questioning from the MP for Kweneng East Mr David Magang, said Mr Kwelagobe, the BNF Secretary General admitted that his party would resort to the use of force if it lost the 1984 General Elections.

"There were people who were present at that meeting who heard this." But, he said, BOPA reporters who were covering the meeting surprisingly failed to report that statement

Mr Kwelagobe added: "The BNF team currently touring the Ngamiland area has been saying the same thing. Mr Giddie cannot dispute these facts if he is an honest, popular Secretary General of the BNF."

He then went on to list a number of incidences in which he said BNF cadres had been involved in acts of violence. These included the Selebi-Phikwe strike in 1970; the University disturbances in 1974; the Madiba Secondary School violence in 1978 as well as the incident in which the Government seized the passports of some BNF youth who were going abroad "to undergo military training."

When asked to elaborate on this, Mr Kwelagobe explained: "Some parents appealed to Government to stop their children from going because they

had information indicating the type of training their children were going for. This was announced by the Office of President at the time."

Mr Kwelagobe's attention was however drawn to a recently published interview in which Mr Giddie denied the accusations of violence. "BNF has no intention to engage in an armed struggle or to overthrow the Government if we lost the 1984 elections. Our intention is to come to power through the ballot box," he had said.

To this, Mr Kwelagobe retorted: "It is surprising because in his introduction to Pamphlet No.1, Mr Giddie had this to say in the last sentence of paragraph seven: '.... the writer urges the Batswana patriots not to worship the vote, not to regard the vote as a magic wand which solves all problems'.

"And again in paragraph ten of the same introduction, he says: 'The writer points out that the struggle in Botswana will not necessarily be solved by the vote because most of the problems are extra-territorial'."

Mr Kwelagobe maintained that the BNF Secretary General was being dishonest on this issue. He produced numerous other BNF documents and quoted extensively from the BNF's Basic Document of 1965, Pamphlet No.1 which said among other things: ".....it is childish and naive to stick to non-violence when and where the imperialists, the colonialists and their local henchmen use violence against the people."

Mr Kwelagobe went on: "They have also produced a document which they call 'Demonstrations' and which they use in guiding their cadres in demonstrations."

He again quoted a portion which stated '....if it is a protest demonstration e.g. protest against the government of the day, in such a case, it is really not necessary for the demonstrators to obtain a permission. The committee could just tell the press or inform the government of the intention to demonstrate. In this type of demonstrations, a clash with the police is usually inevitable.'

Presenting his argument further, Mr Kwelagobe noted that the BNF had lost every election since 1969. "They kept saying they would win in 1974, then 1979 and now ;they say they will in 1984. Yet from public pronouncements, they say they know of no example in Africa where there has ever been a change of government through elections. They went further to claim that they would never win the elections here because the BDP always cheated."

Mr Kwelagobe then challenged the BNF to say how it was going to win the 1984 Elections. "How would they get in if not by use of force, as supported by these various documents of theirs?" The BNF, said Mr Kwelagobe, has been virtually denouncing voting in meetings in otherr parts of the country.

He also rejected Mr Giddie's claims that the BNF's Pamphlet No.1 had been misinterpreted. Mr Kwelagobe had said the Pamphlet had clearly spelt out that the BNF would trample fundamental human rights in its determination to hold on to power. He quoted from the document again:

'....freedom of assembly in our national democratic state, will not mean nor include freedom for the enemies of the people to assemble in order to make plots. It will mean freedom for the people to assembly, to consult together in the interests of the national democratic front.

Likewise, added Mr Kwelagobe, the BNF Pamphlet also spelt out that there would be no freedom of the press since it stated '.... the press shall be in the hands of the united front because otherwise it would mean freedom of the monopolies or their intermediaries to influence public opinion against the interests of the national front.'

In all this, argued Mr Kwelagobe, the BNF "clearly indicates that this is only in its own self-interest but not in the interests of the state."

On the issue of ALDEP and TGLP, Mr Kwelagobe commented: "If these policies are unpopular, one would have expected the BNF not to have participated in them. But the record clearly shows that some big ranking members of the BNF are participating in the TGLP." He again quoted from the BNF manifesto which stated among other things that people would be encouraged to fence off plots and land and those who could not afford to, would be financially assisted through financial institutions.

"What are these chaps really opposing?" he asked. "Because that's exactly what TGLP is saying."

What emerges, he went on, was that not only was the BNF dishonest but that it was full of contradictions in interpreting in its own policies.

Mr Kwelagobe challenged Mr Giddie to come up with proof of contradictions between the BDP, police, army and civil servants. "These so-called contradictions between the BDP, police army and civil servants exist in Mr Giddie's imagination only.

"Those contradictions that we know of, " he added" "are within the BNF itself." Again, he quoted from a document entitled 'the History of the BNF.' This document states: 'In the course of the life of the BNF, three tendencies developed. (1) They developed a tribal group which favoured Bathoen II. (2) There was a tribal wing that favoured Makalaka as a group. (3) There was a pro East group. There were always serious struggles between these groups.

The pro Bathoen II group seemed to be and or pin its hopes in support from South Africa. Pressure from South Africa precipitated a meeting which took place in Lobatse. The proposals from the Bathoen group were as follows: (1) To change the name of the party from BNF to Botswana National Party. (2) To accept financial support from South Africa. (3) Dissociate the Party from socialist influences. The two groups had a vitual confrontation.'

Mr Kwelagobe added: "Therefore when Mr Giddie talks about out so-called contradictions, he must examine his own house first. The in-fighting in within the BNF and supported by their documents that they have various cliques and factions, fighting each other."

Hammering his point further on the issue of contradictions Mr Kwelagobe referred to a section in the Pamphlet No 1 which described Chiefs as the tool of the colonialists and missionaries for the oppression of the people

"Yet in the Botswana National Front Manifesto," he said, "it states that the BNF government 'shall encourage chiefs to receive their precolonial allegiance to

their own people and not necessarily to the government of the day.'

He quoted further from the Manifesto '.... the BNF government shall not permit the existence of the House of Chiefs because the House of Chiefs is just a useless instrument to make the chiefs believe that they have political power when in fact they have not.'

Mr Kwelagobe went on to question even "the very sincerity of the BNF's pronouncement on its adherence to the socialist ideology." He said at a recent symposium at the Gaborone campus of the UBS, Mr Giddie advocated that socialism "was the only answer to solving our economic problems." This, said Mr Kwelagobe, was very different to what was in the Basic Document of the BNF. He quoted from the relevant section: '....From the nature of the problems caused by our struggle, from the tasks we have reviewed, it is obvious that ours is certainly not a socialist movement. Ours is a national democratic struggle. ....We shall submit that ours is a national democratic struggle and definitely not a struggle for socialism.'

He commented: "One wonders what it is that they are really struggling for."

Mr Kwelagobe was then asked to comment on the issue of the two 'unpopular Ministers.'

He replied: "I am assuming that he was referring to me being one of these Ministers because I was one of the two who attacked the BNF. But all I can point out to you is this: in the 1974 Elections, I got over one thousand people who voted for me. The 'popular' Secretary General of BNF Mr Giddie could not even raise nine persons to support his nomination paper - and that after five years of intensive campaigning prior to the 1974 Elections in a constituency of well over thirty-thousand people."

In Botswana, continued Mr Kwelagobe, there was no Gallup Poll with which to measure a politicians's popularity. So he did not know what yardstick the BNF Secretary General used.

"What I do know though," he explained "is that this 'popular' Secretary General of BNF, in the 1979 Elections could only raise three hundred and twenty-three voters in the same constituency, while the so-called unpopular Secretary General of the BDP raised five thousand four hundred and thirty-six voters in his constituency. That is how popular the Secretary General of the BNF is."

The Botswana National Front has two Members in the 39 Member House of Parliament. The Botswana Democratic Pary has 33 Members. One seat is held by the Botswana Peoples Party (BPP).

Other Members are the President Dr Q.K.J. Masire, the Speaker Mr Jimmy Haskins and the Attorney General, Mr Moleleki Mokama. **BOPA**

CSO: 4700/1218

RISING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT POSES EXPLOSIVE PROBLEM

Frightening Rate

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Larona Sedimo]

[Text]

THE PROBLEM of youth unemployment is a world-wide phenomena and in Botswana jobless youth are increasing at an explosive rate, said the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands Mr Peter Molosi. He was speaking at the General Meeting of the Botswana Youth Council at Tshiamo Primary School in Gaborone.

Mr Molosi said the reason behind this was basically because of the system of education which does not prepare pupils for self-employment; lack of enough secondary schools to absorb the primary school leavers; lack of job opportunities in Government and the private sector, and so on.

He said however, that Government was aware and did not ignore the plight of the youth generation, hence the setting of the Youth Council. He added that the economy did not allow our government to provide all what it desires for helping the youth, it gives out the little that it can. It should not be looked down upon but should instead be utilised to the best advantage of the youth, he advised.

Earlier, the Permanent Secretary had reminded the youth about the formation of the their Council, saying that it was launched by the late President Sir Seretse Khama in 1971 during the first National rally.

The Permanent Secretary was head of the Council constitutionally to advice government on all matters concerning youth.

He also reminded the audience that the country's economy was based on four National Principles: Democracy, Unity, Development and Self-reliance. He pointed out that it was on the latter principle that the participants had been called upon to examine conditions affecting youth in their respective areas, so that they could come up with suggestions to solve such problems.

He noted that the world was manifested with chaos and unrest caused by discontented youth and that Botswana was not an exception if hard work was not entered into to contain the trend before it became explosive.

Mr Molosi added that the concern for youth unemployment problems was based on the realisation on the fact that economic growth and welfare were positively-related. He however, added that if the welfare was measured in terms of increased income, increased levels of livings, amenities for all, then it was not being achieved in so far as the majority of the youth was concerned, due to the decreased access to economic opportunities.

He went on to say that youth unemployment and lack of production skills was critical owing to the fact that the youth in economic terms, constitute a greater portion of the potential labour force, and that it was that portion of the nation which the youth had voluntarily set to serve themselves.

"While the four development planning objectives are rapid economic growth, social justice, substantial and economic independence, Government has adopted two themes of employment to give the sharper defination to our development effort," he pointed out. He reminded the participants that it was upon their shoulders to assist the initiating and establishing projects which would benefit "our young ones."

He disclosed that the Ministry of Local Government was trying hard with its meager resources to do something for the youth. "For sometime funds had been provided to cater for the youths organisations, recreation and out of the school youths," he explained.

Mr Molosi however said that the funds could be fruitfully used if the youth could decide efforts as people at local level.

He urged the youth, especially those who fail to get training for employment, to be engaged in projects which would in turn generate income to enable them to fend themselves.

Mr Molosi also told his audience that Botswana as a member of the Commonwealth Youth Programme, was eligible for aid through the Commonwealth Youth Project Fund.

Stability Endangered

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

ACCORDING TO Mr Peter Molosi, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands, the number of young people looking for jobs is increasing at a rate which he called "explosive."

The word is apt. The situation is explosive not only in terms of sheer numbers but also in relation to its danger to the stability of this country.

According to a report written for the Institute of Development Management, "...reportedly half of the 1978 junior certificate graduates... failed to find jobs within a year of leaving school... this problem will snowball in the 1980s."

While the number of jobs available to Batswana is increasing, the work force is increasing much more rapidly. Not only that, but expectations are also increasing - and this is specially true among youth, who tend to be impatient, idealistic, and who have struggled to get educational qualifications because they have been told that these will enable them to get jobs.

Mr Molosi, in his speech given at the General Meeting of the Botswana Youth Council at Tshiamo Primary School in Gaborone, went on to remind his listeners that Botswana's economy was based on the four principles of democracy, unity, development and self-reliance.

It appears that the problem of unemployment youth needs drastic action to control the explosion. The youth and the government must work together, despite the differences of viewpoint which often arise between young people and mature ones.

The youth must concentrate on the last-mentioned of the four principles: Self-reliance. No government can provide everything for everybody without some effort on the part of the recipients. The young people, the jobless, must exercise imagination and initiative, they must create it.

While the youth must make an effort, the government must help by providing the right environment for such initiative. Surely it is better to allow backyard tailors, shoe repairers, car washers etc. than to have these people resort to theft. Licenses and permits should be easy and quick to obtain, and controls should not be so rigid as to suppress self-reliance.

Only this combined approach - self-reliance plus government support - can stop the explosion before it does too much damange. Only if we stop the explosion can we enjoy the other three principles, democrary, unity and development.

CSO: 4700/1218

PROPOSED POWER PLANT PROJECT TO AID INDUSTRIALIZATION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 23 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

SELF sufficiency in power is the key to industrialisation. It is fortunate that this simple truth has not gone unotinced by our policy-makers. That much was evident last week in Parliament when the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, skillfully manoeuvred a bill through the House, authorising government to go ahead with the proposed P235 million central power station at Morupule.

The Morupule Power Station, which should be ready by mid-1986, will provide Orapa, Francistown, Selebi Phikwe, Gaborone, Lobatse and Jwaneng with high voltage power supply. Consenquently the alarming rate at which the cost of electricity tends to rise in the country will be reduced. At present Botswana uses very uneconomic methods to generate power, which tend to frustrate government's attempts at rapid industrialisation.

The proposed central power station however will not only facilitate rural and industrial development but will also create jobs for locals. Another plus for the power station is that it will utilise an abundant local resource - the Morupule coal which is estimated to last for about 25 years.

It is also worth noting that the first phase of the project is already underway. The construction period will provide about 1 500 temporary jobs and after commissioning, the project will provide 400 permanent jobs. Ultimately most of the technical and managerial positions will be held by Batswana in accordance with Government Localisation Policy.

The electrification of rural areas will no doubt benefit generously from the central power station. Already 12 villages have electric power supply. The high voltage power that will be produced at economic costs from Morupule should in the long run enable the average Motswana in the rural areas to afford electricity.

Such a development will obviously change the lifestyles of our rural communities hopefully for the better. Easy access to electricity often has the added bonus of better communication technology, better central heating system and better cooking methods.

Another fact that should not be overlooked is that about P156 million for the Morupule Central Station will come from foreign investors. The sheer size of the amount vividly illustrates the deep rooted trust that foreign investors have in Botswana even at a time when we are experiencing serious economic problems and a severe drought. We can assure them that their money will certainly be put to good use.

CSO: 4700/1218

CHIEPE SAYS MINERAL RIGHTS NO LONGER FOR BRITISH SA COMPANY

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

MINERAL rights in Lobatse Town Council and farms are no more reserved in favour of the British South Africa Company, infact, all mineral rights in Botswana are vested in the State in terms of section 3 of the Mines and Minerals Act (Cap 66:01).

This was the reply in Parliament from the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr M.P.K. Nwako on behalf of the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs Dr G.K.T. Chiepe to a Parliamentary question asked by the MP for Kanye South, Mr B.S. Gaseitsiwe. The MP wanted to know whether it was a condition that all minerals, precious stones, oil or other natural products found below the surface of the the land in Lobatse Town Council and farms is reseved in favour of the British South Africa Company and if any changes have been made to the contrary since Independence, whether any previous Certificates of Registered Titles have been changed accordingly.

Mr Nwako further told Parliament that the following trend of events have happened which culminated in the mineral rights being vested in the State. Mineral rights in Lobatse block were transferred from British South Africa Company to Tuli Exploration Company (Pty) Ltd., by a Notarial Deed of Cession of Mineral Rights No. 17/70 of the December, 1970.

Subsequently, Tuli Exploration Company and De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited (the latter had been given exclusive licence to work on diamondiferous grounds in 1892 and 1932 respectively) transferred the said mineral rights to the Government by a Notarial Deed of Abandonment of Mineral Rights No. 6/73 of 29th June 1973.

The Minister said since there are private landowners in Lobatse block, Tuli Exploration Company executed an Act of Indenmity of the 27th June 1973 indemnifying the Government against any subsequent claims by owners of property in the Lobatse block.

"The title deeds of land owners in the Lobatse block are kept at the Deeds Registry of the Attorney Generals' Chambers and I have been informed that they are subject to Notarial Deed of Abandonment of Mineral Rights in favour of the Government whether an endorsement has been on them or not not," Mr Nwako told Parliament.

He said the above procedure was also followed in regard to the Francistown and Gaborone as well.

CSO: 4700/1218

BRIEFS

SCHOLARSHIPS IN USSR--More scholarships have been announced by the Ministry of Education and this time in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic. A release from the Ministry of Education says the Ministry of Education invites applications from suitably qualified Batswana to pursue studies at Higher Educational Institutions and Technical Schools in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). Applicants should have passed Cambridge School Certificate or its equivalent with credits in Mathematics and a science subject and a pass in English Language. Priority manpower development areas in which training will be provided are: Medicine, Stomatology, Industrial and Civil Engineering, Architecture, Railway Construction and Maintenance, Agricultural Machinery, Radio Engineering, Meat Technology and Weaving. Applications from serving officers should pass through Heads of Departments or Supervisors. Public Officers and Serving Teachers should submit theirs through the Directorate of Personnel and Director of Unified Teaching Service respectively. Applications should be addressed to the Bursaries Secretary Private Bag 005, Gaborone and should reach this office on or before 5th May 1982. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 19 Apr 82 p 3]

MATLHAKO GIVEN VILLAGE STATUS--A new settlement 'Matlhako' in the Tswapong South, has been recognised and accepted as a new village in the Central District. Declaring Matlhako as a village under the Tribal Act, the Bangwato Tribal Authority, Mr Mokgacha Mokgadi said that there were historical records dating as back as 1940s which indicated that the people had long settled there. More than 400 residents attended the meeting which was also addressed by delegates from the Central District Council. Among other senior local authorities was the Serowe District Commissioner Mr Marcus Rowland. The officials told the meeting that the village would be considered with others during the distribution of the district development projects but explained that the village would first have to be included in the District Development Plan like all other villages. The Matlhako residents were asked to be patient with the District Council while arrangement were still being made to bring services to them. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 26 Apr 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1218

BRIEFS

VIOLENCE IN NORTHWEST--The Government has ordered an inquiry into the recent violent incident in Chouam from a land dispute between the Bui and Menchem divisions in Northwest Province. Violent clashes between villagers of Itchim in Ukou, Bui division, and Betmaku in Mfundon sub-division last month led to the death of two persons, 16 persons severely injured and several fire disasters. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3375, 12 Apr 82 p 1029]

CSO: 4700/1210

EFFECT OF NEW COUNCIL OF STATE EXAMINED

AB091250 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT 9 May 82

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, 9 May (AFP)--A major shake-up on Chad's political apparatus announced here last night has failed to dispel doubts that the country's internal crisis can be settled.

Observers pointed out today that the controlling 15-member Council of State which is created under the new measures will contain the same heads of rival factions whose failure to agree is at the root of Chad's troubles.

The new set-up of a Council of State and a subordinate government takes away from the faction leaders--who were ministers in the former transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT)--responsibility for day-to-day administration, but leaves them in control of general policy in all fields, including military.

The Council of State will be chaired by Vice President Abdel Kader Kamougue, head of the southern [word indistinct] Chadian Armed Forces (FAT), and its tasks are "conception, reflection, consultation and guidance", in the words of the official communique.

Its role is to "aid and assist the head of state (President Goukouni Oueddei) and the government in the internal policy of the state, the organization of the army and the administration", and notably to state "ways and means of achieving, maintaining and consolidating peace."

But official sources admitted that the lengthy negotiations between Colonel Kamougue and President Goukouni which resulted in the shake-up had not formulated a policy on dealing with the rebellion by former Defense Minister Hissene Habre's FAN, which occupies most of eastern Chad. "The matter was not even raised," the sources said.

President Goukouni has ruled out any negotiations with Mr Habre, while Colonel Kamougue and Ahmat Acyl, the GUNT foreign minister, are in favor of talks.

CSO: 4700/1213

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 May 82 p 3

[Article by Dereje Balcha in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

An article in this week's issue of *Serto Ader* organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, highlighted the significance of May Day celebrations observed throughout the world yesterday for the 93rd time. The paper outlined the characteristic features that add to the significance of the event from the stand point of the struggle being waged by the working class to do away with oppression and exploitation in all forms and thereby establish a just social order.

In this connection, *Serto Ader* pointed out the ceaseless class struggle being waged by workers against bourgeois exploiters and the victories achieved in all aspects. The organ of the Central Committee of COPWE further highlighted the political and economic rights being enjoyed by workers in the socialist countries where the struggle of the working class has culminated in the realization of socialism.

As regards the spirit in which May Day is celebrated in various countries, the paper revealed that workers mark the day with added determination to maximize productivity on the one hand and safeguarding the gains of socialism from the plots of imperialism and other forces of reaction on the other. At this juncture, the COPWE CC organ made note of the impediments workers in the capitalist camp face in their efforts to realize the realization of justice.

Renewed Pledge

Serto Ader pointed out that since its very appearance on the world political scene, the working class has encountered numerous challenges aimed at impeding the fulfilment of its objectives. However, the paper added, since the working class had the guidance of tested and seasoned revolutionaries such as Karl Marx, Frederick Engles, V.I. Lenin and others, it has been possible to build socialism over one-third of the world today.

The struggle of the working class in the capitalist world and in developing countries today noted *Serto Ader*, is to further strengthen their unity of purpose and liberate themselves from bourgeois exploitation. in that respect, May Day is the appropriate forum that creates conducive conditions to realize this lofty objective, the COPWE CC organ concluded.

The Oromo language weekly, *Barisa* also commented editorially on the same subject. The paper noted the part played by the Ethiopian working class in the bitter class struggle waged over the past eight years, and said that this year, the working people of Ethiopia celebrate May Day with a renewed pledge and unflinching determination to realize the ultimate objectives ot the Revolution.

Barisa reminded that it is the eighth time Ethiopian workers are celebrating May Day and added that this year's celebration is historic in that it is being marked in the wake of the launching of the Multi-facted Revolutionary Red Star Campaign in Eritrea region, the campaign against corruption, wastefulness and individual enrichment in all their forms, and the restructuring and reorganization of Ethiopian workers and peasants.

The Oromo weekly went on to note that the strength of a revolution and supremacy of the working people is guaranteed only under the political leadersrip of the vanguard party of the working people. *Barisa* stressed the role the broad masses play in efforts being exerted in this direction under the guidance of COPWE. The weekly further noted that this is further strengthened by way of laying the economy on a firm socialist basis and creating a strong defence force.

Unity of Purpose

It stated that the struggle of the working people of Ethiopia has proved itself part and parcel of the international working class movement. The paper noted the readiness of Ethiopian workers to intensify the struggle for genuine peace, and said they observe May Day in the spirit of pledging their unity of purpose with the working people of the world and with unflinching determination to realize the objectives of COPWE.

Topical as it was, the Arabic language weekly *Al-Alem*, also focussed editorially on May Day celebrations. The paper outlined the various stages of social development and the subsequent emergence of capitalism in which the exploitation of man by man reached its highest stage. The weekly noted the struggle waged by the Ethiopian working class since its inception. *Al-Alem* further pointed out the part palyed by Ethiopian workers at the upsurge of the popular revolution in February, 1974, and in the course of its development since then.

A news report carried by the Amharic daily, *Addis Zemen*, revealed that a workshop is being conducted for vocational education teachers drawn from primary schools in the western and southern zones of the capital. According to the report, the workshop, lasting for sixteen days, covers areas in handicraft and Home economics and that the workshop would enable the teachers to put into practice the principle of "Education for Production, For Scientific Research and For Political Consciousness", by way of fully utilizing their creative abilities.

Another news report carried by the Amharic weekly, *Yezareitu Ethiopia* revealed that the Food and Agricultural Research Council has planned to offer prizes to individuals, groups or institutions that undertake worthwhile research activities with the view to helping improve the country's food and agricultural production.

This, the report noted, has an important role to play in the economic growth of the nation, improving the living standard of the people and in encouraging further academic development.

According to the report, the Council functions under the National Science and Technology Commission with the primary objective of coordinating extensive research activities in the agricultural sector.

CSO: 4700/1229

GROWTH REGISTERED IN EXPORT TRADE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 4

[Text] Ethiopia's export trade in 1980 has shown a 217-percent growth compared with that of 1972, it was revealed in the monthly bulletin published by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The publication reported that in 1972 Ethiopia earned 318 million Birr from exports, whereas in 1980 she was able to make 1,009 million Birr from this same sector, thus showing a marked growth in exports. The positive result is attributed to the ongoing national economic reconstruction and development campaign. The bulletin said the exports for 1980 have shown a 42 percent increase over that of 1979. The commodities exported to socialist countries have maintained an upward trend since 1978 which again demonstrates that Ethiopia's overseas trade has taken a healthy course in the post-revolution period.

According to the bulletin, most of the export business is now under government control unlike in the past in which the state had no meaningful role at all. The bulletin gave comparitive figures on the allocation of foreign exchange earnings before and after the Revolution. It said in 1973 only 149 million Birr was utilized for development purposes, while in 1980 around 440 million Birr has been invested for development undertakings. The bulletin stressed that the foreign exchange earnings used for capital investment has gone up by 195 percent.

As further indicated by the ministry's publication, in pre-revolution days a great portion of the country's foreign exchange earnings was spent on imports of consumer goods. It said that in 1972 Ethiopia imported goods valued at 467 million Birr and the value of imports in 1980 amounted to 1.4 billion Birr, showing a 200 percent rise in the course of nine years. Comparing the figures for 1972 and 1981, the value of the imports totalled 467 million and 1.4 billion Birr respectively.

The publication said that Ethiopia makes the bulk of its foreign exchange earnings from the export of coffee, hides and skins, oil seeds and pulses, which account for 80 percent of the total earnings. The remaining 20 percent is made from the export of horticultural products, meat and meat products,

cattle, molasses, cotton and petroleum products. On the basis of figures released by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Ethiopia earned around 493 million Birr or 59.5 percent of its total earnings from coffee, 94.6 million Birr or 11.4 percent from hides and skins, 74.4 million Birr from oil seeds and pulses, 66 million Birr from petroleum products, 26.6 million Birr from Chat and 10.8 million Birr from meat and meat products.

The bulletin emphasized the role played by foreign trade serving as the basis of the country's foreign exchange earnings. The bulletin said that Ethiopia has to increase its agricultural output both in quantity and quality so as to bolster the export sector. It said by increasing the volume of our exports the nation could be able to get adequate foreign exchange earnings which are very essential for speeding up the ongoing development process in the country. The bulletin stressed that the amount of coffee and other commodities meant for export should be increased and by diversifying exports the country could stand a better chance in the export market.

The bulletin said efforts should be made to boost the output of state farms and peasants producers' cooperatives, adding that the transport system plays an important role in facilitating the export and import business. The bulletin further stressed that the Ministry of Foreign Trade is taking all proper measures to promote this sector of the national economy.

CSO: 4700/1229

MAINTENANCE OF WATER PIPE LINE UNDERWAY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Apr 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

ASMARA (ENA) — The maintenance of water pumping generators and the renovation of the major supply lines is underway here to improve the city's piped water supply system.

According to Comrade Dr. Berhane Yeaynishet, Head of the Asmara Water Sewerage Department, the supply lines in the town are obsolete and that their revolution was necessary. Significant moves have been already made in this direction.

The maintenance of the water pumps is underway while a new dam is under construction to ensure dependable distribution, Comrade Dr. Berhane said.

Comrade Dr. Berhane noted that the Asmara Water Supply Department was unable to expand its services due to shortages of funds but that it has now started replacing old supply lines with finance capital acquired from the Overall City Council since the latter's establishment.

The town gets its water supply from the May Nefhi and Adi Nefas dams, the bigger of the two dams has a capacity of 26,000,000 cubic metres.

Meanwhile, contraband goods valued at 1,173,800 Birr were seized by finance police and custom inspectors between March 1981 and March 1982, according to Comrade Major Tafesse Haile-Mariam Head of the Regional Finance Police Department.

Goods estimated at 799,689 Birr were confiscated on the ruling of the court.

The items intercepted included various clothing, tape recorders, incense, children's clothes and night gawns and pyjamas. The goods were seized at various checkpoints in the vicinity of Asmara, Massawa, Keren, Adi Keyh and Mendefera towns, Comrade Major Tafesse disclosed.

In a related development, a certain Kidane Yohannes Tekle was nabbed at Asmara Airport while attempting to smuggle 8,550 U.S. dollars and 16,400 Birr from Jeddah. The case is pending investigation, according to Comrade Major Tafesse who also noted that a major effort is underway to curb illicit trade in the region.

CSO: 4700/1229

BRIEFS

GRAIN IN DONATION--Assab (ENA)--The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) Monday received 12,500 tons of wheat donated by the government of Canada in aid of compatriots affected by man-made and natural calamities. Comrade Tesfaye Berhanu, Deputy Commissioner of the RRC received the donation from H.E. Mr Milfrid M. Agnes, the Canadian Ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia at a ceremony held at the Assab Port. Speaking on the occasion, H.E. Mr Agnes noted the good relations between the Government of Canada and Ethiopia and pointed out that similar assistance will continue in the future, too. Comrade Tesfaye expressed gratitude to the government of Canada acknowledging the notable donations made by it in the past. Present on the occasion were Comrade Belay Bitew, Administrator of the Assab provincial administration, Mr Martin Mock, representative of the World Food Programme (WFP), chiefs of police in Assab and officials of the Assab Maritime and Transit Services. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Apr 82 p 6]

RED SEA FLOUR MILL--Dekemahari (ENA)--The Red Sea General Flour Mill which was immobilized by the separatist elements for the past six years is now producing 100 quintals of flour and 15 quintals of biscuits and bread per day. The mill resumed operation last March following reconstruction in accordance with the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign. 470,000 Birr has been invested in the effort, according to Comrade Habte Markos Mako, General Manager of the Ethiopian Food Corporation. Comrade Habte Markos pointed out that an additional seven million Birr is needed to restore the factory to its former working capacity. The Red Sea Mill resumed operation only with 22 workers working one shift. It was learnt that it will absorb 400 workers and produce 300 quintals of flour and 170 quintals of biscuits per day when in full capacity in the very near future. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Apr 82 p 1]

DISTRICT TRADE UNIONS--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Central Executive Committee of the AETU/AEPA Elections disclosed here yesterday that district trade unions will be set up in the country from May 2 to 6. The Committee issued a statement in this connection giving details about the procedures in organizing district unions. It was stressed that the hard-won rights of the working people to organize themselves can be realized only when the people strictly apply the COPWE directives on the establishment of mass organizations. The Committee observed that electors should ensure that candidates meet the criteria set for prospective office-bearers. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 1]

DISEASE RESISTANT COFFEE--Jimma--The Gossa two unit of the southwestern coffee development corporation has produced 700,000 disease resistant coffee seedlings to be planted over 125 hectares this year, according to Comrade Tsegaye Bekele, Deputy Head of the Corporation. Comrade Tsegaye stated that the move to produce disease-resistant coffee was in line with the plan of the corporation to replace gradually old coffee trees with new disease-resistant varieties in view of the high cost incurred for the purchase of drugs to control coffee diseases. The Corporation planted a total of 176 hectares with disease resistant coffee seedlings in 1972 and 1973 according to the Deputy Head of the Corporation. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 6]

CSO: 4700/1229

DOE STOPS IN HONG KONG; CONSUL RELIEVED

AB142012 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Head of State Samuel K. Doe and party arrived in Saudi Arabia yesterday evening after over 10 hours flight from Hong Kong. On arrival at (Galak) international airport, Head of State Doe was met by a greeting party led by crown prince and other high-ranking Saudi Government officials. The head of state is making a 2-day unofficial visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Head of State Doe's expected 1-day visit to Hong Kong had to be cancelled due to administrative reasons. The commander in chief and party only waited for nearly 8 hours in Hong Kong for the refueling of the special plane (?they were traveling) in, the national Boeing 707. Meanwhile Mr [name indistinct] has been relieved from office as Liberia's consul-general in Hong Kong for negligence of duty and act of gross disrespect to Head of State Doe when the Liberian leader arrived in Hong Kong yesterday. The Government of Liberia has therefore revoked Mr [name indistinct] (?Strong) diplomatic passport and ordered him to return all government property and equipment over to the Liberian Ambassador to China, Mr George T. Washington, who was in Hong Kong for the visit of Head of State Doe. The office of maritime affairs, Mr [name indistinct], has been asked by Head of State Doe to proceed to Hong Kong to normalize the situation.

In continuation of his current six Afro-Asian nation tour which has already taken him to Egypt, China and Korea, with brief stop-over at Hong Kong, Head of State Doe's next visit will be Algeria starting tomorrow.

CSO: 4700/1213

DETAILS OF AGREEMENT WITH CHINA AIRED

AB180938 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The Government of the PRC has agreed to provide a $30 million loan to Liberia to revive the Liberia Sugar Corporation, Lisbsuco, in Maryland County. This was disclosed in Monrovia yesterday by Commander in Chief [CIC] Samuel K. Doe at the executive mansion where he gave (?latest) report of his visit to five Afro-Asian countries.

Chairman Doe described the loan as a laudable assistance and explained that it brought into realization the council's pledge to the people of Maryland County that they would revitalize that important industry. CIC Doe also said that the Chinese Government has also donated 20 military jeeps for use by the armed forces of Liberia, 4 80-seater buses and 2 Chinese limosines for the Government of Liberia. Spare parts for these vehicles will be provided by the Chinese Government while at the same time a Chinese technical team will be sent to Liberia by the Chinese Government to train mechanics to maintain them, Head of State Doe said.

In other areas of assistance from the Chinese Government, head of state announced that as a result of his visit, the Chinese Government has also agreed to send a technical team to Liberia to do feasibility studies on the (Ganpa-Kapeta-Zwedru-Karper) highway in a bid to consider the possible rebuilding and (?saving) of that highway in the not-too-distant future. In addition, a team of Chinese medical doctors and specialists will be sent to Liberia to study the health needs of the Liberian people. He also disclosed that (?four) scholarships have been made available to the Liberian Government by the Chinese Government for Liberians to study agriculture and medicine in that country.

Concluding the report on his visit to the PRC, Head of State Doe said a cultural agreement was signed between both governments which provide for the formation of cooperation in the fields of education, science, public health, sports, publishing, press and broadcasting.

CSO: 4700/1213

OGUN GROUP FORMED TO COUNTER PROGRESSIVE PEOPLES ALLIANCE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 May 82 p 5

[Text]

AN operation to counter the moves by the Progressive Peoples' Alliance (PPA) in Ogun State has been launched.

According to a leading member of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) in the state, Chief Bolaji Oseni, a committee had began work starting from the Ijebu Division of the state to present a catalogue of black records of the PPA leaders to the "down trodden" people of the state.

Speaking to the Daily Times at an exclusive interview in Lagos on Thursday, Chief Oseni, said the "counter-march" would be initially concentrated against the two architect of the movement — Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe and Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

He said that members of the new committee had visited Shagamu, Irolu, Ijebu-Remo, Akaka, Ilara and Omu to brief the people that the gang-up of the UPN, NPP, PRP and GNPP was not in the interest of the common people of the state..

He said that as long as the people continued to listen and obey whatever Chief Awolowo said they would continue to wallop in poverty.

Chief Oseni said they would continue to preach to the people that "enough is enough" and that it was time to think and "leave Chief Awolowo alone in the boat".

At Iperu, Chief Oseni said he told a large gathering that it was in the best interest of Ijebu people to join hands with the Federal Government so that the good things of life may be given to their sons and daughters.

Chief Oseni said the so-called alliance cannot work saying Dr. Azikiwe, would back out at the last minute.

CSO: 4700/1208

RENEWAL OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL VIEWED

Papers Call for Normalization

AB201140 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Two papers--the SATELLITE and the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE--comment on the need for Nigeria to normalize relations with Israel. The papers observe that the issue that led to severing relations by Nigeria and other OAU members with Israel had been amicably resolved.

In its own view, the SATELLITE believes that Nigeria and other African countries will be doing themselves a world of good by accepting the suggestion of the Israeli representative at the just concluded interparliamentary union meeting in Lagos by reopening diplomatic ties with Israel without further delay. The paper feels that opposing the normalization of relations with that country on grounds of her relationship with racist South Africa are only pretenders. After all, contends the apper, some countries like the United States, France and Britain, to mention a few, have links with the Pretoria regime and Nigeria still regards them as her best friends.

The TRIBUNE, on its part, opines that Nigeria will gain a lot from Israel in the field of agriculture and make her boost the green revolution program. The SATELLITE and TRIBUNE call on Nigeria, therefore, not to wait for the OAU before rescinding its decision to establish relations with Israel.

Nigerians at IPU Meeting Divided

AB181815 Lagos NAN in English 1430 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 18 Apr (NAN)--The Nigerian delegates at the inter-parliamentary council meeting were divided yesterday during voting on a resolution against Israel presented by a group of Arab states.

The Arab states had in a resolution urged other members of the council to put pressure on their respective governments to suspend military, economic and technological assistance to Israel, refrain from acquiring military equipment from it and to sever diplomatic links with the Israeli Government.

The resolution stated that this was in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution against Israel.

When the chairman of the council, Dr Rafael Caldra, put the resolution to vote, Alhaji Idris Ibrahim, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, voted for the resolution while Senator Wash Pam, deputy president of the Senate voted against it.

Alhaji Idris later told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that he voted in accordance with Nigeria's stand against Israel.

Senator Wash Pam, however, said that he voted against the resolution because he felt that some IPU member states should not be allowed to come together to destroy another member state.

"If you want peace in the Middle East, you should not sacrifice Israel for the Arab states," he stated.

Senator Wash Pam added that it was not the business of Nigerian delegates to call on other countries to sever diplomatic relations with Israel, "since Nigeria does not have such a relation with it".

Israel Asks Renewed Ties

AB160732 Lagos NAN in English 0723 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 15 Apr (NAN)--The leader of the Israeli delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) spring meeting in Lagos, Mr Moshe Shasal, today called for a renewal of diplomatic relations between Nigeria and Israel.

Mr Shasal who was speaking with newsmen said that Nigeria's reason for the breaking of diplomatic relations with Israel "no longer existed".

He recalled that in 1976, the OAU called on its members to sever diplomatic relations with Israel because "Israel and Egypt were at war."

"Israel and Egypt are now on very friendly terms, we have diplomatic relations with each other so the reason for the OAU stand no longer exists," the delegations leader said.

Mr Shasal said that if Nigeria reopened diplomatic relations with Israel other African countries would do the same because of Nigeria's special position in the continent.

He urged members of the National Assembly to visit Israel on "parliament to parliament basis".

CSO: 4700/1212

APPROVAL GRANTED TO PERMIT NON-AFRICANS IN ADB

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 May 82 p 14

[Text]

LUSAKA. — Nigeria yesterday reversed its opposition to the admission of non-African states to the 50-nation African Development Bank, clearing the way for an influx of capital from major industrial nations.

The Nigerian Finance Minister, Mr Victor Masi, told the ADB's 18th annual meeting in Lusaka that his country had bowed to a call from poorer African members for equity participation by the developed world.

The change by Lagos ends a three-year controversy over non-regional membership during which Nigeria, Algeria and Libya, all oil producers, argued that participaption from outside the continent would dilute the ADB'S African character.

Algeria and Libya have yet to comment on Nigeria's move, which means there is now an 82 per cent majority in favour of a capital opening of the bank to non-regional countries.

Conference sources said 24 non-African countries, including the US, Japan and most Western industrialised nations had given notice of their intention to join the ADB.

The sources said their admission could increase the bank's capital rom 2,7 billion dollars in 1981 to six billion dollars this year.

Mr Masi told the meeting that Nigeria's change of heart had been influenced by a deteriorating quality of life among millions of people in other African member states.

The views of these 47 more-needy countries, the economic and political stability of which formed the centrepiece of Nigeria's foreign policy, could not be overlooked. Sapa-Reuter.

CSO: 4700/1209

ECOWAS ALIENS NOW SAID TO TOTAL 1 MILLION

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 1 May 82 p 6

[Text] About one million aliens from member countries of ECOWAS are now residing illegally in Nigeria.

It has also been discovered that the aliens were aided and abetted by some unscrupulous Nigerians and foreigners.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, revealed this at a Press briefing in Lagos.

He further disclosed that in Lagos are alone, about 1,000 of such people were deported between January and March, 1982.

Alhaji Ali Baba pointed out that ECOWAS citizens found guilty of criminal offences or who were not in possession of necessary travel documents were either deported or repatriated.

He said that as part of efforts to contain the situation, an alien's registration exercise was being carried out by his Ministry to ensure that illegal immigrants were ejected from Nigeria.

The Minister had earlier revealed that in 1982 alone, 648,901 foreigners entered Nigeria through the recognised immigration control posts out of whom 456,391 were males and 182,510 females.

He stated that citizens of ECOWAS countries entered Nigeria in thousands daily in search of jobs, some with valid travel documents while many entered illegally through unrecognised routes where there were no immigration control posts.

He said that a Training School for Immigration Officers had been established in Kano to improve the standard of the officers in the performance of their duties.

He added that up to date about 180 Senior Immigration Officers had benefitted from advanced immigration courses in the United States of America.

Alhaji Baba emphasised that the training programmes were necessary because the duties of an Immigration Officer were very challenging and required skill, tact and discretion.

CSO: 4700/1209

NIGERIANS REPORTEDLY HARASSED IN GHANA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3377, 26 Apr 82 p 1169

[Text]

The Nigerian High Commissioner in Ghana, Chief Adedeji Adeyemi, is concerned over the fate of Nigerians in Ghana. Chief Adeyemi told seven Nigerian journalists who were in Accra at the invitation of the Ghanaian Government to assess the situation in the country, that many Nigerians came to his office daily to report that they were either arrested, harassed or molested by Ghanaians. he said that an average of 150 Nigerians and Ghanaians came to the Commission daily asking for emergency travelling certificates to leave Ghana.

The High Commissioner said he would soon embark on a country-wide tour to find out what is happening to Nigerians living in various parts of Ghana. He said that more than 3,000 Nigerians had left Ghana since the beginning of the country's present military government. Chief Adeyemi said that the Nigerian High Commission had refused to accept the body of a Nigerian who was allegedly shot at an Ashiama military checkpoint, until a post-mortem examination was carried out. A number of Nigerians told the News Agency of Nigeria that some people who claimed to be Ghanaian soldiers had beaten them up, ransacked their homes and taken away their money.

In another interview, Flt-Lt. Rawlings assured Nigerians living in Ghana that they were safe to go about their legitimate business without fear of molestation. He told Nigerian journalists that he was shocked at the allegations of attacks on Nigerian residents in Ghana and immediately directed his aides to investigate the allegations and bring those involved to book. One of his aides who was present at the interview, Mr. P. A. V. Obeng, said he was only aware of the case of the 20 Nigerians who were arrested in Tema during an anti-black market operation.

Flt-Lt. Rawlings said he was going to get details of the circumstances under which a Nigerian was shot dead, and added that if the man was actually killed the soldiers did not shoot him because he was Nigerian. He, however, did not rule out the possibility that some people might be taking the law into their own hands to tarnish the image of the government. "Our enemies have means of infiltrating the system to cause chaos and confusion among the people."

Flt-Lt. Rawlings said that the Nigerian High Commission in Accra had yet to inform him about the plight of Nigerians in Ghana, and warned that any Ghanaians caught molesting people would be dealt with severely.

CSO: 4700/1211

BILL TO ABOLISH EMIRATE, TRADITIONAL COUNCILS BRINGS VIOLENCE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by A.B. Tapidi]

[Text]

FORTY persons have been arraigned by the police before a Yola magistrate's court in Gongola State following a violent demonstration in the state House of Assembly last Wednesday.

Thousands of people from the Adamawa Emirate Council had staged a demonstration against a bill tabled before the Assembly which had sought to abolish the existing emirate and traditional councils in the state.

All the arrested persons are to remain in prison custody until April 14, this year when the case would be mentioned in court. No plea has been entered into by the arrested persons.

The prosecution had earlier prayed the court not to order pleading in the matter, to enable the police complete their investigation.

The arrested persons were suspected to have participated in the violent demonstration.

The defence counsel, Alhaji Murtala Aminu, said yesterday that he would appeal to the high court againt the ruling of the magistrate's court not to grant bail to the accused persons.

Meanwhile, a unit of the anti-riot policemen is now keeping vigil at the premises of the state House of Assembly, the house of the speaker and the deputy speaker as well as the legislators' quarters at the Bekaji Housing Estate.

When contacted, the state's police commissioner, Alhaji Adamu Abubakar Gombe, indicated that more people might be arrested in connection with the case following some disclosure by the arrested persons during police interrogation.

The police commissioner appealed to the people of the state to be calm and 'give peace a chance.'

CSO: 4700/1209

NATIONAL CENSUS PERSONNEL TO TOUR OYO STATE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Biodun Awani]

[Text] The National Population Commission is to embark on statewide fertility survey in Oyo State lasting for a period of three months in selected towns and villages.

The survey known as the "Nigeria Fertility Survey," is part of an international population research programme whose objective is to assess the current state of human fertility in the state.

Announcing this in Ibadan while briefing members of the Press on the proportions made so far the commission was the state resident commissioner of the national population commission, Chief S.O. Omitade.

Chief Omitade disclosed that the exercise which is also being conducted in some 62 countries would afford the commission the opportunity to determine the "internationally comparable and scientifically design surveys of fertility behaviour."

He stated that according to the Director of the Commission, Mr F.J. Falodun the survey was not being conducted in response to concerted international research efforts alone, but also in realisation of the primary role of fertility in the dynamics of the Nigerian population.

Fertility

He reiterated that the commission had to tow the line of others because in many developing countries fertility currently constitutes the most important demographic phenomenon which determine the size, growth rate and components of population.

Also, he further noted that with the survey the commission would be able to design the beginning of a series of efforts made by the newly established commi sion in its bid to collect reliable demographic data for the country as a whole.

CSO: 4700/1208

APPEAL FOR MORE NEWSPRINT PUBLISHED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 1 May 82 p 2

[Editorial in the column "Comment": "Do Not Ban Newsprint"]

[Text] As part of the measures to revamp the ailing nation's economy, the President Alhaji Shehu Shagari recently ordered the banning of some imported goods into the country while stricter import restrictions were imposed on some other items.

In the face of the banning fever which has engulfed the entire nation, media chief executives have appealed to the Federal Government not to place newsprint on the list of banned or restricted items for importation. They made the appeal recently in Calabar when they called on the Cross River State Governor Dr Clement Isong.

This clarion call could be seen as a pre-emptive gesture to forestall the ban on newsprint coming into the country. The chief executives contended that a mere rumour of such import restrictions was enough to make some newspapers to fold up, leading to loss of job of thousands of employees and hardship for their families and dependants.

If anything, newsprint is one of the items which we consume extensively but which the country does not produce. It is on record that apart from the projected newsprint factory at Itu Cross River State yet to go into production and a few others in the western states, Nigeria does not have any other newsprint manufacturing industries which means that our numerous newspaper industries are largely dependent on imported newsprints. And here lies the justification of the media chief executives apprehension.

Newsprint could be likened to perform to newspaper industries the functions which motor parts perform to car assembling plants in the country. Besides, the role of newspapers in the development and growth of any nation is in invaluable. Newspapers as part of the media of mass communication gap existing between the government and its citizens. Their functions are even more apparent now that Nigeria has adopted a new system of government--the presidential system.

The return to civilian administration has prominently given an unprecedented boost to newspaper industries. Almost each of the 19 States of the federation now has a government-owned newspaper which is established side by side with privately owned papers. Governments use their papers for explaining their programmes and successes to the electorate.

Therefore it is obvious that untold hardship will be brought upon newspaper houses if a ban or even any type of restriction is imposed on the importation of newsprint into this country. There is no doubt that if a ban is imposed on the item, many newspapers including some financed by the government will unavoidably fold up. Furthermore, the few that could bear the hardship will be constrained to increase the price of a copy of newspaper to meet up the concomittant increase in cost of production. The ultimate consequence will be a reduction in newspaper readership which in turn means circumscribed dissemination of information and news.

It is, however, in the light of the above analysis that the federal government should drop the idea of banning importation of newsprint if it had ever conceived such idea. Such a ban should only be thought of when we are sure that the newsprint industries in the country have gone into production enough to meet our local demands. But as it stands now more than 90 percent of Nigeria's newsprint used in our newspaper industries is imported so any ban on newsprint would be disastrous for the industries.

The federal and state governments should also start thinking seriously of establishing more newsprint industries in the country. World market survey has already indicated a continual increase in the price of importation of a tonne of newsprint. But meanwhile we join the media chief executives in appealing to the federal government not to ban the importation of newsprint.

CSO: 4700/1209

ECONOMIC SITUATION BLAMED ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 1 May 82 p 3

[Article by John Nwosu]

[Text] A law maker from Anambra State, Mr Linus Okonkwo has said that lack of sound economic programme, inflated and overloaded contracts and indiscriminate issuing of licences were responsible to the nation's economic disaster.

Mr Okonkwo, who is the chairman of Education Committee of Anambra State House of Assembly believed that it was not enough to blame it all on the so-called oil glut and international conspiracy.

Mr Okonkwo made these observations in a statement released in Enugu yesterday on the nation's economic situation.

He said that if it were in a more advanced country the Federal Government should resign for her economic mess.

The law maker called on the entire people of this country to read the handwriting on the wall by rejecting the National Party of Nigeria for woefully plunging the country into an unprecedented economic chaos.

He recalled how the NPP had, during the campaign period, appealed to the entire people to reject the NPN at the polls because of its poor economic programme and how the NPP had soon after the breakup of NPN-NPP accord warned the NPN controlled federal government against shameless flouting of the Nigerian constitution and extravagant spending of the nation's funds in destabilizing state governments.

He pointed out that when Chief Obafemi Awolowo and other well meaning Nigerians alerted the nation that our economy was ailing, Federal authorities dismissed the warning and gave the impression that all was well with Nigeria.

Mr Okonkwo noted that now that the truth had come out, it was incumbent on the NPN controlled federal government to tell the people of this country what had happened to the nation's economy.

He therefore appealed to the entire people of this country to support the Progressive Peoples Alliance in its effort to return this country to sound economic footing.

CSO: 4700/1209

ECONOMIC SITUATION BLAMED ON LOW PRODUCTIVITY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial in the column "Front Page Comment": "The Economy and Workers"]

[Text]

THE current down-turn in the national economy has been blamed mostly on the oil glut, the world-wide economic recession, smuggling and the uncontrolled appetite of Nigerians for foreign goods. One vital factor that seems to have attracted little attention is the lackadaisical attitude of most Nigerians to work and their unproductivity.

The level of economic progress made by any nation, just as that of the individual, depends largely on the hard work and dedication of her people. Unfortunately, most workers in this country are not at all interested in productivity. They are essentially pre-occupied with the easiest way of making money. One obnoxious notion that has gained considerable acceptance in Nigeria today is the craze to-get-rich quick and not necessarily through hard work. People are more interested in what they can get from the nation and not what they can give to the nation.

This probably explains the amazingly low productivity of most Nigerians which is manifested by the fact that there are many people who make money in this country without doing any work. Nor do such individuals contribute anything to the national cause in any form or shape. This attitude of grab and grab has accelerated the culpable pace of loitering, absenteeism, truancy and other attributes of idleness among Nigerian workers.

Low productivity has militated against mass production of manufactured goods and raw materials for exports, which could have enhanced the country's foreign exchange position. Worse, is the saddening fact that Nigerian workers who refuse to produce anything substantial, travel round the world capitals to buy up anything imaginable, thereby depleting the nation's hard earned foreign exchange.

Now that the national economy is in bad shape, Nigerian workers should radically change their lousy attitude to work. This is the opportunity for us to embrace the national objective of self sufficiency. We have a lot to learn from the Japanese whose devotion to duty has turned their once backward country into super-industrialised state even when Japan as a nation is not endowed with natural resources like oil and so on.

This country has the human and material resources to transform it into a developed country, if the workers can only become dedicated to their duties, and if we can develop the spirit of national consciousness.

The current economic situation demands that all workers should make some sacrifice. The only way to do this, is for them to substantially improve their productivity and de-emphasise self in all national considerations.

CSO: 4700/1208

OPPOSITION OF UPN TO ECONOMIC MEASURES NOTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 May 82 p 40

[Text]

THE UPN does not believe in the measures introduced by the Federal Government to salvage the nation's economy.

Mr. Gomwalk, made his party's stand known while speaking to the DAILY TIMES.

He accused the Minister of Commerce of being reckless with the issuing of import licences for cars and other goods, saying "this contributed largely to our economic problems."

The UPN scribe maintained that with the measures introduced to save the economy goods would now cost more.

He also remarked that the increase in fuel prices would result in increase in transportation fares.

Asked if it was not improper for Chief Awolowo to have travelled abroad to announce that the country was broke, sometime last year, Mr. Gomwalk said, it was the UPN students abroad who asked Chief Awolowo during his holiday abroad some questions on the nation's economy and he had to say something.

He denied that Chief Awolowo addressed the students with a prepared speech on the economy.

On Chief Awolowo's letter to the President on the economy, Mr. Gomwalk admitted that it was unfortunate that the letter was leaked to some newspapers before it was meant to reach the President.

He said the important thing, however, was that the UPN warned the government earlier on the economy.

Mr. Gomwalk said that the passing of the Enabling Bill, was wrong but said that the UPN respected the position of the UPN members in the National Assembly in voting in favour of the Bill, to avoid accusation of an attempt to obstruct the President from solving the economic crisis.

He said that Nigeria should pull out of OPEC to be in a better position to determine her oil prices without any interference.

CSO: 4700/1208

REACTION NOTED TO AGE REQUIREMENT FOR STUDENTS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Apr 82 p 7

[Text]

IS age synonimous with wisdom?. It is saddening and outrageous that the government now want age to be an added criterion for admission into higher institution.

It is pertinent to note that barely after the Federal Government's white paper on the Belgore Tribunal of prosecution, members of the Federal House of Representatives allegedly went on rampage, breaking the country's mace. And is it not the same House of Representative that members have had course to engage in gun drawing? We are bound to ask if age is synonimous with wisdom.

These are the words of the University of Students Union at a press conference in Ibadan. The students who were reacting to recommendation of the Belgore Tribunal that certain age limit may be introduced to the admission policy of students to the University noted that by this recommendation, the Federal Government is questioning the basis of Scholarship and intellectual development in this country adding that it borders on the point of democracy in our educational system.

They described the recommendation as a most illiterate and uncivilized submission adding that it was another form of quota system based on age which according to the students, is a superstitious and a deliberate attempt to place a barrier on quest for knowlege and scientific development.

"We are thus calling on all democratic bodies including the Press to save this country from this looming calamity" they lamented.

CSO: 4700/1208

AUSTERITY MEASURES REPORTED HITTING STEEL INDUSTRY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 May 82 p 5

[Text] Steel Minister Malam Mamman Ali Makele on Thursday in Lagos announced that the austerity measures recently announced by the Federal Government had also hit the steel sector.

He told the consultative meeting of the board chairmen and general managers of steel companies that there would be no supplementary appropriation for them this current financial year.

Malam Makele said that more funds would not be released to the steel companies "until you have prepared detailed 1982 budgets based on your allocation for the year as approved in the Appropriation Act."

The minister therefore warned the steel chief executives to exercise utmost prudence in the disbursement of funds.

The chief executives were putting heads together in Lagos on how to harmonise policies and exchange ideas on the management of the steel companies.

Malam Makele hinted that future release of funds would be made subject to a proper accounting of previous releases.

He said decision would soon be taken on scheduling and phasing over the execution of new projects.

But nonetheless, steel was still the priority of the present administration by ensuring that all projects were executed, Malam Makele said.

Malam Makele said that N900 million was spent on steel imports last year while a rise of over N2 billion was envisaged in 1990.

The minister announced that prices of locally produced steel will soon be fixed.

He said that the success of steel project depended much on the co-operation of all the employees of the steel parastatals.

He charged the steel chief executives to further demonstrate unrelentless efforts towards achieving the targets set for the steel complex by the Federal Government.

CSO: 4700/1208

BRIEFS

UNREGISTERED POLITICAL ASSOCIATION--An unregistered political association, the New Nigerian Socialist Party (NNSP) has promised to "create a new Nigeria." The new Nigeria will be completely free of the "present" ills and will be recognised as a world power in the shortest possible period. The association has three principal objectives in bringing about this new Nigeria and these are to cure all fundamental socio-economic ills of the society; to propagate and execute socialist ideology in all its ramifications and to carry out radical programmes of development both at the Federal and state levels. The association believed that in every civilised society the incumbent government has a basic duty to cure all the ills and defects of any society. A statement signed by the national chairman of the association, Mr Sam Ade Oshisanya, stated that to engage on programmes of development without curing fundamental ills which have eaten deep into the society is to build a magnificent castle upon a loose heap of sand." "The castle cannot stand," Mr Oshisanya said. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 May 82 p 5]

NEW PROTOCOL WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Nigeria and Yugoslavia have signed a new protocol for closer co-operation following the successful completion of the fifth session of their joint commission which ended in Lagos on March 26. Under the accord, the two countries will co-operate in joint venture enterprises for the manufacture of agricultural equipment and tractors, electrical components and parts, meat production and processing, dairy and poultry production. They will also engage in the development of fresh water fish-farming and training of Nigerians in modern fish-farming techniques. The protocol also provides for the training of personnel, supply of equipment and materials and provision of Yugoslav experts and lecturers for the Nigerian universities in the fields of technology, agriculture, engineering and the sciences. Besides, there will be organisation of fairs, seminars and exhibitions with a view to promoting and diversifying trade between the two countries. Mr Don Okpara, acting general manager of Tin Can Island port, a few kilometres outside Lagos, has reported that the port now has more and improved facilities which include 10 berths each 25m long, self-sufficient in water and electricity supply. Mr Okpara gave this report while conducting the Yugoslav President, Sergej Kraigher, on a tour of the port during the latter's recent visit to Nigeria.

CSO: 4700/1211

UNIVERSITY EXPANSION PLANS DESCRIBED

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 23 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

S A universities: looking ahead to 2000

Extracts from a report by Neville Jullian which appeared in the March 3 edition of *Growth*

In 1976, a huge "physical" explosion was under way at South Africa's White universities. Projects costing millions of rands were completed between 1970 and 1975 and universities in 1976 were either engaged on projects or had planned schemes for the future to a total value of more than R140 million.

Between 1964 and 1973 there was a much increased birth-rate of Whites, but after 1973 there was a sharp decrease. The older universities have to take this situation into account in future planning.

Ranged against this anticipated trend is the fact that Natal and Cape Town universities have recorded big increases in the number of Black students — Natal's numbers (not including medical school students) rose from 524 in 1980 to 612 in 1981; and Cape Town University says the percentage increase has risen by 2.5 compared with 1979 figures (Black students there make up 11.9% of the total student population compared with 5.15 in 1971).

Another fact is that financing universities from public funds is unlikely to increase in the immediate future and universities will continue to battle against the rate of inflation.

For instance, the University of the Witwatersrand will need R25 million over the next five years if it is to continue expanding and producing the vital educational function for the future growth and stability of South Africa.

Natal University will need R60 million in endowment funds over the next few years when State subsidies become a thing of the past. Professor Pieter de Villiers Booysen, vice principal, has appealed to large national and regional businesses to support a trust fund set up to eliminate an expected deficit of R1 million a year.

Plans are under way for a R25 million building expansion programme for the Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Medical School campuses.

The University of the Orange Free State has a number of major projects between 1980 and 1987. A number of the costly items are new library, R8 8[illegible] 000, Little Theatre (drama department) with seating for 300, R2 6[illegible] 000, Fac-

ulty of Education, offices, laboratories and lecture rooms, R3 360 000, new facilities for the Department of Microbiology, R2 810 000, extension of medical building for physiotherapy, occupational therapy, orthopaedic department and ophthamology etc. R3 000 000.

Rhodes University is going ahead with two new building projects at a cost of nearly R3 million to improve the teaching and research facilities for several departments.

Stellenbosch is investigating ways and means for better utilisation of existing facilities, and has the proposed satellite campus planned for Durbanville under review. The university says a substantial increase will have to be met in the demand for university study from 1983 to 1993 with a sharp decrease thereafter.

The university has awarded a contract for the building of a R9,2-million underground library.

The Stellenbosch enrolment has now reached 12 000.

The University of Natal with nearly 9 000 students and 551 teaching posts has launched a major fund-raising drive for R10 million over the next five years.

This university gets 80 per cent of its running costs from the Government with fees making up 15 per cent of the shortfall. The remaining five per cent has to be found in the community outside the university.

The University of South Africa (Unisa) has planned a huge expansion programme to accommodate 140 000 students by the year 2010, and development of the campus at Muckleneuk Ridge has been divided into 10 phases. Phases one and two have been completed.

The Unisa annual growth-rate averages 10 per cent, and its long-term expansion programme is based on an estimated annual growth-rate of 2 500 students. One out of every three students in South Africa studies through Unisa.

Meanwhile, the University of the Western Cape at Bellville, with a growth-rate of 17 per cent annually is the most rapidly growing university in the Republic. Students of all races number 4 000. The university has a five-year plan that will cost R50 million and will, in time, cater for 10 000 students.

CSO: 4700/1227

FRESH-WATER PRAWNS RAISED IN LOWVELD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 82 p 7

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

THE first harvest of freshwater prawns in the heart of the Lowveld marks a major breakthrough in South African fish production.

The project was launched in September last year on an Eastern Transvaal farm, Lisbon, which is being held in trust for the national state, Gazankulu.

According to the senior agricultural development officer for the Corporation of Economic Development, Mr Jan Snyman, thecitrus farm was chosen because of its infrastructure.

In future Black agricultural staff will be trained at Lisbon and seconded to other units of fish production in Gazankulu to establish export operations to earn foreign currency for the national state.

There are eight prawn ponds on the farm and one storage pond, each containing 200 000 prawns. The pond which was harvested this week, contained 40 000 prawns.

Mr. Snyman said that fresh water prawn breeding was much more difficult than other fish species.

It is hoped that fresh water prawn breeding in South Africa will soon be self-sufficient.

One thousand eight hundred tons of marine prawns were initially imported for this project. A production of at least two tons per hectare is expected, which would mean a self-sufficient system could be achieved in the near future.

Prawn lavae have an average weight of 6,01 and are about one cm long. When the prawns are refrigerated they weigh about 20g — but a potential weight of 50g can be reached.

The corporation came close to 45 g this season, which lasted seven months. It was intended to push the weight of South African bred prawns up to 35 or 40 g, as it would put the prawns in a more lucrative sale category.

Although Mr Snyman didn't want to reveal the total costs involved in the project, he said the construction of the dams cost R2,80 per square metre. At this stage only 1,8 hectare has been developed.

And how do they taste? Not different from restaurant prawns — but better and younger. The tails are more sturdy, and although they are smaller than restaurant prawns, the flesh extends right through the body into the head, where the female stores her eggs. (The eggs are edible).

Another advantage of fresh water prawns is that they don't have to be dissected before preparation. The water in which they are bred is not contaminated with sewerage as is sea water.

Mr Snyman said the price of these prawns, which will initially be marketed at the Kruger National Park and of the Reef, will fluctuate with market demand, and will not necessarily be more expensive.

CSO: 4700/1224

TAIWAN INTERESTED IN GAZANKULU PRAWN PROJECT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 82 p 17

[Text]

THE Republic of China may soon have important investments in freshwater prawn developments in the national state, Gazankulu, according to the senior agricultural development officer for the Corporation for Economic Development, Mr Jan Snyman.

Mr Snyman disclosed to The Citizen that after lengthy negotiations, the Republic of China applied to lease 20 ha of ground in Gazankulu in order to invest and participate in South African fresh water prawn production.

Members of the Press this week witnessed the first fresh water prawn harvest on the farm Lisbon, near Hazyview, Eastern Transvaal where the initial research of the launching project was successfully completed.

Mr Snyman proudly described the project as a "double breakthrough" in South African fish production.

According to Mr Snyman, the South African Government had consented to Chinese investment in the project.

The Gazankulu Government meets today to discuss the matter and it is expected that Chinese participation will start in September next year.

The director of the Tungkang Marine Laboratory in Pintung, Taiwan, Dr I Chinrias and his wife, visited South Africa in February to study the project.

CSO: 4700/1224

BRIEFS

SA-ISRAELI SIMILARITIES--"Striking similarities and equally striking distinctions exist between South Africa and Israel--both of whom face existential problems," said Professor Amos Shapira, Dean of the Law School of the Tel Aviv University, who was the guest speaker at a luncheon hosted by the South Africa Israel Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg recently. Professor Shapira, visiting South Africa under the auspices of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, addressed the audience on the question of security legislation which, he said, was "a dilemma which all are faced with." The professor who has been a visiting senior fellow at the Law School of Yale University and a visiting professor at the Georgetown Law Centre in the US, observed that every healthy, democratic society should strive to strike an appropriate balance between vital short term interests dealing with political, security and socio-economic realities and long term priorities such as values and principles, basic human rights and the Rule of Law, among others. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 23 Apr 82 p 5]

HYDRAULIC TEST BENCHES--One of the world's largest hydraulic test benches, designed and manufactured in SA by Cape-based Optima-Hydraulics, has reached its final destination--Rossing Uranium Mine in SWA. Taking only 12 weeks to complete from the initial design stage, it is the first electronically controlled test bench manufactured locally. The bench has a power capacity of 120 kW--almost double the normal rate--60 percent local content and costs in the region of R100 000. SA Industrial Week, March 30. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 23 Apr 82 p 7]

EXPORTS UP, IMPORTS DOWN--South Africa kept its exports rolling fast in February while imports slowed down. Total export tonnage rose by more than 1-million to 5 799 886 tons as ores poured out of Richards Bay and Saldanha Bay. These shippings, plus increased exports from Durban, and, to a lesser extent, Cape Town, resulted in South Africa's earning R1 360-million in February against R1 220-million in January. On the other hand, imports declined to 955 826 tons from 1 141 214 tons in January, and South Africa paid out slightly less at R1 420-million compared with R1 450-million in January. Sunday Times, Business Times, April 18 [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 23 Apr 82 p 10]

OIL SEARCH CUT-BACK--A R10-million budget cut in Soekor's exploration programme to March next year--from R78,3-million to R67,5-million--coincides with a decision to cancel a third drilling rig intended for the offshore oil exploration programme next year. There will now be a drop in the pace of South Africa's oil-exploration programme which, over a period of 17 years has cost around R300-million in establishing gas reserves of 11 000-million m. Sedco 708, the second of two rigs tapping the FA structure offshore of Mossel Bay, has already returned to the Alaskan fields and will not be replaced until early next year. Sunday Times, Business Times, April 18 [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 23 Apr 82 p 10]

FORT HARE 'PACK OF LIES'--Johannesburg--Reporters and "traitors" had told a "pack of lies" about recent demonstrations at the University of Fort Hare in Alice, Ciskei, the Ciskei Department of Foreign Affairs and Information said in a statement yesterday. The statement said it was "disconcerting" to observe that some people had "insidiously given the impression that the demonstrations at Fort Hare were directed at the President of the Republic of Ciskei (Dr Lennox Sebe). "Dr Sebe was not at the function. The obvious purpose of such politically and morally malicious reporting was, of course, to diminish the credibility of the Ciskei leadership," said the department. It attributed the adverse publicity generated by the Fort Hare incident to the "deliberate dissemination of a 'pack of lies' from reporters and traitors whose intention is to discredit the sovereignty of the Ciskei nation in the eyes of the democratic western world." --Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/1224

BRIEFS

SALIM VIEWS S. AFRICAN ISSUES--Arusha: Tanzania has called on the international community to double its efforts in solving problems which have threatened the international peace and stability. The call was made in Arusha today by the foreign minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim, in his opening address to a 2-day meeting of African editors and publishers. Ndugu Salim said that the world community should take a bold approach in tackling the arms race as well as the Southern African and Middle East problems which are a threat to peace and stability in the world. The minister explained that the mass media could play a crucial role in publicizing the potential catastrophe which could be unleashed from those major issues. Ndugu Salim said time was running out for seeking a negotiated settlement of Namibia and warned that armed struggle would intensify as South Africa continued to play for time. He added that the continued existence of apartheid in South Africa was the major source of conflict and instability in Africa in particular, and the world in general. The minister said as long as apartheid persisted it was not possible to have peace in Southern Africa. He called for the necessary measures to be taken to force South Africa to abandon apartheid. [Text] [EA062046 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 6 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1213

BRIEFS

POLICE HARM PARLIAMENTARIANS--The Parliamentarians arrested recently for proposing a second political party (West Africa, March 22) were: MM Kidassa Maliba, Kyunugu Wa Kumwanza, Lumba Maloba Ndima and Lusanga Ngiele. They were arrested in Lubumbashi, the capital of Shaba Province. The Zaire Committee, based in Brussels, Belgium, claims it has reports from Amnesty International that the four MPs were physically harmed by police when they were flown from Lubumbashi to Kinshasa. The four are now under house arrest near Kinshasa. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3375, 12 Apr 82 p 1029]

CSO: 4700/1210

IMF 'CUTS BACK SHARPLY' ON AVAILABILITY OF LOANS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE INTERNATIONAL Monetary Fund (IMF) has cut back sharply on the availability of loans to 15 countries including Zambia, according to a report in the latest issue of **Newsweek International** magazine.

The report says the 15 countries either cannot or will not meet the conditions imposed on lending by the fund.

The action is said to have blocked an estimated K4 billion in balance of payments stand-by credits, accounting for nearly 25 per cent of total anticipated IMF lending this year.

That also marks the highest proportion of loan cut-offs in IMF history, **Newsweek** adds.

Some of the nations mentioned in the reported move are Romania, Zaire, Morocco, Bangladesh, Zambia, Grenada, Costa Rica and Tanzania.

In Lusaka however, Minister of Finance, Mr Kebby Musokotwane said Zambia was still studying and continuing discussions with the IMF concerning the country's facility.

The minister said the country had no knowledge of any cutback and as far as it was concerned, it was still studying the "very tough" conditions set by the fund.

Mr Musokotwane said as President Kaunda told the nation recently, the IMF was demanding very tough conditions which the Cabinet and the Central Committee were discussing.

Dr Kaunda said in an interview on his 58th birthday that there was need to study the measures to see if they were the right prescriptions for the country.

"If we are convinced that the IMF measures are the right prescription to our problems, then I will be the first to tell the nation so," he said.

CSO: 4700/1220

KAUNDA PRAISES NIGERIA, TOGO AT STATE HOUSE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 May 82 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT KAUNDA yesterday said Zambia had a soft spot for Nigeria because of her contribution to the economic development and peace in Africa.

He said Nigeria played a major role in the events that led to the independence of Zimbabwe and has continued to render similar assistance to the struggling masses of Namibia and South Africa.

The President was speaking at State House when Nigerian minister of finance Mr Victor Masi paid a courtesy call on him. He also paid tribute to Nigeria for her support of current African Development Bank president Mr Willa Mung'omba.

He said in this, Nigeria had shown its confidence in Zambia and the country would show its appreciation by not letting down its supporters. Dr Kaunda commended Nigeria's continued active role for the cause of Africa, pointing out that this was evident in the sacrifices made by President Shehu Shagari, the government and the people.

He said Nigeria was regarded as a Frontline state even though it was not in the vicinity of the southern African conflict because of its ideological stand and active role and recalled that it was because of Nigeria's positive decision at the Lusaka Commonwealth Summit in 1979 that led to a speedy processing of the Zimbabwean independence by Britain.

The Nigerian minister told the President his country watched with delight and cherished Zambia's role in the struggle for freedom in Africa. He had brought personal greetings from President Shagari who held Dr Kaunda and the people of Zambia in high esteem.

Nigeria was aware of Zambia's contribution to the establishment of the ADB and was proud that its support of a Zambian as president was not misplaced. Mr Mung'omba, the Nigerian minister said, had proved very able of the task before him.

Speaking to Togolese minister of finance who is also current chairman of the ADB group Mr Tete Benissan, the President said Zambia was proud of Togo's good chairmanship of the financial institution.

"It is this type of work that gives us hope for the future of Africa. Without hard work and love for each other we cannot succeed."

The Togolese minister said his country was looking forward to future co-operation and future successes of the ADB under the leadership of Zambian finance minister Kebby Musokotwane and Mr Mung'omba.

As host minister Mr Musokotwane also takes over the chairmanship of the ADB group.

CSO: 4700/1220

KAUNDA MAKES OPENING ADDRESS TO ADB, ADF ANNUAL MEETING IN LUSAKA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE African Development Bank must strengthen its resources and capital bases to satisfy demands of member countries, President Kaunda has urged.

Accelerated and self-reliant development on the African continent would largely depend on the capacity and responsiveness of the ADB or leading regional lending institutions.

Dr Kaunda said this when he opened the 1982 annual meetings of the ADB and the African Development Fund (ADF) at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka yesterday.

The ADB had a great challenge to:

- Generate and mobilise financial resources to satisfy its normal lending programmes to member states;
- Meet sub-regional and regional cooperation schemes, and;
- Be able to satisfy a portion of the shortfall resulting from reductions in multilateral development assistance.

"Undoubtedly, this will require of the bank's governors, executive directors and management to demonstrate a heightened sense of imagination, innovation and realism," Dr Kaunda said.

Zambia was willing to open the bank's capital resources to non-African countries and on the international capital market.

"In this respect, I wish to recall the adoption by the ADB group in 1979 of a resolution to open the bank's membership to non-regional states and to enlarge the bank's capital base."

He expressed the hope that the delegates would seriously consider the question of non-African countries joining the bank.

Dr Kaunda noted that access to major capital markets had become increasingly difficult so, everything possible should be done by the bank to ensure availability of medium and long-term financing.

Developing countries were bearing the brunt of the world economic crisis. Their balance of payments were weak because of escalating prices of imports.

The result of such a development included high unemployment, under utilisation of industrial capacity, sluggish or negative growth rates and budgetary deficits.

Industrialised nations were equally affected by these adverse conditions. But the prosperous states had become protectionists and had tight budgets.

African countries had become victims of "progressive" reductions in official development assistance. That situation was at variance with the target of 0.7 per cent of Gross National Product (GNP) set by the United Nations.

Dr Kaunda appealed to industrialised countries to desist from calculated efforts that would undermine the international lending agencies.

The creation of the Southern African Coordination Conference, (SADCC), the Caracas action programme adopted last May by the Group of 77 and the Economic Community of West African States, among others, were moves in the right direction, he said.

"I earnestly believe that this process towards greater economic cooperation or integration has acquired a more concrete dimension and is now imbued with a sense of purpose."

CSO: 4700/1220

ADB-DBZ LOAN AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 82 p 1

[Text]

Meanwhile, the Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ) and the ADB signed a K10 million loan agreement for the financing of the third line of credit.

The agreement was signed between ADB president Mr Willa Mung'omba and (DBZ) managing director Mr Lubamba Nyambe in Lusaka.

And in-coming chairman of the ABD, Mr Kebby Musokotwane, urged member countries to serve the people of Africa wholeheartedly.

He hailed his predecessor, Togolese Finance Minister, Mr Tevi Benissani for his contribution to the bank during his term in office.

CSO: 4700/1220

MINISTER SEEKS INCREASED UK AID FOR AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 May 82 p 5

[Text]

AGRICULTURE and Water Development Minister of State Mr Justin Mukando has called on the British government to increase and diversify its help to Zambia's agricultural industry.

He made the call when he received seven flasks of bull semen worth K60,000 from British high commissioner in Zambia Mr John Johnson in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Mukando appreciated the British help in various sectors of agriculture, including the overhauling of the maintenance system of transport in rural extension services and said Britain should help even more.

Under the K400 million operation food production programme, Zambia had identified livestock breeding as an important sector of agriculture and the donation of semen would go a long way in increasing milk herds in the country.

"We will do our best to cooperate with you in all areas of bilateral agreements."

Enough

Mr Johnson said the semen, given by the British Milk Marketing Board under British Overseas Development Administration was enough to ensure availability stocks for the Zambia National Artificial Insemination Service for two years.

The semen is from some of Britain's top thoroughbred Friesian and Holstein bulls noted for their high milk yields.

The presentation was part of a continuing technical assistance programme which started in 1977 when Zambia examined possibilities of using artificial insemination to increase production of its dairy herds.

Mr Johnson said nine out of ten commercial dairy farmers in Zambia were using artificial insemination to increase and improve their herds. Britain would continue giving technical help.

"I hope we can, together, identify other areas in the agricultural field in which British technical assistance could be similarly useful to Zambia," he added.

CSO: 4700/1220

SHAPI CALLS FOR INCREASED ZAMBIA-ZAIRE TRADE TO EASE BORDER TENSION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 May 82 p 7

[Text]

A MEMBER of the Central Committee has said intensified trade between Zambia and Zaire would be the ultimate solution to the easing of border tension between the two neighbours.

Speaking in an interview in Ndola yesterday, Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi said efforts should not be spared by all parties in working towards a permanent solution.

He said the recently ended Zambia-Zaire trade fair in Lubumbashi was a step in the right direction which should act as a precedent to all trade contacts.

Legalised trade between Zambia and Zaire, was the only best prescription to eradicating the problem of smuggling and related vices.

He said that once this goal had been achieved, border tensions would be eliminated.

The recent Zambia-Zaire regional joint permanent commission meeting in Lubumbashi recommended various ways towards stabilising and strengthening good neighbourliness.

Mr Shapi said the commission urged that the two governments should endeavour to achieve mutual cooperation through increased trade links.

More trade contacts between businessmen should be encouraged and all agreements, some of them dating as far back as 1965 should be followed up in earnest.

CSO: 4700/1220

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN MAGAZINES MAY CLOSE TWO BRANCHES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 82 p 2

[Text]

KINGSTONS may close down two of its branches soon because of lack of foreign exchange, the company's general manager, Mr Emmanuel Chalabesa announced yesterday.

In a telex message to the **Times of Zambia** Kabwe office, Mr Chalabesa said for the same reason, his company would stop importing popular foreign magazines like **Newsweek, Times Magazine, Africa** and **Africa Now** magazines with effect from this monthend.

'Our letter of credit will expire at the end of May," he said. This would have an adverse effect in the distribution programme of the overseas publishers.

Once the supply was stopped, it would be difficult to import the magazines at short notice. "There is a lag of time between the opening of a letter of credit and the resumption of supplies," he said.

An appeal for foreign exchange allocation was made to the Bank of Zambia. A reply is still expected. Kingstons is Zambia's largest dealer in books, magazines and stationery.

"If a reasonable amount of foreign exchange is not immediately available, the company may be forced to closedown one or two branches," he warned.

Mr Chalabesa said his company was finding it difficult to deliver the two national dailies — the **Times of Zambia** and **Zambia Daily Mail**, on time—to Lusaka and the Copperbelt "due to the bad shape in which its delivery vans are."

"The Party and its Government have been made aware of this problem. The company is awaiting the outcome of its application for a motor vehicles import licence in order to buy new vehicles.

Last month, Mr Chalabesa said it was for this reason that his company had stopped bringing **Drum** to Zambia.

CSO: 4700/1220

UNCLEARED ZAMBIAN GOODS IN DAR ES SALAAM WILL NOT BE AUCTIONED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA and other neighbouring countries that import their goods through Dar es Salaam port will not have their uncleared goods auctioned by the port authority.

Trade counsellor at the Tanzanian high commission in Lusaka, Mr Marco Kassaja could not give reasons for the timely reprieve to the importers nor could he discuss Zambia's complaints that Tanzania was squeezing her by high port charges for uncleared cargo at the port.

But Mr Kassaja said it was normal practice for any port in the world to penalise importers by auctioning their goods if they failed to clear them in time.

The penalties which Zambia and other neighbouring states had survived included auctioning and surcharges of uncleared goods.

"The Tanzanian Harbour Authority do not auction Zambia's goods which have stayed at the port long because Zambia is a sister country. We give our neighbours preferential treatment," he said.

He did not say how long some Zambian goods had remained at the port without being collected but informed sources regretted that some of it had not been cleared since February last year.

The Tanzanian importers were not exempted from the penalty adding: "If our own importers delay to clear their goods, we auction them."

Apart from the exempting neighbouring countries from the auction it was part of Tanzania's commitment to give neighbouring importers long grace periods in which to clear their cargo after which they were reminded of the problems involved.

Tanzania harbour had threatened to go slow in handling Zambian cargo but the Tanzanian official said there would never be any pile up of Zambian cargo at the port because of "an improvement in services there."

Mr Kassaja said on April 6, there was a total of 11,000 tonnes of Zambian imports at the port. Out of this number, only 4,000 had been documented. The rest had not yet been attended to.

CSO: 4700/1220

UNZA TO START COURSES IN SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 May 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE UNIVERSITY of Zambia Centre for Continuing Education on the Copperbelt is to start a series of courses in scientific socialism as from next month.

The centre's resident tutor, Mr Dickson Mwansa said in Kitwe yesterday that the courses will be a comparative study of Humanism and scientific socialism and would try to provide an understanding of what is involved in the two ideologies.

Mr Mwansa said the centre decided to teach scientific socialism because of the interest it has aroused among people following the recently announced decision by the Paty and its Government to have scientific socialism taught in schools.

Target groups for the courses would include church leaders, some of whom have vehemently opposed the teaching of scientific socialism as a subject in schools, he said.

CSO: 4700/1220

ZAMBIA, ROMANIA RENEW THEIR BARTER AGREEMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 May 82 p 7

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA and Romania have renewed their barter agreement for the export and import of goods between them amounting to K9 million.

Minister of National Commission for Development Planning, Dr Henry Meebelo said in Lusaka yesterday that this follows the signing of the agreement in Romania recently. Under the agreement various items and goods will be imported from there while Romania will also buy from Zambia.

The agreement was signed by Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, Mr Leonard Subulwa during the Zambian delegation's visit to Romania led by Dr Meebelo.

Dr Meebelo explained however that the goods 'will start arriving in the country after the current agreement signed last year expires.

He could not say what these items are but said that they consisted of a variety of goods. Dr Meebelo also signed a general agreement while in Romania which embraced technical, economic and cultural co-operation between the two countries.

Dr Meebelo was speaking on arrival at the Lusaka International Airport after a three-week official trip to Romania, Yugoslavia and Libya.

He led a 20-man delegation which included Mr Subulwa, who was also deputy delegation leader and was joined by Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, Mr Rajah Kunda in Tripoli, Libya, later.

CSO: 4700/1220

ICA HAILS TRANSFER OF SOME NAMBOARD ACTIVITIES TO COOPERATIVES

ICA Regional Director's Statement

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 May 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE government's move to hand over the operations of some of Namboard's undertakings to the co-operative movement has been hailed by the International Co-operative Alliance [ICA]..

And the ICA office for East, Central and Southern Africa has decided that Zambia should become a model which its eight members should understudy.

ICA regional director, Mr Ellie Anangisye said yesterday that his office had decided to hold its regional council meeting this year in Zambia because the co-operative movement in the country was in ascendancy.

Mr Anangisye, told a Press conference at the Zambia Co-operative Federation (ZCF) offices that the government's decision to transfer the functions of Namboard to the co-operatives was a strong vote of confidence for the co-operative movement in the country.

He said the international movement was happy with the move because other members could learn from this experience, which could later be possibly followed by their respective governments.

He said he was sure Zambia was on the right path and the ICA knew that the co-operative movement was backed by the President in its undertakings.

Party's Decision Correct

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

Zambia attaches great importance to the role that can, and should, be played by cooperatives in the nation's economic development. That role should be enhanced in all ways.

Hence the correctness of the decision of the Party and its Government to replace Namboard operations in the provinces by cooperative unions.

As observed by the regional director of the International Cooperative Alliance for East, Central and Southern Africa Mr Ellie Enangishye, that decision is an "expression of great confidence" in the cooperative movement.

He coupled his observation with the assurance that the nation would "not be disappointed" with the work being done by the cooperatives. Well and good, but it should not be a hollow pledge.

The managements of Zambia's cooperative unions need to be well above board and be manned by high calibre personnel not prone to manipulating the ignorance of their members to their benefit.

And yet there is the shocking revelation that all is not well in one of Zambia's biggest and showpiece marketing cooperative unions — the Eastern Cooperative Union Limited (ECU).

It is unbelievable but shamefully true that since 1980 the general manager and the financial controller of the ECU have been receiving TAX-FREE salaries and allowances totalling over K80,000 and K60,000 respectively.

This is far more than what our top politicians get. Furthermore the salaries of our top leaders are taxed.

According to irrefutable evidence now in our possession, the ECU's general manager's gross emoluments a year are K80,358. Those of the financial controller are K60,088 a year.

A breakdown shows that the general manager gets a basic tax free salary of K15,000. Added to this are a K1,920 housing allowance, a K1,500 car allowance (although he has an official car), and an entertainment allowance of K1,440.

Because his salary is tax free the ECU pays out the tax for him totalling K41,380 a year. Added to all this is an annual gratuity of K7,438 for which tax is borne by the union to the tune of K11,680 a year.

The corresponding figures for the ECU financial controller are K13,750 basic annual tax free salary; K1,200 car allowances; K720 entertainment allowance, K900 children's allowance, K31,510 tax borne by the ECU; two-year gratuity K10,554 for which the ECU paid K13,462 in taxes.

What is actually vexing is that these tax free salaries and allowances were not authorised by the full ECU board of directors. Neither were they initially discussed by the union's executive committee meeting on October 26, 1979.

"Worse still the matter was not discussed at any subsequent board meetings held between October 26, 1979 and February 23, 1982," a pertinent document reveals.

Where is the nation heading to if such things are allowed?

CSO: 4700/1220

MUNDIA ANNOUNCES IMPORTATION OF FOUR MILLION BAGS OF MAIZE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 82 p 5

[Excerpt] Zambia is to spend K70 million to import four million bags of maize to offset this year's shortfall, Prime Minister Mundia announced in Mazabuka yesterday.

The Government had already taken measures to import two million bags from Zimbabwe at a cost of K35 million and the remaining half would come from any other country by October.

Mr Mundia warned the nation to brace for tougher times ahead because of the poor agricultural yield caused by drought.

The drought, which hit the Southern African region, will not only be felt by human beings, but by animals as well.

Mr Mundia directed the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and district councils to formulate by-laws to protect natural resources from indiscriminate destruction.

Experience had shown that erosion and the drying up of rivers took place only where indiscriminate destruction of nature was rampant.

Mr Mundia assured the nation the Party and its Government would overcome any problems if given maximum support by the people.

The salvation of Zambia lay in the strength of the Party because it was the only supreme institution with powers to consolidate unity and organise the people at all levels.

Although some people criticised the Party's slogans and non-change of leadership, Zambia had enjoyed stability for the past 17 years.

CSO: 4700/1220

KABWE RURAL VILLAGERS APPEAL TO COOPERATIVE TO SEND RELIEF MAIZE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

VILLAGERS in Kabwe Rural have appealed to the Central Province Cooperative and Marketing Union to send relief maize supplies to their depots to avert a famine now threatening them because of this year's drought.

At a meeting held in the Chikobo ward, villagers from all sections and branches applealed to the cooperative union, which has taken over from Namboard in the province, to speed up the training of personnel to man the depots to start serving the people.

"Villagers in our area, especially my ward have no food because of the drought. The situation is so serious that urgent action is needed," ward chairman Mr Aggrey Masulani said in Kabwe yesterday.

Commenting on the appeal, provincial Member of the Central Committee Mr Samuel Mbilishi said he was not aware of what Mr Masulani was talking about.

"The ward chairman has not approached me over the matter. When he does, I shall tell him what I know".

Mr Masulani said villagers had complained about the decision by the Agricultural Finance Company to confine its operations to Kabwe instead of decentralising them.

Applications

In the past, farmers received application forms for loans from Chibombo and Kapiri Mposhi, but the system had now changed and as a result few farmers would manage to travel to Kabwe to collect the forms.

"The result will be that there will be a low production of food in the district," he said and appealed to the Party and its Government to persuade the company to rescind its decision.

There was no comment from AFC in Kabwe.

CSO: 4700/1220

NCU MANAGER EXPLAINS FAILURE TO RESUME RICE PROCESSING

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 May 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Northern Co-operative Union (NCU) has not resumed rice processing due to the delay by Ministry of Commerce and Industry to fix an acceptable economic price for the commodity.

Acting NCU general manager, Mr Longa Sichalwe said yesterday the prolonged price wrangle had forced the Kasama rice mill to remain idle for several months now.

Mr Sichalwe said the union had found it uneconomical to buy paddy rice at a higher price and yet people expected the union to sell the same commodity at controlled price.

"This would result in the union operating at a loss," the acting general manager observed.

Mr Sichalwe who could not state what his union demanded to be an economic price said the matter was already with Commerce and Industry officials.

Commenting on the rice mill at Kasama commissioned by President Kaunda last year, Mr Sichalwe said the mill was designed to process enough rice to meet national requirements and avoid importation of the commodity.

Turning to production of rice by farmers in the province, Mr Sichalwe said the 16,000 bags of rice produced per year were not enough as the mill required to handle 100,000 bags to make it operate at full capacity.

CSO: 4700/1220

SUGAR COMPANY'S MANAGER SAYS SUGAR SHORTAGE TO END SOON

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 May 82 p 7

[Excerpt] The current sugar shortage in the country will soon come to an end and the Nakambala Sugar Estate Company has increased its production, the company's managing director, Mr David Walder said in Mazabuka yesterday.

Mr Walder, who was briefing Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia on the operations of the company said the current shortage was as a result of the shortfall in production last year which has since been increased and rationing will be a thing of the past.

The managing director said, "I am certain the current shortage will soon disappear and there will be plenty of sugar in the shops again."

Mr Walder told the Prime Minister that the company will speed up its production so that sugar can be available throughout the country.

He appealed to the Party and its Government to help his company in the supply of fertilizer for their sugar cane. He said the current supply of fertilizer was not enough.

CSO: 4700/1220

ZAIRE GOVERNMENT PAYS DEBT TO ZAMBIA RAILWAYS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 May 82 p 4

[Excerpt] The Zaire Government has paid off more than K3 million owed to Zambia Railways since last year, Zambia Railways general manager Mr Basil Monze said yesterday.

But, Mr Monze, who praised Zaire for paying up, made it clear the money was not owed to his company as such but was an accumulation to the Zaire National Railways through a wagon inter-change between the two countries.

He would leave for Zaire this weekend to make permanent payment arrangements between the two neighbouring states.

On the credit facilities his company withdrew from parastatal companies and Government departments for failing to pay about K2 million in various services, Mr Monze declined to comment. He only said Zimco and the Government were looking into the matter. He could not name the defaulters either.

He confirmed that three passenger trains were running without lights in the coaches for the past 18 months because of problems in getting foreign exchange and lack of spare parts.

He explained that the coaches were bought from Japan sometime back while the generators were bought from a company called Stone-Platt in Britain.

CSO: 4700/1220

TIMING, SIGNIFICANCE OF KAUNDA-BOTHA MEETING RAPPED

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Anything Gained?"]

[Text]

THE content, the timing and the authorship of President Kaunda's plan to meet with the South African Prime Minister, Mr Botha are all tempting targets for ridicule.

There is probably no conspiracy about the attitude of the South African apartheid supporting Press towards Dr Kaunda. But it remains true that an African leader can expect sympathetic treatment only when he embraces and accepts South Africa's occupation of Namibia and its oppressive system.

Anwar Sadat of Egypt made history when he flew to Israel to negotiate for the return of his country's occupied land by Zionist Israel but in the process lost his credibility in both the Arab and progressive worlds.

But when President Kaunda drove through South African territory to meet the South African Prime Minister, history was not made for it was NOT the first time he was meeting South African leaders.

For President Kaunda to say that his 1975 meeting with Botha's predecessor, John Vorster, helped to hasten the end of oppression in this country and the attainment of true independence is unfortunate. No Zimbabwean can deny Zambia's contributions toward the independence of this country. But had it not been for the sacrifice on the battlefield and the unflinching support of the Zimbabwean people toward the Patriotic Front forces that meeting and other numerous meetings with Ian Smith could not have produced the kind of independence we now enjoy.

Dr Kaunda's fellow black leaders in Southern Africa have remained silent or have, like Ndugu President Nyerere of Tanzania cast doubt on the usefulness of meeting South Africans at such a level. Our Prime Minister, Comrade Mugabe, has spelt out his position: Zimbabwe would not be involved in these talks.

During our struggle, one constant criticism levelled at the Zambian leadership was that it tended to negotiate if not to assume the leadership role of liberation movements. There were times when liberation movements were in the dark as to what had transpired between the Zambian government and Ian Smith. ZANU (PF) for instance at one stage only learnt through foreign Press reports that Smith had held talks with Dr Kaunda and Joshua Nkomo!

Here, the danger is that while Zambia is keen on accelerating the independence of Namibia, it may have contravened the Lusaka Manifesto, and that the immediate gain of such talks is giving Botha some credibility.

The South African government of course will welcome any sign that will indicate division among frontline states and that should be avoided. The announcement that Dr Kaunda wanted to meet the South African regime was made soon after the Maputo Frontline Summit. The subsequent comments by Ndugu President Nyerere should leave the regime in no doubt that the talks were between it and the Zambian government and not on behalf of the frontline states.

Was there anything achieved apart from the 1 000 beers South Africans are saying Zambian officials consumed?

CSO: 4700/1226

DUTCH GIVE $2 MILLION FOR RURAL REBUILDING

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 82 p 4

[Text] The Dutch government and donor agencies in Holland have given more than $2 million towards the reconstruction of schools in Zimbabwe.

This came to light during a tour of schools in the Zambezi Valley last week by officials representing the donors.

The officials who toured Machaya, Utete, Kapembere and Kahungwe primary schools in Mzarabani area in Zimbabwe to assess and carry out a survey on the reconstruction of primary schools in communal areas.

They are Mr G.M. Jenkinson, the managing director of a Dutch consulting engineering company, based in Nairobi and Mr J.A. van Oven, a constructional engineer.

Both men are touring the country in consultation with the Government, provincial authorities and district councils to see the contribution by the community towards the development of schools.

Addressing parents at Machaya school during their tour, Mr Van Oven said: "I am here to evaluate the reconstruction of primary schools and file a report to the Netherlands and donor agencies. Donor agencies are interested in the effort and spirit of workmanship each community puts into its project."

He said donors alone had given $2 million while the Dutch government contributed $200 000 towards the projects.

The two officials were accompanied during their tour by senior staff from the Mashonaland Central Provincial Authority district administration and the Mzarabani district council.--ZIS

CSO: 4700/1226

ZIMBABWE, ANGOLA BOOST TRADE LINKS

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE and Angola have stepped up trade relations under the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in a bid to lessen Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa, a Government spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman was speaking in an interview while part of an export order of 112 tonnes of Zimbabwean agricultural equipment worth US$222 000 left Harare's airport for Angola.

The Secretary for Industry and Energy Development, Dr Mufaro Hove, said at the airport that the export deal would help lessen Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa and promote trade relations with African countries.

His ministry was examining possibilities of exporting other industrial products because Zimbabwe was a highly industrialised country within the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

Dr Hove congratulated Tinto Industries Limited for securing the export order and urged other industrialists to explore new markets in countries like Angola.

"Angola is important for co-operation within SADCC because of its rich oil resources," he said.

The export deal, he said, was a breakthrough for new markets because Angola had no contact or historical link with this country before.

Meanwhile Angola had a responsibility to cater for the energy needs, especially petrol needs, of SADCC states. It had already tackled this effectively, Dr Hove said.

"Zimbabwe intends promoting trade relations with Angola in most sectors and with other independent African states."

Yesterday's airlift followed successful contacts between Tinto Industries and the Angolan Embassy in Harare and a subsequent visit to Luanda by the company's sales director, Mr David Forbes.

The export order which emerged secured the sale of 112 tonnes of plough and harrow discs and other agricultural implements to Affaias Agricolas, an Angolan firm with a factory in Luanda.

The equipment was being lifted by the Angolan airways in four loads, three by Boeing 707s and one by Hercules aircraft.

The second load of 32 tonnes left Harare by Boeing yesterday.

Commenting on the deal, Mr Forbes said: "We hope this is the beginning of an on-going business arrangement with Affaias Agricolas. This arrangement meets with our Government's wish to increase trade between our two countries."

The Angolan Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Andre Miranda, said the export deal was only the beginning and that an increase in trade between the two countries could be expected.

He added this would be in line with the need for continued co-operation among SADCC countries.

He said the Angolan Secretary of State for International Co-operation was expected to visit Zimbabwe in June to discuss areas of mutual co-operation with the Government and members of the private sector.

And an Angolan government official who accompanied yesterday's crew to Harare and back, Mr Humbento Jorge de Sousa e Silva, hoped the future role of trade between his country and Zimbabwe would increase.

"This equipment is very important for Angola which is an agricultural country.

"It will also be necessary to continue co-operation in this field because everyone in our country wishes to produce more from the soil.

"But it is difficult at this stage to say how Angola can reciprocate this export order of agricultural equipment from your country.

"However, our governments have good contact and communicate regularly. This process can lead to a reciprocal trade between our countries," said Mr De Sousa e Silva.

CSO: 4700/1226

CUBA A MODEL, SAYS MINISTER SHAMUYARIRA

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 4

[Text]

ZIMBABWEANS are encouraged by Cuba's tremendous success against foreign aggression, the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said last night.

Speaking at the opening of a 10-day Cuban poster exhibition in Harare, Dr Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe has a neighbour to the south who sought to destroy its sovereign independence.

"But your success will encourage us to repudiate threats and to start to work towards the uplifting of the standards of living of our people."

The exhibition, which begins with posters marking the proclamation of the socialist state of Cuba in April 1962, highlights some of the most outstanding achievements during the past 23 years of the revolution in the fields of health, education, culture and industrialisation.

"In that respect, what these posters say is of great importance and significance to Zimbabweans. It is a great lesson," the minister said.

The exhibition presented the views of life, efforts, hopes and achievements of the Cuban people in their determination to build a socialist order thereby improving the quality of the lives of all their people.

The posters, he added, showed how Cuba, always at the forefront in the fight against imperialist aggression, sought to establish international solidarity and co-operation with the Third World.

The friendship and solidarity that existed between Zimbabwe and Cuba dated back to the time of the liberation struggle. This continued to grow from strength to strength.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe had attended the last Non-Aligned Movement's conference in Havana and soon after that President Fidel Castro of Cuba, visited camps in Maputo and Lusaka he said.

Following the discussions held during President Castro's visit to the two frontline states, Cuba had contributed substantial assistance to ZANU (PF) during the liberation war.

Through this process, Dr Shamuyarira said, Cuba had inspired the leadership in this country to take up arms and fight the British colonialism.

"Today is a great moment for us in Zimbabwe when we are able to invite the people of Cuba to come and live among us and inform us of their revolution."

CSO: 4700/1226

COMMENTARY ON CUBAN EFFORTS TO ATTRACT INVESTMENT

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Welcome Back Cuba!"]

[Text]

THE article which appears on *The Gazette's* front page this week outlining the efforts of the Cuban Government to attract foreign investment should give our own Government much food for thought.

Cuba, one of the most militant "Marxist-Leninist" states in the Third World, has finally, after nearly 25 years of revolution, seen the light and realised that there is nothing like a little bit of capitalism to give an ailing economy a boost. For all its bluster and militancy, Cuba has long been the sick man of Latin America, needing large amounts of Soviet aid to keep its economy afloat.

The Cuban investment incentives would make many a local businessman, all too familiar with our own investment deadlock, green with envy. The Cubans will allow foreign capitalists a 49% stake in joint ventures with state companies and FULL repatriation of after-tax profits and dividends. The Cuban Government says it will not interfere in pricing and production, and will even allow foreign companies to hire and fire workers and choose their own managers. In some ventures, Cuba will even allow foreign investors to take a majority shareholding. There is even talk, heaven forbid, of creating an industrial free trade zone!

Many of Zimbabwe's leaders have long professed admiration for the "Cuban experiment". Several ranking Government officials have visited Havana, always returning waxing lyrical about "Cuba's successes".

But now, the Cuban themselves have finally realised that there is nothing like a little profit incentive to meet development plans. Marxism-Leninism is great on paper, but it does not put food on shelves.

The Gazette hopes the Cubans are successful in their search for foreign investment.

As a small country with a serious foreign exchange problem and chronic shortages of vital plant and equipment and essential commodities, Zimbabwe well understands what the Cubans have been through. We can only hope that it won't take 25 years for our leaders to see the light.

CSO: 4700/1226

COURT TOLD OF ZIPRA-ZANLA FIGHTS IN GUTU DISTRICT

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 3

[Text]

FIGHTING between former members of ZIPRA and ZANLA forces integrated in the national army frequently broke out in the Gutu district, a regional magistrates' court in Nyanda heard last week.

Soldiers were often hurt and for this reason peacekeeping patrols at the Mupandawana business centre were heavily armed.

Often shots were fired into the air by soldiers on patrol to disperse crowds, said Sergeant-Major Silvester Nhliziyo (40) in defence to a charge of culpable homicide.

On August 27 last year, while leading a patrol at the business centre, Nhliziyo fired a shot from a 9 mm pistol which killed off-duty soldier Mr Paradzayi Nyonge (22).

Nhliziyo was convicted by regional magistrate Mr Chris Greenland of culpable homicide and fined $200 (or three months).

Nhliziyo, who spent 12 years in prison after entering Zimbabwe in 1967 with a group of guerillas, was a member of the integrated 43 Infantry Battalion.

Prosecutor Mr Phillip Haxen accepted that fighting frequently occured between that battalion and the predominantly ex-ZANLA 44 Infantry Battalion also stationed in the area.

On August 27, Nhliziyo arrest d a member of 44 Battalion at Mupandawana business centre for being incorrectly dressed.

In retaliation against the arrest, members of the arrested man's unit began shouting in protest and in an attempt to disperse them, Nhliziyo fired a shot from his pistol which hit and killed Mr Nyonge.

The court accepted that the sergeant-major intended to fire over the heads of the rioting soldiers but pointed out that his action had been reckless.

Mr Greenland said the army could be held partly responsible by sending Nhliziyo on patrol armed with a weapon he had never ' een trained to use.

Mr Michael O'Meara defended Nhliziyo.

CSO: 4700/1226

PANDEMONIUM ERUPTS AS FOUR WHITES FOUND GUILTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 82 p 9

[Text]

BULAWAYO. — Pandemonium erupted in the Bulawayo High Court yesterday after four White Zimbabweans were found guilty on capital charges of plotting terrorism and sabotage.

Two accused, former South African soldiers, Allen Cauvin and Stephen Bertrand, tried to escape from the dock by charging a dozen police and prison guards with fists flaing.

But they were overpowered, manacled in leg irons and marched off to the court cells as white-faced Mr Justice Anthony Gubbay withdrew to his chambers.

Two girls in the upstairs public gallery of the wood-panelled courtroom were arrested and driven off to Bulawayo central police station after shouting abuse at police when the judge announced his verdict.

A lawyer advising Cauvin, mr Erol Walhuter, was also detained when he intervened in the arrest of the girls — in their early 20's and friendsof the two accused who tried to escape.

The prosecutor, Mr Chris Jordaan, told reporters he would seek the release of the arrested trio.

Cauvin (21), Bertrand (24), dentist Frank Bertrand (58), and municipal gardener Victor Radmore (53) denied plotting and armed secession of Matabeleland with the help of a Matabele princess and spirit medium Violet Khumalo, between July and November last year.

The Rumpus in the courtroom prevented Mr Justice Gudday from announcing his verdict on a second charge of possessing "arms of war". It also carries the death penalty.

Cauvin and Bertrand jnr, shouted charges that the trial was rigged and that they had been framed, as they traded punches with court guards.

They were alleged to have gone to Zimbabwe on motorcycles to lead the rebellion for Bertrand snr after leaving the South African army.

Bertrand snr, said to be the ringleader of the plot, testified at the two-month trial that he sought the peaceful independence of Matabeleland — tribal stronghold of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union. Mr Nkomo was fired from the two-year-old coalition Government on February 17 for allegedly plotting against Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mr Mugabe has said Mr Nkomo will be charged if sufficient evidence can be brought against him. — Sapa-AP.

CSO: 4700/1225

HELP CREATE SOCIALISM, PM TELLS CHURCH

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday called on the Church to join the Government in creating a socialist state.

Addressing heads of denominations from all over the country, he said the Church should find no objection to socialist philosophy because Christian teaching could not be reconciled to the "avaricious" nature of capitalism.

"Join us, therefore, in our socialism and humanitarianism and you are perfectly free to bring God and all He stands for with you," the Prime Minister said.

He said his party had always believed that the direction of its actions and programmes must be determined by its ideological orientation and accordingly ZANU (PF) believed in socialism based on Marxist - Leninist principles.

"We are proud that this is our philosophy because its morality is collective and therefore selfless. It is a philosophy which demands that we always think of the whole of us.

"The whole people first — that is, the total interest of the people before we consider the individual and his individual interests."

Socialism was a recognition of the coincidence of interests, an equation of man and a common social denominator. The Government would not allow individuals to own the country's natural resources.

"No, we shall not accept that, even though we might for now tolerate this selfish and exploitative individualism as we design the modalities of our socialist system," the Prime Minister said.

Minerals and other resources were the common or collective property of the people of Zimbabwe. They had to be shared and enjoyed by all the people.

Mr Mugabe said that as the country poised itself for the Three-Year Transitional National Development Plan, there was more need for partnership between the State and the Church. The concern of the Government should be the concern of the Church.

"In short we should be at one and accept that the State's struggle for transformation is also the Church's struggle," the Prime Minister said.

Now that the armed struggle had been won, it was the victory for ZANU (PF), ZAPU, the Church and the people as a whole. The next struggle should be against ignorance, hunger, poverty and disease.

ZANU (PF) and the Government were grateful to the Church for the role it had played in striving for the creation of a democratic society.

The good work they had performed in the humanitarian field during the bitter years of the liberation struggle had helped to sell Christian principles more effectively to numerous families and homes in Zimbabwe than a thousand sermons on humanitarianism and charity would have done.

The task now before the Church and the Government was turning independence and democratic order into an instrument for transforming the lives of the people qualitatively.

Government development programmes offered the churches abundant room for participation in their accomplishment, Mr Mugabe said each denomination would be expected to plan how it would participate in the development of the society over the next three years.

Although many churches had made valuable contributions to the improvement of educational and health facilities in the country, there was need for expansion and growth and development. "We need more and better schools and hospitals."

There was need for increased participation by the churches in promoting better agriculture and social lives among rural people. There was also need for greater morality and complete elimination of racism, tribalism and regionalism.

The Government would expect the churches to do their spiritual and material best in the areas.

During the Government's transformation programmes and socialist revolution, the working class and the peasantry would be the backbone of the developing socialist society.

The Prime Minister hoped that socialist intellectuals, professionals and the student body would provide the intellectual and ideological lead to them.

CSO: 4700/1226

EMPLOYERS TOLD TO STUDY SOCIALISM

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 1

[Text]

MANY employers in Zimbabwe did not seem to understand the Government's policy of socialism, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

Addressing the Engineering Employers' Association in Harare at their annual meeting, the minister told the organisation that many employers had not bothered to acquaint themselves with the political ideology of the Government.

"What is often overlooked is the fact that Zimbabwe is evolving its own blend of socialism whose major objective is to benefit all sectors of the Zimbabwean population."

He said that once the Government had spelt out its socialistic policy some employers had "closed shop" and headed for South Africa.

"They made no attempt at all to study the ideology and identify their place in it. I can assure you that in the not too distant future they will again close shop and head for the sea when a majority government takes over in South Africa and espouses its own blend of socio-economic and political organisation."

He urged employers to eradicate racism in industry, and said there was a distinction between a lack of worker discipline and "rebellion".

"More often than not, what some employers perceive as indiscipline among their workforce is actually fully - fledged rebellion, whereby workers have decided not to tolerate the employers' provocative orders and practices any further."

He urged employers to discard the temptation of always presuming that there was something wrong with the workers.

He said in cases of dispute it was often advisable for the employer to seek an independent opinion.

The minister congratulated those employers who "had done all in their power to adhere to employment regulations, and had implemented progressive personnel and labour relations recommendations from the ministry".

The president of the association, Mr Peter Swart, asked that employers be consulted in time to study draft proposals leading to labour legislation.

Mr Swart said his association represented employers who provided work for 15 000 people representing earnings of $40 million a year.

Mr Swart said there was an increase in the lack of discipline among workers affecting productivity and standards, and asked that the dismissal regulations be repealed.

Speaking earlier at a trade union seminar at Silveira House in Harare, jointly sponsored by the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and the Commercial Workers Union, Mr Kangai said that the need for workers' education was very urgent.

Mr Kangai appealed to private organisations and trade unions involved in workers' education seminars to make a distinction between the training of trade unions and workers' committee officials, in subjects such as grievance handling and collective bargaining techniques.

"I am not so sure that the workers' committee representative who is illiterate can be a very useful participant in a seminar on grievance handling that is conducted in English language."

Zimbabwe should avoid the error that many developing countries made of concentrating trade union education on the semi-literate, to the exclusion of illiterate workers.

The obligation of trade union leaders in the field of workers' education was two-pronged, calling for simultaneous thrusts on both the literate and the illiterate.

CSO: 4700/1226

MVUMA MERGER DELAY 'CAUSING HARDSHIP FOR BLACK PEOPLE'

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 7

[Text]

THE delay in the merging of the former Mvuma area committee and the Mvuma area board is causing hardship for the black population there, the board's chairman, Mr Philip Maramba, said here this week.

In an interview with Ziana Mr Maramba said: "The board which is made up of Africans has to carry people's grievances and needs to the Mvuma area committee which in turn puts them forward to the Charter-Chilimanzi rural council in Chivhu.

"The area committee is made up of whites only and they do not put our grievances and needs effectively at the rural council or delay in doing so."

He added that only he, the chairman of the board, is allowed to attend the area committee's meeting but he had "no vote or voice".

"The Government promised us a long time ago that the board and committee would merge so that Africans could have more say at the rural council meetings but this has not yet been done," Mr Maramba said.

He blamed the Mvuma area committee for the difficulties now being experienced by some of Mushayavudzi suburb's residents in Mvuma.

"The Government had granted money for the building of housing which would be rented at $35 but when the houses were finished the rent was raised to $66," said Mr Maramba.

"This was caused by the area committee who employed a contractor who did not finish the job in time, so making the rents higher."

A meeting had been held this week between the area board and an official from the rural council about this matter, he added.

The area committee had explained that $46 of the $66 rent was going to the Government.

"This would not have happened if the contractor had built the houses in time and I know of other areas where the same houses are being rented for $18," Mr Maramba said.

He also disclosed that the Mvuma area board had applied for money to build 300 houses to replace the pole and dagga houses in Mushayavudzi suburb.—Ziana.

CSO: 4700/1226

KANGAI REITERATES NEED FOR LABOR UNITY

Squabbles Hit

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 82 p 1

[Text]

UNIONS egistered under previous regimes will lose some or all of their interests if they do not unite, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

Mr Kangai was speaking at the opening of the congress of the Commercial Workers' Union of Zimbabwe held in Harare yesterday.

He said that the elimination of multi-unionism would ensure the granting of interests to those unions that demonstrated to the Government they represented the majority of the people.

Unions which were still divided would not be registered and trade unionists should stop getting involved in "naked power struggles and mud-slinging" to the detriment of the Zimbabwe working masses.

"To those unions which have already united, I would like to urge union leaders and executives to work closely together to formulate new, common strategies and policies in the interest of our workers and the country as a whole," the minister said.

He called on the unions to avoid the embarrassing situation of having two spokesmen, saying they should delegate the responsibility of issuing statements for or on behalf of the union to one particular official.

"The damage that divergent statements will cause to your organisation is, to say the least, incalculable. Not only will the members you represent lose all confidence in the leadership, but also the Government and the public will perceive your organisation to be chaotic and unco-ordinated."

The minister said that he would like to see employers' organisations following the example of trade unions by uniting on a national level rather than on a city or regional basis.

"My ministry will view employer's organisations that refuse to merge with the same contempt that it views trade unions in the same category."

Mr Kangai said the new Labour Act that was about to be promulgated would have no room for multiple unions and employer's organisations within the same industry. It was imperative, therefore, that efforts towards national unity in labour matters be intensified so that no one would be caught on the wrong side of the fence.

He recommended that

labour leaders keep themselves informed of Government policy as they were representatives of the Zimbabwean working class.

"We expect the trade union leaders to keep in touch with Government so as to be better able to inform constituents about the direction in which we are all moving."

He said workers in Zimbabwe would always have a pivotal role to play because it was through their participation that the Government and the public could be represented in all enterprises.

For workers to be effective and to participate meaningfully in company decisions, they had to improve their education.

"Government aims will be doomed to failure for as long as the labour education level of the majority of workers remains as it is."

The country needed foreign capital for industrial expansion, but this money was not attractive because foreign investors wanted to expatriate their profits.

He said that trade unions should educate their members on the desirability of raising local capital and forming productive co-operative ventures.

"The concept of capital accumulation and formation of co-operatives should be injected into the syllabuses pursued at workers' education seminars."

Mr Kangai urged all unions to begin to orientate their members on the ideological concepts of the Government as this would assist them in understanding Government policies.

Workers in Limelight

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Unions' Needs"]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT ministers keep stressing the value and importance of the country's workers. Employers are often urged to increase the conditions and status of their workers and to involve them more in management and decision-making.

The workers are in the limelight and have just celebrated their special day. It is therefore unfortunate that they themselves are not as organised and responsible as they should be.

There are cases of two unions representing or claiming to represent one industry; there are leadership squabbles; there are conflicting public statements; and there is a reluctance of some workers to join unions.

The messages urging unity and strength, delivered at the May Day rallies, must be taken seriously, and all must work to put their house in order. But there is more to it than formal organisation.

There is the need for better informed workers and trade union officials — better informed in union procedures, in Government policies, and in the art of negotiation with employers.

There have been some worthwhile moves in this respect, with international union leaders visiting Zimbabwe, with offers of training from France, for example, and with courses such as that run for PTC workers last month.

But much more will be needed. The ZCTU, once it has appointed a secretary-general, should give priority to assessing what training is required, who could give it, and how it could be financed. Seminars or courses at the university during vacations might be desirable and should be possible to arrange.

CSO: 4700/1226

WORKERS UNITY IS VITAL, SAYS MSIPA

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 82 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO

WORKERS were on Saturday urged by the Minister of Water Resources and Development, Mr Cephas Msipa, to unite under the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.

"You have nothing to lose but your chains if you unite," the minister told the 170 workers who had gathered at Bulawayo's White City Stadium in honour of Workers' Day.

He said some people were reluctant or refused to join industrially based unions.

"We must ask these workers on whose side they are," he said.

"Are they on the side of the toiling masses or on the side of the exploiters?"

Mr Msipa said those people who refused to join unions were setbacks in the Government's desire to improve workers' conditions.

Workers who took irresponsible strike action which affected production were an undesirable element in the new Zimbabwe, he said.

Further setbacks to the Government's policy of improving workers' conditions were employers who avoided paying the minimum wage and victimised members of workers' committees.

South African agents and dissidents were also setbacks to Government policy as they wanted to destabilise the situation in Zimbabwe and sabotage the economy.

"They must never be allowed to succeed. As workers you must be on the lookout and be able to identify who your friends are and who your enemies are," he said.

Speaking about the role of the worker in the year of national transformation Mr Msipa said workers needed to "democratise" worker organisation; join workers' organisations; increase worker productivity; and maintain discipline.

There should also be meaningful communication between workers and management and workers and the Government, using established channels. Workers should regard their places of work as their permanent sources of livelihood and participate in management.

"If you analyse each of these activities you will realise that each of them enhances the position of the worker," he said.

No development was possible without the worker and every aspect of work added to the country's development.

"Remember that the wealth of the country is a combination of factors of production and these are the workers," he said.

CSO: 4700/1226

UK HELP FOR NEW STUDENTS' GROUPING REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 82 p 4

[Text] A senior official of the British National Union of Students is to visit Zimbabwe soon to assist the newly formed National Students' Union of Zimbabwe.

The Secretary-General of NASUZI, Mr Lloyd Gwatidzo said in an interview in Harare last week that the official grom the NUS would arrive here before his organisation's annual delegates' conference in October.

The visiting official will tour various institutions, assist in training office-bearers and also outline the functions of a student body.

"His presence," Mr Gwatidzo said, "will give our union an international perspective."

The first task of the new students' body will be to organise provincial executives in rural areas.

Urging all students throughout the country to form students' executives as soon as possible, Mr Gwatidzo added that the students in Victoria province had already embarked on this exercise.

The Ministry of Education and Culture, in a letter addressed to the organisation this month acknowledges the formation of the new students' union.

Mr Gwatidzo said the main aim of NASUZI would be to provide a common banner for all students in Zimbabwe after the country's acceptance into the international fold.

The union would also promote a Zimbabwean cultural identity, assist in see seeking solutions to students' problems and arouse the consciousness of the students to educational, economic, political and social issues.

CSO: 4700/1226

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW PRICE CONTROLS WELCOMED

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE Government yesterday gazetted new regulations controlling prices of basic, essential and popular consumer goods in the country.

The new legislation — the Control of Goods (Price Control) Order 1982 — which comes into force today, replaces the price freeze which was first introduced on December 17 last year, which expired at midnight last night.

In Harare yesterday the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Richard Hove, said the purpose of the price freeze had been to allow the Government time to overhaul the whole price control system and establish what changes were necessary to bring price control into line with other related policies of the Government in the new economic order in Zimbabwe.

The Minister said that when the decision to introduce the price freeze was made, the Government also decided to establish a prices board as a permanent institution to advise Government on all economic issues relevant to price control policies.

The board's first task had been to recommend price control systems for the future and had submitted very comprehensive and constructive reports.

The minister said that Government had given very careful and detailed consideration to the board's reports and had made decisions on the new price control ground rules.

These ground rules had been embodied in the new price control legislation and the new Control of Goods Order 1982. Under the new order, prices of basic, essential and popular consumer goods would be closely controlled.

Goods covered by the specific price control orders were bread, milk, sugar, beef, maize meal, vegetable oils and fats, kapenta fish, chemical fertilisers, cement, petroleum fuels, passenger cars, light commercial vehicles and motorcycles.

A spokesman for the ministry said no one could change the existing prices of the items.

"These are what we call sensitive items, popularly consumed by the people. The Government takes a keen interest in them and fixes the prices for economic reasons."

He said prices of some goods could not be increased at the factory or wholesale level without his prior approval.

These are clear beer, spirits, mineral waters, cigarettes and processed tobacco products, agricultural seeds (maize, barley, soya beans, sorghum, wheat, groundnuts and sunflower), matches, newspapers, iron and steel, tyres and tubes, stockfeeds, including poultry feeds, pork and pork products, dressed poultry, paper and paper packaging, plastic bags supplied to manufacturing and processing concerns, metal containers, drums and tubes, glass containers.

There were also goods for which the importers' or local producers' method of arriving at selling prices, had to be approved by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

These are: motor vehicle parts for repair or replacement purposes, tractors, agricultural implements and specialised agricultural equipment and their parts, agricultural chemicals, including veterinary products, lubricating oils, jute grain bags, blasting explosives and accessories, educational and technical text books, typewriters and ribbons, cash registers, calculators, duplicating and photocopying machines and drugs as defined in the Drugs and Allied Substances Control Act.

Other essential and popular consumer goods, Mr Hove added, were also subject to maximum mark-ups at the wholesale and retail level.

These are khaki shirts and shorts, socks and stockings, blouses, pullovers, blazers and jackets, dresses, skirts, napkins, piece goods and glassware, whose maximum wholesale mark-ups and

retail are now 30 (30) percent and 50 percent respectively.

Feeding bottles and teats, now have a maximum wholesale mark-up of 30 percent and a maximum retail mark-up of 40 percent. The minimum wholesale mark-up for yarns is set at 25 percent, while the maximum retail mark-up is 40 percent.

Blankets, canvas footwear, light bulbs, torches, batteries and holloware have a maximum wholesale mark-up and a maximum retail mark-up of 25 percent and 40 percent respectively.

The maximum wholesale mark-ups and maximum retail mark-ups for stoves, refrigerators, sewing machines, knitting machines, heaters, radios, televisions, stationery and bicycles are 20 percent and 35 percent respectively.

Tea, poultry, salt, infant foods, rice, milk powder, flour, soap and soap powders, candles, petroleum and toilet paper have a 10 percent maximum wholesale mark-up and a 15 percent maximum retail mark-up. The maximum wholesale mark-up for wrist-watches is now 50 percent, while their maximum retail mark-up is 65 percent.

CONCERN

Goods for export, sold by public auction, second-hand goods, eggs in the shell, fresh flowers, fruits, vegetables, food and drink, other than traditional beer sold for consumption on the premises, would not be subject to the price control order, the minister said.

"The rise in the cost of living has been a matter of great concern to the Government because between June 1980 and December 1981 the consumer index for lower income families increased by 17.6 percent, while for higher income families the increase was 23.3 percent."

He said more officials had been appointed in the ministry to monitor prices.

They had the power to impose on-the-spot deposit fines on traders found contravening the new price control order. And if the deposit fines were not paid in time the defaulting traders would be brought before a court.

● The cost of living for higher income families in urban areas rose by 1.6 percent in February, largely because of a 23.6 percent rise in domestic workers' wages.

Figures released by the Central Statistical Office this week show small rises in the cost of food, clothing, household stores and vehicle expenses.

CZI and ACCOZ Welcome New Move

THE CZI and ACCOZ welcomed the new regulation last night saying that the Prices Board would introduce a pricing system consistent with the new order.

The president of ACCOZ, Mr Abner Botsh, said the regulation appeared to provide "a fairly reasonable framework within which the commercial sector can operate".

But he expected that problems would arise over the restricted mark-ups of some of the goods specified.

ESSENTIAL

"It is essential now to maintain a close degree of liaison with Government so that, where problems do arise, they can be dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

"I am encouraged by the minister's statement that reviews will be undertaken through the Prices Board, on which the private sector is represented."

A statement from the CZI said the new price system would assist industry in achieving the Government's goal and provide the framework for much needed expansion.

It found the newly established Prices Board an important innovation, and had been able to work harmoniously with it in attempting to evolve a pricing system consistent with the new order.

During the price freeze there had been notable increases in a number of production costs and manufacturers had increasingly seen a serious erosion of funds for reinvestment.

CSO: 4700/1226

MEANING OF NEW PLACE-NAMES EXPLAINED

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 82 p 4

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Chronicle has briefly researched the origins and meanings of some of Zimbabwe's place names to answer inquiries made by the public since the Government announced changes of names of some of our cities, towns and administrative centres.

Some people have asked about the significance and historical background of some of the new names as well as the discarded ones.

The name Tjolotjo (now Tsholotsho) came from Lilima (Kalanga dialect) words — Nsholo Wezhowu — meaning head of an elephant. Its origin is not Bushman as some historians ave wrongly concluded.

Nsholo Wezhowu was the name of a pan found in the vicinity of present-day Tsholotsho. The name was corrupted by Ndeoele at the time of the arrival of Mzilikazi in the locality. The new name is not an improvement in terms of meaning, but a modernisation of orthography.

Hwange, the new name for Wankie, is the name of the paramount ruler of the N'ambyas, a Rozwi tribe that is believed to have moved from around the Victoria province to the Hwange-Dete regions at the time Zwangendaba passed through and ravaged parts of Mambo's kingdom.

According to a prominent Bulawayo lawyer, Mr Washington Sansole, who has studied the history of the N'ambya tribe, the ruler of the tribe was originally known as Sawanga. The name was corrupted down through the ages when the N'ambyas migrated up and down the region and ended up as Hwange. Ndebeles corrupted it further to Zanke, and white prospectors took it a step further to Wankie.

Dett (now Dete) comes from a N'ambya word Detema — meaning "swamps". There is still a place in the Hwange game reserve known as Detema.

Esigodini, the new name for Essexvale, is derived from that of an educational institution in the locality. Some people contend that the original name of the place was Esikhoveni, which comes from that of a hill, Isikhova, at the place. They say the education centre is a recent creation from which the area should not

get its name. They would rather it was called Umzingwane after the river by whose name the district was once called.

Gwai comes from a Kalanga-N'ambya word which means sheep. It is believed that the Ndebeles changed it to Gwayi which means tobacco. Colonialists spelt it without a 'Y'.

Gwanda is said to be the name of a type of stubborn and dangerous weed found around the town. But there is no certainty as to whether it gave its name to the town or vice versa. Vendas call the weed "Kwanda".

Another theory has it that Gwanda was the way a certain white prospector, Mr Andy Nicholson, pronounced Jawunda, the name of a hill near the town.

It is now obscure what Beberengwa (formerly Belingwe) stands for. But a theory has been thrown about that the word is a Lamba (a tribe that has been living in the region for centuries) word. Some local historians speculate that it probably means "emerald" or is a name of one of the precious stones abundant in the area.

Filabusi is a corruption of Mfilabuso, the Kalanga word meaning "one who dies for his face". There is a legend surrounding the origin of the name, but it has been distorted and diluted through the passage of time. It is about a man who was killed for a piece of art he had made.

Mbalabala is the new name for Balla Balla. The name did not originate from "Bhalabhala" which is the Ndebele word for kudu. It is the name of a massive granite rock not far away from the little barracks village. The meaning is obscure, but some locals speculate that it probably means that which shines or glitters or reflects sunshine.

Shangani came from "Shangana", a Kalanga word for small reeds. Some people have given the meaning as "meeting place", referring to the confluence of the Shangani River and the Hwayi (Gwai) River.

A river confluence is "Shangano" and not "Shangana" in Lilima.

Shabani, now Zvishavane, is believed to have been named after a local chief called Shabhoni who defied the colonial administration in the early 1890s, and was arrested, tried and summarily shot in 1894.

Plumtree got its name from a tree under which early white settlers used to outspan their wagon spans. When the centre was found in 1897, locals referred to it as "Titji Tjakengenge" — station of the village of Getjenge — Getjenge was a prominent [illegible], whose village was in the station's neighbourhood.

The people of Bulalima-Mangwe district (the area in which Plumtree is situated) refer to it simply as "Titji", which means station.

Managwe, south of Plumtree, is another place whose name came from that of a tree.

Syringa, Marula, Figtree and Umganini (lying between Plumtree and Bulawayo) are some of our stations whose names were got from those trees. From Figtree, the early white hunters and prospectors used to send messages to Lobengula in Bulawayo asking for permission to ply their trade in his area.

Bulawayo comes from "Kobulawayo", which means the place of the one who is being killed, so-called because, before Lobengula took over his late father's throne in 1870, there were battles between his supporters and those opposing him.

His warriors won at a battle fought at a place where he later built his village which he called "Kobulawayo". It does not mean "the place of slaughter" as some historians have claimed.

Gweru is the name of a river near the Midlands town.

Kwekwe is a word meaning slides of rocks, the type of which is said to be found only at some spots along the river. A local historian, Mr Dima Bhebe of Bulawayo's Pelandaba suburb, says that people used to travel from far and near to collect the stones from the river.

As in the case of Gwanda, it is unclear whether the river got its name from the rock or the rock from the river. Deeper etymological research would be necessary to answer that aspect. Suffice it to say that the town has the same name as the river which has the same name as a type of rock found on its banks.

Makwiro is a corruption of the Shona word "Makwira", meaning "you have climbed". Legend has it that when, centuries ago, the predecessor of the modern chief Zvimba arrived in the area from across the Zambezi River he developed a sore foot.

The group had to climb a hill to see the lie of the land, and it was very difficult for Zvimba because of his sore foot. But after a hard struggle, the old man reached the hilltop where upon some people asked in excitement: "Makwira here?" (Shona meaning: "Have you climbed or ascended?"). The hill became known thereafter as "Makwira" but the name was corrupted to "Makwiro".

Colleen Bawn was so-called by an Australian prospector, Mr S. Daly, after an Irish song. Fort Rixon got its name from that of the farm's former owner, while Nuanetsi, now Mwenezi, was a corruption of the name of a river, Mwanezi, whose tributary is Mwanezane (little Mwanezi).

Matopos comes from "Matombo", a Kalanga word meaning mountains. Kariba came from "Kariva", or "Kariva" (the pronunciation depended on whether the speaker was Korekore-Gova or Sangwe-Tonga). It is not clear what the word actually meant, but it is most probable that it meant a dangerous or treacherous gorge into which wild animals were driven by hunters, hence a trap.

CSO: 4700/1226

HARD CURRENCY EXPORT PLANS RELY ON SURPLUS

Harare FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Apr 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Commercial Farmers Bureau has appealed to the Zambian Government to increase the producer price of maize to encourage overplanting to ensure a surplus in the production of maize during seasons of inadequate rainfall.

"Productive Farming" magazine says overplanting of the crop will help offset defecits during bad growing seasons which have been experienced frequently during recent years.

"If we can achieve more than three months surplus over our yearly needs we can export to Zaire and Angola both of which are able to pay in hard currency," the Farmers publication says.

STRESSES

The editorial stresses that farming was a gamble and the Government should be aware of this and continue to set realistic prices that encouraged maximum planting.

It says the Government should come back this season with another incentive price in order for those farmers who have taken a loss this year to respond with even a greater acreage next year.

Once the farmers are in a surplus the Government can adjust production as it chooses by greater or smaller increases.

"But until we get a combination of a good price and a good rainy season the Government's room for manoeuvre is rather limited," the magazine points out.

The commercial sector produces between 40% and 45% of the marketed maize in the country and in a bad season, such as the present one, the commercial farmers' share of the crop will rise as high as 55% to 65%.

This fact highlights the value of the commercial sector's contribution to evening out what would otherwise be a wildly fluctuating production curve of feast or famine.

Meanwhile Zambia's Virginia tobacco output is expected to drop from 2.1 million kilos to 2 million kilos this season because of poor weather conditions.

Chairman of the Virginia Tobacco Association of Zambia, Mr Peter Green said the drop was minimal because the crop was drought resistant.

CSO: 4700/1226

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES LOANS TO KEEP MANGULA OPEN

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

INTENSE pressure for an immediate 20% devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar has come from ailing MTD (Mangula) Ltd, which has hit a critical all time low.

Without devaluation or an unlikely increase in copper prices, the mine which supports much of Mhangura town, north of Chinhoyi, faces complete collapse at the end of this year.

Already the copper mining company has been hit by massive losses of over $1 million in just six months and the firm borrowed up to its limits in March.

Now, in a last ditch bid to keep the company afloat during 1982 storms, they have borrowed $6 million, backed by an agreement in principle that the Government will guarantee the loans. These loans are repayable by December 31 1983.

DEVALUATION

Company secretary Mr Stuart Mitchell blamed the worst copper prices in 30 years, escalating costs from interest rates and inflation, plus a drastic loss of skilled workers.

He told *The Gazette:* "We are hoping for a devaluation and if we got 20% we can break even this year." Only a few weeks ago the Bindura Nickel Corporation Ltd called for a 25% devaluation after predicting losses of between $7 million and $9 million this year.

Mr Mitchell added: "We have a very close relationship with the Ministry of Mines, and we always have had. They have supported us as much as possible in this".

The MTD copper costs $1 600 per tonne to produce but sells at only $1 000. With the additional gold and silver deposits from that ore the eventual loss is about $280 per tonne.

"At this stage," said Mr Mitchell: "we do not see any prospect of a return to profits without devaluation or improved copper prices. But we are not a major producer so we cannot affect the market by stockpiling, for example."

MTD's sales of gold and silver have also been adversely affected by very depressed prices worldwide.

A large part of the $6 million loans is expected to be allocated very soon and the total amount will keep the company alive this year, even if there are no improvements.

Said a concerned Mr Mitchell: "It is very difficult to forecast what will happen to prices but I cannot forsee any improvement over the financial year. The world is going through a recession that some people predict will last until 1986.

"A couple of years ago prices were high and wages and costs kept down. Sanctions protected industry in this country to a certain extent.

"Now that we are on the open market we are being influenced by all these external factors. It's worrying for the entire industry but it's all up to tenacity at the moment. The world just cannot going on paying so little for its copper eventually something will have to break."

But it is all a question of how long companies like MTD can hold on — if they do not get Goverment backing in the form of devaluation.

EMIGRATION

The group, which consists of three Zimbabwe companies, has been severely hit by the emigration of skilled workers and MTD (Mangula) has been forced to recruit from overseas. There are 17 already working at the mine — and more are likely to come.

This overseas recruitment has been approved by the Government. Said Mr Mitchell: "Mangula employs or supports over 9,000 people in that town. The Government certainly does not want that to disappear overnight.

"That can be seen in the way the Government has assisted us with the guarantee and in getting the needed skilled workers."

COLLAPSE

A second MTD company, Lomagundi Smelting and Mining (Pvt) Ltd, also near Chinhoyi, is also losing money and, if Mangula collapsed, this would follow suit. The group itself, which includes MTD Management Services and which is a member of the Messina Group in South Africa, would survive.

(See Page 11 for MTD (Mangula) Ltd's interim report).

● The copper industry worldwide has been severely hit by declining world prices and some producers, faced with losses, have cut back production and even closed.

Major producers in the USA have cut output in varying degrees in anticipation of an improved market. Developing countries dependant on copper production for economic activity and foreign exchange earnings remain reluctant to formalise production cutbacks.

NEW VENTURES

The commodity review of the Standard Chartered Bank has put world mine output last year at 6,4m tonnes (1980: 6m t). The increase was largely due to improved US production on the strike affected 1980 level.

The closures and cutbacks have not, however, stopped new ventures from being undertaken. Despite some closures in the Philippines, a special compensatory fund has been established to offset losses while progress continues on a new smelter and fabrication plant funded by Japan.

Chile and Peru are making fresh assessments of proposed expansion plans. In Zambia, the merger of the two mining corporations into Zambia consolidated mines has been completed. Finance for the K206m projects to re-process the tailings dumps at Nchanga has been arranged.

As closures and cutbacks are unlikely to be reinstated until prices are sustained at a profitable level, a combination of physical shortages, an economic upturn and lower interest rates could boost copper later in the year.

CSO: 4700/1226

BRIEFS

GWERU WHITES RAPPED--White people should not segregate themselves and Gweru City Council's white councillors should encourage other whites to mix freely with blacks, Councillor S. Munamba told the establishments and health committee recently. Councillor Munamba said it was the wish of the council to promote racial harmony and that white councillors were expected to play their part.--Midlands Representative [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 4]

NEW COMPANY B--The State House and the Prime Minister's residence are "attractive targets for the enemy," President Banana said yesterday. Addressing members of the new B Company of the Presidential Guard in Harare yesterday he said: "The enemy will not rest until it has destabilised this country. It is therefore important that adequate security be provided for the Prime Minister and the President." Although some of the troops had abandoned their education during the war, they should not regret the sacrifices they made. He told the new company--five officers and 123 soldiers of other ranks--at their passing out parade at Cranborne Barracks, that he had been delighted with the performance of A Company and hoped members of B Company would do the same. The men, all volunteers, completed an intensive six-week training course under British military instructors. Dr Sidney Sekeramayi, Minister of State for Defence in the Prime Minister's Office, Major-General Josiah Tungamirayi, the Acting Army Commander, and Major-General Shortis, head of the British military advisory team, were among the dignitaries at the parade. Private G. Meda received an award for the best record on the course. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 1]

RF TOLD TO MOVE--The Republican Front has been given three months' notice to vacate their offices in the Fourth Street car park in Harare as the city council wants the site for a bus terminus. The director of works, Mr Les Mitchell, said yesterday that the council had given the statutory period of notice. The chairman of the RF, Mr Geoff Kluckow, said the party had found alternative offices in a Harare suburg, but declined to give any further information as the estate agents had not finalised the deal. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 1]

TRADE FAIR ATTENDANCE--Bulawayo--A total of 107 630 people visited this year's Trade Fair--about 30 000 down on the 1981 event. Mr Graham Rowe, general manager of the fair, said yesterday that Saturday's attendance had been affected by the rain. A really good crowd had been expected as it was a public holiday. In the end, 19 000 people came compared with the record 24 000 on the public holiday during last year's fair. Considering that the fair ended a day early on Saturday night and that two extra days were assigned for traders only, the overall figures were not bad at all, Mr Rowe said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 82 p 1]

PILOT TRAINING IN GREECE--Six black Air Zimbabwe pilots last night left Harare for Greece and another six will follow them next week. The Minister of Transport, Mr Farai Masango, and the Greek Charge d'Affaires, Mr Yannis Azarias, were at Harare airport to see them off. A spokesman for Air Zimbabwe said the pilots would be engaged to Olympic Airways, the Greek national airline, to increase their flying hours to 1 000, which is the minimum requirement for a pilot to fly an Air Zimbabwe Viscount. He said the pilots were trained in Ethiopia, Pakistan and Romania and had graduated with about 230 to 250 flying hours. Speaking at a farewell party for the pilots, Mr Azarias said the training programme would cost about $1 million and the Greek government would be responsible for all their expenses. Mr Masange said he hoped the offer by the Greek government was the beginning of increased cooperation between Zimbabwe and Greece. "This development will hopefully facilitate our future understanding of each other in the various fields of social, economic and political co-operation. "The Government of Zimbabwe is grateful for the assistance the Greek government has extended to our country in accepting and offering to provide further flying experience to our black Zimbabwean pilots." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 3]

NAME CHANGE--Nyanda Town Council has not formally approved or rejected the town's name change, the Mayor, Councillor Thomas Zawaira, said yesterday. He could not say when the council would meet to discuss the name change or whether it would appeal to the Cabinet committee to have the name changed from Nyanda to Masvingo. "I think it would be premature for me to pre-empt the decision of the council." The Nyanda council has passed a resolution enabling the Mucheke Hawkers Co-operative to establish five "corner shops" as a move towards realising socialist objectives, achieving growth with equity and eradicating individual hawking in the town. Opposing an 11-point protest letter written by the Nyanda branch of the Zimbabwe Chambers of Commerce slamming the concept of "neighbourhood shops" as "retrogressive," Councillor Munyaradzi Vudzijena said setting up corner shops was a step towards labour collectivisation and "a socialisation of produce arising therefrom."--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 3]

SAUDI CATTLE PLAN--Prospects of turning the drought-affected livestock into foreign currency firmed yesterday when an application for a cattle-export permit lodged by a visiting Saudi Arabian tycoon was received by Government. A Ministry of Agriculture source said: "We have just received a letter from him on the subject. You will have to give us time to see what transpires."

Efforts to contact the businessmen for comment failed, but on Friday he assured our correspondent at the International Trade Fair in Bulawayo that he could airlift 100 cattle at a time, twice a week. The entrepreneur, who is interested in young slaughter stock, was quoted as having said: "You have cattle dying on the hoof, so what better way is there of easing the situation than selling them for hard foreign currency?" The Government spokesman would not say how long it could take to process the application until he had seen the businessman and had had a word with the Cold Storage Commission. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 1]

FOOD COST SUBSIDIES--Food subsidies will cost the Government more than $120 million in the 1981/82 financial year. This figure includes both the Ministry of Trade and Commerce and Ministry of Agriculture subsidy votes. Food subsidies have two elements, the "consumer" subsidy and "producer" subsidy. The Ministry of Trade and Commerce picks up the tab for consumer subsidies, the heaviest of which is on maize meal, a massive $64,8 million. The consumer maize price is subsidised to the tune of nearly $40 per tonne; the producer price for maize is currently $120 per tonne while the price to the consumer is only $89 per tonne. The consumer subsidy on flour is $8,5 million, and the total bill is just short of $80 million. The "producer" subsidies, financed by the Ministry of Agriculture, are losses incurred by the various parastatal bodies concerned with the marketing of agricultural produce, the DMB, Grain Marketing Board and Cold Storage Commission. These subsidies are estimated at $49,7 million for the current year, an increase of 64,5 percent over last year's figures. The subsidy on beef alone is estimated at $25,7 million, a 164 percent rise over the figure for the 1980/81 financial year. The estimated milk subsidy, too, has soared to $10,4 million, a 153 percent rise on last year. Informed sources in the city report that the Government may soon announce a phased removal of some of the food subsidies. The subsidy on opaque beer has already been removed. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Apr 82 p 1]

PAYMENTS DEFICIT--Harare-Zimbabwe's balance of payments slid into a ZD139,6-million deficit in 1981, the first loss recorded in 13 years, according to the latest monthly Digest of Statistics. Exports accounted for ZD888-million of foreign earnings, while imports cost the country ZD1,03-billion.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 82 p 23]

WARNING SHOTS--Harare--Political disturbances in the eastern Zimbabwean town of Rusape on Wednesday ended with police firing warning shots to disperse hundreds of demonstrators demanding the release of a number of people in custody. Earlier some 1 000 demonstrators invaded the town's police station and forced the release of a political commissar of the ruling Zanu (PF) party. The unrest followed weekend criticism by a Government Minister of an Opposition party, former Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC). On Tuesday UANC supporters were beaten and the possessions of four families were set alight. Disturbances continued and after an altercation with police, Mr Joseph Matoro, the district commissar was arrested among other Zanu (PF) demonstrators. Police reported that after Mr Matoro's release the situation calmed. There is hostility towards the UANC within Zanu (PF) due to claims by Mr Robert Mugabe that 5 000 Muzorewa supporters are being trained in South Africa to destabilise Zimbabwe. Sapa-Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 82 p 92

CSO: 4700/1225 END

JPRS 80909

26 May 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2629

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80909

26 May 1982

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No. 2629

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SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT RECEIVES KENYA'S OUKO, OTHERS

AB111150 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, yesterday received at State House Kenya's minister of foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, who is here as special envoy of Kenya's president and current chairman of the OAU, Dr Daniel Arap Moi. Dr Ouko delivered brotherly greetings from President Moi and a special message which, among other things, sought the views of President Stevens on the new Kenyan proposals in the solving of the problem of Western Sahara. Dr Ouko visited recently other African elder statesmen on the issue with a view to making progress toward the Western Sahara problem. President Stevens said that positive response was (?given) to the proposals. Dr Ouko was presented to the president by Foreign Minister Dr Abdulai Conteh.

President Stevens, who is also the current chairman of the ECOWAS, was yesterday formally invited to the next summit of the organization which takes place in Cotonou, Benin, at the end of this month. Benin's trade and industry minister, Ayayi Manasse, extended the invitation to Dr Stevens with the (?friendship) and a personal message from Benin's president, Mathieu Kerekou. Mr Manasse, who is here as a special envoy, also underscored Sierra Leone's international image under President Stevens' leadership and pointed out the mutual maximum cooperation among ECOWAS member states.

Accepting the invitation, President Stevens remarked that African leaders must always try to close their ranks for the advancement of the African continent. At the meeting was the foreign minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh; his permanent secretary, Mr Charles (Wise); and the director of external trade in Benin, Mr (Devidi Aldetto).

CSO: 4700/1216

ECOWAS OFFICIAL SEES SUMMIT AS TURNING POINT

AB110641 Paris AFP in English 0409 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Cotonou, 11 May (AFP)--The next summit of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) being held here in Benin's capital at the end of this month should mark a decisive turning-point in the 16 member regional grouping's development, its executive secretary Boubakar Uuatara said here Monday.

He hoped the May 27-28 conference, the seventh of its kind, would see thought given to how to enable ECOWAS to achieve lift-off.

One of its big problems was inertia in member states regarding the implementation of supposedly joint decisions, Mr Ouatara told a press conference. That was due to the period of adaptation the organisation was experiencing and to an absence of circulation of relevant information in member countries, he said.

But Mr Ouatara thought that the diversity of socio-political regimes among ECOWAS members gave it strength and richness--"ECOWAS had no adversaries, we are our own adversaries," he commented.

One of the body's guidelines had to be the need to adapt its general programme in a long-term perspective so as to give members a chance to achieve together what they were unable to manage alone, Mr Ouatara said.

ECOWAS represented 45 per cent of the population of black Africa, and its future lay in mobilising all the energies of its component societies to ensure them a place in the science and technology of the beginning of the 21st century, the executive secretary urged.

CSO: 4700/1216

INCREASED SALES OF FRENCH ARMS TO AFRICA REPORTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Mar 82 p 38

[Text] In 1981, exports of French arms to foreign countries totaled 33.8 billion francs, a figure which in terms of the present value of the franc represents a 10-percent decline from the previous year. This is what Charles Hernu told the members of the National Assembly's Defense Commission on the morning of Thursday 11 March. It was the first time that a minister of defense had given members of the parliament official, albeit provisional, statistics on French arms sales abroad.

In November 1981, during the parliamentary vote on the 1982 defense budget, Charles Hernu announced that he would regularly give the chairman, recorder, and members of the Defense Commission the total figures on France's arms contracts with foreign customers and the destination of these military supplies.

In 1981, exports to the Maghreb and Middle Eastern countries totaled 24.2 billion francs, or 71.6 percent of France's total military exports. The countries of the Far East received 1.7 billion francs worth of French arms (for 5 percent of the total); Western Europe and North America placed orders for 3.2 billion francs; Latin America for 2.5 billion francs; black Africa for 1.8 billion francs; and Eastern Europe (and various countries) for 0.4 billion francs.

It must be noted that the percentage of exports to black Africa registers a significant increase, climbing from 1.6 percent in 1980 to 5.3 percent of the total exports in 1981.

Mr. Hernu recalled on this occasion that since his appointment as minister of defense, he has tried to reorient the policy regarding French arms sales abroad so as to bring it into line with France's foreign policy--more particularly in the matter of industrial and technical assistance to the Third World countries, which will thus benefit from a transfer of technology and from France's industrial know-how.

8796
CSO: 4719/788

HOPES RISE FOR RELEASE OF FOREIGN PRISONERS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3378, 3 May 82 pp 1224-1225

[Excerpt] An Angolan promise to free its three remaining Portuguese political prisoners has raised the hopes of Western diplomats in Luanda that other Westerners held in Angolan jails, including nine mercenaries, might also be freed, *writes Richard Wallis of Reuters.*

The mercenaries — two Americans, six Britons and an Irishman — were sentenced to long prison terms in 1976 for fighting with one of the two losing movements in the three-sided civil war which erupted in Angola after Portugal decided to grant independence to the biggest of its former African colonies.

Angolan authorities are also holding a US pilot who was arrested last year.

This would not be the first time that Angola has freed Portuguese political prisoners, but those released in the past were Leftists. The three who have been promised release include a lieutenant-colonel in the Portuguese army.

"It would be very difficult for the Angolans to justify any discrimination against the other nationalities," a Western diplomat said when asked whether the freeing of the Portuguese could affect the fate of the others.

The issue of the two American mercenaries and the US pilot has figured in delicate negotiations on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Washington and Luanda.

Angolan television, which, like the rest of the media, is under tight state control, let slip recently the phrase "the future diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of Angola" in its main news bulletin.

Angolan officials were quick to point out the significance of the phrase, to which no qualifications were attached.

If talks which the Angolan Foreign Minister, Sr. Paulo Jorde, and the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. Chester Crocker, have been holding in Paris this year lead to US recognition of the Luanda administration, it is likely that Angola would release the three Americans as a goodwill gesture.

If that were to happen, Britain and Ireland would be certain to press for the release of the seven remaining mercenaries, the diplomatic sources said.

Western press reports earlier this year said the Americans would be exchanged for two Soviet airmen held by the main Angolan guerrilla movement, The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The UNITA leader, Sr. Jonas Savimbi, said in a recent Portuguese state television interview that he would release the Soviet airmen, whose plane was shot down by his guerrillas, only if an International Red Cross plane took off from Luanda to fetch them and landed in UNITA-controlled territory.

This would amount to the Luanda government admitting the division of the country and it seems politically an impossible condition to fulfil. Western diplomats said that in any case the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had not been asked to arrange such an exchange.

CSO: 4700/1201

PERSONAL CONFLICT BETWEEN GOUKOUNI, HABRE RUINS NATION

Brussels LE SOIR in French 22-24 Mar 82

[Series of articles by Colette Braeckman]

[22 Mar 82 p 5 Part I]

["Hissein Habre's Partisans Scour the Black Market for Gasoline"]

[Excerpts] El Geneina, Sudan--Today, ER Geneina [a city in western Sudan near the Chadian frontier] has fallen back into its customary torpor. Water is delivered by donkeys loaded with leather waterskins, and only those who have a generator have electricity.

Clearly, however, the generator operates on gasoline. And gasoline, which is almost impossible to find, costs 600 Sudanese pounds (2,400 Belgian francs) per barrel. So people light their homes with storm lanterns and with candles, and radio communications, the only contact between the city and the capital, are brief and often impossible to understand.

No doubt that is why General Bachir and Colonel Jellal (one of them fat, the other one thin, but both of them equally debonair), who guard this strategic frontier, are philosophers.

They know the limits of their power and laugh heartily when you ask them if they are able to close the frontier to the supporters of Hissein Habre, who come to obtain provisions in El Geneina.

Mamoun, the chief of the Sudanese security service, is more careful. Keeping a nomad waiting who is trying to sell him an ostrich egg decorated with complicated arabesque designs, he measures out before a map the extent of his powerlessness: he must watch over 250 km of border!

His watching brief should extent to the Libyan border, but his vehicles are almost completely paralyzed.

That is why the Sudanese Army now resembles the Canadian Mounted Police. And his reconnaissance expeditions are limited to a few trips toward the Chadian frontier.

Everyone here knows Hissein Habre personally. When he arrived in Quibres, on the border, after having been expelled from Ndjamena by the Libyans in December 1980, they housed him, fed him, and welcomed him like a brother. And today his successes do not astonish them. They know the determination of the Northern Armed Forces [FAN] and close their eyes when these soldiers scour the black market trying to obtain gasoline.

Perplexity of Colonel Issam

Colonel Issam is officially the counselor of the Sudanese Army, and each day he tries to establish radio contact with Cairo and with Hissein Habre. At times he succeeds in establishing contact and at other times not. The other day, just before the cease-fire, he gave us a personal message for the leader of the FAN: What did he need in order to take Ndjamena? A question which angered Hissein Habre: "He knows perfectly well what I need; it is gasoline. And he also knows that he has nothing to give me but useless advice."

Poor Colonel Issam! When we saw him again, his vehicle was out of action, and he was negotiating the purchase of a horse belonging to the Red Cross team.

"Belgian Rifle"

When we tried to reach Chad from El Geneina, we learned the virtues of the "IBM System": "Insha'allah" (God willing), "Bukra" (Tomorrow), "Ma'alaysh" (Too bad). The first day, we had permission to leave but there was no vehicle available--and no gasoline. The second day, we found a place in a truck which seemed to have gasoline, but the necessary permission had disappeared. Chadian trucks are not permitted to cross the frontier, and all supplies (barrels of gasoline, food, equipment) are carried on camelback from El Geneina to Adre, the first Chadian town, 40 km away. The third day, Hassan and Baal, two soldiers who had traveled from Khartoum, found a small Peugeot "pickup" truck ready to make the trip. Finally, on the fourth day, everything was ready: truck, gasoline, and permission. Everything was in order, except the truck, which was loaded with 2 tons of various kinds of food and 15 passengers crowded together on sacks of millet and the baggage. Thus was a vehicle which broke down every 20 minutes, which had to be pulled, pushed, taken apart, and repaired at each sand dune, at every pothole in the road. Not to mention the detours across the grassy plains when it was necessary to avoid the landmines which had been buried under the road by the Libyan Army and which had killed a number of cattle whose carcasses were drying in the sun.

Fortunately, once past the frontier, and having gone through the numerous Sudanese control points, the atmosphere changed. The vehicle stopped once again. The driver and his mechanics were burrowing in the motor. However, the passengers were changing their clothes in the bushes. The jeans, the cloaks [djellabas], the white tunics were replaced by turbans and camouflage uniforms. We squeezed together a little more to make room for the Kalachnikov [AK-47's] and the "Belgian rifles"--considered the best assault weapon, provided it was cleaned meticulously.

And when we reached Adre, night had long since fallen. In the distance we could hear the laughter of the women who carry water in large earthen jars, and everyone assembled around the "ball," a large lump of millet dough which you knead with your right hand and then dip into a torrid sauce.

[23 Mar 82 p 5 Part II]

["The Lybians Have Left Behind Some Very Bad Memories"]

[Excerpts] Abeche is no more than 180 km away, but it took us a whole day to reach the second largest city in Chad, passing along the road the wrecks of tanks and jeeps abandoned by the Libyan Army.

Here, as in the vicinity of Gulbus, on the frontier, and as at the cemetery, where the Libyans buried about 30 officers just outside Abeche, you realize that the hasty departure of Qadhdhafi's troops was due not only to the injunctions of the OAU or to international pressure. The Libyan Army was thoroughly defeated by the FAN. Even before the order to evacuate Chad was given, the Libyan troops had been pushed back into the towns by the troops of Hissein Habre and had suffered heavy losses in men and equipment.

The Pistachio Green of the Libyans

However, Abeche, a beautiful desert city, gold and rose-colored in the setting sun, is still marked by the passage of the Libyans through it. The minaret of the principal mosque was painted green, and all public buildings, the banks (long closed), the post office, the courthouse, were daubed with the same pistachio green, as was the bandstand, where once, no doubt, the French Army used to play "Aupres de ma blonde."

And on all the walls the Libyans had posted their credo of long quotations from the little green book of Qadhdhafi, which proclaim in particular "the indivisible unity of Chad and of Libya" and "the future superiority of the black race over all others." The Chadians, who don't laugh at this, consider such professions of faith to be at the very limits of racism.

In the rooms of the subprefecture office, the Libyans had left an enormous video tape recorder and a pile of cassettes. In the evening, when the generator is functioning, the FAN troops again and again look at the pictures of an extraordinary meeting held by the Libyans in the principal square. You see there an impassive crowd, held in order by the machineguns of the soldiers of Ahmat Acyl (now minister of foreign affairs of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government], the ally of the Libyans), while a colonel who bears an astonishing resemblance to Qadhdhafi makes an interminable speech celebrating, it seems, the indissoluble union of the two countries.

However, the Libyans left more bitter memories of their stay: the lycee was closed, the teaching of French was prohibited and Arabic was promoted, Islamic justice eliminated modern laws, and above all many civilians were executed, including the prefect of the city who, it is said, had been imprudent enough to

intercede in favor of certain prisoners. Residents of Abeche told us that when they left, some of the Libyans took with them some women who they considered pretty.

Hissein Habre has installed himself in the subprefecturate office, a white building which, with its two stories, dominates Abeche. Almost invisible, he leads a spartan existence there, guarded on the ground floor by young soldiers armed to the teeth.

From the "general staff" offices in a large, smelly building where we preferred to sleep on the terrace, the advisers and the military leaders go to and from the "Presidency"; vehicles overloaded with soldiers who have adopted the driving speed of their leader leave from there for the front. The soldiers wear helmets with the visors resting on their "Afro" haircuts, sunglasses, cartridge belts around their waist, and a knife bound around their biceps. Other soldiers have kept the traditional uniform of the warriors of the North: narrow pants, long tunic, and turban; but they look no less fierce.

However, despite the omnipresent weapons (the soldiers keep them close by, even when sleeping), Abeche is remarkably calm. You hear practically no gunshots, and when there is an explosion, a patrol quickly moves out to punish those who dare to waste ammunition.

Radio France and Prayer

At the general staff offices, the day begins with morning prayer at sunrise, immediately followed by the first broadcast from the international service of Radio France, which is listened to with deep interest and sharply commented on. The FAN troops accuse the "voice of France" of presenting a truncated version of events and of conferring on Goukouni Oueddei more authority than he really has.

An astonishing personality presides over the "general staff": Jean d'Abezac. A tall, blond man with blue eyes, he could be mistaken for a German mercenary. However, cloaked in his white djellaba, he prays conscientiously five times a day, with his forehead in the dust. His father, we are told, was a French officer from the Dordogne; his mother was a Toubou nomad. And he considers himself fully a Chadian, adviser to Hissein Habre and occasional negotiator. Somewhat of a boaster, as some French from the Midi can be, he brags of having been sent to France to meet Jean-Pierre Cot, minister delegate for cooperation. The interview went off badly, he says; he treated Cot as a "leftist," and Cot called him a "reactionary." To this he retorted: "Yes, I am a reactionary, and proud of it."

If Hissein Habre wishes to place himself beyond East-West differences (even though he derives some benefit as the number one opponent of the Libyans), his entourage does not hide its "pro-Western" sympathies. However, this is a particularly gratitous sympathy, for if Saudi Arabia seems to support the FAN, American encouragement is purely moral. "If Washington helped us, at least we would have Land Rovers and gasoline," the soldiers say.

Paradoxically, through their education the FAN leaders are culturally very close close to France, no doubt more so than their adversaries. However, they bear a tenacious hatred toward Paris, an old hatred which finds new motives for its existence each day.

[24 Mar 82 p 5 Part III]

["A Country Ruined by Two Men's Struggle to the Death"]

[Text] A few days ago, Abeche shook with unaccustomed activity. Less sparing with gasoline than usual, the soldiers came and went aboard brandnew armored cars, displayed artillery and heavy weapons, and left on the road to Sudan, while tank trucks still bore the label, "Integrated National Army." Through the dust you could see one or two white men in the more sophisticated vehicles. They waved to us as they went by, but very discreetly. At the same time, wounded began to flow into the hospital, hands shot off, wounded in the lungs, and with less serious wounds. The most seriously wounded could not be moved from Oum Hadjer.

It was there, in this little subprefectural town located 140 km from Abeche, that the FAN won an important victory, after having suffered the beginnings of a defeat. For several weeks the FAN had occupied the city in as casual a manner as at Abeche and had relaxed their vigilance, in the belief that the government forces would attack elsewhere. One Sunday morning, moving in almost unnoticed, the soldiers of President Goukouni entered the outskirst of the city, near the hospital.

According to those who escaped, there soon was carnage. The wounded were shot in their beds, and a Chadian nurse had her throat cut. The following night, having mobilized all their units stationed in Abeche, the FAN decided to move in. They retook the city at dawn, encircling the government troops who came mainly from the South--men of Vice President Kamougue. There were heavy losses for the forces of the government coalition: nearly 400 killed; 310 prisoners whom the FAN forces released very quickly, since they were too heavy a burden to take care of; and abundant amounts of equipment that had just been delivered by France and Algeria captured in excellent condition. The FAN even obtained some cash: the Goukouni troops had just been paid, and the FAN troops found good money in the pockets of their new uniforms (Hissein Habre's troops are volunteers and are not paid).

After the battle of Oum Hadjer, the hospital in Abeche was filled with wounded, with prisoners and FAN soldiers being treated equally. This is a beautiful hospital constructed by the French, well equipped, with an operating room, x-ray equipment, etc. However, today it has no water (a donkey brings two containers of water, and that's all). Two nurses from the [charitable French] organization "Doctors Without Frontiers," Annick and Brigitte, have total responsibility for the patients. The reinforcement promised by the Doctors Without Frontiers organization are awaited with impatience, since Annick and Brigitte, who for months have dealt only with the most urgent cases, are overwhelmed by the flow of wounded.

The city of Abeche is in the image of this hospital. With ridiculously limited resources and underqualified personnel full of good will, the FAN is trying to make the public services operate. The hospital more or less functions, but everything is lacking. The courts have been reopened, and certain members of the FAN who have juridicial knowledge are trying to reintroduce modern law alongside Islamic justice. The lycee was reopened after the city was recaptured. The 500 students, who for 3 years had vegetated in the same class, have again begun to take courses in French, English, and mathematics.

Many of the teachers, who have not been paid for years, have gone to the countryside with their families. Others have come back and are working out of the goodness of their hearts. Among the FAN troops, those who have special qualifications (former ministers, former diplomats) have become teachers of English, geography, and French for 4 hours per day. On the blackboard at the school you see written out, "Chad is the crisis point of Africa." Mokhtar Mustapha, the general supervisor of the lycee, explains that the students must make up for lost time, and that the first concern of the FAN, despite the lack of equipment and qualified personnel, was to reopen the lycees and the elementary schools in the city.

Wornout Efforts

Despite their military power, their capacity for organization, and the numerous officials who have rejoined them, the FAN remains isolated politically and diplomatically. Hissein Habre is considered a rebel, although he clearly has the substance (and the qualifications) of a statesman. And meanwhile, his troops are trying to normalize the situation in the regions which they occupy, to make the cities function, to reorganize commercial distribution networks, to make public transportation function. The FAN, whose discipline is very tight, is visibly trying to win the support of the civilian population, which is tired of the war and of the successive occupations when the various Chadian factions behaved like "warlords" and lived off the country.

However, the people of Abeche follow the evolution of the political and military situation with relative indifference. "Only one thing interests me, and that is for the war to come to an end," a teacher explains. And one student, on the verge of tears, recalls that "200 members of my family have died on one side or the other."

"I'm fed up with it, I'm fed up with it," he ceaselessly repeats, emphasizing: "If France wanted to do so, it could put an end to this war in 48 hours. Instead of that, it continues to provide arms and munitions."

Why War?

After several days living alongside the FAN troops, as was the case during the first hour of our visit, a single question remains. Why does this war go on--this fratricidal struggle which divides families, decimates the people, ruins the country, and threatens to cross Chad off the map? As for the Libyans, whose presence explained the struggle undertaken by Hissein Habre--haven't

they left? Why is reconciliation impossible when the FAN have in their ranks many people whom the country needs so much?

In fact (and at the end of the conversations we had, this wish seemed evident) the FAN wants negotiations. After having been driven out of Ndjamena by the Libyan Army in December 1980 and having gone into the countryside in the East, they want to reenter their capital with their heads high and to participate in the government.

Aware of his military strength and of the unfailing dominance which he exercises over his men (beyond any ideology or any political belief), Hissein Habre supports the resolution adopted by the Permanent Committee of the OAU on 11 February 1982, which provides for the beginning of negotiations between the GUNT and the FAN by 15 March, the holding of legislative and presidential elections between 1 May and 30 June, and the withdrawal of the Inter-African Force by 30 June.

"If we made war, it was in order to end up with negotiations," says Hissein Habre, "and to free our country once and for all from all foreign interference—the Libyans yesterday, the French and Algerians today."

However, despite his conciliatory tone, it is clear that Hissein Habre will not be satisfied with a folding chair or even with a seat in the government. Between him and Goukouni Wedeye there is an implacable struggle for power which has begun and which can end only with the total disappearance of one of the two adversaries.

The gap between the two men cannot be bridged. Everything which once united them now separates them. Both of them were born in the North and were founders of the Northern Armed Forces, of which Hissein Habre was president and Goukouni, the son of Derdei, the spiritual leader of the Toubou tribe, was vice president. They fought together against the Southern-dominated government of President Tombalbaye, of General Malloum, against the French Army. They were both responsible for the famous Claustre affair [the kidnapping of a French nurse).

The evenings are long in Abeche, and as the hours pass by, tongues wag freely. Thus we were told that it was Goukouni, then vice president of the FAN, who had decided to execute the French representative Galopin, who in fact was the agent of Tombalbaye, and whom the Toubou tribe would not pardon for having tried to divide them.

However, one learns above all (and perhaps this is one of the reasons for such tenacious hatred on the part of former comrades in arms) that the colossal ransom paid by France to obtain the release of Francoise Claustre (13 billion CFA francs, or 250 million French francs) was reportedly taken entirely by Coukouni. Hissein Habre kept only a few weapons and a bad reputation from this affair.

Complex intrigues in which France, Libya, various secret services, and the many Chadian factions were involved form the warp and woof of the personal

conflict between Goukouni Wedeye and Hissein Habre--this struggle between leaders which is ruining Chad.

At El Geneina, the Egyptian colonel, who does not have many resources but has immense good will, clearly summarized the position of those who support Hissein Habre: "He is against the Libyans, and he is the most intelligent. It is he who should be the leader."

5170
CSO: 4719/799

'LE FIGARO' VIEWS 'DELICATE' CHAD SITUATION

PM100813 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 May 82 p 3

[Y.B. report: "Chad: Hissein Habre Resumes Offensive"]

[Text] In Chad everything is learned indirectly and by word of mouth. Thus yesterday it was learned with some certainty that last week the "Northern Armed Forces," [FAN], as Hissein Habre's group is still called, took Salal, an important location 470 km north of N'djamena.

So FAN has resumed the offensive after 4 weeks of calm. It seems that the fighting at Salal was very violent and that troops of President Goukouni's "People's Armed Forces" suffered "substantial losses." The vise is closing inexorably on N'djamena and, still according to rumors, the Chadian Government now holds only a belt of land around the capital and a strip of land near Ati, from whence the Niger blue helmets departed a few days ago.

Meanwhile the N'djamena population lives in fear of another civil war due to the deterioration in the political climate and the splits within the government. For the past month a "neither war nor peace" atmosphere has prevailed and the civilian population's anxiety has spread. Several high-ranking officials of humanitarian organizations are, at their own request, being protected in their travels by troops of the African peace-keeping force. Some diplomats have sought the same kind of protection. Supervision of the military police is out of the authorities' hands, and the French manager of an oil company suffered bullet wounds in the corridor of a police station in N'djamena where he had been summoned from his home.

Last, though the high commissioner for refugees sees to the daily feeding of 200,000 people, beggars have made their appearance after over 2 years' absence. N'djamena has become a dirty city despite the commissioner's allocation of 50 million African financial units for improving the capital.

The government is being hampered by "profound divergences" in its formation of a new government, 8 days after the official announcement of a ministerial reshuffle.

Colonel Kamougue apparently refused to accept head of state Goukouni Weddeye's "fait accompli." Monday evening, on his return from a month's stay in the south, it seems he categorically opposed the appointment of the proposed prime minister (apparently former President Maloum).

The Council of State, which will comprise political and military leaders, and the government, which will be composed of high-ranking officials, will have well-defined roles. The former will be responsible for the political aspect of the conduct of affairs and the latter for "government." But the situation is very delicate.

CSO: 4719/933

CONDITIONS IN EASTERN PART OF COUNTRY NOTED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 22 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Goukouni Oueddei Fights as a Combattant Among Many Others"]

[Text] It will soon be a month since President Goukouni Oueddei went to the front. The presence in the east of the Chadian head of state is proof that the struggle going on in Batha is a very decisive one for Chad's future. There is a rather special climate holding sway in Ati where our reporter, Matha Ben Matha, saw the number one Chadian once again become a fighting soldier among so many others.

"Battle dress," turbaned head, kalashnikov slung across his shoulder. Goukouni Oueddei, the head of state, has rediscovered the limitations and constraints of the "bush," so forgetting the rosy life of the capital. He has been at the front lines nearly a month (and is there still). Ati, Mongo, Salal, Goss. Then an endless sojourn at the garrison town of Ati, which has become home base for the units which have withdrawn from geographical Quaddai, as well as for those which have left other military zones; their goal is the eradication of the rebellion and of the Zairian and Nigerian detachments of the Pan-African Force.

It is this overarmed universe, where the combattants unlimger their heavy weapons to strut about, that the president of the Transitional National Union Government has chosen as a field of application for the military solution theory. Evidently, there is nothing to prevent the crushing of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN). There is an impressive war arsenal and thousands of men capable of saving Chad. But victory is slow in coming, and with just reason. President Toukouni provided us the answer during a meeting with the combattants at Batoualfil (35 km from Ati): "The political group spirit is annihilating our efforts and hindering our actions in the field." So what can be done? The head of state is working for the "detrendization" of the army....

At each stage of his tour, Mr Goukouni Oueddei received notables, civil servants, offers of the Pan-African Force, etc.... To all his questioners, the president of GUNT explained the deep-seated reasons why he refuses to negotiate with Hissein Habre. Everyone understood him, except perhaps those who have contacts in the rebellion. And God alone knows there are many of them within the ranks of government. But still a lull reigns on the front

which is lilely to engender demobilization, especially as our combat soldiers have no "flair for leadership."

Besides the military concerns, lethargy has taken hold upon the regions we visited: almost non-existent government, medical centers suffering from lack of medicines, schools opening their doors only at the whim of the teachers. In the area of schooling, the development of the teaching of Arabic is to be noted. Mongo gives proof of this. And to all this, famine has pitilessly added its woe. Green Ati (where the Libyans have left their mark) has seen its population grow; refugees who have come from surrounding areas must deal with problems of lodging and hunger. Before the end of war, the eastern part of Chad is dying inch by inch. (A.T.P.)

9927
CSO: 4719/811

SUGAR PLANT'S REOPENING

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 22 Mar 82 pp 2,3

[Article: "Official Reopening of the Farcha SONASUT Plants"]

[Text] The activities of the SONASUT [National Sugar Company of Chad] plants in Farcha resumed two weeks ago. A cocktail party given by the authorities of the sugar corporation officially marked the reopening. SONASUT's Chairman of the Board, Mr Ahmed Ngakoutou Valentin, took this occasion to present a brief overview of the corporation.

The three years of war and instability that Chad has known have caused SONASUT considerable delays as regards their forecasts. According to Mr Ngakoutou, SONASUT had a 46,000-ton delay as compared to its initial program and an 11,000-ton loss as compared to its 1979 program. But the corporation still intends to continue its operations and consolidate its foundations. A five year plan will thus be submitted to the bakers so as to obtain new aid, allowing the complete and permanent restructuring of the corporation's financial situation. The new operations director of the Farcha plants is Mr Idriss Koura. (A.T.P.)

9927
CSO: 4719/811

BRIEFS

RESUMPTION OF INTERIOR MISSIONS--Public awareness campaigns have resumed in Chari-Baguirmi with the visit of a governmental delegation to Mandelia, Ba-Illi and Bousso. This delegation, led by the Minister of Planning and Reconstruction, Mr Tahir Souleymane, also included the Secretary of State for Finances, Mr Torna Hemir. The two members of the GUNT emphasized the need to support the government's actions in the struggle it is waging against Chad's enemies. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 22 Mar 82 p 4] 9927

CSO: 4719/811

TIGRE SPOKESMAN MEETS PRESS PEOPLE

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 9 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

Mogadishu, Thurday-Mr. Yamani Kidani a Spokesman of the Tigre Liberation Front (T.P.L.F.) now visiting the Somali Democratic Republic disclosed at a press conference held at the Somali Ministry of Information Conference Hall here, that the Tigre Liberation forces have killed several thousands of Abyssinian forces during this month.

He told the press conference that his front, side by side with the EPLF of Eritrea, have scored tremendous victories over the invading Russian, Abyssinian Libian and South Yemeni forces in Eritrea.

«The Tigre Liberation forces have not consolidated their positions in Tigre only but are now in Wallo Region, central Ethiopia, and we have killed over 200 Abyssinian forces there and seized arms and amunitions wich helped to train the malitia forces and more Tigre freedom fighters opposing the fascist regime of Haile Mariam» the spokesman said.

Speaking about the co-operation with other Liberation forces in the Horn, Mr. Kidani said that his front has excellent co-ordination with the other forces in the Horn fighting against Abyssinia black colonialism.

Accompanied by the Regional Representetive in Mogadishu Mr. Said Ali, the spokesman indicated that they received very little arms aid and that they are engaged in a relentless liberation war against a world power, like Soviet Union with Libya and Yemen.

He concluded that their ultimate goal is to bring about freedom and peace for their people who have been fighting in a guerilla war for several years.

«SONNA»

CSO: 4700/1206

BRIEFS

ERITREAN BATTLE CLAIMS--Eritrean fighters yesterday disclosed they have killed 287 soldiers of the Abyssinian black colonialist regime and have wounded 230 in clashes this month. The reports add that most of the clashes took place on the outskirts of Nacfa in the north of Eritrea. The reports also say the Abyssinian government yesterday alleged that many of the fighters were killed and that the Eritreans face various difficulties, including food and medical shortages. [Text] [LD061054 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 6 May 82]

ENVOY IN SEYCHELLES--The Ethiopian ambassador to East Africa, Me Mengiste Desta, today presented his credentials to the Seychellois President. Ambassador Mengiste is based in Nairobi, Kenya. [EA060058 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 5 May 82]

CSO: 4797/15

BONGO CALLS FOR PAN-AFRICAN FORCE FOR ANGOLA

AB121655 Luanda ANGOP in French 1414 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 12 May (ANGOP)--Gabonese President Omar Bongo has stated that his projected visit to Angola will be a familiarization one during which the two countries will have the opportunity to expand areas of cooperation within the framework of the excellent relations existing between them.

In an interview with a team of Angolan newsmen in Libreville, the Gabonese head of state also indicated with regard to the acts of aggression against Angola that it was necessary to send a pan-African force to Angola to ensure Angola's defense rather than to send one to Chad.

The pan-African peacekeeping force stationed in Chad should be sent to Angola and be replaced in Chad by the UN blue helmets, he said.

On the silence of some African countries on racist South Africa's attacks on the People's Republic of Angola, President Bongo stressed that it is painful to note that when the Africans meet at OAU summits resolutions are adopted, the problem is discussed, speeches are made and yet when they return home these resolutions and declarations remain dead letters. With regard to the same issue he said that within the OAU we must speak the same language, that is the language of firmness, sincerity and the defense of Angola.

On the aggressive attitude of the North American administration toward Angola, the Gabonese head of state said this problem was due to the lack of understanding on the part of the American Government. The American Government does not know our problems well and moreover, it does not know that it is not by helping an opponent of the Angolan regime that one can accomplish something, he stressed.

As far as Gabon is concerned, if there is an Angolan element in Gabon preaching against his country and Angola's policy, we will put him on a plane and expell him from our national territory, the Gabonese head of state said in reference to the expulsion of puppet Angolan elements from Gabon.

With regard to the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC], President Bongo thinks that Angola's contribution to this organization will be

a multiple one. He added that as the UDEAC is a purely economic organization which deals with economics and as Angola is an important country, Angola's contribution will be highly appreciated.

It will be recalled that relations between Angola and Gabon have developed spectacularly since the brief visit to Gabon by the Angolan president, Jose Eduardo do Santos, during the UDEAC summit which was held in Libreville in December 1981. During his stay, the Angolan head of state held talks with his Gabonese counterpart, Omar Bongo, in the presence of the Congolese president, Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Also within the framework of bilateral relations, an Angolan delegation from the state secretariat for cooperation went to Libreville last January to draft with Gabonese officials the first economic agreements which will be signed shortly in Luanda.

CSO: 4719/933

BONGO COMMENTS ON SDAR ADMISSION TO OAU

AB121745 Luanda ANGOP in French 1435 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 12 May (ANGOP)--Gabonese head of state Omar Bongo, talking about the admission of the SDAR to the OAU, admitted that OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo has the right to sometimes ask African heads of state to assume their responsibilities.

In an interview granted to ANGOP in Libreville, Omar Bongo added that Edem Kodjo should have informed the heads of state beforehand that during the ministerial session he intended to admit the SDAR. He, however, felt that that was not the appropriate time to do it.

He also indicated that there is still a resolution in force: the African heads of state may hold an extraordinary summit on this matter at any time and at any place if the current chairman so decides and the parties concerned agreed.

Talking about the link between the admission of the SDAR into the OAU and the next holding of its summit in Tripoli, Omar Bongo said he did not think that summit would be compromised by the POLISARIO affair.

The Gabonese president hoped that wisdom and realism would guide Africans and African heads of state in particular so that they could come together before the Tripoli summit to find ways and means of holding that summit in the right atmosphere.

It would be sad and even disastrous if the OAU does not survive and it would be very unfortunate that Africans, who with a certain level of maturity set up the OAU, should allow it to die or break up, he concluded.

CSO: 4719/933

BRIEFS

BONGO OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS--Luanda, 12 May (ANGOP)--Gabonese President Omar Bongo has in an interview outlined Gabon's socioeconomic development prospects in the coming years. Priority areas for these prospects are the trans-Gabon railroad, agriculture, health and education. Talking to Angolan reporters in Libreville, President Bongo stated that a special emphasis will be laid on the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as the training of the youth and national political unity. He also indicated that his country is currently implementing a provisional plan which will end in 1983, and a 5-year plan will be drawn up in 1984. In this context, he stressed the need for Gabonese to be conscientious and united for, he stressed, without national unity no government, however strong it may be, can do anything concrete. Finally, President Omar Bongo said during the 14 years of renovation, the Gabonese have shown political maturity. [Text] [AB121901 Luanda ANGOP in French 1801 GMT 12 May 82]

CSO: 4719/933

MALAISE OVER POTENTIAL LOSSES, GAINS AFFECTS SOCIETY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3378, 3 May 82 p 1180

[Text] THERE IS every indication that the struggle over state power continues in Ghana. After four months of government by the Provisional National Defence Council, there is still no doubt that the prevailing view is in favour of participatory democracy of a decidedly popular nature. Naturally, the struggle has continued to be over the practical details which determine the old question of in whose hands power lies.

Perhaps the most important observation to make is that increasing numbers of people have realised that kalabule is not an isolated phenomenon which can therefore be dealt with in isolation, but that it is an operative part of an economic and political system. By the force of circumstances, people were first forced to ask themselves why, for instance, chiefs and moneylenders, as well as managers, could not join or form defence committees. In some cases, the same question had to be asked time and time again until it was decided that management personnel could only participate if they had the approval of 95 per cent of the workforce. This is an example of the preliminary stages of class consciousness in action.

However, there are those Ghanaians who fear distinct class perceptions on the part of ordinary Ghanaians. This anxious category is not limited to some managers (bank and otherwise), business executives and senior civil servants. There are very anxious senior officers in the armed forces, and other people of similarly high status. Their general problem is that since December 31, the original basis of their status has been challenged, mostly indirectly.

Anxiety over an uncharted, and potentially revolutionary, future is not limited only to those who know what they have to lose. It also affects those who cannot see clearly what they will gain, and are more comfortable with the little that they know they would get out of the present system. Such a group is students in general. Big politics have been played in recent weeks over the question of whether students should return to campus immediately or stay out on task force duties until October. Much more was at stake than just the fate of the school year, or whether patriotic lecturers would pick up their credentials and movable assets and run abroad, for want of students.

The stakes involved the uses to which the most easily organised section of the most dynamic portion of the population would be put in the present situation. Would they continue with the task force programme — which, it is said, has achieved great things in cocoa evacuation, community health, tax collection, and has also shown a great number of students the way in which much of Ghana's wealth is produced and in what conditions — with its beneficial effects on both students and the population at large, or would they settle back into the academic routine of the old university system, a form which is contested in industrial societies much more than in places like Ghana, which inherited this model from Oxbridge.

One side of opinion feels that a harmful political vacuum has been created, at a stroke, by removing students from a direct involvement in these initial stages of transforming Ghana. By the same token, another opinion is comforted because another brick has fallen into place to make Ghana, May, 1982, more like December, 1981, only a little harder to live in.

What is certain is that apart from magnificent advances in tax collection, the pace of reform appears to be slow in Ghana,

though not for a lack of intentions. The old order has been overthrown but not defeated; it is resilient and well-connected locally and internationally. It would be wrong to blame the PNDC for a lack of direction because it has pointed the way forward to a national democratic revolution. Those who support genuine democratisation in Ghana need to identify the "bottlenecks" and act in consequence. When momentum dies down, the result can be stagnation and putrefaction.

CSO: 4700/1201

REPORTED MOVES TO CLOSE WEEKLY DAILY PAPERS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3378, 3 May 82 p 1229

[Text] Workers of the New Times Corporation have petitioned the PNDC to stop moves in certain quarters aimed at stopping the publication of the *Ghanaian Times* and the *Weekly Spectator*. At a People's Assembly called by the PDC in the corporation's premises in Accra, the workers noted that a committee had been set up to work out the plan of closing down the only national papers with authentic Ghanaian origin, having been established by the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah in 1958 to propogate the people's struggle for true freedom.

In the view of the workers, such a move to close down one of the two national dailies and weeklies at the height of the Revolution could only be inspired by counter-revolutionary manouvres to bring about unemployment and other consequences which would discredit the PNDC. The resolution noted that the proposal was made at a meeting of representatives of the Graphic Corporation, the GBC, and the Ministry of Information without proper representation of the New Times Corporation.

The workers were surprised that although the Secretary for Information, Mr. Ato Austin, promised some time ago to take immediate action on certain recommendations made by the workers nothing had since been done. The workers felt that the delay in implementing the recommendations was aimed at shielding some management staff. They pointed out that when PDC-inspired workers' reports and resolutions to government were not followed up, the PDCs not only lost the confidence of the workers but also lost faith in the government.

CSO: 4700/1201

BRIEFS

REGISTRATION OF PRIVATELY-OWNED TRACTORS--The Upper Regional Administration has started registering all privately owned tractors in the region with the view to supplying adequate diesel oil and lubricant for the operation of the tractors during this farming season. This exercise is also designed to ensure easy mobilisation of all tractors in the region for the benefit of small-scale farmers. Dr. Abdulai Issaka Tinorgah, Regional Secretary, said the main objective of the exercise was to ensure that tractor owners did not monopolise the use of tractors as was the case in the past. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3378, 3 May 82 p 1228]

YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP--The National Youth Organising Commission has been reconstituted to streamline direct and control the activities of the commission. A statement signed by PNDC Secretary for the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Mr. Zaya Yeebo, said the reconstitution has been necessary to ensure the smooth administration of the entire set-up of the former national youth council. This is to save the Ministry from embarrassment emanating from pronouncements made by members of the commission. The members of the commission are: Dr. Kwesi Botchway, chairman; Mr. Shaibo Ahmed Gariba, Mr. Twiritwi Opoku and Mr. Philip Gardiner. The rest are Mr. O. Akwetey, Miss B. Ago and Miss C. Nuamah. The statement hoped that the members would attach some seriousness, revolutionary views and enthusiasm to their assignment. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3378, 3 May 82 pp 1227-1228]

TARKWA MINES GOLD PRODUCTION--Workers of Tarkwa Gold Mines have steadily raised production since January this year. According to Mr. Acheampong, mines manager, production had risen from the very low 1,800 fine ounces in December last year to 2,120 ounces in January, 2,760 in February and 3,238 ounces in March. However, current production was only a quarter of the mines maximum monthly capacity of 12,000 fine ounces. Mr. Acheampong said the Limann Administration's campaign to attract foreign investment in the gold mining sector was aimed at handing over the mines to Lonrho. He added that there was no need to import foreign personnel before maximum production could be achieved. "What is needed is a new plant and equipment and an improvement in the conditions of service of the miners." Mr. Acheampong felt that with competent management by Ghanaians the mines could operate for the next 200 years. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3378, 3 May 82 p 1230]

CSO: 4700/1201

SEKOU TOURE SPEECH FOLLOWING REELECTION AS PRESIDENT

AB171859 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 15 May 82

[Speech by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure to the members of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee and the government when they presented him with goodwill wishes following his reelection as president of the People's Republic of Guinea and on the occasion of the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Guinean Democratic Party in Conakry on 14 May--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades members of the Political Bureau [applause], comrade members of the Central Committee and of the government [applause], comrade cadres of the party state [applause], once again I thank you--thank you very much. The message addressed to me on your behalf by our companion and friend, El Hajj Lansana Beavogui, the prime minister, [applause] is a message of the renewal of your confidence and of your esteem, as well as of the affirmation of your readiness to cooperate in our revolutionary process not only to the service of the people of Guinea and the peoples of Africa but also that of all the peoples of the world, and to humanity as a whole. I therefore say thank you for this message.

The Guinean Democratic Party [PDG] is 35 years old, and has marked the existence of our people; a people with confidence and willingness who had to fight against the phenomenon of evil and avoid every negative influence in order to fully achieve their aims. As these people showed their willingness and their capacity, the fight began. And it is this fight that began the history of the country. It is the effort of all the people to obey continuity--that is to say [word indistinct], rupture and poverty. This simply means that the PDG is a part of the achievements of all the men and women who rose up against evil and wanted to establish their existence through what they consider to be the element of their wellbeing, and of their equilibrium. The PDG therefore delves into the past of the people--of the people of Guinea and of the peoples of Africa. [applause]

I mean to say that the explosions of popular joy, the intense, total and integral mobilization of all the people on 9 May 1982 have a deep significance; it is the unanimous expression of confidence in the popular Guinean regime [applause], and if a tree needs ecological conditions to enable its seed to germinate, grow and produce for the wellbeing of man, the same ecological conditions are needed equally by man--these conditions are the way of life of the people themselves.

The quality of intrasocial relations, the nature of behavior and the objectives towards which the efforts of everyone are geared constitute the ecological conditions of man. If the most gifted, the most intelligent and the most sensitive man should be placed in conditions that do not allow his capacities to blossom, his potentialities will never show. [applause] But naturally, if the least gifted man finds himself in the best of political and social conditions and is in perfect contact with the people, benefitting everyday from the teachings of the people and receiving needed knowledge and skill from the best of the people and if he is ready to be reproached at any moment of his life when he is on the wrong path and encouraged whenever he is on the right path --under such conditions he has the best opportunities for integral development of his faculties and for the continuous growth of his productivity, because he is linked with the people and enriches himself through the people. He does not take from the people what he must give to the people. He becomes useful to the people because, first of all, the people were useful to him. [applause]

Let us therefore say that everything now depends on the leadership of the party at all levels. The people have demonstrated their vigor and rigor of deliberated faith, as well as demonstrations of their active quality of unity, but do they have the leadership they deserve? This is the question that I ask myself. Whereas, throughout the demonstration people were very happy and very proud, let me tell you that I have wept from fear. Has the PDG the leadership that it deserves? I want to answer for myself. My duty is to speak the truth, but not to speak to please people. [applause] Yesterday, I would also have liked to be as happy as all other militants by responding affirmatively to this question. That is why I am asking all of you to make an effort, beginning with myself. We have spoken of political revolution, cultural revolution and we have engaged our youth in the work sites for the repersonalization of the culture of Africa--the revalorization of all the moral riches of our continent. But although the people believe, there are some cadres who do not believe in the cultural revolution and who cheat with the implications of decisions made by the party state. We have to draw lessons and we have to adapt ourselves to the exigences of our functions. Our dignity demands that while we undertake engagements in the interest of the people, we should respect the terms if we do not want to or cannot respect them, the same dignity demands that we resign so that our people can put another son there who will be true to them. [applause] How can we enforce on others a decision that we have made and then fail to obey this decision ourselves? What is eternal is the function for life--that is the people and their representatives should create condtions in the renewal process, so that no one should regret the death of such and such a person because the said person might have shown more ability; and that will depend on today's deliberations, today's discipline and today's training that everyone of us will impose on himself today and on total adhesion to the irreversible character of the fight engaged in on behalf of the party state, Guinea, Africa and the world as a whole. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/933

POLITICAL BUREAU CREATES NEW PARTY INSTITUTIONS

AB072054 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpt] The National Political Bureau held a working session on Friday, 7 May 1982, from 1000 to 1500 under the chairmanship of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and supreme leader of the revolution. During this session, the National Political Bureau devoted its work to the smooth running, strict regularity and high morality of operations concerning the presidential elections, the solemnity of the proclamation of the results of the polls as well as the proper organization of popular celebration of the inauguration of the new presidential mandate.

During the session, the National Political Bureau was informed of the decision of the People's National Assembly creating two high institutions of the party. First, a Constitutional Council composed of five members will be charged with expressing its opinions on the regularity of the electoral operations concerning the election by universal suffrage of the president of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea. The Constitutional Council will give a ruling on any claims and complaints concerning the smooth running of the elections. It will make a detailed report to be submitted to the Supreme Constitutional Assembly.

Secondly, the Supreme Constitutional Assembly is created to be the supreme body of the party. It is composed of 600 members, including all members of the Central Committee, all members of government, all 210 members of the People's National Assembly; all members of the National Electorate of the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, the Revolutionary Union of Guinean Women, the Youth of the Democratic African Revolution, and the joint chiefs of staff; as well as the managing staff of the General Commissioners of the Revolution and the 35 federations of the Democratic Party of Guinea.

The Supreme Constitutional Assembly will be entrusted with proclaiming the final results of the elections, and it is before it that the head of state will take the oath of fidelity to the Guinean people and their revolution.

CSO: 4719/933

BRIEFS

SDAR ISSUE--Conakry, 17 May (AFP)--The Organization of African Unity (OAU) will remain paralysed and may even split if the dispute over admission of Western Sahara is not solved soon, Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure said yesterday. He told French reporters he was confident however that the OAU would rescind the controversial and "illegal" decision in February by OAU Secretary-General Kodjo to admit the (Western) Saharan Arab Republic to de facto membership of the OAU. Such a decision was only for African heads of state to make, he said. The problem of Western Sahara was not admission to the OAU but how to organize the self-determination referendum agreed on by both the OAU and Morocco, whose troops have occupied Western Sahara since Spain withdrew as colonial power in 1975. President Sekou Toure said that despite his quarrel with France's ruling Socialist Party after it criticised human rights violations in Guinea in 1977, he still hoped for good relations with the government of President Francois Mitterrand. [Text] [AB170831 Paris AFP in English 0736 GMT 17 May 82]

CSO: 4719/933

FOREIGN MINISTER INDICATED PROGRESS ON NAMIBIA TOO SLOW

AB061642 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Nairobi, 6 May (AFP)--The Western proposals for Namibian independence have been rejected by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the southern African frontline states because they were taking "an inordinately long time," Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said here today.

In a comment on Tuesday's meeting in Dar es Salaam by foreign ministers of the frontline states--Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe--along with Nigeria and Kenya, Mr Ouko said there was "dissatisfaction with the speed of progress" towards a solution to the Namibian question.

After six months no solution was in sight, even on the first phase of the proposals put forward by the United Nations contact group--Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany--covering the electoral system to choose a Namibian constitutional assembly, Mr Ouko said. "Even after agreement on phase one, phases two and three will take a similarly long time," he added.

Recalling that the Dar es Salaam meeting backed SWAPO's call for new round-table all-party talks on Namibia, Mr Ouko said the time had come for more positive progress. "We believe that a discussion around the conference table will speed up the progress," he added.

Mr Ouko, who had been informing the ambassadors of contact group and African nations in Nairobi of the result of the meeting, said that the frontline states had welcomed both SWAPO's "intensification of armed struggle" and its "desire to continue on the peaceful path" toward a Namibian settlement.

CSO: 4700/1203

BRIEFS

CURRENCY DEVALUATION ANNOUNCED--Antananarivo, 17 May (AFP)--Madagascar is devaluing its currency by 15 percent, as against an original proposal of 30 percent put forward by the International Monetary Fund, President Didier Ratsiraka said here today. The devaluation would be formally signed with the IMF shortly, he said. The move has been expected for some weeks, and follows Madagascar's early April decision to let its franc float freely. Madagascar withdrew from the "franc zone" in 1973 but its currency remained tied to the French franc and other currencies. This is now no longer so. [Text] [AB171558 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 17 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1216

MACHEL CONTRASTS BEHAVIOR OF PROTESTANT, CATHOLIC RELIGIONS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 11 Apr 82 pp 26-45

[Speech by President Samora Machel in Xai-Xai; date not specified]

> [Excerpts] On the last day of his visit to Gaza Province, President Samora Machel presided over a rally which lasted about 3 hours and which was attended by approximately 30,000 persons. During that meeting, the chief of state delivered a speech that we are publishing here in its entirety. A large portion of his speech was extemporaneous.

First of all, we want to apologize.

You have been here since this morning despite the cold and the rain. I didn't know it was cold in Gaza. But cold is better than heat.

I left here--Xai-Xai--in 1952, so it has been 30 years since I last visited Xai-Xai. This is my first visit, so I wanted to visit all the places in this city that I would speak to you about.

That was why I made you wait. But again, we apologize. Thank you.

I don't know which language I can use in speaking to you. If I use Changane, I will not get deeply into what I have to say to you. On the other hand, if I address you in Portuguese, you will not understand me very well. I ask your permission to speak to you in both languages.

The Portuguese taught me Portuguese. I write in Portuguese. Some of you understand Portuguese but do not write it.

Those of you who understand Portuguese but do not write it, raise your hands. (A number of those present raised their hands.)

Now those who write and speak Portuguese. (A few raised their hands.) Now those who do not write Portuguese but speak it. (Many people raised their hands.) And those who neither understand nor speak it. (A few raised their hands.) And those who neither understand nor speak it [repetition as published]. (Very few raised their hands.)

All right. So many of you here do not write Portuguese, but you understand it. In the old days, how did you buy sugar at the trading post? Didn't you speak Portuguese at the trading post? And how did you buy meat at the butcher shop? And how did the prostitutes get along in their business? Do you understand? ("Yes.") How did the prostitutes take money from the hands of the men? They did it by speaking Portuguese, didn't they? ("Yes.") So we are going to speak Portuguese. Thank you.

What We Saw in the Province

As soon as we arrived, we visited the Manjacaze, Chibuto, and Chokwe Districts and the capital city itself, Xai-Xai. We were greeted on all sides in an atmosphere of warmth and enthusiasm--in an atmosphere of confidence and of certainty of victory. When we see your eyes, your foreheads, your faces, and your bodies when you are dancing, this shows us that you are lions who will overcome poverty. You will be winners.

We noted that the great availability of the masses--the readiness with which they have answered the party's call to eliminate underdevelopment--does not always encounter a correct response on the part of the government's local structures. We saw stagnation--the communal villages and the structures are not being developed, the sense of responsibility is not growing, and interest, enthusiasm, and dynamism do not exist.

We saw negligence and the spirit of carelessness. We saw it in the weeds and dirt in the city's streets, in the towns, and in the district capitals. A dirty city infested with snakes and rats. Is that the way for people to live? If the city is dirty and full of weeds, it becomes a shelter for rats and snakes, millipedes, cockroaches, and lizards. If the city is dirty, it is because the people who live in that city have dirty heads. It is because the city's inhabitants have trash inside their heads.

We visited the districts and saw that there are no flowers on your porches or sidewalks and no whitewash on our walls. There are no gardens and swings--no benches and grass where children play and adults relax.

On the roads, we saw telephone poles or wires that have been broken for weeks or even months, with no concern on the part of the government departments to repair them immediately, even though it is their duty to do so.

And then there are the profiteers. When they are tried and convicted, they must work. Thieves who are tried and convicted must go to work. They must not stay in prison, where we have to feed them for nothing. What is this?

Look at those things of the state--of the people--that required sacrifices--that required the lives of people in jails, in the trenches at Gwevani, in Xinavane, in the mines of South Africa, and everywhere. Those buildings were built at the cost of our blood and sweat, and we do not know how to treat them as they deserve.

Our property--the assets of the government, the assets of the people, and the wealth of the people--is being destroyed. There are those who occupy houses without paying rent. Where will we find the money to build more houses for all of you? Where will we find the money to buy factories for Gaza so that we will have two or three textile factories producing loincloth, kerchiefs, and blouses?

Where will we find the money if we have these loafers--these bandits--who occupy houses without paying rent and who destroy the government's houses? Are they real people?

In the Chibuto District, we visited the Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane communal village. There we saw in the flesh the high degree of political awareness which the inhabitants carry in themselves, but which we are not yet capable of transforming into a force that will socialize the rural area and develop and diversify production. We were the object of a great people's demonstration--of great happiness and elation. Those virtues of initiative by the people are not being accompanied by appropriate political work by the party and the democratic mass organizations.

We went to Chokwe.

When we speak of Chokwe, we are speaking of the Limpopo River Basin and its dam. We are speaking of the residents of that part of the country: of the quarters of Generalissimo Maguigwana, and of the Limpopo Valley, the country's granary.

There are great and fantastic achievements there.

Teams consisting entirely of Mozambicans are developing and have already developed additional thousands of hectares of irrigated land. But parallel with that, there are tremendous inadequacies in management of the work, and there is negligence and indifference: there is a lack of pride in getting the work done.

The machinery at the branches was an example of that. Hundreds of machines worth many hundreds of thousands of contos were standing in the middle of weeds, exposed to sun and rain, covered with dirt that had been collecting for months, and rusting away, with parts and spares scattered all around. The country's efforts are being frittered away in neglect.

We must say, however, that the effect of the offensive launched a short time ago is already making itself felt as far as the machinery is concerned.

There is also the matter of hygiene and cleanliness. The workers now cut their fingernails, the workers now rinse their mouths, they have their hair cut, and they shave.

They wear uniforms and they are people. They are no longer the same people who used to be destroying the people's property--your property.

Value of Our Independence and Our Civilization

Today, my brothers, we are living as free men, with our heads held very high and lifted up--we are proud of our own history. Why? Because no one freed us. We freed ourselves. It was we ourselves who liberated the fatherland and chose the path leading to the elimination of underdevelopment.

It was we ourselves who imposed the unconditional and complete destruction of Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique. It was we who expelled oppression from our land so that finally, after so many years of suffering and death, we could build our life in peace and quiet.

We are the survivors of history. We have this responsibility to bear the weight of the memory of our forefathers and to make that inheritance an active force in the building of the new society.

When they tried to kill the spirit of resistance against the invader: when they tried to transform our culture into a caricature--into "customs and usages" that we were supposed to be ashamed of--we resisted.

Our culture did not die. It lived.

It took on richer forms: it developed clandestinely and became a powerful instrument in the struggle for national independence.

FRELIMO gave the people back their culture.

For the colonists, culture and civilization meant:

1. The elimination of the family and the promotion of prostitution--the transformation of women into merchandise.

2. The destruction of honest work and the promotion of lawlessness, crime, and banditry.

3. The killing of the spirit to resist the invader and the development of servility and the spirit of lackeys, which is what the administrators of traditional settlements, the native policemen, and some of the "assimilated" Africans were.

Our culture and our civilization cannot take their inspiration from those values, which are based on the exploitation of man by man--on racism, tribalism, regionalism, and the destruction of the most elementary dignity of human beings.

Because of that, we must eliminate a few marks of colonial culture which still persist in resisting the winds of change.

We cannot permit disguised prostitution--semiprostitution. Did you hear that? ("We heard it.") "Oh, let's do it, but don't pay me a lot of money." That is what they say. There is no room here for such people. Religious people say

that however secretly one practices a bad act far from everyone and everything, it will come to light sooner or later. It will be known.

We cannot allow our daughters and our women--Mozambican women--to be violated in this manner.

It is not only a dishonor for Mozambican women but a blemish on Mozambican society itself.

We cannot allow girls who are still children to become pregnant through unions which are due to circumstance and which we ourselves do not control. It is intolerable that in our society, there should be children--innocent young ones--who are children without a father: "children of the forest."

Such a child "comes out of the forest": it is born in the forest, and we do not know who its father is. It is born like a goat. Such a child is unclean, but its father and mother are even less clean. The child is not guilty. If we all had children in that manner, where would the monkeys, gazelles, and goats go, since we would be taking their place? If we go about it in such a manner, the country will be infested with second-class citizens within 10 or 15 years.

They will have no moral or material support. A woman who has five children by five different men--is she a person?

We cannot allow our children to run around poorly dressed, disheveled, dirty, and with long fingernails.

Our child must be our pride.

Our child is the fruit of our flesh.

Individual and collective hygiene must be an integral part of our nature.

We cannot allow the practice of adultery, which still exists, to continue. It is a crime against the family and against society: it means disrespect for the laws of social life and for the dignity of the family.

We have our culture, our civilization, and our own personality--the personality of Mozambican man. We must cultivate those values, because they are ours--they are the reason for our freedom.

We must be aware of the meaning of our existence as a free people--the meaning of our dignity as a people that has always rejected servitude and never bowed to the invader.

We must cultivate our moral integrity, and that means:

1. We must be honorable and keep the respect of society.

2. We must be faithful to the responsibility and commitments of matrimony and the family.

3. We must not dishonor the memory of those in whose debt we stand for what we are today.

4. We must have an organized life and reject the indecent burden carried by capitalist society, meaning vagrancy, alcoholism, prostitution, and lawlessness.

5. We must break with the morals of the dominators and adopt socialist ethics.

We must establish correct relationships between men and women--relationships that lead to mutual respect, affection, and love.

Beating one's wife, which is a habit among many people here, and coming home drunk after receiving one's pay are characteristic of unconscious and unthinking animals. They are characteristic of those who make no distinction between the man who lives on feelings, emotions, and intelligence and the animal that is guided only by instinct.

We do not pile up drunken sprees; we do not collect vices and shameful diseases.

Because of that, marriage must be the most serious and solemn act for the family.

Men and women base their relationship on love.

Marriage must therefore be a worthy and profound act.

We celebrate marriage with happiness and solemnity, conferring on the act the dignity and value it deserves in our society of honest men and women.

That is why we are building family palaces: to show the dignity of marriage and the family--a dignity that colonialism and polygamy take away.

That is our civilization and our culture.

It was not built from nothing. Those were also the values of our forefathers: values that we have inherited and enriched.

Right here in Gaza Province, the Protestant Church, which was a center of resistance against colonialism, used to cultivate some of those values. We want to acknowledge publicly the contribution which the Protestant Church made to the Mozambican people.

The Protestants helped us a lot.

They educated us so that we would know the value of man. As soon as the Portuguese had achieved complete domination of our country, the Protestants began building churches where they taught us our history, our worth, and our own identity. They taught us that we were Mozambicans--Africans and not Portuguese. They never betrayed our people as the Catholics did. The Catholics tried to convince us that we were Portuguese. Thank you for that, Protestants.

When colonial violence smothered the sound of weapons--of national resistance--when Gungunhana was imprisoned and Maguigwana killed, and when the Catholic Church appeared as the ally of Portuguese colonialism, making an alliance between the cross and the sword and turning religious instruction into an instrument for consolidating foreign oppression, it was, to a large extent, within the Protestant churches that the spirit of resistance and struggle against the invader took refuge and reorganized.

Because of that, the Protestant Church was a target for repression by the colonial government and the latter's ally, the Catholic Church.

And its influence was felt in the social area as well:

1. In individual hygiene.

2. In collective hygiene.

3. In the struggle against intrigue and hypocrisy.

It was a Protestant--Ngazane Kambako--who introduced the plow in the years between 1910 and 1920, and that act brought about a profound transformation of economic life in this region.

We acknowledge that contribution by the Protestant churches because we are honest.

Our policy toward religion is clear: we respect everyone's religion. It is a constitutional right, because we see every religious person primarily as a Mozambican--a patriot. FRELIMO does not view people in terms of their religious beliefs; it does not view a person as being Catholic, Moslem, or Protestant. FRELIMO sees only Mozambicans. It is the citizen alone who sees himself as a Catholic, Protestant, or Moslem.

We respect their religious convictions, and that is why our constitution provides freedom of religion.

The Mozambican socialist fatherland is for everyone.

The difference between us party members and religion is that we believe in the strength of man: in his creative capacity and ability to transform the world. For religious people, everything is done by God, who lives above men.

In the north, the Catholics opened their churches to allow Portuguese soldiers to sleep there. You used to pray and ask God to give the Portuguese more strength. They quoted the Bible: "From those who have little, more will be taken and given to those who have more. One must be poor to enter the kingdom of heaven." But they built great houses, fine cars, and wide roads, and at the same time, they were preaching to you that you must humbly accept suffering so that you can enter heaven. And you used to accept that.

We have the same ideas concerning the fight against alcoholism and prostitution, but when it comes to interpreting the world's phenomena, we differ.

The Portuguese soldiers were blessed before going out to massacre the inhabitants, and when they returned from the massacres, they were blessed again.

What kind of God is that, who permits such criminal acts? Here your land is the victim of floods every year, and you die of hunger. God does not help you; he is not sorry for you. My brothers, pray all you want, but we have different opinions when it comes to a world view.

It is written in the Bible that the rich will not enter heaven. It is easier for a camel to pass through a needle than it is for a rich man to enter heaven. But the people who used to preach that wanted to be rich, not poor. They wore good shoes, slept in fine houses, and ate the best there was. They rode around in luxurious cars, had over 500 workers on their farms, got rich, and said that it was easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. Do you agree with that?

Those who agree should not live in fine houses. The government is going to build very poor houses for them--where the cold and the rain come in--so that they can suffer and thus see the gates of heaven opened to them. We are going to give them arid land where they will be able to produce nothing, so that they can go hungry and thus merit heaven.

Listen carefully, believers. That is what contradicts FRELIMO's objectives. I don't want heaven. That is the point of disagreement between me and you. I only want to govern. I want to wear clothes, eat well, and study. That is where we disagree, but there are other ideas that we share. So we must not fight among ourselves. Let us study ways of cooperating with each other. I don't want to forbid you to pray. You can continue to pray, but pray that the country will be strong and that people will have food. Don't pray for people to be poor so that they can enter heaven. If that is what you pray for, you must not pray.

This is the situation, my brothers. You believed that all those things were the work of God. God does not grow old; He does not die. He protected the French, Portuguese, and British so that they could dominate other peoples.

Did you ever see God do anything?

You say: "Give to Caesar what is Caesar's and to God what is God's." I cannot go to church because I am Caesar. It is not possible to carry out orders from two kings. That is the difference between us in FRELIMO and you.

You have some positive teachings, however. You grow crops and clean your places, but you say that God did it. I believe that by what I have said to you, I have made myself understood. Someday I will return to visit you to see how you are praying--whether you are praying to make our country rich and fertile. Don't be afraid to go to church, and don't hide. Pray all you want. If you hide, we will suspect your activities. You can go to church on Sundays and be seen by everyone.

That is written in the Bible. But you must not entice children outside the church and talk to them about the existence of an imaginary God who protects people. You must pray in church and not outside church. Isn't it better that way? ("Yes.") Pray that your God will give us the strength to produce more and to eliminate hunger in this country. I am not the child of a pagan: I know how religious people think. I see what your eyes are saying.

To free the fatherland, and honoring the example set by our forefathers--Gungunhana, Maguigwana, and others--we established FRELIMO in 1962 and began fighting in 1964. It was we, not God, who did it.

We believe in our strength and in our abilities.

Who plants the cashew?

Who plants the mango?

Who opens the channel?

Who is going to build the country's granary?

Is it God or men?

For us, the answer is clear.

But we want to say that this does not mean that there is disagreement between us. We have common objectives.

That is why, as free citizens, as consistent patriots, and as honest, worthy, and proven workers, you have a place in our structures.

In the ranks of the fatherland and in the army combating poverty, there is a place for all those who love the fatherland, all those who are honest and worthy, and all those who love progress and peace.

We must have the spirit of the Mozambican fatherland and cultivate patriotism.

Armed Bandits

To transform Gaza--to make Gaza what we want it to be--it is necessary for the people to work in peace and tranquillity.

Disturbing their activity--their work--means delaying our development and the progress and well-being of the people.

There is no development without peace.

In the districts and localities we visited, we saw the people crying out their hatred of the armed bandits, the agents of imperialism, who have been causing disquiet and insecurity among the inhabitants.

The people want to fight the bandits, and that is why they asked us for weapons with which to eliminate the bandits.

Those bandits act without any principles: their action is not based on any principle or idea.

Incidentally, their conduct has consisted of the following:

1. Following the orders of the racists--Ian Smith's yesterday and Pretoria's today. They are lackeys of foreigners and are selling out the fatherland.

2. Kidnapping, mutilating, and killing party members, deputies, and members of cooperatives.

3. Kidnapping, mutilating, and killing teachers, students, nurses, and the population in general.

4. Attacking, looting, and destroying stores, homes, cooperatives, hospitals, and schools.

5. Raping women and killing children.

What kind of policy is that? Whom does it serve? Are those acts virtues or crimes? What punishment do the criminals deserve?

The Mozambican people are proud and combative. In Gaza Province, many glorious pages of our history have been written. Our pride, our patriotism, and our deep feeling for peace cannot allow [the bandits] to:

1. Dishonor the memory of our forefathers.

2. Insult the dignity of those who made the struggle against exploitation their reason for being.

3. Minimize the internationalist heroism of Gaza Province, which was the secure rear base for Zimbabwe's struggle and an overwhelming force in the destruction of the Smith regime.

Because of what we sense here in connection with the general feeling of the population of Gaza, we are confident that the days of those bandits--recruited, trained, equipped, financed, and armed by the regime of apartheid: the regime of the racist and illegal minority in South Africa--are numbered.

We will also win this battle.

We will win because the people are stronger than the strongest army of imperialism.

We will tell all our structures in Maputo that everywhere we went, we spoke of the bandits who attack parts of the Chibuto and Guija Districts. And we will

tell them that all the inhabitants requested weapons with which to kill the bandits.

Thank you.

The struggle continues!

Independence or death! ("We will win.")

Many thanks to everyone.

11798
CSO: 4742/291

SWAPO COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES WESTERN CONTACT GROUP'S EFFORTS

EA051348 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The Western contact group on Namibia is blocking the efforts of the international community to attain independence for the territory, which is illegally occupied by South Africa. This denunciation was contained in a SWAPO communique issued in Luanda yesterday.

The communique, issued on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Cassinga massacre in southern Angola, perpetrated on 4 May 1978 by South African troops against defenseless Angolan citizens and Namibian refugees, stated that the contact group had refrained from putting pressure on the Pretoria regime to accept the UN decolonization plan on Namibia.

The SWAPO communique stated that the contact group had said that SWAPO should accept its proposals in order to stop South Africa from committing more massacres and that nobody had said the South African troops should withdraw from Namibia, in accordance with UN Security Council Revolution No 375 of 1976 and No 435 of 1978. On this matter, the communique emphasized that the five Western countries that comprise the contact group had impeded the withdrawal of South African troops, which were the cause of violence in the territory.

SWAPO stated in the communique that the proposals made by the five had a certain number of defects which gave South Africa broad powers in the proposed process of transition for Namibia's independence. The communique emphasized that the names of hundreds of Namibian patriots who had been barbarously murdered in the Cassinga massacre would always be remembered in Namibia's history as heroes and martyrs of our freedom and human dignity.

CSO: 4742/303

SWAPO INCURSIONS AS FROM 1976

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 May 82 p 4

[Text] **AT least 110 Swapo terrorists have died since 1976 in limited incursions into White farming areas south of Namibia's so-called Red Line, according to Defence Headquarters in Pretoria.**

About 14 Security Force members have lost their lives in operations south of the Red Line, which have also claimed the lives of several civilians, including an old woman and two small children who were bayoneted to death.

During their first raid into the central parts of Namibia in 1976, Swapo terrorists succeeded in reaching Windhoek.

During a running battle lasting three weeks eight insurgents were killed.

A month later another Swapo group numbering about 21, infiltrated the Erongo mountains area. During the ensuing six weeks 17 of them were killed by Security Forces in hot pursuit operations.

Two SA soldiers were killed by enemy fire during the raid.

In March 1979 14 Swapo terrorists penetrated the farming zones in the vicinity of Tsumeb, Otavi, Outjo and Otjiwarongo, managing to keep on the run for almost three months in the dense bush.

According to Defence Headquarters two terrorists and two Security Force members died in the battle.

Two months later, in what was regarded as an extension of the previous terrorist offensive, Security Forces came to grips with a group of about 40 terrorists, killing four of them.

A smaller group, numbering about 12 infiltrated the same area about two months later, the Security Forces killed four but lost two of their own men in the six weeks that followed. The next major Swapo offensive south of the Red Line was in February 1980 when a group of 44 terrorists infiltrated the Tsumeb-Grootfontein-Waterberg triangle. Sixteen of them never made it back to southern Angola.

Security Forces killed a further eight of an original group of 18 terrorists who infiltrated the Otjikoto area in October that year.

In April last year only one of a group of 22 terrorists who penetrated the Tsumeb-Otavi area managed to escape being killed in a security force mop-up operation lasting two weeks.

CSO: 4700/1204

SWAPO INTRANSIGENCE ON ETHNICITY RAPPED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 May 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

Admittedly there is considerable confusion at present as to where the international initiative on Namibia is heading.

But two pointers are recognisable in the tangled loose ends flapping about in Geneva, Washington and Dar-Es-Salaam, as well as amongst the threads of the Gordian Knot within which Namibia and SA are inextricably fastened.

● Swapo is not prepared to concede in the slightest to ethnicity in the political or contitutional spheres, whereas the interim government in Namibia is based on an ethnic foundation.

● The Western Five's shuttle diplomacy is not paying dividends, because it is unable to bridge the gaps that separate the opposing forces through indirect consultation. The series of time lags that result, from such a method only serve to exacerbate the issues.

The latter points the way to another try at direct international negotiations, and the former points towards an amended interim constitution for the country – away from the ethnic base of AG 8.

There are many obstacles in the way of both those developments, the reasons for which are known to us by now.

A major part of the whole problem up till and including now is that all diplomatic efforts are geared to removing obstacles out of the way.

Come the day when all efforts are directed towards solving the real problems facing us, instead of bickering about the obstacles.

Especially when those obstacles are party ideological phantom and selfish national pride.

CSO: 4700/1214

SWAPO'S REJECTION OF PROPOSALS LABELED SETBACK

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 May 82 p 6

[Text]

SWAPO is losing not only the military but also the diplomatic battle for Namibia.

By rejecting the Western Contact Group's proposal for a 'one man, two votes' system the movement's leader Sam Nujoma, has betrayed apparent fears that its hold on the population is not as secure as has been claimed.

He has made Swapo, instead of South Africa, responsible for holding up progress towards independence.

The 'one man, two votes' proposal was intended as a workable compromise between Swapo's insistence on a universal franchise election with no constitutional guarantees of representation for minorities, and South Africa's insistence on assurances that, not only would fair and free elections be held, but also that they would continue to be held.

That may not have been how the issue was presented for world consumption, but it was the impasse that the negotiators had to get around somehow.

By offering to give every Namibian one vote for his party and one vote for a constituency MP, the Western Contact Group sought to ensure that the party with majority support would rule — but that its powers would be held sufficiently in check by the elected local (in practice, probably ethnic) spokesmen to discourage any attempts to impose a one-party regime.

SATISFIED

South Africa was satisfied that this way a way of preventing Swapo, whether or not it won the first independence election, from forthwith setting up a permanent dictatorship on the common 'one man, one vote, one election' pattern, so it had no hesitation in going along with the Western scheme.

Swapo just as promptly rejected it. The inevitable assumption was that it did so for the same reason.

This was the first time that Swapo had displayed any doubt about its ability to command majority support in any free Namibian election, and the effect on the course of the independence negotiations could be far-reaching.

From Swapo's previous declarations it would have been expected to claim that if every Namibian were given ten votes, let alone two, most of them by far would still go to the 'liberation' movement.

Instead it gave the impression that, although it has ways and means of getting a majority to vote for it as a party, it is much less convinced of its ability to stop a majority from also seizing such a chance of electing their own ethnic or neighbourhood representatives not committed to Swapo.

UNWISE

Diplomatically, Swapo was unwise to convey such doubts, and justifying its stand by saying that the population of Namibia was 'too unsophisticated' to grasp the 'one man, two votes' system compounded the impression of discomposure.

You cannot describe people as too backward to exercise a franchise no more complicated than South Africa's system of electing an MP together with a provincial councillor, and in the same breath maintain that they are on the point of rising against their oppressors because they are denied a vote.

CSO: 4700/1214

NO ONE BELIEVES IN 435 ANYMORE, ASSERTS MUDGE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 May 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Western Five's Namibia independence initiative received a further setback at the weekend when Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Ministers' Council and the DTA all but rejected UN Resolution 435 as a basis for settlement.

Mr Mudge was addressing over 4 000 enthusiastic Alliance supporters in Katutura and Windhoek on his return from the US and UK where he met diplomatic leaders "directly involved" in the current phased negotiations on the Territory's future.

Hinting at the prospects of going ahead with pre-independence election plans without Swapo who had rejected the Contact Group's voting system for a constituent assembly, Mr Mudge stopped short of rejecting Resolution 435 out of hand, however.

Western diplomats were becoming disillusioned with 435, he stated.

Mr Mudge said he had travelled to the US and UK to become acquainted with attitudes there concerning Resolution 435 and its present chances of succeeding as a basis for a settlement.

"As one of the DTA's leaders and Chairman of the interim government, it was necessary for me to find out if I should prepare for a sudden election or for an interim situation lasting longer than expected," he said.

"We must know where we stand. We cannot continue to live in a vacuum."

His meetings with diplomatic leaders abroad had led him to conclude: "Out of my heart's conviction, I found no enthusiasm that 435 is going to succeed."

OBVIOUS PESSIMISM

He added: "No matter how hard they tried to convince me that they would succeed in bringing Swapo and the Frontline states back on the road, their pessimism was so obvious, they could not hide it.

"It is time that somebody stands up to pronounce the death sentence on that resolution. No-one believes it is going to work anymore."

Mr Mudge went on to say that "a lot of nonsense was being spoken in diplomatic circles recently, while we are waiting for a dream to become reality. We are tired of this now."

After having walked the road of international negotiations "step by step as far as the acceptance of Phase One, the DTA is not prepared to be kept on a line by half-hearted African frontline and Swapo negotiators any longer," he continued.

"If the West leaders want to talk to us, they know what our address is, and if they think they can achieve a settlement without the DTA, they are welcome to try," challenged Mr Mudge.

Being a democrat, he was not against elections, Mr Mudge said, but added: "An election date for SWA must be announced now and the best measure of agreement reached, and those who do not want to take part must be left behind."

According to Mr Mudge, Swapo was following "a delaying tactic characteristic of the communists", keeping the negotiating process just barely alive in order to undermine the morale of the people, and create the climate for increasing frustration and disillusionment.

"If Swapo is as strong as it says, why does it not fight an election instead of blocking an election which will give all parties an equal chance?" he asked.

MORE IMPORTANT

Uniting the inhabitants of SWA with their diverse ethnic and cultural traditions was more important for him than the holding of elections, continued Mr Mudge.

However, the unity which had been achieved during the 1978 elections was now being undermined by delay and frustration.

If the people of SWA stood together as they should and shake off many unecessary differences, there would be no need to fear "those outside the country trying to frighten us with Russian weapons."

Mr Mudge rejected the possibility of negotiating with Swapo, saying "There are only two ways: to finish off terrorist leaders: take away their support amongst the people, or negotiate with them. I am not prepared to do the second."

Mr Mudge urged those "who want to cling to that which is not yours and who grab that which you do not deserve, leave it."

If unity could be achieved on that reasonable basis, then he would not be scared of Swapo, because "then we are one," Mr Mudge concluded.

CSO: 4700/1214

DIPLOMATIC POSTURING SEEN HURTING COUNTRY MOST

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Editorial]

[Text]

It remains for the Western Five to show whether the latest impasse brought onto its settlement initiative for Namibia by Swapo is in fact a stalemate or only a checkmate.

Certainly there is very little room for manoeuvring between the two opposing sides.

In view of the original undertaking by the Contact Group that no party would be permitted to exercise a veto during any phase of the negotiation, its next move is being awaited with interest.

Swapo's rejection of Phase One appears at fact value to be motivated by little else than ideological motives.

Its rejection was announced to coincide with Cassinga Day when SA Security Forces dealt the movement a severe blow inside its Angolan stronghold.

By rejecting Phase One Swapo has exercised its veto at a time when, ideological considerations aside, it had little to lose by allowing the Contact Group to move into Phase Two.

We all know that the real problems lie in store in Phase Two. By accepting the first phase, SA has scored a moral victory, and by rejecting it, Swapo has lost a point.

It would be interesting to see if the Western Five goes ahead with their current initiative without Swapo, and what the consequences would be.

But for the people inside Namibia, interest is waning fast and frustration is mounting by the week.

The playball of international and regional games for almost the entire history of our people, we have once more become the victims of diplomatic posturing.

The eternal diplomatic games and the unending war are being waged at the expense of the country and its people themselves.

Must we all be maimed or dead, and the country totally bankrupt before it is given to those to whom it rightfully belongs?

CSO: 4700/1214

WAR SHIFTS TO NEW FRONT IN KAOKOVELD

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] **NAMIBIA's bush war is intensifying with the opening up of a new front in the Kaokoveld.**

Local sources last week disclosed that incidents in the region had skyrocketed in the first few months of this year. Whereas an estimated 44 guerrillas were active in the area during the whole of last year, so far this year 126 guerrillas were active. This does not include the 210 who lost their lives in Operation Super. These were clearly also poised to move into Kaokoland.

A month ago, two platoons of Battalion 32 launched a devastating surprise attack on a new forward base set up by Swapo as Cambeno, 22 km north of the Cunene.

In Kaokoveld, 7 incidents involving guerrillas were recorded by Security Forces last month alone. In response, new bases are being built in the region to counter the new offensive. At the same time, Police sources have indicated that it has left them understaffed.

Meanwhile, enquiries revealed that the grisly practice of displaying the bodies of dead guerrillas continues in Kaokoland. Police sources at Opuwo confirmed that killed guerrillas were displayed at the Police camp, and said this had been done "because the local population requested it."

According to the source, the local population had repeatedly asked that this be done "so as to make the war more real" for the people. The Police had given in to the request in the end, also because emotions could not be agitated by the practice, "because they belong to a different tribe", the source claimed.

The Army, which used to take dead guerrillas around town to display them, stopped the practice some time ago. It was found to be counterproductive, since it agitated people's emotions.

The source also said that nobody was forced to look at the bodies, since they were displayed out of town at the Pulice camp.

CSO: 4700/1204

SECRECY SURROUNDING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT CHANGES LASHED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] THE crisis over third tier government in Namibia has been suspended above our heads for many years now.

The process of constitutional reform set loose with the Turnhalle Conference has steadily brought the day nearer when policy decisions and changes would have to be effected in our municipal government system.

One can hardly debate the merits and demerits of the famous Arnold Commission's findings fruitfully until that document is made public.

The fact that a crisis has developed threatening open confrontation amongst the various instances involved, can be ascribed to at least two things:

- an unending official silence which keeps the public in the dark and
- the lack of any clearly worked out policy of reform and programme of transition linked to it.

At the root of it all lies the question of municipal franchise and the devolution of political power through municipal government.

This central question staring us in the face must first be answered before any progress can be made.

Secret commissions and procrastinating silences are only making it worse.

In a democratic society which the rulers purport ours to be, vital issues such as these must be openly and publicly debated.

The dragging out of the local government question is simply the logical outflow of the lack of clear direction in a number of national questions facing the Central Government.

CSO: 4700/1204

NEGOTIATIONS IMPASSE STYMIES LOCAL LEADERS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 May 82 p 2

[Text] **LATEST developments in the SWA independence dispute have raised the question in Windhoek: "What will be the West's next move?"**

Swapo's rejection of a Western-drafted election formula for a settlement and suggestions for a new negotiating process to win independence have been received with varied response by political leaders in the Territory's capital.

"Swapo's rejection of Phase One did not come as a surprise," said the leader of the Swapo-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga.

"But we are taken aback by the support given by the Frontline states," he added.

It was thought earlier that members of the African Frontline states concerned with the SWA dispute would influence Swapo to accept Phase One of the West's three-stage initiative.

The hopes were dashed at a meeting in Dar Es Salaam on Tuesday when Foreign Ministers of the Frontline states gave their backing to Swapo's stance on the Phase One proposal by the Western Contact Group.

The five-nation Contact Group had suggested a "one vote counted twice" system for the election of a constitution-drafting assembly in the Territory.

The proposal had been accepted by South Africa, but Swapo's consistent rejection of the formula has now produced a stalemate situation.

The acting Chairman of the SWA Ministers' Council, Dr Ben Africa, said that undertakings had been given by the West at the outset of its initiative, that no interested party would be allowed to veto any stage of the three-part plan.

He urged the west to go on to Phase Two of the peace negotiations and not to be dictated to by Swapo.

At the same time, political sources in Windhoek have reported that undertakings were similarly given that the Contact Group would not move to Phase Two of its settlement effort until outstanding issues in Phase One had been concluded.

Political observers in Windhoek pointed out that the West now faced the extremely difficult decision of having either to go back to South Africa to regnegotiate the terms of the electoral procedure — a move that would be seen as pandering to Swapo's demands — or to pass over the objections by Swapo and the Frontline states, and carry on with Phase Two negotiations.

If further efforts to persuade Swapo should fail, a third alternative was the holding of a multi-party conference to resolve the outstanding issues.

Swapo, supported by the Frontline states, had suggested the shelving of the phase-to-phase negotiating process. Instead, the movement called for an "international conference" to be convened as "a viable alternative way out of the present stalemate."

In Windhoek, the concept encountered mixed political reception.

"We do not see the possibility of a possible outcome at such a conference," said Mr Shipanga.

"We are against it, because we know it will not work."

Mr Shipanga said no political movement or government should be allowed to veto the independence process of the Territory.

Swapo's refusal to accept the first stage of the peace effort was "a tragedy because of the civilian loss of lives here and elsewhere."

He added that Swapo's "professed difficulties with the one man two vote system are not the true reasons for the rejections. It is just fear to get into an election."

The leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, earlier said a one man, one vote election should be discarded as an instrument to a negotiated settlement.

New alternatives had to be explored and the SWA NP was in favour of seeking agreement on the contitutional future among elected and traditionally accepted leaders.

Mr Pretorius said his party did not view the holding of a multi-party conference as the best method to resolve outstanding differences. — Sapa

CSO: 4700/1204

LOCAL LEADERS IMPATIENT AT STALLED TALKS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] **POLITICAL leaders approached in Windhoek have expressed concern at the lack of movement in the Western settlement initiative on SWA and predicted serious consequences unless the present deadlock was broken soon.**

"We are in a hurry, we want to get on with the job," said the leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga.

The Western diplomatic effort to bring independence to the territory has fallen almost four months behind a loosely-framed time scale for completion of the three-stage initiative.

Phase One, dealing with constitutional proposals, has reached an impasse after South Africa's agreement was obtained and resistance encountered from Swapo, backed by the African frontline states, to a proposed twin election procedure.

Swapo has argued that the combined proportional and constituency representation in a constitution-making body would prove too complex for the relatively inexperienced electorate of SWA.

The first phase was designed as a confidence-building measure and it had been generally acknowledged that phase two, dealing with issues concerning the supervisory capacity of the united nations, was most likely to produce problems.

"I would have expected the iniative to falter on questions in Phase Two, and not at this early stage," Mr Shipanga said.

The leader of the Federal Party, Mr Bryan O' Linn, said: "It is absurd that there should be a stalemate at this point."

Most political parties would not oppose substitution of the present electoral proposals by staight proportional representation in the constituent assembly, he added.

Mr Shipanga said parties to the dispute had to bear in mind that no proposal could be perfect when hammered out among so many parties.

Unless the present deadlock was resolved soon, the Western effort could head for collapse with disastrous consequences for all concerned in southern Africa.

"This thing can escalate into something most unpleasant for everyone living not only in Namibia but the entire subcontinent," Mr Shipanga said.

Mr O' Linn said his party believed there was still hope the West would somehow break the impasse.

"I do not think South Africa and the West, and Swapo, can afford to let the matter come to a dead end," he said.

Both political leaders, as well as a spokesman for the Namibian Independence Party, said they had already replied to revised Phase One proposals when representatives of the Western Contact Group visited Windhoek last month.

The possibility was not excluded that political leaders could still be summoned by the Administrator-General of SWA to sound out latest political opinion of Phase One proposals.

The outcome of such meetings could be used by South Africa to formulate its attitude, a political source said.

CSO: 4700/1204

COUNCILLORS DIVIDED ON MUNICIPAL ISSUE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] **IN A dramatic turnabout yesterday, the City Council decided to opt for negotiation rather than confrontation with the Ministers' Council.**

After a stormy debate lasting over an hour and which had the Council split down the middle, it was decided to drop the motion under discussion and move on to the next point on the agenda.

The strongly-worded motion under discussion called on the AG not to approve the takeover of municipalities by the Ministers' Council, and called for steps to be taken to implement the recommendations of the Arnold Commission. It also demanded that the status quo be maintained and that municipalities remain under the White second-tier Authority.

Mr Fanie Spies, Chairman of the Management Committee proposed a motion that the matter be dropped and that the Council move on to the next point on the agenda.

Mr J H Greeff, proposer of the original motion, objected violently, saying it was "undemocratic" and "unfair" to attempt to prevent other councillors from speaking.

Mr Spies pointed out, however, that if members were keen to carry on with the debate, they could simply vote against the order motion, and then the debate would continue.

ELECTRIC

The atmosphere was electric as the votes were counted. The final tally was three to six in favour of dropping the matter. Mr Günther Kashick abstained from voting.

However, the tension was clearly not over, and erupted again when a disappointed Mr Greeff commented under his breath: "Is this how you represent your voters? What a shame!" Mr Spies rose immediately to object to Mr Greeff making "snide remarks," and appealed to Mr Beukes to call him to order.

Mr Beukes ruled that Mr Greeff should in future say things more diplomatically, which brought another objection from Mr Koos Nel. The last word, however, was spoken by Dr A B May, who told Mr Greeff: "When I was already a councillor, you were still playing with marbles."

Earlier, Mr Greeff had quoted extensively from newspaper reports and other documents in motivating his motion. He dealt in detail with the municipal swimming pool, since "the whole matter seems to centre on the swimming pool."

Citing figures, he said the Municipality was experiencing heavy losses because of the swimming pool.

"If this takeover is about the swimming pool, then I say to the Ministers' Council take it, take the pool from the Municipality with all its losses.", he said.

DISCORD

"If Messrs Africa and Riruako want to do their work, then they can concern themselves with the project to build a pool in Katutura. But no, the other one has to be forced open, discord has to be sown and the peace existing at the moment has to be disturbed."

He also claimed that the motivation for the takeover was "purely political, without any regard to the interests of the taxpayer." Few officials would go to the first tier if it took over the functions so far taken care of the White Administration, and the quality of municipal government would suffer.

Dr May, in opposing the motion called it "useless". He said approval for the takeover had already been given.

"The status quo cannot be maintained, because other decisions have already been taken."

Mr Spies also spoke in opposition to the motion, before proposing that the matter be dropped. He said he was opposed to any kind of outside control of municipal affairs.

"If the motion had aimed at the removal of control, then I would have seconded it. But as it stands, I cannot support it."

He said he could see the "other side", he could understand that "Black and Brown politicans are not prepared to accept continued control by Whites." On the implementation of the Arnold Commission, he said "to demand immediate decisions can only lead to rejection. We have to convince the Ministers' Council of the merits of the system proposed by the Arnold Commission, even if it takes a while.

"To make demands now could close doors to us that should not be closed. We have to talk and talk as long as we can." At this point he proposed that the matter be dropped. The original motion of Mr Greeff's was seconded by Col M J van Taak, who did not speak, however.

CSO: 4700/1204

LIMOUSINE STORY SAID TO DAMAGE COUNCIL'S IMAGE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] **THE Ministers' Council has issued a press statement expressing its concern about the dissatisfaction unchained by an article in the Windhoek Observer last Saturday, concerning the alleged ordering of eight luxury limousines by the Council.**

"This report is devoid of all truth", the statement, signed by Dr Ben Africa, says.

The statement, which was issued yesterday, adds: "Seeing that the report appeared at a time when the country is experiencing serious economic problems, the Ministers' Council wishes to register its serious objections to the placement of the report.

"The image of the Ministers' Council can be done irreparable harm through reporting which creates the impression that it acts in a reckless and irresponsible manner with public money."

The statement goes on to give the assurance that the utlilisation of public funds is being done with utmost responsibility.

It concludes by calling upon all Government bodies, including second-tier authorities, to exercise the necessary discipline regarding State funds.

This appeal was repeated yesterday by Dr Africa during a lengthy meeting between the Windhoek Observer's Editor Mr Hannes "Smithy" Smith, and members of the Ministers' Council who were accompanied by senior members of the Department of Finance.

Secretary of Finance, Dr Johan Jones said during the meeting that the Central Government had no control over the allocation of State funds by the ethnic authorities.

It has been learned that the Owambo second-tier authority had placed an order for the eight Mercedes Benzes. A report to this effect was carried in the official DTA organ Die Republikein earlier this week.

Dr Jones also said it was not possible to discern whether purchases by an ethnic authority were made from its own revenue or from funds allocated to it by the Central Government as part of its share in the national estimates of expenditure.

Commenting on the meeting, Mr Smith told The Advertiser late yesterday afternoon that he was wrong in saying that the cars would go to the Ministers' Council.

"But this does not alter the fact that Government money is being used for luxury cars, which is not a priority at a time of financial starvation."

Mr Smith described the meeting as "off-the cuff" and "to the point".

CSO: 4700/1204

CUTBACK IN BUILDING PROJECTS INCREASES UNEMPLOYMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Franz Krueger]

[Text]

THOUSANDS of workers will join the ranks of Namibia's unemployed because of the State cutback on building projects.

At present, conservative estimates put the unemployment figure in the territory at 75 000. A snap survey this week revealed that thousands of construction workers will lose their jobs in the next few months, unless the Government resumes its building programme. Hardest hit will be unskilled workers.

The Advertiser spoke to a number of the larger firms involved in the building industry, and discovered that well over a thousand workers are expected to be retrenched in a few months time when current contracts are completed. However, some of the larger firms such as LTA and Murray and Stewart would not reveal figures, and smaller firms were not surveyed, so the total could run into the thousands.

Meanwhile, organisations within the industry are engaged on surveys to determine the extent of the problem.

Mr Bill Nelson, Secretary of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors of SWA, confirmed that the Federation was engaged in a survey to determine the likely extent of layoffs, which would be discussed at a meeting of the Federation early next week.

In a parallel move, the Master Buildings and Allied Trades Association is engaged in a similar survey. This was confirmed by Mr Peter von Hase, a member of the Association's Executive. He also said negotiations with the Government were continuing "with a view to gain clarity in the issue and hopefully attain some sort of improvement to the situation."

The Advertiser also spoke to Mr David Vermeulen, General Manager of Herma Brothers, and asked him whether he could confirm a

report that 540 workers were to be laid off by the company by June. He said the figure was "not correct", but that "hundreds of people" had been laid off already.

"We have completed our current contract, the road between Otjiwarongo and Okakarara, and we have no work at present." He added the situation was "critical, most critical."

A spokesperson for Levon Construction said that "about 500 people" would be laid off when the company's current contract at Ruacana was completed. This would be towards the end of September.

Mr A Williams, GM of Supercola said the company was engaged in working on longterm contracts, but that about 50 percent of the firm's staff would have to be retrenched in June. Supercola is a manufacturer of pipes. He would not say how many workers would be affected, but there have been unconfirmed reports that about 200 workers stand to be retrenched.

Mr E E Ferger, of Lafrenz Holdings, said his company had applied for two contracts, one at Gobabis and one for the construction of a railwayline near Mariental.

"If we are warded these contracts, we are all right. If not, we will have to lay about 200 people in about a month's time," he said.

Attempts to reach Mr Dale Norton, of Murray and Stewart, were not successful. The Advertiser was informed he was "not taking any calls, particularly no calls about the building stop." It was impossible to obtain information on the situation at LTA, since a company spokesman referred the Advertiser to the survey being conducted by the Master Builders Association.

Reliable industry sources have indicated that companies are seeking contracts in South Africa, because of the poor prospects in Namibia. The development follows an announcement by the Ministers' Council that all building projects still in the planning stages are to be frozen because of lack of funds.

Current projects are to be continued with, and the effect of the building stop on the industry is therefore slightly delayed.

CSO: 4700/1214

DROUGHT-STRICKEN KAOKOVELD NEEDS MORE AID

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Apr 82 pp 6-7

[Text] **LACK OF funds is delaying long term aid to the drought-stricken areas of the Kaokoveld.**

The population of the area needs long-term assistance to recover from the drought, even though good rains have fallen this season. This year, about 250 mm of rain fell at Opuwo, and the whole area is lush and green.

Nevertheless, problems persist, chiefly because the cattle in the area have severely declined in numbers. The area's economy rests on cattle, and this decline has caused serious problems.

According to Mr Ben van Zyl, Secretary of the Herero Administration, stock numbers have declined to about a third of what they were before the drought.

"There were about 120 000 head of cattle in the area in 1980, and at a conservative estimate there are now only between 40 and 45 000 left. He also said a third of the small-stock had died.

Other experts have put the figure even lower, saying that only about 12 percent of the original herd is left in the area. Accurate figures are difficult to come by, because of the lack of veterinary services in the area. Local officials expressed the need for an accurate count of existing stock.

According to Mr Kaimbire Tjamuaha, Chairman of the Herero Executive, his government had applied for about R2 million to buy cattle to restock the area. This would be enough to provide each family with five head of cattle.

PESSIMISTIC

But officials seemed pessimistic about whether the request would be granted, because of the lack of funds.

"There is no money for extra expenses. There is only enough for the running costs of the administration", Mr Tjamuaha said.

Asked what had been done with drought aid granted in the administration's last budget, Mr Tjamuaha said it had been used to buy farms for the benefit of people in other drought-stricken areas of the country.

"It is impossible to buy farms for the people of Kaokoland, however, because of veterinary regulations." These prevent stock from the area from being transported across the Red Line, because of the prevalence of stock disease in the northern areas.

Mr Tjamuaha said the Administration had established an aid programme for people wanting to sell off existing stock. A feeding station had been set up at Opuwo, and people could bring cattle there for fattening up at the Administration's expense.

The cattle was then transported to Oshakati for sale on the market there, also at the expense of the Administration. Observers have noted, however, that only those people living close to Opuwo have been able to take advantage of the scheme.

The R2 million of drought aid in the budget had been used to buy a total of 16 farms, in the Otjiwarongo, Otjimbingwe and Gobabis areas. People in other drought-stricken areas of Hereroland were able to move their stock to these farms to make use of the grazing there.

PROBLEM AREAS

Another big problem in Kaokoland has been the lack of medical services. There is only one hospital serving the entire region, the State Hospital at Opuwo, which has two clinics at other posts. The hospital, however, is experiencing a serious shortage of staff, and has to rely entirely on national servicemen as doctors.

At the same time, the coming of the rains has led to an increase in diseases such as malaria and gastro-enteritis amongst people already weakened through lack of food.

Attempts to train local people in basic medical skills and post them out to outlying areas had to be abandoned because of the escalating war in the area. As a result, most people out of reach of the hospital or its clinics are without any medical care at all.

Another great need is for technical services. For the beginning, a veterinary and agricultural survey of the region is urgently needed, on which the provision of assistance and advice could be based. But the distances involved make this a huge and costly undertaking, a project unlikely to be taken up in these times of scarce funds. Even by Namibian standards, Kaokoland is vast and sparsely populated.

Nevertheless, short-term aid seems to be assured for the people of the area. There is enough money for food for the near future, but problems may arise later on in the year.

"For the moment we have the situation under control", said Mr Van Zyl. "We have been able to feed the people well, also with the help of the Red Cross and other donations, but we don't know what the position will be in August or September."

CSO: 4700/1204

PASTOR URGES SOCIETAL CHANGE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 May 82 p 11

[Excerpt]

"DEAR TEACHERS, your task is hopeless unless society is changed, because society cancels everything you do."

This was said last night in Rehoboth by Pastor Z Kameta, Vice-Präses of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was addressing about 250 people in the Community Hall at Rehoboth on "Education and the child". The occasion was the opening of the cultural week organised by the Rehoboth High School.

"As teachers and parents we have to stand together to remove all these stumbling blocks in society", Pastor Kameta said.

During question time, he said: "The SA Government and its allies are busy contributing to the downfall of the Black people in this country, in education, society, the economy and even in the church."

In his talk, Pastor Kameta sought to find the reason for the "retrogression of the youth" by tracing the influences which shaped the child. He said parents and teachers should look for the reasons for the youth being what it is.

God, the family, the school and society all helped to educate the child, he said.

Society was an important influence on the child, and "the society we live in es a society based on colour, where you are only a person once you have a certain skin colour. The child goes into a society that is schizophrenic, where some people are regarded as miscreations"

Pastor Kameta said parents and teachers had the duty to work hard at removing these ugly things in society.

"You can't close your eyes to the injustice which grows by the day in the world and particularly in this society. If we talk of the youth of tomorrow we must begin to prepare that tomorrow."

Also addressing the meeting was Mr Keith Gottschalk, a lecturer in African Studies at UCT.

Speaking on the history of Namibia, Mr Gottschalk said the mandate given SA to rule Namibia had failed to protect the indigenous people of the country.

"The mandate was supposed to protect the indigenous people from the disadvantages of colonialism", he said. "In the case of Namibia, General Smuts and the SA Government was allowed to write the mandate that was designed to protect the people from General Smuts."

NOT HAPPY

Only in Palestine and Namibia were settlers allowed to buy land in mandated territories, he said, "and in neither case was it a happy experience for the indigenous people."

In Namibia, half of the land had been given to 3000 settler estates, a quarter of the land to wild animals and a quarter to 300000 Namibians.

"South Africa also imposed on Namibia a carbon copy of SA racist and other laws", he added.

Mr Gottschalk said this had been the main reason for resistance to SA developing among Namibians.

"The government tried to suppress the rise of Namibian opposition, by instituting neo tribalism. As this failed, it moved from the Odendaal to the Turnhall plan."

It had set up the DTA to become an opposition to Swapo, while suppressing that organisation. The DTA was something of a prototype for what the President's Council could become in SA, he claimed.

CSO: 4700/1228

BRIEFS

IMPROVED FACILITIES AT WALVIS HARBOUR--Work is progressing with the reconstruction of the Hofmeyr Quay at the Walvis Bay Harbour which will allow for the dredging of the channel next to the wharf down to 12,8m. The present depth of the channel is only 10 meter. The 7,5 million project on berths Number One, Two and Three comprises the renewal of the concrete deck over the quay. When completed, the deck will reach six metres out from the quay and the greater depth will allow for the average size container ships to come alongside. At present cargo for Walvis Bay is handled by the Ro-Ro Ships and specially designed coasters--and transferred at Cape Town harbour. The work is expected to take another 24 months to complete. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 May 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1228

REASONS FOR INCREASE IN PRICE OF BREAD NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by J. A. B.]

[Excerpts] The price of bread has risen since Monday. The price of a small loaf has risen from 60 to 70 francs and that of a large loaf from 90 to 110 francs. This increase has been expected since January following the increase in international wheat prices. The subsequent reduction of the wheat subsidy rate in the Common Market countries thus could only have adverse effects in Senegal, since almost all our imports come from the 10 EEC countries. But these factors alone do not explain the increase. Domestic freight rates have also risen. Customs duties for wheat rose from 0 percent in 1980 to 15 percent at the present time. To this must be added the increase in production costs (wages, energy, bags, maintenance equipment, etc.).

The consequences of all these factors were thus the cause of the 42-percent increase in the cost of bakery flour. In the case of the bread itself, there has also been an adjustment of the costs of other raw materials involved in making bread (yeast, salt, etc.).

However, it must be remembered that wheat is subject to price adjustments, which have been nil for several years. Each year, the Office of Price Adjustment and Stabilization has paid out nearly 1 billion francs to subsidize this grain. So that this price adjustment did not become oppressive, the government was forced to accept this increase as part of the economic and financial recovery plan.

These new prices also apply to Cape Verde. In the case of other regions, prices will have to take into account transportation costs. In other words, they will be slightly higher than those for Cape Verde. However, any new price will be duly recorded by Economic Control.

A few years ago, the increase in bread prices was comparable to that which has just occurred. But due to the slump in sales (according to some people), bakers had to lower their prices. The representative of the bakery owners' association, Mr Sidibe, stated during a meeting at the governor's office that it was the "underground" bakers (those who don't pay taxes) who were the cause of "that so-called reduction." For in his opinion, it was not a matter of lowering prices. It was actually the weight of the bread which was reduced and not the price. During the meeting, Mr Sidibe complained bitterly of "underground" bakers.

According to him, the members of the bakery owners' association were penalized because they paid a lot of taxes. He estimated that even now, many law-abiding bakers were having serious problems. He said he was therefore in favor of the increase in bread prices. In other words, some bakers may well have to close their shops. According to a bakery owner with whom we met, law-abiding bakers will continue to have serious problems even with this increase.

With the new price of wheat bread, the matter of millet-wheat bread is again a prominent issue. It appears that Senegal has no alternative except to encourage the consumption of millet-wheat bread. Until now, millet-wheat bread has had nothing but problems because of eating habits and the unwillingness of some people. Perhaps with this increase, Senegalese will understand that it is possible to change their eating habits. Would a significant difference in price (between wheat and millet-wheat bread) be the right solution?

11915
CSO: 4719/697

SOLAR POWERED DISPENSARY OPENED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 9 Mar 82 p 8

[Excerpts] Thies (APS [Senegalese Press Agency])--The minister of public health, Mr Mamadou Diop, officially opened the first solar-powered dispensary at Mont-Rolland, in the Thies region, in the presence of the state secretary for scientific and technical research, Mr Jacques Diouf.

The minister and his retinue were welcomed by the region's governor, Mr Tidiane Ly, who was accompanied by regional health officials, and by the residents of Mont-Rolland, which is located about 12 km from Thies in the district of Pampal, in the department of Tivaouane.

The project, whose total cost is 7 million CFA francs, was financed by the French Solar Energy Commission and built by the "Leroy Somer West Africa" Company in cooperation with the Center for Studies and Research on Renewable Energy Sources (CEREER). Operating entirely by means of a photovoltaic cell which receives solar radiation and channels it into an electric transformer, its equipment includes a 200-liter refrigerator with reinforced insulation, a ventilator for the treatment room, 15 light fixtures and 2 sets of batteries for storing electric power.

A large delegation representing the French agency, the operation's project director, participated in the public reception held by Mont-Rolland residents, who, through their representatives, expressed their satisfaction with this dispensary, which will be electrically self-sufficient and the only one of its kind in Senegal and West Africa.

As the minister of public health noted in his speech, the use of solar energy in rural health units will really constitute an important feature of our policy for developing the health care sector, since it will substantially reduce the operating costs of health units.

According to the minister, the government's efforts, which consist of providing our cities and especially our rural areas with health care infrastructures, will be better perceived by our people as a result of this possibility, which will make it possible for solar energy to be used in most basic units in the near future.

Mr Mamadou Diop added that Senegal has great solar energy potential, which is why this project's continuation will, in the intermediate and long term, make it possible to reduce our oil bill, which is seriously hurting our balance of trade.

11915
CSO: 4719/697

STRENGTHENING LINKS WITH PROGRESSIVE STATES REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 26 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Back in Seychelles after a brief working visit in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the Minister of Youth and Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, has expressed satisfaction with the result of his talks in Tripoli.

Mr Berlouis returned yesterday morning after a series of talks with the Commander of the Armed Forces of Libya, Mr. Younes Jabel, on topics of mutual interest to the two countries.

Minister Berlouis was met on arrival at the International Airport by representatives of the Defence Council and the Secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Victoria, Mr. Habib Deeb.

Also returning yesterday was the Minister of Labour and Social Security, Mr Philibert Loizeau, from a three-nation tour which took him to Zimbabwe, India and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Minister Loizeau left Seychelles early this month for Zimbabwe to attend the Organisation of African Unity's sixth ministerial labour conference in Salisbury. He then flew to the Indian capital of New Delhi for a three-day international conference on the Juche idea--the guiding ideological force promoting self-reliance in the success of the socialist revolution of the DPRK.

In Pyongyang, the Korean capital to which he flew from New Delhi, Minister Loizeau was one of the guests at the 70th birthday celebrations of President Kim Il Sung.

Mr Loizeau had a meeting with the Korean leader and some of his ministers and also made contact with many of the large number of progressive militants present at the celebrations.

Minister Loizeau is one more Seychellois who has returned from Korea with great impressions of a hard-working and happy society.

CSO: 4700/1202

VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHINA VISIT CALLED FRUITFUL

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 23 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Fruitful Visit"]

[Text] Vice-President Hussein Kulmie Afrah is in China on an official visit. He has held talks with Chinese Government officials, including the Prime Minister and the Vice-Premier, on bilateral relations and international issues. Held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. There is no doubt that the discussions between the officials of the two countries will bear fruit.

The Somali Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of China have long-standing and many-sided relation which have been developing over the years, particularly since the birth or our revolution. It is no exaggeration to say that a full-pledged Somali Embassy in Peking has come into existence only after the October Revolution. For its part, China has contributed to the strengthening of the existing ties at both the diplomatic and economic level, extending her aid to the Somali people without any strings. Just a couple of days ago the Chinese Government gave a gift of musical instruments to the General Federation of Trade Unions.

The SDR and PRC have many things in Common. Both countries and People have suffered at the hands of colonialism and now dedicated to building a state free of exploitation in which their nations can live in full

political and economic freedom fully enjoying the benefits of social justice. In the international arena they both strive for the right of self-determination for people still fighting to achieve it. They also work for peaceful co-existence among all nations of the world, and they therefore loathe hegemonism and imperialism. It was in this context that Vice-president Kulmiye and the Chinese government officials reviewed conditions in the present world and especially the Horn issue.

we look forward to still better relations between the Somali and Chinese peoples. May they live in freedom and prosperity.

CSO: 4700/1205

KUWAIT DAILY INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER

GF071640 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 6 May 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre has stressed that the Gulf region states play an honest and important role in restoring Arab solidarity and resolving crises and disagreements that are now threatening Arab security.

In a statement to AL-SIYASAH prior to his departure from Kuwait the day before yesterday, the Somali foreign minister said that the strategic position of the Gulf region and its closeness to events and threats encircling the Arab world and its comprehension of the questions of Arab-Israeli, African and international conflicts endows it with a distinct role in the achievement of Arab and international stability in these regions which are considered the most tense regions of the world, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and the Horn of Africa. He added that by virtue of his country's interest in this Gulf role, President Siad Barre has maintained continuous contacts and consultations with the leaders of the Gulf states in order to brief them on the development of events in the regions of the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea, exchange opinions with them on the various issues of interest to Arab solidarity and discuss the best means to resolve Arab disputes and the crises the region is experiencing and suffering.

The Somali minister indicated that this was the main goal of the messages he is delivering to the leaders of the Gulf states which, in addition, deal with the means to bolster bilateral relations and review issues which are of mutual interest.

When asked about reports that the Somali president's visit to the United States has failed, Mr Abdurahman Jama denied these predictions and said that the visit was completely successful. He said that President Siad Barre explained to President Reagan the stand of Somalia on developments in the Horn of Africa and the necessity to increase economic cooperation between the two countries.

Talking about the nature of the military relationship between Somalia and the United States, the Somali foreign minister said there is an economic and technical cooperation treaty between the two countries, and that it is within

the framework of this treaty that the United States offers some military assistance to Somalia. He said that following the Somali president's visit to the United States, Washington agreed to increase this assistance noticeably.

Talking about the Somali-Soviet relationship, the foreign minister said relations are ordinary but do not grow. He said that the exchange of trade is almost frozen.

Asked whether Somali-Soviet relations are expected to return to what they were prior to the stage of discord in view of reports that the United States may restore relations with Ethiopia, the Somali foreign minister said that Somali always looks after its national and patriotic interests and the interests of its people and the peoples of the region.

Asked about the most important threats to Somali security at the present time, the Somali minister said that the problem of the Horn of Africa seems to be the most important issue in view of its threat to the Somali national security. He explained: "We have now before us foreign forces from the Warsaw Pact. These forces reinforce the Ethiopian and Cuban forces. Thus, we are continuously being threatened and our people are subject to daily threats of being killed by these forces."

He added that Somalia does not trespass the limits of its rights when it calls for and demands the right to self-determination for the people of western Somalia (Ogaden) and the right to self-determination for the Eritrean people in order to rescue them from the fist of Ethiopian expansion in the region.

CSO: 4704/16

MOGADISHU RADIO ON MOSCOW'S 'CHEAP, BASELESS PROPAGANDA'

EA302136 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Commentary by 'Abd al-Rahman Fidow Abdi]

[Text] Since the Somali Democratic Republic announced on 13 November 1977 its historic decision to review the political relationship between the USSR and Somalia, the Somali section of Radio Moscow has been spreading cheap and baseless propaganda about Somalia. The latest example of such propaganda about the situation in and policies of the Somali Democratic Republic was broadcast by Radio Moscow on 22 April at 1900 and alleged that the situation in northern Somalia is unstable and that refugees in Somalia have returned to Ethiopia.

Cheap propaganda and fabrications by the Soviet media about Somalia will not pressure it into changing its just policy of giving moral and material support to people struggling for their legitimate right to self-determination. Somalia's policy on liberation movements was an international basis: the principles of the UN Charter, the nonaligned movement, Islamic organizations, the Arab League and the OAU.

The Soviet policy of naked provocation and expansionism has recently been observed with interest by the rest of the world. Ever since the naked aggression by the USSR in the Horn of Africa, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Central America, the world has been taking a keen interest in the Kremlin's expansionist policy. The Somali people are united behind their leaders and vigilant in the defense of their hard-won sovereignty and independence.

Continued baseless fabrications by the Moscow media, the most recent being Radio Moscow's report of 22 April claiming that northern Somalia is unstable and that refugees in Somalia have returned to Ethiopia are clear evidence of Moscow's plan to deceive world opinion. The plain truth is that northern Somalia is the least unstable of our regions; the situation there is normal and furthermore, no refugees have gone back to Ethiopia. They are in their camps and being cared for by the Somali Government and representatives of the international relief organizations. The problems that forced the refugees to leave their homelands still persist.

(KAMPRI), the self-styled news agency which quotes Radio Moscow, is confusing the refugee question with the movement of nomadic peoples. This deliberate confusion of two separate issues is aimed at misleading world opinion. This is why people everywhere have been wondering what benefits or advantages the Soviet media have for the Third World in general and the Horn of Africa, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Central America in particular.

The aim of the Kremlin's expansionism is to create an empire in the Third World, and history will prove us right on this. The first step toward that goal was the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and continued Soviet interference in the internal affairs of the countries in the Horn of Africa, Kampuchea and Central America.

If we turn to the internal affairs of the USSR itself, the world is fully aware of the grave crimes, violations of human rights and inhuman acts against the general public being committed by the Moscow regime against the Russian people.

The Soviet economy is also in a bad way because of Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Third World countries. In order to conceal the internal problems facing the leaders in the Kremlin, the media have taken to a campaign of baseless lies so as to confuse world and Soviet opinion.

The world in general and the developing countries in particular know what is going on and exercise caution in their political relations with the USSR. Furthermore, Somalia is a stable and united country where the people give their full support to their leaders and cherish peaceful cooperation with all their neighbors. Such are the basic principles of our national development.

Somalia has made its position on the Horn of Africa quite clear and will strive for a lasting peace based on the just and legitimate right to self-determination of Somali people under Abyssinian black colonial rule.

CSO: 4797/16

MILITARY FORCES REPEL ETHIOPIAN ATTACKS

EA031730 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 3 May 82

[Commentary by (Abdullahi Haji Fadhal)]

[Text] Provocation by Abyssinia and its backers who include the USSR, Libya and South Yemen, of whose intentions and strategies the world is aware, is aimed only at continuing the stalemate and tension in the Horn of Africa.

The Somali Air Defense Force bravely repulsed an Abyssinian air raid on (Goladey) in Hargeisa District on 30 April. On the afternoon of that day two Abyssinian war planes violated Somali air space and attacked the village, killing one innocent person and wounding 10 others.

The constant Abyssinian attacks on the Somali Democratic Republic, dictated by its backers, have in the last few years always ended in shame and humiliation for the Abyssinians on the battlefields. The large quantities of Abyssinian military equipment destroyed by the Somali army and still to be seen are a constant reminder of the attacks on the districts of Iet, (Galdogob), Dogo, Borama and (Eel Badle).

In these battles many Abyssinian soldiers were also killed. This naked aggression as seen in the attack on the village of (Goladey) shows that the Abyssinians are suffering irreparable damage at the hands of the Western Somalis, Somali Abos, Eritreans and Tigreans. The Abyssinians are being attacked on all sides and are currently meeting stiff opposition from the Eritreans, who have refused to be colonized by Mengistu.

The Mengistu regime will never win any battle against peoples fighting for a just cause and it is imperative that the forces of the unholy withdraw from these territories. The strategies of the USSR, Libya, Cuba and South Yemen are aimed at destabilizing the Horn and at distorting the truth about their actions.

Finally, any battle against an occupied territory and a colonized people always ends in victory for those fighting for their legitimate rights. Somalia has always given and will continue to give its unwavering support to such peoples and at the same time it will not forgive Abyssinia for its naked aggression against innocent Somalis.

CSO: 4797/56

BRIEFS

KOREAN EXHIBITION IN MOGADISHU--Mogadishu, Thursday--The Assistant Minister for Information and National Guidance, Jaalle Khalif Musse Samater opened on Monday at the Mogadishu Exhibition Centre a 7-day long exhibition of books, photographs and hand-crafts organised by Democratic People's Republic of Korean Embassy here. On the occasion, Jaalle Khalif spoke about the achievements attained by revolutionary Korea under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The Assistant Minister praised the friendly relation that exist between the S. D. R. and D. P. R. K. Present on the occasion were 1st Vice-Chairman of the National People's Assembly, Jaalle Omar Arteh Chalib, Assistant Minister for Agriculture Jaalle Mohamoud Abdi Nur, Foreign envoys accredited to Somalia and other honourable guests. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 9 Apr 82 p 2]

BRITISH AID--Mogadishu, Thursday--The British Government has recently provided substantial quantities of agro-chemicals and veterinary drugs to the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock as part of British aid to Somalia. A statement by the British Embassy here said that a fishing and mobile caravan for the use of the Fisheries Adviser to Somalia, spareparts and a turbo alternator rotor for the Juba Sugar Project at Marerey are also part of the aid. The total sum of this aid is estimated at So.Sh. 8.8 million. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 9 Apr 82 p 2]

OPEC GRANT--Vienna, March 2--The Somali Democratic Republic received today a grant of US$1.02 million from the OPEC Fund for International Development to cover its subscription to the capital of the Common Fund for Commodities. The present grant is the sixteenth of the kind to be extended by the OPEC Fund, which has approved the provision of grants totalling US$37.16 million to the thirty-one Least Developed Countries and four other low-income countries. In addition to these grants, the OPEC Fund has approved the extension of a voluntary contribution in the amount of US$46.4 million to the Common Fund's Second Account, which is to finance measures other than stockpiling of commodities. The Grant Agreement was signed at the Fund Headquarters in Vienna by H. E. Ambassador Abdillahi Said Osman, on behalf of the Somali Democratic Republic, and by Dr. Ibrahim F. I. Shihata, Director-General of the OPEC Fund. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 2 Apr 82 p 5]

NEW MOSQUE--Mogadishu, Thursday--The Director-General of the Ministry of Justice and Religious Affairs, Jaalle Abdirahman Mohamed Omar on Tuesday opened a new mosque called Masjid Al-Taqwa at Yakshit District here. The new mosque, which costed

2.480.000 So.Shs, can accommodate 800 prayers. Jaalle Omer, who delivered a brief speech at the opening ceremony, expressed his thanks to religious scholars as well as the general public who played a major role in the building of the new mosque, and added that it will play an important part in the extension of the Islamic Religion and the accomplishment of the religious duties. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 23 Apr 82 p 2]

IRAQI DELEGATION--An Iraqi parliamentary delegation led by Khalid 'Abd al-Hamid arrived at Mogadishu airport this afternoon for a 3-day official visit to Somalia. Mr Khalid 'Abd al-Hamid told SONNA reporters at the airport that he will deliver a special message from chairman of the Iraqi People's Assembly, Mr Naim Haddad, to the chairman of the Somali People's National Assembly, Challe Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmad, and will also hold talks with senior Somali officials on bilateral relations and how to strengthen the existing relations between Iraq and the Somali Democratic Republic. Also, this afternoon a delegation from the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions led by Mr (al-Anbari Kuhayl Najim) left for home after an official visit to Somalia. Mr (Anbari) told SONNA reporters at the airport that while in the Somali Democratic Republic they had held talks with senior officials from the Somali Federation of Trade Unions on how to strengthen the cooperation and ties between the Somali and Iraqi trade unions. [Excerpts] [EA021844 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 2 May 82]

CSO: 4797/16

SECOND BOTHA-KAUNDA MEETING LIKELY

MB100850 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 9 May 82 p 9

[By Kitt Katzin]

[Text] The historic border meeting between Mr P. W. Botha and Dr Kenneth Kaunda was so successful they may meet again.

Unimpeachable sources said the meeting produced more than either side had expected--and fresh initiatives were being considered to set up further meetings.

The sources said that after their four-hour Indaba on the South African-Botswana border last week, both statesmen reacted positively to a suggestion of a second round of talks later this year.

Mr Botha and Dr Kaunda struck up a spontaneous friendship and were encouraged in this spirit to discuss wide-ranging issues with enthusiasm and on a personal level.

"Plenty of scope was initiated for further contacts--the door has been left wide open," an informed source said.

Both the South African and Zambian delegations said the extent of the talks exceeded expectations and felt that tangible results could be achieved sooner than expected.

Meanwhile, sources in Lusaka said President Kaunda had undertaken to give a detailed briefing to frontline heads of state on "practical" results that were likely to follow.

Some black leaders in Southern Africa, such as Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, condemned President Kaunda for meeting Mr Botha.

But observers said it was significant that the Indaba won the blessing of the Organization of African Unity's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Oumarou Youssoufou.

On the other hand, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania called for the unconditional release of Nelson Mendela, the jailed African National Congress leader, and reminded President Kaunda that no leader outside South Africa could speak on behalf of blacks in South Africa.

But most black leaders are hoping that the Kaunda-Botha friendship will break the log-jam in Namibia.

And it is in this respect, said informed observers, that a second meeting was on the cards.

They said President Kaunda would convey Mr Botha's views on the subject to the front-line states.

This was the first time black Africa and South Africa have initiated "backup" discussions on the thorny issue outside the existing negotiations between SWAPO and the Western contact group.

This was seen as a significant breakthrough.

At last week's Indaba, President Kaunda is understood to have expressed himself in surprisingly moderate terms, and indicated that Zambia was ready to assist directly in trying to find a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem.

Other topics discussed included the increasing involvement of "liberation" movements and possible technical and investment programmes in the agricultural and mining fields.

CSO: 4700/1215

POLISH JOURNALIST COMMENTS ON KUANDA-BOTHA MEETING

Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 3 May 82 p 5

[Article by Wiktor Weggi: "A Meeting With Implied Meanings"]

[Text] On the border between Botswana and the Republic of South Africa there was a meeting on Friday [30 April 1982] between the president of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda, and the head of the government in Pretoria, Pieter Botha. As noted by the Western [press] agencies, the subject of the one-day "summit" was, primarily, the problems concerning Namibia and race discrimination in the Republic of South Africa.

The lack of further reporting, permits only the making of a hypothesis. There is no doubt that this was an event of great importance even if because of the fact that such a meeting took place at all. Zambia belongs to the group of so-called frontline states (consisting also of Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Tanzania and Zimbabwe), which for years have been demanding a just solution of the Namibian question. Until now, the frontline states have not had direct talks with Pretoria since they do not have diplomatic relations with it [Pretoria]. Therefore, if President Kaunda agreed to meet personally with Premier Botha this can mean that perhaps either he received the agreement of the other African states for this step or else he is acting on his own.

The first variant, which seems to me the most probable, can then mean that the frontline states are prepared to enter into a certain compromise on the Namibian question with Pretoria, for it is difficult to believe that Botha has written off Namibia. On the other hand, if that is the way things are, this signifies a very dangerous evolution of events in South Africa, and, above all, departure from the assumption that the only legal representative of the Namibian nation is the Southwest African Peoples' Organization [SWAPO]. Such an approach to the problems, as a result, would be tantamount to a toning down of the demands of the frontline states with regard to Pretoria on holding universal and democratic elections under the supervision of the United Nations, and, as a result, a government of future, independent Namibia would be formed.

The second variant, which has many grounds, suggests in turn that among the frontline states a split has occurred. Though they all demand the independence of Namibia, they see this independence differently. And that view is conditioned by the political situation in each of them, as well as by their external ties. Angola would like to see an independent Namibia at its side for the danger of the aggression of the Republic of South Africa against the young republic has not vanished. Mozambique holds the same position. But Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia have different calculations. Zambia is too strongly economically and politically tied to the West for it to be able to support the socialist road of development of future independent Namibia proposed by the leader of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma. What is worse, it is also to a large degree dependent economically on Pretoria and must reckon with the fact that its radicalism would result in economic countermeasures on the part of the Republic of South Africa. There is then, therefore, such an interpretation of the Kaunda-Botha meeting which assumes a certain softening of the demands of Lusaka in exchange for certain economic benefits on the part of Pretoria, all the more desirable since Zambia at present is experiencing tremendous economic difficulties.

Nevertheless, I do not believe that Kaunda betrayed the Namibian issue. This would bring him more harm than benefit. Divided by territorial disputes and different political orientations, Africa is homogeneous with regard to the problem of Namibia and racial discrimination in the Republic of South Africa. An express severance from this community of views would have to end for Zambia with its isolation from the African community, which it certainly does not desire.

CSO: 4797/18

OPINION POLL SHOWS P. W. BOTHA STILL TOP CHOICE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 May 82 p 11

[Text] **Mr P W Botha is still first choice for Prime Minister among white South Africans, while second choice is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.**

This is according to a recent opinion poll conducted by Marketing and Opinion Surveys.

According to the poll, Mr P W Botha is still firm favourite for the premiership with 39,3 percent support — despite the recent formation of Dr Andries Treurnicht's Concervative Party.

Mr Pik Botha is second choice with 17,1 percent, Dr Fred van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition, third with 15 percent and Dr Treurnicht fourth with 10,1 percent.

Dr T rating

The same question was asked in a similar opinion poll last September and then the Prime Minister received 46,9 percent support.

In the Transvaal, Dr Treurnicht's stronghold, Mr P W Botha also tops the popularity poll among Afrikaners with 34,9 support while Dr Treurnicht drew 21,3 percent.

In the Cape, the Prime Minister has the overwhelming support of 56,8 percent among Afrikaners, while Dr Treurnicht has only 6,6 percent.

Rise

Overall, according to the poll, Mr Pik Botha re-established himself as second favourite with his 17,1 percent. In the previous survey he received 15 percent.

Dr Fred van Zyl Slabbert also improved his position from nine to 15 percent. Dr Treurnicht advanced from 4,3 percent to 10,1 percent.

A break-up of individual support for these four political leaders among the English and Afrikaans speaking Whites is:

English: Mr P W Botha — 34,2 percent; Dr van Zyl Slabbert 30,2; Mr Pik Botha 14,4; Dr Treurnicht 2,1.

Afrikaans: Mr P W Botha — 43,1 percent; Mr Pik Botha 19; Dr Treurnicht —15,9: Dr van Zyl Slabbert — 30,3.

The survey also tested White opinion on the manner in which Mr P W Botha handled the suspension of Dr Treurnicht and his followers from the National Party. Here, 65,8 percent replied that he had done it good. A total of 18,2 percent said he had handled it poorly and 16 percent were undecided.

English support for the Prime Minister in this regard was 72,4 percent and the Afrikaans backing 61,1 percent.

He received most support from the Cape and Natal with 75,9 and 75,0 percent respectively.

In the Transvaal he was backed by 58,8 percent and 62,1 percent in the Free State.

There are four main contenders, according to the survey, to succeed Mr Botha as Prime Minister, with Mr Pik Botha heading the field as firm favourite with 44,4 percent. The other three contenders are Dr van Zyl Slabbert (9 percent), Mr F W de Klerk (8,1 percent) and Dr Treurnicht (7,6 percent).

CSO: 4700/1202

'ANC RADIO' SCORES PROPOSED PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL IN COUNTRY

EA141328 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 13 May 82

[ANC program]

[Text] Prominent black political and community leaders in South Africa have strongly denounced and rejected the apartheid regime's proposals of the so-called president's council.

The fundamental aim of the president's council, whose principles were clearly defined yesterday in the all-white parliament, is to consolidate political power into the hands of the white minority and give the Indian and coloured peoples direct say only at a local government level.

The proposals also totally exclude the African majorities even from that so-called direct local government level and relegate them to the puppet Bantustan administrations.

Reacting to the proposals, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said that anyone who was confused by the proposed new decisions was more gullible than he believed possible. Bishop Tutu added that the move to draw the Indian and so-called coloured people into the white (?laager) was another tactic in the divide-and-rule concept. Another leader of the people who reacted sharply to the proposal was Dr [name indistinct] (Muthano), chairman fo the Soweto Committee of Ten. Dr (Muthano) expressed the hope that the people of the two groups will not be pressed into accepting the proposals of the president's council as this would lead to the breakdown of black unity.

Black unity, Dr (Muthano) said, was the only weapon against oppression, and it should not be jeopardized.

Meanwhile, the president's council has also been condemned by leaders of the coloured people themselves. Leader of the powerful Coloured Labor Party, Dr (Allen) Hendrickse, has said that the president's council can only be judged by its providing participation for the majority of the black people inside the country. And the deputy leader of the Labor Party (Norman Milton) added that the new proposals will dress the same old evil, apartheid, in a new guise. There would be no peace in southern Africa, (Norman Milton) said, until the majority of its peoples were included in any political participation at the highest level.

CSO: 4700/1215

RECOMMENDATIONS ON NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

President's Council Hears Recommendations

MB130858 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The first recommendations for a new political system in South Africa were tabled in the President's Council half an hour ago. The recommendations of the joint committee of planning and economics focus on local and regional government. Nigel Rench reports:

[Begin recording] The commissions' brief was to make recommendations concerning whites, Asians and people of mixed race, but it does touch on the position of blacks. The recommendations envisage a totally new system of local representation. The three race groups would be represented together on the local authorities. The maximum possible power would be given to these local bodies. The report recommends the abolition of the existing racial, management and local affairs committees, with, as an interim measure, a nominated member of these committees sitting on white local bodies. This nominee would have full voting rights.

Each region will have a metropolitan body which will decide on issues such as provision of water and electricity, which affect several local bodies. It is on this metropolitan body that the report envisages blacks as sitting in as well. It says the government's policy means blacks exercises political rights within the homelands, but it says community councils give urban blacks local power. Community council representatives would sit on the metropolitan body.

On the second tier, the committee was divided. One proposal is that the present provincial councils be abolished and that white, mixed-race and Asian people from local executive committees be appointed as central government representatives. For purposes of regional administration, the country would then be divided up into eight units: three for the Transvaal and the Cape, and one each for Natal and the Orange Free State.

The other possibility would be that the present provincial system be retained but with whites, Asians and mixed-race people being elected to the provincial council. The franchise system will be equal for each race group, excluding blacks. It's a very complicated system with up to three votes per person being possible, depending on ownership of property.

The recommendations are not final. The report will be debated in the full President's Council, and alterations can be made. The final proposals would then be submitted to the state president and will be debated in parliament. Two more reports on central government and the group areas act will be published next week.

Nigel Rench, Capital News, Johannesburg. [End recording]

Proposed Government Restructuring

LD131034 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] The South African President's Council has recommended a comprehensive restructuring of the political structure in South Africa. The constitutional committee of the President's Council says in its first report that it proposes a complete break from the Westminister system of government which is in force in South Africa. It envisages an executive system of government with a state president at the head of the cabinet. Whites, coloreds and Asians must be involved as equals in executive authority. The system must rest on the principle that population groups have control over their own affairs.

The committee recommends that the president, at the head of the nonparliamentary executive power, should be elected by an electoral college of the legislative authority for a period of 7 years. It is recommended that the first president should be elected by the present parliament and the government is asked to find a way in which coloreds and Asians may also play a part in (?this) election. On his election the president will appoint a prime minister and, after consultation with him, the members of the cabinet. The ministers would report to the legislative authority regarding their portfolios but would not belong to it or have a right to vote.

The committee has not given details of how the South African legislative authority will be composed or how it will function. This will be its next task. With regard to the legislative authority the committee says the existing organization must be changed. With the involvement of the colored and Asians in the new political dispensation it means that the basis on which groups are represented in the legislative authority will have to be widened. Again, no details have been given of how this is to be done.

The committee is of the opinion that the demands of a democracy in which the elite of the various population groups are involved in the cabinet must be met as soon as possible. For the implementation of such a system it is essential that the South African Government must make a declaration of intent because this will make the progress of change much easier. In the proposed declaration it must be stated that the envisaged dispensation willbe accepted and that provision will be made for the removal of discrimination. It must also contain standpoints on the position of the black people.

As an interim measure, until the new dispensation is applied and the coloreds and Indians can take part in executive and legislative authority, it is recommended that the President's Council should deal with draft legislation (?on)

matters affecting these groups. In addition, committees consisting of members of the President's Council and the House of Assembly must be appointed to deal with policy matters involved.

Further on President's Council Proposals

MB131423 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL 13 May 82 p 1

[By John Battersby, political correspondent]

[Excerpts] The creation of an executive president with sweeping powers to appoint and dismiss the prime minister and cabinet, and to dissolve parliament, is the major recommendation among far-reaching constitutional changes proposed by the President's Council.

The constitutional committee report, released unexpectedly last night, also recommends the inclusion of coloureds and Indians in an executive cabinet and comes out in favour of a single legislature for the three race groups.

Earlier yesterday, the council set out proposals for a decentralised system of local and regional government.

A third joint report, by the planning and community relations committees of the council, endorses the principle of enforced residential separation and rejects the repeal of the group areas act "at this stage."

The report concedes, however, that this and related laws need to be reviewed and consolidated.

However, the report on local and regional government says that while ethnicity will continue to be a factor around which local government will be organized, the process of reform should not be accompanied by enforced racial separation or enforced integration.

Under the constitutional committee's proposed system, the president, who will be elected for a seven-year term of office, will appoint the prime minister and the cabinet.

The president would be eligible for re-election.

The committee said that under a non-parliamentary system, the president as chief executive "would be more easily able to control the strong divisive tendencies in South African society and at the same time gain broad support for measures of reform that would greatly improve community relations without endangering stability".

"The committee believes that a non-parliamentary executive is best suited to the needs of South Africa, since a strong president intent on reform would be able to supply a sense of basic security and thereby increase support for this reformist measures."

The committee said that "a supra-ethnic president and his cabinet provide the most effective means of accommodating the different communities, while at the same time preventing paralysis of government due to deep division or deadlock in the legislature."

The election of the executive president would have to be as broadly representative as possible of the communities involved.

And it would have to be seen as not posing a threat to the vital interests of the present dominant group, whose leaders would have to make final decisions about constitutional change, the committee said.

Further Comment on Council Recommendations

MB140713 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 May 82 p 6

[Text] Sharp criticism from a broad spectrum greeted the proposals tabled yesterday by the president for moderate reforms in local and regional government. [as published]

There was little support for the recommendations among civic leaders, with representatives of the Reef's black, coloured and Indian communities being particularly critical.

And two top Johannesburg city councillors expressed their disappointment with the proposals, adding that major municipalities would have to give up major portions of their meagre financial income to establish emergent local authorities.

Johannesburg management chief, Mr Francois Oberholzer, said the proposals were "most disappointing", and he believed that as they stood now, they were neither politically nor financially acceptable.

The PFP [Progressive Federal Party] leader in Johannesburg, Mr Sam Moss, said he was filled with "apprehension", and added that municipalites would have to receive guarantees that they would acquire alternative sources of revenue. This was because, in terms of the proposals, a large portion of the profits of municipal trading departments would go to the local metropolitan authority.

The chairman of Johannesburg's CBD [Central Business District] Association, Mr Nigel Mandy, was among the few to praise the recommendations.

He felt the President's Council had done an "excellent job", and he welcomed the proposals for a local multiple vote system, the formation of metropolitan authorities, and the division of responsibilities between municipalities and the metropolitan bodies.

The recommendations were "a small step in the right direction" as a basis for radical future change, the president of the Transvaal Indian and Coloured Management Association, Mr Boetie Abramjee, said.

Mr Abramjee, who is also an executive member of the SA Indian Council, said the recommendations could be a foothold in the corridors of power.

"But how much influence will be wielded by the coloured and Indian representatives in either of the two proposed schemes remains to be seen."

Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, said details of the proposals did not interest him.

"The basic objection to this whole exercise is that it does not come to terms with the problem--and that is how to cater for 70 percent of the population. As long as you are ignored, you are playing games," Dr Motlana said.

Dr Rashid Salojee, vice-chairman of the Transvaal Anti-South African Indian Council Committee and chairman of the Federation of Residents' Associations of Lenasia, said the proposals amounted to a "sophisticated form of racial segregation".

Overall, one cannot really see coresponsibility and power-sharing being transferred into a practical system," Dr Salojee said.

A member of Johannesburg's Coloured management Committee, Mr Ralph Peffer, dismissed the proposals and said that as long as the government maintained statutory apartheid, "there could be no reform outside the statute".

Mr Jaison Jhina, of the Johannesburg Lenasia Management Committee, said he believed the proposals would increase racial tension because the President's Council had not come up with "something worthwhile to fight and die for".

He found the proposals "totally unacceptable because the loaded vote in favour of whites" would perpetuate white domination over blacks.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, said his party rejected the proposals for the same reasons that the HNP had rejected the 1977 constitutional proposals.

"This is clear that the President's Council have chosen the road to power-sharing between white and non-white, and it is probably the beginning of a process of increasing racial mixing on a political level.

"Nowhere in the world had this sort of attempt at racial peace been successful," he said.

Mr S. Abraham Mayet, speaking in Cape Town at a motion moving acceptance of the joint report of the economic affairs and constitutional committees of the President's Counil, said the proposals were not utopian, but were a good basis for negotiation.

He called on the "communities of colour" to use the proposals as a basis for further negotiation with the authorities.

Mr M Rajab, speaking at the plenary session today of the President's Council, said black people should be included with whites, coloureds and Indians in the new local and regional government system.

He said that although he had signed the report, he could not support it without qualification.

"Despite the limitations, the report is a sincere and genuine point of departure for realistic reform which could point the way for the direction in which the country should be governed," he said.

Despite the fact that the committee's assignment was restricted to whites, coloureds and Indians, the chairman, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, had adopted a "colour blind" approach.

'MAIL' Comments on President's Council Proposals

MB140811 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 May 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Now--Time for Cool Thinking"]

[Text] There are immense implications--good and ominous--in the proposals for reform of central government released suddenly last night under extraordinary circumstances. They require thought and cool debate.

The avowed aim of the proposals is to bring the coloured and Asian communities into the decision-making process right up to the highest-level--the cabinet itself. That is a fundamental departure from nationalist doctrine thus far, a reversal of brutal policies this newspaper has consistently denounced and, if it were assessed in a political vacuum, a development calling for wholehearted support.

Surely no men of goodwill could or would have doubts about a move that so palpably gives a better deal to people so long deprived of it?

And yet things are not as simple as that. There is not a political vacuum in this country. There are other factors to be weighed.

Blacks are excluded from the proposed dispensation, though the President's Council report exceeds its mandate and urges that--if its plan is accepted--there should be a "statement of intention" from the government regarding their future. That certainly acknowledges that blacks need to be considered.

Will that be enough? Will urban black people be more ready to accept an existing status they have consistently rejected simply because coloureds and Asians are better off? Will they argue that it is a hopeful move for them, opening a door? There is a hint of such possible developments in the report. Or will blacks see it as a ganging-up against them?

These are questions of grave moment. They must be carefully considered, carefully answered and that is why debate is necessary.

Having accepted the principle that the future cannot simply be imposed on any of South Africa's peoples, much must depend on how the people themselves react. It would obviously be disturbing if, say, a majority of whites supported the new plan, the coloured and Indian communities were divided by it and the black community was hostile to it. It is hard to see how that would advance the cause of peaceful co-existence.

At the same time we readily recognise that overnight, all-purpose miracle solutions to South Africa's problems are not exactly abundant and that successful reform will, of necessity, be a slow business and has to start somewhere.

There is another immediate anxiety: the proposed first step to reform.

This is to create an executive state president or awesome power. He would be in office for seven years. He would run the country, appointed the prime minister, control the cabinet. He would initiate legislation and have the right to dissolve the legislature if he felt the need. He could, if he wished, be little less than a dictator.

His would be the task of ensuring that the Indian and coloured communities are represented in the cabinet.

The report argues that it is necessary to arm the state president as a first step so that he can create an executive that transcends sectional interest and so that he is strong enough to implement necessary reforms.

The argument may appeal to some but we lack the necessary blind faith. There is no plan for an entrenched bill of rights; nothing except a proposed government "declaration of intent" to ensure that the executive president does what the President's Council would have him do.

We view that prospect with grave misgiving. To put it mildly.

Proposals for Blacks in Local Affairs

MB140815 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 May 82 p 10

[Text] Surprise recommendations for the inclusion of urban blacks into a new system of local authorities have been made by the joint economic and constitutional committee of the President's Council.

While the council was directed to seek a new constitutional dispensation for whites, coloureds and Asians, the committee says that the involvement of urban Africans in the supply of large scale services "is logical and unavoidable."

An important aspect of the committee's proposals is a recommendation for metropolitan authorities whose members will be nominated from the local authorities in the area, including blacks.

The report says: "The economic realities obtaining in the republic and the rapid process of urbanisation have, however, compelled the committee to take due note of the question of blacks outside the national states, more particularly because of the complexity of their involvement in, and their inseparability from local and regional economies."

Later it says: In formulating its proposals for reform, the committee has taken account of the carefully considered stand of the board of chairmen of administration boards."

This was that "a model for local authorities that takes the white, coloured and Asian population groups only into account without looking at the blacks in the RSA will find that the preponderance of the blacks will very soon turn this problem into a topical one".

The committee has called for a more equitable spread of finances for the provision of services in municipal areas and that there should be greater co-ordination between local authorities.

It points out that it is government policy at present to elevate existing black community councils to full municipal status.

Greater co-ordination will be supplied through the metropolitan boards in the larger city complexes.

"The co-operation of all local authorities, including blacks, with regard to large-scale services is logical and unavoidable," says the report.

"Participation by all population groups at the level of large-scale services by representatives nominated from the primary level will not adversely affect the particular interests of communities.

"The committee notes that in terms of government policy, the blacks at local government level outside of the national states will liaise with their national state units or confederal units with regard to their political rights over and above the local authority level."

Dealing with the need for metropolitan authorities, which will involve all race groups, the report says that with the industrialisation and economic development in and around the metropolitan areas largely bypassing the rest of the country, the South African economy had taken on a "dualistic character".

It accommodated modern economic characteristics and advantages at the one extreme and "Third World subsistence at the other extreme".

Proposals Avoid Change in Sensitive Areas

MB140820 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 May 82 p 11

[Text] The government will not have to give way on its bottom-line of separate residential areas, schools and community facilities if it accepts the President's Council report on local and regional government.

These holy cows of Afrikanerdom have been catered for in the report by an elaborate division of functions normally exercised by local authorities into "hard" and "soft" functions.

In effect this will mean that in the country's seven major urban industrial complexes, where the report recommends the establishment of metropolitan authorities, "culturally sensitive" issues will remain in the hands of the largely ethnically pure local authorities.

Only "hard" functions will be delegated to the inter-racial metropolitan authorities where nominated members of the four main race groups will meet to tkae decisions over matters of common interest.

In the report "soft functions" are defined as community-sensitive or culturally-sensitive services such as community halls, residential areas, schools, swimming pools, pavements, streets in suburbs, parks, playgrounds, recreation centres, libraries, and beaches.

"Hard functions", on the other hand, are defined as welfare functions and business-oriented services that can be provided on a large scale at lower unit costs.

These include such services as fire prevention, drainage, electricity, highways, streets, water supply, town planning, abattoirs, computer services, professional staff services, transportation, sewerage purification and reticulation, and the disposal of solid and toxic wastes.

While the report acknowledges the need for urgent adjustment to the present system to provide for joint decision-making between the various population groups it emphasises that account must be taken of historical institutions, inter-ethnic relations, the right to self-determination, and protection of minorities and homogenous groups. The report suggests further technical investigation to establish a precise division of functions into soft or hard, and recommends that an ad hoc working committee or permanent liaison committee could lay down guidelines for the division of such functions.

In terms of the report elected members of primary local authorities would nominate at least one representative to a metropolitan authority which would coordinate services falling into the category of "hard functions".

Services could be provided by private enterprise such as public utility companies where this could be done at a lower unit cost.

The report recommends a "flexible approach" in the allocation of soft and hard functions particularly in urban and densely-populated areas.

The number of representatives on a metropolitan authority would be determined in accordance with either the rateable value of property or the use of services.

The report emphasises that it does not envisage the establishment of metropolitan authorities as the creation of an extra tier of government.

CSO: 4700/1215

PAPER GIVES DETAILS ON BROEDERBOND REPORTS

MB170825 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 17 May 82 p 21

[Excerpts] The chief of the Broederbond, Professor Carel Boshoff, conceded this week that the purpose of the secret Broederbond report--published by the SUNDAY EXPRESS last week--was to draw attention to the fact that the self-determination of whites could not be assured indefinitely on the basis of discriminatory laws.

He also admitted that the report, which condemned all major laws underpinning apartheid and called on the government to issue a "declaration of intent" to demonstrate its earnestness in moving away from racial discrimination, had been circulated to members of the secret organisation.

Commenting on the SUNDAY EXPRESS report, Prof Boshoff said he interpreted the AB document as an appeal to expedite--and not abolish--the government's homeland policy.

He said he disagreed with the SUNDAY EXPRESS interpretation that the report called for the abolition of nine major apartheid laws.

Prof Boshoff also admitted that the Broederbond had launched a careful study into the implication of any revision of these laws and that alternatives were proposed to include guarantees that whites would be able to decide on their future but did not say what they were.

Prof Boshoff said there could only be movement away from certain laws if the policy of separate development was carried to its conclusion.

Yet a second secret Broederbond document--disclosed on these pages today--has this to say about apartheid:

"The Afrikaner has not succeeded in selling the 'comprehensive apartheid concept' as a mechanism for a meaningful social and political arrangement to other population groups and the outside world."

The SUNDAY EXPRESS did not imply last week, as Prof Boshoff said, that the Broederbond had issued new directives on racial laws. It reported the findings

of a special tasks force assigned to study the question of whether legalised protections was a necessary prerequisite for the survival of the Afrikaner nation and the whites.

However, this issue was dealt with again--and in greater detail--in a second secret Broederbond report which has come into the possession of the SUNDAY EXPRESS.

Yesterday Prof Boshoff admitted this report was an AB document, that it had been circulated to AB members, and that it was part of a Broeders-bond study project.

"But it wasn't intended to be published," he said.

He was aware of the findings in the report but said they did not necessarily reflect the Broederbond's official standpoint.

He declined to disclose what the final outcome of the report was as "this information is never disclosed".

The report was compiled by a senior member of the AB, but Prof Boshoff declined to name him. It was a "voluntary" study.

He conceded the AB's all-powerful executive committee was aware of the report.

CSO: 4700/1215

BROEDERBOND REPORT CALLS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION REFORMS

MB170818 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 17 May 82 pp 20-21

[Excerpt] A secret report circulated as part of a study project by the Broederbond said Afrikaans universities should open their doors to "non-white" students.

And the report, circulated to Broeders throughout South Africa, warned that by excluding blacks from their campuses, Afrikaans universities were sacrificing "important opportunities" to influence black leaders--to the English universities.

The report, drawn up by a senior Broeder in January last year and circulated as an official Broederbond document, was entitled "The Maintenance of Particular Norms in a Multiracial Society".

It was issued with a second report on racial discrimination, drawn up by a Broederbond study group and disclosed in the SUNDAY EXPRESS last week. That report asked Broeders to comment on whether legalized protection was still necessary to ensure the survival of Afrikaners.

In January this year--a year after both Broederbond reports were circulated--Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, then minister of education and training, disclosed some of the key recommendations of the relief committee of inquiry into higher education for urban blacks.

The recommendations, [word illegible] could completely change univerity education, if accepted by the government, include a proposal to allow blacks to be admitted to white universities on a quota system--not by permit as at present--and that autonomous university councils should determine their own admissions policy.

The report on education circulated by the Broederbond criticised the permit system which compels blacks to apply to the minister for authority to enroll at white universities and said blacks regarded the system as "humiliating".

Afrikaans universities could not continue withholding facilities from blacks--and the report noted that English universities had accepted a substantial number of black students since 1960.

By doing so, these universities and the prescribed language (English) used on their campuses, had exerted tremendous influence and status among black intellectuals, including many who today occupied influential positions in neighbouring states.

Afrikaans universities, by closing their doors to black, had lost an important opportunity of influencing blacks and seeking their friendship.

However, Afrikaans universities had realised that academic contact with black leaders and intellectuals served the long-term interests of Afrikaners.

CSO: 4700/1215

OPPOSITION LEADER DISCUSSES NEED FOR REFORM

MB110650 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 82 p 7

[Article by Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the South African Progressive Federal Party]

[Text] I hear some people say: "The PFP must help Mr P. W. Botha"; "There must be a blurring of the ideological lines in order to facilitate debate"; "For the sake of political realignment, the PFP will have to shed itself of some of its members."

This is the kind of talk I hear while moving around the country and read in the political columns of some English-language newspapers.

Last Sunday, a newspaper published the results of a survey which shows that the PFP stands to lose some of its support if the prime minister introduces reform now.

There lies the rub of course, with the word "if."

Two questions immediately arise: Firstly, whether and when the prime minister intends introducing reforms, and, secondly, what is meant by the term "reform."

Until there is clarity on these two issues--and we are nowhere near clarity--any talk of "toenadering" [coming together], reconciliation or coalition politics is purely academic and entirely irrelevant.

As a matter of straightforward fact, this government has not come with a clear and understandable declaration of intent as to what reforms it has in mind, when it wishes to introduce them and at what tempo.

For the prime minister or cabinet ministers to say a few nice things about coloureds and Indians and a few nasty things about Dr A. P. Treurnicht and the Conservative Party, does not constitute reform or give any reason for the PFP to start making cooing noises and rush into an artificial white solidarity because the prime minister "is in trouble" with his right wing.

This country needs reform, reform and reform and only on that basis can bargains be struck, deals negotiated and realignment brought about.

Any white voter who believes that a black man should not be a citizen of South Africa, that he cannot own property like anyone else, that he cannot move around as freely as anyone else to look for work, that there must be laws which force a person to belong to a race or ethnic group even if the individual does not want to, and that this must be backed up by other laws that blatantly discriminate against the person on the basis of race or ethnicity--such a voter does not understand what "reform" means and does not appreciate the potential for conflict in our land.

All these aspects are part and parcel of official government policy and as yet not indication has been given of any intention to change this.

I have no intention of making a virtue out of being bloody-minded or being deliberately uncompromising and obstinate.

I desire nothing more than to see a determined and united government move systematically away from white domination and discrimination towards a non-racial and shared South Africa.

That this is going to be extremely difficult to achieve I also do not doubt, and I do have appreciation and sympathy for tentative steps in this direction even from the government.

But I and the PFP dare not allow ourselves and our supporters to bluff ourselves that things are happening when they are not.

We dare not offer up whatever bargaining position we have for half measures and ineffectual attempts at reform. What is involved is not the future of the PFP or the careers of its public representatives, but the possibility of relatively peaceful progress and the future of us all.

Surely this demands serious consideration when issues of policy, prinicple and strategy arise.

There is a tendency of late to compare "step-in-the-right-direction" politics with an "all-or-nothing" position and then to argue as if the one is the same as a willingness to compromise and the other as being implacably committed to principle.

This is a totally false distinction. To be committed to principle does not mean that you are not willing to negotiate or compromise. On the contrary, How can you recognise a step in the right direction if you do not even know what the right direction is?

If two parties differ on the "right direction" and they reach a compromise, then it either means the compromise does not pose a threat to their respective principles or it means a sacrifice of a fundamental principle in favor of the "right direction" of the other party.

A step in the right direction towards reform in South Africa means that the NP is going to have to sacrifice some of its principles to bring this about. How will the PFP judge whether this is actually taking place? The following could serve as guidelines. Does it:

Increase or decrease racial polarisation between black and white?

Move towards recognising the rights of citizenship and effective franchise of all South Africans irrespective of race or ethnicity?

Clearly show a move away from discrimination on the basis of race or ethnicity?

I mention these guidelines not in a spirit of arrogance or moral superiority or as if the PFP has all the answers and the NP none.

These guidelines, I believe, provide a basis for negotiation and bargaining in terms of our respective commitments to different principles. If no agreement can be reached, the determined opposition and not the "blurring of lines" or "being kind to the NP in difficult times" is called for.

It is true that the style of white politics has changed in South Africa since the break-away of the CP. To use a metaphor: Politics has changed from being a straight-forward contact-confrontation sport between a vastly stronger team and a weaker opponent to a tug-of-war.

After all, a government that wishes to hold a successful referendum with only 43 percent of the electoral support needs to seriously concentrate its mind about where and how to get additional support.

In this tug-of-war, on the one side one has the CP and its support clearly against reform and on the other side the PFP and its support clearly for reform with the NP government in the middle. What should the PFP's strategy be? (Remember the tug-of-war is already under way!) Does it slacken now and join the middle? This simply means the right wing pulls it all in their direction.

So this kind of strategy is obviously out. The PFP must go for the balance of power so that the tug-of-war moves in the "right direction" towards reform.

It is the NP, not the PFP, nor the CP, that has to make up its mind about where it wants to go.

We are moving towards challenging and interesting time in South Africa. Already there are those who would wish to pressurise the PFP towards adopting a position on, for example, the president's council recommendations, irrespective of merit.

Whatever those recommendations are, they need to be considered seriously, patiently and in depth before we or anybody else adopts final public postures on them.

There will be various opportunities in the coming weeks and months to do so. They will be judged against our commitment to our principles and the guidelines in terms of which they represent a step in the "right direction."

I emphasised two points at our federal congress on this: The one being the central position of blacks in any relevant constitutional change in the future; the other being the drift towards unfettered executive control--the so-called "De Gaulle option."

I do not know what the president's council recommendations are going to be or how the government is going to react to them. But I have to give clear warning that the PFP is strongly committed to the creation of checks and balances against the abuse of power and any development towards an executive-style president with no, or very little, constitutional checks on his power will be strongly resisted by us.

I mention this simply to illustrate the kinds of challenges and problems all parties will have to face up to. To the PFP and its supporters I say: "Now that we are in the tug-of-war for power to be used for or against reform--for heaven's sake don't slacken now, keep tugging! All of us may some day look back with pride and gratitude that we did so when South Africa needed it most."

CSO: 4500/1215

COUNTRY FACES 'WATERSHED IN ITS HISTORY'

MB100930 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 May 82 p 26

[Editorial: "It Could Be a Watershed Week"]

[Text] South Africa this week faces a watershed in its history: The publication of proposals from the president's council which could lead to the comrestructuring of the way in which this country is governed.

Comment on those proposals must obviously await their publication, but South Africans should be in no doubt about the importance of the week that lies ahead nor of the demands which the new era it could introduce will make on both them and their public representatives of all colours and persuasions.

Government, for one, should be left in no doubt that the age of schlenter [footdragging] is past, that any dispensation which does not at least allow for full and equal political participation by coloured and Indian South Africans will be more than yet another dismal and cowardly failure to come to grips with reality.

It could also plunge the government into a crisis of credibility from which neither it, nor white South Africa as a whole, could recover.

Neither must the structure which emerges from this week's proposals close the door permanently on the overwhelming majority of this country's citizens--its urban blacks. The president's council was flawed--from the outset and almost fatally--by the limits of its brief which excluded urban blacks from its deliberations. But if that exclusion is set forever in the concrete of white fear or government timidity, then the brave new world could rest on shaky foundations indeed.

It is therefore essential, as government unveils its new future for "non-black" South Africa, that it states clearly and unequivocally where it is going.

That essential public trust on which all constitutions depend for their legitimacy has been eroded in a South Africa which excluded citizens of a different hue from many of its rights and privileges. Faith in any new dispensation will only be regained if the government can show that the road into the future is indeed paved with good intentions.

That said, it is equally important that the politicians, who in the next few weeks will engage in debate on the new proposals, remember that only revolutionaries believe the myth that the world can be remade in a day. The saner course of reform is far more difficult and tortuous, with one incremental gain leading inevitably to another as the momentum of change picks up speed.

It is a path which will demand an innovative and creative reponse from politicians of all colours and creeds and the sometimes painful scrapping of old tactics and strategies which a new era could yet make irrelevant.

Utopian solutions beloved of extremists of the right and the left are a marvellous refuge for those who believe that the system cannot be improved and only scrapped. But if any workable solution is to be found to South Africa's horrendous problems, a desperate desire to demand the best should not be allowed to drive out any good which the president's council's proposals might contain.

On Wednesday this week, South Africa will write a new page in its history. That page should start without unsightly blots from the past.

CSO: 4700/1215

VILJOEN URGES NEW NAVAL STRATEGY IN SOUTHERN ATLANTIC, INDIAN OCEANS

AB071202 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpt] Pretoria, 7 May (AFP)--South African Armed Forces Chief Constand Viljoen today called for revision of Western naval policy toward South Africa because of what he said was a deteriorating strategic situation in the Indian and Atlantic oceans.

This was the only way that serious deficiencies in the West's maritime strategy could be repaired, General Viljoen said in a speech read on his behalf at a conference on maritime strategy presented here by the Institute of Strategic Studies.

General Viljoen said that the Falklands crisis indicated that the struggle for control of the world's sea lanes and naval bases was the same struggle that would ultimately decide the outcome of the East-West struggle worldwide.

His appeal for a revision of Western naval policy was not one-sided and designed to benefit South Africa only, he said in the speech to the conference, which is being held at the University of Pretoria.

The chief of staff of the South African defense force said that South Africa would gain precious little for itself materially by resuming what he called the thankless task of patrolling the waters of the Cape sea route.

He said that his appeal was based on a belief that, if the free world continued to ignore the maritime strategic realities with which it was faced, it would be placing its own security and very future in jeopardy.

Apart from the question of Western military ties with South Africa, there exists an enormous security vacuum in the Southern Atlantic and Indian oceans, and this was being visibly filled by the Soviet Union and its allies, General Viljoen said.

He added that several prominent Western military strategists had recently argued openly for some sort of South Atlantic naval alliance. Although those voices were at first heard only faintly, it was gratifying, he said, to note that these voices were growing louder and more insistent.

CSO: 4700/1215

SECURITY HEAD DENIES ASKING FOR SECRET TRIALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 May 82 pp 13, 14

[Text]

SECURITY Police chief Gen Coetzee, has laid a formal charge with the Press Council.

Gen Coetzee said in a statement in Pretoria last night that the complaint followed the failure of Sapa-Reuter, despite repeated requests to correct a report. General Coetzee said he had been wrongly quoted in certain newspapers, following a television interview.

CAPE TOWN. — The head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, yesterday denied that he was in favour of holding secret political trials.

Gen Coetzee was reacting to criticism of his remarks in a TV interview last week.

Also in Cape Town, the Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee said yesterday he was not aware of any official proposal to hold trials under security legislation in camera.

Gen Coetzee said incorrect deductions had been made from what he had said.

In the interview he had stated there were people who maintained that so-called political trials could be exploited and turned into political forums.

These allegations could be looked into to see if other methods or techniques could be found to prevent such trials being misused in this way.

He had in mind a commission of inquiry or an investigation by the Department of Justice.

He had not stated that he was in favour of secret trials, and he had never been in favour of such secrecy, Gen Coetzee said.

He pointed out that there was provision in the law at present to have parts of a trial held in camera.

In his talk to the students of the Rand Afrikaans University, he had emphasised that, at present, there were some special circumstances in South Africa, and that some security measures should be regarded as being of a temporary nature.

The Minister of Justice pointed out that the Rabie Commission which investigated security legislation had dealt with the question of trials in camera.

Security Police Chief Demands an Apology

LIEUTENANT-General Johan Coetzee, the chief of the Security Police was not happy with a Sapa correction regarding his alleged statements on secret political trials, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee said.

Speaking in reply to debate on his Vote, Mr Coetsee said that there were no such things as political trials in South Africa.

Gen Coetzee had denied that he had proposed secret political trials. He had also authorised the Minister to say that he refused to accept a correction put out by Sapa saying that he denied being in favour of secret political trials.

"The correction was not categorical enough and did not say that Gen Coetzee was incorrectly reported," Mr Coetsee said.

The general demanded an apology and would use other channels to obtain the correction he sought, the Minister said.

Mr Coetsee was criticised by Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) for his response to the alleged statements by Gen Coetzee in the Argus yesterday afternoon. He should have had more to say than one line, Mr Dalling said.

Mr Coetsee said that he had responded to a reporter who asked him to react an alleged statement made by Gen Coetzee and he had pointed out that there were no political trials in South Africa.

The reporter had rephrased his question and referred instead to trials held under security legislation. Mr Coetsee then referred him to the recommendations of the Rabie Commission.

"I told him I was not aware of any official proposal in this regard except for the recommendations of the Rabie Commission which dealt with trials in camera," Mr Coetsee said.

The commission had refused to consider changing the present situation where court proceedings were held in open court except in extreme cases, particulary provided for in the Criminal Procedure Act.

"That is all that is on the table and there is nothing sinister lurking on this issue," he said.

He wanted to counter any impression that might have been created that plans for secret political trials were being made.

"I totally deny that we hold political trials," Mr Coetsee said.

"I deny categorically that there are any plans to arrange or plan any secret political trials."

He was sure that the statements attributed to Gen Coetzee would have been ignored if they had been said by anyone else. The fact that he was the chief of the Security Branch and a senior police officer had given newsworthiness to his remarks.

When he was asked to explain his alleged statement, he had immediately requested Sapa to correct the original report as he denied having said it.

A Sapa story was issued saying that the general had denied having said he was in favour of secret political trials.

"The general has authorised me to say that is not happy with this correction," Mr Coetsee said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1217

HNP LEADER IN COURT OVER FUEL SECRETS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 May 82 p 2

[Text] The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais (59) from Rietondale, Pretoria, appeared in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday on a charge of contravening the Petroleum Products Act.

Mr Marais pleaded not guilty to the charge. The State alleged that Mr Marais had disclosed information about the supply of petrol to Black states in a speech he made in Pretoria on April 27 last year. It was also alleged that the Afrikaner, the HNP's mouthpiece published similar information on April 10, 16 and 24 last year.

Mr Marais allegedly obtained information from a telex message, a copy of which was delivered in the offices of the HNP a few days before the general election last year.

The first witness, Lieutenant Colonel G.J. Jacobs, who was the investigating officer in the case, told the court he attended a speech in the Pretoria City Hall.

He took notes and alleged that during the five days between March 22 and March 26 last year information concerning 129 railway tankers containing five million tons of fuel sent to Zimbabwe was made available at the meeting.

Fotostats of the telex were also made available in the foyer of the city hall to the general public. Lt Col Jacobs later went to Mr Marais' house in Rietondale where he confiscated copies of the pamphlets issued by the HNP.

Another witness, Mr M.J. Brits from the Bloemfontein office of the SA Railways said a telex message which was sent to senior railway officials asking their co-operation in the speedy delivery of petrol to Zimbabwe had fallen into the hands of one Piet Vermeulen who was working in the telex office at the time. He had no right to take it home.

After the State had closed its case, the general secretary of the HNP, Mr Louis Stofberg told the court that a copy of the telex message was brought to him and he realised it was political dynamite which could be used in the HNP political campaign.

He ordered thousands of copies to be made and used one during a political meeting at George to "shock" the audience.

It was at a time when the Government claimed that petrol was in short supply and the fact that it was exported to neighbouring Black states was kept away from the public.

Mr Stofberg thought it was a golden opportunity to give his political campaign a boost.

Questioned by the regional magistrate, Mr A.C. Klopper, he admitted that he knew the Petroleum Products Act prohibited the disclosure of information on the sale and transport of petrol.

He said he understood the law to mean that only the origin of petroleum products had to be kept secret. He claimed the National Party had published information about the sale of petrol to Zambia and he thought this provided justification for his party to disclose information about the transport of petrol to neighbouring Black states.

Mr Klopper reserved judgment.

Mr I.W.B. Villiers,SC, assisted by Mr B de Vos appeared for Mr Marais and Mr J.J. de Jager prosecuted.

CSO: 4700/1217

HUNGER STRIKE BY BLACKS IN CAPE TOWN EMBARRASSES REGIME

Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Mar 32 p 6

[Article by Patrice Claude: "The Tragedy of the 'Bush People'"]

[Text] Johannesburg--Rather dead than constantly on the run. This is, to put it succinctly, the belief of the women and men who, since 9 March, have taken refuge in Saint George's Cathedral in Cape Town to starve themselves to death there. One day, 57 "bush people" reached the point where they got tired of the freezing nights spent in the bush, of the early morning thick with the fumes of teargas, of bites from police dogs, of arrests, imprisonment, heavy fines, daily humiliations, and forced deportation to the poverty-stricken homelands. By seeking asylum in the cathedral, located within a stone's throw of Parliament, by going on a hunger strike now in its 21st day--with the only ones who are spared being the 15 children and 2 pregnant women who are sharing the adventure--the outcasts of Saint George's Cathedral have made a move which is risky, as far as their fate is concerned, but also highly embarrassing for the government.

Most of the hunger strikers, who somehow have managed to survive for 15 or 20 years in Cape Province--a "whites only" zone where all "non-Europeans" are required to have a residence permit, which they do not have--came from the "camp without a name," the most famous one in the world, the Nyanga Camp in the suburbs of Cape Town (see LE MONDE of 20 Apr 81). All of them have been deported at least once to the Bantu homeland of Transkei from which they returned, as did 100 or so of their compatriots who are hiding in the surrounding bush. Man Many of them have permanent, though illegal, jobs in the area. All they ask is to be allowed to keep their jobs, to walk the streets of Cape Town without fear, and to live at least united as a family. In other words, they demand to have their situation legalized and to get residence permits for themselves and their children.*

The minister in charge, Dr Piet Koornhof, who holds the portfolio of cooperation and development, has already explained that the peninsula is an employment

*In most cases, workers assigned to the "independent" homelands are given, if they have a job, a residence permit for themselves only. Their families must remain in the Bantu homeland.

zone restricted to the Colored, who are very numerous in the region and who themselves are victims of growing unemployment. The Blacks have their Bantu homelands, and the "privileged ones" have the "townships" in the outskirts of the white towns where they hold jobs according to the qualification stamped on their "passes" (identity papers specifically for Blacks, on which their place of residence and employment must be noted).

Embarrassment for the Government

Last week, however, Mr Koornhof agreed to meet with the squatters, on condition that they first leave the cathedral. To bring an end to their suffering, the "57" were on the verge of accepting, but they changed their minds when they remembered that the minister's nickname is Doctor "Piet Promises." They remained safe in their sanctuary, supported by the churches of the country--with the exception of the Dutch Reformed Church, to which most Afrikaners belong--encouraged by all those who want to see apartheid disappear, and assailed by people who are bold as long as they are anonymous.

Tne days ago, a pregnant woman had to be evacuated to a neighboring hospital, where it was found that she had had a miscarriage. She has since rejoined her people. Ten or so weakened men are practically unable to stand up and show alarming symptoms (headaches, partial and temporary paralysis...). But with the comfort given to them by a Colored Anglican nun who decided to join them, they are standing firm and are finding strength and hope through faith and meditation.

Now, unless the entire legislation dealing with "control over the influx of blacks into towns" is challenged, it is hard to see how the minister could grant the 57 strikers the same concessions he refuses to make for several hundreds of thousands of illegals in the country. Unless, of course, in keeping with the policy of "exceptions" which it has followed in the past 2 or 3 years, the government decides to extricate itself from this predicament by resorting to the usual argument of "the special nature of the present case."

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CSO: 4719/788

ZION CHRISTIAN CHURCH ASSEMBLY HELD IN NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 30 Apr 82

[Article by Allister Sparks: "Apartheid's Victims Find Pride in Hot-Gospelling"]

[Text] For four days a dusty hillside in the Northern Transvaal swarmed with more than a million African pilgrims come for their annual spiritual recharge in the presence of their own black bishop.

This was the Easter conference of the Zion Christian Church, biggest of the religious sects which are springing up almost daily in South Africa's black community as people who are denied political activity turn to religion for an outlet.

It was a huge emotional affair, half modern Christian hot-gospelling with divine healing, baptisms by immersion and speaking in tongues, and half traditional Africa revelling in its ancestor worship and smelling out of evil spirits.

The scene was a farm at Moria, 200 miles north of Johannesburg, bought by the sect's founder, Engenas Lekganyane, in 1912. Today, as Zion City, it is presided over by Engenas's grandson, 27-year-old Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane.

The ZCC is a movement of exploding growth that exerts a profound influence over its followers. Yet such is the insularity of South Africa's segregated society that the whites know hardly anything about it, except that it causes a traffic problem on the road north every Easter.

They see people in flowing white robes walking about the streets on Sundays. They know that the Africans who wear a little silver star on their lapels don't drink and are good workers. That is about the extent of their knowledge.

In fact, the rapid growth of the black sects is one of the more remarkable and revealing phenomena of the apartheid society.

These sects began appearing all over Africa towards the end of the last century as a reaction against what is now being called the ecclesiastical colonialism of Western Christian missionaries. In South Africa they began

multiplying at an astonishing rate when Afrikaner nationalism came to power in 1948 with its oppressive policy of apartheid.

There were 800 South African sects in 1948. Now there are 3,700 with 30 percent of the total African population of 20 million as followers. That makes the sects collectively by far the biggest organised African movement in the country. They obviously have the potential to go over to political action but so far there is no sign of this. They are in fact a substitute for politics which has become too dangerous and unproductive for blacks under the white man's proscriptive laws.

We have no time for politics, says the ZCC's liaison officer, Lesetja Mabe evasively. We have too much other work to do.

Indeed the ZCC seems almost obsequious. Shouting guards cleared a path through the milling crowd for me--a white reporter--when I drove into Zion City.

The walls of the visitors reception room are hung with portraits of the country's white political leaders and dead Afrikaner heroes. There is a replica of the Voortrekker monument on a table, to black radicals probably the most hated symbol of white domination.

When the Minister of Bantu Administration visited Moria in 1965, Barnabas's father Bishop Edward Lekganyane thanked him for leading the black man to orderly freedom and added: "In our church there is no room for people who undermine national security and break the law."

Yet the situation is loaded with ambiguity. The sects represent a revolt against white domination in the ecclesiastical domain, a massive independence movement.

In some cases there is certainly a spiritual, if not a political, militancy. The pale white Christ has been downgraded by some sects and almost replaced by a black Messiah. One such is the Nazarite Church in Natal whose founder, Isaiah Shembe, has been deified.

The Nazarites have reversed the colour bar in heaven. Their black Messiah guards the heavenly gate and on the basis of the parable of Lazarus and the rich man refuses entry to whites and admits only blacks.

Broadly, the sects can be divided into two main categories, the Ethiopian churches and Zionist churches.

The Ethiopian churches began in the 1890s as a reaction against white spiritual conquest.

The Zionist sects have nothing in common with modern Jewish Zionism. They have their roots in the United States.

All have one thing in common: an enveloping warmth at their gatherings, a collective psychology of mutual support and protection.--'P.T. Observer' Service

CSO: 4700/1217

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNING IN CISKEI REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 May 82 p 21

[Text]

THE average income per household in Ciskei is estimated at R2 561 and income per person at R453 a year for 1981, despite the fact that about 14 percent of the labour force in the country is unemployed.

This is disclosed in a survey done by the Bureau of Market Research at the University of Pretoria.

The survey reveals that the income of all inhabitants of Ciskei amounted to R293,4-million. Income was derived mainly from salaries and wages (66 percent), with contributions from family (mostly migratory workers) and friends making up 9 percent and farming activities 8 percent of the total.

What is alarming is that about 14 percent of the country's work force is unemployed.

Thirteen percent of these unemployed people out of a total of 28 500 males between the ages of 18 and 65 years of age are, however, not interested in work.

Several interesting facts emerge when the survey results are compared with those obtained in other independant Black states.

Estimates of total income of the people are highest in Transkei with R809,7-million in 1981, compared with R588,9-million for Bophuthatswana, R293,4-million for Ciskei and only R75,1-million for Venda.

The relatively higher figure in Transkei may be ascribed mainly to its larger population.

As far as income per person is concerned, the people in Bophuthatswana and Ciskei are much better off.

The estimated income in Bophuthatswana and Ciskei was in the region of R430 per year for 1981, compared with R300 in Transkei and R230 in Venda.

The inhabitants of Bophuthatswana spend only 55 percent of their money within the borders.

This figure is also fairly low for Ciskei — 58 percent.

CSO: 4700/1217

SASOL THREE SWINGS INTO PRODUCTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 May 82 p 11

[Text]

SASOL Three produced crude oil from coal for the first time at the plant yesterday.

Sasol has been producing crude oil from coal since 1955 when the process was first employed commercially at Sasol One in Sasolburg. The main producer at present is Sasol Two, which will be in full production at the end of this year. Sasol Three will be in full production in 1985.

The Sasol Three fuel-from-coal plant which is almost a duplicate of Sasol Two, is now 96 percent constructed and has remained within its R3,28-billion budget.

Refined petroleum products will be marketed in August this year. The plant is already producing industrial gas, ammonia and other co-products.

The chairman of Sasol, Mr Dirk de Villiers, said yesterday when Sasol Two and Three were in full production, South Africa would have considerably reduced its dependance on imported energy.

Meanwhile, South African Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister, Mr Frederik de Klerk, told Parliament that the building of a Sasol Four plant should be considered soon. According to a Sasol spokesman, a fourth plant will not be constructed before 1985 because of a manpower shortage.

CSO: 4700/1217

JUSTICE FOR ALL WITHIN OUR GRASP, SAYS ASSOCOM CHIEF

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 May 82 p 18

[Text] BLOEMFONTEIN. — From an economic point of view, the chances of survival with justice in South Africa have never been better than at present and this chance should not be squandered, Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), said in Bloemfontein at the weekend.

Mr Parsons was addressing the Suidelike Aktualiteitskonferensie of the Afrikaans Studentebond on "The Role of Survival in Justice Within the Economic System in South Africa."

He said on the economic front, the "key to survival and justice lies in our ability to meet the challenge of improving the capitalist system in South Africa."

This could be achieved by:

- Maintaining adequate economic growth to create jobs and improve incomes;
- Undertaking manpower training and development for all races, on a vast scale, to meet the demand for skilled and managerial personnel;
- Reforming the educational and training system to achieve parity for all races;
- Removing racial discrimination in employment;
- Promoting sound regional economic development;
- Developing a strong Black entrepreneurial and middle class;
- Encouraging the development of a responsible Black trade union movement;
- Providing for labour mobility and solving the problems of urbanisation with the new policy initiatives that have been created by the government.

Mr Parsons said the achievement of political and economic goals required the active participation of private initiative in the widest sense.

"All racial groups should be given a stake in the system to uphold and defend," he said.

South Africa could survive through the extension and reform of the free enterprise system, while at the same time doing justice to the aspirations of other groups. Economic interests were basically interdependent.

He added that there would be short-term sacrifices. "Change is not a friend to everyone. We must seek to build a society in the future which has the right proportion of ladders and safety nets," he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1202

DOMINEE CLARIFIES SATANIST ALLEGATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 May 82 p 2

[Text] THE Paarl Dutch Reformed Church dominee, who said in a sermon last Sunday that there was a Satanist in the cabinet, yesterday repeated the remarks before more than 700 people packed into his church.

But Rev Roelie Maree insisted that the remarks were not his own allegations but those of other people who had made them in writing and verbally for several years. He appealed to members of his congregation who do not feel he has explained the remarks and cleared úp the misunderstanding to direct written objections to the church council.

If, when the church council meets on May 19, no objections are received, Mr Maree said he would consider the matter closed.

After the sermon last week, when Mr Maree made the controversial remarks about the Satanist cabinet minister, Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, asked him to explain the allegations.

Mr Maree told Mr Botha that he had mentioned no names and that he was merely repeating allegations that had become common knowledge.

Yesterday he told the packed congregation that he had frequently heard people say that a cabinet minister considered the foundation of religion was no longer important and that therefore he was not living out his religious beliefs.

If this was true, the minister was ambiguous in his faith because one could not worship two gods.

If the allegations were true, the minister was worshipping none other than the Devil, said Mr Maree.

"People are starting to believe that I mentioned Mr Botha when I made the remarks, which is simply not true," he said.

An a elder, Mr Van Zyl Nieuwoudt, said members of the congregation had told him that they were satisfied with Mr Maree's explanation. He did not expect any written objections would be sent to the church council.

CSO: 4700/1202

SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIER EXCHANGED FOR KGB AGENT

MB121240 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 May 82 p 1

[By John Battersby, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town--Sapper Johan van der Mescht, the South African held by SWAPO since 1978, has been freed in a top-secret spy swop following direct negotiations between S.A. intelligence and the Soviet intelligence service, the KGB.

South Africa's only prisoner-of-war was released "somewhere in Europe yesterday" along with eight "very important" Western intelligence agents in exchange for the top KGB spy, Major Aleksey Koslov.

An obviously delighted prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, broke the sensational news to a hushed House of Assembly last night.

Mr Botha said that 27-year-old Sapper van der Mescht would arrive in South Africa "shortly" and would be reunited with his family "as soon as possible."

Sapper van der Mescht was captured by SWAPO in February 1978--a month after he went into the army--and left behind his young wife and seven-month-old daugher.

"I have great pleasure in announcing that an exchange took place in Europe today, involving the South African national serviceman, Sapper Johan van der Mescht..." the prime minister began.

The dramatic East-West spy-swop is clearly a major diplomatic coup for South Africa and a personal triumph for Mr Botha, who announced the caputre of Major Koslov in January last year.

Mr Botha said that the release of the eight high-ranking Western agents, who had been held behind the Iron Curtain "for some considerable time," provided clear proof of South Africa's good will towards Western countries and its contribution to the free world's struggle for survival against communist domination.

"I trust that this approach of South Africa will not go unnoticed with these governments."

"I refer especially to those who have recently displayed a sharply hostile attitude towards our country," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha indicated that the negotiations leading to the release of Sapper van der Mescht had been conducted by Mr Niel Barnard, director-general of the National Intelligence Service, and had involved direct contact between South Africa and the KGB.

"I feel compelled, by way of exception, to violate my personal public approach to matters pertaining to the actions of the National Intelligence Service.

"In giving credit where credit is so patently due, I would therefore like to avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate the director-general and his personnel of the National Intelligence Service, on the capable manner and with the measure of success with which they conducted the difficult and direct negotiations with the Russian intelligence service, the KGB.

"The successful conclusion of this matter can be ascribed largely to the fact that it was handled professionally and under conditions of the utmost secrecy.

"The ethics of intelligence work demand that it be performed without fanfare, and I would like to emphasise that no further information about the negotiations will be supplied to this house or to any of the media," Mr Botha said.

The prime minister also disclosed that unsuccessful efforts had been made to secure the release of Russian dissident Anatoliy Viktor Shcharanskiy in exchange for Major Koslov.

Mr Botha said the efforts had failed due to factors beyond South Africa's control but had not gone unnoticed. He quoted a debt of gratitude expressed by Rabbi Rabinowitz of Israel in the JEWISH HERALD of November 3, 1981.

"Incredible though it may sound, South Africa offered to exchange a high-ranking Soviet spy, a Colonel Koslov, for Viktor Shcharanskiy, one of the prisoners of Zion held by Russia, to enable him to proceed to Israel.

"For that noble and unparalleled gesture on the part of South Africa I am prepared to forgive her all her failings."

Sapper van der Mescht is expected to arrive at Jan Smuts airport today, where he is likely to be reunited briefly with the 21-year-old wife, Cheryl, and five-year-old daughter, Chantal, before undergoing an intensive debriefing session.

Most of his four years in captivity have been spent in Luanda.

The Van der Mescht swop for a Russian superspy is the second exchange involving a Soviet agent captured in South Africa in recent times.

Following his arrest in September, 1967, Soviet spy Yuriy Loginov was exchanged for 10 West German hostages in an international deal.

Yesterday's news was greeted by open jubilation in the assembly and the leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, and other opposition parties welcomed the announcement and congratulated all concerned.

Major Koslov was picked up by the NIS on his third visit to South Africa, where his main task was to act as an eyewitness to the effects of Russian interference in Southern Africa.

CSO: 4700/1215

CITY OFFICIALS DISCUSS REVENUE PROPOSALS

MB170802 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 16 May 82 pp 1, 2

[By Martin Welz]

[Excerpt] Proposals for sweeping reform of local government have thrown PFP [Progressive Federal Party] city councillors in Johannesburg, Randburg and Sandton into a crisis.

Progressive Federal Party councillors from all three municipalities will meet the deputy leader of the party, Mr Colin Eglin, in Johannesburg tomorrow to thrash out a common response to proposals by the president's council.

"The position is very fluid, one PFP council source said.

The councillors fear the revenue-sharing proposals, believing that Johannesburg and other municipalities can hardly afford to run themselves now.

Under the proposed new system blacks would conceivably acquire the power, for example, to divert Johannesburg's money to meet Soweto's needs.

Commenting on their anxieties, the leader of the opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said:

"One of the very real dangers of creating separate local government institutions for the various racial groups--even if they are an improvement of the present inadequate situation--is that there can be an increase in racial hostility if attempts at cooperation simply underline the inequalities between these communities.

"That is why it is vitally important to look at the financing and systems of raising revenue when considering the acceptability and viability of such a scheme."

PFP councillors fear the president's council plan to link white municipalities with neighbouring coloured, Indian and black local authorities will put a crushing burden on white ratepayers.

But they know that if they baulk at proposals to share income more equitably among local authorities they will be accused of failing to "put their money where their mouth is".

The leader of the PFP in the Johannesburg city council, Mr Sam Moss, told the SUNDAY EXPRESS:

"My main fear is that acceptance of the proposals will mean downgrading the Johannesburg city council to the status of a village council, and that it will undermine our financial base and lead to economic stagnation in the city.

"Clearly, depending on just how the voting system works, blacks might be able to outvote whites in a metropolitan authority, and can be expected to want to divert funds to other priorities.

"There are vast gaps in the standard of service provided in the various racial areas and we will obviously have to divert funds from Johannesburg to close them if we wish for racial peace.

"My initial observations are based on financial and administrative considerations, not political considerations. We must still weigh up all the issues."

CSO: 4700/1214

BRIEFS

BISHOP'S CONFERENCE REPORT ON NAMIBIA--The South African bishop's conference has issued a hard-hitting report on South-West Africa/Namibia, Adam Cuchani reports from the bishop's headquarters in Pretoria. [Begin recording] The report runs close to 40 pages. It paints the picture of conditions in the territory very different to what is usually presented in South African media. It refers to accounts of atrocities perpertrated by members of the South African security forces. According to the president of the bishop's conference, Archbishop Dennish Hurley, even Major-General Charles Lloyd of the territory's forces, admitted to atrocities from both sides of the conflict. The bishop's report says that in conversations with black Namibians in Owambo they found that the people do not fear SWAPO guerrillas but the South African seucrity forces. In their conclusion, the bishops take a stand that there is a universal consensus that South Africa has no right to be in Namibia. He said that they conclude that whatever the Marxist tendencies of SWAPO, it seems the movement has powerful popular support and seems certain to win any free and fair elections under UN supervision. Adam Cuchani, Pretoria, for Capital News [end recording] [Text] [MB141205 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 14 May 82]

N. NATAL POLICE STATION ATTACKED--Unknown gunmen have attacked a police station in Northern Natal. Two policemen were injured in the attack, and it is believed the gunmen got away with a quantity of firearms. Didi Moyle: [begin recording] The attack on the [word indistinct] police station took place after 9:30 last night. According to reports, three men walked into the charge office and began a discussion. One man then pulled out a gun and started firing at the two policemen on duty. The policemen were later taken to a hospital, where the condition of one is described as serious. One was hit in the head and shoulder, and the other in his right side and leg. A spokesperson for the Kaw-Zulu police headquarters in Ulundi said that there were no indications at this stage that the work has been that of politically-motivated guerrillas. After the attack, the gunmen fled, taking firearms. Police are scouring the district today. Didi Moyle in Durban for Capital Radio News. [end recording]. [Text] [MB171340 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 17 May 82]

BROEDERBOND URGES END OF APARTHEID--Johannesburg, 9 May (AFP)--The exclusive Afrikaner organization the Broederbond, whose members hold key positions at government level in South Africa, has reportedly called for the scrapping of major apartheid laws, according to the local SUNDAY EXPRESS. The paper said the Bond had prepared a report condemning racial discrimination andwarning that the present political order of white supremacy in South Africa could not be maintained. It was said to have called on the government to issue a declaration of intent to demonstrate its earnestness in moving away from racial discrimination. The EXPRESS said the brotherhood had recommended the removing from the statutes of the main pillars of apartheid policies--the mixed marriages act banning sex between people of different races, the group areas act which stipuates white and non-white residential zones, the population registration act, [words indistinct], and the electoral act, under which only white currently have the vote for the all-white parliament. The government's "confederation of states" concept was the only alternative for South Africa and the only way in which racial discrimination could be totally eliminated, the Bond report said. [Text] [AB090639 Paris AFP in English 0402 GMT 9 May 82]

SECRET TRIALS SUGGESTION--Cape Town.--The head of the security police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, has proposed the holding of secret political trials in South Africa. His proposal, made in an interview on SABC-TV this week. was described as "horrendous" by the opposition's chief spokesman on human rights, Mrs Helen Suzman. "This would be a giant step closer to a totalitarian regime in South Africa. It should be opposed strenuously, not only by law societies and bar councils, but by ordinary citizens too," she said in an interview. Gen Coetzee told SABC-TV that some political trials should not take place in open court, because they were exploited as political forums by the accused. He said some people believed the court system for political trials should be replaced by an alternative closed system. The suggestion follows the tabling in Parliament of the Protection of Information Bill, which would prohibit the Press or any other organisation or individual from disclosing the detention of any person under security laws. In effect, the bill would give the Government the right secretly to detain and interrogate any person and would even prohibit public disclosure of the death of a detainee. If Gen Coetzee's proposal were translated into law, it would mean that the Government could detain, interrogate, prosecute, convict and even execute a person under the country's security laws entirely in secret. Legal experts said there was no known instance of South African courts having been abused for political ends, and any presiding judge or magistrate already had the power to prevent such abuse.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 May 82 p 12]

INDUSTRY URGES CHANGES--South African industry had to convince the Government of the need for accelerated change and to convince people that change was for their own good. This was one of the general observations made by foreign guests to a major international conference organised by Barlow Rand. In addition, it was felt that South Africa needed an effective information programme to communicate the changes taking place--and to put right the adverse perceptions about it held by the West. The 1982 Barlow Rand International Conference was attended by a cross-section of influential people including brokers, businessmen, investment experts and a newspaper editor from the United Kingdom and the United States. The conference was aimed at giving the visitors an insight into Barlow Rand and the current South African socio-economic situation and was held at Barlow Park during the first week in March. It was the third such conference hosted by the group in recent years, the last being in 1978. Briefings were given to the conference by top Government officials, investment experts from outside the group, newspaper editors, trade unionists and prominent figures from the private and public sectors. An input was also given by Barlow Rand executives on the group and its philosophies which included a review of the group's views on industrial relations, especially the implementation of the Barlow Rand Code of Employment Practice. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 May 82 p 19]

CSO: 4700/1217

ZAIRE, COUNTRY START UP SHIPPING LINE

Lome NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 15 Apr 82 pp 5, 12

[Article by Dodji Aougah]

[Text] Togo and Zaire will henceforth have a regular ocean shipping line. The startup of this maritime cooperation was marked on Tuesday by the stopoff of a Zairian merchant ship, the "M/V Kananga," which docked at the Autonomous Port of Lome for the first time.

The "M/V Kananga" is a multipurpose vessel able to carry 73 passengers, containerized cargo and various types of freight. It will make the connection between its home port (Matadi) and the ports of Africa and Northern and Southern Europe and will be in Lome every month.

It is represented in Togo by SOAEM [West African Ocean Shipping Company], which will handle all reservations for passengers and goods to be shipped.

In order to celebrate the startup of this maritime cooperation, Bomolo Lokoka Ikukele, Zairian ambassador to Togo and head of the diplomatic corps, gave a reception on board the ship Tuesday evening.

Attending the reception were a number of prominent officials, including Barry Moussa Barque, member of the Political Bureau and minister of public works, mining, energy and hydraulic resources; Koffi Walla, member of the Central Committee and minister of commerce and transport, Manasse Aquereburu, director of SOAEM, Soumon Tchamdja, director of SOTONAM (Togolese Maritime Shipping Company), members of the diplomatic corps and officials from the various maritime transport departments.

Actually, the ministerial conference of West and Central African nations on ocean shipping, of which Togo and Zaire are members, has always emphasized in its recommendations the need for such cooperation between countries in the subregion in order to have increased control of their maritime activities, an indispensable base for control of their international trade.

For the Zairian ambassador, this ceremony once more demonstrates the good relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries, sincere friendship and cooperation woven by our two chiefs of state:

Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president and founder of the Rally of the Togolese People (RPT), and his brother and friend, Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire.

In order to promote Togolese imports and exports, the Zairian diplomat said, the Zairian Shipping Company (CMZ) is willing to grant Togolese shippers preferential conditions because these will be commercial transactions between two brother countries.

On behalf of the board of directors of the Zairian Shipping Company, Bomolo expressed hope for open cooperation between the company that operates these lines with eight ships, whose deadweight varies between 12,000 and 15,000 tons, and Togolese shipping companies.

11,464
CSO: 4719/863

LOME PAPER STRESSES NEED FOR HONESTY, UNITY

Lome NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 8 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial by Dadja Wiyao Pouwi: "Reflection"]

[Text] Enough can never be said about the recent measures taken by the Central Committee of our party, the Rally of the Togolese People.

A continuing search for the possibilities of an optimum and fair distribution of the national income: This is now the measures could be summed up. Togo's resources must benefit all its sons. The questioning of such a profession of faith and the dishonest, even fraudulent, practices of some individuals aimed at monopolizing the national patrimony must be eliminated.

After freeing us on that day of 13 January 1967, President Eyadema worked tooth and nail to achieve our economic liberation 7 years later.

Since that time, we have agreed to fight alongside him for other victories.

We all agreed to make sacrifices and sustained efforts aimed at warding off once and for all the spectre of underdevelopment and its corollaries: hunger, ignorance and illiteracy.

How can we overcome all these evils? We had in our hands a formidable weapon which the white settlers damaged. Our leaders rapidly understood that that weapon had to be put in top form. Consequently, the president and founder of the RPT issued an urgent appeal to all the Togolese people in 1977 for a return to the land, "which never deceives."

Spontaneously, as on other occasions, the people (wage earners and peasants) answered the call and undertook the green revolution recommended by the chief of state. Today, at home and abroad, we are all unanimous in hailing the positive and satisfactory results obtained in such a short time.

Undeniably, such an undertaking is a long-range task. But the awareness, determination and thrust of the Togolese people have made it possible to take the bull by the horns and arrive at such results.

On our farms and in our regions and villages, the peasants have assumed their responsibilities, encouraged by the successive exemptions from civic taxes and

the trust placed in them by the president and founder of the RPT, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema.

However, some of our fellow citizens are undermining the efforts of the courageous farmers by speculative practices. Here again, the chief of state has intervened in time to take appropriate measures.

He took advantage of the opportunity to start agricultural awareness campaigns throughout the country. He will not abandon this undertaking. In order that our grain, which constitutes our basic food, does not go to foreign markets, it must be stored and kept so that the expression "tiding us over between seasons" will no longer be heard in Togo, whence the establishment of the National Solidarity Fund.

The many subscriptions recorded to date prove that the president and founder of the RPT was correct in what he did. Further proof is furnished by the purchasing campaigns. The price of 7,000 francs to be charged by Togograin for a 100-kilogram bag of corn or millet-sorghum during the off season also proves that the subscribers are right.

The same quantity of these commodities now cost between 11,000 and 12,000 francs from private individuals. Our voluntary subscriptions will enable us to get through the off-season period without difficulty.

This will be an asset for the entire community. United and solidary, we shall have overcome hunger, an affliction characteristic of underdeveloped nations.

We shall then say that if unity makes strength and solidarity, it can move mountains.

The concern of every individual is to be able to meet his basic, primordial needs: housing, clothing, basic food.

Just as we reacted positively in setting up a national solidarity fund for self-sufficiency in food, we must practice that solidarity in all our daily activities, whether such activities are profitable or not.

In our offices, on job sites and in the fields, active solidarity must reign between all social partners.

At the markets and in the stores, our fellow merchants must abstain from illegal price increases, as is often the case whenever the salaries of civil servants rise.

The homeowner who charges a reasonable rent demonstrates national solidarity.

The taxi driver who follows the set rates is also moved by nationalism. Whatever our place, we must all subordinate personal interest to the collective interest.

With regard to food, therefore, our feeling of solidarity must extend to all sectors of social life. In this way, we shall aid the government of General Eyadema in its emancipation struggle for real independence: economic independence. Each one of us must make his contribution to the construction of this country, the chief of state tirelessly repeats. No one must remain or feel on the outside.

This explains the policy of dialogue and concertation that we have had in Togo since 1967. It is that policy which prevailed in the recent measures concerning the problem of exorbitant prices for loincloth fabric. Importers and retailers selling such fabric must be brought around. Our hand is out to them.

They must take it. At any rate, at stake -s their interest and the interest of the entire national community, for it is in peace and harmony that we shall build our dear country: Togo.

Peace is a reality in Togo. The unity of all Togolese people is a fact.

This commands us to support one another. In that way, not only will our motto "Unity-Peace-Solidarity" find meaning, but our country will also force the esteem of foreign nations.

At all times, we must manifest total solidarity in order not to make the noble ideals of our party and the president and founder of the RPT, General Eyadema, empty words. Otherwise, our efforts will serve no purpose. In such a case, as with water through a sieve, our sacrifices will have no results and our economic take off, which began so well, will suffer.

11,464
CSO: 4719/863

FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY, RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRESSED

Lome NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 14 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Agbessi Buagbe: "Agriculture: The Basis of Our Socioeconomic Development"]

[Text] Speculation has no place in Togo.

That is the lesson to be learned once more from the measures taken on 31 March by the Central Committee of the Rally of the Togolese People (RPT), meeting under the chairmanship of General Eyadema, president and founder of the RPT, measures concerning the sale price of grain and the increase in the price of fabric for clothing.

It will be recalled that concerning grain, the average reference cost prices were set. These prices are not to exceed 9,500 francs for a 100-kilogram bag of corn, 9,700 francs for a bag of sorghum-millet and 16,500 francs for a bag of beans, anticipating that during the off-season period, Togograin will sell us that grain for 7,000 francs a bag.

For some time, food problems have been discussed by international bodies as the factors constituting the most serious handicap to the socioeconomic development of Third World countries. There are no international conferences on the development of the Third World that does not have on its agenda -- and in a prime spot -- the problem of food self-sufficiency. The economic policies of the Third World, such conferences recommend, must be based on rural development and self-sufficiency in food.

This strategy of development was already known to us in Togo. Through the "green revolution," the Eyadema regime had already made rural development the foundation of its development policy.

We are fortunate in Togo to have political leaders whose exceptional qualities and foresight enable us in many fields to face with great chance of success the diverse effects of an unfavorable international situation that no longer spares any country. In the food domain, the concern that has always been shown by the president of the republic and founder of the RPT, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, has been expressed in the policy of the green revolution embarked upon since his accesssion to the presidency. This policy aims, through food

self-sufficiency, to guarantee us our minimum vital needs, without which any human participation in the development process becomes impossible.

This policy was clearly defined at the national seminar on agricultural production held in Lome in March 1977, during which the president and founder of the RPT said: "Today, we are facing our economic and development problems. Here again, we must not approach them all at the same time. We must begin at the beginning, with what is most urgent. The most urgent need is the material and moral well-being of our people. That well-being necessarily depends on the satisfaction of the most basic need of the people: food. It is essential that within the near future, all Togolese will have enough to eat."

Since that seminar, the members of the Central Committee of the RPT have undertaken annual agricultural awareness campaigns in our villages, throughout the national territory, in order to remind rural people of the party's slogans regarding agricultural production. That was the case with 2 and 14 March.

Party's Merit

The objectives of the Rally of the Togolese People, our avant-garde party, and the policy of its president-founder, General Eyadema, are clear: assuring the Togolese people of their well-being and bring the country out of its state of underdevelopment.

The remarkable importance granted to the development of agriculture is on a par with our leaders' concern for assuring the Togolese people of coordinated development because agriculture is the basis of any development, especially with respect to our essentially agricultural vocation, and a people that does not have enough to eat cannot face the task of national construction or be the master of its destiny.

Our party very early turned out attention to the vital importance of this sector of development and especially, has not confined itself to statements of principle and good intentions. Since the launching of the green revolution, countless actions have been taken, organs and institutions for development and agricultural training have been formed and spectacular achievements have been made in rural areas.

Togograin, Togofruit

Regional Offices for the Production and Promotion of Food Crops, the National Palm Plantation and Oilworks Company, the Togolese Cotton Company, the Togo Agricultural Products Office (OPAT), the National Fund for Agricultural Credits (CNCA), the Agricultural Land Reform, agricultural machinery, government subsidies for fertilizer, access trails and roads: These are all concrete achievements which, supported by seminars and frequent agricultural campaigns, eloquently illustrate the dynamic and determined action taken by the Eyadema regime in its agricultural development policy.

The merit of all these achievements can above all be measures in a very difficult world socioeconomic context characterized by the continuous deterioration

in the terms of trade and the countless development problems in our countries, in which climate conditions and uncertainties often bring our economic planning into question.

Self-sufficiency in food, the prime objective of our policy of the green revolution, expresses the ideal development policy for developing countries that are principally agriculturally. The Lagos Action Plan (conference of African chiefs of state held in Lagos on the definition of economic priorities for Africa) mentions it. This proves the accuracy and foresight of the leaders of our country.

It is obvious that under these circumstances, the appeals and decisions of the party regarding agricultural production and the marketing of food products should find a continuous response in us. These appeals and decisions which are valid every year should cause us to do our utmost in our production effort, for we must go beyond the first phase of the green revolution: food self-sufficiency, which would relieve us once and for all of the threat of famine and enable us to enter a commercial and industrial phase, thanks to surplus production.

That is the wish of the party.

11,464
CSO: 4719/863

NATIONAL SOLIDARITY CALLED FOR IN AGRICULTURE

Lome NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Agbessi Buagbe: "Let National Solidarity Triumph"]

[Text] Presided over by General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president and founder of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People], the Central Committee of the party took important measures in the interest of the people, setting a reference average cost price for grain and making decisions affecting the increased price of loincloth fabric.

The Rally of the Togolese People and its president and founder have accustomed us to decisions made on behalf of the people. Measures taken last week by the Central Committee express the constant concern of our country's political leaders to guarantee the purchasing power of all social strata of the nation.

This goes along with the major concern of the party, whose policy is essentially aimed at the well-being of all Togolese people. In this connection, the efforts made by the president-founder no longer have to be emphasized.

The latest decisions made along this line go back to 12 January, when, in his message to the nation on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of national liberation, President Eyadema announced a series of measures including the exemption, for the eighth consecutive year, of peasants from the civic tax and an increase in salaries of civil servants and government employees, this despite the difficult international circumstances that have not spared our country, thereby proving the price which President Eyadema attaches to the well-being of our people.

Since he assumed power 15 years ago, General Eyadema has constantly, through unselfish personal action, set the example as a good citizen, concerned above all with the national interest. We know why he nearly lost his life in Sarakawa on 24 January 1974.

The sacrifices he makes in his legitimate search for ways and means to improve the standard of living of the Togolese people should encourage us to show more nationalism.

The search for easy gain sometimes depends on the acceptance of injustice toward others, which the RPT condemns. The policy of our party, based on love and forgiveness, justice and honesty, demands of us all a national awareness capable of engendering in us that spirit of sacrifice and national solidarity that will cause us always to place national considerations over and above personal considerations.

Merchants residing in Togo must not lose sight of the efforts demanded of us for the harmonious development of our country. Far from devoting themselves to practices which cast doubt on their conscience as good citizens serving the nation, they should remember that speculation and the unreasonable search for profit are not compatible with the ideals of the Rally of the Togolese People and are not in keeping with our dignity as members.

Honesty as Guide

Commerce along with agriculture has an important place in the economic development of our country. The policy of opening up to the outside and economic liberalism practiced by the Eyadema regime, combined with the policy of national unity and the climate of peace reigning here, makes commerce a prosperous field in Togo. Foreign and national merchants and investors tranquilly go about their business. That is a favorable aspect of their activity and which they can take advantage of with honesty. The illegal increase in prices of basic commodities tends to challenge the socioeconomic development effort in which all Togolese are involved with General Eyadema.

For their part, rural people, who constitute over 80 percent of our country's population and who should be happy about the many acts of solicitude by President Eyadema, contribute enormously to the development effort. They must also benefit from the fruits of that effort. That is why an appeal against speculation in food products to the detriment of farmers was issued at the national seminar on the marketing of food products in August 1981. That is why the Central Committee of the RPT, meeting Wednesday under General Eyadema, issued a new appeal so that the average cost price of reference for grains (corn, millet, sorghum) will be followed in all regions of the country and so that importers and retailers of fabrics and loincloths will find a solution to the rising prices on their merchandise as soon as possible.

While waiting for Togograin to sell us grain for 7,000 francs per 100-kilogram bag during the off season, prices now charged in consumer centers by private parties must not exceed 9,500 for a bag of corn, 9,700 for sorghum-millet and 16,500 for a bag of beans. Furthermore, if, by the end of April, no solution is found for the serious problem of the rising price of fabric and loincloths, then "the government will be forced to take measures to import directly and set up stores."

This appeal must be taken into consideration by persons it affects because in the Togo of the new march, "there cannot be two categories of citizens." The fruits of our revolution must benefit all Togolese equally. In other words, no social class must be hurt or exploited. That is the expression of the basic social justice of President Eyadema's policy.

It is to be hoped that this appeal will awaken the awareness of all merchants in general so that in their professional activities, reason will win out over the desperate search for profit.

It is easy to use the difficult international economic situation to satisfy one's thirst for gain, but we must not forget that honesty must always guide our acts.

The good citizen, the good member of the Rally of the Togolese people, is one who holds to ideas of high moral value. National solidarity is one expression of them. Properly understood, it rules out selfishness and the search for personal interest at the cost of society's interest. In the Togo of the new march, national solidarity is a reality that expresses our determination to be both useful to ourselves and others and which contributes to the harmonious construction of the nation. The National Solidarity Fund for the green revolution is concrete proof of that reality. This solidarity must triumph at all levels so that hand in hand, we shall continue our march forward.

11,464
CSO: 4719/863

BRIEFS

OUTGOING INDIAN AMBASSADOR--Pascal Alan Nazareth, the ambassador of India accredited to Togo, today went to say goodbye to the Togolese president at the end of his 3-year mission in Togo. [AB052031 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 May 82 AB]

CSO: 4719/921

ZERBO RECEIVES SAUDI ARABIAN ENVOY

AB051441 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The head of state, Col Saye Zerbo, this morning received a special envoy of Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia. It was His Highness Prince (Shaykh Rashid). After the audience, the Saudi envoy talked about the topic of his discussions with the head of state in an interview with Abibata Dembele:

[Begin recording in Arabic followed by French translation] I had the honor to be received by his excellency the head of state to whom I delivered a personal message from his majesty the king and the Saudi Government. As is usual whenever there is a meeting between Upper Volta and Saudi Arabia, this message concerns the cooperations between our two countries. Thanks to God, the cooperation between the two countries is developing well and will continue to do so in the future. There will be an intensification of this cooperation in the future, particularly in the political and economic fields.

[Question] Your Highness, how does Saudi Arabia view the relations among the Arab countries following the evacuation of the Sinai?

[Answer] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has worked, is working and will always work for the unity of the Arab countries and the Arab world in everything that concerns the interest of the Arab world. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/922

BRIEFS

NEW FRG AMBASSADOR--The head of state, Col Saye Zerbo, this morning received the credentials of His Excellency Juergen Elias, new FRG ambassador to our country. The ceremony took place in the presence of several personalities including the charge d'affaires of the FRG Embassy and the Upper Voltan foreign minister. [AB061858 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 May 82 AB]

CSO: 4719/922

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL ESTABLISHING EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 19, 20 Apr 82

[19 Apr 82 pp 1-2, 10]

[Text] On 31 March 1982, the president of the republic signed Order No 82-046 concerning the organization and operation of the Executive Council. The following is the complete text of that order:

The president and founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR) and president of the republic;

In accordance with the Constitution, particularly Article 35, paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 36, Article 45 and paragraph 2 of Article 98;

Hereby orders the following:

Section I. Preliminary Provisions

Article 1. Subject to provisions of other general or specific texts, this order establishes the organization and operation of the Executive Council.

Article 2. By virtue of paragraph 5 of Article 36 and Articles 101 and 102 of the Constitution, the president and founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, president of the republic, is the head of the Executive Council.

In that capacity, he determines and heads domestic and foreign policy of the government, establishes the program of action of the Executive Council and ensures its application.

Section II. Organization and Operation of Executive Council

Chapter I. General Remarks

Article 3. The president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, president of the republic, exercises his powers as head of the Executive Council with the aid of a first state commissioner, a vice first state commissioner, state commissioners and secretaries of state.

Article 4. The first state commissioner, the vice first state commissioner, the state commissioners and the secretaries of state are appointed and, if need be, removed from office by the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic.

They are all chosen from among persons of Zairian nationality because of their high degree of militancy, competence and experience.

The first state commissioner outranks the other members of the Executive Council.

The vice first state commissioner outranks the state commissioners and the secretaries of state.

The state commissioners outrank the secretaries of state.

Seniority among state commissioners and between secretaries of state is based on the order in their certificate of appointment.

Article 5. Before entering office, the first state commissioner, the vice first state commissioner, the state commissioners and the secretaries of state take an oath before the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic, who notifies them of it. The oath follows the formula contained in Appendices I and II of this order.

Part 1. Concerning the First State Commissioner

Article 6. In keeping with Article 101 of the Constitution, the first state commissioner coordinates the action of the Executive Council within the framework of the program outlined and the directives given by the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, president of the republic.

He keeps the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic fully informed of the conduct of the affairs of state.

He is also required, whenever necessary, to go to the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic for the purpose of receiving from him all instructions and general directions or details on a given subject being considered by the Executive Council.

Article 7. The first state commissioner ensures the unity, within the Executive Council, of the political and administrative orientation set forth by the head of the Executive Council or other higher bodies. He therefore sees that all members of the Council conform at all times to the policy defined by the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic.

Article 8. In generally, he ensures at all times the smooth operation both of the public and parapublic sectors, as well as of the economy and other sectors of national life.

Within the context of coordination, the first state commissioner is empowered to give orders and directives to other members of the Executive Council in order to guarantee the harmonious execution of the decisions of higher bodies. He gives them timely notice of possible instructions from the head of the Executive Council given outside the customary meetings of the Council.

The first state commissioner likewise performs all other missions with which he is specifically entrusted by the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic.

Article 9. In the case of his absence or incapacitation, the first state commissioner is replaced by the vice first state commissioner.

In case of the absence or incapacitation of both the first state commissioner and the vice first state commissioner, the interim period is the responsibility of the state commissioner next in line, as provided by the certificate of appointment.

Part 2. Concerning the Vice First State Commissioner

Article 10. Unless he is temporarily replacing the first state commissioner who is absent or incapacitated or unless specially mandated by the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic or by the first state commissioner, the vice first state commissioner normally exercises only those powers stemming from the department he heads.

For all directives or instructions which he deems should be communicated to another department of the Executive Council, he refers to the first state commissioner.

Part 3. Concerning the State Commissioners

Article 11. The state commissioners are responsible for heading the different branches of the national administration, designated by the name "department" and whose number and powers are established by the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic.

They are consequently empowered to perform, in keeping with the provisions of Article 102 of the Constitution and Articles 2 and 15 of this order, all actions in keeping with the activities of their respective departments.

In particular, they are responsible for preparing and submitting for the deliberations of the Executive Council bills, statutes, orders and, if need be, proposed decrees within the powers of their respective departments.

Article 12. In general, state commissioners have the right, even the obligation, when they are regularly required to do so, to attend certain sessions of the Legislative Council, whenever subjects within the province of their departments are debated there.

Article 13. When a proposed statute or order is to be submitted for signing by the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic, it is accompanied by a documented report.

Article 14. State commissioner annually draft the program of action of their respective departments and the related budget estimates.

Article 15. In performing their daily duties, state commissioners are required to conform to the general laws and regulations governing matters within the province of their respective departments. They are required to draft a monthly report for the first state commissioner, with a copy going to the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic.

More specifically, they are required to respect both financial and budget legislation. For this purpose, they will see that any bill, statute, order, convention, decree or decision that might have an immediate or future effect on the budget and any text creating or extending jobs or modifying the remuneration of government employees, is submitted for preliminary approval by the Department of Finance and naturally, the first state commissioner.

Article 16. State commissioners are required to keep the secretary or secretaries of state assigned to them informed of the management of affairs in their respective departments and of decisions made by the Executive Council.

They make all necessary provisions for that purpose.

Article 17. As the highest official in his administration and unless the powers are delegated, every state commissioner represents his department in its relations with the outside. In principle, he answers for any act related to its activities.

Part 4. Concerning Secretaries of State

Article 18. The president of the republic can assign one or more secretaries of state to a department of the Executive Council.

The secretary of state replaces the titular state commissioner of his department in case of his absence or incapacitation, When a department has more than one secretary of state, the interim period of the state commissioner is presided over by the the highest ranking secretary of state based on the certificate of appointment.

Article 19. The interim period of the state commissioner of a department with no secretary of state is presided over by another state commissioner designated by the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic or by the first state commissioner.

Article 20. The secretary of state is required, when he is replacing the state commissioner heading his department, to report to him on his activities as soon as the latter returns to his post. In particular, he is required to report to the state commissioner on all decisions made in his absence by the Executive Council.

Article 21. In general, the secretary of state assists the state commissioner to whom he is assigned in accomplishing the different tasks performed by the department.

The secretary of state is empowered to stimulate discussion on any matter, to make any suggestion or proposal aimed at improving the operation of the affairs of the department, all within a spirit of sincere cooperation and concertation.

The state commissioner to whom a secretary of state is assigned may delegate to the latter, through his signature, part of his powers.

Chapter II. Concerning the Executive Council

Article 22. The first state commissioner, the vice first state commissioner, the state commissioners and, if need be, the secretaries of state, form the Executive Council when they are gathered together to deliberate on affairs of state.

The Council meets, depending on the case, under the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic, head of the Executive Council, or under the first state commissioner.

Part 1. General Tasks of the Executive Council

Article 23. Subject to the prerogatives of the other organs of the MPR, the general tasks of the Executive Council include these main activities: through appropriate means and under the leadership and guidance of the president-founder and president of the republic, carrying out the government's domestic and foreign policy; and ensuring the execution of decisions and directives from other organs of the Popular Movement of the Revolution.

Part 2. Deliberations of the Executive Council

Article 24. The Executive Council meets, in principle, at least once a week in Kinshasa or any other place in the republic, depending on the circumstances.

Barring the unpredictable and unless otherwise decided by the president-founder and president of the republic, the regular meetings of the Executive Council take place every Friday.

Nevertheless, the Council can be summoned at any time for a special meeting.

Article 25. The Executive Council meets at least once a month under the chairmanship of the president-founder and president of the republic. Unless otherwise decided, such meetings take place the first Friday of the month.

Subject to the provisions of Article 9 above, the meetings of the Executive Council are chaired, in addition to the president-founder and president of the republic, by the first state commissioner.

Article 26. Depending on the case, the Executive Council makes all decisions and gives opinions on all matters submitted to it by the president-founder and president of the republic, or, if need be, by the first state commissioner, on all subjects submitted for its deliberations.

Article 27. Subject to the constitutional prerogatives of the president of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic, who is head of the Executive Council, the following must be submitted for the deliberations of the Council: proposed treaties or international agreements involving the nation; proposed laws, statutes and order; high administrative affairs; appointments of high officials; provisions or measures, which, by their very nature, may involve general policy decisions and bring the collective responsibility of the Council into question; and orders, decisions or any other act not within the province of a single department and which, by their very nature or importance, require the joint deliberations of all members of the Council.

Article 28. The agenda of the Executive Council meetings is set by the president-founder and president of the republic or, if need be, by the first state commissioner.

Every member of the Council may, through a note sent to the president-founder and president of the republic or to the first state commissioner and filed with the Secretariat of the Executive Council at least one week before the meeting, ask that a dossier be included on the agenda. The president-founder and president of the republic or, if need be, the first state commissioner will rule on the request.

Article 29. Members of the Executive Council debate freely and together all matters on the agenda.

Decisions resulting from debate bind all members of the Executive Council.

Article 30. The first state commissioner, the vice first commissioner, state commissioners and secretaries of state are required to regard deliberations of the Council and all matters submitted to them as secret.

Only the person designated as spokesman of the Council by the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic is authorized to release information.

Monitoring debates is the task of the person presiding over the meeting.

Part 3. Limited Meetings of Executive Council

Article 31. For the examination of certain matters, the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic may deem it fitting to call a limited meeting of the Executive Council.

Unless the president-founder of the MPR should decide otherwise, the limited meeting of the Executive Council will include, in addition to the head of the Council, the first state commissioner and the vice first state commissioner,

those state commissioners specially affected by matters on the agenda and other state commissioners whose participation is justified by their knowledge of the dossier.

The secretary of the Executive Council will be present to take minutes.

Article 32. In order to facilitate an examination of the dossiers, the Executive Council can set up working committees made up of its members.

Members of a committee can, with authorization from, depending on the case, the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic or from the first state commissioner, ask for the assistance of any person who might contribute to the examination of a dossier.

Following its deliberations, the committee must file a report with the Secretariat of the Council, at least 2 days before the meeting of the Executive Council at which the matter will be discussed.

The report thus filed is then distributed by the Secretariat of the Council to all members of the Council.

The report is read or commented upon at the meeting of the Council by the chairman of the committee.

Article 33. An economic situation committee is hereby set up and attached to the Council.

Its essential task is to follow the major economic indicators in order to propose corrective measures for the action of the Executive Council.

The major economic indicators cover fields such as: production, prices, public finance, money and credit, foreign trade, prices of metals and the rate of exchange.

Article 35. The economic situation committee is made up of the members appointed by the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic.

A bylaw will determine the organization and operation of the economic situation committee.

Part 4. Secretariat of the Executive Committee

Article 36. For the holding of its meetings, the Executive Council has a permanent Secretariat headed by a secretary.

In keeping with the provisions of Order No 77-043 of 23 February 1977 concerning the organization of the office of the president-founder and president of the republic, an adviser to the office is on duty in the Secretariat of the Executive Council.

Before beginning his duties, the secretary of the Executive Council takes an oath before the president-founder and president of the republic, who so notifies him. The text of the oath is found in Appendix III of this order.

Article 38. The secretary of the Executive Council attends the meetings of the Executive Council without any voice. He ensures the drafting of the agenda and the establishment of the dossiers of the Executive Council. He takes and keeps minutes of the meetings.

He sees that members are notified of all decisions of the Council. He is responsible for the proper functioning of the permanent Secretariat of the Council.

In the case of his absence or incapacitation, the secretary of the Council is replaced by a state secretary appointed by the president-founder and president of the republic or the first state commissioner.

Chapter III. Concerning the Procedure for the Negotiation and Conclusion of International Treaties and Agreements and Private Conventions

Part 1. International Treaties and Agreements

Article 39.

1 -- By virtue of paragraph 1 of Article 114 of the Constitution, the president of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic negotiates and ratifies international treaties and agreements linking the Republic of Zaire with other partners.

2 -- In accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph and subject to paragraphs 3 and 5 below, the first state commissioenr, the vice first state commissioner, the state commissioners and, if need be, the secretaries of state cannot validly negotiate or conclude international treaties and agreements binding the republic unless duly empowered to do so by the president of the MPR and president of the republic.

3 -- Nevertheless, the following are considered to represent the Republic of Zaire because of their posts and without having full powers: a) the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation for all acts relating to the conclusion of a treaty, subject to paragraph 5 below; b) heads of diplomatic missions for the adoption of the text of a treaty between Zaire, the accrediting government, and the accreditor, subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 below; c) persons accredited by the republic to an international conference or international organization or one of its organs for the adoption of the text of a treaty by that conference, organization or organ.

4 -- Persons affected by (a) and (b) of the preceding paragraph are empowered to grant delegations of powers within the framework of their respective services.

5 -- Subject to the prerogatives of the president of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic, the state commissioner for finance and the budget is alone empowered, without having to give evidence of full powers, to negotiate and sign international treaties and agreements for loans binding the republic. However, the state commissioner for finance and the budget can delegate powers to other state commissioners, secretaries of state and secretaries general of departments, as well as to diplomats accredited to Zairian diplomatic missions abroad.

Article 40. All persons empowered to or responsible for negotiating and signing international treaties or agreements on behalf of the republic are required to forward the originals to the department serving as Keeper of the Seals of the Republic and certified copies to the office of state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation or to the office of the state commissioner of finance and the budget, in the case of application of paragraph 5 of Article 39 above.

Part 2. Private Conventions

Article 41. The first state commissioner, the vice first state commissioner, state commissioners and, if need be, secretaries of state cannot validly commit the government to private conventions except in accordance with the provisions of Articles 15 and 27 above.

However, and subject to the prerogatives of the president of the republic, loan agreements binding the government are negotiated and signed by the state commissioner for finance and the budget, who can delegate powers.

Loan agreements binding the government are not legally in effect until they are approved by an order from the president of the republic.

Chapter IV. Incompatibilities of Members of the Executive Council

Article 42. The mandate of members of the Executive Council is incompatible with any other public elective office at the national or local level and with the status of official in the public or private administration.

[20 Apr 82 pp 1, 7]

[Text] In yesterday's edition, we published four of the six chapters making up the order signed on 31 March by the chief of state, an order concerning the organization and operation of the Executive Council. The following is the second and last part of the text of that order.

Chapter V. Order and Discipline Within Executive Council

Article 43. All correspondence between a department and the outside must be signed by the state commissioner of the department or, if need be, by the state secretary of the department in question.

If the department has no state secretary, then the document mentioned above will bear the signature of the state commissioner acting in his stead.

Article 44. In order to perform their daily tasks, members of the Council are authorized to seek assistance from a staff whose organization and makeup will be determined by the president-founder and president of the republic.

Members of the Council are required to respond to correspondence addressed to them in this capacity, if only to acknowledge reception.

Article 45. Any document prepared by the vice first state commissioner, state commissioners or, if need be, by state secretaries and destined to be confirmed by a law, statute or order must be forwarded to the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic through his office by the first state commissioner.

Article 46. In order that they might be published in the JOURNAL OFFICIEL, departmental and interdepartmental orders must, after signing and in keeping with the channels mentioned above, be sent in the original to the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic and copies must be sent to the first state commissioner.

Only orders deemed to be in keeping with the Constitution, general laws and regulations and decisions from higher organs of the Popular Movement of the Revolution will be published in the JOURNAL OFFICIEL.

Article 47. Reports sent to the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic through the first state commissioner and those sent to the latter concerning any task performed or any situation in a department must be forwarded within a reasonable amount of time so that they will be current.

Article 48. Members of the Executive Council are required to circulate information within the Executive Council.

As much as possible, they must cultivate a spirit of consultation and mutual concertation so as to promote greater harmony and solidarity between all members of the Council.

Article 49. Members of the Council directly or indirectly involved in a matter to be examined by the Council must abstain from deliberations on the subject.

Article 50. The first state commissioner, the vice first state commissioner, state commissioners and secretaries of state cannot leave Kinshasa or accept an invitation to go abroad within previous authorization from the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic or, if need be, the first state commissioner.

Before leaving Kinshasa, they must inform the first state commissioner, so that he may inform the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic, of the address where they may be found during their absence. The same is true within the country and in the city of Kinshasa.

Article 51. In the case of the revocation or resignation accepted by the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic or any change in

assignment, the first state commissioner, state commissioners and secretaries of state are required to immediately brief their successors. There must be a written report of the briefing.

Article 52. Members of the Executive Council must at all times demonstrate an exemplary attitude. They will refrain from going to any place that might in any way cast doubt on their dignity or honor.

Article 53. Subject to the provisions of Article 104 of the Constitution and those regarding judicial organization and competence, any member of the Executive Council presumed to be guilty of a violation of the discipline of the MPR may be handed over to the disciplinary committee of the Central Committee.

Article 54. On the internal level, a member of the Executive Council may receive the following disciplinary action: a verbal warning; censorship; suspension for the purposes of an investigation; and revocation.

Article 55. The first state commissioner is empowered, with respect to a member of the Executive Council, to take measures consisting of a verbal warning or censorship.

Article 56. Other measures are within the province of the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic, who may intervene in the case, either of his own free will or at the request of the first state commissioner and circumstantial evidence.

Article 57. When the first state commissioner makes use of the prerogatives granted to him in Article 55 above, he is required to so inform the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic, at the latest on the day following notification of the member of the Council concerned. If the latter was to supply justifications or explanations, he will send them to the first state commissioner, with a copy to the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic.

Chapter VI. Indemnification and Advantages of Members of Executive Council

Article 58. Members of the Executive Council will receive indemnification who whose amount is left up to the discretion of the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic.

The president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic also determines all other advantages accompanying the post of member of the Executive Council.

Article 59. A member of the Executive Council who, for any reason other than death or dismissal, ceases to carry out his duties will receive an allocation whose amount is equal to six months' indemnification as provided in the preceding article.

Terms for the granting of the allocation provided for above are determined by the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic.

Article 60. In the case of the death of a member of the Executive Council after definitive cessation of his duties and provided that he has not received the total allocation due him as provided in the preceding article, that allocation will be paid either totally or in part to the surviving spouse or in her absence, divided equally among dependent children.

Article 61. According to the following conditions, a special retirement pension is hereby set up:

The special retirement pension is granted for a maximum period of 5 years, at a rate of two-thirds of the salary.

The special retirement pension will only be paid to members of the Executive Council who, after performing their duties for at least 2 consecutive years, are no longer on the Council for reasons other than death or dismissal.

However, it is specified that in no instance can the retirement pension be paid at the same time as other emoluments from the Public Treasury because of new responsibilities or remuneration or advantages from a post in a mixed or private enterprise or any personal activity.

Article 62. In case of notorious misconduct on the part of the beneficiary, the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic can put an end to the special retirement pension.

Article 63. According to the following conditions, right to honorary membership on the Executive Council is hereby instituted.

The right to honorary membership is open to those members of the Executive Council who remained active for at least 5 years without interruption and who ceased to perform their duties for reasons other than revocation.

Honorary membership confers on the member of the Executive Council meeting the conditions of the previous paragraph the right to continue to use the title previously held on an honorary basis.

Article 64. The president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic can nevertheless also confer honorary membership on any member of the Executive Council who, although he does not meet the condition of duration, has by his personal merit rendered eminent services to the nation.

Article 65. The president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic can terminate the honorary membership if, by his conduct, the beneficiary is unworthy of it.

Article 66. In the case of the death of a member of the Executive Council, the surviving spouse, minor children and children of age still in school and other dependent persons have the right, for 5 years, to a sole pension whose amount is equal to the highest annual income provided for in Article 58 above.

Article 67. In the case of the death of a member of the Executive Council receiving a pension, the surviving spouse and other legal dependents have the right to a pension whose amount is equal to two-thirds of the updated annual amount of the allocation.

Article 68. Members of the Executive Council have the right to a 30-day vacation after every year of activities.

The annual vacation is taken at a time scheduled by the first state commissioner. In all cases, the annual vacation is based on the need for the smooth operation of the Executive Council.

The president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic can grant members of the Executive Council certain advantages attached to the enjoyment of an annual vacation.

Article 69. The pay provided for in Articles 66 and 67 of this order is in the form of monthly sums. They are collected by the surviving spouse or, in his absence, by the guardian of orphaned children.

Article 70. The right to the retirement allocation is forfeited by any member of the Executive Council who refuses to proceed to hand over his mandate to his successor.

The pension is forfeited when: 1) the widow remarried; 2) minor children come of age or complete their studies; and 3) the widow or orphan receives a pension from the Public Treasury or a personal salary.

Article 71. The president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic can grant the benefits of provisions in Articles 59 and 60, in accordance with the conditions provided, to any member of the Executive Council who, on the date this order goes into effect has ceased performing his duties.

Article 72. Expenses for health care of members of the Executive Council and members of their families are borne by the government as long as they are in office.

Section IV. Final Provisions

Article 73. Except in the case of authority of the first state commissioner, this order can be completed by instructions, directives or any other communication which the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic deems fitting to send to the members of the Executive Council.

Article 74. Provisions of Order No 77-191 of 6 July 1977 relating to the organization of the Executive Council, and all other regulatory provisions contrary to this order, are hereby abrogated. This order goes into effect on the date of its signing.

Kinshasa, 31 March 1982
Mobutu Sese Seko
Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga
Army General

11,464
CSO: 4719/880

'HARARE' COMMENTS ON FAILURE TO SOLVE NAMIBIA PROBLEM

CA101050 Harare Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 7 May 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Namibian independence question has been the subject of a dragging and protracted diplomatic shuttle by a number of forces which include those directly affected by the situation and some external big powers. Central to the whole question is that the people of that territory should be given the right to determine their own destiny in an independent Namibia. This essentially means that South Africa, which illegally occupies that territory, should withdraw all its forces and dismantle its administration thus creating a free and democratic situation which allows the people of Namibia to establish their own sovereign state.

It is this just cause for which the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] took the decision to wage a war of national liberation after all other means had failed. Realizing that the people of Namibia are being subjected to a rule of brutal oppression and repression by the Pretoria regime's administration the frontline states and the Organization of Africa Unity, the United Nations and other progressive international organizations came out in support of a just solution to the Namibian question. More still, the frontline states have been subjected to systematic campaign of military and economic piracy by the Pretoria regime in an effort to force them to submit to and accommodate the evils of apartheid.

The Pretoria regime has continued to defy the United Nations resolution 435 on the Namibian independence. The Botha regime is on record for propagating a false cause--that it is fighting communism in Southern Africa. However, the truth is that it is fighting a war to defend the diabolic apartheid system. In view of this position which has been taken by the Botha regime it is evident that there is only one possible solution to the Namibian question: armed struggle combined with peaceful negotiations. However, one would have hoped that the Western contact group with all its powerful military and economic bargaining would have put enough pressure on the Pretoria regime to give up its illegal occupation of Namibia. It is indeed unfortunate that members of the Western contact group have resorted to dilly-dallying on the Namibian question by tabling [proposing] electoral proposals intended to humiliate SWAPO and upgrade the Pretoria regime in any talks that may take place.

It would appear the Western contact group's electoral proposal of one vote counted twice is a deliberate mechanism to frustrate any progress towards a genuine independence in Namibia. It sounds quite absurd that developed countries like those in the so-called Western contact group prefer to introduce a complex package of electoral proposals. History has proved so far that the so-called diplomatic mediators only become relevant to a political crisis when the enemy has been beaten to its knees, as is what happened in Zimbabwe. The Lancaster House conference only became meaningful after the colonial forces had been shattered and battered militarily. It appears the Western contact group is waiting for that stage when the Pretoria regime will have suffered a military defeat and a stage when the innocent masses will have been butchered by the racist forces. There is no doubt that if the Pretoria regime and its mentors are waiting for that stage when it will come.

CSO: 4700/1216

'ZIMBABWE RADIO' COMMENTS ON NAMIBIA ISSUE

MB100825 Harare Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 7 May 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] (?At their recent meeting) the frontline states came out in support of a just solution to the Namibian question. More still, the frontline states had been subjected to a systematic campaign of military and economic piracy by the Pretoria regime in an effort to force them to submit to and accommodate the evils of apartheid.

The Pretoria regime has continued to defy UN resolution 435 on the Namibian independence. The Botha regime is on record for propagating a false cause; that it is fighting communism in Southern Africa. However, the truth is that it is fighting a war to defend the diabolical apartheid system.

In view of this position which has been taken by the Botha regime, it is evident that there is only one possible solution to the Namibian question: armed struggle combined with peaceful negotiations.

However, one would have hoped that the Western contact group, with all its powerful military and economic bargaining, would have put enough pressure on the Pretoria regime to give up its illegal occupation of Namibia. It is indeed unfortunate that members of the Western contact group have resorted to dillydallying on the Namibian equestion by tabling electoral proposals intended to humilitate SWAPO and upgrade the Pretoria regime in any talks that may take place. It would appear the Western contact group's electoral proposal of one vote counted twice is a deliberate mechanism to frustrate any progress towards a genuine independence in Namibia.

It should quite absurd that developed countries like those in the so-called Western contact group prefer to introduce a complex package of electoral proposals. History has proved so far that the so-called diplomatic mediators only become relevant to a political crisis when the enemy has been beaten to its knees, as what happened in Zimbabwe. The Lancaster House conference only became meaningful after the colonial forces had been shattered and battered militarily.

It appears the Western contact group is waiting for that stage when the Pretoria regime will have suffered a military defeat, and a stage when the innocent masses will have been butchered by the racist forces. There is no doubt that if the Pretoria regime and its mentors are waiting for that stage, then it will come.
CSO: 4700/1216

JPRS 80930

27 May 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2630

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JPRS 80930

27 May 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2630

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EANES SPEAKS ON COOPERATION, SWAPO, FRETILIN ISSUES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Apr 82 p 11

[Report on press conference with General Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal, and some members of the Portuguese delegation, at the end of a visit to Angola, in Luanda, 19 April 1982]

[Text] At the end of the official visit by General Ramalho Eanes to the People's Republic of Angola, shortly after the signing of the final document on the discussions and a tourist cooperation accord and the reading of the joint communique, the Portuguese president granted a press conference. His meeting with the journalists focused on two basic themes : the current status of Angolan-Portuguese relations following the president's visit to our country, and some aspects of Portugal's African policy in a more general context.

Question Period

Following introductory remarks by the Portuguese chief of state there was a question and answer period, the transcript of which follows.

[Question] Mr President, we know there was a meeting with Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO. May we ask what was discussed; second, if these discussions were in the context of conversations you may have with the Contact Group; and third, if there is an agreement of views or some disagreement between the Portuguese and Angolan authorities regarding the Namibian problem.

[Eanes] Well, it is well known that the Namibian problem concerns us; it is also known that Portugal understands that it has or could have a role to play in this issue. Because the problem concerns us and because we understand we have a role to play, we must create all the conditions to make our role an effective one. This presupposes and demands a full understanding of the situation, which means learning the different views of the various interested parties, which calls for a relationship—I would say a personal relationship—between the Portuguese statesmen and the statesmen involved in this question.

These were the primary reasons for the meeting. Moreover, as the secretary of state has already mentioned, the Contact Group has asked the Portuguese Government to indicate, once again, its position on the pursuit of a solution to the Namibian issue. I would like to say--and to answer your question--there is no basic disagreement between Portugal and Angola on this issue. Both countries understand that the issue must be settled as soon as possible, that it must be resolved within the framework of Security Council Resolution 435. We understand that the problem must be solved as quickly as possible. Bearing in mind our limited possibilities, we will do everything we can, as we told both Angola and SWAPO, to help settle this issue. I repeat, a solution is in the direct and immediate interest of the Portuguese, or rather, it would be to our great satisfaction. I do not know if the secretary of state would like to add anything to contribute to this answer.

[Question] Mr President, we know that this morning (yesterday) there was a meeting with the FRETILIN delegation. We would like to know what came about at that meeting.

[Eanes] Portugal has stated repeatedly, primarily through its foreign affairs minister, that--for all kinds of reasons--it continues to be concerned with the Timor problem, which it continues to see, to a certain extent, as its own problem. I say to a certain extent because it is also an international problem, as you know. At this time, we are trying to put together the data that will give us a total picture of the situation, the information that will let us see what possible kinds of action can be developed by the Portuguese Government to find solutions to the problem. To get a complete picture of teh situation, we have to gather all the data and, if possible, to listen to all those involved in the issue, particularly FRETILIN. We meet with FRETILIN with precisely that in mind. They are perfectly aware of Portugal's position regarding FRETILIN, and that position has not changed. At the meeting, we obtained information about the internal situation in Timor, FRETILIN's international contacts and, hence, about the issue from FRETILIN's point of view. I repeat, this viewpoint only represents one more piece of information to add to all the data that we are seeking to put together correctly, to try again to see if it is possible to escape from the impasse into which we have fallen, despite our repeated efforts. Again on this issue, I would like the secretary of state to add anything he might think appropriate.

[Question] Mr President, in your statements, you referred pointedly to the "Spirit of Bissau." You said this spirit must be maintained, no matter what the circumstances. We would like to know if you feel the spirit is in jeopardy in Portugal. Another question: would you comment on the tragicomic inspiration of certain influential Portuguese political sectors regarding the so-called liberation of political prisoners held by an Angolan puppet group?

[Eanes] I referred to the Spirit of Bissau throughout this visit, for two basic reasons: first, in honor of Angola and President Agostinho Neto; and second, because the so-called Spirit of Bissau in a way represents the resumption of a healthy relationship between the Portuguese and Angolan

peoples, a relationship in which the interests of both peoples are def ded, in a spirit of openness and full respect for the sovereignty of each of them. I do not believe that the Spirit of Bissau is endangered. I do not deny that some sectors of Portuguese society have not managed to overcome a certain nostalgia, and I must admit that in some portions of these sectors, while this nostalgia is not politically acceptable or historically admissible, it is psychologically understandable. But these are limited sectors, while this nostalgia is understandable. But these are limited sectors of Portuguese society and do not bear a decisive weight in the national community as a whole. All the leaders, regardless of the parties that support them or have supported them, have expressed their commitment to the Spirit of Bissau and have recognized the decisive importance of Portugal's relations with the new Lusophone countries. I reiterate: there is no threat whatever to the Spirit of Bissau. I would say that the conditions are there for it to develop, to intensify and to extend gradually to all Portuguese society.

Regarding the prisoners, I would begin by saying that the Portuguese government has always taken a correct position on this issue. Knowing that there were Portuguese citizens being held by the movement to which you referred, teh government sought their release through the International Red Cross. It has always categorically refused to deal with or approach the problem in any other way, because it is perfectly aware of what relations between states should be and of the clear responsibility imposed by these relations. Regarding the release of the prisoners and how it was obtained, I feel that here we have to establish a difference between what this movement attempted and what it has achieved. I do not have to defend the Portuguese party that brought about or helped bring about this release. I would only say--because I know, as chief of state--that this party always rejected a certain number of conditions which would in some way apparently create problems for Angola. It was a matter of a humanitarian action with which Angola obviously has every right to disagree, but it was a humanitarian action which a Portuguese party pursued. Therefore, although we understand Angola's position on this action, we cannot condemn it, for reasons I have cited and because of the care with which the Portuguese group engaged in it. Incidentally, in regard to the question, my position at this time is the one I took some days ago in Lisbon and made known through a spokesman for the Presidency of the Republic.

[Question] I would like to ask two questions. First I would like to hear, in the president's words, the point of view of Portuguese businessmen and their interest in the visit you have just made. [Second] you stated that, as a responsible member of the Atlantic Alliance, Portugal cannot and should not refrain from condemning the South African aggression against Angola. Well, these attacks have been carried out with the collusion of Western NATO member countries. I would like to know if this statement, which when all is said and done is a reaffirmation of the Portuguese position, was a simple declaration of intent or a position that has been defended at the level of the Atlantic Alliance.

[Eanes] I will ask Minister Baiao Horta to answer your first question, and then I will respond to the second one.

[Horta] As already stated on several occasions, during the visit the Portuguese delagation was able to establish an agreement on objectives and also on awareness of the limitations of both countries. This enabled the Portuguese businessmen, in their discussions with the Angolan Government, to achieve significant results in many areas, most particularly, the areas in which the Angolan Government has indicated a major interest, such as the reactivation of already existing units which essentially serve to meet the basic needs of the Angolan people. [This came about] in a climate and a concern that this relationship be a stable one, with the conditions for a long-term relationship in the interests of both peoples. Therefore, without referring specifically to various companies, because they have already been indicated to the press, I can say that, in this regard, there has been a qualitative leap forward, which I consider important.

Regarding this qualitative leap, I would just like to mention--and it is extremely gratifying to cite as an example--two attitudes of the Angolan Government which we find not only objectively important but politically significant. I refer specifically to the authorization for payment of about $12 million to the Companhia Nacional de Navegacao. The problem was discussed for some years and, although there was a formal agreement, it had not been implemented. The Angolan authorities thought it will to implement it at this time, which I consider significant and representative of the spirit to which I referred. There is also the unblocking of an educational assistance project to install a data system in collaboration with the University of Portugal and the University of Angola. It will be an influential project at various levels which we consider highly important. So it was possible to create the conditions for this qualitative step forward, with concrete results in the business area.

[Eanes] Regarding the second question, we here only represent Portugal and we are not here to represent NATO. When I stated that as a NATO country Portugal honors its commitments and unequivocally supports Angola in the matter of the foreign attacks against it, it was simply intended to be a quick clarification. It is known--I believe the Angolan authorities are in no doubt of this--that Portugal's position is one of declared commitment and engagement in this issue. It seeks a rapid settlement so that Angola may quickly return to the conditions for full development, because a strong Angolan state is to Portugal's interest. It is to Portugal's interest because the cooperation can be more intensive and Portugal's interests can be better defended. As a representative of NATO, we can say that our position has also been made clear. The NATO countries have clearly stated their opposition to apartheid as a matter of principle; they have also clearly demonstrated their engagement in resolving the Namibian problem. Some NATO countries are members of the Contact Group. However--and I believe this is the point of your question--there are some questions raised by the fact that NATO countries have had close relations of economic cooperation, and even some military cooperation, with South Africa. This has been a controversial issue. Some countries have felt it is suitable

to maintain these ties with South Africa; that, because of this cooperation, South Africa is prevented from gaining the complete autonomy that would make it virtually invulnerable to pressure that these countries can bring to bear to see that the plan for Namibia is carried out. It is a position with which one agrees or disagrees, but it is a position that exists. Nor do I deny that some countries in this area are mistrustful about the entire question of southern Africa as it has been developing. I can say that this mistrust is dissipating, and I feel this is largely owing to Portuguese diplomatic efforts, primarily, and to the efforts of Portuguese statesmen--I believe I can say--to the personal efforts of Counselor Melo Antunes, who is here today.

[Question] Mr President, movements opposed to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola maintain representation in Portugal. Some days ago, a Portuguese newspaper claimed that these organizations are openly conducting activity on Portuguese territory; they have accounts in Portuguese banks, they have recruitment drives, and they are printing and distributing documents. Would you please discuss whether these organizations opposed to the overnment of the RPA will be allowed to remain in Portugal?

[Eanes] I would like to say this : as you know, Portugal has a certain regime, and this regime operates within a certain general framework in which public communication plays an active part. This legal activity is permitted. I believe it is one of the most distinctive characteristics of the regime, and makes it possible for some journalists, some interest groups, to behave in a way that is contemptible.

As my friend knows, because I have already said this in Bissau, the president of the republic is attacked daily--no day passes without an attack --and not only the president of the republic but other organs of government as well, and often the attacks are slanderous. When this happens, the president of the republic, the government, the revolutionary councillors and the various organs of government and their officers have no other means of intervening except recourse to the courts. This clearly applies to the problem of the so-called representatives of movements in opposition to sovereign states with which Portugal maintains relations. Well, there the general framework is in their favor and they take advantage of it. We leaders have taken every legally possible means to limit this activity, which we find pernicious, but I must confess that, while we have had some results, they have not been entirely satisfactory. We ourselves have already gone many times to the attorney general's office regarding these groups; we have even advised representatives of states accredited in Portugal to use the legal machinery. We have advised these states to conduct an information campaign, which could reduce or minimize the [effect of the] activities of these individuals, so I believe that, here as well, we have acted very clearly and honestly. We have not really been very effective. We are going to continue to take action to this end.

On the other hand, I must also say that because Portugal does not have an information service--we have not yet managed to set one up--we are often surprised by press conferences that have never taken place, although they

are reported as such--a meeting between one of these individuals who comes to Portugal and talks to a reporter, and then a communique appears saying there was a press conference. These individuals call themselves representatives, but when all is said and done they only represent themselves, sometimes not even their own families. So there is a whole campaign that should be repudiated by the Portuguese authorities, although this repudiation is impossible within the general framework available to us. We cannot take more effective action.

[Question] After meeting with you Sunday night, Sam Nujoma said he would look favorably on the inclusion of Portuguese troops in a UN peace-keeping force in Namibia. How do you see this possibility and what is Portugal's new role in Africa?

[Eanes] The question did not come up in my conversations with Sam Mujoma. If Mr Nujoma said he welcomed the possibility, this is really gratifying to Portugal, because it demonstrates a certain confidence in our impartiality and also indicates a certain interest in having Portugal participate in settling this issue.

The question of having Portuguese military involved in the resolution of the Namibian problem was never examined, but it is obvious that, given the principles adopted by Portugal regarding this issue, if duly responsible agencies raise the question with Portugal, it is obvious that Portugal will study it.

[Question] A short time ago, at the time of the so-called release of the Portuguese, the Angolan puppet Savimbi stated that the Contact Group met with him to discuss the Namibian issue. Although Portugal is not a member of this Contact Group, I would like to know what the Portuguese position is--if this meeting took place, since up to now the Dontact Group has not denied Savimbi's statements.

[Eanes] We have no knowledge that there was any such meeting, first, because the Contact Group has no obligation to inform us. In the second place, we are not representing the Contact Group here.

The Portuguese position on the matter is absolutely clear. I say absolutely clear because it has been duly stated.

We have always said that Portugal has relations with the Angolan state, and only with the Angolan state, and does not recognize, obviously, anything in Angola other than this government.

I believe this was again clearly demonstrated--if any further demonstration were needed--during this visit.

Nor do we intend to pass judgment on the Contact Group. We understand that the Contact Group has a very large responsibility and must carry it out in the best way possible. We feel it cannot do this without a full knowledge of the current situation. Any contact that may have taken place (which we doubt) could only have been for the purpose of gathering more detailed

information. I reiterate, we do not know if such a meeting took place; if it did, we do not know what its purpose was. We assume, however, that if it did take place, it was not for the purpose nor did it have the political meaning that your question implies.

We will stop here. Once again, thanks for the Portuguese delegation for your work, and all good wishes.

6362
CSO : 4742/287

PORTUGUESE PRIVATE COOPERATION IN DATA PROCESSING, FISHING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Text] The Portuguese firm Sismet signed a contract recently in Lisbon with the Angolan Ministry of Planning. The contract is for technical assistance in the data field, in which the firm will take part in the development of various projects in Angola.

According to Sismet's general director Antonio Dray, the contract takes in several areas of activity, namely, organizational development and provision of the technical-administrative support needed for the planning system of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola], the design of planning systems, assistance in installing them and supervision of their execution, analysis of the economic and financial feasibility of projects, information systems application design and assistance in the selection of equipment and study of the general standardization of state contracts.

According to its general director, Sismet has set up a permanent technical staff in the Ministry of Planning in Luanda to develop its activities; within a short time it will also be developing projects for various agencies within its sphere of competence.

Regarding one of these projects, the firm will analyze the studies already elaborated for an agroindustrial complex, design the organization and management systems to be adopted and provide consultation in the phase of implementation of the project.

As another project, Sismet will assist in the organization of a national Angolan company to supply fishing materials. It will also collaborate in the necessary studies for the establishment of a joint technical assistance enterprise for heavy equipment for construction and public works.

6362
CSO: 4742/287

PAPER STRESSES FRIENDSHIP WITH PORTUGAL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "To Build a Common History"]

[Text] The flag of Portugal, lowered most discreetly on 10 November 1975 at the fortress of Sao Miguel, is once more flying serenely on Angolan territory, this time beside the red and black flag of the People's Republic of Angola, which first unfurled in the wind on the evening of that same day.

After almost 7 years of efforts at rapprochement (some of them mutual, others unilateral), they have finally been successful and the political will of both states has been put in practice, carrying out the profound desire of their respective peoples—to begin a new era in their relations.

The most active and enriching inspiration for this new step in the common history of the two countries is still, and will continue to be, the atmosphere at the historic meeting between the late beloved President Agostinho Neto and President Ramalho Eanes in the capital of Guinea Bissau, an atmosphere that is already customarily referred to as the "Spirit of Bissau."

The will of the people is the deciding factor, but it might have had more difficulty finding expression if, in this specific case, the chiefs of state of the two countries—presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Ramalho Eanes—had not been firmly resolved to look at the past without complexes, at the present with realism and at the future with the prospect of a common history to build.

President Ramalho Eanes alluded precisely to this in his press conference shortly before he returned to his country, declaring that the significance of his visit could only be summed up in the context of the proposition that "new pages" be written in the common history of the two peoples.

In this regard, even more important than all the official declarations of the desire for bilateral cooperation was the good will expressed in the streets by the residents of Luanda and Lubango, honored by this official state visit of friendship as representatives of all the people of Angola.

In their expression of pleasure at the presence of this highest representative of the Portuguese people on the free and sovereign soil of the People's Republic of Angola, the people of Angola demonstrated their political maturity, confirming that they had never identified colonialism-fascism with the people of Portugal, although—in the words of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos—"the hands that bore the weapons were Portuguese and Portuguese men formed the active forces of the enemy."

At the end of this visit [in the name] of the Portuguese people, the friendship is warmer, there is a stronger desire to broaden and deepen social, cultural, scientific, technical and business relations, respecting the principle of reciprocity of advantages.

The common history was formerly one of domination by the Portuguese ruling classes, never with the free consent of the peoples of either country. In the "Spirit of Bissau," both parties can build a new common history, freely accepted and desired by both peoples, a history symbolized by the waving banners of the two sovereign countries.

6362
CSO : 4742/287

DEPARTURE OF PARTY MEMBERS IN BIE, KUANDO KUBANGO DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] The first interprovincial seminar on the growth of the party in Bie and Kuando Kubango provinces decided to penalize all party members who arbitrarily leave their grass roots organizations for other provinces without the knowledge of their organizations, in accordance with the party statutes and a directive on withdrawing [from party structures].

The first seminar, which was held in Kuito on 16 and 17 April, further decided that the party's municipal and provincial organizations, as well as the grass roots organizations, should strictly apply the guidelines handed down by the sixth meeting of department coordinators of the organization (DORGAN) and the National Assembly of cell coordinators.

Moreover, they recommended to the provincial DORGAN that a committee of activists be set up with a view to their qualification, that the regulations of the party's provincial and municipal committees be reviewed with a view to improving their enforcement, and that the regulations to be observed during recruitment of new party members be enforced.

During the seminar the participants discussed various subjects such as the past and future activities of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the manual for preparing the work plan in the grass roots organizations, and the Activist Charter and the methodology for increasing party membership.

The meetings were directed by Norberto dos Santos, director of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party.

9805
CSO: 4742/289

GDR OFFICIAL IN METHODOLOGICAL SEMINAR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Apr 82 p 4

[Excerpts] The opening ceremony of the Methodological Seminar of the Central Control Commission was held yesterday in the party's provincial school in Viana under the chairmanship of Dino Matross, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Party Central Committee for Political Work for the Defense and Security Forces and Veterans, representing the president, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Also attending were Ambrosio Lukoki, Evaristo Domingos Kimba and Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito), all from the party Politburo; Francisco Magalhaes Paiva (Nvunda), an alternate on the Politburo; and Antonio Jacinto, Pedro Pacavira and Maria Mambo Cafe, all members of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party. Also present at the opening session of the Methodological Seminar of the Central Control Commission was Herbert Malcharek, a member of the Central Control Commission of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], who has been in Angola since yesterday to guide the work of the seminar.

Opening Speeches

In closing the opening session of the Methodological Seminar of the Central Control Commission, Colonel Dino Matross, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo, began by referring to its importance, stating that it "marks an extremely important qualitative advance for our party, as it will make it possible to have an in-depth discussion on the operations and coordination of the control commissions at various levels."

The 7-day seminar will be directed by Herbert Malcharek of the SED Central Control Commission and will be attended by all the directors of departments of the party Central Committee and coordinators of municipal control commissions.

During the seminar classes will be offered on the struggle for ideological and organizational unity, party discipline, working methods of control commissions, and collaboration and cooperation between the party control organs and other agencies.

9805
CSO: 4742/289

BRIEFS

REFUGEES' RETURN—Cabinda—A delegation from the State Secretariat for Social Affairs [SEAS] will soon be traveling to the People's Republic of the Congo for an official working visit of about 8 days. According to a spokesman from the SEAS delegation in Cabinda, the purpose of this visit is to discuss with the Congoloese authorities the possibility of taking a census of Angolan refugees who have been in Malolo (Congo) since the first national war of liberation, with a view to possibly repatriating them, in compliance with the decisions made by the Cabinda Provincial People's Assembly. These refugees, who have been unable to return because of a lack of means of transportation, have been indicating a desire to return to their home country for some time. [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Apr 82 p 3] 9805

SOVIET PRESS DELEGATION—The State Secretary for Culture, Boaventura Cardosa, met with Kharl Amov, vice-president of the State Press Committee of the USSR, on Monday to discuss cooperation between Angola and the Soviet Union. Present at the meeting were the USSR ambassader to Angola and the director of the National Book and Record Institute, Octaviano Correia. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 p 4] 9805

CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA—A cooperation protocol between Angola and Cuba is the field of construction was approved Tuesday by Amilcar Aguiar, the Angolan deputy minister for construction materials, representing the minister who is out of the country, and by Levi Farah, the Cuban minister for foreign construction. The protocol gave priority to Cuban participation in the planning office of the Angolan Construction Ministry and to training programs in the country. To this end, Cuban professors are expected to come to lecture in a school of the branch located in Luanda. The document also provides for the participation of Cuban technicians in the Encime cement factory in Lobito, in an enterprise for technical maintenance of the Manutecnica equipment industry, and in provincial construction companies, where they will assist Angolan workers with a view to making better use of the available work force. The protocol also envisages the possibility of joint Angolan-Cuban participation in reopening construction material plants that are currently inoperative and equipping the semi-governmental enterprise Tecnogiron. Present at the signing were the Cuban Ambassador to Angola, Francia Mestre, officials from the Angolan Construction Ministry and representatives from Cuban construction enterprises. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Apr 82 p 2] 9805

CSO: 4742/289

BRIEFS

NEW NIGER ENVOY--The new Niger ambassador to Benin, Abdul Zaromeye, this morning presented to the head of state the letters by which President Seyni Kountche has accredited him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the government of Benin. [Excerpt] [AB142118 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 14 May 82]

CSO: 4719/940

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN TROOPS KILLED --Manama, 9 May (WAKH)--The Islamic Eritrean Front has announced that 60 Ethiopian soldiers were killed in tense battles that took place yesterday between Eritrean revolutionaries who belong to the popular Eritrean liberation forces and the Ethiopian forces. The front said these battles took place while two Ethiopian patrols were in the (Ghansbah) region. The front explained that its forces confronted the two patrols and destroyed three personnel carriers and captured a number of machineguns and light weapons. This was reported by Mohamed (Abu Bakr), the front's representative in the Gulf, who said: "The Ethiopian Air Force continued its raids on the liberated residential centers in search of revolutionary hideouts. This resulted in the killing of 30 persons, 9 of whom were children. The Ethiopian forces also detained 36 Ethiopian aviation employees under the pretext of supporting the revolutionaries following the revolutionaries' success in destroying Asmera airport more than once." The front's representative added: "The Ethiopian forces yesterday evening imposed a curfew on the main Eritrean towns and the Ethiopian forces opened fire on any object that moved in the dark. "The Eritrean Liberation Front distributed statements to the citizens warning them against using the village wells because the revolutionaries discovered they had been poisoned by Ethiopian intelligence elements." [Text] [GF090935 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 9 May 82]

VICTORIES IN RECENT BATTLES--Khartoum, 15 May (AFP)--Separatist Eritrean guerrillas today claimed to have killed 657 Ethiopian troops, wounded 730 and captured 17 in battles over the past 2 weeks. A communique of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLA), and Ethiopian forces on 1 and 2 May. The EPLF said 250 Ethiopians were killed, 210 wounded and one captured along with 93 Kalashnikov assault rifles, 19 machineguns, three rocket launchers and other booty in fighting on the right flank of the Afabet Front. Guerrillas also killed seven Ethiopians, wounded 20 and seized eight rifles in a skirmish on the right flank of the northeast Sahel Front on 2 May. And in a 2-day battle they frustrated government attempts to seize the strategic hills of Debaat despite being attacked by tanks, aircraft and helicopters. In this battle 250 Ethiopian troops were killed, 300 wounded and 12 taken prisoner. Some 126 light weapons, 20 machineguns, three rocket launchers, two pistols and a radio set were captured, the EPLF said. The communique said heavy fighting took place on the right flank of the SAHEL Front around Aget last Tuesday in which the Ethiopians lost 150 dead, 200 wounded and four captured. Guerrillas seized 84 rifles, 12 machineguns, a rocket-launcher and a pistol. On the same day the EPLA took away local party members from the village of Adi Gen "for advice and political training," the communique said. [Text] [NC151727 Paris AFP in English 1712 GMT 15 May 82]

TALKS WITH LIBYA, PDRY--Addis Ababa, 9 May (AFP)--Ethiopia, Libya and South Yemen have discussed the "machinations" set in motion by "imperialism and forces of reaction" to destabilize their revolutions, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Felleke Gedle-Giorgis said here yesterday. Speaking on his return from a meeting in Aden of the foreign ministers of the three nations, Col (?Felleke) said they had renewed their firm solidarity in view of the dangers facing them. The three countries are linked in a treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in August last year. The pact provides for cooperation in all fields, including military. The Aden meeting was designed to assess implementation of the treaty provisions, Col Felleke said. [Text] [NC092227 Paris AFP in English 1445 GMT 9 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1231

RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL TERMED NOT IN AFRICA'S INTEREST

AB171544 Paris AFP in English 1209 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Nairobi, 17 May (AFP)--The DAILY NATION newspaper today commented that other African states would be under pressure to resume relations with Israel, following Zaire's move at the weekend, but suggested this would not be in their interest.

The nation said in an editorial that "pressure on Kenya and Nigeria is going to be particularly heavy since these two countries are perceived, rightly or wrongly, as regional brokers.

"Certainly it would not be in the national interest of countries like Kenya, at this point in time, to break rank with the rest of Africa and resume diplomatic relations with Israel," it said.

It noted that Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, as current chairman of the organisation of African Unity (OAU), "would not allow Kenya, without agreement within the OAU, to spearhead such a diplomatic adventure."

[Words indistinct] African states that have diplomatic relations with Arab nations "who are not likely to be pelased by such a move.

"These countries are more important to us than Israel, not just because of their oil and petrol-dollars, but also as potentially huge markets for our produce," the paper said.

"Until Israel recognises Palestinian rights, Arab nations as a whole will not recognise Israel in spite of the Israel-Egyptian peace accord," the nation said.

It added that "recognition of that fact does not leave many choices for the African nations."

The paper, which is owned by the Aga Khan, concluded that "whichever way you look at it there should be no reason for Africa and Arab relations to be wrecked on the altar of Palestinian rights."

There has been no official reaction in Kenya to the Zairian move. There is an Israeli representative in Nairobi, but he is accredited with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) whose headquarters are here.

CSO: 4700/1233

BRIEFS

ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--On 11 May President Moi received the credentials of the new Canadian high commissioner to Kenya and the ambassadors of Norway and Indonesia. The Canadian high commissioner is Mr David Miles Miller, while the ambassadors of Norway and Indonesia are Mr Paal Bog and Mr R. Supangat. [EA131004 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 May 82]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SDAR, CHAD--Lagos, 7 May (NAN)--The Kenya foreign minister, Dr Robert Ouko, arrived in Lagos yesterday to deliver a special message from the current chairman of the OAU, President Arap Moi of Kenya to President Shehu Shagari. The contents of the message were, however, not disclosed. Speaking of the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic during the last OAU ministerial meeting, Dr Ouko told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the OAU chairman was committed to maintaining a neutral role on the issue. Dr Ouko said that it was the hope of President Arap Moi that the SDAR issue would be resolved before the next OAU summit in Tripoli. Expressing Kenya's appreciation for Nigeria's role in the Chadian conflict, Dr Ouko was optimistic that the OAU plan for resolving the crisis by next month would materialize. [Text] [AB071122 Lagos NAN in English 1107 GMT 7 May 82]

PRESIDENT MEETS U.S. OFFICIAL--His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, today at State House, Nakuru, held discussions with U.S. Under Secretary of State for Security, Assistance, Science and Technology, Senator James Buckley. During their discussions President Moi and Senator Buckley reviewed bilateral matters and various international issues. President Moi briefed Senator Buckley on matters of the OAU involving the problems of Namibia, Chad and Western Sahara. The president emphasized the need for the superpowers to curtail their arms race and, instead, utilize their resources in bettering the living standards of mankind. Senator Buckley, who led the U.S. delegation to the UN Environment Program special meeting in Nairobi, was accompanied by his country's ambassador to Kenya, Mr Willian Harrop, and his personal assistant, Mr Peter de Castro. Also present was the head of the American desk in the Kenyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ben Mwangi. [Text] [EA191256 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1234

MINISTER SAYS SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN RICE POSSIBLE IN FOUR YEARS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Apr 82 p 9

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text]

In respone to government's call to promote agricultural activities in the country, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has disclosed that over 700 cooperative farms are being cultivated throughout the country.

In August 1981, the Liberian leader, C-I-C Samuel K. Doe held talks with local chiefs and elders at the Executive Pavilion in Monrovia and acquianted them with government's intention to make Liberia self-sufficient in food production, especially rice.

In an interview recently, Internal Affairs Minister, Colonel Edward Sackor, said to enhance the cooperative farm program in every part of the country, his ministry, alloted two thirds of each county's territory's and Statutory District's development budget to purchase farming tools.

Minister Sackor said to begin the cooperative farm program was very difficult, since the people could not understand the trend government was enforcing, adding that "the people thought rice collected from the farms would be given to government".

Another problem his ministry faced during the introductory year, Sackor said, was the lack of trained personnel to operate farming equipment which, he said, cost government thousands of dollars.

Being aware of the urgent need for permanent institutional arrangement for National Cooperative Farming System (NCFS) the Internal Affairs boss revealed that his ministry has set some major policies to be implemented.

He said each county would be expected to cultivate between 2,000 to 2,500 acres of land per annum from which a minimum of 6,000 bags of rice could be realized.

Check and Balance

Sackor further revealed that each territory and statutory district would be required to prepare between 1,500 and 2,000, and 1,000 and 2,000 acres, respectively out of which about 4,500 to 6,000 bags of rice are expected to be realized.

The minister explained that rice, when harvested, would remain and be sold within the county, territory or statutory district where it was produced under the supervision of the superintendent and the Develop-

ment Council.

Minister Sackor asserted that proceeds from the sale of rice would be deposited in a recognized bank in the name of the producing county, territory or statutory district.

Agric Ministry

To serve as a check and balance mechanism for the smooth and effective execution of the cooperative farming program, Minister Sackor stressed that a team comprising the Ministries of Finance, Planning, Internal Affairs and the Bureau of the Budget, will make quarterly visits to the areas to ensure implementation and proper accountability of money collected and spent.

Minister Sackor pointed out that based on feed-back his ministry received from around the hinterland, he was convinced that "within the next four years," Liberia could be self-sufficient in rice production.

He commended the Ministry of Agriculture for providing his ministry with 100,000 tons of seed rice "free of charge", and appealed to the ministry to assist his ministry again with 110,000 tons of seed rice so as to carry out the program effectively.

Sackor added that funds are available at his ministry to buy about 75,000 tons of upland rice from the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) if negotiations going on prove successful.

Minister Sackor expressed the hope that the Ministry of Rural Development would build more farm-to-market roads throughout the country to enable farmers to freely transport their commodities to commercial centers.

CSO: 4700/1190

JAPANESE RICE GRANT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 23 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

Liberia is to receive 2,350 tons of her staple food, rice, for the first time from Japan. The rice is valued at $825,000.

The grant under which the Japanese government is to supply the rice was yesterday signed in Monrovia between the governments of Japan and Liberia.

The signing ceremony which took place at the Liberian Foreign Ministry was performed by the Japanese Ambassador to Liberia, Kunihiko Moroni, and Foreign Minister H. Boima Fahnbulleh of Liberia.

Ambassador Moroni said the rice grant to Liberia was a symbol of Liberian and Japanese friendship and the desire of his government to assist Liberia in its efforts to increase the production of food.

He commended the People's Redemption Council Government for the remarkable progress made in her determination to grow more food.

Foreign Minister Fahnbulleh, speaking for the Government, expressed satisfaction with Ambassador Moroni's efforts at helping the Liberian Government and people since he began his tour of duty in the country.

The Foreign Minister stated that the rice grant from Japan was a total manifestation of the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples of Japan and Liberia.

On April 15 this year, it was announced that the Governments of Japan and Liberia were to sign in Monrovia the exchange of notes and finalize minutes of procedural details concerning the supply of rice to Liberia on a grant basis by Japan.

The grant from Japan covers part of the services necessary for the transportation and insurance of the rice to Liberia valued at 198 million Yen or $825,000 (US).

CSO: 4700/1190

UN OFFICIAL RECOMMENDS AID TO FINANCE INVESTMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 opr 82 p 10

[Text]

Following a visit to Liberia in March to assess the economic and financial needs of Liberia, Mr. Abdulrahim Farah, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations, has recommended $20 million to aid Liberia in financing public investment and to carry out infrastructural programs.

He has also recommended a additional $200 million for priority development programs. The U.N. official was quoted by the Liberia News Agency as saying the economic crisis in Liberia should be brought under control within three to four years with sufficient financial assistance.

Mr. Farah, who headed a U.N. special mission to Liberia for talks with government officials on the development and reconstruction needs of the country, said in a report published in New York recently that all aspects of the Liberian economy reflected a situation of extreme uncertainty, notably a decline of more than 4.4 per cent in national revenue, budgetary deficits, imbalance of payments and an acute shortage of currency.

The report said the Liberian Government attributed the present economic situation to a number of factors, including low price for basic export products, debt service incurred from important investments over the past years, flight of capital after the April 12, 1980 coup, as well as a virtual end to private investments.

His report took note of the measures the Liberian Government had taken, in consultation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to increase its revenue by reducing expenditure, raising taxes, limiting salaries of civil servants, and eliminating subsidy on rice.

During his mission to Liberia last month, Under Secretary-General Farah told the Liberian Government of the need to encourage more foreign investment. He also said there was need to establish sound financial practices and procedures within the machinery of government as a way of overcoming grave socio-economic situation in the country.

The Head of State probably also had this in mind when he recently appointed a committee to review the Investment Incentive Code so as to make it more attractive, functional and effective.

Contrary to the recommendations of the IMF that more taxes should be imposed on salaries, the Head of State, in his Redemption Day Message delivered on April 13, said he would rather

ease the tax burden on the people by intensifying the collection of real estate taxes as well as utility bills.

He has already appointed a committee to handle this and the committee which is headed by Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones, has given tax delinquents and bills defaulters two weeks (from April 13) to settle their obligations.

Besides these recovery measures being applied on the home front, the Liberian leader has renewed his appeal to traditionald friends for a help of $2.5 billion to use in reconstructing the country. He has also asked friendly nations who are sympathetic to our development needs, to assist with funds for the speeding up of work on the constitutional commission.

The $400 million aid package was recommended by the U.N. Under Secretary-General, after he had been here to see things for himself. He was most likely impressed by the measures which the Liberian Government has taken to recover its economy.

The U.N. team Mr. Farah headed to Liberia was in response to Liberia's application to the United Nations to be placed on the list of Least Developed Nations (LDC's).

On March 30, the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez Cuellar, said in his report to the world body that there was negative economic growth in Liberia as well as a "severe shortage of foreign exchange" in the country. He said further that there was a virtual halt to investment in the country after the April 12 coup.

The $400 million recommended by the U.N. Under Secretary-General, Mr. Farah, seems to be a stop-gap measure to use in resuscitate the economy while the application is being looked into.

CSO: 4700/1190

GOVERNMENT SEEKING RENEWED IMF BUDGET SUPPORT PROGRAM

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 22 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

The Liberian Government is seeking a renewed budget support programme from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), similar to, or possibly better than, that which the Fund gave this country for the year 1981-82.

The current programme, which is due to expire in June this year, provided for a budget support package to the tune of $55 million in Special Drawing Rights (SDR), or the equivalent of $65 million.

The money was designed mainly to assist in stabilizing the nation's economy.

In the current negotiations with the Fund, the Government is being represented by a high powered delegation, headed by Finance Minister, G. Alvin Jones. Other members of the delegation are Dr. Byron Tarr, Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Mr. Thomas V. Hanson, Governor of the National Bank of Liberia and Fiscal Affairs Deputy Finance Minister John G. Bestman.

Also with the delegation is the IMF representative in Liberia, Mr. Shaler.

Optimism

Authoritative sources in Government financial circles seem optimistic about the outcome of the talks because, according to one, "Liberia has met all of the IMF's conditions for the 1981-82 programme."

CSO: 4700/1190

WORLD BANK GIVES AID FOR DEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION PROJECT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 22 Apr 82 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] The World Bank has loaned Liberia ten million dollars for the Monrovia Urban Development Project to be undertaken by the City Corporation.

The agreement for the loan was signed in Washington D.C. Wednesday morning by the Minister of Finance, G. Alvin Jones on behalf of the Liberian Government, while World Bank Programs Director for West Africa, Mr. Bilsel Alishbah, signed for the bank.

The loan will be used for upgrading services in Claratown, Sonewein, Slipway and West Point to include the improvement of roads, 4-drains, installation of standpipes and security lightings, as well as acquisition of waste collection vehicles.

Part of the loan will also be used to construct more primary schools, health facilities and community centers.

Land surveys to cover the entire Monrovia, as well as staff training in many areas of urban development will also be financed from the loan.

Meanwhile, the World Bank has agreed to give Liberia another $500,000 to finance a public corporation rehabilitation project to be undertaken by government.

The project is aimed at assessing all public corporations including reacquired properties, with the view to analyse the corporations' present financial, managerial and technical conditions, their economic viability and financial needs.

CSO: 4700/1190

NFEC 'REACTS SHARPLY' TO PROPOSED SECURITY AGENCIES' MERGER

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 26 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text]

Authorities of the National Force for the Eradication of Curruption (NFEC) have reacted sharply to recent recommendation made by the Ministry of Justice that three security agencies in the country be merged.

A Local Newspaper recently quoted the Justice Ministry as recommending to government that Anti-Corruption Bureau and the Anti-Fraud Unit at the Ministry of Finance be merged with the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) of the National Police because of duplicity in functions.

The Justice Ministry also recommended that the Special Security Unit at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia, outside Monrovia, be merged with the National Police because of the similarities in specialization.

With regard to the merger of the Anti-Corruption and the Anti-Fraud Unit, the Justice Ministry pointed out that both agencies were not only duplicating responsibilities, but were from time to time unecessarily harrassing citizens as the body conducts investigations without deference to the other.

In an interview yesterday the Director of NFEC Mrs. Claudia Nelson, said it was unfortunate that the Justice Ministry could bring forth such recommendations when it did not know the functions of her agency.

Mrs. Nelson also expressed surprise at the Justice Ministry's allegations that the NFEC and Anti-Fraud Unit harrassed citizens, without citing any instance.

She said her Bureau serves as a FACT FINDING AGENCY for the government and individuals.

Mrs. Nelson explains that the NFEC also gathers, corrolates and evaluates information which relates to corrupt practices and added that it is designed to protect the public against all forms of corruption as well as to seek and discover in Liberia, corruption in the private and public sectors.

In this regard, Mrs. Nelson pointed out that there was not duplicity of functions with other government agencies whatsoever.

The NFEC boss then reminded the Justice Ministry to first of all make the National Police, Fire Service Bureau and the Bureau of Immigration which are under its jurisdiction more functional before concentrating on bringing other agencies under its jurisdiction.

She said the police must work harder to combat the high rate of crime in the country; the Fire Service Bureau must be able to put out fires which daily destroy homes and properties; and the Immigration Bureau on the other hand, must be able to cut down the influx of undesirable aliens into the country.

She added that her Bureau had been able to alert the government on payroll padding which had resulted in the setting up of a Committee to look in the issue.

This bureau has been able to retrieve several thousand dollars from persons engaged in corrupt practices which were brought to its attention, Mrs. Nelson said.

She added that between 1980 and 1981, over $700,000 worth of cases were investigated and turned over to the Justice Ministry for prosecution, but there had been no feed back from there. Mrs Nelson further said it was part of her bureau's responsibilities to investigate any ministry of government involved in corrupt act. There would have been a delay if this were to be solely under the Ministry of Justice, she said.

Also speaking during the interview was the Deputy Director of the Bureau, Mrs Mae Moisema who argued that though the police, Anti-Fraud and NFEC were security agencies, they were operating in different contexts.

She also noted that merging the security agencies as recommended by the Justice Ministry would impede the functions of the NFEC.

Mrs. Moisema than appealed to the public to cooperate with the bureau by identifying criminals in the society. She also appealed to government for more logistics, adding that "eventhough we are aware of our present financial constraints", corruption must be fought. She noted that this could be done only with the availability of logistics and other facilities.

She further appealed to government for more manpower to make their work easier and more effective.

Concluding, the Director of the Bureau, Mrs. Nelson recommended that branches of the bureau be established in all parts of the country so as to quickly track down criminals.

She said presently only five counties were being covered by the bureau — Montserrado, Lofa, Grand Cape Mount, Bong and Nimba Counties.

Mrs. Nelson said with the present limited resources, she and her co-workers were prepared to work cooperatively and honestly to unearth all criminal practices in the country.

CSO: 4700/1190

NATIONAL BANK PUTS NEW FIVE DOLLAR COIN INTO CIRCULATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 27 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by T. Max Teah]

[Text]

A new Liberian legal tender hit the local financial market yesterday after the official launching of a $5 coin at the National Bank of Liberia on Broad Street, Monrovia.

Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones, who deputized for Liberian Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, encashed a cheque for $30 in six of the coins to officially release it for the public use.

In a statement read on behalf of the Liberian leader, Minister Jones told the Liberian people and foreign business partners that the minting and subsequent launching of the coin in no way represents the issuance of a national currency by Liberia.

He indicated that the Liberian Head of State was confident that the new coin would be convenient for the day-to-day use of the public.

Minister Jones said the new Liberian legal tender will circulate alongside the U.S. dollar in the country. He said it has the same value of a U.S. five dollar bill locally.

The coin, with a status of The Unknow Soldier on one side and the seal of Liberia on the other "is to the honour and memory of the Men-and Women-in-Arms who risked their lives to undertake the Revolution of April 12, 1980".

It also symbolizes the spirit of the Revolution, Minister Jones added.

In his welcome address, the deputy governor of the National Bank of Liberia, Mr. William Diggs, said the coin is being introduced in Liberia to reduce to some extent the expenditure on import of U.S. currency notes, and as well economize on the cost of minting other lower coins.

Deputy Governor Diggs said it would have cost Liberia more money to mint more $1.00 coins than it would to mint similar coins in five dollar denomination.

No Penacea

He told his audience, which included leading bankers and members of the Liberian Bankers Asssociation, that National Bank would from time to time regulate and monitor the flow of the new

coin according to the requirements of the economy just as it is presently done with other Liberian coins ranging from ten cents to one dollar.

The Liberia Bankers Association, through its president Robert Keller, assured government of its cooperation in the circulation of the coin.

Mr. Keller hoped that the new coin would circulate along with other currencies and that it would be freely accepted by all.

Speaking to the press shortly after the official ceremonies, Mr. Diggs said that National Bank decided to introduce the coin because coins have longer life span than currency notes.

The Deputy Governor who has been running the affairs of the National Bank in the absence of Governor Thomas D. Voer Hanson, said that the government of Liberia pays nearly $30,000.00 to pump U.S. currency into the country monthly.

Governor Diggs said the new $5 silver coin was minted at the cost of 10 cents each and is made in a simple manner for easy recognition and distinction from other coins.

Asked whether the introduction of the new $5 coins will in any way help revive the ailing economy of Liberia, Mr. Diggs said that the government of Liberia, like other governments, has the right to make policies that would help its people.

However, he said, the coming of the new coins into Liberia should not be seen as a panacea to the national economic crisis.

Governor Diggs reemphasized that Liberia's present economy is an outcome of world-wide recession and the new coin could not be considered as a solution to the problem.

He said that his bank has worked and is working very hard in the gathering of adequate information to safeguard the new coin against other international currencies.

Deputy Governor William Diggs then appealed to all to accept and recognize the new legal tender as a genuine medium of exchange in commecial activities.

But there were isolated cases yesterday of some traders refusing the coin from buyers on the grounds that they had not been informed about it.

The new coin is seven-sided and is labelled "five dollars" above the statue of the unknown soldier and the figure "5" under the statue on one side.

The other side of the coin has "Republic of Liberia" written above the seal of Liberia, and below the seal is marked "1982".

CSO: 4700/1190

AS OF NEW FISCAL YEAR, MINISTERS TO HANDLE MONTHLY PAYROLL MATTERS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 29 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

As of July 1, 1982, which is the begining of the 1982 fiscal year, heads of government ministries and agencies will handle all matters relating to their monthly payrolls.

This recommendation by the Minister of Finance, which has been approved by the Head of State, C-I-C Samuel Kanyon Doe, is aimed at decentralizing the payment of monthly salaries.

This means that as of July 1, heads of ministries and agencies will sign the payroll checks of their employees.

Minister Jones said in an interview yesterday that the controlling factor for making monthly payment of salaries will be worked out by the Ministry of Finance in collaboration with the various ministries and agencies.

He said the Government had taken this decision to curb the incidence of duplication of monthly salary cheques.

The exercise would enable heads of ministries and agencies of government to scrutinize payrolls before they sign them, he said.

According to the minister, some heads of minisstries and agencies hitherto did not carefully examine payrolls presented to them by their finance officers before appending their signatures.

Minister Jones explained that in this decentralized system beginning July 1, a quarterly allotment for each ministry and agency will be set aside for their use.

If a ministry or agency uses up all its allotment before the quarter ends, then something is wrong somewhere. The minister or director would then be able to know if the payroll is padded or not.

He said that as things are at the moment, his ministry signs all cheques with no way of knowing ghost names from real names.

He is of the strong opinion that the new measure will go a long way in curbing corrupt practices in the making of payrolls and in giving out cheques to employees.

CSO: 4700/1190

TEN MORE HOUSING UNITS TO BE CONSTRUCTED FOR BTC

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Apr 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Ten additional housing units are to be constructed at the western end of the Barclay Training Center in Monrovia to accommodate members of the Armed Forces of Liberia.

The instruction to construct the units, which will comprise four apartments each, was given to Defense Minister Major General Albert Karpeh by Head of State Doe when he visited the BTC Friday to acquaint himself with developments there.

While at BTC, Commander-In-Chief Doe, accompanied by Armed Forces Commanding-General Brigadier General Thomas G. Quiwonkpa, Defense Minister Albert B.S. Karpeh and Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Henry Dubar and other high ranking military personnel, inspected the construction site at the eastern end of the barracks where five housing units with ten apartments each, are being built.

The housing units being constructed for officers when completed, will be able to accommodate about fifty families.

The contractor in charge of the construction of the units, Mr. Sam Saad of the Saint Joseph Construction Company, told Head of State Doe that the buildings would be ready for occupancy by August this year.

C-I-C Doe also briefly toured the facilities of the Headquarter Service Support Battalion at BTC and instructed Defense Minister Karpeh to ensure that the building was properly maintained.

The building, which was renovated recently, is being used by the band unit of the Armed Forces of Liberia.

The construction of more housing units for soldiers throughout the country is seen by observers as determination of the PRC to return the soldiers to decent barracks in 1985.

CSO: 4700/1190

CONSTITUTION COMMISSION 'HAS WORKED WITH COMMENDABLE SPEED'

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Madison Meahyen]

[Text]

The 25-member National Constitution Commission marks its first year in office this April. But in one year, the Commission has worked with commendable speed toward the accomplishment of its task — the writing of a New Constitution.

The setting up of the Commission by the People's Redemption Council was announced by C-I-C Doe in his Christmas message in December, 1980. Its membership is made up of Liberian lawyers, educators, industrialists, clergymen and journalists, reflecting a cross-section of the Liberian society. Every county or political sub-division in the country is represented on the commission. It was commissioned in April 1981 by C-I-C Doe.

Dr. Amos Sawyer, an outstanding political scientist and dean of Liberia College, University of Liberia, was selected as chairman of the commission, while Mr. D. K. Wonsehleay, Industrial Relations superintendent for Lamco became co-chairman.

The accomplishment of the Commission thus far has been the completion of the first phase of its work, holding public hearings around the country to gather views and opinions from target groups, students, labour unions, professionals and a cross-section of the Liberian population.

Dr. Sawyer told a press conference on March 8, 1982 that members of the Commission were very delighted with the participation of the citizenry and concerned individuals during the public hearings. He said the Commission was satisfied with the level of public enthusiasm and responses, and would therefore move on to the second stage of the task, to prepare the draft document.

The draft document, he said, when completed, will be presented to a Constitutional Advisory Assembly yet to be set up by the Commission, for review.

It is this assembly that will advise the People's Redemption Council on the draft con-

stitution, and the outcome of the exercise will lead eventually to the writing of a final legal document and the holding of a national referendum on the document. This would pave the way to civilian rule in Liberia.

However, before this happens, the Commission will have to set up certain machinery as election commission, political committees and so forth, to ensure peaceful transition and fair exercise of democracy.

During the public hearings, which have been the most difficult task yet for the Commission, a total of 47 position papers or written documents were presented by students, professional groups and other pressure groups. In addition, hundreds of letters were sent by the public on crucial constitution issues.

But Dr. Sawyer said not all views given will necessarily be included in the new document, yet appropriate consideration will be accorded them.

During the hearings, two issues which sparked off intensive public debate were the question of non-negroids becoming citizens of Liberia, and the practice of "sassywood" or trial by ordeal. There were divided opinions on these issues.

On such touchy issues, the Chairman said careful analysis will be carried out and the most appropriate decision taken in the interest of the majority.

The Commission, since its inception, has lost two of its members. Commany Wesseh, from Grand Gedeh County, was dismissed from the Commission after being accused of making unpleasant remarks against the Government. Madam Abeodu B. Jones, a historian from Grand Cape Mount, was appointed Liberia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York, replacing Mr. Winston Tubman. Mr. Tubman, a lawyer, has joined the Commission as chairman of the Research Committee.

The Commission has a full-time secretariat, headed by Willie Belleh, Jr., and a team of other co-workers, to codify all records of the Commission. There is also a public relations section to keep in touch with the press and the public.

The Commission, before beginning its work sometime last year, organized itself into a number of committees, including research, political, economic, social, judicial and cultural committees to handle specific responsibilities as suggested by their titles.

The Commission's work, according to insiders, has been progressive in working with the PRC, which has promised full cooperation for a smooth return to constitutional rule in 1985.

CSO: 4700/1190

NPA COMPTROLLER MAINTAINS AUDITING REPORT UNFAIR

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 30 Apr 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

In order to make the National Port Authority operational and efficient, its management has announced a total freeze on employment for a period of 18 months or more.

Along with that measure, the NPA management has also declared that it has effected an "offensive measure" for the collection of outstanding bills from customers doing business with the port.

Addressing the press yesterday, the Comptroller of NPA, Mr. Wah Nim'ne E. Mombo, said at the present, NPA has in its employ nearly 3,000 workers which figure shows clearly that the authority was being overstaffed.

Mr. Mombo said, however, that the present management of the NPA has no intention to layoff any member of its present staff stating: "No employee needs to be worried".

The comptroller revealed that the NPA with the present workforce had a payroll of $670,000 a month to meet salary requirements. Comptroller Mombo said NPA has also abolished the overtime system and instead introduced a three-shift system. Under this program the authority has reduced salary costs from the $670,000 mark to $500,000.

He told newsmen that under the overtime system the authority used to pay out sometimes twice the employee's monthly salary in a month for the extra time required of him.

He said for the past several months, NPA has been facing a general financial problem, resulting from the general economic situation.

In the past, ships were not calling at the Free Port while the authority had to keep on meeting salary payments for its workers. This condition, Mr. Mombo said, brought the financial situation to an all-time low, while manpower costs were at an all-time high".

Audit Report

The major problem that may be facing the NPA now is the negative result that the recent audit conducted by the General Auditing Bureau may have on the authority in negotiating assistance for the operation of the port.

To this question, Mr. Mombo said that from "reliable sources, we have heard that recent international listing of ports revealed that NPA is the number three unsafe port in the world".

Mr. Mombo suspected that the rank allegedly given the NPA from this "western country's list may possibly be the outcome of the unfair audit report given by the auditor".

Taking a look at the report, the comptroller said it was discovered that the amount of $1.5 million reported to have been mismanaged by the previous management of the

port was increasingly questionable and unfair".

The report of the General Auditing Bureau shows about 50 top management personnel were involved in the mismanagement of NPA funds.

Giving the findings of the NPA, Mr. Mombo said of the amount of $1.5M reported by the audit, $1.3M was amount due the government of Liberia by the NPA as taxes.

He said that was due to the financial pinch faced by the port. NPA reached an "offset agreement with government" for the settlement of the taxes.

Equally the government through its ministries and agencies, owes the National Port Authority for port charges and storage. Under the offset arrangement the NPA would arrange with the government to offset their debt with the port by taking from what the port due them from the debt they owe the port or vice versa.

He said at the time of the audit, the government of Liberia was owing the NPA $2.2 million and that an entry had been put in to offset their individual indebtedness.

Surprisingly, Mr. Mombo said, the audit report included this money as an amount the port could not account for.

He cited two cases where a prominent government official, who is a member of the Board of NPA and, an employee were ordered by the report to make restitution of $750 and $200 respectively.

The Board member was said to be owing the amount of $750 which Mr. Mombo explained was amount given to the board member as a regular allowance during deliberations on port matters.

He said the auditors' report indicated that the female employee, name withheld, should have received $105 per day as per diem for travelling abroad in the interest of NPA but instead she was given $98 per day by management against government approved travel allowance. Asked Mr. Mombo, "How could the audit request the employee to pay back some money when, in fact, she did not get the approved rate and when she was under paid?"

Comptroller Wah Nim'ne E. Mombo said he personally was not challenging the audit result because of the personalities involved as he did not know how they came into the picture but "the report creates the impression that the NPA is being run by a bunch of incompetent, dishonest and corrupt people".

He said the report was an indictment of the entire port because if all of the management team is that corrupt, what about the dock workers.

Mr. Mombo maintained that the audit was unfair because it did not involve his office and up to the present copy of the audit report had not been served to NPA.

"The individuals accused of mismanagement by the report have the right to be confronted with any evidence against them and to defend themselves against such evidence", he said.

The comptroller asserted that the manner in which the audit was conducted casts doubt on the image of the port and the country to the outside world.

Mr. Mombo intimated that reports such as the one given by the General Auditing Bureau cause problems in insurance matters. "News like this causes problems because insurance companies would not like to deal with a port with such an unprofessional audit report, and if they did, they charge us high premium for doing so".

The NPA comptroller then advanced the following recommendations: That the General Auditing Bureau re-do the entire audit; the bureau invite an independent team of auditors if the first idea is not possible; or that the bureau make available its working papers to NPA or any independent team of accountants for thorough scrutiny.

CSO: 4700/1190

PLO ENVOY BRINGS MESSAGE, ANSWERS QUESTIONS

AB071808 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Col Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian people [UDPM], today at 1200 received in audience on behalf of the head of state Ibrahim (al-Tari Abu Khalil), the PLO ambassador to Senegal, who brought a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO executive council, to President Moussa Traore. After conveying through Col Amadou Baba Diarra president [as heard] Yasir 'Arafat's brotherly greetings to President Moussa Traore, Mr Ibrahim (al-Tari) elaborated on the situation in the Middle East, particularly on the struggle of the Palestinian people to recover their national rights and on the situation prevailing in the occupied Arab territories.

On behalf of the head of state, Col Amadou Baba Diarra reaffirmed the firm support of the Malian people, their government and their party, UDPM, to the Palestinian cause--the recovery of all occupied Arab territories and the condemnation of the expansionist, murderous and oppressive policy of the Zionist entity.

Present at the audience were Mr (Abderahim Ahmed Abu Rhaba), PLO ambassador to Mali, Talibe Soumane, UDPM central executive bureau member, and Tidiani Blisse, the head of state's diplomatic adviser. After the audience, the PLO envoy answered questions by Sidi Diawara.

[Begin recording] [Question] Israel has stepped up the number of its settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. Will this not further complicate efforts to solve the Palestinian problem.

[Answer in English fading into French translation] Following the Camp David accord signed by the United States, the Zionist entity and Egypt, the number of settlements in the occupied territories will increase and the increase will of course make the situation and the conditions of our Palestinian people more difficult. You may have heard about the killing and massacre against our people in the occupied territories. Every day, there are massacres and gunshot is fired on the Palestinian masses rising against the Zionist occupation. In his latest measures, Zionist Prime Minister Begin proposed never to withdraw the settlements in the occupied territories. Such measures will only harm the Zionist entity. Increasing the number of settlements is nothing less than

annexing the West Bank and Gaza. It is always said that Israel wants peace. But now one can see that Israel is waging war against the Palestinian population and the Arab people. It refuses to recognize the PLO as the only authentic representative of the Palestinian people. It denies the Palestinian people their rights. When Israel annexes their territories, what kind of peace does it want?

[Question] Does the PLO envisage rapprochement with Husni Mubarak's Egypt?

[Answer] Husni Mubarak is undoubtedly not al-Sadat. He cannot be like al-Sadat. We did not have a conflict with al-Sadat because he was called al-Sadat. We were at loggerheads with him and his regime because, when he signed the Camp David agreement, he greatly harmed the cause of the Palestinian people and their legitimate national rights.

Last month, when the Zionists withdrew from the Sinai, the occupying Zionist authorities protested to Egypt, charging Egyptian authorities with helping the PLO or maintaining contacts with it. Of course, we wish Egypt would return among the Arabs. Egypt is a force that must stand by us. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/940

SWAPO PROGRAM VIEWS STUDENT DISSENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

EA131205 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1930 GMT 12 May 82

[SWAPO program]

[Excerpts] On Tuesday more than 1,500 students of the university of Cape Town stayed away from lectures as a sign of solidarity with students of the University of Fort Hare, who are boycotting lectures following the indiscriminate arrest of innocent students in that campus. At a student (?body) meeting students voted to support the call by the Azanian students organization. Azaso, for a national day of solidarity with the students in the Ciskei by staying away from lectures. This decision follows disturbances at the Fort Hare campus sparked off by [an] unwanted visit by Ciskeis so-called president, [word indistinct] Lennox Sebe, at a graduation ceremony 2 weeks ago. That incident was not the first nor the last of its kind in the history of our national liberation struggle.

Such militant actions by our heroic youth are not only directed against the student stooges alone as individuals but they are mainly aimed at the very system of national oppression and racial discrimination. Our youth has learned through its bitter experience, like the Soweto and [words indistinct] massacres, that the racial system of education is intertwined with the system of apartheid and that to remove this poisonous education it is imperative to destroy the notorious system of apartheid. The presence of the brutal state police at any demonstration by students has time and again reaffirmed this belief.

That is why nowadays students no longer confine their opposition to educational matters only, but they have taken it upon themselves to be part of the democratic forces that are [words indistinct] with the system of national oppression, which is the cause of all of our misery today.

Tuesday's action by the students of Cape Town University is a manifestation of the broadening of the democratic camp within the white community which is part of anti-oppression forces and our president, Oliver Tambo, pointed out that as our forces strike deeper into the south they will be joined not only by the oppressed African majority and other oppressed minorities but also by a growing number of democratic whites. Nowadays more and more democrats from the white (?race) are joining the national liberation forces.

Attempts by apartheid authorities to suppress white democrats have proved to be fruitless. The (?murder and harassment) [words indistinct] like (Bram Fishcer), Neil Aggett, (Denis) [name indistinct] and many others have, instead of frightening people away from the struggle, added more commitment and determination to fight on.

CSO: 4700/1232

SWAPO RADIO COMMENTS ON COST OF NAMIBIA OPERATIONS

EA141426 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 13 May 82

[SWAPO program]

[Excerpts] The military build-up and the deployment of thousands of mercenaries by the South African racist regime, in the illegally occupied territory of Namibia, is a tacit recognition that the determined freedom fighters of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia [PLAN], the military wing of our vanguard movement, SWAPO of Namibia, has extended the zone of armed resistance from the eastern swamps of Namibia through the plains of northern Namibia to the valleys, hills and mountains of (?Oko) Veldt in western Namibia, where PLAN combatants have established semiliberated areas.

The continued broadening and intensification of the armed national liberation struggle waged by the PLAN has forced the racist Pretoria regime to spend more than $4 million a day in order for the racist triger-happy troops--and the Western mercenaries alike--to maintain the regime's illegal occupationist racist army status in Namibia, in a doomed attempt to maintain its colonial domination of our country permanently.

Much of this high military spending goes into construction of the racist regime's installations, like the Ruacana hydroelectric, which are continuously damaged by SWAPO freedom fighters and half of this is shared for importing sophisticated weapons which are also daily suffing [as heard] at the hands of the plan combatants. And the other [half] is merely for bringing Africans in Namibia to support the apartheid system which our people are already fighting against.

Right from the outset we have been talking while the racist Pretoria regime, with the support of the very gang of five, has been shooting us from the back. Today we fight not for the love of shooting, as is the case with the racist soldiers and the Western mercenary [word indistinct] who shoot for coins of money.

As from the beginning of this year alone, daily casualties of the racist South African army are being reported. Last month alone saw the destruction of half a dozen facist South African (?army camps) in Namibia, which claimed the lives of more than 200 racist South African commandos and their mercenaries, alike.

On Tuesday this week, 11th May 1982, 11 racist South African trigger-happy misguided soldiers of fortune were killed by the PLAN combatants, during an attack on a South African military post near (Oshagi) in northern Namibia.

On 23d April, in the regions of (Ochipkangu) and Ondangua, seven more boer soldiers were completely put out of action by SWAPO freedom fighters. According to reports from Namibia, the racist South African military personnel stationed in northern Namibia have been running away from their military camps, as from the beginning of last month.

Many of these war registers are fleeing to London, where they already have formed a committee opposing the military activities of the South African regime against innocent Namibian civilians in Namibia.

CSO: 4700/1232

BRIEFS

OMVS, PLANNED MEETING ON CHAD--The cabinet met this morning under the chairmanship of the head of state. The president of the republic reported to the council about the laying of the cornerstone of the Manantali Dam and the seventh summit meeting of the Senegal River Development Organization [OMVS] in which he took part from 11 to 12 May. In this regard, the head of state expressed satisfaction about the positive results achieved by the seventh OMVS summit conference and renewed his thanks to the Malian people and government as well as to President Moussa Traore for the warm and fraternal reception accorded him and his delegation. The head of state emphasized the importance the three OMVS member states attach to the laying of the cornerstone of the Manantali Dam which marks an important stage in the life of the organization. The president also (?mentioned) the forthcoming meeting of the heads of state of the countries which have sent military contingents to Chad within the framework of the inter-African security and peacekeeping force in that country. The prime minister reported on the preparations being made for the forthcoming visit to Senegal by His Excellency Francois Mitterrand, president of the Republic of France. [Excerpts] [AB190845 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 18 May 82]

CSO: 4719/942

MOGADISHU RADIO COMMENTS ON REPRESSION IN ETHIOPIA

EA151548 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 15 May 82

[Commentary by Abdullahi Hasan (Fadaq)]

[Text] The cheap propaganda issued daily by radio Addis Ababa is not based on understanding or knowledge in the slightest but is propaganda but out by mercenaries who live on foreign donations while at the same time nursing deep-rooted tribal feelings.

In Abyssinia we are aware that you cannot move in the city of Addis Ababa at night while thousands of students, youths and intellectuals have perished at the hands of Mengistu's regime. The so-called revolution manipulated by Mengistu and the Russians has become a tool to exterminate the youth, students workers and intellectuals who brought about the change within Abyssinia. All those forward-looking and fair-minded Knians who for years opposed the Haile Selassie regime have been massacred and annihilated. The economy and the general life of the Abyssinian people have sunk to a very low level.

The baseless lies and cheap propaganda radio Addis Ababa aims against the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] leadership are aimed at creating confusion, tension and unrest among the Somali people. Since, however, the Somali people know full well the aims behind this cheap propaganda, which is a move to deceive and divert the Abyssinian people away from internal problems, we can conclude that the mindless regime is wasting its time.

The Mengistu regime claims to be rehabilitating a large number of refugees coming from areas affected by the prolonged droughts. But it is surprising to note that the Mengistu regime is now presenting the poor people from the drought devastated Wollo region as political refugees from the SDR.

The SDR has sheltered many refugees who fled from their home areas because of the pillage and massacre by the Mengistu's Militait forced to fight in the Western Somali territory colonized by Abyssinia. The rehabilitation of the so-called refugees, claimed by Mengistu, is to obtain food from relief agencies to feed its militia forcefully sent to fight in liberation wars raging in the Eritrean, Western Somalia, Tigre, Abo and Oromo territories.

The baseless and concoted lies issued by the Mengistu regime against the SDR to the effect that many people are fleeing from Somalia is meant to cover up the fact that over 80,000 Abyssinians have fled from their country; 40,000 of these people who have fled from Abyssinia now reside in the United States as refugees while the rest are scattered all over the world, in particular the neighboring countries. Other inhumane acts unleashed upon the Abyssinian people by Mengistu's regime are the thousands of people held in the compulsory labor camps and the continuous massacre of the Muslim and Christian religious leaders.

Therefore, it is imperative for Mengistu's regime to implement its claim to serve the national interest and desist from its surrogate position to the Kremlin and Libya. We call upon the Abyssinian people to unite their forces and do away with the lackey regime of Mengistu which has destroyed their national interest.

CSO: 4797/19

MOGADISHU RADIO CRITICIZES MOSCOW'S 'PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN'

EA171550 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 17 May 82

[(Abdullahi Hassan Fadhal) commentary]

[Text] Somalia's policy is not dictated from the Kremlin, like Abyssinian and Libyan policies. Here is a commentary by (Abdullahi Hassam Fadhal):

The Kremlin administration in Moscow has lately pursued a baseless propaganda campaign aimed at blatantly interfering in the internal affairs, policies and interests of the Somali people. President Mohamed Siad Barre has in the past clearly told the Kremlin that Somalia and Russia would not resume diplomatic relations, and for this reason radio Moscow has no right or justification in meddling in Somalia's internal or external policies and fabricating stories about Somalia.

Some of radio Moscow's noted cheap propaganda and lies are that Somalia's social organizations do not exist, that Somalia's policy is expansionist and that the country's economy is in dire straits. In reply to these concocted lies, we would like to inform Moscow of its ignorance of what is going on in Somalia and tell it that Somalia's policies are of no concern to it.

Somalia does not want to take any land that does not belong to it, unlike the Soviet Union which has imposed itself forcibly in Afghanistan and in other eastern countries.

Somalia will not abandon its policy of assisting peoples fighting for their self-determination and independence, like the Western Somalis, Eritreans, Abos, Tigreans, the ANC, SWAPO and the PLO. It is surprising, therefore, for the Soviet Union--which continually feeds its people lies and propaganda, and at the same time openly oppresses them--to become the voice of justice and speak on behalf of human rights.

It is well-known that the Somali people have never bowed down to others or been dictated to by others. A clear indication of this for Moscow is the historic defeat by the Somali youth league and the Somali (?national league) of the colonialists during the independence war.

Somali nationals are no different from other third world nationals whose economies are still growing. However, the Somali revolution aims to get the Somali people to their desired goals. For this reason it is only right and natural for the Soviet Union to direct and dictate to those who need its advice and economic and political directions, like Abyssinia, Libya, Syria, Aden and Afghanistan.

CSO: 4707/19

BRIEFS

RATIFICATION OF ECOWAS DEFENSE PACT--The council of ministers met at the presidential palace yesterday under the chairmanship of Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the rally of the Togolese people and president of the republic. According to a communique on the meeting given to the press, the council examined and adopted two draft bills and five decrees. The first draft bill authorizes the ratification of the protocol on mutual assistance in the field of defense between the governments of the member states of ECOWAS, which was signed in Freetown, Sierra Leone, on 29 May 1981. The second bill authorizes the ratification of the additional protocol, modifying article 2 of the protocol on the definition of the concept of products orginating from member countries of ECOWAS, which was also signed in Freetown on 29 May 1981. [Excerpt] [AB130739 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 13 May 82]

CSO: 4719/941

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID FOR AGRICULTURE--The French central fund for economic cooperation and the Upper Voltan Government this morning signed an agreement by which the fund will place 150 million CFA francs at the disposal of the national agricultural credit board to finance motorized agriculture. According to the agreement, 175 farmers will be supplied with motorized agricultural equipment over a 4-year period. [AB101354 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 May 82]

CSO: 4719/939

IMF SETS 'TOUGH CONDITIONS' BEFORE RELEASE OF NEXT DRAWING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

THE International Monetary Fund (IMF) has set tough conditions for Zambia to meet before the release of the next drawing from the K800 million package, President Kaunda revealed yesterday.

But the Party and its Government was yet to decide whether the conditions offered the best prescription for the economic ailment Zambia was suffering.

The President said he has had a look at the conditions which the IMF was demanding but he was not yet ready to discuss these until the Central Committee and Cabinet had discussed them.

"But I must say the IMF is demanding very tough conditions. If we agree they are the right prescription to the ailment, we shall tell the nation although I cannot say if they are the answer."

On the economy in general, the President said it was going to be very dark before it gets brighter.

The balance of payments arrears were reaching alarming proportions and this meant belt tightening on the part of Zambians.

Zambia had just gone through a poor rainy season at a time when the response from peasant and commercial farmers was good.

This meant another burden for the nation because the foreign exchange which would have been used to bring in raw materials to improve the economy would be used to import maize to feed the people.

He said the mining industry was still in the doldrums although a reorganisation had just been completed. People appointed to key positions were expected to improve the situation.

CSO: 4700/1189

KAUNDA SAYS SHAPI'S TALKS WITH ZAIRIAN COUNTERPART SUCCESSFUL

Twenty-five Zambians Released

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 May 82 p 1

[Text] **TWENTY - FIVE Zambians who were detained by Zairean authorities early this year have been released, President Kaunda announced in Lusaka yesterday.**

The Zambians, who included policemen, were set free on Friday and are now in Ndola.

Dr Kaunda made the announcement at a Labour Day Rally he addressed at the Freedom Statue along the Independence road.

He told a huge crowd that after successful talks held in Lubumbashi between Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi and his Zairean counterpart, the authorities there had decided to free the Zambians.

Mr Shapi's delegation left Ndola for Zaire last Tuesday to attend the Zaire/Zambia joint permanent commission meeting which discussed the continued detention of the Zambians.

On Wednesday Dr Kaunda said it was difficult for any agreement between Zambia and Zaire to be implemented and even if he personally met his Zairean counterpart President Mobutu Sese Seko nothing would come out.

He said the many agreements reached between the two countries had not been honoured and he did not know whether Mr Shapi would achieve anything in his Lubumbashi meetings with Zairean officials over Zambians detained in that country..

But yesterday the President confessed he was upset and angry when he talked about the issue with heads of the mass media at State House to mark his 58th birthday.

"I am, however, glad to announce that Comrade Shapi's mission in Shaba was successful and all our 25 people were freed yesterday and are now in Ndola."

He stressed that Zambia had nothing but good intentions in so far as Zaireans were concerned. "Indeed we have these good intentions with all our neighbours and the rest of the world. We want genuine unity based on fair play and justice which we try to apply within the country and our neighbours."

In Ndola, Mr Shapi said among the detainees were three soldiers, a former soldier, three paramilitary police officers and civilians who were charged with spying by Zaireans and were to appear in court there.

The paramilitary police officers and soldiers were not shown during a news conference held at Mr Shapi's office to announce the release of the Zambians because Zambian security officers were debriefing them.

Mr Shapi said the Zambians were set free after the third session of the commission.

"We are happy that our brothers and sisters have been released without any conditions. Although prison conditions there are tough when the Zambians were presented to us at the meeting, they looked very healthy, but one cannot rule out that they went through some sort of torture during their stay in various prisons.

"These officers could have been sentenced to death if they had not been released because Zairean authorities take such cases very seriously. The Fiat car they were using was also given back to us."

Others were charged with entering that country illegally and without purpose.

Mr Shapi commended Shaba Province governor Mr Bula Nyati for making the release possible and added that Presidents Kaunda and Mobutu had given the commission the task of ensuring that there was harmony between the two countries.

He appealed to Zambians to avoid using illegal routes as they risked being picked up by Zairean soldiers. Those wishing to visit that country should obtain travel documents to avoid harassment.

The other achievement of the meeting was the implementation of open trade between the two countries.

The Lubumbashi trade fair which was also attended by Zambian businessmen was successful. The Zairean businessmen were invited to participate in the Zambia Trade Fair.

Some of the freed detainees are Chanda Alfred, Christina Namushi, Kafwava Mwansa, Kasongo Mwansa, Shimba One, Shikawalo Kasito, Thomas Chupa, Kafwimbi Mumba, Francis Jackson, Joseph Kamanya, Rose Manda, Jackson Luchembe, Michael Mutale, Harry Mwansa, Sandoki Ngungu, Adam Kantiya, Erick Boje, Gibson Pande, Allan Chileshe and Joseph Kamaya.

Zambia Releases Zairian Soldiers

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

TWO Zairean soldiers who were held at Solwezi remand prison for entering Zambia without documents were discharged by a Solwezi magistrates court after the State withdrew the case.

Kamusake Makewandila, 51, and Twavako Fimbu, 41, of Kasapu and Kamalaku police camps, Kipushi, had on April 8, denied contravening immigration regulations.

It was alleged that the two entered Zambia in Chief Chikola's area near the border with Kipushi, on February 13, without documents of identity.

They were apprehended by mobile police officers stationed at Mushindamo.

Resumption of Zaire-Zambia Air Link

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 82 p 4

[Text]

AN Air Zaire Boeing 737 yesterday landed at Lusaka International Airport to mark the resumption of air link between Zambia and Zaire.

As the Zairean airliner touched down at the Lusaka International Airport at about 11.30 hours a crowd of Zaireans danced to the throbbing drums and music of their homeland.

Among scores of people on the plane was Mr Loma Djamboleka, Zaire secretary of state for finance who has come to attend the African Development Bank meeting opening in Lusaka this week.

Welcoming the resumed route, Air Zaire commercial director Mr Minkwene Ngawala, who was on the flight, said he was happy with the move which was a result of his airline's close association with Zambia Airways.

"Being a joint venture with Zambia Airways we are following the level and ideals of African unity. The establishment of our airline linkage with Zambia will develop tourism between our two countries," he added.

Reported Zairian Mistreatment of Zambians

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 82 p 1

[Text]

ONE of the 25 Zambians released by Zaire on Friday yesterday told of beatings, starvation and other forms of torture detainees were subjected to in a tiny, dark cell at Kipushi.

Mr Harry Mwansa, 26, of Ndola's Chifubu township said when he was picked up with others on March 1 at Mokambo, he went through terrible beatings and other forms of torture.

"Fifteen of us were kept in a small dark cell while the two women were always kept outside. There was tight security all around at the camp and we did not try to escape."

The women received some food from relatives because they had known about their capture in good time, but he and others had no food until after ten days when his mother "located" him.

He is bitter because he was detained and tortured for nothing and his wristwatch and K50 in cash the Zaireans seized had not been returned to him.

While in detention he sustained a broken arm when he tried to peep through a small window.

Mr Mwansa was not at Mr Shapi's Press conference at which some of his colleagues were "exhibited" to the Press because he was still nursing his arm.

The Zairean military authorities insisted that the captured Zambians were soldiers sent by the Government to spy on the border activities and they would not be released until Zairean soldiers held by Zambia were freed first.

Mr Mwansa, however, admitted that among the 15 captives there were three soldiers who had security identity cards. Three prisoners said they were paramilitary officers.

"These were not captured on the Zairean side, they were abducted from Zambia, brought to Mokambo and then moved to Kipushi."

CSO: 4700/1189

KAUNDA SAYS UNIP WILL MEET AGAIN WITH CHURCH LEADERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday said the decision by the Party and its Government to introduce scientific socialism in schools was not an excercise in deception but was aimed at getting to the root cause of Zambia's problems.

He said that when he first read the pamphlet prepared by churches on the topic, he could see there was a great deal of misunderstanding on what the Party was trying to do. This prompted him to invite church leaders to a seminar to discuss the issue.

Speaking at a State House interview with heads of the mass media Dr Kaunda said the Central Committee and the Cabinet were still studying the resolutions passed by the church leaders.

After studying the resolutions the Party would call another meeting with the church leaders sometimes in June or July to see if an agreement could be reached.

The decision to introduce the teaching of scientific socialism in schools has been radically opposed by churches claiming the study preached the non-existence of God.

Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo, in a pastoral circular now being distributed to congregations has called on church members to resist the introduction of socialism in Zambia.

The National Youth and Christian Education of Zambia organisation has backed the church's stand "because the introduction of scientific socialism will bring with it dictatorship, corruption and an erosion of basic human rights."

And the United Church of Zambia synod which ended on Tuesday challenged the Party to tell the nation what had gone wrong with Humanism before any attempts to introduce scientific socialism were made.

Releasing a paper on the subject to the synod, church president, Reverend Doyce Musunsa said the church was opposed to the introduction of scientific socialism in schools or any other teaching which hindered the progress of children.

"We are of the view that scientific socialism should be taught at university level only because at that level children are able to decide what is good and bad for them," Mr Musunsa said.

The Catholic Church has published for sale, a simplified version of Pope John Paul's encyclical on human work which strongly denounces Marxism and capitalism.

CSO: 4700/1189

'DROUGHT STRICKEN SOUTHERN AFRICA SHOULD BE DECLARED DISASTER AREA'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

SOUTHERN African countries which have been hit by drought should be declared disaster countries so that they can get help from the United Nations, Prime Minister Mundia said in Kalomo vesterday.

He said Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique and Namibia should be declared disaster countries.

Addressing a meeting of heads of Government departments and Party officials at Kalomo Secondary School, Mr Mundia said some countries in North Africa had been declared disaster nations and were receiving aid from the UN.

The Southern African countries should also be given similar attention.

The "Africa killer drought" was serious and immediate action was needed to save lives of people and animals in the region.

The Prime Minister who referred to a report on the drought in the region in the latest issue of Newsweek magazine, said Southern Africa was suffering its worst drought in 50 years.

Grazing

In neighbouring countries, cattle were dying because of lack of grazing land and water.

He said Livingstone recorded the lowest rainfall since 1948. The other seriously affected districts are Kalomo, Namwala and Gwembe.

Mr Mundia instructed the provincial council to compile a report within two weeks on what measures it was taking to solve the problem.

The situation was serious and needed urgent solution.

to Maamba Collieries.

CSO: 4700/1189

SWAPC MOVING YOUNGER REFUGEES FROM ANGOLA TO ZAMBIA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] SWAPO is moving younger refugees from camps in Angola to safer resettlement camps in Zambia because of constant raids into Angola by racist South African troops.

And to cater for the increased number of refugees in Zambian camps, both SWAPO and the World Food Programme (WFP) representatives in Zambia have appealed to the WFP headquarters in Rome to speed up the delivery of supplies for SWAPO.

WFP deputy representative in Zambia Mr Vincent Gondwe reported in Lusaka yesterday the organisation had signed a K1.178m agreement with SWAPO and the Zambian Government under the which the WFP would supply food to Nyangu refugee camp and the Institute for Namibia in Lusaka for two years.

He said normally WFP projects of this nature took about six months before supplies could begin to arrive, but because more children would be coming into Nyangu camp from Angola an appeal had been made to the headquarters to speed up delivery. Should this be agreed upon, supplies could begin to arrive within the next month or two.

Under the accord the WFP will provide 1,300 tonnes of maize and mealie meal, 1,030 tonnes of beans, 100 tonnes of fish, 100 tonnes of cooking oil and 100 tonnes of powdered milk.

Mr Gondwe said WFP supplies normally took long to arrive because goods were shipped from different countries which had promised more aid to the liberation movement.

At present the population of Nyangu camp fluctuated between 3,000 to 4,000 while the population at the institute for Namibia was around 400, Mr Gondwe said.

Initially SWAPO had wanted the agreement to cover a year in anticipation of early Namibian independence but the WFP felt since it was not certain that Namibia would be independent this year it was safer to spread the agreement over two years.

CSO: 4700/1189

SOKO 'HOPES INDIAN-ZAMBIAN FRIENDSHIP WILL CONTINUE TO GROW'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] **ZAMBIA has asked for Indian help in implementing the industrial participatory democracy programme.**

The call was made in Lusaka yesterday by Member of the Central Committee in charge of Industrial Participatory Democracy (IPD) Mr Shadreck Soko when Indian high commissioner to Zambia Mr Omar Nath Ram called on him.

Mr Soko noted that India had a long experience of workers' industrial participation which Zambia was also following to strengthen her political and economic stability.

"We believe and trust that India, as a sister republic and as one that has been experimenting workers' participation longer than Zambia, would assist us in many ways to effectively and practically implement workers' participation."

He hoped that the existing friendship between India and Zambia would continue to grow.

Mr Soko said Zambia held India in high esteem because, politically, President Kaunda had been greatly inspired by late Mahatma Gandhi while Prime Minister Mundia was educated in that country.

"What is more, India, like Zambia, is committed to democratising her political and economic institutions for the benefit of the workers and the nation," said Mr Soko who gave Mr Ram a brief history and aims of the IPD department.

Mr Soko, who visited India last year when he represented Zambia at an international conference on workers' participation and self-management in developing countries, said this country had drawn great inspiration and lessons from the meeting.

In reply, Mr Ram said Zambia and India should cherish the fact that their growing friendship and co-operation in many fields was greatly benefiting both countries.

Because of this cooperation, India was establishing new and big projects in Zambia, while Indian expatriates were working in various fields in this country.

The new industries would help accelerate development and generate employment opportunities.

Mr Ram said his country admired President Kaunda's leadership qualities which had earned him great respect and admiration in international circles.

It was the wish of the people of the two countries to ensure their friendly relations continued to grow together with industrial cooperation.

India's industrial policy was similar to that which Zambia was following and the high commissioner was sure of its success in Zambia.

CSO: 4700/1189

SOVIET UNION NEGOTIATING COOPERATION IN GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 May 82 p 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA AND the Soviet Union are currently negotiating co-operation in the fields of geology and agriculture.

Economic Counsellor in the Soviet embassy, Mr Karl Gorev, said this in Lusaka at the weekend when he held a reception for Zambian people with whom his office has business relations.

Mr Gorev said experts from his country were recently in Zambia to look at future co-operation but a final decision has not yet been reached.

The Counsellor said the development of the Soviet-Zambian economic and technical co-operation is distinguished by the stability of their relations.

He added that more than 100 Soviet specialists are currently working in different fields of the Zambian economy.

"Our relations in the field of education, medicine and power enjoy the greatest success. At present, both sides (Zambia and the Soviet Union) are negotiating the co-operation in the field of geology and agriculture," said Mr Gorev.

Commenting on Zambia's plan to set up State farms, Mr Gorev said his government was discussing how they can participate in the agricultural industry here.

He also revealed that in addition to the 25 doctors working in Zambia, another group would be coming. He said the group will arrive in Zambia as soon as they have learnt the English language.

Learning English for the doctors takes about eight months.

CSO: 4700/1189

ROMANIAN, YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Apr 82 p 4

[Text]

ROMANIA intends to buy about 6,000 tonnes of cotton and 3,000 tonnes of tobacco from Zambia this year.

Head of the Romanian trade representatives in Zambia Mr Eumitriu Nica said that the purchase of cotton and tobacco would depend on how much Zambia would produce this year.

Last year, Romania bought about 600 tonnes of cotton from Zambia through a barter cooperation signed between the two countries.

"Due to poor rainfall this year, we do not know how much cotton and tobacco Zambia is going to offer," he said.

An advance party of the Zambian ministerial delegation which left for Romania and Yugoslavia early this month has arrived back in Lusaka from London.

Minister for National Commission for Development Planning Dr Henry Meebelo and Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa, who will be flying to Tripoli from London for other official business, are expected later this week.

In the two countries the Zambian delegation held discussions with their counterparts on various agreements under the joint permanent commissions.

Dr Meebelo disclosed before he left for Yugoslavia and Romania that the discussions between the sides were expected to centre on ways and means of strengthening economic and technical cooperation.

He said the meetings with the Yugoslavian and Romanian sides were to be follow-ups to similar meetings held in Zambia last year.

The delegation included 18 general managers drawn from Government and parastatl organisations.

CSO: 4700/1189

TANZAMAN SAYS STEPS TAKEN TO CLEAR ZAMBIAN GOODS AT DAR ES SALAAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] ZAMBIA faces the danger of drastic reduction in the handling of in-coming cargo if the existing imports at Dar es Salaam port are not cleared in time.

But Tanzania has reaffirmed there will never be any pile up of Zambian cargo at the port because of improvement in services there.

The assurance was given yesterday by trade counsellor at the Tanzanian high commission in Lusaka Mr Marco Kassaja who said the position on April 6, was that there was a total of about 11,000 tonnes of Zambian imports at the port.

Mr Kassaja said out of this number, only 4,000 tonnes of goods had been documented at the time. The rest was unattended.

"When goods remain uncollected for a long time they attract more inconveniences such as the reduction in the capacity of handling of other in-coming cargo.

"Some of these items are sensitive and if they remain for too long at the port they become vulnerable to damage. They attract demurrage charges at normal practice at any port in the world."

Mr Kassaia said the Tanzanian Harbour Authority (THA) was committed to ensure efficient service for Zambian cargo. Already necessary measures were being taken to achieve the objectives.

But he warned the port authorities alone could not meet the requirements without the adequate cooperation from other institutions especially Zambian importers and the clearing and forwarding agencies.

Remitting

Tanzania was looking forward to continuous cooperation with Zambian importers and other parties.

"We are very happy that we are receiving cooperation from Zambia Railways and the Bank of Zambia which is very helpful in remitting port handling charges as well as documentation.

"In view of the increased improved services at Dar port there will be any pile up of Zambian cargo, if remittances and documents are effected on time."

He recalled that the port authorities gave a grace period of 15 days for importers to clear their goods and Tanzania would like to see the movement of Zambian cargo was accomplished at earliest possible time.

"We do not want Zambian imports to remain at the port for a long time because you need them. The THA would wish no pile up of Zambian cargo at Dar port."

Mr Kassaja could not say what measures had been taken to accelerate the clearing of Zambian imports but he said the move was geared to ensure improved efficiency in port facilities, security and labour production.

He pleaded with Zambian importers to see to it that in case of problems with imports through Dar they should not hesitate to contact his embassy office, port authorities or the Zambian high commission in Dar instead of complaining in Dar.

And **Times** correspondent Omar Al-Moody reports that more than 1.6 million tonnes of dry cargo for Zambia passed through Dar between 1978 and 1981.

The cargo included 151,752 tonnes of bulk shipment covering grain and fertiliser. The report on the Zambian dry cargo was made by executive chairman of Tanzania Harbours Authority Peter Macha when he reviewed the operations of the ports of Dar and Tanga and Mtwara during the 1978-81 period.

Mr Macha's report showed that a total of 11.6 million tonnes of dry and liquid cargo passed through Tanzanian ports.

But the largest percentage of the handled cargo belonged to Tanzania and the rest to neighbouring Zambia, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi.

Mr Macha said that the K1.6 million Bandari College to train port operators will be expected to start operations next July.

CSO: 4700/1189

NDOLA AIRPORT MANAGER SAYS AIRPORT FACES CLOSURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **AIRCRAFT may not be able to land at Ndola airport if the Party and its Government does not provide funds for general maintenance, airport manager Mr Lloyd Mwaba told the Ndola district council annual meeting yesterday.**

Mr Mwaba said the biggest problem facing his department was lack of serviceable vehicles to maintain the navigational facilities (beacons) at Kapiri Mposhi, Ibenga, Kitwe's South Downs airport, Mansa, Solwezi and Ndola.

"These facilities are very vital to the safety of aircraft operations and the travelling public which have to be maintained to highest standards. If they are not serviced some pilots will not be able to locate the airport and this may result in disasters."

Critical

The airport was facing a critical shortage of bulbs for taxiway lights and although it needed 200 bulbs there were only a few in stock because there was no foreign exchange.

All sections were vital to the safety of aircraft and passengers so there was need for the Government to provide funds for good maintenance of the airport, he stressed.

During the year under review the airport experienced two serious accidents involving two Zambia Airways HS748 aircraft. One swerved off the runway and rolled into a building, damaging the nose and the nosewheel while the other one caught fire in the starboard engine.

Mr Mwaba said it was difficult to give an approximate cost of all repairs and maintenance because prices of spare parts fluctuated and the unavailability of foreign exchange, but the civil aviation department in Lusaka was aware of how serious the situation was.

But Mr Mwaba said the fire section was not as bad as other sections because it had been boosted by the arrival of a new fire tender and one command vehicle Ford 250 putting the number of vehicles to six.

Anticipated

The section attended to three aircraft incidents, stood by for anticipated aircraft accidents on 15 occasions.

The airport handled 9,951 aircraft movements, 5,373 overflights, 57,740 passengers who embarked and 55,549 passengers who disembarked.

CSO: 4700/1189

NATION'S OUTPUT OF METALS, EXCEPTING ZINC, DECLINES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Apr 82 p 11

[Text]

LUSAKA, April 20 – Zambian copper production fell to 560,565 tons last year from 609,935 tons in 1980, mines ministry figures in the latest government gazette show.

Output last December was 47,880 tons against 49,247 in December 1980 and 48,144 in November 1981.

The mines last month listed the most acute problems facing them as declining production, low prices, shortages of skills and foreign currency and transport constraints.

Cobalt production last year was 2,570 tons against 3,310 in 1980.

December production was 255 tons compared with 286 tons in December 1980 and 204 tons in November 1981. The decline in cobalt output reflected depressed demand, falling producer prices and large stockpiles in Zaire and Zambia.

COMPARATIVE production figures for other major metals (1980 figures in brackets) were lead 9,866 tons (10,047), zinc 33,298 tons (22,686), gold 327,804 grams (328,958), and silver 22,218,800 grams (23,752,000).

The ministry said in the same gazetted figures that in January copper production was 53,031 tons against 41,850 in January last year, a month which saw strikes bushed production in most mines.

Cobalt production in January was 257 tons compared with 211 tons in January 1981.

CSO: 4700/1189

CHILUBA SAYS LABOR WILL NOT COMPROMISE WITH UNIP OVER SOCIALIST POLICIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] **THE labour movement will not compromise with the Party and its Government over socialist policies unless these create employment for the people.**

Addressing the Ndola Press Club at Studio 22 last night, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba, said labour leaders would not just agree to any socialist policies for the sake of being called "comrades" to please authorities.

The ZCTU would disagree with any Government policy that "created hopes" only and just bought time to find solutions to some of the economic problems.

"An exploited worker under a capitalist employer has as much to complain about as a worker under a benevolent socialist who may be willing but unable to meet his demands."

The Government, as an employer, and its parastatal organisations were not altogether abler and better than private employers in meeting workers' demands, he said.

There had not been any written evidence to suggest workers had better conditions when employed by their families than when they were employed by others.

Zambian workers could testify better than any one else that conditions in parastatals or even in Government ministries were not any better or worse than those obtaining in the private sector. Each employer had certain merits and demerits.

"For a true, independent, free and democratic trade union movement it is not a question of who is the employer because when it comes to free collective bargaining it is know-how and not know-who which matters."

The labour movement was happy to learn that the historical background had laid a firm foundation of the relations between it and the Party and its Government.

Leaders in the Party and its Government realised the importance of having an independent, free and democratic trade union movement.

"During the struggle for Independence and after, relations between the labour movement and the Party and its Government have stemmed from knowing each other and appreciating problems confronting both.

"We will continue to work for the common goal of our people. We shall participate fully and actively in all affairs of our country."

Free collective bargaining was such a serious matter that capitalist employers often used their financial power to weaken trade union machinery

while socialist governments and employers, to ensure total control, had to appoint trade union leaders of their choice.

Stand

"So, our stand is very clear and it is more fundamental and practical than it is philosophical.

"If changing the ideological concept of the country's development will provide the panacea to the cries of woe which we often hear from the unemployed, the unhoused, the unfed and under-nourished then we have no quarrel in the labour movement."

If ideologies were meant to buy time and create hopes and expectations which were sanguine in the people of a veritable society to come which never dawned, the best thing was to continue to improve people's life styles practically.

The labour movement would continue to educate workers to know their obligations to work and their Government as well as their rights.

"There is a lot of talk of trade unions interfering in politics. This is false because they do not interfere but participate in the facet of life."

It must be understood that politics is a right of citizenship and because of this the ZCTU would continue to participate in the affairs of Zambia."

He told the Press club members that the congress did not want to disagree to satisfy independent decision-making or to agree to qualify to be comrades. It wanted to decide independently so as not to fool anyone but to offer the best it could.

CSO: 4700/1189

UNZA OFFICIAL FAILS TO CONFIRM UNZA'S REPORTED AUGUST REOPENING

Registrar: 'Situation Under Review'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

THE closed University of Zambia Great East Road campus is to reopen in August, sources close to the university indicated in Lusaka yesterday.

According to the sources, a meeting of the committee of deans was held on Wednesday at which lecturers were informed that they would go on a three-month recess.

Unza registrar Dr Vukani Nyirenda confirmed the meeting but declined to say when the campus would reopen.

"It is difficult to say right now when exactly the university will reopen. But the situation is under review. A meeting of the committee of deans was held on Wednesday and such meetings are continuing," Dr Nyirenda said.

Other sources indicated that there were a few formalities left before the official announcement could be made.

Dr Nyirenda declined to discuss readmission rules, as that would be a "package" from the university principal's office after the academic programme was "sorted out".

In a recent circular to staff at the campus, Unza Vice-Chancellor Dr Jacob Mwanza urged the staff to catch up on their reading, writing and research.

The Great East Road campus was closed indefinitely on April 21 after a ten-day boycott of classes by students demanding the reinstatement of four expelled student union leaders and 15 others were suspended.

The students defied appeals to resume lectures from Education and Culture Minister Mr Frederick Hapunda, Dr Mwanza and Unza principal Professor Kasuka Mwauluka.

They threw out concessions made by Dr Mwanza in which the expulsions were squashed and replaced by suspensions while suspension terms were to be reduced.

This is the third time the university has been closed.

"Positive Suggestions Sought"

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

VICE-chancellor of the University of Zambia Dr Jacob Mwanza has invited "positive suggestions" from the academic staff at the closed Great East Road campus in a bid to bring about a quick and durable solution at Unza.

He said all ideas which might help in the long and short term solution of the campus problems must be discussed within the various departments and schools before being channelled to the administration through the deans of schools.

In a circular to staff at the campus Dr Mwanza says he had taken the decision to close the campus after long and careful consideration and after receiving advice from senior colleagues, the schools and the administration.

"Because the closure was so sensitive a matter, there was no way to inform you about it other than by a general circular to the Great East Road campus community and by a statement broadcast on the radio", Dr Mwanza said.

The Great East Road campus was closed indefinitely on April 21 after a ten-day boycott of classes by students demanding the reinstatement of four expelled student union leaders and 15 suspended others.

In his circular Dr Mwanza says post graduate programmes at the campus should resume at once and classes were proceeding normally at the Kitwe campus after a brief interruption.

But he could not determine how long the campus would remain closed saying "I am not able to say anything definite about the nature or duration of the closure, but this is a matter that we will be discussing with the deans very soon and as soon as definite information is available about future developments at the campus you will be informed".

The administration would depend heavily on support of the academic staff to bring about a quick, effective and durable normality on the campus and the university establishment as a whole.

Relations between the university administration and some members of staff have been strained by the manner in which the administration handled the crisis and more urgently by the way police sent in to enforce the closure harassed some lecturers.

During the university's closure some lecturers were taken in for questioning after their homes were searched by heavily armed security officers.

CSO: 4700/1189

WESTERN PROVINCE NEEDS STORAGE FOR FAMINE AREA FOOD SUPPLIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Western Province needs more storage facilities to cope with food supplies being taken to the famine stricken areas by the World Food Programme (WFP).

WFP deputy representative in Zambia Mr Vincent Gondwe said in Lusaka yesterday that inland storage facilities were inadequate, forcing food to be held back at sioma and Mongu.

Because Fiat trucks being used to transport the food in the area were borrowed from the Ministry of Agriculture, and Water Development they might be withdrawn anytime to help in the transportation of this year's harvest.

"We want to speed up transportation of food supplies but our main worry is the shortage of storage facilities," he said.

Meanwhile, a serious famine has hit Gwembe district because of the draught which has affected the area, especially maize, district governor Mr Nicholas Nchimunya said in Livingstone yesterday.

Speaking when he presented his report to the Southern Province development committee chaired by Member of the Central Committee for the province Mr Mungoni Liso, Mr Nchimunya said:

"Our biggest problem in the district is famine although some arrangements have been made with Choma Milling Company to supply mealie meal to our famine stricken populations".

"But despite these arrangements we still can't reach our people in Siampondo, Siameja and Kafwambila areas because these areas cannot be reached by road unless by boat or air since the road leading there is still closed".

This year's crop had been adversely affected because of a serious draught and worst hit is maize.

"So our request to the provincial office is to help us secure a boat to enable us to take food supplies to these areas."

He wanted Namboard to allow his office to buy some grains for the same purpose and allow the retainment of 2,000 bags which were still in depots in the district.—

CSO: 4700/1189

UNION SAYS SALARY SCALE HINDRANCE TO STRONG CIVIL SERVICE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

THE commission of inquiry into the Civil Service has been urged to recommend a salary structure equivalent to that of the private sector if the service is to curb the brain drain.

And both the Civil Servants Union of Zambia and the Zambia National Union of Teachers have described the salaries offered in the Muchangwe report as "starvation wages" which need an urgent review.

These views were expressed in submissions to the commission by the two unions at the commission's sitting in Lusaka yesterday.

The ZNUT's submission said the Muchangwe report had downgraded many teachers from division one to two and two to three.

All teachers should be under the Teaching Service commission. The present system where some teachers were civil servants and others not should be abolished.

The Civil Servants Union submitted that the salary review in the Muchangwe report had not changed the status of the civil servant.

The union had investigated salaries in the parastatal organisations and the private sector. These had revealed that civil servants were grossly underpaid.

"This has given rise to frustrations and low morale and adversely affected productivity among officers."

The union told the commission to consider that without civil servants there would be no law and order as the private sector would have to employ magistrates at great cost.

"We therefore recommend to the committee to take a very courageous step and equate salaries and conditions of service with those in the private sector."

Supporting its demand for higher salaries, the union said the present structure was a hindrance to the creation of a strong and stable civil service capable of fulfilling the aspirations of people.

On expatriate staff the union feels that recruitment teams should include ZNUT officials to safeguard the interests of Zambian officers as some of the expatraites recruited proved inferior to Zambians.

"On the other hand the union has noted that certain expatriates have deemed Zambia as their home. Their contracts are renewed from time to time at the expense of local manpower which is a foreign exchange drain as gratuities are remitted at the end of each contract."

CSO: 4700/1189

MINISTER: IMPLEMENTATION OF IRRIGATION POLICY 'DISAPPOINTING'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Apr 82 p 7

[Text]

EFFORTS towards implementing national policy on irrigation have been disappointing, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila declared yesterday.

"I must admit that this issue is worrying me because so far, we have not been able to arrive at how to effect this top priority decision", he said.

Although the Party and its Government policy on irrigation was clear, efforts at achieving success have been unsatisfactory.

He was commenting on what the Party and its Government was doing abount launching national irrigation schemes to act as a buffer against drought.

Last month Prime Minister Mundia said the country might not even produce half of last year's bumper harvest because of poor rainfall.

He said the situation had prompted the Party and its Government to consider irrigation so that crops remained unaffected even in the face of poor rainfall.

About ten years ago, President Kaunda called for the introduction of huge irrigation schemes to harness water in the many perennial rivers for agricultural purposes.

And a coordinated approach should be made in the Southern Province to allay fears that people would starve because of the shortfall of harvest this season, second provincial political secretary Mr Joseph Simuyandi said in Livingstone at the weekend.

CSO: 4700/1189

ZAMBIA, FRG SIGN JOINT PROTOCOL AT END OF COOPERATION TALKS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 May 82 p 3

[Text]

ZAMBIA and the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday signed a joint protocol to mark the end of their bi-annual governmental consultations on the programme for bilateral financial and technical cooperation.

The protocol was signed in Lusaka yesterday by the director-general of the National Commission for Development Planning, Dr Leonard Chivuno and leader of the visiting German delegation, Mr Horst Mueller.

A Press statement by the Commission said the Federal Republic of Germany had so far extended to Zambia soft loans amounting to K141 million and grants totalling K30 million and would, during the period 1983/84 remain a major supporter of Zambia's socio-economic development programmes.

The bilateral programmes of cooperation concentrate on the regional development in rural areas, especially in the North-Western Province, on the improvement of infrastructure and the transport system as well as the encouragement of small-scale and agro-industries.

The main aim of both sides is to satisfy basic needs, which include self-sufficiency in food production and water supply, and the extension of social services such as the primary health care programme.

Similar bilateral talks for the 1983/84 programme are envisaged to take place in Lusaka next April.

CSO: 4700/1189

ZCCM SECURES LOANS FOR LEACH TAILINGS PLANT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has secured the required K206 million in loans for the leach tailings plant at Chingola's Nchanga division.

A ZCCM spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday the full amount was obtained when executive chairman Mr Francis Kaunda signed two loans totalling K53 million in London.

The plant will make use of modern and advanced methods of leaching copper from existing "tailings" dumps and the project is designed to offset on least cost basis a decline in ZCCM's long-term copper production.

"The last K53 million loans just signed were one for 12 years from the United Kingdom's Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) for K26 million and the other was arranged by Standard Chartered Bank in conjunction with United States Financial institutions and was guaranteed by the US officials Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)."

CSO: 4700/1189

MINISTER SCORES GOVERNMENT FAILURE TO REMIT CONTRIBUTIONS TO ZNPF

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

MINISTER of State for Labour and Social Services Mr Ludwig Sondashi has criticised the Government for expecting loans from the Zambia National Provident Fund while it fails to remit workers' contributions to the Fund.

The category of employees for which the Government is supposed to remit contributions to the ZNPF include drivers and daily classified workers.

Speaking yesterday at the Provident House in Lusaka after he heard that the Government owed the Fund more than K1.9 million in workers' contributions, Mr Sondashi said the ZNPF should not be used as a "panacea" of the country's economic ills.

The money under the custody of the ZNPF belonged to the people and no one should become complacent thinking that "salaries for civil servants will come from the Fund."

Mr Sondashi, who has just finished serving a three-month suspension imposed on him by President Kaunda for quarrelling with Member of the Central Committee for North-Western Province Mr Fine Liboma, said:

"It is unfair for the Government to expect loans from the Fund when it is not remitting money to the board for its workers.

"People's contributions should not just be taken like that. This is very unfair."

The ministry's permanent secretary Mr Bwembya Lukutati, who is the chairman of the Fund, said the Government was the worst culprit in non-remittance of contributions.

Mr Lukutati singled out the Ministry of Education and Culture as the worst culprit.

He said the ministry should be the first to be prosecuted because in most cases its cheques bounced at the central bank.

Acting deputy director of the Fund Mr Christopher Mundia said problems being faced by his organisation were major ones.

"At January 1, the Government owed the board more than K1.9 million and this figure has surely gone up by now. Just last week 53 cheques from one ministry bounced."

The ZNPF was not having many problems with private organisations and individuals.

For the ZNPF to prosecute defaulters, permission must be sought from the Attorney-General's chambers, Mr Mundia said.

Such a method had been tried in the past in a bid to recover money but the answer from the Attorney-General's chambers was: "It is not in the interest of the nation to prosecute the Government".

CSO: 4700/1189

AGING LEADERS SHOULD GROOM NEW LEADERSHIP ACCOUNTABLE TO HUMANISM

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 May 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] AND so President Kaunda has turned 58, two years short of 60. He is not getting any younger. And with this being recognised it becomes important to take a critical look at what supporting role other leaders are giving him in running the affairs of state.

Are most of the leaders in the Party and its Government as committed as President Kaunda is? On the available evidence the question should be answered in the negative. A good number of the leaders are hangers-on and lack depth and dedication to the humanist cause. The upshot of this all is that quite a number of them have been involved in scandals.

Or as one cynic put it: "In Zambia today you are no leader unless you survive a sordid scandal."

Examples abound. There are at present in leadership men whose hands have been soiled by the Kanyama funds murk. And of course others have got away with the TAW scandal. The list is long.

Is this then the leadership that the Party wants. Hopefully not. In fact Party Secretary-General Mulemba went so far as condemning Zambians, including leaders that is, against paying lip-service to President Kaunda's leadership.

It was a very poignant statement by the Party chief. It has taken cognisance of the fact that some leaders pay lip-service to the aims and objectives of the Party. They have no initiative to solve problems on their own. Thus everything is left to the President to do. Obviously such leaders cannot do. They should be sacked.

President Kaunda has already cracked down on such elements and assured the nation that discipline among leaders will be maintained this year. Speaking in a New Year's eve interview with leaders of the mass media including Times Newspapers Editor-in-Chief Naphy Nyalugwe, President Kaunda said: "Discipline must begin with leaders of the Party. Zambians can now look with hope that there will be discipline among leaders next year."

Thus it was with this in mind that political pundits welcomed Dr Kaunda's action in January when he sacked two ministers of state and dropped four district governors while another minister of state was re-directed. If anything this action proved that Dr Kaunda while a man of deep compassion can, when need arises, be a man of ACTION.

With the country facing serious economic problems, the nation will expect more from him in a similar vein to ensure that only those leaders faithful to national cause remain in the ranks of the hierarchy.

President Kaunda said this when he announced the last round of appointments during which he made some members of Parliament district governors. Referring to this, Dr Kaunda said: "The ultimate Party policy is to build a competent and committed cadre of governors who will be able to spearhead Party programmes."

And here in lies the crux of the matter. Only a committed leadership can prosecute the struggle effectively.

There is a fallacy that leaders are only those holding Party posts. It is not true. Leadership embodies those who have been entrusted with the running of parastatal organisations and other State-bodies. So far the performance of parastatal organisatons has been short of a disaster. The companies have been riddled with rampant corruption, tribalism and nepotism to mention just a few of the vices.

Zimco and Indeco companies are dens of vice and tribalism. Indeed it is to stem such practices that President Kaunda announced in March the formation of Zambia National Tender Board, the Zambia National Forwarding and Clearing Company, and the Legal Services Corporation.

These measures Dr Kaunda said were aimed at revamping the economy and reducing corruption in parastatal companies. It is a sad reflection on the parastatal leadership that this sector which is intended to benefit the masses has been used by greedy acquisitive managers as breeding ground for personal riches and wealth.

But then capitalists have no

qualms. The ugly face of capitalism has been exposed once too often. But the situation should not be tolerated in Zambia to the extent that those in the leadership reputed to be millionaires take hold.

Thus one is tempted to ask whether leaders are at present accountable to the masses.

"For me the happiest thing is to be loved and supported by the people, and the worthiest thing is to serve them. I wish to live on, enjoying their love and support, and it is my revolutionary duty to fight for them to the last.

"Indeed the people have always been my devoted protectors, grateful benefactors and excellent teachers. When we enjoy the people's love and support and believe in their strength and rely on them, we can endure bitter trial and emerge victorious from any difficult struggle," said North Korean leader Comrade Kim Il Sung recently.

He was addressing a banquet in Pyongyang which had been held to celebrate his seventieth birthday. The audience included President Kaunda and several other international statesmen who had been invited to attend the celebrations.

The Korean words are poignant and pregnant with wise counsel which several of our leaders might do well to ponder. Are they in the leadership for what they can get out of it or are they in their positions for what they can do for the masses?

Last week's 58th birthday of President Kaunda underscores the fact that Zambia's leadership is growing older. Mr Grey Zulu is not the same young firebrand he was when he cycled in Kabwe as a Party organiser, neither is Mr Fines Bulawayo getting any younger.

Mr Kapasa Makasa is also getting on. Indeed some of the revolutionaries of the Cha Cha Cha days have already succumbed to mortality. What does it mean?

It means more than anything that the oldguard should ensure that they groom a future leadership which will be accountable to the humanist revolution and live true to its ideals.

This they can only do if they live by example. Leaders must be seen to serve the masses. President Kaunda as he grows older has consistently been true to form — serving the masses unselfishly.

CSO: 4700/1189

FULL PRODUCTION AT TEXTILE MILL TO END BLANKETS SHORTAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 82 p 7

[Text]

SHORTAGE of blankets in the country would be over when the Kabwe textile mill — , renamed Mulungushi Textile Limited — goes into full production.

This assurance was given in Kabwe at the weekend by out-going Chinese construction team leader, Mr Zhong Wang at a reception hosted for him by management.

Mr Zhong who is going back home after four-and-half years in Zambia said Zambians and their Chinese counterparts had done a lot at the complex.

This resulted in the successful completion of the mill which had now started producing cloth materials on a trial basis.

"It won't be long before the mill starts producing blankets in addition to other materials."

He said during his stay, he made many friends among Zambians. "I feel sad that I will be leaving my friends and this beautiful country, especially those I worked with to complete the construction of the mill."

The reception was attended by general managers of Kabwe-based Zimco companies, Party and Government officials.

CSO: 4700/1189

PROBE REVEALS FUNDS LIE IDLE BECAUSE OF SIDO'S DELAYED FORMATION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

MORE Than K50 million is lying idle because of the delayed formation of the planned Small Industries Development Organisation, SIDO, **Sunday Times** investigations have established.

The Act to establish SIDO became law on December 11, 1981 and the organisation should have been operational by the beginning of this month.

Government sources said the Indian government had already pledged K50 million which includes commodity loans for machinery.

The West German government had put down K5 million for the development of small-scale industries, mainly in Choma, while other international development agencies had pledged more cash.

But all these funds cannot be utilised and the plans will remain on the drawing board until the Ministry of Commerce and Industry works out arrangements to launch SIDO.

SIDO is designed to be the chief funding and supervising agency for small industries and the Act for it was prepared after extensive studies by an expert sent from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, UNIDO.

Efforts to get an explanation from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry failed. The minister, Mr Remmy Chisupa, was out of the country and the permanent secretary, Mr Kabuka Nyirenda, would not be reached because he was busy.

Local businessmen who have formed the Zambia Small Industries Association to coordinate operations with SIDO have expressed anxiety at the delays.

SIDO is supposed to be headed by a chairman, with a director with executive powers and supporting staff.

It is also designed to finance and suprvise operations of the Village Industry Service.

But no offices have been found for the organisation. Government sources told the **Sunday Times** that 12 experts on the supporting staff had already been recruited from India

CSO: 4700/1189

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV LOAN AGREEMENT--Zambia has clinched a K22.3 million loan from Yugoslavia, according to the Government GAZETTE published on Friday. The Government has given authority to Zambia's charge d'affaires in Yugoslavia Mr Denny Moombe to sign the deal. The loan agreements calls Udruzena Beogradska Banka as lender to give a credit of twenty-five million United States dollar, which is about K22,332,500 to the Zambian Government. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Apr 82 p 1]

MAIZE IMPORTS--Zambia will import about two million bags of maize to meet the shortfall caused by this year's poor harvest and the country-wide drought and late distribution of fertilisers, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila said yesterday. At a news briefing in his office he said the Party and its Government was now geared to provide the required fertiliser and ensure that it was distributed to all parts before September 30. Mr Mwila said fertiliser for the 1982-83 season was ordered last year to speed up distribution. At least 40,600 tonnes were at the ports and another 15,000 had arrived. Letters of credit were opened for fertiliser amounting to 179,600 tonnes, part of a total of 239,000 tonnes which was what the country needed. In spite of bad weather, the Party and its Government had doubled its inputs in the production of maize. Among the worst hit crops this season are cotton and tobacco. In Monze, Prime minister Mundia said the Government had ordered maize from Zimbabwe to assist areas threatened with hunger. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Apr 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1189 END

JPRS 80964

2 June 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2632

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80964

2 June 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2632

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NEED FOR RESTRUCTURING OF ECONOMY SEEN OFFICIALLY ADMITTED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 11 May 82 pp 20-21

[Article by Marie Joannidis]

[Text] Luanda, May 10--Angola has another major battlefront in addition to its military frontline facing South Africa in Namibia and rebel guerrillas in the central provinces--that of the economy.

This potentially rich country is being bled by the war effort, which is draining away more than half its budget, according to Western experts, while its resources have been amputated by stagnation on the world oil market.

In its war economy, the industrial sector is merely ticking over, due to lack of raw materials and machinery spares caused in turn by financial difficulties and disorganised transport.

Administrative gaps add to these problems, especially in the field of internal trade. The overall effects explain in large part why food shortages are experienced throughout the country--while the fields in some excellent farming regions lie fallow, untilled because of insecurity or the absence of qualified agriculturalists, or quite simply because of lack of motivation among the peasant farmers.

Officials admit that the food problem has become a priority requiring urgent remedial measures.

At the beginning of the month President Jose Eduardo dos Santos sacked Internal Trade Minister Florencio Gamaliel Martins, and named a deputy Agriculture minister to deal with the dilapidated coffee industry.

The coffee plantations in northern Angola and southeast of Luanda suffered badly in the civil war before and after independence from Portugal in 1975. But it was the subsequent departure of some 30,000 Portuguese senior staff which dealt a bigger blow. Coffee output fell from 240,00 tons a year before independence to between 15,000 and 20,000 tons by 1981.

The drop in world prices for oil--accounting for some 90 percent of Angola's export receipts--saw income plummet more than 600 million dollars last year from anticipated income of two billion dollars. Angola benefited from the oil boom of the late 1970's, but has now had to cut back drastically on imports, limiting them to essentials.

It has also had for the first time to have recourse to long-term loans whereas previously it was always able to pay cash for its purchases.

Such penury has encouraged some black marketing, especially here in the capital, while another method to combat shortages that has emerged is a system of bartering.

Plans are afoot to rectify what officials term "mistakes" in the system. though there is formally no question of querying the socialist approach of the Marxist-Leninist regime in power here and its adherence to a planned economy.

The first steps taken since the end of last year to encourage people back to the countryside--Luanda's urban population has tripled to some 1.2 million since 1974--have turned out to be "encouraging" officials report.

Part of the scheme involves distributing some 500,000 hectares (1,235,000 acres) of the coffee plantations for private or cooperative cultivation, leaving 120,000 hectares (296,400 acres) in the hands of state farms.

Fiscal facilities to encourage smalltime trading are envisaged, and better planning of both imports and investments is under study.

Congestion Cut

Import restrictions and improved port management, where Portuguese and Yugoslav aid personnel are active, have cut congestion dramatically--hardly any vessels have a long wait any more, compared with 40 to 60 crowding outside the harbour in December. Those delays used to cost the government some five million dollars a month on average in compensation to the shipowners.

Angola's main trading partners are Western, led by the United States in the oil sector, and Brazil. They are also the chief sources it turns to for finance.

Its principal political and military allies, are in the Eastern block, in particular the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba. But attempts are being made to balance up economic relations with them as well, and Moscow is already Angola's main partner in its deep-sea fisheries industry. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1556

JAILED MERCENARIES NAMED, LIVING CONDITIONS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1286

[Text]

According to Portuguese Leftists released in 1980, the mercenaries are better treated than other prisoners. They can spend as much of the day as they like in the prison yard, have their own television and radio and the British receive books from their Embassy.

They also have one cell for two people while others are crowded six to a cell.

Reports suggest the mercenaries' diet is monotonous, but they receive food parcels from their relatives that provide them with what ordinary Angolans cannot buy in the shops.

"We give the comrades whatever we can. They have no right to complain about food when they came here to kill," an Angolan officer said.

Only one American mercenary, Gustavo Grillo, is not kept in Luanda's Sao Paulo jail. Grillo, who proclaims himself a converted revolutionary, is held separately in the *Casa Da Reclusao* (detention centre), apparently because he has had fights with other mercenaries.

The green-painted *Casa Da Reclusao* on the outskirts of the city looks over the cemetery where one of four mercenaries shot in 1976, Briton John Baker, is buried. The bodies of the other three — Costas Georgiou, known as "Colonel Callan", a British-naturalised Cypriot, Briton Andrew Mackenzie and American Daniel Gearheart — were flown home by their relatives.

It is also here that US pilot Geoff Harrison Tyler is held after landing in the southern city of Benguela, officially designated a military area, when his light aircraft developed engine trouble on a delivery flight to Cape Town.

No charges have been brought against Mr. Tyler, whose plane was taken to pieces by the Angolans after it landed.

The Italian Embassy in Luanda looks after US consular interests and British and Italian officials visit the prisoners once a month, bringing food parcels. The other mercenaries are: Garry Acker (American), Cecil Fortwin, Kevin Marchant, Michael Wiseman and John Lawlor (British) and John Nammock (Irish).

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos offered to release the three Portuguese prisoners as a goodwill gesture during the visit of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal. Seventeen Portuguese prisoners were released by UNITA earlier this month in a move that could have embarrassed General Eanes unless he had returned home with a matching promise from Luanda.

CSO: 4700/1557

BRIEFS

NEW REFINERY PLANNED--Angola may build a second oil refinery in Luanda for the benefit of fellow members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). The announcement was made by Manuel Pedro Pacavira, secretary of the ruling MPLA Workers Party's productive sector who said that such a project would ensure self sufficiency in refined products for SADCC members. Mr Pacavira reiterated these remarks at a meeting of SADCC energy ministers in Luanda. Angola is the only oil producing member of SADCC. It is reported that the Soviet Union has agreed to help Angola build a second oil refinery as part of a $2 billion package of economic aid running to 1990. However, no official confirmation of Soviet help has so far been made. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Apr 82 p 8]

PORTUGUESE NATIONALS MURDERED, CAPTURED--Lisbon, May 6--UNITA, the anti-Government rebel force in Angola, has admitted it killed the Mother Superior of a Portuguese Catholic Mission in an armed attack on April 27. In a communique here, it claimed responsibility for the death of Sister Celeste Goncalves Abreo in the attack on the Vila Nova de Seles Mission, near the coast town of Novo Redondo, in Kwanza Sul Province. UNITA also announced that it took prisoner a Portuguese train driver employed at Bengulea, Victor Bandeira, in an operation against a train outside the town of Huambo. The communique said UNITA considered the town of Vila Nova an important base for Government and Cuban forces which, it said, used Catholic and Protestant missions as barracks. The murder of Sister Celeste, who was 34 and had been in Angola for several years, was reported by Vatican Radio on April 29. UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) is led by Jonas Savimbi and reportedly has Western and South African support. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 7 May 82 p 21]

CSO: 4700/1556

BRIEFS

FIRST OIL IN OCTOBER--Will the dream of the thousands of Beninese based on the Seme oil deposit finally come true? That is the question being asked after the visit made on Saturday by Barthelemy Ohouens, minister of industry, mines and energy, to the Norwegian freighter "Tug Neptun." The freighter is carrying the different equipment to be set up on the Seme oil field site. Ohouens was accompanied by Minister of Interior and Public Security Vincent Guezodje. In addition to the "Tug Neptun," the two ministers also visited the first Beninese supply boat, which arrived in our territorial waters only a short time ago, and the "Goliat 10" barge, which will be used for the work of setting up the platforms. The essential aspect of the visit was that it was for ship officers a source of satisfaction, as expressed by Jean Marie De Graeve, head of the North Sea Method Service. However, he also told Ohouens of difficulties due to the great amount of red tape that seems to get in the way of the work itself. The minister of industry, mines and energy reassured his guests by informing them of the constant availability of Beninese authorities to solve rapidly any difficulties encountered in the course of the work. In short, according to the different technicians, the first oil should run in October, based on the schedule set up. Technical facilities (platforms) should all be in place by June. [By R. Toi] [Text] [Cotonou EHUZU in French 21 Apr 82 pp 1, 6] 11,464

CSO: 4719/900

UN ATTEMPT TO RAISE FUNDS FOR OAU OPERATIONS SEEN AS 'LIFELINE'

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1240

[Text] TWO ITEMS of news about Chad, one from New York, one from Lagos (reported on page 1284) come together as a possible indication of the way the wind is blowing in the seemingly never-ending imbroglio in Chad.

As the signs that Nigerian despair at the difficulty of their own situation as unjustly receiving the brunt of all the criticism had reached breaking point, and they had started to move troops out, comes the news that the UN initiative on Chad, so long rumoured, has started to materialise, with a serious attempt to raise the necessary funds to permit the OAU operation to continue.

Nigeria's exasperation at the present situation is understandable. Their reluctance to enter the operation last November has now been proved more than justified. Various undertakings of support from Western allies have not materialised in the manner hoped for, partly because of the inevitable lack of considered preparation of the OAU force and examination of its possible needs.

In retrospect, it was also clearly a fundamental error on the part of the OAU itself (and for this the present Chairman, arap Moi, and the OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo must take part of the blame) to have sent in the OAU force without insisting on a ceasefire first. This would have placed the onus on the Habré forces, at that stage barely beginning their new military adventure, to stop fighting. As it was, when the ceasefire proposals emerged from the February meeting in Nairobi, it was already too late.

There is no doubt that Goukhouni Weddeye, since he has been on the defensive, has become a harder and harder customer to deal with. The point is often made in Lagos that the Transitional Government of National Unity was always intended to be *transitional*, and had been set up by the Lagos accords of August 1979 under OAU auspices.

He nonetheless has to be considered as de facto in control until proved otherwise, and he cannot be blamed for reacting violently to the Nairobi decisions which virtually officially put Habré back into play again. His blanket abuse of Nigeria witnessed, for example in his recent interview in *Afrique-Asie*, must be seen in this context. It does not, however, make it any easier to bear, when it is realised that but for Nigeria the OAU force could never have got off the ground, and that it is costing Nigeria larger sums weekly, at a time when the Nigerian budget can ill stand the strain.

Goukhouni, a strange combination of naïvety and subtlety, has always taken it for granted that the OAU force was going to come in to play the role that the Libyans played, that is to bolster up the GUNT. Hence he took the risk of asking the Libyans to leave before there was any viable replacement authority. And what a risk that now proves to have been.

The mandate of the OAU was very carefully prepared to ensure, however, that its role was limited to peacekeeping, and not enlarged to intervention. Apart from anything else, the cost of an intervention force is higher than a peacekeeping force, and it also implies a political commitment that a loosely-knit organisation like the OAU would find it hard to mobilise. Hence the misunderstanding which has now created an impasse that threatens to internationalise the conflict and bring cold war demons into Africa in a manner arguably more dangerous than the Western Sahara conflict has already done.

The OAU's role could still be an honourable one of staving off this internationalisation. The backers of Habré have been reckless in reviving his chances at a time when he might have been pushed off the Chad chessboard for considerably longer.

The tensions within the always fragile GUNT are perceptibly sharpening, as recriminations at the military impotence of the shadowy national army increase. Vice-President Kamougue calls for talks with Habré, but Kamougue himself is heavily contested in his own southern fief. Acyl Ahmat tours capitals calling for assistance, but is clearly still playing his own power game. The French, having backed Goukhouni strongly last November in his anti-Libyan moves are now in a quandary, and Goukhouni knows it, adding to his own sense of insecurity.

The GUNT's failures and divisions may yet cause it to disintegrate, but any new permutation in Ndjamena may still come up against the irreconcilable hostility between Habré and Gaddafi. The Libyan leader, discreetly biding his time until he becomes OAU Chairman in August, could yet once again become a prime mover in the Chad drama.

In the meantime, the UN Security Council's attempts to mobilise a fund for the OAU operation in Chad, is the first lifeline the whole sorry operation has had. Nigeria has much prestige invested in this affair, and all Nigerians remember the humiliation of the previous involvement of Nigerian troops in peacekeeping in Chad. Not least the Nigerian army itself.

The reported withdrawal from Chad of one battalion, particularly from the strategic centre of Ati, as has been reported, is a clear warning. But there was always only a commitment to two battalions, and so honour *vis-à-vis* the OAU is still being fulfilled. There may come a time when there is no alternative but to wrap up the whole operation as quickly as possible. That time is not quite yet at hand.

CSO: 4700/1244

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES, LIST OF NAMES OF NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Djibouti LA NATION in French 11 Mar 82 pp 4, 5

At National Stadium: "The Means of Applying a Creative Policy"

"Men and women of Djibouti:

"When the object of a man's whole political life has been to serve the public, he can no longer compromise with his convictions, for the limit of his gaze has gone beyond the narrow zone of successes and envies, to reach the world of those who laugh neither often nor enough.

"To the eyes of a people emerging from the darkness of night, the light of the sun is cruel, and the dazzling which follows, even if transitory, confuses their minds, at least during the time needed to adapt to the new perception.

"Ours has at last found its balance, no doubt because it avoided undue haste, and no doubt also because it applied itself to developing before all others the sentiment of generosity, thereby achieving a unity envied by many today.

"That unity sprang up, first of all, in response to the challenge of skeptics bent on predicting the results of our incapacity.

"It then took form at the call of the head of state, who wished it to be finally unshakable; that came to pass on 4 March 1979, just 3 years ago today.

"The work of consolidation, application, and diffusion of the ideas expressed at Dikhil was pursued among the people of Djibouti, as it was in the interior. Its effectiveness was not felt in the same way everywhere, but its reality and necessity have escaped no one, even if at times certain statements gave expression to impatience.

"In our constitutional laws it is said that 'legislative power shall be exercised by a national congress and a legislative council insuring just representation of the population and its communities.'

"It appears today that the national congress will have no other form than one representative of the RPP, which is soon to meet at Tadjourah.

"Tadjourah was also the site, in 1977 shortly before our country's accession to independence, of the second meeting, with "unity" as its theme, which followed that organized with the same objective in Dikhil.

"Because history is a perpetual succession of new beginnings, we owed this visit to our brothers on the other shore of the gulf, and we shall seize the occasion to rejoice, with those who cannot be with us today, at the results recorded in all national activities.

"Certain matters of preoccupation to the government, after having been seen with the eyes of reality, have strengthened the spirit of tolerance, particularly in relation to particular situations which will have the final merit of being felt, as lessons of great interest, for our future reflections.

"With new institutional arrangements, proposed by the government and adopted by the National Assembly, the means have been created for the application, with greater serenity, of a creative policy.

"Whether it be the law on national mobilization or the other texts, particularly those dealing with identity and nationality, the government has applied itself, in proposing them, to respond on the one hand to the renewed desire of the population to know itself better, and secondly to lay new bases for the progressive policy it intends to develop, whatever the circumstances, through the dynamism with which it will not fail to be inspired by the RPR, which will no doubt be called to translate its statute in the direction of simplification.

"My address today is not the work of chance. Quite on the contrary, it was required at this time, which marks the beginning of the period when our intentions will be defined, from the perspective of the final building of our personality.

"The RPR, as the representative of the whole nation, has been given the mission of outlining the major directions, and then of imparting to its members, who include all men and women of Djibouti, the significance of the government's policy.

"As regards the immediate future, I have the honor as president of the Movement, to inform you of the major directives which will govern the organization of the sessions during which will be debated, then given concrete form by public acceptance, the measures already incorporated, as I have said, in constitutional law no. 2.

"The new congress will convene on 6 March, that is, the day after tomorrow, at Tadjourah. That will be the occasion, first, for those who have suggestions or desires to express, to be heard--the sole condition being that their comments be constructive contributions, polemics being excluded from an assembly within which dissensions have been banished once and for all; and secondly, to proceed to the renewal of the RPP central committee, whose 3-year term of office has just ended.

"With the forthcoming designation of the executive organs will be completed the setting up of the responsible elements of our movement, whose first impor-

tant act will be to designate candidates for the new National Assembly to succeed that whose powers expire on 8 May.

"I have purposely summarized the successive phases of change, and I leave it to each of you to discuss them, so as to impart in time the result of your reflections for analysis by those whose concern they will be.

"I thnk I have already expressed, in other circumstances, the reasons for creation of the RPP; on various occasions I have been concerned to point out that the tribune which it represents can be denied to no one, which in other words means that no one can be subject to denial of rights or expropriation.

"I can well understand that during the initial period some instances of confusion may have arisen, but it seems to me the time has come to encourage some and dissuade others, if the latter exist, and I am sure I surprise no one by declaring here, on this anniversary day, that our movement must remain acessible to and at the service of the people, for that is democracy, and that is why I call on you, men and women of Djibouti, to control it by your massed presence in its composition.

"Long live the RPP, long live the Republic of Djibouti.

At Tadjourah: "Expression Must Come From the Base"

"Brothers and sisters of Tadjourah:

"When I spoke to the many people who came day before yesterday to the Djibouti stadium to celebrate with me the anniversary of the RPP's creation, I announced to all of you, brothers and sisters across the gulf, the holding of our congress today in your white city.

"It will soon be 5 years since that time, just before our accession to independence, when all responsible political figures of that day gathered in this very place, with the aim of advancing in step towards our liberty.

"Since then, many aspects of our country's life have evolved: with our personality, we have regained the taste for audacity, and with that new assurance, the taste for challenge.

"We shall no longer speak of unity, for that theme was the object of but very brief developments, and that during a very short span of our recent history, since you have responded en masse, without hesitation, to the first appeal I addressed to you as soon as I was designated as head of state, that is, on 27 June 1977.

"That does not mean, for all that, that everything is definitively settled in all fields, and it would be a grave error to think so even for an instant.

"Things have, however, changed colors, and since certain of our preoccupations are henceforth part of the domain of our satisfactions, we can continue on our path without troubling ourselves overmuch over the nature of the difficulties we shall have to surmount, because we shall face them together.

"To leave to the government and administration the task of managing our affairs is certainly a mark of confidence which honors those two agencies; however, I have considered that the peoples' participation, in that dimension, in the conduct of its affairs has been insufficient, a situation which justified creation of the RPP.

"The rally is the organ of expression for the whole population, and through its subsidiaries offers to everyone the opportunity to express himself freely, especially to those responsible for defending the country's interests. At the risk of repeating myself, I renew the notice, which concerns all citizens, that the forum which it represents is the property of no one, and that it is available to men and women imbued with the intention to serve the national community.

"To these particulars which I wished to give for the information of the greatest number, I must add that in order to be effective the movement must feel itself strengthened by general support; so do not hesitate to uphold it so that it may become the permanent means of liaison between all components of the nation.

"The primary purpose of this meeting is the presentation of the RPP congress, whose members have been designated by the subordinate organs.

"They are at my side, but they are not my servants; their duties consist essentially of deliberating in plenary session on questions which shall have been examined by the central committee shortly to be constituted, and whose permanent representation will be provided by an executive committee appointed from among its members.

"This, then, is an initiating organization whose role is of first importance, because through the network of its representation it will be in a better position than anyone to define rapidly the permanent or periodic needs of the population, and to provide at the governmental level needed information and solutions.

"Exact reflection of intentions and hopes is not easily accomplished, and at times distortion--even unwitting--can go beyond surprise and create situations in all respects deplorable. Thus it is important that all things be clear along the whole route, without need for interpretation at any crossroad; that is why expression must come from the base.

"The foregoing represents, among other things, and not the least important, one of the reasons for creation of our rally; it will be your task to justify it by bringing to it, through your massive support, the help which is indispensable to its development.

"Brothers and sisters of Tadjourah, in sharing this day with you, let me ask the Almighty to shed on you his blessing, and to watch over the maintenance of our fierce will to serve Him while at the same time we serve the Republic of Djibouti.

6145
CSO: 4719/685

LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR MAY LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 6 May 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] The secretary general of the People's Rally for Progress (RPP) and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Moumin Bahdon Farah, filed a list of RPP candidates for the coming legislative elections with the Djibouti Ministry of Interior at around midnight on Thursday. The elections are scheduled for Friday, 21 May.

This new list of candidates includes 22 new names and 43 incumbents. The National Assembly must fill 65 seats.

22 New Candidates; 43 Incumbents

District of Djibouti

1. Barkat Gourad Hamadou 2. Omar Kamil Warsama 3. Moumin Bahdon Farah 4. Ali Mahamade Houmed 5. Bourhan Ali Warki 6. Ahmed Hassan Liban (AKA "Goad") 7. Fahmy Ahmed El Hag 8. Mahamoud Del Wais 9. Abdoulkader Waberri Askar 10. Abdallah Awad Haidar 11. Wahib Issa Ali 12. Ali Bileh Robleh 13. Abdallah Chirwa Djibril 14. Abdi Jean-Paul Noel 15. Deleita Mohamed Moussa 16. Dabale Ahmed Kassim 17. Ibrahim Ahmed Bouraleh 18. Omar Ahmed Youssouf 19. Moussa Ali Kahin 20. Mohamed Ali Bogoreh 21. Chide Abdi Khaireh 22. Ali Ahmed Sultan 23. Mirgan Barkat Houmed 24. Idriss Harbi Farah 25. Bourhan Kanano Daoud 26. Mohamed Ali Mohamed 27. Hubert Ismael Bileh 28. Maki Houmed Gaba 29. Elmi Ali Ardeh 30. Abdoulkader Ahmed Liban 31. Omar Elmi Khaireh 32. Atteyeh Ismael Wais 33. Hassan Elmi Gueldon 34. Ali Guedi Amareh 35. Kamil Ali Mohamed 36. Idriss Hassan Agadir 37. Mohamed Ali Gadi leh

District of Dikhil

1. Mohamed Djama Elabe 2. Said Ibrahim Badoul 3. Osman Moussa Omar 4. Habib Mohamed Loita 5. Robleh Obsieh Bouh 6. Oudoun Hassanle Ali 7. Elaf Orbiss Ali 8. Aden Guedi Dideh 9. Wais Houmed Wais 10. Ougoureh Hassan Ibrahim 11. Dibiro Ahmed Hamadou 12. Moussa Ahmed Osman

District of Ali-Sabieh

1. Idriss Farah Abaneh 2. Aden Robleh Awaleh 3. Ahmed Boulaleh Barreh
4. Omar Dahar Fod 5. Djama Djilal Djama 6. Moussa Bouraleh Djama

District of Tadjourah

1. Ibrahim Mohamed Houmed 2. Mohamed Adabo Kako 3. Ibrahim Chehem
4. Youssouf Ali Youssouf 5. Hassan Omar Mohamed 6. Hassan Ali Daoud

District of Obock

1. Mohamed Dato Mohamed 2. Ahmed Ali Hassan 3. Ali Moussa Hamadou
4. Ali Silay Abakari

11,464
CSO: 4719/900

SATISFACTION EXPRESSED OVER COST OF LIVING

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 6 May 82 p 12

[Article by Ahmed Djama Guedi: "Truth"]

[Text] I was indignant, positively indignant after reading the remarks made by the author of the bulletin of the General Confederation of Workers of Djibouti on the occasion of 1 May (Labor Day), especially with respect to excessive price increases for food in Djibouti.

Being a worker myself, it is not at all my intention to begin a debate or controversy or go against the workers' causes, but quite simply, to shed light on this problem, which may affect the daily lives of all people of Djibouti.

Contrary to what was claimed in that bulletin, the Republic of Djibouti undeniably has one of the highest per capita incomes in the region, whence our ability to face the cost of living better.

Actually, every consumer is aware that today, our country is subject to fluctuating international prices because of the absence -- not to say near nonexistence -- of national production, meaning that we depend 100 percent on other countries.

Despite that fact, our government constantly makes every effort to control prices, supporting certain products in order to maintain the stability of prices, of bread, among others.

In addition, there is a periodic inspection of stock in order to ensure a reliable supply of food products, meaning that Djibouti can boast of being one of the few countries in the region where shortages are unknown.

We also have regulations designed to eliminate all fraud and set profit margins for wholesalers and retailers. One should emphasize here that these levels have not been raised in a long time.

In reading the statistical bulletin published periodically, one can see that prices of food products have remained stable or even dropped in the past year and a half. This reflects true conditions. Detente is now becoming the rule as the result of increased intervention on the part of the government, first of all, and of the drop in world prices.

It is true, as in all countries, that certain merchants may engage in speculative practices and dishonest trading, resulting in illegal price increases. They must be fought.

For this purpose, a consumers association within which workers could denounce practices contrary to the national interest to the proper departments is more than ever necessary.

To "tell it like it is" is not complacency, but presumes a sense of truth and realism, making it possible to better understand and solve a problem.

11,464
CSO: 4719/900

REPORT ON GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

Djibouti LA NATION in French 11 Mar 82 p 6

> /Text/ Minister of Industry and State Industrial Corporations Fahmy Ahmed El Hag participated in the second conference of Arab energy ministers at Doha, capital of Qatar, from 6 to 11 March 1982. That conference considered a number of questions relating to conventional energy and alternative energy sources. The Djiboutian delegation informed the conference concerning the efforts undertaken by our young country in the field of prospecting for new forms of energy. A detailed report on geothermal research studies was presented to the participants and commented on by the minister.

Before his departure, the minister of industry and state industrial corporations declared to us that geothermal energy is henceforth a certainty rather than a hope. He indicated that studies conducted during the first phase were fruitful.

They comprise two elements:

1. A geological and geophysical study which resulted in the boring of several exploratory wells on the Hanle plain;

2. A preliminary technical and economic feasibility study which demonstrates the profitability of electricity production based on geothermal steam, since the cost of the energy transported to Djibouti does not exceed 12.5 Djiboutian Fr per kWh.

In view of those promising results, a second phase will be initiated very shortly. It is to last from 25 to 27 months, and will comprise drilling of 6 exploratory wells, geological and geochemical analyses, and core sampling of wells. Chemical analyses of fluids will also be carried out to permit determination of geothermal potential.

The minister consequently considers it indispensable to proceed rapidly in setting up the financing necessary for completion of this second phase, that is, approximately $21 million. Since this phase involves certain risks, this financing must be obtained in the form of a grant, or a loan under particularly favorable conditions.

He declared to us:

"I shall take advantage of this conference to begin conversations with Arab financial institutions in a position tc contribute to completion of this second phase. If that is accomplished under favorable conditions, and if results are encouraging, they will permit us to consider building our first geothermal power station."

Meeting of Financial Backers for Extension of Boulaos Power Station

At the close of the conference, the minister of industry and state industrial corporations will attend the meeting of financial backers to be held in Kuwait for the purpose of completing financing arrangements necessary for extension of the Boulaos electric power station.

That financing, of the order of $40 million, will enable Djibouti Electric to acquire two generators totaling 30 MW capacity in order to meet the growing needs of the city of Djibouti until 1987.

6145
CSO: 4719/685

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH SPAIN--Madrid, May 7--President Teodoro Obiang will visit Spain for three days from May 12 for talks with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and King Juan Carlos, a reliable source said here. Equatorial Guinea is currently in dispute over Madrid's aid programme for its former colony, which Spain wants to make conditional on the establishment of advisers with executive powers in the Guinean-Finance Ministry. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 7 May 82 p 22]

CSO: 4700/1243

BRIEFS

ON FALKLAND ISLANDS CONFLICT--The Gambia Government has issued a statement on the Falkland Islands conflict. It says "The Government of The Gambia, gravely concerned by the occupation of the Falkland Islands by Argentina, supports Security Council Resolution No 502 of April 3, 1982 and calls upon Argentine Government to withdraw its forces and resume negotiations with the Government of the United Kingdom with a view to reaching a diplomatic solution in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1281]

PRC CONSTRUCTED HEALTH CENTERS--An estimated D 1m. modern health centre constructed at Karantaba, Kiang West, by the Chinese, was recently handed over to the Minister of Health, Labour, and Social Welfare, Mr M.C. Jallow. Another health centre is presently under construction by the Chinese at Kudang in the MacCarthy Island Division. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1281]

ELECTION RESULTS--President Sir Dawda Jawara has been reelected to a five-year term of office and his People's Progressive Party (PPP) has won 27 of the 35 contested Parliamentary seats. Announcing the official results of the Presidential poll, the Chief Justice, Sir Philip Bridges, said Sir Dawda had won 137,020 votes and Mr Sheriff Dibba, his jailed opponent accused of involvement in last year's coup attempt, won 52,136 votes. Mr Dibba also lost his Badibu Central Parliamentary seat, which he had held since before independence. Of the 35 contested seats in the newly enlarged 48-member House of Representatives (the remaining 13 seats are nominated by the President and traditional chiefs), the PPP won 27, the National Convention Party (NCP) three and independent candidates five. The Gambia's oldest political party, the United Party (UP), failed to win any of the three seats it contested in Banjul. The line-up after the 1977 Parliamentary elections for the 35 elected seats was; PPP 29 seats, NCP five seats, UP one seat and independents none. Of the 285,036 voters registered, 189,156 turned out to cast their vote in the two-day elections using black or yellow marbles to indicate their choice. The Gambia has a population of about 500,000. President Jawara was optimistic about his chances before the elections; "I think it will be a sweeping, landslide victory both in the Presidential and Parliamentary elections," he said. Asked whether he saw the elections as a test of acceptance of rejection of the Confederation of Senegambia, the President said: "Yes, the results will be a test, however they go." Officials declined to comment on how Mr Dibba would vote. He had been running his campaign from a prison cell. Another jailed leading NCP member, Mr Gibou Jagne, also lost his Parliamentary seat in the elections. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1281]

PPP EXPULSIONS--Before the elections took place The People's Progressive Party, PPP, expelled 12 of its members after the party's secretariat considered their activities contrary to the principles and objectives of the party. A press release from the Secretariat lists them as: Jokadu: Yusupha Ceesay; Sandu: Kissima Sillah, Alhaji Touray; Niamina: Malick Saidy Sabally; Kiang East: Kebba Ousman Fadera; Jarra East: Saiku L. Barrow; Lower Fallaďu West: Momodu B.S. Jamanka; Foni East: Henry M. Jammeh; Lower Nuimi: Jain Colli Fye; Basse: Suleyman B. Sumbundu; Bubacar M. Baldeh (Secretary General of the PPP Youth Movement; Tumana: Mohammed Bemba Tambedu. In a press release, the PPP Secretariat stated that it expelled the members because it "reviewed the activities of certain members of the party who had applied to the party for sponsorship at the forthcoming general election and who, having failed to be selected, have now decided to contest the elections as independent candidates." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1281]

CSO: 4700/1244

LIVESTOCK SECTOR DEVELOPMENT VIEWED TO CUT IMPORTS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 pp 1254-1255

[Article by Issaka Goodman]

[Excerpts] Isaaka Goodman discusses a study commissioned by the Bank of Ghana, which reviewed the livestock sector of the economy in northern Ghana, the development of which will reduce the country's present reliance on imported meat.

THIS IS an observation on a report of a study by Gunn Rural Management Pty Ltd. (GRM) of Brisbane, Australia, on the Development of Livestock in Northern Ghana. This study which was carried out in 1977, was commissioned by the Bank of Ghana, to review the livestock sector of the economy and to identify the specific projects which will reduce the country's present level of reliance on imported meat and meat products and it is still very relevant today, as the figures and report have been updated.

The study identified 12 areas in Northern Ghana for commercial ranching including Wulugu-Walewale, where a ranch has been set-up: Wulugu Livestock Company Limited.

Northern Ghana is very similar, with respect to climate, soil and grass types, to parts of northern Australia and South America where commercially-orientated cattle industries have been established for over a century. There is little doubt that, with the provision of stock water and competent management, the north of Ghana is capable of supporting ranches which can be used for breeding and growing livestock. Further, livestock production in the north is likely to be less constrained by diseases than in the south as the prolonged annual dry period restricts the development of parasital and bacterial diseases commonly associated with the wetter south.

A further advantage of the development of a livestock industry in the north, particularly in the early phase of the development of the industry in Ghana, is the proximity to supplies of breeding stock. Almost all the livestock that are immediately available are imported from the Sahelian countries and enter Ghana from Upper Volta. Therefore the rapid development of the livestock industry in its initial stages will depend on an ability to obtain adequate numbers of breeding stock from the Sahelian countries.

The north also enjoys logistical, environmental and cost advantages for acceptance of Sahelian animals and the losses of animals which occur from transport and disease if animals are moved to the south will be minimised.

It is considered that the most effective way of increasing meat production in Ghana in the short term is to develop ranch enterprises based on large-scale, or extensive production of cattle sheep and goats. The relatively low capacity of natural savannah pastures to carry grazing animals demands the utilisation of large areas by a

single enterprise to maximise the use of management, labour and capital facilities to achieve economic efficiency. Ranching is a management system well suited to operational and economic efficiency under conditions allowing only extensive livestock grazing.

The study found that there is a strong demand for meat in Ghana and historically Ghana has been a net importer of live animals and meat products, and the majority of the Ghanaian meat markets require fresh meat (not refrigerated); therefore a daily kill system from small abattoirs is appropriate rather than distribution from large regional abattoirs and processing plants.

Management training is of paramount importance at the production level and practical training courses must be scheduled both on-project in Ghana and in overseas tropical livestock producing areas, for Ghanaians who will eventually take over the management.

The report recommended the following as the features of the initial ranch development:

Area 100,000 acres approximately (40,500 hectares)

Carrying capacity at full development: 2,000 breeding cattle plus followers, 10 breeding sheep/goats plus followers.

Peak debt ₵2.6m. in year five.

Internal rate of return 11 per cent.

Break-even cash flow achieved in year six.

Pay back period year 12.

Stable year not cash flow of ₵0.5 m. giving annual profit of ₵0.42m. after year 10.

Return on foreign exchange 7 per cent.

CSO: 4700/1557

BRIEFS

REPORTED MURDERS--Mr E.D. Mahami, former deputy Speaker of Parliament has alleged in Lagos that the PNDC has killed hundreds of military and civilian opponents since December 31. The former deputy speaker told a press conference that all dissent had been curtailed ruthlessly since Rawlings' regime seized power. He accused the regime of undertaking "a systematic elimination by secret killings of hundreds of both military personnel and civilians who were suspected of being against the so-called revolution." Many others had been sent to detention centres without trial, he charged. Mr Mahami was announcing the formation of a Nigerian branch of the Campaign for Democracy in Ghana, launched in London last month to oppose the military regime by peaceful means. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1287]

CSO: 4700/1557

TOURE'S DIPLOMACY IN PERSUADING OADU LEADERS TO BAR SDAR ADMISSION 'SUCCESSFUL'

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 pp 1256, 1257

[Text] A correspondent discusses President Sekou Toure's successful diplomatic role in persuading OAU leaders to oppose the admission of the Sharan Arab Democratic Republic into the organisation.

WHILE the squabbles and shadow punch-ups among African leaders get more heated and dramatic over the recent admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) to the OAU, Guinea continues to play a rather quiet but effective diplomatic pussy-footing which now seems to be gaining ground in recent weeks.

In the last four weeks or so, President Ahmed Sékou Touré, of Guinea, has convened at least two successful summits in his capital, Conakry. Just before Easter, Touré chaired an emergency meeting of the other two member-countries of the Mano River Union, Liberia and Sierra Leone. A communiqué issued at the end of the summit said the three Heads of State want an emergency meeting of the OAU Heads of State to settle the Western Sahara crisis; but the more underlying factor in the communiqué has been the agreement of the three leaders to say that the OAU decision last February to admit the SADR was null and void.

This immediately meant that first of all the Sierra Leone Government which had been rewarded in 1980 by the Algerian Government with reportedly a load of money, 40 Mercedez Benz and food to back and declare support for the SADR at the OAU summit in Freetown, has changed its mind about that 1980 decision. Secondly, by the Conakry pronouncement, Liberia was once and for all making known publicly its position on the Western Sahara dispute. Under the late President William Tolbert, who was himself a founder member of the committee of OAU wisemen, Liberia has consistently played the role of a peace-broker over the Western Sahara crisis. But Sékou Touré's diplomatic victory over President Siaka Stevens and Commander Samuel Doe at the recent Conakry summit, is hardly surprising. Politically, Touré has always played the role of a big brother, sending Guinean troops to prop-up Stevens' fragile government in 1970 when it was nearly crushed by a coup and providing him with asylum in 1967 and more recently acting as a godfather for Liberia's Samuel Doe when the latter was twice refused participation at meetings of African leaders in Lagos, Nigeria and Lomé, Togo. As a result Touré could not have misjudged the political temperature of the two neighbouring leaders when he hurriedly summoned them to Conakry and asked them to back King Hassan's diplomatic counter-offensive on the OAU admission of the SADR.

Touré is King Hassan's best ruling friend in the region; the other is former President Senghor, of Senegal, who nonetheless continues to play the role of man-behind-the-scene, pushing his luck with other French-speaking countries like the Ivory Coast, the Central African Republic, Mali and Upper Volta. Commander Doe's sudden shouting-match over the Western Sahara

issue and apparent support for King Hassan could also be seen as a continuation of the American axis and influence on both Liberia and Morocco. The two states continue to be the biggest receivers of the Reagan administration support and finance in the region. Even so because it is the American dollar which continues to make Mr. Doe tick, political commentators argue that present Liberian foreign policies are more or less dictated from the White House in Washington. This apparently is another reason why Mr. Doe has come out recently to attack President Moi, of Kenya, for his handling of the Sahrawi issue and criticising the admission of the SADR as "most irregular".

Support for Siaka Stevens

For President Siaka Stevens' about-turn pronouncement on the SADR's admission, President Sékou Touré has recommended Sierra Leone for admission to the Islamic Conference of which Guinea is an influential member. As if to say, "don't worry if you no longer get Algerian cash". The Guinean leader was largely instrumental in Stevens' successful visits to Riyadh and Rabat which resulted in the Sierra Leone Parliament hastily putting through a bill for Sierra Leone joining the Islamic Conference. Unconfirmed Moroccan sources have also said that during Stevens' recent hop through Rabat and Fez in Morocco, King Hassan assured him of support in the Islamic Conference and financial goodwill mainly from the Saudis who are known to be controlling the bulk of the Conference's finances.

President Sékou Touré's other diplomatic pay-off over the current Western Sahara dispute, came as a result of another recent summit with the Heads of State of Guinea Bissau, The Gambia and Senegal in Conakry. Although the meeting was primarily called to discuss security in the region, the Western Sahara crisis came on top of the agenda with the leaders lashing out at the OAU's recent admission of the SADR and to declare support for King Hassan against the OAU and the SADR. It is important to note that countries like Guinea Bissau and The Gambia, who have in the past maintained a low profile on such an issue, were seen to be making open condemnation of what many regard as an OAU policy.

There are apparently two main reasons for the sudden switch of policy by both the Gambian and Guinea Bissau authorities. First of all with the new Senegambia confederation, The Gambia had no choice but to toe the Senegalese line; Senegal, of course, is one of the loudest advocates of King Hassan's Western Sahara policies and former President Senghor is still very influential in mapping out Senegalese foreign policy. Secondly, Touré knew he could strike a deal over the Sahara issue by bringing together Jawara and Vieira to talk. This meant that if the two leaders could stand behind Morocco, the Guinean leader could bring them to talking about issues that were worrying them most: subversion and security. Not surprisingly, at the end of the Conakry summit President Vieira, of Guinea Bissau, agreed to kick out from his country Gambian dissidents who had fled into Bissau after last year's abortive coupe in The Gambia. Similarly, Jawara has promised to report any acts of subversion from his country.

CSO: 4700/1244

DOE TOURS ASIAN, ARAB CAPITALS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 p 1289

[Text]

Head of State Samuel Doe is on a three-week tour of Asian and Arab capitals seeking aid for Liberia. It is Mr. Doe's first visit outside Africa since he seized power two years ago. Heading a 20-strong government delegation, the Liberian leader had talks with President Hosni Mubarak in Egypt and he arrived in China on May 3.

The official New China News Agency in a despatch from Monrovia said that the visit was significant because China was the first major nation to have invited Mr. Doe. A separate commentary by the agency praised Mr. Doe for having overthrown what it called the "133-year-old rule by the descendants of ex-American black slaves". Doe's military government had overcome many difficulties in the past two years and made progress in its efforts to achieve stability, the agency said. It also praised him for pursuing a non-aligned policy and opposing foreign interference, notably the Soviet and Vietnamese interventions in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The report noted with approval that he had expelled Soviet diplomats last year and ordered the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia to cut its staff from 15 to six a year ago.

Peking radio said that Mr. Doe met Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang, at a ceremony in the Great Hall of the People, and the two leaders began talks. At a welcoming banquet given by Mr. Zhao the premier said that China placed great emphasis on strengthening its links with the Third World.

Mr. Doe planned to leave for South Korea on May 9 and he will spend the last week of the tour from May 14 in Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Morocco.

CSO: 4700/1244

BRIEFS

DOE PRAISES PRC AID--Hong Kong, May 4--Liberia has "observed with immense satisfaction the generous support which China has given, and continues to give, to the liberation struggle in general and the African experience in particular," visiting Liberian head of state Samuel Doe said in Peking Monday. He told a banquet hosted by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang that "Liberia's stand remains uncompromising in the demand for the total liberation of Africa from the last pockets of racist minority rule, oppression and repression. The criminal system of apartheid in South Africa must be dismantled and destroyed," he stressed, according to the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY. Mr Zhao said China would firmly support third world countries in a fight "to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. In the struggle to win economic independence so as to consolidate our political independence, it is necessary for us, the third world countries, to strengthen unity and cooperation among us," he said. The term hegemonism, in Chinese parlance, means the Soviet Union. Mr Doe arrived in Peking Sunday for a six-day visit. The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1977. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 May 82 p 13]

CSO: 4700/1243

NRM SEEN LACKING POLITICAL PROGRAM

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 23 No 9, 28 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

MOZAMBIQUE: THE MRN PUZZLE. There is little doubt that the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRN) has been giving the Frelimo Government in Maputo an increasingly severe headache over the past six months. The dissident group is also badly hampering **Zimbabwe**'s trade through Beira. Rail and road traffic from the Indian Ocean port to Zimbabwe has been reduced to a trickle. The *Lonrho*-owned pipeline between Beira and Mutare (formerly Umtali) is still inoperative: the MRN seems able to blow it up at will.

The geographical spread of the MRN is also increasing. The provinces of Niassa, Nampula and Cabo Delgado are little affected. The central provinces of Manica and Sofala are the worst hit, with anti-government activity in Tete growing. But recently MRN have caused sabotage as far south as Inhambane and Gaza.

Estimates of the size of the dissident movement vary from about 6,000 up to about 16,000. **South African** sources put the figure at around 10,000 with the Mozambican authorities opting for the higher figure. Ex-**Rhodesians** who set up the movement in 1976 say there were only 500 MRN operatives in Mozambique when the movement passed from Rhodesian to South African sponsorship at the time of Zimbabwe's independence in 1980.

Perhaps the most important yet little-noticed aspect of the MRN is that it has no political programme of its own except to destabilise the government in Maputo. Morale among many Mozambicans is low because of continuing very severe shortages of nearly all basic foodstuffs and services in the main towns. Many shops are closed and people seem listless and disgruntled. But the MRN, though using sophisticated sabotage techniques, seems unable to translate Mozambique's economic depression into political opposition. Part of the reason for this is that when the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), the Salisbury-based intelligence service, handed the MRN over to South Africa, internal ructions within BOSS and the recent demise of its head. Gen. **Hendrik van den Bergh**, meant that it was the South African military authorities and not the Pretoria intelligence services who took over the movement. Hence the total lack of political skill and a reliance, instead, on the purely military approach to the destabilisation of Mozambique. Many of the MRN operatives within Mozambique are actually white **Portuguese** and South Africans.

When the MRN started, many of its leaders, such as **Andre Matsangaiza**, who was later killed, were former Frelimo leaders who did have a political message to spread against President **Machel**. Under the South African military authorities, however, ex-PIDE agents and white Portuguese, with no viable alternative political ideas, have come to the fore — such as **Orlando Cristina**, former aide to **Jorge Jardim**, the white ex-Mozambique millionaire.

The new MRN chief is said to be **Afonso Dhlakama**. Radio propaganda, beamed from the Northern Transvaal, is said to be extremely crude. Although Frelimo are having great difficulty in salvaging Mozambique's economy, the MRN is not viewed by many Mozambique citizens as a serious alternative, although the government in Maputo is greatly embarrassed by its activities●

CSO: 4700/1556

COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS MUST BE EXPERIENCED FIRST HAND

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial by Mario Ferro]

[Excerpts] For an attentive observer the fact that several members of the Council of Ministers made trips to various parts of the country last week did not pass unnoticed. Most of the ministers left the capital and in the places where the crying need for development is felt most, they acted to solve many problems--in the vernacular "knots of strangulation," the term that has become characteristic.

At first glance, I presume that these trips are a reply to the statement, considered a guideline, by President Samora Machel, in his speech at the closing session of the first National Conference of the Frelimo Party: "We have to come out of our offices. We have to renew our contacts with the masses, to make the party live daily among them."

It is not sufficient that only the ministers go traveling to acquaint themselves with the real situation of the country.

We have national directors, directors of management units, directors of firms and other directors and experts in various fields. The majority of them receive good salaries paid in foreign exchange. Usually they are concentrated in the overcrowded capital, filling offices and offices of the ministries and other official bodies, getting wrapped up in the confusion of things, papers and talks in the corridors, often without any importance.

Of course, I do not underestimate the work of these hundreds and hundreds of individuals who make up an important army which would be more important if they felt and saw the results of their actions over there in each one of more than 100 districts of the nation, each one of which is the basis of the national economy.

Perhaps it is my mentality, victim of provincial distortion which makes me think in this manner, because the 8 months of my residence in Maputo will never be able to wipe out the many years I spent in Beira. However, to tell the truth, I know from my experience that there are many who still think (and even worse believe) that Mozambique is Maputo, and the rest... is scenery.

11634
CSO: 4742/290

PROFITEERING SEEN REAPPEARING; VIGILANCE NEEDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Abel Faife]

[Text] At the beginning of this week, precisely on the day when a newspaper exposed the reappearance--in a scandalously refined way--of profiteering behind the Xipamanine market, the people's militia carried out a surprise operation in which some merchants accused of being involved in these practices were arrested.

What is to be noted in this event is that this operation was something like a quick reply to the exposure and general condmenation of this problem, which has already become a daily occurrence in our city.

As a matter of fact, since the end of last year when an action was unleashed resulting in the arrest and trial of dozens of suspects, what seemed to have started as a permanent fight against these parasites of society, and which involved almost all the neighborhoods of the city, was forgotten.

From then on the fight against profiteering--which some singers and cultural groups of this city used in dedicating to it songs and satirizing the persons and deeds of the profiteers--has not continued.

The real sharks, who had hidden in their lairs, came out again when they found out that in the end, it was a "flash in the pan," and they started to devise even more refined means of continuing their evil activities.

Then the offensive started again by determined groups of small bourgeoisie: "Ah! at least with profiteering people are able to fix things!..."

The truth is that an anxious person, wishing to acquire a certain product, is free to pay any price to obtain it. However, this is only done by those who can pay the price asked. And what of the great majority of the population?

People's vigilance is actively maintained in the neighborhoods; the militia and other organizations continue to expose profiteers; and even here, in this newspaper, we have received innumerable letters denouncing the most irregular situations in connection with this problem.

However, because of the delays and lack of action in solving many cases, we have something like disillusion setting in. The influx of letters from readers also tends to diminish because they do not find immediate practical response to various questions raised.

We wonder why.

We leave this question to be answered by those who are in charge of acting and making people's vigilance more dynamic and active, because this vigilance, as a matter of fact, exists and is necessary to solve the cases it detects and exposes.

It is a fact that profiteering is so developed that it absolutely must be eliminated totally, at least while the present supply difficulties persist. However, through a permanent, energetic and coordinated action between the grassroots and competent organizations, we can diminish it, make it as small as possible and always keep it on the defensive.

11635
CSO: 4742/292

GDR OFFICIAL REVIEWS SPECTRUM OF COOPERATION

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 25 Apr 82 pp 9, 10

[Article by Xavier Tsenane]

[Text] The type of cooperation between the GDR and the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] is based on the principles of the New International Economic Order, said Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, on 16 April, the fourth and last day of his official visit to Mozambique.

New possibilities of parliamentary cooperation between the GDR and the RPM appeared with the visit of Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Politburo and vice president of State Council, which took place 13-16 April.

Horst Sindermann's visit to the RPM leading a People's Chamber delegation was made at the invitation of Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo of the FRELIMO Party and secretary of the permanent committee of the People's Assembly, who visited the GDR in October 1980.

In the first stage, an exchange of experiences took place among local government organizations of the GDR and the People's Assembly, provincial and district assemblies and localities of the RPM. Horst Sindermann has issued an invitation to a delegation of the provincial assemblies to visit the GDR.

"People's assemblies at the local level are now in the process of organization, the beginning of their configuration fully responds to new aspirations, and various deputies are organized into a working group to solve various problems," said Horst Sindermann.

However, although the deputies were "full of the will to work," the difficulties due to the fact that they "were inexperienced" are evident, he said. "For this reason there must be an exchange of experiences" between the two parties, because the GDR has many decades of experience.

"There are various ways of cooperation between the two countries. There is a joint commission which alternately meets in the GDR and the RPM. Included in this commission's work is training for specialists in agriculture," said Horst Sindermann. It is to be noted that on the 19th a new meeting of that commission started to work in the city of Maputo.

"This type of cooperation is based on the principles of the New International Economic Order which presupposes mutual advantages on a footing of equality," said Horst Sindermann.

This aspect was touched upon previously by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, when he said that "the RPM is aware of its internationalist duty and expresses its willingness to study, together with other fraternal socialist countries, the necessary ways to neutralize the economic blockade imposed by imperialism and to reinforce the actions aimed at implementing the New International Economic Order."

As an example, Horst Sindermann said that the supply of equipment from the GDR for the Mozambican coal industry is compensated through importation of this product into the GDR. "We must find ways to cooperate which would have nothing to do with exploitation, but can guarantee mutual advantages," he said.

Horst Sindermann visited the metallurgical enterprise Cometal-Mometal, where Mozambican workers trained in the GDR and cooperating workers from that country are employed. "We start from the principle that it is a priority of your country to obtain skilled manpower," he said in this connection.

One of his impressions is that "there is progress in training skilled workers. One of the tasks performed at the Cometal-Mometal is welding, which demands high specialization. I saw workers who carry out this task with expertise."

GDR cooperation is envisaged in supplying equipment, technology, technical assistance and professional training to Cometal-Mometal. Horst Sindermann also said that he has noted that a Mozambican worker trained in the GDR was transmitting his knowledge to his colleagues.

Friendship School

Horst Sindermann spoke of cooperation in the field of education, pointing out that it is concentrated mainly on training teachers, preparation of manuals and teaching methods. "It is known as the Friendship School Project, which will be completed soon," he said.

"There are joint plans for training cadres at the party level. This means that GDR teachers will work at the FRELIMO Party Central School and that Mozambican students will be trained at the GDR party school."

During his visit Horst Sindermann toured two centers for training political cadres, namely the FRELIMO Party Central School, located in Matola, and the FRELIMO Secondary School in Namaacha. "I observed progress in the two schools where a new generation is growing up. This shows that the leaders of the FRELIMO Party and the state are working with view to a great future."

Solidarity

Actions illustrated the words of solidarity spoken during the visit: the GDR delegation offered 2 tons of medicines as aid to drought victims, and also various sanitary material, in the name of the GDR Solidarity Committee.

Episodes showing solidarity between the two countries were recalled at the meetings. "The visit of Horst Sindermann to this socialist land means that we are not alone in our battle trenches for socialism," said Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos.

"We cannot but point out the role of the GDR in the armed struggle for the liberation of Mozmabique. (...) Battle uniforms, medicines that we used in our struggle came from the GDR. It is difficult to enumerate the help of the GDR to our people," said Maj Gen Hama Thai, adding a greeting "to the people of the GDR for the effort they have given to support the building of socialism in Mozambique."

11635
CSO: 4742/292

FALKLANDS ISSUE SEEN AS MERE SMOKESCREEN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 7

[Editorial by Etevaldo Hipolito: "Another Maneuver"]

[Text] It will not be too much to again insist that imperialism and its allies are trying to use the case of the Malvinas to hide other equally serious crises. The conflict over the archipelago has served as a smokescreen behind which the plot against certain peoples and their legitimate right to freedom and peace is developing.

We all know the attempt a short time ago by the Reagan administration to have, without any delay, an amendment approved authorizing the President to use his full powers to intervene in Central America. It is obvious that the landing of troops would also reach the Caribbean area. This manuver was at the time denounced by progressive governments and movements of the region, which forced common sense to prevail in the U.S. Congress.

Now, still under the cover of disagreement between Buenos Aires and London, there is another attempt to take advantage of the situation. Now, an attempt is made to justify a foreign military presence in Africa through tendentious reports about Angola.

It is not by chance that in the profusion of details regarding the Malvinas there begin to appear data on planes overflying the British fleet navigating in the Atlantic. Such planes would have to have a point of departure, a place for supply and a center of operations. Immediately, news agencies of capitalist countries located this entire complex on Angolan territory.

Official denials by Luanda did not receive the same prominence as the reports distributed throughout the world. This could not have been otherwise, because what is being attempted is to confuse international public opinion in order to carry out the plan of dissemination of arsenals in regions considered strategic for imperialism and its allies.

To announce the "discovery" of bases in Angola is to prepare the way for installing more military complexes in the Indian Ocean. In addition, this is an argument aimed at trying to justify the utilization of South African port of Simonstown for aggression against progressive Africa.

11635
CSO: 4742/292

EXCELLENCE OF MOZAMBICAN SCHOOLS IN CUBA PRAISED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Mozambican schools in Cuba set records on the Isle of Youth, winning the first and third places on the lists of the four foreign establishments qualified at the end of the socialist competition process during the just-completed school year. This was disclosed by the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] secretary general, Zacarias Kupela, during a meeting with the national media after his return from that country. Mentioning the 25 Setembro and Eduardo Mondlane secondary schools as the ones which won the first and third places, respectively, he added that the two educational establishments now have the privilege of competing on the national level this year.

He explained: "I mean that our 25 Setembro and Eduardo Mondlane schools this year will participate in a socialist competition process not on the level of the Isle of Youth, where the foreign schools in Cuba are located, but on an equal footing with the Cuban secondary schools."

According to Zacarias Kupela, the Mozambican schools in the Republic of Cuba (four in all) are considered the best of the foreign educational establishments on the Isle of Youth. "This is seen in the pedagogical field, as well as in discipline, organization and participation in production, among other things," he said.

Mozambique, having scored two positions, shares the list with only four others, with a school of Namibia and another of Ethiopia. In addition to the 25 Setembro and Eduardo Mondlane, there are two other Mozambican secondary schools in Cuba, the Samora Machel and the 28 Janeiro.

Contacts with the Youths

The OJM secretary general visited the Isle of Youth where he talked with students of all the Mozambican secondary schools.

"The contacts were very useful. We discussed the application of the youths to their studies, what they think about their future and how they solve their problems. We saw how they organize themselves, and we were impressed with the discipline and the manner in which they plan their free time," said Zacarias Kupela.

According to him, each school has a production field. The Mozambican students participate in the voluntary work in various Cuban enterprises, where they link theory with practical work and contribute, to a certain degree, to the development of the country where they are.

Kupela said that the students and teachers of each school have a party cell and a local OJM secretariat. Zacarias Kupela said that he found political maturity among the Mozambican youths in their understanding of the fact that Mozambique still does not have the financial resources for them to come and spend their vacations with their families as students from other countries do.

Permanent Contact with the Fatherland

From the impressions of the OJM secretary general and the delegation he headed we should also stress the effort of the Mozambican students in Cuba to maintain permanent contact with the revolutionary process underway in our country.

"During our talks, they asked us details about the political, economic and social situation in our country. They asked us many questions about the socialization of the countryside and large development projects. They know the PPI," said Zacarias Kupela, and added that "they also wanted to know why the fourth congress was postponed."

On this last point, the official revealed that the Mozambican youths committed themselves to actively participate in the preparations for the fourth congress next year.

According to Zacarias Kupela, the Mozambican students asked details about the situation of the droughts, the actions of the armed bandits, sports and OJM activities in general, among other topics. He revealed: "An OJM delegation will go to Cuba each year to work in these schools."

He continued: "We were also impressed with the spirit of initiative of the students. They have invented musical instruments, such as drums and percussion instruments. I must also say that 7 April was marked in our schools with exhibits by the students concerning this date."

11634
CSO: 4742/290

BRIEFS

GDR OFFICIALS' VISIT--A session of the joint RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]-France Commission will begin today in Paris, the French capital, where Planning Minister Mario da Graca Machungo is now visiting. Cooperation in various fields between the RPM and that European country, member of the EEC, will be the basis for discussions during 2 days. On the other hand, a session of the Joint RPM-GDR Commission will begin soon in Maputo, capital of Mozambique. The vice minister of coal and energy, Heinz Berthold, and state secretary for geology, Wolfgang Gotte, of that socialist European country are already in Maputo. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Apr 82 p 1] 11634

PUNGOE BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION--Two technicians, specialists in metal construction of the Ministry of Public Works of the Netherlands, have been in our country since last week. The main purpose of their visit is the reconstruction of the Pungoe bridge destroyed by enemy sabotage, and for which the Netherlands is making a donation. The Dutch Government donation for the reconstruction of the bridge is in reply to an appeal made by our country to the Netherlands and Sweden. Sweden is covering the expenses of the temporary flotation bridge which is already in our country. The Dutch financing is intended for the reconstruction of the partially destroyed bridge, which takes a long time. That is why it is necessary to have a temporary flotation bridge. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 25 Apr 82 p 4] 11634

DUTCH ASSISTANCE--The Netherlands is placing at the disposal of Mozambique 3 million florins (about 42 million meticals) for the purchase of 5,000 tons of corn from Zimbabwe. According to the agreement, this cereal is intended to help the victims of the drought which last year affected some Mozambican regions. To formalize this donation an agreement was signed today in the Mozambican capital by Luis Nhongo, director general of the Mozambican enterprise ENACOMO/Importacao, and by Tjaco T. Van Hout, charge d'affaires of the Dutch embassy in Maputo. The Netherlands notified Mozambican authorities of its intention on 26 February 1982. According to the plan, the cereal should reach Mozambique next month and will be distributed exclusively in the central area of the country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 1] 11634

BRAZILIAN LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL--Leonel Brizola, president of the Democratic Labor Party of Brazil (PDTB) has been in Mozambique since last Wednesday heading a PDT delegation to make contacts with the leadership of the

Frelimo Party, left for Brazil yesterday morning. The leader of the PDTB was seen off by Julio Carilho, member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister of public works and housing of our country, and by other prominent officials of the Frelimo Party and government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Leonel Brizola, who is also the vice president of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL), is a prominent figure in the Brazilian opposition and an important militant committed to the establishment of democracy in his country. During this second visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique, the delegation headed by Leonel Brizola held talks with the secretary of the Central Committee for Foreign Relations of the Frelimo Party and minister of foreign affairs of our country, Joaquim Chissano, and with the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Machel. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 1] 11634

DEFECTORS ARRESTED--Nelspruit, South Africa, May 6--Two Mozambican soldiers have been convicted of illegally emigrating to South Africa following their arrest on Monday. Jeremias Samuel Mapossa, 22, and Patrick Manzaini, 25, admitted illegally entering and living in the country for 14 months. Mr Papossa pleaded with the court to shoot him rather than send him back to Mozambique. "In Mozambique the ANC have cruel means of torturing Frelimo who have worked in South Africa," he said. He also said he met three other ex-Frelimo soldiers near Nelspruit in February. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 7 May 82 p 29]

CSO: 4700/1556

MP'S URGE GOVERNMENT TO RECONSIDER OBJECTION TO TELEVISION

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 30 Apr 82 p 19

[Text] Dar-es-Salaam, April 29--The Tanzanian Government has been urged by members of Parliament to reconsider its objection to the establishment of a television network in the country.

The MPs said it was wrong for the Government to continue arguing that television was a luxury when it was aware that it was an essential channel for communications and education of the people.

The appeal was made in Parliament in Dodoma, Central Tanzania, during question time yesterday, when a succession of MPs demanded clarification of the Government's television policy.

The Government reiterated that television would benefit the people only when it was able to cover the whole country. This was an expensive exercise considering the troubled economic situation facing Tanzania.

Deputy Minister for Agriculture A. Kasyupa, speaking on behalf of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, said the Government was aware of the need for a television network. A research project had already been commissioned to sample the views of the population, taking into account the culture and tradition of all regions, districts and villages.

Five years ago President Julius Nyerere told visiting journalists that television in Tanzania would be possible when the country had established its own satellite network, enabling programmes to be picked up throughout the country. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1243

BRIEFS

POWER COMPLEX'S FINANCIAL BACKING--Dar-es-Salaam, May 3--Five European countries and two international organizations have agreed to participate in a hydroelectric power complex at Mtera in Tanzania's Morogoro region, it was reported here today. The project is expected to cost 3,000 million Tanzanian shillings (300 million U.S. dollars). An official of the country's Finance Ministry, who attended a four-day donors' meeting in Stockholm, said on his return here over the weekend that the project would start next year and is planned to be completed in 1987. The Mtera hydroelectric power plant will be one of the largest in the country and will help ease huge financial burden caused by soaring fuel bills for imported energy. The five European countries are Sweden, Norway, West Germany, France and Italy, while the international organizations are the World Bank and Kuwait Development Fund. Negotiations with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Abu Dhabi Fund are also reportedly taking place to get them to agree to participate in the Tanzanian venture. The Mtera project has been designed to provide electricity to six Tanzanian regions of Dodoma, Shinyanga, Mwansa, Tabora, Mdeya and Iringa. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 May 82 p 16]

SMUGGLING OF TV SETS--Dar-es-Salaam, May 4--Tanzania's eight-year-old ban on the import of television sets has been thwarted by influential people who have been bringing them in illegally, according to a senior customs official. Acting Customs and Excise Commissioner A. Josiah told the official news agency SHIHATA: "It is not easy to book culprits by searching their homes because some of them are big people." The ban, imposed in Mainland Tanzania in 1974 after Zanzibar installed its own colour television station, was aimed at reducing mounting pressure on the mainland Tanzanian government to build its own television network, which it says the economy cannot afford. People here and in other coastal towns own sets on which they pick up the Zanzibar TV programmes. Most of the sets are thought to have been smuggled in from Zanzibar and Uganda. Last week, several members of Parliament urged the government to reconsider its refusal to introduce television, calling it an important channel of mass communication and education. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFP in English 4 May 82 p 16]

CSO: 4700/1243

CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES OF VOLTAN MIGRATION EXAMINED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 3 Apr 82 pp 11-15

[Article by Beatrice Damiba and Emmanuel Sama: "The Bug To Leave"]

> [Text] Upper Voltans have always had the reputation of being hard workers and yet, the harsh living conditions (arid soils, irregular, inadequate rainfall) cause the efforts of most of them to be poorly repaid and scarcely allow them to eke out a bare living. As a result, many of them have set out in search of more fertile land, either in the interior of Upper Volta (West Volta regions) or abroad. Others hope to find something better in the country's villages or neighboring countries. (At least one out of every three Voltans has migrated at least once in his life.)
>
> The migrants are usually young people in their prime. The international crisis has put an already fragile Voltan industry to the test, an industry that cannot help absorb job seekers, but these movements of the population, especially when they are abroad, greatly compromise the future of our economy.
>
> Measures have always been announced to correct some of these movements, but one has to admit that nothing has yet been done. The report we are beginning tries to examine the question in depth.

The average density of the population of Upper Volta is 22 inhabitants per square kilometer. However, the 6 million Voltans are so unevenly distributed over the territory that one finds over 80 inhabitants per square kilometer on the Mossi plateau, a situation that causes the Mossi of the plateau to go elsewhere, generally in the region of the Upper Basins and the Black Volta, where the land is not so dry and more fertile.

Reasons for Migration

The dry season is a rather idle period in the village. Aside from gardening on bottomland, one gets nothing out of the soil. The people are bored. When they have finished repairing their roofs, the fences of their concessions

and built the new huts, they do nothing but wait for the first rains in June in order to get back to their main occupation: the land. In the meantime, many wonder: "Where can we find some money?"

The boldest among them see but one solution: leaving. "I am going to get married. I need money." Or: "There are 20 in my family. My brother and I are leaving to try to get money to pay the taxes and care for our sick mother."

The seasonal migrations respond to these urgent needs and quite often, it is the head of the family who decides or authorizes these departures. "Taking to the road," as they call it. The migrations stretch out over the between-season period, but this form of movement increasingly dwindles as longer emigrations become the habit. Departures and returns no longer depend on the farm calendar. Rather, the difficulty of farm work, family conflicts and the illusion of easy success explain the trend. The people say: "It is better elsewhere. The soil is more fertile and there is a lot of money." "They don't want me to marry Miss X, so I am leaving and when I have enough money, I will arrange it to have her come." Relatives abroad may encourage their brothers to emigrate. "I have a brother with a big plantation in Ghana. He wants me to come help him. My wife and children will be better off there, away from the witch doctors."

As a result, the villages are emptied, families are broken up and crops are less abundant.

However, it is not only the young people who leave. Some regions send their surplus to others or are simply depopulated. In 1975, some 20 percent of the Upper Voltans migrated to the interior.

Heads of family spontaneously leave and take up residence elsewhere. They will be followed some time later by their families. Driven away either by trypanosomiasis or onchocerciasis or by the great droughts that are inevitably followed by famine, they go to different lands, new virgin land they will clear for farming. In certain cases, these migrations are organized. This is the case of the Volta Valley Development Authority (AVV). The land freed of onchocerciasis is gradually resettled. Technical staffing is provided by the AVV. The program provides for the movement of 55,000 families to these so-called "controlled" zones between now and 1990. We shall come back to this subject.

In general, it is the Mossi of the plateau who are moving toward the empty regions of the Gourounsi, Dorobe and Komono country bled by the raids of the past century. It is also a movement toward the west, which has more moisture and which is more favorable for agriculture (see Table 1).

Settlement on new land is not always without problems. It would appear that the Moaga in particular is an invader. He takes over the land, brings in new growing methods that break a certain ecological balance. He is not assimilated, but rather, imposes his language and finally, his culture tends to dominate that of the natives. He even has the gall, it is said, to rename the village, go after the chieftainry and sometimes even win it.

In Dagari country, the Mossi practice itinerant commerce and it is their customers who adopt their language, whence frequent rejection on the part of the local population, particularly in the Black Volta and the Upper Basins. Latent ethnic antagonisms are awakened; others emerge.

For the domestic migrant, the migration turns out to be very fruitful in the final analysis because he succeeds in feeding himself and in meeting the needs of his family. Even better, he gets relatively rich by selling his crop surpluses.

Upper Volta: "the land of men." Does this justify the drain of our people to other countries? Even today, despite the difficulties posed by the obtention of the pass, emigration continues.

It has not always been a voluntary phenomenon. Under the colonial yoke, military recruitments and forced transfers of populations took place, which made it possible, for example, to build railroads (Thies-Kaye, Abidjan-Bobo) and many other major projects: the construction of roads and bridges. Later, these recruitments were much more humanized. Nevertheless, there were large migrations to Ghana, where the worker earned a good wage (9 francs, compared with 1.5 in the Ivory Coast).

In order to prevent this, the French settler went to boast of the advantages which the Voltan would have by going to work in the Lower Valley. He set up the SIAMO (Interprofessional Union for the Transfer of Labor). Consequently, the Ivory Coast became the target for the migrants. Starting in 1951, SIAMO recruited nearly 300,00 [sic] Voltans for Ivorian plantations. Gabon was recently added to these two poles.

Over a million of our fellow countrymen are living abroad. In the Ivory Coast, they make up half; in Togo, one-fourth. Emigration to Ghana is now negligible because of the country's difficulties: drop in the price of cacao; decline in its currency. In Gabon, they number an estimated 3,000. With respect to Mali, the Voltan presence results from the border migrations, but especially from transfers of people to work the land of the Niger Office (1932-1947)

Voltans in Africa

The figures are eloquent. Ghana at one time, the Ivory Coast even recently, and lately, Gabon, are considered paradise, "Eldorados," where money flows. One had but to stoop down a bit on a plantation to pick it up. This myth is still maintained by migrants when they go back home. They try to buy a new motorcycle, sunglasses, well-cut clothes and a black suitcase. In our rural areas, these objects are synonyms for luxury. They buy drinks for everyone and are quite attractive to the women and girls who dream of adventure. Veritable magnets, they speak of the sea, of the wonders of Abidjan which often they have never seen. Village rumors speak only of the son of so-and-so who has come back. And yet, the host countries have never been Gardens of Eden for our young compatriots. The new candidates for emigration learn this as soon as they arrive. Difficulties upon their arrival (where to stay, how to

eat when the little they have was used to pay for transportation) are so great that if left to himself, the candidate is quickly discouraged. Fortunately for some, the ethnic communities abroad come to their aid, thereby playing a large role in the integration of new migrants.

The Coffee and cacao plantations absorb half of them. Others go to the banana and palm plantations and lumbering areas. If they stay a long time with their families, their children will provide the labor needed for these lumbering operations. In Gabon, they play the role of sires but will return home without children. Those who remain in the cities or return there will be hired as dockers, factory workers, market sweepers or "boys" (servants). The starvation wages they receive do not even enable them to have a very comfortable life. Forced to go to the outlying areas of the cities, they live in tiny rooms with their many children or in shantytowns. The idle young born into this social class generally turn into delinquents.

Interregional Migrations: 1975 Figures

Migrants Entering		Migrants Leaving	
Upper Basins	52,322	North	42,277
Black Volta	24,367	Center-West	31,611
Center	13,060	Center-North	8,741
East	6,111	Sahel	3,500
		Southwest	1,740
		Center-East	7,991

Source: Education on population in Upper Volta.

Voltans in Eight African Countries

Recruited in:	Number	All Foreigners	Proportion Voltans
Ivory Coast	774,099	1,437,319	54%
Ghana	159,300	562,100	28%
Mali	48,700	48,700	48%
Senegal	13,700	355,000	4%
Togo	8,000	60,000	8%
Liberia	6,400	55,700	11%
Gambia	0	52,800	0%
Sierra-Leone	900	79,400	1%
Total	1,000,000	2,800,000	36%

Source: World Bank and OECD

Secular Hemorrhage

A minority has nevertheless emerged from the emigrants as a whole. Except for civil servants, this island is made up of former emigrants and some very shrewd young people. The former, have reached an age when their homesickness

was no longer acute, were able to obtain land which they developed and from which they now derive an income. Former laborers, after years of back-breaking work, had a right to a part of the plantation which they could work in their own behalf. This "accession to independence" can be a springboard for him if the native milieu does not bar the way. This desire to have one's own farm is going deeper and deeper into the minds of the new migrants. They are actually going to colonize land in the Ivory Coast, especially in the Bouake region. They set up villages there as in West Volta.

The emigration of our fellow countrymen contributes to the development of the host countries. In the still recent past, Ghana was one of the top-ranking cacao producers in the world. Egyptian economist Samir Amin said about the Ivory Coast in 1967: "Ivorian development over the past 15 years has been and still remains almost exclusively based on the work of non-Ivorians."

Excerpts from the 1976-1980 Ivorian Plan (Vol. 3; p 671) tell us the following: "The declared needs of the Ivorian planters amounted to over 10,000 workers. The Labor Office no longer had enough applications" and there resulted a drop in the 1975-1976 coffee harvest, "and only a large foreign immigration made it possible to delay the apparition of this imbalance, which has actually manifested itself since the end of 1974."

In short, it would not be exaggerated to say that the Voltans are for some countries what the Indians were before the Blacks for the United States, with one difference: The reserves are not drying up. They are being built back up beyond the Volta, while in Upper Volta itself, the effects of this real exodus are rather negative.

One can note a certain aging of our population. The intercensus growth rate of our country for the 1969-1973 period fell from 1.7 to 1 percent. The current natural growth rate (1975) is 2.06 and only the death rate and the massive emigration explain the drop. If this harmful phenomenon were to continue, fears of 0 growth will be well-founded. As a result, we had better procreate at home! The drain of good arms is not a prelude to the success of the modernization of our backward agriculture, the prime cause of that exodus. Without this modernization, the exodus will continue. Moreover, the agreements signed on 9 March 1960 with the Ivory Coast and on 13 October 1973 with Gabon could have made it possible to organize, to limit emigration and make it profitable. But enormous interests were at stake and irregularities could not be avoided. These conventions were therefore suspended. More than one Voltan rejoiced over the order of 2 March 1981, instituting the "pass" and thereby limiting emigration. Is this measure, taken after the famous "Operation Punch" in Abidjan, enough to stop the hemorrhage?

Issuance of this "permit" to leave the country nevertheless poses many human problems. Working under illegal conditions (and therefore, often without official papers), it is practically impossible for many migrants returning to the country to present the necessary documents (work permit, family card, and so on) needed to obtain the return permit.

Leaving the Corridor

Nor does this take into consideration the trafficking in fake documents and the inevitable "commissions" demanded by corrupt civil servants.

From 16 to 31 December 1981, 10,703 passes were issued for the Ouagadougou mayoralty alone. Lacking this official document, some potential emigrants developed ways to get out of the country. They take the train as far as Bobo Banfora or Niangologo (border) and then make arrangements to get to the Ivory Coast. For the border areas, the trails are enough and there is no need to exert so much effort. These gymnastics make one think of the strange method of illegal emigration in France: Because of his illegal entry into the job market, the emigrant is caught in a web headed by criminals with inhuman appetites.

Pleading for Emigrants

Emigration is a double loss with incalculable political consequences. All countries with a high rate of emigration are in the long run faced with the moral problem of their protection. One will recall the strong-arm reaction of the Ghanaian Government after the suffocation of Ghanaians in Ivorian prisons. This was at the time of the equally heavy-handed Operation Punch. Nor was it the first. This police operation is only memorable because of its official nature and the innocent victims it caused. The emigrant faces all forms of xenophobia every day and when things are heated, he is kicked out. The deportations of Voltans are eloquent on this point.

From Paris to Abidjan, the emigrant is accused of taking jobs that should go to nationals. It is an excuse. Massive emigration is generally a drain, not of brains, but of strong arms, arms willing to do anything and often work scorned by nationals. He is also accused of being the carrier of social evils such as delinquence, drugs, and so on. No country is immune to these afflictions, which go hand in hand with development. One thing is certain: The rate of honest workers is 100 times higher than that of the rejects of our modern societies.

In view of these constant attacks on the right of all workers to live in peace and security, international conventions have tried to provide guarantees. It was also for this purpose that the chiefs of state of the CEAO, meeting in Bamako in October 1978, agreed that within the Community, the "free circulation and establishment of persons" was necessary. This agreement also states that "this freedom implies the abolition of all discrimination based on nationality between workers from member nations with respect to jobs, pay and other working conditions."

Our country is far from being a "milk cow." It would be fair for the countries benefiting from our strength to recognize that the "milking arms" which we are have a right to their portion of milk.

Diverting the Migratory Course

The National Office for the Promotion of Employment (ONPE), on the one hand, and the Volta Valleys Development Authority (AVV), on the other hand, represent ways in which one can find solutions to the problems of migration.

According to Guilliou Christophe Kam, director of the ONPE, the promotion of employment is not only the promotion of paying work. Contrary to what people think, employment also means rural jobs, work in fields or gardens. Furthermore, only 1 percent (1975 figure) of the active Voltan population earns a wage, including all sectors, which at the time represented 41,200 persons. Considering the fact that many projects considered in the projected studies were not carried out (for example, Tambao), it is thought in the ONPE that the figure of 67,500 jobs planned for 1981 was not reached (8.4 percent). Furthermore, the more time passes, the more imbalanced employment is: Only 33.3 percent of the job applications were met in the past 5 years. Some 24 percent of these involve manual labor and unskilled work. Actually, some 40 percent of the job seekers have no training, but the job offers require skills. Consequently, they encounter applications in quantity and there is no coincidence between supply and demand (see Table II).

In order to hold back these young people attracted by the cities and then by adventure, the high-labor project is made of up work requiring a human investment (the expression "human investment" is challenged by the ILO), which should occupy young rural people permanently. They will dig wells, open trails and engage in market gardening to use water from the well and the trails to ship out the products.

Since 1974, a Dutch-Voltan project has been underway using the theme "mobilization of people for development." The trend is to make the most of the human capital, according to Kam, because to date, we have mainly relied on money and technology. In Upper Volta, we have land and labor. One therefore can and must bet on these two factors. It is enough to create a minimum of infrastructures (reservoirs, wells, clinics, schools, and so on) in order to relieve the underemployment problem. The people will themselves be responsible for managing these facilities.

According to the so-called "relative poverty" theories, the departments in the North, Center-North and Center-West, which are among those with a high rate of emigration, were chosen. If they can manage to have jobs and earn a living locally, rural young people will gradually get over their "restlessness." Otherwise, some 79,000 emigrants are expected in the cities during the 1975-1 1990 period. When one realizes that already, some 50 percent of the delinquents in the cities are young people from rural areas....

The AVV

The AVV organizes internal family migrations by encouraging the resettlement of areas freed of onchocerciasis. These are necessarily married adults ready to clear new land. We met Mr Nikiema, who is in charge of transferring persons to and setting them up in the AVV villages. The organization transports

families and helps them get settled the first two years. He provides them with credit possibilities and completes road infrastructures within the blocs. A bloc is made up of several villages. At the present time, there are 2,450 families, or 18,365 persons in 58 villages forming ten blocs: Linoghin, Mogtedo, Rapadama, Bombore, Bane, Kaibo South, Kaibo North along the White Volta, Tiebele on the Red Volta and Djikologo on the Black Volta.

Economically speaking, the villages must free themselves from the sponsorship of the AVV by achieving their autonomy through self-managed markets.

In order to make these colonies truly viable, schools, pharmacies and clinics are being built and the community itself is setting up its market, opening shops, mills, and so on.

Nikiema told us that onchocerciasis is totally eradicated. In the 10 years since the first village was set up, there has not been a single case that was not brought in from somewhere else.

Imbalance of Labor Market

Year	Applications	Offers/Placements	Not Filled
1977	11,515	3,785	7,730
1978	7,113	3,457	3,656
1979	9,341	2,480	6,861
1980	9,207	2,007	7,200
1981	15,102	3,464	11,638

Source: ONPE

11,464
CSO: 4719/899

INTERVIEW SPELLS OUT BUSINESS COMMUNITY'S MALAISE

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 10 Apr 82 pp 12-14

[Interview with Bruno Ilboudo, chairman of the board of SARI (African Industrial Projects Company) and president of the CNPV [National Council of Voltan Employers], and Emile Kabore, general manager of the TKW and secretary general of the CNPV, by Luc-Adolphe Tiao; Ouagadougou, 2-3 Apr 82]

> [Text] Upper Voltan businessmen are not happy with our country's economic policy. Meeting within the National Council of Voltan Enterprises (CNEV), which has become, since their Second Assembly of 2-3 April in Ouagadougou, the National Council of Voltan Employers (CNPV), they made a critical analysis of the national situation. They are certainly not lacking in ideas. CARREFOUR AFRICAN met with Bruno Ilboudo, chairman of the board of SARI and president of the CNPV, and Emile Kabore, general manager of the TKW (an import-export firm), secretary general of the CNPV.
>
> They straightforwardly diagnose the afflictions of the national private enterprises.

[Question] At the time of your last meetings, you decided to turn the CNEV into the CNPV. Why did you make the change?

[Ilboudo] Solely for practical reasons. The CNEV was set up in 1975. For six years, we tried to organize the world of Voltan employers. We now believe that we have changed. It was therefore necessary to make profound changes in the bylaws. The National Council proposes, among other things, to study and defend the interprofessional interests of its members; to establish and maintain contact and coordination between enterprises, trade unions and professional associations; to train the Voltan employer; and to contribute to the economic, social and cultural development of Upper Volta by providing the government and its departments with the cooperation of private initiative, and so on.

In order to achieve these objectives, we decided to review the method of memberships in the CNPV. From individual memberships, we have moved to professional groupings.

[Kabore] We mainly wish to make the CNPV a roof under which all employers organizations will be grouped. In the face of the countless problems in the world of business, employers must take a stand and take their own fate in hand.

[Question] Do employers join the CNPV out of principle or are they convinced of the worth of your organization?

[Ilboudo] Both. But most are convinced that the CNPV can validly defend their interests.

[Kabore] Employers are more and more convinced that the defense of their interests depends on groupings. This is all the more important because the private sector plays a cardinal role in the economic development of Upper Volta.

[Question] The CNPV was recognized last year by the International Employers Organization. What place does employment occupy in the national private sector?

[Ilboudo] I have no exact figures in my head, but according to statistics, out of the 50,000 Voltan employers and workers, the private sector includes nearly 30,000.

[Question] 30,000! That definitely seems to be a large figure. But there is agreement that workers in the private sector not only do not have job security, but are also poorly paid.

[Ilboudo] That is not totally accurate, what you are saying. The Voltan employer strictly conforms to existing labor legislation. The SMIG (interoccupational guaranteed minimum wage) was 90 CFA francs an hour before 1982. This year, it is 114 CFA francs. I am convinced that private enterprises respect the SMIG. Our employees' pay stubs show this.

[Kabore] Unlike in the public administration, a private enterprise cannot promise its employees an absolute guarantee. The enterprise itself does not have the security of its activity. Overnight, the company may go bankrupt. Employees in the private sector must therefore understand that their security necessarily depends on that of their enterprise. They must therefore be solidarity with it.

[Question] Are your relations good with the trade unions?

[Ilboudo] Insofar as the worker knows that his interests are affected by the smooth operation of the enterprise, he also knows that he must avoid useless friction with his employer. Nevertheless, we have always favored dialogue with trade union organizations.

[Question] Do you mean that you have no problems with the trade unions?

[Ilboudo] We have sometimes seriously regretted certain strikes launched by the trade unionists. A strike does enormous harm to a company's output.

[Question] Does the regulation of the right to strike seem to you to be timely or too soon?

[Ilboudo] We should not judge a political action taken by the government. Perhaps this measure is aimed at instituting social peace in order to get the economy on its feet. In this sense, I believe that the measure is salutary. Nevertheless, we are in a liberal country and all individual and collective freedoms must be guaranteed by the government.

[Kabore] The current government assured us that these freedoms would be strongly guaranteed.

[Question] Mr Employers, our country's economy is in bad shape. If that economy is stagnant, it is because business is also going badly. Where do you place the responsibility?

[Ilboudo] Higher than the employers. Let us take an example. In this country, these is no industrialization policy. There are declarations of principle. That is all. No, that is not enough. All these fine ideas must be expressed in action. Otherwise, the employer acts as he wishes, without any master plan.

[Kabore] One clear option is what we are asking for. When the government defines a priority sector, that must be translated into an advantage for the investor. We naturally have an investment code, but a code which is not at all beneficial to the businessman. We are in a poor country. That is not a reason for the government to abandon the private sector to its own devices.

[Question] The government's interests are not always those of the businessmen. You tend to reason based on profitability and the government based on vitality. The rural sector, chosen as the top priority, does not interest you. Agrobusiness is practically unknown in Upper Volta.

[Kabore] What benefit would there be for a Voltan businessman to go into agrobusiness? None. What privileges does the government grant an entrepreneur to buy agricultural machinery such as tractors or harvesters? None. Do you therefore want to take the risk of going into a sector exposed to climate uncertainties without any guarantee? Go ahead. If you go bankrupt, you will get no support from the government.

[Question] Mr Ilboudo, at the closing of your Second Council, you launched a cry of despair, saying that the private sector is collapsing under the weight of taxes. And yet, it seems to me that the entrepreneurs do not pay their taxes regularly.

[Ilboudo] I do not think that is true. The Voltan entrepreneur pays his taxes. However, it does happen that some enterprises get behind solely due to circumstantial problems they face. Moreover, we are forced to do so or we would have no market. In order to get a market, the government requires a tax declaration. Without such a declaration, you are out. On the other hand, foreign businessmen do not furnish that document. They therefore have an advantage over their Voltan colleagues. That is not fair.

[Kabore] You have well-managed enterprises that are going under because of the tax burden. It happens that enterprises pay more taxes than they make in profits. This means that they only work for the tax collector. In this case, how can one encourage people to invest?

[Question] What solution do you recommend to lighten taxes?

[Kabore] There are already individual possibilities. But the procedure is very long and very complicated. You have time to disappear if you take that path! The government should envisage a type of tax amnesty for a certain category of enterprise.

[Question] Tax amnesty? That is very dangerous for a country in which the national budget is essentially made up of taxes.

[Kabore] I did not say that the government should decide to suspend the payment of taxes. Enterprises have back taxes which they owe. Why not give the enterprise relief by forgiving its back taxes?

[Ilboudo] Or quite simply, the government could decide, for example, that for an enterprise that has 5 million francs in back taxes, it would grant 10 years to pay them off. That would give us room to breathe.

[Question] Do you think you can recover before too long?

[Ilboudo] We will never be able to recover as long as there is no political action taken by the government. There is also the international situation, which has an enormous and very disastrous effect on Upper Volta. With respect to the IMF, our drawing rights have been limited. And yet, some countries have asked the IMF to give them special drawings to help their economies out of difficulty. Why could Upper Volta not do the same? At least if employers were in on the major economic decisions, we would go very far today.

[Question] Is it not up to you to make the effort so that the government will bring you in on its moves?

[Kabore] We are at the bottom of the ladder. It is up to the government to design a plan of action and to ask us to discuss it with it. At any rate, speaking in general, employers do not have their rightful place. We deserve more than they give us.

[Ilboudo] We have made proposals, but they are all remained a dead letter.

[Question] Why have you not brought all these problems with the chief of state at the time of your meeting in May 1981?

[Ilboudo] The president came to give us his views on the economic policy which the CMRPN [expansion unknown] plans to follow. That is all. Nothing came of it and that meeting led to nothing.

[Question] You are certainly not going to say that the difficulties of private enterprise in Upper Volta are all of a structural nature? Many experts have deplored the management of your enterprises.

[Ilboudo] You are right. I admit that we are partly at fault, but that is understandable. The first enterprises were often set up by illiterate businessmen who schemed in order to get money and invested as they saw fit. It goes without saying that without training, they do not know how to organize an enterprise to make it profitable to the maximum extent.

[Kabore] Training is indeed very important in any enterprise. If one does not have refresher training, one is finally passed up by new techniques. The CNPV has understood this. In the office, there is a person who follows up training problems, but we must admit that that is not enough. We need well-adapted commercial training institutes. There are countries that understood this need and that have set up ministries in charge of professional and technical training.

[Question] Is there a guarantee fund for private enterprises in Upper Volta?

[Kabore] There is a fund of this type in the OPEV (Office for the Promotion of Voltan Business]. But no one wants such a fund because for 10 years, they have guaranteed no one. Moreover, we know from reliable sources that organizations make money available to certain financial institutions in our country on behalf of small and medium-size industries. But where do those funds go? No one hears about them. It is truly scandalous that there is money that could be used and that is not used. It is serious at a time when even the banks have turned off the tap.

[Question] Does the OPEV respond to the objectives of Voltan enterprises?

[Ilboudo] We judge the presence of the OPEV to be very useful. Unfortunately, the operation of the OPEV has so discouraged businessmen that they have seriously turned away from it. At the present time, things are beginning to change. We think that with the resumption of the organization of training seminars and programs, that will bring us back closer to the OPEV.

[Question] And the Chamber of Commerce?

[Ilboudo] Changes that have recently occurred within the Chamber of Commerce are a victory of employers. It was inconceivable that after so many years of independence, our Chamber of Commerce should be administered by expatriates. We have highly qualified personnel to do the same work. At the present time, the Consular Chamber is made up of Voltans. Now we are going to fight for the formation of the Economic and Social Council. It is an important organ for the promotion of our economy.

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CSO: 4719/899

BRIEFS

KAUNDA ON BOTHA MEETING--Lusaka, May 2--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told a May Day rally here yesterday that his meeting with South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha last Friday on the border between South Africa and Botswana was not aimed at glorifying his country. He said that contrary to what some people had said the one-day summit was aimed at bringing peace to southern Africa. He had undertaken the mission because he recognised the importance of lives in the region and not to make a name for Zambia. President Kaunda's special assistant for press, Milimo Punabantu, said in Lusaka that it was "worthwhile for President Kaunda and Mr Botha to come together." Mr Punabantu also said further possible meetings between leaders of South Africa and Zambia could not be ruled out, but that they would depend on what happens in the next few weeks. He dismissed speculation that President Kaunda and Mr Botha discussed bilateral economic issues. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 May 82 p 22]

CSO: 4700/1243 END

JPRS 80971

3 June 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2633

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SUPPORT TO PRIVATE BUSINESS URGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 9

[Excerpts] The Municipal Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party of Mocamedes organized a meeting on Wednesday guided by the provincial delegate of industry and member of the Party Municipal Committee, Raul Teodoro Vicente.

During the meeting, which was attended by private businessmen of the municipality, there was discussion of the need to create a cooperative for tailors, carpenters and joiners, as well as the need for the National Price Commission to prepare a provincial price list for the sale of wood and coal to prevent the prevailing speculation.

At the same time, greater support for the supply of fish to restaurants and similar establishments was requested from the Ministry of Fisheries, and it was recommended that the Ministry of Home Trade give more assistance to private businessmen so as to better serve the public.

Party Executive Commission Meeting

The Provincial Party Committee Executive Commission of Mocamedes met last Tuesday and discussed and approved the reports to be presented to the third plenary meeting of the provincial party committee to be held in the near future.

During the meeting the Executive Commission, which was presided over by Manuel Francisco da Silva, coordinator of the Organization Department, discussed the socio economic situation of the fishing sector. The meeting also analyzed the political-military situation of the province in particular, and that of the country in general.

11634
CSO: 4742/296

CATTLE OWNERS PROTEST LOW PURCHASING PRICES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 9

[Excerpt] Huambo--The DINAPROPE [National Cattle Products Distributing Company] is an enterprise connected with the Ministry of Agriculture whose activity is specifically centered on marketing livestock (cattle, goats, pigs), as well as pullets and eggs from production units, slaughter and distribution of meat to the population.

"The purchase of livestock for the DINAPROPE of this province is made on the basis of exchange for industrial goods in the areas of Caconda, Caluquembe and Ngola, in the north of Huila," DINAPROPE manager Antonio Jose told ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency].

That enterprise purchases the cattle from the peasants at officially fixed prices, that is at the rate of 17.50 kwanzas per kilogram for live animals weighing over 300 kg. For those weighing less than 300 kg the price is 15 kwanzas for goats and cattle and 19.00 kwanzas for pigs.

"After the sale of the animals the peasant acquires the industrial goods from DINAPROPE," said Antonio Jose, adding that "there have been complaints from livestock owners that the prices at which the firm purchases the meat is low. This complaint has already been sent to the central services in order to have the prices reviewed."

One of the enterprise's main difficulties is lack of industrial goods whose supply has not been filled by the Ministry of Home Trade, and the lack of a refrigeration chamber. To try to alleviate the lack of industrial goods, the DINAPROPE purchased, through the provincial commissariat and other organizations, 100 motorized [vehicles], 90 bales of clothing, 30 bicycles and 100 blankets, "which is still insufficient to compensate for the number of animals we try to purchase in view of the vast area of distribution covered by the enterprise," said a spokesman.

In addition to supplying Huambo Province, DINAPROPE has the responsibility to supply Caconda, Caluquembe and Ngola municipalities in Huila, because they are in the area of livestock marketing.

11634
CSO: 4742/296

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL TO CUBA--Vice Minister of Agriculture Julio de Morais left for the Republic of Cuba yesterday morning at the invitation of the Cuban minister of agriculture. During his visit the Angolan official will acquaint himself with the agricultural activities in that country. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 2] 11634

CSO: 4742/296

BRIEFS

SHIPYARD COMPLETION SCHEDULE--The Sao Vicente repair shipyard in Cape Verde will be finished in May 1983, reported the newspaper VOZ DI POVO on Friday. Located on the shores of Matiota, the shipyard will be built by a Portuguese-Cape Verde construction consortium. The Portuguese firm Lisnave holds 33 percent of the capital of the firm that owns the shipyard, which represents the largest investment on Cape Verde territory. The Bank of Cape Verde, the African Development Bank, the European Investment Bank and the General Deposits Fund finance the $40 million (about 1.52 billion meticals) which were budgeted to the works of this organization in support of navigation on the Atlantic. According to the Cape Verde newspaper, quoting the director general of the firm that owns the shipyard, "The loans are completed and everything leads to the belief that the work will be concluded in May 1983, as was envisaged in the contract signed in August 1981." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Apr 82 p 8] 11634

CSO: 4742/296

REVEREND DAMUAH: REVOLUTION IS BASED ON AFRICAN PRAGMATISM

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 25 Jan 82 pp 8-11

[Interview with Reverend Dr Damuah, Member of the Ghanaian Provisional Defense Council, in Upper Volta by Martin Kabore of National Radio Broadcasting System of Upper Volta; date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] On 31 December 1981, for the second time in less than 3 years, Air Force Captain Jerry John Rawlings returned as head of Ghana following a military coup d'etat. Various rumors have circulated about an impressive number of deaths, the new government's aims and possible foreign implications. After the borders were reopened, the new government of Accra dispatched two initial missions to three countries to explain these changes.

The first delegation, led by Reverend Dr Damuah, visited the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta (19-20 January 1982). Reverend Damuah was received by Col Saye Zerbo, the chief of state. Shortly before his departure, our colleague, Martin Kabore, of Voltan Radio Broadcasting met with Reverend Damuah and his interview, which is interesting for more than one reason, represents what we call a scoop in journalistic jargon: This is undoubtedly the first interview of such detail given abroad by an important member of the Provisional Defense Council of Ghana (the supreme authority).

Reverend Damuah is a catholic priest, very committed and adept at direct and candid answers.

MARTIN KABORE: Your excellency, the National Radio Broadcasting System of Upper Volta thanks you for agreeing to this interview just prior to your return to Accra.

First off, some information sources have insinuated that Libya was very much involved in this coup d'etat. What do you say to this?

REVEREND DAMUAH: We thank you. We have to say, clearly and plainly, that this affair was entirely Ghanaian. Libya played no role in it. This is a holy war which we have undertaken ourselves. We have to fight our own battles and not rely on others.

We had the chance to wage this holy war and it was a sovereign and purely Ghanaian decision.

MARTIN KABORE: According to some Ghanaian refugees, particularly in Nigeria, the recent coup d'etat in Ghana was the work of an ethnic group, the Ewes in this particular case. Can you reply to that?

REVEREND DAMUAH: Those allegations are totally unfounded. They are rumors intended to undermine and erode the Ghanaian revolution. All I know is that the country's various tribes, through their representatives, participated in this coup d'etat. If we look over the list of high officials, we see that they are from the country's various tribes: the tribes of the north, the Akans, the Gans (of the south) and other regions. I myself, a member of the Provisional Council, am not a Ewe. On this council, only Captain Rawlings is a Ewe.

The coup d'etat was a collective work with the participation of all tribes.

MARTIN KABORE: Is it possible to know the philosophy of the present Ghanaian revolution? In other words, can a label be given to the present government? Some people have spoken of Marxist leanings.

REVEREND DAMUAH: I can tell you that we Ghanaians want to express our own identity. We want to try to change our society according to our own sensibility, our culture and our history. First of all, our revolution is based on African pragmatism and the creative spirit.

I would say that our philosophy is a type of African centrism, an African centrism based on African realities.

We may take something from the East or West, of course, but it must be understood that every country has a socialist side, even the United States. If you go to any country in the world, you will see that services such as the PTT [Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Services], electricity, gas and water are in the hands of the government. We will try to provide for the ordinary man. Perhaps the rich will pay more. We want to govern for everyone. We are not Marxists.

Marxism is against organized religion.

Under such conditions, how could you expect me, a catholic priest, to be part of a Marxist government?

We particularly do not want capitalism, for capitalism is the rich against the poor.

In this sense, we want to be very African; for example: it is your parents who have sent you to school. When you get to be somebody, for example, you must help your grandmother if she is sick. You know that the whites don't do that.

MARTIN KABORE: Let's turn to the economic aspect, if you will. We know that Ghana is one of the potentially richest countries in West Africa. For example, it has had one of the most envied agricultural productions. One of the country's current ills, which perhaps was the cause of the coup d'etat, is economic stagnation. For example, there has been a drop in agricultural production and the

fraudulent sale of products such as cocoa. Listening to the Voice of Ghana the other day, I heard that Ghana will become prosperous again. Exactly what policy does the new government plan to follow to revive that agricultural (and especially food) production, to control the market and to end the fraudulent practices in the sale of goods?

REVEREND DAMUAH: As you pointed out so well, our agricultural output has declined and we are going to revive agricultural production.

Ghana is certainly an agriculturally oriented country, as are all African countries, and Ghana, like all African countries, imports foodstuffs.

If I were to foster a coup d'etat, I would do so against all African governments which import foodstuffs even though their countries are potentially rich in agriculture, in order to force them to rely first on agriculture to establish their economies.

If you don't produce enough agriculturally, you will be hit by famine and you will die of hunger.

We are first going to make sure that we will produce enough rice to eat before producing cocoa for export.

Of course, we want to develop all agricultural sectors. We will also emphasize livestock and poultry breeding. We have therefore divided the Ministry of Agriculture into two departments for better management concerning priorities. Importing food means obeying the rules of capitalism; it is a sin, a crime.

MARTIN KABORE: One final question, if you will. It is very personal. When the people learned that there was a priest on the Ghanaian Provisional Defense Council, they were a little surprised. We know that there are committed priests in Latin America. For example, there was Father Camillo Torres, who was killed in the guerrilla underground; but this is rare in Africa. Do you consider yourself a committed priest? Do you think that the church can and should play a role in government policy?

REVEREND DAMUAH: Man is a political animal by nature. We are all men of politics. Africans are political and religious at the same time. We must reconcile the two. If I only prayed, for example, that would serve nothing. If I said: "God our father, holy virgin Mary, Holy Spirit ..." to you, who were hungry, without giving you anything to eat, that is not enough. If your wife is sick and hospitalized, besides prayers I must do all I can to help you to pay for drugs and other things to help her.

That is being committed. That is Christianity. That is African humanism. In the bible, it says: "Render to Caesar what belongs to Caesar and to God what belongs to God."

Thus I am aware of both: What my country expects of me and what my religion expects of me. I practice real Christianity and I participate in national construction.

MARTIN KABORE: Reverend Doctor, we thank you very much. We hope that the Voltan press will be able to visit Ghana one day to observe the development of the situation in that country.

REVEREND DAMUAH: I thank you as well.

11915
CSO: 4719/722

BRIEFS

NEW AIRPORT--Maseru.--The Lesotho Minister of Transport and Communications, Dr Kenneth Maphathe, announced in the National Assembly in Maseru that work on the construction of the country's planned international airport near Mazenod, about 20 kms south of Maseru, would start soon. He said that before contracts were awarded for the major civil engineering work and buildings, work will be done on the installation of security fencing. The project was now estimated to cost about R57 million and several financial institutions were assisting in the implementation of the project.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/1554

BRIEFS

BEEF PRODUCTION--Madagascar has launched a $25.83-million village livestock and rural development programme in Mahajanga Province. The province, with a population of about 1.1 million people, is one of the country's principal livestock-producing regions. It has over 3 million head of cattle, about one-third of the national herd. The project will receive a $15-million credit from the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank affiliate for concessionary lending. Under an earlier project, veterinary and extension services were set up to serve about 500 villages in Mahajanga. The system is now planned to serve about 1,350 villages and a pilot animal production project to cover 40 villages will also be introduced. Besides, surface water storage points are to be built in 35 villages and about 80 wells are to be dug to provide drinking water for the human population. Some 100 km. of all-weather roads are also to be constructed to provide access from the primary road system. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 7 May 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1249

PRESIDENT SUMS UP TRIP

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 17-18 Apr 82 p 1

/Text/ The secretary general of the UDPM /Mali People's Democratic Union/, chief of state, General Moussa Traore, returned to Bamako Wednesday morning, after an 8-day trip in the fifth region.

General Moussa Traore, who was accompanied by his wife, was welcomed on leaving his plane by the assistant secretary general of the UDPM, Colonel Amadou Baba Diarra.

After playing the national anthem, the UDPM secretary reviewed the troops who presented arms before saluting the members of the Central Executive Committee, the government, the National Assembly, the UNTM /National Union of Mali Workers/, the UNFM /National Union of Mali Women/ and the UNJM /National Union of Mali Youth/.

In the interview which he granted the press on his arrival, General Moussa Traore made an assessment of this trip in the fifth region.

/Question/ Mr. President, here you are at the end of a long trip through the Mopti region. What lessons have you learned from this trip? What are your impressions?

/Answer/ Before speaking to you about the lessons I was able to learn from this trip, and before giving you my impressions, I am interested first in expressing my thanks to the people, to the political and administrative leaders of the fifth region, to the members of the UDPM sections in Djenne, Bankass, Koro, Douentza, Bandiagara, Youvarou, Tenenkou and Mopti for the enthusiastic reception which was given my delegation and myself.

As you know my various meetings with the people, with the rank and file members, especially in the regions, always took place within the framework of cooperation and frank dialogue to examine problems and together find the most suitable solution. In all the areas visited, I have conveyed to the members the message from Paris about the necessary invigoration of the UDPM, after the great decisions taken by the First Regular Conference.

After the renewal of the party organizations and holding the First Regular Conference, this trip allowed me, above all, 3 years after the one I had made in the region, to determine the degree of mobilization of UDPM members.

This trip also allowed me to determine the progress achieved in carrying out the development projects in conformity with the economic policy outlined by the party, a policy of internal and shared development whose objective is the construction of a "national independent and planned economy."

I was able to confirm on the spot the extent of the problems which the people face, as well as their complexity.

The shortage of water, enclavement and the necessary reorganization of agro-pastoral areas have been the main problems brought up by the people.

In the field of agriculture, I have observed that the 1981-82 agricultural harvest was better than the preceeding one. Nevertheless rainfall was deficient in some areas and it led to a drop in yields. These areas with a heavy shortage are already the subject of special attention by the party and the government to supply them with grains. I have already observed that considerable damages have been caused in the fields by grasshoppers and especially by birds. In this specific field, the "seed protection and crop conservation" operation will improve yields, thanks to greater cooperation of the people with technicians on the subject.

As regards the problems created between farmers and cattle raisers, after cycles of drought which have led to the narrowing of the ditches and the premature drying of many ponds, the party and the government are going to try to create favorable conditions for the efficient utilization of agro-pastoral space, taking into account customs and traditions, in the interest, understandably, of the farmers and cattle raisers whose operations are interdependent in the development of our country. I repeat my appeal to the people that they strive to work in a harmonious interdependence with a spirit of tolerance and a keen sense of cohesion and national unity.

A master plan for the development and exploitation of the area will be drawn up.

But meanwhile the operation of the "ditches" will continue to be organized by the annual regional conference.

Regarding combating brush fires, I have confirmed in a general way that efforts have been made, but a great deal still remains to be done

in this field. As I have had to emphasize all during this trip the political, administrative and technical leaders and the people must again redouble their efforts to definitely end brush fires.

Deforestation has also acquired a special scope in this area because of the ravages of goat herds. That must stop and the political and administrative authorities will take the necessary measures. The people must strive of necessity for village reforestation.

In the field of pisciculture, measures in progress for the efficient development of potentialities must be strengthened.

As you confirm yourselves, on the basis of these different facts, the problems which have been revealed by the people are actually manifold, but all center on two main problems "water control" and "elimination of enclaves."

The 1981-85 Five Year Plan envisages, with priorities decided on by the people themselves in our different regions, the completion of projects involving the construction of roads and dikes, the installation of water pumps (pumping stations) etc. Nevertheless, the people have understood the necessity of their effective participation in the different socio-economic and socio-sanitary projects through development committees and regional and local councils, as an indispensable supplement to operations carried out by the state.

I must say, that during this trip through the fifth region, I have been particularly impressed by the "availability" of the people.

I must also state that even if, in certain places, the need for better coordination between political and administrative leaders is acute, the devotion of most of the leaders both on the political, administrative as well as technical level, has attracted my attention.

These two factors, the availability of the people and the devotion of most of the leaders will have to necessarily be supported by the spirit of initiative of the political and administrative leaders.

The projects undertaken will only succeed on this condition alone.

During the staff conferences held in the various areas visited, I emphasized forcefully the pressing need for the leaders to overcome petty considerations and personal problems to concentrate only on protecting the interests of the people and the interests of the members.

/Question/ Mr. President, do you think you have been able to attain your objectives after this trip in the eight districts of the fifth region?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the main objective has been achieved.

I went to meet the people, I was able to meet them, talk with them and learn their problems and their concerns. The objective of consciousness-raising was also reached. The need to depend first on our own resources, was understood by the people and the political and administrative leaders. The participation of all in the work of national construction, in the framework of a development administration, was understood by all members.

But everything which has been said and understood would be in vain, if the political and administrative leaders do not play their role fully, if they do not assume, in a word, their responsibility.

In any case, what is beyond doubt, is that the party considers inadmissible any act tending to nullify the efforts made by the people to guarantee the availability of members.

The political leaders must understand more than ever that all their activities must serve to create cohesion in the party and consolidate national unity.

As for the administrative leaders and the people, they must understand once and for all that administration and development commits the administrative leaders to more of a spirit of initiative, sense of understanding and spirit of self-denial in their role of administrator and educator and the people to meaningful participation in development activities.

Taking into account the availability of the people, I am confident about a genuine commitment of the one and the other (leaders and people) to the work of national construction.

The task is certainly difficult and the work of long duration, but everything calls us to it.

8490
CSO: 4719/891

WAREHOUSES IN SENEGAL SAID TO HAMPER COMMERCE

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 23 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by L.D.G. Traore: "EMASE Administrative Council Meeting: Revitalize Malian Warehouses in Senegal"]

[Text]"The Malian warehouses in Senegal are in very bad shape," stated with bitterness the EMASE [Malian Warehouses in Senegal] director general, Modibo Diakite, in the special report that he presented to administrators last Saturday. To make his diagnosis specific, Mr Diakite referred to a "comatose state," for since 1978, as his report points out, "many importers have turned, unwillingly of course, because of nightmarish problems with the railway, to other west African facilities despite the distinctly higher transport costs." Yet the real reasons for the businessmen's turnabout are no secret: EMASE's money troubles (100 million CFA francs in arrears in 1981, owed to the independent port of Dakar, and nearly 175 million in earlier indebtedness to private individuals and even public services and state companies), the permanent withholding of usable tarpaulins and pallets (which creates more rental charges to be paid to third parties), predictable increases to Malian consumer prices as a consequence of the cost of warehousing, generally done elsewhere at prohibitive rates. To these bottlenecks must be added the non-use, so far, of the port of Kaolack, whose 1,800 square meters of available sheds in a 14,550 square meter area could contribute to the partial solution of the problem of storing goods and products on their way to our country.

So the concern of the chairman of this ninth EMASE administrative council meeting, our minister of transport and public works, Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] is understandable; at the opening of deliberations he asked the administrators for "extreme strictness in the methods and principles of work during this session." And so the council examined in detail all the documents presented by EMASE management: the 1977-78-79-80 audit report, the director's special report, the minutes of the meeting of the eighth administrative council meeting, the balance sheet on the 1979 and 1980 financial years, and other accounts, the financial and audit reports of the balance sheet and submission; and the results of of the 1978-1979 fiscal years, a comprehensive report, the provisional accounts for the 1978 and 1982 financial years, and reports on the submission of the expected accounts for the 1981

financial year.

Examination of the auditor's report confirmed the figures given by the EMASE director general in his report: over 8 million CFA francs (1977), compared to a little under 70 million in profits in 1978; on the other hand, over 41 million (in 1979) compared to nearly 81 million in losses in 1980.

Bearing in mind these figures, proposals put forward by EMASE management, and the projected 1982 accounts, the administrators made a number of recommendations that will be submitted to a higher authority. Let us just hope that decisions finally made will get EMASE out of the state of "hibernation" that is so harmful to our economy.

12149
CSO: 4719/892

NEW 'TAMPER-PROOF' PASSPORT

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 17 Mar 82 p 6

/Text/ A new official document which offers positive security protection. One had wished for it, expected it and dreamed about it and here it is, "durable, flexible, attractive" in its plum color (brown). The new Mali passport stamped with the republic's golden seal combines this time "the dual requirement of meeting the public's esthetic and durability demands, while complying with security standards."

These security conditions envisage, among other measures, double numeration of passports, each copy of which has received when printed, on one hand, a perforated number corresponding to its order in the series and, on the other hand, located at the bottom of the first page, a space reserved for entering the registration number of the passport involved on the register of the issuing department.

It is recalled the public not only criticized the old passport for its unattractive appearance, as well as to being too flimsy, but especially for technical defects, which led to frequent forgeries due to a complete lack of security.

The new document which meets international security standards, eliminates not only replacement of pages between passports but also, as has been confirmed in certain African and even European countries the fraudulent sale of our passports.

Consequently our leaders' concern has been to give our passport a high level of security protection. And Mali has been able to benefit from a very recent technology. It involves a chemical substance which covers the page, which is to bear the holder's photo, in a pattern. In case of forgery, the green perforations of this page disappear as if by magic. Consequently it is no longer possible to "transfer a passport to another" by merely changing the photo on it.

Lieutenant Colonel, Amara Danfaga, director general of security services, assured us that with the issuance of the new passport, it is intended that the previous documents will remain in force until their

validity expires. But in a case where a passport will have to be extended, its holder will receive a new passport (if he meets the qualifications for obtaining one). Among these qualifications we can mention the national identify card, which will be from now on "the indispensable official document" required in all of Mali.

Pupils and students will have a scholastic identity card when it is certified by the seal and signature of the school principal. And for Malians abroad this role will be filled by the consular card as "a document attesting to the status of the resident registered in the consulates of our various diplomatic representations."

Of smaller size ("cardboard" as one attempted to call it), the new passport is issued at the same price as the previous one. The increase confirmed (from 20,000 to 30,000 Mali francs) by the public, is explained by the increase in the price of stamps and has no direct relation with the issuance of the new document.

Consequently good work has been done on this passport. It is desirable that our national and consular identity cards enjoy the same advantages, so that finally the Malian, just like these other African brothers and people elsewhere, is no longer inconvenienced to show these official identity documents each time there is a need.

However, there is an exception for the pilgrims who, at Saudi Arabia's suggestion, will have a "special passport" valid only for a round trip. So many pilgrimages are equivalent to so many passports.

8490
CSO: 4719/891

REASONS FOR RAILWAY'S LOSSES, PROSPECTS EXAMINED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 29 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by L.D.G. Traore: "RCFM Board: Causes of the Deficit, Reasons for Hope"]

[Text] "First of all, with no need to dwell upon the figures, since they will be the subject of later board meetings, let us state that the 79 situation has not shown much tendency to improve in later balance sheets. As a matter of fact, the loss returns on 1980 operations amounted to 2.141 billion Malian francs, even though, through bookkeeping adjustments (profits on later operations as a result of various subsidies), the loss shown in the statement is brought down to 1,070 billion. We expect a similar outcome for operations in 1981."

This disturbing diagnosis from the comparative analysis of the 1977-1979 balance sheets and on up to the present provides the background to the corporate financial report presented to the directors last Thursday by the director general of RCFM [Malian Railway Administration], Mr Savane. It can also be seen from the various audit reports (1977 to 1979) that the Malian Railway Administration has performed in the same way every financial year except 1977, for which year the positive balance for operations shows a net profit of 115,051,954 Malian francs.

The persistently poor situation experienced by FERMALI [Malian National Railways] up to the present has been produced by three different management bodies, respectively described by the auditor as "charismatic, undynamic, and lax." The real causes of the successive poor results can certainly be identified from the many documents studied during the board's meetings under the chairmanship of our minister of transport and public works, Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People].

The administration [RCFM], Mr Savane particularly pointed out in his report, has been confronted during these financial years by a certain number of difficulties:

A financial problem: a spectacular rise in fuel and lubricant costs,

and those of spare parts, erratic implementation of fare increases and gradual worsening of indebtedness toward state companies and public and private services, of which the total now stands at 1.5 billion Malian francs.

Difficulties due to vehicles: progressive aging of the fleet (vehicles 10 to 20 years old), unreliability of certain types of devices, accidents and a growing number of serious incidents.

The drop in freight traffic; the collapse of tonnage from 60,000 tons in 1979 to 48,000 tons in 1981 in domestic traffic,while tonnage in imports has risen from 197,000 tons in 1978 to 210,000 in 1981, and in exports there has been gradual reduction from 30,000 tons (1978) to 22,200 tons (1981).

Incidentally, in glancing over the auditor's three reports, one notes in the 1977 report "unauthorized occupation of certain real estate belonging to the administration, in Bamako, Toukoto, and Kayes, by public and parastatal services." This state of affairs is even more harmful to administration funds because FERMALI receives no rental income from it.

In the auditor's 1979 report, the underlying causes of the foreseeable collapse of this giant of national industry are listed as follows: flaws in the organizational, thus decision-making, structure, negligence in technical services (transport and materiel), haphazard ordering of spare parts and materiel, slackness among workers, fundamental inadequacy of the Special Police, irresponsibility ("attitude of mind of railway workers" etcetera). However, all hope is not lost. Reasons for hope are to be found in the RCFM board president's opening speech: "the pursuit since 1973 of efforts to modernize structures of which the multiple objectives are defined thus: better use of human resources through the implementation of a new organizational plan, improvement in procedures, reorganization of fare structures, optimization of the use of rolling stock, etcetera." These far-reaching actions are part of the administration's recovery plan, which has already been worked out and put into effect.

12149
CSO: 4719/892

SALIENT POINTS OF AGREEMENT WITH INDIA LISTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 May 82 pp 22-33

[Text] As a result of the discussions between Mozambican and Indian delegations during the official visit of President Samora Machel, a protocol for economic cooperation and a cultural accord were signed, salient points of which are as follows:

Industry

--Elaboration of technical-economic studies of Mozambique by Indian experts.
--Advisory aid.
--Development of small industries.
--Rural reconstruction and assistance in integrated business development.
--Assignment of a multidisciplinary Indian delegation to study the establishment of bicycle manufacturing units, use of scrap iron, metalworking and cast iron, processing of oils and soaps.

Agriculture

--Promotion of technical and scientific cooperation in agriculture and livestock farming.
--Assignment of a high-level delegation to Mozambique to identify specific areas of cooperation.

Health

--Mozambique is interested in recruiting medical and technical personnel in various specialties.
--Study of plants used in traditional Mozambican medicine.
--Mozambique is interested in Indian cooperation for the development of a domestic pharmaceutical industry.

Housing, Water Supply and Building Materials

--Development of a cooperation program for construction materials, water supply, road maintenance, city planning and public housing.
--Development of small industries for construction materials.
--Development of small integrated rural projects.

Aluminum

--Continuation of the cooperative program in the aluminum sector, to establish the contractual bases for the export of aluminum oxide to Mozambique and the purchase of aluminum by India.
--Study of the possibility of acquiring Indian equipment and concession of credit to finance the project.
--Assistance to Mozambique for civil construction and professional training.

Transportation

--Contracts for the acquisition of railway materiel and technical assistance, the purchase of 2 coastal ships and 10 speed boats for use in the maritime economic zone.

Telecommunications

--Continuing negotiations between the state companies of the two countries for technical assistance to the Mozambican telecommunications network.

Technical Cooperation

--Consultation for the review of salaries paid to Indian technicians contracted under intergovernmental cooperation accords.

Credit

--India indicated an interest in purchasing Mozambican cement and cashew nuts.
--Mozambique expressed an interest in having India participate in the development of coal mining and in the rebuilding of the rail line between Beira and Moatize.

Cultural Accord

--Exchange education, literature, science, art and sports delegations.
--Scholarship grants by both countries.
--Exchange of publications on education, culture, sports, art and scientific research.

--Mounting of exhibitions.
--Exchange of films, documentaries and radio and television programs.
--Reciprocal participation in film festivals.
--Exchange of sports teams.

6362
CSO: 4742/301

REACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP, PRIVATE TRADE ORGANIZATIONS ALLOWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Apr 82 p 1

> [Text] The Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly has just approved the Law for the Reacquisition of Citizenship, according to which the Council of Ministers of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] could grant Mozambican citizenship to those who, having lost it, now wish to regain it.

The new law imposes two conditions for the reacquisition of citizenship: a fixed residence on national territory and guarantees of political and moral reintegration into Mozambican society.

A high official of the secretariat of the People's Assembly was quoted by Radio Mozambique as saying that this legal measure constitutes both an act of sovereignty and an act of clemency, always advocated by the FRELIMO Party.

He added that the purpose of the law is to pardon those who, without sufficient thought, renounced their Mozambican citizenship, thus giving them an opportunity to return to their true homeland.

It is also noted that a woman who lost her citizenship by marrying a foreigner and was subsequently divorced may now request Mozambican citizenship, if she satisfies the requirements in the new law.

The Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly also approved a law permitting private merchants and industries to form trade associations. The new law will soon be published in the BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA.

6362
CSO: 4742/301

LITERARY FAIR MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S BIRTH

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 May 82 p 3

[Text] "Honoring the 112th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, in Pemba and Lichinga on 28 and 30 April and on 5 and 8 May, respectively, we are going to mount the first exhibition and sale of over 600 works by classic Marxist-Leninist writers, sociopolitical works and texts for intermediate and higher learning," announced Aleksandr Umanskiy, an official of the USSR trade mission in Mozambique.

The diplomat said the exhibitions were organized in collaboration with the Mozambican INLD (National Book and Record Institute) and the Soviet foreign trade association Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, which is devoted to the sale of books, records, postal cards and stamps. INLD director Joao Correia will preside over the inauguration of the expositions in the two provinces.

We learned from Umanskiy that the works to be exhibited and sold deal mainly with world political problems, the communist development of the world labor movement, development and cooperation among socialist countries. Documents from the 26th CPSU Congress, which adopted the 5-year plan for the development of the Soviet economy, and works and speeches by Leonid Brezhnev will also be exhibited. Technical books in various fields, such as "Maintenance and Repair of Vehicles" and "Electrical Mechanics," textbooks in mathematics, physics, chemistry, economics and medicine for intermediate and higher education institutions, novels by Soviet authors, classics in Russian literature, contemporary works and children's books will be shown and sold in Pemba and Lichinga.

"Cooperation between the RPM and the USSR has been successful and is developing rapidly, guided by the desire of both partners to deepen and broaden cooperation in various fields," said Umanskiy, adding that several exhibitions are planned for Mozambican cities this year, in connection with Soviet commemorative dates.

"One purpose of this exhibition is to give the Mozambican people an opportunity to become familiar with the USSR and with all aspects of the life of the Soviet people," said the diplomat.

As part of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR (which comprises 15 republics), a huge exhibition will be mounted in Maputo next December. It will consist mainly of books, with over 2,000 works, Umanskiy said.

"In June, the Soviet people will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of FRELIMO and the 7th anniversary of Mozambican independence. On that occasion, there will be an exhibition/sale of Mozambican books," the diplomat announced.

Regarding the exchange of literary works between the RPM and the USSR, Umanskiy said that the Soviet foreign trade association began its cooperation with the INLD in 1976, with the signing of accords for the exchange of books and records.

"Since then we have imported several Mozambican books and records to enable the people of the Soviet Union to gain a better understanding of this friendly country in Southern Africa."

In turn, the Soviet Union exported various works to the RPM, including literary works, textbooks and records.

In conclusion, the diplomat said that the expositions in Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces would be of some assistance to the INLD delegations in those provinces, in carrying out their plans and tasks for various INLD activities.

6362
CSO: 4742/301

MAPUTO POPULATION TRAINED AGAINST AGGRESSION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] "The ideological principles of FRELIMO Party and the path of our economic development are targets of enemy aggression. It is incumbent on us to know the forms of enemy aggression like acts of banditry inflicted on our country," said Antonio Hama Thai, chairman of the executive council of the city of Maputo, speaking to the secretaries of the GD [Dynamizing Groups] and neighborhood leaders of the capital. They met last Friday at the workers recreation center.

"It is not an accident that we want neighborhood leaders to be prepared thoroughly to confront the enemy," continued Hama Thai, mentioning the paramilitary preparation course recently given for neighborhood leaders. "I hope you will hold maneuvers, drills, exercises and target practice in my presence," he stressed.

Types of Aggression

Next Hama Thai said that the paramilitary course taught neighborhood leaders about conventional wars, although there are other types, such as guerrilla warfare. "Our preparation for conventional war does not equip us to deal with this kind of activities, which is why we must take measures."

Later, he said that, in the guerrilla war against our country, South Africa used armed bands to assassinate party and government officials in regions where they operated to try to discredit the party in the eyes of the people. He also said that a bandit could enter a city like any other man. "The people must be instructed in self-defense because of this and other types of enemy infiltration," concluded Hama Thai.

Tasks of Neighborhood Leaders

Hama Thai instructed neighborhood leaders, confronted with specific types of aggression, to know all residents of their area and make certain that neighbors knew one another; this would facilitate a survey of the number of unemployed so they could be involved in productive work in the neighborhood.

He also gave guidelines for monitoring people who came to the neighborhood and those who had to be sent to their permanent residences when their permits expired.

Then the chairman of the Maputo executive council also urged these leaders to see that the residents paid their rent and participated in meetings with all area residents.

He said that, in addition to the neighborhood leaders' work, neighborhood militias were to deny entry to strangers without safe-conduct passes for the journey.

Tasks for the Secretaries of the Dynamizing Groups

Hama Thai instructed the GD secretaries to compile lists of all unemployed persons in the neighborhood and supervise their participation on the Neighborhood collective farm or in other productive activities.

The second task Hama Thai gave GD secretaries was to record the arrival and departure of newcomers, when notified by neighborhood leaders.

He also ordered them to make certain that the neighborhood provisioning committees made every effort to train the unemployed for productive work; if the neighborhood had a collective farm, the GD secretaries were to distribute the crops on a priority basis to the unemployed because they worked longer than those employed.

"Let us make 1982 the year to organize and consolidate our neighborhoods," concluded Hama Thai.

9479
CSO: 4742/297

CONCEPT OF CONSUMER, PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES MISUNDERSTOOD

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 25 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by A. Dimas]

[Text] A consumer cooperative is one thing. A production cooperative is another. Obviously, nothing could be clearer than this. Yet some do not understand this difference and this has serious consequences, possibly causing discontent among the people and harming the cooperative movement.

I reached this conclusion after several weeks in a communal village in Gaza.

Indeed, some people I talked with in that communal village were not satisfied with the form it took, the respective officials and the concept of the cooperative.

The village has a consumer cooperative with a certain number of members and a production cooperative with a different number of members. Not all members of one cooperative belong to the other.

What happens then? I learned that the officials of the production cooperative decided that only those from the collective farm, that is, who worked in the production cooperative could buy goods in the consumer cooperative shops.

However, the villager has to work to buy goods in the consumer cooperative whether he belongs to the production cooperative or not.

There is more to it. The individual's physical ability is not taken into consideration. No matter who you are, if you want to buy something in your cooperative, you must first work in the other cooperative, whether or not you belong.

As I said, this has created discontent. This happened because many were not properly informed about the advantages of working together, many still do not understand the advantages of working in a production cooperative where they earn a maximum of 1,000 meticals a year. It means that the mobilization of the villagers was either not done properly or effectively. Then improper methods are used to guarantee production.

An aged woman, visibly fatigued by long years of hard work, told me that she might not get her membership card for the consumer cooperative because she could not work in the agricultural cooperative, forfeiting the right to buy in her consumer cooperative. Her daughter who did not belong to the agricultural cooperative had to work there to be able to buy goods. Still, the old woman might not get a card because she could not personally work on the farm. As if she could! She had difficulty walking the few kilometers from her house to the agricultural cooperative.

However, I could appreciate one feature which, to a certain point, justified this procedure. Consumer cooperatives have the most desirable goods very sporadically and in limited quantities. They are sold when people return from working in the fields, to give those workers the opportunity to buy too. They are the first customers and theoretically the remainder is sold later. I say theoretically because nothing is left for those who did not work. I would have thought this a fair sales arrangement, enabling members of both cooperatives to obtain the goods they need. Yet the arrangement falls apart because even members of the production cooperative only work when the consumer cooperatives has goods for sale. Those who belong to the consumer cooperative but not the production cooperative cannot buy becuase they did not work in the latter. Yet production cooperative members, even if they do not belong to the consumer cooperative, can buy there because they work. When members of both do not have any money to buy goods, they do not trouble themselves to leave home. There is tremendous confusion.

This confusion has already created problems. The concept of the cooperative has been completely corrupted. Because of this, the number of villagers belonging to the movement is declining.

In my opinion, there is a lack of mobilization. This mistake must be corrected first. Each type of cooperative has its statutes which must be respected.

The villagers are not afraid to work. The situation must be clarified.

As a postscript, I would add that I just learned that the system used in the communal village was also introduced in the neighboring village.

9479
CSO: 4742/297

FISHING FLEET LOSES HALF OF ITS BOATS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] With the maritime accidents since 20 March caused by the tropical depression called Justine and the sinking of two trawlers at the No. 1 Wharf, the EMOPESCA, E. E., in Beira, lost 50 percent of its fleet with serious damage to the state fishing industry.

The disappearance of "Lalama," "Salia" and "Monapo," the sinking of "Muazi," "Doto" and "Tambiza," and the running aground of "Vumba," boats belonging to this firm with headquarters in the capital of Sofala, reduced to half the production, thus compromising the fulfillment of the state central plan for that sector this year.

The trawler "Vumba," although it was saved, shows the hull very damaged and it will take many months before it is returned to service.

As to the two boats that sank in the port of Beira when they were preparing to go out fishing, the causes for the accident are still not known and the beginning of concrete action toward their recovery is expected to begin next week.

Divers contracted by the EMOPESCA so far have not been able to find any remains of the two boats.

Commenting on the events, the EMOPESCA director in Beira told our newspaper yesterday that only after the boats have been refloated will it be possible to know for certain why they sank.

A well informed source said that the director of the Unit of Fishing Industry Board will arrive in Beira at the beginning of next week to analyze, with the various bodies connected with this activity, the existing proposals for the recovery of the boats.

11634
CSO: 4742/296

TRUE MEANING OF 'DEVELOPMENT' ANALYZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "To Be Developed"]

[Text] This newspaper has shown how the Indians solved their transportation problems: with animals, with machines, with vehicles of all shapes, but, above all, with the imagination and ingenuity that only man possesses.

This real test, this practical demonstration of the apparently impossible principle of "relying on ones own efforts," is clearly seen in all areas of activity in today's India.

The farmers do not wait for the arrival of the motor pump to bring the water to the soil and turn the seed into food. They have invented solutions using local resources. They have invented their own resources.

In these small waves that constitute the Indian economic "sea," more than the technical perfection of the machines, there is man's rediscovery of himself, the genesis of freedom from dependence on the "god" of foreign technocracy.

For many Mozambicans, the reflection in this editorial--if they read it--will bring a disdainful smile. "Ridiculous," they will think. "This is how we will overcome underdevelopment?"

In bourgeois thinking, in the thinking of those who have been enslaved by the media disseminating imperialist ideology, popular solutions are "primitive" and "uncouth." They do not have the chrome-plated luster of "Made in U.S.A." or the bright color of the Japanese plastic.

For these "fine gentlemen" and even for the directors of some economic units in our country, development depends on solutions already thought up by the engineers of one or another great power. It means importing the most modern and complex machinery, which is then allowed to fall apart in less time than it took to build it, and without taking into account the social repercussions of its sudden introduction into the region in question.

For these individuals, to be "developed" means not meeting the production quota for the farm plot because the "ministry" did not import the machinery. It means shutting down the plant because it hasn't occurred to anyone that we could probably produce the spare part to replace the one that wore out.

To be "developed" is to believe that any solution based on our own creativity and resources is bound to be "inferior."

In their struggle against poverty and for the preservation of their independence, many other peoples have adopted the attitude of the Indians.

This is the attitude that we must spread throughout our country, nourished by the burgeoning wellsprings of our history that have restored to us this plundered and despoiled land. This is the attitude that we already learned, from Nachingwea to Maputo, in the armed struggle for liberation. We cannot allow it to be snuffed out by the believers in this religion called technocracy.

6362
CSO: 4742/301

SPANISH OFFICIAL LISTS AREAS OF COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] In Maputo, it was announced that the Spanish Government will take part in the development of the Mozambican metalworking industry and will also increase its cooperation in the areas of agriculture (reforestation), health and professional training. The announcement followed the signing of a technical, scientific and cultural cooperation accord by delegations of the two countries. The accord was signed by Henny Matos, of the National Directorate of International Cooperation, and Jose Luis Pardos, assistant director general of cooperation in the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The accord was signed following discussions between the Spanish delegation and Mozambican authorities. It is also a complement to the general cooperation accord signed between Mozambique and Spain in 1980.

Speaking to NOTICIAS, Jose Luis Pardos stated that during the discussions the two parties had confirmed the existence of great potential for cooperation between the two countries.

Regarding the action Spain will be pursuing in each of the areas agreed on yesterday, the leader of the Spanish delegation added that "in agriculture, the Spanish Government will participate in the reforestation program, including support to the lumber industry, to the mutual benefit of the two states."

Also in the agricultural area, Jose Pardos said that a team of technicians helped to elaborate a reforestation study, the results of which have already been forwarded to the Mozambican Government.

"In the health field, it is planned to send Spanish physicians to Mozambique, as well as clinical equipment and teaching materials, in accordance with Mozambique's needs," said the leader of the Spanish delegation.

The speaker added that some Mozambican students are receiving training in Spain, noting that "we still have about 10 scholarships for Mozambican students."

Further regarding cooperation in the health sector, Pardos said it was possible that some Mozambican patients might receive treatment in Spain, according to the nature of their disease and the lack of local resources for treatment.

With respect to the professional training of Mozambicans, also provided in the accord signed yesterday in Maputo, Pardos reported that his government "will participate in the establishment of a professional training center in Namialo, Nampula Province."

He said the center would support the technical-professional training of Mozambicans in various areas in which Spain will be cooperating, with particular emphasis on agriculture and metalworking.

Another aspect mentioned by the leader of the Spanish delegation was intensification of Mozambican-Spanish cooperation in the fishing industry (shrimp); he said a study is in progress on the introduction of a type of vessel considered ideal for fishing in Mozambican waters.

The Spanish delegation returned home yesterday. It is noted that the Spanish ambassador in Maputo was also present at the signing of the accord.

6362
CSO: 4742/301

BRIEFS

OPEC LOAN RATIFIED--The Council of Ministers has just ratified the loan agreement signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the OPEC Fund for International Development, mentioned in the resolution published in the BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA. The agreement for $2.3 million (approximately 85.1 meticals) was signed in Vienna, Austria, in January 1982; the money will finance preliminary studies to survey coal reserves in the Mucanha-Vuzi region, Tete Province. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 18 Apr 82 p 1] 9479

NETHERLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION--The National Water Administration, the CETA consortium and the Dutch firm INTERBETON-NBM signed a cooperation agreement in the capital on 27 April 1982 to repair the drainage area of "A" basin of the city of Maputo. "I am very pleased by the aid that the Government of the Netherlands has given my sector," said Arnaldo L. Pereira, national water director. He called the contract with the Dutch firm a decisive step in implementing the important project to drain the "A basin. Subsequently, Lopes Pereira briefly reviewed Dutch aid to the water sector. He stressed the social and economic benefits of the cooperation agreement; the Dutch Government will finance this project. The director said that other projects which will benefit Mozambique greatly will be carried out by 1986. The estimated cost of these projects is more than 1.1 million contos. He signed the document for the Mozambican party while Karel J. Dijkstra signed for the Dutch side. Tjaco T. van den Hout, Netherlands' charge d'affairs, attended the ceremony and stressed his country's willingness to continue to aid the People's Republic of Mozambique's development projects, especially in this sector. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 8] 9479

RAIN DAMAGE TO NACALA PORT--Continuing torrential rains in the city of Nacala have made it difficult to operate the railroad-port complex there. The movement of convoys and handling of goods in transit have already been disrupted, according to sources connected with the sector in Nampula. The railroads and some railroad cars have been flooded and may remain so for several days; it is not certain that the strategic goods in some cars can be preserved. The ENACOMO warehouses in Nacala are overloaded with goods which must be moved out. Efforts are being made to ensure that the goods do not spoil. The heavy rainfall in Nacala seriously damaged the city's central electric generators and the cement factory there cannot operate, lacking energy. Salomao Munguambe, minister of foreign trade, personally inspected some of the damage during his recent visit to that city. [Text] Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Apr 82 p 10] 9479

GDR CULTURAL COOPERATION--Two specialists in museums and libraries of the German Democratic Republic are in Maputo to talk with Mozambican authorities about museum and library development in Mozambique. These specialists will visit Nampula and Gaza provinces and will direct the training of cadres in the preservation and inventory of wood sculptures and museum objects. Another specialist will conduct technical consultation at the National Library. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Apr 82 p 2] 11634

GDR MATERIAL DONATION--Johannes Vogel, ambassador of the GDR in our country, yesterday presented an important gift to the Production Councils on the occasion of May Day, the International Day of the Workers. The donation of five motorbikes, sound equipment, magnetic tape recorders, typewriters and sports equipment was accepted by Augusto Macamo, executive secretary of the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils. On that occasion, Macamo expressed thanks on behalf of the Mozambican workers and declared that this important gift will solve some of the problems with which his organization has been struggling. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Apr 82 p 10] 6362

CSO: 4742/301

COURT ACCORDS SWAPO COMBATANTS POW STATUS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 May 82 pp 1-2

[Text]

SWAPO combatants are fighting a recognised war of national liberation in Namibia against South African Forces in the Territory.

This was the gist of the counsel for the defence in the terror trial at the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday.

The case has generated wide-spread public interest, because it is believed that if prisoner of war status is accorded to the three men on trial, a precedent will be created which will influence the course of future cases of a similar nature.

Strong feelings were also expressed during Court adjournments by members of the public — that the time has come for South Africa to confer prisoner of war status on captured Swapo combatants.

Grievances were also aired outside the Court, when people broke up into smaller groups, that the same status should also be accorded to Cassinga captives and others held near Mariental presently.

A number of people abducted by South African Forces during a raid on a Cassinga camp, which Swapo had described as a refugee settlement in southern Angola in 1978, are kept in captivity at Mariental, 200km south of Windhoek.

Giving evidence in mitigation, Professor Christopher John Robert Dugard of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of Witwatersrand said in terms of international law, captured armed Swapo fighters could claim POW status.

The three men on trial, Jason Sagarias, 20, Theofilus Jason, 20, and Lucius Malambo, 22, were captured after active engagement against SA soldiers.

They were part of 22 insurgents who had infiltrated White farms in the Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Otavi districts during April last year.

The three combatants were found guilty of having taken part in terrorist activities by Mr Justice Kenneth Bethune when they were tried for the first time during February this year in the same Court.

The case of Adv Bryan O'Linn, SC, Adv Anton Lubowski, Adv Pio Teek and an attorney of Lorentz & Bone, Mr Hartmuth Ruppel, is based on the fact that the three convicted men were engaged in an armed struggle for political reasons. They should not be t eated as ordinary criminals. Policies followed by SA authorities in Namiba were directly responsible for the war on the border, the defence counsel maintained.

However, the State Prosecutor, Adv Joe Hiemstra, at one point during the trial said past events could not have influenced the state of mind of the three men unless a basis was laid.

Various experts were called by the defence to elucidate historic and political developments to the present struggle of the people for independence.

In terms of SA criminal law, captured Swapo insurgents were treated as criminals, but outside South Africa they might be regarded as members of an armed force.

"This situation does not make sense and it will not be in South Africa's interest to continue this attitude".

Prof Dugard said sentences imposed by law courts on Swapo insurgents would not have the deterrent effect of ordinary criminal sentences.

The war in Namibia has reached a certain momentum and Swapo had won a measure of international recognition.

Prof Dugard said the Geneva Conventions on the conduct of war had been extended on various occasions to include armed conflict.

A protocol supplementing the Geneva Conventions specified that members of national liberation movements who were fighting against colonialism, alien occupation or a racist regime in their right to self-determination, qualified for prisoner of war status.

Requirements for prisoner of war status were that the conflict had to be of an international nature, and that members of the military wings of liberation movements had to function under a command structure, carry arms openly and wear uniforms or military insignia that distinguished fighters from the civilian population.

THE Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Danie Hough, has returned from talks in Geneva with representatives of the Western Contact Group negotiating independence for the Territory.

NOT OBLIGED

"South Africa was not a signatory to a 1977 protocol to the Geneva Conventions that governed such armed conflict. Consequently, it was not obliged in terms of the treaty to confer POW status to member of Swapo" Prof Dugard said.

However, South Africa cannot stand aloof from delevopments of international humanitarian law.

In the Vietnam war, before the Geneva Conventions had been extended, the US treated captured Vietcong guerrillas as prisoners of war wherever there had been some distinction between the fighters and ordinary civilians.

Swapo's claim to POW status was stronger than any of the other national liberation movements. Because Namibia had an international character that was undisputed even by SA and any major conflict within the territory had to be seen as such.

Prof Dugard said in response to a question from Adv O'Linn that the freed SA soldier, Sapper Johan van der Mescht had been treated as a POW by Swapo, according to a London spokesman of Swapo quoted in the Rand Daily Mail.

Namibian Courts could not refuse to exercise jurisdiction over Swapo captives, but should have due regard for developments in international law.

Cross-examination of Prof Dugard was deferred to Wednesday next week, to grant ample time to the State Prosecutor for a thorough preparation. Originally, he wanted the case to be postponed for one month, but that was ruled out by Mr Justice Bethune as not fair to the accused as the case had been dragging on from February.

(Proceeding)

CSO: 4700/1555

HNP WELCOMES DTA'S REJECTION OF RESOLUTION 435

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 May 82 p 3

[Text]

THE HNP in Namibia has welcomed the DTA's 'rejection' of UN Resolution 435.

In a press statement released in Windhoek yesterday, the HNP leader Mr Sarel Becker says: "It is heartening that the Chairman of the DTA now also rejects Resolution 435," and adds: "the HNP's position on this matter has made considerable progress, because we have now reached the point where the two largest groups in the National Assembly, namely the DTA and Aktur, reject an election under UN supervision – a standpoint which the HNP has maintained all these years."

The Advertiser reported earlier this week, however, that Mr Mudge did not go so far in his speech at the DTA's public meeting in Katutura at the weekend, to reject Resolution 435 out of hand, although he came close to it.

Mr Mudge said it was time that somebody announced the death sentence on 435, in view of the fact that there was disillusionment with it in many diplomatic quarters.

Mr Becker goes on to say that the DTA and Aktur should realise that their acceptance of 435 during the past three to four years, led to much uncertainty amongst the White community in particular.

"Therefore the HNP appeals especially to the DTA, to end the consuming uncertainty in this country once and for all by moving away from the basic idea in Resolution 435, by also rejecting the one-man-one-vote election."

Mr Becker asks the DTA and Aktur to reject the thought of independence for SWA.

"In these dark times, the quest for independence for SWA borders on recklessness."

Mr Becker concludes by saying: "Just as Alaska is part of the US, so is SWA part of SA."

CSO: 4700/1555

ERIC LANG VENTS VIEWS ON STATUS OF ECONOMY

SA Domination

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 May 82 p 1

[Text] **ACCURATE bursts of fire directed at the SA establishement and foreign economic interests in Namibia struck home last night when local millionaire Mr Eric Lang took to the public platform for the first time.**

Publicly known for his eminent role in the recent probe into the Territory's meat industry, Mr Lang addressed some 300 people in Windhoek during an AGM of the Klein Windhoek branch of the German Interessengemeinschaft.

Patriotic 'Southwest' settler feelings were strongly fanned as the expectant audience greeted Mr Lang's well-directed assault on the SA colonial status quo and excessive profit taking by big non-resident investment groups.

They had been psyched up for the occasion by the local press and the crowd was not disappointed for Mr Lang backed up his biting offensive with penetrating research and some startling disclosures on the state of public finance and economic underdevelopment in the Territory.

Collapse of Namibia's national economy was imminent unless the interim constitution AG 8 was scrapped immediately, and strict control of the country's national resources implemented domestically, Mr Lang argued.

HIDEOUS

"SA has saddled us via AG 8, with an enormously complicated, bloated inefficient and hideously expensive government system devoid of all sanity, has institutionalised tribalism and effectively led to the semi-paralysis of the political and economic development of the Territory."

Mr Lang warned that the country's financial state was on the brink of total collapse, and made several surprising disclosures:

● The Auditor General's 1980/1 report which should have been tabled within 12 months after the end of March this year, has still not been completed.

● The statement of accounts which by law must be completed within seven months after March 30, have also not been completed. The main reason for these two developments, according to Mr Lang, was the confusion existing in the Government's accounts system.

● The accounts of certain ethnic authorities have not balanced for years, and in some cases the AG, Mr Danie Hough, has had to guarantee payment of post-dated cheques by these authorities, to commercial banks.

● The average real expenditure on each Namibian for general administration is 23.3 percent of total Government expenditure, compared with 11 percent in SA.

● Namibia's national debt to SA has rocketed from R28 million in 1979 to R380 million last year and an estimated R600 m for the coming financial year.

Mr Lang commented: "From all the evidence it would seem that it is in SA's and those of certain other parties' interests to keep us in a dependent and helpless state, both economically and politically.

"It would seem as if we are like a spectator watching a magician pulling rabbits out of a hat

with a right hand while having our wallets lifted with the left. To add insult to injury, that same magician then generously lends us some of our own money when we discover that we are broke", he continued.

Mr Lang added that he was prepared to go as far as to say that Namibia's was a "slave economy" and and "economic buffer, a pantry of the SA economy from which it could smooth out the ups and downs on its own economic cycle"

On the economic front Mr Lang criticised both SA and the UN Council for Namibia for allowing foreign fishing interests to exploit the country's estimated R350 m pa fish resources without the local Treasury receiving any royalties or taxes. These all accrue to SA, he said.

Namibia was losing R20m annually in fishing taxes to the Walvis Bay enclave, from which SA-owned fishing companies operated in Namibian waters, he added.

The Territory had to carry the bulk of the costs in administration and scientific management of the fishing industry, however.

Turning to the mining industry, Mr Lang said the SA Government department involved had prohibited the publication of this year's Mineral Resources Handbook of SWA, for which an amount of R80 000 was budgeted and, he added, believed to have been already paid.

The taxation of outside mining houses operating in Namibia was done in Pretoria, the local Receiver of Renevue merely being given a copy of the assessment for his records, Mr Lang disclosed.

Quoting yearly figures, Mr Lang concluded that the Territory had collected a total of R21m in taxes over the past six years on mineral sales of R920m, excluding diamonds, which amounted to a mere 2,3 percent.

DIAMOND INDUSTRY

Legislation governing the diamond industry and CDM in particular was heavily criticised by Mr Lang for its perpetuation of monopolistic and undertaxing policies.

Whereas CDM sold its production to overseas intermediaries based in tax havens in Monaco and the Bermudas at an average of R180 a carat last year, the Central Selling Organisation (CSO) was in turn selling CDM diamonds to cutting houses overseas at an estimated R600 a carat during the current year, according to Mr Lang.

Namibia was receiving taxes on the local selling price which was far below the value of diamonds on the world market, as a result of official taxation policies.

The whole diamond industry, including the SWA Diamond Board, was virtually under the full control of the De Beers organisation, Mr Lang said.

He called for the establishment of a local national resources council to monitor all mining operations in Namibia.

Mr Lang also called for the abolition of the ethnic system of government, the Ministers' Council and the replacement of the AG by another administrator chosen from the ranks of local leaders.

Diamond Board Challenge

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 May 82 pp 4-5

[Text] **THE Diamond Board of SWA has been challenged to prove that it is acting within the spirit of the legislation which empowered it to administer the country's diamond industry.**

The challenge was made at a public meeting this week when Mr Eric Lang, a local millionaire, addressed a gathering of members and supporters of the German Interessengemeinschaft, in Windhoek this week.

Although Consolidated Diamond Mines was acting perfectly within its rights as a private company and within the law governing strategic resources, Mr Lang said he found the secrecy surrounding Namibia's rich diamond mining industry, unacceptable.

He pointed out that applications for registration as a private company have to be approved by the AG or the Ministers' Council, and suggested that perhaps one of those two bodies could "explain to the public what strategic value diamonds have and what the international repercussions would be if the facts were disclosed."

Based on careful research over an extended period and reaching to sources outside the borders of Namibia, Mr Lang then went on to present a picture of the structure and practice of the industry in Namibia.

The diamond industry is monitored by the State – appointed SWA Diamond Board.

Mr Lang pointed out that this Board resides on the 10th floor of the the De Beers office together with the CDM offices, in the CDM Building, Windhoek.

The Secretary of the Board is a CDM employee.

FUNCTIONS

He described the functions of the Board as being a distributor of receipts of a sales amongst the producers, the distributor of taxes, the allocation of sales quotas, the receiving and the valuation, sorting, and delivery of diamonds produced in Namibia.

Once the diamonds have been mined at Oranjemund they are passed onto the Central Sorting Association where an official evaluator, allegedly in the employ of De Beers, assess their value for tax purposes.

Mr Lang reckoned that in 1981 CDM registered sales of 1,173 million carats valued at R209,5 million, giving an average of R180 per carat.

"It is at this stage that the company is taxed – the earliest possible stage."

From the Central Sorting Association they are passed onto the Diamond Producers Association, which seems to mainly sell the CDM stones to two gemstone – purchasing companies allegedly registered in international tax havens such as Monaco and the Bermudas.

He named them as the Putra Diamond Purchasing and Trading Company and the Ditra Diamond Trading Company, both believed to be part of the De Beers stable.

Finally the stones arrive at the Central Selling Organisation, the international marketing arm of the diamond industry.

Based on the description so far, he went on to deduce that "we are levying our taxes at the worst possible stage since, believe me, the CSO does not sell our stones to the cutting works of the world at R180 per carat."

ONE STEP FURTHER

He added: "In fact I feel it would make eminent sense if we were allowed to tax the profits at every stage of the transaction, i.e. that either the intermediary should be registered in SWA or that we should sell our stones directly to the CSO at the prices they are paying to the intermediaries now. Ideally of course we should go one step further and cut the stones before export."

Mr Lang said he would welcome a statement from CDM's Resident Director Mr Doug Hoffe, explaining the true state of affairs if his account contained inaccuracies.

He then went on to make the following point: "On the other hand, CDM should find itself in a true dilemna. Since they have hardly disclosed any information concerning themselves for some time, nor are they supposed to, now, whatever information they could come up with in the future will basically be fragmentary and also largely unverifiable."

That would, of course, not mean that it is necessarily untrue," he added.

Since Oranjemund mines over 95 percent gemstone quality diamonds Mr Lang said it was safe to assume that the CSO paid more than the local valuation of R180 per carat in 1981.

Assuming a production of 1,173 carats for 1981, Mr Lang then enters a 'Hypothetical' calculation, doubling the price from R180 to R360 a carat, resulting in a gross production value of R422 m.

Since CDM's operating costs are unknown, all that can be said is that the resulting net profit would still be taxed at the same 65 percent to which the company is subject. If the price was trebled to R540 a carat, a hypothetical production value of R63-3m compared to the official valuation of R225m, would be arrived at.

De facto, though Mr Lang continues, CDM paid R31.8m in taxes in a year of depressed diamond prices. In 1978 CDM paid 180m.

"In this context it might be worth looking at the average price per carat of uncut stones at the London auctions or 'sights' of the CSO. My sources have led me to estimate an average price of R600 per carat for this year."

REFUND

Another surprising fact disclosed by Mr Lang was that the State, and therefore the taxpayers, pay a company named South West Finance Corporation Ltd, also residing in the CDM HQ in Windhoek and believed to hold the mining rights for SWA diamonds, a refund

on the profit tax and the diamond export duty. This refund of 22.5 percent in some years adds up to between R17 and R19m as was the case in 1979/80.

In effect he suggests, this is royalty paid by the State to CDM for mining the country's diamonds.

"The origin of this agreement seems to date back to 1952 and I would dearly like to have this item explained to me in detail," he remarked.

He then goes on to quote the internationally reputable "Mining Annual Review" of 1980:

"However, De Beers, which of course controls the CSO and the bulk of the world's diamond market, can choose where it takes its profit, at the mine or in the trading companies. And while the diamond market was weak in 1979, De Beers may well have decided its diamond earnings needed some cosmetic touches through the expedient of taking an increased proportion of profits in the diamond trading companies."

Mr Lang remarks: "Take note, gentlemen, the trading companies, not the mining company, where we tax them".

He then concludes by saying: "All this plus some other facts at my disposal which I cannot release, have inexorably led me to the following realisations:

"Worldwide the diamond industry is a mysterious monster, an iceberg where seven-tenths lie beneath the surface and the tip is the CSO. This iceberg preferably floats in international waters, touching land in New York, London, Amsterdam, and other marketing and cutting centres and treating producer countries like Namibia as mere icefloes.

"When CDM was formed in the twenties, this company received, with the compliments of the SA Government, the effective monopoly over the SWA diamond production under the terms of the Halbschald Agreement. Designed to last for 50 years, the agreement was extended in 1953 to last until the year 2020".

"As a result we see ourselves saddled with a company that has managed to shroud our potential main source of income in a cloak of mystery. In fact to the outside observer the industry hardly exists on paper. After all, the only evidence of its activities in official documents is a yearly payment of taxes. Seen from an international perspective, CDM is of course only a part, even if significant, in a vast pyramid of companies and their subsidiaries, some of them skulking in tax havens, hamstering their profits out of sight of the producer countries."

"Don't misunderstand me, everything is done in a nice legal way. For that they have their lawyers to ensure that all the subsidiary and sister companies and the contracts between them making up this iceberg are all within the four corners of the existing law, but the effect of it all is nevertheless the same."

Blanket on Information

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 May 82 p 4

[Text] **A BLANKET ban on all information regarding Namibia's mineral production continues to be imposed by the SA Department of Information, Mr Eric Lang, outspoken local millionaire disclosed in Windhoek this week.**

He was addressing a public meeting in Windhoek when he described the frustrations facing anyone wanting to research Namibia's economy, its mining sector in particular.

All the documentation pertaining to the taxation of the country's major mines is kept in Pretoria, since the mines are taxed from there, Mr Lang said.

Windhoek's mining office, which serves the whole country is so understaffed according to Mr Lang that "they may as well close ship because they are exercising no control over the mines whatsoever."

There are three people in the local mining office to monitor the country's most important economic sector, he pointed out.

Mr Lang went on to present a picture of the direct mining taxes paid by all mines excluding CDM and other diamond producers.

On total sales of mined products Namibian collectively (except CDM) paid R319 000 on R91,7m in 1976, R63 000 on R104,3m in 1977, R1,3m on R126,1m in 1978, R8m the next year on R162,4m, R10,5m in 1980 on total sales of R179,7, and for the last year Mr Lang arrives at an estimate of R1,9m taxes collected on R268m.

Totalised this means that over the past six years, Namibia has collected R21m on total mineral sales of R920m, which is 2,3 percent tax.

Mr Lang emphasised that he was not drawing any conclusions, but only representing figures received from the Auditor General.

"Questions that come to mind are: how profitable or efficient our mining organizations are, what their net profits are and what dividends their shareholders are receiving", he continued.

Turning to Rössing Uranium's activities, Mr Lang said: "I am afraid my hands are tied by the strategic resources legislation."

He reminded his audience, however, that SA's General Mining Corporation had a R60m investment with RUL, and went on to say: "I feel that with an increase of Government consumption expenditure of 50 percent in 1981, the authorities here and in SA owe us an explanation why Rössing still had has not paid any taxes, while — take note — it will have paid out in excess of R100m in dividends to sharehoulders by 1981. In the same year the company paid a non-residents shareholders tax of 12 percent amounting to R6,1m.

National Debt Level

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 May 82 p 4

[Text] **DID you know....?**

Namibia's national debt has risen by an astronomical 20-fold plus during the past mere three years — that is, since the promulgation of the National Assembly.

This was one of the startling revelations made to a Windhoek audience who attended a public IG meeting here this week, by Mr Eric Lang, who appeared as guest speaker.

According to Mr Lang Namibia's total external debt in 1979 was R28m, R70,3m in 1980, R380m last year and is expected to be in the region of R600m in this coming financial year.

Mr Lang went on to estimate the country's foreign loan commitments for the 1984/5 financial year at R1 000m.

In percentage terms this rose from 4.2 percent in 1978 to 44.9 percent for the forthcoming year — of the country's Gross National Product.

In other words, Namibia is just about at the point — and will expectedly be there within the next month or so — where it owes as much as nearly half of what it earns in one year.

All of the debt is with SA.

But for Mr Lang this terrible dilemma is not the worst part of the problem.

"What worries me even more is that we may have misspent some of the borrowed money on senseless and unproductive sectors like our bureaucracy, show-projects, and political vote-catchers", he adds.

Mr Lang said that his figures had been verified by the Auditor General's reports and Government officials directly associated with the running of financial affairs in the Territory.

Call for Policy Change

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 May 82 p 4

[Text] **DURING his first public appearance on a quasi-political platform, the controversial Windhoek millionaire specialising in the cattle trade, Mr Eric Lang, proposed immediate changes and far-reaching policy changes in the constitutional and economic spheres.**

These, he said, were necessary to prevent the imminent collapse of the country's interim government, and the bankruptcy of the Territory as a whole.

Mr Lang said: "Our whole government edifice is totally illusionary, a mere sham."

● According to him there are three reasons for this: The SA Government can still at any time abolish the Ministers' Council and the National Assembly "with a stroke of the pen", because the devolution of power to local institutions is "merely cosmetic."

● Since the Territory is heavily dependent on SA economic aid, the National Assembly has no real power over its income or budget, "one of the primary sources of power of any parliament worthy of its name."

● The interim government can "neither declare war nor make peace nor can it force foreign policy decisions affecting the fate of this country. Pretoria, the UN, Swapo, the Western Five and other outside instances carry veto rights over any such decisions – sadly enough."

Constitutional change reforms suggested by Mr Lang were:

● Scrap the second-tier ethnic authorities.

● Pass some of their functions onto a small number of regional or provincial administrations.

● Abolish the Ministers' Council and return the government authority to an Administrator General preferably appointed from the ranks of Namibian administrators.

● Namibians should declare their country a neutral state effective from the date of independence.

Mr Lang elaborated by saying that he did not mean Namibia should become non-aligned in the existing sense of the term, but neutral in the manner of Switzerland, Austria or Sweden. There was no reason why Namibia could not perhaps become the first such neutral state in Africa.

"If our citizens approved such an option in a referendum, it would be binding on all parties including Swapo, and part of the election platform of any party wishing to take part in the elections leading up to independence."

The man on the street has the only option of helping the country in its present dilemma by exerting pressure on the government through all possible channels, Mr Lang added.

In the economic sphere he went on to propose:

● The appointment of a natural resources council with access to all information regarding mining activities and to monitor the production and sales of all the Territory's minerals.

The council would be responsible to see that government economic planners as well as private individuals are adequately informed.

"The fact that this information would fall into the hands of the UN Namibia Council and other anti-SA organisations is surely not a serious issue. Presumably they already have a pretty accurate picture and are largely 'hot-air' organisations anyway", Mr Lang quipped.

● The temporary services of reputable economists, preferably from outside the country, should be contracted and asked to analyse the present situation and to suggest a feasible re-ordering of Namibia's economic priorities.

CSO: 4700/1555

PURPOSE OF PRESIDENT'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO TWO REGIONS

Dakar L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 100,Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mame Ongue Ndiaye: "Appointments of Hope and Loyalty"]

[Excerpts] After his triumphant visit to Sine-Saloum last year, President Abdou Diouf is now preparing for an official visit in March to the regions of Louga and Diourbel.

As is to be expected, these visits will certainly be appointments of hope and loyalty, the hope and loyalty of people toward a man who, by listening to his people, intends to stamp his actions with the seal of efficiency and progress.

This could not be otherwise, in view of the fact that President Abdou Diouf has already provided the desired proof and intends to remain the devoted servant of his people. The Senegalese people, who are also responsible for government action, have also really felt the beneficial effects of the action of the chief of state and the socialist government ....

This means that at the time of these upcoming official visits by the president of the republic to the regions of Louga and Diourbel, the people will undoubtedly give him a particularly warm and enthousiastic welcome.

There is also no doubt that the opposition, true to its habits, will again indulge in a political-intellectual striptease and will not hesitate, with morbid imagination, to compare these movements of President Abdou Diouf within the country to an outright election campaign. But it is really a question of getting down to work quickly, especially since there is a time for everything, and when the time comes, we will find out who is who and who is capable of what ....

What will Abdou Diouf do in Louga and Diourbel? The president of the republic will talk with the people, make a list of their needs, determine what has been done thus far and the results obtained, and see what remains to be done, so that, on the basis of all this, he can develop strategies which will make it possible to assure our people of peace, happiness and prosperity.

Of course, as we pointed out above, the people will express their grievances. What could be more normal! But they will not fail to express their gratitude

and recognition to their host and his government for what has already been done and what will continue to be done. Above all, these people will demonstrate how little they are concerned with the opposition's politicking.

Moreover, the simple, direct and candid dialogue which will take place between President Abdou Diouf and the people will provide an opportunity to observe once again that Senegalese democracy is working wonderfully well ....

Does conducting an election campaign mean finding the most appropriate ways and means of gradually achieving, in one development plan after another, the goals which he has set for his people, while satisfying their desires as much as possible? Does conducting an election campaign mean urging all Senegalese to join together on important matters by working hand in hand in order to fully participate in the future of a developed and prosperous Senegal? Does conducting an election campaign mean urging his fellow countrymen to make a true outburst of national energy so that our country can fully reach the peak of its development?

In any case, the ambitions of President Abdou Diouf, his government and the Socialist Party for our people are not ambiguous at all. They are specifically to progress and have our people progress. Progress for a people undoubtedly means solving the problems which face them. But solving problems does not mean no longer having any. Very often, even finding a solution means the emergence of other problems which are even more complex. This is the very dialectic of action and that is what our adversaries do not understand or do not wish to understand. But our people have understood and that is the important thing ....

There is no doubt that this national outburst of energy, so dear to President Abdou Diouf, will be achieved in Louga, a land filled with history and great events, and in Diourbel, the cradle of mouridism. Bearing in mind as well that the taste for effort and good work constitute the fundamental bases of this national outburst of energy, we can be optimistic, knowing that these two regions, which will soon be visited by the president of the republic, are quite fortunately endowed with all these virtues.

In the meantime, Louga and Diourbel are tidying up, political and administrative officials are there and militants are feverishly preparing for President Abdou Diouf's impending visits, which truly represent appointments of hope and loyalty.

11915
CSO: 4719/721

SINON'S REFLECTIONS ON ROAD TO SOCIALISM REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 1 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] THOUGH difficult, the road to socialism taken by the Seychellois on June 5, 1977 has, for the first five years of Revolution, been paved with much success. However, the workers have periodically to review the hard ground travelled over and reflect on the different aspects, achievements and problems of Seychelles' transition to socialism.

This is the theme of a May Day message to the workers of Seychelles from the Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Mr. Guy Sinon.

In his message, to be broadcast over Radio Seychelles today, Mr. Sinon reviewed some of the extensive achievements of socialist construction and democracy by the people, led by the workers.

He first looked back on education, where all children now go to school in their district so that, in keeping with SPPF policy, they all get the same opportunities at school, regardless of their backgrounds and means.

Recalling the times when he was Education Minister, Mr. Sinon remembered parents crying when their children had to leave school because they were supposedly not "bright enough" to be admitted to the then elite Seychelles College or the Regina Mundi Convent.

"The real reason for this" Mr. Sinon said, "was that those children whose parents could not afford to pay for the best education — concentrated at the College or Convent had to attend inferior parish schools giving them much less chance of passing entrance examinations drawn up for the higher standards of the elite schools. Zoning has now abolished this old system of preference and installed one of equality in education".

Added to that, the Secretary-General said, all Seychellois chidren had been given the opportunity to continue their education, after P9,

at the National Youth Service, which took them up to their O-levels through the most comprehensive curriculum ever devised in Seychelles.

"The number of students at the NYS brings back memories of the 1979 student demonstrations and makes us wonder who were really behind them. With the service now popular with about 2.000 children, it is quite clear that there were adults encouraging the students".

When these NYS students finally leave, Mr. Sinon continued, they will have received a better all-round education in order to work responsibly and hard as they really should, which will result in better discipline in their work.

On the subject of work itself, the Front Secretary General said that the relations of production are still being re-organised. Meanwhile, all workers, whether labourers, hotel managers, carpenters, teachers, masons, or others should co-operate to increase production.

"A worker must realise that he has a duty to perform, a duty to do his work properly", Mr. Sinon said before repeating what President Albert René has so often said that all Seychellois should produce as much as they can to improve their standard of living.

An encouragement here, Mr. Sinon said, is that salaries rise continually while prices have been brought down by government control.

As far as the decision-making powers of the workers were concerned, Mr. Sinon said these had been really taken down to the grass roots and the rank and file of the workers, through the national debate on all legislation being submitted for the people's approval through the People's Assembly.

Their voice was heard through the district branches of the workers' vanguard, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, which reviewed all Bills of law before they could be submitted for approval.

Turning to the housing programme, the Secretary General said that one revolutionary step forward that had really required determination was the Tenants Rights Act.

"The President said on the third anniversary of Liberation that there would no longer be landlords and tenants. Many laughed when they heard this, saying that there was no country where there were no landlords and tenants. The Tenant Rights Act has proved them wrong".

The SPPF Secretary General ended by encouraging the people's confidence in their revolution.

SAP

CSO: 4700/1249

YOUTH DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CHINA WITH NEW IDEAS

Victoria NATION in English 6 May 82 p 2

[Text] **A SEYCHELLOIS youth delegation has returned from the People's Republic of China with new ideas of the role of the youth in socialist construction and ways of mobilising and preparing them for that role.**

Mr. Olsen Vidot, the Port Launay NYS Village Co-ordinator for Production who led the three-strong team, told Seychelles Agence Presse that he had found most interesting a list of five objectives of the All-China Youth Federation which had invited the Seychellois over.

These, Mrs. Pan Lihua, the deputy-head of the ACYF explained, were that Chinese youth must be among the people who produce more and take active roles in constructing the society: must abide by all laws and regulations; are to study hard so as to raise their abilities; and must pay attention to hygiene and environmental sanitation and must take an active part in tree planting.

To help realise these objectives, youths are involved in community work, service teams, certain factory work and tree-planting to help reforestation.

Public respect

"By doing this", Mr. Vidot said, "one could clearly see the youth were earning public respect, shortening the age gap between the old and the young and the educated and less educated."

Also included in the Seychellois delegation were Miss Soucilla Charles, a Regional Sports Officer and Mr. Yve Roseline of the Youth Department.

The visit, the first of its kind by Seychellois, was organised to allow youth movements of the two countries to exchange views and experiences, China having been in socialist revolution for 33 years.

The Seychellois' first stop was the Chinese capital, Beijing, where they were met by high officials of the Youth Federation. During a three-day stay in the city both sides presented each other with papers on the activities being carried out by the respective youths.

The delegation were presented with 40 footballs, 18 volleyballs, 100 books and magazines on China as gifts to the youth of Seychelles from the youth of China.

The Seychellois team visited an institute where marsh biogas was being used. This was of special interest to Mr. Vidot as the NYS had hoped to use biogas but had thought the process too complicated.

"Having seen how it is processed", Mr. Vidot said, "I found it not that complicated. I find no reason to believe that the NYS cannot go along with its own biogas plan".

The Seychellois youth delegates then travelled to Shanghai where their itinerary included a visit to a state farm. Mr. Vidot described this as a community of its own, with its own factory, hospital and theatre to name a few of the facilities and services.

The team also visited a Youth Labour Service, set up by the Government and the NCYF to combat youth unemployment.

They also called at a Children's Palace, an institute where 7 to 14-year-old kids go to participate in various projects such as art, drama and mechanics to name some and a Youth Palace, an institute for older students.

SAP

CSO: 4700/1249

MP'S CRITICISMS OF INTERNAL SECURITY BILL REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] **HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Law and Order would be given the power of life and death by the Internal Security Bill, Mr Ron Miller (NRP, Durban North) said yesterday.**

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Bill, Mr Miller said unless the Opposition and any Member of Parliament was able to monitor the Minister's activities and exercise control over the powers given to him in terms of the Bill, they could not morally defend or support the measure.

"Even this Parliament is unable to exercise constraint and control over the Minister. This Bill confirms that the Minister alone carries responsibility for the powers given to him by it."

Because of the secrecy surrounding the Minister's actions, it was impossible for any Opposition party to monitor and control them. Therefore the Bill was morally indefensible and unacceptable.

Mr Miller asked if the Prime Minister, who was privy to the Minister's actions regarding internal security, was prepared to accept joint responsibility for these actions.

Previously when a Minister had been given arbitrary powers involving secret funds and had abused those powers every single member of the Cabinet, including the Prime Minister, had refused to accept joint responsibility for the Minister's actions.

"Do members of the Cabinet accept joint responsibility for the actions of the Minister of Law and Order? Joint Cabinet responsibility in this particular instance is the only constraint that can be exercised on that Minister and the powers given to him by this Bill."

Mr Miller asked the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, whether the security position was getting better or worse in South Africa and whether it was his intention to make the Cabinet and the Prime Minister privy to specific details regarding detention without trial and bannings.

"Do we have to detain more people? Must there be more bannings and arrest without recourse to the courts? Or does the Minister foresee a return to normal justice in the near future?

"To what extent is he prepared to allow what is now secret information to be made available to members of this House, whether they be Cabinet Ministers or members of a select committee?"

Mr Miller quoted the Chief Justice in the Nuremberg trials who told an officer who claimed innocence because he did not know what happened to people he put on trains.

"The first time you transgress the principle of participating in a system without asking what actually happens to the individual you are as guilty as the man who perpetrated that particular action."

Not Sufficient Safeguards--Vause Raw

IT WAS naive to believe that political reform was the only final solution and that it would put an end to terrorism and violence, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said.

Opposing the second reading of the Internal Security Bill, he said that while it would not change the immediate situation it would at least dry up the stream of future recruits.

The NRP could not support the official Opposition's amendment that the Bill be read "this day, six months" since his party believed security legislation was warranted under certain special circumstances, but with the necessary judicial safeguards.

He moved a further amendment, declining to pass the second reading of the Bill, stating that: "This House, while committed to the preservation of law and order and accepting that the sophisticatedly organised campaign to overthrow the authority of the State by incitement of unrest, subversion and violence requires counter-measures unacceptable in a normal democratic system, nevertheless declines to pass the second reading of the Internal Security Bill because it fails to neutralise the damaging propaganda campaign which forms an essential element of that onslaught, by not providing, inter alia, unassailable repudiation through:

- Adequate safeguards, by means of early judicial review, against executive action against persons;
- Statutory prohibition of unacceptable methods of interrogation;
- Limiting the possibility of false allegations against the Security services by permitting detainees' own doctors to accompany state medical officers when visiting them.

Nobody, Mr Raw said, could question the NRP's commitment to South Africa's security. Despite improvements, the Bill failed to meet certain important requirements and the NRP could therefore not support the second reading. It would pinpoint its attitude more specifically in committee.

PFP View

THE Internal Security Bill package as presented to the House was objectionable and unacceptable, Mr P H Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) said.

It would be unrealistic to say his party was opposed to security legislation, but the security legislation as it now stood and the provisions contained in the Bill would be seen by the majority of Blacks, Coloureds and Indians as a move to entrench the White political structure.

"I believe it is doing just that."

CSO: 4700/1245

HOARE SEEKS TESTIMONY OF SUBPOENED MINISTER, NIS OFFICER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text] **COLONEL Mike Hoare, the leader of the abortive coup in the Seychelles in November last year, told the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday afternoon that his life savings, R40 000, had "gone down the drain" in paying for his defence.**

Col Hoare said: "I am now bereft of defence but I want to know why the following people whom I understood had been subpoenaed to give evidence at this trial, namely the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Jimmy Mancham (ex-president of the Seychelles), Brigadier Hamman (South African Defence Force officer) and a Mr Claassens (identified earlier as a National Intelligence Service officer) have not been called to the court. I believe they are vital to my defence."

Col Hoare said that he had been given the impression by Mr Mike Hannon, SC, who had been defending him and 32 of the 43 accused but has now withdrawn from the case, that the men he had mentioned had been subpoenaed.

Col Hoare put this question, among others, to Mr Justice Neville James, the acting Judge President of Natal, who is presiding over the trial with two assessors.

Col Hoare also asked why a statement given to the police in Durban by the two Air India Boeing pilots, Captain U N Saxena and Captain N Misray, had not come before the court.

He also asked Mr Justice James why evidence given to a commission in the Seychelles by Capt Misray, the co-pilot of the Air India Boeing which was allegedly hijacked in the Seychelles on November 25 last year, had not been handed in to the court.

He wanted to know whether he could call another one of the accused, Sven Fosell, to give evidence for him.

Replying to Col Hoare's questions Mr Justice James said the statement given by Capt Saxena and Capt Misray was not available to him (Col Hoare).

On the question of calling the Minister of Law and Order, Brig Hamman, Mr Claassens and Mr Mancham, Mr Justice James said: "It might be dangerous for you to call them. I want to point out to you in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act that once you call them as witnesses you have not got the right to cross-examine them. You can only lead their evidence.

"You might find that this could prejudice your case. I am not saying that it will but I am merely pointing out to you how the law interprets the position. In your own interests it is a matter which you must give some thought.

"If you still want to subpoena them then we will have to contact the registrar of this court."

On the question of whether Col Hoare could call for Fosell, Mr Justice James said that Fosell could only be called if he (Fosell) gave his consent. Col Hoare could not force him to give evidence, again in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Mr Justice James said: "In your own interest I again stress that you should think carefully about the matter. I am only advising you. As you no longer have counsel."

Mr Justice James said at this stage that he would adjourn the court until 10 am today to give Col Hoare time to consider the matter of subpoenaeing witnesses.

Col Hoare would have to give a decision on the issue when the court resumed in the morning.

Col Hoare spent most of the day yesterday in the box under cross-examination from Mr Steve Jansen, a Durban advocate, who is now appearing for 30 of the accused and from Mr P Oosthuizen who is now appearing for 10 of the accused. At the end of the cross-examination Col Hoare was also asked many questions by Mr Justice James.

The judge explained that Col Hoare was being charged on offences under the Civil Aviation Offences Act and that the actual attempted or abortive coup on the island was not the point in issue.

Under cross-examination from Mr Oosthuizen, Col Hoare said he might have told one or two of the accused that the Prime Minister of South Africa was aware of the attempted coup and that the Government had given its tacit support. He denied, however, that he had said at a briefing when the mercenaries assembled in Johannesburg last year before

attacking the Seychelles that the Government openly supported the coup.

Col Hoare also denied under cross-examination that he had ever told the mercenaries at the briefing sessions that the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the American Government supported the coup.

Col Hoare said that what he had told the mercenaries was that if the René Government (at present in power in the Seychelles) had been toppled, the new government would have received its recognition from Washington and the Kenyan Government.

Col Hoare admitted under cross-examination by Mr Jansen that he (Col Hoare) was the only person among the mercenaries who knew that arms to be used in toppling the Seychelles Government were to be taken on the Royal Swazi aircraft which flew them to the Seychelles on November 25. He agreed with Mr Jansen that it was "a well kept secret" that arms were to go to the island aboard the aircraft. He agreed that none of the other members of the mercenary force knew that there were arms aboard a bus which travelled from Johannesburg to Ermelo, Eastern Transvaal, on NOvember 23 last year.

Under cross-examination Col Hoare said that there were originally three plans envisaged for getting the AK47 rifles and other weapons onto the Seychelles islands. The first was to consign them on to a steam ship.

He abandoned this plan when, he said, he received a phone call from Brig Hamman of the Defence Force, after October 6 last year, advising him against this plan.

The second plan to get arms on to the island was to hire a yacht. He also abandoned this plan for various reasons.

The third plan, which he used, was to conceal the weapon on a Royal Swazi aircraft.

During his lengthy cross-examination yesterday Col Hoare also claimed that there was strong resistance to he René-Government on the Seychelles islands. He said this knowledge was based on evidence in his possession.

Col Hoare also said that one of the accused, Sven Fosell, had been chosen to go on the expedition to the island because of his mediating ability. He agreed with Mr Jansen that Mr Fosell had never been armed during the abortive coup. In fact, he (Col Hoare) was amazed when his men attacked the local army barracks to find Fosell among the group unarmed.

He had decided to take Fosell along because if the René Government had been overthrown, Fosell would have made a good spokesman.

Col Hoare, when asked by the judge, said that five men among the accused had accompanied him on previous missions. They were Peter Duffy, Patric Eurelle, Tulio Monetta, Kurt Priefert and Peter Rohwein.

Mr Justice James asked Col Hoare whether he had any clear contingency plans in getting the men off the island if the coup failed, as in fact it did, and whether he had discussed these plans with the mercenaries before they left. Col Hoare replied that as far as he could remember only one of his men had put a question to him about leaving the island if the coup failed.

He agreed with Mr Justice James that, as a last resort perhaps, he would have seized the Royal Swazi aircraft which was parked at the Mahé Airport while the battle raged on November 25. He said although the pilot of that aircraft had gone through customs and was already staying in one of the island's hotels he had pilots among his own men.

Col Hoare also emphasised that he never wanted to abandon the mission but was persuaded to do so because the element of surprise was no longer there and also because there was a danger of many of his men being killed because of this.

Col Hoare was told by Mr Oosthuizen that one of the accused, Peter Doorbaard would say later in evidence that he was not near the command headquarters when the battle was raging. Also another of the accused, Vernon Prinsloo, would say that he conveyed a message to Col Hoare early in the evening that a flight was approaching the airport. Col Hoare replied: "In both cases this might be possible."

Earlier in proceedings yesterday Mr Justice James again explained to two of the accused, Kurt Priefert and Kay Kelly, who are conducting their own defences what their rights were in court. He said they had the right to cross-examine every defence witness. He would give guidance on this matter.

Mr Justice James also told the court yesterday that he had accepted an explanation from a Johannesburg attorney, Mr Chummy Hurwitz, why he had withdrawn from the case without notifying the court. Mr Hurwitz was the instructing attorney to Mr Hannon.

The trial will resume at 10 am today.

PIETERMARITZBURG. — Colonel Mike Hoare, told The Citizen yesterday that he "would have to think hard" about whether he would subpoena various South African Government officials mentioned in the Pietermaritzburg hijack rial.

Col Hoare said after the court adjourned yesterday that he had listened to the judge's advice from the Bench carefully. Mr Justice James had told him in court that by subpoenaeing those witnesses he could prejudice his own case.

Col Hoare said that he would consult legal opinion and consult some non-interested bodies before he finally made a decision.

He said that he was no longer in a position to have counsel to conduct his defence because he was lacking funds.

CSO: 4700/1245

ROWAN CRONJE TO WORK FOR TSWANA GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 5

[Text] NO contracts will be signed when the former Ciskei presidential adviser, Mr Rowan Cronje, joins the Bophuthatswana Government next month.

The man who was asked by President Lennox Sebe in April and is still negotiating for payment of his seven year contract with that Government, is not about to sign any more binding agreements.

His new appointment as Director of Development Co-ordination in Bophuthatswana, announced on Saturday and effective from June 1, has been finalised on a normal employer-worker basis.

Mr Cronje will be responsible for the co-ordination of all development corporations and relevant Government departments. He will be employed as a normal public servant — albeit in the State President's Office with direct responsibility to President Lucas Mangope.

"I'm very pleased that no contract is involved this time," he said yesterday. "I'll be like any other person working for the Government."

One of Mr Cronje's prime tasks apart from his co-ordinating responsibility, will be the setting up of a manpower department in the national state.

He intends drawing on his experience as Minister of Manpower and Labour in Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government for both this project and another concerning the drawing up of industrial conciliation legislation.

CSO: 4700/1245

PC'S RECOMMENDATIONS SEEN AS ALTERNATIVE TO VIOLENCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] Mr A M van Schoor, a former National Party Senator, called on the Afrikaner people to choose between negotiations with Coloured and Indian leaders and violence that would result from a lack of negotiation.

Speaking in the President's Council debate on the report of the Constitutional Committee on Reform at Central Government level, Mr Van Schoor said the Committee's recommendations offered the opportunity for negotiation as opposed to confrontation.

It was clear, he said, that if the Government accepted some of the central recommendations, for example that of an Executive President, it would take at least 18 months for the necessary negotiations and preparation to implement legislation.

If the Executive President assumed office on January 1, 1984, for example, for a seven year term, this gave the country nine years for intensive negotiations on future constitutional development, he said.

"It is said that time is against us, but acceptance of the constitutional proposals can win nine golden years."

The choice lay with the Afrikaner people because it was they who exercised real political power, and not the English, Coloured or Indian groups.

The vital test of the recommendations was their acceptability to the community at large, said Mr Van Schoor, adding that public reaction to proposals appeared to have made light of the remarkable fact that the first efforts to have Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Chinese in one body to decide their common and separate futures had resulted in consensus.

'On the Verge of a Political Breakthrough'

The President's Council recommendations for constitutional reform merited urgent attention and consideration, Mr Sonny Leon, former leader of the Labour Party in the Coloured Representative Council, said.

"For the first time in our political history we are on the verge of a political breakthrough, depending if the party in power is prepared to defy the radical right and endorse the principles in our report," he said in the President's Council debate on the report of the Constitution Committee.

Denial

Saying the radical Left would be consulting Moscow for advice, Mr Leon added that both the radical Left and radical Right would be denied the opportunity to operate if the Government accepted the committee's proposals. "The time has come for all of us to face up to what we are endeavouring to do."

He agreed with statements by the Prime Minister that security in South Africa depended on the loyalty of all the country's people and that people who did not have basic civil and political rights should not be expected to defend the country.

"At this stage of our life in South Africa, as South Africans, we should now embark on the programme as set out in the report.

"This means reform and if we do not reform the Constitution and the minds of people who are still narrow in their outlook, then we as a community, with the Whites of South Africa, will be driven into the sea by people who are waiting to do this."

Dream

Throughout the course of his public life he had subscribed to the dream that all people who are citizens of South Africa should have full political participation.

"Now, on the eve of my retirement, my dream is about to be realised."

Critics of the Council's proposals, especially in the media, should "get off their rear ends and do something constructive in building the new South Africa."

Despite the fact that the Council's mandate did not include the Black majority and confined deliberations to the four minority groups, the position of Black people had not been excluded from the Council's deliberations, Mr Leon said, adding that there was a vast amount of goodwill in South Africa.

Blacks May Yet Be Included

Inclusion of urban Blacks in the proposed new constitutional dispensation at some time in the future had not been ruled out, Professor A R C de Crespigny, said yesterday.

Speaking in the President's Council debate on the report on Central Government reform by the Constitution Committee, of which he is a member, Prof De Crespigny said the committee had opted for a form of consociational democracy and partition in which it was accepted only the Whites. Coloureds and Indians could be included "for the foreseeable future.

"If this consociational model operates successfully then, and I quote from the report, 'other possibilities might present themselves."

The present exclusion of urban Blacks had little to do with colour, but had to do with difference in culture and economic standards.

The Committee accepted that for the present its consociational model would not function in a very widely heterogenous situation, and had supported the general direction of official policy with regard to urban blacks, although it did not support the current situation.

The development of viable national states facilitated consociation.

The Committee's whole aim had been to increase the degree of democratisation and its proposals, even with the present exclusion of urban Blacks, achieved this aim.

Prof de Crespigny said that this form of limited consociational democracy constituted sham reform according to some of the Report's critics.

He asked how it could be sham reform if the degree of democratisation was in fact being extended.

CSO: 4700/1245

UNCERTAINTY GROWS AS ECONOMY SHRINKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 p 25

[From "Market on Monday" column by Don Wilkinson: "When Prophecies Go Awry..."]

[Text] IT'S NOT so many months ago that the financial columns were chock-a-block with items concerning the expansion plans of industry and commerce, public and private, while company chairmen were talking equally expansively about how they intended to spend on growth.

Combined, the figures totted up to billions of rands for outlay over, say, the next 10 years or so, and were referred to with some euphoria and little regard to where the funds would be found.

Underneath all this, however, the short-term prospects were just beginning to show themselves as a lot grimmer than the euphoriacs had thought, and now, those financial columns are being dotted more and more with items concerning retrenchment and postponement, if not outright cancellations.

The change of atmosphere has, of course, been picked up by the JSE: in the last three months or so, when these retrenchment items began to appear more often, industrial equities as a whole have fallen, judged by the Actuaries index, by about 18 percent.

Even more marked, however, has been the decline in engineering stocks, which have lost over a fifth of their value in the same period.

The reason for this is not too hard to fathom - the engineering industry, in all its ramifications, is a basic barometer of an economy's health or malingering.

And while some companies with well-stuffed order books can afford to be fairly complacent, there are many in the JSE lists whose chairmen are having to admit that in the short-term, available business is shrinking rapidly.

Part of the shrinkage, as in the automative and white goods industries, represents declining consumer demand as disposable incomes shrink under the influence of inflation.

Another part represents drooping demand from the public sector - it has particularly affected a wide swathe of civil engineering and will continue to do so as long as road works and infrastructural development are held back as part of official policy.

And finally, mining, a staple customer of the engineering industry, has figured prominently as a source of cutbacks, and looks likely to become increasingly so in the absence of stimulus to demand for all kinds of metals and minerals from the somewhat floundering advanced economies of the world.

The longer term picture, however, remains bright enough. The latest statistics from the SA Capital Projects Register, compiled by a subsidiary of Systems Publishers of Johannesburg, shows that in the four months to April, capital expenditure plans over the years to the end of the decade rose by about R6-billion net to virtually R60-billion.

This is something of a slowdown, of course, which can hardly surprise, but perhaps more important, as experience is now showing, there is a vast difference between a plan and actually committed expenditure.

Many companies are showing, in their balance sheets, very considerable capex commitments; equally, however, large parts of these commitments are shown only as "not yet contracted for" or words to that effect.

According to the Register, the big spenders are the gold and uranium miners, the chemical industry and the metal producers, though Escom is still top of the list with plans to spend more than R14,5-billion during the decade.

Much of the growth relates to energy, a possible future source of large exports after the turn of the decade. But even Escom has been known to retrench on its programmes, despite its booming long-term projections, and recent past events have naturally cast some shadows over the plans of the mining and chemical industries - again regardless of projections.

It is, of course, impossible to particularise among listed engineering companies just what the effects of this encertainty will be.

They too, have their expansion plans which often, however, depend on the orders which they can expect to come from their growth orientated customers.

Their forward-planning for increasing productive capacity in its turn therefore becomes a matter of uncertainty too.

And the normal reaction to that, where

shareholders are concerned, is that they see their directors playing it safely, via increased dividend cover where possible, or reduced dividends where it is not possible.

And in the current state of the economy, many companies will find it attractive not to risk an investment returning 15 percent or so on the problematic longer term, but prefer to obtain 20 percent or more in the short-term money markets.

CSO: 4700/1245

GIBSON DENIES HIS PARTY IS IN CRISIS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 8

[Text] **THE Progressive Federal Party on the Rand is not in a crisis because of proposals for reform of local government made by the President's Council, according to the party's leader in the Transvaal Provincial Council, Mr Douglas Gibson.**

He was commenting yesterday on Press reports on Sunday that there was a crisis in the party because of certain recommendations.

It was also reported that the PFP would meet the party's deputy leader, Mr Colin Eglin, yesterday "to thrash out a common response" to the proposals.

The meeting was, in fact, held on Sunday-night between Mr Eglin, all the PFP Transvaal MPC's and members of the party's caucuses in the Johannesburg City Council and the Sandton and Randburg Town Councils.

Gibson did not attend the meeting, but told the Citizen yesterday that the party was not seeking a lead on the "hot potato" issue of local government.

"These recommendations have not been spelled out in sufficient detail for the PFP to have to take a stand on them now", Mr Gibson told The Citizen.

The local government proposals are seen as placing the PFP in a predicament, because on one hand they raise fears that the income of the Johannesburg, Sandton and Randburg municipalities — inadequate even for their own needs — would have to be shared with emergent Non-White local authorities.

On the other hand, for the PFP, committed to closing the gap between White and Non-White living standards, the proposals constitute a test of its willingness to put its money where its mouth is.

Mr Gibson made it clear that the PFP would be in no hurry to show its hand. "The proposals in the President's Council report are half-baked at the moment", he said.

"Like the Government itself, the PFP is still in the debating stage as far as all these recommendations are concerned and it will be a few months before the party has formulated its response to them.

"We are a long way from considering such details as whether metropolitan authorities would mean Johannesburg ratepayers taking on the burden of financing neighbouring local authorities, or which municipality would be subsidising the other's electricity services.

"They were not discussed at last night's meeting with Mr Eglin, which was held to work out the party's initial response to the President's Council reports".

Mr Gibson questioned the assumption that the Johannesburg metropolitan authority would necessarily be dominated by emergent local councils that would be in a position to divert the money of White ratepayers to their own needs.

"Such a metropolitan authority would presumably include Sandton an Randburg, as well as Johannesburg, and there is no reason to believe they would be outnumbered by their Black, Coloured and Indian neighbours", he said.

"It is doubtful whether they would even join the proposed metropolitan authority.

"In terms of the President's Council recommendations the choice is theirs — if they don't want to come into a metropolitan authority, they needn't.

"My own view is that, the local authorities in Alexandra, Lenasia, Eldorado Park and Western Township will prefer not to become independent. They are part of Johannesburg now and they are likely to want to remain part of it".

Mrs Pat van Rensburg, the PFP chairman of the Randburg Town Council's Management Committee, also claimed that the PFP did not know enough about the local government proposals to commit itself yet.

Mr Moss reasons that the whole success of any further dispensations of local and metropolitan authorities would depend on the financial sources made available.

"I have asked for a full set of the relevant documents", Mrs Van Rensburg told The Citizen.

"I will study them when I have received them, and only then will I be prepared to make a statement".

Mr Sam Moss, leader of the PFP in the Johannesburg City Council, yesterday told The Citizen the meeting with Mr Eglin on Sunday night was only held to have the recommendations of the President's Council "explained by an expert."

"Why would any recommendations put the PFP in a crisis," he asked. "We are still waiting for the Government to issue a White Paper."

"The Government would be expected to provide additional sources where any loss of revenue to a local authority occurs," he said.

Mr Koos Sadie, one of the three Independent councillors who hold the balance of power in the Johannesburg City Council, said the President's Council report was clear about what services Johannesburg would lose to the metropolitan authority, but vague about how they would be financed.

He did not think the PFP or any other party could react to the proposals at this stage, because "plenty of information is not available yet".

Mr Sadie pointed out that the intention was that the metropolitan authority would have control over the common services, not over the municipalities that shared them.

He could not see much objection to a takeover of electricity, water or traffic services by a metropolitan authority, provided Johannesburg was compensated for its massive multi-million investment in them.

At present, these were trading departments showing a profit for the Johannesburg City Council and they should be required to show a profit for the metropolitan authority, Mr Sadie told The Citizen.

CSO: 4700/1245

NP SOURCES CLARIFY BOTHA'S STATEMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 p 1

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **CAPE TOWN. — Weekend newspaper speculation that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, might not be available for the executive State Presidency post envisaged and proposed by the President's Council was yesterday discounted in top Nationalist circles.**

Mr Botha at a public meeting at Springbok said that he had "no political ambitions ahead" and that he had a long career behind him and when he retired he hoped it would not be "on a sour note".

It prompted speculation that he might not lead "the new South Africa".

It was pointed out to The Citizen yesterday that, if some thought reports implied that Mr Botha would not be available should he at the appropriate time be asked to stand for the executive State Presidency, the deduction was wrong.

Mr Botha at present is extremely healthy and his weekend statement, as well as an earlier statement at the special caucus held in Pretoria where he said he was not aiming at the executive presidency, should be seen as "cautious politics".

In any event there was neither a position nor, for argument's sake, a vacancy for the executive State President yet.

However, top NP sources believe Mr Botha would be available for an executive Head of State position should it become a reality sooner or later.

● Rapport said yesterday under a front page headline "PW would probably not lead the new South Africa" that Mr Botha "strongly indicated (at Springbok) that he would probably not be available for the position of executive State President if a new system of government was instituted in South Africa".

CSO: 4700/1245

PW'S WATERSHED SPEECH AT SPRINGBOK REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 p 9

[Text] **SPRINGBOK. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has implicitly backed re commendations for sweeping changes in the political system. Addressing a public meeting in Springbok on Saturday night, he said civilisation would triumph in South Africa only on the basis of mutual respect and justice.**

It was Mr Botha's first speech since last week's report of the President's Council called for radical changes in the country's political system, including granting equal political rights to all races except Blacks.

Mr Botha said the Coloureds had made great economic and social progress but still had no political rights.

How could he justify to the world the fact that millions of people did not even have control over the pavements outside their houses, he asked.

"Why deny other people the opportunity to achieve their full rights and to control what is precious to them?

"We must make ourselves free by giving to others, in a spirit of justice, what we demand for ourselves," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said in a statement last week that the President's Council proposals would be studied by the Government and provincial congresses of the NP, adding that they should not have a destabilising effect and should offer Whites a sense of security and permanency, while giving other race groups an opportunity to realise reasonable expectations.

In his Springbok speech Mr Botha said: "If civilisation does triumph, we need have no fear for the future, if it does not, there is no law that can possibly save us."

South Africa needed the Coloured people in the police force, Mr Botha said. When somebody in the audience interjected that that was not true, Mr Botha said there were, in fact, more non-Whites than Whites in the police force helping to maintain order and stability in the country.

A White who reached the age of 18 and did his national service guarding South Africa's borders was granted the vote, Mr Botha added.

"If a Coloured person gets called up, does he have the vote? That is why we can't call him up."

People could not be expected to give their lives for their country if they did not have a say in the way it was run, Mr Botha said.

Many Coloured people served voluntarily on South Africa's borders because they had no other fatherland and they also gave their lives for the country.

Two-thirds of the workers in the country's vital arms industry were non-White.

"Must I estrange these people, or must I take them with me so that the country's security can be maintained?" he asked.

Was any member of the audience prepared to change his position for that of a Coloured person in South Africa.

"If you are not prepared to say yes, I say you do not have a case against granting them rights to fulfil themselves.

"If we, as Nationalists and as Afrikaners were today in a position where we did not have the vote in our own areas and could not choose our leaders to negotiate with others at the municipal, provincial or parliamentary levels, would we be satisfied?" Mr Botha asked.

He was answered by a resounding "No".

"Why deny other people the opportunity to achieve their full rights and to control what is precious to them?" he said.

"We must make ourselves free by giving to others in a spirit of justice what we demand for ourselves." — Sapa.

Road to Prosperity--or CP 'Collision' Course

SPRINGBOK — South Africa wanted peace with its African neighbours and he would continue negotiating with them for as long as it served South Africa best, Mr P W Botha, said in his Springbok speech.

Mr Botha said the National Party government chose the road of prosperity which flowed from co-operation.

"A choice must be made in this country," Mr Botha said.

"We must choose between prosperity and progress based on co-operation, or poverty and retrogression which flows from conflict.

"The NP government chooses the road of prosperity," he said.

The Conservative Party would not be able to govern South Africa.

"They will have a head-on collision with every population group." The greatest unrest would result.

There was nothing that the CP would be able to do to relieve the pressures on South Africa.

The Afrikaner was not a chosen people. There was only one chosen people in the world but many peoples had a calling.

"But what we demand for ourselves we must be prepared to grant others." This was the lasting characteristic of the Afrikaner's forebears.

"It is in that spirit that the government acts on issues," the prime minister said.

There were three questions that needed answering:

- "Do you expect your Prime Minister to seek peace with our neighbours, or must he sacrifice the youth of South Africa recklessly in the struggle?
- "Do you expect me to negotiate with Black states?
- "If you agree that we have a calling in this country, must we then not find peace with our neighbours first?"

For as long as it was not his duty he ould carry out negotiations with South Africa's neighbours while it remained in South Africa's best interests.

South Africa had to live with the realities of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola, he said. They could not be wished away. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1245

PFP OPPOSES EXCLUSION OF BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 p 1

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The leader of the official Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday rejected any possibility of the PFP considering representation in the present President's Council, "as long as Blacks are excluded from it."

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert was commenting on speculation that the PFP has possibly changed its stance and was now keeping a door open to the President's Council following its proposals for consitutional reform.

He said "There is nothing new in our position regarding the possibility of serving in the President's Council.

Unchanged

"From the outset, I made it quite clear that, if the Government was prepared to allow Blacks on the President's Council on the same basis as anybody else, we would reconsider our position.

"That is still our position.

"The fact that we did not serve on the Council does not mean that we cannot take its recommendations seriously. On the same basis as anybody else. And if the government accepts the report, we will reconsider our position," Dr Slabbert emphasised.

He added that the first reports of the President's Council had not changed the PFP's standpoint, and his comments on the Council's reports was "not a new stance with regard to serving on the Council."

He stressed that "the PFP would not be prepared to serve in a new and elected President's Council if Blacks were still excluded."

Principle

"We still believe that the exclusion of Blacks from the Council, constitutionally and from a principle point of view was unjustified.

"But we have also always kept our options open, because there is always the possibility that the position may change, or that new proposals could emerge which could warrant the serious reconsideration of the PFP," he said.

Clear

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert made it clear that Black, Brown and Indian leaders, who believed in change, should also seriously consider the President's Councils' proposals.

He said that before the PFP could take any standpoint on the proposals, much more clarity would have to be given on issues such as the powers of the executive State President, as well as the position of Blacks in a future system.

Departures

- The Citizen understands from well-informed President's Council sources, that one more of the Brown members of the council might resign at the end of this week because Blacks were not included in the initial constitutional proposals of the council.

Mr Pat Poovalingham resigned last year because Blacks could not be co-opted to the Council, while Dr Ghoesain Mohamed and Mr M J Rajab have expressed views which indicate their departure from the Council because Blacks were not included in a new dispensation.

Former MP Mr Fanie Herman has also opposed most recommendations of the Council, but for ultra-conservative reasons, and his departure will cause no surprise.

CSO: 4700/1245

REACTION TO CATHOLIC BISHOPS' STATEMENTS REPORTED

SACDL Objections

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 pp 8, 6

[Text] The South African Catholic Defence League (SACDL) said in Pretoria at the weekend it wished to voice its conscientious objection concerning the statements made by Catholic bishops concerning South West Africa.

Mr Jan Roodbol, the league's secretary, said in a statement on behalf of the SACDL that if the bishops had proof of atrocities committed by the security forces, they had the conscientious obligation to bring this to the notice of the courts.

Bishop Koppmann of Windhoek had said about Swapo the following: "If Swapo came to power in Namibia, I would pack up and go unless Rome ordered me to stay. The external wing of Swapo sold themselves to the Soviet Union." Mr Roodbol said Bishop Koppmann obviously did not consider Swapo a liberation movement.

Mr Roodbol said Archbishop Hurley made allegations of brutality by South African as well as Swapo forces, and was of the opinion that the South African Defence Force had to leave South West African because of this. He asked if the archbishop was also asking Swapo to leave the territory.

As far as the allegedly Christian faith of some misguided Swapo terrorists was concerned, Mr Roodbol said, the official orientation of Swapo was Marxist and Swapo was backed by international communism. The bishops should know that an abundance of communist literature had been found in Swapo bases.

He asked what kind of Christianity it was that held church services and promoted violent terrorism, atrocities in the form of murders like the murders of Chiefs Elifas and Kapuuo, intimidation and burning of churches.—Sapa.

Blackguarded

SWAPO is good.
South Africa's security forces are bad.
Swapo would win any free and fair election held under United Nations supervision.

Only South Africa stands in the way of a settlement which would allow Swapo to take over.
The solution: South Africa's forces must withdraw from South West Africa.

Now we don't have to tell you who puts forward this facile idea for ending the conflict in South West Africa.

We have had political priests attacking our position in South West Africa before today.

In particular, the too-too biased South African Council of Churches.

We have also had clerics bandying about allegations of atrocities by our boys on the border, without any proof being offered.

But now the Southern African Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference has weighed in with the most anti-South African, anti-South African forces report that has yet been made — a report which has been sent to the Western contact group and will inevitably be widely circulated among our enemies at the United Nations.

Young soldiers of whom the nation is justifiably proud are said to be regarded by the people of Ovamboland as "bloodsuckers" and "bonepickers."

Oh, there are exceptions, of course. "Not all units may be guilty of atrocities but the local population is inclined to lump all security forces together under one common label," says a report released after a visit to South West Africa by a team of Roman Catholic clerics.

But the clerics bring the whole of the SADF into disrepute by publishing untested allegations like these:

In their search for "guerrillas," the security forces stop at nothing to force information out of people.

"They break into homes, beat up residents, shoot people, steal and kill cattle and often pillage stores and tearooms.

"When the tracks of Swapo guerrillas are discovered by the security forces, the local people are in danger and harsh measures are intensified.

"People are blindfolded, taken from their homes and left beaten up and even dead by the roadside.

"Women are often raped. It is not unknown for a detachment to break into a home and while Black soldiers keep watch over the family, White soldiers select the best-looking girls and take them into the veld to rape them."

Nice stuff, don't you think, for anyone who seeks justification for imposing such dire penalties against South Africa as economic sanctions.

These bishops of the Roman Catholic Church follow the same line as fellow priests did in Rhodesia — the Whites are always the "bloodsuckers" and the "bonepickers," the atrocity committers and vile intimidators.

The Blacks — although the bishops admit Swapo, too, has committed atrocities — are the men fighting for a just cause.

Some clerics in Rhodesia never acknowledged that the Patriotic Frontterrorists, by use of force which resulted in the death of hundreds of innocent men and women, including priests and nuns, as well as children, were guilty of the violence, the death and destruction that came to the fair land that was Rhodesia.

Similarly, it was Swapo which took up arms against South West Africa, in the hope of taking over the territory by force.

A Defence Force spokesman, denying the bishops' accusations, says that they are a "repetition of one-side propaganda regularly churned out by Swapo and its Marxist allies."

He also points out that a board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate allegations of this kind, and "we therefore find it strange that these concerned bishops could not spare the time to testify before the board."

Exactly.

As for the demand that South Africa should withdraw its forces, we say to the bishops: This country will not abandon its duty to protect South West Africa and its people until, and if a fair and just settlement is worked out.

ISS Director's Warning

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 11

[Text] AN EXPERT on African geopolitics said yesterday the South African Government must not shrug off the controversial Roman Catholic bishops' conference report on South West Africa.

Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, told The Citizen: "Emotional or not, the report comes from an influential forum and the State simply cannot afford to dismiss it lightly.

"It must be carefully studied, even though many of the allegations it contains are pure hearsay, and action should be taken on some aspects of it — if only in realisation of the strides forward the Swapo propaganda machine has taken."

Meanwhile Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the "bishops' conference, said he was disappointed that publicity on the report had focussed more on the allegations of atrocities and brutality than on the real message of the report.

This, he said, was an appeal for a ceasefire and peace.

Prof Hough said many of the allegations made by the bishops were not factually substantiated.

After carefully studying the report at the request of The Citizen, Prof Hough said: "Too many of the statements made are prefaced by the words we were told', 'it was put to us, or 'we heard' . . ."

Many of the allegations were made on hearsay evidence and the bishops had admitted that they had had no detailed interviews with alleged victims.

Also, he said, the bishops had underplayed the question of Swapo atrocities in the frontier war — as well as "missing the point" made by the South African Government recently that it would accept a Swapo government in South West Africa if it came into being as a result of a free and fair election.

"The impression is given in the report that South Africa will not accept a Swapo government in any form," he said.

He said that what the report did prove was the importance of the propaganda war in a revolutionary conflict.

Times Slams SA

LONDON. — The London Times said in an editorial yesterday that if only half the report by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference about military brutality in South West Africa was true, the charges "constitute a condemnation which no government can afford to ignore".

Describing the South African Government's justification of its continued "occupation" of the territory as "specious", the Times said:

"It is clear that her real reasons for remaining there derive from her own strategic, economic and political interests as perceived by her government, or rather by the Afrikaner electorate to which it responds."

Commenting on Western initiatives to achieve independence for the territory, it said: "The United States, at the beginning of the Reagan Administration, may have been tempted to endorse South Africa's view of herself as standard-bearer of anti-communism in Africa.

"By now it is clear that the only value of South Africa's presence in Namibia, in American eyes, is that it may provide the leverage to get the Cubans out of Angola.

CSO: 4700/1245

LAW ASSOCIATION CRITICIZES RABIE REPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 3

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The public no longer believed that detainees were not maltreated, and no adequate explanation had yet been given for suicides "who have preferred to die rather than to continue in detention and under interrogation," the Association of Law Societies has said in a memorandum.

The memorandum was prepared in response to the report of the Rabie Commission of Inquiry into security legislation, and addressed to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

A statement released with the memorandum, not that neither the association nor the General Council of the Bar had been given any indication that any of its representations on the Internal Security Bill had been accepted.

Safeguards

A similar memorandum, detailing these representations, was issued by the General Council of the Bar to the Press and to leaders of the political parties represented in Parliament.

The association said the Rabie Commission had failed "effectively to recommend safeguards" against occurrances such as suicide in detention and, in turn, recommends:

1. That no person be detained except by a warrant signed by a person of at least brigadier rank in the police. If the arrest takes place without such a warrant, one should be obtained within four days.

14 days

2. Within 14 days of detention, the Commissioner of Police must satisfy the Judge-President of the Supreme Court that the detainee is properly detained under the Act. The Judge-President must be informed in detail of: A. The grounds for detention; B. The legal provisions under which the detention is being effected; C. The expected duration of the detention, and D. Whether the detainee is a witness, an accused, or simply a potential informant.

Access

The Judge-President should have access to the detainee and should have the right at any time to order the immediate release of the detainee on grounds which he considers sufficient. The period of detention should be limited to a specified time, unless convincing proof is placed before the Judge-President to justify further detention.

The detainee should be entitled to present written representations to the Judge-president, or to a standing commission which would supervise all detentions and be responsible for approving any beyond the specified period. All decisions of the Judge-President and the standing commission should be reported to Parliament.

Family

3. Immediately a person is detained under the Act, reasonable efforts should be made to inform his family of the fact, and the place at which he is being held.
4. Each detainee should be informed immediately and in writing, of the reasons for his detention, and, again in writing, of any change in these reasons.
5. An officer of at least the rank of colonel in the uniformed branch of the police must be responsible for the safety of each detainee, and the officer's name must be placed on record.
6. A detailed code for the handling of detainees should be laid down.
7. Uniformed officers should be present at all interrogations.
8. A detainee should be medically examined and weighed at his initial detention and before and after any interrogation. During any period of interrogation, medical examinations should take place at regular intervals.

Recordbook

9. A separate record book should be kept by the uniformed branch of the police listing:

(A). The time and place of detention.
(B). Grounds for detention.
(C). The legislation under which a detainee is being held.
(D). Any change in the grounds for detention, and the legislation authorising it.
(E). The policeman responsible for the safety of the detainee at any time.
(F). The authority, by warrant or otherwise, for the detention.
(G). Details of all medical examination.

(H). All interrogations and interviews, showing the precise date, time, and place of each interrogation with the names of all interrogators.

(I). A record of all meals and refreshments supplied.

(J). All inspections by the Judge-President, the magistrate, or otherwise.

(K). Any change in the place or circumstances of the detention.

(L). The time, place and details of all complaints or requests made by the detainee, or on his behalf.

(M). Any observations about the physical and mental health of the detainee.

All relevant medical reports, warrants and other documents should be included in the record book, which should accompany the detainee wherever he is moved.

10: In addition to the medical examinations prescribed for the record book, private doctors nominated by the Judge-President should be entitled to examine detainees at the start of their detention and at intervals of not more than seven days.

11: The record book should be available for inspection in the case of death, or injury, of the detainee.

12: No detainees should be required to plead to any charge until he has been an ordinary awaiting-trial prisoner, for a prescribed period, and until he has been able to take legal advice.

Legal advice

13. Express provision should be made to entitle any person under detention to have access to a lawyer of his choice, after fully answering any questions put to him and in connection with any matter unrelated to the grounds of his detention.

The memorandum said provision should be made for former members and office-bearers of banned organisations to appeal to the standing commission for a review of the decision and, if thought fit, a revocation of the declaration of unlawfulness.

The association said it believed it to be a "matter of urgency that procedures be instituted to satisfy the public that proper investigations are made following any untoward event." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1554

TERRORISM ACT LOSES FORCE IN HOMELANDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 9

[Text] **BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court, in an historic majority judgment, has held that the South African Terrorism Act, in the aspects in which it is in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of BophuthaTswana, is not applicable in BophuthaTswana.**

It was not applicable there at the time of an alleged contravention by Wilfred Sebonege Marwane of a section of the Act or at any other time relevant to his appeal against his conviction and sentence of 15 years imprisonment because it was effectively repealed by the Constitution to the extent of the conflict.

This was decided by Mr Justice Miller, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Muller, Mr Justice Diemont, Mr Justice Viljoen and Acting Judges of Appeal Mr Justice Galgut and Mr Justice van Heerden.

Set aside

They set aside yesterday Marwane's conviction and sentence on the main charge of contravening the Terrorism Act and substituted a verdict of guilty of the second alternative charge — a contravention of the Arms and Ammunition Act, to which Marwane had pleaded guilty — and imposed a sentence of three-and-a-half years imprisonment.

Marwane was convicted in the Supreme Court of Bophutha-Tswana by the Chief Justice of Bophutha-Tswana, Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, in November, 1978.

It was found that Marwane had been in possession of explosives — a hand grenade — in BophuthaTswana on August 1 1978.

Mr Justice Hiemstra held that the Terrorism Act was a South African law that applied to the territory as it had not, at that stage, been repealed.

Sentence was imposed on Marwane on January 29 1979.

Interpretation

Mr Justice Miller said the principal issue in the appeal related to the interpretation of the Constitution Act, particularly of Section 93(1).

In Marwane's case both the Terrorism Act of 1967 and the sabotage provisions, said in the main charge and first alternative charge respectively to have been contravened by him, conflicted with the Constitution and were thus repealed by Section 93(1) of the Constitution Act.

It had been argued on the strength of the words "subject to the provisions of this constitution," which started Section 93(1), that laws in conflict with the Constitution were necessarily excluded from the body of existing laws to continue operating.

There was no doubt that provisions of the Terrorism Act conflicted with those of the Constitution, the judge said.

Conflicts

The judge quoted from the provisions and said that it was apparent in respect of certain essential elements of "the offence of participation in terroristic activities" that the accused was responsible for proving beyond reasonable doubt the absence of such elements.

These provisions should be compared with section 12(7) of the Constitution which read: "Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty, according to law . . ."

Another conflict was: section 6(5) of the Terrorism Act denied access to the courts to any person detained in terms of Section 6(1). Section 12(5) of the Constitution, however, provided that everyone "who is deprived of his liberty by arrest, or detention, shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfullness of his detention shall be decided promptly by a court and his release ordered if the detention was not lawful."

Yet another conflict was that, whereas Section 9(1) of the Terrorism Act provided that all, but Sections 3, 6 and 7, "shall be deemed to have come into operation on the 27th day of June, 1962, and shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law or the common law contained, apply also in respect of, or with reference to, any act committed . . . at any time on, or after, the said date, Section 12(8) of the constitution provided that no one "shall be guilty of any criminal offence under the law in force

when it was committed . . ."

Mr Justice Miller said these three conflicts — he did not suggest they were the only ones — were manifest and real.

Moreover, in respect of each of the three points of conflict, the provisions of the Constitution which the Terorism Act directly conflicted appeared in chapter 2 of the constitution — a chapter entitled "declaration of Fundamental Rights".

Appeal Court Full Bench View

BLOEMFONTEIN — The appeal of Wilfred Marwane, upheld by a mjority judgment of the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday, marked only the third occasion in the history of the South African Appeal Court that a full bench of eleven judges has sat.

Under the Supreme Court Act, eleven judges must sit when the validity is questioned of an Act of Parliament. The first time this happened, was in October 1956 when the court had to decide on the validity of the Senate Act of 1955 and the South African Act Amendment Act of 1956.

The effect of the latter was to remove Coloured voters from the common roll in the Cape and to deprive them of entrenched rights. It also deprived "natives" living in the Province of the entrenchment of certain rights.

The second time eleven judges sat together, was in September 1968, when the applicability of the Terrorism Act and Section 5 of the General Law Amendment Act to South West Africa was put to issue.

Yesterday, a majority of seven of the eleven judges held that the South African Terrorism Act, in the respects in which it is in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of BopthuthaTswana, is not applicable there. It was also not applicable there at the time of an alleged contravention of Section 2(1)(C) of the Act by Marwane on August 1, 1978.

CSO: 4700/1554

GLOOMY BUDGET ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth and Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] THE Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, yesterday introduced the gloomiest Provincial Budget in years — a bread and butter Budget, providing a growth rate for the Province of less than a third of the present galloping inflation rate.

Addressing a sombre session of the Provincial Council, Mr Cruywagen said that Provincial estimates had been pruned — and pruned again — to bring them down to the lowest possible level.

And this, he said, gave a figure of R1 562 107 million — R67 499 million up on last year, or only 4,5 percent growth, compared with the inflation rate for 1981 of 15,2 percent.

Mr Cruywagen referred to tariff increases already announced — in hospital patients and motor vehicle licence fees, and the contributions of parents to transport of school going children — and estimated that the Province would end the new financial year with a loss of R19 050 million.

Despite bonus

And this, he said, was despite a bonus carry over from the 1980/81 financial year of a surplus of R5 498 164, in comparison with the originally estimated deficit of R14 706 222.

Mr Cruywagen said that this was the second consecutive year in which "most serious problems are being experienced in finding sufficient funds" to finance the Province's activietis.

Last year, in his Budget speech, Mr Cruywagen revealed that the Province was then already on the verge of bankruptcy.

However, increased revenue collections in the past year, particularly from betting tax, bookmakers' tax, totalisator tax and other department revenue, had helped substantially to meet the costs.

In addition, the Province has received an adjustment in the Government subsidy — described last year by Mr Cruywagen to be "inadequate" — and there has been an increase in income from hospital patient fees.

On the new Budget before the council, total expenditure in 1982/83 is estimated at R1 562 107 million; total income, including the Government subsidy of R1 296 395 is put at R1 580 783 million; the expected deficit of R37 726 million at March 31; in the overall giving an estimated deficit in the year ending March 31 next year of R19 050 million.

Mr Cruywagen said that the gravity of the economic situation could not be over-emphasised and virtually all economists were agreed that the outlook was gloomy.

In addition, the prospects of economic recovery were not too bright because it would be gradual and its effects would only be seen towards the end of this year and at the beginning of 1983.

Indications were that inflation would still be about 13 percent this year, and these factors had exerted considerable pressure on the finances of the state.

"And this affects the finances of the Province — with the result that the provincial subsidy granted us, has been reduced by R50 660 million," said Mr Cruywagen.

He scheduled expenditure for the various departments and activities under the control of the Province, and almost without exception the figures quoted showed increases despite the massive pruning.

- Of the main departments, R471 790 million will be spent on education in the new year — and pruning here even includes increasing use of repaired furniture
- R166 515 million will be spent on the Works Department, a decrease of R1 160 million, or 0,69 percent on the revised estimates for 1981/82;
- R23 681 million will be spent on the Hospitals Department and health care administration, an increase of R8 392 million, or a massive 54,89 percent up on the revised estimates for 1981/82;
- Provincial hospitals and institutions will cost R448 104 million to run, or R28 521

million or 6,8 percent more than the revised estimates;

- R245 882 million will be spent on roads and bridges — in fact, an increase of R9 223 million, or 3,61 percent on the revised estimates for 1981/82;
- R13 794 million will be spent on local government; and
- Nature conservation will get R6 923 million, or R169 000, or 2,5 percent more than in the revised budget.

CSO: 4700/1554

PLAN TO 'CAPTURE OR ELIMINATE' RENE REVEALED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text] PIETERMARITZBURG. — The leader of the Seychelles, President Albert Rene', was "to be eliminated" if he resisted capture during the attempted coup on the Indian Ocean Island in November last year, one of the 43 accused in the Pietermaritzburg trial, Patric John Eurelle, told the court yesterday afternoon.

Eurelle, a director of companies, was the sixth accused to give evidence. He said that at a briefing in Johannesburg before the mercenary force left for the island in November last year, they were shown pictures of Pres Rene' and other Seychellois Cabinet Ministers by Colonel Mike Hoare, the leader of the mission. The pictures were on a poster and were enlarged.

Col Hoare told the assembled men that Pres Rene' and two other Cabinet Ministers, Eurelle could not remember their names, would have to be captured. He said if they resisted they would be "eliminated."

Eurelle also said that he understood that the "South African State security backed the attempted coup." In answer to a question from Mr Steve Janson, a Durban advocate, who is defending 30 of the accused, he said he regarded the mission as legal because it has the backing of the South African authorities.

Legal

The acting Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice James, asked Eurelle: "How could you think it was a legal expedition when you were being paid to go to the island?" Eurelle replied: "I still considered it a legal operation because we were going to over-topple a Marxist government and replace it with a pro-West government headed by ex-President James Mancham."

Eurelle told the court that at no time was he under the impression that there was any animosity or hostility between the crew of the Air India Boeing aircraft, allegedly hijacked on the island on November 25 last year and the mercenaries. "In fact, after the tense take-off, there was a jovial atmosphere."

Eurelle described how he was contacted to join the group of mercenaries in Johannesburg. He said it was true he had been on a previous expedition with Col Hoare.

Attended

He described how he had attended two meetings and was paid R1 000 in cash before the mission left for the Seychelles on November 25, last year.

He said he was in the third group placed under the command of Tulio Monetta, who was generally regarded as second-in-command of the whole expedition after Col Hoare.

In answer to a question from Mr Janson he said he was already through customs on the evening of November 25 and had stacked his baggage containing an AK47 rifle on top of a bus which was to take them to Victoria in Mahe when firing started in the terminal building at the airport. He said an order was given, he did not know who gave the order, for the mercenaries to assemble their weapons.

He said he could not find his baggage in the confusion but went inside the terminal and secured another AK 47 rifle. He was then assigned, with his group, to guard a section to the right of the main airport building.

He then described how an armoured car, belonging to the local garrison, approached the airport. The first

armoured car backed off and drove away.

This was followed by a second armoured car also belonging to the local garrison. He said that this armoured car was bogged down in a ditch and was put out of action by the mercenaries.

Persuade

He said it took a long time to persuade the crew of the armoured car to surrender. They were too frightened to come out of the vehicle but were eventually detained and taken to the main airport building.

He said at about this time, while he was helping to push the armoured car out of the ditch, an aircraft landed at the airport.

Later, he went across to the main terminal building and helped refuel the aircraft. He also helped a local Seychelles man who was on a tractor to turn the aircraft away from the barracks to the south of the airport. He said he saw one of the crew of the Air India Boeing who had helped him refuel the plane but at this stage he had not seen the captain of the aircraft.

Helped

He also helped to load the baggage into the hold of the aircraft. He said at this stage he decided to break his AK47 rifle. He did this by bending the barrel into a joint in a nearby vehicle.

He then boarded the plane. The first time that he was aware of the destination of the plane (Durban) was when an announcement was made over the intercom by whom he presumed was the captain of the aircraft.

Under cros-examination by Col Hoare, Eurelle was asked if he would describe himself as destitute, in need of money or "fairly well to do". Eurelle said: "I am not destitute." Col Hoare: "Then let's say you are fairly well to do". Eurelle: "Yes".

Gain

Col Hoare: "So then, you certainly did not undertake the mission for financial gain?" Eurelle: "Certainly not."

Col Hoare: "Are you not surprised that you were arrested and finally appeared in this court for what you considered to be a lawful act, the return of the legal government of President Mancham in the Seychelles?" Eurelle: "Yes. I was very surprised."

Col Hoare: "Does it not strike you as strange that you are now in the situation when similar attempts at the Bay of Pigs (Cuba) and the Nicaraguan uprising were applauded by the American people?"

Eurelle: "Yes."

Advice

Earlier in yesterday's proceedings, Col Hoare told the court that he had taken legal advice from a Durban advocate, Mr David Gordon, on the possibility of calling four witnesses for his defence. The witnesses are Brigadier Hamman and Brigadier Knoetze, both of the South African Defence Force, and Mr Guy D'Offauy, a former Seychellois Cabinet Minister.

Col Hoare asked Mr Justice James for more time to consult with legal advisers whether the four men should be subpoenaed to give evidence in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court.

Mr Justice James said that he is prepared to allow extra time but his decision would have to be reached by tomorrow morning when the trial resumes.

Earlier yesterday Robert Jones-Davies, another of the accused and a former member of the Zimbabwe army, gave evidence about destroying an armoured car belonging to the local garrison on the island on the evening of November 25. He described how the armoured car approached a road-block which he was manning on the main road to Mahe Airport.

Group

He said he was with a group of men and they fired on the armoured car. One of the men who emerged from the turret of the vehicle was killed in the fire. Later, the other three occupants of the armoured car surrendered when it became bogged down in a ditch.

Jones-Davies, who was born in Nigeria, but carries a British passport, told the court he was also under the impression that the mission to the Seychelles had the backing of the South African Government and the CIA in America. He also regarded the mission as a lawful one.

He said even though it meant killing some of the present Government members of the Seychelles and if necessary, some civilians on the island, he regarded their mission as being legal because Pres Mancham would have been reinstated and a Communist government overthrown.

Backed

He said he gained the impression that the South African Government and the CIA backed the coup at a final meeting in Johannesburg presided over by Col Hoare before the mercenaries left for the island.

Cross-examined by Mr Hendrick Klem, the deputy Attorney-General of Natal, Jones-Davies said that he was shown pictures of Pres Rene and various Cabinet Ministers at one of their briefings in Johannesburg.

He was under the impression that Mr Rene would be out of the country when the coup took place in the Seychelles. At no time was he aware that there was a possibility that Mr Rene would be captured and if he resisted, shot.

Not aware

He said he was not aware of any bad feeling on the plane on the return flight to Durban between the crew of the Air India Boeing and the mercenaries. He was only aware of the final destination of the aircraft when it was announced on the intercom that the plane would be landing in Durban.

He said he did not receive an order to take his AK47 rifle aboard the plane but saw the other mercenaries doing it. He took his weapon aboard and put it under his seat.

Another accused, the youngest of the group, 23-year-old Andrew Thomas Standish-White, at present a Cape Town University student and also a former soldier in the Rhodesian army, said in evidence that he also believed that the attempted coup was legal bacause it had the backing of the South African Government and the CIA of America. He

also thought that the mission was legal because it was "right" that a pro-Marxist government like that of Mr Rene which came to power in a coup should be replaced by a government led by Pres Mancham.

Contacted

Standish-White told the court he was contacted in Cape Town and asked if he would be interested in a "project". After this inititial approach he flew to Durban where he met Ken Dalgleish, another of the acrussed, and Mike Webb, also a former Rhodesian army officer.

Later he met Col Hoare and was paid an initial R1 000 and promised R10 000 later. He filled in various forms and then left with the expedition for the Seychelles.

He said he had passed through the customs hall and was outside the main terminal building when firing started in the building. The order was given for the mercenary group to arm themselves. He was under the command of Webb and was assigned to set up the roadblock to the right of the airport.

Mahé 7 Get Top Scots Lawyer

PIETERMARITZBURG. — The former Scottish Soliciter General, Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, who was also a conservative MP, will go to the Seychelles next month to defend seven men, who are facing charges of high treason in the Victoria Supreme Court, on June 19.

Mr Fairbairn, who is the MP for Perthshire, confirmed from his London home yesterday that he would be defending the seven facing the high treason charges in Mahe' relating to the abortive coup in the Seychelles last November.

Mr Fairbairn confirmed that he would also be defending Mr Martin Dolinchek, a self-confessed NIS agent, who was captured on the island a few days after the attempted coup failed.

Mr Fairbairn, who was one of Britain's best-known barristers before entering politics said that, at this stage he was not sure whether he would fly to Pietermaritzburg to acquaint himself with the hijack trial where 43 men are facing charges under the Civil Aviation Offences Act.

Originally, when Mr Mike Hannon SC of Johannesburg who was defending 33 of the accused withdrew from the Pietermaritzburg trial, some of the mercenaries hoped to obtain the services of Mr Fairbairn to defend them.

However, because he is not fully conversant with both official languages in the Republic, the South African Bar Council would object to him appearing in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court.

The position of Mr Hannon in regard to six of the men appearing on a charge of high treason in the Seychelles is, at this stage, not clear.

Mr Hannon withdrew from the Pietermaritzburg trial because of "conflicting interests" among some of the 33 he was defending. But he had not officially said he was withdrawing from the trial in the Seychelles.

He could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

Mr Fairbairn's services to defend the seven accused in the Seychelles was obtained by Mr Ken Dalgleish, a friend of Mr Fairbairn, Mr Dalgleish, who manages a hotel in Durban, is one of the accused in the Pietermaritzburg trial.

CSO: 4700/1554

INTERNAL SECURITY BILL DEBATE MARKED BY WALKOUTS, ATTACKS ON PFP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] **THE controversial Internal Security Bill was read a second time after members of the official Opposition and the New Republic Party, in turn, left the Assembly, declining to support each others' amendments to the legislation.**

When the second reading debate ended, Mr Speaker put an amendment by the leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, declining to pass the second reading because, among other things, it "fails to neutralise the damaging propaganda campaign which forms an essential element of that onslaught" (to overthrow the authority of the State).

The NRP's Chief Whip, Mr Brian Page, called for a division, at which point the Progressive Federal Party left the House en masse.

Because the NRP have fewer than 15 members, the amendment fell away and the PFP members returned.

The amendment by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that "the Bill be read this day six months" was then put. Members of the NRP left the House following a call for a division by the PFP's Chief Whip, Mr Brian Bamford.

The amendment was defeated by 104 votes to 22.

The Bill was read a second time after NRP members returned to the House.

The legislation emanates from the report of the Rabie commission of inquiry into security legislation.

PFP Is Still Not Happy

THE minor improvements in the Internal Security Bill did not allay the basic objections the Progressive Federal Party had to the overriding authority which the executive had in respect of security legislation, Mr Ray Swart (Berea) said.

During the second reading debate on the Bill Mr Swart said that while the improvements were welcome they did nothing to curb the unbridled authority of the executive and gave no cause for confidence in the safeguarding of human rights.

The Government's argument that the measures were necessary and that the end justified the means was totally unacceptable to the PFP.

PFP Approach to Security 'Repulsive'

TO the official Opposition South Africa's security legislation was repulsive, the Minister of Law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Internal Security Bill, he said this was the PFP's reaction to any legislation dealing with important matters such as security.

It was interesting to note that not one member of the PFP had had a word of praise for the SA Police for the tremendous work they were doing.

The PFP had once again done what they had done in the past, namely to oppose all forms of security legislation. They were so possessed with their opposition to laws of this kind that it had become embarrassing even to members of their own side.

Not one member of the PFP had made a direct attack on terrorists or organisations like the ANC and the PAC. Also, not one member had stood up and stated his case with conviction.

The image that was always conveyed to the outside world was that things were going badly for South Africa because of the country's security legislation. No member of the PFP had emphasised the onslaught on South Africa and the necessity for security legislation.

An amendment by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that "the Bill be read this day six months" was defeated by 104 votes to 22 and the Bill was read a second time.

Apologies to Helen Suzman

A NUMBER of MPs withdrew remarks they made in the debate on the Internal Security Bill after a ruling by Mr Speaker that the remarks reflected on the character of Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton).

Mr Speaker said the Conservative Party MP for Langlaagte, Mr S P Barnard, had asked Mrs Suzman three questions, namely, whether she had been a member of a group which held a mass meeting at which communism was propagated, what the difference was between herself and the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, with reference to their candidature for the chancellorship of the University of the Witwatersrand, and whether she had ever distanced herself from the Johannesburg Station bomb blast.

Mr Speaker said that after giving the matter due consideration he was of the opinion that the remarks cast a reflection on Mrs Suzman.

Mr Barnard then rose to withdraw any implied accusation against Mrs Suzman.

Mr D P A Schutte, a nominate National Party MP, withdrew the term political terrorists which he had used in the debate.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton) then said that with regard to the withdrawals made by the two members relating to Mrs Suzman in particular and the PFP in general, he wished to withdraw comparisons he made between the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and Nelson Mandela.

Mr Dalling then made a point of order saying that during the debate Mr Derrick Watterson (NRP, Umbilo), had commented: "This is absolute ruddy nonsense," eliciting the response from Mr Vause Raw (NRP, Durban Point): "Ruddy is a shade of red. You ought to know all about it."

Mr Dalling said he had approached Mr Raw about the matter and Mr Raw had agreed to withdraw the remark. However, he had not done so.

Mr Raw told the Speaker he could not find the remark in his Hansard and had therefore not been able to withdraw it. No innuendo was intended but if it had appeared as an innuendo he would withdraw it.

CSO: 4700/1251

GIBSON INTRODUCES NO CONFIDENCE IN PC MOTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 82 p 8

[Text] MANY National Party Provincial Councillors were clearly "sitting on the fence, waiting to see which way the cat jumps before deciding on their political future," Mr Douglas Gibson, Progressive Federal Party opposition leader in the Council says.

Introducing his No Confidence motion in the Council yesterday, Mr Gibson said that PFP estimates had originally been that 33 NP members would have come out in support of Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party, and 34 would "have gone with the Prime Minister".

However, only five MPCs had left the NP benches to make up "a pathetic little band."

Earlier, however, political opportunism was at work — linked with political cynicism — among other NP MPCs who were waiting to see which way the wind blew before making a move.

Mr Gibson said he confidently predicted that within five years power sharing would be extended in South Africa to include Blacks outside the homelands.

"This is the logical natural further extension of the policy of power sharing," he said.

However, the whole concept would still cause trouble, problems and difficulties — and only the people who sincerely believe it is the answer to South Africa will make it work".

The NP must face the fact that a new era had dawned in South African politics, no matter how unpalatable it might be.

"They will simply have to come to terms with reality," said Mr Gibson.

It would be a very sad day for South Africa if the Conservative Party ever became the official opposition. The CP was made up of "the people who would sell the White man down the river."

CP policies were dangerously reactionary, but the CP members nevertheless still had the right to express their views.

As the Government planned to extend rights to the Coloureds, it would have to do so in time to the Blacks or be guilty of selective morality.

Of the President's Council reports, Mr Gibson said it was a pity that their presentation had been followed by histrionics when they should have been considered calmly.

But the reports were incomplete and did not contain safeguards — "and South Africans are unhappily aware of the abuses of power that have taken place in the past.

"Who's to say this wouldn't happen again."

The proposals contained too many unanswered questions and only when the final package was available, would the PFP answer definitively and finally."

But at all times the party would oppose any plan which increases polarity or put the country on the road to dictatorship.

CSO: 4700/1251

NP-CP 'WAR' STARTS IN TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 82 p 8

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] THE long-awaited "dog eat dog" war between Nationalist and Conservative Party MPCs in the Transvaal Provincial Council broke out yesterday with the CP men siding with the Progressive Federal Party against the governing party.

It all started when the leader of the PFP in the House, Mr Douglas Gibson, introduced his party's no confidence motion. Then an amendment proposing full confidence in the Government was moved by Mr Hein Kruger, Nationalist executive committee member.

Immediately afterward the leader of the five-member CP group in the House, Mr J J van Eeden (Brakpan) proposed his amendment, calling on the House to reject the power-sharing plans of the Government.

Mr Van Eeden was almost drowned out time and again under a barrage of heckling from his former colleagues in the Nationalist benches.

Quietest

He said it was significant that during Mr Gibson's speech the Nationalist Party benches had been the "quietest" he had ever heard them during a no confidence motion.

He claimed — under a storm of heckling — that the CP was gaining support hand over fist and said the electorate no longer trusted the Government.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in coming out for power-sharing, had lit a dangerous fuse. "You will get the fright of your lives when it starts to take form," he said.

Determined

Traditionally NP congresses had determined policy but now it was one man who was laying down policy.

If it went through with its constitutional plans the Government would be guilty of recklessly gambling with the future of the White man, he said.

"And I am convinced that if and when you go to the polls the electorate will reject you just as it did General Smuts in 1948.

"Make no error about this," Mr Van Eeden warned.

His benchmate, Mr Fanie Ferreira (Waterberg), said later in the debate that the CP totally rejected any form of power-sharing at legislation-making level and particularly where there was a danger of non-Whites having a say in determining the destiny of the White man.

"Anything that smacks of power-sharing will be fought tooth and nail by the Conservative Party," Mr Ferreira said.

Mr Kruger, proposing his amendment for the governing party, said that the history of the PFP and its predecessor opposition parties had been one of 34 years of obstructionism to Nationalist rule.

Time and again the party had opposed major steps proposed by the Government, only to find itself after their successful implementation running along behind the Government "tail between the legs".

The Opposition had, for instance, slated the plan for independent Black states in a derogatory way — yet today these same Black states were democratic realities.

"All they have ever done is to try to break down and to demolish everything that has, is and will be done to secure a peaceful and prosperous future for South Africa," he said.

CSO: 4700/1251

ZULU JAILED FOR REFUSING TO TESTIFY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 82 p 10

[Text] DURBAN. — An urban representative of the KwaZulu government was sentenced in the Durban regional court yesterday to 30 days' imprisonment as a recalcitrant witness who refused to take the oath and give evidence.

The magistrate, Mr H S van der Walt, rejected a claim by Joshua Thembinkosi Zulu that, as a representative of the KwaZulu government, he had diplomatic immunity from being obliged to give evidence.

Zulu was called to give evidence at the trial of Mr Fana George Sithole, Mr Jabulani Wilfred Ngcobo and Mr Titi Alocia Mtenyane who have pleaded not guilty to two charges of contravening the Terrorism Act.

Zulu refused to take the oath or to give evidence.

The magistrate found that, although Zulu's appointment may have been approved by the Department of Co-operation and Development, he was not accredited as a diplomatic representative by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Zulu was called into the witness box a second time and he again refused to take the oath to give evidence.

He was declared a recalcitrant witness.

Sentencing him to 30 days' imprisonment, Mr Van der Walt said Zulu's refusal to give evidence had not shown insubordination or arrogance. His refusal was on the instructions of the KwaZulu government.

Zulu was granted bail of R50 pending appeal! — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1251

PC RECOMMENDATIONS HIT AS DIVISIVE, DELAYING TACTIC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 82 pp 4, 8

[Text] President's Council.--Professor Ernest Marais told the President's Council yesterday that a constitutional structure in which Black people were included together with Whites, Coloureds and Indians could not be developed at present.

Prof Marais, chairman of the council's Scientific Committee, was speaking in the debate on the Constitutional Committee's proposals for Central Government reform.

He believed South Africa required an inclusive politico-constitutional structure for all its peoples.

"Our present structure forces all non-White South Africans into political definition against the Whites. This is not the reality of South Africa because the interests of all the groups has to be tuned on one another.

"The reality is to be faced that an inclusive (including Blacks), and at the same time 'initimate', politico-constitutional structure is impossible of being achieved at this point of time."

This was because of the great variation of political values to be accommodated and the great disparities, especially of a socio-economic nature, which had to be contended with, and which strongly militated against an intimate political structure.

The only available alternative for a viable and inclusive structure at the present time was a constellation of states with the emphasis on economic development leading to a confederation of states.

He understood the inadequacies of this system, which strongly militated against an intimate political structure.

The only available alternative for a viable and inclusive structure at the present time was a constellation of states with the emphasis on economic development leading to a confederation of states.

Prof Marais said he understood the inadequacies of this system, but it did provide an initial structure and a focal point from which an inclusive (including Blacks) political evolutionary process could start in the direction of a preferred more intimate form.

"It also provided an interim structure which will give the necessary time to develop a socioeconomic structure conducive to a more intimate political structure.

"It provides an institutional opportunity for the development of a more consociational leadership style for all groups."

The proposed consociational structure to accommodate Indians, Coloureds and Whites accepted a sufficient communality in political values to accommodate these three groups in one intimate structure.

Even here, however, great difficulties were to be expected in developing a new leadership style and the elimination of socio-economic elements that might militate against consociational approaches.

On the basis of various scientific studies and surveys it was clear that socio-economic disparities weighed more heavily on the minds and emotions of Black people than political considerations.

"The systematic elimination of socio-economic disparities is a necessary condition for a systematic political evolutionary process in a more intimate politico-constitutional direction."

The Black South African was more pragmatic in his political outlook and not as politicised as was sometimes thought and this was of importance in setting time scales and priorities to be achieved.

"The studies showed that the supreme political value of the Black was that of an autocracy and it went without saying that the Zulu had a Zulu autocracy in mind, the Xhosa a Xhosa autocracy and so on.

"The deeply ingrained authoritarian value system of the Blacks cannot at this time be accommodated in the consociational demographic model proposed which assumes democratic values."

In the post-Wiehahn-Riekert and De Lange era, and with the expected strong development of the country in the medium to long term the socio-economic disparities militating against an intimate and inclusive structure would in time decrease.

"Thus the stage is being set for positive political development in the country."

He would like to see the present function of the President's Council maintained and even extended.

Prof Marais stressed the importance of various scientific disciplines in advising the country's policy-makers in an increasingly complex scientific technical world.

Govt is Just Passing the Buck--Mervis

THE President's Council reports were simply delaying tactics — an example of buckpassing by a Government that had become politically impotent on racial change and political reform, the provincial council was told.

Speaking to the Progressive Federal Party motion of no confidence slamming the Government for not extending power sharing to the Blacks, Mr Joel Mervis (PFP Edenvale) said that the country dare not allow itself to be misled by the histrionics of Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, and the euphoria evoked by the council report.

He predicted that there would be chaos when the proposals came before the provincial congresses of the National Party.

"And the more opinions will differ, the happier will the Government be because the longer will it be able to defer a final decision," said Mr Mervis.

The Prime Minister had set the country ablaze in the past few days with "stirring calls of the most extravagant kind, demanding change and reform."

He had uttered stirring words, but "what value, what reliance can we place on them," asked Mr Mervis.

One was entitled to ask this question because Mr Botha had said it all before — and had then done absolutely nothing.

The evidence suggested that the President's Council and its reports were "simply part of a delaying tactic because the Government itself is so politically importent and is incapable of giving the dynamic lead which characterises its activities in many other fields," said Mr Mervis.

The Government he said had become politically paralysed, lacking in purpose and initiative; incapable of giving a dynamic lead that was in any way comparable to the aggressive and dynamic lead it gave in other fields; and had virtually abdicated from its duty of taking the initiative in bringing about change and reform.

"The Government's failure to give a positive lead last year and its passing of the buck to the President's Council is only the start of the delaying tactics behind which it is virtually forced to shelter," said Mr Mervis.

CSO: 4700/1251

COLOURED MEMBER OF PC PRAISES GROUP AREAS ACT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] **PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL. — The Group Areas Act had positive as well as negative attributes, Mr S B Mentor, a Coloured member of the President's Council, said yesterday. He was speaking in the debate on the report of the council's Planning and Community Relations Committees on the Group Areas Act.**

The committees have recommended that the Act should not be repealed at this stage but should be revised and that Coloured and Asian people should serve on bodies applying the Act.

Mr Mentor said many aspects of the Group Areas Act were repugnant and there might be more negative than positive aspects in the act, but its positive aspects could not be denied.

On the negative side people of colour knew the Act as an onslaught on their freedom of choice of residential areas and their freedom to trade and enjoy common cultural entertainment.

On the positive side the Act had encouraged home ownership and all the benefits of home ownership for the Coloured and Indian populations.

The positive aspects of the Act should be retained while the aspects that were restrictive or depressive had to be removed or changed so that the aspirations and expectations of the people involved could be satisfied.

Introducing the debate the chairman of the joint committee, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, said he was aware of the strong emotions and criticism surrounding the Act and its application, but he was convinced that with changes to the Act and its sympathetic application with co-operation between Whites, Coloureds and Indians there was no better solution for the country's problems.

"It is my conviction that repealing the Group Areas Act is not the answer to our problems."

He said if the Act could be revised and applied with fairness, justice, sensitivity and co-operation it was still the best solution for the problem of protection of population groups, especially of minority groups and underdeveloped groups.

"To those of you who think that their expectations are not satisfied I want to sound a warning that we must guard against over simplification of the problem in a multi-ethnic society.

"The rights and preferences and also the stages of development of minorities in our country cannot be ignored."

Mr Raubenheimer noted that official Government policy was that South African society could best be ordered and served on the basis of segregated residential areas as a traditional way of life.

Mr Raubenheimer said he believed that the principle and the application of the Act had often been unjustly criticised and presented but also that the application had not always been done with the necessary co-operation and compassion. The recommendations in the report should not be seen as final.

They were aimed at opening doors for further reform and refinement with the co-operation of the Coloured, Indian and Chinese communities.

"Our recommendations are aimed at creating better opportunities so that through joint responsibility the contents of the Act can be made more acceptable and its application can lead to greater satisfaction for everyone."

Mr Raubenheimer said that although the report contained nothing about so-called grey or open areas the committee had discussed the matter.

"It is however clear to me that the creation of such areas in existing residential regions will have an adverse effect on the established interests of individuals and communities.

It was also not clear how such areas could be established and precisely who could live in them.

In evidence to the committee concerning District Six the Cape Town City Council for example, had stated that Blacks would not be permitted to live in such an open area.

Mr Raubenheimer said that while he did not see such open or grey areas as a solution

those people who did should put their case to the council's Technical Committee.

The chairman of the Community Relations Committee, Professor Willie van Niekerk, told the council that while the Act was one of the most sensitive and emotional issues in South Africa its repeal at this stage would present great problems for "those who have to take decisions on constitutional reform."

Griqua Joke on Officials

ALTHOUGH the Group Areas Act had wounded deeply, it also held the past and future key to the economic advancement of the Coloured people, Mr A A S le Fleur, the Griqua leader, said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the President's Council's joint committee report on the principles and application of the Group Areas Act, Mr Le Fleur said that the White man had become an oppressor under this Act.

He appealed for firm control over officials who would administer future applications of the act under the joint body recommended by the report.

He also pleaded that those people who were not prepared to work in a new spirit of acceptance of the very same act, which had injured them, be assisted te realise their full potential.

"Ownership of fixed property has been one of the advantages created by this act," he said.

Some of the characteristics of housing schemes that bothered his people were the fact that families of five-to-six children sometimes had to move into a two bedroomed house and that, after moving into a scheme, a man lost his identity and became a number.

"An important matter that will need to be looked at once this new combined body comes into being is officialdom," he said.

He personally, on a visit to administration offices, had the experience of waiting for 30 minutes before an official offered to serve him.

"I don't know what he was supposed to be doing in that 30 minutes because that is the Government's secret," Mr Le Fleur said to laughter in the council.

"One does not want to meddle (krap) because, before one knows it, they'll accuse you of meddling against the law and, if there is one thing we are scared of, it is a magistrate," he said to more laughter.

Not the Words, the Way

DISCRIMINATION was not embodied in the Group Areas Act itself, but rather in the manner in which the Act was applied, Mrs Margaret Lessing told the President's Council.

"Had anyone told me I would come to sign a report recommending that the Group Areas Act should be retained, even with amendments and qualifications, I would not have believed them," she said during the debate on the report on the Group Areas Act.

Mrs Lessing said she had come to associate the Act with blatant discrimination, unjust removal and the dumping of people. The Act had originally been intended to eliminate friction between race groups and to afford protection to the Coloured and Indian groups.

"I studied the Act paragraph by paragraph and could find no discrimination in the Act itself, but found it in the manner the Act was applied," she said.

Mrs Lessing appealed for a new attitude in implementing a revised Group Areas Act that would recapture something of the original intentions. She also appealed for the representation of women on restructured Group Area boards.

Areas Report Adopted

THE plenary session of the President's Council yesterday unanimously adopted a report by two of the council's committees on the Group Areas Act.

The report, by the planning and community relations committees, recommends, among other things, that the Group Areas Act should not be repealed at this stage.

The report will now be submitted to the State President.

The council previously adopted reports on reform at local and central government level and after yesterday's debate, was adjourned to September 21.

'Open' Living Areas Call

PROVISION should be made in the revised Group Areas Act for the declaration of open or multiracial residential areas, Mr S Abraham Mayet told the President's Council.

Mr Mayet said room would be found for open areas in South Africa's cosmopolitan cities.

Lofty Lauds Premier

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should continue his initiative to reform the country and bring it to its senses, Mr Lofty Adams, a Coloured leader, said yesterday.

"Where we stand in South Africa today is not important. What is important, is the direction which we face and I believe we are facing in the right direction," Mr Adams said during the debate on the President's Council's proposals for constitutional reform.

"I'll be failing in my duty if I did not salute the Prime Minister for his initiative, for he has nothing to gain by the action he initiated and everything to lose."

Mr Adams criticised threats of violence to bring about change and said justice would not be achieved for the country's Black people by killing off any other group.

Referring to an earlier speech in which Dr G Mohamed said no constitutional solution was possible without the inclusion of Blacks purely on the basis of their numerical majority, Mr Adams said this was an abject capitulation to fear. "I share Dr Mohamed's anguish, his hopes and his desires, but we cannot achieve this desire by mercenary methods."

CSO: 4700/1554

WHEAT PROSPECTS FOR 1982-83 HARVEST HOLD PROMISE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 19

[Text] PROSPECTS for South Africa's 1982/83 wheat crop have improved with main growing areas experiencing good rainfall during recent weeks, says Wheat Board manager, Denis van Aarde.

He told Reuters by telephone from Pretoria yesterday the drought, which held sway over most of South Africa's agricultural land late last year and early in 1982, had been effectively broken in wheat-producing regions and main plantings were under way.

Van Aarde said conditions in the Free State, which produces over 60 percent of the crop, looked very promising at this stage, although further rains were needed to ensure a good outturn.

Free State plantings had begun roughly on schedule and there were indications that more land could be under wheat than in the past season, he said.

In some parts of the Free State, where the traditional maize crop had failed very early due to drought damage, it appeared maize was taken from the land and wheat substituted, he added.

Van Aarde said in certain parts of the Western Cape, which is South Africa's other major wheat production area, fairly good rains had fallen in recent weeks and plantings were beginning.

He said, however, some scattered areas had had excessive rain and the land there was still too wet to start planting.

The Wheat Board will make its first estimate of the 1982/83 crop towards the end of July.

South Africa's wheat season runs officially from October 1 to September 30, but is complicated by different growing seasons in various regions. The Free State crop is harvested in January.

The final official estimate of the 1981/82 wheat crop was 2,10-million tons, which would be the second largest crop produced, and compares with actual output of 1,47-million in the 1980/81 drought-hit season, Agriculture Department figures show.

Despite increased output, South Africa is importing 106 000 tons of US hard winter wheat to satisfy local demand.

Wheat imports last season totalled 286 000 tons, and Van Aarde has said South Africa is likely to remain a long-term importer.

He said, however, it now seemed there would be slightly slower growth in South African Millers' needs this year than anticipated by the Wheat Board.

He said a decision on whether to import more wheat would be taken towards the end of 1982, or early next year, when the 1982/83 crop could be forecast more accurately. –

CSO: 4700/1554

DETAILS ON MAIZE-FERTILIZER SWAP DEAL GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 8

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — A transaction in which surplus maize could be bartered for imported fertiliser was aimed at helping the maize industry without disrupting the fertiliser industry, the Minister of Inudstries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said yesterday.

In a statement issued here, Dr De Villiers said it had come to his notice that allegations had been made that the maize industry would lose several million rand because the benefit of cheaper imported fertiliser would not be passed on.

It was therefore necessary to clarify the position.

South Africa was not completely self-sufficient in fertilisers. Local production had to be supplemented annually by a limited quantity of imports.

The price of the imported fertiliser was taken into account when the annual fertiliser price was determined and the benefit of cheaper fertiliser when the overseas price was low, as was the case at present, was taken up in the final price determination to the benefit of all farmers.

After the price for 1982 had been determined and import permits granted for the estimated shortfall, the maize industry approached the Government with a request to import fertiliser in exchange for maize.

After negotiations it was agreed on February 23 this year that such a barter transaction could take place.

It would have been unfair to other consumers to apply the lower import price only to the benefit of the maize industry.

It would also have harmed the fertiliser industry, whose profitability for 1982 was already far below that of the approved price formulae.

Because it was of great importance to the country that every effort be made to reduce the large maize surpluses, it was agreed that this year the maize inustry could import not only the expected fertiliser shortfalls but also those for 1983.

While the maize industry was an important sector of agriculture and a large consumer of fertiliser, there were also other large consumers whose interests had to be taken into account.

The Government could not, for the sake of apparently short-term benefits, have followed a policy which could have disrupted the industry and seriously harmed the long-term supply of fertiliser to the agricultural industry.

South Africa had continuously to take into account that fact that persistent efforts were being made in the international community to isolate the country and cut her vital sources of supply.

"It would be short-sighted to enlarge our exposure."

To enable the Maize Board to import 208 000 tons of fertiliser this year the following ruling had been given as a basis for the transaction:

- The fertiliser industry was asked to cancel all import contracts. Cancellation fees resulting from that would be reimbursed to them by the Maize Board.
- In this manner it would be possible to allow the Maize Board to import 60 000 tons, which was the envisaged shortfall for this year.

The condition was that the Maize Board would offer this fertiliser to the industry at the same import price applying to the fertiliser industry.

These imports would be a Maize Board transaction and all normal risks, such as the quality unforeseen difficulties, would remain the responsibility of the Maize Board.

- A further 148 000 tons could also be imported by the Maize Board this year.

However, it was an absolute condition that this was not placed on the market this year, causing serious disruption, but was stored for next year's needs.

The costs and risks would again be borne by the Maize Board.

The fertiliser industry would undertake distribution and net returns, after it had been sold, would be paid to be Maize Board for paying into the stabilisation fund.

It would not be possible to pass on this benefit to other agricultural sectors in the form of a lower domestic price.

The 148 000 tons would be sold by the fertiliser industry in 1983 at the price fixed for that year.

- If the consumption of fertiliser in 1982 and 1983 was lower than estimated, part of the imported stock would have to be carried over to the next year.

These conditions had been drawn up with the clear intention of helping the Maize Board as far as possible.

"However, the Government cannot allow actions which could seriously disrupt the fertiliser industry and could in the long term be detrimental to the agricultural industry and South Africa.

"The Government is prepared to continue to assist the maize industry in a responsible manner to find solutions for its problems.

"However, I appeal to spokesmen in the industry to convey the facts in perspective and to pursue the interests of the industry in a balanced and responsible manner." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1554

BRIEFS

RHODESIAN EXAMPLE--A former deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department in Mr Ian Smith's Government gave a rousing address of warning to South Africa at a "Rhodesia" evening in Roodepoort's civic centre at the weekend. Mr Ted Sutten Price, now living in Pretoria, was a guest at a function presented by Mr Tommy Marais the Roodepoort mayor and his wife Rina, to welcome and entertain hundreds of former Rhodesians now staying in Roodepoort. Mr Price said: "Rhodesia won the war but not the peace." In his main address he emphasised that there was a significant lesson to be learnt from the Rhodesian experience. He said: "To survive in Africa and to preserve his culture and identity the White man must never, but never, surrender the instruments of power that enable him to control his own destiny. "If he does he will not be able to call his country 'home' any more." His speech met with prolonged applause. A proposal that a Rhodesia Club be formed in Roodepoort was enthusiastically adopted. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 p 8]

SWAZI RAIL LINK SOON--A third mainline railway link with the Natal coast via Swaziland is to be constructed. It will connect the Eastern Transvaal lowveld with the harbours at Richards Bay and Durban. The chief superintendent of planning of the railways, Mr H Hagen, has announced that a 60 km stretch of railway line is to be laid between Komatipoort and Bordergate on the northern Swaziland border at a cost of R47-million. It will be completed by the beginning of 1985. Work on the Swazi connection to Golel--a distance of 120 kms--will be completed at the same time. Mr Hagen said diesel units would be used for pneumatic brake trains of 50 trucks each, as at present the level of traffic "did not justify using an electrified line." In order to make best use of train crews, a system he described as "novel" would be used--Swazi railways staff would operate the line from Komatipoort to Golel.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 p 3]

POLICE CARS TO CISKEI--Zwelitsha.--The Republic of South Africa has donated a fleet of cars to the Department of Police in Ciskei. In announcing the donation, President L L Sebe said it came through the hard work and education of the Ciskei police.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 10]

TRANSKEIAN DETAINEES FACE TRIAL--Umtata.--Six Transkeian detainees were committed for trial when they appeared in the Umtata Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges under the Transkei Public Security act. They are Mr James Kati, (58), Mr Mveleli Saliwa, (23), Mr Mzwandile Mbete, (26), Mr Mkangeli Matomela, (25), Mr Alfred Marwanqana, (51), and Mr Peter Bawose King. (57). They were remanded in custody to

August 3. At a previous hearing last month the magistrate, Mr David Houston-Barnes, said the Attorney-General had given a directive that the six accused be refused bail as this was a security matter. Defence counsel, Mr Prince Madikizela, told the court he had discussed with the Attorney-General the question of the accused being kept in solitary confinement after they had been charged. He said the Attorney-General had promised to make a decision on the matter too, after he had conferred with the head of the investigating team, Lieutenant Spalding Dengana.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 10]

VENDA CABINET QUITS CASINO--Thohoyandou (Venda).--Venda Cabinet Ministers had resigned from the directorate of Upsurge Investments (Elephant Head Casino), the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr F N Ravele, said yesterday. Mr Ravele was reacting to a report in a Johannesburg newspaper on May 14. "On May 7, 1982, I and my cabinet colleagues were approached to become directors of Upsurge Investments (Elephant Head Casino)," he said. "We signed the relevant documents, which were lodged at the Registrar of Companies."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 11]

'COMMUNISM' DEFINITION--The Progressive Federal Party yesterday failed in a bid to amend the first clause of the Internal Security Bill which defines the term "communism." Speaking in committee on the Bill, Mr M A Tarr (PFP, Pietermaritzburg South), moved to insert the words "by violent means" after the last word of the definition which reads as follows: on, has developed from, or is related to the tenets of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, or Mao Tse-Tung, or of any other recognised theorist in connection with or exponents of those tenets and which aims at establishing any form of socialism or collective owenrship." According to Mr Tarr, the amendment would pinpoint the definition "communism" far more clearly. The Bill, introduced by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, provides for the security of the State and maintenance of law and order. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 4]

RIVE AIDS BLACKS--Cape Town.--The Cabinet has appointed Mr Louis Rive to advise the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on ways of improving the circumstances of Black people living in the Eastern Cape. The appointment of Mr River, who was responsible for co-ordinating the electrification of Soweto, was decided by the Cabinet and would be on an ad hoc basis, Dr Koornhof said in a statement. In consultation with all parties involved, Mr Rive would advise the Minister on steps that could be taken departmentally. East London, King William's Town, Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage would receive priority. Mr Donald Card, chairman of the industrial portfolio of the East London City Council, said the Linde Commission had already recommended that more than R450-million should be spent on improving facilities for Blacks in the region, and Mr. Rive's investigations would help to establish priorities.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 11]

VACANCIES AT TED--More than 20 percent of the administrative and clerical posts at the Transvaal Education Department's head office are currently vacant. This was revealed by Mr S J Schoeman, MEC in charge of education while replying to a question from Mr Peter Nixon (PFP) during the Provincial Council session yesterday. At present 103 of the 500 administrative and clerical posts were vacant, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 10]

HOSTILE GROUPS HIT--The second reading of a Bill empowering the State President to declare any association, group, movement or institution outside the Republic a "hostile organisation" was moved by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee. "The reason for this is that organisations may be created abroad which, like the ANC, want to organise onslaughts against the Republic," he said, introducing the Protection of Information Bill. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 82 p 4]

MAIZE CROP ESTIMATE REVISED--The third official estimate of South Africa's 1981/82 maize crop has been revised upwards to 8,53-million tons from the second estimate of 8,42-million, the Agriculture Department said yesterday. The third estimate, which is based on conditions at the end of April, is, however, sharply down from 1980/81's record outturn of 14,64-million. Grain sorghum output is forecast little changed at 297 000 tons, compared with last month's 296 000 projection, but is sharply below last season's 552 000-ton outturn. The Agriculture Department estimated sunflower-seed production at 302 000 tons, against 298 000 last month and 518 000 in 1980/81 and groundnut output at 106 000 tons, versus 115 000 and 213 000. Soyabean production is forecast unchanged from last month's 19 000-ton estimate and compared with last season's 26 000-ton outturn, while dry bean output is put at 62 000 tons, against 58 000 and 84 000. All South African summer cereals have been adversely affected by a protracted drought in main growing areas this year.--Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 82 p 21]

CSO: 4700/1251

DETAILS GIVEN ON FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1981-1985

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 620-621, Sep-Oct 81 pp 18-20

[Article by Bruno Grelon: "The 1981-1985 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] After steady development during the last three 5-year plans, the Togolese economy should leap forward during the fourth economic and social 5-year plan(1981-1985) adopted last spring.

Although it was considered a transition plan, the third plan contributed to a real economic renewal with its diversified production plan that was beneficial to the regions. In addition to its achievements in the sectors of agriculture, communications, urban equipment, the third plan (78 percent completed) made it possible to establish a fair number of fundamental studies, work out the technical documentation for the execution of the big projects, and complete some experimental research. A whole series of things that will be useful to the fourth plan, given the official name of "Great Achievements Plan."

The overall amount invested in the fourth plan is 368.5 billion CFA francs, compared to 251 for the third plan (+47 percent), 145 for the second, and 75 for the first. The investments are divided between a Minimum Priority Program (PPM) amounting to 251 Billion CFA francs and an Optional Complementary Program (PCO) of 117.5 billion CFA francs. The sectors expected to receive most are rural development (116 billion), industrial, commercial, and cottage industry development (98.6), and communications infrastructure, and engineering for urban development and tourism (100.7).

Rural Development

Since agriculture is the basis of the Togolese economy, this is the sector which has the greatest priority in the fourth plan. What officials have to do is reach self-sufficiency in foodstuffs by increasing production. To do so, the Minimum Priority Progam amounts to 66.5 billion, while the PCO amounts to 49.8 billion CFA francs. The new policy will enable several regions to be developed and various agro-industrial units to be set up to process products on-site, with the objective of meeting the nation's needs,

establish food reserves, and perhaps even develop exports. Water management will be one of the key items in the program, on the one hand enabling energy to be produced, and on the other, hydro-agricultural installations to be constructed. Mechanization and application of new techniques will complete the picture.

On a regional basis, five projects will be implemented, for an overall sum of 39 billion CFA francs over the five regions (Savannahs, Kara, Central Region, Tablelands, Maritime Region). They concern the development of food crop farming, by setting up, among other things, production programs in zones of traditional peasant farming. There will be many hydro-agricultural programs (La Fosse aux Lions, Tchiri plain, Oti valley, Binah, Patalou, and Nangbetto regions), industrial farming will be developed, and stock-raising increased (ranches at Borgou, Dako, and Adele).

Interregional projects involve the Savannah and Kara regions: a poultry farm, tobacco growing (a 425-hectare plantation), development of graound-nut production (a 400-hectare farm), rice/soybean programs, a pulse production program. Parallel studies will be made on the development of coffee, cocoa, and soybean growing.

On a national scale will be noted programs for the development of cotton production (from 22,000 to 40,000 tons), the production and processing of fruit (in particular the anacard and its fruit the cashew nut), the strengthening of cereal storage structures, the installation of a frozen food packing line. the opening up of production zones through the construction of 1,000 kilometers of rural roads, the development of a national park and Fazao-Malfacassa wildlife reservation.

Industrial Development

Investments made during previous plans, especially during the 1978-1980 period, permitted the construction of large industrial structures in various branches (cement works, phosphates, plastics, iron and steel, oil refinery, slinker units, Agou oil-mill, Lama-Kara textile complex). Despite uneven results during the past few years, related particularly to the world economic crisis and agricultural raw material supply problems, the existing industrial array should play an essential role under the fourth plan in the country's economic development.

The industrial development envisaged under this plan amounts to 98.6 billion CFA francs, with 73.4 for the PPM and 23.2 for the PCO. Actions to be taken will be aimed first at getting production started again, either by strengthening the capacity of export-orientated enterprises or by reorganizing those in difficulty. The second direction will lead to on-site processing of materials derived from agriculture and mining to meet the population's needs. The main projects are mentioned in the article on industry (in this issue).

With respect to trade, the completion of the Lome business center is planned, as well as the modernization of the markets.

Equipment

Despite the large amount of construction completed during the last three plans, there is still much to be done in communications, equipment, and visitor reception infrastructure. The fourth plan provides for this sector an overall investment of 100.6 billion CFA francs, including 74.1 for the minimum program and 26.5 for the optional program. The main intentions are the improvement of accessibility, improvement of the urban environment, regional development, and development of the territory.

With regard to communication infrastructure, we note: the construction of a second mole in the port of Lome, the strengthening of surfaced roads, and the building of 175 kilometers of side-roads, extension of Lome airport, relocation and reconstruction of the central station in the capital.

With regard to equipment for tourism, the development of a zoological park in Bayeme, north of Lome, should be noted, as well as the construction of a 60-room hotel at Dapaong.

Social Development, Administration, and Employment

Linked to Togo's economic development, social development is aimed at gradually improving the living conditions and the quality of life of the population. Investment for this area amounts to 33.3 billion CFA francs (23,6 for the PPM and 9.7 for the RCO) distributed as follows:

Public health: 2.2 billion
National education: 21.5 billion
Social affairs and the status of women: 780 million
Information: 4.5 billion
Youth, sport, and culture: 4.1 billion
Nutrition: 115 million

Lastly, the fourth plan devotes a considerable share to administration, with an overall total of 17.2 billion CFA francs, including 12 for the minimum program and 5.2 for the optional one. The object is to move toward overall reform of the administration, which must meet the country's real needs and permit harmonious national development. In concrete terms, the objective is to continue to provide the central and regional governments with the infrastructure and equipment needed, and to accelerate the process of decentralization and deconcentration.

The past point in this program involves the employment policy, closely linked to the policy of economic and social development in making higher production possible. New jobs will be created in the modern sector (32,824 between now and 1985) and in the agriculture sector. Working population numbers will grow from 1,006,000 in 1980 to 1,140,000 in 1985. In addition efforts will be made to direct professional training according to economic needs. Investment under the priority program amounts to 1.2 billion, and 1 billion under the optional program, which is a total of 2.2 billion CFA francs.

Financing

The financing of investments for the fourth plan will mobilize domestic and foreign resources. Domestic financing, whether public or private, will require an overall outlay of about 89.6 billion CFA francs , of which the state investment and equipment budget will contribute 44 billion, parastatal companies 10 billion, local governments 12.6 billion, and the private sector, banks or others, 23 billion. Foreign financing, public or private, of bilateral or multilateral origin, will make available a total amount of about 161.3 billion.

In terms of the application of the fourth plan, analysis of economic data justifies prediction of a 6.5 percent average GDP growth rate at stable prices. So it would rise from 260 billion in 1980 to 356.2 billion in 1985 and the per capita GDP would rise from 96,375 CFA francs to 125,435 CFA francs.

Thus in 5 years, Togo with its 3 million inhabitants, should reach a reasonable level of economic development, but it will really have reached its economic and psychological objective only if it wins the battle for self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. That will be a great stride toward real economic independence.

[Editorial Note, p 20]

Previous Issues on Togo

"Togo: Decade of Peace" (No. 502) November 1971 - out of print

"Togo: Ten Years of Political and Economic Recovery" (No. 561) October 1976 - out of print

"Togo: Decade of Economic and Social Revolution" (No 578/579) March/April 1978 - out of print

"Togo: Priority for Overall Development" (No. 594) July 1979 - out of print

12149
CSO: 4719/480

ZAMBIA, MALAWI HOLD TOP LEVEL TALKS TO RESOLVE BORDER PROBLEMS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **ZAMBIA and Malawi are holding top-level discussions aimed at resolving border problems between the two neighbouring countries.**

The border dispute is understood to be high on the agenda.

Relations between the two countries have often been strained because of border conflicts and the subject was broached yesterday when the Malawian delegation called on Party Secretary-General Mulemba at Freedom House.

Leader of the Malawian delegation Mr Aaron Gadama who is the Minister for the Central Region, said the two nations were facing a problem of their nationals straying into each other's territories without proper documents.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba is leading the Zambian side in the talks.

Another indication that the border issue is given top priority is the inclusion on the Malawian team of surveyors and the district commissioner for Mchinji which is on the border with Chipata in the Eastern Province, where most cross-border incidents have been common.

Mr Gadama in his brief remarks during his call on Mr Mulemba said: "Zambia and Malawi are presently having a difficult time because during the colonial era people moved freely; and maybe they still feel they should continue moving without passports."

He said after the recent signing of a joint permanent commission by President Kaunda and the Malawi leader Dr Kamuzu Banda, he found it appropriate that he and Mr Chomba should meet and discuss bilateral issues.

It was vital that the political parties of the two countries should ensure that their hard won independence was guarded against any forces which might be working to disrupt peace and unity being enjoyed between Zambia and Malawi.

He hailed Dr Kaunda's visit to Malawi in February, saying it demonstrated a spirit of brotherhood and that the reception given him was a "natural one".

Earlier, Mr Mulemba called for closer cooperation at grassroot level between the people of Zambia and Malawi because they had many things in common.

He said the visit of the Malawian delegation was important because it helped cement the already existing good relations between Lilongwe and Lusaka. As emergent nations the two countries must encourage exchange of visits by leaders at all levels.

The two countries have already declared a border dispute according to a statement made in Parliament in August by Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula.

The boundary is disputed by the two governments as it is not demarcated on ground.

CSO: 4700/1242

NATION SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH SIDA TO TRAIN ZAMBIANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE Government has stopped recruiting expatriates under agreements signed with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) to concentrate on training Zambians.

National Commission for Development Planning director-general Dr Leonard Chivuno said this when he signed a K25.4 million agreement in Lusaka yesterday with the head of SIDA office in Zambia Mrs Brita Ostberg.

Under the personnel support programme with SIDA expatriates were recruited and paid from a supplementary fund but now the fund would "specifically be used to train Zambians".

"We saw the need to train Zambians to take over from expatriates as urgent. The money which we used to pay to expatriates is now being used to send Zambians to train abroad."

Ten engineers were sent abroad last year and more would be sent this year. Dr Chivuno said. The emphasis on training would be on engineers, whose skills were vital to industry.

Dr Chivuno said his department was working hand in hand with the Ministry of Finance to speed up disbursement of money to speed up implementation of projects.

The commission was examining possibilities of strengthening the cooperative school and it was liaising with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development on the subject.

Mr Chivuno praised the Swedish government for the help it was giving Zambia, particularly import support to Zambia Railways and providing primary health care facilities and educational materials.

Mrs Ostberg said Zambia and Sweden had "mutual" problems and pledged her country's support for Zambia's socio-economic programmes.

She said Sweden was preparing another agreement to follow the one ending on December 31.

The agreement signed yesterday was part of a larger one which started in January and ends next year.

CSO: 4700/1242

MUNDIA ASSURES UGANDA OF NATION'S CONTINUED SUPPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] PRIME Minister Mundia has assured Uganda of Zambia's continued diplomatic and moral support.

Zambia was closely following events in Uganda and President Milton Obote had this country's sympathy and support.

He was speaking in his office when he met outgoing Ugandan high commissioner to Zambia Mr Georpe Kinuka.

Mr Kinuka leaves for Kampala next week after serving in Zambia for two-and-a-half years as his country's first high commissioner after the downfall of dictator Idi Amin.

The Prime Minister noted that before and after Zambia's struggle for Independence, Uganda was a member of the Mulungushi club and the spirit of the club was still on, he said.

Mr Mundia told the envoy that President Kaunda had a soft spot in his heart for Uganda.

Consoled

He commended Uganda for participating in the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) conference held in Lusaka last year. It was a "great honour" that Dr Obote attended the meeting.

Mr Kinuka told the Prime Minister that he had enjoyed his stay in Zambia.

At a luncheon hosted for him by Minister of Foreign Affairs Professor Lameck Goma, Mr Kinuka said Uganda's task was enormous.

Ugandans were consoled and comforted by the fact that the sheep now have shepherds:

"What we thought were shepherds were in fact wolves."

Prof Goma said Amin's reign of terror had ruined Uganda politically, economically, socially and culturally.

CSO: 4700/1242

ZIPM DEPLORES RECRUITMENT OF EXPATRIATES FOR PERSONNEL WORK

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 May 82 p 7

[Text] THE Zambia Institute of Personnel Management (ZIPM) has deplored the recruitment of expatriates for personnel work saying the move defeated the Zambianisation process.

Speaking at the ninth ZIPM's annual general meeting in Kitwe yesterday where Prime Minister Mundia officiated the institute's chairman Mr Fanuel Sumbwe said expatriates were too costly to maintain.

"But it is sad to see that after so many years since personnel and training functions were Zambianised, we still have to bring back expatriate consultants to do personnel work which can be done by local personnel staff."

Mr Sumbwe said when available local resources were shunned in preference to expatriate jobs such as supervisory training and job evaluation were done at exorbitant costs payable in the "badly needed foreign exchange".

He called for a continued spirit of reconciliation between the Party and its Government on one hand and the labour movement on the other.

Mr Sumbwe said it was only in a climate of peaceful industrial relations that any meaningful social and economic development could be achieved.

Referring to a spate of strikes that occurred during the end of 1980 and the first half of 1981, he said the unrest worsened the country's economic situation which was affected by world-wide economic difficulties.

There were 156 strikes in 1981, involving 76,776 workers, representing an increase of 30 per cent over the 1980 figure of 121 strikes.

In terms of lost man-days, there were 556,408 in 1981, as against the 1980 figures of 76,886 only.

Mr Sumbwe said the stoppages which had such serious repercussions, were fundamentally caused by political and industrial issues. He did not elaborate.

"This was indeed a sad period for all of us because apart from helping to perpetuate the economic crisis, those strikes were also frustrating to many personnel practitioners and were a great burden on them." Mr Sumbwe added.

Recounting on how the world economic recession had affected Zambia, he said that had led to some business enterprises either closing down or being forced to reduce their labour force.

Mr Sumbwe quoted a statement from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, which indicated that last year alone, 4,151 workers were declared redundant in 142 companies beause of financial constraints.

"These are some of the actions that unfortunately make managements and personnel officials in particular appear unpatriotic and less humanistic in the eyes of some fellow citizens.

"But the fact of the matter is that no reasonable employer declares redundancies for the sake of it. The choice is a hard one, it is either to maintain limited operations and thereby offer few employment opportunities or simply close down," he said.

CSO: 4700/1242

MUNDIA SAYS ALL PARTNERS OF LABOR MARKET MUST WORK TO PREVENT STRIKES

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 May 82 p 1

[Text] PRIME Minister Mundia has called on institutions in Zambia's labour market to work tirelessly to prevent all kinds of strikes in industries.

Opening the ninth annual general conference of the Zambia Institute of Personnel Management (ZIPM) at Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation in Kitwe yesterday, Mr Mundia said despite laying down channels of communication in the process of free collective bargaining, strikes continued to take place.

"This is an area where all partners of the labour market must work tirelessly to prevent strikes in our industries."

Mr Mundia told delegates that industrial relations, particularly in personnel management, was a social science which required that those charged with duties were suitably qualified.

"As you are aware, a worker is no longer a cog in the industrial chain of production. The trade unions, through their workers' educational programmes, have done a good job of making workers aware of their duties, rights and privileges at places of work."

Mr Mundia said workers were demanding to be equal partners in the decision-making process at their places of work which, according to the country's labour policy, was an institutional demand reflected in the provisions of the Industrial Relations Act.

"All that remains for the ZIPM is to cultivate goodwill or cooperation in communication with workers and their representatives. This cooperation is absolutely necessary in order to achieve goals in our social and economic development plans."

The role of personnel management had become crucial in view of the country's new progressive industrial relations' policy exemplified by pieces of sound labour legislation.

"You are partners in the production process and as such cooperation and constant communication in all matters of mutual interest is of vital importance."

Good labour relations produced satisfied workers who in turn produced more goods and services for the nation's development.

Back-up

He believed that well-informed and enlightened workers were an insurance cover for industrial harmony for which the Party and its Government had provided a back-up policy.

The Party and its Government expected that all personnel management ideas and functions took into account political, economic, social and cultural considerations if they were to make an impact on Zambia's industrial relations.

CSO: 4700/1242

WESTMINISTER SYSTEM MUST GO, SAYS MAKOMBE

Has Become Irrelevant

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 May 82 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] The President of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makombe, yesterday called for the scrapping of the Westminister parliamentary procedures inherited by the Government at the time of independence.

He said the system had become irrelevant and should be replaced by one suited to present-day Zimbabwe. Mr Makombe said the committee stage of Bills should be done away with because it was a waste of time.

"The committee stage where a Bill is read clause by clause must change. I personally consider it a waste of time," he said in an interview.

Mr Makombe said there was widespread support for a one-party state and there was need to change the system to enable more than one candidate from a party to stand for a constituency so that the electorate could choose the best.

The Senate President who has visited a number of friendly countries to study their partilamentary systems, stressed the need to change the present system and bring it in line with the aspirations of Zimbabweans.

"I certainly feel there is need for change."

The Senate should not be allowed to frustrate the wishes of the popularly elected House of Assembly because the two were not in competition. The function of the senators was to improve the content of legislation.

Mr Makombe said although there had been no conflicts between the two houses during the past two years, he would not like to see it happen. "The other function of the Senate is to be a watchdog and guard against the infringement of human rights in any law," he said.

Under the present system, the Senate could delay the passing of a Bill for 180 days but had no power to stop it. "I would not like to see a situation where senators are working against the Government," Mr Makombe said.

He said the future of the senators, including 10 chiefs, would be determined by their individual contributions weighed on merit.

On lobola, the Senate was conservative and wanted to uphold the traditions of the people. "But as for how much one should pay for his wife, I leave it to the chiefs to say," Mr Makombe said.

The coming session from June 15, would be very busy because there would be more business following the establishment of the Ministry of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs. The Senate was expected to sit until late hours.

Mr Makombe said he had been disappointed by a lack of business during the last session which had resulted in short sittings by the Senate. The newly created ministry would co-ordinate the activities of the Assembly and the Senate and ensure that the two houses had enough business to keep them busy.

Discordant with Local Conditions

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Parliament Reform"]

[Text] There must be very few former colonies today still labouring under the burdensome weight of constitutional systems imposed by departing colonial masters.

Zimbabwe may well be the only former British-ruled territory in Africa that has so far remained faithful to procedures of government bequeathed by almost 90 years of colonialism.

The need to retain some of what has been inherited from both Whitehall and Westminister has been publicly acknowledged by the leadership. But there has also been no mincing of words about Zimbabwe's determination to do away with aspects of this legacy which are discordant with local conditions and wishes.

The verbal assaults by the President of the Seante, Mr Makombe, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Mutasa, against certain unacceptable practices and procedures in Parliament Building cannot escape favourable notice.

Neither can the practical approach they have adopted to put things right. They have travelled far and wide in search of ideas on parliamentary reform.

The successful completion of this exercise should signal the end of dilatory procedures in implementing both the legislative and development programmes.

CSO: 4700/1247

ZCTU PUTS OFF APPOINTMENT OF NEW LEADER

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 9

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE acting secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions is now expected to be appointed on May 26.

This was decided at last Saturday's executive meeting of the organisation in Harare which had originally been convened to appoint an acting secretary-general.

No statement was issued after the meeting which lasted several hours. But an official said the executive members examined the issue at length and decided that the problem be resolved on May 26.

He dismissed rumours in labour circles that there was a serious power struggle in the organisation, which is charged with the task of uniting all splinter unions in the country.

The internecine squabbling which had bedevilled the trade unions in Zimbabwe "was being ended by the ZCTU".

"It is only a few who have not seen the light and are continuing to split the workers. But they are no more a major problem because we have the backing of the workers in Zimbabwe," said the ZCTU executive member, who did not want his name to be published.

He said it was still the contention of the majority of the ZCTU executive members that the secretary-general should be elected by all unions at a special congress to be convened after the unity of all unions.

The post was left vacant last December after the then secretary-general, Mr Albert Mugabe, was found dead in the swimming pool at his home. He was a founder member of the ZCTU.

Police have completed investigations into the death and an inquest is to be held soon.

CSO: 4700/1246

HISTORY OF THE SHONA UNRAVELLED

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 May 82 p 4

[Text]

A NEW book on the origin of the Shona will be published next month.

Its author, headmaster of Goromonzi High School, Mr Aeneas Chigwedere, yesterday told a National Affairs meeting in Harare that Shona history was a vast subject of great interest.

"I have put it together and hope that you will be able to see it in book form by the end of the coming month."

Mr Chigwedere has written another book called From Rhodesia to Monomatapa.

He said there had been two serious mistakes in attempts to unravel the history of the Shona.

These were that each Shona community had been treated in isolation and that the Shona had also been treated in the same way as if there had been a human vacuum in this country before it was colonised.

Another had been that Shonas were unrelated to other Bantu communities in Africa or that they had not been influenced by other African communities and that they did not influence these communities.

"The final verdict comes from analysing all and not just the Shona group. So today by analysing the origins of the Shona, we are also automatically analysing the origins of the Ndebele whether they like it or not," he said.

The Bantu originally came from the Nile Valley in the Egyptian province of Azania, Nubia or Kush which was part of the Sudan Republic of today, he said.

"Their ancestors were the Negroes of history who were very closely related to the ancient Egyptians."

Mr Chigwedere listed some Bantu cultural traits which, he said, proved that they had come from the Nile Valley in East Africa:

- All who migrated to the rest of Africa had iron-age technology which was a feature of the Kush in the Sudan.
- Chiefs and kings were divine rulers.
- They had a knowledge of dry-stone building and terracing.
- Today all Bantu speak related languages.
- All Bantu from the southern tip of the continent to West Africa show by their traditions that they originally came from north-east Africa.
- They were mostly Christian when they left north-east Africa and archaeology and African religion have proved this.

Mr Chigwedere said the Bantu were divided into three closely related families or tribes by the time they left East Africa.

"It has been our failure to discover this early structure of the Bantu that has baffled our efforts to identify the Shona, Ndebele or any other. This is indeed a key factor in discovering the origins of the Shona," he said.

The three families were the Dziva, Tonga and Soko. It was segments of these three original families that populated all Bantu Africa, including Zimbabwe.

He said Bantu Africa could still be reduced to the three original tribes or families and that enabled him to discover the origins of the Shona.

Today Shona refers to all Africans in Zimbabwe except the Ndebele, he said.

According to Mr Chigwedere, about 85 percent of Zimbabwe's population consists of descendants of the Mbire who formed part of the Soko family.

Six percent consisted of segments of the Dziva family while two percent formed Tonga communities. He said about two percent had Mohammedan origins.

Mr Chigwedere said "true Ndebele" made up about five percent of the total Zimbabwe population.

All three great Bantu families were represented in South Africa, while Mozambique like Zimbabwe and Namibia was almost totally a Tonga country, he said.

Zaire, Zambia and Angola were historically similar because the majority of the Bantu people who migrated to Zambia and Angola came from the Congo.

"I have done this marathon with you across Africa to prove to you that Zimbabwe is not unique in Africa in its ethnic composition. It is a microcosm of Bantu Africa.

"If we had known this earlier, we would not have found our history so baffling."

Mr Chigwedere said tha the "African trinity" was commemorated all over Africa. "There is nothing that demonstrates this original trinity of the Bantu better than their traditions."

These traditions included cooking in three-legged pots, greeting, clapping of hands and ululating which were being done in rythms of threes.

Mr Chigwedere said the Shona have a riddle "Mutatu mutatu wakapedza nyika" (the trinity that covers the whole country), which was a reference to the firestones which were always in threes.

CSO: 4700/1246

AGREEMENTS WITH GDR STRENGTHEN RELATIONS

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE cultural and scientific, and air transport agreements concluded between Zimbabwe and the German Democratic Republic form a strong basis for future bilateral relations, the visiting GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Oskar Fischer, said yesterday.

The cultural and scientific co-operation was concluded early yesterday morning, less than an hour before the visiting GDR team left Zimbabwe, at the end of its three-day visit.

The air transport agreement was signed on Friday. The conclusion of the two accords brings to three the agreements between the two countries. The first was the trade accord signed in October last year and by the end of the year the GDR had imported goods worth $1 179 680 from this country.

"I am leaving your country with a firm conviction that our exchange of views has contributed to the understanding between our countries and that the talks have laid a strong basis for future bilateral relations," Mr Fischer said.

The team called on the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, just before the signing of the agreement and Mr Fischer said the talks provided a broad framework for future co-operation between the two countries.

"Our talks showed that we hold identical views on international issues. I also had the opportunity of noticing the steps made by your country to build a society serving the interests of the rest of the people."

The moves being adopted by Zimbabwe in restructuring its society would bring nearer the day when all the people of Southern Africa would become free from discrimination and racial domination.

He believed his team's visit to this country had resulted in strengthening and promoting mutually beneficial relations between Zimbabwe and the GDR.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, said the conclusion of the agreements between the two countries was a manifestation of the desire to increase solidarity and friendship between Zimbabwe and the GDR.

He had held wide ranging consultations with the GDR team on a number of international issues and had briefed the team on the state of affairs in the region. Mr Fischer had also in turn briefed him on the position of events in their region.

They had agreed on the need to exchange more visits between the two countries and Dr Mangwende said he had been invited to visit the GDR.

Dr Mangwende said: "We are trying to build a socialist society and we can only stand to benefit from their experience. We have established contacts, which are extremely necessary in international relations. We are friends and colleagues."

CSO: 4700/1246

ZAPU DISOWNS NEW CABINET POSTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 82 p 3

[Text] **PF-ZAPU has resolved to dissociate itself from the recent appointment to Cabinet positions of some of its members, the publicity secretary of the party said yesterday.**

Speaking on behalf of the central committee of PF-ZAPU, Mr Munetsi Nziramasanga said the decision had been made at a committee meeting on Saturday.

Meeting in regular session at the Magwegwe Hall and chaired by the party president, Dr Nkomo, the central committee considered the issue of the recent Cabinet reshuffle made by the Prime Minister.

The appointment of PF-ZAPU members to ministerial posts was a contradiction of the understanding of mutual consultation between the party and the Government, said Mr Nziramasanga.

It was therefore resolved that the central committee of PF-ZAPU dissociate itself from the procedure and the appointments which had been made, he said.

"The appointments do not have the blessing of the party," he said.

The central committee resolved, however, that those members of PF-ZAPU who had not been expelled from the Government should remain in their positions.

Party Accused of Double Standard

A CABINET minister and ZAPU oficial has said his party was using "double standards" by refusing to support his appointment as a Government minister.

Dr Callistus Ndlovu, the Minister of Construction, said here yesterday that he fully conceded the right of the ZAPU central committee to dissociate itself from his appointment.

But he said that, in taking the stand, the central committee was employing double standards since the committee had endorsed and approved the appointment of three other ZAPU members in the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe's Cabinet.

Dr Ndlovu said he was at Saturday's meeting in Bulawayo at which the central committee decided to dissociate itself from the two latest appointments, his own and that of Miss Jane Ngwenya as Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development.

"A minority at the meeting held the view I hold, that though within their rights, the committee was employing double standards," he said.

The committee had taken its stand on the grounds that the Prime Minister had not consulted ZAPU.

The committee said this was not the case when three ZAPU ministers were appointed earlier.

Dr Ndlovu said: "I do not believe in the present circumstances there can be and will be consultation between Mr Mugabe and Dr Joshua Nkomo. I accepted the appointment because I believed it was not possible for any consultation to take place.

"I know there are many people disturbed because I accepted the appointment, but it is only a matter of time before they realise they are making a mistake."

CSO: 4700/1246

AIR LINK-UP WITH GDR ESTABLISHED

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] AN air transport agreement between Zimbabwe and the German Democratic Republic was signed yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, and the GDR's visiting Foreign Minister, Mr Oskar Fischer.

Dr Mangwende said the signing of the agreement signified the commitment of the two countries to enter into a more meaningful economic relationship.

Another agreement would be signed before the visiting GDR minister left the country, he said.

Mr Fischer had a "useful" meeting with Dr Mangwende and extensive discussions with the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, and the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo.

Mr Fischer also had wide-ranging discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

"All these meetings were directed towards the need for the two countries to intensify and strengthen their economic and political relations," said Dr Mangwende.

● At a dinner for the visiting minister on Thursday, Dr Mangwende said Zimbabwe called for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and for dialogue between the superpowers to try to arrest the "spiralling arms race" reports Ziana.

Dr Mangwende said no peace-loving country could afford to take a disinterested view of the present world situation.

"We must, therefore, endeavour to encourage meaningful dialogue among those powers that are in possession of nuclear arsenals and press for a general reduction of destructive weapons of all kinds.

"I should hope that the German Democratic Republic shares our deep concern for genuine detente and world peace," he said.

CSO: 4700/1246

FORGED DOLLAR RACKET GROWS IN BULAWAYO

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] **THE racket in counterfeit $1 coins is growing in Bulawayo, the acting officer in charge of the police Fraud Section, Detective Section Officer Andrew Davies, said yesterday.**

Since publication in the Chronicle of the police appeal to people to be on the alert against bogus coins, shops, banks and beerhalls have been spotting them and handing them to the CID.

Unfortunately there is as yet no trail leading to the illegal mint which is churning out the dollar coins, but Mr Davies believes it will not be long now before there is.

He suggests that people keep a genuine dollar coin handy and check all dollar coins handed to them against the genuine one.

"Sadly, it is the unsophisticated Zimbabwean who can't afford to lose a dollar who is being taken in," Mr Davies said.

● One of the false $20 notes that have been in the news recently surfaced yesterday as an exhibit in Gweru magistrates' court where a man who exchanged it for two genuine $10 notes was convicted of forgery and uttering.

Ernest Banda (31) of the Guinea Fowl army camp, pleaded guilty to forging the note but not guilty to uttering it. He claimed that he had returned the $10 notes the day after the transaction.

Agreed facts read by the prosecutor, Mr Barry Munro, were that on March 26 — before the new notes became legal tender in April — Banda took two $20 note specimens and stuck them together to forge a $20 note. He rubbed out the word "specimen".

The same day he went to the Guinea Fowl Beerhall and offered to exchange the false note and was given two $10 notes by Mr Emmanuel Mangera. [illegible] then left.

Magistrate Mrs Prisca Hassan fined Banda $60 (or 30 days) and suspended a two months' prison sentence.

CSO: 4700/1246

PEASANTS FOUND GUILTY IN KANA FARM SQUATTING CASE

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 3

[Text] GWERU.

ALL 146 Buhera peasants arrested when squatting on Kana Farm in the Mvuma district, were convicted of trespassing yesterday.

The State prosecutor's submission that they had deliberately invited prosecution to embarrass the Government by getting publicity for their case was upheld by the magistrate's court here.

All had pleaded not guilty.

Several of them had a previous conviction for trespassing on the farm for which they had been given suspended sentences.

These were given four month sentences of which two months was suspended and the previously suspended sentences of $30 (or 30 days) were brought into effect.

First offenders were fined $50 (or 50 days) of which $30 (or 30 days) were suspended.

Defence counsel Mr S. V. Mtambanengwe submitted that the State had not proved that the accused had refused to leave the farm when asked to do so — an essential element of the charge.

They had not refused because they were not asked. They were simply arrested.

Magistrate, Mr Linos Mazonde, found that the squatters had been warned and asked to leave the land and had refused to do so. They had been moved from the land when they squatted there last year and they had returned.

They were defying the Government and should have waited for its resettlement agents to help them.

Prosecutor, Mr Barry Munro, said the squatters had taken the law into their own hands. The Government was doing its best to find land for people and he urged that the court should deal with them seriously.

Passing sentence, Mr Mazonde told the accused they had squatted illegally in defiance of authority and the Government. "Land is a contentious issue in this country and it is known that many people were displaced from their land by previous governments," he said.

"The Government is trying its best and is buying farms in the country and it cannot be allowed for parts of the community to do what they want."

Mr Mazonde said that many were taken from farms and reserves long ago. If it was permitted for people to return to their ancestral homes there would be chaos in the country.

CSO: 4700/1246

USE OF MINERS EXPELLED BY SOUTH AFRICA PLANNED

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 9

[Text] THE skills and knowledge of the Zimbabwean miners being repatriated from South Africa must not be allowed to go to waste, said Mr Jairus E. Munyoro, chairman of the Zimbabwe Small Miners' Co-operative in Harare yesterday.

"Within the next two weeks, the committee of the small miners hopes to meet the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo to discuss the many ex-mining personnel being repatriated from South Africa.

"They have know-how and experience that we can use. They must not be allowed to sit at home and let all that knowledge go to waste."

Mr Munyoro, who is also chairman of the Zimbabwe Businessmen's Co-operative Society, announced the dates for the second and third small miners' seminar. The first such seminar was held at Mberengwa in March, and was successful.

Mr Munyoro said that the second seminar would be held at the Kotwa Business Centre at Mudzi from today to Friday and would be sponsored by the Australian government. There would be 40 participants, including 15 former combatants, all from the Mutoko area.

He was pleased that all the lecturers at the seminar would be Ministry of Mines officials, including the Mining Commissioner, Mr J. Vandoros. "There is much more involvement now by the ministry.

"The Government's involvement means that they are aware that the mining industry must come from the grass roots."

Mr Munyoro said the third seminar to be sponsored by Dutch, would be held from June 1 to June 4 at the Sebakwe Hotel, Kwekwe. About 40 participants would attend. These would include a proportion of ex-combatants. — ZIS.

CSO: 4700/1246

CHURCH ACCUSED OF DISRUPTIVE TACTICS

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 82 p 1

[Text] **THE Roman Catholic Church has been accused by Senator Agrippa Makunde of disrupting efforts by farmers to promote socialism through co-operatives.**

Agricultural activities of the Catholic Association were alleged by the Senator to be a smoke-screen for the church's "dabbling in politics", and a means to thwart aims to bring all farmers into a united movement.

The rift between the church and farmers was highlighted on Friday by Senator Makunde in his address to ministers who had been attending a field day organised by Chiviya communal farmers, in Murewa.

Present were the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi; the Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo; and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Swithun Mombeshora.

The Catholic Association held a similar field day on Friday, in the area.

While a Government bus was ferrying farmers to the meeting attended by the ministers, a seven-tonne truck was going around taking people to the Catholic Association's field day.

"There is a misunderstanding in the farming sector here between development area groups and the Silveira House group," said the senator.

"The Christian group held a meeting yesterday and they are meeting again today when they know full well that ministers are here.

"They are fighting against the Government by doing this kind of thing and many things which damage the Government are said at their meetings."

Said Mrs Nhongo: "The church cannot compete against Government programmes; we have already said that if they want to be respected they should do what the Government wants.

"It is surprising that the Government deploys agricultural extension workers who have orgahised this field day, and yet the churches do things which are out of step."

Mr Mahachi reiterated the Government's stance that the churches should stay out of politics.

"If you want to get into politics through the pulpit, then you are fighting us," said Mr Mahachi.

"If Catholics and Methodists want a showdown with the Government," he said, "they will be dealt with ruthlessly."

Silveira House Chief Answers Charges

THE Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, had accepted an invitation to attend a field day in the Murewa district organised by the Catholic Association, the director of Silveira House, Father John Dove, said last night.

He was responding to allegations by Senator Agrippa Makunde and farmers in the area, that the Catholic Association was attempting to thwart efforts to bring all farmers into a united movement.

Two field days had been organised on Friday, one by the Catholic Association, and the other by the Group Development Authority.

The field day organised by the Catholic Association was organised well in advance, said Father Dove, and was not held in opposition to the other field day.

"The field day was organised in early March. Minister Mahachi had been invited to attend. He accepted the invitation, and we were quite surprised when he did not attend.

"We are bewildered by Senator Makunde's allegations because we have full Government approbation. We have no idea what his grievance is, and would like to meet him and resolve the matter."

He said that when the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, visited Silveira House, he had praised their agricultural scheme. After independence, Father Dove said, Mr Mahachi was the "first to encourage us".

CSO: 4700/1246

ZANLA'S CO-OP LESSON BEARS FRUIT

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 May 82 p 4

[Text] THE GOVERNMENT'S call for people to establish co-operatives has taken root in the Mount Darwin and Rushinga communal lands, not as a new idea, but as a concept adopted during the liberation war.

The co-operative philosophy was spread by ZANLA combatants during the war and has led to more than 30 undertakings being established. According to Mr Ben Madondo, the regional agricultural officer for one of the five districts, more are being formed.

The co-operatives are mainly occupied in raising chickens, feeding cattle and in tobacco farming.

Nine women at Chihwai, in the Rushinga communal land are a classic example of the co-operatives springing up in the two districts.

Said the chairwoman of the co-operative, Mrs Nyengeterai Chihwai: "We started this project with the supervision of local government and Agritex officials, but really, we got the idea of co-operatives from the ZANLA comrades who operated in this area for a long time."

She said that in the past, women had not shown that they could do things for themselves and therefore were treated as inferior to men. Each of the women in the co-operative had contributed $110 to the project and a builder was hired to construct a fowl run.

"Today we have more than 200 chickens ready for the market. We intend servicing Mount Darwin, Rushinga and Bindura markets initially. We will also supply four secondary schools in the two districts," Mrs Chihwai said.

In an interview Mr Madondo said he was pleased with the people's decision to form co-operatives. He said his department was running a two-year master farmers' course for those who intended to form co-operatives or who had already done so. One co-operative was already receiving training in tobacco farming at Karuyana, he said.

Mount Darwin and Rushinga are among the leading tobacco and cotton farming communal lands in the country, and in recognition of this and to increase production, Agricura, a commercial company, has offered two prizes to farmers in the districts.

A spokesman for the company said the best farmer would receive a bursary to enable his child to attend Chibero or Gwebi Agricultural Colleges, or if he did not have a child capable of attending one of the colleges, he would receive money equivalent to the scholarship.

The second prize would be $700 worth of agricultural equipment.—ZIS.

CSO: 4700/1246

YOUTHS TO BE ARMED, SAYS PM

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 82 p 1

[Text] YOUNG people will be armed to fight dissidents and bandits in the country, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

Speaking to thousands of people at Akoba Stadium, Gweru, Mr Mugabe said: "Do not rely on the army and police alone for protection, but you, the people, must learn to defend yourselves against bandits and dissidents.

"The army might take too long coming to your aid as they have to prepare first and by the time they arrive, the dissidents would have disappeared."

He urged people to be vigilant, adding that youths would be taught how to use guns so as to provide immediate protection to the community.

The Prime Minister repeated his earlier statements that ZANU (PF) would rule forever.

"Because of intimidation, ZANU (PF) lost four seats in the Midlands Province," he said. "But now people were realising that ZANU (PF) was the only party worth supporting because of the arms caches found throughout the country.

"We found new missiles in some of the arms caches," Mr Mugabe revealed. "Now, why did ZAPU not use them when they were being bombed by the former Rhodesian forces in Zambia?"

Mr Mugabe said ZANU (PF) had uncovered a plan by ZAPU in 1977 called "Zero Hour", in which ZAPU wanted ZANU (PF) to use their arms to liberate Zimbabwe while ZAPU kept its weapons to fight ZANU (PF) after the liberation.

"We confronted them with this plan, but they denied any knowledge of it," Mr Mugabe said.

Mr Mugabe said ZAPU will never conquer ZANU (PF). "Where will Nkomo find medicine more powerful than ours to fight us?" the Prime Minister asked amid wild cheering.

Mr Mugabe said: "I thank Nkomo for planting the arms so that we of ZANU (PF) could reap them. We have gone against the Bible by reaping something that had been planted by someone else, but this we had to do."

Mr Mugabe said he knew of ZIPRA leaders who were meeting and organising dissidents. "We will let this go on because we want to get further information."

The Prime Minister repeated his statements made on Saturday at Nharira concerning Dr Nkomo, saying he was not immune to arrest.

Speaking about the city of Gweru, Mr Mugabe said the idea of starting the liberation war was born in the city although the actual fighting started at Chinhoyi. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/1246

DETAILS ON INCOME TAX REVENUE REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text] **INCOME TAX charged to individuals and companies in Zimbabwe in the last fiscal year totalled $361,7 million, which was $92,3 million more than in the previous year.**

This was shown in the Annual Income Tax report released yesterday by the Central Statistical Office.

The report also showed that the median taxable income for individuals rose to $8 171 in the year 1980/81 compared to $7 518 for the previous period.

The taxable income of the 90 042 individuals assessed was $856,2 million, which yielded $170 million after $303,5 million in abatements.

One hundred and thirty-nine more companies were assessed for income tax than in 1979/80, and the tax from 5 384 companies increas' by about 40 percent in the same period to $189,5 million, with a further $2,2 million in branch profits tax.

The number of companies which submitted losses dropped from 6 597 in 1979/80 to 6 572 last year with a resultant decrease in losses by almost $3 million to $69 million.

Taxable income for individuals rose by 13 percent over the comparable figure the previous year. The increase was only 1,5 percent in 1979/80.

Similarly with companies, the taxable income showed a growth of 38,7 percent since the previous year, during which period it grew by only 7,8 percent.

Of the total taxable income for individuals the largest slice was earned from salaries and wages — $751 million, with services (notably medical) the second largest at $29,8 million, and agriculture third on $16,6 million.

Mining and quarrying paid about $14 million income tax; textiles, clothing and footwear also about $14 million, while drink and tobacco contributed about $10 million.

Hotels and restaurants were way down the list of income tax payers on $210 000.

The wages and salaries of wives in employment added some $79,6 million to the total family taxable income of $687,2 million.

CSO: 4700/1246

DISPUTES OVER NAME CHANGES ERUPT

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 May 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Name Changes"]

[Text] **THE disputes over the new names of towns and cities announced last month are deafening. While demands for Nyanda to be renamed Masvingo appear more vociferous, names such as Kadoma, Dete, Hwange, Mandidzudzure, Mutorashanga, Rusape, Gweru, etc, are also being hotly contested.**

There is even confusion over whether Harare shouldn't be called Harare City, to distinguish it from the high-density suburb.

The unfortunate result of all this is a stunning anti-climax to the elation evoked among millions of Zimbabweans by the announcement of the new names.

It is a fact that people will effectively carry out plans which they work out themselves. In the context of the new names, can it be said the people now protesting played any part in researching them?

Indeed it can even be asked whether any meaningful research was conducted by the committee assigned that task which, on the face of it, seems to have had ample time to deliver finished goods.

While it must be a relief to many to know that the door is still open to suggestions or spelling corrections, the fact remains that the role of the masses in decision-making in this country is paramount.

If the new names had first been published only as suggestions and public comment on them invited, a time- and cost-saving consensus would have been reached.

CSO: 4700/1246

STATE MAPS OUT RURAL GROWTH PLAN

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text] **SEVEN HUNDRED growth points have been identified throughout the country to form the basis of the Government's plan to build a socialist society through the development of rural areas.**

Under the plan, local authorities would spearhead the development of rural areas as well as take power and industry to the people, the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Mr George Chinengundu, said yesterday.

He said that each service centre would support up to 10 000 people and in Matabeleland alone, 80 such centres were needed to support the province's population of 810 000.

Addressing district councillors and participants at a week's course on physical planning at the Esikhoveni Training Centre, Esigodini, Mr Chinengundu said the Government was comitted to giving the rural people a fair deal.

Local authorities were a vital channel through which the Government wanted to decentralise power and activity so local people could make their own decisions.

He said the Government plan for a socialist state was based on the development of rural areas through decentralisation of industry and the establishment of growth points.

"The present Government views rural areas as the cornerstone for the success of its socialist policies and hence considers the development of these areas as a priority."

The deputy minister noted that districts had different potentialities. Some had minerals and some good soils. It was important for councils to recognise their strengths and opportunities and to capitalise on them.

Mr Chinengundu told the course participants that they had an important role to play in setting up well-organised centres for development.

"In your work you will be meeting people who lack experience or who do not quite know how the new local government system works.

"You will be dealing with businessmen and other developers who may be influential in their own areas and whose aim is to make profits at the expense of proper and orderly development.

"All this calls for councillors who are dedicated to the policies of Government and who are capable of carrying out their duties with a single-mindedness of purpose, able to concentrate on the progressive continuation of Government programmes in rural areas."

CSO: 4700/1246

MUTASA TO SUBMIT PARLIAMENTARY REFORM PROPOSALS

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, and his delegation will submit their report of proposals for parliamentary reforms to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, before the end of this month.

Mr Mutasa was speaking at Harare Airport yesterday after his return from Mozambique where he led an eight-member delegation to study the functions and nature of Mozambique's parliamentary system.

From Mozambique's National Assembly the delegation had learnt a great deal on how to organise society in a socialist state and how democracy could be implemented in a socialist situation, he said.

"We saw how important it was to have a two-way communication system between government and the people."

Mr Mutasa said they had been impressed by the way decisions presented to the people by the party, Frelimo, were passed through state bodies like people's assemblies, discussed thoroughly and then passed to the public for implementation.

"We were completely convinced that Mozambique was on the road to socialism and most of their undertakings took a socialistic trend."

He said he had the opportunity to attend a people's assembly in Maputo where government policy was being discussed and was very impressed by the way members of the public were involved in trying to understand what had been put forward by the government.

Mr Mutasa said if everything was put to him to decide, the Zimbabwe Parliament would resemble that of Mozambique, although some problems would be encountered.

"If we made provincial assemblies in Zimbabwe they would be viewed as regionalism or tribalism."

He criticised people who thought along regional or tribal lines saying all Zimbabweans had to come together and work for the country's development.

Asked how the Zimbabwe Parliament would operate in a one-party state, Mr Mutasa said it would operate in the same way as in other one-party countries like Zambia and Tanzania.

He hoped that Zimbabwe's parliamentary dress would be changed and that when Parliament convened on June 15 everyone would be casually dressed instead of wearing the usual robes.

While in Mozambique Mr Mutasa and his delegation laid wreaths on the monument of the Mozambican heroes and also visited the museum of the revolution to look at the history of Frelimo.

They held wide-ranging discussions with Mozambican MPs and had a meeting with President Samora Machel who described his country's 10-year development plan.

CSO: 4700/1246

EXILE GRADUATES FINDING EMPLOYMENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text] HUNDREDS of students who studied at ZANU (PF) schools during the liberation struggle have found employment in the public and private sectors, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said yesterday.

Dr Mutumbuka was replying to questions from the Herald on ZANU (PF) certificates of education issued when he headed the party's department of education and culture.

He said the party ran eight schools, seven of them from Grade 1 to Form IV and the eighth to Lower Sixth.

In addition, post-secondary courses were run for secretaries, administrators and teachers.

The number of students studying for O level rose from 50 in 1977 to over 600 in 1979, and of those, only 296 were issued with certificates.

Some 400 people took secretarial and administration courses and teacher training at Matenje and Maputo schools of administration and at Matenje Teacher Training College.

Two administration courses were offered: Co-operative and school administration.

The teacher training was divided into two sections, Dr Mutumbuka said, a five-month elementary phase called Teacher Education Part 1, which was followed by an advanced, year-long course called Teacher Education Part 2.

The Ministry of Education and Culture has accepted TE1 with five O levels as equivalent to the Primary Teachers' Lower (PTL) qualification for pay purposes.

The TE2 level has been accepted as equivalent to the Cambridge School Certificate with two years' of teacher training.

There were about 30 000 pupils enrolled in the eight schools — Tembwe, Majakasa, Mavhudzi, Doerol, Toronga, Nampula Chindunduma and Matenje — in 1977.

The subjects varied according to the availability of qualified teachers at the various schools, but included a broad spectrum of the normal academic subjects.

Practical subjects included agriculture and home economics, while carpentry was taught on a limited scale due to a shortage of tools and materials.

Dr Mutumbuka said that recognition of certificates had been uneven, although the private sector appeared to have been satisfied with the level of education achieved.

Students who had studied in Mozambique had secured posts in banks, commerce and industry.

He added that of the 130 people who did Lower Sixth only 30 had completed the level because the rest had returned home to Zimbabwe midway.

Some of those who did Form IV and Lower Sixth had opted to repeat these levels in this country to acquire the normally accepted O-level certificates of Cambridge, AEB and London.

CSO: 4700/1246

PRETORIA SHUTS OUT SADCC MIGRANTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 82 p 10

[Text] **IN what is seen as a further indication of the deteriorating relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe, thousands of black Zimbabweans working in South Africa are being repatriated.**

The latest and most callous case of repatriation is that of Mr Philemon Sithole, who has worked and lived in the country for the past 25 years.

Mr Sithole, a 54-year-old father of 10 children, was arrested at his home, on the farm of his employer in the Brits district of the Transvaal, and repatriated last week.

Mr Sithole had to leave behind his wife and children, ranging in age from four to 24.

His employer, Mr Piet Hamman, who considers himself as a staunch supporter of the ruling National Party, described the treatment meted out to his employee as "absolutely bestial". Mr Hamman said that Mr Sithole had started work for him 11 years ago and was a very good worker who had learnt many skills, including building and painting.

For many years he tried to get permanent residence status for Mr Sithole but on each occasion the authorities put him on a two-year contract.

"When the last contract expired, the police came to arrest him without any warning. They did not even give him time to sell his few assets so that he could get enough money to take his family with him to Zimbabwe," Mr Hamman said.

Mrs Sithole said she had not heard from her husband since he was deported last week. He had promised her that he would plead with the authorities to allow him to take his family with him within three weeks.

Meanwhile, following the widespread publicity given to the Sithole case, a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said in Pretoria that every attempt was being made to ensure that Mrs Sithole and her children would join her husband in Zimbabwe.

The spokesman said the Zimbabwean authorities would have to decide whether or not to accept the Sithole family. Mrs Sithole and her children are all South African-born.

Observers in South Africa are of the view that the Pretoria government has adopted a "retaliatory attitude" because of a statement by the Zimbabwean Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, that his Government was opposed to Zimbabweans working in South Africa, although the Government could not stop individuals from seeking work in South Africa.

Most Zimbabweans have, in the past, been recruited as "cheap migrant workers" to work on the mines. But, now the Pretoria authorities are not renewing any more contracts and are repatriating the workers.

South Africa, which also uses a large number of migrant workers from Mozambique, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, has also decided to reduce recruitment of workers from these territories.

It has now been decided to use workers from the bantustans, which are nothing more than "reservoirs of cheap labour" for the mines, industries and cities of South Africa.

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COMMERCIAL BANKS' ASSETS INCREASE

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 82 p 3

[Text] THE assets of Zimbabwe's commercial banks grew by nearly $360 million in 1981 according to the latest report of the registrar of banks and financial institutions.

This was an increase of 33 percent compared with 28 percent in the previous year. Total deposits with commercial banks and accepting houses stood at $1 276 million, up by $180 million over the previous year.

Demand and savings deposits with the banks continued to grow but at a slower rate than in 1980, and demand deposits of accepting houses fell by more than $8 million.

LOANS

Loans and advances by commercial banks and accepting houses increased by 62,6 percent.

The assets of the discount houses showed a slower growth than in 1980 but the assets of financial institutions (i.e. Fincor, Scotfin, UDC) showed an upward trend for the second successive year.

International banks have applied to set up branches in Zimbabwe, but the Government's view has been that the already established banking services are adequate for the time being.

Instead, international banks have been allowed to set up representative offices which may only arrange loans from external sources.

The following banks have established offices in Zimbabwe, Banque International Pour L'Afrique, Citibank, First National Bank of Boston, and Bank of Yugoslavia.

Turning to building societies, their assets rose by $9,5 million, an increase of 1,6 percent which was considerably slower than the growth over the previous three years.

Total deposits with building societies were $300 million at the end of 1981, a decrease of more than $30 million compared with 1980.

Mortgage advances increased by 3,5 percent and loans to Government for low-cost housing increased by $2,6 million to $60,9 million.

Over a five year period (1977-1981) funds used by the societies to develop private property dropped by 72 percent to 61 percent, but investment in the public sector rose from 17 percent to 28 percent.

Interest paid on savings deposits at call, more than doubled during 1981 as did rates for fixed deposits over 12 months. However, during the same period mortgage rates rose sharply for both residential and commercial properties.

CSO: 4700/1246

PROPOSED STUDY OF COAL RESOURCES ATTRACTS INTEREST

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE proposed study of Zimbabwe's huge coal resources has attracted considerable interest among consultancy firms in Europe, says Secretary for Mines Mr Christopher Ushewokunze.

Speaking after his return from talks with officials at the Brussels headquarters of the European Economic Community, which is financing the $700 000 study, he said: "We met six short-listed principal consultants and answered their questions.

"We found a great deal of eagerness among those consultants, but we have to follow EEC procedure for selection."

Basically, it was a pre-consultancy selection information and briefing session.

"We explained what we wanted out of the study and its terms of reference. We shall set out our conditions in the tender and the suitable consortium will be selected," said Mr Ushewokunze.

"Once it gets off the ground we have indicated we would like the study to be done in a period of six to nine months," he added.

Mr Ushewokunze felt, however, that the project could have been dealt with more speedily. "We still seem to be tied up in bureaucracy after two years".

He stressed that although it was an overall study of the country's coal resources it would not hold up any other development planned by Government.

Whichever consortium of consultants wins the contract it will have to be predominantly European as, according to Mr Ushewokunze, the "EEC insists upon multinationality from firms within its boundaries".

But this does not exclude Zimbabwean consultants as part of the study may be sub-contracted out by the winning consortium.

CSO: 4700/1246

EXPANSION OF HWANGE COLLIERY REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 82 p 7

[Text] **THE Hwange Colliery Company is staffed and equipped to produce a greater tonnage than is at present required, the company's chairman, Sir Keith Acutt, said in the latest report to shareholders.**

Demand and costs per tonne were thus inflated by surplus of labour and low productivity, a position to be improved in the new financial year by natural turnover of labour, said Sir Acutt.

The Zimbabwe Railways had been helpful in ironing out the difficulty but movements to the north across the border were beyond their control and the sale of coke and coal there had not been good, he said.

"The reductions in Zimbabwe have risen primarily in the iron and steel and ferro-alloy industries which are suffering from the world depressed demand and price for their products."

It was, therefore, unfortunate that some sectors increased their consumption slightly and in the past six months coal and coke sales less than estimated.

Investments had to be reduce in order to generate cash for capital expenditure, Sir Acutt said.

Lack of trained personnel had been the root cause of a poor performance by the cokeworks which had for some time been working below its rated capacity.

Subsequent investigations into the poor performance had confirmed a serious wear and deterioration of some of the steelworks and the refractory brickworks.

Turning to the prospects for the new financial year to February 1983, the chairman said the colliery had started "modest" deliveries to the Electricity Supply Commission station in Hwange The move would ease the railway's load as the generation capacity was built up, but it would take some time before an appreciable tonnage was delivered to the power station

By the end of the next financial year an expansion project for the station would be complete and an increased drawing on loar facilities was envisaged, he said.

"Provided the Zambian Railways are able to move the tonnages required by our customers in Zambia and Zaire, the outlook is on the whole improving." -- Ziana.

CSO: 4700/1246

COMMENTARY ON VOTER-REGISTRATION ANNOUNCEMENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Claim Your Vote"]

[Text] **THE announcement that voter-registration is to begin soon is unlikely to surprise many people for it has been ZANU (PF) party policy (which now forms the majority government) to "establish a democratic state in which the Government will be created through one-man-one-vote and remain at all times responsible to the people".**

It also shows the determination of the Government to "give power to the people". In other words, MPs will no longer be elected on the popularity of their party as the case is at the moment.

Democracy can only thrive if people can elect their representatives and Government can only draw its strength when people exercise their right to vote.

For this mammoth exercise to succeed—we understand that it will involve about three to four million people—a well planned publicity campaign must be launched as soon as possible, coupled with well-drilled personnel prepared to work long hours.

Once the people understand the advantages of having a vote, chances are that the exercise could be completed before the end of next year.

CSO: 4700/1246

USE YOUR FREEDOM TO HELP THE LESS PRIVILEGED, SAYS MUBAKO

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Justice, Dr Simbi Mubako, has urged voluntary organisations to use political freedoms provided in the Constitution to promote development projects geared to help the less privileged.

"It is for you to identify such projects. That in my view is the most practical approach to the promotion of human rights," Dr Mubako told a YMCA conference on human rights in Harare yesterday.

He said in a continent where the vast majority of people laboured under a three-fold scourge of poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy, freedom of movement, expression, right to life and property might be of little practical value to most people.

"We have in this country freedom of the Press — a very noble freedom. However, to the common man in Mufakose or Binga this right might just as well not exist. He is more concerned with the right to work and earn a living and the right to educate his children, and clean water and medical health."

The minister said that it was the duty of the Government and voluntary organisations like the YMCA to identify the people's real needs and to suggest methods of catering for those needs.

"When we do so, we are safeguarding the people's self-respect and promoting human rights in the best possible way. It is only when a person has a full stomach, is healthy and can read and write that he will have any use for the freedom of the Press.

"The classical freedoms embodied in our Constitution should be regarded as the foundation stones on which to build society's activities in delivering other freedoms to the people," Dr Mubako explained.

There was no conflict between the classical or political freedoms and economic freedoms. One did not have to choose between personal freedom and a full stomach because one needed both.

"But what I am saying is that the first without the second is of little value and it is therefore the duty of the young people and voluntary organisations like the YMCA to use the political freedoms provided in our Constitution in order to promote development projects geared to help the less privileged."

He told delegates, who represent 19 African countries, that the Zimbabwe Constitution contained a Declaration of Rights which was enforceable in a court of law.

But people, the minister said, did not only have rights, they also had duties to their country and it was for this reason that there were general and specific exceptions to the various rights guaranteed in the Constitution.

"A person who indulges in anti-social behaviour by committing crimes against society such as murder, rape and housebreaking cannot complain that his right to freedom of movement is being infringed by the imposition of a sentence of imprisonment or that his property is being compulsorily acquired when a fine is imposed.

"The right to freedom of expression is subject to the laws of defamation, sedition, the preservation of state secrecy and prohibition of use of insulting or obscene language in public places," Dr Mubako said.

A general exception to the Zimbabwe Declaration of Rights was a section of the Constitution which provided that an Act of Parliament may derogate from the Declaration of Rights during periods of public emergency.

"Our Constitution specifically provides that where a person is aggrieved by a contravention of the Declaration of Rights, he may approach the Supreme Court of Zimbabwe for relief.

"One of the advantages of Bills of Rights is that they define and guarantee certain basic human rights which a particular nation believes should be protected. They lay down minimum standards of protection for every person within the jurisdiction of a state and the adoption of a bill of rights by a state is evidence of the recognition of the need to protect these rights," he added.

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BRIEFS

BEEF PRICE RISE--The price of beef rises by up to 30 percent today in terms of gazetted regulations. Announcing the increases in maximum prices, the first for a year, a spokesman for the Ministry of Trade and Commerce said they were in line with the Government's policy of reducing subsidies. The subsidy allocated to the Cold Storage Commission last July was $25,73 million. The increases at the retail level stemmed purely from the higher prices which butchers now had to pay to the CSC. A spokesman for the CSC said yesterday that the new prices did not affect the commission, which served as a middle man between the beef producers and the butchers and retail outlets. The producer price of beef was increased by 22 percent in March this year, he said. The retail price increases range from about 11 percent to about 30 percent, with the highest rises in the super and choice grades. Unspecified beef, including shin, shank, neck, ribs, hump and leg, has been increased by about 15 percent. Only calf offal has not been affected by the increases. [Excerpt] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 82 p 1]

RAILWAYS SHAKE-UP--The restructuring of the National Railways of Zimbabwe announced this week has been met with a mixed response from the Railways Association of Locomotive Enginemen (RALE). The general secretary, Mr Reg Penrose, said yesterday that although he was not fully informed on the extent or nature of the restructuring announced by the Minister of Transport, Mr Farai Masango, there seemed to be both good and bad facets. He welcomed the authority granted to 18 Zimbabwean drivers, 15 from Zambia and three from Malawi, to drive trains for NRZ, saying it would help alleviate the enginemen shortage. "It is a small number compared to our present needs, but some of them are already training, and with the others being trained our position as regards enginemen should be much improved by August. "The shortage of drivers is not something that has come about because of a change in politics. We have been warning management about this for the past five years. "In fact the new Government has put priority on training and things have speeded up. The shortage of locomotive power, spare parts and artisans has also improved recently." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 May 82 p 1]

MANPOWER STUDY GROUP--A Manpower Consultative Committee has been set up by the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development and representatives of professional associations, it was announced yesterday. The chairman is the secretary for the Manpower Planning and Development Ministry, Dr Ibbo Mandaza. The committee's aim was to formulate a strategy for co-ordination between the various professional bodies in order to evolve a sound basis for a national manpower plan, the statement said. Manpower shortages in some areas of engineering, agriculture, health and management were discussed.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 May 82 p 1]

COAL SALES--Sales of coal from Anglo American's Hwange Colliery last month came to 143 803 tonnes, a drop of almost 30 000 tonnes from March, according to figures released by the company yesterday. Coke sales of 25 270 tonnes showed an increase of more than 7 000 tonnes on last month. Breeze sales came to 22 tonnes. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 May 82 p 7]

MAIZE HANDLING DEPOT--The Grain Marketing Board has drawn up plans for a bulk handling depot costing $6 million to be built at Chegutu soon as part of a massive silo-building programme designed to plug the gap created in the last 12 years. The board's general manager, Mr Bill Long, yesterday said that the Chegutu depot, with a capacity of about 80 000 tonnes, was expected to be operational in two years. "Substantial progress has already been made in drawing uppplans, and tender notices for some of the equipment have already appeared," said Mr Long. "The GMB has had a plan for many years for the bulk handling of maize and I am pleased to report that the Government has already given the goahead for the programme to be implemented." He hoped additional funds would be available to enable the board to work on a continuous silo building programme from now on. Mr Long added that the construction of new silos would give substantial employment to the building industry. "From this point the exercise should be welcomed as it will be a valuable asset to the country in future." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 82 p 1]

STATE FREES DETAINEES--Bulawayo. Two men who were detained last year in connection with sabotage conspiracy allegations against Bulawayo dentist Dr Frank Bertrand and others, were released from custody at the weekend. They are Mr John Griffin, an employee of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, and Mr Ronnie Maphosa, employed by the Bulawayo City Council parks department. This was confirmed by police yesterday. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 May 82 p 3]

WHITES JOIN ZANU (PF)--Nine white people in the Shurugwi area have joined ZANU (PF), the district chairman, Mr George Maweni, announced yesterday. They include two commercial farmers, three miners, a school teacher, two pensioners and a housewife. One of the first to join the party, Mr G. F. Rust, said in an interview that he had been working for the Selukwe Chrome Mines for the past 14 years. He said: "I never liked the Rhodesian Front policies because I felt that my African co-workers were getting a raw deal. I like the present Government's policies and I think everybody should join ZANU (PF) because I believe it is good for the country." He has been farming in the area for the past 15 years. Mr Maweni said he was pleased whites were joining ZANU (PF) as this showed they were identifying themselves with the popular party.--ZIS. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 May 82 p 4]

BLACK FARMERS HIT--The Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, criticised black farmers who were frustrating efforts to speed up the resettlement exercise. "We are buying farms in Mutoko, but some Africans in the area are refusing to sell properties in resettlement-designated areas. "We are going to take these farms irrespective of whether they are owned by whites or blacks and give land to people who have nothing." He was speaking at a communal farmers' field day at Murewa. On resettlement, Mr Mahachi added: "I cannot say the speed is satisfactory. More speed is needed in obtaining land for the 54 000 families to be resettled each year for the next three years." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 82 p 1]

SWITCH TO ZANU (PF)--More than 1 000 ZAPU supporters in the Chinhoyi and Karoi areas have defected to ZANU (PF) recently, a spokesman said yesterday. The spokesman, Councillor Edgar Kwenda, who is the administrative secretary of ZANU (PF) Mashonaland West, and Mayor of Chinhoyi, produced 1 119 ZAPU and 6 UANC membership cards to verify his statement. He said 816 ZAPU members had joined the Karoi ZANU (PF), and 303 the Chinhoyi ZANU (PF). The UANC members had joined the Chinhoyi party. Mr Kwenda said most of the people had surrendered their cards after the Prime Minister's visit to Chinhoyi last month.--ZIS. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 7 May 82 p 1]

DETENTION PROCEDURE EXPLAINED--Bulawayo. The procedure under which Noel and Alan York of Figtree were redetained on Thursday morning was clarified yesterday by their attorney, Mr Neville Dekker. The detention order is in terms of Section 17 (1) of the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations 1980, contained in Statutory Instrument 441 of that year, Mr Dekker said. The section states: "If it appears to the Minister (of Home Affairs) that it is expedient in the interest of public safety or public order that any person...should be detained, he may, by order under his hand, direct that such person...be detained." Part Three of the same Instrument established a review tribunal consisting of three people appointed by the President, one of whom must be a High Court judge. Every detention order must be reviewed by the tribunal within 12 months and a detained person may, within three months of his detention, apply to the minister for his case to be reviewed by the tribunal. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 May 82 p 3]

BLACK VOTER'S REGISTRATION--The registration of black voters will have to be complete by the end of next year, the Registrar-General, Mr James Chigwedere, said yesterday. Speaking on the ZTV programme, The Nation, last night, Mr Chigwedere said that although mobile units would be touring remote parts of the country, it was up to the people themselves to claim their votes. He said that those who wished to be on the voters' roll and were 18 years of age or older, could do so at passport offices throughout the country. There would be other arrangements to involve ministries in the great task of creating the first Zimbabwean common roll. Mr Chigwedere said a second delimitation commission would be set up "sometime in the future" to investigate the structure and sizes of the various constituencies. Two years of permanent residence was the required time for a person to achieve Zimbabwean citizenship, although there was "talk that the period might be extended to five years. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 82 p 1]

YOUTH BRIGADES--Parents should give names of their children under 30 for the formation of youth brigades, says the Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr George Rutanhire. Addressing a youth rally at Nyamuka centre in Nyanda district, the deputy minister said no youths would go to youth centres unless they were registered in youth brigades in their areas. He said the youth brigades would be vigilant against enemies. "We know that Muzorewa sent people to South Africa. These will be coming back to infiltrate this country and we must be ready."--ZIS. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 9]

INDIAN TRADE DELEGATION--A team of young Indian businessmen, sponsored by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, is in Zimbabwe to explore marketing opportunities for their products and to study the potential for establishing joint ventures. Mr

P. S. Mehra said the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade conducted research into export trade and training facilities. The institute had undertaken more than 336 research studies which included operational aspects of foreign trade such as tariff and non-tariff barriers, quality control, preshipment inspection, export finance and credit, shipping, export procedures, and documentation.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 9]

YUGOSLAV PRAISE--The Yugoslav Press and Information Agency, Tanjug, has praised the leadership of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and his policy of reconciliation. In his commentary of March 10, the editor of the agency, Mr Milenko Babic, said Mr Mugabe had "speedily and efficaciously" translated the idea of racial reconciliation from an experiment to reality. "With this wise strategy, which is also the only realistic one, Mr Mugabe has achieved not only an economic accomplishment by making Zimbabwe the first newly liberated African country not to have paid for its independence by slowed down development, but also a political success by virtually eliminating the petty political opposition of Dr Joshua Nkomo," Mr Babic said. The Prime Minister had broken up the racist front of the whites, from which was emerging a growing number of those who saw that the long-term interest of the white minority lay in co-operation with the Government. Mr Mugabe had confirmed the intention that a one-party state would be established in Zimbabwe, discarding a democracy of the Western type which could not solve crucial development problems in Africa, Mr Babic said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 7]

DUTCH FINANCE DAIRY PLANT--A new dairy factory--financed by a soft Dutch government loan of 15,4 million guilders--is to be built at Chipinge and should be in production by about the middle of next year. The general manager of the Dairy Marketing Board, Mr Eddie Cross, recently signed a contract for the factory with representatives of the Dutch firm Stork Amsterdam in The Hague. The managing director of Stork Amsterdam, Mr I. L. P. van der Steen, said that the funds were part of monies which were pledged to Zimbabwe at the Zimcord conference and represent the first major investment by Holland in Zimbabwe following the conference. While most of the machinery will be provided by the Netherlands, local Zimbabwean contractors will be responsible for engineering and construction work.--ZIS. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1]

PLACE NAMES PROBE--Objections to the recently announced place name changes will be forwarded to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. Dr Eddison Zvobgo, Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, said yesterday he was aware of the concern over the name change of Fort Victoria to Nyanda. "I am aware of the representations made by the people of Fort Victoria. Any complaint made will be placed before the Prime Minister." Dr Zvobgo said the town had been renamed Nyanda, as that was the name of the nearby mountains. However, several people have complained that the new name should have been Masvingo. The Nambya Cultural Association in Hwange has written to the Minister suggesting that the correct spelling of their town should be Whange. They also advised that Dete should be altered to Detema. It was, before the recent name changes, Dett. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 82 p 5]

MP CHANGES NAME--A member of Parliament for Mashonaland East, Mr Philemon Garikayi Murambiwa, has changed his surname to Machipisa. A prominent businessman, Mr Machipisa has adopted the name of his businesses and the name popularly given to a Highfield shopping centre. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 82 p 1]

FATHER LEWIS' WARNING--Thousands of ordinary Britons are watching events in Zimbabwe despite efforts by the British Government "to sweep the issue under the carpet". This is the opinion of the head of the South Africa-based Rhodesia Christian Group, Father Arthur Lewis, who has just returned from a tour of the United Kingdom. Mr Lewis said that Zimbabwe was earning few mentions in the media, because of the attention focused on the Falkland crisis. "The Marxist takeover is virtually ignored by the churchmen there who did so much to bring it about," he said. However, he found that thousands of ordinary people maintained a keen interest in Zimbabwe and were anxious to know the truth of what was happening there, the rest of Africa and South Africa in particular. Intelligent Christians in Britain were questioning the official line of the World Council of Churches and the British Council of churches. He said he spoke to sympathetic British members of Parliament. "A small group who have not given up hope despite repeated rebuffs by the Foreign Office." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 11]

ZANU-PF YOUTHS RAMPAGE--Harare.--Militant youths loyal to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF rampaged through the streets of Rusape in eastern Zimbabwe for two nights, burning homes and cars of political rivals. Three members of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's minority United African National Council (UANC) were injured in attacks last week. Four houses and three cars owned by UANC supporters were set on fire. Bishop Muzorewa was Prime Minister before Mr Mugabe led the British colony of Rhodesia to independence as Zimbabwe on April 18, 1980. The Zanu-PF's publicity secretary in Rusape, Mr Augustine Mudyanadzo, said Zanu-PF youths attacked the UANC supporters because they suspected arms were hidden in their homes.--Sapa.--AP. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 p 12]

CSO: 4700/1245

END

JPRS 80984

4 June 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2634

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 80984

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No. 2634

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NETHERLANDS DELEGATION WANTS TIES STRENGTHENED

AB141453 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Heading an important Netherlands parliamentary delegation, (Jenepen Shanpen) left Luanda yesterday evening after his 2-day official visit to Angola. The need to strengthen the ties of friendship existing between the People's Republic of Angola and the Netherlands was stressed in Luanda yesterday by Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs Paulo Jorge. He was receiving a delegation of Netherlands parliamentarians who have been on an official visit to Angola since last Wednesday. He expressed the desire to see the ties between the Netherlands and our country further strengthened.

The leader of the Netherlands delegation, (Jenepen Shanpen), expressed satisfaction at exchanging views with Angolan officials, pointing out that his visit enabled him to examine the political situation in Southern Africa, particularly the racist policy of the Pretoria regime toward the frontline states. The parliamentarian stressed that the Netherland's policy toward the racists of South Africa is based on the implementation of political, diplomatic and economic sanctions against the apartheid regime as well as aid to the frontline states for their economic liberation. Yesterday evening, the Netherlands parliamentarians also held talks with Alfonse Van Dunem Mbinda, secretary of the party's Central Committee for Foreign Affairs, with whom they discussed issues of bilateral interest. Among those present at the talks was (Ausmondo Dequida), president of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples.

CSO: 4719/958

NEW COMPANIES ESTABLISHED BY GOVERNMENT DECREE

Transport Equipment Company

AB101837 Luanda ANGOP in French 1310 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 10 May (ANGOP)--A Council of Ministers decree recently published in Luanda mentions the establishment of a state company called Angolan Machine Shop for Transport Equipment--COMETA-UEE for short--with headquarters in Luanda. This was stated by DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, the official newspaper of the People's Republic of Angola.

According to the same decree, COMETA-UEE's main objective is to manufacture equipment for truck transport. The company will also take part in other activities of similar technology.

The decree also indicates that the company, which is national, will be under the Ministry of Industry. The document also provides for transferring the necessary properties, valuables and legal rights to the company. This follows the confiscation of these properties from Construcoes Mecanicas Manuel Conde LDA, IMAC, Industria Metalo-Mecanica de Angola and SARL.

Electrical Construction Enterprise

AB171340 Luanda ANGOP in French 2106 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 17 May (ANGOP)--A Council of Ministers decree signed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, and published in the official journal DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, announces the creation of a state economic unit called the National Enterprise for Electrical Construction [ENCEL-UEE] with its headquarters in Luanda.

The same decree, which defines the statutes of the ENCEL-UEE stipulates that assets, values and rights of the former company Electra LDA in Benguela considered necessary for ENCEL-UEE activities should be transferred to this new company to be incorporated in its initial capital.

According to the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, the state will transfer to the ENCEL-UEE the necessary assets, values and rights of any type of other companies whose objectives fall within the framework of the social objective of the ENCEL-UEE.

CSO: 4719/958

BRIEFS

INDUSTRY MINISTER TO ROME--Luanda, 14 May (ANGOP)--Angolan Minister of Industry Bento Ribeira (Kabulo) left Luanda on Thursday for Rome, Italy, at the invitation of the chairman of the National Alliance of Italian Cooperative and Friendly Societies. He will attend the 31st congress of that organization from 15 to 22 May 1982. In holding a congress centered on the North-South relations, the Italian Cooperative Movement, which was created to fight for the liberation of workers and farmers from social and economic oppression, intends to draw the attention of Italian political circles and public opinion to the needs of the developing countries and the possible contribution the movement can make. [Text] [AB142015 Luanda ANGOP in French 1048 GMT 14 May 82]

CABINDA PHOSPHATE PROSPECTING--The prospection of phosphates in the Cabinda Province will be reestablished by the Yugoslav Financial Aid Fund to the developing countries under the terms of accords signed with the Angolan authorities. The prospecting is carried out by the Yugoslav enterprise of Energet project in various areas of the province where Angolan and foreign experts have installed their machines. The phosphate belt, which extends over the Cabinda Province into neighboring Congo and Zaire, is of great importance to the Angolan economy for development. [Text] [AB121225 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1253

DETAILS ON COUNCIL OF STATE REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 p 1348

[Text]

President Goukhouni Weddeye has created a *Conseil d'Etat* composed of former members of his Transitional Government of National Unity. Government Administration will be handled by civil servants accountable to the President, who will also be "mediator" between the two bodies.

The *Conseil* is an organ of "ideas, reflection, consultation and orientation", led by the former Vice-President of the GUNT, Colonel Abdelkader Kamougué. Notable among the 15 members of the *Conseil* are: MM. Acyl Ahmat, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs and the leader of the *Conseil Démocratique Révolutionaire*, Mahamat Abba Said, the former Minister of the Interior and leader of the *Première Armée*, Facho Balaam, the former Minister for Public Works and the leader of the *Union Nationale Démocratique*, Moussa Medella, the former Minister of Health and the leader of the *Forces Armées Occidentales* and Abdoulaye Adam Dana, the former Minister of Public Works and loyal to *Frolinat*.

CSO: 4700/1257

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN RELATIONS, UN ACTIVITIES--In fact President Goukhouni was referring to Algeria; there are already 16 officers of the Algerian army working with the OAU force as "observers," as well as, according to Jeune Afrique's Francois Soudan, about 200 officers and men whose brief is more ambivalent. They are doctors and engineers working alongside the French co-operants on the reconstruction of N'Djamena. The links between the French Socialist Party (which is a firm supporter of Goukhouni) and Algerian politicians is strong and it is this axis that the GUNT President has exploited. The other major factor on the international Chad scene is the United Nations. A fund is to be established to finance the OAU presence as was requested by the current Chairman of the OAU, President Arap Moi of Kenya. Although the UN would not engage its own troops in Chad it would provide logistical and administrative support. In bald terms this means money and accounting personnel. This latter would be a necessary assurance to donors that funds were being properly managed. There is certainly a lot of behind-the-scenes activity at the UN in New York regarding Chad, though this, like much else, has been obscured and overshadowed by the scrap-metal war in the South Atlantic. A conference on assistance to Chad has nevertheless been arranged for June 15-16 in Nairobi. About 60 countries and 40 international organisations have been invited to the meeting, at which participants will receive information about Chad's needs and will be invited to pledge money. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 p 1348]

CSO: 4700/1257

INTERNATIONAL DONORS CONFERENCE HELD

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 p 1337

[Text]

The International Conference of Donors for the Economic Reactivation and Development of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from April 19 to 21. Convened by the Government of Equatorial Guinea and organised with the co-operation fo the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Conference was formally opened on April 19 1982 by His Excellency Mr. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, the President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and was attended by the representatives of 29 countries, the Holy See (Vatican), the European Economic Community, eight international financial institutions and eight United Nations organisations and specialised agencies.

The Conference held five plenary meetings at which it considered the documents submitted by the Government of Equatorial Guinea. It also established a Functional Commission to give detailed consideration to ways in which the pledges announced by the countries and organisations invited could be used to ensure the full implementation of the Government Reconstruction and Development Programme, whose cost is estimated as $US141m. $91m. of which are intended for "high-priority" projects.

All the countries and organisations taking part in the Conference welcomed the quality of the Reconstruction and Development Programme. Two delegations nevertheless stated that, in their opinion, the Programme was somewhat ambitious in view of the present weakness of the country's administrative structures, which limit its capacity to absorb foreign assistance.

In the light of the pledges made by the participating countries and organisations, the chances of financing most of the Programme seem very good. It will, however, be necessary to await the outcome of the consultaions being held by the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the countries and organisations taking part in the Conference to say with any certainty what level of financing can be achieved. Some of these consultaions will be completed only within the next few months.

CSO: 4700/1257

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH USSR, PDRY--Addis Ababa, 20 May (AFP)--The Soviet Union and Ethiopia today signed a 2-year agreement aimed at strengthening cooperation in the fields of science, education, health and culture. The agreement, signed by Ethiopia's acting Permanent Secretary for Culture and Sports Affairs Zawdie Gurmu and Soviet Ambassador Konstantin Fomichenko, would seek broader exchange of information in those areas. South Yemen and Ethiopia meanwhile signed another agreement designed to boost cooperation in the field of tourism. The pact, between the South Yemeni Tourism Corporation and the Ethiopian Hotels and Hot Springs Corporation, came at the end of a 5-day visit here of a South Yemeni delegation. [Text] [NC201814 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 20 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1561

RESULTS OF GENERAL ELECTIONS NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 pp 1305-1307

[Article by Arnold Hughes]

[Text]

AS WIDELY expected, the PPP was returned to power in the general elections of May 4—5 with a resounding if reduced majority. It won 27 of the 35 seats (four had already been returned unopposed) and secured 61.70 per cent of the vote. At the same time, Sir Dawda Jawara, the PPP's nominee in the Presidential election, obtained an overwhelming victory, taking 72.44 per cent of the vote in a straight contest with Sheriff Dibba, the detained NCP leader. The PPP's share of the vote was down eight per cent on the 1977 general elections result but if the vote of the Independent PPP candidates (they, and their followers, still regard themselves as PPP) is added to the official figure an impressive 75.30 per cent of the electorate voted for the ruling party.

Were it not for the success of five PPP 'rebels' in the provinces, the PPP would have increased its parliamentary strength. It not only held on to several marginal seats, sometimes with untried candidates; it also took two seats away from the opposition NCP. In Central Baddibu, in a repeat contest, Dr. Lamin Saho, a young political scientist beat the veteran politician Sheriff Dibba. Another senior NCP MP, Gibou Jagne, was defeated in the Serrekunda West constituency by the PPP candidate.

Apart from losing these two parliamentary seats the NCP's majority in its remaining three seats was reduced and all its candidates in the eastern half of the country — McCarthy Island and Upper River Divisions — lost their deposits, confirming yet again the party's failure to establish a national presence. As in previous elections, a very high percentage of its votes came from the Baddibu constituencies; Kombo St. Mary; and the Western Division.

While the detention of several of its leaders and the general political caution generated by the State of Emergency hampered the campaign activities of the opposition party, they are insufficient to explain its poor performance. Already before the elections there was evidence of a move away to the PPP and the NCP majorities in Serrekunda West and Central Baddibu had already been eroded in the previous general elections. The known involvement of members of the NCP in the abortive coup of July 1981 is also likely to

have cost the party support. Finally, as was the case in previous elections, the opposition lacked the depth of leadership and resources to wage a successful campaign. The PPP, on the other hand, and despite the setback resulting from the crash of the Presidential helicopter in the closing stages of its campaigning, had the necessary manpower and financial resources, backed up by government facilities such as the use of the news media and transport, to enable it to reach every constituency. In the event the NCP polled over 32,000 votes, about three per cent less than its share in the previous general elections.

The UP presence was again confined to the three Banjul seats. Although its share of the vote remained virtually the same as in 1977, it lost to the PPP the two seats won during the last elections. The Minister of Works and Communications, I. Kelepha-Samba, succeeded in increasing his majority in Banjul North and the Justice Minister, Lamin Saho also increased his predecessor's small majority in Banjul Central. In Banjul South, M. M. Taal was returned with almost the same majority as in 1977, when he had stood for the UP. The Roman Catholic vote may well have been crucial in returning him to power although he himself is a Muslim. Whereas the national turnout, at 58.27 per cent, was down sharply on the 83.30 per cent recorded in 1977, the Banjul vote was up, reflecting no doubt the heavy canvassing undertaken by the PPP and UP candidates. The one Independent contesting in Banjul, Assan Ticks Manneh, standing for the unemployed and himself unemployed, obtained only 229 votes and lost his deposit.

The major victors in the elctions were the five Independent candidates in Foni East, Kiang East, Jarra East, Basse and Sandu constituencies. Their share of the vote ranged from 54.0 per cent to over 63.0 per cent. All were PPP supporters expelled from the party for challenging the official candidate. Their rejection by the PPP national selection committee was bitterly resented in their own constituencies and, in four cases, this grass-roots dissatisfaction combined with complaints about the incompetence or neglect of sitting MPs to bring about the defeat of the PPP candidates. In Foni East, the PPP sought to impose a less-educated non-Jola upon a Jola constituency. Henry Jammeh, the successful Independent is a 'bankudingo (son of the soil) and a graduate teacher. In 1977 Kukoi Samba Sanyang lost his deposit in the same constituency where he had stood as a NCP candidate.

In the Upper River constituencies of Basse and Sandu the two Independent candidates may have succeeded in part because of the failure of President Jawara to complete his campaign tour as a result of the helicopter crash. In previous elections last-minute visits by the head-of-state helped to rally waverers. Bubacarr Baldeh, who won Basse, is widely regarded as an able and popular political campaigner, have been field director of the Freedom From Hunger Campaign and the national organiser of the PPP Youth Movement. This is the second time that Musa Dabo has lost his Sandu constituency to an Independent. In the 1972 general elections he lost to an Independent candidate only to recover it soon after in a by-election, his opponent having been declared medically unfit to sit in Parliament.

Although the 13 Independent candidates polled 26,141 votes, 15.74 per cent of the poll, most were unsuccessful and four lost their deposits.

In the Presidential elections Sir Dawda Jawara swept the polls with 137,020 votes or nearly three-quarters of the total. His success was unusually uniform throughout the country for he only came second to Sheriff Dibba in three constituencies — Bakua, Lower Baddibu and Illiassa, the three remaining NCP seats. He even defeated Sheriff Dibba by 109 votes in the opposition leader's home constituency. Even where the PPP was split in its choice of candidates for the parliamentary elections, supporters of Independent candidates tended to vote for Sir Dawda in the Presidential election. The President obtained his lowest majorities in Banjul and Kombo St. Mary, the area adjacent to the capital. Elsewhere his majorities were very substantial.

Once again the conduct of the election was scrupulously fair and the security forces maintained a discreet presence at polling stations to avoid charges of intimidation. This approach was fully justified as no untoward incidents were reported. The decision to hold the elections, the actual conduct of the campaign and the voting provide strong evidence of the Gambian government's desire to restore parliamentary democracy after the political

catastrophy of last year and the equally strong wish of the Gambian people to take part in the electoral process. The NCP also deserves praise for not boycotting the elections despite its obvious handicap.

In a sense everyone has gained from the elections. The PPP remains by far the strongest political group in Parliament and has a large enough majority to substantiate its claim to speak for the Gambian people. Had it won rather than lost seats its critics would have accused it of rigging the vote. Therefore its loss of three seats will strengthen it international reputation while at the same time this fails to weaken its domestic position. Sir Dawda's decision to risk re-election at the hands of the electorate has paid off handsomely.

The opposition forces have also helped to restore their country's tarnished political image. By conducting their campaign in a constitutional manner they have reminded the world of that older tradition of responsible political opposition; and by winning some 38 per cent of the vote in the constituency elections and nearly 28 per cent of the poll in the Presidential election they have shown outsiders that there is a future for legitimate critics of the government in The Gambia.

The new Parliament will differ from its predecessor in several respects. There will be 14 new MPs — the five Independents and nine new PPP members. There is an increase in the number of highly educated MPs, though with only six graduates, one of whom is also a barrister, the Gambian parliament differs markedly from other West African legislatures. In terms of ethnic background there are 21 Mandinka; six Wolof; four Fula; two Jola and a Serahuli in the new Parliament. Finally, the country has its first elected woman MP, Nyimasata Sanneh, who retained the late A. B. N'Jie's Kombo North seat for the PPP with an increased majority. It is now expected that other women will follow in her footsteps.

It remains to be seen whether the new balance of power will hold. The future of the NCP is uncertain; much will depend on what will happen to Sheriff Dibba in his forthcoming trial. The five Independents also present a problem. Are they sufficiently united to act as an organised parliamentary group? Will they make their peace with the PPP and eventually be allowed to return to their party? Previous splits within the ruling party have occurred and many of these have been patched over. At least two of the Independent candidates are able men who have much to offer their former party. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that they will be readmitted to the PPP in due course.

For its part the PPP leadership will need to overhaul its local organisation and to ensure that party congress resolutions, particularly those concerning party democracy, will be given proper effect. In his last congress address President Jawara committed himself to maintaining the momentum of reform within his party. He now has the undisputed popular mandate to carry this through.

CSO: 4700/1257

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL DETAINEE FIGURES--Acco ding to the official Gazette the number of detainees had grown to 1,080 on March 25 but the Gazette of April 21 listed 222 persons as having been released out of this total. About another 80 have been tried and sentenced (12 were found not guilty). Another 40 persons are presently being tried in five separate cases--one of these is that of Sheriff Dibba and Pap Cheyassin Secka. This case was deferred at the request of the defence counsel until 17 May. Thus the number of persons remaining in detention awaiting trial is 738. Twenty four appeals will be heard by the Gambia Court of Appeal at this month's sitting: 17 of these appeals are against capital sentences (1 for murder and 16 for treasonable offences). The costs of the trials continue to mount alarmingly. Between their start in early December and late April 1.5m dalasi had been spent. An additional 1.1m dalasi has had to be allocated for the remaining trials which will last for many months yet. Because of the need for economies only four of the six special courts are sitting at present. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 p 1347]

RAF USE OF RANJUL AIRPORT--For a week or more the Gambian government has granted refuelling rights to British military aircraft flying from Britain to Ascension Island. There is considerable support for the British position and course of action over the Falklands among ordinary Gambians as well as the government. The only problem facing the Gambian government is payment. The British have wanted to pay for fuel in dalasis whereas the Gambians have to use much-need foreign exchange to buy it in the first instance. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 p 1347]

CSO: 4700/1257

PNDC TO REVIEW INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

AB102051 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] will review all international agreements entered into by past governments to ensure that Ghana reaps the maximum benefit from them. This was announced by a member of the council, Sgt Alolga Akata-Pore, when he inaugurated the defense committees of the 6th battalion, the airborne force and the air force station at Tamale.

He noted that the agreements were in favor of the minority in the society and declared something will be done in all these foreign agreements by all means. Sergeant Akata-Pore cited the AGRI-PETCO agreement which he said does not allow Ghana to buy more than 50 percent of their own oil from the Saltpond oilfields. He accused the deposed Limann administration of almost giving out the gold mining industry.

Sergeant Akata-Pore regretted that monies accruing from the sale of electricity to some West African countries were not, as he put it, used to purchase trotro [public transportation] vehicles for ordinary people but to import Benz cars for the rich. He called on Ghanaians to defend the revolution collectively to be able to correct the evils of the past.

Turning to the PDC's, Sergeant Akata-Pore asked them not to regard themselves as the gate commanders or as a new parliament with new powers but as servants of the people.

The deputy northern regional secretary, Mr Yahya, advised the soldiers to break what he described as "the artifical barrier" between them and the civilian population.

CSO: 4700/1253

OFFICIAL SAYS CIVIL SERVICE MUST BE RESTRUCTURED

AB112112 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Sgt Alolga Akata-Pore, says the structure of the civil service has to be changed to meet the aspirations of the revolution and any civil servant who cannot cope with the change has to give way.

He said the middle level management should now realize that their true allies are not the top management but the working class who has been exploited. Sergeant Akata-Pore was addressing a meeting of PDC's [People's Defense Committee] which was called to thrash out a misunderstanding between the PDC's and the airborne troop detachment stationed there as a result of the molestation of the Farmers Services Company, FARMSCOM, PDC executives by the troops.

This was after the FARMSCOM PDC had accused the airborne detachment in a resolution of favoritism in the discharge of their duty. Sergeant Akata-Pore called on both parties to bury their differences. Otherwise, they would be playing into the hands of the enemies of the revolution.

He made it clear that there is no difference between the civilians and the military as far as the revolution is concerned. The military uniform, he said, should not be a barrier to cooperation. Sergeant Akata-Pore regretted that the colonial structure of the military had made it an oppressive organ.

Similarly the same colonial structure had made the civilian to look at the military as an oppressive organ. This, he said, should not be allowed to continue.

As a mark of reconciliation, Sergeant Akata-Pore organized a football match between the airborne detachment and the Bolgatanga PDC's.

CSO: 4700/1253

INFORMATION MINISTRY REORGANIZES GBC STRUCTURE

AB181433 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] An official announcement just issued says the Ministry of Information is commencing an exercise to reorganize and restructure all the institutions, corporations and departments under the ministry. It says the ministry observed that past governments have introduced serious problems of over employment and mass redundancy among both the top management and ordinary level personnel. The creation of new posts and rapid promotions coupled with unrestrained employment of new staff by past governments have created administrative bottlenecks and serious budgetary constraints which have contributed to the poor performance and gross inefficiency in these corporations and departments.

The announcement says it is the policy of the revolution to restructure all the existing institutions with the object of making them more efficient, reducing waste and heavy financial burden on the government. It is further recognized that the old state machinery cannot be relied upon to carry the revolution forward. It must be reorganized and reorientated to meet the demands of the revolution. In furtherance of this policy, the Ministry of Information directs that the following changes should commence immediately at the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC]:

The recommendations of the (Thompson) report on the GBC which suggests that 11 divisions of the corporation, each with a director, be reduced to two main divisions--radio and television--will be implemented. In this regard, the following persons are with immediate effect to proceed on retirement: Mr G.B. Lamptey, deputy director general, engineering and technical services; Mr G.W. Odro, director of technical services; Mr E.A. Demtu, head of news and current affairs; Mr (Waikots Amatey), acting director of film production; Miss Patience Asante, head of programs; Mr (Matei Makwei), chief controller of programs and Mr E.A. Vanderpuye, head of programs.

The announcement says further to these changes, the acting director general of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation is directed to arrange training programs for the administrative personnel who could also be affected by the restructuring exercise and to take necessary steps to redeploy them into the district stations. Other changes and directives in relation to the other institutions under the ministry will be announced shortly.

CSO: 4700/1253

LACK OF TRUST IN CONTACT GROUP UNDERSCORED

AB181537 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 May 82

[Commentary by David Anaglatey]

[Text] The Namibian independence dispute has now reached a crucial stage with the UN Council for Namibia calling from Arusha, in Tanzania for a Geneva-type roundtable conference to discuss the mdalities for the territory's independence. This decision is, no doubt, meant to cut the ground finally from under the feet of the five-nation Western contact group which, for some years now, has been trying to get an agreement between SWAPO and the Pretoria regime on the matter.

In the first place, as the Tanzanian foreign minister, Salim Ahmed Salim, told the Namibia Council meeting in Arusha last week, it was the contact group--United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany--which worked out the proposals for Namibia's independence and convinced the African group to accept them. The African group, after some hesitation, accepted it and the contacts were embodied in Security Council Resolution 435 passed in 1978. That resolution called for a cease-fire to be supervised by the United Nations and elections also under UN supervision on the basis of one man one vote. South Africa reluctantly agreed to the plan seeing in any case that the international climate was hostile to it especially since the U.S. administration had given its blessing to the plan. But just before the plan was due to go into the implmenetation stage and at a time when UN troops and military equipment had been put together and later to move into the territory, South Africa changed its mind. This was because it realized that SWAPO, rather that its puppets, the self-styled Democratic Turnhalle Alliance led by a white man, Dirk Mudge, would win the elections. And South Africa's intransigence has been strengthened by the accession to power of the Reagan administration in the United States with its policies that encourage the apartheid regime.

Under the leadership of the United States, the Western contact group has been bending over backward to please the Pretoria regime. The group's latest proposals for elections proves the point. These elections are now to be based partly on proportional representation and partly on single-member constituencies, that with the noble idea of some votes being counted twice. The idea is to artificially increase electoral strength of the tiny

minority of whites and the few tribal chiefs who oppose SWAPO by giving them what SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma has appropriately called "one man two votes." No doubt he has rejected this system; and in this he has been supported by the frontline states which ended a special meeting in Dar Es Salaam 2 weeks ago.

With the OAU and the UN Council for Namibia showing that they no longer trust the good faith of the contact group, the stage is reached where the pressure must be stepped up to remove the responsibility for finding a solution to the Namibian problem from their hands. They appear to be merely biding their time for South Africa. After all, they told the world recently that under their proposals Namibia should achieve independence this year. We are in the middle of the year and the territory is in no way nearing independence. In the meantime, Africa should press for mandatory sanctions against South Africa through the UN General Assembly, since the West has vetoed this move in the Security Council.

CSO: 4700/1253

TUC MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OUTLINES PROGRAM

AB121854 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The 17-member Interim Management Committee to run the affairs of the Trades Union Congress [TUC] has outlined its program for reorganizing the congress. Speaking at a news conference in Accra today, the chairman of the committee, Mr Aboagye, announced that management committees for each of the 17 national unions will be set up. These committees will be headed by representatives of the National Union on the Interim Management Committee. Mr Aboagye said a constitutional committee will be appointed to draft a new constitution. The constitution will be subjected to a nationwide debate by workers and will finally be approved by referendum. This is to ensure that whatever constitution is finally promulgated reflects the needs and aspirations of workers. Mr Aboagye said after the constitution has been approved, elections will be held to elect leaders. He said the committee will be dissolved after it has accomplished its task.

As part of measures to improve the conditions of workers, the committee will ensure that workers' clinics are set up and that factory courts are established to settle industrial disputes. The idea of workers' canteens will be seriously pursued. This will enable workers to be fed well and under hygienic conditions.

Mr Aboagye said while the TUC recognizes that workers' defense committees are an important institution in the revolutionary process, it is of the view that they should concern themselves more on the political education of workers and the checking of saboteurs, waste, inefficiency, mismanagement and corruption in their workplaces. On the other hand, the TUC should be responsible for educating workers on the need for increased productivity. On the proposed redeployment of labor to work on farms, he said care should be taken not to misplace skilled labor in industry.

Mr Aboagye said the TUC will reorganize the consumer cooperatives to enhance the effective distribution of goods to workers. In this connection, the Interim Management Committee has urged the Ministry of Trade to come out with an effective plan of rationing so that Ghanaians can get their commodities without queueing for them. Mr Aboagye spoke of plans to turn the labor college into an institution to train new cadres of workers to take part in the planning, coordinating and management of the economy.

Meanwhile, representatives of the committee are to undertake a nationwide tour to impress upon workers the need to come together to restructure the TUC.

CSO: 4700/1253

BRIEFS

INFORMATION MINISTRY ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT--The Ministry of Information has announced the appointment of Kweku Poku as acting director of the National Film and Television Institute, NAFTI. The appointment takes effect from tomorrow. The ministry also directs that Mr Kwetey, head of administration at NAFTI, should proceed on leave pending an inquiry into allegations of maladministration at the institute. It further directs that unauthorized building projects taking place on lands belonging to the NAFTI must cease forthwith. Owners of the land within the NAFTI land complex, including those houses forfeited to the state during the AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] period are to report at the office of the Provisional National Defense Council secretary for information by Wednesday. [Text] [AB091238 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 May 82]

DAMUAH ON ARMS CONTROL--A 5-day international religious conference held in Moscow recently has warned that the continuation of the arms race constitutes a threat to world peace. Speaking to newsmen on his return home after heading the two-man Ghana delegation to the conference, Rev Father Damuah, a member of the Provisional National Defense Council, said the conference discussed how to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe. He said the conference regretted that huge amounts which could have been spent on eradicating hunger are used on arms buildup. Father Damuah said in order to draw the world's attention to the dangers posed by the arms buildup, seminars and symposia on the limitation of nuclear weapons will be held on 6 August each year. [Text] [AB190900 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 19 May 82]

IBRD LOAN--The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation has been granted a $30 million loan by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] for the rehabilitation of Ghana's internal telecommunications network. The project will involve the replacement of old telephone equipment as well as the development and expansion of the underground cable system. New automatic telephone exchanges are to be provided. The international switching center, expected to be completed this year will provide automatic telex and telegraph services. [AB172042 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1253

GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO ALLEVIATE UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 p 1350

[Text]

The Government has introduced several measures aimed at alleviating the problems of rising urban unemployment.

At a meeting organised by the *Union Générale des Travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire*, the sole representative of labour in the country, the Minister for Labour, M. Albert Vanie Bi Tra, announced that unemployment benefits would soon be introduced . "Exceptional aid" of 1,000m. CFA francs was announced for workers throughout the country. The money would be shared among 10,000 unemployed workers of the State companies which were disbanded in 1980.

The Minister also announced an overtime ban throughout the country, strict limitations on redundancies and measures designed to limit the growth of the "clandestine foreign workforce". [There are about 1m. foreign workers in Ivory Coast, mostly from Mali, Guinea and Upper Volta.]

A measure designed to limit the numbers of expatriate management personnel was also introduced; henceforth all contracts to employ expatriates would have to go through the Minister's office [applications to employ an expatriate previously went through the Manpower office of the Labour Ministry].

M. Vanie Bia Tra reported that the Government had spent 500m. CFA francs on unemployment benefits for management and 430m. CFA francs for foremen.

All workers in Ivory Coast pay a levy of one per cent of their salary to the *Fonds national de solidarité*.

The Minister also spoke of graduate unemployment in Ivory Coast; he said of the 1,000 academics that had registered as unemployed in 1981, 400 had been found work. The Minister blamed inappropriate degrees for the increase in graduate unemployment.

CSO: 4700/1262

'NATION' EDITORIAL ON CHAD, OAU MEETING

EA242116 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 May 82 p 6

[Editorial entitled "Chad Must Play to Rules of the Game"]

[Text] The statement issued at the end of a 2-day meeting on the future of the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad was short and to the point. Unless Chad declares its political position by 10 June 1982, the troops will be pulled out of the wartorn country.

The refusal by Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei to work towards a political solution of his country's problems leaves the OAU with little option than to pull out and let him fend for himself as best he can. For, given the cost of maintaining the pan-African peacekeeping forces and the financial constraints which plague the three troop-contributing countries, there can be no question of keeping the troops in Chad indefinitely. At a time when African countries are bearing the brunt of worldwide inflation and recession, it is unreasonable to expect them to continue sacrificing with no assurance that their sacrifices will lead to the Chadians enjoying a period of peace.

This assurance can only be given if the transitional Ndjamena government agrees to abide by the past OAU decisions which called for a ceasefire by midnight on 28 February 1982, to be followed by negotiations for national reconciliation. That the implementation of the OAU decisions was frustrated by President Oueddei and his Foreign Minister Ahmed Acyl was underscored soon after the OAU's Standing Committee on Chad meeting here last February when the Chadian leader not only called the committee's decisions null and void but also termed the meeting illegal.

Acyl's role in his leader's intransigence was underscored only a month after the OAU Standing Committee's meeting when he asserted that there is no question of sitting around a table and negotiating with Hissene Habre. This leaves the impression that the foreign minister has an ace up his sleeve for it is not easy to understand how he can rule out the possibility of negotiating with an opponent whom despite numerous attempts to crush grows stronger every day and still expect peace to be drawn on Chad.

Following Oueddei's unsuccessful search for arms and troops from Ethiopia and Eastern Europe to replace the pan-African force, the only ace Acyl and his leader may be having up their sleeve is the return of the Libyan troops

who were asked to leave last year. That Oueddei might have decided to refuse to cooperate with the OAU all along in the hope that they would pull out their troops and then replace them with the Libyan troops is borne out by his unrealistic demands that they help him crush Habre while he is perfectly aware that their role is strictly peacekeeping.

If this has been his strategy, he may well have succeeded but at a terribly high cost for the people he claims to lead. For it is clear the Libyan leader will demand something in return for the return of his troops. And the demand will be for the uranium-rich Auozou strip which is the only price Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi calculates will meet the expenses of keeping his troops in Chad which last time around amounted to $5 billion.

Few other leaders would be willing to barter part of their country, and their best portion at that, for the sake of temporary power. For indications are that the Chadian president would not last long as the country's warlord if he invites Libya back. Some of the leaders in his coalition would seek ways of ousting him, failure to which would lead to their joining forces with Habre.

This was underscored early this month when Oueddei threatened to call on an unspecified outside force to end Hissene Habre's rebellion. The call accentuated the steep differences in his governing team, especially those between himself and Vice President Abdel Kader Kamougue. One early casualty was the formation of a new government which was expected early this month.

As strong man from the mainly Christian south, Kamougue sees the coming of the Libyans as a way of bolstering his Muslim partners from the north, with whom he has patched up a marriage of convenience, which he fears would result in his being relegated to the backseat of Chadian politics at best. At worst, his ostensible partners may even be tempted to crush him militarily, a strategy they are attempting to use on Habre.

The difficulty Oueddei is having in accomplishing his goal is partly due to the fact that Kamougue, with one of the largest armies in the coalition, is against the military solution. And with good reason too.

It may be time the African countries bordering Chad told Oueddei that they would not countenance a Libyan presence across their borders, given al-Qadhdhafi's hostile stance towards them. The international community could also pressurise the Chadian leader to accept a negotiated settlement during the planned 2-day international conference on aid to rebuild Chad starting on 15 June, by making it clear that its aid is contingent on his finding a political solution.

Their ability to exercise this pressure is borne out by the fact that those countries emboldening Oueddei to reject the OAU's peace efforts are unlikely to extend any aid for reconstruction. They can only provide only arms that make reconstruction well nigh impossible.

The other factor mitigating against extending reconstruction aid until it accepts a political solution is that reconstruction cannot possibly be carried out in a country that is actively at war. War must end first. And only a political path can accomplish this worthy end.

CSO: 4700/1560

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL AID FOR CHAD--The chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, today appealed to the international [word indistinct] (?to contribute) to the voluntary fund established to assist the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad. He was addressing envoys representing their countries in Kenya during a meeting with them at State House this afternoon. President Moi told the envoys that the countries contributing troops to the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad had borne the entire cost of maintaining the force, but the cost has now proved beyond the financial capacity of these countries. He said that an initial sum of nearly $36 million was needed to forestall the planned withdrawal of the peacekeeping force on 30 June 1982. President Moi added that following his appeal and that of the president of Chad, the UN Security Council agreed to give the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad financial assistance. Noting that Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire had contributed the troops for the peacekeeping force and that Algeria, Guinea Bissau [as heard], Kenya and Zambia had contributed observer force, President Moi said OAU was grateful to other countries outside Africa who had given logistic assistance. [Excerpt] [EA202248 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 20 May 82]

MOI RETURNS FROM ZAIRE--President Moi returned to Nairobi today from Zaire where he chaired a meeting of countries contributing troops to the OAU's peacekeeping force in Chad. The meeting was chaired by President Moi and attended by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. It was also attended by foreign ministers from Nigeria, Senegal and the Chadian minister for agriculture. Participants to the meeting from Kenya included the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouku; Mr G.G. Kariuki, minister for lands, settlement and physical planning; Mr Nicholas Biwott, minister for regional development, science and technology; and Mr Joseph Shamalla, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [EA222138 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1560

BALARABE MUSA: 'I AM STILL GOVERNOR OF KADUNA'

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Abba Dabo]

[Text]

THE impeached Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa, has said that he is still the Governor of Kaduna State.

Alhaji Balarabe, who was talking to Sunday New Nigerian in London, said that the matter of his impeachment was now at the Supreme Court.

According to Alhaji Balarabe, an appeal was filed at the Supreme Court in November, last year by his counsel, Mr. G. O. K. Ajayi (SAN), and Chief Busari Obisesan.

'We are just waiting for the date of the hearing and immediately this is fixed you will see me in Nigeria,' Alhaji Balarabe said.

Alhaji Balarabe further said that Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi himself had confirmed that he (Balarabe) was still the governor of the state. 'Abba Musa himself said so when he agreed to be sworn in, subject to the action in the court,' he said.

Alhaji Balarabe added, 'If we are after constitutionality, law and order, then I am still the Governor of Kaduna State.'

He said he could not stay impeached until after all the legal processes have been exhausted.

At the moment the matter has only been dealt with by the State High Court and the Federal Court of Appeal,' Alhaji Balarabe said.

Asked about his relationship with PRP leader Aminu Kano, Alhaji Balarabe said he regretted what led to the present poor relationship between him and Malam Aminu Kano.

He said he has known Malam for so long and that it was he who had inspired him.

'I am happy that Malam is still alive and active and can correct the mistake that led to this', Alhaji Balarabe said.

Alhaji Balarabe, who has not set foot in Nigeria since his impeachement, denied suggestions that he was forced to stay outside Nigeria by the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO), the former governor also denied being on exile.

'The security have not stopped me from going into the country. It is just my decision to stay for some strategic reasons which are purely political,' Balarabe Musa said.

When it was suggested to him that he set out of Nigeria because he failed to change it in consonance with aphorism coined when in power—Nigeria change her or check out-Alhaji Balarabe said: 'No, No, No, I can never check out. Iam a revolutionary.'

On the issue of his harmony between the Katsina and Zaria people of Kaduna State, Alhaji Balarabe blamed the feudal ruling clan of both Zaria and Katsina who he said were manipulating the people to dominate them further.

'These people did not succeed before and will not succeed now,' he added.

CSO: 4700/1255

MINISTER FOR ABUJA REPORTED ADMITTING LIE

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Emeka Nwabufoe and Cyprian Madu]

[Text]

A MINISTER of State has admitted making certain unfounded statements purely to cause offence to NPP stalwarts and embarrass Governor Nwobodo ; and that what he said emanated from an urge for vendetta and were not based on facts.

The minister, Engineer Mark Okoye, President Shagari's Minister of State for Abuja Capital Territory made the stunning revelation in an encounter at the Enugu Airport.

Engineer Okoye had recently in his home town, Ifite-Ukpo in Njikoka Local Government Area alleged that top NPP men including Governor Nwobodo and his Deputy, Engineer, (Chief) Roy Umenyi are either directly or by proxy deeply involved in Abuja contracts and that if challenged, he would publish the facts as they are including details of the contract agreement.

That challenge came at Enugu Airport. It all started when Governor Nwobodo arrived with his entourage to catch a Nigeria Airways flight to Lagos, and walked into the VIP lounge where he met the Minister of State, Mr Mark Emeka Okoye.

For close to 10 minutes the following dialogue ensued.....

Governor Nwobodo.... well. Mr Okoye would you substantiate your claims and allegations before the public?

Mr Mark Okoye..... Silence!

Governor Nwobodo..... You accused me and other NPP officials over the NTA of applying for Abuja contracts, would you then tell the world when and how the applications were made?

Mr Mark Okoye..... Silence!

Governor Nwobodo..... It boils down to the fact that your accusations are baseless and without any atom of truth and that it was geared towards blackmailing me and the government of Anambra State, in order to cause disaffection amongst the people.

Mr Mark Okoye..... Silence!

Governor Nwobodo..... It is clear to you and all that yours is a great disservice to your people and your state by accusing

your governor to please your political mentors.

Mr Mark Okoye..... Silence!

At this juncture, top party men including the Chairman of NPP, Anambra State, Chief Guy Ikokwu, the Commissioner for Health, Dr Edwin Onwudiwe; the Secretary to the Government, Mr Paul Egbogu and Mr T.C. Chigbo, the Commissioner for Youths and Sports, intervened.

Apparently, humiliated and in low spirits, Mr Mark Okoye accompanied by his entourage walked out of the VIP lounge complaining loudly: "You people accused me of taking ₦50,000 from the NPN, that's why I had to accuse you, likewise".

Commenting on the alleged airport drama, between the Anambra State Governor, and the Minister, the state Commissioner for Information, Chief C.O. Emehelu said that the expelled NPP legislator, Mr Okoye who alleged that Governor Nwobodo had been executing major contracts at Abuja was unable to substantiate his allegations when the governor accosted him at the Enugu Airport.

"Since the Minister was unable to substantiate his wild allegations when questioned by the governor, he had to run in shame for fear of invoking the wrath of the people", the commissioner revealed.

He noted that Mr Okoye has lost his political base and in desperation resorted to mudslingling, character assassination of well-meaning individuals in the state to revive his fading image, but assured him of abysmal failure in his ill-motivated mission.

CSO: 4700/1255

ARCHBISHOP ACCUSED FOR ANTI-TRIBALISM SERMON

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Federal Character"]

[Text]

OUR religious leaders have a duty to help correct the ills of the society; often they use the pulpits and the mosques, to do just that. But when in his Easter message the Archbishop of Lagos criticised the principle of federal character in public oppointments, he was not helping to correct any ill but setting a cat among pigeons. His Grace, Archbishop Anthony Okogie claimed that "reflecting federal character often festers inefficiency, iniquity and tribalism". It is unfortunate that the respected archbishop chose to make such allegations without going to great lengths to substantiate them.

The weakness of his points notwithstanding, the New Nigerian believes that his listeners could have been carried away by what was clearly an attempt at playing to the gallery. But the archbishop was in error because if one were to believe him, tribalism, and the other ills he mentioned only became manifest with the adoption of the principle of federal character in appointments to public offices. Secondly, he did not present any empirical evidence to show that we have been worse off because of that principle neither did he suggest how best we could go about ensuring that every part of the nation feels a sense of belonging. His thinking is a reflection of the generality of opinion in Lagos in the early sixties when there was resentment over the so-called invasion of Lagos by the "Northerners". Though it was not reported that he expressly stated so, it is not unlikely that Archbishop Okogie is one of those who glorify merits, forgetting that the argument of better grades, etc., was blown up during the forged certificates and the examination leakage scandals.

In any case, the Constituent Assembly enshrined the principle of federal character in the Constitution, the supreme law of the land. The New Nigerian fully supports the provision and hopes that the Federal Government will abide by it just as all political parties have tacitly used it as a basis for the zoning of elective and non-elective offices.

CSO: 4700/1255

BORNO STATE GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY SUSPENDS EMIR-ELECT

Emir of Bedde

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Abdullahi Idris]

[Text]

THERE are speculations that the Borno State Government has taken new steps to discredit Alhaji Yerima Saleh the elected Emir of Bedde to stop him from becoming the new emir.

Alhaji Yerima Saleh, the District Head of Gashua was on May 14 last year elected Emir of Bedde by six votes to Alhaji Abba Kyari's one vote by the Bedde king makers. But the Borno State Governor, Alhaji Mohammed Goni disregarded this and appointed Alhaji Abba Kyari against the wish of the king makers.

The king makers subsequently sued the governor on that action and the state Chief Judge, Mr. Justice Kalu Anya ruled in their favour and declared Alhaji Yerima Saleh the Emir of Bedde.

But the state government appealed against this decision to the Federal Court of Appeal.

Now the tussle has taken a new turn, the state government using its executive powers has suspended Alhaji Yerima Saleh from office as District Head of Gashua for allegedly absenting himself from office since the state high court declared him as the emir.

The suspension letter was written on April 5, but the action was backdated to the March 14, this year. Alhaji Yerima Saleh is now on half salary and according to the letter, he would remain suspended pending the outcome of an inquiry on his conduct before a final decision would be taken.

A number of people interviewed in Gashua at the weekend described the action as a deliberate attempt to discredit Alhaji Yerima Saleh.

They said the ultimate aim was to dismiss him from office as District Head of Gashua to make him ineligible for installation as emir.

Meanwhile the Federal Court of Appeal has put off until May 11, this year, a motion seeking stay of appointment of Alhaji Yerima Saleh, as the new Emir of Bedde.

The Governor of Borno State, Alhaji Mohammed Goni, brought the motion. The others are, the Attorney-General, Mr. L.O. Sanyaolu and Alhaji Abba Kyari—the incumbent emir whose appointment was declared illegal.

When the case was called yesterday, Mr. L.O. Sanyaolu leading Ibrahim Dauda and Mr. Baba Ba'aba for the governor asked the court to give a week within which to file further affidavit in reply to the counter-affidavit filed by the respondents.

He told the court that he only received the counter-affidavit Monday morning and that he needed time to file and serve the respondent a reply.

Replying, Mr. Charles T. Uba, holding brief for Chief Kehinde Sofela said the reason why the counter-affidavit was not served on the appellants was because of Easter holidays and that it was not intentional.

If the application of counsel for the appellants was granted, he would like the reply of the counter-affidavit served on him very much earlier so as to avoid a similar incident.

Mr. Justice D.O. Coker, Presiding over the Appeal Court then fixed May 11, this year, for hearing in the application by the appellants after granting the application of Mr. L.O. Sanyaolu.

Secretary Given Notice

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Sani Haruna]

[Text]

THE Secretary of the Bedde Local Government Caretaker Committee has been given a month's statutory notice after the expiration of which he would be taken to court over the purported suspension of Alhaji Yerima Saleh as the District Head of Gashua.

The notice was given by Mr. Charles T. Uba, Counsel for Alhaji Yerima Saleh in accordance with Section 176 of the Local Government Law (Edict) of 1976. Alhaji Yerima Saleh, the District Head of Gashua was on May 14, 1981, elected Emir of Bedde by the king makers.

He won by six votes as against his opponent, Alhaji Abba Kyari who got only one vote. But the governor, Alhaji Mohammed Goni appointed Alhaji Abba Kyari despite his one vote.

The Bedde Local Government Secretary (now on notice for legal action) signed the suspension letter handed to Alhaji Yerima Saleh suspending him as District Head of Gashua.

The suspension letter though signed by the secretary did not bear the letter heading of the Bedde Local Government but that of Borno State Government.

According to the notice dated April 8, 1982, given to the secretary, the would be plaintiff in the new case is Alhaji Yerima Saleh the Emir if Bedde and the reliefs he would seek are as follows:

(a) a declaration that the Bedde Local Government Caretaker Committee has no authority or power over appointment, deposition and discipline of district heads in the Beddel Local Government area.

(b) A declaration that the suspension of Alhaji Yerima Saleh therefore is null and void and of no legal effect or in the alternative:

(1) a declaration that Alhaji Yerima Saleh was duly elected the Emir of Bedde on May 14, 1981 and therefore did not hold the title of the District Head of Gashua as on April 5, 1982 when the suspension letter was written. Thus the purported suspension of Alhaji Yerima Saleh from the District Head of Gashua was made in vacuum and is of no legal effect whatsoever.

A realible source close to the government told the New Nigerian that the state government was actually confused over the Bedde emirship, issue.

He said at the moment there was no administrative or legal co-ordination on how to deal with the issue.

Suspension Changed to Interdiction

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Sani Haruna]

[Text]

THE tussle for the emirship of Bedde has again taken a new turn. The Bedde Local Government has changed the suspension of Alhaji Yerima Saleh, as the District Head of Gashua to interdiction.

It may be recalled that the emir elect was allegedly suspended from office as district head on April 15 this year but the action was backdated to March 14.

The lawyers of Alhaji Yerima Saleh, gave a month's statutory notice to the Bedde Local Government Caretaker Committee to rescind the decision or be taken to court.

It may also be recalled that Alhaji Yerima was declared the Emir of Bedde by the Maiduguri High Court over the choice of Governor Muhammed Goni, Alhaji Abba Kyari.

The letter interdicting the emir-elect reads: "Further to letter No. NAT 17/Vol.1/281/ of 5/4/82, I am directed to inform you that your suspension as the District Head of Gashua has been changed to interdiction.

"The interdiction takes effect from 14/3/82 and is in accordance with Section 23 of the Native Authority Staff Regulation.

"You will continue to receive one-half salary of your emoluments pending investigation and subsequent decision.

CSO: 4700/1254

GNPP INDECISIVE ON WHETHER TO JOIN MERGER

Decision To Join

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Apr 82 p 3]

[Article by Abubakar Umar]

[Text]

GREAT Nigerian Peoples Party (GNPP) has resolved to merge with the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) and the Imoudu faction of Peoples Redemption Party (PRP) to form the Progressive Peoples Party (PPP).

The decision was reached at the party's National Executive Council meeting held in Bauchi and presided over by the GNPP leader, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim.

The decision is to be ratified at an emergency congress of the party to be held in Kano at a date to be announced, according to the communique issued after the meeting.

Delegates at the meeting endorsed the participation of Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim in the meeting of political leaders on states creation, which was summoned by President Shehu Shagari.

Present at the meeting were all national officers; members of the NEC; the governors, speakers and majority leaders of Borno and Gongola states.

The communique described the meeting as the "most orderly and most successful one in the history of GNPP since formation"

Sources close to the meeting however revealed that some participants made moves to frustrate the merger, but the views of the majority who were for it, reigned supreme.

Unacceptable to Supporters

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

THE leader of the Great Nigeria Peoples Party (GNPP), Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, is to undertake a nation-wide campaign to see if a merger with the NPP and PRP (Imoudu faction) was acceptable to the generality of his party supporters.

Alhaji Waziri said the tour had become necessary because he disagreed with the decision of the National Executive Committee of the GNPP, to join the People's Progressive Party (PPP).

He said it had not been long since the original NPP broke up, therefore, he did not believe that things had worked out so well to the extent of coming together to form a new party.

He said, "we have differences in the GNPP and have not finally understood one another within the party's hierarchy and therefore, joining hands to form a new party will cause more confusion to the internal confusion within my party".

Addressing a press conference in Jos on Wednesday, the GNPP leader said that at the Bauchi meeting last week, there was a division as to whether the GNPP should join the PPP or Progressive Parties Alliance (PPA). Most of the states, the GNPP Borno State Chairman Alhaji Mani Waziri, Governor A. Barde and the Speaker of the Assembly agreed to join PPP.

Alhaji Waziri said the Maiduguri meeting of four parties had agreed that any two or three members of the PPA could form a political party and that was what gave birth to the PPP.

He said the formation of the PPP was very hardly done because he was not taken into confidence even by the deputy leader of the GNPP, Dr. Basil Nnanna Ukegbu.

CSO: 4700/1254

UPN SCREENING SEVEN POTENTIAL RUNNING MATES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 May 82 p 40

[Article by Kehinde Johnson]

[Text]

NAMES of seven potential runningmates to the UPN leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, for the 1983 elections have been drawn up.

The list, according to UPN sources, revealed that all the seven potential runningmates are from the northern part of the country.

The names were forwarded to the National Executive Committee of the party which met in Lagos yesterday for proper scrutiny.

This development now confirms the speculation that the UPN has completed plans to run the 1983 presidential election without the PPA.

Although the names of the seven were kept secret yesterday, reliable party sources at the meeting disclosed that the person to be chosen will be someone who would wield enormous influence in the states in the North.

It has become clear that Chief Philip Umeadi, who was Chief Awolowo's running mate in the 1979 presidential elections, would no more be picked for the 1983 race.

Issues discussed at the NEC meeting yesterday were the electoral regulations to be adopted for the 1983 general elections and the questions of creation of more states.

On the issue of state creation, delegates pressed that creation of new states should be deferred until after the 1983 general elections because according to them, new states if created, would make nonsense of the already planned strategies for the existing states in the country.

It was crystal clear at yesterday's meeting that the UPN would fight the 1983 "battle" alone without the other three "progressive" parties that make up the "Progressive Parties Alliance (PPA).

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Chief Awolowo.

CSO: 4700/1254

MAURITANIA DETAINS FIVE NIGERIAN SHIPS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 May 82 pp 1, 28

[Article by Momodu Yakubu]

[Text]

FIVE Nigerian fishing vessels have been arrested in Las Palmas by the Mauritanian authorities over an alleged debt of ₦1.5 million.

Consequently, the fishing operations of the Nigerian National Fish Company Limited—owners of the ships—have been brought to a standstill.

The Federal Government has 85 per cent shares in the company, the Bendel State Government has five per cent and a foreign company, Atlantic Triton of Norway, the technical partners, has 10 per cent.

Sources close to the Ministry of Industries in Lagos confirmed at the week-end that the five vessels were carrying 2,000 tonnes of fish when they were held by the Mauritanian authorities

According to the sources, the Norwegian partners had done everything possible to sabotage the operations of the company by employing all types of deficient operational methods to circumvent the contract agreement.

The sources further revealed that the Federal Government had spent ₦60 million on the company, but the establishment had been saddled with a multitude of problems that it is now neck-deep in financial mess.

Investigations show that hundreds of Nigerians are now being retrenched from the company as no fund was forthcoming from any source to help tide over the sad turn of monetary affairs.

I gathered that following the colossal financial loss suffered by the company, the Norwegian partners have recommended that the Federal Government sell the company to private hands and this recommendation is very seriously being considered.

The company made a loss of ₦12 million before tax during the last financial year and also recorded a net loss of over ₦1.607 million in the first three months of the current financial

year.

A special report on its operations highlighted the inefficient manpower utilisation of the company and blamed the financial losses of the company on this defect.

The report drew attention to the fact that the technical partners had approved and signed a contract for the charter of four vessels at a cost of ₦4.2 million.

On payment of ₦3.8 million three of the four vessels were delivered and since their arrival, they had been lying idle.

Contacted on the issue, the Minister of State for Industries, Dr. Ismael Igbani, described the allegations as very serious.

Dr. Igbani said that his ministry would as a matter of urgency, set up an investigation to find out the real cause of the company's inability to operate.

I am assuring you that those found guilty would be dealt with seriously, he declared.

CSO: 4700/1254

SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBER ON COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Apr 82 p 4

[Letter by Comrade Ola Oni, Socialist Party of Workers, Farmers and Youth, Ibadan, in the column "Your Views": "The Present Economic Crises and the Way Out"]

[Text]

WHEN we explain that our present crisis is due to oil glut in the world market, we are only directing attention to the consequences and not to the remote causes which are at the root of our external problem. The solution based on the strategy of OPEC in which we seek to influence the price of oil through reduction of production cannot be a dependable way out of our economic problem.

We ought to realise by now that it is our economy that regulates our lives, it is not we who regulate the economy. We are not in control of our economic fate. In the type of economy we run crises are its permanent features. These crises set limits to our capabilities and our achievement. We can never be in a position to make full use of our potentialities.

We must now see that we cannot cover up the facts too long. The reality must catch up with us eventually. We must accept that we are still running a colonial economy that is even more fragile and dependent on the world imperialist powers than before independence. We are still imprisoned in a world division of labour that assigns to us the role of supplying primary produce to the industrial powers who control and direct what the exchange relation must be at any point of time. Over 95 per cent of our export earnings comes from one product, oil, and whose sale is subject to the vagaries of the imperialist economy. The big imperialist powers regulate the world economy for their own interests and not for our benefit. OPEC stands no chance at all against these powers. We cannot place much hope in that direction. Our solution must be internal and domestic.

We cannot pretend any longer not to know the facts of our situation at home. Our undisciplined, wasteful and irresponsible spending on the part of the ruling class has caught up with the oil earnings. Bourgeois development planning which our rulers have accepted cannot and has not strengthened our productive and competitive power. Planning and the yearly budgeting are nothing to them but a license to share oil earnings among themselves to indulge in a standard of living which our economy has no internal capacity to bear. Planning and budgeting have become means of diverting money meant for productive investment into private luxury consumption spending of these leaders. The conditions of our infrastructure, the conditions of agriculture and industry, bear clear testimony, that our rich oil earnings since early 70's have been squandered by those who rule us. Today our productive capacity cannot catch up with the urgent needs of the

masses of our people. Economic crisis like the one facing us today is in fact the result of deteriorating productive capacity of our economy.

Regretably, when crisis of this nature comes, it is the ordinary worker, the peasant, the petty business interests and the honest hard-working citizens who are made to carry the burden. For the solutions open to the government domestically, such as import restrictions, control of bank credits, reduction of governmental spending, must aggravate inflation and make unemployment problem more acute. The conditions of life of most honest producers will be depressed the more, creating more economic hardship.

The Nigerian bourgeois ruling leaders will not tolerate a diminution in their acquired cultivated standard of living. For example, they will not ban importation of cars and introduce public bus transport system. They will not stop importation of luxury furniture for their luxury palatial isolated residential buildings. They will not stop advertising their ill-gotten wealth through wasteful spending in ceremonies of birthday, marriages, burials etc. They cannot stop colluding with the multi-nationals in looting the country. It is these very leaders who use their privileged positions to break the control mechanism which they themselves imposed on the people.

We, on our side, cannot see how Nigeria can liberate itself from periodic external financial crises under the present economic arrangement. The domestic solutions that will increase the economic problems of the masses cannot be regarded as satisfactory. They are unacceptable to our party. We can secure, of course, temporary relief if the imperialist masters want (such as borrowing from IMF, US, e.t.c

Such assistance will only increase foreign exploitation and our dependency on the imperialist powers. The situation producing the crises must remain with us unless we are prepared to liberate our economy from the path of imperialist capitalist mode of development.

The programme of our party has made it clear to the Nigerian people that the only way we can avoid crises of inflation, external balance and unemployment and bring improved living and working conditions to the broad masses is through planning based on a revolutionary re-organisation of the economy. We must adopt planning based on common ownership of the means of production. Within this, our external economic relation can now be planned in such a way that it will be liberated from the vagaries and control of imperialist economic system.

It is this revolutionary solution to our problems that all workers, trade unions, student unions, association of small business interests, farmers, patriotic Nigerians and all democratic organisations must struggle for. We must mobilise and fight to end neo-colonial capitalist system in Nigeria.

CSO: 4700/1255

SAVANNAH SUGAR COMPANY LAYS OFF 1,000 WORKERS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Apr 82 p 16

[Article by A.B. Tapidi]

[Text]

ABOUT 1,000 employees of the multi-million Naira Savannah Sugar Company on the outskirts of Numan, Gongola State have been laid-off following a massive retrenchment exercise now going on in the company.

At present, the Savanah Company which was opened in 1977 provides employment to about 3,000 workers of various grades.

Most of the dismissed workers who had been declared "redundant" by the management were formerly employed as factory and farm hands, unskilled workers, intermediate and few senior staff in all sections of the company.

Some of the workers now said to have been thrown into despair had served the sugar company for about five years.

The dismissed workers have accused the management of victimisation, partiality, favouritism and high-handedness in the retrenchment exercise.

Tension is reportedly high and an atmosphere of uncertainty is also said to be prevailing among the workers since the beginning of the reorganisation exercise presumably to reactivate the sugar company now said to be in the doldrums.

Anti-riot police from Yola and stern looking security officials are now keeping a 24-hour vigil at the premises of the factory and other strategic places.

The chairman of the company, Mr. Elias Nathan and the new general manager representing the Commonwealth Development Corporation were inaccessible because of the tight security.

However, the chairman had earlier explained that development of the sugar company had been delayed in several areas especially with regard to vertisol irrigation work and the company's own direct work on land levelling and the installation of in-field canals, drains and roads, thus putting the planting programme behind schedule.

When the Minister for Industries, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, visited the company recently, he described the sugar project as a glorified edifice despite the fact that the Federal Government had spent over 260 million Naira to develop the Savannah Sugar Company.

CSO: 4700/1255

WORK REPORTED RESUMING AT KIRI DAM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Apr 82 pp 1, 13

[Article by A.B. Tapidi]

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION work at the abandoned multi-million Naira Kiri Dam in Guyuk, Gongola State now nearing completion has resumed again.

The multi-purpose dam on River Gongola which is now about two years behind schedule was abandoned in December last year by the Nigerian Engineering Construction Company (NECCO).

An expatriate electrical engineer representing Electro Watte Engineering Service of Zurich, Switzerland, a sub-contractor of NECCO, told the Minister for Water Resources, Dr. Emmanuel Y. Atanu last Thursday, that they have mobilised their resources for the successful completion of their own aspects of the dam construction.

The electrical engineer claimed that electrical work on the dam was expected to be completed in June this year.

The minister explained that the Federal Government had directed that the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority should take over the management of the dam through his ministry. Hitherto, the dam was under the management of Savannah Sugar Company through the Ministry of Industries

A competent source told the New Nigerian that NECCO, a construction company in which the Federal Government has substantial share, had abandoned the project because of administrative complexity and delay in the payment of money.

The source claimed that as at December last year NECCO was yet to be paid a sum of nine million Naira for the job done and when that money was not forthcoming the construction company had no alternative than to abandon the project.

According to my investigations the remaining portion to be completed includes electrical work, access road, spillway and finishing touches on the main dam as well as the bridge.

A competent source ascerted that if construction of the dam which is now at a very critical stage is not completed before the rainy season it might be adversely affected by torrential rain which could wash the spillway leaving deep gorges only.

The spillway is an architectural design attached to the dam which expels unwanted water when the dam is full and it would require thousands of Naira to repair when it is affected.

CSO: 4700/1255

BRIEFS

DREDGING RENDERS 50,000 HOMELESS--About 50,000 people of Gbaramatu Clan in Buturu Local Government area in Bendel have been rendered homeless. More than 20,000 houses and huts in the clan, comprising of 30 towns and property worth thousands of Naira have been reportedly destroyed as a result of the dredging of the Chanomi Creek near Escravos. Addressing a press conference in Warri, a spokesman for Gbaramatu Clan, Mr William Okirika said that because of this exercise which started several months ago there has been an exodus of the inhabitants to neighbouring towns. Mr Okirika told newsmen that the most affected towns are Oporaza, Okenrenkoko, Ogoda and Inikorogha. He said that the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) was dredging the Chanomi Creek so that large vessels would be able to navigate freely into the Warri Port through the Escravos Bar. Escravos Bar is the only sea route to the ports at Warri, Sapele and Koko. The spokesman further said that the property destroyed also included cash crops, fishing equipment and fish ponds. He said that his people had been thrown into untold hardship due to the dredging exercise. The spokesman alleged that the protest made to the management of the NPA in Warri by his people was being ignored. Mr Okirika then appealed to President Shehu Shagari to intervene personally and make the NPA to rehabilitate and resettle the affected persons. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Apr 82 p 3]

NPN MEMBERSHIP CARDS--National Party of Nigeria, (NPN) in Sokoto State is to introduce new membership cards to its supporters. To this end, all its organising secretaries have begun comprehensive training for its smoth take-off. The state Chairman of the party, Alhaji Muhammadu Bello Abdurahman Sarkin Gobir said the exercise which was aimed at determining the number of its supporters would simultaneously be conducted by the party throughout the federation. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Apr 82 p 3]

WATER BOARD MISSING FUNDS--The Kaduna State Audit Department is to carry out investigations to determine how liabilities of 1.5 million Naira to Crown Agents in London was incurred by the water board. According to the audited accounts of the board released by the Director of Audit, Alhaji Dalhatu Bello, the amount was stated in the board's account for 1977/78 and 1978/79. The Audit Department is puzzled as to what supplies and services were provided by the Crown Agents to the value of 1,537,125 Naira. The water board itself had not supplied any documentary evidence for the liability. [Mohammad Bomoi] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Apr 82 p 1]

STUDENT DISTURBANCES--Police in Bauchi have arrested about 60 students of various higher institutions of learning over what was described as "religious disturbances" in Bauchi. The arrests were made when the students who converged into Bauchi for the annual meeting of the Nigerian Muslim Students Society went to the Bauchi Central Mosque to preach without permission. The police had to use tear gas to disperse the students and some of them were injured and admitted at the Bauchi Specialist Hospital. A correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) was at the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), but all efforts to contact the head of the station failed. The Police Commissioner, Alhaji Mani Kofar-Bai said that he was aware of the incident and that investigations were going on. Meanwhile, the state legislature is studying a bill presented by the executive for a law to control public preachings. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Apr 82 p 3]

NIGERIAN ADVANCE PARTY--The Nigerian Advance Party (NAP), which is still pressing for registration with FEDECO, is "completely outside" the current political alignment fever in the country. Making this declaration in an interview with the Sunday New Nigerian in Kaduna yesterday, NAP leader Mr Tunji Braithwaite said his organisation had taken this stand because "these alliances constitute a hollow and panicky measure." They constitute a panicky measure because the political parties involved are "bandied together on the eve of another election," Mr Braithwaite said. He warned that, just like the NPC and NCNI alliance which was formed to win the 1964 general elections, the current alliance moves would fail as a result of the "mistrust, intrigue and diabolical motives" among the participating political parties. Asked if he believed that NAP could wrest the presidency from the NPN next year, if registered, the NAP leader explained that his organisation's objective was not against the NPN as a political party. "We believe that we will be put in the seat of power in this country sooner than later because we know that the people are yearning for a change--a change from the same old class of politicians who have been ruling this country over the past 50 years." [Emman Udoka] [Text] [Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Apr 82 p 1]

GRAIN PRODUCTION--The Minister for Water Resources, Dr Emmanuel Yahaya Atanu, has announced that about 30,000 tonnes of assorted grains are to be produced by the Upper River Basin Development Authority (UBRBDA) this year. The minister said a total of 1,562 hectares of land are expected to be cultivated under the various pilot farms and another 5,406 hectares of land would be cultivated under rainfed cultivation. The minister was in the state on a familiarisation tour of the operational area of the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority which covered almost the whole of Gongola State and the eastern half of Bauchi State. Dr Atanu announced that the authority had established forestry nurseries at its headquarters in Yola, Dadinkowa, Donga Ba'issa, Kura, Gassol and Tallum. He said a fisheries pond covering 6.5 hectares of land has been established at Dadinkowa, Gombe in Bauchi State, and a cattle range of 400 heads of cattle at Mambilla Plateau, Gembo in Gongola State covering an area of about 1,200 hectares of land. The minister also announced that a poultry house of 1,000 layers has been established in Yola, the state capital. Dr Atanu disclosed that last year the authority produced

a total of 5,000 tonnes of assorted grains on 685 hectares of land under irrigated agriculture and 3,480 hectares under rainfed cultivation involving over 1,080 farmers. The minister declared: "This administration is fully convinced that the River Basin Developing Authorities will play a major role in the development and exploitation of a great potential of our land and water resources." [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Apr 82 p 9]

RIMI ON KANO RIOTERS--The Kano State Governor, Alhaji Muhammed Abubakar Rimi has re-emphasized that his government would deal ruthlessly with anybody found to have been involved in the last Kano crisis, no matter his or her position in the country. He said this at the Yankari Game Reserve while speaking to a staff reporter of the Bauchi Broadcasting Corporation, B.B.C., Bauchi. Governor Rimi further said that his government was studying the report of the Fernandez Commission set up by it to investigate the immediate and remote causes of the Kano riots. The Kano State Chief Executive was answering questions on the allegations that the P.R.P. National Leader Malan Aminu Kano was involved in the Kano riots which followed a query sent to Emir of Kano by the governor. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Apr 82 p 13]

ID CARDS CONTRACT SUSPENDED--The 52.54 million Naira contract for the printing of the national identity (registration) cards for all Nigerians has been suspended. The contract which was yet to take off was said to have been tendered for by eleven contractors. This was announced to newsmen by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba while answering questions during his press briefing in Lagos yesterday. The minister said the Tribune publication of April 30, 1982 on the contract was untrue and baseless, Alhaji Ali announced that very soon the passport division of his ministry would be computerised in its activities. Earlier in his press briefing on the activities of the various divisions of his ministry, Alhaji Ali declared that over 4,000 files in respect of citizenship matters had been approved by his ministry. The minister explained that the issuance of diplomatic passport was being restricted to top government functionaries at the federal and state levels which included the three arms of the government. On the registration of business companies, Alhaji Ali pointed out that the Business Advisory Committee which was an interministerial body met weekly to interview joint venture business executives. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Apr 82 p 1]

IMPORT BAN ON CARS--Motor vehicles including passenger cars and trucks are no longer to be imported until further notice. This development came in President Shagari's austerity package broadcast to the nation last night. To make the measures more effective, some other items which had been under open general licence have also been placed under specific import licence. Items which come under this category include flour, cement, stockfish, real madras popularly known as "George" and some building materials. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Apr 82 p 1]

DECLARATION FOR NPN--The wife of the national secretary general of the UPN and one of those recently granted state pardon, Mrs Helen Gomwalk has declared for the NPN. Addressing a rally of the NPN supporters in Pankshin, Mrs Gomwalk said her declaration was to show that NPN was a party for all ethnic groups. She warned against the rumours from certain quarters that she declared for the NPN because of the pardon granted her and others by President Shehu Shagari. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 May 82 p 40]

CSO: 4700/1256

DETAILS ON ELECTION DAY PROBLEMS GIVEN

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 pp 1297-99

[Text]

POLLING DAY in Sierra Leone, May, I witnessed a variety of election irregularities in several constituencies resulting in a tough line of action taken by the Electoral Commission which cancelled the elections in 12 constituencies. A release put out by the Commission stated that "serious irregularities" had prevailed in 12 of the 66 constituencies in which polling had taken place and fresh elections will be held in them as early as possible".

The 12 constituencies are: Port Loko South, Bonthe South, Koinadugu North, Bombali Central, Koinadugu North-West, Moyamba North, Kono West, Tonkolili Central, Kono Central, Freetown West II, Freetown Central I, and Freetown East I. Elections in Moyamba West I constituency had earlier been postponed because of electioneering violence and intimidation in the area following the primary elections. In many of the polling stations candidates who were sensing defeat or dissatisfied with the mode of the elections, went on the rampage with their supporters, stormed into the polling booths and forcefully took away the ballot boxes. In other areas, candidates and their supporters were beaten up by rival groups. However, polling went fairly well in several areas.

A classic example of the collection and taking away of ballot boxes by candidates happened in West I and West II constituencies in Freetown. In West II constituency, which was being contested by Alex Stevens, the President's son, and Sylvanus Kamara, popularly known as "Murado" (the third candidate, Thomas Conteh, had withdrawn his candidature a few days before polling day), polling was going on peacefully when Stevens' supporters, smelling defeat, went on the rampage. Alex's brother, Jengo, who had been returned unopposed to represent Kambia South constituency, led strong-armed supporters to several of the 23 polling stations in the constituency and forcibly took out the ballot boxes of Alex and Murado three hours before closing time while scores of people queued outside the polling booths waiting patiently to cast their votes. This incident sparked off a lot of violence in the area. Supporters of both Stevens and Murado attacked each other's homes openly with sticks and stones and several houses in the constituency were badly damaged. The chairman of the Temne chiefs in the area, who was supporting Alex Stevens, was knifed on the head and shoulder, while Murado himself sustained a deep head cut. Several people were also reported to have been badly injured.

Similar election irregularities were reported in Freetown West I constituency which was contested by former Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr. J. E. Laverse and Kojo Randall. But since only three polling stations in the constituency were involved, the six ballot boxes (three belonging to each candidate), which were taken away by Laverse's supporters, were discarded by the Electoral Commission.

Of the 53 constituencies in which elections have been concluded, some former MPs retained their seats while others including some cabinet ministers lost.

Among those who lost were Mr. Mana Kpaka, who will be missed in parliament for his usually brilliant and frank contributions, Mohamed Ulaba Samura, of Water-

loo district, who lost to Christian Cole, Jnr., a graduate of Fourah Bay College. Christian Cole worked as deputy editor of *The Nation*, and later *Unity* in the early 70s, and consequently joined the civil service where he served as student secretary and then as senior assistant secretary in the Ministry of Education. Mr. Bangali Mansaray, a former cabinet minister lost to 50-year-old Dr. Sheka Kanu, a diplomat who resigned his post as ambassador to the EEC last year to contest the election. Mr. S. A. Fofana, who was representing Port Loko West II constituency in the last parliament got so disgusted with the electioneering violence in the constituency that he wrote a letter to the president a week before the election to withdraw his candidature and to resign his membership of the party. Mr. Fofana was a founder member of the party, propaganda and organising secretary of the party and a Central Committee member. The seat was won by B. S. Wurie, who defeated the head of the Sociology Department of Fourah Bay College, Dr. Moses Dumbuya.

Mr. J. D. Lappia, who served in the last government as a cabinet minister, lost his election deposit and his seat to Mrs. Amy Hawa Kallon, in Bo West constituency. Mrs. Kallon, the only woman to have won a seat, has been a teacher for 12 years.

In the Bonthe North constituency, a former Minister of Mines, Mr. Francis Conteh, lost to Dr. Augustine Stevens, son-in-law of the President, who is making his debut into politics. Dr. Augustine Stevens is a political scientist, and resigned his position of assistant secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs last year to contest the election. Another former cabinet minister, Mr. M. L. Marah, lost his seat for the Koinadugu East constituency to Dr. Sheku Sesay, deputy secretary of the Mano River Union.

The Minister of Trade and Industry in the last parliament, Mr. P. P. Brima Kebbie, was defeated by Sheku Magona, a resident minister in the 1973-77 government. Another resident minister in the 1973-77 government who failed to win the 1977 election, Dr. Moiwo Korji, defeated the incumbent George Saffa for the Kenema East constituency. Dr. Korji scored 53,675, the highest number of votes in the entire election. The Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. K. C. Gbamanja, lost his seat to Mr. S. G. M. Fania, who had failed to win the 1977 election. Other MPs who lost their seats in the election include: Mohamed Issa Jalloh, of Freetown East II constituency, Sheku R. Deen Sesay, of Port Loko South East constituency, A. B. Mac Koroma, of Port Loko South-West constituency, S. I. Kanu, of Port Loko East constituency, Moses Kamara, of Tonkolili West constituency, Formeh Kamara of Bomabali East constituency, S. A. Kehe of Kambia Central constituency, John Patrick Bantamoi of Bo North constituency, Michael Said Turay, of Bo North-East constituency, who lost to veteran politician M. S. Mustapha, who served in the last parliament as one of the seven nominated members. Also Sheku Tejan Sankoh, of Moyamba Central constituency, J. B. Massaquoi, of Bo East constituency, A. J. Sandy, of Moyamba South constituency, A. G. Lappia, of Moyamba South constituency and A. G. Lappia, of Kenema West constituency.

Among those who retained their seats in the elections are 19 unopposed members (see *West Africa*, May 3), the Minister of Information, Mr. J. E. Laverse, the Minister of Works, Mr. E. J. Kargbo, of Bombali North constituency, Mr. M. A. Conteh, of Makeni Town, the Resident Minister Southern Province, Mr. Harold Hancilles, the Minister of Health, Mr. Francis Mischek Minah, Dr. G. S. Panda, of Kenema West constituency, Mr. Salia Jusu Sheriff, of Kenema South constituency, Lamin Ngobeh, of Kailahun Central constituency, and Mr. I. K. Foday, of Kailahun West constituency.

A former Mines Minister, Mr. S. B. Kawusu Conteh, who did not contest the 1977 General Election but had represented Koinadugu West constituency in parliament from 1962 to 1973, recaptured the seat from John Sia Mansaray.

Several members who contested and won the election are making their debut in parliament. Among them are: Mr. S. S. Alieu, a farmer of Kono district, Dominic Tamba Musa, a legal practitioner, who is based in Kono, Dr. Fasu Luku Suku-Tamba, a popular doctor in Kono, George Dakowa, a legal practitioner of Kenema, the administrative manager of OIC in Sierra Leone, Mr. Leonard Fofana, a farmer of Pujehun, Mr. Solomon Demby, Paul Sandi, a businessman of Bonthe district, Mr. Alusine Deen, a retired civil servant, Mr. A. E. Sesay, an engineer, a government medical practitioner, Dr. M. B. Dabo, the former financial secretary,

Mr. 'oe Amara Bangali, Mr. Bashiru Mustapha, another farmer, and Mr. Ibrahim Sorie, a graduate of Fourah Bay College, in the insurance business.

Also Mr. Sani Sesay, a senior manager of Barclays Bank, Mr. Abdul Karim Kamara, a farmer of Tonkolili district, businessman Alhaji Musa Kabia, Mr. Sophian Kargbo, a soil specialist, Mr. A. R. Bangura, a businessman of Port Loko district, Mr. Simeon Decker, a retired administrative officer of Leicester village in the Mountain district, Mr. Osman Karara, a pharmacist of Wilberforce, in the West III constituency and a Freetown businessman, Morlai Bai Kamara, of Freetown East III.

"Some Distortions"

PRESIDENT STEVENS has told the press that irrespective of certain irregularities reported in the General Elections within the one-party system of democracy, the elections have been conducted fairly well. The President had called a press conference to meet representatives of the international press who were in Freetown to cover the elections, to give them, as he put it, "an opportunity to ask questions so that some of the distortions which we hear about in various press media could be cleared".

The President said that out of a total number of 97 seats provided for by the constitution, 77 had been declared. In other words, he said, voting had taken place in 77 constituencies. He confirmed that polling will have to take place again in 13 constituencies because of irregularities. He said that 80 per cent of the seats which are required by the constitution had been voted for.*

Commenting on the conduct of the election, the President said: "I, as well as responsible citizens of Sierra Leone, are of the opinion that we have done fairly well in the conduct of the elections bearing in mind the way elections go in other parts of the world. When you consider our own position here, this backwater of the world, with 80 to 90 per cent illiteracy, difficult means of communication, we won't praise ourselves; we could have done better; but we are satisfied that we have done our best, and that we have done fairly well. Various people have their own interpretations. I have seen some commentaries from abroad. Some say it has been like the wild west. Well, they are entitled to their opinion. They can say anything they like.

"When people come from abroad and they talk about Sierra Leone, I like them to remember that Freetown is just one tenth of Sierra Leone. There are lots of people up country, indigenous pople whom I would have liked you to meet. I don't want to prejudice anybody, but please remember that Freetown is only a little part of Sierra Leone. It is the capital, it has a cosmopolitan population, but it is not all of Sierra Leone."

Turning to the one-party system which Sierra Leone adopted in 1978, President Stevens said: "It is our considered view that with the country's high percentage of illiteracy, with its meagre resources, lack of expertise which we are trying to build up, with the desperate situation which the country is in, in the development of education, health facilities, roads, etc., we have come to the conclusion that instead of dissipating our energies on the little re-

*[Of the 97 seats for which elections should have been held the 12 for chiefs were all filled by chiefs who had been nominated without any opponents; in another 19 seats MPs were returned unopposed, either because no opponents were accepted for nomination or because they withdrew their nominations before polling day. In 13 constituencies the Electoral Commission has ruled that fresh elections must be held.]

sources we have in the multi-party system it is commonsense that we get together, pool our resources, put everything in one place, because we are in a state of political emergency, economic emergency, education emergency, and health emergency. We need to concentrate all our resources in one place and move on to higher heights. Those are some of the reasons which brought us to the conclusion that for today (not tomorrow or ten years hence) it is necessary for us to harness our resources, and that is what we have done. It may well be that in the future, young men coming up will find different conditions and may want to go back to the multi-party system. But for now, for the seeable future, it is necessary that we pool our resources together — hence the one-party system."

Turning to press reports on the one-party system, the President said: "Some people have come here biased. They come with the opinion that the one-party system will not work and they are finding material now to fill up those considerations. Some people abroad, especially some of those who pretend to be sympathetic to our views — they are the hostile ones preaching in the world. They come here with the view that we will be fighting here and there. Where in the world isn't there fighting? There are general elections being held right now in some parts of the world and you know what's happening. We don't like it. We are not happy about it, but this is a world of human affairs. Human beings are liable to make mistakes. Expedient people here know that man is a brute beast all over the world. We don't want to be condoned here, but we want reporters to take all sides of the matter into consideration, not just one side.

"As for us, we are learning; we are apprentices in the matter of politics. Some people, when they criticise us, like to equate us with developed states. The state of development of Sierra Leone just now is not like the state of development in Europe. You can't compare the two. They are incomparable. Some of them are 1,000 years old, some 2,000 and some 3,000 years. We have just started. Monetary people come here sometimes and they tell us this and they tell us that. And I say to them: "The economies in more advanced countries are in difficulties today because of global considerations. So do have some consideration when you come here. When did we start? There are countries all over the world which have been in the matter of finance for ages and they are finding difficulties. Here we are, we have no control over our produce — our ginger, cocoa, and our coffee, which we sell to the outside world. Prices are running down every day. We no sooner budget here than prices changes. So we have no base. We make our budget like we are going to do in July but by the time August comes along, the budget is in shambles because prices have overturned. Those are the difficulties that we suffer here."

On overseas press reports that Sierra Leone's economy is in the hands of aliens (Lebanese) the President said that when a journalist tackled him with this question in London sometime ago his reply was "In this London here, is the economy in the hands of Englishmen?" The President maintained that many of the so-called Afro-Lebanese have their maternal roots in Sierra Leone since their mothers are Sierra Leoneans living in the country. "I am not responsible for that. There are mixtures all over the world. I was looking at the atlas of leaders of Africa the other day: 50 per cent of them are mulatos. But when certain people want to run us down they say 'the economy is not in their hands; it is in the hands of the Lebanese'. We have Lebanese but their mothers are Sierra Leoneans and they live here. What do we do about it? We try to protect our people in our own way. That was why, when we had these General Elections coming, the Central Committee of the party decided that certain categories of people in the country will not be allowed to stand. We do not need outsiders to teach us our own interests. We know what is good for us. It may well be that we may change later on, but at this stage, with the disadvantage we suffer economically, certain categories of people should not be allowed into parliament."

During question time, President Stevens said that the elections in the 13 constituencies which have been cancelled will be held within a month. Asked whether, in keeping with the statement he made at the last APC Convention that he will step down after the elections so that a younger man can assume the presidency, he was thinking of stepping down, Dr. Stevens replied: "You want to see me out? Leave that to me and my people. I'm old enough to know when I am no longer wanted. Let us leave that to myself and the people. I am anxious to go myself. But when you have helped build up

a party or organisation you would want to ensure that if you are going away, it is shaping well. I myself am anxious to go. I am tired."

Asked to assess the elections, which were the first under the one-party system, Dr. Stevens said it was too soon to assess all the pluses and minuses of the election. This, he said, will be done eventually. In reply to a question about whether he envisaged difficulty in forming his cabinet in view of the fact that so many well-educated citizens had come forward to contest the election, President Stevens said: "I can say here and now that people who come to parliament with the purpose of becoming ministers will be sadly disappointed. On the contrary, those who have come to parliament with the idea of serving their people in their constituencies at grassroots, and helping them to develop their areas will receive a reasonable satisfaction. But for a citizen to try to come to parliament to get money, he will receive a shock. Only a certain number of ministers will have to be appointed. Otherwise we will have a situation where we have more officers than men (using army language). It is the men who are going to be plenty with a few officers on top. Forming a cabinet will be no difficulty for me." (See page 1353.)

Asked whether those civil servants who had resigned their posts to contest the elections will be allowed to go back to their jobs taking into account that many of them, especially doctors, are needed in the service, the President said there are arrangements whereby civil servants who have not retired or taken their benefits can apply for re-admission and their cases will be considered, each on its own merit. "We need the men. So we will be very pleased to consider them."

Asked to comment about his son's (Jengo Stevens) behaviour on polling day, Dr. Stevens said: "I am not responsible for the behaviour of my son. My son is of age. I can advise him. I cannot direct him. We are not here to discuss family business. So do not ask me about my son."

Asked whether Alex Stevens, his other son, had withdrawn from the election as was being rumoured, the President said: "I don't have anything to do with that. You can ask him. He is available. You go ask him." President Stevens agreed that some of the irregularities in the election were due to lapse of security in some areas.

In reply to a request that censorship of news being sent abroad by overseas correspondents be abolished in view of the fact that this does not help the image of the country, and that, moreover, there is no legal authority for it, Dr. Stevens said: "This is not official policy. I'm glad you have told me about it. I will look into it at once. We have nothing to hide."

CSO: 4700/1262

LESSONS OF FIRST ONE-PARTY SYSTEM ELECTIONS DISCUSSED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 3 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Election Lessons"]

[Text] The importance of the May 1 General Elections cannot be over-emphasised being the first elections under the One-Party system in this country.

From many perspectives therefore the elections process was a definite but necessarily cautious first experiment that should provide a guideline to future General Elections.

Just like more advanced countries before us, we have to learn from our trials and errors as we strive for the ideal mean.

The enthusiastic involvement of the broad mass of the population has been very encouraging in this respect.

Certainly the zeal with which many of the candidates and their supporters tackled the campaign route was unprecedented in years and undoubtedly helped to evoke hot passions that at times even resulted in violence.

It means however, that people are very much aware of their rights and power to choose their parliamentary representatives and so decide on the developmental policies in their constituencies and in the country as a whole.

It also means a greater demand on M.P.'s to really work for their people and country during their tem in parliament failing which they would face the voting wrath of their electorate five years hence.

The fact that some incumbent members of Parliament lost their seats to challengers buttresses the point.

As we have always stressed during this period, the ingredient of peace is vital to any conclusive result of the process.

There are inevitably some candidates who hold on to a "Do-or-die" posture and who consequently will not stop at anything, including the worst type of violence to achieve victory.

These people would have disrupted everything but for the police and other security measures that were effected albeit the shortcomings.

This element of security is also paramount in the turnout of voters. A registered voter who has no confidence in the security measures simply does not turn out to vote.

The substantial turnout at Saturday's Elections was of noticeable importance in this respect.

The security arrangements are, however, one aspect that has to be seriously improved on following the experiences of the weekend.

It is hoped that those constituency elections which have to be held again will reflect the lessons learnt at the May 1 General Elections.

CSO: 4700/1558

NEW ELECTION SCHEDULED FOR THIRTEEN CONSTITUENCIES

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 3 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Some 34 candidates are to face fresh elections in 13 constituencies throughout the country.

Elections in nine of these constituencies were cancelled immediately after voting closed on Saturday.

And yesterday as results continue to pour in, elections in four other constituencies in the Provinces were cancelled.

A statement from the Electoral Commission's office said the elections, three in the Western Area and nine in the Provinces, were fraught with serious inrregularities.

Last Friday the election in Moyamba West 1 constituencies was caneelled because of irregularities.

Fresh elections will have to be held in these constituencies where the following candidates had contested.

Freetown West II: Sylvanus S. Kamara, Thomas Conteh, Alex Stevens.

Freetown Central I: Alfred Akibo-Betts, Willsworth S. Morgan.

Freetown East I: Chernor Maju, Musa King, Sorsoh Ibrahim Conteh.

Kono Central: John Mondeh Kamanda, A.J. Sandi.

Kono West: Y.T. Gbondo, Edward Kai Bockarje, S.E. Gbomor.

Port Loko South: S.A.T. Koroma Sultan, A.K. Kamara.

Koinadugu North East: Phillipson H. Kamara, Alhassan Hussein Kandeh, Amadu M.B. Jalloh.

Koinadugu North: A.B.M. Kamara, Alpha Brima Barrie.

Bombali Central: Thaimu Bangura, Edward Turay, Dr A.B. Timbo.

Bonthe South: Tom Smith, W.S. Thompson.

Moyamba North: Francis B. Ngegba, N.T. Brewah, E.R. Ndomahina.

Tonkolili Central: Moses A. Kamara, A.K.M. Sankoh, Musa Yamba Komeh. In the Moyalba West I constituency where elections were cancelled on Friday the two aspirants were Lawrence Ndolo Myers and Alex M. Koroma.

Normal Procedures for New Elections

Incumbents and aspirants who will be contesting in 13 constituencies where elections were cancelled in last Saturday's elections will have to go through the normal procedures notwithstanding their previous attempts, Public Relations Officer, Electoral Commission, Mr M.C. Gbow, said in an exclusive interview last evening.

They will have to go through primary elections, nominations and elections itself.

The Electoral Commission is expected to meet next week to decide on a date for the elections in the 13 constituencies.

CSO: 4700/1558

MASS MEDIA WORKERS' UNION OFFICIAL ADDRESSES MOSCOW CONFERENCE

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Moscow International Conference "Trade Unions for trade and economic co-operation and social progress in conditions of peace" again showed that the peoples are resolved to struggle for averting the danger of a thermonuclear war, George Kelfalah a Sierra Leonean Trade Unionist who took part in the conference, told a Novosti Press Agency.

The Conference enabled its participants from 110 countries to exchange views on key issues of our time and draw the conclusion: Trade Unions must play a still more active role in uniting the working people against the threat of war.

"Tangible shifts have taken place in the Trade Union Movement in the last years. Trade Unions on all continents openly say that the struggle against the threat of war is one of the basic trends in their day-to-day activities"

Trade Unions introduce in the antiwar movement their methods of vigorous actions tested for decades, which with the passing of time can substantially raise its efficiency.

While dovetailing the settlement of the working people's socio-economics problems with halting the arms race, Trade Unions actually open up a new sphere in the struggle against war danger— the sphere of production"

"Sierra Leone Trade Unions hold an active stand in problems of war and peace.

We back antiwar declarations, manifestos and appeals worked out at international forums. We also favour their broad discussion at national and international levels. "

This stand of our Trade Unions is welcomed by the Sierra Leone government

which has repeatedly voiced its support to the peace initiatives of the USSR and other Socialist Nations"

Mass Media have also an important role to play in the struggle against war danger. The Radio and Newspapers in Sierra Leone carry out active antiwar propaganda. The credit for this also goes to the Mass Media Workers' Union whose General Secretary I am," emphasised George Kelfalah.

CSO: 4700/1558

PRESIDENT SIAD RECEIVED ERITREAN DELEGATION

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 7 May 82 p 6

[Text]

MOGADISHU, Thursday — The SRSP General Secretary, President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre on Thursday received the Secretary-General of the Eritrean Liberation Front (EPLF) Al-Sayid Ramadan and a delegation he led, at the Presidency.

The delegation briefed the President on the situation of the Eritrean struggle which continued for 20 years.

The delegation said that colonial regime in Addis Ababa unjustly supported by foreign allied forces attempted to crush down the Eritrean Liberation Movement but to no avail, their dream ended in total despaire.

«After being defeated at the battlefields the war planes of the bloodthirsty Mengistu regime and its unholy alliance used Nerve Gas on the civilian settlements of Eritrea», said Al-Sayid Ramadan.

He also said that criminal act reveals the breakdown of colonialism while at the same time it strengthens the morale of the Eritrean freedom fighters.

The delegation paid a glowing tribute to the gevernment and people of the SDR for their awareness and upright position of the just Eritrean cause to self-determination and independence.

In his turn President Siad reiterated that final victory belongs to the oppressed but struggling people of the world, adding that no force could come against history.

The President asserted that it was unadmittable to oppress and suppress other nations while we are at the end of the 20th century.

CSO: 4700/1258

NEW TEXTBOOK PRESS FOR SOMALIA

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 7 May 82 p 6

[Text]

MOGADISHU, Thursday — The next Textbook Press of the National Printing Agency is capable to produce 22,000 copies per hour, and it is expected to cover the country's need for more publication,» this was announced on Sunday by the General Manager of the National Printing Agency, Jaalle Abdulkadir Ahmed Hussein.

Speaking to SONNA reporters, the Manager said that the cost of the building and machinery amounted to 2 million U.S. dollar's and that it was constructed with the framework of an agreement between the government of the SDR and the African Development Fund. With International Development Agency (IDA) providing similar amount, the Textbook press is designed to produce 10 million books per year.

The Manager added that the new project will effectively contribute in the expansion of eduction, stressing that it is of particular importance to the Ministeries of Education ,Higher Education, and the Academy of Culture, Arts and Research.

Asked about the other new project of photocomposing system, he said that it is related with printing required films, coordinating and grouping of letters, and segregation of colours that replace the old hotmetal composing system.

The Manager disclosed that HEEGAN newspaper will be rolled off press within one and half hours, while the Somali language daily, October Star, will be ready within 1 hour only.

Finally Jaalle Abdulkadir expressed his thanks to the charge d'Affaires of the Federal Republic of Germany Embassy in Mogadishu, Mr. Ronald Mauch, for the assistance of the photocomposition system to Somali which costs half million U.S. Dollar.

The plant was opened by the President of the SDR on May 1st.

—SONNA

CSO: 4700/1258

MOGADISHU REPORTS FOOD SHORTAGES IN ETHIOPIA

EA222204 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] The Abyssinian regime has at last confessed that there are serious food shortages throughout the country; that is the topic of our commentary, written and read by Muhammad Umar (Ghayba):

Although the Abyssinian regime under the Russian yoke has attempted to conceal the serious food shortages facing the country, this has not been possible and now the Addis Ababa regime has had to confess this. It has become a habit of the Addis Ababa regime to conceal all the problems facing the Abyssinian people--whether social, economic or political--behind the pretext that forces are fighting attempting to dismember the Abyssinian territory.

However it is known that since Mengistu usurped power in the country food shortages have become common. It is also known that whoever dares to mention the food shortages in Addis Ababa or anywhere else is classified as a reactionary and counterrevolutionary element who must be eliminated from society.

The activities of the business community in Addis Ababa and other major towns clearly show how low the country's food reserves and production have sunk. The Addis Ababa regime has tried without success to supplement with food imports what little has been confiscated from the poor peasant in the rural areas.

The Addis Ababa regime has also tried to get food aid under the guise of rehabilitating and resettling refugees and others from the drought-stricken regions of the country. But if we may ask, could food aid feed 35 million starving people?

Over 71 percent of the national budget goes on buying arms and war materiel. Most of this goes to the Russians who have delivered $2 billion worth of arms to Mengistu's oppressive regime. These arms are used to massacre and exterminate those who are colonized by Abyssinia and who are struggling for their just and legitimate rights of self-determination. Will the Addis Ababa regime ever be able to pay this $2 billion debt? Or they will mortgage the whole country to the Russians?

Last Thursday, the weekly newspaper which speaks for the Addis regime published an editorial in which it described the food shortages in the country as the worst in the history of the nation. The paper added that this is unbearable and cannot be controlled. The government newspaper blames the regime for the poor distribution of what little they manage to receive. It now appears that all projects in the country have been suspended and all efforts have been directed either to producing food or buying food from outside in a vain attempt to control the situation.

The newspaper adds that this is the most serious crisis that the 7-year-old socialist revolution has faced. The newspaper SERTO ADER, which was first published in 1980 when the so-called Workers' Party, commission for organizing the party of the workers of Ethiopia, was born, rapped the business community and accused them of being behind the food shortages in the country. At the same time the newspaper accused some senior party officials of being in the pockets of some leading businessmen.

It has also been reported that factories and farms are no longer producing their normal quantities or their normal quality. The existing industries in the country are unable to produce any goods because of lack of raw materials. The newspaper urged the Abyssinian people to weed out some of the corrupt officials from their midst.

The newspaper further called on the Abyssinian people to expose all those who are hoarding any kind of food in their stores. It has also been reported that businessmen who have nothing in their stores are now being accused of hoarding and many of these innocent Abyssinians have already perished at the hands of the murderous regime for misdeeds they never committed.

Whatever force, efforts and means the regime may use, will it be able to get enough food to give the Abyssinian people? The answer is no. Because whatever financial or food aid the country receives goes to the foreign troops in the country.

These foreign troops from Cuba, Russia, the GDR, and the Abyssinians swallow up all that enters the country. These forces not only cause food shortages but they are the cause of continued friction and crisis in the country. It is known that the Russians stockpile arms and armaments in places where food, medicine and other assistance are badly needed.

Whatever the situation may be, the crisis facing the Abyssinian regime is one which cannot be solved easily, because the Russians and Libyan advisers to the Mengistu regime direct the regime away from whatever it could do for the Abyssinian people.

The burning question is: What is going to happen in Abyssinia in the coming months?

CSO: 4797/20

BRIEFS

ABYSSINIAN PLANES REPULSED--Mogadishu, Thursday--According to a Defence Ministry statement released here on Sunday two Abyssinian fighter planes invaded Qoladdey, a village in Hargeisa's District, at 4 p.m. on 30 April. In that offensive, the Abyssinian planes killed 1 person, injured 18 people including women, children and other innocent people and caused damage on public property. The statement added that the Somali Air Force courageously repulsed that naked aggression unleashed by the enemy. Earlier, on 27 March Abyssinian forces carried an offensive around the vicinity of Borama District North Western Region, where they caused damages on people as well as property. The statement said that naked aggression was one of colonialist Abyssinia's deliberate attempts of provocation and hostility in the Horn of Africa with a view to implement the political and strategic interests of its allies. The SDR warned the Abyssinian Regime that it would be fully responsible for the serious consequences that result from its provocation.--SONNA [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 7 May 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1250

GOVERNMENT DENIES SUPPLYING ARMS TO ARGENTINA

MB251C52 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] South Africa has never, during the Falklands crisis or in the period prior to it, supplied any missiles or components for aircraft to Argentina. This announcement was made by General Malan in Parliament by special permission of the speaker. He said that he was requested by the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw and the member for Seapoint, Mr Colin Eglin to issue a statement on allegations in newspapers of the Argus group. Although South Africa did not publish details on its weapons transactions, he decided to issue this unique statement because of the allegations and because South Africa is being involved in a conflict situation.

Mr Raw asked General Malan if South Africa had supplied such weapons to other South American countries from whence they could have been taken to Argentina, and if one of these countries had taken the role of middle-man in procuring weapons for Argentina. General Malan gave Parliament the assurance that this had not happened. Mr Ray Swart, who spoke on behalf of the Progressive Federal Party, and Mr Raw welcomed General Malan's statement.

The leader of the opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, had said earlier in a statement that supplies of arms to Argentina could divide the country in view of the ties between South Africa and Britain.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had earlier put forward South Africa's view of arms supplies. He said South Africa had always hesitated to confirm or deny such allegations and its interests require that this principle should not be thrown overboard. South Africa's security will be irreparably damaged if details of this nature were made known. If contractual arrangements were tampered with, other countries and agents will question South Africa's intentions.

A spokesman for Argentina at the UN also denied that his country was receiving arms from South Africa. He dismissed the allegations as untrue.

CSO: 4700/1562

COLUMNIST SEES U.S. POLICY IN STALEMATE

MB250702 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 May 82 p 38

[Column by Jim Srodes from Washington: "Gridlock: It Means You Can't Go Backwards and Can't Go Forwards, and Neither Can Anyone Else. It Just About Sums Up American Policy to SA..."]

[Excerpts] A South African observer could be excused some confusion over conflicting signals coming out of America these days. Consider the events of just the past fortnight:

--The Reagan administration's top export officer said the White House "has adopted a more flexible policy with respect to approval of exports of dual-use commodities and other material and equipment which have nuclear-related uses in areas such as health and safety activities."

What that translates into is that the United States has, in one gesture, eased its restraints on the sale of nuclear technology to South Africa. No vote in Congress, no big debate, just a fast press release.

--In New York, Columbia University's 228th graduation featured an empty chair on the dias for the dignitaries.

The empty chair was for Bishop Desmond Tutu, who will be getting an honorary degree for being as Columbia President Michael Sovern said, "a beacon of hope and decency in a dark land and we want to keep that light burning."

--Back in Washington Congressman Tom Evans told a group of South African businessmen he was sorry that his amendment to the Export-Import Bank Law in 1979 was used totally to block export financing of American goods to the South African market.

That amendment used the legally narrow condition that the U.S. secretary of state must "certify" that S.A. importers or U.S. firms doing business in South Africa are adhering to the Sullivan principles before the Export-Import Bank can participate.

Both the State Department and Pretoria say this means that teams of American inspectors would have to prowl through South African job sites on a regular basis, something Pretoria will not allow and a chore the State Department does not want to take on anyway.

Something must be done, Congressman Evans told the applauding South African businessmen, to remedy that situation.

--On another part of Capital Hill, a House committee was considering legislation to impose a total export embargo against South Africa.

--In Memphis, Tennessee, the chairman of America's biggest retailing chain, Sears, Roebuck and Company, said a recently acquired securities subsidiary would no longer be doing business in South Africa or with South Africans because of the firm's strict abhorence of the apartheid policies of the South African Government.

A lot of movement. Much heat and light. But what's really new? Not much, really. For good or ill, U.S. relations with South Africa remain bound up in an internal stalemate.

There is a new pop phrase in the American language for the situation: When traffic in an urban area becomes to congested that cars approaching an intersection from any direction are unable to move, that condition is now called "gridlock." American policy on South Africa is in "gridlock."

The anti-South Africa Church lobbyists, who want to shut off all contact with South Africa and totally isolate it from the rest of the world, cannot now, probably cannot ever muster the kind of public support necessary to get Washington to forgo broader strategic interests.

But--and this is a formidable qualification--these same tireless lobbyists can keep up an unending pressure on specific corporations, individual banks and on the public consciousness to prevent any backsliding.

South Africans do not fully realise that the presence of every American corporation, of every American businessman, in their midst comes at a substantial cost in public relations back home.

For while the average American does not actively dislike South Africa or South Africans, that same average American sincerely holds an active distaste of racism, his own problems with Americans of other races notwithstanding.

On the other side the Reagan administration's intention to dismantle Jimmy Carter's meaningless posturings in Southern Africa has brought it no closer to the kind of buddy-buddy ties some South African Government officials dreamed of 18 months ago.

There has been no quick victory on the Namibian question, which the White House needs as proof that its policy works.

The tensions in Angola have eased somewhat, and there are secret talks going on between Washington and Luanda for the ousting of the Cubans and Soviet advisers there, which is what President Reagan and General Alexander Haig want most of all.

Who needs Pretoria, if we can get what we want elsewhere?

Moreover, Southern Africa is no longer the hot spot it was 18 months ago, in American eyes. There are other competing theatres demanding the attention of the Reagan strategists.

While the Falkland Islands crisis remains a touchy one, the U.S. is scoring major points in several other arenas.

The upshot is: Why should the State Department or White House stir unwanted trouble by making new gestures of friendship to South Africa?

The nuclear sales ruling applies only to hospital equipment and has been won at the cost of a Pretoria pledge that none of the goods received will be used for military purposes.

And Congressman Evans, after thinking about the election year uncertainties this year, has concluded that perhaps some other congressman may want to be South Africa's friend--next year.

Now you know what "gridlock" is all about: You can't go forward of backward, and neither can anyone else.

CSO: 4700/1562

OPPOSITION VIEW ON SECURITY BILLS

MB200757 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 May 82 p 9

[Excerpts] While the public imagination is gripped by the prospect of reform implicit in the president's council's proposals, four bills are being debated in Parliament with far less fanfare. The main bill seeks to consolidate S.A.'s battery of security legislation and to sanction the retention of indefinite detention without trial, quantitative detention and bannings. Here is an edited version of a speech in Parliament by Harry Pitman, PFP MP for Pinetown, who spells out the official opposition view on security:

Power given is never relinquished. That is the lesson of history and that is the nature of man.

If Parliament divests itself of the power and gives it to the security police or whoever--I am not at this stage blaming the security police for accepting it--it is never relinquished. The protection of law and procedural safeguards have not come about over the centuries through the unilateral action of rulers.

The Afrikaner nation knows this better than any other nation.

When one takes away fundamental rights on a permanent basis one sells oneself into slavery.

Here in South Africa we had 90-day detention, but that was not enough. We then went down the slippery slope to 180-day detention. Eventually we resorted to permanent or indefinite detention, that bottomless pit contained in Act No 83 of 1967, the terrorism act, and also in this bill.

In 1963 a former chief justice of South Africa, an Afrikaner, said that even the threat of 90-day detention was a form of torture.

In 1982 a future chief justice (Mr Justice Rabie who recently made recommendations on security legislation) actually advocates not 90-day detention but indefinite detention.

This heralds a very sad day for South Africa.

Mr Pitman: In 1956 Mr Justice Rumpff who was destined to be a future chief justice said it was unthinkable the state should take away the right of a person to see a lawyer.

In 1963 the state created the unthinkable.

In 1982 the government is actually indignant that we oppose such a measure.

That is how South Africa has deteriorated under this government and with this bill.

We are asked by government speakers in this debate what security legislation we in these benches would accept. The answer was given by the leader of the opposition on a number of occasions.

Extraordinary, emergency security laws are permissible and necessary, but they must be subjected to two things, namely, firstly, they must be temporary, of a limited duration and, secondly, they must be subject to control by the courts.

All extraordinary powers must be subject to an independent judiciary.

The reason for that is obvious. It is because human beings and human power will be abused if it is not controlled.

It is not fundamentally the fault of the security policy or its officials, but it is fundamentally the fault of those who give uncontrolled power.

Let me be perfectly frank: The blame for death in detention does not consequently rest with the security police, but it rests with those people who gave that uncontrolled power.

The blame therefore rests on that side of the house.

The PFP will accept as security legislation what lawyers have suggested. The government is destroying in this bill the last vestige of respect for the lawyer in South Africa.

This bill is a manifestation of the degeneration of standards in South Africa and it can truly be said of those who now govern that in this bill the have destroyed better than they know.

CSO: 4700/1562

DEALING WITH BLACKS REMAINS 'OVERRIDING ISSUE'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THEY do not sit in the President's Council.

Except in the case of metropolitan authorities, they do not have any role to play in the new local and regional dispensations proposed by the President's Council.

And at national level they will not become part of the power-sharing executive proposed for Whites, Coloureds and Indians.

Yet their shadow looms large over everything.

We refer to the Blacks.

Numerically they swamp all other races put together.

How to accommodate them politically, socially and economically has taxed the minds of politicians and academics for decades.

They can be dealt with, but not forever, by keeping them separate, apart, without any political voice in the country in which they live.

They can be dealt with by giving them the political rights other groups have, or will be given, which inevitably means they will rule, being in the great majority.

They can be dealt with by mechanisms like homelands and independent States, which remove a great number of them from the White State and give to the remainder a homelands citizenship many of them do not acknowledge, accept or want.

However, although the President's Council's constitutional committee has sidestepped the issue, by choosing not to consider Blacks as part of its proposed set-up, the Blacks still overshadow everything.

In White politics, the conservatives fear that the plan to share power with Coloureds and Indians is the thin edge of the wedge.

That if these two groups can have Deputy Ministers in a Cabinet which was once exclusively White, and that if the legislature, as yet undefined, is to have Coloureds and Indians sharing the legislative function, there is no way in which the Blacks can be excluded in time.

The conservatives also fear that the Coloureds and Indians will be manipulated against the Whites by a party like the Progressive Federal Party, which could link up with them in the legislature.

However, what really worries the conservatives more than anything else is the thought that once the White man's sovereignty is breached, there will be no stopping the process, and the end of White rule will be inevitable.

The Government, naturally, maintains that it has no intention of selling out the Whites, that the new dispensation involving Coloureds and Indians is essential if the Whites are to survive, and that there is no intention of bringing the Blacks into the new system since those who live in the urban areas will still be linked to the homelands.

However, although the constitutional committee has excluded Blacks from its plan, favouring partition and a confederal association between the Black States and the Republic, it does not rule out the possibility of Blacks being brought into the new set-up in the future.

As for the Official Opposition, the leader of the PFP, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, has emphasised that his party will vigorously oppose the President's Council's plan if the exclusion of the Blacks is considered final.

While the debate goes on within the White nation, the Coloureds and Indians are also aware of the Black shadow hanging over them.

For if they agree to the proposals that bring them into partnership with the Whites, they will be regarded by militant Blacks as having ganged up with the Whites against the Blacks.

Purely from their own point of view, the Coloureds and Indians might find it best to accept their own political advancement, in the belief that it will bring about a better dispensation in time for Blacks as well.

Meanwhile, the Blacks, especially those who have become politicised, will watch what is happening with cynical disregard, since it does not involve them.

And their demands for equal rights will in no way be abated.

Thus, whatever is done, our problem still remains a Black one — and how to deal with Black aspirations still remains the overriding issue.

CSO: 4700/1260

COURT GRANTS BLACK WORKER RIGHT TO RESIDE IN WEST CAPE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 82 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — In a judgment that could open the way for hundreds of Black workers to bring their families to the city, the Cape Supreme court has granted a contract worker the right to permanent residence in the Western Cape.

Mr Totosi Stanford Booi, who was elated at the news, was granted a court order by Mr Justice Shock declaring him entitled to section 10 (1) (B) rights and ordering the municipal labour officer at Nyanga to endorse his reference book accordingly.

The respondents, the Western Cape Administration Board and the Nyanga labour officer were ordered to pay costs. They did not contest the action.

Rand case

In an important test case in the Rand Supreme court last September, Mr Justice O' Donovan ruled that a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlolo Tom Tikhoto, was entitled to permanent residence rights because he had worked continuously for one employer for more than 10 years.

However, the East Rand Administration Board had appealed against the judgment and its application to thousands of workers on the Reef has been frozen pending the outcome of the appeal in Bloemfontein.

Mr Booi lodged his application for permanent rights on the basis that he had been working for one employer (Fattis and Monis) for more than ten years. He claimed he started working there in 1969.

In terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, only Blacks who had Section 10(1)(A), (B) or (C) rights are entitled to permanent residence in the urban areas, while contract workers were allowed in for the duration of their contracts. All others may only remain in a "white" area without permission for 72 hours.

To obtain Section 10 rights, Blacks must either have lived continuously in a "white" area for 15 years or worked for several employers for 15 years — or be a spouse or dependant of someone who qualifies.

Few qualified

According to Mrs R N Robb, director of the Athlone advice office,

ly" for 10 years, as their contracts were broken off every year.

On that basis, people like Mr Booi have been denied Section 10 rights — and the legal influx of Blacks into the cities had been halted.

According to Mrs Robb, Mr Booi's case could open the way for permanent residence rights for a number of workers who are in a similar position and who have been refused however, very few contract workers have been able to get section 10 rights in the past few years.

This was because of a Government 1968 regulation stipulating that a contract can only be valid for a maximum of one year, that it had to be signed in a homeland and that the worker had to spend a period in the homeland before the contract's renewal.

Mrs Robb said this had allowed board officials to argue that the workers had not been employed "continuously" for 10 years, as their contracts were broken off every year.

these rights. "We have something like 300 people on our books who have worked for one employer for 10 years or more, who have been waiting for a decision like this," she said.

Will apply

Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, to which Mr Booi belongs and which employed the Legal Resources Centre to fight the case on his behalf, said they had a number of members - 30 at the Fattis and Monis plant alone — who would now be applying for permanent residence rights on the same basis as Mr Booi.

What possession of Section 10 rights means in real terms, according to Mrs Robb, is that workers who qualify will be able to bring their families to the city to live with them, choose where they want to work, change jobs freely and move from town to town.

CSO: 4700/1260

BUTHELEZI CHALLENGES ADAMS OVER 'VIRULENT ATTACK'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 82 p 3

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text]

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Kwazulu Chief Minister, has challenged Mr Lofty Adams, member of the President's Council, to repeat his "virulent" attack on him outside the Council, and the SA Labour Party leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, has called for Mr Adam's immediate dismissal.

The attack on Chief Buthelezi and several non-White clergymen has sparked off a major row on the eve of the presentation of the President's Council constitutional reform proposals to the State President.

Speaking during the debate on Central Government reform on Wednesday, Mr Adams called Chief Buthelezi "a vicious overrated little Black man" and accused him of "sabre-rattling" and of threatening violence to the Indian community.

The chairman of the PC, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, rebuked Mr Adams for his remarks and said that unless members "upheld the very special dignity of debating" in the council, the rules would be amended to prohibit such remarks.

Mr Adams also asked whether Mr Hendrickse, Bishop Desmond Tutu and the Rev Alan Boesak were true men of the cloth or whether they sought to bring about change by violence.

Chief Buthelezi yesterday challenged Mr Adams to repeat his "defamatory" remarks outside the President's Council.

"Mr Adams' rascist, virulent and defamatory remarks do not do the President's Council justice and lower the tone of debate on the proposals," Chief Buthelezi told The Citizen.

"I am sure that what he has said will also lower the standard of the President's Council in the eyes of the public.

"I have no problem with identity like Mr Adams. I know who I am and what my role is in South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Adams was engaged in a calculated attempt to discredit him in the eyes of White South Africa.

Calling for his "immediate dismissal", Mr Hendrickse said Mr Adams was using the President's Council as a platform to promote incitement.

"Mr Adams is using the privilege of the President's Council to insult people who do not have a similar opportunity to defend themselves.

"But unlike Mr Adams I do not have an identification problem — my record speaks for itself."

Mr Adams said yesterday that Mr Hendrickse and Chief Buthelezi had directed "thinly veiled threats of violence" at he and other moderate Coloureds and Indians.

"Violence is not necessarily the shooting of a gun of physical confrontation, a more despicable form of violence is the threat of violence," he said.

"Chief Buthelezi recently said that Coloured and Indian members of the President's Council should remember that they had children and Mr Hendrickse had advocated an economic boycott against South Africa.

"I regard these as very serious threats, I wish to free my people of this type of intimidation and threats of violence."

CSO: 4700/1260

NP INFORMATION MACHINE GEARED TO COUNTER CP ACTIVITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — National Party spokesmen of all four provinces yesterday indicated to The Citizen that the NP was still sound and healthy, despite the appearance and activities of the Conservative Party, and that the NP has already launched an intensive information campaign in order to counter the activities of the CP.

A Transvaal spokesman said the Transvaal NP organisation was in top form and geared to inform its supporters on the new constitutional proposals of the President's Council.

Both the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Transvaal NP leader, Mr F W de Klerk, would address major public rallies in Transvaal in the coming weeks.

Healthy

Dr Nak van der Merwe, Free State NP leader, said the Free State NP was very healthy. His party organisation was continuing with its duties in a normal way.

He said the CP had made a greater impact among Herstigte Nasionale Party supporters in the Free State than among NP supporters.

Mr Owen Horwood, leader of the Natal NP, also said the NP was as strong as ever in the province. He said the appointment of Mr Renier Schoeman, his former private secretary, as general secretary for the Natal NP, had resulted in an exceptionally sound reorganisation of the party's organisation.

Swing

He said gauging from business and other meetings which he had addressed in Natal recently, he did not get the impression that there was any significant swing away from the NP.

A Cape NP spokesman said the NP organisation there was well-organised and prepared to inform and organise its supporters.

It appears from the interviews that the CP's strongest impact so far was in the Transvaal, and especially in constituencies of which the MPs were now members of the CP.

Asked for comment on his party's position yesterday, Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP, said: "I am satisfied with what we have achieved in a reasonably short time."

Dr Treurnicht said his party's public meetings were well attended in country constituencies as well as on the Rand, and he was also happy about the number of people that turned up at public meetings of the CP in the other provinces.

He was particularly satisfied with the support he had received from the students of Stellenbosch University, and with both Afrikaans and English support from Natal, he said.

A large number, of what he called "leading personalities," were joining CP Executives and branches all over the country.

He said his organisation was still very young, but there were enough experienced workers joining it to help the new party in these times when constitutional changes were at the order of the day.

Ministers

Including himself and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, the CP already enjoyed the support of four other former Cabinet Ministers — with the support of a fifth, and perhaps a sixth, in the pipeline, Dr Treurnicht said.

CSO: 4700/1260

IMPACT OF MAURITIAN ELECTION ON SOUTH AFRICA VIEWED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker: "A Strategic Bonanza Ready for the Reds"]

[Text]

ONE of history's great ironies is being played out in this hemisphere right now. While a British armada fights for the Falklands, Western inertia threatens within weeks to deliver a far more strategically important island to the Soviet jigsaw already assembled in the Indian Ocean, without a whimper, a shot or a headline.

The island at risk is Mauritius, the "Pearl of the Indian Ocean", which goes to the polls on June 11. On ballot box returns, the cut is likely to be straightforward: pro-West or pro-Marxist, with betting strongly on the latter.

The three key actors in this critical drama are:

● The moderate, pro-Western Prime Minister and Labour Party leader, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam.

● The South African-born, anti-South African, pro-Marxist, trade union-supported Paul Berenger, 37-year-old leader of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM).

● The flamboyant "play-politician" and former Foreign Minister, Gaetan Charles Duval, often described (many think dubiously) as a friend of South Africa.

Wily and experienced politician though he is, Ramgoolam is in a desperately unenviable position.

Politically, his greatest asset is that he has always had easy access to international finance. However, his age (82) is against him, and there are no clear signals on his successor.

Receiving no moral support whatsoever from London or Washington, faced with horrific economic problems, commanding only a shoestring coalition majority in the last parliament, Ramgoolam seems to be having serious problems in patching together a working electoral alliance.

Local opinion polls put the Labour vote as low as 26 percent.

Berenger's position is exactly the opposite. Reports from Port Louis indicate that, backed by huge financial input from Libya, MMM grows stronger by the day.

What happens should Berenger win power?

His basic policy is socialism, nationalisation and to cut the RSA link as soon as economically feasible. Widely expected is that one of his first moves will be to terminate SAA's landing and refuelling rights for the long hauls to Taipeh, Sydney and Hong Kong, as soon as permitted under IATA regulations.

"Pacts of Solidarity" would probably be concluded by the MMM with so-called "progressive" states such as Tanzania, Seychelles, Mozambique and Malagasy.

Berenger describes the US and RSA as "enemies of socialism". He will not be pressed into stating categorically that the USSR will not be allowed base facilities in Mauritius.

It is considered that in the event of an East-

West flare-up, Mauritius under Berenger would deny facilities to the West.

Wild card in all this is 50-year-old Gaetan Duval. A barrister and former Lord Mayor of Port Louis, his support rests mainly with the Whites and the Creoles.

To retain power, Ramgoolam needs to make peace with Duval before the election.

But, instead of standing by Ramgoolam, Duval is acting as a "spoiler". Although with an admittedly thin base, his people threaten to split the vote in a number of vital constituencies.

Worse yet, associates report him as busy negotiating some sort of pact with Berenger.

Informed analysts in Washington and Pretoria are aghast at apparent Western indifference to events on the island, particularly inexplicable as both East and West demonstrably understand the strategic importance of Mauritius.

A British frigate or a destroyer pay quarterly visits to Port Louis, while a heavy Soviet cruiser calls there each month.

This is normally followed by a US cruiser, indicating that the Soviet and US fleets are playing follow-my-leader in these increasingly vulnerable waters.

A major problem in this election is that the local population has little understanding of communism, or of the disasters it could bring to them.

For voters, the three main issues are overpopulation (a million people concentrated on a landmass one-tenth the size of Swaziland); unemployment; and an economy grossly distorted by the fickle world sugar market.

Although published figures should be treated cautiously, estimates are that the island has around 70 000 unemployed, including 3 000 graduates. More than 35 000 school and college leavers join the labour market each year.

Indicative of the island's precarious situation is that, according to bank reports, a private company owned by Maingard & D'Senville now controls half of the island's economic actively.

Financially, the company is reportedly in bad shape. Should it default, the Bank of Mauritius could follow suit.

MMM's electoral programme promises more jobs, increased minimum wages, increased welfare benefits, nationalisation of key sections of the economy and re-orientation of foreign policy.

It is difficult to see how Berenger hopes to deliver on such "uplift" programmes.

Indeed, his policies have already done much to help cripple the economy.

He has played a lead role in the dispute over the US-leased naval base on Diego Garcia, an island he wants returned to Mauritius. His uncompromising stand here lost Mauritius a contract for the supply of $35-million worth of crushed stone for Diego Garcia.

Apparently, the MMM-controlled labour unions threatened to strike if required to work on such a contract.

Additionally, profitable contracts for supplying fresh food and vegetables to the 2 500 technicians working on Diego Garcia went to Kenya, when MMM prevented the sugar estates from growing these items for the US base.

Berenger is remarkably reticent about his electoral funding. The fact remains that he has never taken funds from. the labour unions he controls, nor are the labour leaders (now driving round in luxury cars) paid by the labourers.

Obviously, then, he is not swindling the unions in any way.

Expert opinion is that the funding all comes from Libya —with, also, a distinct possibility that the MMM is acting as a conduct for Libyan funds for the ANC and Swapo.

South Africa is one of the island's main economic props, buying much of the tea crop, selling the island a large proportion of its food, providing at least 60 percent of the island's lucrative tourist industry.

Berenger believed he could get most of his food needs from Malagasy and with proper marketing could attract European tourists to replace the South Africans. In the face of the prolonged EEC recession, tour operators doubt this.

Currently, there are more White Mauritians living in the RSA than on the island itself. White Mauritians are, therefore, very well disposed to South Africa.

Most of the Whites on the island would certainly like to leave in the event of a MMM takeover, but with a 35 percent tax on exported capital, their losses on departure would be substantial.

Whichever way it goes, the Mauritian election will have a marked outcome on relations with the West, and the US, Britain and South Africa in particular.

Whoever wins the election, the RSA will be affected in some way.

CSO: 4700/1260

MAIZE PRODUCERS PUSH FOR END TO CONTROLS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 82 p 8

[Text]

BOTHAVILLE — Drastic changes in the maize industry are envisaged by the executive of the National Maize Producers' Organisation.

The chairman of the organisation, Mr Hennie de Jager, said approval in principle had been given to a proposal that the present system of price control should be scrapped.

The industry would then operate on the basis of a free economy system.

Farmers would be free to buy whatever they wanted — including fertiliser — whenever they could.

Interviewed after a Nampo executive meeting, Mr De Jager said the maize industry was threatened by Government price controls and by uncontrolled rising costs.

These increases were abnormal, as domestic industries were being protected at the expense of the maize industry.

He said the high maize price was caused by high production costs, which were caused in turn by the Government's policy of protecting local industries.

The proposed new system would enable maize to be imported freely and the industry would have the right to import its means of production, such as fertilisers or buy them at market-related prices.

Mr De Jager said the consumer saw the maize industry as a burden to the State, and it was often claimed that maize could be imported at prices below the domestic selling price.

Under the new system they would be allowed to try. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1260

BRIEFS

ARMS TO ARGENTINA DENIED--In Cape Town, the South African defense minister, Gen Magnus Malan, has denied reports that South Africa delivered missiles or aircraft spares to Argentina prior to or during the Falklands crisis. Replying to questions in Parliament, General Malan also said that South Africa had not delivered weapons to other South American countries which could have supplied them to Argentina. General Malan's statement followed reports in the South African press that the country was supplying arms to Argentina and that these were being loaded at D.F. Malan Airport near Cape Town. General Malan said that although it was South African Government policy not to give details of arms transactions, the government had decided that this once only deviation from policy was justified under the circumstances. Earlier, the South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, said that in view of the country's security, the government neither confirms nor denies the existence of any contractual obligations with any specific country or any specific agency of a country. If the South African Government were to undermine this principle, a situation would eventually arise in which details would be disclosed of all arms supplies to and from South Africa. [Text] [LD251050 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 25 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1562

PM SEEKS CHINESE ADVICE ON LAND TENURE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 May 82 p 16

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, has asked for Chinese advice on the kingdom's land tenure system.

Prince Mabandla said he was concerned about the problems created by laws on land ownership.

Addressing a Chinese mission on technical co-operation at his office yesterday, Prince Mabandla said: "I am very bothered by our land tenure system as set out by the government policy and the Western culture on the

He said since he came to office, he had realised that this land usage problem was affecting many people who otherwise had bright ideas for development.

The Chinese Ambassador, Mr Tung Hua Chou, informed the Prime Minister that a number of books on land tenure had been presented to His Majesty's Private Secretary Mr. Martin Mndziniso, to be forwarded to the King.

"I would like to get a copy of this and I can then prepare notes for His Majesty's consideration," Prince Mabandla said.

He added that one of the things about which His Majesty had repeatedly talked was an introduction of an Ex-Service Scheme.

Said Prince Mabandla: "The King expressed keeness on such a project as he explained that it helps to keep manpower in use even after retirement."

He added that, with the limited number of properly qualified people, Swaziland needed all the ex-service people that could be used to contribute to the further development of the country.

"I was totally in support of this idea, especially after my visit to Taiwan. I was very impressed by the results of this scheme in your country. It helped me realise that the more one grows, the further the experience in your field, so that it is an asset to the development efforts," said the Prime Minister.

Prince Mabandla went on to pay tribute to the Chinese Embassy for encouraging visits to their country by government and other officials. He said this really served to strengthen the bonds of friendship and technical co-operation, more so since the Swazi visitors are also taken to educational, technical and other institutions and centres where they gain a lot of know-how.

CSO: 4700/1261

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO HEAR TEACHERS' COMPLAINTS STYMIED

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 8 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Mandla Magagula]

[Text]

THE continuing search for a formula to give teachers a forum to discuss their problems reached a turning point when the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, set up a Teachers Consultative Committee which held its first meeting at Mbabane's St. Marks School on Thursday morning.

The committee is made up of the national and district executives of the banned Swaziland National Association of Teachers and representatives of Government drawn mostly from the Ministry of Education, whose Principal Secretary, Mr Musa Nsibandze, is presiding over the working sessions.

Prince Mabandla set the tone of the discussions when he told the teachers that his Government was looking for a plan to establish "a teachers' organisation that would serve the professional interests of the country's teachers and be responsive to the need to continue to preserve conditions of peace and stability in our beloved country."

The consultative committee would examine the recommendations of the Royal Commission of Enquiry into the 1977 student unrest so that these were compatible with the educational needs of the Swazi people and the positive interests of the teachers.

"Government is embarking on this exercise with a genuine desire to find suitable ways and means of restoring to members of the country's teaching profession those privileges which are consistent with their professional standing in the community," said the Prime Minister.

He warned the teachers that they should always remember that they had the incomparable responsibility of ensuring that the country was provided with an adequate supply of an educated elite to man the various sectors of the economy.

At the end of the discussion the chairman, Mr Nsibandze issued a statement saying the meeting had got a full explanation of the terms of reference and that the representatives had undertaken to explain these to their respective districts.

The representatives would in turn receive recommendations from teachers to be finalised at the next meeting of the consultative committee, said Mr Nsibandze.

The teachers had been asked to comment especially on the aim and objective of a teachers' association; the organisation structure and functions of the various organs within the association.

Mr Nsibandze said the teachers would also be asked to comment on the setting up of channels of communication between the Teaching Service Commission and the Ministry of Education on the one hand, and the teachers themselves on the other.

Such channels should be binding on all parties concerned, the chairman said.

Teachers Reject Package

WITH only five months to go before the end of the country's first Parliamentary democracy under the Tinkhundla System, he future of the Kingdom stands at the cross-roads following the teaching profession's rejection of a Government package to give teachers a mutually agreeable forum to discuss their problems.

His Majesty King Sobhuza II met headmasters at Masundvwini Royal Residence on March 13 and told them that he had rejected some proposals on the future of their banned organisation, Snat, because these had been drawn up without consulting the teachers.

Accordingly, the Minister of Education, Canon Siphcte Dlamini, announced an itinerary which would see him holding meetings in the four districts where views would be exchanged on providing a platform for teachers to discuss their problems.

These meetings failed to produce results as the teachers told the Government delegation they would accept nothing less than the re-instatement of their banned organisation without any alterations to its constitution as it stood at the time Snat was banned.

The Minister this week referred a request to give a post-mortem assessment of his tour to the Principal Secretary, Mr Musa Nsibandze.

Mr Nsibandze said the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, was due to address both sides in Mbabane shortly.

Although the Ministry has not given details of the proposals presented to the teachers during the district meetings, informed sources said the deal was that works committees should be established and be chaired by the relevant District Education Officer.

The teachers have rejected this proposal.

Whatever is proposed at the Prime Minister's meeting, Government will have to go to the negotiating table fully aware that the teachers are not prepared to accept an imposed solution.

When word first got out that they would hold discussions with Government representatives, expectations ran high within the teaching ranks that their banned organisation would be revived.

So the Minister's meet-the-teachers tour has apparently failed to produce results and the people to suffer most are the children — caught in the middle of the two sides' different points of view.

Indeed, parents have come out in support of the teachers that they should have their way to get the education system back to normal and thus arrest the decline in examination results which reached an all-time low of 26 percent passes at Form V level last year.

The Prime Minister, the teachers believe, is suitably placed to save the nation by giving thorough consideration to their demands and save the nation from possible development stagnation.

Some of the teachers have admitted that they are no longer putting any serious effort, but merely going through the motions in discharging their responsibilities of producing an educated nation.

As a result, half-educated school leavers are flooding the employment market, ill-equipped to help fulfil, among other national objectives, the Government's policy of training and localisation.

The teachers feel that whoever banned their organisation was basing his or her judgement on some misguided information on the teaching profession's objectives with regard to national development.

Observers believe that Government can either bow down to the demands of the teachers and thus open the doors towards improving the educational system, or impose a solution which might be unacceptable to the other side.

CSO: 4700/1261

WIMPEY INTERNATIONAL WORKERS FORCED TO END BOYCOTT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 May 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

MORE than 500 employees of Wimpey International returned to work at Luphohlo yesterday after a three-day boycott.

This followed a threat by the police that action would be taken against the workers if they continued heir boycott as it was against the law.

A representative of the workers council told The Times yesterday that employees had decided to resume work because they realised that notice had not been given 21 days in advance as required by the law.

He said: "We have been forced by this realisation to come back The return was for no other reason. We still demand full action on our grievances as we set them out last week."

Wimpey has meanwhile agreed to look into all the complaints made by the workers with a view to taking action, according to officials of the Labour Department.

Management representatives were not prepared to talk. Instead, a burly-looking man met reporters and warned that they would be "escorted forcefully off the construction site if you do not leave right now."

Labour officials said management had agreed to reinstate two workers who were dismissed on the eve of the first day of the boycott.

They had been fired after allegations by management that they were sleeping on their duties and had been seen driving recklessly around the site.

"Since they could not give us sufficient evidence of this, we all agreed that the two men had been unfairly dismissed," said labour official, Mr. Moses Msibi.

The men dismissed were: Hezekiel Dlamini and Robert Masuku.

Mr. Msibi said the management had said they would consider the provision of accommodation.

"But they pointed out that it was the first time they had been asked to provide accommodation for everyone on the site. They said there was transport for workers and that there was a small compound, housing about 80 employees, whose homes are far away," he added.

On the subject of protective clothing, management had agreed to supply additional clothing, because, said Mr. Msibi, workers were supplied, but evidently not enough.

Said Mr. Msibi: "We have also asked the managers that they should consult with the workers council before any action is taken on employees. The workers council has always been in existence, but the workers were complain that management disregarded them when a decision had to be taken.

"They have also agreed that a formal constitution on the legal rights and movements of the workers and management be signed. This will take place on Wednesday."

Among the complaints that management has agreed to take action on are: regular increase of wages, the provision of protective clothing, provision of medical health facilities, indiscriminate dismissal of workers, repairs to the large carrier which transports workers to their homes.

"Management flatly refused to pay the workers for the days in which they were on strike," said Mr. Msibi.

But he said, the demanded immediate dismissal of two of the company's senior officials, had not been concluded. "The workers are still demanding their dismissal," said Mr. Msibi.

This demand was a result of an alleged insult that the workers in the site were "cheap labour".

CSO: 4700/1261

BRIEFS

SHORTAGE OF CEMENT--Some contractors are presently experiencing an acute shortage of cement in Swaziland. The shortage is caused by interruptions in the continuity of the supply of clinker from Mozambique. Clinker is used in the manufacture of cement. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 11 May 82 p 16]

VUVU WATER SHORTAGE--Scarcity of water at Vuvu near Lavumisa, an age-old problem, is causing residents to fetch their water from South Africa, risking being arrested or being shot by South African border patrols, The Observer has learnt. A resident from the area said the last shooting incident happened in 1978 when a man was shot while trying to cross the border to fetch water. It was not immediately possible to establish the man's identity. The people make sure there are no border patrols when they cross to get their water from a white farmer on the other side of the border. It is understood the farmer, whose name was not available, agreed with the residents they could fetch water from his farm provided they helped in gathering his stray cattle back across the border. The Observer understands the water they fetch is from a tank containing drinking water for cattle. The water problem in the area is heightened by the fact that the nearest river to the area is the Phongola river which is also in South Africa. There was no immediate comment from the Rural Water Supply, a branch of the Water and Sewerage Board. [Text] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 8 May 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1261

SIERRA LEONE ENVOY ON SDAR OAU ADMISSION

AB250714 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 24 May 82

[Excerpts] Head of State Col Saye Zerbo this afternoon received in audience several personalities, including a special envoy of the Sierra Leonean president.

The special envoy of President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, His Excellency Philip (Faboekka), met with the head of state for over an hour. Mr (Faboekka) delivered a message from his president to Col Saye Zerbo. He and the head of state discussed major African problems such as Chad, Namibia and Western Sahara. On the Sahara issue, the Sierra Leonean special envoy reaffirmed the position of his country to Ouatamou Lamien.

[Begin (Faboekka) recording; in English fading into French translation] Unfortunately I must deplore the fact that the SDAR issue should be brought to the forefront of the preccupations of the OAU to the extent that it is now leading to the disintegration of the OAU. I think it was decided by the heads of state during the Freetown summit that the issue should be taken up by an ad hoc committee which would submit proposals of various solutions to the heads of state summit. Such a meeting was held and this led to some definite recommendations which were submitted to the meeting of heads of states and governments. Sierra Leone, in its capacity as president of the OAU at the very time when the events which you just mentioned were taking place, was of the opinion that the issue should have a clear and precise solution at the level of the OAU.

Then, a few months ago, the 36th session of the OAU Ministerial Council in Addis Ababa, which was to study budgetary and administrative issues and not political problems, was forced to admit the SDAR as a member of the OAU. I think this is in fact an exclusive prerogative of the heads of state and not that of the OAU Ministerial Council. It was therefore evident that this question could not receive the [words indistinct] approval of the OAU heads of state. It must be stated that Sierra Leone, which is the 26th country to recognize the SDAR at the 17th OAU summit in Freetown, did not approve the procedure of the admission of the SDAR. Its delegation therefore withdrew from the Ministerial Council meeting in Addis Ababa last February. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/976

BRIEFS

TIENTARABOUM TO NETHERLANDS--Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Lt Col Felix Tientaraboum left Ouagadougou early this afternoon for the Netherlands. The minister is thus responding to an invitation from the Netherlands Government for a 2-day working visit. During his stay, he will meet his Netherlands counterpart and the minister for development cooperation. Their talks will center on the international political situation and on cooperation between the two countries, which is new but fruitful. In fact, Netherlands assistance to Upper Volta in the form of grants for each of the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is pegged at 42 million florins or 7.56 billion CFA francs devoted to bilateral programs. In addition to this, the Netherlands granted variable financial assistance ranging from 1.848 billion CFA francs in 1980; 0.366 billion CFA francs in 1981 to 0.250 billion CFA francs in 1982. Areas of assistance are rural development, infrastructure, reforestation and the major sectors of development. [Text] [AB251536 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 24 May 82]

CSO: 4719/976

UNIP YOUTH LEAGUE HAS LOWEST MEMBERSHIP OF ALL THREE UNIP ORGANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 May 82 p 7

[Excerpt]

THE UNIP Youth League has the lowest membership of all the three organs of the Party, a member of the Central Committee revealed in Kitwe yesterday.

Chairman of the Youth and Sports Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Bautis Kapulu said records showed that even the Women's League had more members than the Youth League although the youth constituted 60 per cent of the entire national population.

"This is a clear indication we have to work harder than before to raise our membership. It is important that the membership of the Youth League is high because as you already know, the Youth League is the vangard of UNIP."

Youth League leaders should know that UNIP's strength lay in their organisation.

"Without a Youth League, a strong UNIP is inconceivable. So we have a most unenviable task of ensuring the total mobilisation of youths in places of work, institutions of learning and everywhere."

Mr Kapulu, who was speaking when he opened the Kitwe district youth conference at Buchi hall, said Kitwe was a big city with a large youth population which could be mobilised at section, branch and ward levels.

The more members the league had, the more youths would start to understand UNIP's policies as they would benefit from the various youth seminars and political education programmes conducted.

There was need for the league to consolidate its work according to the organisation's constitution.

The country's ideal of participatory democracy meant that the youth, like all other citizens, were expected to play a part in all aspects of national development and in the formulating of ideas of what Zambians would like their country to be.

CSO: 4700/1259

UNZA LECTURERS PROTEST DELAY IN APPROVAL OF NEW SALARY STRUCTURE

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 May 82 p 1

[Text]

SENIOR academic staff at the University of Zambia are worried about delays by Cabinet office in approving their new conditions of service and have threatened to protest if President Kaunda does not intervene on their behalf.

The lecturers have now demanded that they meet the chancellor of the university, President Kaunda, over the issue. Failure to this they plan to boycott lectures when the closed institution reopens next month.

This came to light at a crucial meeting of the Unza Senior Staff Association held at the Great East Road campus last Friday attended by about 100 dons, who said the present conditions caused a staff exodus.

The lecturers told the vice-chancellor Dr Jacob Mwanza, they wanted to meet President Kaunda to present their grievances as Cabinet office was "deliberately" sitting on their demands.

Dr Mwanza informed the meeting the University Council had already approved the new conditions of service but their implementation was being delayed by Cabinet office.

He said President Kaunda had indicated he was willing to meet them to discuss the issue.

Cabinet office is understood to be reluctant to approve the new salary structure because it would mean professors earning more than permanent secretaries.

At the Friday meeting, it was planned that should the lecturers' demands not be met, they would stage a brief sit-in protest and boycott lectures and marking of student papers.

In their programme of action the senior Unza staff resolved that if efforts to meet President Kaunda failed, a crisis meeting should be called on June 17 at which it would be decided on which date the protest would start.

It was agreed that any proposed protest would take place after the university reopened on June 21.

The Unza Great East Road campus was closed last month after students boycotted lectures for three weeks in protest against the expulsion of their union leaders.

Referring to the demands for more pay, Dr Mwanza told the meeting that according to Cabinet office, the matter had been referred to

the commission of inquiry appointed by President Kaunda last year to probe into the affairs of the university.

He said the chairman of the University Council, former Finance Minister Mr John Mwanakatwe expressed concern at the delays by Cabinet office to implement the new conditions of service approved by the university senate.

The university administration was equally perturbed by the delay.

It was difficult for the university administration to "influence" Cabinet office decisions although Dr Mwanza noted that senior staff at the National Council for Scientific Research had recently been given hefty pay rises.

"The National Council for Scientific Research is considered as a Government department and its workers receive automatic salary rises. Our autonomy seems to impair us. We are treated differently even if it means us suffering," said Dr Mwanza.

Asked whether there had been any indication from Cabinet office when the new salary structure would be cleared, Dr Mwanza said it would be "unrealistic" for him to promise.

Lecturers at the meeting which was chaired by vice-chairman of the University Senior Staff Association Mr Mpundu Musamba were skeptical on whether they would ever meet President Kaunda.

They said similar attempts in the past were frustrated by Dr Kaunda's aides both at State House and at Cabinet office.

The lecturers charged the association executive with the task of ensuring that an audience was held with President Kaunda by passing Cabinet office which is accused of having acted "jealously" over the whole issue.

It was noted at the meeting that because of poor conditions of service many senior academic staff had left Unza for greener pastures elsewhere. The situation was acute in the School of Medicine.

The association dismissed as false claims by Cabinet office that there was no money to implement the salary increments.

CSO: 4700/1259

UNZA TERMINATES CONTRACTS OF THREE MORE EXPATRIATES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

TWO more lecturers and a librarian at the University of Zambia have had their contracts terminated prematurely by the university administration.

They are Mr Sean Morrow, an Irishman and Dr Edward Steinhart and his wife Suzane, who is the librarian, both are Americans.

Dr Steinhart is a lecturer in the school of education history department, and Mr Morrow is in the same school. They are among the four who signed an internal memorandum opposing the presence of armed men at the Great East Road campus.

Letters of termination of contracts were written on May 4 and given to them the next day. The letters were signed by university secretary Dr Vukani Nyirenda.

In March, Dr Nyirenda wrote letters to the three informing them the appointments committee had decided to renew their contracts for another two years.

This meant that their contracts were to expire in October 1984, but they are now required to work up to October 10.

The letter to Dr Steinhart says the appointments committee which met on April 29 reviewed its earlier decision and decided to withdraw the extension of the contract.

Commenting on the decision, Dr Steinhart said he was not given an explanation for the change of mind.

The situation was delicate because the substantive dean of the school Dr Trevor Coombe was out of the country when the decision was taken and it was likely the dean would appeal for him.

There were no opportunities left to him to make an appeal personally, he said.

"The dean was not present at the meeting which decided to withdraw the extension of the contract. This is a violation of academic freedom, but then I do not think this freedom exists in the Zambian Constitution."

There was no comment from the university administration yesterday.

Last week, two Danish lecturers were sacked from the university under similar circumstances. They were Dr

Coombe was out of the country when the decision was taken and it was likely the dean would appeal for him.

There were no opportunities left to him to make an appeal personally, he said.

"The dean was not present at the meeting which decided to withdraw the extension of the contract. This is a violation of academic freedom, but then I do not think this freedom exists in the Zambian Constitution."

There was no comment from the university administration yesterday.

Last week, two Danish lecturers were sacked from the university under similar circumstances. They were Dr Sven Borgen and Dr Leif Mortensen.

Meanwhile, Dr Mortensen said yesterday he signed an internal memorandum with a view to easing tension, contrary to the administration's views that his action was aimed at aggravating the class boycott by students.

Dr Mortensen was expressing his disappointment with the university administration's action after it allegedly misconstrued his well-intentioned action.

Despite the disappointing action, which he said was a one-way-decision, he still liked Zambia and his views on the country and its people had not changed.

According to a one-paragraph letter from the universty Pro-vice-chancellor Professor Father Michael Kelly dated May 3, Dr Mortensen had his services terminated because he subscribed to a circular that allegedly aggravated the students' class boycott.

The letter reads in part:

"I must inform you that the university has made an official request to Danida to withdraw your services as soon as possible because on April 16, 1982, you subscribed to a circular that aggravated the recent boycott of classes."

But Dr Mortensen said Prof Kelly's letter was a misrepresentation of his action.

"I was not the author of the memorandum, except that I was asked to sign it and I agreed to do so. It must be borne in mind that by this time, we felt frustrated as there was no official information from the administration for a long time about what was going on then.

"So, it was felt that there had to be an effort aimed at reaching the administration to express our worry about the breakdown of communication and also the presence on the campus of armed men," he added.

Dr Mortensen conceded that at the time of signing the internal memorandum, many lecturers were emotional, as they had prepared their handouts for the term's work.

"The initiative to reach out to the administration, therefore, was done, in the hope that we could start the lectures soon. But something unfortunate happened instead."

He wondered why he had to be dismissed for wanting to give his views on what was going on when in fact, later, the Vice-Chancellor Dr Jacob Mwanza wrote to all lecturers asking for their views.

Despite his good intentions when signing the memorandum, after the action was misconstrued, he went to apologise to Prof Kelly for whatever wrong the memorandum might have brought.

CSO: 4700/1259

REMITTANCE RULES LOWER QUALITY OF EXPATRIATE ENGINEERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

HEAVY taxation and remittance regulations in Zambia are having an adverse effect on the quality of expatriate engineers coming to the country.

This is counter productive because good pay is conducive to improved standards and high productivity.

The information is contained in a joint paper presented to the seminar on structural design and construction practices by Mr M. Dunn and Mr P. Johns, engineers of Brian Colquhoun and Hugh O'Donnel and partners.

"We feel that the normal costs of an expatriate are more than a sufficient inducement to Zambianise and that holding down benefits when as yet there is no alternative to the expatriate can only mean a diminishing quality of performance."

Although the cost of employing expatriates was high in terms of foreign exchange, but it was less than taking the work of outside experts.

CSO: 4700/1259

SIGNING OF NETHERLANDS AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 May 82 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA and The Netherlands yesterday signed about K7 million agreement for ongoing projects in the country.

The agreement follow negotiations undertaken this week between delegations of the two countries which were led by Dr Roel Harkema for The Netherlands and Mr James Mtonga for Zambia.

At the signing ceremony, Mr Mtonga who is director for the economic and technical cooperation in the Ministry of National Commission for Development Planning, said Zambia was grateful because The Netherlands had agreed to implement most of the proposed projects.

The accord was for the development of rural areas.

Dr Harkema, who is head of the Southern African division of Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said in cooperating with Zambia, his country chose Western Province to achieve a greater impact.

The Netherlands delegation also gave about K2,500 for refugee work in Zambia.

CSO: 4700/1259

SWEDISH AID AGREEMENT DISCUSSED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA AND SWEDEN yesterday signed a K25.4 million pact for the period of 1982/83 to be used in the development of agricultural, health and educational projects currently being undertaken in Zambia by the Swedish government.

Speaking during the signing ceremony at the National Commission for Development Planning, the director-general, Dr Leonard Chivuno, said this was an important gesture of the growing co-operation between the two countries.

The funds, which were in form of grants, will greatly assist in spreading the benefits of such projects to the majority of the people.

Dr Chivuno said because the agriculture sector was the priority in the nation's development programme, it was gratifying that Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) had allocated K14.2 million to it.

He also commended SIDA for the generous allocations of K3.5 million for health projects and K1.4 million to improve primary education facilities. These funds will go a long way in helping the 70 per cent of the rural population and noted that another K4.2 million had been allocated for the balance of payment and for import support of which Zambia Railways was going to benefit.

Dr Chivuno said ZR was one of the key transport organisations in the country. "By this gesture, you have saved us from a lot of problems," he said.

And the head of the SIDA office in Lusaka, Mrs Brita Ostberg, who signed the agreement on behalf of Sweden said the ceremony was part of a major agreement which will last till December 31. Already, there were plans for other agreements and she hoped this co-operation between her country and Zambia would continue.

CSO: 4700/1259

SMUGGLING ALONG ZAIRIAN BORDER 'PROLIFERATING'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt]

ARMED Zairean smugglers on Wednesday threatened to gun down Zambian customs officers at Sakania who intercepted them as they escorted two trucks loaded with paraffin into Zaire.

Controller of Customs and Excise Mr Japhter Nkunika said in an interview in Livingstone yesterday his men had impounded the two trucks.

"But later armed men forced my men at gun point to release the trucks which they did since there was nothing they could have done against people who were armed."

He said the smuggling of essential commodities into Zaire had worsened and he blamed some district councils for issuing permits to most of the traders in border areas.

"We wrote to all district executive secretaries against the issue of permits to all traders along the border but our advice fell on deaf ears and the result is a proliferation in smuggling."

He said even the Zambian consul in Lubumbashi had written to his office to complain about the increase in the illicit trade.

"We did our part. We sent circulars to the councils concerned but they ignored our advice so there is nothing we can do now."

Smuggling of fish nets, radios, cassette recorders, beans, clothing and kapenta into Zambia from Tanzania was still continuing. He warned that unless legitimate trade was established among neighbouring countries, smuggling would continue.

Diesel and fertiliser continued to be smuggled into Malawi from Zambia while currency trafficking was going on between Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Mr Nkunika explained that lack of transport in his department was making it difficult for his men to patrol the border effectively.

"Even when we have transport, we do not have enough petrol."

Mr Nkunika made it clear that as long as there were shortages of vital consumer goods in all neighbouring countries, including Zambia it would be difficult to wipe out smuggling. "One can only think of reducing it but not completely."

It was for this reason that legitimate trade contacts should be encouraged among neighbouring countries.

Meanwhile, Senior Chief Chiwala of Ndola Rural has accused Party officials in his area of abetting smuggling of essential items because of their failure to form security committees.

Familiarisation

The chief said the smuggling of essential goods at Kanyanje on the border with Zaire was on the increase. He called for urgent measures to curb the practice.

Party officials had let the chief and the people of the area down because of their apathy to the problem of smuggling.

The chief told district governor, M. Stephen

Longwani, who was on a familiarisation tour of the area, that Party officials had failed to form security committees which were supposed to help the police in stamping out crime.

The chief attacked the police in the area for their "failure" to carry out their duties effectively.

He alleged that police officers were corrupt and were beating up innocent villagers. The police post only operated for eight hours instead of 24 hours.

"Because of these few hours, smugglers find it easy to smuggle commodities into Zaire."

CSO: 4700/1259

SMUGGLERS FRUSTRATE ZAIRE BORDER PATROLS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text]

PARAMILITARY police are winning the war against smuggling at Mokambo border near Mufulira with an average arrest of 50 people and seizure of about 100 bags of mealie meal a day.

Several bicycles which are used to ferry the contraband have been impounded.

But the efforts of the paramilitary policemen patrolling the border are being hampered by Zambian businessmen in collusion with their Zairean agents who have employed young boys to carry the goods and cross the border at night.

Commander of the fourth plantoon of the paramilitary policemen Inspector Phillip Mwale told TIMES OF ZAMBIA team which spent a day at the border yesterday that the work of his men was being frustrated by Zambians and Zaireans who have now devised new tricks to get the contraband across the border.

Mr Mwale said the smugglers sometimes used villagers living along the border. They stockpiled bags of mealie meal and other essentials in their houses before ferrying them into Zaire.

Mr Mwale said his men had sealed off ten footbaths which the smugglers used.

The culprits were freed after being warned but their goods and the bicycles were handed to the customs and excise officers.

On Tuesday, 671 loaves of bread, five bags of mealie meal and 59 packets of washing powder were seized from smugglers.

CSO: 4700/1259

PARASTATAL MANAGER LINKED WITH ZAIRIANS IN SUGAR SMUGGLING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 May 82 p 1

[Article by Franklin Tembo]

[Text]

THE Chingola district contingent planning committee has named a local parastatal manager in a racket in which sugar is smuggled into Zaire.

Chingola governor Mr Denny Kapandula has given the manager his last chance to stop the practice or be forced out of the district if he continued: The scandal surfaced during the district contigent planning committee meeting.

At the meeting, Mr Kapandula read a letter dated April 26 and addressed to the Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi in which housewives calling themselves "the Chingola patriotic housewives" alleged that the manager was in league with some Zairean businessmen to smuggle sugar into that country.

The letter, alleges that a consignment of sugar meant for Chingola were smuggled into Zaire with the help of the manager whose company received the commodity.

Mr Kapandula heard of the scandal when the letter was read at a provincial contingency planning committee meeting in Ndola early this month and which he attended. He decided to present the document to his own district contingency planning committee meeting last Thursday which was attended by the manager involved.

Present too at the Chingola meeting was Chingola/Chililabombwe police chief Mr Robert Bukama.

Mr Kapandula informed the meeting he had been embarrassed and annoyed when the letter was read in his presence at the Ndola meeting.

He warned the manager involved that if his activities did not stop he would have no choice but to force the parastatal boss out of the district for abuse of office.

It was this kind of practice that tarnished the image of the Party and its Government. As governor he would not tolerate such activities by those entrusted with positions of responsibility.

The governor informed officials from the Zambia National Council for Commerce and Industry (ZNCCI) that the Party and its Government was watching the activities of businessmen in the district closely with a view to rooting out dubious practices.

He informed businessmen who were given permits to trade in essential goods at the meeting they should not take the committee's gesture as a sign of weakness.

CSO: 4700/1259

COPPERBELT BUTCHERS INCREASE PRICES BECAUSE OF MEAT SHORTAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 May 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

COPPERBELT butchers have increased meat prices because of a critical shortage of cattle caused by the foot and mouth disease in the Southern Province.

Most of the butcheries are virtually closed while others are selling only chickens and pork.

A spokesman for the Ndola Butcheries Mr William Zulu said yesterday that he found it difficult to buy cattle from commercial farmers who had raised their prices.

He said commercial farmers charged K2.50 a kilo live weight while the Government price was K1.20.

This forced them to go as far as Western Province to get cheaper cattle.

The Government has banned the movement of cattle from the Southern Province because of foot and mouth disease.

CSO: 4700/1259

MINISTER SAYS COBALT SALES 'FACE BLEAK FUTURE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA's cobalt sales face a bleak future by the year 2000 when industrialised countries start sea-bed mining of manganese, Mines Minister Mr Mufaya Mumbuna has said.

United Nations sources, say that the mining of manganese nodules would start by 1995 "if not earlier." The new mineral would affect cobalt sales five to ten years later.

Addressing a news conference in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Mumbuna said manganese nodules could be exploited for important minerals replacing copper, cobalt, nickel and manganese.

If the industrialised countries started exploiting the manganese nodules without control, the international market would be flooded with the new mineral, forcing cobalt out of the market.

Countries like Zambia and Zaire would have problems selling their cobalt. Western industrialised nations buy 29,000 tonnes of cobalt every year, three-quarters of this is produced by Zambia and Zaire.

When the industrialised nations start production they would be allowed to produce up to 16,000 tonnes of manganese and in five to ten years they might produce the bulk of the present 29,000 capacity if their production was not limited.

The resources of sea-bed include manganese nodules which are potato shaped, black to dark-brown and contain an average of 1.2 per cent copper, 1.01 per cent nickel, 0.2 per cent cobalt and 27.5 per cent manganese.

Mr Mumbuna said industrialised countries, particularly the West were interested in mining these minerals as soon as the necessary technology had been perfected.

Six companies from Western countries including Japan, one from India, the Soviet Union and a UN enterprise would start sea-bed mining.

At least three of the six companies would start operations in the international areas. New cobalt and copper metals would appear on the international market.

CSO: 4700/1259

CENTRAL PROVINCE TO SHELVE THIS YEAR'S NEW PROJECTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 May 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

CENTRAL Province is to shelve all new projects earmarked for this year because of lack of funds, said provincial Central Committee Member, Mr Samuel Mbilishi when he opened the first regional council meeting.

In a speech read for him, Mr Mbilishi said of K6.1 million asked for by the province only K980,000 had been approved.

Mr Francis Chembe, who is Minister of State for Power, Transport and Communications, who read the speech, was earlier elected to chair the provincial council meeting in the absence of Mr Mbilishi who is away to see his sick father.

Mr Mbilishi said the allocation of only K980,000 was a severe blow to the province and would slow down development.

"In particular we will not be able to even complete our ongoing projects as had been planned."

In view of the limited allocation, the council would be forced to shelve new projects and use the allocation on carry-over projects.

It was necessary for the council to give definite guidance to the secretariat on this proposal.

Because of the reduced allocation, Kalola and Munyama settlement schemes are threatened with closure as funds approved could not sustain the schemes even for six months.

Of the K30,000 and K20,000 applied for Kalola and Munyama respectively only K3,000 and K10,000 had been approved.

The schemes would lay off 24 workers and 96 settlers, would be disbanded.

CSO: 4700/1259

ZAMBIA, ZAIRE CONSIDERING INTRODUCTION OF PASSENGER TRAIN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 May 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

● Zambia and Zaire are considering the introduction of a passenger train between the two countries. Zambia Railways general manager Mr Basil Monze said in Kabwe yesterday.

He said the recommendation for a passenger train to run between Ndola and Sakania had already been submitted to the ministries of Home Affairs and Finance for consideration.

Mr Monze was reviewing the talks he held with his Zairean counterparts when he returned from Lubumbashi on Wednesday. He had gone there to work out permanent payment arrangements with the Zaire National Railway for the wagon inter-change between the two countries.

During the discussions which he described as "very useful," it was agreed that Zaire National Railway would pay Zambia Railways K200,000 a month for the wagon inter-change instead of waiting for the money to accumulate as was the case in the past.

It was also agreed that Zambia Railways would no longer move Zairean cargo from Ndola to Sakania. This was because Zaireans had acquired new wagons to do the job themselves.

Air Zaire and Zambia Airways early this month resumed flights from Lusaka to Lubumbashi via Ndola when an Air Zaire Boeing 737 landed at Lusaka International Airport.

CSO: 4700/1259

PART OF TWO MILLION BAGS OF ZIMBABWE MAIZE ARRIVE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 82 p 7

[Text]

TWO MILLION bags of maize worth K33 million bought from Zimbabwe to meet this year's crop shortfall has started arriving, a Namboard spokesman has said.

The spokesman said in Lusaka at the weekend that the maize, being stored in silos in Lusaka, started arriving last month.

Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia said recently that Zambia would this year only produce five million bags of maize and that she would import another two million bags from Zimbabwe to meet the seven million bags of maize consumed annually.

And the Namboard spokesman said that Contract Haulage had been engaged to haul the maize. He refuted fears that the maize to be imported from Zimbabwe would be the yellow type which Zambia imported in 1979.

He said he was not aware of any yellow maize being grown in Zimbabwe as the yellow maize which was imported in 1979 came from elsewhere.

He could not say when the maize haulage exercise would end and referred further queries on the subject to Contract Haulage.

A Contract Haulage spokesman confirmed that the maize haulage exercise from Karoi, Zimbabwe via Chirundu started in earnest last week.

He said 80 trucks had been deployed in the exercise but could not say when the haulage would be completed as there were still various logistical aspects of the exercise which had to be studied.

These included time being spent on loading and off loading, time spent at the border for checking routines, the capacity each vehicle could carry and the general turn around of the vehicles to and from Zimbabwe.

He said Zambia Railways was not involved in the haulage exercise as there was no railway line from Karoi in Zimbabwe through Chirundu but that some Zimbabwean transporters were taking part in the exercise.

CSO: 4700/1259

BRIEFS

UNPROFITABLE COPPER PRODUCTION--Zambia is among world mineral producing countries which are reluctant to maintain unprofitable production while high interest rates discourage the holding of consumer stocks. Now that the merger of the two mining corporations into Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has been complete, joint output in 1981 was 564,000 tonnes and there is a buildup in stocks of 102,217 tonnes because of transport difficulties on export routes. This is contained in the latest Standard Chartered Bank Commodity Review which says finance for the K206 million project to reprocess the tailings dumps at Nchanga has been arranged. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 May 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/1259

BRIEFS

CLOTHES FROM STATE--Harare--The Zimbabwe Government may start supplying school uniforms from next year, the Minister of National Supplies, Mr Enos Nkala, has announced. He said in an interview the uniforms would be supplied from the Government's central stores to eliminate the profit motive in the private sector. The Government had taken over the Central Mechanical Equipment Department, the supply department of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Government stores and the furniture stores and would soon be taking over the medical stores. The Ministry had also taken over the Tender Board which, he said, was being organised to make it more efficient and effective in its distribution and procurement of Government requirements. The production of uniforms, including those for the police, army and prison guards, as well as hospital linen, would come from small rural industries the Government hoped to set up.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/1260

END

JPRS 81008

9 June 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2636

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81008

9 June 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2636

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ADB'S ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARIZED

London WEST AFRICA in English 10 May 82 p 1259

[Article by Douglas Ngwube]

[Text] **Douglas Ngwube summarises the African Development Bank's annual report which will be presented to the Bank's Board of Governors at their annual meeting, to be held in Lusaka this month.**

THE AFRICAN Development Bank (ADB) Group gave out in 1981 loans worth $635.53m. as compared with $570.84m. in the previous year, according to the 133-page annual report of the Bank which was to be presented to the Bank's Board of Governors at their annual meeting held in Lusaka from May 3 to 8.

The ADB Group record lending, for the year under review, represents an increase of a little over 11 per cent over that of the previous year. The Bank Group comprises the African Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Fund (ADF) its soft loan affiliate, and the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF) which was established by the Nigerian government and administered by the ADB as a source of cheap long-term development funds for poorer African States. The membership of the ADB is limited to the independent African States, now numbering 50, and the ADF membership, now 24, mainly made up of the capital exporting countries of Europe, the Americas, Japan and the Middle East.

The report heavily underlines the Bank Group's development priorities which are geared towards the conquest of hunger, poverty and disease. That policy favours agriculture, particularly food production. In accordance with this policy, the ADB group devoted nearly 29 per cent ($181.58m.) of its loans in 1981 to the agricultural sector as compared with a little over 27 per cent in the previous year. Public utilities got loans of over $132m. (20.8 per cent) of the bank group's loans in 1981; transport sectors $131.28m. (20.7 per cent); Industry and Development Banks $121.52m. (19.1 per cent) and education and health $69.10m. (10.9 per cent). The report indicates that low income member states were given more generous considerations in the distribution of loans.

The projected lending goal for the period 1977-81 was fixed at $1,320m. for the ADB and well over $1,000m. for the ADF. The ADF went beyond its lending goal for the period by about 1.7 per cent.

The Bank Group cumulative lending jumped from $2,500m. in 1980 to $3,110m. in 1981, for 536 projects: public utilities (145), Transport (137), Agriculture (134), Industry and Development Banks (83), Education and Health (37). The report, written with great clarity, went on to say that "for the 1977-81 period Bank Group cumulative lending totalled $2,480m. as against $581.81m. for the 1972-76 period. Group cumulative lending has thus more than quadrupled during the current 5-year planned period as against the preceding planned period."

During the year under review the Bank Group co-financed a number of projects with the various Arab funds, the World Bank Group, the OPEC fund and so on. Six projects were co-financed by the ADB and ADF.

The re-organisation of the various Departments of the ADB Group and streamlining of the administrative structure are

now beginning to yield positive results, in various areas, particularly in the disbursement of loans which in the past had been sluggish with complicated bureaucratic procedures. In 1981 despite the fact that the Bank Group's Unit of Accounts depreciated by about 8.7 per cent as against 3.2 per cent in 1980, the total stood at $200.13m. This represented a decrease of 9.1 per cent in 1981 as against an increase of 27.9 per cent in 1980. The cumulative disbursement of the Group maintained an upward trend. It went up in 1981 to $1,014.64m. representing an increase of nearly 33 per cent of cumulative loans excluding cancelled loans. The cumulative disbursement of the Bank was $656.43m. which represented 64.7 per cent of the Bank Group's cumulative disbursements as against 68.4 per cent in 1980. Cumulative disbursements of the ADF, which were $330.71m. accounted for 32.6 per cent of the total, compared with 29.2 per cent in 1980; while those of the NTF ($27.50m.) represented 2.7 per cent as against 2.4 per cent in 1980.

The disbursements of the ADF increased from a $90.31m. in 1980 to over $95m. in 1981, representing an increase of 5.3 per cent. Cumulative disbursement at the end of 1981 stood at nearly $318m. representing 24.2 per cent of the total cumulative loan of the Fund

The ADB loans disbursement of 1981 totalled approximately $103m. as against a little over $110m. representing a decrease of 6.8 per cent as against an increase of 12.3 per cent in 1980. Cumulative disbursements amounted to about $638m. which were 39.8 per cent of the total cumulative lending excluding cancellations.

The loans disbursed went into more than 70 projects in most of 50 member states of the Bank. During the year ADB satisfactorily promoted the establishment of Shelter Afrique designed to assist the governments of member states in housing low income workers. Kenya has been selected as the Headquarters of the institution which will become operational towards the end of the year.

The Bank Group received a total of about $7m. under its technical assistance programme for consultancy and studies, which represents an increase of 20 per cent over the figure for last year.

This year's report brings to an end the 1977-81 action programme of the Bank Group. Despite the current difficulties facing the Bank with regard to funds, the management and indeed the staff have braced themselves to face the challenges of the next five years with determination.

CSO: 4700/1248

OFFICIAL REVIEWS SITUATION IN MOCAMEDES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] ANGOP--Mocamedes Province, situated in the southern part of our country, has a long-standing tradition as an agricultural area, principally in respect to the growing of grapes and olives. In this connection a technical project was established in conjunction with an Italian company which--to quote Provincial Commissioner Rafael Sapilinha--"has not complied fully with the provisions of the contract, so that our country is within its rights in rejecting the cooperation arrangement."

This statement was made in the course of a press conference held by the commissioner for Angolan and foreign newsmen. He also gave them a detailed analysis of the current situation in Mocamedes.

Because of its geographically strategic position, Mocamedes Province is an area of vital importance in the national context and even in the African context, the member of the Central Committee of the party went on to say. "Despite the events of which we are aware," he said, "agriculture can prove to be--in the next few years--a bulwark for this province."

Turning to the subject of the development of the fishing industry in the province, Rafael Sapilinha Sambalanga declared that "in this parcel of our territory the production capacity of the industry is quite large and serves as the basis for the supply of fish products to the provinces of Huila, Cunene, Kuando-Kubango and Huambo--in addition to Mocamedes, of course." The provincial commissioner also disclosed that approximately 3,000 tons of fish meal is currently in storage for export, principally to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

As regards the reactivation of the Bay of Tigres, an important fishing center of the province, the commissioner said that "there are prospects for the signing of a cooperation agreement, particularly with the Kingdom of Spain, on the basis of the tests conducted by that country. In the meantime," he added, "other foreign firms can also lend their cooperation, provided of course that they respect the laws that govern the People's Republic of Angola."

Political and Military Situation in the Province

One of the newsmen asked the Provincial Commissioner of Mocamedes to give his views on the political and military situation of the province. The official declared that it is, in fact, no secret to anyone that the People's Republic of Angola is the target of constant aggression on the part of the regular army of racist South Africa, which is in the pay of imperialism--aggression designed primarily to destabilize our economy and endanger the gains already made by our people and by our revolution. "However," he added, "the days of South Africa--just as those of imperialism--are numbered. We are not waging war on South Africa, but they--the racists--are attacking us daily. With respect to Mocamedes Province, they allege that SWAPO offloads its armament in the most important port of our province. This is a malicious lie, one of the machinations of the imperialist powers; for what we offload in our port are foodstuffs and other goods essential to our people."

After reaffirming once again the support which the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola are giving to SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, Rafael Sapilinha went on to explain to the newsmen that Mocamedes Province has not escaped the fury of the soldiery of Pretoria, who are violating our airspace to bomb economic targets and destabilize the revolutionary process now being carried out. But," he insisted, "the military arm of the Angolan people--the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]--stand firm, determined and vigilant, ready at any time to give the proper response to the racists and their lackeys."

Before closing the press conference, the member of the party Central Committee turned his attention to various questions relating to party affairs and the successes that have been achieved. He said that the work accomplished had been positive in nature despite the conditions caused by the continuing state of war provoked by South Africa. And he reaffirmed once again that from the Yamacuio to the Virei, the people stand with Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the MPLA-Labor Party and the government of the People's Republic of Angola.

10992
CSO: 4742/288

'REAL' REASONS FOR ANGOLA'S ABSENCE FROM OAU MEETING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Meeting Contrary to the Rules," by Achille Lollo]

[Text] The Western news agencies such as FRANCE-PRESSE, REUTER and UPI, and the intercontinental broadcasting services, are focusing considerable attention on the progress of the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the OAU now being held in Nairobi. These organs of information, through their special correspondents, have given much space to the absence of the Angolan delegation. In some of these cases, this space has been filled with the customary disinformation, transmitting mere opinion which does not correspond to the facts. It should be emphasized that the minister of foreign affairs of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola], Paulo Jorge, for his part gave an explanation of the matter yesterday in Paris, in an interview given to Radio-France-Inter (and monitored in Luanda) during which he said that the RPA did not participate in the aforementioned meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the OAU because such a meeting has validity only during meetings or conferences of the OAU at the ministerial level, or summit meetings of OAU chiefs of state.

For the further enlightenment of our colleagues of the Western news agencies--who lose no opportunity to publish "exclusive articles concerning Angola"--we must say first of all that the minister of foreign affairs of the RPA went to Dakar to take part in the Afro-Arab Conference of whose Permanent Committee Angola is a member.

In the second place, it must be emphasized that the RPA is not participating in the Coordination Bureau meeting, but not because it does not want to. It is not participating simply because this meeting is not valid and because its convocation is not in conformity with the Permanent Statute of the OAU, which Angola respects.

The fact is that the OAU's Coordination Bureau is a structure that was conceived in the first part of the decade of the 1970's but that did not begin its operations until the most recent OAU summit convening in Nairobi on 28 June 1981.

To further inform the public concerning the OAU's Coordination Bureau, it must be pointed out that the Bureau is still not authorized by the OAU

statute to function as an autonomous organization. Moreover, we should emphasize that its activities are prescribed and complementary in nature, covering, for example, "questions of a practical nature relating to organizational matters, the scheduling of meetings, and major political topics that arise before or during a ministerial-level meeting or summit meeting of chiefs of state."

It should be noted in particular that the Coordination Bureau also has the function of "carrying out activities to coordinate those topics that the chiefs of state--or ministers--of the OAU should study." The bureau--which consists of the representatives of six countries (renewable annually), one of which is Angola--shall terminate "its coordinative functions upon conclusion of the ministerial meetings or summit meetings of chiefs of state" that motivated the aforementioned activities on the part of the bureau.

Any other activity by, or convocation of, the aforementioned Coordination Bureau is invalid.

For their part, the defenders of this meeting in Nairobi say that it is merely "an opportunity to exchange views among the interested parties concerning the matter of the RASD [Saharaui Arab Democratic Republic]." In response to this assertion, we must say that it would perhaps be more useful--and more legal--for the OAU to send its emissaries (as has already been done on other occasions) to the countries involved in the question of the Western Sahara, with a view to developing the proper conclusions at a later date.

The problem, however, is not merely the manner in which the meeting was convened. The real problem relates to the argument that this meeting in Nairobi of the Coordination Bureau is being held to discuss the RASD, and that if a special de facto ministerial-level meeting is to be convened an invitation should also be extended to the delegation from the Saharaui Arab Democratic Republic, which at the most recent OAU meeting received the minimum number of votes necessary for its effective admission to that organization--a result which has apparently once again displeased Morocco and its closest allies.

In conclusion, we can say that this meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the OAU--"expanded to include the interested parties in a discussion concerning the Western Sahara"--is an initiative without validity, an initiative which Morocco and other countries hostile to the RASD intend to utilize to nul the admission of that country to the OAU as an active member.

Clearly, the RPA does not participate in meetings that have no validity.

10992
CSO: 4742/288

WHY SOUTH AFRICA IS ADMITTING LOSSES IN NAMIBIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Achille Lollo: "Revelations by General Klopper"]

[Text] Last month the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] in Paris revealed the fact that a new strategy of aggression against the sovereign territory of Angola has been set in motion. Moreover, Lieutenant Colonel N'Gongo--in three European capitals (London, Bonn and Brussels)--informed the public in those nations of the offensive that the racists were preparing. Lastly, the Ministry of Defense of the RPA announced on 5 April of this year that air attacks had been carried out on Mulondo and Capelongo.

All this serves to demonstrate that the South African enemy is maintaining his operational stance and is ready to launch new raids against Angolan territory, in particular when the international talks concerning the Namibian question are occupying the attention of the world community. It was no accident that every time the representatives of the so-called "Contact Group" were in Luanda to present their own proposals, Pretoria's helicopters and Mirages on the Cunene returned to attack the positions of the FAPLA.

This is a fact that is self-evident. It can also be said that during the 8 months of the war of aggression, in all of the interviews given at the Operet command post, neither General Klopper, chief of staff of the South African army, nor Gens Charles Lloyd and Geldenhujs, officers of the high command in Namibia, ever announced to the press that they had suffered casualties in the fighting with the FAPLA on the Cunene.

The fact is, however, that there were casualties: pilots, tank drivers, non-commissioned officers on reconnaissance missions, et cetera, et cetera--losses that General Klopper never announced, justifying this so-called "invulnerability of the South African soldiers" on grounds that no bodies of any dead personnel were found.

We can also say that the military and political authorities in Pretoria have never announced, with any regularity, the casualties suffered during the fighting and the attacks that SWAPO has carried out in Namibia.

The "silence/censorship" of the South Africans has always been a psychological weapon that the "Military Intelligence Division" has used to perpetuate--in the eyes of the South Africans themselves and their Western allies--the image of

an "invincible army" and thereby prevent the political collapse of a strategy employed since 1975 against the RPA and SWAPO.

On the other hand, we note that the silence (or, rather, the censorship) applied to all the South African information media--governmental or otherwise--has recently been violated by General Klopper on three occasions when he reported on the losses suffered by the South African army and colonists residing in the northern part of Namibia who had been targeted by SWAPO.

Klopper's impromptu revelations need to be interpreted in the context of the aggressive strategical policy of the Republic of South Africa, because it will be necessary to ask Klopper why he is breaking this silence only now, after the Angolan military authorities have pointed to the imminence of a new attack.

Why did he violate the prior censorship, by disclosing the South African losses suffered during one of the numerous attacks by SWAPO?

For the offensive that SWAPO is carrying out is not the first one. For example, we know that in the attack on the base at Ruacana the South African army suffered many more casualties than in the offensive mounted by SWAPO last weekend, although the racist authorities never publicized the action.

Then why is Klopper only now presenting himself to the press as a "victim of international terrorism"?

Klopper, Geldenhujs and Lloyd no longer impress anybody; and this may also happen to Fred Bridgland and Silva Ramalho, respectively a British journalist writing for THE STATESMAN and the Johannesburg correspondent of the Portuguese daily TEMPO. On the other hand, everyone knows that Klopper's revelations are artificial and serve to mobilize--and above all to prepare--public opinion in the West concerning "the vigorous defense of South Africa against communist penetration." All this, in simple language, means that the South African racists--being unable any longer to justify the attacks against the RPA--have decided to disclose some of the casualties they have suffered in Namibia, in order to provide a motive for the attacks on Angolan territory. This has already occurred the three times that the South Africans have attacked, and--"casually"--Klopper's revelations were made only when the high command of the racist army had completed its planning of a large-scale operation against Angolan territory.

Simultaneously with the military spokesmen in Pretoria and Windhoek, the South African radio broadcasting service also began to transmit statements by South African governors and officials of the Namibian provinces who "submitted to the West that South Africa must continue to defend Namibia from communism." Logically, all these individuals are part of the game that Botha and Malan have organized to give the green light to renewed aggression; for this is the reason -- only on the basis of this logic--that Klopper has admitted losses in the fighting with SWAPO.

10992
CSO: 4742/288

BRIEFS

GDR EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION--A delegation from Humboldt University (German Democratic Republic) headed by its rector, Professor Dr Helmut Klein, has been in the Angolan capital since yesterday. This university delegation from the GDR will remain here 1 week, and has come in response to an invitation from the rector of our university and the vice minister of education for higher education. The German delegation was greeted on its arrival by Joao Filipe Martins, rector of the University of Angola; by the ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to our country; and by members of the faculty of the University of Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Apr 82 p 2] 10992

CSO: 4742/288

U.S.-, SOVIET-MADE ARMOR DISPLAYED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 May 82 [no page No. given]

[Text] GABORONE, May 1 - Botswana's fledgling army paraded its American and Soviet-made armour side-by-side today on the southern African nation's annual Defense Force Day.

The 3,000-man army was created just five years ago. But under the command of Major-General Mompati Merafhe, the Botswana military has moved quickly to acquire modern materiel, both land and air.

Today President Quett Masire reviewed a motorcade that included two different varieties of American-made Cadillac-gage armored cars - two with machine guns and two with 20mm cannon - and two Soviet-fabricated BTR60 heavy armored personnel carriers.

The Soviet armour, acquired last year at what a Western military attache here called a bargain price, caused a stir in neighbouring, anti-communist South Africa at the time. But political observers said the presence of both American and Soviet equipment in the parade today clearly showed this small nation's desire to avoid domination by any outside power.

Botswana is believed to have about 30 ofthe Soviet BTR60's and something over 20 of the American Cadillac-gages.

Bulldog Flypast

Botswana's defense budget is modest by any standard - about 3-4 million pula (about the same in dollars) by one estimate. The figure is not known for certain because it is part ofthe budget of the President's office. The Minister of Public Service and Information, Daniel Kwelagobe, administers the defense force, whose second-in-command,Brigadier Ian Khama, is the son of the late President, Sir Seretse Khama.

Also appearing in a flypast over the Gaborone football stadium were four British-built single-engine Bulldog aircraft and three twin-engined Defenders, about half of the army's small air wing of propeller-driven aircraft.

The Western military attache said the defense force was keen to acquire a helicopter squadron mainly for search-and-rescue use, but faced a problem of lack of trained mechanics and pilots.

Brigadier Khama, in a visit last month to neighbouring Zimbabwe, told the national newspaper the Herald that South Africa was violating Botswana air space and sending "agents" into the country to kidnap exiled black political dissidents.

CSO: 4700/1248

USSR AGREES TO BUILD COASTAL SHIPPING PORT IN SAL ISLAND

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 9 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] This year, the Soviet Union will build a mixed coastal shipping pier in Palmeira on the Island of Sal for fishing and general cargo according to a cooperation agreement document through which that socialist country pledges to grant Cape Verde a loan of 3.5 million rubles.

According to a source in the directorate general of the navy and ports, the USSR has decided to build a pier which in the beginning can accommodate vessels of 600 tons, during the first phase; plans call for expansion during the second phase so that larger vessels can be accommodated. Before the final project study, it is impossible to say precisely how large the pier will be; but there is every indication that it will be approximately 100 meters long, according to data supplied by the directorate general of the navy.

A complex for cargo, equipped with warehouses, small buildings for the administration, and a small cargo-handling area will also be erected in the port of Palmeira.

The Soviet Union has promised to supply construction materials and to send specialists in engineering surveys and construction. The first part of the equipment for engineering survey work has already arrived in Mindelo, it was announced; during the second half of this year, plans call for the dispatch of the remaining construction material for the port of Palmeira, to be handled by a Soviet construction firm--Tochnostroy [Tekhnostroy?] Eksport--with which Cape Verde signed a contract under whose provisions the Soviet side guarantees the survey work for and the construction of the pier.

The construction of the pier in Palmeira is part of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' policy of building facilities in each main port of our islands to accommodate loading and unloading operations by allowing vessels to tie up there. An official connected with the pier construction project gave us to understand that this undertaking will make it possible to encourage trade on the national level and to reduce the transportation distances for cargo, something which sometimes reduces the cost and the product prices.

5058
CSO: 4742/300

BRIEFS

MEXICAN, JAPANESE TUNA COMPETITION--"This year, we will export almost nothing," said Ildo Fortes sadly; he has been factory manager, as he himself says, since 13 February 1943. "Will nothing be exported because of a lack of markets?" we asked him. "Yes," he replied, "the United States is a good customer but we do not have much of a chance against competition from Mexico and Japan." Nobody is more aware of the serious situation at the J.A. Nascimento Filhos e Limitada fish canning plant than Ildo Fortex himself; the plant is located on Sal and belongs to a group of Portuguese who, it seems to us, are based in Portugal. "There is much complaining going on about the lack of foreign exchange, the lack of markets, and this, that, and the other thing." Is there no way out of this delicate situation? About 6 million escudos was the export figure, estimated at 58,606 kilograms of fish, which the factory handled last year and shipped to the United States and Italy, both of whom are the exclusive customers of canned fish from J.A. Nascimento. The first export shipment in 1981, to Italy, came to 36,406 tons of "gaiado," both fresh and in oil; the second shipment went to the United States in the amount of almost 4,000 tons of fresh tuna; 13,000 tons of tuna were to be shipped to the Italian capital last December. It was learned from a reliable source that 6,000 crates of tuna, "gaiado," and "ilheu" are stored at this time due to a lack of foreign exchange; this really is not good for an enterprise with a great outlook for the future. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 9 Apr 82 p 7] 5058

DEFEATISM, CRITICISM BLAMED--To build--that is the slogan of the moment! But, building must not mean merely putting one stone on top of the other to make up edifices or blasting hard rock with dynamite so that man may build roads. We must build in all fields and in all respects, from the material to the spiritual. What good would the former be without the latter? So that we may speak of progress, we must make sure that progress will reach all sectors. The materially most progressive countries are those where the population has attained the highest degree of development. The people of Cape Verde must understand and get to feel the moment they are experiencing so that they may conscientiously do what is expected of them. Idleness, defeatism, destructive criticism of those who work poorly by those who, in good faith, seek to collaborate in their country's progress--these are "crimes" which are difficult to tolerate. Discouragement, the exaggeration of sensitivity to alien opinions when one is aware of doing one's duty--these on the other hand represent cowardice that is not suitable in conscientious human beings. If there is a goal to attain, let us work without letup to attain it, each in the sector assigned

to him, looking only forward. Let us make every effort, let us use all our knowledge, be they in the technical, scientific, or intellectual fields, in a positive sense of collaboration and not with the negative and sterile goal of destruction. Cape Verde needs all those, both native-born and otherwise, who live on its soil. Let us put aside all personalism and let us give all we have and then we will have a country that will grow by its own resources. J. Lopes da Silva. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 9 Apr 82 p 3] 5058

CSO: 4742/300

BRIEFS

'ADEN TREATY INFORMATION MEETING--The second information committee meeting of the signatories of the Aden tripartite treaty of friendship and cooperation ended in Addis Ababa today with the signing of an agreement on mass media cooperation and coordination. The agreement is within the framework of the Aden treaty of friendship and cooperation between Ethiopia, Democratic Yemen and the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the recommendations of the political committee of the three countries. It is aimed at promoting and augmenting the role of information media of the three fraternal countries in repulsing imperialist, Zionist, reactionary and racist propaganda. The agreement was signed by the information minister of the three countries: Comrade Girma Yilma of Ethiopia; Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawi of Democratic Yemen; and Brother Abd al-Rahman Shalgam of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The three countries agreed to strengthen information organs in the three states and provide jointly the necessary facilities to develop and promote their effectiveness. They also agreed to exert efforts to dismantle the imperialist information monopoly and to contribute their share toward the establishment of a new and just international information order. [Excerpt] [EA290732 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 28 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1295

MOKHTAR ARRIVES, GRANTS PRESS INTERVIEW

AB021059 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Interview by Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja granted to the Gabonese press upon his arrival in Libreville on 2 June 1982--recorded, questions in French followed by translation into Indonesia, answers in Indonesian followed by French translation--processed from French]

[Text] The Indonesian foreign affairs minister arrived on Gabonese soil around 0600 this morning. He was met on arrival by his Gabonese counterpart, Martin Bongo. In the interview he granted the press, the Indonesian foreign affairs minister, first of all, defined the purpose of his visit to Gabon.

[Begin Mokhtar recording] I will say that my visit to Gabon falls within the framework of Indonesia's friendship with Gabon.

[Question] by an unidentified journalist] Mr Minister, Gabon is not the only African country you are visiting. You have already visited Senegal and after Gabon you will visit the Ivory Coast. What can the African countries expect of Indonesia?

[Answer] The purpose of my visit is to strengthen relations between our two countries. As of now, our relations are multilateral, and I would like to know other fields in which we could cooperate. There is a lot of similarity between our countries. For example, we are members of OPEC.

[Question] Mr Minister, Indonesia, like most African states, is a member of the Nonaligned Movement, and the conference of the foreign affairs ministers opens today in Havana, Cuba. What are the solutions (?envisaged) by Indonesia for the settlement of the problems of the Nonaligned Movement? Let us begin in Africa with the Western Saharan issue which threatens to split the OAU and Namibia which is of great concern for African countries; in the Middle East, there is the Israeli-Arab crisis to which it is difficult to find a solution; again in the Middle East, we have the Iraqi-Iranian war which is currently going on and, especially, Mr Minister, on the request for an eventual change of venue for the forthcoming nonaligned summit scheduled for Baghdad, Iraq; this, of course, is at the request of Iran.

[Answer] Concerning the Namibian crisis and apartheid, there is no threat for the members of the Nonaligned Movement. What is dangerous is the problem which can separate us within the Nonaligned Movement. On this topic I would like to have an exchange of views with my Gabonese counterpart; I would also like to talk with him on the war between Iran and Iraq. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/1012

BRIEFS

BONGO RECEIVES VISITORS--Yesterday, the head of state received in audience three persons. The first was the French ambassador to Gabon, followed by Prime Minister Leon Mebiame and an emissary from the Arab League. The first audience centered on bilateral cooperation between Paris and Libreville. The two men also touched on current African issues, especially the Chadian crisis with the FAN drive toward Ndjamena led by Hissein Habre. As for Leon Mebiame, the prime minister, he went on to inform the president on the outcome of his recent visit to the United States. The third visitor, (Momouchef el-Meh) of Tunisia, an envoy of the Arab Leabue, was bearer of a special message from the secretary general of the Arab League to the father of the renovation. After the audience (Momouchef el-Meh) stated that the message concerns Arab-African cooperation following the restoration of diplomatic relations between Zaire and Israel. [Text] [AB021127 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 2 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1012

CURRENT POOR ECONOMIC SITUATION EXAMINED

AB281935 Paris AFP in English 1842 GMT 28 May 82

[Report by Marc Pondaven]

[Excerpts] Accra, 28 May (AFP)--The economic situation in Ghana, which was on the brink of bankruptcy when Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings overthrew the civilian government of Hilla Limann five months ago, has not improved in the meantime.

Ghanaians who welcomed the return of Flight Lt Rawlings enthusiastically are now having second thoughts and rumours of plots against his military provisional national defence council are persistent in Accra.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, who took over a state bankrupted by long-standing negligence and corruption affecting every layer of the population, is now faced with a situation in which the country's very (?survival) could be at stake.

Since his arrival in power Ghana's new leader has taken no fundamental economic decision, but has relied only on stopgap measures.

Inflation now stands at 110 percent annually. In a bid to slow it down the government ordered the withdrawal of the country's largest currency note, the 50 cedi, to cut the money supply (?ten) per cent. Money in circulation quadrupled between 1977 and 1981, rising from 2,504 million to 10,582 million cedis.

However the result was a great deal of discontent as many Ghanaians kept their savings in 50 cedi notes, and the banks gave no assurance of compensation for their loss.

The situation has been made worse by a considerable flight of (?capital) leaving less to pay suppliers who demand cash in hand. Reserves are estimated at no more than 30 million dollars, while the foreign debt (?stands at) 1,500 million dollars.

Industrial production has fallen by 75 per cent, due to Ghana's inability to import the necessary materials to enable its factories to function. From the extensive gold mines only 12 tons were extracted in 1981, paradoxically because of lack of currency to buy spare parts for machinery.

Normal gold production in previous years was some 60 tons annually, placing Ghana third in the world behind South Africa and the Soviet Union.

The gold situation is not unique in a country which potentially is one of the richest in Africa. Not one vehicle has been assembled in one of the 37 car and truck plants because of a lack of spares.

When Flt-Lt Rawlings took power Ghanaians hoped for a rapid improvement in the situation. They were promised radical measures to change mentalities, get the country back to work and get rid of corruption, but now they are becoming extremely skeptical of the chances of the new regime succeeding.

Finance and Economic Planning Minister Kwessi Botchway was only appointed on May 11, almost four months after other ministers. The country has no budget, and imports have only just resumed at a trickle after being suspended until the end of April.

Business circles are also worrying about "revolutionary options." Several of the new leaders have already been to Libya, East European countries and Cuba.

Businessmen accuse the people's defence committees established with the right to demand explanations from company directors on their management of abusing their powers, and say some European heads of firms have been forced to leave Ghana as a result.

Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings has frequently spoken of hard times ahead, without specifying their length. He has said priority will go to agriculture and national resources and declared himself willing to [words indistinct] any other country if it is to Ghana's advantage.

However, the failure to produce immediate results and increasing shortage at all levels--diplomats now frequently travel 200 kilometres (125 miles) to Lome in Togo to shop--are producing general disenchantment among the population, allied with rumors of plots against Flt Lt Rawlings, who lives heavily guarded in the military base of Burma camp.

Last week heavy firing was reported from Kumasi, the country's second city and capital of the central region, home of the Ashanti people. Witnesses said the shooting, which lasted two hours was between the army and military cadets.

CSO: 4700/1280

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES DEAL WITH FIRESTONE

AB271237 Accra Domestic Service in English 1410 GMT 26 May 82

[Station commentary on the program "Let the People Know:: "The Transnational Corporations and the Developing Countries"]

[Excerpts] The transfer of resources from the developing countries by the transnational corporations constitutes one of the most blatant ways by which most African, Asian and Latin American countries are [words indistinct] and underdeveloped. The transfer of resources is effected through various means including unequal trade relations, the repatriation of profits, dividends, interests and payments of various kinds and also by dishonest dealing. In this country, a significant number of people have been made to believe that the foreign companies operating here are not allowed to transfer their profits and dividends by the Bank of Ghana and that has created the impression that there is not much transfer of resources out of Ghana by the branches and subsidiaries of transnational corporations operating here.

We would want to point out that the transfer of declared profits and dividends through the bank constitutes only one small aspect of the total wealth paid out of our country by the bank. Other areas of such transfer include:

1. The payment of excessively high salaries to foreign personnel,

2. The practice known as transfer prices, and

3. Payment for patents, licenses, technological know-how and services for management and planning.

Just a few weeks ago, for example, the workers defense committee of a subsidiary of a French transnational corporation in Ghana revealed that top foreign personnel were receiving fantastic sums in salaries and allowances. In this company alone, thousands of cedis, part of which could have gone to our government as tax revenue, are paid to top foreign personnel as salaries and allowances of all kinds. This factor we have just outlined is carried on in even more serious ways through the practice in which local subsidiaries of the transnational corporation pay huge sums for patents, licenses, trade marks, technological know-how and services and management planning and consultancy to their parent company or other branches overseas.

Let us cite an example of this channel of exploitation directly involving Ghana. Last year, the Firestone Corporation of the United States relinquished their 60 percent shares in a subsidiary in Ghana by selling the shares to the Ghana Government. Six agreements were concluded in the bargain with the then Limann administration. The result was that Firestone was to be retained as the technological supplier and manager of the Ghana company until October 1983. Under the management and technical assistance agreement, Firestone was to provide management services to the tire factory at (Bonsosu) and the rubber plantation near Tarkwa in the form of three persons: a plant manager, a chief engineer and a plantation technical coordinator. The cost of Ghana is an unbelievable $85,000 a month! Just over the 3-year period of the agreement, Ghana will be contributing $1 million to the profits of Firestone of the United States. But Ghanaians will recall that this company was given a 10-year tax-free holiday when it was first established here or, more correctly, when a Ghanaian enterprise was sold cheaply to Firestone by the Government of the National Liberation Council in 1967 after the overthrow of Nkrumah. After enjoying this tax holiday, Firestone decided to leave Ghana and got a favorable bargain to boot!

CSO: 4700/1280

BRIEFS

VEHICLE IMPORT PROCEDURES--The licensing of vehicles is to be decentralized with effect from the 4th of this month. Persons who have (?brought) vehicles into the country can now clear them at the ports. However, before any vehicle is cleared, the papers must be finally checked by the officer in charge of vehicle licensing at the ports for any violation of existing regulations. A statement by the provisional national defense council said those whose vehicles are discharged at the Takoradi Harbor will have to clear the papers with the naval officer in charge of the vehicle division. It asked all licensing officers in the regional capital to reorganize themselves for the efficient registration of vehicles. [Text] [AB010819 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Jun 82]

DRUGS FROM BULGARIA--Bulgaria is to airlift drugs worth 82,500 cedis to Ghana by the end of this month to improve the drug situation in the hospitals. This was disclosed by the Bulgarian ambassador to Ghana, Mr Kostadin Gyaurov, during a courtesy call on the greater Accra regional secretary, Mr Atukewei Okai, in Accra. He said Bulgaria is prepared to increase credits to Ghana and to help in the PNDC's [Provisional National Defense Council] agricultural efforts. The country is also ready to increase its scholarship awards to Ghanaians. The ambassador announced that Bulgaria is prepared to foot all bills for the Ghana Embassy in Sofia for 3 years if the PNDC decides to reopen the embassy. This would ensure that no financial burden is placed on Ghana's economy during 3 years. Replying, Mr Atukewei Okai said Ghanaians will be inspired by the faith Bulgaria has demonstrated in the country's ability to overcome her problems. Ghanaians, as he put it, have now realized that they are all shareholders in the country and so, whatever effort they put in will yield fruits for all. [Text] [AB280845 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1280

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER BRINGS HUSAYN INVITATION

AB311351 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] His Excellency Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, the Iraqi foreign affairs ministers who was Iraqi President Husayn's special envoy to the supreme leader of the revolution, visited Conakry from 27 to 28 May 1982. During the audience granted him by President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme leader of the revolution, the Iraqi special envoy handed to the Guinean head of state an invitation from his brother and friend, President Saddam Husayn, asking him to participate in the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries in Baghdad.

On the other hand, Brother Dr Sa'dun Hammadi held fruitful discussions with his Guinean counterpart, Comrade Dr Abdoulaye Toure, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs. Their discussions centered on the international situation in general, and on the forthcoming conference of the heads of state and government of the Nonaligned Movement, in particular.

The two sides have agreed to pursue consultations aimed at ensuring the success of the summit. At the end of his Guinean visit Brother Sa'dun Hammadi asked our foreign affairs to express his sincere thanks to President Ahmed Toure, the supreme leader of the revolution, for the warm and fraternal welcome, as well as the kind hospitality accorded him.

CSO: 4719/1012

DIFFICULTIES ARISE IN PARTY ACTIVITIES IN PROVINCES, CAPITAL

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 8

[Excerpts] "If we do indeed want the party to be the main force in our society's development, we must make sure that each one of us will commit himself and will be vigilant against all enemy intrigue maneuvers and that we get down to work, together, like the fingers of one hand," said Comrade Vasco Cabral, of the BP [Political Bureau] and permanent secretary of the Central Committee, PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], during a meeting held the day before yesterday and yesterday with party officials in the country's regions. One of the meeting's main topics concerned the general political activity review in the country's interior and the urgency of reactivating party dynamics among the masses.

Political Situation Normal, Mass Organizations Ready

Almost all of the remarks made by the chairmen of the regional committees brought out the idea that, after 14 November, the party structures suffered functional failures which is why they had to be recast on other foundations, more captivating for the people. New censuses of militants were made and new applications were processed.

Various base committees therefore are coming to grips with the shortage of indoctrination cadres and the numbers of available militants dropped considerably. However, the reports revealed that the political situation in the regions is developing normally since the militants are proven to be very much interested in party activities.

It is as a matter of fact not at all easy to come up with a general and overall solution of all problems that beset the process of developing political-ideological activities in a country where we are still struggling with enormous difficulties of a financial nature and even with manpower shortages and a difficult general economic situation. Food shortages and the difficulty in coming up with figures on agricultural products are causing bad effects and hinder the process of sensitizing and mobilizing the population.

There have been cases of negligence in Bafata and Gabu and in connection with rice cultivation in the south. In the regions of the east, cattle are still

wandering across the border, along with the smuggling of products and foreign exchange. There is also cattle rustling, along with semifeudal clashes in Cacheu, the isolation of the Bijagos Islands, the decline in the youth labor force in the rural areas in Quinara, with the young people preferring to become parasites in the urban areas, in summary, what Malam Bacai Sanha called "the ideological crisis among our youth."

Most of the criticism as a matter of fact is directed at the mass organizations, the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth], the Women's Commission, and the UNTG [National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers], whose activities are practically zero in the regions and in the workplaces in Bissau.

5058
CSO: 4742/300

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH PRC--A cultural agreement and a protocol pertaining to the dispatch of Chinese medical teams to the country were signed between the government of Guinea-Bissau and China at the end of the official visit by Comrade Nino Vieira, secretary general of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] and chairman of the CR [Revolutionary Council] to that country. In the meantime, the Guinean head of state is expected in Bissau tomorrow. It is recalled that, before going to China, the chairman of the CR had paid a friendship visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. On the last day of his stay in China, Nino Vieira visited the wood processing plant in Peking, accompanied by Chinese Vice Minister for Foreign Trade Gong Dafei; on that occasion he was warmly welcomed by the workers. Accompanied by the same leader, the presidential delegation went to the city of Hangzhou where it was received at the airport by Li Fengping, governor of the Province of Zhejiang, and other officials. In bidding farewell to the Guinean leader, Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang emphasized that "I am convinced that this visit will facilitate the even better development of our relationships of cooperation." President Vieira in turn said: "We hope to intensify bilateral bonds in the political, economic, and cultural fields." [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 1] 5058

UN RICE PRODUCTION AGREEMENT--An agreement for the development of a rice cultivation project in Guinea-Bissau, worth $100 million (more than 3 million pesos) was signed in Bissau between the country's government and the FENU (United Nations Equipment Fund). A FENU delegation, headed by Mr Gagal Magdi, executive secretary of that United Nations organization, has been in Bissau since Wednesday to sign this agreement "which will permit a considerable increase in rice output." Mr Magdi met on Wednesday with representatives of the various ministries to prepare a progress report on projects financed by the FENU and to determine future actions in the infrastructure areas of transportation, communications, storage, and production, as well as other necessary sectors in accordance with the priorities established by the country's government. On Wednesday, the FENU delegation went to the country's eastern part, accompanied by technicians from the Ministry of Rural Development; they visited the rice experimentation and production project in Contuboel. The delegation consists of Mr Mathieu Samake, FENU program division chief. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 8] 5058

CSO: 4742/300

BRIEFS

PRC MEDICAL MISSION--The fourth Chinese medical mission, 35 members strong, arrived in Tananarive yesterday. This mission is headed by Dr Zhan Twin Ming. The team will take over in Mahitsy, replacing the third mission group headed by Dr Wu Wen Ki. In fact, this latter team, which has completed its 2-1/2 year contract, will return to the People's Republic of China shortly, before being assigned to a new mission by its government. This fourth mission, which was welcomed at Ivato by Minister of Health Dr Jean-Jacques Seraphin and Health and Medical Services Director Paul Randimbivahiny, includes two former members of the Ambovombe medical team. They are the team interpreter and the general physician. We asked Dr Wu Wen Ki about his impression of his team's stay in Madagascar. His response was as follows: "The concern and support of the government and the people of Madagascar helped us greatly in our work. We labored as we do in the People's Republic of China, and I think that our successors will do as much, in view of the hospitality evidenced by the Malagasy people." [Text][Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 21 Apr 82 p 1] 5157

CSO: 4719/864

IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY COOPERATION WITH TANZANIA STRESSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The official visits of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] to Tanzania are expressed in the formal vocabulary of protocol. The fact is that President Samora Machel's trips to Tanzania, and President Julius Nyerere's trips to Mozambique, have a worth that this vocabulary is unable to convey.

Geography cannot separate what history has so intimately united: the struggle of two peoples, of two countries, that know how much it cost them not to hear their own name spoken for centuries.

A bridge of unity has been so thoroughly constructed over so long a time that it is no longer distinguishable from the parties it joins. Both sides are building a present that confirms and revives these ties of the past.

The most recent meeting between the two presidents (on 12 February, in Nampula) consolidated this process. The decision taken at that time to increase bilateral cooperation--especially in the economic and military areas--was based essentially on the common interests of that past and of this present, namely:

a. The same concept--and practice--of nonalignment.

b. The regional economic "uhuru" called SADCC [Southern African Coordination Conference].

c. A desire to break with every form of dependency.

d. A determination to write the word "development" in letters that do not spell "capitalism."

In both countries, imperialism is combining military and economic action in a new attempt at destabilization.

In Tanzania, since the failure of the attempts at military subversion via Idi Amin's Uganda, the destabilization effort has mainly taken the form of economic subversion. The financial institutions, the banks, the capitalist centers that

are today still influencing Tanzania's underdeveloped (by them) economy, cannot permit the success of "Ujamaa." They are accordingly using their powerful weapons to shackle our nation and provoke an internal crisis that would leave the nation defenseless and hand it over for "salvation" by neocolonialism.

Joint action to minimize the pressures exerted by this and other forms of blackmail is accordingly one of the objectives of this relationship of complementarity--this new-type relationship that has already begun to be established between Maputo and Dar-es-Salaam. The radical, total elimination of these pressures will be the first accomplishment of the SADCC when all of its members are functioning as channels for cooperation and development.

In Mozambique, the current military aggression from South Africa is an extension of the aggression initiated during the Ian Smith regime and is the dominant expression of the imperialist activity, which also resorts unceasingly to other expedients in its attack on socialism.

An exchange of experiences at the military level can be of mutual benefit to countries confronted by the infiltration of armed bands whose aim is to sow terror, unrest and disorder.

The current visit will revive and strengthen the profound motives underlying this friendship, which never ceases to grow: namely, to convert the experience of each into the experience of both; to hasten the day when the attacks of imperialism are crushed; and to pursue--in the context of today's struggle--the unity of history and the history of a unity whose ties are forged in blood.

10992
CSO: 4742/298

WARNING ISSUED AGAINST BELIEF IN WRITTEN INFORMATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Bonifacio Manjate]

[Text] "Indeed, because--well, it was in the paper, or in a magazine or a book; it was somewhere in print."

It was something written somewhere: that's the idea.

Information comes not just in written form, however. It is also conveyed as images (the theater, television) and also by radio. People are more likely to believe it if it's in writing, though! Perhaps this is so because in a country of illiterates anything in writing is in fact sacred!

The Nazi army succeeded in winning the initial battles of World War II by means of a propaganda effort (leaflets and radio)--the types of media that were more effective at that time than any other types.

Today, the multinational news agencies--the "news empire"--report what they choose to report, in the way they choose to report it, with the aim of winning the war.

Although we are fully aware of what is going on in our country and all around us, many people in distant lands are dependent on whatever news is supplied them (and the same is true with respect to the news we get from distant parts of the world).

Someone who does not know any better might believe that "the Malvinas" are the most important current event--at a time when Argentina is struggling with an upsurge of domestic opposition and the "contact group" is resorting to every possible strategem in response to the rejection by the Namibians of a spurious independence: in short, at a time when the fatherland of imperialism is attempting to promote the cause of an Angolan traitor.

Concerning the latter individual, the "news empire" attempted (unsuccessfully, by the way) to make us believe--using malicious propaganda such as we have mentioned above--that Jonas Savimbi was the best qualified person to govern Angola since Agostinho Neto!

To return to our everyday affairs: our people (and not just ours alone) tend to believe religiously whatever appears in writing. That is not a bad thing, inasmuch as here the news is presented to serve the interests of the majority.

The newspapers, the radio, magazines, television: their function is to report the news. But what kind of news? Is it to be whatever suits those who have the power to give us whatever image of the world they choose to give us, with the aim of winning the political war, the economic war, and so forth?

No. Absolutely not.

What is of concern to us (to us and to all peoples) is information that will serve us as a weapon for combat--but just because it appears in print does not mean it is an idol to be worshiped.

Let us stop saying, "indeed, because it was in print," and begin to know the truth so that we will be able to think critically.

10992
CSO: 4742/298

BRIEFS

RECOURSE TO PRIVATE BUSINESS--The sale of toilet soap to private merchants continues to be a solution to the problem of distributing the soap stocked in certain consumer cooperatives where it is not selling. The adoption of this measure was in response to the prolonged storage of the soap that has been the case in most of the cooperatives in the city. The consumer cooperative in Hulene Ward decided to take the same measure as soon as its management realized the amount of invested capital tied up in the large quantities of toilet soap that have been in storage since last year. "We now have a total of more than 50 cases of this product," store manager Helena Henriques Chifaz said. "To find an outlet for the soap, the management of our cooperative decided to sell it to a private merchant. This measure applies not only to Store No 3--our store--but also to the other two stores. It should be added that the toothbrushes of which we have had so many in stock for so long were sold to the same merchant." [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 2] 10992

MAPUTO POPULATION--Data submitted by Antonio Hama Thai, chairman of the Executive Council of the city of Maputo, at the recent meeting held with the Dynamizing Groups indicate that in a period of 18 months the population of the city increased by 100,000. The census taken in the second half of August 1980 had indicated that the city of Maputo had a population of 750,000. A year and a half later that figure had increased to 850,000, meaning that the population of Maputo had increased an average of 5,555 residents per month, or 185 per day. Major General Hama Thai also furnished other statistics: in the city of Maputo, for example, 22,000 persons are awaiting a response to their requests for that housing. Of these 22,000 persons, 3,400 find themselves in that situation because they were transfered, and the remaining 18,000-plus requests are routine in nature. Hama Thai furnished these statistics to explain the housing and supply problems of the capital city. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 2] 10992

CSO: 4742/298

BRIEFS

NAMIBIAN CHURCHES WON'T JOIN INQUIRY--Churches in South-West Africa/Namibia have refused to serve on a board of inquiry into atrocities allegedly committed by South African troops. So says the president of the Catholic bishops conference, Archbishop Dennis Hurley. Hurley says the reasons for this is that South African security forces are themselves sitting on the board. He says the churches would welcome an independent board of inquiry consisting mainly of persons versed in law. Archbishop Hurley says he is released the statement as a clarification in regard to the attitude of the churches in South-West Africa/Namibia to the board. Earlier this month the bishops' conference released its report on Namibia in which there were allegations of atrocities by South African security forces. [Text] [MB261440 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 26 May 82]

POPULATION STATISTICS--The population of South-West Africa has been revealed officially for the first time in a bill introduced in the National Assembly in Windhoek. The figure of 1,009,900 was determined during the census conducted in the territory in May last year. The latest data indicate that since the previous census in May 1970 the population has increased by 247,716. According to the latest census the number of people in each population group is: Ovambos--516,000; Kavangos--98,000; Hereros--77,600; Damaras--76,600; Whites--75,600; Namas--47,700; Coloreds--43,500; Caprivians--39,500; Bastos [as heards]--25,800; Tswanas--6,800. [Text] [CA270702 Johannesburg International Service in English 0600 GMT 26 May 82]

CHOLERA CONTROL--The Minister of Health Dr Munnik says the cholera epidemic in certain parts of the country is well under control and the spread of the epidemic from Transkei has been curtailed. Dr Munnik said in Cape Town that the epidemic was on the wane and that the onset of winter would help improve the situation. Since August last year 185 people have died of the disease in Natal and Kwazulu while over 46,000 people have been treated. Dr Munnik said the situation was still serious and last week nine people have died of the disease. He estimated that about 500,000 rand had been spent in the anti-cholera campaign and he said the Department of Health would continue in all earnest to eradicate the disease. [Text] [CA270702 Johannesburg International Service in English 0600 GMT 26 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1297

BRIEFS

TORRENTIAL RAINS--Niamey, 1 Jun (AFP)--Three people have died and several villages were destroyed in torrential rains at the end of last month in the Tahoua area of Central Niger, Niger's LE SAHEL newspaper reported today. In the sub-desert region of Abalak, the village of Tofanamer where the three died, was destroyed, the paper said. A Red Cross team, in charge of rescue operations, has gone to the region, about 700 kms (435 miles) north-east of the capital, the newspaper said. [Text] [AB011115 Paris AFP in English 1056 GMT 1 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1303

BRIEFS

THIAM TO SWITZERLAND--Dakar, 1 Jun (AFP)--Senegalese Prime Minister Habib Thiam left Dakar this morning for Geneva where he is scheduled to address the inaugural session of the board of directors of the UNDP. The Senegalese prime minister will also hold talks with Swiss authorities before returning to Dakar on Thursday evening. [Text] [AB011343 Paris AFP in French 1212 GMT 1 Jun 82]

JAPANESE FINANCIAL GIFT--The minister of economy and finance and the ambassador of Japan to Senegal this afternoon signed documents on Japanese financial aid. The aid worth 430 million CFR francs, is unrefundable and meant for health projects. [AB282033 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 28 May 82]

DIOUF RECEIVES ARAB DELEGATIONS--Dakar, 2 Jun (AFP)--Three delegations--from the Arab League, the PLO and the Dar al Maal al Islami (an Islamic financial institution)--are currently in Dakar where they have been received by President Abdou Diouf of Senegal. Observers note that these visits are taking place shortly after Zaire's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Israel. The Arab League delegation, led by Assad al Assad, deputy secretary general, and that of the PLO, comprising Hammad Said Tarroub and Zoheir el Ahwal, delivered messages from the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, and from PLO President Yasir 'Arafat. Contents of the messages were not revealed. Prince Muhammad al-Faysal al Sa'ud, chairman of the board of directors of "Dar al Maal al Islami," was also received by President Diouf on Wednesday morning in Dakar. Prince al-Faysal al Sa'ud arrived on Tuesday for a 3-day visit to Senegal. It will be recalled that Senegal has already made it clear that it has no intention of restoring relations with Israel so long as that country continues to occupy Arab lands and the Palestinian problem has not been resolved. [Text] [AB021219 Paris AFP in French 1059 GMT 2 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1012

MOGADISHU COMMENTS ON SOMALI-KENYAN RELATIONS

EA021954 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Commentary read by Ahmed Abdi Nur and written by Mohamed Umar (Kayre)]

[Text] The regimes in Moscow and Addis Ababa have been concocting baseless lies and propaganda aimed at creating friction between the two neighboring states of Somali and Kenya. Although it is know that political relations between Somali and Kenya, as neighbors, are cordial, it is felt that Russia is trying hard to drag Somalia and Kenya into its camp so that they make take orders from Moscow. But this has not happened yet. The two countries are opposed to Russia's expansionist policies in Africa to the presence of foreign forces in the Horn of Africa and to colonialism in whatever form is might take. They are working together to safeguard and protect peace and stability in the continent.

The Abyssinian regime has been trying to disrupt peace in the Somali Democratic Republic for many years; Abyssinian forces have committed acts of naked provocation and aggression against the SDR. However, in spite of this they have failed to establish a foothold on Somali soil. Although the Abyssinian regime called in the assistance of foreign forces from outside the African continent, this did not help the Addis Ababa regime to achieve its aims of disrupting peace in the SDR. And now they are working very hard to spread fire between two peoples of this region, the peoples of Kenya and Somalia.

In the past few weeks, there have been talks of armed bandits causing chaos and murder in Kenya. The questions to be asked are: Who were these people? Have they been captured? Who saw them commit their heinous crimes? Why is it that only rapid Moscow interferes in African affairs? It is crystal clear that these people were sent from countries outside Kenya and Somalia to create chaos and tension in Kenya so that Moscow and Addis Ababa could launch their propaganda to the effect that Shifta bandits were attacking Kenya. It is crystal clear that they are laying treacherous schemes to bring the neighboring states of Kenya and Somalia into confrontation.

Moscow's political plans and designs for this region are known to the world at large, especially to Africa. The political policies of Kenya and Somalia

cannot be manipulated by means of cheap concoctions of baseless, lying propaganda or acts of terrorism. This attempt to create hostility between Kenya and Somalia is the work of countries in the Kremlin camp and will never meet with any success. Acts of armed terrorism against Kenya are something for which the SDR cannot be held responsible, because there are peaceful, neighborly agreements between Kenya and Somalia. Among these is an agreement to take joint action to apprehend anyone found committing crimes along the common border and to repatriate such criminals. These agreements are currently in force.

The Abyssinian regime and its allies have been trying for years to create tension and hostility between the two countries, but Kenya and Somalia have never gone to war. In any case, there is no country which is completely free of terrorism. This is why Kenyan leaders should not listen to the cheap propaganda broadcast by Moscow and Addis Ababa, propaganda which they alone spread. They should not doubt our mutual agreements based on peace and dignity.

CSO: 4797/21

RADIO COMMENTS ON ETHIOPIAN SETBACKS IN ERITREA

EA292306 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 29 May 82

[Ahmad Farah Ali (Idhaja) commentary]

[Excerpt] At the start of the Red Star campaign—which is actually the sixth such campaign--the Mengistu regime earmarked 120,000 soldiers for the campaign armed with the latest weaponry delivered to the regime by the Soviets. Also on hand were leading Soviet military advisers. The Ministry of Defense was moved to Asmara.

The Soviets donated MiG-21 and MiG-23 aircraft, T-54 and T-55 tanks and a large quantity of missiles. The Soviets also donated a large quantity of 120- and 155-mm fieldguns with Antonov transports to carry troops to the front.

Libya and South Yemen wantonly and foolishly aided the obstinate regime led by Mengistu. Al-Qadhdhafi donated $80 million; Libya also donated three ships and three C-30 Hercules to the campaign.

South Yemen's role in the campaign was to strike at the strategic posts of the liberation fronts from the sea, logistical supply between Massawa and Dahlak, and flying the MiG's provided by the Warsaw Pact countries to wipe out the Eritrean people.

Although the regime used every weapon at its disposal it still suffered great setbacks. As reported by the London SUNDAY TIMES, the regime used nerve gas which is prohibited by international agreements.

From 12 February to the end of April, 1982, the gallant forces of Eritrea either killed, wounded or captured 37,000 soldiers and captured 8,600 pieces of assorted military hardware. The Eritrean forces shot down 10 MiG-21, MiG-23 aircraft and destroyed countless tanks, vehicles and other military hardware. The front's spirit and morale are higher today than at the beginning of the campaign.

Mengistu's regime is harnessed to the Kremlin and may have to launch a seventh campaign against the Eritrean people. Mengistu is unfortunate because his existence as a leader depends on the whim of the Soviets. He has

no clear policies because he has not realized that the Soviets do not want the Eritrean question to end once and for all. They know what is good for them: the Eritrean war is a lever with which to manipulate the Addis Ababa regime, and they will not throw away such an important card because this might mean losing their air and sea bases in the Eritream region.

Why do the Soviets supply such a large quantity of weapons to Mengistu if they fear losing the bases? That is another story!

CSO: 4797/21

BRIEFS

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON FIGHTING--The Western Somalia Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters [words indistinct] in which six Abyssinian soldiers were killed and many others wounded. The gallant WSLF fighters also captured 10 AK rifles and other weapons from the enemy. Two martyrs were lost in the battle and three others were wounded. In another incident, which took place on 27 May, the gallant WSLF fighters killed five Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers and wounded many others. Two WSLF martyrs lost their lives in this clash that took place near the town of (?Fiambero). [Text] [EA021520 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 2 Jun 82]

CSO: 4797/21

MOTLANA COMMENTS ON CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

MB011340 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Cape Town--The government would only negotiate settlement for all South Africans once sufficient pressure was put on it from both inside the country and externally, the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Ntatho Motlana, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Speaking at a seminar held by the Progressive Federal Party's Western Cape Youth Branch, Dr Motlana said change would come, but only after the government had been pressurised into realising that it had no other options open to it.

"And it is not us to be blamed if that pressure from outside is violent," Dr Motlana said.

Commenting on the government's latest constitutional proposals, Dr Motlana said "Those who had suffered with us over the years" should not join the "unholy alliance" between whites, coloureds and Indians.

"I don't know if white South Africans realise the depth of feeling and anger at this continued rejection and relegation to the background. Every time we are told rudely and arrogantly that we don't belong, yet we are the only genuine sons and daugnters of this soil.

"We find it mind-boggling that groups of immigrants who came to this country a few hundred years ago, who stole our land, now seek to divest themselves of all the millions of natives who helped create this land by simply calling them non-South Africans.

Dr Motlana outlined plans for "a democratic South Africa that blacks envisaged". There would be universal suffrage based on one person one vote, and racism would be made a crime. Individuals' rights would also be protected.

CSO: 4700/1302

IMPACT OF DECLINING GOLD PRICES DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Apr 82 p 37

[Article by Patrice Claude: "The Drop in Gold Prices Threatens the Relative Social Peace in South Africa"]

[Text] Johannesburg--A total of 614 tons of gold produced in 1980, only 655 in 1981 and perhaps 5 to 10 tons more this year if all goes as planned. Although the veins are tending toward exhaustion--7.28 grams per ton of crushed ore in 1980, only 6.92 grams the following year, as compared with more than 13 grams 10 years ago--and overall production is declining--that in 1981 was the lowest in 10 years--the white South African Republic still has a great deal of gold, perhaps enough for 20 years. This precious metal is both the main asset and, along with other strategic and rare ores, the best life insurance for the Pretoria regime.

White South Africa, the leading producer and main exporter of the yellow metal in the world, has over a quarter of a century become accustomed to basing life on those facts. The victim of the international situation and the lack of foresight of its leaders, it is finding that it has let itself be lulled little by little by "gold fever." Over the years it has taken on primary, indeed vital, importance, in the gears of the economy, and if political foresight is lacking, a further period of decline on the international market might toll the knell of the relative social stability the regime has enjoyed since the 1976 uprisings (which took almost 600 lives).

Adamant on the concept of sharing the power it refuses to extend to the 25 million blacks (including "independent" Bantustans), the regime, supported by a majority of the 4.5 million whites, must, if it wants to survive for some time longer, compensate for the total deprivation of three-quarters of its population of any political rights by better integration of the "pariahs" in the economic system. Benefiting from relative prosperity, forced by the requirements of the system which demands the constant expansion of the market, and encouraged by the most "enlightened" large employers, the government has more or less succeeded thus far in delaying the explosion of the "black bomb."

The distribution of the national wealth is indeed still far from anything like equitable,* but in the urban zones at least, heads of African families

*According to a Rockefeller Foundation study, while there is an active population of 11 million individuals, the whites (1.9 million) receive 64 percent of the income and salaries. The average income of a black employee would be about 300 rands per month as compared to 1,250 rands for a white, and 62 percent of the urban blacks (totaling more than 6 million) live below the poverty threshold.

who have jobs succeed in feeding their households more or less properly. Thanks to the boom in the past 3 years, a black middle class, still of limited size, has seen the dawning of development. The explosion which would be likely to occur if the system could no longer guarantee the monthly wages of all these "privileged" persons, regarded as a "buffer" between the groups of impoverished nonwhites and the upper classes, basically of European origin, can readily be imagined. Now the dizzying downward spiral of gold prices has on the one hand considerably weakened the resources of the regime, while on the other, it has hindered economic growth to the point that it might be negative next year.

Back to the Rich Veins

"Each drop of $10 in the price of gold per ounce means that we lose 200 million rands in foreign exchange and deprives the treasure of 100 million in taxes," Minister of Finance Owen Horwood admitted recently. Now the average price of gold per ounce (31.1 grams) was $613 in 1980, $461 the following year and stands at only $320 today. For a good dozen mines, of which eight are already surviving only thanks to modified government aid, this last price represents a threshold below which they would have to merge with others or temporarily suspend their activities. The large groups, which thanks to rising prices had abandoned rich deposits to exploit poorer ores, are being forced today to return at great cost to veins with a higher content.

Their profits before taxes dropped by a third in 1981, and if the prices do not speedily rise to about $500 per ounce, the recession might speed up, even more rapidly since the uranium and diamond markets are also depressed. In fact, for the fiscal period just beginning (April 1982-March 1983), despite the imposition of a 5- to 15-percent surtax on future mining profits, the government budgeted no more than 900 million rands (1 rand equals 6 francs) by way of taxes and duties to be collected from this sector. For the 1980-1981 fiscal period, this same sector yielded 3.5 billion in budget resources, and a little more than 2 billion the following year!

The government has admitted that the extent of the international decline in prices took it by surprise. Deprived of a substantial part of its mining receipts (which accounted for a quarter of the total income in 1981, as compared to only 5.5 percent 10 years earlier), the state reacted by limiting expenditures and increasing its other resources. The general tax on sales, imposed on almost all goods and services in South Africa, was increased by a quarter at the beginning of March (5 percent instead of 4 percent); the rates for public services (transportation, postal services, low-income housing rentals, etc) have been increased by 15 to 25 percent in these recent months; gasoline prices have just undergone a new increase of 5 percent (a liter of high-test costs a little more than 4 French francs). Subsidies for goods of first necessity, basically consumed by the blacks, have been reduced or eliminated. And finally, individual citizens, like businessmen, have been "invited" to underwrite a compulsory state loan in the amount of 5 percent of their taxes. In short, the budget for the present fiscal period submitted to the parliament just recently (LE MONDE, 28-29 March) is more or less in balance.

Threat of Recession

The majority of the measures announced, added to the removal of controls on the prices of certain products on which prices were previously fixed (bread, construction materials, etc), the chronic inadequacy of the production capacity (fully utilized), monetary growth still under poor control (+34 percent in 1981), and a lack of skilled manpower due to the very structures of apartheid (a third of the active population has received no training, and the education of another third does not go beyond the primary level) are inflationary in nature. The government hopes to be able to hold the rise in prices to last year's level (15.2 percent), but it can hardly combat imported inflation.

The effect of the 10-percent surtax imposed at the beginning of February on all purchases by the private sector abroad have not as yet made themselves felt, but it is clear that the fever will only be calmed by the hovering threat of recession. Meanwhile, the volume of imports has increased additionally by 16 percent (+28 percent in value) over last year, upsetting the trade balance of 345 million rands, whereas it showed a positive balance of 5.5 billion in 1980! Gold sales would, it is true, have accounted for more than 10 billion, exceeding the total amount for other exports taken together. Excluding gold, foreign sales declined in value in 1981 (3 percent), as they did in volume (14 percent). Finally, following the depreciation of the rand in relation to the dollar (-25 percent in 1981, -14 percent since the beginning of this year), the government has just announced that it will eliminate all aid for exports. As a result, state financing will doubtless be temporarily improved, but the fate of the national currency, which is indirectly linked with that of gold, will not be similarly improved thereby.*

To support its foreign exchange, the state has drawn on its reserves, pledged a part of its stock of gold in swap arrangements abroad and drawn on its IMF credit. The republic is draining its resources, borrowing on the international market (500 million in 1981, at least 3 billion to be expected this year), and is not succeeding in rebalancing its foreign payments ($4 billion current deficit in 1981, and 500 million at the end of January 1982).

There are some who believe that there is not, however, any reason for panic, since the republic has good credit--although politically fragile--abroad, and in comparison to other powers, its indebtedness levels are still relatively low. Moreover, economists of the "liberal" persuasion urge the authorities, who balk at this, to borrow still more to sustain activity, rather than let the country slip into recession and unemployment. "It is a matter," they claim, "of maintaining social peace until the next gold 'boom.'"

This precious metal provided half of the foreign exchange income in 1981 and represented 17.2 percent of the gross domestic product (only 5.5 percent in 1970). The mining industry as a whole, for its part, directly or indirectly provided jobs for nearly one-third of the active population (officially estimated at 10 million individuals, including 7 million blacks). Through its multiplying effects, it doubtless provides a living for 12 to 15 million persons.

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*In an unprecedented development, the rand fell below parity with the dollar at the beginning of March. It took $1.33 to equal 1 rand in January of 1981, whereas $.96 suffices at present.

The official unemployment figures do indeed still seem tolerable (7.3 percent, with 5.5 percent among the blacks), but they do not include the hundreds of thousands of workers driven back into the Bantustans, nor the equal numbers whose presence in the "white zones" is deemed illegal. However, since the annual rate of population growth is 2.5 percent, the experts have calculated that the economy should progress by at least 4.5 percent per year to provide employment for the new arrivals on the job market. Now the growth expected for this year will barely reach 2 percent, and is likely to be negative in 1983.

The African trade union movement is indeed still very limited (involving about 6 percent of the active population), but it is already developing at a rate of 50 percent per year. Just tolerated by the government since last year, it has despite its youth evidenced a high degree of organization and combativity. The number of strikes called in 1981 (342, as compared to 70 in 1971) was up 65 percent in comparison to the preceding year. The number of labor days lost in this connection increased from 206,225 to 226,550 (up 30 percent), including 206,225 lost by the black workers alone (up 39 percent), and work was halted by half again as many strikers as in 1980.

Led by government intransigence to use this unique channel of political expression, the African proletariat is gaining an awareness of its strength. It is finding that strikes and boycotts can be used to demand greater social justice and to protest the arbitrary arrests of its leaders, indeed the disappearance of some of them while in prison, for example Neil Aggett, a white trade unionist who took the side of the blacks and who was "found" hanged in his cell in February (see our page 4 report), to combat the mass and abusive dismissals by the most backward employers, in a word, to make themselves heard by a regime which for its part denies the citizenry of its own country ownership of the land, freedom to move about and the right to vote. If the decline in gold continues and the economic crisis becomes more acute, this might mean an explosion.

5157
CSO: 4719/864

BRIEFS

INVESTIGATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS--The Western Cape Branch of Lawyers for Human Rights has expressed concern that allegations of torture and assault of detainees, although denied by authorities, may conceivably be true. Catherine Thompson has the story: [Begin recording] The group, which represents about 100 Cape Town attorneys, stated its total opposition to detention without trial. It called on the government to set up an independent investigation into allegations of torture and maltreatment of detainees. Their statement follows the recent memorandum claiming systematic application of torture by security police on detainees. The memo was submitted to the ministers of justice and law and order by the detainees' parents support committee. The lawyers expressed disappointment that virtually the only government response to the allegation has been to deny them and to challenge their makers to prove they are true. Catherine Thompson for Capital News, Cape Town. [End recording] [Text] [MB030754 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 3 Jun 82]

LABOR FIGURE DETAINED--A Johannesburg trade unionist was detained yesterday by security police. Philip Dlamini was until recently the general secretary of the Black Municipal Workers' Union, and he led the 1980 municipal workers' strike in Johannesburg. His detention was deplored by the Azanian people's organization. [MB021307 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 2 Jun 82]

BANNING ORDER RENEWED--The banning order on South African Doctor Mamphela Ramphele has been renewed for another 2 years. In 1977 she was banished for 5 years to a remote area of northern Transvaal. She was a close associate of Steve Biko, who died in detention in 1977. [MB021307 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 2 Jun 82]

THREE SENTENCED--Spectators in the Rand Supreme Court broke into song yesterday when two ANC office bearers were jailed for a total of 15 years after being convicted of trying to destroy the SABC-TV Brixton tower. Robert Martin Admin, 26, and Mandla Themba, 25, joined in the singing of the black national anthem, Nkosi Sikele'Afrika, as they were led down to the cells after being sentenced. Adam, of Felicity Court, Yeo Street, Yeoville, was jailed for 10 years and Themba, of Jabulane, Soweto, for five years after being convicted under the internal security act and terrorism act of conspiring to destroy the tower and to overthrow law and order in South Africa. The court had been told Adam and Themba visited the Brixton tower on a reconnaissance mission

in July last year. Adam wrote a report on the vulnerability of the tower, entitled "Reconnaissance of the SABC/TV Transmission System in Auckland Park." Themba took photographs of the TV transmitters and other installations. [Excerpts] [MB021307 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jun 82 p 5]

STUDENT GROUP--Polstu's progressive Afrikaans student body, will hold its second annual congress in Stellenbosch between June 28 and July 2. Mr Jan van Vollenhoven, Polstu's national projects officer, said yesterday the theme was "Prospects and Prerequisites for Peaceful and Fundamental Change in SA". Speakers will include Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Prof Jan Lombard, a Pretoria economist; and Nederduitse Gereformeerde theologian Dr Alan Boesak. Particular attention will be paid to the proposals of the President's Council, the Buthelezi and De Lange reports and the issue of multiracial universities. Invitations had been set to several black student bodies and Polstu expected that at least 30 percent of the delegates would be black. Delegates would be housed in hostels of the University of Stellenbosch. At their founding congress in Pretoria last year, Polstu adopted several motions amounting to a rejection of apartheid. [Excerpt] [MB021307 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jun 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1302

GOVERNMENT, FRANCE DISCUSS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

MB020645 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[By Mashumitwala]

[Excerpts] Swaziland and France will soon sign a financial agreement under which France will provide assistance in the proposed northern rail link.

Under the agreement, France will also supply equipment to the planned extension of the Matsapha airport, French ambassador, Mr Bernard Boyer, has said.

In a meeting with the prime minister, Prince Mabandla this week, Mr Boyer said French experts had participated in the feasibility study of the proposed railway and that negotiations for financial assistance were hoped to be soon completed between representatives of the two countries.

Mr Boyer added: "On the cultural aspect, my government would like to make it possible to supply Swaziland with French teachers, for there seems to be a growing love for this language here."

In reply, the prime minister thanked Mr Boyer for the announcement of the agreement soon to be completed. He agreed with him that time had come for every nation to come as close as possible with their neighbours and other communities. He said: "We all appreciate the different ideologies of the various nations. But we should all come together under mutual cooperation on matters affecting our people."

Prince Mabandla said he was concerned with the interpretation by other people of Swaziland's foreign policy. "We have always tried to make it clear that we are non-aligned but cooperate with anyone who wishes to be friends. We do not exercise partiality and we believe in community development," he said.

The prime minister said relations between Swaziland and France would grow even faster if the French were to establish an embassy in this country.

Prince Mabandla also made a plea that France should start supplying technical aid and that Swaziland should be able to send her manpower for training in France.

Mr Boyer said, apart from the language barrier, he did not see why this could not be done soon.

Prince Mabandla said: "It is a shame on us that after nearly 15 years of independence, we still do not have a fully-fledged technical institution. Even Sadcc will not develop much if we are to continue to rely on foreign aid instead of making use of our resources."

CSO: 4700/1302

SWAZI SPOKESMAN RESPONDS TO KWAZULU LEADER

MB020657 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[Text] In a bitter attack on Kwazulu leader Gatshe Buthelezi, the official spokesman for the Swazi nation yesterday set the record straight on the border adjustment issue.

The Kwazulu leader last week took his entire cabinet, legislative assembly and a contigent of South African journalists to a series of meetings in the Ngwavuma area.

In the meetings, the chiefs of the Matsenjwa, Mngomezulu. Nyawo and Tembe are reported to have expressed their loyalty to the Kwazulu homeland administration.

But yesterday, Swaziland, through a statement by Dr George Msibi, gave facts of the matter.

In a hard-hitting response Dr Msibi accused Buthelezi of intimidating the chiefs and people in the Ngwavuma area.

He challenged Gatsha to complete his itinerary of the Ngwavuma with a visit to Ndzevane where, he said, over 15,000 people who fled from the Buthelezi-inspired terror are now settled as refugees.

Dr Msibi also challenged the Kwazulu leader to tell the world about the shootings and killings he (Gatsha) conducted when he "tried to force and subject our people to his Bantustan plan."

"We cannot blame you Gatsha for, you had been slavishly pushing the Bantustan plans of your masters. But alas! It is your masters who, now in the face of reality would like to undo those plans," said Dr Msibi.

He charged: "You were given and you received the land you knew full well never belonged to Natal or Zululand."

Dr Msibi said all the Swazi chiefs in the Ngwavuma including the Tembes never fought in the Zulu wars. Ngwanazi, Mbikiza, Mtshelekwane and Sambane were never part of Natal or Zululand.

On a claim that King Dingane's grave is up to this day in the Ngwavuma area because it is Zulu territory, Dr Msibi said Dingane died there as a refugee after running away from his own people.

He stated: "There is no history of Dingane dying at his own kraal, and there is no kraal that ever was for Dingane or any other Zulu king for that matter in the Ngwavuma area."

During last week's meetings at Ngwavuma, the chiefs and their followers were reported to have said they regarded themselves as Zulus and not Swazis.

They are reported to have rejected plans to return the Trans-Phongola territories to Swaziland. There is a population of about 80,000 Swazis in this region.

A Kangwane politician, Mr David Lukhele told THE TIMES during an interview this week that the Ngwavuma chiefs wrote to him in 1971 asking that they wanted to be included in the Swazi territorial authority.

The then chief executive councillor of Kangwane, Chief Mkolishi Dlamini advised the chief to join voluntarily. Subsequent to this, a faction fight broke out in Ngwavuma and Chief Ntunja of the Mngomezulus fled to Swaziland.

The Matsenjwas and Nyawos in Ngwavuma were also forced to flee to Swaziland.

CSO: 4700/1302

ZERBO ON ECOWAS, ZAIRE, FALKLANDS, OAU

AB271533 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] The head of state Col Saye Zerbo, left Ouagadougou this morning for Cotonou where he will take part in the ECOWAS summit. Before his departure, the head of state was interviewed by our colleague Jacques Prosper Basil:

[Begin recording] [Basil] Mr President, you are going to the ECOWAS heads of state summit. What is the importance of your trip?

[Answer] You know that ECOWAS is a most important community and economic organization which groups 16 African states. I can say that, on the world plane, it is the largest association of economic interests. You can see how important it is to attend its meeting.

[Question] Reporting on national issues, some press agencies mentioned that there is a certain malaise within the army. This malaise, according to the same sources, resulted in the resignation of 12 officers from the Upper Voltan Armed Forces Council. Mr President, can you confirm or deny these statements?

[Answer] As you know, the Upper Voltan Armed Forces Council met in accordance with its regulations. Discussions were frank and open. Concerning the 12 resignations reported by some press agencies, we can say that this information is baseless.

[Question] It has been mentioned that some commodities, such as sugar, are becoming scarce. Mr President, do you have some comments to make on this?

[Answer] In fact, it has been noticed that some food items have become scarce, particularly sugar. This situation was created by speculation which the minister of commerce received directives to combat. You have also noticed that the situation quickly returned to normal.

[Question] During this month, you received officials of three trade unions. If you were asked to describe the relations between the trade unions and the government, what will you say, Mr President?

[Answer] Well, I will describe them as very frank, direct and confident. Our relations should not be seen from a conflict angle, but rather from that

of complementarity. Because, after all, the trade unions and the government have in their minds, the same objectives: the future of Upper Volta.

[Question] A question about Africa: Zaire has just renewed relations with the Jewish state. What does Upper Volta think about Kinshasa's decision? What is Upper Volta's stand on African Israeli relations?

[Answer] Zaire is a sovereign state and we believe that it has acted as such. After the war between Egypt and Israel in 1973, African states adopted a stand toward Israel. To the best of our knowledge, this stand has not changed much.

[Question] Mr President, what are your feelings about French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Africa—to Niger, Ivory Coast and Senegal, in particular?

[Answer] We are happy about the visit of the French head of state to Africa and we hope that on that occasion, President Mitterrand was able to view closely the problems of our subregion.

[Question] Mr President, do you share the statement by the current chairman of the nonaligned countries when he defended Argentina on behalf of the organization?

[Answer] We are partisans of peace and we have continued to ardently call for peace. The conflict opposing England and Argentina is such that it is necessary to see beyond their differences in order to work with both sides in the search for peace. Upper Volta, as a member of the nonaligned countries, shares any action taken by the current chairman of the organizations, for a just and durable peace between London and Buenos Aires.

[Question] In what spirit is Upper Volta attending the ECOWAS meeting? Does our country have any particular question to raise?

[Answer] Well, Upper Volta is attending the Cotonou conference in a spirit of the ideals of a community because we believe that Africa' salvation lies in subregional economic groupings. It is therefore important that the member countries take part in this meeting with faith and determination in their interests.

[Question] Mr President, do you have any statement to make concerning the danger and the crisis facing the OAU which has just marked its 19th anniversary?

[Answer] As you know, Africa is currently passing through dangers that have no precedent. Today, more than ever before, our continent needs more willpower and determination to overcome this crisis. But I have faith that African wisdom will prevail and that the OAU will come out of the current crisis victoriously. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/1011

IRAQI MINISTER SEES ZERBO, GIVES INTERVIEW

AB212125 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 21 May 82

[Interview with Iraqi Minister of Youth and Sports Mahmud al-Mulla in Ouagadougou on 21 May 1982 after conveying a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Upper Voltan President Saye Zerbo--recorded with questions in French translated into Arabic and answers in Arabic translated into French, processed from French]

[Excerpt] [Begin recording] [Al-Mulla] I have just convyed a special mesage from President Saddam Husayn to President Saye Zerbo.

[Question] What are the contents of that message?

[Answer] The message contains an invitation to President Saye Zerbo to attend the summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement scheduled to take place in Baghdad in September 1982.

[Question] African Arab countries are facing a problem at present. That is the resumption of diplomatic relations between Zaire and Israel. Arab countries are known to be very hostile to such moves. What is your stand?

[Answer] We believe that the resumption of the ties between Zaire and Israel is contrary to the resolutions adopted by African countries and the measures of solidarity between Arab and African countries. We regret that an African country maintains ties with a racist country, Israel. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/1011

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--Yesterday [22 May] the governments of Zimbabwe and Italy signed an agreement aimed at increasing economic cooperation and bilateral trade between the two countries. According to a memorandum outlining the terms of reference of the agreement, a team of Italian experts will shortly visit Zimbabwe to help define priority areas of cooperation. The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Mangwende, signed on behalf of the Zimbabwean Government and his Italian counterpart, Mr Colombo, signed for his government. Earlier the two governments also had signed a $21 million agreement which will enable Zimbabwe to receive two generators for the Hwange thermal power station. Comrade Mugabe told newsmen later that his discussions with Italian authorities included possible assistance for Zimbabwe's curretn program of seeking alternative energy resources. [Excerpt] [CA260543 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1302 END

JPRS 81019

10 June 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2637

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81019

10 June 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2637

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SHORTAGES, PROFITEERING DRIVE FOOD PRICES UP

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "Black Market Prices"]

[Text] The recent shortage of wheat flour in Luanda oddly enough caused insurmountable difficulties even for the profiteers themselves who habitually make that new home pastry article called "micates."

Flour as a matter of fact had run out everywhere and although Luanda was without bread and "micates" almost for a whole month, the operators did not lose sight of this business and the source of easy profits at the expense of the primary necessities of the ordinary citizen. One business which is not new and which was particularly widespread during that period of time was the public sale of peanuts at prohibitive prices.

Persons selling that product could then be seen practically at all corners throughout the city. Just half a dozen grains, which did not even fill the palm of the hand, cost 20 kwanzas or more and there seemed to be no shortage of customers because a small quantity of peanuts to exercise the teeth is always stimulating.

The question that interests us here however is the frequency with which certain products are put up for sale out in the streets at inexplicable prices, products which only very rarely are found on the regular market.

There was no flour for sale at the supermarkets in Luanda. But there were hundreds of individual stands in Luanda selling micates, at street corners, in the doorways of buildings, along the main traffic arteries.

There were no peanuts to be had anywhere, not even on the city markets. But every day one could see hundreds of children or women indiscriminately selling this product out in the streets at prices that really constitute highway robbery.

There are no potatoes. But on the city markets there are greengrocers who never mention that product. What is lacking is the consumer, the money to buy goods--that is how high prices are being driven up. Some of these grocery women--for the sake of safety (or out of shame?)--now prefer to sell potatoes secretly in their own homes.

Finally, there are illegal activities underway which harm the interests of the population and which in the final analysis are reflected in the very balance of the Angolan economy. What alternative is there to daily having to live on a small wage and to find oneself forced to look at products without being able to buy them? For many people, the solution seems to be to go in for moonlighting which makes it possible to increase the family budget. Anything goes, from the excessive prices on certain small professional services to the sale of cigarettes at 150 kwanzas per pack, along with door-to-door sales of micates or peanuts at prohibitive prices, etc.

This generates a vicious circle which aggravates the living conditions of those who, out of honesty, shame, or lack of initiative do not resort to these additional sources of income.

Going to any of the markets in the capital means that you have to bring along at least several thousand kwanzas to get just half a dozen articles. You cannot get cornmeal or palm oil. But when they do turn up, the price skyrockets.

There are no onions. But even during periods of utmost abundance, prices do not go down because the profiteers establish a price list which is difficult to go back on. Potatoes, only at times of sorrow and then as a special favor. Fish, not worth looking for. Meat, forget it. Etc., etc., etc.

One must ask why the permanent inspectors assigned to each market in Luanda somehow are inoperative. In general, do they just take the easy way out, do they allow themselves simply to be intimidated by the grocery women or do they not yet have the necessary competent judicial support to do their jobs properly?

This is a question which must be analyzed quickly because the consumer cannot in fact continue to be subjected to this arbitrary situation and to the insupportable prices which the profiteers establish.

5058
CSO: 4742/307

BRIEFS

FOREIGN GUESTS OF UNTA--Representatives of about 40 countries were invited by the central Angolan labor union UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola] to attend the ceremonies commemorating the International Day of Workers this coming 1 May. Invited guests from Uruguay,Bulgaria, Brazil, and Zaire are already in Luanda and the arrival of delegations from the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Hungary, and Portugal was expected yesterday. The delegations of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, the Soviet Union, Cuba, the GDR, and France are expected in the country's capital during the next several days. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 1] 5058

COOPERATION WITH HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY--A cooperation agreement between the University of Angola and Humboldt University was signed the day before yesterday in Luanda at the end of a visit made to this country by a delegation from that GDR university. It is recalled that the German delegation has been in the country since 20 April and had an opportunity to visit some of the schools at university centers in Luanda and Huambo. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 May 82 p 2] 5058

BULGARIAN RELIEF DONATION--The Angolan Red Cross recently received another gift coming from the People's Republic of Bulgaria consisting of 8,400 kilograms of food products and 600 kilograms of clothing intended for the victims of the acts of aggression by the South African racists. It is recalled that Bulgaria for the same purpose last September sent a donation consisting of medications and other aid materials. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 May 82 p 1] 5058

CSO: 4742/307

BRIEFS

PALM OIL LOANS--Paris, February 28--The European Investment Bank has provided two loans worth some 10.5 million dollars for the construction, extension or renovation of four palm oil processing plants in Cameroun. Part of the money will help the Cameroun Development Corporation in a large-scale investment programme up to 1987, which also involves the French Government, the World Bank and the Commonwealth Development Corporation. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2893, 30 Apr 82 p 22]

CSO: 4700/1273

BONGO ALLUDES TO POSSIBLE COOPERATION WITH ANGOLA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 May 82 p 3

[Interview with President Omar Bongo by Filomeno Manacas: "Angola and Gabon Can Cooperate in the Economic Area"]

> [Text] Following the approximately 3-week stay of a delegation from the Angolan Press in Gabon (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY], National Radio and Television TPA [People's TV of Angola], including a photographer from DIP [Department of Information and Propaganda]) we are printing in these pages, starting today, a series of reports for which material was collected in that country. These reports include group interviews conducted by the delegation from Angolan Press as well as articles written by our correspondent in the visiting party, Filomeno Manacas, which we call to the attention of our readers. We are sorry that we did not have a prior announcement on this but we are today presenting the interview conducted by the Angolan journalist with His Excellency President Omar Bongo of Gabon, thus opening a series of reports. Here is the title of the next article in this connection: "Libreville--allaround growth gives rise to deliberate organization." This article will be accompanied by the second part of the interview with President Omar Bongo.

Conflict Between Angola and U.S. Should Preferably Be Placed in the Context of Noncomprehension

I.A. [Angolan Press]: Mr President Omar Bongo, we know that Your Excellency was invited soon to visit our country as part of the closer approach which is materializing between the two countries. What can you tell us about the problems that might possibly be taken up during conversations with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and what are the prospects for the development of bilateral cooperation?

O.B. [Omar Bongo]: You are talking to me about a possible working visit to your country which I am to make shortly to Luanda.

I think that my visit to your country will basically be devoted to establishing contact within the context of the excellent relations existing between our

countries. I will be given an opportunity to broaden the field of action in our cooperation. I must tell you, first of all, that during this working visit, during this interview, during this journey which I will make to your beautiful country, I will evidently be given an opportunity to explain to you what we did. Right now, it is impossible to say anything further.

Give me time until Luanda. After my working and friendship visit, you can question me about what we did.

I.A.: The government of Gabon recently expelled or decided to expel from its territory the traitor Frank Rank of the so-called FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave] grouplet. What other measures might yet be taken in this question?

O.B.: Well. You have mentioned a very specific case which I am familiar with; it is the case of Frank Rank. I would like to tell you from the bottom of my heart--you know that I have my own way of expressing myself--that, when I say something, I believe that it is a reflection of the truth. We have with us here members of the embassy of Angola, that is, the charge d'affaires. He lives in this country, he knows this country.

I think that the case of Frank Rank was the only one!

He was here, as far as I know, as a refugee--he says--and on request of the Angolan authorities, on request of the charge d'affaires here, we forced him to leave the country. He left and then he came through here and finally departed from Gabon.

If there were other cases of this kind, I think that the charge d'affaires would have told us about them; the Angolan government would also have informed us. If we had any knowledge of cases involving persons whom I will call traitors and whom we call the troublemakers of Africa, then I think that it would never be to my discredit because I am not forced to abide by the Vienna Convention. It was drawn up by the colonialists or the neocolonialists for those whom they wanted to protect. As far as Gabon is concerned, if we were to be informed about an Angolan individual who is here and pursues a policy contrary to his country, we would put him on an airplane and he would leave national territory.

I.A.: Last December, the UDEAC (Union for the Economic Development of Central Africa) Conference was held here in Gabon; it was attended by some heads of state who are not members of the Organization, particularly President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. What contribution do you think the RPA can make to the UDEAC?

O.B.: You know that Angola is a big country. And you have to tell things as they are: Angola has much wealth, both on the surface and in the subsoil and it is quite natural that, since we are in the same part of the continent (Central Africa), we can be members of a common economic organization. Angola's contribution will therefore be manyfold because we cannot define that contribution precisely.

One contribution perhaps will spring from the fact that Angola has a larger population than Gabon. Gabon very often needs manpower and we can arrive at an understanding on that point.

On the other hand, there are political experiences which we try to pursue in our respective countries. This exchange of political experiences is something positive in itself.

But, if we look at the level of the UDEAC (I think that this is a purely economic organization which deals with economic problems), then we must talk about economics. And in talking about the economy as such, we realize that Angola is not a country of minor importance. Thus, Angola's contribution will be highly appreciated by other countries, such as Gabon and all of the others in the UDEAC.

I.A.: Our country continues to be the victim of aggression by South African racists and by the aggressiveness of the United States administration. In the light of international law and the principles spelled out in the OAU Charter, what can you tell us about the silence on the part of some African states on this problem?

O.B.: You know that there are many twists and turns in politics.

There are people who have the courage to say what they think and there are persons who think that silence is best!

Concerning the acts of aggression of which Angola is a victim I had a personal idea which unfortunately was not followed up; the idea was to have the Pan-African Force, which is in Chad, dispatched to Angola and to put the Blue Berets of the UN into Chad. These are not the same problems. In Chad, there are sons of Chad who fight against each other. So it is necessary to regroup them. We have no need to fire upon our Chadian brothers. But Angola is a sister nation which is being attacked. It would therefore be necessary to send a Pan-African force to Angola to guarantee the defense of Angola.

As to the silence you mentioned, it pains me to note it.

When we were at the OAU, we introduced resolutions, we took up the problem, we talked about it, we made speeches, and when we returned to our countries, those speeches became a dead letter. The resolutions and declarations, which we proclaimed from the platform of the OAU do not seem to have been followed up. I therefore think that we must talk the same language within the OAU: The language of firmness if we are to have firmness; the language of sincerity if we are to have sincerity, and the language of defense. Angola is a friendly land which is attacked by a country that does not want to understand us, a country that unfortunately continues to have an African name.

As for the American administration, this is a problem, I believe, which had better be placed in the context of noncomprehension.

For example, when I went to the United States in June of last year, I heard talk about inviting one or the other person. I told the American authorities: There is a government, there is a chief of state, and Angola is a republic. Do you think that, in doing so, saying that you are going to invite one person or another, this is going to please me? It is as if in Gabon we had anti-Gabonese who did not want to understand that there is a republic, that there is a Gabon, that there is an independent and sovereign country. And if some people have fun in betraying their own country and you receive them, that would not please me.

This is what I told President Reagan.

Very recently, I was very happy to meet an old friend, David Rockefeller, who came to see me in Franceville. After Franceville, he went on to Luanda to meet with the Angolan government.

I believe that all of those persons--I am not saying this because this happens to involve America or some other country, since African problems are so very different--all of these great powers do not know Africa and in particular they do not know certain countries.

I believe that the American administration still is not familiar with our problems, especially those of Angola. You have to experience them; you have to understand them to know that, I think, you can accomplish something not by helping an opponent of the Angolan regime. This must be understood.

There was a moment when "everybody" had a liberation movement, the MPLA, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], and FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front].

We know all of those movements in the OAU as liberation movements. But the MPLA was the most structured movement which had cadres and an organization. Well, President Neto became president. Later on, our brother Dos Santos became president.

I think that the Americans could help us, that they could do something for Angola; somebody should tell people that you do not have to start shooting and that they should try to understand each other.

Perhaps we can establish unity and not division with the passage of time. I always said that you can accomplish everything with the bayonet and the gun except sit down in front of them. This I think is a question of time.

We shall see. We had Carter. You can tell me that Carter did not understand anything about the Angolan problem and that there is now a new president. Well, I do not know whether American policy toward Africa will develop toward understanding and improvement regarding that which they still do not know about our countries.

This is why we are doing everything possible to be a little patient. They are beginning to understand us because, as we can see, they are beginning to

send people like David Rockefeller who went to Angola. This is not out of compassion. It is because they know that this is an independent and sovereign country and because they have interests there. They have interests to defend or to seek. You do not go to a place where you cannot get anything. I believe that this is a question of time and I sincerely hope that this is so.

I.A.: Concerning the question of Namibian independence, SWAPO and the Frontline Countries have already expressed their disagreement with the double vote formula proposed by the Contact Group which would be used in the election process for Namibian independence. What do you think about the stubbornness of the Contact Group on this issue and what do you think about the real contribution which it can make to speeding up independence for Namibia?

O.B.: I have no special opinion concerning matters which are being taken up within the OAU and the UN. As an African chief of state, I first of all associate myself with the position of my brothers in the Frontline Countries. And I agree with them on what we decided in the UN and in the OAU. But there is a "but" on my part. I think that it is dangerous to take sides, in other words, saying that a certain party or a certain man should govern a recently independent country, especially when it involves the case of Namibia.

I feel I should say this: There is an external SWAPO and there is an internal SWAPO, there are other movements and other political parties. My opinion is that we should have facilitated things if, under UN control, we were to hold elections to see who among all of them really represents the people. Once this has been done, it is not sufficient for a party to win a majority so that it will be the only one to run the country. Something nationwide is required here. That is my viewpoint.

I think that, concerning the Contact Group, its members have the veto right within the UN. And there are some among them who are members of the Security Council. Regardless of what solution we work out, we Africans would have to submit it to a vote in the Security Council. And those people are then going to use their veto right and the matter will never come out into the light of day.

I personally believe that we have lost enough time. This is why we should make the Contact Group understand--as I see it--that they should either change their work method or that they should simply fade out. We cannot understand racist South Africa, apartheid and that Group of Five who tell us: "We are going to do something but you just take it easy, take it easy, take it easy." We placed our confidence in the Contact Group but it is not doing anything.

So, we have to act. Just look at what is happening in Zimbabwe; if I tell you that everybody should participate in the elections, this is because we met in Zimbabwe in 1977 at the OAU summit which I presided over. We put out a resolution stating that the Patriotic Front would lead Zimbabwe to independence. I said at that time that we could not mention only the Patriotic Front in this connection. What about the other parties? At that time we were afraid of Archbishop Muzorewa, the Rev Sithole, Chief Chirawu, and perhaps even Ian Smith. Well, there were free elections and Mugabe won them. Today, others are trying to spread uncertainly so as to cast doubt on Zimbabwe's

independence which was obtained at the price of blood and a thousand sacrifices.

This is why I think that it is necessary for that Contact Group to do what Great Britain did: Have a roundtable conference. The persons involved had their discussion and then the elections were held.

As head of state within the OAU, which I was, they never came to talk to me. I saw that Group when I was OAU chairman--never after that. I do not even know what they are doing or to whom they report on their work and all that sort of thing. Nobody knows what they are doing, whether they have an understanding among themselves, whether they understand each other.

Once they fail to understand each other, once they themselves do not condemn the policy of South Africa, they no longer can be useful to us in short-range terms. Perhaps they are trying to tire us out in order later on, at the moment we fail to arrive at an understanding, to persuade somebody through deception and to get him where they want him so that the whole thing would be finished and over with.

I have no confidence in the Contact Group because as I can see it they have been taking a lot of time and they will continue to take a lot of time in placing a representative government in Namibia.

They tell us that they are going there to maintain contacts. But contacts cannot go on eternally, year after year. We now run the risk of getting to the end of 1982 without those contacts having produced anything.

This is why I personally no longer have any confidence. In the beginning, everything was very nice. But now, taking into account the time that has been lost, the time that was wasted, the Contact Group no longer inspires any confidence.

The trouble is that they are doing everything. Where are the Africans? It was said that, since they are five countries, we should also place the four or five African countries alongside them because this involves an African country (Namibia). We are going to work for an African country. We are Africans who must take up the problems of Africans but they are certainly not doing anything about those problems. I believe that it will be necessary for the OAU, for the UN, for the OAU member countries in the UN to challenge the establishment of the Contact Group because otherwise we run the risk of losing much more time.

I.A.: The summit meeting of OAU chiefs of state is scheduled for June in the Libyan city of Tripoli. What current issues do you think will or should be stressed at that summit?

O.B.: Well. I do not claim to be a good or a bad prophet. I do not know whether the conference will in fact be held in view of the way things have been going in the OAU. I might ask you: Where is the OAU headed?

The burning problem we face is the problem of the Western Sahara and the question of Chad. Chad is beginning to become known as an issue and then we have the acts of aggression suffered by Angola. Concerning these acts of aggression, I think that I already told you what my viewpoint is, in other words, the OAU should also establish a Pan-African force to assist our Angolan brothers. Everybody should participate according to his means in order to be present. As for Chad, we know what the problem is. Right now, the authorities in Chad do not trust the Pan-African forces, they do not trust the OAU. It would therefore be necessary for the OAU to try to justify itself in order to present itself with a new face.

Concerning the problem of the POLISARIO [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro], we decided, during the last summit meeting in Nairobi, to ask the interested parties to obtain a ceasefire, followed by a referendum. You learned recently that the OAU secretary general, in his official capacity, introduced the question of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. This produced reactions. Certain people suspended the meeting, some simply left, and in the end "everything came to nothing."

The conference of information ministers was held in Dakar at that same time which I just told you about. When the POLISARIO delegation turned up, Senegal asked it to return to its country. Because of that, Algeria became angry and walked out and other countries also left. The problem is this: Is the POLISARIO to be present during the meeting and how? All countries that do not want to hear any talk about the POLISARIO, at least for the time being, will refrain from attending. Will those that attend make up the required quorum to deliberate in the name of all of Africa? This is the question now.

I think that wisdom and realism must prevail among us Africans, at least among African chiefs of state, to make sure that the Tripoli summit meeting will be held and can take place under good conditions. I am afraid that the summit meeting is already compromised. I wish somebody would tell me that the summit meeting is not and cannot be compromised. I would say that in Libya because, for me to go to Libya, certain conditions would have to be met to the fullest extent because, keeping in mind the OAU charter, which says that once a country hosting the OAU summit does not manage to gather a majority of the participants, it is necessary to return to the country where the headquarters is located and that would put us into Addis Ababa to debate the same problem.

On that we also had a resolution at the last OAU summit meeting which called for a ceasefire on the Moroccan side and on the part of the POLISARIO, followed by a referendum. Why has all this been delayed? Well, I do not know why. When we have a chairman in office, we must always hope that he will keep us informed on these things.

I have heard it said that a summit will be held, perhaps very soon, which will be attended by certain countries, by some chiefs of state who were even there when the OAU was first founded, in an effort to try to find ways and means which would enable us to start over again on new foundations because it would be very unfortunate and it would be catastrophic if the OAU were not to survive.

It would be unfortunate if the Africans--who in spite of everything do have a certain degree of maturity and who did organize the OAU--were to accept the death of the OAU. That is something I do not accept!

I.A.: Mr President, in an exclusive interview for JEUNE AFRIQUE, OAU secretary general Edem Kodjo said that he accepted a part of the responsibilities that were his and and that it is now up to the chiefs of state to accept their share of the responsibility.

O.B.: Well, personally I would say that the OAU secretary general is a personal friend of mine; we know each other. According to my viewpoint, I believe that this was not the right time to do that; he made use of his right, in making us, the chiefs of state, responsible, so that we could assume our responsibilities. I agree! But if we had at least been informed on this situation in advance, in spite of the fact that this was a meeting on the budget, then the admission of the SDAR would have been announced. If he had said that the problem would be introduced then it is evident that each chief of state would have issued very specific directives to his minister of foreign affairs. But they were there because of another agenda and the question was beyond their reach; they did not have instructions from their chiefs of state. Thus, the very least they were thinking they could do was to leave the room. But the question should have been put to the chiefs of state who are the only responsible persons here; I frankly believe that the ministers should not have left the room the way they did.

And besides there is another solution which continues to gain momentum and that is the possibility of holding a special summit meeting on this problem at any moment, in any locality, if the current chairman should so decide, if the interested parties were in agreement; then we could have a single summit on that specific point.

5058
CSO: 4742/307

INFORMATION OFFICIAL BODYGUARD BEATS NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER

Incident Reported

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] A PEACEFUL workers assembly at the New Times Corporation premises in Accra yesterday being addressed by the Secretary for Information, Mr Ato Austin, was brought to an abrupt halt when the police body-guard for the Secretary advanced on and beat the Editor of the 'Ghanaian Times', Mr Christian Aggrey.

The bulk of workers — male and female — their tempers boiling over, advanced to the rescue of the Editor, and, but for the timely intervention of the Editor himself, the PDC and some executive members of staff, the whole incident would have ended in serious trouble.

Mr Ato Austin had gone to the 'Times' yard to explain his version of developments between the 'Ghanaian Times' and the Ministry of Information and had started answering a question from the Editor when the incident, occurred.

Mr Austin himself was led off the disrupted assembly ground by the acting managing director to his office.

The body-guard, named by the Secretary as Constable Dan Tetteh, attacked the Editor after Mr Kojo Bentsi-Eshun, Personal Assistant to the Secretary, was seen to have pointed out the Editor to the cop in a whisper.

It was just after this whisper that the cop started his advance towards the Editor.

But when the workers advanced to retaliate, the Editor, together with the PDC executive and other members of staff went to intervene and placate the provoked temper of the workers.

The personal assistant and the policeman were put into a waiting car and the driver tried to speed off, almost knocking down some of the workers.

They were, however, intercepted at the gate by a group of the infuriated workers, who had locked the gate.

The Editor and some of the senior officers went to the gate and escorted the policeman to the Editor's office to prevent the workers from pouncing on him.

Whilst the policeman was kept in his office, Mr Aggrey went and appealed to the workers to exercise restraint and let them go in peace.

Finally, the Secretary, his armed body-guard and personal assistant were escorted out of the NTC premises by the Editor amid shouts of "shame, shame" by the workers.

Probe Ordered

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE PNDC Secretary for Information has ordered an investigation into the incident which led to the striking of the Editor of the "Ghanaian Times" by the Secretary's police escort, a press release from the Ministry announced yesterday.

The incident took place after the Secretary finished speaking to the workers of the New Times Corporation on Thursday, the release said.

It gave the investigating committee 48 hours to report back.

Meanwhile, Mr Kojo Bentsi-Eshun, the special assistant to the Secretary and the Police Constable Dan Tetteh have been suspended pending the findings of the committee.

The Secretary was himself present when the incident took place.

CSO: 4700/1277

TUC LEADERSHIP ANNOUNCES SUPPORT FOR 'UNAUTHORITARIAN' REDEPLOYMENT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Francis Kokutse]

[Text]

THE Interim Management Committee of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) will now concern itself with the exposure and elimination of opportunists who hide behind People's Defence Committees to carry out anti-people and counter-revolutionary activities.

In this connection, the TUC yesterday pledged its readiness to co-operate with the Interim National Co-ordinating Committee (INCC) to establish genuine and strong structures of popular democratic power.

Mr E. K. Aboagye, interim chairman of the TUC, disclosed this in Accra when he announced the formation of a 17-member committee to run the affairs of the TUC in Accra.

Mr Aboagye called on workers to be wary of attempts by certain persons who might seek to divide the ranks of workers by infiltrating the PDC in order to weaken the workers front.

These attempts, he added, were intended to create room for the continuous exploitation and oppression of workers.

He noted that since PDCs were organs of popular revolutionary power, their activities must remain political so that they could check sabotage, mismanagement and corruption.

The unions, he emphasized, whose responsibility it was to fight for the workers' rights, must be left to educate workers on production and productivity stressing that none of the two organs must be seen as taking over the other's function.

CO-OPERATION

According to Mr Aboagye, the present TUC would co-operate with government in its efforts to redeploy labour.

He, however, cautioned that the TUC leadership would only support a proper and unauthoritarian redeployment involving democratic discussions with workers and the provision of alternatives for workers to take decisions by themselves.

The interim chairman also pointed out that any attempt to redeploy labour must take account of the rehabilitation of vital industries so that it would not lead to the undue scattering of skilled labour.

He also called on the PNDC to take steps that would bring to the door-steps of farmers, manufactured and other essential commodities at control prices to serve as incentives to them to increase production and sell their products at control prices.

Mr Aboagye, however, cautioned the Government against the use of force on farmers to bring out their goods.

He urged the Ministry of Trade to come out with an effective scheme of rationing to ensure that every worker and citizen received his basic needs without forming long queues.

CSO: 4700/1277

INCC URGES BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN POLICE, PDC's

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] THE Interim National Co-odinating Committee of the People's Defence Committees (INCC—PDCs) will like to draw the attention of the general public to certain actions which seek to undermine the development and legitimacy of the PDCs.

Numerous reports have reached the INCC and its subordinating organs of instances where PDC members were harassed, beaten up and locked up in cells at the instigation of persons who feel threatened by the development of popular power and the advancement and consolidation of the on-going revolutionary process.

Apart from directly striking physically at PDC members these persons have sought to undermine and blunt the growth of popular power by trying to by-pass the developing national framework for supervising, co-ordinating and dealing with matters pertaining to the PDCs i.e. the INCC and its subordinate organs.

In the past four days alone, the INCC has received at least twelve reports of incidents in which members of the Police and Armed Forces, instigated on the basis of fabricated stories and trivial incidents, have turned on members of PDCs.

PROBLEMS

In other places, counter-revolutionary chiefs and so-called big men have organized their supporters to abuse the laws of this country and illegally assault and harass PDC members.

The people of this country, particularly the working people and peasants, have given a massive response to the call by Flight-Lt. Rawlings on the people of this country to form defence committees which will ultimately develop into organs of popular power and government.

In recognition of this projected role, the people's defence committees are as legitimate as the PNDC and the Revolution. Anyone who challenges the legitimacy of the PDCs challenges the legitimacy of the Revolution. A position of general hostility of the PDCs is a position of hostility to the Revolution which amounts to counter-revolution.

The INCC accepts that there are instances where PDC members have behaved improperly. One believes, however, that such cases are to be seen as problems to be expected in the development of new institutions, only truly revolutionary way to address such problems is in a manner which aids the development and strengthening of the PDCs.

The reaction which results in the threatening, brutalization and harassment of PDC members, threatens the very existence of the PDCs and is, therefore, clearly counter-revolutionary and no revolution tolerates counter-revolution but responds to it firmly, decisively and ruthlessly.

In order to curb the situation where members of the Armed Forces and Police are used by the counter-revolution against PDCs, the INCC has initiated contact with these bodies to work out measures to prevent such incidents.

At a recent meeting between the INCC and representatives of various investigative bodies, it was accepted that the INCC and its subordinate organs, is the sole institution charged with direct supervisory powers over the PDCs with the INCC being directly responsible to the PNDC. In all matters involving PDCs, therefore, every attempt must be made to refer the matter to the INCC or its subordinate regional and district organs or to involve them from the earliest stage.

The INCC, therefore, condemns the practice whereby persons prefer to run to the Police and Military with stories about 'troublemakers' anytime they are in conflict with PDCs. Such behaviour is calculated to destroy the PDCs and weaken the authority of the emerging national co-ordinating structure under the INCC and in most cases clearly emanate from a hostility to the PDCs and the Revolution.

Recent incidents at Inter-

national Tobacco, where against the background of management hostility to the PDC a leading PDC activist and sympathiser were picked by Police on the strength of an uncorroborated rumour for allegedly planning to burn down the factory and at Ningo where a chief organized the Police and his personal supporters to beat up PDC members are examples.

ASSAULT

Instances of physical assault of PDC members are merely the worst examples of how counter-revolution is seeking to destroy the PDCs. In many workplaces, management hide behind technical rules to frustrate the work of the PDCs.

The INCC will like to remind all that the responsibility of developing and consolidating the revolutionary power of the popular masses, which it has been charged by the PNDC to supervise and co-ordinate, is a fundamental element of the Revolution and will not be compromised.

The INCC, therefore, urges all those who truly want to advance the Revolution to react to the problems of the PDCs in a way which will make them better and stronger organs of popular power so as to distinguish themselves from those who are not interested in the PDCs as the problem.

The Revolution has no room for the latter attitude and will react decisively and ruthlessly.

The true patriot interested in the development of the Revolution must respect the co-ordinating and supervising structure of the PDCs and as often as possible seek to resolve PDC issue within this framework.

JUDE QUARSHIE,
SECRETARY (INCC).

CSO: 4700/1277

DISSATISFACTION EXPRESSED OVER DENIAL OF U. K. ENTRY VISAS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ayikwei Armah]

[Text] **THE circumstances surrounding the recent high rate of refusal by British immigration authorities to grant entry permits to Ghanaian passengers to the United Kingdom have been explained.**

Even though no visa requirement is needed by Ghanaian passengers to the United Kingdom in view of the country's Commonwealth status, there are still certain immigration rules and regulations required to be fulfilled by citizens of all nations, including Ghanaians, who plan to enter Britain.

Investigation conducted by the "Graphic" in regard to the recent spate of repatriation of Ghanaians arriving at the Heathrow Airport has revealed that such rules and regulations are not fully complied with by those repatriated.

Mr Kim Knight, Immigration Attache at the British High Commission has this to say. "There is no hard and fast rule about the entry permit to passengers to Britain".

According to him anyone who wants to visit Britain first has to seek "Entry Clearance or Certificate of Patriality" at the British High Commission in Accra before travelling.

He noted that this entry permit is normally produced to immigration authorities at the Heathrow Airport who in addition demand answers to questions as to a passenger's intention to visit the U.K. Depending on the outcome of such answers passengers may or may not be allowed entry.

Mr Knight noted that some of the passengers from Ghana to Britain are not properly schooled about this requirement.

The investigation further revealed that deported Ghanaians have a legal right to seek legal redress at British courts, tribunals or with human rights organisations, in the U.K.

He said no one had lodged a case with the British High Commission for improper repatriation. In this regard, he appealed to all persons who feel unfairly treated by any repatriation order to contact the British High Commission Consular office in Accra for a redress.

Since the December 31 Revolution a total number of 327 Ghanaians have so far been sent back home for not being able to fulfil the immigration rules at Britain's Heathrow Airport thus rendering the ₵6,444 return air-ticket to London a waste.

Disclosing this to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport after a total of 21 Ghanaian passengers had been given the repatriation orders from Britain recently, an official of the security branch of the Ghana Airways Corporation said even Ghanaian passengers in transit through Britain to the United States, France and West Germany are also refused entry by the British authorities.

According to the official, Ghanaian passengers who are given the repatriation orders are kept for days and sometimes weeks in cells while they waited for flights to Ghana.

In some cases, Ghanaian students who are returning to school in Western Europe and America are also refused entry permits.

Sources from Heathrow Airport, he said, indicate that British immigration authorities are exceptionally rude to Ghanaian passengers. "British immigration authorities are encroaching on the liberties of travellers, especially Ghanaians, the officials said.

CSO: 4700/1278

REVOLUTION SEEN UNABLE TO DIVORCE ITSELF FROM IDEOLOGY

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Don't We Need an Ideology?"]

[Text] *A GHANA Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) report attributed to Mr B. B. D. Asamoah, the Secretary to the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) gave the impression that this is not the time to discuss ideologies, but a period to grow more food.*

Indeed, few Ghanaians would argue about Mr Asamoah's reported assertion that we need to grow more food; the positive response Ghanaians have given to the Green Revolution points to that fact. The Secretary's comment on ideology is something else.

For some years now, many Ghanaians bristle at the mere mention of ideology. But an ideology is nothing more than a consistent set of ideas and principles aimed at achieving a specific type of development for society.

In this respect, we hasten to point out that religions — Islam, Christianity — have their own ideologies without which their creeds would be empty. It is ideology that determines the general direction in which a society directs its energies and efforts.

Food growing, to refer to the specific point in question, cannot be undertaken in a social vacuum. Who will grow the food, what type of food to grow, how the food is to be distributed are all related questions which can be answered satisfactorily only in the presence of a consistent programme based on a consistent body of ideas and principles.

We remember too well the Operation Feed Yourself Programme under Acheampong. After its initial success the programme failed to offer any long term solution.

We trace the failure of that programme to the absence of any ideological frame-work in which it could be placed.

Ex-President Limann claimed that his ideology was Ghana while his Vice-President said agriculture was his. We are painfully aware of where their confusion took us.

Thus we believe that at this time when we should be planning and building our country, we should not shy away from elaborating that broad body of ideas and principles which alone can help us to decide on the strategies

and methods best suited to solving our problems — including those associated with food growing.

More than just that, a revolution for the people CANNOT be divorced from ideology. The working people all over the world have an ideology.

CSO: 4700/1278

RECENT APPOINTMENTS, ORGANIZED LABOR ISSUE ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3380, 17 May 82 p 1296

[Text] NEW appointments by the Provisional National Defence Council have filled the remaining ministerial vacancies, and should tighten-up inter-ministerial performance along policy lines laid down by the full Council. The Legon law lecturer, Dr. Kwesi Botwe, becomes Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning. This appointment will give some assurance to progressives in Ghana about the direction of economic policy. At the time of going to press, we were uncertain about the background of the new Secretary for Labour and Social Welfare, Mr. K. K. Kwayie, but certain that the question of organised labour in Ghana today was hotter than ever.

Indeed, the acting TUC executive under Mr. J. R. Baiden, has launched a counter-offensive that looks foolhardy, to say the least. It has alleged that the PNDC "is afraid to tolerate the existence of legitimate, free and independent institutions that might question some aspects of the Revolution. They realised that the trade union movement was the most influential and outspoken institution operating in Ghana and must, therefore, be eliminated. The PNDC has adopted unworkable economic policies that are being forced on the workers and farmers of Ghana. They want to have a trade union leadership that will discipline workers to accept whatever policies are put forward by the PNDC . . . The political base of the revolution are the People's Defence Committees which have proved to be unworkable in the workplaces. The PNDC viewed the existence of the local trade unions as a threat to the supremacy of the PDCs at the workplaces . . . The Ghanaian trade union leaders are among the most dedicated and talented leaders of workers in any country of the world . . ." To complete this bold attack, the TUC called for African and international trade union "support and solidarity in its struggle to maintain the rights and dignity of the labour movement to change its leaders through constitutional means and not through the application of such crude methods which will only create division, apathy and dissatisfaction among the workers".

Besieged, politically and sometimes physically, by the militant Association of Local Trade Unions, the retreating TUC executive has made the mistake of calling fire on to its own head by a dishonest and self-serving attack on the PNDC in order to focus labour rights and dignity around the fate of one set of leaders, mostly discredited. They have been discredited precisely because their leadership over the past decade resulted in "division, apathy and dissatisfaction among the workers".

The other appointments were Captain Kojo Tsikata (rtd.) as Special Adviser to the PNDC, Colonel J. M. Ewa (rtd.) as Chief of Staff, PNDC office, and Mr. P. V. Obeng as co-ordinating secretary to the PNDC. The by-now notorious "Campaign for Democracy in Ghana" was recently trying to promote Tsikata as an alternative to Flt-Lt. Rawlings in order to suggest that Ghana was in for a period of violent struggles within the military. Instead of joining the "Campaign" to conclude by this appointment that any or all of the Libyans/Cubans/Soviets, etc., have taken over Ghana, it is certainly more judicious to see this as counterbalancing, officially, the less-than-progressive influence of certain members of the PNDC itself on the

course of events in Ghana. P. V. Obeng's role is important, if only because the "patriotic front" character of the PNDC makes attacks possible from both the left and the right.

One recurrent feature is the mediation necessary between the burgeoning interventions of defence committees and even some secretaries and various managements. The PNDC must avoid any tendency to always appear to be placing checks on the development of popular participatory democracy. The contradictions between labour and capital cannot be wished away, especially in a neo-colonial economy in crisis. Raising the "banner of productivity" is not the same thing as advancing the transformation of Ghana's economy and society.

CSO: 4700/1276

BRIEFS

RAILWAY PROTECTION REQUESTED--The PNDC has requested People's Defence Committees in towns and villages along railway lines to set up patrols and vigilant groups to help protect the nation's railway lines. A Ministry of Information statement, signed by the Secretary, Mr Ato Austin, yesterday said the Ghana Railway Corporation had been alarmed by recent incidents of tampering with rail lines. These range from stealing of rail fastenings, insertions of sleeper keys into rail joints, to digging diamonds very close to the tracks. The statement described these as "criminal acts" and urged the PDCs especially those around Kade, where the incidents had occurred most, to help track down the offenders. It warned that revolutionary action would be taken against anyone caught.--GNA. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 3]

DIMITRON ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION PLANNED--A 21-member committee was inaugurated last Wednesday in Accra to plan the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, the first President of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Captain Kojo Tsikata (rtd) who performed the inauguration in place of Mr Chris Bukari Atim, PNDC member, urged the members to relate activities planned to the Ghanaian situation. He observed that Ghana's present situation could be likened to that which Georgi Dimitrov fought and overthrew. Dr Victor Narh, president of the Ghana-Bulgarian Friendship Society, organizers of the anniversary, appealed to the Government to name the circle at the Tema end of the Motorway after Georgi Dimitrov. He also urged the Government to reconsider the opening of Ghana's embassy in Sofia, "taking into consideration the free offer of accommodation by the Bulgarian Government." The Bulgarian Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Costadin Giaorov, likened the speech of the chairman of the PNDC at his May 1979 Trial to that of Dimitrov in his fascist trial, and urged Ghanaians to rally behind the Chairman for the smooth progress of the Revolution. The committee is under the chairmanship of Captain Tsikata. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 May 82 p 3]

FUEL SENT TO NORTHERN REGION--The Petroleum Department of the Ministry of Fuel and Power has mounted an emergency programme to dispatch a total quantity of 60,000 gallons of gas oil to the Northern Region. Another consignment of 60,000 gallons is to be sent to the Upper Region. According to a release issued by the department, the operation followed information reaching the Ministry that farmers in both regions had been finding it difficult to plough their fields because of acute shortage of petroleum products. It hoped the exercise would solve this problem and enable the farmers to forge ahead with the agricultural revolution. The Ministry, therefore, appealed to the general public and the security agencies to cooperate fully with the tanker drivers to carry out their assignment with success. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 12 May 82 p 8]

SOCIAL SECURITY DEBTS--The interim management committee of the TUC [Trades Union Congress] has given employers 3 months to pay all arrears of social security contributions due to their workers or face the consequences. The social security national insurance trust should also give workers their up-to-date statements of their contributions. [Excerpt] [AB011550 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Jun 82]

PRIVATE STUDENTS' ALLOCATION ABROAD--The government will drastically cut down foreign exchange allocations approved for private Ghanaian students currently undertaking various courses overseas because of the precarious position of the country's foreign exchange. As a part of a general exercise to control the use of the scarce foreign exchange a committee has been set up to identify the non-priority areas which do not deserve foreign exchange allocation. Government sources said there were about 4,500 private Ghanaian students abroad. Other areas which will come under careful scrutiny by the committee will be remittances for business travels, medical treatment abroad and foreign travels by government delegations. The sources said private students purusing vital courses which would be beneficial to the country would be allowed transfers. Currently, there are no foreign exchange budget limitations set by either the Ministry of Economic Planning or the Bank of Ghana for the transfer of money for private students and business and government travels. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3380, 17 May 82 p 1352]

COCOA SHIPMENTS--A total of 92,260 tonnes of cocoa have so far been shipped by Ghana to her foreign customers since the December 31 Revolution. In addition, a total of 23,240.8 tonnes are at the Tema and Takoradi Ports awaiting shipment. Announcing this at a news conference at the Burma Camp the national co-ordinator of the Cocoa Evacuation Committee, Lt-Col. W. M. Mensah-Wood, said the committee was gradually making every effort to increase shipment of cocoa to avoid congestion at the ports. The national co-ordinator noted: "shipment to date is just satisfactory". [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3380, 17 May 82 p 1352]

ENERGY CONTRACTS WITH FRG, ITALY--Accra, May 12--Four major contracts worth 53.31 million cedis (19.38 million dollars) were signed here this week with a West German and an Italian firm by Ghana's Volta River Authority (VRA) and the Electricity Corporation. A.E.G. Telefunken of West Germany is to supply and construct transformers and a sub-station and carry out civil works for the first phase of the Volta region electrification project, at a cost of 24.55 million cedis (8.9 million dollars). It signed with the VRA, which is the sole agency for the development of Ghana's hydro-electric power. The Electricity Corp., which directs distribution of power in the country, signed a 28.76 million cedis (10.4 million dollars) agreement with Sadelmi Cogepi of Italy covering the construction of transmission lines. Completion of the projects is scheduled for October 1983. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 14 May 82 p 8]

BRAZILIAN COOPERATION PLANNED--Brazil has pledged to give immediate assistance to the country in areas of agriculture which need priority attention to increase production. Mr Agenor Soares Dos Santo, the new Brazilian Ambassador said this when he presented his credentials to a member of the PNDC, Rev. Dr Kwabena Damuah at the Castle in Accra yesterday. This assistance Mr Dos Santos said, will be in the form of machinery and other essential implements. He said there were plans to institute an exchange programme between Brazil and Ghana which would involve experts in various fields. The Ambassador also expressed the Brazilian Government's desire to foster good diplomatic relations between the two countries and also find solutions to the socio-economic problems facing the country. Replying, Rev. Dr. Damuah expressed gratitude on behalf of the government to the Ambassador and advised that the cooperation should be extended to cover trade between the two countries. According to the PNDC member, Ghana is prepared to trade in timber, bauxite, manganese and gold, adding "Ghana has something good to offer to raise the morale of the revolution". On culture, Rev. Dr Damuah stressed that some structures within the society needed to be changed and this would be based on our culture. "Outsiders are going to learn from us especially through our culture," he emphasised. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Apr 82 p 8]

EEC FOOD AID--The European Community is to grant Ghana 10,000 tonnes of cereals, 600 tonnes of butter-oil and 2,000 tones of milk-powder. According to a release issued in Accra by a delegation of the Commission of the European Communities (EEC) in Ghana, this followed a recent announcement of its 1982 Food Aid Programme. The release said the community had been providing food aid to Ghana on annual basis since 1977 and the food is delivered free-on-board at European ports with shipping arranged by the Ghana government. The food is sold on the local market and the proceeds paid into a counterpart fund to be used for development projects in the agricultural sector. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 May 82 p 8]

HEALTH OFFICIAL ON LEAVE--In line with the Ministry of Health's reorganization exercise, the director of medical services, Dr A. G. Beausoleil, is to proceed on an indefinite leave with immediate effect. An official statement said the principal secretary, Mr I. K. Boateng, and the principal assistant secretary, Mr W. G. Benissah, both in the Ministry of Health are to be redeployed with immediate effect. Also to go on an indefinite leave are two top officials of the Suhum cocoa development project pending investigations into charges of malpractices against them by the Workers' Defense Committee [WDC]. The order, which takes effect from next Tuesday, was given by the acting chief executive of the cocoa marketing board, Dr Kwame Gyamfi. In a resolution, the WDC said the two officials had been running the project in their own way to the exclusion of all others. The workers alleged that the two had been frustrating the efforts of the WDC in the discharge of its duties and that of late they had been playing some workers against their representatives in a bid to divide their ranks. Earlier at a rally, the workers called for the appointment of a competent agriculturist as project manager to save the project from further decline. [Text] [AB291359 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1308

BRIEFS

SEKOU TOURE VISITS SPAIN--Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and supreme leader of the revolution, returned to Conakry today, Thursday, 27 May 1982 at 1520 from Madrid, capital of Spain, where he paid a state and friendly visit from 25 to 27 May in the company of his wife, Hadja Andree Toure, and a large official delegation. On his way to Madrid, the head of state spent one night in Rabat where he was received at 1730 GMT on 24 May by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid accompanied by members of the Moroccan Government, the personnel of our embassy and their families as well as Guinean students and trainees in Rabat. [Excerpts] [AB281033 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 27 May 82]

CSO: 4719/1020

SITUATION OF SAPELE PORT, OTHER PORTS DESCRIBED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3379, 10 May 82 pp 1242-1243, 1245

[Article by David Ndifang in the column "Matchet's Diary"]

[Text] Sapele--

"PORTS are the gateway to the nation's economy" was one of the more didactic slogan's that received visitors on their way into Sapele for the opening of the new port here. The importance of ports in the mainstream of Nigeria's economic life was seen in the 1970s when port congestion become a regular and extremely costly phenomenon. It was for that reason that the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) embarked on a programme of port expansion, beginning with the modern complex at Tin Can Island, and rehabilitation and improvement at other ports, from Apapa to Calabar, via the multitude of ports in the Niger Delta. The ports programme was written into the Third National Development Plan (1975-80) with a total envisaged expenditure of ₦2 billion. Sapele port was one of those written into the Third Plan. According to NPA literature, the contract for its construction was initially given as a turn-key arrangement to Bouygues of France in July 1977, but "the soil condition encountered when construction work was commenced was entirely different from that assumed at the pre-contract stage", implying serious modification of the prepared design, but none of the new designs were at a cost which fell within the original contract sum. The project was thus frozen until the return to civilian rule, when following a review of all projects, a new contract was awarded to the German firm, Julius Berger Nigeria Ltd., at a sum of over ₦48.6m., and, as the Chairman of the NPA Chief Tayo Akpata, said in his speech at the opening ceremony, Berger completed the contract on schedule to provide Nigeria's "second instant harbour," the first being Tin Can Island.

The port itself lies on the Benin River, some 6km. downstream from Sapele town, nearly 100km from the Bight of Benin at Escravos and a little way away from the old Sapele wharf, the historic timber port of the African Timber and Plywood Company. The new port has six berths (including one Ro-ro) where the old wharf only had two. As President Shehu Shagari said in his speech at the opening, Sapele is "renowned as one of Nigeria's oldest port cities. It first came into operation in 1897, with the advent of British traders and British colonial administration. All through the colonial period and up to the beginning of the last decade, this port played a significant role in the economic development of this nation". When, however, with the congestion of the seventies, and new ports were developed in Lagos, Warri and Calabar "Sapele was conspicuously left out". Thus, although continuing to function as a timber port, Sapele has had the impression of neglect and relative decline in its fortunes. This is where politics enters the situation. The speeches at the opening were an honest demonstration of the political aspects of Sapele port, couched in electoral terms. The President himself said that during his presidential campaigning in 1979 the citizens of the town of Sapele presented

him with an address of welcome highlighting the abnormality of the exclusion of Sapele from the national ports programme, and he had promised the development of the port. "Today's ceremony marks the fulfilment of that promise".

A MAJOR local interest was represented by the Orodje of Ororokpe, who on behalf of Okpe Chiefs presented the President with "traditional kola", and also put the port in the context of promises made during the 1979 elections by Senator Dafinone, the sometimes controversial NPN caucus leader in the Senate, who, as banners across the roads in Sapele reminded us, can claim Sapele as his home town, and had clearly played a role in helping to "deliver" Sapele, and the surrounding area to the NPN. The surrounding area, Okpe kingdom, or Okpe local government area, is one of the major segments of the Urhobo-speaking area in the south-west part of Bendel State. As the Orodje said, the Okpe kingdom covers one-third of the area of the entire Bendel South, and in all that area there is not a single institution of higher education. He also stressed the need to recruit workers from among the local community.

Abuja gateway

Other complaints centred on the road connecting Sapele with Benin, which, although in fairly good tarred condition, is already serving as the principal access road to Warri port, which was extensively developed in the 1970s, along which the juggernauts are already pounding. Chief Akpata had already described Sapele port as the "Gateway to Abuja". It is certainly the nearest port to the future federal capital, and both Warri and Sapele can be expected to be important access ports for supplies and equipment as the build-up to Abuja increases. There is also the traffic from the newly opened Delta steel plant near Warri, fanning out to the rest of Nigeria, just as there will be heavy traffic on its way to Ajaokuta where the major steel project is due to be completed in 1983. It was not surprising that Chief Akpata stressed the need for a dual carriageway, and drew attention to the bridges on the road that are "crying out for maintenance and modernisation". I can confirm that the two bridges over the River Ethiope on the Benin-Sapele road are unlikely to stand the sort of strain to which increased heavy traffic will inevitably subject them. The Deputy Governor of Bendel State, Demas Akpore, who represented the Governor, went further (not surprising, perhaps, since Bendel is a UPN state) and called for a deepening of the port, and a railway extension into Bendel (an old dream of the area). He also drew attention to the wealth of ports in the state, of which only two have been developed.

The President in his speech was able to reply on one specific point. After mentioning that the Federal Government had already developed the road network system linking the port with the rest of Bendel, and with Kwara, Imo and Niger (which constitute the "primary hinterland"), he said that he had already instructed the Federal Ministry of Works to undertake "as a matter of urgency, the realignment and up-grading of the two bridges on this route so that they will move cargo to and from this port," which was understandably well received. If all this sounds a little like the kind of log-rolling in the states that goes on in the USA, it is the sort of thing that makes up much of the bread-and-butter of politics anywhere in the world. Bendel, one cannot forget, may well be one of the key states in next year's federal election, and the NPN wants it.

The atmosphere of the event, with the Okpe chiefs and many others in their traditional regalia, gave a remarkable sense of occasion. I was sitting next to Chief Onakposegha, Olorogun of Idjerhe, whose name was embroidered on his fan, and there were a variety of straw hats and smocks and ropes of pink and red coral beads, so characteristic of this region, as well as the red-covered top hats of the Okpe chiefs. Although at one point grey storm clouds seemed to be lowering, the sun was hot, the rain held off, and between speeches, the Harbours' Band showed the diversity of its talents, from highlife to "Edelweiss".

The NPA itself has produced some remarkable statistics on the expansion of its own activity in the last two decades. For example the total cargo throughout (dry and liquid) rose from 2.74m. tonnes in 1960/61 to 36.43m. tonnes in 1980/81; shop traffic in terms of number of vessels entered (including oil tankers) rose from 1,818 to 11,933 over the same period; the number of berths increased from 10 to 88, and the revenue earned rose in the same 20 years from about ₦6m. to a projected

₦274m. and expenditure from about ₦5.8m. to over ₦312m. (the latter again a projected figure). Personnel increased from 8,867 to 34,428. Such rapid growth has inevitably brought its problems, although the congestion question seems well on the way to being resolved. I even heard it expressed that Nigeria has been building too many ports in relation to projected traffic, but this is an error on the right side. There have been other ports in Africa that were deemed to be white elephants that have more than justified their existence. Both Cotonou and Lomé were sniffed at in their day, but look at the success of both of them now. Nigeria's planners, in any case, looking ahead envisage an industrial and commercial port (site unidentified) to "serve the West African sub-region", for which the President said about ₦48m. was envisaged in the Fourth Development Plan.

Omimi country

One Bendel port, actually not far from Sapele, that no one seems to feel will be in the immediate line for further development is Koko. This was a pet project of the Finance Minister of the First Republic, the late Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh, and one of my lunch companions was recalling the struggles that took place to stop its expansion, simply because it was seriously underused, although for its two berths it was completely set up with installations, customs facilities, etc. It came into its own briefly during the emergency of the civil war, when it was used for evacuation, and other military purposes. Once upon a time Sapele was virtually Okotie-Eboh's town.

Although he himself was from Warri (part-Urhobo, part-Itsekiri), he had gone to school in Sapele, and had risen to the management of Bata Shoe Company in Sapele, before going into politics on the NCNC ticket. Already wealthy before going into politics, he waxed and flourished in office, and handsomely endowed Sapele with works and projects some of which were named after his own local appellation "Omimi-ejo" (river spirit). Since his assassination in 1966, and the dispersal, although not disappearance of his fortune, you don't see much evidence of him in Sapele, although the Omimi companies still exist. But future students of Nigeria in the First Republic may yet come to write of the life and times of Omimi-ejo.

Budgetary Disciplinary Council of the State Inspectorate-General for Administrative Reforms to pay back the amount into the State Treasury and to face disciplinary and legal measures. He is also not supposed to carry out any official or private business for the next ten years, while awaiting the above measures against him. Mr. Bahounoui Batende Leon was also a member of the CNU Central Committee and an unacceptable capitalist in the Cameroonian sense as could be found.

Commenting on the government's action against Mr. Bahounoui, the weekly *Cameroon Tribune*, in its "Civic Challenge" column suggested the stiffest punishment to others found guilty of the type of crime committed by Mr. Bahounoui. The *Cameroon Tribune* quoted the Cameroon penal code on crimes of misappropriation of State funds over half a million francs. The offender can be punished with life imprisonment and the defaulter's property confiscated.

When it comes to corruption in Cameroon, the question often asked is "who corrupts who, and who are the corrupt in the country?" Maybe the oil-boom and the discovery of other minerals and gas in the country will make some people over-rich in the midst of many in absolute poverty. Sky-scraper buildings spring up daily in both Douala, Yaoundé, Victoria and Garoua. Can Cameroon afford capitalists if these capitalists exploit others, cheat their governments and embezzle?

David Ndifang

CSO: 4700/1268

CENTRAL BANK GIVES STATISTICS ON CURRENCY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 1

[Text] A total of ₦4,347.7 million was in circulation as at the end of December, last year, according to the latest Central Bank's monthly report. This amount of currency in circulation is the highest ever recorded in Nigeria. It grew from about ₦390 million in January 1972 to ₦2,180 million in December 1977. The average for the whole of 1981 was ₦3,818.7 million.

The graph representing the 1980 and 1981 trend shows a steep rising curve from March 1980, until the end of December, 1981. The currency in circulation was ₦2,642.4 million in January, 1980 and fell slightly by ₦29.1 million in February, 1980. It rose again in March to ₦2,667.8 million and continued to rise from month to month.

The currency in circulation at the end of December last year, represented an increase of ₦403.4 million or 10.2 per cent over the end of November, 1981 figure. Compared with the corresponding period a year earlier, currency in circulation for December, 1981 was a rise of ₦758.2 million or 21.1 per cent.

Currency outside banks amounted to ₦3,861.9 million or 88.8 per cent of the total currency in circulation in December. The remaining ₦485.8 million or 11.2 per cent of the total was vault cash.

The implication of a rising volume of currency in circulation is increased activities. With the credit squeeze, prices ought to fall to reflect the credit squeeze, but the import consideration now is whether the credit squeeze is going to lower demand more than the import restriction is going to lower the supply curve.

CSO: 4700/1271

MEASURES SUGGESTED FOR BLACK MARKET, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 15

[Article by J. K. Randle]

[Text] IT now appears that the Nigerian underground economy otherwise known as "the black market" has reached really staggering proportions. All the indications are that the black market may have overtaken the legitimate open economy and it is the non-recognition of this factor that often renders government economic policies and financial strategies futile.

It is a vast underground network of ruthlessly efficient and lucrative enterprise. Needless to say, it totally circumvents taxation, customs duty, Central Bank restrictions etc.

The problem is not peculiar to Nigeria. Figures recently published in the United States of America reveal that the underground economy in the U.S. was estimated at 420 billion dollars in 1981, that is about 14 per cent of the Gross National Product.

Similarly, the underground economy in Britain has been estimated at about £30 billion i.e, 11 per cent of its Gross National Product. Neither is it a new problem here. However, we have to find a new way of dealing with an old problem.

It is an inescapable fact of economic life that if you impose bad laws, oppressive taxes or unreasonable custom duties, you simply transfer power and decision making to a lower level, e.g. the Customs and Excise officials who become extremely powerful and very rich as a consequence of the transfer of authority by default.

Nigeria's present economic and financial problems attributable to structural factors. Apart from the abundant overdependence on just one product-oil, there is the basic imbalance between Nigeria's productive capacity and the amount of money in circulation. Wherever you have this sort of disequilibrum, the result is inevitably chaos.

At best importation can only postpone the agony. Indeed, if as the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme disclosed recently, we spend ₦1.3 billion monthly on imports, the interest-ing question is how much of those goods actually and physically enter the country? Rough estimates suggest that about 30% of those goods never arrive in the country; about 10% "disappear" at the ports while out of the reminder about 20 per cent are immediately "exported" across our borders to Chad, Niger, Benin Republic, etc. However, our present difficulties should not necessarily plung us into despair. Rather, they should re-inforce our determination. After all our moments of failure sometimes provide the seeds of subsequent triumph.

Government must endeavour to re-order its priorities and cut down on waste. Contractors handling various government projects must be educated not to regard "mobilisation fees" as "demobilisation money" especially as the whole country is littered with uncompleted contracts and abandoned projects.

The government itself would have to make a serious effort to cut down on unnecessary bureacracy as far too much paper and file shuffling inevitably leads to frustration and delays in the execution of projects. This is unacceptable at a time when every community is crying out for development. Indeed the greatest danger in the country is the fear of being left behind.

It is worth recalling that the President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, recently declared that ".....it was disturbing that people now adore corruption rather than abhor it," but we would point out that the choice that follows from that is that the government should either make an all-out effort to deal with corruption or alternatively, government would have to reduce its domineering profile in economic activity so that corruption and inefficiency in the public sector are countermined by vastly improved efficiency in the private sector.

Indeed, only last week President Mousa Traore of Mali spoke of corruption among officials "who encourage corruption and place their private interests above their administrative duties because they are engaged in a mad race for money."

Similarly, "The Times" of Zambia newspaper, while supporting President Kenneth Kaunda's condemnation of corruption, declared: "The indictment against Zambia's civil servants is that they don't report for work; they steal public money and property; they idle in offices; they lack integrity — they are guilty of every conceivable official disservice. The civil service should not be there at all as it is not serving a purpose. It is an evil service." Very heady stuff indeed!

As far as the construction industry is concerned, it must seek to persuade government that if it genuinely desires development both physical and otherwise, then government must regard the construction industry as its natural ally in the achievement of the worthy goal of spreading development throughout the country.

It is all very well for government to decide what and where to develop but the execution falls squarely in the ambit of the construction industry. It should be obvious that without the active co-operation of an active and dedicated construction industry none of the giant schemes can succeed. If the "Green Revolution" is to become a reality, then we have to accept that its parametres extend beyond the sharing of fertilizers and tractors.

Its success rests firmly on improving the quality of life on the farms and the construction industry has a pivotal role to play in the building of comfortable farm-houses, grain stores, refrigerated warehouses e.t.c.

Equally, the Housing Programme of the Federal and State Governments can only become a reality if we succeed in creating a result orientated, virile and responsible construction industry.

It is therefore odd that government chose to single out the construction industry for the imposition of a 2' per cent tax on turnover when every other enterprise is assessed to tax only on its assessable profit after adjusting for capital allowances and losses carried forward from previous years.

Ironically, the construction industry was already paying a "special tax" varying between 10 to 15 per cent of turnover but this tax went not to the Government Treasury but to the "Special Agents".

It is a startling revelation to discover that the man or women who merely signed a piece of paper or authorised/awarded the contract made far more money in a few minutes than the man charged with actually executing the contract over a period sometimes extending over several years during which he would also be at the mercy of those responsible for effecting payment for work done.

I am sure that the construction industry, if it was given the choice, would readily submit to the 2½ per cent tax on turnover if it could be exempted from the 10 to 15 per cent "special tax"!! Indeed, if the Government is truly determined to collect tax based on turnover, the obvious target should be the "Special Agents."

I would be the last person to suggest that the construction industry is overflowing with saints but I do believe that having got to heaven, they should at least be given the opportunity to behave like angels! It is clearly incontrovertible that the industry offers abundant opportunity for upward mobility.

Many of today's giants started out off as carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, masons etc. but through dilligence, hardwork, innovation, risk-taking and enterprise as well as good fortune, they have propelled themselves to the highest rungs of their chosen profession.

Also, it is not un-likely that if the Government would guarantee the availability of WATER AND ELECTRICITY throughout the country, wherever contractors find themselves working, the construction industry would readily submit to 2½ per cent tax on turnover.

Powers

Perhaps we should remind ourselves that the Federal Inland Revenue Department has always had wide powers to query accounts submitted by companies and disallow expenses which it considers unreasonably high or not "wholly and necessarily incurred for the purpose of the business."

It is also vested with wide powers to conduct investigations into the affairs of companies and examine their accounting documents in cases where the Inland Revenue Department feels that taxation is being fraudulently evaded. However, the imposition of turnover tax is clearly a deviation from the concept that companies pay tax only on their assessible profit.

To assess tax on non-existent profits is to impose additional stress and disruption on the cash flow of companies that may barely be surviving the trauma of sharply escalating wage rates, unpredictable import duties, incessant power failure and erratic water supply.

Recently, for about two weeks, the country was denied electricity supply because employees of the National Electric Power Authority (the almighty NEPA) were on strike. Shortly thereafter, transactions at the Central Bank of Nigeria were suspended while the Government carried out its "financial stock-taking" thus creating a severe bottleneck for commerce and industry throughout the length and breadth of the country.

It is probably an exageration to suggest that in those few days most companies would have lost their entire profit for the whole year. However, we should not be surprised when several months hence, companies present their accounts some of which would show substantial losses.

Some of those losses would no doubt be directly attributable to the disruption inflicted by the suspension of electric power and the disruption of the smooth flow of financial transactions. Where companies have made actual demonstrable losses from what sources do we expect them to find the money to pay taxes on non-existent profits? Are they to further deplete their working capital followed by the laying off of workers

who would probably be unable to find alternative employment? Or should they borrow money and incur additional interest charges in order to pay their taxes?

As of now, Nigeria is running a very worrying high cost economy and the vagaries of economic life dictate that even the best managed companies may not always make profits. Certainly not all companies would make profits. Construction companies cannot be regarded as exceptions. Particularly, the new companies with massive overheads, expensive managerial costs etc are likely to make losses during their gestation period.

Apart from the government, the construction industry is the largest single employer of labour and for that reason only, if nothing else, we should be wary of the social consequencies of crippling their source of employment.

Equally, the construction industry is capital intensive — staggering sums are laid out on plant and equipment, may of which have to be imported since we do not produce them; and it is about time we started producing them! turnover tax seeks to deny the construction industry legitimate claims for capital allowances as well as relief for losses previously incurred.

Also, the definition of what constitutes "construction" is vague and it has created a situation whereby companies whose activities are ancillary to the construction industry find themselves in the dragnet of the turnover tax. Clearly a case of "guilty by association."

Taxation is a very powerful instrument for revenue collection, redistribution of income and engineering social change. However, the discriminatory aspect of turnover tax could only be justified if the industry which is the subject of such tax is one that is redolent with anti-social or other undesirable characteristics such as the risk of cancer, disability through alchoholism, prostitution, drug abuse etc. It is therefore strange logic to impose a discriminatory tax on an economic activity whose social consequencies are most desirable — everyone wants to live and work in a comfortable and congenial surrounding.

CSO: 4700/1271

NEPA WORKERS, GOVERNMENT REPORTED 'STILL AT WAR'

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 9

[Text] THE trade dispute between the National Union of Electricity and Gas Workers and the Federal Government which threw the entire country into a total blackout last March, is yet to be resolved.

Mr. Kiri Kalio, the General Secretary of the Union told the Business Times last week that the series of negotiation meetings held with the Federal Government officials have so far not helped the situation.

The electricity workers with the National Electricity Power Authority are damanding among other things a radical review of the Onosode Commission on parastatals and government owned companies reports and the Federal Government's White Paper on the report.

When the disputes reached an uncompromising climax on February 26, NEPA workers went on strike and lights were not fully restored to the country until about March 9. Even then, some parts of the country did not have their electricity supply restored because some NEPA equipment were said to have either developed faults or were domaged.

The union is agitating for an autonomy for NEPA if the Authority is to perform effectively.

Mr. Kalio cautioned that an agreement reached with only the Senior Staff Association of parastatals and government owned companies, the NEPA chapter, would not be binding on the junior workers particularly if the agreement is not favourable to them.

It is said that President Shehu Shagari has set up a special committee to negotiate with the Senior Staff Association of NEPA on the points in disputes. The setting up of the commission, is probably sequel to a petition forwarded to the President by the Association over the points in dispute.

Mr. Kalio said that his union is not particularly interested in agitating for salary increase but for improved electricity supply to consumers and increased productivity.

The union said that development projects by individuals and governments are often carried out without bringing NEPA into the planning stage. He said that this attitude is adversely affecting the performance of NEPA. Another one is what he described as government interference in the running of the organisation.

Government red tapism, the union claimed, is responsible for the unavailability of materials and spare parts.

Another area, according to the union is the absence of adequate authority to take decision on some financial matters beyond the meagre sum allowed to run such a large organisation.

CSO: 4700/1271

MANUFACTURER PREDICTS SCARCITY OF LOCAL GOODS SOON

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 1

[Article by Roseline Umesi]

[Text] **SCARCITY of locally produced goods may hit the country soon, because manufacturers believe that increased production is not possible, under the recently announced economic measures by the Federal Government.**

The Executive Director of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Dr. Uma Eleazu, told the Business Times last week that the side effect, "is that many manufacturers will reduce the level of their production, while the small business organisations and importers will close down their business operation."

He said that this would lead to massive redundancy or unemployment, which would in turn increase the level of crime in the country. Other implications include scarcity and general increase in the price of consumer goods.

Dr. Eleazu said that the financial implications of the measures as it affects manufacturers is enormous. He stated that the increased cost of borrowing and the compulsory advance deposit of 25 per cent in respect of raw materials and 50 per cent in respect of capital goods meant that only very rich large manufacturing organisations can afford to fulfil these requirements. He also said that a lot of small scale manufacturers or assemblers will not cope.

The Executive Director remarked that the implication of this is that there would be a decrease in level of production, while there will be general price increase of consumer goods, because of the increase in import duty on most of the raw materials and the high cost of borrowing. This, he said, will impose economic hardship on the majority of consumers.

He said that the importers will find it difficult to import the required consumer goods, because of financial constraints.

The manufacturers, he stated have been having a lot of problems in clearing their goods, because:

(a) They are being asked to pay the new import duty by customs officials, despite the fact that some of the goods arrived on or before the announcement of the measures.

(b) The manufacturers complain that the customsmen refuse to clear the goods unless the importers get letters from the Ministry of Commerce stating whether the goods are on import licence. Customs men are asking for licences for goods which were not placed on import licence before the announcement of the measures, before they could clear them.

These problems are causing port congestion at the Apapa and Tin Can Island ports.

The customs officials on their own part complain that the directives from the Central Bank are very complicated.

The new increased rate of import duty is retarding some importers from claiming their goods.

The Executive Director said that the measures would have been said to protect the manufacturers, if all these financial and technical problems do not arise.

Dr. Eleazu said that members complained that the oversea suppliers refuse to honour the outstanding letters of credit, because the government said that it has little foreign exchange.

The SGS inspectors' work has been complicated, since all the goods are now subjected to inspection. The implication is that even the goods below N10,000 which normally should have been exempted from CISS inspection are now recalled back to the ports of loading for inspection, which causes a lot of delay, Dr. Eleazu pointed out.

Forms M are said to be piling up in the Central Bank

without being processed.

The Director said that it is not possible to generate raw materials locally now, because there was no previous plan . He said that it requires long-term planning.

CSO: 4700/1271

CLOSING PRIVATE JETTIES SAID THROWING 4,000 OUT OF WORK

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 9

[Article by Jackson Imafidon]

[Text] **THE sealing off of private jetties in Lagos has thrown 4,000 dockworkers out of their jobs.**

Private jetties were closed down on the orders of the Federal Government in a new onslaught against smugglers.

The introduction of the austerity programme is aimed at improving the state of foreign reserve which was reported to be on the decline lately. A lot of smuggling activities are said to be carrying out in the private jetties which was outside the strict control of the Nigeria Ports Authority.

The President of the Dockworkers Union of Nigeria, Mr. J. Ogunleye said that his union National Secretariat is being besieged daily by the displaced dockworkers who want to be redeployed to other contractors operating at the Tin Can Island and Apapa Ports.

The president added that although his union is in full support of the Federal Government's economic measures to sustain our economy, it is equally worried over the fate of the members of his union who are being thrown out of their jobs as a result of the sealing off of private jetties.

Mr. Ogunleye explained that sealing off to private jetties would from all probability not stop smuggling of goods into the country, because according to him, the bulk of smuggling activities are carried out through our land border.

Re-deploying the displaced dockworkers, he said, is not an easy task because many stevedoring contractors would have not enough jobs to enable them absorb the displaced dockworkers.

Last week, the displaced dockworkers were seen at the offices of the National Dock Labour Board at Orile-Iganmu, Lagos. The Executive Secretary of the Board, Mr. S. Bassey said that his Board was not very definite on the exact number of workers involved in the displacement at the private jetties.

He added that the Board was working hard to ensure that all the dockworkers who have lost their jobs at the private jetties are reassigned to other Stevedoring contractors operating at the Lagos ports.

Mr. Bassey said that his Board cannot give an assurance that all the displaced dockworkers from the private jetties would be absorbed into the services of the remaining stevedoring contractors in the Lagos ports.

He said that there is mobility of labour in the dock industry because all the contractors are under obligation to employ only dockworkers in service and registered with the NDLB. What the workers would lose now, is only identity as they move from one employer to another, he said.

The ships currently berthing in the private jetties will have to be moved to the Lagos Ports where they will be off-loaded.

The NDLB explained that would mean more jobs for the contractors in the Lagos ports as these ships from the private jetties would be shared among them. Stevendoring contractors in the private jetties are the worst hit because with the seal off of the private jetties, they have been deprived of their operational areas.

By last week, official sources, said that the Federal Government was going to review its seal off orders on the private jetties. Some government agencies also operate from the private jetties and this is likely going to soften the Federal Government hard line on the private jetties.

Observers in the ports industry are of the view that with the ban placed on the importation of many foreign goods, activities at the ports in due course are going to reduce with the resultant effect of many more dockworkers losing their jobs.

The source added that other service companies in the ports industry are definitely going to be affected by the economic crisis now plaguing the economy of Nigeria.

CSO: 4700/1271

PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS WORKERS SIGN AGREEMENT

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 9

[Text] A COLLECTIVE agreement has been signed between the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers and the management of Texaco Nigeria Limited (TOPCON).

The agreement was signed in Lagos last week by representatives of both parties.

Mr. J.E. Robinson the General Manager of Texaco, signed for the management of his company while Messrs O. Kokori the General Secretary and A. Okougbo the Assistant General Secretary respectively signed for the workers.

In a short speech before the signing ceremony, Mr. Robinson enjoined the workers to identify themselves with the problems and aspirations of the company to ensure peaceful industrial relations.

He warned the workers of the hard time ahead because of the present economic crisis in the country and the austerity programme of the Federal Government to combat the uncomfortable economic situation. There might be cause to lay off some workers, he forecast if the situation does not improve for the better.

In response, Mr. Kokori said that the Nigerian workers are quite appreciative of the country's economic crisis and are therefore willing to co-operate to resustate it. The snag, he added, is that our economy is the worst exploited in the world.

Our leaders and foreigners, he said, gang up to exploit the Nigerian working masses. He pointed out that to retrench oil workers now that the economy is experiencing some problems would be most cruel and a gross exhibition of ingratitude to the workers who have laboured all these years to bring the country to the position it is now.

CSO: 4700/1271

FOOD, TRANSPORTATION PRICES NOW SAID HIGHER

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 May 82 p 9

[Text] WORKERS in the country have started to bear the brunt of the recently announced austerity measures taken by the Federal Government.

The measures are aimed at rescuing our fallen foreign reserves and also to develop preference for locally manufactured goods.

Even with the mere speculations of the Federal Government's intention to introduce an austerity programme in February, traders increased prices of their items of trade and when eventually the measures were announced, prices of goods and service were hysterically hiked.

Food items record the highest increase with the ban on the importation of food into the country. A bag of rice which sold for ₦35 early last month jumped to ₦85 last week in Lagos markets.

The bulk of rice consumed in this country are imported from the United States of America, Thailand and South Korea. The Nigeria National Supply Company and the Presidential Task Force on Rice have been handling the importation and distribution of rice in the country. Dr. Umaru Dikko, the boss of the Task Force on Rice, had had cause last year to condemn the shoddy handling of rice distribution by top NNSC officials.

Some of the food items which prices have jumped are; groundnuts oil, semovita, milk, beans, sugar and rice. A tin of groundnut oil which sold for ₦13 in March has risen to ₦20 by last week while a medium size bag of semovita has jumped from ₦6.50 to ₦15.

The popular price of one dozen of peak milk which is ₦2.20 has risen to ₦3 and a packet of sugar has been hiked from 45 kobo to 80k by last week. The price of garri remains almost relatively at the old price of ₦8.00 a tin. The price of yam and other local food items have also jumped.

Transport

Transport fares also has been increased because of the increase in the retail price of petrol from 15 kobo per litre to 20 kobo. Commercial vehicle drivers have been harping on the 5 kobo increase to grant themselves a one hundred percent increase on transport fares charged passengers.

A bus ride from Yaba to Palm Groove which used to cost ten kobo has now risen to twenty kobo. The inter state commercial vehicles have also increased their fares. For instance taxi fare from Lagos to Benin City before the increase on petrol was ₦12 but it has been increased to ₦15.

CSO: 4700/1271

PPA REPORTEDLY WILL PRESENT LIST OF CANDIDATES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] **THE Progressive Parties Alliance (PPA) is to present a common list of candidates for the five elections to be contested next year.**

This is one of the 14-points resolution adopted at its two days' meeting which ended in Lagos yesterday.

The meeting directed all the PPA leaders and governors to start immediately to mobilise the public to ensure maximum turn-out for the registration of voters.

In this connection, the meeting called on FEDECO to announce in details the dates, venues and procedures for the registration of voters.

In the communique, read by the summit chairman, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the Alliance urged FEDECO to announce the time-table leading up to the elections of 1983 and fix the exact dates of the five elections.

The meeting considered the state of the nation's economy and the harmful effects which the fiscal measures of the Federal Government might have on the economic development of the country and on the individual citizens.

It noted that statutory allocations paid to state governments every month had been falling steadily.

It was the view of the PPA leaders that the President should exercise his powers to ensure that each state has sufficient funds to pay personnel emoluments, other charges and special charges as approved by the respective houses of Assembly.

The PPA reaffirmed its support for the demand of more states in the country.

It directed members of the four political parties in the National Assembly to set in motion the process for the enactment of a necessary legislation to create new states which satisfied the conditions laid down by the Constitution.

The summit appointed a high-powered committee to study the present fiscal measures of the Federal Government and recommend an alternative solution.

The communique was signed by national leader of the NPP, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe; the UPN leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo; the PRP leader, Chief Michael Imoudu; and the NPP national chairman, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya.

Governor Mohammed Goni of Borno State signed for the GNPP.

CSO: 4700/1270

ANAMBRA STUDENTS WARNED AGAINST BEING USED BY POLITICIANS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 4 May 82 p 1

[Article by Oruruo Ogugua]

[Text] THE Governor of Anambra State, Chief Jim Nwobodo, has warned Anambra State students in institutions of higher learning not to allow themselves to be used or manipulated as pawns in the hands of unpatriotic politicians or extremists who may not wish the state administration and the people of the state well.

Chief Nwobodo made the warning in Enugu during the 6th convocation ceremony of the Institute of Management and Technology which took place last Saturday.

Governor Nwobodo then appealed to the staff of the institution to resist any temptation that may remotely drag them into unhealthy politics that will be a disservice to and subversion of the state administration of which they are a part.

Governor Nwobodo commended the students union of the institution for the responsible manner with which it so far pursued its activities.

He commented briefly on the need for the moral tone of the institution to improve.

"It is the expectation of all of us to see that the IMT leaves no stone unturned in embarking immediately on certain remedial measures directed towards a visible improvement in the moral life of the student population".

Earlier in his opening speech the Rector of the institution, Dr G. E. Emembolu, had recounted the spate of students unrest the institution had experienced in the past but expressed satisfaction that in their determination to build a healthy academic community the IMT for the first time in its history has gone through two academic sessions without unrest.

He described this new development as the dawn of a new era in the institution and attributed their success to team work and rapport between the governing council and staff of the institution and also due to the mature and responsible leadership of the students' union.

As a demonstration of his appreciation the Governor donated two luxurious buses to the students and made available the sum of N5,000 for the welfare and encouragement of the various departments of the institution.

CSO: 4700/1270

AUSTERITY MEASURES REPORTEDLY LAY OFF 40,000 ABUJA WORKERS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 4 May 82 p 16

[Article by Rich Nmaram]

[Text] MORE than 40,000 workers employed by some indigenous construction companies at Abuja have been laid-off by their employers following the present shattered economy of the country.

The construction companies said that the present monetary situation in Nigeria had placed them at a point that "We can no longer meet up with the payment of our workers".

A famous contractor who has just returned from Abuja told the Daily Star that he had abandoned all his construction work at Abuja because the naira had ceased to flow from Lagos.

"I have sent all my workers away and promised them that work may resume any time the naira pipe is open" the contractor assured.

The contractor who said he was a member of the NPN front liner confirmed that about 98 per cent of all the contractors at Abuja have abandoned their work.

He said that a lot of problems about money had been surfacing since the President announced measures to revitalise the sagging economy of the country.

Also speaking to Daily Star one of the affected workers just back from Abuja said "Many of us at Abuja are suffering because contractors who employed us just abandoned us there since two weeks ago and there is no sign of their coming back soon".

"Some of us have not received our salary for the past two months and as things look now there is no hope of getting it again" the poor worker lamanted.

CSO: 4700/1270

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT URGED TO GIVE UP SHARES IN NEWSPAPERS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 4 May 82 p 16

[Article by Dom Ekpunobi]

[Text] THE Federal Government has been urged to give up its capital share in the **Daily Times** and **New Nigeria** newspapers

Speaking at the launching of a new magazine the "OPTIONS", in Lagos the Chairman of the Nigeria External Telecommunications, Alhaji Ibrahim Tahir said that the measure would give the newspapers the capacity to be free from bigotry and report objectively

Alhaji Tahir referred to his earlier memorandum to the Federal Government on the issue, and wondered why action was being delayed on the transfer of ownership of the newspapers

He expressed the view that the complications of the political community and the tempo of events and their pressure have been a major force in slowing down the President's efforts to return the two papers to private interests and create a better climate for an independent press

The NET chairman however believed that despite criticisms the President and the NPN regimes were far more liberal towards the press than the country have been led to believe

Continuing Alhaji Tahir said that the basic conditions and features of media practice in the country which he said include lack of maturity and objectivity still remained

Compared to what the practice of journalism was in the First Republic Alhaji Tahir said "nevertheless, I believe and evidence justifies the belief that compared to the rhetorical, salacious brand of journalism in the First Republic steadily rising through the 13 years of military rule journalism in Nigeria today has progressed"

He stated that there was room for better achievement but warned that journalism should be cut off the ambilicus of the pipe-play the tune idea

CSO: 4700/1270

BRIEFS

OJUKWU EXPRESSES GRATITUDE--Mr Odumegwu Ojukwu has expressed his greatest gratitude to President Shehu Shagari and the entire people of Nigeria for granting him unconditional pardon and paving the way for his earliest return to the country. In a release issued in Ivory Coast where Mr Ojukwu has been in self exile for 12 years, Mr Ojukwu declared: "I will return home in the interest of unity, in the spirit of total national reconciliation and in the service of progress. I will return to my fatherland to serve the people at whatever level the people may decide." He expressed his profound gratitude to the president, to his (?cabinet) and to all Nigerians without whom this reconciliation would not have been possible and to President Houphouet-Boigny whose care [words indistinct]. [Text] [AB212154 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 21 May 82]

ZAIRE'S TIES WITH ISRAEL--The NEW NIGERIAN and the DAILY SKETCH comment on Zaire's decision to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel. It expresses fear that Zaire's decision might motivate other African states to do the same. The NEW NIGERIAN would not want Nigeria to resume relations with Israel, but feels that the country should continue to maintain ties with the Arab states, which it says, have been protecting her interests in the wake of the oil glut. The SKETCH, on its part, says the Arab threat for Zaire for resuming diplomatic relations with Israel underscores the dilemma of developing countries that borrow money from them. It calls on Nigeria to make it clear to the Arabs that it is not because of them that she is yet to normalize diplomatic ties with Israel. In its second editorial, the SKETCH advises Ghanaian politicians seeking political asylum in Nigeria not to make the country a platform for attack on their country. The paper urges the Ministry of External Affairs to warn them not to abuse Nigeria's hospitality. [Text] [AB211015 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 May 82]

ARMY BANS POLITICAL SYMBOLS--Officers and men of the Nigerian Army have been banned from wearing vests or any other items of clothing bearing political party symbols. The ban order was contained in a circular sent to all units and formations by the office of the Chief of Army Staff. According to the latest issue of SOJA, a news bulletin of the army, the circular expressed dissatisfaction with some soldiers who wore political party vests in the barracks. It pointed out that the practice was inimical to the policy of the army which banned soldiers from taking part in partisan politics. It added that if not checked, the practice could corrode the image and discipline of the army. It enjoined commanding officers to educate their soldiers against involvement in partisan politics. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 May 82 p 1]

SPEAKER 'REPRIEVED'--Lagos, April 28--Moves to impeach the Speaker of Nigeria's House of Representatives, Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, crumbled here this week as Members hailed him in and out of the Chamber. Some Members earlier had complained of the Speaker's "high-handedness" and had threatened to impeach him soon after resumption of sittings following the Easter recess. On April 2, some Members manhandled the Speaker on the floor of the House, broke the mace and claimed to have passed a vote of no confidence in him. But their proposed impeachment seems unlikely to take place after all due to a drop in the number of Members calling for the Speaker's removal, as 161 of the MP's formerly in support of his planned impeachment were reported to have back-pedalled. The Speaker is a member of the Nigeria Peoples' Party, which holds only 79 of the 449 seats in the House. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2893, 30 Apr 82 p 15]

CSO: 4700/1274

ZANZIBAR TO INCREASE FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 May 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] **THE ZANZIBAR Revolutionary Government has resolved to increase its foreign exchange reserves by 10 per cent annually and to reduce its trade deficit with the Mainland beginning this year, it was revealed here yesterday.**

Opening a week-long meeting of the Zanzibar Planning Commission the commission's chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, pointed out that because of stagnation in agriculture and high priced imports of manufactured goods, Zanzibar's foreign exchange reserves had fallen drastically.

"Low food production has led to massive imports which have eroded the serves. At the same time our ability to export cash crops has fallen. Zanzibar has been earning very little to build up the reserves," he pointed out.

Zanzibar generated an average of 400 million/- in foreign exchange annually from the sale of cloves and copra. The amount was inadequate to meet Zanzibar's requirements.

Worse still, he said, Zanzibar had been paying a lot of foreign exchange for buying fuel and manufactured goods from the international market.

Ndugu Jumbe, who is also the President of Zanzibar further explained the slump in agricultural and industrial productivity had also affected Zanzibar's trade balance with Tanzania mainland.

Last year, for example, Zanzibar bought manufactured goods, textiles and food from Tanzania mainland worth about 140 million/- from the Mainland while she sold to the mainland cash crops and manufactured goods worth 34 million/- only.

"We cannot allow this situation to continue and that we should increase productivity to ensure that there is a reduction of imports and that Zanzibar's export potential is expanded," he said amid applause.

To attain these goals, he said, the Zanzibar government had re-structured its investment policy to place more emphasis on the production-oriented sectors of the economy rather than the service sector as was the case before.

Of the 513 million/- set for the development budget 312 million/-, or 61 per cent of the total budget was invested for the development of agriculture, industry and natural resources during the current development plan, he said.

During the forthcoming annual development plan (1982/83), the same investment ratio is to be maintained for the investment of 574 million/- earmarked for the plan, he explained.

Ndugu Jumbe, however, expressed fear on the non-utilization of funds allocated for various development projects. He said that of the 513million/- set for development under the current annual development plan (1981/82), only 239 million/- had been utilized by last March.

"This means our plans are either unrealistic or the financial calculations on the planned targets were highly inflated."

"I plead to this commission to try and find the loopholes in the current development plan to ensure that the plan we are to launch next July is realistic," he emphasized.

CSO: 4700/1275

OFFICIALS, ENERGY TEAM TO DISCUSS NATION'S ENERGY OPTIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 May 82 p 1

[Text] TANZANIA's energy problems and options will come up for discussion today and tomorrow by Government authorities and members of an international energy team.

The team's advance delegation of four arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday morning and its leader is expected to fly in by charter plane from Nairobi today.

The team, visiting a total of 28 countries to discuss their energy problems and solutions will be led by Mr. Maurice Strong, the head of the mission for the North-South Energy Roundtable.

The roundtable was created two years ago to act as a think-tank on global energy issues.

Its purpose is to have dialogue between energy and development experts and policy makers at the highest level on international energy problems and ways to deal with them both at international and national levels.

The organisation has laready published four reports in the last two years, one of which is titled "Energy and Development: Issues and Options."

The visit to Tanzania and the 28 countries in general is part of the project the organisation has recently embarked upon.

While in Tanzania the team would have talks with President Nyerere this afternoon and Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya tomorrow.

Talks have also been scheduled with the Minister for Water and Energy Ndugu Al Noor Kassum and other ministers.

Tanzania, like most other non-oil Third World countries has been facing energy problems due to the ever-rising prices of petroleum and dwindling forest resources.

Tanzania currently spends about 60 per cent of her export earnings on oil imports.

Mr. Maurice Strong is also Chairman of the Geneva-based International Energy Development Corporation.

The other members of the delegation who arrived yesterday are Mr. Kenneth Dadzie, the Personal Secretary to the UN Secretary General for Special Missions and the Director of the Beijer Institute, Stockholm, Sweden Mr Gordon Goodman.

Others are the Executive Director of the International Energy Development Corporation Mr Francisco Parra of Venezuela and a private Consultant on energy issues Mr John Foster of Canada.

Mr. Strong is scheduled to leave tomorrow afternoon.

CSO: 4700/1275

DEPUTY MINISTER GIVES BREAKDOWN OF NBC LOANS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 May 82 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] THE National Bank of Commerce (NBC) had by September last year, issued loans totalling 10,260,918/- to 492 villages, financing various development projects, the National Assembly was told yesterday.

The Deputy Minister for Finance, Ndugu Venance Ngula told the House during question time, that, of the total loans given, 5.7 million/- went to finance commercial activities and 4.4 million/- for agricultural projects.

Villages in Rukwa region top the list of recipients of the loans with 219 villages in the region having received 4.1 million/- since the Bank started the programme in 1975.

Other major recipients are 63 villages in Iringa region which got 2.4 million/-, 55 villages in Mbeya region, about 2 million/- and 40 villages of Lindi region 504,452/-.

Ndugu Ngula said that villages in Mtwara and Singida regions had not utilised the facility at all.

The Deputy Minister was responding to a question by Ndugu Leonard Kaboboye (National) who had claimed that conditions given by NBC for village loans were complicated and unnecessary.

Ndugu Kaboboye, demanding to know how much the NBC had given out to villages and individuals, also asked what steps were being taken by the government to make it easier for the villages to obtain loans from the NBC.

Ndugu Ngula told the House that the NBC gave loans to 1,812 individuals amounting to 96.6 million /- by December 1979/80 financial year.

About 55.7 million/- was given to 1,038 individuals in the last financial year, he said.

The Deputy Minister said it was not true that conditions for obtaining loans were complicated and unnecessary.

A village applying for a loan was among other things required to have registered as a co-operative, have a bank account, show books of account, have projects approved by the village government as well as sound leadership.

He said however that many villages have not benefited from NBC loans because they have no trained people to prepare project writeups.

The Deputy Minister said the government had realised the problem and the employment of village managers, now numbering 2,400 was one of the steps taken to solve the problem.

He however said villages should use other trained people such as community development officers, agricultural officers and other officials in the District Commissioner's offices, in preparing project writeups in loan applications.

CSO: 4700/1275

PRIVATE INVESTORS SEEK TO SHARE IN ZANZIBAR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 16 May 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] PRIVATE investors from Mainland and abroad have indicated the desire to participate in Zanzibar's industrial development, the Isles Minister for Industries, Ndugu Rajab Baraka, has said.

The minister told the Isle Planning Commission that the Zanzibar Revolutionary government welcomed private participation in the industrial sector provided the investors "abided by Zanzibar's priorities and the Government policy to spread industries to Pemba island as well."

In this regard, he said, the Government was now processing applications made by prospective investors.

Ndugu Baraka told the Planning Commission that 90 per cent of civil and engineering works at the 100 million shilling privately-owned COTEX mill in Zanzibar town had been completed.

He added that another privately-owned enterprise began producing matresses early this year.

He said the two factories, when operating at maximum capacity, would contribute 40 million shillings annually to the Isles Treasury in form of taxes.

Meanwhile, the Zanzibar Forestry Department has 2,387 hectares of rubber trees since 1978, Isles Minister for Natural Resources, Fisheries and Tourism Simai Mmanga told the Planning Commission.

He said some 38 million shillings had been spent on land clearing and importation of seeds for the rubber project.

He said the Forestry Department planned to increase the land under rubber trees to 3,016 next year.

The two Ministers were reviewing the performance of their ministries port during the 1981/82 annual development plan and presenting development proposals for the forthcoming annual development plan.

CSO: 4700/1275

COMMISSION TO PREPARE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt] THE GOVERNMENT has appointed an 11-member commission to prepare anew the national agricultural policy, the Minister for Agriculture, Professor John Machunda, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The commission would make a careful study of current crop production trends and point out problems of agriculture production throughout the country, he explained.

The commission would also look at the factors behind varying performances in crop production in the regions in the past.

Professor Machunda said the commission would also study the problems which frustrated the efforts of peasants in the rural areas and agricultural work in farms owned by parastatal organisations and individuals.

The commission's recommendations are expected to enable the nation to increase its thrust towards the production of more food and cash crops.

The commission, under the chairmanship of the Adviser to the President (Economic Affairs), Professor S. Mbilinyi, is expected to spend four months on this task. It started work yesterday.

Members of the commission met yesterday at the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture in Dar es Salaam for a briefing.

Other members are the Chairman and Managing Director of the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB), Ndugu P. Magani, the Mtwara Regional Development Director, Ndugu R. Shirima, and the National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) General Manager, Ndugu A. Kaduri.

Ndugu J. Semwaiko, of the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu T.E. Banda, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. B. Simon of the Tanzania Pesticide research Institute (TPRI) Arusha and Professor M. L. Kyomo, of the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science of the University of Dar es Salaam, are also members.

Others are Ndugu S.A. Bulegi of the Prime Minister's Office, Adviser to the President (Rural Development), Professor J.H. Maeda, and Ndugu C.Y. Mpupua, of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The secretary of the commission secretariat is Ndugu Mpupua. Others in the secretariat are Ndugu B. Tenesi and Danstan Njau of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Ndugu Machunda said the members would visit some regions to enlist peasants' views on the national agricultural policy.

CSO: 4700/1275

TRC TO UPGRADE TABORA RAILWAY TRAINING COLLEGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 May 82 p 3

[Text] THE Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) plans to upgrade the Tabora Railway Training College in an effort to arrest the current shortage of technical staff in the corporation.

The TRC General Manager, Ndugu Tom Mmari, said in Morogoro last Friday that the college would be upgraded with loans to be extended by Kuwait and Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (KFW) of West Germany.

"Tenders have been received and evaluated and development in technical training is expected in due course," he added.

Ndugu Mmari was commenting on TRC's staff training programme during the ceremony in which President Nyerere inaugurated phase two of the TRC diesel locomotive workshop in Morogoro.

He recalled that prior to the split of the East African Railways Corporation (EARC), mechanical apprentices for the Tanzania side used to be trained in Nairobi, but they were now being locally-trained in conditions he described as 'very difficult.'

The TRC was training its own mechanics and electricians at Morogoro to cope with the increasing volume of work. The training is undertaken with Canadian assistance, he explained.

He said the training in Morogoro was undertaken by converting one house as a hostel for 45 students.

"Still this is far from satisfactory since the demand is so great for staff of this calibre," the general manager said.

Ndugu Mmari said Canada had earmarked funds for a students' hostel and staff houses in Morogoro for all trades pertaining to diesel locomotive maintenance.

He explained that the Morogoro diesel locomotive workshop would require a total of 374 employees, of whom 251 would be qualified technicians, thus underlining the need for training more staff.

CSO: 4700/1275

KIBITI-LINDI ROAD CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN IN JULY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 May 82 p 1

[Text] CONSTRUCTION of the 330-kilometre all weather Kibiti-Lindi Road, will start in July, the Minister for Works, Ndugu Samwel Sitta told the National Assembly here yesterday.

The Minister said construction of the road which is scheduled to take five years, will be undertaken in three phases. The first phase will be from Nangurukuru to Kilwa Masoko.

Ndugu Sitta, who was speaking during question time, said a construction of a camp with ten residential houses, an office and a depot, was currently under way and would be ready by next month.

The Minister was answering Ndugu B.G. Nnunduma (Lindi Rural) who wanted to know when construction of the road would start and if the government was aware of the negligence in the handling of the construction equipment for the project.

Ndugu Sitta said the government had already dismissed several workers in connection with the matter. He said the exercise of taking disciplinary action against irresponsible elements would continue.

Construction equipment for the road was ordered from Japan under a 100m/- Japanese credit.

Ndugu Sitta said construction of the first phase of the road would be undertaken by a local contractor to be appointed before the coming financial year.

He said tenders for the construction of the second and third phase from Nangurukuru to Kibiti and Nangurukuru to Lindi, would be awarded to foreign contractors because of the complexity of the work.

In reply to another question by Ndugu G.M. Nnayahe (Newala), Ndugu Sitta said construction of the 1.3 billion/- Mbamba Bay-Masasi Road, would start when the country's financial position improves.

Asked why the proposed road should not be extended to Newala and Mtwara, the minister said it was difficult to consider the suggested extension, for the original project itself was facing financial problems.

The minister also said work to repair the Mkomazi-Same Road will start during the next financial year with the arrival of construction equipment next month and July under a World Bank programme.

Ndugu Sitta, who was answering Ndugu Chediel Mgonja (Same), said his ministry had accorded the project high priority.

CSO: 4700/1275

COOPERATIVES TO TAKE PART IN DIRECTING TRDP OPERATIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 May 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] CO-OPERATIVE societies will participate in directing the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) operations when they acquire shares under proposed amendments to the TRDB Act, the National Assembly was told on Wednesday.

The Deputy Minister for Finance, Ndugu Venance Ngula told the House here that this would enable co-operatives to align the Bank's activities more towards rural development.

Under the amendment Bill, co-operative societies would by Presidential Order acquire shares in the Bank through an apex organisation.

Tabling the amendments, Ndugu Ngula told the House that the societies would benefit more from TRDB loans. He emphasised, however, that the co-operatives would be responsible to mobilise borrowers to repay Bank loans in time.

He pointed out that the Bank also borrowed from the international market and that unless villages remitted loan repayments in time, TRDB would fail to repay its creditors.

The Deputy Minister said this would turn away foreign creditors, plunging the Bank into liquidity problems.

Debating the Bill, Ndugu Joseph Mungai (Mufindi) asked the government to consider forming a Co-operative Bank to handle crop financing.

He told the House that this task would be properly executed by a commercial bank, pointing out that TRDB was a development bank.

The MP suggested that the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) to which the former Co-operative Bank was merged should initiate arrangements for its revival.

He said the new bank should be run jointly by NBC and the Co-operative movement, adding that initially the NBC could form a department to deal exclusively with crop financing.

On problems in repayment of TRDB loans, the MP told the House that the Bank was partly to blame for failing to institute strick credit supervision.

Reverend P. Misigalo (Tabora Urban) told the House that TRDB loans alone would not solve the problems facing farmers.

"Peasants need more than that... how will the inputs loans help in cases of floods, drought, quelea quelea, armyworm threats and the menace posed by wild beasts?" he asked.

Winding up debate, Ndugu Ngula told the House that TRDB activities would be co-ordinated by NBC in districts were the former had no branches.

He explained that his ministry was reviewing TRDB activities to take them closer to the villages.

The Deputy Minister agreed that the Bank had low credit supervision adding that the Ministry had plans to provide it with adequate skilled personnel in the next four years.

Ndugu Ngula said by acquiring shares in the Bank, co-operative societies would have a say in its operations, including distribution of inputs.

On revival of the Co-operatives Bank, the Deputy Minister told the House that the government would study the proposal but suggested that immediate measures should be taken to remove rigidity in NBC to improve crop financing.

The Bill was unanimously passed by the House yesterday and the session adjourned until June 15 when MPs would start the Budget session in Dar es Salaam. The House members started leaving here Wednesday.

CSO: 4700/1275

'INFLUENTIAL' PEOPLE VIOLATE LAW ON IMPORTATION OF TV SETS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE Customs Department has problems to book violators of the law restricting the importation of television sets into Tanzania Mainland apparently because some influential members of the public are involved.

This was disclosed by the Acting Commissioner for Customs and Excise, Ndugu A. Josiah, in a weekend interview with *Shihata*.

He said the customs department had impounded some 83 TV sets since the law was promulgated in 1974.

The interview with Ndugu Josiah was a follow-up on the appeal by a Member of Parliament last week for the government to reconsider its position on provision of television service for the Mainland. Zanzibar has television service.

Ndugu Josiah said there were people who were allowed by the Treasury to import TV sets "in the public interest"; or brought the TV sets into the country before 1974; or smuggled them undetected.

He said sets were also being smuggled in dhows and boats from Zanzibar. It was difficult for the customs department to arrest the smugglers because the customs department does not have enough patrol boats to cover the entire coastline, he added.

Asked if customs officers conducted house-to-house searches to book the culprits, Ndugu Josiah said: "It is not easy to book culprits by searching their homes because some of these are big people".

The Acting Customs Chief suggested that the present law restricting the importation of TV sets in the country needed amending to cover TV screens brought into the country for purpose of watching video tapes.

CSO: 4700/1275

TRC TO OBTAIN AUSTRALIAN EQUIPMENT TO REHABILITATE LINES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] THE Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) would soon secure equipment worth 30m/- from Austria to help in the rehabilitation of the corporation's aged railway lines.

The Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela said here yesterday that the Austrian Government had already confirmed that it would supply TRC with four ballast trumping machines and four crushers.

Speaking during a short ceremony at the Dodoma Hotel where he received a confidential report on problems of TRC, prepared by a five-man Parliamentary Advisory Committee, Ndugu Malecela said the equipment was very important in the rehabilitation exercise. Tanzania's railway lines were built 80 years ago.

He said despite problems facing TRC its workers were doing a commendable job to service and operate a railway network to the hold.

The minister said his ministry would continue to look for financial and technical assistance from friendly countries to help in the rehabilitation exercise and urged the corporation to utilize such assistance in the best way possible.

The five-man Parliamentary committee on TRC was appointed by the then Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma, to study problems facing the corporation and advise the ministry on the best ways of solving them.

The committee which started its work last August, comprises Ndugu E.K. Nsalamba MP for Mpanda — (chairman); Ndugu M. Samizi (Kigoma Urban) — Secretary; Ndugu Y. Lukoya (National); Ndugu R. Sembuli (Morogoro Rural); and Ndugu E. Ayila (Tarime).

The minister told the members to use their positions as the MPs to freely speak out on problems facing TRC for the benefit of other MPs.

Presenting the report, the chairman of the committee Ndugu Nsalamba, expressed hope that the report, not yet made public, would greatly assist in solving TRC problems.

He said, However, that TRC would only succeed in its services through increased cooperation among its workers.

The committee is a permanent body and Ndugu Malecela called on TRC workers to continue assisting it in its duties.

CSO: 4700/1275

ZANZIBAR TENDER BOARD 'INHIBITS TIMELY COMPLETION' OF PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] ***Shihata*, Zanzibar**

DELAYS by the Zanzibar Tender Board in processing applications by construction firms for the procurement of building materials from Tanzania mainland were yesterday singled out as the main reason inhibiting the timely completion of projects on the Isles.

A committee of the Zanzibar Planning Commission reviewing the performance of the ministries of Education, Health and Housing for the 1981/82 annual development plan period, said most construction projects earmarked for the respective ministries were not completed because it took long for the Tender Board to approve purchases of cement, stabilising iron bars and roofing materials.

Ndugu Abdalla Natepe suggested to the committee that the government should be asked to allow public institutions to make purchases without passing through the Tender Board.

But other committee members maintained that such a move would defeat the purpose for which the Board was established.

Ndugu Edington Kisasi argued that, essentially the Tender Board was set up to check against misappropriation and extravagacy in the use of public funds.

Admittedly, he added, the Tender Board has proved to be slow in its work due to the big volume of applications it received. However the cumbersome process was a necessary evil that should be maintained for the control of public expenditure.

The Chairman of the Tender Board, Ndugu Haji Alli Muhija who attended the meeting supported Ndugu Kisasi's contention, arguing that instead of condemning the Board, the committee should advance constructive suggestions to help the body improve its efficiency.

Ndugu Thabit Kombo refuted claim that the Tender Board was a stumbling block to the performance of governmental institutions in Zanzibar. "Some of these institutions have failed to meet the planned budget because they do not have enough working capital", Ndugu Kombo charged.

It is for these reasons, he added, that parastatals on the mainland were refusing to supply Zanzibar with certain items or services on credits and instead were demanding payments in advance because many institutions in Zanzibar have often failed to honour their debts.

Under the law setting up the Zanzibar Tender Board, no government department can undertake any major construction work, or make purchases amounting to more than 1,000/- without the approval of the Tender Board. The ceiling for parastatals is 4,000/-.

The committee later unanimously agreed that members of the tender Board, leaders of public and private construction companies in Zanzibar should appear before the Committee today to explain problems which hamper their efficient operations.

CSO: 4700/1275

BIT EXPECTED TO BEGIN OPERATIONS IN AUGUST

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 82 p 1

[Text] A new company, Biashara Consumer Services Limited established last year by the Board of Internal Trade (BIT), is expected to begin operations this August, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The BIT Director-General, Ndugu M.A. Urio, said the Company whose take-off was delayed by lack of premises, would begin with an initial capital of about seven million/-

It will first operate as a supermarket and, depending on the progress, form department stores which would spread from the city to the regions, he said.

He explained that the purpose of the company is to contribute towards public efforts to control retail trade and train individuals and consumer co-operators on how to operate and control retail business.

"In short, it is our small effort to contribute in the socialisation of retail trade in the country," Ndugu Urio said.

He was optimistic that the new company whose share holders include national trading companies such as Agricultural Industrial Supplies Company (AISCO), General Foods Company (GEFCO), Domestic Appliances and Bicycle Company (BABCO), Building Hardware Electrical Supplies Company (BHESCO) and the National Pharmaceutical Company (NAPCO) would use their expertise to make the venture viable both in service and profitability.

The Director-General said that experts toured Zambia and Europe to study how to establish the company and their studies have been utilised after some adjustments conducive to the country's social economic conditions.

Ndugu Urio said the company was a long-term plan to enable customers to get all their needs.

He said the company would begin with small-size manpower to avoid operational and financial problems, considering the supply of goods.

All the Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) are wholesellers and sub-whole-sellers, "but we think that in big towns there is a need for a big, well stocked detail shop at the centre where consumers can go and get all their goods", he pointed out.

CSO: 4700/1275

FLOOD VICTIMS IN KYELA DISTRICT NOW LACK FOOD

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 82 p 3

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt] FLOOD victims in Kyela District have complained of food shortage because they can not go to market places and reach other food sources.

Some victims, interviewed on Monday, said they were surviving on a single meal daily while others said they relied on water.

Aerial surveys over the affected areas showed that 17 out of the 22 villages hit by floods, were still surrounded by water on Monday. Ndobo, Lugombo/Mwaya, Mwambusye, Ilopa and Lubaga villages are seriously affected.

"Food is our problem... We have some money but there is nothing to buy", lamented villagers at Kilwa. Others interviewed at Ndobo village said their food stock were swept by floods together with cattle, pigs and chicken.

"We have been surviving on tender bananas and rice retrieved from the floods. Sometimes we sleep on empty stomach", they explained.

The Kyela Area Commissioner, Ndugu Emmanuel Mgina, said they needed a big helicopter to send food supplies to village shops in the affected areas which could not be reached by other means.

The police helicopter, surveying the flooded areas and which was expected to return to Dar es Salaam yesterday, was not appropriate for that purpose, he said.

Ndugu Mgina said some 70 bags of maize despatched to Ntebela Division at the weekend took long to reach there because the lorry hauling them was stuck at Tukuyu in Rungwe District.

Three Land Rovers, each capable of carrying six bags, were set to transport the food, he said. The vehicles would travel through Tukuyu to avoid floods on the direct Kyela-Ipinda Road.

Ndugu Mgina said another 70 bags of maize allocated for Unyakyusa Division would be diverted to Ntebela where most of the flooded villages are situated. Arrangements were also being made to send beans to the villages.
the villages.

Ndugu Mgina said the second consignment of food, to be sold at RTC prices, would be channelled through the Kyela-Ipinda Road which was expected to be passable shortly.

"Our main handicap is transport. We have received three Land Rovers. But these are not enough because some will have to be used by officials to collect data on damages caused by floods", he said.

The fact-finding team, sent to the flooded areas, would also list down poor families who could not buy food. The report would be sent to the Prime Minister's Office, he said.

There were no fresh floods yesterday. The dry spell which started on Saturday continued but officials gave ten days or more for the stagnant waters to evaporate. Other means of drainage have been ruled out because of the high water level of the flooded areas.

The flooded villages are mainly those lining Kiwira, Mbaka and Lufilyo rivers. Others are situated on the shores of Lake Nyasa.

District authorities have said the affected areas may face food shortage after the floods.

Actual figures of the amount of crop destroyed by floods are being worked out. But initial estimate show that some 8,000 hectares of paddy and other food crops were in water.

The other villages, which are partially flooded, are Kajunjumele, Kilwa, Tenende, Masebe, Itunge, Talatala, Ndola, Kyangala, Kikuba, Lukwego, Mpanda and Bwato. Others are Lusungo and Mpunguti/Ikama.

CSO: 4700/1275

PARTY PAPER ASKS OAU TO RESOLVE RIFT

AB251651 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 25 May (AFP)--Tanzania's ruling party newspaper today called for the Organization of African Unity, 19 years old today, to resolve the rift over the admission of the Western Saharan Arab Republic and help consolidate unity on the continent.

The Swahili-language daily, UHURU, warned that the enemies of African unity were fueling the dispute "in their campaign to frustrate our valuable unity in Africa."

With the OAU's birthday celebrations, African nations will celebrate the increased membership and strength of the organization, the paper said.

"But African nations are supposed to bear in mind that their efforts to build the unity in this continent have displeased those who like to perpetuate our weaknesses so that they could continue to rule us and exploit our resources for their benefit," the paper said under a banner headline.

Meanwhile, a statement issued by the Namibian liberation support committee at the University of Dar es Salaam said that the conflict in the Western Sahara has tested the very fabric of the African unity.

The committee also emphasised the need to intensify the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa to bring the majority rule in those southern African territories.

Africa's political freedom would be incomplete without the independence of the Namibian people and majority rule in South Africa, it said.

CSO: 4700/1279

CIVIL WORK ON NEW THERMO POWER STATION COMPLETED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 May 82 p 3

[Text] CIVIL works in Tabora on a new '40 million/- thermo-power station has been completed and experts from Britain are being awaited to start installing four generators with an installed capacity of 10.5 megawatts.

The Tabora Regional Manager of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), Ndugu Rene Pointe, told *Shihata* that some experts from Norway, currently in Mwanza working on some broken down generators, would arrive in Tabora this week to redress crankshafts of the new generators which were rusty.

The crankshafts are among machinery reportedly rusting in open air for nearly two years.

He said while the British experts were being awaited, TANESCO was now working to revive one old generator at the Tabora old power station to raise power output from the present 500 to 1,000 kilowatts.

Ndugu Pointe said some spare parts for reviving the generator had been received. Another lot was expected from Dar es Salaam.

Construction of the new power station, which started in 1979, was scheduled for completion last year. But it was delayed due to shortage of building materials and the subsequent demolition of the foundation in the power house after it was found it did not meet the required specifications.

On Friday Mwanza town was plunged into total darkness following a fault in a generator at Mwanza South Power station.

Though the acting TANESCO Regional Manager, Ndugu Ben Mwang'amba declined to comment on the issue mantaining that he was too busy, sources said that because of the fault at the power station TANESCO could not run its two generators operating at Nyakato power station.

The black out which started before 8 o'clock lasted for the whole night and crippled industrial production and the municipality's water supply system.

Housewives had to resort to the lake water.

CSO: 4700/1275

MINISTER NOTES EARNINGS OF PEASANTS FROM SALES OF CLOVES, COPRA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 May 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] ***Shihata*, Zanzibar.**

ZANZIBAR peasants earned 125,497,165/- between July 1981 and last April from the sale of cloves, clove stalks (makonyo) and copra, the Isles Minister for Trade, Ndugu Idi Pandu said over the weekend.

He said the Isles peasants sold 6,106 tonnes of cloves, 4,735 of copra and 497 tonnes of clove-stalks to the State Trading Corporation (STC).

The clove stalks are used for extraction of clove oil.

Presenting a report on his Ministry during the 1981/82 annual development plan, the Minister told the Isles Planning Commission meeting that the three products brought in 472 million/- in foreign exchange.

The Minister said the planned target for next year is to raise the export of cloves by 15 per cent, adding that the export of copra would be stopped for a while in order to satisfy the local market with coconut oil and soap.

For over a year now, coconut oil and washing oil whose main ingredient is copra have been in short supply mainly because peasants were reluctant to sell the dried buts to ZTC because of low prices.

However, the situation has improved a bit since March when the government increased producer prices for copra by 50 per cent to 7/50 per kilogramme.

The Minister told the Commission that his Ministry's major task would be to strengthen regional trading companies to facilitate the implementation of the government's declared policy to enhance the role of public owned commercial institutions instead of private business ventures.

He said that measures to reduce Zanzibar's trade deficit with Tanzania Mainland would be enhanced by the Ministry and its commercial institutions.

CSO: 4700/1275

GOVERNMENT RAISES PRICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE Government has raised the prices of premium and regular petrol and other petroleum products to counter the rising fuel importation, production and transportation costs, according to a statement issued by the National Price Commission in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The statement said the new prices became effective yesterday. The newer premium and regular oil prices would affect all regional headquarters while those of other petroleum products would be confined to Dar es Salaam only.

It said the new retail price for premium petrol would now be 9/75 a litre instead of 9/35 and that of regular petrol 7/65 a litre instead of 7/25.

In Dar es Salaam, cooking gas will now sell for a maximum of 5/65 per kilogramme instead of 5/265 per kilogramme.

Wholesale prices for industrial diesel in the city are 3/887 a litre instead of 2/405; furnace oil 2/915 per litre instead of 2/134; and jet A 1 4/028 per litre instead of 3/546.

Other fuel price rises in the city are retail prices for kerosene 4/60 a litre instead of 3/35 and diesel at 4/55 per litre instead of 3/81.

Explaining the increases, the statement said that the price of a barrel of imported crude had risen by 5.2 per cent since Tanzania reviewed fuel prices in November 1980.

At that time, the price of one barrel of imported crude was US$ 33.602 while now the price averaged US$ 35.376 per barrel.

It said that the TIPER refinery's fixed costs had risen from six million shillings in 1980 to seven million shillings this year and the variable costs had increased from 0/829 in 1980 to 1/556 this year.

Fuel transportation costs by rail had risen by 15 per cent and the road transport charges had also gone up, the statement added.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Transport and Communications has announced an increase of 48 per cent in the road transportation rates for fuel products to counter rising operational costs — incuding the increased prices of vehicles, tyres, spare parts and workers minimum salaries.

The new rates took effect yesterday.

A statement issued by the ministry in Dar es Salaam yesterday said that the rates on murram roads would now be 1/50 per 1000 litres for every kilometre instead of 1/-.

The rates on gravel roads will be 2/- per 1000 litres on every kilometre instead of 1/35.

The last time the Government revised the rates was in December 1979 when the rates rose from 65 cents per 1000 litres for every kilometre to 1/- and from 1/15 per 1000 litres of every kilometre to 1/35 for gravel roads.

CSO: 4700/1275

NASACO EXPECTS BEFORE TAX PROFIT BY END OF JUNE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] THE National Shipping Agencies Company (NASACO) expects a profit of 22m/- before tax by the end of this June from its 1981/82 operations. Total income is expected at 67m/-.

The NASACO General Manager, Ndugu C.B. Simfukwe, told the company's Master Workers Council meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the profit was below the projected 28m/- by 21 per cent while the income by four per cent from the projected 70m/-.

He noted that the performance recorded little increase compared to 1980/81 when the company netted a profit of 21m/- from an income of 66m/-.

Ndugu Simfukwe pointed out that this year's performance reflected how the company was being affected by the current adverse economic situation.

This, he said, was due to the drop in imports due the country's reduced purchasing power and the fall of exports like cotton, sisal and cashewnuts whose crop was affected by bad weather.

This also included the dwindling in imports for countries like Zambia, which use Dar es Salaam Port.

Tabling his company's budget for 1982/83, Ndugu Simfukwe told the Master Workers Council that the company has projected an income of 76m/- during the year with a profit of 29m/-.

The projections are above this year's earnings by 14 and 27 per cent in income and profit respectively.

Ndugu Simfukwe explained that shipping activities were expected to bring in 63.4m/- with expenditure estimated at 20.1m/- while the clearing and forwarding section would generate 2.6m/-.

Transportation, cargo storage and other activities are expected to earn the company a total of 7.1m/-.

He said general expenditure was, however, estimated to increase by 7 per cent from 44.5m/- during the current budget to 47.8m/- next financial year.

The increase, he said, was due to frequent price rises on items used in operations. "We have, however, tried to cut down unnecessary expenditure in reponse to the Party and Government's call to parastatals to minimise their operational costs," he added.

He said the company planned to spend 62m/- for the construction of offices, workers quarters and godowns in Dar es Salaam and Mtwara while 4.4m/- has been earmarked for the purchase of office equipment and saloon cars.

Earlier, the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, who officially opened the meeting, commended NASACO workers for their good performance in the last two years.

Ndugu Mchumo advised NASACO to co-operate with the newly established Central Freight Bureau to avoid exploitation by capitalist ship owners who charged high freight rates.

He said NASACO had a vital role to play in the national economy since about 90 per cent of the country's imports and exports passed through its hands.

CSO: 4700/1275

POLICE SEIZE TEA, COFFEE TO HAVE BEEN EXPORTED ILLEGALLY TO EUROPE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] **DAR ES SALAAM Port police have intercepted 380 tea chests and 300 cartons of raw coffee — all worth about 850,000/- — at the city's harbour, the Port Police Commander Ndugu Ali Juma Guguru said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.**

Ndugu Guguru said the tea and raw coffee were to have been exported to Europe illegally.

He told the *Daily News* that the port police intercepted the 380 tea chests packed in two containers on April 28 this year.

He added that the containers had been placed in Shed Number Six at the port, and were intended to be loaded aboard a foreign ship.

Ndugu Guguru said the 380 tea chests belonged to the Tanzania Tea Authority (TTA) and were valued by the police at about 700,000/-.

He said the 380 tea chests were part of the 460 tea chests loaded in two railway wagons at Mponde, Mombo, in Lushoto District some time last month destined for Dar es Salaam.

During investigations into the intercepted tea, he said, the last week of last month, the police found the two wagons at Ilala Goods Shed empty.

TTA officials told the police that although the authority had expected the two wagons from Mponde last month, no tea was received.

Ndugu Guguru said, According to TTA officials, the authority did not know of the arrival of the Mponde tea in Dar es Salaam until after TTA had been approached by the police.

He explained that the tea chests were transferred from the wagons into the containers but did not reveal the place where the transfer was done.

But, he said, the containers had been removed from the Shed Number Six and were now at the port police station.

Ndugu Guguru said some 300 cartons of raw coffee, worth about 150,000/- were intercepted by the police last Tuesday morning aboard a Polish vessel at the Dar es Salaam harbour.

He said the ship's crew claimed to have bought the coffee from Tanzania Tea Blenders although none of the crew had documents relating to the alleged purchase.

Ndugu Guguru said some 30 members of the crew were questioned by the police in relation to the raw coffee. Investigations were still going on and the vessel was still at the Dar es Salaam port, he added.

CSO: 4700/1275

DROUGHT TO CAUSE SHARP DECLINE IN COFFEE PRODUCTION IN ARUSHA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 82 p 3

[Excerpt] A SHARP decline in coffee production has been predicted in Arusha Region during the 1982/83 crop season, *Shihata* has reported.

The region's Agriculture Development Officer, Ndugu Stephen Mmari, has attributed decline to drought that the region experienced in March. He, however, did not indicate the extent of the decline.

In his recent review of the prevailing situation, Ndugu Mmari said that other cash and food crops would also be adversely affected by the drought.

Smallholder coffee growers in Arusha Region increased their coffee output from 5.9 million kilogrammes in 1979/80 to 8.68 million kilogrammes in 1980/81. During the 1981/82 season, production dropped to 6.28 million kilogrammes and the predicted decline would be the second in two years, he said.

The review also paints a gloomy picture on the region's food situation. It says that in Mbulu, Hanang and Kiteto districts, maize and wheat farmers who expected long rains between December and January, got none.

"They planted twice but their crops dried up. When it started raining early last month, they were already disheartened," the review says.

The region's hope for self-sufficiency in food would entirely depend on rains continuing till the end of May in Karatu area and Arumeru District where the survival of beans, wheat and maize would then be assured.

CSO: 4700/1275

ZANZIBAR AGRICULTURE MINISTRY DEVELOPS HIGH-YIELD RICE SEEDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text]

THE Zanzibar Ministry of Agriculture has produced 334 tonnes of Surinam, Super and Taiwan fast growing and high yield rice seed varieties since the government began a seed multiplication programme five years ago.

The Isles Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Hassan Nassoro Moyo, told the Zanzibar Planning Commission that trial production on the seeds by FAO experts at Mwera Valley in Zanzibar has revealed that as much as 70 bags of paddy can be harvested from one acre compared to the traditional seeds whose maximum yield is eight bags per acre.

He said the Ministry had launched a campaign to encourage peasants to use the new varieties and use efficient agricultural methods to boost paddy production in the Isles.

The government has prepared 288 hectares of low land out of which 130 hectares had been planted with the new seeds under irrigation farming, Ndugu Moyo said.

The Minister, explained that his Ministry planned to use 29 million/- next year to expand the acreage under irrigation and to continue with the seed multiplication and research on the new seeds.

The main problem hindering the Ministry's efforts was lack of funds to meet the planned objectives, Ndugu Moyo said, adding that last year, for instance, his Ministry requested for 253 million/- for its projects but only 80 million/- was released by the Treasury.

On the cash-crop diversification programme, Ndugu Moyo explained that during the forthcoming annual development plan, cultivation of cardamon and coconut trees as key supplementary crops to cloves would receive maximum attention.

The Minister said the acreage under nursery farms for the development of cardamon and coconut seedlings were to be raised to about 400 hectares.

On livestock development, Ndugu Moyo said 76 per cent of the planned targets for the 1981/82 period were successfully implemented.

He said 422 dairy cattle for state dairy farms were purchased and 6,000 other Boran cattle from Kenya were at Makurunge Ranch to improve the genetic potential of Zebu cows now dominating the ranch.

CSO: 4700/1275

SOAP MAKERS SEEK TO SECURE RAW MATERIALS FOR THEIR INDUSTRY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 May 82 p 3

[Text] REPRESENTATIVES of the 18 soap cottage industries now closed down for lack of acid oil meet in Mwanza next week to chart out a joint strategy for securing raw materials for their industries,

Shihata has reported.

The Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) Regional Representative, Ndugu A.H. Mola, said in Mwanza yesterday that the soap manufacturers would meet on Wednesday under SIDO to consider how they could jointly secure raw materials for their work.

After the meeting, Ndugu Mola said the representatives would call on the Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Daniel Machemba, to brief him on their problems and seek help to overcome them.

He said the meeting would put forward proposals with the aim of securing a fixed quarter of acid oil from VOIL. VOIL has refused to sell any of the oil to the industries.

The representatives would also discuss the possibilities of securing raw materials including oil from other sources within the country jointly. The other raw materials include caustic soda, coconut oil, palm oil and others.

The soap manufacturers are also expected to discuss the possibility of approaching the Bank of Tanzania for an import licence to purchase from overseas tallow (animal fat) for making soap as well as equipment used in the soap making process.

They will also consider a proposal to amalgamate all the small industries that deal in the manufacture of laundry soap with the aim of establishing one big soap industry in the region with modern equipment.

The 18 small industries are now lying idle for lack of acid oil which is being produced by VOIL in Mwanza.

VOIL which has 7,000 drums of the acid oil in stock and production capacity of 120 drums daily on three shifts has refused to sell any of the oil to the small industries maintaining that it was using the oil for its soap unit. The soap unit uses 60 drums daily.

CSO: 4700/1275

SUPPLY OF GREENS, STAPLES, FRUIT DECLINES IN DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 82 p 3

[Text] THE supply of greens, staples and fruit from Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Regions has drastically dwindled in the past few days, pushing up prices of some by almost 100 per cent in Dar es Salaam markets and stalls.

Supply shortfalls of vegetables and fruit follow a decrease in the number of transporters willing to ferry commodities because of bad roads.

According to the Planning and operations Manager of the Kariakoo Market Corporation, Ndugu S. Chijoriga, the few transporters still willing to ferry commodities had, however, increased their charges. Many vegetable dealers now found it uneconomical to make trips to Dar es Salaam.

A random sampling of prices of vegetables and fruit showed increases of between 75 to over 100 per cent. A bunch of cooking bananas (mchale), for instance has shot up to 150/- from 90/- only last month.

A bag of sweet potatoes now fetches 500/- instead of 280/-. Prices sell at double their prices last month.

Ndugu Chijoriga said northern and central regions had now become the main and the only reliable, suppliers of vegetables and other green staples consumed in Dar es Salaam.

He said Morogoro and Iringa Regions supplied a large quantity of potatoes, cassava, tomatoes, cabbages, carrots and citrus fruit.

Mbeya Region is the main supplier of peas and cooking bananas (Bukoba and Mwanza type) while Singida Region supplies onions.

He said that Lushoto, Muheza and Korogwe Districts in Tanga Region, famous for regular supplies of yams, oranges and tomatoes, had now almost ceased sending them to this region.

CSO: 4700/1275

YUGOSLAV FOOD TESTING EQUIPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 82 p 3

[Text] YUGOSLAVIA yesterday granted to Tanzania equipment and chemicals for use in food testing and analysis worth 1m/-.

The equipment and chemicals, to be used by the Tanzania Industrial Development Organisation (TIRDO), were granted within the framework of the joint United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and the Yugoslavia Programme for International Co-operation through the country's Federal Committee for Energy and Industry.

Speaking at the handing over ceremony at TIRDO offices in Oysterbay, Dar es Salaam, the Deputy Minister for Industries, Ndugu E.C. Mwanansao, said the equipment and chemicals would greatly help build up a viable food testing and control technology capacity in the country.

The consignment, also falling within the auspices of the Tanzania-Yugoslavia Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Co-operation that came into being in 1962, was handed over by the Yugoslav Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu D. Ivan Ivekovic.

CSO: 4700/1275

BRIEFS

ZANZIBAR PLANNING COUNCIL MEETING--Zanzibar Planning Council begins its week-long meeting today to discuss and adopt Zanzibar's 1982/83 annual development plan which will be presented to the council by the Minister of State (Planning), Ndugu Mohamed Faki. The council, consisting of over a hundred members, is expected to review Zanzibar's current annual development plan Shihata reported from Zanzibar yesterday. According to the 1980 Zanzibar Constitution, annual development plans for the Isles are ratified by the Zanzibar House of Representatives after they had been adopted by the Planning Council and the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 May 82 p 1]

OIL DEPOT EXPANSION--BP Tanzania Limited plans to spend 25 million/- this year for improvement, putting safety measures and expanding the capacity of the oil depot installation in Dar es Salaam to hold increased dem and of fuel and other petroleum products. The company has also set aside 10 million/- for maintenance work of its plant equipment and building a new loading gantry. This was said in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the BP Managing Director, Mr. N. Callander, when addressing his company's Workers Council which met to review the 1981 budget and examine the one for this year. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 May 82 p 3]

CCM MEMBER ON SOVIET FARMING--Tanzanians have been called upon to concentrate more on learning new agricultural techniques in order to improve the country's farm output. Speaking on arrival from a three-week tour of the Soviet Union, a member of a three-man CCM delegation said the Soviet Union had scored great agricultural advancement and Tanzania had a lot to learn from them. The member, Ndugu A. F. Masatu from the Party Headquarters, said Tanzania could emulate Soviet Union's agricultural technology to improve her food production. Ndugu Masatu who was accompanied by a member of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC), Ndugu Daudi Mandanda and the Tunduru District Party Secretary, Captain Theodos Kasapira said the Soviet Union was using very good irrigation systems and simple harvesting equipments. He cited a tea picking machine which if made available to Tanzania could reduce the work-load experienced by farmers on tea plantations. He said the equipment could be locally manufactured. Ndugu Masatu said that the Soviets had also managed to be very successful in agriculture due to good leadership and through giving incentives to farmers. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 May 82 p 3]

MAIZE FROM ZIMBABWE--Tanzania will receive 40,000 tons of maize worth 92,630,000/- from Zimbabwe between May and August through a grant from several donor countries. The Planning Advisor for the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in Tanzania, Mr. J. Jansonius, told Shihata in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the first consignment of 10,000 tons was scheduled to arrive next Tuesday. Mr. Jansonius, attached

to the National Milling Corporation (NMC) said the purchase of maize would also benefit Zimbabwe, a landlocked country which had a surplus of one million tons of maize last year. The donor countries include the members of the European Economic Community, Norway, Sweden, and Japan and the World Food Programme (WFP). [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 May 82 p 3]

CHOLERA PATIENTS--There were five patients of cholera in Dodoma region by Monday this week, according to the Regional Medical Officer Dr. J. Tesha. Four patients are at Myumi, Dodoma Rural district, and another one at the government hospital in Dodoma, he said. Meanwhile the Dodoma Urban District Party Secretary, Ndugu Shabani Mohammedi has appealed to the residents of the district to clean their surroundings to control the disease. A Shihata survey, has revealed that there is poor sanitation in some of the houses, and garbage is not collected in various areas of the municipality. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 May 82 p 3]

NABICO HALTS PRODUCTION--The National Bicycle Company (NABICO) has sent an unspecified number of its workers on a three-month compulsory leave starting May 1 due to financial constraints facing the company. A copy of the letter issued to the affected workers said that "due to the prevailing financial problems facing the company and the country at large, the company has been forced to stop production for not less than three months". This meant, the letter said, each worker affected would be paid a month's salary and the three-month period can either be extended or shortened depending on the exigencies of the situation. According to sources within the company the move has affected more than 300 workers. Production at the Bicycle Company has been falling recently for lack of raw material and spare parts. There are also reports of theft of spare parts by some of the workers at the company. However, according to a message delivered by NABICO workers on 27th April this year before Dar es Salaam Regional Party Chairman Ramadhani Nyamka during the official opening of the company's JUWATA branch, the company aims at producing 5,000 bicycles every month for six months starting this July. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 May 82 p 3]

NETHERLANDS GRANT--Tanzania will receive grants totalling 375 million/- from the government of the Kingdom of Netherlands for the year 1982. This follows the signing of an agreement yesterday between the two governments at the end of their annual consultations which began on Monday in Dar es Salaam. The Ambassador of the Netherlands to Tanzania, Mr. A Van Der Willigen signed on behalf of his government and the Deputy Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu A. H. Mshangama signed on behalf of Tanzania. A press release issued from the Ministry of Finance said yesterday that the main part of the assistance will be used to finance the sugar industry, the cotton sector, livestock development, rural water supply programmes, economic infrastructure, small scale industrial development and import support. It added that the assistance to the sugar industry will go to the Mtibwa Kilombero and the Kagera Sugar companies. The cotton sector will receive support on implementation of a repair and maintenance programme of two and half years. According to the release, apart from the support to the industrial estates in Dar es Salaam, Shinyanga and Songea, new small industrial activities will be financed at the Tanzania Leather Associated Industries (TLAI) estate in Morogoro. In the field of economic infrastructure, further assistance will be given to Tanzania, condludes the release. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 May 82 p 1]

ADB SURVEY ON FINANCING--The African Development Bank (ADB) will send a team of experts to Tanzania to study the economy and identify possible areas where the bank could assist in financing, the Finance Minister, Ndugu Amir Jamal, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The Minister, who returned yesterday from Lusaka where he attended the bank's 18th annual meeting, said this agreement was reached during bilateral talks between the Tanzania delegation and ADB officials. The ADB has so far assisted a number of projects in Tanzania, lending out 1,007.6 million shillings between 1973 and now to finance industrial, agricultural, livestock, water and communication schemes. [Excerpt] [Patrick Mwanukuzi] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 9 May 82 p 1]

KENYA HANDS OVER CATTLE--Tarime--The Kenya Government last week handed over to Tanzania 28 head of cattle and two donkeys smuggled from Nyatira village about a year ago. The handing over ceremony was held at Tsibania in Kenya. Handing over the cattle, the Commissioner for South Nyanza, Mr Amos arap Bore, said that Kenya returned the smuggled cattle because Tanzania was a good neighbour. Accepting the cattle, the Tarime Party Secretary, Ndugu A. Malley, thanked Kenya for being a good neighbour and added that he believed frequent meetings would foster closer friendly relations. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 May 82 p 3]

TRC LOCOMOTIVE DEPOT--The Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) Phase Two diesel locomotive depot at Morogoro is to be inaugurated this Friday, Shihata reported in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The depot, which is the sole workshop in Tanzania with facilities for a completed overhauling of diesel locomotive engines, in financed by a Canadian grant of 16 million/- through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The depot construction, undertaken by a Brazilian firm--CICOL and Jos Hansen, a West German firm--started in February, 1978 under a pact signed between TRC and CIDA. The depot can overhaul 84 locomotives engines annually, the agency reported. The first depot, commissioned in 1974, was meant for the normal running purposes and minor repairs. The need for an overhauling workshop arose in 1976 following the break-up of the East African Community. Prior to that, overhauling of locomotives engines was done at the community's workshop in Nairobi. The Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, Mr. K. Johansen, will represent his country at the inauguration ceremony, Shihata said, quoting a TRC official. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 May 82 p 1]

NEW MINERAL POLICY--The Minister for Minerals, Ndugu Jackson Makwetta, said in Dar es Salaam over the week-end that the Government was planning to introduce a mineral policy to combat illegal mining of minerals and their smuggling across the boarders. Without giving figures, he said the policy was prompted by an increase in illegal mining business which he said made Tanzania suffer big losses. Ndugu Makwetta told reporters the new policy would govern the supervision and control of mineral potential. He said mineral buying posts would be increased as well as giving individual mineral dealers the technical and material assistance. Under the new policy, the Minister said, the Government would define specific areas with minerals where the Government, parastatals, villagers or individuals would do mining. The policy would also specify which minerals should be exploited by the government through co-ordination with international organisations. Ndugu Makwetta said the government planned to increase supervision of purchasing of minerals and strengthening of security, especially on border areas to discourage smuggling. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 May 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1275

CHANGES NOTED IN KARAMOJA PROVINCE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2893, 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Marie-Therese Delboulbes]

[Text] Kampala, April 28--Karamoja has moved in two years from the iron age of the spear to the modern epoch of the tractor, penicillin and the Kalashnikov assault rifle.

It is a marginal and largely forgotten province in North-Eastern Uganda which attracted attention in 1980 because of a very severe famine. Many European and American humanitarian groups came to help.

Today, many have packed their bags or are about to do so. The Karamojong people are generally in good health--and a resurgence of insecurity these past few months is encouraging departures.

There are fewer than 50 doctors, nurses and technical aid staff left, alongside the mission stations like those of the Italian Verona Fathers who have been in Karamoja for 40 years.

The insecurity is different from what it used to be, a variety of witnesses agree. Traditional inter-tribal raids on livestock are now being accompanied by 'normal' robbery with violence, following the murder of an Italian nun last November on a track in the bush.

A number of whites have been among the victims, usually without serious consequences. One French doctor recounted how he got some highway robbers to return his mattress and car tyres by threatening to keep them out of his hospital if they were wounded and needed treatment. The holdup took an even more comical turn when the gang laid down their Kalashnikovs to help push the doctor's Landrover.

The doctor and his colleagues, who had three slightly wounded raiders in their hospital, asserted that despite a growing number of raids they preferred to be in Karamoja than in the capital.

The main clashes since the beginning of the year have been between the Karamojong clan of the Matheniko, from the Moroto region, and Teso tribesman from Soroti.

The Tesoti slayed a Karamojong leader, the self-styled "General" Apopolis, on February 6. In revenge, the Matheniko on March 3 raided Katakwi to the east of Soroti and killed at least 68 people.

The UGANDA TIMES reported that after that battle more than 50,000 people had fled their villages in East Teso. Witnesses quoted by the Government paper all affirmed that there were big differences from previous patterns of attack.

"These are not ordinary cattle raids," said a local chief. A village elder agreed, adding that "formerly a raider would only care to drive somebody's cattle (away), never caring to kill even the innocent babies."

The survivors interviewed said some of their assailants were of a different physical type from the Karamojong. "Some of the bandits have long braided hair, others have marks at the side of their faces," they said.

Turkana tribesmen from nearby Kenya were said to be among the raiders, and advanced weaponry was more in evidence than previously, witnesses reported. Unconfirmed rumours had it that former soldiers under ousted dictator Idi Amin were with the Matheniko clansmen, with cattle camps set up along the border with the Teso area.

The situation was viewed as serious enough for General Tito Okello, Uganda's Armed Forces chief, to visit Soroti, the Teso district capital.

But it has proved impossible to ascertain whether the latest bandits are simply a better-organised band of cattle rustlers, or if destabilising political factors are playing a part.

In Karamoja today, a Kalashnikov rifle is worth four or five cows. The Jie clan around Kotido has 100,000 head of cattle, for a population of 20,000 to 30,000 people, an expatriate has estimated. The clan undubitably has the means to defend itself.

For the relief groups from UNICEF and OXFAM, from the Irish-based Concern and France's Hopital sans Frontieres, the urgency of the situation of two years back has disappeared. But the big question remains: What will happen to the results of all the effort expended during that time?--To get dispensaries going again, to make water pumps work, to start up farming cooperatives?

There is a lot of complaining about the individualism and lack of interest evidenced by the nomad Karamojong. But it is also acknowledged what a well-nigh impossible wager it was to want to make them leap the centuries in just a couple of years, when the church missions have barely succeeded in 40 years to get them to stay put in one place.

Relative optimism was voiced at a hospital at Tokora in South Karamoja, where one of the two doctors from France noted that the local structure was better than elsewhere because the staff included Ugandan nurses and midwives and, in addition, a medical assistant with four years' study behind him.

"After we leave, the hospital ought, in a year, a year and a half, to still be a dispensary of a good standard," he forecast. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1272

REGISTRATION, BANNING OF JOBLESS IN KAMPALA SAID TO NO AVAIL

Order Issued

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2893, 30 Apr 82 p 18

[Text] Kampala, April 30--Ugandan authorities have ordered all people without permanent places of work to leave the capital, Kampala, and return to their village homes with effect from tomorrow May 1, Uganda radio announced here last night.

The radio said this measure would remain in force "until further notice."

It said all people over 15 now living in Kampala proper or the districts of Mpigi, Mukono and Luwero must register with their parish chiefs or ward officials with evidence of their residence qualification.

The four districts lie in Central Uganda where clashes have been reported in the past between Government troops and anti-government guerrillas.

Uganda radio did not elaborate about the specific categories of people who would be required to return to their villages, for example whether the new measures would cover casual labourers like hawkers and cigarette boys.

The measures were part of a "series announced Thursday afternoon in Kampala by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr John Luwuliza Kirunda, to improve security in and around Kampala," the radio explained.

The measures also included an order to motorists to travel with photocopies of registration cards of their vehicles at all times with effect from May 10.

Meanwhile, a Kampala vernacular daily, the UGANDA POST, today reported that unidentified men killed a policeman at Lubya village, west of Kampala, on Tuesday. The attackers took away the policeman's gun, it said. This brings to four the number of policemen killed in Kampala suburbs since the weekend. (A.F.P.)

Unemployed Stay Put

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 May 82 p 18

[Text] Kampala, May 1--Many of Kampala's estimated 50,000 unemployed who were ordered to return to their home villages by today appear to have decided to stay put, despite a stern warning yesterday from vice-president Paulo Muwanga that there will be no mercy for those "caught cheating."

The unemployed were given 36 hours to leave Kampala by Internal Affairs Minister John Luwuliza Kirunda last Thursday, but today the main taxi park and two bus terminals had barely more than the usual number of passengers.

There were no unusual queues or crowds at the bus terminals, and quite a number of those traveling were women, children and old people--not just the unemployed young men most affected by Thursday's order.

Mr Kirunda told journalists yesterday that he estimated the number of people affected by his order would be in the neighbourhood of 50,000 and Vice-President Muwanga said there would be no mercy for those found with fake identity cards claiming fictious [as published] places of work.

Mr Muwanga also holds the key portfolio of Defence, and he and Mr Kirunda are the strongest advocates of tough government measures to rid Kampala of hostile guerrilla elements.

At yesterday's press luncheon where the two men made their comments Mr Muwanga promised all possible backing for the measures announced by Mr Kirunda.

Apart from the evacuation order to the unemployed, the measures include a requirement that everyone over 15 living in the central districts of Kampala, Mukono, Mpigi and Luwero register with their parish chiefs by May 10.

Mr Muwanga told pressmen yesterday that government identity checks had 'made no headway' in the search for guerrillas in Kampala. Interrogating captured guerrillas had also proved useless as they all had operational code-names and could not even identify their financiers by name--although these were well known to them by sight.

The vice-president, defended recent mass swoops by the army on Kampala and its suburbs, saying the government had no better way of capturing the guerrillas in the capital.

In its operations, usually starting at dawn, the army rounds up all the men in an area and drives them in trucks to the Nsambya police college in Kampala for 'screening.'

The screening process is similar to that employed by the British colonial authorities 20 years ago in neighbouring Kenya against the "Mau Mau" movement: All the men rounded up are paraded before captured guerrillas who point out their colleagues or commanders. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1272

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL ATTACKED IN HOSPITAL--Kampala, April 29--An official of the ruling Uganda peoples Congress (UPC), Steven Dungu, has died after being attacked by gunmen in his sick bed in the Nsambya mission hospital in Kampala, a vernacular daily, Taifa Empya, reported today. Mr. Dungu was admitted to the hospital early this month after gunmen attacked his home in the southern suburbs of Kampala, it said. He was a branch chairman of President Milton Obote's UPC in the Makindye parish, on the southern outskirts of the capital. The newspaper did not disclose the date of his death or when he was attacked in his hospital bed. Officials at UPC headquarters declined to give details. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2893, 30 Apr 82 p 18]

CSO: 4700/1274

COMMENTARY ASKS RECONCILIATION IN CHAD

AB221038 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0825 GMT 22 May 82

[AZAP commentary: "For the Bleeding to Cease in Chad"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 May (AZAP)--Since Friday in Kinshasa, the Chadian problem has once again become the topic for discussion. A minisummit aimed at finding ways and means of restoring peace and tranquility to Chad is currently being held in the Zairian capital by President Arap Moi of Kenya, the current OAU chairman; his Zairian counterpart, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko; as well as OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo; the foreign affairs ministers of Senegal and Nigeria; and the Chadian minister of agriculture.

Traumatized by a fraticidal war which claims several lives daily from among the belligerents, the Chadian people must examine their conscience and help to restore peace in the country. But this cannot be achieved as long as the OAU's efforts are thwarted by the intransigence of some Chadian leaders.

At each of the OAU meetings devoted to the Chadian issue, the recourse to political negotiation among the different factions stand out as the most appropriate way to engage the peace process for this country. After an objective analysis of the situation, some wise men noticed that apart from the reconciliation of all the children of this country, weapons cannot solve the Chadian problem.

Meanwhile, President Goukouni Oueddei, who is developing a thesis which is diametrically opposed, does not see things this way. And this is the main difficulty, the stumbling block to the restoration of peace in Chad. Adhering to this thesis only perpetuates the shedding of blood in this country which has been drained of its blood.

The Kinshasa discussions will undoubtedly once more recommend moderation to the leader of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] to try to convince him of the necessity to transcend the old enmity between him and Hissein Habre so as to create the conditions necessary for the restoration of peace and calm to his country. Certainly, quarrels of personal dignity are difficult to obliterate from politics, but they can be overcome for the sake of the state if only the desire to do so is expressed and the supreme interest of the Chadian nation is taken into consideration at this particularly crucial moment of its history.

Once again, the Kinshasa minisummit will offer the opportunity to make the representative of the GUNT understand this. It will assure him that all things fully considered, he will not be victimized in the reconciliation exercise. Contrary to that, posterity will have it that he has been able to sacrifice his intransigence and personal dignity on the alter of national harmony, for the supreme good of all the Chadian people and of all Africa.

CSO: 4719/990

BRIEFS

MEDICAL TRIPS ABROAD BANNED--Kinshasa, May 1--Zaireans have been banned from leaving the country for medical reasons, Information Minister Kande Dzambulate said here last night. Mr Dzambulate, who was giving details of a Cabinet meeting yesterday, said the ban had been imposed because many people, with the complicity of doctors, had been going abroad ostensibly for medical reasons but in fact for other purposes. Victims of serious disabilities, including cancer and heart trouble, were exempt from the ban provided their cases had been verified by two medical commissions appointed by the Minister of Public Health, Mr Dzambulate said. Another measure taken at yesterday's weekly meeting presided by Prime Minister N'Singa Udjuu was the reintroduction of obligatory "Salongo," or clean-ups by the whole population, with effect from next Saturday. Mr Dzambulate warned that anyone who tried to escape this obligation would suffer "severe penalties." In this context all buildings on Kinshasa's main avenue, the June 30 boulevard, would be given a new coat of paint. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2894, 4 May 82 p 21]

ASYLUM IN CAPE VERDE--Praia, April 28--The Cape Verde Government has granted political asylum to seven Zairese opposition members now living in Angola, official sources said here. The Zairese were not identified by name, but the sources said they were from the region of Shaba Province, which is the former secessionist state of Katanga. The granting of asylum was negotiated by Onesimo Silveira, a former representative in Angola of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees who has since moved to Ethiopia. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2893, 30 Apr 82 p 22]

MOBUTU ON ISRAELI TIES--President Mobutu has commented on his decision to restore relations with the state of Israel. This decision caused a great deal of uproar in the Arab countries. Saudi Arabia and Qatar have, moreover, broken off relations with Kinshasa. Zaire broke off relations with Israel in 1973 because African lands, belonging to Egypt, were occuped by Israel. This reason has now disappeared. The break, President Mobutu said further, was not caused by the fate of Arab lands but by that of African land belonging to Egypt. The Zairian head of state affirmed that his country is not ready to submit to the yoke of an Arab neoslavery system. He described Arab-African solidarity as a booby trap, and criticized Arab leaders, describing them as slave-taking caravanners with riding crops and turbans. [Text] [LD211004 Brussels Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 21 May 82]

END

CSO: 4719/990

JPRS 81030

11 June 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2638

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JPRS 81030

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PAPU SEEKS FINANCIAL BACKING FROM TANZANIA, UGANDA, KENYA

AB281546 Paris AFP in English 1504 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 28 May (AFP)--Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have been asked by a six-day conference of Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU) to give financial and administration backing to the organization's operations.

The appeal to the three East African states today came in the wake of allegations by the PAPU Administrative Council of misappropriation of the organization's money two days ago, when it was claimed that contributions by member-states had been placed in private accounts in Paris and PAPU Secretariat officials had exceeded their budgetary ceiling.

The PAPU conference, attended by some 25 member countries in the north Tanzanian town of Arusha since last Tuesday, urged the East African countries to work closely with the organization's Assistant Secretary General Fred Johnson to inform member-states periodically on the progress of the union's management areas.

Reports reaching here today from conference sources said the Administrative Council has been directed to submit to member-countries a detailed report on the organisation's financial management for 1980/82 fiscal years by next September.

It is understood that Tanzania, as host country to the PAPU Secretariat, promised to make available to member-countries the authentic external auditors' report which apparently could not be traced at the Secretariat despite repeated demands by delegates. The demands were prompted by claims from a number of delegates that documents submitted to the conference were not only incomplete but falsified.

An earlier report by the official Tanzanian news agency, SHIHATA, said Tanzania will continue to support the Arusha-based continental postal organization--a specialised agency of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)--despite nonrepayment of earlier loans.

In its first year of operation PAPU received from Tanzania 364,545 dollars, some of which is still outstanding. Tanzanian Minister for Transport and Communication John Malacela, who chaired the conference, said his country would be prepared to finance up to 25 percent of the PAPU annual budget if contributions from member-states are not remitted in time.

CSO: 4700/1288

BRIEFS

ONE-PARTY STATE--Nairobi--In an obvious attempt to forestall the creation of an opposition party, Kenya's ruling KANU party moved here yesterday to amend the nation's constitution and turn it into a single-party state. At the end of 6-hour-long session, the leaders of the Kenya African National Union adopted a motion recommending that opposition parties be declared illegal. Kenya's constitution permits the creation of opposition parties, but previous efforts at setting them up failed. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Jun 82 p 11]

CSO: 4701/79

BARTER NOW USED IN FISH PROFITEERING SYSTEM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 May 82 p 2

[Text] For a period, as a result of the action taken some months ago to reduce the number of blackmarketers and speculators who camped there selling fish, there was no unusual activity in Praca 25 de Junho near the exit gate for travelers from Catembe. That period has passed, and things are humming again in that location. It happens every day at nightfall. Only the systems once used for both wholesale and retail trade have changed. Today the blackmarketing and speculation are conducted not only with currency but also with the barter of such goods as sugar and rice, among others.

The change in the systems used appears mainly in the time of day that the deals are made and in the product that constitutes the "currency" for the transactions. Whereas, previously, the negotiations and regulting sale were conducted in broad daylight, lately the business has been conducted under cover of night.

Bread Main Currency for Wholesale Business

In addition to the blackmarketing by retailers, there is another type of transaction involving the fishermen themselves.

According to our information, bread is among the principal products used to barter for fish from the fishermen when they return from the sea. The fishermen accept bread because of the increasing demand for this product.

According to the same sources, "the fishermen trade a certain quantity of fish for bread, but there is no set rate. When the fish is 'magumba,' the quantity received is considerable, but for other types of fish, you can count the number on one hand," we heard from Manuel Jorge, a resident of the district of Chamanculo, who is familiar with the way business is conducted.

Speculation Begins With Sales to Public

Avoiding the danger of doing business in broad daylight, after acquireng the fish "wholesale," the retailers conduct their activities at night. "Magumba," which is included in the list of so-called third-class fish, for which the legal price is 25 meticals per kilogram, is sold on the blackmarket for 20

meticals for five fish, while for other types of fish the prices vary from 200 to 400 meticals for three or four fish.

Collusion

Given this picture, the assumption is that some individuals connected with the bakeries are involved, considering the increasing shortage of bread and the fact that people are showing up in the Praca 25 de Junho with large quantities of it, ready to do business. According to existing directives, each bread buyer has the right to 5 or 10 loaves at the bakery, but the amounts sold daily (although they are concealed) reveal what must be going on.

6362
CSO: 4742/302

DUTCH OFFICIAL REVIEWS AID, PROMISES COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS In Portuguese 30 Apr 82 p 10

[Text] Tjaco van den Hout, charge d'affaires of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the People's Republic of Mozambique, has told NOTICIAS that his government is maintaining an active policy in southern Africa, aimed basically at two objectives: to support the efforts of southern African countries to free themselves from economic dependence on South Africa, through close cooperation, and to increase pressure on the Government of South Africa to dismantle the "apartheid" system.

The Dutch diplomat was speaking on the occasion of the National Day of the Netherlands, also called Queen's Day (30 April), which for him was a moment to reflect on the work achieved here.

Van den Hout explained that his country welcomed the creation of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Council] as a useful tool in attracting the financing needed for real and efficient regional cooperation in the effort to reduce dependency on South Africa.

"Our former Minister van der Klaaw was the first foreign relations minister outside Africa to announce publicly that he would personally take part in the conference," he said, adding:

"At that time we pledged 31 million guilders to rehabilitate the port of Beira and we entered negotiations with your minister of ports and ground transportation to carry out a program, which was immediately initiated in collaboration with the CFM ["Mozambican Railways]."

Another 30 million guilders to improve the port of Beira was pledged during the SADCC conference held in Malawi, bringing the total to 61 million guilders (about 854 million meticals).

According to the Dutch charge d'affaires, half this amount was a gift and the other half is a loan with favorable terms--an interest rate of less than 1 percent (0.75 percent), with the first 10 years interest-free and a repayment period of 50 years, that is, by the year 2030.

Speaking further about the program to rehabilitate the port of Beira, which will also include technical assistance from Dutch specialists, Van den Hout

said: "Much work has already gone into this project, including surveys and studies begun in 1981. We are pleased to confirm that in 1982 all this study will culminate in specific action, with positive results. It has gone so well and so quickly because of the good cooperation we have had with the respective Mozambican ministry."

The Dutch diplomat also spoke about cooperation with Mozambique outside the framework of the SADCC. Before that organ was created, "we already had extensive bilateral cooperation programs. In fact," he added, "even before independence we were negotiating with FRELIMO and with the transition government on matters related to cooperation development."

According to the speaker, the Netherlands cooperates with our country in several areas; namely, health, agriculture, fishing, transportation, industry and energy, water supply, road construction and information.

In this regard, the diplomat added: "We are also taking part in a program of diversified activities in the north of your country, involving health, water, agriculture, etc. We are studying the plan of operations for this project, which was prepared by Mozambican agencies. May I say that we are impressed with the work that has been done and expect to arrive at an agreement in a genuine spirit of cooperation between two equal partners."

Pressure on South Africa

"We will do everything possible to see that the Netherlands participates more effectively in the existing oil embargo against South Africa. New Dutch investments in South Africa will be discouraged and imports will be reduced," the diplomat said in reference to measures taken and to be taken by his country in relation to South Africa.

Last year the Dutch Government cancelled its cultural treaty with the Republic of South Africa and, in the consular area, it joined Belgium and Luxembourg in requiring visas for South Africans planning to visit these countries.

"In this way we hope to bring more pressure to bear on the Government of South Africa to dismantle the system of apartheid, although this is a long and difficult road. In fact, however, only when the system of apartheid is eliminated will the region have the stability that will permit lasting economic development."

Regarding the Namibian question, our speaker said his country hopes for a speedy and just solution so the territory can achieve its independence.

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CSO: 4742/302

MAPUTO SAID NOT TO REFLECT NATION'S TRUE IMAGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 May 82 p 1

[Editorial by Nelson Malangabi]

[Text] Some people come here from abroad and are charmed by Maputo. There are people who have always lived in Maputo and never arrived here from abroad, who are equally charmed with this alien reality, this European view which has been instilled in African eyes.

Some foreigners who come to Maputo say they expected a different city. "Maputo does not look like Africa," they say.

The Africa they are talking about is perhaps suspect, but it is true that, from some angles, Maputo does suggest Europe. I am not referring to its physical appearance, but to the prevailing culture in certain circles.

There is a culture in Maputo which does not mirror the country. It is like water which has been tinted so as to appear to have come from another source. It deceives because it is ashamed of its origins. Looking at this side of Maputo, one does not see Mozambique, the countryside, the signs of misery, poverty and ignorance.

The Maputo of which I speak is blind to the nation. The country means nothing more than the signing of a dispatch, the carpeting in the office, the stereo in the living room, the search for luxury items, the fashion parade at the entrance to the theater.

Even more serious, many Mozambicans mistake the capital for the nation. Reports are sent to the "nation" (meaning to the central agencies of the government).

The visitors come from the "nation." The "solution" to local problems is delayed because it is expected to come from the Maputo-nation. This "nation" to which so many appeals are sent cannot respond; first, because its eyes and ears are turned elsewhere and, second, because we do not want this kind of relationship between the capital and the rest of the country, between the central and local agencies of government.

The thoughts I have expressed apply only to one part of Maputo. There is another capital--the one that took over the streets in the May Day celebrations. This is what gives personality and color to this city that takes pride in the scarlet banners it displays.

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CSO: 4742/302

PUBLIC URGED TO TAKE PART IN CAMPAIGN AGAINST CRIME

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Assaults and house robberies in the still of the night are assuming alarming proportions, because of their frequency and in the relative impunity of their perpetrators.

People have even met their death when some thief, caught red-handed or not, in desperation or deliberately, crossed the line that separate him from murder.

Citizens are particularly irate and unhappy about seeing personal property disappear in minutes, property that in most cases represents years of saving and sacrifice--and because it is personal, the subjective value of the stolen property is even greater than its mere economic value. This feeling is building up and creating waves of social unrest, just the opposite of what we need in this phase of new beginnings and the general struggle for a happier and easier life.

The crime problem has deep social causes. Just as no one is born better than anyone else, no one brings with him into this world any "germ" for robbery or crime. There is a whole range of specific interaction between the individual and society that can lead one or another person down this path. Therefore, it is only by eliminating the underlying social causes--in our case, for example, underdevelopment, unemployment, even the actions of our foreign enemies--that crime will be eradicated.

Citizens will not be satisfied with theoretical explanations, however, and simply "wait" for the process to reach some fixed "end," which does not exist.

Nor is it acceptable to make the police or the state the only scapegoat, asking indignantly what "they" are waiting for. It is not humanly possible to send an agent to guard each and every home--who guards the home of the man who is guarding our home?

The word "people's," which is part of the designation for our republic and our police, is not there just because it sounds nice. It is there because it is intended that the people constitute the only "competent body" to solve their problems. In this case, we do not mean by personally beating up the

one thief caught red-handed while 100 others commit robberies and are not caught, but rather by mutual cooperation between the grassroots organizations representative of the residents, and the security and defense forces.

In this regard, we would suggest even that the GD's [obliging groups] (which are now being reactivated), in addition to exchanging information regularly with the PPM [Mozambique People's Police], should join with the PPM to study the feasibility of reintroducing the night guard. Actually, this service is not, as many people think, an attribute of capitalism or colonialism. It has a socially useful function within the context that a given society assigns to it. With an armed night guard in each residential block of the major cities, a guard chosen on the basis of strict criteria, whose salary would be paid by contributions from the people he "guards," we are certain that the crime problem could be reduced within a short time.

This is not the final or only answer to the question, but it would be one practical demonstration of the meaning of "people's power"--of the idea that there is, in fact, no eternal father watching over us from above and that, today in Mozambiuue, our fate is in our own hands.

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BRIEFS

BEIRA'S POOR SUPPLY SYSTEM--Mario Guerreiro, director of GOAM [Office for the Organization of Provisioning] was recently in the city of Beira, sent by the Domestic Trade Ministry to make a study of the current supply situation in that area of the country. The trip is one of the first steps taken by the ministry to examine ways to ease the shortage of various food products which the city of Beira has been experiencing. Asked by RM [Radio Mozambique] in Beira to comment on the distribution problems in the Sofala Province capital, Guerreiro said: "Since I did not have a chance to see the way things were before, I have no basis for a comparison, because in matters of supply there are ups and downs. Sometimes factory production is normal and on other occasions the same factories are idled, and this affects supplies." Guerreiro said that from his contacts with producers, warehouses and local agencies responsible for distribution, he was led to conclude that the situation is difficult. "There is a shortage of some products and others are not available at all." In the same interview, the GOAM director noted the advantages of the new supply system now in effect in Maputo, declaring that it insures a fair distribution of all the available products. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 May 82 p 1] 6362

OFFICIAL TRAFFIC WITH ZIMBABWE--Mozambique and Zimbabwe have just facilitated the entry of official delegations into each country, the Mozambican news agency AIM has reported, citing a note from the Mozambican MNE [Minsitry of Foreign Affairs]. The governments of the two countries agreed that beginning on 1 April, official delegations will be issued visas at the entry stations, thus doing away with the need to request entry visas from the respective embassies. The note from the ministry states that official delegations on missions must, however, inform the embassies of the planned arrival date to facilitate notification of the migration services. The note adds that the delegations must carry credentials from their organizations and must still apply for entry visas through the embassies. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs note indicates that visas must be granted within 9 days. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Apr 82 p 1 6362

CSO: 4742/302

COMMENTARY ON SWAPO, NEED FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 4 May 82 p 2

[Editorial by Hans Feddersen: "Political Manuevers"]

[Text] SWAPO's reply to the West comes at a time when the process of gaining our independence is influenced by political maneuvers: P. W. Botha holds talks with Kenneth Kaunda--at the same time Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Ilychew visits Angola and promises more military aid. East German Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrives today in Luanda where he will talk with Angolan and SWAPO leaders.

During the weekend, Angola condemned South Africa's alleged preparations for a military invasion, and finally Sam Nujoma called the foreign ministers of the "frontier states" to Dar-es-Salam. During all these diplomatic talks the negotiating partners should remember the following basic facts:

--The revolution that has been promised for South Africa for 30 years has not taken place.

--An economic boycott of South Africa would hit at least 12 black African countries, and would also raise the unemployment rates (because of market losses) in European countries.

--The United States could resist at any time threats by African countries. Nigeria, e.g., is not in a position to go through with an oil boycott against America. South Africa remains of strategic value for the West and has in recent times shown its readiness to deal with internal problems. This readiness is attested by the housecleaning actions within the NP of South Africa, by P. W. Botha's meeting with Kaunda and by the new law in favor of a referendum. It can be expected that after the referendum the colored and Indian populations of South Africa will be given the same political rights as the whites.

--SWAPO is dependent upon East bloc countries and has already proven its undemocratic character when 1000 critics of Nujoma were imprisoned without trial.

--46 African countries are trading with South Africa.

--America will have found out that it is not as easy to remove the Cubans from Angola as the Carter government's Andrew Young once thought.

In spite of the liberal aid they receive from the UN, SWAPO and the frontier states must not depend on themselves alone because South Africa will give priority to its own security interests. That means that only the United States is in a position to remove future concerns of South Africa on insufficient security measures. Only negotiations, not a military solution, can make a contribution in this regard.

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CSO: 4720/11

COMMENTARY ON SWAPO, DTA, REJECTION OF SETTLEMENT PLAN

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 5 May 82 p 2

[Editorial by Hans Feddersen: "The Plaything"]

[Text] When SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma rejected the Western proposals on the day before yesterday, the 7-year birth pains of our independence process received another cut. Whatever may happen in the future, the plaything in all negotiations and other actions is always the population of the former colony, primarily the black population. It becomes the martyr of a future to which it cannot itself contribute!

Four years ago, the DTA was elected by an overwhelming majority in countrywide elections but then refused to prepare a constitution for the country. We recall that Sam Nujoma at that time had the opportunity to shape himself the future of SWAPO: SWAPO could have participated in the elections. And even today, when many people say that Sam Nujoma would win overwhelmingly, SWAPO is not ready to participate in an election. Who suffers?

The Western powers took it upon themselves to provide at least the guarantees that in the future South Africa would be ready for negotiations and eventually for a UN supervised election that would lead to independence. But the Western powers too had to realize that the best plans met with much resistance. African countries disapproved of the "hypocritical" action by the Western contact group.

The longer the process of independence is delayed, the more obvious becomes the suffering of our population. The financial problems of our economy need hardly be called to mind. How can an economy prosper when there is so much political uncertainty? Who is going to invest money when we are continually told that the hands of the Council of Ministers are tied? Who has not repeatedly questioned why so few blacks have been trained for public service since 1978?

And yet, there have hardly been opportunities for success for the DTA since 1978. For 4 years now, time has been on the side of Sam Nujoma. That he nevertheless does not think it necessary to participate in elections does more harm to his image than did the last 4 years to the DTA. Unfortunately, the population remains a helpless plaything. How can the economy make progress, how can anybody be at all optimistic when "other guidelines from somewhere above" are followed?

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CSO: 4720/11

VOTING RIGHTS FOR GERMANS

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 22 April 82, p 2

[Editorial by Hans Fedderson: "Second-Rate"]

[Text] When will the German-speaking population of this country get the right to vote? This question may appear rather silly, but it becomes serious in view of the practices followed in "elections on the third government level." In municipal elections everybody is courting Afrikaans-speaking South African voters. Why? In elections on the third government level the German population is still second-rate. Even though they were used for countrywide elections (for the National Assembly and for the ethnic white government) and even though they were permitted to mark their ballots, a by-election for the Karibib City Council made it clear how much absenteeism there was among the eligible German voters.

What is the reason for this? According to the Municipal Directive of 1963 Germans are eligible to vote only if they can prove real estate ownership and if therefore they pay city taxes, or if they have been local residents for a certain number of years. Voting eligibility conditions are different for ethnic and national elections. When these were held, voters were sometimes registered who had been in the country for only one year. The most important criterium still is that a voter in municipal elections must be a South African citizen and over 18 years old. So simple are the conditions for South African citizens ("foreigners?").

In connection with the above mentioned city council elections and its "second-rate voter lists" (a statement made to the AZ) it seems appropriate to raise again the question concerning the voting rights for Germans. It looks strange, after all, that there are different voting conditions for the highest government level, where day-by-day politics in all its various forms is "made," that there is the greatest concern about voting rights. Once again: when will the German citizens get the right to vote in municipal elections?

From this point of view it is not surprising that many German-speaking citizens are breathing a sigh of relief when it is announced that beginning in June the central government will "take over" the third government level. Maybe this is the right opportunity to change voting rights conditions.

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CSO: 4720/10

COMMENTARY ON GERMAN VOTING RIGHTS

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 26 April 82, p 2

[Text] Last Thursday the ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG [AZ] asked the question: when will the German-speaking population of this country get the right to vote? We wanted to call attention to the fact that according to article 29 (1) of the Municipal Directives of 1963 there is discrimination against German citizens when it comes to municipal voter lists. On the basis of reactions to our article, the AZ can state today that conditions are even worse than our editorial assumed: regardless of how much tax the "Reich-German" pays (and how much real estate he owns), he may vote only if he was 18 years old or older on 30 June 1963, lived in the city limits and has retained his residence. In addition, an "ordinary statement" (not even a sworn statement) was required that the potential voter was white, a South African citizen and that he had lived within the city limits for at least 2 years. Germans who moved to the city after 1 July 1963 are allowed to vote in national or ethnic elections but are not eligible for municipal elections.

We stated that the taking over of the third level government by the central government might be the right opportunity to change voting rights conditions. An appropriate innovation would be the establishment of a municipal registration office, as they are customary in Europe. Passports and identity cards are no longer sufficient. This kind of registration office is needed in principle, and it could eliminate many problems. It could, e.g., be of assistance in compiling municipal voter lists.

As of right now, it is up to the residents of a town whether they (to be sure: 18-year old white South Africans) appear on the voting lists for city council elections. These technical conditions could be facilitated by a central registration office.

From reactions to its article the AZ learned that discrimination against Germans who pay property and municipal taxes but may not vote is even more serious: they may own as much property as they like; unless they are white South Africans, the length of their residency or the ownership of real estate will not help them, unless they have lived in one of our cities since 1963. On the other hand, their votes are needed for the National Assembly and for the ethnic National Council...

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CSO: 4720/10

GOVERNMENT OFFCIALS' EXPENSES DISCUSSED

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 27 Apr 82, p 2

[Editorial by Hans Feddersen: "Money Wasted"]

[Text] In less than one month the central government will submit the annual budget to the National Assembly. Then the economic situation will have to be examined more carefully, and there will be enough reasons for strong debates. It is often not clear to the population what the government does with the money, and sometimes emotions are aroused by speculations and irresponsible misunderstandings.

Our economy must deal with falling prices in the mining industry and in Karakul [sheep] farming as well as with the continuing drought.

For this reason, certain questions must be answered during the budget debate:

What do second level governments do with their money? Is it true that Peter Kalangula ordered eight Mercedes-Benz cars for the Ovambo government?--The spokesman for the ruling DTA denied reports that the Council of Ministers allegedly bought eight limousines.

Does the chairman of the white executive need an official palatial residence for 400,000 rands?

Does the colored government need a fleet of buses (even though bought second-hand) and television sets for school use?

Was it necessary to buy a new airplane for more than 2 million rands for SWAWEK?

Are all investments made by ENOK justified?

Do the Walvis Bay fish processing plants which, after all, catch their fish in our waters pay taxes to Windhoek or to South Africa? And when will the Roessing Mine finally pay its taxes?

Council of Ministers chairman Dirk Mudge stated before his trip to the United States that, as far as our economy is concerned, we are in the darkest hour of night. Nevertheless, aid projects to Ovambo and investment projects amounting to more than 100 million are continuing. It is hoped, of course, that our economy will recover as soon as possible. But as long as government institutions waste money, the ordinary citizen must remain suspicious.

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CSO: 4720/10

PFP OPPOSES INFORMATION BILL

MB271420 Johannesburg RAND DAILY in English 27 May 82 p 10

[Excerpts] The assembly--the PFP [Progressive Federal Party]--said yesterday that the protection of information bill would have prevented Judge Anton Mostert from releasing evidence about the activities of the former Department of Information.

The PFP yesterday continued its efforts to narrow down the provisions of the bill, which amends and replaces the existing Official Secrets Act.

During the committee stage debate, Mr Tian Van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point) said the bill contained impossibly wide provisions, particularly in an "obnoxious" clause on official secrets. "This clause can prevent disclosure of any corrupt behaviour, any improper behaviour and in fact any illegal action as long as it related to defence, security or a prohibited place," he said.

Mr Peter Gastrow (PFO, Durban Central), said another clause put foreign correspondents, or foreign researchers or academics doing work in this country, at risk. It referred to anyone "directly or indirectly employed by any foreign or international body or institution" and, if any information deemed prejudicial to the security or interests of the republic were published, the presumption was that it was published for this purpose.

Attempts by the PFP to delete "the interests of the republic" in several clauses failed.

The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said there was a distinction between the security of the country and its interests, which could include matters such as foreign exchange and trade links. He also said the courts had already held that embarrassing the government of the day was not synonymous with the interests of the state.

The bill was approved at committee stage after several divisions [votes].

CSO: 4700/1288

ARMS ISSUE IN FALKLANDS CONFLICT COMMENTED ON

LD251830 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 25 May 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Falklands war is being fought on each side with weapons which come from the Western arsenal. Harriers are engaged in the air with Mirages; British-built Men-of-War supplied to Argentina are opposing the Royal Navy; it was a French-built missile fired from a French-built aircraft that sunk the British destroyer HMS Sheffield. And this is the situation in which rumors of arms supplies by South Africa to both Argentina and Britain burgeoned on Monday.

The ARGUS newspapers reported allegations that South Africa was providing Argentina with missiles and Mirage spare parts. The allegations were denied by the minister of defense, Gen Magnus Malan, in parliament.

On the same Monday morning London's DAILY MAIL asked under a banner headline whether South Africa was supplying Britain with arms. It is known that South Africa has specialized equipment called a drop tank which could provide British aircraft operating in the Falklands with greater range and capability. A British defense spokesman neither confirmed nor denied the drop tank story.

But these rumors have directed attention to South Africa's armaments industry and to the circumstances in which it came into being--the isolation of South Africa and the related lack of a comprehensive Western policy for this part of the globe. When in the early 1960's Western countries, including Britain, imposed an arms embargo against South Africa it was obliged to produce its own weapons. Since then it has made much progress, and as with all substantial arms manufacturers it has exported certain of its products and has entered into contracts for their supply to friendly nations. It was done so for economic and strategic purposes.

Today South Africa has the world's 10th largest arms industry, and this, together with its geographic position and base facilities, is another reason why it should be integrated into a coordinated system for the defense of the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans. But there is no such system, and the Falklands conflict is driving wedges in all directions into what should be a noncommunist alliance. Too strongly anti-Marxist countries are at war with each other.

South America is being alienated from the United States, the solidarity of Britain with its European partners is being strained and countries which desire friendly relations with both Britain and Argentina are being driven into opposing camps. This is a vortex of confusion into which the weapons rumors have drawn South Africa.

CSO: 4700/1288

REPORT ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS AWAITED WITH ANXIETY

A Voice for the Coloreds and Asians

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] A momentous and comprehensive political debate over South Africa's political future (probably the most far reaching in the country's history) will begin this week in Capetown. In some circles this is already being branded as a dividing point in history.

The general expectation is that the debate, which will revolve about the proposals of the Presidential Council, will be dominating the political picture in the coming months as no other matter has ever done.

The debate can lead to the greatest constitutional reform since the creation of the Union of South Africa in 1910. The aim of the proposals is to give coloreds and Asians a voice in the decisionmaking process of the country along with the whites.

Every political party in the country will be involved in the debate and points of view will be assumed in the highest party entities. The decisions which will ultimately be made will not be without consequences for the political parties. There is also the possibility that the planned new order of things will be tested by means of a referendum or referendums. The ball will get rolling on Wednesday when the first report of the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council will be issued along with the report of the Committee for Economic Affairs.

The entire Presidential Council will be discussing the reports for an entire week, after which it will be presented to the government along with possible comments.

The Nationalist Party has already committed itself to a process of intensive consultations before it finally expresses its opinion on the proposals. It may be assumed that the cabinet will be giving consideration to the proposals at the earliest opportunity. Thereafter there will be negotiations with the coloreds and Indians before a set of guidelines are drafted for presentation to the Nationalist Party's parliamentary caucus.

Referendum

The following high level bodies to which the proposals and the government's current viewpoints will be submitted include the Nationalist Party's Federal Congress which will be meeting on 30 and 31 July in Bloemfontein. The Federal Congress has no faculty to make enforcible decisions; however, it is expected that the Federal Congress will come up with recommendations which will be submitted to the Nationalist Party's provincial congresses.

The first provincial congress (the one in Natal) will be held in Durban during 19 and 20 August. It will be followed by the Free State Congress at Bloemfontein on 1 and 2 September, the Transvaal Congress on 13, 14 and 15 September to be held in Pretoria and the Cape Province's Congress on 4, 5 and 6 October in East London.

Prime Minister P.W. Botha has indicated that he is planning to attend personally all the provincial congresses of the party. If there is drastic deviation from the present system then the will of the people will be tested in a referendum or referendums. As matters now stand a referendum can be held at the end of this year or early next year.

The proposals which are being decided will be submitted to Parliament's permanent Constitutional Committee during next year's parliamentary session after which a legislation can be expected.

The Nationalist Party is also considering several other opportunities during which the proposals of the Presidential Council can be discussed. The Nationalist Party of the Cape Province will be holding a conference of all the Cape Province's MPs and Members of Provincial Councils on 22 May in Capetown where the proposals will be explained. An extraordinary caucus assembly of the Free State's MPs and members of the Provincial Council will be held in Bloemfontein on 10 June. The proposals can also be discussed here, outside of organizational matters.

The Nationalist Party's Parliamentary Study Group on internal affairs is already conducting a week long debate on constitutional concepts. A decision has been made to hold an additional meeting on 4 June in order to close the debate. On this occasion the constitutional proposals could also be discussed.

In the months ahead other political parties will also be involved in far reaching talks and adaption of points of views on the planned new order. For the Progressive Federal Party the proposals could create a great dilemma. On the one hand there will be great pressure from the party's rightwing to support any reform measure, even if it is more limited than the party would like to see. On the other hand the militant leftwing will press for the continuation of the party's boycott policy, because the new order might not have made provision for black people.

There is also the possibility that the Presidential Council's proposals could come up for discussion in the debate on the third reading of the draft

legislation for the budget in Parliament. The debate will be held towards the end of the present parliamentary session. As matters now stand it is expected that the session can be wound up toward the end of May or early June.

Although lately there have been strong speculations on the possibility of a second parliamentary session during the second half of the year, this appears to be very improbable. To be sure DIE BURGER has it on high authority that such a plan has not yet been considered or discussed by the government.

Desire and Willingness a Must for Success

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 May 82 p 11

[Text] A new political order in South Africa will succeed only if the people who must coexist in this order of things want to do it with all their hearts' so stated Minister of Internal Affairs Chris Heunis.

Speaking in Bloemfontein on Saturday Mr Heunis said that political institutions can be drawn up on the drafting board of advisory bodies, but such institutions obtain credibility, viability and vitality only from the cordial agreement of those who must live out their political rights there.

He was addressing the Afrikaans Student Association's Southern Actuality Conference, at the Free State University, on the subject of Survival in Justness from a Political Angle.

Mr Heunis said that if there is to be a political structure which guarantees existence and justice then the spirit of justice of live and let live must be ready and willing in the hearts of South Africa's people and remain so.

Revolutionary

As has happened before in history the Africkaner is facing the inexorable choice of either listening to his conscience (the voice of justice) or allowing himself to be drawn into the blind passions of selfishness, dolce-far-niente, and shortsightedness. The sad thing is to find the Afrikaners in two camps with respect to this matter; however, Heunis believes that by following the latter way out a small minority of Afrikaners will end up degrading themselves.

Just as it is foolish to neglect the Afrikaner's political will for existence and the maintenance of civilized standards, it will also be dangerously foolish to neglect the growing aspirations and expectations of the other minority groups in South Africa.

When institutions are wanting with respect to the reasonable political aspirations of other groups, such aspirations will in the long run find expression in revolutionary measures endangering the security and stability of the entire community and destroying further possibilities of a just order of things.

With respect to the constitutional future of the coloreds and the Asians Mr Heunis said that there is only one way out and that is to offer them the prospect of a joint national structure with the whites. The voters have already repeatedly rejected the idea of a colored homeland and the other way out of continued domination is a solution which the Afrikaner, who himself suffered and endured privations under a century of injustice, may not consider.

"I have no illusion about it; this is a formidable knot which must be cut through. Emotional resistance to a government system which makes provision for colored and Asian participation is not just dormant.

"The resistance is being fomented calculatingly and purposely, rather than conjured up. People participating in this, regardless of their motives, are just playing a reckless game of self-destruction.

"It appears that those who oppose a joint political structure of whites, coloreds and Asians are still dreaming the idle dream of white and colored homelands. It is high time that they awaken from their dream and face reality."

As a basic point of departure for a joint order of things between whites, coloreds and Asians he assumes this will be a central government authority for the white, coloreds and Asiatic population of South Africa, with various governmental institutions at various levels.

In matters of common interest, which the central government must manage, elements of power sharing between the various groups are unavoidable. This means that other groups would be given the opportunity of exercising a joint voice about matters of common interest so as to accept joint responsibility for them.

Mr Heunis said that regardless of what the form of the future constitutional system between white, colored and Asiatic communities will be, there is one task which cannot be left out. This is the task which rests upon every well-meaning citizen of South Africa--namely: the creation of mutual trust and acceptance between the various population groups.

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CSO: 4701/55

DEBATES ON NAMIBIA, UN, SWAZILAND, OTHER NEIGHBORS RELATIONS

White Namibians Not Sold Out

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 May 82 p 20

[Text] Yesterday Pik Botha, the minister for Foreign Affairs and Information, rejected accusations that the government has "sold out" the whites of South-West Africa.

During the discussion of his budget item Minister Botha said that since the time of Gen Louis Botha successive South Africa governments have either lost important international disputes about the South-West, or recognized that South Africa has no sovereignty over the South-West.

People are now gossiping about "PW and Pik" [P. W. Botha and Pik Botha] having sold out the whites of South-West. But they fail to recognize that successive governments have consistently followed the same course on the South-West, because all of them have recognized that South Africa has no sovereignty there.

Guarantees

It is necessary to realize that in international politics countries cannot change course as is being done in internal politics. If one country does so then it loses credibility and clashes can ensue which can result in harmful consequences for it in various areas.

After Thomas Langley (Conservative Party, Waterkloof) called on the government to stand by its guarantees to the South-West, Mr Botha said that he had specifically stated that the South African Government has always followed a consistent course with respect to the South-West.

There is more than enough proof that the government has always followed a consistent course with respect to the South-West. Mr Botha appealed to all political parties in Parliament to help the government insure order and stability in the South-West. He also asked for the support of the parties with regard to the principle followed by the government in negotiating over the South-West question.

Maligned

Mr Botha said that sometimes he doubts whether it is known in the South-West that the South African Government has complied with every guarantee and every promise it has made to the leaders of the South-West. He is asking this question, because it is in the South-West that the government is being maligned and slandered with accusations that it has broken faith with the whites there. It is high time that note is taken inside and outside of the South-West on what South Africa has promised and has not promised.

In the South-West dispute no South African Government has ever, as yet, appealed to an article in the UN Charter which stipulates that the UN may not intervene in the internal affairs of a member country. South Africa has never yet used this article for warding off discussions on the South-West Africa question. At the same time South-West leaders of any time period have gone along with the South African Government on any important development.

SWAPO

Mr Botha referred to SWAPO's rejection of the two-member voting system for the South-West, which the government had officially accepted on 26 January, and said that a much more serious problem is that SWAPO now apparently is going to reject the three-phase solution of the South-West problem which was previously accepted by all three interested parties.

There is also a report that SWAPO has approached the five western countries for holding another international conference, like the one previously held in Geneva, but in light of all the developments it now refuses to present any particular views or try to spell out what its future will be.

This problem is a very thorny one and holds serious implication for the whole of southern Africa. The government will continue to negotiate on all areas with leaders of the South-West, but the process must be tackled without troubling international negotiations.

United Nations Ignores Afrikaans Press

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 May 82 p 20

[Text] In five publications which recently appeared in the UN, South African English language newspapers were quoted 45 times, but no Afrikaans newspapers were ever quoted, according to what Minister Pik Botha said yesterday.

It was during the debate on his budget item that Minister Botha reacted to a speech made the day before yesterday by S. P. Barnard (Conservative Party, Langlaagte), saying that Barnard had said that BEELD (sister newspaper of DIE BURGER) had been quoted more than any other newspaper.

The minister stated that in so doing Barnard implied that BEELD was quoted in order to lend credibility to charges against South Africa. The fact is that English language newspapers were quoted 45 times in five UN publications which appeared recently and no Afrikaans newspapers were quoted.

These are facts and Mr Barnard must accept them.

Mr Botha also said that foreign newspapers have been more positive about South Africa recently than certain elements in South Africa itself.

Border Negotiations with Swaziland

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 May 82 p 20

[Text] South Africa is not negotiating border adjustments with Swaziland "in the dark" and the government does not want to deny people of their rights. This is what Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information Pik Botha said yesterday during the discussions on his budget item.

Mr Botha said that no agreement has yet been reached and the matter "will not be brought to Parliament as long as consultations on the border adjustments are going on."

"It is impossible to escape history and the fact is that when Swaziland's borders were drawn many Swazis found themselves outside the borders of Swaziland. Thus, even today, thousands of Swazis in South Africa are still swearing allegiance to the kind of Swaziland."

The government will take into careful consideration the desires of those people which can be affected by possible border adjustments and will see to it thereafter that their living standards are not lowered.

Dr Piet Koornhof, the minister for collaboration and development, has already had the first exploratory talks over this matter with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and..."why don't we now wait first to see what compensatory land for Natal, the Parks Council and KwaZulu is offered" before feelings get worked up over this matter?

"We are not negotiating in the dark; we are in the process of testing things out and we do not want to deprive people of their rights. If we are sure of everything we will go to Parliament with a legislation."

Relations With Other Neighbors

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 May 82 p 20

[Text] South Africa's disavowal of destabilization of neighboring states and interference in their internal affairs is already contained in repeated pronouncements by previous and present prime ministers and members of the cabinet; so stated Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information Pik Botha during the discussion of his budget item.

Minister Botha was reacting to an appeal made by Colin Eglin (Progressive Federal Party, Seepunt) that the government assume a stand against destabilization and that it will not allow its officials or deputies to take part in destabilizing efforts.

Minister Botha said that Mr Eglin's request, that he express himself against such efforts in the name of the government, is contained in various statements by Prime Minister P. W. Botha as well as in statements made by former minister John Vorster.

In 1974, before Mozambique became independent, Mr Vorster said that South Africa does not prescribe internal policy to any neighboring country and South Africa does not meddle in their affairs. The only thing it desires is a stable, orderly government in each of its neighboring states.

As early as 1974 Prime Minister P. W. Botha, when he was still minister of defense, expressed his opposition to South Africans becoming mercenaries.

At that time Mr P. W. Botha expressed his trust that South Africans would not allow themselves to be recruited as mercenary soldiers. There is more than enough opportunity for loyal South Africans to join our armed forces. He does not believe in the endeavors of mercenary soldiers and he also hopes that their activities will not start to take hold in South Africa. At that time the prime minister also expressed himself against interference in the affairs of other countries and likewise against efforts of other countries to meddle in the affairs of South Africa.

In a letter to the secretary general of the UN last year Mr Pik Botha repeated South Africa's opposition against destabilization and interference. This was in reaction to assertions by Lesotho that South Africa was offering jumping-off places to terrorists against that country.

Mr Botha said that Mr Eglin's request that the government express itself against destabilization and mercenaries is contained in the statements which he quoted.

7964
CSO: 4701/60

'TRYBUNA LUDU' COMMENTARY ON SOUTH AFRICAN ISSUES

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 May 82 p 6

[Article by Tadeusz Pasierbinski: "The South of Africa. Playing with Fire"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

> [Text] /The western press again drummed up a detail, trifling in significance, from life in a racist country. This time the authorities of the Republic of South Africa consented to the employment of African women as stewardesses on South African Airlines.../

This type of reporting is supposed to create an impression that the government of Pieter W. Botha "is not that bad" and that it has "an increasingly humanitarian face." In the West, which is linked by numerous and diverse ties to South Africa, it is rather reluctantly being said that /the minor changes in the area of interracial relationships which have been taken by Pretoria, have essentially a tactical character only./ The 4.5 million white minority wants to maintain their domination over the 25 million Native Africans, 2.6 million Metis, and 830,000 Asians, while maintaining the appearance of a certain amount of liberalism. The minority's conviction [is that] the explosion of the "black bomb", i.e., the great racial confrontation, can be avoided by softening apartheid.

It should be remembered that this is the thinking of only the so called englightened whites, who are concentrated around Premier Botha. The wing of the irreconcilable, however, is clearly becoming more and more active, and they intend to preserve white supremacy at any price. Anyone who does not think their way is a tra or. /Thus, the official policy of South Africa appears to be the result of these two main, competing trends./

Tactical differences

Recent evidence of the internal discord within the South African establishment came with the removal of several delegates from the ranks of the National Party which has ruled for 34 years; [these delegates] did not assent to granting limited political rights to the Asiatic and mixed blood populations. Andries Treurnicht, one of the most important figures in the party and in South Africa, was among those removed. Shortly afterwards,

Treurnicht established the Conservative Party of South Africa, thus augmenting the organized forces of the white extremists who have been increasingly more and more visible in their influence. They are reinforced by thousands of white settlers from Rhodesia who left that country after the proclamation of "black" Zimbabwe.

Let us emphasize: /the differnece of opinions in the white camp pertains only to the method through which the whites ought to resist the pressure of "black nationalism." They are linked by their common conviction about the need to maintain the present system and the privileged position of the whites/ (only a few break out from that unified front; for instance, 28 year old Neil Aggett, a white union leader who died in February--probably as a result of torture--in the Johannesburg prison). Even Premier Botha, who appeared a couple of times on TV after the split in the National Party, assured that the changes undertaken "will not be at the expense of the whites..."

This is firmly corroborated by the actions of the South African authorities. Last year, in December, the authorities proclaimed the "independence" of a Bantu state, following Transkei, Bobhuthatswana, and Vhavenda; their objectives were, among other things, to improve the utilization of the local labor force and to mollify "rebellious spirits." In addition, the authorities aimed at weakening the influence within the country of the leading liberation organization, the African National Congress, whose armed Umkhonto units in Sizwe have executed ever bolder military operations (the well-knwon attack last year on the Boortrekkerhogte military complex, near Pretoria).

Betting on power

The government has been utilizing it [these events] as a pretext for building up its military and police potential. Last March, Secretary of Defense, Magnus Malan, proposed mandatory military training for all white males aged 17 to 60 and mandatory service in reserve units for males aged 60 to 65.

/There is an increasing amount of data indicating that Pretoria--while making trifling gestures toward the "liberalization of apartheid"--is committed, above all, to resolving issues from a position of power./ This applies not only to internal policy. After the victory of Ronald Reagan, which was greeted with great delight by South African white extremists, the government of South Africa intensified political and military activities aimed at preventing the proclamation of the form of independence wanted by SWAPO, the Namibian liberation organization recognized by the OAU and the UN, as well as the socialist [Soviet bloc] countries.

The efforts of Pretoria, supported behind the scenes by the U.S. and other western countries, resulted in the termination of last year's Geneva Conference on Namibia. It should be noted that the /new administration in Washington has eliminated the constraints on the sale of equipment and

materials for use by the South African police and army/ who have increased operations against the units of SWAPO and intensifies their attacks on SWAPO bases in the southern regions of Angola.

These attacks, by tieing up the Angolan forces, assist the rebel group, UNITA, and its leader, Jonas Savimbi, who is maintaining a contact with the Americans. Pretoria hopes that Savimbi will be able to establish a "buffer anti-communist country in the south of Angola." LE MONDE is of a different opinion, saying that sooner or later UNITA will devolve into an "ordinary revolutionized ethnic movement (being supported by the Ovimbundu tribe) and SWAPO will win the elections in Namibia."

The government of South Africa intensively supports a victory for the Conservative Turnhalle Democratic Alliance in the announced Namibian plebiscite and advocates the creation of a cabinet which would be responsive to the interests of the 75,000 whites in Namibia (5 years ago there were 100,000). By the same token [the government of South Africa protects] the interests of the whites in South Arrica and in the entire West.

The western "contact group" that is involved in the Namibian issue consists of the U.S., Great Britain, West Germany, France, and Canada, and it dodges and obfuscates. /It pretends to act on behalf of "free Namibia" but in fact, it has the same aims that Pretoria does/ (Savimbi stated on April 5 that he had "positive contacts" with representatives of the western "Five").

For these reasons, it is not surprising that their [the western "Five"] activities are met with negative appraisal in African public opinion, especially in the so called (frontal) countries. SWAPO, which does not limit itself to the spreading of guerilla activities (in April, units approached the "white towns" of Tsumeb and Otavi, about 300 km north of Windhoek) does not even need to be mentioned. Recently [SWAPO] proposed convening a new Geneva conference on Namibia, however, the western countries found that idea "premature..."

Avoiding "fire"

Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere stated recently that /when Namibia is finally independent and South Africa stops using it [Namibia] as the basis for agressive actions against the Angolan state, then there "will be no need for the Cuban forces to remain in Angola."/ Havana and Luanda are of the same opinion, and Luanda has been evidencing a great amount of diplomatic activity aimed toward a just resolution of the Namibian issue. This has been demonstrated by the visit of the Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paulo Jorge, to Bonn, and to Paris (where he met with the American Undersecretary of State, Chester Crocker).

Portugal also shows visible interest in the totality of issues involving Southern Africa. This is demonstrated by visits of President Eanes to Mozambique, Zambia, and Tanzania, at the end of last year, and to Angola, in April.

We also should note the initiative of President Kenneth Kaunda, of Zambia, who last March proposed a meeting with the Premier of South Africa for the purpose of discussing "the future of South Africa." He stated that "Afrikaners are not racist by nature, but are motivated only by fear." He also assured that the leaders of independent black Africa do not intend to "push the white South Afrikaners into the sea," yet will still not compromise on the issue of apartheid.

/If the Whites/--said Kaunda—/will not realize the need to reevaluate their relationship with the black majority, it might result in the escalation of violence./ And in that event, what will occur will be of such magnitude that the French Revolution will appear like a picnic for children; the south of the continent will be engulfed in a fire which will "devour all of us..."

/There is then something to contemplate. Both in Africa and beyond it./

9952
CSO: 2600/616

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL, BUTHELEZI COMMISSION MEETING--A joint meeting may be held between the constitutional committees of the President's Council and the Buthelezi Commission. Vice-State President Alwyn Schlesbusch has said he would consider an official request for such a meeting. Catherine Thompson reports from Cape Town: [begin recording] Leader of the opposition, Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert has said he would write to Mr Schlesbusch on the matter. Constitutional proposals from the President's Council recommend a joint democracy of whites, coloreds and Indians, but exclude blacks, while the Buthelezi Commission has recommended including all race groups in a federal structure. NATAL opposition MP Mr Graham McIntosh said today such a joint meeting would be very significant. It would mark an end to the impasse in the constitutional debate created by the exclusion of blacks. It would also mean the inclusion of the opposition Progressive Federal Party. Catherine Thompson for Capital News, Cape Town. [end recording] [Text] [MB271419 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 27 May 82]

BUTHELEZI, PFP MEETING--An historic meeting at the Durban City Hall last night ended with a resolution that was passed unanimously, the motion said the government, as a matter of urgency, should take steps to enable leaders of all race groups to meet and decide together on the future constitution of South Africa. The meeting drew unprecedented crowds to hear a symposium on the Buthelezi Commission and was addressed by the Kwa-Zulu chief and by opposition leader Federick Van Zyl Slabbert. Carmen Rickard was at the meeting: [begin recording] It must be a long time since Durban city hall saw anything like it. The hall itself was packed half an hour before the meeting began, and during most of the symposium there was a singing, cheering crowd of about 1,000 people in the street outside who weren't allowed in because of fire regulations. Almost 2,000 people, about a quarter of them white, heard the two leaders describe the exclusion of blacks from the President's Council as leading to black-white polarization and violence. Buthelezi attacked South Africa's security laws, saying it was not a matter of opinion that they are among the most inhuman in the world. Dr Slabbert described comments coming from PC [President's Council] members about what blacks like or prefer as stupid and assinine. He called for a debate and joint report between the constitutional committees of the Buthelezi Commission and the President's Council. Carmen Richard in Durban for Capital Radio News. [end recording] [Text] [MB260948 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 26 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1288

S. AFRICAN SOLDIER LEAVES AFTER ASYLUM REQUEST

MB271210 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 27 May 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text] One of the two white soldiers who deserted from the South African Army and sought political asylum in Swaziland has gone home.

A well-placed source at the United Nations High Commission for refugees said the soldier returned to South Africa last week. According to our source, he was talked into returning to South Africa by his family. They came to Swaziland last week to persuade him to go back. "It took much persuasion, but he eventually agreed," our source said.

The UNHCR representatives in Swaziland discussed his return with him closely with a view to establishing if he had made a voluntary decision to return. "Our worry was that he is a young person who can be easily persuaded," he said.

Government refugee officials also closely interviewed him to check that it was a voluntary decision. Both the UNHCR and the government were satisfied that he had made a genuinely voluntary decision before he finally left with his family for South Africa by road last week.

It was reliably learned that he found South African Security Police waiting for him at the Oshoek border. By returning to the republic, he is risking a possible three to six-year jail sentence for deserting the army.

After serving the sentence, he can be redrafted to serve in the army. If he deserts again or refuses he could be jailed repeatedly in terms of South Africa's law against deserters.

According to our authoritative source the two youngsters are genuine conscientious objectors for both political and religious reasons. "They are highly religious people," he said. "They also object to South Africa's racist policies," he added.

According to our source, the soldier who has returned told refugee officials here that he would be prepared to work for the South African Army as long as he is not sent to the operational area on the border to fight black freedom-fighters waging a bush war against the white regime.

The source said the man does not mind working on some army offices or playing any indirect role--although this would be furthering the success of the entire war machinery. His colleague remains in Swaziland.

In terms of international treaties, Swaziland is obliged to accept as refugees, people who desert from the South African Army either for political or religious reasons. Refusal to accept them would be a contravention of these treaties.

CSO: 4700/1288

ZAIRIAN VIEWS ON REACTION TO RESTORED TIES WITH ISRAEL

Correspondent in Sinai

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23-24 May 82 p 3

[Commentary by Luzayamo Mankete, special correspondent in the Sinai: "The 'Palestinian' Issue Is Primarily an Arab Issue"]

[Text] When you read carefully the history of the United Nations it is clear that the Arabs themselves have been the origin of most of the tensions in the Middle East. For example, it is because of them that there exists today what has come to be called the "Palestinian issue," and this for the simple reason that they are not men of dialogue.

In 1947, when the West wanted to relocate the Israelis, who had suffered all kinds of torment from Hitler, the Arabs refused to live with the Jews, but the Arabs were totally lacking in organization in the face of a Ben Gurion, who had no difficulty--also with UN support--in proclaiming the state of Israel.

History also teaches us that the Arabs could even have countered all the Jewish actions. Unfortunately, they always refused any peace plans proposed to them. Having withdrawn into the Gaza Strip, Cisjordan, and Jordan, the Palestinians strengthened the "civilianization" of international terrorism against a small country of barely 6,000 sq km, but strongly organized and mobilized around a common ideal: protection of the Jewish nation.

Of all the Arabs, only Sadat came to support dialogue. His country was the main target, while his Arab brothers were skinning other cats. Moreover, they held back all the resources which could have helped Sadat. More than that, we know that it was his brothers who eliminated him for having wanted to sign the peace with Israel.

We do not know whether he was to sign another peace agreement instead of the Palestinians themselves. For the Palestinian issue is above all an Arab one. The solution can only come through a clear vision of things. It is clear that the military balance for a long time hence will remain favorable to the Israelis, who are much more highly motivated than their opponents.

Has not Sadat's successor himself said that his brother Arabs can demand anything else of him except touching the Camp David agreements? Do not his brother Arabs think ahead about the Palestinian issue? Yes, but again the Arab nation, which is allergic to dialogue, prefers not to sit around a table to discuss and seek out solutions to create peaceful coexistence in the area.

The world was divided up by the big powers. Even in Africa, we still suffer considerably in seeing families and tribes divided by borders, by barriers. This is without considering the ideological separations which the same great powers have imposed on us.

Israel is a state of law and fact. If the Arabs could understand and accept this premise as a matter of course, they would have already realized that it is a matter of negotiating with a sovereign state. Saudi Arabia has indeed recognized this in its Fahd plan. However, as we have said, given their rejection philosophy, the Arabs have been incapable of following up the work of the last Arab League summit conference at Fes, in Morocco.

Thus, there is more than meets the eye, and they are trying to make us swallow a deceptive mouthful. Read on.

Having witnessed the return of the Sinai, we stayed on for 2 weeks in Cairo, in an Arab country. Morocco and Jordan sent congratulatory messages to President Mubarak. Sudan is not a member of the Rejection Front, which explains its problems with Libya. Among the Arabs themselves, many have a favorable attitude to Israel and would like to sign a lasting peace with it.

However, at the highest levels the traditional chauvinism runs strong, and no one dares to raise his voice, at the risk of being crushed.

Today, Zaire's renewal of relations with Israel draws protests and threats from all quarters. Saudi Arabia breaks relations with us in order to paralyze the other black African states who might be tempted to follow in our steps. This is simple blackmail, just because Saudi Arabia gives a little money to us blacks. However, go to live in an Arab country and you will experience shameless racism. Two weeks were enough to fully confirm this for us. "Who brought these Africans," a Minstry of Information official said to us in Cairo.

In fact, the black African countries are regarded as permanent indigents; beggars to be subjugated. It is those people who cannot understand Zaire. In 1973 no Arab country was consulted, yet today we are expected to bargain for our sovereignty. How can we understand the fact that the Westerners and Americans maintain relations with both the Israelis and the Arabs? The latter have never required their "friends" to break relations. On the countrary, the majority of Arab funds are deposited in Western banks.

Who Is Deceiving Whom?

Everyone knows about the Western support for South Africa. What Arab country has broken off relations with its European or U.S. banker to support us? Yet

blacks are really suffering under apartheid. Namibia still waits for its independence. What action has the Arab League taken to this end?

Today's world is certainly one of formalities, interminable conventions. What can we really expect from the North-South dialogue which is, to say the least, utopian? What are the chances of a South-South dialogue? What is the nature of Arab-African friendship? We may be aware of its justification for the short term, but in the long term it will lead to interference. If in future we have to consult them about our policies, then that will be the end of our sovereignty.

In sum, we will understand everything on the day that the Arab countries break off their relations with the Western allies of Israel.

Misfortune of the Philistines

Everyone has been waiting a long time for a Palestinian solution. We discussed this in our reportage. The Arabs have never done anything concrete to help their Palestinian brothers. The contrary is true.

In 1970, the Palestinians were massacred in Amman, Jordan, because they were regarded as "intolerable," These same Palestinians took over southern Lebanon, where they hold sway like masters. The Lebanese tragedy was not caused by the Africans or the Europeans, but by the Arabs themselves.

Moreover, as long as they stubbornly refuse to recognize the existence of Israel, they will never help the Palestinians to live peacefully in Cisjordan or the Gaza Strip. No country can stand idle when a neighboring state is hostile. One can find justification for Israel's attitude.

How long will it be before there is a real peace in the Middle East? Very simply, when the Arabs understand. Today, we sometimes have the impression that they turn a deaf ear because in reality they would not like to see the establishment, under present circumstances, of a country peopled by the Palestinians, whom history had called the Philistines. History repeats itself.

Further Commentary

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23-24 May 82 p 3

[Article by Tumba Mulumba: "Zaire-Israel: Political Realism"]

[Text] It is exactly 10 days since Zaire took the decision to renew diplomatic relations with the state of Israel. This decision, we repeat, was a sovereign decision made in full independence.

It was the natural thing for us to normalize diplomatic relations between our two countries, especially since the fraternal country to the north, Egypt, the country most concerned, had already reestablished ties with the friend to the northeast. This demonstrates that Zaire does not have to take lessons from anyone, nor does it have the duty to consult anyone about its foreign policy.

This was the case 9 years ago when General Mobutu announced the breaking of diplomatic relations with Israel from the high rostrum of the United Nations.

As anyone will readily conclude, the decision to reestablish diplomatic relations between Kinshasa and Tel Aviv was a further demonstration of the head of state's political realism.

This was recognized, along with praise for General Mobutu's exceptional qualities of statesmanship, by David Kimchy, director general of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the ceremony for reopening of the Israeli Embassy on Friday.

Also, the acting charge d'affaires of the Israeli Embassy gave a reception at the Etoile Restaurant of the Intercontinental Hotel on Saturday. A number of Zairian political leaders and members of the diplomatic corps attended. Individuals are not forbidden to comment in detail on the event in the corridors. The president-founder stated clearly in his 4 October 1973 speech to the United Nations that relations between Zaire and Israel would remain interrupted until the latter returned the Egyptian territory it had occupied.

In certain chancelleries around the world, people are making ridiculous comments about the reestablishment of relations between Zaire and Israel. Surely everyone followed the results of the mini-summits, conferences, and other meetings between Egyptians and Israelis which ended so felicitously at Camp David.

Why should Zaire stick to its position after Cairo and Tel Aviv had exchanged ambassadors and the Sinai had been returned on 25 April 1982?

The others did not believe their eyes, and President Sadat paid with his life. This is why Israel did not want to reexamine its conscience. Why then should the bilateral relations between two countries arouse such a tempest round the world.

At any rate, as we write these lines, the Israeli flag already flies over Kinshasa. In the near future, if circumstances allow, the Zairian flag will be raised over Tel Aviv, the capital of the Jewish state, and not over Jerusalem.

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CSO: 4719/1023

END

JPRS 81074

17 June 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2641

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81074

17 June 1982

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BREAK UP OF CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM REPORTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 May 82 p 2

[Text] **CONSOLIDATED Petroleum, Africa's largest oil marketing company, is breaking up after more than 50 years' trade on the continent, reports *African Business*.**

Shell and British Petroleum, joint owners of the company have agreed to divide up the consolidated market so they will not have to compete against one another in future.

An internal Shell document states that there will be a "progressive withdrawal of Shell and BP brands of petroleum products from the respective countries from which they are divesting," according to the magazine.

Zimbabwe and Kenya, the two richest oil markets in the area of operation will remain unaffected by the split, "presumably because agreement could not be reached between the two oil giants.", says the magazine.

A spokesman for Shell/BP Marketing Services in Harare said that the reason why the two companies have not split up their interest in Zimbabwe is that the size of the local market for petroleum products, like that of Kenya, is large enough to warrant the presence of two oil companies.

In South Africa, the continent's richest oil market, Shell/BP's co-operative venture split up in 1975, although in the rest of the joint marketing area the arrangement continued until January.

Shell and BP have basically split up their interests in the rest of the consolidated area along the equator.

Shell is taking over BP's share of the market in the Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Uganda, Mauritius and the Seychelles. In the Sudan, Shell will also acquire BP's 25% stake in the 24 000-barrel a day refinery at Port Sudan. BP is to take over Shell's market in Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Mocambique.

The best known of the joint Shell/BP marketing companies has been the one in Mocambique, which during the UDI years, supplied half of the oil used by the Smith regime.

The firm, known as Shell Mocambique Ltd, was originally jointly owned but managed by Shell, until in 1975 BP took over the management of the company, renamed BP and Shell Mocambique Ltd. Now that Shell has withdrawn its name has changed yet again — to BP Mocambique.

Despite its complicated changes in ownership name and management, the company is registered in London and was subject to UK sanctions legislation, which outlawed the supply of oil to Rhodesia. For most of the UDI period however, the company provided half of the country's oil.

After the publication of the Bingham report and the referral of the case to Scotland Yard's Fraud Squad, it seemed likely that the company would be prosecuted for sanctions-busting.

Two years ago however, the British government announced that no legal action would be taken against the firm, and the way was left open to split the joint marketing arrangements in Mocambique.

CSO: 4700/1309

BRIEFS

PETRANGOL STATISTICS--Angola's only oil refiners, the Petrangol refinery, made a profit of 629,390,940 kwanzas (about $20.9m.) in 1981 according to the report of the board of directors. In 1981, the company, of which the Angolan state, through Sonangol, owns 78 per cent of the shares, and the Belgian company Petrofina owns 22 per cent, refined 1,238,078 metric tonnes of crude oil; that is 1.2 per cent more than in 1980, despite the stoppage in December after sabotage caused substantial damage to the refinery. Petrangol employs 1,500 workers including 284 foreigners, 39 of whom were transferred by Petrofina and 245 employed on contract. The company has prepared a vast staff training programme which provides for instruction both inside the country and abroad for middle and higher-level staff. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3381, 24 May 82 p 1402]

CSO: 4700/1307

SMUGGLING KEEPS COUNTRY AFLOAT

London WEST AFRICA in English 24 May 82 pp 1379-80

[Text] Our correspondent reports on the present state of Benin's economy. Benin is the host country of the ECOWAS summit, taking place from May 22 to 29.

ONE OF the reasons why the world is divided into a few antagonistic blocs is that it is hard to swim against the regional tide. A whole gamut of social and economic relations tend to the adherence of countries to so-called capitalism or so-called communism in the development of their internal and external political economy. Benin is an interesting rebel in this respect. Despite being nestled against capitalist Nigeria, it chose the Marxist-Leninist course. Events and statistics of recent years, however, indicate that resisting the tide has become too much for this economically poorly-endowed State.

Many Western commentators have concluded from this rather unique situation that Benin has "seen the light" and renounced its political allegiance to the East. "Pragmatic Marxism" is a phrase often heard in this regard. Quite apart from the implicit, and questionable, assumption behind this phrase — that Marxism is in no way pragmatic in its purer forms — it is important to remember that Benin has never in fact been economically independent of its capitalist neighbours. A European expert on Nigerian trade said recently: "Benin's trade increases in direct proportion to the imposition of import controls in Nigeria." He might have added, in a lesser regard, Niger, Mali and Upper Volta, all of which also use Cotonou as an *entrepôt*.

Among other imbalances in the Beninois economy, the predominance of the tertiary (trading and services) sector is indeed weighty. Within this sector smuggling to Nigeria has kept a significant number of Beninois heads above water.

One of the more unfortunate aspects of the official nervousness on the country's dizzy spate of post independence coups and the turn to the east with the advent of the Kérékou regime has been a serious lack of statistics on the economy. Even normally well informed sources are at a loss when it comes to Benin, citing trade statistics three or even four years old. Two sources of information, however, give useful pointers. They are Cotonou Port freight statistics and a study submitted to the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries held last year in Paris.

The port statistics are perhaps most revealing: 1978 figures show the relationships obtaining; imports valued at 60,200m. CFA francs, exports valued at 5,800m. CFA francs., according to customs returns. National Balance of Payments accounts, however, say that exports in 1978 were nearly 40,000m. CFA francs. The explanation for this apparent disparity is that offical cash crop exports (mainly cotton and palm oil) were far lower than unofficial exports. Over three quarters of exports are therefore illegal. Unofficial estimates say, for example, that 20,000 tonnes of alcohol entered Nigeria last year through the most porous border in West Africa. Cigarettes, consumer goods and other luxury items also find their way into the "oil-country" which, as President Shagari recently lamented, has an "insatiable" appetite for imported goods.

Significant Traffic

Although President Kérékou has publically castigated his civil servants for their involvement in this trade it is privately realised that were it stopped (which would in any case be practically impossible), Benin would slip deeper down the league table of Least Developed Countries.

Apart from the luxury goods which traverse the border, locally grown food is a significant traffic. Market prices obtaining in Nigeria for Cassava, Yams, Maize and Sorghum are higher than at home and farmers do not have to deal with the State marketing organisations. Domestic food production is adequate, at 3lb per person per day, to cope with local needs with some left for unofficial export.

The significance of commerce and services in the economy is striking: during the 1970s it grew from accounting for 42.2 per cent of the Gross National Product to 43.5 per cent. The proportionate increase was at the expense of the primary (farming and mining) and secondary (industrial) sectors.

Shift to Food Crops

Farming accounts for about 45 per cent of value added; there has been a shift within the sector from cash crops to food crops consequent on the fact that the latter are marketable without the interference of the State. As about 65 per cent (1981 figure) of export receipts are earned from cash crops — palm oil, groundnuts, shrimps and cotton — this shift has been a major preoccupation of the authorities. Government reaction has been, rather than to increase cash crop producer prices which remain lower than food crop official producer prices, to develop other export earning sectors. The Plan for the decade to 1990 emphasises infrastructural development and major industrial projects.

In considering this Plan as presented to the UN last year it is important to remember that it is highly unlikely it will be realised fully; planned investment over the decade is four times current GDP. In a detailed study of the Plan, Philip Modiano (*West Africa*, pp. 157, 230 and 307, 1982), calculated that GDP was in fact planned to just double over the decade and that the implied capital output ratio, because of the heavy emphasis on infrastructure, was 4:1. However, the proportions indicated by the Plan are pointers to the Government's priorities.

The emphasis is on resisting the competition that Lomé is now presenting in the trading sector by developing road, rail and port facilities and on food processing industries.

The largest project by far is the rail link between Parakou and Niamey, but other transport projects are also planned including north-south road links and the extension of Cotonou port. Finance for the port project was agreed last October with Badea, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa. According to the Ministry of Transport and Communications traffic grew 11 per cent in the first five months of last year to 557,000 tonnes (about 90 per cent of which was imports).

The agro-industrial projects in the Plan include a sugar refinery at Savé, with a capacity of 40,000 tonnes per year and a tomato concentrate factory at Malanville near the Niger border. The Savé project, along with the vast Mono River hydro electric dam planned with Togo (Benin at present obtains 92 per cent of its electricity from Akosombo in Ghana) dominates the Plan to 1990.

Another major development envisaged in the Plan is a cement factory at Onigbole with a production capacity of 40,000 tonnes per year. As with the sugar refinery, this project is financed partly by Nigeria.

Oil from the Sémé offshore field is expected to come onstream late this year. Although the proven reserves are relatively small — about 22m. barrels — production at the projected 15,000 barrels per day by 1983 would wipe out the foreign trade deficit at current prices. A refinery is planned in partnership with a US consortium.

Small scale agricultural projects receive a very low priority indeed in the Plan considering that the country is essentially one where subsistence farming is the means by which the majority keep a shirt on their backs. This, as is the case with many West African countries, is the major cause for concern in the Beninois economy. The vicissitudes of climate have taken their toll on the farmer. It may be that official neglect will finish the job. The agricultural sector employs 48 per cent of the active population and supports a far greater proportion of the total population. Production of agricultural products has

been falling since 1979, officially. Yet of the planned 960,000m. CFA francs worth of investment in this decade's plan, only 56,000m. CFA francs are earmarked for agriculture, and most of that figure is destined for the enclave development of agro-industry. It is hardly surprising that the farmers have taken the initiative and their products into their own hands and crossed the border.

CSO: 4700/1312

RESTRUCTURING OF 'ELITIST' NATIONAL MEDIA URGED

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English Vo XIV No 4, Apr 82 pp 86-90

[Article by Kwame Boafo]

[Text] The objective of this article should be clearly stated at the very outset. It seeks to review and analyse changes which have been made in the state-owned media establishment since the beginning of the Revolution of December 31. The paper also discusses certain significant issues which officials in control of the dominant media and the people of Ghana should consider in this period of our development.

Among the early actions of the Provisional National Defence Council, was a meeting on Jan. 4, 1982 between Flt.-Lt. Jerry John Rawlings and representatives from both the privately-owned and the state-owned media establishments. A front-page report in the *Daily Graphic* of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1982 says that Flt.-Lt. Rawlings urged the mass media to be the "vanguard" of the "Holy War," the "mouthpiece of the people," and become "part of the present Revolution" to help carry the policies of the government to the people.

Since that meeting, a number of actions have been taken in the government-subsidized and state-owned media institutions and various government officials have made certain pronouncements about the media. The Press Commission has been abolished since its functions, as the Secretary for Information sees it, are both "unecessary" and "redundant" in the new revolutionary Ghana. A kind of "restructuring" has occurred in the top echelon of the state-owned media. Personnel from the editorial departments of the leading dailies and weeklies have been dismissed, replaced or directed to proceed on "indefinite leave." Similar changes have been made within the management of the nation's broadcasting station.

The basic rationale underlying these chages may be obvious to students of media and society in Ghana. The actions are designed to ensure that the leading newspapers in the country as well as the nation's broadcasting station don't veer from the path of propagating the aims of the Revolution. This basic rationale has been made very explicit in the pronouncements of various government officials.

Flt.-Lt. Rawlings himself is reported to have told an Accra weekly, (*The Shepherd* Vol. 1, 25, Jan. 5, 1982, P.2) that the editor of the *Daily Graphic* was dismissed and three top members of the editorial staff of the same paper were requested to proceed on indefinite leave because "the affected persons were people whose attitude towards the Revolution could not be predicted, taking into consideration their stand on the June 4 Revolution." Changes have been made within the state-owned media "in order to avoid possible distortions and disruptions of the present Revolution" by the media.

The advocacy role which the present government expects the media to play in the Revolution has been reiterated by other government officials. For instance, a PNDC member is reported in the *Daily Graphic* of Monday, Jan 25, 1982 to have asked for "co-operation" between

the media and the government to explain the objectives of the Revolution to the people and to give the government "the necessary feedback".

Also, at a meeting with Ministry of Information workers, the PNDC Secretary for Information is reported to have told the mass media to cease to be "neutral". The use of the word "neutral" has generated quite a debate!

Nothing New Yet

To students of the chequered history of the media and politics in post-independent Ghana, the changes made by the PNDC within the state-owned media are neither unexpected nor surprising. Taken together, the changes are a repetitive phenomenon in the long years of press — government relations in this country. Since the early 1960s, top officials of the state-onwed media, which incidentally, are the most dominant information organs in the country, have almost invariably been appointees of the government of the day. Laws were passed during the Nkrumah regime which entrusted the government with the power to appoint the boards of directors, the director-general, the managing directors or general managers and editors of the state-owned media establishments.

It has almost become a routine, therefore, that new regimes in Ghana make changes in the management and editorial departments of the newspapers. Changes are also often made in the broadcasting station. Such changes are usually intended to ensure that persons in the decision-making positions in the dominant media are favourably disposed to the policies of the new government. The dual outcome of these changes is, first, gatekeepers of the powerful information organs tend to close the gate either completely or partially to news and information which may be inimical to the policies and interest of the government; secondly, criticisms which do filter through the gates are more often than not "constructive" of, rather than "unhelpful", to the political and social system.

Our history books indicate that changes were made during virtually every regime that this country has seen in its 25 years of political autonomy, despite promises by civilian and military regimes alike to uphold "press freedom". The success and effectiveness of the Press Commission as a "break away" experiment in safeguarding media autonomy remain to be scientifically assessed. However, on the whole, the state-owned media in Ghana for the past quarter of a century have hardly been "neutral" in the sense of balancing the interests of one social stratum against those of another stratum. The unfortunate truth is that by virtue of the fact that the leading daily newspapers and weeklies as well as the only broadcasting operation in Ghana are state-owned and subsidized, those institutions have always been utilized to propagate the policies of the government in power.

Thus, the issue of the "neutrality" of the media in Ghana is not as significant in this revolutionary era as such other issues as the structure and content of the media. The structure of the media institutions is a challenging issue which must engage the attention of the Information Secretary and also be the focus of serious debate and discussion among the people. One of the fundamental goals of the Revolution is to transform the socio-economic structure of this country in such a way that the bulk of the population will take part in the decision-making process and also benefit from the wealth and services in the society. Such a transformation should necessarily affect the structure and content of the mass media in the country.

As social institutions, the mass media are the organs for disseminating to the people information about occurrences in their immediate and remote environment. The media are also channels through which the people share their views and ideas on national events and government policies with other members of the society. For the media to be effective in fulfilling these functions, they must be accessible to the people. Put differently, the people, the majority of the population in the country, must have access to the media, if they are to know about government policies and to be effective participants in debates and decision-making on national policies. A widespread mass media

system can facilitate such participation and also facilitate the delivery of messages to the people.

Media Distribution

But the structure of the mass media in Ghana is undemocratic and elitist, one that serves the interest of not the majority but the minority of the people. Available data on media distribution in the country indicate that the power, resources and services of the media are concentrated in the cities where less than 30 per cent of the population lives. To illustrate: out of the 150,000 copies the *Daily Graphic* printed daily in late 1980, almost one-third (about 46,000) was distributed in Accra; Kumasi had about 13,000 copies while Takoradi had only a little over 5,000 copies. The remaining copies were distributed almost equally to Sunyani, Tamale, Bolgatanga, Cape Coast, Ho, Koforidua and Tema. Statistics on distribution of the *Ghanaian Times* during the same period is similar. Of the 76,000 copies of the paper printed daily, about 42,000 were distributed in Accra; 7,000 copies went to Kumasi, about 11,000 to Tema while Takoradi received 3,000 copies. The other regional capitals also had their meagre share. Figures on the distribution of the *Weekly Spectator* and the *Mirror* are not very different. With the newsprint problem getting worse rather than better, the current picture of newspaper distribution may not be very pleasant to behold.

Only an insignificant number of newspaper copies penetrate the villages or small towns and reach the village schoolmaster or teacher, the elementary school child, the semi-educated farmer or fisherman/fish-monger, the former civil servant, soldier, or policeman who has retired "into" farming and the obscurity of his village.

The evidence further indicates that the *Daily Graphic* and the *Ghanaian Times* duplicate each other in their news coverage, editorial policy, hours of publication and readership. The two newspaper gather their news and information from virtually the same sources; they focus mainly on the activities of the government of the day and copies of both newspapers often go to virtually the same people in the cities and city environs. In terms of readability, the newspapers are written in style and language much above the reading and comprehension levels of the majority of the reading public — those who have had only elementary education. Television transmission and programming also go mainly to the few individuals living in the urban areas. Even radio, which is supposed to be the widespread communication medium in the country, has problems. The hardware (engineering and tecnical) problems that "impede the development" of the services provided by the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation have been publicized on radio, television and in the newspapers (See *Daily Graphic* of Saturday, March 6, 1982, p. 9).

The obsolete rediffusion boxes have broken down; transmission lines from the relay stations are not functioning and for the rural dweller who has been fortunate enough to buy a transitorized or pre-set radio set, batteries to operate it are hard to come by. To him, rediffusion boxes and transitorized radio sets have become toy boxes or decorative pieces. Another illustration: the relay station at Agona Swedru in the Central Region is supposed to serve such towns as Nyakrom, Nkum, Nsaba, Bobikuma, Kwanyaku and Asafo. But a trip from Swedru to either Nyakrom or Kwanyaku will indicate that the transmission poles and lines have broken down; a chat with people in the towns will reveal that the rediffusion boxes have stopped "talking" for months and in most cases, for years. The people "don't know what is wrong" with the boxes and, as their complaints to the "radio people" have not been attended to they have stopped worrying about the boxes. They get to hear about government policies and important national events through "friends" or the "gong-gong" beater. The situation in the Agona traditional area is typical of what happens in most parts of the country.

The disfunctional consequence of the existing media system in Ghana is that news transmitted through the modern communication facilities tend to circulate within the cities and from one urban centre to another.

Restructuring

To solve this problem, a truly radical or revolutionary transformation is needed in the existing media structure. The system must be "restructured" to achieve the threefold objective of: (a) ensuring a more equitable distribution of the power, resources, facilities and services of the communication media; (b) bridging some of the communication gaps in the society and (c) facilitating the flow of news and information through the mass media in the national community. Such "restructuring" must be part of an integrated approach to changing our social, political and economic institutions.

As the first step, we propose a "restructuring" of the dominant media institutions in the country. As said earlier on, by "the dominant media institution" is meant the establishments which produce and distribute the *Daily Graphic*, the *Ghanaian Times*, the *Mirror* and the *Weekly Spectator* and also the broadcasting station. It is proposed here that the Ministry of Information, which is once again in a superordinate power position with regard to the dominant media, seriously consider a decentralization of the newspaper publication and distribution system to make it more democratic and reach out into the less-urbanised areas of the country. It certainly is undemocratic and against the "people's interest" for the government to subsidize the publication of two dailies and two weeklies which respond to the interests and needs of only a minority of the literate population and are beyond the reach of the new literates and semi-literates who live in the rural areas.

What is being proposed here is the removal of one of the two state-owned press establishments, the Graphic Corporation or the New Times Corporation, from Accra and the breakdown of its publications into regional newspapers which can carry news and information of direct interest and relevance to the people who live in the regions, with such news and information presented in a style and language simple enough for the comprehension of the elementary education readers.

CSO: 4700/1307

BRIEFS

INCENTIVES NEEDED FOR GOLD PRODUCTION--The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (AGC) has discovered large deposits of pure raw gold which can sustain it for the next decade. Mr. David Clarke, acting mines manager of the AGC, announced this at Obuasi when members of the Ashanti Regional Investigations Committee toured the mines. But for the rampant absenteeism from work by many underground miners, the mines manager said gold output for the first quarter of this year should have exceeded last year's record. Mr. Clarke could not give figures for this year, but was optimistic that the AGC would exceed the projected targets set before the beginning of the financial year. He said with the availability of capital equipment, which he described as the main constraint, many more shafts would be sunk to bring in more gold. The committee's chairman hoped the management would provide the miners with the necessary incentives, such as housing and prompt health facilities to ensure increased production. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3381, 24 May 82 p 1424]

CSO: 4700/1307

BRIEFS

RISE IN EXPORTS--Bissau, May 18--Guinea-Bissau Head of State Gen. Joao Bernardo Vieira named Foreign Minister Victor Saude Maria as Prime Minister Monday and took over himself the Armed Forces and Security Ministries. The country, without a Prime Minister since shortly after Gen. Vieira seized power in November 1980, meanwhile has chalked up its best export performance since it became independent from Portugal nearly nine years ago. Statistics show that the value of exports increased 137.3 per cent in 1981 to reach 138 million dollars. Main exports were agricultural products and cattle, closely followed by fishing products and, much further behind, timber. (A. F. P.) [Excerpt] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 18 May 82 p 17]

CSO: 4700/1307

GRADUATES UNION DENIES BACKING MMM/PSM

Port Louis THE NATION in English 18 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

The Executive
Mauritius Graduates
Union
14th May 1982

The Editor,
The Nation,
Dear Sir,

We, members of the Executive of the Mauritius Graduates Union would much appreciate if through your paper certain clarifications could be brought 'à propos' the recent statement made by one member graduate that the M.G.U may support the MMM/PSM at the polls.

Such irresponsible declarations by member graduates have done more harm than good to our union. Of course, any member has the right to opine his views but to commit our union to any political party goes against our fundamental principles. We are not the brain-child of the opposition. Our motto is 'Job is our birth-right' and we are fighting for that. No one has the right to decide our strategy apart from our 12 member executive and for the information of the press, the 'porte parole' was never delegated by the M.G.U to commit us to any particular party. We remain committed to our independent thinking like learned people and are aloof of the political game.

We shall decide our future plans based on our conviction and the results of our last negotiations with the government. The M.G.U is of the opinion that graduates have suffered enough and already paid the price of the indifference of the authorities and society at large. What is in store for us under the MMM/PSM government. We already know. In their electoral manifesto there is no concrete scheme for graduates and thus we have to suffer for some more time.

Another clarification concerning the opposition candidate in no 2 Constituency that he is member of M.G.U as appeared in 'Week-End' is totally not based on facts. No graduates candidate at the June hustings has been allowed to use M.G.U for his political purpose. We maintain we are apolitical.

Yours sincerely,
M.G.U Executive

CSO: 4700/1310

BRIEFS

EMBASSY OFFICIAL IN ZIMBABWE DISAPPEARS--Harare.--The Mozambican Embassy in Harare has been left virtually penniless after the disappearance from there last week of a senior embassy official and his wife, the Ambassador, Mr Rafael Maguni, said today. The embassy had been left in the hands of its First Secretary, Mr André Rocha, while Mr Maguni left last week for a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity in Addis Ababa. On Friday last week the Ambassador telephoned his wife from the Ethiopian capital. She told him that all the embassy's funds had been withdrawn from the bank and that Mr and Mrs Rocha were missing. Mr Maguni said the First Secretary had authority to draw on the-embassy's bank account. He would not say how much money had been withdrawn, but described the amount as "large". He believed the Rochas had left the country, and that Mrs Maria Rocha had left ahead of her husband.--Sapa. [Text] [Harare THE CITIZEN in English 29 May 82 p 11]

SWEDISH REFUGEES--Fifty Swedish workers and their families took refuge in Zimbabwe following a guerrilla attack in Mozambique, the Swedish Embassy in Harare announced on Friday 28 May. The workers reportedly fled from their work site, located 10 kms from Vila-de-Manica in central Mozambique after the rebels from the NRM reportedly attacked a train, a motel and two vehicles on the road to Beira, killing a Portuguese citizen. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Jun 82 p 3]

CSO: 4719/1056

PROS, CONS OF RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL ANALYZED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 May 82 p 3

[Text] IN International Politics, they say, there is no permanent friend, no permanent enemy, but a permanent interest. Thus, to the extent that an enemy nation policy has positively changed in its relationship with its adversary, there is no basis for the latter to continue regarding the former as an enemy anymore. Like wise, when a friendly nation decides to adopt unamicable policies towards its former friend, the raison d'etre for any further friendship does not exist any more.

The above principle (if it is a principle) should also be strictly the guiding principle for the re-establishment of diplomatic ties between Nigeria and Israel. The issue is, however, a problematic one, since it presupposes the definition of what constitutes Nigeria's permanent interest and also a re-examination of the Israeli state's policies as they affect the Nigeria's "permanent interest."

Since I have not yet come across a clear definition of what the Nigeria's "permanent interest" is, I will only examine this issue against the economic, technological, political, and diplomatic benefits or otherwise Nigeria stands to gain from the resumption of such diplomatic tie. Such factors have to be analysed against Nigeria's proclaimed Foreign Policy Objectives.

Those who subscribe to the view that Nigeria should resume diplomatic relationship with Israel argue that Nigeria stands to gain tremendously from the Israeli technological know-how, especially in the field of agriculture and industry. Thus, a national daily supporting the resumption of such tie, produced a statistical data showing how rapidly the Israeli's agricultural production had increased by six folds within a period of 21 years, and that this rate of growth had ever been on the increase.

The assumption here is obvious, that Nigeria will automatically experience the same rate of increase in agricultural production once relationship with Israel is resumed. This arguement is nothing but re-echoeing Dr. Moshe Sahal, the Israeli Chief delegate to the recently concluded Jamboree of the IPU in Lagos. Dr. Sahal was reported to have said that: "We want to share with Nigeria the methods we use in boasting agricultural production."

If that is the most important basis for resumption of the tie, then I think we really have no basis at all. For we have more than enough "experts" and advisers" from the USA, Italy, Britain and other personnel from the World Bank. Most Nigerians know what sort of "expertise training and advices" they give to give Nigerians in their Green Revolution programme. If the Israeli record of sending agricultural "experts" is anything to go by, the Tanzanian case in the early 60s is a good example for all to judge.

Dr. Sahal further argued that the issue that led to the severance of relations between Nigeria and other OAU members, on the one hand and Israel, on the other, had been amicably resolved. Thus Nigeria should re-establish relation with his country.

As the "Nigeria Standard" of April 19, 1982 rightly observed in its editorial, "this arguement is frivolous and untenable.

"It must be acknowledged," the Standard continued," that the sustained strains in Afro-Israeli's relations hinge more on South African question.

Israel is the greatest abettor of the apartheid system in South Africa. South Africa is in the main, if not the sole, buyer of Israeli arms export in Africa. In addition, Israel has also built Reshef Fast Attack Boats equipped with Cabriel ship to ship missiles and is currently building six others in Durban"

The paper continued to reveal that "South Africa also uses Motor control Data systems in anti-querrila warning systems from Israel. These dangerous weapons are being used to exterminate African opposition to the obnoxious apartheid policy which Nigeria has sworn to fight with all vigour.

It is therefore very clear that from all political considerations, re-establishment of diplomatic tie with Israel means in essence, establishment of diplomatic relationship with the racist South Africa. And that will mean negotiating the "non negotiable minimum" i.e. the security and survial of Nigeria as a sovereign nation.

That is not all, the Standard editorial tells us further that "Outside the Middle East, Israel has been acting as the United States proxy and supplier of arms to suppressive pro-American regimes for the suppression of national liberation movements in the developing world". So unless we can get one genius philosopher to convince Nigerians that Nigeria's "permanent interest" is identical to that of the USA or that we have a safeguard against similar type of subversive activities committed by the Zionist against the developing world, one cannot see the slightest benefit Nigeria will gain from resuming relationship with the Zionist state

If Nigeria is really committed to the eradication of racism and apartheid and all forms of discrimination based on colour, then we would want somebody to explain to Nigeria the substantial differences between the nature of operations of Zionism and apartheid, the differance between the blacks in South Africa whose lands were robbed and occupied by the White minorities and the Zionist Policy towards the usurped lands of the Palestiniant. One also has to convince Nigeria of the difference between the objectives of the PLO and the ANC and the unmitigated violence meted against these liberation movements by the Zionists and the White muderers of Israel and South Africa respectively. What is the difference between the constant raids against the masses of Angola by South Africa and similar or even worse acts of genocide committed against the people of Lebanon by the Zionist regime from Tel Aviv? Does it make any difference to any sensible mind the difference between the annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights by the Zionist and the continous attempt by the racist government to do the samething in Namibia?

It is a well confirmed fact that the Mossad (the Zionist Inteligence) work hand in hand with South African Boss to subvert all progressive governments in Africa, the most primary target being Nigeria.

At the diplomatic level, the Zionist have admitted themselves that they don't have any respect for any international law or opinion. Sahal retorted in Lagos with anger that their country has been subjected to "an unending tirade of invective, to an unceasing stream of repeatative resolutions, passed from one committee to another, from one year to the other." But why his country should be ringled out of the international community for such "an unending tirade of invective," the representative wouldn't like to suggest.

But the answer is there for all to see. His state, the Zionist State, has flouted all the UN decisions that will bring peace, justice, and equality in the Middle East in particular and the world in general. The Zionist State has also continued in its International Zionist Policy of expansion and terrorism to go beyond imagination.

So let the Zionist keep their expert advisers, transferers of technology (the economic plunders) and the terrorists. We have more than enough of them here in the country. Let them take their diplomatic relation somewhere where they are needed. Not Nigeria.

CSO: 4700/1305

COUNTRY SAID LEADING IN RICE PRODUCTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] **NIGERIA is the second leading producer of rice in Africa after Malagasy.**

A report presented at the Inter-governmental Group on Rice Production at the 25th session of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in Rome just published by the West Africa magazine said though rice production in Nigeria had been on the increase it could not keep up with the recent high demand for the commodity which had become a "prestige food" in the country.

It said the Nigerian model had evoked several difficulties which had been shared by all African countries owing to rising food imports, pointing out that despite dramatically increased production, Nigeria's consumers demanded much more which had invariably pushed up rice imports to over 500,000 tonnes last year.

It said Nigerian rice production had almost tripled in the last three years soaring from 500,000 tonnes to almost 1.2 million tonnes in 1981.

Despite increased production of rice, the report said, agricultural production continued to lag behind in demand despite the agressive efforts to improve the Green Revolution sector which the report said had impressive results.

Demand has skyrocketed at an estimated 20 per cent annually since 1974 and rice had accounted for about seven per cent of the Nigeria's food consumption almost the same quantity for maize, the report added.

The report emphasised that food production in the country as envisaged in the Fourth Development Plan would achieve its set objective of self-sufficiency by 1985 pointing out that vast sum of money had been invested to enable it to reach that goal.

The report, however, disclosed, that the Federal Government had planned to spend about 8,000 million dollars (about 5,300 million Naira) on agricultural development alone and that foreign exchange from oil would be invested into the sector that was once Nigeria's primary income earner before oil.

According to the report, in 1980, a sum 1,853 million dollars (about 1,235 million Naira) had been spent on the Green Revolution programme by the Federal Government and an additional 159 million dollars (about 100.6 million Naira) was invested for the acceleration of rice production programme in May last year.

"The rice situation in Nigeria is purely a demand phenomenon," FAO's top rice expert remarked. "Prices reached 2,000 dollars (about 1,340 Naira) per tonne in 1981 while the World market price was 500 dollars (about 330 Naira) per tonne. No one else paid that much anywhere", the report said.

CSO: 4700/1305

TWO NEW IRON ORE DEPOSITS LOCATED

Plateau State

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 May 82 p 9

[Excerpt] ABOUT two billion tonnes of iron ore has been discovered in parts in Plateau and Kwara states near the new Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

Announcing this to the Plateau State Special Assistant to the President, Retired Major Paul Dickson, during his inspection tour of steel establishments in Jos, last Tuesday, the Steel Minister, Malam Mamman Ali Makele said that efforts were being made to tap the mineral resources.

Kwara State

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 May 82 p 7

[Excerpt] TWO billion tonnes of iron ore reserves have been discovered at the Abaja Plateau in Kwara State, the Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, said on Tuesday in Jos.

The minister also announced that two million tonnes of iron ore deposit has been discovered in Plateau State.

Exchanging views with the Presidential Special Assistant in Plateau State, Retired Major Paul Dickson, the minister said that the reserves were found to be of very high quality.

He said that his ministry would carry out further tests on the reserves to ensure that the new source of raw materials was enough for the steel mills when the Itakpe reserves is exhausted.

Malam Mamman further said that manganese was also discovered on the Plateau and that tests were being carried out by the National Steel Council to determine the quality and its commercial viability.

CSO: 4700/1305

OIL PIPELINE SYSTEM SAID NO LONGER SAFE

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 May 82 p 1

[Article by Emman Udoka]

[Text] QUESTION marks now loom over the security of the oil pipeline system in the country.

This is because cases of illegal tapping of fuel from the pipelines by unknown persons have been discovered by the Pipeline Section of the Nigerian National Petroleum Cofporation (NNPC).

This was what the Sunday New Nigerian learnt when a crew of newsmen visited the NNPC Fuel Depot in Jos during the week, as part of the ongoing NNPC public enlightenment programme.

Answering questions after briefing the newsmen on the activities at the depot, the Depot Chief, Engineer A.N. Okonkwo, revealed how a case of illegal tapping of refined petroleum products by unknown persons, was discovered somewhere along the Jos—Maiduguri pipeline recently.

But, according to the depot chief, the culprit is yet to be identified.

The Deputy Manager of the Pipeline Operations section of the NNPC, Lagos, Dr. G.S. Ihetu, also revealed how he visited a state where fuel was reported to have been illegally tapped from the pipeline by unknown persons.

Dr. Ihetu also revealed that construction companies and individuals have been encroaching on the 25-metre span of NNPC land along the 3,000 kilometres long network of underground pipelines in the country.

The NNPC pipeline boss also revealed that four leakages have so far been discovered since the pipelines in the country started to function.

Threatening that the construction companies responsible for the leakages would soon be prosecuted, Dr. Ihetu said that the leakage which occurred on the Kano-Zaria section of the pipelines was caused by the construction firm—NECCO—that allegedly broke the line while building irrigation facilities in the area.

Other leakages had been discovered between Warri and Auchi and between Warri and Ekpoma, Dr. Ihetu said, adding that each of these was caused by construction companies.

CSO: 4700/1305

DETAILS ON NWU SEMINAR REPORTED

Week-Long Meeting

Victoria NATION in English 24 May 82 p 10

[Text] ACCORDING to the programme of this week's National Workers Union seminar on workers participation in production management, the week-long meeting will be one of the most comprehensive education exercises undertaken by the NWU.

Launching political education in the Seychelles People's Progressive Front last month, the Front leader, President Albert René, said that the only way to progress was to understand why we had to move forward, where we came from, where we were now and where we were heading for.

In turn, the only way to reach such understanding was through a serious and solidly-based political education, he said.

This message is being taken very seriously by the NWU, an SPPF affiliate, which, with the help of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU), starts breaking new ground this Monday in its continuing education of Seychellois workers in socialist relations of production.

Party, Government and Union relationship

The SPPF Secretary General, Mr Guy Sinon, will speak to worker and management delegates from all over the country on the relationship between the SPPF, the Government and the NWU, and on the role of the Front as the vanguard of the Seychellois socialist revolution.

The Deputy Secretary General, Mr Matthew Servina, will address the meeting on the value of labour and labour discipline in a socialist society, on productivity and on the participation of workers and trade unions in the management of public production in a socialist society.

The ways of solving problems in economic develop-

ment according to the conditions of our socialist system

will be the subject of the SPPF Vice-President, Dr. Maxime Ferrari.

Mr. Olivier Charles, the NWU Chairman, will talk on the history of the labour movement in Seychelles and on how a workplace should be an organisation in which all — the management as well as the workers — are equal.

Other subjects to be covered by NWU and AUCCTU officials, in some cases jointly, include the NWU's role in Seychelles, the international trade union movement today, capitalist exploitation of workers and the new international economic order.

President's Address

Victoria NATION in English 25 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] **Seychellois workers must stop working for as much personal gain as possible at the least cost and effort to themselves if socialism is to be achieved, stressed President Albert René yesterday morning.**

Opening the National Workers Union (NWU) seminar at the Maison du Peuple on Workers' Participation in the Management of Socialist Production, Mr. René, President also of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front to which the NWU is affiliated, said:

"The National Workers' Union, and everyone in Seychelles who sincerely wants to create a socialist system, will have to struggle against this mentality continuously until, with generations to come, it disappears.

"We must struggle to create a worker who, on waking up every morning, asks himself: How much more can I put into the society to help it get better and richer for us all to benefit?"

POLITICAL STRUGGLES

Mr. René started his speech, however, with a brief explanation of the differences between the pre- and post-1977 political struggles.

From 1964, when the SPPF's predecessor, the Seychelles People's United Party was formed, to June 5, 1977, the political struggle prepared the grounds to start the revolution and construction towards socialism, he said. It was a struggle where the SPUP learned more profoundly the people's aspirations. It was a struggle in which many suffered to create the moment when "the key could be turned in the door to Liberation and Revolution."

REVOLUTION

Most revolutions were not violent but were launched through violence, Mr. René clarified, and Seychelles had been no exception.

"After so many years of struggle, if we had not taken the necessary steps to open that door to give the workers the freedom to reflect together on their future, today we would still be under the neo-colonial and capitalist yoke.

"It is for this reason that on June 5, 1977, the necessary action was taken to start the Revolution. That is why we call that day, 'Liberation Day'."

The President said that on the fifth anniversary of Liberation Day this June 5, he would explain at greater length what Seychelles meant by Revolution and Liberation.

WORK

Changing subject, he talked about two main reasons why people worked.

The first, he said, was that a person needed money to live on and to care for his family.

This reason for work could be found in all systems, whether slave, feudal, colonial, capitalist or socialist.

However, in a socialist system there was a second reason for work — a person wants to contribute to make his society, and himself through it, grow.

In capitalism the worker did not think of his brothers in society because most of the value he created through his work went to a wealthy, ruling minority.

In socialism it was the worker, and others like him who made up the society, who benefited from their own work.

Using South Africa as an example, Mr. René said that it did not make any difference how many tons of gold the black majority mined as it was the owners of the mines and not the miners who profited from the sweat spilt.

As the life of the owners and the rest of their class got better and better at the expense of the workers, the miners remained oppressed, their families continued living in the same poor conditions and through the same hardships, and their children continued to get inferior education.

Meanwhile, Mr. René continued, even if a worker in a socialist system did not get too much direct reward for the amount of effort he put into developing society, the value of his labour all came back to him eventually in the form of improved housing, education, medical services and so on, to be used by all.

So the worker's labour contributed to the welfare and progress of his country as a whole so that he and his children, and everyone else in that society, benefited more and more.

On the other hand, the situation under capitalism resulted in workers selfishly trying to get as much as possible out of society through as little contribution and work as possible.

After June 5, 1977, this mentality had continued, President René said, with the inheritence of all the reactionary values of the capitalist system the people had undertaken to overcome.

"But it takes time before all this work bears fruit," Mr. René said, referring to the country's efforts to change the system. Unfortunately this transition in mentality was so slow that today it was slowing down the Revolution.

The selfish and retrogressive mentality of the worker in a capitalist system could be seen everywhere, from the leaders to the grass roots.

It was thus the role of the NWU and the news media to educate the worker to give more of himself to the creation of socialism.

This was especially difficult, the President acknowledged, if the worker did not understand how a greater effort would result in more indirect and less-immediate rewards.

It would have to be explained that the country was a large family eating at the same table.

At the moment some members of that family still got better food than others.

The aim, Mr. René said, was for all to share equally from the same plate.

We had to ask ourselves, he continued, why a few got much more financial rewards, for their work when those who got less needed to live and care for their families just as much.

"If we ask ourselves that question many among us feel guilty wih a heavy conscience," Mr. René said.

A elitist education system before Liberation had resulted in the country, even today to a certain extent, relying on the qualifications of an educated minority. Because of this people who, by virture of their class or wealth, were educated were paid up to 20 times more than the supposedly inferior classes who were uneducated, generally through no fault of their own.

This, Mr. René said, was another major factor in slowing down the pace of the Revolution. Still, by concentrating on recognising the true value of the labour of the uneducated and unqualified, this historical and unfair gap was being narrowed gradually making all workers understand more and more the value of their contribution to society (The income gap ratio today is 8:1).

The workers were sweating now not to pay a few so high above them but to improve the lot of the majority.

With the same opportunities in education and other fields added on, the country was on track towards a more egalitarian system.

Still, President René warned yet again, "we will never achieve a socialist system if the workers do not recognise these historical facts, the struggle needed over the years, and the need to contribute everything possible to their society progress."

SAP

Revolution in Production is Vital

NATIONAL Workers Union Chairman Olivier Charles yesterday morning called for a revolution in production in Seychelles with each worker contributing his best for the common good of society.

Speaking in the Maison du Peuple conference room, Mr. Charles was inviting the President of Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front, Mr. Albert René, to open the national trade union seminar on workers' participation in production management.

Mr. Charles said that delegates from all sectors of labour and management all over the country had been brought together to discuss their respective and common roles in socialist construction and economic development.

The Seychelles revolution towards socialism still had far to go, the NWU Chairman said, but there were still many who were not contributing at all or enough.

The seminar, which will end next Tuesday, has been jointly organised by the NWU and the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU).

Speakers include the SPPF Secretary-General and his Deputy, Mr. Guy Sinon and Mr. Matthew Servina respectively, Planning and Development Minister, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, Mr. Charles and other senior NWU officials and Dr. Youri Popov, a professor of the Moscow Institute of Universal History of the Soviet Science Academy who has been sent here by the the AUCCTU as a lecturer.

SAP

Sinon's Address

Victoria NATION in English 27 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] "THE Seychelles People's Progressive Front must always be on the look out for those people, both local and foreign, who are trying their utmost to destroy all that has been attained since the Liberation".

This warning was clearly stated by the SPPF Secretary-General, Mr. Guy Sinon, yesterday afternoon when he addressed participants of the National Trade Union Seminar at the Maison du Peuple.

"We must not forget that despite all we are gaining from the struggle for socialism we have undertaken, there are still those who think they "deserve" better than the majority and who still pine for the pre-Liberation days of exploitation of the masses by a capitalist and neo-colonialist minority" Mr. Sinon said.

UNCEASINGLY ACTIVE

"That is why the SPPF, as the vanguard of our socialist revolution, should be unceasingly active and should detect these negative elements as early as possible".

The Secretary-General then gave various examples of how the Front's vigilance had been vigourously tested.

One of these was the 1979 students' demonstration against the National Youth Service. It was clear, he said, that the students themselves did not realise fully the effects of their ill-advised actions.

"The saddest part of it all was that the students did not realise they were being used by reactionary and misguided parents and friends".

STAND FIRM AND TRIUMPH

These irresponsible and retrogressive adults had tried

"He warned that anti-revolutionary agitators still existed but added that the SPPF, convinced of the correctness of the direction chosen by the majority, would stand firm against any challenges.

REINFORCE VIGILANCE

Talking about the road to socialism Mr. Sinon said that difficulties would certainly continue to be encountered. Nevertheless, these should not prevent the people, led by the Front, from reinforcing their vigilance against enemies and saboteurs of all kinds.

"After all", the Secretary-General said, "it is our own to destabilise the Government through children but the SPPF had stood firm and ultimately triumphed with a minimum of force, Mr. Sinon said.

progress that is being retarded when such lackeys of imperialism strike".

Yesterday morning saw talks by the representative of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU), Mr. Youri Popov, who talked of the system of labour remuneration in a socialist society.

In the afternoon, Mr. Popov presented National Workers Union Chairman, Mr. Olivier Charles, with a cheque for R.31,950 from the AUCCTU for the financing of the week-long seminar on workers participation in production management.

Increased Productivity Urged

Victoria NATION in English 28 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] *NO-ONE dedicated to Seychelles' struggle towards socialism should have left yesterday's session of the national trade union seminar with any doubts as to the importance of increased productivity to national development.*

In very clear, simple words this was thoroughly explained yesterday morning by Seychelles Peoples' Progressive Front Deputy Secretary-General Matthew Servina when he addressed about 80 National Workers Union officials and shop stewards on the fourth day of the week-long seminar. His theme — 'What is Productivity ?'.

ECONOMIC CHALLENGE

One thing that Minister Servina repeatedly stressed was that Seychelles was facing a great economic challenge demanding more and more production and that something had to be done urgently.

Defining proper productivity as the results of the efforts workers put into their work to achieve maximum production, Mr. Servina said that the greater the effort the greater would be the contribution towards the country's economic development and the greater would be the rewards.

He said the Government was step by step, putting all resources at the disposal of workers to encourage them to accelerate their productivity.

GENERATE REVENUE

"These resources should be used to the full in the best possible ways, the objective being to generate more revenue for development."

The SPPF Deputy Secretary-General also pointed out different factors that had direct or indirect influences on productivity.

He described as one of the most important the workers' interest in, understanding of and reasons for doing their respective jobs.

ULTIMATE BENEFIT

Calling for higher productivity in the struggle to build a socialist society, Mr. Servina said that it was the workers and their families who ultimately benefited through increases in their living standards, better social amenities and so on. "The higher the productivity, the more facilities can be provided whether they be better health care, better education or wage increases".

Returning to the capitalist society on this point Mr. Servina underlined that the more the productivity, the more the workers were exploited as it

only meant that more profits went to the ruling minority.

In an effort to encourage productivity Mr. Servina pointed out the effects of low productivity: "Revenue goes down, health facilities decline, the general economic and social conditions deteriorate.

"Though we have achieved a lot through our productivity since Liberation Day we still have a long, long way to go."

WORKERS' PARTICIPATION

In a second presentation yesterday, Mr. Servina talked of the participation of working people and trade unions in the management of public production in a socialist society.

As they become politically mature, the workers must have a say in the management of production through special committees and their trade unions".

The more workers participated in management the more responsible and disciplined they would become, thus increasing production, Mr. Servina said.

COMMUNICATION

However to achieve better management participation and understanding amongst workers at all levels there must exist a good system of communication, he said.

This would allow an exchange of views between workers at different levels and result in more efficient planning.

Better communications between workers would also make it easier to eradicate exploitation.

"Lack of communication and channels for expressing views have in the past retarded our progress a lot", the SPPF Deputy Secretary General said.

Proper communication would help workers encourage and motivate each other to earn, work and produce more.

"We must remember", Mr. Servina concluded "that good communication leads to better participation and this increases productivity".

SAP

CSO: 4700/1321

WORKERS URGED TO HELP UPROOT TRACES OF CAPITALISM

Victoria NATION in English 26 May 82 p 10

[Text] TRACES of capitalism still exist in Seychelles and it is up to each worker to help uproot them, the SPPF Deputy Secretary-General told the national trade union seminar at the Maison du Peuple yesterday.

Talking about the value of labour and labour discipline in a socialist society, Mr. Matthew Servina explained that in the colonial and neo-colonial political and economic systems that existed before Liberation Seychellois workers did not realise their strength and value and were therefore exploited by those with money and education.

Worker's role

"Now workers are slowly being made aware of the role they have to play for their own benefit and the betterment of the society", Mr. Servina said.

He added that it had to be engraved on the minds of everyone that all had to work towards the development of the country and of socialism.

"It is no longer time when a minority reaps while the majority toils away", he said.

After stressing that no job was superior or inferior to another in the contribution to national development and social welfare, Mr. Servina talked of the need for continuous discipline at work.

Strikes

Referring to strikes the ultimate display of protest against explcitation by a system that did not truly represent the wishes of its workers, Mr. Servina said, "when we arrive at a stage where workers themselves will truly become their own masters, there will not be any strikes as these will be against a progress being charted by the workers themselves".

In the morning NWU chairman Olivier Charles discussed with participants the organisation of a work place where both manager and worker should be equal.

His talk was followed by one on the relationship between the party and trade unions in the USSR given by Mr. Youri Popov, a representative of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU).

The AUCCTU has joined hands with the NWU in organising this week-long seminar on workers participation in the management of socialist production.

The relationship between the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, the Government and the NWU was clearly explained by the SPPF Secretary-General Mr. Guy Sinon, who started off the afternoon discussions and answered questions put to him by participants at the end of his presentation.

Today's programme

This morning Mr. Servina will talk about productivity. In the afternoon Mr. Sinon will discuss the role of the SPPF as the vanguard of Seychelles' socialist revolution and Mr. Shelton Jolicoeur, the NWU Education and Research Secretary will outline the constitution of the Front.

Last Monday, the first day of the seminar, the NWU Chairman outlined the history of the labour movement in Seychelles and Mr. France Bonté, the NWU National Secretary talked about the role and tasks of the NWU.

SAP

CSO: 4700/1321

PUNISHMENT OF 'DISLOYAL' PUBLIC SERVANTS PROPOSED

Victoria NATION in English 26 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] ON Monday while opening the national trade union seminar, President René repeatedly stressed the need for a change in Seychellois attitudes to work if the revolution towards socialism was to succeed.

Yesterday morning the People's Assembly passed a bill of law which, after approval, in the afternoon, by President René, gives the head of state powers to stop government pensions to public servants who are disloyal to Seychelles or who do something that seriously harms the Republic.

THE Pensions (Supplementary Provisions) Bill was one of 10 bills passed by the Assembly, all but one unanimously.

Under the new law, if the President is satisfied that a public servant has acted or is acting in a way "disloyal or gravely injurious to the Republic", the President may withhold or stop all or part of that person's government pension.

Social security pensions will not be effected by the new law.

Other bills

Among the other bills passed, were the National Sports Council Bill which, MPA's were assured, would allow the Council to promote and help fund sports at district level as well as at national and international levels.

After all, it was pointed out, the success of the latter levels depended on the success and proper development of district sports.

The Radio Communications (Islands) (Amendment) Act will make it compulsory for inhabited outer islands to set up stand-by radio transmitter/receivers in case the main sets break down.

The Act lists 18 islands and island groups, privately as well as state-owned and including all those managed by the Islands Development Company, which will have to comply with this law.

The Gaming Act, to allow the setting up of casinos in Seychelles strictly for tourists only, instigated one of the longest and most eloquent debates in the history of the Assembly (see story above).

Assembly members voiced many strong arguments and doubts brought up by their SPPF branches and constituents but after about 45 minutes of debate the Government convinced enough of them of the economic necessity of the bill to pass it by a majority vote.

SAP

CSO: 4700/1321

REPRESENTATIVE TO YCL CONGRESS ON COMBATTING REACTION

Victoria NATION in English 24 May 82 p 2

[Text] A Seychellois representative to the 19th Congress of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union in Moscow has urged wider contacts between Soviet and Seychellois youth.

Mr Marc Didon, an Assistant Regional Youth Officer in the Youth and Defence Ministry, and 20 other African delegations are among many other foreign representatives from all over the world invited to the Congress by Komsomol, as the youth league is more commonly known.

In a Novosti Press Agency interview, Mr Didon said that he was using his visit to strengthen links established last year when Komsomol first visited Seychelles.

Komsomol, Mr Didon said, was making important contributions in the drive for world peace and the struggle against imperiailsm.

Touching upon an appeal to the youth of the world adopted by the Congress, the Seychellois delegate said that its call for solidarity sought to mobilise young people in all countries to protest against the plots of international reaction and to eradicate all causes of aggression and war.

The document, Mr Didon told Novosti Press Agency, had special meaning for Seychellois youth following last November's abortive mercenary invasion of the Republic.

On the role of Soviet youth in socialist construcion, Mr. Didon said it was the pride of a nation to see the youth contributing so much to national construction.

SAP

CSO: 4700/1321

UNEP TO FINANCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Victoria NATION in English 26 May 82 p 10

[Text] THERE are strong hopes that the United Nations Environment Programme will finance at least two of the three projects Seychelles has submitted to it, Planning and Development Minister Maxime Ferrari said on Monday after attending a special session of the UNEP Governing Council in Nairobi.

Dr. Ferrari, who returned here from a week's leave on Sunday, had taken time off on May 5 to address the special session convened to commemorate the 10th anniversary of UNEP's founding, and to discuss the government projects with UNEP officials.

Environmental control laboratory

One of the projects was the setting up of an environmental control laboratory in Seychelles to carry out tests and studies on the preservation and control of pollution of all kinds. This laboratory, Minister Ferrari added, would in the long run deal with UNEP maritime environmental projects on a regional basis.

The second project was a refuse composting plant for greater Victoria to produce organic fertiliser for farmers and the third, a treated water supply scheme for Ste. Anne and the other inner islands.

Minister Ferrari pointed out to the UNEP Governing Council that great efforts were being made in Seychelles to protect nature.

He briefly outlined the role of the new-look Seychelles National Parks and Nature Conservancy Commission, pointing out that it was to co-ordinate development and conservation efforts on a national scale.

Widening of knowledge

The Planning and Development Minister described his time at the session as a widening of knowledge through others with a longer experience in conservation.

While in Kenya Minister Ferrari also met several ambassadors accredited to Seychelles but based in Nairobi.

From Kenya Dr. Ferrari flew to Madagascar where apart from resting, he also met several government officials.

Seychelles—Malagasy links

With a close advisor of President Didier Ratsiraka and other afficials, he discussed in Antananarivo the economic problems facing Madagascar, closer political and economic relations between Seychelles and Madagascar, and the possibilities of better transport links between the two countries. Seychelles was also invited to join hands with Madagascar in fishing projects.

In Tamatave, a port on Madagascar's east coast, Minister Ferrari expressed the hope to an environment official that Madagascar would take part in the regional environment seminar scheduled for September this year in Seychelles.

SAP

CSO: 4700/1321

PRESIDENT'S NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 24 May 82 p 1363

[Text] Forty people have been given ministerial appointments in the new 44-man government of President Siaka Stevens. They include 25 full cabinet ministers, five ministers of state and ten parliamentary special assistants. Four posts are still to be filled — the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, the Minister of Education, the Minister of State (Finance II), and the Minister of State and Leader of the House.

Of special significance in the new cabinet is the retention of the position of President and Minister of Defence by Dr. Siaka Stevens who had told the nation last October, during the APC Convention at Sucktarr, that after the election, he would stand down so that a younger man could assume the presidency. When asked about his retirement at a recent press conference, President Stevens is reported to have said: "You want to see me out? Leave that to me and my people. I am old enough to know when I am no longer wanted."

Another special significance in the new Cabinet is the appointment of Mr. Salia Jusu Sheriff as Minister of Finance. Mr. Jusu Sheriff, who first refused the appointment but accepted later after much persuasion from President Siaka Stevens, is respected for his strong principles and high regard for Parliamentary democracy, and was the last man to quit the SLPP which was in opposition to the ruling APC party from 1968 to 1978.

Mr. Jusu Sheriff said in Parliament in 1978 after the one-party referendum had showed overwhelming support for the one-party system of government. "The one-party is now a political fact of life and the one party Constitution has become the first law of the land, according to which no Member of Parliament can remain a definitive member of parliament unless he belongs to the APC which is the only political party recognised by the new constitution.

"Mr. Speaker, let me say at once that along with the right of dissent goes the obligation on every responsible citizen to comply with the law, when once it has been made . . . In the light of . . . and all other considerations, including peace and tranquility, I have decided to declare for the recognised party — the APC — and Mr. Speaker, I so declare. All that is left for me is to hope that it works; but Mr. Speaker, hope alone is not enough. We should all endeavour, each in his own way, to make it work, for we are all, everyone of us part of the new national situation."

Mr. Sheriff's appointment is viewed by political and financial analysts, and by many sections of the country, as a welcome relief in finding a suitable man to manage the country's ailing economy. Every hope is being placed on Mr. Sheriff, an accountant by profession, whose honesty, sense of integrity and strict discipline has earned him the image of an honest and astute leader, a statesman and a responsible politician for over two decades.

President Stevens himself acknowledged his faith in the new Finance Minister in his Presidential address at the State Opening of Parliament. Dr. Stevens said, "I have no doubt that in the person of the new Minister of Finance, with his background and experience, we have someone on whom the nation can rely to achieve her objectives." Given a free hand, in the management of the country's finances, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Jusu Sheriff will do well in his new assignment.

In the new cabinet list, Dr. Abdulai Conteh retains his position as Minister of Foreign Affairs, perhaps until the OAU

meetings in Tripoli next August. Emissaries from the Sierra Leone Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been trotting around the continent to muster support for the young, energetic and brilliant foreign minister as secretary general of the OAU.

A former assistant secretary general in the Commonwealth Secretariat, Dr. Abass Bundu has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. He replaces Dr. Joe Jackson, who has become Minister of Transport and Communication.

The former Attorney General and Minister of Justice, Mr. A. B. Kamara moves over to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, while the former Minister of Health, Mr. F. M. Minnah takes over the office of Attorney General and Minister of Justice.

The new Minister of Development and Economic Planning is Dr. Sheka Kanu, former ambassador to the EEC. He takes over from Dr. S. S. Banya who has been assigned the portfolio of Minister of the Interior. Mr. J. E. Laverse, former minister of Information and Broadcasting becomes Minister of Natural Resources, while Dr. Fasusluku Tamba, a newcomer to politics, takes over the Ministry of Health.

Another newcomer, Dr. Sheku Sesay, former deputy secretary general of Mano River Union, has been assigned the portfolio of Minister of Works. Dr. M. B. Dabo becomes Minister of Social Welfare and Rural Development, and Dr. I. M. Fotana, former resident minister, Northern Province, takes over the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs.

Five other ministers who retained their portfolios are the Minister of Mines, Mr. Hassan Gbassay Kanu, the Minister of Lands, Housing and Country Planning, Mr. Ibrahim Kamara, the Minister of Energy and Power, Mr. Sembu Forna, the Resident Minister, Eastern Province, Mr. B. S. Massaquoi, and the Resident Minister Southern Province, Mr. Harold Hancilles.

CSO: 4700/1315

REFERENDUM ON 'BORDER ADJUSTMENT' OPPOSED

MB040709 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Patrick Laurence, southern Africa editor]

[Text] Pretoria has balked at the idea of submitting the question of whether Kangwane should be incorporated into Swaziland to a referendum among South Africa's 750,000 Swazi people, Kangwane's chief executive councillor, Mr E. J. Mabuza, said yesterday.

Mr Mabuza and his councillors have formally proposed that Pretoria hold a referendum among South African-born Swazis to determine what their wishes are in the controversy over whether Kangwane should become a partly autonomous region within South Africa or be incorporated into Swaziland.

Kangwane's Executive Council and its legislative assembly have asked for recognition as a "self-governing homeland" in terms of the promotion of Black self-government act.

But Pretoria, which is engaged in "border adjustment" negotiations with Swaziland, has blocked these requests. It hopes to persuade Kangwane's rulers to agree to unification of Kangwane with Swaziland.

"Dr Koornhof told us that the South African cabinet feared a referendum would not give a true reflection," Mr Mabuza said of his last meeting on May 17 with Dr Piet Koornhof, minister of cooperation and development.

Mr Mabuza, who has confidently predicted that South Africa's Swazis will vote overwhelmingly against incorporation, commented: "I think the cabinet put one and one together and came to the conclusion that it didn't make four."

Mr Mabuza quoted Dr Koornhof as saying that all Blacks living in Kangwane and any further territory which might be ceded to Swaziland would automatically lose their South African citizenship and become citizens of Swaziland.

"It was what we suspected all along and that is why we are opposed to the whole idea," Mr Mabuza added.

Neither Dr Koornhof nor Mr R. J. Raath, director-general of cooperation and development, could be contacted for comment yesterday.

The department's liaison officer, Mr George Stander, referred the RAND DAILY MAIL to South Africa's commissioner-general for Kangwane, Mr Punt Janson, but Mr Janson was not available either.

Mr Mabuza disclosed for the first time the contents of a petition--signed by a decisive majority of Swazi chiefs in South Africa--handed to Dr Koornhof at an earlier meeting in Pretoria. In it the chiefs expressed strong opposition to incorporation.

There are 21 Swazi chieftainships in South Africa. When the petition was drawn up on April 2, two of the chieftainships were vacant. Of the remaining 19 chiefs, 17 signed the petition.

--President Ronald Reagan yesterday announced that he had nominated Mr Robert Phinny, a businessman from Michigan, to succeed Mr Richard Matheron as American ambassador to Swaziland. The U.S. attitude to the proposed "border adjustment" deal could be of critical importance.

CSO: 4700/1333

BRIEFS

BISHOP TUTU CONDEMNS VIOLENCE--The South African Council of Churches [SACC] has condemned the recent spate of bombings in South Africa. In a statement issued by secretary general Bishop Desmond Tutu today, the SACC says it is opposed to violence in any form. The statement says it thus opposes any violence by the state to maintain what it calls an unjust dispension, or by those who want to overthrow it. Tutu also says he is referring an alleged statement by the Lebowa commissioner of police to his lawyers. The statement, by Brigadier W. N. Van Zyl, allegedly said that yesterday's violence at the university of the north followed a speech by Tutu. Tutu said the violence had nothing at all to do with his speech. Two hundred and eighty thousand rand worth of damage was caused by students demonstrating yesterday. [Text] [MB071100 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 7 Jun 82]

CAPE TOWN BUILDING BOMBED--Cape Town--A powerful bomb blast yesterday ripped up and down a lift shaft in the building which houses the president's council in Cape Town. One person was killed in the blast. His mangled body was found amid tangled wreckage at the bottom of the lift shaft as policemen converged on the building and sealed it off. The commissioner of police, General Mike Geldenhuys, last night said an extremely powerful explosive had been used in the blast. The blast, which burst open the lift doors from the first to the 10th floors in the building and filled offices with acrid, choking smoke, was the latest in a countrywide series of terror attacks. General Geldenhuys attributed the attacks to "the work of the ANC trying to impress their sponsors." He said an intensive hunt was on for the "few insurgents" who had managed to slip the police net into South Africa. "The path of these men will be cut as short as those of their colleagues in the past," General Geldenhuys said. [Excerpts] [MB071135 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jun 82 p 1]

AGGETT STATEMENT ADMISSABLE--The supreme court in Pretoria has dismissed, with costs, an application by the minister of law and order and five other applicants, for the exclusion as evidence of a statement allegedly made by the trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett, from the inquest hearing into his death in detention. Mr Justice Eloff, assisted by Mr Justice Goldstone, ruled that it would not be irregular to admit the statement made by Dr Aggett as part of the documentary evidence before the court of inquest. In the statement Dr Aggett alleged among other things that he had been assaulted by the security police. [Excerpt] [MB070817 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 Jun 82]

SOLDIERS FACE ATROCITY-CHARGES--Seven South African soldiers are to be prosecuted in connection with alleged atrocities. The defence force has announced in Pretoria that the soldiers will face charges in connection with alleged atrocities against the local population in the operational area in northern Namibia. The defence force says the prosecutions follow a 3-month investigation by a board of inquiry established in March after several complaints against the defence force had been lodged by local churchmen. Concerning the board's findings, defence force chief Constand Viljoen has instructed that suitable steps be taken against alleged transgressors. [Text] [MB041050 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 4 Jun 82]

MERCENARIES TO SEYCHELLES--The reprieve of three African national congress insurgents has almost certainly saved seven of Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare's mercenaries from a possible fate on the gallows in the Seychelles. An appeal for clemency for the three ANC men from Seychelles President Albert Rene in April was intended to establish a basis for similar clemency for the mercenaries now facing treason charges on the Indian Ocean islands. And Seychelles Government sources told the RAND DAILY MAIL that should a reprieve be granted by the South African state president, the Seychelles President would be in a position to do the same for the mercenaries. Behind the Rene move was his personal abhorrence of the death sentence. But Seychelles sources made it clear to the MAIL that unless President Rene could point to a softening of South Africa's traditional hardline stance in such cases he would be politically unable to take such a decision. [Excerpt] [MB071033 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jun 82 p 32

CSO: 4700/1333

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PENETRATES SOUTH AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES MARKET

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 May 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] **SWAZILAND'S chemical industry has broken into the South African explosives market.**

And by next year, the largest chemical producer, Swaziland Chemical Industries hopes to be number-two revenue earner through exports in Swaziland.

SCI general manager, Mr. Michael Rushworthy told a seminar of the Royal Swaziland Society of Science and Technology that explosives will soon account for 50 percent of the company' production. Currently explosives account for only five per cent. The seminar was held in the university of Swaziland in Kwaluseni at the weekend.

He explained that the explosives industry in South Africa has all along been governed by a monopoly. He said a certain explosives firm had a monopolistic contract with the South African Chamber of Mines. He said the monopoly has since been broken by a commission of inquiry into monopolies. "This opens the market for us," Mr. Rushworthy said.

"We are breaking into the South African market, which is very large. This means explosives production will jump up," he said. He said he was also looking for a local market in Swaziland's coal industry. He cited the Maputo port distruption in coal loading facilities as a major hindrance.

The small amounts of explosives currently manufactured in the company's plant in Matsapa is sold to Zaire, Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and to a small extent, South Africa.

He said his company had major expansion plans for the entire factory, including the fertilizer plant production. "Our target is to expand at the rate of 50 percent per annum. We are achieving this to some extent," he said. He plans to produce fertiliser at the rate of 1,000 tons a day by 1974.

"That will make incredible demands on the railways, water supplies, electricity board and other related industries," he said.

Mr. Rushworthy said his company was the third biggest exporter in Swaziland. The first is the sugar industry and the second is pulp. "We produce far more than Swaziland's farmers can demand," he said. His firm exports 90 percent of its production and the rest is sold locally.

Most of the exports go to South Africa. He said at the current rate of expansion, the company will soon overtake pulp to be number two exporters, second to sugar.

Mr. Rushworthy said the company has also made remarkable achievements in cutting down on the accident rate in the plant.

"Our accidents record is not very good, but we have managed to cut down on such incidents quite drastically," he said. He said last November there were 98 accidents recorded in the factory. "Thats an extra-ordinary figure. I would expect 10 percent of that in an efficiently run plant, ' he said.

In December, the number decreased slightly to 83. "In January this year we set objectives in respect of accidents. We hired a nurse, opened a clinic and provided other medical facilities," he said. During the same month the number dropped to 34. In February it dropped further to 32 accidents.

The latest recorded accidents rate per month is 22. "That's a dramatic reduction and you can see we're winning," he added.

He has agreed to the university of Swaziland conducting a more in depth study of accidents and their causes in his plant. He stated that the endangered areas of the body are the fingers and to a small extent, the eyes.

He said his firm has discovered that one third of the labour force is illiterate. "That's a major cause of accidents, and we have started literacy classes," he said. He said it was difficult for illiterate persons to understand instructions on the handling of chemicals and this causes some complications.

Giving a background of his firm, he said the plant at Matsapa started in 1972. He said at its early inception, the company faced major opposition from triomph. in South Africa and the local markets.

"We had difficulties in establishing markets until we had a break-through in 1975. We broke into South Africa, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland. We are basically a regional manufacturing firm and have the only terminal in Southern Africa which is in Maputo," he stated.

"In the past few years we have expanded very rapidly," he added. To cite an example of expansion, he stated that in 1978 the firm produced 6,000 tons of blended fertiliser, but in 1981 it produced 120,000 tons. This year he expects to produce 200,000 tons of blended fertilisers.

He said the value of the plant in 1972 was E11

million, but its replacement value now is E50 million. The turn-over in 1976 was E2 million and the turn-over on fertiliser alone now is E48 million.

The company currently employs 480 people and hopes to employ 501 by next year.

CSO: 4700/1319

IMPROVED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT NEEDED

MB040659 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Opinion: It's Time for Us To Take Stock"]

[Text] For many years Swaziland has been a shining light in Africa, a haven of peace and economic stability.

While events in other parts of Black Africa have been a catalogue of chaos and turmoil, Swazis have been able to hold their heads high and be justifiably proud of the kingdom's progress since independence.

When we took up challenges after independence in 1968, under King Subhuza II, we made great strides in economic development.

But because of our good track record so far, there is no cause for complacency. Indeed, perhaps, the time has come for us to take a hard look at the realities facing us today.

For, although Swaziland is still in a better position than many other African states, there appears to be evidence that we are not in the same situation we were in before.

The global recession and other economic factors make it necessary that we make what money we have work more profitably for us.

In his budget speech this year, the minister for finance, Mr James Simelane, stated among other things, that, apart from the annual departmental expenditure, government had to provide for statutory expenditure, which during the current financial year totals E25 million.

He pointed out that this was a steep rise (40 percent) over the E15 million provided during the 1981/82 financial year. And, he said, in large part this reflected the increase in loan interest and repayments which fall due this year.

In a reference to the E55 million allocated to government department projects of a capital nature, the minister said: "This small allocation is one of the reasons why the economy is not advancing at a faster rate, and the position is made worse by the poor performance in spending the funds available for capital development."

Between 1978 and 1981, Swaziland's gross domestic product, averaged only 2.2 percent, per annum, compared to the target of 7 percent in the third national development plan.

On top of this, it has now been announced that the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation has lost more than E15 million during the first 16 months to April 30, 1981.

Libbys in Malkerns traded at a loss of nearly E2 million in 1980. The Royal Swazi Airlines will have lost over E2 million by the time the present problems concerning its aircraft in the Seychelles is sorted out.

Recently, government bought the Swaziland Television Broadcasting Corporation (STBC) for about E2.5 million; a company that has been losing millions of emalangeni during its four years of operation.

Mhlume Sugar Company and Ubombo ranches will probably lose money this year due to low sugar prices in the international markets.

These losses do not only mean a cut in government tax, but also less prospect for expansions on the part of the companies concerned.

This clearly shows that we cannot go on as before. In the circumstances it makes it all the more imperative that the country's finances at all levels are handled in a more efficient manner.

We have had scandals in the past and have been a matter for ridicule in the foreign press. We have even become a laughing-stock for some Swazis who seem to shrug their shoulders whenever there are revelations of graft and corruption.

And even more sadly, those involved in the corruption seem to go about their duties secure in the knowledge that they are above the law. Are they above the law?

We do not see the joke and we do not find these "rat scandals" a laughing matter. It is time for the laughing to stop. There should be no more "rats."

This is the time for us as a nation to tighten our belts and face the challenges that lie ahead with the utmost determination. Otherwise we will slip into the chaos of some countries to the north of us.

This is not the time for those in authority to spend their time pointing accusing fingers at each other.

The nation was a bit puzzled this week when Tibiyo Taka Ngwane charged that government had declined to let it go ahead with its proposed "ethanol project" which would have saved the country's foreign exchange.

Perhaps the economic advisors to the prime minister should remind themselves that the prime minister, who is head of government, is also chairman of the board of directors of Tibiyo.

CSO: 4700/1333

ANC MAN PLEDGES REVENGE FOR BOMBING

MB070958 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The innocent blood of ANC members being shed during the struggle for independence will be revenged, a leading member of the ANC in Swaziland has said.

History has demonstrated that human innocent blood cannot be shed in vain, the ANC member who cannot be named for security reasons said at the wake of last Friday's bomb blast at Matsapha in which Mr Petros Nyawose, the organisation's leader in Swaziland was killed.

Mr. Nyawose's wife Jabu was also killed in the accident, while two other ANC members were seriously injured.

The ANC has accused South African agents for planting the bomb under Mr. Nyawose's car.

Speaking to our reporter in Manzini the ANC man said even ritual murderers have eventually been brought to justice several years after committing the offence.

"I see no reason why then in our case history cannot repeat itself," he said adding, "the culprits responsible for the bomb that killed Comrade Nyawose and his wife will account for their dirty work one day."

Another member of the ANC in Manzini said the South African agents responsible for this dirty work were in Swaziland. "There are so many of them here and we know them. But there is nothing we can do about it," he alleged.

In fact, he said members of the South African security force travel all the way to Swaziland to train their agents here on how to plant bombs.

These agents, he said were also being paid for watching the movements of the refugees in this country.

This, he said was clearly demonstrated by last Friday's incident. He said Mr. Nyawose parked his car at about midnight on Thursday, 7 hours before the explosion.

"This clearly shows that somebody somewhere must have been watching all of Mr. Nyawose's movements that day until the moment when he parked his car and went to bed," he said.

This he said couldn't have been a whiteman from South Africa. "You cannot imagine a white South African security man fiddling with a car in the middle of the night in a predominantly black residential area," he argued.

CSO: 4700/1333

UNIVERSITY RECTOR, PROFESSOR GUMA, INTERVIEWED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 May 82 pp 8-9

[Text] **JIMMY: Professor Guma, you have been the Rector of this University since its foundation, could you give some short background to your own academic career?**

PROF. GUMA: Yes, as you know, I am a foundation member of what was then the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland which was located in Lesotho.

In 1964 that University came into being, and I remained there until it was decided that Part One centres should be established in Botswana and Swaziland. Before going to Lesotho I was at Fort Hare — the old Fort Hare.

I was a senior lecturer there in African Languages and Literature, and after it had been taken over by the government of South Africa, I moved over to Lesotho.

In 1969-70 I started operations on the Luyengo campus after His Majesty had cleared this site, which was where the head quarters of the University College of Swaziland was going to be located.

I know every blade of grass on this campus, I have seen every single building go up on this campus; in short, this is the position relating to my career and the establishment of the University College of Swaziland.

WITH the closing this month of the University's 1981-82 academic year, Professor Guma, the Rector of the University College of Swaziland, assesses the problems, achievements as well as future perspectives of the University in an exclusive interview with Jimmy Simelane.

Q: Do you consider the decision by Lesotho to break away from the former UBLS as a development or retrogression for Swaziland?

A: Well, the events of 1975, when Lesotho pulled out, were painful, traumatic, and we were left in real disarray because everything was unexpected.

Thereafter was a quick regrouping between Botswana and ourselves, resulting in the creation of the present institution. Everything by mutual agreement.

Blessing

Experience has taught us that you co-operate better as indepentent entities.

So, I think Lesotho's breaking away was a blessing in disguise, and this is a major step forward, and in the very near future, for instance, Swaziland will have her own University, quite independent but ready and willing to co-operate.

As a man there is a time when you want to scratch yourself in your own house, this is how I feel about it.

Q: What, could you say, have been the major achievements of the University for the Swazi community?

A: I would like to list them in this order: that when I came over, as I have already indicated, to start the part One centre as it was then called, I noticed that the coffee on the Staff side was white — very few Blacks indeed.

Singlehanded, I embarked on a localisation programme of the staff.

On the side of agriculture, it was a painful sight, because most of them held certificates in Agriculture, a few had diplomas.

Today, however, quite a number hold B.Sc. degrees, some have done even Masters.

In the sphere of the other faculties, it was easier to a certain extent in that some people held the first degree.

But, again, I shot off quite a number of them for senior training abroad, and I am glad to say that many of them are back here on our teaching staff; some already with Ph. D.'s — Mike Matsebula, Dr Lwandle Kunene, Gerald Kunene with M.A., Ph.D in history who will be starting to teach here in the next academic year.

There are a number who are in the pipeline abroad — Thembizulu Manzini, doing a Ph.D Biology in Oxford, Victor Mthethwa in Chemistry, Buswa Xaba doing a Ph.D in mathematics, Humphrey Mkhwanazi, Donald Dlamini at Cambridge doing Ph.D in Physics.

And I fell very proud of it.

Q: Presently, to what extent has your localisation programme gone, and what is the percentage of expatriate lecturers in the staff?

A: There are departments within the University that are wholly localised — for example the department of African Languages and Literature there are no expatriates there.

Gradual change

The department of Political and Administrative studies, the vast majority of the people there are local.

In the others, there is a fair sprinkling of locals, the majority still being expatriates. So, by and large it

is true to say that the expatriates are still in the majority but with the return of our own people the picture is gradually changing.

A: The vast majority of the staff on this campus should be local.

Q: Do you consider it necessary for the University to develop yet more faculties, and which ones could these be?

A: My considered opinion is that after we have separated with Botswana, after the University of Swaziland has come into being, it would be extremely advisable for us as a University to consolidate what exists now.

I stand for good academic awards, and I think we have an opportunity of achieving this if we were to concentrate on what exists, achieve both depth and breath in various programmes that are being taught now.

Q: How does the University's educational programme relate to the general material and technical requirements of the country?

A: I am very happy you have asked me this question. I had said before and I want to repeat now with emphasis that we are a people's University.

We respond to the manpower requirements of the country; we cannot afford luxuries.

Every single programme that we give in this University, is geared at meeting the material requirements of this country.

Take the Department of Law — you have heard the present Minister of Justice crying out over and over again for more people trained in this field. And I agree with him. The country is in dire need for trained manpower.

Now, take agriculture, the very backbone of the economy of this country, every single programme that we give in this university is aimed at meeting the manpower requirements.

Take our faculty of Science, the various science based industries tap students from that faculty for further training in specialised fields that we do not give here, so that all round we are genuinely trying to meet the manpower requirements of this country.

The other day I was told officially that the country needs political scientists, and these are training in conformity with the needs of the country.

Q: It seems from a superficial observation, that the University College of Swaziland is isolated from the other Universities in Africa, for example; Zambia, Kenya, or even our neighbouring Mozambique.

How does the university relate to the continent?

A: We are a member of the Association of African Universities. We belong to the association of Commonwealth Universities.

It is from this field, broad field, that we draw our external examiners, as an example to ensure that our degrees or awards carry international recognition.

And I can tell you quite authoritatively that at this moment, they do enjoy that international currency.

Not only that, I as Rector, am a member of the executive committee of the Association of Commonwealth

Q: How do you hope to combat the situation where some Swazi students have to go and finish their degrees abroad?

A: This will continue mainly in these areas where we do not have certain faculties, for instance students wanting to read medicine, students wanting to read engineering.

We do not have these, and as a result we have to transfer them to other countries.

Peace

Q: Generally, one would remark that, comparatively speaking, the Swaziland campus, except for the occassional complaints by the students about the quality and quantity of food, is a peaceful campus. What would you attribute this to?

A: There are many decent young men and women who come to us, people who listen to their consciences; people who know what they have come here for. I would attribute this to that type of student.

Q: Would you support the allegation which one often hears from some people that whenever there is some trouble at the University this is triggered off by the foreign students, because Swazi students are naturally peaceful?

A: Mr Simelane, the vast majority of the students on this campus are Swazi. This is as it should be.

We also have, however non-Swazi students on this campus, but decent the vast majority.

A great deal depends on that Swazi majority.

If they want a strike anytime, it can take place; if they do not want strikes on this campus, they will never take place.

A great deal depends on the Swazi majority.

There is an error that should be corrected. Whenever there has been a rampus on this campus, various voices in the community are heard to say it is the foreign students who are behind this, who are influencing the Swazi child.

I can tell you, Mr Simelane, that there is nothing the Swazi student resent more that, because by implication people are saying that they can't think for themselves, the thinking is done for them by the outsiders.

It is not the outsiders. The outsiders are in the minority. It is the Swazi majority that will determine whether or not there is peace on this campus.

And I would like the nation to know this.

Q: But then you have in fact been having some student complaints about food at the university, for instance in the last strike. Are the grievances genuine?

A: Of course the public is aware of the endless refectory problems that we have had on this campus.

Other countries are fortunate in the sense that they have various food companies.

The University advertises and they subsequently hand over the catering completely to the company. In some Universities in North America for instance they let them use the university buildings.

Food

Unfortunately in our setting this sort of thing does not exist, so we have to shoulder on as best we can, because in-as-much-as I have said that I stand for good academic standards, I do want students to be fed; within the means available they must be fed — on this I insist.

Q: Professor, there is a circulating petition at the University that is addressed to the South African Prime Minister as well as to the United Nations Secretary General which students are signing.

The rumour I picked up from some students is that this petition concerns some students of this university that have been detained by the South African government, can you make a clarifying comment about this?

A: I have heard the rumour.

The facts as I know them are that these students, contrary to the rules and regulations of the University, disappeared — I think it was over a weekend — without reporting to anybody in authority. Neither to their wardens nor to the registrar who deals with students affairs — not even to the dean of student affairs.

They just disappeared. Where? I do not know. One of them is a Swazi national. The others I do not know whether they are Transkeians or South Africans.

Where they are, we don't know. What they were up to we just have no information, and I am the last person to act on rumour.

Q: What message do you have for the final-year students?

A: I wish them well, to whatever the forces of life may toss them to. I wish that they would give of their very best to Swaziland.

They should not ask, they should not be overconcerned with what they will get out of their jobs, rather they should be more concerned about what they should give to the country that has done so much for them.

To the returning students, I want to say, enjoy your long vacation, come back refreshed, for good and solid academic work in the interest of the country.

I hope you come back and together we should build the University of Swaziland.

CSO: 4700/1319

BRIEFS

MUSLIM OFFICERS--The Muslim community in Swaziland has elected new officers to run the Islamic Institute at the Ezulwini Valley for the year 1982. Through a one man vote system, the following were chosen; Mr. Sonny Mayet--Chairman, Mr. Adam Omar--Vice Chairman, Mr. Goolam Mahommed--Secretary, Mr. Muhammad Gora--Vice Secretary, Mr. Hassan Pate--Treasurer, Mr. Juma Muhammad--Vice Treasurer and Mr. Hanif Badat--Administrator. These were elected at an Annual General meeting at the beginning of this month. A spokesman for the Islamic Institute has said: "The elections were held in good faith with freedom of choice to vote for a candidate one liked. Many Muslims did participate." [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 May 82 p 3]

ANC MAN KILLED--A representative of the ANC in Swaziland was killed by a bomb explosion this morning in the town of Manzini. Petros Nyawose, who was the ANC deputy chief representative, and his wife Jabu were both killed when a bomb exploded in their car. Several people were injured, but no further details were known. The murder follows several attacks on South African political exiles in Swaziland. Last year, two ANC members were killed by unidentified men who entered the country from South Africa, and a South African teacher was kidnapped from his home in Manzini by South African security police. Mr Nyawose left South Africa in the mid-1970's after having worked for many years with the ANC and the South African congress of Trade-Unionists. [Excerpt] [MB041140 Maputo Radio in English to southern Africa 1100 GMT 4 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1333

BULGARIA AGREES TO EXTEND ADDITIONAL CREDIT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 May 82 p 3

[Text] TANZANIA and Bulgaria yesterday signed an agreement under which the latter would extend an additional credit of 10 million leva (about 90m/-) to Tanzania.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Industries told *Shihata* that the additional amount supplements an earlier credit of 20 million leva (about 180m/-) given by Bulgaria under an agreement signed between the two countries in Sofia in 1979.

The additional credit which is to be provided under the same conditions specified in the first credit agreement, will be used to purchase Bulgarian equipment for the construction of a Brick and Tile factory in Mbeya and a tile factory in Arusha.

The first 180m/- credit was earmarked for various industrial projects being carried out under the joint committee. Both credits are in a form of a soft loan.

The additional amount was agreed upon during the fourth session of the Bulgaria-Tanzania Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation held in Arusha last August.

The protocol was signed by Tanzania Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba and Bulgaria's Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Serafim Serafimov.

CSO: 4700/1306

UNDP MISSION COMMENDS CDA FOR ITS EFFORTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 May 82 p 3

[Text] A two-man United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) mission has commended the Capital Development Authority (CDA) for its efforts in the last three years saying the capital transport project is now poised for the second phase of development after having moved from the planning stage.

The experts said this when presenting a report on the overall development proposals to the Ministry of State in the President's Office, Ndugu G. Kahama, and the UNDP Acting UN Resident Representative Mr. Reynolds at the UNDP offices in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The experts are Mr. Khalid Shibli, a planning expert from Pakistan and Mr Des Pain, Chief Engineer of the National Capital Development Commission in Canberra, Australia.

They said despite problems posed by the shortage of raw materials and foreign exchange the path ahead is clear and that CDA is on the right track.

Briefing newsmen on the details of the report, the experts said it contains requirments for planning and designing infrastucture for the new capital.

One recommendation is the creation of the Crop Development Advisor who will be charged with the duty of helping the peasants in the surrounding areas to increase their productivity.

This move was aimed at coping up with the increasing demand of foodstuffs which is expected to rise as the capital expands and also increase the peasants' income. Rural areas will substantially improve, they said.

In their report the two experts said major emphasis has been placed in the training of the local staff who will man various development projects.

The UN has provided CDA with a total of 2.4 million/- for the training of its staff at home and abroad for the last three years as part of its development assistance for the development of the new capital.

The assistance has also included the purchasing of vehicles and two civil engineers who are UN volunteers.

CSO: 4700/1306

ZANZIBAR PLANNING COMMITTEES COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT PLAN SCREENING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 May 82 p 1

[Text] FOUR committees of the Zanzibar Planning Commission which have been screening proposals on the Zanzibar 1982/83 annual development plan since last Sunday, completed the task yesterday.

Recommendations drawn by the committees are now being compiled by the Secretariat and would be presented to the full session of the Commission tomorrow before the annual plan is endorsed by the Commission, *Shihata* reported yesterday.

If approved, the 1982/83 annual development plan would be presented to the Isles House of Representatives along side the fourthcoming government budget for ratification. The House's three-week session starts in Zanzibar next month.

A secretriat spokesman said in Zanzibar yesterday that when deliberating the development plan, the committees took an inventory of the financial and technical capacities for each ministry to a certain' that the institutions were capable to fulfil the projected targets.

Having made the fiscal inspection of construction sites of factories and farming establishments in Zanzibar, the committees learnt on mistakes and problems which hindered the smooth 'implementation of planned goals for the 1981/82 financial year before drawing appropriate recommendations for the forthcoming development plan.

The Commission took care this time following a call by its Chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, in Zanzibar last week that the forthcoming development plan should marry available resources and planned objectives.

Opening the week-long meeting of the Commission last Thursday, Ndugu Jumbe who is also the President of Zanzibar, said that previous development plans were unrealistic because less than 50 per cent of the projected expenditure for development budget was ultilised at the terminal of each plan.

He said by March this year, for example, only 239 million/- of the 513 million/- set aside for the current development plan was used, while a number of construction projects, acres of farmland and production targets in industry could not be met.

During the forthcoming annual development plan, the government has earmarked to invest 574 million/- most of which would be injected in agriculture and industry to boost productivity.

CSO: 4700/1306

BRIEFS

CEMENT SALES TO ZANZIBAR--Some 12,000 tonnes of cement are expected to be sold to Zanzibar by the Tanga Cement Factory this year. The factory's General Manager, Ndugu Jesper Blou has said in Tanga that already some 2,033 tonnes of cement have been sold to Zanzibar since the beginning of this year. He however, explained that although initially it was agreed that 1,000 tonnes be supplied to Zanzibar every month, the factory had been requested by Isles authorities to slow down the supply due to problems related to harbour facilities there. The General Manager was however, optimistic that all 12,000 tonnes will be supplied by the end of the year. Last year Zanzibar bought 695 tonnes of cement from the plant, he said. Meanwhile Ndugu Blou has commended the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) for its good co-operation in ferrying cement to upcountry regions. He said TRC has been providing the plant with adequate wagons for transporting cement to the regions. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 May 82 p 3]

TEXTILE MILLS MAY SUSPEND PRODUCTION--Five major textile mills may suspend production of export goods because of an acute shortage of dye-stuffs and chemicals, the Director for Research and Planning in the Ministry of Industries, Ndugu A. T. Pallangyo said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Ndugu Pallangyo said that the mills would instead concentrate on the production of goods for local consumption using the small quantity of dye-stuffs available. The mills were Mutex of Musoma, Urafiki and Sunguratex, of Dar es Salaam, Mwatex of Mwanza and Kiltex. The mills failed to secure 122m/- in foreign exchange required for the purchase of the materials during the period ending June this year. Ndugu Pallangyo said the shortage could also lead to the closure of the mills. During the period ending on June, Mutex had made an application for 23m/- but secured only 1m/-, Mwatex had applied for 35m/- but was given only 2m/- while Kiltex asked for 20m/- but got only 1m/-. Urafiki and Sunguratex had asked for 28m/- and 28m/- but were given 2m/- and 1.5m/- respectively. [Charles Mwankenja] [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 May 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1306

COUNTRY PROGRESSES INDUSTRIALLY, AGRICULTURALLY

London WEST AFRICA in English 24 May 82 pp 1381-82

[Text] This is the second article from our correspondent who attended the Congress of the Africa Travel Association in Togo.

OUTSIDE the *Maison du RPT* delegates to the ATA Congress were confronted with a large banner declaring "I want tourism to be a force for peace between people, conforming to the ideals of the Togolese People's Rally, and a source of profit for our people." When General Eyadema spoke those words in 1972 there were only 400 hotel beds available in Lomé and there was a growing influx of businessmen attracted by the growing wealth which good prices for phosphates and cocoa (then) were producing. Delegates may not have paid so much attention to another smaller sign in the city, again quoting General Eyadema, to the effect that "intra-African tourism helps to promote African unity".

It is no derogation to suggest that these may be a certain element of *ex post facto* in the President's later words, the fact being that Togo's tourism — now its third foreign exchange earner after phosphates and coffee, cocoa being nowhere at present — has a high proportion of African visitors rather than relying solely on Europeans (the French lead, as might be expected, followed by the Swiss). Lomé is close enough to offer Lagosians peaceful week-ends "away from it all": a Finance Ministry official did not expect the recent Nigerian restrictions on travel allowances to hit the tourist trade particularly hard, being sure that Nigerian would-be visitors would find some way of coping (a view supported by an hotelier from the Ivory Coast, which has also been picking up some Nigerian holiday business, "These men are businessmen . . ."). One of the factors which has helped to encourage the African tourists, as well as the peace and stability of the country, is, the same official said, the cheapness of living and goods in Togo — he said it was not possible yet to say what effect the very much tighter border controls being applied by Ghana may have had on Togolese traders (certainly it does not yet seem to be a very visible effect at the border market place, though the standing there of the Cedi is depressingly low).

Non-Luxury Level

To encourage and cater for the ordinary, non-luxury level, African tourist it is necessary to develop more African-style hotels offering cheaper accommodation and African cuisine. These would probably not involve Government money — he shuddered as he thought again of the debt-servicing demands of Lomé's grand hotels — but would-be private investments, guided and encouraged by the Government which would be ready to offer non-cash help to investors. There would, in principle, be no objection to foreign investors entering this field in joint-ventures. He quite accepted that development of a tier of cheaper hotels might attract a lot more European tourists. (Mr. Naassou had been very much against the idea of developing mass European tourism in Togo, he gave

the impression of having known and loved Spain's Costa del Sol before the tourist invasion, though he did not actually say as much).

Low Labour Requirement

Debt-servicing was also the major worry in relation to the Ciment d'Afrique Occidentale (C.I.M.A.O.) operation at Tabligo, jointly owned with Ghana and Ivory Coast. Substantial sums had been borrowed to install very sophisticated machinery, with an unfortunately low labour requirement, which had expensive maintenance and operating bills that lowered profitability, especially when demand for cement was not strong. Actual operations are now running smoothly enough and expansion is still planned, though more gently than before.

More gently seems to be the hallmark of present development plans with agriculture being the principal target for investment since in many ways it gives the fastest return. It was, perhaps, significant that on the wireless news bulletin reporting the closing ceremonies of the ATA Congress — which had been front page news all week — the next item was about the launching of a £14,000 project to form small ruminants (that meant sheep and goats) to increase local meat supplies. A significant part of the planned turn-around in imports, moving from a balance of payments deficit on current account to a substantial annual surplus by 1985, is expected to come from agriculture.

Much of the planned industrial expansion is based on processing agricultural products. These are schemes which are largely already under way or in hand; while things will continue to develop, no large projects are likely to be started until the general world financial situation improves and even then returns will be a major consideration. Extension of the railway system northwards is in part affected by long-term expectations of enlarging the transit trade through Lomé's developing port system (800,000 tonnes a year capacity) for Upper Volta and Niger. Togo already handles upwards of 65,000 tonnes a year for Niger, compared with less than 20,000 tonnes in 1975, and about 15,000 tonnes for Upper Volta, which is also likely to increase as the Lomé route is about 400 kilometres shorter than the Abidjan route.

Even if Togo is going gently with its own official investment plans, it feels that it offers opportunities to foreign investors for whom, at present, certain incentives are available. Certain industries should, Togolese officials think, consider setting-up operations in Togo; say, largely local assembly of imported parts at first then while developing into a larger local content and value added taking in joint-venture partners and local capital so that by the time the ECOWAS regulations are fully in effect — the Togolese, well aware of the very real founding role their country played in establishing ECOWAS, feel that things are moving a bit slowly at present but are confident that the target will be hit on time — the business would qualify as an ECOWAS concern inside the tariff barrier, free to sell into the other 15 countries. Incidentally, the Togolese see their phosphate industry which is to be developed beyond mere extraction become a major source of fertiliser supplies with ECOWAS. Another idea which Togolese officials suggest foreign businessmen might consider is establishing their West African base of operations in Lomé, a pleasant, small city, very much on a human scale, with a relatively low cost of living, (whisky half UK prices) — two neighbouring capitals have the unenviable reputation of being among the ten most expensive cities in the world — good transport services (daily flights to and from Europe) and an international direct dialling telephone system that works.

Any way round — manufacturer, businessmen or holiday maker — the Haut Commissariat au Tourisme seems to have the answer in the slogan it prints on its gift bags "Go to Togo".

CSO: 4700/1311

BRITISH CONSORTIUM TO HELP FINANCE GROWTH

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text] **A CONSORTIUM of 10 British companies has drawn up a $135 million programme to help finance the Government's transitional plan and growth point scheme.**

Government and private sector representatives are to meet in London on Monday to discuss proposals submitted by the group.

While no firm commitment will be requested, it is understood that if agreement is reached in principle concrete proposals amounting to a commitment of up to £100 million over seven years will be put to the Government.

Most of the companies involved have had business interests in Zimbabwe for a number of years and it has been suggested that they now wish to utilise blocked funds on a local level instead of waiting for eventual repatriation through low interest bearing bonds.

WELCOMED

But the blocked funds will only provide finance for part of the proposal, as the consortium firmly intends to commit foreign exchange.

Since little in the way of ZIMCORD funds have so far been received from the numerous committed donors, the British scheme may well be welcomed with open arms by the relevant authorities.

As one observer described the scheme: "They (the consortium) want to spread the political risk and reduce the importance of the profit motive while concentrating upon the social role of private enterprise in the Three Year Development Plan.

"At this stage they are looking for information to make the dream come true or be abandoned. But they have collectively expressed the hope that there will be enough encouragement to see the scheme go through."

The consortium is said to be particularly interested in the construction and upgrading of rural health facilities and the growth point concept.

EXPENSE

Depending upon the response from the Government, it is prepared to provide personnel on a short-term contract basis for training or, alternatively, overseas training at the expense of consortium members, and therefore at no expense to the Government.

The whole scheme is far from infancy, and while the British private sector has generally been seen to be reluctant to invest in Zimbabwe, this consortium, which at the moment wishes to remain anonymous, is prepared to put its money where its mouth is.

Contacted yesterday, its local representative said: "The result, if the scheme is accepted, will be that a large part of the rural programme can be done in half the time, thereby saving Zimbabwe valuable foreign exchange while offsetting or reducing inflationary cost tendencies."

CSO: 4700/1309

INDIAN AID FOR FOREIGN TRADE INSTITUTE REPORTED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] AN Institute of Foreign Trade could be established in Zimbabwe with help from the Indian Government to maintain and develop the country's export potential.

An organisation such as this could train public and private sector personnel in expanding understanding of international trade practices, says Mr P. S. Mehra, deputy director of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

"If your Government wishes to consider asking our institute to assist in establishing a similar body in Zimbabwe we could do this, particularly with regard to training emergent businessmen, thereby creating a basic self-generating infrastructure," said Mr Mehra.

Government personnel, especially trade attaches, would be given a better understanding of international trade while those involved in sales and marketing in the private sector would be better equipped to sell abroad.

"Foreign exchange has to be constantly regenerated in order to help finance development programmes and to produce more funds for industry to produce more goods for export.

Initially training need not necessarily have to be carried out in Zimbabwe.

It could be done in India through the Special Commonwealth Assistance Programme which finances participation of nominees from Commonwealth African states.

"Zimbabwe has not taken advantage of this programme yet, but it is likely to next year," said Mr Mehra.

Establishing an Institute of Foreign Trade would take some time, but it could be done by collaboration between Government ministries, private sector organisations such as ACCOZ, CZI and ZIM, together with the Department of Business Studies at the University of Zimbabwe.

The IIFT was set up in 1964 by the Government of India through its Ministry of Commerce and specialises in market research, functional research and the training of export management personnel.

Breaking its activities down further, the IIFT studies among other things economic, trade and monetary patterns; regional economic groupings; international trade barriers; customs regulations; export promotion; marketing logistics; international marketing management.

Mr Mehra, describing the IIFT as "our Government's braintank", said the institute had carried out studies on behalf of the International Labour Organisation, the International Trade Centre, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Services and various arms of the United Nations, as well as the private and public sectors in countries around the world.

CSO: 4700/1309

PLANS TO INCREASE TRADE WITH ANGOLA REPORTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 May 82 p 3

[Text] **INCREASED trade between Zimbabwe and Angola seems certain following the despatch of a major consignment of agricultural implement components by Tinto Industries Ltd from Harare to Luanda.**

The 32 tonnes of equipment is part of a consignment of 112 tonnes, mainly composed of plough and harrow discs, which has been exported to the Luanda-based company Affairs Agricolas. The order was worth a total of US$322 000 (Z$237 000).

FINALISED

Payment and transport details were finalised after a visit to Luanda by Tinto's sales director, Mr Dave Forbes, who said that he was very pleased with the inter-regional co-operation and this order, which is the largest export order ever secured by the company.

The Angolan Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Andre Miranda, confirmed that the goods had already been paid for the Tinto Industries director, Mr Lawrence Vambe said: "I am very happy with this deal because everything has been conducted on a business-like footing."

He added: "As far as payment is concerned there have been no problems whatsoever and this is first class because you cannot let people have your goods without payment. I like to think that this consignment represents the tip of the iceberg, because if the SADCC means anything at all it must be in the area of trade and economics."

Oil-rich Angola, one of the nine-nation SADCC countries, has a good payments track record unlike many other African countries trying to trade with Zimbabwe.

The Secretary for Industry and Trade, Dr Mufaro Hove, said that there will be great opportunities for Zimbabwean companies to trade with Angola. He said that his ministry was actively examining possibilities of Zimbabwe exporting a whole range of industrial products to Angola.

BREAKTHROUGH

Dr Hove described the Tinto Industries export to Angola as "a major breakthrough" and congratulated the company for securing the order. He urged other industrialists to follow suit and explore potential markets, not in Angola but also in other SADCC nations, in order to lessen the area's present dependence on South Africa.

CSO: 4700/1309

CHINESE UNION CHIEF SALUTES ZIMBABWE

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE All-China Federation of Trade Unions yesterday praised Zimbabwe's policy of non-alignment and its "unwavering stand" against South Africa.

Spiaking at a news conference in Harare, the vice - chairman of the organisation, Mr Chen Yu, a veteran trade unionist, said his country supported Zimbabwe's non-aligned policy which would make the country prosper in "a meaningful way".

"By adopting this policy, the Zimbabwe Government is no doubt moving in the right direction. We also applaud its stand against the South African government's apartheid policy and its illegal occupation of Namibia," he said.

He said the stand had given confidence to "those who are fighting for the liberation of their country".

Mr Chen praised the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions for its "efforts to unite the workers and implement the Government's programmes to improve the workers' lot."

Mr Chen, who is leading a four-man trade union delegation, said he was impressed by what the ZCTU was doing to improve working conditions.

The delegation, which arrived last week, is studying the labour situation in Zimbabwe with the aim of helping the ZCTU boost worker education.

"We came here at the invitation of the ZCTU to study the labour situation in Zimbabwe and see how we can best help them, particularly in the education of workers. Workers' education is a very important thing for the development of a country," he said.

His delegation was pleased by the ZCTU's determination to unite the workers, who had been divided by the previous regime for a long time.

It was also pleasing to learn that the labour organisation was encouraging increased productivity among workers, he said.

CSO: 4700/1309

VISIT OF FRENCH BUSINESS DELEGATION REPORTED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 3

[Text] MOVES to increase industrialisation in Zimbabwe could result from last week's visit to Harare by a team of French businessmen.

The six-man delegation aimed not only to sell equipment but also to help establish industries which could process local raw materials for export.

Team leader, Mr Francois Floutier, from the French department of foreign trade, said French businessmen regarded Zimbabwe as a priority country in English-speaking Africa.

"Also our governments are both socialist and we are keen to develop contacts," he added.

Mr Jean Floirat, director of an agricultural equipment company, said that private French firms were working well with the Mitterrand government, and their experiences were applicable to the local scene.

All the visitors emphasised their willingness to promote import-substitution development, and, in the case of agricultural products, the sale of processed foods to the European Economic Community.

Mr Floirat said his company dealt in equipment ranging from grain processing to abattoirs, and would provide systems on a turnkey basis.

In the textile field, Mr Jean Keusch said his firm supplied all forms of machinery with the necessary technical assistance and training. He was particularly interested in developing a blanket manufacturing industry here.

The proposed new Harare airport drew the attention of Sietam deputy export manager, Mr Jean-Jacques Borgnet, who wants to supply handling equipment for the new terminal.

CSO: 4700/1309

RESERVE BANK REVIEW REVEALS SERIOUS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "In Good Company"]

[Text]

THE Reserve Bank's latest quarterly review outlines a Zimbabwean economy that is in a deficit position, but which is well under control. Indeed, it forecasts a "substantially lower actual deficit" than was forecast in the last Budget — an indicator that good housekeeping is still a feature of fiscal affairs in this country.

There are serious problem areas, unfortunately, and the mining industry is the sector which is suffering most severely. The Reserve Bank admits that the prospect of the Government's Minerals Marketing Authority has caused an "increasing" uncertainty within the industry, and is one of a number of factors which has inhibited new investment and contributed to lower production. The bank sees little prospect of any substantial recovery this year, or whatever "short-term" is meant to mean. For one of the mainstays of the Zimbabwean economy, this is a poor prospect indeed.

The review comes out strongly for the need to increase exports and encourage external investment if growth is to be maintained. It is good to know that this paper is in such good company, for we have written to the point of repetition on the absolute necessity of attracting foreign capital and for export incentives.

It will be interesting to see now how Dr Bernard Chidzero responds to a clear call for action on these matters from his own financial experts.

Growth in the coming year is likely to slacken, according to most economic indicators in the review, with reduced foreign-exchange allocations and increased consumer demand exacerbating a classic inflation situation. The Reserve Bank blandly states that "the rate of inflation will not decline during 1982". With a 30% hike in beef prices coming a few days later this is safe comment, and is vague enough to cater for most of the likely eventualities.

Yet the Government should be congratulated for taking the tough political decision to reduce food subsidies. They are artificial, expensive, and delay the inevitable day of reckoning. International confidence in the Government will certainly be enhanced by this decision.

In a world where even the most advanced economies are in serious trouble, Zimbabwe's present fiscal record is better than most, and at least is under control. Certainly many of our problems are of external origin, and are therefore beyond the influence of anyone in Zimbabwe. But there are areas where a little non-doctrinaire action could reap worthwhile results. It is hoped that the advice given by the Reserve Bank is heeded.

CSO: 4700/1309

BLACK BUSINESSMEN EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text] **EMERGENT black businessmen are having to combat shortages of money, lending facilities and foreign exchange while many of their white counterparts, they feel, are abusing privileges which could be shared.**

Black businessmen interviewed in a Herald survey revealed a "very high and shocking" rate of failure among most of their colleagues because of what they called "financial pitfalls".

At the same time they urged the Government to take quick and stern action against their white counterparts in some monopoly enterprises which, they said, were abusing foreign exchange allocations and conducting unfair practices.

A document obtained by the Herald showed that one monopoly firm had either "sold or given away" $88 878 of its foreign currency allocations to 25 "favourite" companies between April last year and January 1982.

The Government is investigating the company's foreign currency needs after complaints that some big companies are either unable to finish their allocations or are selling these to smaller companies which have been refused allocations.

Most black businessmen said in interviews that the Government had to stop these excess allocations and revise the system in favour of emerging concerns.

A former civil servant who is now a businessman, Mr Samuel Gozo, said the high failure rate among his colleagues was because they had to be managing director, accountant, messenger, income tax expert and all the rest when starting a business.

Mr Gozo, who had worked for two years with the Ministry of Trade and Commerce before starting his medical services import-export firm, added: "The smaller you are, the more difficult it is to raise finance from banks, other financial houses or any private sources."

A spokesman for the Institute of Business Development (IOBD), which helps emergent businessmen, said the main constraint on emerging businessmen was that they did not have enough capital and were unable to raise it from existing financial institutions "because of a lack of security".

Other constraints, the spokesman said, were assets without title deeds, lack of management skills or the money to employ them, unfairness in market operations dominated by big corporations, foreign currency and loan difficulties.

Meanwhile the Zimbabwe Industrial Advisory Service has circulated a plan for a $5 million five-year programme of assistance for small rural industry development to Government departments and embassies in Harare.

The programme would aim at setting up at least 400 small-scale businesses in rural areas.

"But the main problem is the lack of funds for the emergent businessman, said the organisation's chief executive," Mr F. X. MacLeod.

Mr Gozo said: "We have one case where this reallocation of funds has been proved but there are many more which have to be stopped.

"It is right that these things should be talked about, otherwise we would be failing in our support for the Government which is trying its best to arrest the imbalance and unfair position inherited from the UDI past."

And because of South

Africa's traditional proximity to Zimbabwe, in many respects, most imports or exports were being handled by South African based or connected firms operating here.

Yet, Mr Gozo said, Zimbabwe's leaders have almost every week stressed the need for this country to divorce itself from economic ties with South Africa wherever possible.

This could only change if more foreign currency were given to Zimbabwean - controlled firms which would be able to import goods from elsewhere, he said.

"By this, profits are also ploughed back into Zimbabwe and not repatriated to South Africa. The present foreign currency regulations make our enemies laugh and create millions out of us. It makes one feel like crying," said Mr Gozo.

He alleged that artificial shortages, over-invoicing on imports and under-invoicing on exports by certain monopoly firms were aimed at destabilising the Zimbabwe economic system.

"For example, in the medical-services field, such shortages could be misconstrued as a failure on the part of the Government in implementing its revolutionary health policy, creating apathy among the people.

"This can be expected and is already happening in some sectors of the economy. Monopolies are now acting with State resources belonging to the people in order to reach monopoly goals of exploitation," said Mr Gozo.

The president of the Zimbabwe Chambers of Commerce, Mr Ben Mucheche, said another constraint was that until now most urban areas were still classified as European areas in which title deeds had been granted while black emergent businessmen have had to remain rural based.

"There is not enough collateral and this situation is unacceptable in an independent Zimbabwe," he said.

He said some black businessmen owned buildings worth up to $300 000 but without any title deed "which is unacceptable to lending institutions".

"We believe the Government will come up with a remedy to the Land Tenure Act soon, which would make title deeds available.

"Security for loans is a vital question because without it we are stuck, we can't move," he said.

Inexperience is to Blame--Botsh

THE president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Mr Abner Botsh, yesterday blamed the failure of some emergent businessmen on their lack of business knowledge.

He said that many of these businessmen were entering import - export fields because of its "profitability" without realising that they had to concentrate on local materials and input.

Big firms, he said, were the ones needing foreign exchange and were always clamouring for more. "They are not abusing their allocations to the detriment of the emergent businessman."

A lot of emergent businessmen, whether white, Coloured or black, had fallen by the wayside because of lack of knowledge "not capital", Mr Botsh said.

He encouraged emergent businessmen to enter more suitable areas of involvement.

"Most think of import-export fields because it is one of the easiest ways of making money. But like all other things this honeymoon won't last."

Businessmen had to appreciate the present economic climate in Zimbabwe where foreign currency was very scarce. They had to concentrate on local materials.

Saying that the foreign exchange shortage would not improve immediately, Mr Botsh urged the Government to limit foreign currency spending to essential goods that would create employment in the economy.

He was disappointed that lots of foreign currency was still being spent on items that did not generate employment but rather went on luxury goods.

Mr Botsh welcomed investigations into foreign currency spending by major concerns but said "I do not think there are any excess allocations being flogged".

He said some emergent businessmen were selling their allocations to major concerns.

CSO: 4700/1309

AERIAL MAPPING SURVEY TO AID DEVELOPMENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] **ANOTHER phase in Zimbabwe's development programme is about to take off with an aerial mapping survey of the country to help the Government carry out projects in rural areas.**

Speaking in Harare yesterday after inspecting a Learjet loaned to Zimbabwe by the Canadian government to carry out the survey, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, said:

"The survey will make it possible to provide ortho-photo maps and other types of mappings of areas selected to satisfy Government development programmes especially in the rural areas."

These included resettlement schemes, road construction, water works, irrigation schemes and growth points.

The maps would also help identify high population areas and the country's natural resources.

The main purpose of the project was to provide Zimbabwe with more accurate map coverage and a data base of resource information covering the whole country, and to enhance its mapping capability.

"The Zimbabwean Government places the very highest priorities on the land settlement and agricultural development programmes for which terrain studies and the preparation of accurate resource inventories are basic essentials."

The first phase of the project had been completed. It involved putting down air marks on trigonometrical and other geodetic stations.

The next stage is to take high altitude photographs of the country and is being carried out by a Canadian contractor, North-West Survey Corporation International Limited, based in Edmonton. The Canadians are using the air force's laboratory.

"Once the air photography has been completed, Canadian surveyors assisted by Zimbabweans, will carry out a survey to establish ground control beacons in certain areas of the country," Mr Machachi said.

As part of the project, Zimbabweans would study photogrammetry, geodetic computations, computer technology and programming, cartographic processing and photolithography in Canada.

Mr Mahachi said two Zimbabweans had been selected to study at New Brunswick University in September.

Speaking on the same occasion, the Surveyor-General, Mr Ray Cole, said modern techniques had made the production of maps rapid and cheaper than line maps.

CSO: 4700/1309

PLAN FOR SMALL INDUSTRY CENTERS REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE Zimbabwe Industrial Advisory Service has suggested a five-year programme to set up 400 small industry centres throughout Zimbabwe to create more than 8 000 jobs.

The designers estimate the plan will cost $5 million with each industrial unit creating 20 jobs. Each job would cost about $400 to create.

A report on the programme has been prepared by staff of the ZIAS for use by the Government and aid agencies.

It was hoped that the report would help to relate the proposed programme to overall development plans and find money for the project.

ZIAS (formerly the Small Industries Advisory Service) was established in 1972 as a non-profit making company. It is assisted by a Government grant and its ultimate control is vested in the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development.

The document said it appeared likely that ZIAS would continue to assist in developing the whole spectrum of industry but the report was concerned with the development of small industry.

"Assistance to small industry is an important part of development plans.

"Small industry is recognised as a wealth and job creator, training facility and a social stabilising factor," the report said.

Of the several needs for the development of small industry, capital and advisory services were essential to bring about industrial units.

The report stressed countrywide and rural development though it did not have to be confined to proposed rural growth points.

There were already 20 small towns with an adequate infrastructure to form useful bases for more immediate small industrial development.

The report suggested that advisory services which could be provided by ZIAS were vital to make productive use of available capital.

The five-year cost of an adequate advisory service would be about $3,4 million — with 10 percent inflation assumed.

For this, the advisory service could help set up 400 industrial businesses, creating some 8 000 jobs at a cost of $400 a job.

This would also result in benefits for the people including skills, goods, restraint of migration to the cities, foreign exchange earnings and savings, trained consultants and analysts and greater internal self-reliance.

The report said there would probably be advantages in a "locality concept" for small industrial development. This would include locally administered and controlled capital, local advisory services and industrial estates.

An initial loan capital fund of $5 million would be needed. This would increase to $15 million in the fifth year.

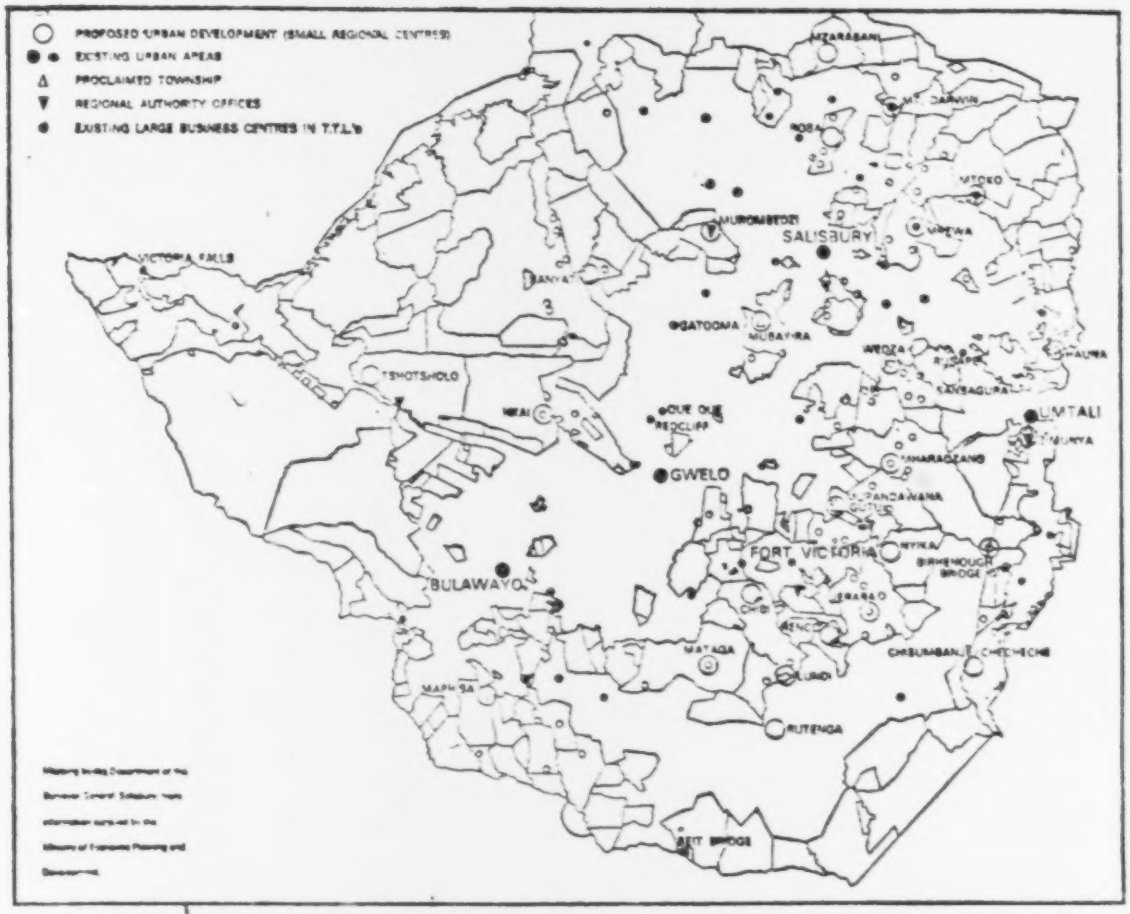
At the moment there was a severe shortage of common industrial equipment. And development of small industries would be hampered if each project needed an individual application for an import licence.

It said that the programme of assistance would be reviewed during its lifetime and that plans for continuation would be made.

The report warned that industrial estates could be of value but that they had to be regarded as a means and not an end.

In a speech in June 1980 the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said that industrial centres would stimulate the development of a cash economy by virtue of the goods and services offered.

"They would also provide an outlet for surplus labour. The spread of small industries throughout the country would do much to increase the national income and would spread the benefits of prosperity more widely and more equitably," Mr Mugabe said.



THE ZIAS published with their report this Government map of existing main centres and proposed urban development areas in regional centres where small industrial units could be set up. The five-year rural industrial development plan would make use of these centres in expanding rural industry.

CSO: 4700/1309

GOLD ACT CHANGES WILL AID SMALLWORKERS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 May 82 p 1

[Text] **AN almost forgotten legislation passed by the former government nearly 20 years ago, the Gold Mining Financial Assistance Act of 1963, may soon be updated with a view to helping Zimbabwe's small gold mines to survive until the price of gold rises again.**

A working party in the Ministry of Mines headed by the Chief Mining Engineer is looking into all aspects of the adverse factors now facing the entire mining industry, ranging from big mineral mines such as Mangula, Bindura and Falcon down to small gold producers.

The Secretary for Mines, Mr Chris Ushewokunze, confirmed this week that the Act was being re-examined. But he said the review would "take a little time" and that any possible help it might offer to small-workers in certain categories would be dependent on what money was available from Government sources.

It was reported recently that 23 small mines (chiefly gold workings) shut down last year and that another 15 may close this year unless mineral prices rise. This means the loss of hundreds of jobs and also the loss of gold desperately needed to help Zimbabwe's foreign currency earnings.

It has been stated that small mines were responsible for 20% of Zimbabwe's mineral production. However, several mining officials said last week that this percentage appeared to be a "speculative" over-estimate based on unknown figures.

But whatever the true percentage, some gold production is at risk. Many small-workers rushed to open up gold claims when the price of gold rose spectacularly to a peak of US$850 an ounce in January 1980.

Today it wavers around the $350 an ounce mark, a drop of about 60%. As mining costs have risen drastically many gold workings have now reached an uneconomic point and may have to close down.

This situation has led the Ministry of Mines to review the Gold Mining Financial Assistance Act which has been renewed by the Government every five years since 1963 in case of need.

Its last renewal gave it force until 1985 so it could still be used to subsidise gold miners in certain categories within the provisions of the Act, and with the approval of the Government.

But according to mining officials it would be necessary to update some of its clauses.

When the Act was last renewed it provided for a subsidy figure of only $10 an ounce which could be paid to help small gold-miners to keep their operations viable. This figure would be unrealistic in present circumstances and would need to be revised upwards, said one official.

The Act also applies only to registered gold small-workers with potentially economic mines. It does not cover the reprocessing of old mine dumps, for instance.

Commenting on the possible closure of many small gold-workings this year Mr Ken Vanderplank, Chief Executive for the Chamber of Mines, said that some small-workers with shallow or open-cast mines could close them down and later re-open them when the gold price improved. But others with underground workings would face problems with flooding and cave-ins once their mines were shut.

"It would be very expensive to re-open deeper mines and clear flooded levels and subsidence once they were shut down," he said.

At present most of the registered small gold-workers now facing problems are hoping that the Gold Mining Financial Assistance Act may help to keep them going until mineral prices improve.

But the big question is whether the Government can find the money needed to subsidise sub-economic operations under the provisions of the long-forgotten legislation, and take a chance on the gold price rising again soon.

CSO: 4700/1309

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT REPORTED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S balance of payments slid into a $139.6 million deficit in 1981, the first loss recorded in 13 years, according to the latest Monthly Digest of Statistics.

Exports counted for $888 million of foreign earnings, while imports cost the country $1 027 673 000.

Tobacco was again the principle source of foreign revenue, earning $218.3 million during a year which saw prices reach record levels.

Chrome accounted for $80.3 million, asbestos $75.9 million, cotton $60.3 million, nickel $46.8 million, raw sugar $45.9 million and maize $34.7 million.

The import bill was dominated as usual by the petroleum bill, up 14.26 percent at $199 million during a year which saw the consumption rise while international prices fell.

Electricity from the jointly - owned Kariba hydro - electricity plant cost $20.3 million.

The motor industry, through new cars, buses, lorries and spare parts, cost $20.3 million.

Textile piece goods accounted for a further $37.3 million, steel plates and sheets $28.9 million, resins $25.6, medicinal and pharmaceutical goods $16.2, nitrogenous fertilisers $13.9, aircraft and spares $13.9 and power machinery and switchgear $13.6.

South Africa maintained its position as Zimbabwe's dominant trading partner, providing 25 percent of imports and taking 21.6 percent of exports.

Following behind in exports were West Germany (8.2 percent), United States (7.9) and the United Kingdom (6.9).

With the exclusion of petroleum, the UK provided 9.9 percent of imports, the USA 7.2, closely followed by West Germany, with 7.1.

CSO: 4700/1309

MANYIKA ON NEW ROLE FOR WORKERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 May 82 p 1

[Text] **THE decrease in strikes during the past year is the first and most evident sign of the success of the concept of worker education in Zimbabwe, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika, said yesterday.**

Closing a five-day seminar at Ranche House College, jointly organised by the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and the Commonwealth Trade Union Council Mr Manyika said:

"Many workers have slowly come to realise their vital role in the economy and therefore regard strike action as destructive of the workers' and the public's interest in higher productivity."

He said strikes were not outlawed provided all channels of communication had been exhausted.

While many workers had been educated on the need for harmony in industry, a lot needed to be done in order for Zimbabwe to boast of excellent industrial relations.

"Unlawful strikes have sprung up here and there and the Government has had to resort to rather harsh measures in order to teach the workers that they cannot be tolerated when they are consciously or unconsciously involved in acts of economic sabotage."

But the Government did not want to see such unfortunate incidents repeated.

Mr Manyika said with worker education the worker was made to realise his role and active participation in the economy individually and collectively.

"He learns to appreciate the purpose of having workers' committees, trade unions and the Government as a means of promoting industrial harmony and increased production which leads to a healthy and prosperous economy."

Worker education was centred on the need to create freedom in industry in order to contain contradictions between employers and employees.

In the colonial era, he said, work places were not regarded as points where employers and employees could share ideas on issues affecting the whole economy and the employee was only there to "do or die" and never to speak or question.

"I would like to see in an independent socialist Zimbabwe workers becoming more and more informed about their role and thus becoming active and conscious participants in making decisions at their work places."

The seminar was attended by unionists from Zambia, Kenya, Botswana, Tanzania, the International Labour Organisation, the Organisation of African Trade Unions Unity and the British Trades Union Congress.

CSO: 4700/1309

SHAKE-UP OF CIVIL SERVICE PLEDGED

Harare THF HERALD in English 20 May 82 p 1

[Text] **ABOUT 2 000 civil servants employed after the Presidential Directive are to have their posts and salaries re-assessed to determine their suitability, Secretary for the Public Service Commission, Mr Naison Mawande, said yesterday**

The officers would be re-interviewed by the commission to see what action could be taken in cases where some had been overgraded, undergraded or found unsuitable for the civil service

The exercise, now under way, would involve officers earning $5 600 a year and above. "Between January and February this year, the commission decided to invite reports on each of the officers appointed in 1980 under the Presidential Directive and other procedures to determine their performance, grades and qualifications."

Mr Mawande said in an interview.

Mr Mawande, who is also the Secretary for the Ministry of Public Service said stern measures would be taken against those found unsuitable for work in the civil service.

"Those undergraded will be properly notched, while those being overpaid will be downgraded to a level appropriate to their experience and education," he said.

After initial salaries had been fixed, promotions would depend on individual performance. Mr Mawande said several people had been employed following the Presidential Directive without proper assessment by the commission.

The commission had no knowledge of their abilities and qualifications. "So naturally some were hired by mistake. Some were overgraded and some downgraded because the commission had no way of assessing them."

Although mistakes had been made, most people had been correctly placed in their jobs. There had been cases where some ministries had employed people without the knowledge of the commission and only referred them for confirmation.

Faced at times with people who had been employed when no vacancy existed, the commission had been forced to create posts and then fund them.

The majority of the ministries had been cooperating with the commission in the placing of personnel in civil service jobs. Mr Mawande said a move had been made to avoid similar mistakes in the future.

A vigorous recruitment section had been established within the commission to scrutinise everyone joining the civil service.

Ministries were not allowed to employ people directly outside the commission, except casual workers, such as gardeners. Personnel officers were being trained for each ministry to ensure that proper engagement procedures were followed.

The commission was also compiling a record of personnel and their qualifications so that if a job arose in one ministry, it would be easy to find a candidate. It would also ensure that the job was widely advertised so that other people both outside and within the civil service, could be considered.

The commission was determined to reduce the red tape which caused delays in the processing of applications from people wanting to join the civil service.

Mr Mawande vowed to fight ruthlessly against any signs of nepotism and tribalism in the employment of people in the civil service.

The commission had mounted its training and recruitment campaign to alleviate the current shortage of manpower in the civil service. Recruitment was being done locally and abroad giving first option to Zimbabweans and friendly countries which had signed technical agreements with Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/1320

PLANNED REASSESSMENT OF CIVIL SERVANTS PRAISED

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 May 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Sieve the Chaff"]

[Text] THE Civil Service is generally regarded as the backbone of a government. It performs the important functions of preparing legislation, advising ministers on policy and organising and carrying out the business of government departments.

To fulfil these onerous duties efficiently the Public Service must rely on dedicated and suitably qualified personnel This in turn will depend on recruitment procedures weighted heavily towards attracting the right man for the right position.

It was with this in mind, coupled with the desire to redress the racial imbalance in the Civil Service and elsewhere inherited from the colonial era, that the presidential directive on African advancement was issued soon after independence.

Statistical evidence to date suggests that the directive has on the whole been successfully implemented. But there now appears to be concern about the quality of some of the people who have wormed their way, in some cases through unorthodox arteries, into the Civil Service.

Hence the decision by the Public Service Commission to reassess some 2 000 civil servants to establish if they deserve to be in their present positions. In applauding this bold move by the Government we would urge that the screening should be thorough.

While it may be understandable that the exigencies of the immediate post-independence period might have sometimes militated against normal recruitment procedures — in the Civil Service and quasi-government bodies — that is no justification for these bodies to continue being used as hide-outs for the dim-witted proteges of powerful citizens.

If honesty is allowed to be the guiding factor in the exercise under way then justice will be done to those unjustly treated and the axe will fall on undeserving beneficiaries of patronage.

A lot of good will have been done to Zimbabwe if the reassessment operation is extended to cover para-statal bodies and some civil servants appointed before the presidential directive as well.

CSO: 4700/1320

ZANU (PF) POLITICAL COMMISSAR REPORTS THREATS BY WHITES

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 May 82 p 7

[Text] DESPITE threats of violence the political commissar for ZANU (PF) in Chinhoyi, Mr Ken Edwards, is determined to carry on with his successful recruiting campaign.

Mr Edwards, who works for the National Railways of Zimbabwe, has recruited 85 whites and 25 blacks to the party since joining himself in May 1980.

He said yesterday that he hoped to form another cell in Chinhoyi residential areas.

The people he had recruited were businessmen and farmers from the area, some of whom had become avid members.

"Whereve. I go I speak openly about ZANU (PF) and tell people that I am proud to be a member. Before the first elections in Zimbabwe when I was asked who I would be voting for I said ZANU (PF)," he said.

"The threats against me have all been made by whites. Several of these were made over the telephone and some came to face me. It does not worry me that I have lost some friends since joining the party."

Mr Edwards, an amateur magician has been nicknamed "Abracadabra" by those who have seen him perform.

He has performed countless magic shows for schoolchildren and put on a display during Chinhoyi's independence celebrations.

Another party member, Mr Cecil Cook, said: "Ken comes around to let us know what is going on in the party. It is no good backing out from what is happening in the country.

"We need to recognise the Government in power, it is about time the people started thinking."

Mr Edwards' message to other Zimbabweans was: "Think positively and look to the future. The grass is not greener on the other side because your worries and troubles always go with you."

CSO: 4700/1320

MAWEMA: OUR SOCIALISM MUST AVOID OTHERS' WRONGS

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 3

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S socialist economic strategy must be based on a thorough study of the mistakes of other African countries.**

This is the view of former top nationalist, Dr Michael Mawema, who said the common mistake of some African countries of trying to force people to share poverty must be avoided.

Dr Mawema is now director of three companies within the WRS (Private) Limited group of companies, WRS Radio Systems, WRS Electronics and WRS Technology and Education.

With the attainment of independence, Dr Mawema noticed to his dismay that nearly all his colleagues took jobs with the Government.

"When you shift educated persons into the non-productive environment of Government, you leave commerce and industry open for colonialism and neocolonialism to operate without any restraints."

Dr Mawema joined the WRS group last year as director in their newly established company, WRS Technology and Education (Private) Limited before his promotions to other directorships within the group.

His first post was of particular interest to him because his speciality, in the five degrees which he holds, has been in sociology and education.

He earned his doctorate through a comparative study of the social and educational development of two former colonial systems: the Portuguese influence in Angola and Mozambique and the British system in Zimbabwe and Zambia.

"I believe that I am the only one to this day who has done a sociological and educational study of this kind of the four neighbouring countries."

Dr Mawema pursued what he describes as his "academic exercise" during his years in exile from 1972 to 1980, in the United States, while at the same time campaigning for Zimbabwe's political rights, under ZANU (PF).

"The political war was much easier than the economic war we are now engaged in and whose success lies in the acceptance that technology has no ideology. Zimbabwe must be free to train manpower all over the world.

"Zimbabwe's leaders, as former exiles, have learnt the policies of success and policies of failure in African countries, and one of our experiences is that a government must make policies that generate the economy rather than frustrate it.

"The politics of Government, as interpreted in the policies of reconciliation and reconstruction, requires a pragmatic political, social and psychological balancing of previously opposing forces," said Dr Mawema.

CSO: 4700/1309

CENTRAL AFRICAN BANK CREDIT TO TOBACCO INDUSTRY REPORTED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 May 82 p 1

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S tobacco industry was given a boost this week when the Merchant Bank of Central Africa announced that buyers can draw on a new revolving multi-currency line of credit equivalent to US$5 million.**

Furthermore, MBCA has arranged a further £2 million general purpose line of credit with the British government's Export Credit Guarantee Department and F Fc 50 million, on the same basis, with the French government's counterpart, COFACE, through Banque Nationale de Paris. This will give commerce and industry a badly-needed shot in the arm.

General manager, Mr Frank Read, said that some of the tobacco financing had already been utilised for last year's crop and the present sales season.

"Being a revolving facility it could be turned over four or five times in a season. This is a committed line of credit for use until next May by our customers, but it can be renewed annualy subject to negotiation," said Mr Read.

"It is fixed to the seven day London Inter-bank Offered Rate (LIBOR), in other words a guaranteed loan at rates geared to world conditions rather than local factors."

Overseas tobacco buyers can draw the funds in US dollars or Swiss francs, but other currencies could be used. The US LIBOR interest rate at the moment moves between 15 and 16 percent whereas the Swiss franc stands at around 3.75 percent, thereby allowing European buyers, who account for up to 40 percent of purchases to take advantage of cheaper finance.

The funding has been arranged and managed in London by N. M. Rothschild and Sons, Hill Samuel & Co., Bank Brussels Lambert (UK), Banque Nationale de Paris p.l.c. and the London branch of Dresdner Bank A.G.

The finance is being provided by Rothschilds, Hill Samuel, BBL, Banque Francais de Credit Internationale, Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechel-Bank A. G., Chemcial Bank, Dresdner Bank Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Banque Francais du Commerce Exterieur, BNP, Chase Manhattan, and Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago.

Mr Read said that their support indicated confidence in MBCA and Zimbabwe's tobacco industry, and the country as a whole.

This type of financing, he added, had developed after a Reserve Bank instruction in March that tobacco had to be financed from abroad from the time that consignments were railed from Harare.

The result will be an acceleration of export receipts, in other words foreign exchange to help finance imports of urgently needed capital goods, raw materials and consumables.

Another effect is that banks are relieved of local lending which can be directed to other areas of the economy.

The other two smaller lines of credit are for use by industry for the import of new capital equipment and machinery.

CSO: 4700/1320

CATHOLICS CLEARED IN CO-OP DISPUTE

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development has no evidence that co-operative conflicts in Murewa area last week were provoked by Silveira House groups alone.

In a statement the secretary to the ministry, Dr Langford Chitsike, said it could not associate itself with the views that the Catholic Church was dabbling in politics through the pulpit.

He was replying to allegations by Senator Agrippa Makunde last Friday. The senator suggested the Silveira House groups in the area were trying to disrupt activities by group development area co-operatives.

Giving the ministry's position on private organisations engaged in rural development Dr Chitsike said: "It supports the work done by group development area, Silveira House Catholic Social Service Development, savings clubs and several other organisations so long as they follow our policies and are registered with us.

"What the ministry wishes to emphasise is that each organisation must restrain itself, and especially its field staff, from running into conflicts with staff of other organisations.

"Reports of such conflicts have been reported to the ministry from different parts of the country. The ministry wishes to see all these organisations working together for the general good of the masses.

"The ministry will therefore not tolerate any organisation that hinders the work of other organisations."

He added: "The Catholic Church has worked very well with the Government, especially in development activities."

CSO: 4700/1309

CASH FLOW PROBLEMS PUTS BRAKE ON DIPLOMATIC EXPANSION

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 May 82 p 3

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] **LACK of funds and personnel is inhibiting Government efforts to open up more foreign missions, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, said yesterday.**

In an interview, he said the country was facing problems of finance and manpower resources. "The Government is extremely anxious to see that whatever foreign exchange we get should be used on capital goods which go into projects to enhance the wealth and employment of the people," the minister said.

This did not mean that the diplomatic service was not enhancing the country's wealth. "If anything when you talk of foreign currency, you can only get it through our foreign missions," Dr Mangwende said.

The situation was "serious" because the ministry was unable to train the personnel it needed. The courses that had been conducted by the ministry could not take as many people as would be required.

A number of training programmes, planned by the ministry in a bid to ease the manpower problem, would be held as soon as the financial situation improved.

The ministry was having problems in finding suitable candidates for the diplomatic service.

The ministry was doing all it could under the circumstances to alleviate the problem. A course had been planned for next month.

The Government wanted to have well-trained diplomats who were capable of representing the views of the country and to communicate with other people who were not of their background.

There was need to give them a theoretical background for their careers.

Dr Mangwende said it was not Government policy to handpick diplomats. "You need to teach them what diplomacy is all about instead of picking someone from the street and sending him to represent the country."

So far 360 diplomats had been trained and posted to foreign missions, and he said Zimbabwe was one of the few African countries well - represented abroad.

Although there were plans to open up other missions, there were issues to be considered before action was taken. Dr Mangwende said opening of embassies was determined in the light of political, ideological and economic strategy of the country.

He believed it was better to open a few embassies which the Government would be able to sustain rather than a mushroom of them which would end up being closed as had been the case with other countries.

CSO: 4700/1309

COUNTRY'S COMPANY INCOME TAX HITS ALL TIME HIGH

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 May 82 p 2

[Text] **INCOME tax charged to companies in the fiscal year 1980/81 totalled $189,5 million — a 38,7% increase over the previous year's figure of just over $134 million.**

A total of 5384 companies were assessed for tax, 139 more than the year before, and the total taxable income was $351,3 million, ($253,2 million previously). A further $2,2 million was collected in branch tax from companies in 1980/81.

The manufacturing sector had the largest taxable income, about $140 million, ($96 million the previous year), which yielded a total income tax of $75 641 000.

The distribution industry, which includes wholesale and retail businesses and hotels and restaurants, with a taxable income of over $78 million, paid more than $42 million in income tax.

The mining and quarrying industry, with a taxable income of almost $26 million, paid over $14 million in income tax, while the agricultural and forestry sector paid nearly $8 million in tax out of a total taxable income of $14 500 000.

LOSSES

The number of companies which submitted losses in the last fiscal year dropped to 6597, compared with 6572 the previous year, with a resultant decrease in losses by almost $3 million to $69 million.

Company income tax assessments in terms of province were as follows: 3642 Mashonaland companies were assessed, and out of a taxable income of more than $258 million, some $139 500 000 tax was yielded. 1234 Matabeleland companies paid over $38 million in income tax out of a total income of nearly $71 million.

In Midlands/Nyanda province $9 540 000 in income tax over a total taxable income of nearly $18 million was paid, while in Manicaland out of a total taxable income of $4 217 000, just over $2 million was charged to companies in income tax.

CSO: 4700/1309

PROGRESS OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 May 82 p 1

[Text] GOOD progress has been made in the reconstruction of roads and dams in the communal areas throughout the country since independence, the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Mr Enos Chikowore, said yesterday.

Since independence, he said, 13 000 km of roads and 138 dams in the communal areas have been reconstructed and 5 000 boreholes brought back into operation.

Mr Chikowore was speaking at the Harare Show Grounds where he was presented with 144 tractors by the British High Commissioner, Mr Robin Byatt.

He said that without equipment like the tractors, the roads which had been reconstructed would be difficult to maintain.

"Zimbabwe, being a young developing country, will receive all aid given to it by donor countries with gratitude."

The tractors have been supplied with enough spares to keep the fleet going for two years.

Included in the package is the training of four mechanics at a Ford plant in the United Kingdom and facilities for in-service training for District Development Fund personnel.

Because of the high cost of importing spare parts, the Government would create the right atmosphere to make it possible for spare parts to be manufactured locally.

"I have been thinking of having the Government participate in companies which produce spare parts," he said.

The tractors would be given to the District Development Fund, for rural reconstruction work.

CSO: 4700/1309

BULAWAYO ELECTRIFICATION PLANS REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Article by Sue Clayton]

[Text] **WHILE some Harare householders face a wait of at least eight years for electricity, Bulawayo says it plans to be the first city in Zimbabwe to put power in every home.**

The director of community services in Harare, Mr Bev Taylor, said this week that if no new houses were built it would take eight years to electrify the city. The electrification programme for the present financial year has yet to start — just seven weeks before the year end.

In Bulawayo, the director of housing and community services Mr Eric van der Meulen, said that of the 50 000 homes in the city's western areas, only 1 700 old dwellings still have to be wired for electricity.

That is less than 4 percent.

"We shall have one third of the 1 700 supplied with light and power by December — and the remainder will have light and power by December 1983," he said.

It had long been the council's policy to enable every householder to have electricity for cooking as well as for light and household appliances, he said.

Project

In Harare the last meeting of the health, housing and community services committee recommended that a project to connect 1 384 houses in the city's high-density suburbs be approved at a total cost of $518 816.

In the 1980 to 1981 programme, just finishing, 1 458 houses were connected at a cost of $350 000.

In this year's programme 500 houses in Glen Norah, 554 in Mabvuku and 335 in Mufakose would be connected.

Mr Taylor told the committee that the completion of Warren Park would release staff to work in other areas from now on.

In the past three years, up to December last year, 5 079 houses had been connected, while 16 123 remained in the dark.

Mr Taylor said in an interview this week that if no new housing projects were developed it would take the next eight to nine years to electrify all houses in Harare.

Houses were selected for connection in areas where there was a power supply or where they were most needed. "We need more money to complete the job every year and the city electrical engineer has told the council he has not got enough staff to keep up with the programme," Mr Taylor said.

"It is hoped that council will vote more money for the electrification programme for 1982 to 1983 and we are bidding for $600 000."

The city electrical engineer, Mr Phillip Wrigley, said some areas did not have enough power supplies to tap and the department then had to put up high-voltage extensions.

A total of 25 to 30 houses were electrified every day by the department. There was also a workload from commerce and industry.

CSO: 4700/1309

BRITISH PROMISE MORE ARMY INSTRUCTORS

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 May 82 p 11

[Text] **MORE British army instructors will soon leave for Zimbabwe to carry out the second phase of the post-war integration exercise by training officers of the national army at the Gweru Military Staff College.**

This was one of the issues discussed during the visit to Britain by Prime Minister Mr Mugabe, who held meetings with several high-ranking British government officials, including Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher.

With the integration of the two guerilla forces and regular army now completed, emphasis is being given to high-level training.

The Gweru staff college syllabus has been styled on that of the British staff college at Camberley, and some of the instructors will be drawn from it.

The instructors at the college will come under the command of the head of the British military team in Zimbabwe, Major-General Shortis. It will have about 70 members.

During his visit this week, Mr Mugabe discussed the training and related issues with Mr Peter Blaker, the British Minister of State for the Armed Forces.

Mr Mugabe has privately and publicly paid tribute to the work of the British military team, which helped to bring about what he described as a "miracle in modern military history" — the integration of the three armies.

At the Downing Street talks, Mrs Thatcher promised to continue to supply Zimbabwe with instructors.

At one of the many "side meetings" arranged for the Zimbabwe delegation, the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, had a fruitful discussion yesterday morning with British Aid Minister Mr Neil Marten on accelerated implementation of the land settlement scheme under the £150 million overall aid programme.

Only £2,8 million of the amount has been drawn because plans for every block of land have to be submitted for Whitehall's approval.

To overcome what has become a serious bureaucratic bottleneck, the Zimbabwe Government has suggested that London should give general approval in advance to each major land settlement scheme in its entirety, with Harare providing details of expenditure after the scheme has got under way.

CSO: 4700/1320

'HOME GUARD' TRAINING TO BEGIN SOON

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 May 82 p 1

[Article by Edward Mutetwa]

[Text] **THE training of a people's militia is going to start very soon, the Deputy Minister for Para-military Training, Mr William Ndangana, said yesterday.**

Mr Ndangana said that the training of a militia was behind schedule. Speaking in an interview, the deputy minister said that the people's militia or home guard would be trained to deal with bandits and to defend the country.

"We are behind schedule in training people's militia and our target is the bandits whom are we are going to track down," he said.

Mr Ndangana would not disclose where the training would take place or when it would start because "the matter is a sensitive one. It is a military matter and a State security issue."

The deputy minister is a former guerilla instructor who trained in Ghana and China and is one of the 11 ZANU (PF) Members of Parliament representing Manicaland.

He was born at Chikore Mission, Chipinge in 1932 and has a long association with politics.

Mr Ndangana was educated at the mission and later completed his education by private studies.

A carpenter by profession, Mr Ndangana, worked in various fields in Zambia after leaving Zimbabwe.

With the breakaway of ZANU from ZAPU, Mr Ndangana, who was a member of the Lusaka District Committee of ZAPU decided with his committee to join the new party.

After the ZANU Gwelo Congress and the decision by the party central committee to declare the party a military movement, Mr Ndangana became one of the first ZANU youths to go for military training.

Mr Ndangana said that he met the Prime Minister in Malawi when he was still Secretary-General of ZANU and Mr Mugabe told him to go and train in Ghana so that he could come back and train others for the liberation war.

Leader

"This was in 1964 and he instructed me together with Benard Mutuma to go to Ghana where he had negotiated training facilities with Kwame Nkrumah. We were the leaders of the group of 11 people sent for training."

After leaving Ghana, Mr Ndangana went to China and trained at the Peking Military Academy before he became one of the first ZANU commissioned officers.

In December 1965 he became ZANU military instructor and trained the first ZANU cadres in Tanzania in Chunya Camp.

He also became one of the first High Command members in 1969 and in September 1973 became Chief of Operations.

After the death of the late National Chairman of the party, Mr Herbert Chitepo which he says was the work of imperialist agents, Mr Ndangana was among the 70 leaders detained by President Kaunda.

After a spell in Mozambique during the liberation war he came back home after the ceasefire and was nominated a Member of Parliament for Manicaland.

CSO: 4700/1309

BRIEFS

RURAL AID FROM DENMARK--The Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Mr Moton Malianga, yesterday signed a $2,5 million grant and aid agreement with the Danish Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Hans Beiring, for the reconstruction of schools in the rural areas damaged during the war. At a Press conference in Harare, Mr Malianga said the signing ceremony signified the further cementing of relations between Zimbabwe and Denmark. The relations were forged during the liberation struggle "when Denmark supported us both morally and materially". The agreement is a follow-up to the visit of a Danish aid mission to Zimbabwe last October which identified projects to which Danish funds could be committed. [Excerpt] [Harare THE HERALD in English 21 May 82 p 3]

UN ECOLOGY COMMITTEE--Zimbabwe has been elected as the fourth member of the Working Committee for Africa on the governing council of the United Nations Evnironmental Programme (UNEP), the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, announced yesterday. Speaking to the Zimbabwe Information Service after her recent visit to Nairobi, where she led a Zimbabwe delegation to the special session of the Governing Council of UNEP, Mrs Chitepo said Zimbabwe had now joined Kenya, Ghana and Tunisia. UNEP was established in 1973 and seeks to achieve a "community" approach to world environmental problems. The programme realises that direction from an international body is not possible and that the desire for environmental protection must come from within.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 21 May 82 p 1]

COC UNITY CODE--A draft constitution for the merger of Zimbabwe's three chambers of commerce organisations into one national body is complete. Chairman of the interim committee handling the merger, Mr Enerst Chiweshe, said the constitution has been submitted to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe (ACCOZ), the Zimbabwe United Chamber of Commerce (ZUCCO) and the Zimbabwe Chambers of Commerce (ZCC) for their amendments and comments. ZUCCO has already approved the constitution without any amendments, Mr Chiweshe said. ACCOZ has submitted its proposed amendments to the constitution but these have to be formalised at its annual congress next month. Mr Chiweshe said the ZCC had a meeting last week to discuss the matter and they have not yet reported back to him on their stand. When the amendments are in, the committee will again sit down to either reject or approve them before a final draft is made. "Things going well, we should be able to hold elections for a new body not later than September," said Mr Chiweshe. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 20 May 82 p 1]

TOWN'S OLD NAME PREFERRED--More than 90 percent of the people of Nyanda do not like the town's new name and prefer the more popular Masvingo, the Mayor of Nyanda said in an interview here yesterday. Councillor Zawaira, who constantly referred to his town as Masvingo in an earlier address to the Local Government Association, said the people he represented had definitely shown they preferred the name. "Ninety percent or so of the people are in favour of Masvingo because it is of historic significance. Nyanda is the name of a mountain about 10 kilometres to the south of the town, and nobody knows about it. We don't even know who gave us the name." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 19 May 82 p 1]

UK LAND ACCORD--The British and Zimbabwean governments signed a $7,5 million land resettlement agreement in Harare yesterday. It was the latest in a series of agreements under the $30 million resettlement plan. The agreement covered six projects, including the first British-sponsored resettlement project in Matabeleland at Bembesi. The others are at Nyamazwa in the Odzi district; Gaeresi and Shandisai Pfungwa, in the Marondera district, Mount Darwin and Mutare. The British High Commissioner, Mr Robin Byatt, said the agreement brought the total number of British projects to 28. So far about $12 million had been spent by the two governments, with about another $20 million still to be used. The Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, said the Bembesi project would take the form of a model C settlement, where a central farm would be surrounded by several smallholdings which would draw on the core farm for their services. Another model C farm would be set up at Copper Queen in the Gokwe area. The project at Gaeresi would ensure the settlement of the Tangwena people, whose chief, Rekayi Tangwena, helped the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe during the liberation war.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 1]

KASEKE JOINS--The UANC district chairman for Chinhoyi Mr Philemon Kaseke, and his wife Barbra, have resigned to join ZANU (PF). In a letter to the Chinhoyi office of ZANU (PF), Mr Kaseke said he hoped to persuade his former colleagues to follow his example. He added: "You all know that I am the UANC district chairman for Chinhoyi. I have been observing ZANU (PF) for a long time and now I am convinced that it is the only people's party." Mr Kaseke said his wife had been the district vice-secretary for the women's wing of the UANC. Enclosed in the letter were Mr Kaseke and his wife's UANC membership cards.--ZIS. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 5]

SHORTAGE OF RICE--A rice shortage will continue until the Government decides on a single-company tender to import rice, an import firm said yesterday. A spokesman for the firm said the severe shortage of rice was the result of a drought in Malawi, Zimbabwe's only rice supplier, and the switch by some Malawian farmers from rice growing to maize. "The situation is chronic," said a spokesman for another rice import firm, "except for the odd consignment, which is immediately packed and sold once it gets into the country." Demand for rice in Zimbabwe had increased by 30 percent since independence to 11 000 tonnes a year. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 14 May 82 p 1]

ZANU (PF) UNITS--ZANU (PF) is to have three major units--for men, women and youths--to strengthen the party in preparation for next year's national congress, the

Minister of Justice, Dr Simbi Mubake, told party supporters at two meetings in Chiredzi at the weekend. The division of party members into three groups would ensure maximum personal contributions towards the country's progress and security, he said.--ZIS. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 17 May 82 p 1]

'INSTANT PASSPORTS'--Bulawayo. The Bulawayo Passport Office has issued over 1 000 temporary passports--a newly introduced form of travel document--since May 1. They are issued within three hours of application, the passport officer, Mr Boniface Chivige, said yesterday. The Registrar-General, Mr James Chigwedere, said the new travel document had been introduced to cut through the backlog of conventional passports and give his staff throughout the country time to complete the compilation and issue of conventional passports. "Tell the public," Mr Chigwedere said, speaking from Harare, "that I have introduced the temporary passport so that people who need to travel can travel. So all who are waiting for their passport to be issued can go to any passport office in the country and ask for a temporary passport and these will be issued with a minimum of delay." All that was necessary was for a person to identify himself as waiting for his passport, and to establish that there was an urgent need for him to make a journey without delay. The temporary passports cost $3 each and are valid for six months. On the backlog of conventional passports, Mr Chigwedere said the present delay was between six weeks and eight weeks. This delay was "uniform throughout the country". Conventional passports were being issued at the rate of about 1 000 every week, he said. Mr Chivige said that in an emergency, temporary passports would be issued to an applicant who had not yet applied for a conventional passport. "But we would ask him also to fill in an pplication for a conventional one, and this would be ready for him by the time the temporary one expired." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 May 82 p 3]

CO-OP LAWS--The Government intends to frame laws to govern co-operatives. They will be placed under the control of the Department of Co-operatives Development, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Mark Dube, said yesterday. Co-operative agencies which had been split between various ministries would be eventually absorbed by the co-operatives department, which has been removed from the Ministry of Agriculture and placed under the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. Mr Dube said this in his address at a cotton field day attended by several hundred farmers in Chesa small-scale commercial area on the outskirts of Mount Darwin. "In order to effect such development," he said, "the Government plans to provide appropriate legislation and for the establishment of an institutional framework adequate to the task of promoting co-operatives. "It is the Government's intention to place the responsibility for co-operative development under one agency to streamline development, eliminate duplication of services, remove wasteful competition between ministries and co-ordinate external assistance for the national co-operative movement." Mr Dube told the farmers that collective efforts would be required of them though they operated on a commercial basis. Success could only be attained if dedicated farmers embraced the Government's principles aimed at uplifting the lives of the masses throughout the country by pooling resources. "We want to bring services to the people and effect the policy of structural transformation to achieve rapid agricultural and rural development." Mr Dube praised the policy adopted by the Cotton Marketing Board of holding clinics to teach farmers how their produce is processed and graded. "Co-operation between farmers, the Government and input suppliers is most desirable as it results in profitable farming and aids rural development." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 14 May 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1309

END

JPRS 81079

18 June 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2642

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81079

18 June 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2642

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U.S. ADVISED TO SOLVE ITS OWN PROBLEMS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 May 82 p 3

[Editorial by Ramiro Aleixo]

[Text] The Angolan people and the People's Republic of Angola are advancing irreversibly toward their seventh year of independence in the direction of the objectives they have proposed to achieve. They are doing so despite the sacrifices, which are greater today as a result of international imperialism's increased aggressiveness in southern Africa in response to the pressure being placed on it by the progressive advance of the struggle by the forces for national liberation. This explains why imperialism's last gasps, as reflected in the murderous actions carried out in the southern part of the country and the redoubling of its support for the puppets, merely indicate the desperation of someone who feels hemmed in on almost all sides. And to deceive its opponents, it is obstinately firing its last cartridges like someone whose belt is still full of ammunition.

The old proverb says that "there is an end to everything that happens." In other words, the difficult moments we are experiencing today will in the future be transformed into secure foundations where every architect of the new society will have a place of happiness and of social and material well-being.

Did Ronald Reagan's predecessors ever believe that with the support it was receiving from NATO and the U.S. command--and very particularly the CIA--Portugal would change course under pressure from the struggle which was unleashed by the revolutionary vanguards of the Portuguese-speaking African peoples and which culminated in the coup of 25 April [1974], thus putting an end to Portugal's history as a colonizer in Africa? Kennedy, Nixon, Gerald Ford, and Carter--each in a different way but all working toward the same objective--combated the right of the peoples to freedom and sovereignty. But as the lesson of history proves, the successes by the peoples struggling for their just cause have not stopped. On the contrary, they have reached levels that have shaken the foundations shoring up imperialism.

Namibia's case is quite different from the process that culminated in the proclaiming of the Republic of Zimbabwe--in particular because Namibia represents the remains of British colonization, which, manipulated from the rear by the multinationals and on orders from its masters, annexed that territory to South

Africa and now subjects its people to the most cruel discrimination and to repressive methods comparable only to those used by the Nazis in World War II. But the truth is that the will of a determined people struggling with weapons against its oppressors will again be recorded in this part of our continent as well.

With the United States at its head, imperialism is well aware that the defeat of the South African regime and its withdrawal from the illegally occupied territory of Namibia, with the consequent establishment of a black majority government in South Africa, will mean an acceleration of its fall into the abyss. That is an abyss from which it will not be able to escape, and it will bring about a drastic change in relations between the so-called developed and underdeveloped countries--a condition that has been another support for the indiscriminate plunder of Africa's natural resources. Such conditions allow technology in the above-mentioned Western powers to advance while increasing the poverty of those who supply the raw materials and then buy them back in processed form.

We were not surprised, therefore, that this time the U.S. Senate pulled a cowboy out of its stock of stooges to occupy the White House. That cowboy, carrying out the established orders, presented himself from the start as the famous actor who cleans up the town (meaning the world) infested with bandits (meaning "terrorists," as freedom fighters are called). And even less were we surprised that he immediately chose to increase the support that was already being given to the puppet groups and the racist South African regime so as to create a climate of destabilization in southern Africa. This is being done to divert the attention of the region's independent countries and restrict action by the Namibian people's vanguard fighters as well as hamper the support they receive.

The arms race and the economic boycott of states committed to the perfect organization of their people are the other face of U.S. imperialism. Once again, those adventures will fail, and Reagan and his henchmen will be reduced to contemplating the successes of history.

And that will sum up the adventure of one more man spending the night in the White House in the thought that his two holsters are bound to change the course of history--a history forever full of new and rich examples and one that will record Reagan's progress in the steps of all those who preceded him and harped on the same string.

Hence our conviction as well that Cunene will never be a buffer zone, because it is an integral part of the free and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. Namibia will be independent, even if Reagan and the Pretoria racists do not like it, because from Algeria to Zimbabwe, imperialism can find many serious examples of the results of the obstinacy shown by those who occupied, colonized, or neocolonized. Those examples make it clear that "a people's will to free itself of the oppressor's yoke is like the wind, which cannot be stopped with one's hands." Ronald Reagan must also deal with the struggle by his own people, who are waiting for fulfillment of the innumerable commitments he made during his election campaign.

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CSO: 4742/306

DOS SANTOS PROMISES DISMISSAL OF INEFFECTIVE OFFICIALS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 May 82 p 3

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on 1 May 1982]

[Excerpts] During the rally held yesterday in 1 May Square, comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos delivered the following extemporaneous speech to the lively applause of the thousands of workers present there.

Comrade leaders of the party and government,

Comrade officials,

Dear guests,

Comrade workers,

Our working class--the Angolan working class--has recorded another great victory today. This year's events commemorating 1 May exceeded all expectations and attained unprecedented scope.

You know that this 1 May is being celebrated at a particularly difficult moment in the international situation. The international economic situation is not favorable to the underdeveloped countries. You know that the underdeveloped and developing countries, even those that produce petroleum, are experiencing serious difficulties today.

Through last December alone, the price of petroleum had dropped by about $8. There have been attempts internationally, especially by the group of petroleum producing countries, to guarantee price stability. It has not been an easy struggle, and in our own case, we have also experienced a drop in the price of other important raw materials for export: coffee, for example, and even diamonds. Petroleum producing countries--large petroleum producers in Africa--have had to reduce their imports and even, in some cases, suspend a number of projects. It is clear that the conomic situation, which is unfavorable to the underdeveloped countries and especially the African countries, is having negative effects on the life of our people as well.

Today we are also experiencing a difficult economic situation. This is partly because of those factors related to the current economic situation, which are beyond our control, and partly because we must confront the criminal actions of the South African racists, who are continuing to promote an undeclared war against the People's Republic of Angola. Part of our territory in Cunene Province is still occupied, and at this very moment new aggressive plans are being orchestrated by imperialism and especially racist South Africa to unleash new and large-scale aggression against our country.

It is in these circumstances that we are celebrating 1 May. It is in this difficult situation that we are being called on to respond to all the criminal action being organized here in southern Africa by imperialism and its agents.

Comrades, we can resist all those onslaughts if we are properly organized. And today our working class has given proof of its awareness, its political maturity, and its capacity for organization. And we are absolutely convinced that our working class, in alliance with the peasants and all the sectors fighting to meet our people's deepest aspirations and under the leadership of the MPLA, will make the necessary response to all the internal and external enemies that persist in opposing our objectives.

Some of the results we have achieved are already enabling us to save a little foreign exchange. And here I am thinking of the effort put forth by the workers at the port of Luanda, who have been working since 1980 within the framework of a program to clear the congestion in the port of Luanda. That program has been completed in part, and today we can see with satisfaction that our port of Luanda no longer has the number of ships it had in 1981.

It was not easy to achieve that objective. Several times we had to replace management cadres in that unit, and naturally, as circumstances require it, we will have to continue making changes and replacing cadres until we find the people who in fact are able to implement our party's decisions.

But comrades, that is only one example among others that we could mention. And I feel that such examples must be imitated by the entire working class and all Angolan workers.

Luanda Province is experiencing a serious situation in the matter of food supplies. Here on the outskirts of Luanda we have arable land, and we even have structures that can be reactivated to minimize the major difficulties with food products that are being experienced by our people today.

There is the problem of water, which seems to be the main difficulty, but that, too, is not a difficult problem to solve. It is not a difficult problem to solve; it is a problem that can be solved in the near future--that is, in 3 or 4 months. And let us commit ourselves to it, comrades, because that way we will not only contribute to carrying out the word of command--"Economic Organization and People's Vigilance"--but also and especially, we will contribute to the solution of a basic problem of the working masses.

Dear comrades,

I do not mean to say that we have not had failures. In fact, you know that our coffee production was lower last year than the year before. We had a National Committee for Support of the Coffee Harvest, and yet we were unable to solve the pressing problems of the coffee workers. We were not able to create the conditions for insuring a rapid increase in production. On the contrary, production declined, and so we were prevented from obtaining more foreign exchange--more earnings that would permit us to import essential goods needed by our people and also to save foreign exchange for investment. Our party's leadership analyzed that situation thoroughly and made some decisions. And one of them--the most important--was to establish the post of deputy minister, whose main job will be to dynamize coffee production. So we will soon appoint one more deputy minister in the field of agriculture to be in charge of coffee.

We feel that such a measure may overcome a certain lack of dynamism that we have noted in that sector. But that was not the only thing. You know that territorial coffee enterprises have been established and that they constitute a large state coffee sector. Our party also decided that that state coffee sector--that is, all the territorial enterprises--should be overseen directly by a few members of our party's Central Committee. We feel that in this way, we will be able to put forth more effort to guarantee better coffee production.

In another connection, we are in a phase of generalized offensive against liberalism and disorganization. We have visited a few sectors of activity. Some time ago, we visited the facilities of the Ministry of Home Trade. You have already learned through the mass media about the problems we found in that sector. I know there has been great concern by the people, and we have even noted some severe criticism, because all in all, the organization of that sector has not progressed as fast as we intended.

Well, comrades, we have been replacing officials in that sector since our independence. It is a difficult sector. Our production is low, and the foreign exchange available to us for importing products is also in short supply. And naturally, any leader in that sector has difficulties. But despite the difficulties, it seems to me that more dynamism and greater organization can be demanded so that we can actually distribute the few products we have in a more correct and rational manner, thus fulfilling the directive from our special congress to give priority to the distribution of essential items to those who actually work.

All those criticisms have been justified. We have noted them. It is a concern that we have and, naturally, we will take the appropriate steps very shortly. We will have to continue changing people until we find the right ones.

Good, you have supported this. Our duty is to correct situations that are wrong, and to do that we have been taking a few steps that do not please certain people. We have been taking disciplinary steps that many of our comrades and compatriots regard as very stiff measures.

But we cannot carry out a socialist revolution if we do not pay attention to discipline--if we do not create the conditions for insuring that people comply with the party's directives and the laws approved by the People's Assembly.

Because of that, comrades, I can tell you on this 1 May that in order to defend our revolution, we need to delve deeply into its democratic and people's character. In other words, we must always be guided by the people's will. President Agostinho Neto used to say that we needed a genuine people's government. It is with that in view that we will have to continue making changes so as to strengthen the close alliance that must necessarily exist between the party and the masses--between the government and the people. Our government is a government of the people; it was established to serve the people's masses, and the members of the government cannot deviate from that line.

Comrades, I know that the people and the people's masses support the party. I also know that the people's masses criticize, and rightly, a few errors that are committed by members of the party or even by party leaders or officials.

Dear comrades,

I must say that such criticism is necessary. That criticism is necessary because it helps us to correct errors. For that very reason, we feel that we must improve our party organization and our rank-and-file structures even further, because within those structures we will be able to familiarize ourselves more and more with the yearnings of the working masses. We also need to improve even further the structures of state power. We have the deputies who were elected by the working masses. If those deputies are really working to convey the concerns and yearnings of our workers to the provincial people's assemblies and the People's Assembly, I am certain that in the sessions of the People's Assembly and of the provincial people's assemblies, we will discuss the problems frankly and openly and find the solutions that are within our reach--all of them.

This 1 May has indeed been very "red," as the comrades from our central union said at the beginning. And we must be ambitious. We must work to make this day increasingly grand. And that is the hope that I leave with the comrades in our central union and all the workers--that May 1983 will be even more red.

The struggle continues.

Victory is certain.

11798
CSO: 4742/306

PROBLEMS IN EMIGRATION OFFICE AFFECT OPERATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 May 82 p 1

[Text] (ANGOP)--As part of the Offensive Against Liberalism and Disorganization, a group from that body's general staff, headed by Henrique Santos (Onambuwe), MPLA-Labor Party secretary for government and legal affairs, and Afonso Van-Dunem (Mbinda), party secretary for foreign relations, visited the National Directorate of Emigration and Frontiers (DEFA) on Friday morning.

That national directorate, which is currently in a restructuring phase, is struggling with the problem of its facilities, which are unsuited to the operation of its structures and hinder prospects for the development and effectiveness of its departments.

According to explanations provided to the offensive's members by DEFA officials, the restructuring phase being carried out by the directorate is aimed at imparting more dynamism and a degree of organization to its various sectors, since so far its operations have been chaotic. An important element in its restructuring is establishment of the Emigration Police, who will act as inspectors at the checkpoints at the ports and airports and on land routes.

According to its assistant director, the deficient operation of the National Directorate of Emigration and Frontiers arises mainly from its technical departments, the shortage of qualified personnel, and the lack of political and ideological training among its cadres.

The chaos and disorganization noted in DEFA are obviously reflected in failure to solve many problems, particularly those related to enforcement of bans on leaving the country, problems of nationality, and the control of returning compatriots.

Also noted are various problems of a social nature that have affected the workers in that national directorate, namely the matter of transportation for those who work shifts at the ports and airports.

Getting back to the problems that exist concerning bans on leaving the country and the granting of visas, Capt Francisco Xavier, the assistant director, said that that situation was due in large part to the obstinacy and negligence of the ministries. This concerns in particular the lack of biographical data on

individuals, since the organizations in question do not send such information to the National Directorate of Emigration and Frontiers.

The ineffectiveness and disorganization noted in connection with bans on leaving the country are also due principally to the fact that DEFA accepts complaints from any organization and to the lack of specific regulations to clear up the situation.

Concerning the work done by the directorate's party structure, which consists of two cells, it has been deficient chiefly because a number of workers linked to the party structure have left the service, according to the assistant coordinator.

In concluding their visit to the directorate, the members of the offensive's general staff visited its facilities, specifically the planning and control section, the records office, the reception office for files on nationals and foreigners, the passport section, the section for the control of foreigners, and the warehouse where items confiscated at the airports are stored.

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CSO: 4742/306

LIBERALIZATION OF EXIT REGULATIONS PROMISED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] The Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs of the People's Assembly met the day before yesterday under the leadership of its coordinator, Henrique Santos (Onambwe).

During the meeting, which was attended by most of the committee's members and collaborators, reports were prepared concerning a draft resolution governing the rendering of accounts by deputies, and analysis continued concerning the draft law on disciplinary regulations for appointed workers.

Because of the complexity of the latter topic, the committee decided to continue studying it and, for that purpose, appointed another committee to be responsible for drawing up a document summarizing the work done by the groups. That document will then be presented at the next meeting by that body of the People's Assembly.

Rumor Denied

In another connection, the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs, having learned that a number of rumors are circulating around the country concerning the imminent publication of a law aimed at the adoption of measures restricting Angolan citizens from going abroad--with some of those rumors even spreading the absurdity that such exits will be possible only every 10 years--issued a communique denying that kind of slander against the Angolan Government.

The communique explains that there are currently no plans to revise exit regulations for Angolan citizens going abroad, and it regards any contrary information as false. The Angolan Government is concerned to undertake a revision of the current regulations in the near future, but that revision is intended to liberalize the rules rather than make them more restrictive.

The document emphasizes that the source of those slanderous reports is to be found in the intentional distortion by internal reactionary forces of certain statements made by a few deputies at the last session of the People's Assembly during the discussion of problems relative to the Nationalization Law.

The communique concludes by saying that the use of that kind of slander is part of a broad destabilization campaign organized by the most reactionary international circles, whose objective is to encourage the flight of national cadres.

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CSO: 4742/306

LACK OF FITTING AUSTERITY MEASURES LAMENTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 May 82 p 2

[Commentary by Ocirema: "Austerity Now"]

[Text] Yesterday in this column we raised the question of transportation, an issue that touches us and is touching. It touches those who "privatize" and others as well.

A while ago I was told by a Vietnamese friend whom I admire and respect: "Over there in Vietnam, austerity will not allow us to give vehicles to everyone. The government has vehicles from ministers on up. Below that, everyone travels by public transport and bicycles, motorbikes or the back of a water buffalo."

On hearing this from my Vietnamese friend, I fell to pondering and muttering to myself: "Boy, when Uncle Ho's people talk about austerity they aren't kidding." In fact, it is only because of that very austerity that Giap's countrymen were victorious at Dien Bien Phu. To win that brutal war, they were so austere that to save on weapons they went in search of cannons, piece by piece, on enemy territory. They defeated the French, threw out the Yankee imperialists and their group of servants and united that age-old country of Ho Chi Minh. Clearly, however, we are talking about Vietnamese austerity.

We here are also in a period of austerity. The reasons for austerity have been sufficiently explained by the nation's highest leaders, particularly by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Nonetheless, many people think that our economic situation is not all that critical and that austerity is something primarily for others to practice.

This brings us back to the question of transport vehicles and their irrational distribution, which we spoke about yesterday. It has reached the point where the struggle to become chief of this or that department has nothing to do with the desire to perform the tasks inherent to the position better or more competently; it is a struggle to obtain a "private government vehicle" for "outings and little trips." If the vehicle has mechanical problems, if it smashes into a wall, this is no problem; tomorrow there will be another vehicle and the government will pay for it. The situation is so generalized and has so infected some people's thinking that we are importing more light vehicles than public transport vehicles--"machimbas," as we call them in this country. We have seen this happen over the years, and the light family vehicles are coming from far away: Brazilias, Gurgeis, Ladas and Alfetas, and

recently Fiats have been riding the crest of the wave. Other people prefer more opulent cars: the Volvos. Today it would be no exaggeration to say that three out of every five vehicles driven in Luanda belong to the state. It might even be a good thing for the transport agencies to take a census in this regard.

If we pass by the parking lots of ministries and state agencies at night, on Sundays and holidays, we do not see a single government vehicle parked there, as required by law. Certainly, in the beginning, the use and abuse of state property was not so blatant. There was even a certain timidity, fear and respect for government property. Some ministers even issued circulars naming one or another individual who had misused vehicles. Now it is apparent that the government has let go the reins, even in this time of austerity. Everyone "privatizes" the car assigned to him, making it his personal property to serve his own interest. The interests of production, the collective interest can take a walk.

Obviously it is hard to do as they do in Vietnam. We are not Vietnamese; we are not as poor as that. We did not have a Dien Bien Phu; we do not have the Chinese attacking us.

On the other hand, it is not a bad idea to think a little bit about Vietnamese austerity. We are Angolans, but we are only potentially rich. We have petroleum and diamonds, but they don't pay for everything. We did not have Dien Bien Phu, but we had Kifangondo, Ebo and Calama. We do not have the Chinese at our backs, but we have the South Africans occupying part of Cunene Province and preparing for a new invasion. So it is not a bad idea to think about Vietnamese austerity. For one thing, austerity does not mean wasting what little there is and then saying: "Well, now we will practice austerity because we have already ruined and used up everything we had."

We must tighten our belts, but it seems to me that no one wants to reach the extreme of eating them.

6362
CSO: 4742/305

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS AFFECT NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 May 82 p 2

[Commentary by Ocirema: "We Hit the Street Every Day"]

[Text] Yesterday, as almost always, our newspaper, the only newspaper in the People's Republic of Angola, did not have a single truck at its disposal--not one. The critical situation faced by our newspaper with regard to equipment in general and transportation in particular would not be so critical if, in fact, as we said above, ours were not the only newspaper in the People's Republic of Angola. Thus, if we consider that the JORNAL, or rather, the MDM are of vital importance as organs of information, education and mobilization of all the people to carry out the tasks defined by the party, it is grim to arrive at this harsh reality and say that we do not have the transport means to handle our daily agenda.

We are, in fact, the only newspaper, and we put out an edition every day, even though we do not have a printing press in shape, we lack transportation, we lack good facilities and working conditions, we lack trained journalists, we lack these and everything else that is essential--the bare essentials--for the normal operation of a newspaper. We put out an edition every day and, perhaps for this very reason, we are not given due recognition, or we are not given any recognition, because--we put out an edition every day. Despite everything, we function. We achieve near miracles.

We are not like some bakery that should be making bread and doesn't even put out a piece of toast; we are not some complex or other in which millions have already been invested, with results that are--simply--negative. Everything indicates, however, that we are less important than a bakery that does not produce bread or a complex that does not produce anything because it is simply not producing, despite the millions tied up in it. So what is the use in saying that we are unable to improve our work and cover the great variety of events because, at the moment, our reporters have not so much as a bicycle to do it with? What use is it to say what has already been said...?

Sure, I know they are going to tell me that there are no vehicles to hand out and that this is "simply the situation the country is experiencing." Sure, but this is already becoming a cliche and a poor excuse. I feel it should be said that, without information, there is nothing. Without information there is no implementation of party directives, no knowledge of government actions, no national defense, no culture, no education, nothing at all.

Meanwhile, although the news media in general are not privileged with respect to transportation, in certain ministries and agencies we witness an irrational distribution of vehicles--a car for the chief, a car for the chief's secretary, a car for so-and-so and another for what's-his-name. We see thousands of Angolan government vehicles being "privatized" by a bureaucratic hierarchy--light vehicles that only serve the interests of the individuals to whom they are assigned, and never the interests of the enterprises or services. Only private interests--to take the children to school, to take the wife shopping, to go to the movies, to picnics and to the beach on Sundays. All this on the tab of the generous Angolan Government, from the gasoline to the repairs and all the other expenses of maintenance. There is no doubt whatever that the Angolan Government is truly generous. Others incur the expense and the government picks up the bill.

We won't even mention the thousands of imported trucks, the Land Rovers and other trucks of various makes that go around empty from top to bottom. Empty, bare of anything in the public interest, but loaded with private interest, speculative interests. There is no control over this, no control at all, because the Angolan state is paying the bill. The Angolan people, that is.

And us? We here at JORNAL DE ANGOLA continue to ask for vehicles to which we are entitled, entitled, entitled....

We keep asking, even though there are still people who think newspapers are "paper colored with ink," as some said.

Note: We have not yet gone to the OGE.

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CSO: 4742/315

YUGOSLAV FIRM INVOLVED IN PHOSPHATE PROJECT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 May 82 p 1

[Text] Phosphate mining is being reactivated in Cabinda Province with financing from the "Yugoslav Fund for Aid to Underdeveloped Countries," based on an ambitious program signed into agreement with Angolan authorities.

The prospecting is being conducted in the area of Mongo-Tando, Cacongo Municipio, by the Yugoslav firm ENERGO-PROJEKT. Technicians at the site have received, in addition to the necessary equipment, two drilling machines, the larger of which has a capacity to bore 25 meters per day.

The phosphate prospecting agreement also provides for the assignment of another 20 Yugoslav technicians to Cacongo and the hiring of 30 unskilled workers.

In the first phase, attention will be focused on the zone where phosphates have been found closer to the surface, which will permit significant savings in materials and costs.

The Angolan and foreign technicians connected with the project have already located 22 of the 62 test sites abandoned by the former COFANG (the colonial firm which exploited Angola's phosphates).

The technicians, who have been working hard to locate new areas to institute drilling at the respective campsites, have already opened up eight extensive trails in Mongo-Tando.

Cabinda's phosphate veins extend almost throughout the province to the neighboring republics of Zaire and the Congo, the geologists note, explaining that the richest zones are those of Mongo-Tando, Weka, Caceta, Massabi and Chivovo.

Meanwhile, to make the Angolan-Yugoslav project more fruitful, the two partners have decided to intensify the negotiations after the first prospecting is completed and the most favorable drilling areas have been located.

Another aspect meriting the attention of the two countries is support in transporting materials from Cabinda to Caconga.

The Yugoslav enterprise ENERGO-PROJEKT is headquartered in Belgrade and operates in about 40 countries. It has five branches in Zambia alone, with 49 percent of the income going to ZECCO (Zambian-Yugoslav joint company).

Phosphate mining is extremely important to Angola, particularly in this phase of national reconstruction. Thus, phosphates will be added to the other sources of foreign exchange, such as petroleum, diamonds and copper. Phosphates are also being mined in Zaire Province, with the cooperation of Bulgarian technicians.

Finally, economic experts point out that phosphates mined in Angola are in great demand on the international market.

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CSO: 4742/305

BRIEFS

U.S., ISRAELI PILOTS--In an interview with NOVEMBRO magazine, Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo, chief of intelligence and reconnaissance of the FAPLA [Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Angola] General Saaff, accused the South African racist army of using U.S. pilots, veterans of the Vietnam war, and Israeli pilots in its attacks against Angola. The FAPLA officer stated that the use of American and Israeli pilots "trained in the Israeli-Arab conflict" is enabling South Africa to "gradually dispense with foreign assistance to pilot its planes to the extent that South African pilots are gaining experience in the war against Angola." The FAPLA chief of intelligence and reconnaissance also claimed that Angolan citizens in the country's southern provinces are being abducted and trained in the Namibina area of Enana, to swell the ranks of the puppet group UNITA, which has plans to "proclaim independence" in Ondjiva. In his interview with NOVEMBRO, Colonel Ngongo also pointed out that the South African army is concentrating powerful forces and materiel in northern Namibia to launch a new attack, aimed at northern Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 May 82 p 1] 6362

AGREEMENT WITH GDR YOUTH ORGANIZATION--The JMPLA-Party Youth and the FDJ [Federation of Democratic Youth] Brigade of the GDR, represented respectively by Serafim Cananito, party youth secretary for production and social affairs, and by Michael Clatte, member of the FDJ Central Council, recently signed an agreement in Luanda for professional training of young people from Cabinda Province. Speaking for Francisco Bartolomeu, first secretary of the Party Youth, Cananito offered felicitations to the GDR delegation on the anniversary of 8 May (the date of the fall of the fascist regime in Germany) and described the relationship between the two organizations as excellent. The youth leader added that this initiative will contribute greatly to the professional training of Angolan youth. Present at the signing ceremony were Angela Braganca, second secretary of the JMPLA Party Youth, and members of the organization's National Committee, Johannes Schoeche, the GDR ambassador in Angola, and other embassy officials. GDR youth brigades have been in the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] since 1977, working at the training centers in Malanje, N'dalatando, Uige, Lobito, Gabela and Cabinda, instructing young Angolans in metalworking, mechanics, automobile maintenance and other courses. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 May 82 p 2] 6362

DEPUTY MINISTER DISMISSED--In a decree which reached our desk yesterday, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, dismissed Manuel Domingos da Silva Lemos from the office of vice minister of provincial coordination. In another decree, the Angolan chief of state named Raul Neto Fernando to the post of assistant dean of the University of Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 May 82 p 1] 6362

MOCAMEDES PORT DIFFICULTIES--Mocamedes (ANGOP)--About 58,372 tons of miscellaneous cargo were handled in the first quarter by the Mocamedes port enterprise, according to a statement to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] by port director Humberto de Ataide Dias. Ataide Dias emphasized that the lack of shipping has led to a series of difficulties inasmuch as economic results depend on the movement of cargo. He said: "We would not like to turn to the General State Budget to cover our wage and other costs. But we think we can overcome this difficulty, since plans call for 180 ships to visit the port of Mocamedes this year." He added: "We also think we can get on top of the problem provided that our debtors pay what they owe." The Mocamedes port director revealed that the chief debtor is AGENANG, which owes 35,595,849 kwanzas, followed by the Ministries of Home Trade, Industry, Construction, Fisheries, and Petroleum and other organizations, whose total debt is 43,198,880 kwanzas. Discussing the social aspect, Humberto Dias said that the Mocamedes port enterprise employs 679 workers. Concerning the party structure, Humbert Dias said that the activities carried on within the enterprise are constructive despite the lack of interconnection among the four existing cells and the lack of meetings for taking timely stands. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 May 82 p 3] 11798

CSO: 4742/306

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENTS SIGNED--Three loan agreements totaling 6,730,000,000 CFA francs were signed yesterday at the Ministry of Economy and Planning between Cameroon and the central fund for cooperation. The first loan, amounting to 1,200,000,000 CFA francs is to finance part of the construction of an oil plant. The second totaling 4,000,000,000 CFA francs is for the extension of oil palm and rubber and the third, which is for 1,530,000,000 CFA francs, will be used to finance the mechanization development project in the northern province. [AB080936 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 8 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1042

FORTHCOMING PRESENTATION OF 4-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 May 82 p 7

[Text] Praia, 30 Apr--In the first half of June the Praia government will present its projects to its "economic partners" for the development of the country in the period 1982/1985, with an overall value of 25 billion Cape Verdian escudos.

The projects, to be discussed at a roundtable with the "partners in development," are introduced in a document which will serve as the basis for the discussions. Its preamble notes the "need for a long-range consideration" of the Cape Verdian economy.

The basic document, prepared by the SEPC [Secretariat of State for Planning and Cooperation], addresses the problem of Cape Verdian development for the next 4 years, but within a long-range strategy.

As necessary stages in the building of an independent economy, the Government of Cape Verde proposes to maintain the current economic balance in the next 4 years, to implement an effective employment and professional training policy and to remodel the nation's economic structures through a reordering of the territory, regulation of the productive apparatus and popular participation in the development of the country.

The Cape Verdian Government recognizes that the country's development prospects are "limited at present," but declared that "they are real at long range."

"Cape Verde's greatest resource is its people; they are the major element in the development policy, the primary factor in construction," reads the document, entitled "Roundtable for Partners in Development."

In the projects presented to the international community for consideration to assess its readiness to provide support, the basic sectors are industry and services linked to the geoeconomic position of the archipelago.

The projects presented in the SEPC document involve about 39,000 hectares of arable land and the development of natural resources which could provide a sufficiently secure base in the fishing sector. The country has an exclusive zone of 630,000 kilometers, which could produce an average of 40,000 tons of fish [per year?].

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CSO: 4742/309

PAICV NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING ANALYZES SITUATION

Praia VOZ DO POVO in Portuguese 23 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Text] The National Council of the PAICV met in extraordinary session from 15 to 17 April 1982 in the city of Praia. The session was chaired by Secretary General Aristides Pereira.

Taking part were the first secretaries of the regions and autonomous sectors and the secretaries general of the mass organizations.

The purpose of the meeting was to make an intensive study of power, its nature and objectives, the exercise of government and the functioning of its institutions.

Some 7 years after the declaration of independence, and looking toward the convening of the Second Congress, there was a need for a critical assessment of the political administration of the regime, to overcome the shortcomings and to find ways to continue the transformation of the society and its pursuit of progress and social justice.

The National Council found that the proper exercise of political power requires a deep understanding of Cape Verdian society, its history and development and the factors that determine its present and future shape. Emphasis was given to the analysis of economic, social, cultural, political and ideological factors and their impact on the society.

In the discussion of Cape Verdian society and its rural nature, particular emphasis was given to the economic and social instability resulting from colonial exploitation and the prolonged drought, insularity and the behavior generated by this situation. The state of the culture was defined and a need was found to intensify the struggle to preserve the national cultural identity. The superimposition of ideological currents on our society, their lines of force and their trends were analyzed, as were the mechanisms to strengthen party ideology.

Note was made of the important role of the mass media and the schools in disseminating party principles for continuing appropriation by the popular masses.

Also stressed was the importance to our country and its leadership of an analysis of the social strata, their conflicting interests and prospects for their development in accordance with the country's economic perspectives.

The members of the National Council gave great attention to the analysis of the nation's political system, both at the level of the overall exercise of power and at the sectoral level of the internal functioning of the major institutions of government.

It was recognized that the effort to consolidate the institutions must be accompanied by the necessary convergence of sectoral objectives and the general political objectives of the regime, as the primary means to strengthen them.

The party and its mission in the present stage of the life of our people was the object of an enriching discussion; the need was stressed for continuing improvement of the mechanisms by which the party exercises its function of political and ideological direction.

Various other issues were examined, pertaining to the nature of the PAICV as the vanguard of our people and its role in the constant development of the necessary conditions for the practice of democracy based on full participation of the citizens in all sectors of national life.

In light of the importance of this participation as the determining factor in the regime of national revolutionary democracy, there was a discussion of the role which the social and mass organizations must continue to play. Also mentioned in this regard were the means needed to strengthen the local organs of government.

The important question of the political and ideological content of the national unit as the basically dynamic element in the concept of national revolutionary democracy was broadly debated, with speeches representing valuable contributions for further study.

Discussion of the political system included treatment of issues pertaining to the economy, emigration and international relations.

The National Council recommended that this reflection be extended to the other party structures, namely, within the framework of the preparations for the Second Party Congress, and that the Political Commission study the most appropriate means to ensure continuing and broad consideration of ideological and political issues of national interest.

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CSO: 4742/309

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF HABRE'S CAMPAIGN

AB071048 Paris AFP in French 1006 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Jun (AFP)--Hissene Habre, who has just taken control of Ndjamena, left the Chadian capital precipitately on 15 December 1980 after the victory of Goukouni Oueddei's government troops supported by Libyan troops.

He went underground near the Sudanese border (east of the country) with his troops, the FAN. Since then, Chadian political life has been marked by a war of attrition between Habre and Goukouni to gain power:

1981:

--6 January: Libya and Chad announce a proposal to merge (rejected a few months later by Goukouni Oueddei).

--28 June: The 18th OAU summit meeting in Nairobi calls for the deployment of an inter-African force in Chad but does not officially condemn Libyan presence in Chadian territory.

--17 September: President Goukouni makes his first official visit to France.

--22 October: From Cancun (Mexico), President Francois Mitterrand calls for the "urgent deployment" of an inter-African force in Chad. A few days later, France announces that it is giving "logistic support" to the transitional National Union Government [GUNT] presided over by Goukouni Oueddei.

--3 November: Departure of Libyan troops at President Goukouni's request. This departure was immediately followed by an attack in the east of the country by Hissene Habre's troops.

--15 November: The establishment of the pan-African peacekeeping force made up of soldiers from Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire--all totaling about 5,000 men.

--19 November: While the FAN is in control of two prefectures--Abeche and Biltini--France gives military aid to Goukouni's government. This was suspended in February 1982.

--End of December: Hissein Habre's FAN takes control of the strategic stronghold of Oum Hadjer which opens the road to Ndjamena.

1982:

--14 January: After the taking of Faya Largeau--a prefecture in northern Chad--by Hissein Habre, almost one quarter of the country comes under his control.

--10 to 11 February: An OAU resolution in Nairobi stipulates the [word indistinct] of a cease-fire, negotiations for national reconciliation and the organization of free elections. Goukouni Oueddei considers these decisions as "null and void."

--End of March: The failure of various counterattacks by government forces.

--10 May: Formation of a "council of state," a state organ headed by Colonel Kamougue (in fact, a true power).

--25 May: After President Goukouni's visit to Tripoli, Libya affirms its "neutrality," and promises "not to intervene in Chad's internal conflicts."

--30 May: After Mao (24 May) and Massakory (29 May), the town of Ati was taken over by FAN.

--31 May: A military barrier is set up around the capital to prevent Hissene Habre's troops from advancing.

--2 June: Two months' extension of the mandate of the 2,000 Nigerian soldiers in the inter-African force.

--Mr Djidingar Domo Ngardoum forms a government whose first aim, he says, will be to restore peace to Chad "by every means possible."

--5 June: The last obstacle on the road to Ndjamena, the town of Massaguet, located 80 km north of the capital, came under FAN control after 5 hours of fighting.

CSO: 4719/1025

BISHOPS APPEAL TO POLITICAL LEADERS FOR PEACE

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 7 Apr 82 pp 2, 3, 4

[Excerpts] Gathered in Ndjamena for the investiture of the new archbishop and for the annual conclave of their Episcopal conference, the bishops of Chad addressed a message to the leaders of Chad at the end of their session. In this message, the bishops drew the leaders' attention to the poverty of the Chadian people and to the fear and insecurity that reign throughout the country. The message reads as follows:

"We Bishops of Chad, gathered in Ndjamena for the investiture of the new archbishop, Charles Vandame, and for the annual conclave of our Episcopal conference, before parting wish to address to the Christians of Chad and to the men of good will in this country a solemn appeal for peace.

"Our mission as ministers requires us to be the voice of the people of Chad, especially the poorest. The people have been suffering too long from events that are paralyzing the country and steeping it in blood. Fear and insecurity reign everywhere. Entire regions are threatened by death due to starvation. Epidemics are causing devastation due to lack of medication. Finally, many of Chad's best sons are leaving the country in search of peace and work; students see their future compromised by the disruption of their studies. This is why we would be lacking in our duty if we were to remain silent.

"Egotism, the striving for power for oneself, scorning of the weak and vengeance cannot lead to peace. What leads to lasting peace is mutual respect, the spirit of brotherhood and service and justice for all, especially for the poor and the small. 'If someone wants to be the greatest,' Jesus tells us, 'he must serve everyone.' (Mark 9, 35). This means that the greater our responsibility, the more we must exercise it in a spirit of service for the good of all, not to derive some advantage from it. The true policy is the one that seeks the good of everyone.

"Dear brother Chadians, our responsibility for our children today is great. Tomorrow they will judge us harshly for having left them a country torn

"apart, ravaged by hunger and poverty, paralyzed by ignorance and underdevelopment. This is what prolongation of the current situation is leading to. If we don't change our behavior, we are lost and so is our country.

"Dear brothers, the task is great, but it is not too late; it is still possible to unite the country's forces to build a new Chad."

Ndjamena, 27 March 1982

Charles Vandame, Henri Veniat, Regis Belzide, Jean-Claude Bouchard

9693
CSO: 4719/873

CABINET ADOPTS 1982 BUDGET, CONSIDERS OTHER ISSUES

Nâjamena INFO TCHAD in French 3 Apr 82 pp 2,3

[Text] During its regular session on 1 April, the Council of Ministers adopted the budget for fiscal year 1982. The budget totals 17,203,000,000. According to government spokesman Idriss Mahamat Amane, revenue is set at 7 billion, with 5 billion coming from customs duties. On this point, the council noted the drop in customs receipts--almost 4 billion in lost income from customs duties. As for the total deficit, it amounts to 10 billion CFA francs. The 1982 budget, due to its exceptional nature, includes an operating account only.

The complete text of the council's business, prepared by the minister of information, tourism, rural development and post and telecommunications [as published]:

Presided over by the head of state, GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] President Goukouni Weddeye, the meeting began at 9:30 am and ended at 2:15 pm. There were five points to be examined:

(1) the 1982 budget; (2) the problem of Chad's foreign embassies; (3) Chad's constitutional problem; (4) Chad's participation in the meeting of member countries of the Islamic Conference; and (5) miscellaneous.

The 1982 draft budget was adopted by the council. Forecasts for income and expenditures totaled 17,203,000,000 CFA francs. Features of this budget are as follows:

1. Funds amount to 7 billion, with 5 billion coming from customs receipts. A significant drop in customs receipts is therefore evident, as they normally fluctuate between 7 and 9 billion.

2. Expenditures total 17,203,000,000, resulting in a deficit of 10 billion.

Three observations must be made with regard to total expenditures:

a. Considering our limited resources, not all of the needs identified by the various ministries, which amounted to around 30 billion, were taken into consideration.

b. The distribution of operating funds among the departments will be handled by the heads of the ministries.

c. The 1982 budget includes operating expenses only, and has no investment account.

The operation of our foreign embassies was the subject of broad discussion. The council asked the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation and the minister of economy and finance to jointly study immediate solutions to this problem. The Ministry of Justice presented Chad's constitutional problem, mentioned during the conference of leaders at Ndjamena and constituting one of GUNT's basic responsibilities. The membership of the Constitutional Commission already established by decree will be made public within the next few days.

A Chadian delegation has been authorized by the council to go ti Islamabad where a conference of leaders of Islamic Conference member countries will be held. Finally, miscellaneous reports on various ministries were heard by the council.

9693
CSO: 4719/873

GOUKOUNI SEES GUNT AS VICTIM OF INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 7 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "President Goukouni to RFI: A Shake-up Will Not Bring a Miraculous Solution"]

[Text] In an exclusive interview granted to RADIO FRANCE INTERNATIONAL's special correspondent yesterday, President Goukouni Weddeye put an end to persistent rumors of an imminent cabinet shake-up. Indirectly responding to desires expressed in certain Chadian political circles to see a cohesive team of technocrats formed within GUNT [Transitional National Union Government], the head of state declared that a shake-up would not bring a miraculous solution to the current impasse. According to the GUNT president, it would be necessary instead to drive out certain harmful influences who are interfering with GUNT's activities. President Goukouni continued; stressing the heterogeneous nature of his government, which includes "all colors." He accused certain "reactionaries and opportunists in the pay of international imperialism" of seeking to sabotage the normal operation of the apparatus of state. In President Goukouni's eyes, GUNT is only a victim of international imperialism.

President Goukouni also made a bitter acknowledgment regarding the ANI [Integrated National Army]. "In the field, this army exists in name only," he said. This situation, he stressed once again, is due to the factions that are presenting numerous obstacles to merging forces. The problem lies in the fact that the FAT [Chadian Armed Forces] want to be the nucleus of the ANI, whereas the other forces from FROLINAT [Chadian National Liberation Front] consider themselves a force in their own right. The lack of physical and logistical resources obliges most of the soldiers to rely on their faction. This no doubt is what contributes to the defeat of the government forces, added President Goukouni. It is therefore necessary, recommended President Goukouni, to do everything possible to rise above the factional mentality to reactivate a spirit of cohesion. Otherwise, all of the government's actions will be doomed to failure.

Mentioning the situation of the country in general, the GUNT president said that the struggle that the government is leading against the forces of evil does not leave it enough time to devote to the organization and economic development of the country. Moreover, he acknowledged that Chad's situation has

encouraged the emergency of a new privileged class whose wealth contrasts with the poverty of most of the people. But he related this fact to "the state of disorder that profits many people." GUNT, which is still involved in clarifying the political and military situation, will take steps in due time to right the ship.

9693
CSO: 4719/873

BRIEFS

CAPITAL SEIZED--According to the French Ministry of External Relations, which officially confirmed the seizure of Ndjamena by Hissene Habre, some sources say that Mr Goukouni Oueddei ran away but according to others he was killed. [Excerpt] [LD071630 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 7 Jun 82]

NEW GOVERNMENT--Ndjamena, 3 Jun (MAP)--A new Chadian Government was formed by Djidingar Domo Ngardoum [TANJUG spelling]. The premier outlined the policy he intended to follow: "Seek to establish peace in Chad by all possible ways." "Who ever speaks of peace, speaks of negotiations with the enemy," Djidingar added. He did not, however, mention the head of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN), Hissene Habre, with whom President Goukouni Oueddei still refuses to negotiate and whose armed supporters are 80 km from the capital. The premier also said he had confidence in the Inter-African Peace Keeping Force in Chad. [Text] [LD032014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1933 GMT 3 Jun 82]

GOUKOUNI DEATH REPORTED--Paris, 7 Jun (REUTER)--Chad's capital, Ndjamena, has fallen to the rebel troops of former Defence Minister Hissene Habre, French officials said today. The officials could not confirm reports circulating in Paris that Mr Goukouni had been killed while trying to cross the border into Cameroon. [Excerpts] [AB071158 London REUTER in English 1105 GMT 7 Jun 82]

NDJAMENA TAKEOVER--Ndjamena, 7 Jun (AFP)--Ndjamena, the capital of Chad has been under the control of Hissene Habre's FAN since 0900 GMT Monday. The FAN surrounded the city at 0500 local [time] and took it over in less than 3 hours. The government troops, made up solely of members of President Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces (FAP), put up little resistance. The fighting around the president's palace and near the center of town which started around 0730 lasted 30 minutes. The whereabouts of the Chadian president are unknown. As early as 0800, while sporadic firing of guns were heard around the presidence [as printed], some FAN combatants in groups of from 6 to 8, were already walking round tow with their weapons on their shoulders. Soon before 0900, the civilian population took to the streets of the capital with shouts of joy. Almost immediately, several hundred persons, accompanied by FAN soldiers, went to the presidency of the republic. [Text] [AB070952 Paris AFP in French 0929 GMT 7 Jun 82]

NDJAMENA FALLS--The civil war in Chad has just passed another turning point, perhaps a decisive one. Hissene Habre took control of the capital, Ndjamena, with his troops this morning. The government army put up very little resistance. Noone knows yet where President Goukouni Oueddei is. This strike is no surprise. One year ago Hissene Habre was put to flight by the regular army reinforced by a contingent of Libyan soldiers. But since Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's men departed, Hissene Habre took up the struggle again. He has seized at least one of the country's towns every week. This time it is the capital, and perhaps final victory. [Text] [LD071028 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 7 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1025

PRESIDENT REPORTS TO CABINET, POLITICAL BUREAU ON TRIP TO HINTERLAND

Brazzaville MWETI in French 17 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

> [Excerpt] Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Republic, head of state and president of the Council of Ministers, presided yesterday, Friday, 16 April, from 0900 to 1300 hours, over a combined meeting of the Political Bureau and members of the government team.

The attention of the participants was focused on two major subjects during this meeting, which was the first of such importance and such a high level since the president of the Central Committee returned from his long trip to Bouenza, Lekoumou and Niari:

First of all, the president of the Central Committee talked about his recent visit to the grassroots and the activities being carried out by the masses in the above-mentioned localities. He put special emphasis on the reception he was accorded, one of the most ardent and militant the masses have ever given to the head of the revolution. He also noted the high degree to which the masses are mobilized in support of the party's slogans and the production goals of the 5-year plan.

Such readiness to serve the revolution under the impetus of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] demonstrates devotion to the ideals of the immortal Marien Ngouabi as emobdied in the historic Movement of 5 February 1979.

The members of the Political Bureau and the government team were pleased by the level of awareness and enthusiasm of our masses.

This massive support for the party's calls to action in the revolution now under way and the hope that our people repose in the plan require our cadres to assume even greater responsibilities than before. Such was the partial conclusion reached by the members of the Political Bureau and the government team on hearing the report of Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the head of state, on his trip to the southwestern part of the country. The report provided every political and ministerial department with food for reflection on ways to improve the effectiveness of its activities.

After the report on the presidential trip to Bouenza, Lekoumou and Niari, the president of the Central Committee introduced his second topic, the upcoming Central Committee meeting.

As everyone knows, the Central Committee is to hold its regular meeting 23-30 April. As the first meeting of the year, and the first meeting in the first year of our first 5-year plan, it has quite naturally galvanized the interest and attention of the members of the Political Bureau and the government team.

9516
CSO: 4719/878

MINISTER INSPECTS REPAIR, EXPANSION WORK AT MAYA-MAYA AIRPORT

Brazzaville MWETI in French 17 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Comrade Hilaire Mounthault, member of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] and minister of transport and civil aviation, has inspected the worksite at Maya-Maya International Airport, where the runway is being thickened and the terminal is being expanded. He was accompanied by several civil aviation officials and by experts and technicians from the two companies--Dragage and Colas--responsible for the work.

The works program is intended to rehabilitate the international airport (the runway is giving way as a result of cracks in the concrete) and enable it to accommodate big carriers like the Boeing 747. The work is divided into three projects. The first involves strengthening the runway and its access roads--putting concrete over the small cracks, removing the seriously fissured concrete slabs, pouring in fresh concerte to replace the unuseable slabs. The work should require close to 60,000 cubic meters of asphaltic concrete, which makes up the surface of the runway.

The second project is to expand the area for airplane parking by adding five places for jumbo jets. This involves building up embankments, laying transitional concrete slabs, pouring asphaltic concrete, installing five wind barriers and building wind protection strips.

The other project involves equipping the runway with approach lights and building a line of approach. In that connection, the head of the airport authority, Comrade Thionvo, has said that pre-selection for restricted bidding has just begun, and the candidates eligible to bid can be selected once those providing the financing have approved them.

Supervision and general oversight of the work has been entrusted to the management of the Dakar office of ASECNA [Agency for Air Navigation and Safety in Africa and Madagascar], in its role as engineering consultant.

The total cost of the work comes to CFA Fr 6.5 billion, which is being provided by:

--ADB (African Development Bank), 2.7 billion;

--BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development], 2.1 billion;

--BDEAC (Development Bank of the Central African States), 300 million;

--FAC (Aid and Cooperation Fund) [French], 300 million; and

--Peoples Republic of Congo, 1.1 billion.

These projects, under way since January, are being carried out by two French companies working together, Dragage and Colas. Both specialize in construction work on roads, bridges, highway systems, airfields, etc.

According to its manager, Mr Chagnas Marc, the Dragage-Congo company came to Brazzaville on 14 February 1981. It is a subsidiary of Dragage of France. It has branches in Africa (Ivory Coast, Benin, Ghana, Gabon, Djibouti, Congo, etc.), Asia and South America. In addition to the Maya-Maya projects, the Dragage-Congo company is to build a bridge at Oyo and another at Gamboma, as well as the Loutete-Mfouati road. All of these projects are scheduled to get under way in April. It is also doing road work at the residence of the head of state, which is still under construction.

Mr Michel Reyraud, the head of Colas, has said his company is active in 48 countries around the world. It has been established in Congo since 1972. It currently employs close to 100 workers, backed up by 7 expatriates, on the Maya-Maya projects. During 1982 it is scheduled to work on construction of National Highway 1 (the Pointe-Noire road), along with installation of five bridges, the Ouesso airport, the port of Impfondo and the lengthening of the airport runway there. All of this work should be starting in May or June of this year.

There have been three phases in the building of the Maya-Maya airport.

In 1949 the airstrip was 2,100 meters long, and then it was lengthened to 2,800 meters. Its total length is now 3,300 meters. The first 2,100 meters is 60 meters wide. Beyond that point it is 45 meters. It must be widened to 60 meters along its entire length. Work is expected to be complete by March 1983. Comrade Bouiti, permanent under-secretary for civil aviation, is not disturbed by any delays in carrying out the work.

Once the work is complete, Maya-Maya international airfield will play a predominate role in the national economy and will be one of Africa's leading airports. Traffic there has increased by 40 percent since the beginning of the year, both in number of passengers and in cargo and the number of aircraft arrivals and departures.

9516
CSO: 4719/878

BRIEFS

EUROPEAN ASSISTANCE--The Commission of the European Communities [EC] on 2 April 1982 approved a total of 1.12 million ECU's, or CFA Fr 336 million, in nonreimbursable aid, from the fifth European Development Fund (EDF), for a multi-year training program. This project, which has a place in the model program of EC aid to Congo, is intended to help reduce distortions in the productive sectors resulting from the disparity between the volume of investments called for in the 1982-1986 5-year plan and the capacity to implement them. The assistance is aimed at financing spot training and refresher courses on the job (55 percent of the program), providing the funding for specialized short-term training courses for skilled workers with some advanced training (35 percent of the program) and providing a 10-percent reserve fund. These projects are among the priority objectives of the program elaborated by the planning ministry, along with certain projects financed by EC assistance. [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French 16 Apr 82 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4719/878

SALE OF LARGE-CIRCULATION FRENCH PRESS TO CEASE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Beginning Saturday, 1 May, the French Center of Pedagogical and Cultural Cooperation in Bissau will cease to insure the circulation of French newspapers and magazines, which had been done through the House of Culture.

According to an explanation addressed to the Ministry of Information and Culture, this measure is due to the fact that in addition to the current attempt to make this action official, the expenses for this distribution surpassed the budget possibility of that institution.

An inquiry requested by the MIC [Ministry of Information and Culture] which was recently conducted by the French center in cooperation with the Press Dissemination Agency with headquarters in Dakar, made it possible to evaluate the interest in this circulation. In this way it was found that the most requested magazines are: JEUNE AFRIQUE (25 copies), PARIS-MATCH (25), L' EXPRESS (25), LE POINT (25), LE MONDE Weekly Selection (10), LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE (25) and MARIE-CLAIRE (25).

"This experiment cannot be continued for the time being, because of the need for credits for such an operation," said the center director in the copy of a letter sent to the delegate to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, who is also in charge of the Cooperation and Development of France, in which substantial aid was requested.

According to that letter, to continue this operation until December of this year would demand a sum of 44,632 French francs, or the equivalent of 287,948 Guinean pesos; the expenses in French francs could be covered by the center, which for its part would receive the equivalent in our currency.

11635
CSO: 4742/311

BRIEFS

PRC TRADE DELEGATION--A trade mission from the People's Republic of China has been in our country since 24 April to proceed, together with our government authorities who are connected with the trade sector, to a careful examination of the possibilities of exchange between the two countries. The Chinese delegation, led by Jian Enbo, the assistant manager general of the China National, has already met in several working sessions with the main authorities of the People's Stores and the SOCOMIN, and at the present time the delegation is visiting the interior of the country. In their working agenda, special interest is given to the possibilities of exporting cashew nuts to that Asian nation. For our part, the trade authorities are interested in receiving some Chinese products. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 3] 11635

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR--A plan for cultural cooperation between the Soviet Association of Friendship and Cultural Contacts With Foreign Countries, the Soviet Association of Friendship With the Peoples of Africa and the Association of Friendship Guinea-Bissau-USSR was recently signed in the Friendship House of Moscow. The document, valid for 1982-1983, envisages exchanges of delegations and organization of exhibits, trips by artists, meetings and social contacts. Present at the solemn signing ceremony were Comrades Domingos Brito, member of the PAIGC Central Committee and president of the Association of Friendship Guinea-Bissau-USSR; Armando Forbes, member of the leadership of the association; officials of the Guinea-Bissau Embassy; and leaders of Soviet social organizations. Yuriy Popov signed the document for the Soviets. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 May 82 p 3] 11635

PORTUGUESE CREDIT FOR FUEL--The Bank of Portugal has granted a credit of 20 million escudos to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau for the purchase of fuels and lubricants, and for equipment for DICOL, said Carlos Gomes Junior, the government delegate of that firm, who visited Lisbon recently. In addition, that official said that the Portuguese firm for distribution of fuels and lubricants, PETROGAL, gave to DICOL six vehicles with a capacity of 20,000 liters each, which will be used for transporting fuel in the city of Bissau and the interior. During the contacts established with the official of PETROGAL it was also decided that the Portuguese firm in question will give assistance to DICOL in training specialized cadres and will supply material for the installation of new fuel storage facilities in Buba and Bambadinca, with a capacity of 6,000 cubic meters each. The new facilities will be

installed soon by technicians of PETROGAL, and will supply the eastern and southern areas of the country. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 May 82 p 2] 11635

PORTUGUESE PHYSICIANS IN BISSAU--Talks dealing with the widespread endemic diseases affecting the population of our country will be held on 8, 15 and 22 May by a delegation of Portuguese physicians led by Dr Manuel Gardetter Correia, of the Public Health [Department], which includes Dr Julio Goncalves, a pediatrician. This delegation will stay in our country for a month to study means to improve health in the field of pediatrics and public health (leprosy, sleeping sickness and tuberculosis). Beginning 10 May the delegation will conduct a census of people affected by sleeping sickness in the sectors of Biombo, Prabis and Safin, and on the 20th they will conduct the same work in Sonaco and Lugadjol, Gabu region. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 May 82 p 2] 11635

CSO: 4742/311

ISLAMIC COMMUNITY HOLDS IMPORTANT MEETING IN NAIROBI

Nairobi MSETO in Swahili 25 Apr 82 p 4-5

[Article: Important Islamic Meeting Begins in Nairobi]

[Text] An important meeting, or seminar, on the spreading of Islam is beginning tomorrow, Monday, at the Kenya Science Teacher's College.

This meeting was prepared by the Kenya Islamic Council in conjunction with the Islamic Bureau of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Al-Daiwa Al-Islamiya). The Al-Daiwa Al-Islamiya Bureau is the sponsor of this meeting.

The chief news director of the Kenya Islamic community, Shayk Mohammed Yusuf, said that this meeting is the first and only one of its kind in East or Central Africa. It will be attended by representatives of various countries of Africa--Tanzania, Somalia, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Zambia, Djibouti, Uganda, etc.

Five party members of the Al-Daiwa Al-Islamia Bureau have arrived in Nairobi from Libya to attend this meeting. These party members are Matug Mohamed al-Zubedi, Ibrahim Bashir al-Ghawil, Tahir Mohammed Saiid, Ahmed 'Abdallah Khamaj, and Doctor Muammar al-Qamati.

The aim of this meeting is to proclaim or spread Islam in every corner of this continent of Africa. More than 250 representatives will be attending this meeting tomorrow. Many of them will be shayks and scholars as well as leaders of various Islamic offices in the countries listed above.

The committee members of the action committee of the principal Kenya Islamic Council who will be busy day and night until this week-long meeting is over are the following:

A. A. Shaykh A. A. A. El-Maawy
- Chairman and Host.
Al-Haj Abubakar Wabomba
-Secretary General.
Mr Zulfikar Khan
-Secretary and press liaison.
Abdallah al-Qadhi
-Representative of the Embassy of the Libyan Republic and finance officer.

Ismaiil Khalfan Saiid
- Deputy secretary general of the Kenya Islamic Council in charge of everything connected with the site of the meeting.
Mr Mohamed Yusuf
- News director of the Kenya Islamic Council who is responsible for welcoming of guests, reception of distinguished guests, communications and transportation.
Shaykh Omar Y. A. Khan
-Chairman of the Tabligh committee in charge of lodgings, welcoming, food service, and printing.
Sharifa Salim Bafagih and Shaykh Harith Swaleh
-Responsible for the plans for the meeting and their implementation, the rooms for routine discussions and for those of the distinguished guests who will be speaking at the meeting.
Mr Osman Amber
-Deputy director.
(Party member) Mr Mursal Mwera
- All matters concerning social and health services.
Mr Ahmed Yusuf
- Secretary General of SUPKEM
Mr Ahmed Abdallah
- Director general of SUPKEM (Kenya Islamic Council)

Shaykh Mohamed Yusuf has called on all Muslims to attend this meeting so that they can spread their ideas better and increase their religious faith.

Shaykh Mohamed Yusuf told the deputy of the Kenya Islamic Council and the Islamic community of Kenya that all Muslims of Kenya thank President Daniel arap Moi for defending freedom of religion under the constitution of the country.

Shaykh Yusuf said the Kenya Islamic Council supports President Moi and his government along with the ruling KANU party.

He stressed that this council has congratulated President Moi on his wise speech at the opening of the meeting of the International Youth Convention (WAMY) last week. He said that President Moi's action made clear that he loves all religions in this country. The council of SUPKEM at the same time wished president good health and a long life.

Shaykh Yusuf said that the final preparations have been made for the meeting including the accommodations and the food.

Likewise the heads of the Kenya Science Teachers College has prepared a special place for the visitors who will attend the meeting to worship at dawn. A place has also been set aside in the school for the Friday sermon. The meeting which begins tomorrow will finish 2 May 1982.

9216
CSO: 4749/31

WAR AGAINST CORRUPTION

Nairobi MSETO in Swahili 18 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "War Against Corruption"]

[Text] Corruption is like the dangerous cancer. Cancer very slowly infects the health of a man until finally the life of that man is destroyed. In a similar manner, corruption is like a cancer that showly destroys a nation.

One way to treat the disease of cancer is that practiced by Surgeons: complete removal of the diseased part along with the nucleus from which the disease spreads.

Like the treatment for cancer, corruption can be completely eradicated in society by getting rid of corrupt officials who are in positions of authority. Any official known to be engaged in corruption fully deserves to be relieved of his authority because he will continually spread the disease of corruption and in the end destroy the entire nation.

In this connection, we again thank President Daniel arap Moi for his recent warning when he returned from Japan, that corrupt officials in cooperative societies will not be forgiven until they have completely cleaned up their a act.

At the same time President Moi promised that cleanup campaign in the cooperative societies will continue. This certainly is a very encouraging prospect.

In an editorial on 14 Mar 1982, we spoke at length of the work which is being done by the commissioner of the cooperative societies Mr Alfriek Birgen in his efforts in cleaning up the corruption which is widespread in the country's various cooperative societies.

We said that those officials who have been doing good work in the cooperative societies have no complaints at all about the efforts of Mr Birgen. Those making the noise are the corrupt officials who, before being singled out by Mr Birgen's fight against corruption in the cooperative societies, were exploiting those citizens whose sweat enables these societies to operate.

Doubtlessly, if Mr Birgen is allowed the chance to continue with his task, he will continue to succeed in his difficult task.

Also when president returned from Japan, he ordered that it is the duty of every Kenyan, no matter what his rank, to remember to pay his debts. This order of President Moi will doubtlessly be heeded by some people who are using their authority to do things which are absolutely against the directives of the government.

9216
CSO: 4749/31

MONJA JAONA APPEALS FOR UNITY, LEAVES FOR PRC

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 1 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The senior member of the Council of the Revolution, Monja Jaona, and his wife left yesterday on the regular Air France flight for the PRC via Paris for health reasons. Before his departure from Ivato, he made the following statement to the press:

"Our country is currently going through a difficult period, the people face serious problems, and we do not have enough supplies. The floods have only worsened the situation. Women and children are restless because of insufficient food. Such a situation often causes disturbances in a society, particularly when some individuals in positions of responsibility divert the supplies before they are distributed to their compatriots.

"There are also certain people who have been intentionally creating trouble among the popular masses and inside or outside the Front. Are these not real Judases--as the president mentioned in his remarks?

"Dissatisfaction is not a remedy for our poverty, and it also threatens to incite tribalism. We are like voyagers on the same galley; if it runs aground we are all in trouble, especially if we do not know enough to respect our unity until we reach safe haven. Frequently, there are security men who get carried away by anger and thereby risk aggravating dissatisfaction.

"I therefore appeal to my compatriots of the National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar (MONIMA) and to all of the Malagasy people. Our country now requires a reorganization based on ideology. This is not the job of one or two people but the concern of all of the Malagasy people. Let us therefore make the effort to reorganize and to rectify the situation with calmness and determination. It is only through unfailing unity that we can get back on our feet. Let us depend only on our own resources, preserve our unity intact and be united like one clenched fist if we want to effectively achieve our objectives."

As chairman of the resupply committee of the Supreme Council of the Revolution (CSR), Monja Jaona announced on the occasion that he had in hand a new plan for resupply which he would make public at an appropriate time.

The CSR senior member was greeted at Ivato International Airport by Gan Yetao, the RPC ambassador to China [as published]; the charge d'affaires of the Iraqi embassy; and members of the MONIMA political bureau, as well as by his close colleagues.

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CSO: 4719/839

OIL PROSPECTING UNDERWAY IN WEST AND SOUTH

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 27 Mar 82 pp 1,4

[Text] Both the regular permit to OXI (Occidental Petroleum) to prospect for oil on land around Toliara and the permit to Mobil for offshore prospecting off Morondava are now in progress.

The oil prospecting at Sakaraha (Toliara) is being done by the aeromagnetic method, which involves studying the variations in the earth's magnetic field using ultramodern equipment capable of detecting and recording from the air the underground strata in the Toliara area.

Using the data, it will be possible to produce a chart that will help Malagasy and American engineers decide exactly where to start the drilling, which will be the second phase of the prospecting.

The Toliara project is 2 weeks ahead of the Morondava project, which has just begun the first phase of prospecting. An important shipment has just been unloaded, including gas for the welding, acid, outboard motors, batteries and cement for the markers.

The ship TW-Nelson is bringing the rest of the supplies for this first phase, which will take 45 to 60 days. In contrast to the Toliara method, the prospecting at Morondava is by the seismic method from a boat. Here, too, a chart will be prepared of the sea sub-bottom using electromagnetic waves transmitted by the TW-Nelson. In both the Morondava and Toliara projects there will be coordination between the technicans of the National Military Office for Strategic Industries (OMNIS) and the Americans before undertaking the second phase of prospecting, which will probably start in April.

Why Western and Southern Madagascar?

It may be asked why western and southern Madagascar have been selected for prospecting. We know that similar prospecting has already been done by SPM, TOTAL, etc, thus this is only a continuation. However, OMNIS cannot be accused of depending on old prospecting results. We know only that the west and south have sedimentary strata containing sandstone, clay and limestone, and the permeability of these strata leads us to hope that one fine day we will find the "pot of gold."

The government has put the south and west at the top of its development priorities.

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CSO: 4719/839

RAMGOOLAM WARNS AGAINST LOSS OF INDEPENDENCE

Port-Louis THE NATION in French 16 May 82 pp 1,8

[Article: "Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam: 'Let Not Mauritius Become the Lebanon of the Indian Ocean'"]

> [Excerpts] "We must at all costs prevent Mauritius from becoming the Lebanon of the Indian Ocean." This appeal was made yesterday by Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, at a meeting of the Labor Party attended by an estimated 5,000 people in Piton-Riviere-du-Rempart. Sir Seewoosagur stated that, by chosing continuity, the voters could save the country from finding itself in a situation like that in Lebanon which is torn daily by civil war and violence.

In a world marked by suffering and violence, Sir Seewoosagur stated, Mauritius should consider itself fortunate to be able to live in peace and harmony, in stability and freedom. "Let's not allow Mauritius to become like Lebanon." Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagur stressed, is admired by many foreign countries in Africa and Asia.

In this respect, Sir Seewoosagur made an appeal for the survival of democracy in this country. He denounced the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] who wants to gain an absolute majority so as to install a dictatorship in this country. Quoting the example of Uganda, the prime minister said that, after 12 years of dictatorship under Idi Amin, the country is now in distress and ruined.

This is what the MMM wants to impose on the country, when individual freedom, the freedom of the press and the right of association are not [as published] respected, like in Seychelles and Madagascar. Sir Seewoosagur also remarked that economic ruin always follows dictatorship.

The MMM, Sir Seewoosagur added, advocates nationalizations. But this party has already done away with the free zone, created a climate of instability in the country, and ruined the harbor trade. Is it then on ruins that Mr Paul Berenger will build his nationalization policy, the prime minister asked after affirming that such measures have never worked. Even Mr Samora Machel's Mozambique decided to denationalize after several years of experimentation.

Sir Seewoosagur once again denounced the MMM who wants to obtain a three-fourth majority at all costs. "To do what? Is it to enable us to wear better shoes or better clothes or to give us a better life, or to put us in a state of slavery in a federation with Seychelles and Madagascar," Sir Seewoosagur exclaimed.

This minority wants to destroy the labor party at all costs. Should it ever succeed, the country would know the fate of the Fidji Island, of Guyana and Surinam. "We can then become orphans. No one will care for us and our future will become very dismal," he told the voters.

Finally, Sir Seewoosagur made a pressing appeal to the audience to support the Labor Party in order to safeguard the country's independence. "The future is very dark. We must safeguard our independence, we must watch over it and be vigilant."

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, Dr B. Ghurburrun, Messrs Anand Nundoochand, Anil Baichoo and Comashankar Hawoldar also spoke at the meeting.

9294
CSO: 4719/1014

OPR LEADER PREDICTS DUVAL DEFEAT IN RODRIGUES

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Apr 82 pp 5, 6

/[Interview with Serge Clair, leader of the Organization of Rodrigues People, by Lindsay Riviere; date and place not specified: "OPR: 'One Last Chance for Mauritius' "]

[Question] Serge Clair, with the general elections 7 weeks away, how do things look politically in Rodrigues?

[Answer] The situation in Rodrigues is definitely developing in favor of the OPR [Organization of the People of Rodrigues]. Why? Well, because the OPR really is Rodrigues; the OPR is a whole people seeking for dignity, and integration with equality, with justice, into the Mauritian nation!

The OPR started in 1976, 2 months before the elections. Agreed, we did lose the elections, but it was an opportunity for us to relate our activity to the events of 1976, which enabled us also to organize into not just a political party, but above all, a social, cultural, and economic organization. As a matter of fact the OPR is the most organized party in Rodrigues. We have our political bureau, our central committee, and teams of delegates in the villages. That amounts to a general assembly of 450 delegates in all. In the work we have done, which has been an informational task, we had to start over again from the beginning, explain to people what politics is, what a budget is, what a government is. And today, we realize that the people of Rodrigues constitute a bloc, asserting their identity, their personality, their culture in comparison with the Mauritian people, within the Mauritian nation.

Of course, the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] is present, with its policy based chiefly on the belief that Mauritians are able people and that people of Rodrigues are not. That has led certain PMSD speakers, in public, openly to belittle some Rodrigues people, and to attack teachers, policemen, women, and workers of Rodrigues. Under that policy they were forced to show that the people of Rodrigues are incapable, and to show that the two Rodrigues candidates are inferior compared to Duval and Nicol

Francois so that they could get Rodrigues voters to vote for the PMSD. But in the field, the PMSD is up against a new spirit, a new type of Rodriguian, who has been informed, who has been trained, and who is acquainted with all the situations and all the problems existing in Mauritius and all over the world. Our training has been based not only on Rodrigues, but on what is happening in the Indian Ocean, and we have made Rodriguians think about the strategic position of Rodrigues in the Indian Ocean, and the danger that may arise in future if Rodrigues secedes from Mauritius tomorrow. In the present situation, certainly, it cannot be done, for a foreign power would immediately turn its attention to Rodrigues. To advocate secession is to say that Rodriguians will participate in destabilization in the Indian Ocean.

[Question] Do you think there is danger of secession on the PMSD's part?

[Answer] The PMSD has tried to use secession as an argument so that it could try to win the elections. At the beginning, a few months ago, that was its strategy, but now the situation has changed.

The situation now, according to the PMSD, is that it is the OPR that wants to throw the Mauritians out!

So now the policy is one of threats, blackmail. No more secession, then! The policy is an opportunistic one. Over the course of history in Rodrigues we have seen the PMSD bring in a policy of opportunism that is now pro-Rodriguian, now anti-Rodriguian; now for secession, now against secession, and now they are trying to say that it is we Rodriguians who want to throw the Mauritians out. But in Rodrigues, in the present situation, we can have no trust in this opportunistic policy, because the future of a people, like Rodrigues, is a serious matter. A people's future cannot be built on opportunism.

[Question] How do you counter that line of argument?

[Answer] What we are proposing is very simple. We are proposing to Mauritius a mode of existence, a manner of relations between Mauritius and Rodrigues in which Rodriguians will be fully responsible for their country, governing it, working out its plan for development, of course with the help of experts from Mauritius and foreign countries. We are proposing a mode of existence, a manner of relations that will enable Rodriguians to find satisfaction and really have a sense of self-worth within the country.

Independence for Rodrigues, today, does not necessarily imply liberation. That is the question that we have to think about in the present situation. With the world economic crisis, even a year from now, 2 years, 3 years, secession or independence does not mean liberation or freedom for the people of Rodrigues. Now we are looking for a liberation within the territory of Mauritius; that is why, tomorrow, we would like Mauritius to bring in some changes in the constitution, as regards the islands that are part of its territory, perhaps in the from of a federation, or some form of regionalization, under which this little people, these national minorities, would

constitute on their own, not a state within a state, but a financially autonomous government, and if necessary, at that time subsidies would come from Mauritius to make up for what it does not have.

[Question] So between the OPR and the PMSD, there are two radically opposite views of the situation in Rodrigues and of Rodrigues' future?

[Answer] Yes, but the PMSD is proposing secession, which means ties to another country. And what the PMSD is proposing is not realistic. What is realistic is getting the economy of Rodrigues started again. We import 75 million rupees' worth and we export 4 million rupees' worth! And our per capita gross national product is 700 rupees. One hundred dollars! We are classed among the poorest areas on earth. So it is criminal, it is going against human nature to try to say that these people can be independent when the economy is catastrophic, when we are living in an aid-recipient economy, when everything comes from abroad, when we are producing only 4 million rupees' worth. So one must be realistic. Independence is not the right answer.

No what we are saying is that in future independence must be sought within the Mauritian nation, that is what I mean. For me, independence means autonomy within the Mauritian nation. That is what is going to happen tomorrow within Mauritius. There will be decentralization of power, in which some district councils will have certain powers. I think that is what we have to try to get; that is socialism for me.

[Question] Do you have the feeling that the Rodriguians understand what you are proposing?

[Answer] The Rodriguians are coming to understand it bit by bit. There are things that I said 2 years ago that are turning out to be true now. At the meetings, for example, I said "One day Rodrigues will be able to make Mauritius tremble." There were some Rodriguians who did not understand, but when I say it today, they understand it. Why? Because they are growing more and more aware of the strategic position, of the importance of Rodrigues to Mauritius and the Indian Ocean. We are in the process of getting Rodriguians to find out about their power in the Indian Ocean, their power so far as Mauritius is concerned. If Rodrigues has not been developed by this time, it is because there has been no autonomous force in Rodrigues, and that is why the Mauritian government has done nothing but say "We are helping those people, we are doing a bit of development here and there." Secondary education was started only 2 years ago in Rodrigues, so it did not take any interest in Rodrigues because there was no force, there was no opposition in Rodrigues. There has to be a force, and that force today is the OPR, and the Labour Party recognizes it, the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party], the RPL [expansion unknown] recognizes it, and even Duval recognizes it, since he is coming to Rodrigues to combat an autonomous force, a local force, a force constituted by Rodriguian brainpower; that is why Duval is obliged because of its very existence to belittle and crush this force, to show that this force is absolutely worthless, that this force can never make any sort of impression on the international level, and that this force can

never be of any significance at the national level in Mauritius.

[Question] Is it your impression that the OPR is already the majority party in Rodrigues?

[Answer] We took a poll that we did not make public. The OPR does have the majority! Even if the PMSD does come in with all its nonsense, we have something to answer it with. Our arguments are strong arguments against what the PMSD is proposing for Rodrigues. The PMSD's arguments are arguments from weakness, colonists' arguments that date back to 1940 or 1930. The PMSD argument in Rodrigues is purely and simply a colonization argument. It tells Rodriguians to their face that they are incapables. But what has the PMSD done the last 14 years, since 1967, for Rodriguians to be capable? For these 14 years the PMSD did not want the Rodriguians to be capable, so that it could keep on exploiting them, and to keep on -- this is the problem -- using their ignorance to win the elections and then ask for secession. In other words, the people of Rodrigues would be used as a tool, quite simply. But this is a people of human beings, with intelligence -- men; they are not tools.

[Question] So in your opinion Duval is beaten in Rodrigues?

[Answer] Duval is beaten in Rodrigues, and he knows it; he knows he is beaten. If Duval runs in Rodrigues, he will be beaten. And his arguments, his meetings, only draw 200 or 300 persons. Duval will be beaten! Incidentally, we are inviting him to come to Rodrigues. Why? Because this fellow who for 14 years, instead of arranging for a path to be made for the people of Rodrigues, continued to keep this people in subjection, so that this people would not compete with the Mauritian people. And that is the PMSD betrayal! In 1967, the Rodriguians voted against independence, that is, against integrationIntegration, as Duval knows, has bever come about, and that is why, as the years pass, Duval sporadically makes statements like "Rodrigues to France," "Secession of Rodrigues," "independence of Rodrigues"; it has been these statements that have been integrated into the history of Rodrigues that for 14 years has not been integrated into Mauritius. Duval has sentenced this people,that in 14 years has not been integrated, to subjection. Whther it be subjection of the intellect, subjection of the will, social subjection, cultural subjection, or economic subjection. And, I would add, political subjection, because Rodriguians have not taken part in the development of their country. This people has never been integrated, and Duval has done everything he could to stop its being integrated. What the OPR wants to do now is just what the Mauritian people cannot see. The Mauritians, who so far have been criticizing us , saying that the OPR is "anti-Mauritian." Who has been the most anti-Mauritian? That was the PMSD in 1969, pressuring the Rodriguians to pull down the national flag! Who is more anti-Mauritian than Duval, who in 1974, when he broke up the coalition to recover his popularity, used the anti-Mauritian feeling that existed at the time against the Mauritians? In the OPR today, you see, we are aware that Rodrigues cannot be an independent country. Today independence for us means "obliged to depend on another country." And that other

will have its conditions to impose; and a country cannot be for ever dependent on international organizations. We agree with international organizations helping, but for this country to develop, and for this country to avoid becoming a relief recipient of the international organizations. We want peace in the Indian Ocean, but peace in the Indian Ocean is being threatened: the Americans in Diego Garcia, and the Russians looking for their little island too, peace is threatened everywhere. Independence for Rodrigues in the present situation is just not possible! So what do we do? We say: "Be a dependency of Mauritius, yes, but not dependence, but interdependence, a policy of complementarity." For Rodrigues has its own role to play too, in the Mauritian nation! If there are problems to be solved, Rodrigues will also have its share in solving these problems in the Mauritian nation. If there are economic problems, Rodrigues will have a share of them too. We do not want Rodrigues to be tomorrow a country that depends on Mauritius; we want it to be a country participating 100 percent in the development of Mauritius as well as of Rodrigues. So, from this point of view, for Rodrigues to be a part of the Mauritian nation, this people must have responsibility, this people must feel responsible, not feel like a competitor but on the same level as the people of Mauritius. So the reason why we are fighting, in this first stage, is so that the people of Rodrigues, in its intelligence, in its desires, in its ability, in its dignity, will be recognized fully as citizens of Mauritius, able to find solutions for the problems of Mauritius. That is why we are calling for autonomy, and if this autonomy, if the people of Rodrigues feel content with this autonomy, they will not ask for independence. But if tomorrow they do not feel satisfied, and if Mauritius continues to say that "the Rodriguians are incapable," "it is we who manage Rodrigues," there will be trouble! I do not believe, with the young people coming along, studying, going to college, the young people reacting at the PMSD meetings, that Rodriguians will agree to belong to the Mauritian nation later on. So it depends on the Mauritian nation, and on the Mauritian government to do all it can not to lose Rodrigues in the future! How can this be done? Merely by admitting that the people of Rodrigues have the ability, as this country's majority, to manage their country within the Mauritian nation!

[Question] Is the Island Council the preferred forum under autonomy?

[Answer] We should like to have a "regional council." We should like this council to have a say in all laws concerning Rodrigues, in all planning, in education, in health, internal security, in the country's development. The Island Council, in the OPR platform, is the organization that will enable the people of Rodrigues, from the grassroots up, to have access to a certain number of decisions and also to a certain level of consultation. At present, a lot of silly errors and wastefulness have been committed in Rodrigues. Why? Quite simply because Rodriguians were not consulted. And as I see it, that is colonialism continuing today! Colonialism is still sending a resident commissioner who still today monopolizes all decisions, in his hands, the decisions of this or that department, this or that service, and it accentuates colonialism. The post of commissioner must be abolished as soon as possible, because this post represents Mauritian colonialism: it is the very image of colonialism!

[Question] Has the minister for Rodrigues responded to your wishes over the last 5 years?

[Answer] Absolutely not! He was a shadow minister. We did not see him. That minister never approached the people. That minister never made any move toward the masses to ask about even the 300 houses given by the EDF, 7.5 million rupees to build for the disaster victims. Not a single move was made to ask the Rodriguians what they thought about the houses, how the houses should be built, in what setting, what house designs, what needed to be aincluded in the houses. What did they do? They simply made up a plan in Mauritius and then sent it to Rodrigues! And now what is happening? These houses cannot give people shelter during cyclones! Purely and simply! We have quantities of such examples. We have an agriculture head in Rodrigues. For years he has looked after animals and plantations. And now the administration has found a way to take responsibility for animals out of the hands of this Rodriguian and and place it in the hands of a Mauritian veterinarian. And when foreign experts arrive, with whom are they in contact? With Mauritians in Rodrigues, and not with Rodriguians or Rodriguian professionals! They are in contact with Mauritian professionals who live here for 1½ years. However one looks at it, all that shows ostracism of this people by Mauritius, by the Mauritian government. Discrimination in connection with the Mauritian government. We are just pointing out all this to tell Mauritius that if these sorts of relations go on, if things do not change, the Rodriguians will be obliged, obliged, I say, for the sake of their dignity, for the sake of their competence, the recognition of their worth, to find the path of independence, to seek it.

We know that that will be disastrous, that it will end in failure for Rodrigues as well as for Mauritius, but it will happen. So we are appealing to hte Mauritian government, and to the Mauritian nation, and to the Mauritian people, to change their outlook, their policy toward the people of Rodrigues.

When a Mauritian civil servant says: "In Mauritius, I am MMM, in Rodrigues I am PMSD," what does it mean? What it means, in fact, is that over there he is like a little colonialist! The PMSD is putting up two Mauritians to represent Rodriguians. The Rodriguians themselves are putting up two sincere men, that work with the people. So should we have to vote for those Mauritians, becasue they are two Mauritians? Civil servants are not going to vote for the Rodriguians, because the Rodriguians are Rodriguians. I really mean this: there are Mauritians who do not agree, who will not agree later on, to there being a Rodriguian deputy or a Rodriguian minister, or to having supervisors assigned by the Rodriguian minister. In that case I am telling Mauritians: "If you do not recognize Rodriguians as Mauritian citizens, even though they have been educated to the same level as Berenger, Duval, Ramgoolam, Blackburn and the rest, that means that you consider us as separated from this nation, as inferiors, as an outcast minority." Then I tell those spreading rumors in Rodrigues and Mauritius that "the OPR is against Mauritius" that we are rendering them a great service by fighting the PMSD in Rodrigues! We are doing a service to the Mauritian people, which perhaps does not realize the wealth of its territory, whereas we in

Rodrigues are aware of the wealth of the Mauritian territor . We are fighting against a party that wants Rodrigues' secession tomorrow, the break-up of Mauritian territory, and that we oursleves are fighting for integration, but with autonomy within the Mauritian nation that will satisfy us in all respects, as regards intelligence, decision-making, purpose, and participation in the development of the country.

[Question] Do you feel that you are better understood by the present opposition than by the government?

[Answer] The OPR has always chosen the method of dialogue. We are a minority, we see that we are a national minority, and that if this national minority does not choose the method of dialogue, this minority runs the risk of being subjected later to some sort of repression, we do not know by whom. So we have chosen the method of dialogue. Since the OPR has existed in Rodrigues, we have had several meetings with Mauritian political perties. We have met MMM/PSM leaders, we have met Labour Party leaders, including Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam in person; we have met Mr Blackburn, but the only party with which we will not have discussions, and we are quite right to say this, is the PMSD, because it considers us worthless, it tells us we are not competent; we are not competent, so we will not approach it. The opposition is coming more and more to recognize the OPR and Rodrigues.

[Question] Is that how its decision not to run candidates against you is to be interpreted?

[Answer] I have found out that the Labour Party will not run candidates against the OPR either. And if the Labour Party does not do it, and if the MMM does not do it, it is for the same reason. It is a very simple reason: they do not want to lose Rodrigues. By putting up candidates in Rodrigues, they will automatically be fighting the OPR, which is a local party. They will come in like a colonialist force, like an inperialistic force, so they will drive the Rodriguians to the wall! They will be forced to find fault with Rodriguians, just like the PMSD, they will be forced to act like the PMSD, and then there is a serious danger of losing Rodrigues in that case. And I believe that the MMM/PSM, the Labour Party, the RPL, and the Francois party have made the right decision, the realistic decision, otherwise they will stir up even more the spirit of independency in Rodrigues. Is it to their advantage to arouse the spirit of independency in Rodrigues?

[Question] In the event of an MMM/PSM victory in Mauritius and an OPR victory in Rodrigues, do you expect to be asked to take part in the government?

[Answer] From our integration viewpoint, Rodrigues is like a child learning to walk. The OPR grew up in Rodrigues, we are now an adult party, and we have to go forward stage by stage. We go forward in stages, how? Our policy is exactly that the OPR be able to make its contribution, participate, in the development of Mauritius as well as of Rodrigues. We see that the present situation is catastrophic becaue in the present situation there are human beings at stake, and that is why I say that in the present situation,

ideology must be relegated to the background. In Rodrigues as in Mauritius, people aspire to living better, the people aspire to jobs, to eating properly, to being properly organized, in freedom. In Rodrigues there are people living on 50 rupees a month, with three or four children. The country's economy is catastrophic, there is disorder in land distribution. There is no more government aid for farmers, fishermen, or stock-breeders. The country is disorganized. There is no more economic organization, no more trade organization, no more social organization, everything is disorganized. So in situations like the present ones, what can be done? Would it not be dishonest of the OPR to stand aside? Since we have adopted the method of dialogue, dialogue does not only occur through speech; dialogue occurs also through action, collaboration, cooperation. In that case, we say to the government that will be in office tomorrow that we are ready to offer our contribution.

Without the OPR, the government in office will not be able to bring change to Rodrigues, or a change in the relationship between Mauritius and Rodrigues. The OPR will be the link between Mauritius and Rodrigues. The OPR will be the driving force for integration, the OPR will be there to make possible the new life, the new mode of existence, the new style of relations between Mauritius and Rodrigues. And that is why it will be reasonable for the party in office to welcome the OPR when the OPR offers its intelligence, offers its organization for Rodrigues, offers its competence, its program for Rodrigues. Our program, incidentally, was appreciated by all the political parties, and even by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who congratulated us on our program. Which means that all this country's political parties recognize the OPR's program, except, of course, the PMSD! And that leads us to believe that there is a change taking place within the political parties, in the minds of politicians with respect to Rodrigues. What has made that possible, to save the Mauritian nation, is this local, regional force that is the OPR. But for this force, the party in office would have had some problems within Rodrigues. There had always been criticisms of the Mauritian government, there would always be anti-Mauritian feeling. But here we are proposing a way of liberation, a way of freedom within the Mauritian nation. There must not be slaves within the Mauritian nation. But the people of Rodrigues have been slaves of the Mauritian nation, and that is why they have never been integrated. Integration is carried out through liberation. Every people, every community here kives for it, and when every community has become free, then we shall have the Mauritian nation. Liberation means respect for each other, a meritocracy, seeing and looking in the same direction together, with a common goal, the common good. That is when Mauritius will feel that it is being internally liberated. And why we are not liberated today. Because we are oppressed by a people which is not internally free. The Mauritians have to learn to free themselves, and that is why they are crushing us, because they are not free! And in the same way, the proof is parochialism! They are not free, and tomorrow we will refuse after the OPR victory to continue to be the victims of that mentality. We will not accept Mauritius' continuing to oppress us through its civil servants, its structure, its police, its socio-economic system. No, and no again! The liberation of Rodrigues, that is what the OPR's role is. That is why I say that Rodrigues is doing Mauritius a great service, and it is

the Rodriguian people that is going to help the Mauritian people free itself later on. That is why we overthrew the plan with the result that today the Rodriguians have been dependent on Mauritius for 14 years. We will not become a district or a dependency again, we will become an integral part of this territory, taking a positive role in all problems, in the solutions to the problems of the Mauritian nation. We offer ourselves as a country bringing solutions, participating through our intelligence, our competence, our culture at the standard of the Mauritian nation. That is the path we want to choose. We thought this path would enable Rodriguians to find satisfaction within the country rather than seeking a path to independence that would enable another country to then recolonize Rodrigues in cultural, social, economic, and political terms.

But we will give Mauritius one last chance, and it is the last chance we shall give: if Mauritius will not understand what we want to do, does not understand the service that we want to give it, and if Mauritius continues in the same way that it has chosen the past 14 years, and if the Labour Party allows the PMSD to go in in this way, well, then, the people of Rodrigues will tell the Mauritian nation: "You do not like us, and if you do not like us, that means be off with you, go away. Then we shall make a decision."

12149
CSO: 4719/917

TV-RADIO TIME ALLOTTED TO PARTIES

Port-Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 14 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Free Political Broadcasts on Radio and TV From 24 May to 10 June"]

[Text] PAN [expansion unknown]: 168 minutes; MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement]/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party]: 156 minutes; PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party]: 124 minutes.

First and last broadcasts offered to PAN.

During conversations this morning, between the MBC-TV [Mauritius Broadcasting and Television Corporation] and political party leaders, Mr Jean Delaitre, general manager of MBC-TV offered free radio and television time as follows:

PAN: 168 minutes
MMM/PSM: 156 minutes
PMSD: 124 minutes
PIM [expansion unknown]: 20 minutes
UDM [Mauritian Democratic Union]: 12 minutes
OPF [Organization of the Rodrigues People]: 4 minutes on the radio.

The MMM/PSM, we were told, found the MBC-TV offers "acceptable and reasonable." However, objections were raised at this morning's meeting--from which PAN representatives were absent--against another MBC-TV offer. This offer would give the first and last broadcasts to the PAN. New conversations on this matter are scheduled for next week.

The MMM/PSM suggested that after 10 June no paid political advertising be authorized on radio or television.

This morning, the MMM/PSM was represented by Messrs Paul Berenger, Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, Armoogum Parsuramen and Karl Offman; the PMSD by Messrs Gaetan Duval, Arnold Bouquet and Monaf Fakira.

The PMSD protested the allocation of 4 minutes of radio time to the OPR.

The broadcasts will take place from 19:30 to 20:00 on the radio, and from 20:00 to 20:30 on television, from Monday 24 May to Thursday 10 June.

9294
CSO: 4719/1014

JUGNAUTH PREDICTS VICTORY FOR MMM-PSM

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 6 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Interview with MMM President Aneerood Jugnauth by Darma Mootien; date and place not given]

[Text] We offer you today the first in a series of interviews we plan to hold with some MMM-PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] leaders who will be called upon to assume ministerial responsibilities if they win victory on 11 June.

Aneerood Jugnauth, the future prime minister if an MMM-PSM government is formed, gives us his views here on the political, economic and social situation. He has no doubt that a wave of change will sweep out the corrupt regime we have today. Anything else would mean a catastrophe for the island of Mauritius.

Once put in power, the MMM-PSM will devote itself to purging Mauritius of the political corruption from which it suffers. It will focus its efforts on launching our economy again and creating as many jobs as possible. Unemployment compensation will be granted to those who are temporarily without work.

Finally, Aneerood Jugnauth said he is ready to assume the serious responsibilities which will be his in the future.

[Question] Aneerood Jugnauth, you are president of the MMM and leader of the MMM-PSM alliance, and you will be prime minister if a leftist government is formed after 11 June. How do you assess your chances, first a few weeks away from a popular vote?

[Answer] It is obvious that all the surveys predict our triumph in the coming general elections. The surveys made by the government itself indicate that the MMM-PSM alliance will carry the day by an overwhelming majority. I am personally convinced that a great wave of change will sweep out the present regime on 11 June.

[Question] Your opponents accuse you of claiming victory too soon.

[Answer] Absolutely not. We are stating a fact, that is all. However, it is a fact that our ardor will not decline in the least. We will continue to wage an intensive campaign, and at an accelerated pace.

[Question] While one observes this calm in the MMM-PSM alliance, chaos seems to have developed among your opponents. What is your feeling about this right-wing alliance?

[Answer] Where our position with regard to our opponents is concerned, it has always been clear to us that they have a common interest and that they will rally despite the numerous differences which divide them. The reason is that they are defending all their personal interests. Where the laborites are concerned, they are doing everything to ensure a return to power. For years it has been our assessment that in the coming elections, two blocs will clash: the MMM-PSM on the one hand, and our right-wing adversaries on the other. The facts today prove how just our analysis was.

The right-wing alliance has but one concern: to win the elections. How to govern the country afterward? This seems to be the least of their concerns. In any case, it does not take much imagination to see in advance how they would undertake to govern. One has only to cast a glance backward, over the five years just elapsed in particular. And yet the coalition was only made up of three partners: the PT [Labor Party], the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] and the CAM [Moslem Action Committee]. Today there is Duval's PMSD, the PM headed by Francois, Blackburn's RPL and Peeroo's CAM.

I wonder about and I fear the confusion such a coalition will create, as well as how the country will be governed if by misfortune this right wing wins power. In such a case, it will be 5 years of suffering which will await us.

[Question] Chaos, then, on the other side. But is the MMM-PSM solid? Are there not certain shadows?

[Answer] The MMM-PSM alliance experiences no doubt: 100 percent confidence prevails among us. We will go to the polls together, and we will govern together after 11 June.

A New Political Practice

[Question] With 11 June just a few weeks away, how do you as future prime minister view the political, economic and social situations? What will the priorities of the MMM-PSM government be?

[Answer] On the political level, our priority task will be the consolidation of democracy. We will banish this immorality which has invaded our political mores and the dishonesty affecting the political class once and for all.

We will develop a new state of mind and a new political practice.

We will reestablish the partial and regional elections. We will give priority to submitting for a vote a law formally prohibiting defection.

It is inconceivable that a deputy elected under one party banner should move through the ranks and find himself overnight in another camp, thus rejecting his convictions of yesterday.

Naturally, it is desirable for a deputy to be able to agree with his own party, in which case he should resign from the parliament and present himself again to the voters under the banner of his choice. That is true democracy.

[Question] What about the economic priorities?

[Answer] The priority here will be launching our economy again. We must put matters in order, clean house. We will campaign without mercy against waste and corruption.

We will, moreover, have to review our system of development and industrialization. We will place the emphasis on an energy policy and a raw materials policy.

[Question] What about the social level?

[Answer] Unemployment remains the most acute social problem at present. We will find the means to create jobs and we have reiterated that in a civilized society it is inconceivable that citizens should remain permanently unemployed. It must, at the worst, be only temporary, and during this period, a policy of adequate and just unemployment compensation will be pursued.

Our opponents accuse us of failing to publish our figures. We would respond to them that we are serious and that we are drafting a plan, and we are confident that the means of achieving it exist.

[Question] What stages must be accomplished and what time periods will be needed to put all this into practice?

[Answer] It is clear and obvious that the first thing to be done will be to put the affairs of Mauritius in order, and this alone will take us almost a year. In order to attack the bases of our programs seriously, we must allow 2 years. Where the nationalizations mentioned in our program are concerned, they will be carried out. Naturally, there will be problems. If we are forced to pay compensation for the nationalizations all at once and in terms of real values, we will have serious problems. This is why we want to change this specific provision of the constitution such as to allow us to make compensation payments in installments.

[Question] If the MMM-PSM is not guaranteed three-quarters of the seats such as to allow it to amend the constitution, what will happen to the MMM-PSM program, which some people believe hinges on the nationalization issue?

[Answer] Apart from the nationalizations, the program includes many other proposals. We will then begin with them. We will nationalize when we have the means of doing so.

Concerning Communism

[Question] The secretary general has spoken of a sector totaling 10 percent of the electorate which is undecided. It is obvious that one component of this 10 percent sector is the small and average bourgeoisie which usually allow themselves to be drawn into the right-wing campaign concerning the "communism" of the MMM-PSM.

[Answer] I have always said and I know what all of my friends are. Despite the fact that their sources of information are heavily racially based, we are all unanimous today in wanting to establish a form of socialism acceptable to Mauritian society. All of us in the leadership have opposed communism as it is generally conceived and as it exists in the USSR and elsewhere. Why have we opposed this form of communism? Because we are in favor of freedoms and guarantees of respect for the basic liberties.

This is why I ask the Mauritians who pose questions about our real nature to read our program. And I give you my word that we will respect our program and that in our program there is nothing truly "communist."

[Question] Concerning the right-wing alliance, Duval says that "the solution lies on the right," and some labor leaders would have it believed that they are "socialists." And yet there will be a Duval-PT alliance. How do you interpret this situation?

[Answer] For us there is a reason we could never reach agreement with the PMSD, and here I would like the citizens of Mauritius to be aware of a fact. In 1976, after the results were learned, the first contact the PMSD made was with the MMM, saying that it was necessary to correct Ramgoolam's policy. But we gave them a categorical no: there was absolutely no question for us of allying with a party whose ideas do not coincide with ours.

This is to explain to you that in our view it is a right-wing government which has governed us for these past 5 years. And we know what it has made of Mauritius today.

We have been independent for 14 years and yet we are dominated by neocolonialism. There are two blocs in the world. On the one hand we have the capitalist countries, and on the other, the communist states. They are clashing in a war of influence. Where we are concerned, we should have nothing to do with them. We will pursue a neutral and Third-World policy. And it is for this reason that on the economic and political levels we must at all costs avoid affiliation with one bloc or another as is currently the case.

No Hope of Labor Party Change

[Question] The leader of the Labor Party, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, speaks of change in his party. With the help of foreign experts, he wants to place young individuals on its slate of candidates.

[Answer] With or without young individuals, the Labor Party will remain what it is. To seek to put in young people and to have it believed that change has occurred is nothing but a purely electoral tactic to deceive the citizens of Mauritius. For the PT leadership will never change. It will pursue the same policy it has pursued for 14 years. Moreover, Ramgoolam will never surrender his place as long as he lives. There is no hope of change with the Labor Party.

[Question] How do you, who have traveled to the four corners of Mauritius and met with many people, assess the state of mind of the people?

[Answer] We have been noting for a long time that the vast majority of Mauritians want change, and change there will be on 11 June.

[Question] But your opponents have not had their last word. They still have the communal map....

[Answer] Listen, I think that three-quarters of the Mauritian people have realized that this communal map our opponents are using today is a map of despair.

The Labor Party believes that by pursuing this shameful policy it can succeed in making the Hindus believe it is defending their interests. But I am persuaded that the Hindus are not so stupid as to believe that this government is one which favors them. For they know what an independent nation is. They know that Mauritius is a nation, and that the country belongs to all citizens of Mauritius. There cannot be a government here which works for one community only. We need a national government.

On the other hand, we have Duval claiming to be the sole and only representative of the general population. But by what right, I wonder! He is certainly forgetting that this is no longer 1967, that we are independent today, and that there is only one interest which counts--that of the Mauritian nation.

[Question] In just that connection, does the MMM-PSM fear facing a Ramgoolam/Duval alliance?

[Answer] Absolutely not. We reiterate that it is to our side that the people have rallied. On the contrary, such an alliance could only work in our favor.

[Question] Aneerood Jugnauth, if all goes well, you will be prime minister on 12 June. What is your state of mind today?

[Answer] I am serene and calm. I am ready to assume all my responsibilities, and I will do so fully.

5157
CSO: 4719/916

BERENGER ANSWERS READERS' QUESTIONS ON MMM PLANS

Port Louis HORIZONS NOUVEAUX in French 1-9 May 82 pp 12-14

[Interview with Paul Berenger, secretary general of the MMM, in the form of questions mailed in by readers]

[Text] HORIZONS NOUVEAUX has attempted -- successfully -- a new experiment in the field of journalism: interviewing a politician by means of questions sent in by readers, thereby affirming its profound conviction that a newspaper is above all the expression of its readers and not, as people tend to believe, of public opinion "specialists," who often confuse their concerns with those of the people. However, like any other new experiment, the one we have attempted and whose results can be read on these pages posed practical problems.

Our readers often went beyond the framework that we had set up for questions to be put to our first guest, which undoubtedly proves the need to organize similar dialogues in order to enable the people to question public figures on subjects that concern them and that are often ignored. The rarely consulted silent majority is eager for answers to questions concerning them directly. We are printing letters that reveal this frame of mind. The first, while exhibiting a disarming naivete, nevertheless expresses an (exaggerated) anxiousness fed by the hysterical anticommunist propaganda.

In contrast, the second letter explains a dramatic reality experienced by workers who for years have suffered from scandalous exploitation. For them, our journalistic experiment will have provided an unexpected means to make themselves heard and to tell of unimaginable living conditions. However, the most important thing is without a doubt the palpable hope which that worker, long a victim, places in a change in society.

If only to provide those without a voice with a chance to make themselves heard -- and, we hope, heeded -- this type of interview will become a continuing feature in our columns.

In order to facilitate future interviews, we ask our readers to respect the confines of the subjects indicated. Obviously, all questions deserve answers, but unfortunately, our lack of space forces us into a certain discipline that must be obeyed. For this first interview, we grouped questions and put them into a precise framework, the reason why we could not publish the names of the reader-interviewers.

In the future, therefore, readers are asked to be precise in their questions and abstain from these kinds of questions: "What reprisals will be taken against X?" The next guests of the readers of HORIZONS NOUVEAUX will be Jean-Claude de l'Estract, future minister of foreign affairs and PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] spokesman on agricultural questions.

[Question] Mr Berenger, the election campaign is in full swing. It is going as the MMM had planned?

[Answer] To date, yes, absolutely, despite the efforts of some of our adversaries, including the PT [Labor Party], the PIM [expansion unknown] and the Francois Group in particular, to play the communal card. It is not working. Regarding tension and election violence, except for the terrorism aimed at Eliezer Francois himself, things are going very well.

[Question] What will become of the party after a future takeover by the MMM-PSM alliance, insofar as the leaders will occupy ministerial posts? Are there persons to take your place?

[Answer] Yes. We have thought about this and have been planning for years. Naturally, we shall spell things out as the elections approach. In the assembly of delegates on Sunday, a decision was made that another delegate meeting will be held as soon as possible after 11 June so that, given the possiblity of an MMM-PSM victory, a new Central Committee will be elected and a new president and secretary general will be chosen.

[Question] To what extent will MMM members be able to participate in government decisions?

[Answer] Obviously through the MMM, but through other means also. But we are determined -- and this must come about -- that after 11 June, the MMM will be an even more organized party, a party more linked to the far corners of the country than it now is. I am sure that through its president and secretary general, this party will be heard.

[Question] Commenting on the withdrawal of Lalit de Klas from the MMM, you said that you were "neither happy nor unhappy." Can you explain?

[Answer] Lalit de Klas was a faction in the MMM for years. It does not really make any difference whether it be a faction at home rather than a party abroad because our comrades in Lalit de Klas are absolutely sincere and especially, very disciplined socialists. I am sure that we shall continue to be traveling companions who have known one another for a long time. I would add that when I made that remark, it was somewhat fatalistic. For some time, I had thought it was inevitable that things would turn out that way.

[Question] Despite precautions taken in 1976, some persons elected under the MMM banner have been tempted by the government or have given free rein to their personal appetites. How does the MMM intend to prevent this type of situation from recurring? Can it?

[Answer] We have already prevented it naturally. In 1976, we took all the precautions we could take, but in 1976, we had candidate problems in certain districts. The situation was totally different in 1982. Whether it be with respect to the MMM or the PSM, we have had a large range of choices and were therefore able to choose and present a team in which we think we can have complete confidence.

[Question] Can the organs of the MMM revoke an MMM deputy who acts against party interests?

[Answer] No. Members cannot recall a deputy. They can kick him out of the MMM or take any other disciplinary measure necessary or that might be necessary, but as a deputy, no, obviously not. We have the constitution of Mauritius and there would be the amendments that we intend to make, but none of this allows the recall of a deputy by those who did not elect him, in the final analysis.

[Question] In order to build socialism in Mauritius, the active participation of the people is essential. What will be the policy of the MMM/PSM regarding social organizations and district committees? Can you tell us how the MMM will go about it to ensure the slogan "Power to the People," which it has taken as its own since its formation? Does it intend to set up people's institutions in order to allow the people to determine their own future within the framework, let us say, of a direct democracy?

[Answer] We are going to do everything possible to allow the people, in the villages, cities, on the job and elsewhere, to take their destiny in their own hands. This explains why we shall replace the repressive laws limiting the expression of freedom, in terms of expression, association and assembly. Therefore, we shall replace the POA [Public Order Act] and the IRA [Industrial Relations Act]. We have already stated our intention of building socialism, relying above all on the rise of trade unions and cooperatives. All social organizations will also be encouraged, along with district committees, especially within the framework of a true regional democracy. I can imagine 20,000 other ways in which the Mauritian people will increasingly take their destiny into their own hands in their districts and at their places of work.

[Question] It is obvious that the right and imperialism will make no gifts to a leftist government; there is no dearth of examples to prove this. How will an MMM/PSM government react to pressure from the right: economic boycotts, attempted coups, and so on?

[Answer] We do not foresee any coups, but we shall take every necessary precaution as if we needed aid from other countries with respect to security. From India, for example, aid would certainly be available to an MMM/PSM government. But we believe that this risk of a coup or of destabilization coming from the outside does not exist at this stage, will not be posed and that at any rate, the Mauritian Armed Forces and police would be absolutely loyal under an MMM/PSM government and would be able to meet any destabilization attempt from the outside. As for an economic boycott, we do not plan any direct action by any country. But we shall continue to follow the situation closely

and we shall take every possible precaution and deal ourselves the best hand through our diplomatic contacts today and after 11 June, in government.

[Question] Communalism appears to be a Mauritian reality. What will the position of an MMM/PSM government be with respect to appointments to key posts?

[Answer] As we have already stated on many occasions, we want to govern through a system of merit, but we must see such a "meritocracy" at work not only in the paragovernment corps and the central government, but in the private sector as well. One cannot see only half of the problem. One must view the problem as a whole and therefore ensure that merit will reign in all sectors.

[Question] After the conflictual working arrangement, the new deal, the MMM proposes the new social consensus. What will a future MMM/PSM government do if the private sector refuses to cooperate?

[Answer] I have already said that an MMM/PSM government will not be a neutral, impartial government. It will be a government in the field of the wage earners and trade unions. Having said that, we are already spelling out the very important role which business executives and investors will be called upon to play. We know that the majority of the business executives, entrepreneurs and investors will not vote for the MMM/PSM and do not approve of our socialist program, but we believe that the overwhelming majority will respect the verdict of the people and will play the game during the 5 years between the 1982 and 1977 elections. We do not foresee any economic sabotage on the part of the local private sector, but if this should be the case, we would naturally take the proper measures, as elected officials of the people, with the support of the workers and trade unions.

[Question] Most of the country's poor and deprived, disgusted by the policies of this regime, place their hope in the MMM. As secretary general of the MMM, how do you expect to meet the aspirations of these oppressed people?

[Answer] They have many aspirations, but the most urgent ones have to do with the country's economic realities. I shall therefore answer your question within the framework of the 1982-1983 budget which I shall present in the month of July. We have the firm intention of keeping our commitments, whether it be a question of unemployment compensation, the PRB [expansion unknown], the restoration, insofar as possible, of purchasing power and the extra month's bonus to those not receiving it, and our commitments to society, especially to the disabled, the old, retired persons, those receiving social benefits, orphanages and old people's homes. At the same time, we must get the economy going again. We shall also satisfy other aspirations, aspirations toward morality in politics, a clean, moral society. We shall meet their aspirations for a true democracy, a regional democracy. We shall meet the people's aspirations for a reform of education in their interest, and finally, we shall satisfy the people's aspiration that the island of Mauritius, with regard to India, Algeria, France and so many other self-respecting countries in the world, regain its dignity. We shall also meet that aspiration.

[Question] In a possible MMM/PSM government, you would head two important ministries: Finance and Labor. Why?

[Answer] For reasons of personal experience. As everyone knows, I was the negotiator for the GWF [General Workers Federation] for a long time and I am therefore very close to our wage earners. At the same time, I was for years responsible, in the MMM, for financial and economic matters, especially budget questions. We thought it would be necessary, at least for a certain period of time, because I do not believe that I could, or that it would be healthy for me to, occupy two posts for a long time. In the early months, the first six months or so, we thought it would be necessary, just long enough to restore order in the financial domain, for the person in charge of finance to already enjoy considerable good will from wage earners so that the dialogue indispensable in the early months might truly exist. I did not happily accept these two heavy responsibilities, but I believe that the economic heritage that we are going to find requires that sacrifice on my part.

[Question] Do you not believe that this centralism might further slow down the already too cumbersome government machinery?

[Answer] It is rather the opposite that we want and that has brought us to concentrate these two ministries into a single one, precisely in order to be able to handle things immediately and settle the problems that will be posed immediately as rapidly as possible.

[Question] The MMM repeats that it will inherit a catastrophic economic situation. Based on this view, how are you drawing up the next government budget?

[Answer] The next budget can definitely not be a traditional budget because, on the one hand, we must and are going to keep our commitments of which I just spoke. Furthermore, we must present a budget for economic recovery. That is why, as I have said, the psychological dimensions of the coming budget will be essential. The government and I, personally, as minister of finance and labor, must bring off a double coup: first of all, with respect to wage earners and workers, by setting an example, by getting the country going again, by obtaining greater productivity and effort on the job because of the example from above, but at the same time, with respect to business heads, investors, entrepreneurs. That is the challenge we must try to meet in the budget speech to be presented in July, demonstrating great imagination. We shall resort to measures expressing that imagination in government.

[Question] The IMF, which virtually governs the country, has on several occasions recommended to the regime that it cut public spending. Knowing that that organization has control of international finance, what will be the new monetary and fiscal policy of a possible MMM/PSM government, based on consultations which the MMM/PSM has had, or will have, with the private sector and with the taxpayers' representatives?

[Answer] We are moving forward with the measures recommended in our government program, whether it be a matter of taxes on large fortunes, amendments to the tax on large inheritances, and so on. With respect to the IMF and the World

Bank, it is clear that with respect to them, our policies must be aimed at providing ourselves with the greatest possible room to maneuver. Certainly, we cannot break with the World Bank or the IMF and that is not our intention, but we want to obtain room to maneuver as soon as possible. We are not going to accept the traditional austerity measures that the IMF proposes or rather, that it often imposes on many Third World countries. For example, we know that they are now putting pressure so that there will be no more free education beginning with the third form. For us, there can be no question of backing down on these aspects of education and these social expenditures in Mauritius. In our program, we are already presenting a series of measures aimed at reducing spending by eliminating waste and by structural reforms. Furthermore, we want to increase revenue by eliminating tax evasion, customs fraud and other methods causing the government to lose hundreds of thousands of rupees. We believe that we shall have to present a recovery budget that does not stint on essential social expenditures.

[Question] The MMM/PSM proposes to nationalize two sugar mills and 20,000 arpents of land. Where will it find the money to pay the compensation? According to the constitution, all compensation for nationalizations can be transferred to any foreign country. This would therefore be a capital drain harmful to the economy. How will the MMM/PSM overcome this problem?

(Editor's note: This question was put by Amba Chinien, Labor candidate in the elections.)

[Answer] If we are seeking a three-fourths majority of the seats, it is in order to amend the constitution in order to restore partial elections in order to make Mauritius a republic, but also in order to amend the clause dealing with nationalization so that we can pay compensations over a long period of time, from 20 to 25 years. Naturally, especially in the case of small shareholders, there will be initial sums to be paid out of the government's budget. As for payment of compensation, our firm intention is, insofar as possible, to pay from the profits made by the nationalized enterprises themselves. The government will not be involved unless it has to be. If we do not have three-fourths of the seats, then we shall wage a national campaign. We shall choose our time and the exact theme: Are we going to propose amendments covering several subjects: republic, partial elections, nationalizations, or are we going to proceed by choosing a particular theme? We shall wage a campaign throughout the country, in the great mass meetings, through the trade unions, a national dialogue on MBC/TV [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation], and then we shall confront the opposition with its responsibilities. I do not believe that the opposition would take a position that would condemn it in the eyes of the voters and we shall not hesitate to make it pay the price by returning to the voters if we have to.

[Question] It is thought that the nationalization of two mills will undoubtedly permit a substantial improvement in working conditions. Workers at the unnationalized plants will certainly demand an alignment with the same conditions existing in nationalized plants. How does the MMM/PSM intend to proceed?

[Answer] We want to make an example of the plants that will eventually be nationalized in terms of work safety, leisure type, work hygiene. To a certain extent, this will have a snowball effect. It will be the role of the unions and wage earners to extend such advantages to other sectors still in the private domain.

[Question] Where will you find the funds to finance the "controlled and planned" unemployment compensation which the MMM recommends? What practical problems do you foresee?

[Answer] There is an MMM/PSM subcommittee that has worked on this a great deal and that is continuing to work. We are drawing up several scenarios. At one extreme, we would have all those registered as unemployed workers, who would receive the unemployment benefits, and at the other extreme, only heads of family having worked a certain number of years. Between these two extremes would be a whole range of possible scenarios. We shall have to decide which we want in terms of financing. Who will pay for the unemployment benefits? We shall discuss this with business leaders, trade unions and taxpayers. The stronger the source of financing, the more generous the unemployment compensation system will be. What we expect is that as soon as the MMM and the PSM come to power, we shall get the machinery going, with consultations with experts, dialogues with unions, business heads and taxpayers, and we shall then make our proposal. With respect to control, in order to prevent cheating, the problem can be easily settled in Mauritius. Moreover, control is extremely difficult in large countries, but here, without moving to what one might call "police" control, effective measures are possible.

[Question] Your political adversaries predict a third devaluation with the MMM/PSM in power. Do you find this possible if the economic stagnation persists?

[Answer] If the outgoing government returns to power, a third devaluation will take place within three months after the general elections. It is the intention of the MMM and the PSM to do everything to avoid a third devaluation and we think we can.

[Question] Mr Berenger, this interview will be published on 1 May, Labor Day, which reminds us of the struggle of workers throughout the world for the socialization of the means of production. In Mauritius, we have noted a study by Rivet which appeared in LE MAURICIEN, speaking of the third path and the need to make workers partners instead of wage earners. What are your impressions of these two notions and what are the MMM's long-term intentions?

[Answer] To nationalize is precisely to see that the workers are working for their country and themselves. Therefore, for their country and their children and themselves. The great thesis of participation in capital as a pathway to change in society seems illusory to me, but we shall not be against participation in capital in such and such a sector in which the trade unions and wage earners lean in that direction. But for us, participation in capital is not the path that will finally lead to a classless society, a truly socialist society. We think in terms of phases during which the role of the private

sector, the extent of the private sector with respect to the major means of production, will gradually grow smaller. This will take time, as long as necessary.

[Question] The MMM has always worked in close cooperation with the main trade union confederation in Mauritius, the GWF. What will happen if you take power?

[Answer] What we want is for the GWF, like the MMM, to support an MMM/PSM government, to give it powerful, in-depth support, but support that is critical as well. We want the GWF, as a trade union organization, and the MMM, as a political party, to retain their independence so as to be able to exercise that criticism, to retain their indepence from the government. I am sure that the GWF will fully play that role.

[Question] Will the revocation of the IRA and the POA not encourage some abuse, particularly on the part of some rightist trade unionists seeking publicity?

[Answer] We trust the good sense of the Mauritian workers and we are satisfied that they will not let themselves be manipulated by anyone, especially the right. The right to strike is a sacred right and there can be no question for us, on the pretext that the right is going to do it, to limit the use of the right to strike through legislation. We shall try to limit the use of the right to strike through out government action meeting the demands of the workers and through the continuing dialogue that we hope to maintain with trade union organizations and wage earners in general.

[Question] What will be the immediate measures on behalf of the workers?

[Answer] The speech from the throne that will probably be presented on 18 June or 22 June will already announce, in general terms, the measures that will be taken in the first year on behalf of wage earners. But it is in the budget speech to be presented in July that specific measures will be proposed in terms of restoring the purchasing power, unemployment compensation, and so on. In our government program, we did not propose that overnight, in the first budget speech, there would be equal wages for equal work, but we shall move in that direction.

[Question] And with respect to the free zone, which deserves special attention?

[Answer] The free zone will play an essential role over the next five years under an MMM/PSM government, with respect to the creation of jobs. Therefore, we have no intention of playing with the free zone, but we do not intend either to allow the rights and dignity of the workers to be trampled. On the contrary, we want to preserve and develop the free zone in order to create the maximum number of jobs possible in the next five years. Other jobs will be created by agricultural diversification, industrialization, by replacing imports, in the cooperatives and in terms of self-help and meeting our own needs, but in the final analysis, it is definitely in the free zone that most jobs can be created. That is a hard truth to swallow, but it is a truth we shall have to live with.

11,464
CSO: 4719/995

PSMD SUPPORT OF LP PROMISED

Port-Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 17 May 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "'The PSMD Would Support the Formation of a Minority Government by the Labor Party Under Certain Well-Defined Conditions'"]

> [Text] The PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] may help the Labor Party to regain power by forming a minority government, should the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement]/ PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] coalition not obtain the minimum number of seats required to form a government; the PMSD support would be subject to severe conditions, among others it would demand the implementation of the main points of its election platform. Otherwise, the PMSD would "take its responsibilities" on the side of the opposition. However, the PMSD would not participate in a coalition government with the Labor Party as it has done three times in the past.

Such is the outcome of debates which PMSD members had yesterday afternoon with members of the Intermovement which includes associations of the Diocesan Center for the Labor World (CDMO). At this meeting, the PMSD was represented by three of its candidates, Messrs Nanda Kistnen, Noel Langevin, Marc Hein, and by two other party organizers, Messrs Antoine Domingue and L. Ramsamy; some 50 CDMO representatives were present.

The debates, which took place in "an atmosphere of understanding and openness," are part of a series of meetings organized by CDMO leaders with representatives of various political parties who will stand for election on 11 June. The PMSD was the first party to accept participating in these debates. The Labor Party and the MMM have accepted, in principle, to meet with CDMO members during the next few days.

First, Mr Marc Hein talked briefly about the PMSD program and stressed the measures which the party intends to take, should it accede to power, in order to improve the economy, create new jobs and diversify agriculture. After Mr Hein's statement, PMSD representatives had to answer rapid-fire questions, some of which very pertinent. Several times, the PMSD organizers tried to evade certain questions concerning corruption and waste by asking the audience to "ask these questions from the Labor Party." But when it came to the PMSD

government program, they did their utmost to convince the audience that the major projects it includes can be realized. By reducing administrative waste, the state could save 1 billion rupees per year and use it to finance the creation of some 30,000-40,000 jobs, they explained. Graduates and manual laborers could be hired by the tourism industry, in agriculture, the free zone and education. Concerning education, the party suggests to organize refresher courses to enable the teachers to "provide better teaching." Along the same line, a flying squad of unemployed graduates would be organized to substitute for the teachers following these refresher courses.

When asked about the recreation center which the PMSD intends to open in Mahebourg for foreign soldiers and sailors vacationing in Mauritius, Mr Kistnen declared that this project would make it possible to refill the state treasury and to give new impetus to the hotel industry. In the long run, will not the opening of this center bring some moral degradation? "No," the PMSD leaders answered. On the contrary, the creation of new jobs "will ease the poverty from which many Mauritian families suffer." "The youth and heads of families will work in dignity," they said, "and will not find time to prostitute themselves or get addicted to drugs." Besides, they explained, this recreation center is intended for soldiers and sailors "vacationing with their families." Therefore, they assured, there is no danger of increasing prostitution.

Another important question asked from PMSD representatives: What will the PMSD do to discourage changes in party affiliation? This, they answered, is an evil which has done a lot of harm to our Parliament. But, legally, we cannot do anything to discourage it. The bill which, according to Mr Antoine Domingue, the MMM/PSM coalition (should it come to power) intends to submit to Parliament, would be anti-constitutional. For freedom of expression and of movement is guaranteed by our constitution. Changes in party affiliation, according to the PMSD, is "essentially a moral question."

"Then, how come the PMSD accepted Mr Vijay Jandoosing (a former MMM member) in its ranks," someone in the audience asked. And Mr Marc Hein answered: "Mr Jandoosing was excluded from the MMM, and has never been a member of the Labor Party. Can you prove it was not so!"

9294
CSO: 4719/1016

REPORTS ON MMM/PSM CAMPAIGN PROMISES

No Strike Notice Necessary

Port-Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 May 82 p 4

[Article: "No Strike Notice Would Be Required by an MMM/PSM Government. Strikers Could Not Be Laid-Off"]

> [Text] Under an MMM [Militant Mauritian Movement]/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] government, any union or group of workers who would decide they had legitimate grounds to go on strike could do so without giving any strike notice, and nobody could then be laid off for going on strike: such was the outcome of the meeting which MMM/PSM leaders had with the United Workers Federation (FTU), one in a series of meetings with unions and professional organizations to examine the possible coming to power of these two parties.

The MMM and the PSM, which were represented by Messrs Paul Berenger and Armoogum Pursuramen, affirmed again that if they come to power they would work "in close collaboration" with the unions and professional bodies and would practice "no discrimination" in favor of any given union. At the meeting, Mr Berenger gave the assurance that an MMM/PSM government would maintain a dialogue with all active forces in the country and do its best to protect the purchasing power of the workers.

Concerning amendments to the Industrial Relations Act (IRA), both parties agreed on several points. The two leaders of the MMM and of the PSU subscribed to the FTU analysis of the IRA. It was also agreed that: (1) the right to strike would become perfectly legal since it is one of the basic rights of the workers; (2) no restriction of the right to strike would be tolerated; (3) nobody could be laid off for striking; (4) no strike notice would be required, contrary to the present situation; (5) the power which the prime minister now has to decree that a strike is illegal would be abolished; (6) a court could order the reinstatement of a worker unjustly laid off, should he make such a request; (7) the procedure for union approval should be accelerated in order to enable workers to be represented and protected by unions of their choice.

In this context, it was decided that the powers of the Industrial Relations Commission (IRC) and those of the National Remuneration Board (NRB) would be increased. The decisions of these two authorities would be binding on the parties involved in a dispute, as those of the standing arbitration court already are. It was also agreed that the Labor Act would be modified in order to reinforce the provisions dealing with job security, so as to slow down the wave of lay-offs.

Help for Private Sector

Port-Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 15 May 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "If the MMM/PSM Comes to Power: Emergency Measures to Help the Private Sector"]

> [Text] An MMM/PSM government would immediately submit to Parliament an interim bill updating the law on bankruptcy and insolvency, in order to give itself and the banks the flexible and modern means they need to act quickly and judiciously in view of the disastrous situation in which the private sector finds itself. This decision was announced yesterday at a press conference by Paul Berenger, in charge of Finance in the MMM/SPM coalition.

Paul Berenger noted that the long election campaign had left the Mauritian ecoromy "weak and drained" and that the MMM/PSM was now ready to take up the dual challenge of solving the crisis both in the public and in the private sector. "We are satisfied that there are enough civil servants and heads of enterprises with the required calibre, and enough concerned bankers and CPA's to take up this dual challenge after 11 June," Paul Berenger explained.

The 1981-82 operating budget deficit will exceed 500 million rupees; after the fourth Ringadoo euro-dollar loan, the debt servicing for these four loans will swallow up 640 million rupees for the fiscal year 1982-83; the repayment of other foreign debts, 215 million rupees; the repayment of local debts, 300 million rupees; and the repayment of IMF loans, 230 million rupees. The repayment of all these debts will entail expenditures of 1.385 billion rupees, exclusive of any new loan.

To pull the alarm bell, the World Bank recently presented to the government a report on the economy. The foreign-debt servicing is indeed going to exceed 15 percent of our foreign currency revenues. If Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo and Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam have nothing to hide, Paul Berenger challenges them to publish this World Bank report. Anyhow, the truth will become known after 11 June.

Referring to the private sector, Paul Berenger mentioned the difficulties of a large conglomerate whose holdings and subsidiaries are on the verge of bankruptcy. Should the cartel collapse, it would have a disastrous effect on the banks and on the private sector.

The situation in the private sector is a cause for concern and bankruptcies are following one another. The fishing companies and the structural steel manufacturers are also on the verge of bankruptcy.

Paul Berenger asked the heads of enterprises and the bankers to "keep cool" and not to become alarmed since, soon after 11 June, the MMM/PSM--in cooperation with the parties concerned--will take the steps necessary for an economic recovery.

The MMM/PSM will implement a new corporate law to replace the Companies Ordinance of 1913. The new law will be adapted to Mauritian circumstances.

Paul Berenger also stated that the measures which Sir Seewoosagur announced last Wednesday would not win him one additional vote because, after many difficult years, the unemployed and the graduates expect more serious offers.

Rural Property Tax

Port-Louis L'EXPRESS in French 19 May 82 pp 1,5

[Article: "Berenger Does Not Rule Out a Rural Property Tax"]

> [Excerpt] The minister of Finance in the shadow cabinet expects the 1982-83 budget deficit to be around 1 billion rupees.
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> The next budget, which may be that of an MMM/PSM government, will be a deficit budget, Mr Paul Berenger, general secretary of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) stated at the Mauritius Tax Payers Association (MTPA) seminar. The budget deficit would be the consequence of an operating budget including salaries, the national debt, and civil service pensions, which could not be reduced. Mr Berenger also mentioned the introduction of a property tax in rural areas when their administrative structures are on a par with those of the cities.

Mr Berenger stated that, should his party come to power, the next budget--to be submitted before 30 July--could reduce the deficit only "within acceptable limits." Since the 1981-82 operating budget showed a deficit of 500 million rupees, Mr Berenger stated that the next fiscal year would show a deficit of over 1 billion rupees unless changes are made in the tax system. He also gave the precision that the figure quoted for 1982-83 also includes expenditures for a 20 percent salary compensation.

Salaries, pensions and the repayment of the national debt would cost about 2.5 billion rupees. Therefore, the minister of Finance in the MMM/PSM shadow cabinet feels that there will be little room to maneuver. Nevertheless, the spokesman for the MMM/PSM stated that all promises contained in the program would be kept, e.g. a tax reform taking into account the minimum wage, tax cuts for enterprises and on salaried income, a wealth tax, the protection of the purchasing power.

The budget will include a psychological element aiming at economic recovery and the creation of jobs, although no new devaluation is contemplated.

9294
CSO: 4719/1013

PROGRESS OF AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT REPORTED

Port-Louis L'EXPRESS in French 19 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Large Electoral Projects: The Government Loses Hope to Break Ground for the Northern Airport Before 11 June"]

> [Text] The government has still to make a decision on the northern airport construction, and no decision was arrived at yesterday at a meeting chaired by the minister of Finance. The committee was to study the possibility of starting work at the Plaine-des-Roches site, but since funds are lacking and since most member of this ministerial committee were not present, it was decided to devote more attention for the moment to the restoration of the Plaisance airport.

For the moment, the government has a promise from the People's Republic of China for assistance which, according to certain circles, would amount to about 250 million rupees; this amount is insufficient to enable the government to venture to start work at the Plaine-des-Roches site.

On his return from abroad, in mid-February, the prime minister had wished to see construction of this airport start, and had given to understand that his minister of Finance would go abroad to negotiate the loans necessary to finance the project. Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo's mission does not appear to have had the results expected and, less than a month from the elections, we still do not know when work will start.

According to reliable sources, five of the seven ministers appointed to this ministerial committee were not present yesterday morning, and no final decision could be taken. Nevertheless, it was rumored in certain circles that the government does not have sufficient funds to start construction and that it intends to obtain the funds needed first.

9294
CSO: 4719/1014

BRIEFS

FSSC STRIKE THREAT--The statements made recently by the prime minister and the minister of Finance on the Pay Research Bureau (PRB) report may cause a strike which would paralyze all public services next 1 June. The executive committee of the Civil Service Unions Federation (FSSC) met yesterday and called for a general strike of civil servants after what they called "the government's double-talk." A strike committee was created to call up civil servants to strike on 1 June. It will be noted that the Federation demands not only that the report be published, but also that it be applied. [Excerpt] [Port-Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 15 May 82 pp 1,7] 9294

POLITICAL VIOLENCE--Threats of intimidation and political acts of violence are becoming more frequent as election day nears. Many incidents were reported during the past two weeks, and it would seem that some MMM supporters are getting out of control, especially since the Rose Hill May Day meeting. Organized violenced was discussed at Friday's council of ministers and measures have been taken by the government to boost police forces throughout the country so the election campaign can go off peacefully and civilly. For his part, the police commissioner, Mr A. Rajarai, issued a communique on Thursday, asking for the cooperation of the political parties to restore a climate of peace, before and after the elections. He deplored the manner in which certain political parties are organizing their election campaign, breaking the law at public meetings and processions and inciting their supporters to violence. [Text] [Port-Louis THE NATION in French 16 May 82 p 1] 9294

CSO: 4719/1014

MAY DAY ACTIVITIES STRESS WAR PREPAREDNESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 May 82 p 3

> [Text] Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, resident minister in Sofala Province, told Beira's workers last Saturday that important measures had been taken to combat the armed bands that lurk inside the country, namely in Manica and Sofala provinces.

Guebuza spoke at a rally of workers in the plaza of the Mozambique Railways central station, the end point of the parade of thousands of workers and dozens of decorated floats representing various branches of economic activity in the province.

"Serious measures have already been taken to reorganize the nation's entire defense system," the resident minister noted. Among these measures were the nomination and recent installation of new military commanders in all the provinces.

General Guebuza said that some actions to destabilize social order had already met with a strong response, and he was confident that the people of Beira knew how to respond to the activities of the armed bands and reactionaries seeking to foment tribalism.

Gaza

Col Jose Oscar Monteiro, chief of government of Gaza Province, defined increased production and elimination of the armed bands as the major tasks of the province residents at this time.

Monteiro addressed thousands of people in Xai-Xai at a rally commemorating the International Day of the Worker.

In Gaza, where the people celebrated May Day with cultural, political and sports events, Monteiro stressed the need for the people to associate their daily work with combat preparedness.

Arnaldo Lopes Pereira stressed the important contribution of the Netherlands in the field of hydrology.

Dutch cooperation in the sector takes in professional training, installation of a hydrological information system and establishment of the bases for applied research in hydrology.

Prospects for cooperation with the Netherlands in the water sector are vast, according to director Pereira. He explained that important projects are being negotiated for fiscal 1982, such as water distribution to the drought-stricken villages in the coastal areas of Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces.

There are also plans for hydrological studies for the second phase of improvement to the Maputo water supply system in the Mahota-Marracuene zone, improved distribution in Beira, a new water supply system for Pemba and for Inhambane and Zambezia provinces, as well as plans to strengthen the technical capacity of the Water and Sanitation Directorate and of the firm GEOMOC.

The Dutch Government has also contributed significantly to the development of other economic sectors in our country, including road construction in Zambezia Province, health, education, and transportation and telecommunications.

6362
CSO: 4742/309

DUTCH ASSISTANCE IN WATERWORKS, ROADS PRAISED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Cooperation between Mozambique and the Netherlands recently took a quantitative and qualitative step forward, benefiting the interests of both countries. This was the keynote of the speeches by the national water director and the Dutch charge d'affaires on the occasion of the signing of a contract for execution of drainage works in Basin A, of the city of Maputo.

The Government of the Netherlands has become one of our best partners in financing important development projects in the People's Republic of Mozambique, although cooperation with the Dutch Government basically involves the water sector.

So-called "Basin A" in the city of Maputo is the most important of the 20 drainage basins into which the city is divided and, in light of the severe problems caused by the floods, it has been considered a priority area.

Drafting of the General Plan for Drainage of the City of Maputo was initiated in 1978, with financial support from the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The studies were completed in 1981 with a program to carry out the work in three stages.

The investments planned to 1990, including the immediate program and part of the intermediate phase, amount to about 1 million contos, at 1981 prices.

The work now negotiated between CETA and the consortium INTERBETON-NBM will take about 3 years and will cost about 400,000 contos, at 1981 prices.

Various other Dutch-supported projects are now in progress, specifically, the design of a general sewer system for the city of Maputo, projects to install a water supply system for communal villages in Mahote and Funhalouro districts in Inhambane Province and a water supply project for the outlying districts of the city of Maputo. The Dutch Government is also providing equipment to GEOMOC to improve its capacity to capture underground waters.

The cooperation contract between DNA [National Water Directorate], the Mozambican consortium CETA and the Dutch INTERBETON-NBM was signed day before yesterday in Maputo. At the signing ceremony, National Water Director

Inhambane

In Inhambane Province, Gov Alberto Sithole inaugurated an avenue named Samora Machel as part of the May Day festivities.

Machel made a slow tour of this avenue on his recent visit to the province.

Also in Inhambane, a dining hall was inaugurated in the Fabrica de Sabao [Soap Factory]; it can serve 100 workers. At the end of the ceremony, the factory workers presented 30,000 meticals to the governor to support the convening of the fourth congress.

Tete

Reports from Tete Province indicate that the workers' celebration featured a parade followed by a rally in the city of Tete, along with other festivities in the province districts.

At that rally, Gov Joao Baptista Cosme urged the people to engage earnestly in combating the armed bandits, and spoke of the need to increase production in support of the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress, to take place next year.

Zambezia

Like many other locations in our country, Zambezia Province celebrated May Day with political, cultural and sports activities, notably the popular rally led by Governor Osvaldo Tanzama, in Quelimane.

During the rally, awards were presented to workers who had distinguished themselves in the socialist emulation campaign during the first quarter of this year.

6362
CSO: 4742/309

SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY HARASSES CIVILIANS IN NAMIBIA

Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Mar 82 p 7

[Article by Patrice Claude: "On the Angolan Border--The South African Army Has Lost the 'Battle for Hearts!"]

[Text] As December 1982, the date set for the proclamation of Namibian independence, approaches, the negotiators are marking time in search of a solution.

The new proposal of the "contact group" (United States, Great Britain, Federal Germany, France, Canada) concerning the election of the constituant assembly in Namibia is "absurd," a SWAPO leader, Moses Garoeb, declared in Lusaka on Wednesday, 7 April. "Why is Namibia being subjected to a bizarre electoral procedure?" this leader pointed out. "Namibian society is semi-literate and needs a simple electoral system."

In the field, raids continue on both sides of the Angolan-Namibian border, and the South African Army has made a new attack 300 kilometers within Angolan territory.

Kurinkuru (Angolan border): "I was blindfolded. They started beating me. I fell down. They sat me in a chair and put electrodes in my ears. Before each discharge, someone asked me a question, but no one was listening to my answer. They seemed to be enjoying themselves. They forced me to open my mouth to put electrodes in it, and the shocks started up again under the tongue, then on the nape of my neck. This lasted 3 long days. On New Year's Eve, others came to torture me. They were slightly drunk. They spat the scraps from their meals in my face. They laughed like madmen. They then carried me into a cell where I found, lying shoulder to shoulder, four other prisoners who were in bad condition. The cell consisted of a metal structure 2 meters long and 1 meter high. It was impossible to stand up, especially since the ceiling, which had a circular arch, was lined with barbed wire. They allowed us a daily 15-minute "walk" in the courtyard. We had to trot in a circle and, depending on the day and the guard's whim, imitate the cries of pigs, cows or chickens. This was effective; finally, I no longer felt the least bit human."

Damning testimony on the methods used by the South African Army in the so-called "operational" zone but an almost banal account. There, in the "hell of the north," far from the smokey Windhoek bars where the territory's political future is discussed throughout the night over mugs of beer, the atrocities suffered and related by the population are part of the scenery.

Jaako Kangaji, 37, father of one child and director of the Kuringkuru secondary school, has not forgotten the shocks of torture, and his two broken ribs still give him pain. But in the evening, when the feverish night falls over this landscape of green bush and thatched roofs, in the darkness of family kraals, safe fron indiscrete ears, behind these rediculous fortifications of dead branches and dried mud, the Kavangos mention still other horrors. This man was beaten without cause while he was going to his patch of mohango (a meager corn that constitutes the Kavangos' basic foodstuff). With great, restrained shame, another man tells of the rape of his little 13-year-old daughter.

Children were present at the murder of Oom Nguuru, the old village wise man, who was returning peacefully to his kraal one Sunday in February. He was killed without being challenged, perhaps for sport, while he was pausing under his favorite tree. Another man got a bullet in the head the next morning while he was going to the cuca-shop (the bush cafe-grocery store) to get a little tobacco.

Between the army, the police, the sinister South African special division exported into the region and the "home guard," regular "tontons macoutes," blacks recruited and trained (3 months) by the army, the Kavangos and Ovambos no longer know where to find refuge. The South African high command in Windhoek, of course, invites the people to report all acts of intimidation committed by its men and is pledged to punish the rotten apples, but a few years of bad experiences scarcely inspire confidence. The accusations have, however, come to the ears of the South African prime minister, Pieter W. Botha, and he promised at the end of February to establish a permanent special committee of inquiry to find and try offenders. But, once again, the local populations scarcely believes it.

A Hostage People

A trip to the same region organized by the army a few months ago made it possible for us to gather several second-hand accounts of the "atrocities commited by SWAPO against innocent citizens." Without a chaperone in uniform, but accompanied by Hans Rohr, the only white elected by the blacks in the leftist opposition to Dirk Mudge's "government," the present visit enabled us to hear another side of the story. From village to village, from Catholic mission to Lutheran mission, along this dusty trail that for close to 300 kilometers runs along the "crocodile-filled" Okavango River, a stone's throw fron Angola, we heard the complaint of a hostage people, at the mercy of the exigencies of a phoney war. We also sized up the defeat of the South African troops on the psychological battle front, what General Malan calls "the struggle for the hearts and minds" of black Namibians.

"Hompa" ("chief" in Kavango) Daniel Sitentu Mpasi, head of the strongest of the five Kavango tribes, spiritual leaders, respected judge and honest administrator of the 35,000 Kangwalis,* is not a SWAPO man. Until the beginning of this year, he gave the tribe's support to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), born under Pretoria's auspices. Dispassionately, just to protect its tranquillity. But the occupation army doesn't need support for policies; it hopes for collaboration and, if possible, denunciation of suspects (rewarded by bounties of Fr 1,000 to 4,000, depending on the quality of the capture).

The soldiers used all means at their disposal to convince "Hompa" Mpasi. From "friendly advice" they went on to more direct threats, then to carrying them out. Last 1 December, in the middle of the night, the army fired for an hour over the huts. The commander of the unit them amiably invited the chief to come out and said to him, "You have just been attacked by SWAPO. Without our help, the kraal would have been destroyed; you would do well to accept our protection."

"Hompa" Mpasi did not believe a single word of the story, refused the soldier's offer and courageously denounced the scheme. "They can come to kill me. I must stand up for my people."

Under the bush foliage of the ancient "witgat-tree," under which the "captain," as the Afrikaners call him, dispenses tribal justice (except for murders, which must be reported to the police), the 30 councillors seated in the red dust are listening religiously to the talk. Last year, when in order to retain his authority he refused the "protection" offered by the army, "Hompa" lost two of his children. Not much was left of the two little girls, cut to pieces by a mine on the road leading to his farm. SWAPO? The army? The Namibian Council of Churches received several statements according to which the soldiers sometimes use mines to convince the people to make "the right choice." The chief refuses to talk about it. With a tired gesture, he points out the crocodile-filled river and beyond it, 50 meters away, the Angolan bush, which extends as far as the eye can see. "The soldiers accuse my people of offering refuge and food to guerillas who infiltrate through here. But my people have never had problems with them. Many have relatives on the other side. There is nothing to be done; that's the way it is."

Overequipped and well trained, despite its unruly elements, the South African Army and its Namibian units control the roads and the principal paths of the entire operational zone, which extends over 1,500 kilometers from Kazangula up to the first sprays of the Atlantic. During the day the army searches, scours and combs thousands of hectares of bush. But during the night, when the migratory birds go to sleep, scattered in young trees, and when tired soldiers return to their small forst, partially buried under

*With 120,000 inhabitants, Kavangoland is the most populated region (after Ovamboland) of a territory that includes at most 1 million inhabitants.

mounds of beaten dirt, when only a few teams of fighters, charged with killing curfew violators on sight, patrol, then the country belongs to SWAPO.

The guerrillas, who sometimes cover several dozen kilometers a day, put mines on the routes frequented by military convoys--mines that are defused the next morning by specialized units that cover several hundred kilometers each morning--and lead punitive expeditions against "collaborators."

"The essential difference between SWAPO's actions and those of the army," a nationalist militant told me in Windhoeck, "is that our soldiers do not strike at random. The targets are carefully selected. We eliminate traitors. The army creates a reign of terror, even among those who would be ready to support the DTA stooges." In substance, this is what the South African bishop, Desmond Tutu, also told the press during a visit to the region at the end of February. Most of the bush missionaries whom we met view the situation similarly.

The high military command is probably correct when it affirms that "the enemy doesn't control an inch of Namibian land." But the army can do nothing against the night fighters, apart from constantly mistaking targets and demoralizing the civilians. Its most dangerous adversary is invisible, impalpable and innumerable. At night, by the light of paraffin lamps, he goes from kraal to kraal, explaining to peasants who speak his language and trust him the why and how of the liberation struggle. During the day, he camps clandestinely in the villages, around the billets and sometimes inside, camouflaged as a servant, a cook, a gardener and even a soldier, since henceforth the army will be raising auxiliary troops among the poor. The richest families have not listened to Radio Windhoeck for a long time but are permanently tuned to Radio Luanda, and the SWAPO broadcasts are a great success.

The fortifications erected around the white quarters of Rundu, Oshakati and Ondangwa, the bomb shelters planted in the gardens of each "white" house, the pieces of antiaircraft artillery pointed toward the hopelessly empty blue sky, the interminable patrols of antimine vehicles, the machinegun nests, the sentinels, the signs at the entrance to the white quarters urging that weapons be unloaded, in short, all thos decorum can no longer change Namibia's fate. Sooner or later, elections will have to be organized, and the population, whatever the color of its skin, is convinced that SWAPO will win them.

9380
CSO: 4719/831

SWAPO LEADER ON NONALIGNED AID, MALMIERCA SPEECH

FL031925 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Interview with (Haro Shisbese), member of the Central Committee of the South-West African People's Organization of Namibia and its undersecretary of international relations, in the Conventions Palace in Havana; answers in English with consecutive translation into Spanish--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] We would like to hear your opinion on the nonaligned movement's efforts in connection with Namibia's decolonization process.

[Answer] First of all, you must bear in mind that since the founding of the movement, much time has been devoted to the question of the decolonization. Many countries have already achieved their independence and on the question of Namibia in particular, the movement has been very firm, placing a very special interest on this matter. This is why a special bureau meeting was held in Algeria. Especially after Cuba assumed the presidency of the movement, considerable progress has been made in the area of assistance to the national liberation movements, particularly the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. A special fund has been established for SWAPO and for Namibia. Namibia has also approached several countries with the help of the movement's president. In general, I can say that especially after Cuba became the movement's president aid to the liberation movements has been both positive and intense. This has been done in general, but particularly in the case of SWAPO.

[Question] We would also like to hear your view on [Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro] Malmierca's address today.

[Answer] The speech was very inspiring and all encompassing. It covered the problems that the world is confronting today. Our wish is that this speech should be the guideline for our work here.

CSO: 3010/1654

DEBATES IN ZINDER TO SHED LIGHT ON EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 22 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial by Harouna Niandou]

[Text] The great national debate on education opens today in Zinder. In attendance will be several members of the government and the Supreme Military Council, representatives of national organizations and the educational community in general--teachers, professors, teaching counselors, school inspectors, officials from the Ministery of National Education, primary and secondary students--in a word, Niger's entire educational establishment.

The casual observer might be tempted to think that an unnecessarily large number of people are going to Zinder "just to palaver." But the truth is just the opposite, for in fact what is happening is that for the first time in Niger's history, a forum on education has been created that invites each and every Nigerien to put forth frankly and honestly his own views on the state of Nigerien education and how to improve it. And in this field, the more numerous, diverse and even contradictory the opinions elicited, the more energetic will be the debate, thus making it possible to have a full inventory of the ills corrupting our educational system--and making it easier to correct them.

Without attempting to prejudge the debate or comment on the conclusions it eventually reaches, one can say that it is obvious Nigerien education is ailing and could get still worse and that its ills must be cured, no matter what the cost, if we want to have a health society firmly committed to the path of harmonious economic development.

If we go back to our roots, we will see that before colonization, traditional African society was basically rural, and the accent was on communal living. Despite its stratification and contradictions, that society had a certain unity. Culturally speaking the education of the child was handled, depending on his age, either by his family or by the entire community. With the advent of the colonial period, two antithetical worlds were created. The schools of that era--like the churches--made it possible for the colonizer to destroy the equilibrium of traditional society, to tear the child away from his community and to make him a collaborator who was rewarded for going against his brothers.

After independence, African countries inherited a system that had manifestly failed on all fronts--high rates if illiteracy, high rates of mortality, ravaged national economies, political independence in name only, dulled minds, etc. The result has been the rural exodus, juvenile delinquency, dissolute living, assimilation of the colonialist mentality, an acculturation by virtue of which "every time the colonial subject opened his mouth he impeached himself." All this showed a horrible systematic bankruptcy that should have been corrected in the first hours of independence. Especially in the field of education. The schools needed to be socially integrated; they needed to serve society rather than enslave it. Alas, the situation has only gotten worse, and it is only natural that people who have become aware of the dehumanization of the schools have cried out a warning. This profound and urgent call has met with a positive response in the various initiatives to reform Nigerien education. And, more recently, the debates on the building of a development society have emphasized the maladjustment of our educational system.

Moreover, upon returning from his most recent in-depth tour of Diffa Department, President Seyni Kountche himself reiterated the primary reasons for holding this national debate: "It is because Niger's schools are so poorly adapted to our social fabric and because of the cost of this schooling, but it is also because of our desire to see Nigerien education be a matter of concern for all Nigeriens, not merely a concern of the state. This is why all Nigeriens, or their representatives, should meet in Zinder, for however long it takes, to come up with something the state can use as a bible in implementing an educational program."

The Zinder debates should thus shed light in the broadest sense on Niger's educational problems. In this light, we will be able to see the profiles of the college, secondary and primary students who need to be educated, the kind of education that should be dispensed, its content, the techniques to be used; in short, we can define the real function of schooling in the Niger that is emerging. The number of participants, their expertise and the quality of their thinking will doubtless ensure that the expected results are achieved.

9516
CSO: 4719/762

BRIEFS

OPEC LOAN--A loan agreement for a total of $1.02 million was signed Wednesday, 17 March 1982, by our ambassador Habou Saley, and Dr Ibrahim Shahatah, representing the OPEC Fund. The proceeds are intended to cover Niger's contribution to the Common Fund for basic commodities. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 23 Mar 82 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4719/762

SHAGARI SENDS ORDERS FOR ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

AB031339 Lagos NAN in English 1320 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Lagos, 3 Jun (NAN)--President Shehu Shagari has sent four orders under the economic stabilization (temporary) provisions orders of 1982 to the House of Representatives for a affirmation by resolution of members.

According to a letter read by the speaker of the house, Chief Edwin Ume Ezeoke, yesterday, President Shagari listed the orders as economic stabilization (temporary provisions--customs duties) order 1982, and economic stabilization (temporary provisions--excise duties) order 1982. The other two are economic stabilization (temporary provisions--import prohibition) order 1982, and the economic stabilization (temporary provisions--export prohibition) order 1982.

According to the letter, these orders have been published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA dated April 12, 1982 under the title "Economic Stabilization (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1982."

The GAZETTE said that the act gave powers to the president to regulate tariffs and excise duties on import and export for a period of 12 months. It carries the provision that both houses of the National Assembly should approve the enactment by resolution.

The economic stabilization (temporary provisions--customs duties) order 1982 provides for changes in the customs tariff on a host of commodities, while the economic stabilization (temporary provisions--excise duties) order 1982 prescribes new rates of excise duty in respect of some manufactured goods such as motorcycles, cigarettes and electric fans.

The economic stabilization (temporary provisions--import prohibition) order 1982 amends the finance act 1981 by adding gaming machines and frozen chickens to the list of goods the importation of which is absolutely prohibited. It also adds 25 new items, including building materials, to the list which could only be imported under license.

The economic stabilization (temporary provisions--export prohibition) order 1982 provides that wheat offals and dried brewers grain could only be exported under license.

CSO: 4700/1337

COMMENTARY: ARABS, AFRICANS NEED TO EXERCISE RESTRAINT

AB311223 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 31 May 82

[Dayo Adeyeye commentary]

[Text] The Middle East crisis again threatens Afro-Arab relations and OAU following the decision of Zaire to renew its diplomatic ties with Israel. While Kinshasa has been subject to sanctions and strong condemnation from the Arab world, black African countries have refrained from criticisms, although all of them have almost vigorously denied that they intended following Zaire's example.

Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states have already decided to break up diplomatic ties with Zaire. The Kuwaiti parliament has called on other Arab and Islamic states to follow suit, and Tunisia and Algeria have recalled their ambassadors to Kinshasa. The Arab League confirmed its stand by calling on all Arab national and multinational banks to break off all dealings with Zaire, which has received more Arab aid than any other country in Africa in the past decade. The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the main (?reserve) of Arab funds to African states (?has frozen its funds). The Islamic Conference Organization has also started diplomatic means to persuade its 41 members to break off relations with Zaire.

South of the Sahara, however, [words indistinct]. Cameroon, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Togo and Zambia, for example, have all denied that they were also preparing to renew ties with Israel so long as the basic Middle East problem of the Palestinians is unsettled. But none of them has condemned Zaire. Their attitude can be compared with that which prevailed toward Egypt after the conclusions of the Camp David agreement with Israel and the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries. A majority of OAU member states resisted the urgings of Arab countries and their more radical allies in Africa to ban Egypt from the organization, while maintaining their support for the Palestinian cause and the PLO as a liberation movement on par with those of Southern Africa. Only (?eight) black African states had already broken diplomatic ties with Israel as a result of the Middle East war, even though Israel was providing important aid, notably military and agricultural, to some of them. Only South Africa which has been a target for international condemntation, as usual, and Malawi kept up their official links.

Arab nations have reciprocated this good gesture by supporting African liberations movements in Southern Africa financially and diplomatically. Algeria and Libya are examples of Arab nations that have trained African freedom fighters. More importantly, Arab nations are providing the much-needed financial aid to a number of African countries. At the United Nations, the Arabs have demonstrated (?yet another degree) of solidarity. But this solidarity is now being threatened by Zaire's move to renew ties with Israel. It has eroded the mutual confidence between the Arabs and black African nations. There is a fear among several Arab nations that the Zairian move may encourage a number of African countries facing internal pressure to renew ties with Israel.

There is no doubt that the Zairian move will further threaten the forthcoming OAU summit at Tripoli, which is already threatened by the dispute over the Western Sahara. Other African nations must, therefore, refrain from such actions that can threaten the already shaky foundations of the OAU and the much desirable Afro-Arab unity. On their own part, the Arab nations must also refrain from excessive measures and overreaction that may appear as political blackmail.

It is in the interest of Arabs and Africans to strengthen their existing relationship, for it is this alone that can see them through their common struggle against poverty, racism and imperialism.

CSO: 4700/1337

MARCH CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, EXPORTS DECLINE

AB311039 Lagos NAN in English 1034 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Lagos, 31 May (NAN)--Nigeria produced 28,911,897 barrels of crude oil during the month of March, 1982, while it exported 23,678,965 barrels during the same month, according to figures released by the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation] yesterday.

These figures represent an average production rate of 0.93 milliln barrels per day, with exports averaging 0.76 million barrels per day.

Compared to the preceding month, the performance during the month of March 1982, represents a decrease of about 33 percent in production and 20 percent in export.

The decline in crude oil production and export is a reflection of the continued lull in the world oil market.

On the domestic front, a total of 4,241,104 barrels of crude oil was supplied to the three local refineries all of which, according to the NNPC release, operated satisfactorily throughout the month under review.

Crude oil supplied under offshore processing agreement during the month, to augment domestic refining capacity, amounted to 4,346,927 barrels.

The posts prices for the Nigerian crude oil were 27.62 naira per barrel for the high quality grade oil and 25.73 naira per barrel for the medium grade.

The corresponding official selling prices were 25.28 naira and 23.31 naira per barrel respectively.

The NNPC said that these prices remained constant throughout the month under review.

CSO: 4700/1338

BRIEFS

ASSISTANCE TO SEYCHELLES--Nigeria says she is ready to assist the Seychelles Government in its efforts to repair damages caused by the racist South African inspired abortive coup in the Seychelles last November. The deputy permanent representative of Nigeria at the United Nations, Dr Oladapo Fakowara, said the decision to assist the Seychelles in her reconstruction effort stems from Nigeria's growing concern about the menace of mercenary activities in Africa. The Seychelles Government had brought the matter before the UN Security Council which in turn set up a commission to look into the invasion and determine the motives behind it. Reports say members of the commission have since submitted their report to the Security Council. [Text] [AB271756 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 27 May 82]

NIGERIANS IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES--President Shehu Shagari has appealed to Nigerians living in Benin Republic and other neighboring countries for full cooperation to ensure the success of measures recently introduced to revamp the economy of the nation. Such measures, he pointed out, included combating smuggling and illegal trafficking across the country's borders. President Shagari made the appeal while responding to an address of welcome presented to him by the Nigerian community in Benin Republic at a reception held in his honor in Cotonou. The president, who is currently in the Benin Republic capital for the ECOWAS summit, explained that the measures were introduced to counter problems being experienced at home as the result of the oil glut and worldwide economic recession. This, he stated, has resulted in a drastic fall in the country's foreign exchange earnings and the distortion of its development plan. The president informed members of the community that he had received the assurance of the support and cooperation of his Beninois counterpart and that of his government for the success of the measures being taken. [Text] [AB300923 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 29 May 82]

TIES WITH ISRAEL--Pressures on the Shagari administration for renewal of diplomatic ties with Israel is the subject of the NATIONAL CONCORD's editorial for today. The paper is surprised over arguments adduced for the restoration of ties with Israel which it views to be illogical. The CONCORD therefore advises the federal government to firmly resist being blackmailed into changing the foreign policy. The CONCORD submits that the reopening of ties with Israel should be a collective action. The NIGERIAN CHRONICLE is alarmed over

the discovery of little arms manufacturing dumps in various parts of the country. The paper believes that most of such illegal establishments are operating underground and feels that these will continue to strive unless the public cooperate in exposing the perpetrators of the crimes. But the CHRONICLE stresses that weapons from these (?militant) works, apart from being used by armed robbers, will be handy for those who mean to cause political unrest. [Excerpts] [AB011603 Lagos International Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Jun 82]

PAPERS ON LEBANON, FALKLANDS--The recent invasion of southern Lebanon by Israeli troops following the assassination attempt on the Israeli ambassador to Britain last Thrusday attracts comments from the NIGERIAN OBSERVER. The paper condemns the action outright and blames Israel for ignoring the appeal by the UN Security Council for a cease-fire. In the opinion of the OBSERVER, this situation is not likely to help the current Jewish strive for the resumption of diplomatic relations with African countries. The OBSERVER therefore calls on the Israelis to retreat this dangerous step before the entire world is treated to yet another dreadful episode of a new Middle East war. The DAILY STAR comments on the Falkland crisis. The paper rules aside the question of who is wrong or right in the Anglo-Argentine war over the Falkland Islands, and says it is worried over the misfortunes and agonies brought on the peoples of Argentina and Britain. The STAR strongly condemns the United States and Australia for their complicity, and warns that the Falkland crisis has potentials for serious consequences on world peace and international rapport. It is in view of this that the STAR calls on the United Nations to ensure a cease-fire and make room for the settlement of the dispute over the Falklands. [Excerpt] [Press review] [AB081221 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jun 82]

INFLATION REPORTED 20 PERCENT--Lagos, 8 June (AFP)--Nigeria's inflation rate averaged 20.8 per cent last year, the economic weekly BUSINESS TIMES reported here in its latest edition. It said the rate dropped from 24.5 per cent in the first half of the year to 21.9 per cent for the third quarter, and down further in the last quarter to 17.8 per cent. It said inflation was the same in rural as in urban areas, and was linked basically to higher food prices, which BUSINESS TIMES calculated had gone up 25.2 per cent. [Text] [AB080738 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 8 Jun 82]

DOCK WORKERS STRIKE--Lagos, 1 Jun (AFP)--The strike action launched by Nigerian dock workers union on Monday paralyzed port activities in the country for the sixth day running, the government newspaper, the NEW NIGERIAN reports on Tuesday. According to the daily, the 30,000 members of the union are claiming arrears in salaries and also protesting against a new system recently introduced by the ports authority which, to the union, will end up reducing employment by half. A previous strike action had already taken place early this year, and a union leader has stated that the strike action will continue until workers demands are met. [Text] [AB011331 Paris AFP in French 1302 GMT 1 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1033

CABINET ADOPTS DRAFT 1982-1983 BUDGET, OTHER DECREES

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers met Tuesday and approved several bills dealing with the nation's economic structure. It also heard reports concerning several ministerial departments, including the Department of Rural Development (and the CILSS [Interstate Committee To Fight the Drought in the Sahel] meetings), the Ministry of Commerce, and the State Secretariat for Youth and Sports. The council adopted abill suspending the export tax on vegetable oils and peanut-cake. It also decided that peasants should receive better prices for their agricultural products. The growers' price for peanuts was increased to 70 [CFA] francs per kilogram, 10 [CFA] francs of which will go to pay back the cost of seed and the outlays of the BNDS [Senegal National Development Bank]. This growers' price and various surcharges determine the commodity's price level, which is 85.741 [CFA] francs per kilogram this year.

These increases, it must be noted, come at a time when we are witnessing a collapse of peanut products on the international market. We thus see a difference of 15.741 francs between the computed price and the factory floor price of 70 francs at Dakar. This disparity shows the weakness of the price on the world market compared to the price being paid to the local grower. This is a situation which could well erode the competitiveness of peanut derivatives, especially crude peanut oil and peanut-cake, some three-fourths of which are exported to European countries. This is the reason for the change in the tax on exported products.

The Council of Ministers also reviewed and approved the 1982-1983 budget bill, which spells out the ways and means by which the government plans to attain the objectives set out for the 1982-1983 fiscal year.

The bill sets the total budget at CFA Fr 230,207,750,000, compared to 211,412,199,000 in the 1981-1982 fiscal year, or an increase of 18,795,551,000. Notwithstanding this 9-percent increase over the previous year, the new budget is austere and rigorous, in accordance with the guidelines established by the head of state.

General operating revenue from existing sources is forecast at [CFA Fr] 151,373,750,000, in the absence of any new taxes or increases in present taxes; this represents an increase of 16 percent over the previous fiscal year. The only supplements to the 1981-1982 budget are for training-school students in

their final year. The same policy will be sursued in 1982-1983. The various new measures in the bill have to do with the fields of research, health, higher education, and the training of youths.

Significant Decline

Development budget revenues expected in the 1982-1983 fiscal year come to 23 billion. Outlays will be concentrated mainly in the productive sectors, in accordance with the priorities set out in the economic and social development plan. There is a significant decline in the development budget, due to the fact that the supplementary appropriation for the autonomous sinking fund is no longer an item in it, as it had been in past years. That appropriation is now found under special treasury accounts.

The Council of Ministers also reviewed and adopted a proposed decree-law to create a series of preparatory agronomy studies within the Science Department at the University of Dakar. This is being done with an eye toward the plan to establish a National Rural Development Institute (INDR) at Thies. In this connection, the Science Department plans to set up a preparatory series of agronomy studies which is tentatively planned to last 2 years.

To that end, the council reviewed and adopted a decree-law establishing the course of study and examinations for the first and second year of the pre-agronomy curriculum.

9516
CSO: 4719/823

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY DISCUSSES ARAB-AFRICAN COOPERATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 15 Apr 82 pp 22, 23

[Interview w. .n Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States, 13 April 1982, by Aly Kheury Ndaw in Dakar]

> [Excerpt] Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States, paid us a short visit as an official guest of our country. He arrived in Dakar late Monday afternoon and left Tuesday evening, after what he called important and fruitful talks with our head of state.
>
> Before leaving Dakar, the secretary general of the League of Arab States granted an interview to Aly Kheury Ndaw. He answered our questions readily and spontaneously.

[Question] Mr Secretary General, what preliminary conclusions have you drawn from your brief visit to Senegal, after meeting with Abdou Diouf, president of the republic, and his prime minister, Habib Thiam?

[Answer] It was a short visit, but it has been filled with very important and intensive talks with His Excellency Mr Abdou Diouf and his prime minister, Habib Thiam. I had already had the honor of meeting Mr Abdou Diouf. We reviewed all the problems which concern us all--Senegal, the Arab countries, and the Arab and African communities. Our analyses of the points raised coincided perfectly.

I noticed that the head of state, who has been chief magistrate for only a little over a year, has a perfect command of all the issues involved in the international situation. I was also especially struck by his warm sincerity when discussing things about which he is particularly concerned, in particular the Palestinian cause and recent developments regarding it. For my part, I told the president about our organization's friendship and esteem for Senegal.

Arab-African Cooperation Can Develop Much More Seriously Now

[Question] For some years now, there has been a lot of talk about Afro-Arab cooperation; some people think it is taking a long time to materialize concretely and effectively....

[Answer] We discussed this problem with President Abdou Diouf and Prime Minister Habib Thiam. In our analysis we agreed that the obstacle which was slowing this cooperation down has been removed, thanks to the decisions adopted at the OAU summit meeting in Nairobi. Afro-Arab cooperation can develop in earnest now. That is why I feel the coming meeting of the 24 in Dakar is so significant. As you know, this meeting should impart a new rhythm and scope to this cooperation in all the areas it has left untouched so far. It should also create a climate of confidence, hope, and determination on both sides to go forward in all areas in which this cooperation would be desirable.

So I think there is reason to be very optimistic about the future. Having said that, however, I would like to add that we should not completely overlook what has already been accomplished, both within the framework of bilateral relations and through BADEA [Arab Bank for Economic Development]. Arab-African cooperation has already achieved a great deal. In the area of financial transfers, it can be said that between 1977 and the present, more than 5 billion dollars have been allocated to this cooperation. That is not a negligible [amount]. Of course I know that both Arabs and Africans hope to go farther. With determination on both sides, and a new spirit, I think that through the renewal of confidence at the Nairobi summit meeting, cooperation between our two communities will accelerate, deepen, and broaden.

The Arab Nation Is United in Its Objectives

[Question] The Arab world is a vast bloc of solidarity. But from time to time there are tremors or clouds which perturb or darken the fraternal atmosphere. I would mention as current examples the Sahara dispute and the Iraq-Iran war....

[Answer] I would like to answer your question by making two points which may seem contradictory. The Arab nation is undoubtedly united about its objectives. There are no serious differences of opinion among Arabs. What often divides them is the choice of ways and means. This is to be expected. I wish to stress the fact that in any community of states, it is natural for difficulties sometimes to arise. What is not normal, and not to be expected, is overemphasis on these differences, even exaggeration of them.

Thousands of examples could be given of disputes arising within certain communities of states, but not much is said about them. There is a lot of talk, on the other hand, about differences among Arabs. Why? Because certain powers, certain interests, cannot be pleased to note that Arabs agree on basic matters, and Africans, too; Arabs and Africans want to unite their efforts to attain certain economic and political objectives. This worries a lot of people very much.

But I would like to stress that the two examples that you have just given do not involve the League of Arab States directly. The Sahara problem is more the concern of the OAU, which is considering it officially. This does not keep us from being interested, and we never stop trying to contribute to a solution of this problem, mainly unofficially, in particular at bilateral meetings and talks between heads of Arab states. The Iraq-Iran conflict involves an Arab state and a non-Arab state, so we cannot undertake any official mediation.

But without saying much about it, we are trying to find a solution, through certain Islamic states like Pakistan and Turkey, certain nonalined states like Yugoslavia and Romania, and even certain Arab states which, because of their relations with one of the parties concerned, are in a position to contribute to a peaceful solution. We hope all the efforts being made to find a peaceful solution will succeed in stopping this war, which is so dangerous for the two states involved and for all the states in the region.

[Question] Mr Klibi, why did you choose Senegal as the first state to visit south of the Sahara?

[Answer] First, Senegal has a special place on the map and on the African chessboard. It is a country with a lot of influence due to its moderation and its policies of reason and balance. It is these policies that President Senghor forged and President Abdou Diouf has enriched, extended, and consolidated. Senegal is a country that has always supported our struggle spontaneously, sincerely, and dependably. But I will confess that, being a Tunisian, I cannot forget that Senegal has had particularly friendly relations with my country for a long time--special ties of confidence and brotherhood.

9855
CSO: 4719/859

DIOUF DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH TUNISIA, LIBYA, FRANCE

Tunis LA PRESSE DE TUNISIE in French 16 Apr 82 pp 6,7

[Interview with Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal, by Abdelwaheb Abdallah; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] First of all I would like to thank you for receiving me and for giving me the opportunity to publish, I hope, in LA PRESSE, which is published jointly with LE SOLEIL, the impressions of the president of Senegal following the visit of the prime minister of Tunisia, a visit whose importance is generally agreed on here. I would like to know your views on this visit and on the state of relations between Senegal and Tunisia.

[Answer] First of all, I would like to emphasize the value of this visit, which came at the right time. We have the habit of saying that relations between Tunisia and Senegal are political relations of exceptionally high quality. We are accustomed to add immediately that this is not accompanied by very active cultural, economic, and technical cooperation. Our ambition has always been to raise cultural, economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries to the level of excellence [that exists] in the political relations between our countries. It is therefore fortunate, and we have regarded it as a fortunate development, that the prime minister of Tunisia came to Senegal to discuss the best way of giving new impulse to this cooperation between the two countries in his meetings with the prime minister of Senegal and the respective ministers of the two governments. Therefore, I place great emphasis on the timeliness of this visit, and in this respect we were not disappointed. In the Tunisian prime minister we found to a high degree all the qualities of a prime minister and head of government. He has competence, courage, convictions, faith, and enthusiasm. He has the necessary affection for our country, Senegal, and in that respect he is faithful to the tradition of President Habib Bourguiba. I think that President Habib Bourguiba has really been fortunate to find a man who is totally devoted to him, who applies the policy defined by President Bourguiba in a happy, effective, and loyal way. And we felt and saw it here in the course of our conversations with him, throughout our meetings, and that gave this visit a special character, an extraordinary style, no doubt amplified by the fact that it took place during a moment of national enthusiasm, since we were celebrating the 22nd anniversary of our independence. For us it was a moment of pride to receive Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and his wife, as well

as the rest of his delegation, at a time marked by Senegalese national solidarity, and to speak to the people of Tunisia at this privileged moment. Therefore, everything that I have just said created the proper framework for fruitful meetings. These meetings developed very well and ended with the results that we were expecting. We were looking for concrete actions because of the definitions of the policies followed by the two countries, their identity of views on international problems, the similarity of the efforts made concerning the paths chosen for national development, in accordance with the principles of democratic socialism. All of that predisposed the two countries to carry out together common, lasting, and fruitful policies. But beyond declarations of principles, we needed concrete actions and achievements. And once again we saw that Prime Minister Mzali, like his Senegalese opposite number, Habib Thiam, is a man of action, dynamic and concrete in his outlook. They were able to translate into concrete action the directives and the general instructions of their respective chiefs of state.

That gave us hope for the future, since it is a matter of applying in practice decisions that implement our instructions in the sense of the development of our economic, cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation, consolidating and confirming the exceptional quality of our political relations. The two prime ministers know that the two chiefs of state are much attached to the success of this cooperation. I myself accepted with pleasure the invitation sent to me by my great brother and friend, whom I admire, whom I respect a great deal--as I have been in the habit of saying--President Habib Bourguiba. And I think that in a few months I will make an official visit to Tunisia. That will be the occasion for the two chiefs of state to review what the two governments have done, following the directives and instructions which the two chiefs of state gave them.

[Question] Mr President, we will do our best. The Senegalese often speak of Tunisia as a model. In what sense, and why?

[Answer] As you know, my teacher was President Leopold Sedar Senghor. What I say, therefore, I draw from what he always said to me. He always told me: "The Senegalese should take Tunisia for their model." We have about the same size population and we have about the same area in our countries. We have the same sense of balance and equilibrium. We have made the same ideological choice for democratic socialism. And Tunisia, in this sense, has made very great progress in all sectors of national life. If we steer our ship of state well, following the path taken by Tunisia, by the beginning of the 21st century, Senegal can be considered a semi-industrialized country and will attain the level presently enjoyed by Tunisia--because you are well ahead of us, of course, even if we have the same kind of society, the same choice, the same program for our society. You have not wasted time. Everything you have done has been done well. As we are accustomed to saying, the balance sheet shows a positive result overall. Therefore, if we Senegalese follow your steps--with our temperament which resembles yours, with our ideology which is the same as yours--we should reach the threshold of industrial society by the beginning of the 21st century.

[Question] To deal for a moment with the Maghreb region, there is a problem--that of the Western Sahara, which continues to handicap relations within the Maghreb area, and which is now harming inter-African relations and particularly within the OAU. In your view, what will be the consequenses of what happened recently in Addis Ababa, both in terms of the future of the OAU and, more specifically, for the forthcoming summit meeting in Tripoli, taking into account the fact that Senegal is playing an active role in this affair, and also taking into account the fact that the Senegalese have been criticized for their attitude at the time of the meeting of the OAU ministers of information--a meeting which did not take place--when Senegal was accused of being too partisan when it refused to receive the Sahraoui delegation in Senegal? Wasn't this considered a rather excessive position, in the view of certain parties?

[Answer] I should say that the most immediate consequence, the most visible result of what happened in Addis Ababa is that, for the present time, the OAU is stagnated. This was a meeting that was a failure. We are running the risk of seeing the summit meeting in Tripoli not be held at all because of the lack of a quorum. Therefore, the OAU is stagnated.

We Senegalese are in favor of making every effort to develop the unity of our organization, to reestablish cohesion within the OAU. However, unity and cohesion must be developed on health foundations. We cannot establish unity on a false basis, on a basis stained with error, illegitimacy, and illegality. What happened in Addis Ababa was a powerplay that does not rest on any legal, legitimate, or politically appropriate basis. In June 1981 in Nairobi, the chiefs of state decided on a process to permit the self-determination of the people of the Sahara. This was a question of holding a referendum. Thus, the OAU assumed its responsibilities in this matter, contrary to what its secretary general says. Its chiefs of state assumed their responsibilities. This was no longer a matter of admitting a state. It went further. It was a matter of letting a people express themselves, and the OAU provided itself with ways and means to make it possible to arrange for the people of the Sahara to express themselves.

At the end of this meeting, we were in agreement to proceed honestly and sincerely to the expression of the view of the people of the Sahara. It would be prejudging the expression of the views of these people to say that we were going to admit a state. That seemed completely illogical to us, if we really wanted to be responsible and men of justice. Senegal therefore drew the proper conclusions by saying that it refused to sit with the delegation of the so-called Sahraoui Democratic Arab Republic. As for the meeting of ministers of information in Dakar, we could not agree to the seating of a state that we did not recognize. Once again, we did not take a position, since we Senegalese are among the states that intervened with the King of Morocco to ask him to come to the meeting of all Africa and help us to resolve this problem of the Sahara, which led to the historic speech of King Hussan II before the summit meeting of the chiefs of state in Nairobi, where he proposed a referendum. And it is on this basis that all of us have worked up to the present. Therefore, Senegal cannot be accused of having taken a position. On the contrary, it is those who have anticipated the results

which we would have obtained at the end of the process begun in Nairobi in June 1981--it is those parties who violated the OAU Charter, and it is they who have taken a position.

[Question] What is the state of your relations with Algeria and Libya?

[Answer] Our relations with Algeria are good. We have said to Algeria once and for all that we were not in agreement with them on the problem of the Sahara, that we had set this issue aside in our relations with them, and moreover that we should develop our bilateral relations normally, since we have no other differences.

With Libya, our relations are not good. We broke diplomatic relations following Libya's interference in the internal affairs of Senegal, when Senegalese were being trained--I think there must still be Senegalese training in camps in Libya--to participate in the destablization of Senegal and in the creation of a so-called Saharan-Sahelian state. (I don't know anything else about it.) I think this was a matter of establishing an Islamic legion to help in the creation of a kind of greater Saharan state. In any case, it is still a fact that we broke diplomatic relations, and since then we have seen no change in the Libyan attitude which would permit us to credit that country with the good faith necessary to reestablish the confidence essential to the reconstitution of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

[Question] Then there is nothing really new, so....

[Answer] There is nothing new in the attitude of Libya.

[Question] Excuse me if I insist on this point. This is because we have the impression that Libya is presently undertaking a kind of change--or perhaps the word is too strong--is attempting to carry out a change of direction, let us say, in its relations with the rest of Africa. And this process began, in fact, before the summit meeting in Tripoli. If I understand the matter correctly, will that have an effect on relations with Senegal?

[Answer] I was contacted by Libya before the summit meeting in Nairobi. I was contacted in June 1981, but things did not go any further, since my schedule at that time did not make it possible for me to receive a visit here from President Qadhdhafi, who wanted to visit Senegal before the summit meeting in Nairobi. Unfortunately, that could not be done, because I already had commitments. Since the summit meeting in Nairobi I have had no other contacts, but from time to time I have had indirect information mentioning the desire of Libya to reestablish normal relations with Senegal. However, I have not been contacted directly by Libya on this subject since the summit meeting in Nairobi. Whatever the course of events, I would like to believe that the efforts made by Libya with certain African states are not merely related to the summit meeting in Tripoli but reflect a fundamental change in its attitude toward other African states, and that they are not a tactical change to ensure the success of the summit meeting in Tripoli, ensure the success of the Libyan tenure as presidency of the OAU, followed by Libya's going back to its old ways.

[Question] Your relations with the other Arab countries are good and present no problems. Senegal has always taken positions favorable to the positions of the Palestinian Arabs, and the Arab countries are appreciative of the attitude of Senegal for having played a forward role in Africa in favor of the evolution of African-Arab relations. However, are you really satisfied with the level of cooperation, particularly in the economic field?

[Answer] Truly, I have no comment to make on that matter. I simply say that I am satisfied. I am satisfied from the point of view of the bilateral relations between Senegal and the Arab countries. Now I think that there is a problem of larger dimensions: African-Arab relations understood in the largest sense. Perhaps there are things to do, and I think the meeting of the permanent commission for African-Arab cooperation, at the ministerial level, that will be held in Dakar on 23-24 April, will make it possible to work on the situation in this regard. However, speaking from the point of view of Senegal, I am very satisfied with our relations with the Arab countries.

[Question] I would like to raise another problem: that of Senegal with its immediate neighbors and its position in terms of the overall balance of forces in Africa. If you look at a map of the region, you can draw certain conclusions, taking into account certain relations and alliances between your neighbors and certain powers. We have the impression that Senegal is a bit isolated in this game of alliances with the superpowers. How do you see the future of Senegal in this particular connection?

[Answer] What you say corresponds to fears which have often been expressed to me. However, what I see is that Senegal's relations with its neighbors are very good. I am not speaking of Gambia, with which we have just established a confederation, but of our relations with the other neighboring states, which are good.

Of course, perhaps we do not have the same alliance system with countries outside of Africa, but I should say this has not changed the quality of our relations in any respect, nor the dynamism of our cooperation with these countries. As proof of this, I see the spectacular progress that has been made in the development of the Senegal River. We have Mauritania and Mali as partners. Our understanding with these countries is very good. Problems are being resolved, and we have no difficulty. We also have very good relations with all our immediate neighbors. We have very good relations with Guinea-Bissau, with the Guinea whose capital is Conakry, and the Republic of Cape Verde.

[Question] Do you think that Guinea-Bissau, after the meeting in Conakry, will gain a place in the group? It is a new country, I suppose. The information media have not paid much attention to the problem.

[Answer] I have sensed no reticence with regard to Guinea-Bissau. Quite the contrary, I have sensed a desire to cooperate positively and in a dynamic way with us.

[Question] And Gambia? You spoke just now of union with Gambia.

[Answer] I will make myself clear once again, because I don't want countries to feel suspicious. We have good relations with other African countries. However, we were speaking of immediate neighbors--that is, those which border on Senegal.

[Question] Regarding Gambia, some people have said that this confederation was born following military intervention, as a consequence of a coup d'etat that failed. What is the future of relations between the Gambians and the Senegalese?

[Answer] I wish to state that military intervention took place legally under a defense agreement between Gambia and Senegal. I conducted a Sene-Gambian campaign. The expression is that of my friend, President Jawara [of Gambia]. He invited me to go to Gambia. I made a visit to Gambia. And he himself wanted to call that a "Sene-Gambian campaign." I held meetings in the principal cities, the principal villages of Gambia. And everywhere the reception, the speeches were really beyond what we expected. I have had the occasion to say here that we found ourselves in touch with Gambian people who seemed to reproach us for having been too timid in only proposing a confederation when it was necessary to move immediately to the stage of federation. Therefore, from the point of view of the people, I think there is no problem, and still less of a problem from the point of view of the leaders. However, there is one difficult problem. We are dealing with a people who were artificially divided into two states. They were colonialized by two different powers and have administrative habits and economic structures that are different. Trying to confederate all that and to achieve a process of integration will require time, intelligence, ability, and patience, and we are engaged in the process in an irreversible way.

[Question] Regarding relations with France, evidently you cannot speak of politics in Senegal without touching on its relations with France, which are again exemplary relations, without problems, continuous. However, these relations and this French presence in Senegal are, in the view of certain persons, a little "cumbersome" or "too visible" after 20 years of independence. What do you think of these statements? Does the French presence remain a necessity for Senegal?

[Answer] I think that those who say that are not well informed. I think that if you compare the French presence in Senegal with the French presence in a certain number of developing countries equivalent to Senegal, there is really nothing shocking in the French presence here. It is a useful presence which relates to Senegalese national needs, and we have no complexes in this regard. Personally, I have not sensed among my people any phenomenon of rejection or impatience, or any other feeling of wanting to see a reduction in the French presence. I should say that on the side of France itself, we have not sensed any desire to establish hegemony here. Quite to the contrary, we sense more and more a desire to place relations between the two countries on a level of strict equality in order to safeguard the respective dignities of each of the two countries. However, there again, with the exception of a few opposition personalities who are in search of issues with which to criticize the government, who always take up the wornout themes

of imperialism, neocolonialism, and other slogans, the healthy element of our people has never expressed any aggressiveness toward the French presence. This French presence, moreover, is composed essentially of technical assistants whom we need. We don't even have all of the technical assistants we need for our requirements for development in the various sectors. There are also expatriates in the private sector, but they hold positions which are strictly technical and specialized. The rest of the positions are those which should normally be turned over gradually to Senegalese officials who are ready to take them over. I don't think there is any problem. And once again, we have no complexes on this matter.

[Question] Successful cooperation is that which provides for its own replacement. Therefore, I suppose that you already have a plan for such replacement.

[Answer] Absolutely. I don't say that we have a very detailed plan. However, we have objectives for the progressive replacement [of French personnel]. As you have said, successful technical assistance is assistance which prepares for its own disappearance. And I can tell you that this is the philosophy of the French Government, as it is of the Senegalese Government.

[Question] It is said--and this is a wornout theme--that culture is the soul of a people. Some people think there may be too many references to France in Senegal. In effect, these people state that being open to universal culture should not be confused with a kind of depersonalization. In other words, to open oneself up more effectively, it is necessary first to assume your own responsibilities. Now, we have the impression that in terms of culture in Senegal, the Senegalese identity has not been sufficiently developed. Meanwhile, there is every reason for Senegal to express itself in terms of its own cultural identity. This is also true in terms of its own language, since you have a language which is spoken everywhere in Senegal.

[Answer] We should be afraid of replacing one imperialism with another imperialism, because there is one national language which is perhaps more widely spoken than the others. However, there are other national languages which are as rich and valuable.

In all, we have identified six languages whose transcription into written form has been arranged. We have also undertaken work regarding the division of words in these different languages; [this has been done,] moreover, under the auspices of my predecessor, who continues to work in this area at present. I think he wound up by bringing together the commission for the last language on which he was working. He should tell you very honestly that this concern is also ours. We have just held seminars on youth and culture at the departmental level, and regional seminars are currently in session. The theme for the past several years is exactly what you have just said: "Digging into our past and opening up to the present." And we have decided not to sacrifice any of the aspects of this alternative. We have decided to dig into our past but also to open ourselves up to the present, because if we do not open

ourselves up, we will impoverish ourselves, not enrich ourselves. And if we only open ourselves up without digging into our past, this will amount to depersonalization, the loss of our soul, of our substance. We would not exist. We would be pallid beings without a reflection.

Therefore we must assume the two aspects of our cultural vocation. I can assure you that work toward rooting ourselves in our cultural values is really going on in depth, and that we will vigorously pursue our objective of instruction in the national languages that we have already transcribed. We will thus have created the conditions for valid instruction at the elementary school level and perhaps even at the preschool level.

[Question] There are 12 political parties in Senegal. Is this a risk or a sign of good luck for democracy?

[Answer] It could be either one or the other, depending on the wisdom displayed by men. I myself am optimistic about the maturity and wisdom of the political leaders. For some people, 12 political parties can lead toward anarchy, toward a waste of energy. For others, that can be a source of reciprocal enrichment in terms of culture, of essential differences, in the expression of sensitivity, all of which are important for national political life. However, there needs to be an overall objective at every level, a kind of minimal cohesion to pursue the national task of economic and social development. I am also optimistic about this aspect, and this is the reason I have encouraged the establishment of new political parties.

[Question] Excuse my saying this to you, but I have heard it said of you that you do not find it easy to speak of the future. Nevertheless, some people attribute to you the intention of forming a government of national union or a national front with the principal opposition parties after the elections in 1983. In any case, would that be a solution which you would find attractive at one time or another and of which you have thought?

[Answer] No, I have never thought of it. You know, I don't know if this is a bizarre aspect of my character, but I often make bets on the future insofar as major national objectives are concerned. However, there are problems on which I never make bets. I am going to tell you something. On 31 December 1980, President Senghor announced his resignation as president. He had told me of his decision a few days before. Everyone knew it. On the evening of 31 December [1980] I was still rejecting in my own mind any idea of a choice of prime minister. This is because I said to myself: I am still prime minister; I am not the president. When I woke up on 1 January, when I took the oath of office, it was only at that moment that I would have the right to consider myself the president, and I would then announce the course to be followed. And that is what I did. Of course, I had some names in my mind, for at that level of responsibility you can never let yourself be caught unprepared. However, I can assure you that it was only after having taken the oath of office and when I left the Palace of Justice that my mind turned very quickly to the definitive choice of the man whom I was going to pick as prime minister. So I am giving you the same answer. I have never thought of a national front government, and I don't know who will be president in 1983.

You see, I go only up to that point. And at that time, depending on the political conditions of the moment, I think the president will do his best for the future of the Senegalese people.

[Question] I would not wish to miss the occasion of asking you a question which interests many people, both in Senegal and in other African countries. This is the problem of this law on illegal enrichment. You have taken risks, because the risk is quite serious. That is, the risk of going too far. And at the moment you create an atmosphere of suspicion, of a witch hunt, which would damage the political climate. The other risk would rest in not going far enough. In such a case you would risk deceiving people who have placed their confidence in you and who are enthusiastic about your ideas.

[Answer] Yes, you have answered the question. You have to find the middle ground. I hope that you heard what I said on the evening of 3 April, when I said clearly that this law should not be considered an instrument for the settling of old scores or something that will be applied on the basis of slanderous denunciations. I think you have to go all the way in an atmosphere of serenity, balance, and good sense. The problem is simple. In all of our countries--and even in industrialized countries, not just in Third World countries, for there have been scandals in many developed countries; it should not be thought that this is a monopoly of countries of the Third World--in all our countries there is corruption. Corruption is a kind of gangrene. If you do not stop it in time, it will spread throughout society, which will lose all its values, all its virtues, and it will become impossible to consolidate a nation and to build a state on solid foundations. This is because we ebcounter the phenomenon of a progressive decay of the structure that will make all our efforts useless. It is therefore necessary to know how to act in time. What is corruption? It is the phenomenon commonly called "the phenomenon of the bribe." By definition, it is a phenomenon that cannot be dealt with by the normal laws on misappropriation of public funds and other matters. This is because no one has an interest in speaking of it. Corruption takes place under the table, as the established expression has it. There is a big business transaction. A civil servant intrigues to ensure that it goes well, goes to a company, and that company tells him: "Good. Afterward, I will let you have so much money under the table." You have no proof of this! We have thought about this question. And what we have said is simple. It is the following: When we see that a person is living a kind of life or has possessions out of proportion to his recognized legal income, we will ask him to explain himself. He comes to the office. We question him calmly, reasonably. How have you managed to be able to live like this? The person answers. If he gives us reasonable justifications, the judges will not be men without a heart or without intelligence. They know their job. I can tell you now that in the course of the present inquiry there have already been people who have been questioned by the special branch.

Having said that, I can assure you that the system of justice is independent. We have established a special legal jurisdiction competent to deal with this kind of thing, and it has our confidence for carrying out its mission.

[Question] Regarding this question of illegal enrichment, there are some forms--I repeat, some forms--in cases of illegal enrichment where the government closes its eyes a little.

[Answer] I don't see at all what you are trying to say.

[Question] This is a matter of these charlatans who pass themselves off as religious persons and who sometimes take large sums of money from the people and enrich themselves on the back of the citizens.

[Answer] Yes, but that is a common-law crime. That is fraud. If we have a complaint in good and proper form, that question will go to the courts as a common-law matter. There is no problem. I would point out to you once again that the crime of illegal enrichment involves those who hold public, political, administrative, or other positions--those who by their position are able to exercise influence and to take advantage of this influence to enrich themselves illegally, in an illicit way. But what you have just spoken of is fraud, pure and simple.

5170
CSO: 4719/869

NEW CNTS LEADER DISCUSSES VIEWS ON WORKERS MOVEMENT

Madia Diop Interview

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19 Apr 82 p 14

[Interview with Madia Diop, new CNTS secretary general, by Momar Seyni Ndiaye; date and place not specified]

> [Text] A few hours after his victory, Madia Diop, the new CNTS secretary general, answered our questions in the courtyard of the Socialist Party School, where he had just been consecrated and had achieved "the old dream of an authentic worker movement activist." Outside, hundreds of activists waited to hail this "victory of change," "this victory of Renewal and perseverence."

[Question] M. Diop, your election to head the CNTS is a consecration. How do you perceive this victory?

[Answer] It is a victory of the working class, a victory of perseverence and sacrifices undertaken by those responsible for it. Next, it is the achievement of the dream of an old activist who has always believed the workers' movement should be authentic, while participating in the work of national development. I have always thought these goals should not conflict with the interests of the workers. It was in 1971 that we began to fight against the imposition of a dictatorial trade union in the workers' movement. In 1975, at the congress of our central trade union, we took up this challenge but failed to achieve our aims. In 1977, however, we won a preliminary victory in the form of the resignation of the former leader, who was replaced by Babacar Diagne. This year the trade union Renewal was able to achieve the change we see today.

[Question] Isn't it also the victory of a new doctrine, or at least a new direction?

[Answer] It is the victory of a new direction over the old one. But the pace doesn't change. We are certain that the old concept did not correspond to the workers' aspirations. This is a historic day in the destiny of the

Senegalese workers' movement. The workers have confidence in us and have supported the trade union Renewal committee, resulting in the defeat of the outgoing secretary general.

[Question] The workers present in the room were very interested in your report. Is it a sort of platform of the trade union Renewal?

[Answer] This report is an important document, a very important document of the trade union Renewal committee. It reflects a school of thought--not a complete platform--and the aspirations of this school of thought. It is the essence of the will of this school of thought, which is gaining ground, seeking its way but staying within the guidelines of the direction established by President Abdou Diouf. This school of thought is somehow a form of support for the will for change that has been taking shape since January 1981.

[Question] Just what does the concept of trade union Renewal cover?

[Answer] It is a revolt by leaders who represent the people's will and who have realized how the workers have always rebelled against trade union dictatorship during a certain period of their struggle. It is the result of the whole disastrous policy of the old executive committee. That is why this struggle was born during this period of trade union dictatorship. This struggle was led by capable leaders who set the pace and who draw their mandate from the will of the workers.

[Question] Are you afraid of employers?

[Answer] Afraid of them? Not at all. On the contrary, we will tackle them if we are convinced that employers want to keep exploiting workers and are capable of violating the workers' rights and aspirations. It has been and is our duty to combat injustice and arbitrariness.

[Question] For the first time in the history of the CNTS movement, its secretary general is refusing to try to get himself a ministerial post. What meaning to you ascribe to this attitude?

[Answer] It is very important for us. We have gone through a period of responsible participation when a ministerial post was a sort of myth. Those who had one worked against the workers instead of for them. And we felt this situation promoted dictatorship and clanism within the CNTS and made it hard for the workers to get their central leader out of office. When a trade union official has a budget, he has the means to maintain himself in office for a long time even against the workers' will. We have taken a sort of step backward so that the person in charge of our central union will be a trade union representative able to remain in the service of the workers but also able to ask the government to choose from among other trade union officials, ministers who can lead their departments in the interests of the working masses. But we should say right away that we are not willing to accept just any ministerial post. We think trade union officials should head

government departments that will be consonant with the aspirations of the workers and the defense of their interests.

[Question] By refusing a ministerial post, aren't you questioning a practice that has always tended to give the workers' movement a political base?

[Answer] No, because I think the trade union movement should be a political base. It always has been. Lenin depended on the trade unions and the working class for the success of the October 1917 Revolution in the USSR. All the parties consider the working class their vanguard. That is why the CNTS considers itself an ally of the PS [Socialist Party], because most workers are members of the Socialist Party. That is why, as the leader of the CNTS, I remain convinced that the Socialist Party is the vanguard of the working class. This is a very important step forward. We will unite opposites within the workers' movement, thus leaving room for the members of our central leadership who are not members of our party but who are fighting for the same goals we are and who have confidence in us.

[Question] M. Diop, you have been criticized for representing certain concerns and perhaps even certain ideologies of parties of the political opposition. How do you react to this criticism?

[Answer] It is common. In Senegal it is enough to act in the workers' interest to be ostracized by the Socialist Party. As though the opposition parties had a monopoly on the defense of the workers' interests. When a radical PS activist is alert and drains off an important group of workers, one deduces that he is not a good PS member. This is acting as though the PS did not represent the people's best sons. This type of criticism is obsolete, anyway. Radical action in the interests of the Senegalese working class will continue. That is the only action that pays.

New Executive Committee

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19 Apr 82 p 13

[Text] After meeting for 2 days, the third congress of the National Confederation of Senegalese Workers elected a 75-member executive committee, headed--in accordance with the results of the vote--by Secretary General Media Diop. It includes eight deputy secretary generals. Faction A, led by Babacar Diagne, the outgoing secretary general, was not present at the end of the meeting, apparently because it rejected the way in which the posts of deputy secretary general were distributed yesterday evening. Some people feel that this faction, which had the confidence of 32 of 55 trade unions, represents 41 percent of the workers who are members of the unions, or 25,750. Babacar Diagne's faction feels that the number of posts offered to it are unrelated to the number of workers it represents. No exact figure was given for the number of posts this faction was asking for. A communique distributed by Faction A Sunday morning to activists announced its decision to withdraw from the congress "after certain anomalies noted in its procedure, the distribution of posts and certain voting irregularities among CSS [expansion unknown] delegates." In this statement, Faction A expressed its regret that the

procedure adopted enabled Madia Diop to make "offensive remarks about the outgoing executive committee." But during the afternoon, Babacar Diagne's faction came back to the meeting to continue participating in its deliberations. It then left again at 8 o'clock, following a disagreement about the distribution of deputy secretary general posts. The meeting continued anyway, but it was interrupted twice by sudden failures of the electricity. Here is the partial composition of the executive committee

Secretary General:	Madia Diop
1st deputy secretary general:	Serigne Diop
2nd deputy secretary general:	Ismael Diagne
3rd deputy secretary general:	Mohamed Ly
4th deputy secretary general:	Ibrahima Gueye
5th deputy secretary general:	Sogui Konate
6th deputy secretary general:	Modou Souleye Sarr
7th deputy secretary general:	(to be designated)
8th deputy secretary general:	(to be designated)

9855
CSO: 4719/854

SIX FAC FINANCING AGREEMENTS ANNOUNCED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] In order to accelerate mineral exploration and facilitate rural development and training, six financing agreements with a [total] value of [CFA] Fr 601,750,000 have been signed by our minister of economy and finance, Mr Ousmane Seck, and by the head of the French aid mission in Senegal, Michel de Bonnecorse.

The bulk of this financing is going into mineral exploration, with 370 million divided equally between geologic and mineral studies of a peat deposit in the Niayes region, and continuation of another study dealing with our phosphate resources. Some 170 million [CFA] francs have already been provided for this [phosphate] project, in which encouraging results were obtained in 1981. As for the peat deposit, a potential 50 million cubic meters of this substance, equal to about 4 million tons of heavy fuel, reportedly have already been identified.

In the rural sector, the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] will contribute to the "groundnut seed" program (second installment). That contribution, worth 50 million of our francs, will involve putting two experts to work in the seeding service. They will try to resolve problems relating to the seed laws, the organization of production plans, the harvest, and seed conservation.

In the same sector, a total of 135 million will go into a pilot project in shrimp aquaculture development in Basse-Casamance. The project will include provision of post larval shrimp, the construction of ponds and buildings, as well as various kinds of equipment. A biologist will coordinate the project. There are also plans to train a Senegalese technician who will be involved in the project.

Some 25 million will be turned over to improve the quality of rural radio broadcasts. A training agreement was also signed. It will provide financing for a preliminary study of athletic equipment in Senegal. The object of this study is to determine what facilities and equipment will be necessary for the operation of the future National Sports Institute at Dakar, whose activities will include track events, swimming, team sports, martial arts, gymnastics, and bodybuilding.

9516
CSO: 4719/823

BRIEFS

UTLS FRACTION JOINS CNTS--The Union of Free Workers of Senegal (UTLS) announced Saturday through its secretary general, Mamour Diallo, that it had decided to joint the CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers]. This union, headed by Madia Diop, has about 10 members, Mamour Diallo attributed the decision to a wish to end "divisions in the working class and exercise greater control over the defense of its interests." According to Mamour Diallo, "This saving decision was taken thanks to the initiatives of Kader Fall, minister of education, who has worked hard for further rapproachement." It will be recalled that the UTLS became divided at its 1 July council meeting, after a big misunderstanding among its principal leaders. This led its first secretary general, Mamadou Fall Puritain, to found a dissident faction (or an authentic one, according to one's interpretation of the events of the time) with headquarters at Ouagou Niayes. Another split occurred later, leading to the founding of another UTLS with headquarters at Colobane. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19 Apr 82 p 13] 9855

CSO: 4719/854

FORMER OIL SEARCH AGREEMENT WITH AMOCO RENEGOTIATED

Victoria NATION in French 29 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] A new stage in oil prospecting in the Seychelles will begin soon following the signing on Saturday afternoon of a contract between Maxime Ferrari, minister for planning and development, and Peter C. Quoyeser, regional negotiator for Africa and the Middle East of the American oil company Amoco.

The latter gave Minister Ferrari a check equivalent to 3.2 million rupees as a bonus at the signing.

Under terms of the contract, which the two parties had been negotiating for 4 months, Amoco in the coming months will continue its seismic and aeromagnetic prospecting on the country's continental plateau.

The two parties also prepared a program of operations that could be started after receiving the results of the upcoming prospecting. Amoco will reportedly continue to cover 25 blocks--one block averages 680 sq km in area--and will carry out a program of five drillings.

The Seychelles, represented by the minister of planning and development, and the American company also revised, under more favorable terms for this country, the agreement on oil exploration signed in June 1977 with a consortium that included Amoco. This improvement will involve an increase in the bonus, rent for the blocks and royalties.

The American oil company had announced in June the departure from the Seychelles of the prospecting ship Diamon M. Dragon after drilling offshore at three points over a period of almost a year.

A spokesman for the company had announced then that the Diamon M. Dragon's departure did not mean the end of oil exploration operations but simply the completion of a contract.

During that first contract, the offshore oil prospecting operations in Seychelles waters were pursued on a note of optimism. The information collected in the various drillings was very useful in interpreting the seismic data recorded at the beginning of 1980.

The Amoco negotiator, who was leading a four-man team, was due to leave the Seychelles Saturday evening.

9920
CSO: 4719/839

BRIEFS

FRENCH MILITARY EQUIPMENT--Victoria, 7 Jun (AFP)--A consignment of military equipment including some heavy lorries (trucks) and weapons has been delivered to the Seychelles by France, it was announced here today. Some of the equipment was displayed in a parade marking anniversary of the coup that brought President Albert Rene to power on June 5, 1977. A communique announcing the presentation said the donation was evidence of the quality of cooperation between the two countries. France stepped up military assistance to the Seychelles shortly after foreign mercenaries tried to overthrow Mr Rene's government in November. The assistance has included military advisors, equipment and increased visits by French warships. On Friday, two Chetak helicopters, gifts from India, were officially presented to the Seychelles. India also sent a team of experts to teach the Seychellois how to fly and maintain the machines. [Text] [AB071400 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 7 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1336

FIRST PROPOSAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES SUBMITTED

White, Colored, Indian Representation

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Retief Pienaar: "A Voice for the Coloreds"]

[Text] The Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council has proposed for South Africa a president having executive powers to appoint coloreds in its cabinet. Also held out as a prospect is representation in "a legislative authority" on a group basis for the coloreds. Some misgivings over three separate parliaments are being expressed.

The first report of this committee concerning the reconstitution at a central government level was made public yesterday after foreign newspapers published its contents. The report containing detailed recommendations regarding the executive authority, but laying down only broad guidelines with respect to the legislative authority, will not be tabled in the Presidential Council until next Monday. Proposals on the legislative authority will be submitted later.

Three reports were published yesterday: One concerning local and district government, one concerning the central government level and one having to do with the principles and application of the Group Areas Act.

The most important recommendations with respect to the central government are:

A president with executive powers having no ties with Parliament, who will be elected indirectly for a period of 7 years and who can also be a colored person.

A prime minister, appointed by the president, who along with members of the cabinet will have a sitting right, but no voting right, in Parliament.

Draft legislation affecting coloreds and Indians is to be referred to the Presidential Council for comments as an interim measure.

Guidelines

The government shall issue a statement of intention in which the guidelines for a future order of things are to be set forth and in which the situation of the blacks will also receive attention.

Also--the possibility of a new role for the Presidential Council.

Comments on the part of Prime Minister P.W. Botha and on the part of the leaders of other political parties in Parliament, dealing with these proposals, are presented elsewhere in this newspaper.

In a joint report tabled yesterday by the Constitutional Committee and the Committee for Economic Affairs at the meeting of the Presidential Council, participation of the coloreds in local, district and provincial administration was also recommended. Direct representation for coloreds and Indians in local white administrations for those who cannot or do not want to create their own municipalities, is being recommended. According to the recommendations in this report the coloreds must also obtain representation in the appointed district administrations or provincial councils.

In the first report on the central level the Constitutional Committee says that it advocates a political model for South Africa entaling a joint social democracy for whites, coloreds and Indians and partition for blacks.. It strongly objects to the simple majority model and supports the direction of the existing policy for blacks.

The report states that the committee is of the opinion that it is desirable to have the reform initiated at the level of the executive authority. Provisions must be made for an executive authority which rises above sectional interests. This can be attained by the appointment of a president having executive powers and elected indirectly by an electoral college consisting of white, coloreds and Indian members of the legislative authority (regardless of how it is composed). The first president must be elected by the present parliament, but according to the committee the government will perhaps consider involving the coloreds and Indians even now in the election of the first president.

The president appoints the prime minister and then, in consultation with him, the members of the cabinet. Cabinet members will serve for as long as the president wishes them to do so.

Six Guidelines for Reform

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The government will be guided by six guidelines when it considers the proposals of the Presidential Council and undertakes negotiations with the interested parties on this matter. This was made known yesterday by Prime Minister P.W. Botha in Capetown.

At the same time he committed the government to circumspection and a process of negotiation and made a serious appeal to leaders of all political parties and population groups to abstain from precipitous and unconsidered voicing of opinions over the proposals.

Practical

The six general guidelines mentioned by the prime minister are the following:

Political adaptations must not have a destabilizing effect on South African society and must therefore take place by way of an evolutionary process;

Such adaptations must be feasible and practicable and in line with the country's means regarding its labor force and finances;

They must be simple, clear and applicable;

Measures to be taken must be as acceptable as possible to all the population groups involved;

For the sake of the general interest of all the population groups the feeling of security and permanency must be guaranteed to the whites while the prospect of realizing their reasonable expectations must be offered to the other population groups;

Finally, in confirmation of the government's resolve for insuring necessary and just adaptations, the recommendationsmust be considered with circumspection so as to render possible constructive measures as soon as possible.

Mr Botha said that the government wants to emphasize that before it goes into negotiations with the parties concerned, or assumes a stand with respect to any recommendation of the Presidential Council or its committees such recommendations will not represent the government's views. Due to the nature of the matter the government will, in the usual manner, consult the party congresses in applicable situations.

The government also wishes to reemphasize that in the event that it accepts any recommendations in part or as a whole it will consider constitutional amendments by Parliament, as now constituted, and if acceptable bring about such amendments.

The Presidential Council's Report

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 10

[Text] The establishment of a non-parliamentary executive authority with an indirectly elected president as its head who can take in coloreds in his cabinet is being recommended by the Constitutional Committee.

The committee states that the president must be elected by an electoral college consisting of white, colored and Indian members of the legislative authority; moreover, this office can also be filled by the coloreds.

Details concerning the electoral college will first become available when the committee makes detailed recommendations in a later report on the legislative authority.

The first president must be elected by the present parliament, although the government will possibly consider making a temporary arrangement by means of which the colored and Indian communities will be involved in the election of the first president.

The president must be the chairman of a single cabinet (or ministerial council). In view of the fact that his role will be standing above sectional interests (a supra-ethnical authority) the president will want to appoint whites, coloreds and Indians in his cabinet. Although the committee regards it as highly desirable and perhaps even necessary for members of the three groups to serve in the cabinet on a strictly proportional basis it is of the opinion that it will not be appropriate to prescribe to the president definite ethnic numerical ratios in connection with appointments in the cabinet.

The committee expects that to start with the cabinet will consist of a single prime minister appointed by the president and ministers who will be appointed by the president in consultation with the prime minister. In accordance with typical non-parliamentary executive authorities members of the cabinet will not also be members of the legislative authority, although the committee accepts the fact that most appointments will be made from the ranks of the legislative authority.

Formal Functions

The president will serve for 7 years and can be re-elected.

The committee is of the opinion that the president must be expressly described as the head of the executive authority in the constitution and that his functions must be clearly defined. Besides the formal functions which the state president fulfills in accordance with the present constitution the committee expects the president to appoint the ministers and deputy ministers in consultation with the prime minister. The president will evidently have a legislative role because the executive authority will continue to be the main source of legislative initiative. The president must also have the right to hold referendums over certain matters.

The committee proposes the following relationship between the president and the prime minister: The establishment of a national policy rests with the president and the cabinet and the prime minister is tasked with the daily administration of the country, the coordination of the minister's work and the government's relationship with the legislative function.

Pliability

In order to eliminate problems associated with a mixed executive authority, members of the cabinet must not also be members of the executive authority (a consensus seeking political style, rather than an opposition practicing one, will be necessary for getting support in the carrying out of legislation). This will also be providing the presidential office with the pliability required in a poli-ethnic government system. Therefore, members of the legislative authority who are appointed as ministers and deputy ministers must renounce their seats. However, provisions must be made to allow a member of the cabinet, appointed from the executive authority, to subsequently return to his position if he was taken away from it by the president.

Aside of the fact that they will not be allowed to vote, it can be expected that the prime minister, the ministers and deputy ministers will be taking part in the deliberations of the legislative authority just as they are doing now.

The committee says that it accepts the fact that a big problem in South Africa arises from the highest political executive authority generally associating itself with the protection and promotion of sectional interests. An executive president who is elected indirectly by an electoral college which cuts across ethnic lines can do much to relieve this problem by making the executive authority as supra ethnical as possible. Although, in the legislative function a new constitution must make provisions for the diversity of communities the political executive authority must be regarded as being broadly representative of all communities.

Election System

Details on an election system for the presidency are dependent on how the legislative authority will be composed. The committee is of the opinion that the election system will have to come up with two things which cannot be easily combined. The first thing is that it must make the highest political executive authority as broadly representative as possible of the communities participating in the central government, namely: the white, colored and Indian communities. Secondly, this system shall not be regarded as a threat to the main interests of the present dominant group whose leaders must make the final decisions regarding the constitutional changes. If these latter conditions are not met then the committee assumes that the election system will be rejected.

No Group Dominance or Orthodox Democracy

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 10

[Text] Group dominance will have to be eliminated if South Africa wants to avoid increasing political instability and social as well as economid disintegration. This is what the Constitutional Committee states in its report.

In a chapter dealing with its premises and with views which it has accepted the committee says that South Africa's government institutions will have to reflect the multiplicity of its society if it wishes to attain a workable democratic system.

The different societies must be accomodated so that their difference will be neither repudiated nor aggravated. The committee is aware that group identity processes are a dynamic matter and that definition of lines is something which must be regarded as being fluid rather than static.

Political development is a necessary thing, but this must be measured in values such as democracy, freedom, justice, well-being, equality of opportunity, security, efficiency, self-respect and the protection of culture and identity.

Orthodox

The committee assumes that the orthodox model of democracy (simple majority voice or a one-man-one vote majority rule in a single system) is not a viable choice for South Africa. If a political system in South Africa is to succeed as a democracy then participation in the system must be on a different basis than the simple undifferentiated majority rule.

The committee assumes that any system in South Africa which includes blacks on the basis of an unqualified majority or a consociative foundation cannot succeed as a democracy in the present or foreseeable circumstances.

South Africa needs a strong government capable of maintaining security and undertaking a coherent program of measures. The committee believes that a timely reform program undertaken from a visible position of strength can contribute a great deal in countering the activities of advocators and plotters of revolutionary subversion.

A circumscribed government is desirable in South Afrida's circumstances and this is not irreconcilable with strong government because a government can be strong without having to intrude or encroach too far or too deeply. Serious clashes will be the probable result if effective mechanisms for the protection of individual and group rights are lacking.

The committee says that a political system for South Africa presupposes the existence of a spirit of collaboration. The committee knows that the focus of contemporary studies on political problems of a diverse society is moving away from the purely constitutional, or even institutional forms, to the society's political processes.

Experience shows that the way of keeping competition for power and position between the various communities of a multi-racial society to a manageable level is not to be found so much in institutional forms but in the political process and in everything dependent on that such as political leadership, style of leadership, the elites, political parties and policy.

The success of any new form of government will to a great extent depend on the quality of leadership. In the form of government envisaged by the committee, bridge building, or the consensual political style, will be playing a very important role. All the experience of a diversified society points to the importance of the elites and their conscious identification and enlistment with every government level.

Although a system of political parties directed predominantly at the community in a multiracial situation such as South Africa is unavoidable, there ought to be inducements for the political parties to find grounds and points of agreement and to start moving from there.

The committee says that any form of government must be able to adapt and grow. Constitutions change through circumstances and this will apply especially to a dynamic society groping to find its way to the solution of its political problems and therefore find itself in a transitional constitutional stage for the foreseeable future. The committee detects certain dangers in the situation.

"Few things will cause as much damage to the prospect of an orderly political development as the introduction of changes brought about on short notice only because of immediate pressure. Constant nagging on a form of government prejudices the authority of the constitution, causes insecurity and foments instability in the country."

A Segmental Autonomy Principle

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 10

[Text] Representation on a group basis for whites, coloreds and Indians within a single legislative authority is being held out in prospect by the Constitutional Committee in its report on the reform of the first government level of South Africa.

In its first report the committee does not go into detailed recommendations with respect to the legislative authority, but concentrates on the executive authority. It has not had the time to complete its work on the legislative authority.

Its most important conclusions regarding a legislative body for South Africa are set forth in a chapter of the report.

On the basis of testimony presented to it the committee has serious reservations with respect to the feasibility of a three "parliaments" system envisaged in the Nationalist Party's constitutional plan of 1977 and in the 1979 draft legislation bill. The committee has also reservations on the feasibility of a legislative function based on a single undifferentiated majority rule.

The committee has found that South African circumstances require a legislative authority constituted in accordance with the principle of "segmental autonomy."

Representation must be on a group basis (communal) and the constitution must make provisions for matters of essential interest for the specific communities as opposed to matters of common interest. The committee's proposal for a reconstitution of the legislative body will be set forth on this basis in a subsequent report.

The committee does not recommend the establishment of a legislative authority based on the principle of a simple majority; it does give consideration to a segmental autonomy which entails minority governments. That is, a government of the minority, for itself in the area of its exclusive interest.

Segments

With respect to matters of common interests decisions must be taken by all segments together with roughly proportional degrees of influence. With respect to all other matters decision and execution can be left to the individual segments.

In the chapter about the legislative authority the committee discusses the 1977 constitutional plan of the Nationalist Party and the 1979 draft legislation. The committee says that the 1977 plan fails to give any indication of the form of legislative process.

Criticism against the draft legislation, which has contained more facts, is that only the white Parliament is invested with legislative competencies. The other two bodies would therefore remain constitutionally inferior. It would even be within the competence of the white Parliament to repeal the entire constitution without consulting the other two legislative bodies.

Delegating

The drafters of the draft legislation tried to overcome this problem by introducing the principles of constitutional succession and executive delegating.

This is highly undesirable from a constitutional point of view. The Indian Council has no legislative competency to delegate matters to the Indians' legislative body.

Any such powers which the Indian Council might have had and the limited power which the Colored Representative Council had could not have been delegated without much ado. The proper way would have been to expound this in a new constitution.

In the draft legislation there was no attempt to define what is of common interest or of one's own community interest. Another criticism of the draft legislation is the absence there of a stipulation requiring that legislation affecting all three communities be referred to all three legislative bodies.

Moreover, it is only the white parliament that wields fiscal powers. The prominent role of the council of cabinets as set forth in the draft legislation is also getting thorough criticism.

The committee says that it realizes that the drafters of the legislation were faced with a problem. It is a difficult thing to create an executive/legislative relationship which combines a high degree of executive initiative with a similar measure of legislative independence even in a two-chamber system.

"If legislative bodies with two chambers are not conducive to a healthy executive/legislative relationship, how much greater will the problem then be if one starts out with three parliaments?" Colored and Indian witnesses before the committee were unanimous in opposing to the utmost the three different legislative bodies.

Ways of Defusing Differences

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 10

[Text] The draft legislation which affects community relations in general and the interests of the coloreds and Indians in particular must be referred to the Presidential Council as a matter of policy. This is what the Constitutional Committee recommended.

One of the committee's alternate proposals is that those committees consisting of members of the Presidential Council and members of Parliament be established for the purpose of giving general consideration to proposed legislation and policy affecting the colored and Indian communities and community relations.

The committee emphasizes that it regards these arrangements as interim measures which must apply until such a time as it makes recommendations on the legislative authority. This must not be regarded as a substitute for the participation of the colored and Indian communities in the legislative functions.

Modifications to the legislative body will perhaps take a long time. However, because the committee is convinced that it is in the country's interest for coloreds and Indians to participate directly and at all levels in the governing processes, it suggests taking these temporary measures.

The committee states that there are two longer range possibilities for the Presidential Council: A second chamber in a restructured legislative authority or a "decompression chamber."

The committee does not exclude the possibility of transforming the Presidential Council in two chambers, but this will depend on how the legislative authority is restructured. The desirability of this must also be weighed against the advantages of the continued existence of the council in its present advisory capacity. According to the opinion of the committee the

importance of the council lies in the fact that it is the first, and now the only government institution in which members of the white, colored, Indian and Chinese communities are represented.

Depolitization

As for the possible role of the council as a "decompression chamber" the committee states that the council has the potential of being an instrument of purposeful depolitization. Every plural society needs a "decompression chamber" in which delicate and difficult points of differences between the various communities are removed from the political arena and then defused in a non-partisan atmosphere. No matter how developed and adequate the legislative authority may be, the committee expects that there will always be a need for such a body.

The Presidential Council merges well into the non-parliamentary executive authority recommended by the committee. The council has, moreover, gained valuable experience and is well on the road of developing institutional practices and procedures which will be of inestimable value elsewhere in the new constitutional order (for example in a legislative committee system).

The council's term of office expires at the end of 1985, but in view of the possibilities which have already been mentioned it would be premature of the committee to air an opinion on the form that it is to assume thereafter. However, in the opinion of the committee, putting together the council by way of appointments (and not election) was a wise decision.

The election of the members would have politicized the council to a great extent, limited the freedom of discussion and in practice it would have meant that the council would have been deprived of the services of people who can play an unmistakable role in making it an effective body. However, the committee agrees that an election, or election and appointments, will probably be necessary if the council is to become a second chamber in the legislative authority.

Local Administrations; Full Rights

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 12

[Text] The committees which have studied a new order of things on a local level recommend that existing administration and neighborhood affairs committees for the coloreds and Indians must obtain representation with full rights in white local administration or in administration committees of white municipalities.

The committees recommend that the chairman of each administrative committee or his deputy obtain seating with full voting rights in white municipalities and in divisional councils (in the Cape Province).

This arrangement must remain in force until the colored region becomes autonomous or until its representatives obtain seats in the white municipality or divisional council on a district basis. In the meantime the administrative committees must continue to exist. The same arrangements apply to zones (for example in Natal) where whites make up a minority in local administrative jurisdictions.

Existing local administration, including peripheral urban administrations, must keep their present status unless or until the recommendations made by the committees require their adaptations or changes. Voting rights procedures for divisional councils must remain as they now stand while awaiting further study. Provisions must be made for the appointment of colored and Indian representatives in the peripheral city councils in Transvaal, the Free State and Natal.

Members of the Chinese population must obtain full rights at a local administrative level and exercise them in the communities in which they live.

The committees recommend that communities which are too small to meet the requirements of an autonomous municipality must be able to elect one or more representatives, on a district basis, to the local administration which concerns them. If the community does not justify a district standing or is located in a region where a district system is not applicable, it shall (in accordance with the discretion of the minister or administrator) have the right to appoint at least one representative in the existing local administration.

If the taxable value of the properties of such a small community or if its numbers are too small for creating a district or if the community has never justified a representative, then the people there must be incorporated in the closest suitable district on the basis of their own voters roll until such a time when the taxable value of their property increases or their numbers have increased sufficiently. It shall always be the right of any minority group within an area to form an independent local administration provided the criteria set down by the committees are met.

According to the report, municipal districts are to be delimited on the basis of the taxable value of the properties there. Each district must have equal representation in each local administration.

Instrument

The committees recommend that the evaluation of properties, with respect to raising the taxes, must be done by impartial statutory councils in each district or province. They are to be appointed by the minister or administrator. Evaluations must be reviewed on a regular basis.

The report states that during the transition from the administrative committee to local administration there must be a form of continuity. There will have to be collaboration between leaders and officials in

order to put the recommended new order of things into practice. Thus reform at the level of local government can become a very important instrument for greater collaboration and for constitutional, social and economic reform in South Africa.

The link between local administration and the central Department for Local Administration, and its minister who must play a coordinating role should be achieved by way of a coordinating council in which entities such as the Union Municipal Administration, municipal associations, local administrations and even multi-purpose corporations, metropolises, corporate bodies such as the Electricity Supply Corporations, water councils and transportation advisory councils, can serve. Besides practical problems this council must give attention to the formulation of policy through consensus. The council can also be instrumental in the creation of an entity for arbitration for settling administrative differences at the level of local administration.

The committees urgently recommend that the Commission for Administration in consultation with universities and technical colleges, launch an on-the-job training program for officials and also offer development programs to members of the council. A recruitment campaign for workers in local administration must be started immediately in order to cope with the acute work force shortages.

Legal provisions must be made for collaborative agreements between local administrations in South Africa bordering with self-ruling and independent black states (administrations like Umlazi and Mdantsane), according to the report.

Proposals Accepted Unanimously

The recommendations of the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee with respect to a new order of things on a local and district administrative level have been accepted unanimously by all the members. Six members of the two committees are colored.

The members are: Dr S.W. van der Merwe (coordinating chairman and chairman of the Committee for Economic Affairs), Dr D.J. Worrall (chairman of the Constitutional Committee), Mr J.L. Horak, Mr D.G. Janse van Rensburg, Mr W.C. Dempsey, Commandant L.F. Porter, Mr A.M. van Schoor, Mr I.J. du P. Basson, Mr J.M. Henning, Mr W.M. Sutton, Mr T.J. Booyens, Mr A.G. deWitt, Mr L.S. Leon, Mr L.V. du Preez, Mr W.S. Africa, Prof H.J. Strauss, Mr J.P. Cronje, Mr J.A.J. Pickard, Mr B. Landau, Prof A.R.C. de Crespigny, Mr R.C. Webb, Attorney D.A. Neser, Mr M. Rajab, Dr J.J.S. Weidemann, Attorney L. Pienaar and Mr G. Munsook.

Taxation and Money Redistribution

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 12

[Text] Comprehensive recommendations on reforming the basis of taxation and on the system of providing services on the local administrations as well as on the redistribution of incomes between the various communities are contained in the report of Presidential Council's Committee for Economic Affairs and Constitutional Committee regarding an alternative local administration.

Various ways are being suggested for providing greater incomes to local administrations as well as a better way of distributing the income among the various population groups within the jurisdictional areas of local administrations. Among the things proposed is that the existing income from business licenses be expanded to also include professional services and that incomes from motor vehicle licenses and amusement taxes must be shared by the area from which these originate.

According to the report a distinction must be made at the local administration level between the provision of major services on the part of the major executive bodies and the provision of petty services which must be provided by the elected minor local authorities.

What is meant by major services are such things as projects like providing water and electricity, sewer facilities, fire-fighting and professional services, while petty services cover such things as reticulation, the maintenance of parks and swimming pools and providing facilities for relaxation. The major bodies can be the appointed district councils, development councils, metropolitan councils or even utility companies.

Capabilities

The nature, extent and content of the services which are to be undertaken by a certain local authority may fluctuate from extremely limited to comprehensive depending on the capabilities of the major executive bodies. The criterion must always be to provide the best quality of service at the lowest unit cost for the benefit of the general public.

The extent and diversity of services provided by the local authorities will be affected by the process and rate of urbanization (a universal phenomenon which continues to make bigger demands on planning even in South Africa), finances and administration. Separation and rationalization of functions therefore requires special flexibility for accommodating this process.

In South Africa, where the free enterprise system is practiced, maximum participation by the private sector in providing goods and services should be pursued. In so doing the problem of providing appropriate and suitable personnel can be surmounted.

From the information on the financing of local administration now available it is very clear that new financing formulas will have to be found which are closer in line with the capabilities or incapabilities of communities to pay, in view of the fact that the income from tax on properties of the coloreds and Indians is extremely low and there is none at all from black properties. These facts should also lead to a closer connection with the government's intention of narrowing down the prosperity gap.

With respect to increasing the local governments' sources of income the report says that property taxes, which are now already high, could hardly be increased, especially if one considers that home ownership is being strongly encouraged by the government. Thus new sources of income which are spread out more evenly, will have to be found.

Prospects appear to be meager with respect to the redistribution of taxation resources from the higher governing bodies to the local ones since these resources are now completely committed. A reapportionment of resources will therefore also have to go hand in hand with a reapportionment of functions and responsibilities to the local governments must also create new administrative functions.

"However, it must be clearly understood that a decision of this nature will lead directly to a more just allotment of money between the local governments of the various communities. What are considered here are resources such as motor vehicle licenses, transfer dues, stamp dues and sales tax." This is how the report words this.

A More Equitable Distribution

Before new incomes for the local governments are created, in the South African circumstances of population heterogeneity and great differences in wealth, it will be necessary to first separate large scale and small scale functions and also adapt a program of purposeful elimination of a lingering and relative disparity. If this is not done a greater base of revenue will only widen the existing prosperity gap between the different population group groups.

In order to offset the present inbalance of distribution of existing sources of income from business centers, industrial areas, agriculture, mining areas, agriculture and government properties, most of which end up in white areas, the revenue which is derived from these sources must be distributed more justly in order to prevent future disparities. These revenues must be regarded as being "neutral" in the sense that they are not coupled with property taxes on homes.

The proposal is that any further recommendations on the assignment of "neutral" funds be referred to the Presidential Council by the ad hoc work-group (the Croser Committee) for comments by its Committee on Economic Affairs.

Since most of the white local governments are now experiencing serious shortages of money and all the revenues from existing sources are already committed, it is obvious that a more equitable redistribution must come about much later.

Decentralization

The report states: "The committee does not have sufficient information to give a broader opinion regarding redistribution except to say that a more reasonable order, based on per capita consumer spending per group, multiplied by the actual numbers of each group in a local area appears to be an acceprable point of departure.

It is furthermore recommended that existing sources of income from business licenses be expanded to also include professional services such as those of doctors, accountants, architects and lawyers. A tax on the business turnover of enterprises within a certain region could also provide considerable neutral income as would also tourist taxation and even amusement taxes. Employment levies could provide an additional source of income, however, this could contribute to greater unemployment unless this would be applied as a means of encouraging deconcentration of workers and jobs in compliance with the decentralization policy of the government.

If tax rates are kept realistically low such reforms of the basis for financing local administrations should not place too great a burden on the communities. To a large measure this should also rectify fiscal problems provided the following two rules are kept in mind:

Recommendations

Equal minimum standards of infrastructural services for all groups, and...

Determination of priorities on a broader democratic basis which presupposes an election arrangement in which every citizen within the jurisdiction of a local government can participate.

Because of the shortage of trained officials now being experienced by local governments everything possible must be done to train as many coloreds as possible as fully competent personnel of the local administrations. It appears to be impossible to fill all the vacancies from white ranks only.

Other financial recommendations in the report are as follows:

The Permanent Liaison Committee, which was proposed by the ad hoc work-group (Croeser Committee) and accepted and which will have the job of making recommendations on local administration matters must be appointed as soon as possible and be invested with the appropriate executive powers. The remaining tasks of the work group can be performed just as effectively by the Liaison Committee.

The implementation of a new fiscal basis for local administrations must take place simultaneously with the introduction of a new local administrative system held in prospect within the report.

Requirements

The work group's proposal for the establishment of joint services committees must be put into practice and the committees must be regarded as the forerunners of metropolitan regional governments.

Revenues from motor vehicle licenses as well as from amusement taxes and transfer duties must accrue in favor of the places of origin.

The needs and capabilities of administrative councils and community councils must be taken into consideration in taxation and financing reforms.

The establishment of black municipalities will be supported wherever that is possible and desirable by the communities involved. At the same time black municipalities may be established only on the same basis and with the same rules set forth for municipalities.

Proposed Changes in Political Divisions

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 12

[Text] The phasing out (within the next 4 years) of the provincial councils as the elected representative second level governments and their replacement by possibly eight district/provincial administrations with appointed administrators and executive committees at the head, is being recommended by a section of the two committees which have studied a new order of things on a local administration level.

In accordance with model A (a report on model B follows) the following is being proposed:

The decentralization of administration into a number of non-legislative district/provincial administrations with an administrator and executive committee at the head;

The gradual elimination of provincial councils as elected and representative second level governments;

The appointment by the government of new administrators and executive members with provisions made for coloreds and Indians in the executive committees;

The creation of a minister and central department for local government and the constitutional stipulation of relations between local and central government;

The creation of a coordinating council with the minister as the chairman, as a liaison between local administrations in urban and rural areas and the central government;

Also, the carrying out of a thorough study of the present provincial borders on the part of the Planning Committee of the Presidential Council.

Consensus

Proponents of this model are saying that, as representative, legislative and second level institutions, provincial councils must disappear in about 4 years. South Africa must (if possible) be divided into eight districts.

The responsibility for matters of local administration must be given to a minister of the central government. Direct liaison between the government department and the local administration must take place through a coordinating council in which organizations which provide services to local administrations must serve along with the representatives of the local administrations and under the chairmanship. Besides giving attention to practical matters one of this council's tasks must be the formulation of policy by consensus.

Statutory advisory councils which must be bound to the Department for Local Administration must be created for the various district provinces in order to assist new or small local administrations. Professional areas such as engineering, personnel administration, law enforcement and township planning must be represented in these councils. Besides these advisory councils each district/province must also get an assessment chief and a township council which must also be bound to the Ministry for Local Administration which must resolve differences at a local administrative level.

Good Hope

The present administrative arrangement which manages provincial councils is being retained through the deconcentrated district administrations of the Department of Health, National Education and Transportation. Public Works will have to be transferred to the central Department of Community Development; traffic control to the local police administrations, natural conservation to the National Parks Council, public order to a quasi-autonomous appointed council of trustees of all population groups, library services to local administrations and city (town) planning also to local governments, where it should be. Provincial control over local administration must be lifted in due course of time.

Districts will possibly (but not necessarily) have the same borders as the proposed districts for industrial development as put into prospect last year by the prime minister at the Good Hope deliberations. The Planning Committee of the Presidential Council can carry out an expert study on the grouping of districts. The four existing provincial "governments" will therefore be changed into eight special district/provincial administrations to conduct certain faculties and functions on behalf of the central government. Although

the deconcentration appears like political centralization, this is not altogether true. All the foregoing departments and other government departments are already functioning more or less at the local administration level or are using the local administrations as agents. In the process the provinces will be losing their legislative powers by transferring some of them to the central government and the others to local administrations.

As the motivation for this model its advocates are, among other things, going by the testimony they have heard regarding the desirability of limiting provincial control over the larger local administrations, the rising costs of maintaining the four separate provinces and the fact that provinces do not have direct taxing faculty. Other national groups part in a depoliticized administration and in so doing it will be possible to create a more reasonable arrangement without the additional costs of duplicating or tripling services. The proposal does not substantially alter the status of administrators or of members of the executive committees.

In addition the advocates of model A say that the collaboration of all national groups (including the blacks) with the major services cannot logically be avoided. If the provincial councils in their present form are allowed to continue with the same faculties it will be difficult to form an idea of what the relations will be with the black local administrations. The present term of the provincial councils will probably not be affected by these proposals and the proposals can be reviewed after 1986. According to the report the administrators and executive committees must end up getting a great deal of decision-making faculty in accordance with this proposal.

Proposed Changes--Model B

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 12

[Text] The retention of provincial councils with representation for the coloreds and Indians and the creation of a department for local and provincial government in which one colored person and one Indian must serve "at least" as deputy ministers, has been proposed by a portion of the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee.

As the committees were unable to attain unanimity on the future of the provincial systems in a new order, two proposals were made in this respect. Accordingly model B proposes that:

The present provinces be increased to possibly eight: three in the Cape Province, three in Transvaal and one each in the Free State and Natal;

Representatives of whites, colored and Indians, elected on the basis of independent voters rolls, will serve in the provincial councils (independent voters rolls will insure justified representation for each group);

The very likely devolution of executive power to provincial councils be accepted and actually applied;

The question of qualifications for provincial voting rights and the number of representatives for each group to be determined by the Constitutional Committee;

Each administrator be assisted by an executive committee consisting of elected representatives of the various communities and legally constituted in accordance with the representation of the communities in the council in question;

A department for local and provincial government be created with members of the colored and Indian national groups who are to serve at least in the capacity of deputy ministers.

New Provinces

According to this proposal persons now having second level government voting rights are to keep those rights. Every member of the executive committee must vote there in the same manner as now the case may be. Provincial councils must not get the original legislative powers, however, the very likely devolution of executive power must devolve on the councils. Existing ordnances must remain legal and binding while a committee of experts can recommend which ordnances of parts thereof must be repealed by Parliament. The faculty of councils to proclaim regulations must be applicable mostly on matters which have been completely or mostly depoliticized, such as farm roads and natural conservation.

A maximum autonomy must be granted to local administrations in their jurisdictions, but the controlling functions of the provincial councils over these administrations must continue. The extent of the controls must be determined by expert investigation. The Presidential Council must be asked to make recommendations with regard to the delimitation of the new provinces.

Retain Powers

Council members are to be elected for a term of 5 years and the administrator appointed for a term of 7 years.

Proponent of this model say that people and other entities who are in favor of the abolishment of provincial councils are in the minority. However, many people are of the opinion that provincial frontiers and the powers which provinces have, particularly over the bigger cities, must be reviewed.

The proponents have found that functions such as macro-planning, formulation of policy and legislation on such things as roads, traffic matters, education, health and welfare services must remain tasks for the central government. Provincial administrations should retain their present (and preferably more) executive powers in these fields.

The functions of the proposed provincial councils should include regulations which in the opinion of the state president fell within the jurisdiction of the provinces.

Subject to the laws of Parliament, the administrator and executive committee should be responsible for the budget of the province. The councils should, moreover, be responsible for the administration, coordination, planning, development of, and advice over, matters which are delegated to them through parliamentary legislation. The councils must also have the power to esbablish fines for the violation of any of their regulations.

One Council

According to its proponents the proposal has the advantage that the duplication and overlapping of work will be eliminated. The proposal is, moreover, consonant with the government's program of rationalization in the civil service. Scarce labor force will be saved and the available work force will be utilized in the best possible manner. Second level government would be brought closer to the people, especially in the rural regions, while the necessary powers and advantages of the present system would be retained.

The democratic principles are being maintained because of all three national groups would be electing their own representatives in a provincial council. Sufficient representation would be given to rural regions and significant joint responsibility on a second level government would be given to whites, coloreds and Indians.

Alternatives for Second Level Government

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 12

[Text] Two proposals have been made by the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee on the role of the provincial councils in a future order of things.

Going by the first proposal the provincial councils would gradually be abolished over a period of a few years and then replaced with (possibly) eight district or provincial administrations, the administrator and the members of the executive committees of which would be appointed by the government.

The other proposal entails the retention of the provincial councils, but would reform them to make provisions for direct representation for the coloreds and Indians.

The report says that the members of the two committees could not attain unanimity on the future of the present second level government and the decision was made to propose two models. The other proposals of the committees were adopted unanimously.

Single Education Ministry with Coloreds, Indians

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 12

[Text] A single ministry of education and one Department of National Education with one colored person and one Indian with at least a rank of deputy ministers is being proposed for South Africa by a section of the committee which has studied a new order on a local and district administration level. The same applies for the Department of Health and Welfare.

The proposals on education were made by that part of the committee which wants to maintain the provincial councils under a new arrangement. This group proposes that the greatest possible autonomy be granted at a third government level to schools which are serving different communities. Parents and teachers must be able to have a prominent share of decision making at this level.

This part of the committee says that it is aware of the sensitivity and importance of education at a provincial level. The proponents subscribe to the 11 principles formulated by the Council for Humanities Research committee which investigated education and to the reaction to this by the government in an interim memorandum.

They propose the creation of a single ministry for education "to fulfill the requirements for a national educational policy aimed at equal opportunities and equal quality and standards in education." The minister will determine a "macro-policy" including financing and standards and carry out this policy on advice from the statutory South African Educational Council through educational establishments which must be created at the various levels of government. The Educational Council must represent all interested groups.

It is furthermore proposed that a single Department of National Education be created at a central government level. In order to conduct this "macro-policy" it will be necessary to create three branches having executive powers for seeing to the educational requirements for whites, coloreds and Indians. Members of the colored communities must have at least the rank of deputy ministers in this department.

The eight provinces which this part of the committee proposes must be regarded as "delineated regions" where second level education administrations must be created. One or more decentralized sections of the executive branch branches of the Department of National Education are to be created, depending on the requirements of each province. Each of these will have a competent official as its head who will be appointed after consultation with the appropriate executive committee. On the one hand such a person will be responsible to the minister and on the other to the executive committee and among other things he will conduct a national "macro-policy" within the financial framework of the state.

Broad Principles

Recommendations made on a third government level entail the greatest possible autonomy for schools serving the various communities. Here parents and educators must be able to make a major portion of the decisions. With an eye to the "division of community interests and the strengthening of collaborative activities" and the definition and promotion of educational facilities in a region, it will be necessary to establish one or more associations of schools in the provinces. This can be in the form of "school councils" where provincial and/or local civilian or educational managements can be represented.

This part of the committee says that the same broad principles being proposed for education should also apply to roads, traffic matters, health and welfare services.

Coloreds, Indians Direct Participation in Education

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 19

[Text] Direct participation at a local administration level for coloreds and Indians who cannot set up viable municipalities, full participation at a provincial level for those groups in district administrations and the appointment of coloreds to at least the rank of deputy ministers in three central government departments has been proposed by two committees of the Presidential Council to the state president.

A joint report by the Committee for Economic Affairs and by the Constitutional Committee which have studied a new order at a local and district administration level in South Africa was submitted to the Presidential Council yesterday.

The committees recommend an equal, multiple municipal voting right with qualifications which will apply to whites, coloreds and Indians. The recommendations were unanimously submitted by all the members of the committees (six of whom are colored) and these are to bring about far reaching changes in all three administrative levels of government if accepted by the government.

According to Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, the vice-state president and chairman of the council, the proposals in this report and the recommendations being made by the Constitutional Committee regarding the central government will initiate a process of meaningful changes in the constitution whether the report is accepted as a whole or not.

The most important characteristics of the recommendations regarding local and district administration are:

The assurance that members of each of the population groups will have a meaningful say in government at a local level which affects their lives from day to day, and also at a district or provincial level;

Abolishment of discrimination and equal treatment of all three groups with respect to measures, voting rights qualifications and monetary matters, but with the recognition of group rights, the heterogeneity of this society and the right of minorities to protection;

Acceptance of the principle of the greatest possible transfer of power (devolution) and greater independence to homogeneous lower level administrations with the stipulation that autonmy at a municipal level should not be arbitrarily forced on groups, also, the decentralization of administration;

Two alternatives on the future of the provincial councils, one of which will imply the abolition of these councils;

Also, the creation of additional sources of income for local administrations.

The committees recommend that the coloreds must serve in a new Department of Local Administration in a Department of National Education and in the Department of Health and Welfare, in "at least" the capacity of deputy ministers.

The committees could not reach unanimity with respect to the future of the provincial councils and the decision was made to submit two proposals. According to one of the proposals the councils are to be eliminated gradually over a period of 4 years. The country is to be divided in possibly eight districts with appointed administrators and executive committees in which the coloreds must also serve.

Deficiencies

The other proposal entails the retention of the provincial councils, increasing them to possibly eight, direct election of the coloreds to the councils and their participation in the executive committees also as appointed administrators.

The two committees have looked into the deficiencies in the present system of local and district administrations and they have found that the question of representation and money matters have caused the biggest problems. Proposals are being made in an attempt to resolve these. These include principles, a broad philosophy and the framework of a model for healthy local and district administration of the country.

The Blacks

The committees say that they cannot ignore the position of blacks in local administrative matters. Their participation to appointed metropolitan or area administrations which will be responsible for the main services is being proposed. Their political rights over and above the local level must be realized through their national states or confederal units. This is what they said.

The committees propose measures which must be complied with before an area can become an autonomous municipality. Ethnicity must not be the determining factor because practical circumstances sometimes can render a purely ethnic composition of a local acministration impossible.

The measures apply to all groups, including the blacks, and one of these is that the people affected must express their wish to become autonomous local administrations.

Chairmen

Provisions are being made for representation of minority groups which are unable to form viable municipalities in existing local administrations. It is proposed that chairmen of executive committees for colored people and business neighborhood committees for Indians must obtain seats, with full rights "as soon as possible" in white municipalities and divisional councils (in the Cape Province) as an interim measure. This nominal representation must be valid until the minority administration becomes autonomous or until its territory can be divided into districts on the basis of taxable property values.

According to the district system more members of the minority, on an independent voters roll can serve in the administration of the majority. This arrangement is applicable throughout and also includes white minorities.

Provisions are made for very small communities to have at least one representative in the local administration of concern to them (even in divisional councils in the Cape Province). For example part of a district for whites can be added to a colored district so as to make the latter viable and be able to have at least one representative.

Chinese

According to the committees colored persons must be appointed in the suburban councils in Transvaal, the Free State and Natal and according to the proposals minorities have the right of forming an autonomous administration at any time if they can comply with these requirements.

The committees recommend that the Chinese obtain full municipality rights in the areas where they reside.

A weighted, or loaded multiple municipal voting right system with qualifications which are the same for each group is being proposed. According to this system the vote of a property owner or an investor within a municipal area will have more weight than that of someone who does not have any property.

The committees propose the separation of functions between elected local administrations (municipalities) and metropolitan or area administrations. Municipalities must provide the sensitive services while the major services are to be provided by metropolitan or area administrations. The committees are of the opinion that up to seven metropolitan administrationscan be created in South Africa. They propose an expert investigation into this matter.

Recommendations on additional sources of revenue for local administrations, the redistribution of money to underdeveloped areas, the establishment of minimum standards for all local administrations and the elimination of obsolete infrastructure and a training program for officials are also being made.

The report of the two committees will be discussed in the Presidential Council within the next few days. The council cannot alter the contents of the report but it can make comments on it and accept motions based on the report.

A Glimpse of Local Administration

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 13

[Text] This is how the order for local and district administration will look in South Africa if the recommendations of the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee are accepted:

At the very lowest level there will be autonomous elected municipalities for each group. Minority groups will be getting a representative in the majority's administration as an interim measure. If later on the minority cannot or will not form an autonomous administration it will be able to obtain more representation in the majority if its area can be viably divided in more than one district. The minority group can at any time form an autonomous administration if certain measures are met. These measures can be applied depending on the possibility of the inclusion of the administration into a metropolitan/district body or on the possibility that arrangements with another local administration or private enterprise are made to provide services on a contract basis.

The same arrangements are applicable for divisional councils in the Cape Province while representatives of the coloreds and Indians in peripheral urban areas will get representation in the other provinces. The primary local administrations are responsible for "soft" services.

Each local autonomous administration (even those of the blacks) will then appoint at least one representative in metropolitan or regional administration in which service providing organizations such as the Electricity Supply Corporation and water councils will also have representative who will be responsible for the "hard" services.

The committees say that with respect to the second level the country will possibly have to be divided into eight districts. There are two recommendations on the composition of these district/provincial administrations. The one alternative is the abolition of the provincial councils and the creation of appointed executive committees and administrators. The other alternative entails the retention of the elected provincial councils, direct representation for the coloreds in these councils, increasing the number of councils to eight and an administrator and executive committee at the head of each one. The coloreds are also to serve in the executive committees.

At the central level a Department for Local Administration is to be created headed by a minister and colored deputy ministers. Liaison between this department and the local administration will take place through a coordinating council in which representatives of the local administrations, area/metropolitan administrations, services corporations, the Electricity Supply Corporation, water councils and transportation advisory councils will be serving.

Alternative Form of Local Administration

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 13

[Text] The establishment of at least seven metropolitan governments in urban South African areas is being advocated in the report of the Constitutional Committee and the Committee for Economic Affairs regarding an alternative form of local administration in South Africa.

According to the report South African circumstances together with overseas experience are making the consideration of establishing a metropolitan government system in the country a matter of the greatest importance.

In the light of the complexity of metropolitan government in South Africa it is being recommended that a careful study by experts on the establishment of metropolitan governments in the thickly populated regions of the country be initiated.

In the foreseeable future at least seven metropolitan based local governments are envisaged. These are: Pretoria and surroundings, Central Witwatersrand including the West Rand, the East Rand, the Valdriehoek, Durban, Pinetown and surroundings, Port Elizabeth, Despatch and Uitenhage and finally the Cape Peninsula and surroundings.

Other Areas

All these areas are in need of certain municipal services which are market versed and capital intensive and which will have to count on advanced administration and control. Among the services which must be planned, co-ordinated and controlled are: planning, road and street programs, storm water control systems, distribution of electricity, water supply and distribution, transportation, fire-fighting services, sewer disposal and purification and disposal of insoluble and poisonous refuse.

Services which are not so capital intensive such as parks, playfields, cultural centers, libraries, swimming pools, sidewalks, etc. can be handled by the various local administrations within the metropolitan areas concerned.

Shortcomings

According to the report the above mentioned few metropolitan areas are not all which can be administered in this manner. The same principles can also be put into practice in other urban areas and also in rural areas in accordance with circumstances, requirements and the choice of the inhabitants involved.

The object is to place decision making and final reponsibility for their well being in the hands of the local communities and their elected representatives wherever this is possible.

The expectation is that metropolitan or district administrations will have a couple of primary administrations such as town councils or the like, as a basis. Although a universally applicable system would be preferable, the importance of flexibility is recognized so that systems which are reconcilable with the circumstances involved can be developed. The report takes into consideration the fact that there are divergent views among the present large local administrations regarding the desirability of establishing a formalized metropolitan authority.

Among the shortcomings of the present system of local administration in metropolitan areas as mentioned in the report are:

Only whites have meaningful representation in local governments and effective participation in decision making. In the light of future economic development requirements of the country it is evident and desirable that representation and participation in decision making. In the light of future economic development requirements of the country it is evident and desirable that representation and participation is made possible for the other population groups.

The lack of sufficient financial resources for enabling local administrations to carry out their tasks efficiently.

Fragmentation

Local authorities are under the supervision of officials of the provincial councils who are not intimately involved in the problems and activities of local governments. Provincial authorities do not have to give reasons for their decisions and provincial administrations do not have to give a direct account of themselves to the local electors.

In the present system there is fragmentation of planning, execution and administrative functions.

Planning and development for whites are channeled through the various provincial administrations while in the case of the coloreds and Indians this is done through the Department of Community Development and Government Auxiliary Services. The local administration of blacks is handled through community councils which do not have the necessary finances and power and are forced to operate through the administrative councils at the Department of Collaboration and Development.

Uncoordinated planning is leading to large scale duplication and wasted labor force.

The accelerated economic and industrial development which followed the Second World War brought greater demand for administration, especially in urban areas.

More on Alternatives A and B

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 13

[Text] Two points of view on the qualifications for municipal voting rights are given in the report of the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee. In both recommendations, however, there is a proposal for a weighted or loaded multiple voting right which must apply to all groups.

These are the two alternatives:

Alternative A: Each inhabitant of age 18 or more gets one vote; property owners or occupiers of taxable real estate property get two votes each (one vote as a property owner or occupier and one as inhabitant). Corporative or "fictitious" votes: One vote or a maximum of two or three depending on the number of taxable or taxed units.

Alternative B: A registered owner of real estate property gets two votes. The occupant of real estate having a minimum value to be determined from to time gets one vote. Each corporate or "fictitious" person who occupies real estate having a minimum value to be determined from time to time gets one vote.

Direction Indicators

In both instances it is proposed that the definition of "occupier" be the one contained in the Cape Province's ordnance of 1974.

The committees propose that the voting rules to be decided shall be embodied in constitutional legislation. The existing voting right system must be retained up to the time that the recommendations of the committees become effective. The report says that the owner of real estate property has a definite right in the assets of his area. A renter is also an inhabitant of the area and is also investing his income, or a part of it, in the area. Although everybody in an area contributes to it in one way or another, there are those that demand that their votes in local affairs be given more weight, because they are not only inhabitant, but they are also paying taxes. It is being said that: "These arguments are the direction indicators pointing the way to the resolution of the voting right problem at a local government level."

The committees say that all national groups must have meaningful participation in decision making at a local level. Although this participation must be as broad as possible a loaded multiple voting right system is desirable. The right of each person who makes a material contribution to the well being of his community to have a say in community matters must be recognized. The municipal voting right must be expanded to include corporate business enterprises on a uniform countrywide basis.

Conditions Determining Local Administrations

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 13

[Text] Proposals which will make it impossible to force an autonomous administration upon a community are contained in the report of the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee.

The report also states that each community must have the right to get an "autonomous" local administration. Certain measures which are also applicable for the creation of municipalities for blacks are set forth in the report for autonomous local administrations. These include the following conditions:

The people involved must express the desire of becoming independent local administrations;

The area must be able to be delineated as a geographically separable unit;

The size of the area and its level of development must be sufficient to make independent progress and necessary expansion possible;

It must have sufficient revenue sources for covering the cost of services and other activities for which the administration will be responsible;

There must be a sufficient number of trained and experienced personnel and local leaders.

The foregoing standards can be applied provided there is the possibility of including the administration in a metropolitan or district body or the possibility that arrangements with another local administration or private enterprise can be made to provide services on a contract basis.

According to the report ethnicity in the existing residential area pattern can be a factor around which a local administration can be organized. But this must not be the only determining factor if the other criteria for well being are not met.

Experts

Local administrations must have legislative powers to suit their responsibilities and they must have the right to obtain loans and other development financing.

A committee of experts appointed by the minister for local development or the administrator must undertake a study and make a report on whether the establishment of a new local administration is desirable or not. The community for which a study for local self-government is being made by the committee must have the right to serve on the committee. After considering the report of the committee the minister or the administrator can approve or disapprove the new administration.

Providing 'Soft' and 'Hard' Services

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 13

[Text] Separation of "soft" and bulk "hard" services at a local administration level is being proposed by the two committees.

Services which are sensitive for the community must be provided by autonomous elected local administrations for each homogeneous group while bulk or large scale services can be attended to by area administrations.

The committees say that many, if not most of the services provided by local administrations are simply welfare and business services which do not necessarily have to come from an administrative entity. Moreover, unit costs for the local consumer can be lowered through capacity savings and by the fact that such services are usually provided on a large scale. Examples are the provision of services through a management like a metropolitan organization (city), district organization (rural) or a service organization which can be a utility company.

Some of the services provided by local administrations can, however, also be community-sensitive or cultural-sensitive, such as swimming pools, community halls and residential areas. Usually the community itself wants to provide these. The committees say that further technical studies are necessary for determining how to best distinguish between small and bulk services.

A division of functions is based on the views that two administrations at a local level can provide services without the need of creating another government level. The elected "primary" administration will provide the more sensitive services and it will, in addition, create metropolitan or services corporations to provide bulk services to the participating primary administrations. Each local administration will have at least one representative in such a body.

The service entity will borrow its competency entirely from the participating primary administration. This form of service can be compared with the local services which are now being provided by such organizations as the Electricity Supply Corporation, the water councils and transportation advisory councils and even with services which are provided by a principal city or town to another administration on a contract basis.

The committees say that district services which are now provided to the rural areas can also be adapted to the bulk service system at a saving.

Divisional councils and other autonomous peripheral urban local administration must continue to perform their development functions and services as they are now doing, according to the report.

The committees say that they cannot contest the necessity of control in one or another form over municipal administrations. However, they have come to the conclusion that there exists unnecessary prescribed control on local administrations on the part of the central government.

Things Which Must Be Considered at All Government Levels

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 13

[Text] Any new order at a local administrative level must meet the requirements of full citizen and political rights. This is what the committees which have studied local and district administration are saying.

In their joint report the committees say that even reform at a local administrative level must not be coupled with either forced racial segregation or forced integration.

According to the committees the most important problems being faced by local administration systems in South Africa arise from the polarization which, for some reasons, has developed between the opponents of the policy of separate autonomous local administrations and the advocators of the present system.

The committees are unanimous in saying that the best way to bridge the gap between these two polarized ways of thinking is the greatest possible transfer of power (devolution) to local administrations of all homogeneous communities in their jurisdictions. While it is assumed that the existence of the present residential pattenrs will be reflected mostly in the ethnic character of the given local administration, the reform must not be coupled with enforced racial separation or forced integration.

Shortcomings

There are disturbing situations where non-viable islands of a population group are isolated in the residential areas of another group and have no liaison with autonomous local administrations.

Members of the committees acknowledged the various opinions on the further need of administrative committees, but there was little support for the summary abolition of these committees and there was the opinion that interim measures could improve the functioning of the administrative committees until a new order of things in which most of the problems could be ironed out becomes effective.

The present system has a lot of shortcomings affecting joint decision making by the various population groups involved, effectiveness in administrative and fiscal matters and relations with other government levels. Accommodations have become urgently necessary but in this matter one must take into account historical institutions, inter-ethnic relations, the right of self-determination and the protection of minorities and homogeneous groups.

Constitution

In their report the committees say that a process of reform must create social and economic opportunities in a society and render possible greater participation in decision making processes. The local administration is the level in which the citizen and the government have the closest contact. Through decentralization government must be brought as close as possible to the citizen.

A reformed, pliable system of local government is necessary for urban and rural areas. Pliability is extremely important and must be fixed in a new constitution.

Respect

In a chapter on points of departure, criteria and directives, the committees say that the task of recommending forms of administration on a local and district level which can accommodate the rightful aspirations of all communities is complicated by such things as vested interests, social and economic differences and the heterogeneity of South African society. The committees have tried to find a balance between white interests and expectations on the one hand and the equally justified interests and expectations of the colored community on the other.

To the basic question of how democratic the end product of their study must be, the committees replied that it must meet the demands of full citizenship and political rights. Expressed in negative terms this means that the committees are committed not to recommend forms of government which are discriminatory to the participating groups.

The committees believe that in any future order, government at all levels must promote and respect individual and group freedom, equality of opportunity and justice, protection of identity and self-respect, social welfare and material well-being and internal and external peace and security. According to the opinion of the committees any government system must take into consideration the following things:

South Africa has a heterogeneous population with a great deal of ethnic differences;

If there is no secure mechanism for the protection of individual and group rights, then a conflict is probable;

Ethnic groups must be accommodated in such a manner that their differences are neither denied nor accentuated;

South Africa has reached a state in its political development in which group dominance must be eliminated and the rights of minorities assured;

Coexistence between groups and the elimination of a dominating government shall prevail through collaboration;

In the last analysis collaboration will depend on consensus;

South Africa needs a strong government and any possibility of crippling the government must never be allowed to arise; thus if consensus cannot be attained mechanisms must be but into operation for the purpose of bridging differences of opinion in order to insure an effective government;

Adaptations

In order to insure both individual and group rights, accommodate differences of opinion and prevent conflict between the government bodies, there is a need for mechanisms for bringing about equilibrium between the various governing bodies;

The new constitutional order must be able to adapt to further adjustments and broadenings.

Failure of Administrative Committees; Testimony

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 13

[Text] The coloreds' and Indian's rejection of the administrative committees system is now connected with most of their rejections of the policy of apartheid; this according to the report of the Presidential Council's Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee for a new order of things on local administration in South Africa.

The report considers the failure of the system of the administrative committees as a form of inward expression of the coloreds, and the neighborhood business committees for the Indians as one of biggest shortcomings in the present system of local administration.

The coloreds and Indian rejection of separation also includes strong opposition against separate residential areas and schools because mandatory separation is identified with inequality and poverty as well as with other socio-economic problems. In the course of testimony the Group Areas Act was sharply attacked over and over again especially by colored witnesses.

At the same time the policy of separation with respect to residential areas and school facilities remains an extremely sensitive question among whites. The committees listened to many witnesses and this indicated that the white community is strongly opposed to integrated neighborhoods.

Real Fears

The witnesses involved (who perhaps represented the largest number of white voters in South Africa) felt that in all fairness they are entitled to their choices. The problem which nobody in the country can avoid is the recognition of the profusion of different societies in the South African situation and the need for an honest analysis in an attempt to reconcile preferences, advantages and differences for the sake of peaceful reform.

In this process the rights of minorities and real fear about future security must be recognized and respected. Certain population groups do have real grievances. Their fear that an order of things which will regard them unfair and unappeasable and which will last indefinitely must be seriously taken up.

Most of the white testimony shows the recognition that the progress of the coloreds and Indians at the local administration level under the system of administrative committees leaves much to be desired, however, as a development stage, the system could still be used in a positive manner if certain problems of the past, especially shortcomings in personnel, insufficient financing and the unwillingness of local leaders to come forward are eliminated.

Biggest Complaints

White witnesses frequently recognized the failure of maintaining the correct attitude toward the administrative committees on the part of many white local administrations and it is striking that the best examples of successful collaboration between white local administrations and colored administrative committees are to be found in rural areas--with some exceptions.

"The system of administrative committees can be more effective if relations are good and if everyone's contributions to the well being of all communities are mutually recognized by the population groups." This is how the report reads.

The most important complaints on the administrative committees as apparent from the testimony, are the following:

The weak fiscal basis of the administrative committees resulting from the preponderance of sub-economic housing and general poverty which result in the absence of sufficient taxable sources for the committees to assure them a sufficient supply of money for at least guaranteeing a minimum standard of services and facilities. Instead of that they are burdened with heavily subsidized sleepy towns which do not have any business, industry, mining and agricultural areas;

Great Reasons

The lack of any share in joint decision making. "The fact that administrative committees are just advisory bodies, they are dissatisfied with their delegated powers and their representations are often not given a sympathetic hearing remains a valid complaint in many instances;"

The insufficiency of qualified personnel and training facilities;

The lack of interest (often for understandable reasons) on the part of many competent people to assume leadership in local matters is a recognized fact;

Insufficient land and space for expansion which leads to limited home ownership opportunities for rich people, provides great reasons for concern. The same factor also places a limit in the supply of residences in general;

Directives

The fact that administrative committees are established without proper consultation and general consent of the various population groups and,...

The fact of widespread opposition to the Group Areas Act and to the principle of mandatory separation have contributed to the rejection of the administrative committees system.

Still another shortcoming of the local administration system in South Africa is the fact that there is no uniform system of rural local administration in the four provinces. Members of divisional councils are appointed in the Cape Province; in Transvaal members for the Council for Peri-Urban Regions; in Natal for the Council for Development and Services and in the Free State for the Council for Control over Regional Small Holdings. But no colored or Indian representatives serve in these councils.

A complaint which is frequently heard by the committees has to do with the unnecessary controls and directives exercised over local administrations on the part of the provincial administrations and the central government. According to some of the testimony this handicaps the effective functioning of the local administrations. These complaints assume special importance in the cases of large local administrations and cities.

1977 Nationalist Party Plan Criticized

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 13

[Text] A portion of the Presidential Council's committee which is studying the new order for a local administrative level has expressed sharp criticism of the Nationalist Party's constitutional proposals of 1977 relating to provincial and regional administration.

The part of the committee which wants to keep the provincial councils pointed out a brochure issued by the Nationalist Party in October 1977 on the subject of a new political order of things for whites, coloreds and Indians. The Nationalist Party's plan would eventually end up with probably a total number of eleven district administrations, without legislative powers for the coloreds, and four provincial councils with legislative powers for the whites.

The increase in the number of councils and administrations would hamper effective government according to the report. It would be impossible for civil service to provide the necessary competent personnel for all these bodies. The fact that white provincial councils retain legislative authority is discriminatory and not conducive to good relations; so states the report.

State President's Directive to His Council

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 13

[Text] The order to the Presidential Council to study an alternative form of local government was received from the state president last February.

State President Marais Viljoen opened the Presidential Council on 3 February of last year and in his opening speech he drew the council's attention to the following matters:

"First of all the expansion of local and district administrative systems taking into consideration geographic, financial and representation aspects and with special reference to certain studies undertaken and reports made on this subject." (The reports were made by the Yeld, Slater, Browne, Fouche and T.G. Schlebusch committees).

Decision

"Secondly, the evaluation of documents and testimony submitted to the constitutional committee which, as reported, will be passed on to the council with an eye to advice about the adaptation of political structures in South Africa. Naturally the council can demand additional testimony and documents in connection with this matter."

The chairmen of the five committees of the council met on 13 February of last year under the chairmanship of the council and decided that all the committees should make contributions in carrying out all the orders. With respect to the first order the Committee for Economic Affairs should act as coordinating committee, while the Constitutional Committee will put together the work which will go into the second order. By virtue of a decision of last June the responsibility for the presentation of a report and recommendations on the first order was given to the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee with the chairman of the former committee as the coordinator.

Success of Reforms Necessitates Total Collaboration

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 19

[Text] A statement of intention, also containing aims for blacks, is being recommended by the Constitutional Committee.

In its report the committee says that a considerable number of people who testified before it supported the acceptance of a statement of intentions. The most important justification was the fact that political reform is a process. Aside of the government's commitment to certain clearly described aims, such a statement will give leaders and their followers a picture of the kind of South Africa held out in prospect.

In such a statement it will not be just the colored communities which will be finding comfort in it, but also white South Africans who need to be reassured that their interests will not be adversely affected by the reform process.

The committee said that the participation of all communities concerned will be required if a process of reform is to succeed. This participation is necessary in order to put into action a consociative arrangement. The committee belies that a statement of intention will facilitate the process.

A statement of intention will include the most important hypotheses of the committee's recommendations as well as the commitment to institute a consociative arrangement between whites, coloreds and Indians. This will also contain a statement of intentions with regard to the blacks.

Besides providing for the abolition of discrimination, the statement will be serving as a basis for the joint management of the social and economic implications of political reform by leaders of the white, colored and Indian communities.

A statement of intentions can also be useful in another way. In the recent past leaders of the colored and Indian communities have been inclined to adopt a rather negative attitude toward government initiatives.

The committee believes that its first report, which the work of people with widely divergent cultures and political background and the suppositions, ideas and values which it reflects represents a challenge not only for government leaders but also for the leaders of all the communities.

The committee believes that it can rightfully expect the coloreds and Indians to consider the report with the same care and responsibility as it expects from the government. Although, due to the nature of this matter the government must take the lead in such a statement, the leaders of the colored and Indian communities should, in the opinion of the committee, take on the challenge of the report if they are to endorse such a statement.

Changes in Decision Making Process

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 19

[Text] In its report the Constitutional Committee says that it feels strongly that South Africa could be judged only through the participation of the coloreds and Indians in executive decision making.

The Schlebusch Committee of Investigation on the Constitution has already come to the conclusion that all population groups must take part in the process of building the constitution. A considerable measure if implementation has been given to that conclusion through the establishment of the Presidential Council. In view of the importance of the executive government with respect to formation of policy in general, as well as in certain cases, in connection with the implementation of reforms, the committee feels strongly about the participation of the coloreds in executive decision making.

Changes

A step in this direction entails a change in the constitution. If the Committee's recommendations on the executive branch are accepted, this would result into an important change. The committee wishes to emphasize that the proposed changes in the executive body will not disturb the existing relative powers in the least. The changes can also be brought about with a minimum of delay.

The committee says that the recommendations it has made jointly with the Committee for Economic Affairs regarding the reforms at the second and third government levels will necessitate consequential changes in the executive authority. (The two Committees have proposed departments for local administration, national education, health and welfare).

The principle of participation at an executive level on the part of coloreds and Indians was also recognized by the two committees in their recommendations that representative members of these communities must serve in the provincial executive committees. The Constitutional Committee's considered opinion is that its commitment to the establishment of a government which is broadly representative and is accountable to the communities which it intends to serve should be applicable at all government levels. The committee must therefore institute a study on the ways in which colored and Indian communities can also take part in the process of policy formation and decision making at a national level.

The committee says that when the segmental nature of society is recognized then the next important step is in the direction of a consociative order to start building on a coalition of community leaders which is needed for any consociative system. The inclusion of representative colored and Indian people in the executive government must therefore be seen as a necessary preliminary step in the implementation of the new constitutional order.

Later Report

The committee realizes that a change in the representative basis of Parliament is a very complicated matter, especially if one heeds the political and emotional importance of the principle of "parliamentary sovereignty." Besides having drawn certain broad conclusions the committee then proceeded to postpone this matter for a later report. However, the committee's recommendations on the future role of the Presidential Council are relevant with its views on the legislative function.

According to the report the committee will, as time goes on, provide the state president with advice on the remaining aspects of the constitution in accordance with the duties imposed on it.

Amending the Group Areas Act

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 19

[Text] Amendments in the Group Areas Act to make possible a larger and mixed Group Areas Council having reviewing powers and the setting up of more business areas for all groups is being recommended by a joint committee of the Presidential Council.

In a report to the Presidential Council the committee, consisting of the Planning Committee and the Committee for Community Relations stated that "At this stage" it finds it inopportune to recommend the repeal of the act. The committee has studied the principles and application of the act and of its aspects affecting relations between population groups. It recommends that:

Legal provisions be made for representation in the Group Areas Council by all population groups, that the council be enlarged and be given review functions;

The Group Areas Act, the Separate Facilities Act, the Slums Act and the Community Development Act be replaced by a comprehensive act which ought to be called the Planning and Development of Communities Act;

Permanent committees of the Group Areas Council must also have at least one member of the group whose area is being studied;

Trade areas be opened to all groups to a greater extent, and...

Future groups areas be declared as such in good time.

Study Follows Report on 6th District

The study of the joint committee on the principles and application of the Group Areas Act and its aspects affecting national relations followed an earlier report of the same committee on the application or this act in District 6 in Capetown and Pageview in Johannesburg.

In September of last year the committee had also recommended that the government appoint technical committees of experts for studying the application of this act while the joint committee went ahead with its study of the principles and aspects of application affecting national relations. The technical committee, the so-called Strydom Committee, is already engaged in its work. The report which the joint committee is now presenting contains findings and proposals regarding the commission assigned to it.

Equality for Whites, Coloreds and Indians

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 19

[Text] In its report the Constitutional Committee states that a single political system which includes coloreds and Indians on an equal basis with the whites can succeed as a consociation-democracy in South Africa. This one of the points which the committee has accepted and, in its judgment, is of the greatest importance for building a constitution in South Africa.

For the black people the committee proposes the principle of partition.

A consociation-democracy for whites, coloreds and Indians can succeed because in the case of these people of color there are no important cultural differences and because there are favorable population numbers relationships, reconcilability of just interests and congruent political aims.

According to the report consociation democracy attains the inclusivity forming an intrinsic part of any democratic system by lessening the competition for power which is the other essential characteristic of democracy. The following are the four characteristics of consociation-democracy:

Government by a coalition of leaders ("grand coalition"), namely, political leaders of the important groups of the plural society;

Mutual veto, or assenting majority ("concurrent majority") government, which will serve as an additional protection of vital minority interests;

The principle of proportionality in determining political representation, civil service appointments and allotment of government money, and ...

High degree of autonomy for each group for managing their internal affairs.

By "concurrent majority" is meant--a majority consisting of various differing elements or interests whose concurrence with a proposal will be regarded as a necessary political requirement for the implementation of the proposal, even though a normal majority could legally be sufficient.

The Blacks in a New South Africa

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 10

[Text] Out of six political choices at a national level the constitutional Committee came out in favor of one on partition and consociation-democracy as its basis.

The committee's choice entails the continuation of the direction of the official political policy with respect to the blacks, namely, partition (in a confederal framework or not), and a consociation-democracy with respect to whites, coloreds and Indians.

The six choices as set out in the report were as follows:

1. One man, one vote, in each state (whether union or federal). This is based on the simple majority system.

2. Separate states for all population groups (whether in a confederal framework or not). This is based on partition.

3. The continuation of the official national policy with respect to blacks (either in a confederal framework or not) and a one man, one vote system for coloreds, Indians and whites. This is based on partition and simple majority system.

4. The official policy for blacks (whether in a confederal framework or not) and consociation-democracy with respect to whites, coloreds and Indians. This is based on partition and consociation-democracy.

5. The official policy for the blacks, but with the accommodation of blacks living outside the black states with the whites, coloreds and Indians, in a consociation-democracy. This is also based on partition and consociation-democracy.

6. The continuation of the direction of official national policy with respect to blacks in the black states but with the accommodation of the blacks living outside of the black states with the whites, coloreds and Indians on the basis of one man, one vote. This is based on partition and the simple majority system.

The committee gave preference to the fourth choice.

According to the report all the authorities and witnesses before the committee were not in favor of an all-inclusive system based on the simple majority system.

The second political choice did not have much support either and independent states for coloreds and Indians were also rejected by the government. This clashes with the committee's assumptions and findings and for pure and practical considerations is unacceptable. A national state for coloreds

would have to include the biggest portion of the Western Cape. The committee is convinced that there is not much support for this in colored ranks, although influential members of this national group had informed the committee that the colored community would view the creation of a colored state in the Western Cape in a more favorable light if a just constitutional order of things is not accepted by the government.

Greater Merits

The committee recognizes that the third choice (the continuation of the official national policy for blacks--whether or not in a confederal framework) and a single political order for coloreds, Indians and whites based on simple majority, has greater merits than the first two alternatives. The committee has always regarded the political interests of the whites on the one hand and those of the colored people and of the Indians on the other as reconcilable within a single political order. On the basis of the committee's findings regarding the inadequacy of a simple majority system in a plural society and its finding that group interests must be recognized in government institutions it does not recommend going in that direction.

The committee is also very much aware of the fact that in all three communities there are those who think that they have special interests which must find expression and that they want to have control over what they regard as vital group interests. However, the committee realizes that, at a stage of the now still unforeseeable future this alternative would appear to be an obvious force.

The fifth alternative (a consociation-democracy which would include the blacks outside the black states along with the whites, coloreds and Indians) was the strongest competitor for the choice of the committee, namely, the fourth one.

In support of the fifth choice it is said that despite the evident difficulties an all-inclusive consociative system can be developed which could lead to democracy, even in a society which is as deeply divided as that of South Africa. Such a system could then include coalition government, minority veto, proportionality in the distribution of power and the greatest possible devolution.

Unfavorable

The committee says that the strongest supporters of such a system are highly skeptical regarding its possibilities. They think in terms of an all-inclusive system and regard anything less than that as a mere appearance--although it is not clear why a bordering consociation which makes possible a broader participation in decision making must be branded as a mirage-consociation.

The committee found that South African circumstances are highly unfavorable for the successful working of a consociation-democracy which includes all groups. Among other things a multiple balance of power between the groups

does not exist; history teaches us that inter-group accommodation has weaknesses; there are sharp socio-economic differences, threats from abroad will not be regarded as a common danger by the various groups and joint loyalties are weak or non-existent.

"Nevertheless this alternative is not being rejected altogether. As a matter of fact the circumstances which favor consociation-democracy are rather conducive as necessary requirements and it still remains possible that such a system could succeed in highly unfavorable circumstances."

According to the committee the prudent line of conduct is evidently to start out by applying the consociative model where it can be expected that this will bring about a more democratic political system--this is what concerns the white, colored and Indian community. If, in accordance with the applicable norms this model succeeds then perhaps other possibilities will arise.

The committee said it could not recommend the sixth alternative.

More on Partition

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 10

[Text] In its report the Constitutional Committee said that it is impossible to intellectually and politically form an idea of a constitutional order of things for whites, coloreds and Indians without taking into view the political future of the blacks.

The committee emphasized that its support for the present official policy with respect to the blacks is limited to the principle of partition and therefore to the direction of the policy. In its support it assumes that this will be a "reasonable" and negotiated partition. The partition must be based on existing black states (homelands) after they have been appropriately consolidated. The partition should thus be multiple rather than singular.

The committee's approach in this respect must be seen against the background of the exciting possibility built into the development of a "confederal" association between South Africa and the black states--a form of association in which governments and community organizations are created for the purpose of managing common matters, but would reserve their final say with respect to what the community organizations could do.

The committee is convinced that it would be disastrous to overlook the reality of clashing interests between whites and blacks. At the same time the committee realizes that these two segments of the population share a great many interests and that their fate is irrevocably bound together.

The black states, or homelands, form an unmistakable part of the South African political reality and it is very improbable that the process by which they were created can be turned around.

In the opinion of the committee the measure by which one group dominates the other will be greatly lessened by multiple partition. Majority government would lead to the replacement of white domination by black domination and undoubtedly to domination and subjugation between the black and non-black and between black and black are to be kept to a minimum, this can be done only through multiple partition.

The committee says that the danger of serious clashes is abated through the policy of autonomous states for the various nations of blacks. It appears that any attempts at a solution based on a single state could lead to violent racial clashes in which every community would suffer terribly.

It is true that the perceptions of interests can change so that interests which clash at one stage need not clash at another stage. In the foreseeable circumstances in South Africa it is hardly probable that the interests of blacks and whites will change to such an extent as to persuade any of the two groups that the essential interests of one will be sufficiently protected and promoted by the other.

A forceful argument in favor of autonomous national states is that they strongly support the individual self-respect of the citizens. Coexistence, which would be controlled by authorities who would be regarded as foreign by some of their members is irreconcilable with the feeling of self-esteem and personal value. In southern Africa this argument holds for the relations between black nations and those between black and non-black. This is an argument in favor of multiple partition.

Culture and identity of individuals and groups is protected in a system of separate national states.

The committee says that the establishment of consociation-democracy is facilitated in South Africa by the development of viable states for black nations. It is clear that the success of this sort of democracy in South Africa depends on relationship of numbers and on the reconcilability between the interests of groups taking part in the consociative system.

"The committee knows well enough that the establishment of black national states does in no way offer a solution for all the political and national problems of the blacks, especially in the major urban centers of the country. In pursuance with the order given to it the committee does not have the responsibility of going into details regarding the constitutional standing of blacks." That is how the report reads.

Limited Participation by Urban Blacks

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 13

[Text] Participation for blacks in metropolitan and/or area administrations which are responsible for providing buld services is being envisaged by two committees which have studied a new order of things of local administration level.

In a schematic representation of the new order on local administration level the committees have drawn a connecting line between elected black local administrations and area administrations in which whites, coloreds and Indian representatives can also have seats. Representatives of the area administrations are appointed from the elected primary local administrations.

The committees say that it is clear from the opening speech of the state president at the first meeting of the Presidential Council that blacks were not directly included in the first order (the study on local and district administration). However, economic realities and urbanization forced the committees to take cognizance of the question of blacks outside their national states.

Successful

In the report there is, therefore, mention of blacks insofar that their participation in the economy forms a part of the problem which local administrations have to cope with. The problems of community councils and administration councils is moreover being studied by the Browne Committee and the Browne report has been referred to the Presidential Council. The committees assume that according to policy the blacks outside of their national states will have liaison with their national states or confederal unit with respect to political rights above local administration level.

The report provides a survey of the historical background and the present setup of local government for blacks. The committees took note of the fact that blacks in urban areas are now quite successfully organized in 228 democratically elected community councils.

Clear

The further development of these councils will depend on the availability of black personnel with experience. There is reason to believe that community councils have a better chance to succeed at a local administration level than at any other previous efforts. Because administrative councils must also act as "development councils" in serving community councils it is clear community councils will be having a broader function and greater financial responsibility than the usual local administrations, according to what the report says.

A Sketch of Proposed New Government System

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 9

[Text] In broad outlines the administrative system in South Africa will be looking as shown in the sketch below if the recommendations of the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council are accepted. Two recommendations are being made about the provincial councils. If one of them is accepted and as a result of this the councils will disappear, there will only be a central and local government level because the appointed executive committees which will be taking the

place of provincial councils, will be a part of the first level of government. In accordance with the alternative proposal the provincial councils will remain as second level government.

The New Government Arrangement

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND
EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

MINISTER AND DEPARTMENT FOR LOCAL ADMINISTRATION
(With Coloreds at least with the rank of deputies)

COORDINATING COUNCIL

↓

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIONS WITH
APPOINTED ADMINISTRATORS
AND
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES
(WHITES, COLOREDS, INDIANS)

OR

ELECTED PROVINCIAL COUNCILS
WITH ELECTED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES
AND
APPOINTED ADMINISTRATORS
(WHITES, COLOREDS, INDIANS)

↓

APPOINTED METROPOLITAN OR AREA ADMINISTRATIONS
(WHITE, COLORED, INDIAN, BLACK)

↙ ↓ ↘

ELECTED LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS FOR WHITES, COLOREDS, INDIANS, BLACKS

COMMENTARIES: Schlebusch: 'This Will Change South Africa'

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 9

[Text] The three reports which the Presidential Council will be discussing in its current meeting will certainly set in motion a process of meaningful constitutional changes whether or not the proposals there will be accepted in their entirety.

This is what Vice President Alwyn Schlebusch, who is the chairman of the council, said yesterday when he opened the fifth meeting of the first session of the council.

Mr Schlebusch said that the most important characteristic of the reports is that it was accepted unanimously by the members of the various committees. This fact presages good things for the future dynamic and meaningful dialogue on matters of utmost importance for the country, especially if one takes into consideration that members of the four committees involved are South Africans of different population groups, political convictions and background.

Several new orders for the Presidential Council are expected. The committees will be busy with this matter for a relatively long time and they will be dedicating their attention to a variety of projects. They will be providing advice to the president on matters of great importance for all racial groups in the country.

Labor

Mr Schlebusch gave a summary of the work of each committee since the first meeting of the council in February of last year and he also referred to new tasks for the committees.

The Committee for Community Relations is now engaged in preparatory work affecting the extent and desirability of investigations into labor relations in South Africa. Progress has already been made and the committee has already received some light in this subject from experts in this area.

The Committee on Science should be ready later on this year to present reports on its investigation of the serious and complicated problem of population explosion in the country. The committee has also proposed a possible structure of education for the country and this is contained in the joint report of the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee regarding local and district administrations.

Group Areas

The Constitutional Committee will continue with its study on constitutional adaptations at the first government level while the Committee for Economic Affairs has already begun preparatory work for a study of all discriminating legislation which affects population groups in the matter of their full participation in the economy and the position of the various population groups in the economy.

A report by the Planning Committee and the Committee for Community Relations dealing with principles and application of the Group Areas Act will also be discussed during the present meeting.

A previous order with which the Committee for Community Relations has been active (a study of the problems of proclaiming town areas, shortage of residential premises and delays in sessions) must be suspended in the opinion of the committee, because the Steyn Committee has been appointed by the government. This is what Mr Schlebusch said.

Dr. Schlebusch Favors More Voting Power for Proprietors

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 9

[Text] Bloemfontein--The recommendations of the Presidential Council are not something which can be taken lightly and the council is going to ask that the semi-annual meeting of the Municipal Association in Durban later on this year be extended for the discussion of the proposals. This is what Dr T.G. Schlebusch said. He is honorary chairman of the Associated Municipal Administration of South Africa and honorary chairman of the Cape Province's Municipal Association.

In commenting on the proposals of the Presidential Council Dr Schlebusch said that it must be kept in mind that at this stage these are just recommendations concerning which there will be much speculation and talk. After Parliament and the Cabinet have discussed them there can even be a referendum on them, if necessary, as the prime minister hinted.

With respect to the two alternatives on voting right qualifications proposed by the Presidential Council, Dr Schlebusch said that he is in favor of the second alternative in which owners of real estate property are given more control.

With respect to the separation of "hard" and "soft" services at a local administration he said that these services are the business organization of a local administration. Money earned through this is normally used to subsidize other community services. Separation could lead to the loss of the income.

Still something more which must be held in mind is that a second controlling entity, outside regular municipalities can become very dependent on the income from taxpayers.

Unpopular

As for the possible increase in the income of local administrations through levies on business licenses, settlement levies and employment levies, Dr Schlebusch does not feel happy about these. Levies of this nature are always inflationary.

Prices for the regular consumer will be going up as a result of such levies. Inheritance tax is already unpopular and by raising taxes of this nature the unpopularity of local administrations will be heightened.

Benefit

People must always remember that local administrations are for the benefit of the public and do not exist at the expense of the public. Therefore he feels that business licenses, etc., should not be "unleashed" upon the public either.

In general he feels that the proposals of the Presidential Council are well considered. These will be discussed a lot more and it must be rembered that only some of the proposals will become applicable in the end.

Economy--The Whites Cannot Do It Alone

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 19

[Text] South African economy cannot afford the cost of discrimination on the basis of color. This was the statement made yesterday by Mr Basil Landau during the discussion of the Presidential Council's proposal within the council itself. He went on to say:

"We cannot afford to have the burden of the complicated and much demanding economy continue to be borne exclusively by the whites."

"We cannot afford it, because this is a system in which it is not only the labor force and motivation which are being wasted, but also our strategic asset--our economic wealth."

The real debate in South Africa is not so much over votes, but how to allocate shares in a forward looking concern in such a way that everybody involved in the concern will have a rightful share in it, fully contributes to the concern's advancement and shares in its profits.

This view will also be causing concern among certain people--people with short sight who put their own group's interests above those of the country.

"My reply to them is: South Africa can no longer pay the price for the preservation of privileges based on prejudice."

Just as it cannot be expected of the coloreds to fight on the country's borders, if their participation in the government of the country which they are expected to defend is denied, it cannot also be expected of these people to become the whites' allies in the country's economic struggle if they cannot reap a just share of the economic fruits.

Mr Landau said that the system can succeed only if those who are expected to work in partnership to improve the system are able to reap the full fruits of their efforts.

In Praise of the Report

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 19

[Article by Jacques van Wyk: "An Extraordinary Meeting on South Africa's Future"]

[Text] The Presidential Council's meeting which began yesterday is an extraordinary one. As early as the invocation, its chairman, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, called it "historical and direction pointing" and spoke about the creation of a "compassionate structure of authority" for everybody in the country.

One could feel the excitement there and it was not because of the presence of the television cameras brought in to get a glance at this affair and managed to delay the council for several minutes after Mr Schlebusch's opening speech; it was because everybody realized that a great deal is at stake...the country's future itself.

The subject of discussion is the joint report of the Committee for Economic Affairs and of the Constitutional Committee regarding local and district administration in which direct participation for coloreds and Indians in certain matters is being proposed. Several members took part in the debate and one of them was Dr Frank Quint, former chief inspector of colored education.

After a few remarks in faultless English-type English he touched on the recommendations in choice Afrikaans in nearly lyrical terms (he is undoubtedly one of the foremost bilingual persons in the council).

"Why do I again see the sun on the fields and on the soft-blue mountains? It is because the report gives me a great deal of satisfaction."

He thereupon quoted from Psalm 16.6: "For me the measuring lines have fallen on pleasant sites; fair to me indeed is my inheritance."

Mr Chris April, former minister of the Dutch Reformed Mission at George, praised the report as an indication that the Presidential Council is a reform-oriented body. "Any member of the Council who wants to hold on to the status quo ought not be there."

He also provided a lighter moment: "One does not jump around like an old preacher, you stick to one point." His point was direct participation. Thereupon, as the audience laughed, Mr Schlebusch wanted to know whether there should not be three points.

The prevailing impression evidenced in the debate is that great changes are at hand. This must now be channeled in the right direction and this is the aim of the recommendations.

In his opening speech Mr Schlebusch himself said that South Africa does not have space for more than 60 to 70 million people. Even if each couple does not have more than three children, by the year 2025 South Africa could have as many as 64 million people.

According to statistics quoted by Mr Basil Landua, by the year 2000 (in just 18 years) South Africa will have 50 million people. Only 6 million of these will be whites and there will be too few whites to bear the burden of administration.

By that time it is envisaged that the greater number of students at universities will be colored. According to estimates more than two-thirds of business administrators will have to be coloreds if we are to meet the demands of the economy. The coloreds must be trained to fill these positions. South Africa can no longer afford discrimination on the basis of color.

Change is unavoidable; it has always been so. Often surprising, the place where the Presidential Council is now meeting was sea a few decades ago.

Synchronization With Offers to Blacks

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 19

[Text] Whites, coloreds and Indians must realize that a peaceful solution for South Africa will require sacrifices from everybody, but self-determination will not be one of them. This is what Dr Schalk van der Merwe, the chairman of the Committee for Economic Affairs said yesterday in the council.

Dr Van der Merwe introduced the debate on a report about local and district administration which his committee and the Constitutional Committee will be submitting to the government.

The philosophy forming the basis of the report is anchored on the one hand on the preservation of self-determination for each community as long as each community can uphold its own traditions, culture and ways of life. The second anchoring point of this philosophy on which the report stands is a decentralized administrative arrangement. This comes down to the central government's conducting as few functions as possible and concerning itself as little as possible with matters of lower administrations.

New Philosophy

According to this approach the central government takes care of the sovereign or order functions, the lower levels of government the welfare functions and the economic institutions the economic functions. This creates the opportunity for each community to maintain its identity, culture and traditions.

The different communities have certain sentiments and political viewpoints which sometimes are far apart from each other. There has to be a new philosophy which can lead to the accommodation of the aspirations of reasonable people and groups.

Dr Van der Merwe said that the constitutional proposals for the accommodation of coloreds and Indians will ultimately have to be synchronized with constitutional offers made to the black people. It is heartening that the government is being active in this matter every day and shows progress.

Each interested group must be involved in a process of negotiations about a new constitution. The report of the committee on local and district administration can be regarded as the beginning of a tradition of negotiation.

Government Acceptance, Enactment Urged

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 19

[Text] If the government accepts the recommendations on local and district administration then domination, which has caused so much bitterness, frustration and even hate, must make room for a new order of things where a joint voice and joint responsibility (through direct representation) will be in order.

The moderate majority is justly looking forward to this. So stated Mr Chris April in the Presidential Council's debate on the recommendations. He appealed to the government to accept the report and to put it into execution in the near future.

The recommendations contain the principles of justness, equal opportunities, equal respect and the protection of whites, coloreds and Asians. This is acceptable to the moderates and certainly feasible. For the first time in the history of South Africa forms of administration on a local and district level have been recommended which can accommodate reasonable and just aspirations of the communities involved.

The aims of the proposals is to give a voice to coloreds and Asians along with the whites in a decision making process on local and district administration levels, as so many of them have pleaded before. What is now being recommended is certainly an excellent beginning. Mr April has made an earnest appeal to all the national groups involved, political parties, and other entities such as the media, churches, student bodies and even to the Broederbond and to the South African Bureau for Racial Relations (and even to Andries Treurnicht--according to an interjection made by Lofty Adams) to take part in the consideration and discussion of the report in a positive spirit and to carry out its recommendations.

Attorney T. Booyens said that perhaps this is the last opportunity to contribute to a stable future for the country. All good governments are based on healthy local administrations. These are the best proposals which can be recommended within the framework of the hard realities of life.

Mr Danie van Rensburg said that urbanization is a matter of the greatest importance for the future. The Presidential Council and the government must give serious attention to the depopulation of rural areas and the question of urbanization.

White Leadership Still Needed

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 19

[Text] The constitutional proposals of the Presidential Council imply a broader nationalism at all levels between all the non-black people in which everybody can sing the South African national anthem at a higher pitch. This is what Piet Marais said yesterday in the Presidential Council.

Mr Marais, who took part in the discussion of the proposals for second and third level government, pleaded for the general recognition of the necessity of white leadership in preserving present civilization in the plans of the Presidential Council.

Mr Marais said that this has nothing to do with white mastery, but in a healthy sharing of power white leadership remains a strong determining factor because of its experience and knowledge. He said that the whites must launch the pendulum to the new constitutional order.

He feels uneasy about one of the proposals, namely, the possibility of abolishing the provincial councils. Emotions about the preservation of this system run deep. Although he will be voting in favor of the abolition of the councils himself, as a realist politician he must counsel that the government hold a referendum among the whites on this matter.

Dispositions

The Presidential Council's proposals must meet two requirements if they are to succeed:

The dispositions of the various population groups must be right. A new constitution is as strong as the dispositions on which it is built. Lately he has observed an encouraging, more flexible attitudes among non-blacks. These people realize that unity cannot be acquired by giving in to unreasonable demands.

The proposals must have an impact so that they can be sold.

Progressive Party Interested

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] "The recommendations of the Presidential Council regarding local administrations appear to meet the minimum conditions for giving the coloreds and Asians a say in local administrations and for abandoning the present unacceptable situation."

This was yesterday's reaction by opposition leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert to the first report of the Presidential Council.

He said that as soon as he studies the recommendations better he will be able to provide more comments on them. This report should be actually studied with the rest of the recommendations on the central government.

The Progressive Federal Party will therefore refrain from issuing hasty statements or to express its final opinion right now so that all the communities and parties will first get the chance to negotiate and consider the best constitutional arrangement which can be made.

Dr Slabbert said that the proposed system will be dependent on the influence such as the future economic situation of the various communities. Much will depend on how the Group Areas Act will be revised and the Presidential Council's recommendations on this matter are still awaited.

Outside of the fact that the urban blacks fall outside the Presidential Council's recommendations he nevertheless welcomes the fact that the report recognizes the necessity of satisfactorily accommodating the urban blacks at the level of local administrations.

New Republican Party Agrees

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] The New Republican Party welcomes seeing its policy getting the approval of the Presidential Council in this first report on local administrations. This is what the Party's leader, Mr Vause Raw, said yesterday.

According to him the recognition of South Africa's plural population as embodied in the maximum control over their own affairs by each of the communities in viable local administrations while metropolitan governments take care of community planning and services, all represent New Republican Party policy--pure and simple.

Conservative Party Against Proposal

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Presidential Council's recommendations regarding the local administrations are "shocking: and if they are accepted by the government a very strong reaction can be expected from the Conservative Party. This is what Tom Langly, Conservative Party MP for Waterkloof said last night.

According to him there are irreconcilable views about self-determination and power sharing as a basis in the proposals. The recommendations come right down to power sharing within integrated administrative bodies.

"The recommendations which entail power sharing in the existing system for South Africa are not acceptable to the Conservative Party. These are shocking recommendations and if accepted by the government, then very sharp reactions can be expected from the Conservative Party." So stated Mr Langley.

Treurnicht Violently Opposed

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 11

[Text] Johannesburg--If the government will go through with power sharing according to the noises coming out of the proposals before the Presidential Council, South Africa will be facing the greatest confrontation in its history. This is what Dr Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the Conservative Party said yesterday.

He went on to say that the Conservative Party will join the fight with every allowable means available, if the government were to accept certain proposals which come down to mixed government at all three government levels.

He quoted from Calvyn's teachings which state that forcing dissimilar races together is the same thing as tyranny.

Booed

He said: "If the government were to accept proposals which come down to forcing together dissimilar people it will unchain a confrontation which, as Prime Minister P.W. Botha himself said will quite properly bring out the animal in the Afrikaner."

About ten students voted against a motion of confidence in Dr Truernicht. They were booed by others present there.

Press Leak in the U.S. Causes Embarrassment

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] Chaos reigned in South African press offices yesterday after certain recommendations of the Presidential Council were leaked out abroad before the appointed time.

A direct consequence of this mistake was that Vice State President Alwyn Schlebusch last night decided that all the reports and recommendations of the various committees of the Presidential Council be issued immediately.

This announcement was made yesterday shortly after the adjournment of the Presidential Council.

South African press workers therefore had to handle a great number of new reports unexpectedly at the eleventh hour and find space for them.

Conflicting

The leakage took place in the U.S. and as of last night it was not clear whether this was attributable to an error on the part of the South African Embassy in Washington or whether it was the U.S. media which disregarded the set time for the announcement.

The original arrangement was that only the report on local and district administrations was to be issued yesterday. The important recommendations regarding first level government and the recommendations about the principles of the Group Areas Act was not to have been put before the Presidential Council until Monday. It was the latter reports which were issued in the U.S. in conflict with the arrangements there.

Evidently Mr Schlebusch had decided that it was unreasonable for the proposals about the central government level and about the Group Areas Act to be made known abroad and not in South Africa. He therefore lifted the time ban of Monday for South Africa.

Discussions

Last night Dr Dennis Worrall, chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council confirmed to DIE BURGER that the reports have been issued in the U.S. but he refused to say who was responsible for this.

He decided that the reports in question be tabled at the Presidential Council as early as tomorrow instead of Monday. However, the discussions on this will still not take place until Monday. He called upon the media and other interested parties to refrain from making comments about the report on first-level government until that is discussed in the Presidential Council.

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CSO: 4701/66

OPPOSITION URGES GOVERNMENT TO CONSIDER ITS PEACE PLANS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 May 82 p 10

[Text] The personal contact between Prime Minister P. W. Botha and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia could be the key to a settlement of the South-West problem, according to what Mr Colin Eglin (Progressive Federal Party for Seepunt) said yesterday in Parliament.

During the discussion of the budget item for the Foreign Affairs Department Mr Eglin said that the South African government must use the new contact channel with Africa. Seen as a whole the South-West picture does not appear to be very rosy, but despite the evident setback resulting from SWAPO's rejection of the West's settlement plan a resolution of this problem may be closer than is being realized.

The news from Dar-es-Salaam to the effect that SWAPO has rejected the proposal, and that its attitude is being supported by the governments of the so-called frontier states, is very upsetting. One can only ask what can be done now.

Zambia was also represented at the Dar-es-Salaam meeting which was held after the meeting between President Kaunda and Mr Botha. Perhaps the key to the South-West solution must be found in the personal contacts between the two leaders.

Mr Eglin said that he hopes the Conservative Party will say whether it supports the government in its acceptance of the West's settlement proposals.

Mr Eglin mentioned four principles and he expects that Foreign Minister Pik Botha subscribes to them clearly and publicy. From Mr Botha he expects that in the event that he discovers that a minister, or any department under the minister, violates one of the principles, he (Botha) should demand that the minister involved be expelled from the Cabinet and that if this is not done he should resign himself.

Mr Eglin said that the four principles are:

In the same way that the government expects of other countries to respect its sovereignty and territorial integrity, it should respect other countries in those matters;

The government should doom every effort at destabilization which is conducted from or supported by another country;

The government itself shall not engage in any such efforts at destabilization either through its personnel or through second parties;

The government shall take action against any individual or group in South Africa who tries to use South Africa as a jumping-off place for the destabilization of other countries.

Mr Andre Fourie (Nationalist Party for Turffontein) asked him: "What are you insinuating?"

7964
CSO: 4701/61

GROUND AND AIR OPERATIONS ACCOUNTS IN NAMIBIA

New Infiltration Order for SWAPO

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 May 82 p 13

[Text] Tsumeb--Tracking, hunting and destroying small groups of SWAPO infiltrators in an area of thousands of square kilometers is no small task. This is now an extremely difficult thing even for a formidable combination of army, air force and police forces combination, because of the dense vegetation and mountainous nature of the surroundings. So says Maj Piet Kotzenberg, the air force commander of this town from which most of the hot pursuit operations are carried out.

DIE BURGER recently visited the military base at Tsumeb while pursuit operations were being undertaken mainly for the purpose of finding SWAPO infiltrators who threatened farms in the northern region.

At that moment followup operations were under way in several farms in the vicinity where at least six terrorists were being pursued.

Immediately after new information was received action was undertaken at lightning speed. The terrorists had to be destroyed before they "went underground," meaning, before they dressed in civilian clothes, hid their weapons somewhere and merged among the local black people. Major Kotzenberg said that reportedly among the terrorists it is being said that they even get their "koptieket" [sic]. These infiltrators then strike later on when it is not expected. A new method being followed this year by SWAPO infiltrators is to infiltrate a region and to stay there until their specific assignment has been conducted regardless of how long that takes.

Major Kotzenberg said that in the past they have usually come in, struck immediately, and then withdrawn as soon as they could.

This morning, while DIE BURGER was at the base, three terrorists were spotted by chance, a few kilometers from Tsumeb, by an aircraft of the air force engaged in radio activity.

Within minutes the pilot reported that soldiers of the security forces were on their way by helicopters to the place where the infiltrators were

observed. In less than one hour later the announcement came that two of the three terrorists were killed about 28 kilometers northwest of the town and that the security forces were hot on the trail of the third one. It was only a question of minutes before it was all over.

Capt Gerrie Hugo, the information officer of Mech-61 at Tsumeb, said that the beatings gotten by SWAPO in last year's operations and those of the earlier part of this year, have thinned out their numbers a great deal. As a result a large number of the infiltrators are now "green" and unexperienced.

SWAPO calls its bands "special units" and, in April, 10 platoons received orders to go to the South-West. Seven of these were to go to the eastern section of Ovambo and two of them to the west. The 10th platoon has not been observed anywhere as yet.

These platoons are coming from Lubando, Angola, where their headquarters is located and they have been brought down to the border of South-West Africa, where orders are issued to platoon commanders.

The terrorists who destroyed the Ratel troop carrier on 15 April, killing some members of the security forces, had apparently received orders on special targets in the vicinity of the Mangetti block. They were members of two platoons who had then already infiltrated the agricultural areas in the north.

Captain Hugo said that they were equipped considerably better than normally with land mines and weapons and had actually started an intensive mine laying operation. Elements of other platoons might have also been present here and the group could have consisted of 70 terrorists altogether.

They are also armed with RPG-7 rocket launchers and SAM-7 ground to air missiles. After the Ratel was destroyed, SAM-7 missiles were fired at by a helicopter. It appeared that this group fled in a northwest direction and thereafter they set several other ambushes.

At this stage the security forces are intensively engaged in searching and killing groups of terrorists consisting of one, two and three men. More than 50 infiltrators have already been killed in the vicinity of Tsumeb alone.

Operations are also going on in Eastern Ovambo, Western Kavango and in the mountainous region south of Tsumeb which is traditionally a hiding place for the terrorists before they strike.

Major Kotzenberg says that the local black population is collaborating very closely with the security forces and regularly informs us of the presence of SWAPO men.

The Air Force's Contributions

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 May 82 p 13

[Text] Ondangwa--Today the South African Air Force is one of the most feared in the world thanks to the quality of its members and their training and also thanks to the lengthy bush warfare in the northern part of the South-West. Deeds which almost border on the superhuman are being performed day after day and month after month by members of South Africa's powerful air punch without which the struggle against terrorism and communism would have been impossible.

The important and necessarv role of the air force in the bush warfare is sometimes underestimated. Without the air force the struggle simply could not go on. None of the very successful operations lately undertaken by the armed forces in Angola could have taken place without the air force's share in them.

The air forces provided mobility to the foot soldier. Men are quickly emplaced in fighting positions and even replaced in situations of combat; disabled and wounded soldiers are quickly transported to hospitals and doctors, supplies are transported by air to troops fighting in the bush far away from their base and the rescue of men in danger of dying is made possible.

Inseparable

Every soldier who has been on patrol deep in the bush, and often in enemy territory, can attest to the kind of moral support they have had in knowing that the air force could have certainly gone there and taken him out if necessary. Many young lives of wounded soldiers, who would have certainly died had they not received immediate medical help, have already been saved through the intervention of air force helicopters which picked up the wounded in the midst of combat, sometimes doing so under heavy attack.

Army and air force action during operations is inseparable--one could not carry on an action with the other.

Recently DIE BURGER visited the operational area to observe the role of the air force in the struggle against terrorism in the war ravaged northern region of the South-West.

Watching and Risking

A new world of insight has been opened up in talks with people like Brig P. B. (Bossie) Huyser (commander of the Western Air Command), Brig R. (Witkop) Badenhorst (commander of sector 10), Commandant Gerrie Botha (commander of the 44th Squadron), Commandant Bod Hewitson (flight commander of the 28th squadron), Commandant George Snyman (commander of an attack squadron), Commandant H. A. P. Potgieter (commander of the 19th squadron) and many others.

These men and hundreds of others are watching for their lives day after day in the struggle against SWAPO. They do not talk much and often it is very difficult to draw anything out of them. But they are men of deeds, who do

not shirk from risking their lives in order to save those of others...without praises or recompense.

Every one of these men have already faced fire while they were carrying out their task. Many of them have experienced how it feels when on of the dreaded SAM-7 missiles is fired at them; nevertheless, they are not afraid of undertaking another task, just as dangerous, and do so without hesitation.

Commandant Hewitson told us that he has already been involved in practically every operation of the armed forces in the operational area. As a transport pilot it is sometimes necessary for him to transport soldiers and supplies deep inside enemy territory.

Still another veteran of many combats, Commandant Snyman, knows precisely how it feels to be the target of missiles. None of the combat planes in his squadron has been shot down); "this is due mainly to good training and good planning," he assured us.

Commandant Albert Burger (commander of a reconnaissance squadron) knows exactly how vulnerable a pilot can be. In the last several years his men have frequently been under fire.

Commandant Potgieter (the leader of a helicopter squadron) came right out to say that the helicopter pilots of the air force are the best and most experienced in the world. Helicopters are certainly the aircraft which work most closely with the ground forces in an operation. His men are the ones who transport soldiers to operations against enemy targets, transport the wounded, bring supplies to the men in the field and look for lost comrades and bring them back to the base.

Tactic

"In my opinion helicopters contribute a great deal in our winning the war against SWAPO and therefore I am proud to be a helicopter pilot," he said.

According to Brigadier Badenhorst two important principles apply for successful action against terrorists: A good information service and collaboration between the army and the air forces. These are a must.

He said that planning is a daily process. The success of combat and of a war is determined by reacting with alacrity upon the information received.

The tactics of the enemy have changed a lot in the past 7 years and therefore the tactics of the security forces must also be continously adapted to suit the circumstances. As the years passed SWAPO methods improved greatly, but the armed forces have always succeeded in neutralizing them.

Commandant Deom Ferreira, the commander of the 32nd Battallion, which is surely the most successful combat unit in the operational area, said that his unit cannot be engaged in action without the support and help of the air force. During the past 3 years or so his unit, in collaboration with the air force, has already put out of action some 1,800 terrorists.

He added that without the fire support of the air force the task of his men would have been impossible. It is nearly impossible for an armed soldier to pursue a fleeing terrorist on the ground and here the helicopter plays a very important role. The morale of the foot soldier is enormously increased by the knowledge that the air force can pick him up at any place in the bush if he is wounded.

Commandant D. J. (Div) De Villiers (Commander of the Ondangua Airforce Base) said that a great percentage of the air force's aircraft use his base at one stage or another. Therefore, it is not strange that the average workday for everybody in the base lasts about 18 hours.

Wounded

Many pilots, such as Commandant Botha and his men of the 44th Squadron, have remained in the air continously from 8 to 10 hours per day in an operation like Protea...something like 65 to 70 hours in 2 weeks. Food and water supplies have been flown to the fighting soldiers under very difficult circumstances.

Brigadier Huyser said that nothing is spared in bringing a wounded man to a place where he can get medical attention. In addition to pilots risking their lives in bringing the wounded men away from the heat of battle, there is no hesitation in arranging special flights to bring the wounded to hospitals even in South Africa. Recently a large freight aircraft was teamed in to bring one seriously wounded soldier from Ondangua to the 1st Military Hospital in Pretoria.

Air Force Tactics Against SWAPO

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 May 82 p 13

[Text] Ondangua--Pilots of the air force are seeing to it that SWAPO is not ever given a chance to rest...even at night. Terrorist bases are attacked and disrupted in darkness, no matter how well they are dug in.

So stated Maj Dick Lewer (51), a veteran of the Korean war who is heading a group of night attack pilots active in the operational region.

Major Lewer says that his work is never to give SWAPO any rest. At night and at the most unexpected times, SWAPO vehicles are being destroyed and their supplies ruined, and every vehicle of theirs destroyed is of great importance for that movement's war.

A former pilot who took part in the Korean war during the 1950's, Major Lewer is finding an interesting comparison between that war and the present bush warfare. In both wars one side was supported by the Russians.

Just as in the case of Korea, the Russian training being received by SWAPO is rather ineffective. The Russians like doing things on a large scale. They are snowing under SWAPO with impressive weapons and everything appears dreadful, but in reality this is more show than effectiveness.

Among other things Major Lewer took part in last year's Operation Protea. According to him the anti-aircraft fire at Ongiva, which was overrun by the security forces, was just as vicious as that experienced in Korea...still another example that the Russians are taking good care of their SWAPO marionettes.

As a pilot of the citizen force and one of the last in the air force who took part in the Korean war, Major Lewer is very proud to be an attack pilot fulfilling a unique task in warding off terrorist war.

He is now doing the 14th of his operational duty tours and in this one he survived several narrow escapes and on the several occasions he came under vicious fire.

SWAPO's morale is being badly undermined by the night pilots, so he says. One night, at the time of Operation Protea, a number of terrorists surrounded a small group of security forces. They were quite sure of their business and subjected the little group of South Africa soldiers to heavy mortar fire. Then unexpectedly help turned up in the form of those night pilots who, of course, made the situation very favorable for the men who were pinned down.

Major Lewer's attack tactics are alternated frequently and applied as each situation demands.

Eye Witness to a Lightning Operation

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 May 82 p 13

/Text/ In a mere 90 minutes time after a patrol of the security forces came in contact with about 40 SWAPO terrorists in a remote region of northwest Ovambo, helicopters of the air force were at the scene with reinforcements and medical aid for the wounded.

A few days ago DIE BURGER was a witness to the ugly face of this long lasting bush warfare in the northern region of the South-West while on a visit to the operational area.

At about 15 kilometers from the border with Angola terrorists led a number of security forces into an ambush. The security forces had to cross a road; thus one section of it began to move over the road, while two of them provided cover. While the section was crossing the road the terrorists unleashed fire on them.

Five members of the security forces were wounded by enemy fire. The terrorists actually took to their heels when the other members of the security forces unleashed their fire on them. In the followup operation three terrorists were killed.

In a Split Moment

The contact took place shortly after 8 am on 28 April. The security forces had not yet moved far from the point where they spent the previous night.

Within 90 minutes after the first shots were fired reinforcements and medical help were on the scene. Medical aid was administered right there, while in a split moment fresh soldiers were on the tracks of the fleeing SWAPO band.

Forty minutes later the wounded were safe at the Oshakati Hospital while the pursuit operation was in full swing.

It was a privilege to see the kind of discipline and calmness members of the air force and army maintained in this situation. Everyone knew exactly what he had to do; they wasted no time and lives were thus saved.

Food

For these men this was an everyday affair, but for the members of the press it was dumbfounding to see such thorough and effective measures of these hardened men in a real war situation.

Brig. Witkop Badenhorst, the commander of Sector 10, later told the group of pressmen that it is possible that the terrorists came from the other side of the border to look for food; however, it was not their fate to get very far; the security forces were on their tracks too soon.

Confounding Those Soviet Missiles

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 May 82 p 12

[Text] Ondangua--The feared SAM-7 ground to air missile, which is now also being employed by SWAPO terrorists is not really such a formidable weapon as generally accepted. Air force pilots agree unanimously that it is relatively easy to avoid them.

The pilots with whom DIE BURGER spoke at the Ondangua Air Force Base, in the operational area, say that if certain methods are followed, no combat aircraft, reconnaissance plane or helicopter will be hit by the missile.

The SAM-7 missiles, several of which have been fired at air force pilots during operations, follow the heat released by the engines and exhaust systems of the aircraft. It moves extremely fast after launching and no aircraft, no matter how fast, can ordinarily "fly away" from it. Special avoidance methods are therefore necessary.

Commandant Theo Nell, the commander of the air force's command post at Oshakati, says that usually a pilot can see from his aircraft when a missile is being fired at him. A great deal of dust is kicked up by the launching and thereafter the missile heads for the plane in a snow white cloud of smoke. It travels considerably faster than twice the speed of sound and the pilot must therefore play it fast with his avoidance tactics.

He said that the missile has a range of 5,000 meters in the air. The larger missiles, of which there are clear indications that they are deployed in southern Angola, have a considerably greater range.

Commandant George Snyman, the commander of an air force attack squadron, said: "Due to good training and planning the enemy has not been able to shoot down any air force aircraft with that missile."

The methods by which pilots can avoid the missiles remain secret.

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CSO: 4701/54

SWAPO BUILDUP FOR INTENSIFIED ACTION NOTED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 May 82 p 8

[Text] Windhoek--The end of the wide range infiltration by SWAPO terrorists on two fronts in the northern district of the South-West is not yet in sight. A SWAPO strong reserve force is evidently just north of the white farming area, according to a spokesman of the Territorial Force.

The security forces are now beginning to attain more success on the north-west front and three more infiltrators were killed in the late afternoon of the day before last at the Amolinda Farm 50 kilometers east of Kamanjab. A large number of terrorists, more than 40 of them, were killed on the eastern front (in the district of Tsumeb, Grootfontein, Kombat and Otavi) since the infiltration began there about 3 weeks ago.

A military spokesman said that two groups of the ten "special units" of the so-called Liberation Army of Namibia which were sent from Lubango in Angola to start the present offensive have been able to infiltrate the area.

"The others have either turned away or are now still waiting in Ovambo/ Kavango."

Earlier it was made known that the groups consist of 35 or 40 men each. The senior staff officer (forces utilization) of the Territorial Forces, Brigadier Jan Klopper, described the terrorists as "doughty" and said that some of them have already had more than 10 years experience in bush warfare.

A spokesman of the Territorial Force yesterday said that the security forces are hot on the trail of 10 more terrorists in the vicinity of Kamanjab and Outjo in the north-west while the pursuit of small groups in the district of Otavi, Kombat, Tsumeb and Grootfontein continues.

The fear that on the day before yesterday, the commemoration of the battle of Cassinga of 4 May 1978 (when a large SWAPO base in Angola was destroyed and a thousand men perished) the terrorist might have attempted to do something dramatic, was unnecessary. According to the spokesman of the Territorial Force there were no annoucements of sabotage or terrorist actions.

"It appears that the terrorists cannot succeed in carrying out SWAPO's order to spread terror on Cassinga-Day. It can be expected that SWAPO's propaganda machines will take over." This is what the spokesman said.

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CSO: 4701/57

PARLIAMENTARY DISCUSSIONS ON U.S.-AFRICAN RELATIONS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 May 82 p 10

[Text] Why must the accomplishments of the whites be destroyed for the sake of 400 million blacks in Africa? South Africa wants to be of help to Africa if it is allowed to do so, but the West must not ignore Africa's faults while it is so aware of them. This was the view expressed yesterday in Parliament by Dr Willie Kotze (nationalist Party for Parys).

In the course of the discussion of the budget item for the Foreign Affairs Department Dr Kotze said that the West must take note of the true state of affairs in South Africa and look at the rest of Africa as it actually is. The United States will find in South Africa a strong ally in its struggle against Russian expansionism, but then there must be visible and open ties between the two countries.

The United States must now make certain decisions with respect to its ties with South Africa. South Africa wants to protect the mineral wealth of southern Africa and the Cape Sea Route. The United States must associate itself with South Africa openly in the struggle against communist infiltration in Africa.

It must send ships to South African harbors, provide this country with arms and together with South Africa plan on how to resist this incursion.

If the West goes along with communist boycotts against South Africa it will be driving a wedge between South Africa and the rest of the continent. Communist infiltration must be opposed with all the might and South Africa can play a great role in connection with this.

Mr Gert Terblance (Nationalist Party for Bloemfontein-North) said that the creation of the Conservative Party was certainly not viewed as a positive thing abroad; moreover, he does not share Mr Langley's optimism on the future of his party.

Mr Terblanche said that despite the increasing and continuing campaign and threats against South Africa there has been success in improving South Africa's image abroad.

South Africa has succeeded in blunting its opponent's weapons and it has succeeded in attaining great successes in the fields of sport and foreign investments in South Africa. In 1979 foreign investments in South Africa amounted to 22,900 million rand and this attests to the confidence which overseas investors have in South Africa.

Mr Brian Page (New Republican Party for Umhlanga) said that he believes that South Africa needs Africa, but at the same time Africa needs South Africa even more than ever. If South Africa can get back to Africa and show that it has made internal reforms and reached a democratic solution for the South-West it can derive great advantages from that.

The New Republican Party is therefore glad that the prime minister has talked with President Kaunda and it hopes that this is the beginning of more talks of the same nature with African leaders.

Mr Thomas Langley (conservative Party for Waterkloof) said that when someday his party assumes power in South Africa then the differences in policy between the Nationalist Party and the Progressive Federal Party will be the same as the differences which existed between the Reagan and Carter administrations in the United States.

He also wanted to know from Foreign Minister Botha whether the government has a special foreign policy. Mr Langley said that Mr Botha's foreign policy was one of reaction and he believes that it is high time that a more "initiated" foreign policy be followed with respect to Africa and the rest of the world.

According to his view the agenda for the recent consultations between Prime Minister P. W. Botha and President Kaunda of Zambia was compiled by Mr Kaunda and all that the agenda contained was South Africa and the South-West. Moreover, with respect to South Africa it was mainly a matter of negotiations concerning the release of Nelson Mandela.

The Conservative Party believes that this is wrong. If South Africa was on the list of agenda, then Zambia should have been there also, Mr Langley said.

To this Nationalist Party members reacted by asking him: "What do you know about the agenda...You were not there."

Mr Langley said that South Africa must make it clear to Prime Minister Robert Nugabe of Zimbabwe that his public attacks against the republic can no longer be endured and that by so doing he is endangering the preferred trade agreement between South Africa and Zimbabwe.

7964
CSO: 4701/61

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENTS REGARDED AS CONSONANT

No UK Prescribed Policies

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 May 82 p 18

[Editorial: "Britain's Interest"]

[Text] Britain's conservative government's viewpoint on South Africa, as interpreted by the new British ambassador, Mr Ewen Fergusson, is adjusted for ensuring the best possible ties between the two countries.

According to Mr Fergusson British policy remains that of encouraging peaceful changes in South Africa. It is not British policy to prescribe to South Africa solutions for its problems.

This is very much in agreement with the policy of the Reagan administration which is being described as "constructive involvement." Both countries are willing to help South Africa by encouraging peaceful change which presupposes that they would like to see some results along the road to reform.

South Africa does not find fault with such an approach. This implies a recognition of South Africa's independence and sovereignty as well as confidence in its ability in resolving its problems in the best possible manner as an independent country. It is not wrong for Britain to show a great interest in South Africa's efforts to overcome its greatest problem--the question of human relations in a multinational country. However, it would have been wrong for Britain to meddle in this difficult process as certain organizations and churches in Britain are wont to do.

South Africa, just like Britain, is desirous of maintaining mutually good trade, cultural and other ties. Counsel and help can be accepted from a good friend, but not prescribed actions or demands. It is good that the Thatcher government realizes this.

Peaceful Change and Solutions

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 May 82 p 5

[Text] Yesterday, speaking in Capetown, Ewen Fergusson, the new British ambassador to South Africa said that it remains British policy to encourage

peaceful change in South Africa, however, Britain does not intend to prescribe solutions for the republic's problems.

Mr Fergusson, who have audience to a group of journalists in his official residence, said that because of trade, cultural and historic ties and also because of the many British citizens in South Africa, as well as the large British investments here, good relations with the republic are of special importance to Britain.

Britain wants to encourage peaceful change in South Africa, because it believes that the peace and stability of the whole of southern Africa depends on the peaceful solution of the South-West Africa problem and peaceful evolutionary changes in South Africa itself.

However, Britain is not going to prescribe any solutions to South Africa. The right solution for South Africa's problems is the one which will be accepted by South Africa's inhabitants themselves.

He and the British government are waiting with great interest for the recommendations of the Presidential Council and what follows thereafter.

With respect to the meeting between P. W. Botha and President Kaunda, Mr Fergusson stated that the British government welcomes that as a positive step. He believes that it was a valuable meeting and these kinds of meetings are the best way in which one statesman can explain to the other what is of interest to each of them.

After his own meetings with Messrs P. W. Botha and Pik Botha he believes that frank and friendly discussions, about everything that affects both parties, are possible between representatives of South Africa and Britain.

With respect to sport ties Mr Fergusson said that Britain remains bound to the Gleneagles agreement. However, it is not unlawful for British sports personalities to come to South Africa as individual team members, although the British Government would prefer that such sports personalities come here openly and not secretly.

He is aware of revised legislations to make things easier for South Africa's sports people, but he does not know how much can be done to eliminate discrimination in the sports area before discrimination in other areas (such as education) is stopped.

As for the Falkland crisis Mr Fergusson said that a military government which is not exactly known for its concern about its own people has occupied the Falkland Islands illegally.

A system, which they do not want, has now been imposed on 1.800 British citizens who lived on the islands peacefully. UN Resolution 502 unequivocally condemned Argentina as the aggressor and asked for the immediate cessation of hostilities.

Falklands

Under these circumstances Britain believes that its measures are completely justified...to protect the interests of the inhabitants of the islands and also to show the world that military force must not be used in place of peaceful negotiations.

This is a tragic situation and there must be negotiations to put an end to this dispute; however, such negotiations cannot get underway until Argentina withdraws its forces from the islands.

To a question as to whether there could be a reevaluation of South Africa's role as a Western ally and strategic importance, as a result of the Falkland dispute, Mr Fergusson said that he could not foretell what is going to happen.

South Africa's importance as a strategic area is recognized. However, he is not aware of any plans for greater military collaboration between Britain and South Africa.

With respect to the Seychelle drama Mr Fergusson said that he does not harbor any opinion on that and moreover the matter is sub judice.

7964
CSO: 4701/56

MIXED FEELINGS IN GKN CONDEMNATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 May 82 p 18

[Article by Ena Jansen: "The GKN's Radical Viewpoint On South Africa"]

[Text] Amsterdam--On 20 April the Reformed Churches of Holland (GKN) came to a synod decision which will have far reaching consequences on the ties with the white Dutch Reformed Church; however, it was in essence an attestation of solidarity with the black population of South Africa.

The 14th meeting of the deputation which has had to prepare a report about the GKN's attitude on the matter "Program to Combat Racism" (PCR), sponsored by the World Council of Churches, also the commentary on this by a committee which will have to evaluate it for the synods, along with tens of amendments on it, two minorities viewpoints from a group of deputies as well as reports by other organizations within the GKN, has come up with a text of nearly 100 pages which tells of the Dutch people's concern over the fate of black people.

Identified Itself

However, the way in which the GKN must give expression to its "deep concern for those who suffer under apartheid," became a critical question which was debated for 8 hours during the recent synod meeting in Lunteren.

As is known the GKN accepted by a two-thirds majority the committee's recommendations (which are more to the point than those of the deputation).

The GKN identified itself with a 1978 appeal by the Dutch Council of Churches to businesses having investments in South Africa to withdraw such investments and liquidate their businesses there.

Most Radical

In addition a request is to be made to the Dutch Government to support the oil boycott against South Africa as promulgated by the UN; there should be moral and financial support to freedom movements (such as the ANC) and that the ties with the black churches, especially with ABRESCA and the Brothers Circle, be strengthened.

The GKN has taken the most radical stand of any other church in Holland especially in the areas of the withdrawal of investments and the oil boycott.

The basic questions discussed were: Can the whites be left out? How can solidarity be attested? Would not a recommendation on disinvestment lead to loss of influence? Is violence admissible in "a country of oppression" such as South Africa?

Clinging to an Idea

With respect to outside matters a synod meeting in Holland differs greatly from those in South Africa. Twice a year members of the synod meet at De Blije Wereld, a congress center located in a beautifully wooded area.

There the assertion is made that the Dutch must keep a wary eye for "cults of dialogue" and must not cling to the idea that a discussion with the white church is going to attain something. By a "meaningful silence" Holland must show that a compromise cannot be made all the time.

Reverend Kouwenhoven, for example, took the Dutch Reformed Church to task for not having withdrawn the publication RAS, VOLK EN NASIE (Race, People and Nation) as an official Dutch Reformed Church viewpoint on apartheid; but Professor Plomp advocated the resumption of the talks with the Dutch Reformed Church even though contacts were broken by the South Africans. He pointed out that Dr Beyers Naude had always assured him that the talks must go on.

Must Forego

Rev Petro Marais (a South African who has been living in Holland for 15 years) lent his support to the recommendations of the committee entailing the preference for the ANC and for violence. "However, I would find it regrettable if the talks are not also held with those in authority; moreover, Holland must be careful not to measure with different yard sticks when, on the other hand, it is also dealing with migrant workers and such things as El Salvador." According to him the delivering Gospel of God must also continue to reach the whites.

Dr Weiland, theadvisor of the synod, said that the GKN must forego "figurative," "vacillating," "symbolical" and "borderline" solidarity and choose unequivocal solidarity. Professor Herman Ridderbos, in referring to a visit in South Africa in 1977 said: "Talk there is like wasting you breath on a rock."

Deputy Dr J. Feddema advocated limited pressure measures (boycotts of South African fruit, sports and tourism) and tried to lend force to his arguments by accusing the synod commission of neo-Marxism and follow-the-crowd thinking. He emphasized that Jesus never said that there is an end to talking.

Rev D. C. Firet, of the commission, said that his commission cannot be accused of neo-Marxism, because the commission rejects the very idea that a class struggle is going on in South Africa.

Dr A. K. Kruiswijk, the secretary general of the ecumenical deputation abroad, pleaded for a new dialogue with the white Dutch Reformed Church on condition that the black coreligionists desire this.

Upon the conclusion of the synodial resolution he was disappointed that those attending the synod adopted such a strong stand. According to him, in mutual discussions, the GKN always cut short of violence with whites. For example he referred to the 1979 visit to Holland by six professors and two members of the executive church council. When the South Africans evidently recognized how much profit they derived in talking over matters like structural coaction and the Broederbond in Holland--matters which could be discussed "much louder" than was previously possible in South Africa.

Finally Reverend Firet's commission had the last and final say. It came out saying that it was remarkable that some synod participants were so eager to stay away from the topic of violence. "When the talks are about the problem of violence, we always think of black counter-violence."

What Is Left for GKN

He called attention to "white structural violence" being practiced every day and said: "Is it right to blame the black people, while the whites, like a heavily armed Goliath, do nothing else but practice violence? White violence is no small matter; it is economic, police type and legislative."

The way still left open for the GKN for applying pressure on the white coreligionists is through a couple of ecumenical organizations, of which the Dutch Reformed Church is still a member, such as the Reformed Ecumenical Synods and the World Alliance of reformed churches. The latter is holding a meeting in Ottawa, Canada, during August. The GKN will at that time try to get the assembly there to speak out against apartheid.

7964
CSO: 4701/58

'RAND DAILY MAIL' DISCUSSES LOCAL AUTHORITIES BILL

MB080830 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jun 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Progress at Local Level?"]

[Text] Accepting that the black local authorities bill is set inside the framework of apartheid, it does offer the prospect of progress. Among its basic features is acknowledgement of the permanence of blacks in the cities: the bill does this by allowing local voting rights for those who have lived legally in urban areas for a specified time of between one to three years.

Of course, many will view it as absurd that a permanence which is so self-evident has to be recognised in law; that may be so, but it cannot be denied that it becomes a matter of consequence when the nationalists get round to doing it.

Then, as the urban foundation has pointed out, what the bill does is to move black local government away from its highly circumscribed role where it has been perceived "as an extension of the government." The bill removes much of the arbitrary ministerial discretion which has existed until now and instead confers what the foundation says is real autonomy--so much so that the legislation is said to be "in virtually all material respects on a par with that which governs the lives of whites at local government level."

While all this is cheering, it remains to be seen whether hopes will be fulfilled that representative people will come forward to take part in the new local authorities, or whether refusal to work within apartheid institutions will again carry the day.

Perhaps the outcome will in part rest on what still needs to be made known: how the black local authorities will be financed. If the government can demonstrate that it has finally also come round to accepting that apartheid black ghettoes cannot generate sufficient money internally but must be able to draw on massive external funding, then the proposed local authorities could stand a better chance of gaining popular legitimacy.

CSO: 4700/1336

NATIONALIST PARTY DOMINANCE OF BROADCASTING CORPORATION DENIED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 May 82 p 20

[Text] Louis Nel (Nationalist Party Rep. for Pretoria Central) stated yesterday that it can be assumed that the South African Broadcasting Corporation is an independent and autonomous corporation and that the minister is not interfering with the corporation's activities, in view of the fact that despite criticism the Progressive Federal Party cannot produce any evidence of interference.

In the course of the discussion of the budget item for the Foreign Affairs and Information Ministry he asked to know why the Progressive Federal Party is always dragging the armed forces into various matters and making politics out of these.

Correct

Mr Nel was reacting to a speech by Dave Dalling (Progressive Federal Party for Sandton) in which he said that programs about the armed forces have a strong undertone of government policy. He said that the Progressive Federal Party is always arousing a skepticism with respect to the broadcasting corporation and that the corporation does not deserve this. The corporation's news accounts are correct and he believes that its newspapermen are persons of integrity and responsibility in their judgments. The Conservative Party and the Progressive Federal Party cannot complain of having been treated unreasonably by the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr Dalling had said: "The massive military propaganda" over the television is not in the interest of the country. The programs in which the armed forces are involved have a strong undertone of government policy. If the broadcasting corporation keeps on doing this polarization will continue in the country. The corporation must shake off the armed forces from its back.

Mr Dalling also asked that the South African Broadcasting Corporation must be an independent and autonomous entity with a multiracial controlling board in which people of different political views are allowed to serve.

7964
CSO: 4701/61

'STAR' EDITOR ON EROSION OF PRESS FREEDOM

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 14 May 82 p 28

[Text] Madrid, May 12--Erosion of press freedom in South Africa "is continuing faster than ever before," though some "last vestiges of freedom of information" still exist, the editor-in-chief of the Johannesburg evening paper The Star, Harvey Tyson, told the general assembly of the International Press Institute (IPI) here on Tuesday.

"In the land of apartheid there are shifting shades and nothing is simply black or white," Mr Tyson commented. "South Africa is not a democracy, nor is it yet a police state. The press is not free, but nor is it servile."

Mr Tyson said the Pretoria Government had not hesitated "to act ruthlessly" against the fringe press" of student papers and major dailies and weeklies serving the black community, "but it has always stopped short of direct, effective press censorship."

There were "somewhat sinister" press laws, but the report of the Government-appointed Steyn Commission proposing new limitations had been shelved because it went too far, the editor said.

A paradox was that the Government needed the influence of a moderate press to combat the excesses of the extremist sectors of the Afrikaans-language press, Mr Tyson noted.

He said that anti-press legislation "may be getting worse, but on the other hand the powers that be in Pretoria are in most instances growing more benign." (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1266

MINISTER ADVOCATES DARING POLICY WITHOUT PRIOR GUARANTEES

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 May 82 p 3

[Text] Potchefstroom--Mr F. W. de Klerk, the Mineral and Energy Affairs minister and leader of the Nationalist Party in Transvaal, while speaking here yesterday said that South Africa, in the pioneer spirit of its forefathers, must have the courage of its convictions to undertake the initiative with respect to its unresolved problems even without absolute guarantees.

"If we do nothing and try nothing without prior guarantees, we will definitely not resolve our problems and to be sure they will become all the more irresolvable." This is what Mr de Klerk said yesterday afternoon when he appeared as the main speaker at the graduation ceremony of the Potchefstroom University.

He went on to say that in the midst of all the expectations prevailing in the country at this moment he longs for the authoritative voice of Potchefstroom, rising above individual views, to clearly affix its imprint on important questions of this day. He said that too much aloofness foments confusion.

In the field of policy people go on hoping that the government's initiative will bear fruits, that the Presidential Council will find an acceptable formula with respect to whites, coloreds and Asians, that a confederation of states will succeed and that all this will offer the key to a peaceful coexistence.

Cancer

But at the same time we are struggling with the apprehension over the overwhelming numbers of blacks, the unwillingness to collaborate on the part of too many coloreds and the rapid spread of terrorism.

"This sort of dispair is like a cancer devouring our will to succeed and undermining our dedication to find a peaceful solution. All too many whites, blacks, coloreds and Asians are leaning toward radicalism and extremism."

To be able to overcome the dilemma of tension between hope and anxiety there are some necessary guidelines to be followed if hopes are to be built and the anxiety over polarization and bloody confrontation is to be combatted.

Mr de Klerk said that everybody in the country must scale down their hopes and expectations to what is attainable. The coloreds must realize that gaining complete political rights, at the cost of established white rights and security, cannot be obtained without white resistance to the death.

"Likewise white South Africans must know that the preservation of their freedom and self-determination cannot be built upon the continued and lasting subordination of people of color."

Complete separation of the various people and national groups in watertight compartments cannot be attained, but their association within a single political system is also unattainable. Purposeful collaboration is no more attainable if built upon concealed domination of one group over the other or as blatant superiority."

"Another guideline is the need for urgent attention which must be given to the socio-economic backwardness of the black people and other national groups. This is so self-evident that there is no need to discuss it...and yet politicians regularly hear people say that too much is being done for the blacks.

Appeal

In connection with this he is making an appeal to opinion formers (and especially to Potchefstroom) to lend a helping hand with the process of informing and persuading people. In addition everyone must, in his own sphere of life, become visibly and actually involved in actions aimed at improving the living standard of everybody.

Mr de Klerk said that the third guideline is to create good dispositions by means of effective communication and clear leadership. He recognizes that there are faults in the communication between political leaders and the voting public and said that improving this is a high priority for the government.

The Good Peace

He also wants to address constructive criticism to Potchefstroom: "There was a time when Potchefstroom's voice was heard more distinctly and clearer and it had a more noticeable influence in the course of affairs. Now he misses this authoritative voice of Potchefstroom. Too much aloofness is promoting confusion and swirling in counterfulfillment of purposes."

Sometimes people also get the impression that Afrikaans cultural organizations and churches are inclined to avoid clear viewpoints for the sake of the good peace. He does not advocate that universities, cultural organizations or the church must get involved in politics; however, they must, on the basis of the sovereignty they have in their own sphere, provide clear leadership in material matters.

Mr de Klerk said that "the fourth guideline" is that "we must have the courage of our convictions to undertake the initiative with regard to our unresolved problems and do so without absolute guarantees."

Old Formulas

There are, of course, great dangers and risks in these circumstances, but he is sure of one thing: "If we do nothing or try nothing without prior guarantees we will certainly not resolve our problems. To be sure they will become all the more irresolvable."

Mr de Klerk also said: "We do not have to stick to old formulas which are not adaptable to today's realities. Within the framework of our firm and responsible priciples we must begin a renewing and reforming political program of action which offers workable answers to the demands of our time."

7964
CSO: 4701/59

DANGER OF WEST'S REDUCTION OF NAVAL FORCES HIGHLIGHTED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 May 82 p 11

[Text] It remains to be seen whether the Western countries have the courage, wisdom and insight to get to work with all speed to preserve the freedom of the world's sea routes. The freedom of Western powers to expand their naval forces is perhaps being limited by shortsighted individuals and political pressure groups.

This was the opinion expressed by the chief of the armed forces, Gen Constand Viljoen, in his opening speech at the conference of maritime strategy presented by the Institute for Strategic Studies of the University of Pretoria. The written address of General Viljoen was read out, in his absence, by the chief of the navy, Vice Admiral Ronnie Edwards.

If the Western powers do agree on forming an alliance their collaboration may end up in failure; or they can ignore their vulnerability and allow a steady erosion of their security to take place. If this were the case the threat against the West's freedom, which has already been predicted for so long, will become a reality.

Referring to the situation on the Falkland Islands General Viljoen said that the crisis has shown, as no other event in the past, that maritime strategy forms a very important part of a country's military possibilities.

Although it is no pleasure for South Africa to see two Western powers in a potentially serious conflict from which only Russia can profit, it is all the same good to see how a reevaluation of naval strategy is already taking place among the big Western powers.

As far as the Cape Sea Route is concerned General Viljoen said that the present situation, in which South Africa alone is responsible for its protection, is not a situation which arose through out country's own doing.

This is the outcome of the Western naval powers leaving the responsibility to South Africa alone and of the arms boycott, against this country, which is preventing the performance of an effective job.

"In the past South Africa has on more than one occasion stated willingness to share the defense of the Cape Sea Route with others, provided that it would not have to be done alone and the country would be allowed to purchase the suitable ships for this purpose."

Nuclear Missiles

Three reasons can be singled out for the present neglect of naval strategy; these are military, economic and political reasons.

There has been a definite tendency among military experts to be of the opinion that long-range nuclear missiles would make conventional naval forces irrelevant, especially due to the high cost. Britain, for example, has gotten rid of most of its large warships, aircraft carriers and attack vessels to make room for small, speedy submarines. The argument is being presented that if Russia, for example, would try to sink any ship on the Cape Sea Route, nuclear missiles would soon start flying making a naval war unnecessary. One other argument is that if Russia wants to cut off oil shipments, most of which go around the Cape, it would be able to do so easier by destroying the oil supplies in the Middle East.

Now the world is looking at Britain's search for enough ships and trying to rent the aircraft carriers it had already sold, now that the Falkland crisis is confronting it.

Expanded

General Viljoen said that economic reasons have contributed to a considerable reduction of Western naval forces. In an effort to cut costs in these inflationary times governments have decided to limit the building and purchasing of terribly expensive aircraft carriers, cruisers and attack vessels. These shortsighted efforts to cut down can again have an aftereffect in the future.

He pointed out that almost without exception Western naval forces have been perceptibly reduced, while the Russian fleet of Admiral Gorshkov has been greatly expanded in all the oceans.

By the end of 1968 there were 951 ships in the U. S. Navy and 8 years later this number dropped to 496--the lowest since 1939. As far as Britain is concerned the reduction was even more dramatic. In 1960 there were 8 aircraft carriers, 10 cruisers and 152 attack vessels and frigates in the British fleet. Today the number of operational vessels is 42, according to him.

7964
CSO: 4701/57

POLICE VISIT NEWSPAPERS IN POSSIBLE SEYCHELLE COUP TRY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 May 82 p 3

[Text] Johannesburg--Yesterday the police paid a visit to three newspapers in Johannesburg presumably in connection with the alleged violation of the Official Secrets Act stemming from reports on the unsuccessful Seychelle coup t'etat.

The newspapers are: RAPPORT, SUNDAY TIMES and RAND DAILY MAIL. As far as can be determined the offices of Mr Eddie Botha of RAPPORT and of Mr Eugene Hugo of RAND DAILY MAIL were searched.

The chief of the police's Commercial Branch, Brig Theo Scherman, confirmed to BEELD (DIE BURGER's sister newspaper) that he did visit the offices of the SUNDAY TIMES and the RAND DAILY MAIL, but did not wish to provide further details except to say that no documents were removed. The two newspapers are housed in the same building in Johannesburg. Mr Hugo was not in Johannesburg yesterday, but in Pietmaritzburg where he was preparing a report on the skyjacking trial.

In answer to the question as to who instituted the charges that led to the investigation, Brigadier Scherman said it was Niel Barnard, the director general of the National Intelligence Service, according to a report by SAPA.

It has been learned that RAPPORT was visited by a lieutenant colonel and a couple of other men. After Mr Botha's office was searched thoroughly, several annotations were confiscated, but a receipt was given for these.

The editor of RAPPORT, Mr Sakkie Perold, confirmed yesterday that the police did visit RAPPORT, but he made no further statements. Official spokesmen for SUNDAY TIMES and RAND DAILY MAIL gave no details.

7964
CSO: 4701/59

LABOR DISPUTES, STRIKES IN APRIL REPORTED

Braamfontein IIR INFORMATION SHEET in English Apr 82 pp 19-22

[Text]

COMPANY	ISSUE	NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED	DURATION	AREA	SEQUEL	DATE
1. Moser Hardchrome Plating Factory	Dismissal of colleagues.	± 160	Ongoing	Wadeville (Germiston)	Ongoing	16/4/1982 Citizen
2. Mazza	Wages.	-	4 weeks	Durban (Verulam)	Settlement reached.	21/4/1982 Citizen
3. Nampak Corrugated Containers	Wages and improvement of working conditions.	± 350	1 week	Transvaal	Workers returned to work. Negotiations to solve grievances ongoing.	21/4/1982 Sowetan
4. Screenex	Wages	± 200	Ongoing	Alrode	Ongoing. Workers are represented by the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (MAWU)	21/4/1982 Sowetan
5. Henkel	Dismissal of striking workers.	100	5 weeks	Durban	Dismissed workers re-instated	22/4/1982 Sowetan
6. Fry's Metals	Wages	130	-	Wadeville	Workers returned to work after being awarded an extra bonus.	22/4/1982 RDM

COMPANY	ISSUE	NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED	DURATION	AREA	SEQUEL	DATE
7. Volkswagen	Retrenchment of 316 colleagues.	5 600	1 day	Uitenhage	Management rejected the demands formulated by the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union. Striking workers will be selectively re-employed.	23/4/1982 Daily Dispatch
					The Company said it was satisfied there had been no cases of unfair dismissal or retrenchments.	29/4/1982 RDM
					On 29/4/1982 all workers walked out again after reaffirming their demands.	30/4/1982 RDM
8. Amalgamated Press	Recognition of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa; wages, overtime, dismissals and non-payment on Easter Friday.	± 40	1 day	Benoni	Management agreed to workers' demands after negotiations with union officials	23/4/1982 RDM
9. Almac Engineering	Wages.	± 80	Ongoing	Industria	Ongoing.	23/4/1982 Sowetan
10. Flekser	Retrenchment of colleagues	-	1 week	Wadeville	Workers dismissed and management to re-employ workers selectively.	25/4/1982 RDM
11. Winkelhaak Gold Mine	Shifts and wages.	± 500	1 day	Evander	Workers returned to work following negotiations between representatives and management.	26/4/1982 Citizen

COMPANY	ISSUE	NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED	DURATION	AREA	SEQUEL	DATE
12. National String	Dismissal of a colleague.	± 300	1 week	Wadeville	Striking workers dismissed and ignored an opportunity to be re-employed.	27/4/1982 Sowetan 23/4/1982 Citizen
13. Haggie Rand Group (Jupiter Plant)	Wages.	±1 700	2 days	Cleveland	Workers returned to work following negotiations between management and MAWU. As a result of the strike workers have been signing up as MAWU members. Management has welcomed this as a channel for airing grievances.	29/4/1982 Star 30/4/1982 Citizen
14. Ninian and Lester	A spokesman for the National Union of Textile Workers' listed the issues as follows: - Postponement of wage negotiations - Delays arising out of procedural clauses for union recognition - Dismissal of colleagues	500	Ongoing	Pinetown	Strike settled after management had agreed a procedural agreement with the union.	27/4/1982 Citizen
15. Asea Electric	Dismissal of a colleague	± 900	2 days	Rosslyn (Pretoria)	Workers returned to work.	27/4/1982 Star

COMPANY	ISSUE	NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED	DURATION	AREA	SEQUEL	DATE
16. Scaw Metals	Wages.	2 800	Ongoing	Germiston	Negotiations betwen management and MAWU deadlocked. Management said it would not meet workers' demands for a wage increase while wage talks in the metal industries industrial council were in progress. 2800 strikers fired but told they could have jobs back if they re-applied in the morning	28/4/1982 Star 30/4/1982 Citizen 30/4/1982 RDM
17. Moseer	Wages.	± 60	1 week	East Rand	Striking workers dismissed. MAWU was refused a chance to negotiate with management.	27/4/1982 Sowetan
18. Defy	Wages.	± 480	± ½ day	Benoni (East Rand)	MAWU and management in discussions over wages and returned to work.	30/4/1982 Sowetan
19. Metal and Chemical Industries	Wages.	± 200	1 day		Management said workers dismissed "themselves" after refusing to return to work on 29 April 1982. Workers who reapplied before noon would be considered for re re-employment.	30/4/1982 Star

IMPLICATIONS OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS', CHANGES NOTED

Braamfontein IIR INFORMATION SHEET in English Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The word 'change' is one used with increasing frequency in discussions on South African industrial relations, but one which unfortunately seems to remain something of an empty concept to many in the field. A number of recent trends and events indicate that the process of change is actually well underway, and that employers must give serious consideration to its implications if they are to adapt effectively over the next few years. Recent issues which have an important bearing on labour relations include: the anticipated downturn in the economy; the rapid growth of 'emergent' unions; extensions of call up duties and deadlocks in wage negotiations.

The economy is slowing down although there is debate as to what extent this is occurring. Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research has predicted the economy will remain on a downturn for the remainder of the year with an anticipated real growth rate of 1% (4,7% in 1981) (Financial Mail 16 April 1982). A recent survey of 1 200 companies in 30 commercial and industrial sectors by Manpower International indicated a drop in the demand for labour, although few employers expected to lay off workers during the next 3 months. (Financial Mail 9 April 1982). Interestingly, Mr Horwood introducing the 1982/3 budget stated that the 1978-81 boom period had slowed to a considerable extent owing to physical constraints such as the shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labour. In view of this it is not surprising that some measure of priority was given to the manpower and education votes. Events such as the official opening of the Mangosuthu Technikon for Blacks and the growth in the number of registered Black apprentices lead one to believe that serious efforts are being made to remove such 'physical constraints'.

At the same time however, measures such as the new extension of call ups have the potential to inhibit maximum manpower usage in industry and thus progress in the economy. Not only this but companies are likely to find themselves in some dilemmas over the issue. Economic and 'moral' demands are in the direction of Black training and induction into the world of work

as skilled manpower. Military and political demands are in the direction of increasing periods 'in uniform' by Whites. These demands are not likely to be compatable. Indications in some quarters are that there is resistance by Whites to growing numbers of Black apprentices - and this is likely to be aggravated by increasing call-up periods, which Blacks will not have to perform. In a recent informal discussion, an Industrial Relations Department official in Zimbabwe pointed out that one of the paradoxes of extended call-ups for Whites in the country's war, was the opportunities it created for Blacks to attain skills. Businessmen faced with problems of survival with White males in uniform for up to 6 months of the year, found it necessary to train Blacks. The paradox - the more time Whites spent 'in the bush' 'protecting' their positions the more opportunities it provided for those whose participation they were resisting (and who had no military duties). Here then is a potential new problem in industrial relations - the reconciliation of White fears with programmes of Black advancement, compounded by 'discriminatory' call up duties. Questions over equal opportunities, responsibilities, etc., are beginning to be raised in quarters other than Black ones!

Another issue which is somewhat surprising in view of a projected downturn in the economy, has been the wage demands registered unions have put forward in industrial council negotiations. It might have been expected that trade unions would have been more concerned with job security for their members, than negotiating higher wages, in the face of a possible recession. An interesting hypothesis is that inter-union rivalry over membership is forcing more established unions to approach the negotiation table with 'competitive' stances - to maintain membership in competition with new unions, some of whom are not even participants in the industrial council. This moves us to another interesting dimension to consider in negotiations - the pressures a union is under in terms of its own survival. If one goes with the hypothesis of course, it follows that industrial council negotiations are subject (to an extent) to the influence of unions not even present at the table.

What emerges from a discussion such as this is that changes in the field of industrial relations are moving everyone to courses of action which require decision making beyond what was sufficient in the past. New trends in union growth and influence, removal of discrimination in some areas but not others, the need for the development and maintenance of skilled manpower, increasing military duties and a downturn in the economy all present a multivariant situation which demands complex problem solving at both industry and company levels. As one delegate at a recent course remarked "I knew the times were a'changing - but not that fast!".

FOOTNOTES:

1. The Defence budget grew from R44 million in 1960/61, to R257 million in 1970/71 to R2668 million in 1982/83.

2. Of the 800,000 Whites eligible for callups, heaviest demands are likely to be made on the 750 000 aged between 18 and 35 (± 40% of the economically active White population).

BRIEFS

ALL-RACE CONSULTATION REJECTED--Progressive Federal Party [PFP] leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert says he is disappointed at the rejection of an appeal for all-race consultation on the new constitution. Slabbert made the appeal to allow the Buthelezi Commission to consult with the President's Council at a meeting in Durban last week. Catherine Thompson has details: [begin recording] The state vice-president, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, yesterday turned down the appeal, saying that neither such consultation nor a joint report were possible under the constitution act. Dr Slabbert said while it was possible to argue against his request on technicalities, a way to allow it could have been found if there had been a will to include Blacks in the constitutional debate. He said the exclusion of Blacks in negotiating a new dispensation held nothing but trouble and vowed the PFP would continue its attempts to broaden the constitutional debate. This is Catherine Thompson for Capital news, Cape Town. [end recording] [Text] [MB040927 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 4 Jun 82]

STUDENT SOLIDARITY--Cape Town, May 12--Five hundred University of Cape Town (UCT) students yesterday stayed away from classes to attend an "alternative" lecture programme organised by the Students' Representative Council in solidarity with Fort Hare University students who have been boycotting since Monday last week. At the University of the Western Cape (UWC) about 1,000 students held a meeting on campus to show their solidarity with the students at Fort Hare in the Ciskei Bantustan (black homeland). The UCT boycott decision was taken at a meeting of 1,600 students on Monday in response to a call by the Azanian Students' Organisation (AZASO) for a national day of solidarity. (Azania is the black militant name for South Africa). At UWC, students arranged an alternative programme to the usual lectures which included talks on the Bantustans, detentions, poetry reading, singing and a slide tape show on relocation of blacks. A former Fort Hare student addressed the meeting on "repression on black university campuses." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 14 May 82 p 28]

CSO: 4700/1266

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN--President Obote announced a $600 million recovery plan, which will be submitted to the World Bank at a conference organized by this institution in Paris in May, Radio Kampala reported on Wednesday, 24 March. Addressing parliament, the Ugandan head of state said that this 3-year plan (1982-1984) has in view 80 priority projects in the fields of agriculture, industry and communications, among others. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Mar 82 p 4] 9380

CSO: 4719/831

COMMENTARY ON FALKLANDS ISLANDS CRISIS

AB031305 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0750 GMT 3 Jun 82

[AZAP Commentary: "Other Malvinas in View"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Jun (AZAP)--One fine morning in May 1982, the world suddenly began to experience the Malvinas crisis. What do the Malvinas represent? A few leeward desert islands in the South Atlantic region, which a hundred years ago were the site of strange colonial adventurers. Today, 16,000 men are fighting furiously for ownership of these cold and unforgiving islands.

The belligerents are not short of arguments. One side--the British--is counting on the rule of international law, while the other--Argentina--is expressing its feeling of nationalism which it claims has been encroached upon for a long time by the occupier. This is the crux of the problem.

But as Mrs Kamanda Wa Kamanda, our representative at the United Nations, said last week at the Security Council meeting concerning the Falkland Islands--an English name for the Malvinas--"What the world wants to know is the real meaning of this war.

"Is it law which is being questioned or dignity; honor or interests? The origin of certain crisis situations today, or tomorrow, take their roots from the dawn of time; and undoubtedly too in the conquests of past centuries. But today, these situations can only be redressed by positive international law.

"Situations resulting from conquests are not necessarily equitable and that is why the international community, through the United Nations, has established rules and procedures for the settlement of problems of such nature."

The Zairian spokesman at the United Nations could not have said it better than this, but alas, wisdom was unable to reconcile the positions of the belligerents who preferred to settle their conflict through the use of arms.

Today or tomorrow, Port Stanley will fall. Winners and lossers will have to pay dearly for the last act of this litigation. But after the Malvinas,

will that be the end? No. Certainly a page will be closed but another one has been opened.

In fact, other Malvinas', which will appear by a kind of osmosis, are waiting for their turn to claim their allotments of blood, when bullets are thought to be the best means to claim one's rights.

At any rate, it is necessary to wait and expect that the anachronism of some territorial situations which cannot be justified these days will hit the headlines during this decade and stir up tension between the East and the West.

On this specific topic, the cold war has something to feed on unless the rise in nationalism with which the Malvinas affair began attracts followers elsewhere or gives food for thought in some capitals where the effects of conflagrations are dreaded.

CSO: 4719/1033

BRIEFS

EMBASSY MOVE DENIED--Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA)--Zairian Ambassador to Egypt Atembina Te Mbombo has denied rumors that his country will transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, emphasizing that this matter is out of the question and that the Zairian Embassy will remain in Tel Aviv. On the resumption of his country's relations with Israel, he said that Zaire severed its relations with Israel in solidarity with Egypt, which is an African state, because part of its territory was occupied. But since Egypt and Israel have concluded a peace agreement according to which Egypt has regained its territories, Zaire thought of resuming its relations with Israel. Atembina Te Mbombo affirmed that Zaire's restoration of its relations with Israel was not meant to offend Arab friends but was tantamount to an encouragement of Israel to take similar steps in relation to the rest of the occupied territories. Meanwhile, the Zairian ambassador in Cairo emphasized that his country supports the Palestinian people and their legitimate demand of their right to self-determination and to the establishment of a state for themselves. Zaire also recognizes the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. [Text] [NC030859 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 3 Jun 82]

MPR MEMBERS, MILITARY SERVICE--The Central Committee of the MPR (Popular Movement of the Revolution, the sole party) announced on Wednesday, 24 March, the exclusion and "arrest" of 11 of its members "for serious breach of party discipline and ideals." Among them are Lokwa Ilwaloma, former general director of the National Pedagogical Institute, accused of misappropriation of funds. The committee also announced that Zairian students will henceforth have to do 1 year of military service on their campuses while pursuing their studies. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 26 March 82 p 4] 9380

CSO: 4719/831

END

JPRS 81102

22 June 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2644

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JPRS 81102

22 June 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2644

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BRIEFS

GUINEA-BISSAU, CAPE VERDE MEETING POSTPONED--An official Mozambique source reports that the summit meeting between the presidents of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, scheduled to have started in Maputo today, has been postponed. The postponement, proposed by Mozambique, was due to the fact that President Samora Machel has been invited to participate in the frontline states meeting being held in Dar es Salaam today. Bernardo Vieira and Aristides Pereira were scheduled to arrive in Maputo today in order to try and settle—under the auspices of the Mozambican authorities--the differences between their two countries brought about by the coup d'etat which overthrew President Luis Cabral in Bissau in November 1980. [Text] [LD142102 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Jun 82]

CSO: 4742/324

OFFICIAL SENDS MESSAGE TO SALVADORAN FRONT

AB081241 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The Central Committee secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party for external relations, Comrade Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda, has sent a message to the Farabundo Multinational Liberation Front of El Salvador. In the message, the Angolan official expressed his party's preoccupation over the maneuvers of the Reagan administration in trying to impede the forces of revolution of VBES of El Salvador. The realization of fraudulent elections for the constituent assembly last month compromised the dignity of the Salvadoran peoples and at the same time (?strengthened) the intention of the military regime to ignore the political forces that have expressed the interest of the working masses.

The MPLA-Labor Party secretary for external relations, in the name of the Angolan peoples and of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee, energetically condemned the maneuvers of the Reagan administration as a flagrant violation of human rights. In the message, Comrade Afonso Van Dunem Mbimna affirmed his conviction that successes achieved by the Salvadoran people in their struggle would be continued to be defended by the Farabundo Multinational Liberation Front. In the message, the Angolan official also expressed his people's and government's desire to strengthen relations between the two peoples in order to coordinate their actions against international imperialism, the enemy of peace and freedom of the peoples.

CSO: 4700/1361

BRIEFS

ANTIAPARTHEID COMMISSION CHAIRMANSHIP--The People's Republic of Angola has been elected president of the Antiapartheid Commission of the 68th session of the International Labor Organization taking place this month in Sweden. The Angolan delegation participating in the meeting, which is expected to finish its work on the [word indistinct], is led by the secretary general of the Angolan Workers Union, Comrade Pascoal Luvualu. [Text] [AB101812 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1361

AHIDJO CALLS FOR TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

AB161051 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpt] As Cameroonians prepare to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the 20 May peaceful revolution, the head of state, Ahmadou Ahidjo, has again called for another revolution, this time a technological revolution. We made the call this morning at the inaugural ceremony of the new buildings of Higher School of Posts and Telecommunications in Yaounde. Newsman Adamou Mussaya was there and has this report:

[Begin recording] It was at exactly 1133 this morning that President Ahmadou Ahidjo made the call. The venue of this [word indistinct] call was at the new imposing grounds of the Higher School of Posts and Telecommunications located near the residential campus of the University of Yaounde. The president began by briefly outlining Cameroon's educational objectives, which he said were aimed at meeting out national goals and aspirations. He then pointed out that almost all African countries had fought and achieved political independence but the main problem facing Africa today is technological dependence. Quoting the contemporary English philosopher, Arnold Toynbee, the head of state described technology as a magic wand which produces wealth and power. In this case, therefore, the head of state emphasized that Cameroon had to have a technological revolution. He acknowledged the fact that this was not only a great and ambitious task, but a long, difficult and exacting job. He also added that in spite of the difficulties and loss involved, it was a glorifying and worthy challenge for a free, mature, committed and proud people such as Cameroonians. What Cameroonian brains need to do now is simply to combine science and experience, that means, to integrate science and technology in the scale of sociocultural values which are traditional as well as modern. He appealed to Cameroonians to develop both the creative spirit of the masses and receptivity of valued foreign technologies. The head of state stressed that we have to introduce a sense of curiosity and open-mindedness as well as a tilt [as heard] and habit of invention and innovation into our engineers so as to promote an adapted, accepted and mastered technology--a technology stripped of inhuman malpractices common of unstable and essentially technical civilizations which have no soul nor ideals. In very strong terms, President Ahidjo declared that Cameroon cannot be a dumping ground; it would not be a market for false, experiment and second hand technologies. He warned industrial countries that export technology into Cameroon that our country

cannot remain a passive consumer, blind and sterile to the technology of a superimposed and integrated [as heard] technologies, imposed and unordered technologies, which under the deceiving, polished and painted cover, lie rusted and decayed, and lastly, technologies without a future which is being dumped into our markets. [End recording]

CSO· 4700/1392

BRIEFS

REFUGEE HEADQUARTERS--A refugees headquarters will be created in Cameroon. The decision came after a meeting and the signing of agreement between the UN High Commission for Refugees and Cameroonian authorities. Cameroon was represented at the signing ceremony by Foreign Minister Paul Dontsop while the UN High Commission representative, Mr Daniel A. Essen, signed for the commission. The UN High Commission for Refugees has had representation in Cameroon since the influx of Equatorial Guinea refugees and [word indistinct] brought from Chad. The refugee situation in Cameroon [words indistinct] that the presence of some 100 Namibians and South Africans mainly in the south-west and nothern provinces. [Text] [AB090913 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 May 82]

LONDON-YAOUNDE AIR ROUTE--LONDON, April 23--A tariff agreement for the London-Yaounde route opened last November by British Caledonian and Cameroon Airways was signed here Thursday by the West African state's Economy Minister Bello Maigari as President Ahmadou Ahidjo spent the second day of his official visit to Britain in talks with local businessmen and financiers. On Wednesday, Mr. Ahidjo conferred with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and signed an agreement for 20 million dollars' worth of British aid. British-Camerounian trade is small, with Britain selling some 35 million dollars' worth of mostly manufactured goods and buying about 20 million dollars' worth of Camerounian raw materials. [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2891, 23 Apr 82 p 24]

CSO: 4700/1353

BRIEFS

HISSENE HABRE'S 'TRANSITION GOVERNMENT'--Ndjamena, 8 Jun (SUNA)—The spokesman for the forces of the north, which took over the control of the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, on Monday, said that their leader, Hissene Habre, would form a transition government. He will also try to solve the differences with the followers of the former President Goukouni. The fate of President Goukouni is unknown since Habre's forces took the capital. [Text] [LD082032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1948 GMT 8 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1360

BRIEFS

FORMER MINISTER JAILED--MORONI, May 19--Former Comoran Foreign Minister Mouzaoir Abdallah was sentenced by the state security court here today to two years' imprisonment, of which one was suspended. Mr. Mouzaoir, who served under the previous President, Ali Solihi, toppled in a coup three years ago, had pleaded not guilty to working against public security and fomenting "serious political trouble and hatred of the Government". Mr. Mouzaoir fled the country in June 1981 aboard a light aircraft and was arrested on his return last November. He told Agence France-Presse at the time that during his exile he had tried to set up an opposition front to the current regime of President Ahmed Abdallah among the sizeable Comoran communities in Madagascar, Tanzania and the Seychelles, but had not been entirely successful. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 May 82 p 15]

CSO: 4700/1372

BRIEFS

DISCONTENT WARNING--ADDIS ABABA, May 21--An Ethiopian national weekly newspaper warned Thursday against mounting popular discontent unless "urgent action" was taken to overcome obstacles to the marketing and distribution of essential consumer commodities. In one of the most candid exposes of domestic problems by a state-owned publication in recent years, Serto Ader (The Worker) said widespread shortages had created a "serious situation" that could even block the Government development objectives. "It could well prove to be a test of our revolution also", the weekly warned, more than seven years after the country embarked on the path of Socialism. Serto Ader is the organ of the Commission organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) and as such the most authoritative official publication available here. It was launched in June 1980 when COPWE was set up to pave the way for a legal political party and a return to civilian rule in Ethiopia. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 May 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/1362

ISRAEL'S 'AGGRESSION' ALLEGEDLY SUPPORTED BY U.S.

AB101844 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] What began last week as an invasion of Lebanon by Israeli forces in retaliation for an attempted assassination of an Israeli ambassador in Britain is fact developing into a full-scale war between Israel and the Arab states. It has been reported that Israel has seized more than half of Lebanon. Israeli forces have engaged in battles with the Syrians and bombed part of Damascus, the Syrian capital. Innocent people are being killed and military hardware worth millions is being used.

The latest outburst of Israeli aggressoion, as we pointed out in yesterday's commentary, follows in the line of the Zionist policies of a Jewish state. Israel has been consistently committing atrocities against Arab people, especially the Palestinians even before the founding of the Israeli state. As far back as 1897, a Jewish congress in Basel, Switzerland, expressed the aspiration to establish a Jewish national home in Palestine, then inhabited almost exclusively by Arabs. Rich Jews in Europe then began to acquire land in Palestine. The process towards the creation of a Jewish state was further advanced when in 1947 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on partitioning the British mandated territory of Palestine and forming two states, one Jewish and the other Arab. Israel began to pursue the policy of Zionism and exclusive nationalism and racism which held Jews as an exceptional people.

This policy was and remains vehemently anti-Arab. Thousands of them have been forced to move out of Israel to settle in Transjordan and the Gaza Strip. But the Jews extended their persecution of Arabs outside their borders with systematic killings, terrorism, ejections and looting. At one time, all Arabs within 10 kilometers of Israel's borders were evicted and sent outside the zone the Jews consider as their security border.

In the 1967 Arab-Israeli war the Jews seized the west bank of the River Jordan, the Golan Heights and the Sinai, which are all territories outside the borders demarcated by the United Nations in 1947.

In all these anti-Arab policies, Israel has been actively backed by reactionary and proracist forces in the Western world, particularly the

United States. Strong pro-Israel lobbies operate in the United States with influential links in Congress and in government circles. It is not surprising then that the United States vetoed a resolution calling for the condemnation of the latest Israeli aggression against the Arab people. Clearly, in a world where increase in cooperation and intercourse between nations and people is becoming the order of relations, backward and reactionary racist ideologies like Zionism cannot be tolerated. The bloodshed and waste resulting from this new Israeli-Arab war cannot be condoned by peace-loving forces all over the world. The world must not forget that similar acts of aggression earlier on in this century have led to terrible world wars and to other major conflicts.

CSO: 4700/1361

BRIEFS

DOWNGRADING OF MINISTRY--DAKAR, May 23--A Guinean Ministry has been downgraded to a state secretariat following the dismissal of the Minister for fraud, Radio Conakry, monitored here, reported today. The Ministry of State Control was formerly headed by Saikou Barry, who was sacked last March. The new secretary of state is Moussa Sanguiana Camara, who was formerly Commissioner-General of the Revolution - a leading administrative official - in Conakry. A second secretariat, for energy, has also been formed, the radio said, but it did not indicate who was to head it. Mr. Camara is replaced by Seydou Keita, former commissioner-general for Youth, Sport and Popular Arts. He is succeeded by Sekou Cissoko, was was Secretary-General of the Panafrican Youth Movement. [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 25 May 82 p 12]

CSO: 4700/1351

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN MONETARY GIFT--Bissau, 5 Jun (AFP)--Algeria has given Guinea-Bissau $3 million to aid it to overcome its current economic difficulties. The money was handed over by an Algerian special envoy to Guinea-Bissau to President Joao Bernardo Vieira. [Text] [AB051008 Paris AFP in English 0958 GMT 5 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1361

BRIEFS

ONLY GENUINE REFUGEES--NAIROBI, May 19--Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi pledged Tuesday that his Government would continue to help genuine refugees despite the country's economic difficulties, the official Kenya News Agency reported. He told visiting United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Poul Hartling that assisting genuine refugees was an international obligation. But he said his Government was saddened by the lawlessness of some people who claimed to be refugees and warned that Kenya would "not allow bogus refugees to stay in the country while engaging in acts of sabotage against their countries." "We have offered too many jobs and social opportunities to aliens and refugees at the expense of employing our own people", he said, appealing to the UNHCR leader to identify genuine refugees. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 May 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/1363

BRIEFS

DEVALUED CURRENCY--LILONGWE--Malawi has devalued its currency, the Kwacha, by 15 percent against the Special Drawing Right (SDR), an official statement said. A spokesman for the Reserve Bank of Malawi said on Saturdey night the decision, effective immediately, had been taken by the government to improve and strengthen the economy. It also took account of exchange rates of Malawi's major trading partners. New rates were not given and the spokesman said they would be based on quotations in the foreign exchange markets. Malawi's kwacha has been pegged to the SDR, the International Monetary Fund's artificial currency, since the early 1970s. The country's main trading partners are Britain, South Africa, West Germany and Zimbabwe. Malawi has been suffering from falling prices on world markets for its main exports of tobacco, sugar, tea, groundnuts and cotton and the effects of the world recession and high fuel bills. SAPA-REUTER [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Apr 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1349

CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLICE ABUSES SEEN STILL LAGGING

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 May 82 pp 2, 12

[Report on interview with Attorney General of the Republic delegate Antonio Paulo Namburete by Daniel Cuambe]

[Text] "We are eliminating brutality and torture in the detention centers as well as the theft of property belonging to citizens who are detained," Antonio Paulo Namburete, delegate of the Attorney General of the Republic in Sofala, told DIARIO during an interview in which the predominant topic was the status of the Legality Offensive.

Considering this a significant step, the magistrate also reported that the current situation was not entirely satisfactory since, although some problems had been fairly well resolved, other ones had arisen.

Namburete referred particularly to the arbitrary arrests still being made by some law enforcement agents, despite "injuries and disrespect for authority," when some citizen attempts to talk with an agent about some improper action the latter may have taken.

The delegate called this behavior a manifestation of despotism by law agents, who refuse to establish dialogue with people who find themselves in some situation when they have acted within their rights.

Detainment beyond the prescribed periods is still occurring because the courts are unable to handle the current cases and the ones that have accumulated because prisoners who were arrested before the offensive have still not come to trial. This is closely linked to the shortage of cadres, which occurs in the justice sector as well.

Nonetheless, our interviewee was fairly optimistic about the gradual progress of the Legality Campaign, noting that the internal offensive, that is, action taken internally to purge the ranks of the defense and security forces, was also a determining factor in the success of the campaign.

In what Namburete called a "courageous statement," he admitted that the qualifications of the law agents involved in the arrest of citizens were still not up to the desired and expected level, which sometimes leads to errors that are inevitable at the moment, but correctable once they have been identified by the competent organs.

Crash Program to Establish Offensive

"We created a crash program to put an end to the irregularities," said the Justice Department delegate in Sofala at one point, describing in detail the basic aspects of the Legality Offensive in Sofala.

As he stressed later in the interview, it was really necessary to have a shakeup and to work directly with the prisoners, which resulted in accusations against law officers in the prisons of the provincial capital of Sofala.

The organs responsible for the administration of justice felt the effects of the offensive and, as Namburete pointed out, they respected the courage of the people who fearlessly pointed out the evils hampering the administration, citing specific cases, where they had occurred and the individuals involved.

Meanwhile, we note the creation of the people's district courts, which the magistrate said take in about two-thirds of the urban population; it is hoped that by the end of the year they will be in effect throughout the province capital of Sofala.

According to the delegate of the Attorney General of the Republic, these courts will not only permit the popularization of justice, but also a close link between the offensive and the people.

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CSO: 4742/314

PORTUGUESE FIRM STUDIES FUEL PLANT RECONSTRUCTION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 12 May 82 p 16

[Article by Filemon Mata]

[Text] A delegation from the Portuguese firm (Portuguese Industrial Construction Company, S.A.R.L.), comprising Jose Marricio Correa Henriques (administrator) and C. Martinho Ferreira (assistant director of administration), was in the city of Beira yesterday, visiting the gasoline installations of PETROMOC [Petroleum Company of Mozambique] in Munhava, to study the feasibility of rehabilitating the fuel terminal which was destroyed a few years ago by the soldiers of the former Smith regime.

The two delegates said the visit to Mozambique was on the initiative of the Portuguese firm, which is studying various industrial sectors in our country in which it might effectively participate, within the framework of the cooperation accords between Portugal and Mozambique.

In its contacts, DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned that other, broader initiatives had been taken last November for the same purpose: the provision of "know-how" (technical knowledge) to Mozambican workers and their subsequent participation in the rehabilitation of the chemical, beer and petroleum industries in Mozambique.

Speaking with our reporters, one of the delegates said that "at this time Portugal has a number of investors who could be disposed to share in all-European efforts for the development of Mozambique; this is clearly evident in many Portuguese firms, which are showing an interest in cooperating in this part of the African continent."

On the same subject, one of the delegates told us that every Portuguese investor has a desire to "get off his own 'square' and move out," because there is much to be done.

"The recovery of the PETROMOC fuel storage facility is feasible, depending entirely on the discussions with the directors of this Mozambican enterprise. Technology will not be the deciding factor, but the problem of acquiring lines of credit could be the answer," he said.

After noting that the cooperation planned by their firm, MOMPOR, will have French financing, the delegates said that "cooperation should be mutual," because Mozambique also has much to contribute in various respects.

"Our participation is aimed basically at training Mozambican cadres and--who knows?--this might make it possible for Mozambique to export manpower," concluded one of the delegates.

It is noted that at this time several firms are interested in submitting bids for reconstruction of the tanks at the PETROMOC installations in Munhava, which were sabotaged by the Rhodesian Army during the war of independence of the Zimbabwean people.

These include such firms as MOMPOR, an affiliate of IPE (Institute for State Participation), with French financing, TANUS, also a Portuguese firm, with Italian financing, and a Czechoslovak firm.

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CSO: 4742/314

WORKERS TO BULGARIA; USSR TRADE UNION COOPERATION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 7 May 82 pp 3, 6

[Excerpts] This year, 2,000 Mozambican workers will go to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, where they will be employed in companies in various sectors of that socialist European country, receiving training as skilled workers, Bulgarian union leader Penka Douneva said in an exclusive interview with DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE. Douneva was in the provincial capital of Sofala for a 2-day visit.

Our interviewee was also part of another delegation of USSR union officials led by Victor Trofimov, president of the Naval Construction Unions of the USSR. Both delegations returned late yesterday morning to Maputo, where they held discussions with a delegation from the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils, also yesterday.

Substantiating the fact that relations between the Bulgarian unions and the Production Councils are not just theoretical, at one point Douneva noted the presence of Mozambican students at a union school, named "Jorge Dimitrov," in her country.

In statements to DIARIO at the Beira International Airport, the president of the USSR Naval Construction Unions reported that very specific aspects of union cooperation between his country and Mozambique would be the focus of the discussions yesterday in Maputo.

He mentioned very specific areas where cooperation is already evident as a result of the existing relationship and the contacts at the union level. Among other examples, he cited the floating dock provided by the Soviet Union to MOSOPESCA [Mozambican-Soviet Joint Fishing Association].

From the national headquarters of the Production Councils, Felisberto Mondlane, member of the Permanent Executive Secretariat, and David Wilson, international relations officer of that Mozambican workers organization, escorted the visiting delegations.

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BRIEFS

FOREIGN CURRENCY COMPANY PURCHASES--The Provincial Directorate of Domestic Trade in Sofala recently authorized INTERFRANCA [Free Stores of Mozambique] in Beira to purchase essential foodstuffs, such as poultry, fruits, cheese and butter, we learned from the INTERFRANCA office in this city. The Beira branch of INTERFRANCA has been encountering difficulties obtaining these products, since the headquarters of this commercial institution in Maputo, which imports them, cannot guarantee regular distribution to the Beira establishment because of transport problems. These products spoil easily and cannot be held for over 3 days in the LAM [Mozambique Airlines] warehouses in Maputo awaiting shipment to Beira, as is occurring now. If the experiment with acquisition of products on the domestic market to sell in the INTERFRANCA establishments is successful, there are plans to expand sales to other domestic products, such as shrimp, fish and sausage. It is noted that essential products have previously been shipped from Maputo to Beira by highway, in the refrigerated trucks of PESCOM. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 May 82 p 2] 6362

MUCOMBEZI RIVER BRIDGE COMPLETED--Construction has been completed on the Mucombezi River bridge in Moatize District, Tete Province. The FRELIMO Party Provincial Committee secretary for economic policy recently visited the bridge and met with workers involved in its construction. At that meeting he spoke of the political, economic and social importance of the bridge and emphasized that everyone should engage in the preparations for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress. At the same meeting, awards were presented to the most outstanding workers on the Mucombezi River bridge project. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 3 May 82 p 2] 6362

NEW SPECIAL TRANSPORT OFFICE--A special office has been created to reorganize the sea and river transport services in Mozambique. Cargo and passenger services have declined in recent years, and a study indicates that the fault lies in the lack of any clear policy of maintenance and recuperation of boats. The National Directorate of Maritime and River Traffic has ordered a stock-taking of existing vessels and their state of repair. At the same time, a study wil be carried out on the flow of passengers and cargo in each zone to determine future needs. [Text] [MB150600 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 14 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1382

PRESS ON PROBLEMS IN CHAD, LEBANON

AB111150 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NIGERIAN TRIBUNE feels infuriated by the external affairs minister's declaration recently that he knew all along that the OAU peace-keeping effort in Chad was an exercise in futility. Appraising the efforts of Nigeria in the Chadian crisis, the paper wonders why the federal government has declined granting asylum to Goukouni. The TRIBUNE is not happy with the way Nigeria handles international affairs and as such, advises the external affairs minister to resign.

Two papers, the NIGERIAN STATESMAN and the SATELLITE, write on the latest development in Chad.

The STATESMAN appeals to Hissein Habre to avoid further bloodshed but strive in the interest of national peace and stability to reconcile with his opponents. The paper advises him to consolidate his victory by rehabilitating the shattered economy of the country and the installation of democratically elected government.

On its part, the SATELLITE believes that President Goukouni Oueddei will feel betrayed by the OAU's apparent inaction. However, it blames President Goukouni for his arrogance and intransigence by refusing to accept the OAU's action (?asking him to have) a meeting with Hissein Habre. In view of the turn of events in Chad, the SATELLITE calls on the OAU to concern itself with restoring peace in the area by holding a summit that would resolve the leadership crisis once and for all.

The NEW NIGERIAN traces the circumstance that led to the invasion of Lebanon by Israel. According to the paper, the Israelis have the desire to annex Arab land and therefore use the plausible excuse of wanting to avenge the attempted murder of the Israeli ambassador in London to achieve their objectives. The NIGERIAN is not happy that Israel is not being condemned by Western powers, and concludes that the present Israeli aggression in Lebanon is a proof of the lack of respect for peace and public opinion.

CSO: 4700/1384

'NAN' SURVEY OF PRICES OF GOODS, SERVICES

AB101002 Lagos NAN in English 1425 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Lagos, 9 May (NAN)—Prices of some commodities and services have gone up since the federal government introduced measures to redeem the country's economy.

A market survey conducted by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in some parts of the country, however, shows that the rise in prices vary according to places.

In Port Harcourt, prices of some foodstuffs rose sharply in the past two weeks. For instance, a bag of rice which, before the austerity measures sold at 45 naira, now sells at 65, while a bag of beans rose from 90 naira to 120.

The quantity of meat which people bought or about 5 naira at the main market a month ago now costs twice that price.

However, prices of gari and yams have remained constant.

The survey shows that stalls for imported fabrics at the major markets in the city, remained sealed up by their owners following increased raids by customs officials.

At present, a taxi ride in Port Harcourt costs 20 kobo for short distances while bus passengers pay 10 kobo a drop. Some bus drivers interviewed said that new fares would come into effect soon.

In Sokoto, a bag of American rice now sells at between 68 naira and 70 naira instead of 45 for which it was sold before the new measures. Thailand rice which sold at 28 naira before, now costs between 58 and 60 naira a bag.

The price of a 10-kilogramme packet of semovita has risen from 7.50 naira to 9 naira, while that of 2-kilogramme packet shows an increase of about 50 kobo.

A tine of groundnut oil sells at 18 naira, showing an increase of about 3 naira while the price of palm-oil remained at 18 naira per tin.

A measure of local rice, beans and gari however shows only a slight increase of between 20 kobo to 30 kobo per measure.

In Bauchi, a measure of long grain rice which sold at 1.70 naira before the announcement now sells at 2.50 naira while the Thailand rice which sold at 1.30 naira per measure now sells at 2 naira and a measure of gari which sold at 1.50 naira now sells at 1.70 naira.

A small tuber of yam which sold at about 1.50 naira now sells at 2 naira while a measure of maize and guinea corn now sells for 50 kobo instead of 40 kobo.

Prices of groundnut oil and palm oil and other essential commodities like, sugar, milk, soap and toothpaste have however not been affected.

Taxi fares have also not been affected by the austerity measures. It is still 30 kobo for a ride within the town.

However, the taxi driver's union plans to meet soon to review the fares because of the increase in the price of fuel.

Prices of locally produced foodstuffs have, however, remained constant in Ibadan for the past five months. Increase in the prices of these foodstuffs in the last five months are a direct result of seasonal fluctuation in supply, due to lack of storage facilities.

A big sack of yam flour remains at between 160 to 170 naira while a bag of beans sells for between 120 and 160 naira, depending on the type.

The prices of a 50-kilogramme bag of imported rice which rose to over 70 naira at the commencement of the measures has come down to 55 naira.

Prices of the various types of imported vegetable oil have also increased by between 30 kobo and 50 kobo, depending on the brand.

The prices of beverages, most of which are locally produced remain unchanged while between 10 kobo and 5 kobo has been added to the cost of imported sugar depending on the size.

There have been increases in the prices of building materials.

Sanitary wares, including baths, wash hand basins, stainless sinks, fitting and water heaters have had their prices increased by between 10 percent and 40 percent, while various types of all tiles produced locally now carry an increase of more than 50 percent.

A textile dealer has complained of poor sales in the last five months.

A market woman, Alhaja Humain Alaga, attributed the poor sales since the beginning of the year to the poor condition of farmers who had little or nothing to live on.

Another woman, who preferred to remain anonymous, lamented "the whole of yesterday I made no sale".

Petrol dealers in Suleja and its environs have raised the price of fuel. A litre of petrol now sells between 23 kobo and 25 kobo instead of 20 kobo.

Fuel pumps at the petrol stations have been adjusted to record extra cost for the fuel per litre. Some dealers told NAN "How can we buy something at Sokoto and sell it at the same price without making a profit".

In Kano, the fuel crisis which began last week-end persists. A drum of petrol is now sold for 100 naira instead of 40 naira. A NAN correspondent observed that motorists were willing to pay "anything for any quantity of fuel they could get." One of the motorists who claimed to have abandoned his vehicle for three days in a petrol station said that he was compelled to pay 10 naira for a bucket of the commodity.

Traders have resorted to transporting fuel in drums and jerrycans from Kaduna and Plateau states for sale at exhorbitant prices in Kano.

Among the vehicles abandoned at petrol stations in Kano are those owned by both the federal and state governments.

As the situation deteriorates transportation between Kano and other cities had been partially paralysed, the correspondent said.

Shortage of fuel had also been bitting hard in Sokoto in the past two weeks. Roadside dealers were having a field day by selling a gallon of petrol for between 1.50 naira to 2 naira.

Scores of motorists and motor-cycle owners sometimes abandoned their vehicles, and went to work in taxis as they could not afford the price of the fuel.

Many of them who had queued for hours at filling stations to fill their tanks were often told that at the last minute there was no fuel.

The secretary of the state-owned Rima Transport Corporation, Alhaji Mihammadu Datti Garba, said on Thursday that the situation would be restored to normal "within a few days".

He said that the shortage was as a result of technical problems at the Kaduna Refinery and assured the public and that rationing had been introduced in government ministries and parastatals.

CSO: 4700/1392

COMMENTARY ON STRUGGLE IN CHAD

Background of Struggle

AB101014 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The armed forces of the north, FAN, led by Hissene Habre finally took control of Ndjamena, capital of Chad on Monday, 18 months after Mr Habre was forced to retreat from Ndjamena with his men to the east of the country under pressure from government forces. His victory on Monday brings the Chadian crisis to yet another crucial state. Indeed there has been no peace in the country ever since it attained independence from France in 1960.

The Chadian conflict, like many internal conflicts in several African countries today is a legacy of colonialism which arbitrarily grouped together diverse peoples with completely different cultural and religious backgrounds. The French deliberately failed to integrate the diverse groups in Chad by pursuing different policies in the north and south of the country. So it is not surprising that shortly after independence the country was plunged into a civil war that has continued until today.

There was hope that the country may at last achieve peace in 1979 after the leaders of the various Chadian factions signed a fundamental charter for peace in Lagos, but in February of the same year, these hopes were dashed when new fighting broke out between the rival factions in the country. One result of this was the downfall of President Malloum, who was succeeded by Oukouni Oueddei as the head of the fragile transitional government of national unity in which Mr Habre was named defense minister. This soon disintegrated and fighting broke out among Ndjamena's troops, turning into a bitter struggle for several months between government forces and Habre's forces.

With the support of the Libyan troops, the government forces succeeded in evicting Habre and his men from the capital. Following this, President Goukouni Oueddei invited Libyan troops to maintain stability in the country but it immediately aroused the condemnation of several countries in and out of Africa. Mounting international pressure eventually forced Goukouni to ask for the withdrawal of Libyan troops which were immediately replaced with OAU

peacekeeping forces. The security situation in the country rapidly deteriorated following the withdrawal of the Libyan troops as Habre's FAN forces immediately launched an attack from the Sudanese border.

As FAN advanced, taking over one town after another, there came a controversy over what the role of the OAU peacekeeping forces should be. President Goukouni expected the OAU peacekeeping force to fight alongside his own troops to stop the advance of Habre's forces. He wanted the OAU to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of the Libyan troops. The OAU held a contrary view, insisting that the force was not to fight alongside any of the factions. It then set a deadline, 10 June, for President Goukouni to enter into negotiations with the other factions including (?Habre's faction, failing which the organization will be obliged to withdraw the peacekeeping force from the area. President Goukouni Oueddei rejected this proposition and refused to negotiate with Habre. The events of Monday have now made a complete nonsense of these views.

Goukouni Regime's Fall

AB101008 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The situation in Chad is the issue examined by the NIGERIAN TIDE and the NIGERIAN STANDARD.

The TIDE blames President Goukouni Oueddei for the fall of Ndjamena. According to it, the search for international aid had turned his people against him. The paper says that because of the unpopularity of Goukouni, his soldiers did not even resist the thrust into Ndjamena by Hissene Habre's forces. The TIDE, however, hopes that the victory of Habre will bring peace to Chad.

The STANDARD on its part feels concern about the OAU peacekeeping force in Cha. The paper believes that the OAU force went into Chad to waste time. On the recent proposal by President Shehu Shagari for the extension of stay by the Nigerian contingent, the STANDARD is of the opinion that events have overtaken the purpose and as such, the Nigerian troops should be recalled immediately.

Papers Criticize OAU

AB090938 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NATIONAL CONCORD and the NIGERIAN OBSERVE write on the fall of Chad to the armed forces of the north led by Hissein Habre. The CONCORD, reviewing the role of the OAU and its peacekeeping force in Chad, concludes that the continental organization is a toothless bulldog. While the paper finds it difficult to explain how Habre was able to capture Ndjamena despite the presence of OAU troops, it submits that the inaction amounts to a betrayal of the government and people of Chad.

The OBSERVER, on its part says it is not surprised by the fall of Ndjamena, except for the timing and speed of the operation. Reflecting on what has been happening in Chad, the paper blames provisional President Goukouni Oueddei for being complacent and underrating the firepower and ability of his opponents. However, the OBSERVER urges Hissein Habre to allow for negotiations because, according to it, nothing will be gained by a rigid stance of winner-take-all.

CSO: 4700/1384

WEAK ROLE PLAYED BY OAU IN CHAD NOTED

AB111053 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is no doubt that Hissein Habre's victory in Chad is due largely to the lukewarm attitude of the OAU force. It is apparent that the force had not been very effective. For instance, it was unable to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of the Libyan troops, which succeeded to a very great extent in maintaining stability in the country before their withdrawal.

Fightinghad continued throughout Chad without the force being able to deal with the situation. This brings one to question the need for the force in the first place. There is no doubt that the Chadian Government thought that the force would play exactly the role played by the Libyan troops. This was probably the reason why President Goukouni asked the Libyan troops to withdraw despite the opposition of his then foreign minister, Ahmat Acyl. To some extent, Mr Goukouni was right in denouncing the force's lack of action as collaboration with the Armed Forces of the North [FAN].

The credibility of the OAU peacekeeping force is seriously in doubt. The unfortunate incident in Chad brings to two the number of occasions in which an African force has failed the government that requested for its aid. The role of the African troops in the UN peacekeeping force in the Congo crisis of 1960 is still very fresh in memory.

Even though the Goukouni government was recognized by the OAU, it was not given effective support by the organization. The OAU's insistence that Goukouni should reach an agreement with the other factions was belated and unrealistic. How can one expect the head of an internationally recognized government to go hands down to beg a rebel? Now if Goukouni had done this, he would then have been negotiating from a position of weakness. Again, one wonders why the OAU itself did not use its good offices to bring the warring factions together, instead of asking one faction to go unilaterally to persuade the other.

Nevertheless, one cannot completely exonerate the defeated government from blame. Goukouni was too intransigent and arrogant, refusing to give the issue any consideration and in so doing, he was completely unrealistic about the

military-cum-political situation in the country. Even now that the transitional government has collapsed and Habre temporarily is at the helm of affairs in that country, ardent observers of the Chadian situation will agree that the solution to the country's problems is not yet in sight.

One can reasonably forecast that the defeated factions too, will, as Habre and his men did before, head for the bush to begin another war. This leads one to the conclusion that the problem of Chad cannot be solved by military action but political negotiation. In this connection, the OAU has a duty in finding an urgent but lasting political solution to the problem in the interest of the Chadian people. The OAU should meanwhile, as a matter of priority, try to prevent external interference in the internal affairs of the country. The provisional government should be given adequate economic, political and military support to dissuade any faction from unilaterally taking up arms against the constituted authority. Arrangements should then be made to formulate a constitution to be followed by a general election. In doing this, the OAU must take great care not to repeat the mistakes of the past.

The organization must realize the nature of imperialist intrigue in the whole affairs and resist the influence of foreign powers. It must be noted that any realistic solution to the Chadian crisis must take adequate cogizance of the local and international dimensions.

CSO: 4700/1384

COMMENTARY ASSESSES OAU'S PERFORMANCE IN CHAD

AB139900 Lagos NAN in English 0847 GMT 13 Jun 82

[NAN commentary: "Assessing the OAU Peacekeeping Force in Chad" by Tony Nwanosike]

[Text] The fall of Ndjamena, capital of Chad to the rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN) led by Hissein Habre, early this week, brings once more into focus the role of the OAU in effectively maintaining peace and keeping the great power intervention out of African problems.

While many member-states of the organisation had participated under the UN peace-keeping operations in the Congo (1960-1964) and now in Lebanon, the Chad operation was in fact the first in which the OAU alone handled the logistics, military transport, medical supplies and financial burden of the operation. This fact in itself directed the attention of the rest of the world on the OAU's performance in restoring peace to Chad.

The objectives of the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad will remain difficult to establish, but what is certain is that the decision in the Nairobi summit of July 1981 to dispatch a peace-keeping force to Chad arose out of the desire to solve African problems by Africans without undue interference from external forces.

An agreement signed between the OAU chairman, President Arap Moi of Kenya and the secretary general, Mr Edem Kodjo, on behalf of the OAU and President Goukouni Oueddei for Chad at the end of the summit stated that the peace-keeping force would among other things help to restore peace in Chad. It was also expected to assist in the building and training of a national army and to assist in maintaining law and order.

Besides, the force was charged with preserving the territorial integrity of the country by being neutral and treating all matters in Chad as internal problems to be dealt with by the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT). The force was also to help in supervising presidential and parliamentary elections in Chad.

It was however evident from the onset that these objectives were unrealistic considering the resources available to the organisation as at July 1981.

Although an initial 6,800 men to be contributed by Benin Republic, Guinea, Togo, Senegal, Zaire and Nigeria was envisaged, the total of 3,000 troops provided by Nigeria, Zaire and Senegal were hardly enough to cover such a vast country.

The financial resources of the organisation were nothing to write home about. Most member states that promised financial contributions to the peace-keeping force did not fulfill their promises. In fact they were too financially weak to do so for most of them hardly paid their annual dues to the OAU budget.

For instance, the secretary-general, Mr Edem Kodjo, told the council of ministers meeting at Addis Ababa in February this year that only 10 members out of 50 had paid their annual membership dues for the current fiscal year and not all the 10 paid in full. He said that the total amount they paid was about two million pounds or 20 percent of the total budget of 10 million pounds approved for the 1981/82 fiscal year.

Apart from inadequate resources available to the peace-keeping force, its mandate to remain neutral between the warring factions was a major handicap. For how can a neutral force successfully maintain peace, order and tranquility in a country torn into pieces by two warring factions without first achieving a ceasefire? The force could only succeed in this arduous task by taking sides forcibly suppressing all the forces of anarchy and chaos.

Another problem was the prolonged delay in deploying the forces. Logistic problems coupled with severe financial difficulties, inadequate and ill-equipped manpower led to the discarding of the initial deployment plans. The later plan adopted was largely responsible for the military successes of the FAN troops of Habre who captured the towns of Abeche, Faya-Largeau and the urban strongholds in Borku-Ennedi-Tibesti regions with ease. By the end of march, Habre's forces were poised to seize Ndjamena from the north and east.

Although, the OAU peace-keeping forces participated in the training of the new integrated national army, it is hardly an achievement for each faction kept its own private army. On the whole, therefore, the peace mission was a failure.

Faced with this threat of failure and disenchantment with the inflexibility of Goukouni, the OAU at the Nairobi meeting of February 1982 decided to modify its role in Chad.

President Goukouni naturally felt betrayed by the OAU decisions, while Habre saw them as an appetiser that served to boost the morale of his forces.

With the capture of Ndjamena and the consequent withdrawal of the force, one can only but hope that peace would be returned to this war-torn country. Nevertheless, the failure of the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad no doubt spells a serious set back in the history of the organisation in its role as a contributor to peace on the continent.
CSO: 4700/1384

DIFFICULTIES OF BEGINNING STEEL INDUSTRY ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3382, 31 May 82 pp 1455-1458

[Excerpts of "recent" interview with Chief 'Tunji Arosanyin, chairman of the Delta Steel Plant at Orwian Aladja; date and place not given]

[Text] Q: Chief Arosanyin, the establishment of your steel factory here is now a reality, and this means that you have moved from the stage of preparation to that of production. Could you indicate what level of production has been attained so far?

A: Well before the NEPA took away the light we were actively producing with two arc furnaces. There are four altogether. We started one before the commissioning. Then the other was the one the President switched on during the commissioning, and in the case of the third one we were just trying to reach the peak of the heat required when, without any notice or warning, NEPA switched off the light. So at the moment we are still operating below 40 per cent of our capacity.

Q: What percentage of full capacity does Delta Steel hope for in the first year?

A: Well, in the first year, everything being equal, we hope to achieve about 60 per cent of our full capacity, because as you know, this is a direct reduction plant and everything is very compact, in fact if we had good electricity supply there is no reason why we could not catch up and operate at full capacity in the first 12 months. But with the gradual production, because of NEPA (because even what they give to us when they are not on strike is not enough to cope with the four arc furnaces, if they did, the energy catchment would affect the whole country) until we have a sound electricity supply we are not hoping to produce more than 60 per cent.

Q: These problems of a shortfall in energy supply must have been foreseen. Does DSC have contingency plans for gaining a greater power supply on its own?

A: Yes, the problems were foreseen. In fact before I took over as the chairman they had been talking of establishing captive power of our own, and when I took over as chairman we intensified our efforts.

At the moment we have actually commissioned a consultant, and met several times with the Ministry of Mines and Power over the possibility of establishing our own captive power, which will supply all our needs actually, and we will use NEPA as a sort of standby. Given the economic growth of Nigeria, with everybody needing electricity, definitely NEPA cannot cope with our demand. But we are working very fast now and I think within the next two or three months we shall be able to approach the President to ask him to kindly approve our decision.

Q: It appears to me that when you are confronted with problems of this nature it becomes obvious that this project is much more gigantic than many Nigerians realise and the skills needed to control it and to solve the problems are those of a person controlling a community rather than an industry. In this light do you believe you have enough access to the top to put your case in the right quarters?

A: No. That is the sad story of it. We are a parastatal quite all right — a limited liability company, and we have lines of communication through the Minister of Steel Development to the President, and we are attached to the civil service structure as well. I feel though, that we should be given more independence of action. When the Onosode Committee was set up,

I personally appeared before it to give my views on what I thought Delta Steel should be . . . Onosode report is out but I haven't been able to study it thoroughly, but a lot of what I have read does not satisfy me. However, I believe they are still working on aspects of the report . . . However, since I was appointed Chairman, I have had the opportunity to travel to West Germany, Austria, India and Britain. My observations on these trips have led me to the conclusion that we at DSC need a measure of autonomy that would enable us to present certain issues and cases concerning our operations directly to the President. The eyes of the whole world are on Nigeria now. We have started the production but the next issue at stake is whether we can make a success of it. To start is one thing, to commission another, actually to produce enough steel to satisfy the needs of Nigeria and Africa is another matter.

But as I said, I am still expecting to see the details of the Onosode report and I hope the government will see our point of view and give us greater independence.

Q: Now, apart from the constraints caused by the shortfall of energy supply, Delta Steel intends to maintain the maximum production possible this year. Now this means that in short, while there will be basic steel from the local source competing with imported steel in the local market. To what section of the Nigerian market will you aim the sale of your basic products?

A: To start with, the Government has just established three rolling mills, one at Oshogbo, one at Katsina, and one at Jos. Maybe 60 per cent of our product will go to these rolling mills. Katsina will be commissioned in about two months' time, Oshogbo will be commissioned later this year, and I think Jos, too, will be commissioned this year as well. We have a rolling mill here as well that is bigger than any of those three. What remains of our products after we supply them will be rolled out right here. The products from the rolling mills including our own will go directly to the private sector consumer but our billets will be supplied only to the rolling mills. We have received some inquiries from private consumers who want to buy billets.

Q: This now raises the question of evacuation of your product. My investigations reveal that it was planned that a large part of your product was meant to be evacuated by water to Port Harcourt and from there taken by rail inland to the rolling mills at Jos and Katsina. However, some officials of railways have suggested that they are not yet ready to move steel from Port Harcourt. Are you aware of this?

A: I am not aware that they are not ready. I know that my Minister, that is the Minister of Steel Development, and the Minister of Transport, have met several times over this issue and I believe there is an arrangement to use the railways. However, on our side we believe that for Oshogbo, if they are going to be commissioned in a few months' time, we could use land transport, heavy trucks that can carry 20 to 30 tons at a time.

Our storage space is limited and we are producing every day. Another thing that has been discussed is the possibility of carrying the product to Lagos by sea, and place it on rail there for Jos and Oshogbo which is also on the railway line. We of the Board of Delta Steel are, however, considering the evacuation of the product by road to start with since we have not even begun to reach full capacity.

Q: Now such things as building rods, etc., will be produced by your rolling mill. Will the other rolling mills produce the same thing?

A: Yes, building rods, angles and T-joints, and so on. We are going to produce basically the same things. The locations were chosen for purposes of distribution by government. Jos will distribute to the north-eastern area of the country, Katsina will supply the north-western side, Oshogbo can take care of the west, while we will supply the east.

Q: Now there has been a very open controversy on the issue of the siting of Delta Phas II in the newspapers and elsewhere. Now what is Delta Phase II supposed to be?

A: Now as far as I understand it, Delta Phase II is supposed to produce flat sheets. Flat sheets are the ones used to build cars and ships, and so on. All the projected rolling mills that we have been mentioning can only produce rods and angles and T-joints. Flat sheets form the essence of the industrial revolution that we are seeking for, so Delta II is intended to produce this.

Q: Was Delta Phase II definitely supposed to be a part of this complex?

A: Well, since I became Chairman the question of Delta II has been coming up and I have made some good studies of the issue myself. I discovered that Delta II was to be a part of Delta Steel Company. In fact it went as far as the Ministerial

Council, I mean Obasanjo's council (i.e. the Supreme Military Council; *interviewer's note*), and they nearly took a decision to have it. However, I have discovered that what they said was that since they were about to hand over to the civilian government it would not be necessary to award the contract, but the arrangements had been completed for Delta II to be established here.

Q: Well, what has caused the controversy in recent times? Is there any firm commitment to remove it from here by the present government?

A: As far as I know there is no firm commitment made by this present administration to either establish it here or to remove it from here. But there has been some political juggling all around, what with the Governor of Bendel State appealing that it should not be removed, and the Omo N'oba of Benin making the same appeal when we visited him, and from many directions complaints have been coming up as if the government intends to remove it. As I said, I am not aware of a firm commitment to either establish it or remove it, however, as the Chairman of Delta Steel the little experience that I have gathered in these few months and my observations throughout the countries I have visited, I think that to establish a flat sheet mill, which we term Delta II, requires a very high level of technological experience. In Nigeria today you can only find this kind of expertise at Delta Steel because we happen to be the only company that has this kind of expertise in abundance. Most, if not all, of our senior staff have been thoroughly trained in Austria, Germany and India, and they have acquired working skills. My personal opinion is that if we wish to establish a flat sheet mill now we would gain more in establishing it here than in a virgin area. I am not saying that we cannot place it in a virgin area, but whatever happens I am convinced that a small unit at least should be established side by side with this plant. So that we can draw from the experience of the existing plant. But you see we mentioned politics. Maybe people are thinking of the Federal character of industrial policy, saying we have to disperse industry and so on, and I agree because as a politician I believe that we must distribute the national cake, but as the Chairman of Delta Steel I have been exposed to the issues involved by the grace of the President and I feel that the only viable place *now* to establish such a plant is here, because there is so much to draw on.

Q: Do you believe that establishing the flat steel products plant here would enable that kind of technology to be spread to other parts of the country by Nigerians who would gain their basic knowledge here.

A: My feeling is this . . . now the head of the Onitsha school, the Federal School of Metallurgy, is a former member of our staff, the project Director of Oshogbo rolling mill was a manager here, I think already the other plants are drawing technology from here. I think by establishing the Phase II here we will gain the technology more quickly. When we start it and it is going on well, we can now take people from here to start others elsewhere, and then although we will still need the white people at least we will have them working on an equal footing side by side with our own people. But if we just go to a virgin area we will be more dependent on foreigners again, while many of our own people here whom we could call upon, will be too far away to be effective in helping to establish it. So that is what I feel about the issue. If it is established here now we can train more people to establish new ones more quickly. Nigeria is very large and I do not see why we should not eventually have two or three other flat sheet plants.

Q: Well, before we wind up, Chief Arosanyin, I hope you won't mind telling me a little of your personal background. I know you are from Kwara State.

A: I don't mind at all. I am from a town called Egbe in the former Kabba Province of Kwara State. I am a practicing lawyer. I have my chambers in Ilorin with other colleagues. I am the General Secretary of the NPN, Kwara State, and one of the assistant national legal advisers of the party. I am also Chairman of the Kwara Football Association which makes me a member of the NFA. I am a Christian, married with four children.

Q: What do you think you have gained most from serving as the Chairman of Delta Steel?

A: I think what I have gained most is the opportunity given to me to interact with so many people of different languages and backgrounds. People of different lines and professions. I think this has a been a tremendous gain for me because I have made so many friends. One of the things that I cherish most in life is to make new friends and mix with new people. Apart from that I have taken a special interest in this project. My assignment is as a part-time chairman, but as soon as I took over I saw that I would not be able to do it as a part-time job where one would just sit down somewhere and come to board meetings and go away. I feel the job needs my personal supervision.

CSO: 4700/1350

POLITICAL VIOLENCE, DEATH REPORTED IN ILORIN

AB101234 Lagos NAN in English 1140 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Ilorin, 10 May (NAN)--A man died while two others were seriously wounded when supporters of two factions of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] clashed in Ilorin yesterday.

The clash occurred in front of the Nigerian Arm School of Education, Baboko area, during a political procession to welcome the Kwara chairman of the party, Senator Olusola Saraki, to the town.

A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) said that policemen had to use baton and tear-gas to disperse supporters, who burnt down a Volkwagen Beetle car and damaged other cars.

Dr. Saraki, the minister of steel development; Malam Manman Ali Makele, the speaker of the State Assembly; Alhaji Shehuusman; Senator Isa Obaro; and Malam Aliu Gani and many other top members of the party were held up for about one hour in the traffic during the porcession.

Officials of the Ilorin University Teaching Hospital later identified the deceased party supporter as Salman Obnalowu, Okoto area, Ilorin.

The two others wounded were still lying unconscious when NAN visited the hospital.

Addressing a rally later, Senator Saraki denied ever promising anybody the party's nomination for the state gubernational race in 1983. He called for solidarity among the members to ensure the success of the party in future elections in the state.

Senator Saraki described the new economic measures as sacrifices we have to make so that ourselves in our old age and our children in their prime generation will reap the fruits of the measures.

Other NPN leaders with him at the rally were the State Deputy Governor Chief Jimoh Shittu, the deputy chairman of the part in the state, Alhaji Haliru Dantoro, Alhaji Ado Ibrahim and the chairman of the National Cereal Research, Mr Akinmade Abolarin.

CSO: 4700/1392

MUSLIM COMMUNITY VIEWS POPE'S, ARCHBISHOP'S VISITS

London ARABIA in English No 9, May 82 p 22

[Article by Adamu Adamu: "A Muslim View of the Pope's Visit"]

[Text] It was not by accident that Dr Donald Coggan, the former Archbishop of Canterbury, considered a visit to Nigeria imperative before his retirement. Accident or not, it is about to be repeated, as the noisy Anglican community in Nigeria prepares to receive his successor, Dr Robert Runcie. Coming, as it will, barely weeks after the widely-reported state visit by Pope John Paul II, the Muslims of Nigeria view the visit with some concern.

Their anxiety will be better understood when it is recalled that about a year-and-a-half ago one of the leading newspapers in the country, with the help of a document prepared by the Islamic Foundation, Leicester, exposed a plot prepared and directed by the World Lutheran Federation and the Anglican churches in Nigeria against the Fulani Muslims. The exposure embarrassed the missionary establishment and their "pocket" state Christian network across the country.

Opinion in Nigeria today is that this spate of visits is a cover for their desperate attempts to gain some credibility and further entrench themselves by spreading their network in the face of the increasing awareness by Muslims of their role and responsibility. All through the history of Nigeria, Muslims have resented the manner in which Christian values are being imposed and institutionalised: first by the colonialists, and later – up to the present – by native Muslims or Christians educated in the western tradition. Of late, the resentment is being given practical expression.

With the biggest Muslim population on the African continent – 56 million and one of the biggest in the world – Nigeria is a Muslim country by any standard. With the greatest number of pilgrims performing Hajj annually it is not surprising that it has been drawing the attention of Christendom, especially since it is considered the most important country in Africa.

When the Pope went to Turkey all observers knew that outside pressure was at work. Is similar pressure at work in Lagos? Muslim Nigerians cannot forget the massive propaganda on behalf of Biafra launched by the Vatican and the false reports prepared by Caritas, which did much to damage Nigeria during the civil war by portraying the issue as that of a genocidal jihad against "unbelieving" catholics.

This was why the announcement of the invitation to the Pope was received with a mixture of disbelief, shock and anguish by Nigerian Muslims. The ulema, however, started drawing parallels to remind Muslims that the Holy Prophet himself on a number of occasions had received Christian deputations. The Nigerian President, they argue, is a leader of various groups: and is inviting the Pope in his capacity as "leader" of Nigerian Christians.

In the end, no one was impressed by their argument, because the traditional religious leadership is becoming increasingly suspect in the eyes of the people – most especially the young, who painfully recall how a delegation from Iran was refused permission to visit Kano and Zaria to participate in the celebrations by students to mark the third anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

The visit has worsened the already deteriorating situation in which the government finds itself. After the disturbances in Kano in December 1980 speculation was rife that the revolt was arranged and encouraged by the enemies of Islam.

In retrospect, the response of Muslim leaders to the Pope's request for a meeting with

them showed that they all understood what such a meeting would have meant. Honouring the request would have signified acceptance of the Pope's leadership by the ulema in the sense of his having the authority to lay down the principles, as he himself implied, that would achieve reconciliation between Islam and Christianity. If the meeting had been held it would have promoted Christianity to a position of equality (or even superiority) – something that centuries of missionary activity had failed to achieve. It would also have destroyed whatever remaining credibility the ulema have in the eyes of the people.

The pontiff did not make matters easier when he launched his polemic condemning certain practices; and this, more than anything else, betrayed his intentions. He singled out polygamy for special mention; and expatiated on other higher values in a manner designed to prove that Christinity had a monopoly of all that is good. This was the main reason why the Pope's request was rejected by all Islamic organisations and the ulema, including Sheikh Abubakar Mahmoud Gumi, who had earlier defended the invitation to the Pope.

Various groups – including the little known Islamic Study Group – protested against both the visit and his proposal to meet Muslim leaders. The Study Group even sponsored the printing and distribution of pamphlets throughout the country. Commenting on the situation, Alhaji Lawal Abubakar, one of the most famous Islamic preachers in the country, condemned the invitation of the Pope, and rejected out of hand any possibility of meeting the pontiff. He, however, allowed: "I have nothing to tell the Pope except the liberating message of Islam. If he is ready to listen we shall all meet him."

CSO: 4700/1352

BRIEFS

FEBRUARY OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Lagos, 7 May (NAN)--Crude oil production for February dropped by 20.05 percent to a total of 38,951,286 barrels while exports stood at 26,512,697 barrels, according to a report by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). The report released in Lagos today said that these figures represent an average production rate of 1.39 million barrels of crude oil per day with exports at 950,000 barrels per day. It noted that on comparative basis, a decline of about 20.5 percent in production and about 34.9 percent in export over the figure recorded during the proceeding month was observed. The NNPC explained that the sharp decline in production and export in February was caused by the continued lull in the world's oil market and the disruption of shell's production in the western zone which was due to the rupture of a major crude oil delivery pipeline which took more than two weeks to repair. A total of 4,187,973 barrels of crude oil was supplied to the country's three local refineries during the month. The posted prices for the Nigerian crude oil were naira 26.12 per barrels for the high quality grade of crude oil and N24.03 per barrel for the medium grade. The NNPC said that the corresponding official selling prices were N23.61 per barrel and N21.77 per barrel respectively. Those prices, it said, remained constant throughout February. [Text] [AB071627 Lagos NAN in English 1530 GMT 7 May 82]

NLC REJECTS WAGE REDUCTION--The Nigerian Labor Congress, NLC, has warned that any attempt to cut or in any way tamper with salaries and fringe benefits of all categories of workers will be strongly resisted. Those who ruined the Nigerian economy, it said, must be made to pay fully for it. In a statement issued last night after a meeting of its central working committee, the congress blamed the present economic situation on a number of issues, including lack of prudent management of the resources of the nation and illegal transfer of huge foreign exchange. Others are inflated contracts, large-scale smuggling and disproportionate salaries, allowances and fringe benefits of assemblymen and political appointees. The congress, however, declared its support for some of the measures already announced by the government. Some of these are the closure of private jetties, ban on the importation of non-essential goods, reduction in basic traveling allowance and the number of Hadj pilgrims. The NLC called on the government to pace the construction of Abuja for a period of between 10 and 20 years, and to devise an effective tax collection system. It also called for the payment of economic rent for houses and utilities by legislators. The congress criticized the increase in the price of petrol, and directed all workers not to accept the unilateral increases in transport fares. [Text] [AB121155 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 May 82]

LEADER EXPLAINS GNPP WITHDRAWAL--The national leader of the Great Nigeria People's Party [GNPP] has said that his intention for initially spearheading the move for the formation of the Progressive Parties Alliance [PPA] was to offer constructive criticism to the federal government, especially at the National Assembly. Speaking in a radio interview in Kaduna, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim said that the decision by the GNPP to pull out of the Progressive People's Party [PPP] was his and those of the few members of the National Executive Committee of the party. The GNPP leader said however that until the decision was ratified by a convention of the party, the continued attendance of the two GNPP governors at PPA meetings will be valid. On the crisis in the party, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim remarked that any leader without a dictatorial tendency will not succeed. [Text] [AB140809 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 May 82]

MAKELE ASKS U.S. PARTICIPATION--The minister for steel development, Malam Mama Ali Makele, says the federal government's economic measures are not meant to scare away foreign investors from the country. The measures are temporary and will be relaxed when the economic situation improves. Malam Makel was speaking on Friday when the U.S. ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Thomas Pickering, paid him a courtesy call. He said so far only British, Japanese, Italian and German firms have shown interest in Nigeria's steel development and called for increased American participation in the nation's steel project. Replying, Mr Pickering commended Nigeria for being a reliable supplier of fuel to the United States. [Excerpt] [AB171737 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 May 82]

NPN OFFICIAL ON RENOMINATION--Lagos, 10 May (NAN)--The NPN [National Party of Nigeria] today denied that President Shehu Shagari had formally applied to the party for renomination as its presidential candidate for the 1983 elections. In a statement, the general secretary of the party, Alhaji Suleman Takuma, said that although the renomination of the president was "constitutionally desirable", the president had not personally made any request to the party for renomination. Alhaji Suleman was reacting to a front page story yesterday in a national weekly, credited to the national publicity secretary of the party. He said that when the time arrived and the president "makes his request known, his case along with others would be duly considered." He said that the party had implicit confidence in the integrity, ability and competence of the president, "whose second term of office the party would very much like to support, given his proud record of performance." The publicity secretary of the party, Mr Simon Shango, was reported to have said that the president had formally applied to the party for renomination. [Text] [AB102130 Lagos NAN in English 1815 GMT 10 May 82]

NEW POLITICAL PARTY REGISTERED--LAGOS, May 25--A new political grouping, the Nigerian Advance Party (NAP), was registered here Monday by the Federal Electoral Commission. Headed by Lagos lawyer Tunji Braithwaite, the NAP brings to six the number of officially-recognised parties in Nigeria. The next legislative elections are scheduled for mid-1983. Under the constitution, parties seeking registration have to show evidence of national support and present a countrywide programme, and have a multi-tribal bureau. Those regulations aim

to stem the resurgence of tribally based parties. The other five legal parties are president Shehu Shagari's National Party of Nigeria (NPN), the Opposition Unity Party (UPN) under Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the Opposition Nigeria People's Party (NPP) of Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the opposition Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) of Waziri Ibrahim, which is in the process of splitting up, and Aminu Kano's opposition People's Redemption Party (PRP), also facing internal splits. [TExt] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2900, 25 May 82 p 13]

FRENCH CRITICIZED ON TRIBALISM--The Ambassador to France, Mr. Oga Okwoche, has expressed dissatisfaction with the constant reference in the French press to Nigerians and parts of Nigeria in terms of tribal groupings and religious affiliations. The Ambassador who was addressing members of the Euro-African Press Association in Paris, said that such phrases as "The Muslim Northerners" and "The Christian Southerners" continued to occur in the French mass media as if there were no native Christians in the northern parts of Nigeria, or vice versa or as if these were the only words by which Nigerians could be described. Mr. Okwoche pointed out that the fact that Nigeria comprised many ethnic groupings or that Nigerians practised different religious beliefs was neither unique nor could it even be counted as a fault against them. He declared: "We in Nigeria are proud of our successes to date in our attempt to forge a strong and united country from our multi-ethnic background, just as we are equally proud of the spirit of religious tolerance and religious co-existence which obtains in Nigeria today." [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3382, 31 May 82 p 1480]

NIGERIAN UNIFIL TROOPS--New York, 11 Jun (NAN)--The military attache with Nigeria's permanent mission at the United Nations, Col Olayinka Sule, said yesterday that the Nigerian battalion with the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) had not suffered any loss both in men and material since the current Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon began about one week ago. Colonel Sule told the New York correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that he was always in contact with the battalion and there had been no report of any casualties. The military attache, however, added that all had not been well with the Nigerian battalion there, as well as other contingents of the UNIFIL since the Israeli invasion, because almost all supply routes for food and other logistics were disrupted. Colonel Sule said that arrangements had been concluded between UNIFIL authorities and Israeli commanders in parts of southern Lebanon to allow regular supply of food and logistics to the UNIFIL troops. It is expected that normal supplies will resume today. The current mandate of the UNIFIL troops in Lebanon expires next week. [By Lawrence Ukwu] [Text] [AB111145 Lagos NAN in English 1132 GMT 11 Jun 82]

CHAD SITUATION CALLED 'DISASTER'--The secretary general of the People's Redemption Party, Mr Samuel Okokwu, has said the recent developments in Chad which led to the removal of former President Goukouni Oueddei constitutes a disaster in Africa. Mr Okokwu, who was addressing newsmen at Murtala Muhammad airport, Lagos, remarked that the Chadian situation had further exposed the weaknesses of the OAU and reestablished French imperialist influence in Chad. [Text] [AB140741 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Jun 82]

'PUNCH' CONDEMNS ISRAELI INCURSION--THE PUNCH, writing under the caption "Israel Should Quit Lebanon," condemns the Israeli military incursion into Lebanon and feels that the Begin administration is aiming at annihilating both the Palestinians and the idea of their having an independent state. The paper points out that instead of military clashes, the bane of the problem, which is the recognition of a Palestinian state, should be examined. THE PUNCH is of the opinion that since the Camp David accord has failed to yield the desired results, Israel, Egypt and America, which are parties to the accord, should consider other avenues to bring about a lasting peace in the Middle East. [Excerpt] [AB150950 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1384

IMPROVEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS NOTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Rwanda will improve its ability to carry out development projects with the aid of experts recruited internationally. To help pay for their services, a credit of $5 million has been approved by the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's affiliate for concessionary lending.

The main coordinating agency for development in Rwanda is the Ministry of Planning. Its Programmes Directorate will be supported by a study fund, financed by the IDA credit, to pay for preinvestment and engineering studies. The fund will finance about 545 staff-months of expert assistance. In addition, a project economist will be hired to help manage the fund. A documentation centre will also be established in the ministry.

Other directorates of the Ministry of Planning are assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and bilateral agencies of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland. The strengthening of the Programmes Directorate will contribute to a more balanced staffing and better coordination among the technical ministries. The UNDP will contribute $1 million in technical assistance to the IDA-supported project.

A financial analyst will be provided to the National Bureau for the Study of Projects. Among its duties, this bureau prepares documentation (technical, economic and financial) necessary for submitting projects for outside financing. Two-week training seminars on project preparation and implementation will be held for Rwandan officials.

The IDA credit to the Rwandese Republic is for a term of 50 years including 10 years of grace. It is interest-free but carries a service charge of 3/4 of 1% a year to help cover IDA administrative costs.

CSO: 4700/1349

BRIEFS

1982-83 BUDGET--Dakar, 13 Jun (AFP)--Senegal's budget for 1982 to 1983 has been fixed for revenue and expenditure at 230.2 billion CFA francs compared with 211.4 billion CFA francs in 1981, the presentation report to the National Assembly states. This budget increase (9 percent) however falls short of Senegal's rate of inflation which is 12 percent. The new budget reflects the slight resumption of economic activities following last year's good harvest (879,000 tons of peanuts, 41,000 tons of cotton and 73,000 tons of millet and sorghum). According to the report, the added value of agriculture for the year 1982 to 1983 is estimated at 118 billion CFA francs compared to 67.8 billion in 1981. The [word indistinct] deficit will be up to 103 billion CFA francs compared to 136 billion CFA francs in 1981 and that of the balance of payment at 23 billion CFA francs compared to 54 billion CFA francs in 1981. The recurrent budget is estimated at 151.3 billion CFA francs totally secured by ordinary revenue, without calling for new taxes. The capital budget represents 23 billion CFA francs to which is added 37 billion CFA francs of available external loans and special treasury accounts (67 billion CFA francs). Expenditure provided for the debts service is 41 billion CFA francs and the foreign loans needed to finance investments come to 116 billion CFA francs. [Text] [AB140836 Paris AFP in French 1530 GMT 13 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1077

MOVES TO COUNTER WHITE EXODUS REPORTED

Johannesburg AFRICA AFP in English 25 May 82 pp 22-23

[Article by Herve Guilbaud]

[Text] BEITBRIDGE, Zimbabwe-South Africa border, May 23--The South African Government, already facing up to bush war in northern Namibia, is trying to stem a white exodus along the border with Botswana and Zimbabwe in order to block infiltration by guerrillas of the banned African National Congress (ANC) in this sector.

Premier Pieter Botha and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan have in the past few months issued warnings to local inhabitants about growing ANC guerrilla operations mounted from neighbouring countries.

In March Gen. Malan announced a restructuring of military service, which is compulsory only for the country's 4.5 million whites. One clear change was to extend the mobilisation of reservists.

The number of attacks committed or claimed by the ANC has increased considerably since 1980, with targets including railways, power plants and police stations. There were 50 incidents last year.

Sixteen presumed terrorists were arrested as they tried to enter South Africa last year. Police said 15 of them came from the small kingdom of Swaziland, which affords a preferred passageway for commandos coming from Mozambique.

Common border

The situation is generally held to be much calmer along the some 1,600 kms (993 miles) of common border with Botswana and Zimbabwe, but any acceleration and generalisation of the current rural exodus could lead to the opening of a "second front".

From Zeerust to Beitbridge, along the Limpopo river, the natural frontier between South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe, the opinion of the farmers is the same: the government in Pretoria should do more to maintain a white presence in the outposts of the republic.

There was a general complaint about the lack of roads and railways and about the delays in bringing electricity to this part of the countryside--the 'platteland' (flat land) as the Afrikaans-speaking farmers call it.

In the Marico corridor from Zeerust to the Botswana frontier, the farmers were worried about an imposed integration of their lands in the independent black homeland of Bophuthatswana on the eastern and western flanks of their holdings.

For Charles van der Heever, a stockraiser and grower of maize, wheat and sunflowers, Pretoria is letting doubts persist over what it intends doing with this region. He said white farmers were less and less persuaded of the merits of the homelands system, which appeared hardly credible economically if not politically.

The lands already ceded to Bophuthatswana are in most cases in a deplorable state, due to a lack of competent management, and some farmers are still waiting for financial compensation, Mr. Van Der Heever said.

It is all serving to strengthen locally the position of the hardline Afrikaner rightwing, in particular that of the new Conservative Party formed in March, whose deputy leader Ferdie Hartzenberg is the constituency's MP.

A little further north, farmers complain above all about the purchase at high prices of tens of thousands of hectares by the leisured classes of Pretoria and Johannesburg, who turn them into reserves for hunting impala antelopes and warthogs.

Local landholders cannot compete financially with these "remote control farmers" when land comes up for sale.

Hannes Els, who runs a herd of 850 head of cattle along the Limpopo, was also critical of the high wages paid to black farm labour by the new owners. On his 7,500 hectares (18,532 acres), valued at some 250-300 rand (the same in dollars) each, Mr. Els pays 40 rand a month to his workers, in addition to free lodging and rations. But the "cheque book farmers", he said indignantly, were paying up to three times as much.

A further complaint he voiced was that the newly acquired farmsteads were left in the care of black sharecroppers. If ANC guerrillas got over the border, they would be able to move with impunity from one "black farm" to another towards the country's urban and industrial zones.

More departures

All along the border with Botswana the phenomenon of white departures is speeding up, according to everyone I met, although Botswana is viewed by one and all as the most moderate of the black 'frontline' states involved in southern African developments (the others are Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania).

Schools are closing one after the other because there are no pupils.

Most of the farmsteads are linked by citizen band radio to neighbouring police stations, and the farmers are armed. The youngest among them do regular shooting practice and patrol the border. The army supplies automatic rifles on request.

The frontier is as often as not marked only by a small cattle pen here and there and is easily crossed, especially in the winter months from June to September when the Limpopo is fordable dryshod at many points.

Only in the north along some 200 kms (125 miles) of frontier between South Africa and Zimbabwe do security measures look more effective. There is a double fence four metres (13 feet) high topped with barbed wire running from east to west on the south African side. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1372

COMMENTARY ON CONTROVERSIAL COMPULSORY FINGERPRINTING LEGISLATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 May 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

MANY blacks must have been rocked by the statement in a morning newspaper about the t king of fingerprints which reads: "No one apart from the narrow circumstances provided for by the Criminal Procedures Act should be compelled to have his fingerprints taken. It would be an invasion of privacy."

This was a quote by Professor S A Strauss of the Department of Law at the University of South Africa, reacting to a new Bill which provides for all South Africans to have their fingerprints and palm prints taken for future documents.

To say this country is notorious for its double standards is an understatement. The truth appears to be that there's one law for blacks and another set of laws for whites. Or at least some laws become applicable only when the civil liberties of whites are infringed.

The article describes the new Bill as not only an invasion of one's privacy but being incompatible with the tenets of Western democracy. It goes on almost blithely in this vein, completely forgetting or ignoring the fact that we blacks have had our fingerprints taken for years with not so much as a whimper from any lawyer.

We have had our privacy seriously invaded every time we went to the pass office after losing a reference book, applying for a new one, or even changing a job.

It is somewhat late in the day, I guess, for us to complain about our privacy. The professor incidentally averred that fingerprints should be destroyed as soon as one is found not guilty of a charge, or if his conviction is later set aside, or if he is acquitted at the end of a preparatory examination, or if it is decided not to prosecute the person.

Section 37 of the Criminal Procedures Act gives a policeman the right to take fingerprints from any person arrested on any charge and a court may also order that a person's fingerprints be taken.

Blacks have been so subjected to the massive invasion of their privacy that they have come to accept this as par for the course. It is only when these things are about to be visited on whites that the anomalies are raised.

We know we have felt particularly insulted when we are forced to give our prints to petty officials all over the place for many years. But we

had accepted this — as we are unfortunately wont to suffer most such insults in silence.

Finger-printing is not even the least of our problems. We have to endure the humiliation of being stopped in the streets by any rookie and asked for these passes. The law has gone one better because you can be stopped, your wife can be stopped and sometimes even your mother gets stopped — and sometimes arrested — for a pass book. That is what we really call invasion of privacy.

But now that the truth has leaked out we can be excused if we feel particularly bitter that this is only raised when whites are about to go through the whole humiliating experience.

We are astounded to learn from Prof Strauss that it is now questionable whether the new Bill is in keeping with the tenets of Western democracy. Surely he and all whites who are informed should have been aware that blacks have had their fingerprints taken almost at the drop of a hat for years.

CSO: 4700/1372

QUESTIONS RAISED OVER MOZAMBIQUE DEFECTOR

MB150601 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jun 82 p 1

[By Emielia Jaroschek and Chris Freimond]

[Text] Torture and murder allegations levelled against defected Mozambique Security Chief Mr Jorge Costa will have to be weighed against his intelligence value to South Africa before a decision is made on whether he can stay in the country.

Intelligence sources told the RAND DAILY MAIL at the weekend that the protests flowing in from members of the Portuguese community in South Africa would have to be viewed in the light of results of lengthy debriefings with Mr Costa.

Mr Costa, who as national director of security for Mozambique, was third in charge in the Ministry of Security and who had direct dealings with President Samora Machel, worked with the country's most guarded secrets.

He said in a press interview last week that his work involved intelligence, espionage and counter-espionage and related directly to neighbouring countries such as South Africa.

Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee told the RAND DAILY MAIL that protest could be expected when a communist official defected to a Western country.

"When in the past, politically involved people from communist countries sought political asylum in Western countries such as England or America they experienced similar campaigns of protest.

"Mr Costa occupied a position which invited enemies and these protests come as no surprise to me," General Coetzee said.

But the opposition spokesman on internal affairs, Mr Tiaan Van Der Merwe, said yesterday that if the allegations of torture and other "uncivilised" practices against Mr Costa proved to be true he should not be given asylum in South Africa.

Mr Van Der Merwe yesterday called for a thorough investigation of Mr Costa's background.

The allegations were "very disturbing" and if they proved true he was not the type of person wanted in South Africa, he said.

Mr Costa could not be contacted this weekend. Police said he was still "recuperating."

CSO: 4700/1390

TWO RECENT DETAINEES CHARGED WITH TREASON

MB141101 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Two recently released South African political detainees have been charged with high treason. (Barbara Hogan) and (Cedric Mason) were charged this morning. Another former detainee, (Allan Fine), has been charged with taking part in what is described as terroristic activities.

(Hogan) and (Mason) had originally been charged with (Fine) and South African Allied Workers' Union officials (Thomas Iligweta), (Sam Kitkine) and (Seswe Njekelana), Nigel Rench reports.

[Begin recording] (Hogan) and (Mason) will have separate trials in the Supreme Court, while (Fine) is to appear in the magistrate's court. (Hogan) and (Mason) are charged with high treason, or alternatively participating in terroristic activities. The first count charges them with conspiring with the banned African National Congress and furthering its aims, while the second count charges them with ANC membership.

(Allan Fine's) charge sheet says he participated in terroristic activities by conspiring with the exiled South African Congress of Trade Unions and so with the ANC. (Fine's) case has been postponed until 21 June. No date has been set for (Hogan's) or (Mason's) Supreme Court appearance. (Thomas Iligweta), (Sam Kitkine) and (Seswe Njekelana) will appear in court on the 28th of this month. No charges have yet been formulated against them. All six will remain in custody. This is Nigel Rench in Johannesburg for Capital Radio News. [End recording]

CSO: 4700/1390

CARS OF THOSE ATTENDING DETAINEES' BENEFIT VANDALIZED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 May 82 p 1

[Article by Liz McGregor]

[Text]

THE tyres of up to 200 cars were slashed outside a detainees' benefit concert at Wits, bricks were hurled through the windows of a detainee's former home and the windscreen of a car outside the home of another detainee was shattered in a wave of Rightwing thuggery at the weekend.

The tyre attacks followed another attempt to sabotage the concert last Thursday when Wits campus and the Crown Mines area were flooded with pamphlets announcing the concert had been cancelled.

A second fake pamphlet said the concert would take place a week later at a different venue.

After the concert on Friday night, stunned concert-goers left the Great Hall to find that cars parked alongside the hall, in Yale Road and in a parking lot across the road from Wits all had at least one tyre slashed.

Concert organiser Mr Adrian Tighe said about 200 cars were involved.

Three bricks were hurled through the windows of two bedrooms in the former Grafton Road, Yeoville, home of detainee Mr Auret van Heerden just before midnight on Friday. Later that night a threatening note was written on a message pad pinned to the front door.

This is the third time this year the house has been attacked. A pot plant was thrown through the window of one of the bedrooms at 3am several weeks ago and at the beginning of March this year bricks were thrown through a bedroom window.

At 11,50pm on Friday a stone was hurled through the window of a car belonging to a former Nusas projects officer, Ms Lisa Seftel.

Ms Seftel's car was parked outside the Hunter Street, Yeoville, home of Ms Barbara Hogan, who has been held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act since September last year and is now awaiting trial on charges under the Terrorism Act.

This is the second attack on Ms Hogan's home — a brick was hurled through a window of her home in November last year.

Police could not be contacted last night for comment.

CSO: 4700/1372

BRIEFS

MUSLIM REPORT FUELS OUTCRY--CAPE TOWN--The Vice-State President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, yesterday joined another member of the President's Council in condemning Mrs Ada Claassen, wife of Springbok rugby chief, Professor Johan Claassen, for derogatory remarks made about Muslims. Mr Lofty Adams, a former member of the coloured Labour Party, and who now heads the Congress of the People (Cope), made a scorching attack on Mrs Claassen after a Sunday newspaper reported her as voicing her despair if Muslims were to be allowed to join whites in power sharing structures. She labelled Muslims as being "on the road of darkness". Mr Adams referred to Mrs Claassen as "another of those vicious little germs that crawl into the body". "I want to say to her that as a Muslim I have a duty before God to pray for her." After Mr Adams' speech, Mr Schlebusch announced that if the report was correct in its reference to Muslims, he wanted to express the strongest objection to Mrs Claassen's remark. "It is unfortunate that any Afrikaner can make remarks like that, if in fact they were made by Mrs Claassen," said Mr Schlebusch. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 May 82 p 1]

ANGLICAN PRIEST DETAINED--An Anglican priest has appeared in the Kimberley Magistrate's Court on charges under the Internal Security Act. (Ivor Shapiro) was arrested at the beginning of May after police searched the premises of the publication SEEK, the Anglican Church's newspaper for South Africa. He is the editor of the publication. His case has been postponed until the 26th of next month and bail of R1,000 has been extended. [Text] [MB141051 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 14 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1390

GOVERNMENT TO MAKE EXPENDITURE CUTS

AB090821 Paris AFP in English 0736 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 9 Jun (AFP)—The Government of Tanzania is believed to be preparing for a major cut in expenditure involving increased austerity aimed at minimising a continuing drain on the east African state's foreign currency reserves.

Budget estimates, expected to be submitted to Parliament on Thursday of next week, will reflect a massive slashing of government expenditure for the 1982-83 financial year, informed sources said.

Proposed expenditure for recurrent and development programmes is expected not be exceed 18,960 million Tanzanian shillings ($1,890 million), which would represent a reduction of 240 million shillings ($24 million) from the year ending this month.

Financial analysts saw the expected moves as an indication of Tanzania's declining economic situation, marked by a further fall in foreign exchange earnings.

Over the last 2 years, the Tanzanian economy has experienced unprecedented problems, largely due to poor agricultural performance caused by bad weather, and also to higher foreign exchange spending on imported fuel and increasingly expensive industrial products.

The expected budget, which would still be in deficit, would therefore imply that the government impose strict austerity measures to curb expenditure, in an attempt to reduce negative impact on the national treasury.

Addressing members of the Parliamentary Finance and Economic Affairs Committee here on Tuesday, Finance Minister Amir Jamal said emphasis would be placed during the 1982/83 financial year on rehabilitation of the national economy. This would involve postponment of some important projects until the economic situation had sufficiently improved.

Minister Jamal indicated that the aim would be to spend more on "de-bottlenecking" and on increasing capacity utilization in all spheres of the economy.

Also briefing the committee, Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs Kighoma Malaima said postponed projects would include a proposed brewery and malting plant.

He said the criteria used in suspending some of the projects included lack of firm commitment on founding and the projects requirements of imported raw materials after their completion. Professor Malima explained that launching such projects would be like building museums.

One project in particular which the government has apparently reluctantly shelved is a French-financed power alcohol plant due to have been built later this year. Between 10 and 15 percent of vehicles. This would have saved the country an estimated 300 million shillings ($30 million) annually in foreign exchange.

CSO: 4700/1360

BRIEFS

OMANI AIR LINK--DAR-ES-SALAAM, May 24--Tanzania and Oman have signed an air service agreement which will enable Tanzania's national ariline - Air Tanzania - to fly to the Gulf state. nanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, who signed the agreement on behalf of his government, said on his return here yesterday that Gulf Air has yet to decide on the start of its operations to Tanzania but Air Tanzania already maintains a weekly service to Muscat. Mr. Salim said he was hopeful that the air link would serve to help promote trade and understanding between Tanzania and the Gulf states. He said that during his visit to Oman and Bahrain he discovered that the people of the two Gulf states were anxious to promote trade co-operation with Tanzania. Such Tanzanian products as coffee, fruits, livestock and timber could secure a healthy market htere, he said. [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2900, 25 May 82 p 16]

CCM, BULGARIAN PARTY RELATIONS--The Revolutionary Party [CCM] and the Bulgarian Communist Party will begin next month to draw up a schedule of implementation of the agreement concerning relations between the two parties. The leader of the CCM delegation which returned from Bulgaria during the night of 2 June, Ali Mzee, who is a member of the CCM central committee, told reporters yesterday in the city of Dar es Salaam that a party delegation from Bulgaria is expected to arrive in the country next month. He stated that the agreement which will draw up the schedule of implementation was signed in October last year when a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party visited Tanzania. Mzee also said that the Bulgarian Communist Party School has agreed to add 10 more places for leadership studies for leaders of the CCM and to provide places for higher studies. He stated that under the existing agreement, this school is providing 10 places for leadership studies every year for a period of 9 years. Others in the delegation which made a 1 week visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party were the CCM secretary for Mahenge District, H.A. Msuya, and the assistant administrative secretary at CCM headquarters, J. Chiligati. [Excerpts] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 4 Jun 82 p 4]

CSO: 4749/34

SOLDIERS TO GET POLITICAL AWARENESS TRAINING

Kampala MKOMBOZI in English No 2, 4 May 82 p 3

[Article by Akutta Too]

[Text]

POLITICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IN U.N.L.A.

THE Government has decided to make the army productive and more politically conscious of their role in society. This decision has been highly appreciated by both the U.N.L.A and the entire nation.

This is completely contrary to the army of the past which was both idle and without any political awareness. The results of which have proved very disastrous.

To have a section of comptent people idle, does not only deprive the Government of her human resources, but also amounts to total exploitation of the civilian population who will have to provide for the idle group.

In Uganda, like in any other third world countries, the rate of poverty is high because of low production capacity. Development in these countries can never be realised unless the natural resources and the manpower are fully utilised.

The primary role of the army is protection of the country against external aggression. But for the army to offer effective protection,

it must have the motive as well as the commitment to do so. Thus, the need to politicise the army.

This avails the army with political background and the situation under which it operates.

Imperialists have helped stage coups and pro unpopular Governments in third world.

They have been successful because they used the local military leaders. These leaders betrayed their countries because they lacked political awareness, lacked the spirit of nationalism and patriotism.

In Uganda today, some soldiers have been misled by disatisfied politicians because they did not know what is expected of them as protectors.

This is now the situation we in the army want to discourage by making our army politically knowledgeable of their roles and duty.

To this end, the political education department headed by Lt-Col. Nyero (M.P.) has been formed within the U.N.L.A.

On the other hand, the forming of a technical education department will ensure production in agriculture manufacturing industry, engineering, construction as well as other skills in arts and crafts, promotion of culture, games and sports.

Meanwhile, a sub Political Department Protocal and foreign affairs could be established to learn the defence of other countries as well as their foreign policies.

Against this background, the army so built will be difficult to corrupt,unbiased and the people's own army.

Then and only then will Uganda have successfully laid the foundation of a future proper productive and politically conscious army.

CSO: 4700/1348

OFFICIALS URGED NOT TO EVADE REPORTERS

Kampala MKOMBOZI in English No 2, 4 May 82 p 6

[Article in the column "'MKOMBOZI' Comment": "Relationship Between Pressmen and Public Executives"]

[Text]

AMONG the important and yet sensitive roles of the press is to decide when to play its role as a watch-dog of the general public.

This is generally determined by the amount of pressure from the general public, usually in cases of major scandals.

In playing this vital role, the press is sometimes misunderstood by those executives heading public bodies, organisations, corporations, institutions, town councils, banks, and so on.

Such authorities or executives very often forget that they do not own those public bodies as private properties but they are mere custodians of the public interests.

Therefore, members of the general public in whose interests those public bodies are run are entitled as a matter of right to express their view on those public bodies. The views may be pleasant bitter, pertubbing, searching or even nerve-breaking.

For instance, if members of the general public are not happy about the services rendered to them by any public body—bank, institution, town council, corporation, etc., they have the right to voice their criticisms or suggestions, and if they do not receive any redress from the authorities concerned the alternative is to turn to their watch-dog the press.

It is then when the press investigative reporter calls on the "boss" who may be pleased to talk to a pressman or who may fume or be excited or desparately elusive.

Some executives are very sensitive to the press especially those who are not sure of their ground.

Others, realising that if they refuse to talk to the press they merely deprive themselves of the opportunity of voicing their side of the story, do answer all questions put to them calmly and very often convincingly.

Those who fume or refuse to talk to the press forget that whether or not they talk to the

press, the press story will come out all the same, minus their side of it. Some of the elusive bosses instead of answering the questions themselves they will refer the reporter to someone else who is on "*safari*" or abroad.

The reporter very rightly will say "when mr. so and so was asked . . . he declined to answer". This does not do any good to the elusive "boss".

In extremely few instances the reporters have been threatened, particularly by those who forget the fact that they are mere custodians of the public bodies under their charge.

Never assume that the pressman is purposely trying to work against you. He gains nothing by doing that, merely he is carrying out his professional role in the society as a public's watch-dog.

Giving elusive answers merely lays the executive open to suspicions that he is trying to hide something, which does him no credit.

A reporter who distorts facts of an **executive or an** inside source with a view to cause sensation or to draw biased conclusions is usually found out by his editor. Such a reporter is seriously reprimanded by his editor and if he persists he is thrown out of his job without any compuctions.

The press firstly gets serious frequent complaints against public body, then the editor weighs them before he decides to carry out investigations. He is careful to be fair to all those concerned, the public and the executives. Investigations in any scandal are carried out thoroughly and carefully.

In conclusion, we say that the majority of Uganda's executives treat pressmen as respectable professional people. Next time you are approached by a reporter remember our message in this comment.

CSO: 4700/1348

TEXTILES BOARD SAID SPEARHEADING INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY

Kampala MKOMBOZI in English No 2, 4 May 82 pp 13, 20

[Article by Patrick M. Kisuule]

[Text]

THE National Textiles Board is spearheading our industrial recovery. This is due to its sound management by a dedicated and hard working top team and factory workers.

This big complex consisting of eleven specified companies is producing a wide variety of fabrics of durable plain, coloured, attractively printed, "*kitenge*", "*khanga*", towels, bed spreads, sheeting materials, poplin and lately jean and polyster.

This diversfied complex of companies utilises our locally produced cotton as its main source of raw materials. It is now the biggest single industrial employer, with its 13,600 workers, in Uganda.

National Textiles Board's story of success is narrated by our investigative Reporter, Patrick M. Kisuule who interviewed members of the top team.

There are eleven specified companies under the National Textiles Board, namely, Uganda Spinning Mill, which does spinning of yarn. Nyanza Textile Industries Ltd.; Pamba Textile Ltd.; Uganda Rayon Textiles Manufacturers Ltd.; and African Textiles Mill Ltd.

Under the NTB are two garment manufacturing factories which are:—United Garments Industries Ltd.; and Uganda Garment (1973) Ltd.

One gunny bags and Hessian Cloth Factory is situated in Tororo and one marketing concern of National Textiles Board known as Lebel (EA) Ltd. One other company makes furniture and does some Marketing of Textiles and Uganda Manufactures Ltd.

The textile sector under the National Textiles Board provides employment for about 13,600 persons. Nytil being the largest single employer and accounts for about 5,000 employees.

The total out-put in terms of bales were for the years 1971—84,800 bales, 1979—33,110 bales and 1980—41,000 bales. This decline in bales was due to the decline in cotton production during Amin's reign of terror, when farmers were neglected.

Uganda Textiles Boards Mills, produce a variet of fabrics of attractive designs, for example, Uganda Rayon Manufactures Ltd., specialises in fancy fabrics as kitenge and khanga, Pamba produces towels, bed spreads in addition to dye material. Nytil produces a variety of products which include nice prints, sheeting materials, poplin and lately it has embarked on the production of gins and polyster.

Cotton is the main raw material, used

by the mills and is obtained locally.

According to M. S. M. Walugembe, Research and Planning Development Manager of NTB, said, "There are signs that production of cotton will rise tremendously because of the Government's increased price payable to the farmers".

Walugembe noted that, "measures taken by the Government to collect the crop from the farmer has lessened the farmer's burden".

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, officials, production of cotton in 1970/71 was 414,000 bales and declined thereafter. According to the same Ministry, production of cotton is expected to go up to 150,000 bales for the year 1981/82 and more and more increase of cotton is expected in following years.

Another ray of good was highlighted by the official of National Textile Board, who said that, "at the moment there is enough cotton for their mills and this is likely to be the case in future".

"Inputs such as chemicals and dyestuff are imported from countries such as Britain and Germany. The Government has done a lot to assist the mills to get the necessary foreign exchange for these inputs", said the official.

Accordingly, an official from the Managing Director's Office was optimistic when he told *"Mkombozi"* reporter: "more and more funds will be set aside for the inputs so that the mills continue production without stop".

However, the factories are not running at full capacity. This is because of the neglect which characterised the factories, during the last regime.

The reason given by the NTB official as to why the factories were not running at full capacity are, "the last regime did not buy spare parts to repair the machines.

"Many of the machines in the factories are not operating because of that same reason" lamented Walusimbi.

"Fortunately", noted Walusimbi who is the Research Planning and Development Manager of NTB that "there is tremendous improvement in some of the mills, and this is due to the financial assistance from IDA".

According to him, "Nytil, Pamba, Uganda Rayon and other mills have done some rehabilitation and this has helped to improve production".

Reports from the mills indicate that cotton consumption by all the factories has been as follows:

1977	...	45,160 bales
1978	...	21,200 bales
1979	...	14,717 bales
1980	...	39,200 bales

According to the National Textiles Board's reports, some of their factories are making profits, these are: — UGIL, Nytil, Lebel (EA) Ltd.)

The Jute Factory in Tororo, the Uganda Blanket and Uganda Rayon are breaking even.

However, the Uganda Spinning Mill at Lira is making losses because at the time it was made a specified company of National Textile Board, it was still a project. While was only operating by getting grants from the Treasury.

At the time of the hand-over to the National Textiles Board, the grants were stopped. Consequently the mill lacks working capital and it has accumulated many debts some of which were inherited when it was a project.

Another problem which the industry is facing according to an official of NTB, "is lack of adequate foreign exchange for the purchase of new machinery to to replace the absolete ones, and also for purchase of chemical dyestuff".

"Lack of trained manpower in some technical areas plus labour turn-over", is another puzzling problem to the NTB according to the Planning Development Manager.

The National Textiles Board does not export its finished products. The Development Manager said, "the main objective of the Board is to clothe our own people first and later we can think of exporting the remaining products".

In pre-Amin era Uganda had become a big exporter of textiles, particularly to her neighbours.

He added that "there is not enough material for our people and therefore, we cannot export".

Consequently, future plans of the NTB are to rehabilitate the mills so that production goes up to about 70 mililon L/metres as against the 19,865,000 which was produced in 1979.

According to the figure from the boards records production in 1971 was

50,877,000 L/metre.

However, according to the Managing Director's Office, "after rehabilitation, NTB shall embark on expansion".

Acting General Manager, Mr. F. Atim Otile said, "fesaibility studies for the rehabilitation of the mills have been done and funds for African Textiles Mill have been secured from Abu Dhabi and BADEA". He noted that, "rehabilitation of the mills will soon be started after the preliminary work has been completed".

"As regards Nytil, Pamba, Uganda Rayon Textile Manufacturers and United Garments Ltd. we expect to get funds from the Japanese Government" said the Acting Managing Director.

Perhaps this explains why Mr. Akena Adoko the Managing Director has taken a trip to Japan.

The Office of the Managing Director also disclosed that "agreements have been reached, for the M/s. Star Industrial Centre Ltd. of India to come and assist the country in rehabilitating some of our mills".

Finally, the Spinning Mill at Lira seems to be the most pressing problem of the NTB.

Lack of spare parts which USSR cannot supply without foreign exchange causes much worry to the NTB.

The Planning and Development Manager was asked why the mill does not get assistance from the IDA funds to purchase spares from the USSR?

He replied: "because spares are to be bought from USSR which is not a member of IDA".

In view of the NTB difficulties, "*Mkombozi*" suggests that, it is necessary for the Government to arrange for special funds for the Lira Spinning Mill".

However, the National Textiles Board is committed to rehabilitate all its mills and clothe its nationals and thereafter embark on export of some fabrics so as to save the much needed foreign exchange.

CSO: 4700/1348

ZAIRIANS TO LEAVE CHAD NOW THAT OAU FORCES FREED

AB121127 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0800 GMT 12 Jun 82

[AZAP commentary: "Chad: Peace for Tomorrow?"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Jun (AZAP)--Zaire has decided to withdraw within a very short time its troops stationed in Chad since November 1981 within the framework of the Pan-African Peacekeeping Force [FIA].

Zaire's decision follows that of Senegal, and it is probable that Nigeria, the third member country of the FIA, will adopt the same attitude.

By deciding to send a peacekeeping force to Chad--the first of its kind for the settling of a conflict in an African country--the OAU wanted to prove that, through solidarity, Africans can solve their own problems on the continent.

But the OAU's decision to send contingents to Chad arose from suggestions aimed at finding a political solution to the Chadian problem leading to a true national reconciliation. The two OAU minisummits on Chad in Nairobi and Kinshasa have affirmed the conditions for restoring peace to this country.

The leader of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad--then in power in Ndjamena--systematically rejected the OAU proposals for finding a political solution to the conflict. Misfortune was with him: the military solution which he wholeheartedly supported against the wishes of everybody--whereas he had no force capable of withstanding the irresistible drive of the FAN--turned against him. He was swept out like a straw, at the same time losing his power and the right to suggest conditions. Today, he is a lone man, in search of asylum.

The change in the situation in Ndjamena has practically freed the pan-African organization of its commitments in Chad as far as the FIA is concerned as the ruling power in Ndjamena has changed hands. The decision of the countries forming the FIA to withdraw their contingents from Chad is no demonstration of antipathy against the new authority in Ndjamena. It is not simply a matter of leaving Hissein Habre free to find internal solutions to the problems facing his country.

It is comforting to note that in his first public statement after his military victory, the new strong man in Ndjamena emphasized that he would never give up in his efforts to see to it Chadians regain their identity and find Chadian solutions to their problems, adding that these efforts could be made within the framework of the OAU.

As a member of the OAU, Chad must benefit from the help of this organization for its reconstruction and the elimination of all the bitterness and hatred accumulated during the war. Precisely after taking into account the realities of the moment, our country has decided to withdraw its troops from Chad. Everybody knows that in spite of its own economic difficulties, Zaire has never at any moment hesitated to respond to Africa's call to put part of the best elements of its army at the disposition of the Chadian people. It is not exactly a rest cure. It is the opposite; but having experienced similar outbursts of misfortune at a particular time of its history, Zaire has once again learned to rescue those who have also fallen into distress.

CSO: 4719/1075

CAMPAIGN TO PUBLICIZE MANDELA FATE PRAISED

AB111105 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0820 GMT 11 Jun 82

[AZAP commentary: "Do Everything Not To Forget Nelson Mandela"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Jun (AZAP)--The PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) is getting ready to join this month the news media of the black continent to undetake a campaign aimed at drawing public attention to the fate of Nelson Mandela, the former ANC chairman who was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Pretoria regime on 12 June 1964. This will be the first major political demonstration by which PANA will affirm its personality.

PANA will provide information equipment to the national agencies of Africa, and will play a particularly active role in this campaign which is aimed at reminding the world of the unfortunate and inhuman fate which the racist South African regime is forcing one of the first great South African black nationalist fighters to suffer.

The initiative of the African press to draw public attention to the black South African nationalists is very laudable. In fact, preoccupied with the difficult Namibian independence issue after the liberation of the Portuguese and British colonies in Southern Africa, the Africans can be tempted by the devil to push to the background the ANC's fight for the liberation of the black man. Certainly, Africa, which is confronted with the multiple problems of development, cannot be asked to do everything at the same time. However, history will not forgive us if we leave Nelson Mandela and the other nationalists to their sad fate, whatever our reasons.

In fact, despite international protests, Mandela and three of his ANC fellow prisoners, among whom is Walter Sisulu, the former secretary general of the ANC, have been suffering severe prison terms under the contemptible and shameful South African regime.

First of all imprisoned in the infamous Robben Island prison off Cape Town, Mandela and his unfortunate friends have this year been transferred to the Pol Smoor prison in Cape Province.

This measure, which some people believed was a relaxation of the conditions of imprisonment of the four nationalists, was in reality nothing but a mere

administrative procedure. Nothing has changed in their prison conditions. With a regime that despises himan life--especially that of black--the African press is right to mobilize African and world opinion in order to discourage all physical attacks on prisoners.

The campaign in favor of Nelson Mandela and the ANC nationalist fighters must be in the interest of the first leader and, it goes without saying, the leaders of SWAPO who are political prisoners in Pretoria. Public opinion should particularly remember Herman Toivo Ja Toio, the founding father of SWAPO, who has also been sentenced to life imprisonment since 1968. The whole world must do everything possible so that all these people--victims of the shameful policies of South Africa--are not forgotten. The intensification of initiatives like the one undertaken by the PANA is very worthwhile. Such initiatives will surely speed up the liberation of the black man in this part of the continent.

CSO: 4719/1075

RENUNCIATION OF PETRODOLLARS FOLLOWS RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3382, 31 May 82 p 1477

[Text] Zaire's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Israel has prompted a flurry of reactions in African, Arab and Western capitals. (For comment see *West Africa* May 24.) Contrary to some reports, the Zairois Embassy will be in Tel Aviv and not Jerusalem. Israel's Embassy in Kinshasa has been officially opened by the Director General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Mr. David Kimche.

For the record, the following countries have announced a complete suspension of diplomatic relations with Zaire because of the move; Saudi Arabia, Quatar, Libya, Bangladesh, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

Iraq and Morocco have resolved to persuade President Mobutu to change his mind. Tunisia has recalled its Ambassador to Kinshasa "as a first stage"; so has Algeria.

Following a suggestion in the Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv* that Ivory Coast, Kenya, Gabon, Ghana and Togo would be among those to follow Zaire's example, Abidjan and Libreville have issued statements denying any such plans. Senegal, Cameroon and Mali have also said they will not follow Zaire's lead.

More than 100 members of the Nigerian National Assembly have backed a proposal before the House to recognise Israel. Great Nigeria People's Party member E. C. Ebo called on President Shagari to "do all within his power to persuade other member countries of the OAU to recognise Israel as soon as possible".

Washington has welcomed the move. A United States' State Department communiqué said of the siting of the Embassy in Jerusalem (which later proved untrue) "this is a bilateral affair concerning only Zaire and Israel".

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) has said it will suspend all activities in Zaire because of the decision. The Khartoum-based bank said the move was a grave breach of Afro-Arab solidarity.

The OPEC Fund for development, which is due to meet next month in Libreville will discuss whether to continue loans to Zaire.

Zaire joins three other African countries which have diplomatic relations with Israel; South Africa, Malawi and Egypt.

President Mobutu has denounced Arab "interference in a Sovereign State's policy" and the "vile threat of petro-dollars curiously aimed at a Black State". In an interview on Brussels Radio the President said Zaire was not ready to submit to the "yoke of an Arab neo-slavery system". He described Afro-Arab solidarity as a booby trap, and denounced Arab leaders as "slave taking caravanners with riding crops and turbans".

Most African States broke relations with Israel in 1973 under pressure from Arab States seeking a return of Israeli-occupied Arab territory. Part of that territory was the Sinai Peninsular, which was returned to Egypt recently.

Because of the return of the Sinai, the Kinshasa statement said, there was "no problem" about renewing diplomatic ties with the Jewish State.

In Jerusalem, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesperson welcomed the decision and called on other African countries to "renew ties of friendship and co-operation to our mutual benefit."

Israel has close economic ties with many African States, sending them agricultural experts and training Africans in Israel in various fields. It is estimated that about 4,000 Israeli experts already work in Black Africa, some 300 of whom are in Zaire. Israeli Foreign Ministry officials operate unofficially through friendly Embassies in a number of African States, including Gabon, Ghana and Ivory Coast. Zaire in particular is known to have maintained close economic links with Israel despite the diplomatic break.

CSO: 4700/1350

BRIEFS

ZAIRIAN FORGERS IN FRANCE--VERSAILLES, April 22--French police have smashed a multi-million dollar forgery ring run by Zairean political refugees under which people drew social benefits under up to a dozen different names and may have falsely inflated unemployment figures by some quarter of a million people. Official sources said Wednesday that a total of nearly three million dollars' worth of benefits had been illegally drawn in France with the false identity papers. With ramifications into Belgium, the network had drawn a total of some 20 million dollars' benefits. The Zairean refugees, as well as French citizens, passed themselves off as British, Chadian, Central African, Namibian and Congolese nationals anddrew benefits worth between 5,000 and 18,000 dollars a month each in different towns throughout France. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2891, 23 Apr 82 p 24]

CSO: 4700/1353

BRIEFS

CONTACT GROUP DELEGATION--Lusaka, 9 Jun (AFP)--Representatives of the Western Contact Group on Namibia--United States, Britain, Canada, France and FRG--had talks on Monday with Zambian authorities in the Zambian capital. After the talks, the Canadian delegate, Eric Bergbush, said following the 30 April meeting between Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha, the contact group believes that this "is the right moment" for the settlement of "essential problems" concerning Namibia. After its Zambian visit, the contact group delegation will go to Angola and Tanzania. [Text] [AB091007 Paris AFP in French 0918 GMT 9 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1050 END

JPRS 81112

23 June 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2645

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81112

23 June 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2645

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DECLINE OF SPARSE INTER-AFRICAN TRADE REPORTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Jun 82 p 7

[Text]

NINETY-FIVE percent of African trade is with countries outside the African region. Intra-African trade now accounts for less than 5% of total African trade and shows a declining trend.

This was revealed in the Economic Commission for Africa's African trade bulletin, made available at the ECA seminar for presidents and secretaries-general of African chambers of commerce, held in Harare last week.

The bulletin said though this was the trend, the potential for the expansion of intra-African trade was substantial.

"The realisation of this potential will largely depend upon the extent to which African governments, producers, and all trade organisations commit themselves to identifying products that can be traded among African countries and the efforts exerted in actually orienting their production and commercial activities towards African markets," the bulletin said.

The African region was, in 1970-79, a net importer of products classified as manufactured goods — which included machines and transport equipment, beverages and tobacco, chemicals, animal and vegetable oils — while it was a net exporter of products falling under the categories of food and live animals, crude materials excluding fuels, mineral fuels and others.

Some studies have also shown that the African region is a net importer of processed goods that are produced from raw materials available in African countries.

RAW MATERIALS

"The potential for an expansion of intra-African trade therefore, lies partly in the management and processing of the raw materials for distribution within the region.

"Accordingly trade institutions such as chambers of commerce, export promotion centres and related trade intermediaries have an important role to play in realizing this potential by identifying trade opportunities and encouraging production of goods to be marketed in Africa," said the bulletin.

The bulletin also said the excess of imports over exports for the period 1976 to 1978 showed an increasing demand trend for some commodities. In 1976, imports of canned meat exceeded exports by $17 655 000. A year later imports were $45 879 000 more than exports, and in 1978, imports were $58 652 000 more than exports.

The bulletin quotes the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) as saying the largest exporters of canned meat were Kenya, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Somalia. The bulk of these exports were destined for European markets. While some African countries exported their canned meat to European and Middle East markets, African importers were supplied from Europe, Latin America and New Zealand.

"The reasons for this pattern of trade in canned meat are said to include transport facilities old-established trade links, credit facilities, taste, brand loyalty and quality requirements for the traditional African consumer groups, particularly those in urban areas," the bulletin added.

It however acknowledged that there were obstacles and barriers to the development of intra-African trade. These included general obstacles relating to production and markets, monetary, financial, communication and tariff obstacles, and barriers and quantitative restrictions.

CSO: 4700/1406

CUBAN PROJECT TO MOULD NEW AFRICANS DESCRIBED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 Jun 82 pp 1-3

[Article by Pierre Cayrol]

[Text] Havana, June 2--Cuba has embarked on the ambitious project of moulding thousands of youthful "new Africans" into revolutionaries, anti-imperialist, anti-racist and anti-colonialist.

The trainees, aged between 12 and 20 are to become the new cadres of their countries at 18 identical establishments on Cuba's "Youth Isle," formerly known as "Island of Pines."

They come from six sovereign African states--Angola, Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome E Principe--and two liberation movements, fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara and Namibia.

There are also students from Nicaragua.

The youths are grouped by nationality in 18 schools built in the countryside where half the day is spent on classroom studies and the other half working in the fields.

Each establishment has both Cuban teachers as well as Africans who are the same nationality as their pupils. For instance, in the Namibia school there are 34 Cuban and eight Namibian teachers.

The African pupils have the same courses as Cuban children, plus special lessons in geography, history and politics adapted to their own countries.

Strict Schedule

It is a rule that all pupils are members of a revolutionary political organisation.

For instance, Tommy, born in Namibia, is affiliated to the youth movement of the South-West Africa Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO).

All pupils on Youth Island without exception have been granted Cuban scholarships which cover all their expenses.

They have a very strict, almost military, daily schedule, rising at 6:00 a.m. At a parade in their school square they hoist their national and Cuban flags while, standing to attention, they sing their own and the Cuban national anthems.

Friendship Theme

After the morning parade, two columns are formed: one marches off to the fields and the other to the classrooms.

There appear to be no disciplinary problems in the schools. The whole theme of their training is the international working class movement and friendship with Cuba.

A Namibian teacher explained: "Our pupils are here because they want to be here. They want to learn so that later they can help develop their countries, and our main problem is that they all want to be doctors or engineers."

This reasoning is shared by all the teachers--once the "revolution" wins in Namibia, the new government must not be faced with a lack of trained cadres, as Cuba was in 1959. These "new Africans" are here to see that there is no shortage of brainpower at that vital moment.

Own Newspapers

Jorge Martin, the Cuban director of a burgeoning SWAPO revolutionary school, said: "It is important that our pupils do not feel like Cubans, but Namibians. That is why we develop their own forms of culture like art, singing and dancing."

They are taught in Spanish, but they all speak and study in their own language. They regularly read their own newspapers, and at the SWAPO school press clippings are pinned up from "Namibia Today", SWAPO's own publication.

Each Sunday students can go into the nearby town of Nueva Gerona. They are given a little pocket money so that they can buy a cold soft drink or an ice-cream. It is here they meet other Cuban children and youths.

The visitor's main impression is the apparent political determination shown by the pupils. They have all completely memorised their political lessons and have absolutely no doubt as to the rightness of their cause.

Bullet for Tyrant

Take this slogan changed by Nicaraguan children: "A peso for a bullet and a bullet for the tyrant, because the sovereignty of the people is unquestioned and must be defended by force of arms. Sandinistas Command."

Guillermo was born 13 years ago at Matagalpa, Northern Nicaragua. He knows all these slogans by heart like all his friends. He is happy to be here, working in the orange groves and then studying in the classroom.

Naturally, he gets homesick, but he receives letters every two weeks and that seems to keep him content.

Leninist Conception

Javier, 17, is proud of the system here and the mixture of study and farming. "It is the implementation of the Leninist conception to form the new Soviet man," he said. He knows all about Lenin, having studied him here.

Presumably he will go on later to a Cuban agronomical centre before returning home when he is an adult to "improve farming" there.

There is enthusiasm everywhere, and one reads hatred in their eyes when they talk about colonialism, racism and imperialism.

They become exulted whenever they talk about their revolutionary leaders.

They all seem happy, well fed and enjoying good living conditions which they attribute to Cuba. They never stop chanting "Long Live Cuba-Angolan Friendship" or whatever their country is.

President Fidel Castro is ensuring that Cuba's presence in Africa will remain for at least one generation. (A.F.P.).

CSO: 4700/1406

ITALIAN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SUPPORT TO MPLA

AB091034 Luanda ANGOP in French 0919 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Mocamendes, 8 Jun (ANGOP)--Giorgio Chiacomeli, minister plenipotentiary at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, declared in Mocamedes (south-west Angola) that his country gives concrete support to the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola under existing agreements between the two countries.

Talking to the local press just before his return to Luanda, Giorgio Chiacomeli said cooperation between Italy and Angola is gradually being strengthened.

The Italian minister, who is also the director general of cooperation and development, added that he had contacts at various levels with Angolan authorities with a view to strengthening the already-existing relations on the basis of assistance and mutual understanding. It is believed that these contacts have resulted in speeding up the execution of development projects.

Asked about his impression about activities of international imperialism in southern Angola, the Italian leader said the Italian Government will always give its support to the People's Republic of Angola whose struggle is followed with understanding by the Italian people.

In conclusion, he said we condemn racist South African maneuvers, as well as that of the so-called contact group, and we favor the independence of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole and legitimate representative.

CSO: 4719/1051

BRIEFS

FAO MONETARY AID--Angola will benefit from a $21 million FAO aid which will be used to rehabilitate coffee production and to help Namibian refugees who are still in our country. This amount is part of total of $286.5 million granted within the framework of a world food program for the financing of development projects in 18 countries. [Text] [AB071240 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 7 Jun 82 AB]

OILFIELD SUPPORT UNIT PROGRESS--Luanda, 10 Jun (ANGOP)--The first phase of the Kwanda Basein Zaire Province, northern Angola, will be inaugurated in September, according to a reliable source from the Angolan National Oil Company (SONANGOL). This first phase constitutes a support unit for the oilfields in oil production blocks 1 and 2 respectively (onshore and offshore) with a total production of approximately 50,000 barrels a day. It has been further indicated that this first phase of the base includes the construction of a road linking it with the oecean export terminal of Quifunquena, a heliport, warehouses and workshops. The Quifunquena terminal, it is said, has just been equipped with storage tanks that can hold 800,000 barrels of crude, in order to facilitate the loading of tankers at sea. [Text] [AB101338 Luanda ANGOP in French 1050 GMT 10 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1051

UNDP CHIEF LEAVES COUNTRY IMPRESSED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 10 May 82 p 2

[Article by Bapasi Mphusu]

[Text]

THE ASSISTANT Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mr Doo Kingue left Botswana on Wednesday with high impressions on how Botswana manages its economic development.

Mr Kingue, who was visiting Botswana at the invitation of the Government said in an interview with BOPA: "It is my very great satisfaction to notice that the government of Botswana manages very well its economy and have very well organised priorities."

The administrator is also the UNDP Regional Director for Africa incharge of the management of UNDP supported activities in 43 African countries except Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan, Egypt and Djibouti.

Mr Doo Kingue said that it was a delight for the UNDP to deal with a country like Botswana and assured continued support by the UNDP for Botswana.

He pointed out that he was pleased that the UNDP-supported projects in Botswana "are bringing a significant contribution to the development of the country."

"All these projects impress me for the impact they are facing in the development of the economy of your country," said Mr Doo Kingue.

The projects visited by Mr Doo Kingue included the Botswana Institute of Administration and Commerce (BIAC), the Agricultural Research Station at Sebele and the Soil Mapping project. He also visited the Rice Project in Maun for which there is a UNDP volunteer and the Okavango Delta.

In addition to the UNDP bilateral cooperation with Botswana, the UNDP official said: "We have committed ourselves to intensify and increase our cooperation with the nine member countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)."

Mr Doo Kingue's impressions about the management of the economic development of Botswana resulted from his visits to some of the UNDP supported projects and the discussions with leaders of the country.

He met with President Dr Q.K.J. Masire, three cabinet ministers, Dr G. Chiepe of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Mr Washington Meswele of Agriculture and the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi.

He described the Finance Minister as the UNDP contact of the UNDP Resident Representative in Gaborone.

With Mr Mmusi he held two meetings reviewing all aspects of UNDP-Botswana cooperation. According to Mr Doo Kingue the second meeting was a round up after visiting and meeting other ministers and seeing UNDP supported projects in Gaborone.

He said that his meetings with ministers enabled him to discuss specific problems concerning the development of departments which the ministers were incharge of.

Explaining the reasons for his visit Mr Doo Kingue said that he was here to discuss with the Government the status of UNDP-Botswana cooperation and also assess how relevant the cooperation was to the needs of Batswana.

He added that he was consulting with the Government on overall cooperation between UNDP and African and particularly on aspects of the cooperation concerning southern Africa.

"As you know Botswana is the headquarters of SADCC, an organisation, the creation of which we very well welcome," Mr Doo Kingue said.

In addition to the management of UNDP supported activities in 43 African countries Mr Doo Kingue said that he was also responsible for cooperation between UNDP and all the continental bodies like the Organisation African Unity, Economic Commission for Africa.

Also, he added, he was responsible for the intergovernmental organisations which have sub-regional and regional responsibilities like SADCC and the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), and the African Development Bank and the Arab Bank for African Development.

CSO: 4700/1396

BRIEFS

LOW FOOD HARVEST--Botswana will face a low food harvest this year. This was announced in a press release from the Division of Planning and Statistics. "According to the Agricultural Statistics Unit's assessments of the standing crop, there is little optimism about the 1982 crop production prospects," says the release. It goes on: "Current projections estimate the 1982 production of the four food crops--sorghum, maize, millet and beans/pulses--to be between 17 000 and 22 000 metric tons. In 1980 and 1981 the crop farmers in the country produced 44 800 and 54 300 metric tons, respectively. "The planted area is currently estimated between 128 and 147 thousand hectarage. Consequently, the present forecast should not be treated as invilate. It will be revised as more information becomes available. "Seen against the background of the above average 1981 agricultural situation, the current year's projection is down because of the decrease in both average yields and planted hectarage. "The major contributions to the presently unfavourable situation were, among other things, the prevalence of adverse seasonal weather and the high incidence of aphid infestation on crops," added the release. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 6 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1396

MOGADISHU RADIO COMMENTS ON ETHIOPIA-SUDAN RELATIONS

EA082122 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The Addis Ababa regime has begun causing chaos in Sudan. Our commentary on this issue is read to you by Muhammad Umar Khayreh.

The Russian regime, Addis Ababa's (?teacher), is known to be bringing chaos and confusion to Abyssinia's neighbors, whose policies run counter to those ugly Soviet policies which work against the interests of the region's masses. Another known factor is the Mengistu regime's efforts over the past few years to implement Moscow's policies, in particular its great interest in expansion and control of the Red Sea. The regime also made an unholy alliance with Libya. The Abyssinian regime is also known still to be dominating various nationalities who are constantly fighting to win their freedom.

The Abyssinian regime failed miserably with its so-called "red star" campaign aimed at exterminating the Eritrean liberation movement. [Words indistinct] Moscow and Libya brought a contingent of 200,000 troops, including Cubans and Russians. Mengistu also transferred his defense headquarters to Asmara. The campaign, whose aim was to create terror and fear, gained nothing but immense losses for its troops. When Abyssinians became embarrassed by the campaign, Moscow advised them to woo Sudan and make it stop its assistance to the Eritrean fighters. A delegation was sent from Addis Ababa to discuss the matter with President Numayri. The delegation held low-key talks with Sudanese leaders and came back with no concrete success.

Immediately after the delegation's return to Addis Ababa, there was intense activity in Sudan. Members of the armed forces, including security forces, numbering 50,000, were put on full alert and mobilized [words indistinct] the Abyssinian regime. Sudanese helicopters now daily patrol the border between the two countries, especially the towns of al-Qadarif and [name indistinct].

Military reports from Sudan indicate that the Abyssinians are arming and infiltrating into Sudan two antigovernment factions. The reports say one of these groups is led by a former Sudanese paratrooper by the name of (Yaqub Ismail), who defected from Sudan in 1976. He and another man by

the name of (Ansheri) have established a base in (Zimeyra), near the Sudanese border. The aim of these factions is to cause chaos and confusion in Sudan.

A Sudanese Government spokesman said clashes took place on the Sudan-Abyssinian border, during which several arms caches were unearthed. The spokesman added that in the last 6 months, fierce fighting took place along the border, but worse came in the past 2 weeks, when Abyssinian forces and Sudanese Government forces exchanged machinegun and artillery fire, although no casualties were reported.

It is known that Sudan is well aware of Addis Ababa's evil activities against the Sudanese Government. The Russian regime [words indistinct] Addis Ababa wants to carry out an undeclared war against Sudan.

Sudan is aware of Russian conspiracies in the Horn of Africa. An anti-Sudanese conspiracy is also being hatched in Libya. At Khartoum airport recently, various weapons were seized which came from Libya via Addis Ababa. Bombs have also been detonated in Khartoum, but the merchants of death were brought to court and sentenced accordingly.

There is no doubt that the campaign Addis Ababa regime attempts to wage against Sudan has been masterminded by Libya and Addis Ababa with the knowledge of Moscow. However, it is very difficult for it to succeed in their campaign since the Sudanese Government and people are aware of the plot: Similar plots have already been carried out by these countries. It is also known that they have carried out naked aggression against the Somali Democratic Republic, although they have always met with defeat and (?shame).

CSO: 4503/21

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RECEIVES NUMAYRI MESSAGE--Khartoum, 9 Jun (SUNA)--Djibouti President Hassan Gouled today received Sudanese Foreign Affairs Minister Muhammad Mirghani, who is currently visiting Djibouti. The minister delivered to him a written message from President Ja'far Numayri. During the meeting they discussed the Arab and African situation and issues of mutual interest. The Djibouti president conveyed to the minister his greetings to President Numayri and his wishes to the Sudanese people for progress and prosperity. Muhammad Mirghani and the delegation accompanying him left Djibouti for Addis Ababa today en route to Magadishu, carrying a similar message to Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. [Excerpts] [GF091707 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 9 Jun 82]

CSO: 4704/19

ELF-PLF CALLS ON EEC TO STOP AID TO ETHIOPIA

GF091305 Doha QNA in Arabic 0957 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Mogadishu, 9 Jun (QNA)--Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the executive committee of the ELF-PLF, has announced that the front asked the EEC countries to halt whatever aid it was giving to the regime in Ethiopia because it is abusing this aid for military purposes.

In a statement to QNA in Mogadishu, Sabbe, who is currently visiting Somalia, said that he had informed the EEC member countries that the continuation of this aid by the EEC will lead to bolstering the Soviet expansionist policy in the Red Sea--which would pose danger to the interests of the EEC countries in Bab El Mandeb since the Eritrean forces will be forced to hinder navigation in Bab El Mandeb and even carry out operations of hijacking or sabotage if this aid continues.

Osman Sabbe added the Eritrean forces have been waging a battle of struggle and heroism for more than 20 years. As a result, 130,000 martyrs of the Eritrean people and forces have been killed and 1 million Eritreans have become refugees in Sudan. Sabbe expects a new Ethiopian assault against the Eritrean forces this summer and during the rainy season.

Regarding the Ethiopian plans against Sudan, Sabbe said the Ethiopians are trying to invade Sudan and topple the national government there in order to establish a pro-Moscow communist government and cut of reinforcement lines to Eritrea.

Regarding efforts being made to close the ranks of the Eritrean fronts and organizations, Sabbe said Chadli Klibi, the secretary general of the Arab League, is currently trying to reunite these organizations and fronts at a meeting to be held in Tunis, "and there is great hope that the reunification and closure of ranks will be successful after the schism which has weakened Eritrean stands."

CSO: 4704/19

ERITREAN OFFICIAL ON UNIFICATION OF FACTIONS

GF021212 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Jun (QNA)--Ramadan Mohamed Nour, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea [EPLF], has reiterated his call for the unification of all fighting Eritrean groups in order to work for the achievement of a comprehensive national unity among the children of the Eritrean people and in order to accomplish the right to self-determination and national independence.

The Eritrean official, who is currently visiting the UAE, said: "We consider national unity a fundamental issue and a strategic question, whether for the purpose of fighting against the Ethiopian enemy or on the level of the future of Eritrea."

He indicated that efforts are underway to unite the groups of the Eritrean revolution in the fighting arena and in political action. [words indistinct]

In a statement published in AL-WAHDAH here today, the Eritrean official said that the Arab League's efforts to unite the various resistance groups during 1981 succeeded to a certain extent, as far as foreign policy and military actions are concerned, but this did not last for more than 6 months, following which fighting broke out between the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea and the Revolutionary Council due to a disagreement on negotiating with Ethiopia, particularly with regard to the issue of autonomy. He indicated that the Popular Front rejects the autonomy that was proposed by Ethiopia and insists on the right to self-determination.

CSO: 4704/19

BRIEFS

ERITREAN OFFICIAL DEPARTS ABU DHABI--Abu Dhabi, 7 Jun (QNA)--Secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea [PFLE], Ramadan Mohamed Nour, today left Abu Dhabi for Riyadh after concluding a 1-week visit to the UAE. During the visit, Nour informed the UAE officials about the latest political and economic developments in the Eritrean arena and in the African Horn region, together with the importance of granting support for the Eritrean revolution in order to enable it to continue its struggle against the Ethiopean occupation and to ensure that the Eritrean people acquire the right to self-determination. [Text] [GF071935 Doha QNA in Arabic 1910 GMT 7 Jun 82]

ERITREAN LEADER ASKS ARAB SUPPORT--Abu Dhabi, 7 Jun (QNA)--Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the Central Council and the executive committee of the Eritrean liberation forces, has called on the Arab nation to support the Eritrean revolution and aid it materially and politically in its struggle against the Ethiopian forces because Eritrea is an indivisible part of the Arab nation. In a press conference which he held here today, Osman Saleh Sabbe praised the UAE stand in support of the Eritrean revolution and in aiding it materially and politically. Sabbe said preparations are underway for a new Ethiopian military campaign against the Eritrean people under Gen Ivanovich Petrov, commander in chief of the Soviet ground forces. He called on Iraq and Iran to accept the Islamic mediation to end the war between them. [Text] [GF071946 Doha QNA in Arabic 1910 GMT 7 Jun 82]

CSO: 4704/19

CVC URGED TO HUNT FOR BIG-TIME FRAUD

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Role of the CVC"]

[Text]

THE Greater Accra branch of the June 4 Movement has urged the Citizens Vetting Committee (CVC) to go for the big fish in its efforts to bring accountability home to those who have destroyed the nation's economy through their fraudulent get-rich-quick business deals.

What the CVC has been doing so far, the Movement holds, amounts to merely chasing clerks, the rank and file. Certainly, if the Makola woman, the one-shelf shopkeeper, the messenger or the labourer is corrupt, he must pay for it. But these are the secondary causes of the nation's economic destruction.

The revolutionary demand for accountability for the economic destruction goes deeper than these. The political basis of the revolution is national democracy, which requires the dismantling of the neo-colonialist economic relations. Unfortunately, up till now the bulk of the cases dealt with by the CVC have failed to tackle this fundamental problem.

This fundamental problem cannot be effectively tackled by chasing the indigenous petty bourgeoisie; it must be tackled by bringing to book the international exploiters in our midst, the comprador capitalists fronting for external interests, and their local allies using the cover of the national bureaucracy.

Many of the people vetted so far are people who changed their money on the black market. They deserve their punishment. But what about the big-time racketeers who brought goods into the country on SUL, sold them at high prices and obtained approval for the Suppliers Credits and transferred the money at the bank rate?

What about the foreign-owned companies which run their business almost permanently on bank overdraft and yet always make profits to be transferred?

Where are the greedy big-time suppliers and the local manufacturers who used their influence with the big politicians who ruled the country, top civil servants who wrote the approval memos, and top officials of the commercial banks and Bank of Ghana to acquire and utilize fat import licences and Suppliers Credits?

FOREIGNERS

We are not hearing anything about the foreigners who "chop Ghana small." What is happening to them?

Where are those who turned the PNP into their private enterprise, cleared everyone else away from the Limann government and turned it into a willing puppet organization for import licence and Suppliers Credit appropriation and distribution to accomplices? The CVC must tackle the PNP gurus who shouted Nkrumah but kept the Nkrumaists at bay, made the party a veritable 'PNP Company (Suppliers and Importers)' and became its sole owners. The CVC must tackle these brokers before tackling the whole country.

The CVC should shy away from the type of sensationalism that creates a bang but reveals nothing. That is what the CVC has so far achieved.

But the people must assist the CVC. Where are the businessmen who used to frequent the corridors of power in the Limann era? Have they vanished into thin air? The CVC must be aided to unearth them. The PDCs of the Ministries of Industry and Trade should publish the names of the fat import licence and Suppliers Credit beneficiaries so that the CVC can do a more useful job for the revolution.

For, if the CVC continues as it is currently doing, it would achieve no more than the fruitless result of trying to kill a tree by pruning the branches instead of cutting the roots. If it goes on this way, it would create adverse effects on tax payment and banking. Formerly mainly people who pay turnover tax kept their money away from the banks; now more people are doing so.

The National Economic Review Committee has the job of solving the liquidity problem caused by tax evasion and too much of the nation's money in foreign hands. The cash of Ghana is not controlled by Ghanaians, otherwise we would not have been saddled as we are by a neo-colonialist economy. Hence any investigation and vetting which has the indigenous petty bourgeois mainly as the focus will not achieve much.

CSO: 4700/1401

FREE GERMAN YOUTH PRAISED AT GDR PICTURE EXHIBITION

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 May 82 pp 4-5

[Text] A week-long picture exhibition on the history and development of the Free German Youth, the national youth movement of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), has opened in Accra at the Exhibition Hall of the Ghana Library Board.

The exhibition was mounted by the Ghana/GDR Friendship Society in conjunction with the GDR Embassy in Accra.

Speaking at the ceremony, Mr Zaya Yeebo, PNDC Secretary for Youth and Sports, regretted the disbandment of the Ghana Young Pioneers Movement by the National Liberation Council government after the 1966 coup.

He said the action dealt a deadly blow to the efforts of the country to develop an anti-imperialist youth movement.

The Secretary noted that the movement spearheaded the mobilisation of young people for industrial, agricultural, social and cultural projects as a means of preparing them for their future role as dedicated and responsible citizens.

Mr Zaya Yeebo said the government has plans to mobilise the youth who form about 60 percent of the population, for the task of national reconstruction.

In this connection, the National Youth Organising Commission had been charged with the establishment of a mass national democratic youth movement within six months from last March 3.

Mr Yeebo said unemployed youth and existing youth organisations in the country would be brought under the newly formed Youth and Students Task Force at the start of the mass democratic youth movement.

Ms Ama Ata-Aidoo PNDC, Secretary for Education, who opened the exhibition called for effective mobilisation of the Ghanaian youth to make their impact felt in the nation reconstruction efforts.

Ms Ata-Aidoo said Ghanaians should be inspired by the achievements of the Free German Youth and help the country take great strides toward development.

Mr Herbert Denzier, GDR Ambassador, hoped the achievement of the Free German Youth would inspire the younger generation of Ghana in tackling the noble task ahead.

Mr John Kwajoe, acting chairman of the National Youth Organising Commission, chaired the function.

CSO: 4700/1400

BRIEFS

MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATION--Out-going graduates of the Ghana Military Academy and Training School have been reminded that a commission in the army is not a free ticket to positions of rank and privilege, nor does it give one a key to wealth and golden beds. This was contained in a speech delivered by the Army Commander, Brigadier Arnold Quainoo when he reviewed the graduation parade of 37 officer cadets of the Academy at Teshie near Accra yesterday. He said commission in the army will give them nothing but unlimited opportunities to be of service to their motherland. The Army Commander explained that all over the world and herein Ghana changes of very spectacular dimensions were taking place almost every day. Officer cadet D Tamatary was awarded the military Cane for being adjuged the best all-round cadet. Among the graduating cadets were three Sierra Leoneans. Also present at the ceremony were the Director of Prions, Mr Acquah Gaisie, the Navy Commander, Captain Oppong and the Air Force Commander, Group Captain Awuvri. [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 May 82 pp 1, 4]

NEGLECT OF STATE FARMS--The root cause of the unproductive nature of the State Farms Corporation (STAFAMS) is apparently due to the fact that a good number of the corporation's farms have been neglected. Over 27,000 acres Oil Palm Plantations spread over four regions in the country, have been virtually abandoned even though most of them are ready for harvesting. The reason given for this sad state of affairs is that the corporation cannot get money to pay its labour force at the various farms with the result that most of them have left for other jobs. Workers of the Corporation of Akonfodi in the Central Region, Kwame Danso and Wenchi in the Brong-ahafo Region and Begoro in the Eastern Region have not been paid for the past five months. Consequently, the corporation has not been in a position to maintain its farms let alone harvest the ripe fruits. Most of the tractors, trucks and other vehicles belonging to the corporation have broken down whilst those on the road need tyres and other parts to keep them running efficiently. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 May 82 p 1]

SOLDIERS' POLITICAL EDUCATION--Political education will now form part of the training of soldiers, Sergeant Daniel Alolga Akata-Pore, member of the Provisional National Defence Council has announced in Tamale. The PNDC member who was inaugurating defence committees of two units of the People's Army said this education would give the army the true character of a people's army. He stressed that the government's ideology was geared towards ensuring

the well-being of Ghanaians. It could be summed up as the "wish of the people" he added. The newly inaugurated PDCs were for the Armed Forces Training Centre and the Logistics Services of the army, both in Tamale. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 May 82 p 6]

BREWERIES CLOSING--All the three breweries in the country--Accra Brewery Limited, Achimota Brewery Company and Kumasi Brewery Limited will soon close down due to shortage of raw materials. Investigations conducted by the Graphic have revealed that the Accra Brewery is now producing at 60 percent capacity, Kumasi Brewery Limited at 35 percent and Achimota Brewery Company at 10 percent and that the breweries face imminent closure. The Achimota Brewery will most probably close down by the middle of next month, the Accra Brewery by the end of that month with the Kumasi Brewery closing down by early September. In an interview with the Graphic in Accra yesterday, Mr Peter Berhard, Managing Director of the Accra Brewery disclosed that last year his company had an import licence of ¢11.3 million which was to last for 12 months. But this, he said, has been stretched into 17 months by cutting down on production. Mr Berhard revealed that last year the company paid to the state ¢160 million as Customs and Excise duties and even though the company applied for ¢25 million import licence this year, up till now nothing has been heard about the application. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 May 82 p 8]

PEOPLE'S TRIBUNALS OPERATION--People's Tribunals which will try persons who have committed various crimes against the state will soon start sitting, a member of the PNDC, Mr Amartey Kwei has announced in Accra. The tribunals will be composed of not only judges and lawyers but laymen including soldiers. Mr Kwei, who disclosed this at the official opening of the Alajo People's Market yesterday said those who thought the tempo of the Revolution was gradually dying out were deceiving themselves. The PNDC believes in using tact and patience in bringing about changes in the society. He noted that things had even gone worse than they used to be because of the continued petty malpractices of market women. These women, he said, would whilst workers were at work, queue for essential goods and sell them later to their fellow women at high prices. He said kalabule, which has eaten deep into the fabric of the Ghanaian society, must be totally eliminated at all cost. "If thousands of people should die to serve this purpose, they must die," he declared. The PNDC member appealed to the women to adhere to the advice of the Government and sell their wares at reasonable prices. He commended the local PDC for their vigilance and made it clear that PDCs were a force to reckon with. They must not be underrated. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 19 May 82 p 8]

INDIAN COOPERATION PLANNED--The Indian government is to provide Ghana with the services of technical experts for rural development projects such as paper manufacturing, fisheries, cocoa processing and other cottage industries. According to a statement issued by the Indian High Commission in Accra yesterday, India would also assist the country in the field of rural electrification. It said the offer was the result of discussions the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Rural Development and Co-operatives had with a two-man Indian delegation which visited the country recently. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 25 May 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/1401

NAIROBI PAPER ATTACKS UNIVERSITY 'AGITATORS'

EA071800 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 7 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Crackdown on Agitators"]

[Text] His excellency the president, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, has vowed to root out plotters and agitators from within the Kenyan nation. In this decision, our leader has the unwavering support and confidence of the overwhelming majority of his people at every level and aspect of national life.

It is extremely easy to identify that minuscule element of misguided individuals that does not support President Moi in his commitment and determination to foster peace, stability and progress in this country.

The fact that they are known and have been tolerated for so long, speaks highly of the calibre of the man that Kenyans have chosen to lead them. It puts them to shame and were they worthy of their convictions, they would have ceased to operate under often government-financed jobs and come out in the open to peddle their foreign ideologies and disruptive teachings.

It is because they know that few Kenyans would listen to them that they choose to manipulate gullible young men and women using ill-gotten gains for foreign elements, that do not have the interests of this country at heart.

We have in mind those university lecturers who consider that academia is the ideal milieu for cowardly agitators. They have turned the honourable pursuit of knowledge into the disreputable medium of poisoning young minds. This fundamental right of the individual to pursue knowledge, is being greatly abused by people who are at the same time maintained at public cost.

One of their activities was revealed yesterday; students at various institutions are being instigated to purchase guns and Maasai swords so that they can deal with those who do not support them when they decide to cause chaos on the campus.

Those who are instigating them--and again we must repeat that they constitute a tiny minority of teachers in our institutions of higher learning--are

supposed to be grooming young men and women for a better life through academic attainment and application.

One has to wonder which responsible person or parent would set out deliberately to guide a younger person along a course of violence and destruction.

There are certain elementary questions that these agitators at the campus should be asked to answer. What, for example, was their behaviour during their studies that enabled them to attain their present positions? Did they practise what they are attempting to teach--the senseless rebellion, intimidation, cowardice and slovenly behaviour that they want our youth to adopt.

Most certainly not. They were as likely as not snivelling sycophants which made it easy for disgruntled and vindictive teachers of permanent revolution to shovel their mumbo jumbo into them.

Why then, should they be tolerated and worse still paid to continue with their evil deeds? The nation has a basic responsibility to educate the youth and to mould it into better people for their own sake and for the good of the country.

We do not need these few elements, either on the campus or in public life who are seeking to retard and ultimately destroy the nation. Kenyans have a right to ask that they be consigned to where they belong and we support the president in the constitutional steps that he takes to deal with them.

CSO: 4700/1364

BRIEFS

NEW ZEALAND, POLISH ENVOYS--H.E. President Daniel Arap Moi received credentials from the first New Zealand high commissioner to Kenya, Mr Paul Charles Cotton, at State House, Nairobi, today. President Moi observed that Kenya and New Zealand share ideas on international issues and were working for the common good of all peoples. At another function, the president bade farewell to the outgoing Polish ambassador in Kenya, Mr Jan Witek. Mr Witek has represented his country in Kenya for 4 years and has been recalled back by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Jun 82 EA]

CSO: 4700/1364

POLICE COMMISSIONER BANS ISLAMIC PARTY DEMONSTRATION

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Apr 82 p 4

> [Excerpts] The demonstration that Yousouf Mohamed's Mauritian Islamic Party (PIM) was planning to hold tomorrow in front of the Ministry of Employment to support a demand for jobs for unemployed Muslims has been banned by Police Commissioner M. A. Rajarai. The organizers were officially informed yesterday, in a letter addressed to them from police headquarters.

In that letter, the police commissioner said that the demonstration could not be approved since the Council of Ministers generally meets on Friday. He pointed out to them that the demonstration organized by jobleee graduates 2 weeks ago was banned, and that those who had disobeyed police orders were arrested.

Yousouf Mohamed, one of the PIM's main spokesmen, took advantage of a meeting held at Camp Yoloff yesterday afternoon to announce to his supporters that because of the police commissioner's decision, the party had decided not to go ahead with the demonstration. Commenting on that decision, Mr Mohamed noted the problems his party has been having.

In that connection, he said that party posters have even been torn down by agents of opposing parties.

Mr Harish Boodhoo, leader of the Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM), was taken to task severely during that meeting by a number of speakers coming to the podium one after the other, among them Yousouf Mohamed himself and Ismael Nawoor and Sedick Naudeer, two former members of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement]. According to the PIM, Harish Boodhoo has shown himself guilty of demagoguery, and even simple-mindedness, through his recent assertion of support for creation of a ministry of religion. "This issue is one that could create problems for Mauritians. Who will take on the duties of minister of religion? Will it be a member of Seva Shivir? Will it be a Hindu, a Muslim or a Christian? And what criteria will be used to choose him? Mr Boodhoo should answer all these questions," Yousouf Mohamed said.

The speaker warned his supporters against the PSM.

Commenting on the current situation in the Labor Party and the CAM [Muslim Action Committee], Mohamed said that "the things that are happeneing now prove we were right to have left Labor. Today," he said, "CAM will only say that the Labor Party is going to return to power, with or without the Muslims. CAM has let itself be humiliated by Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo and Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolan. Razack Peeroo should have submitted his resigation after the Stanley-Diljore affair,"

It is inconceivable, Mr Mohamed opined, that the leader of the Labor Party should order the Police Riot Unit to beat up its own activities. "It is shameful," he said. Mr Mohammed assured his supporters that he has nothing in common with the current Labor Party Leadership. All the same, he added , the Labor Party would have had the best candidate in Moka/Quartier Militaire--but instead he chose to leave his party and fight for the Muslim with the support of the PLM.

9516
CSO: 4719/912

SWAPO DELEGATE ADDRESSES NONALIGNED IN HAVANA

FL051853 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] The ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau continues today at the Palace of Conventions. It closes today. The first speaker was the permanent representative of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] at the United Nations, (Seo Ben Gurirab). The Cape Verde foreign minister, Silvino da Luz, followed.

Here is an excerpt from the SWAPO representative's speech:

[Begin recording in English with consecutive Spanish translation] We urge all the movement's members to condemn, denounce and firmly reject the Reagan administration's policies in terms of its purported policy of friendship and alliance with the Nazi-like regime of Pretoria and because it is carrying out reactionary, hostile and constant propaganda and disinformation plans against SWAPO. Ours are patriotic struggles of the oppressed masses to liberate their beloved homelands. Therefore, we reject all attempts to portray our movement as a party or to link our struggle to the East-West conflict. We urge the meeting to do the same. SWAPO continues to enjoy from international assistance, support and solidarity. We believe this is so because our cause is just and legitimate. It is the cause of self-determination, independence and national sovereignty. [end recording]

CSO: 4748/25

DETAILS OF CANTONAL ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 22 Mar 82 pp 2, 3

[Text] Following the announcement of the cantonal election results, FR3 organized a discussion yesterday evening, first on radio then on television, by Reunion political leaders.

Listeners were no doubt amazed by the intemperate remarks of Wilfrid Bertile, no doubt upset by his failure in the Saint-Pierre second canton.

He accused our party specifically of a "sabotage action" against the Socialist candidates and of "doing everything to shatter the union of the left." As for his statements to LE MONDE, Wilfrid Bertile said that the Reunionese Communist Party [RCP] had used these "as a pretext for a scheme" against the Socialist Party [SP].

After hearing Wilfrid Bertile's remarks at Saint-Denis, our colleague Paul Verges has tried to present the true facts and has said he is going to tell the people of Reunion the truth about Bertile's statements to LE MONDE. Instead of accusing the RCP leaders, he would do better to recognize their efforts to repair the damage caused by his statements and the great harm done to the entire left and his own friends.

Jean-Claude Fruteau, first secretary of the Socialist Federation, said yesterday evening that the report of the Saint-Benoit vote was correct and that the second round vote was indeed larger than the vote in the first round, thereby showing that when there is a united effort the left wins. He added: "This is no time to engage in polemics within the left."

During the television debate, representatives of the left avoided any polemics in their remarks, which were very constructive. Gilbert Annette, for the Socialist Party, called for a strategic union of the left on the basis of Point 58 of the president of the republic's program (proportional election of a single assembly). As he had on radio, Paul Verges rose above polemics by saying that it was high time to go beyond the stage of intentions and really work to achieve a solid union of the left and of all democrats, all of whom are concerned about developing their country.

He proposed, therefore, that the leaders of the parties of the left meet soon to work energetically to achieve a solid union in anticipation of the major struggles of 1983.

Comparison of the Results of the Two Rounds

Table 1. Cantonal Elections of 14 March 1982 (First Round)

Cantons and communes	Registered	Voted	RCP	SP	MRG	Left total	Left %	Right total	RSD
Sainte-Rose	3,139	2,246	450	422		872	38.82	1,229	87
Saint-Benoit	12,136	8,069	1,175	1,843		3,618	44.83	4,404	
Saint-Denis 2	20,703	10,429	1,153	2,181		3,836	36.78	6,400	193
Saint-Denis 3	5,644	3,173	659	734		1,393	43.89	1,686	94
Saint-Denis 4	16,233	8,986	1,609	2,519	596	4,724	52.57	4,020	242
Saint-Pierre 1	8,056	5,150	2,146	488		2,634	52.14	2,446	70
Saint-Pierre 2	8,235	4,869	933	1,052	142	2,127	43.68	2,620	123
Tampon 1	13,848	8,511	1,882	1,332		3,214	37.76	4,909	388
Petite-Ile	4,896	3,700	931	1,176		2,107	56.94	1,588	

Table 2. Cantonal Elections of 21 March (Second Round)

Cantons and communes	Voted	RCP	SP	Left %	Diff from 1st round	% of difference	Right
Sainte-Rose	2,277	957		42.02	+ 85	+3.20	1,320
Saint-Benoit	8,467		4,372	51.63	+754	+6.80	4,095
Saint-Denis 2	10,342		2,950	28.52	-886	-8.26	7,392
Saint-Denis 3	3,183		1,328	41.72	- 65	-2.17	1,855
Saint-Denis 4	9,630		4,430	46	-294	-6.57	5,200
Saint-Pierre 1	5,803	3,073		52.95	+439	+0.81	2,730
Saint-Pierre 2	4,902		1,823	37.18	-304	-6.70	3,079
Tampon 1	9,034	3,612		39.18	+398	+2.22	5,422
Petite-Ile	3,704		1,759	47.48	-348	-9.46	1,945

Table 3. Complete Results of the Second Round

Saint-Pierre (First Canton)

Registered	8,055
Voting	5,958
Void	155
Valid	5,803 (65.96%)
Julien Ramin (RCP)	3,073 (52.95%) elected
Henri Cadet (right)	2,730 (47.04%)

Saint-Pierre (Second Canton)

Registered	8,233	
Voting	5,146	
Void	244	
Valid	4,902 (62.50%)	
Wilfrid Bertile (SP)	1,823 (37.18%)	
Alfred Isautier (right)	3,079 (62.81%)	reelected

Tampon (First Canton)

Registered	13,833	
Voting	9,251	
Void	217	
Valid	9,034 (66.87%)	
Claude Hoarau (RCP)	3,612 (39.98%)	
Paul Badre (right)	5,422 (60.01%)	reelected

Sainte-Rose

Registered	3,139	
Voting	2,351	
Void	74	
Valid	2,277 (74.89%)	
Ary Payet (RCP)	957 (42.02%)	
Alix Elma (right)	1,320 (57.97%)	reelected

Saint-Denis (Second Canton)

Registered	20,703	
Voting	10,610	
Void	268	
Valid	10,342 (51.24%)	
Albert Ramassamy (SP)	1,756 (16.97%)	
Eric Boyer (right)	5,636 (54.49%)	elected

Saint-Denis (Third Canton)

Registered	5,644	
Voting	3,258	
Void	75	
Valid	3,183 (57.72%)	
Mikael Nativel (SP)	1,328 (41.72%)	
Marcel Hoarau (right)	1,855 (58.27%)	elected

Saint-Denis (Fourth Canton)

Registered	16,233	
Voting	9,855	
Void	255	
Valid	9,630 (56.88%)	
Gilbert Annette (SP)	4,430 (46%)	
Marc Gerard (right)	5,200 (53.99%)	elected

Petite-Ile

Registered	4,894	
Voting	3,832	
Void	128	
Valid	3,704 (78.3%)	
Christophe Payet (SP)	1,759 (47.48%)	
Armand Nativel (right)	1,945 (52.51%)	reelected

Saint-Benoit

Registered	12,435	
Voting	8,677	
Void	210	
Valid	8,467 (69.77%)	
Jean-Claude Fruteau (SP)	4,372 (51.63%)	elected
David Moreau (right)	4,095 (48.36%)	

9920
CSO: 4719/840

COMMUNIQUE OF SOCIALIST PARTY FEDERATION CRITICIZED

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] The Socialist Party Federation executive committee met on Saturday, 27 March. A communique reporting the results of the proceedings was published in QUOTIDIEN yesterday, 1 April.

The communique cited a number of objectives and facts that TEMOIGNAGES has already reported.

It pointed out that when the left was mobilized it won considerably more votes in the second round than in the first. This is a sign that the union of the left is producing a favorable reaction in the country.

The Socialist Federation executive committee reaffirmed:

1. The need to establish a single assembly by proportional election; and it called on all its elected representatives to work for this objective at all levels.

2. "The need to rally the popular forces and the need for progress on a development program."

The primary requirement is a will for unity on all sides. The Reunionese Communist Party [RCP] has already made a new proposal for a meeting to the Socialist Federation in a letter dated 30 March 1982.

Facts

However, there is another aspect to the Socialist Federation communique: The voters themselves will be the judges of any failure to transfer votes, and "the RCP bears the responsibility for the defeat" of Socialist candidates in the second round.

We regret this new attack, but we fully agree that the voters of the left are the best judges of responsibility, particularly on the basis of what they saw and heard, an anticommunist propaganda conducted by certain Socialist Party members and candidates as well as efforts to corrupt.

The voters will be the judges when they see first hand the disunity and the arguments of the right on independence used against the RCP. For years, the right has done everything to pin this image on the RCP, without the Communist Party being able to respond even once.

This is what some Socialist Party members and candidates have been doing, without recognizing that this harms the entire left. The voters will reflect on this when they become aware of it.

It is a question of facts, which should make everyone think.

Before the first round of cantonal elections, we approached the originators of these attacks and pointed out that they were very negative. We have refused to publicly engage in polemics, and therefore the polemics are not our fault.

On the other hand, after Wilfrid Bertile delivered his veritable act of aggression against the RCP, did the Socialist Federation executive committee wish us to keep quiet, when the clear intentions had been affirmed in the 13 March LE MONDE? Should we have concealed the fact? We would have assumed a serious political responsibility by hiding this from the voters, who would have been certain to criticize us for it. Who is responsible for the polemics?

Clarification

The attack on our party appeared in the 13 March LE MONDE, and Wilfrid Bertile knew that it would be published during the election campaign; it was he, therefore, who opened fire. TEMOIGNAGES naturally responded. And as far as we know, until notified to the contrary, Wilfrid Bertile is a leader and an elected representative of the Socialist Party.

In these circumstances, should we attach any importance to what Bertile says? Or, indeed, is he saying out loud what others are thinking privately? These are important items to be clarified.

When, on 22 March 1982, Daniel Cadet declared on television that he was "fed up" with bearing the responsibility for the division on the left during the 1981 legislative election, because he was simply carrying out instructions, Wilfrid Bertile was at that time first secretary of the Socialist Federation.

Political honesty demands that the truth be told.

Thus, in regard to responsibility for starting the polemic, the executive committee of the Socialist Federation should be more objective, especially since it has not silenced the individual who poured oil on the fire.

We need only look at the current case of a man of the right like Jacques Dambreville saying publicly that the right should unite with the Socialists to block the way for the RCP in Saint-Pierre (QUOTIDIEN, 26 March 1982, p 5). Was that not the result of political maneuvers during the cantonal elections, maneuvers to which Camille Gerard was referring?

Should we conceal this from the voters or demand an explanation, a reply, from the Socialist Federation, which has thus been faulted?

More Obstacles

In summary, if the executive committee of the Socialist Federation had discussed the RCP's many proposals for a meeting and an agreement on a joint platform of "no opponent on the left and reciprocal withdrawal," none of these problems would exist today.

However, better late than never; and from the communique, once again, we stress the main point: Both parties are ready to meet without conditions. If the RCP is attacked, it will systematically reply. It will not do so willingly but as a political duty to the public, which demands that matters be made clear.

Thus, there is no further obstacle to a meeting.

It is not a matter of provoking a polemic, neither of provoking nor continuing a polemic, which would lead to a response and then require the establishment of the condition: "No more polemic."

All that is needed is to stop the feuding, period.

Therefore, we await with interest the response to the RCP's latest letter of 30 March 1982 calling for a meeting. If there is agreement on that, then we will embark on a genuine union of the left and the right will be defeated in Reunion in the coming months.

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CSO: 4719/840

CHURCHMEN ATTEND NUCLEAR CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 31 May 82 p 2

[Text] Sierra Leone was among 590 delegates and guests from 90 countries attending a world conference on "Religious workers for saving the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe" held in Moscow, USSR recently.

Rev Jeremiah Pratt, one of two Sierra Leonean churchmen who attended the conference said "The conference made it possible for representatives of different religions to meet and discuss the problem of vital concern for all people of the planet: the preservation and consolidation of peace.

The other delegate was Canon Harry Sawyerr.

Speaking to correspondents in Moscow, Rev Pratt said "The conference launched a fervent appeal to safeguard peace by promoting understanding among countries and peoples.

"We have discussed how to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and adopted resolutions. Now we expect a response from Heads of States who should meet and negotiate disarmament problems."

Delving on the relations between the USSR and Sierra Leone, Rev Pratt noted their friendly character and expressed appreciation for the USSR's aid in training national personnel for Sierra Leone.

Rev Pratt ended up by saying "When meeting Soviet people we sensed their striving to friendship and peace among nations."

CSO: 4700/1396

MEMBERSHIP IN ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 28 May 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] Sierra Leone has become the 42nd member of the Islamic Development Bank.

This followed the recommendation of the Board of Executive Directors and the Board of Governors of the Bank at a meeting presenting being held in Turkey.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Salia Jusu Sheriff in thanking the Board of Governors on behalf of the Government for accepting Sierra Leone's admission to the Bank, assured the meeting that the government and people of this country highly appreciated the importance and obligation that go with such membership.

He noted with delight that when Sierra Leone indicated her intention to assume full membership of the Bank the President of the Bank and his staff responded with remarkable speed and effectiveness.

He added that their effort had ensured the presence of his delegation at the meeting.

Sierra Leone, the Minister said, was fully aware of the ideals and aspirations that inspired the founder members of the Islamic Development Bank.

He affirmed that the case of the least developed of the developing countries to which Sierra Leone belongs could not be better presented than has been done by Dr Ahmad Mohamed Ali, President and Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors in his review of the international economic perspectives and its impact on member countries.

Mr Jusu-Sheriff was confident that with such a case so convincingly presented in the Sixth Annual report there would be understanding and support of the Bank, in our effort to improve our overall economic situation.

The Minister spoke of the reluctance and hesitance of the major industrialised countries to meet the targets set for aid and the transfer of resources to the least developed countries.

It was therefore pleasing to note the generosity and willingness of some of our brothers in the Islamic Development Bank to alleviate the worst effects of underdevelopment and improve the equality of life in the least developed countries, Mr Jusu-Sheriff added.

The Finance Minister told members that his delegation has been encouraged by what has transpired and will be stimulated with ideals on their returning home and wished the Bank prosperity in its future efforts to promote the well-being of the citizens of its member states.

CSO: 4700/1396

ALLEGED SALE OF ARMS TO ARGENTINA DISCUSSED

Confusing Policy Statements

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 May 82 p 2

[Article by Ivor Wilkins: "Anatomy of a Muddle"]

[Text]

THE prospect of South Africa arming the Argentine regime in its struggle against the British Government had to be taken seriously.

And, after all the bluster and the denials, it still is.

British spokesmen have made it quite clear, in diplomatically couched terms, that Whitehall is not entirely satisfied that South Africa's responses to the allegations have closed the matter.

In reply to queries from the Sunday Times a British Embassy spokesman said his government had noted South Africa's assurance that it was not supplying and would not supply Exocet missiles to Argentina.

Concern

It had also noted the Defence Minister's denial that missiles or aircraft parts have been provided before or during the Falklands conflict.

"Her Majesty's Government has, however, also noted the limited scope of that denial and the fact that it concerns only the past and not the present or future," the spokesman said.

What is causing concern among sceptics is that South Africa has specifically denied supplying Exocet missiles, missiles in general and aircraft parts to the Argentinians.

They worry that that leaves open a host of other weaponry that South Africa may or may not be supplying.

Notwithstanding South Africa's denials, the depth of scepticism still felt in Whitehall was reflected in the embassy spokesman's response:

"We have impressed on the South African Government the strong hope that all military supplies will be suspended for the duration of the conflict."

The extraordinary events of Monday, which saw the South African Government dig in on a blunt refusal to talk about arms deals and then, within hours, turn its own policy upside down, has left political and diplomatic circles buzzing.

Immediately the allegations of South African arms supplies to Argentina became public, the Government's attitude was that it would not confirm or deny with whom it traded in arms.

Both the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, issued formal statements affirming that commitment.

"We will not be shifted from our position by politics," the Prime Minister said.

But within hours something had happened to cause the Government to completely reverse its position.

To the astonishment of Parliament, General Malan interrupted a night sitting of the House of Assembly to issue a denial:

"South Africa has not supplied or sold any missiles or aircraft parts before or after the Falklands crisis to Argentina."

Observers attribute the absolute reversal of policy to a number of possible factors.

There is a belief that the Government attempted a bold finesse against the British Government which backfired.

Resentful of Britain's arms embargo against South Africa and its withdrawal from the Simonstown Agreement, the Government might have wanted to deliberately allow Whitehall to labour under the apprehension that the Republic had weapons aplenty — arms embargoes notwithstanding — enough to spread around.

Dangers

Hence the calculatedly ambiguous stance.

But, in the vital hours that so completely reversed the Government's position, it is believed the dangers of this strategy were forcefully

brought home to the South African leaders.

Europe was solidly behind Britain. America, whose tolerance towards South Africa is the first consideration in virtually all its foreign policy decisions, was backing Britain.

Britain has enormous trade with South Africa and is an influential ally under Mrs Thatcher's Conservative Government.

With a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council, that is not something to be casually jeopardised.

That enough was cause to tread warily in choosing to side with Britain's opponents.

Certainly, British Government spokesmen were quick to point out that the British public would react with anger if the allegations were confirmed.

(There were other public reactions in Britain, too, however. The London Daily Express reckoned that if South African arms were used against British troops, successive British governments only had themselves to blame: by placing embargoes against South Africa, the biters had become the bitten.)

But, for South Africa's internal politics, the dangers were also enormous.

With a large proportion of the white population traditionally linked with Britain — particularly in times of war — the risk of repeating the awful divisions of the past and re-awakening Boer-Brit antagonisms inside South Africa would be considerable.

At a time when the Government is seeking new political alliances such divisions simply could not be afforded.

In at least three private meetings between senior Government Ministers — including the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and the Foreign Minister — Opposition representatives made it clear how seriously they regarded the allegations.

Checks

They conveyed their determination to clarify the issue, either by way of formal questions in Parliament or in attempts to have the matter aired in a snap debate.

Observers believe it was considerations such as these — rammed home in a flurry of telegrams from abroad and from advice at home — that caused the dramatic backaway by the Government.

Subsequently, the Prime Minister has made lashing attacks on the newspapers that originally published the allegations and a formal police investigation is under way to establish whether there have been contraventions of two laws: The Defence Act and the Arms and Ammunition Act.

The newspapers concerned — all members of the Argus Company — have published accounts of the lengths to which they went to obtain Government reaction to the allegations.

Before publication, the allegations were submitted to the Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs and the Prime Minister was informed, according the accounts by the newspapers concerned.

The report was seen three times by the Department of Foreign Affairs "at very high level" and the original Government comment was amended, at their request, before the papers went on the streets.

The Star's political correspondent, Peter Sullivan, who broke the original story, commented: "I made all the checks I feel a reasonable journalist should make."

The lead-up to the local publication of the allegations began about two weeks ago when the suggestion that South Africa might be assisting Argentina with arms started to circulate in London.

At a time when every military expert and commentator in every news organ in Britain is engaged in dissecting the minutiae of the Falklands crisis, the question of arms supply to Argentina was an obvious subject of examination and South Africa was named as a possible source.

Inevitably, the question percolated back to South Africa and began to circulate in the political corridors towards the end of last week.

"Carefully placed diplomatic leaks" went out that military hardware ranging from "super-sophisticated sea-skimming Gabriel killer missiles to spares for Mirage fighter jets" had been supplied to Argentina.

The equipment, according to the story, had been loaded in crates marked "tractor spares" on to a transport aircraft parked in an isolated place at Cape Town's D F Malan Airport.

There is open speculation in political circles that British diplomatic sources planted the story to force the issue of South Africa's role into the open.

Arms Industry's Growth

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 May 82 p 12

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi: "Weapons Row Puts SA in Spotlight"]

[Text]

Controversy over allegations concerning South African weapons shipments to Argentina has focused international attention on this country's thriving arms industry.

The implication of the storm for war watchers is that South Africa can export weapons of the calibre of the Gabriel missile, or weapons which have the potential to sink the QE2, the Canberra and some warships.

Headlines in newspapers across the world gave the South African armaments industry free advertising.

Before this week's furore the international public was hardly aware that South Africa produced and could sell missiles with the capacity to sink a ship from a launch-pad invisible to the enemy and over the horizon.

The Falklands war and the possibility of South Africa exporting sophisticated and electronically - guided "slingshots" has given this country more military punch.

The basic facts are well known in military circles: the production of Mirage jets and spares, Impala jets, the Cactus (or Crotale) below-radar missile batteries to counter air attack, air-to-air missiles, the G5 155 mm cannon which hits targets accurately at 42 km, the Panhard, Ratel and Eland armoured

cars, which are said to have been sold on foreign markets and other weapons systems.

In the naval field the country can produce frigates and corvettes. In ammunition 141 different calibres are turned out.

And then there is speculation abroad that South Africa has the capacity to assemble a nuclear device from locally made compoponents

Armscor, the giant of the South African arms industry, was brought into being by Act of Parliament after the international arms boycott of the Seventies.

Today Armscor provides work for about 100 000 people — compared with SA Breweries' 66 000, Barlow Rand's 197 000 and Anglo-De Beer's 250 000.

It has 450 main and sub-contractors and 1 500 other firms making its "nuts and bolts."

Nobody knows Armscor's carefully classified budget but having turned South Africa into the 10th largest arms manufacturer in the world it obviously runs into the thousands of millions.

That tenth place may seem high, but it is far behind giants like Russia, the United States and China, which spend between R100 000 million and R30 000 million a year on arms.

Then come France, West Germany, Britain and Israel, making South Africa a clear second-ranker in the industry of death.

The extent of South Africa's arms factories and exports will probably never be known because the set-up is heavily protected by at least four Acts — the Defence Act, the Armaments Development Act, the National Supplies Act and the Arms and Ammunition Act, flanked by the Atomic Energy Act and the Uranium Enrichment Act.

But the fact that a plane load of modern weaponry and spares from this country could have the effect of tipping the scales in a war between Britain and Argentina will make people in world capitals gasp and take notice.

CSO: 4700/1395

MORE COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF SWAPO URGED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 May 82 p 25

[Article by Carolyn Dempster: "SA Must Face Reality, Says Prof. View of SWAPO 'Too Simplistic'"]

[Text]

It is inaccurate and dangerous to portray Swapo simply as a puppet of Russia, Professor John Barratt (right) told University of the Witwatersrand graduates last night. CAROLYN DEMPSTER, The Star's Education Reporter, recorded his address.

To regard Swapo simply as a monolithic marxist organisation and a puppet of Russia was not only inaccurate but dangerous, Professor John Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, said last night.

Addressing graduates at the University of the Witwatersrand's final ceremony, he said the South African Government had adopted this simplistic view and was fostering attitudes which were "entirely unconducive to the acceptance of Swapo as an eventual legitimate government of Namibia."

If the Government was determined to resolve the longstanding dispute, he said, it was surely time to prepare people in Namibia and South Africa for the political changes ahead.

"Are we going to witness the same about-face we saw in Zimbabwe when we have to accept the realities in Namibia," he asked.

South Africa's credibility in the international community was already low because of high-profile security operations and a refusal to negotiate or even recognise Swapo, he added.

This negative and unrealistic approach was symptomatic of the Government's attitude and policies generally, Professor Barratt said. Instead of a firm commitment to end discrimination in all spheres, albeit slowly, the Government sought to mobilise support for a "total national strategy" to combat the "total onslaught."

"We are asked simply to accept without question the official assessment of an external threat — masterminded from Moscow.

"We are asked to accept that the main cause of all our problems is external . . . and we are asked to place the demands of State security above considerations of individual rights."

The Government's perception of external threat infected attitudes towards and dealings with, neighbouring African states, and prevented South Africa from developing constructive relations to build a foundation for the future.

It was easy to become overwhelmed by the immediate problems in South African society and in the southern African region, said Professor Barratt. A call had been made for the Government to make a clear statement of commitment for the future by the constitutional committee of the President's Council — "but will we get such a commitment? Or will we have to contiue without any clear sense of direction into a highly uncertain future?" asked Professor Barratt.

CSO: 4700/1395

PAPER COMMENTS ON NEW PRESS BILL

MB101025 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Jun 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Another Bull in the China Shop"]

[Text] Some of the Chinaware is destroyed, much is damaged but until this week there still remained some precious pieces of porcelain. Now Mr Chris Heunis, minister of internal affairs, appears to be blundering in to destroy most of what is left of freedom of expression in this country. It is a tragedy for many reasons.

Firstly, further legislation is entirely unnecessary. It is already possible to close down newspapers, as the world was closed, without even giving reasons. The restriction and regulations covering the press are already vast, far greater than those affecting politicians or the man in the street.

Secondly, there was every reason to believe that all the excesses of the Steyn Commission could be avoided. Even those who sought further censorship or external control of the press seemed reluctant to go far as the Steyn Commission proposed. Perhaps those excesses will be avoided, but if more statutes are introduced, free speech is further damaged anyway.
[No Third received]
Fourthly, the vexed problem of disciplining any excesses within the press was already being attended to by the newspapers and newspapermen themselves.

Despite all this, the minister wants another little law to turn self-discipline into state discipline for all. It is catastrophic, and while this does not appear so to him, history will provide the proof.

At the time of writing, the terms of the proposed legislation were not to hand, yet we know that any law at this stage is retrogressive. Rather the time was ripe for Mr Botha's government to take a forward step; to show the world that we are on a course of reform towards greater freedom.

Ironically, it seems that the rush to push drastic press law through Parliament in the dying moments of the session is aimed--not at the English-language press or at the government-supporting press--but at the Afrikaans newspapers on the far right. We would all like to see the ultra-conservative,

often rabid voice muted... But if it is done by force, what sort of freedom is that?

Freedom, as we wrote some weeks ago, means reluctantly "fighting for the right for them to write what they like." That is the sort of cause many South Africans have fought and died for in the past century. Some bull-in-the-china-shop operations now could finally destroy that tradition.

CSO: 4700/1367

MINISTER ON CONTROL OF PRESS

MB100930 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The South African Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, says it is the responsibility of the state to settle differences that may arise among the news media over their responsibilities towards the community. Mr Heunis was speaking in a nation-wide television programme during which South African newspaper editors emphasised the need for the greatest possible measure of press freedom.

The minister said the media had an important role to play in democratic system, but freedom was not absolute. Information should be disseminated in such a manner that it served the general interests.

Mr Heunis said suggestions made by the media regarding code, procedure and method of settling differences were generally acceptable to the South African Government. There was, however, one fundamental shortcoming. That was that all publications in the country were not members of the newspaper press union. This meant that methods had to be devised to ensure that the self discipline could be made applicable to non-members.

CSO: 4700/1367

KWANDEBELE CHOICE OF INDEPENDENCE DEPLORED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 May 82 p 3

[Article by Anton Harber: "Poverty Presides at a State's Birth"]

[Text]

"IF it were not so tragic, KwaNdebele's decision for independence would be hilarious — pure music hall comedy."

This was the reaction of Mrs Ina Perlman of the Institute of Race Relations, to the announcement yesterday that the minute Ndebele homeland northeast of Pretoria had requested independence.

The territory's Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skhosane, and his Cabinet met Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Cape Town on Wednesday to discuss the request.

But it is expected to be five years before independence will be granted because of the homeland's almost complete lack of development.

Mr Skhosana said they will wait until they have a capital, more land and an industrial infrastructure.

Meanwhile, Holiday Inns have secured the rights to build a casino in partnership with the KwaNdebele Government after independence.

Mr Nigel Matthews, managing director of Holiday Inns, confirmed this yesterday, but said it was too early to make any firm decisions on the casino.

He said Holiday Inns were hoping to build a major entertainment centre only about half an hour's drive from Pretoria and an hour from Johannesburg.

The homeland has drawn much attention because of the hundreds of thousands of people resettled in 12 camps there in recent years.

Although the official population of the homeland in 1980 was 166 477, researchers estimate that about 180 000 have been brought in from outside the homeland.

A year ago it was reported that 20 families a day were being moved into the territory.

Mrs Perlman, whose organisation delivers more than 600 food parcels to the area a year and estimates that up to three times this amount is needed, painted a grim picture of poverty and underdevelopment in KwaNdebele.

Only 2 640 people — 1,6% of the population — are employed within the homeland. Another 35 500 — 21% — have found work in nearby nearby white areas.

In 1981, 2 300 new cases of tuberculosis were reported. There are no hospitals.

KwaNdebele also has a serious water shortage. In some villages, according to Mrs Perlman, there is only one tap for every street of 20 or 30 houses — and this only works for two hours a day.

"Sometimes these villages get no water for a week," she said.

Mrs Perlman said Chief Minister Skhosana had told her they would have enough land for subsistence agriculture — but only in 1984 when negotiations were complete.

"The school drop-out rate is frightening. In one case, a teacher told me she had 500 pupils in Standard Two, but only 75 went on to Standard Three."

The most educated member of the Cabinet that will lead KwaNdebele to independence is Chief Minister Skhosana, who completed Standard Six.

CSO: 4700/1395

BRIEFS

CISKEI MINISTER ON FOREIGN RELATIONS--Ciskei Foreign Minister Mali says that although Ciskei has official diplomatic relations only with South Africa, it does not mean that it is cut off from the rest of the world. He said at Zwelitsha that there are a number of "unofficial officials" overseas who are in contact with a number of influential people. He said that his department has agencies in France, America and Hong Kong, and these agencies are proving to be fruitful. [Text] [MB040648 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 3 Jun 82]

EXPLOSION DELAYS RAIL TRAFFIC--Delays on the railway line between Dube and New Canada in Soweto are being experienced after overhead cables were damaged in an explosion last night. The commanding officer of West Transvaal division of the railways police, Brigadier Van Heerden, says buses will convey train passengers between Dube and New Canada stations until the damaged cables can be repaired, hopefully by this afternoon's peak time. [Text] [MB040824 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 4 Jun 82]

POLICE INVESTIGATE SHOOTING--The police have just announced that further investigation has established that the two terrorists who were shot dead in northern Natal last night, were (Beki Machunu) and an unidentified terrorist. (Kalakakwe Sithole) is still on the run. The public are asked to be on the look-out for (Sithole). [Text] [MB091507 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1230 GMT 9 Jun 82]

MAIZE EXPORT LOSS--The Assembly--South Africa exported 5-million tons of maize during 1981, selling it at a loss of R267,3-million. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr P.T.C. du Plessis, said in reply to questions by Mr P.A. Myburgh, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, that the average local price of maize last year was R134,15 a ton while the export price free alongside coastal elevator was R122 per ton. State funds were used to finance a R72,2-million maize subsidy and a further R14,6-million consumer subsidy. About 12 percent of the current crop will probably be exported at a price still to be determined, he said. Maize production was also expected to produce a surplus. The usual 900 000 tons would be carried over to next season, after export and domestic consumption. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 May 82 p 1]

TWO TERRORISTS SHOT--The two terrorists who were alleged to have been connected with the sabotage incidents in northern Natal last week have been shot dead. A motorist recognised the two from photographs he had seen on television last night and shot them. The dead are 26-year-old Beki Sam Munchu and 29-year-old Kalukwake Sithole. Two AK-47-EMS rifles, more than 4 kg of plastic explosives, four AK-47 rifle magazines, a quantity of ammunition, two hand grenades and a number of ANC pamphlets were found in their possession. [Text] [MB091103 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1030 GMT 9 Jun 82]

NEW PRESS BILL--Any film made or imported by the SABC is to become subject to the publications act in terms of the registration of newspapers amendment bill which was published in Cape Town today. The bill also provides that if newspapers wish to avoid being subject to the publications act the publishers would have to hold a certificate issued by a body striving for the attainment and maintenance of the highest possible standards by those disseminating news. This body will have to be recognized by the minister of internal affairs. If a publisher does not subject himself to the disciplinary control of the body, the minister will be able to cancel the registration of the newspaper. Re-registration will not be possible without the approval of the minister. [Text] [MB100927 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1367

LUKHELE, MSIPI ATTACK BUTHELEZI

Intimidation of Chiefs Charged

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 May 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

PRO-UNIFICATION Ka-Ngwane politician, Mr. David Lukhele yesterday accused Kwa-Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of intimidating Swazi chiefs in the disputed Ngwavuma region.

Chief Buthelezi took his entire cabinet and legislative assembly and a contingent of South African journalists to a series of meetings in Ngwavuma on Thursday and Friday. In the meetings, the chiefs of the Matsenjwa, Mngomezulu Nyawo and Tembe are reported to have expressed their loyalty to the Kwa-Zulu "homeland" administration.

The chiefs, and crowds of what was described as banner carrying supporters are reported to have said they regarded themselves as Zulus and not Swazis. They are reported to have rejected plans to return the trans-Phongola territories to Swaziland.

There is a population of about 80,000 Swazis in this region.

"One wonders why he had to take his entire cabinet and legislative assembly, an army of more than 200 people and an army of journalists," Mr. Lukhele said. "The purpose was clearly to stage a big show-off in order to intimidate. This is part of a continuous and futile exercise to force the chiefs and their people in the area into docile submission to Buthelezi's grand designs for their future," Mr. Lukhele said.

"He is playing political games and I know that the chiefs said what they are said to have said under considerable pressure. The whole army of people coming with Gatsha must

have made a big spectacle indeed," he added.

"Chiefs in these areas were not appointed without first informing the King of Swaziland. This was so until 1976 when the Ngwavuma area was unilaterally made part of Kwa-Zulu. It is a well known fact that the boundary dividing Swazis and Zulus is the Phongola River," Mr. Lukhele said in a telephone interview from his house in Pretoria.

"I don't see why Gatsha is making all this noise. In 1971, the Ngwavuma chiefs wrote to me asking that they be included in the Swazi territorial authority. I referred the matter to Chief J.M. Dlamini, who was then chief executive councillor.

"He advised them to join voluntarily. Subsequent to this, a faction fight broke out in Ngwavuma, and, as you know, Chief Ntunja had to flee to Swaziland. Another man was imposed as the new chief," Mr. Lukhele said.

"We referred this mater to Mr. P. Torlage who was then Commissioner General. The Kwa-Zulu leadership then accused me of sowing seeds of misunderstanding. I told them that the chiefs had asked to join on their own. What they were after was unity of the Swazi people," he said.

"We are not after anybody's land. There should be no intimidation. There was no bloodshed when the land was taken and there should be no bloodshed when it is returned," he added.

"Buthelezi wants Natal, but he does not want us to claim what belongs to the Swazis," Mr. Lukhele added. Two separate meetings were held last Thursday to Friday.

Meanwhile, in Ka-Ngwane, Chief Mkolishi Dlamini of the Embhuleni Royal Kraal resigned from the executive council of Ka-Ngwane. The Ka-Ngwane Times newspaper reported that he resigned amid "rumours of a Swaziland connection being at the root of the reasons for his resignation."

The paper quoted Ka-Ngwane political officials as saying "he could not have resigned at a more sensitive time." His official reasons were reported as poor health. Chief Mkolishi was executive councillor for the justice portfolio.

The South African Sunday Times quoted Chief Mkolishi as saying he could not serve in a government which is opposed to King Sobhuza II and saying he would throw his full weight to support the unification moves.

Gatsha Challenged

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

IN a bitter attack on kwaZulu leader Gatsha Buthelezi, the official spokesman for the Swazi nation yesterday set the record straight on the border adjustment issue.

The kwaZulu leader last week took his entire cabinet, legislative assembly and a contigent of South African journalists to a series of meetings in the Ngwavuma area.

In the meetings, the chiefs of the Matsenjwa, Mngomezulu, Nyawo and Tembe are reported to have expressed their loyalty to the kwaZulu homeland administration.

But yesterday, Swaziland, through a statement by Dr. George Msibi, gave facts of the matter

In a hard-hitting response Dr. Msibi accused Buthelezi of intimidating the chiefs and people in the Ngwavuma area.

He challenged Gatsha to complete his itinerary of the Ngwavuma with a visit to Ndzevane where, he said, over 15,000 people who fled from the Buthelezi-inspired terror are now settled as refugees.

Dr. Msibi also challenged the kwaZulu leader to tell the world about the shootings and killings he (Gatsha) conducted when he "tried to force and subject our people to his bantustan plan."

"We cannot blame you Gatsha for, you had been slavishly pushing the bantustan plans of your masters. But alas! it is your masters who, now in the face of reality would like to undo those plans," said Dr. Msibi.

He charged: "You were given and you received the land you knew full well never belonged to Natal or Zululand."

Dr. Msibi said all the Swazi chiefs in the Ngwavuma including the Tembes never fought in the Zulu wars. Ngwanazi, Mbikiza, Mtshelekwane and Sambane were never part of Natal or Zululand."

Claim

On a claim that King Dingane's grave is up to this day in the Ngwavuma area because it is Zulu territory, Dr. Msibi said Dingane died there as a refugee after running away from his own people.

He stated: "There is no history of Dingane dying at his own kraal. And there is no kraal that ever was for Dingane or any other Zulu king for that matter in the Ngwavuma area."

During last week's meetings at Ngwavuma, the chiefs and their followers were reported to have said they regarded themselves as Zulus and not Swazis.

They are reported to have rejected plans to return the trans-Phongola territories to Swaziland. There is a population of about 80,000 Swazis in this region.

CSO: 4700/1397

SWAZI PRIME MINISTER TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

MB101027 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Prince Mabandla, yesterday told a visiting United Nations official that Swaziland is in a continuous dilemma being in the centre of an ideological storm.

Prince Mabandla said the political strife in South Africa causes continuous complications and uncertainty. "The South African problem puts us out of gear all the time," he said.

Prince Mabandla was addressing visiting United Nations official, Mr Gordon Goundrey.

Mr Goundrey is assistant secretary at the UN secretary general's office in New York. He is visiting countries which are affected by the South African question to assess economic problems.

"Your visit in the region is vital to us so that you can see for yourself what is happening," he said. "From the south east to the north we are surrounded by South Africa, a country which is not palatable to the whole world," he added.

"But we have to deal with them. About that there is no question and there is no way we can avoid it. Even if we had an outlet to the sea, I don't see how we could avoid dealing with South Africa," he said.

"To the east we have Mozambique which had its own economic problems. It is very poor and we cannot sell as much to them as we would like to," he added.

"We can't export our produce to all the markets," he said.

"We are in an awkward position. We are like a little island in a big ocean and when the ocean is in a storm we are affected. However, we are adamant on our policy of non-alignment as much as we are concerned about world problems," he added.

"The world recession is hitting harder all the time. We live like suckers. We are like a tree which lives on another when the other is unstable," he said.

CSO: 4700/1367

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH MOZAMBIQUE PLANNED

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, yesterday told the visiting Mozambican Minister of Interior, Mr Mariano Matsinha, and his delegation that the Extradition Treaty between the two countries was vital.

He said the treaty should be done with great care because it involved the lives of criminals in the two countries who were part of these communities.

Prince Mabandla added that the treaty needed a great deal of thought in putting justice in its right perspective.

He was speaking at Government House during a courtesy call by the Mozambican Minister and his 12-man delegation.

Prince Mabandla said it was important that all the discussions between the two countries should be communicated to the people. He said this was particularly so since the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference talks started.

"It is important that all relations and communications done between the two countries be communicated to the grassroots of our communities," he said.

He said it was time that the two countries regarded their independence as the beginning of the struggle and not the end of it.

The Mozambican Minister, Mr Matsinha, briefed the Prime Minister on the Draft Extradition Treaty discussions held at the Deputy Prime Minister's Office on Thursday, and said the work was not finished.

"The discussions were held in a friendly manner of solidarity but we feel there should be more time for deeper preparations," Mr Matsinha said.

Mr Matsinha said the discussions showed that Swaziland and Mozambique were trying to take decisive steps on co-operation.

"In this work we are doing, we have difficulties, but hope that there would be moments of progress and victory," Mr Matsinha said.

The Draft Extradition Treaty discussions began on Thursday after the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze formally opened the talks, at the Police Headquarters.

The delegation was yesterday taken on a tour of the Television and radio manufacturing facilities at Salora and Libby's.

Before their departure from Swaziland, later today the Mozambican delegation is expected to tour Mhlume Sugar Company.

CSO: 4700/1397

MORE LOSSES FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY PREDICTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

THE regional controller of the Commonwealth Development Corporation Mr. Arthur van Dorssen yesterday predicted more losses for the sugar industry at the end of the current financial year.

Speaking at the presentation of the CDC annual report for 1981, Mr. van Dorssen said he expected Mhlume to make less profit next year and Simunye to suffer more losses.

Loss

For the 16 months in operation, Simunye lost about E15 million. He said losses were being suffered by the sugar industry worldwide.

He said investors would feel the pinch. He said, however, that he hoped that the industry would eventually pull through.

"It's not only Simunye but the rest of the sugar industry in the world. I expect that Mhlume will not make the profits it had earlier hoped to make next year," he said.

"The recession is now beginning to bite — how long it will last is difficult to say. Market trends are beyond our control, but we are proud of our investment in Simunye," he said.

CDC investments in Swaziland total E79 million.

He stated that CDC policy is to promote local participation in its projects, and to encourage labour intensive industries to absorb as many people as possible. He said CDC has invested in protects which employ about 9.000 Swazis.

He said all their projects have training budgets, to train Swazis at all levels.

Answering a question on "apartheid-style" housing allocation at Mhlume which continued for a few years after independence, Mr. van Dorssen said CDC had eliminated it.

He said CDC inherited the segregated housing allocations from Huletts, a South African company. There were three villages — one for blacks, a middle one for coloured, and exclusive quarters for whites, who were provided with servants and other services.

Expatriates' pay

Answering a question on expatriate allowances, Mr. van Dorssen said it was necessary to pay them because people were taken away from their surroundings.

Asked why white South Africans who seek jobs in Swaziland are paid these allowances when they are from next door, he said they were rated as gratuity employees because their employment was temporary.

He said local whites were paid according to experience and responsibilities.

CSO: 4700/1397

SUGAR CORPORATION LOSSES REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

SIMUNYE suffered a net loss of more than E15 million during its first 16 months in operation, according to a newly released report.

The report, compiled by the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) quoted the exact figure as E15.232 million.

The Chairman of the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation, Mr. Goshe Szokolay said the escalated losses are attributed to the considerable descrease in sugar prices in the world market.

Mr. Szokolay said according to their initial estimates, losses were expected but this high figure had not been anticipated. He pointed out that since then, prices have gone tumbling down and the downward trend continued at an unexpected rate. He said currently the prices of sugar are at bottom level.

He said at the initial stages of their estimates, sugar cost 160 British pounds per ton in the London market; but this morning sugar cost 104 British pounds.

He attributed the downward trend in the prices to over production.

However, he expects an increase in the prices of sugar in the world market within months. He pointed out that Simunye is fulfilling its role in the world market. "We are producting efficiently," he said. He further pointed out that the price situation was out of their control.

The CDC report states that sugar production for the 1981 season was 84,595 tonnes. In 1980 it was 44,480.

The Swaziland government and Tibiyo have a 32.4 percent stake each in Simunye.

CSO: 4700/1397

GOVERNMENT RELUCTANCE TO BACK ETHANOL PROJECT REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

TIBIYO Taka Ngwane announced yesterday that the much publicised ethanol project "was falling away because government had declined to give it a green light."

The project, estimated to cost about E1 million, was designed to help Swaziland achieve self-sufficiency in fuel.

Announcing the project about four years ago, Tibiyo disclosed that its investigations had revealed that up to 20 per cent of fuel alcohol could be added to petrol without energy loss.

The investigations it said, also revealed that the output of molasses from sugar mills in Swaziland, if converted to alcohol, would equate 20 per cent of the petrol used in the country at the time.

The announcement also stated that the most sufficient way of manufacturing this alcohol would be by small amount forming part of the sugar mills.

"We are, therefore, currently discussing with one of the sugar mills in whom we are shareholders the possibility of installing such plant on a joint venture basis," said the statement about for years ago.

The venture, according to the statement was to have helped the country "overcome the fuel shortages; give an edge to the sugar industry against fluctuation in prices..."

But yesterday Tibiyo's public relations officer, Mr. Cyril Dlamini issued a statement which seemed to cast doubt on the future of the project.

Technology

The statement said in full: "It was announced today at Lozitha that the ethanol project was falling away because government had declined to give it a green light.

"Tibiyo's management in conjunction with Lonrho had prepared all the necessary studies including the financial implications for the project.

"If government gave the green light, the project could have shot off the ground three years ago, with a substantial employment potential.

"Tibiyo in conjunction with Lonrho had even organised the world's latest technology in Brazil on ethanol to be implemented in the Swaziland plant.

"Although it would cost the project twice now to start it, Tibiyo and Lonrho are still prepared to start it now provided the government grants the green light.

"The project was earmarked to be situated near Big Bend and another phase in Northern Swaziland at another date.

CSO: 4700/1397

CELEBRATION OF KING SOBHUZA'S BIRTHDAY SCHEDULED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 May 82 p 1

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

THE 1982 King's birthday celebrations will be held at the Prince of Wales ground in Mbabane.

This has been announced by the Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni.

Addressing councillors at the annual general meeting of the Mbabane Town Council, Prince Gabheni said His Majesty had agreed that his 83rd birthday celebrations should be held in Mbabane.

The celebrations will take place on July 22.

Prince Gabheni said he was pleased with the work done by the Mbabane Town Council to develop the town. He said: "Taxpayers must be obviously satisfied with the development projects going on."

He pointed out that since he last made an appeal on behalf of the public, there had not been many complaints of irregularities and wastage by the Council. "We are satisfied that you are all putting some efforts into improvements and developments in this town," he said.

But, Prince Gabheni urged the Council to take immediate remedial steps to help the women street vendors who have always been complaining that despite the regular harrassments by the Council, nothing was being done to provide them with proper facilities.

Regarding the provision of market-places, Prince Gabheni appealed to the Council to "look into the issue of a market next to the government hospital. He said this plan, which was proposed long ago, should be closely examined with a view to making suitable recommendations.

"A market near the government hospital would be a good amenity. Not only would it benefit the hospital, staff and patients, it would be of importance especially since government ministries are being grouped on that area, thus a lot of civil servants would get assistance, said Prince Gabheni.

He commended the council for the remarkable work they had done to provide markets so far.

In this respect, he noted that in the past two years, there had been two official openings of new markets, at Sidwashini and Msunduza.

Prince Gabheni pointed out that a subject which requires the Council's strong consideration is the system of land purchasing and ownership in the urban area.

He said his Ministry had been drawn to the attention that many potential land buyers were being frustrated because of a few well to do people were allowed by the Council to own large stretches without even developing them so that the not-so-able buyers have no chance.

Said Prince Gabheni: "This deserves your utmost attention. We should all learn to share. The small men should be given their opportunity to own stands instead of one person enjoying all the monopoly, simply because he has the money.

CSO: 4700/1397

BRIEFS

FRENCH RAIL DEAL--Swaziland and France will soon sign a financial agreement under which France will provide assistance in the proposed Northern Rail Link. Under the agreement, France will also supply equipment to the planned extension of the Matsapha Airport, French Ambassador, Mr Bernard Boyer, has said. In a meeting with the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla this week, Mr Boyer said French experts had participated in the feasibility study of the proposed railway and that negotiations for financial assistance were hoped to be soon completed between representatives of the two countries. Mr Boyer added: "On the cultural aspect, my government would like to make it possible to supply Swaziland with French teachers, for there seems to be a growing love for this language here." Mr Boyer said he was glad at what he saw to be rapidly progressing relationship between Swaziland and France. "In the field of economic cooperation, we are heading for a fast mutual agreement," he said. He pointed out that his government admired Swaziland's foreign policy ever since independence. He said: "We know of your problems and hardships and we are following your policy of co-operation with other countries. We are also aware of the activities of the Southern Africa Development Co-operation Conference and glad that this relation is developing. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Jun 82 p 1]

GERMAN DELEGATION--A German Government Delegation is in the country for discussions with government on bilateral technical and financial assistance to Swaziland for the period 1983-84. The delegation is led by Mr Kurt Mocker of the Federal German Ministry for Economic Cooperation. He is accompanied by Dr Lunau of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation. Mr Mocker is no newcomer to Swaziland and has led various German delegations to the Kingdom in the past 8 years. The first Secretary of the German Embassy in Maputo, Mr Gregor Koebel, accredited to the Kingdom of Swaziland, will participate in the delegations' discussions. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Jun 82 p 3]

NEW TOWNSHIP FOR MANZINI--A new urban township is to be developed in Manzini. It is situated a little way to the left of the Siteki road and bounded on the north and west by the Mzimnene River. The area is presently called Maywood Park after the Mrs Maywood who bought the land in 1972, but this will be changed to a local name. It has always been the intention to develop it as a township, but discussions with the then Ministry of Local Administration,

later Home Affairs, were very protracted and it was only at the beginning of 1981 that the Townships Board began to treat the matter with some urgency because of the shortage of building land in Manzini. Apart from housing, an area has been set aside for development as a large shopping complex, which will also serve the new Manzini Township, next to the Golf Course. Final approval for Maywood Park came through in April of this year, subject to many development conditions. Advertisements have gone out for tenders to deal with the civil engineering (drains, roads, etc) and once these have been settled it will be known how much the stands will cost. It is estimated that they will be in the region of E8 to 9 thousand. It is planned that Maywood Park will be a "model" township and strict standards as to type and quality of housing will be laid down by Manzini Town Council. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 May 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1397

DEFENSE MINISTRY STREAMLINING SERVICES, INTEGRATING TPDF, JKT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Defence and National Service has embarked on implementing a new set up aimed at streamlining services and consolidating integration of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) and the National Service (JKT).

The Ministry's Principal Secretary, Ndugu C. M. Masanja, told the *Daily News* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the new set up involves creation of four departments and three units.

He said that the departments would be headed by four commissioners and 13 assistant commissioners would head sections.

Ndugu Masanja said the commissioners (heads of department) would be army officers and assistant commissioners would be appointed from among army officers and civilians, he added.

He said that under the new set-up, a department of manpower development and administration has been created and would have sections of manpower planning and training, and administration and finance.

The Principal Secretary said that the department of military planning has been included in the new set up and will deal with military equipment, planning, organization and budgeting.

Ndugu Masanja said the third department is that of industries, construction and agriculture with agriculture and livestock, industries, sectorial planning and construction sections.

Ndugu Masanja said under the new set up a legal department to be headed by a judge-advocate general with two assistants — one dealing with by-laws and orders and the other with legal matters — would also be established.

He explained that the new set up would relieve the army headquarters of a lot of duties leaving it to concentrate on military training and operations.

The new set up also creates units for military tenders liberation movements and internal audit.

Registration numbers for vehicles would also be changed to read TPDF/NS or JWTZ/KT, he said.

Implementation of the new set up started last March, he explained adding that the pace was slow because of a number of unavoidable circumstances.

A committee, drawing members from the Ministry headquarters prepared the recommendations for the new set up last year and Ndugu Masanja said people to man the new structure will be announced soon.

CSO: 4700/1404

ZANZIBAR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RAPS 'AGITATORS'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text]

HE ZANZIBAR House of Representatives yesterday morning condemned agitators who publish and circulate leaflets criticising the Isles leadership and called on the Government to deal mercilessly with anyone involved.

Discussing a private motion, the first since the House was established two years ago, moved by **Representative Mohmed Khatibu (Central District Zanzibar)** and calling for the condemnation of the agitators, he said their intention was to create an atmosphere of fear and disunity among the islanders.

He said the leaflets which circulated in Zanzibar town over the week-end calling for the resignation of certain leaders in the Government, were seditious with intent to arouse popular agitation against the Revolutionary Government.

Ndugu Khatibu described the agitators as cowards, who instead of working along the laid down channels provided for in the Isles Constitution to air their grievances, decide to work in dark corridors.

Ndugu Seif Bakari (Nominated) supported the motion, adding that through the 1980 Zanzibar Constitution, the Government established democratic institutions such as the House through which suggestions and criticisms from the citizens could be presented and discussed.

He said to deviate from these established institutions was tantamount to conspiring or waging a seditions war against civil authorities.

"We do not want violence. But these people who want violence must understand that their reactionary violence would be countered by revolutionary violence of the people", he warned.

He pointed out that between 1964 and 1972, reactionaries plotted against the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government twelve times, but did not succeed because they were eliminated as soon as they were detected.

Contributing to the debate, Representative Abdallah Saidi Natepe said what was causing unrest in the enemy camp was the steady progress the Islanders were scoring on all fronts.

He called on the Islanders to enhance unity and democracy in the Isles for political stability, equality and economic progress.

Supporting the motion, Ndugu Sudi Mgeni (Chake Chake) cautioned the Representatives that a campaign against agitators would only succeed if there were no "handles" within the Party and government leadership to fit on the reactionary "axe".

The public should also cooperate fully with authorities to expose the enemy, Ndugu Mgeni stressed.

CSO: 4700/1404

ZANZIBAR TO RECEIVE EXECUTIVE JET FOR GOVERNMENT IN JULY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Excerpt]

ZANZIBAR will receive next month a 48 million/- ten-seat executive jet which will be used by the Zanzibar government, the Isles House of Representatives has been told.

The Zanzibar Minister for Finance, Ndugu Mohammed Ramia, said the government has so far made no down payment for the executive jet. The aircraft was being purchased through a 48 million/- loan from the manufacturers, British Aerospace Limited.

He said the aircraft was intended to provide a reliable transport for the President of Zanzibar to allow him discharge his responsibilities efficiently.

Ndugu Ramia refuted allegations that purchase of the jet was the cause of the current shortage of rice and sugar in Zanzibar.

Neither was it true, he said, that development projects supposed to be undertaken during the current financial year got struck because funds earmarked for them had to be used in purchasing the jet.

The aircraft became an issue in the House on Wednesday when the Representatives saw no funds allocated for its purchase in the 1982/83 budget proposals and the annual development plan presented to the House on Tuesday.

The Representatives charged that since funds for the purchase of the plane were not indicated in the current budget, the government must have slashed expenditures for programmed projects to buy the plane, which they described as a "luxury" considering Zanzibar's current economic problems.

They charged that the scarcity of food staples on the Isles was a direct result of the government move to withhold funds to buy the aircraft.

Ndugu Ramia maintained that the decision to buy an aircraft for the Zanzibar President dated back to 1975, but the move had been delayed until this year when the government secured the loan from Britain.

Ndugu Ramia refuted the idea that the plane was a luxury and wondered why it was acceptable for companies and individuals on the Mainland to own fleets of aircraft but strange for the Zanzibar government to own and operate a single aircraft.

Ndugu Ramia also defended the recent price increase for wheat flour, saying that the item would still sell at a lower price in Zanzibar than on the Mainland.

A kilogramme of wheat flour will now cost 6/75 on the Isles as against 7/70 on the Mainland despite the fact that the two parts of the United Republic import the foodstuff from the same source.

CSO: 4700/1404

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT TO ABSORB FEWER STUDENTS--Financial constraints now facing Tanzania are likely to limit the number of 1981 Form Four leavers to be absorbed by government and parastatal organisations. According to an official in the Ministry of Manpower Development and Administration, Form Four leavers with low marks have less chance of getting allocated for employment or higher education. He told Shihata in Dar es Salaam yesterday that although selections and allocations were still going on, some parastatals and government department had rejected offers from the ministry because of little money they expected in the coming financial year. He said up to last month some 2,872 Form Four leavers had been allocated to various secondary schools and technical institutes. Form Six leavers who were undergoing one year National Service training and university leavers were not affected. He said under the next financial year's expenditures estimations, his ministry made a reduction of 12 percent of the total expenses. The proposed total expenses might even be reduced during parliamentary budget sessions, he said. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jun 82 p 3]

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVING--The Communist Party of Bulgaria (BCP) and Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) have agreed to formulate a joint plan of action to implement the Dar es Salaam protocol on co-operation signed last year. A member of the Party's Central Committee, Ndugu Ali Mzee, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that a Bulgarian delegation is expected in Tanzania next month to participate in drawing up the plan. Ndugu Mzee, who led a three-man delegation to Bulgaria, also disclosed that the BCP has offered more than 10 scholarships to CCM leaders at its Academy of Social Sciences and Management. BCP and CCM agreed last year to co-operate in the education and industry fields. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jun 82 p 1]

FLOUR PRICE INCREASES PROTECTED--The Isles House of Representatives has called on the Zanzibar government to reconsider its decision to raise prices for wheat flour by about 20 percent announced here on Tuesday. Discussing Budget proposals in Zanzibar yesterday, the Representatives argued that the already high cost of living was a heavy burden to the citizen. Instead of hiking prices for basic necessities, the government should consider other ways to balance the budget. They observed that wheat flour and rice were staple foodstuffs in the Isles. The new prices of the commodities would certainly hurt the majority whose income and

purchasing power was low. Ndugu Juma Saadallah (MP) wondered why the Minister for Finance increased prices for wheat flour by 20 percent while raising prices for beer, cinema entrance fees and cigarettes by as low as two percent. [Abdallah Yakuti] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1404

ZAIRIAN VIEWS ON REACTION TO RESTORED TIES WITH ISRAEL

Front-Page Commentary

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23-24 May 82 pp 1-2, 15

[Commentary by Essolomwa Nkoy ea Linganga: "Demented Reactions"]

[Text] It will be remembered that, at its meeting on Friday 14 May, the Bureau of the Central Committee, chaired by MPR president-founder and president of the republic, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, decided to resume diplomatic relations with the state of Israel. According to the spokesman of the Central Committee Bureau, this decision was the logical conclusion of a thorough analysis of the current international situation and a full review of our country's external political situation in relation to a number of crisis areas of the world.

To better understand the reasons for this decision and its background, we should remember, as explained by the spokesman of the Executive Council, that General Mobuto's official announcement of the break in diplomatic relations between Kinshasa and Tel Aviv, in the context of African solidarity, was made in his historic, brilliant speech of 4 October 1973 at the United Nations in New York. Zaire, as a sovereign nation strongly committed to its unity and territorial integrity, could not tolerate the occupation of African territory of Egypt by the Jewish state. Thus, Zaire's decision at that time was justified by the fact that part of the territory of Egypt, an OAU member and fraternal African country, had been annexed by the Jewish state. Further explaining this historic decision, General Mobutu said, in a proverbial phrase which has become famous: "Between a brother (Egypt) and a friend (Israel), the choice is clear."

Also, several other fraternal African states, confirming Zaire's action which derived from the political will to achieve progress toward a durable solution to the problem of peace in the Middle East, in turn broke relations with the Jewish state.

Our faithful readers will remember that after our return from New York, having accompanied the head of state on this historic visit, we published a series of commentaries on the president's 4 October 1973 speech. In these commentaries we not only highlighted the great historical significance of General Mobutu's decision, but also summed up the favorable and enthusiastic reaction of the Arab World, which subsequently described the great chief of state, President Mobutu, as an incomparable leader of men and certainly an outstanding leading

African. To illustrate the Arab leaders' general satisfaction, we also recounted that some Arab country ministers and delegates left the hall at the conclusion of the president's speech with tears in their eyes; others came and kneeled in front of the Zairian head of state saying: "Never in the annals of the United Nations has an African leader spoken in language which was so profound, so moving, and so clear and precise." To illustrate how much the Arab countries were charmed by General Mobutu's strong personality and frank manner of speaking, we should point out that the president's 4 October 1973 speech was even requested by some university research centers in the Arab World for use as a basic reference in their studies on the entire subject of Arab-African cooperation and solidarity. For to many observers of African politics, Zaire's stand in New York was a strong demonstration, solemnly affirmed, of Afro-Arab solidarity.

However, after the signing of the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel, and particularly after Israel's withdrawal on 25 April from the Egyptian territory it had occupied since June 1967, the position Zaire had taken at the United Nations had become obsolete, because it was now contradictory and even illogical. The obstacle to reestablishment of relations with Israel had been removed, particularly since General Mobutu had stressed in his UN speech in a clear and percise way that the break in relations with the Jewish state would be continued only as long as that country continued to occupy African territory belonging to Egypt. Israel's annexation of part of Egypt's territory had always been denounced as an act which affronted the dignity of the African peoples and their right to their own soil.

This is why Zaire was overjoyed to see the Sinai restored to Egypt in accordance with the spirit of the Camp David agreements. This joy was expressed in messages sent by the MPR president-founder to the leaders of the two countries. Egypt and Israel having restored normal relations, it became absurd for Zaire to shun the Jewish state. That is why General Mobutu, faithful to his word and seeing no further obstacle to the resumption of Zairian-Israeli relations, decided, in the name of his people who fully support him, to renew relations with that country.

It should also be pointed out that in renewing relations with Israel, Zaire does not mean--as the decision of the Bureau of the Central Committee stresses--rejection of the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people to have a homeland. Our country therefore continues to recognize the PLO. The cornerstones of Zaire's diplomacy are founded on principles of justice, equity, and law. It is on the basis of these principles that Zaire recognizes the two Germanys and the two Koreas.

However, what astonishment to learn that less than 24 hours after Zaire's sovereign decision certain Arab countries were bustling about and shouting to heaven and earth, even going so far as to liken the decision to high treason. However, what high treason, and against whom?

Yet, as the president of the republic's views expressed to AZAP indicate, in Zaire's 1973 decision it was never a question of Arab territories but only African territories of Egypt, which is an African country and an OAU member,

though also an Arab state. Everyone knows, moreover, that all these "loud-mouthed" Arabs had done nothing to help Egypt recover the annexed land. Their reactions are thus unjustified, illogical, and even demented. Also demented and ridiculous are the reactions of some African countries, which are behaving like "Panurge's sheep" [Panurge: character in Rebelais' "Pantagruel"]. They are revealing more and more that they are prepared to sell their dignity and sovereignty for ignoble interests. That is true of the African state which, while condemning our decision, shamelessly declares its willingness to bargain Israeli technical aid for Arab petrodollars. We can only deplore the attitude of these fickle, inconsistent states which look out only for their own sometimes humiliating interests. These countries do not have the courage to say out loud what they are thinking to themselves, especially when they are telling everyone that the Arabs have deceived them by not fulfilling their "good promises" and by not granting them special prices for oil purchases.

General Mobutu is thus quite right when he says that some African states will go so far as to mortgage their freedom for miscellaneous aid under virtually unacceptable conditions.

Another deplorable fact is the unfortunate and sad concept which some Arab banking circles have of the meaning of financial loans. These elements, which have been revealed to be an instrument of Arab imperialism, speak about loans to our country as if they were a gift. Even if they were a gift, which is certainly not the case for our country, are these banking circles justified in sacrificing the financial issues on the altar of imperialist political interests? Does this authorize them to interfere in the internal affairs of a client? Are we to believe that there were conditions attached to the loans to Zaire by these banking interests that affected our country's sovereignty?

These are some questions which evoke deceitful answers from these banking circles. Though these reactions do not surprise or frighten us, they do serve as a lesson to some Third World countries which are still under many illusions about these financial institutions and the demagogic promises of most of the Arab countries. Within the continent, all the fraternal countries will now understand that the Arab-African solidarity we hear so much about is the perfect example of the "engine pulling the cars" policy.

At any rate, as events have fully proved over almost 17 years, Gen Mobuto Sese Seko is still the political genius, the prophetic guide, and the undisputed leader who, with his exceptional courage, leads the Zairian people toward a better future.

He is a leader who consulted only his people before taking the sovereign decision to renew ties with Israel. All Zairians thus look to the future only with serenity, optimism, and confidence. They know that our country is in the right.

The demented reactions of Arab imperialism and its African underlings do not impress us. The dogs bark, and the caravan goes on.

African Complacency

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23-24 May 82 p 2

[Text] Since 14 May, the date of the announcement of Zaire's resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel, not a day has passed without our receiving in Kinshasa reactions to the Zairian decision, reactions from sources disapproving of our country's affirmation of its sovereignty.

Until then, there had been no reaction by either the government or the Zairian press. The president of the Zaire Republic had asked the latter to refrain from any polemic with the media or foreign sources disapproving of the Zairian initiative.

However, the agitation abroad about the initiative has assumed the scale of a full-blown brainwashing campaign which might mislead the public in the Third World and Africa, and we are thus forced to reply in order to provide the real scope and meaning of the principles and events.

This was why the head of state, on his return from Gemena where he attended the ceremony marking the 11th anniversary of his wife's death, called a meeting with the manager of AZAP at his Camp Tshatshi residence to give him his thoughts about the reactions to our decision to renew diplomatic relations with Israel.

It is the view of the president of the Zaire Republic that no state in the world has the right to prevent Zaire, a free and independent state, from freely determining its foreign policy, thereby fully exercising its national and international sovereignty. This sovereignty was publicly and solemnly affirmed on 4 October 1973 when through the voice of their president the Zairian people announced at the United Nations the breaking of relations with Israel. This sovereign decision was dictated by the Jewish state's occupation of African territory in Egypt. Zaire, reacting to this occupation of part of African territory, at that time unilaterally and publicly broke off relations with Israel. The international public will recall that it was made clearly understood that this situation would last as long as Israel's occupation of African territory in Egypt continued to affront African dignity and the rights of African peoples to their own land.

At that time there had been praise, with a surfeit of superlatives, not only of Zaire's political awareness and analytic skill, but also the courage and foresight of its guide.

As of 25 April 1982, pursuing the same logic and with the same consistency, Zaire announced through the voice of its leader that the reasons which had caused it to break relations with Israel had now disappeared since the Jewish occupation had ended, and the African territory of Egypt had been recovered by that fraternal country. It is noted also that in Zaire's historic stand in 1973 there was never any reference to Arab territory but only the African territory of Egypt, which is also an Arab state, and that was clearly stressed.

So? Zaire deplores the reactions in African capitals following its decision to reestablish diplomatic relations with the state of Israel. So much naive candor or spineless cowardice combined with such inconsistency will not convince anyone to take Africa seriously, this poor discredited Africa which does not know whether it should prefer the carrot or the stick, accept the carrot or animal food, or choose between the plague and cholera.

Zaire observes with sadness the puerile self-confidence of those who yesterday would howl about colonialism or showed the slightest evidence of real or imagined interference, yet today, in face of massive interference by the Arabs in the policy of a sovereign state, can find nothing to say other than to fall into step behind the slave trader with the whip and the turban.

Did we fight European colonialism and neocolonialism only to bow our heads to the yoke of Arab neo-slavery?

Did we stand up to the formidable embassies of the industrial powers only to bow today before the intimidation and pressures of turbaned emissaries now criss-crossing Africa?

Finally, is it now acceptable for a worthy son of Africa, for a sovereign state, to go along with the disgraceful underhanded dealing which they are proposing under the slogan of Arab-African solidarity, a slogan with which they have been deafening us since 25 April? Moreover, what kind of solidarity are they talking about? The Zairian people are not deceived. We conclude from the reaction we have been hearing that Arab-African solidarity is a delusion, a trap for idiots. What they are trying to impose on us with this solidarity is the fine tactic of the locomotive and the freight cars, the Arab countries being the locomotive and we the wagons.

In this link-up, where we would have no initiative: when the engine stopped, the cars would stop, and when the engine started again, the cars would blindly follow down the rails. There were still some under the illusion that Zaire was a freight car. We disproved that satisfactorily in the recent past when we did not bend our knees in respect to American aid. The despicable petrodollar maneuver which has taken place before our eyes will be no more successful. Zaire's policy is not chained to the barrel. Zaire announces this at the top of its voice while others think it, but do not have the courage to say it.

Those countries should keep in mind that Arab "reprisals" against those whom they consider to be a threat to their interests seem strangely to be directed only against a black state. Around the world, dozens of countries manage to deal with the goat and the cabbage, they maintain good relations with both the Jewish cabbage and the Arab goat without incurring any kind of "sanction." On the other hand, the Arabs pour out the flood of their petrodollars to these countries, making huge investments there, constructing or buying hotels, palaces, and mansions, locating factories, etc. It is no secret that the good relations which these countries continue to have with Israel--often selling its arms or war-related technology--have never caused the slightest sneeze or frown among the Arab countries, whether those of the Gulf or elsewhere. However, a black state has only to stand up to affirm its independence for the old slave trader

reflex to be revived from the past and the holy war declared. We find it difficult to understand how all the countries of the world have the right to cooperate freely with whomever they wish, including Israel, with the exception of the black African states. If that is Arab-African solidarity, then Zaire can only say no to what it regards as a masquerade and a fool's bargain.

Some day, perhaps far off, but at any rate some day, when the eyes of the African peoples are finally opened, they will realize that Zaire was right in not being afraid, today as yesterday, to be alone in saying out loud what others were only thinking to themselves. Come what may.

9920
CSO: 4719/1023

'NAN' CORRESPONDENT ON MOZAMBIQUE REFUGEES

AB091212 Lagos NAN in English 1155 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Article by Adewale Fatona]

[Text] Harare, 9 Jun (NAN)--The ongoing fighting between Mozambican government troops (FRELIMO) and insurgents of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) is sending a steady stream of refugees across the border into Zimbabwe.

The Harare correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reports that at present, about 400 Mozambicans fleeing from the fighting zone are camped at Chibgwedzia, Zimbabwe. The refugees, mostly from the Gaza Province of Mozambiqmuen said that they were fleeing from the fighting between FRELIMO soldiers and terrorists of the South African-backed MNR. The Mozambicans arrived with their scanty belongings on wooden sledges and now have about 2,000 cattle in their camp.

According to reports the refugees, mostly women and children, live under insanitary conditions and their men sell their cattle to local people to raise money for maize and other staple foods.

One of the refugees, Chitanga Kasawae, showed bullet scars on his arms and said that he had been shot by the terrorists after they had accused him of lying about whether his son was in the people's militia. They then abducted his son, he said.

A local Zimbabwean official confirmed that the influx of refugees began in January this year, and that about 100 of them were now in the area. The Chiredzi District administrator, [words indistinct] that blankets and food had been given to the refugees by the Department of Social Services.

One official said that a state of war exists in the province. A decision is still to be taken by the Zimbabwean prime minister's office on the status of the refugees.

During the liberation war in Zimbabwe, Mozambique accommodated thousands of Zimbabwean refugees. The two countries have very good relations. Both have a security pact under which one is obliged to come to the defense of the other in the event of external aggression. Zimbabwe has also pledged to help Mozambique to fight the rebels.

The Zimbabwe-Mozambique border in the southeast is heavily guarded to prevent the insurgents from setting up bases inside Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/1367

MASUKU, DABENGWA STILL DENIED ACCESS TO LAWYERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

THE detained deputy commander of the National Army, Lieut General Lookout Masuku, and the former head of ZIPRA, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, may not see their lawyers until a Supreme Court hearing on the matter.

Making this ruling in the High Court yesterday, Mr Justice McNally said, however, that the two men's wives could make further application in the court for this decision to be reversed.

Last Wednesday the judge ruled that an order signed by a senior policeman preventing the detained men from communicating with lawyers was unconstitutional and he gave them access to their attorneys.

This decision was suspended when the State lodged an appeal with the Supreme Court after an attorney had seen the men. On Friday Mrs Zodwa Dabengwa and Mrs Gift Masuku applied for High Court permission for legal access to their husbands pending the appeal.

Mr Justice McNally dismissed their application but said they had the right to reapply within three weeks.

The Supreme Court appeal could be heard tomorrow or on Thursday, but it is unlikely that the State will be ready to re-argue the case by then. In that event, the hearing will come up next month.

Mr Justice McNally said he was concerned about the fact that the State was entitled, as it had done, to bar the wives from visiting their husbands before the matter came to court.

If they could not see their lawyers either, the only people the two ex-ZIPRA men would see for some time would be State officials.

Two senior policemen, Mr Geoffrey Hedges and Mr Clive Arnold, swore affidavits put before the judge alleging that "harm" had been done by the one visit of a lawyer to the men and that further access would prejudice "the process of the investigation and the administration of justice".

They also claimed that the security of the State and the "tranquillity of its citizens" was involved to the "utmost degree".

When two senior lawmen and a Cabinet minister (Dr Herbert Ushewokunze) allude to the risk to State security, said the judge, "I cannot brush this aside".

He said he did not believe the detainees would suffer "irreparable harm or prejudice" if he turned down their wives' application because the appeal would be heard shortly to decide the matter finally.

There was a danger, said the judge, of "moving too fast rather than too slowly".

If the original decision to allow them to see lawyers was upheld on appeal, their rights would only have been delayed by a relatively short time. If the appeal was successful, they would have benefited by the one visit from their attorney.

Both men were aware of steps being taken on their behalf and must realise the matter would soon be finalised, said Mr Justice McNally.

An affidavit made by the ex-ZIPRA men's attorney said a charge had been put to them, but only one of them had agreed to make a statement to the legal representative.

Mr Adrian de Bourbon, instructed by Scanlen and Holderness, is appearing for Mrs Dabengwa and Mrs Masuku, and Mr Simbarashe Muchechetere of the State Attorney's Office is representing the State.

CSO: 4700/1407

PROTECTION CODE FOR INVESTORS RULED OUT

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

THERE will be no special protection for new investments in Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday

He told a Press conference that the Government had refused to give guarantees to new investors because there was no difference between new and old investments, besides that of time.

"Our law is sufficient in offering the necessary guarantees. We have the most rigid constitution in the world in the way of protecting private property," the Prime Minister said.

There was no need to create a new set of investments in a special way apart from what existed in the country. "If we offered special protection to new investors, what would happen to companies already operating in the country?"

On the possible introduction of an investment code, he said pronouncements had been made that the Government was committed to accepting private investments in areas where they could serve the economy best. The Prime Minister said the present unwritten code was sufficient guarantee to any would-be investor.

Suggestions had been made that Zimbabwe should enter into bilateral agreements with countries from which new investments might come; but the Government had refused to do so.

If there was need for an investment code, the Government would consider one. "But at the moment we feel the general principles we have enunciated are sufficient."

The EEC had been very responsive to what Zimbabwe was trying to do. The organisation's member states had pledged to increase their financial and technical aid.

Britain had agreed to make aid for resettlement and students flexible. West Germany had committed itself to $22 358 502 of financial and technical aid for this year, and an agreement had been signed involving a number of projects.

France had increased its aid from $24 418 235 to $38 702 903. The aid was expected to benefit programmes under the country's three - year national development plan.

The Government would soon give a detailed account of all the financial and technical aid agreements signed during the Prime Minister's tour. The various ministries involved would follow up the arrangements to ensure that the aid was effectively put to use for the benefit of all the people in the country.

Mr Mugabe had held talks with owners of the Beira-Mutare oil pipeline, but could not say when it would open until the discussions had been concluded.

CSO: 4700/1407

GOVERNMENT'S LAND PURCHASE PLANS WORRY COMMERCIAL FARMERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text]

COMMERCIAL farmers in Zimbabwe are concerned about the Government's plans to buy more than half their land to resettle thousands of peasant families.

They are unhappy that the Government wants to buy between eight and ten million hectares of the 14,5 million hectares of commercial farmland in the country at an estimated total cost of $480 million as part of the three-year resettlement programme which is expected to start next month.

And a Government spokesman has warned that the authorities would not tolerate a situation where commercial farmers tried to blackmail or hold the country to ransom.

The president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, said in an interview that farmers supported resettlement and land distribution, particularly when it was geared towards making use of underdeveloped land.

"This unused land must be made productive and the best way to do this is through resettlement," Mr Sinclair said.

But, he added: "We get worried and unhappy about the resettlement programme if it does not take into account the food production needs of the country.

"We are concerned if resettlement is going to affect production in the commercial sector," he said.

Echoing similar sentiments another farmer, Mr David Nield, said: "We feel there is lots of unused land."

Mr Nield, who is chairman of the TSATSI Farmers' Association situated in one of the country's most lucrative farming areas, added:

"It would be a dangerous step to start taking over commercial land for resettlement because this land feeds the nation and brings in substantial foreign currency.

"There is enough land available on a willing-buyer willing-seller basis."

Asked whether the commercial farmers might want to "hold Zimbabwe to ransom", Mr Sinclair said: "We can't hold anyone to ransom. It would be disastrous and we would be the losers.

"It's nonsense to say that we would hold Zimbabwe to ransom."

The Government spokesman said there was no doubt that the major issue during the war was the land, not only part of it but all of it.

He said the Government believed that by investing in the communal lands, the peasants could become productive.

"While resettlement may be the immediate objective, the Government will in the long run try to make all land productive, including the marginal land.

"This marginal land is not being used properly and cannot yield maximum results because of the lack of fertiliser and implements.

"Today there are still no roads into the communal areas," the spokesman said.

The war was not only fought over the shortage of land for the majority of the country's people, but for the peasants who had been denied facilities to develop the communal areas and buy fertiliser and implements, the spokesman said.

"A government that cares for the people will try to improve along these lines," he said.

To avoid any "blackmailing", the spokesman added, the Government would give the people in the communal lands an opportunity to contribute to the national food supply.

The first year of independence had shown that, given fertiliser and equipment, the communal peasant could make a big contribution to food production in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/1407

BRIEFS

FOOD PROBLEMS--Zimbabwe might not be self-sufficient in food in five to 10 years, let alone be the breadbasket for Southern Africa, the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Robbie Mupawose, said yesterday. Opening a symposium in Harare on extension service management, he questioned the crecibility of statements that this country was the region's breadbasket. "We have neither the best climate and soils nor the largest land mass in this region. With our expanding non-food producing urban and mining population, with its increased spending power, in five to 10 years shall we be self-sufficient in food?" More than 90 percent of all agricultural produce marketed through formal channels, came from the large-scale commercial farms, 2 to 3 percent from small-scale commercial areas and 5 to 7 percent from communal areas. "As the resettlement programme progresses and reduces the size of the commercial sector, productivity and land should be maintained and, if possible, increased. "If there is a drop in production it must only last a very short period indeed, or we face disaster," he said. Warning against false euphoria, Mr Mupowose said agriculture faced reduced availability of fertiliser, machinery and experienced staff. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 82 p 1]

UNION COMMITTEE--The Government has appointed a three-man committee to run the Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union. The move was taken after the suspension last week of the organisation's general secretary, Mr Dickson Ndawana, from all trade union activities in Zimbabwe. He was suspended by the Government pending the outcome of investigations into alleged nonpayment of rent for offices in Sinola Street, Harare. The Chief Industrial Relations Officer, Mr Ignatius Chigwendere, said the committee would look after union affairs until the problem was settled. He said the Government would not hesitate to take action against unionists who misused union funds. "All union leaders in Zimbabwe were required by law to account for their funds. Failure to do so will result in their organisations being investigated by the Government." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jun 82 p 3]

BATTERY CASE EXPORTS--Chloride Zimbabwe's recently formed export department has already started exporting hard rubber battery cases to its sister components in Malawi and several consignments of other battery components have also been despatched there. It is estimated that a total of 50 000 battery cases will be exported to Zambia and Malawi this year with the first

consignment for Zambia ready but awaiting import documentation from Lusaka prior to despatch. Mr John Murphy who is responsible for Chloride's export department said "We worked hard to ensure that the export potential of the new plant was brought to fruition at the earliest possible moment. "In addition to the consignments that have already left, we have a further 20 orders for battery cases and accessories which will be exported in the immediate future. "We are investigating all possible markets, including Mozambique, and are confident that as well as saving the country foreign currency by manufacturing locally we can further help Zimbabwe's foreign currency situation by enlarging our export market." He added, "Our Bulawayo depot export finished batteries to Botswana and Chloride's agent in Francistown has recently been awarded the Botswana Government contract thereby increasing his orders from us by 50 percent." [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Jun 82 p 7]

CSO: 4700/1407

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JPRS 81120

24 June 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2646

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HOUSING PRIORITIES LISTED, CRIME RISE NOTED IN HUAMBO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 May 82 p 4

[Text] Huambo--The People's Provincial Assembly of Huambo recently passed important resolutions aimed at improving the supply of petroleum and construction materials for the rural areas and to give priority to the allocation of housing facilities.

These resolutions were released through a communique distributed to the information media in the province of Huambo; they recommend that, looking at the petroleum sector, SONANGOL [National Fuels Company] should make every effort to normalize the distribution of this product; in this effort it will have the support of the party. The highest people's government body, in the resolution passed for the construction sector, notes that construction materials produced in the province of Huambo must be sold directly to the consumer whereas those coming from other provinces must be sold through Domestic Trade [Ministry] and specialized private enterprises.

The announcement also emphasizes that the provincial housing agencies, when it comes to allocating housing units, must give priority to international cooperation, to party and government personnel, mass and social organizations, students coming from other provinces, army officers, and supervisory personnel trained abroad.

Indoctrination Meeting in Community of Dondero

An indoctrination meeting was held in the community of Dondero in whose course the new community commissioner for that area was introduced.

The coordinator of the municipal DORGAN [Provincial Department of Party Organization] for Ecunha, who presided over the introduction ceremony, during his remarks urged the local population to get down to work on the tasks of defense and production.

Defense, Security, and Justice Agencies Hold Seminar

The first professional advancement seminar of the defense, security, and justice organizations has been underway since Wednesday in the city of Huambo under the chairmanship of the region's military and civilian attorney general.

This seminar, whose closing session is scheduled for today, studied methods which would simplify the details and delays now encountered in the handling of trials due to the low professional skills of the security, defense, and justice personnel.

During the opening session, Marcolino Moco, deputy coordinator of the Provincial Party Committee, emphasized the important role to be played by the security cadres in fighting crime which is on the rise in the province.

5058
CSO: 4742/318

GDR INDUSTRIAL FAIR OPENS IN LUANDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 May 82 p 5

[Article by Americo G.: "First GDR Export Exposition Opened--Leipzig Gold Medal for Lopo do Nascimento"]

[Text] "The gold medal awarded to me was given for the effort made by all workers in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the enterprises under it," said RPA [People's Republic of Angola] Planning and Foreign Trade Minister Lopo do Nascimento in substance at the moment he officially opened the first exposition of GDR export products in the RPA.

The exhibit opened today by Lopo do Nascimento was attended by GDR Vice Minister of Electrotechnology and Electronics Manfred Titze and by the GDR ambassador in Angola, the minister of health, and the RPA vice minister of domestic trade as well as other officials from the Ministry of Foreign Trade; it constitutes an important milestone in trade relations between the RPA and GDR.

Trade between the RPA and the GDR marks the implementation of one of the main guidelines of the party which involves the privilege of commercial relations and exchange with the socialist countries, our unconditional allies.

In this context and as was pointed out yesterday, Angola is the GDR's first partner in the area south of Sahara and the GDR is one of the first trade partners of Angola in the socialist camp and these relations are considered to be exemplary.

Lopo do Nascimento, who is a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, was on that occasion given one of the highest awards of the GDR, that is, the Leipzig Fair Gold Medal of Honor; it is traditionally awarded to the man who is most outstanding in the maintenance of friendly relations with the GDR. The medal was presented to Lopo do Nascimento by the East German ambassador accredited in Angola.

In the meantime, the vice minister of electrotechnology and electronics emphasized the importance of the visit by Oscar Fischer to the RPA because of the way this served to step up relations between the two countries, fitting in perfectly with the friendly relations between the MPLA-Labor Party and the SED [Socialist Unity Party] under the provisions of the

cooperation agreement signed between Agostinho Neto and Erich Honecker; the implementation of this agreement includes the agreements signed by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos during his visit to the GDR in October 1981.

This exhibit displays some products and equipment items already known to the Angolan people, such as the IFA [Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction] W-50, the ADK mobile revolving crane, the model 512 harvester combine, plus other known products and several unknown products, such as the Multicar, a utility cargo vehicle which consumes little gasoline and is widely used in urban transportation; it has emerged as a real alternative and variant for small freight transportation used in urban environments in the RPA.

The exhibit also includes miscellaneous projects and studies developed by GDR specialists which could at the right time be turned over to Angolan officials in charge of foreign trade.

It is noted that the GDR already maintains broad cooperation with Angola in sectors such as education and health, among others.

5058
CSO: 4742/318

RAILROAD SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 623, Dec 81 pp 30-31

[Article: "Realigning the Douala-Yaounde Railroad Track"]

[Text] Managed and operated by REGIFERCAM (the Cameroonian Railway Administration), a public industrial and commercial enterprise, the Cameroonian railroad system includes a total of about 1,173 km of lines distributed as follows:

- the Transcameroon central line, Douala-Yaounde-Ngaoundere (935 km),

- the western line, Douala-Nkongsamba (172 km),

- the Ngoumou-Mbalmayo line, branching off the Transcameroon line (37 km),

- the Mbanga-Kumba line (29 km), branching off the western line.

To these should be added 250 km of service and junction tracks, 74 stations and depots, including some 50 on the Douala-Ngaoundere line, central vehicle maintenance and repair shops at Douala-Bassa, and various maintenance and reserve depots.

Rolling Stock Increase

On 30 June 1979, REGIFERCAM employed close to 6,000 people, including 86 Cameroonian higher cadres and 39 expatriates delegated under a technical assistance program. At the same date, it had at its disposal 93 motor vehicles, including 53 locomotives, 8 railcars, 30 light rail motor tractors and 2 gang-cars, as well as 91 passenger cars, 15 luggage vans, 1556 commercial cars, 157 passenger and service cars, 197 service cars. Orders were placed in 1978 and 1979 to increase the rolling equipment: with Canadian financing, twenty 2000-HP locomotives, 500 40-ton load cars, including 240 covered cars, 60 high-sided open cars, 200 lumber cars, amounting to a total of 6824 million CFA francs. With French financing, 31 passenger cars and 5 luggage cars equipped with electric generators (2,430 million CFA francs), plus 10 switching locomotives and car carriers.

At the end of 1981, REGIFERCAM also received a new 35 million French franc loan for the acquisition of railroad equipment, including ten 950-HP electric

Diesel locomotives. These purchases are part of an equipment program, the cost of which totals 2.5 billion CFA francs.

Apart from the realigning of the Douala-Yaounde track (see below), some of the main investments include the expansion of the Douala and Yaounde shops. The cost of this program is estimated at 3,800 million [CFA francs]; it is financed 80 percent by the World Bank and 20 percent by REGIFERCAM. The first stage is in progress. The new Douala goods station, scheduled to be completed this year, will cost 7.5 billion CFA francs (World Bank financing). The future Douala passenger station is expected to cost 4,300 million CFA francs. The search for financial backers has started.

A Spectacular Recovery

REGIFERCAM is now facing financial difficulties because of the debts it has incurred in connection with its investment program. Thus, at the end of 1981, the Cameroon Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines indicated that "from 1978 to 1981, expenditures have increased at an average annual rate of 45 percent, whereas sales progressed by only 20 percent. Despite this, a remarkable effort to recover has been made. The operating deficit decreased from 730 million in May 1979 to 290.7 million CFA franc in May 1980." Recovery is continuing, as is shown by the statements and balance sheet for the fiscal year 1980-1981 which are marked by an improvement in managing conditions, and by good results in passenger and freight traffic which are clearly exceeding budget forecasts and last year's results.

These results are due to new modern equipment being placed in service, and were obtained in spite of the decline in traffic connected with lumber exportations. Thus, for the fiscal year, freight traffic amounted to 668.7 million tons/km (i.e. a 15.9 percent increase). In 1979-1980, passenger and freight traffic amounted to 244.3 million passenger-km (against 239.8 million in 1978-1979), and 578.06 million ton-km (against 500 million the previous year). The freight transported amounted to 1,417,000 tons (against 1,350,000 tons in 1978-1979), but could have reached 1.5 million tons had it not been for the crisis in Chad, the natural market for the Transcameroon railroad. The main goods transported were, in that order: lumber with 40,022 tons and 177,399,315 ton-km; oil products (176,407 tons and 73,950,225 ton-km); ALUCAM [Cameroon Aluminum] materials (112,754 tons); building materials (99,154 tons and 34,007,343 ton-km); North Cameroon materials (70,669,339 ton-km).

We should also mention bananas and pineapples (73,383 tons), cotton (54,575 tons), and cocoa (44,410 tons).

Realigning the Douala-Yaounde Railroad Track

A true bottleneck, because of its age and the intricacies of its layout, the Douala-Yaounde track has been repaired and replanned for seven years. The objective of the project, known under the code name TRANSCAM III, is to bring the track length to slightly over 264 km, down from the 308 km of the old track. Between Douala and Eseka, this railroad track was built by the German from 1909 to 1914 and, between Eseka and Yaounde, by the French from 1916 to 1926. Because of the inadequacy of the earth-moving equipment of the time,

the builders had to follow the relief, hugging the contour lines as much as they could since there was no gorge or penetration valley in the relief, which is chaotic in places. This line required considerable maintenance expenditures, not only for the track itself but also for the rolling stock; derailments were very frequent and accidents, often very serious, occurred. For all these reasons, the modernization of this track, which is the natural continuation of the Transcameroon railroad was given top priority.

Studies started late in 1969 and were entrusted to the Transcameroon Railroad Office (OCFT). On-site work started on 1 November 1975.

The first section, Yaounde-Maloume (83.5 km down from 102 km) was completed in February 1978 and placed in service on 26 April of the same year, after 30 months of work. The cost of the work amounted to 14,526 billion CFA francs and was financed by Cameroon (2,585 million CFA francs), the FRG (7,221 million), France (3 billion) and Canada (1,720 million).

After this section was placed in service, overhaul of the Douala-Edea section was due to begin; this section is the most heavily used, mainly because of the transport of aluminum uphill to Edea, and the shipment of ALUCAM production (aluminum ingots, sheets, corrugated plates) to Douala.

At the same time, REGIFERCAM wished to divide the very long Makondo-So-Dibanga block by a station equipped with safety facilities. Therefore, it was decided to add the Mandjab station section to the Douala-Edea section. Work on this second TRANSCAM III section--long of 80.45 km, down from 94.63 km--started in December 1978 and was completed on 21 June 1981. The cost of this second section was 16,233 million CFA francs; it was financed by Cameroon (2,850 million CFA francs), the FRG (6,843 million), the EEC (2,775 million), the United States (1,565 million), Canada (1.2 billion) and France (1 billion).

Work is now in progress on the third section, Edea-Eseka (more precisely Mbengue-Eseka). This section, long of 72.4 km (down from 79.7 km), could be placed in service during 1982. The cost of the work amounted to 14,966 million CFA franc; it was financed by Cameroon (3,552 Million CFA francs), France (4,994 million), the FRG (3,480 million) and the European Investment Bank (2,940 million). It should be noted that the old Eseka station built by the German will be renovated but, at the request of the local authorities, the present building will be preserved.

Realigning Completed by 1986

The fourth, 28-km long section, Eseka-Ngwate, is still under study. Because of the relief and geological peculiarities, the project developed by OCFT provides for the construction of three large viaducts to straddle valleys and one 400-m long tunnel.

Another layout also under study provides for a 1,670 km-long tunnel, more accented curves and more earthworks. Work will last three to four years and could start in July 1982. The cost of this section is estimated at 30 billion CFA francs. Financing is expected to be obtained from the organizations which,

in the past, have contributed to this realization. This section is scheduled to be placed in service in 1986. The realigning of the Douala-Yaounde track will then be completed. According to the most recent estimates, its total cost will have amounted to some 76 billion CFA francs provided by Cameroon and several financial backers.

Let us recall that TRANSCAM I (Yaounde-Belado, 1969) and TRANSCAM II (Belabo-Ngaoundere, 1974) represented a total cost of 26,227 million CFA francs of the time, provided by Cameroon (3,692 million CFA francs), the EEC (12,238 million), the United States (5,169 million), France (4,039 million), and the FRG (1,089 million).

Thus, the Douala-Yaounde track, the most heavily travelled in the railroad system, with its curves of over 500 m radius (the number of which was reduced from 750 to 196!), with its maximum gradients of 16 mm/m, with its some 30 crossing stations spaced at regular intervals (about 10 km), will be able to receive long trains, and the maximum speed of passenger trains will increase from 60 to 90 km/h. When work is completed, the trip will take only 4 hours and 30 minutes instead of some 10 hours at present. Early in 1982, travellers leaving Douala at 20:00 hours used to arrive in Yaounde around 5:30 hours. The capacity of the line will be multiplied by five as far as freight trains are concerned.

This realigning will obviously result in a decreased number of derailments and accidents which, at present, are due to the age of the track; and, finally, the trains could be on time more often.

9294
CSO:4719/1030

MILITARY RULE, SUPPRESSION OF DISSENT CRITICIZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3382, 31 May 82 pp 1451-1454

[Article by Elizabeth Ohene]

[Excerpts] "TRYING to judge the 31 December revolution in Ghana from press reports, and comments internationally, has been almost impossible." Articles in favour of the coup have been written: heavyweight commentators have expressed personal opinions (and supposedly factual ones) which, by chance, accord with the views and attitudes of their home governments.

I offer no apologies for plagiarizing the first paragraph of Stuart Sutton-Jones' article in *West Africa*. It just goes to prove the point that the bottle is half-full and the bottle is half-empty both mean the same thing, depending on which point of view you are trying to push. A "World Today" BBC World Service programme on Ghana which featured a lot of heavyweight commentators, ended with ". . . if there is anybody in Ghana today that can turn that country around, it is young Jerry Rawlings." Admittedly, the BBC's early hysteria has calmed down somewhat now, but there can be no denying that the general credo of the BBC is that young Jerry Rawlings is indeed the "Junior Jesus" come to save Ghana.

A recent publication in *The Guardian*, based on an interview with Captain Kodjo Tsikata the Special Advisor to the ruling PNDC, also left no doubts that the answers to Ghana's problems are finally being found, with the compliments of the new regime.

The point being laboured here is that much of the international press has simply treated the Ghana story very much according to whether they see in the situation anything that reinforces its own beliefs: *Jeune Afrique*, for example, was enthusiastic about the events of 31 December because, according to the paper, the black bourgeoisie had been given a rude shock.

There have been no dearth of articles in

Why should it be made out that Ghana is such a peculiar country that what is generally understood to mean parliamentary democracy in other parts of the world cannot work in our country. Civilians and elections cannot equal democracy anywhere, neither in France nor in Rumania, nor indeed in Ghana; the formula can only work if it is supported by institutions that work and a determination on the part of the people.

There is a lot of talk these days in Ghana about "real democracy" and the restructuring of Ghanaian Society. Libya has been held out as one of the places where "real democracy" exists and works and all the people are involved in the decision making process. I am suggesting that this is an insult to the Ghanaian people and a sad misunderstanding of our society, for we have, even in our traditional set up, the institutions that can stand any democratic test and which might be worth studying by a comparatively backward and unquestioning society like Libya.

Transplanting Alien Concepts

In this desperate attempt to transplant alien concepts to Ghanaian society, our traditional values and institutions are likely to be destroyed in the process leaving us the poorer. The lowly clerk in an office in Accra, the mechanic on the factory floor in

Tema might very well be "odikros" or sub-chiefs in their towns or villages and after 5 pm he immediately becomes the chief or elder that he is and the man who is his Managing Director between 8 am to 5 pm would have to (as we say in Ghana) lower his cloth before speaking to his clerk or mechanic and on occasion might have to remove his sandals before approaching this mechanic at a dawn gathering and be giving orders to him a few hours later. This is just to illustrate that words like the "working classes, peasants", as understood in other societies might have difficulties being transplanted wholesale into Ghana.

I am suggesting that the forming of new institutions to replace old ones because they have not worked is a defeatist and cowardly attitude. If the courts in Ghana, for example have been found wanting, the answer is not to establish new courts — People's Courts. This is not to suggest that the courts have discharged their duties to everybody's satisfaction. My own personal experience with the courts in 1980 and 1981 left me with the decided impression that some judges would much rather not irritate the Executive. But then Ghana history is full of judges who have been firm and true to their oaths inspite of tremendous pressure from the Executive

In much the same way, the Armed Forces of Ghana have produced some of the finest soldiers of which the country can be justly proud. But it is the Armed Forces that have wreaked the most havoc on the country and we know in Ghana, more than any other people, that uniforms and guns are no guarantee for honesty or even hard work.

The point is that if the civilian population had it in its power to administer this theory of "if thine right hand troubles thee, cut it off" that the PNDC is applying to time honoured institutions, the Armed Forces, maintained at over 2 million cedis a week by public funds, would have been disbanded long ago.

"Campaign for Democracy"

I did not have the misfortune to attending that most "spurious and chaotic" press conference at which the "Campaign for Democracy in Ghana" was launched, I also have no knowledge of who the motley collection of unlikely bedfellows are that are fronted by Mr. Addae-Amoako and Justice Hayfron-Benjamin, but one must take exception to the patronising attitude again; why should Justice Hayfron-Benjamin be a naive and unwitting front for whoever the former politicians are? Is the suggestion that his is too simple a mind to grasp the realities and machinations that the commentators know? I am not in a position to challenge what Mr. Ayeh-Kumi might have said or planned but it sounds to me that unless the suggestion is that Mr. Ayeh-Kumi, the master manipulator, and this group of Old Guards had the courts also in their pockets, they took an awfully risky chance chanelling their grab for power through the courts. If the three PNP officials who were the targets of the Adae-Amoako case were indeed guilty of the charges laid against them and were removed by a court order, I think it is something to be happy about for it showed that three very powerful "President's Men" could be removed from office for corruption and that can't be wrong. I have heard of cynical manipulation of power in the western democracies.

But then such a marvellous way of explaining away such a phenomenon in Ghanaian politics as the Adae-Amoako case sounds very much like an attempt to reinforce the view that Ghana's social reality means that corrupt officials can never be exposed unless through equally corrupt manipulation of power.

It is rather late in the day though to expose facts which show that the Adae-Amoako case was not aimed at ensuring probity in government: these facts published in November last year could at least have helped in diluting the public support that the move enjoyed. And yet in spite of the evidence adduced, one still wonders how Dr. Ayeh Kumi could have pulled off his coup, seeing that he was disqualified by law from holding public office and could not have become Chairman of the PNP no matter how many houses he sold in Holland or Paraguay to finance the party.

This elaborate attempt to discredit that case sounds to me suspiciously like an attempt to justify the main reason that Stuart extends as the justification for the coup, i.e. there was no possibility of change in the Limann regime. I am suggesting that since the court case was never given a chance to work and demonstrate for once in Ghana's political history, that

powerful men can be removed for corruption without the power of the gun, the benefit of the doubt has to be given to Adae-Amoako. And if he is willing to front a "Campaign for Democracy", I would say more grease to his elbows, the gentleman strikes me as one of the few non-progressive Ghanaians willing to do something about what they believe in.

I never imagined that I would live to see the day when Dr. Limann would become something of an enigma. My own impressions were that he was quite lost and overwhelmed by the task that faced him and I would agree with Stuart that in spite of his protestations, Dr. Limann did not wield half the powers that were his on paper and this impression I formed even without the "behind the scenes" knowledge of Stuart and without the advantage of having interviewed Dr. Limann in custody. So what is one supposed to make out of the reports in the Ghana press that quote many of Limann's cabinet and top party officials as describing Limann as a dictator? The former Interior Minister, the former Foreign Minister, Nana Okutwer Bekoe are all supposed to have described Dr. Limann as a Dictator who wanted only his wishes to be carried out — even the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee for Finance whom many considered an intelligent and strong member of the PNP is supposed to have told the National Investigation Committee that Dr. Limann was a dictator and always wanted the Executive to override Parliament and Mr. Hyde, this apparently strong character, according to his own words, always acquiesced and turned Parliament into a rubber stamp of Limann's wishes.

Losing the Truth

It must be obvious that somewhere in all this, the truth is lost. The argument has been made to me that the December 31 coup is somewhat different in reality from what it seems. It is being suggested that in 1979, the people who consider themselves "progressives" saw in the June 4 Revolution, an opportunity to grab power and restructure the Ghanaian Society according to the theories they have been propounding. They tried to convince Flt-Lt. Rawlings not to hand over power to an elected civilian regime but at that time, he was still 'naive" and refused to listen, but they bided their time, planned carefully, adopted the Flight-Lieutenant, goaded the Security Services into harassing him to make the government lose credibility with the people and when the time was ripe, moved to take over the country. In other words, the aim was the left-wing (progressive) take over of the country, the coup was the method and Flt-Lieutenant Rawlings was the tool! After all, the Flight-Lieutenant can publicly claim considerable track record as a defender of principle and probity. Was it not he who, in 1979, demonstrated quite indelibly that a day of reckoning will come for all the rulers, no matter how powerful or corrupt? And has he not since then become the idol of the people?

The recent *Guardian* article already referred to about Kodjo Tsikata said a lot of enlightening things. In 1979 Flt-Lt Rawlings was urged not to hand over power: the only political party to be allowed in Ghana, the United Front, will be formed soon and membership will be limited only to the progressives — organisations like the June 4 Movement etc., and there will be no room for liberals and reactionaries.

Unacceptable People?

Is is being suggested that the restructured Ghana being planned will have room only for progressives whose credentials apparently rest with the Special Advisor, and what will happen to unrepentant and unabashed liberals, reactionaries, anarchists, weirdos and dreamers . . . should they disappear from Ghana?

The suggestion then is further made that the Limann administration did not have a ghost of a chance right from the word go and the fact that they themselves were so incompetent and corrupt only hastened an inevitable end, which the "progressives" were bent upon anyway.

Why should every criticism of the PNDC be labelled as coming from people with axes to grind, or people who are blindly ignorant or who are naive and unwitting? Need it be only the PNDC, and the progressives that love Ghana. I have always been suspicious of people who have *all* the answers and do not want any dissenting voices and nothing has happened to dissuade me from this conviction.

Those who call themselves progressives in Ghana are fond of quoting Chairman

Mao's tired dictum "a revolution is not a tea party" and that is supposed to excuse the abuse of civilians that accompany and has been going on in this coup also. A member of the PNDC is even reported to have said (one hopes as a macabre joke) that there are 14 million Ghanaians, and even if we should lose 4 million in the process of making the revolution work, it is a worthwhile price! The PNDC itself has dismissed as ridiculous the claims of the fugitive former Ambassador to Nigeria that over 2,000 people have been killed, at the same time all dispassionate observers also dismiss the PNDC figure of about 30. The real figure might never be known and I am suggesting that whatever the figure it is a criminal waste of innocent blood.

When all is said and done, one should not worry about what is said in the international press whether for or against the coup. What about the Ghana Press? What they say must be important, and they seem to say all is well, and they said so at the height of Acheampong's infamous rule.

CSO: 4700/1365

PNDC QUESTIONS EXPATRIATES' USE IN IRRIGATION PROJECT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3382, 31 May 82 p 1482

[Text]

The Provisional National Defence Council will not renew the agreement between the Ghana Government and Tate and Lyle Technical Services, a British firm, for the management of the multi-million cedi Tono and Vea irrigation projects in the Upper Region.

In place of the expatriates, qualified Ghanaians within the Irrigation Development authority and other Ghanaian experts will be made to manage the two projects, PNDC member Sergeant Alolga Akata-Pore said. Addressing border guards, custom and immigration officials at the Ghana-Upper Volta border post at Paga, he said like all other agreements signed in the past "the agreement was inimical, an insult, a complete sell-out and a big drain on the scarce foreign exchange resources of the country."

He questioned why one expatriate officer alone, apart from being paid his monthly allowances in cedis, which ran into thousands, should again earn a colossal amount of £1,900 a month for only performing supervisory work which, he said, was not above the capabilities of most Ghanaians.

The PNDC member said since Tate and Lyle was only operating under a "Letter of Intent" whose duration of one year had expired, the PNDC would not renew such an inimical agreement, let alone sign the agreement. He blamed the PNP administration for leading the country into such an agreement and said if the PNP was committed to improving the lot of Ghanaians, it would not have signed such an agreement with Tate and Lyle. Sgt. Alolga Akata-Pore added that a team of auditors would arrive at the Upper Region at the end of May to audit the accounts of Tate and Lyle which was operating under the name Irrigation Company, Upper Region (ICOUR).

The PNDC member has ordered officials of the Paga border and all entry points from neighbouring countries to the region not to allow any officials of Tate and Lyle to bring in goods under the duty-free system they enjoyed under the agreement. Recently, the PDC of ICOUR locked out their five expatriate management personnel, seized their fleet of 504 caravan and Range Rover cars, and called on the PNDC to abrogate the Ghana government-Tate and Lyle agreement which the Limann administration signed last year.

CSO: 4700/1365

PRICE RISE NOTED, RESPONSIBILITIES QUESTIONED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 12 May 82 p 2

[Article by Baba Sanfa: "Who Controls Prices?"]

[Text] I am addressing this letter to your newspaper and ask that it be published in the letters to the editor because I want to take up an issue which I consider pertinent. It involves price controls which have been a frequent topic in articles published in NO PINTCHA although no steps have been taken to put an end to this unrestrained speculation.

I am saying this because, from the women who run their stands at the markets to the merchants, via the government hotels, the disparity or, better yet, the arbitrary nature of the price fixing process has become ever more widespread and has assumed frightening proportions. Let us now take a look at the facts. For example, how can one justify the fact that just one little chicken costs 250 and even 300 pesos whereas the price on the price list it seems is only 50 pesos per kilogram? It is true that it would not be fair to force a poultry farmer to sell a chicken of that size for 75 or 100 pesos because we know that our chickens are poorly fed and therefore do not weigh much; at least they get the price at the farm which is 110 pesos per kilogram.

So much for chickens, not to mention the old issue of meat prices which still cause clashes between the butchers and the city authorities who have not yet arrived at an agreement while meat prices continue to rise. Another case for example involves coal. Since the last cooking gas crisis, this product has been a tempting source of income for those who sell it. A 100-kilogram sack which in the old days cost between 100 and 150 pesos now has to be purchased at 250 pesos. How is this possible? But that is not all because miserable is the family that does not manage to purchase a sack of coal and that every day obtains a small quantity of this product which does not even amount to a kilogram for 15 and even 25 pesos, depending on the occasion and the supply. This is really inconceivable.

But the price of mangos really takes the cake. This is a product which for the most part is reproduced spontaneously, without requiring any great care, but which is sold at exorbitant prices with as much as 5 pesos for each mango or even 15 or 20 pesos for those from India. If this goes on, where

are we going to stop? And what about hotel prices where each meal now costs 275 pesos whereas a short time ago it only cost 200 pesos?

Speaking quite frankly, it is more than ever necessary now to review the situation for the benefit of the lower-income families so as to counterbalance the low wages and the high cost of living. If the government cannot at this time raise wages due to the country's economic situation, it must at least try to defend the interests of the citizens and it must not permit such arbitrary action and it must demand that each agency carry out all of its functions. The government must make sure that the problem of supervision will be properly reviewed and that each will assume his own functions in defense of the interests of the ordinary citizen who is the primary victim of unrestrained speculation.

5058
CSO: 4742/318

BRIEFS

SWEDISH RURAL FINANCING--A financing agreement in the amount of 30 million Swedish crowns (about 180 million pesos) was signed between Guinea-Bissau and SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency) and was earmarked for financing various projects in progress in the country. The document was signed by Comrade Carlos Correia, member, Political Bureau, PAIGC [African Independent Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] and finance minister, and Mr Sven Ake Svenson, SIDA representative in Bissau. The nonrepayable financing will essentially go for the Rural Integrated Development Project of Zone I which comprises the regions of Biombo, Oio, and Cacheu, extending to other sectors, such as education, health, and natural resources. The signing ceremony was held last Wednesday in this capital and was attended by comrades Abubacar Toure, director general in the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning, and Jorge de Oliveira, director, Bachile Rural Extension Project. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 May 82 p 1] 5058

GDR MEDIA TRAINING--Last Wednesday, a ceremony opening the advanced training seminar for information personnel took place in the presence of Information and Culture Minister Filinto Barros and GDR Ambassador Manfred Feiferth. During the ceremony, which took place in the conference room of the Party Secretariat, Comrade Agnelo Regalla, director general of information, stressed the importance of this initiative "because the journalist must keep improving his skills all the time and upgrade himself professionally." Addressing a gathering of information workers which was very small--something that must be criticized severely because unfortunately it demonstrates the lack of interest on the part of some journalists--Agnelo Regallo talked about the bonds of cooperation which link the two countries, peoples, and the journalistic profession. After recalling the past record of our relationships of friendship, he praised the help which the GDR gave to the country, particularly to the national press. One of the leaders at the seminar, Fred Frotscher, generally outlined the objectives to be attained in this course. "The press must play a role as mobilizer, organizer, and educator," the German journalist emphasized. It must be noted that the seminar will be held for 4 weeks, simultaneously, at party headquarters (for radio personnel) and at the editorial offices of NO PINTCHA (for the printed press). [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 May 82 p 2] 5058

DELEGATION TO KOMSOMOL CONGRESS--The JAAC (Amilcar Cabral African Youth) is represented at the 19th Congress of the Konsomol [Young Communist League] by comrade Teobaldo Barbosa, of the PAIGC [African Independent Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Guinean youth organization. The congress began last Tuesday and heard a speech by Komsomol Central Committee first secretary Boris Pastukhov and Central Control Commission chairman Yevgeniy Gluchevich. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 May 82 p 2] 5058

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION TO CUBA--The Republic of Guinea-Bissau is represented at the sixth congress of Cuban farmers which began yesterday in Havana. The country is represented by a delegation from the Secretariat of State of Liberation Fighters of the Fatherland and of Rural Development consisting of comrades Jose Lopes Vieira Junior, in charge of the Department for Control and Support for the Production Units, and Carlos Mateus Amarante Tavares, technical agriculture official. The congress, which ends next Monday and in which the country participates for the first time, will review past activities, as well as the profitability and output during the year which has just ended, and it will plan the new system for the current year. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 May 82 p 2] 5058

CSO: 4742/318

MUSLIMS OF RUIRU WARNED TO FOLLOW THE NYAYO OF MOI

Nairobi TAIFA LEO in Swahili 23 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Kiambu: "Muslims in Ruiru Should Quit Their Greediness and Gluttony]

[Text] "Quit the greediness, the gluttony and great avarice for quickly making yourselves rich and vying for leadership," advised the Councilor of Ruiru, Mr Charles Njenga Ngacha.

Councilor Ngacha, speaking with TAIFA LEO, said that the citizens of Kenya are now aware and recognize true leaders by what they do, not by their words alone.

He said that the inhabitants of Ruiru and all the citizens of Kenya together should heed the president's call for Nyayo, that is, unity, love and trust; for without these three, there could be no progress nor the great respect which Kenya, this country of ours, has gained from the leadership of the wise President Moi.

Councilor Ngacha, explaining what he meant, said that there is a saying in the Kikuyu language: "Njuguma njega yumaga o-ikuriro," that is, "A good stick is naturally shaped the way it is;" and that, "Mwere mwega umenyagwo na magetha maguo," that is, "A good, first-rate plant is recognized at harvest time."

Councilor Ngacha urged the residents of Ruiru to follow President Moi's wise, courageous, loving and most of all, God-fearing leadership.

Touching on progress in the area of Ruiru that he represents, Councilor Ngacha said that the city of Ruiru continues to grow very quickly and that many factories have been built and many others would continue to be built and now there are many citizens who have been hired for work.

Councilor Ngacha warned those who are bragging that they would be presenting themselves as candidates for the chairmanship of the Ruiru Town Council, which was recently set up, by reminding them of the Swahili saying, "Don't buy clothes before the baby is born."

9216
CSO: 4749/32

READER TALKS ABOUT DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK

Nairobi TAIFA LEO in Swahili 24 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Daudi A. Luvusi of Nakuru: "Difficulty in Getting Work in Kenya"]

[Text] Many parents deprive themselves of a comfortable life so they can pay for the studies of their children who are in secondary school.

If you look well you will find that the fees in these schools are very high, so that parents of two or more children are confronted with a heavy burden of fees, especially in colleges and the Harambee schools.

After the parents have carried this load, the children finish fourth form and fail to continue with their studies for some reason or another, and then, return to their parents looking for work.

Things are difficult these days. For example, are you hired just because you know someone?

That is the way things are these days.

In the end the children have nothing to do except to remain unemployed in the cities.

President Moi continually emphasizes and warns greedy employers who are sowing the seeds of clannishness, tribalism and cronyism to practice patriotism and employ citizens without any discrimination.

But there are some who do not follow this advice and instead hire only people of their own group. The first question these employers ask one looking for work is, "What is your tribe?"

The government should find some employment procedure that precludes clannishness, tribalism, religion and cronyism.

Finally, I would advise our children not to turn down work in whatever form, be it sweeping, cutting grass or hauling loads. Also enjoy self-employment work like sewing, shining shoes, carpentry, watch and clock repair, etc., for things have changed because of a lack of work.

9216
CSO: 4749/32

TEST FARM PROJECT TO GET OIL FROM PLANTS

Nairobi TAIFA LEO in Swahili 24 Apr 82 p 11

[Article by Patrick Mungai: "They Are Planting Euphorbia (Mchongoma (Flacourtia Indica)) to Get Petroleum"]

[Text] There are few domestic programs as attractive and talked about as the 300-million-shilling program for growing euphorbia in Loruk, Baringo District.

While some researchers are talking about the merits of these plants, others hope that this might be the solution to the oil shortage problems of Kenya.

This program, which is being carried out jointly by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the Government of Belgium in an area of 1,000 hectares, is a major attempt at the use of a certain family of euphorbia which is found in tropical countries and can be used to make petroleum.

Tests recently conducted by Mobil oil company for the ministry showed that 7 tons of dried euphorbia can yield 1 ton of petroleum.

"This means that we can produce 8,000 liters of petroleum from 1 hectare of euphorbia per year," said the program's director Mr Philip Leakey, who also is a deputy minister in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Such an assessment indicates that Kenya's daily petroleum requirements could be met with 45,000 hectares of euphoria which can thrive in deserts.

Even so, this program is still estimating the total cost to make one hectare of euphorbia productive and calculating the cost of dried euphorbia at the factory.

According to statements made by Mr Leakey, once this research is completed, it will be possible to determine whether euphorbia can be grown and used for making gasoline economically and profitably.

Research carried out on existing equipment has shown that because of its high oil yield, euphorbia can be produced at a cost of 150 shillings per ton of dried shrubs.

If so, then, gasoline made from euphorbia could be produced at a price of 3 to 4 shillings per liter, a price which would be cheap considering current economic conditions.

Other research that has been performed has shown that euphorbia could be used to produce for other fuels, e.g., charcoal. It was found that 50 tons of dried euphorbia can make about 15 tons of charcoal.

In this euphorbia program, clay brick kilns were built and used to make charcoal at low price.

Presently the euphorbia program which is being conducted in Baringo is continuing in cultivated fields, and labs and the workers' houses have been built there. The program has 80 Kenyan employees who are specialists in various fields.

Research

The idea of starting this program came to Mr Leakey in February, 1980. In his own words: "My inspiration came from what countries, like Brazil, Australia, Canada, and America, are doing to produce oil from plants as an alternative method of producing energy to drive generators."

"After analyzing many reports on the research done in those countries, I realized that many of the plants being researched are available locally," said Mr Leakey.

"As a result of this study I realized that oil could be derived from plants available in this country," he said.

Mr Leakey recommended to the government, through his ministry, to set up a program to do research on various plants found here in the country, to see if they are able to produce oil.

Then he visited various programs like those in America, Brazil and Mexico and returned satisfied that a similar plan could be carried out here in this country by using native plants which grow in the desert regions, and plants which, if they were grown, would not require different farming methods than those used for growing food plants in fertile regions.

The government approved Mr Leakey's recommendation and asked the Government of Belgium to provide money for the program through the Ministry For Cooperative Development.

In 1981 the Government of Belgium agreed to help with this program through a joint venture with the Government of Kenya by providing an amount of five million dollars and specialists to take part in the program.

The Three Types

The Government of Kenya agreed to allocate to the program through the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources 12 million shillings and to fund construction preparation of the test area and to hire the workers for the project.

The aims of the project in the beginning were two: First, to determine the fitness of various trees which are able to furnish oil sap; second, to gather evidence to show that that oil could be produced commercially where it would be exported also.

The research group was given areas for the research in Kibwezi, in Machakos District, the forst of Jilore and in Baringo. After a long period this group had 300 types of plants which could yield the necessary sap. This was a large number and after additional research, these plants were reduced to 30 which could furnish a large quantity of oil.

These 30 types were selected because they were easy to handle and could be transported easily too, said Mr Leakey. Also there were many of them that could yield a lot of oil.

Further research was done resulting finally in just four types of plants which were found to be able to produce oil easily and cheaply. Among these four, euphorbia seemed the best to use for this plan. From there, full research was begun on these shrubs.

Until then no one had successfully grown euphorbia as a farm crop, so no one knew how much it would cost to grow. The program continued and it was found that euphorbia would be able to yield a dried amount of 50 tons per year per hectare.

Research is still under way and, perhaps, euphorbia will become a plant grown by farmers in the desert regions of the country for producing petroleum.

9216
CSO: 4749/32

WHAT MMM/PSM WILL DO IF VICTORIOUS EXPLAINED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 27 Apr 82 pp 1, 6

[Interview with MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] alliance leaders Aneerood Jugnauth, Paul Berenger, Jean-Claude del'Estrac and Harish Boodhoo by representatives of L'EXPRESS, LE MAURICIEN and ADVANCE on 26 April 1982]

[Excerpts] "If the MMM/PSM alliance wins power this coming 11 June, a small apolitical administrative team (commissioners), currently being hand-picked by the leaders of the alliance, will be appointed to head the municipalities, mainly, pending the organization of municipal and village elections in the shortest possible time."

This statement was made by the secretary general of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) yesterday morning during the interview with this leader of the MMM/PSM alliance, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, from which Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) cameras were barred. In the course of this approximately 2-hour interview with newsmen, Mr Jugnauth, when pressed, revealed that he owns seven houses and a camp, but that his income varies since he is a professional man.

In response to questions, Mr Berenger also provided details on the unemployment allocations proposed in the MMM/PSM government program. However, Mr Jugnauth dismissed the idea that a future MMM/PSM government would grant an unemployment allocation to the 60,000 persons without jobs in the early months after it took office. The key leaders of the MMM/PSM alliance nevertheless stressed that a mixed committee is currently working on this matter, and that a number of scenarios are being studied, ranging from an unemployment allocation to each of the 60,000 to the choice of family responsibility criteria which will determine eligibility for this social aid.

In the course of his initial statement, the leader of the MMM/PSM electoral alliance spoke in particular of democracy under the regime of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam's Labor Party--the postponement of legislative elections during the 1970's, the abolition of partial elections, the postponement of the most recent municipal and village elections, the unhealthy situation which prevailed during the nomination of commissioners, government interference in the administration of certain institutions such as the Public Service Commission (PSC), the fate suffered by the private motions of the members of the parliamentary opposition, and the lack of parliamentary sessions in what will soon be 1 year. These were the main focuses of the criticisms of the regime in power voiced in this connection by the opposition leader.

Mr Jugnauth stated, moreover, that according to information in the possession of the MMM, the 2-billion-rupee loan which the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, wants to obtain to launch developmental projects is about to be finalized. He said that foreign representatives are already in Mauritius and that in all probability the 2-billion-rupee loan will be ratified at the next meeting of the Council of Ministers. He used harsh words to denounce this personal maneuver undertaken by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, despite the warnings advanced by the minister of finance.

In response to questions, the key alliance leaders, to wit Messrs Berenger, Jean-Claude de l'Estrac and H. Boodhoo also made their contributions. The questions ranged from the controversial unemployment allocation to the rights of the opposition leader under a future MMM/PSM regime, and touched on the thorny problem of public holidays. The main aspects of this interview held yesterday developed as follows:

LE MAURICIEN: The MMM/PSM alliance attaches great importance to democracy. Can you give us the date of the next municipal and village elections, Mr Jugnauth, and the time period which will elapse before the reestablishment of partial elections, under an MMM/PSM regime?

Mr Jugnauth: The reestablishment of partial elections will be a priority for the MMM/PSM government, whether it has a good majority or not. We will ask the opposition to assume its responsibility in sponsoring a motion. It is in the interest of the country that this work be completed as quickly as possible. The task would be facilitated with a three-quarters majority. Where the holding of village and municipal elections is concerned, they will take place in as short a time as is practically possible.

LE MAURICIEN: Before December?

Mr Jugnauth: If we are able to do it.

LE MAURICIEN: From the MMM/PSM alliance viewpoint, would the ombudsman have the right of inspection in sectors in which the ministers are directly involved?

Mr Jugnauth: We believe that this ombudsman's right of inspection would be a veritable "deterrent" in the country. Moreover, I was with Bissoondoyal at the London conference during the discussion of the authority of the ombudsman such as to allow him to take action in cases of abuse of authority even by ministers.

LE MAURICIEN: How do you plan, concretely, to guarantee the independence of MBC television? Will it come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting?

Mr Jugnauth: MBC television will come under a ministry. The goal of the MMM/PSM government will be to make their radio and television services democratic. It is unacceptable that the opposition, which in a democracy represents an alternative government, should not have the right to radio time. This is nothing but a monopoly for the regime in power, and any sensible observer will see that the abusive use of the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation by the government is scandalous.

Board of Directors

LE MAURICIEN: Will the opposition be represented on the MBC television board of directors if an MMM/PSM government takes office?

Mr Jugnauth (drily): I don't think so.

Paul Berenger: The members of the MMM/PSM alliance are currently working on a draft law to replace the MBC Act. Certain responsibilities have been entrusted to Dr Y. Maudarbaccus. The MBC Act as such gives total authority to the prime minister "to give any directive," and all the MBC can do is carry out his orders. In the draft law being prepared, the ministerial authority will be precisely and clearly delimited. Where the members of the board of directors are concerned, it is not believed that having people representing the opposition government in an independent institution could seriously be contemplated. Moreover, the view that Dr S. Jugessur, discussed as a possible Labor candidate Friday, should have submitted his letter of resignation as president of the board, has been expressed.

Empty Promise

ADVANCE: You criticize the National Alliance Party for promising an unemployment allocation, but mention is made of this allocation in the MMM/PSM government program. Do you not believe it is a good thing to reassure the voters on this subject?

Mr Jugnauth: We are not against the unemployment allocation. What we reproach the regime in power for is lapsing again, as in 1976, into poorly planned and poorly organized free education (Mr Jugnauth mentioned the 10 million rupees appropriated by secondary school directors, the reintroduction of university tuition, the elimination of the Book Loan Scheme, the threat by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to reintroduce fees beginning with the Third Form). The government has not done serious work on unemployment compensation. We do not challenge the right of any political party to establish such a measure, but we do not want irresponsible action, any "empty promise to win votes."

Confusion

LE MAURICIEN: Within what time period do you think your unemployment allocation proposal could be put into affect.

Mr Jugnauth: Not in July. It will be necessary to turn to foreign agencies to formulate work plans. Nor can it be within the first six months of an MMM/PSM government. Meanwhile, "hardship cases" will be taken under study.

L'EXPRESS: On the subject of the unemployment allocation the MMM/PSM has promised to the 60,000 unemployed, can you tell us approximately the monthly amount, if it will be indexed, and if so, on what basis and what the sources of financing will be?

Mr Jugnauth: I can give you no details at present. A team is working on this.

Clearly Defined Criteria

Berenger: The team in charge has compiled a voluminous file on this subject. The legal text, the latest reports on the Unemployment Benefit Scheme in Great Britain, have been gone over with a fine tooth comb. Where the amount is concerned, this is directly related to the financing sources. We are studying a number of scenarios for unemployment allocations to all those unemployed without differentiation, or to certain groups selected on the basis of clearly established criteria. As to financing sources, we are discussing the matter with enterprise heads, taxpayers associations and the trade unions. As soon as we are in power, the machinery for gathering the last data in connection with the preparation of a draft law will be set up. Where indexing is concerned, social allocations will be reviewed in the light of the rate of inflation.

LE MAURICIEN: Will municipal elections be held within 6 months? And will the current commissioners remain in place meanwhile?

Mr Jugnauth: We'll leave them as they are....

Mr Berenger: The time period will be as short as is practically feasible. For the interim, a list of apolitical administrators is currently being drafted. A very small number of these will be assigned to cover the interim period in the institutions involved until elections are held.

Opportunity for Women

LE MAURICIEN: Where women's representation is concerned, you seem to criticize the Labor Party while women account for only 3 percent of the MMM/PSM alliance slate (two women candidates).

Mr Jugnauth: We have had a maximum of two. This is not enough, but it is not our fault either, since according to our information from the PAN, there were 14 applications from women.

Mr Berenger: The regional administrations represent an excellent opportunity for women who want to get into politics on the national level.

ADVANCE: Can you tell us about the policy of the MMM/PSM alliance in connection with the number of official public holidays?

Mr Jugnauth: In principle, we are not against public holidays. Alternative solutions should be studied. And also, Mauritius has different religious contexts, and it is necessary to satisfy all communities on the public holiday issue.

L'EXPRESS: The MMM/PSM alliance is actively drafting the 1982/83 budget. Can you tell us if the budget will include sums for the following items: 1. unemployment allocations; 2. payment of the sums recommended by the Pay Research Bureau (PRB) report as of 1 July 1981; 3. the 13th month for government employees next December; and 4. next July's wage increase?

Mr Jugnauth: I do not have the details available. A committee is working on this. It is not possible to predict anything whatsoever for the unemployment allocation item in the budget. Considerations pertaining to the 13th month are currently being studied, and where the PRB report is concerned, it is difficult to say because we do not have the details of this report in hand. One must be realistic.

Imagination Needed in Government

Mr Berenger: Where the unemployment allocation is concerned, the 200 million rupees in the Contingencies Fund could have been used. It is our intention to propose a "token vote." With regard to the PRB report, we have made a formal commitment. With regard to the 13th month, a "token vote" will also be taken, but any decision will have to be considered in the light of a review of the economic situation. On the wage compensation issue also, a "token vote" is planned, pending the completion of wage negotiations.

L'EXPRESS: The MMM has always accused the minister of finance of not including precise sums in his budget.

Mr Berenger: We will insofar as possible reestablish the purchasing power of wages. We are working on a recovery budget. We must show imagination. We will keep our commitments while drafting a recovery budget.

L'EXPRESS: When the results of the legislative elections were announced on 21 December 1976, the MMM had elected 30 candidates, but along the line it has lost 6, representing a 20 percent decline. Can Mr Jugnauth swear to the 60 alliance candidates, or at the most, the 42 representing the MMM?

No Veto Right

Mr Jugnauth: Insofar as possible, I would say yes.

L'EXPRESS: Mr Jugnauth, can you give us an assessment of the consultations between the GM and the opposition leader in these past 5 years?

Mr Jugnauth: Such occurred, but this is a farce. One can add nothing to a government decision which has been promulgated. Moreover, the word "consultation" was interpreted by the Supreme Court as meaning quite simply "to inform." This is total nonsense!

L'EXPRESS: Will you give the opposition leader the right of veto after 11 June?

Mr Jugnauth: Certainly not the right of veto. He will come to me, and we will accept valid suggestions.

L'EXPRESS: Will you be ready to declare your assets publicly?

Mr Jugnauth: I say so at all the meetings.

Mr Berenger: A legal text on this matter is planned.

L'EXPRESS: Can you declare your assets this morning?

Mr Jugnauth: Of course. I am a professional man, and I do not have a fixed income. I own houses and I collect rents. That is all.

L'EXPRESS: Can you tell us how many houses?

Jugnauth: Seven (Mr de l'Estrac interrupted to ask if the same question could be asked of the other members of the team).

L'EXPRESS: What will be the....

Mr Jugnauth (interrupting suddenly): I also own a camp.

Balanced Cabinet

L'EXPRESS: The MMM/PSM alliance has been in contact with various governments within the context of the exercise of power. Is it true that quite recently a representative of the MMM held discussions with authorities in Mozambique, while on a mission to that country, in connection with technical and administrative training at an airport for some 40 militants?

Mr Jugnauth and Mr Berenger said simultaneously that they had no information on this subject.

Mr Berenger: Amedee Darga was recently in Zimbabwe, in Dar-es-Salaam. Moreover, we maintain very close relations with France, India and Algeria, which will in the future lead to aid.

L'EXPRESS: Why hasn't the PSM urged the Ministries of Finance and External Affairs to offset the balance of forces in the cabinet of a future MMM/PSM government?

Harish Boodhoo: Where the PSM is concerned it is clear. An alliance was not sought out of greed where the number of tickets and ministries was concerned. The two persons approached to serve in these two posts, to wit Paul Beringer and Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, are by far the best choices. The important thing is the collective work which will be done within this team.

The Goal

L'EXPRESS: How many ministries would the PSM have if the MMM/PSM alliance wins the election?

Harish Boodhoo: On the basis of the agreement, we will have five ministries.

L'EXPRESS: The breadwinners for 300 Mauritian families earn their living on Diego Garcia. What will the attitude of the MMM/PSM government be in this connection after 11 June?

Mr Jugnauth: We oppose the military prosence of foreigners in the Indian Ocean. We will do everything to put an end to this war of influence in the Indian Ocean. We will undertake an overall effort.

L'EXPRESS: Will you eliminate the contingent of Mauritian workers on Diego Garcia?

Mr Jugnauth: That is our goal.

Mr Berenger: We have explained our position clearly to the American ambassador and his immediate colleagues. We will study the contracts and operate within the law.

Mr de l'Estrac: Not necessary to do it. The contracts are short term.

No Comment

L'EXPRESS: What is the feeling of the MMM about the rapprochement between India and Saudi Arabia, which has culminated in Mme Indira Gandhi's visit to Jedda?

Mr Jugnauth: We have nothing to say on this.

L'EXPRESS: Do you expect to have representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Mauritius, despite this current wave of assaults in France?

Mr Jugnauth: We oppose terrorism. The PLO struggle is different.

Mr Berenger: Identification of the PLO with the assaults is entirely unacceptable.

ADVANCE: Much has been written about the Santoo affair. What is the feeling of the MMM about it?

Mr Jugnauth (turning toward Berenger): We were out of the country at the time.

(Mr Berenger whispered to Mr de l'Estrac, and on learning that they were on Rodrigues at the time, he said that this matter should be clarified as soon as possible).

On the subject of government employees, Berenger said that there would not be "any great upsets, but certain limited changes." A little earlier Mr Harish Boodhoo had taken the opportunity to comment on his past political activities. He said in this connection that he still remains a "laborite," not of the stamp of the present representatives, but in the tradition of the likes of Rozemont, Anquetil, Pandit Sahadeo, Seeneevassen, etc.

5157
CSO: 4719/914

MAURITIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY ISSUES MANIFESTO

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 17 May 82 pp 4-5

[Text] The electoral manifesto set forth to the country by the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] is inspired, its authors say, by capitalism and Marxism-Leninism, two philosophies of which they say they have made a synthesis. In fact, the preface of the PMSD manifesto specifies: "Our political philosophy is a synthesis of classic capitalism and Marxism-Leninism."

The first chapter of the PMSD manifesto is devoted to foreign policy, and at the outset, the authors of the document state that the country must align itself with the West, "which alone is capable of guaranteeing our economic development through trade relations, investments, tourism and emigration, and which is the sole guardian of democratic freedoms in the world." The last of the five paragraphs in the chapter devoted to foreign policy stresses "a realistic and courageous foreign policy," the primary goal of which would be "to guarantee our economic development."

In the chapter on economic policy, the PMSD promises to get the economy moving again, to reabsorb the unemployed and to achieve full employment. To do so, the authors of the manifesto write, a PMSD government "will eliminate waste, will refuse to increase the number of unproductive jobs, will encourage promotion based on merit, efficiency and productivity on all levels in Mauritian society." The PMSD favors a policy "of rapid but controlled industrialization, growth in the tourist industry, recovery in investments, development of the free service zone and encouragement of savings, all of this accompanied by the necessary fiscal and monetary measures."

The manifesto states that there is currently a firm offer from investors in Taiwan to commission 300 plants in the free zone "within a 6-month period," which would provide 40,000 jobs, according to the PMSD. The creation of an export processing zone authority is also planned, as is the development of the free service zone.

The development of small and average enterprise through a suitable fiscal policy and other incentive measures, as well as the development of the southern part of the island through the reopening of the port of Mahebourg, the enlargement of Plaisance (with the PMSD prefers over the north airport), the establishment of a sugar refinery and the creation of a tourist center for seamen

and the military vacationing in the Indian Ocean are among the main economic projects of the PMSD. In the tourist sector, the PMSD proposes to convert the northern part of the island "into the Riviera of the Indian Ocean."

In the sports sector, the PMSD manifesto proposes the creation of a vast complex to accommodate multiple sports activities with tourist business in view. Courses for trotting and grayhound races will be developed. In addition to its appeal to tourists, the sports center will be able to accommodate major international competitions, the authors of the PMSD manifesto say.

Other projects which will aid recovery in the tourist industry are vacation centers for young people, students and middle-income tourists; the "diversification of tourism to the islands;" and the rationalization of craft employment. In connection with international trade, the PMSD proposes the development of regional cooperation and also the maintenance of the existing links with our main trade partners.

In the chapter on agriculture, the PMSD proposes devoting special attention to the problem of yield and efficiency, productivity and income distribution, and also undertaking "a vigorous policy of agricultural diversification." An amendment to the export tax on sugar is planned, as well as retention of the advantages acquired in relation to the EEC.

In the irrigation sector, the drip system "will be encouraged to the maximum by appropriate fiscal measures which will provide incentive for investments in this sector." Where food and farm production are concerned, the authors of the document write that everything will be done to reduce the country's dependence on foreign sources. They state that the cooperative movement will be closely linked with the agricultural diversification policy. Among the farm production projects are the raising of deer, cattle, swine, the raising of vegetable and fruit crops, aquaculture, horticulture and apiculture.

With regard to maritime resources, the manifesto proposes the exploitation of the polymetallic nodules found on the sea bottom in the Mauritian maritime sector. Prospecting for oil is also planned. The authors of the manifesto also urge intensive development of the fishing sector, in order to reduce our imports of fish.

In the energy sector, the PMSD supports a policy designed to reduce our dependence on nonrenewable and imported energy sources. Also, hydroelectric and solar energy, ethanol and use of the winds and tides will be the subject of more intensive studies and possibly concrete future projects.

A wage, price policy, maintenance of the existing job level and an atmosphere favoring the creation of new jobs, introduction of a plan for compulsory participation within enterprises and the establishment of enterprise committees are urged in the chapter on industrial relations. The PMSD advocates an unemployment allocation of 300 rupees per month for those out of work, noting "with pleasure that all the political parties today are in agreement" on this subject. An increase in social allocations for the neediest population strata

is planned. In the housing sector, the PMSD favors improvement of conditions in the housing developments, elimination of the deposit requirement and reduction of rents to 150 rupees per month. The laws will be amended to make the CHA and MHC "more functional," the manifesto promises.

A special chapter is devoted to the acceleration of the development of Rodrigues.

5157
CSO: 4719/1017

MMM/PSM ANTIVIOLENCE RALLY REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 17 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] The "mobilization against violence" meeting which was held in Sebastopol yesterday on the initiative of the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] alliance took on the aspect of a celebration when the crowd, estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 individuals, carrying flags and waving color photographs of Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, surged joyfully into the crossroads of the Royal Road, bedecked with the colors of the two parties. Before the meeting began, more than an hour late, numbers of young people who had climbed onto the roofs of neighboring buildings could be seen dancing to the music of songs being broadcast over the loudspeakers. Not only the three MMM candidates for the district, Messrs Ramduth Jaddoo, Jugdish Goburdhun and Azize Asgarally, but in particular the MMM and PSM leaders Aneerood Jugnauth and Harish Boodhoo, were given a warm welcome. Heavy applause greeted them and Paul Berenger, who despite his protests was borne in triumph to the rostrum. "There are many there more powerful than I. I'm not pleased with the quality of this act. I ask in the future this not be repeated for it's not our manner. We are content to walk hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder," the secretary general of the MMM said in this connection.

The various successive speakers, adhering to the named theme of the meeting, stressed the atmosphere of violence which, "like in December 1978," has reappeared on the political scene in this electoral campaign period. They denounced violence in all its forms--physical violence, violence in language, that which appears in the form of persecution, repression and poverty which is plaguing the country. In some instances the speakers strayed from the subject, stating that the knell will sound for the Labor Party on 11 June, that the "communal specter" some are trying to revive is doomed, that the publicity campaign the labor party has waged on television, far from benefiting it, "in the end worked against that party."

Mr Jugnauth said that during the period in the 1960's when he was in the government, the prime minister designated him as his "successor."

Mr Berenger said that the PT [Labor Party] will soon come out with another film denouncing torture and executions, in an effort to make it appear that he, Mr Berenger, would have recourse to such means if he were to win power. He said that Mrs Gandhi refused to participate in the Labor Party publicity

films, because she is "more desirous than anyone of seeing the advent of an MM/PSM government in Mauritius." This is why she is not to be seen in the films currently being shown.

Mr Ramduth Jaddoo, who presided at the meeting, expressed his satisfaction at the outset with the massive attendance by militants in response to the appeal of the MMM/PSM leadership. He then went on to recall that the atmosphere of violence, persecution and repression in 1976 was such that the militants were afraid to display their political colors. But today he asked the crowed" "MMM/PSM--yes or no?" "Yes!" screamed the crowd. Mr Jaddoo then spoke, recalling how in that "dark period" in 1976, some individuals attended the private meetings of the MMM, wrote down names and subsequently passed them on to certain politicians. Reprisal measures were then taken against these people. They were transferred and made to swear they would work for the PT.

He also recalled the incident at Montagne Blanche just prior to the elections, when MMM supporters could not venture into the streets, where the thugs of a political party stood guard. That night, Azize Asgarally, the MMM candidate, whose car was followed by a fleet of vehicles carrying gangsters, remained safe thanks only to a family who kept him with them overnight.

Nonexistent Police

Today, the threat of transfer has surfaced again. Anyone will tell you, the speaker said, what order and discipline characterizes the work of the militants. He recalled the extent to which the secretary general of the MMM, Mr Berenger, has been the victim of violence during his career as a politician.

The leader of the PSM, who then took the floor, was welcomed with thunderous applause. He had barely begun to speak when Mr Paul Berenger was seen to arrive, carried in triumphantly. Visibly annoyed, he was shaking his head, but smiling nonetheless.

Mr Boodhoo stressed the fact that the electoral battle will be waged on the economic level, and that the triumph of the MMM/PSM alliance is a certainty. He spoke for a short time in Bhojpuri before praising the virtues of Mr Jugnauth, who is a man of "remarkable honesty, intelligence and simplicity." He made an appeal to laborites who are still hesitating to join the MMM/PSM alliance.

Mr Jugdish Goburdhun, for his part, recalled the order and discipline which typified the 1 May meeting in Rose-Hill. The police even said there was no need for their presence at the demonstration. In a sharp denunciation of violence in all its forms, Mr Asgarally stated, in his address, that it is as the saying goes generally "the weak who make use of them." Mr Jugnauth, who spoke next, predicted from the outset "the end of the reign of Sir Satcam Boolell, No 3 man in the government, who is a candidate in the Montagne Blanche district. On the subject of communalism and violence, he said in substance that the history of the MMM has often demonstrated that this party has always been their victim. If the MMM has taken steps, it has been above all to defend itself, he added. The President of the MMM went on to say that there are

some individuals who will stop at nothing to achieve their goals. It is the duty of all militants to remain vigilant in order to counteract violence in all its forms.

Chosen Successor

In this connection he warned the police against servile alignment with certain individuals who will not be ministers any longer after 11 June. "We are not asking any favors of him, but simply that he act impartially and without any discrimination. We will not tolerate, but will impose penalties for, any abuse," Mr Jugnauth stated in a severe tone.

He asked his attentive audience to avoid falling into the trap of the Labor Party telecasts. Refuting the assertion of his adversaries to the effect that he "represents nothing," Mr Jugnauth indicated that at the time when he served with the Ramgoolam government, he was regarded by the prime minister as a "hope" for the country and "as a competent minister." This praise did not please certain ministers, including the minister of agriculture, Sir Satcam Boolell. "When I resigned from the government in disgust with the PT deviation," he added, "the prime minister came to my home to ask me to resume my position in the cabinet, telling me that it would be for me to succeed him one day. May the good lord punish me if I am not telling the truth," Mr Jugnauth said. This speaker attributed the ill will against him to the fact that it was inconceivable to some that he could belong to the MMM.

The last speaker, Mr Paul Berenger, explained for his part that the pages of history have often been written in violence. In Mauritius itself, he said, when the slaves, in order to break their chains, and the coolies, to obtain their freedom, had to turn to violence, Mahatma Gandhi acknowledged that when a people moves forward, violence becomes inevitable at a certain time, although it is not desirable. "What most merits denunciation," he said, "is the violence of the reactionaries." Continuing on this theme, Mr Berenger said that the various forms violence takes should be denounced, including violence of language. And after the elections, we must teach our opponents a lesson, by showing great generosity of heart, "have no bitterness, but instead open your heart wide to those who have nurtured other ideas," he urged.

National Recovery with Jugnauth

Mr Berenger had the highest praise for Mr Jugnauth, whom he described as a man of "honesty" and "exemplary correctness." At the time when he was minister, he was unwilling to take advantage of tax-free privileges, for example with regard to vehicles and whiskey. "Mr Jugnauth embodied the MMM even before it was founded. He is a worthy leader who will see to the country's recovery, a man behind whom we are all proud to work."

On the subject of the Labor Party telecasts, Mr Berenger said he had information according to which the PT had to pay a one-time fee of 3,000 rupees for just one half-hour of time. The truth will be known after the elections, he said.

Along another line of thinking, he urged the unemployed to accept what the government grants them in this electoral period, and he added that the MMM will abolish nothing if it wins power, but will consolidate all of these measures in a rational fashion.

In another connection, the organizers report that 8,000 persons attended the MMM/PSM meeting held yesterday in Plaine Verte. As was the case in Sebastopol, the main theme was violence. The speakers were three deputies from the district, Messrs Cassam Uteem, Osman Gendoo and Bashir Khodabux. Dr Rohit Beedassy and Mr H. Boodhoo, of the PSM, as well as MMM leaders Aneerood Jugnauth and Paul Berenger, were guests.

5157
CSO: 4719/1018

CONTENTS OF LABOR PARTY MANIFESTO REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Labor Party (PT) has just published its electoral manifesto, a 46-page booklet in which it proposes a "new social contract." The document contains an assessment of the Labor government action, 10 goals and 30 proposals. In the introduction, the opposition is first of all charged with responsibility for all of the evils of a local nature which have affected the economy, adding to the economic problems of an international sort. "But despite these domestic and foreign difficulties," the document says, "the Labor Party has never ceased to work for the country's advance." The electorate is urged to cast a "massive" vote for the PT, so that the party will not suffer in the next legislative assembly from "the same constraints as hindered it during the last legislative assembly."

In its assessment of the situation, the document stresses that "the citizens of Mauritius enjoy full liberty: freedom of the press, freedom of expression, freedom of association and freedom of religion." The PT also boasts of having worked for universal suffrage and the right to vote at the age of 18. In connection with foreign relations, diplomatic links are maintained with "more than 90 countries." Mauritius "has opted for the path of nonalignment." In the demographic realm, the document says that without the measures adopted by the PT, the population of Mauritius would have reached 1.4 million by today.

Defense of the Workers

Under the heading "Defense of the Workers," the Labor manifesto assesses the activity of the PT as positive in terms of the trade unions and the laboring masses. It says that "the era of shameless exploitation, subjection and humiliation for the workers is past history. But the battle has not been won. Other fortresses still remain to be taken. The Labor Party will take them with the support of the workers." The manifesto says that the PT defends the right to unionize and to struggle "for more industrial democracy," and "has taken a resolute stand beside the workers class," such that it has "succeeded in safeguarding the workers against the stranglehold of adventurers and dictators." This is doubtless an allusion to the opposition trade unionists, but no mention is made in this chapter of the Industrial Relations Act.

To illustrate the "social and economic progress" made since independence was won, the authors of the labor manifesto present a series of figures: the

number of vehicles has doubled; the number of motorcycles has tripled; the number of bicycles has been multiplied by 8; 57,000 new homes have been built; the number of telephones has doubled; the number of refrigerators has quadrupled; the number of television sets has been multiplied by 6; 100,000 new jobs have been created; and the number of tourists is 8 times the previous figure. In addition, the government has created a large "welfare state" in which many subsidies are granted the most neglected sectors, the labor document says.

The manifesto also asserts that the PT has carried out the first phase of rural development; has successfully brought about agricultural diversification; has given women the means for emancipation, thanks above all to the amendments to the Napoleon Code; and has introduced "the principle of equal wages for equal labor" for women in relation to men. Not to be overlooked, moreover, are the creation of a ministry of youth and sports, the introduction of the free education system, the hospital service, old-age pensions and other social measures, the relocation of disaster victims as well as the implementation of a housing program based on the principle of "a roof for each family," strict price control, and the construction of new roads.

On the subject of goals, the Labor manifesto says that the PT has always worked for "the defense of democracy and respect for minorities" and "the building of a new civilization in which the plurality of races, religions and cultures will be not a divisive factor for the collective, but a source of enrichment for each man and woman in Mauritius. This ideal should rally the entire country."

Double Suffrage for the Workers

The document then sets forth 30 proposals, one of which is designed to change the constitution of the country in order to grant workers in the sugar industry, the municipalities and other sectors double suffrage in the elections to send representative to the assembly. As to women, they will be appointed to the assembly directly. The manifesto says that all of these reforms will go into effect in January 1983.

The manifesto states that the PT reasserts the right of Mauritius to exersize sovereignty over Diego Garcia, noting that this party has already launched proceedings for the return of the Chagos Archipelago (of which Diego Garcia is a part) to Mauritian territory. (Note: No formal request for return has as yet been submitted by the Mauritian government to the government in London on this subject.) In the case of Rodrigues, the PT, in its manifesto, adopts a position against "any effort at secession."

Imperialism and Racism Denounced

The foreign policy proposals include denunciation of imperialism, racism and colonialism, defense of the rights of blacks in South Africa and Namibia, demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, respect for the principle of nonalignment and a broader opening toward the Arab world.

In connection with the creation of jobs, a number of incentive measures are promised with a view to the creation of 47,000 jobs in the small business sector "after several years." The creation of an industrial democracy commission is promised to defend the rights of the workers. "The goal of the PT is to increase the power of the workers."

Other projects include maintenance of the private sector, "dynamization" of the government sector, agrarian reform to allocate land among those who work it, environmental protection, development of the fishing industry and the maintenance of justice.

Defense of Public Morality

In the chapter on public morality, the PT presents itself as its fierce defender. "Charges of corruption have been made from time to time, which rightly provoked a keen reaction on the part of the public," the Labor manifesto acknowledges. It promises the creation of a committee to improve the laws against corruption.

The PT proposes to encourage vocational training in a number of sectors, including the press. Other projects include protection of the family, disease prevention, expansion of social protection measures, the development of leisure time activities, reduction of our dependence in the energy sector through the use of ethyl alcohol and other so-called renewable energy sources as well as economy measures, the building of housing for those involved in the new facilities, improvement of transportation, the reopening of the port of Mahebourg, encouragement of mass tourism and tourist use of the islands surrounding Mauritius, the development of Rodrigues, on which an "island council" will be created (a promise which has been made for more than a decade) and the expansion of regional democracy.

In the conclusion of the manifesto, the PT is described as having been since 1936 "the motive historical force for the national liberation and emancipation of the people."

5157
CSO: 4719/1015

MSPA FORESEES 200 MILLION RUPEE DEFICIT

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 17 Apr 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] The sugar crop for 1982 will result, for the sugar factories as a whole, in a deficit amounting to a little over 200 million rupees; at least, that is the figure arrived at by the Mauritius Sugar Producers Association (MSPA), on the basis of a 690,000 ton sugar harvest.

With this tonnage, Mauritius would meet all its EEC quota, but will also have to sell a certain quantity on the open market, where prices are constantly falling at the moment; this price is incidentally much lower than production costs in Mauritius.

Still with regard to the 1982 campaign and still taking into consideration a hypothetical output of 690,000 tons, the export duty for sugar companies will amount to 414 million rupees (that is, over twice the estimated deficit for them) and more if output reaches or exceeds 700,000 tons of sugar.

For both 1980 and 1981, the government took in a total of 563 million rupees from the sugar companies in export duties, whereas the companies wound up with an overall deficit of 376 million rupees for the 2 years.

Complaints have been made to the government by the Board of Agriculture and the MSPA. Several working sessions have taken place between representatives of these two organizations and the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, and the minister of finance, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo.

During the meetings, the sugar industry representatives expressed their grave concern to the government, and stressed in particular the inability of the industry to invest in equipment renewal.

The government representatives were very receptive to the views expressed by the Board of Agriculture and the MSPA, whose documentation is being studied.

Industry representatives also had a meeting with high-ranking experts of the International Monetary Fund in Mauritius.

Of particular concern to the sugar industry are not only the serious cash flow problems the sugar factories are having to face, but also their profitability problem.

The latter problem has done nothing but get worse from day to day, because, as the industry borrows to meet its daily obligations (including personnel wages), its profitability is all the more affected.

The example is given of a sugar company that about 3 weeks ago, did not have the resources to meet its personnel wages obligations within 24 hours, having exceeded its authorized bank overdraft, and having also been turned down by the State Bank and the State Finance Corporation. When informed of such a situation, the government agreed to delay that company's export tax slice due at the end of March. Subsequently, the State Bank and the State Finance Corporation agreed to help the company in question, which was thus able to settle its cash flow problem.

Numerous suggestions have been made by sugar industry representatives to the government, the two most important being total abolition of the export tax and long-term loans at a low interest rate.

Non-renewal of sugar factory equipment, finally, is producing a very negative chain reaction among heavy equipment shops, maintenance shops, major industry suppliers which amount to sugar industry satellite sectors.

12149
CSO: 4719/944

LITTLE GAIN FROM SEYCHELLES TOURIST PRICE SURGE SEEN

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 20 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] Since the number of tourists visiting the Seychelles has fallen by about 50 percent, as a result of a hotel, etcetera, price surge, and serious political problems like the recent abortive coup d'etat in that country, Mauritian travel agents and officials of the large local tourist hotels were expecting the number of tourists here to increase considerably, and even June, which is the slowest month, to be fairly good.

With the elections set for 11 June, and since tourists only visit foreign countries to enjoy themselves, they systematically avoid periods subject to problems -- like elections, specifically -- and tourist industry circles have noted that reservations for that month were slow.

Representatives of agencies abroad had in any case warned them not to expect a lot of reservations during election periods, and that potential vacationers would probably prefer to travel elsewhere.

However, June reservations of long standing (perhaps made before the date was set) have not been cancelled, or at least not yet.

Since August 1981, travel agents visiting Mauritius have been expressing the opinion that if prices in Mauritius were maintained, the Mauritian tourist industry could take over a large portion of the Seychelles clientele, because of ther price surge that had occurred there.

The average over a year is 10,000 tourists a month in Mauritius; the average number in June is 6,000.

12149
CSO:

'EXCELLENT' MAIZE CROP FORESEEN FOR RODRIGUES

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 20 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] The maize harvest in Rodrigues, which will begin at the end of the month, is estimated by certain authoritative circles in Port Louis at about 1,800 tons, which is an excellent crop. This estimate has incidentally been confirmed by the experts of the French animal husbandry mission which was on the island last week. The average crop the last two years was about 1,200 tons.

The excellent maize crop is explained by ideal climate conditions that prevailed during the season. In one sense, this crop contradicts the official thesis that the maize crop had been severely affected by the passage of cyclone Damia through the Rodrigues area in mid-January. In a Ministry of Foreign Affairs communique dated 22 January, it was reported that "the maize crop was totally destroyed." But authoritative circles in Rodrigues had stated that planters in Rodrigues had only put in a portion of the seeds, and that the planters were waiting for a good rainstorm before sowing.

In addition, during a recent visit to Mauritius, the resident commissioner, Dr Sydney Moutia, confidently stated that for this season, Rodrigues would produce more maize than Mauritius would, despite the fact that Rodrigues occupies an area only one-eighteenth the size of Mauritius (42 square miles compared to 721 square miles).

The maize crop could well be far larger than the figure already given, it is asserted in other circles. The latter explain that taking inventory of the crop is rendered rather difficult because the harvested maize is used as animal fodder by the planters themselves.

The Agricultural Marketing Board imports maize from Rodrigues when there is a surplus. Over the past few years, there has been no importation of maize from Rodrigues. The area under maize is about 2,000 acres.

With implementation of the Malagasy Bay integrated agricultural production project, financed by the European Development Fund (EDF), the authorities are planning to establish maize growing in Rodrigues on more rational and

scientific bases. The project might start during the second half of this year. FED research for this project has reached an advanced stage. Agreement on financing is supposed to occur at the beginning of the second six-month period, according to authoritative government circles.

12149
CSO: 4719/945

BRIEFS

FUMO DEATH PAMPHLETS--Harare.--Pamphlets called "liberatacao"--liberation--calling for the murder of foreigners in Mozambique are circulating in Maputo. "Liberatacao" carries phrases such as "death to Frelimo and the cooperantes"--a term by which expatriates in Mozambique are known. "Liberatacao" claims to be a product of an internal network of "jumo", the youth wing of Fumo, the Mozambican United Front.--Sapa. [Text] [Harare THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jun 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1365

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA ESTABLISHES DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH TAIWAN

Officials' Visit to Taiwan

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 26 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] This month the South-West established diplomatic ties and relations on a trading level with Taiwan after a group of politicians and business personalities paid an 8-day visit to the Far East country. The tour was arranged by the PROSWA Foundation.

The group of politicians were Mrs Anna Frank and Minister Jurgen von Hase along with the city clerk of Windhoek Mr Attie Arnold.

Among those visited were the deputy minister of Taiwan's Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr Edward Kuang, who was ambassador to South Africa for 7 years and who came to South-West Africa on three occasions. Especially strong ties have been established with Taiwan through Mr Kuang.

According to the chairman of PROSWA, Mr Peter Goodland, there are effective agreements between Taiwan and the South-West and for this reason the decision was made to learn more about the rapidly developing country.

Like the South-West Taiwan is not recognized by the UN, but despite international opposition this Eastern country has a flourishing economy. As an example Mr Goodland mentioned that Taiwan's exports in 1981 amounted to about 41.5 billion rand, while in 1949 they were still not carrying on any export trade.

One of the most important reasons for Taiwan's success is the business skill exhibited by the government. For example, land was rented at a normal price to foreign countries who built factories there and then proceeded to employ Taiwanese workers.

In this manner care was taken that unemployment was kept to a minimum, the country had an income and the export of manufactured products such as cameras, radios, clothing, etc. was managed by foreign countries.

Mr Goodland also referred to the hardworking nature of the Chinese and their determination to make a success of each business enterprise. In 1977 Taiwan

opened a shipbuilding dock for the first time in its history. By 1978 they had already built the first ship and they did this while old existing shipbuilding docks such as those in Glasgow had a hard time making a go of it.

The success attained by the shipbuilding industry is such that now Taiwan has the third largest shipbuilding dock in the world. Only Japan's and South Korea's shipyards are producing more than Taiwan's.

What impressed the group of South-West visitors most was their business skill. In processing raw materials the Taiwanese have eliminated many processes and this has resulted not only in speeding up production, but in making the price of goods much cheaper.

Mr Goodland related the account of the group's visit to a steel industry where they were able to observe how they departed from the old methods of production thus reducing production time considerably.

Even in the agricultural field the South-Westerners could light candles to them. Whether it has to do with rice farming, hog raising or the planting of pineapples...nothing is wasted. Leaves are used, hog offal is cast into fresh water dams for raising fish; also the irrigation system for the fields has been worked out to a fine art, said Mr Goodland.

Visits were also made to military academies, a nuclear power station, the trade fair and to several government departments. There was a meeting with the Chinese Foreign Development Council where good contacts were established.

According to Mr Goodland the visit surpassed expectations in its success and much more was accomplished than was ever hoped.

A Proud Accomplishment

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 Apr 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Ties Abroad"]

[Text] The contact which South-West Leaders (politicians and business people) have established with Taiwan stands out as a sign of the daring with which the people who believe in their country have undertaken the struggle.

For too long there have been too many South-Westerners used to the idea that it was South Africa which does things for the South-West, and whatever it did not do was just left alone.

An independent South-West Africa/Namibia must be known all around the world, and must have friends all around the world, for its own sake and for the sake of the greater southern Africa community.

A modern state simply cannot remain in isolation and cannot progress in isolation. Internationally speaking it must be on the cards. On the part of the

government, the business community and other entities more contacts with the outside world have been made than is generally realized.

This most recent action on the part of PROSWA to strengthen our ties with Taiwan and the role played by Anna Frank, Jurgen von Hase and Attie Arnold are showing the recipe for success to others who are in earnest.

7964
CSO: 4701/70

JUSTIFICATION FOR KALANGULA'S ACTIONS PROVIDED

Windhoek A.D.K. 'INFORMATIONS' in English Apr 82 pp 2-4

[Text] "Storm In a Teacup or End of an Experiment?"

Peter Kalangula was born in 1926, a son of a chief of one of the largest Ovambo tribes, the Kwanyama. He was educated at the Mission School of the Anglican church in his tribal area.

After leaving school, he studied for a teacher's degree by correspondence course and taught for two years before changing over to the civil service. Later he studied theology and after four years of studies at two theological institutions in South Africa was ordained an Anglican missionary. He became a priest in his own tribal area in Ovamboland. Here he clashed with the (white) bishop of the Anglican church because the latter took the side of SWAPO in his public addresses. Kalangula founded his own church.

In 1977 he was elected a foundation member of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and later to membership of the executive board of this organisation. When Pastor Ndjoba retired, Peter Kalangula became president.

His work as a Christian priest may have influenced his approach to his people's problems. Even during his period as president of the DTA, where different ethnic groups with their own language and culture are recognised, Peter Kalangula always argued in favour of changing the parent organisation of 11 ethnic groups into a united party.

The following details reflect the main reason for this desire to change the structure of government in Namibia.

1. Roughly 50% of the entire population of Namibia are Ovambo, the remaining 50% being divided among 10 ethnic groups, each with its own language, culture, way of life and development level.
In the case of a unitarian situation, the Ovambo, because of their majority, would practically decide the fate of the rest of the population. They could rule the country without taking the interests of the other groups into consideration.

The old dream of uniting the Ovambo of SWA/Namibia and those across the border in Angola is not a thing of the past, even though the realisation of this dream does not appear feasable in the near future.

Even Kalangula is dreaming of ethnic borders. As he is speaking against ethnicity and using the ethnic principals of the DTA as his alleged reason for leaving, that is illogical.

Should this dream become reality - in which case many borders in Africa would be altered - the predominence of the Ovambo would be even greater.

2. The largest part of the world is not happy that today's ruling party in Namibia, the DTA acknowledges the right of different ethnic groups to retain their identity. They want a unitarian state although that could leave roughly 50% of the population without political rights.
Kalangula's move could precipitate not a confrontation between Black and White, but a North - South border dispute. It is not the preservation and protection of the white population that is at stake but the fate of ten ethnic groups in Namibia.

It is claimed that there is reason to believe our European mother countries have already attempted to break up the DTA - the main handicap towards a unitarian state.

Accusations made by DTA Chairman Dirk Mudge and Vice-President Herero Chief Riruako have been rejected by the West German Representative in Cape Town. According to him West Germany never interfered in SWA/Namibian internal affairs and had nothing to do with the Kalangula affair. However this denial doesn't exclude interference by West German citizens or organisations.
The first attempt to break the DTA has failed. The second may also fail because West German standards are applied to the political situation and views in SWA/Namibia which are seen only from a West German point of view. This country and its people have their own standards and ideas.

Kalangula has declared that he would withdraw from the DTA 'with his party'. Kalangula has no party. He is not even a member of the NDP (National Democratic Party). Neither T. Imbili, chairman of the NDP nor it's secretary Nigelifua, had any knowledge of Kalangula's intentions. Both have remained members of the DTA and the National Assembly, T. Imbili still retaining his position as Ovambo member of the Council of Ministers.

The NDP has never been active in Ovamboland, it is more or less unknown to the population. The DTA is wellknown and a tragicomic fact is that the DTA made Kalangula known in Ovambo and "Built him up". T h a t is the foundation on which Kalangula is standing today. Without the DTA he would be a small unknown politician.

The future will show how strong his support in Ovambo really is.

There is no doubt whatsoever that Kalangulas' withdrawal from the DTA is a great disappointment, not only for the DTA but for the whole country. The DTA however is NOT facing a breakdown but is continuing with its work, even in Ovambo.

Kalangula's main problem is that he stands for a united party, in fact, a unitarian state. For this reason the small number of ethnically orientated groups who wished to join him cannot be accomodated. Their inclusion would have created a parent organisation similar to the DTA, making Kalangula appear unreliable and ridiculous.

These small groups have applied for membership and some have had their application accepted.
In the meantime the Damara Council, ruling party in Damaraland has started negotiations with Kalangula, aiming at uniting the two parties.

It will be interesting to see how both are accomodated: the unitarian thought and the wish of the Damara to retain their party identity.

If the Damara Council and other parties dissolve in the future to join Kalangula's or some newly founded organisation, they would drown in the Ovambo masses.

If one would ask: Why did Kalangula take this step? the question would be formulated incorrectly. To find out the real truth one should ask: Who made him do it ? Who brought him or rather pushed him into the position where he is today?

He left the National Party together with Mudge and was a founder member of the Republican Party (RP). He became the representative of the Whites in the Council of Ministers and resigned on his own accord last year because of differences with the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dirk Mudge. (H.J. von Hase is his successor). He asked the main committee of the RP to allow him keep his membership and declared that he could see only one way of solving SWA's problems and that was the DTA way.

One of the main figures responsible for the present situation is Werner Neef, a german speaking Southwester, born in the country and active politician for a long time. He had been a member of the National (white) party, one of their representatives in the Legislative Assembly, the early parliament of the country.

Soon after his resignation however it was rumoured that he would found a party of his own "to collect the members and supporters crumbling away from the DTA and SWAPO in a party of the middle". According to him financial support from West-German officials and organisations and a party organiser from Federal Germany had been promised.

As Werner Neef today is head adviser to Kalangula and again sits in the National Assembly, this time as representative of the Ovambos one can assume that he sees the origins of this 'middle party" in Kalangula or wants to use him for that purpose.

Neither Kalangula nor Werner Neef are friends of SWAPO. On the contrary: Both of them strongly reject marxism.
Undoubtedly both of them have good intentions. This shall not be questioned.
But whether they have ever asked themselves: Do we 'push' or are we being 'pushed' - that is a different, not unimportant question.

In order to do justice to Kalangula the following should be explained:

> The majority of Ovambos are war-weary - understandably so. Who could blame them?

It is they who have to suffer the terror carried into their country from the North.
It is their leaders who are shot in cold blood,
their relatives who are torn apart by landmines,
their children who are abducted
their houses which are looted and burned to the ground,
their property which is stolen and destroyed,
their lives being threatened all the time -
whereas the other ten population groups, the rest of the country is seldom directly involved.

The Ovambo have to bear the main burden of the war because of the geographic position of Ovamboland They bear it though most of the people scarcely understand what it is all about.

Independence for Namibia which all of us - even the five Western powers - had hoped would take place at the 31 December 1978, and with it the end of war and terror, has not been achieved yet.

With every meeting of the Western powers, with every conference, hope for a quick, peaceful solution, in fact a peaceful solution at all - becomes less and less.

The West seems to be powerless - or doesn't understand us and our situation. How else could it be fooled by marxist SWAPO? That this is the case has been proved again and again. For instance , with the negotiations of the first phase of the three phase talks. SWAPO's demands have always been met by the UN - and SWAPO d o e s n ' t want an election, it wants power. This is no secret but has been spelt out by Sam Nujoma and his "comrades" often enough.

Are the democratic western powers deaf? We who originate from the West don't understand them any more. How can Kalangula and his people understand them?

What Kalangula did was done from a feeling of abandonment - abandoned by the West and also by the rest of SWA/Namibia, because it doesn't share the ordeals of his people.

Who will throw the first stone at him?

CSO: 4700/1368

RIRUAKO REPROACHES CHURCHES AS SWAPO ABETTORS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] **THE Lutheran and Catholic churches in Namibia were accomplices in acts of murder against the people, Mr Kuaimo Riruako, member of the Ministers' Council said this week in the National Assembly.**

The DTA Vice-Chairman was speaking during the Budget debate when he said: "The blood of this country is on the hands of the Catholics and Lutherans because they assist the murderers to murder well."

These churches were acting as agencies for Swapo and encouraged ill-feelings amongst the inhabitants of the country, according to Mr Riruako.

"They are not the only Christians", Mr Riruako said.

Before his attack on the two churches, Mr Riruako referred to Owambo Chairman Mr Peter Kalangula's newly-formed Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice (CDA).

He said the influences of the Lutheran and Catholic churches were at work in Mr Kalangula's latest political moves to mobilise the Owambo people along Christian democratic lines.

He criticised the Owambo leader for not using Central Government grants to buy land for Owambo farmers outside Owambo.

"Kalangula keeps his people caged in Owambo for his own purposes. We want the people of Owambo all over the country, not only in Owambo," Mr Riruako said.

CSO: 4700/1368

THREE SWAPO MEMBERS JAILED FOR 29 YEARS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] **WINDHOEK. — Three Swapo terrorists were jailed for a total of 29 years by the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday.**

Josef Sagarias (20), Theofilus Jason (20) and Lucius Nangala Malambo (22) were convicted on February 24 this year on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Sagarias and Jason were each sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. Malambo was sentenced to 11 years.

Earlier evidence before the court was that the three men had been among a group of 22 Swapo terrorists that infiltrated traditionally White farm districts in SWA in April last year.

Sagarias, Jason and Malambo had been captured while heading towards the Angolan border.

The rest of the group had been killed.

Sagarias and Jason had been seriously wounded in skirmishes with security forces while Malambo had surrendered after further resistance had become impossible, said Mr Justice Ken Bethune.

In his reasons for sentence, the judge said it had been common cause that the three men "were wearing distinguishing uniforms of Swapo's armed wing".

Skirmishes between the terrorists and security forces could be described as having taken place in "a war situation", he said.

The defence had led evidence about political and constitutional developments in SWA over many years and the court accepted those events could have influenced the mental outlook of the accused.

"The events that gave rise to Swapo's armed struggle extend over many years and its effects have been widely spread," Mr Justice Bethune said.

He quoted from a speech made in the SWA National Assembly last December by a member of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Katuutire Kaura, who said: "These are the causes of terrorism, these are the things which have caused terrorism and the chickens have simply come home to roost and South Africa has to bear the full consequences of its own making."

Mr Kaura was referring to policies of racial discrimination applied in the territory.

At the same time, Mr Justice Bethune said, many restrictions embodied in statutory discrimination in SWA had been abolished long before the crimes had been committed.

Evidence led in mitigation said the International Court of Justice and the United Nations had ruled that South Africa's presence in SWA was illegal, and those views had been endorsed by a large section of the international community.

The convicted terrorists had in all probability judged their actions part of a "just struggle" enjoying considerable support both internally and externally.

Mr Justice Bethune said the court was not empowered to declare that the terrorists be treated as prisoners of war. But it had to take into consideration trends in international law when considering whether the death penalty should be imposed.

Authoritative evidence before the court was that the Geneva Convention excluded the execution of prisoners of war for military activities prior to their capture unless the activities amounted to war crimes, while inhabitants of SWA had special status.

Contraventions of the Terrorism Act carried a minimum sentence of five years. The accused were quite young and had no previous convictions.

It could be readily accepted that after they had left SWA they had been caught in a web of circumstances over which they had little or no control.

"This situation, which has been of their own making to some extent, constitutes no justification for their actions but nevertheless is a factor for consideration in punishment," the judge said.

At the same time, the accused had to foresee that the laying of land mines and sabotage to railway lines, for instance, could have killed or injured innocent people.

Sagarias had sustained a crippling leg wound, while Jason had an arm shot away. They were two years younger than Malambo and had to receive lesser sentences than Malambo.

"In view of indications by the defence that severe sentences will not deter Swapo members, no purpose will be served by suspending any portion of the sentences," Mr Justice Bethune said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1368

KAURA VENTS SPLEEN AGAINST WESTERN 'FIVE'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] **DTA delegate Mr Katuutire Kaura unleashed another characteristic tirade of angry rhetoric on a wide range of issues in the National Assembly at the week's end on Friday, during the Budget debate.**

Nujoma should be given work to clean toilets

Known for his colourful and provocative public addresses, Mr Kaura this time became notably abusive towards some of his political rivals, describing Swanu as "schwein" (pig) and suggesting Swapo leader Sam Nujoma be given work to clean toilets.

Most of his speech was devoted to countering criticism of the Budget from the Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice (CDA) – the newly-formed party led by Owambo Administration Chairman Peter Kalangula.

Katjiuongua must stop worshipping everything white

Mr Kaura said the budgeted allocation of funds to the Owambo people totalled a favourable R94m and described the CDA as a "Christian Disgrace Association".

CORRUPTION

Turning to the Damara Administration Mr Kaura called for the immediate arrest of its Chairman Mr Justus Garoëb and another leader Mr Simon Gobs, to answer for the "corruption in Damaraland".

He suggested that their passports be withdrawn before they could leave the country, and accused Mr Garoëb of "running to Swapo to save face".

Mr Kaura then addressed himself to the Western Five, saying: "We, the people of Namibia, who have endured untold hardships, who have grown up hungry in the country of our birth, who would like to shed the shackles of SA colonialism, are sick of your spinelessness, cowardice, indecision' and your appeasement of Swapo and Russia. We are sick of your bloodstained détente."

His message to the African Frontline states was: "Feed the hungry in your own countries and don't worry about us."

To Swapo Mr Kaura's message was, as he put it "very simple": "Swapo jy sal bars (you will suffer).

Women should serve in the National Assembly

"Just send us (Swapo leader) Sam Nujoma so that we can give him a job to clean the toilets," the DTA leader continued.

Countering Swanu leader Moses Katjiuongua's criticisms of the ruling DTA, Mr Kaura said: "The DTA does not promote apartheid. It is the only organisation that does not only talk about abolishing apartheid, but which has a clear record of doing."

CDA is a 'Christian Disgrace Association'

He also rebuked the Swanu leader for criticising the tribal courts in Namibia, saying "Mr Katjiuongua must help to build out the judicial system of the Black man instead or worshipping everything white."

He described the Swanu leader as a typical "been-to" – a Black intellectual who has studied overseas and discarded all his traditional African values in the process.

DISLIKE

Referring to Mr Katjiuongua as one of those, Mr Kaura said: "They develop a complete dislike for anything Black and worship anything White. No wonder Mr Katjiuongua is worshipping the South African courts."

The Territory's judiciary was granted greater constitutional independence from the SA judiciary by an act of the National Assembly last year, after resorting directly under SA statutory rule since the start of civilian administration by the SA Government of the Territory, and during which time SA instituted a system of tribal courts.)

Mr Kaura also suggested that women should be nominated to serve in the National Assembly "to liven up the Chamber", and called for the allocation of special number plates for motor vehicles driven by members of the National Assembly.

CSO: 4700/1368

BEN AFRICA CLAIMS UN SCHEME IS BANKRUPT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] **THE UN and the Western Five were stumbling blocks to independence for the Territory, DTA Vice-President Dr Ben Africa said this week.**

Speaking during the Budget debate in the National Assembly, Dr Africa said preparations for independence inside Namibia were receiving too little attention.

The delay of independence was working against democracy in the Territory, he said.

Turning to US Assistant Secretary of State Africa Affairs Dr Chester Crocker, Dr Africa said: "It is high time that Dr Crocker explains a few things to the DTA or he will not be trusted."

The Western Five had become another stumbling block to SWA's independence according to Dr Africa because instead of pressing for a settlement it was dancing to the tune of Swapo who was too scared to face the DTA in elections.

On the UN, Dr Africa said, "This is 1982 not 1945. The UN has shown by now what it can and what it cannot do. The time has come for us not to take the UN too seriously.

"We must not regard the UN as a necessary condition for independence", he added.

Dr Africa went to say if the Western Five's settlement initiative shipwrecked, only the greatest measure of internal unity amongst the people of the Territory should be strived for. Only the DTA could ensure maximum internal unity, according to Dr Africa.

Dr Africa recalled a motion passed by the DTA in November 1980 calling on the AG to pomulgate a Bill of fundamental human rights, a constitutional court to enforce it, and an independent ombudsman to take up complaints before the Court.

WHAT HAPPENED?

Addressing himself to the AG Mr Danie Hough, Dr Africa asked: "What happened to it?"

Most of the Territory's people had accepted the principle of equal social status based on merit alone, and much progress had been made in this direction, added Dr Africa.

"But the goal has not been reached. There are stumbling blocks remaining on the way, but they are not insurmountable."

Preparations for independence should take special note of the building of a Namibia nationalism and the combatting of racism, he said.

He went on to say the SWA independence question had become over-internationalised. The UN did not stand much of a chance to solve the problem as long as it refused to drop its partiality towards Swapo and did not openly demonstrate this.

CSO: 4700/1368

ECONOMIC, POLITICAL PROBLEMS FACING REGIME NOTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 18-19 May 82

[Article by Philippe Decraene: "Niger: the Time of Uncertainty"]

[18 May 82 p 6]

[Text] Part I: The Economic Morass

Mr Francois Mitterrand, who is paying his first official visit to sub-Saharan Africa, is expected Wednesday evening 19 May at Niamey on the first stage of a journey that will take him to Niger, the Ivory Coast and Senegal.

In a two-part article our special correspondent gives the current situation in the evolution of a country whose geographical position makes it a link between white and black Africa.

Niamey--Never in the 22 years since this territory of former French West Africa became independent has Niamey experienced such activity. Of course, the abundance of workplaces can be explained by the preparations being made for Mr Mitterrand's visit. Everywhere roads are being tarred, new ones are being opened, and seedy public buildings are being completed or modernized.

Under an investment program drawn up during the mining boom, when uranium ore was at its highest price, new administrative buildings were started, and some of them are near completion. For a long time Niamey looked like an immense village devoid of character, but now its face is suddenly changing. A style of architecture is emerging there, one that is in perfect harmony with the rugged beauty of the Sahel regions. Determinedly modernistic buildings stand everywhere, their forms bare and geometric, the ochre or sand-colored rough-cast siding reminiscent of the sober elegance of traditional construction.

Beyond this obvious feverish activity looms a time of uncertainty. Uranium is the main economic resource of the country, and its price has dropped considerably. Rain that is too rare, too little and badly distributed threatens once again to starve populations whose living standard is already very poor. And, finally, hopes for profitable oil discoveries seem to be fading.

Uranium at its Lowest

Niger is the fourth largest producer of uranium in the non-communist world after the United States, Canada and the South African Republic; all of Niger's ore comes from the Air region, in the eastern part of the country. It is a mountainous plateau that tops out at 2,000 meters elevation; the oases of Timia and Iferouane are two of the country's main tourist attractions. The plateau's mineral resources are still only very incompletely known.

There are two mining companies: the Air Mining Company, called Somair, which has been operating since 1971 and processed 2,200 tons of ore last year; and the Akouta Mining Company, or Cominak, which has been in operation since 1978 and processed 2,000 tons last year. In 1980 the Tassa n'Taghalgue Mining Company was formed, or SMTT. One-third of the capital has been underwritten by Kuwait. The company should produce 1,800 tons of ore beginning in 1985. Only the slumping market has kept the SMTT from going into operation so far. Start-up costs will take an investment of 200 billion francs CFA (1 franc CFA = Fr 0.02), for the initial projects, at least. President Seyni Kountche, head of state, told us that as a consequence an intermediate solution is being studied that would limit initial expenses for a workers' city; for the time being, the ore would be processed in Somair's installations.

Dr Anou Mahamane, a young economist who studied at Clermont-Ferrand and Aix and who is currently minister of Mines, refuses to yield to the pervasive gloom. However, he does admit that "The uranium market is likely to be sour till 1990, as far as we can see. Everything is related. The wealthy countries are going through a serious economic crisis. It was inevitable that we should feel the effects." The minister showed that for several years now the level of production has stayed pretty much the same while the selling price of the ore has varied greatly: 5,400 francs CFA a kilo in 1974; 24,500 fr CFA in 1979; 20,000 fr CFA in 1981; 24,000 fr CFA at present. He also explained that "The costs of production have increased considerably because of world inflation. When you take various costs and, especially, loan repayments into account, a kilo of ore costs more than 23,000 fr CFA to produce."

'Our Last Hope'

A European industrialist who knows the uranium market well says, "Nigerien ore has not been profitable for two years now because the cost of mining it is higher than the spot price, i.e. the price paid on the free market. Hence only the privileged prices agreed to by France and Japan make it possible to continue mining it." These statements err by omission on at least two points. A free market for uranium does not exist: most of the tonnage is sold at contracted prices for reasons having to do with the strategic nature of the ore. The present price of about 16,000 fr CFA a kilo is therefore purely theoretical. Also, new buyers have appeared: Libya, which is said to pay 26,000 fr CFA a kilo, and Iraq.

When the sale of Nigerien uranium to Libya is mentioned to him, President Seyni Kountche invariably answers, "We make a distinction between politics and trade."

For the time being, other mineral resources are still very limited. A factory has been in operation at Anou-Araren since April 1981 to treat the coal taken from the open-pit mine there; it supplies electricity to the town of Agadez and the uranium mines at Arlit and Akouta. When the second and final phase of construction is completed at the end of the year, Anou-Araren's total power output will reach 32 megawatts.

The production of about 100 tons of cassiterite a year, i.e. tin-bearing ore, is exported through Jos, Nigeria to Antwerp, but this is relatively negligible. Interesting calcium phosphate deposits have been discovered in the "W" wildlife preserve, but their geographical location is such a serious handicap that mining them remains a real problem. However, the minister of Mines seems optimistic and ready to get on with the task, saying: "We have to choose between development and ecology."

The gold nuggets panned in the Sirba River, which is a tributary of the Niger, are of interest mostly to tourists, who are attracted in increasing numbers by the sumptuous Saharan safaris in the Air region, the Tenere desert or Djado offered by various travel agencies. However these jaunts on camelback or, more frequently, by Land- or Range Rover are not likely to bring any real financial support to the national economy.

The Elf company has taken over from some U.S. companies that have left the country and is proceeding to check out some indications of sizeable oil reserves. Prospectors are working both in the Nguigmi region, near Chad, and in the area of Bilma, on the Djado plateau. "These are our last hopes," a government official told us, adding: "I am not optimistic, but we have seen worse, and I think there is no real reason to dispair."

However, while mining revenue is declining, export crops are also decreasing, namely peanuts and cotton. Cotton production is subject to capricious rainfall and stricter growing requirements than food crops; it also produces a very inadequate income, which explains why cotton production is one-third what it was 10 years ago, amounting to scarcely 3 tons of seed cotton a year (a little more than 1,100 tons of fiber). Also, peanut production dropped from 205 tons in 1970 to 120 tons in 1981. Thus, the supply of local products to Nigerien peanut oil plants and textile mills has been running a heavy deficit.

Then there are goatskins, which exceed 1 billion fr CFA a year in export revenue. The French leather industry makes some of its suede clothing from the Maradi "red" goatskin.

The Treasury in Trouble

Lack of export products accounts for the government's financial difficulties. A government official told us, "In 1982 the National Investment Fund had practically no income, even though this agency was carefully set up so that income from uranium would go entirely toward capital equipment for the country and would not be swallowed up by operating expenses. Now things have come to a complete standstill."

Foreign debt has tripled in 3 years. Debt service charges have quadrupled in 4 years, and the state's debt must come to nearly one-fifth of the budget, which is 94 billion fr CFA. Public investment has consequently been reduced from 26 billion fr CFA in 1980 to 7 billion for 1982. The treasury used to have about 20 billion fr CFA in reserves, but this money has almost entirely disappeared while the state has contracted heavy debts to the private sector and to certain branches of the semi-public sector, for example, social security. At the same time, the foreign trade debt has worsened.

The government has taken economy measures by suspending some public works projects and delaying orders in the construction industry, and this has caused increased unemployment. Also, work on some large projects is temporarily suspended: the Tillabery sugar plant, the new cement works, the Kandadji dam, etc. The dam has some serious handicaps: the time it will take to be completed--10 years before it can hold water, the very high cost of investment--120 billion fr CFA as of 1 January 1982, and the the large number of creditors involved. The Nigeriens are trying to get the Arabs interested in this project, e.g. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, as well as EEC states such as France and the FRG, many international organizations, and Canada and the United States.

The Drought Storms Back

Another contrast points up the fact that the food situation is alarming for most Nigeriens. While the region around Niamey seems relatively green because it recently received some rain, most of the eastern part of the country is again being ravaged by a terrible drought.

A technical assistant returning from Nguigmi told us, "Lake Chad used to flood the town's marketplace every year, but now it has receded more than 70 kilometers. There is no more plant life left for hundreds of kilometers around. Sandstorms have covered everything. Flocks are dying in their pasture as in 1972. There is still some water in the wells, but no forage is left. The animals drink, lie down and die."

A European expert recently returned from the pasture land where the local EEC delegation recently set up an emergency aid station confirms this report: "In the Tahoua region, large cattle have been moved south by the Peuhls herders. Only goats and sheep are scraping through at the moment and managing to survive." The average life expectancy is 37 years 9 months for men and 38 years 8 months for women. The fact that the general mortality rate is 27 percent and that 40 percent of live births die before the age of 5 is explained primarily by the chronic malnutrition and undernourishment of the poorest Nigeriens. They are decimated by chronic malaria, by cerebro-spinal meningitis, which kills hundreds of people every year, and by measles, which afflicts tens of thousands of children. Curiously, though, while the drought is worsening and bringing ever more patients into the hospitals, discontent is not rising among the rural masses or in the impoverished shantytowns on the outskirts of the cities; it is rising among certain privileged elements of the population who refuse to give up their privileges.

[19 May 82 p 5]

[Excerpts] Part II: A Regime on the Alert

In the first installment of this article (LE MONDE 18 May) our special correspondent told how Niger is in a period of economic stagnation as a consequence of the world crisis and persistent, unfavorable climatic conditions.

Niamey--"We are turning out graduates who will be unemployed. We have to take a more realistic look at our educational system and make it a truly public service," President Seyni Kountche told us. He also denounced those he called "privileged characters on the other side of the river." The head of state was showing his displeasure with students and alluding to the geographical location of a part of the university, on the right bank of the river beyond Kennedy bridge. It is easy to "shut down" by the forces of law and order if there is a threat of agitation.

For several weeks now--and this is not the first time--high school and grade school students and teachers have been spoiling for a fight. Arrests and brutality have been the consequence of their distributing tracts very hostile to the government, holding demonstrations and, especially, strikes. Speaking of strikes, the head of state is upset that they came "a few weeks before the baccalaureate exam," and told us, "We are going to have to take a look at academic freedom."

We got the same story from a European teacher who has remained outside the movement. He said, "They aren't young people in revolt but irresponsible ones egged on by some teachers and, sometimes, their parents. The head of state is embarrassed, because on the eve of a visit by the president of the French republic he does not want to be accused of presiding over a military regime that clamps down on young people whenever they make demands."

For some people, certainly the leaders, the country awards about 700 baccalaureate diplomas but cannot satisfy everybody, for obvious financial reasons. Moreover, many of the young people's demands do not meet national needs, it is said in governmental circles.

Since the military and the students have an equally strong hostility for one another, the confrontations between the youth and the regime cannot be taken lightly. The Bureau of Coordination and Liaison (BCL), a police arm specializing in infiltrating opposition groups, is particularly watchful and brutal. It has been paying special attention to the students of Issa Korombe national lycee, which has a long history of opposition. It has also been watching students in Zinder, Maradi and Agadez, who are not immune to oppositionist contagion.

Redoubled Vigilance

Police vigilance has redoubled especially in the last few weeks because the presidency intends to maintain the splendor of the festivities celebrating Mr Mitterrand's visit to Niamey. This vigilance is also motivated by the fact that some people are using students out of nostalgia for the regime of Mr Diori Hamani, who was overthrown eight years ago in a putsch organized by the present president.

In his most recent press conference, Col Seyni Kountche singled out "ambitious people with bad intentions," and those people are too concerned with being effective to pass up seeking allies among the youth, even though the young people do often denounce the "unpatriotic Diori clique" in their tracts.

The memories of the parliamentary system are not yet completely gone. As time goes by, some people even tend to embellish them. True, all the spokesmen of the progressive party, the Nigerien section of the African Democratic Rally of Mr Houphouet-Boigny, have left the political scene, but their partisans have not put down their arms, and they have taken up the battle with help from abroad, it is said here.

The authorities say they intercepted a 15-man commando squad last April with 13 Malians. According to some sources, the men were planning to capture an arms depot in the Arlit region, sabotage industrial installations and take expatriates as hostages. The aura of mystery about this affair is encouraging speculation, none of which seems unlikely on the face of it. The head of state told us that as far as he was concerned he was convinced that the men were connected with one of the sons of the former president, Mr Abdoulaye Diori. The BCL has been following Mr Diori's moves between Tripoli, Kano, Abidjan, some European capitals and even, recently, Ndjamena, where he had been operating on occasion. "For two years now I have been planning to set his father free, because he is still under house arrest in Niamey, but how can I decide to do that in a situation like this?" Col Seyni Kountche told us.

This climate might hamper starting up a development company, "a structure that is unique to Niger, one that has no reference to a foreign model and is intended to set itself up as a constituent assembly at the proper time," according to Mr Barmou Salaou, the permanent secretary of the development company's commission. Niger has had no National Assembly for eight years, the constitution is suspended and parties are outlawed, but some kind of return to democracy is planned through the future Development Company. Elections will be held in five stages: the people elect village councils (6-16 members); the councils elect local councils (20-30 members); the local councils elect subregional councils (12-30 members), which elect regional councils (16-30 members); the regional councils, finally, elect the National Council of the Development Company.

No date has been set for these elections; things are still at the village council stage. True, there are more than 9,000 of them. For the moment, the executive power is not in the hands of the people but of the head of state and the Supreme Military Council. Not even the present number of members of the Supreme Military Council is known. (There were originally 12, at the time of the putsch in April 1974.)

A return to a regime of political parties is even less likely because a real foreign menace seems to be weighing on the political stability of the country; it has immensely long borders (more than 5,000 km) that defy effective surveillance. Actually, it is even possible that the various origins of the foreign threats may cause them to neutralize each other. Libya is not about to let Algeria move into Niamey, and Nigeria is afraid that a preponderant influence other than its own might emerge in Niger.

Franco-Nigerien relations are exemplary in their harmony, and they must be kept distinct from the recall of the ambassador and tensions within the 6,000-person French community in Niger. The reasons are still obscure for the sudden recall to Paris of Mr Pierret, a few days before the arrival of the president of the Republic, and the affair is still causing the most contradictory remarks to be made.

"The Language of Truth"

The Nigerien president has received a favorable impression of the French head of state; he was the second sub-Saharan head of state to pay a visit, after Ivorian President Houphouet-Boigny, last July. Col Seyni Kountche appreciates the fact that Niger is the first sub-Saharan country to be visited by Mr Mitterrand, and he makes no secret of his satisfaction on this score to anyone who will listen. He was worried after the 10 May election but very quickly understood that the new majority in France would not call the Nigerien regime into question and would deal with it without ulterior motives.

Mr Jean-Pierre Cot's visit to Niamey in March was a success. His Nigerien counterparts say they found him to be understanding and friendly. They considered it fortunate that the new minister of Cooperation was ready to increase aid to Nigerien agriculture and gave priority to nationally managed development and the quest for food self-sufficiency.

"Mr Francois Mitterrand speaks the language of truth to us. It is time Africans realize that no power in the world gives you something for nothing. We have to keep in mind that solidarity is not gratuitous," a high Nigerien official told us. He added, "People have to stop helping us just make ends meet on our budget and start giving us the means for real development."

French cooperation personnel has been stable for several years. The actual number varies from 390 to 400 people, nearly three-fourths of whom are teachers. For 1981, France granted aid in the general amount of 21 billion fr CFA, 13 billion of which was in loans from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. Of the 9 billion fr CFA in aid from the ministry of Cooperation, personnel salaries come to about 5 billion fr CFA.

Nevertheless, here as in many other countries of French-speaking Africa, France is still the main provider of bilateral aid. In the period 1960-81, some 340 billion fr CFA were given to Niger in bilateral aid, and 190 billion (36 percent) was for multilateral aid. Second in line after France comes the EEC, followed by the FRG and the World Bank; next are the Arab countries (14 percent of total aid).

Obviously, people in Niamey expect a lot more from France. Thus, a Nigerien university official told us with some disappointment, "It's all very nice to conclude the deal of the century with Algeria to buy its gas. But you see, we here would have been happy with a tenth of what you have given the Algerians, who do have economic advantages far superior to ours. Sub-Saharan Africa is liable to waste away on such a burst of generosity."

8782
CSO: 4719/980

ISRAEL'S RELATIONS WITH VARIOUS AFRICAN COUNTRIES DISCUSSED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Israel, the Arabs and Africa"]

[Text] ZAIRE's decision to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel should not surprise anyone. It is the delay in announcing it which should. There have been calls all over the continent, not the least in this country for African countries to resume diplomatic links with Israel. The Israelis have themselves been very busy courting favour furtively in "vulnerable" countries such as Ivory Coast, Zaire and Ghana.

The rupture in diplomatic ties between African countries and Israel began in 1972 with the decision by Guinea to sever links with Israel. Relations with Israel further deteriorated when during the October 1973 War, Israel occupied Egyptian land, which, as former President Senghor of Senegal put it, was an "illegal occupation of territory which is incontestably African." Before that unprecedented show of solidarity with the Arabs, most African countries had tried to maintain an even keel between both parties to the Middle East imbroglio. In 1969, an Organisation of African Unity Peace Mission was sent to Tel Aviv and Cairo during which the Israelis merely lectured the mediators and snubbed our head of state, who was a member of the mission.

The crucial question now is whether Zaire's decision is going to have a "bandwaggon effect", that is, whether those vulnerable countries, and there are quite a few, will follow Mobutu's footsteps. Right now there are about three categories of countries. In the first category are the leftist regimes (Ethiopia, Congo Brazzaville, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, etc.) who will not renew ties with Israel because of her strong links with American imperialism and South African colonialism. Secondly, there are the countries with very large number of Muslims who will abhor contacts with Israel on grounds of Islamic solidarity.

The third category are the "vulnerables" who would for reasons of residual domestic sympathy for Israel and/or disenchantment with the policies of some Arab states resume diplomatic ties with Israel. Rather unfortunately, we seem to straddle all the categories, though our government is hardly leftist. But we must be very careful. Our best allies in the struggle against racism and colonialism are probably Algeria and to lesser extent Libya. We would definitely lose more in our long term pursuits if the Federal Government is pushed to resuming relations with Israel. Even for the short term, it is in our own interest to maintain cordial ties with the oil-rich Arab states who have been helping us put up a brave front in the wake of the onslaught on oil producers by the West. There are no compelling reasons for us to re-establish ties with Israel.

CSO: 4700/1376

BRIEFS

BACKGROUND ON ISRAELI RELATIONS--A motion for Nigeria to normalise diplomatic relations with Israel had been tabled before the House of Representatives. The motion jointly sponsored by 106 legislators sought among other things, that Nigeria should renew, re-establish and seek normal diplomatic, consular trade and cultural relations as well as technical co-operation with Israel at ambassadorial level. It also sought to appeal to President Shehu Shagari to do everything within his power to persuade all the other OAU member-states that share Nigeria's point of view to normalise relations with Israel at their earliest convenience. However, when the motion was moved, some members protested that their names were included in it without their consent. At this juncture, Speaker Edwin Ume-Ezeoke ruled that the motion be suspended and referred it to the House Committee on Rules and Business to ascertain signatories to the motion. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 May 82 pp 1, 9]

CSO: 4700/1376

AJ/MRDN WILL NOT TAKE PART IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 18 May 82 p 2

[Article by Momar Seyni Ndiaye]

[Text] The And Jef/Revolutionary New Democracy Movement (AJ/MRDN) will not nominate a candidate for the 1983 presidential elections. This is one of the main decisions made by the first legal congress of this organization, which began Saturday and ended yesterday morning at the El Mansour Cinema in Dakar. The 523 participants in the congress also recommended to the leading party levels that a "vast debate" be initiated to inform the base levels about the import of the legislative and municipal elections next year. The congress also deemed it necessary to take the opportunity offered by the electoral campaign to popularize and publicize the AJ/MRDN line.

The decision not to take part in the presidential elections in 1983, according to the report dealing with this matter, is explained by the "anti-electoralism" of the movement and the "antidemocratic nature" of the new electoral code. The AJ/MRDN "rejects the exclusion of the opposition parties in the drafting of the code." The congress then went on to deplore certain positions, in particular the principle of guarantee, optional use of the polling booths, the mixed nature of the ballot, the rejection of allowing emigres to vote, the lack of control by the voters over the work of those elected, and discrimination among the parties in the use of ORTS [Senegal Radio and Television Office] time during the electoral campaign.

Because of all of this, the congress determined that "only the organized masses are capable of carrying through the democratic and popular national revolution, the transition towards socialism," and that it is "necessary to combat all illusions" on this subject. On the question of unity, the congress asked the board of officers "to launch discussions immediately with the PPS [Senegalese Popular Party]" with the view to achieving unity as proposed by the secretary general of that party, and "to adopt decisions to determine the differences between the AJ/MRDN and the UDP [Union for People's Democracy]".

With regard to the RND [Democratic National Rally] and the MDP [People's Democratic Movement, "the congress recommends the maintenance of dynamic relations." In connection with international policy, the congress denounced "the annexationist policy of Senegal in Gambia," recommended the "recognition of the

Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR)," and confirmed its "proletarian internationalism." On the other hand, the participants in the congress expect a determination to combat "French imperialism" in order to remain faithful to the "tradition of struggle of the Senegalese people initiated by Alinn Sitoye Jatta and Lamine Senghor."

At the conclusion of the congress, a general council of 125 members was elected, and the National Executive Committee (CEN), which previously had 25 members, was expanded to 42, with a heavy percentage of workers, peasants, and women. This increase in the number of CEN members corresponds to the extension of the base of the movement. The women's commission established is, for its part, to study the status of women, eventually to convoke an And Jef National Women's Conference, and to create a National Women's Movement. The youth commission which has worked in the field for some years is also to stress its efforts in the various sectors of youth and sports activities, such as the Sport and Progress Movement.

It should also be noted that an investigation and study commission will assess the needs of the masses and their concerns. Its duty will above all be to penetrate the various social strata and classes in Senegal with a view to their integration in the revolutionary process. Following the work of the congress, the delegates organized a march from El Mansour Cinema to the headquarters of the Gibraltar Movement. We talked with Mr. Landing Savane, who expressed a view that the holding of this congress "is proof that only perseverance pays off. We have struggled tirelessly for 14 years, and we will continue to struggle until the RNDP [Democratic National Rally Party], the transition towards socialism triumphs."

Permanent Bureau

Secretary General--Landing Savane; General Secretary--Alioune Sene and Mamadou Diop Decroix; Political Secretary--Amadou Top; Workers and Trade Union Members Secretary--Bocar Ndiaye; Investigation and Studies Secretary--Abdoulay Ly; Peasant Movement Secretary--Abdoulaye Bakhoum; Propaganda and Agitation Secretary--Mamadou Diouck; Training and Legal Affairs Secretary--Abdoulave Gueve; Economic Affairs Secretary--Mazide Ndiaye; Organization Secretary--Thierno Kane; Women's Affairs Secretary--Fatou Kane; Youth Secretary--Joe Diop; Immigration Secretary--Aziz Dieng.

5157
CSO: 4719/1007

INDIAN OFFER OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 19 May 82 p 1

[Text] **AS Seychelles strives towards self-sufficiency in manpower, India has opened its educational doors as much to Seychellois medical students as to other professions, Health Minister Karl St. Ange said yesterday.**

Mr. St. Ange was speaking to Seychelles Agence Presse after what he called "very fruitful" visits to France, Switzerland and India. The Minister returned from India last Sunday.

Meeting in New Delhi with the Indian Assistant Minister for Health, Mr. St Ange discussed future bilateral cooperation and was told that Seychelles was welcome to send medical and other students for training in India.

In New Delhi, the Seychellois Minister also visited a rehabilitation centre and discussed posible Indian assistance in this field should it be needed.

Next, in Bombay, Mr. St. Ange visited another large institute for the handicapped and was "astonished" by the extent and sophistication of treatment and rehabilitation available.

He was especially impressed to see many of the disabled patients actually working in the institute, producing equipment to help the handicapped along in their daily lives.

In fact, Mr. St. Ange said, he saw no reason why serious Seychellois cases in general could not be sent to India for certain advanced treatment rather than to much more expensive destinations in Europe for example.

He also believed, after visiting a medicine factory, that Seychelles should look into buying some drugs from India at cheaper prices, especially since some Indian medicine were exported to Europe.

Minister St. Ange's long trip started in Paris where 125 delegates from 24 countries benefiting from French medi-

cal assistance met on April 29 and 30.

The meeting, organised by French Co-operation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot and Health Minister Jack Ralite, was held in the Hotel Concorde-Lafayette.

Mr. St. Ange described the meeting as being very cordial, simple and open with an interesting exchange of views and experiences.

He said the two hosts were sympathetic to the problems brought up by those taking part and assured their guests that France would continue such co-operation.

SAP

CSO: 4700/1371

TOURISM PLAN AIMS AT SALVAGING DEPRESSED INDUSTRY

Victoria NATION in English 20 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] "WE can, and will, be as ruthless and as professional as everyone else". In a "do or die" tone yesterday morning new Seychelles Tourism Director John Enright announced an aggressive revival of Seychelles as the most favoured tourist destination of the world tourist and travel trade.

Addressing Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Government leaders and local and foreign representatives of Seychelles tourism in the Reef Hotel conference room, Mr. Enright started out gloomily setting alarm bells ringing before confidently presenting a 23-point plan aimed at reversing a steepening downward trend that was gathering momentum in a "plummet into the earth".

This was the new Seychelles Tourist Board's (STB) first analysis of the ailments of Seychelles tourism and the national and international strategy needed to cure these.

Among the recuperative steps being taken, the STB and the private sectors had together achieved an average decrease of 27.6 per cent in Seychelles tourism prices, or, in other words, the costs to a tourist visiting Seychelles.

In its contribution the Government was expected to agree to passenger service fees being halved for adults in January 1983 and abolished for children.

But this was not how the Director of Tourism started out.

He introduced his analysis on quite an opposite note: "Tourism, which provides the major percentage of our gross national product, is in the most serious decline of any country in the world".

Using graph charts to show the gravity of the situation, Mr. Enright said that if Seychelles received 38,000 visitors this year, "it will be luck".

This is the worst figure since 1975 when there were 37,321 visitors. The peak was 78,852 in 1979.

Emphasising repeatedly that Seychelles could not afford such a decline if the tourism industry was to survive, Mr. Enright pinpointed a past lack of control over an initial tourist boom as the main reason for this.

Falling standards, wrong attitudes, mediocre food, high prices, high airline fares, revaluation, the abortive mercenary invasion — all had been blamed but these, claimed Mr. Enright, were an offshoot of the real problem.

"Private enterprise and tour operators abroad used Seychelles for profitability.

"Seychelles, on the other hand, let the private sector, the tour operators abroad and the travel industry as a whole use it the way they wanted to".

Meanwhile, Mr. Enright said, the competition in Mauritius, the Maldives, Hong Kong and other places were pulling out all the stops to overcome Seychelles' challenge.

Seychelles' tourist industry lost control and became fragmented in a "heartless" and "vicious" industry where if a product was not up to standard, the tourist could freely make another choice.

The ironic thing was that Seychelles had the best product by far in the Indian Ocean, but it had never been identified for its own interests.

Nevertheless, with the STB spearheading the battle for revival and the country dictating its own tourism philosophy and controlling the balance of its tourism requirements through a co-ordinated plan, Mr. Enright was confident that Seychelles would begin to climb back to the top of the highly competitive tourism ladder by 1984.

This would be done by regaining the confidence of all concerned locally and internationally, especially in the tourist markets, while controlling the industry in Seychelles so that it would not "eat into" the country's culture and quality of life.

"Tourism is a disease which can erode the very basis of your upbringing", he warned.

SAP

A Tourist Board for a Balanced Industry

THE SEYCHELLES Tourist Board, with the full backing of President Albert René, who is also the Tourism Minister, has been set up to tackle the country's very serious tourism problems professionally and internationally. Mr. John Enright the Director of Tourism said.

There was close communication with the President through the Principal Secretary for Finance and Industry, he said, to ensure that the STB would operate according to the country's philosophy guidlines .

Several departments had been set up to deal with the various sectors of the industry such as marketing, the development of tourist attractions, trade and visitor services, research and statistics, and licencing and control.

An advisory Board of Directors to be set up soon would, in future, direct the country's tourism policy.

A Seychelles News Bureau was being organised to present an attractive image through the media, especially the travel press.

The Bureau would provide the world press with up-to date tourism information from Seychelles, encourage travel journalists to visit the islands and involve itself in marketing by penetrating the market, through the media, to create credibility.

Presenting a 23-point recovery plan, Mr. Enright said that tourist offices in London, Frankfurt and Milan would be strengthened.

At present visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom are down 51 per cent on last year, West Germany is down 45 per cent, and Italy, the No. 1 market, is down 48 per cent.

The tourist office in Paris will be re-opened. France is currently Seychelles' second

major source of tourists but figures are down 27 per cent on last year.

A director will be appointed to co-ordinate the European offices.

There will be a secondary markets promotional drive, especially in Japan, whose figures are up 41 per cent on last year.

"We need to expose Seychelles to every concievable market we can find and on a policy of balanced tourism I think we can control any kind of market." Mr. Enright said.

An advertising agent in London, Parks Advertising, has been engaged to work out a new image and style of promotional approach in a major trade and consumer advertising campaign that is expected to start in August.

Backing up this, the STB intends to go on a major European promotion tour in October.

Co-operative trade advertising and promotion campaigns will be organised with major foreign tour operators.

A co-ordinated plan for familiarisation visits to Seychelles by journalists and travel agents will be drawn up to show the product in the best light.

Seychelles will participate in such major world and European travel trade exhibitions as Berlin's ITB and the World Travel Market.

The STB itself is, through its advertising agency, putting out new, highly attractive publicity material.

A craft and cultural village is being set up both as a major tourist attraction and to counter the bad effects of the trade on national culture and social values.

"The manner in which we expose Seychelles to tourism is vital", said the Tourism Director. "The craft village will be one of the most important vehicles to create the right balance on all sides."

The STB will also work closely with all the associations representing the different sectors of the industry in Seychelles, especially the Hotel Association, the Restaurant Association and the Small Hotels and Guesthouses Association.

A more personal approach to tourism accomodation will be encouraged through the small hotels and guesthouses.

Seychelles, not the tour operators and the hotels as in the past, will define high and low tourist seasons so as to set proper rates and combat accusations of high prices.

However, giving value for money, the Director of Tourism said, was not a question of what the product cost, but a question of the quality and the variety of the product.

"The Seychelles Tourist Board cannot and should not, in view of the fact that it is spending public money, to promote tourism, leave any stone unturned where it can go into the market and secure business".

There was no compromise, Mr. Enright stressed, especially if the resources and administrative and promotional abilities existed.

It was thanks to the Government, he said, that such abilities existed as it was the Government that was providing the necessary funds to make Seychelles the No. 1 destination of tourists in the world.

As part of yesterday morning's presentation of Seychelles' aggressive new tourism strategy, the Chairman of the Seychelles News Bureau, Mr. Garth Davies and two Directors of Parks Advertising, Mr. Peter Lough and Mr. Tony Harirs, used slide and video shows to explain their respective approaches to the problems.

Mr. Davies explained how the Bureau would keep contact with the major media, especially the travel media, in the tourist markets and would supply them with a flood of information from Seychelles.

The Parks Advertising representatives presented Seychelles' new and eye-catching tourism logo and showed

examples of highly colourful brochures, posters, stickers, stationary, labels and other publicity material and ideas they would be producing for the advertising campaign.

Until Friday, representatives of the local and overseas staff involved in promoting or administering Seychelles tourism will go on meeting to discuss and put the finishing touches to the new strategy presented yesterday.

SAP

CSO: 4700/1371

BRIEFS

SPPR-FRENCH TIES--The Seychelles People's Progressive Front and the French Socialist Party are to keep in closer contact following a three-day visit to Paris by SPPF Secretary General Buy Sinon. Mr. Sinon, who returned to Seychelles on Sunday, told Seychelles Agence Presse that he was very satisfied with his talks with leaders of the ruling French party and with the convergence of views that emerged. Among the subjects discussed was the Indian Ocean. The Front Secretary-General also held two days of fruitful talks with Senior officials of the African section of the French Co-operation Ministry. Before going to Paris, Mr. Sinon met with the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr. Sridath Ramphal, in London. After Mr. Ramphal agreed to the Commonwealth Secretariat sending an adviser to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in Seychelles, Mr. Sinon had more talks on the matter with other Commonwealth officials. SAP [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 18 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1371

PASSAGE OF PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL'S PROPOSALS WILL BE DIFFICULT

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 May 82 p 14

[Article by Dawie from his "Out of my Political Pen" Column: "The Deciding Test Is Here for Builders and Destroyers"]

[Text] The Presidential Council is engaged in bringing about a fundamental reorientation in South African politics. Its proposals about a new order have been tabled as of today, but it appears already clear that this can become a litmus paper test in our politics.

Every school child knows about the litmus test in the science class. That little piece of paper which turns red when acid is poured on it, turns blue again when immersed into an alkali. The Presidential Council's proposals will be just like a litmus test for the builders and the destroyers in South African politics.

Those to the far right have, of course, already shown their color.

The Reconstitutes stand for unwatered-down superiority. Their policy of hate has gotten stuck on the Mauri rugby players and since then it has not moved a step.

So to speak, they have on their side the Conservative Party of the Treurnicht group which simply refuses to accept the consequences of the Nationalist Party's 1977 proposals which, at that time, they were also supporting. They are also clinging tenaciously to a past which is irrevocably gone.

To the left we have the progressives. Their leader, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, is treading water with verbose statements and long interviews which are demonstrating the pressures to which he is being subjected from the two wings of his party: the moderates and the radical leftists.

The abysmal mistake he made in boycotting the Presidential Council from the very start is getting back at him again. This appears all the more clear by the extent of the pleas being made, from unexpected coloreds circles, that the prime minister's reform initiatives must be supported.

Notice too with what condemnation the Progressives' stories about "sham reforms" are being rebutted by certain colored leaders. They are noticing why foremost Progressives are evidently blind; that radical rightwing opposition has been carried on to a breaking point exactly because real reform is on the way!

Moreover, it is obvious that among many coloreds there is a healthy sobriety about Progressive stories to the effect that no reform is possible without "participation of the black majority."

This lospided reasoning overlooks a couple of important facts:

First of all, at the moment the coloreds do not have any political rights. The rights of urban blacks are going to be expanded, within the greater whole, while millions of black people in the self-governing national states already have effective rights and they are exercising them.

Did they wait for the coloreds to grasp these rights with both hands and to exercise them? Do not believe that.

Among many of the coloreds there is a strong feeling that whatever proposals by the Presidential Council are accepted by the government it will behoove colored leaders to snatch them up, so that they will no longer be regarded as the country's stepchildren.

The approach of using whatever you can get to advance further later on, is evidently causing many problems for radicals...even those in the Progressive Party.

All or Nothing

The Progressives' intolerant leftist radicals have an all or nothing approach which has a following among black radicals who will not be satisfied with anything less than a black majority government.

Another irony is that the far left and the far right radicals could, after all, be finding themselves in the same camp, as has happened in politics before.

It is just possible that the Progressive Party's Suzmans and Boraines will fight as hard against the Presidential Council's proposals and the government's reaction to them as Dr A. P. Treurnicht (with people like those destroyers in the Afrikaner Resistance Movement who cling to him) will be doing.

From House to House

Standing in first place against these forces is the Nationalist Party, a party which must go forward under difficult circumstances. It is again taking the lead in its classic role of renewal and courageous approach.

Its reaction to the Presidential Council's proposals will be a determining factor in leading the country to a new order, away from a status quo which simply does not comply with the requirements of Christian justice and does not take into account the unavoidable realities of the country.

Realistic leaders of all population groups must continue to carry the message that the art of reconciling the unavoidable with the possible rests with politics.

The attempts on the part of the destroyers, which can lead only to chaos and conflict, must be halted for the sake of a better South Africa. In white politics this can only be done by the Nationalist Party which must carry its message from door to door throughout the entire country... against attempts at delay and obstructionism no matter what new low levels they reach.

7964
CSO: 4701/65

EVENTUAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BLACK GOVERNMENT PREDICTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] ALTHOUGH most White South Africans did not share the view, it seems to be accepted by most people that eventually South Africa will have a Black Government, according to an economic report entitled "South Africa: Business Prospects re-assessed," released in Johannesburg yesterday.

The report was compiled by Simson-Freer, South African representatives of the Economist Intelligence Unit, London.

It says: "Whites are not prepared to give up their own culture and traditions and developments in some other African countries since independence have suggested to them that they would have to do so.

"The solution being attempted is to give political self-determination in separate geographical areas with economic co-operation and interdependence and with multi-racial sharing of decision-taking over matters of common concern.

"The devolution of authority that has already occurred is substantial. The endurance of this system would seem to depend, however, on the rate of economic growth."

The report says it is not surprising if most Blacks at this stage see the prospect of any Black Government being better than any White Government.

The argument that Blacks want control of their own destiny, rather than a more comfortable form of bondage, indicates a willingness to accept some economic sacrifice for the political goal.

"However, conditions are improving, both politically and economically. The sacrifice is thus also potentially larger as time goes by.

"People have been predicting a Black Government 'soon' since the decolonisation process in Africa began two decades ago, but the time horizon keeps shifting further into the future.

"At the time of writing, there was no indication whatsoever that a Black Government was probable in the near future."

The report says the thinking of Black political leaders is, to a large extent, unknown because there is little published policy discussion "and many of the Black leaders are in enforced or self-imposed exile or in jail."

Those leaders that are "visible," namely, the chief political figures in the national states, are frequently denounced as "puppets" of the White Government.

After a changeover to Black Government, whatever its policy, it seems probable that a large number of Whites would remain in South Africa. Some would stay because they had no choice — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1366

WAY OPENED FOR BLACK 'EQUAL STATUS'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **THE Black Local Authorities Bill now before Parliament opens the way for urban Blacks in South Africa to reach "equal status" regarding the management of their own urban affairs, as opposed to that of Whites, and to that which Coloureds and Asians will get once the President's Council recommendations have been instituted.**

Commenting on the Bill Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, told The Citizen: "All channels have now been opened for the urban Black to reach equal status with other races on the third level of government in South Africa."

He pointed out that this Bill would not only give urban Blacks the fullest possible rights to govern their own affairs but would in fact provide them with a channel to air their views in a future umbrella confederal system as well as to a Black council which could in future be consulted by the President's Council.

Dr Koornhof stressed that this Bill, which was the result of years of inquiries by various commissions, and which was before Parliament earlier this year before it was referred to a select committee, "in fact fully accommodates the South African urban Black into the country's constitutional system".

The Bill repeals about 70 Acts and regulations which affect urban Blacks, including the extremely controversial Urban Areas Act of 1960.

The new Bill will give urban Blacks viable local management structures with full autonomy on the third level of government.

It also gives the Black urban management committees the right of landownership, whereas they have until now had only 99-year leasehold ownership.

Black residents themselves, however, do not get landownership. The argument is that Black local authorities are part of the South African constitutional land system and should therefore have the right to own land.

Dr Koornhof said the principle underlying this legislation was the belief that the inhabitants of a city, town or village should have the right to control and manage their own affairs at local level through elected representatives. The implementation of this principle required that meaningful powers should be conferred on local government. It was the belief that further significant powers should now be conferred on Black local authorities.

A valid criterion to determine whether the new dispensation structuring Black local government is autonomous is to see whether the powers conferred are the same or substantially the same as those conferred on White local government.

It is also fundamental that the powers thus conferred should emanate from and be conferred by Parliament itself and that these powers should not be subject to arbitrary abrogation or curtailment. It has accordingly been decided to incorporate these powers in the Bill itself and that legal provision be made for the extension of these powers.

In order to ensure good and orderly government, however, it is essential that residual power should vest in an authority. In the case of White local government, that authority is vested in the administrator. In the case of Black local government that authority is vested in the Minister.

The circumstances in which these residual powers are to be exercised are, however, strictly circumscribed. It is commensurate with the powers of an Administrator to act in special circumstances.

CSO: 4700/1366

CABINET'S INTERPRETATION OF PC'S RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **THE full caucus of the National Party, which includes all its MPs and MPCs, this weekend adopted the Cabinet's interpretation of the President's Councils recommendations on a constitution for Whites, Coloureds and Asians.**

The sole dissenting vote came from Mr Ferdi van Heerden, MP for De Aar . . . who will today become the 18th member of the Conservative Party in Parliament.

The broad guidelines of the Cabinet put before the caucus, held in the Cape Town Civic Centre, apparently included the following political directives:

● The office of Prime Minister will disappear and his powers will be vested in the future Executive State President to be elected next year;

Powers

● The Executive President will chair the future mixed Cabinet;

● Junior Cabinet Ministers, with an apparent higher status, will replace the present deputy Cabinet Ministers;

● The mixed President's Council will be enlarged and given arbitratory powers in order advise the Executive President on matters of conflict between the White, Coloured and Asian chambers of the legislature;

Target dates

● The President's Council will be partly elected by the three ethnic chambers on a proportional basis and partly-appointed by the Executive State President;

● The Coloured and Asian chambers could be instituted as early as 1983 and the entire envisaged adaptation of the Constitution completed by late 1984;

● The Cabinet has rejected the President's Council's separation of powers between the legislative and the executive and Cabinet Ministers can retain their seats as MPs and attend their respective ethnic caucus.

Cabinet Ministers can be appointed from outside the legislative body and they will have the right to attend any of the three chambers, namely the White chamber (which will apparently be the present main chamber of the Assembly), the Coloured chamber or the Asian chamber.

Vote proviso

But only a White Cabinet Minister, who is also an elected MP, can vote in the White chamber. This applies similarly to Coloured and Asian ministers in their own chambers.

Cabinet members of the three ethnic chambers will also be able to attend their respective caucus and be able to vote there.

A second session of Parliament later this year in order to elect an Executive State President is apparently out.

It now appears that the first such President will only be elected next year after the establishment of the Coloured and Asian chambers so that they may have a joint say in the matter.

Levels

All indications now are that the Government is eager to settle the initial, or central, level of Government first in order to occupy the Coloured and Asian

chambers of the legislative body and immediately thereafter launch its plans to accommodate the President's Council's recommendations on the third, or local level, of Government.

The second, or provincial, level of Government will only be adapted or phased out after further consultation with MPs and especially MPCs and only after the introduction of the new plans on first and third levels.

Dropped

The argument is, apparently, that the accommodation of Coloureds and Asians on the first and third levels, will automatically lead to an acceptable solution, in time to come, on the second or provincial level.

What is also, apparently, now dropped is a referendum or referenda on the President's Council's proposals mainly because they are so close to the 1977 constitutional proposals which were already, at the time, on issue at a general election.

Saturday's meeting was a confidential caucus meeting and MPs won't be able to reveal to voters details given to them until after the federal congress to be held in Bloemfontein on July 30 and 31.

It is expected that delegates to the federal congress will be supplied in writing with the Government's guidelines on a new constitution, as they were put before the caucus this weekend, shortly before the federal congress.

But those guidelines might also have slightly more detail in order to give delegates the opportunity to prepare themselves for an in-depth debate on the whole constitutional issue.

The President's Council has recommended that the Executive President should be elected for a seven-year term.

Office term

But indications are now that the Government favours a term only slightly longer than the five-year elected period of the legislature. This will give the President the opportunity, not only to overlap slightly the legislature's term of office, but also to allow the newly elected legislature to elect a new Executive President at the earliest possible opportunity after a General Election.

The President's Council proposed that the Executive President should elected his own Prime Minister and —in consultation with him — the Cabinet. But it now appears that there will be no prime minister and that the President will chair the mixed Cabinet.

Options

The political adaptation of the third level of Government, which is likely to be changed soon after the first level next year, apparently still contains most of the options as suggested by the President's Council.

The Government is apparently in favour of the recommended options for the time being, including separate municipalities for Whites, Coloureds and Asians and where applicable, the formation of own local management committees by ethnic groups in cases where they cannot form separate municipalities.

In the latter case, the chairman of such management committee, should he, for example, be a Coloured, can sit in on a White town or city council meeting especially when matters concerning the Coloured management committee's interests are at stake.

Another option is that White and Coloured management committees of adjoining White and Coloured areas, or of the same area, can hold joint meetings in order to reach consensus on matters of mutual concern before their respective town or city councils decide on them.

A further option is to allow White and Coloured or Asian management committees to attend White town or city council meetings," but without a vote", when matters of mutual concern are under discussion.

Another option which also remains is the President Councils recommended ward system, which in fact boils down to fully mixed municipalities consisting of a number of White and Coloured wards, each of which would elect its own councillors to a single town or city council.

The Cabinet can definitely be mixed and Deputy Ministers will probably get the status of Junior Ministers in order to get away from the present impression that they are only appendages to their Ministers.

The granting of arbitrary powers to the President's council and the election of some of its members will give higher status and powers to its chairmen and to its committees.

The President's Council will have the right not only to play the role of arbitrator in matters of conflict between the three chambers of the new legislature, but will also have the right to consider the impeachment of the Executive State President and of Cabinet Ministers.

CSO: 4700/1366

STRUGGLER FOR COLOURED FRANCHISE INTERVIEWED

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Jun 82 pp 10-11

[Interview of Louis Kane-Berman by John Kane-Berman: "The Torch Commando--The Wheel Turns Full Circle"]

[Text] **The present crisis over "healthy power-sharing" with the so-called "coloured" people is but a ripple compared with the turmoil which shook the country in the early 1950s when the Nats started plotting to throw them off the common voters' roll. In the thick of the fight to protect the "coloured" franchise was Louis Kane-Berman, national chairman of the War Veterans' Torch Commando. Kane-Berman recalls those days in an interview with his son, journalist John Kane-Berman:**

How did the Torch originate?

A few of us formed a committee of ex-servicemen to protect United Party political meetings, which all over the country were being broken up by Nationalists. Then there was talk of government plans to remove the Cape coloured people from the common roll, and we found we had the nucleus of an organisation to protect the Constitution and the rights of the coloured people.

What did you do?

We all knew each other from the war, and we began by posting people on all the street corners in Johannesburg to hand out "route forms" of the type used in the Army, calling on the public to converge for a protest meeting on the city hall from four gathering-points north, south, west and east of the city. There was a spontaneous reaction throughout the country, especially among ex-servicemen. People came, between 30 000 and 60 000 of them, carrying 10 000 flaming torches in tin cans, which the Afrikaans press called "blikfakkels". To us they were torches of freedom.

Why were ex-servicemen particularly concerned?

We had fought for certain fundamental freedoms, which we now thought we saw being undermined in this country. Also, ex-servicemen regarded the coloured people as having made a significant contribution during the war. They fought in the Desert and in Italy, as volunteers.

Why did the government want to throw them off the common roll?

For one reason, and for one reason only. There were, I think, six marginal seats, and the coloured people would not support the Nationalists. So they removed them as a step towards entrenching themselves in power.

What was the government's attitude to you?

They were terrified of us. The units of the Active Citizen Force were largely controlled by ex-servicemen, and we had top officers, including generals, in our ranks. On one occasion when we converged on Cape Town from all over the country to arouse public attention, they took fright and put machine guns on the roof of the Houses of Parliament because they thought we were planning a coup.

Were you?

It never entered our minds. Our intention was to act democratically. None of us had been involved in politics and we

were not looking for any political power or office.

Did people try to break up your meetings?

Sometimes the Nationalists tried, but they had to be careful because our meetings were well organised, although our fellows were never armed.

How did you know they were Nationalists?

Who else would break up a meeting? They once broke up a meeting in Lydenburg, so we immediately announced we'd have another meeting there the following week. People converged from all over, mainly from the Lowveld; you could not get into the town hall, nor could you get a gallon of petrol or a pint of beer in the town. It was "Nagmaal" so we were accused of desecrating that occasion, but we went back to assert that we had a right of free speech anywhere in the country.

How big was your membership?

We had about 250 000 signed-up members, each paying a minimum subscription of five shillings. Many paid much more. You've got no conception of our impact on the public of South Africa. I alone must have spoken at 150 meetings all over the country in about two years. Money just poured in. Once, in East London, at a fete, we collected more than £10 000 in cash in half an hour. I was invited to talk to some businessmen in Cape Town, and they asked how much money we needed. I said about £8 000 to £10 000. They laughed at me, and said they would give us £80 000 to £100 000. Mr Harry Oppenheimer, who was then United Party MP for Kimberley, told me we shouldn't dissipate our efforts in fund-raising. He too guaranteed us money, so we stopped our fund-raising. But in the result we were naive to have done so.

How did your alliance with the United Party come about?

There was talk that in the coming election (1953), the United Party would oppose the Labour Party, which it wanted to destroy, because it wanted its parliamentary seats for itself. But the Labour Party was being very successful in recruiting working-class Afrikaners away from the Nationalists. We pleaded with Mr Strauss, the Leader of the Opposition, and Sir de Villiers Graaff, not to destroy the Labour Party. They agreed not to oppose it, but only if we entered into a United Front with them and the Labour Party to fight the election. But we were naive to have done so. We should have assisted them, but remained independent. The UP was always looking over its shoulder at the platteland. It never wanted to fight anything on principle.

How did the Front break up?

It was over the "Swart Bills", the Public Safety Act, which gave the government the power to declare a state of emergency and imprison people without trial, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which provided for whipping. "Blackie" Swart was the Minister of Justice and we regarded him as a menace. We were bitterly opposed to these two bills in principle, but the United Party leaders supported them. One very well-known mining man said to me: "During the war, Smuts imprisoned Afrikaners without trial and now you complain because the government wants to throw a few kaffirs into prison."

I called a meeting of the Torch's national executive, which had about 70 members, in Cape Town. The Labour and United Party leaders addressed us. The Labour leaders were bitterly opposed to the bills, and they made a considerable impact. A couple of UP members tried to defend them, but it was clear to us they had not even studied them. We in the Torch decided unanimously there and then that if these bills went ahead, we would call a national day of protest. When we announced this to the press the next day they cheered. But I was quickly repudiated – in my view, quite wrongly, by a few of my senior executives. That was the death-knell of the Front and of the Torch. I think that some of the big businessmen involved were concerned about the impact the day of protest would have on the mines and on labour generally, because blacks would have supported it and it would have brought the country to a standstill.

Can you say anything more on the Public Safety Act, in the light of what has happened since?

It was the beginning of the "total onslaught" by the Nationalists on the

fundamental freedoms in this country, the erosion of all our rights, which has persisted ever since. If there is now a "total onslaught" against this country, as they allege, they are responsible for it.

While I have always held our judiciary in high regard, I believe that when it comes to the question of "voluntary" confessions, allegedly extorted, the Bench takes the line of least resistance.

What should it do?

I believe that once an accused person at his trial denies that a confession was made voluntarily, then it should be inadmissable. I would even go further, and suggest that once it transpires that an accused has been in solitary confinement, then any statement made by him should automatically be excluded. This might conceivably put an end to such brutality.

And alleged suicides in detention?

If a person is so ill-treated that suicide becomes an option, then in my view the person responsible for the treatment which led to suicide is guilty of homicide.

Coming back to the vote issue, do you think the government now regrets what it did?

They must do. They have alienated the "coloured" people, who will now tell them: don't include us and exclude the blacks. If the "coloured" people were to accept something denied to blacks, what would someone like Chief Buthelezi think? I've always told "coloured" friends of mine that they would be mad to estrange blacks because they would never be forgiven for it. Blacks must have direct representation in all law-making institutions. Excluding them can only lead to disaster. ●

CSO: 4700/1374

INKATHA STRATEGY OFFICIAL ANALYZES WEST'S SUPPORT OF EXILES

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Jun 82 p 12

[Article by Gibson Thula: "International Pressure--False Support for the Fashionable Radicals"]

[Text] **GIBSON THULA, chairman of Inkatha's strategy committee, argues that the reason the West gives support to exiled movements trying to overthrow apartheid by force is not because the exile movements are perceived as making changes fastest. Rather, he says, it is because they are not achieving changes at all.**

THERE was a time when black people set great store by support from Western countries. For many years after the founding of the ANC, for example, there were attempts to ask Britain to intervene diplomatically on behalf of blacks in South Africa. By the forties and particularly the fifties, however, it was realised that these were vain hopes. Today most black people realise that the Western countries, no matter how antagonistic to Apartheid particular governments may be, are not going to actively and aggressively champion the cause of blacks in South Africa.

Black people who take note of the international scene realise the following things:

1. Trade with South Africa is too important for most Western Countries to make it possible for them to do anything which could weaken the export market to South Africa or reduce the flow of raw materials and agricultural goods.

2. Most Western countries do not place a very high priority on race reforms within their own boundaries. Almost all Western countries with black minorities have maintained housing and welfare policies for blacks which have done little to rehabilitate these black minorities. Their policies more often than not have amounted to passive neglect, under the guise of not wishing to do anything that would "discriminate" between blacks and whites.

A few years ago a study in Germany, Holland and Britain showed that the attitudes of European whites towards blacks in their countries were much the same as the attitudes of English-speaking whites towards blacks in South Africa. That about sums it up. Blacks are somewhat cynical about the seriousness of Western whites when they say they oppose Apartheid.

3. Black people also realise that it is only really the pressure on Western nations, and probably on Eastern Bloc nations as well, that makes them take a firm verbal stand against Apartheid. There would probably be much less opposition to Apartheid in the Northern Countries if there was not an active and insistent Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations.

4. Furthermore, apart from some unrealistic fringe groups among blacks, black people in South Africa realise that there is in fact very little that Western nations can do to have a

quick and sweeping effect on the system in South Africa. Black people here are aware of the strength and resilience of the white-dominated system. We realise that it would take more than sanctions or boycotts from the West to change it. We realise that only very active intervention by outside countries could have a radical effect and that none of them would be prepared to or could afford to go to such lengths.

For these reasons, blacks who are reasonably well-informed do not any longer respond to overseas figures who are opposed to Apartheid with anything like the enthusiasm that was or would have been the case years ago. Even as late as the sixties, when Bobby Kennedy visited South Africa, there was a great deal of hero-worship among blacks – his tour of Soweto was very well-supported by enthusiastic black crowds. The same would not happen today.

I would sum it up by saying that all or most black groupings in South Africa today realise that black people themselves have to secure their own emancipation and liberation.

This does not mean to say that the organisation I represent, Inkatha, is unconcerned about the attitudes in the West. There is one thing in particular which concerns Inkatha a great deal. This is in fact a problem which the West's own inactivity in fighting Apartheid brings about.

As I see it, the intention of most Western countries is to avoid any costly action or intervention in regard to South Africa. This gives them a problem of credibility among the Afro-Asian bloc. They try to counter this in two ways. Firstly by verbal attacks on Apartheid which mean very little. Secondly, some countries also try to "correct" their image by making grants or appearing to be sympathetic to radical black groups like SWAPO or the external mission of the ANC. They give more moral support to some black liberation groups than others. It is fairly typical for them to overlook the importance of Inkatha for example, while over-emphasising the role of the ANC external mission.

This amounts to a kind of interference in South African black politics which is quite serious in its consequences.

It is particularly true of some church groups and other voluntary organisations opposed to Apartheid. The very sense of helplessness which their governments' ineffectiveness causes in them, makes them "over-react" as it were by being as fashionably radical as they can with regard to South Africa. Fashionable radicalism usually means under-rating the internal black leadership in South Africa and heaping accolades on the militaristic movements, quite irrespective of how successful these movements are likely to be in the short to medium term.

Inkatha realises that sanctions and boycotts are impractical. It also realises that a peaceful strategy is important to explore to the full before considering violence. If the Western countries feel unable to make any dramatic intervention in South Africa, the least they can do is admit this and attempt to be as helpful as possible to movements devoted to exploring peaceful change for as long as possible, like Inkatha.

That would show that they mean business. Inauthentic support for movements which are not creating change suggests that the Western countries do not want to see change take place●

CSO: 4700/1374

COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVE DEFENDS BUTHELEZI REPORT

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Jun 82 pp 18, 19

[Article by Bobby Godsell: "Buthelezi Commission--Perhaps It Marks the End of the Beginning"]

[Text] **The Buthelezi Report came, caused the usual brief and confusing flurry in the press, and then sank without trace from the headlines – dismissed by the average, bemused, South African as just another carbuncle in the never-ending stream of big words about apartheid which mean not much. BOBBY GODSELL, who was an alternate member of the Commission, sets the record straight.**

THE publication of the Buthelezi Report and Andries Treurnicht's split from the National Party have been the major political events of 1982 to date. Both are centred around this enigmatic phrase "power sharing". Both present the wide-awake, earnest South African with the dilemma of trying to understand what these events mean, and whether they represent real change or yet another seven-day-wonder.

On the surface, the Buthelezi Commission Report can be dismissed as nothing more than liberal utopianism revisited ; a sort of "Sprocas 2". Afterall, the Commission was well populated with well-known liberal figures. More important, perhaps, were those who were not present: the Nats and the ANC both failed to take up invitations.

The Commission Reports are scholarly (as becomes a good liberal endeavour), informative, and, the cynics will proclaim, well placed to join the now vast archives of unread documentation about what needs to be done in this troublesome society.

I believe that such a response would be seriously, even dangerously, off the mark. The Commission is significant for a host of reasons, at least some of which are set out below.

1. A black initiative

The Commission was initiated by one of the black actors on South Africa's political stage. This does confer a degree of uniqueness, even in comparison with events such as the Kliptown People's Convention which gave birth to the Freedom Charter. More importantly, it bears witness to a black desire to find a way forward. For so long now the whites have wanted nothing more than to defend the status quo, whilst blacks have done little but bewail it.

A black attempt to map out a road forward is in itself an important change of style in the black "politics of protest" that has filled particularly the liberal press for decades now.

2. A broad base

Even sans the Nats, the NRP (who sat but did not sign) and the ANC, the Commissioners whose names endorse the report represent a reasonably impressive alliance of interest groups – Inkatha, Tongaat, Anglo American, the Federated Chamber of Industries, Assocom, the Natal Teacher's Society, amongst others. In essence, this extends the already significant S.A. Black Alliance by linking it with important interest groups inside the white community. And these interest

groups go well beyond the natural Prog hunting ground.

At its crudest, the Commission Report represents a broad based consensus between the largest internal black political movement, the official white opposition and the other (unofficial) centre of white power outside government . the business community. Such an alliance is not insignificant.

3. **A Common Response**

The purpose of the Commission put simply was to examine how best the Natal/KwaZulu region might be governed. The emphatic response of the report was that in every area and aspect it would be best governed as one co-ordinated region rather than separate, ethnically defined territories.

Given the breadth of the alliance of interests the Commission represented, this itself has significance. However, the Commission went beyond merely denoting "common government" as a desirable ideal. It suggested some of the immediate and practical steps which could be taken towards this ideal's achievement.

Crucially, in defining these steps the Commission confronted the central political realities of South Africa in the eighties. These in essence are:

- **Blacks comprise by far the largest part of South Africa's population, and no statistical, flag-raising-in-soccer-stadium sleight of hand can change that .**
- **Whites have an entrenched power position, which if challenged through armed insurrection alone will take decades and lives by the hundreds of thousands, if not million, to erode. No UN resolution, or outspan-orange-boycott-act-of-solidarity is going to change that.**

In the light of these inconvenient yet undeniable realities the Commission recommended a process *to begin with* which can clumsily be described as conjoint government, or more simply taking some decisions together. It foresaw a *transition period* in which a joint executive of the Natal Provincial Executive and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly could be set up, and perhaps joint sitting of these legislatures could be held.

These *joint* bodies could make decisions that had the double validity of bodies popularly elected by Natal's white and black populations (the Asians and coloureds would have to have co-opted representation at first – but then who can expect perfection in our world?)

The Commission of course spells out steps beyond this joing decision making process. It maps out moves towards common political, economic, educational health and social services agencies, all based on consociational principles – which means decisions by consensus rather than winner-take-all.

For me, however, the Commission's significance does not lie in what it says about steps two, three and four: but rather in its bold, hopeful suggestions for step one .

> Imagine: a joint Natal/KwaZulu executive, and a series of legislative sessions alternating between Ulundi and Pietermaritzburg, with decisions on health, education, roads etc. responding to the needs of both the Msinga peasantry and the Berea bourgeoisie.

Of course, it will not "solve everything". In some ways it would be as Churchill once said not the end (of the South African dilemma), nor even the beginning of the end, but perhaps the end of the beginning.

It would represent a merging of the political (as well as the everyday life) processes which currently so fundamentally divide our country. If it worked even reasonably well it would build confidence that white and black interests *could* be reconciled, given a degree of real compromise on both sides.

Finally, it would give symbolic form to the alternative to Apartheid. Apartheid has only ever made sense in its extremities: separate parliaments mean and must mean separate armies, factories, schools, swimming pools. In converse, if common counsels of power can work they can make a shared society not too ghastly to contemplate.

Where to from here?

Of course, all the above would be more convincing if the Report had been universally welcomed. Isn't it a dead

document in the face of Nat and NRP rejection?

Not necessarily. Some comfort can be drawn from the fact that Nat reaction came from Florwood and not Botha. And the Nat press received the report in the most positive terms.

As for the NRP, its actions increasingly resemble a (not a so New) Republican Party up north.

Neither negative can dismiss the fact that leaders of a significant grouping of black and white South Africans are agreed on a framework for sharing some real power in a way that might prove to be more than a sanguine liberal daydream.

CSO: 4700/1374

PROBLEMS OF WHITE, COLORED MIGRATION, BLACK URBANIZATION

The Trek Northwards

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 6 May 82 p 18

[Editorial: "The Coloreds Migrate Northwards"]

[Text] The coloreds are following the northward migration of the whites. In this process the blacks are increasingly replacing the coloreds who have left. This is what Dr Philip Smit, the deputy chairman of the Council for Humanities Research, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was addressing the sectional mine and industry congress of the Afrikaans Business Institute on the necessity of future planning for the population distribution in South Africa.

Two clear migrations are in progress in the country: one to the north and one toward the cities. Ever since the Great Trek the whites' shift northwards has never yet changed to any meaningful degree. In 1936, 39 percent of the whites were still living in the Cape Province. By 1980 this was only 28 percent.

In the 10 years the Free State and the Cape Province kept on lagging behind more so than the rest of the country, as far as white population, was concerned. Of the 196 magistrate districts whose population shrank, 89 were in the Cape Province and 38 in the Free State.

It was mostly in the Central Karoo, Southern Free State, North and Northwest Transvaal where depopulation occurred. In the meantime most of the growth was in Kempton Park, Bellville, Alberton, Pinetown, Randburg, Boksburg, Pretoria, Newcastle, Hoeveldrif and Roodepoort.

The coloreds are following the whites northwards. Between 1970 and 1980 the colored population of 40 Cape Province towns dropped. The Southwest Cape (especially Wynburg, Kuilsrivier and Bellville) are still experiencing the biggest colored population growth, however, 68 districts of Transvaal, 38 in the Free State and 36 in Natal have become more colored in these 10 years.

As the coloreds move, their place is being taken by blacks as farm workers as well as workers in other sections closer to Capetown.

Asians are moving from east to north and Dr Smit said that the increase in Asian population in the East Rand, East Transvaal and the mining region of the Cape Province is noticeable.

The Error Committed by Verwoerd

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 6 May 82 p 22

[Article by Piet Muller: "As Black Trade Unions Flex Their Muscles"]

[Text] Traditionally the Afrikaner puts up a lot with bread and butter politics and therefore there have always been too many points of arguments and ideals in our society to get excited over. However, if we look at the forces which are now building up, it appears as though economic policy is going to be the most important single instrument with which governments are going to grind out the country's future in the several decades to follow.

The force which can split asunder our society, if it is not handled properly, consists of the 20 million blacks who are going to move from the black rural regions into the white cities before the end of the century. Passes, police vans, and influx controls will not be able to keep these people from our backdoors.

For Good

Two decades ago there could still have been a chance to keep these people in the rural areas, but the struggle against black urbanization was lost for good when Dr Verwoerd made the decision of not allowing white investment capital in the homelands. As a result of this the attractive forces of the black rural areas were weakened while the suction power of the white industrial regions of the country increased.

The situation has already been reached where for many untrained workers it is better to be unemployed for a couple of months in the cities, to work for a couple of months and to spend another couple of months in jail as an "illegal immigrant" rather than to try to make a living in one of the homelands.

Hand in hand with black urbanization was also the rise of black trade unions and black trade unions are going to play an increasingly political role and the role of black trade unions is not going to be contained by stronghanded police actions either. To the contrary it is already clear that such actions will only make the trade unions more militant.

Strangely enough today it is mostly young English speakers who are leading the black trade movement. Often these are people with a burning social awareness and great frustration over the domination of white politics by the Afrikaners and thus they find in black politics a way to give expression to their ideal. Often they regard white policy as not being "to the point"

with respect to the future of South Africa. In many cases these young charismatics have a strong impulse for martyrdom and, as the death of Neill Agget has shown, any action against them can lead to serious industrial unrest.

Links

Sometime ago a well-known industrialist predicted that black trade unions will increasingly challenge the government with respect to labor legislation which is unacceptable to them. They will also seek increasing links with overseas trade unions and this can lead to more foreign pressure upon South Africa.

The problems created by black urbanization and black trade unions are not going to be resolved through rhetoric and hot-winded speeches. An appropriate strategy for black urbanization must be worked out otherwise this will pose a serious threat to white political existence. Today the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Valdriehoek area is the heartland of the Afrikaner. If this is threatened the threat will not be only to the Afrikaner's political existence, but to his physical existence as well.

The government's plan for an accelerated economic decentralization in South Africa is already a strong foundation for such a survival strategy.

However, before the end of the decade we will also have to find an answer for the problem of political rights for the urban blacks, otherwise we will again be creating an explosive situation which can endanger our own future.

As the black trade unions begin flexing their muscles there is a real danger that certain white trade unions, such as the Mine Workers Union and the Iron and Steel Workers Union, will come up with a counter reaction which eventually could lead to serious industrial unrest. To avoid clashes and frictions between blacks and whites these people must be persuaded that their economic future will not be threatened by black urbanization.

Language

The enormous population shift now going on in South Africa will necessarily also have an effect on the country's language pattern. White depopulation and black growth have already made Afrikaans a "second language" in a region such as the Free State. In traditional Afrikaans areas, Afrikaans is going to be drowned out by black languages speakers who will have chosen English as the second language next to their own. Under so much pressure the language protection, which is built into the constitution, will perhaps be hopelessly insufficient for ensuring the future of Afrikaans. We must look to new solutions, such as district government with which to protect group rights, but this too must be backed up by economic realities.

How on Earth can a party, such as the Conservative Party, which was established with so much emotion at the Skilpad Hall [Turtle Hall], still be running from platform to platform without having anything resembling an economic policy?

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES AFRIKANERS GUILTS OF NEGLIGENCE

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 2 May 82 p 20

[Article by Willem de Klerk: "We Do not Have To Lie Low for this Task"]

[Text] In a sort of indirect way this week the old invective, namely: White guilt for our country's situation, was once more flung before the whites and specifically the Afrikaner.

Dr Allan Boesak of the Dutch Reformed Church is going about accusing us of being heretics amongst Christianity, because of our guilt as racists.

Minister Chris Heunis has accused the Federal Progressive Party of working against reform by continuously putting the whites on the dock.

Last week the Cape Province's Reconstituted Nationalist Party was hammering on the ailing feeling of guilt which dwells behind reforming actions.

Question: What place has guilt assumed in our politics?

Whenever we talk about this there is always a triple concept: Guilt, victim and remission.

First of all something about the guilt.

In my honest opinion the whites (Afrikaners) are not at fault with respect to the coloreds in South Africa in the sense of purposeful meanness. From colonial times onward and thereafter, in most instances, the whites settled matters with the coloreds through negotiations and bargaining. People to people relations were always good. For long generations whites have provided constructive services for the sake of the interests of coloreds and blacks.

The policy of separate development, in its basic philosophy, is an effort to establish freedom, justice, self expression and self preservation and to reject domination.

The whites have also forgiven many things, as there have been bad deeds committed against them. Revenge, as distinguishable from retaliation, has never played a role.

And yet, there exists a communal guilt which must accept. Of course there is also a heap of guilt on the shoulders of coloreds, but I do not want to say anything on that today and moreover I have often written about that already.

I want to mention four charges of guilt for the whites.

The guilt of missed opportunities: The development of the homelands could have been enthusiastically grasped by the blacks if we had moved mountains in the rather comfortable time we had for bringing about gigantic results. The border industries, decentralization and spatial arrangements could have already been an established pattern if we had given this greater thought. The estrangement between us and the coloreds could have been prevented if we had drawn them closer to us when they were still close to us.

This list of missed opportunities, postponed occasions, shortsightedness and easy living can be stretched out much longer.

The guilt of greed: Too often we have wanted to skim off the cream for ourselves and then establish further skimming, but the standard for this was a minimum limit for the coloreds.

The guilt of one-sidedness: Separateness grew like a wild shoot amongst us and thus togetherness was pushed aside to a precarious existence of near death. Everything was sectioned off in compartments and thus, through one-sidedness, we created a climate of rejection.

The guilt of color isolation: For us this became the highest norm and through this we were ensnared into a system of discrimination and disruptive separation with a sort of withdrawal from contact, talking, deliberations and mutual influence.

We should not try to cover up these four guilts; however, we need not put ourselves in sackcloth and ashes over that.

And now this brings us to the sacrifice.

What must we sacrifice in order to atone for our guilt? No, not our identity; not giving up our political voice, not by doing penance in a sick-looking manner with hat in hand; not by drawing a line across our policy; not by throwing color lines overboard....all these things, and even more, are part of the reality and of our right which we demand unashamedly.

The sacrifices which are really being asked are that we must give up the mentality of exclusive right and wrong barricade of injustice, arrogance and rejection in which we are trying to hide.

We must go out with reconciliation, we must wipe out some of our traces and we must make a cordial and new beginning, building upon what has been positive in the past.

This remission will come if we turn those four burdens of guilt into four initiatives.

The initiative to make use of our chances, substitute our greed with co-partnership, get over our one-sidedness and replace it with equilibrium and break through our color isolation with orderly association.

This is precisely what the reform policy is all about. There are still enough doors open for a national compromise in which whites will be able to exercise their rights; there is still a possibility of establishing a spatial arrangement through decentralization. Constitutionally speaking the policy of self-determination/joint agreement can still succeed between whites, coloreds and Indians and with the blacks in a confederation. There is still sufficient understanding that separateness is accepted, provided togetherness is given its full right. Differentiation is still accepted as a whole if discrimination disappears.

History will forgive the Afrikaner's guilt of negligence if he can prove--with disposition and deeds--that he understands the demands of his time and that he will not crawl away afraid of the task which is now resting upon his shoulders.

If we do not do this nobody will dare look this generation in the eye. Then our own guilt will be devouring us.

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CSO: 4701/71

COMMENTARY ON NEW NIS LOW PROFILE, ENCOUNTER WITH THE KGB

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 May 82 p 11

[Text] Johannesburg--As a senior spokesman put it, the capacity of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) "to wrestle with the KGB and come out best" is being estimated highly in the world's intelligence communities.

It takes an intelligence service with a smooth way of operating, by all its offshoots, for cutting through a knotty problem such as the exchange of Maj Alexei Kolzov for Detective Johan van der Mesch and eight Western spies and go through all the numerous stumbling blocks encountered in international negotiations.

Throughout the nearly 18 months gone by South Africa's "gray men" went through difficult negotiations with the Russians through (and with) mediators each of whom also demanded their pound of flesh. NIS attained a splendid success, but just like an iceberg, only the top of this is visible.

We refer to them as "gray men," but this has no reference to the TV advertised small, pale and gray little men of the world who are snatched away in a mail box by a secretive hand in a harem full of womanly seductions.

The days of James Bond are numbered. The men of the intelligence community are people who remain gray and anonymous.

Typically, with respect to the entire triumph of last week, practically nothing was heard about it or mentioned by the director general of the South African National Intelligence Service, Dr Niel Barnard. He prefers it that way. When he officially accepted the appointment on 2 June 1980 (after 6 months of preparations) he held a press conference and that was all! Ever since then NIS has been following the motto: "We say nothing and admit nothing."

There has already been a lot of pressure and temptations. People get into difficulties and then they claim to be members of NIS.

As a matter of policy the service remains silent about that. No espionage service worth its salt admits to the identity of its members and this is the view of Dr Barnard, because then with what kind of confidence would its members be inspired with?

It is a frustration that the kind of work being done never brings in any public recognition. "Our people have no ranks or uniforms;" this is what one of the members said, but then added that sometimes the media arbitrarily attaches ranks to certain of its members with the aim of providing more color to reports about the NIS. Behind the scene admissions do take place, however. A malicious report to the effect that the prime minister is considering getting rid of NIS sometimes coincides with a private medal pinning ceremony in which the successes of NIS are being rewarded.

Dr Barnard was recruited by Mr P. W. Botha from an academic position at the Free State University in order to fill one of the key positions in the service of the government when the former was 30 years old. As of June 1980 he brought in a great deal of evident stability within the NIS.

The skepticism, which was heard in many circles concerning the appointment of an inexperienced man from an academic position into the world of secret codes and ear whisperings, subsided.

Dr Barnard inherited a position vacated by the extrovert Genl Hendrik van den Bergh. In the interim it was the capable Mr Alec van Wyk who took over the direction of the office. During the last years of Van den Bergh's leadership that position was fraught with difficulties through involvements in things which, according to some statements, exploded in the face of the Bureau of State Security, as the organization was previously known.

For example, Intelligence Chief Genl Van den Bergh resigned in obscure circumstances, but his publicity conscious style and toughness made a lot of friends for him inside and outside of the Bureau and certainly a lot of enemies as well.

First it was up to Mr Van Wyk and then Dr Barnard to create a new image. This was an image of muteness outside of the office and not even the director general ever says anything. But what goes on inside? This remains secret as far as the general public is concerned. It's no use knocking on the doors of the NIS for some "juicy tidbits." Details about how people work in it are scant--NIS was established for gathering, evaluating and interpreting intelligence in accordance with scientific and academic approaches.

It is clear that as a "politicologist" Dr Barnard is doing well in the more peaceful atmosphere being extended by NIS. Naturally the organization still has a quota of eccentric veterans and this is a reflection of the hard realities with which they must cope. This eccentricity, so it would appear, has its place under Dr Barnard's leadership...but is not dominant.

In view of the fact that one usually looks to the leader of a team to find out how the team is handling its task, it may be of help to take note of a couple of Dr Barnard's few statements. This is what he said in May 1980 in ACTA ACADEMICA, the technical periodical of the Free State University:

"By taking the lead in a realistic manner South Africa can set the pace and choose the ground in which its competitive power is the strongest."

"For South Africans, as children of the Reformation, a basis of principles of the future does not mean rigid dogmatism."

In his first and thus far only press conference he held on 2 June 1980 Dr Barnard said that South Africa's problems cannot be resolved by violence, but rather "through positive and developing political actions. It will be necessary to assume certain political viewpoints, and definite political developments must take place."

He said that the task of the intelligence service is to provide the decision makers with correctly evaluated information on a timely basis so that this will contribute to the security of the state. "In the future the service will go on providing information and this will not be information which the decision makers like to hear, but information which, in the opinion of the service is the truth."

A news item which the decision makers were actually glad to hear was the one about the capture of the Russian, Kolzov. A big KGB man was trapped here.

While Dr Barnard maintains a low profile, the former deputy minister of National Security, Mr Kobie Coetsee (the Service should be the responsibility of the prime minister), in a statement he made in 1980, said that "the KGB must be combatted with its own formula. The KGB's techniques of misguidance, misinformation and propaganda are based on very intimate studies on the habits of the people of southern Africa. The KGB uses this knowledge very effectively in its actions. South Africa must also study these things if the KGB's actions are to be countered."

What this means: In the case of Kolzov, the National Intelligence Service had to wrestle with the KGB. In this instance, as indicated by the credit balance after the exchange, the result was favorable. But the wrestling goes on and only now and then will the public get to know indirectly what our "gray men" are able to accomplish.

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CSO: 4701/72

MORE DETAILS, COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT REFORM PROVIDED

A Glimpse of the Future Government

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 May 82 p 12

[Text] Indications of how the proposed non-parliamentary executive authority and legislative authority, which will include the coloreds and Indians, will work, if the recommendations of the Presidential Council are accepted, were given yesterday in the council by Dr Denis Worrall.

As the chairman of the Constitutional Committee Dr Worrall introduced the discussion of his committee's first report regarding reformation at a central government level.

He said that if the president having executive power is elected directly by the voters then the office itself will become politicized, whereas the aim is to have the president stand above sectional interests. It is therefore proposed that he be elected directly by white, colored and Indian members of the legislative authority.

Members of the legislative authority will know each other, agreements can be concluded and arrangements made for the representation of the three groups in the cabinet.

Shift in Emphasis

The prime minister and members of the Cabinet will continue to be in close touch with the legislative authority. Conventions such as motions of no-confidence and censure will be written into the constitution so that there will be set customs for showing no confidence in the prime minister or members of the cabinet.

The atmosphere of the new constitutional authority will be very different than now. The emphasis will be shifting from the present interaction between the white majority and the white minority and from the custom of "winner take all." In the proposed legislative body the community oriented political parties will be playing the dominant role with interaction between the majority parties of the various communities.

Reform

"The government will have to work a lot harder to obtain support for its policy and the automatic majority will no longer be valid. This is going to be a more complicated and difficult system."

In the legislative authority there will probably be an expanded committee system much like the U. S. Congress has. For the purpose of accommodation policies, which the committee envisages, the role of the legislative authority will be an extremely important one and there is no talk about its influence declining.

Dr Worrall said that there are three reasons why the committee is starting out with the executive authority in reforming the central government level:

First of all the Constitutional Committee and the Committee for Economic Affairs in dealing with local and district administrations has recommended that the coloreds be represented in certain government departments;

Secondly, it was one of the Constitutional Committee's point of departure that coloreds and Indians must also have a say at the central government level.

Moreover one of the characteristics of consociation is the leaders-coalition (grand coalition) which must be established. After groups are given recognition and identified in this manner the following step is to involve their leaders in the government process.

Dynamic

The problem of creating an effective executive authority and keeping its powers under control can be best resolved through a separation of the legislative and executive functions. In France's Fifth Republic and in Germany's Bonn Constitution the principle of separation has been introduced successfully.

The Constitutional Committee is of the opinion that South Africa needs a strong executive authority because the period of reform is now entering in which a dynamic society will go on looking for answers. In addition the executive authority must be free of sectional ties and must be able to move freely across communal frontiers.

Dr Worrall said that he wants to warn against the inclination, which might arise, of carrying through the principle of segmental (group) autonomy, now being advocated for the legislative authority, into the executive authority as was the case with the composition of the Council of Cabinets in the 1977 plan. That would be a mistake. Three prime ministers and various cabinets will be unsuitable.

Interests

The principle of segmental autonomy must be determined administratively and politically rather than institutionally in the executive authority. The

committee has not recommended a fixed ratio for the representation of the three groups in the cabinet, although, as time goes on, this may become desirable.

Dr Worrall said that a statement of intention which the committee advocates must give the coloreds an idea of the South Africa which the government wants to see, while the statement should also contain assurances to the whites that their interests would not be neglected. The committee listened to testimony on the desirability of a Charter of Rights in a reform situation, but it thinks it is premature to recommend it at this time.

Dr Worrall said that although he did not specifically refer to the courts, the committee is very much aware of the value of an independent and separate court of justice. In the constitutional order being advocated by the committee, differences will probably arise and it is then that the courts will have to play their roles.

Hopes Stimulated; Vocabulary Strange

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 May 82 p 12

[Article by Jacques van Wyk: "Impressions From the Presidential Council"]

[Text] Words like "consociational democracy," "simple majoritanism" and "segmental autonomy" are not everybody's kind of food, but yesterday these were important items on the Presidential Council's menu.

The subject of discussion was the first report of the Constitutional Committee on reform at a central government level. Dr Denis Worrall, the chairman of the committee got the ball rolling and pretty soon made it clear that what is being followed is a strong academic and technical approach.

Mr Willem Dempsey wondered how the average person is going to understand such concepts. It is going to take a lot of patience to make them clear.

Prof Anthony de Crespigny, until recently deacon of the Department of Political Science of Capetown University, even admitted that expressions such as consociation democracy are confounding the public. He simply calls it "watchamacallit democracy." On top of it there are several presentations of this concept. The Constitutional Committee has developed its own.

The committee recommends a limited consociation democracy because this will increase the democratization process in South Africa.

Mr. A. M. van Schoor was full of praise for Dr Worrall. When the chairmanship of the Constitutional Committee was entrusted to Dr Worrall there were some eyebrows raised and people wondered whether such a newcomer in politics would be up to the task.

Some 15 years ago he had attacked Dr Worrall in an article about a sounding in Soweto. It was found that the article contained defamatory statements and

his company had to pay up. Today he looks at Dr Worrall under an entirely different light. He sees him as one of the foremost political scientists in the whole world.

Interrupting him Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, the chairman of the Presidential Council, asked him: "Why don't you ask for your money back now?"

Mr Van Schoor also made reference to the relations existing among the members. When Mr Les du Preez (the last chairman of the Representative Colored Council) mentions uncle A. M. to him he regards this as an honor. But he will be 73 this Sunday and then he will simply have to call him grandpa!

Mr S. Abram-Mayet warned that if South Africa does not reform then revolution and instability will be the country's fate. The far right people, who want to put everything in vertical watertight structures summed it all up as follows: I will decide on my well being; you decide on yours and I will decide on both of ours.

Sonny Leon, the former leader of the Labor Party said that for the first time we are standing on the threshhold of a breakthrough provided the government does not turn to the far rightwing, or the far leftwing which must first hear from Moscow as to what they must do.

It is not just the constitution which must be reformed, but also the views of certain people. If we do not succeed in this we will be driven into the sea by people who are sitting and waiting to do just this, according to Leon.

Dirk Kotze, professor of history at Stellenbosch University, did not surprise anyone when in his maiden speech delved into history a bit by saying that now that some people complain about an executive state president being a strange phenomenon let people note that the Orange Free State and the South African Republic (Transvaal) both had executive state presidents. In both cases this worked well when a competent person who enjoyed confidence was the state president.

In the Orange Free State the state president was subject to certain controlling measures. The system worked so well that people abroad talked about "the model republic."

How did he find the Presidential Council as a newcomer? His answer was the Griqua's remark on a circumstance of this nature: "Sir, this is too good a place to miss."

Blacks Not Left Out

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 May 82 p 12

[Text] It is wrong to say that in the consideration of the Constitutional Committee's recommendations the blacks are being left out. This is what Dr Denis Worrall said yesterday during the discussion of the committee's first report in the Presidential Council.

Dr Worrall pointed out that in its report the committee says that a consociation democracy which includes whites, coloreds, Indians and urban blacks cannot be rejected altogether. However he did express some serious doubts about the viability of such a system. If the committee thought that this framework can function, then, according to Dr Worrall, it should have had the integrity to recommend this. (The committee proposed a consociation democracy for whites, coloreds, Indians and partition for the blacks).

Concept

Not anybody who criticizes the committee because the blacks, so to speak, are excluded, is willing to say that there must be an identical solution for all four groups. Logically it may be asked why the order of things being proposed for whites, coloreds and Indians must be rejected because, so to speak, the blacks are being excluded?

In its report the committee says that it cannot form a concept of a constitutional framework for whites, coloreds and Indians without also taking the blacks into consideration. However the committee is convinced that a unitary state or a consociation which also includes the blacks will not lead to a democratic order.

Dr Worrall said that the committees report lays down the basis for considering the situation of the blacks living outside the national states. Nothing in the report hinders progress for them.

Opponents Warned of Dictatorship

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 May 82 p 12

[Text] Those who are against political power sharing in South Africa are groups who want to establish a one party dictatorship in this country. This is what Prof Herman Strauss said yesterday in the Presidential Council where the first report of the Constitutional Committee on reforms at a central government level were discussed.

Professor Strauss said that the criticism to the effect that the recommendations will put South Africa on the road to a dictatorial system is shocking and it points to a lack of knowledge of the characteristics of modern dictatorship.

One of the characteristics is that it is a one party system. Moreover, modern dictatorship is a total one in which there are no real freedoms. In this report there is no semblance to such a system and it is not to be found even in reading between the lines.

Hindered

The debate about powersharing which is going on before the Presidential Council is a futile one. Political powersharing has existed "for years" in South Africa.

Those who are against political powersharing in South Africa are groups who want to establish a one party dictatorship so as to hinder people from discussing politics and from exercising the right to protest.

Mr S. Abram-Mayet also referred to the office of executive president and said that although criticism may be expressed one must keep in mind the special circumstances in South Africa. The task is not going to be an easy one.

Criticism

The reform initiative must go on, but the speed must be slow while we will be working with new inspirations and earnestness. Reform makes the government more sensitive to the requirements of the people, it raises the legitimacy of the system and government and it brings to the foreground new realistic directions in policymaking.

He voiced criticism of those people who do not want reform and display an obstinate attitude.

"Unless we are willing and able to adapt and live together as brothers, we will perish together like fools. Our salvation lies in reform." This is what Mr Abram-Mayet said.

Mr A. M. van Schoor called the reports on constitutional reforms one of the great moments in South African History. "Now the moment of choice is before us: What are we going to do with regard to the 4 million people who have been forgotten or neglected in all the processes?"

He then turned to Mr Fanie Herman: "We now have a choice and the choice has fallen upon us. The English speakers and the coloreds can hold symposia, but it is not in their power to bring about peaceful change."

Four Objections to the Plan

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 May 82 p 12

[Text] Yesterday Dirk Kotze, the new member of the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council said that it is up to each group to want to and actually to assert itself in the new order being proposed in the first report of the Constitutional Committee on reform at a central government level.

There are several fears among the whites and the coloreds, but the Constitutional Committee has taken this into consideration and has chosen a government system of consociation democracy with groups autonomy as its basic element.

Essentially there are four misgivings about the proposals. First of all it is being asserted that the recommendation to the effect that "the direction of the official national policy on black people must be continued," means that the government has imposed partition upon the Presidential Council.

"This is not a reflection of the truth--as it appears from the first report."

Dictatorship

Secondly, it is being asserted that the continuation of the policy of partition will accentuate polarization between white and black. "This is being answered by the Constitutional Committee's reasoning that a policy and the practice of reasonable negotiations over partition is in its opinion the only workable possibility in South Africa. The burden of proof that this is unacceptable and impracticable rests upon the objectors."

Thirdly, it is being asserted that the creation of an executive state president will be putting South Africa on the road to a dictatorship. Professor Kotze said that this objection is coming from conservatives and liberals.

He pointed out the history of the Free State and Transvaal and said: "The system of an executive president, who is subject to effective constitutional controls, is in agreement with the 19th century Republican Afrikaners' best government traditions."

Finally the assertion was made that the recommendations will end up in stark integration and inevitably to the ploughing under of the whites. But there are enough safety valves in the model of consociation democracy and autonomy with respect to the interests of each group for maintaining the identity and self determination of everybody, according to Mr Kotze.

Comparison With the 1977 Proposals

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 May 82 p 12

[Text] Speaking in the Presidential Council yesterday its chairman, Mr Denis Worrall, said that although the recommendations of the Constitutional Committee on reform at a central government level go far, normatively speaking, in institutional terms they are not drastic.

In the discussions on the committee's first report Dr Worrall said that the principle of a president's having executive powers was accepted by the white voters and by the Nationalist Party congress in 1977.

With respect to the executive authority the 1977 proposals went actually further than the present proposals, because the powers which the Council of Cabinets would have had, in accordance with the 1977 proposals, would have been enormous. The former proposals would have certainly resulted in a very strong executive authority.

In that Council of Cabinets colored and Indian representatives would have benn as equal in numbers as those of the whites. The Constitutional Committee now says that the coloreds and Indians must be given representation in the Cabinet, but does not specify the numbers. However, he believes that in the long run it might be desirable for the coloreds and Indians to have roughly proportional representation in the Cabinet.

Moreover, the Constitutional Committee's recommendations on the Presidential Council are not drastic. The constitution already has provisions for the referral of legislation to the council for comments, while only a slight revision will be necessary to make it possible for the committee, consisting of members of the council and of Parliament, to consider matters of legislation.

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CSO: 4701/72

CONSTITUTION-BACKSTABBING OF BLACKS UNTRUE, SAY COLOREDS

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 2 May 82 p 20

[Article by Gus Adams: "Who Are Those Blacks Accusing Us Then?"]

[Text] If there was ever a story which I am tired of hearing it is the one that the coloreds will stick a knife on the backs of the blacks if we accept a place in a possible new order of things which is not also offered to the blacks. With the approaching constitutional revelations of 12 May it is necessary that we look again at this sort of accusation.

Two views must first be noted. One of these has to do with the position taken by this column and the other with colored-black relations in general.

This column has the greatest respect for the blacks' just political objectives. I grant them the things I want for myself. It has always been so and so it shall remain.

The second view is more important. In the entire history of South Africa there has never been a case worthy of mention in which the coloreds have taken aggressive actions for taking over the rights, land, money or powers of any other group and this includes the blacks. We have always been on the side of law and order, whether authority rested in the hands of the Hollanders or in the hands of the British (as in the case of the Boer War). Perhaps we were too weak to do otherwise. But then this was a weakness to be thankful for. Even today we do not look upon the colored person as a potential grabber of this person's land or that person's rights. If there ever was a population group which practices the motto of "live and let live" then it must be us.

Why then would we now rejoice over a situation outside of our control in which an offer is being made to us and not also to the blacks? Are not our bona fides towards the blacks unimpeachable? I say they are.

This does not mean that there have never been cases in which there could have been more collaboration; however, that is now history. Abdurahman did not really want any blacks in his APO [African Peoples Organization], but then Clements Kadalie was not too happy about having the coloreds in his ICU [Industrial and Commercial Union of Africa] (unless this was on his

terms). Trade unions in which the coloreds had the upper hand went out of their way to help black trade unions to establish themselves from the ground up, even though the hand of friendship was not always welcome. The fact is that the friendship is there, but we must certainly not act from a position of personal advantages, because those are things to be found everywhere.

However, who is it that comes around with backstabbing stories? Perhaps I missed something, but I cannot remember a black leader of any worth making such an accusation.

Help me now, dear reader, but I have no recollection of this having come from Gatsha Buthelezi, Hudson Ntsanwisi or Cedric Phatudi and neither from the leaders of the new black republics or from opposition leaders within their homelands or states. Oh yes, some people will say that these persons are "irrelevant," but now I will tell you something else.

I am also not aware that this came from the ANC or from similar influences among the blacks...you tell me if I am wrong. There is something else: If today I were a member of the ANC I would not be selling such stories. To be sure, if it is true that the ANC is controlled by the Communist Party, then it would be their policy to use the system to get a foot inside the door.

Communists who have been mentioned as leaders within the ANC, by name or by insinuation, are exactly people who believe in infiltration instead of boycotts. When they were still in South Africa their big struggle was against people, such as found in the Non-European Unity Movement, who wanted to do nothing else but boycott, while they used elections and platforms in all councils and up to Parliament.

Let me ask again: Where did the backstabbing stories come from? My theory is that they came from those old chaps to whom I previously referred to as parlor-room philosophers, the do-nothings and charlatans. Their attitude has always been: criticize and slander other peoples' character, do nothing to shake up your own comfortable position, sit pretty and pass the whiskey, chaps! If there ever was irrelevance then it has settled there.

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CSO: 4701/71

PRESS, POLICE DIFFER OVER SECRET TRIALS

Police Official 'Misquoted'

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 May 82 p 7

[Text] The South African Police has decided to present charges against the SAPA news agency before the Press Board after assertions, apparently made by the news agency, to the effect that Lt Gen P. J. Coetzee (South Africa's security chief) is in favor of secret or closed trials.

According to a press statement issued by the policy yesterday, the asserted source of this information is the SAPA news agency and it has been repeatedly requested to set this matter straight.

But apparently the news agency has refused to make any corrections and thus the decision was made to bring the case before the Press Board.

According to the statement further measures are also being considered.

No Secret Trials

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 May 82 p 12

[Text] Nobody is being detained in South Africa on account of political views and he denies categorically that the thought is being considered of holding secret trials for people accused under security legislation. This was the statement issued yesterday by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee.

In the course of the discussion of his budget item Coetsee said that the only thing under discussion now is the recommendations of the Rabie Commission regarding security legislation.

If the thought has taken root among members of the opposition, newspapers or abroad that the government wants to hold secret trials, then he wants to reject this.

He also told a newspaper, which was inquiring about the alleged statements by Lt Gen Johan Coetzee (South Africa's security chief) about political trials, that no political trials are being held in the country.

General Coetzee also denied that he said that he is in favor of secret police trials. He asked for a correction, but was not satisfied with it.

The general has demanded an apology. If he is still dissatisfied he will use other available instruments to correct this matter. This is what Mr Coetsee said.

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CSO: 4701/65

POLICE INVESTIGATE REPORTS OF INTELLIGENCE AGENTS ACTIVITIES

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] Johannesburg--Senior officers of the South African Police's Commercial Branch yesterday confiscated newspaper documents having to do with activities of asserted members of the National Intelligence Service (NIS).

The police served warrants to the RAND DAILY MAIL, SUNDAY TIMES and RAPPORT for the confiscation of documents in their possession.

They took two notebooks and a diary from RAPPORT and they were provided with documents related to the reports which appeared in the RAND DAILY MAIL and SUNDAY TIMES.

Brig Theo Scherman, the chief of the South African Police's Commercial Branch, and Capt Peter Jordaan took the documents from the MAIL which were connected with the published reports concerning alleged activities of members of the NIS.

Similar warrants were later served to the SUNDAY TIMES.

The editor of RAPPORT, Mr Sakkie Perold, confirmed the visit by the police, but he did not want to make any further comments.

Brigadier Scherman told the personnel of the MAIL that he was investigating charges of violations of the Act on Official Secrets against the three newspapers.

When asked who gave the order for the investigation Brigadier Scherman mentioned the name of the director general of NIS, Dr Niel Barnard.

He said that the charges which he was investigating had to do with reports which appeared in the MAIL on 13 and 19 April under the headings of "Dolincheck May Be State Witness" and "Bid To Gag Dolincheck: Two Named." The reports were written by Eugene Hugo the inspector-editor of the newspaper.

Brigadier Scherman read out the pertinent clauses of the act and then said that the results of the investigation would be referred to the general procurator of Transvaal, Attorney J. E. Nothling for the purpose of studying further prosecutions.

The police then went to the offices of SUNDAY TIMES where, according to a 25 April report in the newspaper, similar documents were taken over.

In the premises of RAPPORT the office of Eddie Botha was searched and two notebooks and a diary were confiscated. Eddie Botha keeps the reports for the newspaper.

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CSO: 4701/73

DANGERS OF COMMUNIST DECEIT, PROPAGANDA UNDERSCORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] MODERN military equipment and arms would be of little use to South Africa if the propaganda warfare being waged against the country, was ignored Colonel Joe van der Merwe, former commanding officer of the SA Air Force Gymnasium, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing a parade at the gymnasium where he handed over command to Colonel Neville Greyling, Colonel Van der Merwe said one of the important facets of the global conflict was the "intense psychological cold warfare campaigns."

"Millions of words are spewed out daily over the air waves" by the superpowers in which they condemned each others motives.

"Indeed, our own country has been a primary target of this massive propaganda battle, therefore we must remember — and recognise — that even with the most sophisticated modern military weaponry, this will do us little good if we ignore this battle of words."

Colonel Van der Merwe added: "As the Russian Communists are masters of chess, so are they past-masters in deceit, propaganda and disinformation.

"All of this is part of their aim to undermine and subvert the morale of our troops and our various population groups."

He then emphasised: "We do everything within our capabilities to instil into our young men and women trainees the need for them to recognise these dangers.

"We consider it our moral responsibility to see that they gear themselves up to meet, and cope with, the many challenges in our endeavour to enable them to look ahead with confidence.

CSO: 4700/1366

SOLDIERS TO BE CHARGED FOR ATROCITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] **SEVERAL soldiers will be prosecuted and one man has already appeared in court in connection with alleged atrocities against the local population in the operational area in northern South West Africa, the Defence Force disclosed in Pretoria yesterday.**

It said in a statement an alleged shooting incident was also being investigated by the SWA police and a case of alleged rape was in the hands of the territory's Attorney-General.

The prosecutions result from a three-month investigation by a specially-appointed board of inquiry, established in March after several complaints against the Defence Force had been lodged by local churchmen and tribesmen.

After studying the board's findings, the chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, instructed that "suitable steps" be taken against alleged transgressors.

Rape and shooting

The atrocities were allegedly committed mainly in Kavango, where the board investigated 16 complaints concerning eight separate incidents of alleged theft, intimidation, rape and fatal shootings.

Of the 24 allegations against the Defence Force in Owambo, the board had found that only one issue had not been resolved and it was not necessary to refer a single case to the Attorney-General, the statement said.

"In all the other cases, lesser transgressions were settled locally to the satisfaction of all concerned, while more serious cases were referred to the SWA police.

"Regarding the allegations in Kavango, the board found that some of the complaints about assault and intimidation could be substantiated and those involved will be prosecuted.

"In one case, a man has already appeared in court," the statement said.

"In cases where supervision was unsatisfactory, action will be taken against those concerned.

"One alleged shooting incident is being investigated by the SWA police, while a case of rape is in the hands of the Attorney-General.

"Everything possible should be done to prevent a repetition of the incidents," Gen Viljoen said.

A total of 37 witnesses appeared before the Board, which was presided over by Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos.

The board has reconvened and will hear further evidence until July 31.

The Defence Force appealed to interested parties to substantiate their evidence on alleged atrocities and not "to spread vague and unproved allegations."

"This is not in the interest of SWA/Namibia," it said.

The Defence Force also reiterated every thing possible would be done to stamp out atrocities by its members.

"The success of the security force in SWA/Namibia can mainly be ascribed to the good co-operation which exists between it and the local population," it said. — Sapa.

Action To Combat Incidents Announced

WINDHOEK. — The Commanding Officer of the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, yesterday announced comprehensive measures to combat incidents of alleged atrocities committed by members of the security forces in South West Africa.

Among the steps envisaged were the establishment of communication links between the SWATF and the representative authorities in the territory and the creation of a permanent military law office to investigate complaints and take corrective action.

General Lloyd said in a statement in Windhoek the prime objective in an insurgency war was to drive a wedge between the security forces and civilians.

"Swapo has recently begun to intensify its propaganda war in this regard.

"However, we are aware that atrocities do occur in the harrowing situation in which our security forces find themselves, although not nearly on the scale that Swapo's propaganda instruments are trying to convey."

The SWATF denounced "in the strongest terms" all forms of brutality.

Gen Lloyd said the ethnic authorities would each be asked to nominate a member to liaise with the office of the general officer commanding SWATF on military matters affecting the various population groups.

The representative authorities would be empowered to put forward their views on acts of both commission and omission by the security forces and submit complaints.

The military law division would be instructed to investigate charges and initiate disciplinary action and compensation to civilians when necessary.

Gen Lloyd said he had commissioned the board of inquiry into alleged atrocities under the chairmanship of Brigadier Ben de Wet-Roos to extend its brief until the end of next month.

"This has been done since allegations of atrocities by members of the security forces against the local population are still being received," Gen Lloyd said.

People who wanted to testify before the board could apply in writing to the SWATF headquarters in Windhoek.

Gen Lloyd said interest groups in the private sector were also being invited to liaise with his office, while existing liaison committees with the SWATF in Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi would in future also hear and investigate charges against the security forces.

The general appealed to the news media to report to the SWATF incidents of misconduct and complaints against the Defence Force.

"The task of the Defence Force is to protect SWA and all its people and we are determined to live up to this role," Gen Lloyd said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1366

AVIATION RECRUITING LETTER 'FRAME-UP' CLAIMED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 82 p 12

[Text] HARARE. — A letter ostensibly written by an American aviation recruitment firm in response to a South African request for mercenary helicopter pilots came into the possession of the Herald, the newspaper said in a front page report on Saturday.

The letter addressed to the head of the South African Air Force, Lieutant General A M Muller, in Pretoria, deals with the engagement of highly qualified pilots trained in bush warfare.

The Herald says it spoke to Mrs Janice Barden, president of Aviation Personnel International, at her New Orleans headquarters. She agreed the ltter was written on her company's letterhead.

She confirmed that the signatory of the letter worked for her and that the company "could have recruited mercenary helicopter pilots".

However, Mrs Barden denied the letter had been written with her knowledge, and said: "We don't write those sort of letters. It couldn't have been written without my knowing it."

The letter, dated April 6, 1982, read:

"Based on our agreement dated December 12, 1981, in which you request a continual supply of incoming pilots who are capable of working inside the Sascaf, we now forward the personal data of pilots who — according to our evaluation — meet standards stipulated by you. Said pilots are qualified to operate type YA H-64 combat helicopters and are well trained in jungle warfare.

"We repeatedly wish to direct your attention to the fact that we only recruit and recommend the pilots and the engagement procedures are the responsibility of your representatives.

"On instructions received from the competent bodies of the US Government and because of political factors, this go-between activity of our organisation calls for top secrecy from your side in full accordance with earlier guarantees."

A senior spokesman for the SADF emphatically denied all knowledge of the matter. He said when contacted that it sounded "most strange" because, he said, "we do not employ mercenaries".

"We do our own recruitment and we don't need foreign agencies to do that for us."

He went on to say that it sounded very much like a planted letter with the intention of embarrassing not only the South African Defence Force but the South African Government as well. He said the whole thing had a false ring to it. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1366

JAAP MARAIS UPSET BY CP COLDSHOULDER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 82 p 12

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text] **THE leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday it was regrettable that Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party was not prepared to avail itself of the opportunity to establish a united front with the HNP to curb the Leftwing drift in the National Party.**

Speaking in Pretoria Mr Marais said he had extended the hand of friendship on numerous occasions to the CP but had been consistently coldshouldered.

After at least 10 efforts to meet the CP on common ground, the HNP was no longer prepared to strike a political pact with them.

"The attitude of the CP came as a big surprise to me as they broke away from the Nationalist Party for the same reason the HNP did," he said.

He said the CP had used the flimsiest of excuses to shy away from HNP approchaes.

Mr Marais said the HNP would decide tomorrow whether it would contest the forthcoming provincial by-election in Germiston district. The Parliamentary seat is at present held by Mrs Bettie Schults of the CP.

Mr Marais claimed the CP had no clearly defined policy and it was most probable that the HNP was going to contest the election with drawn swords.

Asked whether any approaches made by he CP to members of the HNP asking them to defect had had any result, Mr Marais said they had been met with granite resistance.

CSO: 4700/1366

BLAST IN CAPE TOWN: SECURITY WAS 'TERRIBLE'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 82 pp 3, 6

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — An intensive investigation in which 11 branches of the SA Police are co-operating has been launched after Friday's bomb blast in the Cape Town Centre.

An engineering student, Mr Michael Younghusband (26), died when a heavy load of explosives blasted a lift apart on the sixth floor of the building.

Speculation in political circles is that the blast may be connected with the President's Council, which meets in the Foreshore building.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, would not say whether there was any connection between the explosion and those in other parts of the country recently.

Mr Le Grange said it would not be fair to make deductions about the motives for the explosion, but security for the President's Council would have to be strengthened.

Brigadier Dries van den Heever, divisional CID officer for the Western Cape, said all branches of the police countrywide were doing their best to catch the saboteurs.

He appealed to the public, businessmen and private security personnel to be "continually on their toes" for suspicious objects and to contact the police immediately if necessary.

In the past two week at least 12 acts of sabotage have been recorded in South Africa.

The blast at Cape Town Centre is the first in which someone was killed.

All the other blasts have been in Natal and Transvaal.

The last blast which rocked Cape Town was on March 20, when the asbestos roof of a cell block at the Langa Commissioner's Court was ripped off. No one was hurt in the explosion.

The 12 blasts in the past fortnight have been:

● May 21; Two bomb explosions in Durban. One at the Port Natal Administration Board building in Moddie Street, Pinetown, and one at the Coloured section of the Department of Internal Affairs offices in Durban. No one was seriously injured.

● May 24: A bomb blast in the Lamont township office, Mobeni. Nobody was injured.

● May 28: Petrol tnaks damaged in a blast at the storage depot in Hectorspruit, Eastern Transvaal.

● June 2-3: Six explosions in northern Natal damaged a fuel depot and railway lines. A major fuel depot was damaged in Paulpietersburg. Bombs planted between stations in Soweto exploded about 10 pm, blowing up two pylons and damaging two power lines.

● June 4: Blast at Cape Town Centre, a man killed.

Office workers criticised the security precautions in the building housing the Presidents Council.

They alleged: ● Evacuation drills were never practised.

● No instructions were given to fire wardens who had been appointed on each floor.

● There were no security checkpoints in the building apart from men who controlled acess to the President's Council offices.

"Some people said we had to leave and others said we had to stay just where we were," said one.

A man who works on the second floor said a staff count was done immediately after the blast and employees were ordered to leave the building.

Miss A Stoffberg, a secretary who works on the sixth floor of the building, said the security in the building was "terrible."

"Anyone can walk into the building whenever they like — there is no control," she said.

"We never even practised a fire drill," she added.

"With the situation in the country as it is, why do they let the President's Council sit in a public building? They should have given them offices where proper security measures could have been taken," a man said.

"This building was a sitting duck — when the President's Council moved in here, everybody said we would be a target. I'm surprised it took so long," one woman said. — Sapa.

[Editorial: "Outrage"]

THE BOMB ATTACK which has killed a man in Cape Town fills us with horror.

Not only because an innocent man died, but because the bomb was planted in a lift in a public building.

If it had gone off later, when dozens of people were leaving, the death toll would have been high.

Just imagine it. People are in a packed lift and a bomb explodes. Their bodies would be ripped apart, just as Friday's victim was.

Such a callous disregard for life by those who perpetrate this kind of outrage is utterly disgusting.

They do not care that innocent people might be killed or maimed.

They use the foullest means of causing terror — the bomb surreptitiously planted in a place where it can cause the maximum explosive effect and the greatest possible damage.

Bombs have been placed in a shopping centre, in a car showroom, at a war memorial, in offices run by Government and semi-State institutions, on railway lines, and at strategic installations.

Sometimes in the daytime, when people nearby might be killed or injured; sometimes at night, when there are passersby; at other times and places where, fortunately, there is no one around.

The liberals weep for a terrorist who attacks a police station, holds up a bank, plants bombs on a railway line, or attacks electricity and other installations and is caught and perhaps sentenced to death.

In cases where people are killed or maimed, they weep not for the victims but for the attackers, whom they regard as liberators of the "downtrodden Blacks" rather than what they really are — brutal men of terror, cold-blooded murderers and destroyers of property.

It is ironical that the latest in a series of bomb attacks in the past two weeks was aimed against the President's Council, which has its offices in the building in which the lift explosion occurred.

Ironical because it is the President's Council which has put forward the reform proposals which will begin a process of radical change in South Africa.

Change which will affect not just the Whites, Coloureds and Indians who will share power in terms of the council's reforms but in time must also affect the Blacks as well.

The attack, like others in the past fortnight, was made by the African National Congress, a Russian-backed revolutionary movement seeking to overthrow the White Government and replace it with a Black Marxist one.

The latest series of bomb attacks is not connected with change, good, bad or indifferent, but with the commemoration of the June 16 riots in Soweto and the June 26 anniversary of the Freedom Charter.

Coincidentally, these attacks come when the death sentences on three terrorists who attacked the Soekmekaar police station in the Northern Transvaal in 1980 were commuted to life imprisonment.

A campaign was launched both here and abroad against their being hanged, the argument being that nobody was killed.

However, two policemen on duty narrowly escaped death — one when a grenade landed on his chest and he had the presence of mind to throw it away, and the other when the pin of the grenade which was thrown at a policeman jammed.

We do not know why there was clemency —the Appeal Court had dismissed the appeal against the death sentence — but there were suggestions that the lives of the men and woman who are to be tried in the Seychelles for the attempted coup would be saved if President René's appeal for clemency in the Soekmekaar case were heeded.

We do not know if this was the deciding factor, but we hope it was not, since we do not think President René should influence the course of justice here.

The commuting of the Soekmekaar death sentences should, in any event, not be regarded as a precedent.

If men perform acts of terrorism it makes no difference whether they actually kill people, endanger lives, or destroy property.

They must know the deadly consequences if they are caught.

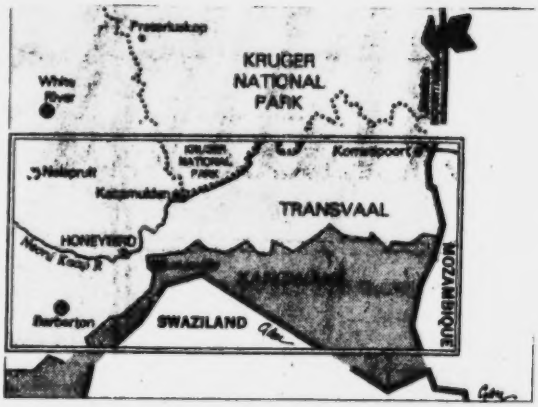
CSO: 4700/1366

INCORPORATION OF KANGWANE SEEN CREATING PROBLEMS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 May 82 p 9

[Article by Chris Marais]

[Text] The Governments of South Africa and Swaziland are still negotiating on the incorporation of KaNgwane, a homeland without self-governing status, into the kingdom. Maps may be drawn up, edicts may be laid down and new passports issued, but what about the people whose lives might soon undergo drastic changes? CHRIS MARAIS spoke to them. TREVOR SAMSON took the pictures.



The KaNgwane "homeland" and the bordering Honeybird farming area. Graphic: GAIL IRWIN

IF AND when KaNgwane becomes part of Swaziland, your last sight of Gordon MacPherson and his exotic pheasants will be a little dust devil headed swiftly for Natal.

The Scot — who has travelled Africa for more than a decade — wants no part of being a border farmer.

While politicians in Pretoria and Mbabane go about the office aesthetics of re-mapping the area and aligning new borders for Swaziland, the people living in Honeybird and Louieville are opposed to the changes that will come into their lives.

Honeybird is the small farming community just to the west of KaNgwane. Louieville is the "homeland's" capital, where Chief Executive Councillor Enos Mabuza shares the white farmers' trepidations about any proposed amalgamation with the black state.

A Mail team visited Mr MacPherson and his neighbours at Honeybird recently.

"There will be problems if the borders are extended," he said. "Take the security question, for instance. As it is, there is a very small police representation out at Louw's Creek. Livestock theft is commonplace here, and if KaNgwane becomes part of Swaziland I'm sure the situation will deteriorate.

"The little homeland has served as a buffer zone for us in the past. That will obviously disappear. We have also been told nothing by the Government about the future status of the area, and that's another sore point."

Mr MacPherson, whose main farming line is breeding imported pheasants, says he'll sell up and move back to Natal once the new border lines are finally drawn.

"What else is there to do?", he asked.

Down the dirt road, 72-year-old Mr Dawid Marais says he'll sit it out and judge the situation as it comes.

"I still don't believe it," he said. "As far as I'm concerned someone just drew a line in an office somewhere and that's how we have to live from now on.

"What's to happen to our railway line, our main road link to Barberton and our water supply? Will they be part of Swaziland or not?"

Mr Marais says property values in those parts are bound to drop, and "then we'll be sitting where all border farmers are sitting in South Africa these days."

His other concern is that if the Swazi border is extended to just short of Honeybird, the small community will be hemmed in by the mountain range at its back and the border.

His view is staunchly conservative, but nevertheless indicative of the general farmer feeling in the area.

"Look, son, when a man wanted another man's land in the past, he had to shoot to get it. Today, we are giving it away. Where else but in this country does this happen?"

His neighbour, Mr Nico Grobler, says that the proposed new border will be impossible to police and control.

Down in the valley, near Louieville itself, lies the plush cane and cotton farm that used to belong to the Millars, a family that established itself in the area more than 35 years ago.

Today, the Millars are still on Lilydale, but they're paying lease on the property until the end of the year, when they'll have to move out.

"We sold Lilydale to the Government last year," Mr Geoff Millar said. "They paid us R3 500 a hectare for the land. When they made the offers, most of us — being young enough and willing to continue farming — thought we'd move down the line and buy other farms."

Once the sale took place, the papers signed, Mr Millar went in search of a farm away from the border and found to his horror that he would have to pay almost R10 000 a hectare for sugar cane land.

"And with the production costs being what they are, I'm forced to give up farming," he said.

Mr Millar, who leads the Louw's Creek Farmers' Association, said his group had sent a memorandum to the Government expressing concern about the future of their water supply.

Farmers operating just outside KaNgwane get their water from the Shiya-lo-Ngubu Dam, which lies inside the "homeland". If incorporation takes place, they will need certain assurances — or another water source.

At Louieville, the Chief Executive Councillor of the only homeland left in South Africa with no self-governing status, says the illegal immigration problem will double itself if KaNgwane becomes part of Swaziland. He is fighting for the autonomous identity of KaNgwane.

Mr Mabuza said the opinions of the blacks living in the area had been canvassed and that they were "totally opposed" to amalgamation.

He reiterated the "buffer zone" argument and said that South Africa's security problems would only increase if that zone was removed.

"Another point is that KaNgwane is not exclusively the home of the South African Swazi," he said. "It has become a heterogenous society, consisting also of Northern Sothos, Shangaans, Zulus and Ndebeles."

As Mr Mabuza said in a message to Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, on April 2 this year.

"Whatever the outcome of the 'border adjustment' talks between the South African Government and Swaziland, we request you, Mr Minister, to inform the South African Government to bear in mind that we are not plants or animals" (an obvious reference to the Kruger National Park) "but that we are human beings with souls and feelings."

CSO: 4700/1369

BLACK TRADE UNIONS SET PACE IN ANTI-APARTHEID STRUGGLE

London THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST in English No 89, 2nd Quarter 1982 pp 20-29

[Article by R. E. Matajo]

[Text] 1981 was a year of struggle and progress for the South African working class. The outstanding features of the year on the labour front were the unprecedented wave of strikes, community solidarity with strikers, the upsurge in trade union organisation and changes in the labour laws. These events are related. The changes in the labour laws are both the cause and effect of the great upsurge in trade union organisation and militant action by the workers.

The economic gap between the two great classes in our country, workers and capitalists, keeps getting wider. The capitalists are getting relatively and absolutely richer and the workers are getting relatively and absolutely poorer.

Company profits are soaring as never before, flowing from an increasing rate of productivity, which means an increasing rate of exploitation of the working class. Company directors earn huge salaries and live lavishly.

Companies are assisted by the regime's strike-breaking, police interference, raids on trade union offices, detentions, banning and arrests of trade union leaders and strikers. A typical newspaper report reads: "Van loads of armed police are raiding sites along the East Rand and hundreds of unregistered black workers are being arrested". (1)

There is a huge gap not only between the incomes of employers and employees, but also between the wages of white and black workers.

"The average earnings of more than 600,000 whites in a wide range of jobs exceeded R1,000 a month in March this year. Their earnings were 23% higher than in March 1980.

". . . over the same period the earnings of black workers rose 25% to an average R220 a month, those of coloured workers rose 23% to R293 a month and for Asians workers the increase was 20% to R348 a month." (2)

Gross discrimination is demonstrated in the salaries paid to government employees i.e. the state, provincial authorities, local authorities.

Number of white workers employed: June 1981	310,000
Number of African, Indian and Coloured	510,000
Total	820,000
Total earnings of white workers	R780m
Total earnings of African, Indian and Coloured workers	R387m

(3)

The National Manpower Commission (NMC) in its first special report published on 3/6/81 stated clearly that so long as we persist in trying to recruit High Level Manpower (HLM) mainly from the white community, the country cannot realise its development targets. HLM as defined by the report consists of 'all persons engaged in the professional and semi-professional occupations, technicians and management personnel of all kinds — excluding farmers, artisans and clerks at the lower levels.'

In 1979, whites comprised 30% of total manpower but provided 71.9% of the HLM. Corresponding figures for coloureds were 11.4% of total manpower, 7.8% of HLM; for Asians 3.9% and 3.2%; for Africans 54.6% and 17.1%.

Between 15,000 and 18,000 artisans' jobs are unfilled. Only a handful of black apprentices are given training in urban areas. Closed shop agreements between white trade unions and employers operate de facto discrimination. The economic boom has not reduced the mass of black unemployed. Figures are grossly unreliable because they exclude the huge mass of unemployed in the homelands. Yet they indicate that 20% of black women and 42% of black young men in their 20's are jobless. Unemployment and inflation bear witness that the poor are getting poorer.

South Africa's inflation rate in 1981 was the worst since 1924. Thus the real wages of all workers were slashed by the 16% rise in the cost of living and for the lower income groups the rise was 20.5%. Monopolies set prices that are far above the cost of production. While farmers' gross earnings rose by 22%, South Africa's 1.3 million farm-workers suffered a deterioration in the purchasing power of their wages and in their living conditions. The average monthly cash payments to farm workers in Transvaal and the Orange Free State were about R25 to R30. In the Western Cape, the figures were substantially higher, from R53 to R79. The abolition of the labour tenant system and the tightening of influx control has worsened the position of farm workers. Farm workers are exluded from the Wage Act, the Labour Relations Amendment Act, Factories Act and Unemployment Insurance Act. South Africa's agriculture depends on cheap labour immobilised by the pass laws. In addition to these injustices, the workers are subjected to brutal treatment by farm owners.

The Fight Back

The oppressed, exploited, starved, unemployed, homeless, organised and unorganised workers are uniting in the struggle to survive against the capitalist white minority regime. The frustrations and mass anger of young and old, men and women, are stoking the fire of a broad-based movement

for "Unity in Action." During 1981 the people showed their awareness of the need to unify all forces, the need to take a stand in the struggle against racial oppression and class exploitation.

The first 10 months of 1981 saw a rapid escalation of labour unrest. The regime cannot boast anymore of 'peace in industry'. 180 strikes were recorded in the 10 months to October 1981 during which 140,000 workers participated in many industries in the motor assembly, food, paper, engineering, mining and distributive trades. The issues were: workers demanding wage increases, the reinstatement of workers' leaders, trade union recognition, recognition of agreements and, last but not least, the struggle against the draft Pension Bill.

Under the new Pension Bill workers were only entitled to get access to their contributions at the age of 65. Fearing permanent loss of their money, the workers demanded their contributions back before the Bill was passed and this led to widespread labour unrest. Many companies were forced to pay out large sums of money to their workers as a result of the strike actions.

An important phenomenon in most of the strikes was that they were led by trade unions. Where strikers had no trade unions they appealed for help to trade union federations such as the National Federation of Workers (NFW), the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) and the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU).

FOSATU's annual report discloses that out of 90 strikes in FOSATU-organised factories, 36 were over wages, 25 over dismissals, 10 over management-worker relations, 10 over union recognition, 4 over pensions and 4 over working conditions. A further 30 strikes or work stoppages were mostly the result of dismissals, disciplinary procedures and working conditions. (5)

We must recognise that decades of struggle to win the right for African workers to form unions with the democratic right to represent their members have been crowned with limited but important successes in that the apartheid regime has been forced to grant some limited concessions. The regime realises that it cannot prevent the emergence of African trade unions. Its main objective in making these concessions is to ensure that those unions which exist and continue to emerge are controlled and manipulated in the interests of the continued racist exploitation of the black working people. The Black workers have in the recent past been raising their level of unionisation, scoring many important victories, demonstrating in practice their readiness to build trade union organisation.

A major contributory factor is the slow, patient and painstaking work of organisers who have been active in the major industrial centres in the past decade. Some of them belong to old established unions, some are relatively new in the field.

The estimated African trade union membership is now between 200,000 and 250,000. It is evident that the advance has taken place in many ways and through the instrumentality of many different organisations and leaders. This diversity in fact has given rise to a process of fragmentation

and competition which is a major weakness and a problem which demands urgent solution. Amongst the African workers there are now at least 5 centres: the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA), the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA), FOSATU, SAAWU and NFW.

CUSA — Council of Unions of South Africa. Formed in September 1980. Rand based. 8 member unions. All black. Representing building, chemicals, steel and engineering. Paid up membership 19,000. Signed-up membership 36,019. General Secretary — Mr. Piroshav Camay. CUSA proclaimed its main objective as a completely black-led union federation, but has no specific economic or social programme beyond that. Funded by Western European affiliates to the ICFTU, British TUC, West German Catholic Development Fund and the Friederich Ebert Foundation.

FOSATU — Federation of South African Trade Unions. Formed April 1979. According to its annual report last year, the membership has risen from 59,460 to 94,617 since November 1980. It has a majority membership in 347 factories and union rights are being negotiated in more than 130 factories. Some of its affiliated unions nearly trebled in membership. It also claims that 75 white workers resigned from the SA Yster en Staal Unie to join their affiliate the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union. It plans to organise in Northern Natal and other areas.

SAAWU is an unregistered trade union body. It sees its task as organising ALL workers. Its policy is non-racialism based on workers'unity. It strives to organise workers on the shopfloor. The guiding principle of the union is mass participatory democracy. This means that the workers decide the policy, direction and tasks of the union. SAAWU either organises workers into affiliated trade unions or representative workers' committees. The membership of SAAWU at the moment is mostly African, but it wants to organise all workers, whether they be Coloured, Indian or White. Its general secretary, Sam Kikine, claimed 26 affiliated unions with a membership of 75,000. SAAWU is also engaged in organising the unemployed workers. SAAWU has given courageous leadership to the workers in SA and the government is banning and detaining SAAWU activists. In the Wilson-Rowntree dispute the company and the Sweet Workers' Union, an affiliate of TUCSA, are cooperating against SAAWU and the interests of the African workers.

SAAWU is like a general workers' union on the lines of the old ICU. It is necessary to look at the reason for the failure of the ICU – it failed because it was unwilling to organise industrial unions, to introduce rank-and-file democratic control of union funds and elections. There is no reason why workers who are willing to join SAAWU should not be organised in industrial unions, say transport workers in East London, stevedores, railway and harbour workers, and those existing unions link up with unions of the same industries in the rest of the country.

TUCSA — Trade Union Council of South Africa. Last breakdown showed a membership of 299,455 — 73,859 whites, 187,180 Indian and Coloured workers, 38,416 Africans. Recently increased its affiliated trade union membership and last year claimed its 49 affiliated unions represented 361,000 workers of all races. This increase has been brought

about mainly as a result of affiliated unions opening their ranks to black workers. TUCSA recently won the affiliation of the SA Artisan Association, a railway union which opened its ranks to black workers. TUCSA persists in its policy of supporting the establishment and not offering confrontation. During the strikes on the Pension Bill, its President Anna Scheepers urged workers not to press for the repayment of their pension money. It also denounces the unregistered unions for their rejection of the industrial council system.

NFW National Federation of Workers. Details of membership and affiliation uncertain. A general workers' union. See comment above relating to SAAWU the NFW also needs firm grounding on an industrial basis.

Other organisations catering for African workers include GWU – General Workers' Union. This general union has done tremendous work, and met with great success particularly in organising and obtaining higher wages and better conditions of work for stevedores, building workers, meat workers. Their work and achievements should be consolidated into democratic industrial unions.

The same applies to the TGWU. The recently established General Workers' Union of South Africa, a new exclusive black trade union established in Port Elizabeth which represents among others stevedores, bakery, textile, metal, hospitals, domestic staff, dairies, municipal workers, public transport drivers, sales representatives, clerical staff and the building industry. Some of these sections have unions. The situation should be carefully examined with a view to organising thoroughly democratic industrial unions.

Unaffiliated trade unions, unregistered: Now estimated to total 49,000 members, mostly African. Some of the larger unions are the Food and Canning Workers' Union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the Non-European Municipal Workers' Union (Cape Town), the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (MWASA), Black Municipality Workers' Union (BMWU). These unions should be encouraged, together with the above trade union centres and general workers' unions, to establish a united co-ordinating body to bring about the unity of all registered and unregistered unions to work for united action by workers based on industrial unionism.

Political Direction

So much for organisational structures. There remains the question of policy. What is our attitude towards the competition that is now going on between the various trade union centres? Broadly one can distinguish five major groupings:

i. The extreme right wing represented by the South African Confederation of Labour.

ii. TUCSA, which works with the ICFTU, AFL-CIO-AALC and takes up a typically social democrat stance. They say "keep politics out of trade union work", operate within the existing social structures and aim at reforms without revolutionary upheaval.

iii. A mixed bag of black trade unions not affiliated to TUCSA, but having financial, organisational and ideological ties with the external agencies particularly ICFTU, AALC, and Friedrich Ebert Foundation. The leading bodies are FOSATU and CUSA.

Some sections in this group attempt to mobilise the members in the struggle against apartheid and for free trade unions without discrimination.

iv. A group of unions which do not receive support from the international sources mentioned above and are opposed to the regime. In this category fall SAAWU, GWU, PE GWU, Transvaal GAWU, GAWU, AFCWU, FCWU. The regime harasses, detains and bans their leaders.

v. A few unions like MWASA and BMWU receive aid from outside but are strongly opposed to the apartheid regime, are victimised by the regime, and have their leaders banned and detained.

The existing division and competition are the result in part of the attacks by the regime on militant trade union leaders who were banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and detained under the Terrorism Act. An additional factor is the intervention of international trade union bodies such as ICFTU, AALC, Friedrich Ebert Foundation, which promote divisions by financing different union centres and splitter groups. Their policy of avoiding confrontation with the regime and all forms of militant struggle has divided the trade union movement into two camps. One practises economism and avoids political action, while the other openly opposes apartheid. These contradictory attitudes are greatly strengthened because most subsidies are paid to the 'economist' non-political unions. Personal interests, ambitions and power-seeking are contributory factors which would not however come to the surface were it not for the encouragement given to individuals with such tendencies.

Langa Conference

On August 8, 1981, a conference was held in Langa, Cape Town, attended by delegates from all trade union centres, registered and unregistered, affiliated and unaffiliated unions representing 150,000 predominantly black workers throughout the country. The unions and coordinating bodies represented were FOSATU, Council of Unions (Tvl), SAAWU, GWU (Cape), FCWU, AFCWU, GWUSA, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA, General and Allied Workers' Union, the Industrial Aid Centre, BMWU, MACWUSA, Municipal Workers' Association (Cape Town). This was the most representative conference ever held of unregistered and registered trade unions. They took important decisions:

i. To reject the present system of registration designed to control and interfere in the internal affairs of the unions.

ii. To support each other in defiance of any abuse of investigative powers by the authorities.

iii. To support each other in defying restrictions on providing financial aid to striking workers.

iv. To reject the present Industrial Council system and recommend that unions which are not members of councils should not join them, and to request others to refer this issue back to their membership for endorsement.

v. To establish 'ad-hoc solidarity committees' in various regions to initiate solidarity action arising out of the meeting. These ad-hoc solidarity committees will be an important factor in developing greater unity between workers which belong to different unions and will strengthen the workers' decisions for militant action in support of their demands.

vi. Due to the severe difficulties created for workers by homeland authorities, the meeting resolved to send a delegation to Chief Minister Sebe to discuss his anti-union stance and the security of the workers in the Ciskei.

These decisions are of the utmost importance. The delegates not only spoke for the 150,000 workers they represented, but gave leadership to the whole working class in South Africa. We are confident that their decisions will stimulate discussion, organisation, action and further our revolutionary national democratic revolution.

The conference also emphasised another vital factor — the subjective question of the workers' consciousness and the amazing growth of self-confidence, a refusal to tolerate the usual brutal and high-handed methods of the racists and their agents in the police, courts and prisons.

What the upsurge in working class activity in recent years proves is that, although the white minority still control all the law-making processes and law-enforcing agencies, the press, radio and television, schools, universities, the economy, the military establishment and communications, it can no longer control the black workers' thoughts and is more and more hard-pressed to control their actions.

In the present situation, a great responsibility rests on the South African Communist Party.

The basic function of a Marxist-Leninist Party, the function which is universal to all Marxist-Leninist parties, irrespective of nationality, is that we are the revolutionary party of the working class, whose role is that of the vanguard in the fight for socialism. Our function is to pursue the path of socialism, to win adherents to our struggle for socialism and to raise the level of understanding of socialism among our workers, peasants and intellectuals and all population groups. Because the working class in our country is the pivotal force in the struggle for meaningful change, social progress and for socialism, our Party must place its main emphasis and focus on the working class. This most basic of all political concepts must be restated by us.

We cannot ignore and delay organising and leading our working class. We must recruit new personnel and give them an understanding of our role as set out by Lenin in ***What is to be done?***:

> "Class political consciousness can be brought to the workers only from without, that is only from outside the economic struggle, from outside the sphere of relations between workers and employers. That knowledge comes from all classes, the state and government. To bring political knowledge to the workers the Social Democrats (read communists) must go among all classes of the population and they must dispatch units of their army in all directions . . .

"Every trade union secretary conducts and helps to conduct the economic struggle against the employers and the government. It cannot be too strongly maintained that this is still not social democracy (read communism), that the Social Democrat's (read communist's) ideal should not be the trade union secretary, but the tribune of the people, who is able to react to every manifestation of tyranny and oppression, no matter where it appears, no matter what strata or class of people it affects, who is able to generalise all these manifestations and produce a single picture of police violence and capitalist exploitation, who is able to take advantage of every event, however small, in order to set forth before all his socialist convictions and his democratic demands, in order to clarify for all and everyone the world-historic significance of the struggle for the emancipation of the proletariat."

The recent upsurge of the working class throughout 1980 and 1981 is in a large part a protest against national oppression, race discrimination and class exploitation. The working people are engaged in struggling against capitalist exploitation, but more specifically at the present time, against the forms that this exploitation takes under the system of apartheid. Nowhere else in the world are any people being deprived of citizenship on the ground of colour.

Notes

1. *Star* 8.5.81
2. *Cape Argus* 20.4.81
3. *Rand Daily Mail* 29.9.81
4. *Rand Daily Mail 6.6.81*
5. *Financial Mail* 18.12.81

CSO: 4700/1371

STRATEGY OF ARMING MASSES DISCUSSED

London THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST in English No 89, 2nd Quarter 1982 pp 77-87

[Article by Khumalo Migwe: "Further Contribution on the Arming of the Masses"]

[Text] The article "Has the Time come for the Arming of the Masses?" by Mzala (*African Communist*, No. 86 Third Quarter, 1981) raises one of the real fundamental strategic questions of our revolution. However, Mzala treats this question only from a strategic level and ignores (whether deliberately or not) the tactical aspects of arming the masses. "To recognise a definite form of struggle and not to recognise its technique," said Lenin, "is like recognising the necessity of taking part in particular elections while ignoring the law which lays down the technique of these elections"[1] In other words, Mzala's submission answers the question: What is to be done? but not the question: How is it to be done? or where to begin?

To "Arm the Masses" is to tread on a particularly delicate strategy of revolution. If implemented prematurely or untimely, the destructive effect on the vanguard movement can last for decades. It was with regard to this danger that Engels constantly warned that "strategies are not free creations of the mind of generals of genius" – strategies are the logical and practical theoretical conclusions engendered by practical life, they are theoretical developments that evolve from concrete situations of struggle or combat and guarantee victory. Jack Woddis once advised:

> "Revolution is a serious matter. It cannot be solved by subjective wishes or the bold use of revolutionary slogans. And serious revolutionaries have to take a responsible attitude towards the people workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, and others who feel on their backs any mistakes made by those who would claim to lead them."[2]

On the other hand, this strategic ground is delicate also because not to arm the masses when the need arises could lead to a dangerous gap opening between the people and their leaders. Indeed, if political leadership is said to be an art, it is this required ability of the leaders, with their finger-tips ever on the popular pulse, to detect the favourable opportunity and timeliness for a great revolutionary advance. le Duan reminds us that "as evidenced by the experience of all revolutions, one very important question, besides the preparation of political and military forces is to seize the opportune moment."[3] Failure to seize the opportune moment has led many a liberation movement to a rearguard position. The role of tailism does not fit a revolutionary vanguard.

A Disarmed People

In 1968, Oliver Tambo, the President of the African National Congress, in a statement entitled 'Freedom or Death', made the following remarks:

> "The founders of our nation . . . taught us that the African people were conquered because the Europeans had the guns and were organised. In addition, our forefathers fought separately and divided. In this way the Whites were able to defeat our peoples one by one."

Twelve years later, in 1980, Nelson Mandela, in a message smuggled out of Robben Island and finally released for publication by the ANC, hammered on the same historic fact:

> "The gun has played an important part in our history. The resistance of the black man to white colonial intrusion was crushed by the gun. Our struggle to liberate ourselves from white domination is held in check by force of arms. From conquest to the present the story is the same."

To those involved in the liberation struggle in South Africa, it is no longer an issue of controversy or even debate whether or not the oppressed could hope to achieve their freedom except by organising their own army of liberation; in fact, to raise the issue is to be blind to reality, for we are already engaged in armed struggle. Our present attempts to organise ourselves under the leadership of the African National Congress and to wield modern weapons against our racist tormentors, implies the awareness that unless we do so we shall deserve to be oppressed and exploited. The call to arm the masses is, historically speaking, in the tradition of our earlier armed resistance but now occurring in a qualitatively new situation.

An analysis of the political situation given by the National Executive of the ANC in 1973 stated:

> "In a struggle such as ours which pursues the strategic objective of seizure of power and not reforms or a negotiated transfer of power, the conscious and purposive participation of the masses in the struggle, on their own behalf and relying on their own strength, is of decisive importance."

This strategic objective is dictated by the military intransigence of the racist-capitalist ruling class. The ridiculous hope of a negotiated settlement in South Africa, shared by utopians and opportunists alike, will crumble before the reality of racist militarism and fascist uncompromise. In this regard as well, to call for the arming of the masses is most appropriate in view of our final objective: the unconditonal surrender of the Pretoria Boers to the armed people. The "Arming of the Masses" dialectically means the disarming of the racists, and this is absolutely necessary

The 1980 Revolutionary Conflagration

Anyone studying the course of events since 1976 the outbreaks of violent resistance by workers and students as witnessed from Cape Town to Kimberley, from Soweto to Bloemfontein, from Uitenhage to KwaMashu will confirm the timeliness of the call to turn from aimless, sporadic acts of violence to purposeful and organised mass violence linked with the broad movement for liberation. Undoubtedly, the "Arming of the Masses"

is an entirely correct strategy in meeting a situation in which all doors to peaceful ways of effecting change have been slammed shut, and where the masses are themselves breaking an old pattern of peaceful struggle and adopting new violent forms of struggle.

Just as the December events of 1905 in Russia had demonstrated that the general strike alone was out of date, that the mass movement was breaking out of these narrow confines and giving rise to the highest forms of struggle, so have the post-Soweto events in general and the 1980 revolt in particular, shown that it is now impossible to confine things to a peaceful strike alone. A fearless and relentless armed fight is necessary. This logically calls for the arming of the masses, the immediate creation of fighting squads or "combat units" composed of a few people ready to go on the offensive against the enemy, armed with modern weapons where there was a stone must now be a hand-grenade, where there was a stick or an iron bar there must now be an automatic rifle.

During times of revolutionary upsurge, the ideal movement for the masses is the one that answers their most urgent aspirations; and the future will belong not necessarily to the organisation that has the most progressive programme but to the mass movement that is most capable of drawing the masses into concrete revolutionary struggle.

As early as January 1905 Lenin wrote from Geneva:

> "The general strike is rousing and rallying increasing masses of the working class and the urban poor. The arming of the people is becoming an immediate task of the revolutionary movement.
>
> "Only an armed people can be the real bulwark for popular liberty."

In the preceding period Lenin had fought against the use of terror tactics by small groups of conspiratorial intellectuals who disregarded mass organisation. Now, however, in 1905-1906, Lenin wholeheartedly supported the use of guerrilla warfare in the cities by small groups of workers, which took place as part of the mass struggle, and the Bolsheviks themselves organised "fighting squads" everywhere. These units of three or four (and at times even more) had the task to create strong points for the open mass struggle; to spread the uprising to neighbouring districts and to establish complete political freedom, if only at first in a small part of the country.

Certainly, in South Africa, where cadres of Umkhonto We Sizwe can go inside the country and carry out combat operations like the assaults on Sasol or the Voortrekkerhoogte military base, it is quite possible to create temporary training bases in some houses or mountains (even if for the duration of a weekend) and train small groups of carefully selected people from the factory floor, village, migrant workers' hostel, university or high school. In this way the primary task of the many MK cadres would be to multiply themselves among the people inside the country rather than all of them doing the actual fighting at this stage.

This means that such combat units (at the initial stage) are part-time workers or students, as the case may be, and part-time guerrillas as well. Our guerrilla war shall have assimilated the strategy of "Arming the Masses" the day ordinary workers, peasants, students, etc, have been

given training in the Mzimkhulu, Nkandla or Knysna forests; or were instructed in some house in Soweto, Gugulethu, New Brighton or KwaMashu. Political work must be done sufficiently among the people so that they understand that "the unknown man in your midst is a freedom fighter".

The problem of police informers and administrative stooges (all of whom in fact constitute the major myth of the invincibility of the racist regime) will remain as long as the initiative of the liberation process has not been transferred from the leaders in exile to the local leadership inside the country as it arises in the crucible of the revolution. In spite of the enemy slander campaigns against revolutionary people, the masses know who are the real informers and stooges in their midst, and the people of South Africa have learned through bitter and sanguinary experience that to be indifferent to enemy agents is to create a fertile ground for their germination. Once a combat unit has been formed in a township, location or village, one of its major tasks is to mount an all-out elimination campaign against informers and police. No serious farmer continues to grow plants in a field full of rats. He first destroys them and causes others to run away before they can molest his plants. During the Sekhukhuniland revolt, police and administrative agents knows as "Rangers" were the first target of the people, their houses were raided and burnt thus giving warning even to those who were still nursing hopes of serving the enemy. This elimination of informers and police is a very important tactical aspect in the implementation of the strategy of "Arming the Masses" since it generates a really free atmosphere in our residential areas to conduct political education, organisation and finally arming of the masses. Without the reign of racist stooges in our townships and villages, our areas shall indeed be semi-liberated zones.

The Question of Political Preparation

The danger of conducting any form of guerrilla activity in a territory which has not been prepared politically, has been well understood by the South African liberation movement. We cannot undermine the importance of the painstaking, slow and often imperceptible work of political education which the African National Congress and its allies have always conducted and will always conduct. It is actually through political mobilisation that we are even able to select the people who should form the combat units. When it is said that the guerrilla is a fish and the people are the water, we usually have in mind clean and fresh water. Political mobilisation and education of the masses is this process of cleaning water, not because at any stage the people are on the side of the enemy, but experience of guerrilla warfare (particularly in those situations where it has failed to win victory) teaches that mass support should not be assumed but should be ascertained concretely.

In a statement in August 1965 the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party said:

> "Indeed, it should rather be said that without constant efforts to arouse the resistance and patriotic spirit of the people, activities of a purely military

character will become isolated from the people and bound therefore to fail. The real advantage of the liberation forces over the planes, armoured cars and other superior equipment of the enemy, is the support of the masses. This is our decisive weapon."[6]

Now this means that there is in fact a more urgent need to have among the people political organisers, agitators of the people, etc. — people who, so to say, put the manure and the fertilisers in the field. Before we can have these political organisers, we cannot talk of arming the masses in certain areas — I deliberately say "in certain areas" because, concretely speaking, there are now numerous areas in South Africa which need no longer wait before the creation of combat units, and Soweto is an example. Nevertheless, even in areas like Soweto, where already thousands of children have been killed, maimed or driven into exile, there is a need to ascertain and not merely to assume mass support; even here there is a need for political work, without which guerrillas cannot survive.

Stressing this need for political work among the masses, Eduardo Mondlane, talking of the experience of the struggle in Mozambique, said:

"We had to establish a clandestine political force within Mozambique to prepare the people for the difficult task of liberating the country . . . Certainly one of the most important departments is the one responsible for clandestine political work within Mozambique . . . They prepare for action everywhere — ahead of the army, with the army and after the army. They are responsible for formulating political lines and transmitting them to local leaders. They establish cells everywhere in Mozambique and make sure that each cell knows what it must do and how its function fits into the party's strategy for the liberation of the whole country."[7]

The other vital aspect necessitating constant political work among the masses is to involve the masses in the most varied forms of struggle in order to attack all possible features of the ruling class state power. The revolution cannot be conducted by combat units alone. At times the very success of the combat units is made possible by a multitudinous number of struggles like strikes, etc. Talking of the liberation struggle in Cuba, Blas Roca rightly comments:

"Even through the armed struggle was a decisive means for achieving the overthrow of the tyranny and the triumph of the revolution, we should not underestimate the role played by the other forms of struggle, which co-operated in achieving these ends. The constant struggles, large and small, which were carried on in the cities and fields, outside of the field of military operations, and agitation which went along with them, kept the repressive forces of the government in check, prevented them from concentrating against the guerrillas, politically influenced many members of the army and the police, disorganising these forces and tending to paralyse them. The actions and mobilisations of every type, in city and country, co-operated effectively in helping the Rebel Army to defeat the offensives of the army of tyranny and finally to win the battle for revolutionary power."[8]

In South Africa, let us not forget, conditions have to a great extent politically educated the big section of the oppressed. The generation of those who sent delegates to the Congress of the People that drafted the Freedom Charter in 1955 is still very much alive; this, in fact, is the generation that has given birth to the Soweto heroes like Solomon Mahlangu. Talking of political education of the masses in South Africa

can no longer mean attempting to make the people aware that they are oppressed or even that they need to fight — they are very much aware that they are oppressed; the 1980 political events are also only a small part of the testimony that they know they have to fight. The main question of political education and mobilisation at this time is the question of organisation and direction. This was the message written across the more than 20,000 angry faces who went to bury the comrades that fell at the Silverton Volskas Bank. Let us recall how Lenin criticised the schoolish approach to the question of the political education of the masses:

> "When the bourgeois gentry and their uncritical echoers, the social-reformists, talk priggishly about the 'education' of the masses, they usually mean something schoolmasterly, pedantic, something that demoralises the masses and instils in them bourgeois prejudices.
>
> "The real education of the masses can never be separated from their independent political, and especially revolutionary struggle. Only struggle discloses to it the magnitude of its own power, widens its horizons, enhances its abilities, clarifies its mind, forges its will."[9]

Enemy Reprisals — what then?

One problem of no less strategic importance is the inevitable racist counter-revolutionary measures. Logically, every action produces an equal and opposite reaction, and this is true not only for physics but also for the revolutionary science. In the history of revolutionary war, South Africa would be an exception if its ruling class did not unleash terror against the revolutionary movement and the people who support it. We must have no illusions about this question — if the racists react in the Soweto style to unarmed schoolchildren, if they can go to the scale of conventional warfare against the people of Angola because of the intensity of the armed struggle waged by SWAPO, we can only conclude that the people of South Africa may as well expect one of the worst repression measures that the world has ever experienced; there may be massacred villages, napalm-bombed townships, etc. There is nothing new about this in the history of liberation, there is no struggle without casualties.

Already the Pretoria fascists are murdering unarmed men, women and children even before we reply to them by our organised mass violence. To avoid arming the masses, therefore, for fear of the enemy's military reprisals, would only be a ridiculous way of ignoring our present annihilation by the fascist troops and police. When facing the problem of how to implement survival tactics, let us rather have arms in hand than be without arms, wondering how we can survive while the racists demonstrate their military prowess over our massacred children.

It may also be added in this connection that the enemy may not limit his counter-revolution to military action alone. His military chiefs have already indicated that four-fifths of the war effort must be devoted to win the hearts and minds of the people; he may therefore also include the carrot tactic of political reforms. It is noteworthy that the chief weakness of the guerrilla struggle led by the Malayan People's Liberation Army was both its inability to meet the imperialist carrot tactic of political and economic reform as well as their adoption of a defensive posture. In South Africa too, noting that it is finally not the Pretoria Boers but monopoly

capitalism that is really ruling the country, we may be faced with the necessity to adapt our tactics to cope with political reforms rather than brute military repression.

However, even if it is the military tactics rather than the political ones that the racists will adopt as their principal counter-revolution, if the form of people's warfare is guerrilla warfare, the people's war is bound to win in the end. "There is only one means of defeating an insurgent people who will not surrender," writes Robert Taber, "and that is extermination. There is only one method to control a territory that harbours resistance, and that is to turn it into a desert. Where these means cannot, for whatever reason, be used, the war is lost . . . That military victory against true guerrillas is possible seems doubtful on the basis of modern experience, barring the use of methods approaching genocide, as applied notably by the Germans in certain occupied countries during the Second World War."

The South African people, moreover, have at their advantage the overwhelming numerical superiority over the enemy. Because of his numerical weakness, the enemy cannot go beyond certain limits in mobilising the army of repression, whereas on the other hand the masses of the people can mobilise a guerrilla army thrice the size of the enemy's limits and still have numerous men and women engaged in other non-combat forms of struggle.

The people's combat activities must have the aim to take from the enemy, little by little, the enemy's ruling power; in this way it becomes possible to talk of certain areas as liberated areas, that is, at first from the political point of view. A situation is created where the enemy's administrative organs are completely destroyed, his administrative stooges sent scurrying away like scared reptiles, leaving the township, location or village a people's territory. When the enemy's administration and other repression offices have been destroyed, and troops who come to patrol are constantly gunned down by armed units at night; when the people stop paying rent and other taxes in the township (partly because the rent offices are no longer there), we can then get the people to elect, democratically, leaders who represent their aspirations – nearly in the same way that in countries like Italy and France you have whole districts controlled by the progressive forces. This is also possible in South Africa but under conditions brought about by political mobilisation accompanied by an irrevocably determined guerrilla struggle waged by armed groups.

Thus to theorise about the impossibility of having liberated zones in South Africa is only a cheap way to ignore the tasks that are facing us. Certainly, the liberated zones may not take the classical form of defended territories in the developed stage of guerrilla warfare, but it may be quite possible to talk of politically liberated Soweto, New Brighton, KwaMashu, Mondlo, Gugulethu, etc. from the point of view that it is no longer the enemy that has power in these areas but the people. This will be a very important stage in the process of the mobilisation of the masses.

Strike Action — How much Power?

Can strike action alone bring down the racist state in South Africa? Can any solution that excludes the use of arms succeed in liberating us?

A number of political analysts have written a lot about the havoc that can plague South Africa if the black working class withdraws its labour which is the backbone of the South African economy. However, possibilities of change must be viewed in relation to South Africa as it really is, and not, as so often happens, in relation to a theoretical model extracted from manuals.

Strikes will undoubtedly continue to teach the South African workers the importance of united action, engender a greater spirit of militancy as well as win significant economic and political gains. But a workers' strike that could produce radical political change of the nature envisaged in the Freedom Charter, that is, that could lead to the overthrow of the racist state, needs to be a general strike that would involve a great measure of organisation by the liberation movement. The extreme difficulty (in practical terms) for the banned organisations to build up mass support on an underground basis which an overthrow of the state by strike action alone would require cannot be overlooked. As long as the racist ruling class continues to command the absolute allegiance of the army of suppression, any talk of a nation-wide stay-at-home or strike alone leading to the overthrow of the Pretoria Boers would only be cheap talk – theoretically logical but practically invalid. Strike action now and in future, like all other forms of political struggle, will only enhance the South African revolution when supported by the determined revolutionary armed struggle of the whole people.

Lastly, it would be appropriate to quote from the ANC National Executive statement entitled: "The People Accept the Challenge of the Nationalists" dated April 6, 1963:

> "The government will certainly be more ruthless than it has been. It already considers itself at war and is fighting a desperate battle. Every European citizen has been called to defend white supremacy. Whites have been called upon to sacrifice not only time and money but life itself.
>
> "It would be criminal on our part not to prepare the Africans throughout the country on a similar scale. No one can afford to be neutral in this situation . . . The times have changed, we must make only one call, WE DEMAND FREEDOM OR DEATH, there can be no middle course."

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CSO: 4700/1373

VARIOUS REGULATIONS FOR INTERRACIAL SCHOOL SPORT PLANNED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 May 82 pp 11-12

[Text] In an article in the latest issue of DIE UNIE, the organ of the South African Education Union the statement is made that sport contact at a school level between whites and coloreds "has already entered the political arena" and that it remains the democratic right of a parent to decide what is good or not in school sport for his child.

The article consists of a memorandum drafted by the South African Education Association and titled: Pupil Participation in Sport Activities. The object of the memorandum is "to give guidance in...sport contacts at a school level between whites and coloreds" to Afrikaans-speaking educators.

According to that, sport in schools is a means of education, a coincidental educational matter, a means of contact above cultural boundaries (for example between Afrikaans, Jewish and English schools) as well as a means established for the purpose of serving the interests of the child. If it is not treated as such then it has no right to exist in the school.

Separated

Under the heading "School Sport in a Broader Sense" the assertion is made that school sport must serve the interests of the country on a broad scope.

Sport contact at a school level between whites and coloreds has already gotten into the political arena and it is the democratic right of the parent to decide what is good or bad for his child. The diplomatic immunity of children of diplomats or of ambassadors from black states or homelands is managed in the white schools.

School sport within and outside the school context must be separated and it can only be expected that the Department of Education in the various provinces be the one to provide facilities for the exercise of the sport within the school context. In the event that the school sport has an "unpedagogical" effect in the formation of the child then measures are to be expected.

It is being recommended that the necessary controlling entities be created for managing school sport between whites and coloreds, within the school

context. Within a certain district there will have to be a league or competition in which only white and colored students, and students of black and Indian schools will compete with each other.

Arrangements

Besides this there is also to be a mixed league in which white, colored, black and Indian schools can participate. Wherever there are colored students in schools, these schools can choose where they want to be included.

"A parent who simply gives permission that his child may take part in a white competition will have his wishes taken into consideration and provisions will be made for this. Those schools which do not want to participate in mixed competitions will also have their wishes taken under consideration and they will not be included in the competition in question."

Rugby is being mentioned as an example and according to the memorandum the various controlling entities must make arrangements among themselves for those instances where students are involved in more than one competition.

7964
CSO: 4701/72

SAFA ACCUSES SACOS OF OBSTRUCTING COLORED SOCCER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 82 p 11

[Article by Billy Cooper]

[Excerpts] **THE South African Football Association, (SAFA) a coloured affiliated body of the Football Council of South Africa has accused the South African Council of Sport (Sacos) of hampering with the development of sport in Coloured schools.**

In a hard hitting statement at a Johannesburg Press conference on Saturday Safa chairman, Donny Gilmour, challenged Sacos and its president Hassan Howa to a man-to-man showdown to thrash out the issue.

Safa has made an appeal to the Coloured community to unite and accept the facilities offered by Safa which Mr Gilmour claims could help develop the Coloured youth in all sporting fields.

"We are not asking any of our youth to join us but simply to accept the coaching and financial help we have at our disposal," said Mr Gilmour.

Mr Gilmour alleges that Sacos have been behind a campaign in the Coloured townships and at primary and high schools intimidating both teachers and pupils from making use of Safa's aid.

Safa have called on all teachers to come out in the open and support Safa's case. "Sacos are not as strong as they make out they are at school level and if we can get an united front in this issue I believe it can be of tremendous benefit to our young sportsmen."

Mr Gilmour claims that because of Sacos' interference little progress is being made in promising Coloured sportsmen and women.

"Sacos offers no coaching and does nothing to encourage our youth. All we want is for every body to get a chance of using the coaches and financial assistance we can provide," Mr Gilmour said.

The FCSA under its coaching director Roy Bailey has a top-class football coaching programme but due to Sacos refusal to have anything to do with the FCSA no up-and-coming young Coloured footballers have been able to benefit from this programme.

"Sacos shout about practising non racialism but frankly we believe they do not practice what they preach in this regard," Mr Gilmour said.

"Sellouts"

He added that Safa were very disappointed in the people who put up plackards in the Coloured areas this week claiming that Safa were "sellouts".

CSO: 4700/1366

BRIEFS

NEW LOGISTICS COMMAND--The Army has established a logistic command which will in future be responsible for the reception, storage, maintenance and supply of equipment to units. The new command will be headed by Brigadier Andrew Botes, formed Director of Army Stores. Command of the unit was handed over to him in Pretoria yesterday by the Chief of the Army, Lieut-Gen Jannie Geldenhuys, at a special parade at Defence Force headquarters. The army said that whereas in the past logistic units fell directly under the command of the Chief of the Army, they were now grouped together under the new command. "This organisational change does not imply a change in the system of logistic supply, but is part of the process of streamlining the organisation of the army. "An important task of the new command will be the reception, storage and maintenance and the supply to the distribution organisation in the SA Army of certain categories of equipment and stores. "Another important aspect of the functions of the command is technical maintenance and repair of vehicles and certain equipment. The command will handle equipment worth hundreds of millions of rands.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 82 p 8]

NEW NATIONAL MONUMENTS--Two new national monuments have been declared in the Transvaal--the former residence of a British army officer and a church. A British garrison was stationed in Potchefstroom from 1902 until the outbreak of World War I in 1914. The General's House, as the commanding officer's home was known, was the only one in the entire military camp which was built of brick. In 1923 the camp was taken over by the Witrand Care and Rehabilitation Centre and the General's House became known, as it still is, as the Superintendent's Residence. The little church which has been declared a national monument was consecrated by the first Anglican Bishop of Pretoria in Wakkerstroom in 1890. It was called St Mark's Church, but as the Anglican community in Wakkerstroom dwindled, the church was sold to the Old Apostolic Church of Africa, which still uses it as a place of worship. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 82 p 8]

GRAIN ELEVATOR BLAST--A grain elevator was slightly damaged in an explosion at the Natal Agricultural Co-operative in Vryheid on Saturday night. The blast occurred shortly after midnight. Fire broke out but was soon extinguished, a police spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday. An explosive device is thought to have been the cause of the blast, but the spokesman declined to comment on the possibility of sabotage until forensic tests had been undertaken. No-one was injured, and the police are investigating, the spokesman said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 82 p 12]

PLEA FOR FINGO GROUP--The General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday appealed on behalf of a Fingo community in the Eastern Cape which "may soon be formally be deprived by legislation of their ancestral home." Parliament would soon decide whether finally to remove the land of Fingo people in the Humansdorp-Tsitsikamma area, he said. He called on all churches to pray earnestly for the community starting on Sunday. The community was forced from its land four years ago "and reallocated in a Bantustan where their families have been broken up by migrant labour. "Every effort by the people to be allowed to return has been to no avail," he said. "May each Member of Parliament understand fully the gravity of the decision and bear in mind the command to deal justly," Bishop Tutu said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 82 p 8]

MAIL TO TROOPS--The Defence Force has introduced a new border postal system which will ensure that mail reaches the troops in the SWA/Namibia operational area in less than half the time it used to take under the old system. From July 1, all mail, letters and parcels will be flown twice weekly to points along the border by the Air Force. Under the old system, most of the mail was transported by rail and road from Windhoek and Grootfontein. The SADF handles about 9-million postal items a year.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 82 p 8]

BLACKS TO BE MAYORS--The select committee on the constitution tabled a comprehensive list of amendments to the Black Local Authorities Bill. The Bill, introduced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, earlier in the session is one of three pieces of legislation aimed at improving the circumstances of urban Blacks. Before second reading the Bill was referred to the select committee on the constitution under the chairmanship of the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis. Organisations which submitted written representations on the Bill--providing for the establishment of local committees, village and town councils for Blacks--included Inkatha, the Department of Co-operation and Development, the SA Institute for Public Administration and the Urban Foundation. Among the amendments proposed by the committee is that the heads of elected Black local authorities be designated mayoys and deputy mayors instead of chairmen and deputy chairmen as proposed in the original Bill.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 82 p 4]

PIG IRON OUTPUT--Output of pig iron for the first quarter of 1982 showed an increase of 2,5 percent, compared with the same period a year ago, according to Seifsa. South Africa steel mills output for the first quarter of 1982, reflecting the continuing depressed export sales, showed a marginal increase on the same period a year ago. The ferro alloys manufacturing industries, together with the producers of manganese and silicon metals, advised that their first quarter output reflected an overall 13,0 percent increase compared with the very low production levels of the same period a year ago. Reasonable gains in the output of ferro manganese and ferro silicon were offset by a 3,3 percent drop in the output of the export-intensive ferro chromium sector and a decrease of some 20 percent in production levels of the manganese and silicon metals section. The first quarter output for iron castings, an important sector of South African foundry activity, reflected a decrease of 14,0 percent, compared with the same period a year ago. Tonnages reported for steel castings showed an increase of 3,5 percent and non-ferrous castings reported a 15,0 percent improvement on last year's comparative period.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 82 p 17]

NEW COLLEGE PLANNED--A multi-million rand college of education, technology and business management is being planned for the Ga'rankuwa/Mabopane area. The college--expected to be completed by 1985--will be an integral part of the University of Bophuthatswana, the rector, Professor E Makhene, said yesterday. A site between Ga'rankuwa and Mabopane had been acquired for the college. The planned college will be known as the Odi Campus of the University of Bophuthatswana.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 82 p 11]

PETROLEUM EXPORT VIOLATION--Pretoria--It was the purpose of the Reconstituted Nationalist Party and of its newspaper DIE AFRIKANER to shock the public with the publication of a confidential Telex from the South African Railroads regarding the export of SASOL [South African Coal, Gas and Oil Corporation] fuel to South Africa's neighboring countries. This was the testimony presented here yesterday by Mr Louis Stofberg, chief secretary of the party. He was testifying in the case in which the party's chief executive, Mr Jaap Marais, had to appear on the charge that he violated the Act on Petroleum Products. In pursuance with this act no information may be published on the origin and production of petroleum products or over negotiations or the transportation of petrol. The maximum penalty for such a violation is a fine of 7,000 rand or 7 years in jail. Mr Marais (59), who resides at Van Soelenstraat, Rietondale, Pretoria, denied guilt. The case has been postponed to 21 May. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 May 82 p 4] 7964

CSO: 4701/65

LIST OF MUSLIM COMMUNITY BUREAU OFFICIALS PUBLISHED

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 27 Apr 82 pp 1, 10-11

[Text] The General Assembly of the Upper Volta Muslim Community met on 15, 16, 17, and 18 April 1982. The four days' deliberations are reported in a document that will be published in due course. But we can say as of now that several Community authorities have been revised during the meetings, namely, the National Council, the Islamic Councillors, and the Executive Council.

We offer the names of members of the various authorities.

Bureau of the National Council

President: El Hadj Aboubacar Tiemtore (Grand Imam of Ouagadougou)
First vice president: Dr Amadou Boly
Second vice president: El Hadj Moussa Derme
Third vice president: Ousseni Ouedraogo
Secretary general: Dr Nouhoun Sigue
Assistants: El Hadj Ousmane Ouedraogo (Kaya)
Abdoulaye Ouedraogo (Ouahigouya)
Sinahy Djibo (Ouagadougou)
Honorary Presidents:
First: Colonel Saye Zerbo
Second: Moro-Naba Kougri

List of Islamic Councillors

1 El Hadj Abdou Salam Kiemtore (Grand Imam Ouagadougou)
2 Saidou Sawadogo (Nagarogo Kaya)
3 Narhaba Sanogo (Bobo-Dioulasso)
5 El Hadj Ousmane Kabore (Ouagadougou)
6 El Hadj Boubacar Karibinda
7 Sheikh Adama Gansore (Hamadalaye-Tikare)
8 Skeikh Sanoussa Sakande (Sarana)
9 El Hadj Gaoussou Traore ((Tougan)
10 El Hadj Ali Traore (Bobo-Dioulasso)
11 El Hadj Ali Traore (Bobo-Dioulasso)

12 El Hadj Mahamadi Maiga (Kougrissega)
13 El Hadj Hamadou Sanfo (Sagabtenga)
14 El Hadj Boubacar Ouedraogo (Nouna)
15 Goral (Dori)
16 El Hadj Daouda Kontongomde (Ouagadougou)
17 El Hadj Abdourahamane Sissao (Kaya)
18 Sheikh Adama (Tama)
19 El Hadj Soumailia Ouedraogo (Ouhaigouya)
20 M'Biri Konate (Safane)
21 Salia Sanou (Imama at Bobo-Dioulasso)
22 El Hadj Assini Sanogo (Lanfiera)
23 El Hadj Zakaria (Djibo)
24 Sheikh Doukoure Mamadou Lamine (Djibo)
25 El Hadj Mamadou Abdoulaye Sanfarou Selba
26 El Hadj Soumaila Ouedraogo (Kaya)
27 Adama Ouedraogo (Kongoussi)
28 Sheikh Mahama Belem (Tak Yala)
29 Sheikh Abdoul Salam de Reo
30 Shekh Ahmadou Ouedraogo (Namsiguiya-Kongoussi)
31 El Hadj Imam Abdoul Assane Sanfo (Mano)
32 El Hadj Drissa Sanou (Bobo-Dioulasso)
33 El Hadj Djibrill Diallo (Bobo-Dioulasso)
34 El Hadj Sanoussa Sakande (Srana)
35 El Hadj Kalifa Sanou (Comoe)
36 El Hadj Belgo Cisse (Djibo)
37 El Hadj Souahibou Cisse (Djibo)
38 El Hadj Nabole Mossi de Laye
39 El Hadj Hama Yero (Namounou)
40 El Hadj Imam Mahamadi de Tiemtore (Zam Zorgho)
41 El Hadj Boureima Soulouga Sawadogo (Ouagadougou)
42 Inoussa de Konate (To-Leo)
43 El Hadj Mahama de Kabore (Sourougou-Koudougou)
44 El Hadj Tiko de Rabo (Ziniare)
45 El Hadj Saidou Tiem tore (Garango)
46 El Hadj Sienou Lassane (To-Leo)
47 El Hadj Imam Konato (To-Leo)
48 El Hadj Issaka (To-Leo)
49 Moussa Dembele (Bobo-Dioulasso)
50 Noufou Kouanda (Boulsa)
51 Issa Dawinde

Session Chairman: Dr Amadou Boly
Session Secretary: Abdoulaye Ouedraogo

Bureau of the Executive Council:

President: El Hadj Oumarou Kanazoe
First vice president in charge of domestic relations: El Hadj Dr Bala Traore

Second vice president in charge of domestic relations: El Hadj Dramane Sanou
First vice president in charge of foreign relations: El Hadj Malik Zorome
Second vice president in charge of foreign relations: El Hadj Moussa Toure
First vice president in charge of teaching and education: El Hadj Baba Kabore
Second vice president in charge of teaching and education: El Hadj Boukare Kouanda
First vice president in charge of Islamic affairs: El Hadj Sidiki Ouedraogo
Second vice president in charge of Islamic affairs: El Hadj Yacouba Ouedraogo
First vice president in charge of pilgrimage: El Hadj Lassina Traore
Second vice president in charge of pilgrimage: El Hadj Moussa Kouraogo

Secretary general: El Hadj Bery Sidi Boly
First assistant secretary general: El Hadj Hamadou Konate
Second assistant secretary general: His excellency Daouda Diallo
Third assistant secretary general: El Hadj Arouna Sana
Fourth assistant secretary general: El Hadj Baba Sidiki Kontongombe

Treasurer general: El Hadj Saidou Traore
First assistant treasurer general: El Hadj Saidou Ouedraogo
Second assistant treasurer general: El Hadj Abdoulaye Tapsoba
Third assistant treasurer general: Hampouni Yonli
Fourth assistant treasurer general: El Hadj Saidou Tapsoba

Commissioner general for teaching and education: El Hadj Toumani Triande
First assistant commissioner general for teaching and education: Dr Fatie Traore
Second assistant commissioner general for teaching and education: Aoussou Sanou
Third assistant commissioner general for teaching and education: El Hadj Tassere Congo
Fourth assistant commissioner generak for teaching and education: Mr Boukary Tapsoba
Fifth assistant commissioner general for teaching and education: El Hadj Oumarou Kouanda
Sixth assistant commissioner general for teaching and education: El Hadj Karim Ouedraogo

Secretary general for organization: El Hadj Issa Bonkoungou
First assistant secretary general for organization: El Hadj Boureima Dera
Second assistant secretary general for organization: El Hadj Saidou Sasse Ouedraogo
Third assistant secretary general for organization: El Hadj Hamidou Diallo
Fourth assistant secretary general for organization: Mr Hamado Tiendrebeogo
Fifth assistant secretary general for organization: El Hadj Yero Tall

Secretary general for information and propaganda: El Hadj Toubana Diarra
First assistant secretary general for information and propaganda: El Hadj Issa Tapsoba

Second assistant secretary general for information and propaganda:
El Hadj Oumarou Dicko
Third assistant secretary general for information and propaganda:

Fourth assistant secretary general for information and propaganda:
El Hadj Souleymane Derra
Fifth assistant secretary general for information and propaganda:
El Hadj Ousmane Conombo
Sixth assistant secretary general for information and propaganda:
El Hadj Moussa Sankara

Commissioner general for youth: El Hadj Hamado Pitroipa
First assistant commissioner for youth: Rasidou Yoda
Second assistant commissioner for youth: El Hadj Rasmane Sawadogo
Third assistant commissioner for youth: El Hadj Moussa Yugo
Fourth assistant commissioner for youth: El Hadj Ousseni Ouedraogo
Fifth assistant commissioner for youth: Mr Issaka Deme
Sixth assistant commissioner for youth: El Hadj Sydi Cisse

Commissioner general for pilgrimage: El Hadj Issouf Kabore
First assistant commissioner general for pilgrimage: El Hadj Tassere Kouanda
Second assistant commissioner general for pilgrimage: El Hadj Dr Issouf Kabore
Third assistant commissioner general for pilgrimage: El Hadj Moumouni Kafando
Fourth assistant commissioner genral for pilgrimage: El Hadj Kassoum Deme
Fifth assistant commissioner general for pilgrimage: El Hadj Abdoulaye Ouedraogo

Commissioner general for state territorial matters: El Hadj Salif Compaore
First assistant commissioner general for state territorial matters: Saidou Compaore
Second assiatant commissioner general for state territorial matters:
El Hadj Brahima Cessouma

Auditors:
El Hadj Alaludi Hama
El Hadj Idrissa Kabore
El Hadj Harouna Zarani

The member of the Constitutive Council of the World Islamic League is an ex-officio member of the Executive Council as a Muslim of Upper Volta

Done at Ouagadougou, 18 April 1982

Session chairman: Dr Amadou Boly Session secretary: Abdoulaye Ouedraogo

12149
CSO: 4719/902

KAUNDA VISITS OFFICE OF NCDP FOR FIRST TIME

Kaunda's, Chidumayo's Statements, Sianga's Poem

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Text] **PRESIDENT Kaunda has urged the National Commission for Development Planning to work out ideas which must be implemented for the benefit of people in all parts of the country.**

Speaking before he held a working session with the NCDP Minister Dr Henry Mebeelo and his staff which included directors and deputy directors, Dr Kaunda said the work of the commission was not an easy one.

The commission had a difficult job in that it had to choose from many demands of the people which must be met from limited resources, both human and material.

He told workers that as chairman of the commission, he deliberately did not frequent the institution as this would give the impression that he did not trust them.

He hoped they would grow in their jobs and use their talents for the benefit of people who were the masters.

He was delighted to visit the commission which, he said, was a "very important centre."

Chairman of the Party committee at the commission Mrs Suya Chidumayo said the visit by Dr Kaunda was a great moment for all workers at the institution.

Workers valued the visit because it gave them great inspiration and boosted their morale.

She said the ailing economic situation in the country had made the work of the NCDP even more difficult.

From the submissions the commission received, it was clear that people's demands had risen while financial resources had declined.

Social planning could help bring about greater achievements. "There is need for socialist planners to attend courses in socialist countries."

She informed the President that 18 district planning units would be opened this year.

Despite strong resistance and unpopularity the commission was facing, it was determined to implement Party and Government policies, she said and later presented Dr Kaunda with a miniature hoe and a statue of a woman pounding maize.

And one of the economist at the commission Mr Stephen Sianga read a poem to the President dedicated to scientific socialism.

It reads:

In the bush a rugged hoe misses a rugged tree

In the town station a teenager shouts his lungs out

The hunger bites deeper and pushes them on

in the office, His Excellency Dr K.D. Kaunda rakes his brains

Too many problems and too many solutions

Too many hungry and too many unemployed

Too many disillusioned and too many defections.

His solutions or rather his attempts demand scientific socialism,

The peasant and the teenager understand not

The defenders of neo-colonialism stand firm

The bishop distorts it

The capitalist maliciously condemns it

The solutions become targets of anger:

Why? asks the worker.

The leader learns a lesson and stands firm,

The hungry, the disillusioned, the exploited, the oppressed look to him with begging faces

To them he is the saviour and the feeder

They want him to do his job

All the progressives and history are with us: we move forward with scientific socialism.

Nation Expects Results from NCDP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] A POEM was read to President Kaunda in Lusaka yesterday when he visited the offices of the National Commission for Development Planning of which he is chairman. The poem, from Tennyson, read:

"So many worlds, so much to do, so little done, such things to be." That was indeed a very powerful message.

If anything, and for the benefit of the protesting churches, that is the language of scientific socialism.

In any given country or institution, planning is the key to success. Unfortunately in Zambia, only until recently have we given planning its rightful place. Hitherto it has been haphazard.

Since Independence in 1964 planning in Zambia has shifted from one ministry to another with confused results.

To give it the necessary impetus and a new dimension it was turned into a commission in 1980 under the chairmanship of President Kaunda.

But the President's visit to the commission's headquarters yesterday was very significant. It was the first time he has done so since its establishment in 1980.

By his own admission yesterday he had in the past, "deliberately not visited it regularly" perhaps to avoid creating the impression that he did not trust the many planners there.

The high point of his visit there yesterday was to clearly demonstrate his grave concern for the developmental planning process of the nation. This is shown by the pledge he made to the workers.

From now on he is going to visit the commission's headquarters every month and, if not possible, on a quarterly basis. Has something gone drastically wrong now with the planning commission to warrant that much of the President's time?

The National Commission for Development Planning (NCDP) is supposed to be a super structure looking at the developmental needs of the entire nation through the various agencies.

But there are worrying questions about its very existence and about its work so far. Is it true that it may be operating illegally; that it has no legal backing; that it is not established under an Act of Parliament?

What answers has it to the challenge that it has so far been acting merely as a conveyor belt of international capital to the Zambian off-shoots of that international capital, the so-called local "dissident" Zambian entrepreneurs?

Is it true that there is no project as such being undertaken by any Government agency like the Public Works Department (PWD) other than by the parastatals who also sub-contract to private companies with outside loyalties?

Why is it anybody's guess how transactions are done from the NCDP through the tender board to the recipient parastatal and on to the private sub-contractors?

A specific example is that of the NCDP itself. It is putting up an office complex costing over K200,000. The complex is to be commissioned any time from now. And yet the builder of the complex is a private company

with serious connections with South Africa.

Surely couldn't the Ministry of Works and Supply have carried out this particular project and thus provide employment to Government planners, bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters at minimal cost to the Party and its Government?

Already there is a very big problem over international loans that have been offered to Zambia through the NCDP.

So many loans have been negotiated for, but nothing seems to be really taking off in terms of real development and our much avowed food production programme.

The over K90 million French loan has seemingly been diverted to buying French Renault buses and Peugeot cars for Tours and Lodges. The West German loan for over K82 million appears to have been shared among local companies with strong connections with West Germany.

This is a clear indication that national planning which has been going on so far has just been transporting international capital to local proteges.

Meanwhile, what cadre do we have at the NCDP to assist Zambia to overcome these contradictions and help her realise her goals according to the philosophy of Humanism? How credible are our planners and how seriously are they looking at the nation's developmental problems? How qualified are they?

The NCDP is in charge of the nation's capital Budget. How much does it know of the aspirations of the people? Is it involving the people or merely projecting for them from its drawing tables in Lusaka? How does it define the nation's priorities?

Is the NCDP able to interpret national projects politically? It is most welcome that Dr Kaunda will now be visiting the NCDP regularly. The nation expects results and not stories from NCDP.

CSO: 4700/1375

MULEMBA SAYS FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT DECISIONS MAJOR UNIP WEAKNESS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] ONE of the major weaknesses of the Party is its failure to implement decisions and resolutions reached at various meetings, Party Secretary-General Mulemba said yesterday.

Officially opening a seminar for Party committees at places of work attended by ward leaders at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall, Mr Mulemba said that failure had led to a continuous discussion of the same problems at different Party forums.

It was because of that he appreciated the seminar as it would go a long way in increasing Party leaders' awareness on their role in the development of Zambia.

Party committees should be taken seriously because if effectively organised they could strengthen the Party and lead to increased productivity.

It was the Party's conviction that both workers and management had a vital role to play in the development of the economy but he noted that the goal could not be realised in the absence of efective and well organised Party committees.

He regretted that some companies in Zambia viewed Party committees with suspicion because they thought they were there to spy on them or take over their powers.

The duty of Party committees was to ensure that enterprises operated within Party policies, ensure discipline, instil political education among workers and to counter subversive activities and damage to company property.

Since Independence it had been the Party's objective to develop and sustain all the five areas of human endeavour.

● The Party has announced new election regulations in which veto powers have been delegated to ward, district and provincial committees.

Freedom House administrative secretary and Member of the Central Committee Mr Axon Soko announced the regulations in a supplement to the latest issue of the **Government Gazette.**

Under the new regulations, the Central Committee has delegated powers of approving candicates for Party elections to the ward committee for approval of candidates seeking election to section committee.

Powers have also been given to the provincial committees for approval of candidates seeking election to ward committees.

CSO: 4700/1375

MINISTER SAYS UNZA MUST INCREASE OUTPUT OF MEDICAL GRADUATES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 May 82 p 1

[Text] IT will take Zambia between 65 and 80 years to produce the required number of doctors unless the University of Zambia increased its output of medical graduates, Ministry of Health permanent secretary Dr Joseph Kasonde said in Kitwe at the weekend.

The present ratio of doctors to the population was one doctor to 9,000 persons but the required ratio was at least one doctor to 3,000 people.

Of the total 700 doctors in the country, only 200 were Zambians at least 2,000 Zambian doctors a year should be trained for the situation to be satisfactory.

Dr Kasonde, who was addressing an annual general meeting of the Zambia Medical Association, northern branch in Kitwe, said of the 30 to 40 medical graduates from the University of Zambia every year, only 20 to 30 were Zambians.

"At this rate it would take 65 to 80 years to achieve (the country's medical) objective and who knows what the population of Zambia will be in 80 years?"

There was need for the university to increase its output of medical graduates, to monitor and guide post-graduate training doctors and to increase the use of para-medical personnel throughout the country.

To monitor the implementation of the three priorities, the Ministry of Health set up an appropriate procedure two years ago which had a manpower development committee headed by himself and which consisted of representatives from various medical fields inside and outside the country.

"This committee meets quarterly and reviews the output at various categories as a basis for planned training."

The committee, he said had three sub-committees, the para-medical sub committees, a sub-committee on pharmacists and a nursing sub-committee.

CSO: 4700/1375

MINISTER: FOREIGNERS WITH RESIDENT STATUS IMPEDE ZAMBIANIZATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] FOREIGNERS enjoying resident status have become a serious impediment to effective Zambianisation.

Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr Cosmas Masongo said this in an interview yesterday in which he urged the Government to review the Zambianisation policy.

For the policy to be more meaningful, it must have legal backing to make the decisions of the Zambianisation committee binding and effective.

"We must have physical Zambianisation, not the kind of Zambianisation where aliens cling to jobs just because they enjoy resident status."

If aliens wanted to be Zambian residents, they should find their own jobs where they would not deprive Zambians of a livelihood or position.

Mr Masongo who is responsible for implementing the policy said in the past, the Zambianisation committee had not been getting to the root cause of the problems of Zambianisation.

"I now have the facts and I would like the assistance of the Party and its Government to implement my programme by removing stumbling blocks from my path."

Emphasising the need for a law to back up Zambianisation, he said policy alone was not enough because although the committee might have the powers, it needed legal backing to seal its decisions.

"The law should force some people out. These people have remained in jobs which could be done by Zambians for years just because they have powerful full-backs and the committee cannot remove them because they have resident status.

"I am bitter and worried about this protective resident status because people enjoying this are even more arrogant than expatriates. I am fed up with this set up because I cannot move."

CSO: 4700/1375

BADEA TO CONTINUE 'PROPPING UP INVESTMENTS' IN DBZ

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] THE Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) has renewed its pledge to continue propping up investments into the Development Bank of Zambia.

Only weeks ago DBZ was singled out as one of the few African development banks that continued to run at reasonable profit and offer dividends to shareholders.

The pledge was given by African Development Bank (ADB) president Mr Willa Mung'omba at Mulungushi Hall during the signing of a K10 million loan agreement between the ADB and the DBZ.

And the BADEA's 1981 annual report just released in Lusaka recalls that in contrast to the profit of about K87,500 made by DBZ in 1975 the latest result underlined the bank's dynamism and sound management.

The operations of the DBZ which registered a net income in the region of about K2,625 million in the financial year ended March 31 last year had been highly profitable the report says.

"According to projections till 1986, the financial results of the institution (DBZ) should continue to be good."

The long term debt/capital ratio, at present standing at one could attain four in 1986 — 400 per cent being the ceiling authorised by such international agencies for local development banks — which highlights the scope of the bank's borrowing power.

The report confirms BADEA's board of directors' report after their meeting in Khartoum last November that Zambia was one of several African countries to benefit from loans totalling K40 million extended by BADEA.

In its Press release issued later in the same month the Arab Bank lent Zambia K10 million and praised DBZ for its sound operations and making good nett profits.

Similar assertion is contained in the BADEA's annual report which adds that Arab Bank's facility, to be reinvested by the DBZ, has been granted in the form of a K10 million line of credit on nine years maturity (after three years grace period) and annual interest at the rate of eight per cent.

Earned

"The DBZ's general good health, and its role in investment promotion have earned it the support of such leading development institutions as the World Bank, the KFW and the European Investment Bank," the report says.

The line of credit will help investment activity of the DBZ which was established in 1972 and specialised in agriculture, agro-industrial and industrial development. The bank began operations in January 1974.

The Zambian bank aims to promote investments, by supplying medium and long-term credits and equity participation in such sectors as manufacturing, agro-industry, transport, energy, tourism and mining.

By June last year, DBZ has 200 loans with a total commitment of about K116 million. In the course of the financial year ended March last year, DBZ considerably accelerated the pace of its operations, supporting 70 projects with a total commitment of about K49 million, the report says.

CSO: 4700/1375

SIDA DIRECTOR RAPS DELAY IN GOVERNMENT'S SENDING OF FUNDS TO PROJECTS

Director's Interview

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] THE Swedish International Development Authority is concerned at the "endemic" inability of the Zambian Government to promptly channel the SIDA's financial contributions to designated projects.

And unless the Government allowed cooperative unions to market crops at economical prices, the co-operative movement would collapse.

Speaking in an exclusive interview with the **Times of Zambia** before he left at the end of his two-week visit, SIDA director-general Mr Anders Forsse, said yesterday his organisation had been urging the Government to streamline its channeling of funds for more than three years.

SIDA found it difficult to justify before the Swedish government and parliament why its budget of cooperation with the Government should be increased if funds already donated were baulked in the administrative machinery.

"One of the problems we have found in our carrying out our cooperation agreements is that the routine practised by Zambian authorities when channeling out financial contributions to agree upon projects has been less than efficient.

The money was not deviated to other projects neither did it go missing but SIDA's concern was that it took a long time to reach its destination.

The delay was evident both in the way the Government dealt with payments from contributions from SIDA for local expenditure in terms of wages and rent and for foreign payments.

In his discussions with various Zambian officials he had been assured the matter was worrying the Government too and efforts to remedy the situation were being made.

He said this assurance was also given to him by President Kaunda when he met him at State House on Sunday.

NCDP Mismanaging International Loans, Grants

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] AGAIN today we take issue with our planners at the National Commission for Development Planning (NCDP), not out of malice, but out of a genuine grave concern about its operations so far.

On Monday, quick in the footsteps of our weekend comments, came the publicly expressed anger from an honoured Swedish guest after his two-week visit to Zambia.

He was none other than Mr Anders Forsse, the director-general of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

He was openly riled with, and said SIDA was concerned at the "endemic" inability of Zambia to promptly channel SIDA's financial contributions to designated projects.

That could only be pointing to the red tape in the NCDP, for which Zambia has not only shamefully been disgraced, but also as a result of which Zambia may well lose the international goodwill she now wastefully enjoys.

Zambia has at present bilateral aid agreements with 24 countries: one in Africa, two in the Middle East; three in Asia; two in the Americas; and 16 in Europe.

She also has multilateral aid agreements with nine international aid agencies.

Out of all these all the aid that Zambia receives from Sweden is in form of grants. Swedish aid is one of the best Zambia has enjoyed. It is widespread and progressively generous.

So when the SIDA chief complains and is angry with Zambia, we should take serious stock of the operations of the NCDP.

SIDA's complaint is shared not only by most donor nations, but also by many concerned Zambians. So many loans have been signed but speedy and proper utilisation of those loans and grants is terribly lacking.

That points to a state of confusion at NCDP as to what the nation's priorities are; how to plan for the nation as a whole; where to site already determined projects; how to carry out local feasibility studies for those projects; and from which countries to shop for the necessary finance.

From the ad hoc manner in which things are going, it appears that the NCDP has scuttled Zambia's Third National Development Plan (TNDP), which should be our "bible" for development.

Are the projects now being negotiated for under that plan? What inventory is taken of the TNDP and what mechanism has the NCDP to ensure that a proper schedule for projects is followed and the TNDP adhered to?

As it is we have allowed the donor countries to dictate to us where they want to invest and why, and to carry out feasibility studies at great cost to the nation. Projects are not fairly distributed.

The West Germans have concentrated their aid in the North-Western Province; the Dutch in the Western Province; the Swedes in Western and Eastern provinces; the EEC in Luapula and Northern provinces; the British in Central and Northern provinces etc.

Is this not allowing a new "scramble" for Zambia? Is the Party and its Government aware of the possible dangers of this type of balkanising Zambia through NCDP's mismanagement of international loans and grants?

We should all help President Kaunda in ensuring that henceforth the NCDP carries its enormous task speedily and in the spirit of "One Zambia, One Nation".

CSO: 4700/1375

PERFORMANCE OF ECONOMY DURING THIRD QUARTER 'SLUGGISH'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] INADEQUATE foreign exchange caused by continued low copper prices and cobalt sales contributed largely to the sluggish performance of Zambia's economy during the third quarter of last year.

The latest issue of the quarterly **Financial** and **Statistical Review** of the Bank of Zambia says many industries were affected and operated below capacity because of the shortages of imported raw materials and other inputs.

The unfavourable foreign exchange position was evidenced by unsatisfactory external payments resulting in a deficit in the balance of payments.

Other developments in the economy during the third quarter of 1981 included increases in total domestic credit and total money supply and the persistent shortfall between Government expenditure and revenue.

Copper production declined from 148,000 tonnes at the end of the second quarter in June to 140,000 tonnes at the end of the third quarter while cobalt output fell from 735 tonnes to 486 tonnes during the same period.

Total expenditure which rose by 78 per cent during the quarter represented an improvement of 12 per cent on the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

As a result of these movements, the report says, the deficit of K40.6 million during the quarter was much smaller when compared with deficits of K77.6 million and K99.6 million during the previous quarter and the corresponding quarter of 1980 respectively.

The various Government receipts indicate that the largest share consisted of those from income tax followed by taxes on domestic goods and services which occupied the second position.

Taxes on foreign trade occupied the third position and the report observes that at K99 million receipts from income tax accounted for some 40 per cent of the total.

At this level income tax receipts rose by 22 per cent compared to the second quarter of 1981 but declined by 11 per cent from those recorded in the corresponding quarter of 1980.

Some 41 per cent of income tax receipts came from other taxes including Selective Employment Tax (SET).

The report explains that Pay As You Earn (PAYE) and company tax accounted for 32 per cent and 26 per cent of income tax respectively. — Business Review Reporter/Zam.

CSO: 4700/1375

SACIKA SAYS EXISTING PRICING POLICIES OUGHT TO BE REVIEWED

Sacika's Speech

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 May 82 p 1

[Text] ESSENTIAL commodities sold on the black market in Lusaka cost up to 300 per cent of their controlled price, chairman of the Prices and Incomes Commission, Mr Sketchley Sacika said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said the purpose of price control was to protect the low-income groups but there was strong evidence those groups were highly vulnerable.

"If we are to deal with this problem adequately, the existing pricing policies ought to be reviewed to take into account the need to improve the profitability of the companies manufacturing essential goods."

Mr Sacika was speaking on "prices and incomes policy in Zambia" during the annual general meeting of the Consumers Protective Association at the University of Zambia's Ridgeway campus.

Judging from Press reports, one got the impression that the public had lost confidence in the nation's price control system.

But Mr Sacika said he wanted to make a few observations on the matter.

It was his feeling that such a lesson was all too familiar to most people, as cases of overcharging on controlled goods in conventional retail outlets and on the blackmarket continued to be the order of the day.

This was in spite of the relentless campaign by the authorities to wipe out the vices.

According to a survey conducted by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) last year, essential goods sold on the blackmarket in Lusaka fetched up to 300 per cent of their controlled price.

In rural areas where no conventional retail outlets or blackmarkets existed, people had to do without essential goods even if they had the money.

"The purpose of price control is to protect the low-income groups, and yet the evidence available strongly suggests that these groups are highly vulnerable," he said.

The small surplus of funds impeded investment and even day-to-day operations making impossible for the conglomerate to expand its operations and supply the market adequately.

While it was necessary to maintain some form of control on basic essential commodities, he thought the authorities should decide whether the present form of control was serving a useful purpose.

This was in view of the persisting supply constraints inhibiting effects on the expansion of industry because of low profitability.

Productivity, Prices, Income 'Vicious Circle'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 May 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] THAT prices went up by only five per cent between December and last March compared to 9.9 per cent over the same period in 1981 (as reported in the latest quarterly of consumer price statistics) should not solace the Zambian consumer.

It is possible that the figures are based on calculations taken from Government-announced — or is it Government-controlled? — prices and as such they therefore do not reflect the true picture.

Legally there are price controls on the majority of goods, beverages, clothing and other services in Zambia but the official prices are on paper only.

What the consumer actually pays at the local market, grocery shop or retail outlet is many times over the gazetted price.

So it is rather naive to believe that in real terms inflation dropped to 8.9 per cent for the low income group and 11.1 per cent for the high bracket in March as compared with 14.4 per cent and 10.2 per cent in the same month last year.

Of course the Central Statistical Office admits that falling inflation does not mean dropping prices or even a low cost of living rate.

But as it is the national body its statistics should show the situation as it prevails.

When he addressed the Consumer Protective Association meeting in Lusaka on Saturday chairman of the Prices and Incomes Commission Mr Sketchley Sacika expressed concern at the 300 per cent mark-ups of goods on the black market.

We agree with Mr Sacika that the present price control system needs review because it is misleading and therefore not serving a purpose.

Why restrict manufacturing companies from making profits when the restricted goods they produce fetch 300 or more per cent when sold on the black market?

In a way the controls are counter-productive in that they discourage companies which are already inhibited by foreign exchange problems from producing non-profit making items.

Another sore point related to prices is that of incomes. Already the Zambia Federation of Employers has voiced anxiety at the demands which trade unions have started to make.

Mr Sacika says for nine years incomes have not kept pace with price rises and consequently the standard of living of the people, especially the urban workers, has declined.

But we have to consider that employers are not making money because they cannot produce to targeted levels. It is either they increase wages bills and shut down in a short time or maintain wages at a containable rate and keep people in employment.

How can a company which used to produce 10,000 shirts a month three years ago but due to forces beyond its control makes 500 today be expected to increase wages by 45 per cent and stay open?

It is a vicious circle we have on our hands of productivity, prices and incomes.

CSO: 4700/1375

MUZ CHAIRMAN WARNS ZCCM NOT TO MISINTERPRET COST SAVING MEASURES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Text] Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) chairman Mr Timothy Walamba has warned Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) divisions not to misinterpret the new cost saving measures announced recently to avoid misunderstandings among the miners.

Commenting for the first time since the ZCCM's chairman and chief executive Mr Francis Kaunda announced tough measures aimed at averting a crisis in the mining industry because of the low copper prices and effects of the inflationary pressure, Mr Walamba said yesterday that operating divisions should conduct their briefings in good faith like their head office had done instead of confusing issues.

MUZ was happy with Mr Kaunda's briefing and agreed with him on most of the steps taken to save the industry from collapse.

"Our only concern is that the interpretation of the measures at the lower level of management might not be the same with that at the top level".

He blamed the confusion which followed the publication of the pension scheme for miners two months ago on mine officials who conducted the briefings as they had misinterpreted details of the scheme.

Mr Walamba welcomed the move to reduce expatriate labour by 500 because it would give opportunity to Zambians to rise.

CSO: 4700/1375

'SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF FOOD' LOOMING IN MAGUMWI WARD, SESHEKE DISTRICT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 May 82 p 2

[Excerpt] A SERIOUS shortage of food is looming in Magumwi ward of Sesheke district where rivers have already dried up, ward chairman Mr Edward Mutengaziko warned in Livingstone.

He asked the Government to extend the family relief by providing food after this year's draught which destroyed crops.

Despite efforts by farmers in his ward to grow food, most of them harvested nothing.

"Should the Government fail to give aid to this ward there is a likelyhood of loss of lives."

The Government should provide water because the only source, Machile stream, was rapidly drying up because of insufficient rains this year.

Electricity

"There is even fear that Magumwi School may close down as a result of having no water. I therefore request the Government to give directives to our local water affairs department to dig up open wells in places which I reported to our district council."

CSO: 4700/1375

INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE 'NEEDED TO IMPROVE ECONOMY'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 May 82 p 1

[Text] FOR Zambia to improve her tottering economy there is need to increase investment in agriculture.

Chairman of the Economy and Finance Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Elijah Mudenda said it was also vital to improve the efficiency of administrators and restructure the manufacturing industry.

He said these measures must be undertaken in the shortest time possible.

Speaking when he closed a joint ward and Party committees at places of work seminar at Mulungushi hall at the weekend, Mr Mudenda said apart from the world-wide economic trend, the present state of Zambia's economy was in part caused by its economic history.

At Independence Zambia did not inherit much of the economic infrastructure and the economy was heavily dependent on copper.

Zambia must institute its own measures of rehabilitating its economy in the face of a bleak international economy.

The ever-increasing bill for raw materials continued to be a foreign exchange drain.

"In the Zambian economy, therefore, the major task is to manage, generate and conserve foreign exchange. We have succeeded in diversifying the sources of revenue, but we have not yet succeeded in diversifying the sources of foreign exchange.

"Unless we solve this problem national development will be frustrated."

He said Zambia should now launch a programme to develop the organisational talents of its administrators so they could become more efficient.

Programmes of work must be instituted systematically and projects implemented efficiently.

He appealed to all Zambians to help get the agricultural industry off the ground. This effort should include more involvement in agricultural production by urban Zambians.

Urban and peri-urban communities could provide an opportunity for the youth to be gainfully occupied through farming.

The past season had shown how vulnerable the country was because it relied on crops grown during the rain season.

To avoid spending much foreign exchange on food imports targets for investment in agriculture should be higher than the nation's needs.

If Zambia consumed eight million bags of maize a year it should try to invest in such a manner as to produce 16 million bags, he said.

Passed

On the reorganisation of the manufacturing industry, Mr Mudenda said by importing raw materials the country's industries imported inflation whose costs were eventually passed on to the consumer.

Industries which depended on imported raw materials did not operate at full capacity when Zambia was short of foreign exchange. This resulted in shortages and redundancies from time to time.

He said the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines had set a good example which ought to be emulated by a number of industries because it had rationalised both in terms of its structure and operations.

He praised the new spirit of enterprenuership evident in townships where people made lamp shades, display cabinets and baskets from local materials.

This informal sector must be given every support since it was making do without any support from financial institutions.

CSO: 4700/1375

ZAMBIA RAILWAYS TO START MANUFACTURING OWN WAGONS SOON

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA Railways will soon start manufacturing its own wagons to alleviate the shortage of rolling stock on the system.

This was announced yesterday to Member of the Central Committee Mrs Chibesa Kankasa when she toured new Zambia Railways workshops with 14 district political chairmen from the Women's League attending a political education course at the President's Citizenship College in Kabwe.

The company's chief mechanical engineer Mr Moffat Shankaya informed Mrs Kankasa the project was already well underway.

Mr Shankaya complained, that the company was facing an acute shortage of foreign exchange for spare parts to maintain a fleet of lomotive engines which had broken down.

Speaking at a luncheon at the railway training centre, Mrs Kankasa told the railways assistant general manager for administration Mr Cyrus Ndyamba and manager for industrial participation and public relations Mr Alex Lubinda that her delegation was impressed with the work of Zambia Railways.

CSO: 4700/1375

INSTITUTE CONCERNED ABOUT 'CHRONIC' SHORTAGE OF BRICKS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 May 82 p 2

[Text] **THE Zambia Institute of Architecture is concerned about the "chronic" shortage of bricks and why the problem has not been solved.**

The association has invited people facing the bricks shortage to approach it for help.

The latest publication "IN SITU" says some projects were being affected by the shortage.

Local bricks were attractive and economically well-priced and that they required no foreign exchange but the institute could not understand why bricks should be in short supply.

"Why at this time of the year do we find our projects affected by the chronic shortages and why nasn't something been done to alleviate the problem?" it asks.

The institute has called on authorities with the relevant information on the abortive Nega Nega and Kapiri Mposhi bricks factories to give reasons why they were shut down.

"Unless the nature of the failure is understood, the community stands in danger of repeating the same mistake and thereby squander our limited resources."

It is necessary to have a centralised body to represent the needs of the building industry because this would enable potential developers to benefit from the opinion of others concerning construction matters.

CSO: 4700/1375

SOME PARASTATAL COMPANIES FAIL TO SUBMIT CORPORATE PLANS TO ZIMCO

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] SOME parastatal companies have failed to submit their corporate plans to Zimco despite the last November deadline.

Corporate plan consultant at Indeco Mr Paavo Tahtinen told participants at the opening of a seminar for Zimco personnel in Lusaka yesterday that some corporate plans were still missing.

He said corporate plans aimed at controlling and directing economic activities were still being commonly regarded as a "waste of time within prevailing circumstances".

Corporate planning was an efficient instrument for identifying problems, anticipating changes and preparing companies to accept the changes to enable them to perform well with little resources available.

Mr Tahtinen noted that Zambia's annual growth at 3.3 per cent meant an annual population increase of 180,000. This coupled with high oil bills, unemployment figures, indicated a drastic need for parastatals to adopt corporate planning.

Anticipated foreign exchange earnings for the Indeco group in the next five years was K14 million, but about K220 million was needed annually to keep operations running.

Mr Tahtinen told participants drawn from a number of Zimco companies that they should learn the structure of the instrument which helped them to adopt efficient and professional management skills.

He said the final outcome of the process, a budget type set of figures, merely indicated the anticipated outcome of actions planned for.

CSO: 4700/1375

MANAGING DIRECTOR SAYS ZAMOX MADE PROFIT THIS YEAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 May 82 p 2

[Text] ZAMOX made a profit of K3.7 million this year, managing director Mr Robert Lees said in Lusaka.

He said the Indeco subsidiary was poised for a major expansion programme which would include the opening of a huge nitro-oxide plant in December.

Mr Lees was speaking during the Zamox reception held at a Lusaka hotel on Wednesday night which was attended by Party and Government officials, heads of parastatal and private organisations.

Like any other industrial concerns his company had been affected by the world recession, high oil prices and foreign exchange problems.

But the company was operating efficiently and he commended the 500 workers throughout the country for their loyalty and dedication to duty.

"We made a profit of K3.7 million this year. I should thank Indeco who are the majority shareholders for their continued assistance."

Zamox was a large company producing almost all industrial gases required by the mines and other construction industries for welding.

The company supplied medical oxygen and it manufactured nitro-oxide for use in hospitals. Therefore, it was an important organisation as far as the economy of the country was concerned, he said.

On reports that some hospitals and other industries were experiencing a shortage of oxygen, Mr Lees said the complaints were not justified because there had not been a shortage of oxygen of late.

He conceded that in the past there had been a shortage of nitro-oxide in hospitals because Zamox was importing the stuff.

"But now we are opening in December our own nitro-oxide plant using locally produced ammonia nitrate from Nitrogen Chemicals in Kafue."

Nitro-oxide produced locally would not only meet the country's requirements but also for export to Zaire, Malawi and Tanzania.

On foreign exchange, he said his company was fortunate in that making oxygen meant using natural air.

Zamox manufactured other commodities such as dissolved acetylene which required raw materials and because of this the company had been hit by shortage of foreign exchange.

"We try to use local products whenever possible."

Explaining Zamox operations, Mr Lees said his company made two types of oxygen — liquid oxygen used in mines and gaseous oxygen used in cylinders.

Liquid oxygen was supposed to be stored in special containers and the company had recently imported a large number of them which were geared to increase the capacity of oxygen storage in customers' plants.

CSO: 4700/1375

'NO DUAL CITIZENS BY 1983'--SAYS ZVOBGO

Bill Expected To Pass

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 May 82 p 1

[Text] NO ONE will be allowed to hold dual citizenship in Zimbabwe, by the end of this year, the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday.

He said a Bill to stop people holding the citizenship of Zimbabwe and another country at the same time had been prepared and printed and was now waiting for presentation to the House of Assembly when it resumes on June 16.

In an interview, the minister said the Bill would go through Parliament easily because it did not need 100 percent support. "We already have majority support for the amendment of the Constitution," he said.

Dr Zvobgo said the move was in the interest of the nation and did not expect any uproar from any community. He noted that many countries in the world had abolished dual citizenship.

"I do not see why any person should take serious exception in Zimbabwe. There is nothing sinister and all that we want is loyalty to the State," the minister explained.

On whether he had sought the opinion of the Republican Front and those who represented the white community, he said he did not see any point in doing that because he did not regard the RF as a true representative of the white community.

Dual citizenship was one of several other aspects of the Constitution which were not acceptable to the present Zimbabwe. It had been accepted at Lancaster House in order not to prolong the war.

Dr Zvobgo said the coming sessions of the House of Assembly and the Senate would be very busy because there were 30 Bills to be discussed. Most of the Bills had been printed and were ready for the resumption of Parliament on June 16.

The Bills would have total impact on changing the Constitution in line with the Government desire to transform the country. "We shall ensure that there is more than enough work for both Houses," the minister said.

End Split Loyalties

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Dual-Citizenship"]

[Text] ZIMBABWE would be a prouder, stronger nation were it not for the split loyalties of some of its citizens.

Some of these people have deserted the country when the going appeared tough — and at a time when their services were most needed here — to live in countries of which they are also citizens. And nothing will stop them returning "home" to Zimbabwe with proffered hands of reconciliation once they glimpse a rosier future here.

But who will regard such people as true allies in nation-building? Indeed who in their right minds will entrust the future and security of the country to such mercenary citizens?

One could cite other examples to support the argument against dual-citizenship in a country such as Zimbabwe which seeks to establish a non-racial society.

For this reason a Government Bill gazetted last Friday which proposes to repeal a section of the Constitution that permits dual-citizenship, is most welcome. The Bill also proposes to change another section of the citizenship chapter of the Constitution and so empower Parliament to make laws on citizenship.

For some these changes may be heart-rending, but they should be pursued to their logical end so that Zimbabweans are left in no doubt as to who belongs in this country both in word and flesh. Law-abiding non-Zimbabweans need not fear anything.

It should be admitted that at the time of independence the provision of dual-citizenship as a constitutional safeguard for the minority may have been necessary considering the apprehension caused by the war. But that necessity has surely fallen away with the declared Government policy of reconciliation which, in effect, means there is room for all who desire to be part of one Zimbabwean nation, regardless of their colour or creed?

With the security of the country threatened by the enemy next door, there is no doubt that the suspicion engendered by people holding dual-citizenships does very little to improve our race relations.

CSO: 4700/1370

DROPPING OF LOBOLA REQUIREMENT CAUSES CONTROVERSY

Zvobgo Pronouncement

Harare THE HERALD in English 26 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE Age Majority Bill, to be presented to Parliament when it resumes on June 16, will not outlaw lobola, the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said.

However, when the Bill becomes law, lobola will no longer be a legal requirement to validate a marriage.

The Bill will set 18 as the age of majority for all Zimbabweans.

In an interview on Monday, Dr Zvobgo, who is also chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Legislation, said families would continue to charge and pay lobola if they wished to do so. "It will be a personal issue and not a legal one," the minister said.

CONSEQUENCES

He explained that reference to lobola was only one of the consequences of the Bill. Its main purpose would be to correct the minority legal status of African women.

Dr Zvobgo noted that in the past, a woman could not enter into a legal contract without the assistance of a male relative and she could not sue without the authority of her guardian. The system was unjust and unacceptable to a government with a social conscience.

He said that as a socialist country, Zimbabwe could not have one law for men and another for African women.

"At present all African women are legal minors from birth to death. Before marriage she is under the guardianship of her father or other male relatives. After marriage she passes into the guardianship of her husband and in the event of divorce, she reverts back to her father's legal guardianship.

"There are many other serious consequences of this perpetual guardianship", said Dr Zvogbo.

Hornets' Nest Stirred

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 May 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Lobola and Culture"]

[Text] **DR EDDISON ZVOBGO may have stirred a hornets' nest when he suggested that when the Majority Age Bill becomes law, lobola will no longer be a legal requirement to validate a marriage.**

This will not go down well with traditionalists who are likely to interpret the whole exercise as an attempt to do away with African culture altogether and as Government interference in a family's private life.

Before it was commercialised by some greedy parents, lobola was a form of a dowry in reverse, a small token of appreciation by a husband to his in-laws. Today, for whatever reason — some attribute it to the high cost of living and inflation — some young men are being made to pay as much as $3 000 for their brides.

Of course, legal changes now envisaged in the Majority Age Bill alone cannot force a change of attitudes. The new law will not force people to like each other but will lay down rules for justice between them. It will help women to stand on their own feet but cannot force them to do so any more than they can be forced to work or vote.

The proposed new law will simply enable women to be treated as adults.

All over the country — in the cities, the towns and the villages — the women have shown they are a force to be reckoned with, a power that no political party dare ignore. They played a decisive role during the liberation struggle and since Mexico, almost seven years ago, they have made great strides.

There is no doubt that women (who are more numerous than men) have been and, in some cases, still are the victims of sex discrimination. But equally, there is no doubt that some of these female activists are carrying things too far with their pin-pricking demands.

It is true that the vast majority of them, particularly those who were educated in the West, have been vociferous against lobola and even advocate the defeat of men. We also note that among them are those whose marriages have floundered, or who failed to get married.

We are glad that the Government is not doing away with lobola and has carefully skirted around the problem by saying it will be a personal issue and not a legal one. But, admittedly, it is a subject likely to generate more copy for us as people debate the advantages and disadvantages of lobola.

Further Details

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 May 82 p 7

[Text] A 26-year-old man was faced with a $2 000 lobola bill after he sought the consent of his girlfriend's father to marry her.

Mr Mukwasha Makwenyana, who works in the city, earns less than $400 a month. After paying rent, account and tax each month he is usually left with less than $70 for food and other general upkeep expenses. His financial situation sometimes takes a plunge when relatives show up unexpectedly from his home in Gutu.

But as a result of sacrifices in his budgeting Mr Makwenyana has so far managed to pay $600, "but there is still $1 400 to be paid. I think the Government should step in and take some decisive action to protect us. This is blatant exploitation," Mr Makwenyana remarked the other day.

In another case a young doctor who recently graduated from the University of Zimbabwe was charged over $2 000 for lobola.

Being the eldest in his family the young doctor has an added responsibility of taking care of his brothers and sisters and his parents who live on subsistence peasant farming.

"It was a severe punishment for him. The father-in-law showed no understanding at all. He was only interested in extracting a lot of money from the son-in-law. This is intolerable in independent Zimbabwe," said a sympathetic friend who was the bridesmaid at the wedding.

The two examples are a few of hundreds of cases where marrying a girl is now costing "an arm and a leg" for the boy. It is generally agreed that for everyone or two men who protest against lobola there are hundreds who accept their fate like sheep being led to slaughter.

The subject of lobola burst into the public spotlight after Zimbabwe gained her independence. Two women ministers attacked the practice but stopped short of advocating its outright abolition. The Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, and the Deputy Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, saw lobola in its present form as a handicap for the development of women.

"While lobola is exploitation of man (mukwasha) by man (tezvara) it is the woman who suffers," the Director of Legal Affairs in the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Elizabeth Gwaunza, said, indicating the subordinate role of the woman as a wife.

A number of research studies indicated men generally opposed lobola while women supported it.

One study by the Riddell Commission saw the traditional custom of lobola being abused. "Instead of establishing a valued link between two families, lobola has been commercialised to an extreme degree, its size being dependent upon the earning capacity of the woman, usually in direct relation to her educational qualifications," noted the report.

A recent study on the position of the women in Zimbabwe which was sponsored by the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs noted that nearly all the women interviewed supported the continuation of lobola. A small group advocated its outright abolition.

But the women who supported lobola were equally divided on whether the practice should be modified or not.

"Those supporting lobola saw the practice as a necessary token of gratitude from the mukwasha to the tezvara and a means of maintaining a social balance by stabilising marriage,"ssaid Mrs Gwaunza.

Unlike the hardline hawks, the doves among the pro-lobola ranks believed lobola as practised today had lost its traditional symbolic value and should be reformed. The hawks, on the other hand, supported their stand on the basis of the "rising costs of bringing up children".

The report made some recommendations calling for both short-term and long-term measures to deal with the problems of lobola.

"Considering the centrality of lobola to the socio-cultural value system of Zimbabwe, one measure would be not to make complete payment of lobola a precondition for the solemnisation of the marriage.

"There is also need to fix, by legislation, a ceiling on the maximum amount that can be paid as lobola and which could form the basis for the solemnisation of the marriage.

"Lobola should be viewed as essentially a private contract between the father-in-law and the mukwasha or umkwenyana," said Mrs Gwaunza.

On the long-term measures Mrs Gwaunza felt these would have to depend on whether society as a whole was ready for such changes.

But the report is deficient in that it carries no vigorous programme of action to educate the society against the abuse of lobola.

One observer noted that the thrust of the report was not so much to ease the suffering of the mukwasha in paying such huge bills, as to protect the interests of the woman.

"What the women want is to achieve equal status with men on the basis of the Declaration of Rights contained in the Zimbabwe Constitution, whether lobola is paid or not paid. This explains why some hawkish women advocates of commercialised lobola are also equally strong advocates of the women's liberation," the observer said.

The Ministry of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and the Ministry of Justice have both been reviewing the African Marriages Act of 1951.

Under the Act a provincial commissioner had powers to "fix terms of marriage, if, after due inquiry, he is satisfied that such consent (from tezvara) is unreasonable or improperly withheld or refused".

The Minister of Justice, Mr Simbi Mubako, said this Act was never used and remained ineffective.

"The whole law of marriage will be reviewed. But next month the Minister of Home Affairs will introduce a Bill in Parliament that will make payment of lobola optional. All other aspects will continue to be reviewed," Mr Mubako said.

According to the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, the Age of Majority Bill, due to be introduced in Parliament, will no longer make lobola a legal requirement to validate a marriage although families may continue to charge and pay lobola.

Observers see this as the Government's short-term efforts to at least weaken lobola. But it is noted that the father-in-law, instead of demanding cash payment as a precondition for the validation of marriage, will continue to demand after the marriage the balance of the inflated figure he would have charged.

"It all adds up to the same thing. It is like being asked to choose between death by an electric chair or death by starvation," commented a young man who has vowed not to marry until lobola is completely abolished.

CSO: 4700/1370

EFFECTS OF NEW PRICE CONTROL REGULATIONS FEARED BY BUSINESS

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 May 82 p 1

[Text] **THE Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe has said some rural businessmen could go out of business as a result of the Government's new price control regulations.**

In an interview at the weekend, the economist of the organisation, Miss Charity Mashongamhende, said that although the price control regulations were good, some people would certainly lose business in the rural areas because of several factors.

"Although it is too early to exactly say how badly the rural businessmen will be affected, it is clear that some will certainly lose business," she said.

EFFECTS

Miss Mashongamhende said the rural businessmen will mainly be affected by transport costs when they come into town to buy their goods.

She said a good number of them hire trucks to carry goods to their stores, groceries, etc. "These are some of the problems the rural businessmen face, although they are having a cautious approach to the new regulations."

She urged the rural businessmen to always keep the costs of the transportation of their goods before approaching the Government for exceptional cases to be considered.

"I think that genuine and exceptional cases should be considered to avert the possibility of some shops closing down."

Asked whether the commercial and rural businessmen backed the price control regulations, Miss Mashongamhende replied: "It is too early to say at the moment. They are having a cautious look at the whole situation. They are still studying the regulations in detail."

The new regulations came into force on May 1, and replaced the price freeze which was first introduced on December 17 last year.

The reason for the price freeze was to give the Government time to overhaul the whole price control system and make the necessary changes that would bring the price control into line with other related policies of the Government.

"Price control by the Government is necessary to avoid the exploitation of people, particularly in the rural areas where some businessmen were making exorbitant charges for their goods including basic essential ones," she said.

A NEED

She agreed that there was need for a structured system of reviewing applications for prices by businessmen for products under specific price control orders.

She also said there were certain areas in the regulations which were open to misinterpretation and the Ministry of Trade and Commerce "hopes to clarify certain points".

Miss Mashongamhende added: "The ministry has accepted that in some types of business, it would be impractical to follow the regulations to the letter. In such cases, the ministry will take a reasonable view."

CSO: 4700/1370

STOP MOANING ABOUT CODE, INVESTORS TOLD

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 May 82 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] FOREIGN and local investors should heed the assurances given by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and stop moaning about an investment code, the director of the Zimbabwe Promotion Council, Mr Jones Gondo, said yesterday.

"The Government has made it very clear that during the three-year development plan, 55 percent of the country's investment will come from the public sector while 45 percent will be from the private." Mr Gondo said in an interview.

He said the assurances given by Mr Mugabe and members of his cabinet should act as a guide to investment. There was no need for an outcry from both foreign and local investors.

Mr Gondo, whose organisation is involved in the promotion of Zimbabwe's economic potential locally and abroad, said there were international organisations operating in the country which came without any investment code.

"Why is there an outcry for a code when the Government has already given the guidelines," he said. Investors who were still not clear with the investment policy were free to go to Government offices or his office for more information.

The opening of embassies abroad by the Government had boosted efforts by ZPC to make the outside world aware of the potential for investment in Zimbabwe. The ZPC had been sending literature on the country's economy and organising briefing sessions for both local and foreign financiers.

Business tours had been organised for leading industrialists and foreign diplomats to familiarise them with the country's economic high points.

There was now a greater awareness among investors on the economic potential that existed in the country. The ZPC, in conjunction with concerted Government efforts to put Zimbabwe on the world map, had held exercises to counteract adverse publicity in the foreign Press.

Mr Gondo said businessmen who had visited the country had gone back encouraged and optimistic about the investment opportunities available. "They have had a pleasant surprise about the great economic potential in Zimbabwe," he said.

The ZPC arranged programmes for foreign businessmen to meet relevant officials in Government ministries and the private sector. The organisation worked out initially what the investors wanted before they arrived so that their itinerary was suited to their particular needs.

CSO: 4700/1370

STOCK EXCHANGE SEEKS TO BROADEN BASE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 May 82 p 1

[Text] **THE four remaining brokerage firms forming the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange are making a "preliminary" investigation at present into a method of broadening the base of the exchange in view of its declining membership, said the chairman, Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts this week.**

Commenting on what he described as "inaccurate" rumours that some of the few remaining members may go out of business soon, Mr Burdett-Coutts said that no one he knew of was quitting the exchange at the moment. At present there are 11 brokers among the four firms.

"All I can say basically is that there is no crisis facing the exchange," he told *The Gazette*.

But according to a detailed report which appeared in the *Financial Mail*, Johannesburg, last week, a crisis meeting to discuss the future of the dwindling Zimbabwe stock market was held earlier this month.

The report said the result was a decision to investigate inviting participation by the "so-called Non-Member Institutions." The NMIs, which include merchant banks, were to discuss the issue with the Harare Stock Exchange committee this week, after briefing the Treasury on the situation.

The report referred to the slump in stock market turnover in Zimbabwe in the last year, during which time the brokers had managed to maintain viability by dealing in South African stocks with Johannesburg.

Referring to record low index figures for the mining and industrial share markets in the past 12 months, the *Financial Mail* said that individual investors had dropped out of the market and that institutions, pushed by the Government into increased holdings of Government-prescribed, stocks, had not been active either.

The collapse of the gold price, the slowdown in the South African economy and the weak Rand had all served to discourage Zimbabwean investors from dealing in the Johannesburg market, the report continued.

REDUCED MARKET

"At the meeting last weekend, at least three of the four remaining brokerage houses said they either wanted to shut up shop or maintain a much reduced market presence."

The *Financial Mail* said that bearing in mind the very substantial holdings of equities by institutional and individual investors, the possibility of bringing in the NMIs seemed designed to enable the brokers to pass on most of the responsibility for making a market to the merchant banks and investment houses. These were better placed to absorb overheads.

"It is also a sensible move because nobody wants to see a market with only one or one-and-a-half broking firms," said the publication.

"The fact is that a stock market is a vital ingredient of any effective capital market structure. Zimbabwe, which will have to draw heavily on domestic financial resources to fund its Z$4,6 billion three-year development plan, simply cannot afford to allow the market to go to the wall."

The report ended by saying that the Zimbabwe exchange had been through some very thin times in the past, including UDI in 1965.

"But whether it can survive the combined adversity of a socialist Government, a totally depressed minerals sector, an exodus of investors and falling corporate profits squeezed by escalating costs and Government-imposed price controls, remains to be seen."

CSO: 4700/1370

BEIRA PIPELINE UNLIKELY TO OPEN THIS YEAR

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 May 82 p 1

[Text] **PROBLEMS of finance and security which have dogged the long-delayed opening of the Lonrho-owned oil pipeline from Beira to Mutare are still unresolved. There is little hope at present that refined oil products will be able to flow into Zimbabwe through that route this year.**

Overseas sources now report that Lonrho is facing great difficulties in arranging insurance cover for the vital pipeline over the Mozambique stage of its route to Mutare. It is believed that the pipeline again suffered an attack by dissidents in Mozambique last month, but there has been no information on whether it was badly damaged.

Other negotiations which have delayed the flow of refined oil products through the pipeline into Zimbabwe, long after the previously announced target date earlier this year, concern the tariff to be paid by the Zimbabwe Government to the Mocambique Railways and Government.

According to Swiss reports published by *The Gazette* recently, the Mozambique Government was seeking a tariff of about $95 per tonne of oil carried through the pipeline over its territory. This would include compensation for the loss of revenue to the Mocambique Railways (CFM) which would follow the loss of oil freight and also a tariff of about $10 payable to the Mozambique Government for allowing the piped oil to pass through its territory.

It is believed these negotiations were concluded with the Mozambique Government recently.

However, in addition to these costs the Lonrho organisation, which originally built and has repaired the pipeline at a cost of many millions, is also seeking payment from the Zimbabwe Government for carrying the oil products through its installations.

Lonrho is now reported to have dropped its original asking price of about $25 per tonne piped, down to about $20 per tonne, to be adjusted at a lower price on a sliding scale over a period after ten years.

However, the Zimbabwe Government has not agreed to this price and it is understood that a tariff of only about $10, similar to that agreed with the Mozambique Government, has been offered to Lonrho.

Negotiations about the price appear to be still under way.

If the Lonrho price of about $20 per tonne were to be added to the $95 believed to have been agreed with the Mocambique Government, the oil would cost at least $115 to be pumped through to Mutare. It would then have to be railed from Mutare to Harare at an estimated cost of another $30 or so per tonne, making a total of about $145 per tonne.

HIGHER THAN DURBAN

This would appear to be much higher than the cost of about $100 per tonne to rail refined diesel products from Durban, South Africa, or the average cost of railing oil products from Maputo of about $90 per tonne.

So at present it would seem that either of these rail routes would present a more financially attractive and safer alternative, in view of the security situation threatening the Beira oil pipeline route.

However, the Zimbabwe Government obviously wishes to have various oil routes at its disposal in order to avoid being too heavily dependent on any one route.

A financial spokesman said in Harare last week: "If the transport cost of bringing refined oil products, whether bought from Algeria or on the spot market, were to go above the $140 per tonne mark from Beira to Harare, then it would obviously not be an attractive or viable proposition, especially in view of the security situation presented by the Beira route."

However, the present shortage and high cost of bringing oil products into Zimbabwe by rail is presenting considerable problems to the Government. It is estimated now to be costing almost $200 million a year and according to recent reports of the Income Tax revenue this amount is about $12 million more than the entire tax revenue collected from all companies in Zimbabwe last year of $189,5 million.

CSO: 4700/1370

DECLINING PROFITS ENDANGER MINING INDUSTRY

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 May 82 p 1

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S mining industry is in a serious position, with declining profits and most companies expecting a loss this year, the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Roy Lander, said yesterday.**

Speaking at the chamber's annual meeting he said the Government had to recognise the threat from low world prices and higher interest rates and wages.

Mining houses were not exploitative. "But our fundamental viability is at stake and I hope the Government fully understands the seriousness of the situation.

"What concerns me greatly is whether we can remain cost-competitive internationally. Regrettably, I simply do not expect our most hopeful price increase forecasts to be sufficient to match cost rises in the short to medium term."

The major mining houses had seen their profits, after interest payments and tax, decline from $86 million in 1980 to $40 million last year, he said.

"Right at this moment the position of the industry is very serious indeed, and I do not think it is sufficient to hope that metal prices will recover in the third quarter of this year, or even in early 1983."

He said he did not want to project what would happen this year. "But without exception, the major mining companies expect the situation to be significantly worse; most of them expect to make losses."

The Government had already come to the rescue of copper producer MTD (Mangula) and was now holding talks with Rio Tinto Mining (Zimbabwe).

Mr Lander said that last year the larger mining companies received a return on capital investment of only 4 percent. Long-term Government stock offered a return of 13 percent. In 1980 mining sector investors received 10.4 percent.

The wage and salary bill for this year could be about $100 million more over a year than before independence, an increase which could not be sustained.

Legislation preventing the dismissal of employees for indiscipline had also created headaches.

As for future State participation in the industry, he said that it was in the best interests of all concerned to get the best price for their products. Everything would be done to make the Mineral Marketing Authority work as efficiently as possible.

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BRIEFS

REPATRIATED MINERS--Local mining companies with connections in South Africa have been asked by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services to reemploy some of the 5 000 Zimbabwean miners being repatriated by South Africa. A Ministry of Mines spokesman said: "It is likely that quite a number of the repatriated miners have acquired skills in South Africa that would be useful for Zimbabwe's mining industry, although the industry is in the grip of the worst recession for 20 years." With a 5,2 percent slump in mineral production last year, 23 mines have closed down from the beginning of the year with another 15 impending closures. A spokesman for the Ministry of Mines said: "In the long term, prospects for Zimbabwe's mining industry are very good. We have a large variety of minerals, so we are not dependent upon one only." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 May 82 p 1]

STATE MINERAL SALES--The takeover of mineral marketing operations by the State would be gradual, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday. He was speaking in Harare when he opened the 43rd Annual General Meeting of the Chamber of Mines. The Mineral Mining Corporation would either buy minerals from the producers, negotiate contracts on their behalf or authorise producers to conduct their own sales. "Mineral production is vital to our country, so all that Government is doing is to assume the authority to have some control over the disposal of minerals which until this time has been entirely in the hands of private enterprise." The corporation would conduct dealings on behalf of the producers, who would receive the entire proceeds, except for a nominal commission to cover expenses. It would not be responsible for the marketing and production of gold since this was adequately covered by the Reserve Bank. The Government was also moving swiftly towards the formation of the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation, which would be the vehicle for promoting Government investment in the mining industry. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 May 82 p 3]

ZRP SWITCH TO DATSUNS--The Zimbabwe Republic Police is to gradually phase out the Peugeot 404 as patrol cars and replace them with the Datsun Bluebirds. A police spokesman also estimated that, within the next two years, a large percentage of the force's four-wheel-drive vehicles would be Datsuns or Nissans. The ZRP introduced the Bluebird as a patrol in June last year, and to date, it represents about 40% of the force's patrol-car fleet. "The Bluebirds were chosen because they can be used as a patrol car and as an executive car. We are also evaluating the Datsun Laurel as a possible successor to Peugeot 504s for deputy commissioners, and as a highway patrol vehicle," the spokesman said. The ZRP is also going to replace the Landrovers and the Kudus with the Datsun Patrol four-wheel drive vehicle. With

101 already in use, the spokesman estimated that in three years time, every police station in the country will have the Datsun Patrol or the Datsun Tracker. He also disclosed that the force had ordered replacement motorbikes. Among others on order was the Yamaha 550P which is not yet on the world market. It is expected to be on Zimbabwe's roads in November. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 May 82 p 1]

MERGER OF RAILWAY UNIONS--All five railway unions have agreed to merge, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, announced in Bulawayo yesterday. Speaking at a brief Press conference Mr Kangai said the agreement to unite followed a morning meeting attended by trade union representatives and the Minister of Transport, Mr Farai Masango. The union also agreed to set up a committee comprising one representative from each of the five merging unions with an alternative member from each union. The committee would work out the modalities of establishing one union, Mr Kangai said. The committee will be chaired by an independent member appointed by Mr Kangai and it was expected to complete its task within "three to six months". The merging unions are, the Railways Associated Workers' Union, the National Union of Railwaymen, Railways Association of Locomotive Enginemen, Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Railway Association of Enginemen. Mr Kangai praised the merger agreement saying it was in line with Government policy of one industry one union. "If they have on union it is to their mutual advantage. The Government will find it easy to communicate with their representative and this will save a lot of time in negotiations with the management," Mr Kangai said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 May 82 p 1]

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JPRS 81159

29 June 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2648

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81159

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BRIEFS

GASOLINE STORAGE TANK EXPLODES--Cabinda, 17 Jun (ANGOP)--A temporary gasoline storage tank with a capacity of 90,000 liters exploded on Tuesday in the depot of the Angolan National Fuel Distribution Company in Cabinda, northern Angola, the ANGOP correspondent in that town reports. This incident, which has happened once before, was caused by excess temperatures caused by sun rays, Candido Feijo, an official at the Ministry of Petroleum affirmed. Candido Feijo also assured that with work on the construction of a permanent fuel tank scheduled to begin in the latter part of this year, and according to the project already established, such accidents will be avoided. It will be recalled that last March, 3 months after the outbreak of fire at the same installation, a storage tank of 45,000 liters of gasoline also exploded under the same circumstances. [Text] [AB171442 Luanda ANGOP in French 1210 GMT 17 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1096

CHIEF OF STATE SETS FORTH ECONOMIC POLICY

Brazzaville MWETI in French No 585, 20 May 82 p 3

[Interview with Congolese Chief of State Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso by Francoise Masson and Yves de Schaetzen; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Question: The primary goal of the 1982-86 5-Year Plan is, and we quote, "to mobilize all national potential to end the current deterioration of the national economy." To what factors do you attribute this deterioration and what measures do you intend to take to remedy it?

Answer: Neocolonial economies, in general, are sick economies, in crisis. For historical reasons, they were export economies which were not intended in any way to satisfy the needs of the population. Their structures corresponded to the purposes assigned to them. They are also too dependent on foreign countries.

With the world economic crisis, such poorly structured economies, dependent on foreign countries, have been seriously affected, what you call the "deterioration." Other factors, which are no less significant, have also played a negative role: the frailty of natural resources and indebtedness deriving from the country's legitimate wish to acquire industrial equipment and develop itself.

We have fought and are still fighting against this neocolonial economy. We are looking for ways and means to provide our economy with the direction and new structures which will enable it to overcome the crisis.

The measures already taken and the measures which we intend to take are absolutely aimed at providing our country with a sound economy.

With regard to our balance of trade, today we are enjoying, thanks to petroleum, a credit balance in the case of exports. The Congo exported 2 times more than it imported in 1980. Besides these petroleum exports, our intention is to implement a policy of exporting raw materials with added value: timber, coffee, cacao, already processed.

With regard to our indebtedness, we have already amply expressed our desire to improve our financial situation: In our budget in 1981, we allocated 28 billion CFA francs for debt servicing, or more than 20 percent of the total debt.

We Reject Haste

Beyond these specific measures, all our future approaches and choices will satisfy three requirements: analysis, coordination and the human aspect.

We reject haste. The directives of the Third Special Congress of the Congolese Labor Party, held in March 1979, have finally been observed, although the economic situation has improved in the meantime. The preparatory work for the 1982-86 5-Year Plan lasted more than 2 years. The whole year of 1981 was devoted to studies and analyses. Allocations for the national budget will be made within a framework of coordination of both regions and sectors, so that resources will be used consistently and harmoniously. Such coordination will take place at all levels: the National Planning Council and in the various sessions of the Central Committee.

But the principal factor is our constant aim of improving the quality of our citizens' work and their commitment to the goal sought. So that everyone will feel responsible and a necessary part of achieving the collective welfare!

Our efforts therefore concern literacy, the promotion of more efficient systems of education and training, the improvement of skills and the motivation of workers and civil servants.

Oil: We Hope To Reach Production of 7 Million Tons in 1984 and Maintain It

Question: Considering that you are best informed about your country's oil prospects, based on the most exact and most recent figures available to you, what are the reserves of the People's Republic of the Congo and what is its annual production capacity from 1982 to 1986?

Answer: As you are very well aware, at the end of 5 years it is difficult to provide exact figures for both reserves and resulting annual production.

Nevertheless, at the present level of prospecting, the technological resources used and the economic environment, in particular the price of petroleum, we estimate production for 1982 at 5 million tons, with an increase of 1 million tons annually, reaching a growth rate of 7 million tons annually beginning in 1984.

With regard to the future, some fields discovered, with a low rate of recovery, represent sizable reserves: thus the Emeraude field represents more than 500 million tons. Considering the exploration effort being made by the exploiting companies, despite the natural decline of fields already under production, we can expect a certain degree of stability in this level of production.

My Country's Membership in OPEC Is Desirable

Question: If these reserves warrant the possible membership of the People's Republic of the Congo in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, do you want your country to become a member of that organization or do you instead hope that it will not join? In terms of the choice which you will have to make, what are your motives?

Answer: We think that the Congo meets the criterion of membership in OPEC, since petroleum is the main component of its gross national product. Our country's membership in OPEC is desirable in view of the significance of the petroleum sector in its economic development. We thus wish to combine our effort with OPEC's program and benefit from its ability to defend the interests of its members.

This desire to belong to OPEC goes far beyond a policy of defending petroleum prices; it is evidence of a desire to contribute to the development of the continent's countries, in particular through financing granted by OPEC funds. It is also part of the struggle of Third World countries to protect their raw materials.

Question: Since oil is often a source of artificial wealth and thus goes to the head of a country's inhabitants who, like yourself, see their production increase considerably and suddenly, what measures do you intend to take to prevent, on one hand, excessive expenditures from being made as long as the black gold flows and, on the other, to prevent the country from again being put under the supervision, once the oil is depleted, of the International Monetary Fund, as was recently the case?

Oil Will Not Go to Our Heads

Answer: Artificial wealth, that artificial expression seems too harsh. If such wealth is in fact not the result of a nation's collective effort, its wise use will nevertheless lead to positive lasting efforts. The Congo will make the most of its oil production to bolster its economic and social development. Our economic policy, established during the proceedings of our party's Third Special Congress in March 1979, is based on a self-centered and self-motivated strategy of development. This strategy is implemented in the 1982-86 Plan, which is now being completed.

For us, oil is only a means of building an independent, prosperous and job-producing economy that will not be dependent on that uncertain and nonrenewable resource. Oil will therefore not go to our heads, as you say.

The CNPF Mission and the Private Sector Will Be Most Welcome

Question: One of the specific problems of the People's Republic of the Congo is to combine, in its development policy, a public sector which considers your country's socialist choices and a foreign private sector often called on to support this development policy.

What guarantees and what reasons can you give private investors, in particular the mission of the National Council of French Employers [CNPF], which will visit Brazzaville in 1982, for taking a chance on your country?

Answer: The Third Special Congress of the Congolese Labor Party clearly stated that there would be three sectors in our country: the government sector, the semipublic sector and the private sector.

The fact of accepting the coexistence of these three sectors is a guarantee in itself. Partnerships with the government can be formed in the semipublic sector or, for those who wish to do so, investments can be made in the Congo in the private sector; only the Congolese Investment Code, which protects the mutual interests of the partners, must be observed.

The area left open to private initiative is clearly defined. A self-respecting government honors its commitments. If it observes the rules, the private sector will be protected and encouraged. We are particularly pleased over cooperation with French employers. The dialogue will be positive and advantageous for both partners. The CNPF mission to Brazzaville will be most welcome. We will provide it with the new Investment Code, will analyze the plan's various choices according to sector and will establish by joint agreement the specific slots where the action of the French private sector will be favorable to our development.

A line of credit for 1 billion CFA francs, made available to the National Development Bank of the Congo during 1981, is intended to encourage the creation of PME [small and medium-size businesses] in the Congo: This measure will definitely be to the full benefit of the private sector.

1982-86 Plan Intended To Stop Regressive Process of Hinterland

Question: In the 1982-86 Plan, what are the major industrialization or development projects whose implementation you personally hold dear? In other words, what are your priorities?

Answer: The Brazzaville/Pointe-Noire route is today being given priority as a direct result of its railroad facilities. This polarization of economic activity is being carried out at the expense of the hinterland and since the latter's potential is being developed less and less, it is entering a regressive process which is accelerating.

The 1982-86 5-Year Plan was conceived in terms of a fundamental goal: to reorganize the country, to reconquer it, to unify it and, within the framework of Congolese territory thus structured, to build a powerful production sector apart from petroleum. The priorities themselves were established for actions to industrialize and free the country: development of roads, the railroad system, opening of river and ocean ports, airports, post offices, improvement of the telephone, radio and television system, national supply of energy and drinking water, provisions to all regions, installations and equipment ... as well as measures to encourage agricultural, forest and fishing production.

All of the projects comprising the plan are based on one prerequisite: that everyone must assume responsibility for his work and his role.

Question: In the same way, do you anticipate requesting more aid from Arab funds?

Answer: The Congo intends to develop its cooperation with all countries of the world, with the exception of a very small number of them, which includes South Africa. However, Arab-African cooperation is part of South-South cooperation, whose reinforcement has been recommended in various meetings of Nonaligned Countries and the Group of 77.

The UDEAC Is Sometimes Too Timid

Question: Are you satisfied with your country's membership in the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC]? If not, what are your country's suggestions for improving its operation?

Answer: The UDEAC's existence has been an excellent thing for Central African countries; it is evidence of the desire of member countries to act in concert. With regard to customs and in certain areas, the union has certainly been a success, whereas in other areas, such as industrial coordination, labor issues and opening up the market, the UDEAC has exhibited timidity and a great deal of inertia as a result of micronationalism.

During the last summit meeting in Brazzaville, the Congo made proposals for reorganizing the union and considered the prospect of expansion to include other Central African countries, in keeping with the conclusions of the Lagos economic conference.

11915
CSO: 4719/988

NEW ECONOMIC PROGRAM TO FOSTER ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT

Djibouti LA NATION-DJIBOUTI in French 13 May 82 p 3

[Article by Mohamed Moussa Ali, director of planning: "The Economic and Social Planning Law: 'Control Panel for Development' "

> [Text] After explaining in an earlier article (LA NATION, No. 11, 18 March 1982) the need for a choice, in the interest of the nation, between development planning and "guesswork that cannot take into account the aspirations of all, the potentialities, and the hidden snags in all economic sectors," Mohamed Moussa Ali, director of planning, speaks today about the content and the objectives of the law on economic and social planning which has just been passed by the National Assembly after lengthy examination and debate by the Council of Ministers.

The economic and social planning law is the result of studies on the socio-economic situation before the plan. It constitutes the control panel for organized economic development..

Indeed, preparation of the planning law and its objectives required as a first step the definition of the state of the national economy. An overall analysis by sectors on the basis of a material and documentary evaluation was established.

In the various studies, we divided the nation's economy into a certain number of sectors, including

1 Agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing
2 Rural hydraulic engineering
3 Industry and energy
4 Building and public works
5 City planning and housing
6 Health
7 Employment and training
8 Tourism

9 Transport and telecommunications
10 Education
11 Trade, etcetera

The preparatory work was completed with the valuable assistance of members of the National Planning Commission and officials of the technical services.

The economic and social planning law is in the form of a legal statute. For the moment, it is composed of 95 articles.

Its scope is described in a document entitled "general framework of application of the planning law."

This study approaches demographic problems (with reservations pending the results of the census), potentialities of the economic sectors, and development prospects. From that the technical planning law is developed, with stipulation of the goals to be reached and the institutional means to be implemented.

Finally, means of financing the development are explored.

Under the heading "demographic prospects" we establish the evolution of the population by age groups. We point up the level and the size of the working population, the school-age population, etcetera.

We consider, according to the norms and the theoretical food wheel, the population's food requirements and its size during the three-year period, and also the number of physicians and paramedical personnel corresponding to the growth of the population.

Finally, we estimate, on the basis of six (6) occupants per housing unit, dwelling construction needs corresponding to demographic growth.

These considerations make it possible to determine the degree of development that we must attain.

The economic and social plaaning law adopted by the government and the National Assembly covers the period 1983-1990. One three-year plan will cover the first period. The second period will be covered by the utterance and execution of a second, four-year, plan by the Republic of Djibouti.

As a matter of fact, since the law was adopted at the beginning of 1982, it will be implemented in part during this very year.This is a normal consideration, since the plan in question is a flexible one. The first three-year plan will be completed between the end of 1982 and the beginning of 1985.

Terms of the Economic and Social Planning Law

Establishment of the planning law constitutes one of the essential points of the Planning Administration Office. After a very careful study and an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the nation's economy, we felt

that five (5) basic directives should dominate the progress of our economy for 7 years.

Each economic policy defined is accompanied by a group of ways and means to achieve it.

The scenarios are as follows:

1 reduction of food stuffs dependency
2 reduction of energy dependency
3 promotion of industry
4 fight against urban and rural poverty
5 strengthening of Djibouti's role as a large international maritime city

Thus they contribute to

improving the national population's standard of living
reducing regional social inequalities
making our economy more integrated, thus less foreign-orientated
reducing the foreign currency drain
training the men and women of our country better

1 Reduction of foodstuffs dependency

Our balance of trade is showing a large deficit; in 1976 and 1979, imports were respectively valued at 21.3 billion Djibouti francs and 31.5 billion Djibouti francs. Exports for the same period amounted to about 2.8 billion Djibouti francs and 2 billion Djibouti francs. The deficit is about 18.5 billion Djibouti francs in 1976 and 29.4 billion Djibouti francs in 1979.

After an analysis of the potential of the agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishing sector, the objective for the three-year plan will be to reduce our food needs in fruits and vegetables by 10 percent.

The services responsible for this sector have estimated easily irrigable areas at 211,200 hectares.

This objective features the development of Scheketti (40 hectares), in the Gobaad area, the agricultural area of Grande Douda, the farm at Attar, etcetera.

In parallel with these projects, the productivity of existing areas will be improved by the provision of production equipment, strengthening research capability, and stepping up the spread of information to increase management personnel numbers.

In the animal husbandry and fishing sector, seven (7) development projects are identified:

(development of fishing, improvement of animal health, etcetera) Overall, investment of 3.5 billion Djibouti francs is envisaged. When these projects are completed, hydraulic engineering development will be undertaken for cities, villages, agriculture, etcetera

2 Reduction of energy dependence

The goal of this policy is first of all to assure that the city of Djibouti's energy needs are amply met. It features the extension of electrical installations and the construction of electric power stations. Then pursuit of geothermal research. If that turns out to be conclusive, geothermics will have an impact on the promotion of industry and electricity production criteria as well as on the flexibility of the investment code..

This policy features the drilling of exploratory wells and geoscientific studies, etcetera.

3 Promotion of industry

This policy has been defined to contribute to criteria for economic integration, saving foreign currency, and above all, creating jobs. The projects thus identified are the following: cement factory, dairy products plant, food products plant, fertilizer preparation plant, etcetera.

For the industry-energy sector, the required investment envelope is about 11 billion Djibouti francs.

4 Fight against urban and rural poverty

The goal of this policy is to reduce social inequities through better price and trade regulation to preserve the purchasing power of the most disadvantaged. And also to fight effectively against domestic and foreign inflationary effects..

It is also characterized by diversification of supply sources to combat shortages, foster competition, etcetera.

Its object is to increase access possibilities for all social categories of the population to health, education, and employment.

It is the expression of economic and administrative decentralization and deconcentration.

The cost of these projects as a whole is believed to amount to about 6 billion Djibouti francs, apportioned as follows:

health (including a professional training center): 1.7 billion Djibouti francs;

education (including Balbala CES [Social Studies Center]: 3.2 billion Djibouti francs;

employment (including Balbala CFP [Professional Training Center]): about 1 billion Djibouti francs.

Completion of these projects is expected to aid in the implementation of full-time education and rational technical training, and the recycling of service personnel. It is also expected to lower the number of those not attending school, which is still very high among our people.

5 Strengthening the role of Djibouti as a great international maritime city

The present state of the infrastructure and transport sector is satisfactory. The only inadequacy is in the national road system. In view of the role attributed to tertiary sectors, port activities will be increased through completion of the container terminal and the cold storage warehouse.

Djibouti airport will be provided with a larger freight area. Extension of the passenger terminus and development of the duty-free and industrial zone will be undertaken. A certain number of additional measures are expected to be taken to increase Djibouti airport's role in facilitating the development of insular and lanlocked countries (reference: Uganda, Rwanda in 1978)

A railway rehabilitation and renovation project is under way. During the course of the three-year plan and the subsequent four-year plan, every proposal contributing to the strengthening of Djibouti's role as a great regional distribution, transit, and connections center will be considered.

6 Means of financing

At the moment the Republic of Djibouti has a budget that is dominated by "operating costs." The portion reserved for investment and equipment is still very modest.

In addition, the country has very little truly national production activity. The nation's financial resources are also very limited. Thus a very large part of the funding for the development plan will come from abroad.

On the national level, the financing policy for the objectives of the planning law will be as follows:

start the activities of the National Bank of Djibouti and apply the monetary policy (compulsory reserves, rediscounting, etcetera)

make the development fund operational (a major handicap in the credit policy is the total lack of medium and long-range credit, therefore a total clamp on the country's development)

get national private savings into circulation

create an encouraging climate for small and medium industrial enterprises

The three-year plan has a funding requirement of about 70 billion Djibouti francs.

With our available foreign credit, which depends upon confidence, political security, and economic stability:

With carefully selected and truly negotiable investment holdings:

We can promote economic and development activity for our country. With the development plan and the economic planning act, our country has a steering wheel...we mean an economics steering wheel.

12149
CSO: 4719/961

STATEMENT OF RPP PARTY ELECTION PLATFORM

Djibouti LANATION-DJIBOUTI in French 13 May 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Republic of Djibouti is presently passing through a significant turning point in its recent history, for it has started along the path of struggle agains underdevelopment in all its forms and manifestations.

This important stage, which involves the time to come and the future of our sone and daughters, requires the adhesion of everyone. It is with all together, in unity and peace, that this war can be won.

The independence already achieved is not an end in itself, it is the start of a relentless fight, and each of us must make sacrifices for the sake of our country's future.

The wisdom of our people under the enlightened leadership of his excellency the president of the republic, president of the RPP [People's Rally for Progress], has taught a lesson to all the detractors, prophets of doom, who have seen their partiality put down and destroyed for ever, for our people, in unity has chosen to live in the peace that was so dearly bought.

The People's Rally for Progress, at its first congress on 4 March 1979 in Dikhil, assigned itself as objectives, among others, the union of all the men and women of Djibouti in a great tide of renewal, turning their backs for ever on divisiveness, dissension, amd tribalism, and buckling down to the principal, primordial task, which is the building up of our country and the fight against underdevelopment, the sworn enemy of Third World countries.

Turning One's Back on Tribalism

Remember that in Dikhil, on 4 March 1979, our president did clearly stress what is expected from the RPP; here I quote our president and founder's words: "From now on the fight is not to be carried on in the same way; the combat will be in a different form, since the objective to be achieved is of a different nature."

After the various visits made by the president of the republic throughout the country, and on the strength of total, unreserved popular support, the idea of creating the RPP party emerged as essential.

All the men and women of this country needed to have a platform through which could be expressed all current opinion, provided that it was not against national interests. At this historic meeting, the party held out its hand and earnestly appealed to citizens as a whole to join this popular movement in union regained at last, and for the defense of the republic's interests.

With the same intention, a law relating to national mobilization was promulgated by the president of the republic, president of the RPP, El Hadj Hassan Gouled Aptidon; it is intended to pull together the efforts of all men and women of the country to make possible the economic and social transformation of the nation, strengthening of our sovereignty and our unity, as well as democratic development of our institutions.

Citizens, the second congress, which was held on 4 March 1982 at Tadjourah, provided the RPP president, El Hadj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, with an opportunity to repeat these sacred objectives. The second congress gave a special place to concerted action in unity.

National Mobilization of Human Resources

Among other tasks, the law on mobilization assigned our party that of assuring through its initiatives and its actions that citizens join and participate in national mobilization.

Aware of its task, the RPP is now starting an election campaign, which for the first time in our history is under the banner of peace, justice, egalitarianism, and progress.

This campaign does not accept individual desires: it concerns our future and the future of our children, the future of the children of this nation.

Citizens, the RPP list, based on the principles that our party defends and the goals for which it labors, must be the list of every man and woman of Djibouti.

Your active participation and your support as activists are duties at this historic stage, for the fight being waged by the RPP is a fight for the future of every one of us.

I am sure that thanks to the level of awareness of our people, and to its customary perspicacity, we shall be able to put plenty of heart into this election, for the way is long and it is together that we can win against destitution and poverty so that our development may flourish.

Long live the president of the Republic! Long live the RPP! Long live

the voters! Long live the Republic of Djibouti!

The RPP is presenting to men and women voters of Djibouti for their vote on 21 May, a list of 65 members in which all components of the nation are represented.

For 21 May 1982, it is by no means indispensable to advertize a detailed platform, for RPP candidates must apply the guidelines defined by the party at its creation, at Dikhil on 4 March 1979, and confirmed on 12 June 1981, at the time of the election of our president and head of the government, El Hadj Hassan Gouled Aptidon by universal suffrage, and of which a few items from the concrete, realistic goals proposed to you for the future are given below:

Guaranteeing national independence, territorial integrity, unity, peace, and social and economic progress

Maintaining civil rights and assuring that human rights are respected

Giving individuals freedom of choice as to residence, job, education, and permit expression of opinions without victimization.

Our democratic experience will continue to develop, with, as its goal, the building up of a society founded on mutual respect, equality of opportunity, justice, liberty, and solidarity.

In the domain of foreign policy, we shall continue to maintain good relations with all countries, with the exception of Israel and the racist minority regime in South Africa, which we are opposing with all means possible.

Our country intends to pursue effectively its policy towards consolidating its membership in the Arab nation and giving its lasting support to the fight of the brother people of Palestine for the recovery of its inalienable rights and the liberation of all the occupied Arab lands, including the holy city of Jerusalem.

Our country will remain faithful to the OAU and its ideals.

Our efforts will be aimed at the promotion of contact and dialogue among our neighbors so that first apeasement and then definitive peace may be brought about in the Horn of Africa.

Economic Matters

The liberal economic regime which is very favorable to development of initiative and responsibility will be maintained and affirmed. We shall be careful, however, that it does not turn into uncontrolled liberalism that would generate situations harmful to our development.

A special place will be made for the agricultural sector, and for

food products in particular. Experiments like those at Mouloud, Attar, and Kaninle (PK 20) will be encouraged and extended to other regions, particularly in the north of the country.

Lastly, we have to win the battle against thirst throughout the country as rapidly as possible.

Tertiary Sector

Trade, telecommunications, transport, and tourism as well as all the services that make up the essential part of economic activity today will receive particular attention.

Thus the facilities and equipment of the country's main tools for development: the port, the airport, modernization of the railroad tracks and equipment, the roads, in the interior as well as nearer to neighboring countries, will gradually brought up to modern standards.

Industry

In addition to projects for the cement factory, the dairy, the Obock fishery, a few small agro-alimentary industries will be developed very soon at Kaninle (PK 20).

Extraction of Lake Assal salt and use of geothermal energy are certain to create new poles of economic development in the near future.

The three-year plan currently being worked out, and the training of highly qualified local professionals, the real driving power behind our economy, will make it possible to arrive at balanced, effective growth.

To reach these goals, it is indispensable that the administration be adapted to the new requirements by simplification of its operations and by putting an end to notorious inadequacies and formalism.

A new psychology will be introduced into political and governmental life; it will tend to discourage the speculative, personal profit mentality that is detrimental to the general interest.

Research, and the ability to organize and to think will be developed in Djiboutian professionals, to enable them to define our future as truly responsible officials.

Social Affairs

Great efforts will be made to define with precision the best system of preventive and therapeutic medical care. A new health policy and the firm will to perfect the present organization will render new objectives accessible, including, among others, the long-awaited completion of the new hospital.

We shall be fighting, then, the scourges that keep our country in a state of submission: sickness, hunger, ignorance, not to mention unemployment, which still affects whole families and young people newly entering the job market.

This new program has been broadcast over and over again by the national media, as well as by the broadcasting services of main offices of the People's Rally for Progress.

Men and women of Djibouti, nearly all the 65 RPP candidates soliciting our votes on 21 May for a five-year mandate are known to you, are faithful to our traditions, our customs and the simple habits of our people, but in addition, they are activists of the People's Rally for Progress.

These candidates' main traits are:

Patriotism

Faith in our independence, our territorial integrity, our unity in peace at home and abroad

The underlying condition of national mobilization and the party ideals, whose continuity guarantees stability and development in all domains.

12149
CSO: 4719/961

BILATERIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN, NATION 'ENDANGERED'

Madrid ACTUALIDAD ECONOMICA in Spanish 20 May 82 pp 23, 25

[Article by Carmen Remirez de Ganuza]

> [Text] After almost 3 years of Spanish cooperation in Equatorial Guinea, suspicions on both sides have complicated and endangered the bilateral relations. With aid cited at almost 11 billion pesetas, the Spanish Government has decided to cancel available credits in order to limit them to previously quantified projects.

When Spain appointed itself lead vehicle for aid and cooperation with its old and abused colony, Equatorial Guinea, an independent republic since 1968, no one denied that it would be a difficult path, full of uncertainties, but what is certain is that both the governmental and business circles in Spain held more than a discreet amount of optimism.

To begin, the Spanish Government undertook a complete phase of "emergency aid" which extended from August 1979, date of Macias' overthrow, until January 1980, and which in sustaining grants alone supposed a figure of 600 million pesetas. Already by the beginning of 1980, the aid had taken its course and was defined within cooperation programs, although without adopting any preestablished generalized plan. Only the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed by the two countries in Madrid on 23 October 1980 offered any coherence, legal at least, to this avalanche of Spanish "generosity" designated to cover the most urgent needs. No less than 11 billion pesetas had been spent by the Spanish state in this endeavor as of 31 December 1981, but by then the ill winds from the gulf had begun to shake the relations between the two countries.

Starting from Nothing

The starting point could not have been more desperate. On the minus side there were not even any hotels; the few cars in operation had their doors held on by ropes; the Bank officials concentrated on stopping growth and there was not even one typewriter that really worked. The delegates from the Bank of Spain on the first expedition to Guinea confronted not only lack of light and water, but also officials who had not been paid in 6 months, since only Macias held the keys to the coffers. But the already known stories aside, the important

thing is that the Republic of Equatorial Guinea would that August 1979 open itself up to foreign aid with no currency to back it up. The only thing that was left, not subject to control, were the remains of the first issue of 2.5 billion bipkweles made in London during Macias' time--the Guinean peseta having disappeared with the advent of independence--and a second issue of 1.08 billion bipkweles, that Macias himself brought back from London to store in his Mogono palace, without giving any notification to the Bank, and which was declared void by the government arising from the so-called "coup for freedom."

It was, therefore, necessary to create a monetary network from virtually nothing. In the first place, a devaluation of the ekwele took place on 1 June 1980 whereby the peseta ceased to correspond, as it had up to then, to the ekwele, in order to be adjusted to two bipkweles. This was followed by espousing the two alternatives of stamping the money still in circulation or creating a new issue from Spain. Political reasons, favoring the elimination of the vestiges of the dictator, and practical reasons, the plundering of Macias' palace at the time of the coup and his indiscriminate division of spoils that he himself made to win over converts at the last moment, made the second alternative advisable. Additionally, the possibility of the return of the money deposited in bordering African countries could lead to the collapse of the economy, and that made the new president opt for ordering the Spanish Mint to issue 6.2 billion bipkweles in bills and 61,040 in coin. That was on 3 August 1980, the anniversary of the coup for freedom, and between 15 March and 16 April of the next year, the monetary exchange was established, brought about in the most rudimentary fashion, not only through the bank, but also by trucks moved especially to the villages, thereby affecting 97 percent of the coin and bills in circulation.

Today the Equatoguinean ekwele still does not have an international rate of exchange. But for the time being a financial structure exists which makes it possible to channel the monetary operations in the country; the Bank of Equatorial Guinea is the issuing bank; the Credit and Development Bank is the State and development bank--both of which existed prior to the coup, but which were nonoperational until being reactivated with the aid of the Bank of Spain--and the Bank of Equatorial Guinea in Spain, Guinextebank, was opened on 31 October 1979 by a mixed partnership created between the Foreign Bank of Spain and the Bank of Guinea, which underwrote 50 percent of the $1 million in capital.

Ill Winds

It was necessary to create not only a monetary network, but also one for transportation, food, aid, technology and administration. And this is the task being undertaken by the Spanish Government through grants entrusted to the State General Budget Office; concessionary credits given to finance equipment and services, to be administered by the Spanish Fund for Aid and Development (FAD); commercial credits, also for financing the acquisition of equipment and priority items, authorized by the Foreign Bank of Spain; and through contributions of capital from parastate enterprises. But from the outset some difficulties appeared. The first assistance was delivered directly into the hands of the authorities, and it was discovered a short time thereafter that much of the foodstuffs had been sold, and considerable amounts of medical

supplies had made their way onto the black market. It was only at the beginning of 1980 that some control measures started to be taken, such as the mediation by the Red Cross for the distribution of merchandise. There have been more irregularities: the only control placed on the commercial credits, for example, consists of verifying that the export prices are correct. Official sources of the Spanish cooperation commented to ACTUALIDAD ECONOMICA, "It is known, for example, that some of these credits intended for trucks have been divided among a few friends. But that does not admit more control for the Spanish side. There is a buyer, which is the Chamber of Commerce, and a seller, which is the Spanish firm; the price of the product is controlled, and once it is in the hands of the buyer, he does with it whatever he pleases."

But the resentment is even stronger on the Guinean side. Perhaps because of an ill-conceived nationalism and the anti-Spanish education over 10 years, the government of Obiang Ngeuma has placed not a few obstacles to the Spanish initiatives to control the channeling of all of this aid. It was just a short time ago, last 18 November, when the Spanish Government presented a project for economic agreement which included, among other measures, the presence of three Spanish executive advisors within the still faltering Guinean administration: one in the Bank, another at the Department of Business and Finance, and a third for control of the Budget Office. "Technically, it was very good," says a high official from the office of Hispano-Guinean Cooperation, "but politically it was untenable because it did not take into consideration the strong resistence it would arouse from the Guinean administration." Paradoxically, the country that was clamoring for the aid of another country did not permit the other to control and share the responsibility for the development of that aid.

"At this time bilateral relations are good, very good," say well-informed sources, "but it must be said that they are very difficult relations; it seems that they were afraid that Spain would lead another coup d'etat."

First, the Project

All of this has had its effects. Specifically at the Donors Conference held in Geneva in April, the Spanish Government showed a change in policy; it has committed to granting 1.6 billion pesetas in concessionary credits over the next 3 years, with the reservation that, as opposed to the credits of this nature approved to date, these would not set aside available capital, but rather they will be sent to cover, without encumbrances, the project for which they are designated, which may not be modified or increased. Therefore, the project is approved, then follows its funding. It now remains to receive acceptance and the order of priorities decided upon by the Guinean Government. And along side this new credit aid, the 1 billion pesetas approved in the 1982 Spanish budget remain in place to be channeled into Guinea in the form of grants.

9730
CSO: 4748/24

CRITICISM OF FIRESTONE OPERATIONS EXPRESSED

AB170957 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Text] The GHANAIAN TIMES comments on the rape of the country by foreign businesses which, from the onset, she had offered the most liberal terms in the whole of West Africa. The paper takes up the operations of the Firestone Company, now Bonsa Tire Factory, since its inception in 1967. It says the government handed to the company a fully developed rubber plantation with the building of a tire factory almost completed. It was also offered 60 percent of the total shares after a reported nominal transfer of $100,000. In return, Firestone promised to transfer its exclusive technology to Ghana, train the Ghanaian management and produce personnel so that in 5 years, the country could boast of a tire manufacturing facility fully operated by Ghanaians.

It says after 14 years of operation, the company complained of insufficient foreign exchange to import raw materials for the tire plant despite the firm being allowed to freely indulge in the barter trade. It exports natural rubber to its plant in Ohio, United States, and to its other plants in other countries in return for needed raw materials.

The paper does not see why after years of operation and without fulfilling its promise of technological transfer for the factory to operate at full capacity, an agreement with the company should subject the country to operate in accordance with the law of Ohio, in the United States. The TIMES would also like to know who in the attorney general's department is an authority on the laws of the states in America to negotiate a technical service agreement with a private firm committing the country to up to between $25 and $50 million or more as turnover tax.

CSO: 4700/1414

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO BANJUL--The supreme leader of the revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who is leading a large government delegation, left Conakry this morning at 0940 for Banjul, Gambia, where he will participate in the summit of the Gambia River Development Organization. One may note that this important subregional organization is composed of Senegal, Gambia and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. [Text] [AB171704 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 17 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1109

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS BANNED--The South African Government has to date withdrawn visa exemptions to seven Lesotho journalists. The latest journalist to be banned is (Lehana Tswayidi), a news editor with Radio Lesotho, whose banning order was in the letter issued to him by the South African Department of Internal Affairs on the 7th of this month. The first journalist to be banned is (Mike Pitso), the local RAND DAILY MAIL correspondent. Similar orders were set on the late (Edgar Mutuba) of the LESELINYANA LA LESOTHO; (Desmond Sixishe) the former executive secretary of the Basotho National Party; (Vuyane Mokhwetshane), a freelance journalist for the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE; (Mike Mokwemene), a LESOTHO WEEKLY editor, and (Lebohane Jakane), the deputy director of the information department. (Lehana Tswayidi) is also the vice president of REUTERS ASSOCIATION OF LESOTHO, while (Lebohane Jakane) is its publicity secretary. [Text] [MB181450 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1426

FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND NON-ALIGNED MEETING IN HAVANA

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 1 Jun 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

Foreign Minister Dr. H. Boima Fahnbulleh, Jr., is in Havana, Cuba, to represent the PRC Government at the Ministerial Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries which began in the Cuban capital yesterday, May 31 and is due to run through June 5.

According to a release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Monrovia, the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement is in preparation for the Movement's Summit meeting scheduled for Baghdad, Iraq in September this year.

Foreign Minister Fahnbulleh was accompanied on the Havana visit by Mr. Sylvester Grigsby, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs for International Cooperation and Economic Affairs and Mrs. Fannie Brownell-Allen, Assistant Foreign Minister for African and Asian Affairs.

CSO: 4700/1383

DELEGATION TO ATTEND LAMCO BOARD MEETING

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

It is still not certain what will become of the 96 Lamco workers which the company wants declared 'redundant', — a move which the Liberian Government has so far opposed.

The Minister of Lands, Mines and Energy, Dr. Fodee Kromah, who is set to travel tomorrow night to New York for the ensuing Lamco board meeting, told our reporter yesterday that the decision affecting the 96 will be decided at the ensuing meeting, scheduled to take place in New York next week.

The Minister gave a hint that he may have an answer to what now seems to be a jigsaw puzzle regarding the fate of the workers, but he would not say what it is.

He, however, said he would like to assure the public that whatever decision taken by the board "would be in the best interest of both the Government and the employees." But he insisted that it would be premature to give the Government's decision on the case.

Ever since last year Lamco has been seeking permission from Government to proceed with the redundancy act on the 96 of its Liberian employees, because it says these workers are unproductive and keeping them would be a further drain on its already scarce economic resources.

Lamco is one of those companies which have suffered greatly from the world recession, that has resulted, among other things, to a drastic decline in the price of iron ore. The company is simply not selling as much as it used to, and prices have fallen.

However, Government has been reluctant to approve the redundancy on the 96 employees, because it is not convinced that it is absolutely essential to the company's cost-saving measures.

The Government is arguing further that it gave Lamco a great deal of help sometime last year, when it dismissed more than 200 workers for engaging in an illegal strike, against the PRC decree banning all strikes. The company had not asked that these people be dismissed, and Government has not asked for their replacement.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. David Dwanyen, spoke forthrightly on the issue during a meeting with Lamco general manager John Pervola early last month. Mr Dwanyen told the management that chances were "slim" that Government would acceed to the request to declare the 96 workers redundant.

Recalling that Government had not asked the company to

replace the 209 workers sacked following the illegal strike last year, Mr. Dwanyen asked, "What next now and how far do we go to continue pleasing Lamco?" He added, "We cannot please investors to displease our people.

Observers believe that the Labour Minister was concerned about the already precarious employment situation in the country and was afraid that such an action would make matters worse. Moreover, it might lead other companies to believing that they could make the same request and expect it to be granted.

But a related issue, also to be discussed at the meeting, according to Dr. Kromah, is the survival and bridging programme devised to keep the company alive up to 1987-88. This was necessary in view of the high cost of materials and spare parts and the low price of iron ore on the world market.

He said the high grade ore in the Lamco mines would soon be exhausted.

The company had presented to Government an eight-point alternative programme, part of which was a proposed reduction of its employees roster between now and 1988.

Another major issue to be discussed in New York would be the retirement of Lamco's $17 million indebtedness to Granges International which, he said, had assisted the company over the years.

Dr. Kromah, however, pointed out that paying off such a huge amount would have an adverse effect on Lamco in these critical times.

Dr. Kromah also revealed that cooperation between Lamco and Bong Mining Company would be discussed at the meeting. This cooperation, he noted, would include the linking of railroads between the two companies, so as to prolong their life span.

He said with this cooperation Lamco would be able to utilize the concentrator at the Bong Mining Company to process its low grade ores. Government has appealed to the European Economic Community (EEC) for $1.9 million to carry out a feasibility study for the program, Dr. Kromah said.

The Liberian delegation will include Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones, Justice Minister Isaac Nyeplu, Planning Minister Byron Tarr and technical experts from the various ministries.

The delegation is due to return late next week.

CSO: 4700/1383

DOE TO PRESIDE OVER DEVELOPMENT MEETING IN LOFA COUNTY

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

The Liberian leader, C-I-C Samuel Kanyon Doe, is to preside over a development meeting tomorrow in Lofa County considered as one of the most progressive political subdivisions of the country.

It is for this reason that the Head of State is to leave the capital today at the head of a ten-member party for Voinjama, Lofa County.

The discussions which are expected to focus on major development activities within Lofa, will bring the Head of State face-to-face with elders, chiefs and citizens of the county.

The three-day development meeting in Voinjama is also expected to feature discussions between Dr. Doe and businessmen operating in Lofa.

According to LINA press release, Head of State Doe has invited all citizens of the county, employed by the government of Liberia and residing in other parts of the country, to be present in Lofa for the meeting.

The Head of State's official party includes Col. Abraham D. Kollie, Secretary General of the PRC; Maj. Robert B. Nowoku, Member PRC; Maj. John Nyumah, Member of the PRC; and Internal Affairs Minister, Col. Edward Sackor.

Others are Maj. Yudu Gray, Minister of Rural Development; Brig/Gen. Rudolf Kolaco, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister; Ambassador Charles Handsford, Chief of Protocol at the Executive Mansion; Capt. Willie A. Givens, Deputy Minister of State for Public Affairs; and Gen. David K. Wright, Aide-Camp to the Head of State.

CSO: 4700/1383

GOVERNMENT, BEA TO NEGOTIATE 'LARGEST PRIVATE INVESTMENT PACKAGE'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Jun 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. M. Cassell]

[Text] Officials of the Government of Liberia, and the Bea Mining Corporation are to begin negotiations today at the National Investment Commission on what has been described as the largest private investment package under the PRC regime--$63M.

The project which is expected to be undertaken by the Bea Mining Corporation and the Government of Liberia, will provide jobs for about 2,000 Liberians. The Government of Liberia will have a 50 percent share in the corporation.

The President of the Liberia Mining Corporation (LMC), Mr. James Pirtle who is also head of the Bea Mining Corporation and his chief negotiator, lawyer Peter Ragg, arrived in Monrovia Monday to begin negotiations with representatives of the Finance and Justice Ministries and the National Investment Commission.

NIC's Chairman Major Dew Mayson said in an interview Monday that the corporation had already completed its feasibility studies, adding "when this project is approved and documents are signed it will serve as the largest private investment since the coming to power of the People's Redemption Council."

At a press conference upon arrival at the Robert's International Airport, Mr. Pirtle said it was the interest of the Bea Mining Corporation to pursue this project no matter what the odds are.

In order to plan for the future, now is the time to be working on this Iron Ore Project."

Mr. Pirtle said it has been demonstrated that there will be a demand for Iron Ore in the near future.

According to Pirtle, Ore from the Bea Mountains have already gone through a testing process at the Colorado School of Mines in the United States of America. And besides, a feasibility study on the Bea Mountain in Grand Cape Mount County has al-

ready been completed. The results were favourable.

After the agreement with the Liberian Government, he said the mining scheme will be implemented. He however did not say how soon this will be done.

The Legal Counsel of the Bea Mining Corporation, Counsellor Toye C. Barnard, also present at the airport, said the negotiations with the Liberian Government for a concession agreement serves as the second phase of two-fold scheme. The first phase, according to Counsellor Barnard, was the Arthur G. Little Study wherein a comprehensive study was conducted to determine the features of the Bea Mining concession, among other things.

Bea Mountain will be like any other concessions in Liberia with schools, hospitals and clinics, says the Legal Counsel.

Mr. Barnard said a railroad passing through Mano River (Cape Mount County) will connect Bea Concession area with Monrovia.

CSO: 4700/1383

OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN CHECKS UNCLAIMED BY BOL DEPOSITORS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text]

Checks totalling $1.5 million for depositors of the defunct Bank of Liberia (BOL) have not been claimed, an official of the National Bank of Liberia disclosed yesterday.

The NBL is therefore appealing to depositors having accounts with the liquidated bank to collect their checks to avoid any embarrassment.

Mr. D. Andrew Mason, officer in charge of examination and supervision at the National Bank told the Daily Observer that the $1.5 million represented the balance of $10.1 million set aside by government to pay depositors recently.

Mr. Mason said the checks would be out-dated after six months. He however declined to state what course of action NBL will take after the six month period.

He said tellers stationed at the BOL daily to disburse the checks were paying out less than five checks per day.

Mr. Mason added that depositors who might have lost their saving book and as such are afraid to collect their checks, should go to the bank with proper identification to be helped out.

Asked whether he did not think some of the depositors were out of the country, he said more than 100 letters have been received by NBL from depositors who are out of Liberia, designating certain individuals to sign for their checks.

According to Mr. Mason, these letters have been notarized to varify signatures, and honoured by NBL subsequently.

He added that NBL will not honor telegrams from out-of-the country depositors since telegrams cannot be notarized.

CSO: 4700/1383

ROK TRADE MISSION ARRIVES, MISSION OF ENTREPRENEURS TO FOLLOW

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Napoleon A. Teague]

[Excerpt] A 17-man Korean trade mission, currently visiting Liberia to explore investment possibilities, would like to see increased Liberian exports to that Asian nation to narrow the existing imbalance of trade between the two countries.

Mr. Young Gak Shin, Director of the Korean Traders Association, told the NEW LIBERIAN Thursday at the Roberts International Airport upon the arrival of the mission here, that in 1981, Korea's export to Liberia totalled some $310 million against a little over $50 million worth of Liberia's export to that country.

Mr. Young said one of the basic aims of the mission's visit to Liberia is to establish a framework upon which, future trading between his country and Liberia could be intensified.

JOINT MISSIONS

Very shortly, according to Mr. Young, a joint Korean trade mission comprising enterpreneurs from the private sector and government economic experts will be visiting Liberia to hold further discussions with officials of the Liberian government geared at developing stronger economic ties between the two countries.

He said it is the belief of members of his mission that Liberia has great potentialities which need to be developed for the future, "being one of the better nations with which Korea has bilateral economic relations."

Mr. Young said since the visit to Seoul by a Liberian government delegation headed by Dr. Samuel K. Doe, Head of State, the cooperation between Korea and Liberia has been cemented.

NUMBER TWO

As a matter of fact, he said, Liberia ranks, second only to Nigeria in Africa

in term of trade with Korea. "Our goal now is to promote and encouraged more imports from Liberia. We want to buy more Liberian goods," Mr. Young added.

The current group of Korean businessmen visiting here are exclusively from the private sector of that country's economy. According to Mr. Young, members of the mission have brought along samples of their products to be displayed here.

CSO: 4700/1383

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 Jun 82 pp 3, 6

[Excerpt] The ten-man Liberian delegation which left here last month for Soviet Union on an inaugural flight abroad the Soviet air line, AEROFLOT, returned home Monday.

The Chairman of the delegation, Commerce Minister E. Sumo Jones, in an interview said the trip was upon the invitation of the Soviet Union Civil Aviation Ministry.

Minister Jones emphasized that the tour which took the delegation to Moscow, the cities of Kiev and Leningrad, was unofficial. He however said Liberian officials used the occasion to hold bilateral talks with Soviet Government officials to explore new avenues of cooperation between the two countries.

Liberian government officials who held discussion with their Soviet Counterparts included Posts and Telecommunication Minister Dr. Sarr Abdulai Vandi, Agriculture Minister Captain Alfred Fromoyan and PRC advisor on Political and Economic Affairs, Major Bai Gbala.

Agriculture Minister Fromoyan in an interview said he held discussion with Soviet agricultural authorities on bilateral assistance for the development of Liberian fisheries and the possibility of exchanging technical experts in this area.

The Liberian delegation which left here on May 21, is the first delegation to

CSO: 4700/1383

FAO OFFICIAL SUGGESTS TRAINING PROGRAM IN FOOD STANDARDS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

The Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Representative in Africa, Dr. E.O. Idusogie, has called on the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation to be active in the preparation of food standards for the protection of consumers in the country.

Dr. Idusogie made the call yesterday when he called on Commerce Minister E. Sumo Jones at the ministry on Ashmun Street, Monrovia.

He also suggested a training program in food standards and said the FAO would provide a consultant to work with the Bureau of Standards in the ministry.

Minister Jones welcome the FAO offer and said that his ministry has formulated a plan to strengthen the Bureau of Standards to make it viable so as to seek the interest of government, producers and consumers.

A Commerce Ministry release noted that in 1980 the ministry conducted a workshop in food and nutritional planning, which was coordinated by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

He said other agencies of government and his ministry which participated in the workshop, drafted a national food and nutrition policy.

Dr. Idusogie's presence in Liberia during the past two weeks was in connection with the food and nutrition program initiated jointly by the FAO, the WHO and the OAU Commission on Food and Nutrition for Africa.

CSO: 4700/1383

NATION MEETS IMF CEILINGS BY PAYING ALL SCHEDULED DEBTS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 3 Jun 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

Liberia last Friday met the ceilings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by paying all of the country's scheduled debts, thus paving the way for continued assistance from the world funding body.

The Finance Minister, Mr. G. Alvin Jones, told the Daily Observer yesterday that Liberia's success in meeting the "very difficult but necessary targets imposed by the IMF" was the result of several months of hard work and sacrifice, culminating in a few days of intense and delicate negotiations involving Government's economic and financial experts, the IMF, the United States Government and a few commercial banks.

As an immediate result of this achievement, Liberia is to receive nearly $20 million from the IMF to cover the country's external debt services, the quarterly oil bill as well as salaries to Government employees and other expenses. Part of this money is to be disbursed this month.

According to Mr. Jones, the first $8 million (or $7 million in Special Drawing Rights — SDR), will come from the IMF's Compensation Financial Facility (FCC), soft loans which the Fund lends to help offset the losses sustained in the fall in the prices of Liberia's export commodities, such as iron ore and rubber.

Another $12.5 million will be disbursed as the last trench for portion) of the IMF's $65 million loan provided for budget support during the year 1981-1982.

New Agreement

As important as these immediate disbursements are, the more significant implication for last Friday's achievement is that Liberia can definitely expect from the IMF another year of budget support for 1982-83, which support is critical to the country's economic stability.

Mr. Jones said Liberia is the first African country to meet all the conditions for IMF assistance for two straight years.

The IMF representative to Liberia, Mr. Robert Sharer, told the Daily Observer that because Liberia has met the IMF conditions, the Fund can be expected to offer at least $65 million for the next budget year, and possibly more.

An IMF Mission is due here later this month, at Government's invitation to negotiate the support programme for the budget year 1982-83.

CSO: 4700/1383

FIRESTONE INCREASES PRICE TO RUBBER PRODUCERS AS SUBSIDY

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 1 Jun 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Kenyahk Best]

[Text]

The price of rubber on the local market is to go up by eight cents, beginning today, June 1, 1982.

This means that while until yesterday, Liberian rubber producers were selling their non spec coagulum and cup lump to the Firestone Plantations Company (FPC) at 14 cents per pound, today the company will begin buying the same rubber at 22 cents per pound.

Disclosing this to the Daily Observer yesterday, Mr. Harry Hermerling, head of the company's Special Project for Revitalizing the Rubber Farm Programme, said Firestone was making the increase at its own expense, to subsidize Liberian rubber producers, so as to enable them to produce more rubber.

'Favourable Impact'

The company is to make a formal announcement to Liberian farmers **today, at a meeting in the** Superintendent's office in Kakata, Gibi Territory, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The news of the price increase has been greeted with relief both by the Government and the Liberia Rubber Planters Association (LRPA).

Mr. George Padmore, acting LRPA president, described it as "encouraging", and the Acting Minister of Agriculture, Mr. James D. Sirleaf, Sr., said it would have a favourable impact on the economy.

Drastic Decline

The action by Firestone comes at a time when there is a drastic decline in rubber production among Liberian rubber planters, owing to the meagre price of 14 cents per pound, which has made it uneconomical for many rubber planters to continue tapping their trees. Many could not even meet their payrolls.

The result has been that thousands of rubber farms, especially small and medium sized ones, have been forced to close down their operations, and some owners of large farms have also threatened to close or sell their rubber estates.

Statistics from Firestone's rubber purchase operations show that in one month alone, from March to April 1982, the number of DRC pounds of rubber bought from local farmers dropped by 330,000 pounds, from 1,367,900 to 1,037,293 pounds.

But the comparative figure for April 1981 shows an even more drastic decline. In April 1981, the company bought 1,842,121 DRC pounds which, compared to April

1982 shows a loss of 804,828 pounds.

When the going was good, and rubber was being bought at more than 30 cents a pound, production was much higher. For example, for the same month of April of 1979, farmers sold to Firestone 2,187,785 pounds of DRC at 32.4 cents per pound. In 1980 the price was 32.5 cents. The fateful year was 1981, when the price plummeted to 14 cents.

The repercussions of this immediately began to show in the number of farmers that show up to sell their rubber. Three years ago Firestone had on its records some 5,197 farmers registered and most of them were producing. By 1981 the number of active producers had declined to 1,670 farmers.

And the figure is decreasing by the week. Mr. Hermerling told the Daily Observer yesterday that on April 23, 1982, there were 148 active farmers; but at May 31, five weeks later, the number had declined to less than a hundred!

Sales Tax

This decline in rubber production has had a devastating effect on the national economy, as the Head of State has tried to get across in his speeches on the economy. Not only has it contributed to unemployment, but has also adversely affected the direct Government revenue earnings.

For each pound of rubber that is sold Government gets a sales tax of 1 cent, if the price is more than 20 cents. This means that since 1981 Government has received no tax from farmers for the sale of rubber, because the price was below the tax margin.

Automobile Decline

Asked what was responsible for the sudden drop in the price of rubber, Mr. Hermerling listed three main factors, the most important of which, he said, was the decline in the sale of automobiles in the United States of America and other parts of the world.

He said General Motors Corporation alone has laid off 40,000 workers because people just stopped buying cars. Most of the world's natural rubber is used by auto manufacturers for making car tyres. The second reason for the decline in the price is the cost of fuel.

People found it too costly to run their own cars, so they pooled or used the public transport. Those who bought automobiles preferred smaller ones, with smaller tyres.

The third reason, he said, is due to the global recession — there just isn't enough money around for people to spend, he stated.

Processing Plant

He said the fuel crisis had also seriously hurt the synthetic rubber industry, because this type of rubber, which is artificial, is a biproduct of the petroleum industry.

Asked how much Firestone would need to spend to subsidize the price, Mr. Hamerling said over $2 million. He said the company had just installed a new processing plant, which would cut the cost of processing rubber. It was the savings from this that would be used to subsidize the new rubber price, he explained.

He stated that the main reason for the decision to increase the price of rubber was two-fold. First, to help the Liberian economy; and second, to encourage the farmers to produce more rubber to be absorbed by the new processing plant.

The new plant has the capacity of processing some 80 tons a day, he stated, but Firestone's own rubber can only supply about 15 per cent of that amount; hence the dependence on the local Liberian producers to keep the rubber leaking.

Monitoring Purchases

The acting president of the

Liberia Rubber Planters Association, Mr. Padmore, welcoming the news of the price increase, said he was sure it would encourage many Liberian farmers to re-open their farms. Those who did not close could be expected to maximize their efforts to produce more, he added.

Mr. Padmore then called on the Ministry of Agriculture to do something to help the farmers to return to their farms. Asked how the Ministry could help, Mr. Padmore suggested that MOA should institute a system for monitoring Firestone's purchase department, to make sure that the farmers get a fair deal in their sale of rubber.

He said farmers were concerned that one day they would get 43 per cent DRC (dry rubber content) and the next day it would drop by 10 per cent or more. "This makes the farmers feel insecure or dissatisfied", he explained.

Mr Padmore also made a plea to Firestone: that they consider assisting with the transportation of rubber from the farms. He said the company could transport the commodity at a cheaper rate than the farmers. He was optimistic that Firestone would give consideration to this suggestion.

Supply Store

The Acting Minister of Agriculture, Capt. Sirleaf, said his Ministry had not yet been officially informed of the Firestone decision, but he nevertheless welcomed it.

He said he was sure many rubber planters, including himself, would re-open their farms, the employment situation would improve and Government would be sure to get some revenue from the sale of rubber.

His only concern, he said, was that those farmers whose farms had closed may find it difficult re-opening, because his experience had been that once you close a farm, the cups, spouts, wire and other farm supplies disappear.

People steal them and to re-open you have to re-supply — and that's costly", he added.

Mr. Hermeling, who has been in charge of Firestone Cavalla in Cape Palmas for the past eight years, said that in addition to the price increase, the company would re-open its farm supply store in Harbel, to make it easier for farmers to get their supplies.

Firestone would also re-introduce its rubber advisory service; that means placing the company's expertise at the disposal of needy farmers.

CSO: 4700/1383

CLUE INTERESTED IN CONTINUING MINERAL EXPLORATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

The president of Coastal Liberian Uranium Enterprises, Inc., (CLUE), Mr. George Nivers, yesterday gave assurances to the Liberian Government that his company was still very much interested in continuing its mineral exploration here.

In a telephone call yesterday to the Minister of Lands, Mines and Energy, Dr. Fodee Kromah, from the company's headquarters in Houston, Texas, U.S.A., Mr. Nivers said the rumor that CLUE was closing down and getting out of Liberia "was not true".

He assured Dr. Kromah that if the company contemplated such a move, the Government would be duly informed, in conformity with the concessions agreement.

The long distance call came in the wake of widespread rumors that the company was pulling out of Liberia, following its sale of most of its equipment and its laying off of 75 per cent of its workers.

The Daily Observer, in its May 13th issue, carried a story in which CLUE's general manager, Mr. Leslie Kaye, denied the rumor and explained that the laying off of personnel and sale of some of the company's equipment were due to the fact that during the rainy season, the company usually scaled down its operations and concentrated on lab work.

CLUE has been operating in Liberia since 1977, in a uranium exploration exercise, with the option to mine uranium and two other minerals, if they were found. So far the company has spent close to $12 million in the exploration.

Mr. Kaye explained that the company had become somewhat disenchanted by current decline in the importance of uranium on the world market.

Minister Kromah, in an interview with the Daily Observer, said the decline was due to the closing down of many nuclear plants in the United States, owing to pressure from the environmentalists.

He confirmed that the company's operations are currently restricted to lab work. He said they had collected samples which are now being analyzed in their labs here and in Denver, Colarado.

The company had further integrated the geological, geophysical and geochemical results obtained from their exploration and fed the data into a computer. The result has been a data based map on which they pinpointed some important areas of mineralization.

'Exclusivity'

Dr. Kromah said the St. John River zone was observed to be a significant mineralized area which was worth studying further to determine its economic mining prospects.

For this reason, he said, the company had requested that Government grant them "exclusivity", or the sole right to explore the area and to mine whatever minerals they found there.

But after careful analysis, the Government turned down the request because it was felt not to be in the best interest of Liberia, Dr. Kromah said.

It was felt that the area was too large and could have up to a half dozen different minerals, for which it would not be wise to grant to one company the exclusive right to mine, he explained.

For the company's part, they were afraid that what they discovered might be given to other companies, if the right to mine were left open.

But, Mr. Kromah added, "it would not be in Government's interest at this time to give the whole area to one company.

CSO: 4700/1383

EGYPTIAN DRUG DONATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 3 Jun 82 pp 3, 6

[Excerpt] Sixty-three cartoons of assorted drugs, including aspirin, chloroquine and antibiotic were Tuesday presented to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare by the Egyptian Government.

Presenting the drugs at the JFK drug depot, Egyptian Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. A.F. Hay, said the presentation of the drugs was in compliance with the technical cooperation, and bilateral relation existing between Liberia and Egypt which he said has been firmly strengthened by Head of State Doe's recent visit to that country.

He said the Egyptian Government and its people would continue to do everything possible to maintain and develop the existing excellent cooperation between the two countries.

Accepting consignment of the drugs, Health and Social Welfare Minister, Mrs. Martha Sandolo-Belleh, thanked Ambassador Hay for the drugs.

Minister Belleh said the gift was a manifestation of the friendly ties between the two countries, and said the drugs would also help to solve some of the Ministry's problems in its efforts to ensure continued supply of drugs to rural clinics.

CSO: 4700/1383

CHINESE SAID SATISFIED WITH PRODUCTION AT RICE PROJECT

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 26 May 82 p 1

[Text] **THE leader of a five-man Chinese Technical Co-operation Inspection Mission, Mr. Mao-Ying Tziu said members of the mission were satisfied with the production of rice with the help from Chinese technical experts at different rice schemes in the country.**

He was speaking at Chileka International Airport on departure yesterday after a week's visit to Malawi to inspect different Chinese aided rice schemes that members of the mission were very happy to see high rice production in all the rice schemes.

Mr. Mao-Ying, Director of Bureau of Agriculture in the Ministry of Economic Affairs in the Republic of China (ROC) said the mission was also happy to see farmers working very hard and co-operate with Chinese technical experts in the growing of paddy rice.

He noted that the ROC made a good contribution to the agricultural development of Malawi and "I hope the relationship between the two countries will improve from strength to strength."

Mr. Mao-Ying pointed out that farmers in the country could increase the production not only of rice but also of other crops with the co-operation between the Chinese experts and the farmers here.

"After appraisal of our agricultural co-operation programme between our countries, all members are satisfied with the work that has been carried out here because of the support from government authorities, the people and our assistance," he noted.

Mr. Mao-Ying added that the mission will make a report about their inspection in Malawi when they got back home.

CSO: 4700/1393

BRIEFS

TOBACCO MONEY TO FARMERS--A sum of K17,309.88 has gone into pockets of farmers around Nsaru area within two days of the opening of Nsaru ADMARC Market in the area of Traditional Authority Kabudula where they sold Northern Dark Fire tobacco, the market's Area Supervisor has disclosed. Speaking in an interview yesterday, the Area Market Supervisor, Mr. Gilbert Kachingwe, said that a total of 32,241 kilos of the Northern Dark Fire tobacco has been sold within two days of the opening of the market, with K17,309.88 going into pockets of farmers around the Nsaru ADMARC Market. The Area Market Supervisor said that Grade C One of the Northern Dark Fire tobacco was selling at 59.5 tambala per kilo; Grade C Two at 57 tambala per kilo; Grade F at 40 tambala per kilo; Grade G One at 53 tambala per kilp; Grade G Two at 44 tambala per kilo and Grade X Two at 13 tambala per kilo. He said the market, which opened on Monday, May 17, will close in August this year. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 21 May 82 p 1]

JAPANESE TOBACCO BUYERS--BLANTYRE, Tuesday--Sunao Mukai, manager of Cigarette Manufacturing Department (blending section) of the Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation in Tokyo arrived in Malawi to buy tobacco. He said at Chileka Airport that the corporation had been Malawi's leaf for 13 years. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 26 May 82 p 1]

TEA PRICES--BLANTYRE, Tuesday--Malawi Tea continues to fetch fairly good prices at both local and international markets, according to a Tea Brokers Central Africa Ltd. auction report in Limbe. According to the report 233,030 kg. of tea were sold on auction, during the week ending May 18, at an average price of 111.12 tambala--a slight decrease on last week's figure of 267,070 kg. of tea sold--and .09 tambala cheaper than last week, but much better than last year's prices. "There was a fair general demand of better grade teas, while poorly made teas and offgrade fannings were again a weak feature," says the report. Malawi's crop figures continue to rise and now stand at 19.8 million kg. at the end of April this year and compares well with south India and Kenya with 20.1 million kg. and 20.6 million kg. respectively. Only Sri-Lanka was well ahead of all three countries at 36.2 million kg. the report says. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 26 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1387

ISLAMIC LEADER PUBLICIZES LETTER TO SOVIET ENVOY, ACCUSES OPPONENTS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 10 May 82 p 5

> [Text] Serious accusations were leveled against the MMM by Mr Yousouf Mohamed, one of the leaders of the Mauritian Islamic Party (PIM), during a meeting at Plaine Verte yesterday, attended by some 2,000 persons (official estimate). Citing a 24 September 1971 letter to the Soviet Union's ambassador to Mauritius from Mr Herve Masson, Sr., former member of the MMM Politburo and former chief editor of the newspaper LE MILITANT, Mr Mohamed alleged that the MMM "had already appealed in writing for Russian financial and military assistance."

In the same letter, the MMM "Shadow Cabinet" supposedly solicited the Soviet ambassador's intercession with his country's government in order to help the MMM "establish contacts with other socialist governments and worldwide revolutionary organizations, notably with the GDR and the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization." It was also specified in the letter that these requests should not be considered "exorbitant," in light of the benefits that the USSR and all the socialist countries would derive from having the MMM take power in Mauritius and from a revolutionary transformation of the regime. All the more since, if one is to believe the letter cited by Mr Mohamed, "Our position in the Indian Ocean could quickly make us a sort of little Afro-Asian Cuba."

This revelation was the main purpose of the PIM meeting at Plaine Verte yesterday. Besides Mr Mohamed, four other speakers addressed the gathering, namely Mr Raouf Jeerooburkhan, who chaired the meeting, and Messrs Issac Lallmohamed, Rashid Mohamed, Ismael Nawoor and Sidick Naudeer. A notable absence, however, was that of Mr Ahmed Hyderkhan, former assistant police commissioner, who was one of the founding members of PIM. In fact, Mr Hyderkhan has not chaired PIM meetings for over a month, supposedly for "health reasons." According to PIM leaders, he is currently being treated at a clinic on the Island of Reunion.

Let us emphasize that none of the five party speakers spared the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] or its leader, Mr Harish Boodhoo. In fact, the PSM was presented to the citizens of Port Louis as being "a real danger to the Moslem community as a whole."

The letter which Mr Yousouf Mohamed brought to light was worded as follows:

"24 September 1971

"To the Soviet Ambassador to Mauritius

"Mr Ambassador,

"With the events which came to a head in April and September becoming a serious political and social crisis, it seems that a fall of the government, followed by general elections, could well occur within the next few months, unless, of course, a rightwing dictatorship were to be installed by repressive means.

"Be that as it may, the MMM, you are undoubtedly aware, enjoys widespread popular support and must consider the first hypothesis and be prepared to assume power and its responsibilities. It is in view of this possibility that we have formed a 'shadow cabinet.' It is in this regard that I address you today.

"1. Following a first meeting with your assistant, Mr Leonov, it was my understanding that the USSR might be willing to help us very discreetly. As a first favor, Comrade Leonov asked me to publish the Brezhnev Report in full in LE MILITANT. In return, funds would then be released to the MMM. This has never been done. Through an intermediary, Leonov informed me that we had to wait for your return.

"Could I ask you to consider this question as soon as possible? My newspaper is in fact having financial problems, and must deal with numerous court cases. Moreover, to Mauritian public opinion, the publication of that text signifies collusion between the USSR and the MMM!

"2. In your absence, I met two of your colleagues and gave them a list of topics which I should like to discuss with the embassy.

"a. What would be the attitude of the USSR in the event that the MMM should come to power through elections or by other means?

"On the other hand, if we should have to face brutal repression and if the case should be submitted to the United Nations, could we count on the support of the USSR?

"c. Could the embassy help us, even indirectly, in establishing contact with other socialist governments and worldwide revolutionary organizations, especially the GDR and the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization? A comrade assures me that you would be ready to do so through the intermediary of the Moscow Afro-Asian Committee.

"d. Could a disguised form of financial aid be given to us (for example from party to party)?

"e. Would it be possible to obtain some study or travel scholarships for certain members of the MMM chosen by us?

"I don't believe these requests are exorbitant, considering the benefits that the USSR and all the socialist countries would derive from having the MMM take power in Mauritius and from a revolutionary transformation of the regime. Our position in the Indian Ocean could quickly make us a sort of little Afro-Asian Cuba.

"Therefore, Mr Ambassador, I hope that my letter today will receive your closest attention and that you will accept all my best wishes."

After reading this letter, Mr Mohamed remarked that he would be unpatriotic if he didn't attack the MMM. He said that he would rather lose the elections by criticizing the MMM than betray the Mauritian people and the Moslem community. In the speaker's opinion, the MMM has remained fundamentally Marxist. Masson's letter proves it. In the same fashion, the real nature of the MMM has been hidden by keeping Mr Dev Virahsawmy out of the spotlight.

As a whole, Mauritians are demanding change nowadays. However, what change should be chosen? Mr Mohamed has insisted that the electorate should not opt for a change which would "strengthen the country's ties to the same Russia which continues to destroy Afghanistan." Such a change would not be in the Moslem interest, because with the accession of a Marxist government, Saudi Arabia would close its doors to Mauritians and the emigrant workers would be repatriated. Today, Mauritius needs a change of regime which would put an end to corruption and waste, and would establish social justice for all.

Mr Mohamed then denied having negotiated for an important loan from Arab countries on behalf of the government. He said he had never done any such thing. Only government ministers have such powers. Commenting on an anti-PIM tract which is currently circulating in Plaine Verte, Mr Mohamed denied having had anything to do with Sir Gaetan Duval during the coalition government. He had chosen to remain in the coalition government in order to make sure whether or not the rights of Moslems were protected.

9939
CSO: 4719/1005

PARTY SPOKESMAN RESPONDS TO CRITICISM

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 10 May 82 p 5

[Report headlined: "Mr P. Berenger: 'A Personal Initiative'"]

> [Text] Reacting to the statements made yesterday by Mr Yousouf Mohamed, and to Mr Herve Masson's letter, Mr Paul Berenger told LE MAURICIEN this morning that it was a "personal initiative which didn't bind the MMM."

Mr Berenger emphasized that this letter is over 12 years old. "It must be remembered," he said, "that at that time, when Herve Masson declared in LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE that Mauritius should be a little Cuba, he was severely reprimanded and censured by the MMM with which he was in disagreement concerning the Soviet Union. This disagreement, among other things, subsequently led him to leave the MMM. As for us, our attitude toward the Soviet Union, from the 1968 tank invasion of Czechoslovakia until the present day, including the events in Poland and Afghanistan, has always been perfectly clear. Our attitude has never been the one expressed by Herve Masson on his own account in that letter."

9939
CSO: 4719/1005

PIM DENOUNCES PAN SPOT ADVERTISEMENTS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 9 May 82 p 6

> [Text] The Mauritian Islamic Party (PIM) opposed the decision of the National Alliance Party (PAN) to make use of television "spots" on television. In their view, such a policy discriminates from the start against those who do not have the means to pay for such promotional advertisements and proves that the government is ready to use television for any means whatever. They also deplored "the low attacks" made by means of these publicity "spots."

According to the PIM spokesman, those responsible for these publicity "spots" took unfair advantage of the trust of "people who did not even know that these films were going to be used for the purpose of political propaganda."

Yousouf Mohamed, leader of the PIM, also condemned the decision made the previous week by the minister of information reserving to himself the power to accept or to reject any promotional advertisement at his discretion. The PIM, he added, is frustrated in the face of such favoritism. He also criticized the members of the PAN who attacked Libya during the publicity spot Wednesday night without at the same time giving the country's representatives the right of reply on MBC/TV. "We condemn the low attacks of these apprentice politicians," he emphasized.

Moreover, the leader of the PIM warned the government authorities against any attempt to attack the Libyan embassy. According to information given by Mohamed the government is thinking of closing the Libyan Embassy a few days before the elections. Such a decision, he indicated, runs the risk of causing a general uprising.

The PIM leader also castigated those who criticize Saudi Arabia, and the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] for its remarks about the Libyan embassy.

Furthermore, Mohamed demanded details from the government and from the leaders of the MMM/PSM coalition about granting unemployment benefits. He also asked that the government define the criteria it intends to follow in recruiting the unemployed.

Mohamed made an allusion to the promises made by the leaders of the MMM/PSM alliance with regard to the abolition of export tax on sugar produced by small growers. He labeled such a promise "an empty electoral husk" and indicated that the members of the MMM and PSM who have sat in parliament ought to know that small growers are not affected by the export tax.

Mohamed also criticized the promises of tax reductions made by the MMM/PSM alliance and demanded that its leaders explain how they plan to go about paying for unemployment benefits while granting tax reductions at the same time.

He alleged that the candidates of the PIM and its leader in particular are presently the object of a slanderous campaign conducted in Port Louis by the MMM with the sole purpose of discrediting them.

Furthermore, Mohamed gave permission to all interested to make inquiries about his bank account and denied rumors circulated in some areas to the effect that he had received money from a foreign power.

He also maintained that some PIM candidates had been threatened by notorious persons and hoped that the campaign might proceed peacefully.

9824
CSO: 4719/1006

MIDEAST INTEREST IN MAURITIAN LABOR FORCE GROWS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 25 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] The Middle East is besoming increasingly interested in the Mauritian labor force. Abdallah Lefevre,of Saudi Oger, a Saudi Arabian construction company, is in Mauritius at the moment to recruit about 50 Mauritians. They will be hired for construction of palaces at Medina and Mecca, in Saudi Arabia.

The persons recruited are mainly engineers, building technicians, electricians, and cabinet-makers. They will leave in 2 groups of 25.

Mr Lefevre expressed a wish to visit the workers recruited on their worksites. He also went to the Industrial Trade Training Center (ITTC) at Beau-Bassin, and to the School of Industrial Technology at the University of Mauritius to get an idea of the courses offered. Mr Lefevre is leaving Mauritius this week.

Saudi Oger Company employs 14,000 persons, and specializes in high quality building construction.

In his turn, John Wright, general manager of the Amra Hotel in Amman, Jordan, will be in Mauritius around 10 May. He is coming to recruit about 100 persons, particularly cashiers, cooks, barmen, bellboys, hotel waiters, a party chef, a restaurant manager, a laundry manager, a floor supervisor, and an assistant accountant. Wages range from 1,800 to 6,000 rupees a month. Mr Wright will be accompanied by Mr O'Carroll, an official from the same hotel.

A few days ago, 250 persons were recruited by the Fast Contracting Company, Limited (FCC), and the National Quarry Company, Limited (NQC), of Saudi Arabia (L'EXPRESS, 17 April 82). Another 70 will be recruited in July and August by the FCC.

In addition, about 50 workers left a week ago for the Palestine-Meridien Hotel in Iraq.

In addition to Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Qatar, Jordan is interested in Mauritius.

Editorial Note: Foreign manpower employed in Saudi Arabia is distributed as follows: 800,000 Yemenis, 400,000 Filipinos, 250,000 Palestinians, 250,000 Koreans, 200,000 Pakistanis, 150,000 Indians, 100,000 Thai, 200,000 Syrians and Lebanese, 45,000 Americans, and some 40,000 British. (THE ECONOMIST, 13 February 1982).

12149
CSO: 4719/947

SAUDI ARABIA SEEKS TO RECRUIT 250 WORKERS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 17 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] Jamil M. Nasr, assistant general manger of the Fast Contracting Company, Bob Peacock, maintenance manager of the same company, Abdullah Saleh Mohamed, and Done-U-Wi, general manager and mechanical engineer of the National Quarry Company, Limited, are presently in Mauritius to recruit some 250 Mauritians for Saudi Arabia.

Up to yesterday afternoon, about 200 Mauritians had already been interviewed and selected. The rest will be following in the next few days. Those now being recruited, truck drivers, electricians, mechanics, foremen, supervisors, laboratory technicians, and construction workers, among others, will be working in a factory that produces prefabricated house construction modules. About 70 more Mauritians will be hired in July or August to work on the construction sites.

Fast Construction Company, which is part of the Dallah Group of Companies, like the National Quarry Company, Limited, has obtained a contract for construction of 1,200 homes of three types, in the 350 to 434 square meter (3,000 to 3,600 square foot) range. The contract is worth 245 million American dollars (about 2.7 million rupees). The majority of the homes are built with prefabricated elements. Construction started in January, 1981, and will be finished in September 1984 [words missing] at the Djedda construction site. "The results are good. They are doing well," he said.

Mr Nasr stressed that several sports facilities as well as medical facilities are made available to Mauritian workers in Saudi Arabia.

12149
CSO: 4719/947

LP OFFICIAL HITS MMM OBSTRUCTION OF AIRPORT PROJECT

Port-Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 10 May 82 p 6

> [Text] Sir R. Ghurburrun: The MMM prevented us from going ahead with the northern airport. It was in the presence of a tired, drowsy and untalkative Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam that the Swastika Club of Pointe-aux-Piments celebrated its 18th anniversary on Friday. Sir Seewoosagur's two fellow candidates of district No 5, Sir R. Ghurburrun and V. Boodram, were also present.

In a brief address, Sir Seewoosagur asked Mauritians to concentrate their efforts on ensuring the development of the country. He congratulated the leaders of the club for their activities and for having held high the torch of Mauritian youth.

In a diplomatic speech, Sir Robin congratulated the young people of the club for their voluntarist spirit which has maintained the existence of this association for 18 years. Without the clubs, young people who are unemployed today are inclined to give themselves to drugs or alcoholism. The speaker placed the unemployment problem in a world economic context (inflation and recession) and in a national one (these last 5 years the country has undergone floods, cyclones and drought in addition to strikes which were a blow to the country's economy).

Moreover, he accused the MMM of having prevented the government from going ahead with the northern airport project and declared that, if victorious, he would refuse to repay this debt. Furthermore, Sir Robin expressed satisfaction at the government's accomplishments, notably the changes in the Napoleon Code, which from the begining of this year gives legal recognition to Hindu and Muslim religious marriages. On this score alone, he cried, the feminine population of Asian origin should give their support to the Labor Party.

V. Boodram spoke for a few minutes about the government's achievements, notably free medical treatment, the electrification of the island, and the improvement of road infrastructure etc.

9824
CSO: 4719/1006

MUSLIM GROUP CIRCULATES SECTARIAN TRACT

Mauritius THE NATION in French 9 May 82 pp 1, 8

> [Text] A sectarian tract in circulation in the country. The Muslim core of the MMM, which according to words attributed to a party leader represents 90 percent of this ethnic group, is demanding its rights. The group Al Fateh is taking the task upon itself in a tract written in a style similar to that of a pro MMM weekly. In sum, the tract comes straight out with claims of which the leadership of the party is not unaware.

The core group demands:

1) That Friday be the public holiday for Muslims and not Sunday. The constitution should guarantee this right.
2) That a piece of ground near the citadel or the Montagne des Signaux, of a reasonable altitude at least, be sold to the Libyan Embassy, which would build a mosque on it. (Muslims have the right to have such a scared place, as the Hindus have Grand Bassin and the Creoles have Marie, Reine de la Paix).
3) The Muslims be drawn in sufficient numbers from the public and private sectors.
4) That two Muslims be appointed to the Public Service Commission, to the Police Service Commission, and to the Local Government Service Commission.
5) That an embassy be opened in Tripoli but that that in Cairo should not close its doors.
6) That a fifth of radio and television time be reserved for Muslims.

The Muslim core group insists that six important ministries be granted them: education, health, agriculture, housing, employment and commerce. Names put forward are: Khodabux, Maudarbaccus, Kasenally, Gendoo, Sobadur and Uteem.

No precise details are given on the role the Kader Bhayat would have but it is clear that, being in the first rank, he is entitled to a key post, probably that of deputy prime minister.

But the tract contains an important message also: "Zette ou le corps nette dans sa bataille quie pe vini. Soutenir tous candidats MMM and PSM avec

intelligence [Support all MMM and PSM candidates intelligently] Oune trouve couma election candidats musulmans fine deroule la campagne--on conne que bisin vote avec intelligence cette fois-ci." The word "intelligently" appears twice as if to stress its importance.

On Friday the MMM newspaper omitted the message, alleging that the tract emanated "from the right." However, the leadership of the party was not unaware of the claims of this particular group. Al Fateh merely circulated them in written form.

9824
CSO: 4719/1006

BRIEFS

LIBYAN AMBASSADOR WARNED--The Libyan ambassador to Mauritius, I. al-Jaddy, has again been warned by the Mauritian government after his embassy made a gift of airline tickets to three Mauritian trades union officials without first informing the Mauritian government. In a diplomatic note delivered to the Libyan mission, the Mauritian government recalled the terms of a communique that it sent out last 30 January. In the communique the Mauritian government had specially drawn the attention of the Libyan representatives in Mauritius to invitations to Mauritians to visit Libya, and asked them to first obtain the government's authorization. Moreover, the government indicated that it should be notified in advance of any contributions of money of goods. It would seem that the Libyan diplomats gave explanations that have not quite satisfied the government. The Libyan representative explained that he never had any intention of infringing the government-imposed restrictions under the terms of the diplomatic communique. The airline tickets are believed to be connected with an African conference that was to take place in Tripoli. [Text] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 24 Apr 82 p 1] 12149

RECRUITMENT OF PHYSICIANS REPORTED--The Public Service Commission is currently studying records on doctors that it has interviewed with a view to filling the posts left vacant by doctors who have gone off to try their luck in Saudi Arabia. About 25 doctors will be recruited as quickly as possible to go to work in government medical services. Even though only 19 doctors left for Saudi Arabia, several more positions became vacant when certain other state physicians went abroad on "leave without pay." It was in March that the PSC [Public Service Commission] published the job openings. Interviews of doctors who were candidates have been spread over the past 2 or 3 weeks. The doctors appointed will start work as soon as possible to fill the vacancies as soon as possible. At present there are about 65 doctors registered with the Department of Health who would like to belong to the civil service. The minister of health can only recruit doctors as his annual budget permits. In the present case, appointments will not burden the budget, since only replacement of doctors who are resigning is involved. [Text] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 26 Apr 82 p 7] 12149

MMM INJUNCTION REFUSED--The request for a writ of temporary injunction made to the supreme court by the secretary general of the MMM, Paul Berenger, asking it to pass a temporary judgment ordering the MBC [Mauritian Broadcasting Corporation] to stop broadcasting a Labor Party film was refused yesterday by his Lordship Judge Victor Glover. Me Aneerood Jugnauth, who appeared on behalf of Paul Berenger, maintained that certain sections of the film were highly defamatory to P. Berenger and that the injury done to the latter could not be compensated for by damages. In his decision, Judge Glover held that some sections of the film were defamatory. Nevertheless, he affirmed that he could not prohibit the broadcasting of the film over MBC/TV for reasons he gave in his decision. After the supreme court's decision, Paul Berenger indicated his intention to institute defamation proceedings against MBC and those in the Labor Party responsible for broadcasting the film. [Excerpt] [Mauritius LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 12 May 82 p 1] 9824

UDM REGISTRATION FOR ELECTION--The Mauritian Democratic Union, whose request for registration in view of the next general elections had been declared inadmissible by the Electoral Service Commission for faulty drafting, will be able to participate in the elections of 11 June, following an order given yesterday by Judge Rajsoomer Lallah. [Excerpt] [Mauritius LE MAURICIEN in French 28 April 82 p 1] 9824

4719/1006

BRIEFS

SOVIET FILM COOPERATION--A group of Soviet filmmakers will arrive in Mozambique tomorrow to begin work on a joint film production with members of the Mozambique National Film Institute, the INC. The film will be about the social transformations taking place in Mozambique and the country's developing relations with other socialist countries. The joint venture comes under the terms of an agreement signed last month between the Soviet film production company and the INC. [Text] [MB171410 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 17 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1414

GNPP LEADER REPORTED LOSING CONTROL OF PARTY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 May 82 p 2

[Text]

IT is now certain that the Great Nigerian People's Party (GNPP) is heading for another split.

Gongola State Governor, Alhaji Abubakar Barde told the New Nigerian in Lagos that the GNPP leader, "Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim has lost control of the party."

He said that the GNPP National Congress scheduled for June 12 would decide whether or not to expel Alhaji Ibrahim. Alhaji Barde added that "FEDECO will know that he (Waziri) has been legitimately expelled", if the party decided so.

Asked to comment more on the forthcoming national congress, Alhaji Barde said that Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim was expected to preside "but if he is absent, his deputy will preside and if expelled, he (Waziri) stands expelled."

Alhaji Barde said he tried to see the GNPP leader on Monday but was told that he had gone to Kaduna for business.

Governors of the two GNPP-controlled states, Gongola and Borno were present at the PPA summit meeting in Lagos.

The Gongola State Governor said that nobody ordered him not to attend the PPA summit meeting.

Last Friday, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim told a news conference that the PPA had collapsed and ordered Alhaji Goni to stop attending the 12 governors' meeting with immediate effect.

The PPA summit meeting was attended by all the leaders of the PPA and their governors except the GNPP leader, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim and the Bendel State Governor who had not arrived when the first session of the meeting began.

In a related development, the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) called on the Federal Electoral Commission and the law enforcement agencies to investigate the allegation of Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim that most of the information filed by the PPP for registration were faked.

The call was contained in a statement issued in Lagos by the acting National Publicity Secretary of the party, Mr Sonny Arinyedokiari.

Mr Arinyedokiari noted that Alhaji Waziri's revelations on the PPA and PPP deserved to be investigated with all seriousness by the FEDECO and the law enforcement agencies so that those responsible for the "detestable act" could be brought to book that the idea of a PPP would not work.

On Monday, the new Borno State GNPP chairman disassociated the GNPP from both the PPA and PPP and ordered the state gover-

CSO: 4700/1380

NECESSITY OF REDUCING POLITICAL OFFICES TO BE EXAMINED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 May 82 p 16

[Article by Clement Eluaka]

[Text] **THE House of Representatives is to set up a ten-man committee to examine the necessity of reducing the number of federal political office holders in the country.**

It would also re-examine and reappraise all major contracts awarded by the Federal Government.

A motion to this effect was tabled on the floor of the House by the leader of the House, Alhaji Yunusa Kaltungo.

It was reliably gathered that a resolution to table the motion was reached at a meeting of party leaders in the House with the Speaker, Chief Edwin Umie Ezeoke.

However, the motion stipulated that salaries and estacode allowances of members of the National Assembly be slashed by 10 per cent respectively.

This motion further explained that the exercise was to assist the Federal Government in its efforts of revamping the country's flagging economy.

Supporting the motion, Mr. Funsho Akinyosoye (UPN, Ondo) said that it was necessary that members took the lead in assisting the Federal Government in going austere.

He urged the proposed committee to look into the problems of inflated contracts and its priorities.

In his contribution, Mr. Dagogo Princewill (NPN, Rivers) observed that the proposed reduction in member's salaries was a panicky measure adding that it was unnecessary and uncalled for.

He, however, called for total eradication of estacode allowances for members.

Mr. J. U. Ugeh (NPN, Benue) suggested that the President and Vice President's salary be reduced by 50 per cent and 40 per cent respectively, while those of ministers be slashed by 30 per cent.

CSO: 4700/1380

WARNING ISSUED ON TOO MUCH AUSTERITY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Limits of Austerity"]

[Text] JUST about everybody, including its political opponents, is agreed that the austerity measures imposed by the federal administration to pull our economic chestnuts out of the fire are quite in order. Some may, with good reason, question the wisdom of the National Assembly giving near-absolute powers to the President to put things back in shape, but few would doubt that he has so far put them to good and acceptable use. Still we would like to caution the administration against misjudging the public mood to go along with the austerity measures by proceeding to impose other measures which are unjustifiable. Already, we can detect signs of this.

In his letter to the National Assembly about his government's decision to cut the pay (by 12½% from April 1) and whittle down the perks enjoyed by political office holders, President Shehu Shagari said similar measures would soon be taken for the public service. We think the federal government should reconsider this decision. Already, the Nigeria Labour Congress is issuing ominous threats against all governments, should workers' pay be cut. And quite predictably the Academic Staff Union of Universities is kicking against the suspension of their new and better salary structure and threatening to down their chalks again. There cannot be a worse time for stikes than now, especially when, as in this case, they are avoidable.

We are not however urging some rethinking on the matter simply because workers are threatening to strike. Rather it is because there is not much justification in subjecting the public servants too to such cuts in their income. True these hard times call for all-round sacrifice, but lets face it, the public service pay structure is hardly the source of our present economic misfortunes. The structure is something that has been arrived at after commissions upon commissions, dating all the way back to the colonial times. This systematic approach is in sharp contrast to the arbitrary manner in which political office holders in all parties fixed, against all public outcry, not only their salaries but also took care of their little comforts at considerable public expense. This and our generous treatment of the business (especially the non-manufacturing) sector are the main source of our woes.

We do think there is a good case for trimming down some of the priviledges enjoyed by those in the higher hierarchy of the public sector, but to cut public sector pay right across the board, would be unfair. It is afterall the middle and lower income group, the majority of whom are in the public service, who will bear the brunt of the austerity measures.

CSO: 4700/1380

AUSTERITY MEASURES REPORTED RAISING PRICES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 May 82 p 9

[Text] **PRICES of some commodities apd services have gone up since the Federal Government introduced measures to redeem the country's economy.**

A market survey conducted by the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in some parts of the country, however showed that the rise in prices vary according to places.

In Port Harcourt, prices of some foodstuffs rose sharply in the past two weeks. For instance, a bag of rice which before the austerity measures sold at 45 Naira, now sells at 65 Naira, while a bag of beans rose from 90 Naira to 120 Naira.

The quantity of meat which people bought for about 5 Naira at the main market a month ago now costs twice that price.

However, prices of gari and yam have remained constant.

The survey showed that stalls for imported fabrics at the major markets in the city, remained sealed up by their owners following increased raids by customs officials.

At present, a taxi ride in Port Harcourt costs 20 kobo for short distances while passengers pay 10 kobo a drop.

Some bus drivers interviewed said that new fares would come into effect soon.

In Sokoto, a bag of American rice now sells at between 68 Naira and 70 Naira instead of 45 Naira for which it was sold before the new measures. Thailand rice sold at 28 Naira before, now costs between 58 and 60 Naira a bag.

The rice of a 10-kilogramme packet of semovita has risen from 7.50 Naira to 9 Naira while that of two-kilogramme packet shows an increase of about 40 kobo.

A tin of groundnut oil sells at 18 Naira, showing an increase of about 3 Naira while the price of palm-oil remained at 18 Naira per tin.

A measure of local rice, beans and gari however shows only a slight increase of between 20 kobo to 30 kobo per measure.

In Bauchi, a measure of long grain rice which sold at 1.70 Naira before the announcement now sells at 2.50 Naira while the Thailand rice which sold at 1.30 Naira per measure now sells at 2 Naira and a measure of gari which sold at 1.50 Naira now sells at 1.70 Naira.

A small tuber of yam which sold at about 1.50 Naira now sells at 2 Naira while a measure of ma[illegible] and guinea corn now sells for 5[illegible] kobo instead of 40 kobo.

Prices of groundnut oil and palm-oil a[illegible]d other essential commodities like, sugar, milk, soap and tooth paste have however not been affected.

The prices of a 50-kilogramme bag of imported rice which rose to over 70 Naira at the commencement of the measures had come down to 55 Naira.

Prices of the various types of imported vegetable oil have also increased by between 30 kobo and 50 kobo, depending on the brand.

The prices of beverages, most of which are locally produced remain unchanged while between 10 kobo and 5 kobo has been added to the cost of imported sugar depending on the size.

There have been increases in the prices of building materials.

Sanitary wares, including baths, wash hand basin, stainless sinks, fitting and water heater have had their prices increased by between 10 per cent and 40 per cent, while various types of wall tiles produced locally now carry an increase of more than 50 per cent.

A textile dealer have complained of poor sales in the last five months.

A market woman, Alhaja Humain Alaga, attributed the poor sale since the beginning of the year to the poor condition of farmers who had little or nothing to live on.

Another woman, who preferred to remain annoymous, lamented "the whole of yesterday I made no sale."

Petrol dealers in Suleja and its environs have raised the price of fuel.

A litre of petrol now sells between 23 kobo and 25 kobo instead of 20 kobo.

Fuel pumps at the petrol stations have been adjusted to record extra cost for the fuel per litre.

Some dealers told NAN "now can we buy something at Sokoto and sell it at the same price without making a profit."

In Kano, the fuel crisis which began last weekend persisted. A drum of petrol is now sold for 100 Naira instead of 40 Naira.

A NAN correspondent observed that motorists were willing to pay "anything for any quantity of fuel they could get."

One of the motorists who claimed to have abandoned his vehicle for three days in petrol station said that he was compelled to pay 10 Naira for a bucket of the commodity.

Traders have resorted to transporting fuel in drums and jerrycans from Kaduna and Plateau states for sale at exhorbitant prices in Kano.

The vehicles abandoned at petrol stations in Kano are those owned by both the Federal and State Governments.

As the situation deteriorated transportation between Kano and other cities had been partially paralysed, the correspondent said.

Shortage of fuel had also been bitting hard in Sokoto in the past two weeks.

Road side dealers were having a field day by selling a gallon of petrol for between 1.50 to 2 Naira.

Scores of motorists and motorcycle onwers sometimes abandoned their vehicles, and went to work in taxis as they could not afford the price of the fuel.

Many of them who had queued for hours at filling stations to fill their tanks were often told at the last minute that there was no fuel.

The secretary of the state-owned Rima Transport Corporation, Alhaji Muhammadu Datti Garba, said on Thursday that the situation would be restored to normal "within a few days."

He said that the shortage was as a result of technical problems at the Kaduna Refinery and assured the public that 13 tankers with a total capacity of 312,000 litres were being awaited.

He said that the corporation's two filling stations in the state capital were busy selling fuel to the public and that rationing had been introduced in government ministries and parastatals.

CSO: 4700/1380

PROS, CONS OF PRESS CENSORSHIP DISCUSSED

National Assembly Approval

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 May 82 p 16

[Text]

THE National Assembly has endorsed the proposed for press censorship during future elections in the country.

This followed the decision of the joint conference of the National Assembly on the Electoral Bill 1981 yesterday which approved the setting up of a National Advisory Council on Federal Government owned mass media organisation.

The press censorship during election was as result of a new clause inserted in the electoral bill by the House of Representatives during deliberation on the bill to the effect that the press would be monitored three months before elections and one month after.

However, the National Advisory Council would comprise of one representative each of all the contesting political parties and its chairman elected from among the members while an official of FEDECO would be nominated as its secretary.

The national advisory council according to the joint conference should allow programme on political activities appear on radio and television network to ensure a free and fair election.

Before this provision was endorsed, it generated a lot of opposition from members who saw it as abnoxious. Those who supported it argued that it would afford all political parties equal opportunity to sell their ideas to the electorate through the mass media.

The provision sailed through by a single vote cast by the chairman of the joint conference, the Deputy Senate President John Wash Pam.

Other amendments passed by the joint committee are that FEDECO should pay the fees of all polling and counting agents employed by all candidates during future elections in the country.

Also, the joint conference adopted a provision which mandated FEDECO to declare null and void the election in any constituency where the number of votes cast exceeded the number of registered votes.

The joint conference rejected a House of Representative amendment which provided that FEDECO should recognise the faction of a party which commands a simple majority in the National Assembly and state assemblies.

It empowered FEDECO to retain for a period of 12 months all documents relating to an election conducted by it.

Senator Criticized

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in english 15 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "It's a Non-Solution"]

[Text] NEXT time Senator John Wash Pam, the Senate Vice-President mouthes words about the need for a free press, pressmen can tell him to go "tell it to the marines" and they would be right: after what he did on Wednesday, he can hardly convince anyone that anything he says for the press are not said tongue in the cheek. As the chairman of the joint conference of the National Assembly on the 1981 Electoral Bill, his alone it was to settle the question of setting up the dubious (at best) National Advisory Council (NAC) to censor the press, three months before and one month after the elections. There was a tie between those for it and against and so it was left to the senator to break the tie. It was most unfortunate that he chose to break it against the press.

Thanks therefore to him, at least the federal owned mass media may read or sound like the Hansard of the National Assembly—boring, wordy and all that—for four months around the elections. During that period irreparable damage could be done to the credibility of the press. As we said on November 27 last year when we first spoke against the idea of NAC, nobody doubts that the fears of politicians not in power about an unfair use of the press by those in power, are valid. But such fears are even more valid for state-owned media. On this count, the idea of NAC is discriminatory against the party in power at the centre except if similar bodies will be set up by the state assemblies.

However all this is really unnecessary and unwise. First of all, elections are won at the polls, not in the mass media no matter what influence people attribute to them. If this were not so, Malam Aminu Kano's PRP and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe's NPP for example, would not have stood a cat in hell's chance of winning any elections in 1979 after all that was said about their taxes. By the same token, the UPN which seems to enjoy the widest favourable publicity in the country's mass media as a whole, would have won the last presidential elections. Secondly, thought it is difficult for politicians to trust each other enough to guarantee fair competition, there is no substitute for such mutual trust if we are to become politically developed. To harry helpless pressmen may be all too easy, but it can only aggravate an already not-so-good state of reporting by the mass media. The National Assembly should therefore think again before sending the bill for the President's signature. The solution to partisan reporting lies in finding means of deterring politicians in power from playing at being editors rather than those not in power joining in.

CSO: 4700/1380

MUSLIMS URGED TO PROMOTE ISLAM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 May 82 p 7

[Text]

MUSLIMS have been called upon to help in the promotion of Islam in all ways possible.

The Emir of Kazaure, Alhaji Ibrahim Adamu, made this call in Kazaure at the opening ceremony of a mosque at the Federal Government Girls' College, Kazaure.

This he said was necessary in order to spread the message of Islam far and wide which in turn would help evolving a peaceful society.

The emir said that as brothers, muslims should unite to enhance the greatness of Islam. He further called on all Muslims to be guided by Islamic instructions and regulations in their day-to-day affairs.

The emir urged the students to be of good behaviour. He appealed for aid from individuals and organisations for the upkeep of the mosque.

In a brief lecture after the opening ceremony, a judge in Kano State Sharia Court of Appeal, Alhaji Naibi Suleiman Wali, explained that Islam was based on the acceptance of Allah as the creator, as well as the only one worth being worshipped.

This acceptance, the Sharia Court judge went on include the acceptance of Prophet Mohammed as the only messenger of God who is worth emulating by all Muslims.

He described the Holy Koran as a book of guidance to Muslims in their daily dealings and urged the students to utilise the mosque to study the Koran and its applications. He finally enjoined them to live in peace and harmony with one another as well as obey their teachers.

Also speaking at the ceremony, the Chairman of Kazaure Local Government, Alhaji Haruna Abdullahi Amaryawa, who chaired the occasion prayed Allah to reward all those who contributed in anyway to the building of the mosque.

He reminded Muslims of the importance of observing all their daily prayers in congregation.

The mosque has a capacity of accommodating 100 worshipers.

CSO: 4700/1381

LAGOS GOVERNOR SUED FOR INSTALLING CHIEF

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 May 82 p 16

[Text]

THE Governor of Lagos and the state Executive Council have been ordered to appear before a Lagos high court today, to explain why they should not be committed to prison for contempt.

The contempt is in connection with a court order of January 13, this year, restraining the state governor and three others from installing Chief Adamo Fagbemi Onikoyi as the new head of the Muti Onikoyi Chieftaincy Family, pending the determination of the consolidated suit.

Other defendants in the case include the state Commissioner for Local Government, the state's Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice, and Chief Adamo Fagbemi Onikoyi

The Muti Onikoyi Chieftaincy Family had urged the court to order the state government to honour the declaration that Idowu Oladapo Fafunwa was the only ruling house of the Muti Onikoyi Family

In a fresh suit filed this week, the plaintiffs said that the defendants had flouted the court's order by installing a new Onikoyi of Lagos

The affidavit stated that the installation and capping of Adamo Fagbemi Onikoyi took place on January 13, this year—the very day on which the order was made

CSO: 4700/1381

SENATOR ANAH, NPP ON FURTHER PARTY ALLIANCES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 May 82 pp 1, 21

[Article by Moses Olorode]

[Excerpt] **THE National Party of Nigeria (NPN) together with factions of the NPP, GNPP and PRP may work out an alliance for the purpose of fighting the 1983 and future elections.**

Dropping the hint at an interview with the New Nigerian in Lagos over the week-end, leader of a faction of the NPP, Senator Anah said it was a logical step to take in view of the realignment moves in the "other camp".

He confirmed that his own faction of the NPP was cooperating fully with the NPN just as the Zik's faction was doing with the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN). Senator Anah's faction has 15 members in the National Assembly.

He said he saw nothing wrong in cooperating with the NPN and hinted that "there may be a possibility of a merger or an alliance in the not-too-distant future".

He would however, he added, talk confidently of an alliance depending on what the PPA decided to do now or in the future.

"If they merge as a political entity, there's nothing preventing us from merging with the NPN and the other factions of the GNPP and PRP to form a party which can resist the onslaught of any political grouping in the country", he declared.

Factions which he said would eventually team up with the NPN are the Anah-led NPP, Mahmud-led faction of GNPP and Aminu Kano-led PRP.

On accusations by the Zik-led faction of the NPP that the Anah group was enjoying undue federal patronage in publicity, Senator Anah denied the allegation and stated that Dr. Azikiwe was merely speaking out of frustration.

He described Dr. Azikiwe as a "selfish politician" who would stop at nothing in preventing the other factions from being heard in public.

He said Dr. Azikiwe's accusation was without foundation because according to him, the national mass media had all along been carrying balanced news, adding, "Zik merely wants to prevent the authentic NPP which I lead from being mentioned in any mass media."

Senator Anah pointed out that Dr. Azikiwe's faction of the NPP was merely being fidgety about the problem which his Anah's faction was posing to them, adding that he was bent on giving Zik's faction a serious battle, "and if possible flush them out of political existence".

CSO: 4700/1393

OJUKWU'S REACTION TO HIS PARDON PUBLISHED

'Forgive Me'

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 May 82 p 16]

[Text] MR. Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu is preparing to come back home from the Ivory Coast where he has been in exile for the past 12 years. Speaking to a Correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in Abidjan at the weekend, Mr. Ojukwu, who was recently pardoned by President Shehu Shagari, said his home-coming could have been early but that he has to look for someone to take care of his business in the Ivory Coast.

He said he was coming back to settle in his village and rest, after these years.

Mr. Ojukwu said he would not think of going into politics now, adding that he would be going back home with an open arm to meet and work with his people.

It was believed in Ivory Coast that Mr. Ojukwu may likely return to Nigeria by the end of this month or first week in June.

Mr. Ojukwu told the BBC correspondent that since the day the news of his pardon was announced by President Shagari, his family and himself have been having very busy nights as his telephone has always been jammed with several calls from various parts of the world.

He said he even had to disconnect the telephone. Since his sojourn in the Ivory Coast after the civil war, Mr. Ojukwu has established a successful business in that country. In a statement he issued in the Ivory Coast earlier, Mr. Ojukwu commended President Shehu Shagari for granting him pardon.

He also commended the President of the Ivory Coast, his Exceliency Houphet Boigny, the ruling party and the people of the Ivory Coast, for their hospitality.

"I return with my hand outstretched in friendship and with malice towards none," Ojukwu said in the statement, adding "those who I thought had wronged me, I had long since forgiven, to those who think I have wronged them, I pray equal forgiveness."

Full Text of Statement

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 May 82 p 16

["Full Text of Ojukwu's Statement" (signed) Emeka Ojukwu]

[Text] *HIS Excellency, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, in a communique issued in Lagos on the 18th of May, 1982, had invited my return to Nigeria at my earliest convenience. This invitation has brought to an end my twelve years of exile in the Republic of the Ivory Coast. May the almighty, the most compassionate be praised.*

I am naturally very happy at the news and wish to express my deepest gratitude to his Excellen-

cy and to the entire people of Nigeria. I wish also to thank my host, his Excellency, Monsieur Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the President of the Ivory Coast, his party, the PDCI-RDA and the most generous and most hospitable people of the Ivory Coast for harbouring me all these years. I am honoured to have had the privilege of learning at the feet of one justly called the sage of Africa, of admiring and studying, at first hand, the Ivorian miracle and of establishing a deep, and I pray, permanent friendship with a people to whom I shall always feel indebted.

It is with great pleasure that I accept my country's invitation. With haste, I shall return to my fatherland and join the ranks of her striving peoples to serve her best interests. For years, unity had proved elusive therefore I wish to dedicate myself to the cause of national unity—to strive selflessly with men and women of all religion, all tribes and all political parties in the search of that unity, which for so long has separated Nigeria from glory and her true greatness. I return with my hand outstretched in friendship and with malice towards none. Those who, I thought, had wronged me, I have long since forgiven—to those who think I have wronged them, I pray equal forgiveness. My return has been made possible by the joint effort of all Nigerians both at home and abroad. My thanks therefore go to all Nigerians whereever they may be. My thanks go also to my many friends, non-Nigerians who have stood by me throughout all adversity, who have helped me both morally and materially during this my journey across this desert. Let me take the opportunity to assure them all that the confidence thus nobly expressed shall not be in vain but rather amply justified. I return home in the interest of unity, in the spirit of total national reconciliation and in the service of progress. I return to my fatherland to serve the people at whatever level they only may decide.

I will shortly indicate the date of my actual return to Nigeria but in the meantime, I wish once again to express my sincere gratitude to President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, to his government, and to all Nigerians, without whom this reconciliation would not have been possible, and to President Houphouet-Boigny whose care has reserved me to be present this memorable day.

The war is ended, there is neither victor nor vanquished. Give peace in our time oh Lord.

CSO: 4700/1393

'DAILY STAR' FAVORABLE TOWARD OJUKWU PARDON

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 22 May 82 p 1

[Editorial in the column "Front Page Comment": "Significance of Ojukwu's Pardon"]

[Text]

THE long awaited amnesty for the former Biafran leader, Col Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu, has come at last. The news was released after President Shagari's consultation with the National Council of States which met early in the week in Lagos. We are overjoyed when we realise that the clemency to Ojukwu came on the same date our editorial asked for immediate pardon for Ojukwu.

WE place on record the invaluable role played by the National Council of States which unanimously gave approval to the memorandum by the President in respect of the presidential clemency to the former Biafran leader. We hereby commend members of the Council of States whose instrumentality has secured Col Ojukwu a free pardon.

FURTHERMORE, we can never lose sight of the effective part played by the leadership of the Nigerian Peoples Party in the issue. The Owelle of Onitsha and the leader of the party, Chief (Dr) Nnamdi Azikiwe had consistently spoken of the need to do away with partisan politics and grant Ojukwu state pardon which he deserved. The Anambra State Governor, Chief Nwobodo, had on his part, remained totally committed, from his relentless and unequivocal pronouncements and appeals, towards the free pardon for Col. Ojukwu. In fact, the NPP as a party must be commended for the various parts it played in this regard.

IT is our honest belief that, with his wealth of knowledge, experience and expertise, Col Ojukwu will certainly contribute in no small measure towards the development and unification of Nigeria. There is no doubt that Nigeria will stand to gain when he finally returns home.

THE significance of this state pardon could be evaluated from many different perspectives. For one thing, it has portrayed members of the National Council of States as responsible and responsive leaders who listen to people when they cry out. For this alone, they again endeared themselves to many Nigerians.

AGAIN, Ojukwu's state pardon will go down in history as the right step in the right direction taken to put a final end to the memories of the last civil war and its consequences. The state pardon has given unqualified credence to the popular slogan: "No victor, No vanquished" which epitomised the end of the war.

NIGERIANS, especially from the Igbo speaking areas who constituted the then Republic of Biafra can now heave a sigh of relief and rejoice that all those who were involved in one way or the other in the execution of the civil war in the country have been restored freedom.

THE clemency has ministered a most suitable antidote for the psychological pains which the Igbos have been suffering due to the 'wanted man' declared on the former leader.

LIKE we said earlier in our comments, our uppermost concern was to see Ojukwu back in Nigeria as a free citizen who can go about his business without fear.

IT would not make any marked difference if any particular person, group of persons or political party had single handedly fought the course for Ojukwu's pardon. This was why we emphasised that the issue should not be politicised in any way.

NIGERIANS, nay, the Igbos in particular can now rejoice along side with their counterparts in the North to welcome back home their sons as they now have the freedom to come home when they will. Once again we thank members of the National Council of States for demonstrating their fatherly role in this issue.

CSO: 4700/1385

ONDO GOVERNOR: 'SICK' ECONOMY TO GET BETTER SOON

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 May 82 p 40

[Text]

ONDO State Governor Michael Adekunle Ajasin yesterday predicted that Nigeria's sick economy would recover within the next six months.

Speaking on the "Ogun Radio" programme — 'Meet The Press' — Chief Ajasin said he was sure the recession would improve soon. "I don't think it will last for, say, more than six months from now, he predicted and added:

Attitude

"I think the oil is back and the OPEC attitude has improved".

Governor Ajasin spoke on why the production of cocoa had been slumping rapidly in the state, well-noted for generating revenue from the crop.

The Governor disclosed that the state could not get farmers to work on the cocoa farms, adding that "there was no sufficient incentive now for farmers".

He pointed out that the government had been advocating a return to the Marketing Board system so that the government would get money to help the farmers.

On the economy of Ondo State, Governor Ajasin said the government had been getting the Federal Government to be interested in the 'BITUMEN' deposit just discovered.

Bitumen, the Governor said, was regarded as "tar-sand from where you could extract petroleum too".

Governor Ajasin said the government would continue to pay its workers remunerations monthly, the economic situation notwithstanding.

Saying that the economic crisi had affected every state, Governor Ajasin announced that Ondo State had been "forced to leave out some projects because we cannot get external loans for them".

CSO: 4700/1385

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN EX-POLICE INSPECTOR, SENATE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 May 82 p 16

[Article by Alaye Gbenoba]

[Text] THE suit filed by the former Inspector General of Police Alhaji M.D. Yusuf against the Senate will be heard today by a Lagos high court.

In the suit, the former police chief is seeking the order of the court to restrain the Senate from inquiring into his alleged involvement in the illegal transfer of 11 million Naira out of the country.

Plaintiff is claiming that if the Senate was allowed to inquire into his alleged involvement, it would amount to a breach of his fundamental human right.

Others who were joined in the suit as defendants are the President of the Senate, Dr. Joseph Wayas, the Clerk of the National Assembly and a Lagos lawyer, Mr. Fred Egbe.

The investigation into the illegal transfer of the money arose from the petition which was forwarded to the Senate by Mr. Egbe alleging that 11 million Naira was transferred out of the country through the S.B. Shipping Line and that the former Inspector General of Police was aware of the transfer.

When the suit was mentioned yesterday at a Lagos high court, Mr. Sowemimo from Chief Sobo Sowemimo's chambers for Alhaji Yusuf asked for an adjournment to enable him file some few relevant papers in connection with the suit.

But Mr. J.A. Kester representing the defendants opposed the application on the ground that it was premature to bring the application.

Mr. Justice Oladipo Williams however granted the application and indicated that the suit will be heard today.

CFO: 4700/1381

FEDERAL MONEY FOR DAMS IN KANO STATE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Federal Government has embarked on the construction of three dam projects at a cost of 150 million Naira, to boost agriculture in Kano State.

The projects are the Hadejia Phase One Irrigation Project to be executed at a cost of 70 million Naira, Kadawa Irrigation Project at 47 million Naira and the Challawa Gorge Dam to cost 30 million Naira.

These were made known by the Special Assistant to the President in Kano State, Alhaji Lawal Kaita, at an interview in Kano yesterday.

Alhaji Lawal Kaita was speaking on development programme being carried out by the Federal Government to develop and improve the state since the present administration came to power in 1979.

The Special Assistant said, work on the Challawa Gorge Dam has already been completed while work is progressing smoothly on the Kadawa Irrigation Project. He said contract for the Hadejia Irrigation Project had been awarded.

He said the irrigation projects when completed would boost the Green Revolution programme in the state as farmers within 50 kilometres radius of the project site would be able to carry out farming activities throughout the year.

Alhaji Lawal Kaita said the Federal Government had continued to provide fertiliser to farmers in the state to boost their production.

Last year alone, he said, over 30,000 tonnes of fertiliser were distributed to farmers adding that about 50,000 would be made available to farmers this year.

Alhaji Lawal Kaita said, the Federal Government has also established industries in the state among which include the National Trucks and the burnt brick industry.

Speaking on road projects executed, Alhaji Lawal Kaita said over 50 million Naira was spent on road construction.

Among the roads constructed, he said, included the Kano-Gumel-Hadejia Road, 240 kilometres at a cost of 36 million Naira; Kano-Katsina Jibia Road, 173 kilometres at a cost of 9.5 million Naira and the Kano-Daura Road at a cost of 5.8 million Naira.

The Special Assistant said various steps have also been taken by the Federal Government to improve the communication system in the state.

He said work on the 10,000 emergency telephone lines was nearing completion with six new post offices built in various parts of the state and 320 postal agents trained to be deployed to each local government area.

Alhaji Lawal Kaita said in spite of the unco-operative attitude of the state government, the Federal Government was able to carry out its housing policy in the state by building 2,000 low cost housing units adding that another 1,000 units would be built during the current financial year.

CSO: 4700/1381

NEED FOR REVISION, REVOCATION OF LAND USE ACT ANALYZED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Let It Be"]

[Text] LATELY the Land Use Act has come under attack from various influential quarters. Some traditional rulers, notably, the Oba of Benin, Omo N'oba Erediauwa II and Alake of Egbaland, Oba Oyebade Lipede, and several leading politicians have called for its review or outright abrogation. The main reason for such calls is that the Act has been all too easily abused. And so it has. The arbitrary manner in which Governor Jim Nwobodo of Anambra State, for example, revoked the occupancy rights of some of his political rivals in Enugu last year is a case in point. Another is the recent revocation of the same rights of the Kano Golf Club by the Kano State Government on grounds of "over-riding public interest." Many more but less dramatic instances cannot be ruled out.

Since the Act has been amenable to abuse, shall we then review or abrogate it? The New Nigerian thinks there is a need for review but finds the wisdom that it should be abrogated questionable, because there is hardly a thing which cannot be abused. Of course, some things are more amenable to abuse than others. But then the Land Use Act has not been any more abused than the previous land tenure system. Can the Oba of Benin, for example, swear that traditional rulers had not abused land whose ownership were vested in them?

The principle of the Act is, we think, quite sound. Its argument that no one should own land but only have right of occupancy may not sit well with the philosophy of our mixed economy but it does, at least in theory, allow for equal access to land by both the weak and strong. Some of its provisions may be flawed but the thing to do is to correct them rather than throw the whole Act away. In this respect the most serious flaw is the provision that the governor in whom ownership is vested on behalf of the people can revoke right of occupancy for "overriding public interest." To guard against arbitrary use of this provision, the public must be involved in determining what is public interest. No one alone should be allowed to decide that.

CSO: 4700/1380

WARNING ISSUED ON RELIGIOUS CLASHES IN KEFFI

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 May 82 p 4

[Letter by Muhammad Abubakar Siddiq in the column "Your Views"]

[Text]

SOME time last month, a Christian evangelical group visited Keffi and staged provocative sermons. In the course of the said sermons, the Reverend maintained that he was once a Muslim but found nothing important in it; that was why he apostated. He went further and quoted verses from the Holy Qur'an and distorted them; that he did for two days.

Luck however, ran out of the Rev. and his clique. This is because in the second day, their reckless, absurd and unbridled utterances drew the attention of the Divisional Police Officer in charge, who, due to his conviction that such utterances is capable of igniting a serious religious clashes, and in his capacity as the custodian of peace and its forestaller in the division, charged the Rev. to court.

The DPO misconceived the fact that the two religions do not weigh equally in the eyes of the Plateau Government, even for the sake of averting religious chaos.

The measure taken by the DPO to prosecute the Rev. was not taken lightly by the Plateau State Government. This is because a letter was sent with immediate dispatch instructing the presiding judge to strike out the case once it came up for hearing. Monday the 26th of April was the date fixed for hearing.

From all indications, the Rev. and his clique heard leakages about the government's order, so Christians trooped up in hundreds and besiege Keffi in a militant mood and conducted yet a more offensive preaching on the Friday preceding the date fixed for hearing.

They preached for two days, and on the said Monday, they held a procession of unlawful assembly across the town and went straight to court numbering about five hundred or even more, chanting provocative slogans and hailing Solomon Lar for a job well done and celebrating their gallant victory.

I learnt that their presence in the court was a nuisance because even court procedures were disrupted. The case was accordingly struck out in compliance with the government's directives.

Now, the question which abounds in the minds of Keffi people is; if in Plateau State the government is pro-Christianity and controls the judiciary, what of the police command, is it controlled also by the state? The people are left wondering as to what line of action the DPO is now taking.

Two years back in Yelwan Shendam, a Muslim body was not only-charged to court, but straight away shooting which claimed many lives. It was meted out to them on the orders of the state government.

The Muslims are not fools, they are critical about all these developments. In fact, when a fool turns to call a wiseman a fool, he is not only making a laughing stock of himself but is staging a sensational madness.

It is a good thing that the Keffi Muslims exercised restraints

throughout this period of provocations. This I believe was emanated from their conviction of the fact that the NSO and all other organisations whose responsibilities was keeping the country peaceful, are on the alert to make accurate reports on the issue, because they dont believe in taking law into their hands. But if these organisations felt that this typical preaching deserve no condemnation, then the people concerned can seek another redress.

So we are by this letter calling on the Plateau State Police Commissioner and the IG to wade into this case in which the DPO, acting in their representative capacity, was forced to drop, so as to avoid clashes. The Muslims have condoned it four times.

CSO: 4700/1381

DISAGREEMENT ON OIL PIPELINE NOTED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 May 82 p 16

[Article by Emman Udoka]

[Text] The refusal by the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) to allow the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) to route a pipeline through the Calabar Port to its (NNPC) Calabar fuel depot, will now cost the tax payer an extra 15 million Naira.

This is because the NNPC now has to spend 18 million Naira to install its pipeline through a new route to its Calabar fuel depot, as against three million Naira it should have spent if it were allowed to route the pipeline through the Calabar port, as in the original plan.

The Deputy Manager of the Pipeline Operations Divison of the NNPC, Dr. G. S. Ihetu, who disclosed this to the Sunday New Nigerian in Kaduna, revealed that whereas only one kilometre of pipeline was needed to link the Calabar fuel depot to a jetty through the Calabar port, the new route for the pipeline was three kilometres long.

Saying that this was responsible for the 15 million Naira increase in the cost of the pipeline link, Dr Ihetu added that it will now take his corporation "a longer time" to install the pipeline through the new route to a jetty (yet to be completed) where refined petroleum products would be received from the Warri refinery by barge and pumped to the Calabar fuel depot.

As a result of this hitch, the Calabar fuel depot, which was completed about two years ago, is yet to start functioning.

Sunday New Nigerian investigations also revealed that two other fuel depots at Gusau in Sokoto state and and Gombe in Bauchi state have also been lying idle for about two years now.

According to the Pipelines boss, Dr. Ihetu, this is because the Kaduna refinery could not produce enough fuel to feed these depots due to the non-functioning of its heavy crude refining unit, since the refinery was commissioned two years ago.

Attributing this to "problem we are facing at Eskravos with facilities for receiving imported heavy crude" for the second distillation unit of the Kaduna refinery now lying idle, Dr Ihetu expressed the hope that "by the end of this year, we will be in a position to install these facilities."

Right now, negotiations are going on over the source of foreign crude for the affected unit of the Kaduna refinery, the Pipelines boss revealed, adding that as soon as the importation and pumping of foreign heavy crude to Kaduna begins, enough products would be produced for the fuel depots now lying idle in the northern states.

Meanwhile, the computer equipment for the control of operations in the 3,000 kilometres network of oil pipelines in the country is still lying virtually idle in the main control room of the Kaduna refinery.

Sunday New Nigerian investigations revealed that, to function effectively, the equipment has to depend on adequate installation of telecommunication facilities in the country.

But, following the inadequate provision of these facilities in the country, the equipment — which should be operated by remote control — is still being operated "the hard way" (manually), since its installation two years ago.

In his comment, the NNPC Pipelines boss, Dr. Ihetu, noted with regret that the installation of the telecommunication facilities needed for effective functioning of the equipment "should have been completed by now if this was treated exclusively as an NNPC project."

But, according to Dr. Ihetu, the project was "tied to other telecommunication projects being executed in the country and as such the equipment has to wait for all these projects to be completed before it can function effectively."

CSO: 4700/1385

IRATE PORT WORKERS DESTROY PROPERTY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 May 82 p 9

[Article by Sunday Uranta]

[Text]

PROPERTIES worth more than 300,000 Naira were destroyed over the week-end when workers of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) went on rampage in Port Harcourt.

Eye witness account said that the workers marched on the ports authority's administrative block to protest against the reorganisation exercise embarked upon by the authority.

However, at a stage, the demonstration took a different turn and the workers started to smash windscreens, window panes and destroy other properties.

Following the rampage, work at the Port Harcourt Wharf was brought to a stand still for more than five hours as both staff of the Nigerian Ports Authority and port users took to their heels.

Sources said that the dock workers' grievance was in protest against a decision of the ports management to reduce the number of gangs (labour force) to eight instead of the former 32.

The sources added that the workers expressed the fear that the reduction might affect some of them.

When security men were later called in to restore law and order, one of the demonstrating workers was arrested while others fled.

Meanwhile, the Ports Manager, Mr. Okon Abia Bassey has expressed shock at the action taken by the dock workers, noting that it was wrong for people to take the laws into their hands.

But in his own reaction, the Chairman of the Dock Workers Union, (DUN) in the state, Mr. A.T. Jack, maintained that his men would not return to work until the NPA revert to its former working condition of 32 men per gang per hook a day, pointing out that the authority would not make profits on stevedore charges at the expense of the poor labourers.

In another development, the Senior Staff Association of Shipping, Clearing and Forwarding Agencies has called on the Federal Government to return the control of all private jetties to the Board of Customs and Excise and the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA).

Making the call last week-end at a press conference, the National President of the association, Mr. Adeyemi Obe, said that the Federal Government should also appoint some Nigerians with wide shipping experience to serve with the two bodies.

CSO: 4700/1381

NATIONAL BOARD BLAMED FOR LOW COTTON PRODUCTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Cotton and Textiles"]

[Text]

AS with all local manufacturers, those of textiles now have another opportunity of a life-time in the protective measures imposed against imports, to mature and prosper. They once had such a chance during the civil war years but they blew it. The result of course was that as soon as consumers were allowed a choice they turned their backs on local textile materials. This second time around, textile manufacturers must not allow the golden opportunity to slip by. Not only are they now even more protected against external competition, but also a walk along any street in our cities would show that it is increasingly becoming fashionable to dress in traditional outfits albeit with a bit of modern touch here and there.

This said, however, it is needless to point out that no amount of exertion on the part of the textile manufacturers can be fruitful without adequate imputs — in particular the principal imput, cotton. If we are going to have a textiles revolution this time, the Nigerian Cotton Board (NCB) must be up and doing to ensure that enough cotton is available to the textile industries. Right now it is not and has not been since the decline of agriculture nearly two decades ago. The reasons are not too far to fetch. Foremost is poor pricing.

The price of cotton has now been raised from 456 Naira per tonne to 510 Naira for the current season. This compares favourably with other cash crops. However, the right price is still only half the solution to the pricing problem. The other half is to ensure that farmers actually get the price. Here we must look again into the Local Buying Agents (LBA) system of purchasing, not only cotton, but other crops. The LBAs have since become notorious as a group that reap where it does not sow; farmers do the back breaking jobs, and the LBAs reap the benefits. But if the textiles industry is to take off at all, it is necessary, though not sufficient, that we should devise a marketing system which ensures that farmers get their labours' worth.

CSO: 4700/1381

RICE SCANDAL REPORTED IN KADUNA STATE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 May 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] **SEVERAL thousands of bags of rice meant to be supplied to the Kaduna State Distribution Agency (KSDA) by some contractors have been reported "missing".**

A report sent to the Deputy Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Mu'azu Aliyu Ahmed by the Director of Audit of the state, Malam Dalhatu Bello, accused the agency itself of "poor business administration".

The contractor companies mentioned by the Director of Audit are Messrs Amigo Nigeria Enterprises of 19, Adele Road, Apapa, Lagos; Messrs Hamda Ventures Limited of 65, Marina, Lagos, and Messrs Dalorima Merchants Limited of 11, Burma Road, Maiduguri.

According to the Director of Audit, Messrs Amigo and Hamda Ventures, were to supply 60,000 bags of rice each to the agency while Dalorima Merchants were to supply 80,000 bags.

The Director of Audit alleged that "some of the terms common in all the three contracting agreements entered into between the agency and the contractors" were violated resulting in irregularity of supply to the agency.

"It is amazing to note that so far only 27,600 bags out of the 61,454 bags that arrived in Lagos for the agency was delivered by Amigos", he said.

He alleged that 32,400 bags costing the agency 1,149,461.70 Naira were not delivered.

He said "since Amigos were able to deliver some portion of the total quantity of this rice, it goes without saying that they are aware or in fact answerable for the missing batch".

This, the director said, meant that Amigos were to be held responsible for the 1,149,461.70 Naira.

After reviewing the alleged violation of contract agreement whereby prices in the agreement were lower than what Amigos quoted, the director said "the amount recoverable from Amigos should stand as 1,140,461.70 Naira."

The Director of Audit similarly reviewed the perfomance of the other two companies and said 2,325,024.47 Naira was paid out by the agency to Dalorima Merchants but the agency had so far received 77,703 bags of rice as against the 80,000 bags expected from it.

He said Dalorima were paid 200,000 Naira by the distribution agency to transport 80,000 bags of rice from Apapa to Kaduna at 50 Naira per tonne but only transported 77,703 bags.

Because of this, the Director of Audit said, Dalorima Merchants were overpaid 5,742.50 Naira.

In addition, he said, they were also to refund 16,732.80 Naira "being the cost of 630 bags of rice lost in transit through their transporters from Lagos to Kaduna".

He said the total amount of money recoverable from Dalorima was 22,475.30 Naira.

On Hamda Ventures, the Director of Audit said, "Hamda Ventures Limited would appear to have lost 2,768 bags of rice when they delivered to Kaduna, 57,232 out of the 60,000 bags of rice they were supposed to have delivered from Lagos"

He said Hamda Ventures were therefore to account for 93,170.88 Naira being the cost of the missing 2,768 bags of rice at 33.66 Naira per bag".

Commenting on the agency's stores record, the Director of Audit said "the failure of the entire store staff to record and maintain proper stores records made it difficult for me to examine the details of issues made by them and to ascertain exact balances remaining and quantities missing".

He added "it is sad to note that of the 162,565 bags of rice received and documented by the same stores staff, only less than 20,000 bags of rice representing about 12 per cent of the rice were covered by stores issue vouchers and, even so, no entries were made in the stores ledger".

He observed that about 4,000 bags of rice "could be missing" from the stores

The Director of Audit also alleged that, Alhaji Abdu Ali was issued 1,200 bags of rice costing 44,400 Naira adding that "up to the time or writing this report, the distribution agency has neither received the said amount from the man nor even knew his whereabout"

CSO: 4700/1380

KADUNA GOVERNMENT DENIES RICE SCANDAL

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 May 82 pp 1, 13

[Article by Sulaiman Gambari]

[Text]

THE Kaduna State Government has condemned the recent allegations made by the Speaker of the state assembly, Alhaji Abubakar Dan Musa, that it was involved in a rice scandal.

Refuting the allegations yesterday at a press conference in his office, the state Commissioner for Internal Affairs and information, Mr. Mataimaki Tom Maiyashi, described the allegations as false and baseless.

Narrating the circumstances leading to the importation of nce into the state, the commissioner explained that when the Federal Government issued import licences to all state governments for importation of rice owing to its short fall in the country, each state government took precautionary measures it deemed fit to ensure safe procurement of the commodity.

He said the Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC) which could have ensured adequate distribution of the commodity to all the state governments had been relieved of this function by the Federal Government and instead appointed the Presidential Task Force to perform the functions of the NNSC.

Mr. Maiyashi explained that under that circumstance the state government then decided to use experienced local suppliers, Messrs Amigos Nigeria Enterprises Limited, Hamda Ventures Limited and Dalorima Merchants Limited.

He said the state government had taken Amigos Nigeria Enterprises Limited to the court vide Suit No. LD/51/82, for its failure to complete supply, adding, that the short deliveries made by Messrs Hamda Ventures and Dalorima Merchants were subject to insurance claim.

He said about 1,389 bags of rice valued at 52,782 Naira had been supplied by Dalorima Merchants pointing out that a balance of 200 bags estimated at 7,600 Naira was yet to be received from the same company.

The commissioner emphasised that it was only the state government that had secured 10,000 tonnes of rice at 5.96 million Naira as compared to the remaining states in the country which had procured theirs at seven million Naira and above. He added that out of 5.96 million Naira expended for the importation of rice a total of five million Naira had already been returned to government cofers with a balance of 96,000 Naira yet to be returned before the close of the transaction.

Commenting on the allegation that Alhaji Abdu Ali, had been issued with 1,200 bags of rice at a cost of 44,400 Naira and was yet to supply the commodities or the money to the state distribution agency, Mr Maiyashi said that Alhaji Abdu Ali won the contract because of his connection with the Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) Zaria.

He stressed that the distribution agency helped the ABU by allowing the contractor to supply the said commodity direct to the university in order to avert a repeat of the rice crisis in the university that led to a loss of life.

He disclosed that Alhaji Abdu Ali had been handed over to the police in Zaria for prosecution since October last year for his failure to meet the agreement.

Commissioner Mataimaki, however, said that the state Assembly should have passed in to law the Anti-Hoarding Bill submitted to it by the executive since October 1980 if the legislature had the interest of the masses at heart as claimed by Alhaji Abubakar Dan Musa.

290: 4700/1381

BRIEFS

UNION REJECTS GOVERNMENT ORDER--The Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) Ahmadu Bellow-University, (ABU), Zaria branch has rejected the directive of the Federal Government to suspend the implementation of the university salary scales until further notice. The union described the directive as "short-sighted, ill-advised unnecessary, discriminatory and provocative". A communique issued at the end of a general meeting in Zaria at the weekend, the union called on the federal government to show some sense of realism and avert the threat to industrial peace on the campuses as failure to immediately withdraw the directive would inevitably lead to a resumption of strikes on the campuses. The union warned that if the federal government persisted in its ill-conceived path of action, it would mandate the national executive council of ASUU to resume the suspended industrial, action with immediate effect. The communique which was signed by both the Chairman, Mr. George Kwamashie and the Secretary, A.R. Mustapha cautioned the federal government against doing anything that would worsen the already precaricus financial position of the universities. It was the view of the union that the current crisis in the economy was mainly as a result of the criminal mismanagement of the economy through inflated contracts, liberal issuance of import licences, deliberate over-invoicing and payment of unexecuted projects. [Francis Tabbi] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 May 82 p 9]

PENALTIES FOR ELECTORAL OFFENDERS--The National Assembly Joint Conference on the 1981 Electoral Bill adopted several amendments which stipulated penalties for electoral offenders in future elections in the country. The amendments which were proposed by the House of Representatives stipulated a term of two years imprisonment without an option of fine for any polling officer who fails to report at his station on election day without lawful excuse. Similarly, any such officer who fails to discharge his lawful duties without lawful excuse shall be liable to two years imprisonment. In addition, the conference decided that any electoral officer who announces false election results would be liable to a term of imprisonment for two years. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 May 82 p 13]

CALABAR AIRPORT TO OPEN--The new terminal being built by the Federal Government at the Calabar International Airport is to be officially opened later this year. Aviation Minister, Mr. John Kadiya, made this known in Calabar while exchanging views with the Cross River State Governor, Dr. Clement Isong. Mr. Kadiya who was in Calabar to inspect projects being executed by his

yesterday is likely to continue for an indefinite period because the local education officials who are supposed to intervene and arrest the situation were reportedly nowhere to be found. Most teachers interviewed by the New Nigerian yesterday lamented that the Chief Education Officer (CEO) of the Local Education Authority who was to negotiate with the officials of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) had not been seen for sometime now. When I called at the office of the CEO along Abubakar Kigo Road for comments his secretary told me that he had gone on leave. But a dependable source close to the Local Education Secretariat said that the CEO was not on leave as claimed by the secretary. Rather, he said, the CEO had gone for further studies at the Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) Zaria. Contacted, the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) Secretary, Mr. Lucas S. Zamani admitted that primary schools teachers were on strike. He said he could not comment on the situation as he had been instructed not to speak to the press by state executive council of the union. [Sulaiman Gambari] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 May 82 p 1]

ARMS, AMMUNITION SMUGGLING--A Nigerian student in the United States was on Wednesday arrested for attempting to smuggle 10 pistols and 522 rounds of live ammunition into the country by the special task force of the department of Customs and Excise at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Lagos. The suspect, a bio-chemistry student in Texas arrived on a Pan-Am flight from New York. The pistols and ammunition were cleverly concealed in a big size Aiwa radio cassette recorder which he carried as a hand luggage. On interrogation by customs officials, the suspect with passport number 0174547 expressed surprise when the discovery was made. "I was embarrassed because of what I saw when the recorder was opened," he added. Furthermore, the suspect alleged that he was asked to deliver the recorder to somebody he could not identify at the Port Harcourt Airport. 'My friend in the United States who asked me to deliver this recorder is going to be seriously dealt with when I get back, I will kill him,' he said. The case had since been handed over to the legal department of the Customs and Excise. [Yinka Kwesi Guedon] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 May 82 p 7]

EMIR ON IMPORTED RICE--The Emir of Yauri, Alhaji Shuaibu Yakubu Abarshi, has observed that the continued importation of rice will forever remain a stumbling block to mass production of the local variety in the country. Speaking to the New Nigerian in his palace at Yauri on Wednesday, the emir said people would continue to yearn for imported type of rice thereby discouraging our farmers from producing our own variety in required quantity. Expressing happiness that the government had increased the price of cotton, he hoped the same encouragement would be extended to farmers producing other types of crops. Alhaji Shuaibu also appealed to the authorities to provide efficient rice processing machines to all rice producing areas in the country. He felt that more assistance should be given to the small-scale farmers, who he said, were real farmers "and not just to the richmen who farmed for fun. The emir then expressed regret that the whole of Yauri Division had no post-secondary institution. He said the people of Ngaski faced serious road and water problem, adding that while the water the people in the area drank was infested by guinea worm, their roads were almost impassable. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 May 82 p 7]

FAKE NAIRA NOTES--Police believe that fake Naira notes are now in circulation in the country especially in Imo, Kano and Plateau states and warn members of the public, banks and commercial firms, to check properly all monies brought to them, with a view to detecting the fake notes. The notes which are dull and blurred in appearance and have no security thread, bear serial numbers A/68971101; B/582999 and B/589003. Anybody found in possession of these fake notes should be reported to the nearest police post, without delay. Also uncovered is a new device being employed by some unscrupulous elements who use very young girls to spy on their targets for criminal activities, in order to steal their property. It said that these undesirable elements give out these girls to visitors who spy on their "new found lovers" and inform their masters, who then steal the visitors' belongings. The police also warned motorists over the tendency to leave valuable property on car seats as these constitute open invitations to thieves. [Text] [Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 May 82 p 16]

SHIPPING LINE SCANDAL PROBE--The Board of Directors of the Nigerian National Shipping Line (NNSL) has set up an internal commission of inquiry to investigate the kick-back scandal allegation against a staff of the company by its former employee. The inquiry followed the front page publication by the Punch Newspaper on April 26, 1982, in which an allegation of receiving a kick-back from a Japanese Company was made against a top staff of the NNSL. The probe, which has already started working is made up of three directors of the company with its company secretary/legal adviser as secretary to the commission. The findings and recommendations of the commission of inquiry is to be submitted to the board within one month. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 14 May 82 p 1]

VICE PRESIDENT CRITICIZED--Three successive times, the people of Anambra State have accorded very befitting receptions to Mr President. They have consistently done him proud because he truly represents his high office in our state. Can't his Vice borrow a leaf from him? Can't he learn to come here as Mr Vice President and not as an NPN timber and calibre? [STAR Sermon] [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 17 May 82 p 16] The greatest fun, and at the same time, the greatest truth in nature is that the smallest unit is the strongest force. Whosoever fails to recognize and reckon with this truth, is most obviously on pitiable path of self destruction. And so, the minority states are poised to unleash their full force: Shagari must drop Ekwueme or Shagari must go. This is the greatest "Executive chase." The principle of self-survival must interpaly. The option is clear. [STAR Sermon] [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 18 May 82 p 16]

AUSTERITY MEASURES CRITICIZED--In his letter to the National Assembly about his government's decision to cut the pay packets of his ministers by 12-1/2 per cent from April 1, Mr President made known his intention to apply similar measures to public servants. It is most obvious that nothing can be as unfortunate as any attempt to implement such an intention. To be frank, the side effects of the austerity policies of the Federal Government are already too hard on innocent citizens. Let, for Heaven's sake those who ruin the economy of the nation be made to pay for it through slashes in their salary packages. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 19 May 82 p 16]

RESEARCH CENTERS ESTABLISHED--The Federal Government has set up 22 research institutes towards the promotion and development of manpower resources in the scientific and technological fields. This was announced in Lagos at the weekend by the Minister of Science and Technology, Dr. Wahab Dosunmu, during a graduation ceremony at the apprentice training centre of the Metal Box Toyo Glass. Chief Dosunmu said although there were more than 30 polytechnics and colleges of technology in the country, it was evident that "we do not have enough pool of skilled manpower to meet the demands of our fast-growing economy." This was why the Shagari administration had given top priority to the development of manpower resources in the scientific and technological fields. Apart from the 22 research centres already established, there were plans to establish five more, he added. Dr. Dosunmu said the task of providing the necessary scientific and technological base for the country's development was enormous. He called for the harnessing of all available talents and resources in both the public and private sectors. The minister said that one of the major constraints in the rapid economic development of the country was the lack of human resources both in quantitative and qualitative forms to cope with the new capital investment and the innovative technology. He said it was in acknowledgement of the country's need to have a large pool of technically trained manpower that the last military regime found it necessary to embark upon the very expensive 'crash' technical training programme in overseas institutions. The minister praised the Metal Box Nigeria Limited and the Metal Box Toyo Glass Nigeria Limited for supplementing the government efforts through the establishment of apprentice training centres for their employees. [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 May 82 p 1]

WARNING ON BARRACKS RELIGION--The General Officer Commanding (GOC) First Mechanised Division, Brigadier Alfred Aduloju, has warned on the proliferation of religious worship by woldiers and their families in the barracks. He said that religious sects outside the Catholic, Protestant and Islamic faith, were not permitted to operate within the army barracks. According to the latest issue of Soja, a news bulletin of the Nigerian Army, the GOC gave the warning while declaring open a two-day seventh annual Christian Women Fellowship Convention held in Kano recently. Brigadier Aduloju explained that most religions had "many practices which run counter to barracks regulation and consequently affect the morale and fighting efficiency of soldiers" [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 May 82 p 24]

CSO: 4700/1387

BRIEFS

RIVER DEVELOPMENT TALKS--President Abdou Diouf is in Banjul where, together with his Gambian and Guinean counterparts, he will attend the fourth summit of the Gambia River Development Organization. [Text] [AB180906 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 17 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1109

THREATS TO CHIEFS FAVORING UNIFICATION REPORTED

MB210711 Mbabane TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] A number of chiefs and other pro-unification South African Swazis have been threatened with death.

Some of those threatened with death have fled their homes, according to sources from Kangwane.

The threats, believed to have been made by forces loyal to former Kangwane chief executive councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza, followed the announcement by the South African Government last week that Kangwane and the Ingwavuma will be incorporated into Swaziland.

The sources said the forces were determined to kill all leading personalities who favour incorporation and destroy properties.

The sources also refuted Mr Mabuza's recent claim that out of about 20 chiefs in Kangwane only two wanted incorporation. In fact, the source, said only 12 chiefs there were against the unification and 15 are in favour.

In a reference to the referendum demanded by Mr Mabuza to test the views of South African Swazis on the unification, the source dismissed such an idea.

"There was no referendum when the Swaziland was arbitrarily annexed into South Africa. So, why a referendum when the land is being returned to its rightful owners," he asked.

In a reference to a statement by the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) expressing its opposition to the unification of the Swazis, the source expressed surprise at such an outburst.

These, he said, were the people who run to Swaziland to seek protection whenever things become difficult for them in their own country.

Children of such prominent black leaders in South Africa as Nelson Mandela (ANC leader serving life sentence on Robben Island) received their education in Swaziland.

He added: "Numerous other South African freedom fighters have been granted asylum in Swaziland. The people (the AZAPO) are now biting the hand that feeds them."

The source described the deal with South Africa as a breakthrough. But, he said it was also a big challenge to the Swazi nation.

CSO: 4700/1426

NATAL GROUP SEES 'REMOVALS' CONTINUING

MB181055 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] Removals from "black spots" in "white" areas to homeland resettlement camps appears to be continuing despite suggestions by government spokesmen that removals would stop, says the Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA).

In its latest report AFRA, a Maritzburg-based organization which monitors removals in Natal, says three developments in April made some observers believe that "black spot" removals were to stop. These were:

--the government announced it was abandoning a major relocation in Lebowa.

--a speech by the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie Van Der Walt, in which he said: "In the light of the new government policy of economic development it was necessary to review whether some of the black spots needed to be removed."

--a speech by the nationalist MP for Klip Rover, Mr Val Volker, in which he said that black landowners in "white" areas who were farming their land economically should not be moved.

The high cost of relocation--probably about R180,500,000 at today's prices to move the 230,000 people on freehold black land in Natal alone--could also discourage continued removals, AFRA said.

But, despite these facts, evidence suggested that "far from stopping further removals the government is still determined to push ahead with the programme that necessarily involves the forced relocation of thousands of blacks in Natal and elsewhere," the report said.

The report lists several areas in Natal where people are earmarked for removal and where preparations to relocate the communities continued even after the three developments in April.

CSO: 4700/1426

COMMENT ON NEED FOR CUBAN WITHDRAWAL

MB221036 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The final implementation of the western settlement plan for South-West Africa, is subject to the satisfaction of twin--Siamese twin--requirements: the acceptance by all parties of the three phases of the plan, and the departure of the Cuban forces from Angola. The prime minister, Mr Botha, put it straight on the line at the weekend. We cannot, he said, enter phase three unless the Cubans are withdrawn from Angola.

The vital connection between the two requirements was also spelled out by President Reagan six weeks ago. He said then: In southern Africa, working closely with our Western allies and the African states, we have made progress toward independence for Namibia; these negotiations, if successful, will result in peaceful and secure conditions throughout southern Africa. And, he added: The simultaneous withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, is essential to achieving Namibian independence, as well as creating long-range prospects for peace in the region.

The function of the Cuban proxies is to destabilize by whatever means the region in which they operate. The more particular reason is the danger they represent to the holding of a fair election in South-West Africa. They provide support in depth for SWAPO in its campaign of terror and intimidation; they give substance to any threat which SWAPO may make to the voters to continue hostilities unless it wins the election; and generally an atmosphere free of duress which is essential for a true expression of the sentiment of the electorate will not be possible to achieve with the Cubans across South-West Africa's border.

A free and fair election in South-West Africa is part of the securing of stability in the region as a whole. The presence of the Cubans in Angola threatens both. Hence, the insistence of the president of the United States and the prime minister of South Africa that they should go.

CSO: 4700/1426

STANDARD BANK ALARMED OVER MONEY SUPPLY RISE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jun 82 p 18

[Text]

STANDARD BANK says South African money supply continues to rise at an alarming and excessive rate.

During the first 1982 quarter, broadly defined M-2 rose 41 percent on a seasonally adjusted annual basis, against 21 percent the previous quarter, it said in an economic review.

M-2 rose 25 percent in 1981 and 27 percent in 1980.

The main statistical cause for the sharp rise in money supply in the first quarter was a substantial increase in bank credit to the private sector, it added.

Standard Bank said South African banks had borrowed heavily overseas in the first quarter to ease the effects of a domestic credit squeeze.

Preliminary calculations show South Africa's annualised current account balance of payments deficit rose to R6,5-billion in the first quarter this year from 1981's record deficit of R3,95-billion, it said.

It said, however, there were strong reasons for assuming the actual current account payments deficit for 1982 would fall considerably from the first quarter's annualised level.

Standard Bank said it was increasingly reported that import volumes were easing as the slowdown in the domestic economy worked through the system.

Imports should decline in the second half this year, given the steep decline in the value of the rand and introduction of a 10 percent import surcharge earlier this year, it said.

Gross gold and foreign exchange reserve which totalled R3,[illegible] billion at end-Ap[illegible] against R3,71-billion [illegible]t end-1981, were well short of the cost of three months imports, which was a traditional safety measure for the reserves, it added.

As the currency component of the reserves was only R47-million at the end of April, there was considerable need for overseas borrowing to bolster the reserves, Standard Bank said.

The fall in the reserves and the continuing high current payment deficit had caused the authorities to encourage banks and other private and public sector bodies to borrow overseas, it said.

Such borrowing boosted money supply further and had to be neutralised by sales of Government stock to drain liquidity, it added.

Standard Bank said the South African authorities were reluctant to take severe anti-inflationary measures when the economy was well into a downswing.

South African inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, is running at an annualised 16,56 percent; its highest level for 62 years.

CSO: 4700/1389

DETAILS ON BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN PAUL PIETERSBURG GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Police launched a nationwide manhunt yesterday for the saboteurs responsible for six bomb explosions which rocked the small northern Natal town of Paulpietersburg on Wednesday night.

The blasts, which came only a few hours after two Johannesburg salesmen were attacked by suspected terrorists near the town, damaged a fuel depot, railway lines and a transformer.

They also destroyed two petrol tankers and a diesel tank. Nobody was injured in the explosions, for which no one has claimed responsibility yet.

All the explosions occurred about midnight on Wednesday night. Four occurred near the Kemps List mine, one at a Total fuel depot and another at the Paulpietersburg railway station.

Firemen battled for hours to contain a blaze caused by the blast at the fuel depot, only managing to extinguish the flames late yesterday afternoon.

Eyewitnesses said the flames had leapt hundreds of metres into the air.

The explosion also set alight an oil store and two petrol tankers.

Damage was reported to be extensive.

A railway transformer and a diesel tank were damaged in explosions in the vicinity of the Kemps List mine.

Police said the explosions--believed to have numbered four--had occurred at about 11 last night, on a railway branchline leading from the mine to the main Paulpietersburg-Vryheid line.

The head of the railway police in Natal, Brigadier C Robbertze, said minimal damage had been caused by the blast which rocked the Paulpietersburg railway station shortly before midnight.

He said the explosion had caused a minor traffic disruption but everything was back to normal by yesterday morning.

The explosives had apparently been placed in a signal box next to the railway tracks.

The type of explosives used in the blasts had not yet been determined.

Only hours before the blasts, two freelance representatives for several Johannesburg firms, Mr G Viljoen (52) and Mr Ben Ludick (18), both from Jeppe, were allegedly attacked by two men dressed in khaki jackets and wielding automatic weapons.

They told police they had been watching television at about 6,30 pm in the back of a panel van parked at a roadside rest site about 5 km outside the town when the suspected terrorists struck.

The victims said they had been beaten and robbed of their wristwatches before being tied to trees.

They apparently managed to free themselves shortly after their assailants had made their getaway.

A police spokesman said Mr Viljoen had received slight chest injuries in the attacks. The organisation has threatened to step up its attacks on key installations throughout the country.

Rail links and petrol depots are among its known targets.

CSO: 6133/0018

UNIONS' WITHDRAWAL FROM TUCSA REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jun 82 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The National Union of Distributive Workers and the National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers have decided to resign their affiliation with the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa).

In a joint statement, they said: "While recognising that Tucsa had done important work in obtaining progressive changes to industrial legislation which we whole-heartedly support as far as they go, these unions have found themselves in disagreement with the support which Tucsa has given to some aspects of those changes which directly affect them.

"Thus, among the reasons for the decision to resign from Tucsa, are differences over those aspects of Tucsal policy on some of the changes to labour legislation.

"Over the last few years, the unions have found themselves in disagreement with Tucsa on other issues, such as the proposal to invite Mr B J Vorster, former Prime Minister and State President, to officially open Tucsa's 25th annual conference in 1979, and later, the council's attitude to prominent trade unionists accepting membership of the President's Council and the contemptuous attitude towards university graduates who take positions in trade unions. In certain area divisions there is resistance amounting not only to lack of support, but to antipathy for the struggles of some groups of workers for improved conditions.

"More recently, there has been the council's unnecessary 'distancing' of itself from the protests of the Food and Canning Workers' Unions at the death of their Transvaal official, Dr Neli Aggett, and the call by those unions and others on their membership for a half-hour work stoppage of mourning and protest.

"Tucsa's semantic quibbling in opposition to the vital issue of detention and solitary confinement without charge or trial, as set out in the petition of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, undermines Tucsa's own declared support for the rule of just law, this at a time when two officials of unions in our Association of Distributive and Allied Workers were in detention. One of them Emma Mashinini, has now been released without charges against her, After more than 5 months in detention. The other, Alan Fine, has twice appeared in court without being charged, and is still in prison after being detained in September 1981.

CSO: 4700/1389

RAIL LINE BOMBED; PASSENGERS UNHURT

MB211051 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Chris Ocklers]

[Excerpts] The driver of the packed passenger train which was bombed by saboteurs in the eastern Transvaal at the weekend said yesterday if he had been going a little faster the explosion could have caused the worst rail disaster in South Africa's history.

Mr J. A. Odendaal of Komatipoort said the bomb had been placed on the rails on a corner only 30m from a bridge over the Elands River.

"We could easily have plunged into the river with great loss of life and serious injury," a shaken Mr Odendaal said in a telephone interview yesterday. The train was carrying nearly 350 people and was on its way from Maputo to Pretoria."

Meanwhile, a massive manhunt has been launched for the saboteurs by the railways police assisted by SA police and commandos.

The explosion took place shortly after 2 a.m. on Saturday. The train, carrying mainly black passengers, was brought to a halt only a kilometre outside Waterval Onder station.

The bomb rocked the locomotive and caused a metre-wide crater. Miraculously fifteen passenger carriages filled to capacity did not derail although the sleeping passengers were jolted awake by the blast.

Mr Odendaal and his assistant, Mr P. G. Wolmarans, also from Komatipoort, were slightly injured and treated at the Waterval Boven Hospital for internal injuries, bruises and shock. No passengers were injured.

The commissioner of the railways police, Lieut-Gen Hannes Visagie, said last night it was not yet known what type of explosives had been used in the attack but said it could easily have been a terrible disaster.

"The bomb exploded on a curve on the line and near a bridge over a river. It could have been much worse. Nobody has as yet claimed responsibility but it would appear to have been the work of the African National Congress."

CSO: 4700/1426

RAND DECLINE SEEN BOOST TO COAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jun 82 p 18

[Text]

Mining Editor

SOUTH Africa's export revenue from coal could increase by as much as 25 percent this year, but the bulk of the increase will result from this year's lower rand/dollar exchange rate.

If it were not for this, the earnings growth would probaly be only 10 percent against the previous year's 42 percent.

According to the latest Standard Bank economic review, South Africa last year earned R977-million from its coal exports, despite the fact that volume only increased marginally from 29,2-million to 29,9-million tons.

The bank cited various reasons for this year's expected levelling off in exports.

One of them is a substantially smaller dollar price increase this year, compared with last year and another is a decrease in demand because of the economic stagnation.

The bank says although South Africa will be well placed to take advantage of a renewed upturn due to the planned commissioning of additional transport capacity from mid-1983, the local industry is likely to encounter increasing competition in world markets from several other coal-exporting countries, which are also gearing up for renewed export growth.

The bank also points out that there was a marked change in the supply patterns of coal last year.

One of the results of this was that South Africa, which ranked first in 1980 as an exporter, lost its position to the US.

Transport capacity constraints last year played a part in this.

The bank points out that the present weakness of the world steam coal market has significantly limited local exporters' ability to raise contract prices for 1982.

This is in contrast with the situation last year when price increases of 30 to 40 percent were negotiated in dollar terms on new contracts.

This year's increases have been limited to only 7 to 8 percent.

Average prices for this year are, however, some 10 to 12 percent up on last year due to the renegotiation of historically low prices on several older contracts.

Coal exporters will therefore rely on the declining rand/dollar exchange rate both for the bulk of their growth in export revenue this year and to mitigate the negative impact on their profit margins resulting from the substantial slowdown in the rate of dollar price increases at a time of escalating domestic cost increases.

Standard says it is very unlikely that the rand/dollar rate will decline much below its present level for the rest of the year.

The average rand/dollar rate this year is still likely to be some 15 percent lower than last year's average of 1,14.

The bank estimates this year's export revenue from coal at R1 200-million, representing an increase of 25 percent on the previous year's figure.

CSO: 4700/1389

WOOL CROP REPORTED BEST IN YEARS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jun 82 p 18

[Text]

SOUTH African wool production in the 1981/82, August to June, marketing season rose almost four percent to 105,73-million kg greasy basis from 101,8-million kg in 1980/81, a wool board spokesman said.

He said 1981/82's output was the highest in 10 years and it was one of the best growing seasons in recent years.

The effects of a drought, which has affected some wool growing areas since December 1981, would only be reflected in 1982/83, he added.

In the wool growing areas in the southwest of the country, farmers had sheared 20 percent more wool per sheep because of fine winter weather, the spokesman said.

Sheep numbers were slightly lower at 28,3-million at the start of the season, against 28,9-million the previous August.

Some 92-million kg of producers' wool, representing 90,5 percent of offerings, was sold at auction during 1981/82, compared with 95,8-million kg, 96 percent of offerings, in 1980/81, he added.

The spokesman said a feature of the season was demand for long fine and superfine wools, while demand for short strong types fell off sharply in April.

He said centralisation of South African wool sales in Port Elizabeth had been successful in helping combat rising costs.

Main importers of South African wool were Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan and the US in the past season, he added. —

CSO: 4700/1389

BRIEFS

STOPPING UNREST--South African Council of Churches [SACC] general secretary Bishop Desmond Tutu has outlined four points which he says will stop unrest in South Africa. Tutu was delivering his annual report to the national conference of the SACC in Johannesburg last night. He said the four points were: a commitment to a common citizenship for all South Africans; abolition of the pass laws, detention without trial and lifting of banning orders; stopping all forced population removals; and instituting a common education system. Tutu said if South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha adopted these points, many black leaders would urge their people to give him time to get rid of apartheid. [Text] [MB220727 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 22 Jun 82]

KANGWANE CONSTITUTION--The Kangwane constitution proclamation was repealed today, and the Kangwane legislative assembly abolished, in terms of the proclamation published in the Government Gazette. This follows the announcement by the government that Kangwane is to be incorporated into Swaziland. The Gazette notice stated that Kangwane would, in the meantime, be administered by the Department of Cooperation and Development. The notice said that all assets and liabilities of the Kangwane government would also vest in the minister, Dr Piet Koornhof. All existing laws in the area would remain in force until repealed or amended. [Text] [MB181150 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Jun 82]

BUTHELEZI REACTION--Kwazulu chief minister Gatsha Buthelezi is angry about remarks made at the weekend by Prime Minister Pieter Botha on the land deal. Carmen Rickard has the story: [Rickard] Mr Botha was quoted as saying that the government was trying to bring together people who belonged together historically and culturally. This Buthelezi has described as deliberately distorting a serious situation. He and all the other members of Kwazulu's legislative assembly have announced their intention to visit Ngwavuma to discharge what he called their moral obligation to tell the people there of the central government's intention. Meanwhile, the government's plan has been unanimously supported by the Natal head committee of the National Party this weekend. This is in stark contrast to announcements of new Republic Party and progressive Federal Party decisions to oppose the move in conjunction with Swazulu officials by referenda, protest meetings and petitions. An emergency session of the Natal Provincial Council is also to be held in a fortnight to consider the matter. Carmen Rickard in Durban for Capital News. [Text] [MB210634 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 21 Jun 82]

EXPLOSION SUSPECTS--Three people had been detained for questioning in connection with bombings of fuel tanks at Paulpietersburg and a grain silo at Vryheid, a spokesman for the police division of public relations said in Pretoria yesterday. The men were being held in terms of security legislation, the spokesman said. Two other terrorists believed to have been responsible for sabotage had been fully identified. The police are offering a substantial reward for information leading to the detention of the two men still on the run. The public was requested to be on the lookout for them and to report any information to the nearest police station. The wanted men are Mr Bheki Sam Mchunu (26) (alias Simon Ceī or Jōyini Jele) of Piet Retief and Mr Galokwake Thembinkosi Sithole (29) of Nqutu near Dundee. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jun 82 p 11]

CSO: 4700/1389

COVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOUTH AFRICAN LAND

MB211200 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[Text] The border adjustment with South Africa will not affect employment opportunities and the improvement of the living standards of the people in the affected areas.

Their social and welfare benefits will also not be affected, said the minister for foreign affairs, Mr R. V. Dlamini, in a government statement on the land deal with South Africa.

Speaking at a press conference at Lobamba, Mr Dlamini said: "There will be no forced movement of people from their present areas."

The full text of the minister's statement, which was the first official reaction to the South African parliament last Thursday, said:

"I wish to refer to the statement made in the South African parliament on Thursday, the 6th May 1982, [as printed] by the honourable minister for foreign affairs, Mr R. F. Botha when replying to questions asked by members of parliament on the border adjustment talks between the Kingdom of Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa in which he said, and I quote:

"The whole issue should be seen against the background of tidying up as far as possible the legacies of imperialism.... The determination of the boundaries of Swaziland in the colonial era of the 19th century left numerous Swazi tribes outside Swazi territory, and this is a fact. The Swazis in South Africa have the same language, customs and culture as the Swazis of Swaziland and they acknowledge the king of Swaziland."

The minister continued: "I could add: As much as all their chiefs are still recognised by the king of Swaziland today.

"It is in that background that the world should view the border adjustment talks between the Kingdom of Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa. The international community should also understand that in fact there has never been any mutually recognised boundaries between the Kingdom of Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa."

What the two countries are doing, therefore, Mr Dlamini continued, is to try and settle this problem amicably, and thereby heal the wounds caused by the accidents of history.

"Therefore, the recent statement made by the honourable minister for cooperation and development, Dr P.G.J. Koornhof, in which he announced the moves and steps that have been taken towards amicably settling the border adjustment talks between our two governments, is most welcome to his majesty's government and the entire Swazi nation.

"Swaziland's claim to these lands is based on historical facts and substantive evidential documents. The creation of homeland governments over these areas was a unilateral decision by South Africa much against the interest of Swaziland, who protested vehemently against these acts."

On the question of citizenship, the minister of foreign affairs stated that the border adjustment settlement will not affect anybody in either employment opportunities and the improvement of living standards of people in the affected areas, or the social and welfare benefits.

Further, there will be no forced movement of people from their present areas, Mr Dlamini assured.

On the economic and industrial development of these areas, Mr Dlamini said: "With the help of our friends the Kingdom of Swaziland has made [word indistinct] economic and industrial development in the last 14 years. According to the International Monetary Fund, Swaziland is one of the very few Third World countries that have a viable economy.

"Swaziland is ready to tackle this problem as vigorously and as objectively as she did when she regained her independence in 1968. Along with the economic and industrial development programme, there will be, of course, a sustained programme of developing human resources. In doing all this the kingdom will maintain her policy of open partnership and free enterprise with friendly nations.

"Swaziland is a member and signatory to the principles enshrined in the charters of the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the Nonaligned Movement. Swaziland is also an active member of the Commonwealth of Nations. This country was admitted into membership of these international organisations holding in hand its membership of the Southern African Customs Union and was accepted as such," he stated.

"It is on record that the border question between Swaziland and South Africa dated back to the last century during the reign of King Mbandzeni. In the period 1910 to 1966, Swaziland was in frequent contact with the United Kingdom Government on the question of its borders. South Africa was also in contact

with the United Kingdom. In 1967 the British Embassy, at the request of the Swazi nation, informed the government of the Republic of South Africa to hold the matter in abeyance until Swaziland became independent. Accordingly direct discussions between the two independent states were commenced in 1969--a year after Swaziland had regained her independence from the United Kingdom. Therefore, the allegation that Swaziland is being wooed by South Africa into its constellation of states is not only wishful and speculative thinking, but a dangerous and deliberate attempt to destroy genuine efforts to maintain peace and tranquillity in southern Africa. Swaziland is a sovereign and independent state and was exercising her rights under international law when she entered into bilateral negotiations with South Africa over the question of border adjustments."

On liberation movements such as the ANC, the minister for foreign affairs said Swaziland will not allow itself to be used as a springboard to attack its neighbours.

"Swaziland is a signatory to the United Nations Convention for Refugees. Swaziland, like any other state, will not allow her territory to be used as a base for attacking any of her neighbours. It must be remembered that Swaziland under international law may only provide transit facilities to genuine political refugees from any of its immediate neighbouring states. It must be borne in mind that since independence Swaziland has continued, in close consultation with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, to provide this facility at great expense and sacrifice. Everyone concerned knows this fact," he said.

"I wish, therefore, to stress that the current threats by the prophets of doom and disunity are designed to serve these men's parochial and selfish political interest; and are in no way related to the welfare and political progress of the blacks in South Africa. Nor are these pseudo politicians concerned with promoting economic stability and a political climate conducive to a peaceful resolution of our complex problems in this region.

"Swaziland is now ready to welcome back all her sons and daughters. This has been the cry of their parents for years," he continued.

"We are all Swazis. We need each other and all the skills we can muster to exploit the vast natural resources God gave us," Mr Dlamini concluded.

CSO: 4700/1426

SWAZILAND TO BE IN TWO PARTS AFTER LAND DEAL

MB181107 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Patrick Laurence, Southern Africa editor]

[Text] Swaziland will consist of two separate blocks of territory after the addition of land from South Africa under its "border adjustment" accord with Pretoria, it was learnt yesterday.

Apart from those parts of Kangwane which lie on its northwestern border, Swaziland will absorb a piece of land--known as Nsikazi--separated from the rest of the country by a corridor of South Africa which carries the main railway line from Johannesburg to Maputo.

Situated near the towns of Nelspruit and White River, Nsikazi was due to be excised from Kangwane under the 1975 consolidation proposals but is included in an official map of the ceded land released in Pretoria yesterday.

"Swaziland will look like a Bantustan," the chief executive councillor of Kangwane, Mr E. J. Mabuza, remarked at a news conference.

Mr Mabuza, backed by a 40-strong Kangwane delegation of councillors and chiefs, was involved in talks with Dr Piet Koornhof, minister of co-operation and development, in an 11th-hour bid to dissuade Pretoria from going ahead with the deal.

But even before the talks were complete a statement was released, in which Dr Koornhof reaffirmed that South Africa and Swaziland had agreed to a frontier adjustment providing for the cession of three blocks of Kangwane and the Ingwavuma region of Kwazulu to Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof confirmed in his statement that Pretoria demanded that Swaziland accept all South African-born Swazis as a pre-condition for the land transfer.

"The border adjustment is a step towards fulfillment of the long-cherished ideal of the Swazi people--who have for long been deprived of Swazi citizenship by an accident of history--to be united under one king in one country," he said.

Dr Koornhof stressed that all existing "rights, privileges or benefits" possessed by the South African Swazi would not be forfeited as a result of their change in citizenship.

"The South African Government, in legislation now being prepared, will specifically provide for the retention of the right to remain in, or to find new employment in, South Africa," he said.

"It has also provided that those who have section 10 qualifications will not forfeit them."

A cooly angry Mr Mabuza told newsmen that all but seven of Kangwane's 45-member legislative assembly had opposed the incorporation of Kangwane into Swaziland.

"But all our submissions have, without exception, been contemptuously ignored," he said.

Mr Mabuza alleged that members of the security police and the national intelligence service had visited Kangwane to assess the feelings of the people on unification with Swaziland.

Referring to "strange men who visited our chiefs in the night," Mr Mabuza said: "They identified themselves as members of the security police and the national intelligence service."

He could, if necessary, name the chiefs and men who visited them, he added.

CSO: 4700/1426

TAC ANNUAL REPORT NOTES MANY IRREGULARITIES IN PARASTATALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] MOST parastatals are in arrears in preparation and submission of accounts for audit purposes. The majority have failed to get clean audit reports and some are operating at loss, according to the Tanzania Audit Corporation (TAC) annual report for 1981 released in Dar es Salaam yesterday

The report says the standard of accounting in parastatal institutions has remained poor attributing this to ill-defined statutory regulations, poor management, ineffective boards of directors, inadequate control by parent ministries, absence of standard accounting practices, lack of internal audit and shortage of accounting staff.

Out of the 282 audits finalised during the year, only 85 annual accounts have been awarded clean audit reports, 138 have been given qualified audit reports, 43 have got 'adverse opinion' reports while 16 accounts have got 'disclaimer of opinion' reports.

According to the report, 110 of the audited accounts disclose losses or excess of expenditure over income while 117 accounts disclose profits or excess of income over expenditure.

Leading in making losses, according to the report, are the Sugar Development Corporation — 90.84m/- as at June 1980; the Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority — 86.96m/- (June 1979); Mwanza Textile Ltd — 41.92m/- as at December 1980, Kilombero Sugar Company — 18.66m/- (June 1980); Mtibwa Sugar Estates Ltd — 13.29m/- as at June 1979 and National Housing Corporation — 12.15m/- as at June 1977.

Those which made profits include the National Bank of Commerce — 462.42m/- as at June 1980; Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation — 163.49m/- as at December 1978; Bank of Tanzania 111.29m/- (June 1980); Tanzania Cigarette Company — 70.59m/- (December 1980), Tanzania Electric Supply Company 57.16m/- as at December 1979, Aluminium Africa Ltd — 56.68m/- (December 1980) and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation — 53.29m/- as at December 1979.

The report says it is evident that most parastatals in the country have lacked proper accountability.

Outlining constrants to the external audit of parastatal organisations in Tanzania, the report says at present most of the statutes do not set the period within which parastatals must submit accounts for audit and the penalties for failure to do so.

As a result, it says, many parastatals are submitting accounts for audit at their will.

On management, the report says a number of parastatal organisations are functioning without effective managerial talent.

Some heads of parastatals, the report further discloses, are neither qualified nor experienced in the fields pertaining to the operations of thier parastatals as a result of which they either tend to rely too much on the advice of departmental managers thus losing executive authority or

they choose not to rely too much on the advice of departmental managers resulting into making faulty decisions.

The report says that the current practice of transferring a head who proves to be inadequate from one institution to another makes it difficult for the managers to be held accountable for the failures as a result of which many lapses in parastatals are left unchecked.

It suggests that managers should be given the chance and facilities to manage one parastatal for an appreciable length of time coupled with a management training programme.

It further says that a number of boards of directors of parastatals do not seem to realise their important role in the direction of parastatal organisations they have been entrusted to manage. Many have become inactive and are not holding regular meetings to review the operations of the parastatals and guide management accordingly.

Out of 220 management audit reports issued by TAC as at June 1981, only 99 such reports were stated to have been tabled and deliberated upon by the boards concerned, the report discloses.

Parent ministries have also came under attack in the report which notes that some are not even aware of the many irregularities taking place in parastatals under their control. They do not follow up to ensure that their parastatals prepare their accounts timely.

The TAC's clientele increased from 373 in July 1980 to 398 by the end of June 1981, the report says.

CSO: 4700/1377

NATION BECOMES TWELFTH AFRICAN STATE TO SIGN OAU RIGHTS CONVENTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text]

TANZANIA has become the 12th African state to sign the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Convention on Human and People's Rights.

According to the Head of International Law Section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Elikunda Elly Mtange, Tanzania's embassy in Addis Ababa has been directed to sign the Convention which was adopted at the OAU Heads of State and Government summit in Nairobi, Kenya last year.

Later reports from Addis indicated that Tanzania signed the Convention at a ceremony which was also attended by OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo. It was not immediately known who signed on behalf of Tanzania.

Ndugu Mtango said the signing of the convention commits Tanzania and other signatories morally to fulfil the obligations laid down in the Convention.

He said the signatories would then be required to ratify the Convention after which they would be legally bound and would be party to the Convention.

Countries which have signed the charter so far are Tanzania, Mauritania, Togo, Gabon, Somalia, Congo, Guinea, Egypt, Sierra Leone, Mali, Senegal and Rwanda.

The decision to draft the Charter was taken by the African Heads of State and Government at their annual summit in 1979 at Monrovia, Liberia.

The convention underlines, among other things, equality of all people before the law, equal right to protection of law, right to practice religion, right to objective information, right to move freely, right to self-determination, right for development, right to work and to receive equal pay for equal work.

Under the convention, all types of slavery, slave trade, torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of peoples are prohibited as well as arbitrary arrests and detentions.

It also underscores the freedom of people to move freely from their countries of residence and assorts that "expulsion of non-nationals shall be prohibited, and no economic, political or other reasons would justify such a measure."

The convention further guarantees the right to asylum but emphasises that every person enjoying the right should not engage in subversive activities against his country of origin or any other state party to the convention.

If the convention is ratified by a simple majority of 26 member states, it would empower the OAU to establish a Commission to protect human rights in Africa.

According to the Convention, the Commission would consist of 11 members chosen among African personalities with the highest consideration for their high morals, integrity, impartiality and competence in matters of human rights who would serve in their individual capacities.

Commission members would be elected by secret ballot for a six-year period by the assembly of heads of state and government from a list of persons nominated by the state parties to the convention.

Among other things, the commission would be charged with formulating and laying down principles and rules aimed at solving legal problems relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms, ensure protection of human rights and co-operate with other African and international institutions concerned with promotion and protection of human rights.

The commission would be required to submit to the ordinary session of the heads of state of its proceedings after which the assembly would take measures intended to protect human and peoples' rights.

Reports from Addis Ababa said the OAU Secretary General has appealed to member states to ratify the charter urgently.

CSO: 4700/1377

INDIA GIVES SUPPLIES CREDIT TO REHABILITATE NABICO

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 May 82 p 3

[Text]

INDIA has given Tanzania a 54 million/- supplies credit to help rehabilitate the National Bicycle Company (NABICO) which closed down early this month due to lack of raw materials.

The company has also sent 363 of its workers on a three-month compulsory leave, starting May 1. The 363 workers have been paid a month's salary only. The company has now remained with only 152 workers who are doing maintenance and other administrative work.

The National Development Corporation (NDC) General Manager, Ndugu J.A. Mwambungu, said yesterday that the Government of India has also agreed to provide staff who will help to strengthen the NABICO management. Since it was commissioned in 1978, the plant has had five acting managers.

He said that there had been an element of poor management at the bicycle plant after the India-based bicycle company, *Atlas* withdrew its promise to provide managing staff in the first few years' of NABICO's existence.

Initially, the plant was supposed to produce 60,000 bicycles yearly but the Government decided to increase the capacity to 150,000 bicycles per year, and the plant's specifications had, therefore, to be changed.

At the moment, the factory has experienced problems in production overheads, because some machines produced more components than others. The overproduction of some of the parts have also caused the unnecessary consumption of more raw materials.

The company has never been able to reach the 150,000 target. Last year, it produced about 13,000 bicycles only. The plant produces bicycle rims, chain wheels, pedal cranks, handle bars and also assembles the parts into bicycles.

Ndugu Mwambungu said that the re-opening of the plant in the next two months would depend heavily on the availability of raw materials.

CSO: 4700/1377

SOVIET WOMEN TOUR ZANZIBAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 May 82 p 3

[Text]

A two-member delegation from the women committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union who arrived in Tanzania on Thursday, yesterday toured Zanzibar island and inspected various development activities.

According to Radio Zanzibar last night, the delegation, led by the Deputy Minister for Education, Ndugu K. Lukov Balanaya inspected women projects in the Unguja Kaskazini/Kusini Region.

The delegation was shown poultry keeping project valued at 20,000/-.

In Kati District, the delegation inspected womens sewing projects.

The delegation, scheduled to stay in Zanzibar for three days yesterday attended a reception held at Kisiwandui Party Office organised by the Executive Secretary of the Women Organisation (UWT), Ndugu Msimu Hassan.

CSO: 4700/1377

ZANZIBAR INCREASES PRICES OF 'LUXURY,' SOME CONSUMER ITEMS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakati]

[Text] THE Zanzibar Government has raised the prices of beer, spirits and cigarettes by between four and 20 per cent effective yesterday. Current increases which also touch a number of consumer items, are expected to cover a 21.9million/- deficit in the budget, but prices of essential foodstuffs remain unchanged.

Presenting the budget package to the House of Representatives here yesterday, the Zanzibar Minister for Finance, Ndugu Mohamed Ramia, said alongside the need to cover the budget deficit the review in prices for the affected items had been necessitated by increases in production costs.

Under the review, half a litre of beer will now sell at 21/50 instead of 21/-; while the price for locally produced whisky shoots-up to 185/- from 150/- a bottle.

A packet of cigarettes selling at 8/- will now cost -/25 more while the price for soft drinks now at 4/50 a bottle in bars and hotels has been increased to 4/70.

Baking flour which sells at 2/50 a pound will cost 3/- and sponge matresses selling between 400/- and 600/- are now to cost 30 per cent more to 520/- and 780/- respectively. A ticket for a cinema show has been increased by a shilling.

The Minister said the Government was aware of the high cost of living, but he added that most of the affected items could be considered as luxuries.

Ndugu Ramia received a standing ovation when he announced that prices for sugar, rice, shoes, cement, corrugated iron sheets, baby foods and textiles were not affected.

During the current budget, the government made no changes in the prices of all consumer items.

The Minister told the House that during the 1982/83 fiscal year, the government projected a total revenue of 1.3 billion/- with recurrent and development expenditures of 793,666,985/- and 574,740,250/- respectively.

The expenditures represent an increase of about 13 per cent over the current estimates.

On revenue, the Minister explained that parastatals are expected to contribute some 4.6 million/- to the government coffers. The Zanzibar State Trading Corporation (ZSTC) alone is to contribute 383 million/- mainly from the export of cloves.

Sales tax revenue has been projected at 170 million/- or 21.4 per cent over last year's estimates.

He said the increase of revenue from sales tax was due to the expected rise in imports from abroad.

Export and import duties

are planned to generate another 70 million/-, higher than last year's estimates due to increases of exports and imports during the period under review.

Income Tax during the year is projected to net 20 million/- compared to last year's 16 million/-. The increase of four million/- or 25 per cent is due to new salary levels for civil servants.

Special levy is to bring in 33 million/- against 15 million/- last year. The 18.9million/- increase would result from new prices for beer, spirits, cigarettes and other luxuries.

Ndugu Ramia informed the Representatives that the government expected to get about 316.7million/- as loans and grants from external sources to finance various development projects in the Isles next year.

The Minister, however, cautioned that the government capacity to achieve development very much depended on the level of productivity in agriculture and industry which he described to be very low at the moment.

Briefing the House on the 1982/83 Annual Development Plan yesterday morning, the Minister of State (Planning), Ndugu Mohamed Faki, said out of 578 million/- to be invested in the Plan, the development of agriculture is expected to consume 135 million/-.

Industries are projected to take over 100 million/- while development of natural resources has been earmarked to spend 40.6 million/-.

Development of electricity, water resources and their distribution are to consume 24.6 million/- while the construction sector is to take 27.2 million/-.

CSO: 4700/1377

GOVERNMENT TO FEED FLOOD VICTIMS FOR NEXT THREE MONTHS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] FOOD victims in 14 out of the 25 villages of Kyela District whose food crops and stocks were washed away early this month will be fed by the Government for the next three months, it was learnt yesterday.

The Mbeya Regional Development Director, Ndugu Matiku Nyitambe, told the *Daily News* in a telephone interview from Mbeya that at least 483 tonnes of cereals a month would be needed to feed the affected villagers.

He said that the region in collaboration with the National Milling Corporation (NMC) were now mobilising all the resources at their disposal to make sure that the food, which he said was badly needed, reached the flood victims within the shortest possible time.

Ndugu Nyitambe could not disclose the number of people nor the number of families that are to get government food relief but he said that not all the families in the 14 affected villages would be given free food.

He said the Kyela Area Commissioner's Office had carried out a survey and had already completed assessing and determining which families needed assistance and the amount of food each family would require.

Although all villagers were affected by the floods in one way or another, some managed to save some amount of their food stocks and would, therefore, have to make do with their stocks, Ndugu Nyitambe said.

He stressed that those who would be assisted by the Government would be only those whose food crops and stocks were washed away by the ravaging floods caused by heavy rains in the southern district.

The 14 villages are Masebe, Mwambusye, Bwato, Ndobo, Lusungu, Kikuba, Lukwego, Ilopa and Mpunguti-kama. Others are Ndola, Lugombo-Mwaya, Kilwa, Kajunjumele and Lubaga.

Ndugu Nyitambe said the region had in the meantime started distributing maize and beans seeds to all the affected villages ready for planting.

He said it was expected that if the affected villagers planted the seeds during the dry season which is starting shortly, they would be able to feed themselves after three months.

The floods had already subsided as the rains had now stopped, he said adding that most of the villages, however, were still inaccessible because of mud.

He said most of the roads were still impassable, and most of the bridges had been washed away by the floods. The region, however, had completed estimates for funds required to repair the bridges as soon as possible, he added without mentioning the required amount.

CSO: 4700/1377

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SOCIETY OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Article by Wence Mushi]

[Text] THE Government has been asked to increase resources allocated to the livestock sector to enable it meet the growing demand for livestock production. The call is among some 16 recommendations adopted at the end of a four-day conference of the Tanzania Society of Animal Production.

The society noted that the budget for livestock development if reduced would make it impossible for the industry to meet the growing demand for livestock. No figures were supplied.

The Society also called for development and commercialisation of the traditional livestock sector having 99 per cent of the total stock in the country.

Noting that many people rely on livestock for their living and that land for grazing was being exchroached upon, the Society urged development of new grazing areas in the understocked regions.

They also recommended that the National Livestock policy now under preparation be thoroughly explained through seminars and simple booklets to livestock keepers and extension staff.

Preparation of the policy was disclosed here by the Minister for Livestock Development, Ndugu Herman Kirigini, when he opened the conference.

The Participants to the conference also urged co-ordination between the various ministries involved in land use planning to develop the sector.

They suggested a study of the possibility of a local stock for trypanosome tolerance and also for an integrated approach of tse tse control and land utilisation. They also called for special assistance to small scale dairy farmers in Kilimanjaro Region in the form of expanded grazing areas and species to help sustain the animals.

Further development of water buffaloes as multipurpose animals for draught, milk and meat should be undertaken.

They also called for measures to find alternative sources of high quality but in expensive animal feed ingredients. Companies involved in animal feed manufacturing should indicate the actual composition of their feed, they added.

They further urged that poultry management handbooks be supplied to poultry farmers and extension staff to keep them abreast of latest technics and information on poultry management.

The conference was attended by livestock experts from various institutions in ministries within the country and peasants from livestock-keeping areas were also in attendance.

CSO: 4700/1377

RTC STATEMENT EXPLAINS CEMENT INDUSTRY'S NEW PRICING SYSTEM

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 30 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE government has empowered regions to fix the price of cement after considering actual transport costs from factories and to the final destinations throughout the regions.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Trade in Dar es Salaam yesterday said cement prices would no longer be fixed on a pan-territorial or regional basis.

Only the ex-factory price of the building material would be fixed at the national level, the statement explained.

The ex-factory price is now 1,261/- a tonne instead of the hitherto price of 1,217/-, it added.

Regional development directors as assistant price commissioners would have to work with their prices committees to study carefully the actual transportation costs before fixing the wholesale and retail prices for the Regional Trading Company (RTC), the statement said.

"In short, effective now, the price of cement will differ between regions depending on the region's location relative to the cement factories", the statement explained.

The statement explained that the new prices to be set for the respective regions and their various districts would be legal and should be adhered to unscrupulously. Those who contravened the new prices would be liable for punishment according to the Price Control Act of 1973.

The statement explained that under the new pricing system, the cost of transporting cement would be met by the buyer instead of being paid for by the cement factories under the hitherto pricing arrangements.

RTCs should liaise with factories on the mode of payment for the transport costs to the factories so that their cement quotas were shipped to the regions in time.

All cement factories have been asked to adhere to the monthly cement distribution and quota allocations to the regions and contractors.

CSO: 4700/1377

PROBE TEAM CALLS FOR FRESH LOOK AT POLICY OF PRINTING INDUSTRY

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 30 May 82 p 1

[Article by Habbi Gunze]

[Text]

A PROBE team appointed last March to investigate activities of Printpak (Tanzania) Limited and the impact of newsprint shortage on Government newspapers' circulation has called for a fresh look into the whole policy of the country's printing industry.

The team's report, presented to the Prime Minister's office in Dar es Salaam in the presence of newsmen, recommended a number of measures regarding Printpak's operations.

The team's Chairman, Ndugu Paulo Misigalo, M.P. (Tabora urban), reading the report, said Printpak was lacking in the technical personnel and suggested that its administration be given technical training.

Charges of extravagance and mismanagement on the part of Printpak regarding use of imported newsprint which early this year led to drastic reduction in the circulation of the *Daily News* and *Sunday News*, have been cited in the report.

Ndugu Misigalo said this situation had contributed to the reduction of the daily circulation of the two papers, which dropped from 50,000 (Daily) and 60,000 (Sunday) to 35,000.

While acknowledging that there was an acute shortage of foreign exchange with which to import newsprint, the report observed that there were elements of extravagance and mismangement of whatever available newsprint.

It pointed out that there was evidence that some newsprint reels declared by Printpak as unworthy were sold to private printers instead of being salvaged for company use.

The team also discovered that weighing machines for newsprint "waste" were not functioning properly, hence giving faulty recordings. The use of such machines, the report said, could have resulted in underselling of "waste" newsprint.

The report observerd that while there was shortage of newsprint, private "sports and entertainment magazines' printed by Printpak thrived."

The report said because of these actions, Printpak failed to print such journals as *Research* published by the National Scientific Research Council. The printers also failed to honour a University of Dar es Salaam contract for a calendar.

It added that Printpak had a contract to print books for the Ministry of National Education MTUU and UPE programmes, but failed resulting in severe shortage of books for primary schools in the country.

The team maintained that because of these failures, eight children have to share one book instead of two as planned by the Ministry of National Education.

The team also expressed concern over what it described as the mushrooming private printing firms in the country, adding that there was also evidence that some of the newsprint from the few with licences to import found its way into small printing houses.

The report said there were a total of 92 printers in the country, 56 of which were in Dar es Salaam alone.

According to the report whose full details are yet to be made public, only 12 companies last year got foreign exchange to import newsprint. The number was reduced to eight this year.

The report also says that there has been improper handling of newsprint and other materials at Printpark's main stores, adding that the store do not keep proper records.

It recommended that a platform weighing machine and a forklift be provided to the company to efficiently handle the newsprint materials. The report also suggested that measures be undertaken to ensure that newsprint "waste" is converted to Printpark's use rather than selling it to other printers.

The other probe team members were: Ndugu G.M. Mayeke, MP (Newala) and Ndugu M.J. Masenga of the Tanzania Audit Corporation.

CSO: 4700/1377

AVIATION JET FUEL SUPPLIES FOR INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES CUT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 30 May 82 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] THE Government has decided to reduce supplies of aviation jet fuel to international airlines operating into the country by 45 per cent because of production problems at the Tanzania and Italian Petroleum Refinery (TIPER).

The Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Alnoor Kassum, told the *Sunday News* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the aviation gas reduction measures became effective last Friday. Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC) is not affected, he added.

Ndugu Kassum said the decision to reduce aviation fuel supplies was reached following consultations between the Government and the airlines representatives through oil companies.

The Minister said the 45 per cent reduction from the airlines' normal supplies was a temporary measure and the Government was in the process of finding a permanent solution to the problem.

The measures taken, took into account interests of the national as well as those of the international airlines which have been asked to cooperate fully, he said.

Ndugu Kassum said the airlines have been asked by the oil companies to reschedule their aviation fuel intake so that the current operations were not affected.

He explained that this was not the first time that oil companies have advised and assisted the government and international airlines to take appropriate fuel conservation measures when a situation of this nature arose.

"Indeed, a few weeks ago as a result of reduction of jet fuel, similar measures were taken by oil companies after consultation with the Government", the Minister said.

He said that the little fuel that was being produced at the TIPER refinery would continue to be supplied to the oil companies.

The Managing Director of British Petroleum (BP) Tanzania, Mr. N. Callander, said that foreign airlines and ATC were consuming about 170 tons of aviation fuel a day. Out of the 170 tons, he said, 40 tons were supplied to ATC daily by BP Tanzania—the sole supplier of aviation fuel to the national airline.

Mr. Callander said that 55 per cent of the international business (foreign airlines) of 130 tons, was done by BP Tanzania.

He said his company supplied fuel to Alitalia, the Dutch Royal Airline (KLM), Swissair, Air India, Lufthansa, Zambia Airways and Uganda Airlines.

The Chairman and Managing Director of ESSO Standard, Mr. Peter Tristem, said that TIPER was so far able to produce 45 per cent of

the jet fuel it used to produce because of some technical problems.

It was therefore only logical to supply the users of avation fuel with what was being produced.

He said that his company advised its customers to fly into Tanzania with a lot of fuel and pick very little or nothing from the country.

Mr. Tristem said that ESSO was usually supplying about 50 tons of fuel a week to its customers which include British Airways, Air France, Pakistan International, Scandinavian Airlines, Sabena, Aeroflot, and Ethiopian airlines.

CSO: 4700/1377

SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS IDENTIFY FACTORS RETARDING RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text] POOR leadership, project mismanagement and embezzlement of funds have been identified as the factors in retarding rural development.

The observation was made by participants to the on-going four-day seminar at the Kivukoni CCM Ideological College yesterday when discussing reports by short-course students on selected villages in Morogoro (Rural), including Kilosa and Kilombero districts.

Discussing reports on Kiroka and Mkuyuni villages, the participants said that poor leadership badly affected production in villages and contributed to the lagging behind of socialist-oriented undertakings.

It was discovered during a visit by the participants to some of the villages that some leaders were involved in stealing village funds and were also unable to supervise development projects in their respective villages.

Reports presented at the seminar yesterday cited two incidents where some 23,000/- and a total of 7,000/- disappeared in Mkuyuni and Kiroka villages respectively. It was alleged that that Mkuyuni village chairman and secretary were the culprits.

Participating in the discussions, Ndugu W. Mkama of the Kivukoni College said that efforts should be made to educate rural authorities on management of projects and village funds.

Ndugu Mkama emphasised that it was important to determine the viability of a project before it was launched, adding that, short of this would make the village suffer losses.

Therefore, he added, district and regional authorities should assist the village leaders in managing village projects.

Contributing to the discussion, another participant, Ndugu G.L. Millinga said districts and regional authorities should mobilise resources in the villages in order to improve the living standards of the villagers.

Ndugu Millinga explained that this would help the villages to become self-supporting instead of asking for subventions from the government.

The seminar also underscored the need to educate villagers on the importance of electing responsible leaders and also enlighten village leaders on their resposibilities.

Another participant, Ndugu Musaa A. Kimbuli called upon the Party to mobilise for socialist-oriented projects in rural areas in a bid to hasten rural development and construction of socialism in the country.

Ndugu Kimbuli who is the Party Secretary in Kiroka Village, said that village development and construction of socialism in the country has been a slow process because most people took "socialism as an attitude of mind" *(Ujamaa ni Imani)*.

He explained that the political slogan was not wrong but it was misinterpreted by most people. They took it as an excuse not to participate fully in the village activities.

There were also no stern measures taken against people who failed to participate in village projects. This gave room to individual projects to flourish, he said.

Since Tanzania aspires to become a socialist state, he said then the Party should seek ways to ensure the masses understood the significance of socialist-oriented activities in building a socialist society.

The participants will today hear reports on Misongeni village in Morogoro, and Msolwa and Kidatu villages of Kilombero district.

CSO: 4700/1377

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON FINANCE TO MEET NEXT MONDAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Patrick Mwanukuzi]

[Text]

THE Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance and Economic Affairs will start its ordinary meeting to deliberate on government income and expenditure for the year 1982/83 next Monday.

According to a statement by the Bunge office in Dar es Salaam yesterday the meeting will be conducted in the office's conference room in the city.

The committee will first deal with the estimates of each region and then proceed to deal with ministries and independent sections.

Each region, ministry and sections has been requested to submit 55 copies of its memoranda of estimates to the parliament offices two days before the committee starts to go through its estimates.

The release added that all Regional Development Directors must ensure that they arrive in Dar es Salaam before June 7 this year, as the present timetable might be changed. The meetings are scheduled to take place as follows:

Monday 7 June, the meeting opens and the Minister for Finance will brief the delegates on the 1982/83 budget. There will also be a briefing on the development budget by the Minister for Economic Planning.

The committee will after the briefing, deal with Arusha, Coast, Dodoma, Iringa and Kigoma regions in the morning and in the afternoon, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Mara, Mbeya and Morogoro regions would be dealt with.

On Tuesday it will be Mtwara, Mwanza, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Singida, Tabora, Kagera, Dar es Salaam and Rukwa regions.

The committee will then go through the Prime Minister's Office, Tanzania Audit Corporation, the Ministry of National Education, the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice on Wednesday.

On Thursday, the committee will go through the Ministry of Manpower Development, the President's Office, the Prime Minister's Office, Bunge, the Permanent Commission of Enquiry, Scopo, Committee for the Enforcement of the Leadership Code and the Civil Service Commission, the Ministry of Defence and National Service and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Others are the Ministry of Industries and the Price Commission.

On Friday, the ministries of Home Affairs, Works, Information, Lands Housing and Urban Development, Minerals, and Health will be dealt with. Others are Capital Development, Commerce and Livestock Development.

On Saturday, the committee will go through the ministries of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Labour and Social Welfare, Water, Energy, Finance, Communication and Transport and Planning. It will also go through the expenditure estimates of Radio Tanzania.

CSO: 4700/1377

ZANZIBAR RTCS TO BE REORGANIZED TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Abdulla Yakuti]

[Text] Zanzibar's internal trade sector is shortly to be reorganised in a deliberate move by the government to improve efficiency in the distribution of essentials.

Announcing the new set up to affect Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) to become effective next July, the President of Zanzibar Ndugu Aboud Jumbe said RTCs now operating under the Isles' Ministry of Trade would be placed under the Ministry of State in the Office of the Vice President.

Ndugu Jumbe who was addressing Zanzibar's five Regional Commissioners who were accompanied by the five Regional Trading Company managers at State House here yesterday said under the new set up, regional commissioners will be held responsible for any shortages of essentials occurring in their respective zones.

He said the RCs being chairmen of RTC Board of Directors, will have to ensure that the companies purchase enough supplies to satisfy demand.

He said in case of shortage of funds, the RC will have to liaison with the central government through the Ministry of State to ensure that the RTCs are provided with adequate funds for the purpose.

Ndugu Jumbe said the Ministry of Trade shall continue to handle imports from abroad, but added Regional Trading Companies shall have to ascertain that they get their allocated share of the imported items in good time.

CSO: 4700/1377

MINISTER PRESENTS PAPER ON ROLE OF CONTRACTORS IN DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] CONTRACTORS have been challenged to form consortiums to manufacture basic construction materials and to influence development of appropriate designs which would utilize locally available materials.

The Minister of State in the President's Office, Ndugu Clement George Kahama, told a National Construction Council seminar in Arusha yesterday that dependence on imported materials and inappropriate designs were the major factors behind escalation of construction costs and delays in projects implementation.

Presenting a paper on "The Role of Contractors in National Development," Ndugu Kahama said the current shortage of building materials was not an excuse for doing nothing but that it was an opportunity for contractors to develop new and flexible ideas to overcome it.

He lamented that contractors had not grasped this challenge. They played a passive role of tendering and contracting, doing little else to mitigate the shortage of materials and to influence "inward-looking" decision making and designing of projects.

Noting that many designers lacked field experience in construction, the minister said contractors should take the initiative in criticising unduly expensive designs at the tender stage.

He said readily available materials should replace imported ones even if this meant alterations to the initial design, adding that this would reduce imports and simplify construction.

Ndugu Kahama, recalling that contractors who were mainly private utilized nearly half the national annual budget told the seminar that the money had to be earned, adding that delays in public capital projects affected the income earned from the investment.

The days when contractors would merely sit back to be invited to tender and get paid from "some bottomless pit" of government finance were gone, he said. "We are all now learning the hard lesson that this particular pit is not bottomless," he added.

The minister urged contractors to create plant hire pools to ensure maximum use of plant and equipment which, he added, were currently left idle for long periods.

He reminded them that although the machinery belonged to the contractors, they were imported with public funds and that the nation had the right to oversee their utilization.

Ndugu Kahama also challenged contractors to initiate property development projects such as construction of commercial offices, hotels and recreational facilities. "There is no shortage of demand for such facilities in the country," he urged.

He discouraged optimism in preparing tender programmes.

Meanwhile, the minister said the government would continue to hire foreign experts in fields where Tanzanians had not gained experience until such a time when local personnel would take over.

"To do otherwise would be a false economy, or may be false pride of the most ill considered nature and would have a lasting and severely detrimental effect on our projects," he pointed out.

CSO: 4700/1377

GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN DONATES BAGS OF RICE

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 20 May 82 p 12

[Article by O. Nabukonde]

[Text] The Government of Japan has donated to Ugandaoover 20,000 bags of rice valued at 117.7m/- (332.4m Japanese Yen).

The rice, packed in 60 kg bags was handed over to the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, Mr William Semogerere, by the General Manager of Uganda Garments Industry, (UGIL) Mr. Kashiwada, at a ceremony held in Kampala on Tuesday.

According to the General Manager of Foods and Beverages, Mr. Wilson Okwenye, "the rice is part of 1.8m tonnes which the Japanese Government has pledged to donate to the Uganda Government."

He said that in addition, Japan had promised to deliver agricultural machinery and implements to Uganda to aid in the recovery of the agricultural sector.

Mr. Okwenye explained that when the whole consignment of rice arrived it would be sold equitably all over Uganda and will raise over 110m/- which will be set aside for the development of future agricultural projects.

He said that 95m/- will be expected as government revenue through payment of duty and sales tax during the sale of the rice.

Receiving the rice, Mr. Semogerere thanked the Japanese Government for the aid it was extending to Uganda.

He outlined other areas of assistance and cooperation between Uganda and Japan and hoped that relations in these fields would continue smoothly.

On behalf of the Japanese Government, Mr. Kashiwada observed that Uganda was experiencing similar problems like the Japanese people after the war.

He pledged Japan's support to Uganda towards the rehabilitation programme to ensure that the economy picks up again and the country regains her previous glory.

The ceremony was attended by the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Ekinu; the Chairman of Uganda Advisory Board of Trade, Mr. Okurut, and other officials from the Ministry of Commerce.

CSO: 4700/1386

BRIEFS

REHABILITATION OF KILEMBE MINES--The first step towards restoring Uganda's copper mine to production will be taken early next month (June) when a British firm of mining begins a six-month feasibility study. Seltrust engineering, of London, has been awarded the contract in association with the European investment Bank, to to examine the prospects for rehabilitating the mine, concentrator and smelter as well as the economic viability of developing new cobalt and sulphuric acid plants in the complex. A spokesmann for Seltrust said in London that Kilembe Mines, which had been closed for three years, had played a big part in the economy of the country, with copper the third most important export in the economy after coffee and cotton. The Uganda Government attached great importance to the rehabilitation of the mine and the the development of cobalt and acid plants which it was hoped to link with the phosphate project in Tororo, for the production of fertilisers. The result of study if approved by the Uganda Government the spokesman went on to say, would provide a basis for seeking funds for its implementation. [Moses Okalebo] [Text] [Kampala SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1386

MUGABE'S PARIS PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 May 82 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text]

PARIS.

NO constitutional preparations for a one-party state in Zimbabwe were in progress at present, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said in Paris yesterday, at the end of his visit to France.

A one-party state was a remote matter, but it "is our goal". Such a system would unite the people, but a referendum would be held first on the issue.

"We know the people will not say no and anyway we are as good as a one-party state now."

The Prime Minister was giving a Press conference at the end of his three-day visit to France.

Questioned about acquiring land for resettlement, he said that 162 000 families would be resettled in the next three years and only after existing funds were exhausted would more be asked for from Britain.

"It is not right to tax the people who were deprived of land 90 years ago, but so far Britain has been magnanimous in responding to our requests."

The Press conference was also attended by the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Chidzero, who said that $500 million from Zimcord had so far been committed and disbursed. Within two years the balance of $800 million would be committed.

On relations with South Africa, Mr Mugabe said the position of France was positive and that country would be more vigorous in future in accelerating change in South Africa and Namibia.

He said it was not for Zimbabwe to dictate to France what should be done but it had been pointed out that for sanctions to work it would need a united policy from all nations.

Mr Mugabe said there was no contradiction between trading with South Africa and calling for sanctions as it had been made clear that, for Africa to participate, provision would first have to be made to alleviate the hardships that would be faced by certain African countries.

The Prime Minister declared that the relations with South Africa were only of an economic nature and other government relations would never occur whether of a political or informal nature.

Discussions with the French government had centred on both bilateral and international relations.

Zimbabwe and France had identical views on international matters, he said.

On the bilateral front, France would provide 8 200 tonnes of wheat to Zimbabwe to help overcome the effects of the drought.

● Ziana-Reuter reports that Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe was striving to reduce dependence on South Africa's railway system for exports to overseas markets.

"But South Africa is trying to wreck our efforts," he added. "There are constant acts of sabotage, not only to harm the economy of Mozambique but to constrain us to stick to the use of the South African rail system."

He said rail lines to Maputo and Beira were "sabotaged at the rate of one incident every week or every fortnight".

He added: "Acts of sabotage are carried out by the so-called Mozambique Resistance Movement sponsored by South Africa which assists dissidents hiding in the forests of Mozambique with supplies sent by helicopter.

"Zimbabwe is trying to use the British-owned Lourho oil pipeline which is also constantly sabotaged," he said.

Mr Mugabe leaves for Greece today.

CSO: 4700/1388

FINANCIAL PROTOCOL WITH FRANCE SIGNED

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text] **ZIMBABWE yesterday signed a $37 million financial protocol with France.**

The pact was signed by the Minister of Finance, Dr Bernard Chidzero, and the French Minister of Economics and Finance, Mr Jacques Delors.

At the signing ceremony, Dr Chidzero said the protocol would go a long way towards cementing the relationship between the two countries.

It consists of a treasury soft loan to Zimbabwe over 25 years, with a grace period of seven to 10 years depending on the project.

Of the sum, $8m is earmarked for the development of industry, and the balance of $29 million is to be spent on social services and industry.

Particular areas include training centres, agricultural machines, district hospital equipment and civil aviation projects.

Dr Chidzero said the technical co - operation package with France may be expanded and that discussions had been held with the International Monetary Fund on the issue of revitalising the economy.

Last year the financial protocol was for $31 million and a spokesman for the French government said this had almost been exhausted. The loan will be tied to the purchase of French equipment.

Earlier in the day Dr Chidzero met members of the CNPF, a national French organisation of business managers, and said foreign - controlled companies might be allowed to take over local firms if the move benefited Zimbabwe.

On the question of foreign investment, he told businessmen that Zimbabwe was aware of the issues of security of investment, levels of return on capital and remittability of profits.

"We are prepared to discuss the matter of a code of investment but we believe our constitution is all the security that is needed."

After two years a company could disinvest its capital if it was not happy with the situation and after adjustments, excess investment could be remitted over a six-year period, said Dr Chidzero.

At a meeting it was announced that tenders for an EEC - supported coal feasibility study would be sought next month and the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said coal had a very important role to play in meeting Zimbabwe's future fuel needs.

He also mentioned that the steel industry would receive specific mention in the forthcoming three-year development plan. "It is a priority area to modernise the steel industry," said Dr Makoni.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had lunch with the French President, Mr Mitterrand at which he said that ties between the two countries should grow as they both believed in the same philosophy.

Mr Mugabe was to hold discussions with other French ministers in the afternoon, and today he goes to Lyon, where he will visit a hydro-electric power station and a French co-operative.

CSO: 4700/1388

ZANU (PF) BUSINESS VENTURES TO FINANCE PARTY

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] **ZANU (PF) has embarked on a number of business ventures to raise funds to pay its debts and to become self-supporting, the party's secretary for finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said yesterday.**

In an interview, he said that the party had established a company, the Zimbabwe Development Corporation (ZIDCO), to generate funds needed to settle debts now amounting to $500 000, incurred after independence. The company, which was already operational, would be involved in manufacturing, farming, engineering, estates management and import and export ventures.

"We should be financially sound and self-sufficient in two years," he said. Senator Nkala, who is the Minister of National Supplies, said the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, was the chairman of the new company while the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Mr Enos Chikowore, and Mr Adam Wenyimo, were directors.

The party would establish farms in every province and engage in the manufacture of clothing, furniture and spare parts. The minister said ZANU (PF) already owned 60 houses and six farms throughout the country.

ZIDCO would administer party estates and would collect rents from the houses. The company would be expanded to cover various fields and more directors would be appointed, he said.

The structure of the company and its activities had already been worked out. "We want it to be a bamba zonke company," Senator Nkala said.

ZIDCO had already imported rice which was now being sold all over the country. The Jongwe Printing Company would also generate funds for the party.

This year, the party was expecting to realise $286 000 from the farms after the harvest. More money was also being raised from party joining fees, subscriptions and donations.

The minister paid tribute to the tours carried out by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the restructuring exercise of the party which had resulted in a lot of funds coming from the provinces. A total of $20 000 was coming from six provinces every month, except for two where the restructuring programme had not been completed.

All the money the party had brought into the country after the war had been spent on rehabilitation of disabled former combatants, buying houses for officials and paying for party offices. "The party had to start from nothing after independence," Senator Nkala said.

After tours of the provinces by Mr Mugabe, the party finances were better than they were a year ago. There had been a "clean-up exercise" of officials who misappropriated funds and practised tribalism in the provinces.

The exercise would be introduced in other areas. The minister warned that the party would not tolerate officials who took the people's money for their personal gain.

A number of officials who were found to have misused party funds had been removed and replaced with new leaders. "We shall continue to clean out all corrupt officials," Senator Nkala said.

The party had been receiving bills for debts incurred by some officials after independence and had agreed to pay because

they were incurred in the name of the organisation.

The minister said a plan for the new party headquarters was being worked out and construction would start as soon as $500 000 had been collected.

Senator Nkala said the plan would have to be approved by the ZANU (PF) Central Committee before work could start.

He appealed for more donations from all the people and organisations in the country so that construction of the new headquarters could start without delay.

CSO: 4700/1388

FIRST OF NEW GROWTH POINTS OPENED AT MUPANDAWANA

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Text] **THE first of Zimbabwe's 500 proposed new growth points was opened at Mupandawana centre in Gutu yesterday.**

Launching the $1 million scheme, the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Mr Enos Chikowore, said it was hoped that the completed centre would serve the needs of 300 000 people in the surrounding communal lands.

This move towards the establishment of 500 growth points across the land was aimed at bringing services nearer the people, rather than the people having to walk long distances to obtain them.

The new centre, Mr Chikowore said, was evidence of what the Government was achieving in the communal lands.

"The Government has adopted, among other development programmes, the creation of growth points and service centres in rural areas as a means of bringing services to the people. The growth points and service centres policy is part of the process of national transformation in which the Government is directing its efforts to the provision of facilities," the minister said.

Facilities to be expected with each growth and service centre included schools, clinics, banks, postal services and markets for agricultural products.

Saying that he wanted to see the establishment of light industry in the area soon, the minister added that he would ask the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs to establish a factory to produce uniforms for the army and school.

"We, as a Government, have seen that there are certain malpractices in the production and distribution of uniforms," he said.

It was hoped that such developments would help to create more employment opportunities, while the provision of basic amenities would improve the living standards of the people.

Mr Chikowore told hundreds of people at the opening that Mupandawana was a natural central point linking a road network serving Nyanda, Chatsworth, Chivhu, Buhera, Zaka and Bikita.

The minister announced that:

- Allocation of stands for new businesses at the centre could now proceed because problems which had resulted in the freeze in further development had been resolved;
- Leases for business, commercial and light-industrial stands could now be issued;
- Title survey was also being discussed; and
- The Government aimed to eventually hand over control of the centre to local authorities.

"Our intention is that in the near future the district council will take over the administration of such centres, but the process is going to be gradual."

The official opening ceremony was also attended by the President of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makombe, and the Deputy Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Mr Nelson Mawema. Both are members of Parliament for Victoria Province.

CSO: 4700/1388

FULL RIGHTS FOR 'REBEL' MPS PROMISES MUTASA

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

INDEPENDENT MPs will be provided with facilities similar to those given to the Republican Front and the UANC when Parliament resumes on June 16, the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, said yesterday.

The MPs who resigned from the RF to be independent, would also be protected from adverse criticism. "It is my duty to protect them," Mr Mutasa said in an interview.

He had already instructed the secretary to Parliament to recognise the new group and provide facilities given to others. The MPs had responded to the call for unity by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

The move by the MPs was in line with Government thinking. "They are unlike other parties which resist change," the Speaker said.

He explained that he could not encourage the breaking-up of parties into small groups, but at the same time he could not stop those who wanted to align themselves with the Government.

Mr Mutasa said the coming session would see a three-cornered fight by the MPs and he was bracing himself for that. There would be a fight between independents and the RF on the one hand, and the Government and non-Government MPs on the other.

ZAPU members were likely to take a completely different stand following the dismissal from the Government of their leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, by the Prime Minister.

"It is going to be a very interesting and busy session," the Speaker said.

On change of dress, he said there were several ideas which had to be considered. He would only wear his formal dress at the opening of Parliament and after that he would dress in ordinary clothes.

Mr Mutasa has been holding discussions with the President of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makombe, on what dress could be suitable. "I personally am against the colonial dress," he said.

He warned the two MPs at present outside the country, Mr Dennis Walker and Mr Ackim Ndlovu, that they would lose their seats if they did not attend Parliament for 21 consecutive days when it resumes. Mr Walker is RF MP for Bulawayo North while Mr Ndlovu is ZAPU MP for Matabeleland South.

The two MPs left the country without informing the Speaker. Mr Walker is overseas and Mr Ndlovu in Zambia.

CSO: 4700/1388

FOUR-POINT ACCORD SEALS MUGABE'S GREEK TRIP

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

ATHENS.

ZIMBABWE and Greece yesterday signed four agreements — on the promotion of tourism, the development of agriculture and regional planning, the development of handicrafts and the training of pilots for Air Zimbabwe.

Explaining the agreements during a Press conference here yesterday the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, said that under the tourism accord the Greek government had undertaken to provide assistance and advisory services for the country's tourism industry.

The Greek government has also agreed to provide Zimbabwe with advisory services in the development of agriculture and regional planning in the second accord while the third entails the promotion of handicrafts such as basketry, weaving and other related projects.

Under the fourth agreement, the Greek government had undertaken to train pilots for Air Zimbabwe, Dr Chidzero said.

There were already six Air Zimbabwe pilots training in Greece.

Yesterday morning the Prime Minister went sightseeing when he visited the Acropolis.

Mr Mugabe called his trip "a tremendous success".

"There has been a tremendous response from all countries I visited and a willingness to continue aid and accelerate action on several questions," he told a news conference. "It's been a tremendous success."

He found support for speeding up the independence of Namibia and "the need for peace" during his talks in France, Belgium, Britain, Italy and West Germany.

He said Zimbabwe could learn from Greece's experience in regional agricultural planning, the tourism and handicraft industries and in civil aviation.

"For Greece, ties with Zimbabwe are a stepping stone to other relations in Africa," he added.

Mr Mugabe said he discussed with the Greeks bilateral relations, African affairs, the Middle-East situation, the Falklands conflict and disarmament.

"Our views were identical on all these matters," he said. "Greece and Zimbabwe are both socialist-ruled and are birds of a feather."

The Zimbabwe premier leaves today for the Netherlands.

● Mr Mugabe paid a glowing tribute to Greek nationals resident in Zimbabwe for their contribution to creating what he called commercial intercourse among the people in the rural areas.

CSO: 4700/1388

POLICE FORCE SET FOR BIG CHANGES

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Bill Hipson]

[Text]

A PROMOTION list for senior ranks in the police has been drawn up to reflect the Government's policy of black advancement.

Confirming this yesterday, the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said the promotion list was a test of loyalty for many white officers. Those who went off in a huff because they were not included were people of doubtful loyalty.

According to sources several whites have been ent, chief superintendent promoted to superintendand assistant commissioner, but as many have been deprived of their acting ranks with the loss of their commands and acting allowances.

Dr Ushewokunze said in an interview: "Any police officer who is aggrieved by this promotion exercise never had his roots in Zimbabwe.

"Having said that, I hasten to add that the very few white police officers still in the country certainly will be promoted within the not too distant future, that is after the correction of the historical imbalance that has always existed."

A feature of the promotion list is the elevation of several black CID officers to senior assistant commissioner.

The sources say that one of these will soon be appointed Officer Commanding CID, making it the first time the post has been held by a black officer.

Also included in the promotions are black patrol officers and section officers who have been given the ranks of chief inspector and superintendent.

Asked to comment, Dr Ushewokunze said: "The promotions are in conformity with the Government policy of black advancement. For the first time in the history of Zimbabwe black officers are being given a chance to have a go at it.

DECISIONS

"In the past, blacks were treated as just an additional pair of hands, but the Government's attitude now is that they must join the ranks of decision-makers.

"In the final analysis they are all potential stayers as compared to our white colleagues who are potential leavers. The black policeman must start doing his duties now. This is his birth place and he can't boast of dual citizenship."

The minister said the majority of white officers were going to stay simply because they wanted promotion.

"It can be taken as understood that most of them are waiting for what they call green pastures eleswhere. Some want promotion because on a higher salary they will get better pensions to retire with elsewhere. Some want promotion so that they can remain longer to give time for their insurance policies to mature. Some want to hang on basically until something good comes their way.

"It is a test of loyalty for those still within the country. Those who will go in a huff are people of doubtful loyalty, who, in 90 percent of cases, will find their way to South Africa."

CSO: 4700/1388

ALL APPRENTICES TO BE BONDED TO STATE

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Simomo Mubi]

[Text]

ALL apprentices in Zimbabwe will now be bonded to the State and will have to work in their trade in the country for the same time they spent training, or pay for it, according to regulations gazetted today.

Under the Emergency Powers (Apprenticeship) Regulations 1982, apprentices will also have to pay 10 percent of their salary to a central Government fund.

At the end of the period of bonding, the money collected would be paid back with interest at bank rates to the individual. If they leave before the period of bonding has expired, then the money would be kept by the Government.

Apprentices who had no wish to remain in Zimbabwe after their apprenticeships could have their contract cancelled within 30 days from today.

After this period if an apprentice terminates his contract or completes it and then decides to leave the country without the permission of the ministry, he will have to pay for the training received.

Those who completed their training would not now be issued with their journeymen certificates until the end of their bond.

Explaining the need for the regulations, the Secretary for the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Ibbo Mandaza, said Zimbabwe's loss of skilled manpower through emigration was astronomical and the resultant shortages were becoming critical.

In 1980, 875 apprentices completed their training and during that period 898 qualified skilled workers emigrated.

In 1981, 664 apprentices completed their training and 1 078 skilled workers emigrated. Since January this year, 467 people have completed their apprenticeships and so far 341 skilled workers have left the country.

Dr Mandaza said Zimbabwe also had 1 200 people being trained in South Africa with Zimbabwean scholarships and they gave no indication that they wished to return.

"This country has literally become a free international technical training college," he said.

The Government's concern over the drain of skilled manpower was shared by representatives of industry. The chairman of the manpower committee of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe (ACCOZ), Mr Eric Davis, said: "It is essential that this country retains its trained manpower."

The general manager of the Astra group of companies, Mr Trevor Hansen, said: "We would like to ensure the retention of our skilled manpower."

Dr Mandaza said many employers were annoyed by the way in which they had been left by journeymen in whom they had invested time and money.

He said many companies had asked the Government to grant them permission to bond apprentices, and the regulations were promulgated in consultation with industry.

"The intention of these regulations is not to stop people from leaving the country if they wish, but we want to encourage a system where those unlikely to leave Zimbabwe will have the priority opportunity to be trained," said Dr Mandaza.

The regulations were one aspect of a larger Manpower Bill to be introduced into Parliament at the next session. The Bill would aim to "standardise and formalise our role as a co-ordinating machinery for human resources", he said.

Before the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Fredrick

Shava, left with the Prime Minister two weeks ago on a European tour, he had instructed Dr Mandaza to consult all sectors to draw up a comprehensive national training policy.

As a result plans had been proposed to establish a national manpower council consisting of various bodies, such as the Mandata council, which would be an advisery body to the ministry.

CSO: 4700/1388

REASONS FOR ECONOMIC BOOM DISCUSSED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

MINIMUM pay rises since 1979 have not necessarily been the main influences behind higher consumer demand and increased output in Zimbabwe's manufacturing sector.

This is one of the main findings of an analysis carried out by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries at the request of the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development, to assess the effects of minimum wages legislation upon manufacturers.

CZI generally concludes that, while the increase in minimum pay has contributed to growth in consumer demand and the expansion of manufacturing industry, it would be premature to conclude that it was the only, or indeed, the main factor.

Capacity levels, labour intensity, the proportion of output destined for local and export markets, and anticipation of further pay rises also have to be considered.

"And major exogenous factors such as changes in foreign exchange allocations, fluctuations in demand, changes in skilled manpower available, regulations affecting dismissal and wage levels above the minimum have often had a marked effect on firms, which have frequently concealed the direct effects of Minimum Wage Legislations," says CZI.

In 1980/81 the increase in the value of retail sales was 59.2 percent, compared with 22.7 percent in 1971/2, the last record period.

"Hence there can be little doubt that the record increase since Independence has been due to unique circumstances prevailing in the past two years, notwithstanding higher rates of inflation and the exclusion in retail sales figures for those retail outlets with a turnover of $20 000 a year and less."

INCREASED

The CZI analysis also shows that wages of workers in higher grades have frequently been increased with the rises awarded to the lower paid.

"Often the effect on the total wage bill of companies for higher grade wage increases has been a larger total increase than for those workers being paid the minimum."

Expansion of public sector employment, higher increases for teachers and grants paid to ex-combatants, have fuelled the national wage bill and boosted consumer demand.

The cost of teachers'

salaries has risen from $90m. in 1979 to $197m. in 1981 and those for civil and public servants from $215m. to $263m. in the same period, due to both the increase in minimum wages and the employment of 13 400 more people since independence.

In addition pay for members of the national army rose from $59m. in 1980/81 to $118m. in 1981/82, while demobilisation gratuities were estimated at $43m. for the current financial year.

Furthermore, there has been an increase of 57 700 people employed in the non-agricultural and non-service sectors of the economy between March 1980 and December 1981.

While the overall effect cannot be strictly defined, CZI states that the resettlement and reconstruction programme has had its own significant impact on consumer demand in the last two years.

AVAILABLE

The introduction of free primary education and free health care for those earning under $150 a month has resulted in grants and contributions for the former rising from $5m. in 1979 to $39m. in 1981 while the cost of medical services rose from under $40m. in 1978/79 to $96m. in 1981/82.

"This money is now available for direct consumer spending, rather than having to be channelled into primary school and medical health fees."

The post-Independence boom saw the first significant expansion in the economy since 1976 and therefore consumer demand was directly affected by the "pent up" demand of the recession years.

From 1975 to 1979 the value of retail sales, at current prices, rose by only 25 percent compared with 56 percent from 1971 to 1975.

With the easing of UDI constraints the value of imports went up by 87 percent to $478 million from 1979 to 1981.

Allocations for manufacturing industry for raw materials also leapt by $104 million (plus 77 percent) and provisions for replacement machinery in 1980 and 1981 were nearly three times as high as during the previous five years.

"Thus pent up demand and the easing of supply constraints are extremely important factors contributing to the post-Independence consumer boom," cautions CZI.

Finally, part of the manufacturing sector's increase in production has been channelled to the import-export market.

In 1979 about 10 percent of output was sold abroad, however, between 1979 and 1981 the value of manufactured exports rose by $11 million.

But if iron and steel exports from Ziscosteel are excluded—considering the slump in 1981 — then manufactured exports for that same period were up $27 million, a rise of 24 percent.

"Thus one needs to view with considerable caution the opinion expressed in the recent (March 1982) Reserve Bank Quarterly Economic and Statistical Review that 'the further rise in wage levels will ensure buoyant domestic consumer demand during 1982'," warns CZI.

CSO: 4700/1388

MUGABE WOOS FRENCH INVESTORS

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, would welcome foreign private investment and found greater enthusiasm amongst French businessmen to come to Zimbabwe than in the other countries on his European tour.

In return, a leading French businessman said his country had a high level of technical and management knowhow to offer, extensive experience of working in Africa, and a strong aggressive financial market.

However, of central interest in France at the moment is the working relationship between the private sector and the socialist government.

STRONG

Much has been said of Zimbabwe's socialist brotherhood with France but as a spokesman for that country's Foreign Affairs department said: "Our country is an example of a strong, working mixed economy."

Companies such as Renault have been state-run for nearly 40 years. But the only state-appointed person is the boss and on average he stays in the chair for at least 10 years.

There is a strong continuity of management in the company and it is run on strictly profit-making lines.

In the wider context, France has established a new elite which to a certain degree pervades the government and business community of the country.

ADVANCED

This elite comprises the people schooled in the "grand ecoles". There is no direct equivalent here but an advanced polytechnic university is close to the mark.

However, it is apparent that with socialism there have come changes and some confusion.

One firm has had its holding company nationalised, and certain banks which hold shares in it.

But the firm itself has not been nationalised, nor have there been any changes at management level.

The new government came into power on the platform of reform, but the traditional economy has been slow to adapt.

An example has been the call for shorter working hours. Some demands were for between 30 and 35 hours a week. The present compromise has been to drop the time from 40 to 39 hours.

A similarly difficult area for the socialists is France's relationship with Southern Africa.

France has strong economic ties with South Africa, both import and

export, and is involved in the development of South Africa's nuclear power for energy.

Official government policy though is to diminish trade links with South Africa and to establish stronger links with the other countries in the region, including Zimbabwe.

French companies are following closely on the heels of the government. Amongst the firms interested in Zimbabwe are car manufacturers, makers of civil aviation equipment, bankers and textiles.

A major concern was the difficulty to get into the market because of the shortage of foreign exchange.

Of possible future benefit will be the financial protocol signed last week in Paris with this country, which is to assist industrial and rural development.

Also the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, told the French business community that the entire system of exchange allocations was being studied as "we do not just want to maintain the status quo".

Mr Michel Rocard, the French Minister of Planning and Regional Management, told Business Herald that France's aim in the Third World was to help these countries counter the effects of the recession, as well as to escape the domination of the American dollar.

He said: "The world is in a mess and we must try to help this situation. Zimbabwe has a place in our global view of diminishing the risks of social explosion and wars."

CSO: 4700/1388

TOP TRADE UNIONIST SUSPENDED FROM UNION ACTIVITIES

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Government yesterday took the unprecedented step of suspending a top trade unionist from all union activities in Zimbabwe.

Mr Dickson Ndawana, assistant secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and general secretary of the Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union, will remain suspended pending the outcome of investigations into alleged non-payment of rent for trade union offices at Sinoia Street in Harare, Mr Ignatius Chigwendere, Chief Industrial Relations Officer, told a news conference. In April this year, unions operating from a building in Sinoia Street were served with an eviction order for not paying their rent.

The eviction order, served by the High Court, demanded that the ZCTU should pay the landlord $2 750. The organisation explained that it no longer occupied the offices, which served as headquarters for some unions affiliated to it.

RECEIPTS

Said Mr Chigwendere: "It is known that tenant organisations were paying their rent. Facts available seem to suggest that these trade unions were paying money for which they hold receipts. But the money did not reach the landlord."

He said a committee had been set up to inquire into the situation and until the committee reported its findings to the Government, Mr Ndawana was barred from any trade union activity.

He warned trade unionists that any misuse of trade union funds was considered a serious offence and the culprits would not be allowed to lead a trade union for five years.

When all trade union leaders were required by law to account for their funds, they should do so. Failure to do so could not be looked upon with sympathy by the department of industrial relations and this might result in their accounts being investigated.

Also to be accounted for were all donations given to the trade union from external organisations, Mr Chigwendere said.

CSO: 4700/1388

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ITALY REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Jun 82 p 7

[Text]

ITALY'S participation in the economic activities of Zimbabwe covers many areas, with special emphasis on the productive sectors.

At the moment Italy is in fifth place among the countries buying Zimbabwe products, and exports from Zimbabwe to Italy include cotton, hides, asbestos, metal alloys and tobacco.

A spokesman for the Italian Embassy in Harare said Italy occupied ninth place on average among the countries exporting to Zimbabwe.

Italian exports include industrial machinery, tractors and other agricultural equipment, electrical equipment, yarns and cloth.

These are some of the reasons why the Italian National Day today has significance for the people of Zimbabwe.

The day, June 2, was chosen in 1946 by the people of Italy who were called upon to decide by referendum on a monarchy or a republic. Today the Italian National Day is known as the Day of the Republic.

This day marked a radical institutional change which was achieved in a peaceful and democratic manner.

It made its mark on Italian history at a crucial moment in the political and material reconstruction of the state only a year after the end of the Second World War.

This day is also the anniversar of the election of the Constituent Assembly, which was responsible for the drawing up of the first constitution of the republic. The constitution came into force at the beginning of 1948.

And today Italy is participating in various ways in the economic recovery of Zimbabwe.

Pledges made by the Italian government at the Donors' Conference are at present being implemented with the financing of projects including planning in the rural areas, the development of electrical sources and the supply of equipment for civil aviation.

Italy has also contributed in the programmes of international organisations granting aid to Zimbabwe, especially the United Nations and the European Economic Community.

In addition to its grants to UNICEF and the Food and Agricultural Organisation, Italy has pledged $7 million to Zimbabwe in bilateral grants.

There was also an Italian contribution for co-operation in health and another $5 million for Hwange II power station.

Italy has pledged soft loans worth $36 million for 1980-82 plus another specifically earmarked for Hwange II.

Under the joint programme of primary health care in Zimbabwe, a group of 10 Italian doctors and one co-ordinator were to be sent to Zi-

mbabwe for two years. They will be followed by another group for the same period.

The doctors started work at the beginning of June last year in Harare before they were posted to hospitals at Chipinge, Rusape and Mutare.

Further co-operation in health was still being examined and considered an embassy spokesman said.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister Mr Mugabe, visited Italy for four days during his seven-nation European tour.

Discussions centred around the implementation of economic and development co-operation and future development, an embassy Press release said.

Given the complexity and scope of development activities in Zimbabwe, the leaders of the two governments agreed on the need for an overall rather than a yearly development programme.

The embassy also announced that several scholarships were being offered to Zimbabweans by the Department of Development Co-operation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the academic year 1982-83. All applications for these scholarships have to be submitted to the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development at Earl Grey Building in Harare.

There were also some graduate and post-graduate scholarships for 12-month periods.

CSO: 4700/1388

HOVE REAFFIRMS GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR SWAPO

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Jun 82 p 7

[Text] THE Government supports SWAPO as the sole, legitimate and authentic representative of the Namibian people in their just struggle for independence, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Richard Hove, said yesterday.

At a function in Harare to mark Tunisian National Day, he said the Government could not placate Pretoria or its quislings in Namibia at the expense of SWAPO.

"We stand for nothing short of a genuinely fair and free election in Namibia.

"South Africa, through its apartheid system and denial of social, economic and political rights for the majority black population constitutes a grave threat to international peace and regional security."

Mr Hove warned that South Africa's acts of aggression and provocation against neighbouring states formed a sinister attempt at the economic and political destabilisation of the region.

"We will continue to oppose resolutely this destabilisation with all means at our disposal and to support the liberation forces in the context of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations."

Zimbabwe also firmly supported the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

The Government condemned the intransigence of "the Zionist entity" on the question of its withdrawal from Arab territories which it occupies illegally in defiance of international law.

The Tunisian Ambassador, Mr Moncef Kedadi, said his country opened an embassy in Harare because his government wanted to prove that their support during the liberation struggle was the prelude to fruitful co-operation in all fields.

Tunisia's constitution spelt out its commitment to participate in the liberation of people all over the world — especially the Middle East and Africa — for justice and dignity.

The country supported the fight for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, independence in Namibia and the abolition of apartheid in South Africa, said Mr Kedadi.

CSO: 4700/1388

SADCC INVESTMENT CODE BACKED BY MUBAKO

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

SADCC countries should draw up an investment code to ensure they receive maximum benefits from multinational corporations, says the Minister of Justice, Mr Simbi Mubako.

He was opening a 10-day workshop at the University of Zimbabwe on legal ways of making sure developing countries got maximum benefits from multinational companies.

Speaking "as a participant and not as Minister of Justice", Mr Mubako said:

"If a common approach has to be adopted, SADCC would need to appoint a strong team of economists to agree on the economic issues which all the countries regard as vital in relation to foreign investment and foreign corporate presence."

He said the countries had to choose an equally strong team of legal experts to draw up a draft "SADCC Investment Code" by each government before it could be presented for adoption and implementation.

Developing countries in Southern Africa would then be sure that inviting in transnational enterprises would promote industrialisation, and political and social independence.

"We, the SADCC, must present a common front and be ever alert to the danger of transnational corporations playing one of us off against the other and blackmailing us with the threat of losing our foreign investment to another country if we do not relax our conditions of agreement."

He said multinational companies were a united entity and SADCC countries had to ensure that they negotiated with such corporations with an equally unified approach.

Each country had to have a clearly defined economic policy aimed at maximising the benefit it received from foreign investment. It was necessary for the Government to know and direct operations of the corporations from the beginning.

"It is the final agreement concluded between the corporation and a country which will determine whether the corporation will advance the country by using its natural resources, stimulating its economy and generating employment, or will simply milk the country dry by draining its resources and foreign currency reserves and then withdrawing when it has taken all it can."

All foreign investment had to be registered to enable the host country to have access to accurate information on the exact amount of foreign investment.

In the process of allowing a transnational enterprise in, he said, developing countries usually ran the risk of importing obsolete or overpriced technology.

"An SADCC investment code would have to contain clauses regulating the ability of investors to remit their profits abroad or to repatriate their invested capital. This would be among the most difficult clauses to get the multinationals to agree to."

On repatriation of capital, he said it was usual to ask the corporation to prove that it had attempted to find a local buyer before being allowed to sell its capital to another foreign investor.

He said developing countries lacked capital, know-how and sometimes the initiative to exploit their own natural resources or to sell them to the world and this could be overcome by inviting multinational companies which would train local manpower in the process.

African countries had encouraged such investment by granting tax reliefs, freedom to repatriate profits and guarantees against

nationalisation or dispossession of property without compensation.

In many cases, he said, the capital at the disposal of multinational companies was very much greater than the combined gross national products of several developing countries in which they operated. If their operations in those countries were successful, they ended up controlling a major portion of the economy.

"Some companies have undoubtedly caused the countries economic harm by indulging in foreign exchange fiddles and it is evident from the domestic scene that some of these companies are geared solely to obtaining the maximum benefits for the proprietors at the expense of workers, members of the public and even the country."

Mr Mubako said developing countries now saw multinational companies as potential threats to their sovereignty.

The workshop is being attended by delegates from all SADCC countries, except Angola, and international organisations that include SIDA, EEC and UNIDO.

CSO: 4700/1388

TUNISIA WILLING TO PROMOTE TRADE, TRA_NING

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Jun 82 p 6

[Text]

TUNISIA, which celebrates its national day today, wants to promote good relations with Zimbabwe by participating in the training of local manpower.

The Tunisian Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Moncef Kedadi, said in an interview that his country could provide high-level experts in various fields to train Zimbabweans.

In the field of trade, Tunisia was prepared to sell phosphates, olive-oil, wine and textiles to Zimbabwe and buy tobacco and minerals.

The Tunisian Embassy in Harare, which opened six months ago, was still waiting to be briefed on Zimbabwe's needs by the Government, he said.

Mr Kedadi said his country had helped Zimbabwe during the struggle for liberation and was now prepared to take part in reconstruction and transformation.

STRUGGLE

Tunisia had a history of struggle which ended in June 1955 when the country was granted internal autonomy and President Habib Bourguiba returned from exile.

On March 20 the following year the country became completely independent and the Republic of Tunisia was declared with Mr Bourguiba as the first president.

Tunisia was a founder member of the Organisation of African Unity. Mr Kedadi said he attended the inaugural meeting in Addis Ababa in 1963. Since then his country had supported the struggles for liberation that had swept the continent.

Speaking on the growth of the OAU recently, President Bourguiba said that 19 years ago the continent provided itself with a privileged instrument of dialogue, solidarity and co-operation. But he warned that the attacks on its unity were numerous.

Tunisia covers 164 150 km² of which about 25 000 km² are covered by the Sahara Desert.

The country was not rich in oil but has enough for its own needs, said Mr Kedadi.

"Since 1956 our Government invested in the country's manpower needs because of a lack of wealth and natural resources.

"Our president said that if we invest in our manpower resources, our people will create wealth," said Mr Kedadi.

Manpower training in Tunisia still takes up about a third of the country's total budget.

Now after 26 years of independence, Mr Kedadi said, Tunisia was able to send trained people to assist other African countries who need manpower, teachers and experts.

"This is why we are keen on assisting Zimbabwe's manpower training programme," Mr Kedadi said.

PHOSPHATES

He said Zimbabwe was at the moment importing phosphates from Yugoslavia and Turkey while Tunisia was the main exporter to Turkey. Tunisia could supply Zimbabwe directly, he said.

His country also bought lots of Zimbabwe tobacco which was being blended with Tunisian tobacco.

He said trade between Zimbabwe and Tunisia had to be strengthened because it would be a cheaper and better service than going beyond Africa for goods with which the two could supply each other.

"We need more trade on a south-south basis instead of the present north-south imbalance," he said.

Mr Kedadi said that he had been posted to southern Africa as an envoy "because my country will not rest until all Africa is liberated from foreign control and domination".

His country's constitution commits Tunisia to fighting for the liberation of all the world, "especially the Middle East and Africa".

"We opened an embassy here because we need to be present in this part of Africa to fulfill our mission for the liberation of all Africa. We want to show the people of Zimbabwe that we are on their side and want to be close to the battlefield in Namibia and South Africa," said Mr Kedadi.

HEALTH-FOR-ALL CAMPAIGN GETS UNDER WAY

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 May 82 p 9

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] **THE Government has embarked on a vast programme to ensure that every village has a protected water supply and every family a pit latrine, the Minister of Health, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, said in Harare yesterday.**

The ministry would train 900 village health workers every year. They would go and live with the people in the rural areas to advise them on better health and living.

The programme was being carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs and other related ministries. "It is a serious programme and we are vigorously pursuing it," the minister said in an interview.

The Government wanted every village to have a protected water supply and a pit latrine in each house. "I have no doubt that in a few years' time, we will have succeeded," Dr Munyaradzi said.

The Government was also encouraging family planning throughout the country, especially in rural areas.

The Child Spacing Association under the Ministry of Health was educating women on the necessity of child spacing. The Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs was spearheading the programme.

Besides the loop and the pill, now being used after the banning of depo provera, mothers were also being encouraged to breast feed for longer periods, up to two years. Longer breast feeding had been found to reduce early pregnancies, the minister said.

Although breast feeding would be difficult for working mothers, it should be used by all the people, in addition to the contraceptives.

The rise in malaria and sexually - transmitted diseases (STD) was causing great concern. Dr Munyaradzi said there had been a sudden increase in venereal diseases since independence because of the new mobility of the population.

Malaria was widespread. Most of the patients who suffered from it died, especially if they were not diagnosed and treated. "It is a very serious situation," he said.

The Government had no plans to ban the use of DDT to kill mosquitoes. Although the insecticide had adverse side effects on birds and vegetation, any move to replace it would be "costly and disastrous".

On drug-taking, he said the practice was common among young people, especially those from the middle and high class communities. There was also a general abuse of tobacco and alcohol, which the minister considered among drugs, but drug-taking was not yet a serious national problem.

He said the future of private doctors and hospitals would depend on the expansion of the public medical health service and its ability to provide health for all. The Government was improving public health, including specialist services, so that there would be fewer people going to private practitioners.

The Government, meanwhile, was improving salaries and conditions of public health workers in appreciation of their contribution to the country's development.

CSO: 4700/1388

GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE FREE LEGAL AID TO ALL

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Government is to provide free legal aid to all Zimbabweans as it has done with health and education, the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, has said.

"The Government believes in socialist justice as opposed to private and expensive personal justice," he said.

In an interview Dr Zvobgo said the task of "freeing" legal aid would be undertaken by the department of law promotion under the bureau of legal advice, one of the three main divisions in the legal section of his ministry.

"The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, attaches great importance to the department of law promotion. The Government believes people must know what the law is. This will promote compliance with the law," said the minister.

The department of law promotion would carry out public legal education programmes in the press, radio and television as well as in schools.

Local authorities would be requested to hold meetings and conferences.

Law promotion officers would be stationed in various parts of the country to advise people free of charge who could not afford private legal practitioners.

While the department would provide free legal advice on criminal and civil matters, it would not at present actually represent people in court, said Dr Zvobgo.

The research department, also to be set up in the ministry, was intended to transform the constitution as quickly as possible in order to bring it in to line with Zimbabwean aspirations.

"The Prime Minister and the Government place a high priority on constitutional developments," said the minister.

The research department will concentrate on the study of the Lancaster House discussions and constitution with special reference to citizenship, the declaration of rights, Parliament, election sessions, public service, prison service, the judicature, police and the defence forces.

Outmoded statutes will also be weeded out by this department: "The Government hopes that this division will produce a systematic and harmonious body of law easily understood by the general public," said Dr Zvobgo.

Of the parliamentary division of his ministry, the minister said: "This has been most difficult to construct because Zimbabwe is the only country in the Commonwealth with a minister of parliamentary affairs.

"But this has resulted in a very interesting and meaningful challenge," he said.

One of the many tasks of this part of the ministry would be to assume responsibility over all political parties getting funds from external sources but State funds would be provided to qualified political parties.

"This would help to ensure national security," said Dr Zvobgo.

CSO: 4700/1388

HIGH COURT UPHOLDS DETAINEES' RIGHT TO LAWYERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] A SENIOR policeman acted unconstitutionally by preventing the Deputy Commander of the Zimbabwe National Army Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, and the former ZIPRA head, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, from seeing lawyers while in detention.

In the High Court yesterday, Mr Justice McNally ruled that the two military men should be allowed to hire legal practitioners "without delay".

The judge concluded in a judgment handed down in Harare that the men's wives were correct in claiming that an order signed by the protecting authority for Harare North, Senior Assistant Commissioner Geoffrey Hedges, on March 26, preventing their husbands seeing lawyers in prison, was unconstitutional.

He ordered Mr Hedges in his official capacity, the Minister of Home Affairs and the Commissioner of Police jointly to pay the legal costs of Mrs Zodwa Dabengwa and Mrs Gift Masuku for the application.

The two former ZIPRA men were picked up on March 10 at their Bulawayo homes by members of the Central Intelligence Organisation under the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations.

The Prime Minister's Office later announced that the detentions were connected with investigations into the discovery of arms caches on ZAPU-owned properties around the country.

Mr Justice McNally said he agreed with the claim by Mr Adrian de Bourbon, for the two wives, that Mr Hedges' order went against the letter of Schedule 2 of the Constitution by preventing the men from obtaining and instructing lawyers after they had been told why they were detained.

The schedule required that any person incarcerated under any law allowing for preventive detention be told within seven days of his arrest why he was being held and then be allowed to obtain legal representation.

The schedule was separate from the Declaration of Rights, said the judge, and therefore the police order could not claim the legal protection of the relevant section of the Emergency Powers Regulations.

Orders made in terms of the section could not be considered to contravene the Declaration of Rights, but they could, as they had done in this case, go against the schedule.

The judge said he did not agree with the argument of Mr Simbarashe Muchechetere, for the State that General Masuku and Mr Dabengwa were not in preventive detention.

He was satisfied, he said, that the word "detention" when used in the regulations, meant "preventive detention" and not "ordinary detention" as postulated by Mr Muchechetere.

Mr A. de Bourbon instructed, by Mr Bryant Elliot, of Scanlen and Holderness, appeared for Mrs Dabengwa and Mrs Masuku.

CSO: 4700/1388

PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR TWO BIG SUGAR PROJECTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 May 82 p 3

[Text] MWENEZI. Rural development cannot be meaningful without the full participation of the people themselves, the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr Dzikamai Mavhaire said here on Saturday.

Addressing hundreds of people, the deputy minister said people should not let themselves be on the receiving end only but form an important component on the developmental process.

He announced that two sugar industries had been planned for Rutenga and Chisumbanje so as to relieve the country's demand for sugar, adding that the Chisumbanje sugar industry would be in full operation by the end of this year and early next year for the one planned for Rutenga.

On completion, Mr Mavhaire said, the Chisumbanje industry would be the biggest producer with Rutenga taking second place and Chiredzi which is already established would occupy third place.

"Apart from reducing unemployment and generating foreign currency, these projects will go a long way towards uplifting the quality of life in the rural areas," said Mr Mavhaire.

Turning to education, he said as from next year, the Government will supply every child with school uniforms. The decision had come in view of the current shortage of uniforms and the exorbitant prices that retailers were charging.

Mr Mavhaire appealed to the people to watch out for disenchanted political elements who were bent on disrupting the country's political stability.

Speaking at the same occasion, the ZANU (PF) deputy provincial secretary for the province, Mr Thomas Ziki, called for partnership of goodwill and mutual trust between local government authorities and ZANU (PF) party officials in the area.

"Local government authorities should always work hand-in-hand with their local party officials because ZANU (PF) and the Government are two sides of the same coin," Mr Ziki said.

CSO: 4700/1388

BRIEFS

STATE CHALLENGES RULING--The High Court ruling on Wednesday that the Deputy Commander of the National Army, Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, and the former head of ZIPRA, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, must be given access to their lawyers is to be challenged in the Supreme Court. A spokesman for the Attorney-General's office confirmed yesterday that a notice of appeal had been filed with the Supreme Court. In a judgment handed down on Wednesday, Mr Justice McNally ruled that a senior policeman had acted unconstitutionally in preventing the two men from seeing lawyers while in detention. Both were detained under Emergency Powers Regulations on March 10. The judge ruled that the two men should be allowed to instruct legal practitioners of their choice without delay and be allowed to communicate with them. Their lawyer has seen them, following Wednesday's ruling but said yesterday he was not sure whether or not he would be able to see them again now that an appeal had been lodged with the Supreme Court. He was seeking clarification of this from the Supreme Court, he said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Jun 82 p 1]

EXCESSIVE PAY--There is concern over the number of engineering firms "poaching" artisans with excessive pay offers, the chief industrial relations officer, Mr Ignatius Chigwendere, said in Harare yesterday. He said at a Press conference that the practice was particularly bad in Hwange and Triangle areas. "The tendency has been one of poaching artisans at wages that are above the maximum set by law-abiding engineering firms countrywide. We have already drawn the attention of these firms to the disastrous consequences of their activity so far as such activity undermines efforts to curb inflation." He said that in addition to higher wages, it was obvious that some firms were intent on "beating the law" through indirect inducements. He said foreign companies could not be allowed to torpedo the internal arrangement, creating conditions where inflation of unmanageable proportions resulted from wages that bore no relation to Zimbabwe's standard of living. Mr Chigwendere said a meeting would be held this week to organise a single Zimbabwe railways union. At present, he said, there were five unions: Railways Associated Workers' Union, National Union of Railwaymen, Amalgamated Engineering Union, Railways Association of Locomotive Enginemen and the Supervisor Staff Association. Each of these was expected to send representatives to a meeting in Bulawayo on Friday. The ministry-appointed chairman was Mr Ephraim Matsika, the regional industrial relations officer for Manicaland. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Jun 82 p 1]

THOUSANDS QUIT ZAPU--GWANDA--More than 2 500 people have switched from ZAPU to join ZANU (PF) in Matabeleland South in the last two months. A ZANU (PF)

spokesman said at the end of a party provincial annual general meeting yesterday that the figure was impressive considering the circumstances under which party organisation was being carried out in the province. "It has not been an easy thing to bring the new members to the party fold because the province is the frontline zone of clandestine activities of election-defeated parties," he said. Party officials in the province were hard working, but their work was being hampered by dissidents who "victimised people heard speaking languages different from their own". [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 31 May 82 p 1]

FERTILIZER FROM JAPAN--The Japanese government yesterday gave 5 100 tonnes of urea fertiliser to Zimbabwe. The ambassador, Mr Seiken Sasaki, said his country realised the importance of agriculture in Zimbabwe and was helping in that field. The gift was the second of its kind, 2 350 tonnes of urea having been given to the Government last year. The Deputy Minister of Finance, Senator Moton Malianga, accepted the urea on behalf of the Government. He said new settlers were receiving more land and the urea would be valuable in increasing their productivity and output. On how the fertiliser would be distributed, the managing director of the Zimbabwe Fertiliser Corporation, Mr Bill Collett, said a rationing system was in operation. He said the urea was worth about $1,4 million. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 29 May 82 p 9]

W. GERMAN EXPERTS--Three experts from the Federal Republic of Germany are in Harare to work with the Geological Survey for about two years. A statement from the West German Embassy in Harare said that the assistance to the survey was one of the projects of technical co-operation agreed upon by the two governments. West Germany had committed about $850 000 to the survey. The three experts were: Dr I. Lepper, a sedimentologist; Dr M. Resch, a crystalline geologist, and Mr H. Palloks a coal geologist consultant. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 29 May 82 p 19]

HOUSING OFFICIALS IN CUBA--The two Deputy Ministers of Housing, Mr Robert Marare and Mr Mudomeni Chivende, are on a 12-day tour of Cuba to study its housing policy, a ministry spokesman said yesterday. Of particular interest to Zimbabwe was the "brigade system" under which communities provided labour and the government provided building materials and capital, the spokesman said. The Government wanted to establish this system in both urban and communal areas, he said. The two deputy ministers are due back on Saturday. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Jun 82 p 3]

MORE QUIT ZAPU--About 1 000 ZAPU members have resigned from the party to join ZANU (PF) in Mashonaland Central, the MP for the area, Mr Naison Muriyiwa, said yesterday. Among those who quit ZAPU was the district chairman for Concession, Mr Clever Mhlanga. Mr Naison Muroyiwa, said ZANU (PF) secretary for the Mashonaland Central province, said one man from ZANU (Sithole) has also joined ZANU (PF). Displaying ZAPU membership cards surrendered to ZANU (PF) officials in the province, Mr Muroyiwa said all the former ZAPU followers had joined voluntarily. "There is no force used, as some people would like to think." The MP said the new members were most welcome. He said the move showed that the Year of Transformation proclaimed by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, was beginning to bear fruit. Mr Muroyiwa thanked the Greek communities

in Bindura, Glendale and Concession for their gifts towards the building of the new ZANU (PF) headquarters. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Jun 82 p 7]

ELECTORAL WALKOVER IN BINDURA--Bindura town council elections due to be held on Sunday are unnecessary because all the eight ZANU (PF) candidates have been elected unopposed. A ZANU (PF) MP for Mashonaland Central, Mr Naison Muroyiwa, said that the results of the elections were a clear indication that only one party existed in the area. The new councillors elected are: Mr Martin Poshayi, Mr Isaac Miti, Mr STandord Chigwida, Mr Simon Gwature, Mr Miadah Samathy, Mr Anthony Dzumbunu, Mr Wilbert Ngwena, and the only woman councillor, Mrs Betty Chikava. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 7]

HWANGE BUILD-UP--Development of the new opencast pit at Hwange Colliery is progressing almost according to schedule as more new equipment is delivered to the site. The most spectacular piece of machinery is the walking dragline, an integral part of the $128 million development. Steel sections of the circular base of this giant excavator are being fitted together in preparation for welding. When completed, the entire superstructure of the 3 300-tonne machine will swivel on 120 rollers on its 17.7 metre base. Welding the huge base will take 2-1/2 months, after its segments have been meticulously levelled and aligned. Only when this operation is completed can erection of the rest of the dragline begin. It is expected to be in operation in July 1983. Meanwhile the build-up of other equipment continues. This week Zimbabwe Earthmoving Machinery Co. Ltd (ZEMCO) announced that it had been awarded a major contract for the supply of Caterpillar coal haulers and other machinery by Wankie Colliery Company Ltd. ZEMCO's general manager, Mr Pat Patterson, said that his company will provide six off-highway tractors to haul 91-tonne bottom-dump coal wagons, a further track-type tractor, a wheel loader and a rubber tyred dozer. In addition to the colliery contract, he said that his company would be supplying the Electricity Supply Commission with two Caterpillar wheel loaders and a twin-engined scraper for coal handling at the new Hwange power station. [Text] [Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 1]

ANTI-SOCIALIST COMPANIES WARNED--Owners of some multi-national companies operating in Third World countries may be opposed to the socialist policies of the countries, the Acting Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, said yesterday. Addressing about 400 members of staff at the Philips electronic company offices in Harare, he said multinational companies working away from their headquarters were often "remote controlled". "The forces which control them may be opposed and even be irrationally antagonistic to our proclaimed, socialist aspirations. This can lead to misunderstanding, suspicion and unnecessary conflict." At the end of his tour, he officially opened a workshop at the complex. "In building this training school your company is demonstrating some understanding of the skills constraint," he said. "We look very favourably upon those who use their own resources to provide technical training for workers." The Government had said that expatriates were only a stop-gap measure until the country built up its own technical resources. The full-time training officer for the school, Mr Fred Robinson, said about 10 students would be included in the first intake and possible double the number in the second. "We are starting on basic courses such as electronics and telephone switching," he said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Jun 82 p 1]

SPY'S POSSESSIONS SOLD--Property which belonged to the boss of a South African spy network who fled Zimbabwe in January was sold in Harare yesterday. The auctioneers who handled the property declined to divulge its value. The goods were confiscated earlier this year under the Confiscation of Enemy Property Law and Order (Maintenance) Act. The goods were the property of Mr Geoffrey Burton Price and were auctioned at a house disposal sale conducted by a firm of Harare auctioneers. Some of the items included a brass opium pipe, New World junior encyclopedias, a leaded glass oak writing bureau, swimming pool equipment, golf clubs, lots of children's toys and books and a motorcycle. In March the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, named Mr Price as the boss of a spy ring operating in Zimbabwe. Mr Munangagwa said the spy first went to Britain but was now in South Africa. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 29 May 82 p 1]

ZANU (PF) YOUTHS REMANDED--Thirty ZANU (PF) youths were this week remanded in custody by Chiredzi Magistrates Court to June 15 on charges of contravening the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and interfering with public security. A 16-year-old juvenile was placed under parental custody on the same charges. The youths are alleged have assaulted and injured five ZANU (Sithole) supporters and set fire to property and premises of two Sithole supporters in Tshovani suburb last Saturday. The five casualties were reported to have received treatment at Chiredzi and Triangle hospitals. Refusing the 30 accused bail, Chiredzi magistrate Mr M. D. Purcell, said the country should be protected from these acts of lawlessness. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 3]

COST OF LIVING UP--The cost of living for lower income urban families rose 5,1 percent in the first quarter of this year compared to 6,2 percent for the better-off families in the same period. Figures for the poorer groups are issued quarterly by the Central Statistical Office. The main causes of the 5 percent rise were higher prices of green vegetables and fresh fruit, higher rents in Bulawayo and smaller increases in the prices of clothing, footwear and household goods. Transport costs rose marginally. In the same quarter the better-off faced substantial rises in the wages of domestic workers and rents and smaller increases in the prices of food, clothing and household goods. Figures for this group are issued monthly and between February and March there was a rise of 0,2 percent. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1388 END

JPRS 81175

30 June 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2649

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81175

30 June 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2649

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AFRACA FACES FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Financial support for the African Regional Agricultural Credit Association (AFRACA) which had been coming from sources outside Africa is likely to be reduced if not completely withdrawn.

This was the indication given by the Secretary General of the Association Dr K. Opuku-Owusu when addressing the first West African Centre for Agricultural Credit Training (WACACT), which was opened in Freetown on Monday at the Institute of Public Administration and Management, Tower Hill.

The Centre was opened simultaneously with the first seminar on the theme "Training for Trainers."

The West African Centre for Agricultural Credit Training (WACACT) is a sub-regional Training Centre for AFRACA.

Dr Opuku-Owusu said the problem was due to inflation and economic recession in these countries.

The Secretary General outlined the objectives and programmes of his organisation and disclosed that the third assembly of the association would take place in Arusha, Tanzania in November this year.

In his opening speech, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr Abass Bundu said that the seminar was designed to assist the efforts of the participating countries examine their present credit training structures and practices with a view to achieving better management of their credit facilities and developing an improved delivery system for small farmers and rural entrepreneurs.

He regretted that despite its important role in the socio-economic structure, agriculture still remained underdeveloped.

The Minister noted that agriculture now commanded a high priority in Sierra Leone's current national development plan and welcomed the holding of the first seminar on agricultural credit and banking in Freetown.

The Chairman for the occasion, Dr J. S. Funna who is Governor of the Central Bank said that the Bank of Sierra Leone had continued to attach the highest importance to diversifying activities which make them more responsive to the requirements of the environment.

Formed as a sub-regional centre from the African Regional Agricultural Credit Association (AFRACA), the West African Centre for Agricultural Credit Training (WACACT) embraces the Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

It was established under the FAO-Finnish Government Cooperative in Freetown.

The seminar which ends on June 23 is hosted by the Bank of Sierra Leone.

CSO: 4700/1434

BRIEFS

MRU MARINE TRAINING--The Mano River Union Marine Training Institute at Marsnali City in Liberia has been officially opened by the Vice Head of State of Liberia, General J. Nicholas Podier. Speaking at the formal opening ceremony last Wednesday, the Secretary General of the Mano River Union, Dr Ernest Eastman who was chairman for the occasion, said that the establishment of the Marine Institute in Liberia was another indication that the Union would continue to prosper and achieve its aims and objectives. Replying the German Ambassador said his government would continue to participate in the various programmes and projects of the Mano River Union thereby contributing to the economic and social progress of developing countries. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jun 82 p 7]

CSO: 4700/1434

STATEMENT ISSUED ON PROBLEMS OF REFUGEES

AB190915 Luanda ANGOP in French 1755 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Luanda, 18 Jun (ANGOP)--The Angolan secretary of state for social affairs revealed in a public statement in Luanda today that refugees make up 1 percent of the population of Africa and appealed for international solidarity and necessary assistance in their behalf.

Referring to refugees outside the country, the statement indicated that the republic of Angola has made arrangements to have them repartriated in an organized manner.

In Angola itself, there are 73,000 refugees. Out of this number 50,000 are Namibians, 18,000 are Zairians and the rest are South Africans. To this end, the office of the Angolan secretary of state for social affairs pointed out that for the past 6 months the Angolan government was responsible for expenses for transportation and food which, to date, amount to nearly $1.2 million.

The office of the Angolan secretary of state for social affairs is being supported by the UN High Commission for Refugees, which has sent a variety of agricultural equipment. The office has also issued guidelines for the improvement of the agricultural sector, the implementation of the infrastructure to supply water, health protection, and improvement of housing conditions for the refugees.

The statement from the office also pointed [out] that in the refugee program for next year, priority will be given to self-help projects and the agricultural sector. Food aid from the world food program has also been earmarked.

The permanent state of war being waged by the racists of the South African regime against Angola prevents the populations of the war-affected provinces (Cunene, Kuando-Kubango and Huila) from facing the task of national reconstruction, the office added, pointing out that racist South Africa's aggression further complicates the refugees' situation.

The statement also mentioned reports made by the Angolan people to assist Namibian patriots in Angola, following the illegal occupation [words indistinct].

CSO: 4719/1121

OFFICIAL'S SPEECH AT ILO SESSION REPORTED

AB181338 Luanda ANGOP in French 0900 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Luanda, 17 Jun (ANGOP)--In a speech made recently at the 68th session of the international labor conference, Angolan Minister of Labor and Social Security Horacio Braz da Silva pointed out that changes aimed at better economic and social prospects depend on the physical and intellectual resources of young people integrated in the productive output of every country.

In the same speech, Braz da Silva mentioned the difficulties confronting some states in their efforts to employ rural manpower. The difficulties are aggravated by the natural tendency of youths to leave rural areas for urban centers, in particular in underdeveloped regions. In this regard, he called for the implementation of concrete measures within the framework of international cooperation. They would lead to the implementation of rural development programs, which implies the training of cadres for the management and administration of agricultural cooperative societies.

He also expressed satisfaction with the decision of the ILO labor conditions and environment division to make available to Angola a team of experts of the international program for the improvement of working conditions and environment. He explained that the Angolan government has placed great hopes in the implementation of a program aimed at improving labor conditions for Angolan workers as soon as possible.

The minister denounced the social insecurity facing African migrant workers in west Europe, most of whom are over 50 and will return to their homelands ill or mutilated.

He also spoke of the achievements of the Angolan government in its policy on labor and social security. According to the minister, these achievements include the updating of wages to reflect the cost of living which has gone up by about 30 percent and the introduction of comprehensive labor legislation, which is already in force, to replace all colonial regulations. Unlike those regulations under which the status of workers in the public service was different from the status of private sector workers, the new legislation is aimed at integrating the two sectors with identical rights and duties.

In a reference to the problem of the protection of women before and after maternity, he pointed out that they enjoy 90 days of maternity leave without losing their salaries or other benefits.

The People's Republic of Angola has been elected to the presidency of the anti-apartheid commission of this ILO session.

CSO: 4719/1121

LARA NOTES NEED FOR MORE ATTENTION TO HUAMBO PROVINCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 May 82 p 3

[Report on press conference in Huambo by Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo, by Ramiro Aleixo; date not specified]

[Text] Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary for organization, recently paid a working visit to Huambo Province, where he worked intensively with the politicoadministrative structures in connection with the fulfillment of directives from higher authorities aimed at strengthening the party's ranks and stepping up the revolutionary process. He also familiarized himself with the socioeconomic and military situation.

During his stay, the party leader held a press conference with the mass media (ANGOP, JORNAL DE ANGOLA, and television) in which he discussed questions concerned with efforts to raise the political awareness of the working masses in that province, the increased aggressiveness of the racist regime in South Africa, and economic development for solving the various problems which affect the country and prevent certain goals from being achieved.

Asked to describe the current politicomilitary situation in Huambo Province, Lucio Lara began by saying that all of us "are aware that action by the external enemy on our country's borders has, to some extent, encouraged action by internal reactionary forces and the puppets in areas such as this one, which are of basic importance to Angola. We can therefore say that in general--both in the party and in the government--there is a need to pay more attention to the situation in Huambo Province, which is a major hub and which the enemy is attempting to use as a base from which to launch his commando operations. And this is especially true as a result of South Africa's latest invasion, with its occupation of part of Cunene and the permanent infiltration by puppets, mercenaries, and so on, who are preparing to carry out actions against our people, our economy, and our development.

Huambo Province: Politically One of the Country's Best

"We can say that politically, Huambo Province is one of the best in the country: one where the people respond consistently to the party's directives and words of command and the government's efforts. If they do not do more, it is precisely because of the difficulties we have been experiencing in several

economic areas and especially because of a certain lack of support. The level of support could certainly be higher if all the central structures would solve the problems of the provinces equitably so as to prevent major differences between some provinces and others, and if everybody really had his mind on the need to solve a few basic problems in the various sectors of our economy and in our social development.

"It is obvious that the party and government have been doing that work with some shortcomings that are understandable, considering a few mistakes and a few errors which have been duly denounced and detected and which attempts are being made to correct.

"We know that we are in the Year of Economic Organization, and we have seen that our People's Generalized Offensive Against Liberalism and Disorganization has not developed sufficiently in the provinces. We can say that in Luanda, it is beginning to take root in the rank and file, which is, after all, the group that can best help to correct what needs to be corrected in the struggle against errors and to report sh rtcomings, cases of dishonesty, and so on. What we all want is for all of Angola to be engaged in the offensive against liberalism and disorganization, particularly in the city of Huambo, the capital of a very big, rich, extensive, and populous province to which not much attention has really been paid.

"Necessarily, people's vigilance also plays a basic role here. We had the opportunity to participate in a meeting by the tenants' committees, and we saw that the population is committed to the tasks planned by the party and government to prevent the enemy from achieving his goals, which are to destroy and destabilize our economy and our social activities. In general, then, we can say that the politicomilitary situation in Huambo Province is not an absolutely normal situation, but it is one which is under complete control by the party, the government, and the defense and security organizations."

The Central Committee's secretary for the Department of Organization emphasized later on that "the party and government have been concerned to take appropriate and timely steps to fill in some of the gaps--and they are many--that we find in our political, economic, and social activity. But lately, a great effort has been made in that direction, and there has been perfect coordination in Huambo Province among the party, government, and defense and security organizations aimed at unifying their actions to guarantee greater security for the inhabitants and the economic units and insure that they will function better. Their functioning is always relative, of course, because we know that there are difficulties of various kinds. We inherited an industry that is heavily dependent on other countries for raw materials, and we know that the current economic situation make it difficult, in view of international and even national circumstances, to import the necessary raw materials so that everything will function normally.

We Are Disorganized in Our Search for Solutions

"And then, we have shortages in this or that sector. We cannot yet supply our own needs and be self-sufficient in many sectors as we could before. We feel

that we can be self-sufficient. And that is precisely the problem that must be solved and is being solved in cooperation with the organizations for agricultural production, which is one of this province's greatest resources.

"Obviously, all of this requires the participation of the inhabitants who, as I said a short while ago, have been participating to the best of their ability in this area. We are still a little disorganized and inexperienced in seeking solutions to many problems affecting the masses and, in general, the collective organizations. But despite everything, we sense that the inhabitants of Huambo Province have a great determination to cooperate with the party and the government in improving their own situation. And that effort is visible not only in the city's inhabitants, who hasten to cooperate in response to appeals from the party and government: it is also visible in the attachment we find in these areas to the military forces and the ODP [People's Defense Organization].

"We find great enthusiasm here in the ODP, which has been making a considerable effort to preserve tranquillity in villages which are the targets of enemy action and where, many times, it is possible for certain massacres to be carried out with impunity. And from that standpoint, the ODP has been acting quite effectively and with sizable support, which shows that such an effort is really being made among the inhabitants.

"If it were not for the sizable support the puppets receive from the South African racists, I feel that this province would very rapidly reach the stage of self-sufficiency."

Asked at a later point to express his opinion of the work that has been done by the new structures of the Party Provincial Committee, which was elected at the provincial conference, he said that it has given proof of the resolute commitment to carrying out the party's directives, both as regards fulfillment of the guidelines issued at the first special congress and in carrying out other more recent directives in connection with organization. He also emphasized that as regards organization of the economic sector by the organs of people's government, there has been a real effort on the part of party officials. This leads him to feel that as time goes on and experience is gained, those efforts will begin to bear fruit, and then the members of the Provincial Committee will feel even more encouraged to continue on the path they have been following.

According to decisions reached at the provincial conference this year, the Party Provincial Committee is to engage in intense activity to reduce the unequal distribution of essential items that exists between the rural areas and the city and also to do away with the long lines. Those efforts have not been highly successful, however, because the industrial sector in particular is not able to respond due to hindrances caused by the operation of central structures. To some extent, their faulty operation hampers party action and the fulfillment of the goals set by that sector. The reporter then asked Lucio Lara if it were not necessary to establish a central organization in the province to deal directly with the problems preventing fulfillment of the production plans, especially since Huambo is considered the country's second most important region as far as production is concerned.

After saying that the question amounted almost to a proposal, the leader said that that concern "will be resolved as the commissariat that has been established gets on its feet. In other words, according to the new laws passed by the people's government, each province will have a commissariat made up of members of the party and government who will be responsible in the various sectors for proposing relevant solutions in each case. That is obviously not enough: the problems are very vast and are not all independent of each other--the problems are interrelated, and the fact that production plans are often not fulfilled in some enterprises is also due to a certain inability on the part of the managers of the enterprises themselves to forecast properly. They calculate their forecasting ability--their production capacity--to be above what is normally possible due to all the difficulties that exist as a result of disruptions in the supply of raw materials and the accidents along the way that occur in all sectors. And then everyone is very amazed because the enterprise did not fulfill its production plan.

Get Used to Correct Planning

"I believe that to some extent, the speech by comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on 4 February indicates the solution to those problems. That is, within the enterprises that produce items which are essential to the people and for which the people are waiting, we must seek to instill an awareness of the need for those firms to be managed by comrades and compatriots who are really capable not only of planning but also of foreseeing their own ability to fulfill those plans. In that way, we will be more realistic and sometimes less ambitious and, therefore, more successful in fulfilling the plans. We will really know what we need to import and what we are capable of producing, and we will not always be presenting figures which are often pure fantasy and do not help in any way to solve our economic problems.

"But the guiding agency will always be the plan. As the planning organization gains its own experience--because there is the national plan and there are the provincial planning offices--as that entire organization gains experience in forecasting, calculating, and requiring fulfillment, which is also very important, we will be capable of achieving what we propose to produce and do. And in fact, there will no longer be a degree of fantasy in what we say we are going to do. Some enterprises join the process of socialist emulation and then drop out because there is no raw material. But why was it not foreseen before joining in socialist emulation that there would be no raw material? In other words, there are a number of questions of this kind that must be resolved. And by resolving those questions, we are certain that we will improve our people's living conditions considerably and have a better idea of what we need to import and what we ourselves are going to produce."

Party Stronger and More Aware

Another matter discussed during the dialogue had reference to the role of party militants in the rank-and-file structures, basically as far as raising the consciousness of the working masses in each workplace is concerned.

After saying that it is not easy to relate the organization to the entire set of problems represented by imperialism's aggressiveness, he emphasized that obviously, "we need a strong, cohesive, and aware party. And we have the feeling, and it is not wishful thinking, that our party is becoming stronger and more aware. Today we are witnessing a much more alive expression of the rank-and-file organizations--they are more demanding in terms of the higher-level organizations and in terms of compliance with regulations, statutes, and the duties of members, officials, leaders, and so on. I believe that this is a very valid indication of the general increase in awareness.

"We are preparing for the growth of the party. And that growth cannot be viewed lightly. It must be viewed precisely within this framework. The party's growth will be effective to the extent that the party as a whole is more aware at this moment. In view of imperialism's aggressiveness, it is obvious that the party must play its role, which is always that of leader and guide. The party must be sufficiently and permanently sensitive so that in every case, its actions will permit us to offer ever-increasing resistance to the aggressions of imperialism.

"And at this moment, we can say that the conditions are very precisely defined. An extraordinarily dangerous aspect is the fact that we have this enemy called racist South Africa, whose actions are being encouraged at this moment by the conduct of the U.S. administration and which has the effrontery and shamelessness to announce that it will undertake an act of aggression in depth inside the People's Republic of Angola in retaliation for the in-depth operations that SWAPO conducts over there.

We Must Be Aware of Our War Situation

"It is necessary that the mass of the party be aware of this fact. It is necessary that the mass of the party understand how South Africa has this impulse to announce to the world that it is going to attack our territory in depth. It is absurd and against all the laws that govern human relations. It means that we are up against a beast, meaning an animal that has absolutely nothing human about it. This is one aspect which must make us reflect so that our people will know what kind of enemy is confronting us. Because only in that way can we always be prepared, as we have been until now, to resist. And we must be all the more prepared considering that the enemy is doing this at a time when it can take advantage of the diversion being provided in the world at the moment by that war--let us call it that--between Great Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas Archipelago, which has very skillfully diverted all attention to itself.

"The problems in the Middle East and southern Africa and the threat that currently hangs over Europe because of the missile issue--all of that is being sidetracked today to allow concentration on the question of the Falklands. And South Africa wants to take one more opportunity to make one of its habitual intrusions in depth.

"We--above all our people and the party--must be alert and prepared as always to resist those acts of aggression. It is clear that in this instance we must

appeal to the international conscience, since we can turn to the United Nations, the OAU--which is a little weak at the moment--the nonaligned countries, and, in fact, especially our people. We also have access--we cannot be unaware of it--to direct support from our Cuban comrades and the equipment given us by our comrades in the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. And with that support, we must, as always, continue to resist and to give our support to our comrades in Namibia who are struggling for their independence, since it is from their territory that South Africa attacks our country.

"I therefore think that at the party level, there is a need for each militant to be alert to this situation: for each militant not to lose sight of it and become diverted by other problems in explaining what is happening and mobilizing the people, so that he will not feel that things are happening simply by chance. He must understand why this is happening--that South Africa really intends to continue the destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola and, in so doing, to prevent the MPLA from being the guiding force in Angola. Clearly, in engaging in its diversions, it is continuing to arm mercenaries to attack the countries of southern Africa. South Africa has decided that the enemy to be beaten is the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party."

But We Are on the Right Path

In concluding his press conference, Lucio Lara explained the general situation in the country as follows:

"The country is experiencing tremendous difficulties, most of them due to the war that has been imposed on us. But some of them are also due to the fact that we have not yet attained what we can call our 'cruising speed' in terms of economic organization and government organization. Also because not all of our workers and officials are really committed to the revolution and to their work. So we have difficulties that cannot be concealed. They are revealed in the economic and social fields, and we cannot yet carry out the decisions and directives of our congress in the fields of education and culture as planned. We still have many gaps. We are not paying the attention to our children that is essential. We have problems related to the workers themselves: their living conditions, working conditions, and wage conditions. All of that is being taken care of as far as possible.

"But in the midst of all that, we can point to huge victories of which we feel quite proud. While we do not want to make comparisons, we feel that few African countries--we are limiting ourselves to our own continent--have achieved such victories after so many years of independence. We can say that we are on the right path.

"If it were not for the difficulties caused by the war, we would be farther along than we are. It is true that we must correct many errors from which we suffer and which have been inherited from the colonial society and our own inadequacies. We can say that there has not yet been enough time for the 'youth born of the revolution' to complete his elementary education. Not enough years have passed. Our cadres still belong to two societies: they lived in the old society and have adapted to the current one.

"All those difficulties are in the process of being overcome. There is much more experience, a greater interest, and a greater determination in many sectors to solve the problems completely.

"In the midst of all this, more attention must really be paid to the provinces. It is true that Luanda is a giant in our country. It absorbs much of our energy. This is a necessary phase, but it must be gradually thought about and corrected. I believe that from this standpoint, and despite all the difficulties, there are many victories and many positive things to convince us that we are on the right path."

11798
CSO: 4742/317

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS PAN-AFRICAN FORCES 'GUARANTEE OF SECURITY'

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 29 Apr 82 p 1, 2

[Text] "A special OAU summit meeting on Chad will have the advantage of providing an overall solution to the problems we are now facing," said Acyl Ahmat Alkabache in an interview with the national press on Tuesday. The country's chief diplomat considers the advance of the FAN [Northern Armed Forces], the presence of the pan-African force, and the conflicts within GUNT [Transitional National Government] burning issues requiring rapid resolution.

However, the crisis the OAU is going through over the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic makes it questionable that the special summit requested by Chad will be held.

As for the pan-African forces, the state minister considers their presence "a guarantee of the population's security." Nigeria, which supplied three batallions instead of the two anticipated by the OAU, has been forced to withdraw its third batallion from the pan-African contingent because of its own economic difficulties. Most of the troops will perhaps stay on beyond 30 June 1982 and, with the agreement of the GUNT, will be financed by the United Nations. The UN Security Council will meet to discuss the subject.

Mr Acyl said the possibility of negotiations with the FAN would be proposed to the whole government, but he feels everything is clear: either one negotiates with the FAN or one does not. But behind-the-scenes wrangling and wise men's activities are unworthy of a government which, moreover, is contested by the president and the vice president. He cried out that Hissene Habre is Chadian too, except that he is considered a criminal. Touching on the possibility of a government reshuffle, the state minister questioned the nature of this change of teams. Would this take the wishes of the people into account? The chief diplomat feels that a government is needed which is capable of establishing the administrative and economic structures which can get Chad out of its lethargy. "It is not normal," he concluded, "for us to be under the cover of Libyan troops at one time and of OAU troops at another time."

9855
CSO: 4719/925

BRIEFS

MINISTER PREDICTS AVERAGE COTTON HARVEST--State Minister for Rural Development Lossimian Naimbaye, who presided over the agricultural conference in Moundou, has returned to Ndjamena. This first conference of its kind since 1979 enabled agricultural sector cadres to take stock of the past season. On the whole, it was an average one. Cotton production was 71,000 tons of cotton seed, and food crops were about what they should be despite some pockets of drought. Mr Niambaye said that this almost satisfactory result for a country at war should not induce farmers to rest on their laurels. The 1982-1983 season promises to be better. Everything has been put in motion, and unless something unexpected happens, cotton production could reach 120,000 tons. There is enough fertilizer to allow a good season despite the lack of plows. The only thing worrying the state minister for rural development is that the rains might be late. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 29 Apr 82 pp 2, 3] 9855

MINISTER'S RETURN FROM YAOUNDE--Minister of Economy and Finance Kosnaye Ngangbet returned to Yaounde Tuesday where he participated in the conference of ministers of the franc zone. These ministers reviewed the problems of recession and inflation plaguing the world and high U.S. interest rates that are paralyzing underdeveloped countries. Naturally Chad raised several problems related to the special situation of its economy. Raising the problem of wages on RNT [Chadian National Broadcasting], Mr Ngangbet stressed that despite its unwieldiness, the new system for paying civil servants is necessary in order to reestablish order and avoid many irregularities with notes. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 29 Apr 82 p 3] 9855

CSO: 4719/925

TWO DOCUMENTS CONCERNING TRANS-GABONESE RAILROAD SIGNED

Libreville L'UNION in French 14 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Report by Jean Bilinga]

[Excerpts] The Trans-Gabonese has just entered a new stage of its existence with the signing yesterday of two documents in the presidential palace in Libreville.

First the protocol of an accord concerning construction of the second portion, Booue to Franceville, a distance of 320 kilometers, at an estimated cost of 168 billion CFA francs. This considerable investment upon which the Gabonese government has decided is receiving joint financing up to 50 percent by the various partners, whereas the first section was funded entirely by the Gabonese state, as First Vice President Georges Rawiri pointed out.

The partners, represented by Andre Richardet, director general of EUROTRAG [expansion unknown] consortium, will be 19 in number this time, namely, the 17 companies that have already worked on the Libreville-Booue section, plus 2 British companies, George Wimpey and Taylor Woodrow.

Diplomats from the various countries contributing were also present at the official ceremony presided over by the Gabonese head of state, El Hadj Omar Bongo. Distribution of shares in joint funding is 39.5 percent for France, 22.5 percent for Great Britain, 17 percent for the Federal Republic of Germany, 11 percent for Italy, 5 percent for Belgium, and 5 percent for the Netherlands.

In order to enable the British to enter the consortium, the 17 original companies each gave up 22 percent of their share, to maintain the same proportionate strength, specified Xavier Desplats, administrative and financial manager of EUROTRAG. By way of comparison, he also indicated, the first section, 340 kilometers long, cost 220 billion CFA francs.

It should also be stressed that the 168 billion will be devoted to civil engineering: building the embankments, laying track, and wrought iron work.

They evidently do not concern the equipment, locomotives, and railroad cars indispensable to operation of the Trans-Gabonese.

The second document initialed by the first vice prime minister, Georges Rawiri, minister of transport, and Andre Richardet for EUROTRAG, then submitted for signature by the president of the republic was a convention regarding creation of a control commission.

The schedule for this work relates to completion of the second portion by 17 August 1982, at which date the additional track is supposed to be inaugurated with arrival of the first train in the station at Franceville. However, undue optimism should be avoided, since the first section is now running considerably behind its original schedule.

12149
CSO: 4700/10003

CENSUS OF GABONESE AUTHORITIES NOTES THIRTY THOUSAND REFUGEES

Libreville L'UNICN in French 21 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jean Bilinga: "Gabon Is Sheltering 30,000 Refugees"]

[Excerpts] The number of refugees counted in an official census by Gabonese authorities is now 30,000 persons, we were told by Mrs Helene Meyia-Eya'a Ossey, assistant delegate general for refugees, during the visit to Libreville by Joseph Batido Felli, head of the research and placement bureau, a body affiliated with the Organization for African Unity.

The figure is considerably lower that it was during the period 1975-1980, after the voluntary mass return of Equatorial-Guinean refugees to their mother country. Indeed, natives of this neighboring country have had the benefit, since 1 March 1980, of a special status as foreigners, indicated by possession of a red indentity card delivered by the Gabonese immigration service.

According to information supplied by Mrs Mireille Ginet, in charge of the HCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] program in Gabon, that organization with head offices in Geneva, is still providing "many-faceted" assistance to some. refugees in the form of medication, clothing, eyeglasses, etcetera, amounting in 1981 to 4,000 dollars (1,200,000 CFA francs). To that amount should be added regular operations, on the order of 20,000 dollars a year, or 6 million CFA francs. or 6 million CFA francs.

One problem was mentioned to Mr Joseph Felli by Mrs Helene Eya'a Ossey; the case of former Equatorial-Guinean refugees settled in Cap Esterias. So well settled and integrated, it seems, that they categorically refuse to go home again to their own country, where reception arrangements are reportedly not satisfactory.

Many children have been born since their settlement, and speak Benga or even French (wheras the Equatorial Guinean population speaks Spanish) depending on classes given in the little primary school that was built thanks to an HCR donation. Legally speaking, the offspring of refugees living in Gabon continue to be considered as a refugee population, Mrs Eya'a Ossey

specified.

The case is different when a refugee marries a Gabonese national: his children become Gabonese citizens almost automatically at their majority, unless they decline citizenship. As a matter of fact, definition of refugees is not always obvious.

The HCR, for example, makes a distinction among political refugees, displaced persons, economic refugees, and persons who for various reasons have elected to live in exile. The overall figure quoted by the Gabonese authorities probably includes all these categories, but still it has to be handled with care, as population fluctuations are very unstable in Africa for the moment.

A country of refuge, a welcoming country, Gabon has not followed the camp policy adopted by Zaire, Tanzania, and nearer home, Cameroon. On the contrary, the Gabonese government has always advocated and applied the policy of integration of foreigners into the national community, to such an extent that high level civil servants frequently bear names of foreign origin with no problems.

This support exactly fits in with the OAU program of "burden sharing" recalled by Joseph Felli at Libreville. Africa, it must be remembered, has 5 million refugees, of which the majority come from the south of the continent. Unfortunately, the refugee colonies are not distributed equally among the various countries, and their situation grows worse from year to year.

The OAU refugee bureau, Mr Felli indicated, offers legal protection, material resettlement, resumption of schooling or profession, and possible amnesty for refugees. This enormous undertaking, of which the extent was demonstrated by the Arusha conference, is being carried out with the assistance of private charitable organizations; the next meeting in January 1983 at Arusha (Tanzania) is intended to reorganize all these public and private channels as one humanitarian goal.

12149
CSO: 4700/10003

BRIEFS

BELGIAN AID-- A state credit has been granted by the Kingdom of Belgium to the Republic of Gabon for the sum of 50 million Belgian francs (350 million CFA francs), and ratified by signature of the official document on Thursday, 13 May 1982, in Libreville, by the Belgian minister Leo Tindemans and the Gabonese secretary of state, Mamadou Diop. This financial aid, in the form of a loan at 2 percent interest a year, will have a 10-year grace period and will be repaid as 20 payments of 2.5 million Belgian francs (17.5 million CFA francs a year). Of the loan, 90 percent is earmarked for building a railway warehouse (the full cost of which is much higher) in the Booue area, while the remaining 10 percent (or 5 million Belgian francs) will be used for acquisition of educational equipment for Omar Bongo University, according to the wishes of the president of the republic. Expenditures will be made as orders for material and services from Belgium, of course. The Gabonese side, while recognizing the initial contribution agreed to by Belgium to supply this financial aid, seems to be hoping that additional participation will be forthcoming, particularly for the Booue warehouse. [Jean Bilinga] [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 17 May 82 p 4]
12149

CSO: 4700/10003

4 JUNE MOVEMENT OPPOSES CRABBE FOR PEOPLE'S COURT

AB232052 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The June 4 Movement [JFM] has denied that it has nominated Mr Justice V.C.R.A.C. Crabbe, a judge of the Supreme Court, for appointment as president of the People's Court to be established by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. In a statement issued in Accra, the movement makes it clear that it has no hand in the appointment of persons to positions of responsibility, including the PNDC secretaryship. In this connection, the JFM recalls that it expressed its opposition to the appointment of some secretaries. On Mr Justice Crabbe, the movement said since it is not part of the PNDC cabinet, it does not know of any intention to appoint him as president of the People's Court. The movement says it does not even have the least faith that somebody like Mr Justice Crabbe, who has been a director of the U.S. Peace Corps in Ghana before and whose profession has made him have connections with other foreign agencies whose views are contrary to Ghana's revolution, can be relied upon to punish the exploiters who have plundered the wealth created by the ordinary people of this country.

The movement said our organization has to identify itself with the revolution because it supports any genuine attempt by the PNDC to effect the socioeconomic restructuring of the society to favor the other (?rank) population. That is why we are actively participating in the current process to make sure that it succeeds.

We do not think that the people's government of the PNDC will appoint someone like Mr Justice Crabbe, whose hobby is gentle walking, to be head of the People's Court. It said it is aware of the efforts of the judiciary, of which Mr Justice Crabbe is a leading member, to sabotage the revolution. For example, in a recent letter signed by the chief justice, Mr Justice Apaloo, magistrates and judges have been instructed to eject tenants contrary to the PNDC directives that no tenants should be ejected, at least until the end of this year.

The JFM said it cannot betray the people by nominating Mr Justice Crabbe for such a post. It dissociates itself from any intended plan to appoint people with questionable commitment to positions of trust. The movement said the people's cause should be composed of other rank soldiers and ordinary workers. If legal assistance is needed a young revolutionary lawyer could be added. It concluded with the pledge that the JFM shall consistently move alongside the people until final victory.

CSO: 4700/1441

JUNE 4 MOVEMENT CRITICIZES PNDC SECRETARY

AB182257 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The June 4 Movement has come out against recent public pronouncements on ideology attributed to the secretary to People's National Defense Council, PNDC, Mr B.B.D. Asamoah. In a statement issued in Accra today, the National Steering Committee of the movement said in the past similar statements were made by politicians to confuse workers, students and farmers of the country. The statement acknowledged the fact that Mr Asamoah is entitled to his own opinion but made it clear that Ghana will not go back to the past era with its attendant confusion. In the opinion of the June 4 Movement, the only option left for the working people of Ghana is a popular, social and political revolution that will pave the way for a more rational political system.

It quoted Mr Asamoah as saying that PNDC won't adopt any foreign political ideology and said the movement believes that the country's political directions will enable the people to decide whether to build Fort Alexander or whether people are getting more drugs for the hospitals. The statement referred to the preambles of the PNDC guidelines and said it considers that as PNDC ideology. The movement wondered if by these utterances Mr Asamoah is inferring that he is against the policy guidelines of the PNDC. If he is, then the movement calls on him to resign his post as a matter of principle. But if he remains in his post, the movement expects him to offer more rational ideas for fans of revolutionary progress.

CSO: 4700/1439

BRIEFS

AL-TURAYKI VISIT TO ACCRA--Both the DAILY GRAPHIC and THE GHANAIAN TIMES give front-page prominence to the visit of Dr 'Ali al-Turayki, special envoy of the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Dr al-Turayki was in Accra to present a special message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. Dr al-Turayki has since left Accra for Benin. The TIMES carries a picture showing Flight Lieutenant Rawlings welcoming Dr al-Turayki to his office, while that of the GRAPHIC shows Dr al-Turayki presenting the special message to Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. Speaking to newsmen shortly before his departure, Dr al-Turayki told newsmen that any attempt against Ghana's revolution will be considered an action against Libya. He added that the revolution in Ghana is not for Ghanaians alone but for the African continent as a whole. [Excerpt] [AB221455 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1441

FOREIGN MINISTER, JAPANESE ENVOY SIGN AGREEMENT

AB232130 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Liberia's foreign minister, Dr H. Boimah Fahnbulleh, and the Japanese ambassador to Liberia, Kunihiko Murono, today signed an exchange of notes in Monrovia. Liberia is to receive a grant-in-aid of $3.3 million for the second phase of construction of the new maternity hospital in Monrovia. The construction of phase one of the hospital was the subject of an exchange of notes for a $2.7 million grant from Japan signed in Liberia last July. A Foreign Ministry release says the total grant from the Japanese Government for the construction of the hospital now amounts to $7.8 million.

During the signing ceremony, Mr Fahnbulleh expressed appreciation to the Government of Japan on behalf of the government for the valuable assistance which will enable the PRC Government to respond in a meaningful way to the demanding maternity needs of Monrovia's rapidly expanding population. The Japanese ambassador said the agreement demonstrated a meeting of the minds of the two governments and that this would enable Liberia to provide Monrovia's growing population with adequate maternity service. The ambassador noted that the grant-in-aid was the manifestation of his government's desire to respond to basic human needs. This, he said, has become one of the (?pressing) objectives of Japan's recent economic cooperation strategy.

CSO: 4700/1441

BRIEFS

PRC COORDINATOR SUSPENDED FOR MONTH--The general coordinator of the People's Redemption Council, [PRC] (Twe Allen Weah), has been suspended by the council for 1 month for administrative reasons. In a letter signed by PRC Secretary General Abraham D. Kollie, Mr Weah was directed to turn over the affairs of his office to the PRC adviser on public affairs Major [name indistinct]. The suspension, according to the letter, takes immediate effect. [Text] [AB222208 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1441

JUGNAUTH PRAISED AS MAN OF VISION, NEXT PM

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 8 May 82 p 1, 4

[Article by Subash Gobin: "A Man, A Vision"]

[Text] He will be the prime minister in the new administration. "Tomorrow" he will be "the model head of a country where life will be pleasant." Under the present political conditions, Aneerood Jugnauth is just the man to accede to this country's highest office. And this will be no fluke. Aneerood Jugnauth fully deserves his rightful place in the modern history of Mauritius. He is among those who influenced the events of the '60's and '70's in a decisive manner and who are preparing the country to take up the challenge of the year 2000.

It was in 1963 that the country as a whole heard of a young lawyer who had made a giant of the Ramgoolam establishment bite the dust. This young man had returned to the country in 1955, after years of hard work in college and at the university. Since his younger days he had been steeped in the Bissoondoyalist message. He had even disobeyed parental authority at the age of 15 in order to be able to attend a Bissoondoyal meeting in Rose Hill. He had to travel between his native Palma and that city by bicycle.

As an official in the appellate court, Aneerood Jugnauth was profoundly influenced by Neerunjun and Osman, and he soon left to become a lawyer in London. On returning to the country, he wasted no time in carving out a solid reputation in the legal profession. "It is said of him that he usually wins the cases he takes," L'EXPRESS commented when he resigned as senior crown counsel in 1971 to join the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement].

In 1971 Aneerood Jugnauth already had to his credit valuable experience in Mauritian political life. Since 1963 he has let himself be guided by certain basic principles which will enable him to assert himself as a "big man" on the political scene. In 1963--the MMM was not to be created until 1970--Aneerood Jugnauth was already transmitting the concept of Mauritianism. "We must stop thinking about communities; we must stop thinking in terms of Hindus, Muslims or General Population. We must try to think in terms of Mauritians, because everyone born in this country, who is a citizen of this country, has got equal rights, and we have got to see to it that with progress and independence, those rights are respected," he was to affirm during his maiden speech on 19 November 1963, or a week after entering Parliament. A few hours before, the Mauritian Party had launched the slogan of "malbar nou pas oule, enveloppe nou pas oule." If only the Mauritian Party had listened to this young voice.

The Mauritiansim which Aneerood Jugnauth was preaching would suffer other blows from racist elements. As city councilor in Vacoas-Phoenix, a city which had voted for the Mauritian Party during its first municipal elections in 1963, Aneerood Jugnauth witnessed a revolting scene. The new municipal administration decided to rid itself of its secretary, who had been named by the central government, not on the basis of any objective criterion but because "it is impossible to retrain a Malbar as city secretary." Thus Mrs Premchand Dabee was dismissed. The Mauritian Party's racist tom-tom was beating to the fullest, driving the country's Hindus to a reaction of self-defense Aneerood Jugnauth wasted no time in joining Premchand Dabee and Devendranath Varma, who had created the All Mauritius Hindu Congress--a movement whose objective was to mobilize the working masses against racial injustice and in support of the country's independence. Within the limits of fair play, and with an awareness of the preponderance of the ideology of Mauritianism, at no moment did Aneerood Jugnauth adopt a position which would cost him legal action--unlike the other members of the Congress. Aneerood Jugnauth left the Congress when this antiracism defense movement became a political party.

A man of the masses, Aneerood Jugnauth also distinguished himself during the 1960's as a competent minister in the Ramgoolam government.

From November 1965 to 1967, Aneerood Jugnauth occupied the office of minister of development. Despite his competence, which Ramgoolam must have appreciated, Aneerood Jugnauth ran up against his Labor Party colleagues' lack of vision. As minister of development, Aneerood Jugnauth advocated rapid industrialization of the country. But two projects, dealing with the establishment of a refinery for peanut oil produced in the country itself and a rice plant relying in part on local supply, never received the endorsement of his Labor colleagues. A man of vision, Aneerood Jugnauth grasped the full significance of the country's future destiny.

In 1967, several months before the general elections which would bring the country to independence, Aneerood Jugnauth acceded to the office of minister of labor. The country was staggering under the unemployment crisis, and Aneerood Jugnauth's minister had the objective of recruiting 25,000 unemployed workers with a budget of 25 million Rupees. The country was seething with electoral excitement, and the ministries had their respective quotes of relief workers hired. Aneerood Jugnauth immediately decided to put an end to this scandalous practice and established new criteria for hiring the unemployed. Heads of families were recruited first, followed by unemployed workers with a priority position on the waiting list. That was not at all going to make things easier for the labor "magouilles," and Jugnauth saw his colleagues in the cabinet rise up in protest against him. The ministerial recommendations died in Aneerood Jugnauth's in-basket. Ramgoolam ended by accusing his minister of wanting to create problems for the government in a crucial year of general elections.

On 17 April 1967, Aneerood Jugnauth submitted his resignation to the prime minister. "You don't have to leave; you have a brilliant political future ahead of you. You will be my successor some day," the prime minister told him on that occasion. For the British governor, Aneerood Jugnauth's resignation was "a great loss for the country."

Dr Ramgoolam knew what he was talking about. He had recognized the young minister's qualities. But what the prime minister should also have appreciated in this fiery minister was his role at the constitutional conference in London in 1965. At that time, the leaders of the different Mauritian political parties were discussing with the British authorities the future constitutional statute of Mauritius. Sookdeo Bissoondoyal was also present as head of the IFB [Independent Foward Bloc]. Sookdeo Bissoondoyal, who had displayed deep-seated distrust of Dr Ramgoolam throughout his career, expressed fears about the independence which the Labor members were calling for. Defection by Bissoondoyal from the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democrat Party] would no doubt have changed the course of history. But as deputy leader of the IFB, Aneerood Jugnauth succeeded in convincing Sookdeo Bissoondoyal of the necessity for independence. The young minister thus performed an historic mission which Dr Ramgoolam could not help but recognize. As the English would say, Aneerood Jugnauth had, in his own way, been "instrumental" in the country's acquiring independence.

After joining the MMM in 1971, Aneerood Jugnauth found himself again in the company of a team of young people who, since 1968, had been setting about the task of building a new island of Mauritius. Disgusted with the deterioration of the social situation, with the treason on the part of the Labor members, with the communalism which the political parties confronting each other were exacerbating, and with the injustices of our economic system, these young people spontaneously welcomed this new fighter, whose political "credentials" were impeccable. Since the present prime minister has already identified his successor himself, the Mauritian population has only to wait for 12 June to see Dr Ramgoolam's prediction fulfilled.

9380
CSO: 4719/999

BERENGER INVITES BOURGEOIS TO RALLY TO PARTY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 10 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] "The past is past," he says.

Allegations of a plot against his life.

The MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] alliance charged, over the weekend, that there was a conspiracy against the life of Mr Paul Berenger, MMM secretary general. The news was announced by Mr Berenger himself at a meeting Saturday in Quatre-Bornes. Berenger said that certain political opponents of the MMM, meeting at night at a place "not far from Place de la Gare," discussed ways of eliminating him. "I know," the speaker said in a grave voice, "I know who was present at that meeting, who spoke, and what means they proposed to use."

In the same tone, the speaker said that this plot is a "conspiracy" punishable under the law, and he let it be understood that the affair will be brought up at the proper time and place, after the formation of an MMM/PSM government.

While urging the people to remain calm, he said that one person present at the meeting (the name of a PAN [expansion unknown] candidate has been cited) fell ill from the shock and had to go off to a retreat to recover.

The Labor Party, however, is not giving any credence to Mr Berenger's "allegations." Mr Kher Jagatsingh, the party's secretary general, said it was nothing but "pure political propaganda. It is a lie. It is the kind of strategy and tactics used in totalitarian circles." According to the minister, the unprovoked attack on [Minister of Works] Emmanuel Bussier is something best forgotten by everyone.

The MMM secretary general also told the crowd of 7,000 to 8,000 people that Mr Erick Eckvall, an American who is a campaign adviser to the Labor Party, reportedly advised Labor's leaders to refuse air time to the MMM/PSM alliance during the television broadcast time reserved for the political parties, unless MMM/PSM pays for it.

On the motion of Mr Berenger, the crowd voted by acclamation to pass a resolution vowing a huge, peaceful protest demonstration at the MBC/TV [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation] studios at Forest-Side if the MMM/PSM's rights are infringed upon. "We will rally 100,000 to 200,000 people in front of MBC/TV," said the orator, to the applause of the crowd.

In addition to these announcements, the MMM secretary general described the two [allied] political organizations, called upon to assume the leadership of the country, as a unifying force in Mauritian society. Thus, Mr Berenger held out his hand to the skilled workers, to the intellectuals, inviting them to "rally to the banner of the Left alongside the small wage-earners, the laborers, the small farmers, and others." "The past is past," said the MMM secretary general in effect. After having emphasized that the MMM has always been on the side of the common man and plans to stay that way, Mr Berenger strongly insisted that it is the duty of all party militants to extend the hand of friendship to skilled workers, intellectuals, professionals, and the middle class.

Berenger also charged his opponents with scheming to make people believe that foreign troops are going to land after the critical vote on 11 June. People will see ships passing off the Mauritian coast, and unidentified airplanes will violate Mauritian airspace in order to scare the people.

Mr Berenger also charged that plans have been made to send cars equipped with loudspeakers through the town at night to poison the air with rhetoric--ostensibly that of the MMM. "The police," Mr Berenger concluded, "must do their duty. We are also asking our militants to remain vigilant," he said.

9516
CSO: 4719/996

DUVAL PROMISES TO CREATE JOBS IF ELECTED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 7 May 82 p 7

[Article: "Between Capitalism and Marxism: Duval Promises Creation of 40,000 Jobs in Six Months If He Achieves Power After 11 June"]

[Text] The creation of 40,000 jobs in the industrial sector in 6 months, social security allowances including an unemployment benefit of around 300 rupees per momth, a pro-Western foreign policy--these are some of the proposals included in the amnifesto of the Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD).

This manifesto summarizes, in broad terms, the program which would be carried out in the next 5 years in case the PMSD should form the next government.

The program, which is called "realistic" in the preface to the document, aims at economic recovery. In the initial phase, this economic recovery would be achieved by the creation of 40,000 jobs in the duty-free zone over a period of 6 months. The investments would be provided by Taiwanese businessmen who are reportedly ready to build 300 factories. To facilitate rapid industrialization, the PMSD is promoting an international campaign for the duty-free services zone, tax exemptions, and credit facilities for the local manufacturing sector. Waste and unproductive jobs will be limited, and the PMSD will stimulate savings.

A development project in the southern part of the island is also included in the party manifesto, including establishment of a sugar refinery with a capacity of 600,000 tons, the reopening of the port of Mehebourg, and the establishment of a recreation center for French and American soldiers and sailors. These projects, the manifesto makes clear, will be financed by the French and the Americans.

The PMSD intends to emphasize tourism to ensure intensive development of hotels, water sports facilities, and centers for all sports, in order to create jobs. In addition to the creation of jobs, the manifesto advocates development of an infrastructure which will contribute to transforming the northern and northwestern part of the island into the "Riviera of the Indian Ocean."

Diversification of trade toward the Japanese, Swiss, and Middle Eastern markets is envisaged.

In the section on foreign policy, a "courageous and realistic" policy, "alongside the Western powers," is proposed to the electorate. The PMSD considers that "only the West is capable of ensuring economic development through trading relations, investments, tourism, and finally emigration." "Taiwanese aid in the industrial sector is advocated," despite "diplomatic difficulties with China."

Regarding Diego Garcia, a PMSD government proposes to negotiate with the American Government in order to increase the number of jobs allocated to Mauritians and so that supplies for the base will be provided exclusively by Mauritius, both for current consumption as well as for construction materials.

In the agricultural sector, a modification in the sugar export tax is advocated in order to stimulate production. Progressive tax rates, similar to the structure of the income tax, will be put into effect. Irrigation projects will be accelerated, and a future PMSD government will undertaken consultations with sugar factory owners and planters so that the latter may become shareholders in the sugar business.

Among projects under consideration in the framework of the diversification of agriculture are the restructuring of the Tea Development Authority (TDA), the export of our surplus tobacco, and the raising of deer in "feed lots" by cooperatives. Regarding fishing, an expansion of the fishing cooperatives is envisaged to lead, over the long term, to a reduction in imports.

In the social sector, the unemployment benefit is considered a transitional measure until full employment is achieved. According to the PMSD manifesto, this allowance will be rasied to 300 rupees per month. The old age pension and the disability pension will also be raised to 300 rupees per month. CHA [Central Housing Authority] rental charges will be reduced to 150 rupees.

The PMSD envisages the maintenance of the purchasing power of salaried workers and plans to guarantee 1 month's bonus payment per year. Appeals could be made to the "Termination of Contracts of Service Board" to challenge layoffs and to the Public Service Commission for appointments and promotions. "Voluntary participation" in companies with more than 20 employees is suggested in the manifesto in order to improve industrial relations.

In the educational sector, the PMSD intends to establish a "National Education Council" which will be responsible for harmonizing the educational system, by averaging from above, the manifesto states. The rotation system will be abolished, and a means test will be introduced for the granting of subsidies for the purchase of school books and the payment of examination fees.

Regarding Rodrigues Island, the PMSD has committed itself to establish a "Rodriguan Administrative Council" and to abolish the post of resident commissioner. Additional schools and technical high schools will be built, as well as 600 homes. With French, British, and American financial assistance the PMSD proposes to improve the road network and the airport. In the agricultural sector, the PMSD proposes to the planters the possibility of leasing their land for a period of 20 years and of building model farms.

The political philosophy of the PMSD, states the preface of the manifesto, is a synthesis between classical capitalism and Marxism-Leninism.

5170
CSO: 4719/993

JOC SURVEY SHOWS DESIRE FOR CHANGE AMONG YOUTH

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 5 May 82 p 4

[Article: "Young Workers and Politics"]

> [Text] The JOC [Christian Working Youth] has just published a survey of young workers on the general theme, "Young Workers and Politics." A careful and scientific survey conducted among a sample of 278 persons, it throws some light on the political scene on the eve of the general elections.

From the survey it was learned that 90 percent of the young workers interviewed desire a change in the next general elections, and that one person out of five surveyed would like a change in order "to improve the level of living." The desire for change is as strong in the cities as in the countryside and among men as well as among women. However, according to those conducting the survey, "this desire for change does not necessarily reflect a desire to see the Opposition come to power," since only 72.5 percent think the general elections will bring a change. It should also be noted that only 6.6 percent of the persons interviewed expressed satisfaction with the government in power. Some 18.2 percent were "somewhat" satisfied, and 72.9 percent were "not satisfied at all."

The dissatisfaction comes in particular from the high cost of living and the impression of waste, corruption, communalism, and the slowness displayed by the government in solving such problems as unemployment and the housing shortage. Dissatisfaction is greater among men than among women.

Elsewhere, with 78.8 percent expressing dissatisfaction, women in the home are the least satisfied. Workers expressed their dissatisfaction by 67.6 percent. Dissatisfaction is greater in the cities than in the countryside. Some 84.6 percent of the men and 79.6 percent of the women in the cities said they were dissatisfied with the present government, whereas in the countryside it was 70 percent of the men and 62.3 percent of the women who expressed dissatisfaction with the government.

What Will Be the Predominant Factor Governing Your Choice in the Elections?

It is interesting to note that the most popular criterion [governing one's choice in the elections] is political party, with 52.3 percent, which is much larger than the other criteria. In second place is personality, which will determine the choice for 27.5 percent of the young persons interviewed. Party as well as the quality of the candidates are the predominant criteria. Only 6.6 percent of those interviewed will base their votes on the communal criterion. This figure, as those conducting the survey put it, seems low, since politicians often appeal to this kind of view.

In analyzing the figures it was also learned that when city men vote, they place greater weight on the "party" (69.2 percent) and on personalities (36.5 percent) than do men in the country (52.9 percent and 24.3 percent, respectively). This tendency is also to be seen among women with regard to support of political parties (49.2 percent of city women and 42.9 percent of country women). However, country women pay more attention to personalities than do city women (28.5 percent as against 22 percent). City men and women are more influenced by communal considerations in terms of their votes than are those in the countryside (15.4 percent of the men and 51.4 percent of the women in the cities, and 4.3 percent of the men and 3.9 percent of the women in the countryside).

Regarding the choice of the party for which they will vote, 48 percent of the young people from 18 to 30 years of age say they have chosen the party they are going to vote for in the coming elections. Among those who have already chosen, the percentage of men is higher than that of women; 55.7 percent of the men have already made their choice, whereas 40.7 percent of the women have chosen their party already. Among those over 18 years of age, unemployed persons and workers are more likely to have made their choice--50 percent and 49.5 percent, respectively--whereas a majority of students have not yet made their choice.

Women Undecided

On the other hand, men are more determined to vote than women (83 percent against 69.2 percent). Many women (29.7 percent) have not yet decided to vote. However, women in the countryside are more determined to vote than are those in the cities (71.7 percent against 65.8 percent). Among young people over 18 years of age, the percentage of men who say they will vote in the coming general elections is practically the same in the cities as in the countryside (82.9 percent and 83 percent).

Is it a good thing for 18-year olds to vote? More than three-quarters of those interviewed (78.2 percent) consider that the right to vote at age 18 is a good thing. Some 12.8 percent think the contrary.

With a percentage of 85.2 percent, the 19- to 24-year-old segment of the sample is the most favorable toward granting the right to vote at age 18, whereas the 15- to 18-year-old segment is least in favor (68.4 percent) regarding voting at age 18. This segment is also the most reserved on the matter (21.5 percent say no, while 10.1 percent have no answer). It is astonishing to note that students, with 66.7 percent in favor and 23.8 percent opposed to voting at age 18, are the most reserved on the question. On the other hand, workers are more in favor of voting at age 18, with 84.3 percent saying yes.

The groups most interested in politics are the unemployed (33.4 percent) and the workers (31.4 percent). Women occupied at home approach students in their lack of interest in politics, because only 23.1 percent of women in the home and 19 percent of the students say they are very interested in politics.

Country men and women say they are more interested in politics than do those in the cities (27.3 percent of country women, against 20.3 percent of city women; 34.3 percent of country men are interested in politics, against 30.8 percent of city men).

The category least "interested in politics" is city women (40.7 percent).

Young People (19 to 24 Years of Age) Are Very Much Interested in Politics

In another area, the age segment most interested in politics is those persons from 19 to 24 years of age.

On the average, the young worker hears politics discussed in at least two different areas: the most popular source is the newspaper (55.1 percent), followed closely by radio and television (53.9 percent).

The age segment most interested in politics through the newspapers is that from 15 to 18 years of age. This age group is least affected by radio and television.

The age group generally most exposed to political information is that from 25 to 29 years of age. The category least informed about politics includes women at home.

The most popular source of political information for men in the city is the political meeting, whereas in the countryside the newspapers are the most popular source. For city women as well as country women, radio and television are the most popular sources of information.

Finally, the JOC survey brings out the fact that workers (76.5 percent) and women in the home (80.7 percent) are the most conscious of the fact of being interested in politics than are students (69 percent) and the unemployed (69.3 percent).

The JOC survey, conducted under the direction of Robert Fleurot, had the benefit of advice from Doris Chan Ki Chune, a sociologist. The survey was conducted among 258 persons, of whom 70 men and 77 women lived in the countryside and 52 men and 59 women lived in the city. The following age groups were interviewed during the survey: a) 15-18 years old; b) 19-24 years old; c) 25-30 years old.

5170
CSO: 4719/992

MMM PLAN TO SET UP SCHOLARSHIP COMMISSION REPORTED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 8 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] A National Scholarship Commission will be established by a government headed by the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party]. This commission, which would be responsible for the granting of all local and foreign scholarships, would work in close collaboration with the Manpower Planning Unit.

This decision was announced last Thursday [6 May] at the time of a meeting between the members of the MMM/PSM alliance and the Union of Directors of Private Secondary Schools. The MMM/PSM alliance was represented at the meeting by Ramduth Jaddoo, D Fokeer, J Pillay, and Koosna. The directors of the secondary schools were represented by S Balgobin; his adviser, F Richard; Samual Wong; and Perault.

During the meeting, the directors of the secondary schools presented their views on secondary education. They emphasized the importance of technical education. Problems relating to the courses of the MIE [Mauritius Institute of Education], scholarships, community schools, the Form III examination, and the Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) were also raised.

According to the directors, existing school facilities are under-utilized, and they also spoke of the negative role of the PSSA [Private Secondary Schools Authority].

The proportion of teachers to students should be 1 to 20, in the view of the directors of the private secondary schools.

The representatives of the MMM/PSM alliance made a long statement on the system of education proposed by the alliance of the Left. They brought out the fact that the diversification of the curricula is already being studied. The MMM/PSM alliance explained the importance which it attaches to the establishment of a Faculty of Fine Arts. Under the heading of the closing of secondary schools, the MMM/PSM alliance guaranteed the survival of those which should continue to exist.

The system of education proposed by the MMM/PSM alliance will involve primary education for 8 years and secondary education for 5 years. A "continuous assessment" system will be in effect for all classes, with a possibility of remedial courses in the third and sixth grades.

The proposals of the MMM/PSM alliance were received with enthusiasm by the Union of Directors of Private Secondary Schools.

5170
CSO: 4719/1002

MMM PLAN TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 5 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] A National Education Authority will be established after a National Education Commission will have submitted its recommendations to a possible government headed by the MMM/PSM alliance [Mauritian Militant Movement/ Mauritian Socialist Party].

This is what came out of a meeting which the MMM/PSM alliance had with the Union of Private Secondary Education Employees (UPSEE). The MMM/PSM alliance gave an assurance to the UPSEE that all teachers affected by the closing of secondary schools would be retrained and employed elsewhere. Another firm guarantee was provided by the MMM/PSM alliance on the question of the equivalency of diplomas. The UPSEE officers emphasized the fact that this is one of the more urgent problems, particularly as it affects the DEUG [expansion unknown] and LCC [London County Council] certificates. The MMM and the PSM promised to look into the whole question immediately after an electoral victory on 11 June.

If the PSSA [Private Secondary Schools Authority] Amendment Bill, which was introduced in Parliament in January 1979, has nothing unconstitutional in it, an acceptable formula will be arranged. In the contrary case, the question will be decided by the cabinet. This amendment concerns the functioning of the Disciplinary and Dismissal Board. If necessary, the present Remuneration Order, published by the NRB [expansion unknown], will be replaced.

During the meeting, the UPSEE insisted on selective nationalization of the secondary schools. However, the MMM/PSM alliance, while making it clear that it was not apposed to this action in principle, considered that it was necessary to take into account certain practical questions.

The MMM/PSM alliance, which has some reservations about the formula of aid to the PSSA, informed the UPSEE that the National Education Commission will also consider this question. The matter of alignment of pensions on the system in effect in the religiously-supported schools was also discussed.

The representatives of the MMM/PSM alliance informed the leaders of the UPSEE that it will only be after their meetings with the various teachers' groups that it will have an overall view of all questions concerning the educational sector. The MMM/PSM will thus meet with the Association of Preschool Teachers, the Union of Primary School Teachers, the Community School Graduates and Diploma Holders Association, teachers of the JSS [expansion unknown], and the Government Teachers' Union (GTU).

5170
CSO: 4719/1002

BRIEFS

MUNICIPAL AND VILLAGE ELECTIONS--Municipal and village elections will take place as soon as it is practically possible after 11 June, if the MMM/PSM alliance [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] comes to power. This was the commitment made yesterday [26 April] to press reporters by Aneerood Jugnauth. Paul Berenger stated that these elections will be held before December, if the necessary procedures can be completed in time. Meanwhile, the leaders of the MMM/PSM alliance declared, teams of competent administrators will be called on to administer the cities. These teams will be replaced when new municipal and village councilors are elected. Regarding by-elections, these will be one of our priorities after 11 June, stated Aneerood Jugnauth. "If we have a three-fourths majority to do it, we will do it more quickly. If not, we will have to appeal to the Opposition on the other side of the house and ask them to give us this majority to resume the holding of by-elections in the interest of democracy." [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 27 Apr 82 p 1] 5170

CSO: 4719/1002

USSR GENERAL VISITS TOCOLO MILITARY SCHOOL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] "The Soviet Union will step up its military support for Mozambique," said Army Gen Alekseyevich Yepyshev, who is visiting the country, in Nampula.

Army Gen Alekseyevich Yepyshev, chief, Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, arrived yesterday, Sunday, at Nampula, accompanied by Lt Gen Armando Guebuza.

Strong and Revolutionary Army

During a dinner given on that same day in his honor, Army Gen Alekseyevich Yepyshev said that "during the visits we are making to some of the military units of your country and the contacts we have with the sergeants and officers, we feel that they are building an army with a great capacity to defend the revolutionary gains of the Mozambican people."

He emphasized that the Soviet Union will step up cooperation in the military area, as has been done ever since the armed struggle for national liberation.

Nampula Governor Feliciano Gundana spoke before the address by the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; the governor welcomed the Soviet military team to this part of Mozambique.

He expressed the appreciation of the provincial officials over the fact that various Soviet internationalists are working in Nampula under the provisions of the Friendship Treaty and the economic agreements signed between the two countries.

Daily Growth

On Sunday, Army Gen Alekseyevich Yepyshev visited the Military School located in the city of Nampula; during the visit he followed with interest the explanations that were given him on the subjects taught in each of the two complexes of that military installation.

The high point of the visit to the school came when the cadets carried out maneuvers involving AA action and action against landings, ATA, national border defense, and firing practice with light and heavy weapons.

Continuing the program, the team visited the school's firing range where offensive maneuvers were displayed with the employment of tanks, armored cars, and other heavy artillery. The combat readiness of the cadets was also displayed there.

During the second day of his visit to Nampula, on Monday, Alekseyevich visited the Tocolo Military Academy, spending the night on the Island of Mozambique.

At the Tocolo Military Academy, he visited some classrooms and barracks, talking to the cadets and instructors about the performance of the teaching body.

At the end of the visit, the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy urged the cadets to study more and more and continually to cultivate their patriotism.

The Tocolo Military Academy accommodates students who finished the sixth class; here they continue their studies until the 11th class after which they go to the officer training school of the armed forces of Mozambique.

The average age of the students is 13 years and the lectures are given by Mozambican and Cuban instructors.

During his stay on the Island of Mozambique, General Alekseyevich visited the fortress and the museum, returning to Nampula on Tuesday from where he returned to the country's capital.

He was seen off by Governor Feliciano Gundana, Maj Gen Joao da Silva Nihia, military commander of the Province of Nampula, and Col Domingos Goigoi, commandant of the military academy, as well as other leading officials.

On Sunday, Alekseyevich placed a wreath of flowers on the monument of the Mozambican Heroes.

5058
CSO. 4742/325

PLANS DRAWN FOR NAMPULA AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CAMPAIGN

Barter Products Ready

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 May 82 p 1

[Article by Naftal Donaldo: "Products in Warehouse to Start Agricultural Sales"]

> [Text] Large quantities of products and miscellaneous articles, intended to support the agricultural sales drive now in progress in the country, are already in various warehouses in the city of Nampula. This was established during the visit which Home Trade Minister Aranda da Silva is now making to that province to get a close look at the progress of the farm sales drive.

There are 41,000 inner tubes for bicycles in the warehouses of TRADIMEX in Nampula. In the first warehouse of ENCATEX, there is a large stock of fabrics which were produced by TEXTAFRICA and the Portuguese enterprise of Pinho e Anselmo, Limitada.

There is a large quantity of fabrics worth 27,000 contos in the second ENCATEX warehouse in Nampula. The fabrics were produced at home and abroad.

In the Gordandas and Casa Gani Comercial, Lda. warehouses, the home trade minister and the delegation accompanying him discovered serious shortcomings in the distribution of products in support of the agricultural sales drive now in progress in the country.

The check on the work being done as part of the current sales drive revealed the existence -- in the warehouses of the Joao Ferreira dos Santos enterprise in Nampula -- of 5,000 bicycles in support of the secretariats of state of cashew and of cotton.

Several efforts are being made now, including the establishment of a network of 29 stores, the training of sales personnel and warehouse managers, as well as the development of a more effective link between all of these agencies.

The measures now in progress were disclosed during the activity review meeting on this drive which was held with provincial officials connected to the sales field.

The meeting was directed by Minister Aranda da Silva and was attended also by the provincial directors of CI [Domestic Trade], AGRICOM, PESCOM, ENCATEX, TRADIMEX, and other wholesale enterprises in the province of Nampula.

The effects of the drought, which hit Nampula, were also discussed during the meeting; this drought has seriously hit agricultural production in general.

It was also reported that the cotton sector is experiencing a manpower crisis with a shortage of 50 percent compared to its requirements.

Deficiencies Criticized

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 May 82 p 1

> [Excerpts] "Your problem springs from the lack of sensitivity to the problems of the people and it is also due to a narrow departmental approach. Your progress is significant but you have not yet reached a satisfactory level," said Home Trade Minister Aranda da Silva in Nacala-Porto on Thursday. The member of the administration spoke during a meeting attended by national, provincial, and district directors involved in the agricultural sales drive now in progress in the province of Nampula.

The main phase in the agricultural sales effort in this province began on 15 May. An activity review meeting is scheduled for today in the provincial capital. It is hoped that measures will be taken at this meeting which will make it possible to solve some of the problems detected in this process.

According to reports submitted to him during the visits he made to Angoche and Nacala, Aranda da Silva found that there is still too much red tape in the work being done.

During the meeting held in Nacala, he reported that there is an organizational improvement in various agencies involved in agricultural sales. But he emphasized that a narrow, parochial attitude still persists and this is due to a lack of alertness, the narrow departmental approach, and the lack of sensitivity for the population's problems.

The home trade minister and the delegation accompanying him continued on to the district of Ribaue on Friday.

5058
CSO: 4742/325

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN BUILDING PURCHASE -- NORAD (Norwegian International Development Agency) offered the Mozambican Government 500,000 crowns, or more than 3,000 contos, to repair an apartment house which will accommodate its cooperants in Mozambique. An agreement was signed yesterday in Maputo for this purpose by the representative of that agency in Mozambique, Arne Dahlen, and Mozambican officials, in particular, National Housing Director Jose Forjaz and Building Maintenance Director Maltez de Almeida. The amount offered is intended for the purchase of material necessary to repair the building, and to cover repair expenses; this operation is being managed by Building Maintenance. After signing the contract, the national housing director said that this is a quite significant move on the part of the Kingdom of Norway because this will make it possible to solve the problem which Mozambique is facing in providing housing for its cooperants, particularly those who come through NORAD. Jose Forjaz disclosed that the contract, which the country signed with that agency, to bring cooperant technicians in, includes housing facilities, a requirement which it has not always been possible to meet due to the difficulties we are experiencing at this time. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 May 82 p 8] 5058

EXPORTS TO GDR DOUBLED--The country's exports to the GDR in 1981 increased 84% compared to 1980. This year we are planning on a greater increase in trade between both countries, it was disclosed yesterday by sources in the Ministry of Foreign Trade at the end of the talks of the subcommittee of the Mixed Mozambique-GDR Committee. In the meantime, GDR Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Schmidt yesterday returned to his country after holding talks with Mozambican officials within the context of the mixed subcommittee on foreign trade. The talks ended with the signing of a document worked out by Daniel Gabriel, national director of trade policy, Ministry of Foreign Trade and GDR Vice Minister Peter Schmidt. For 3 days, the delegations from Mozambique and from the GDR discussed various issues relating to trade last year; they studied ways of implementing this year's program in the areas of foreign trade, technical-scientific cooperation, and finance. They also took up the principles which will govern the exchange of commodities next year. Starting with this meeting, the representatives of both countries worked out proposals which will be submitted for review by the seventh meeting of the Mixed Mozambique-GDR Committee to be held next September in Maputo. During his stay in Mozambique, the vice minister of foreign trade visited with Minister Julio Carrilho, who is the chairman of the Mixed Committee, with the ministers of foreign trade, of ports and surface transportation, and of industry and energy.

According to the same source in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, a large part of the materials to be supplied by the GDR in the context of existing cooperation will be used for joint projects in the areas of industry, geology, mining and agriculture. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 May 82 p 8] 5058

CSO:4742/325

SAUDI, OPEC LOAN

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] A $10 million loan agreement to provide 2.5 billion CFA francs to support the balance of payments was signed on 7 April between the OPEC International Development Fund and the Republic of Senegal.

The loan will be used by the government of Senegal for imports of capital goods, spare parts and production goods needed for agriculture and industry and for food and other consumer goods.

This loan to support the balance of payments is the sixth one granted to Senegal by the Fund; Senegal has already received three loans to support the balance of payments and two laons for two projects. A total of $40.9 million has now been loaned to Senegal interest-free. An administrative charge of 0.5 percent is levied on amounts withdrawn and in suspense. The maturation period is 10 years, with a 3-year grace period.

The agreement was signed at the Fund's headquarters in Vienna by His Excellency Mamoudou Toure, Senegalese Minister of Plan and Cooperation, and by Dr Mahsun Jalal, chairman of the Fund's board.

9855
CSO: 4719/925

SAUDI VEGETABLE OIL DONATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has just offered our country 980 tons of vegetable oil valued at 196 million CFA francs. The ceremony was held yesterday morning at the Magasins Terminal Containers Vasquez in the presence of Souleymane Ndiaye, commissioner for food aid, and Saudi Arabian Ambassador Rashad Musallam Nawaylati.

In the speech delivered on that occasion, Mr Ndiaye said the ceremony was significant for more than one reason, because it was taking place the day after the meeting of the Arab-African ministerial commission which laid the foundations for the revitalization of cooperation that was already exemplary, especially in the economic field. He also noted that this cooperation is a concrete expression of the generosity the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continually show to the countries of the Third World, which are faced with the many problems of underdevelopment, among which the question of food takes priority. Mr Ndiaye also said that the proceeds of the sale of this gift will be used for priority grain production projects. He said that this procedure will undoubtedly make it possible to maintain the difficult balance between cash crops, which are a source of income, and food crops, which are increasingly viewed as indispensible weapons, even negotiating instruments.

Mr Rashad Nawaylati expressed his great pleasure in undertaking this project, which, he said, undoubtedly reflects the friendly and brotherly relations which the king, the prince and the government wish to maintain with all Islamic countries.

Mr Nawaylati said that this food oil is the first part of a food gift which includes oil, wheat and millet valued at a total of $15 million.

He said this sum had been set aside for the purchase of emergency food supplies whose value is estimated at about 100 million dollars which the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had decided to grant the Sahel countries, that had gone through many years of drought, for the purpose of constructing water irrigation projects.

9855
CSO: 4719/925

RSA AGENT GOES ON TRIAL; ONE PERSON ACQUITTED

AB221524 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, 22 Jun (AFP)--South African secret agent Martin Dolinchek went on trial for his life here today on treason charges related to last November's bungled mercenary invasion and coup attempt in the Seychelles.

Earlier today Chief Justice Earle Seaton acquitted Robert Sims, one of the five other accused, after he pleaded not guilty to similar charges. However, he still faces a possible 20-years sentence on a charge of illegal arms imports.

The other four have all pleaded guilty to taking part in attacks on the international airport and a nearby barracks during the 25 November fighting. They will be tried later.

Mr Dolinchek, a former member of South Africa's National Intelligence Service (NIS), is defending himself, and the judge has ordered that the jury must remain isolated throughout the trial, which could last several weeks.

The four others on trial are former Congo mercenary Jeremiah Puren, a South African, Zimbabweans Roger England and Aubrey Brooks and South African Bernard Carey.

Jury selection took up a whole day as the judge tries to find people who were not related or connected to witnesses, members of the security forces or prison guards. The population of the Seychelles, an archipelago in the Indian Ocean, is 65,000.

The jury issue seemed to have been settled at the third try, but a few hours later it was discovered that the jury foreman belonged to the militia, who were mobilized during the invasion.

The final jury consists of six men and three women.

The prosecution has accused Dolinchek, alias Anton Lubic, of having "levied war against the Seychelles namely with the object of overthrowing the government." Following the South African's first court statements, which were somewhat confused, the judge ruled that he had pleaded not guilty.

Mr Dolinchek arrived in the Seychelles on 14 November and was at the Pointe Larue International Airport when the main group of mercenaries flew in aboard a chartered airliner disguised as a drinking club called the Foam Blowers. He was arrested in his hotel 3 days later.

CSO: 4700/1439

AKIBO-BETTS HELD AT BORDER CHECK POINT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 11 Jun 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] Former Minister of State, Finance, in the last government, Mr Alfred Akibo-Betts who is billed to recontest his incumbency in the Freetown Central One Bye elections became the centre of a new drama this week when he was apprehended near the Liberian border by Police as he tried to leave the country and whisked down to CID headquarters in Freetown.

Also held at the check point with Akito-Betts on Wednesday morning were a member of the Governing Council of the APC, Mr Edward Lamin, who is also a Director of the National Insurance Company and Mrs Shirley Gbujama, a former ambassador to Ethiopia, who is currently Director of Administration at the Bank of Sierra Leone.

All three together with their driver, Thomas Lahai, told the Mano River Bridge check point authorities that they had no travelling documents as they were travelling to Liberia only to purchase amplifiers and speakers for Akibo-Betts elections campaign and also to get a new engine for the contestant's Landrover vehicle.

But what propped up the eyebrows of police officials (apart from the absence of valid travelling documents) was the discovery of a total of Le7,000 and 1,000 U.S. dollars under the back seat of the Peugeot Familia vehicle WU17358 that Akibo-Betts and his companions were using.

The Sierra Leonean Currency was in Le10 denominations notes.

Akibo-Betts claimed Le2,000 of his together with the 1,000 dollars while Mrs Gbujama said she had planned to take the Le5,000 belonging to her sister in Bo for business purposes.

That never happened, however, and all the money was reportedly being trafficked illegally to Liberia.

The police search of Mr Akibo-Betts, his companions and the vehicle also produced a pistol belonging to Mr Lamin which Akibc-Betts told the police he had no knowledge of.

The pistol had a full magazine with eight rounds of live ammunition. Mr Lamin also handed over another eight rounds of bullets.

Although each of the three kept to their story that they were only travelling to Liberia to purchase items and gave the impression that the would be returning to Sierra Leone in time for the Nominations for the Bye-Elections today, police question marks increased when eighteen (18) suits were found in Akibo-Betts' travelling suitcase.

These were in addition to other clothes belonging to him.

Although the three companions reportedly told the Immigration authorities that they had no travelling documents, the subsequent search revealed a diplomatic passport belonging to Akibo-Betts Numbered Doo1097, a Barclays Bank Cheque book and an International Vaccination Certificate also belonging to him.

There was also a British Caledonian air ticket jacket containing two air tickets for Freetown-Banjul-London.

The tickets were issued in Freetown on June 7 this year.

The search further revealed copies of six letters alledged written by Akibo-Betts to the President.

The whole drama began on Tuesday evening at about 7:50 when Akibo-Betts, Mr Lamin and Mrs Gbujama took off in the Peugeot Familia vehicle from Wijkins Road, driven by Thomas Lahai who is an employee in the Anis Transport Divisions of the Bank of Sierra Leone.

The vehicle belonged to the Bank and according to reports with the police, Mrs Gbujama was helping Akibo-Betts with the official vehicle as he had told her earlier that his own vehicles were damaged.

They drove through the night and arrived at the Mano River bridge about 9 o'clock the following day.

Their explanations to Sergeant Abdulai, a plain clothes officer at the checkpoint did not convince the latter and he immediately sent wire messages to the Chief Police in Bo and the commissions of police in Freetown for instructions.

After the revelations of the subsequent search, Akibo-Betts and companions were taken to [word indistinct] Police Station and later driven to Freetown.

They made statements to the CID in Freetown yesterday morning.

CSO: 4700/1434

OPEC, IDA AID FOR ENERGY PROJECT REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] An agreement for a loan of five million U.S. dollars has been signed between Sierra Leone and the OPEC Fund for International Development to finance part of the costs of the Power Engineering and Technical Assistance Project co-financed by the International Development Association (IDA).

The overall objective of the Project is to improve the efficiency and output of the power sector through the implementation of a maintenance programme of existing facilities; the preparation of studies for a new project which would increase the country's generating capacity; and the implementation of a programme to improve the management and organisation of the power sector.

To this end, the project would provide spare parts and technical assistance for urgently required maintenance works, finance engineering studies for the Bumbuna Hydro-electric Project, and provide technical assistance for the improved management of the sector.

The Project comprises three complementary components, namely the rehabilitation of Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation's existing generating facilities and the improvement of its management; the establishment of a new and independent authority as part of a reorganisation programme for the whole power sector; and the completion of the Detailed Engineering Studies for the Bumbuna Hydro-electric Project.

The present loan is the fifth to be received by Sierra Leone which has previously benefited from two Balance of payments Support Loans and two project lonas.

This loan brings the total OPEC Fund lending to Sierra Leone to just over sixteen million dollars.

The Loan Agreement was signed at the Fund Headquarters in Vienna by Mr Salia Jusu Sheriff, Minister of Finance and by Dr Ibrahim F. I. Shihata, Director-General of the OPEC Fund.

CSO: 4700/1434

WORK ON NEW CEMENT FACTORY REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by David Lemon]

[Text] The new Le10m cement factory, Seracem, is now set and ready to start production this month, General Manager of the Company, Mr Francis Mahet, said in an interview yesterday.

Construction work and installation of the machines by French Experts and the Sierra Leone Construction Company have been completed almost ahead of schedule.

And before the end of June, the entire nation will boast of a locally produced cement of high international quality and standard.

Annual production capacity has been put at 120,000 tons surpassing the present average consumption of cement in this country by 50,000 tons.

Already, more than 40 distributors in the entire country have been approved by the Company.

A fully private company, Seracem, is 60 per cent Sierra Leonean Interest private companies and Share Holders and 40 per cent French Interest Ciments D'Origny.

The project which aims at producing a continuous flow of cement to satisfy the Sierra Leonean market and for export to neighbouring states, is financed jointly by a Le 3m contribution from Share Holders and a Le 7m loan from the French Government and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

The IFC loan to Seracem about Le3m is the first and the highest grant to Sierra Leone.

Seracem is manned by a 50 man strong Sierra Leonean workforce headed by three French experts, General Manager, Mr Mahet, Technical Manager, Mr J. Tisen and Maintenance Manager, Mr J.P. Barret.

The three experts are on a five-year renewable contract with the French firm, Ciments D'Origny, established in France.

Seracem first signed an agreement with the Sierra Leone Government for the venture, in February 1981.

Most of the company's raw materials will be imported and this includes cheap paper bags, while another raw material, laterite, found along the Sierra Leone peninsula would be utilised to save foreign exchange.

Secracem is equipped with a modern laboratory to ensure the high quality of its product throughout its operations.

CSO: 4700/1434

HOARDING OF RICE DEPLORED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "The Rice Circle"]

[Text] The crux of the rice problem in Sierra Leone is simply greed and more greed; come to think of it that is the crux of most problems in our midst today.

The people pegging up the price of rice each waking day are the same people who clamour about everything else; who hourly demand the best that material wealth can offer; who want the best from every citizen breathing the air; who expect the most from every government--these are the people who would never offer anything in return: You and Me.

It is repeatedly being stated, and categorically for that matter, that rice is not in real terms scarce--at least not in the store houses.

What the exploiters continually do has now become a hellenish gospel:

Elbowing their way by hook or by crook into possessing bags of the grain, they then stock these into their stores and stay put.

Sooner or later the gambit begins to reap dividends as the avilable stock in sight at the market disappears and talk of a shortage gains ground.

That is the time to wade in and some of the hoarded stock is immediately trickled into the market at inflated prices.

If the police or some over-zealous price inspector tries to shoulder in, there is a by-plan: the rice is withdrawn indoors and sold to "reliable" customers (those who wouldn't squeal) at even higher prices.

The new non-squealing buyers would soon be selling at double those prices to their own victims.

That in a nutshell is the vicious circle of the rice situation in contemporary Sierra Leone.

Minister of State Mrs Agnes Labor who is responsible for foodstuffs has a gigantic task in her hands. To give dues where these are deserved we must recognise that she has been working round the clock trying to ease the crush.

Distributing rice to government departments, companies, business houses and the like greatly helps in this regard.

Mrs Labor however needs a good deal of backing from honest people in many influential spots.

There are droves of shylocks who just spend their time working out counter-strategies to beat every tangible plan to contain the rice problem.

The only way to break the vicious circle is to step on really touchy toes.

This however has to be done and if these toes have to be crushed in the process, So Be It.

CSO: 4700/1434

BRIEFS

NEW AIRLINE--A new airlines, the Sierra Leone Airlines, has been formed and will start operations shortly. The airlines has a share capital of 10 million leones; 60 percent provided by government, 20 percent Alia Royal Jordanian Airlines and 20 percent indigenous Sierra Leoneans. [Excerpt] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1434

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS, MEETS WITH PRESS

AB240722 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpt] (Hing Yung Cheng), the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC, this morning presented to Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and president of the republic, the letters accrediting him to the Togolese Government. Mr Akakpo-Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and [name indistinct], the president's permanent under secretary--both members of the RPT Political Bureau--attended the ceremony with the president.

After the audience with President Eyadema, (Hing Yung Cheng) explained to the press the content of his discussions with the Togolese president.

[Begin recording, in Mandarin followed by sentence-by-sentence French translation] I have just had the honor to be received in audience by Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the RPT and the president of the republic. I presented him the credentials by which Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, has accredited me ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Togolese Republic. I also had the opportunity to transmit to President Eyadema the greetings and the respect of Ye Jianying and of Premier Zhao Ziyang. I also had very friendly discussions with the president.

Togo is a beautiful country with a hardworking, sympathetic and courageous people. Under the leadership of President Eyadema, the government and people of Togo have achieved remarkable success in their efforts to consolidate their national independence, defend the sovereignty of the state, and develop the national economy. And I sincerely wish them new and greater successes.

The Togolese Government practices the policy of nonalignment and fights against imperialism, hegemony, colonialism and racism, but fights for national liberation. This has won Togo a respected image before the international community. In African affairs, President Eyadema has greatly contributed in a positive manner to the achievement of African unity. He mediated in differences, worked for the settlement of conflicts between African countries, and contributed to the development of cooperation in

the African subregion. The Chinese Government expresses its admiration and its high appreciation for the efforts made by His Excellency President Eyadema. It is therefore with great pleasure that I discussed bilateral problems with His Excellency President Eyadema.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Togo, the friendly ties of cooperation existing between our two countries in the political, economic, cultural and other fields have developed satisfactorily. The two visits paid to China by President Eyadema in 1974 and 1981 made important contributions to the development of relations between our two countries. It is a pleasure for me to come to work in your beautiful and friendly country. During my stay in Togo as China's ambassador, I will do my best to consolidate and further promote the friendly cooperation currently existing between our two countries in order to deepen our mutual understanding.

I wish the Togolese Republic and its people the best of luck. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/1127

END

JPRS 81202

2 July 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2651

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81202

2 July 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2651

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BRIEFS

FRENCH FINANCIAL AID--Cotonou, 6 Jun (APF)--Col Isidore Amoussou, Benin's minister of finance; Mr Deram, and the representative of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation in the People's Republic of Benin; on Saturday at the Ministry of Finance in Cotonou signed a loan agreement of 2,150 million CFA francs for the realization of part of a telecommunications project by the Office of Posts and Telecommunications. [AB071237 Paris AFP in French 1149 GMT 6 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1102

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES RECRUITMENT--The mobile commission responsible for conducting armed forces recruitment in South Central Province recently visited Monatele. Headed by Capt Amandou Djandjikreo, this commission consisted of Capt Dr Simon Endezoumou, Private Thomas Djimafo, and Serg Moise Eleome. Locally, this commission benefitted from the assistance of a team of department officials made up of Assistant Deputy Prefect Pierre Mpeck Biyiha, Mr Andre Bengono, a sports and physical education instructor, and Chief Warrant Officer Isaac Ngamga, the chief staff secretary of Monatele's gendarmerie company. During the recruitment campaign, the commission had to examine some 46 files. At the conclusion of the medical examinations and physical tests, 27 candidates were inducted. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 47, Apr 82 p 21] 9064

CSO: 4719/926

FRG PRAISED FOR IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 8 May 82 p 2

[Report on interview with Dr Alwin Bruck, by VOZ DI POVO; date and place not given]

> [Excerpts] In an interview with the news media after a 4-day visit to our country, Dr Alwin Bruck said that the FRG will attend the round-table discussion among those participating in Cape Verde's development, to be held in Praia in June. However, he did not specify at what level his government will be represented at this international meeting to be attended by delegations from various guest countries, members of the Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel and members of international organizations.

Speaking briefly of his visit, the West German government official said that "in light of my experience of a few days, I shall do my best to see that Cape Verde has a privileged place among the countries which are to receive foreign aid from the FRG."

During its sojourn in the capital, the West German delegation met with its Cape Verdian counterpart headed by Rural Development Minister Joao Pereira Silva to discuss a program of cooperation for the next 2 years to be carried out just like that of the past 2 years, with particular emphasis on the development plans of Fogo and Brava.

The butane gas project, at an estimated budget of 22 million escudos, is to get underway this year, according to a top-ranking official of the Secretariat of State for Cooperation and Planning who closely followed the visit of the German mission. He also said that the beginning of the construction of a ferry boat, to be supplied by the FRG and serve as transportation among our islands, is scheduled for 1983.

Since Cape Verde's independence, the FRG has maintained close relations of friendship and cooperation with our country.

Total FRG aid to Cape Verde now comes to about 55 million marks, according to sources close to the FRG secretary of state. The FRG has also contributed to various UN projects, particularly UNESCO.

8568
CSO: 4742/313

RESULTS OF MISSIONS TO BRUSSELS, GENEVA NOTED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 23 Apr 82 pp 2,3

[Text] Minister of Plan and Reconstruction Taher Souleymane met Wednesday with the National Reconstruction Committee at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. This group mainly examined the results of Taher Souleymane's missions to Bruzzels and Geneva.

In Brussels, where discussions were held with officials of the EDF (European Development Fund), the Chadian delegation discussed again the $7 million program agreed upon at the Paris meeting. European Community authorities told the Chadian delegation about actual arrangements for carrying out this program. Other aspects of cooperation between Chad and the EDF were taken up, especially the programming of the fifth EDF. The Chadian delegation also asked for a supplementary contribution from the EDF through participation in the international conference on the reconstruction of Chad. The European Community's response was encouraging, Taher stated.

In Geneva the Chadian delegation made very advantageous use of its participation in a conference organized by UNDRO (United Nations Disaster Relief Organization) to inform the countries and agencies present about the Nairobi conference on Chad's reconstruction. The delegation reported on our country's socioeconomic situation and the extent of damages, and presented documents on the subject which had been drawn up by experts from the United Nations and Chad. The Chadian delegation also discussed the date of this conference, which initially was to have been held from 15 April but was postponed due to lack of adequate preparation. The Chadian delegation met among others with the UN deputy secretary general responsible for special policy matters with whom they agreed to hold this conference from 1 to 15 June.

The Chadian delegation also received positive responses to the emergency aid program in the areas of food, health and education presented through UNDRO. This aid, $7 million, would make possible the acquisition of new seeds and assure logistic support for the distribution of these gifts.

The reconstruction committee also examined a draft decree which creates an operational unit for the distribution of foodstuffs. This operational unit was proposed by the committee nearly a month ago to end the disorder and waste that has been noted in the distribution of gifts. This draft could not be adopted because of the absence of certain ministers concerned.

9927
CSO: 4719/905

MITTERRAND ADVISER VISITS PRESIDENT GOUKOUNI

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 20 Apr 82 pp 2, 3

[Text] The special adviser to President Francois Mitterrand on African Affairs, Mr Guy Penn, spent 24 hours (Saturday-Sunday) in Ndjamena. He held two interviews with President Oueddei Goukouni, who was surrounded by his political staff. His presence, which coincides with a certain political stalemate, has not been unexpected. It had been planned for some time but was postponed because of scheduling problems.

The French emissary, who before leaving spoke of his interviews with President Goukouni, stated that he had come to gather information about the dissensions within the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government]. President Goukouni, he said, gave him "his point of view which will be relayed to President Mitterrand."

The two men also discussed the military situation in the east and the role of the peacekeeping force in Chad, which has been subject to some refinements. Other subjects which President Goukouni and Guy Penn discussed were cooperation between France and Chad and different commitments made by President Mitterrand, and the relations of the OAU with the GUNT in the light of the last Nairobi summit.

Guy Penn also sought to understand the meaning of the diplomatic offensive directed toward Lagos and Nairobi in recent days by State Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmat Acyl.

9927
CSO: 4719/905

NDJAMENA MERCHANTS SET UP SUPPORT COMMITTEE FOR ARMED FORCES

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 20 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] A support committee for the integrated Armed Forces was set up yesterday following a meeting of Ndjamena merchants. The main goal of this committee is to collect contributions from the merchants to support the war efforts of the GUNT (Transitional National Union Government). This committee, made up of nine members, is presided over by Oumar Nasser, seconded by Adoum Koulbou. Two secretaries general, Mahamat Outman and Mahamat Gamar Sileck, and two treasurers, Abakar Moussa and Ahmed Ali, complete this team which will benefit from advice from the mayor of Ndjamena. The creation of this committee is the spontaneous and concrete response of the merchants to the appeal from the state minister for interior and security. Actually, Mahamat Abba Said had brought the Ndjamena merchants together on Sunday to ask them to help the government, which is suffering serious financial difficulties. Going straight to the point, he told them that "money, which is the vital nerve of the war, is becoming scarce." After emphasizing that the time for mobilization is at hand, he specified in unambiguous terms what the government expects of them: financial aid which would consist of 1 billion CFA francs for the first category, 500,000 for the second and 250,000 for the last category.

During the meeting the minister for interior developed some political themes dear to him. Bitterly noting that the GUNT's desire "to implement peace at all costs has not been understood," Mahamat Abba Said stated that Chad has become a target of imperialism through "the shameful Nairobi resolutions." Mahamat Abba Said once again showed himself to be categorical: "We will never, ever accept negotiating with the enemy, for that would be equivalent to betraying the memory of our martyrs."

For the minister of interior, a certain African lobby supported by imperialism is developing a plot behind these negotiations. The news which the GUNT receives "indicates that the FAN (Northern Armed Forces) continues to benefit from all kinds of aid." The GUNT can also count on the support of militant Africa, "but of course you have to count on yourselves." This expose has a logical conclusion: You must then agree to sacrifices. Some merchants, answering the minister of interior, expressed strong wishes that the money they give indeed be used by the Integrated Armed Forces. It appears they fear that this money might go to fill out private coffers.

9927
CSO: 4719/905

SONASUT'S ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE, PROBLEMS NOTED

Ndjamena UNITE in French No 0016 19-26 Apr 82 pp 1, 2, 4

[Article by Abakar Hassane]

> [Text] The National Sugar Company of Chad (SONASUT), which had suspended operations at its Farcha plants because of the war, officially opened its doors on 18 March 1982. During the reopening ceremony, Ahmet Nagkhoutou Malentin, chairman of the board of directors, gave a rundown of the company's current situation.

The company, which had not suffered physical damage, did nothing more than conduct a general inspection and cleanup of its equipment before the startup of its plants. The Farcha refinery complex is a factory whose sole purpose is the conversion of granulated sugar into loaf sugar and the manufacture of candy and syrup. This plant, which proposes to produce 1,200 to 1,500 tons of loaf sugar between now and October, subject to demand, is now producing 60 tons per day. It already has a stock of 8,000 tons of granulated sugar which was supplied by the Banda (Sarh) Plant. The loaf sugar converted by the Farcha plant is earmarked for consumption in the northern region. The southern region is supplied by the Banda agroindustrial complex, which processes sugarcane into granulated sugar and cube sugar.

In order to cover the entire national territory, SONASUT had sales depots in the localities of Mongo, Am-Timan, Bokoro, Abeche, Oum-Hadjer, Moundou, and Hyabe. In addition to sales to private Chadians, the company also sells its sugar to several processing industries: Lugone Breweries, Chadian Beverage and Ice Cream Company, and Ndjamena Soft Drink Company. The transport of granulated sugar from Banda to Ndjamena is handled regularly by trucks of the Chadian Transporters Cooperative. The Farcha candy plant produces 800 tons of sweets per year. This production is marked solely for domestic consumption. For now, SONASUT, which has a productive capacity ranging from 28,000 to 30,000 tons, does not intend to export its sugar. The purpose of this industry is to provide the sugar consumed in Chad and to make it independent of imports.

The Structures

SONASUT, which is made up of an agroindustrial complex in Banda (Sarh) and a complex and candy plant in Farcha (Ndjamena) is a mixed economy company. It is governed by the laws covering corporations. Its capital is 4.711 billion CFA francs. The state of Chad is the principal stockholder. It holds 84 percent of the stock. The remaining 16 percent is held by private stockholders. The company is managed by a nine-member board of directors, including a chairman and five Chadian representatives, two representatives from the Multinational Company for the Development of the Agrofood Industry (SOMDIAA) and one representative of Chadian merchants. The board of directors, which meets two or three times a year, sets the company's general management policy, which is carried out by the directorate general and the two export offices in Banda and Farcha.

The Funds

The funds which permitted the building of these plants, totaling 17 billion CFA francs, were provided by international organizations. The principal suppliers of funds were the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Central Bank, EDF [European Development Fund], the Bank of Paris and The Netherlands, and the Cotton Bank. The management of these funds is entrusted directly to SONASUT, and repayment of funds to creditors is made by the company. The Chadian state is limited to the role of loan guarantor. SOMDIAA, which was demanded by the creditors, is the technical assistance company. It is tied into SONASUT by a 10-year contract. Its principal task is to supply exports and to ensure the continuity and proper management of the company. SOMDIAA experts visit Banda and Farcha regularly to inspect the technical and agricultural installations and management. Independently of the SOMDIAA experts, an auditor, also demanded by the creditors, pays regular visits to make general reports on funds expended.

The Economic Impact

In order to bring down ever-increasing unemployment, this agrofood industry plays an important role in the economic life of Chad.

SONASUT employs a total of 1,700 permanent workers for its offices, factories, plantations, and housekeeping activities. This personnel staffing is increased from 1,700 to 3,000 employees during the agricultural season. The Banda complex employs 1,200 persons, and Farcha 500. The other 1,700 persons are seasonal employees who work on the sugarcane plantations during the agricultural season. There are 35 expatriate assistants: 32 in Banda and 3 in Farcha. Chadian management personnel number 10: 6 in Banda and 4 in Farcha. The company had already implemented a Chadianization employment policy to alleviate the shortfall of local management personnel. The appointment of Idris Koura to the position of director of operations in Farcha falls within this context. According to the general manager, Fred Bolhuis, this policy opens the door to skill positions: maintenance, agriculture, production, accounting, mechanics, and laboratory research. He said that the company hires Chadian students every year within the framework of their

work-study programs. Their on-the-job training, which lasts 2 to 3 months, takes place mainly in the technical and agricultural sectors.

Social Policy

In the social sector, SONASUT has built two housing developments for its employees in Banda. There is one development for management employees which is restricted to expatriates and temporary Chadian management personnel, and a workers' development which is restricted to Chadian employees. The cost of the second development was 20 million CFA francs. The company also takes care of employee transportation between Sarh and Banda. It also sponsors two soccer teams, one in Sarh and another in Ndjamena.

Development Plans

According to the board of directors, the 3 years of war in Chad caused a considerable setback to SONASUT's development plans. That is why it has been unable to meet its initial planning goals. The company suffered a loss of 22,000 tons of sugar, representing 5.5 billion CFA francs' worth of business. This setback also upset the timetable for the repayment of interest and loans on borrowed capital. Within the context of its development plans, the board of directors has established a 6-year moratorium which will permit the company to straighten out its financial situation.

The last board also established a 5-year development plan. With the new sugar season, which begins on 15 October 1982, the company foresees production of 24,000 tons of granulated sugar, 6,000 to 7,000 tons of cube sugar, and 18,000 tons of loaf sugar. At present the company does not have many outlets and intends as soon as possible to reopen all its depots in the northern region in order to prevent speculation by merchants in the rainy season.

Nigerian Handicap

The interruption of SONASUT operations in Ndjamena forced Chadian merchants to turn to other suppliers to alleviate the shortage of sugar thus created. That is the reason why granulated sugar imported from Nigeria flooded Chadian markets during the war. Such imports, which is to say the least are fraudulent, and which are continuing in spite of the circular letter from the Ministry of Economy and Finance that cancels the licenses granted but not completely utilized as of 20 March, are a serious handicap for sales of SONASUT stocks. The general manager, who has complained of the failure to implement that decision, told us that the only thing the company has done since its reopening has been to stock sugar. We are at an impass, he told us, because we are being swamped by Nigerian sugar; there are no sales. It would be desirable for the government to stop these imports. For the manager of operations of the Farcha plant, the reopening of the company in the present circumstances will serve as a test for all foreign companies that want to locate in Chad after the war.

The failure of the national economic sector, systematic fraud, the corruption of state agents, and the absence of strict customs controls are major handicaps that the government must face up to in this period of economic recovery, during which all national and foreign companies will soon follow the example of SONASUT. This Chadian economic situation encourages smuggling, thus creating unfair competition and illegal price increases. And if anyone loses, it is not only the Chadian consumer but also the public treasury, which will lose revenues. Morality, the reward, is always kept waiting.

8143
CSO: 4719/953

BRIEFS

1982 DRAFT BUDGET--The 1982 draft budget was adopted on Thursday 1 April by the Council of Ministers. This is not an April Fool joke. The decision comes within the context of the restructuring of the administrative apparatus and national reconstruction. According to the council's report, budget estimates for revenues and expenditures total 17,203,000,000 CFA francs. The Chadian share is 7 billion CFA francs, part of which will come from customs revenues. At present, the customs office brings the state about 5 billion CFA francs (in normal times between 9 billion and 7 billion francs). The Council of Ministers freely admits that there is a shortfall of 10 billion francs. This shortfall probably will be made up by aid from friendly countries, particularly France. This budget does not respond to the administration's real needs, inasmuch as the stated needs of the ministries total 30 billion francs. Therefore, the Council of Ministers limited itself to the most urgent needs so as to permit the machinery of state to operate. We hope that with the adoption of the budget, the pay situation for government employees will improve. [Text] [Ndjamena UNITE in French No 0016 19-26 Apr 82] 8143

CSO: 4719/953

BRIEFS

NORTHEAST FIGHTING--Khartoum, May 26--Eritrean guerrillas claim to have killed and wounded about 800 Ethiopian troops and captured four others in recent fighting on the north-east Sahel and Afabet fronts, it was reported here today. According to communique from the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front, 100 troops were killed, 200 were wounded and one captured in a battle on May 15 and 16 in the Sahel region. The guerrillas said they killed and wounded 490 troops and captured three on the Afabet front in mid-May. The communique also said that an Ethiopian Soviet-made helicopter was downed by guerrilla artillery fire while the aircraft was bombing the area near Keren last week. The guerrillas also claimed to have destroyed six military trucks and captured various weapons in recent fighting. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 28 May 82 p 19]

WEST GERMAN AID--Addis Ababa, June 3--West Germany is to grant Ethiopia 1.5 million birr (about 750,000 dollars) in support of the Government's relief effort in northern Wollo Province. Britain, meanwhile, has donated medical equipment, including a refrigerator for storing plasma, to the Addis Ababa Fistula Hospital. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 Jun 82 p 17]

CSO: 4700/1419

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2915, 25 Apr-1 May 82 p 34

[Text] The Central Committee and the government held a joint meeting on Thursday, 22 April 1982, at 1200 hours under the chairmanship of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the republic and head of state.

The agenda included a report on the head of state's trip to the DPRK and the Middle East.

The council listened attentively to the report presented by Comrade Senainon Behanzin on the visit made by the Guinean presidential delegation to Korea from 13 through 17 April 1982.

The minister of agro-pastoral farms (FAPA) and agricultural cooperatives gave a vivid description of the warm and honorable welcome accorded President Ahmed Sekou Toure by the great leader, President Kim Il-song, and the Korean people.

During official ceremonies honoring President Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday, the Supreme Head of the Revolution went to the podium to praise the friendship and cooperation that has existed between the DPRK and African countries in general, and especially with the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, for some decades now.

He congratulated the great leader of the Korean people on the tremendous progress achieved in his country in a short period of time through work, discipline and remarkable organization at all levels of national life. The head of state expressed the hope that the Korean people will continue to enjoy further successes in carrying out their great program of economic and social development under the enlightened leadership of their beloved president, Comrade Kim il-song.

The following day the head of state departed Pyongyang at the head of his delegation for a brief stopover at Karachi, before going on to Jiddah (Saudi Arabia).

The head of state also had to return once more to Iran and Iraq as part of the mission he has been given by the Islamic Peace Committee.

Most useful lessons were drawn from the presidential trip to the Middle and Far East.

Finally, the Supreme Head of the Revolution briefed the council on major developments in African and global politics.

The meeting was adjourned at 1400 hours.

9516
CSO: 4719/894

FENU DELEGATION TO DISCUSS EXPANSION OF COOPERATION

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2915 25 Apr-1 May 82 p 34

[Excerpts] A delegation from the UN Infrastructure Fund [FENU] headed by Executive Secretary Galal Magdi arrived in our capital on Saturday, 24 April. The purpose of the visit by this delegation, which includes head of the programs division Mathieu Samake and chief technical consultant Guy le Marchand, is to discuss with the Guinean Government the possibility of expanded cooperation with FENU. The delegation will be in contact with several of our ministerial departments to discuss projects currently underway in our country.

FENU was created by the General Assembly in 1960. Though originally established as an autonomous institution, it is currently administered by the United Nations Development Program (UNPD) in accordance with the General Assembly's subsequent decision to that effect in 1967.

The purpose of FENU is, through grants and loans, to help developing countries in the process of developing their economies.

In 1974, after UNCTAD III, the General Assembly welcomed the decision by UNPD's board of directors to channel FENU's aid primarily toward the least developed countries.

In selecting its projects, FENU is guided by a policy that emphasizes projects which are of high priority to the government and at the same time technically sound and economically justifiable.

Technical assistance, when it proves necessary, may be provided by the specialized agencies of the United Nations and by other international assistance agencies.

At present FENU is very interested in financing projects for which its contribution would be between $1 million and $4 million. FENU's programming procedures, unlike those of UNPD, do not establish fixed financial appropriations in advance for specified countries, or for specified periods.

Most of FENU's activity is in the rural sector, the emphasis being on development of water resources and water supply systems, construction of secondary roads, warehousing of harvests and food distribution infrastructure.

9516
CSO: 4719/894

SECOND SEMINAR OF ISLAMIC BANKS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2915, 25 Apr-1 May 82 pp 8, 9

[Excerpts] The second seminar of Islamic banks and financial institutions held its first working session Wednesday, 21 April 1982, at the Palace of the People. The opening session was chaired by Comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister responsible for planning and statistics, who was accompanied by several national leaders. The seminar, which lasts until 3 May, will bring together prominent leaders of Islamic financial and economic institutions, along with a number of financial experts from our own ministerial departments.

In his remarks on the occasion, Comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui welcomed the prominent leaders and others in attendance on behalf of the Supreme Head of the Revolution. He expressed the national leadership's profound appreciation of the honor done Guinea in its selection as host to the second seminar of Islamic banks and financial institutions. The mere fact assumes a unique importance for the Islamic Ummah, which continues its unceasing efforts to create the financial and economic structures capable of providing for the development of our Muslim peoples. The prime minister reaffirmed the strong determination of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to work to insure the flourishing of Islamic banking institutions.

Following the prime minister's remarks, Dr Mohammed al-Tayib al-Najjar, rector of the University of Al-Azhar in Cairo and vice president of the International Union of Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions [as published], made a broad presentation of the organization's objectives. He said that its basic objective is to suppress usury [riban] so as to help all Islamic countries improve the living conditions of the people and make them more prosperous.

The international Islamic banking institute is also struggling against man's exploitation of man, and preaches absolute equality between all peoples in socio-economic and banking development. Dr Ahmad al-Najjar [as published] said he was optimistic that the seminar would be brought to a successful conclusion, and he urged the participants to pay close attention to all the subjects raised by the organizers.

For his part, Comrade Marcel Cros, our minister for international cooperation, gave a clear and precise description of the philosophy espoused by our

party and state on international cooperation. He expressed most fervently the hope that this international meeting in Conakry might sow fruitful seeds throughout the Islamic world that will lead to its liberation from exploitation, usury and economic pillage. He laid special emphasis on the gradual integration of economic, financial, agro-pastoral and forest resources in the Islamic countries. The People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, he underlined, is faithful to the fundamental principles of Islam and supports the establishment of an Islamic banking system that would involve participation by all the national economies in the Islamic world. Finally, he urged the organizers and participants to work hard and take a close look at all the problems faced by the Islamic countries in order to find good solutions for the happiness and prosperity of our peoples.

Second Day

This religious observance [the reading of a passage of the Koran] was followed by remarks from Mr Na'im Hassan, deputy under secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization, who paid stirring homage to the Supreme Head of the Revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, for his tireless efforts to achieve peace and good will among men, as most recently shown in his efforts as head of the Islamic Peace Committee to resolve the unfortunate conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Mr Na'im also said that his organization is working to promote the development of Islamic banking techniques and discipline. Success in this would contribute significantly to making it possible to move on to new tasks, but it is almost impossible to do in the framework of the banking institutions inherited from the colonial era. He concluded by calling on all Islamic countries to support the effort to make the banking association increasingly effective in its various activities.

Next, the representative of His Majesty King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, Mr Abd al-Hamid Derhali, permanent under secretary in the Saudi planning ministry, took the floor to convey brotherly greetings from his people to the people of Guinea, while emphasizing the very important role our two countries have to play on the international scene, in terms of the search for a solution that will enable the Islamic nation to achieve greater unity in action, and to protect and increase the progress already made.

The Islamic Bank was created with the aim of liberating the Islamic community from the scourge of usury, and of offering Muslims the opportunity to carry out their financial transactions in accordance with the provisions of Islamic law (al-Shari'a). The bank intends to be responsive to the legitimate aspirations of Muslims around the world. It wants to provide the Islamic community with a structured financial system that is organized and integrated, so the economy of the entire community can be unified by exploiting its diversity of resources and needs. Finally, it also wants to guide and channel investments in accordance with real development needs in accordance with the Shari'a.

Following his remarks, Mr 'Abd al-Hamid emphasized that Islam, a tolerant religion, has the virtue of providing the rules to be followed not only in our social and private life but also in dealing with friends and handling practical financial matters. He praised the support and invaluable contribution made by Guinea to the Islamic banking system, noting that the first public subscription of $2 million, launched in Guinea, has been successfully completed.

After those two speeches, Dr al-Najjar, secretary general of the International Union of Islamic Banks [as published], lectured on the subject: "Development experiences in the Islamic world." In his remarks, he gave the history of the association and then said that its objective is to promote the economies of Muslim countries. To carry out its program and bring it to realization, Dr al-Najjar said, the association must have competent technically trained personnel, which presupposes adequate training. Every Islamic bank that has been established by the Islamic countries should watch over their interests around the world. The association, established by 11 banks, is involved in social affairs, investment and industry.

The afternoon of the second day was notable for a conference at the Gamal Abd al-Nasir Polytechnic Institute on the subject: "Islamic banks as a strategic economic and social development tool."

This subject was further elaborated by Dr Ahmad al-Najjar, who said that if Third World countries today have not made it to the scientific and industrial revolution, it is because of failure to master science and technology.

Third Day

The third day was enhanced by the presence in person of the head of state, whom the seminar attendees had asked to come to shed light on all the problems they were discussing. In his remarks he said that "there is no vacuum in life, because all activity is a response to some necessity of social existence."

9516
CSO: 4719/894

BRIEFS

SIERRA LEONEAN, NIGERIAN AMBASSADORS--President Moussa Traore today received the credentials of the first ambassador from the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Mali in the person of Benson Owa Tonwe. He also received those of the new Sierra Leonean ambassador to our country, Mrs Mariam Judith Kamara. The ceremony took place at Koulouba Palace in Bamako. [AB051401 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1101

PLANNING MINISTER SPEAKS ON SCANDINAVIAN COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 82 p 3

[Interview with Minister of Planning Mario Machungo by Antonio Souto; date and place not specified]

> [Excerpt] Following a visit of nearly 2 weeks to the Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden), Mario Machungo, minister of planning and member of the FRELIMO Party Politburo, has returned to Maputo with the statement that his trip "was not aimed at the signing of agreements or with 'economic amounts'; rather, it was a preparatory step for a qualitative leap in the good cooperation relations that already exist." The minister of planning granted an interview to our reporters in which he not only described what he had discussed in his contacts with the authorities of those countries concerning cooperation but also analyzed what that cooperation means, particularly in the context of political confrontation being experienced in southern Africa.

Looking at Long-Term Prospects

NOTICIAS: What was the purpose of your visit to Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden?

Minister of planning: The purpose of this trip was to analyze implementation of the existing cooperation and also to analyze the future development of bilateral cooperation from a long-term standpoint between the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and the countries I visited.

As regards that last aspect, its basic points are the steadily increasing involvement of Scandinavian firms in the restructuring of activities in a few of our industrial sectors, the granting of the necessary technical support, and the guaranteeing of supplies of the goods and raw materials necessary for the satisfactory functioning of that economic area in our country.

We also analyzed the development of support for agriculture, specifically in the form of action to stimulate agricultural production and insure that the

largest quantity of products necessary for consumption by the peasants will be available in rural trade.

Still in the area of agriculture, we also discussed increased support for imports of equipment, consumer goods, and raw materials.

Trade Relations Stimulate Cooperation

NOTICIAS: In the future development of cooperation, what role will be played by trade relations, and how are they to be handled?

Minister of planning: It was considered extremely important that we analyze the mechanisms that will permit the development of trade between our countries. In all the contacts we had, it was felt on both sides that one very important factor for the stimulation of cooperation is the development of trade between our countries.

Agreement was reached on a number of measures that will give impetus to the development of that trade in the near future.

This will contribute to a correct division of labor based on the potentialities of each of our countries.

It was considered useful to design a financial framework that would regulate the trade resulting from that cooperation. That framework was considered to be an important tool for stimulating cooperation.

There must be a specific financial framework that will respect the mutual desire to develop cooperation rather than what has become a stereotyped framework of normal trade relations. What we must have is a framework whose backdrop will be the desire to develop cooperation and trade relations.

That viewpoint was the object of discussions and was generally accepted by all the countries. And so the doors will be opened for the development of that cooperation, which will be covered by the financial framework still to be worked out by the appropriate financial and banking institutions in each country.

Openness to Scandinavian Business Sector

NOTICIAS: How will cooperation with the Scandinavian business sector be tied in with the RPM's development policy, and what will it consist of?

Minister of planning: As far as cooperation with Scandinavian firms is concerned, it was noted in the contacts just concluded that it is necessary to stimulate that cooperation and to open the doors to greater involvement by industrial and service firms in the projects being carried out by the RPM.

This must be done according to patterns and a legal framework that will be determined for each case or, when we consider it necessary, we will design a specific model for a particular type of cooperation.

Greater involvement by Scandinavian firms in development projects designed by the RPM is also part of the cooperation being planned for the long term.

Special Attention to Cadre Training

NOTICIAS: What are the plans for developing the ability of Mozambican manpower to keep pace with the economic growth foreseen as a result of this cooperation?

Minister of planning: It was seen that it is important to make a greater effort to train cadres. The countries in question are prepared to make an increasing contribution, both in the form of equipment and in other ways, to stimulate the projects for training cadres.

It always takes much longer to train cadres than it does to launch new undertakings. Because of that, we must adopt certain necessary measures for the training of cadres beforehand so that growth at that level will keep pace with the requirements of development.

Confidence in RPM Government

NOTICIAS: What motivates the increase in cooperation between Mozambique and the Scandinavian countries?

Minister of planning: There is a mutual interest in developing that cooperation. The Scandinavian countries have great economic potential, and they have democratic traditions enabling them to have contact with revolutionary countries like ours, where they find in fact a greater guarantee of productivity and of reimbursement and remuneration for their interests.

Our Scandinavian friends find in Mozambique a highly responsible government with clearly defined objectives and progressive and stable prospects for development.

11798
CSO: 4742/326

SWEDISH ASSISTANCE IN TRANSPORTATION SECTOR NOTED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] The Swedish firm VIAK which, since 1980, has been responsible to SIDA [Swedish International Development Agency] in work involving transportation organization, has been lending substantial support to the reorganization of the TPU [Urban Public Transportation] in Beira. According to the TPU director, the support is being channeled particularly to the sector's scientific management. In view of this assistance, considerable success has been achieved, principally in the areas of production costs, the organization of service schedules and the development of better routes and roads.

VIAK has not only been working in Beira but also in Maputo where its status is that of adviser in the country's socioeconomic development. Its activity is basically centered around the gathering of information and the development of ways to exploit urban public transportation, including taxis and rented cars.

For this type of activity the Swedish firm has technicians in the various sectors involved; such as administration and finance and procurement, as well as others who deal with specific aspects of public transportation.

Under their technical guidance, the TPU in Beira has already taken a series of actions, particularly a very recent survey among the people to ascertain what the people are thinking and how they might aid in solving the problems which they face daily in the service provided by the TPU. Through this survey, the TPU director told our reporting staff that the principal question is, in fact, determining who is served by these means of transportation.

According to the same official, a survey made on the production costs of the lines, from January to now, kilometer by kilometer, shows a loss of 9.3 percent per kilometer.

However, there is one important aspect which should be pointed out with regard to TPU activities in Beira during the past year: it achieved the established production goal by more than 26 percent.

But, as the firm's director told us, this fact alone does not mean much when we consider that not even one-fifth of Beira's population could be accommodated in TPU buses. This means that we should not just consider the number of hours and trips made to evaluate the capability of that firm. For the principal question is: It produced more, yes; but for whom and how?

This is the principal reason the Swedish technicians came to our country; and their efforts, combined with those of the Mozambican technicians, will result in correct planning and organization to provide the answer this type of enterprise must provide in view of the country's growing needs within the scope of its struggle against underdevelopment.

8568
CSO: 4742/313

CAHORA BASSA DEVELOPMENT PLANS DISCUSSED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 Apr 82 pp 3, 10 (reprinted from Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA)

[Text] Cahora Bassa power will supply the needs of a large part of Mozambique's central and northern areas when the project underway is completed in mid-1985.

Starting the exploitation of the central-northern line, which serves to designate the project, will also enable Mozambique to have a direct consumption of about 20 percent of the dam's production, with an annual growth rate of 10 percent.

The construction of the central-northern line, whose first phase will be completed in December 1982 when power will reach Mocuba, Zambezia, is essentially aimed at supplying a series of plans for industrial, agricultural and mining development.

Prominent among those centers are Caia (heavy industry), Luabo and Marromeu (sugar refineries) and Moatize (minerals); but the project also plans to supply power to urban centers such as Nampula, Quelimane and Pemba, now dependent on antiquated diesel power plants.

The second phase of the project, already initiated, will reach Nampula. And the third, whose terminal is Pemba, includes a series of branch lines of the main line to supply less important industrial centers and other residential complexes.

The project, estimated at about $230 million (more than 16 million contos), is being financed by credit lines opened by French and Italian banks and is being carried out by a consortium of companies of the two countries, which deal with the installation of the power lines.

About a month ago, international bidding was opened for the construction of six power substations, amounting to 1 million contos, and bidders have been a Portuguese consortium made up of EFACEC (for the electrical equipment) and Teixeira Duarte (for the civil construction).

At present, only a minimal part of the total production of Cahora Bassa's power is consumed in Mozambique and, even so, some of it has to be converted in South Africa to reenter our territory.

In recent weeks, an official proposal by Zimbabawe has been under study for the purchase of Cahora Bassa power; but, in this case, it is necessary first to construct a second power plant on the dam.

At present, Cahora Bassa power is being almost totally sold to South Africa, but in a very irregular manner due to the acts of sabotage against the power lines perpetrated by armed gangs supported by Pretoria.

8568
CSO: 4742/313

POOR SUPPORT PROVIDED FOR COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jun 82 p 10

[Article by Celio Mouco]

[Excerpts] The great enthusiasm displayed by the inhabitants of Moamba and Magude for the cooperative movement is not encountering an adequate response, and the result is that some cooperative members have abandoned the collective production units.

Those units were established to break with the colonial agrarian policy, create conditions for rural industrialization, and organize the life of the people, but current reality indicates more strongly that the process of forming cooperatives, which was launched immediately after the country became independent, has not been accompanied by other important measures aimed at bringing the members of cooperatives into the "new times."

The ineffectiveness of the Ministry of Agriculture's structures in relation to the agricultural production cooperatives in the Moamba and Magude Districts has had a lot to do with inducing a great many peasants to abandon those cooperatives.

Mario Machava, party secretary for economic policy in the Magude District, told this newspaper's reporters: "People are mobilized, but without the means to produce, they cannot stay in the cooperatives."

The Magude secretary for economic policy discussed what has been done there for the progress of the cooperatives, and he concluded by saying that "beyond distributing a little seed--when even that happens--little or nothing has been done to develop the cooperatives."

That fact was confirmed by our reporters when they visited the cooperatives themselves. All the collective agricultural production units are faced with severe problems due to the lack of cadres who are thoroughly familiar with basic cultivation methods and can teach those methods to the peasants in the cooperatives so as to improve their real production capacity.

According to the administrator of the Moamba District, the cooperatives sometimes come to a standstill for long periods because of what he termed "minor things."

That official also said that the district he heads has not yet received vegetable seed for the cooperatives, even though this is the season when the vegetables should be ready for harvesting. He said that the reason why a few cooperatives were able to plant vegetables was that they had held back seed from the last harvest.

11798
CSO: 4742/326

BRIEFS

SOFALA OFFICIALS APPOINTED--To strengthen the leadership of certain districts in Sofala Province now without leaders, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, resident minister, acting in accordance with Presidential Decree No 2/81 and with the consent of the Provincial Council, decided the following: a) To transfer Mateus Ressai Sande, present administrator of Chemba District, to Chibabava District. b) To transfer Paulino Salomao, acting district director of support and control in Marromeu District, to Chemba District to exercise the duties of district manager. c) To appoint Ernesto Armando, member of the provincial committee and secretary for the organization of the party in Maringue District, to exercise the duties of manager of Cheringoma District. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 13 Apr 82 p 16] 8568

MINISTER URGES ARMED RESISTANCE--A meeting of the Sofala provincial government, presided over by Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, resident minister, ended late yesterday afternoon. Speaking at the end of the meeting, Armando Guebuza said that the meeting was one of practical discussion which made it possible to evaluate specific aspects of the province's living conditions without, however, going into great detail. In this context, he pointed out the need to hold another type of meeting to make a more thorough analysis of the political and socio-economic situation in Sofala Province. The official also spoke of the importance and principal tasks assigned to the recently appointed military commander saying that, in addition to his military duties, the commander will exercise functions at the party level, assisting the first provincial secretary in these activities. Invited to speak, Maj Gen Joaquim Munhepe, military commander of Sofala Province, said that at this time and within the scope of the decision of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party and of Mozambique's top military command, it is the duty of every provincial leader in particular and, of all citizens in general to support the task of the defense and security forces, since this is of the utmost importance. He said that to carry out the economic and social plans, to fulfull the PPI [Prospective Indicative Plan], it is urgent to crush armed gangs, to restore the security and tranquillity needed to enable every citizen to accomplish his daily task. [Excerpts] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 Apr 82 p 16] 8568

GDR EMBASSY OFFICIAL'S VISIT--With the aim of closely observing the preparatory work of the restoration project of the Dondo-Dirundi railway line in which GDR technicians are involved, a delegation headed by Hans Hofman, counselor of the GDR Embassy in Mozambique, arrived in Beira day before yesterday. Hofman is also head of the political and transportation department of the same

diplomatic representation. Hofman visited the sites of this project in Dondo where he met with the German technicians who are working in the area and, yesterday morning, he talked with Domingos Fernando, provincial director of transportation and communications in Sofala, about the work to be carried out during the sojourn of the technicians. Speaking to our reporting staff yesterday, Domingos Fernando said that the meeting was very worthwhile in that it dealt with certain important problems, such as the housing of GDR internationalist workers involved in the project. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 May 82 p 3] 8568

ADDITIONAL SHIP PURCHASES--The Mozambican Government is going to acquire two more cargo ships from Spain this year, according to a statement to our reporters by Adamo Valy, national director of maritime and river transportation, who recently returned from that European country. The same source said that an agreement for that purpose has already been signed in Madrid and that Spanish authorities were quite receptive. Contact between the banking institutions of the two countries is the only step remaining before the contract can be executed. The two ships now under negotiation will also be used to strengthen the Mozambican merchant fleet. Each will be able to transport 2,500 tons of cargo. Meanwhile, the first two ships, which were also bought from Spain, are to reach the port of Maputo during the second week of July. Those two cargo ships have been christened the "Nguri" and the "Ligonha." Each of the two vessels has a cargo capacity of 1,200 tons. The "Nguri" has already been turned over to its Mozambican crew. The symbolic ceremony was attended by the national director of the merchant marine. The "Ligonha" will be handed over tomorrow to Mozambicans who are also already in Spain. From Spain, the two ships will proceed next week to the port of Lisbon, where they will load fertilizer--their chief cargo--after which they will head for Mozambique. They will arrive in Mozambique on separate dates, with the "Nguri" being scheduled to leave first. The cargo is now being collected in Spain and in the port of Lisbon. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 82 p 10] 11798

CSO: 4742/326

BRIEFS

ATROCITIES BY SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIERS--There have been renewed claims of atrocities being committed by South African soldiers in Namibia. The claims, circulated by head of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference Archbishop Dennis Hurley, come shortly after the announcement by the Defense Force of a new liaison committee which will look into such issues. Carmen Rickard reports: [Rickard] The claims were made by Bishop Cleopas Tineni of the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango Church, who said that on May 16 the service he was conducting was broken up by soldiers in two army trucks. The soldiers ordered the worshippers from the church, claims Bishop Tineni, and then assaulted members of the congregation for about an hour. Here's Archbishop Hurley: [begin recording] I think it does indicate that the South African security forces, or certain members of them, do get out of hand at times, and that the new committee of inquiry--the new liaison committee--will have to be very strict and very severe. [end recording] The Catholic bishops recently released a statement calling for an SADF withdrawal from Namibia, following an extensive tour of the area by senior Catholic bishops. Carmen Rickard in Durban for Capital News. [Text] [MB151450 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 15 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1417

WEST GERMAN COOPERATION PROJECTS DETAILED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] The Charge d'Affairs of the Federal German Republic Embassy in Freetown Mr. G. T. Huebner has informed the Minister of Information and Broadcasting Dr. Moiwo Korji that the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Rehabilitation Project which his government is undertaking will soon get off the ground.

The Charge d'Affaires who paid a courtesy call on Dr. Korji at his Wallace-Johnson Street Office on Tuesday explained that the project's mechanism was being worked out by three German experts.

Mr. Huebner told the Minister that he would be informed accordingly when the plan of action was completed.

He congratulated the Minister on his appointment and looked forward to closer co-operation between both countries.

Dr. Korji replying thanked the Charge d'Affaires for the visit and expressed appreciation for the developmental assistance particularly in the fields of Education and training in Journalism rendered to his country by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Minister cited the Pilot Fishing Programme at Tombo, the Marine Biology Programme at Fourah Bay College and the training facilities offered to Sierra Leonean journalists, as examples of the German Government's aid which he said the Sierra Leone Government appreciated.

Dr. Korji also pointed out that as a developing country Sierra Leone would do its utmost to maintain and further strengthen the good relationship that exists between both countries.

The Minister was particularly grateful to Radio Deutche Welle for its training programmes extended to our radio and television journalists.

With the Minister during the discussions were his Permanent Secretary, Mr. V. E. Macauley and the Director of Information Mr. Herbert Williams.

CSO: 4700/1444

COMMENTARY ON SOMALI-U.S. RELATIONS

EA041954 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Commentary by 'Abd ar-Rahman (Fidow) 'Abd]

[Excerpts] The Somali Democratic Republic is a nonaligned country following an independent policy in the interests of its people. The Somali Democratic Republic welcomes cooperation and mutual relations with any country provided there is no interference with or obstruction of the interests and aspirations of the Somali people. With this in mind, the Somali Democratic Republic established and strengthened political and other cooperation with the rest of the world immediately after the revolution.

Friendly relations were promoted with our Arab brothers, with the exception of those who call themselves Arabs but serve only the interests of the Soviets. There was a marked growth in relations between Somalia and Africa, Asia and Europe, particularly West Europe.

It is also timely to mention the friendly relations which exist between the Somali Democratic Republic and the United States and which have gone from strength to strength. Mogadishu and Washington see this consolidation of relations, cooperation and other ties as being a move which serves the interests of both countries.

Friendly relations between Somalia and the United States are based on cooperation, mutual assistance and respect, creating a situation in which each country upholds the other's sovereignty while at the same time safeguarding the self-respect and dignity of its own people.

The main aim of U.S.-Somali collaboration is to promote the interests of both peoples.

As part of the implementation of proposals made during the bilateral discussions in Washington the Somali Democratic Republic and the U.S. Government signed an agreement on 27 May on several U.S.-financed projects in Somalia. New funds of $14.4 million were allocated to the projects, which include agricultural, water supply and range management programs in central Somalia.

Somalia and the United States signed another agreement on 20 May under which the U.S. Government will extend a long-term soft loan of $15 million to the Somali Government to be used on financing agricultural and agro-industrial programs.

We therefore hope that bilateral efforts to promote good relations between the two countries and cooperation between the two peoples will bear fruit and be crowned with success for the future benefit of both peoples.

CSO: 4503/24

BRIEFS

REPORT ON ERITREAN CLAIMS--On 12 June, the Eritrean freedom fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] launched attacks on bases of the Abyssinian forces in the northeast Sahel region. In the clashes the fighters killed 250 soldiers and wounded 300 others. Twenty-seven were taken prisoner by the EPLF fighters. A statement released by the EPLF added that 210 rifles, 1 artillery piece, 660 mines, 3 (?RTK) rifles were captured and 1 tank was destroyed in the fighting. [Text] [EA161408 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 16 Jun 82]

DISSIDENTS CLAIM MILITARY VICTORIES--The "Radio Kulmis" reporter with the Sixth Colonel (Irow) Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] says that troops still loyal to the Mogadishu terror regime suffered badly at the hands of the DFSS martyrs in the north-west areas of our country when they attempted to launch an attack on a Colonel (Iron) Division base. The "Radio Kulmis" reporter says members of 93rd Company of 50th Battalion of the Second Brigade of the 26th Division stationed in the north-west areas of the country under the command of (Col Abd al-Qadir Farah Mohamed,) (Fod Ade), have either been killed or wounded or have taken to the bush to save their lives. The troops loyal to the Mogadishu regime lost 16 men killed, including the commander of the 93rd Company of the demoralized forces, Lt Musa Abdi, and 7 others seriously wounded. The DFSS had one martyr wounded in the engagement. The "Radio Kulmis" reporter adds that those dispirited troops still loyal to the terror gang led by Mohamed Siad Barre lost all their weapons which were captured, burnt or otherwise destroyed. The victorious clashes between the gallant forces of the DFSS and the Mogadishu regime's militia took place in north-western areas of Somalia. [Text] [EA200812 Radio Kulmis (Clandestine) in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 19 Jun 82]

CSO: 4503/24

COMMENTS ON AND REACTIONS TO PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL'S REFORM PROPOSALS

Proposals for Legislative Reform

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Presidential Council To Express Itself on Legislative Branch Within One Year"]

[Text] Final recommendations concerning the reform of the legislative branch in South Africa will probably be made within a year by the Presidential Council Constitutional Committee.

The first committee report on the central government included elaborate proposals relative to the executive branch. As far as the legislative branch is concerned, it provided only broad guidelines because the committee did not have enough time to make elaborate proposals concerning representation for coloreds and Indians.

Dr Denis Worrall, chairman of the committee, has stated that he cannot commit himself as to a definite date for completion of the committee's full recommendations concerning the legislative branch. However, it is possible that the task will be completed within the next year.

In its first report, the committee took the view that coloreds and Indians should also have a voice in the legislative area. For this reason, it has recommended as an interim measure that any draft legislation which concerns those groups, be referred to the Presidential Council for comments. The committee said that it feels that representation in the legislative body should be on a group basis.

As the constitutional framework, the committee proposed a consociational democracy among whites, coloreds and Indians. One of its characteristics is government through majority agreement (concurrent majority).

Proposals Generate Positive Reactions

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 1

[Article by Retief Pienaar: "The Right Strikes Back -- Widespread Satisfaction About Presidential Council Plans"]

> [Text] Generally speaking, yesterday's comments inside and outside South Africa on the constitutional proposals made by the Presidential Council committees were positive. However, in rightwing circles in the country the proposals are labeled as dangerous to whites.

The reactions from political parties differ. The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] is willing to take a constructively critical look at it, while the Conservative Party [KP] is troubled by what it refers to as a moving away from representative government. It is said that directives issued by the New Republic Party [NRP] correspond very much to those from the Presidential Council committees. The Refounded National Party [HNP] said that the proposals will lead to greater racial integration and will ultimately mean the destruction of white South Africa.

Intellectuals and colored political and community leaders have generally reacted favorably.

In Washington, the proposals were called a significant development in South African politics.

Within the Presidential Council itself, the reaction yesterday was overwhelmingly positive, even though some members expressed misgivings about certain aspects.

Mr Japie Basson, member of the Constitutional Committee, said that only "supremacists and jingoes" would reject the plans. Mr Fanie Herman, who in the past had taken the side of the KP of Dr Andries Treurnicht, said that he cannot accept the division of power in the proposals.

Boycott

During yesterday's discussion in the council, the question of the possible elimination of the provincial councils and the question of blacks received a great deal of attention.

Mr Basson, a former Progressive Party member of parliament, expressed a strong judgement on the PFP, because that party boycotted the Presidential Council. He also categorically denied that the proposals are calculated to put the whites, the coloreds and the Indians in a camp opposite the blacks.

The proposals concerning local and regional administration -- which, among other things, make provision for direct representation under certain circumstances for coloreds and Indians in local administrations, and for their

participation on a regional or provincial level -- will be further discussed in the council today. On Monday, the council will begin to discuss the Constitutional Committee report on the reform of the central government.

Broad Powers

The broad powers which the president will receive if the proposals are adopted, arouse strong reactions from some people. They express the fear that he will have dictatorial powers.

Others point out that a strong executive branch is fully reconcilable with a purposeful decentralization. They say that a president who rises above group interests will be in the best position to play the unifying role which is necessary in South Africa.

Effects on City Councils

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 pp 1,2

[Article: "Presidential Council Plan Will Produce Little Change in Cape Council"]

[Text] The mayor of Capetown, Mr Kosie van Zyl, said yesterday that there will not be much difference in the current framework of the Capetown City Council if the chairmen of administrative committees in the municipal area become part of it.

If the recommendations of the Presidential Council in this respect are adopted, then the chairmen (or their nominees) of Capetown's four administrative committees -- Athlone and Distrik, Wittebome-Wynberg, Kensington, and Rylands (the latter for Indians) -- will join the council.

The Presidential Council has recommended that, as an interim measure, existing administrative committees and neighborhood affairs committees for coloreds and Indians should be given representation with full rights in white local administrations or in administrative committees of white municipalities. This arrangement should be maintained until the colored areas become autonomous or until the area representatives become members of the white municipality or divisional council on a ward basis. In the meantime, the administrative committees must continue to exist.

More Wards

Mr Van Zyl said that this kind of proposal is a question of policy. The council still has to think the proposals over.

"It was still the point of view of the City Council that everybody who makes a contribution to the city funds should be represented."

Mr Van Zyl noted that Mitchell's Plain is a large area which does not want an administrative committee. As a result of the Presidential Council proposals, it would certainly be advantageous for taxpayers there to establish an administrative committee as an interim measure.

At the present time, the Capetown City Council includes 17 wards, each of which is represented by 2 council members. "It is clear that if the coloreds are to join on the basis of wards, more wards will have to be added," he said.

In pursuance of the recommendations, voters in these areas will remain on a separate electoral list.

Dr S. Evans, Capetown city clerk, said that a problem of numerical relationships will be created in the city council if the chairmen of the administrative committees for colored areas or their nominees become members of the administrative committee of the council. If later on, the chairmen of new administrative committees yet to be established, such as the Schotsche Kloof and Retreat, would also be added, there would be more representatives of colored administrative committees in the city council's administrative committee than the existing number of members.

The 1965 Ordinance on the Administration of the Municipality of Capetown will have to be amended in order to change the composition of the city council and of its administrative committee.

Dr Evans noted that the Capetown city council has always asked for a return to the 1972 situation, with a common electoral list.

Before the coloreds were removed from the common municipal electoral list in the Cape, Capetown had six colored city council members and the Cape divisional council had one.

Proposals Considered Promising

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 3

[Article: "Yankees Feel Presidential Council Plan Shows Promise"]

[Text] Washington -- The proposals for a new South African constitution have attracted widespread attention in America. It is seen as an important development which could drastically change South African politics by giving the coloreds a role in the government process.

It is also expected that it will bring about a sharper polarization in white politics, with the possibility that the National Party [NP] will lose more members to the right.

The reaction in Washington is very muted because the proposals themselves are worded vaguely and because there has been little time yet to study them.

Will Wait

In official circles, the proposals are being welcomed as a positive development. But, they add, they would rather not talk about details. That is a matter which the South Africans must settle.

A political observer here said that he finds the proposals very interesting, but that he will wait to give a reaction until the South African government has officially taken a position on the matter.

Sober

He noted that if the government significantly weakens the plans, this would result in an unfortunate reaction within the administration and in congress.

The widespread interest is evidenced, among other things, by the comprehensive and soberly worded reports about the proposals which have appeared in various important newspapers.

The consensus in the reports is that the president will have extraordinarily broad powers. Some said that he could actually be a dictator. Others added that limits on his powers could possibly be included in later proposals.

No Misleading

All of them mentioned the fact that the proposals make no provision for a black role in the central government. Several reports expressed the expectation that the government will probably accept the general orientation of the recommendations.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL quoted unnamed experts who said that the vague wording of the proposals is not meant to mislead the coloreds about their political prospects, but to make it easier for the government to obtain the support of conservative whites.

Building for the Future

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 3

[Article: "South Africa Must Help Presidential Council To Build for the Future"]

[Text] At this historic moment in the history of South Africa, people will have to resist the temptation to gain a political advantage over each other, said Dr Ernst Marais, chairman of the Science Committee, yesterday before the Presidential Council.

Dr Marais, who participated in the discussions of the council report on second and third level government, called on "all those who love our country," against the normal political tradition, to search together with the members of the Presidential Council for a common ground and to help build on it for the future of the country.

He noted that the report was not the result of a caucus, but of a serious attempt made by people of diverse backgrounds who feel intensely involved and who are really looking for solutions.

Lack of Democracy Deplored

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 3

[Article: "Dictatorial Powers Disturbing, Said Slabbert"]

[Text] It is hard to imagine that any person with common sense would want to exchange the current inadequate constitutional system for a system in which an individual would be able to exercise virtually dictatorial powers, said opposition leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

He commented on the reports from the Presidential Council concerning a new political system and referred, among other things, to the recommendation that an executive state president be appointed. However, it is not clear what measures would regulate the exercise of his powers.

Hence, one will have to wait for more information from the Presidential Council Constitutional Committee before making a final judgement on the merits of an executive state president in the new system.

The report's underlying philosophy apparently assumes that no democracy will be possible in the foreseeable future if blacks are included. This is an assumption which he and the PSP find repugnant and inaccurate.

Final

However, the Presidential Council did suggest that the government issue a declaration of intent about its reform plans and its view of the future for all community groups, including blacks. The manner in which the government does this could exorcise its worst fears about blacks in the new system and could widen the constitutional debate, said Dr Slabbert.

The Presidential Council proposals will still have to go through several stages of negotiation and decision making before a final decision can be made. The PFP plans to participate in this in a constructively critical manner.

Conditions

However, at the same time Dr Slabbert emphasyzed that the PFP will not be part of a process which would worsen the polarization between whites and blacks or which would lead South Africa on the path to dictatorial power.

With regard to the proposals for local and regional administration, Dr Slabbert said that it looks as if they meet the minimum conditions to give coloreds and Asians a voice in local government. The effectiveness of their participation will depend on such factors as the implementation of the Group Areas Act and the relative economic position of the various communities.

Reactions from Business Community

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 3

[Article: "Businessmen Will First Study Plan"]

[Text] Trade organizations, business leaders and academics yesterday refused to comment on the economic implications of the proposals made by the Presidential Council Committee on Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee.

It appears that they are heeding the request made the day before yesterday by Prime Minister P.W. Botha that leaders not make rash and ill-considered comments.

The Afrikaans Institute of Trade [AHI] believes that it is a very important and comprehensive announcement and it first wants to study the report thoroughly before making any comment, said Mr F.F. de W. Stockenstrom, executive director of the AHI, yesterday.

One of the exceptions was Dr O.D.J. Stuart, cnief economist for the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch. He noted that he was commenting on what he had read in the newspapers. He has the idea that, in the short term, the proposals could have an inflationary effect on the economy.

Tourist taxes and entertainment taxes could have a muting impact on the business cycle and especially places such as Durban could be unfavorably affected. The employment tax could result in a swing toward capital intensive enterprises, in other words it could create unemployment, said Dr Stuart.

Dr Stuart noted that, economically speaking, the involvement of coloreds in local administrations is a very good thing.

Proposals To Build Bridges

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 3

[Article: "Gene Louw: Proposals Could Help Build Bridges"]

[Text] Yesterday, Administrator Gene Louw called the Presidential Council recommendations a praiseworthy attempt at making broader and more active provisions for representation of the various national groups, primarily at the third level of government. He told DIE BURGER that this would help build bridges based on fairness and reasonableness.

In terms of the recommendations relative to the composition and future of provincial administrations, Mr Louw noted that they include a large variety of possibilities.

"I definitely do not want to comment on this right now, because I consider this to be the exclusive prerogative of the central government, of which I am the representative on the Provincial Council."

Study

"At this early stage, it is also somewhat unclear to me as to how the proposals will be implemented. However, I am impressed by the fact that in my mind there is a real attempt to entrust local administrations with greater responsibility than ever before. In my opinion, this could be interpreted as a motion of confidence in the potential of our third level of government."

"I am also impressed by the fact that the Presidential Council stressed in no uncertain terms, the important need and necessity for additional sources of income for local administrations. I believe that this is of utmost importance for the successful survival of any third level government system, whatever form it may take."

However, Mr Louw added that the Presidential Council proposals require an intensive study before an opinion in clearer terms can be given.

Yesterday afternoon, just prior to the no-confidence debate, Mr P.J. Loubser, member of the Executive Committee in charge of hospital services, announced that on 25 May he will introduce a proposal to the effect that members refrain from making premature and ill-considered pronouncements on the recommendations.

As a result, Mr Herbert Hirsch, PSP Seepunt and leader of the opposition in the council, shortened his address by eight pages. The president of the council, Dr Jip de Jager, also repeatedly asked other members who were aiming in the direction of the proposals to refrain from doing so.

The no-confidence debate will be continued this morning at 10:30 AM.

Proposals Blow to Supremacy

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 8

[Article: "Presidential Council Wants to Administer Death Blow to Supremacy"]

[Text] The constitutional recommendations made by the Presidential Council are an honest attempt to administer a final death blow to white supremacy and to prevent the possibility of group domination, said Professor Willie Esterhuyse, professor of philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch.

In reaction to recommendations made by the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee, Professor Esterhuyse said that they offer points of growth for constitutional development which holds promise for the future.

To give politically backward groups significant and authoritative participation in decision making processes is undoubtedly easier said than done. The committee reports are a good illustration of this. If this awareness penetrates to the public at large, then the attempt made by the Presidential Council will clearly have been worth the effort. A reform of the size and nature needed by South Africa, definitely does not require only shrewd ingenuity but also the necessary patience.

The reports contain a great deal which will make significant discussions possible. The idea that authoritative participation in decision making processes should be sought along the path of decentralization, should be welcomed.

The fact that this train of thought is coupled with a more flexible interpretation of the question of ethnicity, is particularly significant. While ethnicity is not neglected in the reports, it is not exalted into a holy cow either. Of the latter, South Africa has in any case had enough already.

Professor Esterhuyse noted that a further significant element of the reports lies in the fact that the idea of decentralization is coupled with the proposal to separate the legislative and the executive branches. Decentralization implies an executive branch which can serve as a unifying and connecting authority. This will also necessarily entail -- and rightly so in his opinion -- that the status of the current parliament will change.

He said that if the proposals are adopted, this will necessarily result in the fact that the lawful claim of the Indians and the coloreds to be represented in the current parliament will also be given a different focus.

Proposals Seen As Dictatorial

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 8

[Article: "Presidential Council Plan Leaning Toward Dictatorship: Dr Treurnicht"]

[Text] The Presidential Council recommendation that a state president with executive power be appointed for a period of 7 years, "leans toward a dictatorship," said Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, yesterday in Capetown.

Dr Treurnicht reacted to the particulars of the proposals for constitutional reform at the level of the central government, included in the first report issued by the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council.

"The proposed powers of the state president and the executive branch, and the separation between the executive branch and parliament constitute a disturbing movement away from a responsible and representative democracy, and lean in the direction of dictatorship," Dr Treurnicht said yesterday evening in a statement distributed shortly after his arrival at the D.F. Malan airport.

Breaking Away

For those who support the principles of separate development and division of power, "these recommendations have come as a shock."

"This is a radical breaking away from the National Party manifesto for the 1981 election," said Dr Treurnicht.

"This is comparable to opinions expressed by government officials with regard to a mixed executive branch."

"Distribution of power and mixed government, or integration at all levels, as is being proposed in the recommendations, is completely unacceptable to us," said Dr Treurnicht.

He noted that "the qualified right to vote with regard to the second and third levels of government leaves the way open for a power struggle among the national groups."

Qualified Support From NRP

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 8

[Article: "This Is How the NRP Supports the Proposals"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Natal leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Ron Miller of North Durban, explained his party's position relative to the Presidential Council recommendations on provincial and regional government.

He summed it up as follows in a statement distributed in Capetown:

. Other population groups must be included in the decision making process;
. Provincial and regional bodies must consist of representatives elected by the people;
. The extension of political rights to other groups must be an extension of a democratic process, with built in protection for the interests of minority groups;
. There should be minimum interference by the central government in the functions of the provincial and regional bodies; and
. A maximum transfer of power from the government to the provincial and regional authorities.

Colored Leaders React Positively

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 9

[Article: "Colored Leaders Predominantly Satisfied With Proposals -- A Few React Negatively"]

[Text] For the most part, colored community and church leaders reacted positively yesterday to the recommendations of the Presidential Council Committee on Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee, but some of them rejected the proposals summarily.

The leaders of the Workers' Party and the Freedom Party could not be reached.

It is presumed that they first want to study the proposals thoroughly before making an official statement.

Professor Richard van der Ross, Rector of the University of the Western Cape, said that the proposals for a ministry of education for all groups is the only guarantee for acceptance.

He welcomed the possibility of a colored or Indian individual being appointed deputy minister in that department. "But the fact that it is already being proposed that someone from a certain ethnic group be appointed to that position, is extreme. After all, that decision rests with the prime minister or the minister involved."

He supports the idea of an education council in which every group is represented. With regard to the recommendation for the greatest possible autonomy of schools in the various communities, Professor Van der Ross commented: "One must take care that everything that is being done point to an improvement of standards. The goal must be ultimate equalization, which does not necessarily mean that everything must be identical. The proposals are not a question of integration, but it is important that the door be left open for mixed schools, in case parents and teachers are in favor of it."

Professor Van der Ross said that he is a strong advocate of direct representation, even if it involves electoral lists by groups. "The weaker communities also contribute through their labor, if not through their property tax."

For the Good

"At this stage, the coloreds cannot yet contribute as much to the income of local administrations as the whites, because they are still mostly doing the lowest paid work. But the relatively cheap labor used by the whites is a kind of hidden tax."

The provision included in the proposals for participation by blacks "can only be for the good," said Professor Van der Ross.

Dr Alan Boesak, chaplain at the University of the Western Cape, said that the fact that the constitutional proposals are based on the position that the blacks must exercise their political rights in their homelands, makes them impossible for him to accept.

It makes a peaceful solution at a political-constitutional level impossible and is morally unacceptable. "The framework of the proposals is the same as the government policy. The dividing lines of apartheid, against which people have fought for a long time, are not being lifted by the proposals, but only shifted. In the past it was whites against the rest, and now it is only whites, coloreds and Indians against the rest. The impression being created is that now those three groups will challenge the rest of the community (the blacks)."

"One should just think about the frustrations of the blacks who are being totally thrown away in the homelands by the 'new distribution.' If I were black, I would think that people haven't heard what I have been trying to say for the last 100 years."

"The proposal for an executive president with so much power in one person smells of a recipe for a dictatorship, and this goes against my democratic grain. As a Calvinist, I am sceptical about human nature. Man has a sinful nature and the temptations in such a position will be too great."

Dr Boesak said that the gradual transition proposed in the constitutional reports will not prevent violence. "I think that the Presidential Council should go back and that the whole constitutional problem should be solved by a National Convention."

Mr Franklin Sonn, Rector of the Skiereiland Technikon and chairman of the Union of South African Teachers Organizations and of the Cape Professional Teachers Union, said: "Experience has taught us that government decisions are important and not committee proposals."

"We are sincerely committed to change in South Africa and would like to see this occur without bloodshed and chaos. The prime minister has shown that he is capable of energetic action and does not allow himself to become paralyzed by shortsighted and selfish racism. We want to strongly encourage him and his government to persevere in order to meet the lawful political aspirations of all people in South Africa."

"This would be statesmanship of the highest order on his part. The establishment of a South African nation with loyalty toward the fatherland is the highest ideal of most people in South Africa. The leader who uses his position of power to make this ideal a reality will have done the greatest possible service to his country."

Mr Lofty Adams, leader of the People's Congress and member of the Presidential Council, said that the proposals are "excellent." "We have now reached a point of departure which would even satisfy the grumblers in politics."

"The recommendations even meet the requirements of the Workers Party and they should be man enough to recognize this," he said.

Mr Solly Essop, president of the Farm Workers Union and of the administrative committee of the Karoo region, commented that the fact that the blacks are not included to the same extent in the constitutional proposals as are the coloreds and the Indians, is not reason enough to reject them.

Strong Opposition from HNP

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 9

[Article: "HNP Will Fight Presidential Council Plans"]

[Text] Johannesburg -- The Presidential Council proposals represent a dangerous departure in the direction of ever greater racial mixing and the ultimate destruction of white South Africa. The HNP will fight those proposals as being contrary to the whole constitutional history of South Africa and the white consensus over many years.

This is what Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, had to say yesterday in a special press statement issued in Pretoria, about the Presidential Council proposals which were published this week.

The statement noted that the HNP rejects the proposals because they are based on the principle of a multi-racial government, which leaves the door open to endless conditions for greater power by non-white groups. According to Mr Marais this will not solve any problems, will lead to ever greater constitutional confusion and instability and will ultimately fail, as numerous similar attempts have failed in Africa and have landed the whites of those areas under black governments.

Retain

This is a political recipe which has yet to succeed in the world, because a parliamentary democracy has a limited tolerance for differences of race and religion, and carries a built-in factor of discord and strife which is not bridged by a sufficiently strong factor of collectivity, added the statement.

"The current constitution is the constitution of white South Africa, just as the national anthem and the flag also belong to white South Africa. This constitutional system must be retained, because the whole order and peace of South Africa depend on the feeling of security which the white people have on the basis of its current constitution. The non-white populations can develop their constitution without affecting the principles of white South Africa."

Finally, Mr Marais noted that the proposals are based on the 1977 proposals of the NP, which the HNP has fought during the last two elections. The HNP stands on the principles of the NP, up to and including the assassination of Dr H.F. Verwoerd, and will fight the Presidential Council proposals.

PFP Past Policy Chided

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 9

[Article: "PFP and Its Leaders Have Stemmed Progress"]

[Text] It is possible that we could have progressed much further on the road to constitutionalism in South Africa if the Progressive Federal Party as well as black and colored leaders had not shot down the black council in 1980, said Professor Sampie Terreblanche, professor of economics at the University of Stellenbosch, yesterday.

In reaction to the proposals made by two Presidential Council committees on local and regional government and on the central government, Professor Terreblanche commented: "Let us assume that the constitutional committees of the Presidential Council and of the black council, which was supposed to have been set up parallel with the Presidential Council, had also been able to introduce a common report on certain issues yesterday -- how significant this would have been!"

However, this is water under the bridge, he said. "Because the alternative to constitutionalism is too grim to contemplate, I hope that the colored and Indian politicians will make full use of the opportunities offered by the proposals, even though all their conditions are not being met."

Framework

Professor Terreblanche said that the proposals are imaginative and contain many far-reaching implications. It is a courageous attempt to find a way out for some of South Africa's extremely difficult political and relations problems via the path of constitutionalism.

In his capacity as an economist, he is interested in the manner in which elected bodies receive public funds at all levels, divide them among themselves and appropriate them for various purposes. Unfortunately, the Presidential Council has failed to specify how the elected bodies will gather, divide and distribute the benefits. However, if one realizes that the proposals are not intended to be a blueprint, but only to indicate the framework of a future constitutional development, then it is perhaps a merit rather than a weakness that certain matters were left "vague" and "open."

If the proposed constitutional framework is adopted, as he hopes it will be, then the talks will henceforth be able to focus constructively on those aspects which have apparently purposely been left "vague" and "open," said Professor Terreblanche.

First Steps Toward Reform

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 14

[Editorial: "The Highest Level"]

[Text] It is a pity, to some people probably even a disappointment, that the Presidential Council did not make any recommendations on the legislative branch in the context of a new constitutional distribution for South Africa, even though a few broad directives were laid down. In any political system it is a key question who makes the laws.

Yet, later on this could turn out to have been a wise decision on the part of the Presidential Council. As a matter of fact, such a heap of other highly interesting proposals have been put on the table, that they not only present a clear picture of the sincere intentions of the Presidential Council, but also provide enough material to keep the constitutional debate going soundly and fruitfully.

Hence, it could be argued that the Presidential Council had good reasons to give itself more time to formulate the delicate proposals relative to the legislative branch. Meanwhile, numerous processes could be started, which could provide useful experience as well as preparation for what has to occur at a higher level.

Furthermore, it is always good to start the development of a new system at the bottom, with the basics. But it is also true that there is impatience about getting a total picture of the plans for the future. Fortunately, it was possible to make rather complete proposals relative to the executive branch, considering the fact that this part of the central government is being disconnected from the legislative branch, however the latter may be composed.

Indeed, it is anticipated that it should be possible meanwhile to begin with the implementation of the existing proposals.

Because the state president is to be appointed by representatives of the legislative branch, there will be a problem with his first election. It has been recommended that this election should just be carried out by the House of Assembly in its current composition -- and the thought is added that the government should perhaps consider introducing a temporary regulation which would also involve coloreds and Indians in this first election.

We do indeed hope that it will be possible to develop such a plan. As a matter of fact, the principle of whites, coloreds and Indians together forming an electoral college to elect a state president was already adopted in the 1977 proposals. And, please, let there not again be groups who want to deny this because they had understood it "differently."

The powers of the new state president could be debatable, but, from the very beginning, it has been considered one of the basic principles that with his executive power and authority to appoint colored ministers, he must be a symbol of representation of all three groups at the highest level.

Moreover, the constitutional plan would gain a great deal in credibility if this principle is implemented from the very beginning.

Proposals Result of Consensus

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 82 p 14

[Editorial: "Victory for Consensus Policy"]

[Text] Since its introduction a little over 30 years ago, the Group Areas Act has continuously been a focal point for emotional positions among the whites as well as the coloreds. Feelings are easily stirred up about it.

And yet, the Presidential Council -- whose members actually represent all the conflicting positions from the white, the colored and the Asian communities -- has succeeded admirably in reaching a consensus concerning its recommendations on the controversial law.

As a matter of fact, it is an example of the extent to which the Presidential Council managed to overcome the largest stumbling blocks and controversies in the South African political arena in order to issue reports which were all but completely unanimous. As for the few points on which differences of opinion are reflected, there is virtually no indication that they have anything to do with ethnicity.

In addition to the fact that this is a testimonial to the devotion with which the members performed their task, it is a clear victory for the idea of a consensus policy, which apparently contains so much that is good for South Africa.

What is of capital importance is the fact that a consensus was also reached about questions which lie so close to the nerves of the race problem in this country as the Group Areas Act and what this means for the various national groups.

The recommendation is that it would be inopportune to eliminate this legislation, even though the Group Areas Council should be given additional authority and should be representative of all national groups.

The motivating idea is: "The problem which nobody in the country can escape is the recognition of the practical realities of the great diversity of the South African situation and, after an honest analysis, to try to reconcile the preferences, prejudices and differences with each other for the sake of a peaceful reform."

These are indeed winged words which should become chapter and verse for the political debate in the difficult times ahead.

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MINISTER'S NIECE CHARGED WITH COLLABORATION WITH ANC

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 25 Apr 82 p 15

[Article by Deon Delport: "Koornhofs Stand by Daughter"]

[Text] Johannesburg--"We are proud of our daughter. She cares for her fellow men." This is what Mrs Joan Koornhof said about her daughter Hanchen Fitzgerald, 27. This Friday Hanchen was sentenced to a month in jail for having taken part in ANC activities.

"Hanchen is a very mild person and does not believe in violence, but unfortunately she was led astray. I am sure that a lot of pressure was exercised upon her. I hope that other people will learn a lesson from her experience;" so stated Mrs Koornhof.

The young English teacher, who is a niece of Minister Piet Koornhof, was fined 500 rand and given a 21-month jail sentence this Friday at the district court of Johannesburg, but 20 months of her jail sentence were suspended. She appeared in court on a charge stemming from the Act on Terrorism. Three forbidden publications were also found in her possession.

The state charged that last April she learned an ANC code in Botswana. She was to teach the code to Cedric de Beer, who is under arrest, so as to enable him to send encoded messages to Marius Schoon and also to her estranged husband, Patrick Fitzgerald who are in Botswana.

Her mother said that the family believes she is being treated fairly.

"We received telephone calls from people who were involved with terrorists. They condemned my daughter and they hate her." So stated Mrs Koornholf. Hanchen is a mild person and she loathes violence. Now she is afraid of being rejected.

Mrs Koornhof said: "She is willing to pay for her mistake and I hope she gets the chance to prove her goodness."

In a sworn statement before the court the principal of Willowmore High School in Benoni said that Mrs Fitzgerald is a dedicated teacher and he is willing to take her back in his staff.

Before she appeared in court Mrs Fitzgerald had been under arrest for 6 months.

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SELF-DETERMINATION A KEY TO CO-DETERMINATION BY THREE GROUPS

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 25 Apr 82 pp 22

[Article by Willem de Klerk: "On Self-Determination and Co-Determination"]

[Text] Did the prime minister declare whites, coloreds and Indians as one nation last week in Parliament?

Has the Nationalist Party abandoned self-determination as the cornerstone of its policy?

If the answer to these two questions is yes then the Nationalist Party is off its course.

For me it is clear that this is once more a case of malicious misconception being fed to the world with respect to the prime minister's reply in Parliament to the effect that self-determination is a relative concept and that whites, coloreds and Indians form one nation.

The reply to those two questions will continue to be: no.

My arguments with regard to both concepts (nation and self-determination) run as follows:

Whites, coloreds and Asians are individual groups and there are even different peoples within each group. Each group and peoples within these groups have their own interests, roots and ideals. To speak of these groups as one people is an untruth and an obliteration of delineations.

The concept of nation is something different than the concept of people. Nation implies people living in certain political region and united in citizenship of the state in question.

Most of our peoples, however, have not been introduced to the professional terminology of political science. Moreover, English speakers can also confuse nation with people. I therefore propose that politicians (and newspapers) cease talking about one nation, because this arouses unnecessary confusion. They should rather talk about three separate groups which together form a political unit.

In political matters there is therefore a political self-determination between the three groups. In many other matters there is no joint self-determination, but rather separate self-determination of each group over its own matters.

Although common matters are more numerous than private matters within the three groups of the republic, there are still basic matters in the realm of private affairs. In the confederation private affairs will again exceed by far those things of common interest.

We must also have a clear sense of definition with respect to self-determination (which must remain a cornerstone of South Africa's policy).

Self-determination is not absolute. Nationalist Party spokesmen have quoted many examples to the effect that the United States, Russia and Europe cannot determine their fate as they wish, but they are dependent on joint decision-making on certain matters. The principle is: Self-determination cannot be exercised in isolation of other self-determining groups.

Especially in our country self-determination cannot stand on its own leg. Politicians (including those of the Nationalist Party) must not deceive people on this point. Co-determination puts a limit on self-determination and the same applies vice versa.

In the South African situation it is unavoidable for the two (self-determination and co-determination) to meet and therefore both will have to sacrifice something.

Therefore it is actually wrong to talk only about self-determination as a Nationalist Party policy. This is a mirage, an enormous piece of unreality.

I propose that in writing and speaking the Nationalist Party should always mention self-determination/co-determination in one breath and employ this as one concept in which both words are joined together irrevocably.

Of course, at different levels, self-determination/co-determination differ in nature, extent and application.

Local administration is mainly self-determination for each group with common arrangements over common matters. In district administration common arrangements probably take precedence and in country administration self-determination has more weight in certain matters and co-determination in other matters.

In the confederation between the republic and the black states self-determination of each state stands out as the Alpha and the Omega, while co-determination is limited and strongly qualified.

The drafters of our constitution must be careful to develop a system which will carry the final word on self-determination so that co-determination will be usurped; for example there should be a requirement of consensus from each self-determining group with respect to joint decisions. There are many of these proven, balanced and controlling systems.

Self-determination must remain the key to co-determination. I have no doubts about this. In South Africa we are working with nationalisms and each nationalism is striving for self-determination. Differentiation is our tradition. The right to exclusivity is being recognized and supported by all our communities. As a group of minorities the ratio of our numbers renders self-determination indispensable.

Of couse, trying to cover the burden of conflict, with its polarizing forces which exist in our country and trying to do so under the flag of self-determination/co-determination, is a complicated matter.

But our reality is complicated. South Africa would be unmanageable with just the full weight of self-determination--and with the full weight of co-determination alone there would be little self-determination left. Hence the reason for self-determination/co-determination as the formula for the future.

7964
CSO: 4701/77

G-5 CANNON DEVELOPED, MANUFACTURED ENTIRELY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 24 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Recent press rumors that South Africa is not manufacturing the advanced and feared G-5 cannon on its own were properly put to rest this week when a group of newspapermen were taken on a guided tour of the plant where parts of the weapon are being manufactured.

The cannon is being assembled by a branch of KRYGKOR [South African Armaments Corporation] and the private companies share in its production runs to about 94 percent, according to a spokesman of KRYGKOR.

The cannon's barrel (one of the most complicated and difficult part to manufacture) was also developed in South African plants and is being manufactured here. "As far as I know there are only three or four companies in the world which are capable to make such barrels." That is what the spokesman said.

A spokesman of one of the plants, which is helping to produce the G-5 cannon's barrel (155 mm) and other artillery weapons, explained to the group of newspapermen how this is being done.

The approximately 6.8 tons of steel is subjected to a number of processes before the product (a cannon barrel that weighs 1.7 tons) is ultimately sent to the KRYGKOR branch after about 2 months' processing.

This company then puts the final finishing touches, and this also takes about 3 months, before a very high quality barrel is sent to KRYGKOR's assembly plant.

The two plants where the barrel is manufactured have facilities for manufacturing barrels of 10 meters in length and to be self-supporting in all respects. One of the plants (where the original steel barrel is bored) manufacturers barrels for cannons only, while the KRYGKOR plant completely manufactuers and finishes barrels of 5.56 mm caliber (for the R4 machine gun) to the 155mm barrel for the G-5 cannon.

This plant manufactures the R-4, which replaces the R-1 as a standard weapon for the armed forces' soldiers and does so entirely by itself using local steel. Barrels for the rapid fire cannons (20 mm and 30 mm and the 35 mm caliber) are being manufactured to fill the demands for rapid fire which differ to some degree from those of the cannons.

It takes a slow and accurate process in manufacturing each of the weapons from the 5.56 mm R-4 to the 155 mm G-5 in order to make sure that each product delivered to the armed forces is of the highest quality and can justly be regarded as the best in the world.

[Photo Caption] One of the G-5 cannon barrels about to be sunk inside the tempering oven. The oven heats the barrel for 50 hours at a temperature of more than 850 degrees celsius to bring it up to the optimum strength.

7964
CSO: 4701/77

BRIEFS

CIRCULATION PROBLEM--Dar-es-Salaam, May 27--Tanzania's inflation, reportedly running at about 30 per cent, has partly been boosted by a phenomenal rise in money circulating in the economy. By the end of last year the money supply was estimated at 20,500 million Tanzanian shillings (2,000 million dollars), Central Bank Governor Charles Niryabu told a conference of Tanzanian financial banking institutions in Arusha, Northern Tanzania, yesterday. This compared with 17,200 million shillings (1,720 million dollars) at the end of 1980. The conference was warned that the future of financial institutions was now at a stake as a result of irrevocable and mounting indebtedness on the part of parastatal organizations and private commercial houses. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 28 May 82 p 18]

BACK TO THE ROADS--Dar-es-Salaam, May 27--Some 1,300 state-owned motor vehicles, off the roads for lack of vital spare parts, are expected to be put back into service during the next 18 months under a programme financed by the European Economic Community (EEC). (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 28 May 82 p 18]

CSO: 4700/1399

BRIEFS

CORN, MILLET, BEAN PRICES REDUCED--Togolese men and women: The policy of self-sufficiency in food launched 5 years ago by the 13-January-man has begun to bear fruit. The silos of Togograin [Togolese Foodstuffs Corporation] are full. We are not only safe from food shortage, but also market prices have come down considerably. Since 1 June, at all branches of Togograin in the territory, a bag of 100 kg of corn is sold at 7,000 CFA francs, a bag of 100 kg of millet at 7,000 CFA francs and a bag of 100 kg of beans at 16,000 CFA francs. Yes, the time has come for every Togolese national to benefit from the efforts made by all. In Togo of the "new walk," every Togolese national must reap the fruits of the tree planted by all. It is the decision of the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally. [Announcement] [Text] [AB061338 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 6 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1099

PRISON HORROR SCENES DESCRIBED

Paris Le MONDE in French 5 May 82 p 5

[Article: "Eyewitness Account: Scenes of Horror at Makindye Prison"]

[Text] Around 10 am on 28 February 1982, I was arrested by soldiers who had found my Democratic Party[1] membership card on me. They labeled me a "guerrilla." Around noon on 2 March, I was transferred to Makindye barracks, in the suburbs of Kampala. I was to stay there for over 2 weeks. During my imprisonment, I stayed successively in three cells, nicknamed by their occupants "Quarter Guard," "Bone," and "Go Down." Each was designed to accommodate 20 prisoners. During my stay, more than 600 prisoners in all were crowded in there.

"Quarter Guard" is a cell where certain categories of prisoners from other prisons or barracks are "received." When I arrived, two prisoners were lying in a pool of blood. They had just been beaten to death. According to my cellmates, we all risked coming to the same end. Around 7 pm the same day, 2 March, Aviation Capt James Kasinye was dragged out of the cell, beaten with iron bars right in front of the door, then killed with four pistol bullets by a lieutenant.

Six prisoners were appointed to carry his corpse and the other two cadavers to the "warehouse" where the bodies of prisoners murdered in prison are deposited.

When they returned, our companions told us they had seen about 25 corpuses there, including one of a child about 5 years old. In our cell, there was a small room as well, where two young women and a teen-age girl were imprisoned. At night we heard their screams and moans for several hours. The next day, one of them told us that 10 or so soldiers had raped them.

On 3 March, there were massive arrests in Kampala. Trucks and military vehicles arrived at Makindye. They were filled with civilians. Most were between 15 and 35 years old. They had been brutally beaten.

On 4 March, they had all the prisoners go outside. They grouped us in three categories in order to assign us to three cells. In my new cell, there were approximately 200 starving prisoners. The same day, new prisoners were

brought in. Most had been beaten and tortured; some had even had limbs amputated. For example, a gardner arrested during work had a hand cut off. He died the next day. Four businessmen had been arrested at the shopping center of Nakulabya, taken to Nile Mansion,[2] then to Makindye. They had been tortured. Two of them died 24 hours after their arrival.

"How Many Deaths?"

Mr Mambule, the manager of an international shipping company, had been arrested with 2 million shillings[3] on him because he had just sold a truck. He had been tortured before arriving in our cell. He bore deep cuts on his head and body. Around 7 am on 5 March a soldier came to ask the prisoner in charge of our cell one single question: "Ngapi Kwisha Kufa?" ("How many deaths?") The prisoner told him: "Five." Three had died as a result of being tortured and two more had probably died of hunger. During my 2 weeks of imprisonment, it was the only question I heard, around 7 o'clock every morning. Apparently the only goal sought after in "Bone" and "Go Down" cells was to let prisoners die.

Around 10 am on 5 March, an officer turned up in front of our cell, shouted my name, and ordered me to follow him. As we walked, he told me that he had been contacted by my family and was going to help me get out of Makindye. He took me to the "information office," which was next door to the torture chamber. He told me to wait for him while he discussed my release with his fellow officers. There I saw several civilians taken into the torture chamber. For example, Dr Kato, who lives in the village of Kansanga, near Tank Hill.[4] He was taken into the room with 12 other prisoners.

The soldiers accompanying him accused him of being a guerrilla. They said they had arrested him in the forest with "his men" and a rocket launcher. They ordered the intelligence officer to get complete confessions from the doctor and his companions. The officers began interrogating the suspects in the torture chamber, two by two. I heard them being struck with objects. When they came out, they had cuts on their arms and heads. Their bodies were bloody. They were taken back into the office and asked to confess. They remained silent. They were tortured again. When they came out again finally, some of them had had arms and legs amputated. Most could not walk. It was decided to take them to "Go Down" cell. Half of them died there in the next 2 days.

When I, in turn, was transferred to this same cell the evening of 5 March, Dr Kato told me his story. Around 5 am that same day, three military trucks and a Land Rover had appeared at his home. The doctor, his wife, and three servants were taken in the Land Rover and driven to Nile Mansion. Two children, including a baby less than a year old, were left alone in the house. The soldiers filled the trucks with the doctor's furniture and family possessions (worth 6 million shillings, according to his estimates). At Nile Mansion, they were put with 10 prisoners who were already there. They were all taken to Makindye and described as guerrillas.

On 5 March, the officer who had ordered me out of my cell did not obtain my release and had me taken back there around 4 pm. Hence, an hour later, I was transferred to "Go Down" with other prisoners. I found some 200 prisoners there. Most were wounded and their clothes blood-stained. They had been so atrociously tortured that they were doomed to probable death. "Go Down" is Makindye's worst cell. Between six and nine prisoners died each day while I was there. Almost everybody was wounded, but nobody was sent to the infirmary, although it was very close.

Days Without Food or Water

One day a kind soldier was guarding the cell. He decided to take several of the wounded to the infirmary. Their wounds were treated with purple-colored medicine. Discovering this later, another soldier became so enraged that he treatened to send the prisoners back to the torture chamber where they would be inflicted with new wounds that he would be sure were not treated. He ordered the prisoners to receive no medical treatment under any circumstances. In "Go Down," they only brought us food and water every 3 to 5 days. But there was so little that it was scarcely enough for 20 prisoners. Actually, the food was intended for only one category of prisoners: the soldiers.

The dead bodies stayed in the cells for 24 to 48 hours--during the weekends--before being removed. The soldier in charge of the cell appointed prisoners to carry the corpuses to the "warehouse." The bodies of prisoners who starved to death were separated from those of prisoners who were shot or tortured to death. Around noon every day, a few prisoners went outside to put corpses of the first category into a truck. We were told that these bodies were transported to the Mulago hospital's morgue or turned over to the municipality of Kampala. The other corpses were loaded onto military trucks around midnight. Nobody knows for just what destination. Yet, one weekend, a righ-ranking officer from Nile Mansion came to talk to us at Makindye. He put us on guard asserting that, if we did not disclose our guerrilla activities, we would be killed. He pointed out: "Lake Victoria's waters can swallow a lot of corpses before it will overflow." "Anyway," he added, "the Nile is a good overspill for the lake."

Prisoners were screened at least 3 times a week. They were taken near the intelligence service's offices, where they had to sit in line. Then some prisoners who were erroneously introduced to their fellow prisoners as former guerrillas who had switched to confessions appeared. Actually, they had been persuaded by all sorts of promises, e.g., lured with the bright prospects of an influential position in the army, to collaborate with the officials. These individuals pointed at random at some innocent prisoners and said that they had been their guerrilla companions. Those who were chosen did not have an opportunity to protest their innocence or defend themselves. They were taken away and never heard of again.

Ninety-nine percent of Makindye's prisoners are of Bantou descent. Sixty percent are Basoga Baganda,[5] 39 percent, Bayankole from the West, and 1 percent come from the north. The latter are primarily soldiers. According to

the 1980 census, 68 percent of Uganda's population is of Bantou descent. The imprisonment and murders at Makindye are ethnic in nature.

I was released after a large sum of money was given to the soldiers by relatives and friends. Three enlisted men in Makindye are specifically responsible for taking care of this financial aspect of things. One of them delayed my release by 10 days. Almost all the prisoners who succeed in leaving Makindye are able to do so because they pay. To borrow their expression, they are "billed," according to their financial resources. Those who are known to be well off see themselves charged between 500,000 and 1 million shillings. The possessions and personal effects that are taken away from them when they enter Makindye are never returned to the prisoners: money, watch, shoes, identification papers, etc. They are only given a letter indicating that they were interrogated in prison and declared innocent.

FOOTNOTES

1. Editor's note: the parliamentary opposition's principal organization.

2. There is a hotel in Kampala where the regime's dignitaries are housed and where military security conducts "extensive" interrogations.

3. One Ugandan shilling equals 7 centimes.

4. Tank Hill, a hill in Kampala so named because there is a water tank on top.

5. These two ethnic groups are established all along Lake Victoria, mostly in the region of Kampala.

9064
CSO: 4719/926

BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS--On Thursday, 15 April, Amnesty International called on Uganda's President Oboto to put a stop "to the murder and torture of civilians" in Uganda. In a communique issued in London on Thursday, the humanitarian organization also expresses the hope that an independent commission will be created to investigate human rights violations. According to one of the reports, over 70 people were killed at Katabi barracks in Entebbe at the end of March. The bodies were reportedly buried in a common grave near the barracks. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Apr 82 p 4] 9064

CSO: 4719/926

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER TO PARIS, WASHINGTON--Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Felix Tientaraboum left Ouagadougou yesterday for Paris. The minister will hold talks in Paris with Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation and development, and Guy Penne, special adviser to President Mitterrand on African affairs. The minister will then go to Washington for a 2-day working visit. His talks there will center on the revival of bilateral cooperation between the two countries. To this end the minister will meet high-ranking officials of the State Department and AID. Colonel Tientaraboum will attend the second extraordinary session of the United Nations on disarmament in New York. He will give a speech whose theme will mainly be disarmament and development. In fact, to the head of the Upper Voltan Foreign Ministry, disarmament should concern itself mainly with the release of large (?sums of money) in order to give substantial resources for the development of Third World countries in an atmosphere of peace and security. [Text] [AB130919 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 13 Jun 82]

CONSULTATIONS WITH NETHERLANDS--Netherlands-Upper Volta consultations began yesterday at ONERA [expansion unknown] in Ouagadougou. The consultations, which will last 3 days, are aimed at harmonizing views of Upper Voltans and Netherlanders on the projects to be financed by the 43.5 million guilders--an equivalent of 4.5 billion CFA francs--which the Netherlands is prepared to grant. As for Upper Volta, priorities have already been determined as Minister of Economy and Planning Quatermaster Mamadou Sanfo recalled. They are: self-sufficiency in food production and environmental protection, improvement of the standard of living for the people, development of the industrial and mining sector, afforestation and international transport. For their part, the Netherlanders promised to study the proposals to be made by the Upper Voltans within the framework of these consultations with an open mind and in the spirit of cooperation. Priority will be given to the rural sector and a proposal has been made to improve the quality of the Netherlands' assistance by harmonizing views and supervising future projects. [Text] [AB160735 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 16 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1100

PREPARATIONS FOR 1982 ELECTION SAID TO BE SET

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 13 Apr 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by N'Zinga Nsingi]

[Text] The deputy prime minister and state commissioner for territorial administration, Prof Vunduawe Te Pemako, was a guest on the television program "L'Evenement," moderated by our colleague Kundura Kasongo with the cooperation of other members of the press. The discussion centered on electoral law and territorial decentralization.

"Everything is finally ready for the 1982 elections," replied Prof Vunduawe to the first question posed to him. Physically, everything is ready: the ballots, the polls, etc. And it has therefore been established that the elections will take place normally as scheduled, except for one part of Kivu, where certain problems regarding nationality must first be settled, [but] this will be done relatively quickly.

Prof Vunduawe replied in the negative to the question of whether the political criteria for eligibility were a distortion of Article 12 of the Constitution. This article of the Constitution declares that all Zairians are equal before the law. The political criteria for eligibility are in complete conformance with this law, as they are only subjective criteria for evaluation. No discrimination based on religious beliefs, regional affiliation, etc., is possible.

Within the context of decentralization, the powers of the administrator will not be hindered at all by the fact that the party takes precedence over the administration. Just as the colonial administrator had his vade mecum, which was a complete code of conduct, a good administrator under the current decentralization must act in conformance with party discipline and according to party directives; his work will only be better directed and better performed.

Despite the fact that many of our rural regions are deprived of good information media, and communications are made especially difficult due to the rains, the date set for the end of voter registration will allow all areas to be ready for the election. Practical arrangements have been made since then to avoid problems in this regard.

Every Zairian is required to vote; it is a civic duty no one must shirk. Although abstentions are spoken of in certain countries, this is not so in all the others for all elections. Our method is perfectly democratic and has its basis in our Constitution.

Compensation for those who will supervise voting operations has been provided for; some will be paid directly by the Department of Territorial Administration, and others by the governors of the regions. There is no need to worry about this: strict penalties will be set for those who try to avoid paying each person his salary. It must also be known that the administrators supervising the voting will be assessed. Here, Prof Vunduawe issued a strict warning against taking money from citizens who are registering to vote. Registration is free; anyone who charges for it must be denounced, and he will be penalized severely.

Experience from the 1977 elections has shown that many candidates exploited the naivete of the voters, promising them what they could not deliver. Thus, the current electoral campaign must be based on the MPR's [Popular Movement of the Revolution] program for economic and social development. The candidate must meet with his electorate so that they will know him, but he must not allow himself to make false promises to them. Besides, the electoral law provides for strict penalties for such acts.

Many questions regardint the electoral law and territorial decentralization were posed by journalists in the studio and by television viewers. The deputy prime minister and state commissioner for territorial administration, Prof Vunduawe, who has an excellent command of the subject, responded with a clarity and conviction which satisfied everyone. The Zairian people must expect a lot of the 1982 elections, which are launching a new era of democracy, for a more certain economic and social well-being.

9693
CSO: 4719/883

ELECTED OFFICIALS OF 1977 FAILED TO KEEP PROMISES

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 13 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] As of Sunday 5 April, the mandate entrusted to the regional commissioners in 1977 expired. In Kinshasa, a decree issued by Governor Sakombi Ekope on the same day asked certain MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] officials to expedite current business in the political/administrative departments of the capital while awaiting the organization of elections.

When the occasion presented itself, we interviewed Citizen Lukau Massaka, former councilor for Kinshasa District, who, as we will see, has prepared a complete assessment of the mandate which the population in this district gave him and his colleagues 5 years ago.

A negative assessment? Our interviewee did not beat around the bush in confirming this in an edifying self-appraisal: "Nothing has been done in our district which, they make us believe, does not have the logistical or financial means to execute its projects. Personally, I promised the earth to my voters and to the people of Kinshasa District. But, unfortunately, I was neither district commissioner nor assistant."

To have a better district administration, Citizen Lukau feels, the district administrator must live with the people he administers in order to be aware of their problems, so as to be able to solve them one way or another. He thinks that the old electoral law was poorly written, because in the struggle to reach the post of regional commissioner, it very often worked against the candidate who received the most votes in the first round, to the benefit of the most intrigue-ridden and corrupt in the second.

"The opportunist who is propelled to the head of the region, and who knows that he just got through by the skin of his teeth, works with the well-defined intention of serving himself instead of serving those he administers," he noted.

This is the reason," continued the former Kinshasa district councilor, "that I praise the trusteeship's decision to appoint future regional commissioners from among elected university councilors. This is a beneficial measure, as these elected and appointed officials will have on their consciences the obligation to answer to the people who chose them and the administration which appointed them," he concluded.

9693
CSO: 4719/883

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 14 Apr 82 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "Strengthening Military Discipline"]

[Text] The first act of the trial of the Public Ministry vs Sergeant Major Tshomba, accused of the murder of a student at the Fine Arts Academy, ended Sunday evening. The verdict is now known: the death penalty.

While awaiting a possible second act which could come up in the case of an appeal to another court by one of the two parties, many facts are emerging which public opinion has been surprised to learn.

First of all, the accused is a member of the military police of the Zairian Armed Forces. In this capacity, he should not have anything to do with civilians. In the second place, he used a firearm against a citizen who was not carrying a dangerous weapon.

Beyond this trial, therefore, there is a whole group of rules and principles which must be placed in the context of time and space.

As we wrote in yesterday's edition, the agent of the law seems to have lost this protective power which he had within society; just the sight of a military uniform used to bring a feeling of security to honest men and of distress to criminals.

However, in recent times many things have changed. Parachutists, members of the road crew and the military police, and commandos are turning into policemen to check the identification cards of passers-by and to inflict penalties on those who don't have the required papers.

Confusion therefore seems to reign in the assignments of the various branches of the Zairian Armed Forces.

Furthermore, some agents of the law do not hesitate to mention their ranking leaders to cover their crimes, sometimes committed during nocturnal patrols without orders!

Efforts should be pursued by higher military authorities to chase from the Zairian Armed Forces all those who entered with the sole aim of having an official cover to extort the population, in the manner of the police who were caught by an officer in civilian clothes around 10 pm last Friday on the Kasa-Vubu bridge in the process of running checks without any ad hoc documentation.

Thus, military discipline should be reinforced so that the courageous Zairian Armed Forces are no longer tainted by the misdeeds of a few irresponsible persons.

9693
CSO: 4719/883

CHANGE OF KINSHASA CITY'S MILITARY COMMANDER

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 19 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Elonga Adjadje]

[Text] A parade was organized at Camp Lufungula on Saturday 17 April on the occasion of the ceremony marking the change in command on the military district of the city of Kinshasa. Col Bazenge Nzando was appointed to the post of commander of the 2nd Military District by departmental decree No 082/009 of 29 March 1982, replacing Col Longelo, who will occupy a position in the Zairian Embassy in Belgium.

Col Bazenge Nzando enlisted in the Zairian Armed Forces on 9 February 1962. He took training courses at the Infantry School in Arlon and at the Royal School of the Gendarmerie in Brussels. He is also a B parachutist. The new commander of the 2nd Military District has occupied several command posts in all regions of the country (except Kivu)--the 8th and 6th military districts (Shaba and Kasai-Oriental), among others. Must we add that he holds a Command School and Staff College certificate from the Advanced Military Training Center, third year? It is therefore in view of his experience that he has been appointed to Kinshasa.

In addition to senior officers, officers, noncommissioned officers, corporals, and soldiers of the Zairian Armed Forces, the ceremony on Saturday was enhanced by the presence of the governor of the city of Kinshasa, Citizen Sakombi Ekope, and of the chief of staff of the National Gendarmerie, Division General Mulamba Pene Lowa. General Lowa, who in fact presided over the ceremony, asked the officers, noncommissioned officers, corporals, and soldiers of the Zairian Armed Forces to recognize Colonel Bazenge as commander of the 2nd Military District and to obey him for the good of the service and in the execution of military regulations. In turning over the standard of Kinshasa District to the new commander of the city of Kinshasa, General Mulamba told him: "I am turning over to you the standard of the military district of Kinshasa. You will keep it and defend it with your life."

The major attraction of the ceremony was the parade of troops before the grandstand, where the interim regional commissioners of the city of Kinshasa also sat.

9693
CSO: 4719/884

KENGE QUADRIPARTITE MEETING

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 22 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] Following is the continuation of resolutions on the quadripartite meeting which brought together recently in Kenge the governors of the regions of Bandundu, Kinshasa, Bas-Zaire and Equateur. The first part appeared in yesterday's [Wednesday's] edition.

Since the city of Kinshasa is the tributary from the interior for the basic agricultural products to be consumed by its citizens, regional governors and experts have recognized that food production from the surrounding rural regions (Bandundu, Bas-Zaire and Equateur) provides a surplus of certain basic staple products. They have established that the capital is currently undergoing a disturbing food shortage. This shortage is due to insufficient production, among other things. Basically, this insufficiency results from the following causes: disorganization in the interregional marketing circuit for agricultural products, degeneration of seeds, disregard for the agricultural calendar which brings about a lower yield, difficulty of access to certain producing localities due to poor condition of roads, bridges and ferries; poor training of the peasants due to lack of skilled staff and logistical means, lack of financial assistance and logistic support for the economic operators of the regions who provide for the movement of agricultural products out of the countryside.

Regarding the above, the quadripartite meeting is proposing to the executive board the following: provide regional agricultural input services and rehabilitate the seed centers in the three rural regions, grant credits to the dynamic economic operators who work in the regions, free for the rural regions the credits for rehabilitating agricultural roads.

The meeting also proposes setting up the agricultural development bank, and is directing the regional governors to enforce a strict application of Law 76-011 of 21 May 1976 concerning the special development effort, to facilitate the yearly supply to the city of Kinshasa by the rural regions of Bandundu, Bas-Zaire and Equateur, their food production surpluses; to establish and make known the lists of economic operators who in a regular, permanent way carry out the transportation of food products from their respective regions, to stimulate peasants to regroup into cooperatives, and to increase vigilance and border control in order to contain the fradulent outflow of agricultural and manufactured products.

Supplying the Three Rural Regions with Products Manufactured by the City of Kinshasa

As the Kenge conference partipants recognize that the city of Kinshasa is the main provider of manufactured products for the regions of Bandundu, Bas-Zaire and Equateur, they have emphasized the difficulties encountered by the economic operators of the three rural regions in getting supplies from the industrial producers and wholesalers of Kinshasa. This is the case especially for economic operators who benefit from the quotas of factories set up in the capital and in Bas-Zaire for sugar, wheat flour and cement.

The discriminatory policy practiced by the Kinshasa factory operators and wholesalers in the area of product distribution, and the obvious rerouting of the quotas allocated to the three rural regions by certain economic operators who prefer to sell them in Kinshasa, place the three rural regions in a situation of permanent shortage of manufactured products.

To these handicaps are added disregard for legal texts which govern the marketing of basic staple products, and the lack of business centers for manufactured goods for everyday consumption in the rural areas.

The quadripartite meeting proposes to the executive board the following: intervene in the reorganization of the existing distribution system for manufactured products in order to obtain a fair and reasonable distribution favoring the three rural regions, and to give full support to the economic operators of the regions who would proceed to supply the rural areas with basic manufactured products.

With the preceding in mind, the conference is directing each regional governor to put a stop to the lists giving the complex identities of the economic operators benefiting from the quotas in manufactured products, and to communicate them to the other regions.

The governors must also make the wholesalers and factory operators free all the quotas intended for the other regions.

The regional MPR presidents and regional governors are directed to strike from the lists of registered distributors those economic operators who have rerouted the quotas or who do not have activities in the region, to turn over to the merchandise receiving committee (created by the executive board) the control role for quota collection reserved for the different regions, based upon Decree AE/42/067 of 12 October 1970 concerning control measures to insure the supplying and distribution of goods.

The conference gives to the governors of the city of Kinshasa and the region of Bas-Zaire the responsibility for following and distributing the manufactured goods intended for the other regions of the economic pool (Kinshasa-Bas-Zaire, Equateur and Bandundu).

To make these resolutions operational, the regional governors make the firm commitment to give all their support to the economic operators of the other regions which supply the rural areas with basic manufactured goods, to provide for regular upkeep of roads important to the region, and those served by them, and of the bridges and ferries by the roads bureau and heads of communities, to provide their competent services in skilled and sufficient personnel, and finally to organize regularly at least three times a year (one time of which at the summit level) a quadripartite round table for the purpose of consolidating interregional trade relations.

In addition, the governor of Bandundu requested his colleague from Equateur to implement a quota system for beer and palm oil favoring the economic operators from Bandundu, especially those from the Kiri zone.

Security of Travelers and Merchants between Kinshasa and the Three Regions

The conference participants noted with indignation that the illegal existence of barriers is conducive to ransoming and harassment, of which travelers and merchants are often victims on access roads to the city of Kinshasa.

They denounced the existence of a great number of taxes and fines as well as the anarchy in the way they are collected.

The participants believed that not only do all these factors create insecurity on the part of travelers and merchants, but contribute as well to the raising of prices on the products market.

On this subject, the conference is giving to the regional governors the responsibility for strict compliance with the measure for the elimination of barriers on the roads and is directing them to clarify and coordinate the taxation systems in their respective jurisdictions so as to avoid multiple taxation for the same product. The conference is also inviting official carriers to effect control efforts which have been undertaken in order to contain thefts and harassment in the purchase of tickets at the time of travel and to speed up, under good conditions, the dispatching of products to their destinations.

9927
CSO: 4719/970

PEASANTS LEARN RICE-GROWING METHODS WITH CHINESE HELP

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 14 Apr 82 p 14

[Text] We took advantage of the official visit of the head of the national rice program, Aile Bandundu, to the major city in the region to learn more about this program. For, as some people know, this program's center in the city of Kikwit, basically in the Lukolela region, is responsible for propagating and distributing selected seed varieties to the peasants, and thus indirectly involving them in the continuous practice of rice growing. So let us listen to Citizen Malengo Likimba Mbida, agricultural engineer.

"The National Rice Program center is operating thanks to the assistance of 11 Chinese cooperating officials, 100 state representatives, and some temporary help. In pursuit of the goal assigned to it by the Executive Council, the Kikwit center is involved in testing a total of nine foreign seed varieties provided by the FAO. This experiment will enable us to pinpoint those which will respond to the type of soil here, and then propagate them in order to serve our trainees (the peasants benefiting from our technical-cultural supervision).

"As for the varieties being distributed, there are IR 8 and KO 17 for irrigated rice growing, and R 66 for mountain rice. The distribution campaign is handled by our agricultural monitors stationed in collectives within our field of action, which includes the city of Kikwit and the subregion of Kwilu. At the beginning, the peasant involved receives a small tool (machete, axe, etc.) from the center. For each lesson, as well as at the end of the harvest, he pays a few cents to compensate in one way or another for the cost of the equipment received.

"With regard to the tracts developed, 87 hectares have been used for irrigated rice growing, with 797 peasants working them; while 5,161 peasants are growing rain (or mountain) rice on 3,910 hectares. To pay for the marketing of the fruits of the harvest, which sometimes rot in storehouses due to the lack of purchasers, the center has always participated in the rice harvest, which occurs each year at the beginning of April. At the end of the last harvest, 1,200 tons of paddy were purchased by our authorized department, thanks to resources allocated to the center. In the context of helping the peasant sell his product in order to raise his income, there is an interesting fact to note, which is that during the aforementioned harvest, a family managed to

"make 9,000 Z in income in a single attempt for 15 tons of paddy, or 300 50-kilo sacks. This is adequate proof that the rice in the southern part of the region was done well. Its yield per hectare even exceeds that estimated by the soil scientist. This is interesting to us as supervisors.

"This is the reason why, to provide further encouragement, the price of a kilo of paddy for the harvest in progress has increased from 70 to 140 k. or has doubled. In any case, it must be noted that the tonnage collected by the center is husked on the spot before being placed on the market for immediate consumption or for industrial processing (in breweries, for example).

"According to reports furnished by our monitors, the total tonnage recorded for the last fiscal year was around 3,000 tons of paddy. It is also significant to note that in addition to selecting rice varieties, pig (130 head) and cattle (100 head) raising is also practiced on our Lukolela land.

"In conclusion, it is a matter of urging our trainees to double their zeal in their work, while observing the instructions given to them by our intermediaries (agricultural monitors) for uninterrupted continuity."

9693
CSO: 4719/884

BELGIUM-ZAIRE TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS NEGOTIATIONS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 14 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] Mr Herman de Croo, Belgian minister of communications, posts, telephones and telegraph, arrived in Kinshasa on Sunday evening heading a large delegation to participate, beginning yesterday, in negotiations between Belgium and the Republic of Zaire in the areas of transportation and PTT. As he alighted from the plane, Mr De Croo was welcomed by the state commissioner for transportation and communications, citizen Mananga Dintoka Pholo; the Belgian ambassador to Kinshasa, Mr Van Bellhighen; the Zairian ambassador to Belgium, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo; and the heads of the various enterprises under the Department of Transportation and Communications.

Addressing the press, Mr de Croo stated that he was pleased to be in Zaire, a country for which he has a great deal of feeling, to discuss with Zairian authorities matters involving cooperation between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Republic of Zaire in transportation and communications. "The makeup of the Belgian delegation," he stressed, "reflects our concerns, which are directed toward the problems of transportation (upgrading the national network) and urban transportation in Kinshasa." Regarding the latter, representatives of three large Belgian firms are members of the delegation.

Discussions with the heads of the air route administration will deal with a number of problems regarding Zairian airports and the weather forecasting service. Air Zaire-Sabena relations will be studied, especially in regard to the transfer of funds belonging to the Belgian company which are still frozen in Zaire. Possibilities for cooperation in PTT services (telephones) and in the organization of postal services will also be examined. With this in mind, a Belgian expert in postal affairs is accompanying the minister. In short, for Mr de Croo it will involve resumption of an objective and constructive dialog in which the emphasis will be placed on communications, which are "the nervous system of a country." "I am coming to listen closely and to see what can be done in the area of cooperation, to become aware of the needs here, before engaging in the specifics of a joint agreement with the Zairian authorities. It is our concern to see all of Zaire benefit from this cooperation," he concluded.

During his stay in Zaire, the Belgian minister will meet with the state commissioners for foreign affairs, for PTT, and for finance, with the general

commissioner for planning, and with the governor of the Bank of Zaire. He will go to Lubumbashi and Matadi, where he will visit the SNCZ [Zairian National Railroad Company] and Port of Matadi facilities.

At the opening of the sessions yesterday, the state commissioner for transport and communications defined the scope of the themes which reflect Zaire's priorities in the area of river, railroad, air, sea, and urban transportation, ZOFI (Inga Free Zone), and GEEP [expansion unknown].

9693
CSO: 4719/884

JMPR INVITATION TO USSR REPORTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 21 Apr 82 p 8

/Text/ Last Monday, the secretary general of the Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, citizen Nzanda-Buana Kalemba, received his excellency Mr Ivan Marchuk, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the USSR in Zaire, in an audience.

Following the audience, the Soviet diplomat indicated that his interview with the secretary general of the JMPR had dealt with the relationships of collaboration between the youth movement of his country and that of Zaire.

The first contacts between our two youth groups, he added, have been very fruitful so far, and the time has come to think about developing them with an eye to more active collaboration.

The two authorities also spoke of the next trip to be made to the USSR by a JMPR delegation upon that country's invitation.

Mr Ivan Marchuk stressed, moreover, that as youth is the most active fringe of a country's population, contacts between the youth of the USSR and that of Zaire will help contribute to the development of good relations between our two countries and our two peoples.

For him this visit was also an opportunity to become familiar with the activities conducted by the JMPR in the country's life in general.

Citizen Kaniki Mpiana, the national leader responsible for the JMPR abroad and for foreign relations, also participated in this interview.

9927
CSO: 4719/970

ROMANIAN COMMUNIST YOUTH INVITED TO ZAIRE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 29 Apr 82 p 2

/Article by Kongo /

/Text/ Last Monday, citizen Nvanda-Buanda Kalemba, secretary general of the JMPR, received Mr Octavian Lutas, Rumanian charge d'affaires in Zaire, in an audience.

Following the audience, the Rumanian diplomat informed the press of the visit to be made to Zaire in the near future by a delegation of the Communist Youth Union of Rumania. This is in response to an invitation extended by the JMPR since 1980. The date will be set through diplomatic channels.

Mr Octavian Lutas also mentioned the departure in the near future of three JMPR delegates to Rumania, where they will take part in an executive training seminar on youth organization activities.

The two leaders took advantage of this opportunity to discuss collaboration between the two youth groups.

9927
CSO: 4719/970

END

JPRS 81221

7 July 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2653

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JPRS 81221

7 July 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2653

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CAPE VERDIAN OFFICIALS TO VISIT GUINEA-BISSAU

AB301252 Paris AFP in French 0857 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Praia, 30 Jun (AFP)--A delegation of high-ranking Cape Verdian officials will visit Bissau at the end of July in order to arrange the modalities for reconciliation between Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau.

During their meeting in Maputo (Mozambique) 2 days ago, the heads of state of the two countries--President Aristides Pereira and Gen Joao Bernardo Vierira--agreed to resume their relations which were suspended following the November 1980 coup d'etat in Bissau.

But it is good to advance with prudence and to take into account the new form that the relations will take in the future, President Pereira and Minister of Foreign Affairs Silvino da Luz stressed during an interview with an AFP correspondent.

As they explained, henceforth relations between Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau will be based on ordinary relations between two states, whereas until November 1980, the relations between the two states reflected a particularly close nature; the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] was the ruling party in Praia as well as in Bissau. The PAIGC undertook the struggle for the liberation of Guinea-Bissau and led it to independence in 1974. It did the same in Cape Verde, which won independence in 1975.

Subsequently, Cape Verdian President Pereira became the secretary general of the PAIGC and President Luis Cabral of Guinea-Bissau its deputy secretary general. The latter's overthrow and arrest on 14 November 1980 caused a break with Praia, where a new party was immediately formed--the African Independence Party of Cape Verde [PAICV].

According to President Pereira, former President Cabral, who has been in exile in Cuba since January 1982, could in near future settle in Praia with the consent of Bissau.

Despite the explosion within the party, Bissau has maintained the "historical and mystic" initials of the PAIGC, of which the last letter "C" representing Cape Verde constitutes one of the most delicate points of the dispute to be

settled. For Praia, the maintenance of this "C" is an unacceptable interference into the internal affairs of Cape Verde.

Nevertheless, pragmatic, the Cape Verdians prefer to clear the ground before tackling this thorny issue. Preliminary meeting between delegations of the two countries will be held to solve the outstanding issues, essentially the problem concerning the ownership of the maritime company, NAUICAM, which in the past was owned by both countries as well as the problem of mutual debts and loans not yet settled.

These delegations will also arrange for the necessary mechanisms for the revival of their cooperation in the diplomatic, cultural, technical and economic sectors.

Cape Verdian authorities have insistently reaffirmed the everlasting nature of their bonds which were established during the struggle for independence and always insist on the oneness of political and cultural ideals between the two peoples, who are among the poorest in the third world.

Undoubtedly, there are many glaring difficulties between these two countries. First of all, geographically, Guinea-Bissau is on the continent while the 10 islands forming the Cape Verdian archipelago are more than 800 km away from it. Guinea-Bissau has a subtropical climate--very humid--while Cape Verde suffers from chronic drought.

These differences produce some effects on the economies of the two countries. The economy of Guinea-Bissau is principally based on agriculture, whereas in Cape Verde, in addition to enormous agricultural development efforts, interesting commercial and industrial expansion activities are underway.

In fact, even though the Cape Verdians assert that they belong to Africa and join all the continental and regional organizations, their geographical position, their ethnic composition, the influence of 4 centuries of Portuguese occupation and their temperament all push them in the direction of the Americas or Europe, where some 500,000 emigrants live, compared to a population of the Cape Verdian archipelago which does not exceed 300,000 people.

CSO: 4719/1143

MINISTER ATTENDS BEAC BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "Central Bank Debts on Chadian Treasury Examined by BEAC Board of Directors"]

[Text] Minister of Economy and Finance Gangbet Kosnaye returned Monday from Libreville, where he particiapted in the board meeting of the Bank of Central African States (BEAC). As usual, the ministers of finance of the five Central African countries united within the BEAC (Congo, Central African, Cameroon, Gabon and Chad) examined the financial situation of the region and of the Central Bank.

The BEAC board of directors also adopted some practical measures, such as the nomination of a national director for the Ndjamena office. The new director of the Ndjamena office is Idriss Ousmane, a Chadian executive previously employed at BEAC headquarters in Yaounde. Also with respect to Chad, the board further examined the problem of BEAC debts to the Chadian Treasury. The Chadian delegation asked whether these debts were considered "irrecoverable." It was not possible to settle the problem, and the board of directors suggested to the Chadian delegation that they submit the dossier to the bank authorities who will lay the matter before the heads of state of the monetary area.

In the Gabonese capital the minister of economy and finance also took part in a meeting relating to the establishment of a Central African Economic Community. This meeting, which brought together 11 countries, is the continuation of the last UDEAC [Democratic Union of African States] summit (December in Libreville) which approved the creation of an extensive economic system in order to strengthen cooperation between the countries of the subregion. This summit, in which President Goukouni Weddeye took part, confirmed Chad's intention to reinstate the UDEAC (Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa).

938
CSO: 4719/860

REGULATIONS GOVERNING ISSUANCE OF DIPLOMATIC PASSPORTS

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 1 Apr 82 pp 3, 4

[Article: "Diplomatic and Departmental Passports Will Be Issued Only to State Agents on Official Missions"]

[Text] Abusive and anarchistic demands for the issuance of diplomatic and departmental passports prompted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to react. In this connection, it recalls in a memorandum that these documents are governed by a presidential decree of 7 February 1975. This decree emphasizes that diplomatic and departmental passports are issued only to agents of the state on official missions. This memorandum sets the different conditions for possessing these travel documents.

A. Permanent Diplomatic Passports
--Members of the National Transition Union (ministers and acting ministers).
--Officials of the central administration for foreign affairs on official missions.

B. Permanent Departmental Passports
--Departmental directors named by presidential decree and on official missions.
--Officials and agents of the state other than career agents attached to a diplomatic mission or a consular post and under exceptional conditions, to their wives, minor sons (above the age of 15) and unmarried daughters.

C. Temporary Diplomatic Passports
--Permanent and deputy under-secretaries of the ministries.
--General managers of semipublic companies (on official missions).

It should be noted here that for reasons of convenience a permanent departmental passport is issued to these persons.

D. Temporary Departmental Passports
These are issued to deputy secretaries and departmental heads on official missions.

Temporary diplomatic and departmental passports confer a right to a single mission only and lose their validity once the bearer returns to the country.

Moreover, the wives of members of the National Transition Union government can claim by right only an ordinary passport issued by the national security directorate. The granting of the abovementioned protocol documents, however, is not a right but an exception on which the President of the National Transition Union government could give instructions to the state minister for foreign affairs and cooperation when wives accompany their husbands on an official mission.

These protocol documents must be returned to the state protocol department the minute the bearers lose the title which justified the granting of such a document. If they refuse, they will be compelled by all legal means.

Consequently, the persons concerned are urged to conform with the texts in force by submitting their requests to the state minister for foreign affairs and cooperation one (1) week in advance. The state minister for foreign affairs and cooperation would also appreciate widespread dissemination of this request.

9380
CSO: 4719/860

BRIEFS

MINISTER TO PARIS--On Tuesday, Minister of Plan and Reconstruction Tahir Souleyman left Ndjamena for Paris. He was accompanied by technicians from the Ministries of Plan and Reconstruction, Public Health, and Rural Development. The delegation's mission is in keeping with the general pattern of sensitizing the countries and international organizations invited to participate in the Nairobi conference on assistance to Chad. On 5 to 6 Arpil, Minister Tahir Souleyman will attend the Geneva meeting organized by UNDRO [United Nations Disaster Relief Organization] in order to mobilize the necessary resources for financing urgent projects. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 1 Apr 82 p 2] 9380

CSO: 4719/860

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ABOUT 21 MAY ELECTIONS

President on Elections

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French15 Apr 82 pp 1, 14

[Interview with President Gouled Aptidon Hassan; date and place not specified]

[Text] In an interview granted to our brothers in the RTD [Radio Television Djibouti], a little more than a month before the general elections which will renew the legislative assembly, the president of the republic wished to recall the objective and spirit of the new method of nominating candidates for this election, as well as the role and responsibility of the People's Rally for Progress [RPP] in nominating candidates:

[Question] Mr President, recently the Council of Ministers adopted the electoral operations calendar for the legislative elections of 21 May next year. What are the differences that you have found with respect to the methods which you approved in 1977 (single constituency) and the old systems based on tribalism?

[Answer] The government effectively adopted the electoral operations calendar for the legislative elections of next 21 May because, as you know, the mandate of the present parliament comes to an end next year on 8 May.

The government will pay particular attention to applying the law so as to comply with this schedule.

A parliament of people's representatives chosen by the nation and animated by a common sentiment of national duty, and the defense of national sovereignty, cannot be compared to the so-called representatives of tribes or clans, who work for their own interests.

The results achieved thanks to the cohesiveness and national unity created in 1977 are considerable for our country, and this is true in all fields.
--education
--health
--the fight against thirst or the battle for water

--agriculture and fishing
--Africanization of the country's cadres, etc.

[Question] According to the law on general mobilization the RPP conducts national policy.

What will be its role in organizing and nominating the party's candidates?

[Answer] The law on national mobilization entrusts the People's Rally for Progress with responsibility for forming the country's general policy. Moreover, you followed its meetings last month in Tadjourah and Arta.

Within this framework, it is the job of its leading authorities (the political bureau) to nominate candidates to the next legislative elections.

These are servants of the nation who will present themselves to the people and, I hope, will win their approval.

[Question] Do you have a message to transmit to the people of the Republic of Djibouti?

[Answer] I have found, for some time now, that certain persons have been indulging in activities contrary to national unity by organizing tribally-based meetings.

Again I repeat that if we have reached the present stage of development, if we have succeeded in rejoining the other nations of the world, it is precisely because we have turned our backs on tribalism and clan spirit.

As long as I am your president, I will never permit the disintegration of the country.

I hope that those who think they will be able to have a seat in the future assembly because they come from or are supported by their tribes or groups will be enlightened to that effect.

The RPP is solid enough to give them a categorical denial.

Election Results

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 15 Apr 82 p 14

[Text] Representation Proportional to the Number of Registered Voters

At the last Council of Ministers, the date of the elections for renewing the members of the National Assembly whose mandate ends next 8 May was set for 21 May 1982.

Organic law No 2/AN/81 of 24 October 1981 stipulates, in effect, that the elections must take place within 60 days of the expiration of the assembly members' mandate.

In order to permit all citizens of voting age to register in each district, a 5-month period from 1 October 1981 to 28 February 1982 was granted.

An order was given to all representatives of the republic and district heads to set up a mechanism to enable all voters to register. Exceptional material resources were given. All leading citiznes were mobilized, and communiques were run on radio and television in order to urge the entire population to register during the time limits.

Despite the 5-month period granted, the president of the republic wanted everyone without exception to be able to accomplish his duty as a citizen.

By an order of 11 March 1982, he also authorized an additional 15-day period from 13 March to 27 March inclusive.

The organic law of 24 October 1981 also provided in article 9 that each district be represented in proportion to the number of voters registered, as established by the last known revision or reorganization.

Following the 5-month, 15-day registration period, the results are as follows:

	Number of voters	Number of deputies
Djibouti	48,142	37
Tadjourah	7,425	6
Obock	5,099	4
Ali-Sabieh	7,992	6
Dikhil	15,939	12

In laying down the steps in the decree calling together the voters for 21 May 1982 and giving each district's representation, the president of the republic expressed his desire to be informed of the situation with the voters and in particular with the nomads, who would not have been able to register within the prescribed time.

9380
CSO: 4719/855

LABOR LAUDS PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO SENEGAL

Banjul THE WORKER in English 15 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Another Historic Visit"]

[Text] The President of the Republic, Alhaji Sir Dawda K. Jawara, has completed a week-long official friendly visit to the sister Republic of Senegal. The visit is historic in one sense and symbolic in another. For the former reason, it depicts the sovereignty and complete independence of both states which underscores the declarations of our President to the fact that the Senegambia Confederation doesn't affect our national identity as a sovereign and independent State.

Secondly, it symbolises the amity, biological and geographical relationships between the two peoples. It is in this light that we view the visit as historic. For, not only verbal, but practical moves have to be made to neutralize the adverse criticisms of the idea of the Senegambia Confederation.

Protocol-wise, it is expected that the President of the Republic of Senegal, Monsieur Abdou Diouf will reciprocate such visit to the Republic of the Gambia.

Long Live! Senegambia

CSO: 4700/1468

ACCRA COMMENTS ON CORRUPTION INVESTIGATIONS

AB301640 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Over the past few months, Ghanaians have been literally flooded daily with reports on corruption in national life from workers and people's defense committees, the citizens vetting committee and the national investigations committee. Workers defense committees for example, have been exposing the embezzlement of public funds, waste and mismanagement in the system, while the proceedings of the citizens vetting committee show the extent to which various persons and business firms have been evading taxes. But it is not mere speculation to claim that there is widespread corruption in Ghana. In our recent historical experience, most Ghanaians formally remember the 4 June era as having erupted on to the scene to clean the country of corruption. But the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council [AFRC] Government at the time had very little time to deal fully with the problem, which is really of enormous dimensions. The 4 June era, however, taught ordinary Ghanaians that no one in the society can escape the demand for justice when the call comes, and that all must, at one time or another, account for whatever they do. Thirty-one December has brought back such possibilities of probity and accountability after the corrupt People's National Party [PNP] interlude. If 4 June, with all its limitations, is formally remembered as a period of accountability, then 31 December, which aims to go far beyond what 4 June did, must deal with all corrupt persons and groups in the country thoroughly and decisively.

It is no secret that corrupt activities of all kinds are carried out in various ways at all levels of the society. But these go on mostly among the topmost people in the country, and since no one is sancrosanct before the law, we expect all the corrupt ones to be brought to book. So far, the two major investigating bodies, the citizens vetting committee and the national investigations committee, have concentrated on those who can be regarded as the small fish in the whole corrupt setup. They have also focused only on Ghanaian nationals. There is need to move into the ranks of the big fish immediately. We are yet to hear the names of most of the topmost politicians and businessmen, the Syrians and Lebanese and big local companies, as well as the giant foreign companies. At the very least, the accounts and tax obligations of persons and companies must be totally scrutinized so that all Ghanaians will

know the innocent ones, whom we shall commend, and the guilty ones who must be penalized.

In our bid to clean up our country of corruption, the impression must not be given that only small, weak and defenseless people are being investigated and punished, while the big shots in the country are free to carry on as usual. Can anyone guarantee before careful investigation that these top people and big companies are living up to their tax obligations and they are not involved in transfer pricing, the usual cheating device most foreign companies use? Ghanaians are waiting to see who appears before the citizens vetting committee and national investigations committee in the coming weeks. We hope the big fish are on the agenda and are coming up soon.

CSO: 4700/1480

PNDC, OIL COMPANY OFFICIALS MEET

AN301940 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] AGRIPECTO of Ghana, the oil-drilling company at Saltpond, is to sink two more wells within the next 18 months. During the period, the existing wells will also be redrilled for more oil. The cost of the project is expected to be about $60 million. This was disclosed by the general manager of AGRIPECTO of Ghana, Mr George (Roy), at a meeting between the Chief of Defense Staff, Brigadier Nunco-Mensah, and the President of AGRIPECTO International, Mr (Happerhigh), at Burma Camp today.

Mr (Roy) said by January 1984, the company will get between 6-8,000 barrels of oil a day as compared to the present 1,260 barrels. This, he said, will be about 35 percent of the country's daily oil consumption. The general manager said since 1980, all the crude oil from the Saltpond field has been shipped to the Tema Refinery for sale to the Ghana Government and about 1/10 of the cost paid for in local currency.

In his speech, the president of AGRIPECTO International, who is in the country following reports that the staff of the company in Ghana are being molested, expressed concern about their security. He said the success of the company in Ghana depends largely on the support it enjoys from the government and the people. Mr (Happerhigh) commended the company's employees, both foreign and local, for their countribution so far.

Replying, Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah, who is also a member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], noted that Ghana has a lot of natural resources yet to be tapped. It will need foreign investors to get these resources exploited for the benefit of the people. He emphasized, however, that while Ghana welcomes genuine foreign investment, it will insist on getting a fair deal when contracting agreements with foreign companies. The interest of the country, he said, should be protected.

On the safety of the staff of AGRIPECTO in Ghana, Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah gave the assurance that everybody in the country, including foreigners, will be protected. He asked the management of AGRIPECTO to report any harrassment or molestation of its staff to the authorities for appropriate action to be taken.

CSO: 4700/1480

VALCO PLAN TO CUT PRODUCTION OPPOSED

AB191155 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Text] The daily GRAPHIC examines the decision by VALCO [Volta Aluminum Company] to cut production by 20 percent, an action which would lead to redundancy of some employees, affect the consumption of power from Akosombo and reduce the country's revenue in that area.

The paper refers to the government's proposal for negotiations with VALCO that would lead to the restoration of the 20 percent cut envisaged. It also refers to the government's suggestion that such shutdowns occur in high cost and not in low cost facilities such as Kaiser and Reynolds in Ghana. The GRAPHIC then poses the question: Why should VALCO, fully aware of the enormous economic problems facing the country at the moment and efforts being made to streamline the economy, cut down production by 20 percent? The GRAPHIC wonders whether the action is in retaliation for recent press criticism against the activities of multinationals, in the country, in which case VALCO is trying to show that Ghanaians were paralyzed. If this is the intention, says the paper, then the massive demonstration yesterday by workers of TEMA in support of their colleagues of VALCO is a clear demonstration of their determination to ensure that they are still (?in position) to give way to a more rational approach to whatever problems that exist at the VALCO plant. The paper says the demonstration by the workers underscores the basic fact that attempts, whether overt or covert, to remove bread from the mouth of a hungry man is an act that must be deplored by all.

According to the paper, at the time of the demonstration, the resident manager of VALCO was presenting video equipment worth $8,000 to the University of Science and Technology with the remark that his company makes significant impact on Ghana's economy. The paper does not dispute this. It points out that the crux of the matter is not so much what VALCO has done for Ghana as what it could have done better for the country and cutting down production by 20 percent at this time cannot be described as a help.

The GRAPHIC hopes when negotiations between government and VALCO officials on the issue start next week, the same good will between Mr Kaiser and the late President N'Krumah at the ground-breaking ceremony for VALCO in 1964 will prevail so that a more agreeable solution can be found to the problem.

CSO: 4700/1429

DEFINITION OF 'UNITY' IN OAU DISCUSSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "What African Unity?"]

[Text] The 19th anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) is being commemorated today. In fact, it was in 1963 that the heads of state and government and representatives of other African countries, already independent at the time, met to start a collective project which would express the aspiration of our peoples for independence and freedom.

Motivated by that ideal, they determined to act by combating colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of exploitation of the wealth and natural resources of our countries.

Now that 19 years have passed, we may ask if history, made by men like us, has made a reality of that visionary dream which led to the creation of the OAU. The answer is: the balance sheet is frankly positive.

The OAU now has 51 member states.

The OAU is now an important international forum of unequaled influence in the discussion and solution of great problems of humanity.

However, not everything is rosy in that 19-year-old balance sheet; there is still much for which to struggle.

In fact, on our continent there are areas which are still experiencing the painful colonial night. In some instances, political independence has been no more than the hoisting of a new flag but with the flag of economic and political submission to imperialism continuing to wave. In other instances, as shown by the Sahara example, African countries showed a desire to replace the former colonizers and are now the ones who are colonizing their brothers.

Moreover, racism and apartheid are still a reality which is expressed by a regime which is discriminating, torturing and murdering southern African people; colonizing Namibia; creating, organizing and financing armed gangs to attack and destabilize neighboring countries and invade and attack border countries.

The economic and social panorama on our continent also presents many shadows. The foreign debt of African countries as a whole, which in 1970 came to $6 billion (210 million contos), exceeded $60 billion (2.1 billion contos) in 1981. One out of every four Africans is suffering from malnutrition. Illiteracy, poverty and disease are a scourge throughout the continent, serving as evidence of the influence of a heritage of more than 500 years of colonialism.

In view of all this and at a time when imperialism is launching the specter of an "OAU crisis," maneuvering those who are rotating in its orbit, inducing them to block any action toward organization; in view of all this, as we have said, we may ask the question: What African unity?

African unity means uniting against Africa's true enemies; colonialism, whether it presents itself with a non-African cloak or an African cloak. African unity has content and substance only in the struggle against the racist enemy, the apartheid regime; in the struggle against underdevelopment.

There is an example on the subregional scale: the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]. In fact, this project is an indication that countries with diverse and in some instances quite different ideological positions, having made a correct identification of the enemy, have united in a program of concrete action aimed at economic and, therefore, political freedom.

African unity also implies that we convert mental decolonization into a battle, for true independence is also a denial of the concept and idea of the "metropole."

8568
CSO: 4742/323

DUTCH DELEGATION LEADER STRESSES COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 May 82 p 1

[Article by Mariamo Adamo]

> [Excerpt] "The Kingdom of the Netherlands is prepared to undertake several specific activities to effectively reduce the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Council] member countries' dependence on South Africa," reaffirmed Jan Nico Scholten, chief of a Dutch parliamentary delegation, in his meeting yesterday with Armando Guebuza, resident minister in Sofala.

Jan Nico Scholten, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Dutch Parliament, arrived early yesterday morning for an official visit to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

Within the SADCC projects, the Kingdom of the Netherlands will participate in the rehabilitation of the port of Beira. Because of its location, the port plays an extremely important role in the economic development of the countries in the region.

The Netherlands has already made 61 million guilders available to our government for this purpose. The sum will be used for technical assistance and acquisition of equipment to revise the technology of the cargo handling system, making it more flexible and more responsive to the traffic demands at the port of Beira.

Among other activities, Dutch support will include rehabilitation and improvement of the port's specialized terminals and installation of an efficient communications system in the country's second largest port.

With this visit to the port of Beira, the Dutch parliamentary delegation had an opportunity to observe and become familiar with the strategic nature of this Mozambican port at both national and regional levels.

In the delegation's meeting with the resident minister of Sofala Province, that high Mozambican party and government official emphasized the role of the Netherlands in support of the economic liberation of this zone of the continent.

6362
CSO: 4742/321

DWINDLING FISH SUPPLIES IN MARKET NOTED

Reduced Quotas

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 May 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Supplies of frozen fish sent to shops, stations and PESCOM markets located in several Maputo city areas have dwindled. The manager of the enterprise marketing this product told our reporters that the depletion of stocks in the PRESCOM warehouse caused the decrease.

To help the situation resulting from the stock depletion in the PESCOM warehouses, that enterprise has recently been delivering "Magumba" frozen fish to its small shops in several areas of the city.

Under normal conditions, they distributed 2,000-2,200 kg. daily to the stores, while the stations received between 1,000 and 1,300 kg.

According to information given by the PESCOM manager, the average daily quantity the company is now distributing to the small shops is around 800 kg.

According to the same source, no one knows when the situation will return to normal, because it is not known just when the ship with that consignment will arrive.

Reserves Exhausted

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 May 82 p 2

[Text] A shipment of 1,248 kg of frozen fish will be sold today in Maputo's consumer cooperatives. This amount is much less than what PESCOM normally supplies, as a reliable source from the fishing products state enterprise reported This reduction is due to the depletion of reserves in that company.

8870
CSO: 4742/320

TROUBLING DROP IN RICE PRODUCTION IN NAMPULA NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 May 82 p 3

[Article by Edmundo Matos]

[Text] Rice production in Nampula has dropped in recent years. Serious problems in the supply of this product to the province's people are an immediate consequence of this production drop. The information we are publishing below--sent by an RM [Radio Mozambique] journalist in Nampula--gives some enlightening figures and, at the same time, suggests the need to study possible means of action to solve the problem.

In our country, rice, in addition to other products, is considered a strategic source of nourishment for the people.

There is a tremendous shortage throughout Nampula Province, not only because the country's total production is not taking care of the present needs but also because its production in this area in recent years has been astonishingly insignificant. We have only to consider that in the last harvest only 645 of the 4,353 tons forecast were marketed. Only AGRICOM marketed 97 tons and the agricultural cooperatives none.

Certain information indicates that in past years Nampula Province as a whole managed to market more than 10,000 tons; if that quantity were obtained now, it could mean an appreciable improvement in the supply of rice to the people.

What Is Happening After All?

Without attempting to give a convincing or definite answer on the problem of rice in Nampula, we shall now give some enlightening figures on this serious problem.

Mogovolas, Mecuburi, Murrupula, Ribaue, Angoche and Moma are some of the principal rice producing districts in the province. In some of them, certain relatively improved production methods are even used and, in a few instances, there is limited irrigation. In Nampula Province there are also those who, while still included in the so-called family category, are considered small-time producers, planting areas of 5 to 10 hectares.

The production of both categories has dropped to the point where a farmer now gets only 250 to 300 kg of rice per hectare.

A shortage of good seeds and 3 successive years of drought are part of the cause for the present poor performance. The shortage of rice could also be due to a lack of machinery and inadequate maintenance of that which is presently available; finally, it is caused by high production costs and low market prices and other production factors.

In Nampula, rice is sown between November and January and harvested in April, May and June.

Inasmuch as the prices obtained through state marketing are low for the rural producers, the producers market the product through itinerant brokers from the province's coastal areas--namely, Nacala, Mozambique Island and Memba, areas considered short of rice.

These itinerant brokers either trade for the rice with products such as fish, oil, soap or others in short supply to the farmers or purchase a 60-80-kg bag of rice for a price of 1,500 to 2,500 meticals. For example, we know that last year such brokers marketed little more than 1,000 tons.

As can be deduced, Nampula can become self-sufficient in rice if measures are studied and taken for that purpose, some of which relate to the availability of production tooling, better seeds and the establishment of a specific program for marketing the rice.

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CSO: 4742/323

MACHEL IN GRENADA: WE CAN HAVE AFRICAN SOCIALISM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 May 82 p 1

[Article by Mia Couto and Gulano Khan]

> [Text] "The banner of cooperation is hoisted and will wave forever in Grenada and Mozambique," President Samora Machel said Sunday in a press conference held with the Grenada news media at the conclusion of his 2-day visit to this Caribbean country.

"We came to Grenada and Nicaragua to express our thanks and greetings for the contribution both revolutions have made to revolutionary theory and practice throughout the world," the Mozambican head of state said.

"In Grenada as in Nicaragua, the revolutionary vanguards have learned to identify their enemies correctly, to unite and organize the people and build new societies," he said.

Answering a question on South Africa's role in destabilizing the Mozambican revolutionary process, Samora Machel replied that the apartheid regime has always opposed the struggle for independence and "was an unconditional ally of Portuguese colonialism." He related how the two governments participated in oppression and aggression against the Mozambican people.

"After the overthrow of colonialism, South Africa acted through Ian Smith's Rhodesia. With the advent of independent Zimbabwe, South Africa had to make a direct appearance," he said, "and, therefore, South Africa is recruiting, training, financing and equipping groups of bandits who are sabotaging our economy.

"There is no opposition in Mozambique. There is banditry organized by South Africa which is using former agents of colonialism to spread terror and instability.

"We do not have what is called resistance. Rather, there is part of the southern African army which is attacking our country," Samora Machel said.

A journalist asked what FRELIMO's attitude is regarding the myth which contends that socialism is a theory and a system foreign to the African continent.

The head of state was to answer with the following question: "And is capitalism possible in Africa?

"I am a communist. I am carrying on the revolution. I believe in the people's capability, genius, strength and intelligence. History is made by people and has its own laws. I am a materialist. I am not an idealist."

He then added: "That myth is identical to the myth of racial superiority. It is an offshoot of racism. It was said that blacks could not fight and conquer. We fought and conquered. Now they are saying that blacks cannot decide their own fate. That they do not think for themselves and have to have someone put ideas into their heads."

Maurice Bishop, who was accompanying President Samora Machel at the press conference held late Sunday evening, then proceeded to answer certain questions posed by the Mozambican press.

"There are objective conditions which are making the popular and anti-imperialist struggle stronger in the Caribbean and Central American area," Grenada's prime minister said.

"Ronald Reagan's desperation is causing him to give military support to extremely unpopular regimes, as is happening in El Salvador," he said. Bishop called imperialist intervention a frustrating effort, since more Grenadas, more Nicaraguas and more Cubas will emerge."

Speaking about the results of the present visit of a Mozambican delegation, Bishop said: "We have strengthened the relations we had recently established and, from now on, we shall increasingly find new forms of cooperation.

"We have a common history; we have the same enemies and the same friends; and we have the same destiny. These bonds are unbreakable. They will never divide us," he asserted.

Expressing himself with visible emotion, Maurice Bishop acclaimed President Samora Machel and the profound understanding which "led him to bring solidarity to an area where imperialism wants to destroy emerging revolutions."

8568
CSO: 4742/323

CIVIL AVIATION PURCHASES, IMPROVEMENTS

Plane Purchases

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 May 82 p 8

[Text] The National Air Transport and Utility Company (TTA) will acquire a new fleet composed of nine planes this year. As the company's administration revealed, the airplanes are intended to reinforce the communication ability of Mozambican light aviation in the various fields of its activity.

The first of the nine planes, a jet with eight seats, will arrive in Mozambique in mid-July. For this purpose, two chief pilots and the same number of TTA mechanics will leave the day after tomorrow for Great Britain, the country making the aircraft.

The four TTA specialists will leave for that country to test this plane, after which they will ship it to Mozambique.

Sending the plane's crew also serves to provide greater technical skill in handling that type of aircraft, which is the first of its kind in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Bought in England, the aircraft is basically intended for specialized charter passenger transportation service.

As TTA manager Commandant Fernando Natividade also disclosed, the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Council] member countries may also use this plane for transportation, without, however, excluding other countries on our continent.

The plane, basically considered as a service medium, whether in the area of SADCC relations or for transferring high authorities from our government, is equipped with a telephone communication system which makes possible an immediate connection with any place in the world.

The connection can be made both in full flight and on land by merely dialing the desired number.

The other eight planes will be bought in Great Britain and Sweden (four in each of these countries), in accordance with the agreements signed between TTA and those European countries.

It is a matter of Turbo-Islander aircraft, turboprop planes, four of which are intended to strengthen the passenger fleet and the others for aerial agricultural work. The passenger planes can seat nine.

The eight Turbo-Islander planes are equipped with a navigation system which enables them to utilize petroleum for fuel, rather than only special gasoline generally used in aircraft and very rarely found on the market.

That the nine planes use petroleum, according to the TTA manager, is a major factor which will result in markedly reducing the operating costs.

The passenger planes will increase the frequencies of TTA flights and make possible the opening of new routes in other places in the country.

Jointly with the agricultural planes they will acquire a set of equipment with a view to converting the other three agricultural planes into using petroleum rather than special gasoline as fuel.

With the acquisition of nine more planes, the TTA operational fleet will increase from 45 to 54 units. The agricultural planes, about to be acquired, will double the operational capacity of the present airplanes in service.

Cooperation With Sweden

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 May 82 p 8

[Excerpt] In the very near future, a joint Mozambican-Swedish company will be established in the light aviation sector. In fact, a study is now underway to verify its economic feasibility, and as our reporters at the TTA headquarters learned, the decision is to be reached by September.

Should its establishment be feasible, the company's function, among other activities connected with subsoil economic resources, will be to engage in aerial photography, geophysical prospecting and to further oil prospecting in the sea. The above-mentioned enterprise, which is contingent on the economic feasibility study now underway, could render an important service in patrolling the fishing grounds in the waters under RPM jurisdiction.

As TAA manager Fernando Natividade already mentioned, the proposed joint company could perform an important role in the exchange of crews with ocean liners which daily pass through the Mozambique Channel.

This activity would constitute a considerable source for acquiring foreign credit for the country. Should the establishment of the company become feasible, the Mozambican Government will recover a large part of the invested capital.

An important benefit of this project is that the reimbursement of capital which Sweden invested will be made in national currency rather than in foreign currency.

This contract will enable Sweden to undertake the work outside Mozambique, so as to assure the necessary reimbursement, in this case, in national currency.

All work done in the RPM will be paid in national currency, except for some contracts for services rendered in Mozambique by foreign countries, whose payment, as an exception, is to be made in foreign currency.

Secondly, the feasibility study now under consideration, represented by a group of companies, will guarantee the technical-professional training of Mozambicans.

This, said the TAA manager, will enable Mozambican light aviation to gradually reduce its dependence on foreign countries for personnel in this special sector.

8870
CSO: 4742/320

ELECTRICITY TO BE SUPPLIED TO CATEMBE AREA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 May 82 p 3

[Text] The Umbeluzi-Catembe power line to supply electricity to the Catembe locale is in an advanced stage of construction, according to a note that reached our desk from Mozambique Electric. The line will also benefit the communal village now under construction in the same locale.

The town of Catembe is currently served by a small and old diesel-fueled power plant that belongs to the Marine Services and is installed near the dredging operations maintenance shops.

The town is supplied with water by means of small electric and diesel pumps.

According to the note, three electric pumps will be installed at the site of the diesel pump, substantially improving the distribution of water to that urban center.

It is also planned to supply electric power to the military installations at Ponta Maone, near Catembe.

The power line originates in Umbeluzi, where there are plans to construct a 60/33 kw substation. The path of the line crosses the Umbeluzi and Tembe rivers.

According to the same source, at high tide the Tembe River overflows its banks for almost 2 kilometers, hampering progress on the construction.

The behavior of the tides does not permit use of wooden posts in this area, since they would deteriorate rapidly. The note adds that only reinforced concrete can be used for the posts.

Because the terrain does not offer favorable conditions, the sand, rock and cement to build the foundations for the posts must be brought in by hand over distances often exceeding 2 kilometers.

All these factors, combined with the shortage of manpower, the inexperience of the workers involved in the project and the lack of equipment, primarily of rubber boots, have greatly hampered the progress of the operation.

6362
CSO: 4742/321

DROPOUTS, DISPARATE NATIONALITIES AFFECT NIGHT COURSES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 May 82 p 4

[Article by Fausto Henrique]

> [Excerpts] "The solution to the problem of dropouts among night school students in the middle of the school year, which is now occurring at the Industrial Institute of Maputo, is not only greater engagement by the students themselves but also a real assumption of the commitment made by the companies and services in which they are employed." So said Maomed Naguib Omar, director of that training institute, in an interview with our newspaper.

The director said that in recent years there has been a large number of dropouts from the evening courses at the institute. As an example, he noted that last year, the first year of the institute, over 130 students matriculated, and in this school year, the second year, only about 88 students were graduated.

"I think this situation should be examined by the companies, because our government has made an investment in these students, and if the results are unsatisfactory, it is precisely because of the dropouts," Omar declared.

He later said there were cases, even this year, in which certain companies abandoned the commitment they had assumed with the industrial institute, that the students would subsequently be sent abroad for courses.

"These companies should consider this aspect in their plans for their labor force before they send their workers to the institute," said director Omar.

Referring to the current teaching situation at the industrial institute, Omar said the programs are generally being carried out.

The director added that, not counting dropouts, the average attendance in the establishment has normally been 90 percent.

Regarding the teaching methods used here, he noted that they have created some problems in grading students because of their diversity.

He said that because the institute's instructors have come from several countries, their teaching methods vary according to their nationalities.

"It is a problem which we are attempting to overcome with the faculty groups" he added.

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CSO: 4742/321

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON GDR, CZECH VISITS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 May 82 p 3

[Report on press conference with Rafael Manhalombe, secretary of the CNICP, on 8 May, location not indicated]

> [Excerpts] "Unions and union leaders throughout the world are concerned about and condemn the armament policy pursued by the imperialists," declared Rafael Manhalombe, member of the Executive Secretariat of the CNICP [National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils], speaking at a press conference last Saturday after participating in the proceedings of the labor congresses of Czechoslovakia and the GDR in April.

The secretary of the CNICP National Committee for Control and Discipline said the key topic of the proceedings of the Czech and GDR congresses, both meeting for the 10th time, was the arms race and maintenance of world peace.

Attendance Worth While

Describing the benefits of Mozambique's participation in these meetings, Manhalombe said that his delegation met with union leaders of several countries, who expressed an interest in cooperation with the production councils in our country.

Notable among these contacts were those with the UTA [Union of Angolan Workers], INTERSINDICAL of Portugal, the SACTU [South African Congress of Trade Unions] and a Namibian delegation, in addition to the formal discussions with many other delegations from African and European countries.

Regarding the UTA contacts, the CNICP secretary said that "from what we could conclude, both parties are interested in establishing solid cooperation."

Regarding INTERSINDICAL of Portugal, Manhalombe said the leaders expressed an interest in learning about our country and "could outline specific cooperation programs with us. We will take up this matter in the future," he said.

In conclusion, the CNICP official stated that, in addition to a valuable exchange of experiences, "we were able to analyze the work undertaken in the area

of professional training in the GDR and Czechoslovakia." He noted that from January to April, 10 Mozambican workers attended a training course at the Central School of the FDGB [Free German Trade Union Federation] in the GDR. In addition, other Mozambican agricultural workers should go to Czechoslovakia for training this year.

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CSO: 4742/321

BRIEFS

RWANDAN OFFICIAL FOR COOPERATION--"My visit to Mozambique is within the framework of Rwanda's foreign policy of friendship and cooperation among member countries of the OAU, and we are sure that broadening the political cooperation between our two countries is the correct path way to solid cooperation between the two nations," Francois Ngarukiyintwali, foreign affairs minister of Rwanda, said yesterday in Maputo. The rwandan chief of diplomacy has been in Mozambique since Saturday on a working visit, accompanied by a high-level delegation. Yesterday the minister met with Joaquim Chissano, our foreign affairs minister. Speaking at a press conference, Ngarukiyintwali stressed that "political cooperation between Rwanda and Mozambique, based on an exchange of experiences between our two countries, will enable us to establish solid economic cooperation. Only by knowing the potential of our partner will we be in a position to see the areas in which we can establish mutually advantageous cooperation," he noted. The Rwandan foreign affairs minister said that in the conversations with his Mozambican counterpart, they discussed the possibilities for bilateral cooperation. "I listened with great interest to what Minister Chissano had to say on this subject, because Rwanda is seeking to establish inter-African cooperation. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 May 82 p 1] 6362

USSR, BULGARIA PHOTO EXHIBITION--A photography exhibition illustrating the capital cities of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was inaugurated yesterday afternoon in the capital by Maj Gen Antonio Itama Thai, president of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo. Attending the inauguration were the charges d'affaires of the embassies of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR in Mozambique, along with diplomatic representatives of other countries to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The exhibit contains photographs of Moscow and Sofia and other pictures showing President Samora Machel's party and state visits to the two brother countries. "This exhibition is within the framework of cooperation between the FRELIMO Party and the parties of the two brother countries. It will enable us to become familiar with life in these cities and with their social and economic development, so that, in the future, we can use their experience as an inspiration in the development of our cities," noted the president of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo, speaking informally during the inauguration of the exhibit. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 May 82 p 2] 6362

EXPLOSION NOT RESULT OF SABOTAGE--One child was killed and five were wounded, three of them critically, as a result of an exploding grenade. The incident occurred day before yesterday in the middle of the practice range at the Mapulango Club, in the Marracuene district of Maputo, it was reported by district administrator Aurelio Sumbane. There is a firing range in the Mapulango Club, where the People's Forces conduct their training, which includes the use of grenades and explosives. "Day before yesterday some units of the People's Forces were training there. Some grenades failed to detonate and were not recovered at the end of the training. Children in the Mapulango neighborhood were at the field playing with the grenades and one of them exploded. One of the children was killed instantly and the other five were injured," Sumbane reported. "This was not a matter of enemy action, as many people in the Marracuene district thought, but was an accident," said the administrator. Of the five children injured in the incident, three were admitted to the Marracuene Health Center and the others were treated and sent home. An investigation is now underway to determine responsibility for the incident. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 May 82 p 3] 6362

CUBAN DECORATION TO MACHEL--Yesterday the Jose Marti National Order, the highest decoration in the Republic of Cuba, was awarded to Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO party and president of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], who is on an official and friendly visit to that socialist country of Latin America. The Jose Marti Order recognizes the superior merits of the Mozambican leader on behalf of his country, the struggle for peace, democracy and progress. The ceremony was presided over by Fidel Castro, top leader of the Cuban revolution, and the event was held late yesterday afternoon in Havana. On the previous presidential visit to Cuba in October 1977, President Samora Machel was decorated with the Playa Giron National Order in recognition of his contribution to the struggle for his country's independence, for freedom struggles throughout the world and for strengthening relations between the Mozambican and Cuban peoples. On his present visit to Cuba, the Mozambican head of state will visit various places of historic, economic and political interest in Havana, including the Isle of Youth special municipality where a number of Mozambican students are sojourning in that Latin American country. Coming from Grenada, President Samora Machel arrived in Havana early Monday morning for a 4-day visit at the invitation of Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 May 82 p 1] 8568

IMPROVED BATTERY PRODUCTION--"About 1.5 million medium-size household batteries, produced by Tudor which resumed operations at the beginning of this month, have already been placed on the market. As for automotive and industrial-type batteries, the branch which produces this product expects to resume production by July; at present, that production line is completely shut down due to a shortage of raw material," Arlindo Pimentel, the firm's general manager, told our newspaper. According to the same official, about 800,000 family-type batteries will be placed on the market by next week, and it is hoped that this quantity will minimize the effects of the shortage of this article. TUDOR's general manager also said that the production of automobile batteries is not being resumed until July because raw material for that sector has not yet arrived. That material is scheduled to arrive some time in June. To alleviate the shortage of batteries on the national market, steps were taken to import batteries in the finished state, according to Arlindo Pimentel. In his opinion, the lack of battery production, shut down since October 1981, has seriously affected

various priority sectors, the most important of which are agriculture and defense. TUDOR's general manager also said that the raw material presently on hand at that production branch will only provide for 2 month's work inasmuch as the quantity is very small. As a result of the above factors, TUDOR will not complete its export plans for this year. The firm was supposed to export about 12,500 batteries to the Republic of Tanzania. TUDOR is the only firm of its kind in the country and is capable of producing more than 25 million household batteries of various sizes and about 60,000 industrial batteries per year. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 May 82 p 3] 8568

GDR YOUTH HARVEST PARTICIPATION--A brigade of GDR's FDJ (Free German Youth) is leaving today for Chokwe. It arrived in our country last Sunday to take part in the rice harvest of the Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex [CAIL], according to information from the National Secretariat of the Mozambican Youth Organization [OJM]. According to the secretariat, the arrival of the FDJ brigade is in keeping with the existing agreement between the FDJ and the OJM, which calls for an exchange of brigades and joint collaboration in voluntary work. The brigade is called the "Karl Marx," and it is composed of 20 members who are to work at two branches of CAIL for about 3 months. According to Rolf Muller, FDJ adviser to the OJM, and Rolf Raeert [as published], head of the brigade, this is the third time that a voluntary FDJ work brigade has participated in the rice harvest of the complex. They also advised that, in addition to the technical work, they will be cooperating with the OJM in putting on movie sessions and promoting other social activities. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 May 82 p 3] 8568

CSO: 4742/323

OPPOSITION'S OPPORTUNISM MAY PLAY INTO SWAPO HANDS

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 4 May 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Quo Vadis With the Status Quo?"]

[Text] The Nationalist Party of the South-West, which in the early 1970's was announcing with a great deal of enthusiasm that it was going to change the status quo in the South-West, has since then gradually become the apostle of maintaining this so-called status quo.

In contrast with the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] which with careful judgment has had to change the social, political and national order of things in the South-West and also has had to reconcile all the other truths (from the far Right to the far Left) with each other, and as long as there was merit for this, the Nationalist Party of the South-West has had its eyes fixed mainly on the ballot box by exploiting apartheid sentiments existing among its followers.

When they finally saw that they could not halt the dynamic course of change and the re-creation of the South-West's framework they took refuge in the slogan of "Maintain the status quo!"

The irony of this slogan is that they are not propagating the status quo as a policy, but as an interim measure to last until the day of independence. If we were to lend an ear to this sort of thing it would mean that the entire development process in the South-West would be delayed and crippled by a little group of people lacking an imaginative policy and this in an Africa where fine thinking and dynamic management are necessary against the onslaught of the Communist bloc.

Maintaining the status quo would become an excellent weapon in the hands of SWAPO and of other groups intent on changing the order of things in a revolutionary or semi-revolutionary manner. The South-West's Nationalist Party, with its inborn shortsightedness, is thus willing to endanger the whole preservation of democracy for the sake of a very temporary conservation of the present system.

A political party could certainly not be any more reckless than this and there is certainly not a surer method of seeing to it that the advocators of an evolutionary developmental process will come out second best in a political trial of strength against revolutionary forces.

The white Executive Committee, which now advocates maintaining the status quo regarding third level authorities (and thus these authorities must remain under the authority of white administration and not be transferred to the central government's control) is now conducting nothing more than a campaign of confusion at the expense of logical change.

In the first place if the central government is the responsible authority from which third level authorities must receive what is promised to them, this does not represent a threat to anything or anybody. Goodness knows the reason why government money ought to be channeled from the central government to third level authorities via white administrations instead of doing so directly.

In the second place it is foolish to mix policy and purely administrative arrangements. The white Executive Committee is implying on the one hand that the status quo must be maintained because a change would lead to unrest; on the other hand it is being said that the status quo must be maintained because it is impractical to put into practice the transfer of authority at a time other than the closing date of the fiscal year. These are different matters having different merits, or lack of merits, which are being thrown together. Finally one wonders whether the white Executive Committee really fails to realize that it is casting a reflection of arrogance upon itself in wanting to advocate the maintenance of the state of affairs in which it (the white administration) must wield authority over other institutions, which in their turn have authority over members of the public, an authority which belongs to all the population groups of the country.

7964
CSO: 4701/78

SKEPTICISM VOICED ON 'PROGRESS' IN RESOLVING PEACE PROBLEM

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 18 May 82 p 6

/Editorial: "More Consideration Is Necessary"/

/Text/ We find it encouraging that the U.S. deputy secretary of state for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, once again sees hope for a solution of the South-West Africa problem.

Dr Crocker stated that the West's peace plan for the South-West, which according to presentations made for it last week appeared as though was running into difficulties, could still be applied in time this year thanks to the considerate attitude which has been shown by all parties concerned.

What Dr Crocker really wanted to convey here is that SWAPO, which has always been a party to this, after all its obstructive actions has finally started to assume a somewhat positive attitude.

But we cannot allow ourselves to be altogether bluffed by this. SWAPO has made fake concessions at least 10 times before whenever things have appeared to be on the verge of collapse.

Evidently this is a finely honed Russian tactic for the South-West problem and to be sure for the southern Africa situation.

However, it would be foolish of the South-West and of the Southwesterners to believe that the entire foreign involvement in the South-West problem would not be able to force SWAPO into a corner and have it take part in a free election. No matter how clear it may be that Resolution 435 has failed, the near impossibility itself is not altogether impossible. It is possible that the impasse on Resolution 435 can still be broken at the 11th hour. But then we will have to be ready for the consequences.

However, we would like Dr Crocker and all the others involved to realize here and now that the Southwesterners will not simply start applauding any indications of progress which may be dangled before their eyes in the process of independence.

All of them must give serious consideration to the following things:

1. The Southwesterners (by far the majority of them) have struggled for more than 5 years to obtain independence for the country in a peaceful way. To say the least, in the process of doing so these people have been ravaged and ruined by delays and they have been the ones who have been accommodating and have made concessions all along.

A setup in which they would simply be put through an election mill in a helter-skelter manner just cannot be accepted. After all their collaboration in past years it is necessary that their demands, which they have made right from the beginning, should at least be listened to.

2. One of their strongest requirement, on which they can and may insist with all the right in the world, is that the elections must be just. This is the crux of the matter.

It is absolutely senseless to believe that the people of the South-West will agree to the holding of an election in which they would have to fight both against Russian-backed opponents as well as the UN and the Frontline States.

3. It is nice to hear that Dr Crocker and his Western colleagues have encountered goodwill everywhere; however, the silence regarding the goodwill of the UN is worrying us the most! There is no sign of consideration at all for the people of the South-West from the UN.

4. It is strange that now there is such a sudden flickering up of the entire settlement plan after it appeared that the entire offensive has ended up in quicksand.

It was only a week ago that the leaders of the South-West put it very much to the point that they are now sick and tired of feet dragging with the resolution of the problem. Now suddenly there are favorable considerations and good reactions.

Perhaps we should have reached the end of our patience a long time ago! If now one could only assume that we are not going to be satisfied with a hastily conceived consolation prize.

The internal population has never been unreasonable and in the midst of this goodwill it will not be unreasonable either. However, the inescapable aspect of reasonableness and justness towards this population is not going to be neglected under any circumstance.

7964
CSO: 4701/78

FIRST CONFEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO BE FORMED FOLLOWING GAMBIAN ELECTIONS

Paris LE MONDE in French 8 May 82 p 7

[Article by Pierre Biarnes]

> [Text] The president of the Supreme Court of Gambia announced on Thursday 6 May that Sir Dawda Jawara had been reelected president of the republic with 72.4 percent of the votes case in Tuesday's and Wednesday's ballots. The president's People's Progressive Party obtained a majority in parliament, winning 27 of the 35 seats up for reelection in the 49-member House.

Banjul--Eight months after the Senegalese armed forces reinstated him as Gambia's chief of state, President Jawara was hospitalized in Dakar due to a helicopter accident (LE MONDE 24 April); he returned to Banjul last week-end.

His only opponent in the presidential election was Sherif Dibba. Mr Dibba was implicated in July's abortive coup d'etat, but as he was not sentenced, he was able to run for election. Mr Dibba--the leader of the main opposition party, the National Convention Party (NCP)--is still in jail.

The population is still traumatized by this unprecedented explosion of violence in this peaceful former crown colony, known for its liberal customs. Mr Dibba--whose complicity with Kukoi Samba Saniang and the other rebels of 30 July 1981 is far from proven, but who would have been the main beneficiary of a successful coup--was unable to campaign. The 27.6 percent of the vote which he received under the circumstances bears witness to his genunine popularity.

The PPP's success was also tempered in the legislative elections, which were held 2 days before the presidential elections. The NCP managed to retain three of the five seats it had in the outgoing assembly, and five independent candidates--persons who were members of the PPP until recently, but ran independently when they were not endorsed by it--were also elected.

In Dakar there is already interest in the changes expected to be made soon in the government, as well as in the setting up of the first Senegambian institutions. To consolidate his regime independently of Senegalese political

and military support, President Jawara must begin a fight against corruption. To do this he must make considerable changes in the leadership. Persons in privileged positions who see their privileges threatened are doing all they can to postpone the day of reckoning.

A constitutional amendment could permit the establishment of the post of prime minister. Names have already been suggested for this post including Minister of Justice Lamine Saho; Governor of the Central Bank Sherif Cessay; and the young minister of information, Bakary Demba Darbo. These three are usually considered close to the Senegalese.

The Senegalese Embassy in Banjul, presided over by Mbaye Mbengue--a veteran diplomat and former trade union leader--has been acting as proconsul since last summer's events, although those involved deny it. The embassy refuses to take the place of the Gambian authorities, but it admits that it gives "advice," sometimes pressing advice. It preaches national unity, in other words indulgence for Sherif Dibba and his associates accused of the coup. Dakar certainly does not mind the fact that the PPP did not win by a landslide, nore does it object to the presence of a dozen members of the opposition in the new assembly. In fact, the NCP is far from hostile to Senegambia; the same cannot be said of all President Jawara's supporters.

The agreement which created the Confederation of Senegambia was signed on 17 December and has been in force theoretically since 1 February. But in fact, none of the essential protocols--mostly prepared by the Senegalese--have been definitively accepted yet by the Gambians. Nevertheless, a first confederate government is likely to be formed quickly.

9855
CSO: 4719/864

JOINT ITALIAN-SENEGALESE COMMISSION SESSION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 9 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Mamadou Oumar Ndiaye: "Joint Italian-Senegalese Commission. Senegal Is Fourth Recipient of Italian Aid"]

[Excerpts] The third session of the joint Italian-Senegalese commission opened in Dakar. The opening meeting was chaired by Messrs Mamoudou Toure, our minister of Plan and Cooperation, and Roberto Palleschi, the Italian under-secretary of state to Foreign Affairs, who had arrived in the capital late on Sunday.

When opening the joint commission session, the minister of Plan and Cooperation stated that it had a "special character" this year since Italy had decided to provide a new basis for its cooperation with Third-World countries. Our country has a privileged position among these since it is the fourth recipient of Italian aid, coming after Egypt, Malta and Somalia. This is why the present session "is starting under favorable auspices," to quote Mr Mamoudou Toure.

According to the minister of Plan and Cooperation, this official visit of the Italian under-secretary of state to Foreign Affairs to our country, to be followed in a few months by that of Mr Emilio Colombo, the Italian minister of Foreign Affairs, marks "undoubtedly the beginning of a new era in our cooperation."

Therefore, during the present session, large Senegalese projects will be presented for financing by the Italian party. These projects involve sectors that are vital to our development, such as hydraulic engineering, health, water and forests, fisheries, human promotion, agriculture, agricultural industries, research, etc.

After mentioning the challenges presented to our country by continued unfavorable international economic conditions, Mr Mamadou Toure reaffirmed his faith in the cooperation with industrial countries, "among which Italy holds a privileged position, both with respect to bilateral cooperation and within international institutions."

North-South

For his part, the Italian under-secretary of state to Foreign Affairs declared himself "especially pleased" to chair the present session of the joint Italian-

Senegalese commission. According to Mr Roberto Palleschi, the Senegalese-Italian cooperation is only "a minute part of the mosaic formed by the North-South dialogue"; therefore, he said, it is necessary to promote cooperation on the basis of equality between industrialized and underdeveloped countries. "Industrialized societies cannot manage without the Third World, no more than the Third World can manage without us," Mr Palleschi was to declare; he also stressed the necessity to bring cooperation between our two countries to "a very high level." According to the head of the Italian delegation, we must not lose sight of the utilitarian character of development projects, and the projects that require financing must be integrated into a global development program. According to Mr Palleschi, Italy attaches much importance to its cooperation with Senegal, "a country of freedom and democracy." "Senegal has an important part to play in Africa, so Africa's rights will be respected," Mr Palleschi believes, and he did not fail to restate his country's commitment to be at our side in fighting underdevelopment.

Mr Palleschi will leave our country this evening for Paris, after the signature, this afternoon at 17:00, of the joint communique marking the end of the third joint commission session.

9294
CSO: 4719/1097

BUDGET OF MINISTRY OF ARMED FORCES ADOPTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Sidy Gaye: "Armed Forces: 11 Percent of the National Budget"]

[Excerpt] The budget of the Ministry of Armed Forces, adopted yesterday by a majority of deputies, amounts to nearly 18 billion francs. This large budget reflects an increase of about 15 percent over the present budget. It also represents 11 percent of the general budget of the nation.

According to Minister Daouda Sow, who proposed that budget, the government's objective is to make sure that, by the end of the Sixth Plan, the national Armed Forces will receive at least 15 percent of the national budget. To convince the deputies to accept this large budget, he pointed to the multifunctional character of the services provided by the Senegalese Armed Forces.

In addition to services performed by the Engineers, the Ministry of Armed Forces has also placed 25 physicians, surgeons and dentists at the disposal of the Department of Public Health. The Naval Forces also contribute to guard our coasts and do a remarkable job in protecting our fisheries. Finally, the Air Force provides transportation for patients from isolated inland areas to Dakar or any other urban center better endowed with medical facilities.

Answering deputies from the opposition who condemned the increased number of interventions of the Senegalese Armed Forces and asked for more information on the actual cost of each such operation, the minister emphasized that, contrary to what one might assume, the missions into Lebanon, Chad or Shaba represent an enormous contribution to the practical training of our army and, at the same time, are motivated by a desire to safeguard peace throughout the world.

Concerning Gambia, Mr Sow refused to agree with the opposition who calls the presence of Senegalese troops in Gambia a disguised occupation. Their presence in Gambia, the minister explained, stems from a commitment. Under the Senegambian Confederation agreements, it is the duty of the Confederation's president to provide for Senegambia's security. Since that president happens to be Mr Abdou Diouf, this duty becomes his.

This being said, the Senegalese presence in Gambia is better understood if one knows that, strictly speaking, Gambia does not have an army.

As for the cost of interventions abroad, Mr Sow stressed that, in the case of FINUL [International Force of the United Nations in Lebanon], which he mentioned as an example, the United Nations pay indemnities to the members of each contingent at the end of their mission and also compensates them every six months during their stay on the field.

Still answering attacks from the opposition who accused the government of taking side with Great-Britain by granting the latter military privileges during the Falkland crisis, the minister of Armed Forces indicated that these privileges involved only the right to fly over our territory. Besides, he was to add, these privileges were granted both to Great-Britain and to Argentina, which, he emphasized, reflects Senegal's perfect neutrality in this conflict.

9294
CSO: 4719/1097

RESULTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CENSUS NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10 Jun 82 P 6

[Article by Edmond Rodriguez: "Seminary on Census: 4,997,885 Inhabitants Unevenly Distributed"]

[Text] The result of the demographic census taken in April 1976 on the whole Senegalese territory has somehow confirmed most working assumptions on which national planning was based.

After analysis, the statistical data collected show Senegal as a sparsely populated country--hardly 25 people per square kilometer. The population, 4,997,885 souls, is unevenly distributed. It is concentrated along the rivers, in the central peanut-growing basin and in the west, mostly along a Dakar-Thies line, whereas the east of the country is underpopulated.

There are two extremes: Cap-Vert, with only 0.3 percent of the country's area, is inhabited by 19 percent of its population, whereas Senegal-Oriental, covering 30.3 percent of the country, holds only 5.7 percent of its population.

If we accept the definition of a multilingual dictionary according to which an "ethnic group" is "a natural grouping of human beings who have certain somatic, linguistic and cultural affinities with one another," then we can safely state that there are six ethnic groups in Senegal, viz., in order of decreasing demographic importance:

- the Wolof who represent 41 percent of the population and live mainly in the center and north of the peanut-growing basin (regions of Diourbel, Louga and Sine-Saloum). The Lebus, related to the Wolofs, live in Cap-Vert and, to a lesser extent, in the region of Thies;

- the Serere who represent nearly 15 percent of the population and live in Sine-Saloum and Petite Cote;

- the Toucouleur represent 11 percent of the population and are concentrated along the Senegal River; they are also fairly well represented in Cap-Vert;

- the Foulah represent 12 percent of the population and are distributed throughout the territory, mostly in Casamance (26 percent);

- the Diola and the Manding represent respectively 5.4 and 3.7 percent of the population; most of them live in that same region.

However, the mixing of the population has markedly attenuated these traditional distinctions.

Shifts in Population

A study of migration/length of life is especially interesting for the identification of the main migratory currents; however, it does not reveal recent trends, nor does it indicate at what age individuals have migrated.

Nevertheless, we can see that most migrants went to Cap-Vert, this region--and especially its capital, Dakar--acting as an economic, political and cultural pole of attraction.

The regions of Thies and Fleuve are those which have provided the largest number of migrants to Cap-Vert, followed by Sine-Saloum and Casamance.

Two regions appear to be host areas and have a positive migratory balance. These are Cap-Vert, with a large positive balance of 262,000 immigrants, and Senegal-Oriental with a slight positive balance of 3,000. In Senegal-Oriental, this balance reflects spontaneous migrations due to the expansion of peanut plantations.

Demographic Specificity

Over an extended period, the other regions appear to be emigration areas. These are the Fleuve region, with a negative balance of 83,000 emigrants, closely followed by Louga with 81,000 emigrants. Then come Diourbel (42,000) and Casamance (37,000).

As far as alien residents are concerned, 41 percent of them reside in the Cap-Vert region, 26 percent in Casamance, 14 percent in Sine-Saloum an 10 percent in Senegal-Oriental.

The relative concentration of aliens in Cap-Vert is also accounted for by the economic, political and cultural role played by Dakar.

The presence of aliens in rather large numbers in the other regions could be due to the proximity of neighboring countries which represent areas of strong emigration.

The population of Senegal is young, a structure characteristic of populations with a high birth-rate. In 1976, 53.3 percent of the population was under 20. The adults (20 to 59) represented 40.40 percent, and the elderly (60 and over) only 6.1 percent.

However, there is a high proportion of 20-59 year olds among the non-Senegalese population, compared with 40 percent among the native population.

In addition, the distribution by sex appears relatively balanced as a whole, with a slightly larger number of women. The masculinity ratio is 98/100. This ratio, however, varies from one age group and one type of population to the other.

The majority of males, i.e. 53 percent, and about 3/4 of the total female population, i.e. 74 percent, are married.

In spite of a large young element, Senegal's population is characterized by a strong marriage rate. The unmarried represent 42 percent of the men and only 15 percent of the women (the "ranks" are not as close among women as is generally assumed). Indeed, the distribution of the population by age and by matrimonial state shows that, at 25, most girls are already married. Besides, permanent celibacy, among women as well as among men, is almost non-existent, probably because religion and custom favor marriage, especially in rural areas.

The population of Senegal is highly literate. Forty-nine percent of those over 6 have receive neither the traditional or arabic education, nor an education of the modern French type.

If one excludes coranic or arabic education, which does not guarantee the ability to read and write, the actual rate of illiteracy is close to 80 percent.

However, the distribution by age shows that literacy is higher among the young Senegalese than among the old. This difference between generations is accounted for by the progress of schooling in the past few years.

The census confirms the predominance of the primary sector (agriculture, animal farming and fishing) in the country's economy. In fact, 71 percent of the population are employed in this sector.

We should also note the relative predominance of commercial and sales personnel among the alien population, due to the presence of traders from Mauritania and from Conakry (Guinea) (21.6 percent compared with 4.8 percent for the Senegalese population).

9294
CSO: 4719/1097

RESULTS OF CROP COLLECTION, MARKETING CAMPAIGN NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29-31 May 82 p 5

[Article by Sidy Gaye: "The End of the Marketing Campaign. The Cotton Crop Has Exceeded All Expectations"; information provided by Mr Medoune Diene of the Ministry of Rural Development]

[Text] This year, the marketing campaign for the major agricultural products for which there is an organized market has led to the collection of 687,000 tons of peanuts, 13,900 tons of millet and 40,900 tons of cotton.

The collection campaign was started prematurely to prevent the flight of production to the unofficial market, and was closed in the second half of May; nevertheless, there were losses on peanuts and millet. Of all the major products for which a collection campaign is organized, cotton is the only one for which production has reached and even exceeded the forecasts made last september-october by the Regional Rural Development Companies (SRDR's) and the General Directorate of Agricultural Production (DGPA).

For peanuts, for instance, the tonnage thus collected (national average, all grades together) represents 78 percent of the production estimates which, initially, amounted to some 880,000 tons. This percentage, which shows a loss of almost one fourth of the expected crop, is still an improvement over last year's campaign, when illegal competition from the large producers had caused half the production to be sold on the unofficial market. This year's loss, one fourth of the potential crop, once again calls for an urgent solution to the problem of enforcing the monopoly on peanut collection granted to the oil-mills and to SONAR [National Oil-Mill Supply Company].

Although it is difficult, right now, to determine precisely where that portion of the potential crop which evaded official collection has gone, there is no doubt that the large producers are largely responsible for this evasion.

As in the past, the heavier losses have occurred in the north, more particularly in the Louga and Fleuve regions. These two regions have brought only slightly over half of their production (52 percent) to the official market. The balance of their crops will be found, at best, along the Thies-Saint-Louis road where, all the year round, here and there, small bags of shelled peanuts are offered to the traveller.

Legality

Together with the Diourbel region which, like them, marketed only 72 percent of its crop, these regions--the least inclined to sell on the official market--are those which are demanding the largest amounts of seeds now that the time has come to set up production factors.

Considering concrete cases, the most law-abiding regions are those of Thies and Sine-Saloum which sold to SONAR and to the oil-mills respectively 95 and 88 percent of their crops. Although located near the border, Casamance and Senegal Oriental come third and fourth with 78 and 76 percent of their production sold on the official market.

The same percentage of losses, corresponding to a national average, is also found in the specific cases of seed and edible peanuts. In fact, as far as seeds are concerned, SONAR will have managed to recover only about 65,500 tons, i.e. a little over three fifths of the expected 100,000 ton crop expected from the seed-raising fields.

In this particular case, however, we should acknowledge that the losses are much more the result of inadequacies in the financing system than of illegal competition from the large producers. The prices paid for seeds were high enough to encourage all producers to sell their crops to SONAR if financing had been made available in due time. This was not the case, and the resulting delay encouraged contracting farmers to mix selected seeds to their regular crop which they later on sold to the oil-mills.

In addition to this first explanation for the loss of two fifths of the seed peanut crops from seed-raising areas, there is another explanation, related to the financing system which today rather [favors] the 55.437 variety--a short growth cycle variety better adapted to the new profile of the rainy season--and in the long run will eliminate, for instance, the 28.206 variety which requires four rainy months and which SONAR has not bought in full this year. The farmers who had planted this variety, therefore, had to sell it to the oil-mills along with their regular production.

At any rate, since it has already been decided to maintain the seed capital at its previous level of 120,000 tons, the shortage will have to be made up for by taking from the regular crop if the farmers' requirements are to be met to the largest possible extent. The shortage, which amounts to 54,500 tons, will be taken from the regular crop collection, estimated at 687,400 tons. In other words, there would remain only 632,900 tons for the quotas to be allocated to grinding units.

Since the grinding capacity of the oil-mills is 850,000 tons, they would receive, this year, only 74 percent of what they need to operate at full profitability. This is of course inadequate, but it is still a considerable improvement over the past two years when they had to make do with only 25, then 12 percent of their grinding capacity.

As for edible peanuts, for which an industrial processing unit is now under consideration, this year's collection shows that the growth level that would justify such an investment has not yet been reached. Indeed, a prerequisite for the construction of such an industrial processing unit is the collection of 5,000 tons of seeds. Only with a seed capital of this order would it be possible to plant some 20,000 hectares and to expect a production of 20-25,000 tons.

Optimum Conditions

This condition was not met at the end of this year's collection campaign since only 4,700 tons were collected, whereas a crop of about 5,400 tons had been expected. From this inadequate tonnage, only 3,000 tons will be used for next season's seeds, for the planting of only 15-18,000 hectares. Therefore, it will take at best two or three more years to fulfill the optimum production conditions which would guarantee the viability of such an industrial project.

Moreover, the millet purchasing program initially prepared by the Food Security Commission (CSA), with an objective of 30,000 tons guaranteed by national financial resources, has in actual fact resulted in the purchase of only 13,900 tons. This amount, less than half the initial objective, is undoubtedly the most disappointing result of the official collection campaign. All the more so as this year's millet crop is the third largest since independence. Therefore, there was no lack of production but, among other causes, financing was inadequate. The sole possible comfort is the fact that slightly more has been collected this year than last year, when CSA had purchased only 8,000 tons of millet.

For cotton, finally, the amounts collected rather exceed expectations. Late last september, the expected production was estimated at 35,500 tons but, among other factors, a marked improvement due to October rains has brought us over 40,900 tons. The whole crop has been purchased by SODEFITEX [Textile Fibers Development Company] since, in this particular case, there is no unofficial market worth mentioning, and consumption by the farmers is insignificant.

9294
CSO: 4719/1083

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION OF SECOND UNIVERSITY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 1 Jun 82 p 10

[Article by Mohamed Ndao: "Gaston-Berger University: The Third Stage of Construction Has Begun"]

[Excerpt] As part of the preparation for International Environment Day which, in the Fleuve region, will be continued by a Town-Planning Week, a visit at the Gaston-Berger University site, 10 km from Saint-Louis, has given us an opportunity to check on-site the progress of the construction of this university, the second in the country, the opening of which is eagerly awaited as it will relieve the pressure on Dakar University.

The second stage of construction, including 7 villages to house approximately 1,700 students, is now fully completed; work on the third stage has begun last February and is now in full progress.

Three contractors are working on the third stage, and over aborers are working every day at the various construction sites.

The task of the first contractor is to build 11 housing units for unmarried people, and 3 for married couples, 1 restaurant including 3 dining halls, plus 1 hall for patients on a special diet and 1 cafeteria.

The second contractor is to build housing units for the faculty. As for the third contractor, it must build on schedule--just like the other two--the University administrative buildings, a faculty comprising 4 buildings, a 10-floor tower which will house the library, 2 lecture halls and 1 laboratory.

Finally, a group of contractors is now building the water-processing plant. All the operations corresponding to the third construction stage, upon the completion of which the Saint-Louis University will be partially operational, required a total financing of approximately 5 billion CFA francs.

It is important to note that, since work started last February, no delay that could interfere with the progress of the operations already started has been noted, as we were told by the head of the Regional Housing Department who is in charge of following-up and supervising construction.

Therefore, we can expect that the construction schedule, which extends over 9 months, will be adhered to.

9294
CSO: 4719/1083

BRIEFS

JAPANESE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT GRANT--(APS) Yesterday afternoon, Mr Ousmane Seck, minister of Economy and Finance, and His Excellency Mr Chiyuki Hiroaka, Japanese Ambassador to Senegal, signed a 430 million CFA franc subsidy agreement providing for the purchase of medical equipment necessary to cover the country's health system requirements. This equipment is intended for the Kaolack, Thiaroye and Fann hospitals (radiological, surgical and laboratory equipment, etc.). According to Mr Ousmane Seck, "the balance of the Japanese-Senegalese cooperation is positive since, from 1977 to 1982, it amounted to 8 billion [CFA francs] including 5 billion as gifts and 3 billion as loans." For his part, His Excellency Mr Chiyuki Hiraoka stated that "this grant will reinforce the means provided for health requirement coverage, a domain especially stressed by the Senegalese government under its Sixth Economic and Social Development Plan. Thus, Japan is contributing to all fields: fisheries, agriculture, road-building and health. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29-31 May 82 p 8] 9294

CSO: 4719/1083

PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ENDORSES ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD281244 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The Party Central Committee, after in-depth deliberations, has endorsed the government's 3-year structural adjustment program [SPA], which is an elaboration of earlier formulations aimed at national economic rehabilitation.

The party, which ended its 3-day sitting under the chairmanship of Mwalimu, said the SAP forms the basis for negotiations with donor countries and international financial [words indistinct] to their aid in the rehabilitation efforts without endangering the party's socialist policy.

According to a press statement issues yesterday in Dar es Salaam by the Party Chief Executive Secretary Ndugu Mwak-Awago, the committee believes that the program is a comprehensive elaboration of the objectives set out in the National Economic Survival Program The 3-year adjustment program was presented in parliament during the on-going budget session and is aimed at bolstering industrial and agricultural production in consolidating the service, communications and energy sectors.

According to the SAP, the country requires 10,026 billion shillings in foreign aid as import support for essential goods, raw materials and spare parts. The program also seeks to raise the country's foreign exchange reserve position through agricultural and industrial exports, enabling the country to meet the cost of essential imports by 1985-86.

CSO: 4700/1481

END

JPRS 81233

8 July 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2654

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81233

8 July 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2654

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MOI'S TOLERANCE VIS-A-VIS ODINGA LAUDED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 21 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Odinga's Exit From KANU"]

[Text] THERE is a peculiar similarity between football clubs and political parties, although, generally, the former do not advance political causes and the latter do not encourage soccer.

The similarity is that football clubs and political parties are essentially voluntary associations, and members remain together for as long as they accept the aims and rules of their association.

Take then, for instance, the rather successful football club known as Gor Mahia, of which Mr. Odinga is a founding member.

If Mr. Odinga were to go round the country saying that Gor Mahia is a terrible club, and that, in general, the public should in all ways support the A.F.C. Leopards S.C., another rather successful football club, then he would have broken the aims and objectives of Gor Mahia and forfeited his claim to its membership.

The same with political parties. Members of political parties are bound by the voluntary nature of their association, as well as common adherence to their declared aims and objectives.

The moment they break the rules of the game and show disloyalty and contempt for the aims and objectives of the political party, then they forfeit their right to remain members thereof.

We say "forfeit their right", advisedly, because people remain members of voluntary associations for as long as they keep within the rules and aims of their association.

Printed elsewhere in this page is a full report of our correspondent who listened to Mr. Odinga's speech and comments during the question-and-answer session in the British House of Commons.

The report quotes Mr. Odinga as canvassing for support for the Kenya Socialist Party from the left-wing of Labour Party and the Socialist International.

And it cannot be seriously argued that Mr. Odinga declared his intention to start a Socialist Party without being satisfied in the first place that he no longer wished to remain a member of KANU.

Moreover, Mr. Odinga's other contention is that there is no political party in this country.

Mr. Odinga cannot have his cake and eat it. If there is no political party, then he cannot be the life member of a non-existent political party, unless he exists in one long fantasy like that of Alice in Wonderland or Shangrila.

On the other hand, if there is a political party, as indeed there is, and he does not recognise it, he has automatically taken himself out of it.

The view that there is no political party in Kenya, and that even if there is one he does not recognise it, is consistent with Mr. Odinga's declared position that he wants to form his own party.

Mr. Odinga protests that he did not say these things, and yet most of them, and worse, are implied in the statements he issued to the Press this week. One must, therefore, take his retraction of the previous statement about another party as the utterance of a coward who has no courage of his convictions.

Setting aside the question of Mr. Odinga's intention to form another party, there is also a question of loyalty. What loyal party member can travel to Europe to tell foreigners that his party (and also the country) is run by a nocturnal cabal of mad people?

And that another country — in this case Tanzania — is better run than his own country, Kenya, despite official Tanzanian statements to the effect that *Ujamaa* socialism has failed?

Needless to say, the Government of Kenya has been extremely patient and restrained in the face of insults and provocation from Mr. Odinga. Mr. Odinga was not harassed on his arrival at the airport. He was not even searched. His freedom of movement and his civil liberties, were not interfered with.

And this is a great tribute to the tolerance of our Head of State.

CSO: 4700/1438

ARAB PERCEPTION OF AFRICA LABELLED BLURRED, DISTORTED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 21 May 82 p

[Editorial: "Arabs and Hallstein Doctrine"]

[Text] IT APPEARS from the activities of the Arab League that there has been a palpable shift in their attitude towards the foreign policies of African countries, particularly with regard to the Middle East and Israel.

Since 1973, when most African countries broke relations with Israel, the position of the Arab League has been that Israel has occupied the territory of an African-Arab nation — Egypt — and that therefore African nations should show solidarity with the Arabs and boycott Israel.

The return of the Sinai to the Egypt on April 26 naturally removed the grounds for boycotting Israel and so some African countries, the foremost being Zaire, decided to resume diplomatic relations with Israel. Zaire, of course, follows Egypt's example. Both Egypt and Israel have ambassadors in each other's capital.

After Zaire's announcement that it was resuming diplomatic relations with Israel, there was a flurry of Arab activities in political as well as diplomatic circles culminating in the announcement from Saudi Arabia that the Kingdom was severing all relations with Zaire, and that the Saudis would likewise sever diplomatic relations with all those countries who may subsequently recognise Israel.

Since the original ground for breaking relations with Israel, namely, that it had occupied an African-Arab territory, had ceased to exist, it seems reasonable to examine the reasons underlying Saudi's new position.

The first is that the Arabs are telling the Africans that "a friend of our enemy is our enemy".

Yet the policy of most African nations is that of positive non-alignment, "friends to all and enemies to none". It seems, therefore, that the Arabs assume African solidarity in fatalism and determinism, an assumption which rules out African free will in the conduct of their foreign relations. Solidarity with other people's aspirations, however, does not mean that we let them choose our friends and enemies for us.

The Arab perception of the realities of the foreign policy of Africa is as blurred as it is distorted, and this is perhaps understandable. They managed to get unprecedented support in 1973 which, in retrospect, was not even justified.

Another aspect of the shift in the Arab's policy towards Africa is that they are trying — with regard to the African continent — to impose Professor Walter Hallstein's official policy of West Germany with regard to the countries that established diplomatic relations with East Germany.

Germany — the doctrine went — was indivisible, countries which recognised Communist East Germany automatically forfeited their relations with the Federal Republic of Germany.

This doctrine led to the severing of relations between Bonn and Belgrade in 1957 and between Bonn and Havana in 1963. It foundered later when Zanzibar, which had relations with East Germany, united with Tanganyika, which had relations with Bonn. The new republic of Tanzania became the first country outside the main World War II contestants to have representatives in Bonn and East Germany.

How relevant is the Hallstein doctrine to the Middle East? It is not relevant because the Arabs lack the industrial and technological independence to enforce it. If it were applied universally, the Arabs would have to break relations, not only with African countries, but also with the entire Western World. They cannot afford to do that.

Second, two leading Arab nations already recognise the right of Israel to exist. Egypt has diplomatic relations with Israel and the Saudi Fahad plan for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East postulates the recognition of Israel.

In the circumstances, trying to enforce the Hallstein doctrine in the Middle East is rather like telling the whole world: "Do as we say, but not as we do".

Finally, from the argument about the occupation of the Sinai, the Arabs have made a great illegitimate leap to the argument that the *Arab Weltanschauung* is identical to the *African Weltanschauung*.

However, the difference between *Pax Africana* and *Pax Arabica* is, in reality, as great as the difference between the "is" and "ought" arguments.

CSO: 4700/1438

SHS. 40M SOUGHT BY OPPOSITION, SAYS NGEI

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 31 May 82 p 2

[Text]

SOME disgruntled elements from Kenya recently went abroad to solicit for funds amounting to Shs. 40 million to form opposition parties, the Minister for Livestock Development, Mr. Paul Ngei, disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Ngei made this disclosure at Kikima Market in Mbooni yesterday when he addressed a mammoth Kanu rally, after opening the new Mbooni Kanu sub-branch offices.

The Minister did not disclose the individual or time they solicited for the funds, but said the government was fully informed of the attempts.

He castigated those who went around making tarnishing utterances against the Government.

Mr. Ngei challenged such people to stop their cowardly behaviour and come out openly and express their views.

He termed them as malicious elements whose intentions were to discredit the good work the government was doing.

He vowed that the ruling Kanu party would not tolerate such people and would not hesitate to expel any divisive elements from the party.

"Kanu is the government and the government is Kanu", Mr. Ngei said amid cheers, adding that the party's governing council's decision to uphold Kanu as the only party was made with a view to making it more effective.

The Minister also made a scathing attack on Nairobi University Students Organisation (SONU) for its recent Press statement criticising the government and Kanu.

Saying that the students were there to read and not engage in misguided politics Mr. Ngei appealed to parents whose children were at the University to advise them not to be involved in political activities.

He challenged those who wanted to be involved in politics to come out and contest fearlessly, instead of making baseless accusations against the very Government that was caring for them through the *wananchi's* taxes.

CSO: 4700/1438

STUDENTS TO BE SCREENED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 3 Jun 82 pp 1-24

[Text]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi yesterday said the Government would soon start screening university students to determine their loyalty to the Government and the State.

Addressing a mammoth rally at Kitui Secondary School, President Moi said rhetoric by some students showed they were paying allegiance to unknown masters outside Kenya.

He challenged such elements to hold a meeting to announce their external allegiance. "The public pays huge taxes to educate and maintain those students at the university yet they go about causing chaos", the President said.

The President challenged University of Nairobi students who are true *Nyayo* followers to come out and assist the Government in identifying trouble makers at the campus.

He said students who are ready to co-operate with the Government would be protected from being molested by trouble makers.

President Moi called on true *Nyayo* followers at the campus to show it by organising a separate "Kamukunji" with a view to counteract that of revolutionaries who are out to cause chaos.

Most students at the university were *Nyayo* followers, he said. He particularly praised university students who come from Machakos and Kitui districts for setting a good example to their counterparts by involving themselves in soil conservation efforts in their respective districts.

He reiterated his *Madaraka Day* message that his Government would no longer persuade people to be loyal and protect independence.

"There will be no more persuading. People should know that they have a government," he said, adding that *wananchi* needed peace, love and unity in order to participate effectively in national development and live in a relaxed manner unmolested.

President Moi urged M.P.'s to realise that they were elected to serve their constituents and the nation and not to be involved in 'mere talk'.

He noted that during the struggle for this country's independence loud talkers were needed more than experts.

"Words were needed to destroy the colonial Government. It never needed learned people or experts to talk against the colonial Government," he told the gathering which included the Vice-President, Mr. Mwai Kibaki; the Nairobi Mayor, Coun. Nathan Kahara; 11 Cabinet Ministers, Assistant Ministers and other leaders.

He hit out at some people who kept on talking about imperialism and colonialism and said such people were dreaming.

He announced that the Government would negotiate with the American Embassy in Nairobi with a view to re-opening or taking over the Mwingi Mission Hospital which was closed in 1976.

He also said the Government had agreed to establish a teachers' training college in Kitui Town next year depending on the availability of land.

In response to a memorandum presented by the Kitui people, President Moi said he would ask the Minister concerned to elevate Kitui into a town council.

CSO: 4700/1438

KENEXTEL BECOMES PART OF KENYA POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] THE management board of the Kenya External Telecommunications Company, (Kenextel), has been disbanded and its functions taken over by the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation.

Announcing this yesterday, the Ministry for Transport and Communications, Mr. Henry Kosgey, directed the share holders of Kenextel and the boards of the two bodies to take the necessary action to effect the changes as soon as possible and in an orderly manner.

The Minister, however, assured Kenextel staff that they would not suffer any undue hardships as a result of the changes.

Mr. Kosgey said Kenextel would now become part of the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation set up.

To achieve these changes, the Minister said, the Treasury and the Ministry of Transport and Communications were making arrangements to surrender immediately to the corporation direct financial interests in the company which accrued to them on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Kosgey said the changes had been brought about by a number of operational problems which Kenextel, as an independent entity, had undergone during the past five years.

"It has therefore been decided to re-examine the present set up for provision of telecommunications services with a view to rationalising them", the Minister said.

He said that for some time, the Government had been working out plans of harmonising the services of the two bodies in terms of revenue, since they were doing almost the same job.

Present during the announcement were the Managing Director of the Corporation, Mr. Kipng'eno arap Ngeny; the Chairman, Mr. Dawson Mlamba; the Deputy Managing Director, Mr. P.O. Okundi; Chairman of the disbanded company, Mr. E. Habwe and its Managing Director, Mr. Ben Okudo.

Kenextel was formerly a subsidiary of the defunct East African Community.

It was formed into an independent parastatal by the Kenya Government to handle external telecommunications when the community broke-up.

CSO: 4700/1438

BRIEFS

2400 LINES BY 1986--The Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation trunk network will increase to more than 2,400 lines by 1986 from the present 1,000 lines, the head of telecommunication services, Mr. M. T. Kilili, said yesterday. Mr. Kilili was briefing two ASsistant Ministers for Transport and Communications, Mr. M. O. S. Soba and Mr. M. ole Nampaso, before they made a familiarisation tour of the posts and telecommunications premises in Nairobi. The K.P. and T. Managing Director, Mr. Kipng'eno arap Ng'eny, was also present. Meanwhile, two newly-appointed board members of the corporation, Mr. Wacira Waweru, who is a former M.P. for Parklands, and Mr. Joseph arap Letting, who is the P.S. for Higher Education, yesterday left Nairobi for Eastern and Central Provinces for a five-day familiarisation tour. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 21 May 82 p 5]

BIG SHOT HARASSMENT--More than 1,000 residents of Mwakini along the Machakos/Kitui boundary have appealed to the Government to save them from continued harassment and eviction threats by some wealthy people. Claiming to have lived in the area for more than 20 years, the residents said they could not understand why they should be told by the "big shots" to vacate the area as they did not have any alternative homes. Several people representing the affected families called at the Machakos District Information Office on Monday afternoon and said they were speaking on behalf of nearly 3,000 people who were now worried because of the harassment they were reportedly going through "with nobody coming to our rescue or protection". They said the affected families settled in the area more than 20 years ago when the area was uninhabited. They further claimed that for the last two weekends, a large number of houses and property were destroyed by some known people who allegedly wanted them to leave the area. A group of people are alleged to have burned down several houses in the area on May 8 and May 15, 1982. "We are now worried about our safety and future. We would like the Government interference and protect us from the harassment", the representatives said. They said their efforts to get help from the M.P.s for the area and administrative officials were fruitless. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 May 82 p 5]

STUDENT DEAD IN MOSCOW--A Kenyan studying agricultural engineering in the Soviet Union was found dead with head wounds earlier this week in the Soviet city of Krasnodar. The Kenya News Agency said yesterday Kenyan authorities were awaiting details on the death of Simeon Lihalakha, a student at Krasnodar University in southern Russia. But it added that reports received from Moscow

by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Lihalakha was found dead at a bus stop near the university late at night and that he had suffered head wounds. Lihalakha, survived by a widow and three children, was an agricultural engineer with Kenya's Livestock Ministry and was studying for a doctorate in the USSR with the sponsorship of the Kenyan Government. K.N.A. said his body was being flown home tomorrow for burial in his home village in Western Kenya. The late Mr. Lihalakha was born in Idakho Location, Kakamega District in 1942 and studied at Mwihila Secondary School before going to the USSR. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 May 82 p 2]

HUNGARIAN TIES HAILED--An Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ezekiel Mweu, yesterday hailed the good relations existing between Kenya and Hungary, when he recieved in his office the Huganrian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Gyula Parkanyi. Mr. Mweu said Hungarian aid would be welcome, especially to Kenya's rural helath programme and small-scale industries which would generate employment in the rural areas. Concerning a recent tour of Hungary by some members of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Mweu hoped the Hungarian counterparts of the Chamber would pay a similar visit to Kenya. Responding, Mr. Parkanyi said his country was ready to co-operate with the Kenya in economic and cultural matters. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 May 82 p 3]

TRIBAL CONFLICTS--ELDORET--The M.P. for Eldoret North, Mr. Nicanor Kimurgor arap Sirma, has warned a few disgruntled elements who instigated tribal conflicts on Nandi-Luhya border. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 May 82 p 9]

WATER PUMPS AT STANDSTILL--BUSIA--All water pumping machines in Busia District have come to a standstill and people are travelling miles to fetch water in the streams. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 3 Jun 82 p 9]

NGOROKO MENACE--The Government will leave no stone unturned to ensure the Ngoroko menace is eliminated, the Rift Valley P.C. Mr. H. N. Oyugi, has said. Mr. Oyugi who was addressing a meeting at Makutano, West Pokot District, said the Government was strong and should not be mistaken for its sympathetic attitude. The P.C. who was accompanied by an Assistant Minister for Lands Settlement and Physical Planning, Mr. F. Lotodo, M.P. for Pokot East Mr. James Korellach and the area D.C. Mr. Samuel Kigen, told the people in the District not to panic but to continue with their day to day activities because plans to fight lawlessness had been completed. He commended the local people for revealing the movements of cattle raiders to authorities and urged them to report anybody sheltering aliens. He praised the security forces in the area for their good performance and urged them to keep it up. Noting that Kenya was lucky to have a God-fearing leader who worked day and night to bring peace and unity to all, the P.C. called upon all Kenyans to rally behind the President by following the nyayo philosophy. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 31 May 82 p 9]

NEW MINISTRY HQ--The Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Eliud Mwamunga, has said the Ministry will build its headquarters near Jamhuri Park in Nairobi. The Minister said this when he toured the site. He was

accompanied by the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, Mr. Peter Oloo-Aringo, and the Permanent Secretary for Information, Jr. J. Kiti. The Permanent Secretary noted that once all plans were finalised, the project would begin within the next six months. Mr. Aringo said his Ministry would co-operate with other Ministries concerned to ensure the project was a success. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 3 Jun 82 p 3]

CONVOYS FOR MIRAA HAULIERS--Vehicles transporting miraa to and within Wajir District, which in the past have been travelling without armed escorts, have now been ordered to accompany the normal convoys. The move is in line with the general fighting up of security following the shooting incidents involving armed bandits. The order was issued by North Eastern P.C., Mr. Benson Kaaria, when he addressed heads of departments and local leaders who included Kanu officials, councillors and the M.P. for Wajir West Mr. Mohamed Khalif. The P.C. said although the order would affect the miraa business, the Government would not compromise on security. Normal convoys to and from Wajir takes about two to three days to Meru where the miraa is obtained. Mr. Kaaria advised the businessmen to transport the commodity by air as it was being done in Mandera District. Assuring civil servants of full Government protection, the P.C. said armed forces now combing the district would continue until the exercise yields results. He referred to the Saturday shooting, where a D.O., a former D.O. and an Administration policeman were killed, as an isolated case, but which the Government was determined to ensure did not occur again. He recalled the shifta bandit who had killed civil servants in November, 1980, as having been gunned down by security forces, and gave assurances that the bandits who were now creating terror and insecurity in the area, would be wiped out by the security forces in operation. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 29 May 82 p 3]

SLIGHT RISE IN RESERVES--Kenya's foreign exchange reserves stood at Shs. 2,335 million at the end of April, according to the latest figures published in the Kenya Gazette. The reserves are made up of Shs. 1,050 million as balance with banks and Shs. 618 million in cash with the Treasury, Shs. 550 million in other investments and Shs. 132 million in Special Drawing Rights. As compared with the figure of Shs. 2,355 million at the end of April, the foreign exchange reserves were at Shs. 2,138 million in February and Shs. 2,551 million at the end of January. Thus there has been an improvement in these reserves since the end of February when these dipped to a lower level. On the deposits side, the Central Bank of Kenya shows Shs. 762 million from the commercial banks in Kenya, Shs. 36 million in foreign exchange from the commercial banks and Shs. 2,871 from IMF along with sundry deposits of Shs. 357 million. At the end of January, Kenya had Shs. 3,816 million of currency in circulation. This declined marginally to Shs. 3,759 million at the end of February. According to the latest figures, the currency in circulation at the end of April was Shs. 3,617 million. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 4 Jun 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/1438

BLAMO SAYS UNTRAINED PUBLIC SERVICE MANAGERS HINDER DEVELOPMENT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 9 Jun 82 p 4

[Excerpt]

The managing-director of the National Port Authority (NPA), Dr. J. Bernard Blamo has said that the lack of competent and trained middle managers for the public service has retarded Liberia's development for several decades.

He said the Liberian public service cannot handle the complex challenges of socio-economic development with untrained administrators.

Dr. Blamo was speaking yesterday at the Liberia Institute of Public Administration, when he delivered the key-note address at the opening of the 25th general management seminar at IPA head office here.

He told the 37 participants in the three-week management seminar that some of the wastage of financial and material resources in the Liberian public service can be attributed to the low level administrative and managerial skills of some technicians, managers, administrators, coordinators and directors who he said are unable to implement policies and programs.

The National Port Authority boss said Liberia has paid an enormous price in millions of dollars due to the poor selection and appointment of managers who are incapable of providing the requisite leadership, administrative and managerial guidance for development programs.

This problem, he noted, has been aggravated as a consequence of recent rapid social changes in the Liberian society.

Dr. Blamo appealed to participants to be willing to acquire new skills and ideals in management and administration, because Liberia has suffered untold losses in man-hours in the public service, he added.

CSO: 4700/1436

ROK DELEGATION CHIEF PROPOSES PRIVATE LIBERIAN-ROK COOPERATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 9 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpt] **The leader of the 17-man Korean trade delegation currently in the country on a fact-finding mission, has proposed the establishment of a Liberian-Korean private business cooperation to promote economic ties between the two countries and their peoples.**

Mr. Young Gak Shin, who arrived in Liberia last Thursday at the head of the delegation, advanced this proposal on Friday at a reception hosted in their honor by the Liberia Chamber of Commerce at the Ducor Intercontinental Hotel in Monrovia.

He asserted that once the joint economic communique has been signed by the Liberian and Korean leaders, it was left with businessmen of the two countries to implement the agreement already signed by the two leaders, through cooperation, thereby promoting their economic development through the private and public sectors, as well as promoting bilateral friendship between both countries.

Mr. Shin disclosed that the prime purpose of their visit was to gather important information on the business climate in the country and to examine business potentials of Liberians.

He said from information obtained so far, Liberia's major problem is the lack of capital and advanced technology which could be provided by the Republic of Korea through economic cooperation.

Mr. Shin thanked the Liberia Chamber of Commerce for the hospitality accorded them and disclosed that another team of Korean trade delegation composed of private and government officials will visit Liberia later this year.

In brief remarks, the first vice president of the Liberia Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Shaffic S. Obeid, welcomed the group to Liberia on behalf of the Chamber and assured them of the Chamber's fullest support and cooperation in promoting business opportunities in the country.

Meanwhile, the Korean delegation, which is expected to leave Liberia this Thursday, yesterday began a three-day special exhibition at the Ducor Hotel of several Korean goods.

CSO: 4700/1436

LOFA COUNTY CITIZENS PRESENT DOE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 7 Jun 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

The citizens of Lofa County, reputed to be among the nation's most development-conscious people, have presented to Head of State Samuel K. Doe an impressive five-point development programme which they say they would like to undertake for the improvement of their area.

The presentation was made at a mass meeting in Voinjama Saturday, June 5, when the Head of State paid a special visit to the Lofa capital to discuss development matters with the county's chiefs, elders, administrative leaders and the public in general.

Observers describe the visit as highly significant and historic, because it was specifically undertaken by the Head of State, not to judge palava or to tell them what to do, but to ask them what they thought was best for their own future.

Our correspondent reports that the Lofa citizens rose to the occasion by presenting to the Liberian leader a no-nonsense package that included sober and concrete proposals that struck at the very heart of their development needs.

In words and in deeds, according to our correspondent, they confirmed their reputation for being a hard working and self reliant people when, after presenting their package, they pledged to help finance it with contributions from all Lofa citizens — those employed in the public and private sectors, those who are self-employed as well as the "floating population".

Health

The five-point development programme was read by Lofa's foremost development figure, Mr. Jeremiah Tulay, manager of the Lofa County Agriculture Development Project (LCADP), and presented to the Head of State by Internal Affairs Minister Edward K. Sackor. The package covered health, education, electrification, road construction, and the paving of the streets of Voinjama, which they said they considered the county's first priority.

According to LINA Correspondent Urias Harrington, who travelled with the Head of State, the citizens thanked the Government for services being rendered by the Tellewoyan Memorial Hospital in Voinjama and requested Government to convert

the Kolahun Health Centre to a 50-bed hospital to provide similar services to the people of that area.

They also appealed to Government to renovate the Curran Memorial Hospital in Zorzor to meet the needs of that part of the county. Curran Memorial was built more than 30 years ago by the Lutheran Church in Liberia and is currently being run by the church, with assistance from Government.

Education

Education has always been close to the hearts of Lofa people. Many of their sons and daughters in the early days and up to the fifties, walked from Kolahun, Voinjama and Zorzor and Belle Yella to Cuttington College in Suacoco, (then Central Province, now Bong County) and the University of Liberia in Monrovia, to seek higher education.

It was therefore not surprising that their development package placed particular emphasis on education. The citizens appealed to Government to construct a college in Lofa "to alleviate the embarrassing and frustrating social and economic life of our high school graduates."

They said the student population in the county had tripled in the last five years, resulting in the increase of high school graduates. They complained that out of the large number of graduates each year, 85 per cent did not get admission to the nation's institutions of higher learning.

Decentralization

The citizens therefore appealed to Government for the construction of a college in Lofa County to help decentralize educational facilities in the country and prevent their children from leaving Zorzor, Foya and Belle Yella and other parts of the country in search of higher education.

They also asked for more high schools in Kolahun, Zorzor, Foya and Belle Yella in order to accommodate the graduates of the 28 junior high schools in the county.

A request was also put to Government to consider constructing roads to connect the districts of Kolahun, Belle Yella and Bopolu with Monrovia, and to install electricity in Zorzor and Foya.

On behalf of the business community in the county, the citizens recommended that Government take a retrospective view at the transhipment program because it was causing the business community in the county "some embarrassments."

They said the business community complained that many of the transhipped goods were bought back on the local Lofa markets and sold at half the price of the same goods, that were bought in Monrovia.

Agriculture

In an effort to show how serious they were about their development programme, the citizens informed the Head of State of their decision to make voluntary contributions of one month's salary of every Lofa citizen, whether employed by Government or the private sector, to support the proposed programme.

Those that were self-employed, they said, would pay three hundred dollars, while a collection of ten dollars per head would be made from the "floating population".

During the mass meeting the amount of $47,290 in pledges and cash donations was raised toward the development programme.

The Head of State pledged a personal donation of $5,000 on behalf of himself and his family

The citizens also told Head of State Doe that there were now over 700 communal rice farms in Lofa County as the result of his call for self-sufficiency in food production.

Agriculture was not mentioned in the package. Observers say this is most probably because Government has already made a major contribution to agricultural development in the county through the World Bank — funded LCADP, which has spearheaded tremendous agricultural development activities throughout Lofa

Both Government and World Bank official have rated the LCADP among the most successful of agricultural projects in the country for many years.

Response

The Commander-in-Chief, Dr. Doe, responding, told the citizens that the development of Liberia lies in the hands of Liberians. He said no nation could be run without the full participation of its citizens.

He then urged the citizens of Lofa County to cooperate with their leaders to achieve their development goals.

CSO: 4700/1436

TAYE ASKS MINISTRIES TO SUBMIT NAMES OF ALIEN EMPLOYEES

Commissioner's Appeal

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 11 Jun 82 p 12

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text]

The Commissioner of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Edwin Taye, has appealed to government ministries and agencies to cooperate with his bureau by submitting names of aliens employed by them to ensure the legality of their stay in Liberia.

Mr. Taye said to make sure that the Liberianization policy is fully implemented in the country, his bureau recently launched a program and wrote these agencies and ministries to identify aliens within their employ. But, he revealed, some of these establishments have flatly refused to comply with the Immigration Bureau.

Speaking during a press briefing at his office yesterday, Commissioner Taye asserted that the program was geared towards replacing illegal aliens with qualified Liberians in various positions as directors, revenue collectors, drivers and others.

He pointed out that where there were no qualified Liberians to occupy certain positions, provisions are made by government to have aliens employed, but "not when Liberians are available and searching for similar jobs".

Commissioner Taye disclosed that since the institution of the exercise recently, 120 aliens have been affected while 43 are still being investigated. He added that most of these foreigners had falsified Liberian citizenship to facilitate their employment.

The commissioner explained that those from neighbouring countries who were affected by the exercise would be repatriated and if they decide to return, they must process their documents through the proper channel.

He then commended the Ministries of Postal Affairs and Labour among other ministries for positively complying with his Bureau to submit names of aliens as well as terminating their services upon request.

Mr. Taye frowned on the "non-challant" attitude of Ministries of Finance and Agriculture and the National Iron Ore Company, which he

said have refused to cooperate.

He noted that the NIOC, when approached, asked the Immigration for a nine-month grace period before complying with the directive, while the Finance Ministry "has not even replied" to his letter.

On the ECOWAS protocol which call for the free movement of citizens of member states, Mr. Taye said his Bureau was subject to order and as such, would always be willing to carry out directives from the Ministry of Justice under which it operates.

Personally, Commissioner Taye maintained that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should carefully study the protocol before applying it to Liberia.

He emphasized that if individuals were allowed to enter the country without travel and resident documents such as passport, visa, resident and work permits, Liberians would find it very difficult to get employment.

He added that crime rate would be higher in the country if aliens were permitted to enter the country without documents, while the Bureau of Immigration would definitely be serving as a "figure-head" agency.

On major problems affecting his Bureau, the commissioner said transportion and communication facilities have been hindering the smooth operation of his Bureau.

He said only few personnel assigned at outstations have transportion.

To this end, Commissioner Taye appealed to government to provide these essential facilities so as to make his Bureau more functional.

He praised members of the Immigration Bureau for the efforts they are making to combat crime and other illegal activities of aliens in the country.

Immigration Fines Alien Government Employees

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text] One hundred and sixty-three non-Liberians employed in various Government Ministries and Agencies have been fined by the Immigration Bureau.

They were fined following screening exercise instituted by the Bureau to get rid of aliens who have either fraudulently obtained naturalization certificates, falsified Liberian Citizenship or those who are not gainfully employed.

However, the total fines collected were not disclosed by Immigration authorities.

According to Deputy Immigration Commissioner David M. Barshell, the "screening exercise" was not fully implemented because of the "deliberate refusal" of several government institutions to dismiss illegal aliens based upon the Bureau's recommendations.

Speaking in an interview Monday with the NEW LIBERIAN,

Mr. Barshell disclosed that only the managements of Hotel Africa, National Iron Ore Company, National Police, and the Ministries of Postal Affairs and Planning, have so far complied despite several warnings.

He said government is not against aliens working or residing here, but under the Immigration laws, they are required to regularize their status or work permit.

Commissioner Barshell said those arrested for violating immigration requirements are either fined $500 or $1,000 based on their charges. But notwithstanding, the Bureau has to use its discretion, in the case of fishermen, who most often than not, failed to adjust their status.

He meanwhile, warned those aliens in the employed of government to stop masquerading as Liberian citizens and do away with fake Liberian citizenship.

He said if they are caught, they will face immediate deportation.

Commissioner Barshell also used the occasion to call on Liberians to stop shielding aliens. Citing as an example, he said a police Captain was recently arrested for falsifying Liberian citizenship.

CSO: 4700/1436

MINISTER DISSATISFIED WITH DELIBERATIONS OF RUBBER STUDY GROUP

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Lue Hinneh]

[Text] The Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Administration, Col. James Coleman, has expressed dissatisfaction over deliberations at the 27th Assembly of the International Rubber Study Group during its sitting in Mexico City recently.

Disclosing this to the NEW LIBERIAN Wednesday upon his return to the country, Col. Coleman said he was optimistic that the week-long meeting would had discussed price stabilization of natural rubber, but instead, he said, discussions there centered around the quantity of natural rubber bought each year from the producers by consumers.

Minister Coleman said the price stabilization of rubber had been discussed at the meeting, it would had determined whether small farmers would continue producing rubber or go into an alternative business in order to make a living.

LESS COSTLY

However, he said, papers presented at the assembly revealed that the cost of producing natural rubber was less than that of synthetic rubber which contains high elasticity. In this light, Col. Coleman said Liberia will be benefited from the conference, because it has been assured that Liberia's natural rubber will always be on the market, adding that Liberia as a producer of natural rubber has the confidence that she will always be in business.

According to Deputy Minister Coleman, he wrote a letter to the Secretary General of (IRSG), Mr. L. Bateman, expressing his dissatisfaction and recommended that there be some dialogue between rubber producing countries and buyers regarding the stabilization of the price of the commodity.

The Deputy Minister also frowned on the low price of rubber which he said did not hamper the buyers, but rather the small farmers who total income per capital lies in rubber farming.

INCREASE

Commenting on the recent increase made in the price of rubber, Minister Coleman noted that it is not guarentee as there is no fixed time as to how long the increase would last.

CSO: 4700/1436

CID LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO COMBAT INCREASE IN CRIME AFTER CURFEW LIFTING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Jun 82 p 8

[Excerpt] The Director of Criminal Investigation Division, (CID), Bangalee M. Saysay, has said a campaign to combat the increasing number of crimes in the streets of Monrovia has been launched by the CID.

Areas to be covered by agents of the CID, especially during the late hours, include West Point, Rock Crusher at Mamba Point, and the Terminal Islands.

The CID Chief said his division was taking this step because he had observed that crime rate has increased since the curfew was recently lifted by the PRC. He said many rogues who were kept off the streets during curfew hours have once more resumed their criminal activities.

The CID boss, in an interview with LINA Thursday, said his men were doing everything in their power to minimize the crime rate, but added that the lack of logistical support was hampering the smooth operation of the division.

He therefore appealed to proper authorities to properly equip the CID to ensure its effectiveness in protecting lives and properties.

CSO: 4700/1436

RUBBER FARMERS STUDYING FIRESTONE'S PRICE OFFER

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 7 Jun 82 pp 3, 16

[Article by Madison Meahyen]

[Text] Liberian rubber planters have been closely studying Firestone Plantation Company's eight cents increase in, the buying price of rubber.

The **Daily Observer** reported on Tuesday that in a move to revive Liberian rubber farms, Firestone would as of June 1 pay 22 cents per pound for rubber.

Until last Tuesday, Liberian rubber producers were selling their non spec coagulum and cup lump to the company at 14 cents per pound.

The rubber farmers said at a meeting on Tuesday afternoon that they intend to revitalize their farms for increased productivity since many farms around the country either remained inactive or were closed down, following the drastic drop in rubber price locally and internationally over the past few years.

At a meeting of members of the Liberian Rubber Planters Association in Kakata, Gibi Territory, attended also by representatives of the Firestone Company, the farmers listened to a number of proposals by Firestone to improve local production.

Firestone is undertaking a $2 million dollar incentive subsidy to farmers which provides for the recent 8-cent increase in rubber price locally. And the objective is to augment local rubber production for the $4 million new rubber processing plant being constructed by Firestone in Harbel.

Tuesday's meeting in Kakata also considered such matters as the reopening of the farm supplies store in Firestone to readily make available farm tools for rubber planters. Firestone is expected to issue a price list soon, specifying costs for farm items.

Other issues discussed included the provision of training facilities, to be undertaken by the farm advisory board under Firestone, training for foremen and overseers on how to manage and supervise tappers for better productivity. It was decided that specific guidelines are to be made available later regarding details of the training program.

Some farmers requested Firestone for credit facilities to enable those who closed down their farms following the price decline to reactivate them. This matter Firestone will refer to management for further consideration. There was no definite promise.

But it was agreed that Firestone might consider providing short-term credit facilities

to farmers to purchase farm tools and materials from the supplies store.

On the question of transportation, it was also decided that Firestone might consider despatching its latex trucks to individual farms to collect rubber products. Many of the farmers had complained that the high cost of energy and transportation was depreciating their earnings.

One other incentive matter discussed was the provision of stumps or bud-grafted rubber plants to farmers at reduced price. The bud-grafted rubber is high-yielding, and, according to reliable sources, Firestone's initial response to the suggestion was positive.

Members of the Rubber Planters Association of Liberia (RPAL) some of whom were represented at the meeting, included Salala Rubber Corporation, African Fruits Company, B.F. Goodrich (Liberia Inc.), the Liberia Company (Cocopa), Firestone Plantations Company itself, and several individual farmers.

RPAL was established in the 1960s to coordinate and promote the activities of rubber planters in the country for better production, marketing and bargaining power with major consumers.

One individual rubber farmer Mr. Richard Holder, whose farm the Daily Observer visited indicated that he was on the verge of closing down his farm, because the rubber industry was not proving to be profitable any longer.

He said this was necessary because the running of the farm was more expensive as compared to the profit generated; he has to buy farm items such as acid, rubber cups, knives, buckets and cutlasses, not to mention transportation cost, and at the same time, pay tappers for their labour ($2.00 per day each). Yet, after all these expenses, he said the price was a problem.

Nonetheless, Mr. Holder said he would study the terms offered by Firestone carefully to find out if the program is actually vital.

He has already closed down his farm in Bong Mines, but the one in Kakata is still in operation.

Mr. Holder also suggested that there was a need to tighten up security around farm storeroom or factory as certain people, unidentified, were in the habit of stealing latex and other rubber products from other farmers to boost their own incomes. This matter, he observed, had been discovered two years back, but nothing constructive was done about it.

He suggested that some action be taken by RPAL as a group. But he would not relent to provide his own security at the same time.

CSO: 4700/1436

LPMC DIRECTOR SAYS U.S. RICE CONSIGNMENT HAS ARRIVED

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 10 Jun 82 p 12

[Article by Mlanju Reeves]

[Text]

A consignment of 5,500 metric tons (about 1,230 bags) of U.S. parboiled rice has arrived in the country as a result of an agreement signed on April 6 this year between the U.S. and Liberian Governments.

According to the Managing Director of the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation, LPMC, Mr. Joseph Boakai, the consignment is the first in a shipment of 43,000 tons (about 960,000 bags).

In an interview Monday, Mr. Boakai disclosed that the first consignment will be distributed to various markets by the end of this week.

He said it will be sold at the regular price of $24 per bag.

Mr. Boakai added that the second shipment is due to arrive in the country by June 25.

He said the overall consignment is grade No. 5, with 20 per cent brokens and that the total consignment of nine shipments will arrive in the country on a bi-monthly basis, until the end of September.

Addressing himself to the hoarding of rice by some business houses, Mr. Boakai said the rice market is open to all, thus there should be no reason for hoarding.

He added that since the price adjustment on rice subsidy was made by the PRC Government, importers have been able to import the commodity freely.

CSO: 4700/1436

CHIEF OF STAFF SETS DEADLINE FOR MILITARY TO VACATE PRIVATE HOMES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 10 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Madison Meahyen]

[Text] **The Army Chief of Staff, together with the Ministry of National Defense, has given a strong warning that all personnel of the Armed Forces of Liberia abide by their military code of conduct and exercise proper discipline by refraining from acts like illegal occupation of private properties, or face immediate dismissal.**

The warning, the Chief of Staff indicated, is not for soldiers only, but also for police, immigration and other para-military personnel in the habit of harrassing the civilian population in any manner.

Head of State CIC Samuel K. Doe is very much concerned, Lt. General Henry S. Dubar said, about any misbehaviour by soldiers or members of the para-military as such attitude is having profound effect on the national economy and hampering Government's efforts to improve the living conditions of Liberians, and protect residents in our borders.

Some of the reported misbehaviour has been in the form of extortion of money from civilians, unauthorized occupation of private homes (for which they either refuse or are unable to pay rents or utility bills), or seizure of other kinds of private property from the public.

General Dubar warned that this practice must stop immediately.

The Army Chief of Staff further explained that because soldiers occupy homes for which they cannot fulfil financial responsibilities, payment of rents and utility bills, the owners of said properties are correspondingly refusing or are unable to settle their obligation to government (taxes and so forth).

Also, because utility bills (electricity, water and telephone) incurred by the occupied homes are not being paid regularly, he noted, public corporations responsible for providing these services are themselves unable to continue in viable business as they cannot generate funds.

The Army Chief of Staff, who along with Defense Minister Major General Albert S. Karpeh and other ranking officers of the Defence Ministry was meeting with soldiers at the Barclay

Training Center in Monrovia Tuesday evening, set June 30, 1982 as the deadline for soldiers and para-military personnel to vacate private homes, or be dismissed.

He observed that it had become necessary to re-define the role and responsibility of military personnel in the army as the misbehaviour of certain members was causing serious embarrassment to the PRC Government.

Maintaining that since the PRC government came to power it has done its utmost to provide good housing facilities for the men and women in arms, General Dubar said there was no point in soldiers occupying private homes forcibly. He said government will continue to provide adequate services to the army as long as the army remains disciplined and loyal in the interest of national development.

Already, government is providing rent allowance or rented houses for all officers of the Liberian army, he said.

Deputy Defense Minister for Operation, Cpt. Charles Harris, who also attended the occasion, advised soldiers to avoid considering everything as "G1".

Nothing is G1, nothing is free, so don't think it is G1 to occupy people houses," Captain Harris emphasized.

He explained that government has to pay for or incur all expenses for services that are misused by soldiers. It is to avoid this, he said, that government is constructing new military barracks around the country.

Defense Minister Albert Karpeh, for his part, reiterated that the tendency of certain soldiers and other para-military personnel to forcibly occupy private houses was unfair, disloyal and in disregard to established policy.

He said there have been repeated warnings to soldiers to refrain from such habits.

General Karpeh recalled that although the general attitude of soldiers as regards physical harrassment and molestation of civilians has improved considerably, it was still embarrassing and unlawful for them to seize properties from individuals. This, he observed, was making the general public afraid or apprehensive of the soldiers and "must stop right now."

As the meeting ended Tuesday evening, many soldiers who attended were told to pass on the message to their colleagues. Many of them agreed that the warning was proper and timely and that they were encouraged to advise their friends accordingly.

But some of them indicated that the problem of housing was still facing several personnel of the Armed Forces and that there was need for understanding and consideration from the civilian population.

They assured the public, though, that they would cooperate with higher authorities to remedy the situation.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Karpeh and other high ranking officers of the Armed Forces have visited Camp Schefflin and Camp Todee on a similar mission. They were due to also visit Bomi Territory to advise soldiers here, accordingly.

CSO: 4700/1436

NHA DIRECTOR SAYS TENANTS RENTING LOW-COST UNITS WILL NOT OWN THEM

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 10 Jan 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Excerpt]

The Managing Director of the National Housing Authority (NHA), Oscar Quiah, yesterday clarified widespread rumours that tenants occupying the varigus low-cost housing units would own the houses after certain period of time.

Since the last administration, when housing units were constructed in Barnersville, Gardnersville, Old Road, New Georgia and Matadi, it has been speculated throughout the country that individuals now occupying the units would own them after 10 years.

In an interview yesterday, the N.H.A. Managing Director said as far as he was concerned, there was no document to verify these rumours.

Repairs

He emphasized that persons presently living in low-cost housing units are only renting and that they were not mortgaging them, therefore, it was not possible for them to possess them after 10 years as has been speculated.

Mr. Quiah pointed out that to ensure that tenants were only renting the units, his agency "takes care of all repairs" on the buildings including leakage.

On the irregular collection of garbage from the various housing estates, Quiah attributed this to the failure of most tenants to settle their rents so as to enable the N.H.A. to meet its obligations to garbage collectors and to repair garbage trucks.

He disclosed that at the moment, tenants were owing the N.H.A. about $1 million which, he noted, when collected would assist the agency in meeting all of its obligations to occupants of the various housing units.

Asked how much government was realizing from these low-cost houses, Mr. Quiah explained that the houses were built on welfare basis and not for profit. He added that money realized fromthe houses is used to settle loans received from lending institutions for the construction of the houses. It was therefore possible to realize, what government was gaining in terms of profits, he added.

CSO: 4700/1436

ELIMINATION OF 'DAY OF THE COVENANT' CRITICIZED

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 28 May 82 p 4

[Text] The Covenant

Here we stand before the Holy God of heaven and earth to make a vow to him that, if he will protect us and deliver our enemy to us, we will spend this day and date every year as a day of thanksgiving, as a Sabbath, and we will build a house in His honor where it pleases Him, and that we will also tell our children that they must share that with us as a remembrance also for future generations, for the honor of His name will be glorified by giving Him the praise and honor of the victory.

Before the Council of Ministers announced that it was eliminating the Day of the Covenant as a public holiday, it must have known -- especially in the light of the memorandum of the Executive Committee of Whites -- that it would seriously offend a large part of the inhabitants of the Southwest.

The fact that they nevertheless went ahead and eliminated one of the holiest days of Afrikanerdom once again emphasises the fact that those people have barely any respect or understanding for the deepest feelings of the Afrikaner.

To the contrary, it becomes clearer by the day that those in power in the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) are consciously trying to trample on the desires, feelings and rights of this population group. We must accept that this is part of a strategy to try and drive out of the country any Afrikaner who is not willing to give up his national and cultural identity and religious heritage.

That contemptuous action was not entirely unexpected. For already in 1978 did the DTA mouthpiece speculate that the observance of the Covenant would be celebrated as a public holiday in the country for the last time that year. It took the enemies of that day longer to achieve their goal, but ultimately they succeeded -- unless the Administrator General makes a different ruling.

What is especially distressing is the fact that it was entirely unnecessary to give the Afrikaner this slap in the face. The proposal of the White Executive Committee would have been an ideal solution: allow every population group to choose two days of its own for its popular festivals, aside from the accepted national holidays.

Precisely the fact that that proposal was summarily rejected, without first allowing the opportunity for proper discussion on it, proves that this step is part of a calculated attack on Afrikaner traditions, religion and culture.

But on close examination this affects more than the Afrikaner alone. The deeper meaning of the Day of the Covenant cannot be found in the salvation of a small group of whites from a black supremacy, but in the salvation of followers of Christendom from being devoured by heathendom.

Today Christianity is once again facing a threat. And in a country where by far the majority of inhabitants profess the Christian belief it would not be out of place to enter a covenant of renewal.

We are convinced that this day can be honored -- should be honored -- by everyone for whom it has meaning. And the effect of it can be expanded much more widely by seeing it in the deeper religious sense.

8700
CSO: 4701/91

LETTER TO AG ON RETENTION OF 'DAY OF THE COVENANT'

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 28 May 82 p 3

[Text] The Day of the Covenant must be retained as a public holiday for all population groups. This insistence on the retention of the victory of Christianity celebration is contained in a letter which the Executive Committee of the Whites sent this week to the Administrator General.

The letter, which was signed by the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr J.W.F. Pretorius, states that the decision of the Council of Ministers to eliminate 16 December as a holiday "is, to put it mildly, a shock especially to the whites in the country."

Mr Pretorius said that the Executive Committee, in its memorandum to the Commission of Inquiry into Public Holidays in the Southwest, pointed out that:

--in the transitional stage in which the Southwest finds itself in the political and social areas there is a considerable degree of insecurity in a large part of the population, strengthened by events elsewhere in Africa;

--at this stage it is not desirable to make inquiries into the matter -- as the commission was asked to do;

--the status quo in force with respect to public holidays in the Southwest must be maintained until the territory becomes independent;

--if, for reasons not known to the Executive Committee, such a proposal is indeed deemed necessary, the authorities of the 11 population groups should have been approached directly for commentary, and not the general public.

Mr Pretorius said that so far no reason has been detected why such an inquiry can't wait until after independence.

"The decision of the Council of Ministers is a shock, to put it mildly, especially to the whites in this country. The only deduction which can be made from that is that there is no recognition for the cultural and religious values of certain population groups -- and by that I'm not referring only to the whites."

Each population group in the Southwest has certain events or occasions which are typically its own and worthy of commemoration within a cultural context.

The position of the Executive Committee is that, within the framework of the concept that each population group should have the greatest possible power of decision in matters pertaining to itself, also in the cultural context, the opportunity to experience such commemorations should be granted to each of the population groups.

The Executive Committee recommended to the Commission that the right must be granted to the authorities of each population group to set two public holidays for the members of their population group, which will then be binding.

In this manner proper recognition could be given to, for example, the holidays of the Jewish community, the Day of the Covenant of the Basters, Hereros and Mbanderudeaes, and the Day of the Covenant (16 December).

Mr Pretorius says that a request in his letter that oral testimony could be given to clarify the entire aspect in detail has not met with any reaction from the Commission to date.

"As was stated to the Commission, the Executive Committee will now have to strongly insist that the Day of the Covenant be retained as a public holiday for all the population groups, and to such an extent that no racist intentions are attached to it, but as a commemoration of the true meaning of the event, namely the victory obtained that day by Christianity.

"In this manner all Christians, and not only the whites, will be involved according to individual needs. Disregard of this principle is disregard of the Supreme Being.

Mr Pretorius writes the Administrator General that acceptance of the decisions of the Council of Ministers can only result in a weakening of faith in the central government authority.

8700
CSO: 4701/91

ROY ALLEN DESCRIBED AS SMOOTH TALKER WITH FERTILE IMAGINATION

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Roy Allen Wanted to Sell Oil to South Africa."]

[Text] Mr Roy Allen, the man who is telling abroad that he was recently deported from South-West Africa/Namibia and that he will now make things tough for South Africa through means of the UN, apparently is not only a smooth talker, but he also has a rather fertile imagination.

In an interview with the personnel manager of a large engineering company in Windhoek he told a story which would make anyone take notice. However, from the remarks the personnel manager wrote on Allen's application form, one may deduce that he does not believe in fairy tales.

Amongst other things, Allen claimed that:

--he was engaged in solving South Africa's oil problem singlehandedly, with the aid of a Saudi ally;

--he was negotiating directly with the Administrator General on the establishment of an oil refinery in the Southwest;

--his Arabian friend wanted to sell oil directly to South-West Africa/Namibia;

--his mysterious Arabian ally planned to build a food processing plant in Owambo.

"Etc., etc." the personnel manager wrote at the bottom -- clearly not very impressed.

According to his own description Mr Allen was also a man of many talents.

Amongst other occupations, he worked as an apprentice engineer, clerk, mechanical designer, public relations officer, photographer and technical journalist. He can speak Afrikaans, English, German and French.

All this skill and talent -- not even his highly respected Arabian friend -- was not enough for him to get the job he applied for.

Mr Allen has lived in Windhoek for almost 4 years and was involved in the publishing of the magazine SPECTRUM, but it was never really clear how he made his living. He is married to a colored woman and has two children. Allen is 50 years old and is a British subject. In 1979 he arrived here in Windhoek with only a 12-year old Volkswagen.

Abroad he is saying that he has been given only 24 hours notice to leave the country. Before he left the country, he nevertheless had time to sell his house in Windhoek.

A spokesman for the department of internal affairs said there was no truth to Allen's being deported.

Allen said he would apply for a job at the United Nations -- it is not clear what he wants to do there. "Then the South African Government will be very sorry" he is reported to have said.

8700
CSO: 4701/91

CAPRIVIANS RESURRECT INDEPENDENCE PARTY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Jun 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Caprivi African National Union (CANU) has been revived in the region, and claims widespread support for its goal of an independent state of 'Itenge' in the Caprivi.

Canu held its second congress since 1964 at the Ngweze Central Sportfield in Katima Mulilo recently. The congress took place on May 28 and 29, and was attended by about 200 supporters, according to a report on the Congress compiled by the Canu Department of Information and Publicity.

Canu merged with Swapo in 1964, but some Canu members have now left Swapo to revive Canu. The group's leader Mr Mishake Muyongo, is at the moment outside the country. Mr Muyongo was elected Vice and Acting President of Canu at the Congress.

Mr Brendan K Simbwae was elected President, although he is at present in an unknown jail. According to Mr Ernest Likando, Director General of Information and Publicity, Canu is very concerned about Mr Simbwae, and is trying to establish his whereabouts from the SA Government.

Canu is virulently anti-Swapo, and the report accused the old leadership of "abandoning the struggle" when they amalgamated the party with Swapo.

They thought "those Canu members who remained in Swapo were going to forge the struggle to its logical conclusion but alas, we had just remained to witness agonies and blood of our fellow brothers who died in the hands of the numerous primitive Owambos instead of Boers."

On the 1964 merger between Canu and Swapo, the report says both organisations were supposed to dissolve in order to form a new organisation. The agreement was not kept to since Swapo members were in the majority.

"In a democracy, five people with good ideas against twenty fools or idiots can be vetoed and obviously the vote goes to idiots who will mess up things."

In none of the documents drawn up at the time was Caprivi mentioned as being a part of Namibia, the report continues.

"As people waging a common struggle, there could be some sort of political ties and mutual relations," however.

On the question of why Caprivi was referred to as

part of SWA in official Swapo documents after the merger, the report argued "there was nothing wrong with Caprivi/Itenge belonging to the South West African community or sub-continent of Africa" just as other regional grouping existed.

The report details a number of difficulties experienced by the party in organising in Caprivi, such as harassment by the authorities, the lack of news media in the region, a lack of funds and the exitence of tribal disputes.

"Chief Mamili and his Fwe tribe wants to secede part of Caprivi and have his Kingdom", and was being "supported by the colonial administration to confuse the people."

"No enemy can allow his opponent to organise him or herself in order to challenge him," the report says. "Thus there will be no time when SA will be ready to allow Canu to operate in Caprivi because it has been proved that Canu enjoys the support of the people and by allowing this, it will be the destruction and the end of the DTA and then colonialism."

According to the report, the congress decided to amend the 1964 constitution and establish an organisational structure including 12 departments, a central committee, a national executive committee and a legal and constitutional sub-committee to draw up and amended constitution. Party members were elected to fill all 33 posts.

Decisions were also taken on regional structures, and the Caprivi devided into three regions. The congress was chaired by Mr Jackson Lagazi Lukonga.

CSO: 4700/1440

SNIC SPECIAL DIVISION ESTABLISHED

Victoria NATION in English 11 Jun 82 p 10

[Text] A SPECIAL division has been set up by the National Investment Corporation (SNIC) to look into and recommend on the effectiveness of parastatals and government ministries in carrying out the country's political, social and economic objectives.

Another important goal of the Professional Accountancy and Management Services Division is take part fully in the country's development by actively supporting the policy of using the country's human resources to the utmost, and to the maximum benefit of the country.

The Division, says a press communiqué from SNIC, will be an ideal training ground for young people who wish to make a career in accounting, auditing and management.

The Division's staff will be continuously trained and developed and the valuable experience they will gain from working and training with professionals will eventually allow them to take on serious responsibilities in parastatals and other organisations.

Based in rooms 301 to 305 of the Pirates Arms Building in Victoria, the Division is being professionally set up and structured to cater for the auditing, accounting and management consulting requirements of all parastatals, government ministries and departments and any other people who or bodies that need specialist advice or help.

"The new set up", says the SNIC communiqué, "represents yet another step further in the development of the country and particularly its people".

CSO: 4700/1435

DETAILS ON NEW EDUCATION BILL GIVEN

Victoria NATION in English 9 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A LONG overdue revision of the law regulating the organisation, promotion and development of education to bring these in line with Seychelles' socialist principles will be put before the People's Assembly at its next sitting.

The Education Bill 1982, which will replace the 1944 Education Act and its amendments if it becomes law, sets out, among other things, the Government's education policy, clarifies the responsibilities and powers of the Minister for Education, enables the inspection of schools and provides penalties for offenders.

The Bill explains the Government's education policy as being:

"to ensure that all Seychellois are offered equal educational opportunities in accordance with their abilities, aptitudes and needs;

to ensure that no Seychellois is prejudiced in his or her education by reason of his or her sex, colour or creed; and

to encourage in Seychellois an awareness of national identity and respect for the individual".

Other objectives are the progressive development of institutions devoted to education, the achievement and maintenance of the highest educational standards, and the provision of a varied and comprehensive education service.

"In implement of the Government policy there shall be compulsory primary education for every Seychellois child for nine school years from the entry age until the completion of P9". the Bill says.

Among his responsibilities and powers, the Education Minister will be able to pay a scholarship, bursary or allowance, or provide other assistance to any pupil.

In spite of anything the Civil Code may say to the contrary, the Minister will also be able to order the compulsory attendance at school of children, with the exception of

expatriates, up to 16-years-old.

If such an order is made and a child fails or neglects to regularly attend school without a good reason. each of his parents will be guilty and liable to a R.1,000 fine and three months' imprisonment or more if this is provided for in the order.

Anyone conducting a school without ministerial authority could be fined up to R5,000 and imprisoned for a year.

PROFOUND REFORM

A statement from the Ministry of Education and Information, looking at the reasons for overhauling the education law, points out that after the victorious Liberation of 5 June, 1977, a profound educational reform programme was launched. It's main aim was to eliminate the previous capitalist system in favour of a system in line with the socialist principles of the Seychellois Revolution.

The Government therefore decided to take over the responsibility of pre-school education. provide equal opportunities in education to all children, amalgamate the primary school (P1 — P6) with the first cycle of secondary education (F1 — F3) to form a new primary sector (P1 — P9), provide nine years of free universal education, and establish a Polytechnic in 1983.

The latter would improve vocational and technical education and integrate all types of training, including general academic education, after the National Youth Service.

The restructuring of the education system is being accompanied by various pedagogical reforms improving the quality of education and its relevance to the needs of the people by laying emphasis on the study and use of the physical, social, political, cultural and economic aspects of the country.

Such a comprehensive reform programme has made it necessary to review the existing Education Bill so as to draw up an appropriate legal framework controlling the effective operation of the system and reflecting the philosophy underlying the revolution in education.

The Education Bill 1982 therefore proposes to provide the necessary mechanism which will allow an efficient administration of Education in conformity with Government policies and in line with the country's socialist principles.

CSO: 4700/1435

INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE 'MIRRORS SUCCESS OF REVOLUTION'

Victoria NATION in English 7 Jun 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] **THE roll of drums and the steady tramp of nearly 2,000 pairs of marching feet bounced off the reflective glass of the Maison du Peuple and stifled themselves among the thick and delighted crowds.**

The muffled rumble of military vehicles, the clatter of helicopters and the roar of aeroplanes followed, echoing along Trois Freres' perenially green uniform and dwindling into nothing across the ruffled waters of Port Victoria.

Seychelles was celebrating the fifth anniversary of the launching of its socialist revolution in traditionally spectacular style.

Saturday morning's fifth Liberation anniversary parade was full of firsts.

It was the first time the President took the salute before the dignified Seychelles People's Progressive Front headquarters, its roof overhang brightly dressed in patriotic red, white and green.

It was the first time the parade had two bands with the Pioneer Band, as well as the National Maritime School and the Cap Ternay National Youth Service Village students making their first appearance in this prestigious event.

It was the first time some new equipment of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, including one of its two helicopters, was ceremonially exhibited in public.

Finally, and to the delight of the thousands of children in the crowds, it was the first time the People's Air Force staged a flypast.

Marching from the 5th June Avenue opposite Freedom Square to the Maison du Peuple on Latanier Road, the first of the parade's 40 squads came into sight at 9.15 a.m.

Earlier President Albert René had arrived to the stirring strains of the National

Anthem, the salute of a People's Liberation Army Guard of Honour, and the boom of a 21-gun salute of the Indian Navy tanker *'Deepak'* tied alongside Mahé Quay.

As photographers clicked away and camera motors whirred, the President joined other members of the SPPF Central Executive Committee, senior Government officials, diplomats and guests seated under a red, white and green pavillion erected on the Maison du Peuple lawn.

Raising clenched fists in salute, waving red banners bearing revolutionary slogans and singing lustily 'Debout Zom Lib', 350 men and women from the country's 23 SPPF Branches started off the parade in colourful and exhilirating style.

The Seychelles Police Band, in ceremonial red, white and blue, were followed by Parade Commander Major Macdonald Marengo of the People's Defence Forces.

Behind him came the four-strong flag guard who dipped the state and party flags in salute as they goose-stepped past the President and Commander-in-Chief, who took the salute from a slightly raised podium.

Five People's Liberation Army squads of ever 200 troops passed stiffly in review, eyes right, palms slapped across their automatic assault rifles. The first two squads, one each from the Union Vale and Pointe Larue Camps, were in olive-green ceremonial dress while the rest were in camouflage fatigues and steel helmets.

A few of the troops carried light machineguns or rocket-propelled grenade launchers. The last SPLA squads, from the SPDF HQ at Bel Eau, included women soldiers marching with, and as well as the men.

Kakhi-clad and blue-beretted sailors of the People's Navy, uniformed cadets of the maritime school, dark blue and red uniformed mobile unit policemen, civilian and airport firemen, and two squads of militiamen and women from all over Mahé made up the rest of the military part of the parade.

As the Police Band, which had marched onto the reclaimed land opposite the Maison du Peuple, stopped playing, the Pioneer Band took over with a crash of drums.

Especially warm applause greeted the boys and girls of the band, clad in a special uniform that included a red sash around the waist, red epaulets and a yellow stripe down the trousers.

There followed 10 squads of over 300 Pioneers and Young Pioneers from all over the island with their distinctive marching style--goose-stepping all the way, arms
the island with their distinctive marching style — goose-stepping all the way, arms

swining wide behind before being brought up high across the chest — and equally unique salute, turning to salute their national leader.

The striking beige and dark brown ranks of the National Youth Service came next, boys and girls' squads alternating. The 650 students were divided into 12 squads from the second-year Port Latnay Village and four from Cap Ternay.

With a quiet rumble of engines. a long line of the SPLA's heavier equipment then rolled past with their commanders and gun crews saluting their C-in-C.

There were three armoured reconnaissance vehicles armed with light and heavy machine-guns; light and heavy troop transports mounted with recoiless anti-tank guns, light mortars and light and heavy machine-guns and/or towing a field gun, anti-aircraft cannon, four-barrelled heavy machine-guns and other weapons.

Two bright red fire tenders with blue emergency lights flashing and firemen hanging on to the back rounded off the parade.

Once all the marchers were standing at ease on the reclaimed land opposite him, President René read his traditional Liberation anniversary speech this year calling on the people to examine their conscience as to past efforts and appealing to parents and others to help instill in the Republic's children the right attitudes needed in future socialists, especially discipline.

Soon after Mr. René finished, a light single engined Rallye and a twin-engined Swearingen Merlin flew past signaling the start of the fly-past.

People's Air Force and Indian Navy Chetak helicopters then swooped past with their respective state flags suspended below them.

As the crowd gasped and children squeeled with delight, the Indian helicopter then dropped a man into the Yatch Club basin, later returning to hover and winch him back aboard.

Meanwhile, the Rallye made another run past the reviewing stand releasing red, white and green balloons.

After a final National Anthem, President René left and a highly satisfied crowd, includnig hundreds of schoolchildren in uniform, broke up. Some headed for home but others, still excited with the after effects of seeing the nation's youth and others so proudly marching by, headed for the photograph and arts and crafts exhibitions in central Victoria.

An hour after the branch militants joyously marched into the sight of their, and the nation's leader, another rousing Liberation anniversary parade honouring that momentous early morning uprising five years ago. was over.

Everyone left looking forward to many more parades that are sure to come with the increasing triumphs of the Revolution.

CSO: 4700/1435

REORGANIZATION OF WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 11 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] WITH the appointment, by the President, of a new Seychelles Women's Association National Committee recently, the SWA is hoping to launch a revised action plan of objectives and activities later this year.

The chairman of the national committee is Mrs Rita Sinon, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front into which the SWA has now been integrated, rather than affiliated.

As soon as district committees — formerly known as sub-committees — have been re-elected, Mrs Sinon told Seychelles Agence Presse, serious talks on the best ways to realise the aims, objectives and action plan of the Association will be held with members.

Apart from changing the names of the central and sub-committees, another change in the SWA constitution is the withdrawal of the R5 subscription fee.

Membership is open to all women over 16 years old. They will have to apply for free membership to the national or the district committee secretary.

The objectives of the SWA are:

to promote the status of women and to raise their political, educational, social and economic standard;

to acquaint them with their social rights and duties for the integration of women in national development at all levels;

to preserve the rights and liberties of women and to combat discrimination against women;

to act as a control body for co-ordinated representations to the Central Executive Committee of SPPF and Government on matters concerning women; and

to examine and evaluate the contribution of wo-

men in the economic, social and cultural fields.

Any member of the SWA may be suspended or expelled by the National Committee for misconduct, breaking Association rules or acting against the best interests of the SWA.

There will be a right of appeal to a Special or Annual General Assembly or the SPPF Congress.

The General Assembly will be held every year with the National Committee and three members of each district committee attending.

The Assembly will review past performance and decide on future plans and programmes of the Association. It will also approve the budget.

The district committees will bring to the notice of the National Committee matters needing reform and for carrying out policies of the Seychelles Women's Association in their area.

The district and the National Committees will carry out programmes to make women aware of their rights and responsibilities through meetings, seminars and other education programmes approved by the Central Executive Committee of SPPF.

No member will be eligible for any SWA elections if she is not a member of the SPPF.

The members of the new SWA National Committee are

Mrs Rita Sinon, Chairman: Mrs Jessy Fréminot, Secretary: Mrs Bertha Marengo, Treasurer: and Mrs Sylvette Frichot, Mrs Marlene Lionnet, Mrs Elva Pool, Mrs Andrine Gertrude, Miss Simone Arnephy, and Miss Barbara Quan Yat Coune, members.

CSO: 4700/1435

PRESIDENT OPENS NATIONS'S FIRST CANNING FACTORY

Victoria NATION in English 7 Jun 82 pp 2, 9

[Text] IN this 1982 Year of Agriculture, there is no doubt that the people have taken this call with great enthusiasm and in all sectors everyone is making significant efforts to produce more in order to reduce considerably the amount of foodstuffs which are imported.

President France Albert Rene confirmed this on the 5th anniversary of the June 5th Revolution when he officially opened the first canning factory ever built in Seychelles, at Pointe Larue, for fruit and vegetable processing.

The President said his government was committed to the production of as much food as possible for the population and for the visitors who come to our country.

But the Seychellois leader also pointed out that our efforts in producing more would be unsuccessful if we failed to organise properly our system of distribution and marketing on the one hand and our capacity to process the surpluses on the other.

That is why on the processing side, the National Agro Industries Limited (NAIL), a subsidiary of SEYCOM, came about with its fruit and vegetable processing unit.

President Rene who had personnally watched over this project told guests at the opening ceremony that this fruit and vegetable processing unit was conceived, planned and implemented within a space of 15 months despite a major setback suffered by way of a total loss of the equipment on account of fire on board vessel carrying the equipment from India.

"Today the fruit and vegetable processing unit becomes operational. In this way we will be able to deal efficiently with the large surpluses of fruits and vegetables which are inevitably produced during periods of glut as a result of the farmers' increased awareness and interest to produce more", the President

told the SPPF officials, government ministers, diplomats, the factory's employees and other guests at the opening ceremony of the plant. The factory has a capacity of handling two tonnes of fruits and vegetables per shift and has the flexibility to handle a variety of raw materials. The capacity can be stretched beyond two tonnes by working more than one shift.

President Rene has given the assurance that the unit will process fruits and vegetables currently in abundance without disturbing the equilibrium of fresh market demands.

Guests at the opening ceremony were able to taste come of the products that will come out of the factory. There were passion fruit nectar, guava juice, pure orange juice with no additives, orange squash, pineapple squash and there will be in future whole canned fruits in syrup, jam and other tropical flavoured products.

Under the brand name of 'SEYCOM' these first canned products of Seychelles as the Principal Secretary for Finance and Industries Mr Guy Morel said, are expected to become popular in the country, fast. Before he was led on a tour of the factory by General Manager Mr. V. Krishna and watched the performance of the different pieces of equipment, the President spoke of two other projects of NAIL which are now operational. These are the poultry parent stock unit which will provide day-old chicks to the farmers and the poultry abattoir. President Rene said this would enable us to become self-sufficient in poultry meat. On quality control of its products, Mr Rene who is also the Minister for Finance and Industries said great emphasis was being laid by NAIL on total quality control-from raw material to finished products-right from selection-handling-processing and so forth.

"NAIL will soon complete the necessary infrastructure for top quality control and testing of processed foods products and these facilities will be opened to all those involved in food processing and to the Government and SEYCOM", he added.

The Quality Control Division will also have a product development laboratory with added facilities to act as a training centre for the food industry.

"For NAIL there is still more in the pipeline for the future", the President said. There is the planned animal feed unit, a milk processing unit and a meat processing unit during the 1982-83 to complete the first projected phase. In the second phase, the projects under contemplation include a copra manufacturing and oil refinery unit, a flour mill and an export-oriented inte-

grated papaine and pawpaw processing complex.

The President also extended his gratitude to all those who have in one way or another helped in these projects, in particular the Indian government and Mr Bhatt, the Director of Telco and his team. The General Manager of the Pointe Larue canning factory is Mr Krishna from India.

CSO: 4700/1435

BRIEFS

VISITING DELEGATIONS--Some members of foreign delegations who were in Seychelles for the 5th anniversary celebrations of the June 5 Liberation are still engaged in various visits in the country. The Communist Party of Cuba delegation, led by Mr. Omar Iser Mojena, yesterday morning called on the Secretary General of the SPPF, Mr. Guy Sinon, and in the afternoon met Mr. James Michel, SPPF Publicity Secretary and Minister for Education and Information. The Cuban friends will this morning visit the Sadeco Farm at Anse aux Pins, before leaving on Friday. The leader of the Frelimo delegation of Mozambique, Mr. Daniel Mbanze, yesterday morning visited the NYS villages. In the afternoon, he called on Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, SPPF Organising Secretary and Minister for Youth and Defence, before seeing National Workers Union officials. The leader of the Frelimo delegation will this morning view the Liberation exhibition at the Carnegie Building. In the afternoon he will visit the poultry farm at Pointe au Sel. The Mozambican delegation leaves on Thursday. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 9 Jun 82 p 1]

PRASLIN ROAD PROJECT--Another Praslin road project that is expected to start soon is the surfacing of the road from the Chateau de Feuilles Hotel, overlooking Baie Ste Anne, to Anse Consolation. This R.798,500 project which will give the road an all-weather surface, will also include the laying of proper drainage. The Community Development Division in the Ministry for Planning and Development is expected to start work any time this month and to finish in October. The existing red earth road is 1,500 metres long and seven metres wide. Proper drains will be built on one side of the road while the opposite side will be raised forcing water to flow into the drain. An area of 10,500 square metres will be stabilized and surfaced with bitumen. The road will be stabilized by regrading red earth and cement together with the proper amount of water and then rolling the surface flat. After the stabilization, a thin bitumen surface will be sprayed on. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 9 Jun 82 p 10]

FOREIGN GUESTS--Guests representing 14 government and four political parties attended the June 5 celebrations over the weekend. Apart from the diplomatic corps based in Seychelles, Algeria, Australia, Belgium, China, Cyprus, India, the DPRK, Nigeria, Switzerland, the United States, West Germany and Zaire were represented by ambassadors or high commissioners. Austria and Vietnam sent other diplomats. Of special significance to the Seychelles People's Progressive Front were friends from the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC), the Workers

Party of Korea, Frelimo of Mozambique and Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) of Tanzania. The Korean Workers' Party delegation was led by Central Committee member, Mr. Kim Gi Nam, who is also a government minister. Mr. Omar Iser Mojeria (CPC), Mr. Daniel Mbanze (Frelimo), and Mr. Machano Haji (CCM), were all leaders of their respective Central of National Executive Committee delegations. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 8 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1435

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE STUDENTS PROTEST ARREST OF AKIBO-BETTS

London WEST AFRICA in English 14 Jun 82 pp 1578-79

[Text] THE MAN who uncovered "Voucher-gate" and "Squandergate" (fraudulent conversion of government funds by top civil servants, and involving several businessmen) former Minister of State, Finance, Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts, is now out in the cold.

Following cancellation of the May 1 election after polling in his constituency, Freetown Central I for reasons which were not very clear to the people of the constituency, Mr. Akibo-Betts is reported to have been advised by a senior party official to "withdraw" from the elections since the APC no longer wanted him in Parliament. This order was followed a week later by a search of his official residence at Kingtom by police and detention of Mr. Akibo-Betts at Pademba Road prison.

As news of this detention spread throughout the city, students of Fourah Bay College which is part of Mr. Akibo-Betts's constituency protested on campus and went into a sit-down and hunger strike in support of his release. The road to the campus was blocked with stones and scrapped vehicles and the students issued a release, copies of which were sent to the Medical and Dental Association, the Bar Association, teachers of schools and colleges, students of schools and colleges, religious organisations, and the general public.

The release begins: "Fellow citizens and the world community at large, following the 1982 General Elections in Sierra Leone, the dubious and controversial ways in which they were conducted, culminating in the arrest of Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts, we are appealing to you to join us in condemning the existing state of affairs in the country as barbaric, shameful and disgraceful.

"That Sierra Leone has been raped, reduced and debased to a state of animal level devoid of morals, values and conscience of universal appreciation has been glaringly and exquisitely substantiated by the manoeuvres of the present regime of President Siaka Stevens.

"Akibo, the man who has championed the cause of democracy and nationalism had been arrested. We consider his arrest as a calculated machination to drive the final nail in the coffin of democracy, the liquidation of which we in Sierra Leone so gleefully and disgracefully preside over. Democracy has lost its noble purports in this country to the point that it could so rightly be called "democrazy".

"Yes, indeed it appears we are all crazy, for what is more lunatic than to believe that to champion the cause of democracy, honesty, sincerity and progress, to checkmate corruption and embezzlement constitute a capital punishment. Akibo's crime has been precisely these ones. He has been fighting a just cause by revealing serious cases of financial malpractices. We say *bravo* to him, for we have at least been able to see some of these culprits. He did not however, finish his task; the exposures were only a tip of the iceberg.

"To accomplish that task is a crime for which he now stands persecuted. Those who have vested and entrenched interests in the perpetuation of corruption are fighting 'tooth, nail and cash' to prevent him from getting back to Parliament.

"Akibo's case is analogous to a police constable who caught a thief, brought him to the station, and instead of the thief being in custody, and sub-inspector

ordered that the constable be jailed and the thief be set free with honour! Now Akibo's thieves are riding high with honour, while he is languishing behind bars. This is just an eloquent illusion of how democracy has been made to acquire a democratic flavour. They are mad indeed.

"We here in Fourah Bay College are resolved that we cannot sit idly by and preside over the prostitution and liquidation of democracy. We feel that we all have a moral obligation to this country. We owe a lot to posterity and it would be an unpardonable crime upon our heads and for which we will never be able to expiate ourselves if we don't do anything now to see that Akibo is released from custody.

"He is now a martyr for the cause of justice and progress, and if, in Sierra Leone, this virtuous attitude is a crime then we are demanding that if Akibo's blood is to expiate for his crime, let this blood be spilled in the public that the whole world would see in so much that he died an honourable man. . . ."

The statement ended with a call to action.

A further students' release stated:

"Fellow Citizens, last Thursday May 20, the Acting President S. I. Koroma 'advised' Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts to withdraw his candidature for the forthcoming Bye-Elections — on the grounds that: the Lebanese and the Indians do not want him, the Government does not want him and top civil servants also oppose his presence in Parliament . . .

"Rumour has it that the votes cast in the May 1 Election were later counted and unofficial reports give the results as follows: Alfred Akibo-Betts 13,999, Willsworth Morgan 299. The projected landslide victory for Akibo is a concrete demonstration of support and mandate given to him.

"The elections turned out to be a fiasco, and now that the Bye-elections are coming the people's determination and morale remain undiminished. Popular support is still with Akibo.

"That certain reactionary forces in high places are determined to prevent Akibo from entering into Parliament. It was normal for the incumbent of any constituency to ge given the party symbol.

"Rumour has it that Akibo will not get the symbol. We want to assure the authorities that *we will not tolerate this:* and we are appealing to all supporters in Central I to join hands with us. People of Sierra Leone, do not sit idly by and preside over the dastardly liquidation of democracy."

[The students' statement then accused certain individuals of improper activities and intimidation in connection with the bye-election].

Mr. Akibo-Betts was subsequently released. A State House announcement read over Sierra Leone radio twenty four hours later said that the police had been able to "retrieve 450 government files and an assortment of vouchers, local purchase orders, customs invoices and other documents from the Kingtom residence of Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts. . . ."

Sources close to the Akibo-Betts family confirm that Mr. Akibo-Betts has since moved from the government quarters at Kingtom to the family house in the east end of the city, and will not contest the by-election.

It is said that many of the files found in the possession of Mr. Akibo-Betts were those connected with "Vouchergate" and "Squandergate" which he had removed from the Ministry of Finance and kept in large trunks at his residence to ensure their safety.

CSO: 4700/1437

REPEAL OF KANGWANE CONSTITUTION GAZETTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 82 p 4

[Text]

THE KaNgwane Constitution Proclamation was yesterday repealed and the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly abolished in terms of a proclamation published in teh Government Gazette.

This follows the announcement by the Government that KaNgwane will be incorporated into Swaziland.

The gazette notice said KaNgwane would in the meantime be administered by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The proclamation said: "...The administrative control of, and all rights, powers, authorities, duties, obligations and functions in connection with any matter, which by virtue of any law were vested, immediately prior to the coming into operation of this proclamation in the area, in the Executive Council of KaNgwane or a person or body designated by the Government of KaNgwane shall, from the date of this proclamation vest in the Minister of Co-operation and Development or a person designated by him..."

It said all assets and liabilities of the KaNgwane Government would also vest in the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof.

All existing laws in the area would remain in force until repealed or amended.

●From Durban the SABC has reported that an aerial survey is being carried out to identify suitable stretches of State land for nature reserves in the Drakensberg and Swartberg areas.

The aim is to identify land which might be transferred to the control of the Natal Provincial Administration in compensation for the possible loss to KwaZulu of the Umfolosi, Hluhluwe an Mkuze game reserves and the Sordwana resort.

The Minister of Environmental Affairs, Dr Nak van der Merwe, officials of his department and the director of the Natal Parks Board, Mr John Geddes Page, left Vryheid by helicopter yesterday to carry out the survey.

The Minister and his party carried out an aerial survey of the coastal zone between Lake St Lucia and Sordwana Bay on Thursday.

CSO: 4700/1433

WORKERS ASSURED: NO PENSION FREEZE PLAN

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jun 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government is not planning to "freeze" workers' pension money.

This assurance was given yesterday by the Registrar of Financial Institutions, Mr Naas van Staden.

"No legislation is contemplated which will interfere with the right of any worker who is a member of a pension fund to withdraw their money when they leave their jobs", Mr Van Staden said.

"I cannot make it more categorical than that."

Last year, a pension Bill which proposed the "freezing" of employees' pension contributions was dropped after nation-wide strikes by black workers.

Mr Van Staden was reacting to reports of a sharp increase in labour unrest and threatened strike action by Natal black workers on the pension issue.

The workers have been reacting to a speech made by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, in Durban.

Mr Horwood said then that he had given instructions for fresh pension legislation, incorporating some of the provisions of the Pensions Bill which was dropped last year, to be drawn up.

But he implied the Government was not planning to reintroduce the "freezing" clause.

However, the speech led to a strike at a Durban plant and threatened unrest in the Natal paper and textile industries, when workers demanded the refund of their pension money, fearing that the "freezing" clause was to be reintroduced.

According to unionists, workers were also upset at a reference by Mr Horwood to the fact that 53% of pension money must be invested in Government securities.

However, Mr Van Staden said yesterday the Minister had been referring only to a plan to allow workers to open "frozen" savings accounts at banks, building societies and post offices, which would be subject to the same tax concessions as pension contributions.

"We are offering workers an opportunity — on a purely voluntary basis — to accumulate money which they can use in their old age. Absolutely no one will be forced to make use of these accounts," he said.

CSO: 4700/1466

CONCOR'S R100-M OF NEW BUSINESS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Vera Veljakova]

[Text]

A RECORD R100-million worth of new construction contracts have been won in the past few months by Concor, one of Africa's leading civil engineering and construction groups, whose assets are more than R40-million.

The largest order comes from Escom, which has awarded Concor a R55-million contract for the construction of the new Matimba power station, turbine hall and auxiliary bay.

This new generation power station for Ellisras (Transvaal) which will be fed by Iscor's Grootegeluk coal mine, represents one of the largest single construction contracts won by Concor in South Africa during its 33 years of operations.

Although Concor has been, and still is, working on substantially larger civil engineering projects in South Africa and overseas, these have been in consortium with other leading international engineering contractors.

Currently, for example, the group is busy on South American projects whose combined value totals R700-million.

Another contract in the pipeline is for SABC-TV Auckland Park which is spending R5-million on constructing additional facilities such as workshops and areas for storage and pre-assembly of props and scenery.

Then Gold Fields commissioned Concor's mining wing to slide two R3.5-million concrete headgears for erection at West Driefontein No 7 shaft and East Driefontein No 4 shaft.

"There appears to be a general swing towards concrete headgear and away from steel alternatives," says a Concor spokesman. "We have built 23 concrete headgears so far."

A further R2.5-million contract is for the first phase of design and construction for Bayer's new agro-chemical factory at Nigel, which is to produce agricultural fertilisers. Proposals for Phase 2 of the development have already been submitted to Bayer.

The balance of contracts, valued at R34-million, includes two slides for Anglo American Property Services, which requires them for its city centre developments.

Cape contracts are looking up. Three new bridges are being built. There is also a great deal of activity in the mining field, both for underground and surface work.

Black housing complexes for mines are under way, and now Transkei has commissioned a further 11km of new roads.

CSO: 4700/1466

UNION WARNS OF CONFLICT IN SOUTH AFRICA'S HARBOURS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text] THE simmering union recognition dispute between the SA Transport Services and the unregistered General Workers Union (GWU) at two East Cape harbours "threatens the short-term economic and political stablity" of the area, the union says.

In an open letter to SATS general manager Dr Kobus Loubser, the GWU also warns that the dispute could involve action by overseas transport workers and repeats its appeals to Dr Loubser to meet workers to discuss the dispute.

The union claims majority support among SATS workers at East London and Port Elizabeth harbours and has asked SATS on several occasions to negotiate with worker representatives on the issue.

But both Dr Loubser and the Minister of Transport Mr Hendrik Schoeman have said publicly that the SATS will not negotiate with the union.

In its letter the union says that workers who joined the GWU met with "an extraordinarily brutal response" from the SATS and Railways Police.

Its says a union leader was fired and members held for questioning by the Railways Police. It alleges they had been offered money to leave the union.

"Despite this, workers have "in the face of extraordinary provocation, exhibited an exemplary commitment to conciliation and negotiation".

Open conflict in the harbours would have "extraordinarily severe consequences", the union says. There was "good reason to believe there will be heavy police intervention" and in an area as "volatile" as Port Elizabeth this would generate "an angry response from other workers in the city".

"We are genuinely worried at the possibility of bloodshed," it adds.

The union appeals to Dr Loubser to meet it and adds: "We must now insist that the only chance of resolving this conflict amicably lies in your hands."

A SATS spokesman said yesterday Dr Loubser had received the letter and that he would reply to the GWU personally, but would not comment publicly.

"But our attitude is that this union represents less than 1 000 of the 8 000 SATS workers in the docks and is unrepresentative."

CSO: 4700/1466

UNION HAILS NEW PAY DEAL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jun 82 p 2

[Text]

A METAL firm in Cape Town, Consani Engineering, yesterday became the second in a week to negotiate a wage agreement with a trade union outside the official industrial council system.

And its workers have won pay increases bigger than those agreed by the industrial council last month.

Last week the marine engineering firm Trident Marine Services became the first metal company to sign a formal wage agreement outside the council system when it concluded pay talks with a committee elected under the auspices of the General Workers Union.

Yesterday Consani Engineering, a subsidiary of the Abercom group, and a GWU worker committee signed an agreement which will boost minimum pay by about a third to R1,60 an hour.

The minimum rate agreed at the industrial council was R1,43 an hour.

The union committee and Trident Marine had negotiated a minimum of R1,78 an hour.

But the company operates in the marine engineering industry, where workers do not work a full week if business does not warrant this.

Company spokesmen could not be reached for comment yesterday but a GWU representative said the union was satisfied with the agreement, which will run from July 1 to June 30 next year, when a new agreement will be negotiated.

The union spokesman said the agreement had shown that direct bargaining was far preferable to the industrial council negotiations.

"Unlike council bargaining, our negotiations with these two companies have allowed direct worker participation in bargaining."

The union representative said that because, in his opinion, pay rates negotiated at the industrial council were unrealistic, some employers awarded merit increases to workers to "ensure wage rates remain rational".

"But at Consani, workers asked management to scrap merit increases and pay rates negotiated with the union only.

"They have agreed and we see this as an important breakthorugh.

"We also believe these negotiations help management because they provide for stable labour relations and a contented workforce."

CSO: 4700/1466

BIG AECI EXPANSION PROGRAM PLANNED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Andrew McNulty]

[Text]

HIGHER export earnings and new downstream chemical plants are among benefits that will flow from a new R31-million carbide furnace now being commissioned by the chemical giant, AECI.

The furnace has been erected in the quick time of 13 months at Ballengeich, Natal, by the AECI subsidiary, Holland Electro Chemical Industries (HECI).

It will have a capacity of 50 000 tons a year, representing a 50% increase of HECI's present total annual carbide output of 100 000 tons.

Other than Coalplex production, all used in-house, AECI is the country's sole producer.

Already it has led to a decision to erect a R5-million plant to produce acetylene black — used in dry-cell batteries — to be on stream in the second half of 1983, Dr Herbie Keppler, managing director of HECI, tells Business Times.

Increased output of carbide resulting from the new Ballangeich furnace will create excess capacity in the short term, to be absorbed by exports, which last year earned about R5-million in foreign exchange and could rise by as much as 50%.

Dr Keppler says the carbide plant's production is to be lifted to full capacity as soon as possible.

Exports of carbide climbed from 9 000 tons in 1979 to 14 000 tons in 1981, and could be as high as 20 000 tons this year.

By 1983, exports could total 22 000 to 23 000 tons, keeping South Africa in a challenging fourth position among world exporters of carbide, behind Rumania, Poland and China.

About 45%, or 68 000 tons, of HECI's carbide production is absorbed by local consumers, 20 000 tons going to AECI plants at Umbogintwini, 18 000 tons to Cyanamid for use in mining applications, 20 000 to acetylene bottlers and 10 000 tons to Iscor.

The rest is exported or used by HECI in production of carbide-based chemicals.

Expanded production of some chemicals will be considered in the next three to four years.

The result could be erection of other new plants, costing R10-million to R20-million.

Knowhow agreements for acetylene black production are currently being signed up and erection will start in the near future, Dr Keppler says.

"We are actively looking at other downstream operations based on acetylene."

The next expansion of carbide production will probably be necessary in 1986.

CSO: 4700/1466

SATS, GWU RECOGNITION DISPUTE REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jun 82 p 9

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text] A dispute in two East Cape harbours between the SA Transport Services and the General Workers Union could spark a chain of events with considerable economic and political consequences.

A LABOUR relations time-bomb is ticking in the country's ports.

If it explodes, the economic and political consequences could be awesome — a fact that has not been lost on key private sector employers, unionists, even, it is claimed, the Department of Manpower.

Indeed, the unregistered General Workers Union charges that the only body which is not concerned is the one which created the problem in the first place — the SA Transport Services

At issue is a recognition dispute between the GWU and SATS at East London and Port Elizabeth harbours.

The GWU says it represents most SATS workers at the ports — about 1 100 — but SATS has refused to negotiate. Instead it has "harassed" workers and appears to back an "in-company" union, the Black Staff Association (BSA).

This week the union released an open letter to SATS general manager Dr Kobus Loubser charging that workers who joined the GWU had been subjected to a "reign of terror" by management and Railways Police.

It repeated requests for a meeting to negotiate on the dispute and warned of "extraordinarily serious consequences" if confrontation developed.

Dr Loubser has not replied publicly — he says he will reply to the union. But it is known that private employers are worried about the implications.

The dispute has its roots in the fact that the GWU has been organising stevedores in the country's four major ports.

It has won recognition from employers in three ports and is likely to win it in the fourth, Durban, soon.

Stevedoring firms and the GWU say their relations in the ports are excellent.

Working alongside the stevedores are harbour workers employed by SATS.

GWU general secretary, Mr David Lewis, says SATS workers do "the same sort of work as stevedores — the one group loads goods off ships and the other then loads them onto trains." It was thus "natural" that stevedores would recruit the SATS men into the GWU.

The union also has members in Durban and Cape Town docks, he says, but is asking for recognition only at the two ports where

Secondly, the union is affiliated to the International Transport Workers Federation, a powerful international alliance of transport workers.

It warns in the letter that there is a "long history of solidarity" among dockworkers and foreign dockers could, intervene.

There was "good reason" to expect "heavy police intervention" in such a conflict and the union was "genuinely worried" about possible bloodshed.

"In an area as volatile as PE unchecked police intervention will generate an angry response from other workers in the city."

"In short, this dispute threatens the short term economic stability of two highly volatile areas of the Eastern Cape; it threatens a stable and mutually productive relationship between the stevedoring employers and the union, and indeed, threatens the very existence of the union."

It is understood that shipping employers and other industrialists believe the union is not exaggerating the possible consequences.

The ITF, they say, has already indicated in its magazine that it may support SATS dockers with sympathy action if open conflict develops. Stevedores in the two ports are almost certain to take sympathy action as well.

So the dispute could affect any company which exports or imports by sea.

It also has implications for the Government's labour reform policy.

"The spectre of a State-owned institution ignoring the reformist direction of stated

it has a majority.

SATS has offered little comment on the dispute, but both Dr Loubser and Transport Minister Mr Hendrik Schoeman have made clear where they stand.

In a speech to railway unions, Dr Loubser reacted to charges that the BSA was a "sweetheart union". Manpower Minister Mr Fanie Botha has attacked "sweetheart unions", but Dr Loubser disagreed.

"What is wrong with a sweetheart union?", he demanded to know.

In a subsequent speech to an established rail union, Mr Schoeman went further. He said SATS would never recognise an "outside union" and he later told SATV that the union would not be recognised as long as he was Minister.

In the face of these statements, the GWU says it has gone all out to avoid confrontation, but that workers are now "at the end of their tether".

But why should a dispute involving only about 1 000 workers be serious enough to cause shipping employers to hold worried meetings and other major companies to watch the dispute with trepidation?

Some possible implications are spelled out in the GWU's letter.

Firstly, stevedores are the best organised members of the union and it was their idea to organise the SATS workers in the first place.

The union says stevedores are "outraged at the treatment of their fellow dockers" and would lend their support in the case of a serious conflict.

Government industrial relations' policy will undermine the credibility of the new labour dispensation," says the union.

In the letter, the union also spells out its view of the dispute.

It details charges of "extraordinarily brutal" action against the union by Railways Police.

The chairman of the GWU worker committee in PE, it notes, has been fired from SATS after 13 years service — he was given only 24 hours notice.

"Scores" of workers in both ports have been held for questioning by Railways Police and "threatened with dismissal or imprisonment"; and some have been offered "substantial sums of money" to leave the union, it charges.

Anonymous "scurrilous" pamphlets attacking the union have appeared in the harbour area, it also charges. It says it has informed Dr Loubser of this.

Despite this, workers remain committed to negotiation, the union says.

The union details its efforts to settle the dispute including approaches to industrialists and the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe.

These gentlemen have all indicated concern but their efforts at mediating this dispute have proved fruitless.

(One source says a stevedoring company invited SATS to a negotiation between it and the GWU to "see for themselves" how the arrangement worked, but that SATS did not take up the offer).

The union quotes a recent address by Dr Loubser in which he said management must "actively aim at promoting effective communication . . . and work towards creating and maintaining a situation in which employees feel that management acknowledge their right to freedom of association".

It comments: "We hope there is still time to generalise your attitude throughout the SATS management."

Although many workers belonged to the 50 000-member BSA, this was "at best, an in-company union, not independent of the employer's control". Black workers demanded independent unions and would not be satisfied by the BSA.

The union also suggests workers may not have joined BSA voluntarily. It says PE dockers have resigned from the BSA but are still having dues deducted from their pay. Their resignation letters had "been handed to the police".

The union says it is prepared to be "sensitive" to the present labour relations structure in SATS — it will not necessarily demand the same arrangement as it has with the stevedoring firms.

"But the workers are at the end of their tether — they believe all avenues of conciliation have been closed and they find the daily abuse to which they are subjected increasingly humiliating and intolerable."

SATS's version of events is more difficult to ascertain. It has refused to comment on claims of Railway Police "harassment" of union men.

And Dr Loubser has refused to comment publicly on the open letter.

But a spokesman did say that SATS would not recognise the union because it was not representative of dock workers as a whole. It only had around 1 000 members and there were 8 000 SATS dockworkers in the country, he added.

The spokesman also went on to suggest that SATS refusal to recognise the union was partly prompted by the attitudes of established rail unions.

"The unions operating in SATS, including the BSA, do not want us to recognise unions who have only scattered support in a few areas. We have 270 000 workers and both we and they feel we should not recognise any union which represents only a few of them," he says.

Meanwhile, the time-bomb keeps ticking away . . .

CSO: 4700/1466

BRIEFS

ALTECH ARMOURED'S EARNINGS--Allied Technologies, enjoying a record year-end order book of R221-million, expects to raise earnings by 27% this year. The chairman, Bill Venter, says Altech should remain largely untouched by the weakening economy as "any downturn is not expected to affect professional electronics and telecommunications materially". [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Jun 82 p 3]

TOP SA FIRM GOES DUTCH--Yet again a fledgling South African company has acquired the assets of a foreign firm. This time it is Johnson Crane Hire--owner of South Africa's largest fleet of cranes--which has brought the assets of the crane division of the Netherland-based Sindorf Trading for R4,6-million. Sindorf, it appears, had been contemplating setting up shop in South Africa, but after negotiations with Johnson in the Netherlands it decided to sell the crane operation instead. In terms of the deal, Johnson acquires 26 cranes varying in size from 20 tons to 45 tons, thus bringing its fleet to more than 200 cranes--by far the biggest in the country. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Jun 82 p 5]

LABOR DISPUTE CONTINUES--The strike by 500 paint shop workers at Volkswagen's Uitenhage plant which brought the assembly line to a standstill for four days ended yesterday. But negotiations between Fosatu's National Automobile and Allied Workers Union and top Volkswagen management had not resolved the issues last night. The strike was sparked by the dismissal of a NAAWU shop steward. After a strike on the issue last month the company agreed to re-employ the worker on condition he no longer served as a union shop steward. NAAWU members rejected this and downed tools again. Yesterday management and NAAWU representatives met to negotiate on the issue. A company spokesman said yesterday the talks had not resolved the dispute and that a further meeting was planned soon. A NAAWU spokesman Mr. Less Kettledas said talks were "extremely delicate at this stage". [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jun 82 p 5]

TRUCK DRIVERS STRIKE--About 400 black truck drivers at SA Transport Services's City Deep container depot went on strike yesterday, disrupting deliveries of containerised goods to central Johannesburg. Workers sources said about 670 drivers had joined the stoppage, but a spokesman for SATS (formerly SA railway) put the figure at around 400. The spokesman said the stoppage was caused by an incident when an official at the depot disciplined one of the drivers. The workers objected to this and downed tools. He said container deliveries to the

city would "inevitably be delayed" but added that SATS had assigned other workers to temporarily load trains. "Fortunately, the trains are still moving," he said. Late yesterday afternoon, SATS management and workers were locked in negotiations which had begun in the morning. The workers do not belong to a trade union and it is not yet clear which worker representatives are taking part in the talks. Workers at the depot said the strike had been prompted because workers were dissatisfied with one of their supervisors. Attempts to speak to SATS management at the depot were unsuccesful. "There is nothing happening here", an official said. He later referred the Rand Daily Mail to another official, who was not available. The SATS spokesman said management had reacted by deciding to hold an inquiry into the incident. "We obviously want to establish whether the supervisor was right to take the action he did," the spokesman added. He said this approach had "the full support of worker representatives at the depot". The spokesman said talks were continuing with worker representatives. "It is nothing serious. It simply revolves around this one issue and workers have not made any other demands," he added. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jun 82 p 5]

MORE BANNINGS--Four people have been banned under the Internal Security Act from attending public gatherings for the next two years, in terms of a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette. They are: Pravin Jamnada Gordhan, of Flat 2, 116 Prince Edward Street, Durban; Mooroogiah Jayarajapathy Naidoo, of 38 Daintree Avenue, Asherville, Durban; Immanuel Gotlieb Nathaniel, of 125 12th Avenue, Kuisebmond, Walvis Bay; and Aletta Mamphela, of House 572, Lenyeenyee, Township. Banning notices were served on them last month. Restrictions on the following 10 people have been lifted: Kader Hassim, of 7 Belmont Crescent, Newholmes, Pietermaritzburg; Lybon Mabasa of 4223 Chiawello, Soweto; Baptiste Marie, of 7 Atomic Centre, 275 Sparks Road, Clare Estate, Durban; Nikiwe Deborah Felicity Matshoba, of 2500 Kagiso, Krugersdorp; Donald Francisco Mattera, of 48 Sneeuberg Street East, Eldorado-park, Johannesburg; Andrew Mzwandile Mbilini, of 1 Guzana Flats, Zwelitsha; Horatius Mdleleni, of 458 Mofolo South, Soweto; Diliza Mji, of 1069 13th Avenue, Clermont' Monde Colling Mkunqwana, of NU7-E3169, Mdantsane; and Charles Nqakula, of Mount Coke Mission, Zwelitsha. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/1433

HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS AT BATOKA, MUPATA GORGES STUDIED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 82 p 9

[Text]

HARARE. — Preliminary investigations into the possibility of hydro-electric schemes at Batoka and Mupata gorges on the Zambezi River will be completed next month, according to Mr G F Allison, chief civil engineer for the Central African Power Corporation.

Site investigation work, which included drilling deep boreholes, had cost about R1,35-million, he said.

Mr Allison said a decision on when to proceed with the building of the next hydro-electric scheme depended on many factors, including the demand for electrical power in Zimbabwe and Zambia and the development of other generating sources in the two countries.

"Geological information to be derived from investigations being carried out at the two sites will influence the decision on where the next hydro-electric scheme should be built."

Work at Mupata gorge, including drilling, started in April last year. A British geophysical survey company is carrying out a supplementary survey on the quality of the rock.

Work at Mupata was delayed at first because of difficulties in obtaining access to the site.

After it was discovered it would be expensive to build a road, access was gained by transporting equipment and men by boats and barges up the river from Kanyemba.

Work at Batoka gorge involved drilling 10 boreholes, 2 500m deep, and building a 17km-long access road to the site.

CSO: 4700/1433

END

JPRS 81244

9 July 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2655

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81244

9 July 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2655

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Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 635, 13 Mar 82 pp 4, 5

[Article: "The Five-Year Plan: The State's Dominant Role in Investments"]

> [Excerpts] On 8 March the minister of finance, Comrade Lekoundzou Ithi-Ossetoumba, the Political Bureau member entrusted with the Plan and the Economy, presented the sources of financing of the 5-year plan and the different technical aspects connected with its development and implementation.
>
> The total of investments planned in the 1982-1986 plan has increased to 1,800,890,000,000 after the latest adjustments and is divided into financing by the state (781,749,000,000) and financing by state and semipublic enterprises (327,149,000,000).
>
> These two groups of financing will be provided by the investors' own funds or by loan and also through financial capital from foreign partners, especially with respect to loans by semipublic enterprises, the minister of finance said.

The Ministry of Finance's share in this total is close to 3.55 billion, which will go for the construction of general headquarters; taxes, 600 billion; customs, 500 million; the Congolese Sinking Fund, 600 million; the construction of the Ministry of Finance, close to 1.5 billion; equipment for the public treasury, close to 50 million; as well as the Pointe-Noire customs services (close to 100 million), and the Brazzaville Beach construction (close to 200 million).

There is also a series of investments which are not planned but which are envisaged apart from the plan and which concern:

--The petroleum sector; the cost of these investments is estimated at between 500 and 600 billion, and more if the Emerald Steam Project is carried out;

--The industrial and commercial sector could reach close to 70 billion;

--The industrial and commercial sector could reach close to 70 billion;

--The construction and public works sectors--between 80 and 100 billion;

--Housing investments of between 50 and 70 million for promotion of construction of family housing. Or a total varying between 1.8 and 1.9 trillion.

These enormous investments have been creating two orders of basic preoccupations, the minister indicates:

--The possibilities of financing and realizing for the state the investments payable by it;

--The effects of this program of massive investments on the national economy.

The state's participation in the basic plan is 70.51 percent.

The state's investment capacity during the 1982-1986 plan also constitutes the central element of this development strategy. "Thus, a minimum of 782 billion will have to be raised for the coming 5 years in a different national and international context marked by inflation," the minister further revealed.

In national terms, during the past 5 years the economic and financial crisis has exacerbated social phenomena such as the rural exodus, unemployment, low purchasing power and the rapid rise in the cost of living. This situation will necessarily increase the state's operating costs.

The economic structures and the infrastructures, which are still too weak, have made public finances increasingly dependent on petroleum revenues, which are still uncertain despite all measures taken to make them more stable and more reliable.

Thus, taking this situation into consideration, the financing capacity was evaluated with urgency and under the absolute necessity of creating the foundations for an expanded production apparatus, in order to ensure self-motivating and self-adjusting development.

This financing capacity of the state is essentially equal to the balance between state revenues and state operating expenses.

In fact, each year the still unstabilized evolution of state operating expenses on the one hand and, on the other hand, the still low volume of budgetary revenues compared to the financing budget make it necessary to adhere to a good old economic mathematical formula which says that gain minus expenditure equals (=) savings. Thus, each year the state must realize a mandatory economy--in other words, budgetary savings--which is adequate to finance, among other things, the investments to be paid by the state, and which represents 70 percent of the total plan.

Evolution of State Revenues

State resources are divided into two categories:

1. So-called ordinary revenues;
2. Petroleum revenues.

Ordinary Revenues

--Duties and domestic taxes;
--Customs duties and taxes;
--Revenues from property and services.

From 1974 to 1979, ordinary revenues were higher each year than petroleum revenues, representing close to 50 percent of budgetary receipts realized.

In 1982, nonpetroleum revenues represent 30 percent of budgetary estimates. This means that petroleum revenues represent 70 percent of budgetary estimates.

Subject to imports and domestic production, these ordinary revenues could reach approximately CFA 358 billion in the next 5 years.

Petroleum Receipts

They have undergone a capricious evolution from 1974 to 1978.

In fact there was a peak of 19.4 billion in 1974, a drop to 11.6 in 1975, a recovery to 14 billion in 1976, and a relapse to 11.8 billion in 1977, and finally a rise to 30 billion in 1978.

Starting in 1980, upward evolution has been recorded which seems to be consolidating and which brings petroleum revenues to more than 50 percent of budgetary revenues realized.

In 1982 estimates of petroleum revenues represent 72 percent of the operating budget. Evaluation of petroleum revenues for the next 5 years presents enormous difficulties because of inaccuracies or uncertainty concerning the elements that go into calculating these revenues, including:

--The volume of petroleum production of each year to come;
--The evolution of the price per barrel of petroleum;
--The cost of the dollar compared to the CFA franc, since Congolese oil is paid for in dollars;
--The Congolese inflation rate, which thus will reduce financing capacity.

Based on the hypotheses used in estimating these elements, many charts of petroleum revenues have been developed; the results vary from close to 700 billion to more than 1 trillion in current francs.

State Expenditures

State operating expenses are subdivided into personnel expenses (civil servants, employees on contract), servicing of the domestic and foreign debt,

equipment expenses, public expenses (the different expenses connected with operation of public office and the state), transfers which are also a part of our foreign commitments and the takeover of a certain number of domestic organizations and the contribution to investment.

The greatest surge in expenses was recorded for the first time in 1974 and 1975, but there was a drop in 1976 and then a recovery in 1977 and semistagnation in 1979.

The minister then indicated the state's preoccupations with respect to expenses:

--The necessity of reorganizing public finances;

--The necessity of ensuring massive investments in order to promote an operational economic base, so as to assure self-motivating and self-adjusting development;

--The necessity of reducing a certain number of pressures from various social phenomena (the drop in purchasing power, unemployment, the rural exodus, etc.);

--Ensuring the rational functioning of the state apparatus in order for it to improve in a decisive manner the capacity for implementing programs and development plans;

--The necessity of strengthening the defense and security of the revolution and of the people;

--Finally, the necessity of correctly containing current stage operating expenses in order to always preserve adequate balances for investment.

Thus, the evolvement of expenses for 1982-1986 took into account the indicated preoccupations, and several hypotheses of estimation were developed.

The principal elements determining the evolvement of the operating budget are:

--The policy of serious recruitment to public office;
--The measures taken with respect to increasing the standard of living for officials in public office;
--The policy followed with respect to the markets;
--Measures connected with decentralization, and support for this decentralization policy;
--The policy followed with respect to indebtedness.

What the evolution of state operating expenses might be during the 5-year period 1982-1986 is determined on the basis of these preoccupations.

Estimating state receipts and expenses during this same period leads to defining the balance intended for investment--what may be called budgetary savings.

The estimation of this expected balance establishes several scenarios, hence several hypotheses, among which the so-called objective scenario is conceived on the following principle:

--Average petroleum production must again be taken into consideration;

--A certain, relatively positive evolution of the price per barrel of oil compared with world inflation must be decided on;

--An attempt must be made to control inflationary effects by injecting money from petroleum resources; this requires the establishment of a stringent economic policy consisting of cyclical follow-up of the economy, price controls, and the elimination of a certain number of bottlenecks in our economy. It must also be seen to that average local inflation is not so much lower than world inflation. [as published]

Next, [there must be] stringent control of state markets and contracts between public enterprises and foreign firms in order to restrict the tolerable level of inflation on investment. [There also must be] a stringent fiscal policy which limits possible exonerations and exemptions to that which is strictly necessary, with effective fiscal control of all economic agents. Public expenditures must also be made to increase at a rate of domestic inflation lower than the rate of external inflation.

This increase includes the effects of administrative decentralization and the additional resources to be put at the administration's disposal in order to realize the objectives of the plan.

All these parameters thus combined make the balance on investment vary between Fr 250 and 600 billion during the 5-year period. This represents the state's self-financing capacity. The state's share should be Fr 1.8 trillion of investment, but estimates show that between 1982 and 1986 the actual self-financing capacity is limited to between 250 and 600 billion; thus there is a financing deficit that will have to be made up with loans.

Foreign Loans

Foreign loans, foreign aid and, in the case of the semipublic enterprises, capital from foreign partners, negotiation of the public debt which was almost completed in 1980, on the one hand, and the improvement of the public treasury, on the other hand, made it possible starting in the second half of 1980, to honor the due dates of the public debt. This condition of solvency, as well as the predictable increase in oil production and hence in petroleum revenues, very quickly restored our state's credibility with financial institutions. today the Congo benefits from formidable ease of access to domestic and foreign credits. While that makes it possible to have immediate resources at our disposal, initially enlarging the sum for investment, it then weighs very heavily on the operating budget by reducing the sum for investment in subsequent years.

Given that the investments made have not yet generated resources for meeting the loans which financed these investments, the result will be a certain amount of difficulty in servicing the debt each year. The burden of debt repayment will thus increase between 1986 and 1991, owing to loans contracted between 1981 and 1986; moreover, it will be advisable to slow the growth rate of public expenditures between 1986 and 1991 in order to preserve the state's budgetary savings and investment capacity.

Since balance is difficult to maintain, a rational loan policy must be observed.

Moreover, with the economic integration of the private and semipublic sector, this sector's level of operation could vary directly as a function of the decisions and investment of foreign agents over whom the government must alert pressure and influence.

1982 Installment: 173,486,000,000

For the 1982 installment, the investment budget is Fr 173,486,000,000, of which 116,432,000,000 is to be financed by the state.

This financial commitment of the state will be implemented in the following manner:

--54.1 billion of its own funds, hence drawn on budgetary savings, and the difference--i.e., 65.32 billion--borrowed at home and abroad.

Of these 65 billion in loans, part can be considered as already obtained.

In total, in order to finance the Fr 116 billion, close to 65.4 has been obtained today. The difference, or 51 billion, has also been partially obtained with purchaser credits concluded with several financial institutions. A small portion, estimated at between 30 and 40 billion in financial credits (i.e., new money which cannot be covered by purchaser credits, or in other words by the pure and simple acquisition of equipment), will remain to be settled.

9380
CSO: 4719/821

CUBAN AMBASSADOR VISITS SITE OF DAIRY FARM

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 636, 20 Mar 82 pp 4, 5

[Article by Bertin Ossenza: "Free and Dynamic Cooperation"]

> [Excerpts] Last week, Comrade Dario Urra Torriente, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Congo, visited the site reserved for the project to expand the PK [expansion unknown] 45 Dairy Farm in Odziba (approximately 100 kilometers from Brazzaville).
>
> The comrade ambassador was accompanied by Comrades Adriano O. Quevedo, Francisco Rossel, and Rene Ndouane, who are, respectively, the economic adviser, the first secretary, and the director of the dairy farm.

The long-term objective of this project is the rational and progressive occupation of the zone located between the 45 kilometer "Red PK" and the village of Odziba. This zone presents interesting phytosanitary features for stock farming. The Cuban party introduced a total of 288 head of cattle for stockbreeding, divided among 6 large breeds: Santa Gertrudis, Charolay, Brown Swiss, Cebri, Holstein, and Aihisre. The experiment consists of crossbreeding with a national breed "ndamas" for better milk production and improvement of meat raising.

Concretely, Cuban experts who specialize in drilling operations are on site in the field. A well 75 meters deep has been dug approximately 8 kilometers from Odizba for a 21-meter head of water. The water is propelled from the well at a speed of 8 liters per second, thanks to a motor of Cuban design. Actually, this is a zone which lacks rivers but which has enormous geographic advantages for stock farming.

As far as health is concerned, there are some 20 Cuban doctors and technicians in surgery, gynecology, pediatrics, etc., working in Nkayi and Gamboma today.

In connection with construction, 1979 saw a Sandino-type prefabricated-unit plant built in Mpila. To this should be added the opening in 1980 of three model buildings in Moukondo--the fruit of Congolese-Cuban cooperation.

With respect to education, five Cuban experts are working in organizations such as the elimination of illiteracy, INRAP [expansion unknown] and IDR [expansion unknown]. The Cuban party intends to develop this cultural cooperation by granting intermediate and advanced scholarships to young Congolese in the most varied fields.

BRIEFS

OAU ON SOWETO ANNIVERSARY--The armed struggle waged by the patriotic freedom fighters in South Africa is intensifying and will continue to intensify until the evil policy of apartheid is completely eradicated. This was stated in a press release by the OAU Secretariat here in Addis Ababa to mark the sixth anniversary of the heroic Soweto uprising. The release further noted that the recent bombings of fuel depots, railway lines and electric pylons and other infrastructural facilities inside South Africa is a clear indication that the patriotic war is very much alive and that the fanatic professors of racial supremacy are losing ground. Concerning the issue of cosmetic changes that are currently being proposed by the terrorist regime of Pretoria, the statement observed that this constitutes an insult to the South African patriots who are determined to achieve freedom, justice and true democracy. The OAU Secretariat further reaffirmed (?her full) and unwavering support for the struggling people of our country led by the ANC. In conclusion the secretariat called on all the international community to apply comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Botha-Malan terrorist regime, which is continuing to defy the principles (?of the) UN and the OAU. [Text] [EA171322 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 16 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1455

REPORTAGE ON ARRIVAL OF NEW CHINESE MEDICAL TEAM

Fourth Team Arrives

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 23 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Over the years since 1975 "Chinese" doctors have enjoyed continuous success in Madagascar. In many cases this state of affairs can be explained by the inadequacy of our medical and paramedical personnel and Chinese experience in medicine. It is therefore easy to understand the pleasure of the leaders, and no doubt also the regular visitors of the hospital centers of Mahitsy, of Vatomandry, and of Ambovombe, over the recent arrival at Antananarivo of a new "team" of Chinese doctors. This is the fourth of its kind, and about 30 persons strong (34 to be exact!). They are to relieve their colleagues about to leave Madagascar permanently at the end of "good and loyal services" in the country. This comes after a well-merited few days' trip to Nosy Be, no doubt a way for the Malagasy to express thanks to these "barefoot" doctors, as they are traditionally called in China.

Manangareza

Yesterday morning in his office at Ambohidahy Minister Jean Jacques Seraphin (Public Health) received the delegation led by His Excellency Mr Gan Yetao, ambassador of the Peoples Republic of China in Madagascar. There were generalists, gynecologists, surgeons, pharmacists, acupuncture practitioners, anesthetists, laboratory technicians, specialists in diseases of the mouth, pediatricians, interpreters, etc.... The minister recognized two or three persons. He exclaimed, "No doubt they have drunk the waters of Manangareza...!"

Minister Jean Jacques Seraphin gave the new arrivals a very warm welcome. He declined to strike a balance sheet, in the usual meaning of that term, on the medical cooperation between Madagascar and China. He did not do it, according to him, since "it is a matter of public knowledge that the work of Chinese doctors in Madagascar is appreciated."

He confined himself to citing three essential points to demonstrate this success.

1) The enthusiasm of the patients who come in great numbers to the hospital consultations at Mahitsy, Ambovombe, and Vatomandry.

2) The successes in the field of surgical operations.

3) The relief experienced by patients treated by "acupuncture," a traditional medical specialty in China and up-dated to respond to current styles.

In general, Dr Jean Jacques Seraphin did not discuss the general lines of everyday pathology in Madagascar. He could easily have done so since he is a doctor. Next 27 April this new team will go to their respective posts of assignment. The newly arrived persons will meet for 1 week with their predecessors remaining on the spot. They will thus easily have every opportunity to become familiar with the Malagasy situation. On the one hand, with their compatriots; and on the other, with the Malgache medical personnel. And later through contact with the patients themselves.

Heart

Yesterday Minister Jean Jacques Seraphin told them that: "Your predecessors have left fine memories in the hearts of the Malagasy. I am sure you will do the same...." One member of the delegation told us of having learned in Peking of the presence in China "for reasons of health" of the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] dean, Monja Jaona, leader of the Monima party. Unfortunately the delegation member had no news about him. It is true that China is heavily populated (more than 1 billion inhabitants at present!!!). At all events, as the saying goes, "No news is good news."

Carrying out Sino-Malagasy medical cooperation of this kind demonstrates the vitality of the relations between Peking and Antanarivo. Ambassador Gan Yetao, who is about to depart, had already taken leave of Minister Jean Jacques Seraphin. The Chinese diplomat had not anticipated that he thus once again would have the honor of presiding over such a demonstration of the relations between the two countries. Yesterday he once again repeated his farewells to the minister. It is true that "Mamerina indroa manana ny antitra!" (Better twice than once.)

Medical Team Installed

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 28 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Yesterday the fourth Chinese medical team was installed at the Mahitsy Hospital. They were accompanied by the chief of mission in Madagascar, Mr Zhan Jun Ming, and the Mahitsy team chief, Jiang Shing Zhou. Fifteen members strong,this new team of "barefoot doctors" was greeted with spontaneous enthusiasm by the hospital personnel, their Malagasy counterparts, and the local inhabitants. The new team, which will remain for 2 years, is composed of a generalist who is the Mahitsy team chief, a gynecologist, a psychiatrist, an anesthetist, a surgeon for diseases of the mouth, a laboratory technician, a pharmacist, a cook, and a chauffeur.

Yesterday one part of the fourth Chinese medical team, assigned to Vatomandry, officially took over their responsibilities. This group, made up of two surgeons, one generalist, one gynecologist, one pediatrician, a practitioner of acupuncture, an interpreter, and a cook, were in fact presented to the Vatamandry population by Mr Paul Randimbivahiny, director of health and medical services of the Ministry of Health, and by an official representative of the Embassy of the Peoples Republic of China in Madagascar. The welcoming committee was composed of Charles Raihilahy, president of Fivondronana; Philippe Vaninondahy, president of Firaisana; Rakotondratsimbazafy, medical inspector; Willy Noelson, physician-in-chief; and Maurice Ranaivoson, physician in residence.

Medical Team Welcomed

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Doctor Edmond Ribaira, director of public and social hygiene at the Ministry of Health, accompanied by a counselor of the Embassy of the Peoples Republic of China in Madagascar, by Dr Tchang, chief of the fourth Chinese medical team, and his deputy, Doctor Zhang, officially installed the members of this mission at Ambovombe and they are henceforth to work in this city.

The welcoming committee was composed of Ernest Rehevera, chairman of the executive committee of Fivondronana d'Ambovombe; of Thomas Manajary, deputy from Madagascar, chairman of the people's council of Firaisana; by Dr Charles Randrianalijaona, chief of the provincial health services of Toliara; members of the medical corps of Toliara, of Fort Dauphin and of d'Ambovombe; as well as a few members of independent groups from the surrounding area.

Unlike the installation of the two other groups at Mahitsy and Vatomandry, there was no official reception at Ambovombe, but there was a lunch at the Presicomex residence in honor of the new doctors. We stress the fact that this third group is made up of Yang, a surgeon; Hian, a pharmacist; Madame Siao, a pediatrician; Madame Ma, a gynecologist; Ming, a surgeon; Wan, an acupuncture practitioner; Qieng, a dentist; Madame Yiao, an anesthetist; He, the interpreter; and Tu, the chauffeur.

Mr Ernest Rehevera, the Madagascar deputy, noted the desire of the Chinese doctors to treat their Malagasy brothers: "You have left your families far away in order to fulfill your duty of international solidarity. May your action further improve Sino-Malagasy friendship and the cooperation between the Peoples Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar." He then thanked the members of the third medical team and wished them a happy return to their country. "May you be the messengers of the Malagasy people and express their gratitude to the Chinese people."

Protocol Signed

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 May p 1, 2

[Text] Yesterday Minister of Health Jean Jacques Seraphin and Ambassador of the Peoples Republic of China, His Excellency Gan Yetao, signed a protocol agreement between the two governments concerning China's sending a medical mission to Madagascar. We point out that this protocol agreement concerns the fourth Chinese medical mission, which is already here since 20 April, date of entry into effect of the documents.

In his speech Minister Jean Jacques Seraphin said Sino-Malagasy cooperation was dynamic and vigorous. "This is the third time," he explained, "that I have participated in the renewal of such an accord." The minister went on to say, "The new aspect of this protocol agreement is that while at first everything was the responsibility of the Chinese, now these reponsibilities are divided between the two governments. The Malagasy government is responsible for the living expenses and the return trip of the Chinese doctors, as well as the [word indistinct] of medicine. The two sides have given real meaning to the term cooperation. Otherwise, there would only have been assistance. Before ending his speech he expressed thanks to the Chinese Government on behalf of the Revolutionary Authority, the Malagasy People, and the Ministry of Health.

His Excellency Gan Yetao, in turn, stressed the fact that, since 1975, 128 members of the different Chinese medical missions have fulfilled their international obligation by serving the Malagasy people. "I hope," he stated, "that such exchanges help the strengthening of ties between the two peoples and the cooperation between the two countries."

We stress that article 2 of this agreement protocol specifies that: "The task of the Chinese medical missions is to carry out therapeutic activities (with the exception of medico-legal activities) in close collaboration with Malagasy medical personnel, to exchange experiences with the latter, and mutually benefit from the experience." South-south cooperation is no longer an empty expression.

9772
CSO: 4719/974

LABOR PARTY MINISTER BOOED AT MEETING IN PAMPLEMOUSSES

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 26 Apr 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] Sir Rabindrah Ghurburren, minister of planning was booed by part of the audience yesterday at a ceremony to award prizes to the winners of various athletic competitions sponsored by the Pamplemousses village council.

The ceremony was presided over by Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who will once again stand for election in Pamplemousses/Triolet on 11 June, along with Sir Rabindrah Ghurburrun and M V Boodram.

The minister of planning was making some brief remarks about steps the government has taken, when part of the audience started to jeer him. The minister continued to speak but began to talk faster. His speech ended in a complete uproar.

By contrast, Sir Seewoosagur's remarks were greeted calmly. Once again he emphasized the achievements brought about by the Labor Party [LP] and the government in the social field since national independence. At the same time, he acknowledged that the country is currently facing several problems, the most keenly felt of which is unemployment. In that connection, he reminded the audience of the promise he made on Friday that the government would provide unemployment benefits to those without jobs. The hardest-hit families will be given top priority for these benefits, he said.

The ceremony was also notable for a statement by the president of the district council of Pamplemousses/Riviere du Rempart, Mr Satiadev Moutia. He said he was planning to resign from his position to run as an independent candidate on 11 June. He said he would stand for election in the Pamplemousses/Triolet District. Mr Moutia was at one time slated to be the LP candidate in the District of Grand Baie/Poudre d'Or.

The president of the council of northern districts took the opportunity to announce that a Labor candidate was demanding the resignation of the head of that administrative unit.

9516
CSO: 4719/924

ETHNIC BREAKDOWN OF VOTERS IN 20 DISTRICTS REPORTED

Port Louis THE NATION in French 25 Apr 82 p 5

[Article: "Breakdown of Voters in the 20 Electoral Districts"]

[Text] [Voters are broken down according to ethnic identification.]

District 1: GRNO [expansion unknown]/Port Louis West

Sino-Mauritians	2,284
General population	9,205
Hindus	4,598
Muslims	3,984
Tamils	3,854

District 2: Port Louis South/Port Louis Central

Sino-Mauritians	2,339
General population	2,896
Hindus	3,699
Muslims	8,968
Tamils	1,774

District 3: Port Louis Maritime/Port Louis East

Sino-Mauritians	1,947
General population	465
Hindus	230
Muslims	11,302
Tamils	517

Distrct 4: Port Louis North/Montagne Longue

Sino-Mauritians	1,830
General Population	10,333
Hindus	10,889
Muslims	5,989
Tamils	2,672

District 5: Pamplemousses/Triolet

Sino-Mauritians	700
General population	6,466
Hindus	17,258
Muslims	4,255
Tamils	2,557

District 6: Grand'Baie/Poudre d'Or

Sino-Mauritians	114
General population	5,141
Hindus	16,544
Muslims	3,891
Tamils	2,830

District 7: Piton/Riviere du Rempart

Sino-Mauritians	93
General population	1,632
Hindus	15,224
Muslims	2,103
Tamils	2,966

District 8: Military District/Moka

Sino-Mauritians	170
General population	3,246
Hindus	13,924
Muslims	3,932
Tamils	5,266

District 9: Flacq/Bon Accueil

Sino-Mauritians	203
General population	4,185
Hindus	21,043
Muslims	2,950
Tamils	3,029

District 10: Montagne Blanche/GRSE [expansion unknown]

Sino-Mauritians	169
General population	4,847
Hindus	14,416
Muslims	4,223
Tamils	1,746

District 11: Vieux Grand Port/Rose Belle

Sino-Mauritians	150
General population	4,537
Hindus	14,854
Muslims	2,495
Tamils	1,869

District 12: Mahebourg/Plaine Magnien

Sino-Mauritians	324
General population	5,544
Hindus	11,679
Muslims	3,045
Tamils	2,945

District 13: Riviere des Anguilles/Souillac

Sino-Mauritians	169
General population	3,345
Hindus	10,585
Muslims	4,748
Tamils	3,812

District 14: Savanne/Riviere Noire

Sino-Mauritians	382
General population	9,434
Hindus	16,088
Muslims	2,530
Tamils	2,977

District 15: La Caverne/Phoenix

Sino-Mauritians	465
General population	5,354
Hindus	14,883
Muslims	9,935
Tamils	2,580

District 16: Vacoas/Floreal

Sino-Mauritians	647
General population	9,129
Hindus	12,434
Muslims	4,358
Tamils	3,406

District 17: Curepipe/Midlands

Sino-Mauritians	772
General population	10,656
Hindus	7,579
Muslims	3,584
Tamils	3,249

District 18: Belle Rose/Quatre Bornes

Sino-Mauritians	935
General population	9,429
Hindus	9,375
Muslims	3,274
Tamils	3,813

District 19: Sanley/Rose Hill

Sino-Mauritians	1,561
General population	9,555
Hindus	7,234
Muslims	7,754
Tamils	3,966

District 20: Beau Bassin/Pointe Riviere

Sino-Mauritians	1,906
General population	15,851
Hindus	9,040
Muslims	3,108
Tamils	5,137

9516
CSO: 4719/924

PROCEDURES FOR PROXY VOTES EXPLAINED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] About 11,000 people will vote by proxy in the 11 June elections. These will include civil service employees, members of the police, and diplomatic service officials abroad.

It is estimated that some 6,000 civil service employees will be working in voting stations in Mauritius and Rodriguez, and about 4,000 police will be on duty on election day. Only about 1,000 diplomatic service officials will be abroad at the time with their families.

We should point out that the 1958 law, "The Representation of the People Ordinance," does not mention proxy voting. In 1968, the parliament amended this ordinance to permit policemen on duty on election day as well as election candidates to vote by proxy.

However, in December 1976, a further amendment eliminated the right of candidates to vote by proxy. At the same time, this benefit was granted to representatives of the diplomatic corps and embassy employees and their families.

This same amendment also authorized proxy voting for Rodriguez voters working for the civil service in Mauritius, and for Mauritian voters registered in any Mauritius district but working for the civil service in Rodriguez.

Electoral commission sources said it is clear that Mauritians working abroad on contract or traveling and who do not qualify under any of the cited categories cannot vote in the general election. This is regarded by some as a deficiency, especially at a time when a large number of Mauritians are employed abroad. The idea of using Mauritian embassies as voting stations in some countries where there is a significant number of Mauritian citizens does not seem to have enough support within the government. Also, those involved believe that giving the proxy vote to the thousands of Mauritians abroad would cause some problems.

A person voting by proxy must fill out a firm authorizing an individual to vote in his place. The latter must be more than 21 years old and be a citizen of a Commonwealth country. Also, two persons voting by proxy cannot designate the same and one person to represent them in the voting. The person designated under the proxy must have agreed to do so in advance.

In the past, persons voting by proxy have mentioned having difficulty in filling out the prescribed form.

Changes are being made in the form to make this easier. Mr D. Ramsewak is in charge of this task. The new version of the form will, however, have to be approved by the cabinet before it is finally accepted.

A "proxy unit" will be established in the next few days. It will probably be located on the ground floor of the social security building in Port-Louis. Persons voting by proxy will be required to fill out the appropriate forms at least 7 days before the election in order to designate their proxy voter for the 11 June election.

9920
CSO: 4719/946

BRIEFS

UDM PROTEST--Guy Ollivry, head of the Mauritian Democratic Union (UDM), is appealing the decision of the Electoral Supervisory Commission (ESC) rejecting his party's registration. A petition was lodged in the Supreme Court Friday afternoon. Mr Ollivry maintains that the electoral commission's decision was unconstitutional. In a sworn statement, Mr Ollivry alleged that on 19 April he had submitted an application to register his party, the UDM. On 20 April the ESC rejected the application as defective. The commission maintained that the application bore the signature of neither the party president nor the party secretary. Mr Ollivry contends, among other things, that there is no law that requires a political party to have a president or a secretary. [Text] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 25 Apr 82 p 6] 9516

CSO: 4719/824

LILIENTHAL CALLS FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 28 May 82 pp 1-2

[Text] During yesterday's meeting of the IG [German Interest Group], Windhoek, board member Konrad Lilienthal appealed to the authorities: "Let us all work together with mutual respect and the willingness to understand each other." In previous remarks he indicated that concerns of the "average person" are often considered to be malicious criticism, personal attacks or tied to party politics, and are as such disqualified from serious consideration because people in authority then believe that, because of their public responsibility, they "must suddenly appear to be infallible and all-knowing."

Because the government has no effective controls in matters concerning money or society (30 million of allocated monies are allegedly diverted into other chanels), and because there are certain conditions that are unbearable for a legal and orderly society, Lilienthal proposed the establishment of a politically independent constitutional court and of a superior financial council ("accounting court").

In the beginning of his speech Lilienthal reminded his listeners of Eric Lang's statement that the firm of Roessing, e.g., pays no taxes but, on the other hand, pays 100 million rand in dividends abroad; that the mining industry (except CDM [Consolidated Diamond Mine]) has paid only 3.2 percent in income taxes over 6 years; that special financial favors are extended to the RSA. When authorities are reminded of these facts, they say nothing, but citizens and tax payers have the right to know how the national resources of the country are utilized. Because of the war and political instability the population is making great sacrifices in the struggle against the spiritual domination, nationalization, expropriation and planned economy of communism, but the question arises whether the mining companies are making the same sacrifices.

The government gives the impression of intending to promote unemployment (unemployment rate of 20 percent); construction projects were suddenly halted without the simultaneous start of emergency programs to take care of an additional 8,000 to 10,000 unemployed. Five hundred thousand guest workers, a number of them from countries that oppose our way of life, are employed in the mines of South Africa. "Why don't we get help for our 60,000 unemployed, i.e. 12 percent of the number of quest workers?"

The government is dragging its feet in establishing apprenticeship positions, instructional programs and a unified examination system. The only officially approved school diploma, "standard 10," increases the frustrations of students with average or no special talent. The minimum requirements of "standard 10" are bordering on hypocrisy, Lilienthal said. 21 percent of all employees (60,000 people) are employed in public service (the largest employer). Lilienthal compared this number with the corresponding 8.7 percent in the FRG where people are already talking of a "hydrocephalic" condition [of the government].

Population increase is an important factor in economy, social structure (and unemployment). Africa's average population increase of 2.9 percent means that there are annually an additional 30,000 people in SWA/Namibia--" in addition to a 50-percent increase in unemployment." Birth control should be made available not only in population centers but mobile units should bring birth control consultation and materials "free from house to house." Through the practice of ambulant treatment and preventive medicine, the work of hospitals could be relieved, the loss of work hours and the amount of transportation costs could be reduced.

Lilienthal reminded his listeners that the struggle for maintaining Western democracy and free market economy is of benefit also to the mining companies. He had discussed the future of the mines with Sam Nujoma (in Geneva 1981). Nujoma had emphasized at that time that all national resources belong to the Namibian people and that he could not tolerate transferring income of any kind abroad. Expropriation, nationalization and planned economy are SWAPO's political aims. Financial assistance and foundations are not sufficient when the question of sacrifices on the part of the mining companies is raised. In spite of zero earnings and even losses, a number of private companies is still supporting the existing infrastructure, and is trying to create new jobs.

8889
CSO: 4720/13

COMMENTARY ON NEW '12TH' ETHNIC GROUP

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 28 May 82 p 2

[Editorial by Hans Feddersen: "The Infant Group"]

[Text] In the National Assembly yesterday the key word was once again "the 12th ethnic group." This 12th ethnic group which has been discussed only reluctantly so far is not supposed to form its own "ethnic government" but its rights will instead be guaranteed by the central government directly.

It is important to note that for this 12th group the interim constitution AG-8 does not need to be abolished, it merely needs to be changed. The reason is that the 12th group will not get a "second level government."

Who is actually included in this 12th group? First, all those who do not want to be tied to any particular ethnic group, and who are not registered with an ethnic group. These are the "volunteers," immigrants who do not yet have an identity card, as well as primarily the many children of mixed marriages. So far, these children do not have identity cards. They come from mixed marriages of Herero and Damara or white and colored or black and colored (and many others), and they can so far not be assigned to any ethnic group.

Why are identity cards so important? Because before the elections in 1978 every citizen was assigned to a particular ethnic group, and because the interim constitution does not permit new registrations! The 12th ethnic group can thus for the time being be composed only of children and of the very few "lucky ones" who were not classified, or did not want to be classified, in 1978.

It is interesting to note that in the past Werner Neef wanted to speak out for the 12th ethnic group on various occasions, that his efforts however were in vain.

8889
CSO: 4720/13

FUEL SHORTAGE DESCRIBED IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

AB181350 Lagos NAN in English 1310 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Report by Tunde Adesida]

[Text] [no dateline as received]--The persistent, acute shortage of petrol in the northern part of Nigeria is a matter for serious concern. Various groups such as transport companies, petrol dealers, consumers and government officials have failed to achieve a lasting solution to the problem. Nigerians are still awaiting the day when fuel will be available in abundance in filling stations in the area.

Current fuel shortages are the worse in recent times. In Plateau State, several commercial vehicles had to be abandoned by their drivers. As a result, the transportation of agricultural produce from rural to urban areas has become extremely difficult. And in Kano State taxi fares increased from 30 kobo to 50 kobo per drop while about 100 tankers were reported parked outside the Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC) premises awaiting the arrival of petrol.

The Price Intelligence Agency in Maiduguri, Borno State, arrested eight petrol dealers for selling fuel at 6.5 naira per kerosene tin instead of N3.60. Notwithstanding this, roadside dealers in other parts of the state sell a kerosene tin of fuel for between N8 and N15.

Kaduna, which has a refinery, was one of the worst hit by the shortage, as hundreds of vehicles caused long queues at the few petrol stations, awaiting fuel supplies.

Some motorists have even complained that some dealers have been known to mix petrol with diesel oil or kerosene and that this has affected the performance of their vehicles.

The fuel shortage has been traced to inadequate supply from the NNPC refinery in Kaduna, coupled with irregularities in fuel loading at the various NNPC depots. The situation has further been aggravated by officials who allegedly demand gratification from tanker drivers before loading. It has also been

discovered that some tanker drivers never deliver fuel to legitimate dealers, but instead make brisk business on the road by selling to roadside dealers.

These allegations are often denied by the parties concerned, but the shortage continued to bite daily. A driver, Mallam Abdulai Abu, said he was looking forward to the day when the scarcity would be over. He said that he now made a profit of N5 daily against N50 before the scarcity, and that he often had to sleep at the filling station.

A meeting of representatives of the NNPC, oil marketing companies, petrol dealers and officials of the Plateau State Ministry of Trade and Cooperative was summoned by the former commissioner of police in Plateau, Olatunji Gbadebo. The aim of the meeting was to find a lasting solution to the incessant shortage.

The meeting resolved among other things that the NNPC should liaise with oil marketing companies to ensure the smooth lifting of petroleum products from the fuel depots of other states. It also decided that illegal roadside petrol sellers should be prevented from obtaining supplies, and that the police should assist NNPC officials by preventing these sellers from doing business in the state.

The Plateau commissioner for trade and cooperatives, Abubakar Isaudu, blames the shortage on lack of foresight and poor planning by the NNPC. He said that the authorities should have given due consideration to the increased domestic demand for petroleum products, instead of placing too much emphasis on exports.

Governor Tatari Ali of Bauchi also called on law enforcement agents to deal ruthlessly with hoarders of petroleum products, whom he claimed were responsible for the fuel shortage in his state. He also said that the NNPC depot in Gombe should be completed as quickly as possible.

In Gongola State, the NNPC has issued licenses to 279 dealers. This measure is expected to facilitate law enforcement agents in arresting illegal petrol dealers.

The Kano NNPC depot has already adopted the method of liaising with other depots in Warri and Makurdi.

It is hoped that these methods will work toward mitigating fuel problems in the northern states, if not to solve them completely. For it is indeed ironical that fuel shortages arise in a country that is internationally acclaimed as a major exporter of petroleum and the wealthiest black nation south of the Sahara.

CSO: 4700/1458

REPORT ON OJUKWU'S RETURN

Ojukwu Refuses Interview

AB181730 Lagos NAN in English 1725 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Abidjan, 18 Jun (NAN)--The former Biafran leader today in Abidjan politely declined interviews by a correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) and a DAILY TIMES reporter, the two journalists, who were in the special charter flight that went to bring Mr Ojukwu home.

Mid-air aboard the Boeing 727 WT 700 flight back to Nigeria, Mr Ojukwu told the two journalists, Mr Willie Bozimo of NAN and Mr Odafe Othintiwa of DAILY TIMES, that "I know you are pressmen and you want some interviews. Please, I want to keep things as they are for now. When the time comes, I shall invite you to the interview."

Although the former Biafran leader declined to talk to the press, his close associates on the plane, however, expressed their views about Mr Odumegwu Ojukwu.

Mr Frederick Forsyth, who had known Ojukwu for the past 13 years, said as a man, he is obviously extremely happy to return home. Secondly, he believes that he can make a contribution to the process of national reconciliation and national building.

He said that Mr Ojukwu had told him several times in the past: There is no bitterness, no rancour in regards to his being in self-exile.

Commenting on what manner of man he thinks Mr Ojukwu is, Mr Forsyth said I like him for his moral and physical courage, secondly his high intelligence and thirdly a great [words indistinct].

When he was asked to comment on whether he thinks Mr Ojukwu would plunge himself into partisan politics on his return, Mr Forsyth remarked: "I do not think he is going into partisan politics, at least, not in the foreseeable future. Twelve years is a long time. For the foreseeable future, he will

greet old friends, his family, travel, look and learn. He is not a fool to think that after 12 years, he knows everything that he would like to know. He will look and learn.

Mr Frederick Forsyth, 43, as an author and journalist, arrived in Biafra then as a war correspondent in 1967.

He said that he met Mr Ojukwu during the war and they became friends when the war ended.

"I visited Ojukwu many times in Ivory Coast when he went into exile. For the past 12 years we have become good and close friends," Mr Forsyth told NAN.

Mr Forsyth, who lives in England, said that three of Mr Ojukwu's children schooling in England were under his care. They are Emeka, 17, a boy; Megha, 15, a girl, and Okigbo, 11, another boy.

Also speaking, the personal secretary of Mr Ojukwu for the past eight years, Mr Emmanuel Ackah, an Ivorian said first of all, Mr Ojukwu is somebody you can trust. He was a very strong personality which inspires respect. I want to add that for the past years that I had worked with him, we only communicate in French. I can tell you that his French is as impeccable as his English.

'NAN' Report

AN181553 Lagos NAN in English 1550 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Ikeja, 18 Jun (NAN)--The fanfare and jubilation marking the arrival of the former Biafran leader did not only disrupt work at the Murtala Muhammed Airport today, but also caused a bumper-to-bumper traffic jam and security men had to use batons to control the surging crowd.

The crowd which included the political adviser to the president, Dr Chuba Okadigbo, Mrs Stella A. Ojukwu and other top government officials and representatives of the five political parties, had defied the rain to accord Mr Ojukwu a befitting welcome.

The former Biafran leader, who flew into Lagos in a Boeing 727 at exactly 11.55 a.m. was almost suffocated as the excited crowd surged forward to have a glimpse of him or touch him.

The excitement of Mr Ojukwu's return to Nigeria after 13 years in self-exile was so pronounced that the political adviser to President Shehu Shagari served as a security man, helping to check the crowd.

Some of the journalists from all over the world who were in Lagos to cover the arrival of Mr Ojukwu including the airport correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) sustained injuries as security men were forced to charge at the crowd.

Throughout his stay at the airport, Mr Ojukwu refused to speak to newsmen despite all provocations.

Papers Comment on Return

AB191136 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Text] The NATIONAL CONCORD and the SATELLITE comment on the return to Nigeria of Odumegwu Ojukwu after about 13 years in self-exile. The SATELLITE welcomes the statement by Mr Ojukwu on his return yesterday that he would not go into active politics at least for now. He said to have done otherwise would have amounted to playing on the intelligence of Nigerians. The SATELLITE, therefore, calls on those politicians who are trying to lead the ex-secession leader into (?this course to allow him to rest).

The CONCORD welcomes Mr Ojukwu and says his prompt acceptance of President Shehu Shagari's pardon is an indication of his unequivocal allegiance to a united Nigeria. While rejoicing with other Nigerians on Ojukwu's eventual return, the paper expresses the need for a total forgiveness on both sides to finally close the saddest chapter of the nation's history. The CONCORD also notes that some people have made political overtures toward Mr Ojukwu, but according to the paper, whenever he decides to join the political trade, he should be left to his free will.

Crowd Welcomes Ojukwu

AB210756 Lagos NAN in English 0735 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Enugu, 20 Jun (NAN)--Police this morning fought and lost a grim battle to control a tumultuous crowd which beseiged the Enugu Airport to catch a glimpse of Emeka Ojukwu when he flew into the state capital.

The former Biafran leader was forced to remain in his plane for 30 minutes before alighting as police struggled to clear the ramp of crowds which refused to budge. Powerful jets of water pumped from fire hoses by fire servicemen as well as a detachment of mounted police were all of no avail in clearing the crowds.

Crowds also broke through the airport fence from the nearby bush and surged all over the airport tarmac, as the police commissioner, Bishop Eyitene, himself was forced to join the efforts at crowd control. The police commissioner did all in his power but soon his efforts failed to prevent the people from surging into the airport tarmac.

Eventually, Mr Ojukwu emerged from the Boeing 727 that brought him and the crowd cheered wildly.

Observers compared the size of the welcoming crowd to the large numbers that turned out to receive Pope John Paul II at the same airport in February.

As early as 7 a.m. people had begun to arrive at the airport, about 12 kilometers from the center of the town, to await the arrival of the former Biafran leader, who eventually landed at 11.20 a.m. to a 21-gun salute. [passage indistinct]

Representatives and leaders of the Nnewi community, from which Mr Ojukwu hails, were all at the airport in full force. There were also huge crowds waiting to catch a glimpse of Ojukwu at the Government House, Enugu, where Governor Nwobodo was said to be waiting to receive him. However, probably to avoid further confusion, Ojukwu drove straight to Nnewi in an open-topped Mercedes car, waving to the jubilant crowds which were chanting "enymoa enyi" [meaning unknown].

Similar chaos is expected all along his route as many persons are expected to struggle to see Ojukwu.

CSO: 4700/1457

BRIEFS

'HERALD' ON ISRAELI INVASION--The NIGERIAN HERALD writes on the 6 June invasion of Lebanon by Israeli forces. The paper says contrary to what Israel would want the world to believe, the invasion was a long drawn-up plan directed to wiping out the PLO from the Middle East. The HERALD remarks that while the attack will in the short run put out the PLO militarily, it cannot kill the organization's desire to continue the struggle to achieve its objectives. It expresses the hope that supporters of the Israelis in the West will prevail on them to be cautious in the Middle East. [Text] [AB191140 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1458

CNTS SEEN AS PLAYING VANGUARD ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT

Dakar L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 102, Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Joseph Mathiam: "Long Live the Revival of Trade Unionism"]

[Text] On 8 April, just as International Labor Day on 1 May, the CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers] Congress demonstrated an obvious reality: the vigor of the Senegalese worker movement, unquestionably--one might almost say exclusively--represented, inspired, and led by our confederation.

The CNTS, indeed, is asserting itself as the spearhead of a mature working class dedicated, as is its historic mission, to lead the entire nation along the path of progress and well-being through responsible demands and participation.

The revival which it now advocates is actually the fruit of long and patient sacrifices by its leaders and both new and old activists to make it rise above its contradictions and internal conflicts which more than once have threatened that unity which today constitutes its strength and its credibility: it must forge ahead while renewing its leadership and its methods.

Thus experienced and toughened by sometimes victorious, and sometimes disappointing struggles, ever adapting itself along lines that are more democratic, more popular each day, and in the endless struggles for human dignity and development, our trade union is able to modernize in keeping with the greatest periods of North and Sub-Saharan trade unionism. By it, and thanks to it, the Socialist Party remains the party of the working masses and will better learn of their problems and will more clearly express their aspirations.

In this way the CNTS is indispensable to the Socialist Party, since there is no socialism without an organized and aware working class! Among ourselves we must accept the tough and plain language of laboring men, always the language of facts and actual experiences.

We, above all we militants of the Socialist Party, ought to understand and support the just demands of our trade union comrades who rightly aspire to be more closely and effectively involved in the exercise of power in firms and in the government. Not that the trade union should act as a political party, and even less so as a government. Not that companies and firms should be managed from the Labor Exchange; that would be ruinous for everyone. But a

worker presence ought to bring to business management a profitable element, based on realism and concreteness. Aside from the fact that the trade union is the most precious conquest of the working class, that is why the trade union is essential to modern and democratic companies.

But responsible participation, which sums up the doctrine and charter linking the world of labor with the political and economic leadership of the country, is not without its traps when, as it can happen if one is not careful, trade union leaders become more skilled in flattery and drum beating than in defending without demogoguery and excess the interests of their constituents. Poorly understood and poorly undertaken, it could disarm and lead to compromises. But carried out by responsible men worthy of workers' confidence it is fruitful and has good prospects for the future. Better yet, responsible participation is a completely modern and revolutionary doctrine which we should study deeply and perfect. It is so much easier and more comfortable to be opposed to everything and advocate pointless adventures.

The future will no doubt confirm that the policy of revival to which the CNTS now commits itself is not a simple partisan propaganda slogan, but the renewed expression of a steadfast determination to carry out fully the role of vanguard in the struggle for development and the rehabilitation of our society, a struggle in which the secretary general of our party has committed the country.

9772
CSO: 4719/972

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND GRANT TO GUM TREE PLANTATIONS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 May 82 p 3

[Text] By a decision dated 28 April 1982 the Commission of the European Communities decided to grant CFA 735 million for the planting of 2,500 hectares of gum trees in Podor Department. The operation consists of promoting family plantations around camping sites and villages, in blocks of 50 to 100 hectares. According to the technique already perfected in Mbidi and in the Windou-Tiengoly area through Canadian financing and bilateral German aid, the farmers or stock breeders affected by the planting of gum trees are invited to merge in minimum blocs of 100 hectares. Each family receives a 2-5 hectare parcel where cereal crops are grown during the first 3 years in association with the planting of gum trees. Alternating period of fallows and crops are planned until the gum trees are fully developed.

When dealing with stock breeders instead of farmers, the planting of gum trees on smaller areas is combined not only with cereals but also with the making of pastures into plantations where access to grazing animals is forbidden.

Production of gum arabic is planning to begin during the 4th year after planting with a yield of 100 grams per tree or 20 kilograms per hectare, which will improve steadily until the 4th year when it should reach 400 grams per tree. When the project is in full swing total production of 250 tons of gum arabic is expected at the rate of 100 kilograms per hectare, representing an annual value of CFA 115 million. Thanks to the association of food crops with the planting of gum trees, an increase in the cereal harvest of approximately CFA 25 million is expected.

This project financed by the European Development Fund of the European Economic Community is one of the components of the reafforestation and restoration plan of the Senegal Government, developed by the secretary of state for forestry.

9380
CSO: 4719/932

BELGIAN WHEAT DONATION; COOPERATION CEREMONY HELD

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 May 82 p 2

[Text] The government of the Kingdom of Belgium has just made a gift to our country of 1,500 tons of wheat. The ceremony took place last Friday in the SOCOPAO warehouses, in the presence of Souleymane Ndiaye and the Belgian ambassador to Senegal, Alain Rens.

In the speech he made on this occasion, Ndiaye indicated that this aid in the form of food has just been added to the constantly renewed show of cooperation between our two countries. He also emphasized that on the occasion of the meeting of the sixth Belgo-Senegalese joint commission recently held in our country, Belgium had decided to continue the action undertaken, especially in the fields of control of water, deep-sea fishing, research and education. Assistance in the form of food products, Ndiaye noted, has its detractors and it defenders. For the former, these important products contribute to changing our eating habits and to making our country people inveterate recipients of assistance. For the latter, Ndiaye stated, it is a way to redistribute food surpluses, since the availability of energizing foods now exceeds 10 percent of the population's nutritional requirements.

For his part, Alain Rens indicated that this gesture by his country toward the Senegalese people is but a new illustration of the relations between our two countries which have always been excellent and marked, year after year, by increasing friendship.

9380
CSO: 4719/932

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT--The ship "Rio Gualeguay" of the Argentine Shipping Lines Enterprise (ELMU) arrived Monday in the port of Dakar from Buenos Aires, transporting the first 400 tons of hydraulic equipment acquired in the Argentine Republic by Senegal, within the framework of the $15 million line of credit granted by the Argentine Government to Senegal. Among the equipment unloaded were windmills, water extraction pumps, water tanks and other complementary accessories. All of the equipment mentioned will be the object of two forthcoming shipments. The complete delivery will take place by the end of June. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 5 May 82 p 4] 9380

CSO: 4719/932

CLAIMS OF ARMS SUPPLY TO ARGENTINA EXAMINED

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 May 82 p 5

[Article by Patrice Claude: "There Seems To Be No Doubt About South Africa's Arms Deliveries to Argentina"]

> [Text] The news reports according to which Pretoria sent arms to Argentina (26 May issue of LE MONDE) were denied in Buenos Aires, and South African authorities refuse to comment on them. But the debate on Pretoria's relations with London and Buenos Aires is underway.

Johannesburg--"South Africa Is Supplying Arms to Argentina" ran as a 7-column page one headline on Monday 24 May in the Johannesburg English-language daily THE STAR (26 May issue of LE MONDE). According to that liberal opposition paper, which did not give its sources, the shipments--including ground-to-ground Skorpion missiles (the South African version of the Israeli Gabriel models, with a range of 42 km) and French Mirage III spare parts--were made from a secluded Capetown Airport runway. The arms packed in enormous containers labeled "spare parts for tractors," were said to have been loaded aboard a DC-8 cargo plane flying the Uruguayan flag. As early as Monday evening Mr "Pik" Botha, South African minister of foreign affairs, had pointed out that Pretoria made it a principle not to reveal information concerning its arms sales. "Consequently," he added, "the government is neither confirming nor denying."

A little earlier that afternoon, a spokesman from the Foreign Affairs Ministry had stressed that in the past the United Kingdom had itself decreed a voluntary and unilateral embargo vis-a-vis South Africa. "We were driven to develop our own arms industry," the official went on, adding that the country had "international contractual obligations" in that area. While confirming that by revealing anything concerning the country's "obligations" there was no question of "jeopardizing the country's credibility," he nevertheless finished by pointing out that the South African Government had adopted a neutral stance in the Malvinas conflict.

However, even if the government rejects THE STAR's unusually specific assertions outright, it certainly seems that in the end, in spite of that announcement of neutrality, the temptation to "play a trick on perfidious Albion" won out in Pretoria over political considerations. In Capetown diplomatic circles people do not in fact see what benefits South Africa might expect from such a deal. During the last few years the policy of friendship with Buenos Aires, embarked on in the 1960's by the Vorster government, has clearly shown its limits.

Argentina is still not a very important economic partner for Pretoria, and Argentina's place in world affairs is not such that it might in any way imorove the situation of the apartheid regime. Of course the military junta, along with a certain number of other "pariah" regimes such as Uruguay, Paraguay, Taiwan and Israel, has gotten involved in more or less clandestine and more or less formal pacts of friendship and cooperation with Pretoria. In the name of common and solid anti-Marxism they gladly pass on sophisticated weapons manufacturing secrets to each other, open wide the doors of their military schools on a reciprocal basis to each other, and generously exchange information on techniques of fighting against subversion.*

It definitely appears that when the Argentine General Mario Benjamin Menendez, today military governor of the Malvinas, was on a visit to Pretoria in May 1981 he obtained assurances that in the event of conflict South Africa would refuse British naval ships use of the very modern Simonstown base near Capetown. General Diaz Bessone, a former junta minister who visited Simonstown itself in February, managed to remind the South African authorities of the terms of their commitment. Respecting the commitment was all the easier because the British apparently did not ask to use those facilities, which were given up on a permanent basis by the Wilson government in 1975. No doubt Mr Pieter Botha's cabinet would have been able to leave it at that.

For many people in South Africa the arms shipment, about which there seems to be hardly any doubt, is an adventuristic and dangerous policy. What is more, it is embarrassing for the government, involved in this affair at the side of the Soviet Union, its sworn and declared enemy. There is no possible comparison between the fact that Pretoria conveyed to the British information concerning the movements of two Soviet spy planes based in Angola and tasked with spying on the movements of the British fleet--as was officially announced here--and an arms delivery; nor in the eyes of Mrs Thatcher will they likely be considered comparable. Pretoria had made public commitment not to send the junta Exocet class French missiles, and furthermore, there are assurances in Paris that Pretoria does not have any.

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*An Argentine "specialist" in the field, Capt Alfredo Astiz--a prisoner of the British today (15 May issue of LE MONDE)--and his boss at the Escuela torture camp in Buenos Aires, Vice Adm Ruben Chamorro, were also the naval attache and military attache respectively at Argentina's embassy in Pretoria right up until the beginning of this year.

By skirting that commitment the South African Government would seem to have taken the risk of jeopardizing the friendly and useful relations it maintained up to now with British Conservatives, major providers on occasion of protective vetoes in the United Nations when [South African] white soldiers go and drive "Namibian terrorists" all the way to Angola. Was it worth sacrificing diplomatic effectiveness for Argentine friendship? In European embassy offices they are suggesting it is one of three things: "Either the South Africans yielded to purely mercenary concerns; or they received assurances or even encouragement from a great power indirectly affected by the Malvinas; or ancestral anti-British feeling, still very deep-rooted among Afrikaners, overrode political wisdom." In any case, the venture will--there is no doubt about it--have serious repercussions on the country's diplomacy.

9631
CSO: 4719/1021

KPETIGO DISCUSSES MEDIUM, SMALL BUSINESSES IN TOGO

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Ayitegan Apedo-Amah]

[Text] During sessions of the first African meeting of heads of enterprises for organized human development under the auspices of UNIAPAC [International Christian Union of Heads of Enterprises] on 3-6 May in Lome, it was largely a question of promoting African small and medium-size businesses [PME].

In Togo, General Gnassingbe Eyadema's regime places great importance on the harmonious development of our PME's. A series of measures taken recently by the 13 January Government of Man attests to our leaders' concern to spare no effort to enable Togolese PME's to play their full role in national development.

On the occasion of one of the roundtable discussions which enabled the participants in this first meeting of UNIAPAC-Africa to see specific cases of PME development in a number of African countries exhibited, Togo's position in this area was brought up. The task of speaking to the delegates about Togo's PME's fell to RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] Central Committee member Kwassivi Kpetigo, minister of industry and state corporations.

In his discussion, the minister of industry and state corporations devoted his remarks to explaining why the Togolese economic officials have been anxious to develop PME's "as a means to rapid overall development."

He then brought out some of the results which Togo has achieved in this area, not forgetting to indicate what remains to be done and solutions which would enable the achievement of "more progressive results."

The President of the Togolese Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, stressed Mr Kpetigo, gave specific priority to the PME's very early on. The RPT's program states the following: "In regard to the principle of the 'New Market,' a specific effort must be made on the economic and social level aimed at improving the people's condition by giving them an education which results in employment, by reviving their spirit of initiative by helping them to be self-sufficient, and by providing the conditions essential to their complete prosperity."

Further on, the program recognizes the value of drafting a large scale policy to stimulate national private initiative by promoting PME's. The desired goal is the emergence of national entrepreneurs who are capable of providing national bases for the economy.

There can be no real development without development of the PME's; even in the large industrialized countries, the PME's form the basic fabric of the economy.

Operation and Performance of PME's in Togo

The second sub-theme developed during this discussion was the operation and performance of PME's in Togo. Here Mr Kpetigo analyzed the Togolese experience in terms of legislation and regulations in force, operation of the PME's, and their results.

In regard to Togolese legislation and organization of PME's, Mr Kpetigo felt that the current structure of PME's in Togo was the result of numerous political and administrative measures taken by regional authorities as well as on a purely national level.

Within the context of the UMOA [West African Monetary Union], Mr Kpetigo indicated that the six states in the Union had a policy directly affecting small national enterprises.

In order to support the efforts of the PME's, the Central Bank has established a policy called "credit selection" which obligates local banks to allocate at least 5 percent of their outstanding loans to financing PME's, and this has been in effect for around 4 years. This measure, which facilitates access to credit for national enterprises, has already achieved very encouraging results.

Besides, this support is accompanied by other measures. During its 31 March 1982 meeting, the board of directors of the Central Bank readjusted interest rates applicable within the UMOA, and decided that short or middle term credit or loans granted to national PME's whose total outstanding credit does not exceed 30 million CFA francs will receive a preferential discount rate.

Furthermore, among long term loans, those loans with no more than 10 years left granted to national PME's whose total outstanding loans do not exceed 30 million CFA francs and which can be taken over by the Central Bank will also benefit from a preferential rate.

By the Central Bank's definition, national enterprises are considered to be enterprises owned by individuals from one of the states in the Union, or corporations with at least 51 percent of their stock held by UMOA nationals (individual or legal entities) and which are managed by UMOA nationals.

Furthermore, a fund for interest subsidies to Togolese PME's has been established.

PME's eligible to apply for interest subsidies are those whose outstanding bank loans are between the level above which Central Bank lending conditions and other banks' general conditions do not allow preferential interest rates to be granted, and 150 million CFA francs.

The fund is made up of an annual contribution from the Togolese state in the amount of 50 million CFA francs, deducted from the share of Central Bank profits returned to the state.

It must also be noted that the BOAD [West African Development Bank], another UMOA financial development institutions, often finances PME's through the CNPPME [National Center for Promotion of Small and Medium-Size Businesses].

On a purely national level, there have been numerous actions benefiting national enterprises.

The Investment Code

National enterprises with an investment volume of less than 50 million CFA francs can obtain an exemption from import duties on equipment. The exemption does not pertain to raw materials.

However, national enterprises showing an investment volume of only 25 million CFA francs can request that the provisions of Schedule A or of common law be applied to them. In this way, they can benefit from exemptions from import duties on both raw materials and equipment.

The SNI and Related Funds

The SNI [National Investment Company] is a development bank par excellence. As such, it is responsible for financing or participating in the financing of projects, forming enterprises with others, and granting or guaranteeing loans.

In this role, it manages: the FNI [National Investment Fund], the Togolese Enterprise Loan Guaranty Fund, and the Fund for Subsidizing Interest Rates on Loans to PME's.

The FNI, whose objsective is to encourage Togolese enterprises to use some of their profits to make investments in Togo, is more flexible with regard to PME's. In fact, automatic deductions are made from the enterprises each year to constitute this fund which is not even reimbursed in part until the

enterprise can justify having realized its investments. Reimbursement is made more flexible and more favorable for PME's.

The BTD [Togolese Development Bank] and the CNCA [National Fund for Agricultural Credits] also finance national enterprises.

The CNPPME, for its part, is responsible for bringing together young Togolese promoters to prepare proposals for the banks and to make feasibility studies.

The Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture of Togo provides orientation to new national activities being formed by providing them with the information they need.

The Results

Regarding the results obtained, Mr Kpetigo states that the numerous support structures established by the government have enable rapid development of PME's in Togo, in Lome as well as in the interior of the country. In any case, the PME's are distributed between two centers of development: the Lome industrial region, and the Kara industrial region, 400 kilometers from the coast.

The PME's cover primary (10 percent), secondary (35 percent), and tertiary (55 percent) activities.

Today we count close to 40 PME's of greatly varying sizes, representing a total investment of several billion CFA francs.

These national enterprises benefit from many advantages: The primary advantage is the relatively low cost of certain elements of production in Togo. Labor, transportation, and construction of buildings for industrial purposes are less expensive in Togo than in the other countries in the region. Togo has been able to keep the prices for these items within reasonable limits.

Another advantage is the fact that qualified labor is relatively abundant in Togo.

Without any modesty, we will add that the most important advantage is the existence of a good work ethic. We have a host of hardworking and conscientious personnel.

However, Togolese PME's do display some weaknesses which are at the heart of their problems.

Problems for Togolese PME's

It was to these problems that Mr Kpetigo devoted the last part of his discussion.

These difficulties, he stated, are found in the size of the production units and in their legal and economic environment.

Togolese companies in general are comparatively smaller than those in some other countries in the region. They are susceptible to foreign competition.

Their managers do not always have the knowledge and the capabilities required to assure their survival, growth, and prosperity in the face of competition.

The legal and economic environment within which they operate has shortcomings which limit the effectiveness of its role as a support structure.

We must quickly fill this void by taking certain steps: by establishing CNPPME branches abroad in order to maintain continuous contact with foreign investors; by establishing research divisions to rapidly improve the quality of our products; by creating a center for foreign trade which would centralize data on foreign markets and determine markets for Togolese products--this center would basically direct its activities toward countries in the region; and by creating a national "seal of approval" and launching a campaign to promote Togolese products.

We cannot speak of the PME development in general without taking into consideration the current economic environment which is characterized by an economic crisis on a worldwide scale.

Inflation and problems with international liquid assets, productivity, and production costs are imposing new constraints on the businessman.

The art of doing your best under today's basic conditions means looking toward the future.

It means freeing yourself of the past, managing growth with growth strategies, and finding indications of the path to healthy growth.

It is therefore essential today to be able to recognize an individual's leadership qualities in terms of managing tomorrow's institutions.

Turmoil, says Peter Drucker, is fitful, devious, and convulsive by definition. But, these initial causes can be analyzed, forecasted, and taken into consideration.

Technology too is entering a period of turmoil, a period of innovation and of rapid and basic structural upheaval.

We must make ourselves capable of transforming rapid change into good opportunities for productive action which profits society, the economy, and the individual.

Turmoil has its dangers. The primary one is the temptation to deny reality.

But, turmoil is also very beneficial to those who understand, accept, and exploit the new realities. The leader of a certain enterprise must confront reality and resist the temptation of yesterday's certainties which are about to become tomorrow's paralyzing superstitions. From now on, he must involve himself in action more than in understanding, in decisions more than analysis. His reaction must no longer be "how do we do it?", but rather "what do we do?".

9693
CSO: 4719/1064

INTERVIEW WITH BELGIAN PTT HEAD ON RELATIONS WITH ZAIRE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 20 Apr 82 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Herman de Croo, Belgian minister of communications, posts, telephones and telegraph, by Essolomwa Nkoy ea Linganga; date and place not specified]

[Text] A year ago, the Belgian prime minister, Wilfried Martens granted us a major interview on the eve of an important trip he was to make to Zaire from 27 February to 5 March 1981.

In responding to our question on the objective of his trip to our country, Mr Martens told us that he had come to ascertain on the spot the state of and prospects for our relations in all areas.

Today, it is one of his distinguished colleagues, in the person of Herman de Croo, who has been happy to accomodate our questions.

On the occasion of that question period, the Belgian minister of communications and PTT [posts, telephones and telegraph], who has just finished a 1-week official visit to our country, emphasized that the fact that he is the first member of the new Belgian Government emerging from last November's general election to come to Zaire takes on a certain importance.

As can be readily observed, these two statements are reflections of the desire that has always driven Belgium to strengthen its ties with Zaire, in spite of the confusion that certain circles known for their hostility toward our country often attempt to create. On the Zairian side, this desire has been expressed once again in the warm and spontaneous reception that Mr De Croo received both at the time of his arrival in Kinshasa and everywhere he went during his fruitful stay in our country.

This shows that cooperation between Zaire and Belgium is developing harmoniously. As the results of the visit of the Belgian minister of communications and PTT illustrate, the climate in which this cooperation is evolving gives one cause to think that the serious problems of the economic conditions that Zaire continues to face will be contained.

Owing to this desire of our two countries, which are steadily working in the direction of strengthening and improving the quality of their bilateral cooperation, and in view of the place Belgium occupies among Zaire's Western partners, it is evident that the effectiveness of that cooperation will continue to influence our country's relations with those partners in a beneficial way. That is all the more the case because for several years those Western friends have been participating in the international plan for the development, stabilization and rehabilitation of Zaire.

So, Belgian-Zairian cooperation is doing will, as Mr De Croo stressed in the interview we run below--an interview in which he also spoke to us frankly about the present concerns of Belgium and of his party, the Liberal Party, victorious in the November 1981 elections.

[Question] Mr Minister, you have just completed a week-long stay in Zaire? Could we know the purpose of your visit?

[Answer] The purpose of my visit was twofold.

As minister of communications, I was the guest of the Zairian state commissioner for transport and communications, and, at the same time, in my capacity as minister of PTT, I was the guest of the state commissioner for PTT.

I will not hide from you that in addition to my twofold capacity, the fact that I am the first member of the new Belgian Government emerging from last November's general election to come to Zaire takes on a certain importance.

[Question] You have been able to make contact with several Zairian officials. To that end you have had meetings with the first state commissioner, who granted you a formal interview, and with your counterparts for foreign affairs, finance, transportation and communications and PTT and the general commissioner for planning. Might one know your impressions after these different meetings? How is Belgian-Zairian cooperation doing?

[Answer] After the different meetings with the very distinguished members of your government, as well as with the governor of the Bank of Zaire, I have some difficulty in responding to your question regarding my impressions.

I have, in fact, been acquainted with several members of your government for a number of years, and I do not want to confuse my friendly feelings with the objectives of my mission. I have, however, an overall impression, and I believe that the key ideas of our way of approaching cooperation meet with a positive response among your officials.

Those key ideas are the following:

1. to work together to alter our cooperation qualitatively;

2. to make that cooperation as tangible as possible;

3. to aim for a maximum beneficial effect as best we can; and

4. to reach the greatest possible number of Zairians.

It is in this fourfold perspective, both in the area of transportation and the area of communications and telecommunications, that my visit has taken place.

Belgian-Zairian cooperation is doing well, but, like any cooperative process, it needs detailed examination in a practical fashion on the part of a certain number of Belgian and Zairian departments.

I am bringing back from Zaire a rich harvest of evaluations and forecasts. In accordance with the rules in force between our two countries, they will be subjected to very careful examination, to be followed, I hope, by maximum effect.

[Question] After visiting the capital, you went to Lubumbashi where you were given the opportunity to see the facilities of the SNCZ [Zairian National Railroad Company], to Matadi where you visited the national port and to Inga. How do you see the progress achieved by Zaire, and what, in your opinion, are Zaire's major needs in the area of transportation?

[Answer] My visit to Lubumbashi was of a twofold nature.

I met locally with political and private officials, and I showed my concern regarding the SNCZ. If I understood Mr Gunst clearly, this last aspect was much appreciated.

At Matadi and Inga, with which I was already familiar, my colleagues and I were able to inspect two keys to Zaire, its port of entry and its storehouse of energy.

In the transportation area, in view of the vastness of Zaire's area and the requirements that efficient, economical, rapid and reliable transportation involve, the Zairian nation is confronted with enormous challenges.

The challenge of the "national route" in all its complexity seems the most important one to me.

I am delighted at the new approach being taken to the issue of the electrification of the Matadi-Kinshasa railway line; accomplishing it, providing that an optimal ratio of investment to cost is found, seems possible to me. That would mean doing it at lowest cost.

What seems new to me is the importance attached by Zaire to the acute problems of air traffic--air traffic in all its aspects, as varied as access to airports, their nighttime use, meteorology and cooperation in the area of air safety.

Finally, as regards railroads, I am struck by the enormous rolling stock requirements the SNCZ has need of, and I hope that the briefs that have been presented to me can convince the lenders to contribute to this essential modernization as a matter of urgency.

Lastly, the agonizing problem of public transportation in the big Zairian cities, and especially in Kinshasa, requires a pragmetic approach. In that connection, several representatives of the private sector went around with me at the request of your authorities.

From the view point of private enterprise or of, at the least, collaboration between private sector and public sector, a series of ideas were analyzed.

[Question] We know that there exist cooperation agreements between Air Zaire and Sabena. However, after your having met with the governor of the Bank of Zaire, is it possible to think that a solution has been found to the dispute that exists between the two companies?

[Answer] You know that Sabena has excess receipts in Zaire amounting to the equivalent of 1.2 billion Belgian francs. In view of the situation on the foreign exchange market, Zaire is experiencing very major problems with regard to transferring those sums to Belgium.

The Zairian authorities, particularly those working with the Bank of Zaire, have discussed this case at length, and positive prospects emerged from an important meeting with the bank's governor, Citizen Sambwa. I must tell you that a happy outcome to this transfers issue would help us to fulfill the requests for air collaboration that Zaire has addressed to Belgium. In fact, our experts have singled out, in this area and that of Air Zaire-Sabena collaboration, a series of points where the parties come together.

[Question] In the context of loans granted to Zaire since 1977, Belgium seems to give priority to ONATRA [National Transportation Office] and to SNCZ. Recognizing that this financial assistance permits Zaire to maintain the "national route," might one think that this aid will be extended to other enterprises such as RVA [Airlines Administration], which is greatly in need of financing for the renovation of airports in the interior?

[Answer] I have amply responded to your fifth question by mentioning to you the possibilities for the electrification of the Matadi-Kinshasa line and the collaboration we think we will be able to extend to the Airlines Administration.

[Question] Since 1976 there has been talk of the electrification of the Matadi-Kinshasa railway, and Belgium is said to have financed the preliminary studies. Considering the fact that Zaire has enormous energy resources in the Inga Basin at its disposal and considering the high cost of petroleum products, do you not think, Mr Minister, that Belgium could participate in carrying out this project?

[Answer] The same goes for your sixth question, in which regard new ideas were examined at the time of the various meetings I was able to have, in particular with your state commissioner for finance. One should, in fact, evaluate the impact of financing for electrification on the capacity of the Matadi-Kinshasa railroad as precisely as possible. The studies financed by Belgium in particular seem to have reached a state of completion that will permit a concrete decision to be reached.

[Question] A few years ago, the presence of Henschel and Brossels buses in Zaire's big cities, particularly in Kinshasa, did Belgium proud. Might one suppose, after the OTCZ [Zaire Joint Transportation Office] has been shifted from public to private control, that the presence of representatives of the three Belgian firms involved in urban transportation is evidence of a desire on the part of Belgian interests to join with Zairians for the possible creation of a transportation company in Kinshasa?

[Answer] Your seventh question already received a response when I spoke about public transportation in Kinshasa.

[Question] Belgium has just given 150 million Belgian francs to Zaire for the renovation of the PTT. In that regard, you announced the training of Zairian postal agents by your country. What are the other actions envisaged in the future?

[Answer] About the switching center, which your eighth question addresses, I am happy that our governments have been able to arrange a government-to-government loan, which, in actual fact, more or less amounts to a gift that Belgium is making to Zaire. The switching center--which by the end of 1983 will give about 20,000 telephone lines the ability to make automatic overseas connections, especially with Belgium--will put ONPTZ [Zairian National Posts and Telecommunications Office] in a position to record receipts in this sector correctly and completely.

However, there is more.

The state commissioner for PTT has asked us for significant cooperation as regards cable tracers and cable layers, so that the cable ordered by his departments will pay off as quickly as possible.

As soon as the outlines of this new cooperation are conveyed to us, we will see to it that a definite response is made to them, with our eyes on the beneficial effect the cooperation is meant to have.

[Question] The Kingdom of Belgium has gone through a fairly prolonged government crisis just recently. Should the crisis be considered definitively resolved?

For the second time you are a member of the Martens cabinet, even though your party lost a certain number of seats as a result of hte last elections. How is the coalition doing, and what is the position of the Liberals concerning regionalization, unemployment and monetary issues?

[Answer] Well, your last two questions address themselves to the politician, the member of the Belgian Government.

The government presided over by Mr Martens is clearly distinguished from previous governments by its concretely demonstrated will to resolve the Belgian economic and budgetary crisis.

It is in this perspective that our parliament has given the government special powers for the duration of the current year, special powers that we are handling with much political diplomacy; these powers are essential for sorting out our budget deficit, stabilizing our social security and settling a series of important issues in large public sector areas under my supervision: railroads, public transportation, Sabena and others. We must, in time of crisis, get the best possible return on public investment and the subsidies that the government grants.

The present government--which came out of the elections in which, as you know, my party, the Liberal Party, emerged the winner, and in which the Christian Social Party experienced a sizeable electoral loss--has decided to apply self-discipline, so as to face up to the economic and social consequences of the world crisis. We feel that the state cannot and must not do everything and that there is no social paradise, in our country, that can come to fruition on an economic graveyard.

The present Belgian Government is indeed open to beneficial cooperation between our two countries, I believe, from the standpoint of the four principles I have stated to you.

Finally, let me say to you how much my delegation and I myself have appreciated the particularly warm reception we were given. We have been very gratefuly, my colleagues and I, for the high quality of our talks and the meetings we were able to have. In this time of crisis, which also affects Zaire, ties of solidarity between your country and mine are proving to be more solid than some believed.

So everything is clear: new and happy prospects are opening up for Belgian-Zairian relations.

9631
CSO: 4719/881

BRIEFS

DOCTORS STRIKE--Kinshasa, 18 Jun (AFP)--Kinshasa's largest hospital, hit by a strike of doctors which was said to have resulted in the deaths of around 100 patients from lack of treatment, was operating virtually normally today. The strike was still continuing, but its effects were considerably diminished by the Zaire Government's decision to bring in 40 doctors from elsewhere to provide a basic service. An authoritative source said that about half of the Mama Yemo Hospital's 160 doctors were refusing to work after hospital authorities disciplined some of them for demanding payment from patients for treatment. The government is thought to be considering the prosecution of the striking doctors for criminal negligence. Meanwhile the only noticeable sign of the strike's effects today were larger queues of patients awaiting treatment than normal. [Text] [AB181836 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 18 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1457 END

JPRS 81250

12 July 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2656

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81250

12 July 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2656

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RESOLUTIONS OF MEETING OF FAT OFFICERS

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 13 Apr 82 pp 4, 5, 6

[Article: "FAT Officers Call for Joint Administration in Southern Zone"]

[Text] The officers of the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) who met from 31 March to 3 April published a final document which contains resolutions which would throw Chad's political situation into confusion if they were applied. We are publishing these resolutions in their entirety.

--Whereas the Chadian Armed Forces have become a trend on the same grounds as those of the FROLINAT;

--Whereas the Kano I agreements called for the demilitarization of Ndjamena by the armed forces confronting each other;

--Whereas the Chadian Armed Forces have withdrawn to the south of the country;

--Whereas the situation in the east of the country calls for energetically taking the men into hand;

--Whereas GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] is experiencing serious difficulties in supporting the Integrated Armed Forces in general and the Chadian Armed Forces in particular;

--Whereas the Permanent Committee, the deliberative and administrative organ, is practicing mismanagement of the state's public finances;

--Whereas for 2 years this organ has become unpopular and has, moreover, no representatives;

--Whereas the incumbent administration is within the Permanent Committee's jurisdiction;

--In view of the necessity of creating a new organization to administer the zone;

--In the belief that under present conditions a strictly civilian terriorial administration cannot realistically be interested in military problems;

--Whereas the representatives of the Chadian Armed Forces in the government no longer see anything but the interests of their newly created political party;

--With concern for the urgent necessity of reorganizing the command of the Chadian Armed Forces by establishing a dynamic and competent staff;

--Conscious of the real difficulties which the Chadian Armed Forces are encountering both in terms of equipment and morale,

We, commissioned and noncommissioned officers and enlisted men convened in a general assembly from 31 March to 3 April 1982 in Ndjamena, are agreed to the following:

In the Military Field

Reorganization of the command of the Chadian Armed Forces. We have resolved to put the present chief of staff of the Chadian Armed Forces temporarily back at the head of the Chadian Armed Forces until the forces are completely integrated into the Integrated National Army.

In order to do so, we recommend to the chief of staff of the Chadian Armed Forces the immediate establishment of a complete, dynamic and competent staff, based on objective and rational criteria.

We maintain the military regions in their present organization, but the command must assure their mobility and their permanent availability. We opt for the creation of new combat and reserve units. We insist on the program for creating the command of the national state police force. And meanwhile we ask the chief of staff of the Chadian Armed Forces to re-establish the squadrons and units of the state police force within the framework of the Chadian Armed Forces. We maintain our commitment in the present fighting to the struggle against rebellion.

In the Politico-Administrative Field

We are formally resolved to prohibit the Permanent Committee and the other political organizations of the region from using public funds. We ask GUNT to establish a joint territorial administration composed of military and civilians at the level of prefectures, subprefectures and administrative posts.

We are resolved to create a joint organization for controlling the administration and management of the south. For this purpose, we are resolved to create a military commission charged with studying with the civilian and military authorities the practical methods for applying points II and III. We demand our representation in the Transitional National Union Government by another military apart from the vice president and state secretary for defense.

9380
CSO: 4719/874

FROLINAT COMMUNIQUE ATTACKS KAMOUGUE, PERMANENT COMMITTEE

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 13 Apr 82 pp 3, 4

[Article: "Demarcation Between Patriots and Lackeys of Imperialism Is Taking Shape, FROLINAT Claims"]

[Text] The Permanent Committee's memorandum file is far from being closed again. The big row which has been going on for close to a month between advocates and adversaries of this document, has undergone a new development with FROLINAT's reaction. FROLINAT is taking a militant look at what it considers "treason against the Chadian people and against the martyrs of the struggle for peace in Chad."

This severe indictment which openly attacks the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] vice president, Colonel Kamouge, emphasizes that Chad's political situation is becoming clear. The events of 12 February 1979, FROLINAT emphasized in this press release, "eclipsed the objective facts of our country's problem" and relegated "our people's patriotic and revolutionary aspirations" to a subordinate position "in favor of deceptive and impassioned watchwords." But "a demarcation is being drawn between patriots and lackeys of imperialism, between those who are using the tribal bugaboo to satisfy their passions and those who are fighting against the use of natural differences among us for southern political purposes."

Alluding to the resolutions of the recent Nairobi summit the authors of which, according to FROLINAT's document, were manipulated by the monied powers who arm the FAN [Northern Armed Forces], FROLINAT denounces internal complicity which is revealed by "timidity in adopting a definite position." This is the framework in which the Permanent Committee's memorandum should be placed. This memorandum, FROLINAT feels, contributes nothing new, because all the propositions of this document (sound administration, organization of free elections) have been "an attainment of the Chadian people since Lagos." The real problem is thus "to create the conditions for applying these conditions of principles and "the first of these conditions is assuring peace and the state's authority over the entire national territory." Analyzing the Permanent Committee's resolutions, FROLINAT claims that this "document comes at the right time to sow confusion," because "despite the last minute evasions, it is a question of a political settlement and a cease-fire with the FAN. For FROLINAT the adoption of this position is the proof that the Permanent

Committee and its head are working to sabotage GUNT's authority. The FROLINAT particularly points out the south's imperviousness to GUNT's decisions.

In conclusion, FROLINAT asks GUNT to assume its responsibilities in order to cut short dilatory maneuvers and to see to the application of its decisions. He also asks that, if necessary, it revise the channels for distributing equipment and resources in order to permit all forces to participate fully in the war against the nation's enemy.

9380
CSO: 4719/874

INSTALLATION OF NEW CENTRAL BANK DIRECTOR

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 14 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Installation of New National Director of Central Bank"]

[Excerpts] Outman Idriss, new national director of the Bank of Central African States in Chad, was officially installed in office Tuesday. A ceremony was held on this occasion in the garden of his residence. Two speeches were made by the BEAC governor, Kasimir Oye Mba and Gangbet Kosnay, the minister of Economy and Finance.

The installation of a young national executive at the head of such a large enterprise as the Central Bank is a double satisfaction, the BEAC governor was to have declared. "A satisfaction expecially since it brings a long vacancy in management to an end." "We all want to see the sign of hope, rebirth and renewal, at the end of these dismal times which we hope have definitively ended for Chad."

For the BEAC head, "this ceremony also has another context, that of solidarity between our countries in their common monetary area." The fact that BEAC of Chad has continued to issue "after the distressing outbreaks is an eloquent illustration of the reality of monetary cooperation." Oye Mba stated that BEAC of Chad has still not reached cruising speed, quite simply because its usual partners (enterprises and banks) are still in a period of reorganization, with all the material difficulties which that involves.

The BEAC governor reviewed the role that a central bank can play in a country's development through the "vision, open-mindedness, conscientiousness, strictness, and firmness of its leader." Addressing the new director in turn on behalf of the National Transition Union government, the minister of economy and finance disclosed that this ceremony is as important as the opening of our issuing bank in June 1981 after the painful events of March 1980. Outman carries our hope, the hope of a Chad ravaged and devastated by an unequalled civil war, Gangbet added. The task entrusted to him is both exciting and difficult, especially during a crucial period of our country's history. Avoid "satisfying such and such a friend, such and such a family, such and such a tribe" was the chief advice given by the minister of economy and finance to the new head of our country's Central Bank.

9380
CSO: 4719/874

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--Two decrees signed 10 April by President Goukouni name different officers to important posts of military responsibility. The one which will attract the most attention is undoubtedly the staff of the State Police Force which will be commanded by Major Ngarbaroum Demtita. He is being assisted by Siddick Faddoul and Annour Aboud, respectively the first and second deputy chiefs of the National State Police Force. Major Galiam Negal has been named director of military cooperation by a second decree. Two deputies will assist him in his work, Kedallah Younous and Abakar Assidick Absilekat. The same decree names Colonel Kotiga Guerina to the head of the directorate of research and development in the Ministry of Defense. He will have the service of two deputies, Kassoure Guelbeye and Djoubal Zalba. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 14 Apr 82 p 1] 9380

CSO: 4719/874

BASES ESTABLISHED FOR SENEGAMBIAN TEACHERS' CONFEDERATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24 May 82 p 3

[Article by Souleymane Gueye, permanent APS [Senegalese Press Agency] correspondent: "SNEEL-GTU, Toward a Teachers Confederation"]

[Excerpts] Banjul--A new stake has just been set in the process for the reunification of Senegal and Gambia. The GTU [Gambian Teachers Union] and SNEEL [National Elementary Education Union] have indeed laid the foundations for what could in the long run be translated into the establishment of a confederation of teachers of Senegambia.

On the occasion of the visit of a SNEEL delegation, headed by Mr Ismaila Diagne, secretary general, and after 2 days of meetings, the GTU and SNEEL set up a broad exchange program.

The communique published at the end of the work notes that for the purpose of developing Senegambian youth strongly rooted in sociocultural values, both the GTU and SNEEL hope for the establishment of closer cooperation and the establishment of cultural exchanges between the two unions in various disciplines (languages, social sciences, Arabic, practical education, etc.) The GTU and SNEEL are also considering consolidation of their cooperation for the purpose of strengthening their relations in international organizations, such as the World Teaching Profession Federation and the Pan-African Teaching Profession Organization.

The two union organizations have, moreover, expressed the hope for their being represented at all meetings of the permanent Senegalese-Gambian secretariat on education, culture and training.

They have, moreover, recommended the twinning of schools of the two countries, cooperation in the field of sports and exchange of experiences for the development of the teacher union organizations and the integration of exchange programs for teaching personnel.

Finally, it was agreed to set up a 12-man committee (six from each organization) to be responsible for implementing this program.

The latter remains to be submitted to the organization representatives. The next meeting between the two unions scheduled for Dakar in June should give

its definitive approval, something that will doubtlessly pose no major problem for several reasons.

It is indeed a question of firstly institutionalizing longstanding relations because there have always been, even from the 1950's, exchanges between Gambian and Senegalese teachers.

Secondly, the SNEEL and GTU initiative goes in the direction advocated by the two chiefs of state, namely to strengthen cooperation between Senegal and Gambia in all fields of endeavor, and consequently, confederation is consecration.

The two organizations can even now count on the support of Dr Dawda Jawara, Gambian chief of state.

Dr Dawda Jawara reaffirmed to the Senegalese delegation, that presented him "the SNEEL medal of honor," the essential role of teachers in the building of the confederation. Dr Jawara stressed, "I have received many medals but I attach special significance to this one because it comes from teachers."

Mr Ismaila Diagne, speaking for all his Gambian and Senegalese colleagues, assured Dr Jawara of the commitment of all teachers in the task of building Senegambia. In this way, both SNEEL and GTU teachers commit themselves to provide their contribution to the building of African unity as Mr Mbaye Mbengue, our ambassador to Banjul, had called on them to do so at the opening of their meeting.

Mr Mbaye Mbengue stated, "Teacher labor organizations are a focus of attention for African unity because knowledge is an effective weapon against prejudice, and history, geography, science and all forms of art can be utilized to remind both children and adults that progress is not the prerogative of one single people."

Mr Mbaye Mbengue wanted in this way to make the teachers realize the fight they have to wage against a certain number of myths, including overpraised nationalism that causes hatred of all countries except your own.

Therefore, it is up to the teachers "to convince their peoples that their nationalism must not prevent better understanding, better sub-regional cooperation and that their governments must encourage state groupings without destroying national identities."

5671
CSO: 4719/1040

MMM FOREIGN RELATIONS DESCRIBED AS OUTRAGEOUS

Port Louis THE NATION in French 9 May 82 p 1

> [Text] The security services of Mauritius have specific information regarding the foreign relations of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] and how that party's electoral campaign is being bankrolled. According to information gathered in Mauritius and abroad, the MMM has mentioned on past occasions the possibility of using force to overturn the democratic institutions of the country. Also, some circles in Mauritius are worried by the instructions issued to MMM supporters telling them to go to the polls very early on 11 June. And on Friday, Yousouf Mohamed said that the opposition intended to make the dead and those who are out of the country cast their votes.

There is every indication that the allegations made by the Labor Party [LP] concerning the MMM's relations with some foreign countries are not based on unfounded guesswork. A recent investigation conducted by politicains, some of whom have close connections with the MMM/PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] Alliance reveals the following facts:

1) An MMM activist is a KGB (the Soviet Union's intelligence service) agent and another one has close ties with a foreign embassy.

2) The MMM is bankrolled through a center located in the Indian Ocean region under the watchful eye of a Cuban who is established in the Seychelles.

3) In 1977, after the coup d'etat carried out by France Albert Rene in the Seychelles, a Ugandan terrorist and his North Vietnamese wife came to Mauritius on a mission but had to leave the country prematurely when they were discovered by the Security Police.

4) A member of the MMM met with a terrorist who had been trained in Mozambique.

5) In 1980, a member of the MMM met, in Paris, with Moroccan terrorists, with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and with leaders of the French terrorist group Action Directe.

6) While in Europe, a member of the MMM went to Iraq, where he met with the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat.

7) A foreign firm operating in the free zone acts as the channel through which foreign powers are bankrolling the MMM.

In view of the dubious activities carried out by the MMM since its creation in 1969, and in view of its close links with some Marxist countries of the Indian Ocean region, the government must adopt all the necessary measures to protect democracy and to guarantee free elections in Mauritius.

8796
CSO: 4719/1001

BRIEFS

MMM PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES--If the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] wins the elections, the prime minister will be elected by the Central Committee of the party and Jugnauth is not likely to get the designation. In Vacoas, yesterday, Sir Ramesh Jeewoolall and Kailash Purryag quoted some provisions of the Constitution drafted by the MMM which stipulate that the prime minister must be chosen by the Central Committee. Now in every election organized by the Central Committee to this date, Paul Berenger has always emerged in first place followed by Kader Bhayat; Jugnauth usually came in 5th place. Labor Party speakers claim that Berenger can bend the Central Committee to his will and that, therefore, he will be automatically selected for the office of prime minister if an election takes place. In a different context, Mr I. Seetaram said that posters with a picture of Jugnauth were printed at a cost of 25 rupees per poster. The seven houses, camping ground and two schools owned by Jugnauth also gave rise to comment in Vacoas. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 10 May 82 p 1] 8796

CSO: 4719/1001

PRESIDENT MACHEL MEETS WITH FORMER WAR CRIMINALS

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 16 May 82 p 3

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel met last Monday and Tuesday with some 1,000 persons formerly connected with the colonial-fascist Portuguese regime. The meeting took place in the assembly hall of the Josina Machel secondary school. Also present at the ceremony were leading members of the FRELIMO Party and Government.

Because of state programs that could not be postponed, this meeting was interrupted on Tuesday and will continue in a few weeks.

However, these two days, during which the leader of the Mozambican Revolution heard various criminals, already showed the dimensions of the alienating and repressive process of the large machine set up by colonialism.

Present at the meeting were former members of the PIDE [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State], DGS [Directorate General for Security], ANP [Popular National Action], GE [Special Group], GEP [Special Paratroop Group], commandos, Fleshas and members of the small puppet groups that appeared after the coup d'etat in Portugal, as well as other war criminals.

The life story of some of them still strongly marked by alienation, and of others already aware of the committed treason and of the road that led them there, is a true political lesson that the Mozambicans have to learn.

This important meeting of the FRELIMO Party Leadership with the former war criminals has as its objective the restitution of Mozambican personality, the definitive liberation from a past committed to the colonialist ideology and repression.

Acting in the traditional FRELIMO manner, this meeting was frank and open, permitting an in-depth analysis of the past of alienation and treason so as to win more patriots for the country.

Through the various stories of the former war criminals, especially those who directly and frankly recounted their lives, it could be clearly seen to what point colonialism has destroyed their personality but, as the Chief of State said "They did not make Portuguese out of you. You remained Mozambicans. It

is this personality that must be rebuilt. It is this honor that must be restored to all Mozambicans, from Rovuma to Maputo."

What was heard at the meeting at the Josina Machel School are the stories of lives of alienation, repression and servility, but they are lives, as the FRELIMO Party has been demonstrating, which can be transformed in this new school of learning from life. They are lives, that after they are transformed, will rebuild man himself.

11634
CSO: 4742/315

REBUILDING OF MARITIME, RIVER FLEETS DISCUSSED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 3 May 82 p 2

[Text] One of the main tasks that the National Board of Maritime and River Transportation will carry out during this year is the rebuilding of the maritime fleets most of whose boats are operating under difficult conditions. For the officials of this sector this is the first step in the development of the maritime and river transportation enterprises--state and private--existing in the country, eight in all.

This decision was announced in Beira yesterday during a meeting to discuss the entire situation of maritime and river traffic. A spokesman for that meeting informed our reporters that the situation that was discussed is quite serious, since most of the existing boats have problems such as splintered hulls, damaged motors and lack of parts and replacement parts.

The plan for rebuilding the fleets envisages the importation of new motors and replacement parts for those that can still be salvaged; equipping boats traveling large distances with means of communications (radios); equipping the boats with lifejackets and creating conditions to make it possible for the firms to have the minimum facilities for maintaining the equipment.

In the specific case of Sofala, there are at present 17 boats, of which only 9 are operational but with many deficiencies.

A new motor has arrived for one of the boats that has been out of service for 2 years, and it is being installed. Another motor is also ready to be placed on another boat. The plan envisages that by the end of this year more motors and spare parts will arrive to put into operation 15 damaged boats.

As to the development of the maritime and river transportation enterprises, the establishment of a firm in Pemba and another in Lago Niassa is envisaged.

At the same time, maintenance centers will be created in all places where firms in this field exist or will be established.

Present at the national meeting held in Beira yesterday were representatives of the maritime and river transportation enterprises of Inhambane, Pemba, Ilha de Mocambique and Songo, in addition to Sofala whose delegation of the National Board of Maritime and River Transportation came to the meeting.

11634
CSO: 4742/315

BRIEFS

NAMPULA MILITARY REGION COMMANDER--At the palace of resident minister in Sofala, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, a farewell ceremony was held yesterday in honor of Maj Gen Eduardo Nihia who was recently appointed in Chaimite, Gaza Province, as commander of the Nampula military region by the President of FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Moises Machel. Present at the ceremony were members of the party and government. The guest of honor said that he was very moved by the reception, which he characterized as "a very big surprise." During the ceremony messages were read from members of the Sofala provincial government and the Mozambican Armed Forces, and presents were given to the guest of honor. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 May 82 p 16] 11634

CUBAN RADIO BROADCASTING COOPERATION--Talks between Radio Mozambique and the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television began in Maputo yesterday to strengthen the existing cooperation between the two organizations. At the start of the talks, the director general of Radio Mozambique, Leite Vasconcelos, stressed that cooperation between Mozambique and the Republic of Cuba, especially in the field of radio broadcasting, has been growing. He also pointed out that the presence of the Cuban delegation in our country was an encouragement to strengthen this cooperation. The vice chairman of the Institute of Radio and Television, head of the Cuban delegation, said for his part, that the agreement signed last year between this organization and Radio Mocambique opened the possibility for an advantageous cooperation, especially in the field of program exchanges. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 6 May 82 p 2] 11634

BRITISH COOPERATION IN PUNGUE BRIDGE--DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE has learned that the installation of the floating bridge on Pungue River will begin during the last 15 days of this month. According to our information, a British expert, who will supervise the work, is to arrive in Beira in the next few days. The floating bridge over the Pungue River was offered to our country by the Kingdom of the Netherlands which, for its part, purchased it from Britain. Working on the project will be 24 workers and 5 engineers--all Mozambican nationals--in addition to the British expert especially sent here by the building factory. It should be noted that this floating bridge will have a road over 4 meters wide and is built to support the weight of a 30 ton truck. [Excerpt] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 May 82 p 1] 11634

CSO: 4742/315

HOFFE REPLIES TO LANG'S ASSERTIONS

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 26 May 82 pp 5-6

[Text] Douglas Hoffe, local CDM [Consolidated Diamond Mines] director and president of the SWA/Namibia Chamber of Mines replied to a speech made before the IG [German Interest Group] by Eric Lang on 11 May 82 in Windhoek. Hoffe said that Eric Lang sharply criticized the governments of South Africa and SWA/Namibia, as well as the Diamond Council, the mining industry (especially the diamond industry) and the CDM. All those criticized by Lang should keep their distance from the unclear statements and misleading impressions resulting from Lang's speech. Hoping that he might clarify misunderstands that could result from the publication of Lang's remarks, Hoffe said:

Unfortunately, Lang has made derogatory remarks which are based on false facts. His conclusions are of no importance and unfortunately lead to impressions that are dangerously misleading. A Windhoek newspaper has commented as follows on Lang's speech after it was published: "If this should be true, this diamond affair reeks of corruption and criminal action of a magnitude unknown [in this country]."

This commentary shows to what degree Lang's statements result indeed in wrong opinions, and cause members of the public to draw false conclusions.

The best way to deal with the greatest errors in Lang's speech is to explain again in detail several facts that concern the diamond industry. Mr. Lang talked about the SWA/Namibia Diamond Council. This is an official institution in which the government as well as the diamond producers of SWA/Namibia are represented. The government names the chairman and is represented by a majority of members on the council. The council is responsible for the accounting of all diamonds produced anywhere in SWA/Namibia.

Evaluation

The Diamond Council ships diamonds to its authorized representatives for evaluation. The council can thus supervise export and export taxes in relation to production.

After the diamonds have been evaluated and shipped to the market, the Diamond Council collects export taxes from the producer and turns them over to the

government. It does not collect taxes for diamond profits, mining taxes or taxes from shareholders abroad. Producers who are responsible for paying these taxes--including CDM--pay them directly to the government.

The records (books) of the Diamond Council are inspected and examined by the finance authorities. Details on tax contributions are contained in the budget plan and in the report of the chief records examiner, both of these are public documents published by the government.

Mr. Lang's report could cause considerable confusion about the sales methods for diamonds leaving SWA/Namibia.

Diamond Sales

Except for a small percentage of diamonds that are sold in South Africa, all diamonds produced in SWA/Namibia are sold to the Central Selling Organization (CSO) in London, through an organization known as the Diamond Producers Association (DPA). The DPA is formed on the basis of an agreement between the government of SWA/Namibia, the South African Government, CDM, De Beers, and the Diamond Corporation (P-ty) Ltd. As a partner in this agreement, the CDM received special authority from the administrator general. The association can be traced back to the year 1934.

The functions of the DPA are, among others, to receive the diamonds produced by the producing members, and to obtain independent productions if these are available in order to assure that all diamonds are sorted and properly evaluated--and conversely: on the basis of another agreement recognized by the DPA partners, to arrange for the sale of the members' production to the CSO.

Through the DPA, the government (with its interest in taxes) as well as the CDM (with its interest in profits) can make certain that SWA/Namibian diamonds are sold at the best possible profit. In Kimberly the diamonds are sorted and evaluated according to current sales offers and price lists, i.e. according to valid CSO prices for raw diamonds offered for inspection to international buyers in London. It is the stated principle of CSO to guarantee a firm price for raw diamonds and to raise the sales price over the years to amounts adapted to inflation, but only if high prices can be guaranteed and only in as much as, later on, polished diamonds can be sold to consumers as jewelry. Over the past 34 years, sales prices were raised 28 times, i.e. once every 15 months. The last increase took effect in February 1980.

No "Cheap" Diamonds

There are intensive methods that are supposed to assure that CDM receives the full sales price (minus the agreed CSO deductions) which, in turn, is no less advantageous than the price demanded by all other producer who sell their products through CSO. All these matters are most carefully watched in the interests of government and CDM. The price for diamonds produced in SWA/Namibia is not raised to the advantage of some third party at some given

time between evaluation and sale to CSO. The price remains constant until the diamonds have reached CSO.

In case of favorable conditions, when CSO can sell diamonds immediately, they are sold on the international market. If market conditions are unfavorable, diamonds are held back until the market is stable. Diamonds stored by the CSO are kept in storage by firms within the organization at their own expense. In view of the present high interest rates all over the world, the advantages of this system for producers are self-evident. If market conditions remain weak for a longer period of time, as right now, agreements on quotas prevously made between CSO and the producers take effect immediately. Essentially, these agreements give each producer the right to ship his diamonds to CSO for sale on the market in the same proportion as that of his production capacity to total production that can be handled by the CSO.

In other words: it is wrong for Mr Lang to sate that CDM sells its diamonds "cheap" and the CSO sells them "expensive" later on, a practice that is supposed to result in losses for CDM and the government.

Price Stability

The sales agreements of CDM are as advantageous as those for all other producers in the world who are selling diamonds through CSO and derive advantageous as those for all other producers in the world who are selling diamonds through CSO and derive advantages from CSO services.

The principles of De Beers, the leader in the diamond industry, are to guarantee long-range stability and the prosperity of the industry as a whole. For this reason, De Beers founded CSO which markets more than 80 percent of the world's raw diamond production with many of these diamonds coming from independent countries in Africa and the Third World.

Even though, historically speaking, the trend for demand is on the increase, there were temporary reversals on the world market--as right now--which usually influenced the sales of diamonds of a certain size and quality. In such times, CSO directives provide for price stability by adjusting shipments to demand while purchases by producers are kept on a satisfactory level. Inappropriate decreases or restrictions of mining activities are thus avoided as much as possible to the advantage of the mining companies and producing countries.

Accounting Value

CDM and the government derive considerable advantages from this system and especially from the large financial resources thet De Beers has accumulated and that enable the firm to hold back temporary production surpluses until demand has improved. At the end of 1981, the accounting value of De Beers inventories was 1.4 billion rand. It is clear that no producer by himself, and not even a national production group, is able to withdraw capital of this amount from circulation. Few could afford the loss of interest alone that such withdrawal means. Mr Lang's speech in no way

mentions this essential stabilizing factor in the industry. Stability has always been recognized as an essential component of the diamond industry because price fluctuations, which are considered normal in the field of most raw materials, would destroy public confidence in high quality diamonds. They are considered pure luxury and public ownership of jewelry is by far greater than current world production.

H.F. Oppenheimer said in regard to the price stabilizing function of CSO: "There is nobody who deals in diamonds--whether producer, dealer, polisher, jeweler or buyer--who does not derive benefits from this function. The CSO protects not only stock holders of the diamond companies but also the mine employees and the communities that depend on their work. We are aware of our responsibility not only toward share holders, not only toward the entire industry and the consumer community but also toward the governments of the countries in which we operate."

5,000 Categories

In order to sustain and increase the demand for diamonds, CSO supports advertisement and publicity campaigns in 26 countries, among them those with the biggest world markets. In 1982, the budget for advertising amount to no less than $72 million. These expenses too would be far above the potential of an independent producer.

CSO handles between 20 and 30 million carat diamonds annually which are sorted into 5,000 categories according to size, shape, color and quality for sale to diamond polishers. Advanced technology and particularly the special knowledge of well-trained experts are necessary to weigh, sort and pack diamonds. Knowledge and skill must be updated continually in order to adapt to merchandize changes and polishing requirements. For this reason, CSO has close contacts with all customers in order to be continually informed about their needs and to adapt the principles of marketing to these needs.

Mr Lang referred to agreements with the South West Finance Corporation Ltd. These are agreements of long standing that can in effect be traced back into the previous century because in the Halbscheid Agreement all previous agreements are included that had been valid for the German Diamond Association DDG The Halbscheid Agreement recognized CDM as the titular successor of DDG.

Tax Procedures

Lang made several unjust accusations in regard to tax procddures. It is appropriate to clear the air in this connection also. Since its establishment as a registered association in 1920, CDM has paid taxes on its profits to the government. CDM's account books are examined by certified account book examiners and can be inspected by the government. As a diamond firm, CDM pays a higher rate of taxes than any other tax payer.

Taxes paid to the government by CDM are always much higher than the dividends paid to stock holders.

(Commentary: Where are the answers to direct questions?

Why does our country have no diamond polishing industry? How much is actually paid in taxes? Do diamonds really cost less when they are sold to CSO? What exactly do they cost? Eric Lang's statements could have been dealt with by clear facts. In any case, CDM has shown its willingness to react to a complaint by a "man in the street".--The editor)

8889
CSO: 4720/12

SITUATION IN ANGOLA DISCUSSED

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 1 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial by Hans Feddersen: "Letter From Angola."]

[Text] While military correspondents from South African newspapers were able to visit the "area of operations: last week in order to relate their findings to our press which, in turn, related them to the citizens of the country directly involved, the AZ [ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG] received a letter directly from Southern Angola. How does a person living in that part of the country view conditions there?

Item: on 4 February 1982 an important event took place: "Our president and all kinds of Soviet, East German and Cuban friends drove with Sam Nujoma through barricaded streets." Up to 20,000 people came out to meet them and caused a panic when somebody mistakenly identified a South African airplane as a UFO. Everybody ran wild, three children were trampled to death. Other children could be rescued with great effort.

"Bandits" are stealing whatever SWAPO and other gangs have left behind, such as block and tackles, aluminum roofs, ice boxes, chinaware and cattle. Burnt out military vehicles and warning signs that certain roads cannot be used because they are mined belong to the daily scene.

At a number of mission stations, from 40 to 60 people are reported to be dying from hunger each day. The food situation has not changed even after the UN Refugee Commission allotted 500 million in aid for Kunene refugees. Independence seems to be a dismal failure. The MPLA government is hurting from attacks on the Benguela railroad. 500 Yugoslavs are reported to have arrived in order to complete an airport in the south of the country. "Many other whites" are hanging around in Lubango. Lubango became a frontier town when the South Africans came as close as 200 km.

The writer of the letter speculates that the foreign ministers of Cuba and Angola have fabricated nice phrases in Luanda in order to throw sand into the eyes of the Americans. Accordingly, the Cubans are to be withdrawn as soon as Sam Nujoma takes power in Windhoek.

He would, of course, request them to come back immediately--and so the Cubans withdraw from Angola as soon as Namibia is independent. This should be clear to the South Africans. The writer of the letter asks if the United States will fall for this. We believe that the United States and the West are interested equally in Angola and an independent Namibia.

8889
CSO: 4720/12

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES REGIME'S ACHIEVEMENTS, LIBYAN RELATIONS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 7 May 82 pp 1-3

[Interview with Colonel Seyni Kountche]

> [Excerpts] The magazine EUROPE OUTREMER has just published a special issue on Niger. This special issue evaluates measures taken by the CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government since 1974 for the economic, social, and cultural development of our country.
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> On pages 2 and 3 we present the complete interview which head of state Colonel Seyni Kountche granted to EUROPE OUTREMER's special envoy on this occasion.

[Question] Mr President, 15 April marks the 8th anniversary of your assumption of power. Of all the work that you have completed so far, what are the aspects that you feel are most important?

[Answer] In a country like ours, it may seem presumptuous to rank or even just to favor certain aspects of the development movement over others, although at the onset some were perceived as urgent or top priority.

You know under what circumstances the national armed forces were led to take responsibility. Our primary ambition was to remove our country and our people from the disastrous situation into which an incredible combination of natural and human factors which, if you will permit, I will not review, had plunged it. It was necessary to put the most sensitive areas of national life into order immediately. We had to act quickly and satisfactorily to restore hope and confidence to close to 5 million Nigerians. With God's grace, the efforts put forth were crowned with success.

From that time onward, we have endeavored to define the major lines of structural development activity methodically and in an organized manner through a preliminary 1976-78 Three-Year Program, completed by the Five-Year Plan in progress. The objectives being aimed at through these measures are: achievement of self-sufficiency in food production; establishment of a development company; and pursuit of less economic dependence.

Under the circumstances, this has involved building ever more solid foundations for a national economy which is basically agricultural and still subject to the vagaries of weather. It was necessary, gradually but essentially, to withdraw our people from a precarious existence. The resources? We found them in our subsoil first of all, and then in the invaluable reserve of courage and ingenuity found in our people. We have basically devoted these resources to development of the rural world still represented by 90 percent of our population: construction of dams for water power/irrigation purposes, implementation of regional productivity projects, programs to reconstitute herds, opening up the interior by paving the major arteries and building service roads and rural runways.

In the same drive for progress and social justice, we initiated graduated and objective improvements of social conditions (schools, hospitals, supplying drinking water, electrification, subsidized housing), and a continuing restoration of our cultural heritage. The Samariya, which was once a proven method of organizing mutual aid and mass solidarity, was revived. A national festival offering each of our departments the social and educational facilities required for our young people to thrive physically and mentally has been established.

Visible progress has been made with regard to personal income: the inter-occupational guaranteed minimum wage has increased from 5,800 CFA francs in 1974 to more than 20,000 CFA francs in 1982; while in 1977 we eliminated the minimum tax, and more recently, the schedular tax on salaries and wages. The overall budget increased from some 14 billion in 1973-74 to close to 94 billion in 1981-82.

Similarly, in our foreign policy we feel proud to have not only strengthened the acceptance and the image of our country and our people, but also to have contributed, to the full extent of our capabilities, to the pursuit of peace and harmony among people; to the defense of their higher interests, their legitimate goals, and their inalienable rights, wherever they have been attacked or threatened.

Here, briefly outlined, are some indications of the struggle for liberation in which our people have been involved for close to 8 years. What encourages me personally and above all reassures me, is the tangible evidence of our people's ability to steadfastly and courageously confront the brutal realities of our ecosystem and geopolitics in unity and solidarity.

[Question] On 14 April 1979. you announced your plan to provide your country with original institutions in the form of a "Development Company." How has the preparation of these future institutions progressed so far, and what exactly will be their role?

[Answer] As I customarily say, there is no universal model for development. Based on its own economic, social, cultural, and even denominational realities, each nation must map out the development path which best responds to its concerns. As I said in 1979, for Niger the Development Company will be the perfect expression of the ideals, goals, and deep convictions of a people who are aware, self-confident, and in perfect harmony with their environment.

The National Commission established in 1979 and exclusively of the people in nature, has submitted its report. The government has adopted it. What remains is to translate the fruit of these 2 years of joint consideration into action. The process has been initiated. Each village, district or tribe; each canton or unit; in short, each administrative unit up to the national level will have its structures for motivation and production, of which the development institution will be the outcome. Once established, the Development Company will open a new era of strengthening unity and building the nation for Niger, while through cooperation, consultation, and participation, it will ensure the sound and responsible management of the state. The people will more fully assume control of their own destiny.

[Question] In your long message to the nation on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, you did not mention the uranium problem. As this year begins, what are the international market perspectives for this strategic ore and their consequences for Niger? Didn't 1981 exports show an increase over the previous year?

[Answer] Although the perspectives for the international uranium market, or more precisely the international markets, are basically not gloomy, they are still a concern since after its sudden drop over the past 2 years, the price level that we allow for is still hesitating to recover to our satisfaction. However, we have some reason to hope for a gradual improvement in this state of affairs, basically considering the spirit of confident solidarity which prevails between Niger and its principal trading partners. If the current trend continues, subsequent readjustment of our economic investment programs, which at the moment obviously require appropriate financial support, can be hoped for. Efforts are being pursued both with regard to profitability and to increasing production with the putting into operation of the SONICHAR [Nigerien Coal Company] power plant to supply backup power to the mining region on the one hand, and with the imminent start-up of the Tassa N'Taghalgue Mining Company, an eloquent expression of the confidence that Niger inspires in its friends, on the other.

[Question] Mr President, why do you sell uranium to Libya while denouncing its attempts to destabilize the area and its Pan-Saharan propaganda? Are these sales intentionally limited?

[Answer] As long as we have an urgent need to build the nation, uranium will be an eminently marketable product to us. At present it is our preferred tool for financing development. This is a reality, perhaps an economic one, despite the clouds which are momentarily shadowing our political relationships with some of our partners. In this regard, we make a distinction between politics and commerce, with the latter more directly under the responsibility of the Nigerien Office of Mine Resources, a public industrial and commercial establishment. A fair distinction. Wait, look around a little so you will understand what many governments have understood: you have to be able to transcend the political incidents which attract attention to perceive through them each time the historical necessity of cooperation among people with strict respect for the dignity, sovereignty, and interests of each.

This being the case, I clearly state and reaffirm that Niger has always respected the guarantees called for on the international level for the use of uranium for strictly peaceful purposes, and requires them of its trading partners.

[Question] You recently told a major French paper: "Our stride has been broken." However, of all the non-petroleum-producing African countries stricken with drought and crisis, isn't Niger still relatively well off?

[Answer] I will immediately say, No! Of course, the Sahel and our land-locked location are external limitations with which Niger must inevitably reckon. Not only are we suffering the effects of the world economic crisis and particularly the inflation of prices for products and services, as are the other non-petroleum-producing countries, but in addition we must bear the costs of transportation to and from the coast. Confronting so many aggravating factors while all of a sudden our resources have been diminished by the dizzying drop in uranium prices--I will let you be the judge. So, our only advantage lies in our determination to overcome the effects of the economic situation at all costs and to give our development firmer foundations and more stable structures.

[Question] Your careful attention to food production is well known, but, despite all the efforts exerted, a new grain shortage--a limited one, it is true--was recorded for the last harvest. In your opinion, has the Sahel's delicate balance been permanently disrupted?

[Answer] Disrupted, yes; although the situation varies from one country to the next. But, this disruption should not be permanent. We do not know how long this cycle of drought which, despite some hesitation, does seem to be yielding to a mild cycle, will last. This is therefore not a permanent disruption, but a bad period to be passed through. There is also the policy of constructing large dams on the Senegal, Gambia, and Niger Rivers which are a source of hope for the Sahel's food and energy balance. Provided that we are understood and assisted in this process.

[Question] One of Niger's great hopes is the Kandadji dam. How do you respond to those who criticize these large dam projects, in particular because they cause significant dislocation of populations, because irrigating tens of thousands of hectares is very expensive and requires qualified personnel, because they contribute to the spread of diseases related to the water supply, etc.?

[Answer] Construction of a large multipurpose dam is a pressing necessity for Niger. I will explain. In the area of agriculture, Niger's goal is to attain self-sufficiency in food production by combining traditional dry crops and irrigated crops. The terrible drought which we experienced in the 70's brought to light the vulnerability of a policy based uniquely on dry crops, in other words dependent on rainfall and its distribution. Our potential in land which could be irrigated from surface waters is currently estimated at 270,000 hectares, including 140,000 (or 52 percent) in the Niger River valley. Various technical studies have shown that unless its flow is regulated, the

river can only cover the water requirements of 13,000 to 20,000 hectares at the maximum. Obviously, if we do not regulate the river's flow by building the Kandadji dam, we will not be developing close to 120,000 hectares which are suitable for irrigation.

It is true, as the critics of the large dams state, that if certain measures and precautions are not taken in time, the complete benefits expected from a large project may not be achieved.

From the beginning, the problem of displacing people whose homes and some capital goods will be flooded by the dammed waters has been a major concern. To confront this problem, we are going to devote a sum of over 500 million CFA francs to studies--and studies alone--of resettling people. It must also be said that the number of people directly affected by the Kandadji dam reservoir is far less than those affected by other African projects. In fact, the general census taken in 1979 shows that for the highest water estimate (228), 18,000 people would be affected (for the Kaindji dam in Niger and the Kossou dam in the Ivory Coast, the figures were 44,000 and 100,000 persons respectively).

Creating a large reservoir in the Kandadji region has a good chance of increasing existing diseases related to water supplies. Preliminary studies will pinpoint the ecology of the major disease-carrying organisms so that conditions favorable to their development will not be recreated. These studies are currently in progress and will cost us close to $1 million. Without prejudging the results of these studies, there are two methods which can be implemented simultaneously to fight these diseases: active methods, such as preventive and curative health care within the structure of or based on health care organizations; and passive methods basically involving hygiene.

Investments related to the dam and to hydro and agricultural development are heavy indeed; especially in the current economic situation. But, it must be noted that the dam construction is staggered over a 5-year period, and that as for the irrigated areas, we have allowed for a period of 40 years for the development of the 140,000 hectares in the river valley. Qualified personnel will be put on the job as development progresses, within the context of an overall professional training program for which we already have the first drafts.

But, despite the size of the investments, the Kandadji project showing itself to be economically, financially, and socially beneficial. It is the type of project without which we cannot be economically independent, since there can be no independence without a guaranteed food supply and, in the Sahel, in any case, a guaranteed food supply cannot be conceived of without water management and a modernized system for irrigating the land. Furthermore, the significance of the "Energy" component of the Kandadji project must be stressed and properly evaluated.

With an estimated production of between 715 and 811 gigawatts/hour for a water level of 228, which based on 1980 represents approximately 7 times the city of Niamey's power consumption, Kandadji's energy output will definitely

have a positive effect on our petroleum bill and, consequently, on the nation's overall economic activity.

[Question] Now that their troops have withdrawn from Chad, is a normalization of your relations with Libya foreseeable, as you seem to have implied in your message to the nation on 19 December last year?

[Answer] The deterioration of our relations with Libya is not due to the Libyan presence in Chad, but to diverging opinions on how relations maintained by two sovereign states are to conducted. Nevertheless, as a good saying of ours puts it, "When your neighbor's beard catches fire, put yours in the water," and, consequently, any threat to Chad's peace and security is also felt as such by the countries directly bordering it.

As for normalization of our relations with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, we have never excluded the possibility and we are not excluding it. Many factors militate for it, especially our proximity; our common faith; and our membership in institutions for international cooperation, such as the OAU, the Movement of Non-Aligned Nations, the Organization of Saharan States, the Islamic Conference Organization, etc. But, as I was saying, there are preliminaries which must be enacted through frank and constructive dialogue with no passion or ulterior motives.

[Question] While your country remains completely calm, and unity does not seem at all endangered, what meaning can be assigned to the departure of about 12 people, including high level officials, for Tripoli in the month of August?

[Answer] Escape from responsibility. Those who preceded them returned to us better educated on the reality of affairs. Truth on this side, error beyond, said Pascal.

[Question] Mr President, what are your relations with the new French administration, and in particular, what is the status of French-Nigerien cooperation in uranium matters?

[Answer] Our relations with Mr Mitterrand's administration are excellent, as French-Nigerien relations, which are marked by steadfastness of commitment and harmony of principles, have always been. There is the fact of history, but there is also and especially a clear, realistic and objective vision of the concept of cooperation which we basically share with the new government. The contacts that I personally have had with the president of the republic and the benevolent demonstrations of friendship and solidarity that his government has never failed to display toward us; strengthen us further in our mutual desire to bring French-Nigerien cooperation to its high point.

The French head of state's approaching visit to Niger conveys and symbolizes the reserve of esteem and confidence between our two governments. This will be an opportunity to enrich our philosophy of cooperation and to consolidate as necessary and as desired the foundations which underly it.

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CSO: 4719/960

NATION SAID TO BE WELL ADMINISTERED DESPITE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Paris L'EXPANSION in French 21 May-3 Jun 82 pp 122-131

[Article by Erik Izraelewicz: "Niger-on-Uranium--Drought and Drop in Uranium Price Hinder a Well-Managed Country"]

[Excerpt] "Boss....gift." The child from Niamey that accosts us with these two words still does not know about the catastrophe that took place in the city the night before. The big market, the nerve center of the Nigerien economy was consumed in flames. The fire of unknown origin is a veritable national catastrophe.

On this morning of the beginning of April, bulldozers are removing the debris and ashes of 7 hectares which had been occupied by 3,000 small businessmen. They are all there, uneasy, all in one compact crowd of people. None of them has been assured. They have lost everything: their stocks of a thousand and one items that make up an African market. Their savings too: large bundles of bank notes fed the flames. Overall, some 5 billion CFA francs, or about 100 million francs, the equivalent of 5 percent of the national budget. Decidedly, Niger, one of the poorest countries of the world, has no luck. The past 10 years give proof of this. Everybody remembers the terrible pictures of scrawny little African children, victims of the Sahel drought between 1967 and 1973. With foreign aid and the sudden wealth derived from uranium Niger thought that it could make it. A new blow of fate: the drop in the price of uranium has cast the country back into inextricable difficulties.

The equation is almost commonplace. A poor country bases its development on one raw material. Economic take-off has begun. The price of the raw material crumbles. The meshing of indebtedness, recession and destabilization is therefore inevitable. The only thing is that Niger is not at all a country like others. Nature has not given it many gifts. As stressed by Wanis Semerdjan, permanent resident of the UNDP [United Nations Development Program] in Niamey: "Niger is handicapped by nature." It accumulates all ills. A vast desert country (twice as big as France), sparesly populated (5.6 million inhabitants), very hot and dry climate with uncertain rainfall, it is landlocked, without direct access to the sea, while its illiteracy rate has reached record levels.

Nevertheless, the economic take-off begun during the period 1974-1979 has been managed, according to unanimous opinion, in a remarkedly healthy fashion. The number one place of honor goes to Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council. Having come to power on 15 April 1974 after a military coup d'etat, he attacked corruption with perserverance and success. And he set the country into a developmental policy centered on a priority basis on food self-sufficiency.

From a military aspect, he has maintained its methods. Authoritarian, he does not hesitate to threaten with prison those who do not in time carry through in their obligations or those who try to divert public funds for their own use...and he implements his threats. A man of the soil, he pays attention to all operations. His "showing up" at customs offices, his intervening in rural development projects or in the ministries is not unusual. Leading a rather austere life, he wants to be an example for his ministers, most of whom are civilians. He profited from two pieces of good luck--an improvement in rainfall levels and especially the increase in the price of uranium beginning in 1973--to put Niger on the economic take-off runway. In 1974, he set up a national investment fund supplied with the revenues derived from uranium. Results were eloquent. Despite strong demographic pressures (annual 2.7 percent growth), food self-sufficiency was practically arrived at in 1979 and 1980. The livestock herds were reconstituted and the effects of the drought practically eliminated.

Business activity experienced a veritable explosion. Also, Niamey, the capital. It was completely transformed: a few multi-storied buildings appeared, an international hotel, topped off by a Congress Palace on the edge of the Niger River. A businessman used to African capitals said "Honestly, it was not deluxe." There are now more cars crossing Kennedy Bridge than camels. Numerous dispensaries, schools and administrative office buildings have been inaugurated. Joseph Detraux, director of the Nigerien branch of the BNP [National Bank of Paris], stated "without any exaggerated expenditures."

Today, however, the time of euphoria has passed.

A village north of Niamey. Seated in a half circle around a small collective television screen--another fruit of the good times--about 30 people wearing jeans, boubous or military uniforms religiously listen to a speech by President Kountche on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the coup d'etat. Three quarters of an hour of an austere harangue, without a trace of demagogy: we must work, consolidate what has been acquired, but also prepare ourselves for a pause in development. This was the inevitable consequence of the drop in the price of uranium, something that is thought to be long-lasting.

Uranium...Right in the middle of the desert, a long asphalt ribbon leads to Arlit, 1,500 kilometers north of the capital. A city of 25,000 inhabitants has risen from the ground, an oasis of greenery and prosperity. Its raison d'etre is to be found a few kilometers away in a moonscape setting: a vast open-cut mine that last year supplied 2,100 tons of this precious ore.

SOMAIR [Air Region Mining Company] (one-third of which belongs to the Nigerien state through ONAREM [National Office of Mineral Resources], one-third to COGEMA [General Nuclear Materials Company] and the remainder to German and Italian shareholders) has been mining uranium since 1971.

Ten kilometers further away, another village, Akotan, is home for COMINAK [Akouta Mining Company] (one-third belonging to the Nigerien state, one-third to COGEMA and the remainder to private French, Japanese and Spanish interests) personnel. This latter company is the other mining company that has been mining an underground mine since only 1978. Total production of the two mines in 1981 (4,300 tons) put Niger in the fourth world place for uranium producers, behind the United States, Canada and South Africa.

COGEMA experts recognize that the uranium reserves of Niger are gigantic. At the end of the 1970's, there was thought being given to opening four or six other mines. Both Americans and Japanese were very active. However, the drop in the price, especially sharp since 1980, caused them to back off from these projects. Will it be long-lasting? Nigerien officials who refuse to be fooled reckon it as yes. Indeed, all factors are against Niger: world recession, slowdown of electronuclear programs in industrialized countries, as well as the new interest shown in coal and the drop in the price of petroleum. Finally,--and perhaps more serious--the discovery of many more profitable deposits as those beginning to be mined in Australia.

Another "Providential" Purchaser

Therefore, the drop in the price on the "spot" market weighed heavily beginning in 1980, on the negotiations between Niger and her partners, as well as the stockholders of the two companies which remove the extracted uranium of the two mines in proportion to their participation. Price and quantities were the subject of difficult talks. Finally, in 1981 and 1982, the Western partners agreed to maintain an excess price of about 20 percent in relation to the spot market price. According to a French negotiator, the most difficult part was to persuade certain European partners, particularly the FRG and Spain.

Not a consumer of uranium, Niger encountered difficulties in selling its own share. France made a gesture in 1981 by purchasing 600 tons of the Nigerien share. However, another "providential" purchaser appeared: Libya which has purchased close to 2,000 tons since 1978 at a price still higher than the negotiated price. Nobody knows what the country of Colonel Qadhdhafi is doing with this uranium. Is it stocking it? Is it reselling it to the Pakistanis, Soviets, or to other Arab countries?

Pressure on prices make mining more and more difficult. The two companies have, moreover, experienced sensitive fiscal years over the past 2 years because production costs, already high to begin with, are growing: the construction of entire cities in the middle of the desert, their management and upkeep, all the benefits--extra wages, various compensations--to be granted personnel (of whom 500 French families) to entice them to come to work under difficult conditions, as well as the big costs for vocational training

within the framework of the "Nigerization" plans pledged by the two companies, all of these factors weigh heavily on the mining accounts.

This does not include exceptional transportation costs: The mining manager of Arlit mine explains that "to produce 1 ton of uranium we import 30 tons of raw material." Sulphur, magnesium...that come from France or the United States. Once they have arrived in Africa (in Cotonou, Benin), this merchandise must still cover 2,500 kilometers partly by train and partly by truck.

Philippe Moureau, COMINAK mining manager, stresses that the two Nigerien mines, on the other hand, still offer undeniable benefits: "An ore with a relatively high content, continuous operation 24 hours a day and 365 days a year for the underground mine, and, above all, a level of production greatly superior to that of the French mines: from each of our two mines we extract as much uranium as all the French mines put together."

Nevertheless, Mahamane Annou, Nigerien minister of mines and industries, recognizes, "If there were a veritable market for uranium, we would perhaps not be competitive. However, there is not, for the time being, a world market obeying the conventional laws of offer and demand." He therefore refuses to rely solely on the spot market for determining prices, where only marginal quantities of the ore are transiting. "Uranium is a product affected by strong political and psychological coefficients." He mentioned that in 1977 and 1978, the price Niger sold uranium to its partners was lower than the spot price: Niger was therefore paying for the cost of security for the sale of its uranium. It is normal that today consumers pay for the security of their being supplied.

Negotiations Followed With Interest

In the eyes of the Nigerien leaders, they are not paying dearly. "Our 1973-1983 plan had been established on the basis of a price of a kilogram of uranium constant in real value." The proof that Minister of Planning Mamane Brah proposes is simple: "In 1981, the price should have been 29,500 CFA francs a kilogram. It was 20,000. In 1982, it should have reached 32,000 rancs. It was 24,000. You can imagine the loss that represents for our economy." The Nigeriens have therefore followed with interest the negotiations between France and Algeria on gas. Just as President Seyni Kountche, Mahamane Annou is very much in favor of a "development contract" according to which the uranium price would be fixed for a period of 3 to 5 years. Aid would be integrated into the price in order to "replace aid by trade." "Instead of seeing producer countries of raw materials sell their product at constantly decreasing prices and these same countries always asking for more public aid for development, it appears to us more healthy to upgrade once again the price of raw materials." This is an idea that is not easy to be accepted by most of Niger's partners--even France when one recalls criticism provoked by the Algerian gas contract.

There remains the hope for a turning around of the nuclear situation that certain experts anticipate for 1985. Mahamane Annou states, "We must go through this period of turbulence without trouble but we must also prepare

ourselves for the resumption in the best conditions." Hence the obstinate desire of the Nigerien authorities to open up a third mine just beside those already mined--"a project linked to the good old times," according to a French expert.

It was already very difficult to set up the capital even of the SMTT [Tassa N'Taghalgue Mining Company]. It was at last arrived at last February, with equal distribution between three partners, Kuwait, COGEMA and ONAREM (representing the Nigerien state). It was, indeed, France, in the form of a subsidized loan of the Economic Cooperation Central Fund, that financed Niger's share. Cost of the investment: 4 billion francs. The minister of mines recognized, "I understand that such a figure is frightening." The Nigeriens are therefore reportedly ready to accept an intermediary solution permitting a reduction in expenditures.

The drop in the price of uranium was reflected by a slump in budgetary revenues that were scheduled to be assigned to the national investment fund. Surpassing 20 billion CFA francs in the best of years, these revenues were no more than 14 billion in 1981, and less than 5 billion are anticipated for 1982. While waiting for a possible turnaround in the uranium market, Niger is therefore beginning a long....passage over the desert. Three ways are possible: a call for foreign assistance, borrowing and austerity. They will be simultaneously followed.

Cooperation with traditional partners is to be continued. France, the number one moneylender (with 27 percent of overall aid over the 6 past years), has already agreed to make an extra effort by granting special assistance in the amount of 100 million francs for the financing of the national investment fund in 1982. West Germany, the United States, as well as the major international organizations, mainly the European Development Fund, will not spare their efforts.

As a gesture giving his approval for the strict policy being carried out by President Kountche, Alden Clausen, the new World Bank president, visited Nigerien officials in the latter part of April and granted them new credits. For the same reason, the UN will double its contribution, raising it to 40 million dollars for the period 1982-1986. Niger, whose population is more than 95 percent Muslim, has also turned toward the Arab countries. It is expecting mainly broad assistance from Saudi Arabia. A check equal to 380 million francs is scheduled to symbolize Arab-African cooperation on the occasion of the Islamic conference of foreign affairs scheduled, in principle, to take place in Niamey in August.

Another supporter is declaring that it is ready "to aid" Niger: Qadhdhafi's Libya. Relations between the two colonels are at the least in conflict, the "wealthy one" trying, through the intermediary of the Touaregs--those nomads of the desert--to destablizie the "poor one." Last March, after having renewed diplomatic relations that had been broken for several months, Seyni Kountche is keeping his distance despite deliveries of uranium and despite the sight of buses circulating in Niamey tagged with the inscription "gift of the Libyan Arab people to the Nigerien people." Evidence of this was

the arrest at the end of April of about 15 Touaregs in a Jeep who had been suspected by Nigerien authorities of preparing an attack against the two mining villages.

A second way is borrowing. Here, prospects are more limited. Present costs are exorbitant. The foreign debt of the country has greatly increased over the past 2 years. Nevertheless, in the eyes of foreign bankers, it still remains reasonable, in the vicinity of 4.8 billion francs, a sum that represents a servicing of the public debt of 12 percent of the amount of export revenues approximately.

Two other factors are of concern: the big increase of the trade deficit that is going to continue until 1984; and especially the great indebtedness of the state vis-a-vis firms. "Delays in payment" reportedly will amount to 20 million CFA francs (400 million francs). The Public Dredging and Works, the main firm of the area, does not hide its concern: with a stagnant business turnover in the past 2 years of around 10 billion CFA francs, it is presently accumulating a state debt approximating 5 billion francs. Several French firms are, moreover, envisaging a discreet withdrawal.

There remain the health management and budgetary strictness thanks to which the country is maintaining, despite difficulties, a good image in the financial community. Announced during a speech on the state of the union, a provisional plan--imitation inherited from the colonial era?--is scheduled to be established. The priorities of the 1979-1983 plan will be maintained overall: national independence, food self-sufficiency and the setting up of a "development company." Up to 1983, "the attainments will be consolidated," i.e., no new project will be started. The minister of planning explains that "the provisional 1984-1985 plan actually will be a spreading out over 7 years of goals initially fixed for a 5 year period." Are severe cuts in prospect? "Everything that was to be financed by our own resources, certain administrative buildings, for example." Therefore, austerity in the life of the state. Also to be finely screened are the management of public and mixed economy firms as well as the tax system. A discreet mission of the IMF has reportedly already begun working on this latter topic.

Apparently President Seyni Kountche intends to concentrate his meager available resources on projects that appear to him as being vital: the third uranium mine and the Kandadji dam on the Niger River, an investment of 2 to 3 billion francs. It will have three objectives: regularizing the river, energy production and irrigation of 130,000 hectares of land. The project, being studied since 1976, has been the subject of many disputes among many potential moneylenders interested in the operation. Problems regarding the site, profitability, priority among the various objectives and the spreading out of the financing raise doubts as to its being implemented. Studies already carried out have not eliminated the reservations of certain moneylenders.

During his stay in Niamey in mid-April, [minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation] Jean-Pierre Cot said, "We will completely adhere to the objectives of the dam." He added that studies would be conducted over the next 2 years--one way or another to let it be understood that France could finance the projects but also to have our partners exercise patience.

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CSO: 4719/1041

KOUNTCHE DISCUSSES URANIUM PRICES, FRENCH RELATIONS

Paris L'EXPANSION in French 21 May-3 Jun 82 p 125

[Interview with Nigerien President Seyni Kountche on the day after the ceremonies marking the eighth anniversary of the taking over of power by the army [15 April 1974] by Erik Izraelewicz; place not specified]

[Excerpt] Firmness, pragmatism and nonalignment: Col Seyni Kountche, 51 years of age, president of the Supreme Military Council, appears to many observers as one of the rising personalities in the second generation of African leaders in the post-independence period. We questioned him on the day after the ceremonies marking the eighth anniversary of the takeover of power by the army.

Erik Izraelewicz: Your state of the nation speech can be summarized as "consolidating the attainments." Can Niger sustain a pause in its development?

Syeni Kountche: When a well-known minister of your country used the expression pause, that caused a stir. We have reverted to it, I believe, and today it appears that this idea has been accepted. For us, we must first of all digest what we have eaten. We must avoid indigestion in terms of development. Then, I believe that it is preferable to impose something on one's self before somebody else imposes it on us. We do not want to wait for someone to tell us: "Messrs Nigeriens, you are going too fast. Here are the conditions you must respect." It is true that this causes anxiety among the world of labor. As for the good farmer, whether or not there is a pause, what is of interest to him is to have his fertilizer and products to fight the enemies of crops. We will do everything so that he will continue being supplied. As for the firms, mainly construction firms and small and medium-sized businesses, we have taken measures to guarantee them a minimum of activity up to the end of 1983, thanks to our own efforts and to aid or cooperation that we maintain with certain countries.

[Question] Was the bottom of your decision the apparently long-lasting drop in the price of uranium, Niger's only exportable product?

[Answer] Not that only. It is true, uranium is a spring for our economy. If the drop in the price of uranium is one cause, the economic situation on a world level is another one.

[Question] Can you forsee a turnaround for uranium in the short run?

[Answer] As far as uranium prices are concerned, there was a small glimmer this year. Whether or not it will be borne out, I do not know. Only the powerful in this world could be in a position to answer. Like all producer countries of raw materials, we put up with the misunderstanding and injustice of the present world.

[Question] Uranium mines in Canada and the United States are being closed down. Is the opening up of a third mine in Niger, the SMTT [Tassa N'Taghalgue Mining Company], under such conditions well-advised?

[Answer] We must not stop everything. The third mine is already experiencing a delay because of the economic situation. We are looking for a formula together with our French and Kuwaiti partners that would permit us to begin mining this mine in favorable economic conditions.

[Question] To finance the national investment fund this year, you counted on aid from Saudi Arabia. Despite your trip to Riyadh last month, it still has not come forth.

[Answer] I did not go to Saudi Arabia especially for that. Saudi Arabia has participated and is participating in Niger's development efforts. I use as proof of this the construction of means of communication, its contribution to our balance of payments, its deeds for all the Sahel countries, its big contribution to the Islamic Bank, as well as its participation in Nigerien agricultural and irrigation projects. Saudi Arabia's commitment goes beyond the FNI [National Investment Fund]. For this year, the principle has been attained. It is no more than a question of procedure between the interested ministers.

[Question] France is the number one moneylender of the country. Have you noted any changes in your relations with Paris over a year?

[Answer] In the field of cooperation, France has remained France, and its interests are the same. The change that has taken place in your country has not at all prejudiced the development projects planned.

[Question] No change then?

[Answer] We note (is this due to the nature of men in power?), let us say, a flexibility, a moralization and greater simplicity in our relations with them. Nigeriens are simple people. They are even more than at their ease in their relations with Paris.

[Question] Are your not afraid that the France of Mitterrand will turn more toward those nations in the Third World that have a civilian government claiming socialism?

[Answer] Regardless of what Niger says we are always given a certain label. Those who come to Niger discover what we are. We are revolutionary without

saying it because we are simply preoccupied in the quest for the Nigerien man.

[Question] The North-South dialogue has become "a dialogue of the deaf," according to your own words. Is this a condemnation of the initiatives by Francoise Mitterrand?

[Answer] Cancun was not negative. This meeting created psychological conditions that have led certain countries to revise their attitude vis-a-vis the North-South dialogue. France has always tried to play the role of catalyst. But what can France do all alone?

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CSO: 4719/1041

CNTS FEDERATIONS REDUCED FROM TWENTY-TWO TO FIFTEEN

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 20 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by M.S. Ndiaye: "Reorganization of Federations"]

[Text] The third regular congress of the National Workers' Federation, which saw the election of Madia Diop to the office of secretary general, replacing Babacar Diagne, also adopted the reorganization plan submitted for its approval. This plan, prepared by the National Committee for Trade Union Revival, reduced the number of trade union federations from 22 to 15.

The principal concern of the committee members was to merge the trade unions in terms of sectors of activity. Thus, the municipal workers trade union, which was independent up to the present time, is now incorporated into the General Administration Workers Federation. This decision did not receive the consent of all municipal workers who wanted to retain their independence in view of the differences between administrative public office and communal public office. The other major change concerns the "fat bodies" incorporated in the chemical industries. The SONAR [National Company for Supplying Oil Mills] trade union will henceforth be integrated into the Federation of Agriculture and Forestry Workers.

In another connection the Cooperation workers called for certain specificity. On this point, the chairman of the committee indicated that they must first organize as a trade union. From that time on, the new confederal office will undertake to find them as affiliation. Madia Diop specified that the list of federations is not exhaustive and that the office could be induced to make new changes. That will depend on the workers' dynamism and their aptitude for organizing. Here is the new organization of the trade union federations of the National Confederation of Senegalese Workers (CNTS).

Federation of General Administration Worker Trade Unions

--Administrative Department Workers Trade Union;

--General Administration Chauffeurs Trade Union;

--Trade Union of Agents of Financial and Bookkeeping Departments;

--National Assembly Workers Trade Union;

--Trade Union of Civilian Personnel of the Armed Forces;

--Departmental Agents Trade Union;

--Economic Control Workers' Trade Union;

--Justice Workers Trade Union;

--Municipal Workers Trade Union.

Federation of Trade Unions of Workers in Public Works

--Trade Union of Workers in Public Works and Hydraulics;

--State Press Workers Trade Union;

--Trade Union of Workers of the Autonomous Port of Dakar;

--ASECNA [Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar] Workers Trade Union.

Federation of Trade Unions of Telecommunications Workers

--OPT [Postal, Telegraphic Office] Workers Trade Union;

--Tele-Senegal Workers Trade Union;

--ORTS Workers Trade Union.

Federation of Education Workers Trade Unions

--Trade Union of School and University Workers;

--Trade Union of Workers in Lay Elementary Education;

--Senegalese Professors Trade Union;

--Trade Union of Teachers in Private Lay Schools.

Federation of Agriculture and Forestry Workers Trade Unions;

--Trade Union of Agricultural Workers;

--Trade Union of Forestry and Game Agents;

--SONAR [National Company for Supplying Oil Mills] Workers Trade Union;

--Scientific Research Center Workers Trade Union;

--Technical and Agricultural Center Workers Trade Union;

--SODEVA [Company for Developing Agricultural Extension Services] Workers Trade Union;

--SAED [Company for Distribution and Exploitation of the Senegal River Delta and Valley Lands] Workers Trade Union.

Federation of Trade Unions of Workers in Commerce, Banks and Financial Institutions and of Entertainment Enterprises

--Trade Union of Business Employees and Executives;

--Entertainment Enterprise Workers Trade Union;

--Bank and Credit Organization Employees Trade Union;

--Insurance Employees Trade Union.

Federation of Food and Hotel Industry Workers Trade Unions

--Food Industry Workers Trade Union;

--Bakery Workers Trade Union;

--Agricultural and Food Complex Workers Trade Union;

--SERAS [Company for Exploitation of Senegalese Animal Resources] Workers Trade Union;

--Oil Mill Workers Trade Union;

--Hotel and Restaurant Workers Trade Union;

--Servants Trade Union.

Federation of Trade Unions of Workers in the Chemical and Extractive Industries

--Chemical Industry Workers Trade Union;

--Extractive Industry Workers Trade Union.

Federation of Trade Unions of Workers in Textile and Garment Manufacturing Industries

--Textile and Laundry Industry Workers Trade Union;

--Garment Manufacturing Industry Workers Trade Union;

--SODEFITEX [Company for Development of Textile Fibers] Workers Trade Union.

Federation of Trade Unions of Workers in the Steel Industry, General Engineering and Printing and Kindred Industries;

--Trade Union of Workers in General Engineering;

--Trade Union of Workers in the Steel Industry and Enamelling;

--Printing Industry Workers Trade Union;

--Dakar Marine Workers Trade Union.

Federation of Trade Unions of Workers in the Building Industries, Private Public Works and Sanitation

--Trade Union of Workers in Building and Private Public Works;

--Trade Union of Furniture and Wood Workers;

--Trade Union of Sanitation Workers.

Federation of Transport Workers Trade Unions

--Railroad Workers Trade Union;

--SOTRAC Workers Trade Union;

--Air Transport Workers Trade Union;

--Highway and Urban Transport Workers Trade Union;

--Trade Union of Senegalese Dockers, Watchmen and Jig-Bore Operators;

--Transport Auxiliaries Trade Union;

--Fishers Trade Union.

Federation of Energy Workers Trade Unions

--SONEES [Senegalese National Water and Electricity Company] Workers Trade Union;

--SENELEC [National Company for Energy Exploitation] Workers Trade Union;

--Petroleum and Gas Workers Trade Union.

Federation of Social Security Workers Trade Unions

--Social Security Fund Workers Trade Union;

--IPRES Workers Trade Union;

--IPM Workers Trade Union.

Federation of Health Workers Trade Unions

--Public Health Workers Trade Union;

--Private Health Workers Trade Union;

--Stockbreeding Workers Trade Union.

9380
CSO: 4719/904

TEACHING OF ARABIC LANGUAGE CONSIDERED POLITICIZED

Dakar ETUDES ISLAMIQUES in French No 13 Apr 82 p 11

[Article by Hamady Coulibaly, inspector of Arabic language instruction in Senegal: "The Teaching of Arabic Must Be Depoliticized"]

[Excerpt] Since independence, the teaching of Arabic has not, up to now, had the fate it deserves; far from it.

It has now become private property, reserved exclusively for the trade unionist politicos of the PS [Socialist Party] regime. They do with it what they please and as they please.

Lets take for an example the anarchic recruitment of "Arabic language teachers," which continues to be done without any precise criteria. That is not to say that we are against the recruitment of Arabic language teachers--far from it--but we wish only that the recruitment complied with objective conditions, because of the responsibility that any Arabic teacher will assume in the future in his dual capacity as instructor and educator.

For several years we have been constantly attending meetings and study days on the subject of the teaching of Arabic with a view to its so-called regulation (the study day organized at the Dakar Islamic Institute in March 1979, the Mbour seminar in April 1981). But in reality all the sessions have yet to serve a purpose, except to disorganize it further.

This teaching suffers from still other problems, namely:

The absence of a precise program, the lack of school books, failure to introduce Arabic during normal hours (up to now Arabic courses have been given only after 1700 hours), etc. However, such organization would not present so many problems if only the political "authorities" were willing.

Despite the promises constantly being repeated by the regime's "mouthpieces," the teaching of Arabic in the public sector has still not undergone a period of "reorganization". We were going to say "of disinfection", both in terms of pedagogical training of teachers and in terms of their administrative situation, particularly their promotion, for example, by creating professional examinations.

During the recent congress of the trade union of young teachers of Arabic, the same scenes of self-congratulatory evaluations and grandiloquent promises again were marched across our screen. In reality, the Arabic language instructors were left hanging. They would be less so if the minister of national education had spoken to them concretely about the salaries of the 50 assistant teachers recruited several months ago, because they may well meet the same fate reserved for their seniors, recruited a year earlier (see the article "In voluntary Volunteers", ETUDES ISLAMIQUES No 12 January 1982). Or if he speaks to them about the problem of integrating the students in their last term at the Franco-Arab College, who are victims of Decree No 77-987 of 14 November 1977, as well as the problem of the other graduating students of the same Franco-Arab College who have done their practice teaching in Tunisia and who quite justly are calling for their reclassification in the teaching profession.

There is also the case of graduates of the Arab universities who were recruited as assistant teachers before the creation of the Arab section of the ENS. These latters are justly calling for their reclassification as assistant teachers without any preliminary conditions. We should also add to this the situation of the 250 "assistant teachers in training" recruited last year, who up to now still do not know how and when they are going to get out of this ambiguous situation.

Finally, there is still the problem of the Arab supervisory body, despite the 4 years of services performed with dedication and without any quid pro quo.

After this gloomy picture, how can it be said that the "authorities" are encouraging the teaching of Arabic?

The basic condition for such encouragement is, of necessity, freeing teaching and teachers of Arabic from the clutches of the politicians' politics and yellow trade unionism, especially at the level of elementary education.

We also suggest that recruitment be made on objective bases and precise criteria, taking competence into account. This will enable Senegal to have teachers of the Arabic language who are capable of fulfilling the important mission which the Muslim people of the country expect of them.

9380
CSO: 4719/904

STUDENTS TO BE REPRESENTED ON VARIOUS UNIVERSITY BODIES

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 21 May 82 p 5

[Excerpt] The Council has examined and adopted seven draft decrees putting an end to the provisional system now in effect at the University of Dakar.

The government authorities decided to put an end to the special system now in effect at the university and to go back to the former regulations that allowed students to be represented in various university bodies.

In March 1971, date of the institution of the special measures, the experiment for "student participation" was negative. The freezing of the university institutions and the suspension of courses therefore justified the implementation of the special measures taken by the government in implementation of Article 4 of Law 67-45 of 13 July 1967 relative to the university.

These measures that ensued from Decree 71-299 of 16 March 1971 resulted in excluding students from university bodies and reducing the composition of the university assembly to facilitate its functioning.

Since that time, therefore, provisional faculty councils met without student representation and a university provisional council replaced the faculty assemblies and the university assembly. In comparison to the latter, the university provisional council does not, moreover, include either a representative of the teaching staff or a representative of African states having scholarship holders at the university.

These councils exercise all the powers of the assemblies they have replaced. The university provisional council has, moreover, complete disciplinary powers over the students. A scaled-down permanent committee is established to aid the dean in preparing plenary sessions of the faculty council. It was therefore decided to put an end to this special system and an ad hoc committee, set up by Decree 4369 of 9 May 1981 of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, has been given the responsibility to study demands of students of the University of Dakar.

Moreover, it should be noted that Decree 68-960 of 24 July 1968 relative to student associations of higher education does not permit the legal existence of student national unions, i.e., associations bringing together students of

the same country. The need to maintain the corporate bodies was decided on, as well as to bring about legal adjustments permitting the recognition of associations bringing together students of the same country at the university level.

Moreover, the composition of university assemblies, having been judged too top-heavy, has been changed. This is why the number of outside personalities at the university has been dropped from 11 to 8 and that it no longer includes representatives of African states having scholarship holders at the university. Nevertheless, these countries can be called on to participate in the assembly if they want to be associated with the functioning and with the development of the university, in conformity with Article 4, Paragraph 2, of Law 67-45 of 13 July 1967.

Finally, in accordance with the work of the ad hoc committee, it has been deemed necessary to amend or to repeal certain texts in order to permit the normal and regular functioning of the structure set up prior to the provisional status. Students, therefore, will be represented on various university assemblies, councils and committees.

5671
CSO: 4719/1040

FRG DONATION FOR FOOD SECURITY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 28 May 82 p 6

[Text] FRG Ambassador Udo Hontman has presented the commissioner for food assistance a check for 84 million CFA francs. Mr Hontman stated, "Food security has a special place in Senegalese-German cooperation that has a long tradition." He pointed out that the program financed by the FRG concerns the building of a food stocking infrastructure in the Diourbel, Sine-Saloum and Thies regions.

The German contribution will permit the state to continue its efforts to build up grain stocks through local purchases.

In answer to the FRG ambassador's speech, the commissioner for food assistance indicated that the grain project, whose implementation is in progress thanks to German cooperation, is made up of a production section and a marketing and stocking section. This holds true especially for corn. The commission acted in a more effective manner by assuring the purchase of the entire production supplied by farmers under contract with SODEVA [Agricultural Development and Familiarization Company].

Mr Ndiaye stated, "There remains the study for implementing the food processing section to abide by the procedures in all of its aspects."

5671
CSO: 4719/1040

SECURITY LEGISLATION LACKS SUFFICIENT INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 23 May 82 p 3

[Article by Political Reporter Thinus Prinsloo: "Security Act Can Create Injustices"]

[Text] Attorney Robin Marais, senior consultant and chairman of the General Bar Council of South Africa said that "The risk of serious injustice is inherent to the nature of our security legislation."

RAPPORT asked Attorney Marais to comment on the Draft Legislation on Internal Security following a 12-hour debate conducted in Parliament this week at the committee stage.

The security legislation is being regarded as the most important of the current parliamentary session and it is being strongly opposed by the Progressive Federal Party. This party has tried to revise more than half of the 74 clauses in the legislation.

Attorney Marais said that the Bar Council is of the opinion that the draft legislation does not provide sufficient protection to the individual. Protection can be provided without sacrificing the security of the community and without encumbering to an unacceptable degree the important job of the security police.

Essentially the Draft Legislation on Internal Security consists of those measures drafted by the Rabie Commission. The Bar Council and the Association of Attorney Societies of South Africa provided their comments at the request of the minister of justice.

Attorney Marais stated that to the great disappointment of the Bar Council no hearing was granted to its objections and recommendations, with few exceptions.

The appointment of the Rabie Commission offered a golden opportunity for giving profound consideration to South Africa's security laws. The legal profession had the chance of raising serious objections and misgivings on many aspects of that legislation.

"I wish to emphasize that these misgivings are not limited to the ones entertained by inimical feelings towards the established order. These are shared by great numbers of South Africans of various political convictions whose good faith is above all suspicions."

If the proposals of the legal profession had been accepted then many of the misgivings would have been swept away. With the exception of the Security Police there are few people in South Africa having more experience and knowledge of the security laws than the members of the legal profession.

They are thoroughly aware of the importance of stability and maintenance of law and justice, especially in a country where there are often attempts at attaining political aspirations through violence and sabotage.

It is hardly necessary to remind the legal profession that the state has the duty of guarding the security of the community. However, the individual is also entitled to protection against unrestrained executive authority of the state.

"There is no need to digress over the vulnerability and helplessness of innocent persons being held without a hearing or for questioning and without access to anybody else than those whom the executive authority allows them to see."

Attorney Marais said that the creation of a review board is a positive step in the right direction. But this is greatly defeated by the fact that the minister involved can ignore its recommendations.

The further appeal to the chief justice does not constitute a full and unlimited appeal and can succeed only on limited grounds.

In the legislation there are no rules set down for the manner in which interrogation can take place or for the drafting of a complete record of the interrogation.

There are insufficient provisions for access to a detainee by persons who are not in the service of the state.

The suspicions of Attorney Marais concerning the treatment of detainees cannot be dispelled in this manner. The more isolated a prisoner is kept the smaller is the risk that the police's investigation can be encumbered.

However, a civilized country which attaches great values to justice and the avoidance of misuse of injustice cannot exclude all the risks of this nature.

7964
CSO: 4701/80

SEYCHELLE COUP FAILURE BLAMED ON HOARE'S CHANGE OF PLANS

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 23 May 82 p 3

[Article by Eddie Botha: "He Followed His Own Head About the Plan and Failed"]

[Text] Col Mike Hoare deviated from the original plan for toppling the Seychelle Government of Mr Albert Rene. This was the main reason for the failure of the coup d'etat of last year.

This is what Gonzangue D'Offay is now saying; he is a former minister in the cabinet of Jimmy Mancham, the deposed president of the Seychelles. Mr D'Offay's name was mentioned earlier, at the time of the closed hearing in Pietmaritzburg, as the man who first approached him about leading the attack on the Seychelles.

Last week Colonel Hoare announced that he wanted to call Mr D'Offay as a defense witness, but on Friday morning he told Judge Neville James that he gave up this idea.

Mr D'Offay who, since the takeover of Mancham's government in 1977, has been living in Durban, in an interview with RAPPORT, lifted the veil of secrecy over the Seychelles resistance movement for the first time; this had to do with the movement's negotiations with Colonel Hoare.

The idea about a coup d'etat came up immediately after Albert Rene overthrew the government of Mr Mancham at the time when D'Offay was with Mancham at the Commonwealth conference in London.

Mr D'Offay said: "In 1978 we, the members of the resistance movement, decided to go into action. This was after Rene jailed certain people who wanted to revive the Democratic Party."

He said that at that time the resistance movement did not have enough money. "A study was undertaken with regard to the feasibility of the plans and the costs involved in such a project."

Mr D'Offay said that he had proposed to the others that Col Mike Hoare be approached. "On a previous occasion we approached several other mercenary soldiers, but it was clear that they were only interested in money."

"I did not know Mike Hoare, but I had read an article about him as well as the book he wrote about his days in the Congo."

Mr D'Offay said that a friend arranged a meeting with Colonel Hoare. "I do not wish to say who this man was and furthermore he did not have anything to do with the coup d'etat."

"Hoare and I met in Durban and during the first meeting we discussed things in general. He said that he would help us on condition that the plan was feasible."

Mr D'Offay said that it was agreed that Colonel Hoare would submit to him an estimate of the cost involved and they met to discuss things several times shortly before the unsuccessful attack on the island.

Mr D'Offay said that after the first meeting with Colonel Hoare the resistance movement began to collect money. "Most of the money came from exiled inhabitants of the Seychelles."

"The movement is a very strong one. Living in Australia are some 7,000 exiles; there are about 5,000 of them in Britain and 90 percent of all these people belong to the resistance movement. In South Africa there are approximately 400 Seychellois and everyone of them is a member of the movement."

The final plans were approved last May. There was enough money and it was agreed that the mercenary soldiers would receive their money after a successful attack. Mr D'Offay said that this proposal was accepted by Colonel Hoare.

According to the original plan the weapons were to be shipped to the Seychelles in crates; "But Mike Hoare deviated from this plan. I am convinced that the mission would have succeeded if Hoare had not changed the plans." So stated Mr D'Offay.

He added that he did not know where the weapons were coming from. "Nor did I know who was responsible for these weapons."

He denied that he had negotiated with government officials or with the armed forces "and I did not have any contacts with anybody in the U.S. spy service (the CIA)."

Mr D'Offay said that the resistance movement had tape recordings with messages from himself, Mancham and Gerard Hoareau, a former immigration official, and these tapes were given to Colonel Hoare. They were to be played for the inhabitants of the Seychelles after the coup d'etat.

In South Africa the members of the movement, which included him, were to hire an airplane to fly to the Seychelles and form the new government.

He even resigned from his job due to the fact that he could not obtain leave of absence. He knew exactly the day on which the coup d'etat was to take place and wanted to keep himself ready to depart.

"Of course we were disappointed when the attack failed, but this is not the end of the world. We are going on with our plans and will not rest until the illegal government of Mahe is overthrown." So stated D'Offay.

Nevertheless he is very sorry for the seven persons who are now under arrest in the Seychelles.

7964
CSO: 4701/80

ACT ON TERRORISM FOUND TO BE INVALID FOR THE FIRST TIME

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 24 May 82 p 5

[Text] Wednesday's historical pronouncement by a full bench of the Appellate Court, in which for the first time a South African court made a pronoucement on human rights, is theoretically of little importance for South Africa, but on the long run it can have very great "moral, ethical and psychological" values.

This was the reaction of legal experts with regard to the case in which Wilfred Sebonege Marwane was acquitted by 11 appeal judges on the charge of violation of the Act of Terrorism. In 1978 he was sentenced to 15 years in jail by the Supreme Court in Bophuthatswana.

When it became independent, Bophuthatswana also took over South Africa's Act on Terrorism and the South African Court of Appeals is still that country's highest court of appeals.

In a majority pronouncement the court decided that the conviction and the sentence must be put aside, because--among other things--stipulations in the Act on Terrorism are in conflict with stipulations on human rights in Bophuthatswana's constitution, including the fact that an accused person is innocent until proven guilty.

Four of the 11 judges were at odds with that verdict in their minority verdict. They are Chief Judge F. L. H. Rumpff and Judges P. J. Rabie, P. M. Cillie and C. P. Joubert.

Attorney Marinus Wiechers, professor of law at the University of South Africa and legal advisor of Bophuthatswana, said that although the verdict does not make any difference to the status quo in South Africa, because the country's constitution does not have any stipulations regarding human rights (the so-called Bill of Rights), what has really happened is that the Act on Terrorism has been declared invalid.

"Although in the short run this will not have any practical effect here, the significance of this cannot be underestimated in the long run. The moral, ethical and psychological value of such a verdict will not become clear until later on."

According to him no inferences can be attached to the minority verdict.

"It is regrettable that in our courts giving an opinion on human rights in the South African set-up is not being allowed. We have a very competent tribunal and I am convinced that brilliant verdicts will be given."

Prof George Barrie, a law professor at the Rand Afrikaans University, is less enthusiastic and is of the opinion that the verdict cannot in any way be made applicable in South Africa, because human rights here are under the jurisdiction of common law and not stipulations in a law.

Professor Wiechers spoke strongly in favor of stipulations on human rights in the constitution.

7964
CSO: 4701/83

RIGHT LACKS STRENGTH IN ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 23 May 82 p 9

[Report: "The Right is Not Making It -- but KP (Conservative Party) Will Perhaps Get 28 Seats with Help of the HNP (Herstigte Nasionale Party)."]

> [Text] The PFP [Progressive Federal Party] will continue to be the largest opposition party, while the Conservative Party can capture at most 28 seats in the House of Assembly -- unless it works together with other far-right parties. Thus Mr Harry Laurie, experienced election analyst and statistician, predicts the cause of events if an election were to be held now. The picture may change, however.

Mr Laurie made his analysis on the basis of RAPPORT's most recent opinion poll. He says that since Treurnicht's breaking away, the support for the PFP and NRP [New Republic Party] has stayed the same as in last year's election. Support for the NP [National Party] stayed the same in Cape Province, the Free State and Natal. Only in Transvaal was there a shift of about 18 percent in favor of far-right parties such as the KP and HNP.

The KP will specifically have to collaborate with the HNP in order to achieve the above-mentioned success. By splitting votes, or even by stay-away votes which the KP could cause for some seats, the PFP will most probably take two seats away from the NP.

The Same

For purposes of his inquiry, Mr Laurie counted together the support for the three more rightist parties. The Mulder party is already with Dr Treurnicht.

The survey has shown that true support for HNP is small. The large support the HNP got last year at the voting booth clearly came from dissatisfied nationalists rather than from HNP supporters.

"Outside of the Transvaal it does not look as if Dr Treurnicht's leaving has had much effect. The support predominantly on the right is largely the same as it was then.

Correction

"On the basis of the opinion poll, I very much expect the same results as last year for the other parties. The presence or absence of three-way fights could change the outcome in half a dozen or so electoral districts outside of Transvaal. In broad outline, however, the House of Assembly will look very much the same," said Mr Laurie.

In Transvaal, support for the NP among the Afrikaans-speaking is actually the same as for the far-right parties -- a ratio of 274 to 273. When the English-speaking are included, that ratio is 347 against 297.

In 1981 the NP received 396,425 votes in Transvaal and the HNP 119,879, the NKP [Natl Conservative Party] 17,086 and the AET [Action Own Future] 3,325. This is a total of 139,760 for the far-right parties together as against the 396,425 of the NP.

"Percentagewise this means that the NP received 74 percent of the total votes which were brought out for it and the far-right parties together. I tried to make a correction for seats which were not contested by the parties. That could decrease NP support to 72 percent."

For Transvaal the current survey shows that the NP gets 54 percent and the far right parties 46 percent of the voters who do not vote for PFP or NRP.

Shift

"This indicates a shift of 20 percent to the far-right parties," says Mr Laurie. "We can bring that shift down to 18 percent by making provision for uncontested seats . . .

"I worked with a shift of 18.5 percent. Where NP support was less than 61.5 percent of the votes (excluding the PFP- and NRP-votes), I expect those seats to probably go to the KP if voters vote according to the opinion poll.

"Between 61.5 and 65 percent I see it as more likely in favor of the KP. Between 65 and 72 percent any party can win. Between 72 and 75.5 percent it is more likely that the NP will win."

Mr Laurie makes the following classification:

Seats which are strongly KP: Barberton, Brits, Carletonville, Ermelo, Hercules, Loeberg, Middelburg, Potgietersrus, Randfontein, Rustenburg and Waterberg. Altogether 11.

Seats which lean toward the KP: Lichtenburg, Schweizer-Reneke, Soutpansberg, Standerton, Stilfontein, Ventersdorp and Witbank. Altogether 7.

Borderline seats: Bethal, Delmas, Gezina, Klerksdorp, Koedoespoort, Krugersdorp, Lydenburg, Meyerton, Nelspruit, Nigel, Overvaal, Pietersburg, Potchefstroom, Pretoria-Wes, Roodeplaat and Wonderboom. Altogether 16.

Seats which lean toward the NP: Alberton, Brakpan, Innesdal, Kemptonpark, Maraisburg, Vereeniging and Westdene. Altogether 7.

"Six seats remain about which we do not have any indication from the 1981 results, but in which the position of the KP must be considered. They are Germiston-Distrik, Jeppe, Langlaagte, Pretoria-Sentraal, Sunnyside and Waterkloof. It is improbable that the KP will win in any of these electoral districts, but it could perhaps have an outside chance in the first four," according to Mr Laurie's calculations.

Possibles

This thus gives the KP 26 seats -- 11 practically certain and half of what he considers to be borderline seats. Perhaps another seat could be added to these from North Cape Province -- Freeburg or Kuruman. Possibly one from the Free State from the electoral districts which are along the Transvaal border, such as Sasolburg or Paris. Possibly also Newcastle in Natal. One of the uncertain ones might be added. That would then give the KP 30 seats in the House of Assembly, but probably it will not be over 28.

These calculations are based on the assumption that the far-right parties will collaborate. If however they do not work together, it will probably prove how insignificant the support for the HNP is -- no more than in the election of 1977.

(As an aside, the new, more severe law with respect to candidates of parties not represented in the House of Assembly will probably count against the NP, for now it will be more difficult to nominate candidates who can split the far-right vote to the advantage of the NP, says Mr Laurie.)

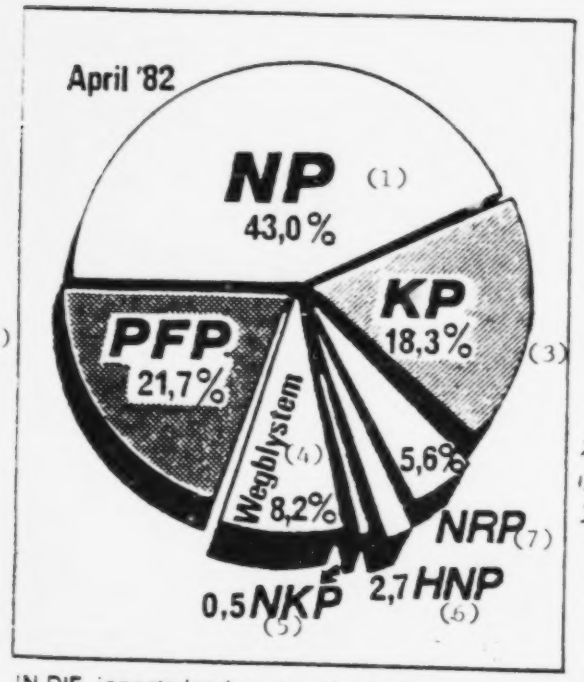
Losses

Support for the KP can cause losses for the NP, even if the KP does not enter candidates in those electoral districts. Noord-Rand, Randburg, Waterkloof and even Benoni and Jeppe could be affected.

"It would not surprise me if the PFP would win two of those seats. Thus it is probable that the PFP will continue to be the official opposition."

In conclusion Mr Laurie remarks: "By the time we hold elections, the picture will undoubtedly look very different. The KP does not have a newspaper. On the other hand, the record of strong middle-of-the-road parties is not too good in South Africa. Just think of the old SAP [South African Party] and VP [Folk's Party?]

But what will count most of all is practical politics. At this stage it is impossible to say how the voters will think by 1986. How many of the proposals of the President's Council will be reality by then, and how will the international scene look then?



IN DIE jongste landwye meningspeiling wat Mark- en Meningsopnames in April vir RAPPORT gedoen het, is die stemme só verdeel. Op grond van dié peiling het mnr. Laurie sy ontleding gemaak. (8)

Key:

1. NP [National Party]
2. PFP [Progressive Federal Party]
3. KP [Conservative Party]
4. Stay-away votes
5. NKP [National Conservative Party]
6. HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party]
7. NRP [New Republic Party]
8. [Caption] In the most recent nationwide opinion polls conducted by Market and Opinion Surveys in April for RAPPORT, the votes are divided in this manner. Mr Laurie made his analysis on the basis of that poll.

8700
CSO: 4701/81

CONCEPTION OF LOCAL POWER-SHARING

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 19 May 82 p 11

[Report: "Power of Regional Governments worries the BEPA [expansion unknown] group: 'Local Governments Should be Independent.'"]

[Text] The President's Council proposes the elimination of the four existing provincial councils and the take-over of their functions by eight regional governments. Heading those should be administrators appointed by the minister from within local governments,who are assisted by four executive committee members representing the three racial groups, likewise appointed by the central government.

The position of the BEELD-BEPA group on this is that the department for local government should merely be a transitional measure in order to get the new system going. If such a department were to be of a permanent nature, it could have an inhibiting effect on the development of independent local governments. Wherever central authorities obtain power over lower authorities, there is the tendency that that authority increases and never decreases.

This also influences the group's position on the appointment of administrators. Especially in view of the fact that there is no other figure of authority between the especially strong powers of the executive state president and the chairmen of local government committees, that group is of the opinion that administrators and executive committee members should preferably be elected. Strictly according to the proposals of the President's Council, the functions of appointed administrators could develop into something like governors. That would seriously affect the power of local authorities.

When the provincial councils are eliminated, the question arises: What will become of all the state officials who then will become superfluous? The view of the discussion group is that those officials will be badly needed elsewhere in order to get the new state machinery going. The ideal situation would be for the eight new regional governments to offer merely supporting services (such as secretarial services) to the local governments.

Because of the possibility that two local authorities could easily have different opinions on the placing of new projects and townships, the discussion group thinks there is a need for a village council consisting of experts. Its function should be to act as arbitrator with respect to conflicting interests.

A council of knowledgeable officials should also be composed in order to assist new local authorities with advise and services while they are struggling to get started.

In addition there could be an assessment council to help in the drawing up of equal assessment standards. This could also be used, if requested by local authorities, as a central point from which taxes are levied. Each local government can set its own rates and that body can take care of collecting the taxes.

The most important components of government at that level, however, are the various local authorities for whites, coloreds and Asians. The BEELD-BEPA group therefore is not very happy about the President's Council's suggestion that, in addition to regional authorities and local governments, metropolitan councils be also established. True government should always be the local authorities. In order to ease their task, the group suggests that metropolitan councils be established to carry out certain services on behalf of the local authorities.

Thus hospital councils, school councils, transport and road councils, water councils and nature preservation councils could be established. These should be created according to the needs of local governments. Thus, for example, the Asian community of Potgietersrus and Pietersburg could decide to jointly create a hospital council to operate a hospital for them. The white local administrations of Johannesburg and Randburg could likewise establish a council to operate their hospitals jointly. Those one-purpose councils must be able to levy taxes to run their own services.

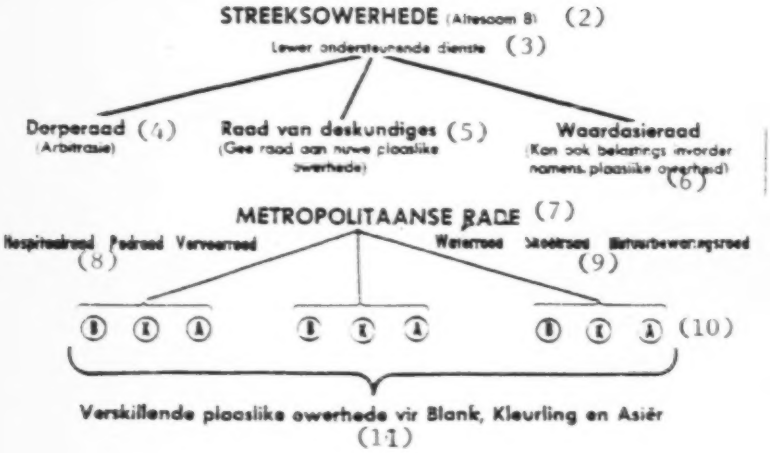
In the United States such a system of one-purpose service bodies is working extremely well. Each one has the power to levy its own taxes, and experience shows that ultimately less taxes are levied there than when one body -- such as our existing provincial councils -- levies taxes in order to operate a variety of services.

The group is strongly convinced that the switch to such a new system of government will not render any existing state officials superfluous. They will merely be appointed to other bodies.

That is how the BEELD-BEPA group thinks the relationship between local governments and the eight regional governments which have to take the place of provinces should look. The village council should consist of experts and only arbitrate when the interests of local authorities conflict. The Council of Experts must help smaller local governments to get started and the Assessment Council must assist in property assessments and could be the central body which collects taxes on behalf of everyone.

The Metropolitan Councils should be created by local authorities as they see fit in order to oversee certain services such as hospitals or water supply. Their committee members should all be elected.

(1)



Key:

1. BEELD-BEPA Group Analyses the President's Council's Proposals
2. Regional Governments (8 altogether)
3. Furnishes supporting services
4. Village Council (Arbitration)
5. Council of Experts (Advises new local governments)
6. Assessment Council (Can also levy taxes on behalf of local government)
7. Metropolitan Councils
8. Hospital Council - Road Council - Transport Council
9. Water Council - School Council - Nature Preservation Council
10. [B-K-A] Whites-Coloreds-Asians
11. Various local governments for Whites, Coloreds and Asians

8700
CSO: 4701/85

NEW CONSTITUTION: NATIONALIST PARTY MP ENGAGED IN FENCE SITTING

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 23 May 82 p 3

[Article by Political Reporter Thinus Prinsloo: "NP-MP Denies Switch over Plans"]

[Text] There is a question mark hanging over the position being assumed by Ferdie van Heerden, the Nationalist Party's MP for De Aar. When this past weekend RAPPORT questioned him about talk among Conservative Party members to the effect that he wants to switch over he denied this.

Answering other questions he said that he can agree with certain viewpoints of the Conservative Party, but not with certain other points. When asked whether he is going to reconsider his position when the government takes a stand on the proposals of the Presidential Council he replied that this depends on what the government's proposals are going to be.

In the Conservative Party it is being said openly than Mr Van Heerden is seriously considering leaving the Nationalist Party. It is interesting that Mr Van Heerden has been frequently seen in the company of members of the Conservative Party especially since the publication of the proposals of the Presidential Council.

However, according to RAPPORT's information, in the course of a meeting in his constituency Mr Van Heerden gave confirmation of his support for P. W. Botha.

This past weekend Mr Van Heerden told RAPPORT that he knows nothing about rumors in Conservative Party circles that he is considering switching over. Asked whether the rumors are wrong he replied: "Yes they are wrong, I am not considering anything at the moment."

When asked if he will consider this in the future he said: "No, I am not considering joining them."

Mr Van Heerden said he "does not know on what basis they can say these things. I have my viewpoints on these matters, but I have not announced that I am going to join them."

Mr Van Heerden said that his viewpoint (which he also passed on to his constituents) is that people should not get excited about the proposals of the Presidential Council at this time, but must wait for the government's proposals. After all those are the things which the people are going to cope with in the future.

Mr Van Heerden said that he naturally supports the prime minister's interpretation of the Nationalist Party's policy.

When asked if he is going to reconsider his position when the government takes a stand with regard to the proposals of the Presidential Council, Mr Van Heerden replied: "It depends mostly on what the proposals are going to be. I do not know; I have no idea of what their proposals are going to be and I am not considering anything at this stage."

When questioned as to how he feels about the Conservative Party's policy he said: "There are certain views of theirs with which I can agree and others with which I cannot agree." However, he did not wish to state the points with which he agrees.

7964
CSO: 4701/80

CONSTITUTION: PRESIDENTIAL POWER RESTRAINTS EXPLAINED

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 23 May 82 p 27

[Text] In the light of the recommendations of the Presidential Council with respect to an executive president, is South Africa on its way to a dictatorship?

According to Dr Denis Worrall, the chairman of the Constitutional Committee, the basic aspect of a dictatorship, namely arbitrary power, will not be there and the future president will be dependent on a reformed parliament for the approval of (a) laws, (b) policy and (c) budget.

According to Dr Worrall it is incorrect to say that the thoughts of a non-parliamentary executive president is a departure of South African traditions in view of the presidential system of the old South African Republic and of the Free State Republic.

Besides the examples provided by the old Boer republics, in the present day Westminster system in Britain, as in South Africa there is centralization of power in one person--the prime minister and in fact today the system is known as "premier government."

Through conventional or constitutional custom the present day state president appoints the leader of the party, which has won the most seats in an election, as prime minister. The latter is the person who controls the appointment and office tenure of cabinet members. As long as the prime minister retains his power basis in the caucus and in Parliament there exists a "premier government."

Point of Power

In my judgment the proposed executive president must be regarded as the replacement of the present prime minister as a point of power in the executive authority--and that in itself is not such a drastic proposal. In our present system it is Parliament which approves laws as well as budgetary measures.

Under the proposed system it will not be any different.

As far as policy is concerned, however, in paragraph 6.9 of its report, the Constitutional Committee shows that during the past 40 years the British

Parliament has declined as a policy making body and that the prime minister now overshadows Parliament and the Cabinet.

The Constitutional Committee proposes that the "establishment of national policy" shall rest with the president and the cabinet, while the prime minister "is charged with the daily administration of the country, the coordination of the ministers and the government's relationship with legislative functions" (paragraph 6.32 of the report).

Therefore, here again, with respect to policymaking the proposed executive president will to a large extent be replacing the present day prime minister.

There has also been public criticism that the proposed new order of things is leaning towards dictatorship, because an extra-parliamentary cabinet is not bound to be responsible to the electorate.

In our present system, however, the cabinet is not responsible to the electorate either (except in a subsequent election), but to the lawmaking entity (Parliament). In connection with this the relationship between the executive authority and Parliament will be of great interest in the proposed order of things.

Unjustified

The criticism that the Presidential Council's proposal of a system which is strongly executive-oriented will prejudice the importance of the legislative function, in the structure under consideration, is unjustified. It is true that the Constitutional Committee cannot make detailed recommendations on the legislative functions (paragraph 7.1 of the report) until a later report, however, the committee has made it clear that the legislative authority's role will actually increase in importance (paragraphs 6.33, 7.3 and 7.15); therefore it considered it necessary to state and explain some of the most important deductions regarding the role of the legislative body in a new constitution (paragraph 7.1).

With regard to the relationship between the planned legislative (parliament) and the executive authority there was also strong criticism against the president's power to dissolve parliament. However, there is no reason to suspect that such power will be wider in any respect than that of the present state president.

The Constitutional Committee recommends that the functions of the president, as the head of the executive authority, must be described clearly in the constitution (paragraph 6.31). But there is a relevant question and that is: How can a state president's 7 year tenure of office be reconciled with the present rule that parliamentary members be elected at least every 5 years?

An executive president, whose term in office has not expired at the time of an election, might not have the confidence of a subsequent electoral college (the future parliament) with the consequent tension between executive and legislative authorities.

In the present constitutional debate the prospect is being held out that a president shall be answerable to charges and be subjectable to removal from office ("impeachment") as a punishment.

Something to this effect is already in the constitution: Removal on the basis of improper behavior or the incapability of the state president to conduct effectively his official duty. This sort of provision should also be contained in the new constitution.

If the above elements are not considered sufficient enough to put a stop to dictatorial measures on the part of a future president, these can be expanded to read simply: "with a list of reasons"--the present cause for the removal from office of an administrator.

Guarantees

Notwithstanding the drastic measure of removing someone from this office, there can also be other guarantees in the constitution for exercising control over the president. For example the French Constitution has provisions for the dissolution of the National Assembly by the president, but only in consultation with the prime minister and the president of the House of Legislative Authority to be followed by a mandatory election shortly thereafter.

The French Parliament also has the constitutional right to meet twice a year. Moreover, in France it is not merely a convention, but a stipulation in the constitution, that the government must resign in the event that the National Assembly approves a motion of censure in the government or rejects a general policy statement on the part of the government. It will be possible to have such a stipulation, which will also affect the office of the president in certain circumstances, in South Africa as well.

In summary: One finds it ironical that the Presidential Council's proposals, simply involving greater separation of powers between the legislative and the executive authorities, are now being criticized as leading to a dictatorship.

Montesquieu's doctrine of separation of powers was exactly aimed at combatting dictatorial measures. The committee's considered opinion was that a non-parliamentary executive authority will create a government structure in which it will be easier to abolish dominance and to ensure a peaceful and continuous reform (paragraph 6.22).

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CSO: 4701/82

CONSTITUTION: PROCESS OF IRONING OUT DIFFERENCES SUGGESTED

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 23 May 82 p 26

[Article by Willem de Klerk: "A Plan of Action on Constitutional Proposals Necessary"]

[Text] The public will have to bear further stretched-out discussions on the Presidential Council's proposals, because these will bring about maturity and direction. However, I predict that a saturation point will be reached, because eventually it will be difficult to find new things to say.

We are now moving into the phase of a mechanical fountain--the same water (arguments) being taken up again, injected into the air by means of a spout and then falling into the pool to find its way upwards again, tomorrow and the days to follow.

It is now already clear that there are problems with and differences about the incompleteness and vagueness of the report, the office and powers of the executive state president, the competencies of the local authorities, the functions and composition of the district councils, the interim measures, the position of the black people in the republic...and thus we can go on with a series of other things which have appeared in the press during the past 2 weeks.

Moreover it is also clear that a significant middle group of people among the whites, coloreds and Indians have accepted the basic philosophy of the Presidential Council's recommendations as a practical point of departure. Of course there was the expected opposition of the Progressive Federal Party and of the Cape Province's Reconstituted Nationalist Party as well as opposition from black radicals.

This basic philosophy is a "consociation-democracy" between the three groups with "segmental autonomy" at all levels of government. Put in simpler terms this means the structuring and entrenchment of self-determination and co-determination from the local level to the national level of government.

Another philosophical point of departure for a new constitution is the separation of legislative authority (Parliament) and the executive authority (Cabinet, prime minister and president). There are sharp differences over this.

What is the next step now? In other words: what procedures must now be pursued?

With regard to this I want to repeat my views in greater detail.

The most important thing now is that the government issue a tentative declaration of intentions...say by August. Such a declaration must be a preliminary one, because the government has not yet tested out the Nationalist Party on this matter and therefore such a statement would still have to be qualified.

This declaration of intention should only be about such things as the recognition of the principle of a single-voice/joint-voice of the three groups involved in the entire government house keeping, the elimination of discrimination, the acceptance of the transfer of power to one's own local authorities, the description of functions of the district authorities and of other connective institutions, the appointment of an executive state president having sufficient controls; additional sources of income for local authorities, the orderly progress in the application of the system with an indication of a time schedule and finally the necessity of immediate interim measures for providing representation to the three groups in government institutions.

A paragraph must be added to the declaration of intentions and it must deal with the situation of the black people--the consultation structures being planned, the fact that a confederation framework will be worked out simultaneously with the proposals for a new constitution, also the fact that black people within the republic will be getting a voice at all levels of government with respect to their own interests.

This preliminary declaration of intention should bring about some sort of stability, it should allow the constitutional discussion to keep its momentum and it should serve as an agenda for the work ahead for the Presidential Council and for the other institutions involved.

We cannot go round and around without such a document of intentions and the government cannot afford to let that mechanical fountain go on spouting without initiative and guidance.

Following this preliminary statement of intention there are two stages in the further process and these must follow through simultaneously.

The first of these is that the government must carry through its consultation program. This involves such things as consultations in the caucus and in the Nationalist Party congresses with respect to the principles set forth in its preliminary statement of intentions. Along with that there should also be consultations with selected and representative groups from the colored and Indian communities.

Other institutions such as organized business associations, cultural organizations and municipal associations should also discuss these matters

thoroughly within their own circles, but do so on hand of the principles set forth in the preliminary declaration of intentions.

The second stage is that the Presidential Council shall reconsider matters and formulate final proposals having before it that declaration and using also as a basis the reactions to its own reports.

In connection with this it would be fruitful to single out a number of experts for the purpose of formulating detailed points of criticism and alternative proposals to be sent back to the Presidential Council for consideration (and if necessary pay these people).

Both the government and the Presidential Council could complete this process by say: February 1983.

By making arrangements for an advanced Nationalist Party congress decisions could be made during the parliamentary session of 1983.

7964
CSO: 4701/82

COLOREDS, INDIANS REACTING CAUTIOUSLY TO NEW CONSTITUTION

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 23 May 82 p 26

[Article by Gus Adams: "Why Then So Cautious?"]

[Text] Why are the coloreds so cautious about the new constitutional proposals of the Presidential Council? Why don't they embrace them with warmth and enthusiasm? Is it actually worth the effort for the government to proceed with the new plans if the people in whose interest this is supposed to be are receiving this so coldly and there are even indications in certain circles that these proposals could be rejected? These are questions being heard today and they deserve replies.

Let us first of all make one thing very clear: These new proposals along with the Presidential Council et al, are not primarily intended to give the coloreds and the Indians a place in the sun. The primary motive, as we see it, is to ensure a future for the whites, it is primarily a matter of white survival. How did Mr P. W. Botha put it recently at Springbok?--If civilization survives then South Africa will survive. With that he told his audience at Springbok that they, the whites, the Afrikaaners, the Nationalists, would also survive.

But in order to accomplish this there has to be a defensible system; one which is defensible abroad and within the country. Therefore there has to be a better order of things for the coloreds and the Indians.

Now, there is nothing wrong with the will to survive. That is the first and strongest law of nature. It is a case for rejoicing to see that leading white politicians are now beginning to realize that one party needs the other if all want to survive.

However, the coloreds' coolness over this matter is easily understandable. If you are used to being treated badly and as an inferior person and then one day you meet the same person and find him ever so friendly and even invites you into his living room, whereas before that you never as much stepped beyond the kitchen, how would you react? It is very possible that you would be very careful, wary and on your toes. Why is he so friendly all of a sudden? Is he up to something new now?

And so this is how so many of us feel. Even the most outspoken individuals who praise the plan are going to qualify their praise and they are not going to climb aboard boots and all.

There is another reason: They say that if a person has been without food for a long time and then you put food before him, he is going to eat little by little. He cannot eat fast otherwise he will get sick. It is nearly as though his body has become accustomed to being without food. It no longer feels hunger pains. Hunger has become the norm for it, so why turn to eating now?

Of course these arguments cannot be carried on too far.

The coloreds have had to manage without a political voice for a long time now. To be sure in the northern provinces here in Transvaal and in the Free State we have never had this. The Cape Province have not had it for some time and the bitterness of these people is felt all the more, because they feel that they have been robbed of something. Now something is being offered to them. There are some who say: We have done without that for such a long time that we can just wait a while longer. Others say: We must wait until we get a much clearer picture on this matter. Still others say: We will have to wait until all the population groups are included in this. However, the general consensus is not to be too hasty and possibly end up being disappointed as a result.

The whites will have to be patient with this attitude; they must not interpret this as a rejection; rather they must ask themselves if they would have not reacted in the same manner.

Actually I am surprised to see how little negativism there actually is. Under the circumstances I would have expected more. Those who have gone out of their way to show rejection have only made a poor show. The Labor Party, whose dilemmas I pointed out several weeks ago, is still wrestling with its problems, but indications are that the Laborites are thinking and that means a great deal. May they, and also others in their position, keep on thinking for themselves and not allow others to do their thinking for them or to prescribe actions to them.

7964
CSO: 4701/82

BECKETT CALLS FOR WHITES, BLACKS TO PULL TOGETHER

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 19 May 82 p 11

["Frontline" Column by Denis Beckett:"'Think-Again' for Black and White."]

[Text] It is rather nice to know that there are certain things on which I as a liberal and the readers of BEELD as Nationalists undoubtedly agree.

For example, I am entirely convinced that we in South Africa have a big problem with respect to the many black people who simply attribute all their problems, without exception, to apartheid, even problems which have nothing to do with apartheid. Readers of BEELD will readily agree that the evils of apartheid are too easily overemphasized (although not everyone who feels that way will agree that the evident solution would be to do away with apartheid as quickly as possible).

Likewise BEELD readers will not find it difficult, in general, to accept the idea that it would be very good to throw some real thorough challenges at those blacks who think that if they stay around long enough socialism will get here sooner or later and make them all rich. Or to challenge those blacks who see racism in everything and use this primarily as an excuse for everything.

I am of the opinion that it is very necessary to challenge those people. I am dead sure of it that the great majority of BEELD readers agree with me 100 percent on that point.

The problem is that when these types of challenges are posed, they are usually rejected without any serious consideration. They are rejected because they come from a suspect area.

If a black person were to pose such a big challenge (which hasn't happened very often), the usual reaction is a shrug of the shoulders and a negative commentary, meaning that the spokesman is surely a traitor or a puppet. And if a white person were to do this . . . well, he's actually white, isn't he? Then why pay attention to him? Isn't he merely a privileged member of the ruling class which tries to demoralize the blacks in an attempt to hold on to its own privileges?

Thus, fundamental criticism of its merits is seldom considered or even given real attention. It is summarily rejected because it comes "from the outside." And to me that is a great tragedy.

In my view it would be constructive if black people in general were to be confronted with heretic and unwanted thoughts which could encourage a re-evaluation in their thinking, a re-thinking as it were, instead of blind service to the all-embracing term Black is Beuatiful -- precisely something which is so often distorted into Black is Perfect.

I don't necessarily expect Blacks to agree with that sort of criticism. But it would be really good if this criticism were judged for its true merits and not summarily rejected.

And BEELD readers, I am sure, will agree with that.

As the Englishman would say, so far so good. But let's take this one step further. If challenges and provocative thoughts are good for blacks, then why not for whites? And if it is wise to expect blacks to judge new ideas on their content and not on their origin, then shouldn't Afrikaners do likewise? Or is the problem perhaps that Afrikaner thoughts are so infallible that they may not be questioned? And this while the thoughts of all the others need constant sharpening?

In my experience the usual reaction of Afrikaner Nationalists is exactly the same as the black reaction -- exactly in reverse gear. If there is a challenge from a source other than the Afrikaner one, it is summarily rejected on that ground alone, while if that source is indeed Afrikaner and the challenge is fundamental enough, people always find an easy way out by branding the challenger a renegate or traitor.

I am mentioning all this because just tonight someone went on and on again about the fact that I can't be expected to know anything about anything because I am afflicted with the disease of having an "English background." This happens all the time, and if there is anything which to me is like a red cloth to a bull, this is precisely it. Perhaps it is true that I don't know anything about anything but, please, not because of that reason! I am as much an Afrikaner as any Afrikaner or black and it is very arrogant and futile for people in each of the various camps to accept that they alone have the right to show interest in the country which all of us must share.

Last week I wrote about that one liberal dream I have, namely that the day will break when all of us can applaud the local man (regardless of his color) when he fights an opponent from abroad. This week I am submitting another dream: that all of us will listen to the thoughts and ideas which are circulating and that we use our intelligence to decide whether we agree with them or not.

Then we will indeed have a degree of hope to find the type of future all of us will be able to share.

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CSO: 4701/85

BUSHMEN LAUDED AS FIGHTERS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Jun 82 p 13

[Report by Gideon Joubert: "Bushmen Part of Feared Fighting Team"]

[Excerpts] The Bushman is like an antelope. He is intelligent, and his power of observation is unbelievable. He does not get lost. At night he follows the stars.

Last week a group of newspapermen visited Omega, the Bushmen base of the armed forces in West Caprivi. We liked the Bushmen right away. They are modest, withdrawn, friendly and loyal. For many centuries they were used as slaves by black people. In Angola their wives and daughters were made prostitutes.

At Omega it is not difficult to find recruits for the army. The news has spread quickly that it is a safe haven. Almost daily new Bushman families arrive.

Omega is located in an area of undescribably beautiful scenery. The Bushmen who come to Omega are primitive. They hate SWAPO and Marxism, for they know it. These days they receive the same pay as white soldiers. Their standard of living has increased unbelievably.

The Bushmen's capacity to track, their ability to survive in the veld, their knowledge of the veld and their sense of direction in the bush -- coupled with the white power of leadership -- make them a feared fighting team.

Major Lieb Liebenberg, deputy commander of Omega, says that the sense perceptions of the Bushmen in the veld are unbelievable. If a patrol has a Bushman along, it is not necessary to post guards. The Bushman also sleeps, but he is already awake and sounding the alarm when the enemy is still far away.

Religious

The Bushmen's second language is Afrikaans. They are members of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The Bushmen are a playful tribe. They make a game out of everything.

Once or twice a year there is a veld school. The veterans take youngsters to the veld for 2 or 3 weeks, and then they are made Bushmen. They have to live off the

veld, hunt with bow and arrow, sleep in the cold night, make fire with sticks, and learn all the miraculous little veld tricks only known by Bushmen. Thus one prevents that precious knowledge from becoming lost.

In West Caprivi there is peace. SWAPO has never yet shown its face there. Why should it? There are only trees and Bushmen and the latter are not susceptible to indoctrination. Some of the Bushmen have been fighters for 10 or 15 years already. Earlier on they fought side by side with the Portuguese in Angola. Two of Omega's soldiers have received the Honoris Crux-order. One of them was a Bushman.

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CSO: 4701/81

REV JORDAAN, CHURCH COUNCIL SPEAK OUT ON CENSORSHIP

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 24 May 82 p 3

[Text] The church council of the Dutch Reformed congregation of Stellenbosch Central has accepted Rev Pierre Jordaan's assurance that he will not misuse his ministry for party politic aims and that it shares his concern about censorship. This is what Reverend Jordaan said yesterday before his public worship service.

Reverend Jordaan was recently in the news for his criticism of the government's application of censorship and a letter concerning this matter which he wrote to Mr Hendrik Coetzer, the Nationalist Party MP for East London-North. Reverend Jordaan recently opened a Dr Andries Treurnicht meeting at Stellenbosch with Scripture reading and prayer.

Before the public service of last night, which was led by Dr J. S. Kellerman, Reverend Jordaan read from a duplicated announcement such as can be obtained every Sunday at the doors of churches.

In it the church council states that at a meeting of 19 May it decided to share Reverend Jordaan's concern over the aspects of the Act on the Control of Publications. The church council confirmed a previous decision in this respect.

Indignant

"The church council notes with appreciation Reverend Jordaan's statement regretting the offense which stemmed from some of his views and accepts his assurance that he will not misuse his ministry for party politics purposes."

Reverend Jordaan said that he hopes the announcement will bring this matter to an end.

Reportedly some students were very indignant over the words he used in his letter to Mr Coetzer. In it he said that he would use his influence as a student teacher "to bring to the attention of our youth this decadent attitude of a party which in the past has almost been holy in my view."

Although Reverend Jordaan later stated that he regards his letter to Mr Coetzer as a personal one, a copy of it was also sent to Minister Hennie Smit [Posts and Telecommunications], the MP for Stellenbosch.

CHURCH'S APPROACH TO APARTHEID: PATIENCE AND CLARITY NEEDED

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 24 May 82 p 4

[Text] In a lead article DIE LIGDRAER (Light Bearer), the official newspaper of the Dutch Reformed Missionary Church states that the merits of Dr Allan Boesak's proposal that the justification of "apartheid," on the part of certain churches must be tested against the reformed confession, rests in the fact that this is putting the debate on this matter at a theological level.

This commentary follows a study document which Dr Boesak, a minister of the Missionary Church, has drafted for the World Federation of Reformed Churches and in which he asks that a status confessiones be proclaimed so that each member church shall test its views on apartheid against the confession's written creeds.

DIE LIGDRAER states that in such an eventuality no member church will abstain from assuming a stand, because no church can be neutral with respect to a matter which prejudices its confession.

The Dutch Reformed Church had begun to justify its view on the religious and political policy of separate development on a theological basis back in the 1970's. Therefore, criticism of the Dutch Reformed Church's viewpoint cannot take place without theological justification. It is here that one finds merits in Dr Boesak's proposal.

Crux

"Let the World Federation take a good look at the question of whether and to what extent the policy of apartheid, with its religious and political practices, is in conflict with the Scriptures and the Reformed writings on creed." By pressing such a theological crux of the matter a purer religious character will be imparted to this action."

"Any pronouncement in terms of the status confessiones must, however, be based on a clear analysis on the situation. The question, therefore, is what is meant by apartheid."

"The word is being used in an especially loose and regular manner and can mean anything from an absolutely normal separateness of interest groups, out of

their own choice, to the well-known political concept of a legislated separation of different ethnic groups through the will and power of one of these groups."

Patience

The apartheid in question must, therefore, be defined clearly. Not until then can it be determined how the Scriptures and confessions will judge it.

The newspaper states that the proclamation of a status confessiones can be a preparation to disciplined thinking, but religious discipline is characterized by a continuous concern about the sinner in a spirit of extreme patience until it becomes clear that "through absolute hardening he has separated himself, as it were."

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CSO: 4701/83

BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICA WANTS TIME TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS--All South Africa is asking of its trade partners abroad is that they give it time and the opportunity to solve its domestic problems in a peaceful manner, Mr Harry Schwarz, member of parliament for Yeoville, said yesterday at a dinner meeting of the South African/German Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg. Mr Schwarz discussed the new political and economic dimensions in the Republic and said it would be easy for him to undo the new proposals of the President's Council. However, he stands behind Prime Minister P.W. Botha and the leader of his party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, by making an appeal to politicians not to make hasty decisions which cannot be withdrawn later on. According to Mr Schwarz the tide of politics in South Africa has now completely turned. The Afrikaner no longer fights for his own independence, but for peaceful co-existence of all peoples in South Africa. The break in the National Party was inevitable, according to the course of history. The proposals of the President's Council and those of the Buthelezi Commission cover a lot of joint territory, even if they come from two different poles. Those who are searching for a solution to the country's problems should start to look here for answers which will satisfy all groups, he said. The report of the President's Council should serve as the foundation for discussions between the various groups. The differences of the past must now be forgotten and the similarities of the future should be the guideline, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 19 May 82 p 11] 8700

- end -

CSO: 4701/85

JPRS 81279

14 July 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2658

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JPRS 81279

14 July 1982

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No. 2658

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AFRICAN-ARAB JOINT COMMISSION MEETS IN DAKAR

Opening Session

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by Ibrahima Fall and Sidy Gaye: "Meeting of the African-Arab Ministerial Commission: For Dynamic and Renewed Cooperation"]

[Text] The Fifth Permanent African-Arab Joint Commission meeting opened yesterday in the Dakar international trade center, presided over by the prime minister, Habib Thiam, representing the chief of state who is presently on a visit in the Persian Gulf. This meeting of what are knows as the "24" (12 African states and 12 Arab states) is to get some decisions moving again, decisions from the first summit of sovereigns and chiefs of state of the OAU and the Arab League--now a memorable event--that was held in March 1977 in Cairo. But in actual fact, the commission meeting had its origin in the first African-Arab ministerial conference, held in our capital in April 1976, which constituted a crucial stage in the definition of new organizational and programmatic means for giving dynamism to African-Arab cooperation, cooperation justified by historical legitimacy and the similarity of the challenges confronting the two complementary entities.

Yesterday, during the ceremonial opening session, the emphasis was on their common destiny in the face of the rising Zionist peril and apartheid's increasing irredentism, just as the need was underlined for solidarity and cooperation in the face of the persistence of an economic order of an inegalitarian nature. Political challenges and economic ones--as well as reflection concerning future courses of development suggested by, on the one hand, the OAU through the Lagos Plan and, on the other hand, the Arab League through the development strategy stemming from the Amman meeting--were guiding elements to help the 24 ministers present to give a new dimension to that natural cooperation.

Specific context

Opening the proceedings, the prime minister made sure he defined the specific context in which the meeting was occurring--a time when the Zionist state is carrying on increasingly savage repression against the freedom fighters, the Palestinians, "our brothers in God" as the head of the government has called

them. With regard to Israeli hegemonism, which has taken a new turn with the carrying out of sacrilegious acts attempting to defile one of the greatest legacies of Islamic "ouma," the prime minister requested a minute of silence in memory of those who died for their desire to defend the freedom and dignity of their people. The prime minister referred at length to the need for the Arab and African communities, faced with difficult economic circumstances marked by increasing dangers for those communities, to "strengthen their fraternal cohesion." "We must become further involved in more concerted political action and in the implementation of measures likely to promote the complementary development of our respective countries even more," he maintained.

Senegal's role in the search for ways to give dynamism to African-Arab cooperation was stressed by the prime minister, who recalled the milestones in the process to establish a main line with regard to political and economic as well as cultural activity. Thus, in the political arena, the prime minister hailed the efforts that have been initiated and emphasized the existence of sustained consultation on the problems with which the Arabs and Africans are directly confronted: the Middle East crisis and the situation in southern Africa in connection with the Tel Aviv-Pretoria axis, and then on other current international matters such as the North-South dialogue and current activity promoting peace and security in the world. But African-Arab cooperation does not take on only a political connotation. It is maturing and becoming dynamic via the economic aspect as well. As far as that is concerned, Habib Thiam pointed out that encouraging results have been obtained in that area on both the bilateral and multilateral levels.

Thus, from 1973 through June 1981, Arab financial commitments in Africa totalled nearly US $7 billion. But figures are not everything, and the prime minister dwelled on that: "That assistance is being granted on very advantageous terms and on conditions directed at the priorities singled out by the African countries." There one has an illustration of what can be active South-South cooperation. The prime minister observed that in spite of effort efforts made here and there to give African-Arab cooperation a dynamic and innovative stamp, that cooperation has not been adjusted to fit the enormous potential for it that Arabs and Africans have at their disposal. Therefore, lines of research must be explored in this area to "Lead to common accelerated development, calling on contributions of the industrialized world's technology as well." Habib Thiam also felt that organization plans for a joint conference of representatives from African and Arab private sectors and study plans for the promotion of trade between the two sides should be examined and should take concrete form within reasonable deadlines. The prime minister did not want to downplay the cultural dimension of this dialogue, and he suggested a specific action plan for cultural cooperation as well as the plan to create a cultural fund and a center of Afro-Arab cooperation to find the dynamism that attempts are being made to infuse it with, it is essential to set aside "certain political vicissitudes that since 1978 have prevented regular meetings of the high level officials charged with following up and expanding this cooperation." In spite of the stumbling blocks and the extent of the challenges, the prime minister saw grounds for

hope in the Dakar conference, "hope born of the initiatives that have led to this meeting and that demonstrate that the need to reactivate African-Arab cooperation has been felt on both sides."

Dynamic Dialogue

Prior to this, the chairmen of the African and Arab groups, as well as the deputy secretaries general of the OAU and the Arab League, had expressed positive assessments concerning the resumption of consultations between the two entities, which have everything to gain by initiating exemplary cooperation.

In the view of Daouda Diallo, Nigerien minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and chairman of the African group, at a time when the deterioration in the terms of trade is getting increasingly worse, when financial markets are suffering the disastrous repercussions of a monetary policy based on draconian interest race practices and when the North-South dialogue is in a bad state because it is being transformed into a dialogue of the deaf, it is beneficial that a firm commitment for giving African-Arab cooperation dynamic impetus has been made. Also, structural revisions are essential to make that cooperation more efficient and more operational. Mr Diallo felt that cooperation should not be limited solely to the restricted framework of the financial arena. The chairman of the African group stressed that what with the holy alliance of apartheid and Zionism, any dispersal of forces is nonproductive, so ranks must be closed and all difficulties likely to separate us must be transcended.

For his part, Abdelaziz Khellef, chairman of the Arab group, stressed the imperative need to strengthen and expand cooperation, which is beneficial for both groups. In his assessment, that cooperation has never been interrupted, in spite of difficulties, and he emphasized the existence of financial institutions at both the bilateral and multilateral levels. After having appealed for private Arab investment in Africa to be increased, Mr Khellef stated that the League has established a budget of $300 million, about 75 billion CFA francs, for necessary studies with that end in view. Moreover, he proposed that a meeting of experts be held to define the best paths for renewed cooperation. On the political level, the co-chairman of the Arab group called, in the light of the outrageous acts of defiance with which the oppressive regimes of South Africa and the Zionist entity burden the world's security, for a fresh initiative to strangle the forces of evil.

Priority Sectors

As for the deputy secretary general of the OAU, Sylvestre Nzanzinana, he first conveyed the regrets of Edem Kodjo, who was detained in Nairobi at the meeting of the OAU office with the job of looking into the Western Sahara issue. Mr Nzanzinana argued for the strengthening of structural mechanisms and the transfer of resources to priority sectors. The deputy secretary general of the continent-wide African organization also emphasized the need for harmonizing positions within the context of the dialogue for a new international economic order. Thinking is to be developed involving areas as different as trade, food self-sufficiency and energy.

For his part, the deputy secretary general of the Arab League States made excuses as well, for Chedli Klibi, who had been detained. Then the deputy secretary general pointed out, in regard to the rise of Zionist hegemonism and of apartheid, that the last three decades have been marked by the overwhelming victory of liberation movements. He condemned the foreign support that makes the continued existence of the oppressive regimes possible. Adnan Omran mentioned that the situation that prevails in the territories occupied by Israel is similar to what the peoples of southern Africa experience daily.

After the formal opening ceremony and adjournment of the proceedings, the delegates subsequently met again but in camera. The end of the proceedings of the fifth permanent ministerial session for African-Arab cooperation is scheduled for today. It will be presided over by Assane Seck, minister of state for equipment.

The 24

Arab side: Algeria, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, PLO, Somalia and Syria

African side: Angola, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Swaziland and Tunisia

It should be emphasized that the make-up of the commission is periodically altered, in accordance with the principles of rotation and geographical representation.

Closing Meeting

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 26 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Ibrahima Fall: "New Momentum for African-Arab Cooperation"]

[Text] In the end it was quite late Friday evening when the fifth permanent joint session of African-Arab cooperation was brought to a close. In fact, that was only a ceremonial closing due to the circumstances, inasmuch as its goal was to free up the minister of state for equipment who had the responsibility of delivering the concluding speech. Moreover, work resumed immediately after the departure of Assane Seck.

In the course of these proceedings, which for 48 hours brought together in our capital 24 ministers of foreign affairs from the Arab and African worlds, the paths for giving dynamism to this natural solidarity were examined, and, similarly, practical methods were proposed for bringing that solidarity to the level of what is expected from it.

One of the outstanding developments of the Dakar session was the reaffirmation of the will of the Arab and African communities to do everything possible to demolish the irredentist policies of the oppressive Israeli and South African regimes, which still keep the martyred peoples of Palestine, South Africa and Namibia under the yoke of their imperialsim. Stress was laid on

the need for coordination within international and regional organizations of the positions of states that belong to the OAU and Arab League. In addition, and more concretely, budget plans meant to enable the operation of institutions emerging from the Afro-Arab conference were adopted, as were other documents of a financial nature relating to Arab capital becoming involved in both African states' priority sectors and trade. Without a doubt, one of the most striking decisions of this session was the affirmed desire to do everything possible to hold at an early date the Afro-Arab ministerial conference and the second summit conference of Arab and African sovereigns and chiefs of state, which will be a forceful sequel to the spring 1977 meeting in Cairo.

Increase in Financial Aid

During the conference's formal closing ceremony, it was Daouda Diallo, Nigerien minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and chairman of the African group, who drew initial conclusions from the meeting, speaking for the ministerial conference. According to him, the meeting in Dakar, which city is the cradle of Afro-Arab cooperation, constituted an additional step in the new momentum that is being given to cooperation between the two communities. The conference resulted in fine vantage points for setting up cooperation characterized by solidarity and complementarity.

After having stated that the atmosphere of the proceedings was marked by serenity and brotherhood, the chairman of the African group pointed out that special importance was attached to the Palestinian and southern Africa issues in favor of the restoration of the fundamental rights of the people there.

To do that, Mr Diallo pointed out, increased financial and material aid to those freedom fighters was decided on, as was the strengthening of cohesion between the two groups. The moral and political support of the Arabs and Africans was also reaffirmed regarding the frontline states. On the economic level, the Lagos Plan and the Amman strategy could be the foundations for future concerted action, in Mr Diallo's opinion. The potential of that community of interest is enormous. He expressed his feeling that if that potential is made use of, it will make a radiant future possible for our peoples.

Mr Diallo expressed the wish to see normal resumption of the operation of the institutions set up within the context of that cooperation. In that respect, he expressed the desire that the African-Arab ministerial conference be held in the course of next year. On behalf of the conference, he addressed thanks to the Senegalese chief of state and people for the kind hospitality the delegations to this joint session were shown.

Devotion to the Cairo Principles

"It is not an exaggeration to say that the holding of the fifth session will have made it possible to answer a new challenge", was the appraisal of the minister of state for equipment as he officially closed the proceedings.

According to Mr Seck, the Dakar meeting was proof of the will and the ability to find suitable ways and means to make this cooperative undertaking fact. In his opinion, the meeting also demonstrated devotion to the Afro-Arab principles defined at the 1977 Cairo Conference.

He did not fail to mention the extreme interest the Senegalese chief of state and people show in the accomplishment of the plans of this community, which brings together more than a third of the member states of the United Nations. The minister of state for equipment expressed the felling that the Arab and African peoples must unite to combat domination and exploitation, and he urged the harmonizing of Arab League and OAU positions and a just solution to the Middle East and southern Africa problems. After having listed the positive results with which the conference ended up, Assane Seck affirmed that these results symbolized the reality and vitality of Afro-Arab cooperation. He hailed the positive role played by institutions such as BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development] and ECA [UN Econo nomic Commission for Africa] in the reinforcement of that cooperation.

For his part, the head of the Palestinian delegation offered a motion of thanks to the Senegalese Government, authorities and people for the conditions which the holding of the meeting provided and which made the success of the proceedings possible.

9631
CSO: 4719/875

ECOWAS FORMS YOUTH, SPORTS ORGANIZATION

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 24 May 82 p 23

/Article by special correspondent, Joher Yassine: "The ECOWAS /West African States Economic Community/ of Youth and Sports is Born"/

/Text/ After a week's work in a really constructive spirit, the ECOWAS of Youth and Sports was organized in Conakry, helping to strengthen the bonds which unite the young sportsmen in our sub-region.

Thirteen ministers out of the 16 expected attended this first organizational conference of the ministers of youth and sports, which made it possible to determine the main lines of the sports policy of this great community of 190 million people.

The experts did excellent work for 2 days and even 2 nights and drew up some quality documents, thus contributing to the success of this conference opened officially on Tuesday 12 May by the prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Dr Lansana Beauvogui, who made an important speech, emphasizing the need to create this sports organization to develop African unity through youth.

In the name of the ministers, Laurent Dona-Fologo took the floor to first thank the party-state of Guinea for having agreed to host this conference and stress the important work of President Ahmed Sekou Toure for the benefit of African youth. Then he dwelt at length on what this ECOWAS of youth and sports will have to be.

Then the Ivorian minister spoke for almost a half hour, before the members of the Guinean government and a very large crowd, about African cooperation, Guinean efforts in favor of youth and in concluding he congratulated President Sekou Toure for his splendid reelection to the highest position in his country.

An Effective Work

The ministers and their experts then met to examine documents drawn up by their experts. For 3 days they analyzed all the suggestions made and made some changes in them before drawing up the documents which will establish this new organization.

The ministers selected Upper Volta to be the permanent headquarters of the conference.

As for the general objectives outlined for the conference, the ministers, knowing the current difficulties, retained the idea expressed during the university games at Yamoussoukro, to set up a loosely structured organization, but dynamic and efficient, with a realistic program because it is simple, with extensive opportunities for staff training, acquiring sports and socio-educational equipment and the development of scholastic and university sport.

The budget agreed upon was also "moderate": operational expenses for 2 years will amount to about 32 million CFA francs, with each country's share being only a million and a half.

It is clear that some favorable solutions have been achieved. The work of the ministers directed with much ability and practicality by the Guinean minister, Seydou Keita, has been outstanding and the changes excellent each time in a spirit of genuine fair play.

The Houphouet-Boigny Trophy in 1983

The ministers have asked the UFOA /Association of West African Soccer Federations/ to sponsor the ECOWAS Cup reserved for national teams which will be supplied by the Houphouet-Boigny trophy. Elimination matches will be organized and our country, qualified officially, will host the final stages in 1983 which will include four teams.

A second junior soccer cup supplied by the Shehu Sagari trophy has been established besides.

Four disciplines have been reserved for the ECOWAS games: soccer, basketball (men's and women's) boxing and athletics. Benin has been asked to host this big event.

The West African university games have been definitely organized and the next meeting in 1983 could take place in Lome.

The ministers have asked their chairman, Seydou Keita, to speak during the meeting of the ECOWAS chiefs of state next week in Benin to inform them about this new ECOWAS branch and request their moral as well as...financial support.

We hope with all our hearts that this subregional organization, whose time has come, will allow all our youth, beginning certainly with sportsmen, to develop closer ties and thus increase more than ever the spirit of fraternity which is indispensable to us.

The Suggestions

Physical and sports education sector

Physical Education:

Education of EPS [Physical and Sports Education] teachers; of schools and teacher training institutes;

Granting of scholarships for training of middle and upper EPS teachers to disadvantaged countries;

Pairing and cooperation between schools and training institutes with a view to joint research;

Advanced specialization of regional EPS institutes in different sports disciplines

Starting a regional information bulletin and popularization of physical education;

Organization on the spot (in countries requesting it) of a refresher course and seminars connected with EPS teaching;

Study of methods and joint use of facilities to produce equipment adapted to West African conditions

Sport

Organization of multinational school and university tourneys in the various sports disciplines

Organization of university games;

Organization of tourneys in the various sports disciplines for national teams (men's and women's) promising athletes and juniors;

Organization of exchanges of trainers for all useful purposes;

Organization of refresher courses for staff and team trainers on the spot in the various sports disciplines for the benefit of the countries which will request them;

Youth and Socio-educational Activities

Bilateral exchanges of folklore groups;

Organization of a modern music festival and choral singing groups;

Organization of a festival of traditional music;

Organization of an artistic festival (ballets);

Study trip for staff, youth movements;

International youth projects (of economic development or reconstruction);

International camp for explorers, pioneers and scouts;

Training on the spot (disadvantaged countries) of middle level personnel by experts from other countries.

Training of advanced leaders in existing institutes;

Vocation colonies with an international emphasis;

Organization of conferences of government or political leaders of youth on various subjects;

Regional record fair, exhibition and presentation of records of West African orchestras.

Cooperation between schools and training institutes for joint research concerning the arts, African culture and the status of youth in African societies.

The Main Decisions

Permanent headquarters: Ouagadougou

Conference chairman: Guinea

First vice-chairman: Liberia

Second vice-chairman: Mauritania

Next meeting: 1984 in Liberia

ECOWAS cup: trophy offered by President Houphouet-Boigny: Finals in 1983 on the Ivory Coast

ECOWAS games in 1983: Benin sounded out

West African university games: Perhaps in Lome (Togo) in 1985

Ministers attending

Justin Gnidhou	Benin
Laurent Dona-Fologo	Ivory Coast
Seydou Keita	Guinea
Zaya Yeebo	Ghana
Lamine M'Bye	Gambia
Boni Moussa Georges	Upper Volta
Adelino Nanes Corea	Guinea-Bissau
Fred J. Blay	Liberia
Ba Mahmoud	Mauritania
N'Tji Idriss Mariko	Mali
Francois Bob	Senegal
A.E. Jambal	Sierra Leone
Sama Koffi	Togo

8490
CSO: 4719/1116

TWO FRENCH FINANCING AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 644, 15 May 82 p 4

[Text] Comrade Tsikabaka Lupey, general secretary at the Ministry of Cooperation, and Mr Darge, head of the French Cooperation Mission, signed two financial agreements totaling 200 million CFA francs on 8 May on behalf of the Congolese and French Governments.

The first, nonreimbursable agreement, for 100 million CFA francs, concerns the development of small-scale farm mechanization. The analysis of the experimental stage of the farm mechanization project, with a total duration of 6 years (1974-76) [as published], the training stage (1976-78), based mainly on state farms (1979-80), and the popularization stage in rural areas, with financial aid of 320 million CFA francs from the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund], has made it possible to launch a farm mechanization development program.

We should note that this Small-Scale Farm Mechanization Operation (OPMA) concerns the Mindouli and Kindamba sectors in the Pool and Bouenza region. A similar study will also be made for Mantsoumba.

Support for Agricultural Research

The second agreement, also for 100 million CFA francs, has two parts.

The first (94 million francs) should make it possible to establish the third regional substation at Ewo and to develop the programs started in recent years and to complete the training of national researchers destined to take over from expatriates. It therefore includes technical assistance, training and equipment as well as certain operational expenses (analyses), generally to be assumed by the Congolese side.

The second part (6 million francs) will make it possible to complete the equipment of the CTFT [Technical Center for Tropical Forestry] in-vitro laboratory at Pointe-Noire for forestry research.

Finally, we should note that the first stage of agricultural research, completed in 1981, make it possible to equip the central Loudima station and to establish two regional substations at Kindamba and Odziba.

The genetic heritage of food production has thus been reestablished, which has made it possible to obtain better yields which better satisfy the food needs of the population.

French participation in this project from 1977 to 1981 was 285.5 million CFA francs.

The latter agreement is also nonreimbursable.

11915
CSO: 4719/989

GOALS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN NOTED

Brazzaville MWETI in French No 585, 20 May 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Three concepts--analysis, coordination and the human aspect--are required to understand and interpret the Congolese economic approach which has been underway for 3 years.

The establishment of a socialist economy in a neocolonial zone is a new undertaking in Africa. The closest examples are still incomplete; we would have to go to Eastern Europe to find valid examples. This is a factor which provides a dimension that must not be overlooked by our critics, who are accustomed to referring to existing models such as the Ivorian and Cameroonian forms.

What characterizes the emerging experiment of economic reconstruction in the People's Republic of the Congo is, in my opinion, the time devoted to the political process itself. Since the people's rejection of the proliberal government in August 1963 and the choice in favor of socialism in 1964, the country has gone through a period of characteristic political turmoil. While political debate was maturing, the economy was going through a period of lethargy which the people deplored, although without questioning the choice they had made. Top-level economists, while weighed down with political matters, used this very long period to good advantage by making analyses. After reading and rereading Samir Amin, Rene Dumont and the classics of socialist economics, as well as the many experts such as Hugues Bertrand, who have evolved through their own experience, this economic elite finally developed a working method: coordination. Thus between 1979 and 1982, the first year of the plan, Brazzaville welcomed many economists and experts. The most productive forums, such as the long and patient Conference of Government Enterprises, brought eminent Third World experts in planning, management and trade to the People's Republic of the Congo. A locally established permanent unit assists the staffs of young enterprises while participating in discussions on economic recovery.

The Third Special Congress of the Congolese Labor Party recently formulated and coordinated its analysis and methods in greater detail. This was in March 1979. The findings and decisions of the congress must therefore be used as a reference point for the Congolese economic experiment. Expressed in political terms, they are no less scientific and realistic. They constitute the basis of the first national development plan, whose first year of implementation is 1982. Its major feature is the determination to limit all the ills of

a lethargic neocolonial model. Naturally, this is impossible under a single 5-year plan. As the political leadership has patiently explained, stages and choices are required. This is why three major areas have been given priority: territorial unification; area improvement and regionalization of development.

Territorial unification requires the implementation of a series of decisive programs in transportation, telecommunications and information, the energy infrastructure and trade. Planned domestic links will stimulate interregional trade to broaden the domestic market. Within 20 years, the north and south of the country should be linked by two main roads: the Pointe-Noire-Brazzaville-Ouesso road and the Pointe-Noire-Madingou-Kayes-Mossendjo-Djambala-Okoyo-Ewo-Kelle-Souanke road. Crossroads will link these two main roads to assure real intraregional integration. Ouesso will be linked to Impfondo via Epena and connections are planned with neighboring countries; a National Road Administration Center is also planned.

Territorial unification will also be dependent on the railroad, river and air transportation sectors and telecommunications.

The interim program has earmarked significant funds for studying and launching projects in this sector, which is considered vital. Thus the RNTP [National Public Works Administration] has already set up jobsites with operations employing hundreds of workers.

No major difficulty is expected to slow the momentum of these initial months.

11915
CSO: 4719/989

CONSTRUCTION OF ELF-CONGO OFFSHORE PLATFORMS DESCRIBED

Brazzaville MWETI in French No 585, 20 May 82 p 10

[Text] The operations of the Boscongo Company, a subsidiary of Bouygues Offshore, are expanding significantly. Thus in the first part of this year, its Pointe-Noire yard recorded a substantial increase in the production of drilling structures. The internal magazine of the Bouygues group, LE MINORANGE, reported on these operations in its last issue, mentioning in particular the start of production of the new "Emeraude steam-drilling" platform ordered by ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France]-Congo.

Boscongo has gone ahead with the expansion of its yard, which now occupies 25 hectares, which has enabled it to enlarge several production departments and to create new storage and manufacturing areas.

Its wharf has been extended and a harbor has been built for sheltering the operating barges of Bouygues Offshore: the "Bos 300" and "Bos 355," which arrived in the Gulf of Guinea in November.

New operations for dry-docking, maintenance and servicing of oil tankers are being developed.

But most of Boscongo's operations still concern the manufacture and assembly of offshore platforms. The rate of producing the structures has accelerated substantially. The construction cycle for a jacket has been reduced to 2 months.

The first order placed with Boscongo involved the construction of eight metal drilling platforms for ELF-Congo; the first three platforms of 100 meters in height were delivered according to schedule from May to October. The structures, Yaf 1, 2 and 3, are currently installed in the Yanga field and Yaf 4 was scheduled to be delivered in early 1982 [as published].

In the first part of 1982, Boscongo began production of the "Emeraude steam-drilling platform" (EMVF), a special platform recently ordered by ELF-Congo, thus reaffirming its confidence in Bouygues Offshore.

This pilot platform will be used for drilling in the Emeraude field, which contains extremely heavy petroleum, thus making production much more complex.

The steam-injection technique will be tested offshore by ELF for the first time in an effort to increase the percentage of recovery from that deposit.

With all its fittings, EMVF will weigh more than 2,000 tons. Launching is scheduled for the summer of 1982.

11915
CSO: 4719/989

SUDAN-DJIBOUTI COMMUNIQUE

Djibouti LA NATION DE DJIBOUTI in French 17 Jun 82 p 4

[Article: "Sudan-Djibouti Communique. A Spirit of Fraternity and Cooperation Between the Two Countries"]

[Text] Following the official 24-hour visit made to Djibouti last week by a Sudanese delegation headed by the minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, a Sudan-Djibouti communique was published on Wednesday 9 June. This communique, large extracts of which we are publishing below, shows that the conversations were marked by a climate of fraternity. Let us recall that Mr Mirghani, who was bringing a message from President Gaafar Nimeiry to his brother and counterpart in Djibouti, was received by the latter last week on Wednesday morning.

The two parties were pleased at the broadening of the prospects for a bilateral cooperation, which reinforces the potential for the materialization of these prospects in the interest of the two brother parties.

In accordance to the agreement signed by the two heads of states in April 1981 in Khartoum, concerning the creation of a joint ministerial commission to translate into facts the spirit of fraternity and cooperation which exists between the two brother countries, the two parties decided to organize a meeting of that commission in Khartoum in mid-August.

The two parties were pleased with their similarity of views concerning regional, continental and international problems, based on similar principles of neighborly relations and peaceful coexistence between the nations in the area and a peaceful settlement of conflicts, as well as the use of their respective countries' potentialities for the economic development of their people.

The two parties noted that their countries are factors of concord and reconciliation in the area, thanks to the wise policies of their respective leaders who spared no efforts to restrict the conflict in the Horn of Africa and who have made appeals for a return to peace and stability in the area, and have made all possible efforts so that the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean can become areas of peace and security.

Concerning the situation in the Arab world, the two parties took note of the present situation with bitterness and condemned the brutal and barbaric action of Israel against their Lebanese and Palestinian brothers. They noted that the latest Israeli aggression has come at a time when the Arab nation is divided, which reduces its capabilities and potentialities to face the danger which threatens its future existence.

The two parties considered the need to strengthen Arab solidarity and to set aside the marginal conflicts which have eroded it, so that it may strengthen itself in its struggle for its national aspirations, and first of all in the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the recovery of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to an independent state of its own under the aegis of its sole representative, the PLO.

In this respect, the two parties reaffirmed their support to the peace plan offered by the Saudi Arabian kingdom, and made an appeal for the resumption of the Fez Arab summit.

The two parties made a pathetic appeal to the Arab nation and to all Muslim people to spare no efforts to end the Irak-Iran war which has mobilized energies that should have been used against the real danger which threatens the Arab and Muslim people. In this respect, the two parties praised the efforts made, among others, by the Islamic Conference Organization, the Non-Aligned Countries Organization, and the United Nations to end that war.

The two parties also stressed the importance of strengthening Arab-African solidarity to foil the Israeli ploy aimed at a renewed Israeli penetration on the African continent. They condemned the South-African aggression against the countries of the Front and reasserted their full support to the Namibian people for the recovery of its independence and the reunification of its territory under the aegis of its sole representative, the SWAPO.

The two parties reaffirmed their common desire to fight the racist apartheid regime imposed by the minority regime in Pretoria upon the African people in the south of the continent, as well as colonialism in all its forms and manifestations on the continent.

In reviewing the problems with which the Organization for African Unity is faced, the Western Sahara question and the Chad question retained their attention. The two parties are making a pressing appeal for the application of the decisions of the 18th summit of heads of states and governments concerning this question.

The two parties hold similar views on the necessity to strengthen solidarity between Third-World countries and to apply the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, and on the creation of a new international economic order thanks to which developing countries could derive more profit from their national resources, and under better conditions.

The two parties reassert their frank and total support to the efforts of the United Nations and its various organizations to preserve world peace and to further stability and development.

9294
CSO: 4719/1128

INTERVIEW WITH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Djibouti LA NATION DE DJIBOUTI in French 17 Jun 82 p 4

[Djibouti Information Agency interview with Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, date and place not given]

> [Text] On Thursday 10 June, the minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Moumin Bahdon Farah, left for Rome (via Paris) for an official three days' visit after which he will go to Tunis; prior to his departure, he gave an interview to the Djibouti Information Agency (ADJI), to explain the purpose of his visits to Italy and Tunisia.

[Question] Mr Minister, following an invitation from the Italian government, you are going on an official visit to Rome?

What questions does your delegation plan to discuss with your Italian partners?

[Answer] It goes without saying that the Italian Republic has recognized the Republic of Djibouti at an early date. Diplomatic relations were established right after we gained independence.

I would like to add that Italy has a sound knowledge of the African Horn area, and its presence cannot be ignored, whether in Somalia or in Ethiopia.

Therefore, the people with whom I am going to talk are aware of the problems of our region. By accepting this invitation of the Italian government, my special objectives are to strengthen the political ties between our countries, to give new impetus to our bilateral cooperation which, undoubtedly, can be developed in several directions.

[Question] What results do you expect from this visit to Italy?

[Answer] Considering the friendly relations that exist between our countries, my visit to Italy will make it possible to strengthen our bilateral relations which are the result of the visit to Djibouti of the Italian under-secretary of state. Our information agency is well aware that the outcome of this visit was a statement signed by both parties, in which the domains for cooperation were identified. Let me remind you that these were: geothermal energy, industry, agriculture and health.

[Question] Geothermal energy is destined to play a predominant part in the future of Djibouti's economy. The distinguished scientist, Prof Marinelli, is taking an active part in projects in our country. Will geothermal energy also be at the center of the conversations you will have with the Italian authorities?

[Answer] Certainly, since we lack other raw materials, geothermal energy should play a predominant role in the future of our economy. A national source of energy, it will make it possible for the state to achieve substantial foreign currency savings and to lower the cost of energy in the Republic of Djibouti. In the near future, it will also make possible the industrial development of our Republic. Certainly, the studies made by Professor Marinelli must be continued before we can realize this project. However, I do not intend to center discussions on geothermal energy only; I shall give full attention to the other fields of cooperation.

As I said before, the Italian Republic is fully aware of the situation prevailing in our area and, consequently, it will play a non-negligible part in the activities of the European Economic Community.

At a time when several topics--the European-Arab dialogue or the North-South dialogue--are being debated, we, as an Arab and a Third-World country, must discuss these pertinent questions with the Italian authorities.

It is a fact that the situation which prevails in the Middle East is serious, and this problem will certainly be at the center of our discussions.

[Question] On your way back from Rome, you will stop over in Tunis before coming back to Djibouti. Do you plan to have conversations with Tunisian or Arab League leaders and discuss with them the situation prevailing in Lebanon and the extension of Israel's annexation policy?

[Answer] My visit to Tunisia is intended to strengthen our relations with our sister Republic of Tunisia. A regular and permanent dialogue must be maintained between us.

I shall not fail to discuss with the general secretary of the Arab League the distressing problem which is now confronting us and which results in hardship for our Lebanese and Palestinian brothers due to a criminal invasion. It is urgent for the Arab world to find again its unity in order to confront our common enemy, Israel, and the international opinion, which favors peace and justice, must become aware of the tragedy which is taking place under our very eyes in Lebanon.

9294
CSO:4719/1128

EFFECTS OF INCREASING MATERIALISM ON SOCIETY NOTED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 141, May 82 pp 15-17

[Article by Jean-Pierre Challard: "An Example of Direct Democracy"]

[Text] Convened in the form of an open forum, the well-publicized "exchange of views meeting" on Friday, 9 April 1982, to which President Omar Bongo had invited several hundred participants from all the occupational categories, will doubtless be recorded in the annals of Gabonese political life.

Under the impressive vault of the conference hall, the show-piece of the cite du 12 Mars of Libreville, the chief of state, in his own words, "threw the government open" to an audience of about 500 persons without distinction as to rank or function.

Because the topic was hot, the discussion was heated: the principal political leaders were criticized without mercy by the speakers, minor government officials or ordinary merchants, in the course of the debates which did not take a back seat to the congresses of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG]. These are congresses during which the rank-and-file activist or the provincial delegate openly confronts governmental bigwigs without hang-ups and denounces flagrant faults, errors or injustices.

Several considerations involving form and substance caused the Gabonese chief of state to literally provoke this face-off between rulers and ruled. "When everything is going well, it is thanks to everybody; when things go badly, it is because of Bongo!" he exclaimed during his introductory remarks. This was a reference to the persistent rumblings and tracts of the underground National Recovery Movement (MORENA) which did not spare the president at a time when, to his mind, the democratization of political and administrative life and the appointment of Leon Mebiame as prime minister had demonstrated his desire for openness.

"I am a man of dialogue," he reminded the audience, in the sense that all criticisms are permitted in Gabon, provided they produce constructive suggestions. The Gabonese Democratic Party continues to be the institutional framework for these changes in objectives and every official, whether he be a parliamentarian or minister, must answer all questions clearly and precisely.

"However," Omar Bongo added quickly, "no parochial criticisms," no facile demagogy, no hidden lies. He lashed out at the recent wave of "incrimination, jealousy and demagogy" which has been increasingly and shamelessly prevalent among his compatriots. Are these the signs of social malaise? Psychosis of individual insecurity? Maladjustment of the traditional structures?

Increasing Alienation

A former activist of the Union of Youth (UJ/PDG), Thomas Franck Eya'a, during the 9 April meeting, expressed his concern over the "lack of political guidance for young people." The chief of state countered this annoying comment by asking how the association of National University students could join the UJ, an essentially political movement, playing the role of driving force, and therefore, in principle, a more solid organization from the ideological and structural standpoints.

The answer of Minister Leon Auge (National Orientation, special party organizations) was stated in plain language: the young Gabonese obstinately turn their backs on the party's propaganda; official publications are used for wrapping paper in the shops; and the national radio is not listened to, while foreign broadcasts readily attract them. This imperviousness is distressing those responsible for official propaganda who feel that this lack of communication is an affront or at least a setback.

Confronted with this dual observation, who will seek and discover the deep-seated reasons for this lack of understanding? It would be easy, but erroneous, to accuse "foreign countries" without naming them, however: the fact is the bush civilization has been fully overtaken by a materialist civilization.

The mass of gadgets, or simply commercial products, has freely and without hindrance penetrated Gabon's market like a tidal wave accompanied by a rise in the people's standard of living. This materialist revolution, which is neither new nor original, has shaken up the customary ways of thinking in a brutal and uncontrolled manner, ways of thinking that for centuries were assured by the tranquility and wisdom of the preceding generations.

Not only do we not listen to "the old people" any longer; but increasingly we treat them with indifference and condescenscion: during the debates on 9 April 1982, a subprefect who is not even 40 years old verbally abused the elderly prefect of Makokou (Ogooue-Ivindo) who had not quietly taken the road to retirement 2 years after reaching the mandatory retirement age.

"Why do outmoded people like this prefect hang on to their positions and prerogatives?" the speaker asked vehemently. "In spite of the reform in the public sector, which properly called for the retirement of older government officials to make positions available to young persons who have graduated from schools and universities...!"

On the other hand, vestiges of tribalism are thwarting the principal task with which President Omar Bongo has busied himself for 15 years, namely national unity. Certainly a successful effort if we measure how far we have come since 1967 but like Penelope's weaving which has to be continually rewoven because prominent persons, out of political ambition, are playing the regional card in the absence of general consensus, to incite the young people to commit clandestine acts.

"The unfortunate part of this process," the chief of state noted, "is that those who write the tracts are 'university types,' that is to say a category which the current government has encouraged to take the most important positions with none debarred. What is more, reportedly there are deputies involved in these underhanded libels: the satirical newspaper PATRIOTE, which is supposed to reflect the government's most precise opinions, made a direct reference to certain parliamentarians in its last issue in April, for whom 'the colors of the chameleon' are handy." "But," Omar Bongo warned during the 9 April debates, "the day they are caught they will change their colors in vain; that will not save them!"

These oratorical jousts generally serve as handy safety valves for tension that is not always visible but which exists in a latent state in a country in the midst of change: one does not move from a bush and agricultural economy into the oil and technological era without paying a price. Gabon is changing rapidly, perhaps too rapidly for its population. As regards agriculture, a sector which has however remained static compared with the priority given to mining, a foreign expert recently questioned the advisability of immediately establishing agroindustrial entities at a time when Gabon is barely emerging from a "cottage economy" of the village type.

People's Complaints

The other daily safety valve, which assumes the guise of friendly but caustic jesting, is Makaya's letter of the day in the newspaper L'UNION. For over a year, small and big have been raked over the coals for their mistakes, their excesses. In reality, the phenomenon of Makaya is tantamount to a collective outlet, as not everyone has the means or opportunity to express himself within the context of the party.

These potshots at Gabonese political life are characteristic of President Omar Bongo's governing style. He has a penchant for direct contact with the people when administrative channels are no longer able to keep up to date. Of course, the government is there to translate the intentions of the leaders and to actualize the desires of the people; however, administrative impediments, personal suspicions and bad information are legion.

Therefore, the chief of state periodically spends weeks touring in the provinces, visiting regional capitals, listening to complaints and patiently explaining the purposes of his acts. According to the prime minister, these complaints are methodically collected, listed and catalogued with a view to finding acceptable solutions for each case, often for each individual. In his opening address to the ordinary session of the National Assembly, Leon

Mebiame took the opportunity to emphasize that although solutions had been found complaints continue to be numerous.

"The facts, we want the facts." That is what the Gabonese people seem to be saying in the face of statements made by their leaders.

The questions asked in the Cite du 12 Mars arena on Friday, 9 April, covered such wide-ranging topics as the kilometrage of city streets, provincial roads, wage increases, promotions and bonuses; the questions covered anomalies in local labor contracts which were signed on behalf of expatriates and which miraculously were transformed into material advantages attributable solely to contractual expatriates.

Of what, then, do these complaints consist?

During the 9 April "exchange of views meeting," the speakers seemed to skim over the surface in their demands, and the members of the government, who presented figures and large-scale demonstrations, took every opportunity to scoff at "the deeper meaning" of the questions raised.

However, if we step back a bit, we can easily see that basically all these complaints covered fundamental problems: inadequate or easily violable labor legislation, slowness in reforms in spite of proclaimed good intentions, "oversights" such as pensions for veterans, road construction begun but not finished and districts too quickly developed without services in Libreville. In short, the gamut of problems and concerns of all existing nations.

The Euphoria of Oil

But why such a fuss about problems which sooner or later will be resolved? Without a doubt we must seek the reasons for such impatience and irritation in both current conditions and Gabonese character traits.

For several years, with the help of the euphoria of the oil "boom," the image of a rich Gabon went to our heads: oil galore, uranium, manganese and timber, to cite only the basic raw materials. Until the sudden swelling of cities such as Port-Gentil and Libreville, Gabonese consumers were practically self-sufficient as regards their food needs.

Cities such as Libreville shot up from 50,000 to 180,000 inhabitants, as reported by the last demographic census. Port-Gentil, a sleepy town bitten by the oil bug, now has over 60,000 inhabitants. These cities have very large foreign communities which, boasting of their high salaries, demand living conditions comparable to those of Europe or the big African metropolises. What is more, the whims and demands of these expatriate workers, who do not receive incomes half as large in their countries of origin, are not always justifiable: the nouveau-riche mentality does not only affect the well-to-do Gabonese class.

By means of Boeing 747 flights from Bordeaux, the Canary Islands or Casablanca, we import fruits and fresh vegetables at premium prices, luxury

apparel bearing the most prestigious labels, big American gas-guzzling cars since "small Japanese cars" and classic European automobiles are inadequate marks of "standing."

Regularly, major jewelers such as Mauboussin, Cartier and Perrin exhibit in the luxury hotels of the capital pearl necklaces and diamond rivieres which are the equivalent of 200 months' wages of a rank-and-file laborer being paid 50,000 CFA francs, even though he is among the highest paid in French-speaking Africa.

Ministers on the Grill

Ostentation is not exempt from danger, as it incites envy and imitation. Silk gowns are replacing the traditional printed cotton dresses; and President Omar Bongo was outraged by mothers who, choosing luxury and comfort, were going so far as to push their young daughters toward "handsome gentlemen" with gold rings and generous wallets.

Prostitution, which was an activity practically absent or at least discreet 10 years ago, began to flourish, then to spread to the central districts and hotels. The chief of state did not fail to taunt those young ladies of questionable virtue who frequent the parking lot of the "Rapontchombo" Hotel at nightfall in search of lonely businessmen.

The conclusion of the Gabonese chief of state, after this marathon of political interchange lasting six and one-half hours, consisted of several clear ideas. In the first place, the lack of communication between rulers and ruled: information is not passed between members of the government who initiate reforms or decisions whose meaning and scope escape the people most of the time.

Consequently, President Omar Bongo has decided that the televised program "The Files of the RTG" (Gabonese Radio-Television) should resume its previous schedule. Every minister in turn will be on the grill to explain his positions and not to describe in dismal tones the organizational chart of his department which the televiewer does not understand and does not give a hoot about the fact that this ministry is autonomous or that another ministry handles National Education and Popular Education simultaneously.

If money is the sinews of war, persuasion is the sinews of political consensus. A cliche, perhaps, but one which is worth its weight in truth in a country in which traditional motivations are falling one by one in deference to new gods: social success, material comfort, travels abroad, etc.

8143
CSO: 4719/1010

SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING SUGAR PRODUCTION GOAL REPORTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 8 Jun 82 p 12

[Article by Hien Solo: "SODESUCRE: With 166,000 Tons This Year, 97 Percent of Production Objectives Are Achieved"]

> [Text] This year, 166,000 tons of sugar were produced by the country's 6 refineries, which represents 97 percent of the objectives set at the start of the campaign. However, according to Mr Kouame Kra, general manager of SODESUCRE [Company for the Development of Sugar Cane Plantations, and the Industrialization and Marketing of Sugar], the objectives could have been exceeded by far, had it not been for occasional cash shortages which brought many plants to a stop for lack of oil products. Also, according to Mr Kouame Kra, the campaign started late at certain refineries because of the delayed arrival of spare parts. As a result, the end of the campaign was disturbed by the rainy season.

In addition to these problems, for which responsibility lies elsewhere, there were some management problems. The latter will be reviewed in detail for a week in Borotou-Koro, by the refinery managers and their close associates, the general managers. They will take stock of the operations of the past campaign and reexamine the difficulties encountered, the problems that arose, the solutions that were used, so as to draw conclusions and lessons which will make it possible to contemplate the future more serenely. The meeting will take place in committees and the conclusions will be published at the end of the week, during a ceremony chaired by the minister of Commerce, Mr Akoakan Edjampan Thiemele.

Last Saturday, the minister of Plan and Industry, Mr Maurice Seri Gnoleba, accompanied by his colleagues, Mr Bra Kanon, minister of Agriculture, and Mr Lamine Fadika, minister of Maritime Affairs, opened the meeting.

On this occasion, the minister of Plan and Industry pointed out the importance of agriculture which, he recalled, underlies our country's development, in spite of the low prices paid for agricultural products. The future of the Ivory Coast, he added, is based on the processing of our own raw materials and, in this respect, SODESUCRE, he said, provides an example, the induced effects of which must be developed.

Valorization of By-Products

In the intervention he made to present SODESUCRE, its results and the importance of the Borotou-Koro meeting, Mr Kouame Kra said that "in view of the difficulties encountered in marketing brown sugar and its by-products, for which world prices have dropped sharply, one possible response would be to proceed further toward production of the finished product. That would mean refining brown sugar to produce white sugar, and also valorizing by-products locally, e.g. by using molasses to produce yeast, alcohol, cattle feed, etc."

This is undoubtedly a safe way to achieve profitability of our refineries, especially when it is known that, in addition to low prices on international markets, the Ivory Coast has not yet managed to secure quotas under the CEE/ACP [European Economic Community/African, Caribbean and Pacific countries] convention. And we must expect huge problems for our country when cruising speed has been achieved, i.e. when we can produce over 250,000 tons per year.

We are not yet there. Better, this year SODESUCRE has managed to reduce production costs per kilogram from 185 francs to 173 francs (exclusive of financial and amortization costs). But this is not the only reason for satisfaction: we must also mention the increased number of native cadres and their improved awareness and interest in their jobs. According to the general manager of SODESUCRE, this is essential and is a sure proof of the success of the Ivorian sugar-production plan which, in spite of this year's satisfactory results, shows internal deficiencies which Mr Kouame Kra did not conceal, feeling as he did that the Borotou-Koro seminary was just the place where to examine them in great detail.

Indeed, Mr Kra explained, "our personnel are not always fully qualified for the tasks that are entrusted to them. Besides, they are not always fully aware of realities.

- Concerning the management of SODESUCRE equipment, we have noted with regret the lack of care in maintaining it.

Therefore, action must be taken quickly to increase the personnel's training and awareness.

- Considering inventory management, there are many deficiencies. There is still no follow-up on consumption, nor on orders.

The immediate consequence is a high inventory which is intolerable in a modern enterprise during a time of crisis."

Mr Kouame Kra assured the authorities that measures are being taken to put an end to these conditions, and that the situation will soon improve.

Concerning control as a whole, SODESUCRE General Management recognizes that control has not always been what it should. As a result, there was a certain casualness which may have been detrimental to the company.

Therefore, Mr Kra stated, there again measures are being taken, especially to strengthen the internal audit force which, in addition to the manager, now consists of six agents. The frequency of their missions at the refineries and at headquarters, including the general manager's office, will be increased. Corrective action will immediately follow their reports and recommendations. Their immunity and independence from other agents will be increased. In particular, their action will be extended to headquarters, the financial manager's office, the purchasing department and the distribution department. At refineries, increased importance will be given to accounting, inventory management and personnel management.

Borotou-Koro - An Example of Dynamism

To achieve this year's production of 166,000 tons of sugar, SODESUCRE crushed 1,785,000 tons of sugar cane, i.e. 8 percent more than last year, representing a sugar production increase of 31,000 tons, i.e. 23 percent. According to Mr Kouame Kra, the difference between these two percentages shows a very high increase in the saccharose yield since, this year, 9.3 tons of sugar were obtained from every 100 tons of cane, against 8.15 tons last year.

The greatest cause for satisfaction this year is, of course, Ferke I, the output of which keeps increasing, but, above all, it is Borotou-Koro, a refinery for which one would not have given much. In fact, after a very bad campaign during its first year in operation, the Borotou-Koro refinery has now yielded unprecedented results and, relatively speaking, results that exceed those obtained by any other refinery.

This is because its management has regained strength. On the one hand, the last inter-campaign maintenance operations, although late, made for a good upkeep of the production equipment, especially of the plant which, according to technicians, has achieved record technical performances. On the other hand, the personnel is increasingly motivated to improve the results, and is helped in this by an improvement in the quality of the vegetable raw material due to a good irrigation during the campaign.

For all these reasons, sugar production reached 39,460 tons, compared with an objective of 34,200 tons, and molasses production 12,700 tons, compared with an objective of 14,000 tons, the refinery yield exceeding by far 11.34 tons. These are enviable results which deserve recognition when one is aware of the commendable efforts of the young refinery manager, Georges Bonnebaud, and his associates in taking up the challenge in spite of prophets of doom who were consistently pessimistic about Borotou-Koro, although this refinery possesses human resources capable of the best. At any rate, the results of the last campaign have proved that much.

9294
CSO:4719/1125

MINISTER AKOTO YAO ON EDUCATION IN LCD'S, IVORY COAST

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 8 Jun 82 pp 8-9

[Article by Kebe Yacouba: "Is an Underdeveloped Country an Uneducated Country? The Ivorian School System Must Not Become a Kind of Commercial Enterprise, Minister Paul Akoto Yao Stated in His Conference"]

[Text] Is an underdeveloped country an undereducated country? Minister Paul Yao Akoto kept his word not to go into intellectual and philosophical speculations about the subject of his conference because, he believes, "it would be improprer to approach this problem by celebrating our culture, although it is real and must be nourished and kept alive." In other words, according to the speaker, an underdeveloped country is not necessarily an undereducated country, contrary to a statement made by a Frenchman, Jean Fourastie. The actual question which developing countries must solve today, Mr Akoto stated, is that of matching their economic and social development and the development of their educational system. Therefore, from the outset, he attempted to parallel the efforts of nations to emerge from underdevelopment in a manner consistent with their aspirations, and the initiatives taken in the field of education. To make his point clear, the minister of National Education stressed the experiments made in some developing countries and backed this up with figures and references; he then considered the problems with which Ivory Coast is faced in the field of education.

The speaker first remarked that, if we compare two maps of the world, one showing the economic situation of nations, the other their rates of literacy, we can make an observation which could lead us to believe that underdevelopment is one of the many consequences of undereducation, or that undereducation will of necessity bring about underdevelopment. The map of illiteracy is the same as the map of poverty in the world. Most countries of the South show considerable deficiencies in the field of education.

The minister of National Education emphasized that, in the past 20 years, most such countries of the South have undertaken what amounts to a revolution in the field of education by devoting to it a significant part of their incomes. Third-World countries, Mr Akoto remarked, do not all have the same problems.

Whereas the poorest among them are making gigantic efforts to solve their economic problems trhough education, the richest see their development efforts hampered or delayed by inadequacies in their educational systems.

Spectacular Figures

He mentioned the example of Iran which, in 1975, in spite of its oil resources, had to postpone large projects because of a lack of trained personnel. At about the same time, in Saudi Arabia, Mr Akoto stated, foreigners held 68 percent of supervisory and cadre positions. Closer to us, Nigeria had the sad reputation of being "an equipment graveyard" due to its lack of trained personnel to maintain modern equipment. The minister concluded that these countries "made the sudden experience that an influx of riches and durable goods does not constitute true development, unless it is backed up by the intellectual and technical capabilities of a population educated enough to control them, and this is all the more true of other, less fortunate, countries which, nevertheless, have understood that education is a prerequisite for development." With this conclusion, the speaker meant to stress the importance of education, at least of training, for the future of a country.

Aware of this pressing necessity, developing countries have engaged into what amounts to a fight against illiteracy. As a result, on the African continent, the proportion of young people from 6 to 23 who are enrolled in an educational institution has increased from 32.3 percent in 1975 to 41.8 percent in 1980.

In 1950, Mr Akoto said, the student bodies of developing countries totalled 930,000, i.e. 10 percent of the world total. In 1972, they numbered 7.6 million, i.e. 25 percent of the world total. In 1980, they represent about 30 percent of the total number of students enrolled in universities or colleges. These figures are quite spectacular. They prove that the countries of the South intend to overcome their underdevelopment through the training of men and women. Unfortunately, the minister of National Education also emphasized, during the same period Third-World population experienced an extraordinary growth which compromised these countries' efforts in the field of education and increased the differences between them.

The speaker then considered the variety of conditions existing in developing countries, using as examples countries like Egypt, India, Pakistan and Tunisia, which have become suppliers of trained manpower, whereas others, especially those which got rich fast thanks to an influx of oil dollars and to their smaller populations, are now lacking trained personnel. In the Gulf States, for instance, many supervisory jobs are held by Egyptians who, in their own country, would probably be "unemployed intellectuals." In this area, Mr Akoto Yao remarked, the services of Indian and Pakistani cadres are appreciated and, as a result, they find openings which they might not always find in their native countries.

Some comments from the speaker: "This may appear to be a sound distribution of needs and abilities; nevertheless, you can imagine how much financial and human resources have been lost or poorly used in the process." Evaluating

various school system reforms, all (or almost all) of which have been applied in the Third World, Minister Akoto pointed out a characteristic they have in common: "All these reforms were intended to create closer ties between schools and the job market." He discussed the reform of the Indian educational system where the secondary school system is now entirely centered on vocational training, the objective being to produce many mid-level technicians and to reduce considerably the number of admissions to universities and colleges. With different methods, the People's Republic of China is doing about the same thing, the speaker underlined. As for Singapore, it derived its inspiration from the "Japanese model," and instituted "a drastic selection system at all levels." As for Africa, Mr Paul Akoto Yao gave as an example the Tanzanian experiment with UJAMAA [expansion unknown] villages, where the elementary school has become a community education center which is supposed to fulfill the needs of the community as a whole. The objective of the Tanzanian educational system is that the people should be educated strictly to fulfill the requirements of the rural society in which they will have to live.

The Ivorian Educational System

The various experiments made here and there prompted the minister of National Education to ponder over the relations that exist between the educational system and the production system: Should the production system impose its priorities, and the school provide training strictly to meet the requirements of the economy? Should the educational system have authority to develop independently, according to its own standards and objectives? Finally, is it possible to organize some interaction between the two systems? These questions led the speaker to consider the specific problems of the Ivorian educational system. To evaluate this system, he chose to start by quoting figures: in 1960, 200,406 students were enrolled in elementary schools, 8,326 in secondary schools, and 145 in colleges and universities. Fifteen years later, in 1975, there were 672,707 students in elementary schools, 102,387 in secondary schools, and 8,000 in universities and colleges. In 1980, there were 1 million students in elementary schools, 200,000 in secondary schools, and 16,000 in universities and colleges.

In 20 years, the number of students was multiplied by 5 in elementary schools, by 12 in secondary schools, and by 55 in universities and colleges. These figures need no comments; they are the result of the economic expansion which the Ivory Coast experienced during these years. The efforts made by the state were supplemented by those of rural communities which, besides, are still financing the construction of primary schools, which often requires considerable sacrifices.

The country's efforts have not been restricted to increasing the number of students, Mr Paul Akoto Yao noted, for the content of our school programs has changed considerably during that period, our constant care being to adapt it to Ivorian realities. Among other things, he mentioned the School Television Service in elementary schools, which he justified by saying that it made it possible to ensure the transition to a mass educational system under difficult conditions. No matter what one may think of television as an

educational media, the minister of National Education remarked, some of its contributions are here to stay because they represent a window on the outside world and help integrate schools into society. According to the speaker, there have been reforms in secondary schools, especially with respect to the French, history and geography programs, and the introduction of physics, chemistry and technology in middle schools. As far as university and colleges are concerned, Mr Akoto mentioned the creation of structures which are directly "linked" to the job market, including schools like the ENSTP [expansion unknown], the INSET [National Institute for Advanced Technical Studies], the ENSA [National College of Agronomy] and the ENS [National Advanced School]. We should not forget, he said, that the Faculty of Medicine, the School of Pharmacy, the Institute for Odonto-Stomatology, the University Vocational Training Center (CIFOP), are producing graduates who have no trouble finding suitable jobs.

Interaction Between the Two Systems

Concerning the training of educators, Mr Akoto indicated that his department is making satisfactory progress toward Ivorization. Thus, for the school-year 1981-82, 2,140 out of 2,781 teachers of literature were Ivorians, i.e. 76 percent. This proportion is of only 21 percent among science teachers.

The minister stated that, considering the efforts accomplished, it is hard to say that the educational system has developed independently with no concern for the needs of the economy. The Ivory Coast, he said, has not placed its educational system under the yoke of its production system. Rather, he added, there was an interaction between the two systems.

Minister Akoto would have been accused of complacency and of blowing his own horn if he had not pointed to the great evils which are affecting our educational system and are a cause of concern for all Ivorians. Among these evils, the speaker mentioned two: the difficulties of admission in secondary schools, and the problem of graduate employment. Concerning admission into the lower grade of secondary schools, the minister of National Education unambiguously stated that, even if there were more such schools, we must realize that "for a long time to come, the general and technical secondary schools will not be in a position to admit all students having completed the fifth elementary grade." "We are confronted with a problem of capacity, for we now have one place for every six or seven applicants."

According to Mr Akoto, the creation of agricultural training centers, recommended by the Seventh Congress of the Party, would remedy the dramatic situation of tens of thousands of children who cannot be admitted in high schools.

Speaking of "unemployed inellectuals," Minister Akoto said that, of the 800 who filed an application with the Ministry of Labor, some 300 still have no jobs, essentially law and economic science graduates. Whereas the problem is serious, the speaker said, it is exaggerated, considering these figures, to refer to the university as "an unemployment factory."

Mr Akoto Yao underlined that the government is aware of these deficiencies and that, for that reason, the "commission on education at the development

department of the Political Bureau" suggested to redefine the role of higher education in the Ivory Coast. In addition, the idea of creating new options to supplement the specialized training provided by the University, of offering credits for Mechanization and Computers or for Statistics, the organization of on-the-job training periods, according to the minister, prove that there is a real desire to transform the University so as to adapt it to the requirements of our economy.

Selection Through Orientation

In conclusion, the speaker stressed the necessity of preserving a selective admission system for university-level colleges. As far as admission into faculties is concerned, he recalled the spirit of the orientation system:

"We must," he said, "replace the former system of selection through failure during the course of studies--resulting in heavy financial and human costs to the nation--by a system of selection through orientation which will take into account both the abilities of the students and the admission capacity. This should make it possible to lower the rate of failure at the University and facilitate access to the job market."

Making a personal reflection on an educational system that would be too closely linked to the job market, the minister of National Education said that it would be "dangerous" to attempt a total adhesion of general education and initiation into the job market. The school would then become a sort of enterprise, and the enterprise would become a school. In the Ivory Coast, Mr Akoto remarked, "we did not wish to be that radical, our political philosophy demands that we progress as safely as possible and preserve that precious possession, freedom."

After the minister's speech, an interesting debate was expected, because of the high quality of the speaker and of most of those who had come (teachers and students). However, there was no debate worth mentioning. The few interventions made actually dealt only with futilities.

Yet, that speech could have given rise to many interesting questions.

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CSO: 4719/1126

ANEEROOD JUGNAUTH PLEDGES TO WORK IN COUNTRY'S INTEREST

Port Louis HORIZONS NOUVEAUX in French 6-12 Jun 82 pp 6-7, 11

[Interview with Aneerood Jugnauth, future prime minister, In Vacoas; date not given]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the elections, HORIZONS NOUVEAUX offers readers an interview with the man who, at the highest level, will personify the change toward which the entire island of Mauritius will move on Friday.

We had left for the purpose of meeting the individual whose photograph is hung on walls all over the country in person. In Vacoas, we met a man very different from the official portrait, which doubly surprised us.

First of all, we were surprised by his simplicity, absolutely astonishing these days, especially on the part of a person who will soon occupy the highest post in the country. While ministers who are the so-called "best losers" act like the heirs of divine right and while the lowest appointed commissioner views himself as the legal (and moral?) owner of public property, Aneerood Jugnauth lives peacefully, simply, despite the role he will assume in a few days. He lives in a healthy way, without thereby underestimating what lies ahead.

Our second surprise was the frankness of his language, a frankness that might seem shocking, without being provocative, and that emerged throughout the interview. Instead of twisting or ignoring a perhaps embarrassing question, Aneerood Jugnauth stands firm and answers calmly and forcefully. As our readers will see, his answers might not please everyone and might even give rise to controversy, but they have the merit of being put forth with frankness and sincerity.

These are two qualities which, added to the profound simplicity of our interview, are absolutely rare values at the Government Palace today. We therefore present the interview with

Aneerood Jugnauth, future prime minister, in which one can discern -- especially in comparison with what we have known in the past -- a new tone, new frankness, already two small proofs of change.

[Question] Mr Jugnauth, every day that passes, and especially since the beginning of the election campaign on television, confirms the fact that you will be the country's future prime minister. What is your concept of the role of prime minister?

[Answer] Do you want my personal views on the question? For me, a prime minister serves an entire country, a people, the entire Mauritian nation, without any distinction as to community, race or color. In such a context, I cannot agree with Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who has made statements hinting that this country belongs to a single community and that the government is also of a single community. I deny that assertion. Next, as prime minister, I will have the duty, after the elections, of creating the unity of the Mauritian nation, to ensure that every Mauritian feels that he is part of the nation, that he has rights like others, and that justice and the law protect all Mauritians equally. Then there will be my responsibilities with respect to problems affecting our society: unemployment, the economic crisis....

[Question] What are your priorities in that area?

[Answer] My priorities.... First of all, I would create that indispensable unity between all Mauritians after this election campaign, which will certainly leave scars. I would get the economy back on its feet, diversify our agriculture, create productive jobs, make the necessary changes in the constitution in order to make Mauritius a republic, restore partial elections, organize municipal and village elections as quickly as possible. Those are my priorities.

[Question] The MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] intends to create a new ministerial post that is not contained in the constitution, that of deputy prime minister. What would the duties of your assistant be?

[Answer] It is true that the constitution speaks only about the prime minister and his prerogatives, but we in the MMM-PSM thought that it was necessary for the prime minister to be backed by a deputy. In addition, he will replace the prime minister in the case of the latter's absence.

[Question] Your interview published in the MAURICIEN of 27 May aroused quite a bit of reaction, especially on the left. Your statement concerning the policy of extending a hand to Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam as a sign of national recognition was particularly irritating to some. Within such a context, must we, in the name of reconciliation, forget the antinational role of Ramgoolam, specifically in the case of the sale of Diego Garcia, for example?

[Answer] We publicly denounced Ramgoolam for his responsibility for the sale of part of our territory. History has recorded that shameful transaction, which can never be erased. But we also say that we have no intention of following a policy of bitterness or engaging in a witch hunt. Reconciliation must exist.

[Question] Does that mean that an MMM-PSM government could forget -- still within this spirit of national reconciliation -- the underhanded dealings for which many ministers are responsible?

[Answer] Listen, it is obvious that some persons will necessarily have to answer for some of their past actions. But you can certainly understand why I cannot, at this stage, tell you who will answer for what. Not until we have opened the files will we know what has to be done. At that time, if there are sanctions to apply, we shall do so.

[Question] The MMM-PSM is now asking voters to give them a better than two-thirds majority in Parliament in order to be able to make constitutional amendments, particularly regarding nationalizations. What do you expect to do in that area if, unfortunately, the alliance should not obtain that two-thirds majority?

[Answer] In that case, we would have to begin with the current priorities. Then we would have a public debate on the matter of nationalizations and we would file a motion aimed at amending the constitution with the Legislative Assembly. We would then see the reaction of the opposition, which at that time would have to face up to its responsibilities. Then, if necessary, we would be willing to go back to the voters on precise issues.

[Question] Do you intend to use the referendum formula in order to consult the people on these issues?

[Answer] Absolutely not. No, if necessary, we would go back to the voters for new elections. However, this does not mean that with the first difficulties, we would hold elections. We have an enormous amount of work to do. We have a program and commitments to respect. In the beginning, we must show our serious we are, demonstrate our capabilities. We will have to convince public opinion. Then, later, when the time comes, we shall go to the voters, if need be, on questions we may not have settled. But if we obtain the majority we are asking for from the people, we shall move rather quickly toward nationalizations.

[Question] The MMM-PSM has spoken of naming persons to head the regional administrations....

[Answer] That would only be a temporary measure while awaiting the municipal and village elections, which will take place rapidly. I hope that we will be able to organize them within 3 months. But in the meantime, we want to appoint persons to administrative positions. That is why we want, during this short transitional period, to have the cities administered by politically neutral persons.

[Question] Do you not believe that while awaiting the 11th, the municipal commissions will step up their pace of their underhanded dealings?

[Answer] The regional administration and the country are now on their knees. It is bankruptcy!

[Question] On 11 June, the MMM-PSM will inherit an administration accustomed to working at a certain speed. How do you expect to speed up that pace...in order to go hand in hand with the change?

[Answer] The change in administrative speed will depend on each minister, on his determination to bring about a change in thinking in the sector for which he will be responsible. That will also depend on the heads of the departments, of the ministries, the PS [Socialist Party] and the PAS [expansion unknown], and so on. It will depend on the cooperation we receive.

[Question] Do you fear a possible administrative boycott?

[Answer] Listen, based on the principle that the civil servant is neutral, that risk should not exist. The civil servant serves the government, not a party or an individual. I hope that that principle will be put into practice. I am convinced that the civil servants are sufficiently mature and that we shall have no problems of that nature.

[Question] The right is loyal only to its profits. It is to be feared that the right will seek, by every possible means, to upset the future leftist government. What would your attitude be if tomorrow the right should organize a management lockout?

[Answer] We have said and repeated and do so despite the fact that some people are not happy, that we want to head the country through dialogue. We know the country's situation, we know what difficulties we shall have to face and we do not want to act as dictators, because we have a philosophy and a vision of the Mauritius of the future. We want to achieve change, but as we have always said, amidst stability. We must take the country's economic situation and the people's aspirations into consideration. We shall have to bring about change by avoiding the type of sabotage you have just mentioned. We hope that that type of thing will not come about.

[Question] If that type of thing were to come about, you would take measures.

[Answer] No matter who governs in this case, they must take action.

We do not want to arrive at that type of situation. We are going to do everything possible to avoid it, but if ever such situations should exist, we would be forced to take the necessary measures as a responsible government.

[Question] In militant leftist milieus, they are beginning to criticize the MMM-PSM for reassuring the bourgeoisie by making concessions to it. What are your feelings on this?

[Answer] We have made no concessions and we have none to make. We merely have an ideal toward which we are moving, but which we cannot attain overnight. That ideal will be attained only through systematic work.

[Question] We are a few days away from the elections. What do you think of the election campaign?

[Answer] Our campaign is perfect, peaceful, and is moving along without disorder, with respect for the adversary. Naturally, there are schemes to make people believe that a given candidate was the victim of our supporters, all in order to make people believe in tension that does not exist!

[Question] In 1976, at the time of the television campaign, the PT [Labor Party] dropped "election bombs" at the last minute, such as free education. There are some rumors to the effect that the MMM-PSM is announcing popular measures in one of the last programs of the campaign. Is there a basis for such rumors?

[Answer] Everything that we had to announce, we did so long ago in our program. Our cards are on the table and we have no "surprises" to announce. And we shall engage in no last-minute demagogy.

[Question] With the victory now won, the militants note with surprise that the bourgeois who were so recently fiercely antichange are now well-placed in the MMM, while certain others expect to enjoy personal advantages.

[Answer] How many of our adversaries yesterday have come to our philosophy! How many have become good members! If we thought as some do, the MMM would now be only a tiny group. With that way of thinking, we could not now lay a claim to power. Whether or not our sympathizers are bourgeois, they are above all Mauritians 100 percent and they have their place in this country. We have to head a country in the interest of everyone. We are going to preserve the independence of the institutions so that the meritocracy will triumph. I cannot understand the reaction of those militants.

[Question] Are you not afraid that your adversaries will take advantage of the latest demagogic measures during the final days of the campaign?

[Answer] The campaign of our adversaries is based on demagogy. There are many examples: unemployment benefits, the creation of jobs. There is no doubt that they will use demagogy, but the Mauritian people are too intelligent to get caught. And the young people know that last-minute offers will not lead them far. Young people know that we need and serious and planned change in order for there to be a lasting and not temporary improvement.

[Question] You have just spoken of temporary employment. Some persons newly hired by the government anxiously wonder whether with an MMM-PSM government, they do not risk losing their jobs.

[Answer] We have said this everywhere: We want to protect jobs, but there are many that are not productive. We in the MMM-PSM are going to rechannel certain jobs that are totally unproductive for the time being. In contrast, we want to get the economy back on its feet, create jobs and absorb unemployment little by little, until we have completely eliminated it. I guarantee that no one will be fired.

[Question] In the partial municipal elections in Rose Hill in 1979, you made a statement reprinted in the press. You said, after the defeat of the MMM, that the voters had no political maturity. Does that still hold true?

[Answer] Be careful! I would note that the phrase concerned a particular group of voters in a particular election. In that precise context, I maintain what I said and am not afraid to say it. I delivered that phrase with respect to certain persons, persons who had helped the MMM win in the 1977 municipal elections in Rose Hill and who then expected rewards, personal advantages. Those people then came to ask us favors and we, the MMM, had the courage to tell them that we did not follow such policies. Our team governed the city in the interest of its inhabitants, which disappointed those people, who then waged a campaign against us and supported our rivals in the partial municipal election. I am categorical on that point. I engage in active politics to serve the country, not to serve myself.

[Question] Your political enemies do not hesitate to use communal arguments within the framework of their campaign. Do you believe that the Mauritian voters are still sensitive to that type of language?

[Answer] Our adversaries are lower than low. Not only do they say that I insult the Hindus, that I am against certain castes -- which is totally false -- but they do worse than that. At private meetings, they take my family as targets: my wife and my daughter, of whom the worst things are said. I am convinced that the Mauritian people are clear-sighted enough to find the truth amidst their vileness and especially, to realize the purpose behind all the attacks.

[Question] Some political observers speak of a possible last-minute alliance between the PAN [expansion unknown] and the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] in order to bar the way to the MMM-PSM. What is your opinion on that matter?

[Answer] For us in the MMM-PSM, things are clear: PMSD, PT, RPL [Rally for Progress and Freedom], etc., etc.: It is all the same thing; it is the right. However, there were personality conflicts that prevented them from agreeing and Duval found himself outside the main alliance. There was especially the opposition between the Boolell clan, supported by Duval, and that of Ringadoo, supported by Jagatsingh. Ringadoo played his cards and won; that is all.

But nothing about the right would surprise me. For me, whoever elects Duval, Ramgoolam, Booleel, Ringadoo, Francois: It's all the same thing. I would not be at all surprised if an "arrangement" should be made on the eve of the elections.

[Question] In conclusion, Aneerood Jugnauth, what is your message to the Mauritians on the eve of the elections?

[Answer] I am asking the Mauritian people not to go into the elections blindly. Before voting, I am asking them to look back at everything they have had to suffer and accept over the past 5 years. I am asking them to look at the situation the country is in, the situation into which the Labor government and its allies has taken it. I am asking the people to reflect, to think whether the outgoing government has worked in the country's interest, if people think that the Labor Party and its allies can serve the interests of

the masses in the years to come, then I, Aneerood Jugnauth, am the first to tell those people to vote for that ticket.

But if the people believe that there is no hope with the rightist alliance and if they understand that change and the future are on the side of the MMM-PSM, then I am asking for a straight-line vote for our ticket, for all our candidates, without any distinction as to color, community or caste. I am asking the people of Mauritius to vote for an ideal, for a program: for change.

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CSO: 4719/1093

OUTLOOK FOR INDEPENDENCE NEGOTIATIONS CALLED GLOOMY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text] This newspaper will be the first to admit that the SWA settlement process is like a yo-yo — promising the one day, threatening the next.

Last week we expressed considerable optimism about a settlement because considerable optimism was expressed by all the parties to the dispute.

This week however the yo-yo seems to be on the down.

Main reason is the MPLA's standpoints that the withdrawal of the 18 000 Cuban troops in Angola must not be tied to a Namibian settlement while it is also argued that the presence of the Cubans in Angola is the product of an MPLA-Cuban bilateral agreement and has nothing to do with anyone else.

This is surely a serious sticking point.

The MPLA understandably will not want to be caught with its pants down by a surprise SA strike into Angola once the implementation of the independence issue is under way (not that the South Africans would exploit the situation.)

And if its not the South Africans, the MPLA certainly doesn't want to be caught in the same way by Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement; the MPLA knowing that Unita is already advancing militarily by the day, morally backed by the South African, Americans and others.

True, the US has put some attractive carrots under the MPLA's nose, the MPLA would like Swapo as its neighbour in Namibia and it would like to be relieved of the SADF and Unita strikes in southern Angola, but at what price?

Besides, it is unlikely that the Soviets, with vested interests in an MPLA-controlled Angola, would agree to risking the withdrawal of the Cubans and as such would probably put considerable pressure on the top decision-making body of the MPLA to think twice about its actions.

And if the MPLA concurs with such thinking and then decides not to ask the Cubans to leave, then we have these questions:

- Will Swapo still risk the election?
- Will the other Frontline states side with the MPLA and Swapo if the latter also decides to remain allied to the MPLA?
- And what alternatives will the Western five then seek?
- And will SA and all the other parties agree to those alternatives?

No doubt, some or all of these questions will be answered in the New York discussions during the next week or two involving all the parties to the dispute (the internal parties being excluded).

On balance, however, the outlook (as for now) is gloomy.

CSO: 4700/1487

PORT EXPANSION PROJECT DESCRIBED

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 27, 28 May 82

[Article by Alain Dreneau: "The Site of the Future Port Is Getting Busy. The Curtain Is About To Rise"]

[27 May 82 p 10]

> [Text] The curtain is about to rise on the port construction site, a large semicircular "stage" located between the highway that leads to the center of the town, the ZUP [zone scheduled for priority housing development] and the shore. The "show" which is about to begin will last at least three years. It will be the largest construction site Reunion has ever known. When 480 million francs have been invested and 9 million cubic meters of earth removed, modern facilities will come into being: the island's new port.
>
> Exactly, what will these huge operations consist of? What is the construction site schedule? What large secondary facilities will be provided? TEMOIGNAGES will briefly answer these and some other questions in a series of articles which begins today.

The major operations to be completed during these three years on the construction site will be the following:

- digging of the basins both above and under water;

- construction of the quays;

- construction of two sea walls to protect the port entrance.

Digging the Basins

Initially, stretches of water were to have been obtained by the traditional dredging method: the dredge enters through the sea and digs as it moves forward. The Dutch are the leaders when it comes to this method, and their assistance was required some 10 years ago when the port was enlarged to the south.

However, the successful bidder for the contract (see "Who Will Do What?" below) has decided to use a different method, more economical and better adapted to the stony ground of Plaine-des-Galets. In fact, all digging will be done from the dry land.

Underwater digging will be done with draglines, i.e. large cranes equipped with buckets. The method consists in throwing the bucket to the end of the crane boom and bringing it back by means of a cable when it is full. Each throw of the bucket makes it possible to bring back 8-10 cubic meters of earth, i.e. approximately 20 tons.

A 70-Meter Long Boom

The two cranes which will be used for the job are true monsters, with booms 60-70 meters long. Each of them includes a power station and a central hydraulic unit (to control all the jacks).

The first crane arrived the day before yesterday at the port of Pointe-des-Galets on board the Ville-de-Genes. Unassembled of course. Its assembly will require no less than two full months; that gives you an idea of its size!

The port construction site will also include less spectacular and more traditional digging operations, viz. all digging above water-level will be done by heavy trucks.

At times, it will be necessary to go down from the 8-9 meter mark to water-level (1 meter mark), the crane and its bucket doing the rest so that the bottom of the future basins will lie at the -13 meter mark.

The digging will last as long as work on the site. The opening of the channel (requiring the removal of 250 thousand cubic meters of earth) will be done when on-site work is almost completed, by the Digging Service Corps working under the direction of the contractor.

Earth removal by trucks is scheduled to start in July. The crane will start digging as soon as it is assembled, early in August. It will not accomplish its termite work blindly, but methodically, starting with a huge 500-meter long trench at the site of the future quay.

Construction of the Quay

The construction of the quay is the second largest operation on the site. The prefabrication of the quay elements will start at the same time as the excavation.

The contractor for the concrete work (see "Who Will Do What?" below) is already at work. For the past few days, car drivers following the port shore have been puzzled by a large strangely-shaped wall. This is the future grading station for the materials that will be used to make concrete. A first concrete unit is also being assembled. A second one will soon be installed. They will provide all the concrete required for the quay and sea-wall elements.

The prefabrication of hollow elements for the future quay will start in July when tests and adjustments are completed. The quay will be installed starting early in 1983. It will then wait until the port is filled, in 1985, to welcome the first ships, ships that are too large to enter the present port.

Who Will Do What?

The project is owned by the state. The prime contractor is the Departmental Directorate of Equipment (DDE). To follow up and coordinate all the operations, the DDE has created a special department within its Maritime Division, which is headed by Mr LeClech.

This new department, which will last only as long as on-site operations, is the Port Expansion Subdivision, headed by Mr Choux, and with a staff of some 20 people.

The successful bidder for the overall contract is GTMI (Marseilles International Public Works). It has selected two subcontractors:

- Reunion Travaux (Tomi Group) for all the concrete work;

- Bourbon Transports for the transportation of almost all the materials.

[28 May 82 p 12]

In addition to the digging of the basins and the construction of the quays (see TEMOIGNAGES dated 27 May), other construction operations will also take place on the site: two sea walls will be built on each side of the entrance channel.

Construction of the Sea Walls

The core of the two sea walls will be made of ungraded material reinforced with rock-fill of increasing size--natural rock-fill up to 5 tons, then artificial rock-fill (concrete blocks). The largest elements will have a weight of 50 tons and will form the first line of defense against the onslaught of the waves.

Construction of the sea walls will require the opening of a quarry from which basalt blocks will be extracted. The site selected is on the Possession territory, at the junction of the two Lataniers gulleys. It will be the first quarry of this type in Reunion.

Its operation will start in August-September 1982 and will last for 8-10 months. The sea walls are scheduled to be built next year, from April to November 1983, during the season when there is no cyclones. This is because a sea wall is fragile and could not resist the heavy ocean swell as long as its nose is not completed. This stage of the operations will be the most spectacular: in particular, it will involve the use of giant cranes that can move 50-ton blocks over distances of 40 meters, a rather impressive performance.

Earth Removal Plan

The designers of the project were faced with a major problem: what to do with the 9 million cubic meters of earth that will be removed, where to put them? The method selected to dig the port affects the project as a whole. If dredging from the sea had been used, the only possible way would have been to dump the earth removed at a distance from the shore--which, by the way, would have affected the submarine flora and fauna.

However, when digging is entirely carried out from the dry land, the problem is different, and it is possible to use these millions of cubic meters, these mountains of earth to improve the future port surroundings. The earth removed will be used to remodel the relief at the back of the port so as to provide suitable sites for new facilities, an artisanal or industrial zone, recreation or sports areas.

Hills in the Plain

All these developments underlie the earth-moving plan. The plan was designed by DDE in cooperation with the Port and Possession municipal authorities, and with the assistance of architects (ARSAC). A number of areas have been selected to dump the earth removed. There are four of them:

- the area called Ravine-a-Marquet, to the east of the future port (on the side of Possession). Two 25-meter high pyramids of grass-covered earth will mark the entrance to the port site. They will form a sort of belvedere overlooking the quay facilities. Terraced plateaus will be provided to receive an artisanal zore or recreation facilities.

- the area called Artisanal Zone, to the west (on the Port side). A 500-meter long and about 100-meter wide hill will stretch from north to south. It will include plateaus for sports grounds, including a field with natural terraces. It will also receive the future Port cemetery, half overlooking the landscape, half overlooking the sea. Finally, it will receive the city's artisanal zone.

- the area called Industrial Zone. This will involve a plateau of over 50 hectares, located at the back of the port and intended to receive the future industrial zones of the community in decades to come.

- the development of the shore up to Pointe-du-Phare. Undulations will be made between the forest and the shoreline, according to the development scheme prepared by architect Quentin for the Port community.

During the coming years, we are going to witness radical changes in the whole site. A ballet of enormous machines will soon begin. When on-site operations are completed, three years from now, the first ship will be able to enter the port... The new port of Reunion will be born; it should represent a first-rate tool in the country's development.

9294
CSO: 4719/1124

AMERICAN 'INFILTRATION' IN NATION'S ECONOMY CONDEMNED

Dakar FAGARU in French No 3, Apr 82 p 6

/Article by Boubakar Kamara: "Senegal Goes American"/

/Text/ American infiltration into the Senegalese economy basically constitutes an increasingly intolerable influence. The squandering of public funds, corruption and the disastrous management of national resources, particularly in the field of agriculture, have led to a crisis that is without precedent in the history of our country.

With its well-known inability to find a way out of such a situation, the Senegalese Government had to call on the two principal international financial institutions controlled by the United States, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The government signed an extended credit agreement with the IMF for an overall amount fixed at $243 million, payable in three installments. The IMF cancelled this agreement in July 1981; it was replaced by a confirmation agreement for the year 1981-1982. The cancellation of the extended credit agreement was basically the result of the poor performance of the economy in 1980, the first year of the mid-range economic and financial recovery plan. The World Bank granted the government a structural adjustment loan amounting to $60 million.

The antisocial corrective measures required by these two institutions, which are in the service of American international imperialism in particular, constituted the prior requirement for investments by the lenders, who met in October 1981 to support the neocolonial regime. Previously, the Club de Paris had worked out a rescheduling of the debts in the amount of $22 billion.

The United States was only too ready, and for good reason! The U.S. Government opened negotiations with the Senegalese Government in 1979, which resulted in a support program for the recovery plan, a program that went from 1980 to 1986, or 1 year beyond the VI Plan (as published).

Among other things, the contract signed provided that the government would move to liberalize the economy and disengage itself from certain social economic sectors and from the agricultural arena. Moreover, within the framework of agreed projects, American enterprises would be used as much as possible to supply materials and products. USAID undertook more than 27

projects in all, involving numerous activities in rural affairs. American imperialism was interested particularly in three regions: the Fleuve, the Sine-Saloum and the Casamance. For this reason, USAID signed contracts with SAED /Societe d'Amenagement et de l'Exploitation des Terres du Delta et de la Voltée du Sénégal/ (in the Fleuve region); the SODEVA /Société de Développement et due Vulgarisation Agricole/ (in the peanut-raising basin); and the SOMIVAC /Société de Mise en Valeur de la Casamance/ (in Casamance).

Moreover, American capital is represented in the SODAGRI /expansion unknown/ to the amount of 50 percent, in the PRS /expansion unknown/ (for the rice development project in Sehiou) and in the PIDAC (Integrated Development Project for Casamance). In the social field, efforts of American penetration included depending on the Peace Corps and American Catholic welfare groups. These organizations, which are closely controlled by the CIA, have a well-established intelligence mission and a mission to develop friendly contacts.

To provide for the future, the United States has imposed a certain direction in agricultural research, using primarily American universities and reducing the work of domestic organizations.

Such, in broad outline, was the American strategy for the 5-year period, before the government's resignation due to the collapse of the economy.

9772
CSO: 4719/973

NEW ELECTORAL CODE SAID TO FAVOR MINORITY BOURGEOISIE, PS

Dakar FAGARU in French No 3, Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial by Babacar Sane: "An Antidemocratic Electoral Law For a Made-to-Order National Assembly"]

[Text] The month of May 1982 will remind all Senegalese that the working class is facing a battle on two dialectically connected fronts. The first is the defense of immediate interests through the struggle to improve living and working conditions within the framework of trade union action. The second is defense of future interests through the replacement of a government now in the hands of the bourgeois minority by a worker majority.

With this in mind, the vote of the National Assembly during its first session for the year 1982 on Law 10/82, the electoral law, becomes all-important since it fulfills a plan, symbolizes a policy and affirms the will to enslave the working masses.

This made-to-order law is actually from every point of view contrary to the interests of the workers who constitute the majority. Suffrage based on property qualifications and requiring a security deposit can be used to eliminate the economically disadvantaged. The method of balloting selected includes a threshold limit of five percent and mixed balloting on a national list and a departmental list, with equal numbers of deputies on the two lists. Moreover, this law puts chicanery, corruption and blackmail to the voters ahead of choice based on the policies and platforms of the parties. When one realizes that state resources are often mixed with those of the PS [Socialist Party] and that the administrative authorities are either PS leaders or allies of that party, one can easily see what class interests this kind of voting expresses, and one readily sees, contrary to what the president of the republic has declared, that the new electoral law really favors one party, the PS.

Moreover, this new law is dangerously old fashioned in the sense that it conceals the real dangers of the resurgence of regional, even tribal, sentiments, thus jeopardizing national unity in favor of selfish group interests.

Workers of this country should thus understand that a National Assembly based on such foundations is not for them. It will never defend anything but the

interests of the exploiting class. It will adopt laws like law 01/80 to perpetuate the hold of capitalism on our country, by utilizing neocolonialism.

That is why this month of May 1982, which should have seen intellectual and manual workers, workers and peasants united, in different situations, true, but nonetheless united in the struggle against capitalist exploitation, which, for the LDMPT [Ligue Democratique--Movement Pour le Parti du Travail], as of now constitutes the best refutation of those who, thanks to this electoral law, will cry victory for the PS bourgeois minority in power.

9772
CSO: 4719/973

IVORIAN PARTICIPATION IN CAPITALIZATION OF ADRIPECHE HAILED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 141, May 82 pp 48-49, 106

[Text] An event of great political and economic importance took place a short time ago which, unfortunately, has passed almost unnoticed in the two countries concerned: the Ivory Coast and Senegal. What is involved is the first practical manifestation of unity between the two countries, that is, the purchase of a large part of the capitalization of the Senegalese company ADRIPECHE [Dakarian Shipowners for the Reorganization of the Fishing Industry] by Ivorian private interests. Up until then relations between the Ivory Coast and Senegal were characterized by commercial exchanges which the Senegalese-Ivorian grand commission had been trying to develop with some difficulty. In the past, several industrialists or merchants in Senegal had established branches or subsidiaries in Abidjan; however, these were French promoters. As a significant example, we cite the Bareil family which was able in Abidjan with the same success as in Dakar to renovate a large industrial milk-products plant.

First Participation in Capitalization

However, there was no transfer of national capital in spite of the wishes of the Ivorian and Senegalese chiefs of state to see the development of dialogue and cooperation between the two countries in the field.

A first step has now been taken by Ivorian nationals, in this instance the Djibo Group of Bouake, featuring the presentation made at the initiative of one of the principal architects of the development of Senegalese industrial fishing and its processing, Mr Adrien.

In 1979, this man, who owns the ADRIEN Shipping Company, had established the ADRIPECHE company with the help of private Senegalese stockholders. This company experienced spectacular growth: with capital of 20 millions at the outset, 40 percent held by nationals and 60 percent by Adrien, who later became Senegalese, the capitalization rose to 203 million while business income increased from 300 million in the first year to 4.1 billion CFA francs in 1980-81. This business income was derived entirely from exports, with 50 percent going to Europe in the form of choice fish, fish fillets and first-quality, deep-frozen shrimp and 50 percent to Africa, particularly the Ivory Coast, in the form of unprocessed, deep-frozen fish of various kinds.

A High-Performance Senegalese Enterprise

It should be noted that such expansion could be achieved thanks to continual improvement in productivity and quality abetted by a bold policy of systematic reinvestment of all profits and supported by favorable provisions of the Senegalese Code of Investments. Because of this action, total investments rose from 50 million to 950 million CFA francs.

We have been told that certain Senegalese officials were surprised by and had even deplored the entry of the Ivorians into such a high-performance enterprise. That tells us to what degree parochial nationalism is still prevalent and how great are the problems in promoting regional economic unity, the only way to set up markets of suitable size for the modern world.

Reciprocal Interests

At present, above and beyond the political interest in this participation in capitalization which places Senegalese and Ivorian capital on an equal footing, the economic advantages are obvious. The Ivory Coast is getting something out of this arrangement as it permits the PROMOFROID Company, the largest Ivorian fish importer, to be assured of a regular supply of fish. To this end, the company was planning to invest in deep-freeze plants on the coast of Africa and Mauritania which could offer an interesting investment site.

That is to say, complete interest in Adrien's initiative which will allow Senegal to assure for itself a solid and important position in the Ivorian market for the sale of its production. Proof of this is the fact that ADRIPECHE exports to the Ivory Coast have nearly doubled since the arrival of the Ivorians.

Another advantage for Senegal and indirectly for the Ivory Coast is that capital recovered through the cession of part of ADRIPECHE's capital will be totally invested in the ADRIEN Shipping Company. This company has 12 trawlers flying the Senegalese flag, representing an investment of 750 million CFA francs and earning business income of 1 billion CFA francs. The infusion of new capital will permit the conversion of certain vessels into freezer ships to give greater value added to seafood products and to build new shipyards for ship repair and maintenance and cold-storage facilities and offices on the fishing wharf. This will produce a general improvement in fishing equipment which should result in an increase in deliveries of fresh fish to ADRIPECHE.

An Example to Follow

We hope that this initial Ivorian intervention will induce other Senegalese and Ivorian operators to invest in the two national economies to strengthen the bonds which already link the Ivory Coast and Senegal and to gradually set up markets of economically feasible size wherever possible.

8143
CSO: 4719/1010

IRAQI ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS, TIES DISCUSSED

AB240700 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The first accredited Iraqi ambassador to Sierra Leone, Mustafa Assad (an-Nashabandi), today presented his letters of credence to President Dr Siaka Stevens at State House.

During the presentation ceremony, President Stevens remarked that even though Iraq and Sierra were separated by great distance, they shared certain principles which are manifested in their membership in the United Nations Organization and the nonaligned movement. President Stevens congratulated Iraq for the able manner in which the president of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, a distinguished son of Iraq, chaired that session. President Stevens also noted the efforts being made by the government of Iraq to host the seventh summit of the nonaligned movement in Baghdad next September and hoped that in the true spirit of the movement, every effort would be made to create the right atmosphere to attract maximum participation at the meeting. The head of state also welcomed the ambassador's desire to strengthen the cordial relations between Iraq and Sierra Leone and assured him that every effort be made to make his assignment in this country a fruitful and rewarding one.

Earlier, Ambassador (an-Nashabandi) expressed the true desire of the Republic of Iraq to strengthen its relations with Sierra Leone. He said that in spite of the circumstances of the war imposed on it, his country was continually endeavoring to consolidate Afro-Arab ties and to coalesce their common struggle against apartheid, Zionism and racial discrimination. The ambassador said that Iraq would devote its best endeavors to ensure the success of the seventh summit of the nonaligned movement.

At the ceremony were the acting first vice president and minister of finance, Salia Jusu Sheriff, the acting second vice president and minister of development and economic planning, Dr Shaka Kanu, cabinet ministers and senior civil servants.

CSO: 4700/1460

RATIONALE FOR BUTHELEZI COMMISSION FINDINGS ANALYZED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Jun 82 p 34

[Article by Lawrence Schlemmer: "We Said It First and We Said It Better..."]

[Text] THE President's Council constitutional report has been rightly welcomed for digging the grave of the time-hallowed principle that whites should govern South Africa all on their own.

At the same time it has raised many questions by making no provisions at all for the inclusion of black people in the parliamentary process.

Its composition and the circumstances of its establishment had long forewarned that it would limit its proposals to whites, Coloured people and Indians, but some hopeful observers expected a little more — at least some broad and tentative discussion of fresh constitutional options for at least some blacks.

But the report is emphatic: democracy under the consociational system which it proposes would be impossible if blacks were included.

What's the basis for such a conclusion? How does another recent commission established by the KwaZulu Government as a black political initiative — the Buthelezi Commission — deal with this central issue?

In cold analytical terms, democracy is indeed highly problematic in a starkly divided society like ours.

The highly visible, symbolic divisions of race, particularly between whites and blacks, co-incide with huge income differences — white and affluent versus black and poor.

Powerful currents of black nationalism and a shared spirit of grievance could politically unite blacks against a numerically much smaller white group which is internally divided in terms of language, culture and political ideology.

The potential for disruptive political conflict which would undermine democracy is very great.

Democracy assumes that parties and groups in opposition to one another at least share an underlying loyalty to the basic form of government, the economic order and to key symbols of national identity.

In other words, however rough the democratic political game, the basic rules of the game are accepted and defended by most parties.

Many serious political scientists, the chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council no doubt included, question whether blacks can be expected to honour the rules of our political game.

In depth

Will black people not turn the tables of discrimination, limit white-dominated free-enterprise, insist on univeral support for a standard black nationalism, suppress opposition parties, change time-hallowed place names and make whites feel foreign and insecure in their own country?

The Buthelezi Commission under Professor GDL Schreiner, and which included a wide cross-section of over 40 whites, coloured people, Indians and blacks, considered these questions in depth.

It took the fullest account of the arguments in favour of political partition of the homelands and of black people from whites.

Yet it concluded that a shared political system for blacks, whites and other groups was not only feasible and viable as a democratic form, but also essential for long-term security and development.

How and why did the Buthelezi Commission reach this conclusion?

While the commission recognised all the problems, it also recognised that threats to the demo-

cratic political order and to the basic economic institutions would not be avoided by excluding black people from joint political participation.

The Soweto disturbances of 1976, for example, had a very damaging effect on economic confidence and growth in South Africa.

The commission, through extensive research contracted out to independent organisations, established the disquieting fact that since 1977 the proportion of black people expressing anger, impatience and a militant outlook has increased from a minority of roughly one-third to more than 50 percent.

Crime

Secondly, the close geographic inter-dependence between the fragmented blocks of territory of KwaZulu and "white" Natal, and the overwhelming reliance of the latter on KwaZulu labour simply forces a need for inter-dependent planning, administration and decision-making.

Health problems like cholera and typhoid, social problems like crime and stock-theft and myriad other phenomena sweep across political boundaries and cannot be controlled with politically separated administrations.

Thirdly, whether white politicians like it or not, the larger majority of black people, including migrant workers from rural areas, see their prospects for economic progress and social advancement as being centred on the multi-racial urban and industrial centres.

Limited

When they think of political interests they think of issues affecting their lives in places like Durban, Johannesburg and other developed centres.

Politics for them loses most of its meaning if it is partitioned off and limited to affairs inside a homeland. Therefore political partition will make peacefully-oriented homeland-based black leaders irrelevant to their own followers.

The commission believed that partition would create a black vacuum which would be filled by the forces of violence and disruption.

These and many other reasons moved it to accept that black people should be fully included in the constitutional arrangements for a secure and prosperous future.

How did the commission deal with the problems which the President's Council saw as insurmountable?

The President's Council proposes a particular political process to gain balanced agreement between divided segments or groups in a society.

This is in fact a high-level "coalition" of accepted leaders from different groups who gain consensus among themselves and resolve conflicts before they disrupt parliament.

The President's Council has this process in mind for the mixed cabinet of whites, Coloured and Indian people.

Professor Arend Lijphart, perhaps the foremost world authority on this form of government is referred to by the President's Council.

Professor Lijphart served on the Buthelezi Commission and guided its many constitutional proposals.

He has made the point that while a consociation is not facilitated by deep divisions and a large imbalance in numbers, it is the only constitutional form able to cope with these problems where the alternative is violence and disruption.

He recommended a consociational structure for KwaZulu and Natal and the commission built on this recommendation.

He has also publicly disavowed that blacks should be excluded from any constitutional arrangements for South Africa.

An open consociation for Natal-KwaZulu, very briefly, would involve a further delegation of powers to Natal, but with Natal and KwaZulu together remaining fully part of the Republic, as a federal province.

Executive

Initially, the (larger) Executive of Natal and the Cabinet of KwaZulu could combine, with Indian and Coloured representatives, into a racially balanced negotiating body.

This balanced body would become the executive of the combined region of KwaZulu-Natal.

Advised by an expert commission it would draw boundaries of electoral regions, to which many powers would be delegated, as much as the President's Council recommends for local government.

These voting regions would be drawn, after negotiation, in such a way as to reflect socio-economic characteristics of the voters and, depending on what is negotiated, they would elect a number of representatives to a legislative assembly.

Since the size, shape and number of voters in the regions would be an outcome of negotiation, so would the proportion of races in the assembly.

Hence, a fixed ratio of representatives following the proportions in the general population would be most unlikely although there would be a majority of blacks.

Since the ratio in effect would have been fully negotiated, once accepted it would be supported by the leaders involved.

Control

Further safeguards for minorities are built into the formula — proportional representation in constituencies avoiding the winner-take-all principle, a minority veto, a Bill of group and individual rights and a test of legislation by our independent judiciary.

The central government would retain control of the army, foreign affairs and certain other major functions.

Furthermore, the balanced consociational executive would initiate legislation after agreement among its members. This is perhaps the most important guarantee of minority rights.

A pre-condition for success would be to blur and soften the lines of racial conflict. Hence reform in socio-economic conditions and accelerated economic development would accompany the process.

Group areas would have to be phased out to allow people to live in areas suited to their socio-economic circumstances rather than their race.

This would make a realignment of political loyalties possible at all levels and reduce serious racial antagonisms.

The President's Council and the Buthelezi Commission share the same political theory of consociation.

The Buthelezi Commission, however, has simply anticipated what is inevitable and dealt with the central problems affecting our shared future.

CSO: 4700/1488

PROBLEMS IN COUNTRY'S LABOR FORCE EXAMINED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES/BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Jun 82 pp 1-3

[Article by Andrew McNulty]

[Text]

DANGEROUSLY accelerated labour strife, surging unemployment, a further fuelling of already rampant inflation and even social unrest can be expected within a year unless key dilemmas in South Africa's manpower sector are defused.

This harsh threat facing the country is worsened by the growing economic downturn.

Labour and industrial-relations leaders questioned by Business Times this week say that an economic recession could ignite the already fragile labour fuse.

They warn that the situation demands exceptional wisdom and goodwill from employers and from trade unionists.

More wage increases at the levels of the past two years will exert further strain on the sagging economy — but failure by workers to accept this could have other serious consequences.

Major, far-reaching developments in the workforce are moving rapidly to a head. They include:

- Rising expectations of continued wage increases near or above the inflation rate among large numbers of newly unionised workers.

A trend has already been set in the huge iron and steel industry, where increases ranging from 15% for whites to 26% for blacks have been granted.

- Faced with rising costs, slowing growth and diminishing profits, employers are showing growing resistance to granting many of the wage increases demanded ever more stridently in the black sector.
- Retrenchment of workers as companies dig in against the downturn has already led to a rapid acceleration in the number of strikes and work stoppages.
- Problems are compounded by rivalry between unions and by a growing polarisation between white and black union members.
- Events took a dramatic new turn recently with the establishment and growth of the Black Mineworkers Union (BMWU), the first big step towards unionisation of the 450 000 black workers in the country's largest and most vital industry.

This union is the first black mining union to be granted some degree of recognition by the mining industry.

Jack Liebenberg, labour relations adviser to the South African Chamber of Mines, confirms that two months ago the BMWU was advised that it could have access to Chamber collieries and gold mines for recruitment of members.

The healthy (or otherwise) future growth of this union and responses by employers and other mining unions could be critical for the whole labour movement.

These developments are a climax to a massive unionisation — which is still in the melting-pot — of the country's black workers that has occurred since a new labour dispensation was introduced by the first Wiehahn report three years ago.

Registered black trade-union membership rose from nil in July 1979 to 246 551 by the end of last year.

During 1981, the number of registered black unions more than doubled from 14 to 36, while their membership jumped by 359%.

Total membership of registered unions rose by the end of last year to 1 054 405, of whom 468 029 were whites, 326 794 coloureds and Indians and 259 582 blacks.

There are also around 100 000 — possibly more — black members of unregistered trade unions.

However, Henk Botha, director of the Institute for Industrial Relations, notes that many of the unregistered unions have shown a "heartening" inclination to seek registration.

Of 21 unregistered unions, seven have applied for registration.

Showing what is seen by some labour commentators as a disturbing polarisation between white and black union members, membership of black-only unions rose last year by 500% — from 27 000 in 1980 to 162 000.

"Polarisation and multiplicity of trade unions certainly makes negotiation more difficult. But it has to be left to union members themselves to decide how to organise themselves. They can't be forced to amalgamate or go multiracial," Mr Botha says.

From negligible levels in 1979, strikes and work stoppages, with wage-related issues the leading cause, leapt to new peaks last year.

According to Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower, last year there were 283 strikes and 59 work stoppages, resulting in 1 812 434 man hours lost.

While there are not yet full statistics for 1982, Henk Botha comments that the trend appears to be continuing.

Of 19 strikes and other work stoppages reported in the Press in April this year, 12 were caused by wage-related issues and two by retrenchments.

"There is a lack of understanding of economic realities among black union membership and a worrying lack of sophistication among union leadership, many of whom have had little or no formal training in industrial relations.

"Efforts to encourage and provide this training, and patience and care in communication, are more important than ever," he says.

CSO: 4700/1488

PAPER CRITICIZES PROPOSED CHANGES IN PASS LAWS

MB251112 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jun 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Koornhof Was Right"]

[Text] It is three years since Dr Piet Koornhof declared war on the dompas [identity document] but, as reports in this newspaper over the past two weeks have shown, the government's latest attempt to reform the pass laws will mean an even harsher implementation of influx control.

The legislation--which bears the Orwellian title of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill--has been referred to an all-party select committee before its second reading in Parliament. This is just as well because the fundamental philosophy behind the bill is wrong: it prepares a relatively small elite of "urban" blacks for co-option while banishing the majority of black South Africans to rural wastes, there to be robbed of their birthright.

It is true that the bill gives the first legal recognition to the permanency of certain blacks in the cities. But this ideological step forward is hopelessly outweighed by the negative aspects which are proposed. The bill provides for a tenfold increase in the fines for employers--from R500 to R5,000; it grants extraordinary powers to the minister to unilaterally remove rights granted to blacks in terms of the bill and to summarily remove whole settlements of black squatters under certain conditions. The controversial black curfew provision is repealed in one section of the bill and then effectively re-introduced in a disguised form elsewhere in the legislation.

The 72-hour grace period for blacks entering the cities is scrapped and replaced with a harsher provision decreeing that, unless authorised, they may not be in an urban area between 10 pm and 5 am. This had led experts to predict massive night raids to implement the provision.

The bill, like the department from which it emanates, has changed names several times; originally it made its appearance in the "new deal" package announced by Dr Koornhof with a fanfare in October 1980. The retrogressive character of the package was exposed by newspapers and by academic and legal experts all over the country and this led to the referral of a series of bills for re-drafting to the expert Grosskopf committee.

The organs of the nationalist government found some of the proposals so indigestible--for instance, freehold property rights for blacks--that it was a full year before the bills began re-emerging in public. While there are indications that one of them--the black local authority bill, which has won the blessing of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] and the Urban Foundation--could provide the basis for a new deal in black local government, the same cannot remotely be said for the influx bill.

This places a heavy responsibility on the parliamentary select committee which is to deal with it. The PFP's role in transforming the local government legislation has raised expectations of what could be possible. But ultimately there is only one way to reform the pass laws and that is to scrap them. As Dr Koornhof so eloquently told the National Press Club in Washington three years ago: "That thing (the dompas) must be ousted completely and totally from my country."

He was right. And until it is done there can be no talk of real reform.

CSO: 4700/1460

POSSIBILITY THAT COUNTRY MAY BE MATURING POLITICALLY VIEWED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Jun 82 p 35

[Article by Ivor Wilkins: "Is This Land of Ours Growing Up at Last?"]

[Text]

AS SOUTH AFRICA'S legislators exhaustedly ground out the last of their parliamentary programme this week, they played out the closing scenes of a half-year that will be seminal to a distinctly different political landscape of the future.

In a large sense much remains ill-defined. Standing on the threshold of an altered tomorrow, nervous, ill-at-ease, excited, the politicians were aware not so much of what the future holds, only that it would be inescapably changed.

A major factor in their uncertainty is a realisation, growing for some years, but accelerating dramatically now, that the dominion they have held over national events is fast losing its exclusivity.

Not only is a sure element of the future some sort of shared dispensation with politicians who are not white, but also an acceptance that forces other than formal politics will play an increasing role.

Indeed, in their stocktaking of this year's first six months, they cannot fail to recognise that a large proportion of the impulses that will imprint themselves on tomorrow came from outside Parliament.

Some happened in and around Parliament, but relatively little in terms of "seminal politics" was directly of Parliament itself.

In fact, this session's legislative record tips the balance far more in favour of hardline old-style authoritarianism than progressive change.

Dubbed the "repression session" by one headline writer, it has seen the country's awesome security laws herded into a compendium Internal Security Act that Opposition spokesmen said embodied all the old horrors.

A massive military mobilisation is also catered for in the amendments to the Defence Act which will directly affect every white South African family with its provision for a "dad's army" of soldiers up to 55 years old.

One highlight, in terms of reform, is the law that will translate the Government's belated recognition of the permanence of urban blacks into reality and enable the establishment of fully-fledged black local authorities.

New growth

For the rest, politics has been overshadowed by events like the National Party split, the President's Council down the road, and surrealistic meetings with African leaders under spreading maroela trees in remote corners of the country.

A letter-writer in one of the Afrikaans newspapers this week noted that as South Africa celebrated the 21st birthday of its republic, it was at last showing signs of real maturity.

He was right.

If national television remains a somewhat prim guardian of national morals, consenting adults were able to catch the occasional glimpse of breast and thigh outside the privacy of their own bedrooms.

Its politics, too, were sprouting signs of new growth.

But, the pains of adulthood in modern society spawn new problems. And new solutions.

Tireless examiners of modern neuroses, mainly American, become best-selling authors of books like Gail Sheehy's "Passages", which maps out predictable crises of adult life.

In her terms, South Africa's political advance to maturity is behaving just about on schedule.

At this age, the fledgling rebellion against old values like apartheid might be a little tardy — 18 would have been about right — but by no means certifiably retarded yet.

In trying to slough its adolescent garb for something more grown up, it is selecting some macabre combinations, but cogniscenti would prescribe some indulgence and say it is just a phase — like punk rock.

The process is what counts. And that is what Prime Minister P W Botha will be trying to persuade South Africans to buy in the months ahead.

It will be a difficult sale, because he has to pitch one commodity at two distinctly different audiences at the same time.

He has to convince his own followers in the National Party that the process does not threaten their position, while he has to convince coloured and Asian people that the process holds for them promise of a better future.

The two concepts are so estranged as to sometimes seem almost mutually exclusive.

But, Mr Botha's sales skill has been decidedly polished.

When he came into power, his reformist rhetoric led to exciting times, but proved costly to his own support and achieved little but aroused suspicion on the right and frustrated expectation on the left.

Willingness

Since then, he disappeared into a period of what appears to have been consolidation and reassessment.

That, and the trauma of the break in his party, seems to have forged new resources, which recently have begun to emerge.

His last few public performances have shown a new confidence, a willingness to engage his audiences, a patience with interjectors and, although the arrogance of old still bursts out from time to time, a curb on his fabled temper.

While his speeches continue to be pathologically shy on detail, the style of statecraft and delivery has changed from the take-it-or-leave-it manner of his debut years to a more modulated, persuasive tone.

He now pays all due deference to the protocol of the party congresses he once tried to bully.

This, too, is part of South Africa's seminal politics.

Faced now with a rightwing party of 18 MPs under Dr Andries Treurnicht, it is clearly a time for nurturing, not squandering, what you have.

And for seeking new alliances. Thus, while Mr Botha has been savage in his attacks on the Conservative Party, shaking an infuriated finger across the Assembly floor at the rebels who dared break faith, his sorties against the New Republic Party and the Progressive Federal Party have been less venomous.

After his Parow public meeting on Monday, where he made unkind references to the NRP ("the wobbling remnants of the old Natal Stand and the United Party"), he returned to Parliament, soothed their hurt and said he was only teasing.

And, in his parting shots at the PFP, he was singularly unconvincing and used an argument not only spurious, but one that leaves him wide open for counter attack.

Warning

He berated the official Opposition for their relationship with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, which, he complained, advocated one man one vote in a unitary state.

Yet, it is common knowledge that the Government itself is locked into serious negotiation with the Labour Party, energetically seeking its participation in the new white, coloured, Asian dispensation.

The Labour Party's formal policy is, of course, one man one vote in a unitary state.

But, if national politics does show signs of maturing, there is also a fear that it may become lodged in the punk rock stage of bizarre experimentation, without passing through that delinquent phase into something more becoming.

This is what Opposition leader Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert warned about when he urged Mr Botha not to attempt half-baked reform.

That would both fail to redeem him in the eyes of the right-wing and to attract into the new dispensation the people it was aimed at.

"If we are going to enter a process of constitutional reform, let us do it in a way that makes it clear that it has a possibility of creating peace for all population groups and of mobilising the loyalty of all people," he said.

Unless the process of reform now is going to have enough momentum to carry it from the infancy of whites-only politics, through the adolescence of whites-coloureds-and-Asians politics, to the maturity of a politics for all South Africans, it would not succeed.

It was a warning that found grim echoes outside of Parliament.

In the lead-up to the 1982 commemoration of the June 16 explosion of unrest in Soweto six years ago, a number of bombs went off across the country. In Cape Town a young man was killed in one of the blasts.

The Commissioner of

Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said he was convinced it was the work of the banned African National Congress.

Violence is not new to South Africa, but just as the first six months of this year have seen the beginnings of a yet unclear but irretrievably different South Africa for some of its inhabitants, the current midyear wave of bombings may also be a signal.

CSO: 4700/1488

BRIEFS

PFP CRITICIZES NEWS RESTRICTIONS--The South African official opposition party has slammed alleged police suppression of information on six people detained yesterday. The critique came from PFP spokesman Dave Dalling. Carmen Ricard reports: [Ricard] A warning from Gen Johan Coetzee, chief of the security police, was given to all newspapers last night not to publish anything about the detention in terms of the police act. Police refused to confirm the detention or the act under which they were made. Acting on legal advice, the NATAL MERCURY has decided not to release names. But the paper quotes Dave Dalling as saying that this situation brings into stark focus what he calls the horrendous power of the government which could make people disappear without trace and without any public inquiry being allowed. Carmen Ricard in Durban for Capital News. [Text] [MB250818 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 25 Jun 82]

CHURCH GROUP STAND--The National Conference of the South African Council of Churches has taken a major policy decision precluding dialog with Afrikaans churches unless these denounce apartheid as a sin and heresy. The resolution does not single out the churches by name, but it says it cannot hold any useful dialog with those who continue to uphold the system and seek to justify it on moral and theological grounds. [Text] [MB250816 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 25 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1460

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION

MB251014 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Jun 82 p 20

[Article by Charity Tshabalala]

[Excerpts] The rapid population growth in Swaziland is placing enormous strains on the limited resources.

As a result, the country's ability to satisfy all the educational aspirations of the nation is affected.

This was stated by the prime minister, Prince Mabandla, during the official opening of Mphundle secondary school in Siteki area.

Despite the substantial increase in the number of new schools in the country, he said, most schools are still overcrowded and understaffed because of the sharp increase in the number of students, which has occurred over the past few years.

"Every Swazi who has the interest of this country at heart, should be concerned about the current 74 percent failure rate at our high schools," he expressed concern.

Due to rising costs building schools and providing other social services will be virtually impossible in scattered rural homesteads. Rural communities will have to build their homesteads closer together in order to share these scarce facilities.

When Swaziland had independence there was a student population of over 68,000 in schools. The number has increased to 145,000 students.

The numbers are almost certain to rise and in the next 18 years Swaziland is expected to have more than 275,000 students.

CSO: 4700/1460

RESUMPTION OF ZAIRIAN-ISRAELI DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS EXPLAINED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 26 May 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] Definitely, the renewal of diplomatic relations between Zaire and Israel is causing a great upset in certain Islamic regions of the world.

Following the resentment voiced in the number of Middle Eastern capitals and the disapproving statements of a certain number of black African leaders, we are witnessing today the artillery fire from the Arab League and its "Front of Firmness."

In fact, none of this can surprise us: we knew for a certainty well in advance that if we adopted the position we did, certain Arab countries would not agree with us. Also, we are in no way seeking to pursue any polemic whatsoever with them or anyone else. The fact still remains that it would be well to clarify some obscure points, in view of the restive agitation in certain countries and certain Arab organizations, whose statements have reached the limits of the reasonable and gone well beyond those of decency.

In fact, sources close to the secretariat general of the OAU have informed Zaire in bewilderment that Mr Chadli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, urged the secretary general of the OAU to adopt a position on the decision of Zaire to reestablish diplomatic relations with the state of Israel. Mr Eden Kodjo has been urged to do nothing less than "reject the decision by Zaire."

Like a Dream...

The OAU, the pan-African body for cooperation among the sovereign states which are its members, would thus have the "supranational" power to enable it to constrain nations on the specific point of their national sovereignty--by definition, inalienable--and the power to impose a given policy on them...

In addition, the Arab League, a pan-Arab organization of which a certain number of Arab nations are members, would have the power to dictate its policy to the OAU, an African organization with a charter in which the sovereignty of the states is forcefully set forth as the basic principle, the defense of which justifies the very existence of the organization.

Mr Chadli Should Be Reminded

The exercise of its sovereignty by a member nation in the OAU is not the business of that organization, but rather that of the nation itself. The recognition of a nation or the establishment of diplomatic relations between one nation and another is an individual act of sovereignty and not the collective exercise of a right which the charter of the OAU itself has never set forth anywhere.

Nor, moreover, has the OAU ever approved any resolution or injunction urging member nations not to reestablish relations with Israel.

Under such conditions, to speak of "the business of Africa, the Arab-African nations and the whole of the Third World," as the secretary general of the Arab League is doing, means mixing and confusing the law and the state of mind of the spokesmen of that organization rather naively.

Moreover, it is perhaps we in this whole affair who are the most naive, in thinking that it was a question of sovereignty, liberty and independence.

We should have long since understood that with this kind of "partners," there is neither liberty nor independence possible without total adherence to the distorted logic which converts a fanatic maneuver into a principle of law.

Zaire will nonetheless continue to defend its positions on the basis of law and solely on that basis. This leads it to regard the Arab noise and furor for what they are: intimidation and blackmail designed to influence the leaders of black Africa and to persuade them not to follow the example of Zaire. Arab-African solidarity, exploding in malevolent intentions, menacing statements and open threats against Zaire because it fully exercised an inalienable right seems to me of a very special nature and close to subjection.

We will not allow ourselves to be impressed: recalls of diplomats, the closing of embassies, suspended diplomatic relations and injunctions to the BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development] will have no effect on the policy of Zaire. Our position is clear and irreversible, because it is based on principles and conduct which are equally clear and irreversible.

It is thus not toward Zaire that the verbal violence and threats of the Arab hawks are directed, but rather toward the black African leaders and nations which might be tempted to exercise their right of sovereignty in turn.

In this affair, the harrowing confusion of law and states of mind is not limited solely to the specific point of our sovereign decision to reestablish relations with Tel Aviv. An effort has also been to ascribe to us intentions which would link our policy with Israel's claims to the Jerusalem territory. The mass media have gone as far as to insinuate in this connection that the explanations undertaken by the diplomatic missions of Zaire in the main European capitals and in the United States constitute "backpedaling" by Zaire.

Backpedaling From What?

The statement made public on Friday, 14 May 1982 by the bureau of the Central Committee of the MPR, which had met with the chief of state himself presiding, makes mention nowhere of the establishment of an embassy of Zaire in Jerusalem, nor even simply of the name of the city dear to the adherents of the three great historic religions in the world.

Why then all of this commotion and agitation? Once again, it is much ado about nothing in connection with a false problem created out of whole cloth by ill-intentioned circles which regard every means as legitimate for stirring up the incomprehensible and acute hostility certain Arab nations nurture against the sovereign position of Zaire and against its head.

Whatever the case, the basic thing is that the Israelis themselves know that the embassy of Zaire will be established in Tel Aviv. All the rest is nothing but useless provocation and vulgar falsification.

There remains the amazing statement published in Tripoli by the Arab ministers of the "Front of Firmness," urging the people of Zaire to rebel and oust their president.

Zaire reacted to the publication of this statement with indignation and scorn, indignation and scorn which are the greater since two African countries, although Arab, are among the "signatories" of this hateful communique which is entirely in violation of the letter and the spirit of the OAU charter, which both Algeria and Libya have ratified.

What motivation played the greatest role in the attitude of Algeria and Libya? We note with regret but without illusion that Arabism overrode Africanism.

But Algeria and Libya should not nurture any illusions either. Since 24 November 1964, the only slogans to mobilize the people of Zaire have been those emanating from the only source capable of galvanizing and giving meaning to a national liberation undertaking: its leader and guide, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, the author of its independence and the guarantor of its sovereignty.

And moreover, since Gen Mobutu Sese Seko cannot ask his people to oust him, the exhortations of the countries of the so-called "Front of Firmness" will go for naught.

Two Simple Observations

The first observation is that the Arabs who are scornful of Zaire chose the wrong tactic in contriving to distract Africans by childish statements in which everything is intermingled in a total confusion of principles, facts, statements and commitments, which neither bad faith, blind fanaticism nor the atavistic hatred of the blacks of yesterday's slave traders can help to clarify.

The second observation is similar to the first and is linked with it. It is that for 15 years, with a view to consolidating the relations between our country and certain Arab nations which have had a tainted history where black Africa is concerned, President Mobutu Sese Seko deliberately undertook to eliminate a certain number of chapters in the history books used in the schools in Zaire. These chapters had to do with the black slave trade.

Well now! Matters will be different in the future: since the same forces which yesterday denied human rights to the black man want today, now that he has been liberated from the colonialism provoked and justified by their undertaking, to deny him again the freedom so dearly won, it will be necessary to restore to history what belongs to it, and to the truth the whole horror of the slave trade and all the cruelty of the bearded and turbaned hordes of yesterday.

The children of Zaire who did not know of it will learn henceforth from their revised and corrected texts that Zanzibar was a great slave market, and the caravan route passed through Bunkeya, in Shaba, through Kindu and Maniema.

Zaire understands the scope of the discomfort of certain moderate Arab countries since the decision adopted to reestablish relations with Israel. It reiterates, however, that this decision is neither a question of pleasing Peter or displeasing Paul, or in fact involving either one of them. It is a question of acting on one's own analysis, based on one's independence and interests.

This can never be stressed too much in this affair.

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CSO: 4719/1071

LINK BETWEEN ZAIRE, ISRAEL DESCRIBED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 25 May 82 99 1, 8

[Editorial: "Between Kinshasa and Tel Aviv"]

[Text] Everything is henceforth nicely settled between Zaire and Israel, now in the stage of exchanging diplomatic missions after 9 years during which relations were suspended, and following the talks which were held recently in Kinshasa and Tel Aviv by high officials of the two countries.

In particular in the capital of Zaire, the reopening of the Israeli diplomatic mission last Friday was the occasion for a truly moving ceremony. It constitutes a happy augury of the warm and open relations which the leaders of Zaire and Israel have decided to reestablish for the greater good of their respective peoples and peace in the world.

Thus despite the extravagant reaction of the Arab world and its African lackeys, who in a delirious moment condemned the decision of Zaire to renew relations with Israel, revealing that they have forgotten that Zaire is a country owing allegiance to no one and profoundly devoted to the principles of law, justice and the freedom of peoples to choose their own fate, and also that our country has always refused to be taught lessons by anyone whatsoever, Kinshasa and Tel Aviv are determined to reestablish profitable and exemplary relations between themselves.

The fact that the reestablishment of these relations was the cause of extreme agitation in the Arab world and in certain African countries which have become the servile tools of Arab imperialism is, in the eyes of observers, of great importance to the future relations between Zaire and Israel. And it is in this connection that the observers are making assessments of the possibilities for the exchange which should exist between the two countries.

Pending a more propitious occasion which will allow us to assess all of the possibilities for trade and other types of exchange between Zaire and Israel, we can say that the warm and confident talks which have been underway for a dozen or so days between the two parties have revealed complete identity of views, particularly where the means of dynamizing cooperation between Zaire and Israel are concerned. The Israeli officials have confirmed the desire of their country to contribute effectively to the economic and social recovery

of Zaire. The authorities in Zaire, for their part, have also promised to place the prestige and the tremendous potential of their country in the service of the new cooperation between the two nations.

Thus, it is clearly evident that the relations between Kinshasa and Tel Aviv are likely to establish an exemplary model, as the two parties desire, on the economic as well as trade, cultural, technical and political levels.

Also, praise is merited by the constructive spirit animating the two countries which will have to support each other mutually and act in concert with a view to the strengthening of peace and the establishment of an era of justice in the world.

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CSO: 4719/1073

ZAIRIAN POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL FURTHER EXPLAINED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 25 May 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Nzanda-Buana Kalemba, secretary general of the Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution: "There Is No Uncertainty"]

[Text] "Neither to the left, nor to the right." This is the formula making it possible to understand the secret of the foreign policy of Zaire.

In fact, in the light of the principles set forth in the N'Sele Manifesto, our national party catechism, this golden rule means that Zairian international cooperation relies on the principle, dear to our people, of giving its sovereignty priority, at all costs, in its relations with all the countries in the world, regardless of their political and economic systems.

What does this mean, if not that our country is prepared to cooperate with any country in the world which has understood the meaning of the authenticity of Zaire, which demands mutual respect and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of a sovereign nation?

Strong in this political experience, our country, Zaire, today occupies its proper place in the concert of nations, and whenever it has had the opportunity to debate a difference of opinions in the world, it has set forth equitable solutions inspired by our philosophy of recourse to authenticity, and animated by the search for peace and concord among the nations.

So it is that on many occasions, the international community has valued the just positions adopted, one by one, by Zaire, concerning the two Germanys, the two Vietnams, the two Koreas and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Zaire, faithful to its policy of openness to the world and always seeking international peace, also met with unanimous world approval when, on 4 October 1973, it broke off diplomatic relations with the Jewish state.

Linked with the principle of causality, this sovereign decision, which was dictated by Israel's occupation of Egypt's African territory, thus flouting the dignity of the entire African people, becomes an anachronism now that this African territory, because of which Zaire made the break, has been restored.

There can be no misunderstanding about the fact that Zaire, respectful of its commitments, has decided in all logic to renew relations with the Jewish state, for there no longer exists any reason to explain the suspension of diplomatic relations with Israel.

The dog barks, the caravan moves on. The outcry which arose throughout the Arab world following the adoption of this sovereign position is of no concern to the people of Zaire, much less its youth.

The Arab people must know that even if Zaire supports Arab-African solidarity, it nonetheless remains an independent and sovereign nation, free to establish the options of its foreign policy for itself.

Zaire has no fear at all of the foreign agitation orchestrated by all these charlatans. On the contrary, this enables it to measure the offer of friendship made it by the Arab League more accurately.

The young people of Zaire believe that the African-Arab people remain a brother people, the Asiatic Arab people are a friendly people, and for Zaire, the PLO remains an organization for the liberation of the Palestinian people, deprived of their legitimate rights, an organization struggling so that this people can win back their fatherland.

The Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, the vanguard of the authentic revolution in Zaire, see the just value of the diplomacy being pursued by our country and stand behind its beloved guide, enthusiastically supporting the reaction of Zaire and its people to the masquerade of some Arab countries.

It would be truly an error for the Zairian state to ignore the right of the Palestinian people to have a fatherland, and it would be equally erroneous for Zaire to turn its back definitively on the Jewish state at a time when it has restored the African territories it was occupying.

Whom can they deceive? In any case, not the sons and daughters of the great nation of Zaire, who under the tutelage of their farseeing guide, Mobutu Sese Seko, have learned since the redeeming dawn of 24 November 1965, to live intelligently with all the countries of the world concerned with peace and freedom.

Why is the Arab League unable to understand these well-known relations with other countries in the world which have contributed in one way or another to the settlement of the Israeli-Egyptian conflict?

The people of Zaire cannot be taken in, nor can its youth.

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CSO: 4719/1073

SUPPORT OF ISRAEL'S CAUSE JUSTIFIED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 29 May 82 pp 1, 6

[Editorial: "All of Us Behind the Guide"]

[Text] The members of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR) from all parts of the republic will have an unusual afternoon today, for at 1 pm local time, they are invited, through the support marches organized under the sponsorship of the executive committee of the party, to demonstrate once again their tireless devotion to the builder of the nation. And for what reason? No one is unaware that on 14 May, our country, through the Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPR, decided to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel, relations broken off in 1973 as a result of the occupation of the African territory of Egypt. This decision, taken in full freedom, has, as is known, led to reactions from the Arab world bordering on hostility.

Let us recall that 9 years ago, the suspension of diplomatic relations between Zaire and the Hebrew nation, courageously announced from the U. N. rostrum by Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, won us the admiration of the great-grandsons of the Arab slave-mongers. Were there any flattering epithets which were not used to describe the just nature of the behavior of this great military leader and this eminent leader of men who had always been guided by good sense? What Arab and African emissaries did not cross the threshold of Mont Ngaliema to prostrate themselves before the man of 24 November who was the first to condem, before the world and without the slightest equivocation, the expansionist intentions of the state illegally occupying the Sinai? Was there any praise which was not heaped upon the head of a country which stands out because of the price it attaches to its freedom and its independence?

But since 25 April 1982, the Sinai, the occupation of which by Israel was the reason for our decision to break with the Zionist state, has been, in accordance with the Camp David agreements, returned to our Egyptian brothers. It goes without saying that in view of the change which has occurred in the relations between Egypt and Israel, Zaire had lost the moral right to adhere to an anachronism which was no longer justified. Thus the normalization of its relations with Israel was nothing more than the logical consequence of the situation created by the two countries involved.

However, as was to be expected, this clear-sighted and judicious policy did not suit the desires of the Arab imperialists who naively believed they had some right of inspection over a country which has become, since the accession of General Mobutu to the highest leadership post, truly sovereign and independent, having no need to account to anyone whatsoever.

The people of Zaire, who will always place their confidence in their leader thanks to whom they recovered all the attributes of freedom, will profit from this afternoon's activities to make it known to our master blackmailers once and for all that they will never yield to pressure, much less to blackmail, whatever its source may be. Let all these tyrants who are exploiting their peoples in shameful fashion and whose petrodollars serve only to maintain terrorism throughout the world know that we reserve for them a fate identical to that to which all those who stubbornly attempted to prevent us from winning our economic independence have had to resign themselves. For come what may, we will cheerfully pursue our path toward development.

The 25 million members of the MPR, as one man following the guide of the true Zairian revolution and galvanized by the ideals of the party, are ready to fight to the last drop of their blood to maintain the sovereignty and independence of their dear and beautiful country, two gains of the Second Republic.

5157
CSO: 4719/1068

APPEAL FOR MARCHES IN SUPPORT OF MOBUTU ISSUED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 29 May 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Kongo Luzayamo Nzundu: "Marches in Support of the President of the Republic"]

[Text] Since 14 May, the date on which diplomatic relations with the state of Israel were resumed, the Arab world has had it in for Zaire. Slanderous efforts in the press have been directed at the president and founder of the MPR, although Zaire, as an independent country, is free to pursue its policy as it sees fit. The proof of this is seen in the fact that the decision adopted by the Bureau of the Central Committee to reestablish relations with the Hebrew state has won a ceaseless stream of congratulations from both political and business circles.

In view of the subversive pursuits orchestrated by the Arab world, the executive committee of the MPR has decided to organize marches to demonstrate support of the chief of state beginning at 1 pm this Saturday.

Once again, rallying around their regional party presidents and regional governors, the militants will prove to the enemies of Zaire that their marriage to Mobutu is indissoluble. As is the custom in Kinshasa, the militants who will rally at the 20 May stadium will come from four former subregions. At the conclusion of the march, the regional president of the MPR and city governor, Mr Sakombi Ekope, will speak to the people to explain the situation currently prevailing in the country to them and to appeal for vigilance.

Because of this grandiose demonstration, the "salongo" scheduled for this Saturday will not be held. The zone commissioner as well as the section presidents of the MPR, private, state and parastate enterprises, will be asked to devote Saturday morning to the mobilization.

The political leadership of the party youth, for its part, meeting in special session last Thursday with Mr Nzanda-Buana Kalemba, secretary general of the JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution], urged all young people in Zaire to participate massively in the march this Saturday.

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CSO: 4719/1068

POPULAR MARCH SUPPORTS RESTORED TIES WITH ISRAEL

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 30-31 May 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Kongo Luzayamo Nzundu: "The Zairian People Confirmed Their Loyalty to the Chief of State"]

[Text] In Kinshasa, as in all the capitals of the regions, subregions and interior zones, thousands of citizens of Zaire went into the streets to demonstrate their loyalty to the president and founder of the MPR and president of the republic, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko.

This occurred on the occasion of the support marches organized at the instigation of the executive committee of the party.

In Kinshasa

"Down with the Arab racists!" "The Arab League, a firm front deceiving whom?" "We want to be ourselves and not what others want us to be!" "The dog may bark, but the Zairian caravan continues on its path toward progress!" "We are for the PLO and we challenge the imperialist Arabs!" "Arabism means fanaticism, racism and imperialism!" "The OAU will always remain strong and united!" "Mobutu, our only Guide!" These were some of the slogans one could see on the streamers carried by the men and women militants of Kinshasa during the support march organized throughout the country last Saturday by the executive committee of the MPR.

In response to the party appeal, the main streets of the capital were dense with crowds beginning at 1 pm. Led from the four corners of Kinshasa by citizens Sakombi Ekope, Nzita-Puatidi Mavambu, Kpama Baramoto and Botuli, governor, vice governors and urban director, respectively, the militant citizens marched gaily to prove to all the world that their marriage to Mobutu remains indissoluble.

Meanwhile, the 20 May stadium, which served as a rallying point, was enlivened by the ballets "Kake" and "Lipopo," and the music of the OK Jazz, Mpongo Love and Vonga Aye orchestras. These musical groups had the ingenious idea of performing songs of which the themes were the lack of slavery in Zaire, the good-neighbor policy and defense of the gains of the revolution.

Following the march, the regional president of the MPR and governor of the city of Kinshasa, Mr Sakombi Ekope, delivered an address in which he praised the population of the capital for its constant readiness to respond to any party appeal. Explaining the meaning of the day's demonstration, the head of the city administration stressed that Zaire can in no case tolerate the slanderous intentions pursued by certain Arab countries with regard to its leader since the announcement by the bureau of the Central Committee of the MPR that diplomatic relations are being resumed with the state of Israel.

After discussing the motivations underlying the conflict existing today between Zaire and the Arab world, Sakombi Ekope recalled that, within the framework of his open-approach policy, Zaire has no problems with the Arabs. Those Arabs who live in Kinshasa can go about their usual concerns provided that they do not interfere in our affairs. In this connection, the people of the city were urged to maintain the highest level of vigilance.

The governor of the city wanted to deal, before ending his address, with the problem concerning the prevailing insecurity in the capital. In this connection, he congratulated the population of Kinshasa on its solidarity and urged the people to take evildoers seized to the proper departments so that more profound investigations can be pursued. In the position that it adopted on the reactions of the Arab countries to the resumption of diplomatic relations between Zaire and Israel, the Kinshasa regional committee of the MPR, in a motion which Vice Governor Nzita read aloud, energetically denounced and condemned the violation of our sovereignty. It expressed approval and total support of the president of the republic for the justified renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel, a renewal the committee regards moreover as a substantial contribution to the efforts to bring peace to the Middle East. In addition, it asserted forcefully that the militants in Kinshasa continue to rally around their guide, Mobutu, in the defense of independence, national unity and territorial integrity. In its conclusion, the message confirmed the unceasing devotion of the men and women of Kinshasa to the president and founder and the ideals of the revolution, and congratulated the chief of state on his policy of openness and the realism and firmness with which he guides our diplomacy.

In Shaba

The men and women members in the Shaba region expressed their support of the president and founder of the MPR and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, through magnificent marches organized in the various political-administrative districts of this part of the national territory.

In Lubumbashi, these marches were organized on the basis of the seven zones of the city, and were led by various personalities including citizens Mbalanga Hahe and Mombongolia, vice governor of Shaba, and citizen Mulonga Misha Kabange, second vice president of the bureau of the Central Committee of the MPR and political commissioner.

Following the march organized in the urban zone of Katuba, in which Vice Governor Mbalanga took part, the militants in this municipality sent the following motion of support to the president and founder of the MPR and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko:

"We, the men and women militants in the urban zone of Katuba in the city of Lubumbashi, rallied within the MPR, are, on completion of the march organized along all of the main arteries in our zone, sending this motion of support to you, assuring you of our unconditional support of your decision, after ripe consideration, to reestablish diplomatic relations with the Jewish state.

"We confirm to you that we most energetically reject all the imperialist ideas of certain Arab countries which claim to represent a 'front of firmness.'

"We thank you for all you have done and will continue to do for our dear country, without moreover forgetting your main historic achievements, which are peace, calm, the unification of the people of Zaire, freedom of expression and the organization of our armed and territorial forces.

"We implore all the gods of our ancestors to allow you long life and to aid you in your burdensome tasks.

"Once again we reiterate our unending devotion to the ideals of the party and its president and founder.

"Long live the president and founder, long live the MPR."

Similar popular demostrations developed in the various cities and subregions of Shaba, in which the party militants carried out popular marches in support of Guide Mobutu along the main thoroughfares in their districts.

In Kipushi, the capital of the subregion of Haut-Shaba, citizen Buloko Wa Tshimpumpu, subregional commissioner, personally led the march. He was aided by his colleagues as well as their wives, who joined with the women merchants to express their unending devotion to the father of the nation.

In Likasi and Kolwezi, the two main mining towns in the region, the local population marched the route of 7 kilometers marked out by the urban authorities through the Kikula, Panda, Shituru and Likasi districts, as well as the Manika and Dilala zones.

Motions expressing support of the president and founder of the MPR and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, were sent to him by the people of these districts, issuing a challenge to the Arab countries which claimed to constitute a "front of firmness."

In Matadi

All of the popular forces in the town of Matadi, led by citizen Malumba Mbangula, regional president of the MPR and governor of Bas-Zaire, participated Saturday in the great march in support of the president and founder of the MPR and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, organized along the main thoroughfares of the port city.

Following the march, citizen Malumba told the militants gathered at Damar Square that Zaire's decision to renew relations with the Hebrew state is "logical, normal and sovereign."

Where the Arab reactions against this decision by Zaire were concerned, he said: "The dog barks, but the caravan moves on." The governor of the region also urged the citizens under his jurisdiction to maintain increased vigilance and to continue to trust in Guide Mobutu Sese Seko, to whom he paid deferential homage.

Earlier, citizen Bolombo Baembe, regional secretary of the MOPAP, had read the motion of support drafted by the militants of Bas-Zaire for the president and founder of the MPR.

In that document, they confirmed their undying devotion to and support of the father of the Zairian revolution and the ideals of the MPR.

In Bukavu

An important march to demonstrate support for the president and founder of the MPR and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, was organized Saturday afternoon in Bukavu for the men and women members of the MPR and the party youth. Following the march, citizen Mwando Nsimba, regional president of the MPR and governor of Kivu, recalled the slave-trading past of our Arab brothers, who want to continue to dominate us by means of petrodollars. In this connection, he recalled the towns of Kasongo and Kindu, which in the past served as great slave markets, before the arrival of the Belgians.

After the speech by the governor of the region, citizen Mulihiri, urban secretary of the MOPAP, read the following motion, addressed to the president and founder: "We the militants of Kivu, represented by the urban population of Bukavu, rallied within the MPR, hail with revolutionary enthusiasm your decision to reestablish diplomatic relations between our country and the state of Israel, the logical consequence of the sovereign decision you adopted on 14 October 1973 and announced before the members of the 28th General Assembly of the United Nations.

"By this decision, you have shown to all the world, in particular the Arab imperialists and their acolytes, that Zaire is a sovereign country which can in no case yield to any kind of menace whatsoever.

"Let the former slave merchants know that they would do best to leave us alone, in order to avoid recalling the painful memories we have been willing to bury with history.

"We take advantage of this occasion to reiterate to you once again our undying devotion to your august personage and our determination to fight beside you to our last breath to safeguard our sovereignty."

In Mbuji-Mayi

Thousands of militants from the city of Mbuji-Mayi, led by Governor Zamundu, undertook a march Saturday in support of the president and founder of the MPR and president of the republic, Guide Mobutu Sese Seko, to demonstrate to him their inflexible support of the wise decision he made to renew diplomatic relations with the Hebrew state.

Following the march, the Mbuji-Mayi militants, and through them, those of the subregions and rural zones of Kasai Oriental, addressed the following motion to the father of the nation:

"We want to assure you of our firm determination to resist fiercely in opposition to the threats of intimidation proffered by certain Arab countries which, in the midst of the 20th century, still yearn for the days of subjecting other peoples, as they did in the era when they were masters of the slave trade. To defend this national sovereignty and the integrity of our territory, we, the people of Easter Kasai, are ready to wage courageous battle to the last drop of our blood.

"We are aware that at this precise moment, all of the political agitators want to engage in a campaign to disrupt and poison the peaceful population of Zaire by promulgating false rumors and thus sowing doubt in the minds of the people. However, we are more than determined to maintain vigilance on all fronts in order to protect ourselves against the subversive campaigns orchestrated by these political criminals. We reiterate our never-ending devotion to your august personage as well as the ideals of the MPR."

5157
CSO: 4719/1066

GREATER COOPERATION WITH FRANCE IN COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR PLANNED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 26 May 82 p 7

[Text] The meeting of the joint high commission has always provided an opportunity for the confirmation of the bonds linking the two nations by making the strengthening of their cooperation possible. With regard to cooperation between France and Zaire, in which connection the sessions of the joint high commission once again provided proof of the excellence of the relations between the two nations, it is expected that it will breathe new life into sectors to which our country gives priority: agriculture, transportation, energy, mining, health and education.

In Zaire it has been constantly reiterated that agriculture must be developed in order to make it possible to effect substantial economies in foreign exchange as a result of self-sufficiency in the food sector.

The first priority assigned to agriculture can thus only be justified if the key sector which transportation and communications represent can succeed in providing outlets for the regions which can then fully play their role as the breadbasket for the capital and the other major urban centers.

For a country with subcontinental dimensions such as Zaire, the most favorable means of transportation is without any doubt by air. This is particularly true when speed is needed, for time is money. But having airplanes is not enough. It is necessary to guarantee those who use them safety both on board the aircraft and in the facilities housing the related offices and services. And this need is the more urgent at a time when many private individuals are responding to the appeal made by the president and founder of the MPR and president of the republic for support of Air Zaire in the transportation of passengers and freight.

Thus civil aviation occupies a leading place in the complex of elements contributing to the development of the country. For this reason, it has not been overlooked within the framework of Franco-Zairian cooperation. Quite the contrary! The aid contributed to the Airlines Administration (RVA) by our French partners through the agency of the Sofreavia Service state company is very substantial. Established by the general multiannual cooperation agreement for the civil aviation and meteorological sector dated 6 April 1981, it was designed to ensure aerial safety and the training of Zairian personnel with a

view to replacing the French cooperative workers, and was to function for a minimum of 4 years.

And as a prerequisite to the actual launching of this enterprise, funds were needed. The two parties provided for this when they signed the implementation agreement for the period between 1 July 1981 and 31 December 1982, which called for contributions from the partners. Thus of its share of the first establishment expenditures, including the purchase of rolling stock and technical equipment, as well as the modernization of installations, France has already paid up 75 percent, or about 20 million French francs. Where Zaire is concerned, the RVA was able to pay into this fund, as a gesture of goodwill on the part of the Zairian state, an amount from its subsidy. But this effort is insufficient, because the resources available to it will not allow it to take the place of the board of directors.

The extent of the activities underway should moreover stimulate the political authorities, aware of the contribution this sector of activity is making to the development of the country, to react within a relatively short period. For it is necessary to find the credit needed for the maintenance of the electronic, telecommunications and meteorological apparatus, as well as the fire control vehicles due to arrive in Zaire shortly.

Ipso facto, any discussion of maintenance involves spare parts. For this reason Sofreavia Service recently dispatched its "order bureau" official, Mr Jaouen, to Zaire, to go over with the management staff of the RVA the orders placed by Zaire on which delivery is expected soon. This mission, undertaken just prior to the meeting of the joint high Franco-Zairian commission, can contribute to the development of a file useful to the experts of our two countries.

The problem of safety in aerial navigation will be entirely resolved through collaboration between France and its Zairian partner, which will have to make its quota contribution. France even plans to extend its collaboration beyond the improvement of safety at the N'Djili International Airport, to include other international airports in the country as well (Lubumbashi, Kisangani and Boma).

5157
CSO: 4719/1071

TRAINING LEADER INTERVIEWED ON THRUST OF MOBUTU MOVEMENT

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 14 Apr 82 pp 10-11

/Interview with Kangafu-Vingi-Gudumbangana, secretary general for cadre training and director of the Makanda Kobobi Institute, by Mputu-Toko Dingani: "The Paths of the Mobutian Revolution"; date and place not specified/

> /Text/ In an interesting interview given last week to our newspaper, Citizen Kangafu-Vingi-Gudumbangana, secretary general for cadre training and director of the Makanda Kabobi Institute, reminds us of the date 22 March 1967, "a memorable date that deserves to be duly recognized." It is on that day, in fact, that the founder-president, the president of the republic, announced the imminent creation of a national party. In his answers, Citizen Kangafu puts this date in its historical context and then talks about the "advance" or "long march" of the Popular Movement of the Revolution before giving his vision of the MPR in the year 2000.

/Question/ 22 March 1967--an almost insigificant date in the public view. And yet a rereading of the history of our national party shows that 22 March is a memorable date that deserves to be duly recognized. Citizen Secretary General, would you like to define its historical context in terms of time and place?

/Answer/ It is an apparently insigificant date or, more precisely, a date of which activists have no recollection. And you understand the importance of commemorative dates in the destiny of a nation! Fine. On 22 March it was exactly 60 days from 20 May, and we are steadily making our way toward the 15th anniversary. Within that progression, the date of 22 March is of capital importance: it is the day on which Guide Mobutu made the ceremonial announcement of the imminent creation of a national party--a major occurrence, therefore. As for its historical context: We were, of course, coming out of a period of an apolitical nature. During that time, only the CVR /expansion unknown/ that is, a body of patriots, was providing the political driving force. And it had no status as a political party or political formation. All the political parties were no longer in existence. This was because the new revolutionary government wanted to break away, wanted a total break with

everything that had existed before. This desire for a total break with the past, which involved the determination to innovate for the benefit of the masses of the people, had given rise to much sympathy, genuine alliances and powerful basic popular enthusiasm. Let us not forget that the Guide had been touring the country since 14 March; in his mingling with crowds and his contacts, he had been experiencing genuine political communication--a stir of encouragement and sincere support for the undertaking of 24 November 1965. So that immense popular support--that profound similarity of view demonstrated by all social strata of the people of the Zaire River--had to be crystallized into something organic, capable of channeling and organizing that breath of liberation emanating from the people. So, during a meeting with members of the press at his stop in Mbandaka, the decision that had been taken was made public: a mass movement, a political formation was to be created, very soon, to bring the country out of being apolitical and to strengthen the flame of patriotism that the CVR was fanning.

/Question/ After 15 years, the MPR has a history that has now become identified with the existence of the nation. In your view, what is the importance of the 22 March date within the march of our authentic revolution?

/Answer/ The importance of 22 March? General Mobutu became aware of the unanimity and the similiarity of aspirations surrounding his desire for renewal and for the liberation from historical destiny of the people of that central basin that constitutes Zaire. On that date--on that day--a conviction was formed: Popular enthusiasm and support of the masses for political innovation required a structure to keep it going, an organic foundation. There was unanimous support for an undertaking for national liberation, for the building of a new society rejecting the colonial model as well as the model of the First Republic--fundamental unanimous support for organizing independence, which came on 30 June, as a plan for society, as a unified national liberation. The mass movement that was announced was already a vision of the new city--an organization of the vast aspiration for freedom.

/Question/ What about the CVR, Citizen Secretary General? Can you single out the influence of its activity in the Mobutian action announcing the creation of the MPR?

/Answer/ The CVR? Well, President Mobutu has always had his hand in it and a presence in it. He has sworn to be committed and faithful already /as published; dropped line/. The high command? He has a hand in that; the CVR shines in public education. It is the only organized and nationalistic politicized structure. In fact, it is itself the voluntary protector of the safety of the independent republic /of Zaire/. At that dawning of "cha-cha independence," though the army proved to be the only well-knit and disciplined force, the CFR emerged in the civilian sector as the only structure for watching over the republic's defense and mass education--the only politicized, organized structure established in the country with the defense of national unity as its objective. Do you remember the startling stands--supported by the CVR--that prayed for an organization like the MPR? That conjunction of two forces--note that the CVR shone with youth, evidencing determined youthful forces--undoubtedly prompted President Mobutu to forge

ahead, particularly to unite and gather together that energy devoted to the glory of the building of a strong, unitary nation.

/Question/ How did the population react to that decision, especially since it still had in mind the sufferings borne for 5 years following the fratricidal conflicts bred by the political parties of those days?

/Answer/ Yes, the sufferings that had been borne, the mourning, the fratricidal conflicts, the panoply of tribal-ethnic parties...there was scattering, dispersal, the dissolution of reality. Note that in that announcement of President Mobutu's there is no question at all of "party." It is a question of "mass movement."

And the massive, spontaneous and enthusiastic support for this movement measured up to the immediate identification of the population with this political undertaking. The people, who had previously been bewildered, found themselves back with an incarnation, a consciousness, a political plan--in short, an identity by means of which they could define themselves.

/Question/ Citizen Secretary General, starting with 22 March 1967, would you like to describe the MPR's course, stressing the high points of its history?

/Answer/ The course of the MPR! I prefer the terms "advance" or "long march." The course? That is as if one were at the end of the journey, whereas we are right in the middle of it. I see two kinds of high points already experienced. First, institutional advance. This started out from the apolitical attitudes of 1965-1967, went through the 24 June 1967 constitution's two-party system, which very soon proved not just inadequate but, most of all, without purpose, and matured into the one-party system—the institutionalized MPR (which has become a publicly acknowledged fait accompli within the state)--the MPR, supreme institution of the republic. This form of one-party system was quickly superseded, and the MPR further matured to become the preeminent institution of the republic—the politically organized Zairian nation, as our basic texts say. The MPR is the formal consciousness of the Zairian people--to the extent that the nation is molded in the MPR's objectives, ideals, and principles of action--and the MPR identifies itself with the Zairian nation. Hence, the MPR is the party-government of Zaire.

Then, the advance in the internal organization of the unitary nature of power. In this connection, let us point out the ups and downs of the two-headed system, or dualism, remembered with sadness, and then the movement of liberation, or strengthening of democratization, starting with the general political speech of 1 July 1977, to make institutions more responsible, to permit the people to make their voices heard more effectively, and to sanction the activity of party cadres.

Finally, the evolution of economic-administrative decentralization with the new territorial organization, the broadening of elections into rural areas and the creation of structures with a mandate granted by popular election, such as the assemblies. An important feature in all these high points of the

MPR's recent history is that everything starts from and converges on the basic postulate of the second republic: the primacy of the party. Thus, within the entire hierarchy, the MPR committees are the leadership authorities--the authorities with political responsibility.

/Question/ Can one say that the MPR's path through these reference points is a straight line that has not undergone either twisting and turning or any change of direction?

/Answer/ No. But the MPR is successfully launched—no doubt about it. And just like any human undertaking, the path of its maturing process has had its shining moments and its somber moments. Besides, that is why periods of revitalization or renewal of the party make all the sense in the world. Think of the periods such as those marked by the instructive outcry for leadership, political affairs and coordination, the executive secretariat, the secretary general for political organization and...highs and lows, a sign of the MPR's incredible vitality.

/Question/ The MPR is a party with a future. After that historical reminder of the past, could the secretary general tell us what he envisions concerning the MPR of the year 2000?

/Answer/ The MPR in the year 2000...(And that is within about 8 /as published/ years. In concrete terms, the year 2000 will be reached in President Mobutu's next 7-year presidential term which starts in 1984.) There you have the whole problematical matter of the durability of Mobutuism. Mobutuism will live on--that is the way things will be—to the extent that the political leadership adequately resolves the issue of professional cadres within the MPR.

Let me explain: Everything bad being said or done regarding party cadres quite simply means that, at this stage of the revolution, the demand for them by the rank-and-file is such that the outcome of the debate over party cadres is proving to be decisive for how the maturing process of our party-government is evolving.

One thing is being forgotten in this debate: The MPR sprang from the complete approval of the nation, from definite legitimacy, which is to say in accordance with the deep-seated will of the people. I mean that the MPR arose with the total support of the masses. But regarding party professionals, they have come from that whole variety of banned parties. They came to the MPR not because of support for the movement's political plan but in search of jobs, because of their need for gainful employment. The foundation of the MPR is in the masses, and that is what is essential. But the party professionals must be won over. More precisely, the MPR must establish its professional cadres from among those who identify with the MPR's political plan.

Of course, opportunities to do this have been missed; however, the Central Committee came back to this matter in its first and fourth sessions. The Executive Committee has responsibility for establishing the file of Mobutuist party professionals. In short, a need is being demonstrated, the need to have

within the large movement rallying the masses a vanguard dedicated to the achievement of the MPR's political plan, something like a locomotive pulling railroad cars. The durability of Mobutuism--the MPR in the year 2000--is taking shape in that perspective.

/Question/ The ideology of a political party is the set of important ideas that enlighten its members and determine their historical progress. In your capacity as director of the party school, could you give us a panorama of the state of health of the MPR's ideology? And how does it fit into the MPR activist's everyday life?

/Answer/ The MPR's ideology has had a fortunate development. It has won, nurtured and confirmed its position as an ideology for contemporary Africa. This ideology has matured in several dimensions:

- in the dimension of its theoretical consistency;
- in the dimension of the reasoning of its basic theses; and,
- in the dimension of its conceptual clarification.

Mobutuism is a kind of humanism. However, it is a pragmatic doctrine--that is to say, it gives great importance to translating the theoretical body of its theses, intentions and claims into living actions of social transformation. It is the achievement of a specific political plan. It is through its pragmatism that it goes about integrating itself into the everyday life of its activists--an integration not just of outward achievements but, most of all, of internalization in order to transform activists into the creative spirits of their own development in accordance with the pattern of the plan.

/Question/ Citizen Secretary General, you run the Makanda Kabobi Institute, which is in charge of training the country's party professionals politically and ideologically. Do you believe that the party school is accomplishing its objectives by following its present working methods?

/Answer/ Let us first state the party school's objectives:

1. to imbue party professionals with the teachings of the Guide;

2. to get party professionals talking the same language;

3. to clarify the principles that are the basis of the Second Republic's revolutionary activity;

4. to spread the party's doctrine in a standardized fashion; and,

5. to train MPR officials and leaders at all levels, so that they speak the same language and constantly improve their knowledge of it.

And presently implemented methods are effectively working toward making a success of those objectives. Those methods are based on:

1. the adult education system;
2. continuous functional training;
3. a training system with follow-up; and,
4. a body of teachings set by the Central Committee.

These present-day methods facilitate the assimilation of the teachings by those adult persons who are officials and leaders of the MPR and facilitate those teachings being translated into behavior, attitudes and capabilities. So, a didactic method for teaching proper behavior makes one's intellectual grasp of Mobutuism complete. Insight into the functioning of our party-government political system--knowledge of the principles of Mobutuist action--understanding of the relevance of Mobutuism in the national, inter-African and global sociopolitical context—knowing that decisions that are taken by and actions of the government fall into a definite overall political plan--all this properly qualifies party cadres and makes them capable of controling the authentic Zairian revolution. Not only are the school's objectives being achieved, but also a genuine political culture is in the process of molding the MPR's officialdom and leadership personnel, which currently come through the party school. And that is a step forward.

GENAFED No 590/82

9631
CSO: 4719/882

BANK OF ZAIRE REPORTS SLOWDOWN IN ECONOMY

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 22 Apr 82 pp 1, 7

/Text/ The growth of the Zairian economy, noted in 1980, continued during the first half of 1981 but slowed down after the middle of the year.

According to the Bank of Zaire's report on the economic life of Zaire in 1981, this slowdown was due to the insufficiency of foreign resources to finance the imports needed for production.

The report stresses that certain enterprises, taking into account the weakening of demand caused by the decline in consumer purchasing power, reduced the level of their activities. Shortages of funds also hampered business activities.

As a result, Zaire's economic growth fell short of the expected rate of 3 percent. In actual fact, according to preliminary estimates of the Bank of Zaire, the gross domestic product grew at the rate of 1.9 percent in real terms (2.4 percent in 1980), thanks to the favorable situation in the consumer goods sector.

Mining and Metallurgical Production

The Bank of Zaire notes an upswing in mining and metallurgical production, but at a less rapid rate. This production increased 96.8 points in 1979, 109.1 in 1980, and 115 in 1981, using 1970 as the production index base.

Copper production increased from 459,300 tons in 1980 to 504,800 tons in 1981. Production of refined zinc reached 57,000 tons in 1981, compared to 43,900 tons in 1980.

An upswing was also noted for gold and silver, which had been in a distinct decline during the previous years.

Production of crude petroleum reached 7,668,000 barrels in 1981, as against 6,640,000 in 1980. There was a decline in the mining of other ores: a decline of 23 percent for cobalt, whose production was intentionally slowed as a result of large existing stocks; and a decline in diamond production due to the difficulties in exploiting the rocky deposits intended to replace the alluvial deposits now being worked out.

Activities in the transport sector, which have made headway since 1980, kept up in 1981. But traffic in the ports of Matadi and Kinshasa improved as a result of the more intensive use of the national road for the export of ores.

Retail Prices

The average index of retail prices, reached after adjustment of the two indices of the National Statistical Institute and the Institute of Economic and Social Research, respectively, in 1981 as against 46.7 percent in 1980. [sentence as published]

The index of market prices shows a more marked increase for local products than for imported products.

The Bank of Zaire nevertheless emphasized the inflation that followed the rise in prices of goods other than foodstuffs in the 3 months following the change in parity, and then the rise in the prices of foodstuffs at the end of the year, during the supply difficulties caused by the shortage of fuel.

Concerning public finances, the state of Zaire had receipts of 4,801,800,000 [zaires] in 1981, an increase of 27.1 percent, while payments reached 6,524,100,000 zaires in 1981, for an increase of 58.6 percent.

The deficit was financed by foreign loans and by monetary resources.

Foreign Economic Relations

Receipts from Zairian exports reached 2,769,400,000 zaires in 1981, as opposed to 4,380,700,000 zaires in 1980.

Imports totaled 2,360,900,000 zaires, an increase of 16.2 percent. The decline in foreign accounts in zaires is due above all to the unfavorable development in the terms of trade: copper prices fell to a very low level, the selling price of cobalt weakened, while the price for diamonds (average price) again diminished as a result of the increase in the relative proportion of lower quality diamonds, to the detriment of jewelry stones.

On the other hand, prices for vegetable products showed greater strength, with the exception of the price for coffee, which was clearly in decline during the second half of the year.

Compared to prices, tonnages exported scarcely changed. With the sole case of copper, exports reached 470,000 tons in 1981, as against 468,000 tons in 1980.

The decline in export receipts made it impossible to meet all foreign obligations accumulated in 1981 by the repurchase of large issues and payments to the International Monetary Fund.

Money and Credit

The total amount of moeny in circulation increased only 37.9 percent during the year 1981, compared to 61.5 percent in 1980. This was the result of maintaining a restrictive monetary policy. Monetary liquidity increased by 37 percent in 1981, compared to 66.1 percent in 1980.

This monetary expansion is due to the state's recourse to deficit financing for its operations. Net state debts increased to 4,942,900,000 zaires, or by 60 percent.

Assistance to the economy reached 1,281,900,000 zaires (a 30.6-percent increase), while foreign holdings strongly decreased, so that the negative balance increased from 261.8 million to 1,408,800,000 zaires in 1981.

This credit to firms and individuals, fixed at 475 million zaires for 1981, reached 1,259,300,000 zaires by 31 December 1981.

In conclusion, according to the Bank of Zaire, the year 1981 did not fully confirm the hopes inspired by the renewal of economic growth in 1980, following numerous years of recession, and the progress achieved along the path of return to balanced finances.

In the foreign field, the report states that as a result of the noteworthy decline in export earnings, the balance of current payments is again in deficit.

The report emphasizes that this decline in export earnings may compromise the success of the recovery plan and make it more difficult to meet foreign obligations.

9772
CSO: 4719/971

CHINESE TO HELP FINANCE EXPENSES FOR SUGARMILL

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 22 Apr 82 p 9

/Article by Mbiya Tchota and Muena Mpala: "Sino-Zaire Cooperation"/

/Text/ Half of the expenses for completion of the Lotokila sugarmill will be financed by the Chinese Government.

This is what emerges from the meetings that took place Thursday 15 April in the office of Citizen Kamitatu Massamba, state commissar for agriculture at the Department of Rural Development, with His Excellency Li Shangi, Chinese ambassador to Zaire. The two statesmen reviewed the subject of cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture, especially in connection with strengthening the search for new types of rice for Zaire.

During these meetings the problem of finishing the Lokoti sugarmill in the Upper Zaire region was brought up. The Chinese diplomat confirmed that the Chinese had agreed to take over half the financing costs, payable in local currency.

We note that this mill is expected to produce 12,000 tons of sugar annually. This production unit will be operational during the last half of 1984 if time schedules are maintained.

They also discussed strengthening the UMAZ /expansion unknown/ for the sale of light agricultural materials in the countryside, which the department considers very important.

9772
CSO: 4719/971

MATADI FLOUR MILL PRODUCTION INCREASE REPORTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 26 May 82 p 9

[Article by Obotela Osega-Bioto]

[Text] On Wednesday, 19 May, the Matadi Flour Mills (MIDEMA) solemnly commissioned its increased production capacity. This production, up from 450 to 600 tons of wheat per day, was made possible thanks to new equipment, on which the technical preparatory work and installation began in October 1981. Today, this is a renovated plant, the commissioning of which the numerous guests of the MIDEMA brought to Kinshasa on a special airplane flight had the privilege of attending. The director of the MIDEMA headquarters, Mr Obrist, took the group of guests, headed by the regional president of the MPR and governor of the Bas-Zaire region, Mr Malumba Mbangula, on a guided tour of the facilities.

Three main addresses preceded the cutting of the symbolic ribbon by the governor of the region. It was 9 years ago that the president and founder of the MPR, now president of the republic, inaugurated these flour mills, Mr Beya Tshikeba, president of the MIDEMA board of directors, said in his speech. Today, he went on to say, based on the various agreements signed between the two main partners, Zaire controls 40 percent of the MIDEMA company capital, fully paid up. Speaking specifically of the ceremony in progress, the speaker noted that it bore witness to a model of cooperation between private foreign investors and the state.

In his address, Mr Walter Bohren Fluckiger, managing director of the MIDEMA, set forth the activities of this important wheat flour production unit. At the time of its commissioning, the MIDEMA had a milling capacity of 350 tons of wheat per day. "We were very proud that day," the speaker said, "and we have a right to be again," he stressed, "after having done our best for 9 years to carry out the mission entrusted to us. This pride is justified above all now that we can inaugurate facilities capable of milling 600 tons of wheat per day, and producing 10,300 sacks of flour per day," the managing director of the MIDEMA explained.

Since 19 May 1973, he went on to say, the company has not ceased to make additional investments. He mentioned the most important ones, the last having to do precisely with the production increase from 450 to 600 tons of wheat per

day. The amount of this investment came to U. S. $2,034,000. These investments, the speaker said, are certainly the best evidence of the confidence prevailing among the stockholders of the MIDEMA, on the one hand, and the government authorities in Zaire, on the other.

The managing director of the MIDEMA headquarters, Mr Ngalo Ekendje, congratulated the officials of the company on behalf of the workers for having been able to arrange the financing of this project, which fully reflects the confidence they have in our great country, in its institutions and in its leaders, he stressed. The first 120 sacks of flour produced by the renovated MIDEMA plant were offered to various social projects in the form of a gift--proof that business does not totally exclude philanthropy.

In response to the thanks expressed by the president of the board of directors of the MIDEMA during the dinner at the Metropole Hotel, the regional president of the MPR and governor of the Bas-Zaire region thanked and congratulated the MIDEMA partners.

A visit to the bridge under construction over the Zaire River in Matadi brought the program organized for this great day by the MIDEMA to an end. Let us note that this economic ceremony was enhanced by the presence of the state commissioner for economy, industry and foreign trade, Mr Ilunga Ilukamba, the American charge d'affaires, Mr MacNamara, as well as numerous other outstanding guests (presidents and managing directors of enterprises).

5157
CSO: 4719/1070

LUBUMBASHI'S AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM EXPLAINED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 Apr 82 p 9

/Article: "Lubumbashi City's Integrated Agricultural Plan"/

> /Text/ The Shaba, which is a "geological scandal," could also be an agricultural scandal. And to free this region from the need to import corn, CEPSE /expansion not given/ is doing everything it can to triple production.

Some 15,433 registered planters, including 1,222 groups, are participating this year in the integrated agricultural program initiated by the Lubumbashi city government.

This program, now under way, calls for the plowing of 936.9 hectares of fields where various items of food production will be planted, with an estimated production for the 1981-82 season of 2,600 tons of corn, 20,000 tons of cassava, 235 tons of peanuts, and 300 tons of soy beans.

The city of Lubumbashi possesses a rich green belt and certain agro-industrial units: the Kisanga farm, the Swiss agricultural mission in the Lubumbashi zone, as well as farms and truck farms.

The project aims principally at the restoration of the village by training peasant masses for increased agricultural production, identifying all human resources with a view to maximizing their rational use, noting the numerous constraints hampering agricultural development in the green belt, and evaluating the material and financial requirements for carrying out the project.

Compared to the territorial structure of a rural subregion which takes collectivity as the basis for peasant production, the project for the city of Lubumbashi places at the center of concern the locality (or village), as an agricultural brigade made up of production teams and cooperatives.

9772
CSO: 4719/971

BRIEFS

TEXTILE WAGES RAISED--The workers in the Utexco, Zaire-Print, Tissakin and Zaitex Companies in the textile sector will benefit from a 20 percent increase in their established wages as of 1 May 1982. This is the result of the initial negotiations which led to the signing of a protocol of agreement between the UNTZa and the textile company managers on 1 May of this year. This increase, the protocol of agreement specifies, is granted pending completion of the negotiations currently in progress between the social partners concerning amendment of the sectorial collective agreement governing the personnel of these four companies. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 26 May 82 p 9] 5157

CSO: 4719/1070

COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING TO MAKE ARMY 'SUPER FORCE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Army is going through a comprehensive training programme aimed at transforming it into a super fighting force, army commander Lieutenant-General Malimba Masheke said in Lusaka yesterday.

General Masheke said the training programme the army had embarked upon should not be a mere paper blueprint projecting professional aspirations.

"No matter how plausible, if just stored away to suffocate in the filing cabinets and not translated into reality through positive action, the programme was as useful as is an embryo to a family."

The general was speaking at the official opening of the inter-unit-skill-at-arms competition in Lusaka.

He appealed to all levels of command in the army to assume a sense of commitment when implementing the training programme.

"All of us must be clear of the aim and then with a deliberate sense of purpose strive to achieve it.

"It is our duty as an army to achieve and maintain the highest level of professional efficiency because that is the only way we shall be able to shoulder tenaciously the heavy national security responsibilities."

The shooting competition, in which 340 men are taking part, is of particular significance in any discerning army because it was one of the accurate gauges measuring its primary skill — shoot to kill.

There was not much point in a farmer to fatten one bull for a three-day show while leaving the rest of the herd in abject deprivation. "Remember shoot to kill is and must be an army's hallmark."

Urging the officers and men to "train hard to fight well", the general said there was conclusive evidence the "enemy" was training day and night "and the enemy can only train to fight us".

War in this part of Africa, he said, was still a three dimensional reality. There was the thick, dark, political cloud over the sub-continent which was an indicator it was just a matter of time before a freak hurricane of military confrontation could be the only viable option left.

Gen Masheke displayed his talent at marksmanship when he took position from 300 metres and fired at the targets twice hitting the bull using an M 56 assault rifle.

The competition ends on June 26 and is expected to be officially closed by Defence Minister Mr Wilson Chakulya.

CSO: 4700/1486

BRIEFS

OIL SEARCH--The Ministry of Mines has started to prospect for petroleum oil in the Luangwa Valley and te Western Province after a K6.6 million World Bank loan clinched in Washington last week. The two areas are being surveyed for oil because they contain ideal rocks. Acting permanent secretary Dr Eli Mwanag'onze confirmed in Lusaka yesterday the three-year hydrocarbon project had started and aeroplanes were flying over the two areas to locate structures containing oil or gas. "If and when these are located it will be up to the Government to decide how to proceed," he said. The Government would, if results prove positive, invite oil companies to jointly carry out detailed assessment of the available quantity to determine whether it would be economical to set up oil extraction plants. The project will take three years and will cost more than K7 million and the Government will pump in K1 million in three years. The actual survey was carried out by a company called Geo-Survey and another consulting company would evaluate its results. At this time of escalating oil prices, Zambia could save up to K200 million if this search proved fruitful. [Text][Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jun 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1486 END

JPRS 81365

26 July 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2664

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81365

26 July 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2664

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FRENCH AID MINISTER HOLDS END-OF-VISIT NEWS CONFERENCE

AB130800 Paris AFP in English 0732 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Bangui, July 13 (AFP)--French Aid Minister Jean-Pierre Cot praised Central African Republic President Gen Andre Kolingba here Monday for his "perseverance and tenacity" in trying to restore the former French colony's fortunes after years of neglect.

He told a news conference at the end of a three-day visit here that talks with local officials had established that aid should be increased and henceforth on a more clearly-defined and "contractual" basis.

Mr Cot, who travelled hundreds of miles around the country inspecting various projects during his stay, listed France's main aid contributions as a rural development programme in the Savane area, an expansion of Bangui airport, and the building of an ultra-modern laboratory to study diseases.

He also praised the work of French troops stationed in the country in building bridges and rural schools and providing primary health care.

Asked about Chad, he said France welcomed current efforts at reconciliation involving new Chadian Head of State Hissein Habre and southern Chad leader Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue.

France wanted to help rebuild Chad after its civil war, but it had no intention of interfering in other countries' internal affairs, he stressed.

(The LIBYAN NEWS AGENCY said Monday that Gen Kolingba had sent a message to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi calling for "normalisation of political ties" and a "reorganisation of cooperation" between the two countries. It quoted him as saying that Bangui was ready for "consultations at all levels.")

CSO: 4700/1546

BRIEFS

FRENCH EMISSARY TO VISIT--Malabo, July 5 (AFP)--Guy Penne, advisor to French President Francois Mitterrand for African and [as received] affairs, will visit Equatorial Guinea on July 9-10. The first French emissary to visit the tiny Spanish-speaking Central African nation since Mr Mitterrand became president last year, Mr Penne will discuss economic cooperation between the two countries with Head of State Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema. [Text] [AB060619 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 5 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1548

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DEPUTY MINISTER VISITS--Today is the second day of an official visit to our country by (Simesieu Ideo Chudy), the Japanese deputy minister of foreign affairs. After being received early this afternoon by President Omar Bongo at the Renovation Palace, the Japanese representative was guest at a luncheon given by the secretary of state to the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation. Proposing the toast on the occasion, Mrs Honorine Doussou-naki expressed the satisfaction of the Gabonese Government at receiving a Japanese guest. To Mrs Honorine Doussou-naki, this visit makes it possible to consolidate the bond of friendship linking Gabon to Japan and to further strengthen the economic and social relations which have existed between the two countries since 1972. Replying to the toast, the Japanese deputy minister of foreign affairs promised that the authorities of his country will work toward getting Japanese businessmen to invest in Gabon. [Excerpts] [AB132045 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 13 Jul 82]

CSO: 4719/1164

BRIEFS

CONFEDERATION AGREEMENT--Work on some of the protocols of the Senegambia Confederation Agreement has been completed and now awaits signature and ratification, the president, Sir Dawda Jawara, said on Tuesday. During an interview at State House with Richard Hall, commonwealth correspondent of the English newspaper the OBSERVER, Sir Dawda said that the protocol affecting tariffs was being prepared and he had no doubt that the two countries would take into consideration the best interests of their peoples when it is being drawn. On PPP [People's Progressive Party] policies, Sir Dawda said the party was firmly committed to a multi-party democracy as it was before. The party, he went on, is also committed to rejuvenating itself and already the last elections had injected new blood into the parliamentary party. Rejuvenation would continue down to the grassroots level, he added. Commenting on the economy, the president noted that tourism was growing and everything possible would be done to increase its contribution to the economy. Sir Dawda said the fishing industry had a great potential and already action was being taken to exploit it to the full. The country was also hopefully continuing its search for oil within its borders. [Excerpts] [AB150918 Banjul the GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 25 Jun 82 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4700/1557

GHANAIAN PAPERS VIEW TRIBALISM, REVOLUTION

AB140926 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Press review]

[Text] THE GHANAIAN TIMES takes up the call on Ghanaians to be aware of the sustained attempts by counterrevolutionaries to incite tribal sentiment in a bid to destroy national unity and sabotage the revolution. According to a member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Sgt Alolga Akata-Pore, who gave this advice, the only tribes which exist in the country are the rich and the poor, and this underscores the reason for the revolution [words indistinct].

THE TIMES agrees with him and says the 31 December event took place to stop the nation's alarming drift toward a violent confrontation between the small class of exploiters and the overwhelming majority of the masses. This is because those who controlled the fate of the toiling masses could not understand that the common people were really existing in a state of economic and social oppression. The paper challenges those who are accusing the revolutionary leadership of tribal domination to come out with statistics to prove their case. It says they should be honest to themselves and to those whom they seek to convince by publicly making a breakdown of the tribal composition of the PNDC, the INTC [expansion unknown], the secretaries heading the ministries, and all other PNDC organs for the nation and the whole world to see. THE TIMES says if opponents of the revolution are not prepared to do this, but prefer to go about shouting lies and associating the revolution with tribalism, they will end up only exposing their own perverted mentality. It says the revolution has come to stay and the people cannot be prevented from realizing that this is their opportunity to end their oppression by helping the PNDC to succeed.

CSO: 4700/1548

GROUPS USE TRIBALISM AGAINST REVOLUTION

AB141843 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The reiteration of the need to avoid tribalism by Sgt Alolga Akata-pore comes at a time when enemies of the 31 December revolution are exploiting tribal sentiments to cast all kinds of slanders on the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] and to discredit the whole revolution. Certain known interest groups and persons evaluate almost every action of government or leading figures in the revolution in terms of tribal bias or origin. Cheap and baseless rumors are being concocted with tribal learnings to divide the ranks of those who support the revolutionary transformation of our country. It should not be surprising that counterrevolutionaries are cashing in on the element of ethnic division in the country for their narrow selfish ends.

Tribalism has been one tool in the arsenal of reactionary forces for a long time on the whole African continent. The colonialists exploited ethnic divisions in Africa to conquer and dominate the peoples of our continent; and since independence, the same factor has been used to prevent the fostering of a strong united sense of nationhood among our people; the fact being that a divided and dissention ridden people are weak and easy to cheat. One former CIA agent has revealed how the American intelligence agents circulated leaflets as coming from one tribe against another in Burundi to intensify rifts between groups of people. It needs no telling that the enemies would continue using the tribal factor to divide and rule our people.

But looking closely at the major contradictions and problems that face our nation, ethnic division is hardly the factor that should be an impediment in the March of the mass of our people toward progress. The problems that we face are mass poverty, illiteracy, disease, poor transportation, hunger and malnutrition--the freight of underdevelopment. We are underdeveloped not because there are tribes in Ghana, but because of the domination of our country by imperialism coupled with serious corruption and mismanagement by the elites and (?concordant) groups that had ruled this country since independence. The unity of all the poor and underpriviledged of our people and all honest and patriotic citizens is essential in the struggle against the conditions that keep our people in poverty and misery.

The united front required to confront the fundamental problems of our society renders the divisions along tribal lines irrelevant and diversionary. The exploiters and cheats, by the way, are united in their nefarious activities. They reap their profits, bribes and dirty money from all parts of Ghana.

The divisions in our country, really, are between the poor, underpriviledged, honest, progressive and nationalist forces on one side and the rich exploiters, priviledged parasites, dishonest, reactionary and imperialist stooges on the other. Thus, all those who are genuinely interested in the advancement of the revolutionary process in Ghana must be on their guard and not allow the cheats to use tribalism to divide our ranks. The position of progressive people is a principled one, not tribal-based. So long as our national leadership is honest, dedicated to duty and totally committed to the progressive cause, they should continue to merit our support in spirt of the maneuvers of those who seek to erode this support through tribal dissentions.

CSO: 4700/1557

COMMENTARY DECRIES 'BBC' CARRYING AMOAKO CHARGES

AB122127 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The BBC is a respectable broadcasting system listened to with adulation and its bulletins trusted. Among the Ghanaian elite, the BBC is trusted, even worshipped with awe. The GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] and the BBC are friendly radio-television institutions. Quite apart from and consequent upon our colonial linkages, we both belong to the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association and it is not traditional, in fact, not a comfortable matter to pick a quarrel with this respectable symbol of Western, and particularly English, objectivity. In the BBC's objective analysis of events affecting the life, views and image of governments in Ghana, to be precise, it always makes sure that the other side is heard. This means that whatever happens in Ghana, the opinions and views of representatives of that government's opposition forces in London must be sought and broadcast. It never matters what such opposition forces uphold, what aims they stand for and indeed who they really are. As long as they oppose the governments of the day, to the BBC, they are credible experts on matters affecting Ghana and its government.

This is how and perhaps why the BBC has become the megaphone for the most despicable liars, to slander, mudsling and insult Ghanaians generally and Flight Lieutenant Rawlings and the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], particularly since the murders of the judges and the retired major. In its peculiar sense of objectivity and neutrality the BBC is giving (?case) to vulture and hyenas like Adai Amoako, a criminal whose political principle is stealing, extortion and bribery and whose moral value is deceit. Adai Amoako has said in BBC that the PNDC, in collaboration with certain democratic organizations, committed the murders. It cannot surprise any serious and intelligent Ghanaian.

According to those who know Adai Amoako from the People's National Party (PNP) days, those who know him in his hideout in London and those who knew him as a private person, Adai Amoako is the first hand snake who cannot abide by any principle, promise or morals except lying and extortion. Adai Amoako became a widely known name in the last months of the PNP pretending to be the champion of opposition to Limann's undemocratic leadership of

that party. He deceived the youth wing of that party who had initiated moves to reform it by seeking weed off Limann and other elements from the leadership. Democratic elements in the party and in the country took Adai Amoako seriously but for a time. Having attained a fake stature of a democrat through his posturing as such, he quickly accepted bribes in dollars from Limann and worked against a momentum he had usurped. With dollar bribe in hand, Adai Amoako then turned around hand-in-hand with Limann to harm those who stood opposed to the PNP leadership and corruption. This is the man who now assumes a mantel of justice. This is the man who now accuses others of murder. It is in line with his avowed profession, the job of lying, deceit, bribery and corruption.

In London, who is he working for now? Adai Amoako is the only one of the vultures waging a campaign against the PNDC and Ghana. We pick on him today only to show the character of the types who have been provided a microphone like the BBC to broadcast lies to the world. The BBC's opened arms to opposition elements is not, in principle, what is at stake. It is hosting the hyenas and vultures of our society that is detestable, because the BBC is more respectable than that.

CSO: 4700/1546

BRIEFS

TRUCK SPARE PARTS--Ghana today took delivery of 35 trucks worth about 3 million cedis from Japan to be used for the evacuation of food stuffs and fertilizers. The trucks which were bought with a grant of yen 200 million from the government of Japan were accompanied with 20 percent spare parts. Speaking at the handing-over ceremony at the Nicholson Stadium in Accra, the Japanese ambassador, Mr Masatada Higaki, said the grant will help the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to reconstruct the country's economy. He said now that agriculture is receiving urgent attention, the trucks will go a long way to help pass farm produce to the marketing centers. Mr Higaki assured Ghana of more Japanese aid to revive the other sectors of the economy. Receiving the trucks, the secretary for agriculture, Prof Bortei-doku, noted that in the past, fertilizers imported with scarce foreign exchange could not be transported to their destination because of the lack of trucks. He said the trucks will make a great contribution to the government's agricultural effort and help in freeing the nation from its tight food position. Prof Bortei-doku thanked the government of Japan for the trucks. It will be recalled that Japan gave Ghana 800 outboard motors last February. [Text] [AB142124 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Jul 82]

INVESTIGATE JUDGES MURDERS--The government has decided to set up a special investigation board to supervise the entire investigation into the recent abduction and murder of three high court judges and a retired army officer. An official statement today said the five-member special investigation board will be under the chairmanship of a retired member of the judiciary. The other members are representatives of the Ghana Bar Association; two persons, including a representative of the churches, nominated by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council]; and a representative of the attorney general's office, who will also be the board's secretary. The board will hear evidence which will provide memoranda for the general public. The high-powered investigation team appointed earlier by the government and led by the secretary for the interior shall provide investigating services and facilities to the board. The statement explained that the government's decision to set up the special board was in response to the views of the general public on the matter and it is there to ensure a fair and expeditious investigation. The board is to submit a report to the PNDC as soon as possible. [Text] [AB142111 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Jul 82]

FOREIGNERS TO BE DEPORTED--The National Investigations Committee has ordered two foreign nationals to be deported from the country within 48 hours. The two--Mr Firm Hatumal Dulani from India and Alhaji Sumana Hamani from Niger--were caught dealing in gold and illegal trafficking in foreign currency. They were arrested by the security agencies early last month and brought before the national investigations committee for interrogation. According to a statement, Mr Dulani, who is the managing director of Metro Industries Enterprises Limited, said he did not know that it was an offense to indulge in gold and currency trafficking outside the authorized channels for dealing in them. On his part, Alhaji Sumana Hamani, who has 12 houses in Obuasi, 4 cocoa farms and 2 vehicles, admitted that his main business has been acting as a go-between for miners and prospective gold buyers. All their assets, including the gold and foreign monies, have been confiscated to the state. [Text] [AB141542 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jul 82]

APPEAL TO LAWYERS--The PIONEER appeals to the Ghana Bar Association to ask lawyers to go back to the courts. The paper also urges members of the bench to start hearing cases. It says it understands the feeling of the lawyers on the senseless murder of three of their colleagues and says refusing to go to the court means a breakdown of the legal process. This would be a triumph for the cynical forces who want to manipulate unfortunate side effects of the times to their selfish political advantage. It also means the activities of policemen who take part in the legal process would be slowed down, thereby denying suspects the right to justice. The PIONEER reminds lawyers and judges that two wrongs do not make one right and that the ultimate sufferer from their boycott is the citizen whose rights and liberties lawyers have sworn to defend. [Text] [AB121840 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1546

COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL REVIEWED AS ITS AMBASSADOR DEPARTS

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Desire Gnangnan: "Vast Prospects Exist for Our Cooperation, Thiam Tells Raffaelli"]

[Text] Mr Marcello Raffaelli, Brazil's ambassador to the Ivory Coast, has left our country to go to Geneva, to which he was summoned by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to head the Committee for Surveillance of Textile Development in Africa.

The Brazilian diplomat, who spent more than 2 years at his post in Abidjan, through his actions as a man aware of the problems of the Third World has contributed to strengthening economic cooperation between his country and ours, and has worked toward the consolidation of the bonds of friendship linking the two peoples.

In recognition of the many services he has rendered, the government of our country gave a major dinner in his honor in the Balafon Room of the Hotel Ivoire last Friday.

During the dinner, Minister of Information Amadou Thiam, who served as intermediary between his colleague in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Brazilian diplomat, offered two toasts. Mr Gilles Laubhouet, the secretary of state for agriculture, and a number of other diplomats, were also present.

Minister Amadou Thiam, who spoke first, stressed the political career of this Brazilian diplomat, as well as his professional capabilities.

Mr Thiam then stated that "the Ivorian government attaches special importance to its cooperation with Brazil, because it was one of the very first Latin American countries to show interest in the African nations immediately after they won independence, less because it hoped to derive benefit from its relations with them than because of the profound cultural affinity due to history."

Mutually Beneficial Cooperation

"Moreover," the minister went on to say, "this cooperation in reality reflects the desire frequently proclaimed by the developing countries to abandon their

exclusive orientation toward the industrialized countries in a search for solutions to their problems of development, instead gradually establishing closer and mutually profitable collaboration among them in all fields."

Regional Disparities

Mr Amadou Thiam said that vast prospects exist for this cooperation, even if for the time being it is only being pursued in certain sectors, particularly in the realm of popular education and sports, with the literacy campaign and the education of high-level trainers, and also within the framework of the Brazilian universities and that in the Ivory Coast.

Where agroindustry is concerned, Minister Thiam said that Brazil is also contributing its experience, in particular in pursuit of the soybean project which is particularly dear to the heart of the chief of state because it comes within his policy of combating regional disparities, and is designed to increase the income of the people in the savannah zones.

On the subject of trade exchange, the minister of information noted that an imbalance working to the disadvantage of the Ivory Coast has been steadily increasing for a number of years. Lacking the ability to absorb this difference, it is necessary that we jointly seek ways of reducing it.

In conclusion, Mr Thiam made a point of mentioning the establishment of two Brazilian banks, the Banque Real (Royal Bank) and the Banco Do Brazil (Bank of Brazil) in our country.

The Brazilian ambassador, for his part, expressed his satisfaction upon completing his diplomatic mission in the Ivory Coast. "I am departing persuaded of the potential for cooperation between Brazilians and Ivorians, and I am encouraged by the perception held in this connection by many in the Ivorian government."

We might note that earlier, during the morning hours, this Brazilian diplomat was made a grand officer of the National Order by Mr Amadou Thiam.

5157
CSO: 4719/1153

GOVERNMENT PUTS RICE INDUSTRY IN PRIVATE HANDS

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 12-13 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Hien Solo]

[Text] The transfer of the management and operation of rice mills to private hands, approved by the Council of Ministers in July 1981, will henceforth be effective. Minister of Agriculture Denis Bra Kanon signed the agreement making this transfer official with six private marketing companies last Thursday.

Thus beginning with the next rice growing season, these six companies, three of which are Ivory Coast owned, will take over from the OCPA. They will be required to purchase all the paddy rice, wherever produced, at the price established by the state. This is precisely the practice pursued with coffee and cacao. The minister of agriculture stressed this point, in order to avoid any misunderstanding about its application.

The 11 rice mills and 10 silos our country has are distributed among the 6 new enterprises which will henceforth be responsible for obtaining all the paddy rice.

The Ministry of Commerce is responsible for gathering the final products and distributing them according to the procedures of the usual structures, as well as the import of supplementary quantities of rice and the standardization of consumer prices.

The government believes that it can thus improve this rice marketing sector in order to get production going again. However, this will not be without cost to the state.

The cost of producing a kilogram of rice at present is 160 francs. The government is obliged to provide it at 118 francs, leaving a disparity of 42 francs to be recovered. An analysis shows that the operation of transferring the management of the rice mills to private hands will come 2.63 billion francs for the coming season.

Taking the constantly rising rate of inflation into account, the cost comes to about 3.145 billion francs (1982 value), or 3.44 billion (1983) for the 1983-84 season and 4.125 billion francs (1984 value) for the 1984-85 season.

The Ministry of Agriculture estimates, however, that this cost could possibly be reduced by 750 million for the 1983-84 season if the differential for paddy rice delivered at the mill were increased by 10 francs in 1983.

Similarly, the cost for the 1984-85 season could be reduced by 1.425 million if this same differential were further increased by 5 francs in 1984.

New Prices

As can be seen, rice production for the time being is not an easy thing when we examine the cost and the fact that since the equalization fund is not in a position to cover this cost out of income from sales of imported rice, it falls to the stabilization fund to finance it.

On the occasion of the signing of the convention between the new millers and the government last Thursday, Minister of Agriculture Bra Kanon expressed the fervent hope that the new millers will do everything possible to contribute to abundant production of high-quality rice, an absolute prerequisite for a reduction in production costs.

Let us also note that the coming agricultural season will see the entry into effect of the new prices for paddy rice. The prices will be 60 francs in the field, 70 francs at the collection depot and 75 francs on delivery to the mill or the silo. This is another decision by the chief of state which will further please the planters, without a doubt, and will provide a useful incentive for the policy of self-sufficiency in food which the secretary of state for agriculture is responsible for encouraging.

5157
CSO: 4719/1153

LEADERS REPORT ON LABOR UNION ACTIVITIES

Revolutionary Trade Union of Malagasy Workers

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 May 82 p 2

[Interview with Mr Telanosy, secretary general of the Revolutionary Trade Unio of Malagasy Workers; date and place not given]

[Text] The Revolutionary Trade Union of Malagasy Workers (SRMM) is affiliated with the Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky (VITM), one of the party members in the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution (FNDR). Its secretary general, Mr Telanosy (see our photo) very kindly agreed to give us a brief analysis of the activities during the trade union year.

Mr. Telanosy: From the point of view of recruiting, we have established 62 base units with about 15 members, making a total of 930. In terms of seminars, we have held 12, lasting 4 days each, in other words 2 per province. During a first stage, the following seminars were held: from 1 to 4 April 1981 in Antsiranana; from 27 to 30 April 1981 in Tananarive; from 4 to 7 May 1981 in Toliara; from 27 to 30 May 1981 in Toamasina; from 30 May to 6 June 1981 in Fianarantsoa; and from 24 to 27 June in Mahajanga.

This first stage was a practical one for trade union and political education. The second stage involved a seminar on practice and tactics, held as follows: from 2 to 5 July 1981 in Antsiranana; from 28 to 31 July 1981 in Tananarive; from 6 to 9 August in Toliara; from 27 to 30 August in Toamasina; from 3 to 6 September in Fianarantsoa; and from 24 to 27 September in Mahajanga.

[Question] How are relations between the tra'e union and the party and how are they being organized?

Mr. Telanosy: The SRMM is an association of workers in various vocational categories responsible for vocational and economic affairs as well as national planning. In a socialist country, the state is made up of the mass of the workers. In creating our present state, we solicited the opinion of the workers through the 1977 referendum on the Red Book. Subsequently there was the FIFASO. However, in the capitalist countries the opinion of the workers is not solicited....

Where our relations with the VITM are concerned, we have a party card and a union card. Our union has its own bylaws, its own card and its own internal regulations, but it works bilaterally with the VITM, on the basis of the analysis the SRMM made of the ideology of this revolutionary party.

[Question]. What are the prospects for the trade union's future?

Mr Telanosy: We have trained six trade union cadres on the whole of the island. We taught them in 30 lessons on trade union, technical and political training and 14 on ideological training. Now we have trade union cadres and the trade union will no longer be "on hold." The trade union flame will never waver again. In addition there have been ideological seminars on the issue of whether or not the trade union struggle has intensified or waned since the revolution, on the workers' opinion on article 3 of the constitution, which says that the working people are king, and on the subject of trade unionism and the establishment of a new state.

[Question]. How are relations among the trade unions developing?

Mr Telanosy: On a certain level there are no organic relations among the unions. In the enterprises, yes, and at the workers' bases, but on a higher level this proves more difficult. Political parties have a front, but the trade unions, at a certain higher level, have no front. This exists only on the base level. One could even say that the gap is widening. We even fear a break, that disputes will broaden. We need a single trade union to correct all these problems in the interunion relationships existing within certain enterprises. On the national and even the provincial level, this does not exist. And if there are inadequate relations, this is the problem of each trade union and political leader.

Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 8 May 82 p 2

[Interview with Paul Rabemananjara, secretary general of the Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers; date and place not given]

[Text] Mr Paul Rabemananjara, secretary general of the Firaisan' ny Sendika Malagasy Revolisionera, or Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers (FISEMARE), which is affiliated with the AKFM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], very kindly agreed to give us an assessment of trade union activities in 1981 and 1982 in an interview.

"One May is the production and ideological promotion season. On 21 May 1977 there were an initial 120 FISEMARE sections. Now, with 5 years behind us, we have 450 sections throughout Madagascar, with 6 federations.

"On the international level, the FISEMARE is a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which has 260 million members. Our memberships was approved by the general council in Moscow in 1981 and by the congress held between 10 and 15 February 1981 in Cuba.

"The FISEMARE also maintains bilateral relations with other foreign trade unions. Recently it established relations with Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

"From the point of view of worker training, we have agreements with the Soviet trade unions providing for training scholarships of 1 month in the USSR, as well as 10-month training periods at the rate of 2 per year since 1979.

"The Bulgarians and the Czechs have also provided scholarships for Malagasy workers.

"There have also been 15-day seminars offered by the Soviet trade unions, and exchanges for health cures."

[Question] What trade union gains can you cite?

[Answer] From the point of view of wages, there have been increases, but this does not mean that we are satisfied. The enterprises which will be created constitute a great hope for the workers. The workers should be reasonable and should not make claims for the sake of claims alone. There should be a budget for the well-being of man here, but instead of that the multinational corporations prefer to invest in the war industry, where they earn up to 600 percent profit, rather than investing in textile plants, for example. However, the second general UN assembly urged the conversion of war industries into peaceful industries.

Another point raised by Mr paul Rabemananjara was the labor code, which is old and needs revision, particularly since the FISEMARE has submitted proposals in this connection. And the national council has still not been changed, although the revolutionary regime plays a role therein.

Trade Union of Christian Militants in Madagascar

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 10 May 82 p 2

[Interview with Ratovonjanahary Charles, secretary general of the SEMPIKRIMA; date and place not given]

[Text] The Sendikan'ny Mpitolona Kristiana eto Madagasikara, or Trade Union of Christian Militants in Madagascar (SEMPIKRIMA), is a workers' trade union affiliated with a political party, the UDECEMA/KMTP [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union/Committee for the Defense of the Revolution]. Its secretary general, Ratovonjanahary Charles, very kindly agreed to assess the trade union year for us.

Ratovonjanahary Charles: During this period, 50 sections were established. Moreover, where the trade union struggle for the defense of the interests of the workers within the SEMPIKRIMA is concerned, a number of cases have been taken to court, where the workers have won, while others are awaiting trial.

There have also been a number of delegates representing the membership of the Trade Union of Christian Militants in Madagascar who have been elected by the

workers. So that the workers will be very familiar with their rights, we have sent representatives of the SEMPIKRIMA to seminars organized by the National Workers Education Center and representatives of the International Labor Office (ILO) on three different occasions. Then those who took the seminars, in turn, passed on what they learned to the other members of the trade union in Tananarive, Antsiranana, Moramanga, Toamasina, Manjakandriana, etc, along with the joint UDECMA/KMTP committee and the central committee of the SEMPIKRIMA.

In addition, there have been provincial tours.

Concerning the foreign relations of the SEMPIKRIMA, trade union representatives have attended general workers assemblies in Geneva and Algeria, and the meeting of labor ministers in Harar. From the local point of view, the trade union is also involved in communal production work throughout the country. We should stress that the members of the SEMPIKRIMA in Bemahatazana Tsiroanomandidy were awarded the first prize in the competition organized by the Fanevan' ny Tolompiavotana.

[Question] How are relations between the progressive UDECMA/KMTP party and the SEMPIKRIMA organized?

Ratovonjanahary Charles: The SEMPIKRIMA represents a battlefield within the progressive UDECMA/KMTP party, which has aided it in everything pertaining to the trade union struggle. The trade union has its own independence where this point is concerned, and can have its own financial income to achieve its goals.

The members of the UDECMA/KMTP are, ex officio, members of the SEMPIKRIMA, whether they are workers or peasants. The children in ESPOIR UDECMA/KMTP, the young students in FITAM UDECMA/KMTP and the progressive housewives in UDECMA/KMTP are not members. It is obvious that the basic principles of the UDECMA are also those of the SEMPIKRIMA, i.e., the ideology of Malagasy Christian democracy (Ny fanahy no olona) and the basic rights of each and every one.

The goal is the proletariat in power, in charge of the economy.

[Question] What about the relations between the SEMPIKRIMA and the other trade unions?

Ratovonjanahary Charles: The militant Christian trade unionists of Madagascar can be and are ready to work with those who are not opposed to the basic principles of the SEMPIKRIMA, provided it is sincere collaboration without discrimination with the majority interests as its goal.

As proof of this, there are enterprises in which collaboration between the SEMPIKRIMA and the trade unions affiliated with the political parties which are members of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution is a reality. The Malagasy Railroad Interunion, which includes the FISEMARE (AKFM) [Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers (Congress Party for Malagasy Independence)] and the SEMPIKRIMA, is an example.

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CSO: 4719/1079

MALAGASY WORKERS UNION HOLDS NATIONAL SEMINAR

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 17 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Following its national seminar held from 4 to 16 June 1982 in Toliary, Mahajanga and Tananarive simultaneously, the Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers (FISEMARE) invited newsmen to a press conference held yesterday at its headquarters in Ankadifotsy-Befelatanana. Its secretary general, Rabemananjara Paul, who presided, made the following statement.

"Every year the FISEMARE holds a national seminar with the cooperation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions and the participation of the Politburo of the AKFM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution].

"For 3 years, the goal of the seminar has remained the same: to train trade union cadres capable of directing the organization and participate enthusiastically in the development of the country. These trade union cadres will return to their homes: they are prepared to share the knowledge they have gained with their enterprises and neighbors. In fact, in the era of the national democratic revolution, our country needs workers who understand the theory and the practice of the ideology of the workers class so that they can pursue the task which falls to them.

"The national seminar continued for 15 days in three locations: Toliary, Tananarive and Mahajanga.

"There were 63 participants, including 5 women, in Toliary; 124 participants, including 34 women, in Tananarive; and 95 participants, including 9 women, in Mahajanga.

"The holding of several decentralized seminar sessions made travel easier for the participants, and also allowed local leaders to take part in the sessions.

"Ten subjects were discussed during the national seminar. They were the domestic and foreign policies of Madagascar, the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, the state sector, the class struggle and its forms during the national democratic revolution, the place and role of the trade unions, workers' commissions, enterprise profitability, relations between the

party and the trade unions, the new international economic order, the multinational corporations, employment and unemployment problems, disarmament problems, and trade union organization.

"The themes selected basically affect the life of our country and that of the entire world as well.

"In reality, it would be difficult for the workers to take an active part in the revolution without being aware of the current stage through which the country is passing. The workers must be able to distinguish between the national democratic revolution and the period of transition from capitalism to socialism so that they will not speak ill of socialism. They must be aware of what to expect in the enterprises in the state sector. They should know that the imperialists and the reactionaries are the number one enemies of the Malagasy people during the national democratic revolution leading to socialism, and that therefore they should unite against these enemies. The Malagasy workers should feel that our struggle is paralleled by that of the workers in the progressive countries of the world, headed by the socialist countries and more particularly the Soviet Union. This is why a special point was made of taking up the study of the new international economic order, the misdeeds of the multinational corporations, employment and unemployment problems, and disarmament problems. Finally, the participants were able to strengthen their knowledge about trade union organization.

"The active participation of the representative of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions in our national seminar was most important. In fact, the Soviet Union is the leading socialist country in the world. Its experience in this connection enables our trade union cadres to understand the difficulties Madagascar is currently experiencing. Comrade Eugene Roussakov, in his capacity both as a trade union militant and a professor, was able to analyze the various vicissitudes in the modern world in which moribund imperialism is clashing with developing socialism. He is particularly well known to Malagasy workers because he has spoken three successive times to national FISEMARE seminars."

Following this statement, the executive bureau of the FISEMARE answered the following questions posed by newsmen.

[Question] Were there motions approved at the conclusion of the seminar?

[Answer] This was neither a summit meeting nor a congress, and therefore there were no motions, but rather emphasis on the questions which were considered during the seminar.

[Question] What are your relations with the other local trade unions?

[Answer] At the opening session of the seminar, all of the other trade unions were represented, which is proof that we maintain good relations.

The FISEMARE favors an exchange of ideas, particularly with a view to united trade union action, and it always seeks cooperation against our enemies and solidarity with the Red Book and the constitution.

[Question] What are the trade union relations among the Seychelles, Reunion and the Island of Mauritius?

[Answer] These countries are all members of the World Federation of Trade Unions. As to a joint seminar, this is still in the discussion stage. There are however ways of exchanging trade union information through periodical publications.

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CSO: 4719/1142

MUSLIM MONTHLY PUBLICATION COMPLETES FIRST YEAR

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Last Friday, a simple reception was held at the Shalimar Restaurant to celebrate the first anniversary of the founding of the monthly publication LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM. This periodical is published by the Moslem community living in Madagascar with a view to providing information not only about this religion, but the Moslem culture as well. Currently, there are almost 1.5 million Moslems in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and since the revolutionary regime desires equality for all the communities represented in our territory, it was represented on this occasion by a member of the Supreme Council of the Revolution, Richard Andriamanjato, and Minister of Youth Said Ali Koussay. Several members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Madagascar also attended the reception. Taking the floor, the editor of the publication, Mr Assomany, thanked the revolutionary regime for allowing the Moslem community in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to publish a journal for the purpose of informing the nation about the various aspects of the Koran. "Not only have you allowed publication of this journal," he explained, "but the Moslem community also has the right to broadcast over the RTM [Malagasy Radio and Television] on Thursday evenings." Then, after mentioning the first anniversary of the founding of the publication, which should in fact have been celebrated last April, he spoke of the difficulties it has encountered. "Many things remain to be done, but we believe that we can further improve our publication, particularly since in the past year, we have learned a great deal." He concluded his address with the hope that the other periodicals on the island will welcome the entry of LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM into the great Malagasy press family.

Supreme Councilor of the Revolution Richard Andriamanjato, after speaking of the importance of the media to national construction, based his speech on the fact that all of the religions practiced in the territory of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar should be complementary, so that there will be true national unity. "The revolutionary regime," he noted, "is the first to dare to give the Moslem community residing in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar its legitimate place, for not only is the contribution of the Moslem civilization important, but also, our view is based on equality among all citizens." In concluding his speech, he expressed the hope for constructive action by LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM, and he promised its officials that the revolutionary regime will make an effort to incorporate the Malagasy Moslems in the international concert.

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CSO: 4719/1142

NEW GOVERNMENT GRANTS WAGE INCREASE TO WORKERS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 17 Jun 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] The workers at the bottom of the scale, in particular laborers and craftsmen, have been granted a wage increase of 30 percent. For other categories of workers, compensation will be calculated on the basis of a graduated scale.

This statement was made yesterday by Mr Aneerood Jugnauth during his first press conference as prime minister.

He issued an urgent appeal to the opponents of the MMM/PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] to cooperate with the government in the reconstruction of Mauritius following the recent elections.

The MMM/PSM deputies will be installed tomorrow at 3:30 pm, but the legislative assembly will begin its official sessions on Friday, 25 June. The weekly meetings of the Council of Ministers will be held on Thursdays, instead of the Friday meetings held by the outgoing cabinet. This decision is designed to allow the deputies to make a better study of the legislative assembly agenda.

Mr Jugnauth gave assurances that the press will be free. "Freedom of the press will be safeguarded 100 percent. We are even prepared to make amendments to the constitution to guarantee this freedom if necessary. Freedom of the press will be respected," Mr Jugnauth added.

Priorities

Going on to define the priorities, Mr Jugnauth said that the new government will devote concern to the problem of the 25,000 or more jobs promised by the outgoing government. It will wage a struggle against drug abuse, will launch economic recovery and will create productive jobs. Particular attention will be devoted to the development of small enterprises. Mr Jugnauth also stressed that one of the other priorities of the MMM/PSM government will be the elimination of fraud, corruption and waste.

In answer to questions from newsmen, Mr Jugnauth said that there will be no witch-hunting policy, despite some transfers ("shiftage") of department heads. He had held a working session yesterday with the permanent secretaries of the various ministries and had told them that he was counting on their full cooperation.

"I have confidence in them, Mr Jugnauth said further, "and I rely above all on their loyalty."

Diego Garcia

In answer to a question, Mr Jugnauth said that the contracts agreed to for work on Diego Garcia will be honored. However, the government will pursue its diplomatic campaign, with the aid of nations such as India and the riparian nations on the Indian Ocean, to win recognition of Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago, and the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, so that this part of the world can be a zone of peace.

In the view of the prime minister, there can be no doubt that the press will have an important role to play in the 5 years to come, as will the "back benchers" in the legislative assembly, because of the lack of a parliamentary opposition.

It is possible that Mr Jugnauth will head the Mauritian delegation which will attend the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Tripoli in July. Where other trips are concerned, the prime minister stressed that he will leave the country only for very important meetings.

Calm Transition

At the beginning of the press conference, the prime minister thanked the people of Mauritius for maintaining order and discipline during the elections and even afterward. He said that "this should greatly reassure those who had certain apprehensions concerning the new government."

Mr Jugnauth also thanked Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam for his wisdom in connection with the "peaceful transfer of power." He expressed the view that "this is proof that democracy has triumphed, and I hope that the island of Mauritius will continue along this path."

He also thanked the retiring "senior ministers," in particular Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo and Sir Satcam Boolell, for their statements. "We are pleased with the statements they made after the results of the balloting, and we rely on their collaboration and on that of our adversaries. We also thank Sir Gaetan Duval, leader of the Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD), who made a statement of a similar sort." He also thanked those who have sent messages of congratulation and encouragement to him.

Policy of Truth

The prime minister made a point of clarifying any doubt on the subject of the number of ministerial portfolios, and he specified that no new ministry will be created. "Our policy will be to govern through dialogue. It is this which has always guided us and will always guide us," he added. In addition, he stated that he is pleased with the choice of his ministers. He stressed, in response to a journalist's question concerning discontent within the MMM/PSM in connection with the distribution of ministries, that the choice was made

on the basis of meritocracy as a criterion. "What is important and what is of interest to us is to 'deliver the goods,' and the public will judge us after 5 years." He has the greatest confidence in the competence of the ministers chosen.

Another PRB Report

On the subject of the Pay Research Bureau (PRB) report, Mr Jugnauth said that the question of its implementation no longer exists, since the outgoing government and the trade union organizations had already rejected it.

There will be another report, and it will be on that basis that the government will make the necessary decisions.

Moreover, Mr Jugnauth said that the first Council of Ministers meeting of his government, held yesterday morning, took up the distribution of responsibilities and the reorganization of certain ministries. Henceforth the cabinet will meet on Thursdays, except for tomorrow. The program address will soon be ready for delivery.

Municipal Elections Soon

On the subject of the removal of the municipal authorities, the prime minister said that this will take place soon. In principle, the municipal commissioners are to be replaced by neutral commissioners, but certain proposals were made yesterday during the meeting of the MMM/PSM parliamentary group with a view to the appointment of certain former municipal councilmen, but no decision has been made as yet. "Municipal elections will be held as soon as possible," Mr Jugnauth made a point of stressing.

Where the commissions to investigate ministers are concerned, he responded that the government will not adopt a witch hunting policy. The files of the ministers will be studied case by case, and an investigation commission will be appointed if this proves necessary.

The MMM/PSM ministers and deputies will also be required to make a public statement of their assets as soon as possible.

Mr Paul Berenger will meet with various groups for the drafting of the budget. He stated that a unit has been established to deal with questions pertaining to the creation of jobs just prior to the elections.

The hiring of workers and all social security allocations will be undertaken on a merit basis.

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CSO: 4719/1140

PLANS FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL COUNCIL ANNOUNCED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth met with 17 of his 18 ministers at his residence in Vacoas at noon yesterday for a first working session some 6 hours before they were to be sworn in at Chateau du Reduit. The 19th minister designate, Mr Serge Clair, will arrive in Mauritius today and will take the oath of office tomorrow.

At this first meeting of the 18 members of the new cabinet, the leaders of the MMM/PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] alliance undertook to discuss the possibility of establishing an economic and social council which would allow the representatives of the persons involved to present their views on the various aspects of national administration. A memorandum concerning this will be presented at the first cabinet meeting tomorrow by Minister of Finance Paul Berenger.

In circles close to the MMM/PSM, it is explained that this new council would be designed to establish dialogue between the government and the various sectors in economic and social life, in the absence of a parliamentary opposition, since the National Economic Council proposed by the outgoing minister of finance, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, did not produce the desired results.

In another connection Messrs Berenger, Kailash Ruhee and J. Cuttaree, ministers of finance, economic planning and development, and labor and industrial relations, respectively, along with some of their main colleagues and high officials in the ministries of finance and planning, met last evening to undertake an economic evaluation of the country and to establish the main guidelines for the budget which will be submitted to the parliament in the coming weeks.

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CSO: 4719/1137

DISCONTENT CONCERNING CABINET APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 16 Jun 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Changes made to the MMM/PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] list of ministers at the last moment gave rise yesterday to a certain discontent among certain supporters of the socialist alliance, in particular those in the Grand-Bale/Poudre d'Or district. They made a point yesterday of voicing their displeasure with the choice of certain ministers in the new cabinet and protesting the fact that "The leadership of the MMM/PSM alliance is already beginning to fail to keep the promises made to the voters."

Some 500 discontented supporters in the No 6 district demonstrated yesterday afternoon in front of the regional office of the MMM in Goodlands, to make their dissatisfaction publicly known. They made it clear to the elected district deputies, Messrs Madun Dulloo, Dharmanand Fokeer and Armoogum Parsuramen, who were present there, that they "would not remain passive" with regard to what they called the "dictatorship of the leadership of the MMM/PSM alliance." The demonstrators demanded that Mr Fokeer refuse to serve as deputy speaker and that Mr Parsuramen refuse to serve as president of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and the Public Expenditure Committee, unless some deputy in the district is chosen as a minister.

In a statement made to LE MAURICIEN, Mr T. Moorghen, MMM representative from district No 6 and president of the Roche-Terre branch, explained that the voters in the district gave massive support to the MMM/PSM alliance following the party promise that one of the deputies elected would be appointed a minister. Moreover, Mr Armoogum Parsuramen, secretary general of the PSM, was represented to the voters everywhere as the "future minister of regional administrations." The voters took this into account in electing Mr Parsuramen, they say, because they thus hoped that with the advent of a MMM/PSM government, the problems of the district would be more readily resolved. In the past, according to Mr Moorghen, Grand-Baie/Poudre d'Or has been "totally neglected" by the laborites. The roads were not repaired, water distribution was not improved, and night lighting for the streets has not been provided.

According to Mr Moorghen, the MMM/PSM supporters are already mobilizing with a view to denouncing the party leadership during the meetings of thanks which will be organized in the district.

Elsewhere, some 50 representatives and supporters of the PSM from the Grand-Baie/Poudre d'Or district, including two members of the Central Committee of the party, Messrs Hafez Banker and Madun Doorgachand, who are unhappy about the fact that none of the three candidates elected from the district (Messrs M. Dulloo, D. Fokeer and A. Parsuramen) has been appointed as a minister, went yesterday to the home of Mr Aneerood Jugnauth to express their disapproval and to demand a ministerial post for Mr A. Parsuramen. To Mr Harish Boodhoo, who gave them a hearing, they said the following: "We don't understand how the secretary general of the MMM gets a ministerial post while ours does not get one."

The PSM leader tried both to calm them and to make them understand that ministers are appointed "for the country, and not for one district." As the representatives and supporters of the PSM continued to speak of what they called "an injustice to Mr A. Parsuramen," Mr Paul Berenger, who had approached the group, intervened. But it appears that the tone he took was ill received by the representatives present.

In the light of the comments being made, Mr Jugnauth preferred to withdraw into his home, followed by Mr Paul Berenger.

But as the members of the group remained adamant, Mr Harish Boodhoo also retired into Mr Jugnauth's home. One last time, Mr Rohit Beedassy attempted to reason with them.

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CSO: 4719/1137

SENEGAL, GAMBIA COOPERATE ON CUSTOMS PROBLEMS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Gambian and Senegalese customs officials met yesterday morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a joint consideration of the problem still existing within the framework of the cooperation established between the two countries in the customs sector.

This meeting, which precedes by several days the expanded meeting which will include the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, was proposed by Gambia and organized by the permanent Senegalese-Gambian secretariat which has its headquarters in Banjul.

It will provide an opportunity to assess cooperation on customs issues, to examine the state of the implementation of the agreement for cooperation and mutual aid in the administrative sector, and also the measures adopted with a view to facilitating trade and transit.

In welcoming the Gambian delegation, Mr Bara Diokhane, director of customs studies and regulations, representing the director general of Senegalese customs, hailed the opportunity provided by this meeting, since following the establishment of the Confederation of Senegambia, "One of the goals which is most important to us is the development of the economic union between Senegal and Gambia..."

This exchange of opinions should make it possible to finalize certain points and adopt certain provisions to make cooperation in this field fruitful.

Mr Mbanick Jobe, chief Gambian customs inspector, who headed the delegation his country sent to the meeting, explained that meetings of this sort should be organized regularly to allow both parties to compare experience and reconcile their points of view. This is the more necessary since the field of customs regulations, he said, is one of the great sectors for cooperation within the framework of the confederation. Following the opening session, a single commission was appointed to study the points listed on the agenda for the meeting.

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CSO: 4719/1134

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES AUSTERITY BUDGET

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 15 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by Aliou Barry]

[Text] The investment budget which our legislators approved Friday afternoon, totaling 23 billion francs, is an austerity budget. In fact, it includes only the obligatory expenditures and those pertaining to operations in progress whose level of completion requires that they be continued. But it should be stressed that this budget does not at all reflect the investment effort expected during the coming fiscal period. In fact there is credit available from foreign resources in the amount of more than 37.5 billion francs. These resources can be mobilized as soon as the counterpart funds are allocated. In addition, there are extrabudget projects. The allocations to cover these extrabudget expenditures may reach 30 billion. Overall, the resources allocated to financing equipment expenditures may come to more than 90 billion.

The minister of plan and cooperation, representing the government in the study of the equipment budget, said that where the counterpart funds are concerned, thanks to the meeting held in Paris in the month of October, it was possible to obtain 10 billion from the lending parties. It should be noted that the budget of the Ministry of Plan and Cooperation was approved at the same time as the equipment budget. It comes to a total of 259,685,000 francs, as compared to 193,180,000, representing an increase of 34.42 percent.

The deputies asked this ministry in charge of loans if the time had not come to call a halt to indebtedness. In answer to this question, Mr Mamoudou Toure distinguished between productive investments and those which are not productive. It is necessary to cease to borrow for the latter, but this is not the case for the former. In this connection, he recalled that 19 programs totaling 112 billion, mainly based on immediate production, have been identified and proposed to the lending parties. These programs are moreover the positive element in the plan for economic and financial recovery, and one of the conditions for alleviating the foreign debt.

For the benefit of the deputies, the minister of plan and cooperation spoke of the Arab sources of financing, which he said are playing a very important role in the financing of the plan and the backing of the public debt.

During the general discussion, the deputies returned to the subject of the qualification of planners. Such qualifications do indeed exist, the minister said, but the wide variety in the diplomas submitted by candidates, some of which have no equivalence in Senegal, has made it impossible for some of the "planners" to meet the requirements. However, this problem is being dealt with. The elected officials also stressed the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the program for cleaning up the regional capitals. In this connection, Mr Mamoudou Toure said that Senegal has submitted the question to the Italian government. During the meeting of the mixed Senegalese-Italian commission which has just ended, this issue was the focus of discussion. The Italians made no specific commitment, but they did however confirm their priority interest in the matter. Dialogue is continuing, the minister stressed.

On the subject of the treasury difficulties being experienced by Dakar-Marine, the minister said that these are being resolved by means of an increase in capital. Some lenders revealed a certain reluctance in this connection, based on worldwide experience in this field. However, this reluctance seems less clear today. On the subject of the Dialacoto-Kedougou and Kedougou-Saraya roads, the minister announced that the Saudi Fund has just allocated 4.5 billion, leaving 4.8 billion to be found. This financing is being actively sought. The second of these roads will be jointly financed by the Saudi Fund (2.8 billion) and the EDF [European Development Fund]. Concerning the MIFERSO [Iron Mining Company of East Senegal] project, the minister of plan and cooperation said that studies should be completed by the beginning of the year. But, he specified, the MIFERSO is facing competition from other projects in Africa and elsewhere. It is believed that Senegal has a rather advantageous position in this competition.

In answer to a question, the minister stressed that in view of our limited resources, foreign contributions are necessary, although this is to support our domestic efforts, he added. In fact, the economic and financial situation of our country no longer is such as to allow budget savings which can finance investments.

Natural Catastrophes

It is true that in recent years, natural catastrophes such as the drought and the international situation have developed such as to totally upset all the wise plans and most moderate future estimates, the minister of plan and cooperation noted. But, he stressed, our plan for economic and financial recovery is beginning to bear fruit. He said that the sacrifices Senegalese citizens are making are not in vain. "A glimmer of hope can be seen, provided we do not relax our collective efforts."

In answer to a question pertaining to a recent statement by a Senegalese official to the effect that France is an advocate of the Third World, Mr Mamoudou Toure replied that it is not reprehensible to want to defend the poor countries. What is serious is that the Third World refuses to defend its own interests. If a Western country defends the Third World through its diplomacy, it should be proud of it, Mr Toure said.

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CSO: 4719/1134

ITALY PROMISES AID TO PRIORITY SECTORS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12-13 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Momar Seyni Ndiaye]

[Text] Mr Robert Palleschi, Italian undersecretary of state for foreign affairs (in charge of international cooperation), has left Dakar after a 4-day visit. He took the opportunity provided by his visit to participate in the third session of the mixed Senegalese-Italian mission. Mr Palleschi was welcomed by prime minister Habib Thiam.

The Italian minister termed the talks he had with the cabinet head "very interesting. They confirm once again the convergence of opinions between our two countries on matters of international policy. I am persuaded that the work of this third mixed session and the talks I had in connection with this visit constitute an important stage in the development, diversification and strengthening of relations between our two countries."

This cooperation was studied at length during the third session of the mixed commission. And the Italian minister expressed the view that the work was "intensive and profound and dealt with all aspects of interest to current and future cooperation." On this basis, a main project of "major dimensions" based on a sector with "very high productivity" was approved. This sector is fishing. Mr Palleschi said that a mixed Senegalese-Italian economic company will be certain of "great profitability," which can benefit the Senegalese economy and the Italian investors "on the basis of the indications from the Senegalese government." Other sectors were selected, including energy, water resources, health and food production, among others.

Where water resources are concerned, Mr Roberto Palleschi acknowledged, just as the Senegalese government does, the need to give it priority.

In this connection, the Italian minister announced, a number of projects pertaining to supply, research and storage of water have been selected by the Italian investors. And the government in Rome has decided to participate in the financing of the emergency water resources plan. In the health sector, Mr Palleschi said that his country has worked on the perfecting of a program for technical cooperation involving the regional hospital in Louga and the research department of the Ministry of Health.

Moreover, Italy will provide aid, with a credit ceiling, for the financing "of integrated projects of national interest." Mr Roberto Palleschi went on to reveal that his country will soon make a dozen ambulances available to Senegal. In the energy sector, another priority, Italian involvement based on energy savings, research and development of renewable energy sources, and finally, the strengthening of the network and studies in the electric sector should be noted.

Speaking of the role Italy is playing in the realm of international cooperation, Mr Palleschi said that his country is "one of the few industrialized nations to substantially increase its contribution to the main bodies for aiding development--the UNDP [United Nations Development Program], UNICEF, WHO and FAO."

On this subject, the Italian minister revealed that Rome has made available to the developing countries "financing and infrastructures coming to an overall total of 4.7 billion Italian lire over 3 years" (an amount equivalent to 1.2 billion CFA francs).

Italy, Mr Palleschi further said, believes that the North-South dialogue should be based on equal relations. "We are persuaded that international cooperation does not work solely to the advantage of the Third World countries."

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CSO: 4719/1136

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-SENEGALESE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS CELEBRATED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 14 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] The Republic of Senegal and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between them today.

On this occasion, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse and his Soviet counterpart, Mr Andrey Gromyko, exchanged messages hailing the event.

Text of Niasse Message

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Senegal established diplomatic relations 20 years ago.

"Today, in Moscow and in Dakar, we are celebrating the anniversary of this political act undertaken by the leaders of our two countries in the spirit of the charter of the United Nations organization, and to create and consolidate an exchange of friendship and trade between the USSR and Senegal.

"Under these circumstances, I would like, on behalf of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the republic, and the government and people of Senegal, to hail this event and voice to you my conviction that, on the basis of the mutual respect and interest of the Soviet and Senegalese peoples, our relations will continue to develop harmoniously.

"With very best regards...."

Text of Gromyko Message

"Mr Minister, please accept my congratulations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Senegal.

"May I express the hope that the friendly relations existing between our two countries will subsequently develop in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Senegal and the consolidation of universal peace."

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ESTABLISHMENT OF APPLIED NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE CONTEMPLATED

Dakar EL SOLEIL in French 14 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Aliou Barry]

[Text] Our parliamentarians discussed and approved the budget of the Secretariat of State for Scientific and Technical Research Friday morning. This budget, in the amount of 1,454,980,000 francs as compared to 1,282,257,000 francs for this year, reflects a small increase of 13.47 percent.

During the work of the commission, the head of the department, Mr Jacques Diouf, defined the policy of the government in the scientific and technical research field. The new aspect remains the regionalization of farm research thanks to financing from the World Bank and other partners. One of the characteristics of this regionalization is its multidisciplinary aspects. The program involves the development of the Fanaye (River) station with a view to the new potential which will be provided by the building of the OMVS dams. It will also include integrating the research programs with the major projects planned (Djibelor in Casamance and Nioro-du-Rip in Sine-Saloum). Mr Diouf acknowledged that agrofood research, for its part, has encountered certain difficulties where the Food Technology Insititute (ITA) is concerned. To resolve these difficulties, the government has negotiated international financing with the World Bank and the USAID. Again concerning agrofood research, contracts are being negotiated with marketing companies with a view to the better use of the products which have been developed by the ITA on the basis of local fruit crops.

Research in the realm of new and renewable energy sources is being actively pursued. The same is the case with state-of-the-art technologies (computers, telecommunications, telematics and remote detection). Where medical research is concerned, research is being pursued with the WHO with a view to the financing of the national medical and pharmaceutical research institute. On this occasion, the secretary of state announced that an applied nuclear technology institute will be established. The personnel have already been hired and a part of the equipment has been made available to the institute by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Mr Diouf said that his department is in the process of studying a program for the peaceful use of this technology. He did not exclude the possibility that our country might purchase a nuclear reactor for research.

In addition he stressed that the training in the scientific and technical sector has high priority. On the subject of [pamible], Mr Diouf said that the interruption was due to the shortage of millet. This interruption made it possible to settle certain technical problems, in particular the processes of preserving millet flour. He said that the production of [pamible] will resume but will no longer have exclusivity on the commercial level.

At the plenary session, only four deputies spoke to ask questions or ask for clarification.

In answer to the first question on beverage control, Mr Jacques Diouf said that this process means economic control involving a laboratory, and that it is the task of the secretary of state for scientific and technological research to define the norms. Moreover, a norming institute has been established. Commissions have been created, and they cover all the industrial sectors. According to the secretary of state for scientific and technical research, the first national norms will come out in the months to come. On the question of relations between the department and the IFAN [Basic Institute of Black Africa], Mr Diouf said that the institute comes under the university. But because the Secretariat of State defines the orientations in the research field, it follows what is happening at the IFAN. On the subject of the national sessions for the consideration of science and technology currently being held, Mr Diouf said that it would be too early to make any judgment. However, on the level of consciousness raising, it can now be said that the sessions have been a success. More than 2,000 students are visiting the exhibit organized in connection with these sessions every day. He added that the conclusions reached at the sessions will be studied in the course of an interministerial council meeting which will be held in 1 month. On the question of researchers in Senegal, the secretary of state said that the matter is being considered. The goal is to create a national cultural and scientific community in which man will play the leading role. Senegal, he stressed, must take up technology in order not to be bypassed in the coming decades. In answer to a question concerning the social sciences, Mr Diouf stressed that no serious research can be undertaken without taking these sciences into account. To a question on the neglect of research to some extent, he acknowledged that such work must be undertaken by everyone, not merely an elite.

On the subject of research and development, Mr Diouf stressed that this is the whole problem. It is a question, he said, of giving priority to applied research.

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BRIEFS

PEANUT PRODUCTION--Tambacounda (APS)--Famous for the inaccessibility of some of its zones, the difficulty of its roads and its traditional landlocked status, the region of Senegal-Oriental has accomplished the feat of completing its peanut shipments on time, thanks to the Tamba SONACOS. This development is important and worth stressing, because it is the first time such has occurred in the peanut-growing history of the region. In fact, of a purchased tonnage of 37,420 tons 811, 36,177 tons 599, or 96.67 percent, had been included in the primary shipments as of 17 May, the balance being accounted for by spoilage and losses. The shipments for Kedougou, one of the Senegalese departments with the greatest access problem and characterized by very early rainfall, were 100 percent completed, and the crop was safeguarded thanks to the establishment of a secondary drying facility in the locality. For the secondary shipments to the oil plants, the same success was achieved, since 1,431 tons 083 out of a total tonnage of 2,649 tons 314 to be dealt with had been shipped. On the basis of regular shipments, the remaining 1,218 tons 231 had been transported by the end of the month of May. This success must be credited to the SONACOS, which dedicated itself to the task very early, relying on the local and outside automotive fleets and making its personnel aware of the importance of the shipments. [Text][Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Jun 82 p 11] 5157

CSO: 4719/1136

TIME SCHEDULE URGED FOR SETTLING POLITICAL STATUS OF BLACKS

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 30 May 82 p 22

[Column by Willem deKlerk: "South Africa Must Find Answers Now."]

[Text] The Falkland crisis is sweeping the world like a cry of distress, but I fear there are many people in South Africa who do not hear it.

Yes, militarily and strategically we learn a lot from the Falklands. We see once again how fragile international law is, how complicated things get when nations measure each other's strength in war, how powerless the United Nations are and how many millions it costs.

We see heroism in action, but also fanaticism. And also the driving power of leaders -- for the cause or for their own political career?

I would want to learn a lesson from the Falklands, especially for South Africa, and this is the lesson of "if you say 'a', you also have to say 'b.'"

Initially there were mrely threats and then compelling demonstrations to create the climate for negotiation and settlement. And then the next step followed -- violence, which kept increasing -- which was never planned on. Voluntary withdrawal is now out of the question.

What is the lesson in it for us?

Violence does not create a climate for negotiation until a party has been actually destroyed. You can also call this the escalating energy of violence.

We are living in a country with enormous potential for violence and too many of us underestimate that. Black leaders play with the threat of violence and white groups flaunt it as a solution, and other groups such as the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] and KP [Conservative Party] are engaged in policy lines which will be ruined through violence.

We simply have to avoid that, and this "we" are the Boers, for we have the political situation in our hands at the moment. If war is indeed the only honorable way out which remains, we must realize already now that it will be an Armageddon which

will, moreover, irrevocably consume all the ideals of everyone in our country.

It will not bring victory or survival, but the great relinquishing of freedom to the powers we all want to get hold of.

The above paragraph is a good introduction for what follows now. What about blacks in the constitutional polity?

This question, or protest, or offence, or lamentation, or anxiety is being heard everywhere again after the recommendation of the President's Council that blacks must be excluded from the proposals for a new constitution for whites.

This question, born from various moods, should not be ignored.

There are a few prevailing answers to the question which simply are not good enough.

Answer one: We'll settle that later. No, any constitutional decision in South Africa is intertwined with the political situation of the blacks and therefore it must be dealt with at the same time.

Answer two: Their political path only crosses the homelands and that's that. No, that is wishful thinking, unrealistic and unworkable.

Answer three: The blacks are part of South Africa and must be included as groups in the division recommended by the President's Council. No, I wholeheartedly agree with the President's Council when it says: "A single political system in South Africa which includes blacks on an unqualified basis of majority or consociation cannot function as a successful democracy in the current and foreseeable circumstances.

"This fact doesn't have much to do with differences in color as such but has a lot to do with cultural differences, relative numbers, conflicting interests and diverging political goals."

We have to get answers which are satisfactory and we have to get those answers now -- otherwise the current exercise of the President's Council will not change anything.

Therefore the following:

The government, in its planned declaration of intent on this matter, must clearly express itself on the time table for the establishment of a confederation with the black states. And with it, it must give the assurance that that planned confederation will create a joint organization to deal with joint matters, with the necessary reservations for each participating state.

In the same declaration it must be specified that various options will be considered for blacks outside of their own areas. The Constitution Committee of the President's Council can be charged, for example, with meeting black leaders and deliberating with them on questions of annexation within the confederation, the consociation of the Republic of South Africa, and the obstacles in the system for blacks outside of their national states.

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CSO: 4701/93

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL'S PROPOSALS DRAW DIFFERING VIEWS FROM CLERGY

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 30 May 82 p 5

[Report by Religious Editor Abraham Luckhoff: "Clergy View PR (President's Council) Proposals from Various Angles"; "Honest Attempt, says One, Integration Recipe, Says Another."]

> [Text] When prominent NG [Dutch Reformed] clergymen were asked for commentary on the proposals of the President's Council, the reaction varied from positive views to strong condemnation. While one clergyman called the proposals an honest attempt with respect to social justice, another one said that it is a recipe for integration.

/The churchmen were asked to approach the PR proposals from an ethical, moral and religious angle./

Dr Dirk Fourie, moderator of the South Transvaal Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, said that South Africa's getting one or the other new constitutional system is inevitable. The manner in which the various population groups are accommodated in a new political structure,however, is the task of the government.

"As a churchman I am of the opinion that there are enough adult and fair Christians in our government to apply Christian standards."

Insecurity

"In this period of transition there is insecurity among the whites and in particular among Afrikaners, primarily due to their vulnerability with respect to their numbers.

"The fate of whites in the rest of Africa doesn't exactly serve as reassurance.

"Our constitutional path thus lies between two poles: one pole is the partnership policy of Sir Roy Welensky in Rhodesia earlier on, which ended in integration and black domination. That is a course which does not follow Christian norms. He who plans national suicide is not practicing Christian virtue."

Separation

Dr Fourie said that a second pole, namely the artificial separation of population groups due to a rigid policy of apartheid, with [white] supremacy as the main ingredient, must also be rejected.

"Morally this is also indefensible, for it prevents people from freely developing their skills and talents and from applying them for the benefit of the whole."

Dr Fourie said that the recent chism in Afrikaner ranks should become a matter of conscience for every Christian.

"Our leaders simply have to get together. Misunderstanding and personal differences must be repressed."

Divided

"The word of the Lord in Luke 11 verse 17 should guide us in this and serve as a warning: 'Each kingdom (state) which is mutually divided will perish.'"

The Reverend Tappies Moller, moderator of the Synod of West Cape Province and editor of DE KERKBODE says that the proposals of the President's Council are not merely cosmetic.

They show how seriously one tried to plan a future political dispensation in which actual and more direct participation is offered to Coloreds and Asians in local and regional administration than was the case until now.

Transition Period

"It is clear that the old system is over with, and we cannot return to it without great protest and frustration. We are indeed in a period of transition toward an entirely new system," the Reverend Moller writes in an editorial in the most recent KERKBODE.

He says that the decisive standard for practicing social justice is the order given in the scriptures with respect to brotherly love.

The commandment of brotherly love is not merely an abstract rule, but must be applied concretely in every political and social situation.

The inequality which exists in our country between various population groups, due to factors of a historical nature and those of development, place on those who are privileged a great responsibility to have everyone treated with justice, especially where practical rules of order cause unhappiness and frustration for some.

Christians must always strive for justice for everyone in their political thinking and action.

Professor Johan Heins, professor of dogmatism and ethics at the University of Pretoria and member of the Executive Council of the Synod says that the President's

Council has made an honest attempt to give concrete shape to the principle of social justice.

"We differ on the manner in which it was done, but not on the intention of it. It is, after all, to make co-habitation possible in South Africa. And when attempts are made to provide people with living space without mutual fear of each other, or hate for each other, we are involved in the demand for justice.

"The basic challenge these proposals will pose to the inhabitants of our country is not to accept or reject the proposals as such, but to ask whether their intent is acceptable."

Recognize

"No government system whatsoever will ever succeed in the Republic of South Africa unless the disposition of individuals and groups toward each other is determined by the knowledge that we are all people created in the image of God and that we recognize each other's worth as human beings."

The Reverend Daantjie Moolman, moderator of East Cape Province: "As a churchman I consider it inappropriate for the church to pronounce itself at this stage on the content of the PR's proposals.

"Since the main goal of the proposed plan is to give Coloreds and Asians a greater share in decision-making at various levels, especially on their own affairs, one cannot find fault with it theoretically.

"Practical implications must be thoroughly taken into account, however.

"The church must always let itself be guided by the standards in the scriptures. The commandment on brotherly love must also find expression in justice.

"Justice demands altruistic behavior toward every human being, regardless of his position, origin or culture. But justice, according to the bible, is not based only on the equality of all people created in the image of God, but it also takes into account differences in skills, talents, circumstances, responsibilities and level of development of people.

"In a multinational dispensation it is a matter of realizing the greatest possible justice allowed in the given circumstances.

"In the view of the church with respect to social justice and Christian relations in South Africa, we always must take into account the actual, practical situation, without turning that situation into a standard.

"Where various nations live in a country, the sameness of the human race as well as the diversity of it must be taken into account."

Advantageous

"Personally I believe that it will be advantageous to everyone if the balance of power, at least for the foreseeable future, remain in the hands of the whites."

Dr Kerneels van Heerden, registrar of the East Transvaal Synod: "The proposals comprise so many theories and are so unstudied -- the consequences have not been clearly defined -- that it is difficult to comment on them.

"Such a lot of new concepts are included in it that it does not give a clear picture. That is incomprehensible to me.

"In my opinion the proposals aim at blurring the boundaries between groups. It is a recipe for integration at all levels, through which the policy of and belief in nationalism are turned back on themselves."

Dr Van Heerden opened the founding meeting of the Conservative Party with a reading from the scriptures and prayer in the Turtle Room in Pretoria.

The Reverend Kobus Potgieter, acting moderator of the General Synod and moderator from North Transvaal, said that as a consequence of the vagueness in and confusion over the proposals he did not see the opportunity to give commentary.

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CSO: 4701/97

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JPRS 81382

28 July 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2665

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ENERGY MINISTER RETURNS FROM BRAZIL

AB192154 Luanda ANGOP in French 1925 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 19 Jul (ANGOP)--Pedro Van Dunem, Angola's minister of energy and minister of petroleum, returned to Luanda on Monday from Brazil, where he attended the meeting of the Angola-Brazil Joint Cooperation Commission and subsequently made a 1-week official visit at the invitation of his Brazilian counterpart, Cals de Oliveira.

Speaking to newsmen on his arrival in the Angolan capital, Pedro Van Dunem stated that this joint commission meeting permitted the review of cooperation between Angola and Brazil and the signing of a number of short-term agreements to undertake projects in the fields of oil, energy, culture, education and sports.

He pointed out that the meeting centered on some concrete aspects of cooperation, particularly the invitation for bids from a Brazilian civil engineering firm for the construction of the Capanda dam, for which a Soviet company is the main contractor.

Speaking on his delegation's official visit to that country, the Angolan minister of energy and minister of petroleum mentioned some projects for the use of biomass [as received]. He added that some examples of the use of new and renewable energy resources could be implemented in Angola.

Concerning the increase in the sale of crude oil to Brazil, he pointed out that before such a demand is met, Angolan oil production--currently put at 130,000-140,000 barrels per day--has to be increased. This increase, according to the minister, should occur in the first quarter of 1983 when production [words indistinct] of a bigger production in Cabinda with the project of gas reinjection from older wells and the development of others situated in the same area and in Soyo. Finally, Pedro Van Dunem spoke of requests from other countries, such as Portugal and those of the socialist community, for the supply of oil.

CSO: 4719/1177

BRIEFS

NICOSIA NONALINED TALKS--Nicosia, 17 Jul (ANGOP)--Angola's ambassador to France, Luis de Almeida, yesterday in Nicosia accused South Africa of preparing another military attack against the People's Republic of Angola and he called on the five members of the contact group to stop this aggression. Luis de Almeida, who is leading Angola's delegation to the extraordinary meeting of the coordinating bureau of the nonaligned countries, currently taking place in Nicosia, also pointed out that South Africa is preparing to launch an offensive against Angolan territory using thousands of men about 10 aircraft based at Angolan-Namibia border. [sentence as printed] The Angolan ambassador again called on the contact group, especially the United States, to put pressure on South Africa to hold serious negotiations on the Namibian issue. After recalling that the People's Republic of Angola is ready to establish diplomatic relations with the United States, Luis de Almeida considered as unacceptable the conditions laid down by Washington on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. [Text] [AB171416 Luanda ANGOP in French 1250 GMT 17 Jul 82]

CSO: 4719/1177

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO BISSAU--Praia, 16 Jul (AFP)--A Cape Verdian delegation headed by Justice Minister David Hoffer de Almada left Praia today for Bissau to arrange the ways and means of reconciling of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. The two countries decided on reconciliation on 18 June, after the meeting in Maputo of Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira and his Guinea-Bissau counterpart, Joao Bernardo Vieira. This meeting marked the end of the dispute that existed between the two countries for almost 18 months. Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau broke relations following the 14 November 1980 coup d'etat in Bissau. Before this coup d'etat, the two countries were ruled by the same political party--The African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. [Text] [AB161721 Paris AFP in French 1324 GMT 16 Jul 82]

CSO: 4719/1175

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RETURNS--The head of state, Sassou Nguesso, returned to the country yesterday after a 13-day absence. He was given a rousing welcome at the International Airport. President Nguesso had been on visits to Brazil, Cuba and Spain. [AB171450 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 17 Jul 82]

CSO: 4719/1173

ROLE OF WORKING CLASS IN SOCIETY DISCUSSED

Addis Ababa YEZARIEYTU ETHIOPIA in Amharic 29 May 82, page 2

[Editorial: "The Carrying Out of Historical Responsibility"]

[Text] It is the historical responsibility of a broad mass of the working class to play a leading role in the struggle of building a socialist society where there is no exploitation of man by another man, but where there is justice, equality, common enrichment (welfare), and peace.

The working class has already stood by the revolutionary government during the military and economic struggle and has saved the territorial integrity of the revolutionary mother country and the revolution from being reversed.

At this stage of the revolutionary progress, public organizations can participate in the national political, economic, and social affairs with awareness only if they have a strong organizational foundation and proper guidance. Therefore, one of the main functions of the Commission of the Ethiopian Working Class Party is to reorganize the Working Class Association in a new fashion. The working class of the industrial branch, as it has been planned from the lowest to the provincial level, has already been completely reorganized.

Regarding the election, the Commission for the Ethiopian Working Class Party has closely supervised and organized many instructive seminars and provided education to the working class. On the basis of the guidance of the Commission for the Ethiopian Working Class Party, the working class has elected those persons who are known for their traits of struggle and truthfulness and who can accept the leadership of the Revolutionary Government and ASPOAKO (the Commission for the Ethiopian Working Class Party) and are willing to implement the directives given by the leadership.

By closely following the Marxist and Leninist guidelines, the Working Class Association will play a major role of leadership in the struggle to establish a political party that provides all aspects of leadership for the masses in constructing a strong national economy and a socialist defense force. Thus, ASPOAKO is referred to as a model working organization in the establishment of strong, high standards for the Working Class Association and its proper leadership. The reorganizing of the Working Class Association using the guidelines of scientific socialism is a historical reponsibility that will facilitate the

building of a strong socialist, communist society. In addition, the scientific socialist approach will no doubt facilitate at present and in the future the proper ideological teaching and organizational guidance to the Commission for the Ethiopian Working Class Party and the Working Class Association.

Participation With Awareness

When a society is undergoing a revolutionary change, it is wise to stop occasionally and evaluate the situation under which the change has taken place to see that the same mistakes are not repeated and that certain weaknesses are corrected and achievements are improved upon. Such an evaluation would contribute in determining the strength of public organizations.

One of the main objectives of the Commission for the Ethiopian Working Class Party was to organize the broad masses. After this reorganization had taken place, a meeting was held, for the second time, in Addis Ababa last Sunday. During the meeting, the broad masses were not limited to hearing organization operative direction reports and also participated in broad, democratic discussions on various matters. Problems were identified, and solutions were also suggested. It was demonstrated that common problems could be solved collectively by the broad masses by participating with awareness.

Instead of confronting those who have been elected democratically with only inadequate, one-sided pictures of their exaggerated weaknesses, it was demonstrated that the platform was used in the democratic spirit in which public affairs management training instruction can be received. The discussion was based on truthfulness. Both sides, the strengths and the weaknesses of the organization, were discussed, and a solution was suggested. It was pointed out that the city dwellers' problems could be solved only if the leadership and the residents worked together in cooperation.

In many respects, the second assembly was better than the first one. Similarly, it is believed that the next assembly will be made more democratic and public spirited by removing some of the defects seen during the present assembly.

4503/23

ACHIEVEMENTS OF RED STAR CAMPAIGN NOTED

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 25 May 82 page 2

[Editorial: "The Result of a Common Objective"]

[Text] The Building Construction Department has been completely successful in its first round of action regarding the reconstruction and reparation of the development and service organizations destroyed by the treacherous outlaws. This success is adequate evidence to confirm the achievement of the revolutionary and multipurpose Red Star Campaign. Similarly, the result of such a campaign will provide additional encouragement to the Ethiopian masses that are working hard to solve the Eritrean political, economic, and social problems. On the other hand, such a successful campaign result provides a deadly blow to the anti-public outlaws and to their internal supporters and foreign masters whose failures are nearing.

The facilities that have been reconstructed and repaired in the first round of action of the Building Construction Department and have already started providing services are the following: Kagnew Hospital, Mekan Hiyiwet Eye Hospital, and the road between Keren and Afebet and the airport. The other repaired facilities are in the following areas: Akordat, Keren, Massawa, Afabet, Massaw, and Yegejeret.

Even though the development and service facilities substantially damaged were not many, because of the inadequacy of present health and communication facilities, the contribution of the repair of these facilities was most beneficial to the communities. Those who participated in the service of the first round campaign of the Building Construction Department and their supporters helped in the accomplishment of the campaign goal in a short time and with less expense by working hard and by working overtime.

It is a known fact that the outlaws have damaged or destroyed many development and service facilities of the province. In addition to the above-mentioned, including hospitals, roads, and airports, they have damaged or destroyed numerous electric power plants, water supplies, bridges, factories, agricultural development facilities, government offices, etc. The antipublic activities of the outlaws have created many problems for the people of the province, especially unemployment problems for the employees who were working in those

destroyed facilities. Such inhuman and antipublic activities of the outlaws will confirm what kind of people they are.

On the other hand, under the leadership of the Revolutionary Government, although it has encountered some basic operational problems, the Building Construction Department has provided jobs for 3,000 unemployed persons. Such success reflects one of the humanitarian aspects of the multipurpose campaign program.

The encouraging result of the Red Star Campaign has been achieved mainly because of the common objective and the cooperation among the Revolutionary Government, the Commission for the Ethiopian Working Class Party, and the Ethiopian masses. Since the main objective of the revolution is the enrichment (welfare) of the masses, thus far many victories have been won in the fields of political, economic, and social affairs. However, it is of general knowledge that the success in the Province of Eritrea has resulted primarily because of the situation created by the outlaws.

Therefore, to establish peace and tranquility, to reconstruct and repair the damaged or destroyed development and service facilities, and to reorganize the Eritrean masses to the level of the present revolutionary development (progress) so that they will be able to participate in the struggle of building a new society, the Historical Red Star Campaign has been fulfilling and continues to fulfill its activities (objectives) rapidly. The economic construction taking place in the province is materializing substantially, and the brave revolutionary liberation forces are waging war to destroy completely the antipublic outlaws and to establish peace and assure an atmosphere conducive to further development. Since the reason for the struggle (campaign) is to seek peace and to promote the public interest, there is no doubt of victory.

The victory of the revolutionary forces will also greatly contribute to the success of different development programs. Thus, the masses have a revolutionary responsibility to participate directly or indirectly to see that the Red Star Campaign being conducted in the public interest will succeed with a short time.

CSO: 4503/22

COMMUNIQUE INDICATES GABON TO MISS OAU MEETING

AB162051 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Final communique issued at end of ministerial council meeting presided over by President Omar Bongo on 16 July 1982 in Libreville]

[Excerpts] The ministerial council meeting today, Friday, 16 July 1982, beginning at 0830 at the administrative office of the Renovation Palace under the eminent chairmanship of His Excellency Elhadj Omar Bongo, president of the republic, head of state and founding secretary general of the Gabonese Democratic Party, deliberated first of all on African political issues.

The minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation then briefed the ministerial council on developments in the situation created within the OAU following the decision made by the secretary general to admit the SDAR as the 51st member of our continental organization. The council, considering this admission as not being in conformity with the Nairobi resolution, stressed the position of our country with respect to our participation in the upcoming Tripoli summit. Gabon, as a founding member of the OAU, has for its part never fallen short of its commitments of solidarity and for this reason we are especially committed to effective participation in OAU meeting. But since the unfortunate situation in which the organization finds itself after the 38th session of the ministerial council held last February in Addis Ababa has not been clarified, the ministerial council has decided that our country will not participate in the Tripoli summit, unless between now and that time, Gabon has received assurances that the SDAR will not be admitted to participate in the meeting.

CSO: 4719/1185

PAPER COMMENTS ON FOREIGN COMPANIES, REVOLUTION

AB170915 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Press review]

[Text] Writing under the heading "Saying It As It Is," the GHANAIAN TIMES comments on the government's position on foreign investment. That is, it welcomes foreign investors so long as their purpose is to make fair profits and contribute effectively to the nation's economic development. The paper says when the young progressive intellectuals speak at rallies, or write articles in the newspapers or for the radio to criticize the multinationals as parasites draining the economies of Ghana and other Third World countries, they are stating a simple economic fact. The TIMES states that about 90 percent of the major foreign-owned companies in Ghana belong to Western investors, and note that the criticisms appear to some people as criticism of the West and even go to the extent to seeing such criticisms as meaning a sustained anti-West ideological stand. This is a false impression and some people are doing everything to encourage this false impression. The TIMES points out that UAC [United African Company] group of companies do not belong to the British Government, neither is VALCO [Volta Aluminum Company] owned by the U.S. Government; UTC [Union Trading Company] owned by the Swiss Government, or CFAO [French Company of West Africa] owned by the French Government. Criticisms against them, therefore, are not against the British, U.S., Swiss and French governments. Also, the criticisms are not against the capitalist system, but they come from economic reality that the companies have not dealt fairly with the country.

The TIMES points out that those who interpret such criticisms on ideological terms are being mischievous. It laments that these include Ghanaians who cannot free their minds from years of brainwashing, but see every criticism against multinationals as communist inspired propaganda against the West, or who deliberately or unknowingly are lending themselves to the enemy-inspired move to create a false impression that the revolution in the country is anti-West in a bid to turn the Western bloc against the revolution and its leadership. The paper mentions AFCO [expansion not known] Fishing Company, Carl Ploetner, Shell Ghana Limited and Lever Brothers Ghana Limited as some Western foreign-owned companies that have been commended for doing fair business in the country. It wonders why those who are dishonestly trying to portray the revolution as anti-West do not admit that this is not so and to make their case strong. The

paper asks why those people do not point out any bad Eastern foreign-owned companies whose unfair operations in Ghana have not been criticized. The TIMES warns that very soon all those who are being used by the enemies to misinterpret the criticism of the multinationals as anti-West policy just to discredit and sabotage the revolution will be exposed and disgraced. The TIMES repeats that all genuine investors are welcome to Ghana as long as they are prepared to be fair and assist Ghana's economic development.

The workers banner is not happy about the slackening signs of the revolution. To it, people's courts and tribunals have not been set up. The citizens' vetting committee is unnecessarily lenient with offenders, and landlords are not being checked in revolutionary zeal. Also some PDC's [People's Defense Committees'] are suffering from the power of the rich class or some politicians are engaged in leafleting. [sentence as heard] The banner says a revolution involves a total overhaul of the old system and that those who toyed with the people's destiny are still arrogant and have no respect for the ordinary worker. The paper cautions that those who make half revolutions dig their own graves, and since the gains of the present revolution were won through sweat and toil it calls on all involved to live up to expectation and crush all enemies without fear.

CSO: 4700/1566

JAPAN AIDS, DOES NOT INTERFERE IN COUNTRY

AB151712 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The government of Japan has expressed its support and concern for the efforts of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] and the people of Ghana to salvage our woeful economy from the pits. The Japanese Government has given to Ghana 35 trucks and plenty of spare parts to go with them. By this action, the Japanese Government is proving, first of all, that our government is trustworthy, one truly representative of the aspirations of the people of the country. This is a show of friendship which concretely expresses the desire of the government of Japan to relate cordially, seriously and honestly with the PNDC as much and as long as it represents and makes serious efforts to develop Ghana. The gifts not only speak well of Japan, but also encourage the government and the people of Ghana that Japan has no intention of interfering negatively in our internal affairs with regard to the political choices we make to restructure and develop our economy and institutions of decisionmaking. They are a testimony that Japan is ready to come to our help in our hard times, and in a period when some advanced capitalist states fret and wish we would fail in our efforts.

With this gesture, Japan is turning up to be counted among Ghana's true friends, for a friend in need is a friend indeed.

The significance of the gifts is that it is made up of vehicles to help us transport food and fertilizer. It is a proof that the ambassador of Japan has done his homework well, thereby advising his government to help us with material that is both urgently needed and capable of helping us solve our number one problem--food production and distribution. This is the kind of gift that does not spoonfeed and spoil a people but encourages us to work harder. This is the kind of gift that does not end up becoming an (?adulteress). It is a gift well thought of and can be considered a gift from the heart and mind of the donor.

The spare parts accompanying the vehicles is a testimony to this. There are some governments who want small countries to worship them even before they reluctantly give some help. Quite often, they are the ones who boast

of giving all sorts of help, yet many times, the gifts these governments offer often end up making the recipient dependent on the industry which produced the particular gift items. The Japanese gifts come with spare parts to relieve us of this dependency for a considerably long time. This, to repeat, is proof of Japan's genuine gesture. Is it too much to ask our government to make as a condition for trade and closer economic relations the readiness by any partner to come to our aid, just as Japan and other genuine friends have done? This is because if a country like Japan helps us in our time of need, it stands to reason that we acknowledge such a gesture by giving such countries the status of preferential treatment in trade and other transactions. In fact, the reality too is that Japanese products, whose standard and quality equal those of other advanced capitalist countries, are largely cheaper in price. Indeed, Japan's gifts are logical to its political relationship to our country. There is no record of Japanese security and other agents interfering in our business, formenting coups and instigating tribal and other divisions. Among the advanced capitalist countries, Japan is proving to be a real and genuine friend.

The whole affair, in the end, is proof of the PNDC's and the Ghanaian people's desire to relate freely, cordially and openly with all governments and countries as long as they recognize our freedom to choose our own path of political and economic development, and as long as they relate to us in a manner that enhances our development.

Ghana thanks Japan a million times.

CSO: 4700/1560

'TIMES' COMMENTS ON BAR ASSOCIATION VISIT

AB210845 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The GHANAIAN TIMES writes on the visit to the country by some members of the African Bar Association to seek the guarantee and assurance that judges and members of the bar would be free and secure in the performance of their duties. This followed the recent kidnapping and murder of three high court judges and a retired army officer by an armed gang. The paper appreciates the association's concern and any other bodies outside the country which may wish to express their concern and sympathy at the senseless killing of the four Ghanaians.

The TIMES, however, has some pertinent questions for the African Bar Association and other similar organizations which are very selective in their hour of business. It asks: Where was the association when 46 ordinary Ghanaians were murdered in the Ivory Coast? Was the law asleep or was it just a matter of the association not throwing its arms of concern over the down trodden who die everyday all over Africa in similar circumstances? The paper also wants to know whether the African Bar Association was asleep when some Ghanaians perished in the infamous Black Maria episode.

The TIMES says it is asking these questions not because it does not accept and appreciate the concern as expressed through the association's visit. It only seeks to point out the double standards of such organizations which are so discriminatory in the showing of their concern that they wake up to their duty only when members of their class are concerned and not the ordinary African. The paper hopes the association found out during its short visit that what is happening in Ghana today is not a senseless and disorganized [word indistinct] but a genuine and legitimate attempt by a long impoverished people to free themselves from the bondage of poverty and exploitation.

CSO: 4700/1581

BAR ASSOCIATION DELEGATION TALKS WITH RAWLINGS

AB190750 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] A four-member delegation of the African Bar Association [ABA] has flown to Lagos after a visit to Ghana. For the 4 days the team was in Ghana, it held discussions with the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. Before the delegation left Accra, the leader, Debu Akande, told the Ghana News Agency that the PNDC chairman assured the delegation that every step is being taken to track down the murderers of the three high court judges and a retired major of the army to bring them to justice. The murderers, if caught, will face the full rigors of the law, even if they happen to be sympathisers of the revolution.

According to Mr Akande, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings told the delegation that the PNDC did not have to wait for 6 months to act if it were interested in dealing with people who gave contrary ruling on the AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] convicts, as being alleged. Mr Akande observed that the appointment of the special investigation board to inquire into the incident is a healthy sign of fairness. He said the PNDC chairman gave an undertaking that the public will be free to make representations to the board. Mr Akande, who is secretary general of the ABA, said Flight Lieutenant Rawlings also agreed to give observer status to the association at the inquiry. He said the chairman agreed in principle to make provisions for the demands of the ABA, which includes payment of adequate compensation to the families and dependents of the murdered persons, adequate protection for the remaining judges and noninterference in Ghana's judicial system.

Mr Akande described the delegation's discussions with the PNDC chairman as very fruitful and encouraging. He declared, we are particularly concerned about the lives and safety of the remaining judges and to avoid a repetition of this terrible thing in Africa. The delegation also held discussions with the chief justice, the jury and the Ghana Bar Association on matters of interest in relation to the incident. No details of the discussions were disclosed. The ABA has made two similar representations to the governments of Uganda during the reign of Field Marshal Idi Amin on the murder of that country's chief justice, and Sierra Leone on the detention of the former attorney general.

CSO: 4700/1581

AGRIPETCO MANAGER INDICATES OIL WELLS TO BE DRILLED

AB202036 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The general manager of Agripetco Ghana Ltd, Mr George (Ross), has said the company is going into exploring and redrilling of more oil wells in the saltpond area. The project, which will be in three phases, will involve between $50 and $60 million.

Speaking to a GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent in Accra, Mr (Ross) said Agripetco is carrying out these projects under conditions provided for in the agreement. However, Mr (Ross) declined to comment on the details of the agreement. He explained that Agripetco is an international company and not a multinational. Mr (Ross) viewed the operations of such companies in overseas countries as a replacement of foreign aid and it is up to the governments of the countries in which these companies operate to ensure that such operations benefit the countries concerned.

Explaining why Agripetco sold crude oil outside the country in the past, the general manager said under the then-existing agreement, the company could not sell crude oil without the approval of the government. It was under that condition that the company sold crude oil outside the country. But since 1980, all crude oil has been sold to the government of Ghana under the supervision of officials of the Ministry of Fuel and Power and personnel of the Customs and Excise Department. He described as incorrect allegations that Agripetco enjoyed a higher foreign exchange rate than the official one. The 30-year agreement under which Agripetco is to prospect for oil within a limited area at saltpond requires the company to submit weekly and monthly reports on the operations and progress of work to the geological survey department.

CSO: 4700/1581

BRIEFS

JUDGES' DEATHS--NSAMANKOW is the latest paper to comment on the recent murder of three high court judges and a retired army officer. It says the victims were carefully selected to create an impression of the involvement of the revolutionary forces so that the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], the INCC [Interim National Coordinating Committee], PDC's [People's Defense Committees], progressive organizations and indeed the whole revolutionary process can be made to suffer for it. The prime objective of the murderers, says NSAMANKOW, was to make use of the momentary shock to sow seeds of confusion in the minds of the people and cause dissatisfaction between the people and their revolutionary leadership, with disastrous consequences for the revolution. It says no real revolutionary government can tolerate such acts of terrorism because for one thing, terrorism is anarchy and is no substitute for revolution. For another, terrorism seeks to deny the need for broad, centralized and disciplined organizations of the people, which is what the PNDC is trying to create in the PDC's. What is therefore needed now is tough action to arrest and expose those who committed the crime so that they can be dealt with revolutionary justice. That was NSAMANKOW, the official organ of the PDC's. [Excerpt] [AB200800 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 20 Jul 82] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council, Reverend Dr Damuah, has asked Ghanaians not to mind rumors that the government had a hand in the recent kidnapping and murder of three high court judges and a retired army officer. The Reverend Dr Damuah was addressing a meeting of Muslims at the central mosque in Accra to mark the end of the special commentary of the Holy Koran in connection with the Ramadan fast. He asked how can the government which is waging a holy war against injustices in the society turn around to murder its own nationals. He assured the people that everything will be done to smoke out the perpetrators of this hideous crime and deal with them according to law. [Excerpt] [AB190716 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Jul 82]

TRADE MALPRACTICES--Ghana's economy collapsed because of trade malpractices. The Provisional National Defense Council is therefore determined to deal drastically with traders who indulge in such acts. This was stated by the secretary for Brong-Ahafo, Mr Sabra Mensah, when he opened a cooperative maize market at Sunyani. He warned that traders who offered to pay maize farmers more than the price stipulated by the government will have their items seized if caught. The secretary advised members of the society to go into maize farming in addition to selling. The government is ready to assist the society with farm inputs. [Text] [AB181216 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Jul 82]

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY ENCOURAGES INVESTMENT--The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has made agriculture its priority objective and will therefore spare no effort in encouraging all organizations which undertake agricultural ventures. This declaration was made by the secretary for agriculture, Prof Bortei-Doku, while commissioning a fishing vessel for AFCO-Fishing Company Ltd at Tema. Prof Bortei-Doku said the PNDC had taken cognizance of the company's contribution toward the revival of the economy. This, he said, is the kind of foreign investment Ghana will always welcome. Prof Bortei-Doku noted that the company has acquired 13 deep-sea vessels within 4 years of its establishment and earned substantial foreign exchange for the country. He congratulated the managing director of the company, Mr Borg Namking, on this achievement. [Text] [AB152011 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1560

BRIEFS

MOROCCAN, NIGERIAN OFFICIALS VISIT--The supreme leader of the revolution and head of state, Ahmed Sekou Toure, received in audience today, Friday, 16 July 1982, Mr Boucetta, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs. At 2100, President Ahmed Sekou Toure also received in audience a Nigerian delegation, led by the honorable Ali Baba, minister of interior, which delivered a message from Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Nigerian head of state, to his counterpart, President Sekou Toure. [Excerpts] [AB170850 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 16 Jul 82]

CSO: 4719/1173

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOYS, EMBASSIES--President Moi, who is also the commander in chief of armed forces, has appointed several ambassadors and high commissioners. Mr Philip Gitonga, who has been Kenya's high commissioner to India and Sri Lanka, becomes the new ambassador to the FRG. The new high commissioner to India is Mr Sospeter Onuku Mageto, who has been the first secretary at the Kenya High Commission in India until his present appointment. Two new embassies have been opened: one in Khartoum, Sudan, and the other in Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates. Mr Daniel Rachuonyo Mboya has been appointed the ambassador in Khartoum. Mr Mboya was the head of the Asia division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr Sammie Arap Bullut, who was the second in command at the Kenya High Commission in Kampala, has been appointed Kenya ambassador to the UAE. The new appointments take effect immediately. [Text] [EA150304 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Jul 82 EA]

CSO: 4700/1569

QUIWONKPA RECEIVES REPORT ON MECHANIZED FARMING

AB202045 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Documents believed to contain vital information and strategies have been presented to the commanding general of the Liberian Armed Forces, Gen Thomas Quiwonkpa. The information and strategies are reported to be designed to assist the special task force in mechanized farming in Liberia. The documents were presented to General Quiwonkpa at the Barclays Training Center in Monrovia today by the president of the World Development Corporation [WDC], Mr James Alexander, at a meeting of members of the special task force. During the meeting, working documents were exchanged between the officials of the WDC and the task force.

General Quiwonkpa, who was the chairman of the special force on mechanized farming, told the WDC executive that they have been invited to Liberia to brief the task force on what kind of assistance was available in the United States that Liberia could use to expand its agricultural industry.

He also said that the task force intends to give the WDC executives a precise knowledge as well as a commission that would allow them to seek Liberia's interest at all levels of the American society. General Quiwonkpa also told the WDC executives that Liberians were not, as he put it, naive to think that expanding their agricultural industry was a simple process; neither were they so ambitious to try to do everything in 1 day.

He said the basic objective of Liberians is to establish a sound foundation upon which future generations would build. He said Liberians intend to adopt a strategy of (?facing) small objective projects with specific goals.

WDC President James Alexander expressed happiness for their being in Liberia to help the task force put together objectives aimed at expanding Liberia's agricultural industry. Mr Alexander said the WDC has the knowledge, idea and technical know-how that could be shared with the task force in its drive to [words indistinct] food production.

Meanwhile the meeting is continuing today behind closed door at the Barclays Training Center, and tomorrow, Wednesday, the WDC executive and the task force members will make courtesy calls on vice head of state Podier [words indistinct] People's Redemption Council [PRC] secretary Colonel Kollie, other PRC members, as well as advisers to the council. They are also to call on Defense Minister Albert Karpeh.

CSO: 4700/1581

BRIEFS

INSURANCE INDUSTRY CRITICIZED--The Liberian leader, CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has frowned on the attitude of insurance companies in Liberia toward their clients. Reacting to numerous disheartening reports he has received in his office, the head of state referred to unfair treatment given citizens by insurance companies when it comes to the question of paying their clients. He noted that many of these companies adopt delay tactics, employ lawyers and engage in unscrupulous methods to evade payment of claims resulting from sickness, accident or death. He noted that such attitudes can be considered nothing less than gross disadvantages to poor citizens who cannot afford lawyers. CIC Doe said in many cases, decisions are made by the Labor Ministry or the courts on the legitimacy of claims, yet insurance companies refuse to pay such claims causing untold hardship for the citizens. The Liberian leader further noted that while generally maintaining a reluctant attitude to live up to the commitments to the customers, insurance companies in Liberia have done nothing to reinvest their profits in the country in a meaningful way. He said he is undertaking a thorough review of all insurance companies' activities in the country to respecting their commitments to the well-being of Liberians and the development of our country. It is in this vein, said CIC Doe, that government is considering the establishment of the state insurance company which would put the interest of the Liberian masses above everything else. [Text] [AB192005 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 19 Jul 82]

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE--A two-man Algerian delegation headed by the vice president of the National Assembly of Algeria, (Bilo Makaya), today called on head of state and CIC [Commander in chief] Samuel K. Doe to deliver a special message from Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid. The content of the message was not disclosed. However, it was believed to have centered around issues of mutual interest and cooperation between Liberia and Algeria. The delegation, which included the adviser to the National Assembly of Algeria, Mr Moustapha Nasser, was led to the executive mansion by acting Foreign Minister Christopher (Menicome) and the Algerian ambassador to Liberia. The Algerian delegates arrived in Monrovia last night and are expected to depart Monrovia tomorrow for home. [Text] [AB162035 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 16 Jul 82]

FOREIGN MINISTER IN CYPRUS--Foreign Minister Dr H. Boimah Fahnbulleh is in Nicosia, Cyprus, attending a special emergency meeting of foreign ministers of the movement of nonaligned countries. According to a Foreign Ministry release issued in Monrovia today, the meeting convened from 15 July through 17 July is expected to examine the present situation in Lebanon and other areas of the Middle East. The minister is being accompanied by Mr (Stanley Bruno Allen), assistant foreign minister for Afro-Asian affairs. During the meeting, it is expected that important issues facing the movement before the assembly of heads of state and government scheduled for September 1982 will also be discussed. While Minister Fahnbulleh is away, Deputy Minister Christopher (Menicome) will act as minister, the release added. [Text] [AB152028 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 15 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1560

LAR URGED TO REDUCE ENTOURAGE TO BULGARIA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by M. A. Aliyu Biu]

[Text] Plateau State House of Assembly has adopted a resolution calling on Governor Solomon Daushep Lar to reduce the number of his entourage on his proposed visit to Bulgaria from 20 to five persons.

Majority Leader, Patrick Dokotri had presented the motion to the House for approval of the 20 persons last Monday, but the Chief Whip, Mr. John Akson, had said the number of the economic position of the state.

Mr. N. Musa contributing to the motion said "we should not allow ourselves to be used as rubber stamps for whatever the executive wanted and as such the number should be reduced to five persons".

The Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, Mr. Wilson Famwang, said that the 14 days tour would cost the state government more than 65,000 Naira.

Mr. Famwang said that to spend such a huge amount of money would be improper, considering the fact that teachers in the state have now embarked on an indefinite industrial action, to back-up their demand for the payment of their three months salaries in arrears.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr. Mathew Attah Akwe, presiding said that as the chief executive of the state, Governor Lar was entitled to go with some of his permanent secretaries or commissioners to properly conduct his official business while in Bulgaria and urged the House to accept and approve the 10 persons for the governor's entourage.

But when the matter was put to vote, 25 members voted for five persons, while 10 voted against it.

In spite of the House's resolution, Governor Lar will be accompanied by nine persons including his wife, Mrs. Mary Lar; the Secretary to the state government, Mr. S. S. Gofwen; the state's NPP Chairman, Mr. D. B. Zang, and Mr. Richard Umaru, Editor of the Nigerian Standard.

Others are three commissioners--Mrs. Kathryn B. Hoomkwap (Health); Mr. J. R. Chuwang, (Rural Development) and Alhaji Yakubu Idris (Agriculture).

A statement issued and signed by the Principal Press Secretary to the governor, Mr. L. Ndam, said that the three-day tour, was on the invitation of the Bulgarian Government.

Reacting to the issue in Jos, last Tuesday, the state's NPN Chairman, Alhaji Saleh Hassan, said that the House should have withdrawn the governor's trip to Bulgaria, because of the economic and administrative position in the state.

CSO: 4700/1562

'NAN' REPORTS ON OJUKWU VISIT TO KANO

AB091322 Lagos NAN in English 1305 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Report by Roland Udwu]

[Text] Kano, 9 Jul (NAN)--The former Biafran leader Odumegwu Ojukwu said in Kano yesterday that if he had the choice he would like to work for the benefit of disadvantaged people all over the country.

Speaking during a visit to the Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero, chief Ojukwu said that he would like to put his service at the disposal of all disadvantaged Nigerians irrespective of religion, sect, creed or tribe. He said that since his arrival he had observed that there was progress and a sense of unity among Nigerians.

He told the emir that he was in Kano to renew the old cordial relationship that existed between him, the emir and the people of Kano. Calling on all Nigerians to forget to demonstrate to all Nigerians the need for peace, progress and stability in the country. [sentence as received]

Replying, the emir said then he was pleased with the visit, adding, "We are grateful to God that you are back after several years to renew our friendship."

Chief Ojukwu was accompanied by his wife, Stella, and the adviser to the president on political affairs, Dr Chuba Okadigbo.

Later, Dr Okadigbo told newsmen that "the rumor that Chief Ojukwu is being considered as the running mate to President Shehu Shagari next year is mere speculation and should be left at that."

Asked whether he thought Chief Ojukwu should steer clear of partisan politics, Dr Okadigbo said he was not in any position to determine that use of Ojukwu's constitutional rights for him. He, however, said that if Chief Ojukwu joined the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) there would be a leadership tussle in the party.

Chief Ojukwu flew back to Enugu later in the evening.

CSO: 4700/1531

POLITICAL CLASHES REPORTED IN KANO

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3386, 28 Jun 82 pp 1691-1692

[Article by Olu Akinyeye]

[Text]

GOVERNOR Abubakar Rimi of Kano State is now among senior politicians who are really fighting tooth and nail to get the Progressive Peoples' Party (PPP) registered by the FEDECO after the registration of the party had once been denied by the commission for failing to comply with its rules. Recently in a Radio Kaduna Hausa programme, the Governor accused both President Shehu Shagari and the leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) Chief Obafemi Awolowo, of having "brainwashed" the FEDECO not to register the PPP, adding that the two leaders were afraid that the PPP might pose a threat to both the NPN and the UPN at the polls.

In the wake of the withdrawal of the Ibrahim Waziri-led GNPP from the Progressive Peoples Alliance (PPA), the Imoudu faction of the PRP in which Governor Rimi is a member, wrote to signify its intention "to withdraw our membership in view of the prevailing situation". The PRP faction is also alleged to have accused the NPP leadership of "allowing itself to be manipulated by the UPN", by withdrawing the party's support for the PPP. The letter, which was reported to have been written by Governor Rimi who is the general secretary of the Imoudu faction of the PRP, also accused the NPP of sabotaging the efforts of the governor who had been instrumental in the joining of the "Progressives" by the NPP governors.

The PRP was quoted as saying in a letter that "All along, it was the intention of our coming together to evolve a single national party, embracing all members of the progressives. But now that the calculations of the UPN leadership cannot win presidentship, it came up with the idea of alliance instead of merger, which will benefit Chief Obafemi Awolowo alone".

Left to Governor Rimi alone, his chances of becoming the governor of Kano State in 1983 on PRP's platform are slim because his re-application to the Aminu Kano faction of the PRP — which FEDECO recognises as the official party — has been rejected while the party is currently grooming his impeached deputy, Alhaji Bibi Farouk for the governorship of the state in the next election. While the PRP of Aminu Kano has reabsorbed Governor Abba Rimi of Kaduna State and some others who were expelled from the party, it has failed to forgive Balarabe Musa, Governor Rimi and Mr. Unah Akpan — the party's former national publicity secretary. The only way the governor might vie for the governorship of the state is to help the registration of the PPP who might pick him as its governorship candidate in the state but if at long last, the PPP is registered and Governor Rimi is credited with having seen the party through FEDECO, the governor is likely to seek a higher post in the party.

Those who are reported to be behind the PPP are those expelled from the PRP by Malam Aminu Kano, those expelled from Ibrahim Waziri's GNPP (not Mahmud Waziri's faction) and those who broke away from the NPP (not Anah's faction). If the FEDECO refused to recognise the Imoudu-faction of the PRP at long last, Governor Abubakar Rimi would have no option but to seek a readmission into the likely recognised PRP of Malam Aminu Kano. The political furore within the PRP in the state started early in 1980 when Governor Rimi and his Kaduna State counterpart then, Alhaji Balarabe Musa, refused to heed the party's warning that they should not attend the meetings of the "Progressive Governors".

Since the Imoudu-led faction of the party came into being, there have been a series of political clashes within the PRP in Kano and Kaduna States where the party governs. The most devastating of it all was the July 10, 1981, riot when the governor was said to have required the Emir to defend himself against certain allegations within twenty-four hours or be removed. Governor Rimi was away in Maiduguri to attend the meeting of "nine progressive governors" when the Government House was set on fire. Mobs went on a rampage, burning government offices, official quarters and government vehicles. The governor's Political Adviser, Dr. Bala Mohammed, and a friend were burnt to death in Government House.

Governor Rimi's restless concern about retaining the governorship of the state for a second term on the platform of the PRP started early last year when the FEDECO officially stated that it had not recognised the Imoudu-led PRP in which their emblem had an eagle with a key, which they were then calling "Eagle PRP". Thereafter, Governor Rimi's emphatic efforts to get Imoudu's faction of the party recognised all over the nation proved abortive before the PPA idea was initiated by Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the UPN leader.

Before the relationship of the political association between Governor Rimi and his "progressive associates" started deteriorating recently, the governor had proved, on a number of occasions that the UPN's ideologies and "progressive" initiative were a force to reckon with in today's Nigerian politics. He later proved himself wrong by agreeing with Chief Awolowo's "Party is Supreme" policy, his reapplication into the PRP of Malam Aminu Kano was outrightly rejected, according to what Senator Sabo Bakin Zuwo, told National Assembly correspondents in Lagos and some journalists at the Kano Airport recently.

According to some of Governor Rimi's "progressive" colleagues, the political career of any politician in Nigeria at "this crucial period before the next Genral Elections may be doomed if (a) he belongs to an unrecognised faction of any of the existing registered political parties by the FEDECO; (b) if he would want to decamp from his party to a new one where he would have to queue; and (c) if his party has not been getting on well and he would want to use other parties to propagate his political ambition in order to get a higher post".

Political analysts still believe that regardless of any obstacle, or whatever the FEDECO might decide on the authentic "ownership" of the PRP, Malam Aminu's stronghold is still Kano State and that whoever he presents as his candidate could still sweep the polls. Malam Aminu Kano, who described the impeachment of former deputy governor of Kano State, Alhaji Bibi Farouk as "a conspiration among PRP rebels to revenge the impeachment of Balarabe Musa", is reported to be optimistic in fielding Alhaji Farouk again as the governship candidate of the state. Governor Rimi fell out with Aminu Kano because of what he termed as "selling the PRP to the NPN-controlled Federal Government which has never been in the interest of the party in general". During the last elections in the state, electorates voted for Aminu Kano in all the five consecutive elections that took place, but the pattern of the coming general elections may change, judging from the political clashes that have been happening between supporters of the two factions of the party. It may seem as if the governor is more popular than when he assumed office three years ago but unfortunately, his chance of winning the election in Kano if not picked by Malam Aminu Kano, is far-fetched.

Following the refusal of Malam Aminu Kano, Chief S. G. Ikoku and all the senators of the faction, to reabsorb Governor Rimi and Balarabe Musa, a majority of the 125 PRP legislators in the state House of Assembly, who masterminded the impeachment of Bibi Farouk, recently passed a vote of confidence in Malam Aminu Kano, some of the lawmakers were among those who had been expelled but had reapplied and been pardoned by Malam Aminu. One of them said after his readmission "After all the FEDECO has categorically stated that it does not recognise the Imoudu faction, so where do we go? If we go to another party, one would start from being a floor member. Besides with Malam Aminu's party in Kano, one may find it difficult to win any election". It is still believed, however, that Governor Rimi may run in 1983 if he obtains the registration of the PPP by FEDECO, but winning is another matter entirely.

CSO: 4700/1535

COURT: NEWSPAPERS MAY NOW WITHHOLD SOURCE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Jun 82 p 16

[Text] **An Ikeja High Court Judge, Mr. Justice A.L. Balogun has declared that no newspaper publisher in the country or his employees can be compelled even by a court of law to disclose his or their sources of information.**

Justice Balogun added that no publisher in the country can be guilty of "contempt of court" or any other offences relating to his refusal to identify his sources of information.

The judge made the declarations while delivering judgment in a civil suit instituted against the Attoney-General of the Federation, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Lagos State Commissioner of Police by the Sketch Publishing Company, its editor and a senior reporter of the Daily Sketch, Mr. Olusola Oyegbami and Mr. Yemi Folarin.

The plaintiffs were seeking the courts order to restrain all the defendants from compelling them to disclose their source of information over a story in the Daily Sketch of March 5, 1982, captioned "Armed robbers kill two persons".

The plaintiffs' counsel, Mr. Fola Akinrinsola had in his submission held that the press should be protected from being forced to disclose their sources of information otherwise, such sources would dry up.

Replying to the submission, a legal adviser in the Federal Ministry of Justice, Mr. M. Adio informed the court that police had asked the Sketch reporter to disclose the name of the policemen who gave him the information because of the interest it had in the case.

In his judgment, Justice Balogun warned that it must not be forgotten that a free press is one of the pillars of freedom in any nation adding that the press reports matters of general public interest and therefore, cannot be compelled to disclose the identity of their sources of information.

According to him, the constitution guarantees freedom of expression, and the free flow of information.

These rights if not protected by the law court, he remarked, would make the press' sources to dry up and consequently the public be deprived of being informed of matters of great interest.

He held that newspapers can investigate matters and publish information on such matters provided the "editor and the reporter can rely on the constitutional shield of confidentiality."

Justice Balogun then made an order of perpetual injuction restraining the defendants and their agents or servants from requiring the plaintiffs or any other employee in the newspaper to disclose their source of information of the said story against their wish.

CSO: 4700/1562

FEDECO AUTHORIZED TO CONDUCT REFERENDA ON NEW STATES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Clement Eluaka]

[Text] **THE Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) has been empowered by the House of Representatives to conduct referenda in areas demanding new states.**

This followed the adoption of an amendment proposed by Abubakar Tuggar (NPN Bauchi) and seven others on the bill for the procedure for the creation of new states.

The amendment adopted by the House yesterday was that the "National Assembly shall, where it is satisfied that a request so received has complied with section (8)(1) (A) of the constitution, direct FEDECO to conduct referendum in the area where the demand for the creation of new states originated".

Alhaji Abubakar and his co-sponsors had prayed the House to reject the original section of the bill which says that "if the National Assembly is satisfied that a request demanding the creation of a new state is supported by, at least, two-thirds of all the members representing the area making the request in each of the following namely, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the area, the National Assembly may make a proposal for the creation of the new state."

At this stage, Mr. Debo Akande (UPN Oyo) opposed the amendment and referred to the Third Schedule of the Constitution which dealt with the functions of FEDECO.

Speaker Ume Ezeoke, overruled Debo Akande's opposition and referred to item 66 of the Exclusive Legislative List and section 140 of the Constitution which spelt out the establishment of certain federal executive bodies.

Following this, the speaker put the question to vote and called for a division.

The House then voted 119 for and 89 against with two abstentions which subsequently meant, the House had resolved that FEDECO should conduct referenda in the areas where the demand for the creation of new states originated.

CSO: 4700/1565

LEGISLATORS' APPROVAL SAID NEEDED FOR ABUJA MOVE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Jun 82 p 24

[Article by Clement Eluaka]

[Text] PRESIDENT Shehu Shagari cannot move to the new Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, without a legislative confirmation from the National Assembly.

This conclusion was reached yesterday after debates on a constitutional point of order upheld in the House of Representatives yesterday by Speaker Edwin Ume Ezeoke.

The constitutional point of order was raised by Chief Adediji Omosore (UPN Oyo) in reaction to an item in the report of the House Committee on the Federal Capital Territory to the effect that the President should officially move from Lagos to Abuja on October 1, 1982.

Immediately, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Amos Idakula (NPP Plateau) made this recommendation, Chief Omosore objected and referred the House to Section 262 and 279 (2) of the Constitution arguing that going by those sections, the President could not move to Abuja unless that movement was ratified by both houses of the National Assembly.

Section 262 reads: "The Federal Capital Territory shall be the capital of the federation and seat of the government of the federation". But Section 279 (2) reads: "The provisions of Section 262 of this Constitution shall come into force on a date to be specified by the President by order and confirmed by the resolution of each of the houses of the National Assembly."

Subsequent to the citing of this provision of the constitution, Speaker Edwin Ume Ezeoke said that he was in total agreement with that provision and ruled the committee's recommendation out of order.

The House however wholeheartedly supported the committee's recommendation which called for encouragement of private participation in the construction of the city and that more plots should be allocated to the private sector for the purposes of residential and industrial ventures.

But rejected a recommendation which would make it possible for the committee to have an office in Abuja for the purpose of speedy coordination and follow up of general activities relating to allocation of land and construction work at Abuja.

CSO: 4700/1561

CONSTITUTIONAL DEFINITION OF TRADITIONAL RULERS URGED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Jun 82 p 9

[Text] **GOVERNOR Awwal Ibrahim of Niger State, has called for the inclusion of "clearly-defined functions" for traditional rulers in the country's constitution.**

Speaking at the week-end in Kagara at the installation and presentation ceremony of second-class staff of office to the Chief of Kagara, Malam Salihu Tanko, the governor said that traditional rulers were "apparently neglected in the constitution despite the complicatory role of maintaining peace in their respective domains."

He observed that in spite of the deficiencies, traditional rulers throughout the country had performed "creditably well".

Governor Awwal said that their role of maintaining peace would be more demanding now that political activities "are heating up".

The governor paid tributes to the late Chief of Kagara, Alhaji Ahmadu Attahiru, who, he said, was "under all circumstances the pivot of progress and oneness with which Kagara has now been identified".

Governor Awwal renamed the day secondary school in the town as Ahmadu Attahiru Secondary School in memory of the late Chief of Kagara.

The News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) correspondent, who covered the installation recalled that the late Chief of Kagara could not receive his staff of office after his promotion to a second class chief before his death in November last year.

CSO: 4700/1565

NEW GUIDELINES NOTED IN ANTI-SMUGGLING CAMPAIGN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Olu Adebayo]

[Text] **PRESIDENT Shehu Shagari has approved new guidelines for disposal of seized or abandoned goods at ports, Minister of Finance Mr. Victor Masi announced yesterday.**

He told newsmen in his office yesterday that the Federal Government was concerned that the absence of clear-cut guidelines on the disposal of certain categories of contraband could seriously compromise the anti-smuggling efforts of the Customs and Excise Department.

Under the new measures, cigarettes, sparkling wines and beer considered fit for human consumption by the Ministry of Health will be sold at subsidized prices to the Nigerian armed forces, units serving outside Nigeria, military and police welfare institutions and duty-free shops at our international airports.

Lace, damask, wearing apparels and other prohibited goods to be re-exported or destroyed by burning.

Unmanufactured tobacco will be sold by tender to recognized cigarette manufacturers or destroyed, while drugs and food items declared fit for human consumption would be sold at subsidized prices to hospitals and research laboratories.

Motor vehicles will be sold by auction while all items declared unfit for human consumption would be destroyed by the Customs and Excise Department.

The port decongestion committee had been decentralized giving way to three sub-committees to be based in Port Harcourt, Kano, and Warri.

The minister announced that 801 seizures were made by the Department of Customs and Excise during the first quarter of this year with a duty value of 12.6 million Naira while a fraud associated with revenue collection involving over 17 million Naira had been detected.

He also said that 110 officers who he alleged had been found wanting in integrity or dedication were facing various disciplinary actions ranging from demotions to dismissals.

"Any officer who sees the nation's difficult times as presenting an opportunity for him to acquire ill-gotten wealth will be caught in our net when he least expects and we shall ensure that the full weight of the law descends on him", Mr. Masi warned.

He however, pointed out that great rewards await dedicated and deserving officers. He said that 2,400 junior officers had been promoted while the promotion of senior officers was also being processed.

The minister condemned what he called "the unwarranted statements" credited to some state governors which tended to incite traders against customs officials.

CSO: 4700/1562

SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES REPORTED DECREASED AT KANO

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jun 82 p 7

[Text] SMUGGLING activities through the Kano International Airport have reduced considerably as a result of the diversion of contraband goods to airports outside the country.

Investigations in Kano revealed that the Niamey Airport in neighbouring Niger Republic is fast becoming the clearing house for contraband goods meant for Nigeria.

The smugglers convey the contraband goods from Niamey into Nigeria by road through unofficial routes around Maradi which is close to the border.

According to my investigations, smugglers are now exploiting the border areas between Nigeria and Niger Republic which is known to be infested by official bush paths which are motorable only during the dry season.

Latest smuggled goods impounded by customsmen in Kano showed evidence of being originally destined for Kano International Airport but later altered to read Niamey Airport.

As a result, most of the "big catches" being made by men of the Customs Task Force occurred during patrols of roads leading to and from border areas.

Traders in Kano who normally deal in foreign goods such as watches, shoes and clothings have recently increased their prices on the excuse that "Kano Airport is now too hot" — which is a reference to the activities of the Customs Task Force at the airport.

However, the importation of expensive luxurious cars does not appear to be decreasing as even 1982 models of Mercedez Benz and Japanese cars are seen around the state capital. A source close to the customs explained that stringent measures were being taken to ensure that the appropriate customs duty was paid before such cars were cleared.

CSO: 4700/1565

GOVERNMENT URGED NOT TO YIELD TO JETTY OWNERS' PRESSURE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Ignore Them"]

[Text] LATELY the ports and harbours have been much in the news what with the closure of private jetties and the dockworkers strike. The former, announced as part of President Shehu Shagari's austerity measures, has, not unexpectedly, led to a series of protests by owners of private jetties. It has become a habit to regard protests over government regulations as emanating more from the self interests of those affected than from a genuine desire to see that the nation's economy is not done an incalculable harm. Unfortunately, the campaign being mounted by owners of private jetties seems to confirm the public's worst fears.

Any attempt at reaching a dispassionate conclusion on the matter must, as of necessity, go back to the rationale for the establishment of private jetties. In the years 1974 and 1975 we succeeded in ordering more cement than our ports could handle. While plans were afoot for the dredging and opening of new ports, the then Federal Military Government, allowed private companies to open jetties for the discharge of their cargo. The decision was wise on the following counts. First, it relieved Apapa and Port Harcourt of some of the burden and so reduced the demurrage incurred by agents whose ships were waiting to berth. Secondly, it helped alleviate the problem of scarcity of essential consumer items.

But the story today is much different. Since the port congestion of 1975, our tonnage capacity has increased phenomenaly. New ports have been opened (Tin Can, Port Harcourt, Warri, Sapele). The Nigerian Ports Authority has even, on a few occasions, warned that some ports were being underutilized. And with 202 jetties (Lagos alone has 80) avenues for smuggling have been encouraged because customs preventive services have been overstretched. The harm done to our economy cannot be quantified though the evidence is seen by the number of contraband being hawked freely in large cities.

The closure of the jetties as part of the present economic measures is sensible. It is to be expected that those whose livelihood is affected by this action would mount the present orchestrated campaign to reopen the jetties. The government should not cave in. We would advise that much, much later, government should consider re-opening a few private jetties which are equipped to handle special cargoes such as grains and fertilizers for which the main ports do not have the facilities. Any private jetty that does not lay claim to special status, and most of them do not, should remain closed. The federal government must not yield to pressures for an across the board reopening of private jetties.

CSO: 4700/1561

TEST TUBE PRODUCTION URGED TO AID MEAT, FOOD SHORTAGE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Jun 82 p 9

[Text] The Dean of Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Professor Fredrick Ezedinma, has called for test-tube production of animals as a means of solving the shortage of meat in the country. Speaking at the opening ceremony of a second annual conference of the Nigerian Society for the Study of Reproduction taking place at the university, Professor Ezedinma pointed out that technological advances had enhanced poultry production.

He explained that the technology usually circumvented elaborate but precise mechanisms attendant on sexual union and said if the technology could be developed further to include invitro gestation, (incubation) then it will prove the surest and fastest way of rapidly multiplying animals with desirable meat characteristics.

The Dean described the method as a promising and sure way to hasten the generation cycle of large animals, adding that the measure would bridge the gap between supply and demand for meat in Nigeria.

Professor Ezedinma stated that one of the aims of the green revolution was to draw public attention to the wide gap existing between supply and demand for food generally in the country.

Earlier in an address the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Frank Ndili, said that the problem of food shortage was a problem for the society as a whole, pointing out that it should not be left to only those in the agricultural sector. Professor Ndili stated that the level of food production had a direct bearing on the economic, social and political life of citizens of the country.

The Vice-Chancellor commended the green revolution programme, saying that all hands should be on deck to make it a huge success. The address was read on his behalf by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor for Nsukka campus, Professor J.N. Adichie.

The four-day conference will among other things, feature lectures and scientific discussions. About 150 participants drawn from research institutions and universities both within and outside the country are attending the conference. (NAN).

CSO: 4700/1561

WATER SUPPLY PROJECT PLANNED FOR KADUNA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Jun 82 p 13

[Article by Aliyi Modibbo]

[Text] KADUNA State Government has embarked on a multi-million Naira water supply scheme with the assistance of the World Bank. The scheme aimed at meeting the need of both industrial and domestic demands for water supply in Kaduna town.

This was contained in a paper presented by the General Manager of the Kaduna State Water Board, Alhaji Junaidu Mamuda, at the "water week organised by the National Water Resources Institute.

Alhaji Junaidu Mamuda said no meaningful development could be achieved on urban water scheme projects in the country without taking into consideration the components of urban water supply schemes.

These, he said, were sources of raw water, treatment plant, storage facilities, distribution network and the operational capacity of the water authority in maintaining the system.

He said the inadequacy of any of the components would adversely affect the water development schemes.

The general manager explained that in some urban areas the existing water supply schemes differred because they were located near "an endless and all-season source of raw water" which made it easily for water to flow to the consumers by gravity and under pressusre. He said other urban towns depended largely on mechanical means such as pumps and boosters before they could get water.

Commenting on the water shortages, the general manager attributed it to the increase in demand by industries and individuals.

Alhaji Junaidu Mamuda said people nowadays refused to draw water from the wells for drinking but rather resorted to tap water for both their drinking and domestic uses.

The general manager said the problem of water shortage would persist for many years unless the governments invest more money into gigantic water supply schemes.

CSO: 4700/1561

BUMPER HARVEST EXPECTED IN 1985

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Omafume Amurun]

[Text] **THE Federal Government is expecting a bumper harvest in 1985 and has through the National Grains Production Company built silos capable of storing about 80, 000 tonnes of grains.**

Minister of Agriculture, Alhaji Adamu Ciroma, who announced this while answering questions in an NTA interview on Monday, said that the silos had now been handed over to the grains board.

He said there were plans to increase the storage capacity each year for the crops that were going to be produced and that the government would develop storage facility for the strategic grains reserve.

To this end, he announced that 20 million Naira had been set aside for the development of silos, adding that this would continue until such time that whatever was produced could be stored.

According to the minister, the current austerity measures would not affect the Green Revolution programme, pointing out that because the nation could not continue to depend on oil, there was need to pursue vigorously the programme.

He warned that it was dangerous to depend on importation of food, adding that the Federal Government was bent on succeeding in its agricultural programme.

Alhaji Adamu blamed the decline in food production to shift from agriculture to oil as a result of the oil boom and the civil war. He said that between 1966 and 1975, agriculture was neglected and food production fell to the level that there was increasing dependence on food imports.

On the second agricultural show, the minister said such shows would stimulate agriculture and expose the farmers to new agricultural machinery.

CSO: 4700/1561

HOUSE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE RICE TASK FORCE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Jun 82 pp 1, 13

[Article by Clement Eluaka]

[Text] A twelve-man ad-hoc committee was yesterday appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the activities of the Presidential Task Force on Rice.

The committee was set up to identify anomalies in the task force operations and recommend remedial measures to the House within one month.

It is also to investigate and report to the House the procurement methods, the competitiveness of prices, cost of distribution at all levels of the society with due emphasis on allocation of the commodity.

The ad-hoc committee was set up following the adoption of a motion sponsored by Alhaji Abubakar Tuggar (NPN Bauchi).

Alhaji Abubakar had told the House that presidential rice had not been available in the markets at competitive prices adding that its distribution system was deficient.

The motion was immediately opposed by Mr. Funsho Akinyosoye (UPN Oyo) who explained that the motion was borne out of malice.

Mr. Akinyosoye alleged that the mover of the motion was trying to use the House as a front to fight against some members of the task force.

Contributing to the motion, Mr. S. M. C. Ihekweazu (NPP Imo) argued that there was need to probe the task force adding that only a few right people could afford the purchase of probing the task force to ensure that common people could benefit from the sale of the commodity.

The ad-hoc committee comprises: Abdurrahamani Enigi, Mike Ugwu, Hassan Muhammed, Yusuf Amoka and Aliyu Jeka (all NPN).

UPN members are Stephen Bodunde, Adekunle Ali and Olaiya Fagbamigbe while the NPP members include Mr Frank Ugwu and Abudukadir Zakari.

The PRP and GNPP are being represented by Umaru Garo and Musa Jega respectively.

CSO: 4700/1562

NACB APPROVES OVER 400 MILLION IN AGRICULTURAL LOANS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jun 82 p 16

[Article by Andrew Orolua]

[Text]

MALAM Adamu Ciroma, Minister of Agriculture confirmed in Kaduna yesterday, that a total of 400 million Naira agricultural loans, covering all the 19 states of the federation have been approved by the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank (NACB) since 1973.

Addressing the inaugural meeting of the new board of directors of the bank, the minister said, of this amount, about 331 million Naira was disbursed while recovered loans amounted to 120 million Naira.

Malam Adamu Ciroma said considering the annual reports of the bank for the year 1980 and 1981, he felt that the bank was moving along the right course in its disbursement policy. He said, "for whereas the total loan approval for 1980 stood at 381 million Naira the disbursement totalled 214 million Naira and the undisbursed commitments stood at 167 million Naira."

The minister said that the figure for 1981 indicated that out of a total loan of 69 million Naira made, 51 million Naira was for on-lending to small-scale farmers and 81 million Naira for direct lending.

Malam Adamu Ciroma said for it to borrow 100 million Naira from the domestic money market it is expected that the bank would endeavour to reach out to a much larger number of farmers. He therefore, charged the board members to establish a reputation for speedy processing of applications and ensure that loans meant for agricultural projects were given to deserving applicants in good time.

The minister said he considered the bank as the conerstone of our future agricultural development policy.

Responding to the minister's speech, the chairman board of directors Alhaji Ibrahim Damcida gave the assurance that the bank would improve the agricultural sector of the nation's economy before the expiration of the board's term of office.

Alhaji Damcida said that the board would reconsider the system of lending, most especially the limit imposed on branch managers to approve only 100,000

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BRIEFS

CEMENT COMPANY PROBLEMS--The Chairman of the Benue Cement Company, Alhaji Abdullahi Adamu has said in Makurdi that the company is not making profit. Alhaji Abdullahi who said this on an NTA current affairs programme, 'Meet the Press', attributed the situation to problems of inadequate supply of electricity and water to the factory. He also attributed the poor financial position of the company to what he described as 'weak capital base' and the repayment of loans taken 'on stringent conditions' for the establishment of the company. The chairman remarked that the import restrictions favoured the factory, adding that daily demands for cement had risen from 700 tonnes to 3,000 tonnes in the past two months. He regretted that the existing facilities in the factory were no longer adequate to cope with the demands on the company. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Jun 82 p 13]

BAUCHI AIRPORT IN 1983--The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Aviation and Transport, Senator Uba Ahmed, said in Bauchi on Monday that the Bauchi Airport would become operational before the end of next year. Answering questions from newsmen at the Bauchi airstrip, Senator Uba Ahmed said that it was not true that the Federal Government had abandoned the airport project in the state. Work on the project, he said, would start any time from now and would be completed before the end of next year. Senator Ahmed also told newsmen that his committee had not received any petition from the Association of Nigerian Pilots on their protest over the use of Abuja Airport. He said that Nigerian pilots were rated second best in the world and he could not understand why they should complain over the use of Abuja Airport, while according to him lower rated pilots could safely use Hong Kong Airport without any hitch. He urged the pilots not to allow people to think that they were being used to sabotage movement to the new Federal Capital. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Jun 82 p 7]

LEGISLATORS' SECURITY MEASURES--A member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Adewara Toyin Lawal, (UPN, Kiara), has appealed to members of the House or reconsider the New security measures for legislators' residential quarters and the National Assembly premises. In a statement issued in Lagos, Mr. Lawal described the House of Representatives Service Committee report on the provision of adequate security for members, as "Obnoxious". Mr. Lawal also appealed to legislators not to use their political advantage to scare away the electorate. He said that the proposal to issue identity cards to immediate relations of legislators would definitely scare off the electorate. Mr. Lawal observed that such security that was being proposed would make it difficult for the legislators' supporters to consult them even on important issues. He said that, installation of telephones at each check

point at legislators' residential quarters would be adequate security measure provided security men checked each visitor for clearance with the legislator being visited. Last week, the House Services Committee urged members to adopt its report in respect of the provision of adequate security in members' residential quarters and the National Assembly premises. The report among other things recommended the issue of identify cards to members, their families and their domestic servants. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Jun 82 p 7]

NPP NAME CHANGE POSSIBLE--Plan is underway by the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) to change its name to Progressive Peoples Party (PPP). This change in identification is being planned by the party if the PPP failed to get itself registered by FEDECO. A top level source close to the NPP said this new measure was taken after the one day emergency meeting of the unregistered PPP in Lagos on Tuesday. The change in identity of the party is to be used as a last formula to ensure that wishes of the PPP supporters are satisfied through this recognition. The NEW NIGERIAN understood at the congress that the sponsors of PPP are fighting hard to see to its existence as an equal partner in the PPA. My source further revealed that they were disappointed with a party in the alliance because of the way it directed its members in the National Assembly to vote against the "merger of political factions" during deliberations on the electoral bill. The source also said that both Governor Abba Rimi of Kaduna State and Abubakar Rimi of Kano State who were seeking to get themselves "identified" with any registered political party are strongly in favour of the formation of the PPP and were already threatening to pull out of the monthly meeting of the "progressives". [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jun 82 p 24]

SAUDI LOAN DENIED--Minister of Finance Mr. Victor Masi has denied that the country was seeking 0.8 billion Naira loan from Saudi Arabia. Mr. Masi who was commenting on the state of the economy during a press conference in his office described the report as "speculative". Mr. Masi said that monitoring units had been set up for the various austerity measures taken to revamp the economy, adding that results would be made known to the public. "We have a complete grip of the situation," he said. Mr. Masi said however that the Federal Government was not considering the devaluation of the Naira as a further economic measure. He pointed out that although the issue of devaluation was one which was still open to debate at any time, it might be ill-timed if considered now. It will not be convenient to devalue the Naira now because it might further complicate things," he said. The Minister said that the country's foreign exchange position was now better than when the new measures were introduced. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jun 82 p 1]

SHAGARI AGAINST GAGGING PRESS--President Shehu Shagari would veto any bill which aims at gagging the Press before and during the 1983 General Elections. Special Assistant to the President on National Assembly Affairs, Alhaji Tanko Yakasai made this known to reporters at the National Assembly yesterday. Alhaji Tanko was commenting on the provision of a proposed national advisory council to monitor federal and state-owned media organisations during and after elections. According to him, if the National Assembly passes a bill that would gag the press, and the president sees the bill is against public interest, he would refuse to assent to it. Alhaji Tanko emphasised that the National Assembly would find it difficult

if not impossible, to override a presidential veto. The president's National Assembly lobbyist maintained that the advocators of such a council would need a two-thirds majority vote both in the Senate and the House of Representatives to pass the bill. Alhaji Tanko was of the view that to muster two-thirds majority vote, the support of the NPN legislators would be required but claimed that since the NPN legislators had always supported free Press, the provision would fail. While describing such a proposed council as "moribund" Alhaji Tanko emphasised that no one in the country had the right to gag the press. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jun 82 p 16]

JAKANDE: DUAL CAPITAL--Lagos State Governor, Alhaji Lateef Jakande, has said that the proposal to make Lagos and Abuja the nation's dual capital is not in the best interest of the country. Speaking in a special interview on Lagos Radio on Monday night, Alhaji Jakande said that the present constitution provides for only one federal capital and "it will therefore be illegal for President Shagari to proclaim two capitals for the country," he added. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Jun 82 p 3]

HOUSE FOR CORPORAL PUNISHMENT--The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly endorsed the re-introduction of corporal punishment in schools in the country. This followed the adoption of the report of the house committee on social development, youth, sports and culture. In 1976, the military administration banned corporal punishment following the flogging of a schoolboy in Lagos by a soldier which resulted in the boy nearly losing an eye. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Jun 82 p 16]

POWER, COAL BOARDS--President Shehu Shagari yesterday in Lagos signed into law the National Electric Power Authority (Amendment) Act and the Nigerian Coal Corporation (NCC) (Amendment) Act of 1982. The amendment acts are to enable Nigerians of special skills from anywhere in the country to serve as members of the board of directors of the parastatals. President Shagari said that the laws were amended in line with the policy of his administration to ensure expert management of parastatals. He said that before now, the boards of directors of the parastatals comprised mostly civil servants. The amended laws, would now allow them to concentrate on their official duties. The president said that the Nigerian Coal Corporation and NEPA were 'crucial to our economic and social development'. The nation, he said, could not industrialise without energy while demands increased daily. President Shagari therefore stressed the need to diversify 'our sources of energy' and reduce dependence on oil, emphasising that coal production in the country would once more become a priority in the mining industry. Nigeria, he said, entered the steel age because "we have coal which is one of the main ingredients in steel making." He advised NEPA and the Nigerian Coal Corporation to work in harmony in view of their "great and numerous challenges." [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Jun 82 pp 1, 9]

RICE DISTRIBUTION--The Federal Government will soon take steps to improve the rice distribution system in the country. Alhaji Lawal Kaita, the Special Assistant to the President in Kano State, who disclosed this in an interview in Kano said the Federal Government had already studied the situation which led to the problems encountered in rice distribution. According to Alhaji Lawal Kaita, the situation "is

really very confused" and that the government was concerned with the inadequacy of rice supplies to the markets. He said he understood that the presidential task force on rice had taken over the distribution of rice from the NNSC which is now an agent of the task force. He also announced that the allocation of the completed 600 low cost housing units in Kano had been completed and winners would be informed very soon. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Jun 82 p 9]

COCOA PROCESSING PLANTS--Chairman of Nigeria Cocoa Board, Chief F. E. O. Adewuyi has announced that two additional cocoa processing plants would be established in Ondo and Ede. Exchanging views with the Special Assistant to the President in Niger State, Alhaji Mohammadu King, Chief Adewuyi said the plants were not only desirable to earn the country foreign exchange but to afford Nigerians the opportunity of having a taste of goods produced from local raw materials. He said that such plans had not been extended to coffee and tea because the production of those commodities had not been possible in large commercial quantities. He said that the Lapai Local Government area of the state was suitable for the production of cocoa in commercial quantities, while another area near the River Niger was also suitable for growing coffee. Replying, Alhaji Mohammadu urged the board to open an office in the state to facilitate the potentialities of the state in the production of cocoa and coffee. There is only one cocoa processing plant in Ikeja. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Jun 82 p 3]

OIL INDUSTRY FOR NIGERIANS--Nigerian entrepreneurs have been called upon to participate in the petroleum industry now being monopolized by foreigners. The appeal was made by the Chairman of the NIGUS Petroleum, Prince Ado Ibrahim, in a paper on the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in the exploration, expolitation and marketing of oil at the official launching of the National Oil Museum at Oloibiri in the Rivers State. In order to succeed in the venture, indigenous entrepreneurs should understand that patience is needed in the oil industry because even after a successful drilling effort, return came years later, he said. He noted that although Nigerian participation in the industry was minimal, it was encouraging enough that Nigerians are now involved in the curde marketing laboratory services, transportation, construction of access roads, haulage and banking services. He revealed that out of the indigenous companies that applied and got licences to prospect for oil in the country in 1969, NIGUS was the only one still in the business today. Prince Ibrahim expressed the hope that the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) would aid Nigerians by liberalising contract terms. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Jun 82 p 3]

NO FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION--The Federal Government will not give any financial assistance to state governments for the implementation of its new education policy in the country. The Minister of State for Education, Mrs. Elizabeth Ivase, disclosed this while answering reporters' questions at Makurdi Airport. She said that only technical and material assistance would be given to the states for the implementation of the policy while finance should be provided by the state governments. Mrs. Ivase maintained that each state was free to discuss its problems on the new policy at the meetings of the National Education Council (NEC) and warned that the Federal Government would not entertain arguments from state governments for financial assistance. She declared that she did not envisage any problem in the implementation of the new policy. [Mohammed Salau] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jun 82 p 16]

CALABAR PORT DREDGING--The Calabar Port, built at a cost of 82 million Naira will be put into effective use when the dredging of the 70 kilometre channel leading to it is completed at the end of this year, the General Manager of the NPA, Alhaji Bamanga Tukur said in Lagos recently. Alhaji Tukur told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the port had been underutilised since it was commissioned more than two years ago because the channel leading to it was too shallow. The general manager was reacting to reports that most of the country's ports were underutilised. He dismissed as untrue allegations that senior members of staff of the NPA were shareholders in the Container Terminal Company and that the firm and the Roll-on-Roll-off Company were being used for smuggling. Alhaji Bamanga challenged those who made the allegations to substantiate them with facts and figures. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 May 82 p 16]

GUIDELINES ON ABUJA FUNDS--New guidelines on the release of funds for the execution of federal capital projects have been released. The guidelines, which will remain in force throughout the remaining part of this year were contained in a circular letter signed by the Special Adviser for Budget Affairs, Chief T.A. Akinyele. Under the scheme, all new projects not yet started are to be frozen unless a specific case is made to the Cabinet Budget Committee through the Budget Department. The circular said that the settlement of outstanding debts backed by certificates of work done should be entertained. On the settlement of outstanding bills, the circular emphasized that the principle of first come first served should be stricly adhered to so that those that had been outstanding for over one month could be settled first. It will therefore be the responsibility of the minister concerned to ensure that payments to contractor creditor were made on that basis, the circular added. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 May 82 p 13]

'SUPREME STATESMANSHIP'--NPP has described the pardon granted Mr Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu as an act of supreme statesmanship. In a statement issued in Port Harcourt last weekend, the National Publicity Secretary of the party, Chief Edward Kobani, said that the decision was "an important milestone on the rugged road to national reconciliation." [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 May 82 p 3]

STUDENTS' HUNGER STRIKE--Over 30,000 students of Bendel State origin in higher institutions of learning have threatened to embark on hunger strike as from June 1 this year to back up their demand for bursary awards. The students have therefore appealed to the State House of Assembly and all Bendelites to advise the state government to pay the bursary awards quickly to save the soul of the affected students. According to a release issued last weekend in Benin City by the National President of the Federated Union of Bendel Students (FUBS), Mr Anthony Iyamu, the students said that they had exhausted all possible avenues to get the state government to pay the bursary awards. The students asserted that Bendel students both at home and abroad had now been thrown into untold hardships and have become a laughing stock due to the failure of Governor Ambrose Alli's administration to honour its promise to pay bursary awards to qualified students under its free education scheme. The (FUBS) condemned the state government for not replying to the series of letters written to her by the union on the non-payment of bursary awards since October last year. [Andrew Isibor] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 May 82 p 13]

ILLEGAL PRP MEETING--Four men and one woman, all members of the PRP--Aminu Kano faction--were each fined N100 at the Kaduna magistrate's court with the alternative of three months imprisonment, for holding a political meeting without permit. The prosecution claimed that the accused, Sirajo Abdullahi, Yinusa Maigiro, Alhaji Yahaya Amaka-Ilahu, Hajiya Rakiya and Malam Bako Abusa held a political meeting at Tudun Wada, Kaduna, without a permit from the police on March 21. The accused had pleaded not guilty. But after eight prosecution witnesses testified in the case, they changed their plea and begged for leniency. Convicting them, Mr Louis Yashim said such illegal political meetings were suspicious. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Jun 82 p 40]

NEW ONDO STATE LG'S--The Ondo State House of Assembly has passed into law a Bill for the creation of 36 local governments in the state. They are Akoko North I (Ikare), Akoko North II (Ikaramu), Akoko South II (Oke-Oka), Akure I (Akure), Akure II (Itaogbolu), Ekiti), Ekiti central II (Igede), Ekiti central II (Afao), Ikiti east I (Omuo), Ekiti east II (Aisegba), Ekiti north I (Ikole), Ekiti II (Oye). Ekiti South I (Ikere), Ekiti South II (Oduruduri), Ekiti South-West I (Ilawe), Ekiti South West II (Igbaraodo), Ekiti West II (Efon-Alaaye), Ekiti West II (Okemesi), Ero I Ido-Ekiti, Ero II (Otun), Idanre/Ifedore (Ode-Idamri), Idanre/Ifedore II (Ilaramokin), Ifesowapo I (Ile-Oluji), Ifesowapo II (Odigbo). Others are Ijero I (Ijero) Ijero II (Eniju), Ikale I (Okitipupa), Ikale II (Olutitun), Ilaje/Ese-Odo I (Igbokoda), Ilaje/Ese-Odo II (Adadagba Obon Arogbo), Ondo I (Ondo), Ondo II (Bolorunduro), Owo I (Owo) Owo II (Ifon). The passage of the new Bill now eliminates the 50 local governments already created by the legislators last year. The Bill now awaits the assent of the state Governor, Chief Michael Adekunle Ajasin. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Jun 82 p 1]

OIL DEPENDENCE REDUCTION--President Shehu Shagari has stressed the need to diversify "our sources of energy" in order to reduce dependence on oil. President Shagari was speaking in Lagos yesterday when he signed into law the National Electric Power Authority (Amendment) Act and the Nigerian Coal Corporation (Amendment) Act of 1982. He noted that the nation could not industrialise without energy while demands increase daily. Nigeria, he said, entered the steel age because "we have coal which is one of the main ingredients in steel making." He remarked that coke production would once more become a priority in the mining industry. President Shagari said that the Nigerian Coal Corporation and NEPA were "crucial to our economic and social development." Before now, he stressed, the board of directors of the parastatals comprised mostly civil servants but the amended laws would now allow them to concentrate on their official duties. He explained that the amendment acts were to enable Nigerians of special skills from anywhere in the country to serve as members of the board of directors of the parastatals. The President said the laws were amended in line with the policy of his administration to ensure expert management of parastatals. He advised NEPA and the Nigerian Coal Corporation to work in harmony because of their "great and numerous challenges." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Jun 82 p 40]

IKEJA FACTORIES FLOODED--Rain floods have invaded at least five factories in the Ikeja Industrial Estate, threatening production. The five are the Guinness (Nig) Ltd., Cocoa Marketing Board, Berger Paints, Galvanising Industries and Dunlop, all on Oba Akran Avenue. Worst hit is Guinness which has temporarily lost use of its administrative offices, engineering department, main standby generating plant and the bottling department. Thousands of empty cartons have been lost and workers, off the production lines, are battling to save perishable items in the bottling and engineering departments. Workers on the administration block ground flood are immersed to the waist and vital documents are feared destroyed. But this is not the first Guinness flooding, according to the deputy managing director Dr A.K. Ubeku, who, describing it as a perennial affair, said: "This is the major problem industries in Ikeja battle with every year. We were so trapped in here last Friday (June 18) that we had to seek the services of braver people to remove us." Dr Ubeku, saying this year's menace was the worst so far on Oba Akran Avenue, intended yesterday to ask the government to intervene. Many parts of Lagos--from Lagos Island, Ajegunle, Maroko, Iieshatado, to Mafoluku, Shogunle, Bariga, Itire, Surulere and Yaba are experiencing the worst flooding for years." [Momodu Yakubu] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Jun 82 p 40]

PRP ACCUSES ITS SECRETARY--The Peoples Redemption Party (PRP) has accused its national secretary, Mr Sam Ikoku of subversion. Mr Ikoku's recent statements were "subversive, self-serving, lily-livered and reactionary," the party said. In a three-page strongly-worded statement signed by PRP s national publicity secretary, Mr Uche Chukwumerije, the party viewed Mr Ikoku's latest statement that the party had no chances of success in 1983 general elections with seriousness. "It is a matter for deep regret to the party that since last February, after the Benin meeting of the national directorate rejected Mr Ikoku's request for an alliance with NPN, he had with increasing zest publicly pursued and projected his personal preference of NPN alliance." The PRP said it had been reluctant to discuss its internal affairs in public hence its silence over two major statements in which Mr Ikoku allegedly misrepresented the party's position on national issues. The statement said that the major point in Mr Ikoku's press comment, simply put, meant that since the PRP had no money, had no chance of success in 1983 elections. It said Mr Ikoku's statement was lily-livered and re-actionary. The party said the statements were self-serving because Mr Ikoku's comments had consistently been solicitous of NPN welfare, stressing that the disparaging comment on PRP was only a new gimmick in the national secretary's game of manipulating self-fulfilling prophecies. The party added: "It is most unfortunate that Mr Ikoku's statements insist on giving credence to the public impression that he is a full-time NPN party theoretician who is currently on a sabbatical leave in PRP headquarters." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Jun 82 p 1]

MURDER OF GHANA JUDGES--The Nigerian Bar Association has condemned the recent kidnapping and eventual murder of three high court judges in Ghana. The association views with dismay the dastardly act which it says came as a shock to the civilized world and was least expected from Ghana. It remarks that the brutal assault on members of the judiciary will have a disturbing effect on that arm of government that plays a stabilizing role in countries where there is confusion. The Nigerian Bar Association, therefore, urges the authorities in Ghana to ensure that the perpetrators of the brutal act are brought to book. [Text] [AB100728 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jul 82]

KANU UPN JOINS PPP--The entire executive members of the Kano State branch of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) have left the party for the Progressive People's Party (PPP). Addressing newsmen in Kano last Wednesday the UPN Chairman in Kano State, Malam Muhtari Abubakar Kwaru said the executive members and their supporters decided to join PPP in order to participate in the fight for the liberation of the masses from the NPN-controlled government which by style and approach was a reactionary government. When asked why they decided to decamp en-masse without consulting the UPN national secretariat, the executive members said "contrary to our expectation our party that should have benefited immensely from PPP had deviated from progressive cause." They alleged that the UPN legislators in the National Assembly colluded with NPN legislators to vote against independent candidates which was provided for in the constitution. They also recalled that the UPN senators voted against the House of Representatives' resolution that a political party with majority legislators in both the National and state assemblies should be recognised by the Federal Electoral Commission (FECECO). The UPN legislators in the Gongola House of Assembly were alleged to be among the sponsors of the motion which attempted to impeach Governor Abubakar Barde. [Text] [Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 20 Jun 82 p 1]

KADUNA BANK STRIKES--Kaduna, 12 Jul (NAN)--Work in all commercial banks in Kaduna came to a halt today following the strike action of the National Union of Bank Insurance Finance establishments which began today. Customers in the banks who went to transact business early today turned back with disappointment as the staff refused to serve them. A union leader with the Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank Limited, Mr Robinson Ojokor told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the striking workers were demanding the implementation of the minimum wage policy. He said that the strike would continue until the union's officials in Lagos called it off. [Tobin Owuso] [AB130845 Lagos NAN in English 0830 GMT 13 Jul 82] The National Union of Banks, Insurance and Financial Institutions Employees has suspended the industrial action embarked upon yesterday. This is the outcome of a meeting held in Lagos today between representatives of the union and the acting minister of employment labor and productivity, Chief Etang Okoi Obuli. The minister had told the union that the dispute was referred to the (?Johnson) arbitration panel to protect the interest of the community, including the workers themselves. He said the step should be seen as an effort on his part to take the welfare of all concerned into consideration. Chief Okoi Obuli enjoined the union to respond to government's good gestures and return to work immediately. Replying, the general secretary of the union, Mr Nathan (Pebo), said the industrial action was brought about by what he called the intransigence of the employers. He stated that he appreciated the amount of concern shown by the minister and assured him that the workers were equally concerned over the possible effect of their strike on the nation's economy. A statement issued at the end of a meeting held after the talks with the minister said the situation was reviewed following the personal intervention of Chief Okoi Obuli. The union stated that in view of the new development and in the interest of the banking and insurance public, the industrial action was being suspended. It called on its members to return to work tomorrow. The union appealed to employers not to victimize any worker in the interest of industrial peace. [Text] [AB132155 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Jul 82]

CONSTRUCTION COMPANY SACKS 3,000--A construction company in Port-Harcourt--Monier Construction Company Limited, has dismissed about 3,000 of its workers, the Chairman of the company, Chief Mike Nkwoji, told newsmen in Port Harcourt on Tuesday. Chief Nkwoji, who was briefing newsmen on the 25th anniversary of the company, said that the workers were dismissed because of "compiling adverse factors", militating against the company. He said that the company, which had a work force of 4,338 less than two years ago had been forced to reduce its staff strength by three quarters because of a debt of about 20 million Naira owed to it by the various governments of the federation. He said that most of the jobs for which the money was owed were executed with bank loans that often attracted crippling interests. Chief Nkwoji suggested that if the construction industry in the country was to survive, governments must be prepared to pay adequate mobilisation fees only to contractors who could produce bonds from commercial banks or insurance companies. [Excerpt][Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jun 82 p 9]

AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER NEEDS--The Minister of State of Agriculture, Alhaji Usman Sani, has said that the current turn out of about 3,000 agricultural staff in the country would not meet the manpower need of the country's agricultural sector. The minister said in an address at the first graduation of the College of Agriculture in Jalingo that even though the number of the graduates were large, it would not meet the demands of the River Basin Development Authorities and world bank assisted agricultural development projects. On importation of rice, Alhaji Sani Usman said that the Federal Government would stop the importation of the commodity by 1984. In his annual report, the Principal of the college, Malam Abubakar Ahmadu, said that the college would commence higher national diploma courses in general agriculture, crop protection, horticulture and animal husbandry by next year. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jun 82 p 9]

IBADAN AIRPORT OPENING--The New Ibadan Airport, built at a cost of 33 million Naira will go into use today. The Airport Manager, Mr. Kayode Odutayo told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that larger aircraft such as the Boeing 707 would be able to operate from the new airport. He said that the new airport had a runway of 2.4 kilometres as against the 1.6 kilometres for the old airport. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jun 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/1563

BRIEFS

MOROCCAN, ZAIRE MESSAGES--M'hamed Boucetta, the Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, arrived in Dakar later this afternoon with a message from His Majesty King Hassan II. He was welcomed by his Senegalese counterpart, Moustapha Niasse, and was received by the head of state soon after his arrival. On the other hand, Zaire's roving ambassador, citizen (Miroir) Mobutu, has also arrived in our capital to deliver to the head of state a message from President Mobutu Sese Seko. He was welcomed by roving ambassador Alioune Cisse. It is also worth noting that a special envoy from President Alhaji Shehu Shagari to President Abdou Diouf is expected in Dakar within a few hours. He is Nigerian Interior Minister Ali Baba. [Text] [AB162043 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 16 Jul 82]

CSO: 4719/1173

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES PRUDENT FISCAL POLICIES

Victoria NATION in English 2 Jul 82 p 2

[Text]

WITH persisting stagflation in many parts of the world, the climate would not be favourable for a major revival of tourism, the Seychelles Monetary Authority predicted for 1982 in its 1981 Annual Report released recently. Pressures would continue on external reserves and also on the domestic price level, it said, and the SMA's major concern this year would be to implement necessary adjustment policies while ensuring that the deflationary effects of anti-inflation measures abroad did not develop such severity as to lead the economy into a full-scale recession.

The year 1981 was a critical year for Seychelles since its independence. In an overview, the Report reveals the mixed performance of the economy during the year. Against a very satisfactory record in the areas of fiscal management, social development and containment of inflation, there were set-backs in real economic growth and external balance.

In an effort to insulate domestic prices from the effects of imported inflation, the Government revalued the rupee by 15% on March 16, 1981. This was reinforced by extending price controls and introducing mark-up although it also affected, to some extent, exports and tourism.

Tourism also declined markedly due to certain external factors, made worse by the mercenary attack of last November. As a result, the overall balance of payments suffered a large deficit, and foreign reserves declined.

Production showed gains in 1981 in fishing, construction and public sector services. Agricultural output, however, declined and manufacturing output was static.

The financial survey in the Report reveals that credit to the private sector, (excluding parastatals), after growing rather fast in the middle month of the year, later began to drop. At R 155.9 million at the end of 1981, such credit stood at R 4.2 million (or 2.6 percent) below the December, 1980 level. Credit

to parastatal bodies rose markedly from R 11.7 million at the end of 1980, to R 35.1 million at the end of 1981, owing to increased activity of some parastatals, and the setting up of a few new ones.

The claims of the commercial banks on the private and parastatal sectors rose from R 171.8 million at the end of 1980 to R 191.0 at the end of 1981. Adjusted for inflation, this was a rise of 5.4 percent. Loans and advances to those two sectors for fishing, transportation and tourism showed some increase. Credit to the trade sector and to private households slowed down in the last quarter.

Government borrowing from the banking system rose markedly during 1981, from R 27.7 million to 58.8 million. Short-term advances from the SMA stood at R 15.6 million at the end of the year (R 27.1 million in October). A delay in being reimbursed by foreign donors for project outlays incurred by the Government towards the end of the year was responsible for this.

The Government continued its usual prudent fiscal policies in 1981. The recurrent budget (excluding the revenue and expenditure of parastatals) closed with a surplus despite a transfer of R 23 million to the Development Fund. According to provisional data, recurrent revenue amounted to R 355.1 million and recurrent expenditure to R 348.2 million. Capital expenditure (including those of parastatals) amounted to about R 200 million in 1981. This sum represented 60 percent of the expenditure planned for the year.

The current account deficit of the balance of payments amounted to R 121 million in 1981 (R 64 million in 1980), mainly due to the drop in tourist arrivals, and to the revaluation of the rupee. It was largely met from loans and grants of R. 87 million. For the rest, external reserves were drawn down by about R 35 million. Additionally, as a result of the revaluation, the rupee value of foreign reserves fell by R 20 million.

According to the retail price index, prices rose by 5.8 percent in 1981, significantly lower than the rise of 13.5 per cent in 1980. This was due to the revaluation leading to lower import prices, as well as the measure taken declaring all imported goods (except for processing) as controlled goods and the reduction of mark-ups on a range of goods.

During 1981, the SMA had further settled down and consolidated its position, and prepared itself for additional responsibilities in prospect for 1982 and beyond. The increased efficiency of the staff enabled the SMA to maintain its progress amidst unfavourable economic conditions in 1981.

New 10 cent and 5 cent coins were issued on October 16 to coincide with the commemoration of the World Food Day. This issue forms part of a programme to modernize the coinage of Seychelles.

During 1981, the SMA pursued its programme of bank inspections with inspecting three more banks. This completed the first round of inspections of all six commercial banks in Seychelles.

Communiqué/SAP

CSO: 4700/1558

WORD OF ADVICE GIVEN TO PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Comment"]

[Text]

THEY will tell you that the action, for most things, starts in Soweto. Thus it is only when the election campaign for community councils hits this area that people are going to get interested.

We can already sense a number of interesting things that are likely to happen in these elections in Soweto. Already, a number of people who have in the past threatened to run have indicated their willingness to commit themselves this time.

The problem has been a singular one for many doubtful starters, particularly those who rightly believe the wrong people are elected into this very important local authority.

These people feel that the present councillors lack credibility and even the ability to run things in Soweto. Our impression is they may be right, for even the "mayor" of Soweto does not have that much credibility. In fact, the rest of the councillors would not be holding such positions at all, if things were normal. The fact is they would never have been elected by a representative electorate, anyway.

So the fear is that the same people will inevitably be elected for another five years' run, something that is viewed with dismay by many people.

The argument, then, runs that it is about time that men of stature (and women for that matter) who have credibility and respect stood up so as to oust the present group.

One can easily understand the gropings in this kind of argument, which appear legitimate except they have a fatal flaw.

Some of those who are keen to stand come with the rather facile argument that they would also be able to fight and perhaps destroy the system from within. And this is where the flaw lies.

As long as you commit yourself to such a thing, not only do you tarnish your image almost forever but you are likely to be trapped by the turn of events. We have examples in plenty of such people, and it takes the most committed marxist-leninist, who believes in the doctrine of destroying the system from within, to withstand the tribulations of such a method.

Before you commit yourself to this dicey proposition, look around you. You will have to satisfy two most powerful sections: the people and the Government. The people, who may be convinced by you that you are doing this for sterling reasons, will demand political success. If that is not forthcoming, your goose is cooked.

The Government, on the other hand, will demand its own dues. You are not going to collect a cheque from Pretoria without showing some success.

We may just mention in conclusion that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who is the greatest and most sincere exponent of the politics of the possible, is finding the exercise most uncomfortable at times. He may not like to hear all this but the truth is that the pressure is being put on him from both sides.

The Government, through not getting satisfaction, is increasing the turning of the screws. The people have been asking what Chief Buthelezi is doing. You have to be bigger, and be able to command a bigger constituent, than Chief Buthelezi to be successful, if you run in these elections.

CSO: 4700/1559

ONCE AGAIN, PROBLEM OF URBAN BLACKS POPS OUT OF PENDING FILE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Jun 82 p 39

[Article by Ivor Wilkins]

[Text]

IN the myriad of South Africa's unanswered questions some weighs more heavily or presses more urgently than the puzzle of how to fit into the great constitutional jigsaw close on 10-million blacks outside the homelands.

And, in all the recent rushing about to piece together a future for whites, coloureds and Asians, it appeared that urban blacks had been relegated once more to the "Unfinished Business" file.

But, as inevitable as income tax, it has re-emerged to spook the planners.

This time round, however, they have to contend with new realities. Planning in the old sense of drawing up blueprints has lost its popularity.

Now negotiation is de rigueur, along with a faith in processes. Set in motion certain processes, keep talking and perhaps an answer will someday evolve. That's the new gospel.

Clumsy

It is a distinctly infant art in South Africa. The current debacle over the Swazi land issue proclaims a lack of finesse, a clumsy, bungled, bad-tempered affair which could well serve as a manual on How to Lose Friends and Offend People.

But, the evidence notwithstanding, the principle of negotiation is in. It began, haltingly and pathologically tentatively, with the President's Council.

And, paradoxically, the council that excluded blacks is at least indirectly responsible now for a Government commitment to talk to blacks.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha has staked his career on a constitutional dispensation for coloureds and Asians. He has been made acutely aware that if he wants anything more than a tiny fringe of conservatives to participate, he has to show some movement towards a solution for urban blacks as well.

Well-placed sources believe that when the National Party gathers in Bloemfontein next month for its federal congress on the President's Council recommendations, Mr Botha will also make an announcement about urban blacks.

A structural blueprint for their future is not expected. What is, is a statement of intent to start a process of dialogue with blacks about how to solve the impasse.

They point out that such a commitment was already enshrined in the original Schlebusch Commission proposals. That effort collapsed because blacks refused to be dealt with separately in the Black Council that was offered to them.

Since then the Commission for Co-operation and Development has been enlarged and its functions specifically extended to include non-homeland blacks, making it a likely vehicle for the negotiation from the Government side.

Who to negotiate with has been a problem the Government has always solved by picking the opposing team, thus seriously damaging the effort before it began.

At this stage it remains, at best, an open question whether or not they will kick the habit.

Protected

As to the processes on which much faith is placed, some have already begun. Dr Hendrik Verwoerd's grand apartheid scheme remains the driving force.

There is no change from the fundamental concept that homelands should become separate, independent states, eventually linked through a confederation. The instruction to the Commission for Co-operation and Development to finalise the consolidation boundaries before the end of next month underscores this commitment.

For the blacks that fall outside the homeland category, other processes are beginning.

First, the central Government philosophy is to create stable, orderly permanent urban black communities, whose inhabitants will have a fair degree of security and a measure of mobility.

But, they will be an "insider" class, whose rights and privileges will be heavily protected against incursions from "outsiders". Influx control, embodied in new legislation still to go before the Parliamentary Select Commit-

tee on the Constitution, will, by all expectations, be rigidly applied.

At local government level, the insiders are to be catered for in the Black Local Authorities Act which provides for the establishment of black municipalities with rights and powers similar in most material repects to whites.

The crucial question of how these municipalities will generate finance has been left open pending the report of the Croeser Committee, but an element of the answer lies in the Government's embrace of free market economic policies.

Already the way has been opened for non-racial trading in black areas to induce entrepreneurs there, the Small Business Development Corporation has been established principally to help black businessmen set up shop. The proposed Development Bank will focus development attention on these areas; the deconcentration policy should divert development to deprived areas and the municipalities themselves have been given the power to raise loans.

The President's Council proposals for local government suggest the establishment of metropolitan councils where white, coloured, Asian and possibly black local authorities would jointly control so-called hard services.

These are non-political issues of common concern like electricity, sewage, water supply, planning, road programmes, transport and fire services.

This has yet to be publicly accepted or rejected by the Government, but a straw in the wind for acceptance might be found in the report of the Select Committee on the Constitution which thrashed out the final form of the Black Local Authorities Act.

Presided over by Internal Affairs Minister Mr Chris Heunis with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, the committee carefully, and apparently calculatedly, separated the concept of local authorities from racial connotations, dealing instead in purely constitutional terms.

That leaves open the prospect that if a logical and uniform route is to be adopted with local authorities, they will all have a say at metropolitan level.

Diverted

But, hereafter, blacks will be diverted on a branch line with its destination "somehow" at the proposed confederation, while whites, coloureds and Asians continue on the mainline to central power.

It is how the urban blacks and rural non-homeland blacks eventually find their destiny in the confederation that constitutes the elusive piece of the giant puzzle.

Several kites have been flown from time to time, but sources say there is simply no policy yet on this question.

One idea was that large concentrations like Soweto, Langa, Nyanga, Attridgeville and Mamelodi should become city states with representation in their own right at the confederation, but it is understood this has been scrapped.

Options

Another option was that non-homeland blacks would be organised into ethnic constituencies which would have representation in their respective homelands. The Prime Minister appeared to favour this option with his repeated analogy that a Turk remains a Turk even when he is working in Germany.

But, a third option, which has also been referred to by the Prime Minister, is a separate institution for non-homeland blacks which would plug into the confederation.

This creates immediate, but not insurmountable difficulties. A confederation is a collection of independent states, while such a body would represent a collection of South African blacks.

However, observers say it is not impossible that the confederation could include an element of consociational participation — the new fashionable idea, endorsed by the President's Council, of consensus-seeking among elites.

But the structural shape of non-homeland black representation remains undefined. Before these frantic planners can slot in the last piece of their fanciful jig saw, it has yet to be shaped by the talking and the processes, which promise to be a painfully slow and untidy business.

CSO: 4700/1559

WAR OF WORDS IN MINING WORLD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jul 82 p 13

[Text]

A BITTER war of words has erupted between controversial Council of Mining Unions chairman Mr Arrie Paulus, and Mr "Doc" Coertze, secretary-manager of the Underground Officials' Association.

Relations between the two have been deteriorating ever since the CMU secured a wage increase of 12 percent for its members last week and the association — which had earlier agreed to a nine percent rise — announced plans to return to the Chamber of Mines negotiating table.

Angered by Mr Coertze's remarks that the nine percent offer had been accepted only because the association was assured that money in mining circles was tight and that more would be demanded in the light of the CMU's success, Mr Paulus lashed out at the association and its leader, describing the organisation as one which "picks up crumbs".

He added that were he an underground official, he would fight until his "last drop of blood" to have the association's present negotiators removed from office.

More fuel was added to the fire yesterday, when a Sunday newspaper quoted Mr Coertze as saying that Black rioters involved in recent unrest on the Witwatersrand were probably "encouraged".

"Somewhere there must have been a snake in the grass," he said, adding that it was perhaps "someone in daily contact with them (the Black workers) — the man for whom they work, underground or above ground."

The implication of the Sunday report was that White CMU members had possibly helped incite the labour unrest, although Mr Coetze did not say so himself.

"Poor old Coertze," was Mr Paulus' reaction to the association secretary's reported comments, "He doesn't know what's going on in the mining industry."

Feelings may run even more strongly on Thursday, when Mr Paulus' Mineworkers newsletter is published.

"Watch out for it," said Mr Paulus yesterday. "I'll have some things to say about Mr Coertze then."

CSO: 4700/1559

'NONSENSE' SAYS PAULUS ON UNREST REPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jul 82 p 13

[Article by Jenje Knuppe]

[Text]

THE chairman of the Council of Mining Unions, Mr Arrie Paulus, has dismissed as "nonsense" claims that White miners could have incited Blacks and thus sparked off the recent wave of labour unrest on the Witwatersrand.

Commenting on a Sunday newspaper report yesterday which suggested that Whites may have encouraged rioting to improve the chances of their own wage demands succeeding, Mr Paulus said he was certain there could be no truth in the allegations whatsoever.

"I know my people and I don't think any of the White blokes would do such a thing," he said.

"I hope the results of any investigations into the rioting will be made public, because I'm sure they will show the cause to be Black dissatisfaction with increases granted by two mining houses and nothing else.

"We know for a fact that Gencor and Gold Fields — the houses hit by riots — did not want to pay the Black miners what they deserved.

"Mining houses like Anglo American which granted increase above the minimums set by the Chamber of Mines on July 1 had no labour unrest at all, so I think the cause of the riots is fairly obvious.

"I have every confidence in the members of my council and I know they would not involve themselves in Black unrest.

"The two mining groups hit by strikes just want the limelight taken away from their wage policies and put on to someone else."

The wave of unrest in the Witwatersrand — which claimed the lives of at least 10 Blacks and led to the arrest of hundreds — started soon after the Council of Mining Unions announced a strike ballot among its White members.

The council's dispute with the Chamber of Mines was settled before the ballot could be taken last week an resulted in wage increases of 12 percent for its 22 000 members.

CSO: 4700/1559

NATS TOP BIG BUSINESS FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Jun 82 p 39

[Article by Hermann Giliomee: "Memo to Big Business: You Must See the Goods Before You Make Out a Blank Cheque to Salesman Botha"]

[Text]

A FEW weeks ago an intriguing meeting took place between six or seven very senior National Party leaders and six or seven equally senior captains of industry.

The political leaders played it straight along the line.

The National Party, they said, needs R3-million to fight Dr Andries Treurnicht and the Conservative Party.

"Will the business leaders please be forthcoming with generous donations, so that this fund-raising goal could be realised?"

Reportedly the English-speaking business leaders included in the group were both taken aback and sincerely flattered.

They did not give a final answer at the meeting. But by the end of the week astute observers inside the business community were prepared to predict that the National Party leaders would get the donations for which they had asked.

There have only been brief reports about the event, but subsequently both politicians and business leaders at the meeting privately confirmed that the meeting did take place.

Reports about the meeting are sending shock waves through Afrikaner Nationalist circles.

The question on their lips is: Has Afrikanerdom finally come to the parting of the ways where one faction of Afrikaner Nationalists is calling in Hoggenheimer's help to fight another Afrikaner Nationalist faction?

True, there was the brief Carlton love affair, but that could still be dismissed as simply the best public relations exercise pulled off by any political party in our history.

But soliciting capital to fight a broedertwis smacks of General Smuts' South African Party making common cause with the Unionist Party after the First World War.

Is the Nationalist Party's fate-worse-than-death to end up being merely Sappe?

Of course the Nationalist leaders did nothing improper.

The National Party is no longer a Volksparty.

Especially in the Transvaal where, according to opinion polls, the National Party has only a four-point lead over the Conservative Party, the party's finances are a matter of serious concern.

To lose Transvaal is to lose the political game.

New donors have to be found urgently.

Why not look to leaders of the English business community which has prospered so well in the 34 years of Nationalist rule?

And of course business leaders would not be acting against their interests to back the National Party with their money as well as their mouths.

Business can live with any government that rides roughshod over civil liberties, but the last thing it can stomach is political uncertainty and a paralysed government.

While the basic structures of the South African state are remarkably stable (and are bound to remain so for at least 10 more years), the political system of South Africa and the government of the day are unravelling in a most disconcerting way.

The Swaziland land deal is but one more example of a Government floundering, dangerously out of touch with public opinion.

Business at this stage can hardly afford a Nationalist government paralysed by the Conservative Party threat.

It is in such a context that a dictatorship will arise for as Hurmond Arnold aptly remarked: "Every dictatorship which we know flowed into power like air into a vacuum because the central government, in the face of real difficulty, declined to exercise authority."

Business desperately needs a strong and confident government which could give substance to the positive elements of Wiehahn and Riekert and which would firmly embark on that kind of constitutional change that would convince the Western world that South Africa is serious in its reformist intentions.

Business has a real interest in a changed Western perception of South Africa.

With the plummeting gold price South Africa will soon be desperate for Western funds, perhaps for as much as 15 percent of our investment capital requirements.

And those funds will be even more difficult to get if Andries Treurnicht succeeds in stopping the reform process.

So much for the case of business leaders to open their wallets to the National Party.

The case against backing the National Party must also be considered.

The business leaders, as sound money managers, will hardly be happy to give the National Party a blank cheque.

Neither would they like to be taken for a ride and be labelled as the court jesters of apartheid.

The question they must surely ask themselves is: do they realise any of their long-term objectives by backing the National Party?

The first long-term objective of business is to prevent the racial struggle from becoming a class struggle.

Put differently the blacks must not transform their struggle against apartheid into a struggle against the capitalist system.

For its long-term survival business needs to win the hearts and minds of blacks for capitalism.

Will the business leaders' donations to the National Party change the growing black perception that business is in cahoots with the apartheid system? Hardly.

The only comfort the business leaders can draw from a recent survey by Lawrence Schlemmer is that their standing in the eyes of blacks can hardly drop further.

Black workers, asked what they thought of owners of factories and workplaces (shorthand for the capitalist class), replied that:

- Owners try to get as much work out of blacks for the smallest amount of pay (91 percent).
- Always try to replace black workers with machines (84 percent).
- Work with and support the Government (86 percent).

● Do not care about blacks (72 percent).

Positive attitudes score very low:

● Owners help black people by providing work (40 percent).

● Try to help blacks by appealing to the Government (14 percent).

The second long-term concern of business is to remove all curbs on the mobility of black labour so that they can use their skills to the utmost and share in the fruits of the private enterprise system.

Here too funding the National Party will make very little difference.

"There are very few obstacles to a businessman eliminating discriminatory labour practices in his own business," Mr Mike Rosholt of Barlow Rand stated recently.

Indeed the ball is now in the court of business to demonstrate that they are taking maximum advantage of the new labour dispensation.

The third concern of business is to get from Government a comprehensive and systematic plan for reform so that it could embark on its own longer-term planning.

At the Good Hope Conference in November last year, Mr Rosholt in a brilliant speech, bewailed the fact that there was no such plan and that Government actions were basically reactive and ad hoc and not based on long-term considerations.

He warned of a loss of business confidence which would seriously affect economic growth and job provision.

In turn, this could lead to a rejection of the private enterprise system by blacks, which in his words, "must be avoided at all costs".

Seven months after the Good Hope Conference, business can hardly be any the wiser about whether the Government has a comprehensive plan for social and economic reform.

The process of constitutional reform has evidently ground to a halt.

The National Party leadership's new scheme of three ethnic chambers of Parliament and an intricate system of inter-house sub-committies has no hope of winning the genuine support and co-operation of either the Progressives or the Labour Party — without which the scheme cannot work.

Constitutional history seems destined to repeat itself — the first time as tragedy (the exclusion of blacks from the President's Council) and the second time as farce.

Indeed it could become such a farce that some leading PFP representatives are privately talking about resigning their seats if the scheme is implemented.

And coloured civic organisations, action committees and trade unions have mobilised so strongly against the proposals that coloured politicians will probably have only one option — to go — in order to wreck the scheme.

Business is rightly worried about the slow, but steady, disintegration of the National Party.

It will create a political vacuum in which it will be very difficult to do business as usual.

It will have to help build a new political base and that means money with no sure prospect of producing the goods.

In the past business was prepared to invest vast sums to build a political base that would better serve its interests.

In a recent article Brian Hachland reveals that Anglo American Corporation in the '50s contributed £250 000 a year to United Party coffers.

If business leaders are prepared to make a substantial political investment in this time of political confusion, the best they can do is to establish a business policy and strategy think-tank which will carefully investigate what political role business leaders should play, what socio-economic reforms they should insist on, and how the battle for the private enterpise system can be won.

I have little doubt that such a think-tank will inevitably come to the conclusion that influx control is the greatest obstacle to South Africa becoming a more free, more prosperous and more equitable society.

And I am also certain that business leaders would then not hesitate to demand from the leaders of the governing party, on their fund-raising rounds, a *quid pro quo* for their financial support — the entire abolition of influx control.

They would then be talking real business.

CSO: 4700/1559

PAMPHLET WAR RILES UP TOWNSHIP

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Mzikayise Edom]

[Text]

THE "WAR" between the Sinaba Party and the Daveyton Community Council over the running of the affairs in the township is hotting up.

In a pamphlet distributed by the Pumlamqashi Ward 3 committee of the Sinaba Party recently, the chairman of the local community council, Mr Tom Boya, has been accused of "perpetuating white supremacy over us" and doing nothing for the people.

Mr Boya has also been accused of saying a lot of things on radio and TV about projects the East Rand Administration Board was working on, instead of solving problems experienced by residents in Daveyton. The committee is also accusing Mr Boya of socialising in Daveyton instead of representing the needs of the residents.

The committee has also challenged Mr Boya and his entire council to call a public meeting to discuss the forthcoming community council elections to be held in Daveyton on September 18, instead of holding "ward committee meetings behind closed doors".

The pamphlet goes on to say that "these ward committees have got no vote and they will not vote for you. Go to the people. Time is up for you and your useless ward committee. You will not be returned even if you stand on your head."

The committee also called on the East Rand Administration Board and the local community council to build clinics and buy ambulances for each ward in the township "if Erab and the council can afford to buy a R10 000 luxury car for the mayor". The board and the council were also called upon to buy 10 patrol vans to help with crime prevention in the area as the SAP could not cope.

The Sinaba Party recently distributed another pamphlet calling on residents not to vote for teachers, because they were government servants and were just the same as policemen.

Mr Boya said: "Mr Sinaba is intimidating people to be against the community council. All I can say is that Mr Sinaba is doing all this for his own personal gains and that he does not serve the people. Mr Sinaba is a confused councillor who is misleading the residents."

Mr Boya accused Mr Sinaba of being a man who said little in council meetings but who had "the nerve of going about in the township saying bad things about the council."

Mr Boya also said that the council was going ahead with the buying of the so-called R10 000 luxury car for the "mayor" and that delivery of this car was expected within the next six weeks.

CSO: 4700/1559

BRIEFS

REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENT--Minister of Trade Ndugu Ali Mchumo has said that Tanzania's decision not to sign the Eastern-Southern Africa Preferential Trade Area, PTA, did not imply any change in its absolute support for African unity and cooperation [sentence as heard]. Ndugu Mchumo told the National Assembly yesterday that Tanzania was still studying the agreement protocol and would sign the agreement when the country's existing commitments for inter-African cooperation have been adequately studied. The minister said Tanzania was still studying how best the agreement could help its people and other PTA members. Ndugu Mchumo said Tanzania had never turned down the decision to sign the treaty. [Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 11 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1560

USSR GIVES SPORTING GOODS DONATION TO TEAMS

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 24 May 82 pp 1-4

[Article by B. Ayeva]

[Text] Saturday the USSR donated athletic equipment to CNOT, Semassi and ASKO. Last Saturday the Soviet Embassy was the scene of a demonstration of Togo-Soviet friendship. This was on the occasion of the awarding by Mr Ivan Iliyukhin, Soviet Ambassador to Togo, of a large collection of athletic equipment to CNOT (Togo National Olympic Committee), Semassi and ASKO (Kozah Athletic Association), the latter two clubs being led by two Soviet trainers.

Mr Koffi Sama, minister of youth, sport and culture; Messrs Tabiou and Ba Traore, director of sports and physical education and general secretary of the FIF (Togo Football Association), respectively; as well as the leaders and players of Semassi and ASKO were present at the ceremony.

Mr Ivan Ilyukhin said that this gift, which includes jerseys, balls, nets, technical training materials, weights and javelins, is tangible proof, if there is still need for it, of the good relations existing between the two countries and the youth groups of the two countries. He indicated that it was also a gesture of encouragement not only for all Togolese athletes but also, and above all, for the two groups (Semassi and ASKO) trained by the Soviets.

According to Mr Ilyukhin there can be no doubt about the considerable work carried out by these two high-level trainers. But, he added, their efforts will not stop at training; they will work more and more to give greater inspiration to the two teams and thus to strengthen relations between the two countries.

According to Mr Sama, minister of youth, sports and culture, this gesture by the USSR, far from being a mere sign of the friendly relations between the two countries is an encouragement and, beyond that, an incentive. It is, he went on to say, the tangible demonstration of the USSR's determination to help Togo promote athletics. He therefore thanked the USSR, in the name of the Togo Government, for all of the efforts the USSR continues to make in this regard. Minister Sama asked the Semassi and ASKO players to use this equipment wisely and profitably.

In the name of their fellow players, Captains Issa Sakibou (Semassi) and Hila Ayayi (ASKO) expressed their thanks to the USSR. They then promised that their

clubs would outdo themselves to win honorable awards in all of the events they participate in, on national as well as international levels.

A reception and a film showing of the Olympic games in Moscow ended this sports celebration.

9772
CSO: 4719/1039

MUWANGA REVEALS ARMY TRAINING PLAN

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 7 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Asuman Nakendo]

[Text] The government has embarked on an intensive crash military training programme for UNLA soldiers, the Vice President and Minister of Defence Mr Paulo Muwanga, announced here yesterday.

"The programme is aimed at providing members of the Armed Forces with better knowledge and skills necessary to carry out their duties most ably," he added.

The courses will be conducted here and abroad. Mr Muwanga was addressing a passing out parade for the first batch of soldiers to be trained by the Commonwealth military training team who arrived here a few months ago.

The six-week course which has been taking place at the School of Infantry here composed of 16 officers and 50 demo platoons.

The Vice President said this is the beginning and urged the newly passed out soldiers to build a good name for the national army.

He also appealed to them to carry out their duties diligently adding, "you have a heavy responsibility to look after the lives and property of all Ugandans."

He warned that the army uniforms they put on today were one "for which my colleagues who are also yours chose to pay for with their blood during the liberation which freed this country from tyranny.

"There is no other way you can pay back except by living to their wishes and expectations of those who crossed on foot to come and dethrone the brute."

The Vice President observed that ever since the UPC government came to power it had been committed to the protection of the lives and property of the people.

"Efforts of government to begin with was to create conducive conditions in Uganda so that we live peacefully," he said.

He added that President Obote visited the neighbouring states and held intensive discussions with the leaders soon after assuming responsibility.

He observed that as of now Uganda has no fear of external aggression from the neighbouring states.

"We are also doing everything possible to build a society free of fear. And in order to do so, we have on our efforts and with the assistance of the Republic of Tanzania done our best to build a strong Police Force."

He said the present government had a contract with the people who voted it into power. "We are committed to rid this country of fear," he added.

"The loss of life of any one Ugandan is a major issue in the mind of the present government." He, however, assured that next year by this time the situation will be positively different.

"We are certain we shall firmly contain the situation and rid the country of those people whose desire is to kill innocent citizens."

He observed that the presence of the Commonwealth military training team composed of members of armed forces of friendly countries symbolised recognition by the international community.

The occasion was attended by the Chief of Staff, Brig. Oyite Ojok, the British High Commissioner to Uganda Mr Hillier-Fry, the Indian High Commissioner, Mr Das, the Minister of Local Government, Mr Kalule Settala and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Samwiri Mugwisa.

CSO: 4700/1534

UNION TO BUILD 66.5-MILLION-SHILLING FACTORY

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 14 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Asuman Nakendo]

[Text] Sundan--A 66.5m/- pineapple canning factory is to be established at Kyabakuza Farm in Masaka Towns.

This investment is being undertaken by Masaka District Growers Cooperative Union Ltd.

Machinery for the project will be supplied by an Indian Firm. The union will soon send a delegation to New Delhi to finalise machinery delivery arrangements.

The Vice President and Minister of Defence Mr Paulo Muwanga on a tour of Masaka area, visited the union headquarters yesterday where he was told construction plans had been finalised.

The Vice President also visited Kitoma Pineapples Farm where he was conducted on a tour of the various projects by the Secretary Manager, Mr J.M. Kigozi.

Mr Muwanga urged the Masaka co-operators to grow from strength to strength to answer the government appeal for increased production.

"This country belongs to every citizen who should be given ample opportunity to exploit our natural resources," he said.

He reminded the people of the task to strive hard and recover the lost years saying: "We know that through our sweat we will deliver our country from the economic ditch. This is the time for everyone to take the right direction.

The Vice President expressed deep appreciation to the people of Masaka for keeping peace in the area.

"We want peace and security throughout the country and I am sure the people of Masaka have learnt better than any other district how destructive war can be."

Over 12m/- was raised to rehabilitate Kalisizo health centre.

The Vice President who officiated the occasion thanked the people of Rakai District for their cooperation and response to self help projects.

Addressing a mammoth rally at Kalisizo, the Vice President challenged bandits to direct their guns to the UNLA.

The UNLA moved through here from Mutukula on their way to liberate Uganda from the fangs of Idi Amin.

"We shall never go back to exile," he affirmed and expressed concern at the way bandits were destabilizing some parts of Buganda.

He said it was cowardly for the bandits to strike ambulances and lorries carrying foodstuffs.

"If they are fighters, let them come face to face with UNLA."

He, however, commended the people of Rakai for being law abiding and peace loving.

The Vice President told the people to take the message of reconciliation wherever they went.

"We would never have the courage to come and stand before you people if we had killed innocent people on our way through here to Kampala."

He called for love and unity in the district regardless of political differences. "Everybody is free to belong to any recognised political party," he said.

He emphasised the need for the youth to grow into useful citizens and advised elders to teach them all the social norms.

CSO: 4700/1534

BRIEFS

ASIANS CAN CLAIM PROPERTY--Kampala, June 24--A law enabling property seized from Asian businessmen in Uganda by former dictator Idi Amin to be returned to its original owners will be enacted before the end of next month, President Milton Obote told Parliament today. But he said the Asians, who were also expelled by Amin in 1972, would have to return to Uganda to claim their property. Those who did not would see their property sold off to Ugandan businessmen. The President made his announcement in a budget speech which, unlike the one he presented to Parliament last June, contained nothing very dramatic. It was mostly a re-affirmation of the measures he set in motion last year by decontrolling producer prices and 'floating' the Uganda shilling. Mr Obote said the "managed floating" of the shilling would continue. Import and dumping duties would be abolished and all taxes on drugs and medicaments waived. But he raised the taxes on imported beer from 150 to 300 per cent to protect local breweries and he imposed a 10 percent tax on imported sugar. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2909, 25 Jun 82 p 20]

CSO: 4700/1538

ROLE OF ARMY IN POLITICAL LIFE OF NATION DISCUSSED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 21 May 82 p 19

[Article by Clement Tapsoba: "What Good Is the Army?" lecture by Captain Pierre Meda of the firefighting battalion]

[Excerpts] Just what is the army? What role does it play in our country? Is it capable of taking over the government?

These are some of the questions the students of La Salle College asked during their culture week (10-16 May) during a lecture given by Captain Pierre Meda, commander of the firefighting battalion at Ouagadougou. The subject of the lecture was: "The Army's role in the development of the nation."

For the speaker, even if appearances seem to confirm these facts, "in reality the army and the nation are closely linked...the army cannot do without the nation, and the nation cannot do without the army." That is to say, the army's existence is (and always has been) subordinate to the life of the nation.

In the case of Upper Volta, the speaker said, the army never was isolated from the nation. Since their creation, the Volta Armed Forces [VAF] played a role of primary importance in the development of our country. Thus, in the construction of roads, it contributed to freeing certain regions from isolation.

Considering that there cannot be development in a state of insecurity, the speaker dwelt at length on the role played by the national gendarmerie in maintaining order and public security, as well as the part played by the firefighting battalion in bringing help to people in distress.

Far from being exhaustive, Captain Meda's address was, in line with his own wishes, intended to serve as the basis for a fruitful discussion. The speaker was at once blamed for not having taken up the army's political role in our country. Thus, he was asked, "Why does the army mix in politics? Is it the only one qualified to assume power?" According to the speaker, it is false to say that the army mixes in politics. The term is inappropriate and would tend to separate a soldier from the rest of the nation. However, "the soldier has the same right as a civilian to be a citizen."

Then, Captain Meda, referring to Caesar of the Roman Empire, who made his troops cross the Rubicon, and to Naba Wobgo in the Mossi Kingdom, who under the threat of arms succeeded Naba Sanem, showed how "the army has always been the strength of the nation and the garantor of its security."

But is it also qualified to assume power? Certainly not. However, the speaker recalled that so far as the countries of our continent are concerned, it must be recognized that where other groups of citizens demonstrated their inability to extricate their country from the various problems confronted following independence, "the army was and remains the only stable institution one has to turn to when things go badly."

9772
CSO: 4719/1039

BRIEFS

TEACHERS UNION ACTION--Last 21 and 22 May the Sole Volta High School and College Teachers (SUVESS) held an extraordinary congress on workers' education in Ouagadougou. Today the National Bureau concluded that to be consistent and responsible, its duty was to resign. This is because the great majority of the SUVESS leaders deliberately refused to abide by the watchword of struggle, launched for objectives that were so just and so essential for the future of Upper Volta trade unionism and for the country's democratic future. In such a just struggle and such a serious situation, this will permit the leaders who disavowed the National Bureau to assume their responsibilities and select a new National Bureau to suit their purposes. [Excerpts] [Ouagadougon L'OBSERVATEUR in French 24 May 82 pp 8-9] 9772

ALGERIAN ENVOY DEPARTS--Yesterday, the head of state, Col Saye Zerbo, received the Algerian ambassador to our country, His Excellency Ahmed Boulbina, who took leave of the head of state at the end of his 4-year tour of duty, during which he promoted cooperation between Algeria and Upper Volta. The positive aspects of, and ways to strengthen this cooperation were discussed. [Excerpt] [AB180845 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 18 Jul 82 AB]

CSO: 4719/1176

DIRECTOR OF ELECTIONS DESCRIBES VOTER QUALIFICATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] All voters for the forthcoming presidential and parliamentary general elections must register afresh irrespective of any previous registration.

Director of elections Mr Tobias Mbewe said this yesterday when he officially announced that the general registration period would be from September 27 to October 17.

"To qualify as a voter, one has to be a Zambian citizen and must be aged 18 years or above. People wishing to be registered must be in possession of a green national registration card.

"Those who have lost their green national registration cards must obtain duplicates from the registrar-general and those who do not have any but do qualify for voters registration must get them in readiness for the general registration of voters.

"No other document such as passports, driving licences, marriage certificates or any other document will assist anybody to register as a voter."

Mr Mbewe said in a statement that the elections office, in conjunction with Radio Zambia would be carrying out an educational campaign on the coming registration of voters. He urged people to listen to the programme which starts this month up to September.

Mr Mbewe suggested that people must be encouraged to write down the names of the programme producers as they listened to them in order to seek clarification later if necessary.

"People may also contact their district executive secretaries who are registration officers for information on any issue concerning the forthcoming general registration of voters."

In Livingstone, Southern Province Central Committee Member Mr Mungoni Liso said people campaigning against the Party and its leadership during the elections would be severely punished.

Mr Liso said in the previous elections, anti-Party elements had not been punished for their activities "but the story will be different during next year's elections."

"This time they will not go scot-free. We know they will try to do what they have been doing in the past."

It was for this reason, the Party was alerting everybody in the province to watch out for anti-Party elements.

He was commenting on statements by provincial youth chairman Mr Samuel Siatembo and Mazabuka governor Mr Shadreck Mwiimbwa that they had put Women's and Youth Leagues on alert for people campaigning against the Party and its leadership.

CSO: 4700/1567

KAUNDA RECEIVES UGANDAN VICE PRESIDENT

EA111628 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Excerpt] President Kaunda of Zambia has said the people of Zambia hold the people of Uganda, the Uganda People's Congress [UPC] and President Obote's leadership in very high esteem. The Zambian leader stated this when he was receiving the vice-president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, in Lusaka.

He told Mr Muwanga that Zambians have very genuine love for the people of Uganda led by President Obote. The name of Uganda, he said, is something very precious to us and I recall Uganda was referred to in the early days of our struggle as the pearl of Africa. Unfortunately, it was destroyed by dictator Amin. He however noted with great appreciation the efforts being made by Ugandans to rebuild the country. He said his ruling United National Independence Party, UNIP, supports UPC in appreciation of the way it is managing to bring back Uganda to its past glory.

The vice-president expressed Uganda's appreciation for the goodwill and support Uganda received from President Kuanda and the people of Zambia. He conveyed greetings from President Obote.

On arrival at Lusaka International Airport, the vice-president briefed newsmen on the Uganda situation. He told them that Libyan involvement in Uganda's internal security should not be mixed with the OAU summit which will take place in Tripoli by the end of this month. He said his mission to Zambia is simply to brief President Kaunda on what is happening in Uganda.

The vice-president flew to Zambia from Dar es Salaam, where he had talks with President Nyerere and other Tanzanian leaders. Our correspondents say the talks covered economic, social and current issues in Uganda.

CSO: 4700/1546

ZCCM PHASING OUT EXPATRIATES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jul 82 p 7

[Text]

MUFULIRA Division of the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has started phasing out expatriates as part of its cost-saving measures, general manager Mr Ian Blair has confirmed.

Mr Blair said the division had handed over letters to some of the 300 expatrates of the former Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) informing them of the decision to get rid of them as part of 500 expatriates to be phased out in the company.

Among those whose contracts would not be renewed were a workshop foreman popularly known as "the Ayatollah" by his Zambian colleagues and three engineers who publicly exchanged bitter words with Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr Cosmas Masongo during his tour of the plant area early this month.

But Mr Blair said the sacking of the four expatriates had nothing to do with their alleged disrespect for Mr Masongo.

"You are aware that ZCCM is reducing the expatriate labour force as part of the cost-saving measures announced recently by chairman and chief executive Mr Francis Kaunda."

During the tour of the plant, the foreman reportedly engaged Mr Masongo in a heated argument when he told the minister in reply to a question, that spare parts were not made in the workshop because of lack of skilled manpower although equipment was readily available.

He claimed the mine only placed orders with specialists for spare parts.

Three other expatriates reportedly joined in the argument in support of the "Ayatollah". But as soon as they realised that Mr Masongo was unhappy, they reportedly walked away leaving the minister with the sectional engineer who is said to have continued conducting the tour.

After the tour, Mr Masongo is reported to have expressed disappointment at the behaviour and quality of some of the expatriate miners.

And some expatriate miners in Luanshya have been given letters terminating their contracts but the number was not known by yesterday, company sources said. — Times Reporter/Zana.

CSO: 4700/1567

ZCCM INTRODUCES NEW SERVICE CONDITIONS FOR EXPATRIATES

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Joyce Makulu]

[Text]

THE Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has introduced new conditions of service for expatriates effective from last April 1.

The new conditions are offered to expatriates found suitable. New recruits will be employed by Zambia Appointments Limited in London and seconded to ZCCM.

Under the new arrangements, expatriates external benefits would be increased by 50 per cent making the ZCCM more competitive in labour market while operating costs will be reduced by 20.6 per cent.

According to a ZCCM document released to the **Sunday Times** and circulated to all divisions and associated companies, part of the expatriates' salaries will be paid in Britain from funds raised there from copper sales.

A notable change in the new conditions is leave entitlement which is now the same as that for Zambians.

The taxation arragements are that only the local salary will be taxed while the overseas salary will be tax-free provided an employee obtains a United Kingdom zero tax code.

In May, ZCCM chairman Mr Francis Kaunda announced measures which he said were to avert the crisis facing the mining industry because of the low copper prices and inflationary pressures.

The measures included freezing recruitment, tighter control on transport and fuel as well as a reduction in administrative overheads.

Manning levels of both Zambian and expatriate employees would be reduced.

ZCCM spokesman Mr Kelvin Mlenga refused to comment on the new measures.

CSO: 4700/1567

GOMA HAILS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALGERIA, NATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Algeria has converted the 6,000 tonnes of crude oil it gave to Zambia last year into a cash grant worth about K1.8 million, Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma said yesterday.

Speaking during a farewell luncheon thrown for outgoing Algerian ambassador to Zambia Mr Abderrahmane Bensid. Prof Goma said the assistance was that country's concrete conviction to fight the apartheid and racial discrimination by the racist South African regime.

Zambia's share of the 6,000 tonnes of oil was part of the total 30,000 tonnes which Algeria gave to five Frontline states through the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The five countries which shared the oil in proportion of 6,000 tonnes each are Zambia, Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Prof Goma hailed the relationship between Zambia and Algeria and said this was based on the fact that both countries suffered under colonialism, belonged to the non-aligned movement, believed in people's right to self-determination and subscribed to mutual cooperation among Third World nations.

On the Middle East situation where Israel has invaded Lebanon, Prof Goma said the lesson to be drawn from there was the need for strengthening Afro-Arab solidarity.

Replying to the minister's remarks Mr Bensid praised the relations between the two countries. He hailed President Kaunda's leadership which represented a symbol of liberator in Africa.

Zambia, he said, was a country which sought equality among her citizens and enjoyed good relations with Algeria because both of them believed in justice, fair play and freedom for all people.

CSO: 4700/1567

LACK OF CREDIT HAMPERS PROGRESS OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jul 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Lack of credit facilities by lending institutions has hampered progress of small-scale industries.

A paper presented to the Southern African Universities' Social Sciences Conference in Lusaka yesterday says the average value of equipment for a firm in Lusaka and Kitwe is a mere K574 and only K115 in Mongu.

The paper compiled by researchers from the Institute of African Studies at University of Zambia and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) says stringent security demands by lending institutions has made it difficult for small scale businessmen to obtain capital,

"More than 90 percent of the small firms were established with own savings and loans from relatives and friends. Commercial or Government lending institutions did not play any role."

Entrepreneurs interviewed in the survey spoke of irregular supplies of raw materials as another snag. The problem was that few used local resources and discarded scrap materials.

"The small-scale manufacturing and repair shops were dependent on big industries for raw materials and equipment and has resulted in less development.

"Most needed imported imports but these suffered because of lack of foreign exchange.

"Small-scale businessmen frequently interrupted production sometimes for lack of items like glue and screws."

Although these problems were common to both large and medium-scale industries they were quite acute for small scale businessmen as they had no import licences.

Another constraint is the stiff competition from big industries.

CSO: 4700/1567

BRIEFS

FRUITFUL EAST EUROPEAN TOUR--London, Thursday--Party Secretary-General Mulemba has described his East European tour as fruitful. In an interview here today Mr Mulemba said the most important part of the tour had been to review agreements between Zambia and the countries he had visited and the strengthening of relations. Follow-up action by the Party would be intensified so that the under utilisation of scholarships was eliminated. "This has been a worrying problem since several of our young people are desperately looking for college places." The administrative machinery would be revamped to stimulate and cultivate a positive stance towards national aspirations--the role not taken seriously. The Party chief said he was happy that a new chord of friendship with Hungary had been struck. For the first time in Zambia's history, party to party relations had been established with Hungary. "The talks we had in Hungary were very successful. Our cooperation in many fields would be intensified." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jul 82 p 1]

BREAD PRICE INCREASE--The Government has been asked to increase the price of bread because of extra costs incurred by bakers after the new regulation requiring them to wrap bread. The Baker Association of Zambia said at a meeting attended by officials from the Food and Drugs Commission and health inspectors that they were prepared to supply retailers with the necessary wrapping materials on condition that the bread price went up. Chief executive of the association Mr Bright Msoni said in Lusaka yesterday the association was awaiting response from the authorities and members have been asked to maintain their present production levels despite the July 13 deadline. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Jul 82 p 2]

REGULATIONS AGAINST TAX EVADERS--Tax evaders are in for a rude shock after the Government decision to tighten the regulations against culprits. And defaulting building or transport contractors will suffer a deduction of 25 percent withholding tax unless they produce a valid exemption certificate. The warning is contained in Taxation in Zambia--1982--a report published by Deloitte Haskins and Sells Zambia just released. It was reported in March that the Government was owed more than K32 million by companies in tax penalties during 1974/75. The report of the Commissioner of Taxes said the department of taxes collected revenue totalling K439.9 million during the period under review but there was no comment from the authorities on what the latest position was. Under the new tax Act tax payments have been

introduced which will often result in tax being paod on income before it is earned. With effect from the 1982/83 tax year which started on April 1, all businessmen will have to submit their profit estimates by June 30 for tax purposes for the period ending the following March 31. The Deloitte report says: "To prevent evasion of income tax by contractors or transporters, Zambian tax regulations lay down that payments to any building or transport contractor will normally suffer a deduction of 25 percent withholding tax at source." [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Jul 82 p 2]

FIRE DESTROYS FERTILIZER--About 400 bags of fertiliser worth K16,590 were destroyed by fire on Saturday night at Chinyanja Namboard depot, 25 km west of Lusaka. Confirming the incident on Monday, Lusaka division police chief Mr Geoffrey Mukuma said investigations to establish the cause of the fire were continuing. The Lusaka fire brigade was alerted immediately the fire started. The depot guard Mr Wilson Zulu claimed that the fire officers at first refused to rush to the area saying they had only one vehicle. When the firemen arrived two hours later, the fire had been put out by passers-by who used buckets of water and sand. Chief fire officer for Lusaka Mr Adam Zyambo said there was only one fire engine to cater for the whole city. "I think it is unfair to expect this engine to go outside the boundary it is meant to serve." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Jul 82 p 1]

JAPAN PLEDGES CONTINUED COOPERATION--Japan has pledged its continued cooperation with Zambia in various fields. The pledge was made in Lusaka yesterday by Japanese parliamentary vice-minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Hideo Tsuji at the signing of exchange notes for a K32 million loan and grant given to Zambian by his country. The loan of K26 million which is payable over a period of 30 years with an interest rate of 3.5 percent a year and a grace period of ten years, is for the promotion of a micro-wave relay project. The K6 million grant is for the establishment of phase two of the paediatrics surgical centre at Lusaka's University Teaching Hospital and the supply of vehicles for agricultural transportation. Mr Tsuji said the loan and the grant had been given to strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. Earlier, Mr Tsuji announced that his government would give Zambia about K2.2 million worth of food and agricultural implements. Foreign Affairs Minister [words indistinct] signed for Zambia, thanked Japan for the loan and grant sahing this was a practical example of assistance to developing countries. Later at State House, President Kaunda told Mr Tsuji that Zambia greatly appreciated the aid given by Japan in various fields which have also included communication. He said if the country had no easy and quick communications with the remote parts, all the political and economic processes would be delayed. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jul 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1567 END

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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SITUATION IN SOUTHERN, CENTER AREAS DISCUSSED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 50, May 82, p 30

[Text] AFP [Agence France Presse] reports: Kuito, capital of the Angolese province of Bie, an area where UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] guerrillas are active, is a quiet city, but the consequences of the war which Luanda is carrying out against this movement are everywhere to be seen. You see few Cubans in the streets patrolled by military vehicles. They are to be found at night at the still very noisy "Cuban fiestas" in places reserved for them.

Controls on the exits from the city have been relaxed, and they are not much felt in a city under siege, although movement over the roads to certain areas is strongly advised against and is rather limited. The road connecting Bie to Huambo, 150 km away, another province where the guerrillas operate, is considered not very safe. It is mostly military vehicles which operate along this road. The villages, some of them recently built for displaced persons coming from the forest area and the countryside, are guarded by the Popular Defense Forces (ODP) and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA).

At Kuito the accent is on the resettlement of displaced persons and on their political mobilization. The DIP (Department of Information and Propaganda) broadcasts radio programs in Portuguese and in the regional languages, particularly Ovimbundu. Leaders of the Organization of the Masses visit the towns by vehicle or by airplane.

Lucio Lara, the second-ranking Angolan leader, has chosen Bie as his forward command post for the control of the central and southern zone, which is currently the most insecure, with the South Africans in the South and UNITA in the center.

Quite near the airport more than 3,000 refugees live in a transit camp established by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Angolan Red Cross. Nearly 40 people come in every day; camp installations are still limited and temporary. The influx of displaced people coincides, it is reported, with the counter-offensives of the Angolan army in zones where UNITA operates. Some 800 persons have already left the transit camp to be resettled in agricultural areas. A second camp is under construction, which will shelter about 2,000 persons and whose installations will be improved. One unit of the

camp will concern itself with the worst cases of malnutrition. This first phase: construction of emergency shelter, distribution of relief supplies, and a blood bank already established in the provincial hospital, will cost nearly 8.5 million kwanzas (or nearly $280,000). A forthcoming meeting of southern African countries in Botswana will make it possible to issue an appeal to the international community.

5170
CSO: 4719/1057

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY MAKES DECISIONS ON ECONOMY

AB170600 Luanda ANGOP in French 1705 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 16 Jul (ANGOP)--The deliberations of the fifth ordinary session of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola, which entered their third day yesterday, Thursday, were devoted to the discussion and adoption of measures aimed at reviving the national economy. The measures were presented yesterday by the Commission for Planning, Finance, External Trade and International Cooperation.

In this connection, the Assembly members took the opportunity to review similar measures taken in the past but which were not implemented. In this regard, the Assembly came to the conclusion that this state of affairs is due to a lack of dynamism.

The Assembly also noted the continued disorganization and indiscipline in various sectors and in the implementation of the prevailing laws. The Assembly has demanded the implementation of the general labor legislation and other provisions on labor discipline.

With regard to the proposals aimed at reducing the budget deficit and increasing the country's revenues, the Assembly approved important measures on the state's administrative machinery, on the productive sector and on various other sectors.

It was also decided that the payment of expenditure from previous fiscal years should be taken off the state's general budget. The measure is aimed at avoiding expenses outside the budget. Also, the Assembly's permanent commission has been asked to submit within 90 days to the Commission on Restructuring the State Machinery a report on the creation of a supervisory body designed to control the activities of the state administrative institutions.

With regard to the productive sector, the Assembly demanded among other things that the state's general budget no longer cover the losses of priority or nonpriority enterprises unless these enterprises can generate enough funds to defray the costs.

Meanwhile, the Assembly called for the rational use of the existing manpower, in particular in the spheres of construction, agriculture and external trade, and training in these areas will depend on the means of production and on the potential output and services rendered to the masses.

The Commission on Labor, Social Security, Child's Conditions and Social Affairs will have to assess the available unemployed manpower to be trained and used in various projects to be initiated by the appropriate departments of the party or by the Council of Ministers.

In the spheres of agriculture and animal husbandry, the Assembly members decided to streamline the areas of state intervention in order to concentrate most state enterprises in certain regions. The Assembly also decided to close some state economic units, which could become cooperative societies or private enterprises which will pay taxes.

The members of the People's Assembly also decided that all enterprises with planned losses should submit a report on the total strength of their personnel.

In the spheres of industry and transport, important measures were taken, in particular an increase in domestic air transport fares and an increase of the various fees paid at the airport. The Ministry of Transport and Communications will determine the increases. It was also decided to improve the supply system of equipment and spare parts needed for technical maintenance and the utilisation of the acquired equipment will be strictly controlled with a view to increasing production and productivity.

In the spheres of construction and trade, the People's Assembly proposed the rational use of manpower and the transfer of unemployed workers to other national activities. In view of the high rate of idle equipment, the Assembly called on the Ministry of Construction to design a program aimed at recovering idle equipment for further use.

The People's Assembly decided that the Ministry of Domestic Trade should reorganize and control the retail system in order to remove the discrepancy between the uncontrolled trade and centralized control. It also called for the establishment of communal joint ventures at the local level.

In this regard, Assembly members agreed to set up a commission made up of officials from the ministries of finance and domestic trade to be charged with registering all private enterprises operating in the provincial capitals. After the registration exercise, any unauthorized enterprises must be penalized or shut down.

The result of that exercise, along with a law to check speculation and illegal trading, must be submitted to the Council of Ministers in a very short time.

CSO: 4719/1196

BOTHA'S CALL FOR PULLOUT OF CUBAN TROOPS CRITICIZED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jun 82 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "Hypocritical Intention"]

[Text] Mr Roelof W. Botha, head of Pretoria's racist, militaristic government [as published], on Thursday made a rare fact-finding tour to northern Namibia, illegally occupied by racist South Africa.

The South African prime minister was accompanied by his most devoted fellow believers like Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs [as published]; Gen Magnus Malan, minister of defense; Danie Hough, South African general administrator for occupied Namibia and high South African officials.

The racist retinue, made up of South African authorities responsible for the deaths of Namibians and Angolans, visited the military base of Oshivello which serves, like so many others, as a springboard for aggression against the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] and other neighboring countries.

There, according to Western media, Pretoria's head of government said that South Africa explicitly made the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola "a prerequisite for the implementation of the Western plan for the independence of Namibia" and that "interim elections" would be held if this plan were not approved by March 1983.

"We are ready to approve phase two of the solution proposed by the five Western countries and we agree to move to phase three (elections). But at the same time let us point out very clearly," said Botha, "that we cannot complete these various phases without the withdrawal of Cuban troops."

In this way, the racist authorities again show a lack of seriousness about implementing the United Nations resolutions on the territory of Namibia by trying to link the process of independence with the pullout of the Cuban internationalist forces from Angola; they remain in the RPA at the request of the Angolan Government to help defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country, threatened and attacked constantly by South African racists, mercenaries and puppets in their pay.

The Western press which served as a vehicle for Mr Botha's diatribes had "forgotten" to make the connection between this "fact-finding tour" and the

latest news about greater resistance by the Namibian patriotic forces within the country which obliges Pretoria's army to make special efforts in places where it still can remain and forces colonists to move to the towns which offer greater security.

The presence of Cuban forces in Angola, required by the external aggression perpetrated by the racist, fascist South African troops and currently a cause of fear for the South African Government, has no connection with the Namibian problem. The withdrawal of Cuban forces is a bilateral matter between the sovereign states of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba.

The accusations about the "Cuban troops" and the "impartiality" of the United Nations Organization, made by Pretoria which is always trying to delay the process of liberation of the territory, represents here a way to impede the implementation of the international community's decisions.

As stated in the joint declaration signed 4 February 1982, by the ministers of foreign affairs of Angola and Cuba, "the withdrawal of the Cuban forces stationed in Angolan territory will be carried out by the sovereign decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, once all and any possibility of aggression or armed invasion have ceased."

Neither Pretoria's regime nor its allies will receive our people's mandate to modify this sovereign decision of the Angolan state.

The South African racists are in Namibia against the wishes of the Namibian people, their presence is imposed by force of arms; they occupy Namibia, a situation which is condemned by international public opinion. No one accepts their presence there. They are the remnant. They will have to leave. Namibia must be handed over to its people. It must be its people, free of all pressures foreign to Namibia who decide its destiny. In agreement with the international community, the Namibian people are represented by SWAPO, the South Africans are the colonists, the oppressors. It was not the Namibians, its people, who requested the presence of South Africans in their territory. On the contrary, they are fighting to get them to leave.

The problem of the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola has nothing to do with the Namibian problem.

In Namibia, the South Africans will have to allow that people to be free and will have to grant independence to the Namibians. In Angola, the internationalists are here by the decision of a sovereign people.

Namibia is one matter. Angola is another. An attempt to confound the two situations, as Pretoria is now trying to do, is only a timely maneuver to try, through childish arguments, to delay again the independence of Namibia because once again the legitimate representative of the Namibian people and the Front Line countries in Dar es Salaam gave incontestable proof of goodwill, overcoming the obstacles the South Africans erect to thwart the efforts to free Namibia.

9479
CSO: 4742/335

'ANGOP' REPORTS WALTERS' ARRIVAL, COMMENTS

AB201853 Luanda ANGOP in French 1650 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 20 Jul (ANGOP)--U.S. roving Ambassador Vernon Walters arrived in Luanda this morning (Tuesday) for talks with Angolan authorities.

Addressing Angolan newsmen, Vernon Walters, who is on his second visit to Angola and who is accompanied by Frank Wisner, deputy assistant secretary for African affairs, said that the purpose of their visit is to continue with their conversations with the Angolan Government in order to put an end to violence and to restore peace and respect for Angola's national integrity and sovereignty.

On the political and military situation prevailing in southern Africa, the U.S. diplomat stated that his government's position is that the violence in this region must end and hastily added that we are making every effort to put an end to it for peace and justice to prevail for all parties involved.

It will be recalled that Gen Vernon Walters paid a 2-day visit to Angola on 6 and 7 June 1982 and was received on this occasion by MPLA-Labor Party President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

Besides Frank Wisner, his delegation on that first visit included Michael Ranneberger, charged with Angolan affairs in the State Department, and Alan L. Keyes, member of the Office of Political Planning for the African region.

CSO: 4700/1591

GAS PLENTIFUL BUT HINDERED BY POOR DISTRIBUTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Calu Duarte]

[Text] There is no gas shortage, just a shortage of vehicles to deliver this product to the consumer's residence, said Valdez Dias in response to our question about the current distribution situation of this household fuel.

According to Valdez Dias, head of the National Gas Division, the Petrangol [Angola Petroleum Company] refinery currently produces 60 percent of the gas used domestically and imports the remaining 40 percent.

The refinery has a 1,000-ton capacity. For this purpose, it had two bottle filling plants; one at its own refinery and the other in Boavista which does not operate to capacity because it is 20 years old and also has obsolete, outdated equipment.

However, the average 5,000 bottles needed to meet consumer requirements in Luanda are filled. Problems at other points could paralyze the bottling plants for a half day, for example, which means that at least fewer 1,000 bottles are filled a day.

Transportation Shortage Hinders Effective Work

The 5,000 bottles of gas usually exist but the lack of transportation greatly hinders effective distribution. Sonangol usually uses 14 trucks for distribution to try to cope with certain existing difficulties. The lack of parts, nevertheless, means that Sonangol only uses eight. This number of vehicles is inadequate for the quantity of existing bottles.

Improper Use of Bottles

Improper use of bottles by the consumer appears, however, to be the source of the shortage which unfortunately affects the consumer himself.

Approximately 25,000 bottles become unusable every year in Angola because of improper use. This more likely than not contributes significantly to the decrease in bottles. Gas is not sold loose!

Improper use of bottles also means keeping them or retaining them at home for an indefinite length of time delaying the refilling process and subsequent marketing.

The number of people currently using gas rose considerably recently. First, because in comparison with coal and petroleum, gas can be a fuel for cooking and is more economical and much more practical.

To diminish the difficulties, said Valdez Dias, Sonangol will make a great effort, putting around 100,000 new bottles into circulation; this is already being done in the provinces. More bottles will be imported soon to try to satisfy the needs nationwide.

9479
CSO: 4742/335

BRIEFS

PROTEST OF UK SOCCER PLAYERS--Luanda, 20 Jul (ANGOP)--In a statement to the press, the secretary general of the Zone Four of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (CSSA) has just protested to the British Embassy in Luanda over the presence in South Africa of soccer players from some British teams which are members of the Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA). These protests are within the framework of the resolution adopted on 13 March 1979 by the conference of European sports ministers. The resolution calls for the suspension of sports links with South Africa. This presence, the statement added, is a violation of FIFA decisions and those of the International Olympic Committee in view of the policy of South Africa's apartheid in sports activities. It also contradicts the official stand of supporting Africa and international opinion in their struggle against apartheid in sports activities. The statement concluded that the General Secretariat of the Zone Four of CSSA also draws the attention of the British Supreme Council to this situation and strongly protests this presence and the participation of British players in sports activities in South Africa. [Text] [AB202022 Luanda ANGOP in French 1700 GMT 20 Jul 82]

ITALIAN EMERGENCY AID RECEIVED--Luanda, 16 Jul (ANGOP)--A gift of 14 tons of foodstuffs offered by the Italian Government to the People's Republic of Angola as emergency aid, was yesterday handed over to the Angolan deputy minister of health, Flavio Fernandes, by the Italian ambassador to Angola, Francesco Corrias. The gift, which was handed over at a ceremony which took place at the Luanda International Airport, is made up of fruit-based products, ground meat and powdered soup. These 14 tons of products form part of a donation of 24 tons offered by the Italian Government during the recent visit to Luanda by Emilio Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [AB171152 Luanda ANGOP in French 1110 GMT 17 Jul 82]

MESSAGE FROM ALGERIAN ENVOY--Luanda, 16 Jul (ANGOP)--Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and the president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday at the Congress Hall in Luanda received in audience Messaoudi Zitovni, a member of the FLN Central Committee, who brought him a message from Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid. Central Committee Secretary for Foreign Affairs Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda and Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge were present at the audience. It is worth recalling that Messaoudi Zitovni has been in Luanda since Wednesday within the framework of a tour of several African countries. He has already visited Mozambique and Zambia. At the end of his Angolan visit, he will go to Sao Tome and Principe. [Text] [AB161716 Luanda ANGOP in French 1635 GMT 16 Jul 82]

GAS TANK EXPLOSION--Cabinda--A temporary gas tank with a 90,000-liter capacity, located on the complex of the Sonangol reserve in the city of Cabinda, exploded very early last Tuesday morning. Candido Feijo, Ministry of Petroleum representative, told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] that this second explosion in Cabinda Province was caused by weakness of the tank and extremely high sun temperatures. Candido Feijo stated that the installation of the permanent tanks, scheduled for the second half of this year according to the plan, will prevent such incidents. It should be mentioned that in March 1982, 3 months before the fire in the same complex, a 45,000-liter gas tank also exploded. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Jun 82 p 3] 9479

SITUATION IN CENTRAL ANGOLA--The situation remains complicated in the central part of Angola, due to the guerrilla war carried on by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Although the situation has been stabilized in the principal urban centers, like Kuito, capital of the province of Bie, or Huambo, capital of the province of the same name, an ambush or a mine explosion is still to be feared once you have left the city. Thus, observers say, more and more civilians are fleeing from the combat areas to take refuge in the urban centers. However, with the exception of certain areas where UNITA has its bases, large-scale clashes are limited. The authorities are trying simultaneously to organize a defense against guerrilla operations, to anticipate such attacks, to respond to them quickly, and to mobilize and to increase the awareness of the people, most of them Ovimbundus, like all the leaders of UNITA. For the Angolan leaders the principal enemy is South Africa, which arms and supports UNITA and assists the movements of its troops, particularly through Namibia and the Cunene area, which has been occupied since last summer by South African forces. The Benguela railroad, which connects the port of Lobito to Benguela and Huambo, then continues to the west to the frontier with Zaire, passing through Bie and Moxico, is the particular target of UNITA. This principal communications and transportation route is guarded as far as possible. In particular the authorities have established construction teams ready to move very quickly to repair damage to the railroad as soon as possible. As soon as you leave the city you find peaceful villages where the farmers go about their business but under the protection of elements of the Popular Defense Forces (ODP). Military personnel are to be found also all along the road. The Cubans are also to be found in the region, as well as Soviet advisors, although the latter are to be seen more rarely. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 50, May 82 p 31] 5170

OBSESSION WITH SOUTH AFRICAN BOMBING--The entire southern part of Angola lives in a state of war, the great obsession being the South African Air Force, which holds air supremacy and has succeeded in bombing several objectives in this region with impunity. Since the beginning of April the South African Air Force has increased its reconnaissance flights and has attacked Chibema, about 150 km south of Lubango, where the principal Angolan defense lines are located. For the first time since last year the South African Air Force has thus gone beyond its customary operating areas. It is emphasized that the overflights are often the prelude to bombing. With the exception of military personnel it is practically impossible to go beyond Quita, 100 km south of Lubango, and

particularly between this region and Cahama, whose ruins have been fortified against eventual attacks. South African activity is much the same, particularly in the eastern part of Huila province, with a resumption of UNITA operations in the provinces of the south central part of the country (Huambo and Bie), as well as in the province of Guando Cubango, which borders Cunene and Namibia. Lubango is the nerve center of this theater of operations, which covers one of the most fertile provinces in Angola. The city bulges with Angolan military personnel but also with Cubans, both military and civilian, and Soviet advisers and technicians, who are concerned with the sophisticated equipment transferred from Cunene to Huila. The Cubans, in their official role as support and deterrence forces, are not in direct contact with the South Africans. Only the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) are in the front lines, we learn from an informed source. Every day ambulances move through the streets, and military vehicles of all kinds go to and from the southern front. The noise of MiG aircraft which fly over Lubango en route south only arouse an instant of concern, a furtive look at the sky, for the residents of the town recognize them immediately. "The sound of the South African Mirage aircraft is quite different," they say. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 50, May 82 p 32] 5170

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS IN ANGOLA--The ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross] has 55 personnel in Angola who operate throughout the country, including the central and east central region, the sector where the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] guerrillas operate, and in the south, where Cunene province south of the Cunene River is still occupied by the South Africans, following violent clashes in August and in November-December 1981. The ICRC goes into southern Angola with the agreement of Angola and also with that of South Africa. Together with a few personnel of religious orders, it is the only organization which works with the population in this combat zone. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in Frence No 50, May 82 p 32] 5170

PORTUGUESE-SOVIET DAM CONSTRUCTION--Three Portuguese companies have signed an agreement with the Soviets for the construction in Angola of a dam at Capanda (south of Luanda) on the Kuanza River, it has been learned from a reliable source. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 50, May 82 p 32] 5170

PORTUGUESE RESIDENTS OF ANGOLA--There are about 10,000 Portuguese citizens living in Angola. Portuguese-Angolan cooperation is concentrated in particular in the fields of education, culture, and the construction industry. There are substantial prospects for further cooperation in the fields of fishing, mining, port equipment, roads, and railroads. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 50, May 82 p 32] 5170

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION VISITS--Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the MPLA Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a personal message from Samora Moises Machel, his Mozambique counterpart, in Luanda yesterday. The message was delivered to him at Futungo de Belas [presidential palace] by Abdul Magid Osman, Mozambique's secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons, who is accompanied by (Muradali Mamdou Saidi), the personal secretary of the president of Mozambique. They arrived in our country on Wednesday for a working visit that will last for several

days. Abdul Magid Osman was received by Comrade Paulo Jorge, our foreign minister; Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning and foreign trade; and Comrade Erminio Escorcio, the director general of Sonangol. During the meeting with the Sonangol director general, the two sides informally exchanged views on the possibility of cooperation in training cadres for the petroleum industry. [Text] [EA110158 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 Jul 82]

CSO: 4742/346

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--The departing Algerian ambassador to Cameroon, His Excellency Alhaji Abdelkader Azzout, will be guest of honor this evening at a dinner offered by Prime Minister Paul Biya. Mr Azzout leaves Yaounde next Sunday after serving in Cameroon for 4 years. [Excerpt] [AB211804 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Jul 82]

AHIDJO RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM HABRE--President Ahidjo this afternoon received a Chadian envoy with a special message from Hissein Habre. Nounou Mahamat, commissioner of state, declined to reveal the contents of this message but assured reporters that progress is being made in reconciling the factions in Chad. Meanwhile, Hissein Habre has confirmed reports that his recent talk in Libreville with the factional leader of the south, Mr Kamougue, has paved the way for peace in Chad. In an interview with the Paris newspaper LE MONDE, Mr Habre, however, alleged that foreign interference was the main problem which complicated reconciliation efforts in Chad. [Text] [AB151957 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 15 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1590

ECONOMY'S ALMOST TOTAL DEPENDENCE ON OUTSIDE HELP NOTED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by Guenter Krabbe: "Thirst is the Dominant Sensation in Bissau--The USSR Delivers Arms and Embezzles Fish Catches--One-Fifth of the Area is Flooded by the Ocean"]

[Text] Bissau, 29 June--You can drink either coffee or rum. The choice is not great, nor is it appropriate for the climate. The oppressive 30-degree heat, a mugginess which would appear to precede a thunderstorm which never comes, the humid and sticky air, the burning overhead sun--thirst is the dominant sensation in Bissau, the little capital of former Portuguese Guinea. The "Grande Hotel" is still there with its shady front garden, as are the two "cervejarias" [beer halls] on the excessively broad Avenida Amilcar Cabral, which was formerly named after Portuguese President Americo Tomas and even then was devoid of automobiles. Even the iron chairs and plastic tables are still standing on the cracked cement of the beer halls; but the foaming malt drink is no longer available which, as the ads put it, make thirst a beautiful thing; nor is there any soda water, fruit juices, nor of course any Coca Cola.

For those things, you would have to take a taxi to the "Hotel 24 September," formerly the club and temporary quarters of the Portuguese colonial officers. Cool beer is available there, but first of all, only with the meals, and secondly it comes out in perspiration just as quickly as it trickles through your throat; afterwards, in the city, it makes for a doubly troubling memory. The experienced traveler, warned in advance, has taken precautions: he has brought with him some tea bags from Dakar, the capital of Senegal--three for each day. He has them boiled to make three bottles of tea during breakfast, which consists of two pasty pieces of white bread from yesterday, covered with a dollop of margarine which he can swallow by adding some Maggi. One bottle each serves to combat the thirst of the morning, the afternoon and the evening, each taken with aspirin against headaches caused by the heat, the last also with an anti-malarial.

When the Portuguese were still in power here, things were different. Not too different, though. The Grande Hotel, the best establishment, was a bit grimy even then; now, as then, the cockroaches come excitedly out of the drain hole when you turn on the shower; and an air conditioner was even then a rare

luxury appliance in two or three of the best rooms. Room 9 is not one of them. On its ceiling hangs an ancient fan which is powerful enough to distribute the smell of the open toilet which hasn't seen a brush and cleansing powder for a long time, but not powerful enough to drive away the mosquitoes. But when the Portuguese were here there was always beer, also Coca Cola to go with the local rum and a gin and tonic, very refreshing in the tropics, of which one would gladly drink "mais tres" (another three). At the time the hotel was owned by a fat, always dirty-looking Portuguese by the name of Freitas who in the old days sat at the reception desk wearing a formerly white undershirt on a small stool which he overflowed in all directions. Today the hotel belongs to the state. It is touching to watch how the room boys (there are no maids) and the waiters try, at the wrong place and with insufficient means, to cover up the shame of poverty and to maintain an appearance of order and cleanliness. There is evidence of the zeal with which table cloths are washed yet again and pressed into pleats even though they consist of nothing more than a few threads between colored patches. Portuguese Guinea had always been a poor country. The free and independent Republic of Guinea-Bissau is poorer still.

Orientation Toward Senegal

In the past the country exported peanuts and palm seeds. Now it has added fish, which find a good market in Europe with rising prices. But they are being caught by Soviet ships "under license." The license provides an alibi. Everybody knows, but no one can do anything about the fact that the Russians report less than one-fourth of their catch and pay for it in Bissau while embezzling the rest. The peanuts produce less and less for the market because the state pays too little for their products; thus the export of vegetable oils is stagnating. In 1961, before the start of the guerilla fight for independence, there was sufficient export activity to pay for 55 percent of imports. In 1971 this amounted to 6 percent, in 1976 14.6 percent and in 1981 still only 28.2 percent. In the past, Portugal had taken care of the deficit. Today the country depends on development aid and foreign grants. In early June an Italian ship arrived which brought 2,000 tons of rice as a gift of the European Community. There were great celebrations in Bissau, because that meant that some food would be available until August or even September. Two days later a Soviet ship unloaded rice, flour, canned meat, vegetables, soap, soap powder and vodka. Nobody got excited about that, because the destination of Russian goods is well known. They are intended only for the morale and the supply of the 300-500 Soviet military advisers and instructors who are eating in separate kitchens and are better cared for than are the Guinea-Bissau soldiers.

One-half of the small country, the size of North Rhine-Westphalia, one-fifth of which is in addition covered by ocean tides twice a day, is no longer a part of it economically. Everything lying north of the Rio Mansoa and the Rio Geba is oriented toward neighboring Senegal: rice, vegetables and peanuts are smuggled there and that is where textiles, shoes, transistor radios and soap powder come from, which are otherwise no longer available or else very seldom and then only for government officials. The latter are given preferential treatment in this country which is to be frankly developed by Cuban, Soviet and

GDR experts according to communist guidelines. How easily this can lead to a change of conscience can be seen in the example of German development official Sch., who works in the "overseas service" of the Ministry for Planning: "Well you know, things aren't all that bad with the food supply. We can always get more rice from the ministry," he says. Another aid official tells of his efforts to reestablish rice production on the island of Cassaca. In the past, he says, a Portuguese had planted rice there; but since then, "during a fierce battle" with guerilla fighters, "Portuguese bombers had destroyed the dikes" with the result that ocean water flooded the fields and made them salty. In fact, there were probably no battles in that swamp area, secondly it is certain that there was no battle there and certainly not a "fierce" one; and thirdly, it is impossible to aim bombs for hitting or even destroying a dike. The wall simply disintegrated because after the departure of the Portuguese nobody bothered with it or even repaired it. Like Cassaca, one-fourth of the country lies no more than 1 meter above the high-tide mark of the ocean. It is impossible to protect any large section of the country from flooding by constructing dikes for the purpose of desalinating the soil gradually by rainfall and reclaiming it for agriculture. The Rio Cacheu in the north could only be dammed beyond Farim, more than 120 km upstream, in the center of the country. But the accumulation of flood waters would ruin more land area below the dam than could be reclaimed above it.

Dependent on Western Aid

The entire extraordinary budget, i.e., all development projects, and one-half of the ordinary budget are financed by foreign development aid. Very few African countries, including the poorest, are as dependent upon foreign aid as is Guinea-Bissau. From its very beginning, the state had oriented itself toward cooperation with the USSR and its satellites. In the early days, this brought a great deal of assistance to the country; according to official figures, 29.2 percent of development aid came from the CEMA countries between 1976 and 1978. But two facts became obvious from closer scrutiny: first of all, this aid consisted mainly of arms and other war materiel, and secondly, it must be repaid. Thirdly, East bloc aid kept shrinking. In 1979 it only amounted to 5.8 percent and in 1980, 7.8 percent. It was the opposite with help from Western countries. In 1976, 8.7 percent came from the United States, 28 percent from the European Community in the form of multilateral and bilateral aid. In 1981 more than one-half of all foreign aid came from those Western countries, not counting that from Switzerland and Sweden, which latter prefers to be counted among the "progressive" rather than the Western countries. In addition, about one-half of Western aid is an outright gift.

These figures are of course well known to the government in Bissau--if for no other reason than that it publishes them itself. They provide food for thought and indicate that a state, no matter how progressive it aims to be and how much it wants to build an entirely new society, can live neither on arms nor on good socialist professions of friendship, nor on both, but that it requires aid from the West. From the West comes not only direct development aid; all international aid funds are provided by Western sources, ranging from the UN's special organizations such as the World Bank and its subsidiaries all the way to the churches. It is beginning to look as though the government has not only gained this insight, but that it has begun to act upon it.

Guinea-Bissau is beginning to loosen its ties to the USSR, which date back to the latter's support during the fight for independence. True, the country is so small and so disadvantaged by nature that it will probably never be self-supporting, but will have to lean on one or both of its neighbors. Even then life in the swamps and the rocky savannahs will not be easy. But it is very likely that a visitor will once again be able to buy a beer to quench his thirst.

9273
CSO: 4720/16

RAMGOOLAM HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON APRIL ELECTIONS

Scene at Legislative Assembly

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Apr 82 pp 1, 7

> [Text] It was an SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam] who was obviously feeling the effects of the exhausting discussions held these past weeks between his party and various potential allies (PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], Groupe Francois, RPL [Rally for Progress and Liberty], CAM [Moslem Action Committee]), and of the internal strife in the Labor Party [PI] due to the competition over tickets, who announced yesterday to the press and the television cameras a list of candidates for the PT/RPL/Groupe Francois alliance. This list is not complete, since the candidates of District 3 have not yet been designated; and in the case of Rodrigues, the PT--contrary to its policy in 1967 and 1976--will not submit any candidates, but will support Serge Clair's OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] against the PMSD.

Most of the candidates took their places beside SSR around a large table in the Legislative Assembly dining room. On SSR's right were Sir Satcam Boolell and Sir Harold Walter; on his left were Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo and Sir Kher Jagatsingh, party secretary general, who played the primary role in preparing the list of candidates, which, to be precise, may still be modified, according to SSR.

The absence of the CAM, for the first time since 1959, from a list for the general elections headed by members of the PT was particularly regretted by SSR, who appealed to this party's electorate to support him.

SSR has thus lost his two traditional allies, the PMSD and the CAM; the first, he says, because Mr Duval made excessive demands and the second because there was disagreement about the number of tickets. He said that the CAM wanted seven, but "We could only offer them four." SSR considers the RPL and the PMSD "more reasonable" people to deal with; he could not drop those who, resisting Duval's appeal to PMSD members of parliament to withdraw their support from the government, enabled the regime to stay afloat until the end of its mandate, preventing the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] from coming to power.

In the question and answer period, SSR did not have an easy time with the journalists, who pointed out many contradictions in the list of candidates as well as in the regime's statements and policies. At issue were ministers who had had trouble with the law and are on the list of candidates; regional elections postponed sine die, contrary to democratic principles; unemployment benefits decided on just before the elections, although a motion of the MMM opposition advocating such benefits was adopted in 1977. (Is the present financial situation better?...)

SSR did not answer several questions, trying to get around some of them at times. He even lost his temper once and accused a member of the independent press of being pro-MMM: "What nerve"! he shouted in answer to one journalist's question, adding: "Are you God and must I pray to you"?

In the end, SSR found his smile again and asked the journalists: "Why don't you wish me good luck? You should wish us good luck," said Sir Seewoosagur, who had previously rejected the label, Alliance of the Right, stating that the PT/Groupe Francois/RPL alliance is a front of the liberal left.

Press Conference Questions and Answers

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Apr 82 p 7

[Report: "A Shower of Questions at SSR's Press Conference"]

[Excerpts] Many questions were put to SSR yesterday at his press conference. This is how the exchange of remarks went.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, for several weeks the PT sought an alliance with Gaetan Duval's PMSD, but now we are headed for a three-way battle. What is your present position with respect to the PMSD, and do you think the PT's chances are diminished by a three-way electoral battle?

[Answer] Well, I wanted a slightly broader alliance, but you know there are personal ambitions in this country. Some people have them. They may also be on a different wave length from me, so we didn't come to an arrangement. Mr Duval's demands have been more excessive than ever. We finally made an alliance with more reasonable people, Francois and the RPL.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, the MMM and the PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] have repeatedly asked the PT to commit itself publicly--as they have--to collaborating loyally, in case of defeat, to insure the transition from one government to the next. Can you commit yourself to this publicly today?

[Answer] We are a party that has always cooperated and respected democracy. To what should we commit ourselves?

[Question] The possibility of the government underwriting a loan of 2 billion rupees has come up recently. Just what is the status of this matter?

[Answer] I sought money to carry out the North Airport project, but as of now the money has not been received. Certain people who are in Mauritius now are trying to see if there is a way to finance this project. But there have been all sorts of complications. As you know, when we had money to build the airport we didn't have a majority in the Assembly. The opposition was never willing to give us the green light on that project. Then recently, a year ago, when we didn't have the money anymore, they agreed to the project. Then we had to try to find the money. We need people to invest. They won't invest if Mr Berenger has any chance of having his team elected, because Mr Berenger could win by a fluke.

[Question] You often say at public meetings that the MMM is a "communist" party. Do you have precise information to support those statements?

[Answer] I'm not afraid of communists! What I am afraid of is unreasonable people who can engineer strikes, like the one in the port, to the detriment of the economy. There was a dictatorship then. That is what I am afraid of. I'm afraid of totalitarian policies. That is what has to be opposed, otherwise our next election will be our last one. If the supporters of such policies come to power, they won't hold elections. If the PT comes to power again, it will hold elections.

[Question] I would like to put this question to the minister of information, too, but the prime minister can answer it, too. Firstly, we would like to know if the other parties--like you--will have the right to appear before television cameras if they want to present their candidates to the mass media?

[Answer] I will discuss that with the director of the MBC [Mauritian Broadcasting Corporation]. Other parties have rights which will be respected in this connection.

[Question] Will the leader of the PT confirm whether or not Gaetan Duval is still considered the representative of the people as stipulated in a letter written on paper with the PT letterhead, dated 6 April and signed by Secretary General Sir Kher Jagatsingh?

[Answer] He is considered one of the representatives of the people. The main representative. But along with the secretary general, Mr Blackburn and Mr Francois, he personally agreed to be with us, with the PT.

[Question] But in the letter we read that you recognize Mr Duval as "the representative of the people...."

[Answer] But Mr Duval accepted the rest of that sentence, which stipulates that Mr Blackburn and Mr Francois are associated with us.

[Question] On the list of candidates of the PT/RPL/Groupe Francois alliance there is a minister who has been convicted for urinating in public and insulting a police officer exercising his duty, and who had a civil judgment entered against him obliging him to pay damages to a police officer's wife because a judge of the Supreme Court found that his attitude had been disgusting and

repulsive. Will Dr Ramgoolam tell us what justifies the presence of this minister's name on the list of candidates?

[Answer] There are people like that in every party. The PT is no exception.

[Question] The prime minister spoke indulgently just now about a former minister who has been found guilty of fraud and corruption by a Supreme Court judge. Do you think the electorate will be equally indulgent toward this candidate of your party?

[Answer] This is a free country. Anyone can be a candidate in elections unless he has commi-ted fraud. You refer to a case in which there was merely an investigation and no conviction. It was not a conviction; it was an investigation.

[Question] Has the leader of the PT complained to the prime minister about his party's agents being beaten by members of the riot squad in front of Government Hotel on Tuesday evening?

[Answer] No one has the right to create a disturbance in front of Government Hotel and use blasphemous language there.

[Question] Is the opinion of the prime minister and leader of the PT shared by other members of the executive branch of his government?

[Answer] I say what I say....

[Question] Will Dr Ramgoolam tell us if the report of the pay research bureau will be published verbatim, and applied retroactively back to July 1981 before the elections?

[Answer] (angrily) It's as though you were doubting my word! You have a lot of nerve!

[Question] I'm waiting for an answer.

[Answer] I have already committed myself publicly on this matter! Do I have to repeat the truth to you every day? Are you God and do I have to pray to you?

[Question] Will Dr Ramgoolam tell us why he chose to form an alliance with the PMSD rather than the MMM after the 1976 elections?

[Answer] We formed an association with those who wanted to form one with us.

[Question] Will Dr Ramgoolam tell us why his party expelled the three contenders, Boodhoo, Beedassy and Gungoosingh?

[Answer] They left of their own accord.

[Question] In 1977 parliament adopted a motion advocating unemployment benefits. You have just said that these benefits will soon be granted. Does that mean that the country's financial position is better now than in 1977?

[Answer] We just did something to help the country's unfortunates....

[Question] Will the prime minister tell us what justifies the sine die postponement of municipal and village elections?

[Answer] But all that.... Everything is all right....

[Question] Don't you think this postponement is contrary to democracy?

[Answer] No, but the councils are working....

[Question] But they are not elected by the people!

[Answer] They are elected by the people.

[Question] They were appointed by the government!

[Answer] But they represent the people.

[Question] So you see nothing wrong with the postponement of municipal and village elections.

(SSR doesn't answer immediately. Sir Sitcam Boolell, on his right, murmurs: "There are circumstances which force....")

[Answer] The MMM created so much trouble in the municipalities we had to stop them.

(Editor's note: We should remember that the MMM councilors resigned from the municipalities because they had come to the end of their mandate, and new municipal elections were to be held, according to the law. The government simply postponed them indefinitely, thereby preventing the electorate from expressing itself about the administration of the councilors elected in 1977.)

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, you were speaking just now about an anticorruption committee. For the past 5 years the opposition in parliament has been asking for an anticorruption tribunal, asking questions and submitting motions. Why did you wait until the eve of the elections to mention this committee?

[Answer] Well, the committee will make its recommendations.

9855
CSO: 4719/915

GDR HAS LARGE PRESENCE IN COUNTRY

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 1 Jul 82 p 5

[Article: "Mozambique's Helpers From East and West--Large GDR Presence"]

[Text] Maputo, June--The technicians' quarter of the Moatize coal mines in the northwest corner of Mozambique distantly resembles a German suburban community with lower-cost single family houses. Specialists from the GDR, about 100 of them, have here created for themselves a small enclave, complete with a school, kindergarten and modest shops. A company-owned farm produces the needed food items. In the management of the Carbomoc mining company, which works the Moatize deposits, the "cooperantes" from the communist German state are the undisputed dominant element. Some 20 other white specialists complete the cadre of the enterprise which employs 2,600 people. Foreign visitors are briefed about production and sales by a management member from the GDR. According to him, the enterprise has largely recovered from the post-colonial productivity collapse and from two catastrophic events in 1976 and 1977 which caused more than 100 deaths.

The Battle Against Lack of Transport

According to management plans, this year's production is for the first time to exceed, with 650,000 tons, the productivity of the decolonization year's 575,000 tons. The main concern of the enterprise, according to the East German company spokesman, is not so much the production as the deficient transport capacity of the railroad which takes the black gold to the harbor of Beira. Towering hills of small-grained coal, distributed around the rolling bush country, testify to the "surplus," estimated at 250,000 tons, which is caused by the transport shortage.

In a hotel in Beira, a former luxury establishment on the ocean, where formerly mostly white Rhodesians spent their vacations, the GDR citizens, partly accompanied by their families, constitute by far the greatest number of guests. Some of them are railroad experts. Their task is to provide management consultation to the Beira railroad management which is in charge of the rail lines to Zimbabwe and Malawi, with a spur to Moatize-Tete. The main issue here is a speedup of transporting the coal from Moatize, some of which, according to unofficial information, is exported to the GDR. The modernization of rail facilities which, according to East German experts, is just as

important as management improvements, would however require investments which could be financed only by international, i.e., Western sources. In the meantime efforts are made, with GDR and Portuguese management assistance, to at least maintain the limited capabilities. However, at the moment a resumption of copper transport from the Central African copper belt to Beira or Maputo seems beyond reach, thus necessitating the continuance of routing it via South Africa.

Military Aid From the USSR

As can be learned in Maputo, experts from the communist German state are in addition charged with training activities for the Mozambique security services. This is however an activity about which for understandable reasons details are not available from the host country nor from the guests. The same applies to the Cuban military members who are said to be principally in charge of training noncommissioned officers.

The main activity of assistance personnel from the USSR, whose number is estimated by diplomats to be 1,000, is said to be the training of officers. Their quite impressive presence can mainly be observed in hotels and at airports. They are usually in small groups, accompanied by an interpreter who is completely fluent in Portuguese. Soviet experts can also be seen in the harbors of Beira and Maputo on fishing vessels and repair ships. However, it cannot be determined with accuracy whether the emphasis of their activities lies in exploiting the rich fishing grounds or in training and advisory functions.

Another East bloc country with a fairly large contingent of assistance personnel is Bulgaria, which has agricultural experts in Mozambique. Agricultural machinery technicians and agronomists from the Black Sea country are working in the extensive rice plantations on the Limpopo as well as in the potato, cattle and corn regions of Tete province in the northwest of the country. Due to the lack of sufficient visiting and contact opportunities it is quite difficult to gain a clear impression of the results of this assistance operation which is limited to collective agricultural operations. Since the predominant part of the territory is still being privately farmed, it is presently impossible to draw conclusions as to the efficacy of state and collective farms with foreign assistance within the presently poor state of food supply.

The Portuguese Enclave Cabora Bassa

During the last years of the Mozambique independence struggle, Cabora Bassa was characterized by some propaganda centers in the West as an enterprise designed to bolster the colonial regime. "Anticolonialist-anti-imperialist" groups believed unanimously that the construction of the large power plant on the Zambezi should be stopped and that the firms forming a banking consortium with participation by the FRG, France and Switzerland should be denounced as helpmates of the Portuguese colonialists. Now, 7 years after Mozambique obtained its independence and 7 years also since the power plant started operations, Third World ideologues have long since been concerning themselves with other matters. The new state, which has chosen Marxism-Leninism as its political religion, would not want to give up its income from Cabora Bassa.

The dam which closes off the narrow gorge of the Zambezi and behind which a 250-km-long lake extending to the Zambian border has thus been created, is only the externally visible part of the project (at the time of construction, Zambia would not permit, for anticolonialist reasons, a flooding of its territory, with the result that the dam could not be built to its originally intended height). Impressive also are the caverns, hacked out of the gneiss rock and up to 30 meters high and 200 meters long, which house the generator and turbine facilities. This fully computerized miracle of modern technology requires technical specialist personnel for its maintenance and operation. To provide an undisturbed production flow from the very beginning, the new rulers of Mozambique permitted the existence of an island with colonial overtones. The operation of Cabora Bassa, which remains under Portuguese ownership, is being directed and operated by experts of the former colonial power. Twenty percent of the 1,500 employees of the power plant company have their roots in the former mother country. Their salaries are paid in hard currency, and within the borders of their small reservation they have separate shops and services which are of a fairly satisfactory Western-type standard. Nevertheless, the existence of this island of Western technology and Western life style in the mountainous savannah on the central Zambezi is presently endangered. Guerilla fighters of the RNM (Resistencia National Mocambicana) rebel organization have cut the power plant off from its most important electricity customer, South Africa, by blowing up some pylons. If the damage cannot be repaired within the foreseeable future, the company may have to withdraw its experts because of the severe drop in income.

Portuguese experts occupy an important position in other parts of the Mozambican economy also. Portuguese can be found at middle or upper management levels in many industrial enterprises which have survived the pangs of decolonization more or less intact; in large traffic operations; even at state secretary level in one of the ministries. It is quite evident that the Portuguese presence makes a decisive contribution to braking the decline of the Mozambican economy. Their knowledge of the country and the language makes it easier for them, whose ancestors landed in Mozambique some 500 years ago, to operate within the Portuguese-African atmosphere than it is for representatives of other nations.

Transport Experts From the Apartheid State

South African experts take care of shipping activities in the harbor of Maputo and the maintenance of the Johannesburg-Maputo rail line. For the Cape republic the functioning of these traffic enterprises is of vital importance, which in turn results in considerable hard currency income for Mozambique. South Africa also participates in the export of citrus fruit to Western countries. Fruit harvested in the province of Natal, which borders on South Africa, are marketed with the Outspan label and are subject to appropriate quality control.

Main Swiss Assistance Items

Apart from the East bloc and Portugal a number of UN special organizations and European nations have sent assistance personnel to Mozambique; Scandinavians

and Netherlanders are probably the most numerous among them. The main items of Swiss assistance are in the areas of agriculture, forestry and municipal development. Among the key items are reforestation, farm production improvement and water supply. In addition, Swiss development aid has paid for equipping the health ministry's laboratory for hygiene, water and food inspection. A special group of Swiss aid personnel consists of some 20 young people who under a direct contractual arrangement with the Maputo government are working in Mozambique, mainly in the areas of education and health services. These people, who are probably mainly politically motivated, are partly working under extremely difficult circumstances, which are not only caused by their modest salaries but primarily by the ineptness and unreliability of the responsible agencies. Nevertheless, informed sources state that most of them endure this until the end of their contract periods.

There is also a Swiss IKRK team which operates an orthopedic clinic and workshop in Maputo. Its main product are prostheses for people wounded in the war of independence and in the recently numerous clashes between government troops and guerillas. Another important task for the IKRK team consists of training African personnel and to prepare them for independently operating the orthopedic clinic and workshop.

In summary, foreign aid to Mozambique can be divided into three categories. First: aid with a purely political background is provided primarily by representatives of the communist world. Insofar as it does not restrict itself to the military and state security areas, it has a good development potential, but no reliable data are available on this from official sources.

Second: aid from the former mother country, which consists primarily of cooperation on a predominantly commercial basis, which must not obscure the fact that it represents the most important contribution to the country's economic development--assuming that the Portuguese presence will be maintained at least at its present level. Third: aid based on agreements with Western countries or international organizations. Some skepticism is indicated here as to its long-term efficacy inasmuch as upon the experts' departure the work which they have started is frequently not continued with the requisite persistence and thoroughness.

9273
CSO: 4720/15

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 82 p 10

[Report on EXPRESSO interview with Mozambican Defense Minister Joaquim Alberto Chipande, date and place not indicated]

> [Text] In an interview with the Portuguese news weekly EXPRESSO, Lt Gen Joaquim Alberto Chipande, our country's defense minister, reported that a Portuguese military delegation could soon come to Mozambique to study the military infrastructures left in Mozambique at the time of independence.

"Portugal is coming to conduct this study, and, if necessary and if possible, will send technicians to train our cadres," Minister Chipande said. He referred to the postponement of his official visit to that European country for discussions with Freitas do Amaral, his Portuguese counterpart.

In April a military working protocol was signed in Maputo between Mozambique and Portugal. General Chipande denied the reports that were circulated claiming the protocol provides for the training of Mozambican military commanders and instructors by the Portuguese army.

As he told EXPRESSO, the specific areas of military cooperation between the two countries will not be defined until his visit to Portugal, which is planned for the near future.

Chipande said: "We will go to Portugal with specialists and there we will establish the sectors for cooperation. For now, we are only talking about technical training in general."

Speaking about the reaction in certain political and diplomatic circles to the signing of the military cooperation accord with Portugal, Minister Chipande said the matter was brought up during the visit of Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes to our country.

"We have now received the Portuguese president's response, in the form of a supply of war materiel and uniforms for our enlisted men," said the Mozambican defense minister. He added:

"Our people do not reject this donation simply because it came from Portugal. The weapons will be used to defend Mozambicans and all the cooperants from socialist and capitalist countries who work in Mozambique.

"We are not betraying any political principle as a sovereign and independent country, as a nonaligned country," Chipande added, referring to the fact that "we have made no military pact, and I do not think Marxism prohibits a socialist country from having relations with a capitalist country.

"We are not going to stop cooperating with Portugal just because we are a socialist country. They left infrastructures here in Mozambique that served military ends; they left hospitals with Western equipment, kitchens, small machine shops, carpenter shops and tailoring shops that served military ends. They left war materiel, several ships (about 20) in Lake Niassa and communications equipment. This material is deteriorating and is sometimes destroyed simply because some small part is missing, which Portugal could provide through military channels. We cannot turn this down simply because we are a socialist country. We cannot spend millions and millions of dollars just because we do not wish to purchase a part from a NATO member country," said Minister Chipande.

"To many people, military cooperation means receiving training in military tactics, but they don't think about the problems of training logistical cadres for the rear echelons. No one is going to come here and repair things for nothing. No matter who they are, they will not come here just to give, but the fact is that we have deteriorating equipment that could be lost."

6362
CSO: 4742/337

MANUFACTURE OF HEAVY MACHINERY PARTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jun 82 p 12

> [Text] "We have capable technicians and the necessary material to initiate the center for manufacture and reconditioning of parts, to be established in Beira, but we are having various problems which have brought the project to a standstill," Adelino Ribeiro, general director of the state company STEIA, told our reporter.

Construction work on the center has been delayed because of the lack of a facility to set up the necessary equipment and get it working. To solve the problem, the company is negotiating with APIE [Administration of State Lands and Property] to locate a building suitable for the undertaking.

According to our source, "if APIE finds us a building, we hope to begin operations within a relatively short time, because we have capable technicians and the necessary material to get started."

The center is in a position to manufacture spare parts for 44 brands of various equipment, which will solve most of the problems confronting STEIA, since some of the parts now used are imported.

"The equipment to be used both in manufacturing and reconditioning parts will be selected from the company's branches, the same being true of the personnel," director Ribeiro reported. He assured that, despite the transfer of part of their staff and equipment, the branches would continue to function.

The first phase of the project consisted of a survey of the company's technical and manpower resources and a study of the location for the installation of the center. "Based on this study, we decided to set up the center in Beira, since it is in the middle of the country, which will facilitate transport of materials to and from the branches," the director added.

To furnish the raw material to begin manufacturing parts, STEIA will use damaged equipment, some of which has been abandoned. The task of identifying the probable owners of most of the abandoned machinery is now in progress.

After this step, the owners will be contacted and asked to release this equipment to the company, to be utilized to build the parts.

Parts Manual

Considering the complexity involved in the manufacture of parts, and as this is the first project of its kind, a parts manual is now being drafted to guide the technicians, particularly as to the types of parts to be manufactured.

6362
CSO: 4742/337

WOMEN'S GROUP, ARMED FORCES STUDY WAYS TO COMBAT BANDITRY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] To find forms of action to guarantee the defense of the nation's capital against banditry, crime and theft, perpetrated by armed bands or otherwise, high officials of the National Defense Ministry, accompanied by Salome Moiane, secretary general of the Organization of Mozambican Women [OMM], met yesterday with the secretaries of this mass organization for the neighborhoods and work places in the city of Maputo.

At the meeting, Lt Col Carrilho Focas informed the OMM district and company secretaries about the actions of armed bands against the civilian population and economic targets in many regions of the country.

Analyzing the problems in the capital, characterized by constant robberies and assaults on homes and production sites, banditry and other activities causing unrest among the citizens, Focas stressed the need for the structures of the city of Maputo to organize to put an end to these evils.

After noting key points to be considered by the OMM to insure the defense of the capital, Focas said that many of the incidents that are still widespread in the nation's capital are the result of poor vigilance by all the citizens, particularly at the neighborhood level.

It was stressed that defense of the city of Maputo merits the particular attention of all citizens, and it was recommended that the OMM play a major role in educating the public.

The meeting should be continued next Monday, Salome Moiane told the participants, in order to discuss the problems raised in greater detail and to arrive at forms of action to combat these evils.

6362
CSO: 4742/337

BRIEFS

DREDGES FROM NETHERLANDS--This year Mozambique will purchase two dredges from the Netherlands, within the framework of cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Dutch Government, this newspaper learned from the director of EMODRAGA (Mozambican Dredging Company). To implement the project, a contract will be signed within a few days between Mozambican authorities and Dutch representatives. Mozambique has already selected the make and model, and construction of the two naval units will begin in July in the Netherlands. The two dredges will be completed in 6 months and should be delivered to Mozambique in January or February of 1983. The dredges will be built by the Dutch company DEMAG. According to the EMODRAGA spokesman, the two units are being acquired to carry out dredging operations in the access channels to the ports where larger units, like the dredge ROVUMA, cannot operate. The new dredges will be equipped to carry out excavation operations at the bottom of the access channels. They will later be assigned to the ports of Maputo and Beira, which does not rule out their use in any other of the country's ports. Acquisition of the two dredges will strengthen the operational capacity of EMODRAGA and insure maintenance of our ports. The country now has only three dredges, two of which are out of service. They should be rehabilitated within this year, according to the plan for repair of these naval units. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jun 82 p 8] 6362

TRANSPORT AGREEMENTS WITH PORTUGAL--Portugal and Mozambique have signed a number of agreements covering cooperation in public road transport. The two countries signed a general memorandum on cooperation and a number of other agreements between Portuguese and Mozambique enterprises. The Portuguese delegation has been in Mozambique for over a week to work out details of joint action which will include training Mozambique personnel. (Machado Rodrigues), planning director of Portugal's Ministry of Public Works, led the delegation and signed on behalf of his country. (Jose Gananchio), national director of road transport, signed for Mozambique. [Text] [MB161450 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 16 Jul 82]

MALAWI ENVOY ARRIVES--Field Marshal Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, received the credentials of George (Ibrazi Itimo), the Malawi ambassador, in Maputo this morning. The Mozambican head of state said on the occasion that our country is establishing diplomatic relations with Malawi with heartfelt satisfaction, because this is the desire and aspiration of our two fraternal peoples. The ceremony was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Valeriano Ferrao. [EA110158 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Jul 82]

CSO: 4742/346

LARGE FUNDING FOR KANDADJI DAM HAILED

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 29 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

/Editorial/

/Excerpt/ If there is a major point among the priorities of our existence, for which first Colonel Seyni Kountche, and then the Supreme Military Council /CMS/, the government and the Nigerien people are constantly on guard, it is self-sufficiency in food. For today's Niger it is a question of erasing forever the specter of any famine, scarcity or even a momentary shortage, and to turn resolutely to a path which, without being abundance or Eldorado, will ensure its working people their daily needs with respect to food. It is on behalf of this option, which is ambitious at first sight, but realistic and realizable, that President Seni Kountche is personally undertaking all possible action, committing the members of the CMS and the government to do the same and urging our young people to win the exciting battle for food self-sufficiency.

The Kandadji Dam is at the forefront of this fight, and rightly so. When one considers the large budget which will have to be devoted to this gigantic work and the amount of patience, know-how and dexterity used in the negotiations conducted with our partners by the high commissioner and his colleagues, when the socioeconomic repercussions that this dam will produce in national development are evaluated, all the seriousness, all the conviction that Niger is investing in the future of such work are clearly understood.

It is a truism to say that the great drought which has scoffed at our economy by wrecking its foundation (agriculture and stock rearing) has struck a hard blow at our country's progress toward its future. It is also a truism to say that this drought, of a rare intensity, has traumatized the Nigerien people and the entire subregion to the point that the people of the Sahel, who are so brave, so hard-working and so attached to the land, began to lose confidence in nature. In view of all that, should we continue to wait for everything to drop into our laps? No! And that is why the members of the Supreme Military Council and the government are combing the country to record all bodies of water capable of accepting a hydroagricultural installation, in order to rescue us from the hazards of a capricious climate. Saga, Libore, Firgoun, Namarigoungou, Konni, Ibohamane, to mention only a few, share our determination to produce cereals every day with a view to our food self-sufficiency.

With the important Kandadji Dam, an area of 140,000 hectares will be transformed into cropland; this is a concrete language that the people understand better than any talk.

To this we add that Kandadji is the open door to river navigability, to the provision of hydroelectric energy, the development of fishing resources and the guarantee of having a permanent water supply. For a country of the Sahel, enclosed like ours, which is paying a hefty bill for its energy supply, it must be acknowledged that the dam in question will be a regular lifesaver. Hence the interest which the authorities are taking to bring this project, which will also be an act of national sovereignty, to a successful conclusion, under the best conditions.

The third meeting of the financial backers has come to an end, and for us Nigeriens, it is a one more point in our approach to the subject. Thanks to all these partners who understand us and help us to help ourselves.

9380
CSO: 4719/918

FAILURE OF SOME STUDENTS TO ASSUME THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES NOTED

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 30 Apr-2 May 82 pp 1, 3

/Untitled editorial/

/Text/ Only a few days after the historic Zinder meeting on the Nigerien School, a meeting in which the entire Nigerien nation took part--i.e., representatives of all social strata of the country--and only two months before final examinations, some pupils and students are agitating, and going too far in their behavior, they are preventing those who want to study from having access to the classrooms. The reasons for this agitation? Certain elements are spreading the word in our schools that the Zinder Recommendations--we indeed said "recommendations"--have the additional objective of placing the entire burden of educating children on the shoulders of the peasants and parents of pupils. Now, the Nigerien government which seeks information every day about the situation of each one of us, is sufficiently aware of the individual efforts of each son of the country to assure his existence and thereby that of the state. It is, then, scarecely in its intentions or in its deeds to increase the burdens of each pupil's parents. To the contrary, the daily experience proves it, the government is doing its utmost to alleviate the burdens of each household and of the state as a whole.

What is striking in these pupils' and students' unrest, is that they are confusing recommendations and decisions. In fact, the Zinder Declaration is only at the stage of recommendations. The government has, of course, made the commitment to examine these recommendations at an opportune time in order to make the necessary decisions. But for the present, it has not met and thus has made no decision in this direction. The present agitation of these few pupils is thus regrettable anticipation. Moreover, the Zinder Declaration does not solely concern the financial aspect of school, but the heart of the problem which is reform of education from top to bottom. And, an important fact, this declaration was made with the participation of pupils and students who subscribe to it completely.

The Zinder debate recommended the initiation of civic service in school. In this respect, it is appropriate to point out that this measure is already being applied in much of the surrounding country. It goes without saying that this is not a measure that goes against Nigerien pupils and students. To the contrary, it is to our country's advantage. What can be more natural than a

Nigerien teacher coming before his N'gerien brothers to transmit knowledge to them, and especially to tell them the why and how, the ins and outs of every event, the possible and the unrealizable.

It is time for our pupils and students to give up such behavior in order to assume their responsibilities, all their historic responsibilities to the nation. Teachers, parents of pupils--everyone has responsibility in this affair. We must help our young people, that is to say, our country's future, not to compromise their future. What is particularly deplorable is that a good number of these pupils are attending examination classes. They thus have more interest in concentrating further in order to make a good start and not to play a losing game. Pupils, students, parents of pupils--each must consider the situation carefully and become aware.

Moreover, the ringleaders are perfectly well known: they are mainly students who, believing that their future is at least partially assured, want to compromise that of their young brothers. But these latter must pull themselves together, and with the help of their parents' advice, they must transcend the dilatory maneuvers and devote themselves, body and soul, to their studies. The paradox in all of this is that students who have the historic mission of carrying on technical assistance and expatriates whom they loudly denounce are among those who are agitating the most. As examinations approach, they are making their school a hotbed of agitation and contention. So, to be or not to be, that is the question, as Shakespeare says.

The recent press release issued by the government calls for good behavior by our pupils and students. It appeals to their sense of responsibility and patriotism. It calls on them to give deep and fruitful thought in order to grasp what is at stake in the situation. Our country is counting enormously on its young people; they do not have the right to let it down. History will judge them.

9380
CSO: 4719/918

TWO IDA CREDITS AGREEMENTS SIGNED BY MINISTER, CLAUSEN

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 313, 26 Apr 82 p 5

/Article: "Signing of Two Credi Agreements"/

/Excerpts/ The president of the World Bank group, A. W. Clausen, visited to our country from Sunday 18 April to Tuesday 20 April 1982.

During his stay, Clausen flew over the river valley up to the site of the Kandadji Dam, passing by the Namarigoungou hydroagricultural installation. The Kandadji Dam project would make it possible simultaneously to irrigate 140,000 hectares, supply cattle and industries with water and food, and to provide the western region an important part of its energy consumption.

During a reception given in his honor by the government, Brah Mahamane, minister of the plan, emphasized the evolution of cooperation between Niger and the World Bank, an evolution which underwent two cycles differing both in terms of the quantity and quality of aid. From 1964 to 1975, the minister said, the World Bank granted Niger credits with a total value of CFA 7 billion, or an annual average of CFA 600 billion.

From 1976 to 1982, the World Bank granted a total sum of CFA 38.7 billion in favor of Nigerien projects or an annual average of 5.2 billion.

After having revealed that during the first cycle, 1964-1975, more than 90 percent of credits were concentrated in the infrastructure sector, the minister of the plan indicated that since 1976 financing has respected our national priorities and has concentrated on other priority sectors without, for all that, neglecting infrastructures. Brah Mahamane then gave the sectoral distribution of the credits (1976-1982): rural development headed the list with 49.7 percent, the infrastructure 24.3 percent, industry 13.1 percent and education, 12.9 percent.

Relying to Brah Mahamane, the president of the World Bank said that Niger has registered encouraging results during recent years, especially in the mining and agriculture sectors. Clausen continued his speech by confirming the Bank's support for Niger not only in financial terms but also at the level of economic dialogue.

In conclusion, Clausen announced tha. an important technical assistance dossier is presently being studied; its objective is to enable Niger to improve its management for better control of its development projects.

In Maradi the president of the World Bank visited the rural development project (financed jointly by the World Bank and our country). On their return, Clausen and our plan minister then signed two credit agreements granted by the International Development Association (IDA), an institution of the World Bank group. Before his departure, the president of the World Bank was received by the head of state, Colonel Seyni Kountche.

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CSO: 4719/918

BRIEFS

PAPERS OPPOSED TO BOYCOTT--The NATIONAL CONCORD and THE SATELLITE focus on the next OAU summit in Tripoli, Libya. The CONCORD sees no reason why some African leaders are still bent on boycotting the meeting simply because they dislike Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the next chairman. After all, says the paper, al-Qadhdhafi has cleared himself of any responsibility of any flop by pulling out of Chad on OAU's bidding and for mending fences with Egypt, Somalia and Sudan. The CONCORD appeals to those leaders to forget any personal grudge against al-Qadhdhafi and put heads together to solve many pressing problems staring Africa in the face. THE SATELLITE, on its part, says the reasons offered by some countries not to attend the meeting are not satisfactory enough. Therefore, the paper considers it irrational for any member nation not to attend the leaders' summit on the excuse that the SDAR was recognized. THE SATELLITE entreats all African leaders to tread warily and ensure the continued existence of the OAU, which is the only organization upon which the unity, progress and freedom of Africa can be ensured. [Excerpt] [AB221005 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jul 82]

QUORUM SOUGHT AT SUMMIT--Lagos, 22 Jul (AFP)--Nigeria has been working to ensure a quorum at this year's Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit due to open in Tripoli, Libya, in 2 weeks, External Affairs Minister Ishaya Audu said here. The annual conference has been threatened by the controversial admission, during an OAU ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa in February, of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), proclaimed by the Polisario Front which is fighting Morocco for control of the former Spanish Sahara. (?According to) Mr Audu, in a television interview here last night, [words indistinct]. Nigeria believes in self-determination for the Saharan people. The Lagos government has recognized the Polsiario Front as a movement, but does not accept the admission of the SDAR to the OAU. The preparatory meeting for the OAU summit is due to open on Monday. [Text] [AB221050 Paris AFP in English 0813 GMT 22 Jul 82]

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ISSUE VIEWED--The query [as heard] supposedly issued to the presidential adviser on political affairs is discussed by three papers: The NIGERIAN TRIBUNE, the DAILY STAR and the NIGERIAN STANDARD. The TRIBUNE commends the president for reprimanding his adviser but does not endorse the idea of a query. What the TRIBUNE wants the president to

do, is to sack him, because, according to it, that is the only way to restore some measure of credibility in the presidency. the DAILY STAR also commends the president for dissociating himself and his high office from the wayward office of his political adviser. The STAR urges the president to view with serious concern the conduct of his adviser and hopes he would find ways to protect his image from advisers who lack a sense of direction. But on its part, the NIGERIAN STANDARD does not see any reason why the president should issue a query to his political adviser, because it was the president who mandated Chuba Okadigbo to handle the responsibility in the negotiations that led to Mr Ojukwu's pardon. The STANDARD is of the opinion that Chuba Okadigbo is being made the sacrificial lamb and therefore appeals to the president to give a second thought to the issue. [Excerpt] [AB211146 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1588

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA--Mme Maria de Amorim, minister of foreign affairs, has made a visit to Libya and signed an agreement on economic, social, technical, and cultural cooperation. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 50, May 82 p 22] 5170

5170
CSO: 4719/1057

SURVIVAL OF AFRIKAANS AMONG NON-WHITES DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 30 May 82 p 20

[Interview with Professor Jakes Gerwel, professor of Afrikaans-Dutch at the University of West Cape Province in the literary magazine GRAFFIER: "Do 'Coloreds' Reject Afrikaans -- Or is it the Speaker's Attitude which Offends?"; date and place of interview not given; items in slantlines published in italics.]

[Text] Most white Afrikaners generally accept "coloreds" as Afrikaans-speaking -- if not as "Afrikaners." Especially since the 1976 rebellion against mandatory Afrikaans in colored education, however, considerable opposition has been voiced by colored and black ranks against even the use of Afrikaans as the common language.

How fierce is this resistance in reality? Is the Afrikaans-speaking colored person indeed prepared, due to political prejudices, to abandon the language he was brought up with and to change over to English exclusively?

On that question Professor Jakes Gerwel, professor of Afrikaans-Dutch at the University of West Cape Province, expressed the view of the "coloreds" (a name he rejects) in a candid interview with the litarary magazine GRAFFIER.

"An interesting aspect of the 1976 revolts," says Professor Gerwel in the interview, which is published in full here, "was that the political language at [the university of] West Cape, which had always been English, was Afrikaans that year, although Afrikaans was at the center of the entire Soweto revolt. Thus the problem was not Afrikaans /per se/, but rather the type of /attitude/ the language represents."

Professor Gerwel says that he does not see himself primarily as professor of Afrikaans, but rather as a sociologist who tries to understand his society through the study of Afrikaans.

GRAFFIER: Professor, if we want to discuss Afrikaans and "the Colored Person," we must first define the meaning of the latter term.

Gerwel: Yes, that term is unacceptable. Among many people who are by law designated by it, there is a long-standing antagonism and rejection of it. In the first place, the word "colored" is simply an ugly word. I believe Van Wijk Louw is the one who said that it is an un-Afrikaans word with plantation connotations.

In contrast to other terms, such as Xhosa for example, the word "Colored" does not have a cultural context. It really refers to the breeding history of people: a member of such and such a sub-species mated, and in that manner a "colored" person resulted. It is a crude manner to make the point, but "Colored" is a crude term.

The basis of the rejection, however, is the whole idea of categorization. Therefore the word "brown person" is not a solution either. It is a different word to indicate the same category.

In the Afrikaans political discussion the word "brown person" has a more liberal connotation. Van Wijk Louw also suggested that. But it is a very Afrikaans concept with a regional, neo-feudal, paternalistic background and thus not a pure concept.

Categorization

GRAFFIER: What is the alternative?

Gerwel: One ought to be as frugal as possible with making false statutory categorizations. Do it only where it is absolutely necessary, but be sure that it is the /law/ which forces you to do it, and put the blame there.

GRAFFIER: Seen in the light of the fact that we are dealing with categories in South Africa, where would the so-called "brown person" feel at home, with blacks or whites?

Gerwel: We should distinguish two aspects here: the cultural and the political.

Speaking culturally, there is indeed a group which feels at home in the white community. Speaking politically, there is a choice between 1) the type of South Africa which is kept going by white policy, in other words the /basic/ preservation of the /status quo/, and 2) the type of South Africa sought by black people.

If I may judge by the students at West Cape, my impression is that the political inclination of most leans toward a drastically changed South Africa, in other words toward the black person -- if we have to use these unjust terms of color for a moment in order to indicate a political view.

Language Struggle

GRAFFIER: Against this political background, how does the so-called "Colored person" see Afrikaans as a language, keeping in mind that it is the language of the ruler; the language of those who are primarily hostile to drastic political change?

Gerwel: My first reaction is that the entire question of language struggle and language feelings is a "white person's" problem.

Actually, a third of the students at West Cape are studying Afrikaans, but I don't want to deduce from that that they are /for/ or /against/ a language struggle.

What we are able to say without contradiction, however, is that through the years a lot of feelings have built up against Afrikaans due to the Afrikaner and his government which very aggressively made Afrikaans part of its own self-defense; in order to be among the chosen or to be able to govern you have to be white and you have to speak Afrikaans.

The elite language among the so-called "Coloreds" -- as well as among some whites -- always used to be English. It is the language in which meetings and "highbrow culture" takes place. This dates from before 1948, amongst other reasons also because the British were the more liberal and gracious component of the two colonizing powers with which the colored person came into contact.

It is indeed a miracle and a source of great thankfulness that still so many so-called "Coloreds" speak Afrikaans after what the regime has done to them the past 30 years.

I believe that too much attention is given to the "decline" of Afrikaans and the decrease of Afrikaans-speaking among "Colored" ranks. There are many thousands who are not so unsympathetic toward the language.

Some languages decline and others grow. I don't have very strong feelings about the possibility of Afrikaans disappearing one day -- it is part of the historical process and human fate.

Politics

GRAFFIER: Can one remove meaningful Afrikaans -- in the sense that it has value not only as an esthetic object, but also has meaning for the man in the street -- from the political dimension in South Africa? Is it the duty of a young writer to write with a political orientation?

Gerwel: It is a matter of the scope and breadth of a language in which and by which a person lives, and the political dimension is an important part of it. It also helps the lifespan of the language. The creative writer and the Afrikaans intellectual can enrich their language that way.

Political treatment unfortunately doesn't just drop from the sky. The writer doesn't initiate politics, but reacts to an existing political climate. Brink is an example. Afrikaans writers -- like all others -- thus cannot be meaningful politically if the appropriate political climate doesn't already exist.

What has to be done in order to create the climate -- or conditions -- for Afrikaans to be spoken can and must be done by the Afrikaans-speaking themselves, for they are the ones in power. The Afrikaans-speaking themselves thus can create the political structure in which the language is meaningful and will survive.

Unfortunately Afrikaans is a restricted language in terms of what it offers politically. One of the fundamental lines of thought in South Africa today is Marxism, but I am not aware of any objective Afrikaans documents on the subject. Those interested thus immediately turn to English.

Thus I would say: yes, it would be good if one could get more dynamic, /truly/ progressive political elements in Afrikaans writing. But this cannot happen in a vacuum. There will have to be political broadening in the Afrikaner's social life.

Renewal

GRAFFIER: Can you expand on the role of the writer in this broadening?

Gerwel: Yes, this broadening naturally points toward a reasonably /drastic/ change of climate in South Africa, for basically it is, for me, a matter of apartheid with all its structures -- its national states, the hope that there won't be any blacks in the country -- which is still a rather ingrained political thinking.

The creation of the climate is a dialectical process mainly between the leader and the people. I don't think that the National Party has the capacity to bring about the kind of renewal we are discussing. They make adaptations within a framework, whereas I am speaking of a political way of thinking outside of the current South African paradigm.

The writer also exists within a dialectical process with his environment. But of course he is not as influential as the politicians. How many people actually read his work?

One should not underestimate the role of people who do indeed read literature in the creation of a climate of ideas. A perceptive study of a writer such as Brink would certainly be able to prove that he has indeed influenced many people politically, but how radically, to what extent? A writer who were to propagate ANC [African National Congress] principles, for example, would simply be rejected.

We can be very practical about that. In a changed South Africa in which I and you and others have done our part in and through Afrikaans to reform the country, we would have a much greater right to demand: Give this language recognition, and thus an opportunity to survive.

If Afrikaans is not actively heard and seen in the struggle for political change in our country, its chances to survive in a changed South Africa will decrease.

Young Generation

GRAFFIER: How do you see today's young writer? Are there indications that he writes meaningfully? Are there any Breytenbachs, Oppermans, Van Wyk Louws?

Gerwel: The type of elitist bickering about literary qualities -- by which I'm not saying that the latter is unimportant -- I would rather leave to someone else. My study of literature is primarily aimed at understanding my society. Thus I am

more a literature-sociologist than anything else.

What I can say, however, is that the younger generation is an interesting one because it /tried/ to break with the past.

I think that literary renewal, like all great art, always comes from ideological and political (used in a very broad sense of the word) renewal. Therefore I don't know if the younger generation of Afrikaans writers are indeed such /meaningful/ writers, for I don't know whether they have experienced such meaningful ideologies or philosophical renewal.

There is a lot of nihilistic ideology in the so-called Afrikaans "punk" generation, without their having a true alternative for the dissatisfaction with the prevailing ideology of the /establishment/.

I doubt whether this can produce really meaningful art, especially if we relate your earlier question on "meaningful Afrikaans and politics" to my idea of "literary renewal and politics."

Influence

GRAFFIER: What is the influence of the "Colored writer" among his"people"?

Gerwel: In the first place: the entire concept of a "Colored people" is nonsense, The law throws such a diverging group of people together under that term that there is no question of any homogeneous group or a "collective conscience." It is thus very difficult to answer that question.

Small, Peterson or Philander do not occupy the sort of status white writers have. Each white writer -- even Breytenbach in the days of his strongest criticism -- contributed to the "museum" of the Afrikaners' cultural documents. That phenomenon -- of an "own cultural museum" -- cannot be found among the so-called "Coloreds," and this again is related to the lack of a collective conscience.

In my lecturing I found that the reactions to, for example, Adam Small are very different. People react to him in an ideological manner. Some say that he strengthens the whole idea of "Colored" -- which is of course a very negative thing to do -- and others say that he makes fun of the rulers.

Afrikaans

GRAFFIER: How do you see your role as a lecturer at an apartheids-institution such as the University of West Cape Province?

Gerwel: My first task is to teach as well as possible, but of course one finds himself in the dilemma of practicing his profession according to the line created by a political ideology to which he is opposed.

One could argue that that institution, although created by a specific ideology, is not in its service. But this is avoiding the question. A society is kept intact and served by its institutions, and in this sens [the university of] West Cape Province serves the structure of apartheid.

I will again give dialectical reasons for my answer. I work with many black students who are, after all, the material for change of the country. Through my teaching I thus try to strengthen the potential for change of those students, and thus to place the structure itself under pressure.

I do /not/ see the study of literature primarily as the pampering of an esthetic object, but as criticism on ideology and society. I try to help the students, through the study of Afrikaans, to understand their environment better.

Riots

GRAFFIER: What is the role of the "brown" students and the role of Afrikaans in riots?

Gerwel: One of the characteristics of the riots which periodically have taken place on black campuses since 1973 is that the so-called "brown" student gravitated politically toward the black side -- using black once again as a metaphor for a tendency toward the side of drastic change.

Speaking normatively, I am happy to see that our students are visibly active in an attempt to bring about a better South Africa.

An interesting aspect of the '76 riots was that the political language at [the university of] West Cape, which always used to be English, was Afrikaans that year, even though Afrikaans was at the center of the entire Soweto riot. The problem was thus not Afrikaans /per se/ but rather the type of /attitude/ the language represents.

I don't think that any black will hold it against Breytenbach or Beyers Naude that he speaks Afrikaans. Afrikaans is also used by "brown" students who advocate a changed South Africa.

It is the attitude of the speaker which matters. That will decide the future of Afrikaans to a great extent.

--GRAFFIER is an independent magazine published by a youthful editorial staff in Bellville, but it uses contributors nationally.[Ed.]

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CSO: 4701/99

FINANCIAL, SOCIAL, POLITICAL ASPECTS OF PROPOSED NEW ORDER

Imbalance in Local Administrations Income

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 1 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by Dr J. J. S. Weideman, member of the Presidential Council's Economic Committee]

> [Text] The new arrangement for local administration recommended by the Presidential Council carries along with it special financial implications. Dr J. J. S. Weideman treats this matter in an article which he has written especially at the request of DIE TRANSVALER.
>
> From his article, it is clear that this is not a new problem, but that the help of the best experts in the country will be needed now and in the future in order to bring about a reasonable and workable system.

During the past decade there have arisen special problems and difficulties concerning the matter of financing of local authorities. Various committees and reports have, moreover, focused attention on this problem.

It is only logical that in considering a new order of things this aspect should also deserve special attention by the Presidential Council's Committee for Constitutional and Economic Affairs.

Apart from many other reports on the structure, organization, political order and implications of local administrations for coloreds and Indians, there have recently appeared a number of reports which have, more or less, concentrated on the financial problems involved in these matters; for example, the reports by Erica Theron, Borkenhage, Niemand and then especially the comprehensive Browne report which appeared at the start of 1980 and carried 133 extremely important recommendations. These recommendations were aimed exclusively at alleviating financial difficulties for white municipalities, for colored administrative committees, Indian administrative committees and administrative councils and community councils for blacks outside the national states.

A work group of experts (the Croezer Committee) was appointed by the government during 1980 for the purpose of analyzing these 133 recommendations and/or implementing them and/or presenting further recommendations to the minister of finances. Among other things, this was because the general impression was created that financial difficulties could not yet be swept away by the Browne Report's recommendations, but mostly because it actually failed to provide any solution for the increasing dissatisfaction among colored and Indian communities regarding the management of their interests at the level of local administrations.

It was against this background that the Presidential Council's Committee for Economic Affairs began to work on its task in 1981 in the attempt to find a new and better arrangement, by way of consensus, for the coloreds and Indians as well as financial rectification for white municipalities in general wherever applicable. Needed also was mutual inputs and coordination between the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Croezer Committee.

Thus, gradually, many other proposals by experts became increasingly important, also in light of the joint task for the former and for the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council.

The crux of the question (or the remaining parts of it) could therefore be identified as follows by the Committee for Economic Affairs:

Insufficient Funds

The most important single source of income for local administration (or third-level government) has been traditionally income from taxation on real estate: either tax on land or on land and improvements upon it. According to the Theron report, a sampling taken in 1976 showed that approximately 19.5 percent came from this source, while 3 years later the Browne committee put this at approximately 50 percent. Therefore, the remaining financing must come from other sources. Of these sources the "utility services," such as the supply of water, electricity and sewerage disposal, and the financing of loans, are the most important. The drop in the purchasing power of the rand, from 100 to 36 over the 1970-1980 decade, of necessity placed an increasing pressure on the utility services as a supplemental source, if taxes had to be kept in check. Both the burden of taxation and inflation as well as the increase in rates therefore contributed in further stimulating situations of instability between white, colored and Indian communities. The more difficult it became for the city treasurer to balance his finances, the more difficult it became for his council to accept priorities in favor of the other communities. It was already difficult enough to justify the phasing out, or self-cancellation, of necessary projects to their own electors.

Since the taxation power of the provincial councils had already been drastically reduced in the early 1970's and they became even more dependent on the central treasury, it could have been understandable (even in the light of increasing shortages in personnel) that the attractiveness and even the interest by the provinces in the problems of local administration began to wane.

To put it briefly it is, therefore, not just a problem of too narrow a financing basis, but also one entailing an extremely limited growth potential.

Distribution of Funds

Generally speaking, 60 percent of the taxation income is derived from residential areas (living quarters) and the rest from business areas (Browne: Category 1 - VII, 59.8 percent and 40.2 percent respectively, and category 1--namely, metropolitan areas--56.3 percent and 43.7 percent).

As an example of a typical local government, Table 1 illustrates the income from property tax and utility services from white, colored and Indian areas.

TABLE 1: INCOME DISTRIBUTION

EXAMPLE A: (URBAN) PROPERTY TAXES: Total Income

Whites	Coloreds	Indians	Blacks (1)
98.7 percent	0.3 percent	1 percent	-
Per capita index:			
100	6.2	19.4	-
BUSINESS SERVICES Total income			
93.7 percent	0.9 percent	1.5 percent	3.9 percent
Per capita index:			
100	19.7	30.2	6

EXAMPLE B (LARGE RURAL AREAS) Property Taxes; Total Income

Whites	Coloreds	Indians	Blacks
69.3 percent	11.7 percent	19 percent	-
Per capita index:			
100	17	27	-

Utility services: (Complete information not available).

(1) Blacks do not now pay property taxes.

In both instances the fiscal year closed with a comparatively substantial surplus after provisions were made to compensate for the shortages in the colored and Indian accounts. (Utility services for the blacks are provided at actual costs).

Granted that the utility services for the coloreds and Indians are being provided at least at actual costs (which is not always the case), this means that the shortages from taxation and profits or utility services are being covered in white areas. This is saying that the white areas are continuously "subsidizing" the other areas; this in accordance with the goodwill of the former if no use is made of prescribed criteria or fixed norms of quid pro quo. (In many instances fixed norms or quid pro quo arrangements are indeed employed.)

In general, the colored and Indian communities can make no claims of financial viability or independence. This is a situation which has lasted for the past 16 years, into 1982, since the establishment of the self-administration or advisory committees for coloreds and Indians and is still continuing--in many instances without the prospect of having their own independent municipalities or direct voice as part of the total complex, with the consequential increase in insecurity, "dependency," and little prospect of self-sufficiency and community motivation.

Although the business areas (main business centers, industrial, mining and agricultural areas and now also the properties of the central government) provide a considerable contribution to the tax and other incomes of local governments, and in some instances entail large-scale capital and current costs, they nevertheless represent the extent of economic dynamics in the jurisdiction of local government. It is also in this area where consumer spending by whites, coloreds and Indians and black inhabitants mainly takes place. Although detailed information is not completely available, typical examples show that the income derived from these areas is split up as follows per 1,000 inhabitants: Whites 90 percent, coloreds 3.7 percent, Indians 6.4 percent.

Taken together, this means that the total income potential from taxation (residential and business areas), utility services, loan financing and other sources from colored and Indian areas, is extremely limited and represents a considerable "dependency burden" on white municipalities. This is creating unnecessary tension and misunderstanding over such things as standards of infrastructure and priorities in the various regions.

The following example serves as an illustration of a typical urban region.

TABLE 2: CURRENT BUDGET PER CAPITA

	Spending	Income
White	293 rand	281 rand
Colored	27 rand	41 rand
Indian	60 rand	40 rand

Evidently in local administrations there is generally a lack of clear criteria and regulations whereby performance and minimum requirements are being assigned to the various population groups. Private consumer spending per capita or even per capita consumption of utility services can be a useful criteria in accordance with which the community income from property taxes and net income from utility services of the "neutral" area (the business area) could be allocated.

Insufficient Information

Routine relevant information continuously made available to the public, but especially to experts and other researchers, comes mainly from the following sources:

(1) Auditor-General reports
(2) Official Municipal Yearbook
(3) Publications of the Department of Statistics

Otherwise information can be obtained only from the departments of the provinces involved or directly from the local authorities.

In all these instances, the information is not very complete and the task of financial-economic planning is seriously obstructed.

However, it is expected that if the proposals of the Presidential Council are accepted, the permanent liaison committee (Croezer Committee), which is made up of the best experts in South Africa, will also proceed with this part of the comprehensive task.

Decisions which have already been taken by the central government can already bring about a saving in the present fiscal year amounting to approximately 92 million rand as announced by His Excellency the minister of finance. In itself the reallocation of profits and responsibilities between the various groups could already be leading to a more acceptable course of affairs, provided the new organizational management as recommended for the local administrations is also accepted. But this is a subject which must be treated in its own right.

Consociation--Alternative to Assimilation, Partition

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 28 May 82 p 9

[Text] The political concept of consociation is being treated today by Attorney Louis Pienaar, member of the Presidential Council, a former MP and former ambassador to France, in the third part of the series of his articles. These articles have been written especially for DIE TRANSVALER.

Attorney Pienaar weighs this principle against other political and constitutional concepts such as assimilation, integration and partition. He also comes to the conclusion that opposition government will be an essential element of a consociation parliament.

"Consociation is a brand new word in our political vocabulary. As the debate about the Presidential Council's proposals unfolds there will be an increasing occurrence of words like "consociation," a "consociation democracy," a "consociative model," or "consocialism." A well-meaning friend has already said that he has difficulty in expressing the word which still has to say what it entails...

Actually the concept is not so strange to constitutional developments in southern Africa. When the draft constitution for South-West Africa/Namibia was written by the Turnhalle Convention during 1976/1977 there was general mention of "government by consensus" instead of the well-known concept of government by the majority party or group. Consociation can thus be popularly identified with the concept of consensus or assent by, or collaboration with, political minorities in decisionmaking processes.

Consociation as a Theory

In political science, consociation is a realtively new idea. It began to develop among circles of experts during the late 1950's and early 1960's as a reaction to the lack of reality in disregarding ethnic and cultural differences in political systems. The word itself appears to have been used for the first time in 1961.

Up to about 1960, the general line of thought was the centralization of government authority in a "melting pot" policy which was dominant mostly in the United States since the end of the previous century.

However, it was impossible to ignore the problems entailing the application of the integration policy in developed countries as well as in the newly independent Third World countries. There were the "hot summers" of the U.S. blacks, the struggle between the Flemish and the Wallachians in Belgium, in Cyprus, between Pakistan and India, between Nigeria and Biafra, not to mention the Spaniards, Basques and northern Ireland.

Another approach had to be made other than the well-known one-man, one-vote, majority-dominated democracy of the 19th century.

It was felt that it was reasonable and liberal for the ethnic and cultural minorities to maintain and protect their identities. Consociation was born from this thinking process. It was an alternative for assimilation, on the one hand, and partition or geographic division (creating homelands) on the other.

Assimilation Is Out!

Assimilation is impossible in South Africa and, may I say, unacceptable. Assimilation cannot take place where a comparatively small and scattered cultural group would be absorbed by a predominant culture. Think of the French Huguenots in South Africa, or the great numbers of continental Europeans who have for years established themselves in the United States or Australia and in a generation or two were absorbed in the Anglo-Saxon culture of those countries.

In South Africa, with its numerically strong cultural communities (5 million Zulus, 4.5 million whites, 2.5 million coloreds) assimilation is physically simply impossible, not to mention the opposition and conflict which would be unchained by such a policy. One could even ask the ridiculous question: Who is going to assimilate whom?

Integration Is Out!

Integration is therefore also out. Integration is one of those "ghost" words in South African politics which easily frighten away voters. Often the simple fact of meeting or collaborating is made out to be rejectable integration, whereas it is really only that sort of grouping together which is intended to pave the way to a watering down of delineations between communities with a view to final assimilation, which can be branded as integration. If assimilation is impossible then integration is unsuitable.

Collaboration within a consociative arrangement has exactly the opposite objective from integration and assimilation: It expressly recognizes group differences and wants to protect each group's right to existence.

Partition Has Its Problems

Partition has already been adapted on a number of occasions as an alternative where integration and assimilation was not possible. This brings to mind Ireland and Ulster, Pakistan and India and South Africa's own homelands policy. Continuation of the policy of homelands development is also being recommended with respect to the republic's black people.

The division of a state between its population groups presupposes a high degree of concentration of population groups in certain areas. This is applicable to the black people of southern Africa, but not to the coloreds and Indians.

Well-argued testimony in favor of the principle of partition between whites and coloreds was heard by the Constitutional Committee, but the spokesmen involved chose not to express an opinion about the wheres and hows of such a partition. However, as a reply to the question of a committee member, it was admitted that in view of the large concentration of coloreds and the preponderance of their numbers, there could be a colored controlled region in the Western Cape...!

Of course our Western Province people suspect the two Northern Transvaal spokesmen of carrying on a secret Currie-cup operation.

The Characteristics of Consociation

So, what is left is consociation--What is meant by the term? What are its most important characteristics?

In the first place, this goes hand in hand with the devolution of power to local governments--this being a principle strongly recommended in the Presidential Council's report on local administration.

Secondly, a voice in decisionmaking is assured where this affects the interests of a population group or cultural community. Usually this takes place at a government level through a government coalition of the leaders of the various groups.

various groups. In practice, in the republic this would mean that all three groups: whites, coloreds and Indians, would be taken up in the cabinet or appointed as deputy ministers.

Thirdly, each group would be represented in parliament on the basis of a separate voters list or electorate. (It must be noted that the Presidential Council still has to make recommendations on the exact composition of the Parliament and its various or separate structures. Each group will then usually have a reciprocal veto so that decisions and laws can be carried through with the consent of a majority of each group. Thus, for example, the Group Areas Act, on which the whites attach a great deal of value, can be amended only with the consent of a majority of the white members of parliament.

Fourthly, each group will be given the highest possible measure of autonomy for looking after their own interests, such as education--to give an example. As for everything which ought to be treated as being of communal interest, there will be a further report in the making.

Lastly, there is the characteristic of proportional representation at all levels where government functions are shared. However, the Presidential Council recommends that this principle shall not apply with respect to the composition of the cabinet. Cabinet members must be selected on merit. As examples of constitutions where this proportionality principle is applicable in the formation of government, one could look to Lebanon and to Belgium.

Conflict Management

What now, if there should be a case of a parliamentary checkmate? Even a layman cannot help but take note that the veto right of groups must lead to a clash or to a situation where the working of the legislative authority is impaired; more so if the observation is made against the present background of the "boycott policy" practiced in all three population groups.

Conflict management will, therefore, be an essential element of the consociation parliament. The procedure of a joint meeting for the settlement of disputes between parliament and the former senate was inscribed in the constitution.

But there are other ways. In the case of France the wish of the Chamber of Deputies is made known a third time despite the Senate's opposition on two occasions. There is also the procedure of joint meetings in a committee of representatives from the clashing groups, as in the case of the United States, for the purpose of working out acceptable measures--nearly the sort of exercise which has taken place in the Presidential Council for the past 17 months!

This is also done with an eye of recommending an extra-parliamentary executive authority whose official term of duration is not tied to the life of parliament. Thus, a crisis in parliament would not cripple the government.

More Light on Local Administrations

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 28 May 82 p 9

/Text/ Pretoria--The Presidential Council's proposals regarding the sharing of political rights at a local government level is, in his opinion, reasonable and feasible--with the possible exception of the thoughts about the joint services committees.

This is what Prof J. J. N. Cloete, director of the South African Institute for Public Administration and a former professor in public administration at the University of Pretoria, said yesterday.

The executive committee of the Transvaal Municipal Association will soon hold a special meeting for discussing the Presidential Council's proposals to the extent that they affect local administrations. The possibility of an extraordinary congress is now being mentioned.

In the course of an interview, Professor Cloete said that each population group must have its own local government, provided that circumstances and numbers justify this. It is also clear that this will be in their own interest.

If it happens to be a colored or Indian population group, it will all depend on whether they will have income sources for rendering the administration of their various township areas viable.

In contrast with white local administrations, which have productive tax, business and industrial regions to their disposal, colored and Indian local authorities usually have residential regions lacking in high land values and consequently these provide only a meager tax income.

Professor Cloete says that a possible solution for this could be for the government to subsidize such local administrations in one way or another, because without a sufficient income these councils would simply be unable to fend for themselves and the entire thought of having individual local administrations for all the population groups will end up in failure.

With respect to Indian and colored communities which are too small to justify separate local administrations, their representatives must be allowed to have a voice in the white local administrations.

Some white administrations are completely in agreement with the idea, but others are strongly opposed.

This is true mostly in city councils where the political or other grouping is of such a nature that even a small minority group would be in a position to sway the voting in one direction or another and the feeling there is strongly against the inclusion of representatives of nonwhite communities.

On the other hand, in some of the larger towns and cities there are nonwhite communities for whom the establishment of local administrations is fully justifiable, but the coloreds and Indians refuse to set up their own councils or to serve in them, and insist on having seats in the white councils where the decisions are made.

Nevertheless it is possible that these colored and Indian leaders would still go for separate municipalities if financial grants are made to the nonwhite communities.

In answer to the question of whether members of the existing administrative committees in colored and Indian areas are being trained in municipal work and city council procedures by the white local administrations, Professor Cloete said: "Where white city councils go out of their way to train coloreds and Indians in conducting administrative functions, there prevail good dispositions among the population groups."

He added that it is obvious that good dispositions among the population groups are a basic requirement today in South Africa for the success of any public structure.

Professor Cloete went on to say: "The actual situation is that our population groups will have to learn to work together in their various regions. If they refuse to sit in the same councils, they must, in any event, collaborate in connection with providing municipal services; however, it is doubtful that the Presidential Council's proposal for joint services committees is entirely the right answer. Much thought remains to be given to this matter."

7964
CSO: 4701/102

PC MEMBER ADVOCATES GRADUAL CHANGES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jun 82 p 14

[Article by Japie Basson]

[Text] In Mr P W Botha a leader has emerged as Prime Minister who is casting aside timidity and choosing courage, to initiate reform and redress injustices of the past. Already he has risked a break in his party.

In my view he is bringing much of the spirit and ideals of General Hertzog—the originator of the National Party, and the greatest Afrikaner leader since Union--back into our land.

Constitutional correction by means of politics of negotiation, which has now become the rule, is a vast and complicated task in a plural society such as ours. An instant blueprint is out of the question. The process requires piecemeal political engineering, and changes will have to come step by step if progress is to be secure.

That is why the President's Council and its five standing committees were appointed for five years, and why their first few reports at the end of their first year--fundamentally important as they are--are first forward steps, not final ones covering the whole field of reform. Much remains to be done and is, in fact, in the process of being done.

Reasonable South Africans will appreciate this and measures the President's Council's recommendations in the light of the real degree of progress achieved.

Two opposition groups are willfully negative about it all and fighting the council's proposals as hard as they can, sowing suspicion against even the best of them and virtually spitting in the face of the reformer. They are the Afrikaans extreme of so-called conservatives and NHPs, and the English extreme in and behind the PFP. Both are acting in the name of their assumed "credibility" among Afrikaners and among blacks respectively.

I am confident that the Afrikaner people will put this new Afrikaans extreme in their place. But the old English extreme has such a protracted and chronic record of confrontation with Afrikaner-oriented government over constutitional matters that I sometimes seriously wonder whether they are not still motivated by the same deeper sentiments as those which sparked off the Anglo-Boer War.

One must ask: When will more English-speaking South Africans of leadership calibre put the destructive English extreme in their place with the same courage and determination as that with which Mr Botha and his leader support are fighting the reactionary Afrikaans extreme? The time for it is now.

If the proposals of the President's Council are accepted and implemented by the Government, South Africa will be well on its way towards a new system of cooperative government, for the first time in our history.

There will be new rules of political conduct. For instance, there will be a presidential executive in the form of a best-man government, more representative than the present system and more capable of promoting further reform. The cabinet will no longer have white faces only. The legislative function, however structured, will not be exclusive to one section. The "colour curtain" will also be removed from regional and local government.

The allegation that the blacks have been "excluded," is a gross distortion of fact.

The President's Council was assigned by the State President the specific task of considering the long neglected political position of the coloured, Indian and Chinese communities. It did that, but closed no doors to further developments. Nowhere in its reports were blacks specifically excluded.

In fact the report of the constitutional committee clearly stresses the fact that the destinies of black and white in our country "are inextricably linked." All it explained in this respect was that a variety of constitutional devices will have to be employed if larger groups are not to dominate smaller groups.

The President's Council is as anxious as anybody to see that further machinery is created for fuller deliberation affecting the field of black-white relations. But must all of us be so stupid as to take up the attitude that nobody may move into a house until everyone else has been similarly accommodated?

CSO: 4700/1467

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR COOPERATION WITH ZAMBIA REPORTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 12 May 82 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "Zaire-Zambia: Glimmers of Hope"]

[Text] What can be expected from the joint Zairian-Zambian permanent regional commission? This is the question that comes to mind after the third round of discussions which recently took place in Lubumbashi. For this precious tool for the solidarity and intensification of cooperation between Zambia and Zaire must play its role perfectly. It must implement the desires of their creators, Presidents Kaunda and Mobutu, to resolve local problems which might arise among the border regions and provinces of two countries. Additionally, from the same point of view, the Zambian and Zairian heads of state have given this commission the legal power to make decisions which are binding upon the two sister republics. From the preceding, the concern appears clearly on the part of the two presidents to see cooperation between their respective states be pragmatic, functional and fruitful. Fortunately, the members of this commission, particularly the Zambian authorities of the Copperbelt province and their Zairian counterparts from the Shaba region, have also adopted this language of pragmatism. Indeed, during this last Lubumbashi meetings, they reviewed the concrete results obtained from the application of prior resolutions, and promised to redouble their efforts with the intent of making their business more efficient. At their next meeting, the two parties will have the opportunity to once again assess the efforts expended by the two parties in applying the decisions made in common. Proofs of the sincere determination to join word to action are no longer lacking. The first one was without doubt the recent organizing in Lubumbashi of the first Zairian-Zambian trade fair. The second proof is the transfer into the hands of Zambian authorities of 25 Zambian citizens taken prisoner in Zaire. The ceremony marking this transfer took place, let us recall, at the termination of the recent works in Lubumbashi. These acts show that the members of the joint Zairian-Zambian permanent regional commission have decided to raise once and for all the relations between our two countries to the exemplary level in order to benefit our respective peoples.

9927
CSO: 4719/1019

BRIEFS

MOBUTU'S MBUJI-MAYI FARM--Nearly 9 million zaires will be needed to build the presidential farm at Mbuji-Mayi, in Kasai Oriental, we have learned from the management of the presidential agro-industrial estate of N'Sele (DIAPN) in Kinshasa. In this regard we recall that a DAIPN) delegation went last week to Mbuji-Mayi where talks were held with regional authorities regarding the implementation of this project. The first production of eating chickens from this farm will come about in 10 months, the same source indicates. According to its forecasts, the DAIPN intends to provide all regions of the country with presidential farms which will flood the markets with eating chickens, eggs, meat, etc. This in accordance with the wishes of the President-Founder. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 7 Apr 82 p 3] 9927

LUBUMBASHI AIRPORT CLOSURE--The Luano to Lubumbashi international airport will probably be closed to DC-10 type airplanes beginning next 15 April. This information was revealed Tuesday afternoon during the discussion held by citizen Salumu Amisi, vice-governor of Shaba, with a delegation from the Department of Transportation and Communications led by citizen Makoso Kiphioka, an advisor for this department who was visiting the cooper capital. During this discussion, in which Mr Forrest, administrator-director of the company bearing the same name, also participated, the faulty condition of the runway was examined, as well as the urgent need for its rehabilitation. Mr Forrest, whose company is responsible for repairing the airport, took advantage of the opportunity to present to the regional authority the difficulties the company is coming up against in the completion of these works. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 8 Apr 82 p 1] 9927

USSR-ZAIRE JOINT COMMISSION--A Zairian delegation led by citizen Abote Odoko Dumbe, president delegate general of the Zairian Maritime Company, left Kinshasa Monday for Moscow to take part in the works of the fourth meeting of the joint Zairian-Soviet commission on maritime transport planned for 12-20 May 1982 in the Soviet capital. Included were delegates from the departments of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and transportation and communications, as well as representatives of the Zairian Maritime Company. Established through the executive council and the Soviet government's political desire to give some dynamism to relations of cooperation between the two countries, the joint Zairian-Soviet commission will concentrate on practical methods for applying the decisions arrived at during the third meeting held in Kinshasa in September 1981. During that meeting, the Soviet government had offered facilities for the training of Zairian interns in the fields of maritime navigation and radiocommunications, and had promised to put "all the experience of national Soviet ship outfitting to the beneficial use of the Zairian Maritime Company." [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French May 82 pp 1, 7] 9927

END

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JPRS 81418

2 August 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2668

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81418

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G-2 SAID TO BE MOST EFFICIENT ELEMENT IN COUNTRY

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Jun 82 pp 5, 7

[Article by Guenther Krabbe]

[Text] The "Fourth Independence"--A Moderate Police State a la Lusitania. Viera Attempts Detachment from Eastern Bloc.

Bissau, 28 June--The military secret service functions best of all. Nothing remains hidden from it, and it is even better than the political secret police. This statement comes from a Western diplomat in Bissau. In what was formerly Portuguese Guinea, the GDR has also taken over state security; its almost 50 years of uninterrupted experience goes back to the Gestapo. In Ethiopia and Mozambique, also, the GDR state security people have been successful. In Angola, they still have some catching up to do. In another African country, Somalia, they were so successful that the secret political police still functions exceedingly well, although President Siad Barre changed from Eastern to Western orientation 5 years ago, and expelled the GDR advisers. It appears as if Guinea-Bissau will also remain a police state, albeit Lusitanian moderate, even if the country has gained its fourth independence. The small country of 36,000 km^2--approximately the area of North Rhine-Westphalia--has already undergone three kinds of independence. Its citizens are still not free. The fourth independence, also, will not yet mean democracy.

It all started on 24 September, 1973, when the news was spread that a people's congress had assembled in the liberated town of Madina do Boe, and had declared the independence of the overseas Portuguese province. Self-styled progressive forces everywhere, including the Western world, cheered this alleged victory of guerrilla fighters of the "African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands" (PAIGC) over the Portuguese colonial troops. This legend, put into circulation at the time by Communist supporters of PAIGC, is being nurtured and believed even today by otherwise enlightened German development aid volunteers in the country. Actually, there never was such a town. The hamlet of this name, consisting of one administrative building of stone and concrete and some twenty round adobe huts, had already been abandoned, destroyed and mined in 1971. If a PAIGC "people's congress" ever took place, then it definitely was not there. The entire Madina district is so infertile, uninviting and lonely that an attempt by the new government to establish a regional school for the children of semi-nomads was

abandoned as quickly as the plan to make Madina do Boe the capital of the country. The second, the real independence from Portugal, came only in 1974 as a result of the Lisbon revolution.

But Guinea-Bissau was not yet really independent. The state was a creation of PAIGC, a Marxist-Leninist "binational" party founded and directed by Cape Verdians: it was the monolithic state party of the new republics of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. Bissau was ruled from Praia, the capital of Cape Verde. The president of Bissau was the Cape Verdian Luis Cabral; the party chief was the president of Cape Verde, Aristides Pereira. In the fall of 1980, Guinea-Bissau was to get a new constitution, under which unification of the two republics into one country was to take place, as planned under the Statute of PAIGC. This constitution provided that government power in Bissau would no longer be vested in a minister-president, but a president. Black Guineans would have lost the last chance for codetermination. Guinea-Bissau, for centuries a Porguguese colony, was in danger of becoming a possession of Cape Verde. Cape Verdians, like Luis Cabral, are mulattos, descendants of African slaves and Portuguese who centuries ago had ended up on these islands, a 1,000 km in the Atlantic. Even today, Cape Verdians feel that their ties are less with Africa than with Europe and America: more than 400,000 of them live there, and only 200,000 on the islands themselves. The 850,000 blacks in Guinea-Bissau felt themselves patronized, ignored and exploited by the mulattos. The new constitutional plan finally led to an uprising on the mainland. Minister-President Joao Bernardo Vieira, a brigadier general who had become popular under the alias "Nino" as a military leader of the guerrilla fight against Portugal, struck.

The army, although infiltrated by 300-500 Soviets, and some 30 Cuban instructors and advisers, obeyed the popular "Nino." Soldiers surrounded the Hotel "24th of September" in Bissau, where about 100 of these officers lived, and arrested Luis Cabral and other Cape Verdians. On 10 November 1980 Guinea-Bissau won its third independence, independence from the Cape Verde islands. A year later, Cabral was sent to Cuba in exile. In Praia there was talk about a coup d'etat. Pereira separated the Cape Verde section of the party from the mainland section, which is still called PAIGC in Bissau, PAICV in Cape Verde. The political boycott against Bissau was only revoked on Friday 2 weeks ago, when both countries exchanged ambassadors. After the coup, Vieira let a whole year pass before taking the next step. He had consolidated his power when, at the end of 1981, the party congress met in Bissau to decide on a new central committee and a new Politbureau. Since then it has been composed of half military, half civilian members. It was a decisive factor that the Nr. 3 man in the Politbureau slid down to Nr. 9: Vasco Cabral, namesake of the toppled president, the powerful minister of Economic Coordination and Planning.

This man had worked diligently to make Guinea-Bissau into the same dismal and poverty-stricken people's democracy as Mozambique and Angola, which had also emerged from the same Portuguese colonial rule. The Ministry of Economic Planning was the key position. Among his helpers, strangely enough, were German development aid volunteers from "Dienst in Uebersee" [Service Abroad]. Evidently they, and their home office, were not familiar with Vasco Cabral's political background as one of the closest collaborators of Alvaro Cunhal,

chief of the Portuguese Communist Party aligned with Moscow. Those aid volunteers are still there, but Vasco Cabral has lost his position, and probably also his influence. This happened suddenly a month ago. Vieira, by now chief of state, head of the party and of the government, had it announced over the radio that he had reshuffled the government. He had neither asked, nor even informed, the "Revolutionary Council," supposedly the highest government organ, the Central Committee, or the party Politbureau. He obviously had a very good reason, since all three bodies, besides the "nationalists," still contain powerful communist groups with excellent ties to the Soviet "advisers." Even the secret police knew nothing of Vieira's plan. His gamble worked. The communists were taken by surprise; the ministers who were dismissed, reassigned or newly appointed only learned about the decision on the radio; and the army continued backing its "Nino."

The new cabinet list is being interpreted in Bissau as a further important step towards the fourth independence of the country, independence from the Soviet Union. Cabral lost his ministry but retains the decorative title of a "secretary of the Central Committee" and is allowed to participate in cabinet meetings. Other communists have disappeared from the scene. Vitor Freire Monteiro, a technocrat and, until now, governor of the Central Bank, is the new economics minister. Former Foreigr Minister Vitor Saude Maria became minister-president and sees to it that the new foreign minister, Samba Lamine Mane, carries out a pragmatic, not dogmatic, foreign policy. The party stands insignificantly in the background. Above it is the government headed by "Nino" Vieira, who can rely fully on the army's support.

This army is still completely equipped with Soviet arms, remnants from the fight for independence which had been supported especially by the Eastern bloc. But it will not stay this way. As early as January, Vieira started to inquire among other ambassadors about the "possibility of military cooperation": Portugal, France, Brazil, Algeria and China. He did not wish to "expand the exclusive cooperation with the Soviet Union and Cuba," he stated, "in order to be more independent." France, to begin with, donated 50 passenger cars of simple design for the army. Brazil and the other countries have not yet made a decision. Portugal has cautiously taken up military aid. Officers come from Lisbon for a few days at a time, in order to assist in the establishment of military administration. The direction in which Vieira is steering can be seen from his order of early June: military badges and ranks patterned after Cuban examples will be abolished; "because the people are more familiar with them," the old Portuguese types will be reintroduced; instead of "comandante," a colonel is again a "coronel"; instead of Soviet stars, stripes will again decorate epaulets.

9917
CSO: 4720/14

PRESIDENT MOI'S SPEECH ON SELF-RULE DAY

Nairobi MSETO in Swahili 6 Jun 82 pp 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8

[Lead article by MSETO reporter: "KANU Be Alert--Moi"; text of speech by President Moi on the occasion of 19th anniversary of Kenya's gaining internal self-rule]

[Text] President Danial arap Moi this week authorized the branches of KANU, the ruling party, to be alert to judge those intending to disturb the peace in the country.

President Moi gave this authorization while addressing a crowd of citizens in Nairobi at the celebration of the 19th year since this country gained internal self-rule.

President Moi took this opportunity to sharply scold people who are not content who call themselves "revolutionaries" and he advised them to use their efforts to help build up the nation rather than to stir up the citizens.

He warned that he will not hesitate to take severe measures against those who intend to cause disburbances, even if they are members of parliament, and he wants citizens to help in this effort. Also, President Moi warned university students not to think of themselves as better than others in the country. He warned that the government spends much money each year to run the university and therefore the students should remember their studies with determination.

The complete text of President Moi's speech given on the occasion of the celebration of Self-Rule Day follows:

Kenyans, My Friends,

At this time of celebration of the holiday commemorating 19 years of self-rule I greet all Kenyans, both in the country and away. The greeting is not out of a necessity of the celebrations, rather it is a message from a cheerful heart fully discovering that we are all together to remember the uprightness and development of our nation. We have this thought, it is the same to say that, although this is a day for celebration, this time is also to be used in a peaceful way.

Thus, we must always remember that there were many people who gave their lives before self-rule was proclaimed. This can be seen as normal. But it is useful for us to remember that, while I am giving this speech today and while you are celebrating, about 60 percent of the people of Kenya were not born before the beginning of self-rule on the first of June 1963. Thus, these youth, who indeed are many in the country, do not know the truth concerning what went on before self-rule. Because of this, it is important that those among you who have the information about those former days make useful programs to make sure that the youth are instructed on the efforts which were made by Kenyans to get democracy and freedom of our nation. These efforts absolutely must not be forgotten. I would like to say that I am grieved when I see that our youth seem not to respect the order of the government and democracy they are enjoying, and which have their foundation in the rule of law and respect for the rights of man. Our freedom which remembers democracy to protect and extend the rights of man must not be scorned. All these things, therefore, must be fully remembered in everything we do.

It is because of things like this that the day of self-rule, as I have said, must be a day on which we as a nation must take a careful look at events of the past, present, and future. We must make sure that we learn from those things which have already happened and those which are happening now and prepare ourselves for those things which will happen. Moreover, this is a business which must be carried out uprightly and in a manner which reminds us of the true meaning of self-rule. Today, like the last time, I will follow the customary plan; and, to do this, I remind you that, during the last few years, I have debated with many of you concerning our skills to be relevant in the future. Today I will talk about two questions which we must keep in mind while we continue to strengthen our patriotism and prosperity in the aims we seek.

The first question I want to discuss with you today is that of preparing our youth for their duties in the future. Our youth, young men and young women, whatever they do and wherever they are, are very important. The future of our nation depends on uprightness and how they understand the nation today and its needs and how they give of themselves to arrive at these needs with honesty and effort. This means that, for these youth to be able to confront their duties as they must, their education must continue to be watched with care.

And to do this, we have to understand that this education for the youth comes from two directions. First, there is the normal education in school, the trade schools, the universities and other places of education. The second place where education is found is that in which parents and family as a unit fulfill an important responsibility.

Now there is no doubt that, as far as the program of ordinary education is concerned, our country has developed a long way since we took over the rule of the country. There has been much growth in primary and secondary schools, in trade schools, in technology schools and other institutions of higher education, including the university itself. I do not want to give you a lot of numbers without reason, but from time to time it is important to mention the numbers themselves. In 1963 we had 891,553 students but now we have about 4.3 million. In the secondary schools in 1963, we had 30,000 students, and now we have more

than half a million. As for the university, it must be remembered that in 1963 we did not have a university of our own, but we were a section of the University of East Africa. Even so, the total number of students in the University of Nairobi at that time was 375 and now the number of students in this university, along with those of Kenyatta College, is 8,800. Besides this, great development has been made in adding to and expanding the trade schools throughout the country. Now we have colleges of agriculture distinct from that of Egerton, technical colleges in the villages, national technical colleges in the cities of Nairobi and Mombasa, and study programs for vacation time which are set up by the Ministry of Workers and the Government Workers Planning Department.

Concerning government services, the educational system uses a larger sum of money in government budget estimates. When the work training programs and other efforts put out are considered, it is evident that this nation uses the larger portion of its revenue for education. One thing that is very clear in these efforts is the great chorus of citizens themselves cooperating with the government to enhance and expand the education system. The efforts of Harambee have been very important in the expansion of education in the primary and secondary schools. There were many openings in the secondary shcools and they are helped by people in the area where these schools are. This willingness for great cooperation between the citizens and the government is one of the important sources of success in spreading the development to all. It is a willingness which was bragged about in the past. Today I want to stress that it is a willingness that will be needed even more in the years ahead.

The numbers that I gave you concerning our development in education are intended to show the important efforts that we as a nation continue to make in preparing the youth for their later responsibilities. But although we can rejoice and even brag about the expansion of the education system, I am not sure that we have thought more about the education that children get from their parents and society as a whole. The kind of education I am talking about here is about our customs, the efforts to deliver our country and to work at our responsibilities to society, the importance and dignity of manual labor, the importance of obedience to the nation and how it should be shown and implemented, the meaning and importance of discipline, etc. As I said here at the beginning, I am grieved at the way it is apparent that our youth do not respect our system of democracy, fortitude and remembering of the rights of man here in Kenya. When I see this, I hear myself saying that we are not doing enough to teach the youth the way it has to be done to prepare them for their important responsibilities in the years to come. And as I said last labor day, this is a responsibility which we all, especially parents, must remember very thoughtfully.

I would like to add that in teaching the youth we must not hesitate to remember the necessary discipline. In other words, there is a saying that "He who fears his child's crying will cry himself." Although cruelty and poor use of discipline are not needed and can be a danger, severe steps must be taken when it is necessary. And I am not only talking about primary and secondary school here, I am also talking about students in the university and other colleges. A few days ago some of these students showed disrespect and barbarism. For all this, these students are taken care of well by the nation, especially when compared with the way Kenyan students in foreign countries are treated. I said before

that the number of students in the University of Nairobi is 8,800. But we also must know that this number would be larger if we had the money and resources because there are many Kenyans who have finished their schooling and try to attend the university but by bad luck they cannot be accepted because of a lack of openings. Many parents confronted with this problem have held back much so that they can send their children to study in other countries. These parents must pay much money, often being helped by collections made by friends and family, while the youth concerned have to accept many troubles while they are living in foreign countries. Thus, those youth who are lucky enough to get into the University of Nairobi must recognize that they are very lucky and they must not waste this opportunity.

Now if we think about this question, if we remember especially the number of Kenyans who have completed secondary school and are able to apply to the university but are not accepted because of lack of an opening and because of the huge cost of sending the youth to study in a foreign country, we must look for various ways to reduce this problem. And one way to do it is to begin programs where those students who are lucky to be accepted at the University of Nairobi will be asked to pay a little more for their education so that the university can be expanded and have more openings for more Kenyans. A plan like this must be prepared carefully so that those who truly cannot pay are helped. But the ability to pay must not be a requisite for entering the university.

Such things cause me grief, as I said before, when I see some students here in Kenya with characters which show that they are not aware of their true situation and the condition which confronts this nation as a whole. Thus, I repeat that we must take sufficient steps to make sure that our youth are fully prepared for their future responsibilities. And in these preparations it is important for the youth to understand these responsibilities I am talking about. Also I want to emphasize that we will not put up with a lack of discipline, vagrancy, and cheating in our colleges of education and training. Moreover, I want to explain openly that we will not allow a few people who think of themselves as revolutionaries, who advance foreign influence, to stir up our education and training programs. Why, what kind of revolution do they want? Can they not see the true revolution that is going on in Kenya--that is, the great efforts to make development flourish for all?

And to the youth of Kenya, I want to say a few more words. First, they must stop thinking that they know everything. They must be concerned with those things they understand before entering into those things they do not understand. Second, they must learn that, without understanding well their country, its history, society, customs, aims and the economic problems that stand in its way and its difficulties with development, they will have no foundation. Unfortunately, books and movies from so-called developed countries are corrupting our youth. The youth of Kenya must first understand that they are Kenyans, they must brag that they are Kenyans, that their later life is tied in with this country. They must also understand that their parents gave themselves as a sacrifice to fight for the independence of this country and that there is no nation which can be built on nonsense, on the use of intoxicating drugs, on not having pity for and thinking about the less fortunate among the masses, on not respecting parents, and on following the garbage of foreign influences. The youth of Kenya must

also recognize that their ability to use foreign languages and to do difficult computations does not make them leaders or give them the wisdom to change their society. Instead of that, it would be useful for them to use this ability as an important implement in learning how to be a true Kenyan, in preparing themselves to be of service to Kenya, and in defending our nation against the corrupting influences of foreign countries.

These are the things I wanted to emphasize today about this important matter. The government will continue with its efforts to expand the education system and to make a plan that will be better able to stick to the needs of the country. Concerning this, I want the nation to know that the whole education system, from primary school through university, is being looked at and perhaps it will force a large change to be made soon.

Kenyans, my friends, another think that I want to talk about today is that which I touched on a little concerning the importance for the citizens and the government cooperating in the efforts of development. While we are celebrating Self-Rule Day this year, let us remember that it is the willingness of sacrifice for your country and the unity of all Kenyans which enabled us to seize our independence, not just great difficulties and many problems. In those years, we recognize that to rely on oneself and give oneself as sacrifice were important in seizing our independence.

Our nation must be developed with great effort which must be given, as in the time of fighting for independence, honestly and in the resolve of self-sacrifice. When I was talking on education here earlier, I pointed out how the citizens themselves helped to advance education by their own voluntary efforts. Now I want to emphasize that the efforts of the individual people along with the efforts of unity in the spirit of Harambee, will continue to be the foundation of the development of our nation.

Unfortunately, from time to time you will see in some section of our country people expecting the government to do everything for the development of the economy and society. But the truth is that, even if the government would establish factories, schools, health stations and build roads, there would be very few things which could be carried out to improve our economy if the citizens themselves do not work hard at their affairs, especially farming. There are some sections of this country where there could be great development of the economy and the society, and many opportunities for work are available, if only the citizens will recognize the need to work hard on their farms. The development of our nation must come from the citizens themselves while the government gives help. This does not mean that the government is abandoning its responsibilities to help the efforts of the citizens in all the affairs of the economy. But the meaning of development is development of the citizens, and thus the citizens themselves must be made to share completely, as individuals and as a whole.

Moreover, in 1978, I told the nation that it is the small efforts and there is no need for vast programs carried out by the government, that all as a whole show where we have arrived in advancing our development aims. This is still true today. And so I ask the citizens in every section of this country not to

wait for the government to start up the development. Instead, they must carry it out themselves. And as for the government officials, I want to say again that we want actions, not just empty words.

This will continue to be the foundation of our program for development. Also, useful steps will be taken to make sure that the government workers, especially in the farm areas, remember the efforts of development and that they do their work with cooperation and good systems. Here it is necessary for them to change their ideas. The government workers in these areas must understand that they are servants of the people and not their overlords. Moreover, the government workers must not use the time and money of the masses traveling around the districts and regions like tourists. The government workers must work shoulder to shoulder with the citizens in all their efforts at development. And the citizens themselves must not put up with officials who are currupt or are not carrying out their duties as they should. People like these must be revealed, and no person must fear that he will be persecuted if he gives information about officials like those. He will be protected completely, while it is clear that the corrupt one will be punished as should be done. We as a nation must recognize the importance of discipline in all places and in all our affairs. Under the influence of Nyayo, discipline is the foundation of everything.

Kenyans, my friends, I want to conclude my speech today by saying a little about the state of the economy as it confronts us in total. And to do this I want to remind you that I believe in telling the truth, and I try to see that the citizens are not kept from any of the truth. Expressly, it is my firm intention to make sure that the matters that confront us are discussed with the citizens themselves, since they are represented in the parliament.

The first thing I want to say is that we as a nation absolutely must not make light of the problems of the economy that are in front of us. The situation continues to be difficult, very much because of the economic problems of the world, and the continuing rise in the price of goods we must buy from other countries. Because of that, we have problems with many things, this along with giving sufficient opportunities for work, and getting foreign funds to help our development plans. Even so, we absolutely must take useful steps to confront these problems. As I said before, the important thing we must do is understand exactly the situation of our problems; then we solve these problems and, if we remember we have been united through volunteerism, we will win. As one example, I remind you that 2 years ago we were confronted with a great problem of a shortage of food. I called on the citizens of Kenya to make more efforts to increase the food supply while I made useful efforts to add to whatever food we had by ordering food from other countries. Today I am happy to say that we have no problem of food. The people of Kenya answered my call in the true spirit of volunteerism.

Those things we have done in this important area must be made clear to any person who doubts that our economy is flourishing and that the citizens have been busy preparing for their future, that he is twisted. And I say this because, unfortunately, there are a few twisted people in the country who remember backward ideas and use their time looking for mistakes instead of making meaningful proposals. If you see anyone with ideas like that and who has to cast blame for

whatever problem is facing us, you know clearly that he is not a follower of Nyayo. As the Bible says, you must be on your guard against the jackals who come claiming that they are sheep. Fortunately, those corrupt people are few, and we know who they are. We believe in remembering the law and protecting and extending the rights of man. And as we continue to stay with our customs of fortitude, truth and democracy, we must not allow these important customs to be used by a few people to bring about a separation in our nation. Thus, we will continue to be alert and prepared for whatever steps are needed to make our development flourish and to strengthen our nation.

These are a few things, Kenyans, my friends, that I wanted to talk to you about. And when you return to your home, and when you prepare to make more efforts for the development of our nation, continue to stay under Nyayo's influence of honesty, love and unity.

I will see many of you during the visits I am considering making in various areas of the country just after finishing my duties as chairman of the Organization of African Unity. And when I visit in your location or district, I will be amazed to see the true efforts to bring development to the economy and society. I repeat that the influence of Nyayo demands deeds, not empty words. Each one of you should be led by these influences, in all your affairs.

Harambee [Self-help]!!! Nyayo [In the Footsteps of Kenyatta)!!!

9216
CSO: 4749/37

CALL FOR AFRICAN-ARAB COOPERATION

Nairobi MSETO in Swahili 6 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] The committee for carrying out the Great Meeting of Arabs and Africans has the pleasure of celebrating Africa Day, 25 May 1982, and having the African Peoples fight for their independence and development and against imperialism, Zionism and opposition to development.

We want to remind you of the importance of the cooperation between the Arabs and the Africans, without forgetting the announcement of the Great Meeting of Arabs and Africans held in Luanda, Angola, in December 1981. That meeting was held under the watchwords: "Palestine, Namibia and South Africa are the true roots of the fight of Africans and Arabs." The announcement of Luanda made firm the unity of the African and Arab fight and the need for unified efforts in opposing imperialism, Zionism and opposition to development.

On Africa Day, we salute the battle of the People of Africa and their groups fighting against the enemies of unity. We want to remind you of the importance of the cohesion between the Arabs and Africans, for this cohesion is the only way to save the Africans and Arabs from the problems in front of them.

To help the people of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa are the very important roots in the fight and the sign of its truth.

And now because the enemy, Zionism, continues to occupy the land of other Arab countries and also continues to oppose the violence of the whole world and to warn that hostility [violence] is the way for the people of Palestine to seize their rights to return to their homeland and to set up their own free government under the leadership of the PLO, the legal and only Party. It is also the way for making the City of Jerusalem [Bayt al-Muqaddas] and the Golan Heights part of their country. The Government of Zaire's cooperation with Israel is a dangerous action, not because it is an action against brotherhood and the cooperation between the Africans and Arabs, but because it is an action that was done under the burden of imperialism, Zionism and segregation.

The announcement of Luanda said in its fifth section that the fights of the Africans and the Arabs are one and the same. Thus, the tricks of the enemies should not be allowed to ruin the unity of action or weaken the cooperation that now exists between the Africans and Arabs.

Thus, the committee for carrying out the Great Meeting of Africans and Arabs calls on all the forces of patriotism, democracy and progressiveness in Africa and the whole world to censure the Government of Zaire for this action which has no redeming value. It adds to segregation and hostility and it does some violence to the relationship of common roots and fighting that exists between the Africans and Arabs.

We want to remind the people of Africa and the Arab countries that, right now, enemies want to make sure that the Africans and Arabs follow the Policy of Camp David so that they have a chance to carry out this Policy everywhere in the African and Arab countries. To do so is of great value to imperialism, Zionism and those who oppose development.

Up with the fight of the People of Palestine, Namibia, and South Africa.

Up with the fight of Africans and Arabs for the sake of political and social freedom.

Down with the governments of the colonialists, the segregationists, and those who oppose development.

(Signed) Committee for the Carrying Out of the Great Meeting of Arabs and Africans

9216
CSO: 4749/37

SINGLE-PARTY SYSTEM PRAISED

Nairobi MSETO in Swahili 6 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Single-Party Democracy"]

[Text] In recent days, there have been hectic campaigns by some politicians wanting to oppose the one-party system in this country.

The concern of these bitter [wenye siasa kali] politicians is that the single-party system covers up the desires of the citizens. These politicians contend that many parties make for "true" democracy.

This campaign to oppose the single-party system in the end was the reason the main committee of the ruling party KANU met under the leadership of the wise and honorable President Daniel arap Moi in the parliament building. Among the decisions made at that meeting, which was a complete success, is the step, enthusiastically supported by the citizens and the leaders, to remove from the KANU Party the likes of Oginga Odinga and George Anyona.

The KANU Party committee decided that the behavior of those driven out of the party was not in line with the aims and desires of the ruling party.

Many Western nations have failed to understand the importance of the one-party system in such African countries as Kenya. These nations are the ones that charge from time to time that the single-party system is like a dictatorship. These nations contend that the multiparty system makes for democratic compromises in the government.

The bitter politicians in this country have made these strong demands and warnings for the establishment of other parties in the country.

Before looking into the advantages and disadvantages of many parties, there are a few things that must be given great importance. In the first plan of those who fight for the establishment of another party or parties, they will tell you they want to do or finish whatever more than is being accomplished now by the ruling KANU Party.

It is evident that, as we said in our issue of 21 March 1982, this ruling party of the government has done a great deal of work to unite all the citizens in

government, in the economy and in society and made firm, hopeful foundations on which to grow.

The second thing that has to be noted is the importance of good government in countries which are flourishing. As we know, the political parties in flourishing countries should be as a line in front advancing development plans and sharing these plans with the citizens. This is just what is being done by the ruling KANU Party now. Our country is among the flourishing nations in the world. The things needed by flourishing countries are development movements for the use of every citizen instead of political arguments.

We believe that if there were many political parties in this country the aims of carrying out development plans will be made light of because politicians will use much of their time in political arguments. Without a doubt, this kind of thing was seen when this country had more than one party.

Again, it needs to be understood that, at that time (before independence), this country had reason to have several political parties. I mean we were fighting for independence. Now we are independent and we want to fight for development more in this country and also strengthen the faith and unity of the whole nation.

Those who think that a government with only one party cannot be democratic are very mistaken. The Boer Government in South Africa has several parties, but who in the world does not know of the disgraceful segregation of color in that country.

This example is sufficient to shut out any idea of wanting other parties in this country.

Every citizen knows that the Government of Kenya has a more democratic leadership than many governments in the world having many parties. In Kenya, we have a better way of getting the desires of the people to the government than using the service of opposition parties.

This plan begins in the councils of the villages and the districts where the councilors, who are chosen by the citizens themselves, meet and discuss all the important matters concerned with the development of the citizens. These councils make decisions and judge important matters without the intervention of the central government. Beyond that, we have a better system of judges to settle the disputes of the citizens.

Also, we cannot forget the tools of the newspapers which make the demands of the citizens heard by the government very deliberately. There are many workers parties with various clubs which are agents of the citizens' demands. With all of this, what need is there for many parties to carry out the development?

9216
CSO: 4749/37

RETURN OF MONJA JAONA FROM CHINA REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 21 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] A Monja Jaona radiant with health received journalists yesterday in the VIP room at Ivato international airport upon his return from Paris and the People's Republic of China.

Welcoming banners ("Manalans azo avy roa batsimo lia raike"] brightened the airport and "bekos" sang his praises. Activists and associates of the leader of MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar] Ka Miviombio had come to welcome him, and the police were barely able to restrain the crowd of several hundred thousand enthusiasts. MONIMA K.M. activists sang songs of national struggle as their leader arrived.

A Congress

Monja Jaona, Supreme Revolutionary Councillor and dean of the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council], agreed to talk with the press, which turned out in large numbers, to say--among other things--that his trip was for reasons of health rather than politics; that he received satisfactory care from Chinese specialists; and that MONIMA will hold a congress soon this year. He also confirmed the "leak" of a letter classified as a "state secret" in which he commented on the "critical situation in Madagascar, especially in the north."

A Trip For Health Reasons

Our colleague Latimer Rangers asked the first question among those of our colleagues of the private and especially the foreign press, who were pressing around Monja Jaona and asking him about his trip.

"I was ill," answered Monja Jaona, "and President Ratsiraka sent me to China for treatment. All the Chinese doctors have contributed so well to the recovery of my good health, with the aid of specialists, that I recovered very quickly.

I want to thank the president, who took this initiative. The Chinese interpreted this as a sign of confidence."

Reading a report about his trip, he explained his itinerary. He spent a week in Paris at the Embassy of Madagascar. His trip, which lasted a month and a

half, was for health reasons, not political reasons. On 7 April he left Paris for Peking, where he arrived on 9 April and spent 2 weeks. His reception there was satisfactory. During 10 days of visiting, he observed that the Chinese are really progressing toward socialism. Monja Jaona paid formal visits to Chinese leaders: to the vice president of the Chinese Communist Party, to the head of the department of foreign relations of the Chinese Communist Party, and to the deputy minister of health. Bilateral relations were discussed during these visits.

Chinese Mentality

Asked what he liked best about the Chinese mentality, Monja Jaona made the following remarks:

"The Chinese are real socialists. There are a billion of them, and not one wears tattered clothes; there are no beggars haunting the streets, and everyone has enough to eat. We calculate that the Chinese eat as much in 3 days as we would need for a year! They know how to be solidary and disciplined. They are hospitable and not bellicose. They bring their children up to love their country. All the Chinese are soldiers and patriotic peasants."

Elections, the North

Asked if presidential elections will be discussed at the next MONIMA congress, Monja Jaona replied that MONIMA will soon hold a congress in Toliars. This will be a "regular congress" and its dates will be made public later. All journalists are invited to attend, so they will not become the victims of hearsay. "I am a party man, and our position on the presidential elections will emerge from this congress."

As for events in the north, the leader of MONIMA answered: "This matter was the subject of a letter to the joint council of state. It was decided that the letter would be a "state secret," but it was made public by JEUNE AFRIQUE. "In this letter, I proposed a solution to this affair, but someone tried to stop its implementation. However, there are no problems without solutions."

Regarding his "Paris press conference," Monja Jaona answered that this was simply untrue: he did not hold a press conference in Paris; rather, journalists followed him everywhere. "In Madagascar, we don't wash our dirty linen in public," he said. "We do it at home."

One journalist mentioned a patriotic song sung at Monja Jaona's arrival which speaks of a "piteous Madagascar." MONIMA's leader replied that this was an old song, but in fact Madagascar is more and more to be pitied. MONIMA has submitted four books containing complaints and solutions to the government. The fourth even mentiones the way the dehalo are being strangled. Monja Jaona stated that these are "organized thefts."

Summing up, the leader of MONIMA Ka Mibiombio, Supreme Councillor of the Revolution and dean of the CSR said he received a satisfactory reception and satisfactory care in the PRC and concluded the meeting by thanking "(his) journalist friends."

9855
CSO: 4719/1080

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SUCCESSION PREDICTION

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 12, 9 Jun 82 pp 5-8

[Article: "Malawi: The Waiting Game"]

[Text]

The standard question in Malawian affairs is what will happen when President **Kamuzu Banda** dies. During the past year, speculation on the matter in Malawi has become significantly more open, although more complex since some of those conventionally regarded as strong candidates for the presidential succession appear to be in increasingly ambivalent positions. Then apart from the long-term problem of feeding 6m people (the population growth rate is about 2.5%, 0.5% less than the average of its neighbours) from a small already productive land area, there are also two pressing economic-cum-political problems:—

1) The inability of the **Mozambican** ports of Nacala and Beira to handle Malawian exports and imports, and the inefficiency of Mozambican management of the railways.

2) Malawi's close relations with **South Africa** and the consequent difficulty of a) establishing workable relations with Mozambique and **Zimbabwe** and b) remaining aloof from the activities of the South African-backed *Mozambique National Resistance* (MNR) movement.

The succession stakes

Past speculation on likely successors has proved notoriously inaccurate. In early 1977, it will be recalled, **Albert Muwalo Nqumayo**, then secretary-general of the ruling *Malawi Congress Party* (MCP), was convicted with Special Branch director, **Focus Martin Gwede**, of plotting to assassinate President Banda. Three years later **Aleke Banda**, the president's confidant and manager of *Press Holdings* (Malawi's largest private company, owned almost entirely by the president) who had assumed the mantle as the most likely presidential candidate, was dismissed and placed under house arrest. At the end of last year **Bakili Muluzi**, secretary-general of the MCP, was demoted to minister of transport and communications. Last month he retired from the post and is now out of political life altogether. Recently the chairmen of most parastatal

organisations have also been dismissed or shuffled.

The return to Malawi of **Orton Chirwa**, leader of the banned opposition *Malawi Freedom Movement (Mafremo)*, in controversial circumstances on Christmas eve last year, has now further complicated political equations. After leaving Malawi in 1964 he was based in Dar es Salaam. There are then a number of versions about events leading up to his return:—

1) Chirwa wrote to Banda saying that he wanted to return to Malawi to spend his last years in his native land. Banda was then successfully persuaded by European friends to reply to Chirwa in fairly conciliatory terms. After further correspondence, perhaps at times channelled through western diplomatic intermediaries, it was tacitly understood that Chirwa would be allowed back, discreetly and without fanfare. He then left Dar for Lusaka, where his wife, Vera lectured at the university. Shortly before Christmas he drove with his wife and son to Chipata and from there to the Mchinji border crossing, where he understood that he would be taken discreetly, on the strength of the "arrangements" he had made with Banda, to a safe house somewhere in Malawi.

2) Chirwa was determined to return to Malawi in almost any event. It was arranged with his *Mafremo* colleagues inside Malawi, possibly with some help from the **Zambian** Special Branch, that he would be secretly infiltrated into Malawi before triumphantly announcing himself in the hope that Malawians would rally to his support.

3) Chirwa and his family went to Chipata to reconnoitre a clandestine return to Malawi. Tipped off by Zambians, the Malawian Special Branch abducted him from Zambia.

What is fairly certain is that having spent several weeks in detention he was transferred with his family to a house, probably somewhere in the central region. According to close associates, the Chirwas were treated well in comfortable surroundings. In April there were unconfirmed but independent reports that he had been seen in his home town of Mzimba (Chirwa is a Tonga) in the northern region and that he had been taken with an official escort on a tour of Malawi. (One report referred to a Police Mobile Unit escort). If these reports are broadly true, Chirwa must have been pardoned by Banda.

There are a number of deductions and partially confirmed reports to support this thesis: a) it is unlikely that Chirwa would have taken his wife and son to Malawi unless he had been assured of safety once there — it is unconceivable that Mafremo could have smuggled him back without Malawian security soon finding out b) shortly after his arrest we understand that Banda called a cabinet meeting to discuss the episode. Unconfirmed reports say that **John Ngwiri**, who as secretary to the cabinet is closely involved with Special Branch affairs, received presidential rebuke for Chirwa's highly publicised arrest c) as a former minister of justice and attorney-general, Chirwa is one of the few Malawian politicians educated to a standard of Banda's liking d) it is not uncharacteristic of Banda to be magnanimous on rare occasions — the gist being that Banda would have the satisfaction of showing his former, long-exiled colleague how successfully Malawi had developed in his absence. And e) nor is it

uncharacteristic of Banda to confound those who see themselves as presidential successors.

It is conceivable that Banda has longer-term plans for Chirwa, a possibility that clearly irks some of Banda's close but insecure associates. Since opposition leaders are usually threatened with being shot on sight, reincarnating Chirwa could take several years. But a public rapprochement between Chirwa and Banda should not be discounted.

Together with Ngwiri, conventional analysis has for several years placed **John Tembo**, governor of the *Malawi Reserve Bank* since its establishment 11 years ago, in the forefront of the succession stakes. Widely believed to be most influential over the security services, he is also uncle to **Cecilia Kadzimira**, Banda's constant companion and assistant. Earlier this year **Tom Clausen**, president of the *World Bank*, is believed to have suggested during his visit to Malawi that Tembo should make way for a younger successor better trained in economics. (The governorship term is 10 years. So far Tembo does not appear to have been officially mandated to have another term). **Madinga**, executive director of the *Malawi Development Corporation* and former accountant-general, was mentioned as a possible governor. Unfortunately he was killed shortly after when his car collided with a police van.

Apart from the Tembo-Ngwiri-Kadzimira trio, whose fortunes may have been diminished by the Chirwa episode and his apparent rehabilitation, there are four cabinet members of rising acclaim: a) **Dick Matenje**, secretary-general of the MCP, who, together with b) **Louis Chimango**, minister of local government and former dean of the university school of law and public administration, is regarded as the best educated cabinet member c) **Aaron Gadama**, minister for the central region — a popular figure, in sharp contrast to his predecessor and d) **Edward Bwanali**, minister for the southern region, an equally popular figure, although regarded by some as too pleasant to be of presidential making.

By all accounts Banda is remarkably fit for his 82 (?) years. From his state house overlooking Blantyre he continues, with few lapses, to oversee in detail all important documents and propositions produced by the civil service and institutions. No major decisions are made by anybody else. In an immediate post-Banda period it is thus questionable whether the all-pervasive power vacuum could be filled smoothly. It would certainly require much power distribution — a process that could clearly be fraught with personal rivalry within the MCP machine, and between the MCP and parliament, which at present is a complete rubber-stamp body.

The overriding popular expectation of a thoroughly new regime would probably force Banda's successor to at least initially try to make parliament far more representative of what would

rapidly become a less tame electorate. But parliament is now so atrophied that it would be difficult to use it in the crucial year or so after Banda's death to assuage popular opinion. In March last year the constitution was amended to allow Banda to nominate as many MPs as he wants. According to the latest count, parliament now consists of 107 MPs of which 12 are cabinet ministers and 38 presidentially nominated MPs. Of the 32 women MPs, 24 are nominated. There are 15 vacant seats. Since all candidate MPs are subject to presidential vetting, the proportion of nominated MPs (including cabinet ministers) to theoretically independent MPs, is immaterial.

On the positive side, the security services and armed forces could be expected to stay largely aloof from all but the most serious post-Banda infighting. (The Special Branch is a possible exception because of its inherently political mandate). The army commander, Maj. Gen. **Melvin Maluda Khanga** (a Chewa, he was trained in Britain) runs a highly disciplined and efficient four-battalion force. Designed largely as a mobile counter-insurgency unit, it has such recent equipment as the Blow-pipe SAM. The police commissioner, **Mac Kamwana** (Chewa) too runs a fairly well disciplined body.

Also positive is the relative absence of tribal or religious antagonisms. The only significant tension is between Tumbuka people (usually Presbyterian) from the north and the populous Chewa people (usually Catholic) of the central region. The Tumbuka unquestionably hold a disproportionate number of senior civil service posts. Apart from Banda's broad policy of often distributing posts equally between tribal groups, irrespective of proportional representation, there are varied reasons for this "Tumbuka factor". (One analysis suggests that the Tumbuka tradition of aspiring husbands having to accumulate wealth before marriage gives Tumbuka males an important incentive to work hard). Conversely, in some key areas, such as security, Chewa appointments prevail. (Banda is generally regarded as Chewa, although it is possible that his parents were in fact Ngoni (a predatory tribe) and migrated south into Chewa territory). And Chichewa is now well established as the *lingua franca*.

Harder to assess is the extent of popular frustration with the regime. In the absence of significant food shortages[1], unrest is directed at the overpowering mechanism of the MCP and the calvinistic rigour of Banda's strictly applied ideas, including his conviction that classical education (exemplified in the European-staffed and élitist Kamuzu Academy), despite its alienism from African cultural and educational tradition, is essential for the country's future. Certainly educated young Malawians (it is now hard for secondary school

leavers to get jobs) have become fairly open in criticism of the system. However, so far unemployment has not posed a serious problem. Rural-to-urban migration has started, but a policy of developing smaller rural towns and of giving productivity incentives to small farmers, promises to keep unemployment manageable.

The MCP is one of the most embracing parties in Africa. Operating through the usual system of local, area, district and regional committees, the MCP hopes to soon have the membership of 75% of the population. We understand that the present 50 tambala annual membership subscription is due to be increased to 150 tambala when the MCP holds its annual congress in the north later this year. Using the Malawi Young Pioneers[2] (who are often unemployed, poorly educated teenagers, some of whom are coopted as informers for the Special Branch, or as full-time employees) as its strong-arm, the MCP is wearing thin on the growing number of educated Malawians who can perceive it as Banda's personal system rather than as a national movement. The insecurity of some senior MCP officials lends a theatrical air. As the MCP rules and regulations specify, somewhat ominously in the section dealing with access to the life president: "members of the National Executive Committee are advised to be careful as to who they send or bring to the Life President".

If Banda dies in office (and it is unlikely that he will relinquish the presidency otherwise), the MCP constitution dictates that the secretary-general summons within three days an emergency meeting of the National Executive Committee, which then elects two of its members (providing they are in the cabinet) to serve with the secretary-general on a presidential commission. An MCP annual convention is then to be called as soon as possible to elect a new president.

To what extent those who have popular backing such as Gadama of the central region would prevail in the power vacuum over party potentates whose reputation was based on association with Banda, is not a totally open question. Popular expectation for change would probably preempt the chances of the latter category, which includes Tembo and Ngwiri. If the three-man presidential commission followed the constitutional procedure and was made up of cabinet ministers only, it could probably rule for some time without public criticism, especially if it was composed of Matenje, Gadama and either Chimango or Bwanali — all of whom are popular figures. (Gadama and Matenje are also respectively parliamentary chief whip and deputy chief whip).

It appears therefore that the key question is whether Banda's dictatorship continues long enough to fuel popular frustration to the point of instability *before* he dies. If there is a rudimentary but passive

network of opposition' members in the country, it is unlikely that it could organise anti-government demonstrations or strikes. As Banda has doubtless feared for several years, any threat to the last years of his rule would almost certainly come from within the cabinet, possibly by more than one individual.

Banda's difficulties on this score are in danger of being greatly increased by the failure of Mozambique to manage its railways and its two ports, Beira and Nacala, upon which Malawi depends almost entirely.

In July last year, Mozambique and Malawi established diplomatic relations. Although for several years Malawi Railways has had an office in Beira, in addition now to the Malawian diplomats in Maputo, practical relations with Mozambique appear to be minimal. Mozambique has not yet established its own diplomats in Lilongwe, and efforts by Malawi to negotiate rehabilitation of the railways and ports, with the help of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), have so far come to nothing other than a promise of **Canadian** finance for repairing the railway to Nacala.

At present we understand that there are over 1,500 Malawian containers at Nacala awaiting transport to Malawi. But at present the Mozambicans have only one fork-lift truck (two others appear to have been canibalised) and one inoperable gantry (a new one is waiting there to be assembled). As a result it appears that not more than 15 containers can be moved per day. Whenever there is heavy rainfall the piles of containers sink into the mud, the railway floods and subsides and Malawi's container traffic comes to a complete standstill. At the beginning of this month the Mozambican minister of public works and housing, **Julio Carrillo** and the minister of ports and land transport, **Alcantara Santos**, went to Nacala to "familiarise themselves with the situation".

The problem is management, not finance or technicalities. In the short-term — and Malawi cannot wait long — the obvious solution is for Malawi Railways to negotiate a management contract for the Blantyre-Beira and the Liwonde-Nacala railways and at least the Nacala container terminal. But this suggestion immediately meets a political hurdle: the association between Malawi and South Africa in the context of the MNR. Mozambican authorities believe that MNR guerrillas have at times used bases in Malawi to receive weapons and supplies from South Africa, an allegation denied by Malawi. Banda obviously is not averse to the weakening by the MNR of his marxist neighbour. But with the MNR jeopardising Malawi's lifeline (apart from the bad effect it has on Mozambique-Malawi relations, it has both blown up the railway and reportedly fired on Malawian trucks travelling across Mozambique to the ports), he cannot now afford to encourage it in any way. The only alternative to the Mozambican transport route is the railway via Chipata in Zambia to South Africa, via Zimbabwe. It has limited capacity and is twice as expensive as the Mozambique

route. (In a forthcoming issue we will examine the MNR in detail).

The cost of Malawi's links with South Africa[4] set off against Malawi's dependence on its neighbours is finely balanced. During the last two years Banda has made an effort to persuade black southern Africa that the South African connection is economic pragmatism, not a political understanding. Below is a brief summary of Banda's strategy of personal diplomacy in the region:—

Mozambique: (see above). Working relations between Banda and **Samora Machel** are probably impossible and Malawi has no leverage to exert over Mozambique. If commercially viable oil is found in lake Malawi (there is oil but an estimate of volume and production cost is not yet available), Malawi's two islands — Chizumulu and Chipyela — off the eastern shore of lake Malawi, would more easily be subject to territorial dispute with Maputo. The islands' few inhabitants are anyhow Portuguese speaking.

Tanzania: Banda met **Julius Nyerere** for the first time in many years at the Commonwealth meeting in Melbourne last year. Oil discoveries in the northern half of lake Malawi would certainly spark off more serious dispute over Malawi's claim to all of that part of the lake.

Zambia: If **Kenneth Kaunda**'s relations with Banda are still cool, they do have some mutual interests. a) Both are Chewa b) Kaunda's eldest son, **Panji**, visits Malawi fairly regularly. Panji, who spends his time running the Kaunda family farm at Chambalakali in northern Zambia and his own haulage company, is believed by some to own a farm in Malawi through a nominee, and c) inter-dependency on maize is likely to be more important in the future. Until now Malawi has had the surplus. But if Zambian agricultural policy continues in the right direction (AC Vol 23 No 10), the tables may sometimes be turned.

Zimbabwe: During the Zimbabwean war, Banda backed **Abel Muzorewa**, and made no secret of his dislike of **Robert Mugabe**. Last year however Banda surprised many by going to the SADC meeting in Harare, where he met with Mugabe.

Footnotes

1. Inconsistent rainfall after the last planting season will probably mean a total maize crop of about 1.6m tonnes, slightly lower than last year, despite the greater acreage planted. The completion of a South African-financed and constructed 180,000 tonne silo near Lilongwe will in future enable the storage of one season's marketed maize crop. The only recent food shortage to have caused widespread comment was cooking oil, most of which had been exported.

2. There are now an estimated 60 young pioneers in each of the 24 MPC administrative regions.

3. The four opposition movements are:—
The *Malawi Freedom Movement (Mafremo)*, formerly led by **Orton Chirwa**, now of uncertain leadership. Based in Tanzania.
The *Socialist League of Malawi (Lesoma)*, led by Dr. **Attati Mphakati**, based in Maputo. Last year it is believed that Lesoma cadres infiltrated the northern district of the central region. Various armed skirmishes took place.
The *Congress for the Second Republic*, led by former minister of education, **Kanyama Chiume**. Based in Tanzania.
The *Peoples Democratic Party*. Established by the late **Henry Chipembere**, it is now thought to be practically non-existant.

4. The only African state to have relations with South Africa, Malawi has received South African finance for a number of large projects, including the construction of the new capital of Lilongwe. South Africans working in Malawi are allowed considerable freedom, although the government was recently embarrassed we understand by an attempt by the South African managers of a sugar project in the north to impose local apartheid. It is believed that Malawi has a form of defence agreement with South Africa, which may be complemented by **Israel**, with which Malawi also has diplomatic relations. In a crisis of any kind South Africa can be expected to promptly assist, as witnessed in 1979 when South African Hercules C-130 aircraft flew in diesel in 50 gallon drums ●

CSO: 4700/1506

RURAL WATER PLAN GETS UNDP HELP

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 28 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has contributed a sum of 611,000 US dollars towards the launching of communal water points project at Dowa Boma and Mponela to provide clean water around these areas.

The availability of funds from UNDP were communicated to members of the District Development Committee here at the Malawi Correspondence College at Mvela in Chief Chiwele's area.

The Nominated Member of Parliament from Dowa, Mrs. Elizabeth Chowa, thanked the Government for its efforts to acquire the funds for the project geared at providing clean water to the rural people.

WOULD COMPLY

She assured the members, who included a senior official from the Department of Lands, Valuation and Water, who briefed the DDC on the project, that the community involved in the project would comply with the project's requirements, for its success.

The official said the Government had acquired the money from the UNDP in an effort to supply clean water to the rural population.

He said the initial work on the pilot project was expected to start soon. He, however, told the committee that the success of the project depended on its involvement in the scheme.

WATER TAPPING

At the meeting, the official also disclosed the tapping of ground water in the integrated development project in Dowa West, which will start sometime in July. The idea of the water project will help settle farmers on virgin land, with clean water.

The DDC members approved a further negotiation for financial assistance from the International Development Agency (IDA) on Phase Three for a school block and a teacher's house each at Chigudu, Mvera, Kawere and Katalima primary schools.

They reviewed progress on the 17 aided projects launched in the district during the past five years, which used K53,389.05 from external donors and the Malawi Government.

They, however, emphasized the need for rural communities to comply with the desires of the donors to complete the projects within 18 months.

NGWAZI THANKED

Closing the meeting, the District Party Chairman, Mr. S.C. Chikolosa Phiri, thanked His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, for creating district development committees, whereby members shared ideas on how best they could improve their living standards.

CSO: 4700/1506

BRIEFS

WHEAT CROP URGED--MZIMBA, Thursday--SOILS in Mzimba District were rich to support the growing of wheat, which was in great demand in the country, the Northern Region Minister, Mr. Robson Chirwa, has said here. The Minister was speaking at Emchakachakeni, in Inkosi Mzikubola's Headquarters, in the district. He said most areas in Mzimba District have suitable soils and weather for the growing of wheat, tobacco, groundnuts and other cash crops. The Minister, therefore, called on the people to grow more wheat to make the country self-sufficient in all its food needs and wants. The Minister commended people at Echigodhleni and surrounding areas for embarking on more projects on a self-help. [Text] [Blantye DAILY TIMES in English 28 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1506

MMM ELECTION VICTORY ANTICIPATED, FUTURE POLICIES VIEWED

Port Louis LE MAURITIEN in English 17 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] The road linking the airport to the capital city of Port Louis was jammed with thousands of spectators. As politicians with loudspeakers offered impassioned campaign promises, khaki-uniformed police quietly patrolled the crowds, separating fervid supporters of the various political parties. The final week of electioneering on the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius had all the tension of a neck-and-neck race. But if the national polls are even close to the mark, the results are not at all in doubt: the long-ruling, pro-Western Labour Party will be out and the youthful, left-wing Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) will be in.

The expected passing of the old guard is perhaps inevitable, but the new guard's agenda portends changes that have U.S. officials on edge. The MMM has pledged to "liberate" the atoll of Diego Garcia, the prime American naval base in the Indian Ocean. Demands to return Diego Garcia to Mauritius are unlikely to be backed with any military maneuvering along the lines of a Falklands-style takeover. But some Western observers fear the MMM may offer Moscow similar military facilities on Mauritius, a move that would add to the Russian presence in the Indian Ocean, where Madagascar and the Seychelles already welcome Soviet ships. MMM leader Paul Berenger dismisses such concerns. "We will close our seaports to the warships of all major military powers", he told Newsweek's Peter Younghusband. "We will fight democratically and diplomatically to re-establish our sovereignty over Diego Garcia".

Nonalignment: Berenger's leftist party has other changes in mind--and clearly Mauritius is ripe for change. Inflation runs at 23 percent. 50,000 people are jobless and almost one-fifth of the island's 950,000 residents are trying to emigrate. "From the day we take control", promises Berenger, "we will direct our efforts to check the island's crippling unemployment". Berenger's attacks on the Labour Party for "corrupation, mismanagement and stagnation" have received a sympathetic hearing, as have his calls for a limited nationalization of the sugar industry--the backbone of the Mauritius economy. If elected, the party plans to introduce a socialist government along the line of French President Francois Mitterand's. As to foreign policy, Berenger insists: "We will be strickly nonaligned. Certainly Mauritius will be taken out of the Western sphere, but it will not be moved to the Eastern sphere".

An MMM victory in this week's elections will make the party's Indian president Aneerood Jugnauth the new Prime Minister. But Jugnauth is primarily a front man to secure the Indian vote the accounts for almost 70 percent of the mauritian electorate. The real muscle behind the MMM is its founder. Berenger, who undoubtedly will call the shots in the new government. A white Mauritian of French descent, Berenger learned his fiery brand of socialist politics in Paris. He was active in the student riots of 1968 and spent most of 1972 in a Mauritius jail for leading a strike of the island's port workers.

Berenger, 36, possesses more than a bit of that ingredient critical for political success in the twentieth centruy: charisma. A slight man given to wearing safari suits, Berenger sports a Walesa-style mustache and exudes a Kennedy brand of confidence. His strong political presence has had an impact on Mauritian politics for the past six years. In the last election in 1976, the MMM captured 40 percent of the popular vote and won 34 of the Legislative Assembly's 70 seats. The Labor Party barely held on to power by forming a coalition government with a political party backed by the wealthy, white sugar planters. But its leadership has hinted that it may not join the Labor Party in this go-round. And that almost certainly would mean that the Labor Party and its leader, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam the ailing 82-year-old Prime Minister who has run Mauritius for fourteen years--will lose.

As election day nears, Berenger has begun to moderate some of his more rigid positions--particularly his call to end close ties with South Africa. Mauritius is heavily dependent on South Africa for income from tourism and consumer trade. "There is no intention to nationalize South African interests at this stage", says Berenger. "We will, however, prevail on importers and tourists operators here to gradually replace South African trade and tourists with trade and tourists from other countries". Berenger continues to pledge that he will cancel Air Mauritius flights to South Africa. But he has backed away from pledges to cancel South Africa's landing rights on Mauritius--at least "for the time being".

Ripple Effect: That posture has a wait and see tone--but so do most question about the future of Mauritius. Western leaders are worried by reports that the MMM campaign has received a financial boost from Libya's Col. Muammar Kadhafi. (Berenger emphatically denies that he has received any Libyan aid). And despite Berenger's vow to persue a nonaligned policy, Washington believes its base on Diego Garcia may propel Mauritius into the Soviet camp. Moreover, the tiny atoll could become a test case for other liberation efforts in the Indian Oean. Mauritius also lays claim to the French island of Tromelin, the Comoros Republic claims the French island of Mayotte and Madagascar has staked a claim to four other French islands. Western interests are closely bound up in the fate of those islands situated in the Mozambique Channel--the oil route from the Mideastern gulf states to Europe. A minor disturbance over Diego Garcia could produce a ripple effect around the globe.

CSO: 4700/1526

GOWASEB INCIDENT TRIGGERS THREAT, SECRET MEETINGS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

CONSIDERABLE intrigue was added yesterday to the reports this week of the alleged abduction and manhandling of Advertiser reporter, Mr Karl Gowaseb.

Mr Gowaseb was allegedly abducted by Nature Conservation officials at the Okaukuejo guest camp in the Etosha Reserve, sworn at, assaulted and then dropped in the veld after having been accused of misconduct.

The matter is presently being handed over to the Police to handle.

Yesterday morning the Editor of the Advertiser, Mr Leon Kok, received an anonymous call warning him that if he encouraged "kaffirs to visit Etosha", he would be the next victim.

Shortly after he received yet another strange call from a person who refused to be named, but requesting that Mr Kok go to a city hotel where he would hear certain "things" about the entire incident. He was given 10 minutes to get there.

The person also requested that Mr Kok bring a camera and R50.

Mr Kok went to the hotel concerned, waited at the reception and then was quietly called across the room. Mr Kok was accompanied by The Advertiser photographer, Mr Dirk Heinrich.

Mr Heinrich recognised the person concerned as a government official; the two had met on a previous occasion.

After pleasantries had been exchanged by this person and Mr Heinrich, this person demanded that a photograph be taken of himself and Mr Kok together.

He then talked in circles, as Mr Kok described it, and Mr Kok asked Mr Heinrich to leave.

The person then immediately got on to the subject of the alleged abduction, manhandling and assault of Mr Gowaseb and gave a limited amount of information, claiming that he had intimate knowledge of it.

FULL REPORT

He then insisted that he could say no more, but if Mr Kok got him a hotel room, he would go upstairs and write a full report which would be complete and handed to Mr Kok at 7.30 last night.

He said he would also include details of widespread corruption in the White Administration.

Mr Kok, though reluctant to meet this strange request but nevertheless keen to acquire further information on the Etosha incident, agreed. He also informed

the hotel management of the situation.

Mr Kok spoke to this person telephonically yesterday afternoon and was told that the report was "going well". He was also told that another gentlemen would also be at the hotel at 7.30 to see him.

Mr Kok went to the hotel last night, accompanied by John Meinert MD, Mr Peter Meinert, but this person was not there. He had apparently booked out. The matter was left at that.

Another person also visited The Advertiser yesterday and told Mr Kok that he witnessed much of the happenings at the camp, that the Advertiser report on Monday was essentially correct and that he would be willing to act as a witness if legal recourse is resorted to.

Late yesterday Mr Kok received yet another anonymous telephone call, except that the person said he was a journalist and he was also on the Sigma trip. Mr Gowaseb was allegedly abducted, manhandled and assaulted in Etosha while officially covering the launching of one of Sigma's new vehicles.

NEUTRAL

The person said he was neutral and wanted to give a fair account of what happened.

He alleged that problems started at a Sigma function in Windhoek before the journalists left for Etosha.

He alleged that Mr Gowaseb behaved himself well but invited a friend who had too much to drink and got "completely out of hand". This person was not a guest of Sigma's and his presence apparently upset the Sigma management. The behaviour of this person furthermore apparently created an atmosphere that had a strong bearing on the events that were to follow.

This person furthermore alleged that on the night of the abduction and man handling of Mr Gowaseb, Mr Gowaseb had had too much to drink, but conceded that the alleged actions of the Conservation Department officials were uncalled for.

On the other hand, he said, Mr Gowaseb was not left in the open, but taken to a nearby Army camp "where he was left to sleep in a tent and to dry out."

Mr Gowaseb was taken back to Okaukuejo at 7 the next morning.

Mr Gowaseb this morning vehemently denied these charges and stands by his original story.

CSO: 4700/1545

DTA ASKS GOVERNMENT TO SET JA TOIVO FREE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jul 82 p 8

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — The ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of South West Africa-Namibia is going to ask the South African Government again to free Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, a founder member of Swapo who is imprisoned on Robben Island.

The vice-president of the DTA, Dr Ben Africa, confirmed yesterday the DTA would be making such a request in the near future.

The general secretary of the DTA, Mr Johan de Waal, said there had been several requests to free Ja Toivo in the past.

He said the feeling of the DTA was that certain people had made stronger statements lately than those for which Ja Toivo and Gerson Veii — who has since been released — were convicted.

It is not known if the South African Government made any official reaction in the past about the DTA's requests to free Ja Toivo.

Mr John Viall, Chief Director of the Administrator General's office, said yesterday it was stipulated in Resolution 435 that when an agreement had been reached in South West Africa, within six weeks of the implementation date so-called political prisoners must be released.

He added that if an agreement could be reached in South West Africa an arrangement would have to be made so that people like Ja Toivo and prisoners being held by Swapo in prisons in Angola and Zambia could be released to participate in the election.

Mr Viall said that at this stage there had been no indication that the five Western countries would send their representatives to Windhoek to see the internal parties.

The chances of an agreement being reached depended on the reaction of Swapo, the front-line states and Nigeria after the Western powers had completed their discussions, he said.

The discussions begin today in Washington, where a South African delegation was consulted last week.

In Windhoek, newspapers are speculating over what will happen if an agreement is reached and the election date is set for March next year.

A March date will mean that the election machine will have to start moving into action in August.

The Republican, mouthpiece of the DTA, reported recently that the Windhoek Show would not be able to take place as the United Nations would need the Showgrounds.

Another report said the Berg Hotel, transformed into offices for the Administrator-General, who has since moved to South West House, would be the UNO's headquarters during an election.

CSO: 4700/1545

CAPRIVI LAKE COULD SUPPLY WINDHOEK WITH WATER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Franz Krueger: "Caprivi: Water Affairs' Glorius Freak"]

[Text] **A virtually unknown lake, a river that can flow both ways and a weed that may infest the future water supply of the rest of Namibia: these are some of the fascinating things Water Affairs officials deal with daily in the Caprivi.**

The Caprivi strip is a historical freak which reaches right across the sub-continent to touch not only Zambia and Botswana, but Zimbabwe, too. Over 1 200 kms separate Katima Mulilo from Windhoek, and its connections with the Namibian capital are tenuous.

Telephone calls from Windhoek are routed via Pretoria, Windhoek beer is unobtainable and the local marked as a marsh. The region experienced a severe drought during the late forties, during which the marsh was burnt by the local population.

"Slash and burn agriculture" which is still much used in the region, involves burning the vegetation of a tract of land before planting. Not only is it a simple method of clearing the land, but the burning also puts a lot of nutrients into the soil, ensuring a good crop.

However, it is a highly wastful method; after the nutrients introduced artificially into a burnt piece of ground have been exhausted, it takes a long time for the ground to recover.

The drought provided a good opportunity to use land otherwise not accessible, since it was too wet, and so large parts of the marsh were burnt, and crops planted there.

The drought ended when particularly heavy rains fell in the early and mid fifties. The typically marshy topography of the area had in the meantime been changed by the burning, however, and so the lake was formed in place of the marsh.

Scientists are not sure why the lake then remained, and did not disappear again. Some believe earth movements caused barriers to develop, which prevented the water from

V. hite school falls under the Transvaal Dept of Education.

But it is the plentiful supply of water, before all else, which makes the region strange and foreign to parched Namibians. And the sight of Lake Liambezi, stretching clear to the horizon seems like a fata morgana to Namibians whose concept of water is limited to taps, boreholes, rivers that flow once in a blue moon and brief, glorious showers in the socalled rainy season.

Lake Liambezi is 100 square km in extent, with a further 200 square km of marsh adding to the water surface. It lies along the southern border of the eastern Caprivi with Botswana. It cannot be found on any but the newest of maps, since it has only existed since 1958.

On older maps, the area now covered by the lake is running off. Others believe reeds washed away by the sudden rush of water formed barriers, which silted up and gradually turned into permanent barriers.

Whatever the reason, the lake remained. In the early stages, it still had a very unbalanced ecology. The nutrients introduced into the soil by the burning process made the water very rich, and led to a proliferation of weeds.

In time, however, the ecosystem stabilised, and is now almost identical to

that of other shallow African lakes. Lake Liambezi is only one part of the Chobe river system, which takes on four different names before it joins the Zambesi.

Coming from Angola, it is called the Kwando, and forms the border between the eastern and the western Caprivi. At a point where it takes a sharp turn to the north east, it becomes the Linyandi, and then flows into Lake Liambezi. At the other end, it emerges as the Chobe, which then flows into the mighty Zambesi.

It is the Chobe which can flow in both directions. The gradient of the river is very slight, while the water level in the Zambesi can change dramatically from season to season.

In some seasons the level of the Zambesi can rise to as much as 10m, which is much higher than the Chobe's gradient. In other words, the level of water in the Zambesi is higher than the highest point of the Chobe, where it leaves Lake Liambezi.

This means the pressure of water from the Zambesi is large enough to overcome the slight gradient of the Chobe, and water is pushed back into that river. When this happens, the Chobe simply turns around and flows back into the lake.

The whole river system is linked to Lake Kariba through the Zambesi, and it is this route that Kariba weed, or Salvinia Molesta, took to infest the Chobe river system.

If steps are not taken to stop the further spread of the weed, it may reach the Kavango system, threatening the Okavango swamps and causing major problems for the planned water provision project for central Namibia.

Long term planning by the Dept of Water Affairs sees water from the Kavango reaching Windhoek via a canal which will take water into the Omatako dam, from there into the Von Bach dam and into Windhoek's water supply.

The canal linking Grootfontein with the Omatako dam is already being constructed. The weed could foul up pumps and cause blockages if it reached the projected canal.

Although the Kavango and Kwando/Chobe river systems are separate, there is a spillway which links the two in particularly rainy seasons. This is the cylinder spillway, which carries excess flood water from the Kwando river into the top of the Okavango swamp.

CSO: 4700/1545

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ELECTION PREPARATIONS

Registration of More Parties

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Article by Omafume Amurun]

[Text]

THE Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) may register more political parties before '83 elections.

Sources close to FEDECO told the New Nigerian in Lagos, yesterday that the commission still stood by an earlier statement by its chairman, Justice Ovie-Whiskey that registration of associations was a continuous exercise.

The New Nigerian learnt also that the unrecognised parties need not file in new registration papers since their earlier papers were still valid.

It was gathered that FEDECO would soon inform the unrecognised parties why their applications were rejected and they would be considered again if they amended their shortcomings.

When I contacted FEDECO's Information Secretary, Mr Adewale, he remarked that all applications would be reconsidered on merit but he could not say when this would be done.

Last Tuesday, Fedeco recognised the Nigerian Advance Party (NAP) led by a Lagos lawyer Mr. Tunji Braithwaite out of seven associations which applied for registration. The most obvious casualty was the People's Progressive Party (PPP).

Reacting to the non-recognition of the PPP on Tuesday, the associations National Director of Organisation Mr. H. Olatilowa warned that if after all efforts FEDECO refused to register PPP, the party would consider instituting a legal action against the commission.

However, at a press conference on Wednesday, PPP's interim National Chairman Dr. Basil Ukegbu announced that they had resolved to use one of the two options it has kept in reserve in order to get FEDECO's registration.

This involvles asking the three sponsoring parties the NPP, GNPF, and Imoudu faction of PRP to resolve at a national congress to change their names, constitutions and symbols to that of the PPP, he said.

Non-Registration of PPP, Violence

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 May 82 p 3

[Article by M. A. Aliyu Biu]

[Text]

OFFICIAL circles in Plateau State were thrown into confusion following the non-registration of the Progressive People's Party (PPP) by FEDECO.

Reacting to the issue, the Special Adviser on Information to the Plateau Governor, Mr. Peter Madaki, vowed that 'hey may take FEDECO to court because according to him it had no reason whatsoever for the non-registration of the PPP.

Mr. Madaki said that FEDECO's action spelt doom for the country, adding that as far as they were concerned if PPP is not registered, there would be no NPN.

The special adviser said that despite the fact that FEDECO was under the control of NPN Federal Government, there was a limit to which it could toss people around and deprive them the right of freedom of association as guaranteed in the constitution.

In his reaction, the NPN 'eader in the Plateau State House of Assembly, Alhaji Zakari Yakubu, said he welcomed the news.

Alhaji Zakari Yakubu said that the PPP does not exist in the southern part of the country and added that it was primarily established to further disintergrate the north by using politics of minority, ethnicity and religion at a time when the north was becoming more consolidated.

Alhaji Zakari Yakubu said now that the PPP was not registered, the NPP should surrender its party registration certificate and declare for the NPN.

In another development, the Assistant Secretary of the NPN in Plateau State, Alhaji Sale Kanam said that as a result of the non-registration of PPP, some NPP supporters and their thugs were terrorising local traders in Jos and beating up some NPN supporters at Keana, including one of the NPN gubernatorial aspirant, Alhaji Shehu Uthman.

Alhaji Sale Kanam said that information reaching the state secretariat of the party showed that the NPP thugs were located at strategic areas to deal with some selected NPN officials and supporters.

Transport Minister Supports Shagari

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

MINISTER of Transport, Dr. Umaru Dikko, said in Lagos on Tuesday that he saw no reason why President Shehu Shagari should not be given another chance to serve the people of this country.

The minister, who was answering questions from newsmen shortly after launching a pamphlet on a new national shipping policy described President Shagari as a man of the people, "who is prepared to serve his people faithfully and deligently."

Dr. Dikko said that Nigeria was not in need of a "Naira president" because "the Nigerian electorate could not be bought over with money."

Yoruba NPN Leaders

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

PRESIDENT Shehu Shagari is not likely to face any opposition from the Yoruba leaders in the NPN if and when he files his renomination papers.

This is because the NPN leaders from the Yoruba speaking areas have resolved not to put up any candidate against the President.

Investigations conducted by the New Nigerian revealed that the Yoruba leaders met at a house in Apapa last week to decide on the issue.

At the meeting, were representatives from all the senatorial districts in the Yoruba speaking areas and those in the party's hierarchy in the areas.

The New Nigerian source also revealed that although all those present at the meeting agreed that President Shagari should be allowed to run for a second term without hinderance, the leaders wanted an assurance that the Yorubas would not remain in the cold, come 1987.

As a result of the meeting, one of the presidential aspirants from the area was instructed to phone the President on the spot to intimate him with the decision not to file any candidate from the Yoruba speaking areas against him, which the person concerned did at once.

Our source did not however state the President's reply to the telephone call.

Efforts to contact those present at the meeting failed but a top member of the party confirmed that the meeting was held.

He however declined to give details of what transpired at the meeting.

PPP Official's Statements Scored

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

KADUNA State Directorate of Nigerian Advance Party (NAP) has condemned the utterances of the Kaduna State PPP Director of Research and Publicity, Mr. C.S. Ayashim.

This was in reaction to the recent statement credited to Mr. Ayashim in which he claimed that NAP was registered to split UPN in the five states controlled by it in favour of the NPN.

NAP also denied Mr. Ayashim's claim that it had no office in Kaduna State and some other states in the country, but yet it was registered and this Mr. Ayashim said was contrary to the provisions of the electoral law.

In a statement, Alhaji Ibrahim Yakubu of Kaduna branch of NAP urged Mr. Ayashim to direct his attention on nursing wounds sustained by his party as a result of its non-registration by FEDECO.

Alhaji Ibrahim Yakubu further urged "all well-meaning citizens to reject completely the so-called People's Progressive Party" and, "the meaningless Progressive People's Alliance", which, according to him lack substance, aims and objectives "except to destabilize the existing unity and peace of this nation".

He then called on the general public to come out en-masse and support NAP for the interest of peace and stability.

Alhaji Ibrahim Yakubu praised President Shehu Shagari for his effort to revamp the nation's economy.

UPN Expels Legislator

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

A MEMBER of the Oyo State House of Assembly, Mr. R. Adebayo Shittu has been expelled from the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) by the Ifedapo Constituency of the party.

This was contained in a release issued and signed by 16 executive members of the Ifedapo Constituency of the party in Ibadan.

According to the release, the expulsion of Mr. Shittu from the party was recommended to the local government and state bodies of the party for further actions.

According to the party, the expulsion of Mr. Shittu was sequel to several allegations he levelled against top members of the party.

Mr. Shittu was accused of alleged high disrespect to the party in the constituency and for attending meetings not approved by it.

He was also accused of un-co-operative activities with the constituency, lack of consultations and disregard to pieces of advice.

Mr. Shittu was alleged by the party to be advocating some doctrine views and opinions contrary to laid down policies of the UPN.

In another development, Alhaji Adebayo Shittu, has said in Ilorin that he exposed the "corrupt leaders" of the UPN in the executive and legislative arms of the state government to rid the party of bad eggs.

Speaking on an NTA Ilorin programme, "Central Figure", Alhaji Shittu said that "it is high time we erased the belief that politics is an avenue for enriching one's purse".

He said that it was the responsibility of the youths to bring a radical change into the Nigerian body politics, adding that the conventional system of old politicians had failed to bring the required change into the structural set-up of the nation.

Alhaji Shittu then said that he could not be removed from the UPN because he had not breached any provision of the party's constitution.

CSO: 4700/1508

FINANCE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN ON BUDGET

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] During the National Assembly's discussion yesterday of the 1982-1983 draft budget, Deputy Hamet Diop, chairman of the finance and economic affairs committee, proposed a progressive increase of 2 percent in the salaries of public service officials beginning 1 July. He said in his report that the draft budget "comes at the middle stage of the period of the medium-term plan for economic and financial recovery." Its revenue and expenditure are estimated at Fr 230,207,750,000, or an increase of 9 percent over the corrective budget voted for the current period, which was aimed at "reducing the deficit in budget operations and in the special treasury accounts." Hamet Diop believes that "1982 will be a year of economic recovery with more favorable conditions of internal supply and demand than in 1981." This judgment is based on favorable rainfall and a well-prepared agricultural campaign with encouraging results: 878,000 tons of peanuts, 41,000 tons of cotton, and 736,000 tons of millet and sorghum. Total value of agricultural output is estimated at 118 billion, compared to 67.8 billion in 1981. However, Dr Diop warned that "the international market remains gloomy." He explained that 600,000 tons of shell peanuts would certainly be delivered to the oil plant but "because of the fall in world prices for this product, that tonnage is only equivalent to 300,000 tons sold and delivered to the plant in 1981."

Hamet Diop revealed, in respect to internal consumption, that the controlled production of peanuts had made it possible to inject some 42 billion into the rural economy, compared to only 9 billion in 1981.

Discussing the draft operating budget, Mr Diop said it was "based entirely on ordinary revenues, without recourse to new taxes, or, for the present increases in taxes." However, he explained that certain duties and taxes have been included in the budget which were previously paid into special treasury accounts. These include the road fund, the housing improvement fund, and the fund to equip local communities. These three accounts will be funded through special grants.

New Measures

As for new measures, they include: for personnel, recruitment of officials for newly created functions, an increase in the number of deputies for the

next legislative session, and a raise in civil service salaries. To these we must add: organization of the coming elections, higher education, the Senegambian Confederation, creation of jobs for youth, the fifth FIDAK [International Fair of Dakar], etc.

Mr Diop said also that 29 billion will be needed to consolidate the external debt, and 10 billion additional will be used to cancel the liability of the former ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development]. Deputy Diop said: "We will seek foreign loans to assure financing of the second phase of the sixth annual plan." For this reason, and to meet a number of other requirements, the draft budget proposes empowering the head of state to contract loans up to a total of 116 billion.

The committee chairman affirmed his optimism about the upcoming budget year: "It will mark a decisive turning point on the internal front."

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CSO: 4719/1081

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES DRAFT BUDGET

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] At the budget session of the National Assembly, Christian Valantin, reporter for the finance and economic affairs committee, made some general remarks on the draft budget, following the report by Hameth Diop. Mr Valantin analyzed the international and national context in which the economy had developed during the preceding budget year.

In regard to developments abroad, he referred to the negative effects of the rise in the dollar value, the devaluation of the French franc, American policy in interest rates, and the recession in the OECD countries.

Internally, the bad agricultural year of 1980-1981 and the estimated 5.7 percent decline in the construction and public works sector contributed to worsening the situation.

The trade balance showed a deficit of 136.5 billion in 1981. To deal with this development, the government continued its effort to rectify the economic and financial situation and undertook to correct the important balances through a plan for economic and financial recovery. The rectification involved settlement of the government's outstanding payments and refinancing of the public debt, while for the foreign debt a rescheduling was arranged with the Paris Club. A national effort was also made to progressively reduce prices of certain basic commodities. At the same time, rural incomes were increased.

The draft budget totals Fr 230,207,750,000 compared to Fr 211,412,199,000 for the previous period, for an increase of 9 percent. The operating budget is Fr 51,373,750,000. In regard to revenues, no new taxes or tax increases are planned. Discussing expenditures, the reporter pointed out that for this realistic budget the operating budget had been adjusted to take into account students leaving training schools, ministerial department needs which had been underestimated in previous years, and higher government contributions to international organizations.

The proposed investment budget is Fr 23 billion.

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CSO: 4719/1081

SAUDI FINANCING OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Jun 82 p 5

[Excerpts] The president of the republic's tour of Arab countries has already begun to bear fruit. Saudi Arabia has announced that it will participate, to the extent of 26,237,000,000 Fr CFA, in national development projects in Senegal. That country has also decided to help finance OMVS regional projects with a total of $150 million, of which 23,780,000,000 Fr CFA will go to Senegal.

The overall total of Saudi aid to finance development projects in Senegal will be 50,017,000,000 Fr CFA.

This extensive aid was presaged by the warm welcome by the Saudi government and people to the president of the Senegal Republic during his official visit from 7 to 9 March 1982.

Senegal and Saudi Arabia follow a policy of cooperation which is reflected in their identity of views on major current problems, and in this they are a pioneer model in African-Arab cooperation.

The Saudi Development Fund, which handles development aid granted by Saudi Arabia, offers particularly favorable conditions for loans: low interest rates (usually 3 percent), 20 years' average repayment period with a 5-year grace period, and many features which make them particularly suitable to the needs of developing countries.

In addition to the Diama and Manantali dams, regional projects, and the Anambe basin hydro-agricultural development project in which the Saudi Development Fund has been involved for several years, Saudi Arabia is going to finance a variety of projects in Senegal.

These include: an urgent water project, the Ourossogui-Bakel road, the Kedougou-Saraya road, the Dialokoto-Kedougou road, the canal and shore road in Dakar, the project of the Company for Development and Exploitation of the Delta Land and the Senegal Valley (SAED), the project of the Company for Development of Fiber Textiles (SODEFITEX), and the Sacre Coeur II program for housing construction.

The fact that almost all the projects proposed for Saudi financing during the president's visit to Saudi Arabia were accepted promptly however, without sacrifice of financial thoroughness--is also worth noting as an obvious sign of the vitality of Arab-African cooperation.

9920
CSO: 4719/1081

BRIEFS

MUSLIM FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION'S PRESIDENT--(APS). Prince Muhammad al-Faysal Al Sa'ud, president of the vigilance council of Dar al-Mal al-Islami, arrived in Dakar yesterday in early afternoon. The prince was received at Dakar-yoff airport by Minister of Economy and Finance Ousmane Seck, the Saudi ambassador, the president's personal counsellor, Moustapha Cisse, and several heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Dakar. The president of Dar al-Mal al-Islami will be paying a 3-day official visit to Senegal at the head of an important delegation composed of members of the vigilance committee and the staff. In a statement to the press, Prince Faysal recalled that this was his second visit to Senegal. He said that it would enable him to discuss economic and financial issues with Senegalese officials. He added: These are "contacts among brothers" with the purpose of establishing close relations between Senegal and his organization. The organization's international administrative headquarters is in Geneva. Its purpose is to carry out financial operations in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic Shari'a. [Excerpt] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Jun 82 p 6] 9920

CSO: 4719/1081

POST-MORTEM REVEALS STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES OF ELECTIONS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jun 82 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Elections Post-Mortem"]

[Text] WHEN all is said and done with the Elections and Bye-Elections now over (barring the Koinadugu North Constituency) there are points that should be seriously advanced for the positive working of the current system of elections.

DESPITE fears loudly expressed in some quarters and quietly whispered in some others as to whether the elections would produce something under the procedures used, the results help to speak out an answer.

ABOUT a quarter of members of the last Parliament lost their Seats which, as far as journalists and observers are concerned, is big news.

THE fact that any incumbent can be unseated (and even lose his deposit as happened in some cases) indicates how much is possible under the system employed.

CONSIDERING the examples of some other countries where every incumbent is seen to get back with eye-brow raising cosiness, the Sierra Leone Elections '82 need to be analytically studied for its more positive features.

THE atmosphere in which the campaigning went on is another aspect for reflection.

THE elections fever passed the boiling point on many occasions and spilled out, burning up numbers in its way.

THE serious irregularities that resulted would have been more of a scorchingly sore point if the Electoral Commission had not stepped in to cancel everything in those constituencies involved.

HERE again, the experiment was going through the inevitable stages:--tempers were raised, noses flared, fists waded in and.....

AS we have consistently stressed in this column, much of the irregularities would definitely have been avoided if security arrangements had been up to expected levels.

IN future the authority of the police should not only be known of but should be clearly felt at all points.

NO one whatsoever should be given leeway to act above what we all accept as the legitimate law.

THAT was what caused a good deal of the trouble in affected areas:

INFLUENTIAL persons simply took upon themselves the role of Kingmaker, muscled in to voting stations and terrorised everyone in sight in an attempt to ensure that their candidates made it

SUCH situations got to the point they did in the first place only because the police security was not adequate enough and because some security personnel lamely accepted that these were "big" men.

THE Bye-Elections in those constituencies were certainly better conducted, which indicates that we are prepared to swallow our bitter pill and learn from experience.

UNQUESTIONABLY, campaigners throughout the entire Elections period freely vented out their feelings--to the point that the most private and unspeakable events of many a candidate personal life came up for public knowledge while songs that could not be considered as palatables at dinning tables of a good number of contestants continually rent the air.

WHAT is important to note is that the most democratic system anywhere could become the most oppressive depending on how it is run just as seemingly bigotic systems can be seen to work in a peoples interest depending on who and who wields power.

The MEAN between extremes lies primarily in the adequacy of checks and balances in the particular arrangements (Electoral or otherwise) in focus.

SIERRA Leone will do well by sapping the best from such truisms.

CSO: 4700/1530

CONTEH WILLING TO BE OAU SECRETARY GENERAL IF ASKED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jun 82 pp 3-4

[Text] The international respect and prestige of any country however big or small is in most cases determined by the country's Foreign Minister or Minister of External Affairs.

This is why these days Heads of state and governments engage in indepth personality-search to get highly respectable and dignified individuals to assume the post of foreign Minister who in political jargons are nicknamed "the international walking sticks of the Heads of State."

In almost all African countries and indeed all developing or third world states, most of our Foreign Ministers are young people who must have acquired a wealth of academic training abroad.

There are many reasons for this; the chief being that most times at international conferences, the Foreign Ministers represent their Heads of State.

You will agree that in such circumstances, the Foreign Minister should not only show political maturity, but he should command the respect which his home country demands in the international scene.

Awards

History in fact will place on record that since independence, Sierra Leone underwent the most crucial test of international political maturity between 1979-1982.

This period includes Sierra Leone's hosting the Organisation of African Unity, OAU, the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS to name just two.

Suffice it to mention that between this period, Sierra Leone's foreign Minister, Dr. Abdulai Osman Conteh, excelled himself admirably.

Indeed if anything praiseworthy should be attributed to the Foreign Minister, it is but fit and proper to firstly say well done to no less a person than President Siaka Stevens, the man who exposed the hitherto unknown Dr. Conteh to international light

In our "MEET YOUR MINISTERS" series today, I introduce to you for the first time in these columns Dr. Abdulai Osman Conteh.

Born on August 5, 1945 at Pepel, northern Province, Dr. Abdulai Conteh is the youngest person to be appointed Foreign Minister in this country's history.

The appointment followed his nomination as unopposed representative for Kambia West constituency, for the 1977 General Elections.

He was also returned unopposed for the same constituency in the General Elections in April 982 and reappointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Conteh was educated at the Sierra Leone Muslim Association, AME Boys High School and the Albert Academy. He entered King's College London University in 1966 and obtained the Bachelor of Law degree with honours in 1969.

Post graduate studies took him to Lincoln's Inn, where he obtained the Barrister at Laws in 1970; London University from where he graduated Master of Law in 1971, and King's College, Cambridge where he read for and obtained the Ph.D in 1974.

Dr. Conteh returned to Freetown in 1974, and was appointed State Counsel at the Law Officers' Department.

From 1975-77, he was a teaching fellow at Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone, during which time he was also engaged in private practice.

Dr. Conteh has had several awards including National Scholar 1965; Commonwealth Scholar 1966-69; Harold Porter Prize for Land Law, King's College, London University 1969.

Cambridge University Athletics Blue 1970; and United Nations Fellowship in international Law, 1976.

He was awarded the order of the 'Ngwa Ngwa' by the Republic of Korea in May, 1978.

In November 1979, he was decorated with the award of Commander of the National Order of the Peoples Revolutionary Republic of Guinea by President Sekou Toure.

In recognition of his outstanding contribution to the state and in particular for his work in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Conteh was awarded the Officer of the Order of the Republic of Sierra Leone (ORSL), Sierra Leone's Premier award in the New Year's Honour's list, announced by President Siaka Stevens.

Dr. Conteh presided over the General Asembly of the United Nations in 1978 as one of the Vice Chairmen for the Thirty Third Session of the General sembly and in 1980/81 was Chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers.

Excerpts of the interview follow:-

Question: It is said that this country is more widely known in the international scene since you assumed the post of Foreign Minister some five years ago. What do you think is responsible?

Answer: I would not know how correct that statement is, but if it is so, I can only ascribe to a fortuitious combination of circumstances.

Principally in the course of the last five years, Sierra Leone has been a little more active both in the sub-regional and regional organisation.

Namibia

For example, President Stevens became Chairman of the OAU and Sierra Leone as Chairman country played a remarkably effective role in intermediating in African Affairs.

In this period also, Sierra Leone played host to ECOWAS and President Stevens as Chairman of the ECOWAS played an important role in the sub-regional grouping.

All these afforded us--President Stevens, his Ministers and Sierra Leonean Diplomats--to act as the focal point and spokesman at one point or the other for Africa at the global level.

Policy

Naturally the consequence of these events is to draw some diplomatic attention to Sierra Leone as a country.

Question: The African continent has been likened to a human body which feels the pain when one part is affected or injured.

When you take the Namibian issue into consideration what hopes do you think Africans should have for the eventual independence of that country?

Answer: As you correctly say, African states agonise over the question of Namibian independence.

Everyday that passes without this being achieved goes down as an affront to every African.

My hope and belief is that one day Namibia shall be free however long the process.

What we want to avoid is blood shed to achieve this objective.

But the intransigence of the Pretoria regime and the vacillation of the group of Five Western countries which have gratuitously taken the mantle of honest programme for Namibian independence do not altogether conduce confidence to achieving independence by peaceful means for Namibia.

Question: The situation in the Western Sahara still continues to be a hard nut to crack.

With the OAU summit in Libya round the corner, do you think a peaceful settlement is foreseeable in the short run?

Answer: Perhaps not in the short run in the Western Sahara itself.

We hope at the summit in Libya, the seeming split within the OAU would have been settled.

But more importantly we hope the OAU will face the problem four squares.

It is not an easy problem, Alhaji Kabba.

It requires the goodwill of all the parties concerned in consonance with the people's right to self determination.

Question: There is an opinion in political circles not only in Sierra Leone but throughout the continent, that this country is putting you up as a candidate for the post of OAU Secretary General.

Could you confirm this?

Answer: In consultation with President Stevens' colleagues--African Heads of State and governments, it is contemplated to proffer my candidature for the post of Secretary General of the OAU.

I am prepared to serve in whatever capacity the government and the people deem necessary, whether at the domestic or intenrational levels.

For I believe education afterall is for service and service is its only reward.

Question: What as a Ministry do you see as the objective of this country's foreign policy in a nutshell?

Answer: Principally our objective as a country in terms of foreign relations is to make friends and to broaden areas of contact to strengthen bilateral and multilateral areas of understanding.

In this process to garner the fruits of international understanding and cooperation either bilaterally or multilaterally to help our development process as a country.

CSO: 4700/1530

NEW BOOK PROVIDES INSIGHT, BACKGROUND FOR TREURNICHT'S BREAK WITH NP

Insight in Treurnicht's Career

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 30 May 82 p 10

[Article by Louis Oosthuysen: "He Changed Colors Right Before Important Decisions"]

[Text] A remarkable story about how Dr A.P. Treurnicht changed colors several times at moments of decisive decision-making, is being revealed in a chapter on his career, which is part of the book "Quarrel Among Brothers," which deals with the split of the National Party [NP] earlier this year.

A discussion of the book follows.

In the chapter about Dr Treurnicht's career, under the title "From Piketberg to Waterberg," the story is told of the role he played as editor of DIE KERKBODE at the time of the Cottesloe deliberations. This is followed by the role he played as editor of the Pretoria afternoon newspaper HOOFSTAD during the Afrikaner squabbles of the sixties and how he played cat and mouse with Dr Albert Hertzog and his followers.

After having served in the administration of various municipalities, he was appointed editor of DIE KERKBODE in 1960, the year of big storms in South Africa.

As far as church life is concerned, this was the year of the Cottesloe deliberations, following the stormy disturbances organized by the PAC [Pan African Congress] and the Sharpeville shooting which followed. In the aftermath of Cottesloe, Dr Treurnicht played a role which assured his rise within the church hierarchy, and which probably led to his landing in politics later on, because of his reputation for "conservatism."

The book notes: "Dr Treurnicht was a member of one of the study committees of the NGK [Dutch Reformed Church] of the Cape, which drew up reports on the Cottesloe negotiations. On the evening before the conference, DIE KERKBODE, which at first had remained silent, expressed its approval of it.

"Two weeks after the negotiations, DIE KERKBODE sharply criticized its conclusions. On 28 December 1960, Dr Treurnicht labeled some of the Cottesloe

conclusions as 'an unacceptable coup d'etat.' With this he also turned against the church leader Dr A.J. van der Merwe, who played an important role at Cottesloe."

When the NGK Synod of the Cape met 10 months later and, at the suggestion of Dr Koot Vorster, did not associate itself with Cottesloe, Dr Treurnicht also participated in the debate. He said that the origins of race tensions were reported one-sidedly and incompletely in the Cottesloe declaration, and that the uncertainty among South Africans is the result of liberalistic pressure.

Professor W.J. van der Merwe, from the Seminary of Stellenbosch, pointed out that Dr Treurnicht was a member of a study committee which prepared the documents for the Cottesloe deliberations, and that many of the conclusions were derived from the study report which Dr Treurnicht helped prepare.

Thereupon Professor Van der Merwe said that it was a pity that "he did not then enrich us with his knowledge as he did this afternoon."

The writers of the book then continued: "That which Professor Van der Merwe put into words was frequently obvious later, like the fact that after the fact Dr Treurnicht would covertly or rather openly attack decisions and statements made by fellow National Party members, about which he originally kept silent, including within policy making bodies... That which happened after Cottesloe also happened in other cases: that in due course Dr Treurnicht would turn against people or institutions with which he walked together a good way. The leaders of the Refounded National Party [HNP], with whom he refused at the eleventh hour to hang together, provided the most bitter comments of all on Dr Treurnicht's 'opportunism.'"

However, the Cottesloe episode assured Dr Treurnicht's rise. In 1965, he became assistant chairman of the Cape Synod and in 1966, assistant chairman of the General Synod of the NGK.

In 1967, he accepted the offer to become editor of the HOOFSTAD in Pretoria. Shortly before leaving Capetown he said that he would not feel flattered to be referred to as ultra-conservative, but it soon became clear that his newspaper quickly became the focus of ultra-rightist groups. Not only did the HOOFSTAD teem with far-right statements and neo-conservative propaganda, but Dr Treurnicht himself began to act as spokesman for and protector of the Hertzog group within the National Party, at a time of severe internal fights about the undermining of the then prime minister, Mr John Vorster.

In Agust 1968, Mr Vorster decided to expel Dr Hertzog from the cabinet, and the executive committee of the NP in Transvaal also took disciplinary steps against seven individuals, who were known as the "smear writers" against Mr Vorster. The action against the writers played a role in a controversial column which Dr Treurnicht wrote on 3 January 1968 in the HOOFSTAD. This was interpreted as an attack on Mr Vorster and on the government.

Dr Treurnicht wrote that too much is expected from the Afrikaners in order to obtain political cooperation from English speakers.

In his column, Dr Treurnicht complained that certain inhabitants of the Cape (whose names are not mentioned) are still in the National Party, while the smear writers were suspended. He also insinuated that supporters of "integration of the coloreds" are being tolerated in the National Party.

Dr Treurnicht, who was asked by Mr Vorster to become editor of the HOOFSTAD, wrote among other things the following: "When some people get hold of the concept of renewal or new, they see visions and grow wings... New standards and principles can mean only one thing, and that is the rejection of Christian ethics and of the morals and traditions which have been built on them over the centuries. Is that what we want? No, thank you!"

Support for his position came in a public letter from 10 clergymen in which they wrote, among other things: "The guarantee of our continued existence is ever more seen in the unity of larger numbers of whites. And in order to place larger numbers of whites under the same religious and cultural roof, our Christian principles must be stretched and twisted and ultimately even replaced in order to bring all those who do not necessarily belong together out of conviction, together anyhow."

Hence, it is clear that Dr Treurnicht's position was grist for the mill of the radical right wingers. Later on, this article was also distributed as a pamphlet, which aroused violent reactions.

The internal fights within the National Party reached a high with Dr Albert Hertzog's "Calvinist" speech in the House of Assembly in April 1968. This aroused vehement reactions from, among others, Mr Vorster and Mr Ben Schoeman. But Dr Treurnicht happily defended the Hertzog group in his newspaper. On 30 April he wrote: "The question is, who deviates from the principles of the National Party and who rejects the Christian-National Party basis of our whole social, educational, political and national life. Without being falsely pious: Who stands by the Lord and His Word?"

Dr Hertzog and his followers were apparently convinced that Dr Treurnicht would join them. He was coopted for the committee for party development, but he declined. When some of them went to talk to him to find out where he stood, he allegedly said: "Fellows, you do know that I agree with everything you say, don't you, but can't we try another blow from the inside?"

On 10 October, he tried to defend himself in his column as follows: "As far as I am concerned, if there is a need to fight against mistaken positions taken by some National Party members (not to mention the opposition) -- and there is definitely a need to fight -- then I want to do it within the National Party. I am not in favor of a breaking away."

On 11 October, Dawie reacted in DIE BURGER by writing that, after hesitating, Dr Treurnicht had made a noise which sounded like "no" to the top leaders of the Hertzog group. "He said that he wants to continue to do within the party what Dr Hertzog now perforce will have to do from without. Without mincing words, this means to dismantle the party under the pretext of fighting bad influences within it. Thus, it comes down to the fact that he will maintain the same kind of relationship with the Hertzog group which they themselves, until recently, maintained covertly with Messrs S.E.D. Brown and Barry Botha."

Background of NP Split

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 30 May 82 p 11

[Article by Louis Oosthuysen: "A Look Behind the NP Fights"]

[Text] Numerous interesting facts and stories which occurred behind the scenes in the internal fights of the National Party since the first speculations started that Mr John Vorster would resign as prime minister, appear in a book "Quarrel Among Brothers,"* which is being published this week by Tafelberg.

The book was written by two assistant editors of DIE BURGER. They are Mr Alf Ries, who has been a member of the political team of National Newspapers since 1959, and who for several years already has been the senior reporter for National Newspapers, and Mr Ebbe Dommisse, who has also been a long time member of the political team.

The book attempts to tell in chronological order about the tensions and clashes which have occurred recently within the NP, most of which has erupted to the outside, but many details of what happened behind the scenes have never been told.

The book is especially valuable, not because it is complete in all respects -- as a matter of fact, numerous documents and the experience of many people were not available to the writers --, but because it provides better insight and better understanding of where it all began, and how the whole undermining process by the group which broke away earlier this year progressed, a process which had actually been going on without interruption.

An objective and factual picture of Dr A.P. Treurnicht's positions since the days when he was still editor of DIE KERKBODE, will be an eye opener for many people. If they read the book, they will certainly better realize why newspapers and politicians never really left Dr Treurnicht in peace about his actions and his statements.

As a matter of fact, it was easier for them to see his comings and goings in perspective, something which was not always possible for the proverbial man in the street.

In addition, especially Mr Ries, as political correspondent for so many years, was often personally present at what happened, for example, on the evening before the election of the top leader in September 1978, when Mr Pik Botha, in his hotel room in Capetown, dictated a letter of resignation from the cabinet, which he planned to hand to Mr John Vorster the next day.

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* Quarrel Among Brothers, by Alf Ries and Ebbe Dommisse, published by Tafelberg Publishers, Capetown. The price is 11.50 rand. The book is already available in bookstores.

He just felt that he could not associate himself with the manner in which Mr John Vorster had handled the information scandal, especially after Mr Botha had heard the story the previous days from lawyer Rit van Rooyen and, on top of that, had to find out that Dr Connie Mulders would probably be subpoenaed to testify before Judge Anton Mostert, who set up an investigation into alleged currency violations.

Mr Botha was persuaded not to resign. Mr Ries possesses the only copy of that letter.

Another interesting fact which is only coming to light now is that, in a letter addressed to Mr Louis Nel, member of parliament for Pretoria-Central, Dr Treurnicht offered to apologize for the Bols joke which he told in a restaurant in Bloubergstrand in 1979.

Mr Nel was so upset by the joke that he objected in a letter addressed to Dr Treurnicht -- and distributed copies of the letter among members of parliament. As a result of this, he landed in so much trouble that he was ultimately suspended as member of the National Party. It took several months before he was reinstated.

On the day he received Mr Nel's letter, Dr Treurnicht also wrote a letter to Mr Nel. It reads:

"Dear Louis,"

"I received your letter. You are the very first person to have seen an indecent reference to male sex organs in the joke in question -- and I have told that old joke many times. I have never thought about it in those terms and I don't pretend to be any more innocent than any other person. This is simply not an association for me. My wife knows the joke and she has never yet warned me that it is indecent, for the simple reason that we do not quite make that connection."

"As for my reaction to the speech by Minister Fanie Botha, I have expressed my full appreciation of it and also explicitly denied a few negative references. Precisely because I was and am aware of the fact that some sensitivity may exist on the matter, it was consciously not my intention to strike a discordant note."

"I don't think that it is necessary to respond to the remainder of your letter. Colleagues have congratulated me of their own accord for my words, and the first person to whom I mentioned your reaction was dumbfounded."

"Nevertheless, I am willing to offer an apology and, as a matter of fact, I will start by offering it to Minister Fanie Botha."

"Greetings,"

"Andries Treurnicht."

Dr Treurnicht never carried out his offer to apologize. It was learned later that some of his followers persuaded him not to do it.

The book also talks very interestingly about the tensions behind the scene when Dr Treurnicht and Mr P.W. Botha clashed in 1980 about colored boys who were to participate in the Cravenweek. The story goes, for example, that Mr Koos van der Merwe, member of parliament for Jeppe, drew up a list of 42 names of people who would follow Dr Treurnicht if a split were to occur.

Another revelation is the fact that during that period of tension, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg resigned from the cabinet. He evidently felt uneasy about the manner in which Dr Treurnicht was treated by Mr Botha. He went to talk about it with Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

He told Mr Schoeman that he had resigned from the cabinet, and asked Mr Schoeman whether he would give his letter of resignation to Mr Botha. Mr Schoeman advised him to think about it. Later on, Dr Hartzenberg returned to Mr Schoeman and told him that he would definitely resign, to which Mr Schoeman responded that he should give the letter, which was written on an ordinary piece of paper, himself to Mr Botha, which he did.

All eyes were on the cabinet meeting of Tuesday, 11 March 1980, but when cabinet members left the meeting smiling, it was realized that a formula for peace had been found.

Dr Hartzenberg's letter of resignation was torn into pieces. "Later on, he was lightly reprimanded by the prime minister for having resigned in such a 'careless' manner -- evidently a reference to the paper on which he had writtend his resignation and to the fact that he wanted an intermediary to give it to the prime minister," the book notes.

The book discloses too many anecdotes to mention here. It is clear that the writers took care to be thoroughly informed about their facts. Thus, for example, a full account is given about who spoke at the caucus of 24 February of this year, when Dr Treurnicht and his followers refused to give their support to a motion of confidence in the prime minister.

The same applies to what happened at the meeting of the directing committee of the NP in Pretoria, on 27 February of this year.

Seen as a whole, the book can only be described as a sound piece of work which provides the reader with a good comprehensive impression of the course of events until the greatest split in the National Party for about 50 years.

Naturally, new perspectives about issues can gradually develop, but for a book which was published so closely after the events, it is an excellent piece of work which will definitely help future historians in their research.

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CSO: 4701/98

ASSORTED ARTICLES ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS, DEBATES

Officials Investigate Housing, Towns

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 22

[Article: "Members of Parliament and Provincial Council Members Investigate Housing, Towns"]

[Text] Prime Minister P.W. Botha announced yesterday that bottlenecks relative to housing and the whole question of town development will be investigated by a committee.

The committee, which will be made up of members of parliament and of provincial council members, will investigate the following:

- Procedures and proposals to quickly establish housing lots which are within the means of people who want new housing by paying special attention to sustained calls for the simplification and acceleration of town development. This could be done by eliminating or streamlining obstructive statutory regulations, measures, procedures and practices;

- Procedures to transfer land to authorized institutions or any other measures in case the town development process does not progress as desired;

- Procedures to promote the use of land by, for example, permitting subdivision or the building of more than one housing unit on a lot or plot whenever circumstances allow it; and

- Any other procedures which could promote the supplying of a sufficient number of housing lots and reduce their costs.

Mr Botha said that general complaints are being heard about the availability of housing property. Accusations are being traded back and forth about red tape and stumbling blocks being put in the way of the public at large in terms of obtaining housing, irrespective of efforts made by the government.

The government felt that it wanted to carry out a thorough investigation.

Mr Botha noted in his statement that an investigative committee determined 5 years ago that the most important bottlenecks in the area of housing were

the high cost of building lots, delays in the development of new townships and the high standard of housing required.

Even though, thanks to the work of the Advisory Committee on Housing Affairs, the situation has been substantially improved with regard to uniform town development procedures, charges are still being made that there are not enough housing lots available at reasonable prices.

Problems concerning the completion of private town developments within a reasonable amount of time and the subdivision of land under existing ordinances are mentioned. The high price of housing lots is also attributed to the purported lengthy delays.

In order to pay renewed attention to these problems, the government decided to appoint an investigative committee.

Botha Calls for Calm

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 22

[Article: "Prime Minister Requests Calm for Reform"]

[Text] Prime Minister P.W. Botha said yesterday that he hopes the country will remain calm in order to give the government the opportunity to meet its responsibilities in terms of the constitutional reform.

The prime minister said during the third reading debate on the budget bill that the National Party [NP] congresses will to a large extent influence the government's decisions on the Presidential Council proposals concerning a new constitutional allocation. Afterwards, the final proposals will be considered by the House of Assembly.

Proposals

The Constitutional Committee of the House of Assembly may also discuss the proposals. The government has given the assurance that any proposals on constitutional reform will be studied by the committee.

In response to a question from Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party [NRP], Mr Botha said that the Presidential Council itself was a first step allowing whites, coloreds and Indians to deliberate and consult with one another. The NRP participated in this.

Consultation

The government is now consulting with the leaders of population groups which have not been consulted yet. After having done this, it also has an obligation toward its own party. The government will consult with the leaders and congresses of the NP, and the congresses will to a large extent influence the government decisions.

Because such a comprehensive negotiation process must take place, the government has said that people should be careful and not confuse everything by taking a premature stand.

When all the negotiations have taken place, then the House of Assembly and the Provincial Councils can give final consideration to the proposals relative to matters which affect them. All final proposals will have to be discussed by the House of Assembly and when this takes place the proposals will receive the attention of all the parties in parliament.

Mr Botha commented that he does not believe there is a fairer position on the matter.

Black Settlement Bill Introduced

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 22

[Article: "Bill to Select Committee]

[Text] The bill on the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Individuals, which provides for a new allocation for blacks in urban areas, has been referred to the Select Committee on the Constitution.

This bill was introduced the day before yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, minister of cooperation and development, and published yesterday. Dr Koornhof proposed yesterday that the bill be referred to the Select Committee.

Free Market Economy Studied

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 22

[Article: "Presidential Council to Study Free Market"]

[Text] The Presidential Council will be asked to investigate the measures which limit the functioning of a free market economic system in South Africa, Prime Minister P.W. Botha announced yesterday.

The study will take into account the plural composition of South Africa's population, Mr Botha said during the third reading debate on the budget.

Factors which will be taken into account are:

- Proceedings through which it will be possible to make the advantages of the system known more widely to the benefit of the less sophisticated consumers;
- Proceedings through which it will be possible to convey consumer information primarily to the less informed and less sophisticated consumers;
- The furnishing of adequate services and an acceptable level of trade commodities in the various communities; and
- Steps through which potential entrepreneurs can be identified, motivated and equipped in order to make a greater contribution to economic development, especially for groups who have a small share in the economy.

Mr Botha also announced that the Presidential Council will also be asked to look into nature conservation and development, as well as how to respond to the great shortage in technical and scientific workers in South Africa.

The Presidential Council will also look into the principles according to which priorities can be set between conservation and development by referring to the relative importance of the land as a whole on the one hand, and physical development on the other, as well as the question of whether conservation is a goal in and of itself or whether it is only a means to an end.

The status of nature conservation in South Africa will be studied, including the national parks, the conservation of the natural heritage of the land for posterity and the financing of the conservation operation.

Opposition Leader Challenged

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 22

[Article: "Slabbert Challenged on Buthelezi Plan"]

[Text] The leader of the opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, should now candidly say whether he rejects the position of Captain Gatsha Buthelezi, which advocates a political system of one man one vote in a unitary state, Prime Minister P.W. Botha said yesterday.

Mr Botha noted during the third reading debate on the budget that Dr Slabbert had said in a speech that the struggle for full citizenship and freedom for everyone in South Africa is continuing, and that he and Captain Buthelezi should join hands in the struggle ahead.

This was just after Captain Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and leader of Inkatha, had said there would be no need for a great constitutional change in South Africa. The blacks only have to be given universal suffrage. This would mean a system of one man one vote in a unitary state, the prime minister said.

In response to a question from Mr Botha, Dr Slabbert said that he still supports paragraph 8 of the interim report of the Schlebusch Committee, which states that the Westminster system is unacceptable without adjustments and that a one man one vote system in the current constitutional context would lead to the domination of minorities by a majority.

The prime minister said that Dr Slabbert must now state in public that he rejects Captain Buthelezi's constitutional plan and that he will fight it together with the government.

Dr Slabbert refused to respond to this, while other PFP [Progressive Federal Party] members made interjections.

"Are you also being led from behind," Mr Botha asked Dr Slabbert.

Dr Slabbert must effectively and actively help put an end to the agitation for one man one vote in a unitary state. The government will not even discuss this with Captain Buthelezi, Mr Botha said.

To this, Dr Slabbert said that he would discuss the matter with Captain Buthelezi at a national convention and open negotiations on it.

Mr Botha noted that this would be playing with fire. This is why the voters of South Africa do not trust the PFP with the most important conerstone of the country: white self-determination.

Useless

Referring to the Presidential Council, Mr Botha said that Dr Slabbert claims that if the government does not accept all the council's proposals, the Councill would be useless. The government has never said that it is obliged to accept everything proposed by the Presidential Council. Just as the Presidential Council is not obliged to accept everything that the government says.

Dr Slabbert himself acknowledged that he would not accept things at his national convention which are contrary to the PFP principles.

Mr Botha called on Dr Slabbert to call the "rowdy" backbenchers in his party, who claim that the NP is a more serious threat to South Africa than communism, to order. He also referred to the foolishness of some local Progressive Party newspapers which claim that communism is not a real threat to South Africa.

Even this week, a high security official from Mozambique requested asylum in South Africa and said that the Russians are taking over in Mozambique. How can the opposition and Dr Andries Treurnicht in his rush to score a small political point against the government, claim that the attack is being exaggerated?

In any case, Dr Treurnicht was constantly drawing during cabinet meetings, Mr Botha said.

Mr Koot van Stade (NP, Appointed): He must have been drawing turtles.

Opposition Leader Warns Government

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 22

[Article: "Slabbert Warns Government About Plan for South Africa"]

[Text] Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the opposition, said yesterday that in spelling out its guidelines for constitutional reform, the government relied more on the 1977 proposals than on the Presidential Council proposals, and that a few half-baked changes of constitutional law will not restrain the right wing, but rather make it grow.

During the third reading debate on the budget bill, Dr Slabbert noted that it is clear that the government rejects the guidelines for a consociational democracy as proposed by the Presidential Council. The question may now be raised as to whether the Presidential Council has had any relevance up to now in the process of constitutional development.

Guildelines

"Hence, it is not surprising that conjecture has arisen that the government is trying to find new work for the Presidential Council in a new allocation. It almost appears that the minister of internal affairs could present a more complete package in one afternoon than the Presidential Council could manage in a year and a half."

The final government proposals should be judged within the following guidelines:

- Do they increase or decrease the polarization between whites and blacks?
- Do they actually contribute to the elimination of discrimination? and
- Do they promote full citizenship for all South Africans -- whites, coloreds and blacks?

"The guidelines convince us that an effective, peaceful constitutional development can take place only if negotiations and discussions occur among all sections of the population. Therefore we believe that it is dangerous and shortsighted to exclude blacks from the constitutional stipulations and to ensconce the whites -- or any other predominant group -- in constitutional plans which try to present the appearance of distribution of power."

The government will have to choose between an obstinate clinging to the status quo or the introduction of a systematic reform.

"One thing is clear: it is impossible to appease the right wing and to reform systematically. If the government tries to do this, it will not only destroy itself but also the possibility of peaceful change."

Botha Attacks KP Members

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 22

[Article: "Prime Minister Attacks Hoon, Van Heerden -- KP of the Cape Has Trampled on Trust"]

[Text] Prime Minister Botha said yesterday that the two Conservative Party [KP] members from the Cape have trampled on their voters' trust and broken a solemn promise toward the National Party under whose banner they came to parliament.

"The will have to live with their consciences."

Mr Botha made a scathing attack on the two dissident members, Messrs Jan Hoon from Kuruman and Ferdi van Heerden from De Aar, and stated that, when they were nominated as NP candidates, the two members had signed a solemn promise to remain loyal to the NP and to submit to its discipline. This promise closes with: "Therefore Gold help me to keep on the right track."

Those two will have to live with their consciences and go tell the voters what they have done with that promise. These are people who made great personal sacrifices, among which monetary ones, and worked hard in the two widespread

electoral districts to get these two NP members elected to the House of Assembly. They have trampled on these people's trust, said Mr Botha, who participated in the third reading debate on the budget.

Mr Botha singled out Mr Van Heerden, who ran over to the KP on Monday, and noted that Mr Van Heerden had told him (mr Botha) in the presence of a witness that he supported the NP after the original break away of the 17 KP members.

"I leave him with his conscience. His conscience is in the pocket of his pants," said Mr Botha.

At Saturday's joint caucus meeting of the NP he asked beforehand for absolute secrecy from those who were present, and gave those who could not comply with this the opportunity to leave the hall. During the meeting, Mr Van Heerden did not ask a single questions and at the end he only said that he could not support the NP.

Thus, Mr Van Heerden must have decided before that time that he would not go along with the NP. And when he (Mr Botha) told reporters from English speaking newspapers after the meeting that there was only one negative vote, they knew immediately that it was Mr Van Heerden who had voted against the guidelines, stated Mr Botha.

The National Party in Kuruman and De Aar is strong enough to survive this crisis. The voters will reject these two members.

"They will show you what one does with turncoats."

Coloreds Should Purchase Land

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 22

[Article: "Coloreds Must Buy Land for Homeland: KP"]

[Text] Coloreds and Indians must be given full rights to self-determination within their own areas and if these areas are to be consolidated, then the coloreds and Indians should themselves buy the land necessary for this consolidation, said Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (KP, Lichtenburg) yesterday during the third reading debate on the budget.

Dr Hartzenberg noted that his party supports this policy, because the KP rejects all forms of political integration and division of power at all levels.

The areas within which the coloreds and Indians should be given the right to self-determination, should be such that a maximum number of these groups can be settled within them.

Earlier in his speech, Dr Hartzenberg noted that the difference between the Presidential Council proposals and what the government will ultimately adopt, will be due to the existence of the KP. "If it weren't for the Conservative Party, the government would adopt all the proposals from the Presidential Council."

Mr Chris Heunis, minister of internal affairs, and Mr Keppies Niemann (NP, Kimberley-South) wanted to know why Dr Hartzenberg had split then.

Dr Hartzenberg: "If we had stayed we would not have accomplished anything because you would have run over us."

Conservative Party Chided

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 22

[Article: "Koornhof Attacks KP"]

[Text] Dr Piet Koornhof, minister of cooperation and development, said yesterday evening that the Conservative Party has the power to release dangerous powers in the area of white/black relations in South Africa, and that it is the responsibility of Dr Andries Treurnicht to stop this.

In a serious speech, which became stormy at times, Dr Koornhof stated that Dr Treurnicht is certainly one of the greatest dividers ever produced by the Afrikaner people.

Dr Koornhof noted that he negotiates daily with black leaders and that he shudders to tell what the black leaders say about the KP.

The Cillie Committee, which investigated the 1976 disturbances, found that the policy on the language of instruction and its manipulation was one of the primary causes of the disturbances. At that time, Dr Treurnicht was deputy minister for Bantu education and thus responsible for this matter.

Now that Dr Treurnicht and his people have broken away from the NP, they should guard against releasing powers in the country which will cause South Africa to perish in violence.

He had always been loyal to Dr Treurnicht as leader of Transvaal, but it now appears that Dr Treurnicht was undoubtedly one of the greatest dividers of the Afrikaner people since the Boer War. His dividing action started with Cottesloe. This went on from his capital days, when he colluded with S.E.D. Brown and Beaumont Schoeman, until now.

He sharply attacked the KP on the manner in which it involves churches in politics: "I want to warn you, don't, as with 'Die Patriot,' deal lightly with matters which are holy to the Afrikaners. You will wear the sign of the people who have divided the population and have let it perish."

Botha Attacks KP Leaders

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 22

[Article: "People Behind Dr Treurnicht Forced Him Out of Cabinet"]

[Text] Prime Minister P.W. Botha said yesterday that Drs Andries Treurnicht and Ferdi Hartzenberg did not freely resign from the cabinet but were, in his opinion, forced out by the people behind them.

Mr Botha responded, during the third reading debate on the budget, to a speech made by Dr Treurnicht earlier in the debate, and noted that Dr Treurnicht has already had three opportunities to outline his direction in the House of Assembly. "I don't know anyone, except for him, who knows where he is heading."

Signatures

"He was a member of my cabinet. I appointed him to that position. I would like to tell him that he has disappointed me for the umpteenth time."

The prime minister -- who said that he was not speaking in a spirit of bitterness toward Dr Treurnicht -- confronted the leader of the Conservative Party with statements he made when he was still leader of the Transvaal National Party.

While Mr Botha spoke, the KP leader for the most part stared fixedly ahead and wrote something on a piece of paper.

Mr Botha stated that it is a pity that Dr Treurnicht is now contributing to the damaging of the party which he once helped lead. Dr Treurnicht has, together with other party leaders, signed certain documents, such as the election manifesto of the NP and the action program.

"We have made commitments toward the country with our signatures."

Dr Treurnicht now boasts of the 18 members behind him. They got to where they are under the banner of the NP.

While they were in the NP they did not tell the country that there were things they had doubts about -- they did, however, wisper and count heads following the first brief session of parliament last year and at other times.

The prime minister quoted from the program of principles of the NP in which it is said, among other things, that the party endeavors to achieve justice for all population groups in the country.

Turn About

Dr Treurnicht also signed the action program. In it, it is said that the NP stands for the distribution of power among whites, coloreds and Indians within a system of consultation and joint responsibility, where it touches on common issues.

Mr Botha noted that this was exactly the task which had been assigned to the Presidential Council. Drs Treurnicht and Hartzenberg accepted full responsibility for this. Dr Hartzenberg even helped with the appointment of Dr Joggie van Oswegen to the Presidential Council.

They are now driving about the country and accusing their former colleagues of digressing from NP policy. Dr Treurnicht portrays himself as the one who stands for the preservation of the Afrikaners and of white rights.

Mr Botha quoted extensively from Dr Treurnicht's speech at the Transvaal congress following the election. In it, among other things, Dr Treurnicht attacked the right. He said that if people do not have better principles, they should not manufacture differences. They should not chase people, who belong together in terms of principles and policy, into different camps.

Within a few months, however, Dr Treurnicht made a turn about and is now doing everything he said people should not do, said Mr Botha.

The prime minister stated that many people in the past had tried to force the NP to its knees and had not succeeded. Dr Treurnicht will not succeed either.

Start To Count Heads

Dr Treurnicht uses his (Mr Botha's) statement, in which he clarified a healthy distribution of power, as an excuse to explain why he and his fellow KP members broke away. However, this is not the real reason. KP members had decided to break off long before that statement was made and weeks earlier they had begun to count heads. Furthermore, Dr Treurnicht also refuses to say what direction he wants to go with South Africa.

He made it clear in his statement that his interpretation of the concept of distribution of power differs greatly from the interpretation attached to it by the PFP. The leader of the opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, agrees, said the prime minister. However, he himself prefers the idea of joint responsibility, which is a form of healthy distribution of power without violating the right to self-determination of the population groups involved, stated Mr Botha.

8463
CSO: 4701/96

PW BOTHA RESHUFFLES CABINET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Keith Abendroft and Sapa]

[Text]

THREE new Cabinet Ministers and six new Deputy Ministers were named by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in a major Cabinet reshuffle last night.

Only one Minister was dropped in the reshuffle, namely the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, who has accepted "a high Government post" which he will take up later this year or early next year.

The Prime Minister announced his reshuffle at a Press conference in Pretoria.

One new portfolio was created, that of Constitutional Development. This will be handled by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, whose portfolio will be taken over by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk.

The new Cabinet will be sworn in in Pretoria on August 2.

Ministers

The three new Ministers are Mr Sarel Hayward (Environment and Fisheries — formerly Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries); Mr J J G Wentzel (Agriculture — formerly Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs); and Mr D W Steyn (Education and Training--formerly Deputy Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism).

Twelve of the portfolios remain unchanged. They are: Mr P W Botha (Prime Minister); Mr S P Botha (Manpower); Dr P G J Koornhof (Co-operation and Development); Mr Hendrik Schoeman (Transport Affairs); Mr Pik Botha (Foreign Affairs and Information).

Mr Louis le Grange (Law and Order); Dr Gerrit Viljoen (National Education); General Magnus Malan (Defence); Mr Kobie Coetsee (Justice); Mr S F Kotze (Community Development); Mr Owen Horwood (Finance); Mr Dawie de Villiers (Industries, Commerce and Tourism).

Changes

The other Ministers who remain in the Cabinet, but under different portfolios are:

Mr Chris Heunis (Constitutional Development); Mr F W de Klerk (Internal Affairs); De L A P A Munnik (Posts and Telecommunications); Dr C V (Nak) van der Merwe (Health); Mr Pietie du Plessis (Mineral and Energy Affairs).

New life

The reshuffle, too, is aimed at putting new life into the waning and staff crisis struck Public Service with the appointment of Mr De Klerk as Minister of Internal Affairs.

The former Minister of this portfolio, Mr Heunis, is appointed Minister of the new Department of Constitutional Development with the aim of liaising closely with the State President's Council and co-ordinating and speeding up constitutional development.

Mr Botha told a Press conference at the Union Buildings that of the four new Deputy Ministers, one, Mr Barend du Plessis, was being appointed Deputy Minister of Information to give impetus to determination to improve Government-Press relationships following criticism by the Steyn Commission of these relationships.

Mr Du Plessis (42) is a former school teacher and is now a company director.

Vacancies

Mr Botha said the appointment of Mr Van der Walt and Mr Venter (MP for Klerksdorp and Deputy Chairman of the Assembly — would create vacancies which would be filled later this year.

Mr Heunis, in his new post, would have to "feel his way" as constitutional developments accelerated and he would work to co-ordinate and streamline implementation of developments.

"The appointment of Mr Heunis does not mean that more importance will be attached to the workings of the State President's Council — that body is already a vitally important one.

"But the Government is anxious to co-ordinate all matters relating to constitutional development."

Mr De Klerk's appointment mirrored the very serious way in which the Government viewed the Public Service.

Mr De Klerk was a dedicated and energetic Minister who would be directly responsible for the dynamic development of the Public Service.

"His appointment reflects the very serious light in which the Government regards the situation," Mr Botha said.

Two Deputy Ministers' portfolios stay unchanged. They are Dr G de V Morrison (Deputy Minister of Co-operation), and Mr P J Badenhorst (Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs).

Deputy Minister, Mr P Cronje, has a new portfolio — Welfare and Community Development.

Deputies

The new Deputy Ministers are: Mr John Wiley (MP Simonstown), Environmental Affairs and Fisheries; Mr H J D van der Walt (Nominated), Co-operation and Land Affairs; Mr G J Kotze (Malmesbury) Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Mr B J du Plessis (Florida) Information; Mr A A Venter (Klerksdorp) Industries; Mr E van der M Louw (Namaqualand) Finance.

The reshuffle is seen as a bid to smooth the path to a new constitutional pattern for the Republic.

CSO: 4700/1544

CABINET RESHUFFLE INDICATES BOTHA'S INTEREST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jul 82 p 6

[Editorial: "The Cabinet"]

[Text]

YOU NEED not have any doubt anymore. Mr PW Botha is going ahead with reform. His Cabinet changes confirm this.

Mr Chris Heunis, the man who is generally regarded as the architect of reform, has been given the key post of Minister of Constitutional Development.

He will now co-ordinate all matters relating to constitutional development, the Prime Minister says.

The burden placed on Mr Heunis is a very heavy one, because what he does will not only determine the country's constitutional future but also the fate of his party and of the volk.

We can only hope that he acts wisely —and with care.

We are pleased that the leader of the Transvaal National Party, Mr FW de Klerk, has been promoted to the important portfolio of Internal Affairs.

Mr De Klerk is an able administrator, and in his new office he will be directly responsible for the dynamic development of the public service, which at present is suffering a serious staff shortage.

Mr De Klerk at the same time will have to rebuild his party's fortunes in the Transvaal, where the Treurnichtite breakaway has done the most damage and where there is a Right-wing challenge both from the Conservative and Herstigte Nasionale Parties.

Mr Hennie Smit, who has been known more for his statement about the Blacks having slow thought processes than for any particular achievement as Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, has been dropped from the Cabinet — and will not be missed.

Dr LAPA Munnik, who as Minister of Health also made some unfortunate

statements, like pensioners being able to live well on R20 a month, has surprisingly been retained, but in the position of Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

Since that portfolio need not bring the Minister into public controversy, we don't think he should have much reason to put his foot into it in the future. But one never knows.

A couple of other Cabinet Ministers, Dr Nak van der Merwe and Mr Pietie du Plessis, have new portfolios — Health and Mineral and Energy Affairs respectively — and three Deputy Ministers h ve been promoted to the Cabinet, wi h otherwise remains unchanged.

Among the six new Deputy Ministers, chief interest will be in the choice of the verligte Mr Barend du Plessis as Deputy Minister of Information.

He is a close political ally of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Information, Mr Pik Botha, under whom the SABC falls.

The two in tandem, as Minister and Deputy Minister of Information, will be able to exercise a great deal of authority over the SABC, especially television, which has become the Government's chief propaganda medium.

Mr Du Plessis has been given the task of improving the Government's relationship with the Press, in the light of Steyn Commission criticisms, and it will be interesting to see how he performs that task, especially now that the Government has enacted a law under which the Press will "voluntarily" be disciplined to the Government's satisfaction, or else . . .

Another appointment of interest is that of Mr John Wiley as Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, the latter being a subject on which he is something of an expert.

He is the second English-speaking member of the Government, the other being Mr Barwood, the Minister of Finance. It is a pity there are not one or two others in an almost exclusively Afrikaner Government, particularly as the Government will increasingly need English-speaking support for its reform plans.

In wishing the Cabinet and Deputy Ministers success in their endeavours, we are conscious of the great problems confronting South Africa at the present time and the need for the Government to give the country the dynamic leadership without which it cannot overcome its problems.

South Africa is moving in new directions, whether a great number of conservatives accept this or not.

Let it move wisely, for what is done in the next couple of years will determine the future of all of us.

CSO: 4700/1544

CONFUSION OVER WHO IS NOW IN CONTROL OF INGWAVUMA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — Confusion reigned in the Ingwavuma area of Zululand yesterday as both the KwaZulu Government and the Department of Co-operation and Development tried to sort out who in fact was now in control of the area.

Mr E F Oltman, secretary to the head of the KwaZulu nation, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday in a telephone interview there was "considerable confusion" and at this stage he could not say definitely which government administered Ingwavuma.

The confusion is a sequel to the judgment handed down by a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg on Wednesday night that a second proclamation by the State President, placing the disputed area of Ingwavuma under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development was now invalid.

Yesterday, after the court ruling, the KwaZulu Government instructed health, welfare, agriculture, forestry and works departments to resume work in the disputed territory.

However, they held back on sending the justice official, a magistrate, to the town of Ingwavuma itself, while the confusion prevailed.

According to the attorney for the KwaZulu Government, the appeal lodged on Wednesday night by the State against the Supreme Court decision, has suspended the court's order.

According to the KwaZulu attorney, the South African Government is now back in control in the area.

KwaZulu officials who were interviewed at Ulundi, the capital of Zululand, said yesterday the situation was "highly confusing."

Mr Oldman said KwaZulu wanted to minimise the effect the legal wrangle was having on the 97 000 residents in the area.

The Department of Co-operation and Development is believed to have sent at least six civil servants to Ingwavuma after the first proclamation of June 18 taking away the area from KwaZulu and placing it in the department's hands.

KwaZulu lawyers said yesterday that there now appeared to be two options open to Ulundi to get the dis-

trict placed back under KwaZulu's control.

According to one of the attorneys who appeared in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme court on Wednesday, the first option was to ask the full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court for an order granting interim relief until the appeal had been heard.

He said that because an appeal usually took about two years before being heard by the Appelate Division in Bloemfontein, it was essential to get the interim decision on who exactly would control the area.

The second option was to have the ruling of the first court case, heard by Mr Justice Shearer in the Durban Supreme Court last Friday enforced.

He was of the opinion that this could involve proving that the South African Government authorities who were now in control of Ingwavuma were in contempt of that first court ruling.

The Citizen learnt yesterday that officials from both KwaZulu and the department were only staying a few kilometres from Ingwavuma, waiting to see who is in charge.

In a Natal Provincial Council debate on the issue in Pietermaritzburg on Wednesday a motion calling on the Government to hold referendum as soon as possible to canvass views of those affected by the proposed handover was passed.

The motion was passed after a five-hour debate and after the five-man National Party opposition in the council kept up a sustained attack on the motion and expressed full confidence in the Government's handling of the controversial issue.

The motion called on the Government to reconvene Parliament if necessary, after noting that the Natal Provincial Council did not have the power itself to hold a referendum.

The senior MEC in the province, Mr Frank Martin, said during the debate the Government did not appear to be aware of the consequences of its actions, taken without consultation with the people concerned.

CSO: 4700/1528

POLICE TESTIMONY DENIES PURPORTED AGGETT COMPLAINTS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Article: "Aggett Never Complained of Being Assaulted"]

[Text] Johannesburg -- A captain of the Security Police testified yesterday in magistrate's court that in November of last year, he had taken two warrants to a house and had taken Dr Neil Aggett into custody for promoting the aims of the African National Congress.

Several books and documents relating to his political activities were also seized.

Captain Jacob C. Strauss testified that on 27 November he received a search warrant and a warrant for the arrest for interrogation of Dr Aggett.

About 6:15 that evening, he and other members of the police department went to a house in Crown Mines, where he found Dr Aggett and his friend, Dr Elzabeth Floyd.

Documentary Evidence

"I told him that I was taking him into custody for promoting the aims of the ANC. Afterwards we went to a residence at 420A Foxstraat. In the presence of Dr Aggett, I seized several pieces of documentary evidence which would be used later on in the prosecution."

He had questioned Dr Aggett in the car with regard to his activities with the ANC and the unions, but he "refused to answer any questions."

In response to a question from counselor D. Kuny, lawyer for the Aggett family, Captain Strauss admitted that the warrant had been for detention and not taking into custody. However, he did take him into custody.

Counselor Kuny: "On what charge did you take him into custody?"

Captain Strauss: "For promoting the goals of the ANC."

Counselor Kuny: "Was he ever brought before a court within 48 hours on this charge?"

Captain Strauss: "I don't know. I only took him into custody."

According to Captain Strauss, Dr Aggett was never assaulted in his presence.

Adjutant Officer Walter McPherson, attached to the security branch at the John Vorsterplein prison for people arrested by the Security Police, also testified that Dr Aggett never mentioned to him that he had been assaulted.

On 4 January he complained of backpain. He wanted to send him to a doctor, but Dr Aggett said that he wanted to take a pain pill.

He also testified that he had seen Dr Aggett nearly every day and that he had not noticed any change in his appearance or behavior. He never caused any problems and carried out all orders.

Key

Adjutant Officer Johannes Stephanus Marais, who was in charge at the police station on the evening of 5 February, testified that he was entitled to use the sealed duplicate key, which gives access to the cells of those arrested by the Security Police, in cases of emergency. However he went without that key to the cell after Sergeant James Achenbach told him that Dr Aggett was dead in his cell.

Summoned

Yesterday, a statement by Mr Maurice Smithers, who was arrested together with Dr Aggett, was presented to magistrate Kotze. He issued an order to the effect that Mr Smithers must be summoned to testify.

The investigation is continuing.

Magistrate Kotze is being assisted by Professor L.S. Smith. Lawyers P.G. Haasbroek and Andre de Vries are presiding over the testimony, and lawyer P.J. Schabort, senior counsel, assisted by lawyer S. Burger, are appearing for the Minister of Law and Order and the Police.

8463
CSO: 4701/92

IRA CHALLENGE TO PFP FOR HILLBROW SEAT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jul 82 p 9

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

THE Progressive Federal Party can start preparing itself for a fight in the Hillbrow municipal by-election next month.

The Independent Ratepayers' Action group, headed by the chairman of the Johannesburg Management Committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer will contest the seat vacated by the PFP's Mr Simon Chilchik.

Mr Mike Levin, who unsuccessfully stood for the IRA in nearby Bellevue in the March municipal elections will be their candidate in Hillbrow.

He told The Citizen yesterday he had already started canvassing the flatland ward.

Mr Levin made his decision to contest the ward after it became known that Mr Chilchik, who resigned from the city council because of financial difficulties, would definitely not stand for re-election.

"Hillbrow voted for Simon Chilchik because he was Simon Chilchik and I would not have thought of opposing him," Mr Levin said.

"Not only is he a friend of mine, but we have the same ideas of looking after the pensioners, the aged and the flat dwellers who are being subjected to a continual rent squeeze in Hillbrow.

"We differ only over the PFP policy of opening Hillbrow to all races. I want Hillbrow to remain White."

Meanwhile the New Republic Party has still not decided whether or not to contest the seat.

"We are looking at Hillbrow in the context of our entire Johannesburg strategy and we will take a decision on the matter this week," Mr Edmund Elias, regional chairman of the NRP said yesterday.

Should the NRP contest the seat, Mr Levin may decide not to stand as "I don't want a three-cornered fight."

Nominations close at 3 pm on August 11.

The PFP will decide on Thursday which of the three men nominated for the party's candidature will contest the election. All three, Mr Ivor Cohen, Mr Cecil Bass and Mr Tom Leff stood unsuccessfully for the PFP in the March elections.

CSO: 4700/1544

BATTLE BETWEEN RIGHTWING PARTIES LOOMS IN GERMISTON

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jul 82 p 9

[Text]

THE first shots in the Germiston district provincial by-election have been fired, with Rightwing parties claiming a "massive" anti-Government vote is looming.

Nomination day is on Thursday and the by-election is already shaping up into a battle of the Right, with the National Party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Conservative Party likely to be the only parties to contest the seat.

So far all three parties have announced their candidates.

It is unlikely that the Progressive Federal Party or the New Republic Party will enter the by-election.

The NP has nominated Mr Flip van der Walt, the HNP Mr Jack Myburgh and the CP Mr Willem Guy.

By nominating candidates the HNP and the CP have squashed all talk of a possible pact against the NP.

Senior HNP officials claim they have had 1 001 signatures accepted by the electoral returning officer, against about 800 accepted from the CP.

The HNP forecasts a total HNP vote of about 3 000 and a CP vote of about 1 500. The resulting "anti-Government" vote of 4 500 will land the NP "in deep trouble," HNP officials say.

The NP had little more than token resistance in the seat from the old United Party in 1974 and the PFP in 1977.

In 1981 Mrs Bessie Scholtz was returned unopposed as the National Party Member of Parliament and Mr Ben van den Berg as NP Member of the Provincial Council.

But Mrs Scholtz has since joined the CP. The resignation of Mr Van den Berg for business reasons has led to the by-election.

CSO: 4700/1544

TWO SA FARMS GO TO VENDA IN 'FINAL' DEAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

LOUIS TRICHARDT. — Only two White farms are to be affected by what the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, last night announced as "the final consolidation of Venda".

He conceded however, that he could not speak for the Venda Government and he did not know if Venda would at some stage in the future lay any further claims to South African land including Louis Trichardt and Messina.

Addressing a Press conference on the final consolidation, Mr Botha, in whose parliamentary constituency the affected land falls, said South Africa was to receive a total of 45 000 ha from Venda while Venda was to receive 53 000 ha from South Africa.

Retain

Venda was also to retain another 20 000 ha of land which had been in dispute.

This last piece of land is the only part of Venda not linked in any way to the main body of the State. It is separated by a White corridor of land which includes Louis Trichardt.

Mr Botha said Venda had agreed to give a strip of land on its northern boundary known as the "Limpopo Corridor" to South Africa.

Militarised

The Limpopo Corridor, he said, was a militarised zone and it was right on the Zimbabwe border and was completely uninhabitable. In exchange Venda was to receive the Nwamedzi farms — an area of 50 000 ha with a well developed infrastructure.

All White farms in this area had been expropriated over the years.

The only two White farms affected by the consolidated plans were on the western side of Venda and were called "Lukin and Salaita."

Bought

Mr Botha said these farms would have to be bought. Right in the south of Venda, the farms in the Elimbap, Bandelierkop and Soekmekaar areas which had previously been expropriated for Venda are now to be returned to South Africa.

Farms in this area would be advertised in the normal way and sold to South African farmers, Mr Botha said.

Another area which had been in dispute, the Entabeni forest reserves, which had always belonged to South Africa would now become a joint development project of the two countries. The land would, however, remain South African property.

Projects

Mr Botha said the way was open for more joint development projects between the two countries — either in Venda or South Africa.

Asked if this were indeed the final consolidation plan for Venda, Mr Botha replied: "As far as I am aware, there is no outstanding ground to be discussed at present. The areas I have mentioned were the only ones considered by the South African Government."

When it was put to him that President Patrick Mphephu of Venda had said in 1969, on the first anniversary of his country's independence, he wanted Louis Trichardt, Tshipise, Messina, Soekmekaar, and Levubu — Mr Botha acknowledged that these areas had "been mentioned in the past but they had never been considered by the South African Government.

Issue

"If the issue of these areas is raised again, it will have to be put to the Department of Foreign Affairs but I cannot see Louis Trichardt or Messina being given to Venda," he said.

Asked whether Venda had not laid claim to a finger of Gazankulu territory which almost splits the southern most section of Venda from the main body of the state, Mr Botha said: "I don't think Gazankulu would be glad to part with this land. It has been well developed by them."

CSO: 4700/1544

CISKEI BATTENS DOWN THE HATCHES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Jul 82 p 10

[Text]

A TRIP through the newly "independent" Ciskei leaves the traveller with thoughts on agriculture and conservation and a romantic admiration for the apparent tranquility of the traditional African lifestyle.

The traveller may ponder, for a brief moment, on problems of soil erosion and overgrazed land or on animals that stray through broken fences onto national roads. But, he will wonder, with a touch of envy, about the old man leaning on his hoe in a land or the children in rags who merrily chased the cow in the road and waved as he drove off — a far cry from the five o'clock city traffic jam.

This peaceful picture is the one President Lennox Sebe would like to show to the world. Investors and industrialists may be frightened off if they believed Ciskei was instable, he has often said.

Yet a glance at media reports of recent months indicate that Ciskei is not as peaceful as Chief Sebe would like it to be and not all are satisfied with the status quo.

DETAINED

At least 19 people have been detained since April. Some have appeared in court on charges under the Terrorism Act. Others are yet to be charged and their cases are still being investigated.

Chief Sebe has told the national Assembly of three "terrorist" encounters in Mdantsane. Ciskei security forces conducted a blitz from June 16 to 26 and had confiscated large quantities of pamphlets of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress and arrested a large number of people, he told the Assembly this week. Chiefs and headmen had been issued with firearms as "a means to fight terrorism", Chief Sebe told the Assembly.

At the time Chief Sebe announced an encounter with "terrorists" he assured the House that the State was safe because of the work of the sons of the Ciskei in the security forces.

POWERS

Last week the National Security Bill, which gives wide-ranging powers to Commander-General of Security, Charles Sebe, was read a third time.

Chief Sebe, delivering the second reading of the Bill, said there were "drastic measures" in parts of the legislation. "But we believe those to be a necessary and fair set of countermeasures to defend our orderly society against the forces of anarchy and revolution."

The Bill, which repeals 34 Acts, including the dreaded Emergency Proclamation R252 under which most security arrests were made, is based partly on the Rabie Commission report.

Chief Sebe said the Bill was not intended to oppress but to maintain the sovereignty of the State and the safety of its people.

When enacted it will make Charles Sebe all-powerful with authority to decide on who will be detained or restricted, what organisations are unlawful, what newspapers may be registered or what slogans, salutes or songs should be prohibited, to name but a few of the amendments.

An associate profes-

sor of African Politics at Rhodes University. Prof Nancy Charton, has described the Bill as the reaction of a small, frightening elite feeling threatened by a build-up of opposition.

"A government which is very vulnerable and weak should be building up legitimacy among the people, but a measure like this is only going to alienate all the people from the homeland system.

"It is highly short-sighted to rely on the force of arms," she said.

Prof John Dugard, of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies, said the Ciskei Bill showed the clear influence of the Rabie Commission report and the South African Internal Security Act which meant that the laws were being modelled on the "repressive laws of the Republic".

"Surely the South African Government, which claims to be influenced by Christian, Western values, could set a better example to its offspring than it has done."

Whether the criticism, the Bill has made Charles Sebe the most powerful person in Ciskei which has a population of 666 000-odd people — a position he could never have dreamt of when he joined the South African Police Force in 1957.

Charles Sebe has had a career which can only be described as extraordinary. He served in both the uniformed and security branches of the South African Police Force before becoming a founder- member of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services in 1977.

He has maintained a close link with his South African counterparts and the two still work in close co-operation. His rise through the ranks of the police force in Ciskei has been rapid and today, after five years, he holds the rank of major-general.

Charles Sebe has devoted his life to fighting communism in whatever form he may see it. "I know the communists are after my blood, but I cannot be killed by heathens. God has spoken to me. He won't kill me until communism is eradicated from South Africa."

He said recently: "Without fear of doubt in my mind I believe that we will overcome."

His communist fight includes vetting the work of poets lest a message be hidden between the lines.

Charles Sebe takes pains to emphasise that he is only a professional security man and not a politician. Often he will refuse to comment on an issue which has political implications as, "I am a security man".

As a true professional his telephone interviews are short and abrupt and often end with "roger" as in two-way radio conversations.

THE AXE

Despite portraying the intelligence officer image, it is well known that Charles Sebe wields considerable power in the Ciskei Government. It is rumoured that he played a leading part in the axing of former advisor to the President, Rowan Cronje, earlier this year.

He also has a say in the allocation of houses, employment, school entrance and many other basic issues in Ciskei and deals with potential industrialists and financiers.

Charles Sebe, wiry and athletic and always on the go, had to work from home for a week recently owing to poor health. Last week, however, he looked perfectly fit barring some bad acne spots. "My doctor says I am the healthiest man in Ciskei," he said.

Ciskei's new Bill has drawn no response from the ordinary citizen. Many are too intimidated to talk openly. Others believe the Bill will have no significant effect.

CSO: 4700/15

TEARGAS FIRED AT MARCHING STRIKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jul 82 p 11

[Text]

TONGAAT. — Police fired teargas cannisters into a group of marching strikers as they entered Tongaat, on the north coast, on Thursday.

About 2 000 workers from the Tongaat's group's David Whitehead Factory marched from the factory to a meeting at a Tongaat Hotel. Women workers were taken there by the union by bus.

The police who followed the marching workers, blocked off a side-street and then fired three teargas cannisters into the crowd.

Workers streamed up another side-street in an attempt to escape the gas.

Brigadier John Visser, Port Natal's Divisional Commissioner, confirmed that "a few teargas cannisters" had been used because workers "failed to comply with an instruction to disperse".

A spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Textile Workers condemned this "unprovoked attack by the police" and said their "intervention had inflamed the whole situation".

Earlier in the day a notice issued by the company said that unless the workers returned to work by "normal shift", they "will be regarded as no longer in the employment of David Whitehead".

The company has approved an average wage increase of 23,6 percent.

A Fosatu spokesman said, however, the issue had been the incorporation of the living-out allowance into the increase.

"The company's enforcement of an unacceptable and highly confusing principle has led to the strike."

CSO: 4700/1527

MINERS GO BACK TO WORK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

TRANSVAAL mines which have been plagued by unrest during the past few days, were nearly back to normal yesterday.

According to a Gencor spokesman, the situation was under control at Buffelfontein, Stilfontein and Grootvlei. A total of 95 percent of the workforce a had returned to work at the Impala platinum mines.

A spokesman for the Gold Fields Mining Company, said production had returned to normal at the West and East Driefontein mines, as well as at the Kloof mine.

The spokesman added, however, that at the West Driefontein mine 1 233 workers out of 12 000 had been returned to their homelands. At the East Driefontein, about 200 and at Kloof 13 workers had been sent back.

Dissatisfied

Mining sources have said that the Black underground workers were dissatisfied with last week's 12 percent pay rise and were dissatisfied with surface workers in "safe jobs" being awarded 11 percent wage increases.

Meanwhile, unrest broke out yesterday at the Venterspos gold mine, near Westonaria.

A police spokesman said in Pretoria that 80 out of a 1 800-man underground shift had downed tools yesterday morning after incidents of intimidation by about 100 men.

Several Black mineworkers at the Dunnocol coal mine at Danhauser were arrested after going on strike and seriously damaging mine property.

A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that about 600 miners went on strike on Monday at 5 am.

It is believed that the men went on strike after a dispute over wages at the mine.

Police and members of the mine security section used sneeze gas and police dogs to control the strikers.

The strikers started throwing stones at a beerhall, and at number 5 shaft, they burnt out a tractor. Windows at the hostel were also broken. Nobody was injured and after a number of mine workers had been arrested, everything was under control.

CSO: 4700/1544

CAPETOWN SQUATTERS CAN BUILD SHELTERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jul 82 p 5

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The year-long struggle by about 700 squatters for legal status in the Western Cape took a new turn on Tuesday when about 100 of them were granted permission by the Administration Board to erect temporary homes near Crossroads.

The site is about 30 m from the no-name squatter camp where their battle to live legally in the Western Cape with their families began.

The squatters were granted permission to erect shelters after they were evicted from the grounds of the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga.

They were asked to leave because the church, which had accommodated them for three months, felt it was the Government's responsibility to house them.

The decision to allow the people to move to another site came after a meeting between the Chief Commissioner of Co-Operation and Developement in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Beruidenhoud and representatives of the squatters.

The commissioner said permission had been given to erect tents only. Plastic material could be used, however.

The squatters were told that a request to erect temporary wood-and-iron structures would be considered.

The people moved on Tuesday night and by early yesterday a small squatter settlement had mushroomed.

About 200 more of the 700 squatters being considered for legal status in the Western Cape yesterday joined the original 100 people.

Mr Theophilis Tayo, a squatter committee member said the Administration Board had allocated the site early yesterday and promised to return later to install water and ablution facilities.

The latest decision by the board brings to 500 the total number of former no-name squatters who are now, with the board's sanction, within 100 m of the original camp.

They are all from the group of about 700 people Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, had agreed to consider for legal status.

The date for a final decision has been set for September 20 and people have had their pass books endorsed until then.

CSO: 4700/1544

BLACK MINEWORKERS GET LOW PAY, NO TRAINING

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text] **THE AVERAGE WHITE mine underground novice earns more than R1 000 a month, while his black counterpart earns only R240 a month, The SOWETAN established yesterday.**

The reason for the large disparity, it was claimed yesterday, was because, while whites received training before being engaged in the mining industry, blacks did not get such training.

In fact, the white Mineworkers' Union has strongly opposed any relaxation on job reservation on the mines.

It has also been announced that thousands of black novice surface workers will get a new starting rate of R100 a month from today.

A statement issued by the Chamber of Mines said that the increase represented a hike of R10 or 11.1 percent over the previous starting wage of R90 a month for novice surface workers.

The statement also says that all black workers on the gold mines and some platinum mines and coal mines will benefit from the new salary adjustments.

Novice

The new cash minimum starting rate for novice underground workers will be R129 a month plus free board, lodging and other benefits estimated to be worth an additional R90 a month. This represents an increase of R14 a month, or 12.2 percent over the previous novice starting rate of R115 a month.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines said that the Wiehahn Commission had recommended removal of job discrimination in the industry, but white miners had opposed these recommendations. He added that the Chamber looked forward "to the day when discrimination will be absolutely removed" so that black miners could receive the same training as that given to whites.

CSO: 4700/1527

WORKING COSTS UP SHARPLY AT GFSA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 82 p 21

[Text] WORKING costs of mines in the Gold Fields group (GFSA) for the second quarter of this year increased at an average rate of 2,8 percent, a trend which will probably accelerate in the third quarter of the year when all salary and wage increases come into effect.

At some of the mines, costs per ton milled increased as much as 7 percent. The head of GFSA's gold division, Colin Fenton, yesterday had very little explanation on why costs had increased so steeply despite higher tonnage milled.

Artifical

Another feature of the second quarter results was high capital expenditure and the fact that State share of the profits had dropped considerably.

This led to the artificial situation where after-tax profits for the quarter were better than those of the previous quarter despite a further deterioration in the average price of gold.

The tonnage milled by the operating mines in the group increased to 3 586 000 tons, against 3 517 000.

The grade was also slightly higher at 9,9 (9,7) gram/tons, which led to a slightly higher gold production.

Sundry items

This was, however, not enough to prevent profit from gold operations sliding from R240-million to R237-million.

After other sundry items, the profit before tax and the State's share of the profits showed a drop of 2,5 percent and amounted to R274-million.

Capital expenditure for the quarter increased from R45-million to R57-million and was the main reason why tax and the State's share of the profit dropped from R147-million to R92-million.

Tax and the State share paid by DRIEFONTEIN CONSOLIDATED decreased by R36-million as a result of the acquisition of the mining assets of West Driefontein in terms of the scheme for the merger of those two companies.

The reduced provision for tax and State's share of the profit caused the taxed profit to increase by R49-million from R133-million to R182-million.

EAST DRIEFONTEIN was one of the mines that showed a sharp increase in costs despite the fact that the tonnage milled was unchanged.

Cost per ton milled was up from R43,66 to R46,68.

WEST DRIEFONTEIN fared a little better by maintaining its cost increase within 5 percent. At both the mines the grade was slightly better, which led to higher gold production.

DRIEFONTEIN CONSOLIDATED showed a pre-tax profit of R178,6-million (R165,4-million.

Tax and State share of the profit as a result of the merger dropped from R106,9-million to R55,8-million, leaving the combined operation with an aftertax profit of R122,8-million (R76,5-million).

Mr Fenton pointed out yesterday that although the saving of R38-million was brought into account in the second quarter, the consideration underlying the transaction was subject to review by the Government Mining Engineer. Depending on his ruling next tax saving may require some adjustment.

LIBANON'S result showed very little change from the first quarter.

Gold production was slightly better because of the better grade.

This counteracts the lower gold price to such an extent that the amount for distribution is the same as it was in the previous quarter.

		Tons milled	Yield 000s	Costs g/t	Costs R/ton	Revenue t/oz	Revenue t/oz	Net Profit R/Kg	Net Profit after Profit R000s	EPS after Capm R000s
DRIE CONS	June							122 798	90 140	88
	Mar							76 485	59 550	63
WEST DRIE	June	720	14.3	52.24	106	335	11 530			
	Mar	720	14.2	49.93	111	371	11 770			
EAST DRIE	June	706	13.1	46,68	163	334	11 520			
	Mar	705	12.8	43.66	108	374	11 873			
LIBANON	June	420	6.4	44.28	200	333	11 509	10 573	4 253	54
	Mar	420	6.2	42.80	217	370	11 756	11 190	4 273	54
KLOOF	June	470	14.8	61.77	121	334	11 515	28 974	17 180	57
	Mar	424	14.8	65.46	139	372	11 814	28 138	17 542	58
DEELKRAAL	June	335	5.1	48,97	260	332	11 444	3 888	(536)	
	Mar	315	4.7	49.83	334	372	11 803	2 684	(1 713)	
VLAKS	June	195	1.2	9.52	267	324	11 185	404	408	7
	Mar	192	1.2	9.85	337	386	12 200	385	392	7
VENTERS	June	375	4.6	46.86	296	330	11 384	2 878	1 724	34
	Mar	375	4.1	45.23	348	378	11 279	3 170	1 707	34
DOORNS	June	366	7.7	54.63	206	334	11 515	12 450	4 158	42
		366	8.0	51.02	201	373	11 825	11 156	6 008	60

KLOOF had a very good quarter despite the underground fire that occurred at the mine in May this year. Tonnage milled was 470-000, against the vious quarter's 424 000, but the grade was unchanged. Profit after tax and the State share was virtually unchanged at R29-million (R28,1-million).

Strikes at Kloof caused virtually a 100 percent stoppage on Monday.

The results of this will show up in the current quarter's figures.

DEELKRAAL was another mine with a good quarter. Tonnage milled increased to 335 000 (315 000) and the grade to 5,1 (4,7) gram/ton. Mr Fenton said it was hoped to increase the grade still further in the third quarter.

VENTERSPOST lifted its yield to 4,6 (4,1) percent on an unchanged tonnage. The profit from gold was also better, but State aid decreased to R141 000 (R1-million), with the result that the profit after tax dropped to R2,9-million (R3,2-million).

DOORNFONTEIN could not maintain its grade because of lower average values prevailing in the underground workings.

Tonnage milled was maintained, but the lower grade led to a drop in gold production.

The result was that profit before tax was sharply lower.

There was, however, a sharp drop in tax so that after tax profits increased slightly.

VLAKFONTEIN's results was very little changed from those of the previous quarter. The mine showed an after-tax profit of R404 000, against the previous quarter's R385 000.

CSO: 4700/1544

SWAZILAND SWAP COULD DIVIDE BLACKS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Ghastly to Contemplate"]

[Text] THE SECURITY Police have sent an urgent telegram to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi telling him that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has requested an urgent meeting with him over the controversial Ingwavuma land issue.

If there is one political gift the Government has given Chief Buthelezi, the incredible mess-up over this issue was the best. Not only is Chief Buthelezi getting all the favourable publicity, and the opportunity to deliver his acid invective, he is also seen as the "good guy" in the controversy. Chief Buthelezi is also astute enough to use this golden gift to build his image and consolidate his strengths even further.

When it comes to the final horse-trading with P W Botha, he (Chief Buthelezi) will be in a position of strength.

The Government has mishandled this issue from the day that Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, astonished the world by announcing the excision of this part of SA to Swaziland.

In a way, it serves the Government right for its discourtesy in not consulting people in issues that directly involve them — a tactic they have used with arrogant insouciance for years. Chief Buthelezi can be congratulated from bringing them to heel in this fashion.

But what both Chief Buthelezi and the Swaziland government should not lose sight of is the fact that this muddle may lead to division between blacks — a thing that could have Pretoria laughing all the way. They should try by all means not to get blacks involved in a tribal battle that will be simply too ghastly to contemplate.

CSO: 4700/1544

WHITE, BLACK MINERS EQUALLY CONCERNED OVER PAY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE PAY of all black workers on gold mines, collieries and some platinum mines will be increased from tomorrow, according to a notice from the Chamber of Mines.

That may sound like good news until you hear the appalling scales for black miners, underground and on the surface.

A statement issued by the Chamber of Mines Public Relations Department gives the new cash minimum starting rate for novice underground workers as R129 a month plus free board, lodging and other benefits estimated to be worth an additional R90 a month.

The new minimum starting rate for novice surface workers will be R100 a month. This, the report says, represents an increase of R10 or about eleven percent over the previous starting rate of R90 a month for novice surface workers.

This startling revelation about the abysmally low pay given to black mineworkers comes at a time when there are moves to improve their lot significantly, but it will take a long time for them to get a decent wage scale.

It also coincidentally happens that the Chamber is having talks with white unions on a new labour-relations structure that includes the relaxation of racial job bars — in

other words, job reservation. Mining is the only major industry that still has statutory bars on black job advancement.

White miners are also preparing for a strike ballot over a wage dispute with the Chamber. The declaration of the dispute is usually the first step en route to a legal strike.

The plight of black workers on the mines has a long and painful history, confused and perhaps intensified by the fact that most if not all of these workers are foreigners from neighbouring states. They need the money, however minimal it is, and it has in fact been said that what they get on South African mines is more than what they would even dream of getting in their own countries.

Their trap is further tightened by the fact that there is a powerful white miners' union, which is most verkrampt, to say the least. White miners are now fighting against improvement given to black workers because they believe this is in conflict not only with the country's policies but with their financial interests.

The outgoing president of the Chamber said at the annual general meeting that whites on the mines were probably better off then employees in any other sector.

We have heard in fact that some white miners can get up to R2 000 a month, and even more, with some of the benefits involved in their specialised kind of work. The fact that black miners work in the same area, and perhaps even do more dangerous work than their white colleagues, makes their plight even more tragic. It does seem something of a shame for white workers to go up in arms when their pay is so many times more than the pittance blacks get. It is also a shame for the Chamber of Mines to allow this despicable situation to persist, however difficult the means for improvement may be.

CSO: 4700/1527

NATAL FARMER SHOOTS TERRORISTS SOUGHT FOR SABOTAGE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 82 pp 1,2

[Article: "Sabotage in Natal -- Young Farmer Shoots Two terrorists"]

[Text] Paulpietersburg -- Tuesday night, a young farmer from the district shot and killed two terrorists during an exchange of gunfire, after having given them a ride in his pick-up truck while they were hitch-hiking in the district.

Mr Phillip Scheepers (23 years old) recognized one of the terrorists, who was suspected of being a member of the gang of terrorists involved in the sabotage which took place in the district earlier last week, from a photograph he had seen on a television news report.

The story of the shooting was told yesterday to DIE BURGER by his father, Mr Jannie Scheepers, from the Hartland farm in the Paulpietersburg district.

The terrorists, Bheki Sam Mchunu (26 years old) and a companion, who has not been identified yet, had been on the run for more than a week.

Three other suspected terrorists, who were presumably involved in the attempted sabotage, were rounded up earlier this week by the police and are currently being held under the public safety act.

A fifth terrorist, Galokwe Thembinkosi Sithole (29 years old) from Nqutu near Dundee in Natal, is still free. He is roughly 1.67 meters tall, well-built and has a light complexion. He is probably armed and is considered extremely dangerous. People who have seen him or who can provide any information as to his whereabouts, are requested to get in touch immediately with the nearest police station.

On the Way

Mr Scheepers related that about half past ten on Monday evening he was on the way from town to his farm. Phillip and a friend, Danie Swanepoel, followed roughly 15 minutes later in a pick-up truck.

He saw the two black men along the road, where they were hitch-hiking, but he had driven past them.

Shortly before this, however, Phillip and Danie had been at the home of friends in town, where they had seen the suspected terrorists in a news program on television. The unarmed Phillip had recognized one of the men and stopped to ask where they were going.

The fact that the terrorists said they were heading for Commondale, but that they were not at all on the right way, further confirmed Phillip's suspicions, and he offered them a ride in the back of the pick-up truck.

Vanished

"My son wanted to bring the terrorists to our house in order to take them into custody there," said Mr Scheepers. "When he got home, he told them that they would have to wait a minute by the pick-up truck, while he asked me whether he could take them to Commondale."

However, the terrorists has suspected trouble, and when Phillip and his father returned, they had vanished.

The night watchman, who takes care of the farm store, saw what direction the terrorists had disappeared in. With Mr Scheepers and Danie in the cab of the pick-up truck and Phillip and the night watchman in the back, they went to look in the same direction.

After they had driven three times back and forth along the road in vain, Phillip told his father that the terrorists would probably just wait until they disappeared before coming out of their hiding place. Phillip then suggested that he and the night watchman jump off the pick-up truck while his father drove on. As luck would have it, they jumped off barely 15 meters away from the hiding place of the terrorists.

One of the terrorists had suddenly opened fire with his AK-47 and Phillip had to fall flat. "The Nkosana has been shot," the night watchman anxiously cried out and ran fast into the veld.

One of the terrorists had apparently heard him and lifted his head. Phillip started shooting with his R1 rifle and hit the terrorist with three bullets in the head.

His companion started firing back, but was hit.

The police arrived on the scene a few minutes later and found two AK-47 automatic rifles, two hand grenades, four magazines full of ammunition, roughly 5 kilograms of plastic explosives and several ANC pamphlets in their possession.

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CSO: 4701/92

BRIEFS

GEC TRACTION ORDER--A R32-MILLION order for electrical equipment to be used in electric locomotives has been given to GEC Traction & Signal, a member of the GEC South Africa group, by South African Transport Services through the main contractor, Union Carriage & Wagon Company. The order is for 65 sets of traction equipment for 6E1 locomotives, to be supplied at the rate of five a month, starting during 1983 and continuing through to 1984. The order brings to 1 065 the total number of sets supplied by, or on order from, GEC Traction & Signal. The chairman of the company, Mr Don Nash, said that manufacture of the electrical equipment would be shared equally between GEC Traction & Signal's factory at Driehoek, Germiston, and GEC Traction Limited of Manchester, England. Mr Nash said: "GEC Traction & Signal is the only South African manufacturer of complete sets of electrical equipment for locomotives and motor coaches in the Republic, and the order ensures continuity of production at our Driehoek factory until the end of 1984. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 82 p 21]

CUBANS MUST GO--MR BOTHA siad that South Africa was determined to stand firm on her demand that the Cuban presence in Angola be withdrawn before the South West African problem was settled. "We have made our point very clear that we are not standing in the way of South West Africa's independence," he said. "All we want is that all the peoples of South West Africa have the opportunity of expressing their will on the subject of its Government in an unbiased way and without intimidation or at gunpoint." South West Africa was a tremendous financial burden to South Africa and was costing the Republic hundreds of millions of rand a year. "And nobody is supporting us in carrying this heavy burden--or even easing it." But South Africa's attitude was that as long as there was a Cuban presence in Angola there was a threat--and she was now receiving open and outspoken support from some leaders in the United States. South Africa's military presence in South West Africa had been requested by the people of South West Africa--was a direct result of requests from leaders there. "We are prepared to leave if the poeple want it--other than Swapo. With the Minister of Foreign Affairs I recently discussed this very question with South West African leaders and asked them bluntly if they wanted us to leave. No one wanted it. We will stay there as long as we are required, with the matter to be considered on its merits." Of the Cubans he said: "We want to see them leaving to believe it. If one or two remain--they could always be kep to show future generations what Cubans look like. But the mass of Cubans must go. I don't mean only a dozen or so--their departure must be seen to be happening." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 82 p 3]

3-YEAR PROCESS--DURBAN--The handover of the three Zululand game reserves, Mkuze, Umfolosi and Hluhluwe to the KwaZulu government would take about three years to complete, Mr John Geddes-Page, Director of the Natal Parks Board, said in Pietermaritzburg yesterday. He said the Natal Provincial Administration had given the KwaZulu authorities an undertaking that they would do everything to assist the Zulu Administration to administer the game reserves properly. The present culling programme in the reserves would continue until the handover. The Parks Board was excited about the prospect of developing new areas into game reserves, also part of the package deal announced by the Government last month. Attention would have to be given to fencing off these areas and also stocking them with game. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 July 82 p 11]

ANTI-MULTIRACIAL BEACH CAMPAIGN--DURBAN--A massive campaign is to begin in Durban soon to unseat Durban city councillors with Progressive Federal Party affiliations. The campaign is a sequel to the city council decision earlier this month to go ahead with the idea of a multiracial beach and a multiracial swimming bath in the Snell Parade area on the beach front. The campaign will get under way with a public meeting in the Durban City Hall on Monday night under the umbrella of the "South Africa First Campaign" organisation. A ratepayers' association will be formed at the meeting. Durban city councillor Mr Cornelius Koekemoer revealed yesterday that he had thrown his full weight behind the campaign to "break the super-liberal clique" who, he claims, controls the council. He said people of all political affiliations, apart from the PFP, had agreed to join the campaign. There had been great support for the move to get rid of the super-liberals who were hell bent on integrating amenities in the city without caring for the conservative people and also the city's holiday trade, which was a great money earner. Already thousands of pamphlets advertising the meeting have been distributed in Durban. The pamphlet says: "Don't let the PFP trample on your rights." Mr Koekemoer said that when the city council elections were held later this year candidates would be put up to oppose the "liberal candidates" who were forcing through unpopular integration measures over the heads of a strong body of conservative opinion. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 82 p 11]

CSO: 4700/1544

LUPHOHLO WORKERS WALK OUT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 24 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

WORKERS at the strife-torn Luphohlo project went on strike yesterday — demanding that sacked strike leader Zeblon Tsabedze be reinstated immediately.

At least 400 workers downed tools in Siphocosini after being informed that Mr. Tsabedze had been sacked.

The workers said Mr. Tsabedze refused to take his pay when he was told that he was being fired and refused to sign a paper confirming his dismissal.

He informed the workers that he had been sacked and was leaving. They immediately downed tools and demanded that Mr. Tsabedze be allowed to put his case and also that management explain why he had been dismissed before they could return to work.

Workers told The Times that police dashed to the scene immediately. They saw Mr. Tsabedze being picked up in a police van, but they did not know where he was taken.

Mr. Tsabedze led a major strike of employees of Wimpey International earlier this year in which workers demanded pay rises, improved working conditions, the dismissal of two members of management and the end to alleged racism and use of abusive language by personnel officers.

Workers said that since the strike, Mr. Tsabedze has been subjected to sustained harassment and taunts by expatriate supervisors at work.

Management

They said added to that, management tried to get rid of him by transferring him from Siphocosini to Mvutshini where there is another Wimpey workforce on the project. They said they fired him then hoping that the workers would not notice it.

They said Mr. Tsabedze lived in Siphocosini and they viewed his transfer as a trap so that he would come to work late and then get fired on that pretext. They alleged that when management realised that it didn't work and he came on time, they fired him without a reason.

The workers managers kept "taunting" Mr. Tsabedze at work by patting him on the shoulders and saying: "Tsabedze you have lost a job."

"But he exercised extreme patiesce," they said.

Mr. Tsabedze is a member of the works committee. The workers said they would not go back to work unless Mr. Tsabedze was reinstated. They alleged that the other members of the works committee had "sold out" to management by trying to persuade them to go to work.

They said that three members of the committee saw Mr. Tsabedze being picked up by police when he was fired, but they said he had been suspended.

"They think they can sell us to the English like that. We are not as foolish as they think," the workers shouted.

Committee

"How can a man be suspended and taken in a police van. Why did the police decide to give him a lift today?" they shouted. "If they sack Tsabedze, they may as well sack the whole workforce. We elected him to the committee. We did not know that we were causing trouble for him and his family when we elected him. The whole committee may as well be dissolved. We don't want more people to get into trouble for

us," one of the workers shouted amid applause.

"If the government does not want works committees, then they must tell us and we will dissolve the committee," another said.

"They tell us to elect people to the committee and these people are not protected. They are intimidated and dismissed if they talk the truth," another shouted.

"They want flatterers all the time," he said. They also demanded the dismissal of a Mr. Nsibandze, a personnel officer. "If they don't dismiss Nsibandze as we have been telling them for so long, then we'll beat him up," another shouted and was applauded.

The police team was led by Senior Superintendent Majaji Simelane, who instructed journalists not to take pictures.

The Labour Commissioner, Mr. Ralph Bhembe and the District Commissioner for Hhohho, Mr. J.D. Dlamini addressed the workers and told them to go back to work.

Mr. Bhembe said Wimpey workers had a bad habit of going on strike to solve misunderstandings instead of going through his department. "We know you have a complaint and there are formal channels through which you can get redress. As it is now you are on strike illegally," he said. "Illegal strikes cannot be tolerated."

But workers shouted: "If you are going to be talking to us like that, you may as well pay us off right away. We want an explanation and we don't know why you say we are on strike."

Bhembe: "There are different types of strikes. You can stay away from work, or you can come to work and sit down."

Workers: "We don't care about your preaching, bring Tsabedze here, thats not too much to ask for."

Bhembe: "It's not going to be as easy as you think."

Senior Superintendent Simelane: "Yes, is not as easy as they think."

Workers: "Bhembe go away, you always talk to us like children. We prefer to talk to the police than talk to you. They are much more reasonable than you."

Senior Superintendent Simelane: "It looks as if I shall have to pass the matter over to the District Commissioner to apply the law now. The Labour Commissioner has told you what to do. Things are not done like this in Swaziland. This is unSwazi."

Workers: "Is it Swazi to intimidate workers and treat a committee member like this?"

Simelane: "Leave it to your committee to handle everything."

Workers: "And get more committee members into trouble?"

Simelane: "I'm going to hand over to the DC to apply the law."

Workers: "Now don't try to scare us. We're not schoolchildren. What have the white men given you up in those offices?"

District Commissioner: "I don't like to do what you are tempting me to do, but I may have to do it. I'll give you three warnings. It's going to be painful because some of you may not see your families today."

Afrikaners

Workers: "You can't force us to work, forget it. Why can't you people negotiate with us? Why do you have to rely on threats all the time? Is that the Swazi way you are telling us about? Those English people, they always outwit you. The Labour Department handles Afrikaners much better, but the English beat you and you have to use threats at us. They tell you someting and you shut up and come running to us."

Simelane: "You are speaking like politicians now. I won't stand politicians, now go back to work!"

Management refused to comment.

CSO: 4700/1529

KING SETS UP SUPREME BODY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Jun 82 pp 1, 20

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

KING Sobhuza II has established a new powerful policy-making body which will be called the Supreme Council of State.

The council, which shall consist of persons personally appointed by the King will be the most powerful body after the King and the Queen Mother.

The King and the Queen Mother automatically become members of the Council; otherwise membership is not hereditary, nor can anyone automatically become a member by virtue of any position either in the government or a traditional position in the dual regime.

Liqoqo

This decree formalises the "Liqoqo," and gives it more sweeping powers. It also formalises the traditional authority in the dual regime.

An authoritative legal source said before the establishment of the council, the "Liqoqo" had been "an amorphous and not so easily identifiable body."

The decree further emphasises that appointments to the all powerful council will be on individual merit rather than ex-office. The proclamation is to be the "supreme law" of Swaziland and if any other law is inconsistent or in conflict with it, that law will be considered to be null and void for any purposes.

Regency

The decree sets out the powers of the King, his duties and functions. It also defines the Regency and succession to the throne. The decree further clarifies the King's functions in regard to traditional law and customs.

The Supreme Council of State will have the power to appoint a person to perform the functions of the Regent if the Queen Mother or Indlovukazi is for any reason unable to do so. This appointment can be made at any time and under any circumstances when there is a need to do so.

The decree provides other amendments to the Ngwenyama's proclamation of 1973 when the independence constitution was abolished and a state of emergency which is still in force today was announced.

The provisions banning political parties, all political activities and providing that

all meetings will be authorised by the Commissioner of Police were not amended.

The decree contains the emoluments payable to the King, his immunity from taxation and from civil and criminal proceedings. Those provisions also apply to the office of the Queen Mother as Regent and the authorised person during the period pending the installation of a successor to the King.

"The King's proclamation of 1973 did not reinstate some fundamental provisions which, among other things, expressly spell out the legal status of the King, namely that he is the head of state," a palace statement reads in part.

"In addition, the other amendments are designed to empower the King to act, in the discharge of his functions, in accordance with Swazi law and custom.

traditionall position, governed by Swazi law and customs, it has been appropriate to omit from the existing law and requirement of a King or Ndlovukazi to take an oath before the chief justice or any other judicial authority.

"In this respect, it is felt — and we think correctly so — that the Swazi traditional process of installing a new King (kubeka) carries sufficient authority, validity and acceptability in its own right without the additional requirement of a ceremonial oath which does not enhance the substance of Kingship, but which, if not complied with, could give rise, to legalistic and other unsettling arguments of a potentially disruptive nature," the statement reads.

"We have also carefully and seriously deliberated on the national importance of the Establishment of Parliament of Swaziland Order, 1978."

CSO: 4700/1529

PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ENDORSES SAP AFTER IN-DEPTH DELIBERATIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Party Central Committee has said the Government three-year Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) is an elaboration of earlier formulations aimed at national economic rehabilitation.

The committee, which ended its three-day session under the chairmanship of Mwalimu Nyerere, said SAP lays the basis for negotiations with donor countries and international financial agencies interested in aiding rehabilitation efforts without endangering the Party's socialist policies.

According to a press statement issued yesterday in Dar es Salaam by the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, the committee endorsed SAP after in-depth deliberations.

He said the committee was of the view that the programme is a comprehensive elaboration of the objectives set in the National Economic Survival Programme (NESP).

"SAP explains in more detail the nature of our economic problems and prescribes solutions to some of them. The committee also stressed that the programme is an implementation of basic Party decisions contained in NESP", the statement said.

The statement explained, that the progamme incorporates all major farets of NESP — promote export crops and goods to increase foreign change reserves; raise food crop production; and control recurrent expenditure.

Other major points are: redirecting resource investment into areas meant for economic rehabilitation; judicious allocation of foreign exchange; and ensuring production of necessary consumer goods.

The three-year adjustment programme was presented in Parliament during the on-going Budget session and is aimed at bolstering industrial and agricultural production and consolidating the service, communications and energy sectors.

According to SAP, the country requires 10,026m/- in foreign aid as import support for essential goods, raw materials and spare parts.

The programme also seeks to raise the country's foreign exchange reserve position through agricultural and industrial exports enabling the country to meet the costs of essential imports by 1985/86.

SAP further aims at reducing the country's debt burden which levelled at more than 2,800m/- by last December.

Some of the industries will have to be closed down to maximise foreign exchange utilisation. The thrust will be to sustain only projects supplementing the national revival plan.

The Party statement, also said the Central Committee deliberated

on the Zanzibar trade and industrial sectors and directed that its observations be passed on to the Zanzibar government for implementation.

The statement did not give any further details.

Committee members also considered the 1982/83 Party estimates envisaging a revenue of 393,894,449/- and expenditure of 391,387,233/-, which will be forwarded to the National Executive Committee (NEC) for final consideration.

A substantial part of the revenue will come from members fees and contributions, contributions from the Union Government and the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government as well as miscellaneous funding from sales of Party literature and other items.

The members also considered the Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA) request to raise membership fees from 5/- to 10/- and that members contributions be based on monthly deductions from salaries, calculated by percentage.

The request was granted, but the CC is to present the report before the NEC.

The CC business centred on reports from its specialised committees — the Special Committee on Zanzibar Government Affairs; Standing Committee on Development Planning and Standing Committee on Party Activities.

CSO: 4700/1543

MINISTER DISCUSSES NATION'S ENERGY PROSPECTS, PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text] THE Government is to spend some 4,565 million/- for constructing the proposed ammonia and urea plant at Kilwa in Lindi Region for utilising the natural gas reserves at Songo Songo, the Minister for Water and Kassum, told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Presenting the 1982/83 estimates for his Ministry, Ndugu Kassum told the House that efforts were now underway to identify the sources of financing for the project whose production is scheduled to begin towards the end of 1985.

Ndugu Kassum said his Ministry had now confirmed sufficient gas reserves at Songo Songo to satisfy requirements of the proposed ammonia and urea plant.

He said surveys were now being carried out in order to select the site for the erection of the plant capable of producing about 345,000 tonnes of ammonia and 520,000 tonnes of urea a year.

"My Ministry believes that the 41 billion cubic metres of gas so far confirmed at Songo Songo, plus anticipated future discoveries at Kimbiji, the Zanzibar Channel and along the southern coast of Tanzania, could provide substantial quantities of natural gas", Ndugu Kassum said.

The Minister stated that in order to ensure the nation derived maximum benefit from its gas resources, a separate study on the utilisation of gas is being prepared.

"We will then be in a position to make a choice for future development on the basis of the options that the study will provide", he said.

The Minister further informed the House that the Tanzania Government, through the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC), holds 74 per cent in Kilwa Ammonia Company Limited, (KILAMCO), and AGRICO Overseas Investment Corporation (of the United States) has the remaining 26 per cent.

In the area of oil exploration, Ndugu Kassum said phase one of the Songo Songo Drilling Programme was completed in October last year. He said this was a two-well operation designed to appraise the hydrocarbon potential of the Songo Songo field.

This was financed by the World Bank under a 30 million dollar (283m/-) credit to the Government through the International Development Association (IDA), he said, adding that one of the wells, (SS-6) onshore was abandoned on technical grounds.

Ndugu Kassum further explained that the other well (SS-5) was successfully drilled to its terminal depth and will be converted to a gas producer well for KILAMCO project.

He told the House that due to the encouraging results of phase one, the World Bank, together with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and the European Investment Bank, agreed to co-finance the second phase of the drilling operation with a US 40 million dollars (about 378m/-) credit to the Government.

The Minister said during this phase, TPDC was expected to drill additional wells off-shore Songo Songo. One well, (SS-7) has been successfully completed, "but I regret to say that the second (SS-8) proved to be dry. It is hoped that the first of these wells will be converted to a gas producer well," he said.

Ndugu Kassum said a US 10 million dollars (94.5m/-) loan from the Algerian Government had been utilised by TPDC to drill a test well at Kimbiji in Temeke District using the Algerian rig which was previously used at Songo Songo. The Government was now negotiating for more funds to drill one or more wells to appraise further the hydrocarbon prospects of the area, he said.

Evaluation of prospects in other basins in the country has been continuing, the Minister said, adding that to this effect, the Government and TPDC signed production sharing agreements with two international companies last year.

He said under the agreement with SHELL International, Shell Petroleum Developmen of Tanzania will explore for oil over an area of about 70,000 square kilometres in five licences, and stated that this was the first time that seismic exploration was being undertaken in the Rufiji Valley.

On the TPDC, Ndugu Kassum informed Parliament that the Corporation imported some 386,258.01 tonnes of Murban Crude oil last year from Abu Dhabi worth 942.5 million/- and a spot cargo of 81,071.36 tonnes of Arabian Light Crude oil worth 168.0 million/-.

He said the total crude oil import bill amounted to 1,110.5 million/- compared to 1,250.5 million/- in 1980 although purchasing price for Murban Crude oil had risen.

Lack of foreign exchange and difficulties in procurement and the implementation of fuel conservation measures were the causes of the decrease in volume of crude imported, the Minister said. He said during the same year, TPDC imported white petroleum products worth 819.2 million/-.

The Minister said the Tanzania Italian Petroleum Reginery (TIPER) plant in Dar es Salaam did not meet the country's requirements of refined products, noting that this year, TIPER production was expected to be 558,900 tonnes whereas the country's requirements of refined products were estimated at 807,500 tonnes.

TIPER could, therefore, refine only 69 per cent of the requirements, and the deficit, amounting to 248,600 tonnes will have to be imported at an estimated cost of 970.7 million/-, the Minister said.

Ndugu Kassum said the total oil bill this year stands at 2,864.6 million/- compared to 2,052.8 million/- in 1981. This was an increase of 39.5 per cent, and is accounted for by the March 1982 devaluation of the Tanzanian shilling and the increase in quantities of oil imports.

Some 46,524 tonnes of petroleum products worth 243.7 million/- were exported in neighbouring countries last year compared to only 12,043 tonnes worth 53.4 million/- in 1980. This year, some 103,660 tonnes worth 355.1 million/- are to be exported, he said.

The Minister told the MPs that the petrol rationing system was now working smoothly, and stated the Ministry now has a system of fixed supply quotas to retail outlets which is subject to regular review and adjustment when necessary.

Each region outside Dar es Salaam was allocated a fixed quota of petrol and petroleum products. Due to transportation problems, however, most regions have not been receiving their quotas, especially so with the refusal by tanker owners to send their vehicles up-country because of bad roads.

Ndugu Kassum requested the House to approve the Ministry's estimates totalling 536,023,100/- out of which 461,727,000/- will be for development expenditure while 74,296,100/- will be for recurrent expenditure.

CSO: 4700/1543

INDIAN TEAM EXPRESSES OPTIMISM ABOUT NATION'S FOOD SUFFICIENCY

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] Timely distribution of agricultural inputs, farm implements and better quality of seeds will enable Tanzania to attain food sufficiency in the next two years and produce surplus for export in the near future.

This optimism was expressed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by a three-man team of Indian agricultural scientists led by the Vice-Chancellor of Haryana Agriculture University, Dr. D. R. Bhumbla.

The experts, following-up an earlier visit by the famous Indian agricultural scientists, Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, who toured the country last April at the invitation of President Nyerere, visited agricultural industries, training institutes and villages for the last one week.

Dr. Bhumbla told reporters yesterday after discussions with Agriculture Minister John Baptist, Machunda and other ministry officials that Tanzania had excellent soils and water resources which, with appropriate technology, would raise agricultural output.

"One of our observation is that Tanzania is capable of feeding itself, not only in the distant future but in a year or two if appropriate plans are implemented. The country would also produce a surplus for export in the near future," he said.

The scientist said emphasis should be on higher yield per acre, adding that research should be conducted to establish better quality seeds, fertilizers and farm implements.

Small rather than large-scale irrigation schemes, mainly those using hand-driven pumps should be started, he said. He explained, however, that research must be conducted to determine the extent to which these would be spread.

He said available data showed that the country imported only 10 per cent of her food requirements which mainly went to the urban population.

The records also indicated that the country produced enough maize and millet but that these were not widely consumed because of selective eating habits, he pointed out.

He said small agro-industries should be established at the village level to enable villagers manufacture basic requirements. "Things like hoes, ploughs and seed oil should be made locally by villagers," he suggested.

Dr. Bhumbla said Tanzania needed an agriculture university to offer technical guidance and advice on agricultural development. His team would ask the Indian government to assist in establishment of such institution, he added.

The experts who were expected to leave for home last night met President Nyerere, the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, Finance Minister Amir Jamal and the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al Noor Kassum.

They also toured the Ubungo Farm Implements factory and a hydrology laboratory in Dar es Salaam, the National Milling Corporation, flood areas in Kyela District, Dakawa and Mbarali state farms and Nyegezi Agricultural Training Institute in Mwanza.

The other members of the team were chief hydrologist and member of the central ground water board, Dr. B.D. Pathak and Dr. D.P. Misra from the Indian National Research Centre for Groundnuts.

CSO: 4700/1543

MINISTER OUTLINES STRATEGY TO ENABLE FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] THE MINISTER for Agriculture, Professor John Baptist Machunda, yesterday outlined an elaborate strategy to enable the country attain self-sufficiency in food crops production.

President the multi-pronged strategy in the National Assembly, Professor Machunda stressed the need for proper farming methods, the utilisation of appropriate technologies for farmwork and keeping down production costs to enable peasants profit from their undertakings.

Failure to do this would frustrate national efforts to meet the objectives of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), he told the House when tabling his Ministry's estimates for the 1982/83 financial year.

Professor Machunda admitted that little change had been achieved in Tanzania's agricultural practices ten years after the much-publicised directive to revolutionise farming methods throughout the country.

The strategy includes the establishments and strengthening of farm centres throughout the country to distribute fertiliser, seeds, pesticides and other implements such as hoes, ox-ploughs and spares and components.

Already, there were 22 such centres in the country but that there was no co-ordination among the various authorities on their use, something that would be emphasised during the coming year, he said.

The Minister said efforts would be made to increase the number of animal drawn farm implements for culvitation and farm transportation. He said lack of spares and components had reduced the number of ox-ploughs which were in use during 1980/81 from 159,152 to 127,461.

Professor Machunda said existing tractors would be rehabilitated and used for farming especially in areas where ox-cultivation and the use of tractors had shown promising results.

There would also be great emphasis on the use of fertilisers and manure in farms, the latter in livestock areas, the Minister explained.

The use of improved seed would be encouraged and the research institutions would continue undertaking trials on better seeds which produced more per unit area.

He further said the ministry would continue coordinating and controlling all agricultural research activities in the country.

Efforts would be directed at fighting pests and vermin, and

towards expanding storage capacities throughout the country, he pointed out.

Irrigation farming, the training of agricultural personnel and reviewing the producer prices of crops would also be emphasised, Ndugu Machunda told the House.

Reviewing the outcome of the 1972 Party directive on agriculture, *Siasa ni Kilimo* (politics is agriculture) the Minister said the objectives of the policy had not been met, but more could be done to improve agricultural production.

Painting a sombre picture of the policy, announced following a Party National Executive Committee (NEC) meeting in Iringa in May 1972, Ndugu Machunda said Tanzania's agriculture was still fragile.

Most peasants in the country still depended on the traditional handhoe and even those areas which had taken to ox-cultivation were now turning back to the hoe due to lack of spares and essential components for their implements, he said.

Tanzania's agriculture still depended on the rain and the country had also failed to deliver to the peasants the much-needed advice on proper agricultural skills, he pointed out.

"There has been little development in the agricultural sector since 1972/73", he said.

He underlined the realities of embracing drought-resistant crops to overcome food shortages when he told the House that whereas maize, wheat and paddy production had been fluctuating, the countrywide output of cassava, sorghum and millet had increased satisfactorily every year.

Millet and sorghum production increased to 970,400 tonnes in the 1980/81 season from 277,300 tons in 1972/73. Cassava production increased from 891,000 tonnes to 1,658,300 tonnes, he added.

The production of cash crops was varied, with some increases and decreases. Coffee output increased from 47,512 tons in 1972/73 to 63,500 tons in 1980/81 and tea from 11,291 tons to 16,388 tons.

Some of the cash crops the production of which fell were cotton — from 356,253 bales to 297,150 and cashewnuts from 145,155 tons in 1973/74 to a mere 60,948 tons in 1980/81, he told the House.

CSO: 4700/1543

MINISTRY DIRECTS CROP AUTHORITIES TO REDUCE OPERATING COSTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] THE Ministry of Agriculture had directed crop authorities to reduce operating costs, including laying off their employees who are in excess of actual demand.

The Minister for Agriculture Professor John Baptist Machunda told the National Assembly yesterday that the ministry had also directed the leaders to;

- Reduce the amount tied to transportation and the running of vehicles,
- Finding cheaper ways of transporting crops,
- Sticking to their recurrent and development budgets and to ensure that they were carefully worked out.
- Keeping clean accounting records.

Professor Machunda said the decision to reduce costs was in response to President Nyerere's call earlier this year when he opened a tea processing factory at Mwakaleli, Rungwe.

The minister said the crop authorities had financial problems and some of them incurred losses every year due to high production costs which outstripped earnings.

The minister said the fall in world market prices for agricultural crops, competition with synthetics and administrative overheads contributed to an increase in the costs of production compared to earnings.

Ndugu Machunda asked the House to approve a total of 153.8 million/- for recurrent expenditure and 574,586 million/- for development expenditure for the ministry and its departments and parastatals.

CSO: 4700/1543

FUEL SHORTAGE AFFECTING ATC OPERATIONS, FLIGHTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

AIR Tanzania Corporation (ATC) is making arrangements to import some chemicals for water methanol from Madagascar to keep its Fokker Friendship fleet in the air.

ATC sources said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the airline was trying to import sulphuric acid and caustic soda which BP Tanzania badly needed to make the available methanol usable for Fokker Friendship planes.

The Managing Director of BP Tanzania, Mr. N. Callander said that his firm had the methanol but it lacked sulphuric acid and caustic soda normally imported by another firm whose identity he declined to disclose.

The sources said until yesterday the airline was still operating 50 per cent of its fleet — two Boeing 737, three Fokker Friendships and one Twin Otter — because of fuel shortage and non-availability of water methanol.

Although the airline had cut down on its operations, the sources said none of the regional routes were affected except last Sunday when the Seychelles flight had to be cancelled.

The airline wuld continue to operate to Harare, Blantyre, Lusaka, Bujumbura, Kigali, Seychelles, Muscat, Djibout, Taranarive and Moroni, they said.

Mr. Callander said his firm would be supplying aviation jet fuel to both Air Tanzania and international airlines meeting 55 per cent of their demand until July 14 when BP expects another pumpover from the Tanzania-Italian Petroleum Refinery (TIPER).

Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) officials said the current fuel shortage in the country resulted from TIPER's low refinery capacity.

The sources said TIPER's small capacity in relation to the country's demand forced the Government to import some refined oil products which consumed lot of foreign exchange.

As early as June, this year, petroleum companies were forced to reduce supplies of all petroleum products by about 50 per cent.

CSO: 4700/1543

BRIEFS

THEFT AT DAR ES SALAAM PORT--CCM members at the Dar es Salaam Port have urged the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) to dismiss unscrupulous employees who engage in theft. In a message to the THA management, 55 new members who were presented with CCM cards at the Kurasini Harbours Club recently said that theft, which has been thriving at the port for quite a long time, had tarnished the image of the port within and outside the country. They noted that motor vehicles, cloth and medicines were "vanishing" from the port and wondered whether all the missing goods were "being destroyed by the sea water." "We have discovered that a container was stolen from the port and a government vehicle with registration number STC 154 was used in stealing sugar from the Ubungo Shed Number XI. Since this is a shameful act, we suggest that the culprits, should be dismissed," the message said. It also asked the Party and JUWATA (Tanzania Workers' Organisation) branches at the port not to defend "these great enemies of the national economy." The members further observed that there had not been fairness when meting judgement on senior officials and the low-class employees found guilty of theft. Commending the good job done by the Port Police, the CCM members appealed to the THA management to provide the necessary assistance, including equipment, to the police to enable them fight the thefts effectively. The ceremony was attended by the Dar es Salaam Port Finance Manager, Ndugu Alison Xerox Sila, who promised to deliver the message to the THA management. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Jun 82 p 3]

SUGAR SALES TO EEC--TANZANIA is to sell some 10,000 tonnes of sugar to the European Economic Community (EEC) during the 1981/82 season, the National Assembly was informed yesterday. The Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Lumuli Kasyupa told the House during question-time that already some 8,100 tonnes had been transported from the Tanganyika Planting Company (TPC) in Moshi to Dar es Salaam. Answering a question by the Moshi Rural MP Ndugu A. Meena, the Minister said as a result Tanga, Arusha, Singida and Kilimanjaro regions--the main consumers of TPC sugar--had less stock in their godowns, and steps had been taken to subsidize them from Dar es Salaam. The Minister said only TPC produced export quality sugar. Tanzania exports sugar to EEC countries under the Lome agreements. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Jul 82 p 3]

MEDIA APPOINTMENTS--PRESIDENT Nyerere has appointed Ndugu Abdallah Ngororo the Director of Information Services and Ndugu Kassim Mpenda the News Editor of Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam (RTD). A statement issued in Dar es Salaam

by the Ministry of Information and Culture said yesterday that the appointments take immediate effect. Before his new appointment, Ndugu Ngororo was Deputy Editor of the Government Newspapers, The Daily News and Sunday News. Ndugu Ngororo holds a Masters Degree from Leeds University (United Kingdom) and has an honours Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Dar es Salaam where he graduated in 1970. Ndugu Ngororo (37) joined the Government newspapers in March 1970 and held the position of News Editor before rising to become Deputy Editor, a position he held until his new appointment. Ndugu Mpenda (34) graduated at the Dar es Salaam Technical College in 1969. He worked with the Tanzania Information Services in 1970 and later joined the Daily News and Sunday News where he first worked as Sub-Editor and later rose to the position of Chief Sub-Editor. Until his latest appointment, Ndugu Mpenda was Editor of the Tanzania News Agency (SHIHATA). He joined the agency in 1979. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Jul 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1543

PRESENCE OF FOREIGN NEWSMEN IN COUNTRY SCORED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Why Do These Foreign Newsmen Come Here?"]

[Text] FOREIGN journalists who want to come to Uganda should not think they are worth more and therefore they should have the right to trample on our laws and sovereignity. The government has not refused to allow foreigners, even those who have made their occupation a habit to come to Uganda to smear her name abroad, to come and carry out their devilish work here.

President A. Milton Obote has always said that they are free to write what even if it is not the truth. It is no secret that they have often come here, interviewing government leaders but when they returned to their countries, they preferred to write about bandits whom they feed and glorify.

They should not and must not be mistaken to think that we shall allow them to come here and trample on our laws, as did some two western journalists recently. If the two so called newsmen were people of some sense, they should have known that no where in the world can a foreigner of whatever description just walk in a military barracks and demand to interview its commander.

That act by the two journalists, whose credentials we have continued to doubt each day that passes, was both an indication that some foreigh so called newsment who come to this country think they are so important and have the freedom to act illegally.

Only recently the western media, after seeing that the World Bank was organising a donor's conference in Paris thought that the best way to make that conference fail was to ask terrorists to issue fabricated stories that were in turn flashed across headlines of foreign media to make the whole world believe that Uganda was not a country worth helping. We are not just beggars but rather partners in development. We want to be helped so that we can also play a vital role in the development of mankind.

As for foreigners who come here with their shirt collars up, they should not be mistaken that they are above the laws of this country. If they want to write about the country, then they must go where the law allows them to. Every country has laws and foreigners are the last people expected to go against these.

It is our belief that the journalists masquerading as super newsmen even when they are little known in their countries are something else. We suspect that some of the foreign journalists who come here are spies for terrorists and their financers abroad.

That is why the government must keep the nut tight [;] the guidelines for foreign journalists accreditation here issued by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting early this [?year deserves] the support of the [?people of this] country.

Time will come when we shall also ask the government to make it a rule that all foreign media that want to be represented here should recruit local journalists to do the job, for after all the courtesy and openhandedness we have shown to these ungrateful newsmen is only putting our national interests at peril.

CSO: 4700/1506

REPORTAGE ON LEGISLATION GOVERNING APPRENTICES

Control of Recruitment

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Government intends to control the recruitment of apprentices, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, said in Harare yesterday.

Addressing the University of Zimbabwe Economic Society, the minister said:

"The Government will assist companies to recruit new apprentices to coincide with its intention to control the recruitment of apprentice trainees, and so avoid any bias by the companies."

The Government wanted firms to tell it how many apprentices they wanted and they would be supplied, using any criteria specified for selection.

Dr Shava appealed to apprentices who might want to go abroad for further study to consider the manpower situation in the country and "work before thinking of further training".

There were plans to expand the training of technicians and the public and private sectors would be called upon to provide the necessary practical training in their factories.

"If they are unwilling, legislation could be introduced to enforce this."

State Bonding

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Peta Thornycroft]

[Text]

APPRENTICES who are still in training next week will be bonded to the State for the period equivalent to their whole training.

Reacting to confusion among Zimbabwe's white apprentices, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, yesterday confirmed earlier reports: Every apprentice in the country, regardless of whether he has six days or four years of training left, will be bonded to the

State for the entire period of his apprenticeship.

● No figure had been settled on for the cost of training in the many apprenticeships in the country, but the minimum estimates would be in the region of $5 000.

● Future governments of Zimbabwe would honour the repayment of the monthly deductions of 10 percent from apprentices' wages with approximately 9 percent interest.

Dr Shava said apprentices who complained that the Government had not honoured the defence levy exacted by the previous regime during the liberation war should remember that monies raised during that time were used to "oil the war" and that the present Government could give categoric assurances that all monies would be repaid, with interest, after the completion of the apprentice's training.

● The regulations relating to bonding had been promulgated under the emergency powers because the House of Assembly was not sitting at the time, and the matter of apprentices was urgent.

Dr Shava said it was "absurd" to suggest that after the initial bonding period was completed apprentices would be asked to tie themselves to the State for any further period.

The apprentices said they had approached the Republican Front for clarification of some of the issues which confused them soon after the regulations were promulgated, but said the party had been "incompetent" and was unable to shed any light on the issue.

The Minister said the surety to be provided by the apprentice himself, or his parents, should he wish to leave the country on holiday, was negotiable, and based on individual merit, but the monthly 10 percent reduction was not.

Many apprentices voiced their confusion to the Herald yesterday over the new rules applicable to apprentices still in training when the 30-day deadline expires next week.

Dr Shava said no certificates of qualification would be issued to apprentices who had completed their training but did not fulfil their obligations by working a period equal to that of their training.

He said if apprentices paid back the cost of their training, however, they would receive their certificates.

Dr Shava said he was aware of the mood of many of the country's white apprentices who had been faced with the realities of the situation in Zimbabwe, and who were, as a result of the bonding regulations, planning to move to South Africa.

"We would have lost them sooner or later. It's better that we lose them now and face up to the whole situation and make alternative arrangements.

"Those who are planning to go to South Africa would have gone anyway regardless of their obligation to work in Zimbabwe for a period equivalent to their period of training."

Apprentices working in key industries in Harare told the Herald their move to South Africa would be a "stepping stone" as they were aware that they were moving to a country which would be engaged in a serious war.

"We only need a couple of years and then we will have finished our training and move on. We realise South Africa can't win their war, and we don't want to be part of it," an unofficial spokesman for the group said.

The minister, in response to questions raised by the apprentices, made the following points:

● Zimbabwe would move away from South African technical examinations for apprentices, favouring standards set by countries such as Britain and West Germany.

CSO: 4700/1541

BRIEFS

NEW HQ FOR POLICE--BUILDING consultants should be engaged to design a new headquarters for Harare's 550-strong municipal police force, a council committee has recommended. The exact site for the new building has not yet been decided but it would be somewhere on Gaul Avenue where the present headquarters are, Harare's director of works, Mr Les Mitchell, said yesterday. About 250 ex-combatants have been integrated into the force since the council decided to employ them last year. More than 250 are still to join. Mr Mitchell said the present headquarters were not large enough for the expanding force and it was probable that the Dairy Marketing Board would take over part of the old headquarters. The council estimated last year that the building would cost $200 000 but this figure was expected to increase because of rising costs. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Jun 82 p 3]

RICE IMPORTS--RICE will be imported into Zimbabwe and should become available towards the end of August, a spokesman for the Grain Marketing Board said yesterday. The GMB has been appointed as the Government agent to import, handle and sell the rice. But, the spokesman said, there was no indication yet of the basis for selling or the price. However, some of the usual conditions of sale were applicable and the minimum quantity sold would be one tonne in any transaction. Although no orders were being taken yet, inquiries about the rice could be addressed to the local sales manager, the GMB, Box 8014, Causeway in Harare. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Jun 82 p 1]

BRITISH HAWK JETS--LONDON--The Zimbabwe Air Force is to take delivery on Tuesday of the first batch of Hawk advanced trainers. The handing over ceremony has been arranged by the manufacturer, British Aerospace, and will be attended by various dignitaries including the Zimbabwe High Commissioner here, Mr R. T. Zwinoira, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Dr S. T. Sekeramayi, and the commander of the Air Force, Air Marshal N. Walsh, and other dignitaries. It is understood that four aircraft will be handed over with another four in the pipeline to make up a full squadron. Further aircraft will be made available if required to keep the squadron up to strength. The Hawk costs about £3 million and the cost of the four aircraft, spares, training and maintenance forms part of a UK credit package. Although designed as an advanced trainer the Hawk can easily be adapted to a variety of configurations to transform it into a highly effective ground attack aircraft. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1541 END

JPRS 81437

3 August 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2669

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81437

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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HEAD OF ERITREAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL INTERVIEWED ON REGIONAL ISSUES

Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 9 Jun 82 pp 2, 3

[Interview with 'Abdallah Idris, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and member of the executive committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front; Mr Muhammad al-Hazzazi, chairman of the Information Department of the Eritrean Liberation Front; Muhammad Ishaq, member of the Revolutionary Council; al-Hajj Ibrahim Abu Bakr, member of the delegation by Nasir al-Qar'awi and Salim al-Ghamidi; date and place not specified]

/Text/ AL-RIYAD met with the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and member of the executive committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front; Mr Muhammad al-Hazzazi, a member of the Revolutionary Council and the executive committee and chairman of the Information Department of the Eritrean Liberation Front; our brother Muhammad Ishaq, member of the Revolutionary Council; and our brother al-Hajj Ibrahim Abu Bakr, member of the delegation. Our brother members of the Eritrean Revolutionary Council shed light on a number of important points related to the situation and the future of the Eritrean revolution and its perseverance against the obstacles and circumstances that are facing it as it progresses toward the attainment of its noble objective. Our brother participants in the seminar also revealed many matters related to the revolution's strategy in the current stage, in the framework of the developments the area has witnessed.

Our colleagues Nasir al-Qar'awi, the managing editor, and Salim al-Ghamidi, the editor of the newspaper, ran the seminar, which began with the following question:

AL-RIYAD: At the start of the seminar, we would like our brother 'Abdallah Idris to explain to us the causes which led to the appearance of changes in the Eritrean Revolutionary Council, in particular those related to some leadership positions. I believe that a tactical change has also come about as a result of the change in leadership positions in the front, because the nature of revolutionary action makes this inevitable. What are the causes that led to this change? Do you believe that that is the solution or the sound approach to making the front succeed in its plan?

'Abdallah Idris: At the beginning, let me thank you for giving us this opportunity and for your interest in our national cause. In reality, the media, at all levels in the kingdom, have concentrated on our cause and have underlined it and the kingdom's pioneering role in this region during this period. We give thanks in the name of our comrades. As regards the question, the changes which have taken place are ordinary ones, as far as they are concerned; in any periodic meeting of the Revolutionary Council, or in the emergency meetings changes occur, and many changes have occurred. What is new in the situation is that part of the command has been kept in the course of this signal. This happened as a result of disputes

over methods of action, following political excesses which harmed our cause. I believe that this change will bring us to our national conference, which we have started to move toward to evaluate the current stage and produce a new program and the events that our stage and our region are witnessing in general. I believe that these changes are to our organization's benefit and to the benefit of a restoration of its role and effectiveness, the influence of the military presence, and a push toward steps toward union among the detachments of the revolution. This is what the situation involves.

AL-RIYAD: Mr 'Abdallah, is there a relationship between the change, or does the fact that some command personnel have been kept have a relationship to what is called the communist tide in the Horn of Africa?

'Abdallah: Not so. It has no relationship to internal matters. It is connected to the front's organization and policies.

The Ethiopian-Libyan-Yemeni Alliance Is a Threat to Our Revolution

AL-RIYAD: What have been the results of your recent visit to the Gulf for the course of the revolution?

'Abdallah: At the start of this tour we have made in the Gulf region, which we started in the kingdom, we met with officials and found mutual understanding on matters related to our revolution, its problems, and our support for it. From here we will set out to the other Arab countries, God willing.

AL-RIYAD: Mr 'Abdallah, as regards the Horn of Africa, it has its own political circumstances and its political interests, and some events have changed the orientation of the region in one way or another as far as the course of Africa goes or some of its relations with the Arab group go. Perhaps one of the most important events that have left an impact on the scene is the agreement signed by Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen. Do you take a special view of this agreement from the front's perspective, or is it a comprehensive view in terms of the region as a whole? What are the effects of this agreement on the region in general, from the standpoint of the resistance?

'Abdallah: It is true that the Eritrean cause is an Arab-African cause and, in the framework of the region, it is part of the problems of the Horn of Africa. We believe that the agreement reached among the Ethiopians, Libya and Yemen harms our cause and that the goal of strengthening Ethiopia is to strengthen it to confront us; it has no other enemy. As for our view of this alliance, I consider that it will bring us harm, and it is a negative view, especially since there are Arab countries that supported our cause and contributed to it and supported it in the past. If there has been a change, that has been in these countries' positions. For our part, as regards the course of the revolution and the course of the war, we are still continuing our struggle to liberate our country from Ethiopian occupation.

AL-RIYAD: It has been said that in the past Soviet attempts were made to co-opt and embrace the Eritrean revolution. What is the truth of this information? Has the real reason for these attempts been discovered?

'Abdallah: In reality, it is not true that the Soviets have embraced the Eritrean revolution.

AL-RIYAD: It has been said that there are attempts to influence the course of the revolution, or to make a rapprochement with it.

'Abdallah: What happened was that the Eritrean Liberation Front was given an invitation to visit the Soviet Union, and that took place. In the course of this visit, or in the course of the conversations which took place between us and them, the Soviets held to the view that it was necessary that the Eritreans agree to be part of Ethiopia. This is the overall summary. Many questions were raised about this visit. It was said that the Eritrean Liberation Front was turning toward the Soviets and was being influenced by them. That was not true. What did happen was that there was a visit by the delegation and discussions were held with the Soviets, the Soviet position was and remains in favor of the Ethiopians, and nothing was changed, and the Eritrean revolution has received no invitations from the Soviet Union besides this visit--if we can consider that an invitation.

Ishaq: As regards the Soviet Union, and its visits, in reality, since the Soviet Union has played a role and all that it has done has been to support the Ethiopian regime and contribute military and material support to it in order to strengthen this shabby regime--not just against the Eritrean people but also against the liberation movements within Ethiopia--this invitation given to the Eritrean Liberation Front was a manuever, an attempt on its part to advance the voice of the Eritrean revolution, the voice of the Eritrean people, although the Soviet Union and Ethiopia played a big role in exploiting this visit in the contrary sense, indeed against the Eritrean revolution, and it was an attempt to isolate the people of Ethiopia, or to isolate the Eritrean revolution and the Eritrean Liberation Front from its brothers and friends. Indeed, after this visit, many questions were raised, and that was deliberate. Among them, for instance, we might mention the cables that were secretly sent from inside Addis Ababa through embassies to Britain and published in an Arabic newspaper to the effect that the Eritrean Liberation Front had got in touch with Ethiopia, formed a front, and brought in some fictitious people, people who has opposed various countries. This indeed had a big effect throughout the Arab nation. People believed that a conspiracy really had taken place against the Eritrean Liberation Front on the part of the people in it. This was a conspiracy on the part of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, and the Soviet Union played a big part. The purpose was to attempt to isolate the Eritrean Liberation Front, and most unfortunately the great blame really lay with us and also with the Arabic papers. No initiatives have been made in the manner some foreign newspapers have taken initiatives--that is, we might mention papers from Italy, from France, from Sweden, which would send a correspondent every few months, and there are movies. If we make a comparison with the Arab press, we will find that the Arabic press does not make one quarter the effort the foreign papers do. Of course we cannot say all the foreign papers have come out in favor of the Eritrean revolution; they might for example have other objectives. Therefore in addition to these

matters, or the fact that the Arab media, and the establishment of the front, and making these distortions stand out, we /say/ that has had a big effect in isolating the Eritrean Liberation Front and having an influence on it in the Arab world.

'Abdallah: I understood the question as concerning the role of the Soviet Union in supporting the Eritrean revolution; I took it from that point.

AL-RIYAD: It has been said that that was an attempt to co-opt it or affect its course, in terms of absorbing it, dissolving it or shaking it up. It was more getting at who would put the truth before Arab and international public opinion.

'Abdallah: I was dealing with the issue from the standpoint of Soviet support for the Eritrean revolution. The cooptation of the Eritrean revolution by the Soviets is not at issue, for a simple reason: there has been no real relationship between the Eritrean revolution and the Soviet Union to this moment. What there has been was this visit. Our brother Mahmud /sic/ might have dealt with the aspect bearing on the Soviet Union's support for Ethiopia. This is damaging to our cause, there is no doubt, but up to this moment the Soviet Union has not offered the Eritrean revolution anything but this invitation. All the Arab countries and all the Arab people's criticism of the Liberation Front have been directed to a single point, which everyone has emphasized, and we still believe that the fault in our visit to the Soviet Union--while it gave us an invitation, and while we were given an opportunity to hear their voice, and the voice of others, which was useful--was that it was covered up. We did not benefit from it in the media sense, and its contents were not disclosed. This is the fault that was made. However, any movement, any revolution, if it finds an opportunity, support, and invitations to have its voice heard in any country, considers that to be a great big political gain. Certainly it is a diplomatic victory. The fault, the mistake which we committed is that we did not benefit from this visit in the media sense and we did not explain its results. That is what made people feel doubts, and that was the important point. The points Mahmud raised, that there was a conspiracy, a conspiracy taking place at the leadership level, that the Soviets were working to coopt this leadership, arose from the fact that this visit was considered to be secret. That was the mistake. We, as a movement in the Eritrean revolution, if it is given an opportunity in any country, especially the major countries, if any country has a readiness to support our cause, regardless of its political orientation, if the Soviet Union today declares its support for the Eritrean revolution and stands alongside us, certainly no one will oppose that, but when it stands alongside the Ethiopians, cooperates, strikes at us and maneuvers by inviting us for a visit, that is a suspicious act and we ourselves do not benefit from it.

The Eritrean Cause Is an Arab-African Cause

AL-RIYAD: Mr 'Abdallah, in reality there always is something in a question which raises itself on its own, when something new happens in the meetings of African Unity or meetings of the Arab League council. Is the Eritrean cause an Arab cause, an African cause or an Arab-African cause?

'Abdallah: The Eritrean cause is an Arab-African cause, and that is unquestioned. The Eritrean people, in their geographical location, are part of the African and

Arab liberation movement. There is no dispute or contradiction between our affiliations with the Arab revolutionary movement and with the African liberation movement. On the basis of this notion, we have presented the request on the subject of an observer in the Arab League and we have received agreement in principle on this issue. We hope that we will find the issue resolved soon.

AL-RIYAD: What obstacle is there to accepting membership?

'Abdallah: What has been at issue so far is the lack of unity in the Eritrean ranks.

AL-RIYAD: That leads us to another question. Before we move on to that question, it is being said that one of the bad things, or essential mistakes, that the front has committed is that it has not carried out coordination with its internal positions and consequently it has lost its foreign gains. That is, there are four resistance groupings: isn't it possible to unite them in a single front and consequently unify the goal and unify the course of action?

'Abdallah: That is indeed possible, if all parties are serious and aware, especially since the things that draw us together are greater than what divides us. Everyone is in agreement on the need to struggle for the sake of national independence and to assert the need for the unity of the Eritrean revolution and its detachments in a single context in order to strengthen their efforts; these two points are more important than any other dispute, whatever it might be, and I believe that there are no problems between us and the other two detachments. However, the main reason for the problem between us and the People's Front is attributable not just to the disputes between us but also to the alliance between this grouping and some movements, and the fact that they have been brought into the inter-Eritrean struggle. This is the point we criticize and consider has an effect on the course of our struggle and the unity of our views and our people to a large extent and raises factional chauvinisms that are harmful to the course of the national struggle. As for the efforts that have been made, I believe that it is possible to overcome these disputes and that they are connected to a single context through which we can realize gains in the foreign framework and the framework of the domestic struggle.

AL-RIYAD: If we talk about the course of action in terms of figures, is there any possibility of a specific time for a union, if only among the three detachments besides the People's Front?

'Abdallah: I say that indeed the possibility exists and it is at hand and is very great.

The Invitation To Hold a General Conference Is Real

AL-RIYAD: Isn't there a possibility of an invitation to a general conference?

'Abdallah: The possibility is real, but of course I am talking in the name of the Eritrean Liberation Front, in the sense that we are fully prepared to bring these issues into a comprehensive merger union in the internal and external contexts.

From the standpoint of our position, and others' positions as well, this intent has been declared and I am optimistic that we will come up with solutions.

AL-RIYAD: All right; with respect to the revolution's military activity, is that on a par with political and social sctivity and the internal conditions in the country itself, in Eritrea?

'Abdallah: It has always been our past experience that military activity takes precedence and that media and political activity was not at the level of the military gains we made. In the future stages, we hope that there will be an equal balance with political and media activity and that it will achieve the objective, because, if that and its role are not reflected in the media context, some sort of distortion will indeed occur. There is a blackout in the Arab media. This is the shortcoming of the Eritrean revolution, and we hope that many of the mistakes and negative features that existed will be eliminated in future stages.

Arab Support for the Revolution Is Not at the Required Level!

AL-RIYAD: The front needs Arab material support, just as it needs moral and political support. How do you receive Arab support and does it meet your actual needs?

'Abdallah: In general, I would like to say that Arab support is not as great as that the Eritrean revolution needs; it is much smaller. Every country, of course, is different from every other country. There are differences in the volume of support. There are countries that withhold it basically and there are countries that give it, after some time goes by. There are countries that do not give it and countries that give what they can at the right time. The matter varies.

AL-RIYAD: Do you believe that one can mention the positive side, not the negative side, of some countries that are standing alongside you?

'Abdallah: Really, most countries in the Arab Gulf give support at a high level from time to time, although they do not meet our fundamental needs. Iraq was giving aid shortly after the recent events.

AL-RIYAD: What do you think about what has been published concerning the hopes of establishing an Eritrean government, or a more or less temporary government, in exile? What is your opinion on this subject? That is, the formation of a government outside of Eritrea?

'Abdallah: To us, the main preoccupation as far as the Eritrean revolution goes is how to unity its efforts and its voice first of all. This plan requires unifying the Eritrean revolution, unifying its detachments and giving it political unity in general. The priorities, in our own opinion, are that it is necessary to unite the various groupings before thinking of forming a government in exile.

AL-RIYAD: Let me ask Mr Muhammad Ishaq, member of the Revolutionary Council, about your recent relations with the Sudan. It appears that they have developed in a positive direction and I believe that there is a rapprochement between the

Sudan and the front, on the basis of the positive developments that have occurred within the front. How do you view your relations with the Sudan at the present time?

Muhammad Ishaq: Our relations with the Sudan are fraternal and strong. In reality, as Eritreans, our problems have had an impact on the Sudan on many occasions, and they cannot be the fundamental aspect of everything we ourselves need. The economic situation plays a role. The Sudan is not striding toward the Eritrean revolution, insofar as it is capable, or did it in the past, and its position is still positive. We hope that it will be better and better and will not be deficient as far as the Eritrean revolution goes. They have been fully understanding of our cause, specifically in the recent days, which have been better than before.

AL-RIYAD: Of course there is no doubt that that is favorable to the cause, and we hope that the Sudanese-Eritrean rapprochement will also entail an Eritrean-Arab rapprochement, God willing. Let me go back to Mr 'Abdallah: Is the purpose of the tripartite agreement to create a new balance in the Horn of Africa--I should not say balance or equilibrium with the agreement or establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council? What, in your conception, is the basic political goal or goals in the conclusion of this agreement among Libya, Ethiopia and Yemen? I mean that your presence on the map in the Horn of Africa must give you an opportunity and also give you and impose upon you the responsibility to discover the real nature of this agreement.

'Abdallah: We, as an Eritrean revolution, have not been given an opportunity to obtain accurate information on it, but, in its general form, it entails support for Ethiopia, Ethiopia which represents an aggression against us and our people as well as a total threat to the countries in the region, especially fraternal Arab countries. The Eritrean people and their struggle are exerting every effort, every force and every resource and are mobilizing them. Ethiopia is a serious matter in the context of the region, it is a threat in the context of the Eritrean revolution in general, and it is a hostile force.

AL-RIYAD: Mr 'Abdallah, a comparison, or the equivalent of a comparison, is always made in terms of importance and a balance is made in terms of the course of the situation, or the adversary's situation, since weapons are a slogan or a means for Eritrean action relative to Ethiopia. Have first positive signs of an understanding of your demands started to appear from these?

'Abdallah: Ethiopia's view toward the Eritrean cause and the Eritrean people's struggle has not changed. It has been taking the same position nowadays that Haile Selassie once took against it, against the people's struggle, and it does not recognize our identity or our legacy. The only thing and the only direction it follows is the repression and banishment of these people and their subjugation as a nation and in terms of religion, with all their values, through the methods this regime relies on, which are essentially methods of military liquidation. We do not expect the Ethiopian regime to show understanding, unless the Eritrean revolution rises up and shows a strong hand which will thwart all its schemes, all the military attacks it has made, up to the last one, which is putting it in a position where it is having to think. However, up to this moment, its position has been

one of military liquidation of the Eritrean revolution, benefiting from the disputes which most unfortunately have occurred and have been of service to them. As long as we overcome our disputes, and as long as our condition is one of determination, I do not believe that Ethiopia will be strong enough to continue to fight, because the people in Ethiopia are most at odds and in conflict internally and there are many movements inside Ethiopia, the movement for equality, the movement of new nationalism, al-Arun, western Somalia and then many movements inside Ethiopia. The Ethiopian regime has been relying on foreign protection up to this moment, but the regime is feeble, and if we can be strong and closely knit and it is possible to put it in a defensive situation, then our thoughts of a solution will be different from the solution now.

AL-RIYAD: If you call for negotiation on a peaceful basis, and this voice is heard, whether from inside Ethiopia, through African mediation or through international mediation, would this principle be discussed on your part?

'Abdallah: This principle has been discussed by the Eritrean detachments and they have each separately declared their positions. When President Ja'far al-Numayri declared his initiative which was aimed at negotiation and mediation between the Eritrean revolution and Ethiopia, agreement was reached in principle on negotiation without preconditions from any party and on the condition that there be a united Eritrean delegation. We have no objections, and I consider negotiations with the Ethiopians by means of a single Eritrean delegation to be part of our struggle and our role in our cause.

AL-RIYAD: How do you obtain arms sources?

'Abdallah: The source of arms is our brothers' support for us and combat with Ethiopia. Perhaps most of the basic source existed in the 1977 period, when we liberated most of the towns. Our arms supply came from what we took as booty from Ethiopia itself. The Ethiopian army is one of our sources, along with the support we receive from our brethren.

AL-RIYAD: Mr 'Abdallah, have you met with Saudi officials? What is the kingdom's position on the Eritrean Liberation Front?

'Abdallah: The visit has been an official one, by official invitation of the kingdom. In the course of it we have met with officials and have met with a good reception and endorsement of the Eritrean cause in general and a call for the unification of the detachments of the revolution in general. We expect much from the kingdom in support on various levels, and this is in coordination and harmonization with the program, and the presentation of the facts as they are.

Muhammad: Is the existing situation in the balance of foreign powers, as it is reflected in the Eritrean revolution, in the revolution's interests in the foreseeable future, or is it against it in the medium and long range, in the Mediterranean basin?

'Abdallah: In my estimation, the Eritrean revolution must work hastily to strive toward unity in its ranks so that it can play its part.

The Revolution Must Play Its Desired Role in the Region

AL-RIYAD: Brother 'Abdallah, a paragraph in the Eritrean Liberation Front's political program states that the front or the revolution must strengthen its strategic alliance with the Arab national liberation movement and the peoples of the socialist camp. In your statement issued on 26 March 1982, there is a paragraph which states that the Eritrean revolution is an inseparable part of the Arab revolution. Do you consider that this is a development and new orientation in Arab-Eritrean relations, bearing in mind that you devoted a special paragraph to the Palestine Liberation organization in which you describe the type of ties?

'Abdallah: There has been no new position, just a reinforcement of the fixed position in our political program. These things might not have been used in our program, or their crystallization might have been limited in the past, considering that we have crystallized the paragraph you cited, which states that the Eritrean revolution is part of, or that is its relations with the Arab nation are organic in historic and cultural terms and in terms of civilization and a common destiny, and we have tried to stress this in a manner which will be to the benefit of the national cause in this region and to the benefit of mutual action and interests in this region. I believe, when we overcome our problems in the future, that that will be in the interests of the Eritrean revolution and our national struggle.

AL-RIYAD: As regards the Arab League, is there any intention to bring up admission to membership again? Consequently, are there any attempts to win over the positions of major Arab countries to ones of support for you in the league council?

'Abdallah: There is an intention to bring this issue up again, and I consider that that might be in the form of unanimity among all the detachments and there is a great possibility that we will acquire membership as observers.

Muhammad: Does Ethiopia call itself a spearhead against the arabs?

'Abdallah: That is the problem. This could be true. If we include Libya among the Arab countries, if we include Yemen, the issue is much greater than it would be against the Arabs only. The issue will have much broader repercussions since the fact that the Arab countries are allied with Ethiopia is a big problem. Ethiopia, as a result of its hostility to the struggle and its repression of the people, looks for help in everything. If we find countries helping it this naturally as far as Ethiopia goes would entail a big gain, and it would be our loss. Perhaps the Arab countries have failed to persuade the two countries, and that is a very difficult problem. I believe that they have exerted efforts to win people over.

11887
CSO: 4704/21

FINANCE MINISTER IN U.S. FOR TALKS WITH IMF

AB222025 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Liberia is expected to conclude negotiations in Washington for a third year economic civilization program with the IMF. A delegation headed by the minister of finance, J. Irving Jones, has been negotiating for the past 3 days with the aim of convincing the IMF to agree to continue its economic civilization program with Liberia for the third year in succession. Minister Jones explained to the IMF representatives at the negotiating table that even though the Liberian people have continued to make several sacrifices, the economic conditions of the country has continued to worsen because of the (?recession) being experienced by industrialized nations.

According to the assistant research and information officer in Washington, Mr Jones told the IMF that there was an absolute decline in the gross domestic product of the country from $801 million in 1980 to $715 million in 1981 or an $86 million reduction over the previous fiscal years. He said when compared with the 3.2 percent increase in the population, the per capita income is only decreasing while the standard of living of the Liberian people is worsening, particularly at a time when their expectations are very high.

Explaining that government was therefore asking the IMF to continue its support to Liberia, Minister Jones mentioned the recently approved budget for fiscal 1982-1983 of $420.1 million which he said represented a 15 percent reduction in personnel cost in the central government and public corporation budget as compared to the last fiscal year.

According to the Liberian news agency, the finance minister said because of the (?said) budget, government had introduced new stringent measures aimed at bringing the economic situation under control for an effective and efficient economic and financial management.

The IMF representatives during the first day of deliberations with the Liberian officials were eager to know specifically how Liberia was going to achieve the measures it had announced to control its economy. They wanted to know whether or not the program is credible, consistent and coherent so that it can achieve the target that was needed. But Minister Jones, who now heads the special economic committee, told the IMF that the committee had been mandated to take measures that would ensure responsible fiscal behavior and the anticipated savings that would make the 15 percent reduction in expenditures possible.

Meantime, the delegation yesterday called on Senator Samuel Hayakawa of California at the Capitol Building in the United States where Minister Jones explained to him the purpose of the mission and the high level of cooperation Liberia needed from the U.S. Congress in its economic development.

CSO: 4700/1600

BRIEFS

NON-ATTENDANCE AT SUMMIT REITERATED--Monrovia, 21 Jul (AFP)--Liberia has maintained its position not to attend the impending OAU summit in Tripoli because the issue of the SDAR's admission into the OAU remains unresolved. Liberian Foreign Minister Henry Boimah Fahnbulleh stated in Monrovia on Wednesday. Last April, Liberian head of state Samuel Doe, who had earlier announced that Liberia would not go to Tripoli for that reason, criticized the action of OAU outgoing Chairman Daniel Arap Moi on the issue of the SDAR. He then proposed an extraordinary summit to settle the problem. Mr Doe also criticized OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo for admitting the SDAR into the OAU. Liberia is among the countries which refused to attend last February's OAU meeting in Addis Ababa. [Text] [AB211800 Paris AFP in French 1726 GMT 21 Jul 82]

CSO: 4719/1198

MOVE TO STRENGTHEN ISLANDS' TIES REPORTED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 13 Jul 82 p 28

[Text] Victoria, July 10--Mauritius and Seychelles have agreed to set up an Indian Ocean Commission to promote cooperation among countries of the region, Mauritian Foreign Minister Jean-Claude de l'Estrac said here today after talks with President Albert Rene.

The idea will be put to the Antananarivo government tomorrow when Mr de l'Estrac arrives in Madagascar to continue his first trip abroad since taking office in the new left-wing Mauritius government last month.

On the choice of Seychelles as his first stop, Mr de l'Estrac said it underlined the great ties that had always existed between the leaders of the two governments.

President Rene had accepted an invitation from the government of Mauritius to visit Port Louis, Mr de l'Estrac said after delivering a personal message from Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth, and had agreed to make the visit in the near future.

The Mauritian minister had talks with President Rene on what he described as the "immense possibilities" of developing mutual cooperation in various fields between the two socialist-ruled Indian Ocean archipelagos.

Labor Force

On Mauritius' current close economic ties with South Africa, Mr d l'Estrac said it was not in the interests of his country to sever all links abruptly. He noted the imports from South Africa totalling 600 million rupees (around 60 million dollars) annually and the large number of South African tourists who came to Mauritius.

With an unemployment rate nearing 20 percent of the active labour force, the difficulties of Mauritius would worsen if air links to South Africa were cut, Mr de l'Estrac said, but he added that the government intended to diversify gradually its sources of imports and tourism.

CSO: 4700/1603

ILLEGAL STRANGERS WARNED TO QUIT MINING AREAS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jul 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has given a strong warning that all aliens and immigrants without valid travelling and residential documents should quietly leave the mining areas and the country.

Government, he said, will not permit the transformation of Sierra Leone into a free-for-all state where illegal aliens and immigrants roam around and do as they please.

The Head of State was addressing a large crowd of Paramount Chiefs, Chiefdom Councillors and people of Lower Bambara Chiefdom at Tongo Field before he returned to Freetown on Sunday.

Dr Stevens conceded that while his Government cherished freedom, the unbridled freedom that would allow strangers to plunder the country's mining fields and to smuggle produce and mineral wealth out of the country was inimical to the interest of Sierra Leone.

The permission of an influx of strangers and illegal immigrants into any part of the country with their attendant social and economic problems would frustrate the efforts of government to adequately plan for the development of the country and its people, he added.

He appealed to the Chiefs and Chiefdom Councillors to carry out the spade work in ridding the areas of lawless and undesirable elements who, he said were a threat to peace, law and order.

President Stevens also reminded Parliamentarians of their responsibility to prevent their supporters from molesting rival supporters and to remind them of the dire consequences of such a practice.

President Stevens was accorded a rousing welcome by thousands of cheering and wavering crowds who lined the route to the hall. Drumming, singing and dancing were highlights of the welcoming ceremony.

With President Stevens at the meeting were the Resident Minister, Eastern Province, Mr S. B. Massaquoi; Interior Minister, Dr. S. S. Banya; Information and Broadcasting Minister, Dr. Moiwo Korji, Minister of State President's Office, Mr. Tamba Juana, Acting Provincial Secretary, Eastern Province, Mr. S. B. Deen, Managing Director, A. A. Koroma and the General Manager NDMC.

CSO: 4700/1603

WEST GERMANS HAND OVER SLEC

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] The Management of Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation (SLEC) has been formally handed-over to an indigenous General Manager, Mr. Cecil B. Amadu-Taylor by the outgoing German General Manager, Mr. K. W. Koeniger of Oskar Von Miller (OVM) Consulting Engineers in Munich.

Presenting the comprehensive handing-over document to the Minister of Energy and Power, Mr. A. G. Sembu Forna at his Siaka Stevens Street Office last Friday, Mr. Koeniger expressed appreciation to Government and the people of Sierra Leone for the cooperation and hospitality during the eight years stay of his team in this country.

He pointed out that it was mainly due to the personal assistance and interest of the President, Dr. Siaka Stevens that their work was made easy and successful.

He said that they had done their best to make the Corporation serve this nation efficiently.

Replying, on behalf of Government, Energy and Power Minister Sembu Forna referred to the cordial relationship between Sierra Leone and the Federal Republic of Germany and said he believed that the amount of training given by the German team to their local counterparts would reflect on the staff's performance now that they have finally taken over full management.

As Minister of Energy and Power, Mr. Sembu Forna maintained that he would do his utmost to see that the Corporation continues to serve the nation, and added that the OSKAR team had left behind a legacy of efficiency for which government was most grateful.

OSKAR VON MILLER (OVM) Consulting Engineers in Munich were appointed by the Sierra Leone Government to manage the Sierra Leone Government Electricity Corporation from 1974 to 1982.

Other members of the outgoing team are the Chief Engineer, (Distribution and Transmission), Mr. W. M. Kaiser; the Chief Engineer (Generation), Mr. P. Huenert and the Chief Engineer (Provinces), Mr. I. Bralic.

The new local senior management team includes the Chief Engineer (Distribution and Transmission), Mr. S. S. Labour; Chief Engineer (Generation), Mr. V.C. Randall, and the Chief Engineer (Provinces), Mr. H. T. Dixon-Fyle.

CSO: 4700/1603

SOUTH AFRICA DETAINING 202; 96 UNDER BANNING ORDERS

MB161229 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Jul 82 p 2

[By Carolyn Dempster]

[Text] There are now 96 people under banning orders in South Africa and 202 people are being held in detention.

These figures are the latest compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations and THE STAR.

Of the 96 banned people, seven have gone into exile and will never be able to return to South Africa. This year 14 people have been issued with banning orders restricting them for periods ranging from 2 to 5 years.

Since the internal security act No 74 of 1982 was promulgated on 9 June, banning orders are issued under this legislation.

A new trend in the serving of banning orders this year has been that many of those banned had been held in detention for months under security legislation.

They were not charged on release but within 2 weeks of release were served with banning orders.

This pattern has applied in 1982 in respect of four trade unionists from Port Elizabeth, Mr D. Makanda, Mr S. Pityana, Mr M. Madlingozi and Mr Z. Mbuzawe; two editors of the student newspaper, SASPU NATIONAL, Mr Keith Coleman and Mr Clive Van Heerden; and student lawyer Mr Nicholas "Fink" Haysom.

Mr Haysom, banned in March for 2 years, was served with a particularly severe order. As he may not enter the premises of the University of the Witwatersrand, where he works at the centre for applied legal studies, his economic lifeline has effectively been cut.

The association of law societies has tried for the past 3 months to obtain permission for Mr Haysom to continue his work and studies--without success so far.

One of the 202 detainees, Modika Mothibi Tatsa has been imprisoned under security legislation for more than two-and-a-half years.

He is held under section 10 (1) (A) of the Internal Security Act of 1976 but has been held at various times under almost every existing form of detention legislation.

Modika Tatsa was first detained in December 1979 as a standard six pupil and spent 6 months in detention before being charged. The charges were later dropped because there was insufficient evidence. He was re-detained under section six of the terrorism act and refused to give evidence in a terrorism trial in Ermerlo.

The accused in the trial were acquitted but Modika Tatsa was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment. On appeal the sentence was reduced to 12 months. The day he was due to leave prison after serving this sentence he was re-detained in terms of section 10 of the Internal Security Act, which allows indefinite prevent tive detention.

CSO: 4700/1586

BRIEFS

MAN KILLED BY BOMB--A man has been killed in a bomb explosion near the Lesotho border. The bomb exploded in Fichsburg in the Orange free state. Several people were injured in the blast. Radio Lesotho said the bomb exploded in a house occupied by known sympathizers of the Lesotho liberation army, which opposes the government of Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. The report says that the occupants of the house were constructing bombs when one exploded. The report also said that several people were being detained by the South African security police. [Text] [MB161310 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 16 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1586

BRIEFS

ARMS FOUND--Police have discovered arms of war in another Swazi woman's house at Fonteyn, north-east of Mbabane, after raiding it at dawn recently. The house was at the time being occupied by four men, believed to be members of the African National Congress. The house is now under lock and key. This is the second arms discovery in the Mbabane area in 3 weeks. Police recently discovered the first arms cache at the Mobeni flats near Highlands View and arrested two men. The flat also belonged to a Swazi woman. A police spokesman confirmed the arms discovery. He said there were three automatic rifles and a pistol. The spokesman said four men had been arrested in connection with the arms discovery in the house and were being held in custody. It is not yet known when the men arrested in both incidents would appear in court. [Text] [MB190949 Mbabane THE OBSERVER in English 17 Jul 82 p 1]

SECRET DEAL DENIED--Nairobi, 16 Jul (AFP)--Today in Nairobi, Simon Nxumalo, a representative of the Swaziland Government, denied reports that his country had negotiated secret border agreements with South Africa. Mr Nxumalo asserted during a press conference that his country was "openly and justifiably reclaiming" a large strip of land equal to 2/3 (?of its) territory. He explained that 3 weeks ago, the Libyan president, who is also the chairman of the OAU, sent a mission to Swaziland to study the problem. Swaziland's main demand is access to the Indian Ocean and the settlement of 20,000 people displaced, he asserted. The inhabitants of the zone concerned number 750,000 while Swaziland presently has a population of 600,000 people. Neither the British nor the South African Government has the moral right to refuse us this strip of land, Mr Nxumalo added, describing Kwazulu representatives as "Pretoria's agents." Mr Nxumalo described as childish threats of the exclusion of his country from the OAU if this region came back to Swaziland. He explained that when the region was officially given to the Kwazulu in 1976, the OAU did not take up the case. [Text] [AB161851 Paris AFP in French 1756 GMT 16 Jul 82]

CSO: 4719/1188

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS GAS RESERVES AT KIMBIJI

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text]

THE Government yesterday confirmed existence of large deposits of gas reserves at Kimbiji in Temeke District, 40 kilometres south-east of Dar es Salaam. The reserves have been estimated at 130 billion standard cubic metres.

In a special statement read in the National Assembly, the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, said deposits were estimated at three to four times bigger than those at Songo Songo.

The Minister told an attentive House that the Kimbiji well, named KE-I, has been drilled to a depth of 3,582 metres. Four gas bearing zones have been identified in the well at the depths of 1860-1940 metres; 2110-2140 metres; 2250-2260 metres and 2660-2700 metres.

"Taking into account the size of the structure, the fault block in KE-I was drilled, it is estimated to contain probable recoverable gas reserves of the order of 40 billion standard cubic metres," the Minister told the MPs amid cheers.

He further said that the entire Kimbiji structure consists of four large fault blocks and a few other smaller blocks. It is reasonable, he said, to expect that the other blocks also contain at least gas and the prospective recoverable gas reserves of the Kimbiji structure as a whole is expected to be of the order of 130 billion standard cubic metres.

The Minister told the House that in order to continue the exploration effort on the Kimbiji structure, with a view to discovering additional quantities of gas and perhaps oil, the OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) Special Fund has agreed to finance, through an interest free loan, the drilling of two more wells at that location.

"I must emphasise that this will still be exploration drilling and therefore there can be no guarantee that further reserves will be encountered" Ndugu Kassum told the House.

"It must be remembered though that petroleum exploration and development is not only a complex, risky and expensive venture but one involving long lead times too. Therefore, it could easily be four to ten years before we begin to reap the benefits from any proven gas reserves at Kimbiji," the Minister stressed.

The Minister also told the House that much had happened so far regarding the Songo Songo gas reserves since he announced it in Parliament five years ago.

"I am pleased to tell the house that more than adequate gas reserves have now been proved at Songo Songo to justify the construction, at Kilwa Masoko, of a world scale plant for the production of ammonia and urea, and we are now negotiating loans with various governments and foreign institutions for the financing of the project," he said.

Ndugu Kassum stated that the Government believed that the proven plus "probable recoverable gas reserves at Songo Songo amount to approximately 30 billion standard cubic metres..."

He said as a result of the Tanzania Petroleum Development

Corporation (TPDC) successful exploration programme at Songo Songo, the Government decided to carry out more intensive seismic surveys over other areas in Tanzania.

Consequently, this attracted a lot of international interest in all gas and gas exploration within the country. Negotiations throughout 1980 and 1981 led to the signing of two Production Sharing Agreements, one with Shell in September last year and the other with the International Energy Development Corporation the following November. Exploration by both companies have begun, he said.

He further informed the House that this year, the Government has negotiated the extension of an exploration contract with AGIP and AMOCO who, after conducting further seismic surveys, are currently drilling a well at Mnazi Bay in Mtwara Region.

Further discussions were being held with a number of other international companies and institutions interested in obtaining concessions for oil and gas exploration within Tanzania. Ndugu Kassum said.

The Minister said that he was pleased to inform the MPs that negotiations with Petro-Canada International Assistance, an agency of the Canadian Government, had reached an advanced stage.

"I hope to make a further statement concerning this in a few weeks' time," he said.

He told the MPs that the work so far done had not been easy, and "there is still more work to be done, but I believe that as from now, we will begin to see the fruits of our labour." He paid special tribute to the TPDC for having made the successes now being realised.

The rig used by TPDC in drilling the Kimbiji well was the same Algerian rig which was used in the sixth well at Songo Songo he said. So far, the Minister observed, there had been no oil found at Kimbiji.

CSO: 4700/1599

NYERERE DENIES SOCIALISM CAUSE OF NATION'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Hamisi Mkwinda]

[Excerpt]

CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere has reiterated that collective work on socialist lines is the only means to rapid development in rural areas.

He told Litama villagers yesterday morning that contrary to allegations that Socialism was the cause of economic difficulties facing the country, truly Ujamaa villages led the way in rural transformation.

Mwalimu said villages which based their activities on Ujamaa principles had recorded the fastest development pace in the country.

He cited the example of Isansa Village which, he pointed out, has ranked first among villages in Mbeya Region the last three years consecutively.

The Party Chairman told hundreds of attentive Litama villagers who also won "the Best Village" award in Lindi Region this year that they should learn about the benefits of collective work from bees and ants.

He explained amid applause that despite their small size, these insects did wonderful things through collective work.

"Bees produce honey and ants erect wonderful monuments," Mwalimu explained amid ullulations. He emphasised that these achievements would not be possible without disciplined collective work.

He said villagers should emulate this organisation and that they should not work like grasshopers "whose achievements are not easy to assess."

Mwalimu praised Litama villagers for their efforts to build Socialism, adding that they should strive to consolidate and further their gains.

CSO: 4700/1599

BANK OF TANZANIA ANNOUNCES HIGHER INTEREST RATES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Wence Mushi]

[Excerpt]

DEPOSITORS with banks and financial institutions can expect boosted earnings since the beginning of this month, following announcement of higher interest rates by the Bank of Tanzania in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

A press statement issued by the bank said that those maintaining savings accounts would get an annual interest of 7.5 per cent while those under fixed deposit scheme for not less than 31 days would earn between 3.25 and 3.5 per cent per annum.

The bank further said those keeping money under the fixed deposit scheme for 91 days and above but less than six months would earn a 4.0 per cent interest.

Those keeping money under the same scheme for more than six months, but less than nine months would earn 4.5 per cent, while those maintaining such accounts for more than nine months, but less than a year would get 5.5 per cent interest per year, the statement said.

Other account operators under the fixed scheme will earn intetest as follows: One year but less than two years — 8.25 per cent per annum; two years but less than three years — 9.0 per cent; and three up to five years — 10.25 per cent.

The statement added that the *Weka Akiba Daima Unavyopata* (WADU) scheme of the Post Office Savings Bank POSB could pay bonus at 10 per cent of interest earned at between 9.0 and 10.25 per cent per year.

But borrowers from the banking system particularly for housing schemes will have to part with more money in terms of interest on loans, according to the statement.

A housing loan of not less than 1,000/- but not exceeding 35,000/- will carry an interest charge of 5.0 per cent per year, while that above 35,000/- but not exceeding 100,000/- will have an interest charge of 8.5 per cent.

A housing loan of more than 100,000/- but not above 150,000/- will carry an interest charge of 10.0 per cent while commercial loans in the sector will carry an interest charge of 13.5 per cent, the statement said.

The bank also raised interest rates on loans other than those for housing extended to various sectors of the economy by between 4.2 and 6.6 per cent above the rates valid before the beginning of this month.

The sectors affected by the new rates include primary production and marketing, secondary production, services (both large scale commerce and retail trade), processing and manufacturing and transport.

The statement said the new rates have been warranted by the changed economic situation the country had undergone since the last review of interest rates in January last year.

It added that all banks and specified financial institutions have been informed of the new deposit and lending rates to be paid and charged.

CSO: 4700/1599

PLANS NOTED TO PROMOTE ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT BUILDING PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt]

PLANS to strengthen the local capability for the implementation of construction projects were announced in the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

They include strengthening construction and engineering companies and parastatals and to form new parastatals to handle construction activities, the Minister for Works, Ndugu Samwel Sitta, said.

Tabling his 1982/83 Ministry's estimates, Ndugu Sitta said concrete measures would be taken in this direction as a contribution of the construction sector to national economic rehabilitation efforts.

Efforts by regions to establish and consolidate construction brigades would be complemented with technical assistance, the Minister told the House.

Additional thrust would be directed at the training of technical cadres for the construction sector at all levels in order to consolidate the national capability in the construction and technical fields, he added.

Ndugu Sitta underlined the need for the Mwananchi Engineering and Construction Company (MECCO) to undertake joint projects with foreign companies handling construction projects in Tanzania in order to have more technical experience.

He said his Ministry would review national road construction plans in order to direct more efforts towards solving transport problems in areas which contributed substantially to agriculture.

"We expect from now on to develop closer co-operation with institutions and ministries dealing with agriculture, livestock, industries and the regions in order to co-ordinate their plans and ours...," the Minister said.

CSO: 4700/1599

MINISTER SAYS PRIVATE SECTOR TO CONTINUE TO HAVE ACTIVE ROLE TO PLAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

THE minister of state for planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Ali Malima, has said the private sector will continue to have an active role to play in the national economy until such time when the government is able to offer adequate services to the people.

Answering a question by Lt. Col. Ayub Kimbau (Mafia), Prof. Malima further said the government has been encouraging individuals to invest in production-oriented projects, especially those which the government, parastatals and co-operatives could not invest directly.

Ndugu Kimbau had asked the minister to give the official government version on private enterprises, given the current economic hardships which the nation was experiencing.

Ndugu Malima stressed that the government's objective was to build a socialist state and that the present difficulties should stand as a testimony to adherence to our principles. "We must stand firm and refuse to be swayed", he added.

Ndugu Malima said the government had already set up a unit which would monitor and supervise activities in the private sector. The unit co-ordinates activities involve assistance to individuals in various technological aspects and other important factors.

CSO: 4700/1599

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES UN OFFICIAL FOR REFUGEES

EA201854 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Tanzania today reaffirmed her commitment towards aiding refugees who seek asylum in the country. The pledge was made by the prime minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya. He was speaking to the deputy UN high commissioner for refugees, Mr William Smyser, who paid a courtesy call at his office. Ndugu Msuya emphasized that the main issue in the refugee problem in Africa was to get to the root causes which are wars and constant poverty.

Earlier Mr Smyser, who arrived in the country this morning from Geneva, held talks with the minister for home affairs, Ndugu Muhiddin Kimario, on the refugee question in Tanzania. Their talks centered mainly on how the two parties could direct their efforts to strengthen their activities in helping refugees who have sought asylum in the country.

The purpose of My Smyser's visit is to review and assess the dN high commission for refugees current programme in Tanzania and obtain the government's views on the refugee situation in the country. Tomorrow Mr Smyser is expected to visit the (Rusamo) refugee settlement in Mpanda district, Rukwa region. While at (Rusamo) he will open a dispensary, [word indistinct] farm and a workshop of the settled refugees.

CSO: 4700/1600

SIDO PROBE REPORT TO BE PRESENTED LATE JULY, EARLY AUGUST

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

THE three-member committee appointed last April to probe allegations of favouritism and corruption in the allocation of industrial units at the Tanga Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) estate will present its report later this month or early August, parliament was told.

Winding up debate on his ministry's estimates for 1982/83, Industries Minister Basil Mramba told the House in Dar es Salaam yesterday that he would take appropriate action against the culprits if any irregularities were proved.

The probe team, is chaired by retired Ambassador to Sweden, Ndugu Edward Mhina. Other members are National Member of Parliament, Ndugu Kijakazi Kyelula and the Director of Planning in the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB), Ndugu A.W. Mosille.

CSO: 4700/1599

SIX PARASTATALS JOIN WITH NPC IN MOBILIZING INVESTMENT CAPITAL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by James Mpinga]

[Text]

SIX parastatals have joined hands with the national Development Corporation (NDC) in mobilising investment capital in the wake of dwindling financial resources for the purpose from Treasury coffers.

One of the projects to benefit from this initiative is the 181.1 million/- plant to produce light bulbs and fluorescent tubes, due to take off at Dar es Salaam's Pugu Road industrial area early next year.

The Light Source Manufacturers Limited, the firm that will run the Dar es Salaam plant, brings together several local parastatals — supported by one foreign firm — which would either hold equity shares or grant medium-term loans.

According to NDC Chairman and Managing Director Arnold Kilewo, three other projects are to benefit from investment capital injections from parastatal organisations.

These include the Machine Tools Project in Moshi; the Tanzania Cables Limited; and the Tanzania Electrical Goods Manufacturing Limited.

An agreement for a 9.6 million/- loan for the Light Source Manufacturers Limited was signed in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday night between NDC and the National Provident Fund (NPF) — one of the partners.

The signing of the agreement signals a marked departure from NPF's investment policy which normally requires that workers' contributions be channelled into risk-free investments like government stocks and real estate.

NPF Director-General Lawrence Saguti said after signing the agreement at the Kilimanjaro Hotel that the move followed detailed negotiations between NPF and NDC that spanned nearly a year.

NPF authorities believes that their participation in the venture would not in any way jeopardise the safety of workers' contributions, Ndugu Saguti added.

Both NDC and NPF put the returns to investment in the light source project at between 15 and 20 per cent annually, and the NPF stands to generate at least 11 per cent in interest gains from the project. This far exceeds the seven per cent earnings from risk-free but less lucrative investments.

Increased interest earnings to the NPF would also boost interests collected by NPF contributors, an NPF official said at the ceremony.

Other parastatals putting in money include BHESCO, DABCO, AISCO, TANESCO, and NDC.

The machinery and equipment have been supplied through an inter-government credit agreement concluded in 1978 between the governments of Tanzania and Hungary, the NDC chief, Ndugu Kilewo, said.

When it goes into production in March next year, the factory is expected to produce four million units of light bulbs, flourescent tubes and choke (ballasts) annually under a one shift operation. The factory has an annual capacity of 15 million units in three shifts.

The project, Ndugu Kilewo said, is expected to ease the shortage of bulbs and flourescent tubes currently experienced in the country due to lack of foreign exchange for importation of the items. The country's present demand of the items stands at 1.8 million per annum.

CSO: 4700/1599

JAPAN PLEDGES FOOD AID, AGRICULTURAL INPUT GRANT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

JAPAN has pledged a 50 million/- grant to Tanzania in form of food aid and agricultural inputs.

The visiting Japanese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hideo Tsuji said the grant would help enhance the bilateral economic relations between the two countries.

He said half the amount would be in the form of agricultural inputs, insecticides and fertilizers and the other half would be used to supply 6,000 tons of rice.

Mr. Tsuji said his country would continue to strengthen economic co-operation with African countries. He particularly hailed Mwalimu Nyerere for his role on the North-South dialogue.

He said the recent summit of the industrialised countries have agreed to open more global negotiations as a result of pressure from the Third World.

The Vice-Minister said that the hitherto international economic arrangement was outdated and incapable of accommodating developing countries interests.

He said during talks with the Tanzanian government officials, it was agreed that the bilateral economic cooperation should be extended and studies to determine fields of co-operation would be carried out in near future.

The Vice-Minister who leaves today for Zambia held talks with Mwalimu Nyerere, the Minister for Foreign Affairs Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, the Minister for Works Ndugu Samuel Sitta the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, and the Minister for Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi.

CSO: 4700/1599

NYERERE SAYS OUTLOOK FOR FOOD CROPS PROMISING, CASH CROPS POOR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere yesterday said there were promising indications of a good harvest of food crops this season.

He asked peasants to carefully harvest their crops and store enough for their families' requirements and sell the remaining to crop authorities.

Addressing a Peasants Day rally at Umoja Stadium at Mtwara, Mwalimu warned peasants not to sell their produce to black marketeers *(walanguzi)* because this would deal a blow to both efforts at food self-sufficiency and in conserving foreign exchange.

His speech was broadcast live by Radio Tanzania.

If food was sold to *walanguzi*, shortages would occur — forcing the Government to import huge quantities with the meagre foreign exchange which could otherwise be spent on the importation of other necessities, he explained.

"This is no small matter," Mwalimu said and urged peasants to have their own food stocks which could see them through to the next season.

He explained that although some areas of the country received insufficient rainfall and peasants in others had to replant their crops, there were good pointers that this season would be better than the last one.

Tanzania imported food last year and in 1980, Mwalimu said, adding that most of the grains imported were maize, rice and wheat, whose production was promising this season.

There would be a good harvest of paddy this season, Mwalimu said, explaining that despite damage to the crop in Kyela by floods, there were indication of a good harvest in other paddy-growing areas.

There were also indications that the wheat harvest this season would be good, he said.

The Party Chairman explained, however, that the anticipated harvest could solve the food shortage in the country if Tanzanians did not neglect their traditional staple foods for the finer grains.

"There are indications that we shall have enough food if we do away with the attitudes of choosing between foods," he said adding that Tanzanians should eat potatoes, cassava, bananas and millet.

Mwalimu said the outlook was not very bright for the cash crops. He explained that cotton harvests were not expected to be good in the traditional leading producer regions of Mwanza and Shinyanga due to excessive rainfall.

Production levels in the two regions could not reach last year's output, Mwalimu said. He explained that although the other cotton areas could produce more, they could not compensate for the shortfall in production in the major areas.

There were also pointers that coffee output would not be high this season and the overall national production figure would remain low unless the new coffee areas produced more to cover the production shortfall in the traditional areas.

The Chairman explained that in terms of foreign exchange earnings through coffee exports, the prospects were gloomy in view of the fluctuating world market price of the crop.

For this whole week, the price of coffee had been falling, he noted saying that it fell by 450/- (pound 30) on Monday and rose by 135/- (pound 9) on Tuesday for *robusta coffee*.

"By the New York prices, the price of *arabica* went down yesterday," Mwalimu told the rally.

Taken by what this means, therefore, the country would continue experiencing the shortage of foreign exchange, the Party Chairman explained.

CSO: 4700/1599

MINISTER SAYS REVIEW OF DOWRY QUESTION PART OF WOMENS' LIBERATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

REVIEWING the whole question of dowry is part of the process of consolidating the liberation of women, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office Ndugu Getrude Mongela told cheering MPs in the National Assembly yesterday.

She called for the contribution of ideas for the reviewing of dowry, a tradition she said was in the past regarded as a 'marriage certificate' but which was today being distorted.

The Minister was answering supplementary questions and views which followed a question asked by Ndugu Masanja Ng'hwani (Bariadi).

Ndugu Ng'hwani had also asked whether the government intended to review dowry to match with today's price of a cow in negotiating dowry payments in view of rising prices of cattle.

The Minister, who answered on behalf of the Minister for Justice Ndugu Jullie Manning, said under the local customary law (declaration) order of 1963, the price of a cow was fixed at 100/- and that of a bull at 90/- for dowry payment purposes in Dodoma, Tanga, Mbeya, Iringa, Tabora, Shinyanga, Mara, Kigoma and Kilimanjaro regions.

In Kagera region, the price for an Ankole cow was 400/- and 200/- for a bull. This order also applied to Rukwa and Singida regions where the price was 200/- for a cow and 100/- for a bull. In Ruvuma it was 250/- for both cow and bull.

Ndugu Mongela said the prices were the actual ones applying in commercial cattle dealings when the order was enacted in 1963 and were fixed following consultations with local parties in the regions and districts concerned.

Ndugu Mongela said the government was aware of the differences in the traditional 'prices' and the actual cost of cattle on the market today.

But since the question of dowry was not uniform for the whole country, the people in the respective regions and districts should review this and submit their proposals to the government for appropriate action.

CSO: 4700/1599

MINISTER ON COAL MINING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

TANZANIA, and the Peoples Republic of China, would soon start the mining of coal at Songwe-Kiwira colliery in Mbeya region, the Minister for Minerals Ndugu Jackson Makweta told the National Assembly yesterday.

Ndugu Makweta said the deposits, with the annual capacity of 150,000 tonnes, would be an alternative energy source to be used in the industrial sector.

He also said that his ministry had plans to establish another colliery at Mchuchuma in Iringa region, but could not give more details.

The Minister was answering Major M.R. Kasanda (Tabora Rural) who wanted to know when the ministry would start mining coal and other minerals in the country.

In reply to another question, Ndugu Makweta informed the House that his ministry and the Ministry of Water and Energy have plans to build power stations which would use coal instead of diesel.

He explained that his ministry and that State Mining Corporation (STAMICO), with other two international organisations, are currently surveying mineral potentiality throughout the country.

Ndugu Makweta was answering Captain H.H. Kabanja (Kigoma Rural) who had wanted to know government plans to extend mineral surveys and its utilisation.

The Minister said the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Union Carbide would also be involved in the surveys adding that the surveys would be a follow-up to a similar survey carried out between 1976 and 1978 by a West Germany firm Geosurvey.

CSO: 4700/1599

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS UNDERWAY TO IMPLEMENT RFTA PACT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

PRELIMINARY arrangements are underway to implement the Ruvuma Free Trade Area (RFTA) pact signed last November between Tanzania and Mozambique, the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, has told Parliament.

He did not say when the arrangement would be effected but he explained that the agreement would boost trade between the two sister countries by removing gradually tariff barriers on selected commodities.

Ndugu Mchumo said RFTA would be operated at the national level but added that border regions on both sides would enjoy greater relief on exchanging some of the agreed items.

He pointed out, however, that this did not mean border trade. "People living near the border will benefit more because apart from reduced tariffs, they won't pay for transport costs like those away from the border," he explained.

The Minister said under the agreement, Tanzania exports to Mozambique would include tyres and tubes, chemicals, textiles, coffee, cocoa, aluminium products, leather and leather products, plastic and glass products, radios, dry cells and timber products.

Tanzania, he said, would import from Maputo welding electrodes, wire, condensed milk, wall and roofing tiles, locks and other hardware, cement, refrigerators and deep freezers, railway wagons and cranes, farm implements and vaccines.

He said the agreement initially covered the two countries, but that others could become members at a later stage.

He was replying to a question by Ndugu T.L. Ndunguru (Mbinga) who wanted to know the items to be traded and areas which would be covered by the agreement.

CSO: 4700/1599

MINISTER NOTES INCREASE IN PUBLIC SHOPS LAST YEAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

VILLAGE and consumers' co-operative shops account for 31.5 per cent of all shops in the country while 1,200 private ones were phased out last year under government efforts to socialise trade, the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo told the House that public shops increased by 1,056 to 13.016 but that those run privately dwindled to 28,319.

Presenting his Ministry's 1982/83 estimates, the Minister said 745 village shops and 848 co-operative shops in urban areas were opened last year.

"It is my hope that where viable shops have been established, village governments will no longer approve applications for licences by individuals," he said adding that villages were ultimately expected to declare private shops redundant.

He stated that the newly-formed Biashara Consumers Services Company (BCS) would open four departmental stores and supermarkets, two of them in Dar es Salaam and the rest in Dodoma and Arusha between now and 1986.

He said the programme was undermined by shortage of suitable premises but added that buildings for the first such store in Dar es Salaam had been obtained and the shop would open during the first half of this fiscal year.

CSO: 4700/1599

MINISTER NOTES INCREASE IN NATION'S PER CAPITA INCOME LAST YEAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE country income per capita increased from 594/- in 1969 to 1,996/- last year, the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam on Saturday.

Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs Professor Kighoma Malima told the House that the average cash income per household stood at 982/- in Tanzania Mainland's rural areas and 6,036/- in the urban areas in 1969.

The figures rose to 2,168/- and 7,302/-, respectively, in 1975/76, he explained, adding that these were preliminary figures. He said conclusive figures under a survey conducted in 1976/77 were still being sorted out.

Ndugu Malima said habitable rooms (excluding sitting room, store and toilets) per household in the country increased from an average of 2.6 in 1969 to between 2.9 and 3.6 in 1976/77.

He said the average number of people sharing a room declined from 1.7 to between 1.4 and 1.7, respectively. He explained that households with houses roofed with corrugated iron sheets increased from 17 to 26 per cent in 1969 and 1976/77, respectively.

The minister told the House that houses built on concrete foundations and made of bricks increased to six per cent in 1976/77 from only one per cent in 1969 while those with cement floors rose to 14 from 10 per cent, respectively.

Ndugu Malima was answering a question by Ndugu L.D. Kitandula (Muheza) who wanted to know government achievements in fighting poverty among Tanzanians.

He said households without latrines decreased from 50 per cent in 1969 to 22 per cent in 1976/77. The minister said households connected with tap water shot to 22 per cent in 1976/77 compared to eight, seven years earlier.

CSO: 4700/1599

UNDP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Tanzania will get 648 million/- worth of technical assistance over the next five years from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), according to a statement issued by United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The statement said that the assistance for the period 1982-86 was approved by the UNDP Governing Council which met in Geneva recently.

A total of 421.2 million/- was allocated to specific projects in various sectors with the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors getting a share of 174.6 million/, the statement said.

Other sectors under the programme are industry--99.9m/-, general development issues, policy and planning--71.1 million/-, transport and communications--23.4 million/-, education-- 22.5 million/- and employment--19.8 million/-.

The statement explained that almost 70 per cent of the allotment would be used in strengthening on-going projects and extension while a resource of 145.8 million/- has been set for programming in 1984-86.

The statement further said that 129.6 million/-, an unprogrammed balance, would be allocated to specific projects "as and when UNDP's resource position permits."

The assistance coincides with the government's announced programme for economic survival which calls for the renovation, consolidation and full utilization of economic capital and resources.

CSO: 4700/1599

TANZANIA

NYERERE APPOINTS FIVE DEPARTMENT HEADS OF REORGANIZED MINISTRY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] President Nyerere has appointed five top officials to head departments created under the new structure of the Ministry of Finance, aimed at strengthening revenue collection and control over government expenditure.

The Principal Secretary in the Ministry, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura, said that there will be two deputy principal secretaries who will be in charge of ten departments under the new structure.

Ndugu Kazaura said one of the deputy principal secretaries would be in charge of government revenue and expenditure and other manpower development and administration.

President Nyerere had appointed Ndugu A.T. Makenya Deputy Principal Secretary in charge of Manpower Development and Administration following the introduction of the new structure, Ndugu Kazaura said.

The five new heads appointed by the President are: Ndugu Mustafa H. Mkullo who will be Commissioner for Public Investments and Treasure Registrar. Before his appointment, Ndugu Mkullo was the Director for Finance and Planning in the National Development Corporation (NDC).

Ndugu W.N. Ndyetabula has been appointed Commissioner for Customs and Sales Tax. The department is a result of a merger of the Revenue Division and the Customs and Excise Department. Before his new appointment, Ndugu Ndyetabula was the Mwanza Regional Finance Officer.

Ndugu M.T. Kibwana is the new Commissioner for External Finance and Technical Co-operation. He replaces Ndugu R.E. Mariki who has been transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ndugu Kibwana was Director of External Finance and Technical Co-operation in the same Ministry before his new appointment.

The President has also appointed Ndugu S.O. Mlundi Director of Pension and Ndugu A. New a Director of Computer.

In the appointments, the following continue to hold their positions: Ndugu B.C. Mwenda (Commissioner for Income Tax); Ndugu F.T. Kejo (Commissioner for Budget); Ndugu K.A. Mgonja, (Accountant-General) and Ndugu I. Nhende (Stock Verifier).

The former Commissioner of Customs Ndugu W.H. Shundi, has been transferred to the ministry where he will be an advisor on taxation matters.

CSO: 4700/1599

LIDA CONDUCTING LIVESTOCK EXPORT DRIVE IN PHASES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Jul 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) is negotiating with firms in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait willing to import at least 85,000 cattle, goats and sheep from the country.

The Ministry for Livestock Development, Ndugu Herman Kirigini told the National Assembly yesterday that LIDA had already concluded an agreement with a Saudi Arabian firm which would buy 15,000 head of cattle and 25,000 goats and sheep in a three-month period ending September, this year.

He said another Saudi Arabian company was expected to import 30,000 head of cattle and that there was a possibility of exporting between 10,000 and 15,000 head of cattle to Kuwait.

LIDA is also negotiating with Uganda Development Bank for the supply to Uganda of 15,000 heibers, he added.

Ndugu Kirigini was answering a question by Ndugu Moringe Parkipuny (Ngorongoro) who pointed out that the target to export 350,000 head of cattle this year was too optimistic, asking the minister to explain arrangements made to achieve this goal.

The MP also wanted to know how LIDA and other ranches would contribute to the export and that the Minister should reveal the number of cattle which died of east coast fever and trypanosomiasis last year.

Ndugu Kirigini said the government had decided to execute the livestock export drive in phases and that 30,000 head of cattle would be exported under the first phase.

He told the House that districts and regions would contribute specified numbers of cattle for export and that special committees had been formed to educate the people on the campaign.

He said the National Ranching Company (NARCO) would contribute 5,000 cattle. Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA) ranches 1,350 and that the Amboni Group would provide 1,000 cattle for export under the programme.

The Minister said the export deals would be arranged under Free on Board (FOB) agreement in which the buyer bears responsibility over the animals during transportation abroad.

CSO: 4700/1599

TWO NEW TRAIN ENGINES FOR TAZARA EXPECTED FROM WEST GERMANY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text] Two new train engines to repower the Tanzania Zambia Railways Authority (TAZARA) locomotives are expected to arrive in the country from West Germany aboard the Tarpon Santiago vessel on July 25 or 26 this year, authoritative sources said yesterday.

The engines, part of a consignment of 16, are being purchased at 24m/- by TAZARA under a contract signed in December last year between TAZARA and the German company, MTU.

They are expected to be fitted into eight of TAZARA's 80-odd Chinese built locomotives, whose existing engines have already been removed and other technical adjustments made to fit the new engines, the sources said.

The remaining engines are expected to arrive in the country in consignments of four at a month's interval and "should all be in here before the end of the year," they added.

TAZARA has over the past fourteen months been utilising four MTU prototype engines on its locomotives which the sources said "were very good."

In his budget speech recently, the Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecala, pointed out that one of TAZARA's major problems was that of inadequate motive power to run its locomotives.

Meanwhile, TAZARA is also expected to receive some nine locomotives from the West German company KRUPP under contracts signed by the Tanzanian and Zambian governments, partners in the joint railwayline.

The authority expects to obtain a further five engines from the company but negotiations are still going on, the financial aspects of the deal.

CSO: 4700/1599

KAGERA BASIN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RUSUMO PROJECT FINANCING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text]

FOUR undisclosed donor countries have shown interest in financing the implementation of the proposed Rusumo hydro electric project that would power development projects in Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda.

This was said by Tanzania's Commissioner to the Organisation for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin, Ndugu Christopher Ngaiza, when he arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday from Kigali after a week-long meeting of the commission.

The Commissioner told reporters at the Dar es Salaam international airport, that the Commission was told that the four countries had shown "very deep interest in financing the execution of the hydro-power scheme". He did not name them saying more details would be availed in future.

Phase one of the railway network that would transverse two land-locked partner states, Rwanda and Burundi, and link them to Uganda and Tanzania, would take off in September, this year, he said.

The Commission, he said, worked out a strategy for a follow-up with prospective donor countries after evaluating the last donor's conference. The Commission decided that bilateral contacts with donor countries "will have to be stepped up."

The Commission, he explained, could not appoint a new executive secretary for the organisation, following the expiry of the four-year term of Ndugu D.K. Lwehabura of Tanzania. The present formula, he said, "failed to help the Commission appoint a new executive secretary".

The Commissioner, he said, will consult their heads of state on how to get the new executive "while a new formula is being worked out."

The Commission directed that the secretariat, without an executive secretary, should be run by a college of directors of the organisation for they are permanently employed, until a new executive secretary is appointed."

The proposed hydro-power project, estimated to produce a minimum of 100 megawatts, would power irrigation and mining schemes plus towns in all the member states.

The project, whose feasibility studies were completed in 1979, now seems to be heading for a completion after a lot of strenuous expert work.

A number of dams, irrigation projects, mineral, fisheries and tourism activities, transport network and alternative energy development programmes would be undertaken by the co-operating countries.

The next Commission meeting is scheduled for Arusha in October, this year.

CSO: 4700/1599

YUGOSLAV EXPERTS VISIT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

A Yugoslav expert of youth camps arrived in the country yesterday for a month-long study to explore ways under which Yugoslavia could help Tanzania in the field.

The expert, Ndugu Gorard Marincek, told the *Daily News* at the Dar es Salaam international airport yesterday that he came at the invitation of the Tanzania Youth Organisation VIJANA. He is a consultant on youth volunteer mass camps in his country.

He said: "We shall see how VIJANA could benefit from our experience in organizing working brigades."

His first task, he said, would be to see how camps are organized in Tanzania and "study Tanzania's experience."

The second would be to discuss "this experience with the organisers of the youths. He would then prepare a paper which will highlight what he described as "a corrolation between Tanzania's practice and the Yugoslav practice." The paper will be discussed in Tanzania.

He was met at the airport by the Assistant Secretary of the Youth Organisation, Ndugu P. Kangwa, who said the expert would spend quite a big part of his time on the isles.

"We hope our camps on the isles, including Jeshi la Kujenga Uchumi (JKU) camps, will benefit from the Yugoslav experience," Ndugu Kangwa said.

CSO: 4700/1599

SHORTAGE OF TEXT BOOKS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS EASES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE shortage of text books in primary schools eased this year with five pupils sharing one book compared to last year's ratio of ten students to one book, Parliament was told in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday.

The Minister for National Education, Ndugu Tabitha Siwale, told the House that the Swedish government which provided papers for printing of text books had granted to print some of the books in Sweden.

Winding up the debate on her ministry's 1982/83 estimates, which were approved by the House yesterday, Ndugu Siwale said 1.3 million text books for English and mathematics subjects had arrived from Sweden.

She said the ministry had placed with Printpak in Dar es Salaam an order to print 200,000 copies of geography text books for Standard Seven pupils.

The Minister said the government was aware of the shortage of books and other teaching aids as well as classroom furniture, and that concerted efforts were underway to improve the situation.

She told the House that Unified Teaching Services (UTS) committees had been formed in regions and districts and expressed hope that they would improve the lot of primary school teachers.

Ndugu Siwale explained that his ministry's policy in expansion of secondary education emphasised on extending day schools as opposed to boarding ones.

A study was underway to earmark schools which would accommodate such extensions, she added.

She said religious and other independent institutions interested in building private secondary schools would be encouraged, but they must first apply to the ministry for permission.

"Those fulfilling the necessary requirements will be allowed to go ahead", she explained.

The government had revived three maintenance units which would undertake renovations in secondary schools throughout the country

Ndugu Siwale explained that there were 52 folk development colleges in the country and that the government intended to build one college in each district under long-term plans.

CSO: 4700/1599

ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT USING MAENDELEO TO FERRY FOOD

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Zanzibar Government has suspended all passenger services between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam to enable *mv Maendeleo* — currently the only Isles ship plying between the two ports — to ferry food and other cargo from Zanzibar to Pemba.

A statement issued by the State House in Zanzibar and broadcast over Radio Tanzania Zanzibar on Wednesday night said that *mv Maendeleo* which was at the Dar es Salaam Harbour yesterday for fuelling will leave for Pemba today with 600 tonnes of cargo, some of which are in high demand on the Island.

A meeting held at the State House and attended by officials of the Zanzibar Ministries of State, Trade and Transport, decided that resumption of both passenger and cargo services between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam should resume after a good portion of the 9,500 tonnes of foodstuffs piled up at the Zanzibar Harbours had been transported to Pemba.

It is understood that the foodstuffs include wheat flour, rice, sugar and dates. Others are suiting materials and dresses for children.

Meanwhile, another Zanzibar government steamer, *mv Jamhuri* was expected in Zanzibar last night from Mombasa where it had been on a dry dock for repairs for the past one year.

An official of the Zanzibar National Shipping Corporation said yesterday that the repairs, which also involved importation of spare parts from Europe, had cost 6m/-.

Its arrival is expected to ease transport problems between the two parts of the United Republic, now aggravated by the withdrawal of *mv Maendeleo*.

Though there are no official data, it is estimated that about 10,000 people make the trip between Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar in a week. Three quarters of whom use Zanzibar government steamers.

For the past six months, *mv Maendeleo*, the second biggest passenger ship of the Isles' fleet of four passenger ships and two oil tankers, was the only vessel plying between the two ports. It also had to make trips to Tanga, Pemba and Mtwara.

Another ship, *mv Mapinduzi* — the biggest in the fleet — which ran aground in Pemba early this year, is expected to sail back from Mombasa next week, according to reliable sources.

Repairs for the ship at the Mombasa dry dock and allowances for the crew totalled 3m/-.

CSO: 4700/1599

MINI-HYDRO POWER STATIONS TO SUPPLY SIX TOWNS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

THE townships of Mbulu, Kasulu, Tunduru, Mpanda and Uvinza will be supplied with electricity from mini-hydro power stations, the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, said in the National Assembly yesterday.

Winding up debate on the estimates of his Ministry, Ndugu Kassum said the supply of power to these townships was now being investigated.

He did not give details, but explained that his Ministry would endeavour to hasten power transmission to indigenous sources of energy, particularly for the rural areas.

"This means as far as electricity is concerned that supply to isolated areas will be either diacribution from the extended grid or setting up of mini-hydro-power stations," he said.

On other rural areas for electrification, the Minister said Mahenge, Mafinga, Sao Hill, Kibao, Ifunda, Tanangozi, Irole/Lugalo, Ilula and Debaga townships had been surveyed.

They would be supplied from the south-western extension of the grid which is being extended from Kidatu to Mbeya via Mufindi and Iringa, he said.

Other townships which the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) had surveyed but for which funds had not been obtained for implementation were Biharamulo, Muleba, Kamachumu/Katoke, Kiomboi, Chunya, Mbozi and Kongwa.

He said TANESCO would carry out detailed survey of Kibondo, Usoke and Manyoni townships in the "near future".

On the power problems of Dodoma, Mbeya and Tabora towns Ndugu Kassum said the erection of the second and third power generating sets for the Mbeya station was proceeding well.

For Dodoma, the erection of electrical equipment, which is being undertaken by TANESCO, would commence on the second week of next month.

The Minister said the first set for the Tabora power station would be commissioned in February next year.

When the House met as the Committee of Supply to approve the Ministry's estimates, Tabora Urban MP Reverend Paulo Misiqalo stood and said he would block the estimates until a convincing explanation was given on the continuing delays in implementing the Tabora power project.

It took Finance Minister Amir Jamal, Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya and Tabora Regional Commissioner Pius Msekwa to convince the MP, who said delays in implementing the power project affected several development projects in the Region.

The House later approved the estimates which were tabled on Thursday.

CSO: 4700/1599

CATTLE STEALING ASSOCIATION OPERATING IN TABORA REGION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Sosthenes Lweyemamu]

[Excerpt] An illegal association calling itself "chama cha kuiba mifugo or chama cha kumi" is reported to be operating in Tabora Region stealing hundreds of head of cattle.

A police report made available to the Tabora Regional Party Office has disclosed that the bandits are believed to have established their "headquarters" at a forest spot in Urambo District. They once operated from a hideout in Nzega, the report says.

The report adds that the bandits, whose leaders are still at large, are "hundreds of cattle rustlers who move about in several villages of the region stealing thousands of head of cattle worth millions of shillings."

According to the report, the rustlers are armed with all sorts of weapons, ranging from clubs, spears, arrows, local made guns (gobole), pistols, rifles and submachine guns.

The report has also pointed out that another group, mainly of cattle herders from the neighbouring Shinyanga Region, had moved with their cattle settling in several forests in Tabora Region.

Some of the stolen herds are being trekked to the southern regions of Mbeya, Rukwa and Ruyuma, where it is said the price per head of cattle is higher than that offered in Tabora Region.

The report has accused livestock authorities in the region for failing to keep a record of people authorised to issue permits for selling, buying and taking cattle from auctions.

Moreover, the permits which in some areas, are issued by ten cell leaders were at times faked and do not bear photographs of buyers and sellers.

The report points out that the present system of issuing permits was in a mess. It cited a case in which permits were issued by ward and divisional

secretaries but the only reliable identity were rubber stamps bearing the office concerned.

As a result, the report disclosed that some people had resorted to making their own rubber stamps bearing names of Party branch offices, ward and divisional secretaries.

The report has already been discussed by the Regional Party Working Committee and several recommendations to contain the situation are expected to be approved by a Regional Party Executive Committee session scheduled for July 20.

Last year, rustlers in Tabora Region stole 11,752 head of cattle worth 10,820,118/- of which only 2,680 head of cattle valued at 2,520,104/- were recovered.

Twenty-two rustlers were killed.

CSO: 4700/1599

PROJECT TO ESTABLISH QUANTITY, QUALITY OF MINERALS PLANNED

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 11 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Excerpt]

THE government yesterday announced ambitious plans to revitalise the mining industry which it said had been declining, contributing little to the national economy.

Presenting estimates for his ministry, the Minister for Minerals, Ndugu Jackson Makwetta, told the National Assembly that an aerial survey conducted nation-wide had shown results which indicated that there was "alot of minerals" in the country.

The minister told the House that all that was required now was ascertaining availability of the minerals, and their quality.

Ndugu Makwetta told the House that his ministry would in the near future launch a project aimed at establishing the quantity and quality of minerals available in the country and their exploitation through simple methods at reduced costs.

He said his ministry would extract minerals through co-operation with companies and institutions with capital and technological knowhow. The ministry would also strengthen expert training in fields related to mineral exploitation, with particular emphasis on mineral engineering.

He said emphasis would be on concentration rather than decentralisation of mining activities by the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) and to ensure that the corporation operated commercially and independently.

Ndugu Makwetta said these plans would be implemented under three main categories namely short-term plans, medium-term plans and long-term plans.

The short-term plans involve minerals which need light technology with less expenses and which give immediate results. Minerals in this field include gold, tin, mica, precious stones and salt.

Medium-term plans include minerals the exploration of which has been completed, like gold, diamonds, precious stones, salt, coal and other industrial minerals.

The long-term plans will include minerals which have been discovered, but the amount and quality of which have not yet been established, and therefore, requiring further exploration. These minerals include soda ash, iron ore, coal, nickel, cobalt, copper and industrial minerals.

Ndugu Makwetta said as a result of the aerial survey and other geo-chemical, geo-physical and geological investigations carried out, a number of multi-national companies had shown deep interest in prospecting minerals in the country.

The Ministry of Mines was now making plans to draw up a new minerals map giving details of possible areas for prospecting minerals in the country as a guide to the prospective international mining firms.

CSO: 4700/1599

BRIEFS

EXPRESS PASSENGER SERVICE--The Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) plans to introduce express passenger train services on the Central Line. The Minister for Communications and Transport Ndugu John Malecela, told the National Assembly yesterday. He said the express services would cut down the number of hours between Dar es Salaam and Mwanza from 48 to 36. Winding up debate on his ministry's estimates, Ndugu Malecala said the services would be introduced on trial basis with at least one or two trains a week. The trains would only stop at regional towns on the line, he said. Ndugu Malecela also told the House that daily passenger trains to Moshi from Arusha would also be introduced on trial basis. The train would have third class coaches, he said, adding that the success of the service would determine whether another second train should be introduced on the line. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jul 82 p 1]

KAWAWA'S RETURN FROM YUGOSLAVIA--A delegation of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) which had attended the 12th Congress of the League of Communist Yogoslavia [LCY] arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday with special messages to the Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere. The leader of the delegation, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, said at a press conference in the city that the messages were from Yugoslavia's President, Ndugu Peter Stambolic, and LCY Chairman, Ndugu Dusan Dragosavac. Ndugu Kawawa who is the Chairman of Standing Committee on Party Affairs and a Minister Without Portfolio said that while in Belgrade, the CCM delegation paid a courtesy call on the Prime Minister, Ndugu Milka Plannic. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jul 82 p 1]

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH NICARAGUA--The People's Republic of Nicaragua has opened a diplomatic mission in Harare. The country's first ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade David McField, presented his credentials to the president, Comrade Banana, at State House today. Also present at the ceremony was the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Mangwende, and the permanent secretary in his ministry, Comrade (Mutenge). [Text] [MB161500 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Jul 82]

END

CSO: 4700/1604

JPRS 81511

11 August 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2673

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JPRS 81511

11 August 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2673

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BRIEFS

LISBON DENIAL--A spokesman for the president of the Portuguese Republic categorically denied the presence of Portuguese military in the People's Republic of Angola. Since UNITA affirmed that its forces had killed two Portuguese officers in an ambush near Caluquembe, the presidential spokesman added that the victims may have been former Portuguese military who decided to remain in Angola after abandoning the Portuguese armed forces. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 52, Jul 82 p 32]

CSO: 4719/241

FRENCH LINES OF CREDIT

Cotonou EHUZU in French 7 Jun 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] At the Ministry of Finance last Saturday, the minister of finance, Comrade Isidore Amoussou, and Mr Deram, director of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] in the People's Republic of Benin, signed a credit agreement for 2.15 billion CFA francs.

The signing of this agreement with the CCCE, the French Republic's organization for development assistance, is consistent with French-Beninese cooperation.

The credit granted is for the partial financing of an Office of Posts and Telecommunications project to include:

--the construction of a land-based antenna for satellite telecommunications in Abomey-Calavi,

--adaptation of the microwave network,

and technical assistance to the Office of Posts and Telecommunications.

The total cost of the project amounts to 4.15 billion CFA francs and is distributed as follows:

--Office of Posts and Telecommunications: 200 million;

--the French Republic's Aid and Cooperation Fund [FAC]: 600 million;

--the CCCE: 2.15 billion;

--commercial loans guaranteed by COFACE [French Insurance Company for Foreign Trade]: 1.2 billion.

The CCCE loan was granted at a 6 percent interest rate for 16 years, including a 7-year grace period.

The loan is being guaranteed by OCAM's Fund for Guaranty and Cooperation for 1.15 billion CFA francs, and by the Council for Understanding's Loan Guaranty Fund for 1 billion CFA francs. The two guaranty agreements will be signed very shortly.

The CCCE's involvements in the People's Republic of Benin are numerous and take many forms.

In 1980, the Fund contributed 1.9 billion CFA francs in financing to work to enlarge the Cotonou International Airport and to the construction of the Akpakpa thermal power plant.

In 1981, the Fund participated in the construction of a land-based antenna and in the Beninese Development Bank's Study Fund in the amount of 2.2 billion CFA francs.

Comrade Amoussou thanked Mr Deram and expressed the desire that the favorable atmosphere of cooperation which exists between France and the People's Republic of Benin be developed and strengthened in the direction of the mutual interests and advantage of our two countries.

9693
CSO: 4719/1103

OIL EXPLORATION SET TO START

Cotonou EHUZU in French 7 Jun 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by H. Akponikpe]

[Text] In a few weeks the first gushes of Beninese oil will flow--true or false? Either way, the preparations or arrangements aimed at culminating in this result are proceeding at a rapid pace. In this connection, the Beninese state has just acquired two more ships: a supply ship and a jack-up platform, which are themselves one of the central parts of the project.

The christening ceremony for these two ships took place last Saturday on the Autonomous Port of Cotonou's new pier in the presence of heavy Party and State representation and a large Norwegian delegation. The presence of executives of the SAGA-Petroleum Corporation, which has been contracted to develop the Seme petroleum deposit, was also noted.

As at any christening, each of the two ships was entitled to a christener.

Therefore, in christening the supply ship "TENDER BEHANZIN" in the name of the Beninese people, the christener, Comrade Tossou C. Marie, (age 14), daughter of the late Tossou C. Mathieu, a martyr of the Beninese Revolution, wished her godchild long life and good luck everywhere on any sea.

As for the darling young Abdoulaye Rockya, (5 years old), daughter of the lamented Abdoulaye Issa, a martyr of the Beninese Revolution, she wished the jack-up platform which she christened "AMAZONE" in memory of our warlike Amazons, much success and a long life for the prosperity of our country, the People's Republic of Benin.

In the three speeches delivered in succession by Messrs Leif Landverk of Wil Wilhelmsen Offshore Services, Van der Hagen of Stord Verft, and by the representative of the general manager of SAGA-Petroleum, we must note the determination of the Norwegian delegation to work to strengthen and deepen relations between our two countries, and the desire of the Norwegian executives responsible for developing our petroleum wells to bring this project to a successful conclusion.

In reply to the preceding speeches, our minister of industry, mines and energy, Comrade Barthelemy Ohouens, noted that according to Beninese custom, a christening is not just a ceremony during which the parents give their child a name, but that in Beninese tradition, the christening is the newborn's official presentation to society.

The christening of the jack-up platform "AMAZONE" and the supply ship "TENDER BEHANZIN," continued Comrade Ohouens, goes beyond the basic tradition observed when a ship is placed in service, and there are several reasons for this:

First of all, the choice of the christeners, Comrades Tossou C. Marie and Abdoulaye Rockya, has a deep meaning for the Beninese people, since these two christeners are daughters of heroes and martyrs of the Beninese Revolution.

Then, the delivery of the jack-up platform "AMAZONE" is a decisive stage in the progress of the project to develop the Seme petroleum deposit. In fact, of all the project equipment, the "AMAZONE" is the most complex, the most important, and the most expensive. It is the central part of the project. It represents more than 1 quarter of the capital invested, at a cost of 10.5 billion.

Finally, the "AMAZONE" is the property of the Beninese government. The supply ships "TENDER BEHANZIN" and "TENDER BENIN" have been leased for 11 years.

In concluding, the minister of industry, mines and energy addressed his warm congratulations to the executives of SAGA-Petroleum and Kvaerner Engineering who have been working untiringly since 1976 to observe the schedule for all the project work.

"We are taking advantage of this solemn occasion to renew our deep appreciation to the government of the Kingdom of Norway, and in particular to the financial institutions DNC, EKSPORT-FINANS, and Garantie Institute for their positive contributions to the resolution of the project's financial problems."

The ceremony was followed by a tour of the "AMAZONE," during which Comrade Barthelemy Ohouens signed the jack-up platform's guest book.

9693
CSO: 4719/1103

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY MISSION

Libreville L'UNION in French 8 Jun 82 p 4

[Excerpt] The mission of British businessmen and experts travelling under the aegis of the British Agricultural Export Organization, which began on Monday, 24 May, was completed on Tuesday, 1 June. During their visit, the goal of the 11 companies represented in this group was to study the possibilities of agricultural and forestry development.

The Embassy of Great Britain at Libreville indicates that the results of this first mission are quite positive, especially when one learns that certain members of the delegation might soon be returning to Libreville in order to conclude agreements.

In fact, some companies found our country to be an area conducive to investments in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Thus, in the fishing sector, Fishkey Ltd. plans to build a domestic fleet of fiberglass trawlers, easy to use and not requiring special training. For Mike Beacham, it's a question of promoting traditional fishing methods by providing very practical equipment.

As for Massey Ferguson's agricultural machine representative, Mr B. Van Nieuwenhuyzen proposes setting up an agricultural equipment assembly plant in Gabon.

Concerning the forest, Mr Ellis of the EFG Corporation [expansion unknown], which is part of the PLC Group [expansion unknown], the largest private forest management organization, is particularly interested in reforestation and in Gabonese woods for the British market. In fact, as Michael Horne, second secretary at the United Kingdom's embassy, later affirmed, Gabon possesses many species which are still unknown in the country.

Messrs R. Gilmour and M.T. McNeill were surprised while visiting Port Gentil by the success of the Agripog project. As a result, they are planning to build a similar unit in the vicinity of Libreville.

The British mission, very enthusiastic about the results achieved during its first contacts, intends to inform the United Kingdom's businessmen about Gabon's potential, with the goal of promoting exchanges between the two countries.

9939
CSO: 4719/1108

VISITING MITTERRAND IMPRESSED FRIENDS, UPSET 'EXPANSIONISTS'

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 29-31 May 82 pp 1, 28

[Article by Auguste Miremont: "A Disturbing Presence"]

[Text] There is still room for discussion of French head of state Francois Mitterrand's official visit to Africa.

A number of observers have claimed that the trip was undertaken to "reassure and convince" France's African partners that the political changeover in that country did not affect the continuity of French-African relations.

As for President Mitterrand himself, he affirmed at Yamoussoukro that he did not need to "reassure." Indeed, we are aware of France's loyalty to its commitments and its friendships. Governments may change in tone and ideology, but secular France's respect for its commitments endures, in the interest of not losing its credibility. Moreover, France's voice would not be as strong in the international community if it lost the confidence and friendship of our states which enable it, naturally because of the historical ties of culture and language, to play the role of defender of our interests.

However, it was useful for our continent to hear the voice of the "Mitterrand France," the France with socialist colors.

Also, it was beneficial for the French leader to reaffirm the major principles of his African policy: maintenance of privileged relations with French-speaking Africa, French presence but not interference, and guarantee of our country's security, but refusal to be its "gendarme."

How sweet this voice was to our ears affirming that France wanted to escape from the infernal cycle of East-West relations in order to bring the wealthy nations to reason: to commit itself to endeavors of co-development with the Third World.

How inspiring it was to hear this voice calling for preservation of peace as the world's greatest asset; appealing to our "old man" to use his prestige to help end African conflicts; urging that we master the "two main dangers threatening the very existence of mankind"--nuclear proliferation and the worsening of the gap between the rich countries and the poor countries; and advocating that we work toward food self-sufficiency in order "to assure our children the opportunity to live in harmony."

How firm this voice was in criticizing the old, rich nations which do not understand the solidarity and complementarity which they should have with us; calling on them not to reject the comprehensive negotiations which would bring about a just economic system, including among other things stabilization of raw material prices; castigating the speculators in London, Chicago, and New York, those "sharks" who care only about accumulating money and pay no attention to the fate of the producers; and adding the true remark that it is not up to the powers to act on our behalf.

Yes, they needed to be reaffirmed, these principles which are also those of President Houphouet and of the Ivory Coast. Thus, the two heads of state were able to reconfirm a total identity of views.

A certain element of the French press, presenting itself as expert in African realities after only a short visit, took malicious pleasure in misrepresenting, in petty and spiteful terms, our development efforts because they do not correspond with their views. However, that press element is certainly not going to prevent us from continuing in our path and our struggle for relationships founded on respect for dignity, and on justice. Why indeed should they have wanted to appear as censors, moralizers, and guides, rather sticking to the facts, which speak well enough for themselves?

Note also the ridiculousness of that certain Arab-African radio, whose officials, well known for their fanaticism, attack in full verbal delirium the "African peoples...(who) speak the language of the colonists, and adopt the colonists' religion," and the "salaried African agents who go along with the French policy game." This same radio called Francois Mitterrand's visit to our country the visit of a "colonizer to his colonies," and called on our people to "take up arms to avenge their dignity, downtrodden by the white man."

Where can mindlessness lead? To what imbecilities? Certainly, the outmoded reactions of a blind nationalism under the thumb of the imperialism of an Eastern state and a religious intransigence leading to a dangerous madness are not going to cause us to end our relations with anyone we choose, particularly with France.

We are proud of France's friendship and its support, and we are grateful to it for having understood our concerns and having supported them everywhere.

Francois Mitterrand, though he may not have sought to reassure, did convince, as I have already said, by the sincere, fervent tone of his statements, and by the firmness of his stands.

This is exactly what disturbs, both on this continent and elsewhere, the lackeys of other imperialisms with their impulses toward territorial or religious expansionism.

9920
CSO: 4719/1113

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES DRIVE FOR FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 9 Jun 82 p 28

[Text] The Political Bureau met yesterday from 1000 to 1230 hours at the Presidential Palace, chaired by the head of state, the president of the party.

The main topics of this important meeting were: analysis of the political and economic situation in the country, a review of events in Africa and elsewhere, the search for genuine neutrality, and a major agricultural campaign to achieve food self-sufficiency.

There follows the text of the communique of the Political Bureau executive committee issued yesterday evening.

Communique of the Political Bureau

As announced, the president of the party and head of state, Felix Houphouet-Boigny presided yesterday, Tuesday 8 June 1982, from 1000 to 1230 hours at the Presidential Palace, over a meeting of the PDCI-RDA Political Bureau.

This important working session of the high party leaders took place, as usual, in the atmosphere of calm, frankness, and confidence which is characteristic of PCDI meetings.

Before analyzing the political and economic situation in our country, the party president gave a broad and thorough review of events in Africa and the world.

After expressing regret at the conflicts and tensions currently affecting some areas of Africa and disturbing other countries in the world, President Houphouet-Boigny again referred to the necessity to resort to dialogue and negotiation, which he has always urged, in order to resolve the conflicts and seek peace--the precondition for development.

Africa: Genuine Neutrality

Concerning our own continent, the president stated that Africa must seek a genuine neutrality in order to avoid becoming the battleground for disputes between thw two blocs which are dividing up the world.

President Houphouet-Boigny emphasized: "Such neutrality is essential to the African continent if it wants to overcome its great lag in economic and social development."

Our party president then gave the Political Bureau members an interesting account of the proceedings of the recent summit of ECOWAS heads of state and government held in Cotonou 28-29 May 1982.

In this connection, the head of state praised the excellent organization of the meeting and expressed his congratulations and thanks to the fraternal people of Benin and their leader, President Mathieu Kerekou. President Houphouet-Boigny also cited the high standard and quality of the work, which reflected the great maturity of the leaders of our region. He then reaffirmed his faith and hope in ECOWAS, framework and symbol of a happy and united future for West Africa, a strong link in African unity.

"Depend on Ourselves"

President Houphouet-Boigny then turned to the Ivory Coast domestic situation, which he discussed at greater length. He expressed satisfaction at the atmosphere of peace and stability which has prevailed in the country since the recent reconciliations in all areas following the appeal by the president and party.

The president said: "The Ivory Coast now has a single objective: development. Each day that passes strengthens our profound belief that our only chance to get out of the crisis is to depend on ourselves."

The president, whose great interest in agriculture is well known, then took the opportunity to again appeal to the party leaders, and through them to the dynamic people of the Ivory Coast, to increase their efforts to achieve food self-sufficiency, which must no longer be merely a slogan but become a concrete reality.

President Houphouet-Boigny then announced that "in a few weeks, party missions, veritable crusades for development, will travel through all areas of the country to launch, explain, and stimulate a vast agricultural campaign to increase production of food crops, the basis for the feeding of our people," thereby giving substance to one of the important decisions of the latest PDCI congress.

This great agricultural campaign, which is awaited expectantly by the country, will be supported by the government, party, and all the dynamic forces of the Ivorian nation, which, through general mobilization and work, will undoubtedly win a new wager, that of achieving food self-sufficiency, which should be the major objective of all the African peoples.

After a very informative exchange of views on the president's important address, the members of the Political Bureau, responding to the head of state's appeal, decided to form party missions to undertake shortly the tours of the country.

Prefects, subprefects, and party secretaries general, as well as elected officials of the youth, will all participate in this major campaign of consciousness-raising and mobilization, on which depends the continued harmonious development of our country.

Before adjourning, the Political Bureau members expressed their respectful thanks and hearty congratulations to the party president for the always lucid, wise, and accomplished way in which he conducts the affairs of the country.

They once again assured him of their unfailing support.

9920
CSO: 4719/1113

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS DEVALUATION

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 8 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Madagascar franc is floating against a currency basket. Mr Pascal Rakotomavo, the minister of finance, disclosed this news at a press conference last Thursday at the Central Bank headquarters at Antaninarenina.

Today we continue with the finance minister's remarks, which were made in French. But first we must correct a "typographical error" in the Friday 4 June edition. Talking about the economic circumstances surrounding the national debt, and nevertheless maintaining that there should be subscribers from all walks of society, Minister Rakotomavo said: "Otherwise how can we claim that the rich are less rich and the poor less poor?" (and not the converse).

Here, then, is our Chancellor of the Exchequer's explanation of the "new" Malagasy franc and the devaluation:

"You ask me what is the percentage breakdown of each of the currencies in the currency basket. This is a problem linked to the deposit of documents with international authorities. So I will just give you the names of the currencies making up the basket. They are the French franc, the dollar, the yen, the German mark, and the pound sterling. These are the currencies which make up the basket that determines the value of the Malagasy franc. In other words, the Malagasy franc is tied to the average value of these currencies in relation to their fluctuation. For the sake of convenience, we still make use of the French franc in our calculations. But that is only a mode of calculation, and we also continue to refer to the daily fluctuations of these currencies.

"So when we devalue, we are devaluing in relation to the basket. We are not devaluing with respect to any particular currency.

"Why should we have devalued, when we are not an industrialized country, at least for the time being? The answer leads us to a vicious circle. Devaluation is one technique, among others, for suppressing inflation. Up to the present time, our exports have been basically the so-called industrial crops, export crops. You know, coffee, cloves, vanilla, pepper, etc. They account for 70 percent of our exports. Our diversification effort is

concerned with the other 30 percent. Why? Indonesia, for example, is moving ahead with an intensive clove cultivation project. The only thing that saves us, for the moment, is that Malagasy clove extract does not produce an oil stain on cigarettes, since our clove is less oily than Indonesian clove. But there can be no doubt that with advancing technology our main buyers will someday manage to produce a clove equal to our own. What will happen then to our clove exports? Vanilla? This is still the most stable product, even though it has shown some stagnation for the last year or two. But there is competition from synthetic products.

"So we must, once and for all, get out of this impasse. We must find a way to better deploy our resources and maximize the profitability of export industries. And one of the simplest ways to do this is to devalue the currency, since this improves the competitiveness of our products on the international market.

"Take meat, for example. My generation learned that there were more zebus than Malagasies. But it turns out that our meat is no longer "marketable" because of its price on the international market. The price [charged for meat by] some competing countries is lower than ours, and we hope that with the devaluation of the Malagasy franc our meat industry will start off again on a more sturdy foundation. The same is true for a number of other products: sisal, graphite, etc...

"And this might mean a change, a mutation. Strictly domestic production might drop" in favor of exports. I am thinking of tallow. Here in Madagascar we have tried to make tallow. When you have cattle, you wonder why we import tallow from abroad to make soap. Who is there who has not suffered from the soap shortage? Well, our tallow is more expensive than the imported product; and so our industries prefer to buy it from foreign sources. With the 15 percent devaluation, it becomes more profitable to produce tallow locally. If you look at other products in the same light, you will see that the devaluation does not have negative effects. So it is certain that we are moving toward a diversification of our production and toward a situation in which our economic sector is more competitive internationally."

9516
CSO: 4719/1110

JUGNAUTH ON NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY, PRIORITIES, PLANS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 17 Jun 82 pp 5-6

[Interview with Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth by various unnamed journalists; date and place not specified]

[Text] At the end of his press conference, Mr Jugnauth was congratulated by editorial staff member Lindsay Riviere, who spoke on behalf of the Mauritian corps of journalists. Mr Riviere conveyed to Mr Jugnauth the best wishes of the Mauritian press for the success of his government program in coming years. Mr Riviere said that he hoped that the government would develop cordial and candid relations with the press and that the people, through this press-government dialogue, would have access to this policy of truth, which the new prime minister himself desires.

This is how the interview developed between Mr Jugnauth and the journalists:

LE MAURICIEN: Because of the absence of a parliamentary opposition, the role of the press during the next 5 years will be extremely delicate and important. It is important for the press to be able to play its role in the society which we want to build. Can you tell us the main features of your policy concerning the press and whether you can pledge to the country to undertake a constitutional reform to guarantee expressly, in black and white, freedom of the press in the country?

Mr Jugnauth: Thank you for your congratulations. Concerning the absence of an opposition in the Legislative Assembly, I must say that we are also aware of this and as a result, we also think that, of course, the press will have a special role to play. Not only the press, but also the "backbenchers" in the assembly. As for our policy, freedom of the press will be protected 100 percent. In fact, it is already guaranteed in our constitution, but if there is something to be added, we will do so, because we want complete freedom for the press. But freedom which is, of course, in accordance with the law. The press must function without any hindrance, without any obstacle. We want the truth to come out, for the public to be constantly informed. Thus in the name of this government, I give you every possible guarantee that there will not be any handicap, any constraint which would keep the press from playing its role 100 percent in the next 5 years.

LE MAURICIEN: This morning you presided over the first meeting of the Council of Ministers. What are the government's priorities for the next 3 months?

Mr Jugnauth: First of all, there is a problem left behind by the former government, which recruited 25,000 persons or more. We have heard that there are letters, perhaps written for purposes of the election campaign, which were randomly distributed to people. These letters are reportedly still being distributed to people, according to the information which we received this morning. Thus as a result of these letters, people are now going to locations where there is no work, nor even anyone to receive or direct them. They were only requested to report to this or that location. This is therefore one of our first concerns. This is an unusual problem which we will have to face.

We have even learned that people who were already working left their jobs to go to the locations indicated in the letters to get a so-called new job. We have to get all the necessary information in this regard and establish order. Our second priority will be to establish order throughout the government. We will try to do as much as possible to end waste, to eliminate fraud and corruption. We will tackle customs first of all. The third priority is social. It concerns drugs. We want to combat this scourge right away and prevent it from continuing to spread, as it has been doing, particularly in the recent past.

Another priority: stimulating the economy. We have to take every possible measure concerning the free zone and industrialization in general, small and medium-size businesses in order to create productive jobs. In this way we could channel unemployed young people to such jobs. In every country, after reaching a certain age, anyone must be able to use his strength and intelligence to earn his living, if only to maintain his dignity, to survive.

LE MAURICIEN: What is the legislative calendar for the next few months? You have announced a number of constitutional reforms. Will they take place before the end of the year?

Mr Jugnauth: I myself, at any rate, would like to move as quickly as possible. But as we know, it will first be necessary to seek legal counsel, to prepare documents. As for ourselves, if additional work is required, meeting two or three times a week, we will do so. We will try to go as fast as possible. But at this stage it is quite difficult for me to tell you precisely how that will take place. But we will do as much as possible and also go as fast as possible.

LE MAURICIEN: Questions are being asked about possible changes of department heads in the government. What will be your general policy in this regard in coming weeks?

Mr Jugnauth: Our general policy, as we have said, will not be a policy of vengeance or spite. Of course, there will be changes and that is necessary because of the very fact that we have reorganized certain ministries, but in general there will be nothing unusual and I ask all members of government to have no fear. We met at 1300 hours with the executive secretaries of the ministries, the PS [expansion unknown]. I pointed out that they are there only as civil servants and that if they owed loyalty to the former government in the past,

which is completely normal, such loyalty must now be shown to the new government, because their duty is to the country and the government. We have confidence in them and hope that they will have no more fears. We hope that they will cooperate with us 100 percent.

LE MAURICIEN: You have indicated that the municipal representatives appointed by the former government will be replaced with new, politically neutral representatives. When will you go ahead with this change?

Mr Jugnauth: I discussed that with the parliamentary group just today. We had said that we would appoint neutral persons, but there were other positions expressed, to the effect that former elected municipal representatives should be appointed, before the next elections. But we have not made any decision as yet. The leadership will discuss this. We have also learned that there were scandalous appointments recently in municipalities. This is why we want to set up limited groups to only administer municipalities until the next elections, which we will organize as quickly as possible. I just received today a letter from the election commissioner, Mr Harold Glover, who told me that if we want to hold the elections as quickly as possible, we must contact him right away because it takes time to begin the necessary procedure and organize the elections.

THE NATION: Could you tell us what are your foreign commitments in the coming days and whether you will attend the next OAU summit in Tripoli?

Mr Jugnauth: I will perhaps go to the OAU summit in Tripoli, since tradition dictates that the head of the country attend that African summit. But that does not necessarily mean that that will be the case. Everything depends on our priorities. Regarding my foreign commitments, I have none at the present time and in any case, I don't plan to leave the country and I don't plan to do so for matters which I do not consider important. I will leave the country only when I feel that it is absolutely necessary for me to do so.

THE NATION: Can you tell us whether the new government will keep its promise to repatriate the 900 Mauritian workers currently on Diego Garcia? When will the procedure get underway for returning the Chagos Islands to Mauritius?

Mr Jugnauth: What we said was that the already existing agreements concerning the workers will be kept. Of course, we do not approve of the base and our policy will consist of campaignin to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Regarding action which we will undertake to recover the Chagos Islands, it is obvious that we cannot wage war as in the case of the Malvinas. What we have always said is that we will make every necessary effort at all diplomatic levels and in all existing international forums, with the aid of countries such as India and other neighboring Indian Ocean countries so that our sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, which includes Diego Garcia, will be recognized. We will then continue the campaign for demilitarization of the Indian Ocean. And when we say that, in our opinion, whether it is the USSR or the United States, it is the same thing. All foreign powers must withdraw from the Indian Ocean and we will make every effort so that those powers feel no need or threat in the region. Such conditions must be established so that those powers will hoist anchor and go establish their bases close to their own shores.

THE NATION: If that approach fails, as it has failed in the past, what will be the new government's position regarding the United States?

Mr Jugnauth: Listen, we shouldn't be pessimistic! I prefer, without committing myself, to do a job, to make an effort, and then to view the results. We will act in the light of those results.

THE NATION: Can you keep your commitments concerning the implementation of the PRB [expansion unknown] report and payment of a 30-percent wage compensation?

Mr Jugnauth: With regard to the PRB in any case, the question is not applicable for the time being, since there is no longer any PRB report. It was rejected by both the former government and the trade unions. When we have a new report, we will make a decision in the light of the new recommendations. As for the wage compensation, we think that the burden is very heavy, especially for wage earners who are below the scale, particularly farm workers, craftsmen, the people with the lowest wages in this country. Those people deserve 30-percent compensation. I hope that my finance minister will agree with me on giving a 30-percent increase to certain categories of workers. I don't agree that those receiving the highest wages should have the same percentage. This will have to be discussed, but in my opinion graduated compensation, based on a certain scale, would have to be granted. Actually, our priority is to raise the living standard of the most underprivileged classes in this country. That is our priority.

THE NATION: Another priority concerns unemployed persons with diplomas. They were estimated at 700, but when they registered, their number came to 2,000. What will the government do in their case?

Mr Jugnauth: In our opinion, there is not just a problem of unemployed persons with diplomas. All unemployed people constitute a problem in our eyes. We must work, do as much as possible, and we will see. But we cannot create artificial jobs which would lead the country into financial ruin. We want to do a serious job. We have just assumed power; I am not yet familiar with the exact situation. But what we promise is that we will do everything possible to gradually absorb all unemployed persons into the labor force.

THE NATION: It appears that the government's composition has caused some dissatisfaction in the ranks of the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party]. According to Mr Jagdish Goburdhun, a GRSE/Montagne Blanche Legislative Assembly representative, meritocracy has not been respected.

Mr Jugnauth: That is an opinion. Everyone has his own opinion. When I do something and then ask the opinion of 50 people, each one will have an opinion different from that of the others. In any case, I can assure everyone that the primary criterion was meritocracy. And we are satisfied that every member of the government can fulfill his responsibilities, is competent and can "deliver the goods," as they say in English. The public will judge us in 5 years.

THE NATION: Are you going to recall all Mauritian ambassadors abroad?

Mr Jugnauth: We cannot leave the embassies empty, obviously.

HORIZONS NOUVEAUX: Some journalists entered the field of journalism before a good number of our politicians entered the field of politics. A good number of these journalists are with small newspapers. But these newspapers do not benefit from advertising paid for by the capitalists. Do you plan to grant subsidies to small newspapers?

Mr Jugnauth: I cannot make any commitments in regard to that question. It has not been discussed. I don't know exactly what you mean by small newspapers. Tomorrow you may have 50 small newspapers which have been established in order to receive subsidies. And recently we have had newspapers like THE HINDU. No one can tell me that subsidies must be given to such a newspaper!

HORIZONS NOUVEAUX: Can you tell us when your government's ministers will publicly declare their financial holdings?

Mr Jugnauth: Actually, every minister will have to do so, in accordance with the law. We will also ask our Legislative Assembly members to do so when we meet to discuss the matter as soon as possible. We will make everything public; we have nothing to hide.

HORIZONS NOUVEAUX: Since there has been a great deal of corruption and waste, will there be investigative commissions and sanctions regarding the use made of public funds?

Mr Jugnauth: Our policy, as we have already said, will not consist of conducting a witch-hunt. We will examine each case and if it proves necessary, we will conduct an investigation.

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CSO: 4719/1155

MMM/PSM OFFICIALS REVIEW PLANS TO REFORM CIVIL SERVICE

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 24 May 82 p 2

[Article: "Reform of the Civil Service: Next Government Will Develop Master Plan"]

[Text] The forthcoming government headed by the MMM/PSM will establish a commission to develop a "master plan" on the in-depth reforms to be applied to the civil service. The need for such reform was emphasized Thursday [20 May] at the Plaza by Paul Berenger and Armoogum Parsuramen at a forum organized by the Federation of Civil Service Trade Unions (FSSC) on the occasion of its 25th anniversary.

Paul Berenger began his remarks by welcoming the initiative taken by the FSSC to organize the forum a few days before the elections. "You are already contributing in your own way to ensuring that the elections will be held in a civilized way," he said. He added that unanimity of view is clear between the FSSC and the MMM/PSM Alliance on the need for a profound change in the civil service. Structural reform of the civil service, which will become even more efficient, will allow it to participate in the economic recovery and development of the country.

Paul Berenger asked, however, what kind of change should be made in the structure of the civil service. He declared that the MMM/PSM Alliance was in complete agreement on establishing a commission to review the entire structure. He recalled having raised this question in the Legislative Assembly and in the Public Accounts Committee.

He said that reforms were absolutely necessary, particularly in view of the wish and desire of the civil service to participate in the development of the country. However, this wish is blocked by the existing structure. No reform in the civil service will be imposed on it by the government. In terms of industrial relations, the MMM/PSM Alliance will repeal the IRA [Industrial Relations Act]. Everything will also be done to encourage the participation of civil servants in the administration.

Colonial "rules and regulations" should be brought up to date. Civil servants should be able to attend training courses at the University of

Mauritius. Paul Berenger made a commitment to ensure that "certainly before the end of June a dialogue between an MMM/PSM government and the FSSC will be undertaken in a serious and sincere fashion." The MMM/PSM Alliance, Berenger said, will extend all its support to the FSCC to arrange for publication and application of the PRB [expansion unknown] report.

After having spoken of the role of the civil service in the changes proposed by the MMM/PSM Alliance, A. Parsuramen declared that civil servants will be able to express themselves freely and without constraints. So that the civil service may plan its role suitably, the existing organizational structure cannot remain unchanged. A. Parsuramen proposed that the functions of secretary to the cabinet and chief of the civil service be separated. Regarding recruitment and promotion, competence, the merit system and existing procedures will be respected. He also repeated the support of the MMM/PSM Alliance for publication and application of the PRM report.

The forum was presided over by K. Venkatasawmy, president of the FSSC. At the meeting, G. Duval represented the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party].

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CSO: 4719/1060

1.7-BILLION-RUPEE TRADE DEFICIT REPORTED FOR 1981

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 25 May 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Mauritian imports for calendar year 1981 rose to 4,976,800,000 rupees, of which 1,197,000,000 rupees were for imported foodstuffs, thereby leaving a deficit in the trade balance of about 1,699,000,000 rupees for 1981 compared with a deficit of 1,105,000,000 rupees in 1980.

In reviewing the most recent trade statistics published for 1981, it is noted that South Africa, which was the foremost trading partner of Mauritius in terms of imports, lost its leading position to socialist France.

First of all, informed sources in the Mauritian foreign trade sector explain that this decline in Mauritian imports from South Africa was about 24 percent, or from 634.5 million rupees in 1980 to 480.5 million rupees in 1981. This decline was in no way due to a change in trade policy by the Mauritian Government regarding South Africa. The explanation for the decline may by found in the depression the Mauritian construction industry is presently experiencing.

The country imports construction steel from South Africa, and in the course of the past year the value of these imports declined by 40 percent, from 158,844,000 rupees in 1980 to 95,639,000 rupees in 1981. With the deterioration of the rate of exchange of the rupee in the foreign exchange market, these same sources consider that imports showed a considerable reduction in volume.

In 1981, Mauritius imported merchandise valued at 535,200,000 rupees from France (505,300,000 rupees in 1980) and 480,500,000 rupees from South Africa compared with 634,500,000 rupees in 1980. For our energy needs in terms of gasoline, fuel oil and kerosene, the import bill rose to 771,800,000 rupees compared with 513 million rupees in 1980, despite the fact that there has been a tendency toward a decline in the consumption of gasoline and other petroleum products.

The other principal Mauritian trading partners in 1981, in terms of imports, were Great Britain, from which imports totaled 423,500,000 rupees; Japan, 282,400,000 rupees; Australia, 275,800,000 rupees; the United States,

265,900,000 rupees; India, 232,900,000 rupees; and New Zealand, 161,100,000 rupees.

The total Mauritian import bill for 1981 rose by five percent, from 4,721,400,000 rupees in 1980 to 4,976,800,000 rupees. Asked to comment on this increase of five percent in the value of our imports, informed sources stated without hesitation that imports had declined in 1980. "You have to take into consideration the fact that the Mauritian rupee suffered from a number of adverse developments on the foreign exchange market in 1981, not to mention the devaluation of 27 September 1981, and it is normal for the volume of our imports to decline," they declared, to support their views.

On the other side of our trade balance, exports declined by 10 percent in 1981 compared with 1980, from 2,999,000,000 rupees in 1981 to 3,341,000,000 in 1980. This decline is explained by a drop in receipts from the export of sugar. The decline in sugar export income was in the order of 543,314 rupees for exports of 432,764 tons of sugar in the course of 1981. Receipts from tea exports approached 49 million rupees for 696 metric tons exported.

Despite these disappointments, principally in terms of our sugar industry, there was enormous satisfaction in the performance of the free trade zone, which handled more than 1 billion rupees, or more precisely, 1,087,127,000 rupees in exports for 1981. Receipts from the free trade zone come just after those of the sugar industry which, with exports of 1,735,332,000 rupees (sale of molasses included), still holds first place in terms of our exports.

The principal countries to which our exports were sent were Great Britain, 1,651,000,000 rupees; France, 587,300,000 rupees; West Germany, 161,100,000 rupees; the United States, 150,100,000 rupees; and Italy, 129,800,000 rupees. South Africa imported Mauritian goods valued at 48.6 million rupees last year compared with 25.3 million rupees in 1980. Despite this increase in Mauritian exports to South Africa, the trade balance favorable to South Africa rose to 431.9 million rupees. Great Britain continues to run an unfavorable trading balance in its transactions with Mauritius, on the order of 1,227,000,000 rupees in 1981. It should be noted that Bahrain, from which we purchased petroleum products valued at 771,800,000 rupees in 1981, made a 100-percent profit in its trade with us. Mauritius did not export anything to that country in 1981.

The latest indications regarding the trade balance for the first 9 months of the present fiscal year show a new improvement compared to fiscal year 1980-1981. The deficit in the trade balance recorded for the period from July 1981 to March 1982 totaled 514,700,000 million rupees compared with 1,175,000,000 rupees for the period from July 1980 to March 1981. Receipts from Mauritian exports increased by 497.5 million rupees during the period concerned, and the value of Mauritian imports declined by 161.7 million rupees. The restrictive policy followed by the government regarding luxury imports is the principal cause for the decline.

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CSO: 4719/1060

PTR'S FUTURE ANALYZED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 17 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by Lindsay Riviere]

[Text] Having recovered their emotions from last weekend, the officials of the outgoing government are this week trying to analyze the causes of the humiliating defeat of 11 June, with one question as their main concern: After that election rout, does the Labor Party [PTR] still have a future?

An initial trend already seems to be emerging: the necessity of starting from scratch. The Labor Party and its new allies, the RPL[Rally for Progress and Liberty] and the Francois Group, now represent only one in four Mauritians. And even that may appear debatable today. For after the recent smooth transition, which has probably swept away the fears which the PAN [Party of National Alliance] was trying to exploit, and the normal reflux of some of the defeated toward the victors, it is not certain that if the general elections were to be held again next Sunday, the PAN would again receive the same number of votes! Losing control of the executive branch and absent from the legislative branch, its municipal and village representatives soon to be removed, the Labor Party no longer has any means of control. Its long period in the wilderness is starting.

Two factors will accentuate its difficulties:

(a) The Boodhoo Phenomenon. The leader of the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party], reelected with 77 percent of the votes and a driving force of the MMM/PSM alliance in rural areas, has now fully secured, on one hand, the traditional Labor Party electorate and, on the other, the middleclass electorate of the cities. By quickly occupying ground, the PSM could therefore absorb what remains of the Labor Party electorate. And the likelihood is that it will do so in order to put itself in a better position in relation to the MMM in anticipation of the 1987 general elections.

(b) The new government's social program. The MMM and PSM have overtaken the PTR on its left and got themselves elected precisely because they managed to embody the hope for a more aggressive social policy. By the positions which it defended during the campaign, the PTR has itself come across as an obstacle to change. Thus it appears to be able to constitute only a rightist opposition. And the country's current mood hardly seems willing to put up with rightist views.

The PTR will also have to deal with many other circumstances which will be unfavorable: the opportunism of its supporters of yesterday, who will quickly be revealed as more regimentally minded than the new government's officials, the erosion of its agents' morale, already apparent last Friday and which was complete by Saturday, the undoubtedly gradual abandonment of its overseas support if the MMM/PSM continue to play the game.

Under such conditions, what future does the PTR have?

It will undoubtedly be based on the analysis and self-criticism which its leaders will make of that defeat.

But the PTR is already looking for scapegoats. At PTR headquarters on Tuesday, some people regretted that an agreement was not made with the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] (even though an analysis of the figures clearly shows that even combined, PTR/PMSD forces could not have stemmed the tide of change), others blamed the RPL and still others were annoyed with the electorate's "ingratitude."

However, the truth is to be found elsewhere:

The Labor Party has constantly lost ground since the 1959 general elections. This is a verifiable historical fact. The opposition of the IFB [Independent Forward Bloc] in the early 1960's, which was timid at first, and then the massive opposition of the PMSD around the middle 1960's, gradually eroded its popular support. In 1967, it was only with the help of the IFB and CAM [Moslem Action Committee] that the PTR passed the 50-percent mark. In 1976, this dropped to 38 percent and to even less in the 1977 municipal elections. No one in the PTR ever wanted to acknowledge this and learn its lessons. Thanks to its parliamentary majority (often obtained under what conditions!), the PTR always had the illusion of constitutional power even though it no longer had the support of the people.

The major cause of this erosion of its electorate was: Since independence, the PTR has constantly been cutting itself off from the people and everyday realities. Satisfied with its record, it is still amazed today that others are not. Having provided the people with decent living conditions, it is amazed that they ask for more. Involved, through prize award ceremonies, in a long monologue with the nation, it thought it had been involved in a dialogue. Surrounded by parasites and sycophants, it allowed itself to be flattered. Perpetually traveling overseas, its perception of local reality became distorted.

It finally became obvious that neither the outgoing prime minister nor the minister of finance nor their associates understood the country any longer. The Labor Party's failure, besides that of its management, is above all a failure of communication.

This failure itself has a basic reason: the lack of replacing men and ideas, which would have brought the leaders close to new realities.

The PTR has systematically refused to dismiss its chiefs, to rethink its ideology and to adapt to modern times. Lost in nostalgia for the past, a

victim of constant ideological impoverishment, bent on preserving achievements rather than developing the initiative, deaf to the indignation aroused by its methods, arrogant to the point of being unconscious, to the point of defying the electorate by offering them Badrys and Moorbas, the PTR dug its own grave.

Hiding behind the figure of its old leader ("chacha power" in 1976, "Ramgoolam or Berenger" in 1982) in order to better hide its shortcomings, it thought that Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam [SSR] was immortal and made him the shield for all its weaknesses and cowardice. If today it is possible to feel a certain sadness for SSR as an individual, booted out of power--as he himself acknowledges--it is impossible to keep from pointing out that SSR himself allowed his personal respect and prestige to be exploited until the end by a clique of incompetents who were glad to be able to conceal their incompetence in his shadow.

In the PTR's own interest, it is finally good that it has been routed from power. Its recovery as part of the opposition will now oblige it to reconsider itself and to finally begin to listen to the country.

Will it do so? This is already doubtful, judging from the atmosphere of the PTR meeting on Tuesday and the party's invitation to SSR to ... remain.

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RAMGOOLAM THANKS PARTY WORKERS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] Port Louis, 22 June 1982

My dear fellow countrymen,

On my personal behalf and on behalf of the Labor Party, I wish to thank all those who had confidence in us and who voted for the Party of National Alliance, as we asked them to do. I also thank those who worked at my side, my colleagues in the cabinet and final assembly, the new candidates, all those who contributed in one way or another. I am thinking particularly of those who worked anonymously and whose assistance was valuable to us.

My thanks also to the press, even if it sometimes did not treat me with consideration, and to the police, who managed to maintain order during one of the most difficult election campaigns, and also to our political adversaries, who watched to see that the campaign was proper and civilized.

I thank the public for their tokens of sympathy which they continue to show me and which touch me greatly.

To the supporters of the Labor Party, which I have had the honor of directing for more than 30 years, I would say that the defeat which we suffered on 11 June has not killed in me or in the party the desire to continue to serve the Mauritian people. A meeting of the party's Executive Committee will soon determine the course to be followed after a critical analysis of the situation facing us today. We will then decide what must be done. It is the duty of the Labor Party's supporters not to be discouraged, since for the Labor Party, as it has already been said, "the fight goes on."

The party's general headquarters are still open to our supporters, who can bring their problems to us. As in the past, we will continue to help them to find solutions to them.

I take advantage of the opportunity offered to me to again thank my successor for the good wishes which he and his associates conveyed to me and whose fairness I appreciate.

Sincerely, S. Ramgoolam

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NEW EDUCATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 6 Jul 82 p 5

[Interview of Ramduth Jaddoo minister of education, conducted by Judex Acking: "We Shall Advance Slowly But Surely"]

[Text] Holding a ministerial portfolio in a shadow cabinet is one thing and the realities of power another. In the case of Ramduth Jaddoo, minister of education, the transition "was a real shock. I had to face the bureaucracy." This was his answer to us during an initial interview which took place less than some 15 days after his appointment. Since then however, he has become used to it, and the dialogue with his closest associates and the other personnel has begun, he is pleased to point out. He has divided the administration of this cumbersome service into six sections, with a heavy emphasis on coordination, something virtually nonexistent until then: "I now ask the heads of services to meet, whereas in the past they engaged in endless correspondence in the performance of their functions."

We came out of this interview aware of the direction which the MMM/PSM/OPR government intends to pursue in the field of education and the work of the ministry. The general lines of this policy according to which, R. Jaddoo said, "One cannot go fast, as this area is different from the others," are the following. Teachers, parents, principals, unions, educators, university professors and all others involved in this field know that change will strike here as well, particularly when the National Educational Authority and the National Educational commission will begin to function.

The ministry's intention is to extend to the national level the preschool service which receives UNICEF aid. To this effect, the contract of the two French cooperative workers attached to this unit were recently renewed (let us note in this connection that in the long run the kindergartens will be placed under the jurisdiction of the municipalities, under the supervision of Mrs S. Aumeeruddy-Cziffra, minister of Women's and Family Rights). The government is also planning to organize an educational service for the very young and for grammar-school students.

As regards the physical facilities for primary education, the problem of buildings will become the target of a coordinated activity which will be undertaken at the earliest possible moment. The minister has already met with Msgr Margeot, bishop of Port Louis, regarding the requests of the Roman

Catholic Educational Authority in this area. Thus, it has already been decided that the rebuilding of some Catholic schools will be financed with World Bank funds (Rs 50 million). As to the problem of repairing some 50 buildings, which the ministry has been leasing to private persons for a number of years, it was decided not to proceed with repairs but to include them in the lease-purchase project.

Still on the level of primary education, the ministry intends to extend educational and guidance activities to areas other than languages and mathematics. The practice of manual work, gardening, etc. will be introduced if not generalized. The cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture will be sought in a variety of projects, along with that of the Ministry of Fine Arts, Culture and Recreation (the portfolio of Rama Poonoosamy, who has taken over all that was previously under "cultural affairs"), so that the children may be exposed to this educational facet from his earliest age. Let us point out that the competent ministry will help in the area of school sports.

Let us now see what will be accomplished on a medium- and long-term basis in the secondary education sector. According to the ministry, it will not be possible to go back to the use of the JSS by the fourth and fifth grades. The World Bank will be contacted with a view to financing the building of other establishments, including vocational technical schools, similar to the ITTC and the Lycee Polytechnique in Flacq. However, the ministry has an entirely different concept of the use of the buildings. "I say: Open," R. Jaddoo specified, in reference to the immediate intention of placing the facilities and services (libraries, sportsgrounds, laboratories, etc.) of these buildings at the disposal of students attending other high schools and young people in town and country.

The minister had the following to say on the subject of grade three examinations: "Since we have just taken over, we have preferred to have this examination taken on the national level for the third consecutive time in order to be able to review its purpose. This should not be a competitive test but a test for the orientation of the students who show an inclination for areas which are more specific and better adapted to their performance. We can say that such was not the case under the previous government, which considered this examination mainly a means to reduce the number of students reaching the fifth grade."

The University Open to Working People

The minister dwelled more extensively on the examinations policy. He would like to see the Mauritius Institute of Education in charge of grade three examinations, the organization of grades fourth and fifth examinations and the use of acquired experience. The eventual institution of a Mauritius School Certificate is also being contemplated. The problem will be discussed within the framework of a centralization of the institutions involved in this area (MIE, Mauritius University, etc.). A union examination will be given as well at Mauritius University. R. Jaddoo recently discussed the matter with the vice-chancellor and the principal of the MIE. The minister intends to ask that the Education Institute cadres go to Cambridge during the period of drafting the questions and checking the answers, in order to familiarize

themselves with the modern organization of examinations. In his view, in the long range, joint ventures may be organized with Cambridge for periods of 5 to 10 years with a view to holding examinations and joint certification until Mauritius will be able to go it alone in this area.

What about textbooks? The ministry intends to help mainly poor children, on the basis of parental possibilities and textbook costs. This will be part of a Book Scheme, similar to the Book Loan Scheme and the Book Sales Scheme. Domestic production of booklets and other educational tools will be considered. Contacts to this effect have already been established with Longmans and Macmillan. In R. Jaddoo's view, in addition to governmental and international financial aid, a medium-term centralization of available means must be achieved in printing and publication. Discussions have already taken place or will be held on this subject with the MIE, Mauritius University, the Mahatma Ghandi Institute and the Governmental Printing Press. Mauritian authors will be largely represented without any decline in quality.

Another important problem is that of the language to be used in primary and secondary schools. According to R. Jaddoo there should be no evasiveness in this area. "We firmly favor the use of the environmental language in school, particularly Creole and Bhojpuri." Although no clearly defined policy has existed so far, the minister specified, it is important to note that "no rigidity will be displayed by the government. Let it be clearly understood that the French language will not be excluded." As we know, the Speech from the Throne made a mention of the establishment of a department of languages. Creole will be studied scientifically in order to determine its grammar, lexicon and vocabulary, the creation of a dictionary for school use, etc.

Adult Education will be reviewed. According to R. Raddoo, this study must be conducted within the overall framework of the reorientation of education on the level of a national commission to be established soon. He includes in this context the establishment of a modern university, which would offer greater access to secondary school students and working people. He disclaims any right to interfere in the operations of Mauritius University and the MIE. "I favor total autonomy. However, I believe that it is important for such institutions to be headed by competent people rather than boards of trustees, as is the case of the MGI, where politicians acting as private citizens formulate the guidelines." R. Jaddoo is of the opinion that the university could teach courses which do not necessarily lead to diplomas and ensure the participation of officials from his and other ministries in university activities either as students or lecturers. This will also resolve the problem of the time wasted by the current faculty.

The dialogue with the trade unions and other associations will be continued in the area of industrial relations. The minister shares the opinion of the teachers concerning their low salaries in terms of their work: "Together we must agree on a formula which, after a while, could result in the rehabilitation of this category of citizens and working people." The employment of people without degrees in secondary education and the status of people with graduation certificates and diplomas in the various educational sectors will be the topic of meetings aimed at a "total reshuffling." The ideal is to employ everyone according to his potential. A solution may be found before

the beginning of the next school year. The government will keep its word on the nondismissal of redundant secondary school teachers.

The National Educational Authority will be an advisory board which will include the present socioreligious "authorities."

The minister does not wish to see his ministry's budget reduced, "for the obligations are real." However, he insists, every penny of this large budget will have to be used efficiently. "This has not been the case so far as confirmed by the allocation of Rs 15 million to a single institution, while others are short of absolutely everything." As we already mentioned, in the same perspective the facilities of the JSS and other establishments will be maximally utilized.

On the other hand, the minister told this newspaper that a representative of the World Food Program will be visiting Mauritius soon in order to review the distribution of the program's aid in food among school children.

He stated that the government will pay close attention to Rodrigues, acting in conjunction with the competent ministry. Rodrigues will be visited by an inspector at the end of each term instead of only once as is the case now. An education commission will be organized within the framework of the Rodrigues Island Council.

Finally, R. Jaddoo informed us, the plan already adopted by the previous government for the creation of a Mauritius Educational Broadcasting Authority will be made law.

5157
CSO: 4719/1182

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 2 Jul 82 pp 5,7

[Interview with J.D. De L'Estrac, minister of foreign affairs: "New Ministers For New Policies. What Diplomacy Tomorrow?"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Mr J.D. De L'Estrac: "Independence is the keyword of our foreign policy."

[Question] Mr De L'Estrac, in foreign policy, the first public act of the new regime has been the official recognition by Mauritius of the African National Congress in South Africa, of SWAPO, of the PLO, and of the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic]. How should this be interpreted?

[Answer] First, as fidelity to commitments which are as old as the MMM itself. Now that it is in power, the MMM cannot forget that, initially, its struggle took place in an international context of liberation, along the lines of a resolutely Third-World and progressist philosophy.

It should also be interpreted as a sign of political independence, since we made this decision of our own free will, without pressure of any kind; and this is also how, during the weeks and months to come, in the international organizations where we will be called to contribute in solving world problems, we intend to play our part, however modest it may be.

Therefore, independence is the keyword in this new approach of our diplomacy.

"Our Nonalignment Is Both a Political Concept and a Security Imperative"

[Question] From now on, what will be the general tone of Mauritian diplomacy, and how will the new government express its nonalignment?

[Answer] From our first few days in office, I had the opportunity to tell the countries represented in Mauritius--and all other countries as well--that Mauritius intends to be first and foremost a nonaligned country. I am well aware that such a concept may still give rise to suspicions of ulterior motives; however, when we, in the government, talk about nonalignment, we refer mainly to the charter which was that of the founders of the nonaligned movement.

Our role, and that of an increasing number of countries is to use all means available to us to restore the credibility of the nonaligned movement which, in the past, may have been weakened by certain actions.

"Today, Mauritius Has Recovered All Its International Prestige"

[Question] The prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, has recently made his the formula "Friends of all, enemies of none." In the complex world in which we live, is this realistic?

[Answer] Definitely! Our nonalignment is not only a political concept, it is also a security imperative. We are living in an extremely troubled area of the world, and the first role of diplomacy is to make sure that it exerts itself in such a manner as to guarantee and safeguard the security of the nation.

What are the facts concerning our area? The truth is that all military strategists in the world agree that, if there ever is a direct conflict between the great powers who fight to control the oceans (the sources of raw materials, the ports, the bases), it would start in the Indian Ocean! Therefore, our first duty is to practice a policy that will keep away from our shores the threats which this power struggle hangs over our region.

This is essentially the reason why we want, why we are determined to remain nonaligned. We know that if, tomorrow, directly or indirectly, Mauritius were to align itself on one or the other of the powers who fight for this region, the island and its population would inevitably become a target for one or the other superpower. I am personally very much concerned. I know that the lack of imagination of the previous government's diplomacy has caused threats to hang over us. If our former leaders had had a little imagination, they would never have allowed Diego Garcia to become what it is now! You can manipulate facts as much as you want, but the truth is that the creation of the Diego Garcia base has resulted in an accelerated militarization of the Indian Ocean. Because of their lack of imagination, a new situation has been created and has rapidly become a threat, first for us, but also for all the nations in this region. Therefore, we must avoid making the same mistake today. We intend to use all the means at our disposal to accomplish just that.

[Question] What are these means? Do you have a concrete approach to the definite problem of the Indian Ocean demilitarization?

[Answer] Obviously, Mauritius alone does not have the means of a policy which, in time, would obtain the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean. But we note that international opinion, and especially public opinion in the countries of this region, has become aware of this problem. In New York, where the Conference on Disarmament has just taken place, there was a lot of talk about the Indian Ocean. By taking measures in this direction, all of us can make contributions, the sum total of which could result in situation different from the present one. Let us not forget that, only a few years ago, the political configuration of this Ocean, with the 36 countries that border it, was entirely different.

It is also obvious that, to achieve this objective, we are dependent on the political will of the great powers, on a real desire on their part to understand the concern of the countries in this region. This is why the other side of our diplomacy will consist in maintaining a dialogue with these great powers. In the past few days, we have also demonstrated our desire for a dialogue and I think that, in spite of objective realities and in spite of the desire we have expressed on repeated occasions to fight for the removal of all bases from this region, we must preserve all possibilities of a dialogue with the countries which are at the root of its militarization.

This is why, bilaterally but also internationally, Mauritius will continue its dialogue with the great powers, without this dialogue ever in any way becoming a door open to compromises on what we feel is a vital necessity for the Mauritian people and for all the people of this region.

"Mauritian Diplomacy Is Coming Out of a Long Period of Hibernation"

[Question] One of the first intentions published in this respect concerns the possible closing down of Port-Louis to foreign warships. Are we to expect during the coming weeks a formal announcement of the new government to the effect that warships are no longer welcome in Mauritius?

[Answer] I have already touched on this question with diplomats of the countries involved and, in the name of the government, I have promised that this decision would not be made suddenly. In this respect, we have indicated that we cannot claim to be nonaligned and to work for the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and, at the same time, allow military activity to take place in our own port. To us, this is merely a question of being consistent and faithful to our principles!

But this problem, too, may be solved through dialogue. I have told the ambassadors of the countries involved that our government wished to give them a moral delay before the measure is applied. We do understand that, under the conditions which prevailed until now, the military activities of the countries involved were programmed a long time ahead and that any sudden decision on our part could cause problems, and we do not wish this to happen since some of these countries are friends of Mauritius.

Therefore, the closing down of Port-Louis to warships will take place in due time but, certainly, this decision will not be applied in the very near future. We wish to leave the countries involved enough time to redeploy their activities as they see fit, but we also do not wish this gesture to be interpreted as unfriendly or hostile. This is why we attach as much importance to how we do things as to what we do.

[Question] In this respect, will you, like Seychelles, adopt a policy of quotas concerning the number of ships, or will you ask for an end to warship calls?

[Answer] Our primary objective is to reduce the number of warship calls in Port-Louis and, in due time, to discontinue these calls altogether. For reasons of their own, the Seychellois have adopted a policy of quotas, and it

is possible that our policies will differ in this respect. I am now having discussions on this whole question, and I must say that our position has been understood by the foreign countries involved. I believe that they understand our concern about the situation in the Indian Ocean, and I have very much appreciated the manner in which the ambassadors of the countries involved have accepted the position of our government.

[Question] Concerning Diego Garcia more precisely, in your opinion, what can we hope, should the question be some day referred to the International Court of Justice in order to establish Mauritian sovereignty on the Chagos archipelago?

[Answer] No decision has yet really been made as to whether the question of Diego Garcia should be submitted to the International Court of Justice. We have already indicated that we might consider this possibility, but it may be premature to say that the government will definitely submit the question to the International Court. The Court cannot make a decision on a question unless there is a preliminary agreement between the parties to the dispute. We are not yet there. For the moment, our action is political and diplomatic.

The first thing to do in this respect is to dissipate the confusion which existed under the previous government on the actual position of Mauritius on the Diego Garcia question. We must now restate unequivocally where we actually stand on this question. We are doing just that now, first with the countries involved themselves, and also in international forums (OAU, UN, etc.). We must sort out the facts, and this is what we are doing now. When this is done, we will have to restate solemnly in all international forums the position of our government on this question. We will then proceed with all possible offensives: political, diplomatic, legal.

"Nothing Has Changed in Our Relations With the West. On the Contrary, Our Traditional Relations Will Be Revitalized"

[Question] In view of the new orientations which may affect Mauritian diplomacy, are there any reasons to fear a lack of cooperation from the West?

[Answer] I see no reason to fear any such thing. You see, we must now leave behind us the empty slogans which were poured out by some of our opponents during the election campaign. As far as Mauritius' international relations were concerned, they tried to associate us with an apocalyptic future. What do we have now? Today, we are receiving a visit from Mr Penne, a special advisor to President Mitterrand. Our opponents will note that Mr Penne is a Westerner, that until now he had come to all countries of our region and, in my opinion, must have used a lot of imagination to plan his trips so as not to land in Mauritius! We shall receive him this week. This is a gesture of a Western country toward the new Mauritian government, and we know that France has played, and is playing a fundamental part with respect to Mauritius' relations with the EEC. France is a faithful friend of Mauritius. It has been and still is. In spite of our opponents' declarations, I note that we are moving toward a strengthening of our relations with France. Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, the French minister of Cooperation, has already announced his visit for August.

As for Great-Britain, in August I shall be received in London by the British minister of Foreign Affairs. I have already received a very warm message from the British and our relations with London are extremely cordial.

With respect to the United States, I do not believe that disagreements which must exist between countries belonging to different regions and following different policies can constitute a handicap to traditional normal diplomatic relations.

Based on the assurances we have been given by Western countries represented in Mauritius, we have therefore no reason to fear a deterioration of our relations with the West. On the contrary, I have the feeling that, during the last months of the previous government, these relations had become more formal than real. Some unblocking has been taking place since 11 June and, as a result, cooperation projects which had been abandoned are now being re-examined. In the past few days, I have received the U.S. ambassador. He confirmed that there would be no change in the projects that had already been approved by the United States, that their goodwill toward Mauritius would continue, as would all the agreements which must be renewed by our two countries. In fact, new projects might be considered by Washington at the request of the Mauritian government.

The climate of the dialogue which is now beginning between the new government and foreign countries, therefore, indicates that, far from deteriorating, Mauritius' relations with the West will, on the contrary, be revitalized.

"Privileged Relations With India and France, For Sentimental Reasons and Because We Understand Each Other"

[Question] The prime minister, Mr Jugnauth, recently stated that India and France would play a 'privileged' part in Mauritian diplomacy. What do you understand by 'privileged' part?

[Answer] I believe that historical and cultural traditions that, quite obviously, are--and will remain--strong with countries like India or France will have the effect that our relations are on a different plane than with countries who are just as much our friends but whose traditions and cultures differ from ours. There again, facts verify these affinities. In spite of her very busy schedule, Mrs Indira Gandhi will come to Mauritius on 23-26 August. This is the sign of a relation which, certainly, is a political relation but also a sentimental relation.

Historical, cultural, geographic realities are such that, indeed, in the case of India, we can talk of "privileged" relations. This is of course a fundamental fact. There remains to be seen if this de facto privileged relation will result in a privileged political relation; this is another side of the question.

I told you before how much we value France's friendship. It is also quite obvious that new links will be created between socialist France and socialist Mauritius.

Of course, in spite of these privileged relations with India and France, we shall preserve our full independence and there might be situations where

differences of opinion would arise, but this in no way alters the fact that a given country and another can understand each other well.

"Our Ambassadors Will Be Competent, Honest, Worthy Men Who Will Do Honor To Our Country Overseas"

[Question] What place can we expect neighbor islands to take in the heart and the diplomacy of the new regime?

[Answer] A very large place! Both for sentimental reasons and for our own best interest. There again, unfounded accusations have been made against us because of our position with respect to regional cooperation.

Diplomacy cannot claim to be efficient if it cannot achieve at least neighborly relations. Our first concern is to establish neighborly relations with the countries of the region. Second, we have seen how, in the past few years, world problems have become regional problems. We have witnessed the rise in the world of groups of countries formed on the basis of geographic realities, who want their views to be heard by the international community as a whole. This is a natural and logical phenomenon. Is not Europe itself the expression of such a regionalization? The same phenomenon is taking place in Latin America, in the Arab countries as a whole, in Africa; in spite of failures, are we not witnessing attempts by African countries at regrouping themselves in Western, Eastern, Southern Africa?

I believe, therefore, that the islands of the Indian Ocean have a number of realities in common, because of our isolation from the large international centers, because of a certain Indian Ocean culture. It is obvious that all of these countries are concerned by the political problems of the Indian Ocean (such as militarization or supplies). The same base causes the same threats to hang over several countries. We can also say that, for simple reasons of economy of scale, it would obviously be logical to attempt to regroup these countries, so as to achieve a better coordination of our industrial and trade policies, which would benefit all of us. Considering the stage of industrial development reached by Mauritius, we could even say that such cooperation would benefit Mauritius more than other countries. This is why one of the main lines of our policy will be to work toward a coordination of efforts in this region. In doing so, of course, we must in no way get involved in questions which are a matter for the foreign policies of the various states. Each state chooses the way best adapted to its needs and circumstances. We, in Mauritius, have chosen a way that does us honor and that we intend to maintain, although this is not a reflection on the way chosen by the other islands.

Therefore, we can see that such cooperation would offer many advantages and, during my term in office, I plan to work actively during the years to come to create the Mascarene Common Market which has been so much talked about and now has a chance of succeeding.

[Question] Could such a cooperation and coordination also be extended to matters of defense?

[Answer] The defense of the national territory falls more within the province of the Cabinet as a whole; but, certainly, this question will have to be discussed soon, when we take the measures that any state must take to ensure the defense of its territory. Our primary concern will be to ensure the full independence of Mauritius from any other country.

[Question] Let us talk about foreign assistance. How do you conceive assistance to Mauritius as a whole? What are your reasons to hope for increased assistance from the outside world, as you gave to understand during the campaign?

[Answer] The visits we are expecting during the next few days will already make it possible to clear the ground and to know in more details what possibilities are open to us.

We are considering a philosophy, a practice of foreign assistance different from those practiced or advocated by the previous government. We know that prospects for assistance from the EEC and from a number of organizations exist; they are available and should be taken advantage of, but we must have a development philosophy that can be integrated to what is alreay available. Our government's program, the Queen's speech mention a number of development projects for which financing might be easier to obtain than for some of the prestige projects for which the previous government used to sollicit foreign aid. We also know that Mrs Gandhi's visit in August will make it possible to revive the joint Indian-Mauritian commission and resume the financing of interesting industrial projects, joint ventures, projects for small village industries, expert studies, etc. In this respect, some revival can be expected soon. The visits of Messrs Penne and Cot will have the same effect. Already tomorrow, I intend to discuss with Mr Penne a number of specific projects. We have every reason to believe that, after a period which the Mauritians may think a bit long, but which is necessary, financing will be found for a number of projects.

With respect to other regions of the world, especially the Arab world, possibilities exist that the previous government did not know how to use. I have discussed this question with the Libyan minister of Foreign Affairs and he mentioned the projects suggested by Libya to the previous government, especially the exportation of Mauritian tea to Libya, the exportation of sugar, the financing of certain industrial projects, possible importations of Libyan oil. These are projects which remained pending for stupidly partisan reasons, and which will be revived soon. This week, I shall receive a visit from the Algerian ambassador to Madagascar.

In addition, in view of the South African situation, Australia will represent an important alternative and will be called to play an important part to alleviate Mauritian dependency from South Africa. I am expecting an envoy from the Australian government next week, for in-depth conversations.

We do think that relations between Mauritius and Australia could be much more extensive than what they have been until now. South Africa is a country which has known how to use for its own ends the fact that relations with the West were not established on a basis that would make an extension possible. For reasons both political and of self-interest, we are going to work actively to establish more extensive political relations with Australia. That country, too, has shown a desire for an opening toward its immediate neighbors and, beyond them, toward the Indian Ocean and Africa. The Mauritian government has proved unable to use the Australian potentialities and it may also be true that, for a long time, Australia remained self-centered. But all this is changing now. Because of its industrial development, because of its position as a medium-size power in the region, Australia is decided to achieve an opening. It is for us now to take advantage of this desire. We shall certainly do so and we will see Australia play an important part in our diplomacy in order to reduce Mauritius' dependency from South Africa.

There is a whole range of prospects! At this stage, I cannot of course say how much assistance we can expect; it is for the ministries of Finances and Planning to do so. My job as foreign minister is to create a climate favorable to the satisfactory progress and realization of assistance projects. Already, the Mauritians are witnessing the end of the island's diplomatic hibernation. Within a few days, the country has started living again and arousing interest overseas. Mauritius is finding again its international prestige.

[Question] What is your approach to the question of Mauritian embassies overseas?

[Answer] One of the first measures we took in this respect was to recall our ambassadors abroad, ambassadors who had been appointed for political considerations. In any self-respecting democratic country, when a new government comes into office to apply a new policy, it must be given a free hand to do so with new men. In the case of Mauritius, the labor government could think of nothing better than renewing the contracts of foreign-service diplomats for periods which, in some cases, extend to 1987. As a result, we find ourselves in an absurd and unacceptable situation: a government whose mandate was not renewed took the liberty of renewing the mandates of those it had appointed. This is an abuse of power which is characteristic of the former regime.

This is why we are taking the necessary steps to change the law so that no government will be authorized to appoint anybody for periods extending beyond the government's own mandate. This will be a new demonstration of our respect for democracy. After receiving a mandate for a given period, we should not abuse this mandate to give those whom we have appointed a term in office much longer than ours.

But the labor government did worse: the contracts of the appointed diplomats provide that, should a new government wish to terminate their contracts, it would have to pay them the full amount of what they would have received for the full contract period (salaries plus indemnities). This, of course, is unacceptable and the government intends to change the law quickly so as to disengage ourselves from the commitments made by the previous government and to install the new diplomats we wish to appoint to apply our new policies.

I have already received the ambassadors and have informed them of the decision of the government. In the coming days, the government will probably announce a few appointments to our embassies. The Mauritians have already seen what criteria we apply in appointing men to important positions. They have seen the town councils. Everywhere, we want the men most suitable for the job we have in mind. To our embassies, we shall appoint men who can explain and apply our new policies, who understand what we want to do, men with a firm hand, worthy and perfectly honest (for our embassies have too often been nests of ill-used privileges and abuses). Also, we want working and functional embassies with competent men who know their field. We are going to rely to a very large extent on our embassies in our efforts of industrial, commercial and touristic promotion. We have no use for the proponents of continuous cocktail parties (although these are sometimes part of an ambassador's obligations). We are going to appoint men who will do honor to their country and who will worthily and intelligently represent Mauritius in the countries to which they will be appointed. This will soon be seen in the days and weeks to come.

9294
CSO: 4719/1180

MINISTERIAL MISSIONS SUPERVISING SETTING UP OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 7 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] The ministerial missions supervising the setting up of village development councils are continuing their work in the country's hinterland. Mr Mamane Oumarou, minister for youth, sports and culture, is criss-crossing the Niamey region, while Mr Amadou Fifi Maiga, state secretary for the interior, deals with the Tahoua region. Mr Brah Mahamane, the planning minister, finished his tour of the Agadez region yesterday.

For ten days, the planning minister met with the people of this region, to find out what has been achieved and what remains to be done in the context of setting up village development councils.

In the same vein, it should be noted that El Hadj Mai Lawan made a five day tour of the Aguie canton. This tour, which was also within the framework of setting up village councils, took him to 30 villages. He was accompanied on his trip by various technical heads and representatives of Samariya [expansion unknown] and the Development Company.

For his part, the sub-prefect of Guidan-Roumdji, Mr Ango Maikassoua, also made a tour of his district. The subprefect and his aides criss-crossed the canton's 67 villages, according to sources in Guidan-oumdji and Chadakori.

Independently of its mission of supervising the work involved in setting up village development councils, the subprefectorial delegation consulted the people it visited in order to ascertain together those mistakes liable to hinder the preliminary efforts to make the public aware of the program.

In light of already completed works, the very methodical proceedings made at the village level should be noted. Thus, in each of the identical village meetings, the members and president of the delegation were first introduced, as were the essential goals and objectives targeted by the mission. The presence of members of different rural organizations had to be carefully managed. Discussions regarding the new course of Nigerien development were begun, and the honest selection of representatives to the village development councils was witnessed. Finally, all the different questions concerning the development actions which will take place on the sites were dealt with and of course put into perspective.

9939
CSO: 4719/1108

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 15 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] By Decree No 82-85 PCMS, dated 14 June 1982, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Niger is reorganized as follows:

--President of the Supreme Military Council, Chief of State, Minister of National Defense, Minister of Interior: Col Seyni Kountche;

--Minister of Finance: Quartermaster Moussa Rondi;

--Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: Maj Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou;

--Minister of National Education: Capt Mamane Ousseini;

--Minister of Plan: Annou Mahamane;

--Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Brah Mamane;

--Minister of Information: Garba Sidikou;

--Minister of Hydrology and Environment: Yahaya Tounkara;

--Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation: Daouda Diallo;

--Minister of Justice: Mahamadou Halilou;

--Minister of Civil Service and Labor: Issoufou Mayaki;

--Minister of Mines and Industries: Oumar Diallo;

--Minister of Commerce and Transportation: Hamid Algabid;

--Minister of Rural Development: Dr Ari Toubo Ibrahim;

--Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture: Oumarou Mamane;

--Minister of Higher Education and Research: Illa Maikassoua;

--Minister of Public Works and Urbanism: Moumouni Yacouba;

--Secretary of State for National Education: Modieli Amadou;

--Secretary of State for Interior: Amadou Fiti Maiga;

--Secretary of State for Plan: Al-Housseini Mouloul.

This decree, which repeals Decree No 81-138 PCMS, dated 31 August 1981, supplemented by Decree No 81-196 PCMS, dated 9 November 1981, will be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Niger.

By Decree No 10 PCMS/MDN/SAG dated 14 June 1982, Maj Youssoufa Amadou Maiga is appointed commander of the National Gendarmerie, with the rank and privileges of Commander, in replacement of Maj Ausseil Pierre.

All previous orders to the contrary are rescinded, particularly those contained in Decree No 27 CMS/MDN/SGJM dated 3 September 1981.

This decree, which is effective on the date of its signature, will be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Niger.

8143
CSO: 4719/1129

BRIEFS

FRENCH MISSILE PATROL VESSELS--Three missile-launching patrol boats, P 101 Siri, P 102 Ayam and P 103 Ekun, departed Cherbourg on 9 May 1982 and arrived in Lagos on 28 May 1982. They were not equipped with their missiles. [Excerpt] [Paris LA NOUVELLE REVUE MARITIME in French Jun-Jul 82 p 122]

LOAN FOR SOKKOTO STATE--Yesterday the government of Sokkoto got a 96 million naira loan from the World Bank. Sokkoto state governor Dr. Garba Nadama signed the loan agreement on behalf of the government. [Excerpt] [Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 15 Jul 82 p 2]

FULANI URGED TO REGISTER--Last week, Alhaji Shehu Abubakar, secretary-general for public relations of the Nigerian nomads' "Miyatti Allah" organization, called on all Fulani, men and women, in Nigeria, to go register at a polling place. [Excerpt] [Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 15 Jul 82 p 7]

CSO: 4797/22

CANADIAN WHEAT DONATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 4 Jun 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Yesterday morning at Pier 8, Mr Souleymane Ndiaye, Senegal's commissioner for food assistance, accepted a donation of 3,083 tons of wheat from Canada.

This donation, presented by Mr Marc Perron, Canada's ambassador to Senegal, is worth nearly 250 million CFA francs, and brings the total amount of Canadian donations to our country for fiscal year 1981-1982 to 8,728 tons of wheat, worth 750 million CFA francs. The wheat will be sold on the local market and the proceeds will help finance development projects.

Marc Perron stressed this judicious use of food assistance, expressing the complete support of his country and its pleasure in "sharing its national production with a friendly country." Canada's ambassador then expressed the wish to see such ceremonies increase in the future, before he revealed that Canadian and Senegalese experts will soon begin talks in order to negotiate the food assistance protocol for 1982-1983.

For his part, Souleymane Ndiaye, commissioner for food assistance, emphasized his pleasure in receiving this gift from Canada, "whose assistance is always geared to our needs."

Ndiaye noted that Senegal, which produces no wheat, but instead imports 100 to 110 tons of it each year, is currently striving toward self-sufficiency in food, with the production of rice, corn and millet.

9939
CSO: 4719/1108

EDITORIAL PRAISES ECOWAS AS VEHICLE FOR FUTURE OF AFRICA

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 1 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Editorial by Assiongbor Folivi: "ECOWAS: The Beginning of Reality"]

[Text] As we approach the 21st century, Africa is trying by every means possible to assert its emancipation.

But quite a few of the colloquia and seminars taking place in African capitals pass the critical economic needs by and go down the primrose path of political arcana, becoming lost in disunity, suspiciousness and byzantine disputes.

Fortunately, the conference just held under the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] banner at Cotonou escaped that sterile mold. For by its endorsement of ECOWAS's continued advance, that fifth regular conference has laid a cornerstone in the building of the Africa of tomorrow.

Actually, ever since 1975, ECOWAS--with its 150 million inhabitants and 6.2 million square km of land--has played a key role in that effort, fashioning and promulgating the machinery appropriate to the economic, commercial, social and cultural interdependence of the peoples of our subregion and to their independence of the outside world.

Given the persistence of the broad features of the old international economic order, as evidenced by the decline in the prices of our raw materials and deterioration of the terms of trade between the industrialized and developing countries, and given the linguistic, administrative, geographic and economic barriers imposed by colonialism with contempt for the natural affinities of the African peoples, regional economic groupings (of which ECOWAS is for the time being the only viable example in Africa) are vindicating the determination of our heads of state to create a united front to confront the economic problems we face on this continent.

In the very near future, people and goods will circulate freely among all [member] states; every citizen of ECOWAS will be able to live and work wherever he wants; the states will be linked by modern telecommunications; livestock breeding centers and joint exploitation of energy resources will make it possible to achieve both food and energy self-sufficiency.

The Africa of tomorrow, thanks to its own potentialities, will thus be able to raise the standard of living of its people.

Although all previous attempted groupings in the 1960's failed, ECOWAS is betting that Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema's Togo and Nigeria did the right thing by bowing to their peers.

The many concrete and credible results of the fifth conference, achieved by hard work in a spirit of reason and calm, are so many dynamic factors for pooling the great potential of the 16 states of the subregion.

The important decisions taken by the heads of state at Cotonou must be seen in that light, especially the decision to proceed with immediate construction of the headquarters of the cooperation fund for equalization and development, the linchpin institution of the community.

The political will shown by the heads of state to build up ECOWAS institutions, like that manifested at all their summits, may well be dismissed as "dreaming" by Africa's enemies, but for us this is a dream bearing the seeds of the future.

It is often said that if one dreams alone it is only a dream. But when people dream together it is the beginning of a reality. ECOWAS is the beginning of a reality, the debut of the Africa of tomorrow.

9516
CSO: 4719/1065

AGBESSI BUAGBE ARTICLE ON PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGN FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 8 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Agbessi Buagbe: "We Are Firmly Committed to the Construction of a New Togo"]

[Text] Social justice--the foundation of an egalitarian society and an agent of national concord and unity--is a living reality of General Eyadema's policy. The principle of social equality and basic human rights is recognized by the Part as an indispensable condition for peace, this cherished peace to which the Togolese of the New Market attach enormous value after having been deprived of it by preceding regimes.

As a guarantee of a people's happiness and of a country's development, peace is a primary objective of the Rally of the Togolese People which is sparing no effort to perserve it for the benefit of all Togolese. The scope of the measures which were taken on Wednesday 2 June by the Council of Ministers expanded to include Central Committee members, once again confirms the determination of the Party and of General Eyadema's government to make Togo a haven of peace, to improve the population's living conditions, and to consolidate national concord and solidarity. These measures deal with the marketing of food products and the reform of the pagne trade.

The objective being pursued by the Party and the government is to enable all Togolese to have indispensible articles at reasonable prices, in particular food and clothing products. According to the measures taken last week in the Council of Ministers, the sales price of food products throughout the entire national territory has been set as follows:

--corn or millet: Fr 7,000 per 10-kg sack;

--beans--Fr 16,000 per 100-kg sack.

These prices, which henceforth put cereals within the reach of all purses, have only been possible thanks to the large-scale action conducted by the Togolese government and people within the framework of the policy of self-sufficiency in food advocated by the Eyadema regime. Thanks to this policy, our storehouses are overflowing; TOGOGRAIN, the national office of purchasing, conservation and marketing has been improved; a National Solidarity Fund intended to support TOGOGRAIN's action has been created. The spontaneity of

voluntary contributions to this fund proves how conscious the Togolese are of the problems affecting its improved situation.

Pagnes: Posting Prices

The wording of these measures taken in the Council of Ministers on the marketing of cereals and on the reform of the pagne trade is clear and precise and cannot lend itself to any error of interpretation whatsoever. Thus, any failure to respect these measures can only be done in bad faith.

In this connection, on the subject of pagnes it will be noted with particular interest that the importer or wholesaler must henceforth sell retail in his shop. The opposite practice which was current and which gave a certain category of individuals the right of monopoly over the goods was responsible for the rises in price which characterized the pagne market.

It will also be noted with interest that all dealers in the markets are required to post sales prices clearly and visibly on the fabrics. The strict application of this measure intended to prevent fraud will undoubtedly guarantee the success of all these decisions. Scrupulous and regular auditing at these levels by the competent departments is thus of prime importance.

But we, the militants of the Rally of the Togolese people, must not wait for audits to conform to the decisions made by our Party.

The true RPT militant proves himself by the respect he fosters for Party ideals, the faith he puts in the New Market policy, his effective contribution to national construction, his behavior in view of the decisions made by the Party or the government on the people's behalf. It is not enough to say that one is a militant: it must be proved by acts consistent with the Party's political line. This political line essentially has the objective of peace, national development and the people's happiness. If we are true militants, our acts and ideas should always tend in the direction of harmonious construction of the nation. Cheating and dishonest practices are flagrantly inconsistent with the Party's teachings and do not promote national development. We must become acutely aware of the necessity of preserving our dignity and our pride in belonging to the great Party of Public Safety which is the Rally of the Togolese People.

Thanks to this Party and its founding president, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, we are firmly committed to the construction of a new Togo with a new way of approaching Togolese problems which has well defined dynamics: instilling in all sons of this country confidence in place of mistrust, esteem in place of hatred and solidarity in place of divisions.

With respect to the pagnes, the Council decided:

--to recognize three operators: the importer or wholesaler, the wholesaler dealing in small quantities, and the retail dealer;

--the importer or wholesaler is henceforth required to sell retail in his shop;

--with respect to monopolies, the quantities reserved for approved wholesalers dealing in small quantities cannot exceed 50 percent of the order;

--the accrued authorized margin of expenses and profits granted at the level of retail prices on the fabrices will not exceed 45 percent of their import value;

--all dealers are required to post sales prices clearly and visibly on the fabrics;

--wholesalers dealing in small quantities in a prefecture will have to be from this prefecture.

9380
CSO: 4719/1106

BRIEFS

COCOA PRICES--By a signed decree by the president of the republic, the closing date for the season for purchasing cocoa from the main 1981/82 crop has been set for 22 May 1982. In another connection, by a decree signed by the president of the republic, the opening date of the season for purchasing cocoa from the intermediate 1982 crop has been set for 7 June 1982. In conformity with the packaging specifications purchase prices for cocoa bean producers have been set as follows for the different grades at all trading points: high grade and regular cocoa: Fr 225 per kilogram; borderline cocoa: Fr 50 per kilogram. Through application of the marketing costs schedule, the values to be billed to the Togol Agricultural Products Office [OPAT] have been set at CFA 248,197 per ton for superior and regular cocoa and CRA 64,403 per ton for borderline cocoa. Total supplementary transportation costs that OPAT will reimburse to approved purchasers have been set as follows: Litime Region: Fr 2,000 per ton; Akposso-Nord Region: Fr 1,300 per ton; Akposso-Plateau Region: Fr 1,300 per ton; Akebou District: Fr 1,300 per ton; Pagala Region: Fr 1,300 per ton; Dayes Region: Fr 1,300 per ton. The reimbursement of the costs depends on the presentation of packing tickets relating to this transportation. [Text] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 10 Jun 82 pp 1, 4] 9380

SHEA PRICES--By a signed decree by the president of the republic, the opening date of the season for purchasing shea from the 1982/83 crop has been set for 22 June 1982. The purchase prices for shea nuts from the indicated crop has been set at Fr 45 per kilogram at all trading points. Through application of the marketing costs schedule, the values to be billed to the Togo Agricultural Products Office (OPAT) has been set at Fr 60,659 per ton. The total supplementary transportation costs that OPAT will reimburse to approved purchasers have been set as follows: Tone Prefecture: Fr 5,880 per ton; Oti Prefecture: Fr 4,440 per ton; Bassar Prefecture: Fr 1,180 per ton; Keran prefecture: Fr 2,660 per ton; Doufelgou: Fr 2,120 per ton; Koza Prefecture: Fr 1,560 per ton; Binahh Prefecture: Fr 2,280 per ton; Assoli Prefecture: Fr 1,040 per ton; Nvala Prefecture: Fr 800 per ton. [Text] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 10 Jun 82 p 4] 9380

at 141 Avenue de la Liberation in Lome. He also said that other outlets have also been established in the community centers of Adjangbakome, Tokoin and Tokoin-Casablanca, not to mention the Togblekope outlet. In the interior of the country, Major Walla said, commodities will be available for purchase at all the regional and prefectural capitals, including Vogan, Notse, Atakpame, Kpalime, Sokode, Kara, Bassar, Mango and Dapaong. [Text] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 4 Jun 82 p 1] 9516

SAUDI PRINCE'S VISIT--A Saudi prince, His Highness Muhammad al-Faysal Al Sa'ud, president of the oversight council of "Dar al-Mal al-Islami Trust, has been in our country since yesterday afternoon. He was met at Lome-Tokoin International Airport by Mr Tete Tevi-Benissan, member of the Political Bureau and minister of finance and economy. Asked the purpose of his visit to our country, his highness told the press that it was a part of the continuing dialogue with Togolese authorities on economic matters and said he would hold talks that might lead to the creation of banking and trust companies to support the country's development effort. "My trip," he stressed, "will help me understand your country better." As president of the oversight council of Dar-al-Mal al-Islami Trust, his highness talked about that institution, which came out of the work of the Taif Islamic Conference and which operates on Islamic principles. It organizes companies along the lines of the Islamic economic system and invests its funds in developing countries, to the profit of the latter as well as the shareholders of the newly established companies. It is a multinational institution and has shareholders in all Muslim countries. With respect to areas in which our country and Dar al-Mal al-Islami Trust will work together, his highness Al-Faysal Al Sa'ud said that these will be determined after studies in the field and will take into account the potential our country offers. The Saudi prince also stressed that our country has much potential, and it was to study this potential in depth that he made his visit to Togo. [Text] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 4 Jun 82 p 1] 9516

PROHIBITION ON GRAIN WHOLESALING--For the entire population to benefit from the collective effort, wholesale distribution of foodstuffs is prohibited. These products will be sold retail, in other words by the kilogram. No buyer will be allowed to have more than one bag. These instructions were released yesterday to the press by Major Walla, head of TOGOGRAIN, the national agency responsible for the purchase, storage and marketing of food products, following some important decisions taken Wednesday by the Council of Ministers (expanded to include the Central Committee) on the subject of grain marketing. Major Walla said speculators will never be permitted to buy up supplies at TOGOGRAIN's outlets and redistribute them at a profit. He called on one and all to scrupulously follow regulations governing purchases out of a sense of civic duty. The head of TOGOGRAIN also reminded the people that outlets for the sale of foodstuffs (corn, millet and kidney beans) are now located at the former TOGOGRAIN headquarters on Boulevard Circulaire and at the new national office

CSO: 4719/1065

SEVERE ECONOMIC MEASURES GAIN APPROVAL OF IMF

Paris LE MONDE in French 23-24 May 82 p 8

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Text] The consultative group on Uganda (which comprises the representatives of 10 countries, most of the European, including France, Great Britain, the FRG, Denmark and Italy, as well as the United States, Japan and several European and international assistance organizations), meeting in Paris under the auspices of the World Bank, completed its work this week, emphasizing the participants' resolve to contribute to recovery efforts for this country, whose financial needs have been estimated at $1.4 billion over a 3-year period.

The communique said that certain donors stressed that the success of the recovery program depends on the ability of the Ugandan Government to preserve law and order and improve the internal security situation. The text says that the Ugandan delegation, headed by Mr Abraham Waligo, minister of housing and urban development, reaffirmed his government's commitment to democracy, the rule of law and the protection of human rights.

The figure of $1.4 billion covers all of Uganda's financial needs, including balance of payments support and the financing of projects called for in the 1982-1984 recovery plan totaling $736 million, 80 percent of which $556 million) is needed in hard currency. Emphasis was put on rapid-disbursing aid, as well as on technical expertise.

IDA [International Development Association], a subsidiary of the World Bank, has just provided a $35-million assistance package for industrial reconstruction.

The consultative group will meet again in 18 months to review progress in implementation of the Ugandan recovery plan.

Kampala--"Kwisa" in Swahili means "It's all gone...there is nothing left." For years, in the stores and markets of Kampala, it was a byword for scarcity. For several months now it has been heard much less frequently, for the markets are once again well provisioned, and the shelves in some small stores are overflowing with consumer products...more or less current ones: sugar, salt and soap, but also cassettes from Hong Kong and champagne from France. There are no more gasoline lines, and the public transport system is functioning almost normally. This renewal of the urban economy, while fragile and largely artificial, has not passed unnoticed in this capital city that has long been anemic.

The resurgence of trade is a result of the shock treatment administered last June. At the urging of the International Monetary Fund [IMF], President Obote adopted a series of severe financial and budgetary measures: floating the currency exchange rate, eliminating price controls, reducing public outlays, heavy emphasis on investment and fiscal reform. This reform policy got quick results. The Ugandan shilling, which until then was excessively "swollen," lost 90 percent of its nominal value.[1] The gap between the official rate and the parallel market rate has become considerably smaller. The price of basic necessities shot up quickly and then began a gradual decline. The black market disappeared, except for some spare parts. The butchers' stalls and shop windows filled up.

Most importantly, the IMF was satisfied and came to the rescue. It promised $197 million in balance of payments assistance stretched out over a 13-month period. The first two installments were disbursed in June and November 1981 and the third at the end of April. This money made it possible to settle the bills owing to the oil companies operating in Uganda, whose purchases had declined by 50 percent in a single year. IMF experts assigned to the Ministry of Finance and the central bank are keeping watch to make sure the aid money is well spent.[2]

Uganda is also benefiting from other assistance programs. The World Bank and its subsidiaries will be loaning $135 million for the purchase of capital goods. The European Economic Community [EEC], which has "suspended" its aid under the Amin Dada dictatorship, will provide some $220 million, primarily for the benefit of the agricultural sector and mostly in the form of grant aid, between now and 1984. The primary sources of financing are India, Great Britain and above all the FRG. The Bonn government, which under pressure from the Bundestag is exercising increased vigilance with regard to human rights violations, might still reduce its assistance if repression continued unchecked. Several Western countries have either cancelled Uganda's indebtedness to them or--as in the case of France--rescheduled it. Nevertheless, Uganda's public debt remains huge--more than

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1 $1.00 U.S. = 86 shillings

2 The clandestine opposition claims in its monthly bulletin, with statistics to back it up, that $31 million were given to Zambia to pay back a debt contracted by Mr Obote's party to finance the December 1980 legislative elections.

$700 million--and the debt service alone absorbs nearly two-thirds of the country's hard currency earnings.

Ridiculously Low Purchasing Power

Having shown its good faith by carrying out the wishes of the IMF, the Ugandan Government believes it now deserves sympathetic consideration from the money lenders and investors. With the help of the Commonwealth Secretariat, it has put together a short-term economic recovery program (July 1982-1984) that contains 80 projects and gives unflinching priority to the productive sector. According to the experts, this recovery plan is realistic, for it aims first of all at rapidly obtaining hard currency by expansion of export crops. Almost one-third of the financing is earmarked for the agricultural sector.

For the moment, exports do not even cover even 60 percent of the import bill. The tax advantages the government has offered have not sufficed to draw in investors. Despite the symbolic value of the return of the two great Indian families--Mehta and Madhvani--which have started on rehabilitation of their old sugar plantations, only an infinitesimally small minority of the 40,000 Asians thrown out of Uganda 10 years ago have returned to the country. Some came back "just to look" and quickly departed again. The rest just drew a veil over the past. Local entrepreneurs, most of them hostile to the regime, are still standoffish. The industrial sector consists of only a few factories, which in many cases are "running" at a crawl. Fuel consumption, a good indicator of economic activity, is lower than it was in 1979.

Most of the commercial crops--tea, cotton and tobacco--show few signs of recovery, despite a significant increase in the price paid to the peasant grower. Cotton production has reached the lowest level in 10 years. However, the government can take a measure of satisfaction in two respects. First, Uganda has once again become self-sufficient in corn (according to information provided by the EEC, the surplus should approach 20,000 tons this year). The Ugandan soil is so fertile that it is not a question of [crop] performance but simply of a return to normal. Second--and this is more important, coffee production, which provides the country with 95 percent of its exchange earnings, is increasing rapidly. The increase has been so great that for the 1981-1982 season it has achieved a 40-percent increase in its world market quota. This boom would be even more profitable for the state if the latter were able to reduce the portion of the crop--estimated at 20 percent--lost to contraband trade, most often via military vehicles. Of course, Gen Oyite Ojok, the army chief of staff, is also the president of the Coffee Marketing Office...

It will be many long months before the average Ugandan benefits from an eventual recovery of production. His purchasing power is ridiculously low. The minimum wage is equivalent to the price of three bottles of local beer... It is difficult even for a high-ranking official to "make do" for more than a week on his salary alone. So, one gets by as one can. One takes several jobs, one skips dinner--a handful of peanuts takes its place--and one makes

sure, when the weekend comes, to go back to one's family village to stock up on clusters of banana plantains, the main dietary staple in its pureed form, "matoke." Certainly, the shelves of Kampala stores are filled with luxury products bought by local businessmen in Bahrain or elsewhere with dollars in overseas accounts. But should one be surprised that customers are so few and far between?

9516
CSO: 4719/1028

BRAZILIAN TECHNICIANS STUDY FEASIBILITY OF ETHANOL PRODUCTION

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 4-6 Jun 82 pp 8, 9

[Excerpts] The minister of rural development, Squadron Chief Andre Roch Compaore, returned from Bobo-Dioulasso on Sunday, 30 May, after a working visit to the Hauts-Bassins Department where he observed on-site the activities of some of the services attached to his ministry.

During his on-site visit, the minister of rural development also chaired a joint meeting of Brazilian businessmen and Voltan technicians at the facilities of the West Volta Livestock Raising Project in Bobo.

The purpose of the meeting was to obtain a status report on the sugar sorghum growing project, which is designed to permit production of ethanol on the one hand and grain for human consumption on the other.

The meeting produced several conclusions. Thus the Voltan group committed itself within the framework of the project to designate an authorized spokesman as yet unnamed, while the Brazilian companies involved will set up a group which will deal with the Voltan party.

The project proper will be implemented in three phases: the first phase relates to general studies; the second phase concerns the feasibility study, and a study of agricultural and industrial facilities; and the third phase will involve mainly technical assistance operations to be supplied to the project.

Between now and then, the Voltan government is to start negotiations with the Brazilian government to produce an overall draft cooperation agreement.

8143
CSO: 4719/1132

CNES TO PRESENT SEMINAR ON REMOTE SENSING

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 7 Jun 82 p 10

[Text] The National Space Studies Center (CNES) will hold a regional seminar at the facilities of the Ouagadougou Advanced Polytechnical Institute from 7 to 10 June 1982 for the purpose of showing earth images of the kind to be transmitted by the French SPOT [earth observation] satellite in 1984. These images will be simulated from a specially equipped airplane and will be taken over different regions of Upper Volta, Mali, Niger and Senegal.

This seminar will bring together representatives of most of the 24 countries in the recovery zone of the receiving station.

A large French representation, made up of personnel from the GDTA [Group for Development of Aerospace Remote Sensing], CNES and the Ministry of Cooperation and Development, will also be present.

After the official opening of the seminar by the representative of the Minister of Public Works, Transport and Urbanism and the Minister in charge of Remote Sensing, and the greeting of participants by Jean-Pierre Ouedraogo, director general of the CRTP [Ouagadougou Regional Center for Remote Sensing], the activities will focus on the following topics: rural and agricultural development, geology, cartography and hydrology.

These four major topics for study will be taken up on the one hand during plenary sessions for discussion of the results of the simulations by the appropriate African and French researchers, and on the other hand during discussion workshops.

The French SPOT satellite represents in fact a decisive stage in the application of space technologies to economic development. Thanks to the sharpness of this satellite's images, which are well suited to the cartographic characteristics and needs of the African countries, it should make a significant contribution to appreciable improvement in the inventory of natural resources.

Among the principal applications already envisaged are the complete renovation and improvement of topographic maps, inventory and forecast of crops, as well as their health surveillance (drought, diseases...), cartography and

surveillance of natural pasture lands and forestry resources, etc. As regards water resources, detailed information about the hydrographic network is also expected with an acceleration of research on the sites of dams. With respect to geology, SPOT is expected to help refine cartography and to discover new deposits of raw materials or precious minerals.

Organized 2 years before the launching of the satellite, this regional seminar on SPOT data should permit indoctrination of the future user organizations and prepare advance training of the African engineers and technicians who will daily use the images from space beginning in 1984.

As the end of the seminar, a number of conclusions and recommendations will be issued by the participants, particularly as regards the need for the West African region to be equipped with a station to directly receive the SPOT images at the CRTO.

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CSO: 4719/1132

END

JPRS 81565

18 August 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2677

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JPRS 81565

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HEAD OF STATE RECEIVES PRINCE FAISAL IN BENIN

Cotonou EHUZU in French 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] In an audience at the Palace of the Republic in Cotonou yesterday, our great comrade in the struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, received His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed Al Faisal Al Saud of Saudi Arabia, president of the Association of Islamic Banks, president of the Association of Islamic International Schools, and president of the Islamic Investment Company.

At the end of the audience, Prince Mohammad Al Faisal Al Saud stated that he had discussed matters of common interest and of economic and social development with the head of state.

Summing up his visit and the contacts he had made, Prince Al Faisal stressed the entirely new character of this cooperation and of this unprecedented visit.

"We have now begun," he said, "to more clearly identify development needs and possibilities."

Within the "next few months," continued Prince Al Faisal, "we will begin to work toward the establishment of the structures which will enable us to act."

In speaking of the projects which were discussed during his stay in Cotonou, Prince Al Faisal said that they deal with areas such as housing, food, industry, etc.

This also involves, he added, "proceeding with studies and establishment of the financial institutions which will enable action within a Beninese context to complete projects which have been identified or drawn up."

In relating his impressions at the end of his visit to the press, Prince Al Faisal stressed: "On the official as well as the popular level, we were struck by the warm welcome from the people."

"There is a bond which already exists between us; and we only had to come here to find it. It is not easy to find; but we have found it."

In conclusion, His Highness Prince Mohammed Al Faisal Al Saud stated that he was satisfied and optimistic. I thank the people of Benin and their leaders, and I hope that we will return shortly to begin to work to improve the social and economic conditions in the region.

The Saudi prince and the delegation which accompanied him left Cotonou yesterday.

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CSO: 4719/1104

ISLAMIC INVESTMENT COMPANY PRESIDENT VISITS BENIN

Cotonou EHUZU in French 1 Jun 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] As part of the working visit which he is making to the People's Republic of Benin as president of the Islamic Investment Company, Prince Mohammed Al Faisal Al Saud of Saudi Arabia held a working session with the minister of plan, statistics and economic analysis in the minister's conference room yesterday, which involved the Saudi and the Beninese delegations.

Taking the floor at the beginning of the session, after having welcomed our illustrious guest and the delegation accompanying him, Comrade Zul-Kifl Salami noted that the Beninese people are delighted with this historic visit, which falls within the context of the urgently needed rapproachement among developing countries to promote a just and equitable economic order--a new economic order aimed at achieving the social well-being of our people.

The gradual affirmation of the economic independence of the Third World countries, the petroleum producing countries' legitimate assumption of their national wealth, and the exhaustion of the industrialized economies' domestic resources have made the foundation on which the world economic system is supported questionable, and have revealed contradictions within developed economies.

"The economic crisis, which in fact has been brewing for quite a while, has been brought about by the petroleum impact, because this impact has been dramatic. The questioning of the system's foundations is apparently permanent in the sense that we must not speak of a crisis but rather of the actual creation of a new international development situation, a situation which can only be fulfilled if a new international economic order based on social systems involving more cooperation is established."

During the Saudi delegation's visit, the minister promised to acquaint them with the goals of our development program in order to better define the context of our bilateral cooperation in all sectors of social and economic life. In concluding, the minister of plan, statistics and economic analysis did not fail to express appreciation for the effort invested by the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the Islamic Investment Company within the scope of cooperating with developing countries.

Prince Faisal thanked the Beninese authorities for the welcome he received. "We are here with no pretentions," said Prince Faisal, "earnestly desiring to participate in a brother country's development through cooperation." Prince Faisal also stressed the multinational and pan-Islamic nature of the company he represents, and the fact that this cooperation is only offered to Muslim countries.

"We must see to it," said the prince in concluding, "that we are able to adapt to the new conditions resulting from the world economic crisis in order to assure our independence."

Through the day yesterday, Prince Faisal Al Saud had meetings with several members of the National Executive Council--the ministers of foreign affairs and cooperation; of plan, statistics and economic analysis; of industry, mines and energy; and of information and propaganda.

In the evening he visited the city of Porto-Novo.

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CSO: 4719/1104

PRINCE FAISAL ARRIVES IN COTONOU

Cotonou EHUZU in French 31 May 82 p 1

[Article by R. Toi]

[Text] Arriving from Geneva at the head of a 17-member delegation en route to Senegal and Togo, Prince Mohammed Al Faisal Al Saud of Saudi Arabia, president of the Islamic Investment Company, landed on Cotonou early yesterday evening.

As he descended from the plane, the Saudi prince was welcomed by Comrade Zul-Kifl Salami, minister of plan, statistics and economic analysis. The presence of several other members of the National Executive Council was noted.

Many Beninese Islamic Community activists were at the airport. After passing through the crowd, Prince Faisal granted a press interview in the VIP room at Cotonou's international airport.

In defining his concept of development assistance, the Saudi prince stated that indeed assistance is not the most important issue. "The important thing," he stressed, "is still cooperation with the developing countries." This is the reason for his visit to the People's Republic of Benin and to other African nations, a visit which will allow various aspects of cooperation to be examined in view of the development of the respective countries.

After having pointed out that his presence in Benin fit into the context of African Arab-Islamic solidarity, speaking of cooperation with the People's Republic of Benin and its prospects in particular, Prince Faisal stated: "We do not like to talk. We prefer to act."

Let us note that the delegation, which is to leave Cotonou tomorrow according to the planned itinerary, will have discussions with our country's chief authorities.

9693
CSO: 4719/1104

FRENCH AIRCRAFT FOR ARMED FORCES

Cotonou EHUZU in French 26 May 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Francois Degila]

[Text] The ties of friendship and cooperation between France and Benin are getting stronger and more solid. We had further proof of this last Saturday.

In fact, France has just offered Benin's FAP [People's Armed Forces] two DC3 C 47 airplanes.

The official presentation of these two aircraft was made last Saturday at the national Escadrille by France's ambassador to Benin, Monsieur Hugues Homo, to the FAP general chief of staff, Comrade Barthelemy Ohouens. The latter, who presented our minister of defense, was accompanied by Minister of the Interior and Public Security, Comrade Vincent Guezodje.

The event was marked by an exchange of speeches, and was an opportunity for both our peoples to renew our two states' faith in better future relations.

The French ambassador said that "beyond this material gesture (the presentation of the two C 47 transport aircraft to the People's Armed Forces of Benin), it is apparent that French-Beninese cooperation is gaining strength; France is very glad of this." Monsieur Hugues Homo then made a brief but significant allusion to history: "France will never forget the sacrifice of those who fought with us during the darkest and most painful hours of its history. That is why whatever vicissitudes--which are part of life--the history of French-Beninese relations may go through, this history of French-Beninese military cooperation, which was written with the blood of our soldiers, has never been and will never be erased."

The general chief of staff of FAP, Comrade Barthelemy Ohouens, also stressed the centuries-old ties between the French armed forces and Benin's. "I am convinced," he said, "that the presentation of these two airplanes is the precursor of further even more fruitful military cooperations." Comrade Barthelemy Ohouens concluded by expressing the sincere and cordial gratitude of the Beninese people to the French people.

The airplanes presented to our country are of a type that will strengthen the FAP's logistic support. Each can carry 24 passengers. These airplanes, which can remain in flight for 8 hours, are called multipurpose aircraft because they can be used for both military and civilian purposes. Besides transporting passengers, they can also be used for evacuations of casualties and for research on both land and sea.

9855
CSO: 4719/1074

AGENDA OF WEEKLY MEETING OF STATE COUNCIL

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 17 Jul 82 pp 1,2

[Article: "Weekly State Council Meeting: Considerable and Justified Optimism After the Libreville Meeting"]

> [Excerpts] At a meeting during the night of 15-16 July, from 20:45 to 2:45, the president of the State Council, Comrade Hissein Habre, the commissioners and assistant commissioners discussed the overall implications of a number of aspects of the country's political and administrative situation.
>
> We are publishing in full the communique read after the meeting by the general secretary of the State Council, Mr Youssouf Sidi.

The weekly meeting of the State Council took place in the night of 15-16 July 1982, from 20:45 to 2:45 am, under the chairmanship of the head of State, Comrade Hissein Habre.

Three questions were on the agenda:

1. Report on the State Council president and head of state's visit to Libreville, in the Republic of Gabon, on 10-12 July 1982.

2. Discussion of the flowcharts of various departments.

3. Miscellaneous.

With respect to the first point, the State Council president and head of state, Comrade Hissein Habre, presented a detailed report on his visit to Libreville. The primary concern of the State Council is to find ways and means leading to a rapid and permanent national reconciliation.

Therefore, guided by this constant care, and fully aware of the profound aspiration of the martyr Chadian people, the head of state went to the Gabonese capital to meet Brother Kamougue, so they could discuss national reconciliation. The final communique published after the Libreville meeting mentions considerable and justified optimism.

The second point on the agenda answers the concerns of the head of state with respect to the reactivation of the wheels of State to ensure an efficient and rational operation of the administrative apparatus, taking into account the present need for austerity. As a result, several flowcharts of various departments were carefully examined and adopted.

As miscellaneous questions, the State Council heard and discussed several communications concerning matters of actuality, the straightening up of public affairs, the evaluation of the requirements of the State and of its foreign relations.

The State Council stressed the necessity to complete as soon as possible a census of state officials and agents at their work place, in order to straighten out their financial situation. The State Council decided to postpone for the time being, and until further notice, all recruiting and promotion in the civil service, in order to prevent costly mistakes. Finally, the State Council read a meassage of support it had received from the Pakistani government.

9294
CSO: 4719/1215

JOINT CONGOLESE-GABONESE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Brazzaville MWETI in French No 589, 27 May 82 p 2

[Text of Communique issued 26 May 1982 in Brazzaville]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of his counterpart, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], president of the republic, head of state, president of the council of ministers, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic, secretary general and founder of the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG), made a working visit to the People's Republic of the Congo on 26 May 1982.

Upon his arrival at Maya-Maya Airport, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo and his delegation were given a warm welcome by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and the people of Brazzaville.

During his visit, President El Hadj Omar Bongo and President Denis Sassou-Nguesso held important talks which dealt primarily with bilateral relations between the two countries as well as current international issues.

Taking part in these talks were:

On the Gabonese side, among others:

Martin Bongo, the minister of foreign affairs;

Jules Bourdes Ogouli Guende, state minister for labor;

Jean Francois Ntoutoume, minister, adviser to the president of the republic, the top official on civil and commercial aviation.

On the Congolese side:

Comrades:

Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau, minister of foreign affairs;

Boniface Matingou, minister of tourism and environmental affairs;

Ferard Bitsindou, secretary general of the Office of the President;

Ange Edouard Poungui, financial adviser to the president;

Lt Col Tsika Kabala, military adviser to the president;

Christian Gilbert Bembet, media consultant;

Alexis Okoy, Congolese ambassador to Gabon;

Col Emmanuel Ngouelondele, adviser to the president;

Col Elenga, chief of the general staff of the APN [National People's Army].

The two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the ties of cooperation and good neighborliness between the two countries which are growing and becoming stronger as evidenced by the results obtained at the second session of the Greater Congolese-Gabonese Joint Commission.

They reaffirmed their resolve to increase and intensify these ties of cooperation and recommended that previous accords signed by the two countries be put into full effect.

Analyzing the current situation in central Africa the two presidents once again expressed their concern over the tragedy of Chad and expressed the hope of seeing this fraternal country restored to unity and stability.

They expressed their resolve to continue to aid this fraternal country as well as to help the OAU find a durable solution to this painful problem.

To this end they suggested that the heads of state in central Africa meet in Brazzaville at a date to be set through diplomatic channels.

President El Hadj Omar Bongo talked with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso about progress toward creation of the Economic Community of Central African States.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction at progress made thus far and expressed the hope that the Libreville Declaration, as a part of the Lagos Action Plan, will be effectively implemented.

Reviewing the current situation in Africa and within the OAU, the two presidents expressed the hope that all possible measures will be taken to safeguard the unity of the continent and the progress achieved by the organization, which has shown in the past its ability to surmount difficulties and strengthen cohesion among the member states.

With regard to Namibia, the two presidents reaffirmed their support for the valiant people of Namibia and called on the contact group, in view of the upcoming independence of Namibia under the aegis of the OAU and the United Nations, to hold elections on the principle of "one man--one vote."

Done in Brazzaville, 26 May 1982.

9516
CSO: 4719/1090

BRIEFS

DPRK GIFT--Comrade Jean-Michel Bokamba-Yangouma, member of the Political Bureau and head of the Party Organization Department, gave an audience to the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Kim Bong Kon, on Wednesday, 7 July, at 10 am, in his office. The Korean diplomat came to present the head of the Organization Department with a gift from President Kim Il Sung to the president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso; the gift consisted of 5,300 Congolese Labor Party member badges. "This gift," the Korean diplomat stressed, among other things, "is a token of gratitude from President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people to the Congolese Labor Party, to thank them for their consistent support of the Korean people's struggle." In addition, Comrade Kim Bong declared himself pleased with the good relations [between the two countries] which, in the past two years, were marked by an exchange of delegations, both at party and at state level. For his part, Comrade Jean-Michel Bokamba-Yangouma, speaking for the president of the Central Committee, thanked Comrade Kim Il Sung for his constant care for the Congolese Labor Party. In doing so, he assured the Korean Labor Party and the Korean people of the unconditional support of the Congolese Labor Party in its struggle against imperialism, which supports the South-Korean puppet regime. [Text] [Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 652, 10 Jul 82 p 6] 9294

TRADE MISSION TO BRAZIL--Comrade Elenga-Ngaporo, minister of commerce, accompanied by Comrades Gambouele Ambroise, secretary general in the commerce ministry, Note Agathon, general manager of OFNACOM [National Marketing Office] and Ahoue-Owango Albert, general manager of OCMC [expansion unknown], left Brazzaville Sunday 23 May 1982 at 1030 hours on an official mission to Brasilia (Brazil). Comrade Elenga-Ngaporo is going on this mission because Brazil, with whom we have a large surplus in trade (because of Brazil's importation of Congolese oil), is a grading partner worthy of our special attention because of the competitiveness of its products and because our two countries are similar in climate and physical characteristics. This mission will enable the minister of commerce to review prospects for expanding trade relations between the People's Republic of Congo and the Federative Republic of Brazil, and will provide an ideal occasion to investigate and analyze bilateral trade problems. [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French No 588, 25 May 82 p 1] 9516

PETROLEUM COMPANY RECEIVES CREDIT--The French magazine AFRIQUE INDUSTRIE reports that the Agip-Recherches Congo has just been given a medium-term credit of $50 million from a consortium headed by the Bank of Montreal. The Agip-Recherches Congo Company is involved with Elf-Congo in oil production at offshore Emeraude and Loango. The Italian company also continues with its licensed explorations at the offshore sites of "Madingo Maritime" and "Mer Profonde." (Congolese Information Agency) [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 25 May 82 p 4] 9516

9516
CSO: 4719/1090

ARMED FORCES ASSURED OF CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT

Djibouti LA NATION DE DJIBOUTI in French 10 Jun 82 p 14

[Text] On 6 June, the National Armed Forces celebrated the 5th anniversary of their establishment, marked in particular by an important speech by the President of the Republic, Supreme Leader of the Armed Forces El Hadj Hassan Gouled Aptidon.

The day began with a military parade on the "Roccade" in front of the Cabinet offices at 7 am, following which the head of state delivered his address in reply to those made by the Minister of defense, Mr Habib Mohamed Loita, and the chief of general staff, before a parade of all the armed forces in the presence of the country's highest officials (civil and military) as well as the diplomatic corps stationed in Djibouti, and before proceeding to Boulaos at around 9:30 am for the official dedication of the buildings housing the Central Equipment Facility which is to become the military engineering services' base.

Speaking first and addressing himself to the head of state and supreme leader of the armed forces, Minister of Defense Habib Mohamed Loita declared that "thanks to the efforts of everyone, officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men, on this anniversary I can present to you a proud army of men who are ready and available to execute all the missions which may be entrusted to them," whether these be specifically military missions or various tasks for our country, the minister stated before stressing that "although many things have been achieved so far (development of operations, improvement of living conditions, acquiring modern equipment), there is still a long way to go."

As for Col Ali Meidal Wais, he took the opportunity to sum up activities completed this year and to set the major lines of future activities that the leaders of the National Army plan to undertake.

"A year which will have been marked by significant progress," declared the chief of general staff in particular, while stressing that "a specific effort to increase the ocherence and the effectiveness of the armed forces has been

"made." He pointed out that operational development continued through the completion of: a general quarters unit to facilitate the organization of command and enable effective support for intervention units; establishment of a central equipment facility responsible for supply and support; establishment of an engineering service for construction; intensifying training for staff and specialists; gradual improvement in military standard of living.

Goals For the Future

Col Ali Meidhal then indicated priority activities that the National Army plans to undertake: building large housing developments to encourage the essential consolidation of military personnel; continuing to equip the forces by providing the support and border units with sufficient anti-tank resources; improving air transport and increasing marine surveillance capability; strengthening defense of the airport and port complex and other sensitive areas in the capital; developing and strengthening technical training, etc.; and participating even more actively in the economic development of the nation. In this context, Col Ali Meidhal indicated that the Army plans to develop the land around regions where its units are stationed by planting crops which will at least in part provide for their food needs.

Equipping forces, recruiting and training staff, and improving working and living conditions: in his speech, the head of state emphasized equipping the forces, recruiting and training personnel, and improving working and living conditions for military personnel as priority objectives for the next few years. "I am again entrusting you with a heavy responsibility," said the head of state. "But I know I can count on you again to assure our country's defense under all circumstances, and thus to guarantee our freedom."

Here is the head of state's entire speech.

"Five years ago, our national army was officially established. It is with great pride that I am here among you to celebrate this anniversary which precedes the anniversary of our independence by only a few days.

"Five years is not much in the life of a nation, but these 5 years will have been significant because you have been able to form an effective and completely united entity from extremely diverse elements, which is certainly a model for the whole country, and you accepted the challenge calmly and with discipline. The sacrifices required were accepted with courage, for the significance of the stakes did not escape anyone. As far as equipment and training of personnel are concerned, the overall results of this period, which can be summed up today, seem to be extremely encouraging. In fact, beginning with a situation which was hardly favorable, it was necessary to assure the maintenance of diverse and worn equipment and weapons while achieving to the greatest extent possible the modern and consistent capability that the new central facility will be able to support with more facilities and efficiency. Under these conditions, we ran up against great difficulties in training personnel, and many had to be retrained several times in order to be able to adapt on both the technical and tactical levels. In addition to the training efforts

"on location, close to 400 trainees were sent abroad, chiefly to France, to receive training to enable them to use the most advanced equipment.

"The results obtained also enabled us to reduce by one-third the size of the military technical assistance mission established at the time of independence which continues to build the armed forces at your side by responding with flexibility to the rapid development of requirements.

"The results obtained in the areas of organizing the forces and adapting them to our defense requirements, as well as in infrastructures, where many projects have been completed or are still in progress, have also been satisfying.

"These activities conducted for the defense of our country are a credit to you, and in the name of the people of Djibouti, I thank you.

"To assure our defense, it is necessary, as Col Ali Mehidal Waiss, our chief of general staff, reminded you, to increase the operational capability of the armed forces.

"Of course this implies continuing to equip these forces, especially providing them with modern weapons and rapid intervention capability to enable us to act on our land and sea borders.

Improving Technical and Tactical Training

"But above all, this implies being provided with select, well-trained and completely available personnel. In the next few years it is therefore essential to devote ourselves to making a rigorous selection to obtain men of quality who will be able to use the modern equipment which we are going to acquire shortly. It will also be advisable to improve technical and tactical training for everyone by making maximum use of national capabilities and appealing as in the past to the friendly countries who have never hesitated to give us the benefit of their assistance and experience.

"Finally, it will be necessary to assure all the men working and living conditions which meet their needs completely.

"Efforts undertaken with regard to housing must be continued and if necessary accelerated with the assistance of civilian enterprises. But, these efforts must not be limited to the most important bases. Our isolated posts, which are often unarmed, must not be forgotten for in the end, our safety depends on their vigilance.

"Equipping the forces, recruiting and training personnel, working and living conditions: these are the goals that we must set for the next few years. This is a heavy responsibility which I am entrusting to you once more, but I know I can count on you again to assure the defense of our country in all circumstances and thus to guarantee our freedom.

"I am placing my trust in you and I am asking you to turn to trust in the support of the nation and the effective assistance of the government.

"Long live the National Army. Long live the Republic of Djibouti."

9693
CSO: 4719/1105

PORT-GENTIL AIRPORT IN PROCESS OF MODERNIZATION

Libreville L'UNION in French 12 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Neltoh: "Airport Modernization"]

[Excerpts] As part of the preparations for the 20th anniversary of independence, to be celebrated in Port-Gentil next 17 August, the last touches are being put to the face-lift of the town, to the satisfaction of the minister and personal advisor to the president of the Republic, in charge of civilian and commercial aviation, Mr Jean-Francois Ntoutoume who, accompanied by Air Gabon officials--among others Air Gabon president, Mr Jean-Louis Messan--and local officials, visited the Port-Gentil airport facilities.

Indeed, after Libreville and Franceville-Mvengue, Port-Gentil will have a truly international airport, with adequate modern ground and communication facilities. As Minister Jean-Francois Ntoutoume pointed out, the international Port-Gentil airport, to answer the will of the head of state, will be of a size consistent with its political, commercial and economic importance.

All the more so as its heavy and light aircraft aprons and its runway (1900 m) have been enlarged so that it can now receive at the same time a Boeing 747, a DC 10, a Boeing 737 and a Fokker 28 on its apron. As for light aircraft, some 20 tourism and business planes can be stationed there.

In addition, the British firm Plessey Airport has installed an Instrumental Landing System of the Plessey Plan 17/18 type in Port-Gentil, so planes can now land in any weather (even when visibility is poor).

This system is installed at both ends of the runway and actually consists in a location indicator showing the runway axis to the pilot, both night and day. Let us recall, however, that, in addition to Port-Gentil, the international Libreville and Franceville-Mvengue airports are already equiped with this electronic location system. The airport work now being completed at Port-Gentil will have cost 2.4 billion CFA francs.

With respect to further work at the airport, the minister stated that they will be paid for by 4.8 billion CFA francs provided for in the national budget. The work will include the extension of the runway (from 1,900 to 3,000 m),

and new technical facilities to receive all wide-body aircraft, especially the 747. The airport will also have to be closed off and its safety ensured permanently.

Once work is completed, the airport of our economic capital will rank fourth in aircraft capacity, after Libreville, Abidjan and Dakar, among the 14 member states of ASECNA [Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar]. This, of course, is important and necessary for the economic development of our country, and especially of Port-Gentil.

9294
CSO: 4719/1215

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN HYDROCARBON PRICES--Hydrocarbon prices throughout the country were significantly increased as of midnight last night. Now, according to the document made public by the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs, the price of a liter of premium at Libreville and Port-Gentil has risen from 195 to 210 francs [CFA], while the price of regular has gone up from 190 to 205 francs [CFA]. The prise of diesel oil has gone up from 104 to 114 francs [CFA]. The increases on premium and regular come to 7.7 percent, while the increase on diesel oil is 9.6 percent. It should be noted that the price of kerosene remains unchanged at 60 CFA francs. [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 10 Jun 82 p 1] 9516

FRENCH-GABONESE MANEUVERS--The French-Gabonese military maneuvers dubbed "Nyanga 82," which began Friday 4 June in Nyanga Province, ended Tuesday 8 June with a big march-past organized at the town of Tchibanga, the provincial capital. Those in attendance included the governor of the province, Mr N'Nang Enzema, Army General Nazaire Boulingui (the local mayor) and General Daniel Ba Oumar, commander in chief of the Armed Forces. Other high-ranking officers present included Ella Abessolo, Andre Eyeghe and Jacques Mve, who are the respective chiefs of staff of the Army and Navy, the National Police Force and the Gabonese Air Force. The objectives fixed for this military exercise, which put elements of our own security forces and those of France in a simulated combat situation in order to harmonize our tactics and experience, were broadly attained. The aim of this large operation was not only to train the elements of our respective security forces in how to cooperate in combined operations, but also and most importantly to test the operational capability of both the Gabonese security forces--including ground and naval forces, the Gabonese parachute battalion, the air force, and the presidential guard--and the Police Intervention Force (FOPI). In the exercise scenario that was enacted, Gabon was subjected to incursions by subversive elements from a neighboring country, "the red forces," which were pursuing strategic goals and attempting to affect their domestic policy environment. Their aim was to create a situation to their advantage by destabilizing Gabon in the south. We will return to this subject in more detail in a subsequent article. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 10 Jun 82 p 4] 9516

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION AGREEMENT--An exploration agreement was signed yesterday at the Ministry of Oil and Mines, between Gabon, represented by the second vice-prime minister, Mr Etienne Guy Mouvagha Tchioba, and the general director of the Oil Products Department, Mr Samuel Dossou Awored, on the one hand, and managers of ENSERCH [expansion unknown], an oil company, on the other hand. [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 16 Jul 82 p 1] 9294

JAPANESE GIFT--The Japanese vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hideo Tsuji, who visited Libreville on 12-13 July, is the first high Japanese official to come to Gabon on an official visit, not counting the two members of the Japanese parliament who came for the national holiday in August 1975. The concrete result of his visit is a document signed by Mr Hideo and Mrs Honorine Dossou-Naki, secretary of state to Foreign Affairs. Mention is made of a 40 million yen gift (about 50 million CFA francs) of technical equipment for the Omar Bongo University in Libreville. As far as technical cooperation is concerned, the Japanese minister stated, Japan has always been willing to provide experts and technicians so as to help developing countries exploit their national resources rationally, promote scientific research and improve their own technological level. [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 15 Jul 82 p 4] 9294

CSO: 4719/1215

AFRICAN LEADERS TOEING U.S. LINE ATTACKED

AB041446 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is no need for the documentary evidence of maneuvres by the United States to dissuade some African countries from attending the African heads of state summit in Libya that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is reported to have found to know that the United States is the major cause of the present crisis in the OAU. It has not been possible for the 39th OAU Council of Ministers meeting to come on, and the heads of states summit scheduled to open in Tripoli tomorrow would not have a full house.

The United States has come out openly against the holding of the highest level of consultations within the OAU in Libya, even though she is not an African country and has no business whatsoever in deciding where African heads of state should meet.

Last year the United States promised to give aid to African countries which would boycott the OAU summit in Libya, using the then presence of Libyan troops in Chad as an excuse. Now that Libyan troops are out of Chad, another excuse has been found. This time, the status of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic under the leadership of the Polisario Front within the OAU.

And the United States has succeeded in getting a number of African countries to toe its line, thereby creating a crisis in the OAU. The question to put to those countries boycotting the OAU summit is this: Are the people of the Saharan Republic not entitled to self-determination and independence like all other countries on the continent? And indeed all over the world? But imperialist stooges have no shame. Countries like Morocco, Zaire, Senegal, Liberia and so on are allowing themselves to be used in fostering divisions on the African continent. Most likely, the United States has promised them more aid, though it is well known that our countries cannot rely on aid to develop.

In any case, the bulk of whatever aid is given by the imperialist countries goes back to the West and does not in any way benefit the African masses. The aid really goes to enrich corrupt heads of states, top state officials

and the elite groups. Is there not an African head of state who is one of the richest persons in the whole world even as the mass of the people in his country wallow in poverty?

The declared position of Guinea is even more shameful, specially in view of the fact that the Guinean leader, Sekou Toure, is one of the significant figures who contributed to the founding of the OAU, but he is now actively being used to cause the collapse of the OAU. Having taken this stand, does Guinea have the moral right to host next year's OAU summit and lead the organization? African leaders should know that all countries, be they superpowers or whatever, which seek to create divisions in Africa, cannot be our genuine friends. The divisive role the United States is playing in African politics is negative and destructive. The African peoples must come out to protest against this, even in countries where leaders have given themselves to be manipulated by imperialism.

CSO: 4700/1670

DETAILS OF ONCFG'S REPAIR, EQUIPMENT PROGRAM NOTED

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2927, 18-24 Jul 82 pp 31-33

[Article by Ibrahima Sory Camara: "ONCFG: When Men Are More Resistant Than Machines"]

[Excerpts] It is a recognized and accepted fact that communication routes play a decisive part in the social and economic development of a country. They provide impetus for the economy. They bring men closer together, making it easier for them to travel, and they generate trade, thus acting as a powerful lever in transforming society. In this respect, they have always been a cause for concern in all countries. Here, in Guinea, they form a sector which is the object of the most careful attention and the constant solicitude of the party-state's national leadership.

Among these routes, the railroad is like a backbone and the party-state views its development as an integral part of the overall national development plan.

Thus, after recently observing swarms of workers along the railroad tracks, we knew that the National Railroad Office [ONCFG] was undergoing a mutation that will benefit the Revolution. A program! The will to surpass oneself, with an underlying acute awareness of one's duty and faith in the Nation's bright future.

To come back to the program now in progress, we shall note that it was adopted after many general meetings, both in Conakry and at the principal stations. Essentially, it consists in reballasting the track. For instance, on the Cissela-Kankan (162 km) section, the less practicable section, repair work is progressing intensively, thanks to the re-opening of the Bissikrima granite quarry and the mobilization of nearly 300 workers.

Three teams are at work: one includes 30 workers in charge of clearing the track; the second, the so-called "Stone Block Action" team, picks up and carries stone blocks (it includes 90-100 workers); and the third team is lifting and packing the track (30 workers).

Along the Conakry-Kindia track, worker teams are busy on the first stage, i.e. reballasting the track until Kouria. The "Stone Block Action" team picks up stone blocks between PK 22 and PK 30, i.e. between the Simbaya station and the SOPROCIMENT [expansion unknown] cement works.

This new action program is carried out among enthusiasm. The work quota has been set at 100 stone blocks per person per day. After integral VET [expansion unknown] revision, this amounts to 4 meters per man and per day. A healthy spirit of competition is promoted between the groups and within each group. To check the rate of progress of the program, every Friday the union section bureau and the administrative management are holding general assemblies of workers devoted to reports on the tasks, criticism and self-criticism. This method is known to create and promote mutual understanding and develop solidarity, and makes for a rapid and correct execution of the tasks. When we talked to them, many workers told us that, at the general assembly, every one consciously and responsibly criticizes what he thinks is negative and, at the same time, offers suggestions for improvements.

This practice of democracy is also found at all levels of the party-state organization. And thus, for the railroad workers, 1982 will be the year when they can demonstrate their determination to surpass themselves in their unrelenting efforts to achieve regularity in ONCFG operations.

Bright Prospects

At the end of our trip along the railroad track, we talked with the general manager, Comrade Mamadi Kadio Fofana, and all his closest associates, including the general secretary of the union section, Comrade Mamadouba Soumah. In particular, we discussed the administrative organization, a few operational problems and the prospects for railroad development under our Nation's Five-Year Social and Economic Development Plan. In this respect, here is what Comrade Kadio told us:

"ONCFG is an independent transportation enterprise created by Order No 32 bis/PRG [expansion unknown] dated 2 June 1959. The present structure was inherited from the National Rail-Road Office and created by Decree No 54/PRG/75 dated 7 February 1975. As a result, the Office consists of a general management, including one general manager and two assistant general managers. It includes a railroad operations department, a mechanical and electrical engineer's department, a technical VBT [expansion unknown] department, a financial department, a general supplies department, a national railroad school and a community clinic.

Each technical department consists of a number of specialized sections.

The total personnel numbers 1,452 agents, including 67 women. "ONCFG operates according to the same rules as all other national independent enterprises. Each department must maintain the equipment and the infrastructure in a good state of repair and operate it so as to break even. To this effect, every Tuesday at 9 am, there is a meeting of cadres to discuss information, reports on the tasks of the previous week, and the distribution of new tasks."

"During the past fiscal year, the financial situation of the Office improved over 1979-80. We are now doing all we can to sustain this level of improvement."

With respect to the momentary disappearance of packages on the passenger train, the general manager stated that few instances of theft are ever recorded at stations or on the trains. Often, he said, the packages get mixed up in storage or forgotten at the time of loading.

Whenever a claim is filed, the storage room is searched, the package found and returned to its owner.

As for trains sometimes halting between two stations, Comrade Kadio Fofana called it a non-managed halt. It is authorized because it shows the government's concern for placing all instruments and means of social welfare promotion within reach of the people. There are halts to make contact with people who live between two distant stations and need the train to transport their agricultural produce, their cattle, etc.

"With respect to the prospects for the economic development of railroad under our Nation's Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, we must note that on 1 May 1982, the office received two new 1,202-hp Alsthom locomotives. This is part of the realization of the 1981-1982 section of the Five-Year Plan. Sixteen first and second class cars will be delivered to Conakry next September. As a result, there will be marked improvements in passenger train traffic and in travelling conditions between Conakry and Kankan."

According to Comrade Kadio Fofana, the volume of goods transported must be doubled, even tripled, the number of passengers increased, the number of trips of the mining train shuttle transporting clinker from Conakry to the cement works increased to 4. In conclusion, the general manager of ONCFG stated:

"The Nation's Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan offers bright development prospects for ONCFG. The agreement signed between the Guinean government and Franco-Rail MTE [expansion unknown], the first part of which has been completed, and the studies made by the French company Sofre-Rail, must yield the following results:

- full rehabilitation of the Conakry-Kankan railroad (660 km) to ensure safe circulation. Investments for track equipment and for proper maintenance;

- complete overhauling of the old still usable equipment (tractive and hauled stock) and new locomotives, passenger and freight cars;

- installation of a buried cable from Conakry to Kindia (152 km) and rehabilitation of the overhead telephone line from Kindia to Kankan. Communications would thus be perfectly ensured and the regulation of train circulation would be further reinforced;

- reorganization of the railroad operation and realization of a simple signalling system."

A tariff revision and transport coordination would also take place to ensure ONCFG profitability, and the practical and theoretical overqualification of all the personnel would also be ensured.

As you can see, ONCFG has embarked on a vast program of action.

9294
CSO: 4719/1209

BRIEFS

NEW TEAM OF CHINESE PHYSICIANS--As part of the cooperation between the government of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea and the government of the People's Republic of China, a team of 19 Chinese physicians specialized in all fields arrived in Conakry on Saturday, 3 July 1982. It was met at the airport by the general director of health services, Dr Hadyatou Sylla, and most officials of his department. On Monday, 5 July 1982, the Chinese physicians, with the Chinese ambassador to Guinea at their head, were received by the minister of Health, Prof Mamadou Kaba Bah, and his associates. During an exchange of speeches, the minister of Health, the ambassador, and the head of the Chinese medical team, all pointed out that the team's visit was intended to broaden and strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. In particular, the minister of Health expressed the government's satisfaction at the disinterested and efficient manner in which Chinese teams have fulfilled their mission with the Guinean population over the past 15 years, in Conakry as well as inland. Finally, the Chinese ambassador and the head of the medical mission confirmed their government's desire to continue cooperating with Guinea in all fields. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French No 2926, 11-17 Jul 82 p 28] 9294

CSO: 4719/1209

PEOPLE'S REJECTION OF COUP ATTEMPT PRAISED

EA061010 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Anarchy Not for Kenya"]

[Text] The rebuff that the mutinous elements from the Kenya Air Force received from the people of this country after their ill-fated attempt to destabilize Kenya's democratic government is a clear indication to them and their sympathisers that Kenya will never accept to be ruled by anarchy.

By now, the folly of their action should be apparent to those junior officers of the K.A.F. who thought that by sheer bravado, lawlessness and abuse of the rights of the people, they could destroy the institutions of good government that have seen this country to where it is since independence.

During their brief flirtation with power, the people of Kenya saw vividly what authority in the hands of misguided elements in a disciplined force and in our institutions of higher learning could lead to.

It has cost lives, wanton destruction of property and embarrassment to the nation, before people who represent no one but their own greed could be brought to book. Life in the capital city of Nairobi has been disrupted, simply because some disgruntled elements feel they have a right to impose their will on others.

Fortunately for Kenya, the country has an armed force, a police force and a popularly elected government which did not flinch in the face of treachery.

His excellency the president, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, has already reassured the nation that the recent disturbances were the work of a section of the air force, and in no way a rebellion of the loyalty of the Kenya security forces whose loyalty is beyond question.

The speed with which the rest of the military and the police moved in to disabuse these rebellious elements of their pretensions is in itself enough testimony that our security forces are loyal to the government and to the nation.

Kenyans throughout the land are now asking themselves: Who are these people who could encourage the general populace to harass civilians, rob them of their property and vehicles, and generally embark on a course of hooliganism?

They are also questioning themselves as to the quality and value of elements at the university campus who collaborated with them in this destructive adventure.

At the same time, Kenyans are generally thankful that they have security forces who are capable of defending the nation from lawlessness and a government that is fully committed to the rule of law.

The commitment to democratic rule and respect for the law is nowhere more evident than in the declaration by President Moi that those involved in the rebellion will be court martialled--if they are serving in the armed forces--or will be tried in accordance with the laws of the land, if they are civilians.

Now that the country has returned back to normal after that brief insurrection, it is important for all of us to commit ourselves even more fully to the democratic form of government that the majority has chosen, the rule of law that prevails, and to defend even more tenaciously those institutions that make this possible.

This brief lesson in treachery should not be lost on any one of us.

CSO: 4700/1669

BRIEFS

DOE TO VISIT U.S.--The official working visit of head of state, Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe, to the United States, will now take place on 17 August instead of the 22d [date as received] as previously announced. According to an Executive Mansion release, President Reagan requested the change owing to present legislative business. He said the new date will allow key senators and congressmen, including the Black Caucus, who are concerned with African and Liberian affairs, to meet with the Liberian leader. The U.S. president noted that such meetings will be of fundamental importance to both governments. Meanwhile, both the Liberian and U.S. Governments are continuing to work on preparations for the head of state's visit to the United States. [Text] [AB090710 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 9 Aug 82]

CSO: 4700/1672

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DONATIONS--Two agreements between the Government of the Republic of Niger and the Japanese Government were signed yesterday morning at 1100 hours at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Niger was represented by Mr Daouda Diallo, the minister of foreign affairs, and Japan was represented by His Excellency Yoshikazu Sugitani, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Niger. The two agreements cover (1) a project to supply medical equipment, at a total value of 500 million yen, and (2) a rice project to provide rice valued at 45 million yen including transportation costs. The total of the two projects comes to 950 million yen. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the signing of the agreements which will strengthen the already fruitful economic cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 8 Jun 82 p 1] 9516

USSR CULTURAL AGREEMENT--A draft cultural agreement between the USSR and the Republic of Niger, covering the period 1981-1982, was signed on 16 July 1982 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation by His Excellency Mr Vladimir Kudashkin, USSR ambassador to Niger, and Mr Sandi Yacouba, general secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 20 Jul 82 p 2] 9294

CSO: 4719/1209

SUPPORT FOR SINGLE PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

PCR Central Committee Statement

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 10 May 82 p 2

[Text] Less than a month ago, after the deliberations of the last General Committee of the PCR [Reunionese Communist Party], this paper reported that we were currently living in a historic period, an extremely important period of our history. The events of the past few days show both the accuracy of that evaluation and the fact that things are moving faster.

On the first anniversary of the accession to office of the Left, the government decided to examine the implementation of its program for the "DOM" [Overseas Departments]. This was the gist of Henri Emmanueli's message to the last ministerial council meeting: the announcement of a limited ministerial council meeting on the sole issue of decentralization in the "DOM."

Implementation of decentralization in our country means implementation of item 58 in the preident of the republic's program, which provides for election of a single proportional assembly.

The meeting in Paris of the principal political forces of the Left of the Antilles, Guyana, and Reunion over the 1 May week-end was intended precisely to tell the government that decentralization in our countries must be achieved through election of a single proportional representative assembly. The participants in the Paris meeting not only reaffirmed their support for this program, but also asked the government to make haste now (see the final statement on the Paris meeting).

Indeed, the political framework for decentralization of the "DOM" must be defined as quickly as possible. The implementation of decentralization by election of a single assembly will clarify the political debate in Reunion.

Moreover, it will be done with respect for the constitution. The adaptation of decentralization in the "DOM" with respect for our particular characteristics will be in full conformity with the constitution, whether extremists in Reunion, such as Fontaine, Benard, Barau, and men of Jean-Paul Virapoulle's sort like it or not. And then we shall see Claude Huc and other "JIR" [expansion unknown] frauds eat their own lies.

So the period which we are experiencing is a crucial one. In all districts, workers and the entire population must be on the offensive. They must express in all places their support for implementation of the president of the republic's program, in conformity with the contract ratified on 10 May 1981, the election of a single proportional representative assembly in Reunion.

This is the only way to open our country to economic, social, and cultural development. This is the gist of the PCR's appeal, which we publish below.

PCR Central Committee Statement

The Central Committee of the Reunionese Communist Party met on 8 May 1982 with the account of its secretariat's recent mission to Paris as the main item on the agenda.

The delegation, led by Secretary General Paul Verges, reported the circumstances in which the meeting of DOM anti-colonialist forces took place in the capital on 1 and 2 May.

This meeting was indeed marked, as the final statement says, by the participation of of organizations "representing an important fraction of their people." Indeed, besides representatives of the Communist Parties of Guadaloupe and Reuinion, representatives of the Martiniquais Progressive Party and the Guyanese Socialist Party as well as some well-known individuals, took part in the deliberations and signed the final statement.

While regretting the non-participation of DOM socialist unions in this important meeting, although they had been invited to it, the PCR Central Committee noted that the two socialist deputies of Guadaloupe and Reunion, and two deputies connected with the socialist group from Guyana and Martinique (the latter, incidentally, having participated in the Paris meeting)sent a letter to the president of the republic asking him to implement rapidly item 58 of his program.

Participating organizations came to an agreement on the essential issue in our countries at this time: the urgent implementation of decentralization law adaptation to our special needs.

Agreement was reached on asking the government to announce with all speed its bill on this matter, and on asking that it be in accordance with item 58 of the 110 proposals made by Francois Mitterrand as candidate for the presidency of the republic.

This program, which is now a signed and sealed contract between the president and the majority of the French people, provides for the establishment of a single assembly in each of the DOM, an assembly elected by proportional representation, and invested with the powers of the general councils and the regional councils as defined by the decentralization law.

Out of the meetings that the representatives of these organizations then had with government represetatives, the following emerged, in essence:

The limited council charged with setting the direction for decentralization in the DOM is to meet very shortly in Paris: as of that time, the government will work up its bill and submit it to various authorities for opinion (state councils, local councils) before having the parliament vote on it. This means that from now on, things will move very fast. And what will move fastest is the collapse of the lies of the extreme right, which has done all it could to try to set the Reunionese one againsta another and against the president of the republic by imputing the worst intentions to him.

All these accusations are about to fall apart, for implementation of item 58 (single assembly) will be perfectly in conformity with the constitution, the basic law of the republic. This will be the law, it will be imposed on everyone, and this will be an entirely new situation, for what will have to be done is to prepare everywhere for the election of the Regional Assembly, which must take place between now and May 1983, a year from now. Those who deny this law will make "outlaws" of themselves.

So there is not a moment to lose: from now on, the Reunionese, like all the other peoples of the DOM are really going to be beginning the process of change in their countries, a change which was not yet apparent to the masses.

But change will be the work of the masses themselves. It is through their involvement in the political scene that they will put a stop to the maneuvers of the Right as it tries to hang on to its privileges.

That is why the Central Committee of the Reunionese Communist Party is appealing to the men and women of Reunion, not just to the communists, but to all those who supported the the election of the president of the republic; to mobilize quickly everywhere; to say firmly, soon, and everywhere that the time to rally for change in Reunion has come; to express en masse everywhere, through motions, telegrams, etcetera, their support for the president of the republic for implementation of item 58 of his program; to organize quickly everywhere on this basis to beat the Right a year from now.

It is in this sense that the days, weeks, and months to follow will be truly historic; the men and women of Reunion will be creating their history, and for the first time in our history, something is going to happen that no Reunionese has ever experienced, the Left will be in office in Reunion to assure its development.

CGTR Confederal Bureau Resolution

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 14 May 82 p 2

[Text] On the eve of an important government decision on decentralization, which will affect our country's future for several years, everyone is well aware that the Right and the "JIR" [expansion unknown] are trying to poison public opinion. Until the government's final decision we are sure that every day the "JIR" will make some fresh effort to poison the minds of its readers and of the public in Reunion.

Nobody has forgotten that the JIR was caught red-handed in fraud and lies in

publishing the statement that the Council of State had "officially" expressed a negative opinion on the establishment of a single proportional representative assembly. And its about-face the next day is proof enough that the Council of State had not expressed any opinion, either "officially" or "unofficially."

Yesterday, the JIR tried on its front page to poison the Reunionese once more. It thought it could make headlines on the "government's problems" because there was no communique after the limited ministerial council meeting on Wednesday.

But we challenge JIR to reproduce a single communique issued after a limited ministerial council meeting. It will not be able to do it for the simple reason that a limited ministerial council meeting never ends with a press communique. The limited council of ministers is not necessarily a deliberating body.

As JIR itself says, the limited council of ministers is mainly a forum for political debate among ministers of state and the ministers concerned with the particular subject of the meeting. In the case of decentralization in the DOM, Mr Emmanuelli thus participated in the limited council of ministers. So it is a political meeting in which the president of the republic gathers the views of the ministers.

Generally speaking, one has to wait several days before finding out about any decision. That was the case, for example, with New Caledonia, for which it was not until several days after the limited ministerial council meeting on the problem that the government announced its decisions.

But what is sure is that the Reunionese will continue to make their point of view known. They will reaffirm even more thei support for the president of the republic's program: implementation of item 58.

All those who met about this program on 10 May and constituted the president's majority will express it en masse and strongly every day.

CGTR Confederal Bureau Resolution

The Confederal Bureau of the CGTR [General Confederation of Labor of Reunion], meeting at the Port on Tuesday 11 May 1982, the day before the limited council meeting on the bill for decentralization in the Overseas Departments, noted with positive reactions the initiatives taken by both the socialist members of parliament for the Overseas Departments and the representatives of anti-colonialist forces in Guadaloupe, Guyana, Martinique, and Reunion, who met in Paris on 1 and 2 May, as well as the stances of the political formations of the Left making up the presidential majority in Reunion, concerning the implementation of decentralization in Reunion.

The Confederal Bureau on this occasion felt that it was wise and necessary to recall its position as defined in its 8 December 1981 resolution on this important issue.

That is, the institution of a truly representative assembly, democratically elected and having powers of decision, capable of making possible the implementation of a policy of social progress and development such as is desired by

workers [in general] and workers in Reunion. Despite the numerous positive measures taken by the government this past year, workers note that real change has not yet become a fact in Reuinion, as is demonstrated incidentally by the increasing number of conflicts in recent times.

Concerning the method of election, the Confederal Bureau feels obliged to stress the importance to wage earners of the proportional voting system, that applies, incidentally, to all the professional elections (for the selection of employee representatives, works committee delegates, conciliation boards, and so on, as well as for the future selection of Social Security Fund administrators), and which assures better representativity of union organizations in these bodies.

The Confederal Bureau, conscious of the importance of this issue, is asking the secretariat to speak on its behalf, and as soon as possible, to the president of the republic, and to pass on to him this resolution as well as its 8 December 1981 resolution.

It also asks all the official bodies in the organization, regional unions, general unions, union sections, etcetera, to include this issue of decentralization in the agenda of their deliberations, and to make the workers aware of the imperative necessity of contributing to the establishment of new structures to make a break with the practices inherited from the past, be done with the after-effects of colonialism, and open the way to real change in Reunion, to move at last toward development and social progress. Decentralization is indeed the means by which the Reunionese can take charge of the development of their country and promote social progress for the benefit of Reunionese themselves, and first of all for the workers and the most disadvantaged levels.

For the Confederal Bureau, Secretary General Bruny Payet.

12149
CSO: 4719/1061

STEPS TO RESTORE NATIONAL RAILWAY NETWORK REPORTED

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 623, Dec 81 p 40

[Text] The UAC [Uganda Railways Corporation] was established in 1977 following the breakup of the East African Railways Corporation. In 1979, "railway traffic hit the bottom of the abyss" because of the disintegration of the economy caused by the war of liberation and the quasi-breaking of relations with Kenya. The 1,286-kilometer network is a meter gauge track divided into two branches: the southern section, linked to the Kenyan network, goes to the frontier at Kasese, passing through Kampala (located 1,325 kilometers from Mombasa by rail); the other section, starting out from Tozozo, serves the northwest regions, while a short section links Jinja to Namasagali.

The installations and rolling stock of the new company were seriously damaged in the war of liberation. In 1979, train service having been practically suspended in certain sections in the north and west of the country, only 756,000 passengers and 266,000 tons ofmerchandise were transported. However, beginning in the latter part of 1979, the new administration energetically tackled the reorganization of the network and restoration of traffic. The first concern was to increase and restore the rolling stock. Orders placed with foreign firms in 1978 for French (Alsthom-Atlantic) and German diesel-electric locomotives, as well as Indian, Belgian and East German cars were confirmed and completed. In January 1980, SOFRERAIL [French Railroad Design and Construction Company] signed a technical assistance contract for a sum of 11.3 million French francs, of which 89 million French francs was for the supply of railway equipment. A few weeks later, the FRG granted a credit to repair locomotives and purchase equipment for the new workshops.

The government has had Chinese engineers study the laying out of a new 320-kilometer line from Mityana to Kabale in the extreme southwest part of the country. Among other projects currently being studied are the renovation of close to 1,000 kilometers of track and the establishment of a training center for 200 students near Kampala. However, financial considerations threaten to delay implementation. In any case, the renovation of the equipment stocks, as well as the signal and telecommunications systems should give the network new impetus.

5671
CSO: 4719/1029

IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL RAILWAY SYSTEM CONTINUING

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 623, Dec 81 pp 36-37

[Text] Simply glancing at the map, one can see that the Zairian railway system is characterized by discontinuity and a complementary mixed system (waterway and railway). Totaling 5,169 kilometers in length, but with three different railway gauge tracks, the system is the biggest on the continent, after that of South Africa, in relation to the vastness of the country (2,345,000 square kilometers). The railway system no longer meets the needs of the economy, and the problem of building a national railway system without having a breakdown of operations is acute.

Taking into consideration the transportation system, two companies operate the railways: the SNCZ [Zairian National Railroad Company] and ONATRA [National Transportation Office]. The former operates 3,518 kilometers of track in the southern half of the country: from Sakania (on the Zambian frontier) to Ilebo, from Kamina to Kalemie (on the western shore of Lake Tanganyika) and to Kindu, and finally from Tenke to Diolo, the latter line being extended into Angola by the Benguela railway line that goes to the port of Lobito, 1,415 kilometers from the Zairian frontier (see article on the Southern Africa network). ONATRA operates mainly the Kinshasa-Matadi line (365 kilometers), and at the same time 12,170 kilometers of waterways and the maritime port of Banana--still to be equipped--as well as the river ports of Boma and Matadi. Big investments are necessary for the repair and standardization of the tracks, electrification (presently 858 kilometers) and replacement and strengthening of traction and transportation equipment.

The "national network" includes that line that departs from the Shaba mining region and stops at Ilebo where cargo is off-loaded onto river vessels up to Kinshasa from which once again it is shipped by rail to Matadi. It is this line that is used for shipping some of the mine products to be exported. According to still provisional figures, Matadi-Kinshasa railway traffic was 1,335,436 tons in 1981, as compared with 1,272,163 tons the preceding year, or a net increase due mainly to export goods, while imports are dropping.

To increase the transportation capacity of the Matadi-Kinshasa line, ONATRA is going to acquire 8 locomotives, 100 railway cars and 75 passenger cars, thanks mainly to FRG credits. Part of this equipment will be used in the urban transportation system in the capital on a new line being laid out and in the

process of becoming operational. Moreover, the line between the center of Kinshasa and Lemba, a suburb of Kinshasa, is in the process of being made two-way to facilitate servicing. Moreover, an electrification study, linked to the existing hydroelectric power plants of Inga and Zonga, has been completed by a German firm. Its conclusions are favorable to the electrification of the entire Matadi-Kinshasa line and 50 kilometers of junctions and shunts. The need for renovating the already old diesel-electric locomotives, on a more or less long-term basis, enhances interest to this project. Finally, there are plans to improve signals and telecommunications on this vital line.

The New 5-Year Plan

For its part, the SNCZ set up a new 5-year plan (1980-1984) in the first part of 1981, picking up the greater part of projects embodied in the 1980-1983 plan. It represents an overall amount of 330 million dollars of which 173.5 million is for infrastructure alone. Financing reportedly will be assured through self-financing (50 percent) and through foreign aid under the aegis of the World Bank (50 percent). Included in foreign aid are mainly that from the ADB [African Development Bank], the Saudi Fund and other bilateral aid such as that from the FRG. The first stage of the renovation of the infrastructure, beginning with a program to renovate 220 kilometers and lay ballast on 283 kilometers, concerns 700 kilometers of track, located mainly in Kasai. The 29-kilogram per meter rail line, too light for the heavy copper traffic, will be replaced by a 40-kilogram line, while a factory for the construction of concrete ties is planned. It should be pointed out that in the field of transportation, Zaire is also benefiting from significant financial, technical and material assistance from Brussels. Lending their assistance to the SNCZ and ONATRA are 82 Belgian technicians. In the fall of 1981, the Belgian and Zairian Governments signed an agreement dealing with the realignment of the Kamina-Ilebo railway section. On-the-spot studies are scheduled to begin immediately.

As for the construction of new lines, one of the two projects about which there has long been talk is the Matadi-Banana railway line which comes within the framework of the OEBK [Organization for the Equipment of Banana-Kinshasa] project whose director is a Japanese. This line will be constructed in two stages: first of all, the Matadi-Boma section with junction on the Mayumbe line (Tshea-Boma, 138 kilometers) which, originally used for transportation of forestry products, will be repaired, and then, the Boma-Banana section. Experts believe that the future deepwater port of Banana should be built before the railway line is extended to the coast. It should be recalled that a gigantic suspension bridge, 728 meters long and 88 meters high over the Zaire River, is being built at Matadi with Japanese aid (initial cost, 34 billion yen). The project, which began in May 1979, is halfway through the final stage. This bridge will permit railway and highway traffic to cross the river to reach the city of Boma and the future port of Banana.

All maps of Zaire show the Ilebo-Kinshasa railway line (650 kilometers) as planned for or under study; this line will end the discontinuity of the mixed type railway by allowing Zaire to be crossed from one part to the other over

above 3,200 kilometers. This was a big project and apparently had been placed on ice, but, in reality, has since 1974 been the subject of studies that are being closely followed by the Japanese. What is certain is that despite present serious difficulties in the Zairian economy, the big industrial powers are, together with certain Arab countries, effectively supporting the efforts of a country which has tremendous resources and is a friend of the West to rehabilitate and improve its "national line."

5671
CSO: 4719/1029

ELECTION SCHEDULE FOR RURAL AREAS REPORTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 1 Jun 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] According to reports reaching us from our interior offices throughout the country, the elections held last Sunday in the hinterland to designate members of the future collective councils were very successful. Our permanent correspondents tell us that there was a heavy voter turnout and perfect organization everywhere. All militants and MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] activists must be glad to know that now, at all levels, 25 million Zairians want to take advantage of the opportunity offered to them by the president-founder to freely choose their representatives at all levels of the party organs.

While waiting to give our readers the results of Sunday's balloting, which was being counted as of yesterday, ELIMA feels it is its duty to mention a misunderstanding which seems to be prevalent with many people. We want to stress that Sunday's elections did not involve Kinshasa or other large cities where there are no collectives. They were only to be held in rural areas which have collectives. Kinshasa and the other large cities will have only two elections. The program for these is as follows:

1. Elections for the Councils of Urban Zones

a. From 24 to 29 June: submission of candidatures;

b. From 11 to 23 July: electoral campaign;

c. 25 July: elections.

2. Parliamentary Elections

a. From 17 May to 6 June 1982: submission of candidatures;

b. From 10 August to 4 September: campaign;

c. 5 September: elections.

Now that there is no more misunderstanding, it is up to the candidates and voters to understand what is at stake and act accordingly, especially in view of the fact that the authorities are offering every guarantee to ensure free and democratic elections.

9855

CSO: 4719/1067

WORK BEGUN ON NEW URBAN TRAINS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 1 Jun 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by N'Zinga Nsingi: "Laying of the First Rail of the Urban Train"]

[Text] The secretary of state for transport and communications, Citizen Lundu, representing the titular head of the department, presided over a ceremony last Thursday in Ndolo for the laying of the first rail of the urban trains. The secretary of state for land affairs, Citizen Mbamba Ganga, the president, general delegate of ONATRA [National Transportation Office], M. H. Paelinck, the Ambassador of the FRG, Walter Konig, and other important persons were present.

According to Citizen Bombutshi, managing director of the western region department of the SNCZ [Zaire National Communications Company], who presented the equipment that has already been acquired for this project (eight locomotives and 75 passenger cars), this project--which will be carried out thanks to a loan from the FRG--will make it possible to transport almost 88,000 travelers rapidly every day in comfort and safety. To do this, ONATRA, which now has the equipment, has already begun to restore the existing railway linking Matete and Ndolo. Next it will create a railroad in its proper site to be used only for urban trains linking Ndolo to Pont Kasa-Vubu, thus the Matete-Ndolo section will be doubled.

The president, general delegate of ONATRA, Honore Poelinck, took the floor to pay a vibrant tribute to the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic, as well as to German-Zairian cooperation, which made this project's implementation possible. He added that ONATRA's goal is to improve railway transportation for the population of Kinshasa and for travelers on the Matadi-Kinshasa line. It is now up to future users of these trains to adhere to a certain degree of discipline so that the trains' comfort and safety will be preserved as long as possible. In conclusion, he stressed the fact that ONATRA is counting on the aid and support of the administrative and political authorities to shorten any administrative delay which might impede the completion of the project, since prices are constantly fluctuating on the world market.

9855
CSO: 4719/1067

WAYS TO INTEGRATE ZAIRIAN WOMEN INTO POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 26 May 82 pp 2-3

[Interview with Ekila Liyonda, secretary general for the status of women, in Elima, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution], by Kalonji Kalantanda; date of interview not specified]

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the MPR, Citizen Ekila Liyonda, secretary general for the status of women, granted an important interview to our colleague Kalonji Kalantanda, in which she recalled all the problems of effectively integrating Zairian women citizens.

In this interview, Citizen Ekila considered that the appointment of women to state and party organs were decisions regulating national life are taken has been the most important step in the process of emancipating Zairian women. But this step was supplemented by the establishment, on 8 February 1980, of the Secretariat General for the Status of Women.

The basic mission of this body is to seek out ways and means of achieving the full integration of the Zairian mother.

There is a saying, "to educate a woman is to educate an entire nation," which emphasizes the weighty mission entrusted to this important national body. In order to complete successfully the mission entrusted to it, the Secretariat General for the Status of Women has been provided with a program of action touching on various political, economic and sociocultural fields. This program includes five priority projects and is basically directed at educating women citizens, thanks to the campaign against illiteracy; it also aims at lightening agricultural work, thanks to appropriate techniques.

Here then, in question and answer form, is the full text of this important interview.

[Question] What is the total number of women in relation to the total population of the country?

[Answer] Although this is of not inconsiderable importance in the achievement of this mission, I must admit that the Secretariat General for the Status of Women does not yet have any precise data on the total number of women in relation to the total population of the country. According to currently established statistics, women probably make up more than half of the national population. I personally believe that these data require updating for the simple reason that, to my knowledge, there has not been a general census of the population for more than 5 years.

I am happy that the party Executive Committee, moved by the need for a deeper knowledge of women and their problems, has instructed the Secretariat General for the Status of Women to undertake a large-scale census operation in the near future, in order to establish the precise total of the female population of the country, and more particularly, the working female population.

[Question] How do you judge the present status of Zairian women with regard to the aspirations of the MPR?

[Answer] The present status of Zairian women should be evaluated with reference to the plan of action which the MPR set up on their behalf as part of the basic options recorded in the N'Sele Manifesto. These options advocate a policy of emancipation for woman, to permit her to expand her personality through access to professional, social and political responsibilities in a society open to all men and women.

No one will contradict me if I affirm that these objectives, adopted by the MPR since 1967, have been largely achieved today. Thanks to the will and action of the president-founder, the Zairian woman citizen has become the natural and indispensable partner on whom men will henceforth be able to rely in fulfilling the responsibilities imposed by the work of national construction.

She has ceased to be the second-class person whom society liked to confine to the tasks of the housewife whose basic role consisted of maintaining a home, giving birth, and supporting with the products earned through sweat of her brow those whom she had brought into the world.

Today, without abandoning her natural obligations, the Zairian woman is able to make her contribution to the economic expansion and social evolution of her country. More and more, thanks to education and the acquisition of knowledge, she is emerging from the framework of the family, and sharing professional responsibilities with men. She has broken out of her social isolation and feels capable of participating in the decisions concerning society as a whole. She is gradually entering into all sectors of national life and seeking to make herself useful there.

[Question] What have been the important and decisive stages of the process for the integration and participation of the Zairian woman in national development since the advent of the new regime?

[Answer] I must point out that of all the political regimes which, in their turn, have provided the administration of the country, from the traditional authority through colonialization to the various governments set up during the first 5 years of national independence, the Second Republic is the only regime to have formulated, for the very first time, a coherent program of action for the Zairian woman citizen.

Since then, any decision or action laid down by the president-founder of the MPR, the initiator and principal leader of that program, is an important step in the process leading to the integration of the woman into society as well as her participation in social responsibilities.

However, I consider that the appointment of women to party and state organs, where decisions are taken regulating national life, constitutes the most important step in this process, a step which was supplemented on 8 February 1980 by the creation of the Secretariat General for the Status of Women, whose mission consists precisely of seeking ways and means of achieving the full integration of the Zairian mother into the national development effort.

[Question] What is the program of action of the Secretariat General for the Status of Women for integrating the Zairian woman citizen into the development of the country?

[Answer] The program finalized by the Secretariat General for the Status of Women aims at insuring the full integration of the Zairian woman citizen into all sectors of national life, in particular, the political, juridical, social and cultural fields.

In the political field, the Secretariat General for the Status of Women seeks to train women party members of the MPR, to make them aware of their rights and duties in society, to make the realize the role they have to play, and to help them participate in the political responsibilities of the country.

In the juridical field, the effort to be made by the Secretariat General for the Status of Women will be to obtain the abolition of the legal and statutory texts considered to be discriminatory in all respects with regard to women. The constitution in force in Zaire recognizes that all Zairians, regardless of sex, have the same rights from the moment it puts them on the same footing of equality.

Consequently, every effort should be made to abolish the legal and statutory provisions that break that harmony by placing women in a disadvantaged position with regard to their social partners, who are men.

In the economic field, the Secretariat General for the Status of Women seeks to turn women into real economic agents, by lightening, through the setting up of appropriate techniques, certain household chores which prevent women from

devoting themselves fully to production activities. In the sociocultural field, the Secretariat General for the Status of Women is mainly engaged in fighting against traditional beliefs, customs and prejudices which slow down the emancipation of women in the fields of education, politics and economics.

[Question] Does this program include priority projects?

[Answer] It is obvious that the actions to be undertaken as part of implementing this program, whether or not they have priority, depend on the size of the financial and material resources put at the institution's disposal. Thus, basing its policy on its resources, the Secretariat General for the Status of Women has conceived five priority projects which it intends to carry out during the present budgetary exercise. The projects involved are:

1. The creation in Kinshasa, at an early date, of a Center of Continuing Education for Women which will have the task of giving to those mothers not having had a chance to go to school, or to complete their elementary and secondary studies, courses in literacy training, geography, history, traditional and modern cooking, infant care, and so on;

2. A dyeing project, which would initiate a number of mothers into the traditional techniques of printing fabrics, so that, thanks to this trade, they will be able to become self-sufficient, providing their own subsistence and that of their children through their own efforts;

3. The setting up the Lower Zaire Region, more especially in the Cataracts and Lukaya Subregions, of small-scale canning factories which will use as raw materials the fruits (mangoes, pineapples, guavas, and so on) produced in abundance in these two subregions; the women devoting themselves to these crops will thus be given the opportunity to create for themselves reliable and continuing sources of income;

4. The setting up of small-scale soap factories in the Bandundu Region;

5. The establishment of peasant cooperatives which will constitute real centers of economic influence where peasant women will be able at the same time to produce and market their products without any intermediary.

[Question] What are the basic objectives of this program?

[Answer] In the program of action which is finalized, the Secretariat General for the Status of Women gives absolute priority to women in the rural areas, who constitute nearly 60 percent of the country's working population.

Consequently, the various actions to be undertaken to insure the full integration of Zairian women citizens into the development process should, as a matter of priority, be directed toward the masses of rural women. Thus the following are envisaged on their behalf:

1. The campaign against illiteracy;

2. Lightening of agricultural work, by means of adequate techniques;

3. Expanding the range of programs in training and agricultural extension, so as to strengthen the role of women in agricultural production and marketing activities;

4. Furthering the development of infrastructure services (day care centers, clean water, energy) so as to make it easier for women to carry out the work essential to the community's survival.

[Question] What was the result of your tour of higher institutions with regard to women students?

[Answer] In organizing this tour, my ambition was in no way to achieve any result whatsoever in the immediate future, for the simple reason that my action was to make the young girl students aware of their future responsibilities as wives and mothers and as part of the country.

We must therefore wait until they enter into active life in order to see how they follow my advice. For the moment, my greatest satisfaction is to have started a dialogue between the Secretariat General for the Status of Women and the feminine elite in education, a dialogue which will enable us all to work hand in hand to achieve what the party expects of Zairian women, namely their full integration into the national development process.

[Question] You recently undertook a tour of enterprises which employ working mothers. What are the major problems faced by this category of women citizens?

[Answer] The problems faced by working women are numerous. They may be summed up under seven headings:

1. The marital veto;

2. The failure to grant married working women a number of social advantages;

3. The reevaluation of the social function of motherhood;

4. The possibility of considering married working women as heads of families in the event their husbands are unemployed;

5. Guaranteeing employment to working women when their husbands are transferred;

6. Social security; working women wish to be guaranteed the benefit of the contributions paid to the INSS [National Social Security Instutute];

7. Establishment of a placement bureau for women.

[Question] What action does your secretariat intend to take to help women citizens regain their rights in this sector?

[Answer] As I have already pointed out, the Secretariat General for the Status of Women has included in its program for action the juridical abolition of all legal and statutory provisions that are an obstacle to women both in the enjoyment and in the exercise of the rights conferred by the constitution on all Zairian citizens without regard to sex.

With regard specifically to the situation of working women, multipartite meetings, bringing together the Secretariat General for the Status of Women, the Labor Department, UNTZa [National Union of Workers of Zaire] and ANEZA [National Association of Zairian Enterprises], will take place in the near future, in order to develop a legal platform permitting all workers, regardless of sex, to enjoy identical rights on the basis of the principle: "Equal pay for equal work."

[Question] What are the major obstacles to action for the integration of women?

[Answer] These obstacles are of various kinds. We can principally note:

1. A too high note of illiteracy among the majority of women, due to the fact that before the advent of the new regime, efforts undertaken in the education sector gave very little importance to the instruction of women and thus there was created a gap between the intellectual development of women and men which is difficult to fill;

2. The existence of a number of social prejudices which in certain circles continue to relegate women to positions of inferiority in relation to men;

3. The difficult economic circumstances through which the country is passing prevent the application of adequate means for successfully completing the various projects conceived by the Secretariat General for the Status of Women as part of its action toward insuring the full integration of women into the national development process.

[Question] Does the Secretariat General for the Status of Women maintain relations with other international women's organizations?

[Answer] The Secretariat General for the Status of Women is a young mechanism, which, in order to carry out its work effectively, needs the experience of other organizations, governmental or otherwise, that are concerned with the problems of women throughout the world. It is, consequently, essential for it to be able to establish a regular flow of exchanges with all existing women's organization. But I must confess that for some time, faithful to our good neighbor policy, we have been trying to form privileged relations of friendship and cooperation with our sisters in the People's Republic of the Congo, united within the Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women.

[Question] What is the last word you wish to say to women citizens through the medium of the newspaper ELIMA?

[Answer] This can only be an invitation to all Zairian women citizens to participate in the effort undertaken by the president-founder of the MPR on behalf of the advancement of Zairian women, by giving full support to the Secretariat General for the Status of Women in order to help it carry out properly its weighty and delicate mission.

9434
CSO: 4719/1072

BRIEFS

WITHDRAWAL FROM INTERNATIONAL SPORTS--According to the newspaper ELIMA, Zaire has just decided to renounce all the African competitions to which it has subscribed. Zaire has therefore cancelled all the sporting events to which it has subscribed because of the present difficult situation. This is a decision of the Executive Council. This measure affects the organization of the international cycling competition in Bas-Zaire, the quarter final of the soccer competition involving the Lopopo and Vita clubs and the African basketball championship. [Text] [AB040804 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 4 Aug 82]

CSO: 4719/1245

END

JPRS 81604

23 August 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2678

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JPRS 81604

23 August 1982

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KWANZA BENGO SORGHUM PRODUCTION RATED HIGH

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The first experiment in the cultivation of feed sorghum (massambala)--carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, at production unit KM 56 of the Kwanza-Bengo agrarian complex yielded satisfactory results.

On Wednesday, the first day of the harvest of this cereal, 3 tons were gathered. The sorghum harvested during this initial experiment will be used as seed, with a view to extending production to other areas of the country. A 70-ton harvest is expected, while the area cultivated under this first experiment was 70 hectares.

The new variety of sorghum, obtained in Zimbabwe, offers certain advantages over the production of maize. An increase in sorghum cultivation will compensate for the scarcity of maize for use in animal feed.

The sorghum produced has a shorter growth cycle (3 months) than the traditional variety (5 months), it is resistant to droughts and has a higher yield per hectare.

According to estimates, on the average of 1 ton of feed sorghum per hectare is expected to be harvested.

This first experiment facilitated the study of the behavior of the sorghum in terms of productivity, for the subsequent total mechanization of that cereal's cultivation. In the past the production of massambala was done by hand, with much lower yields, in the provinces of Bengo, Luanda, Huila Cunene and Mocamedes.

The National Enterprise of Agricultural Mechanization (ENAMA) has already tested some of the mechanical equipment to be used from the planting to the harvesting stage. AGROAR also tested disinfectant products. ENAMA tested some of its own agricultural equipment for rice and wheat, in order to evaluate the degree of sorghum grain loss, so that modifications can be made in the next harvest.

During this harvest, a Type 512 combine is to be tried out, with an average daily fuel consumption of 200 liters. This combine which comes from the German Democratic Republic, can mow, thresh and winnow all at the same time, thus

doing the work of approximately 200 manual laborers. It is estimated that it will gradually help to increase production.

On the basis of the first results of mechanization, the Agriculture Ministry expects to cultivate 500 hectares of sorghum in the coming agricultural year, which starts in October. AGROAR will participate with phytosanitary treatment. It must be stressed that the production of maize has been decreasing in recent years because of the lack of rains. Therein, the cultivation of sorghum, which is resistant to dry spells, could replace that of maize during years of slight rainfall.

CSO: 4742/347

PROBLEMS NOTED IN LNG, PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 13, 21 Jul 82 pp 7-8

[Article in the column "Pointers": "Cameroun: LNG Hiccups"]

[Text]

Following the recent breakdown of Nigeria's Bonny River liquefied natural gas (LNG) scheme, Cameroun, in turn, has come up against serious problems with its Kribi project (AC Vol 23 No 7). The $2bn-plus blueprint for the Camerounian complex projected production, principally for export to Western Europe, of some 6bn cubic metres of LNG a year for a minimum 20-year period. However, the French consultant firm, *Franlab*, chosen to certify the country's natural gas resources, has come to the conclusion that reserves are much less substantial than had been previously claimed by oil companies. Instead of the original 200bn cubic metres originally estimated, *Franlab* reckons that Cameroun's potential is probably not more than half this figure.

The Rio del Rey area, close to the disputed frontier with Nigeria, is said to possess approximately two-thirds of Cameroun's known gas potential, and most of its oil. *Royal Dutch Shell* and *Elf Aquitaine*, the French state company, control the concessions on which this gas is located. The central-southern offshore area, towards Equatorial Guinea, which contains the remaining third of estimated gas resources, is controlled by *Mobil* and the second French group, *Compagnie Française des Pétroles* (CFP-Total). Last year, a special company, *SEGAZCAM*, was set up by these four western oil groups in association with the Camerounian state firm, *Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures* (SNH), to carry out the technical and financial study for the Kribi scheme. Now, a high level *SEGAZCAM* meeting, scheduled for August in the United States, will have to take a crucial decision. President Ahamdou Ahidjo's regime is firmly committed to Kribi, whose parameters will probably have to be scaled down to a more modest 4bn cubic metres a year. With this reduced capacity, Cameroun will not be able to supply all potential clients. And one or two of the oil companies originally tipped for the project could decide to pull out before the August gathering, requiring a thorough rejigging of equity arrangements.

A second tricky problem involves the siting of the LNG plant. Some western companies have discreetly suggested to Cameroonian government officials that building the complex close to the major gas deposits would make economic sense. However, for political considerations Ahidjo wants the Kribi site, on the grounds that it would help develop this backward area by building a port and other transport facilities which would also permit the opening up of the region's hinterland, particularly its mineral and forestry resources. A perhaps more important factor in Ahidjo's calculations is preventing English-speaking western Cameroun from possessing an integrated natural gas industry on its territory. So far, most of Cameroun's hydrocarbon wealth has been found in this part of the country, and many westerners no longer hide the fact that they are not getting a fair share of the oil and gas profits. Already the new refinery has been built at Nimbe, with most of the oil industry installations nearby. In order to prevent westerners from developing a "Biafra complex", Kribi was thus the political choice for the LNG complex. (Previously, the government underlined technical reasons for this choice, saying that half the gas reserves were thought to be in central-southern Cameroun). Senior officials might find it hard justifying the extra cost of hooking up Rio del Rey gasfields to Kribi through hundreds of kilometres of costly pipeline. Meanwhile, *Elf Aquitaine* has made an impressive onshore oil discovery in the Douala region, which Cameroonian officials hope will open up a second production region, thereby lessening the hydrocarbon pretensions of the westerners.

Official production last year was 4.6m tonnes, and some 6m tonnes are in the pipeline for 1982. The government never tires of playing down in public the extent of its oil reserves, but western oil companies expect a bonanza. Already petrodollars are awash in Douala and Yaoundé, and the population is increasingly perplexed by the secrecy shrouding the utilisation of these funds (AC Vol 22 No 24). Austerity and hard effort may be the official watchwords, but the Cameroonian élite seems more intent on leading the high-life. We note with interest that last year Cameroun edged ahead of the Ivory Coast as Africa's largest importer of French champagne. It bought over 560,000 bottles ●

CSO: 4700/1682

OAU SUMMIT BOYCOTT CONDEMNED

AB100836 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Press review]

[Text] THE GHANAIAN TIMES writes on the just-ended 19th OAU summit. It says what has happened to the summit in Tripoli emphasizes the argument which progressive African governments and friends of Africa have made all along, that the sustained attempts by some imperialist powers to isolate Libya is really directed at sabotaging the OAU in order to destroy the unity of African countries.

But the attendance in Tripoli shows that the attempt to isolate Libya has received a firm rebuff from Africa. Of the 18 African leaders who did not attend the summit, THE TIMES says, some did not attend because of the personal lack of relationship between them and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and they boycotted Tripoli just to show him. Others refused to go as a tactical maneuver to get financial aid from the west while the rest obey the voice of their imperialist masters.

The paper maintains that the absence of President Sekou Toure of Guinea from the summit offers the clearest clue that the real aim of the imperialist powers in trying to make the summit a failure is to destroy African unity. What the imperialist powers really seek to do is to start a process of degeneration in the ranks of the OAU toward the eventual destruction of African unity. In this way the process of degeneration will continue to worsen. But THE TIMES notes that such prospects are miscalculated, for the leaders who went to Tripoli include all those who would not abandon the African cause for anything and would stick in conference with other African leaders for the continent's sake, even if they hold daggers at each other's throats.

THE TIMES points out that the African revolution can never be stopped and more radical and progressive countries will emerge with even greater commitment to African unity. It says African leaders who can be prevailed upon to do such a treacherous thing as seeking the disruption of the OAU are on their way out one after the other.

CSO: 4700/1702

ENERGY SITUATION TO BE SOLVED BY SEPTEMBER

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] A solution to the electricity problem which our capital has been facing for 2 years may come in September.

This was revealed by Comrade Alberto Lima Gomes, minister of energy and industry, upon his return from Switzerland. He had traveled there to open talks with the firm BBC which had stopped work as a result of an altercation between our government and that Swiss firm.

"The differences were ironed out during my 5-day stay in Switzerland," said Tino Lima Gomes, who added that the firm will resume its work on 20 July. But in order to have a regular and adequate supply of electricity we have to contribute our part: the completion of the assembly of electric generators as well as the overhauling of others. The minister of energy who was accompanied on his trip by an official of the Planning Ministry--who gave his legal support to the talks--made a stopover in Lisbon, where he got in touch with the Portuguese cooperation cabinet that was willing to help us.

Meanwhile, specific topics will be approved during the session of the Portuguese-Guinean Mixed Commission which will take place in October.

According to Comrade Anastasio Furtado, director general of energy, a group of British technicians is in the country overhauling the generators which have been inoperational for 2 years. Units 5 and 6 could start operations within 3 weeks, thus alleviating, to a certain extent, the situation in which we find ourselves at this moment.

CSO: 4742/347

BRIEFS

FREE RELIGIOUS PRACTICES--In the course of a brotherhood ceremony with Muslim faithful in Mores, Brig Cmdr Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary-general of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, reaffirmed the lay nature of the state when he said that "In our country, anyone of us is free to profess the religion of his choice because this is a factor in the stability of progress and above all in the stability of national unity." This ceremony took place soon after the prayers marking the feast of Ramadan which signalled the end of 40 days of fasting to which the faithful followers of Mohammed submit themselves. During the meeting held in Mores, which was attended by various political and relgious personalities, the Guinean chief of state called upon the people to increase the production areas as a way to enable the country to face the phase of difficulties we are going through now. "Nothing will be achieved without toil and sacrifices," he emphasized. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Jul 82 p 1] 5058

DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM USSR--A delegation from Guinea-Bissau, headed by the party chairman in the Bissau sector, was in the USSR in response to an invitation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Afro-Asian peoples established between the two countries. This 13-day visit to that friendly country, in the words of comrade Antonio Borges, served "to strengthen our friendship and to exchange experiences. A party delegation, headed by Comrade Quinto Kabi Naiana, also visited the USSR for a period of 12 days, more specifically, Moscow and the Republic of Kazakhstan. The delegation was also made up of Comrade Antonio Cadjucam Nhaga and Gustavo N'Onca, respectively, party organizational secretaries in the region of Cacheu and Bolama. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Jul 82 p 2] 5058

FUEL SHORTAGE CANCELS FLIGHTS--LIA (The Air Transport Company of Guinea-Bissau) recently cancelled its domestic flights (to Bubaque, Cufar, and Cacine) due to the lack of fuel, it was learned from sources connected with the Ministry of Transport and Tourism; it is not known when the situation can be restored. The company however is continuing its flight to Dakar with a departure on Monday at 0730 and arrival at 1130 and on Saturday with departure at 0700 and arrival at 1030, as well as the run to Conakry with departure on Friday at 1430 and arrival on the same day at 1800. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Jul 82 p 3] 5058

CSO: 4742/358

RESULTS OF JOINT BENINESE-GUINEAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2916, 2-8 May 82 p 50

[Article by Amirou Barry: "A Promising Future"]

[Excerpts] Consistent with the political wishes of Presidents Ahmed Sekou Toure and Mathieu Kerekou, Guineo-Beninese cooperation is constantly developing with a view to attaining its principal objective: making our two peoples one and the same people. This is at least the spirit in which the High Joint Cooperation Commission held its first session in Conakry from 20 to 25 April.

This session had been preceded, it is known, by the exchange of multisectoral delegations who by hard work had developed basic documents for several conventions, agreements and protocols, the signing of which approved this meeting. This is the best way of resisting the perpetual assaults of imperialism.

At this recent session the Beninese delegation was headed by Brother Salami Zul Kifl, minister of the plan, statistics and economic analysis.

As for the Guinea delegation, it was headed by Comrade Boubacar Diallo, the minister of economic and financial affairs to the presidency who, at the opening of the proceedings spoke of the excellence of Benino-Guinea relations, the architects of which are the two brothers and friends in combat, Presidents Mathieu Kerekou and Ahmed Sekou Toure.

It was not without emotion that the Beninese minister of the plan, statistics and economic analysis, in his replay, tahnked the people of Guinea, first for the reception and hospitality of which he and his delegation had been the object, then for the praise for the Beninese Revolution which, as President Methieu Kerekou said, is a "baby born with teeth," but a revolution, as Brother Salami Zul Kifl has so well emphasized, "strong in the unconditional support of its elder, the Guinean revolution."

These usual speeches were followed by a first working session which consisted of studying the agenda dealing with:

1. examination and adoption of the Memorandum

2. the development, examination and signing of other agreements of cooperation such as

a. the agreement on marine transport
b. the agreement on air transport
c. the agreement on telecommunications
d. the agreement on industrial fishing
e. the judicial convention;

3. the development, examination and signing of a two-year action plan in each field of cooperation, in particular:

--in the field of culture, art and sports
--in the field of information.

After amendment, this agenda was adopted and two working subcommittees were created. Each of them included a president and a chairman.

Apart from the work of this session, the Beninese minister of the plan, statistics and economic analysis and part of his retinue, on the invitation of the head of the Guinean delegation, had to see the industrial cities of Kamsar, Sangaredi and the Kindia Institutes of Agriculture and Applied Biology. Here and there, the Beninese delegation expressed satisfaction with the immense efforts made by the People of Guinea to build a free and prosperous nation.

By the way of results obtained at the end of the work, the two parties signed and initialed:

--a convention relating to the status of technical assistance personnel between the two countries;

--a protocol for applying a cultural agreement signed 25 May between the two countries;

--the agreement relating to marine transport, cooperation with respect to deep-sea fishing, cooperation in the field of postal and telecommunications services and air transport.

9380
CSO: 4719/959

CNTG, SOVIET UNIONS HOLD JOINT IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING SEMINAR

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2916, 2-8 May 82 p 49

[Article by Fode Kouyate: "USSR-Guinea Trade Union Seminar"]

[Excerpts] From 26 to 29 April 1982 trade union officers, among others the secretaries general and the secretaries for vocational training of 33 regional workers committees, participated in the National Ideological Training Seminar, organized jointly by the CNTG and the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (CCSTU).

Solemnly opened on 26 April in the conference hall of the People's Palace by Comrade Sekou Magassouba, the secretary general of the National Committee of Guinean Workers [CNTG], the work of this seminar continued in the 28 September Hall on the topics presented and developed by national and Soviet personnel through Comrade Yevgeniy Petrovich Russakov, a CCSTU representative.

The birth of the trade union movement in Guinea and Africa; the designing, development and enforcement of production standards in enterprises; the structure, organization, operation and management of the Agro-Pastoral District Farms (FAPA), and agricultural cooperatives in Guinea, their impact on the revolutionizing of the countryside; the PDG [Gabonese Democratic Party] cultural and social policy--such were the topics presented and developed respectively by Comrades Lancine Syla, Ibrahima Diallo, both members of the CNTG National Trade Union Council, Senainon Behanzin, BPN [National Political Bureau] secretary, minister of FAPA's and agricultural cooperatives and Galema Guilavogui, a Central Committee member and minister of elementary and secondary education.

On the Soviet side the representative of the USSR Central Council of Trade Union, Comrade Russakov, dealth with themes relating to current issues in the international trade union movement, the participation of workers in management of enterprises, the structure of the capitalist method of production and the socialist method of production, and finally the stranglehold of monopolistic capital and the aggravation of social contradictions in the capitalist countries.

The contribution of our country's trade union cadres to this seminar will have been positive to the extent that they took active part in the discussion of all topics.

Moreover, benefitting from the rich experiences of our two trade union organizations through their respective activities, the present seminar was a success.

The CNTG, our revolutionary group of affiliated trade unions, the lucky heir of the first trade unionist's rich experience, is today engaged in our nation's great battle for independent economic and social development. This dynamic role, which it has been playing since our country's accession to independence on 2 October 1958, permanently imposes on its obligations to the center including ideological and political trade union education, vocational training and advanced worker training. This training of the working class in Guinea has been expanded by the CNTG, and Comrade Sekou Magassouba, secretary general of the CNTG, corroborated this in his closing speech in these words, "In order to be efficient, the role that fell to the CNTG within the framework of advanced worker training must not be limited to a moe or less restricted category or number, but it must be oriented toward all workers in order for each in his sector of activity to be able to develop his political conscience and his vocational capacities, while mastering perfect knowledge of the objectives and means, with a clear view of the necessary stages, of our Revolution." In order to do so, the CNTG secretary general advocated adapting the system of trade union advanced training to national realities and the exigencies of the moment.

It was in order to realize this militant obligation that the CNTG, in chosing topics, developed all the activities of our Revolution during this seminar. Thus the choice of the topics of structure, organization, operation and management of the Agro-Pastoral Farms and the agricultural cooperatives and their impact on the revolutionizing of the countryside adequately conveys the good intentions of our group of affiliated trade unions in this field.

Comrade Senainon Behanzin, secretary of the BPN, minister of FAPA's and agricultural cooperatives had previously emphasized in his statement that success requires workers in all sectors, politically officered by the National Workers Committee, the Regional Workers Committees, the District Workers Committees, the CUP [expansion unknown] and the trade union sections, to remain mobilized to develop and produce these "technical objects" without which no technology can be realized in the field. This obvious fact requires the rural CAT [territorial administration centers] and all the CRT [expansion unknown] to officer the FAPA's with vigilant and constant care."

9380
CSO: 4719/959

REPORTAGE ON COUP ATTEMPT AFTERMATH

Essential Commodity Shortages

EA061030 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Shortages of a number of essential commodities have been reported in various parts of Nairobi. Such items include milk, bread and meat, a top Kenya Co-operative Creameries official earlier in the week assured the public that normal milk supplies would resume on-the-spot checks revealed that milk deliveries were being wiped out minutes after they were unloaded. Most people who are lucky to be at the shops and kiosks when the milk deliveries arrive buy larger quantities than normal, thus denying others the commodity. As for bread and meat, the situation appeared more critical as several bakeries and butcheries were smashed during the Sunday looting. The few such premises still operating were having their stocks rapidly exhausted by crowds of shoppers roaming the streets. Also running out fast were maize meal especially in eastlands where residents, fearing an impending shortage, were reported to be overstocking. For those whose cooking gas ran out following the Sunday affair, effort to find fresh supplies proved fruitless as either the petrol stations or the distributors were without or remained closed. A spokesman at the AGIP [Press Illustrations Agency] (Kenya) limited head office said there was a plentiful supply at their main distributor in the city centre, but when visited, the distributors premises were found securely padlocked. Concern was also expressed over the unavailability of petrol and kerosene.

Police Convoys in Use

EA061446 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Police in Garissa say that no public vehicle will make any journey between Garissa and Mwingi without police escort at specified times. Provincial police headquarters told Kenya News Agency that convoys from Garissa to Mwingi will be leaving at 7:30 a.m., while that from Mwingi to Garissa will be leaving at noon daily. A police spokesman appealed to members of the public to cooperate in the new arrangements to minimize delays. The new arrangement follows several occasions whereby travellers between Garissa and Mwingi have been attacked and killed by armed bandits.

Meanwhile, Tana River district commissioner, Mr (Mbuo Waganagwa), has directed that all vehicles passing along Garissa - Malindi Road shall henceforth be escorted by police to ensure their security. Mr (Waganagwa) made the decision yesterday because of the recent Shifta bandit attack on a Tana bus. He also said that starting from yesterday all buses in the area will be operating in convoys. He also added that the district was calm after the Shifta incident and that Wananchi were not conducting their duties as normal.

Death Toll, Present Situation

AB071322 Paris AFP in French 1056 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Nairobi, 7 Aug (AFP)--About 160 corpses were deposited in the various mortuaries in Nairobi following last Sunday's coup attempt, it was learned from well-informed sources in the Kenyan capital.

Thirty-two corpses now in a state of fairly advanced decomposition have not been identified yet in spite of the visit on Friday by hundreds of people who were anxious to know the fate of someone missing.

Kenyan President Arap Moi stated on Thursday that the coup claimed 129 lives. But the figure apparently represented the corpses already identified at the time he was speaking. Mr Moi observed that these were members of the air force and looters.

Also, it is not known whether the seizure by government troops of the air force base at Manyuki 200 kms north of Nairobi claimed many victims. Shortly after the events on Sunday some diplomatic sources put the figure of the dead at about 300. On the other hand, according to the newspaper THE NATION, three curfew breakers were killed on Thursday.

On Saturday morning, practically normal business activity prevailed in the center of Nairobi. This was notably due to the measure easing the curfew now in effect from 2100 to 0500.

The army, however, continued to comb the quarters surrounding the Eastleigh Air Force Base in the suburbs of the capital, where rebels are reported to be hiding.

In all populous quarters of the city, the police continue to collect goods stolen on Sunday and sometimes abandoned by their casual owners along the roadside.

The booty of the plunderers is then carried in lorries to the Jomo Kenyatta Conference Center close to the courthouse. National service members carry in wheelbarrows varied objects into the main hall of the center which can accommodate 5,000 people. There, the objects are arranged in categories, living room furniture on one side, stoves on

the other, cooking utensils in another corner... A truck arrives at the conference center full of new plastic dustbins, while the following is full of sofas and office chairs.

A woman police inspector in charge of the operations, and who refused cameramen permission to take pictures, was not willing to indicate the future destination of the bonded goods.

Observers feel that goods that cannot be returned to their owners will be auctioned.

According to the economic daily NAIROBI TIMES, the value of the looting is about $40 to $50 million.

While unemployment already poses a dramatic problem in Nairobi, the president of the National Chamber of Commerce has announced that at least 1,000 people will lose their jobs as a result of last Sunday's events.

According to the DAILY STANDARD, a gas company has just indicated that it should dismiss about half of its personnel, that is 100 people, because its stock of gas bottles has been looted or destroyed.

Nigerian President's Message

EA091900 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Summary] "Foreign heads of state and government continue to send messages of congratulations and solidarity to his excellency President Daniel Arap Moi for suppressing successfully last weeks' abortive coup.

"In his message President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria praised President Moi for his triumph, saying that the misguided revolt would have plunged the country into chaos. He regretted the loss of life caused by the abortive coup and the damage done to the confidence in the economic development of Africa. President Shagari wished President Moi a long and prosperous life as the leader of Kenya."

The special envoy to UNICEF sent a similar message.

Rebels Still at Large

EA061732 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Excerpt] It has been reported from Nairobi that as many as 500 rebel members of the air force who spearheaded the coup attempt and who are believed still at large are hiding in forests around the capital.

In the town of Busia, 350 kms northweat of Nairobi police said they have arrested some people, including a local government (?officer), following the coup attempt.

An official figure put the number of deaths (?of men killed in the coup plot) at 200.

Vice President's Home Bombed

EA070952 Nairobi THE NATION in English 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by David Nderitu: "Rebel Bomb Kills Woman at Home"]

[Excerpt] Kenya air force rebels dropped a bomb near the Nairobi homes of Vice President Mwai Kibaki and Constitutional Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo on Sunday.

The bomb hit the house of director of special assignments in the United Nations Environmental Programme. The victim, Mrs D. Ahmad, was the wife of Mr Y.J. Ahmad, who is assistant to the executive director of UNEP, Dr Mustafa Tolba.

Their house is on Naivasha Road at Muthaiga, a few blocks away from the residence of Mr Kibaki and that of Mr Njonjo.

Complaints of Police Lawbreaking

EA090704 Nairobi THE NATION in English 9 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Having successfully put down the rebellion, our armed forces, and in particular the police, are concentrating on recovering property looted from business premises in the city centre and areas such as Ngara, Pangani and Westlands.

Much seems to have been recovered and we applaud their efforts. The exercise will serve as a lesson to those with criminal inclinations: it never pays to destroy, pillage and loot: there is no alternative to honest, hard work in acquiring wealth.

We are, however, concerned about complaints that some policemen have forced people to hand over money. Even more disgusting have been stories of women raped in their homes.

This sort of behaviour must be condemned in the strongest terms possible. It is barbaric and totally unbecoming of a disciplined force, which is what most of our forces have proved to be. It is a case of a few rotten eggs giving a bad name to the rest.

We call upon those in authority to see that this despicable behaviour is stamped out immediately and those responsible punished. If this is not done, it will sow doubts in the minds of Wananchi who had gained confidence in, and respect for, the forces for rapidly restoring law and order and demonstrating their loyalty to the constitution and head of state.

The public should be given no grounds to suspect that any of the recovered property passes into the hands of a few unscrupulous policemen who may be tempted to appropriate some of it for themselves. The justification for mounting the exercise was that what was looted should be recovered and restored to its rightful owners.

To obviate such suspicions we suggest that a multidisciplinary force made up of members of the army, the police and the administration police be set up to oversee the recovery, storage, and eventual disposal of the property.

We must, at all costs, avoid any scandal that might arise as a result of any of these goods getting into the hands of those charged with recovering them.

CSO: 4700/1701

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT OF ENVOYS--His excellency President Daniel Arap Moi has appointed Wafula Wabuge, who was Kenya's high commissioner to Uganda, as the new permanent representative to the United Nations in New York, and Ruben Musonye, who has been the defense attache in the Kenya High Commission in London, as ambassador to Rwanda in the new embassy which has been established in Kigali. The appointments are with immediate effect. [Text] [EA070240 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 06 Aug 82 EA]

CSO: 4700/1701

BRIEFS

MBALI'S BODY DISCOVERED--Maseru--The headless, decomposed body of Mr Pototo Mbali (30) has been found by Lesotho police at Quthing, not far from where his head was found last month, a spokesman for the family said yesterday. Mr Mbali disappeared on June 27. His head was found the following day at the Orange River bridge at Quthing. The hands had been hacked off the body "probably to avoid fingerprint identification," the relative said. Some South African refugees have been arrested in connection with Mr Mbali's death. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Aug 82 p 10]

HANI HOME BOMBED--The home of a South African political refugee and alleged member of the banned African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Tembi Hani, was damaged by explosions early yesterday. The house, on the outskirts of Maseru, was attacked with explosives at about 1 am according to an announcement over Radio Lesotho. The broadcast said there were four explosions. An eyewitness saw a man throwing objects that caused the explosions. The roof of Mr Hani's house was blown off but there were not reports of casualties. This was the second attack on Mr Hani's house within a year.--Sapa-AP [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Aug 82 p 10]

CSO: 4700/1674

FINAL ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 14 Jun 82 p 7

[Text]

1. PORT-LOUIS OUEST/GRNO

Registered voters: 23,893 - Number voting: 20,448 - (85.58%)

1. Lacle	MMM/PSM	12,415	60.62
2. Boulle	MMM/PSM	12,344	60.27
3. Dayalah	MMM/PSM	12,222	59.68
4. Duval	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	6.519	31.88
5. Bhujoharry	National Alliance Party	4,101	20.05
6. Kistnen	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	3,989	19.50
7. Langevin	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	3,407	16.66
8. Tsang M. Kin	National Alliance Party	3,321	16.24
9. Edmond	National Alliance Party	2,945	14.40

Percentage of vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	60.28	38.7
	National Alliance Party	17.0	26.3
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	22.54	31.1
	Others		3.7

2. P-LOUIS SUD/P-LOUIS CENTRAL

Registered voters: 19,698 - Number voting: 17,546 - (89.07%)

1. Bhayat	MMM/PSM	11,280	64.28
2. Padaruth	MMM/PSM	11,241	64.06
3. Lee C. Lem	MMM/PSM	11,047	62.96
4. Chong Leung	National Alliance Party	4,926	28.07
5. Puransing	National Alliance Party	4,466	25.45
6. Ramoly	National Alliance Party	4,224	24.07
7. Fakira	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,240	7.06

Percentage of vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	63,77	43.4
	National Alliance Party	25.86	33.6
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	6.10	19.5
	Others	4.10	1.8

3. PORT-LOUIS MARITIME/P-LOUIS EST

Registered Voters: 16,494 - Number voting: 12,355 - (74.90%)

1. Gendoo	MMM/PSM	9,102	73.67
2. Uteem	MMM/PSM	8,854	71.66
3. Khodabux	MMM/PSM	8,730	70.65
4. Mohamed	Mauritian Islamic Party	2,954	23.96
5. Lalmamode	Mauritian Islamic Party	1,398	11.31
6. Nawoor	Mauritian Islamic Party	1,383	11.19
7. Abdoolah	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,045	8.45
8. Daureeawoo	National Alliance Party	828	
9. Nujurally	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	736	
10. Dahal	National Alliance Party	625	
11. Damree	National Alliance Party	616	

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	71.99	57.0
	National Alliance Party	5.50	25.0
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	6.10	15.9
	Others		1.8

4. P-LOUIS NORD/MONTAGNE LONGUE

Registered Voters: 31,217 - Number voting: 26,501

1. Baligadoo	MMM/PSM	17,879	67.46
2. Nundalalee	MMM/PSM	17,688	66.74
3. Michel	MMM/PSM	17,274	65.18
4. Sidaya	National Alliance Party	7,182	27.19
5. Abraham	National Alliance Party	6,514	24.58
6. Malecaut	National Alliance Party	6,125	23.11
7. Perraud	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,854	6.99
8. Multra	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,154	
9. Prayag	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,421	

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	66.46	42.8
	National Alliance Party	24.93	33.7
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	6.05	20.2
	Others		3.1

5. PAMPLEMOUSSES/TRIOLET

Registered Voters: 31,374 - Number voting: 27,107 -

1. Ramjuttun	MMM/PSM	16,880	62.27
2. Coonjoo	MMM/PSM	16,480	60.79
3. Bundhun	MMM/PSM	16,296	60.11
4. Ramgoolam	National Alliance Party	10,595	39.08
5. Boodram	National Alliance Party	7,970	29.40
6. Ghurburrun	National Alliance Party	7,857	29.05
7. Modun	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	898	

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	61.06	33.1
	National Alliance Party	32.50	50.7
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	3.67	7.32
	Others	-	8.5

6. GRAND-BAIE/POUDRE D'OR

Registered voters: 28,442 - Number voting: 25,324 -

1.Dulloo	MMM/PSM	16,462	65.00
2. Fokeer	MMM/PSM	16,370	64.64
3. Parsooramen	MMM/PSM	16,140	63.73
4. Doongoor	National Alliance Party	7,609	30.04
5. Bhugaloo	National Alliance Party	7,353	29.03
6. Sajadah	National Alliance Party	7,145	28.21
7. Chetty	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,542	6.08
8. Kalychurn	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,095	-

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	64.46	42.7
	National Alliance Party	29.09	41.9
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4.98	12.1
	Others		3.1

7. PITON/RIVIERE DU REMPART

Registered voters: 22,229 - Number voting: 20,390 -

1. Jugnauth	MMM/PSM	15,975	78.30
2. Gokhool	MMM/PSM	14,966	73.39
3. Utchanah	MMM/PSM	14,816	72.66
4. Baichoo	National Alliance Party	4,974	24.39
5. Ghurburrun	National Alliance Party	4,366	21.41
6. Nundoochand	National Alliance Party	3,706	18.17

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	74.79	38.4
	National Alliance Party	21.32	45.9
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1.98	5.0
	Others		10.5

8. QUARTIER MILITAIRE/MOKA

Registered Voters: 26,639 - Number voting: 24,045 -

1. Goodhoory	MMM/PSM	18,421	76.28
2. Poonoosamy	MMM/PSM	17,460	72.30
3. Soobadar	MMM/PSM	16,401	67.91
4. Peladoah	National Alliance Party	5,615	23.25
5. Coonjan	National Alliance Party	5,388	22.31
6. Ringadoo	National Alliance Party	4,775	19.77
7. Nundoochand	Independent	988	4.09
8. Gheerawoo	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	780	-
9. Seebun	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	589	-
10. Ramphul	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	435	-
Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	72.71	41.0
	National Alliance Party	21.94	47.9
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2.50	3.9
	Others		5.4

9. FLACQ/BON ACCUEIL

Registered Voters: 31,410 - Number voting: 27,801

1. Daby	MMM/PSM	17,916	64.44
2. Lochun	MMM/PSM	16,980	61.07
3. Gungah	MMM/PSM	16,384	58.93
4. Beecarry	National Alliance Party	9,292	33.42
5. Jagatsingh	National Alliance Party	9,271	33.34
6. Jugessur	National Alliance Party	7,765	27.21
7. Gujadhur	Independent	1,416	5.09
8. Bhurtun	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,312	-
9. Doomun	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	849	-
Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	61.32	39.6
	National Alliance Party	31.24	37.2
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2.50	0.7
	Others		22.4

10. MONTAGNE BLANCHE/G.R.S.E.

Registered voters: 25,401 - Number voting: 23,297 -

1. Goburdhun	MMM/PSM	15,665	67.24
2. Jaddoo	MMM/PSM	15,389	66.05
3. Asgarally	MMM/PSM	14,279	61.29
4. Boolell	National Alliance Party	8,629	37.03
5. Ruchpaul	National Alliance Party	6,803	29.20
6. Newraj	National Alliance Party	6,752	28.98
7. Gujadhur	Independent	747	3.20

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	64.94	48.9
	National Alliance Party	31.78	46.2
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	0.88	-
	Others		4.7

11. VIEUX GRAND PORT/ROSE-BELLE

Registered voters: 23,960 - Number voting: 21,426 -

1. Gungoosing	MMM/PSM	15,387	71.53
2. Choolun	MMM/PSM	15,182	70.20
3. Molaye	MMM/PSM	14,683	68.26
4. Bhorra	National Alliance Party	6,139	28.54
5. Basant Rai	National Alliance Party	5,389	25.85
6. Ramchurn	National Alliance Party	5,254	24.42
7. Gopee	Independent	645	2.99

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	70.40	32.2
	National Alliance Party	26.10	48.5
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2.43	-
	Others		19.1

12. MAHEBOURG/PLAINE MAGNIEN

Registered voters: 25,593 - Number voting: 20,930

1. Ramsahok	MMM/PSM	14,942	71.39
2. Poonith	MMM/PSM	14,873	71.06
3. Seenyen	MMM/PSM	14,557	69.55
4. David	National Alliance Party	5,492	26.23
5. Badry	National Alliance Party	5,097	24.35
6. Sewpaul	National Alliance Party	5,078	24.26
7. Panglose	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	751	3.58
8. Nilkomul	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	725	-
9. Rungasamy	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	623	-

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	70.66	43.1
	National Alliance Party	24.95	41.9
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	3.34	6.8
	Others	-	8.0

13. RIV DES ANGUILLES/SOUILLAC

Registered voters: 22,660 - Number voting: 20,979 -

1. Boodhoo	MMM/PSM	16,204	77.23
2. Lutchmee-naraidoo	MMM/PSM	15,366	73.24
3. Kasenally	MMM/PSM	14,802	70.55
4. Moorba	National Alliance Party	5,200	25.30
5. Pillay	National Alliance Party	4,889	24.78
6. Woodun	National Alliance Party	4,776	22.76
7. Teerooven-gadum	Independent	514	2.45

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	73.67	44.4
	National Alliance Party	23.21	40.3
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1.72	6.3
	Others	-	8.8

14. SAVANNE/RIVIERE NOIRE

Registered voters: 31,409 - Number voting: 28,198 -

1. Ganoo	MMM/PSM	18,603	65.97
2. Deerpalsing	MMM/PSM	18,572	65.86
3. Navarre	MMM/PSM	17,363	61.57
4. Boolauck	National Alliance Party	9,712	34.44
5. Fakun	National Alliance Party	9,071	32.16
6. Saccaram	National Alliance Party	8,469	30.03
7. Pydiah	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2,255	7.99

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	64.47	42.9
	National Alliance Party	32.21	45.0
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2.63	9.0
	Others	-	2.9

15. LA CAVERNE/PHOENIX

Registered voters: 33,215 - Number voting: 29,557

1. Jawaheer	MMM/PSM	18,815	63.65
2. Peerthum	MMM/PSM	18,246	61.73
3. Maudarbacus	MMM/PSM	18,082	61.17
4. Purryag	National Alliance Party	9,439	31.93
5. Roussety	National Alliance Party	9,073	30.69
6. Seetaram	National Alliance Party	8,739	29.56
7. Bouquet	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,617	5.47
8. Dortal	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,345	-
9. Cadinouche	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,309	-

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	62.18	39.2
	National Alliance Party	30.73	42.8
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4.81	15.5
	Others	-	2.3

16. VACOAS/FLOREAL

Registered voters: 29,974 - Number voting: 25,715 -

1. Beedassy	MMM/PSM	16,450	63.97
2. Canabady	MMM/PSM	15,714	61.18
3. Mahadeo	MMM/PSM	15,460	60.12
4. Bussier	National Alliance Party	7,397	28.76
5. Chinien	National Alliance Party	7,120	27.68
6. Jeewoolall	National Alliance Party	7,024	27.21
7. Brijmohun	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2,589	10.86
8. Leblanc	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2,428	-
9. Ghose	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2,225	-

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	61.73	31.9
	National Alliance Party	27.92	37.4
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	9.38	27.3
	Others	-	3.2

17. CUREPIPE/MIDLANDS

Registered voters: 25,781 - Number voting: 22,544 -

1. Gayan	MMM/PSM	12,786	56.71
2. Lafrance	MMM/PSM	12,234	54.26
3. Offmann	MMM/PSM	11,797	52.32
4. Malherbes	National Alliance Party	5,698	29.26
5. E.-Noel	National Alliance Party	5,280	23.42
6. Dinan	National Alliance Party	5,104	22.64
7. Simonet	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4,284	19.88
8. Driver	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4,253	18.86
9. Jawaheer	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4,078	18.08
10. Ollivry	UDM	573	

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	54.42	28.4
	National Alliance Party	23.77	31.0
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	18.60	36.2
	Others	-	2.2

18. BELLE-ROSE/QUATRE-BORNES

Registered voters: 26,978 - Number voting: 23,394

1. Berenger	MMM/PSM	13,583	58.06
2. Ruhee	MMM/PSM	12,699	54.28
3. Routho	MMM/PSM	12,608	53.89
4. Glover	National Alliance Party	6,741	28.81
5. Hawoldar	National Alliance Party	5,944	25.40
6. Duval	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	5,929	25.34
7. Naik	National Alliance Party	5,095	21.77
8. Hein	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4,026	17.20
9. Bheenuck	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2,896	12.37

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	55.41	33.4
	National Alliance Party	25.33	33.7
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	18.41	5.4

19. STANLEY/ROSE-HILL

Registered voters: 28,404 - Number voting: 24,197

1. Cuttaree	MMM/PSM	15,601	64.47
2. de l'Estrac	MMM/PSM	15,103	62.41
3. Aumeeruddy	MMM/PSM	14,683	60.68
4. Blackburn	National Alliance Party	5,908	24.41
5. Maurice	National Alliance Party	5,347	22.09
6. Venkatasamy	National Alliance Party	4,863	20.09
7. Ithier	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	3,871	15.99
8. Geethoo	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	3,733	
9. Sanjivi	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	3,154	

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	62.52	39.5
	National Alliance Party	22.20	27.3
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	14.82	30.3
	Others		2.7

20. BEAU-BASSIN/PETITE RIVIERE

Registered voters: 35,043 - Number voting: 30,280

1. Finette	MMM/PSM	17,209	56.83
2. Ramdahen	MMM/PSM	16,540	54.62
3. Salesse	MMM/PSM	16,477	54.41
4. Duval	Muaritian Social Democratic Party	9,374	30.95
5. Rey	National Alliance Party	7,565	24.98
6. Francois	National Alliance Party	6,134	20.25
7. Henry	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	6,052	19.98
8. Commarmond	National Alliance Party	5,661	18.69
9. Jandoosingh	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4,718	15.58

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	MMM/PSM	55.29	32.9
	National Alliance Party	21.31	29.0
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	22.17	34.3
	Others	-	3.6

21. RODRIGUES

Registered voters: 14,460 - Number voting: 12,999

1. Felicite	OPR	8,100	64.20
2. Clair	OPR	8,029	63.60
3. Duval	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4,622	36.60
4. Francois	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4,65	35.30
5. Agathe	Independent	14	

Percentage of Vote		1982	1976
	OPR	63.96	-
	MMM/PSM	-	8.03
	National Alliance Party	-	-
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	36.03	56.7

8956
CSO: 4719/1139

PTR TO OFFER CONSTRUCTIVE OPPOSITION

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 19 Jun 82 p 4

> [Text] In a first review of the political situation after its defeat in the 11 June election, the Labor Party (PTR] through its president,,James Burty David, and its secretary general, Sir Kher Jagatsingh, reaffirmed at a press conference yesterday its intention to continue as a political entity and play the role of extra-parliamentary opposition party, since it received 23 percent of the vote in the last elections. Sir Kher Jagatsingh and Mr David, who addressed journalists at party headquarters in Guy Rozement Square, in Port-Louis, stressed the fact that the Labor Party has chosen the role of "constructive and patriotic" opposition party, and will not "oppose just because of a need to oppose."

The two labor leaders--who adopted a sober tone for their press conference, and stated in particular that the party bows to the verdict of the electorate--hope that the new government will be able to solve the country's problems. They reaffirmed that the Labor Party will be a sort of guard dog of democracy in the country. SKJ did not exclude the possibility of the Labor Party participating in the coming municipal elections promised by the new government, but he did not support the idea of partial elections being organized, since the country cannot mobilize a permanent electorate.

He announced that the party's executive committee will meet on Wednesday 23 June, in particular so as to set up several working parties which should, among other things, analyze the reasons for the party's bad performance in the recent legislative elections. A date will also be set, as soon as possible, for a labor party congress.

Speaking first, the secretary general of the Labor Party first discussed the results of the elections, stating that the party did not expect such "disastrous" results. But the voting on 11 June showed that Mauritius has consolidated its democracy and wants the system to be preserved. Continuing SKJ said he hoped the new government would be able to cope with the country's problems, and attributed the Labor Party's electoral defeat mainly to the high rate of unemployment. The outgoing government found itself saddled

with serious difficulties like cyclones, the world-wide recession, and the world's economic situation.

Still on the Labor Party's performance in the last elections, the former minister of education stated that there are some people within the Labor Party who blame the party's defeat on their colleagues. However, this opinion is not widely held. SKJ spoke of the need for the Labor Party to pull itself together and take up the struggle again, reorganizing and seeking new inspiration. He said he felt the Labor Party has an important role to play on the political chessboard in Mauritius because there is no opposition in parliament. This is a unique phenomenon which some people tend to compare to Singapore. In the latter country, however, the situation is different because the regime's opponents have been jailed. Nevertheless, the political situation in Mauritius requires great vigilance. The single party was brought to power in the country through universal suffrage because those who drafted our constitution did not envisage the possibility of one political party winning all the seats in the legislature.

He also stated that the country will need foreign assistance; in this connection he said the government must avoid putting all its eggs in one basket, as the secretary general of the Labor Party put it. We must be absolutely neutral, like India. SKJ also expressed his appreciation, on behalf of the Labor Party, for the gesture of the new prime minister, Aneerood Jugnauth, toward his predecessor, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who was granted an official title, an official vehicle, and a personnel guard, SSR has become a "national and historical institution" for the country, he said.

The president of the Labor Party, Mr James Burty David, said that starting next week the party will do its utmost to learn the lesson to be drawn from the election results. The working parties to be established will help the Labor Party with its political work, he said. He added that the Labor Party does not intend to leave a political vacuum, like in 1969, and will therefore remain permanently in the political arena. It has been decided that everything will be done so that the Labor Party will "let the socialist Left join its ranks."

In another context, Mr David said that the national alliance party ceased to exist immediately after 12 June and that after the statements of Philippe Blackburn, leader of the RPL [Rally for Progress and Liberty], and the new positions adopted by Labor Party leaders, he does not consider himself bound by any electoral agreement. The Labor Party, he said, will also watch over the safeguarding of democratic freedoms. It will act through trade union struggles, and wants to turn itself into a strong team to continue the struggle. The will and the determination to struggle exist in our ranks, he said. Our motto is: "The struggle continues."

9855
CSO: 4719/1156

JUGNAUTH PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

Port Louis NATION in French 17 Jun 82 pp 1,4

[Press conference with Aneerood Jugnauth; date and place not given]

[Text] Mr Jugnauth answered several questions from the press and reiterated his pledge to maintain freedom of the press, which is, moreover, protected by the constitution. Here are the main points of his statement.

LE MAURICIEN: Because of the absence of the opposition in Parliament, the press will have an even greater role. Can you guarantee us, in front of the entire country, that this freedom will be strengthened, in black and white in the constitution?

[Answer] We are perfectly aware of the problem posed by the absence of an opposition in the legislative assembly. Not only the press but the backbenchers will have a special role over the next 5 years. The freedom of the press will be protected. It is already guaranteed in the constitution. We are ready to strengthen it if the need arises.

I can assure you that the press will not be interfered with, it will have complete freedom, subject to the law, certainly. The truth must be published freely.

[Question] What are your priorities for the next 3 months?

[Answer] There is the problem posed by the "employment letters" distributed during the electoral campaign. We will have to straighten that out.

We will also try to put the administration in order, to eliminate waste, fraud, first of all in the customs service. We will try to fight drugs. Then there is the economic recovery and the creation of productive jobs.

[Question] What will be the legislative calendar for keeping your election promises?

[Answer] We will do our best to fulfill them as soon as possible. We will have to take the advice of our judicial advisors. We will do our utmost.

[Question] Will there be transfers of department heads?

[Answer] There will be no policy of vengence or bitterness. Some changes might be necessary, but, in general, there will be nothing out of the ordinary. Besides, at 1300 hours we met all the permanent secretaries to tell them that they have nothing to be afraid of and that they must be loyal to the country and to the present government, which needs their complete cooperation.

LA NATION: What are your commitments abroad? Will you go to the OAU summit in Tripoli?

[Answer] Tradition would have me go. But not necessarily. The priority is to solve the problems of the country. I do not plan on traveling except when absolutely necessary.

[Question] What do you plan to do about the Mauritians' contract in Diego Garcia? When will the process aimed at obtaining the retrocession of the archipelago begin?

[nswer] We do not agree with the contract, but it will be honored. As for the retrocession of the archipelago, we do not have the means to conduct a Falklands war. We will make efforts in the diplomatic sphere, in the international forums with the help of India and of the countries of the Indian Ocean. Then we will fight for the demilitarization of the zone. The Americans and the Russians must go and establish their bases nearer home.

[Question] And if your campaign fails, what will your attitude be toward the United States?

[Answer] We must not be pessimistic. We will see, in the light of events.

[Question] What will the government's attitude be on the subject of the PRB [expansion unknown] and on the promised 30 percent raise in wages?

[Answer] The PRB report does not exist. It was rejected by the outgoing government and the trade unions. As for wages, we feel that those who are at the bottom of the ladder deserve 30 percent. I hope that my minister of finance will study the question. Which does not in any way mean that those highly paid would have a right to to the same compensation.

[Question] What will you do for the unemployed graduates?

[Answer] There are not only unemployed graduates, there are the others. We cannot create artificial jobs. We will study the question closely.

[Question] The choice of ministers caused discontent. Mr Jugdish Goburdhun alleges that meritocracy was not respected. What do you think?

[Answer] That is one opinion. Opinions differ. I can assure you that meritocracy was the criterium. We chose colleagues who could "deliver the goods." That is what we will be judged on in 5 years.

[Question] Do you plan on recalling any ambassadors?

[Answer] No. We cannot leave our embassies empty.

To other questions from the press, the prime minister stated that he cannot promise to revise the distribution of governmental publicity, that the ministers and the deputies will state their assets and that, if necessary, an investigation will be made in specific cases of fraud under the former regime.

8956
CSO: 4719/1139

NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY TO BE ESTABLISHED

Pout Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 22 Jun 82 pp 1,4

> [Text] Harish Boodhoo, vice prime minister and minister of information and cooperative development, announced a series of measures yesterday which the government plans to adopt to facilitate the work of journalists and allow the state to have sound and proper relations with the press. In this connection, Harish Boodhoo, who met yesterday with the directors and editors in chief of newspapers and the MBC [Mauritian Broadcasting Corporation], announced the creation of a national press agency, and a press council, the appointment of a liaison officer in the ministry of information, and the organization of information meetings between the prime minister and journalists. All the leading members of the press were present at yesterday's meeting.

First Harish Boodhoo said that this meeting with representatives of the press, radio and television belongs in the framework of the government's policy of dialogue. He emphasized the important role of a free press, especially at a time when no parliamentary opposition exists. The minister announced the amendment to the constitution designed to guarantee freedom of the press.

Harish Boodhoo also stated that he intends to review government policy about the paid publication of government opinions, so as to ensure equitable distribution. For the financial year 1981/82 the government spent Rs 270,335: 94,325 for ADVANCE, 62,555 for NATION, 43,660 for LE MAURICIEN, and 42,985 for L'EXPRESS.

The minister of information once more confirmed the fact that MBC/TV will function as an autonomous institution without political interference.

Harish Boodhoo hopes for the founding of a press council and the restructuring of the Association of Journalists of Mauritius, as well as the creation of an association of newspaper directors. "Journalism is a noble profession and I intend to meet with the minister of labor to see that the Award governing the working conditions of journalists is consistent with this profession," said the minister.

In order to facilitate the journalists' work, the minister of information intends to create in the very near future a post of liaison officer to pass information on to the press about the various ministries. He said that he is in favor of creating a national press agency which would be expected to reduce our dependence on foreign press agencies.

The minister of information said that he will not tolerate foreign interference through the local press; he also stressed that the government cannot grant subsidies to newspapers.

Under the new government, a journalist may accompany the prime minister or other ministers on extremely important trips. Harish Boodhoo intends to raise this matter with his colleagues.

9855
CSO: 4719/1156

LABOR SUBMITS PRIORITIES TO NEW GOVERNMENT

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 19 Jun 82 p 4

> [Text] The General Worker's Federation intends to give the government a list of 15 measures favoring the country's workers which the federation considers to be priority matters. This was announced yesterday morning by the central president, France Soopramanien, accompanied by his main lieutenants Serge Rayapoule, Abdoolah Sassa, Cyril Humbert, Farook Auchaybar, Rajen Pillay and Rajoo Teeroovengadum.

This list of priorities coincides in many places with certain promises made by the MMM/PSM which is now in power, in particular the measures for the country's recovery and decisions in favor of the working class, old people, retirees, the unemployed members of trade unions, and persons fired during the strikes of August 1979.

The governing MMM/PSM alliance gives the working class cause for much optimism. This alliance's victory is obviously welcomed by the GWF, which stated yesterday that it is "completely satisfied with the results obtained on 11 June." According to F. Soopramanien, "The elections dealt a mortal blow to communalism, and all wage earners in all social strata have agreed to put an end to the corrupt regime that was running the country." Mr Soopramanien said that the GWF's support for the MMM/PSM alliance was justified insofar as this alliance's program contains much that is hopeful for freedom of expression and for wage earners."

After the victory, the struggle starts again now--a struggle which the GWF does not intend to carry on alone. Mr Soopramanien appealed to all trade union leaders to work together for the country's recovery. Although it intends to "remain in the forefront of the trade union struggle," the GWF has stated that "it does not want to take over the trade union movement."

The GWF's priorities are:

1. The creation of jobs for workers who lost their jobs following the withdrawal of the right to strike in August 1979. Workers who were fired for

supporting the demand for recognition of the SILU [Sugar Industry Laborers' Union] and the UASI [Union of Artisans of the Sugar Industry] have been asked to come to the offices of the GWF.

2. The introduction of an anti-firing law and an increase in the severence allowance.

3. The opening of negotiations on salary compensation. The GWF looks favorably on the government's offer of 30 percent compensation for small workers, but it feels that certain categories of workers (household workers, for example) deserve 40.8 percent.

4. A freeze on the prices of basic commodities (rice, flour, oil, milk, dry grains, salted fish, and refined petroleum).

5. Strict control to be exercised by the minister of prices in all commercial sectors, with penalties against violators.

6. The establishment of a real consumer society, with the help of the active forces of the country.

7. The official establishment of a 13th month in the public and private sectors.

8. Unemployment benefits for the neediest, pending the definition of a real policy on this subject.

9. Immediate action against the savage pre-electoral recruitment which is now damaging the operations of certain factories in the duty-free zone.

10. The amendment of the Export Processing Zone Act, so that workers in the duty-free zone will be on an equal footing with all the other wage earners in the country.

11. The creation of a National Employment Agency which would effectively control employment.

12. Rescinding of the IRA [Industrial Relations Act] and the POA [Public Order Act], and their replacement by a democratic law.

13. The establishment of minimum subsistence and the introduction of a 40 hour week.

14. A fight against drugs, and the establishment of adequate infrastructures in cities and camps.

15. The reduction of exorbitant rents, the amendment of the National Pension Act in favor of women who contribute to it, and a complete revision of the Sugar Industry Labor Welfare Fund.

9855
CSO: 4719/1156

MILITIA MEMBERS HELD IN POOR ESTEEM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Ricardo Timane: "We Are Proud of Being Militia Members"]

[Excerpts] "Being a militia member is considered by many to be an inferior assignment." The truth is that "not everybody has the right idea about the work and worth of a militia member," our reporter was told by Simeao Manhica, who is in charge of the People's Militias.

Putting it this way, may seem to be a rather light-hearted and vague approach. But it is not. The morning drill of the People's Militias commanders is over and we and our interviewee were walking through the winding streets of a borough in the capital.

We did not press our interviewee on that occasion but in his statement we felt a certain complaint and perhaps, even more so, a certain criticism. A criticism directed at anybody who would dare violate the dignity and pride of those men and women, young and even younger, who voluntarily shoulder a part of the patriotic mission of providing for the defense and safety of persons and property belonging to the people and the country, without any compensation such as they might be able to get if they were doing something else. We did not press him but we decided to wait for subsequent contacts on which occasion we also wanted to hear from militia officers regarding the criticisms that had been made with respect to the behavior of some of militia members, both by the citizens and by government officials. Simeao Manhica and other colleagues replied to us:

"Yes, it is true, we had and we still have, although very rarely, cases of prepotent and arrogant militia members who display such behavior in their contacts with other individuals. We had cases of opportunist individuals who exploit the power we give them for their own personal gain. But those cases are now rare because, starting with the period of basic training, we cleanse our ranks."

By way of explanation he briefed us on the origins of the problems that came up, saying "there is another question here" and explaining:

When we asked individuals to go into training as militia members, they very often sent us their worst individual from the residential areas and the enterprises; these were undisciplined persons who never supported any political activities, etc.

In other words, for some people, sending somebody to join the Militias is something like sending a person out for re-education. But, tell me, how can one agree that a person with a police record, a thief, a rowdy, could ever be part of our security force? He cannot. This is why we had to be relentless and expel many people during the basic training phase."

5058
CSO: 4742/353

ARAB REGIMES' INDIFFERENCE TO PLO PLIGHT LAMENTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 82 p 8

[Editorial by Carlos Cardoso: "Not Even the Ghost of Nasser"]

[Text] History repeats itself whenever it is not used as a tool of learning. Between 1939 and 1945, Nazi Germany massacred 6 million Jews. Today descendants of the victims are the first to kill. This is what is happening in Lebanon.

In denying the Palestinians the right to build their state, Israel has now condoned what Hitler did to the Jews themselves when he denied them their cultural and religious identity.

In murdering Arabs indiscriminately, Israel accepts the Nazi massacre of the Jews. It is practicing the same racism against the Arabs that Hitler used against the Jews.

The other aspect of this invasion of Lebanon is equally horrifying. It is the passivity of the Arab regimes.

Try as one will, it is impossible to believe that the Arab regimes were unaware of Israel's intentions. It was more than 3 years ago that the PLO alerted the world that Israel was preparing its army to invade Lebanon.

When Israel recently annexed the Golan Heights, it was planning the invasion. When Israel placed 42,000 soldiers on the southern border of Lebanon, it was planning the invasion.

And again the Palestinians cried out to all the Arab world: Jerusalem is your ancient heart, and we Palestinians are your only hope of seeing the banner of your pride fly there.

Nothing.

Before the invasion, the PLO requested more materiel. In response, the Arab powers were vaccilating and hesitant. The invasion came, and the response was that it was impossible to help because the Israeli army now controlled all of Lebanon.

In short, the Arab regimes remained like spectators. Not even the ghost of Nasser inspired any gesture more worthy than belated and hypocritical condemnations in the corridors of diplomacy.

In all this drama, the Arab powers demonstrated the petty bourgeois nature of their status in the world--irresolute, rich in petroleum but poor in vision, as dry in their historical perspective as the arid land of their deserts.

It will be a sad day when Beirut falls to the Zionists. But it is even sadder to see the Arab leaders bury their heads in the sand so as not to see Beirut in flames, with the other Arab capitals to follow.

By the strange and grim logic of the dialectic, this Palestinian-Lebanese holocaust will spread the anomaly throughout the Arab world, until, before long, all Arabs will be Palestinians, the direct targets, directly massacred. New national regimes will emerge and the force of the generalized combat will conceal the mediocre vision of the present powers.

Bombarded from land, sea and air, and stabbed in the back, today the Palestinians are certainly experiencing indescribable pain and fury. May the history of their suffering give them new strength to reorganize that fury until, one day, wrapped in a kaffiyeh, Jerusalem will again intone the drawling chant of the dawn.

6362
CSO: 4742/355

POOR ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTARY LABOR REGRETTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Boavida Funjua: "We Must Do a Good Job"]

[Text] Freezing in the severe cold that early Saturday morning, hundreds of students from some secondary schools in the capital were patiently waiting for the arrival of trucks which would take them to the district of Moamba to participate in the potato harvest.

Not many minutes passed before the trucks picked up the students who had gathered at all of the schools (Polana, Francisco Manyanga, and Noroeste-2).

Before another 4 hours, you could hear them singing on Eduardo Mondiane Avenue. This was an expression of acceptance of volunteer work which they were going to do in Moamba upon the invitation of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization].

The first stop was at the OJM headquarters building to clear up questions dealing with the organization and to give "advice" to the drivers.

"Drivers! You have to be careful and not exceed the speed limit of 40 kilometers per hour. It is better for us to arrive at Moamba at 1500 rather than never," philosophized one of the OJM officials. The last group of brigades left precisely at 0900. One interesting thing was to watch how the OJM organized a volunteer effort with secondary schools and how it managed to mobilize 800 students. This is the question I asked myself while we were still underway.

We arrived at the state farm of Moamba, Block 1, at 1300. It was lunch time. The other brigade, which had arrived early, had just returned from the farm and was already where we had been "unloaded."

"Lunch is ready; form a line; we do not want any disorganization here," one of the people in the kitchen called out to us. I was near one of the groups of teachers and students and I heard the first murmuring.

"There is no salt in this food," said one of the fellows. "It is badly cooked," added another.

But there was no other food. Some students, who had brought a snack from home, were able to afford the luxury of skipping the food that was being served there. Lunch took about an hour and a half. After that, five completely jammed trucks left for the farm.

A Bad Night

After hard work in Blocks 1 and 3, the young people returned. The joy which had always characterized them disappeared and instead they all wanted to go back home. Questions came from everywhere. The OJM officials assigned to organizing this effort had difficulty in reorganizing the 900 persons who completely filled Block 1. Then night fell.

"We want to sleep! We want to sleep!" insisted the students.

"There is no problem because we have room for everybody," promised one of the block officials.

The designated place was a fertilizer and potato warehouse, containing the crops which the students themselves had collected.

In view of the intense cold, all the youngsters could do was to huddle in the warehouse. While some slept on top of each other, others started a fire to dry out. Some who did not manage to resist the fleas and rats had to leave the warehouse and freeze outside. Then came Sunday morning. Again, after the youngsters had been given tea, plus a slice of bread, they left to go to the farm. They slept badly during the night and that had its effects especially on the output during the potato harvest. And there was one little detail: Some of the students had simply taken off Sunday morning to return to Maputo. The entire effort was threatened by disorganization and this was personally admitted by the volunteer work official in charge from the OJM in talking to some students and teachers. I talked to teachers, students, and members of the People's Forces who criticized the way in which the day was organized.

"In the future we will be more cautious. Our students are a little bit demoralized," said one of the teachers.

Among the few who were still continuing their work, one could hear talk to the effect that there was no prior briefing before they started out on the job, that they should have been told quite honestly what kind of working conditions these youngsters were going to run into. This initiative was not properly utilized in its entirety. But on the other hand, it did damage to the Moamba production unit since the potatoes were not properly harvested; this meant that the workers at that enterprise would have to work even harder. Besides, the organizers of this effort were unable to mobilize the students so that they would accept the next invitation.

"If the OJM wants to get the students to do this kind of work, we will not refuse; on the contrary, we will encourage our students to promote this link between the schools and the community. But the OJM must review the question of organization for a work effort of this magnitude," said a teacher.

5058
CSO: 4742/353

COFFEE PRODUCTION PLANS DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 82 p 8

[Article by Bejamim Faduco, Zambezia]

> [Excerpts] More than 300 hectares are being grown in the fields of Gurue and in nurseries. Plantations to be extended to other parts of country. More than 170,000 coffee trees have already grown to a height of 1 m in the hills of Monte Branco, in Gurue, region of Upper Zambezia. The coffee trees, which during this phase cover a land area of 160 hectares, represent an important experiment which is being conducted in Mozambique for the first time with a view to the industrialization of this product. During the next 1982-1983 agricultural season, another 200 hectares of coffee trees will be transplanted to the fields, according to what our reporter learned on the spot.

Large-scale coffee cultivation during this phase in Gurue is an integral part of the manpower stabilization program in that region of the country where various integrated production activities are planned in EMOCHA.

The project belonging to this tea-producing enterprise is being carried out with the support of Tanzanian technicians. Right now, four specialists from that neighboring country are living in Gurue to guarantee the execution of the project.

The coffee variety now being tested in Gurue is of Arabic origin and is known by the name "Arabian coffee"; it also includes other "Arabian" lines but those were brought in from Portugal and Malawi.

Training of Mozambicans

A group of seven Mozambicans will go to Tanzania this year where they will specialize in coffee cultivation for about 1 year.

The coffee cultivation project, which is being run by Tanzanian technicians, also includes the rehabilitation of the so-called "Robusta coffee" which is very abundant in the country's provinces, where its cultivation was introduced in the past.

5058
CSO: 4742/353

BAKERIES RETURN TO FORMER OWNERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jul 82 p 2

> [Text] A factory specializing in making various grades of cakes and the 'Princesa' bakery--two important establishments of the 'Princesa' Organizations --are in the process of once again being returned to their former owners. Jose Jeremias, who is connected with the General Commission of Workers that partly supervises the activities of those establishments, revealed that the 'Djambo,' 'Atenela,' and 'Safari' restaurants--also belonging to that organization--could be returned to other owners.

According to information provided by Jose Jeremias, who heads the commission of workers charged with supervising the activities of the 'Princesa' network, which is now broken up, and the bakery and cake factory have already been partly under the management of the new owners for more than 3 days.

A consortium made up of 20 individuals operated the establishment belonging to the 'Princesa Organizations' until 1977, at which time 17 of them left the country.

Ever since the Commission of Workers was formed, according to that individual, problems kept growing in number and size and that resulted in a debt of thousands of Meticals by the first half of last year.

In the meantime, until the transfer has been completed, the workers at the establishments of the 'Princesa Organizations' will try to provide impetus for the implementation of professional discipline, something which has been forgotten in many establishments of the hotel industry.

A seminar was held recently in an effort to stop the wave of discipline violations which swept through those establishments. Weekly political study sessions were instituted and the workers were mobilized for the start of the socialist emulation campaign and the formation of a multipurpose cultural group.

5058
CSO: 4742/353

BRIEFS

GDR TRAINS PROFESSORS--A cooperation agreement, primarily calling for the training of instructors for the UEM [Eduardo Mondlane University], was signed on Saturday in Maputo by GDR Vice Minister of Higher Education Genter [Guenter] Heidorn and by Eduardo Mondlane University president Fernando Ganhao. In coversations between the education delegations of the two countries, reference was made to the need for exchanging experiences between students of both countries. Representatives of the UEM will also go to that socialist country for the purpose of expanding contacts with the various universities in the GDR, as was noted during the conversations. Questions pertaining to German-language classes for Mozambican students before they start their courses, both in the GDR and in Mozambique, and the forwarding of information on the performance of Mozambican University students in the GDR were also taken up during the conversations. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jul 82 p 10] 5058

SABOTAGE-CAUSED BLACKOUT--A source connected with Electricity of Mozambique announced that current electric power shorages in the city of Beira were due to sabotage against power line pylons at around 0930 on Wednesday. "Right now, the city of Beira," the EM [Electricity of Mozambique] spokesman explained, "is about to be supplied with energy produced by alternate power plants." As we were informed yesterday, workers from EM, SHER [Revue River Hydroelectric Power Company], and other government agencies began work on the fastest possible repair of the sabotaged stations so as to restore the situation to normal. On the other hand, and as we reported in our edition yesterday, electric power cutbacks in the city of Beira are still in force and users must be extremely economical in the consumption of energy so as to avoid any superfluous and unnecessary waste. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 17 Jul 82 p 1] 5058

REORGANIZATION OF PEOPLE'S MILITIA--MGen Eduardo da Silva Nihia, second provincial secretary and military commander at Nampula, several days ago in this city directed a meeting with the People's Militias in this region of the country. The meeting, which was attended by the provincial and district officials of that base organization for defense, as well as people's militia members living in the city of Nampula, was intended as a correct and immediate response to the guidelines issued by President Samora Machel as charted at the meeting with the Fightingmen of the Armed Struggle held recently in the city of Beira and at the mass meeting on Saturday 22 June in Maputo, concerning the defense of the fatherland and social peace. MGen Eduardo Nihia stressed the role of people's militia members in defending the residential districts, factories, bridges, communal villages, and farms as well as the fight against thieves, bandits, loafers, and blackmarketeers. He announced that a broad reorganization campaign would be started for the network

of people's militia outfits in an initial phase in the capital of the province and later on in other cities and towns to guarantee the defense and peace of the population. He also revealed that only those persons who had become militia members who work hard to guarantee the correct accomplishment of their assignments in their places of work and residence. For this purpose, about half of the militia members in the city of Nampula will as of that day be discharged because they have no other occupation. People's militia commands will shortly be established on the level of residential districts and work places and the network of people's militia units will be boosted and reorganized. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Jul 82 p 2] 5058

STUDENTS TO CUBA, GDR--Two groups of student, totaling 1,426 will go to the GDR and Cuba next month. Some of these students are already in the capital after coming from various provinces; they completed the 4th class during the academic year which has just ended. According to information supplied by Joao Filimone Banze, of the National Primary Education Service, out of the total number of students, 900 will continue their studies in the GDR and the remaining 526 will go to Cuba. In those countries, our fellow citizens will continue their studies up to a level equivalent to the 8th class for a period of 4 years, after which they will attend vocational training courses. "The duration of training courses will depend on each special field, based on a program to be worked out by the National Planning Commission. I can say right now that the initially planned duration is between 2 and 3 years," our reporter was informed by Joao Banze. "The students who are already in Maputo come from the provinces of Norte and Centro; now we only need those from Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane," we were told by that same source who added that he had "no information on the reasons for the delay on the part of the organizers of the preliminary assembly center for these 3 provinces whose headquarters is located in Inhambane." Although the students who are not in Maputo took physical exams in their home provinces, they will go through another general medical checkup, according to information collected by our reporter. Mozambique is maintaining relationships of close cooperation with both countries and Mozambican workers and students are also in Cuba and the GDR to specialize in various fields. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 82 p 1] 5058

NAMPULA ELECTRICITY SUPPLY--The supply of electric energy to the city of Nampula has been temporarily taken care of, as our reporter was informed by engineer Caseiro Rocha, the director of electricity production services of Mozambique. "Correct maintenance and repairs of equipment, for which we need spare parts and skilled manpower, would imply cutoffs or cutbacks for some days in our production units. This is why we never had a chance to turn the machines off for maintenance," we were told by that official. "Right now, the situation is rather good. We transferred one of our mechanics from Pemba and we are operating with a power of 4,000 kw," we were told by engineer Caseiro Rocha who added that "the problem has been solved but damage might arise at any moment since we do not have enough personnel to guarantee the full operation of the machines. However, the effort made by the few workers we have is certainly praiseworthy," he noted. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jul 82 p 1] 5058

ISSUANCE OF RESIDENCY CARDS--The process of registration and issue of residency cards in the ten first districts to be covered by this action in the country's capital is coming along satisfactorily, an effort which the party has defined as one of the immediate measures that will permit the control of the flow of migration from the rural areas to the cities; this will also tell us who lives in each district, in each house, and what his occupation is. Among other points, the residency card is intended to control the arrival of unemployed persons from the rural areas in the cities, thus adding to the number of indigent persons who not infrequently make up gangs of attackers and criminals who disturb the working population. This comes on top of the problem of food, clothing, housing, transportation, schools, and hospitals--and all of these facilities are getting to be insufficient. The FRELIMO Party realizes that the basic solution of this problem of migration to the cities is based on socialization [nationalization] in the rural areas which will bring the benefits that have already been obtained by the revolution to the communal village and the cooperative. The flow of peasants to the city will be channeled to the extent that nationalization in the rural areas releases manpower not needed in the rural areas but needed in the current cities or in the new cities which this process will create. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICISA in Portuguese 12 Jul 82 p 1] 5058

GDR COOPERANTS' DEPARTURE--According to information from the national headquarters of the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth], 20 brigade members of the FDJ (Free German Youth) will return to the GDR on Monday. They have been working on the rice harvest at the Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex in Chokwe. The youths, who have been working here for 3 months, maintained contact with the OJM and also had recreational and cultural get-togethers. During their stay at the complex, the brigade members visited Chokwe, where they learned about the social and economic situation in the district. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 82 p 3] 6362

PORTUGUESE CLASSES FOR COOPERANTS--Fernando Ganhao, dean of Eduardo Mondlane University, yesterday formally inaugurated the second Portuguese language course for teachers, in the Faculty of Letters. Taking part in this course are 10 teachers from the GDR, who arrived in our country day before yesterday, accompanied by Genter Heidorn, vice minister of higher education of the GDR. The teachers will attend classes in African literature, linguistic problems of Portuguese and the history and geography of Mozambique. According to a source connected with the program, this course is the second to be conducted in our country. Addressing the participants, the dean of the university, who was accompanied by Gunter Heidorn, declared: "We welcome the participants and wish them success in this course, which is aimed at strengthening the existing relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique." The GDR vice minister stressed the importance of the course, affirming that it is an "opportunity for the teachers of [my] country to acquire technical and scientific experience and to gain direct and personal impressions of the existing relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jul 82 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4742/355

ALL PARTIES ASKED TO COME CLEAN ON NEGOTIATIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The whole negotiating process involving SWA at present seems a 'circus' at best and a 'big lie' at worst.

Whatever the description, it says little for SA and the Western five, if not both.

To start with, the average man in SWA at present doesn't have a clue as to what is really going on,

— despite reams of newspaper reports on the subject;

— and despite the subsequent visit of the Western Five ambassadors.

Lets look at these points, one by one:

This newspaper, for one, reports the news and views of all the major personalities and all the major parties to the dispute, but it has become increasingly difficult to discern the real truth.

Indeed, we don't know whom to believe anymore and we find this most disturbing.

We have no hesitation in saying this: If some parties are telling us the truth concerning certain cardinal issues, then others are distorting the truth or lying.

Turning to the second point, it is strange that Messrs Botha and Malan saw fit to talk to party leaders confidentially, allegedly leaked certain items to certain specially selected newspapers and were not prepared to say these things to the Namibian people at large.

What in the final analysis is the differences between the leaders and the people and why cannot the people at large be trusted on matters concerning their own future?

Besides, it is our finding that the Cabinet delegation told the different political leaders different things (the reason is not clear!) or it expressed itself so badly that there are now widely ranging interpretations of what was really said.

Surely on that point alone clarification is needed.

Then finally the Western five.

The Western five delegation, seemingly, contradicted much of what some of the internal political leaders were told by Messrs Botha and Malan.

Indeed, a sad state of affairs.

Our appeal to all the 'outside' parties: Please come clean, even though you may feel that your interests don't coincide with ours.

The people of SWA surely have a right to know the truth.

CSO: 4700/1681

MUDGE MAY HAVE SA, U.S. BLESSING VERSUS SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE climate for a settlement on Namibia has certainly turned icy cold during the past 24 hours if SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha's communique is anything to go by.

Three points emerge out of it:

- Swapo allegedly is not willing to play a fair game;
- SA is still adamant the Cubans in Angola will have to reduce their strength or withdraw entirely, irrespective of the arguments that the MPLA may hold on this subject;
- And there are still many other obstacles to a settlement, namely the impartiality of the UN, financial support for the constitutional principles, the status of the UN personnel in SWA, the composition, functions and operations aspects of Untag and the reciprocal release of detainees.

Mr Botha also emphasised that the SA Government wishes "to reconsider its standpoint regarding the continuation of the negotiations and the implementation of the settlement proposal."

On the other hand Mr Botha stated yesterday morning on his arrival in Windhoek that considerable progress in the international negotiaions has been achieved and these latest developments might only 'retard' further progress, but need not necessarily torpedo the negotiations.

Also on the credit side was DTA Chairman Dirk Mudge's statement on Tuesday night that Namibian independence will be meaningless without reconciliation among the Territory's people.

We assume that Mr Mudge included

Swapo's supporters as well.

Against this background one has to evaluate the future of the negotiating process.

Our view today is that the negotiating process is doomed to flounder.

True, it contradicts our previous standpoint, but that was purely temporary and with considerable reservation.

It cannot perhaps go without passing that while we were reporting apparently positive stories of progress from New York in recent weeks, Mr Mudge said last week that he was unaware of any real progress.

That all said, the indications now are that the solution to a Namibian settlement will be sought on the military plain.

Significantly, this has already been mooted by Mr Mudge.

On June 4 we reported him as saying: "If Swapo continues to prevent the independence process, Swapo will be hit militarily, hit without mercy and the DTA will support Dr Jonas Savimbi."

This newspaper has every reason to believe that Mr Mudge had the backing in this statement of the SA Government; he was in Cape Town immediatedly prior to his making it.

One can also infer that if Dr Savimbi is to be helped militarily, the final objective will be to reverse the Angolan civil war and drive the MPLA right out of Angola.

This might in fact even have the blessing of the Reagan Administration; there seems to be a good understanding between SA and the US on this issue, the US is under no obligation to uphold an undemocratic and marxist government in Luanda, the US apparently feels that the status quo in Angola is a threat to its interest in Zaire and Dr Savimbi always had fairly easy access to former US Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig.

All in all then, it would seem that the entire Namibian issue has taken yet another turn, or alternatively, we have misread it entirely.

CSO: 4700/1681

UN TROOPS EXPECTED IN WINDHOEK IN 2 WEEKS

AB091459 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 9 (AFP)--An advance detachment of United Nations troops is expected in Windhoek in about two weeks to prepare for the arrival of a U.N. peacekeeping force in Namibia, the newspaper DIE REPUBLIKEIN reported today in the Namibian capital.

The main 7,500-man U.N. force will monitor the ceasefire expected to be signed at the end of next week between the nationalist South West Africa People's Organisation and South Africa. The U.N. force would also supervise next year's general elections in Namibia.

Diplomatic sources in Pretoria said the United Nations was seeking applications for 1,500 civilian jobs including doctors, nurses and drivers who would be sent to Namibia during the transitional period following the ceasefire.

Western diplomatic sources said office space was being rented and 1,000 local employees were being hired in preparation for an agreement between all sides negotiating Namibian independence from South Africa.

"The United Nations do not want to be caught unprepared in case of a settlement, which is why it is preparing as if an agreement was reached in the next few weeks," one Western expert said.

But the sources noted that despite the signs that agreement is close, details such as the departure of Cuban troops stationed in Angola must be settled. South Africa has refused to sign an agreement without guarantees that Cuban forces will leave Angola.

The source also said the five-nation contact group--the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany--involved in negotiations was "still waiting for some replies wihch have been slow to arrive."

Pretoria today categorically denied a statement by SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma in Tripoli that the South African army was preparing to invade Angola by massing troops near the border.

"It is well known that this terrorist leader Sam Nujoma does not even know what is going on among his own terrorist gangs and it is therefore amazing that he pleads knowledge of South African troop movements," an army spokesman said.

CSO: 4700/1700

CIVIL SERVANTS, TEACHERS UNPAID IN ONDO STATE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jul 82 p 40

[Article by Ojo Bejide]

[Text]

AS millions of people enjoy the Eid-El-Fitr holidays in all parts of the country, civil servants and teachers in Ondo State are yet to receive their June salaries.

According to a top civil servant in the state capital, Akure, the workers are still not sure of when the salaries would come from the government.

"The most appalling thing," said the civil servant, "is that the government has not made any statement on the matter".

Another source close to the state's accountant-general's office in Akure said the "government needs about N11.5 million to pay the teachers and the civil servants for the month."

The source said that the irregularities in payment of teachers' salaries began over a year ago. It later affected civil servants last April.

"The May salaries of civil servants were paid between June 21 and 25 and since then the government has found it very difficult to pay all the bi-monthly salaries of junior workers" the source revealed.

Recession

Another state government official blamed the situation on the national economic recession.

A female teacher with Acquinas College said she now sells petty articles "to make both ends meet."

The Ondo State Commissioner for Finance, Chief Olufemi Ilori, could not be reached but an official in the ministry blamed the situation on cuts in grants to state governments by the Federal Government.

"The tightening up of banks lending policy worsened the situation but I think the government is doing all it can to pay the workers before the month runs out," the official said.

CSO: 4700/1679

BIG JUMP IN POPULATION OF ABUJA EXPECTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Jul 82 p 22

[Text]

THE population of the new Federal capital, Abuja is expected to jump to 1.6 million by the year 2,000 and rise to about three million when it is fully completed.

At the moment the estimated population is 250,000. On the whole, ₦722.5 million has been expended on development projects at the capital as at last May.

These facts were released to newsmen by the Minister of the Federal Capital Territory, Alhaji Iro Dan Musa at Abuja.

He explained that from these figures it was clear that movement to Abuja was being phased in such a way to allow for gradual and not a hurried transfer to the new Federal capital.

The Minister stated that as a result of the existing economic slump in the country the Federal Government was being advised in such a way that initial movement to Abuja scheduled for September this year was not adversely affected.

He disclosed that a second multi-million naira dam was almost completed to supplement the existing Jabi Dam.

He explained that with the new 'Lower Usman Dam' which has a capacity for six million cubic metres of water, the problem of water shortage was a forgotten phenomenon at the new capital.

In answer to a question, the minister disclosed that to guarantee efficient and effective administration to the grassroots, the territory had been divided into seven development areas.

CSO: 4700/1679

BUMPER PRICE CROP PREDICTED FOR THIS YEAR

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Lekan Yusuff]

[Text]

THE Ogun State Chairman of the Green Revolution Co-ordinating Committee, Alhaji J.A. Akindele, has predicted a bumper rice production during this year's harvesting period.

Alhaji Akindele made the prediction in Abeokuta after the end of his state wide inspection tour of co-operative farmers projects in the state.

The co-operative groups which owned the farms are beneficiaries of Federal Government rice programme during the 1981/82 planting season.

He said that judging from what he had seen during his tour, Ogun State would likely have abundance of rice very soon.

He then called on the Federal Government to assist various groups of farmers in the state with the necessary farm equipment such as boom sprayer and chemicals in order that the much publicised green revolution programme can achieve its desired goal.

Alhaji Akindele also suggested that the land clearing be done for each group of farmers during the planting season in order to avert late planting of crops.

The chairman also advised that the idea of giving raw cash to farmers to prepare lands for plantation should be discouraged. This, he said, is because from experience a lot of farmers who obtained money for land clearing purposes diverted such money to irrelevant things.

Alhaji Akindele also suggested that loan being granted to group farmers should be increased from ₦1,000 to say ₦1,500 or ₦2000 per group or co-operative farmers in view of the present economic trends.

About ₦1.5 million had been disbursed to various groups of individual farmers throughout the state during the year under review, the chairman said.

CSO: 4700/1679

DROP IN BEEF PRODUCTION, SHORTAGE PREDICTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 31 Jul 82 p 12

[Text]

A MINISTER of State for Agriculture, Mr. Ken Green, said on Wednesday in Kaduna, that Nigeria's beef production would fall by an estimated 122,810 tonnes this year.

Speaking at the opening of the national conference on beef production, Mr. Green said that the annual growth rate of the nation's 9.2 million cattle was low, and this made the importation of beef necessary.

He said that large plots of land had been acquired in the northern part of the country to serve as grazing reserves to boost beef production.

The Minister said that the fight against tsetse fly had also been intensified, adding that 210,000 square kilometres of land previously infested by the parasite had been reclaimed.

Mr. Green said that rinderpest which had been a major problem to the cattle industry had been eradicated, while the campaign against "contagious bovine pleuroneumonia" had reached an advanced stage.

He appealed to participants at the conference to explore ways of boosting beef production and ensure that their recommendations were implemented and not merely kept in the archives.

Earlier, Governor Abba Musa Rimi had observed that it was disturbing that only 0.25 per cent of the total public expenditure was being channelled to livestock development.

He said that the nation would suffer an estimated meat deficit of 206,000 tonnes by 1985, if the situation was not checked. The address was read on his behalf by the Kaduna Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Alhaji Lawal Sani Zangon.

CSO: 4700/1679

BRIEFS

TRIBALISM CALLED GREATEST PROBLEM--A former Governor of Bendel State, Dr Samuel Ogbemudia has claimed that the greatest danger facing Nigeria's political climate was "tribal politics." He said until an end was put to it, such practice would continue to "pollute and divide the country." Speaking in Benin Dr Ogbemudia said the problem of tribal politics would be easy to solve. As a first step towards this, he said political leaders should "deliberately begin now to discourage people from believing that they could only get to the top on tribal tickets." Referring to the mass media as the "greatest vehicle through which the public could be enlightened against tribalism, Dr Ogbemudua said: "Tribal politics restricts political leaders to their local areas. It breeds suspicion and it does not allow people to grow out from their environment." [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Jul 82 p 32]

MORE ON BULGARIAN AID--The developed nations have been asked to co-operate with Nigeria in her industrialisation process. Making the call at the weekend in Lagos was the Minister of Information, Mallam Garba Wushishi, when the Bulgarian Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Alex Sandel Atenasov paid him a courtesy call in his office. Mallam Wushishi stated that there was great need for Nigeria to industrialise because petroleum, which remained the main foreign exchange earner was a wasting asset. The minister briefed the Ambassador on the Federal government's programme in agriculture, education and housing. Mallam Wushishi appealed to the Bulgarian Ambassador to be involved in the food preservation industry to enable the country's farm produce "go a long way to satisfy the needs of the people." Earlier, the Bulgarian Ambassador had announced that plans had reached an advanced stage by his government to produce antibiotics from maize in Nigeria. Mr Atenasov said that Bulgarian officials were in Jos and Kaduna to conduct feasibility study on the project. He stressed that his government had established centres in some states for the maintenance of agricultural equipment. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Jul 82 p 40]

TOPPLED SPEAKER IN COURT--The ousted Deputy Speaker of the Cross River State House of Assembly, Chief Ndaeyo Uttah has challenged his removal in court. Chief Uttah was deposed on July 15 for alleged anti-party activities. In his suit filed in a Calabar High Court, Chief Uttah urged the judge to declare his removal "null and void." He also asked for an injunction to

restrain the "Speaker or his agents" from preventing him from performing the duties attached to his office. Announcing this on Friday, Speaker Christopher Udomesiet ruled that debates on the motion to replace Chief Uttah could not continue until the suit was determined on September 13. Chief Udomesiet also announced that a similar suit against the House by the former chief whip, Mr Anthony A. Wills-Obong and the majority whip Mr Brendan Ukata, would be discontinued. He said their lawyer had told him in writing that both men formally announced their withdrawal from the case at its next hearing. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Jul 82 p 40]

CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL COLLEGES--About 870,000 candidates sat for this year's national common entrance examination to Federal Government Colleges all over the country, it has been announced. But only 4,500 of them or 0.5 percent of the candidates will be offered places in the 39 institutions. The remaining 865,000 will have to find places in state, private or community colleges. In an exclusive interview in Lagos, Minister of State for Education Mrs Elizabeth Ivase said the 10 northern states would use "the same national common entrance examination to admit pupils to secondary schools." In states where the examination was not taken pupils do not have to struggle with others in quest for admission, she added. Speaking on the preparedness of state governments to switch over to the new educational system in September, Mrs Ivase said: "All the state ministries of education officials have been part of the decision-making body to evolve the 6, 3, 3., 4 system. [Yakubu Momodu] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jul 82 p 40]

CSO: 4700/1680

PLANE CRASH SHAKES CONFIDENCE IN SOVIET AVIATION

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Editoria]

[Text] The fact that up till now no word has come from the Soviet authorites giving the minute details of how that doomed Ilyushin plane crashed on July 6 with twenty-three Sierra Leoneans aboard does not augur well for Sierra Leonean confidence in Soviet aviation and the officialdom around that aviation.

The big question of what caused the plane crash will predictably not get an answer for a record long time considering the period of time involved in getting a precise report on how it happened.

And yet, the scores of families that have been seriously affected by the loss of those valuable Sierra Leonean lives demand the detailed facts.

Not to talk of the hundreds of people who have lost their intimate friends or the millions of Sierra Leoneans and other Africans who are greatly shocked and deeply concerned that their people were involved in such a gruesome crash.

This newspaper is constantly receiving calls from frustrated members of the public who hope some glimmerings of the facts might be coming through via the mass media.

The truth is that there is something of a panic over traveling with Soviet planes these days.

Many terrified parents and relatives of students in the Soviet Union have frantically warned their loved ones not to dare out with those planes despite earlier holiday plans.

For a majority of students, we are told, those parental warnings were not even necessary.

They too had enough of a fright to last out the holiday season.

And yet, according to International Aviation statistics, the Soviet Ilyushin is not badly placed in terms of aviation defects.

When, however, a plane nose-dives and crashes soon after taking off, it is such a different affair from when it crashes on its way to land that only a clear-picture explanation can remove the taboo of the Ilyushin from the eyes and minds of the Sierra Leonan public.

We await that Soviet explanation.

CSO: 4700/1676

BRIEFS

ROK'S ECONOMIC PACKAGE--The Ambassador of the Republic of Korea Mr Jonj Ick Choe has told the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr Abass Bundu, of his country's economic package in the form of intermediate technology to farmers being presented to Sierra Leone. The aid will comprise rice threshers, sickles and two machines for making rice straw bags and an agricultural instructor to train farmers in operating the machines. Mr Jonj said some of the machines would arrive before the end of the year which would be tested for its popularity and effectiveness. The Minister said that any assistance aimed at boosting agricultural productivity and reducing post harvest losses would be most welcomed. He spoke of government's priority on agriculture, especially rice production. He praised the idea of introducing farming techniques based on intermediate technology not dependent on electricity and expressed the hope that the scope of ROK's technical assistance in this form would increase over the years. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Jul 82 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4700/1676

'RADIO KULMIS' CITES DFSS STATEMENT ON U.S. AID

EA312212 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] A press release by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] vehemently condemns the decision by the U.S. administration to extend and deliver arms to the military dictatorship of Somalia. This constitutes naked interference in the internal tensions inside Somalia and has nothing to do with the ideological confrontation and international political squabbles between the superpowers.

The press statement says the armed struggle waged by the Somali people spearheaded by the DFSS against the dictatorial regime to liberate their motherland Somalia is by no means the work of any outside forces whatsoever, be they Ethiopians, Cubans, the USSR or others.

The DFSS press statement adds that the decision by the U.S. Government to airlift arms to Somalia will not prolong the dying regime of Siad Barre but instead will fan the flames already raging in the Horn of Africa. The arms delivery will also prolong the suffering and bloodshed and at the same time internationalize the crisis and create permanent instability in Africa in particular and the world in general.

The press statement goes on to say that the aims, beliefs and goal of the Somali people who have risen against Siad Barre's regime are as follows:

1. To safeguard and protect the democratic principles and freedom of the Somali people.

2. To revive the human rights and self-respect of the Somali people.

3. To destroy the dictatorial rule in Somalia.

4. To abolish completely all forms of political dictatorship in Somalia.

We see the naked U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Somalia as direct enmity against the Somali masses. This U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Somalia is not only enmity against the Somali masses but also a move which denies the Somali their freedom, respect

and independence. This will sow seeds of hatred for the American people among all Somalis wherever they may be in the world, the press statement says.

The DFSS press statement stresses that the political principles of the DFSS are based on nonalignment. It does not attach itself to any power and is also firmly opposed to the idea of becoming a puppet of foreign forces and thus jeopardizing the independence, freedom and dignity of the Somali people.

The Reagan administration sees all internal rifts within Africa or other countries in the Third World as the work of the USSR, but this can never be an excuse for the Reagan administration's planned oppression and subjugation of all the rising forces within the developing countries.

The DFSS, the press statement says, unswervingly believes that no amount of arms and ammunition will be able to deter or destroy the Somali people's hopes of victory for their freedom. The arms airlifted to Siad Barre's regime will undoubtedly fall into the hands of the gallant DFSS fighters who are fighting for a just cause.

The DFSS press statement concludes by asking the American Government for the answer to the following simple question: Has the American Government led by Mr Reagan, a conservative man, transformed itself from the sanctuary of democracy into a haven for dictators and destroyers of democracy?

CSO: 4503/32

'RADIO KULMIS' REPORTS LATEST CLASHES

EA041002 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Reports from the front say that the 9th General Aynanshe and the 15th Gorob divisions clashed with troops still loyal to the regime of Siad Barre in the regions of Mudugh, Ghel Gudut and Hiran, capturing villages and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy forces.

Reports received from the 9th General Aynanshe division said that the Siad Barre forces launched a massive attack on 2 August against the defensive lines of the 9th division in the liberated village of Bali (Intir), and another village, in (Galdogob).

The reports added that the invading Siad Barre forces met with utter defeat on the battlefield and 250 of them, including officers, were killed while 360 were wounded.

The forces of the 9th division also captured six armored personnel carriers, tanks, anti-aircraft missiles, radio communications systems, jeeps and a large quantity of light weapons.

The reports added that the remnants of the Siad Barre troops have been contacted and now fighting is going on in the outskirts of the regional capital of Mudugh, Galgalo.

Reports from the 15th Gorob division say that the fighters of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia forces launched attacks on the troops still taking orders from Siad Barre, in Ghel Gudut and Hiran regions.

In the attacks the fighters of the 15th division captured the villages of (Awmadi) and (Chegan), 30 km east of Belet Uen. They also captured the village of (Bukut) and Eel Ali, 40 km west of Belet Uen.

The reports added that the residents of those villages, with the support of some of Siad's own forces, joined in the fighting against the senseless Siad Barre soldiers, near Belet Uen.

We have not received any information so far on the casualties inflicted on fighters of the 15th Gorob division or on the residents in the area but we will keep you informed on the fighting which has now spread to the regions of Mudugh, Ghel Gudut and Hiran.

CSO: 4503/32

CP CHALLENGES PM TO CALL ELECTION OR REFERENDUM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Conservative party yesterday challenged the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to call either a general election or a referendum among Whites to test his latest policy guidelines.

The CP congress agreed unanimously to a motion from the floor that the Government should be challenged to hold an early general election or a referendum pitting the Prime Minister's "integration policy" (as Dr Connie Mulder put it) against the Conservative Party's policy.

Professor Fanie Jacobs said if the Prime Minister had the "daredevilry" he claimed he had he should immediately put his "new integration policy" at stake in an election.

He warned Mr Botha, however, not to allow his "daredevilry" to become so pronounced "that the Whites of South Africa lost their sovereignty in the process."

"The Prime Minister's new policy would have no other outcome than the loss of White self-dispensation," he said.

Another delegate said he could not understand how the Prime Minister could say he had political pluck "if he does not inform the nation about the full consequences of his new policy guidelines."

He expressed the fea that the CP even if it won a general election — would not be able to change Mr Botha's new Constitution once it had been adopted mutually by Whites, Coloureds and Asians.

Mixed Training Out--Congress

AN education policy based on a Christian-national character and securing mother-tongue education for Whites up to primary-school level was yesterday adopted by the Conservative Party's congress in Pretoria.

The congress decides that education for Whites should not be mixed at any level, whether in formal or informal education or training.

Delegates especially complained about the fact that the Government allowed Whites receiving technical training at work to receive racially mixed training.

"This sort of training on the labour floors confuses the White youth and brain washes them into rejecting the policies and principles of their fathers," one delegate said.

The congress also decided that the C P's education policy would be based on the principle of separate development.

A special call was made on the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to investigate immediately a decision by Stellenbosch students that their university should have a "so-called open character", and to avoid such a possibility effectively.

The congress decided the C P Should see to it when it came to power that Black universities provided for every subject Blacks needed so that it would not be necessary for Blacks to attend White universities.

Slabbert or Gatsha 1st President

THE Conservative Party's mouthpiece, Die Patriot, yesterday called the Party's members to get 500 subscribers in each constituency in South Africa as soon as possible.

Die Patriot's manager, Mr Fanie van Rensburg, told the CP congress in Pretoria it had already been decided in 1980 to establish a newspaper with the name, "Die Patriot."

His company, Die Konserwatiewe Pers, had for the time being scrapped plans to publish a daily newspaper and was now involved in "the establishment of a weekly family newspaper".

Mr Van Rensburg announced shares would soon be sold in Die Patriot.

Yesterday's Patriot, which was distributed at the congress, carried a front page report stating that Dr Van Zyl Slabbert or Gatsha Buthelezi were likely to become South Africa's first Executive State President

Mixed Sport Bedevils Race Relations

THE Conservative Party congress yesterday accused the government of having introduced mixed sport to bedevil internal race relations."

But the congress, nevertheless, accepted a sport policy which included international sport participation, providing no demands were put to White sportsmen regarding their sport administration which contradicted CP policies.

The CP's sport policy provides for every nation to practise its sport in its own areas and group areas, separate control over school, club and provincial sport activities, with special emphasis on schools sport.

Professor Alkmaar Swart told congress integrated schools sport blunted schoolchildren's awareness of their group identity.

Dr At van Wyk, to great ovation, said the CP, when it comes to power, "will rule itself and won't be ruled by sport administrators like Dr Danie Craven".

One delegate complained about the SABC-TV's programme "Sulkerkaakenades" because Blacks took part with Whites.

Congress adopted a principle that each nation awards its own colours.

A number of delegates demanded that the Springbok should remain the emblem for White Sportsmen and other races should compete under a different emblem, like the zebra, when they participated in mixed teams.

CP 'Ban' on Black Housing

THE Conservative Party's congress yesterday accepted a policy prohibiting Blacks from owning land anywhere in White South Africa.

Some delegates even requested the congress to consider scrapping the 99-year leasehold project for Blacks.

Delegates also demanded that industrialists who "import" Black labourers must supply housing for them in Black areas near Black states, while others wanted such industrialists to be forced to move to border areas.

It was also suggested that no further housing should be supplied for Blacks and that a better form of commuting service between Black states and labour intensive areas be considered.

Professor Alkmar Swart said the CP should not allow any further housing schemes for Blacks inside White South Africa, because it would cost South Africa about R48 000-million to build the envisaged 6-million houses needed for them by the turn of the century.

The congress accepted the proposed policy on

community development, which includes provisions that each nation can only own land in its own area, that employers be responsible for the housing of all their Black labourers, and that the principle of separate development regarding housing be continued.

Measures whereby Blacks were granted permanent residence in White South Africa would be repealed by a Conservative Party government.

The congress resolved that a CP government would lead self-governing Black states to independence as quickly as possible.

In terms of policy measures approved yesterday, Blacks in White South Africa would be citizens of their own separate national states and would exercise their rights in those states.

"Industrial decentralisation, financial and other measures will be strengthened to achieve the greatest possible settlement of each nation on its own land, under its own government.

"The movement of other races to the White RSA will be strictly controlled and the exodus of non-Whites to their own countries will be encouraged.

The congress resolved that the national states would be consolidated as much as possible, but said that the land quotas of the Trust Constitution of 1936 were final. Consolidation would thus be by land exchanges rather than the donation of more land to the national states.

Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, chairman during the formulation of the party's policies on Blacks, said phenomenal progress had been made with the policy of separate development since 1951, but that the Government had slackened its implementation since the late 1970's as it no longer had the courage of its convictions.

A decentralisation policy had to be tackled energetically with agriculture as the basis of infrastructural development.

Dr Hartzenberg said the National Party's proposed economic development regions were simply laying a foundation for political integration.

The congress also resolved that Black residential areas in White South Africa would be retained as White areas under control of the South African Government.

Local authorities, also under the authority of the South African Government, could be created in such Black residential areas and governments of national states could — by agreement — be allowed to provide certain services in areas where their citizens were in the majority.

The South African Government would be able to institute regional authorities for Blacks to provide services and administration for a number of residential areas.

'Back to Normal' Mulder Pledge

THE Conservative Party, would use the powers vested in the Executive State President and the new President's Council to "change the National Party's envisaged integrational constitution", Dr Connie Muler told the CP congress in Pretoria yesterday.

Reacting to delegates' fears that it would be too late for the CP to make any inroads "once the Prime Minister has pushed his envisaged integrationist policies, through", Dr Mulder said the new policy would be used to oust Coloureds and Asians from Parliament.

Dr Mulder said when the CP came to power, "whether it be at an early general election, or in 1986", it would appoint the Executive State President and the appointed members of the new power-bearing President's Council and force a "binding decision on the President to change the constitution back to normal."

CSO: 4700/1687

GOVERNMENT, NIS IMPLICATION IN SEYCHELLES COUP ATTEMPT DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE ACCEPT the Prime Minister's assurance that the Government, the Cabinet and the Defence Force were not aware of the attempted coup in the Seychelles and that no authorisation was given for any action.

His statement, however, adds to the extreme disquiet over the participation of National Intelligence Service and Defence Department officials in the affair.

It appears that Colonel Hoare approached officials of NIS for limited logistical support and the request was referred to officials of the Defence Force.

Defence Force personnel provided Colonel Hoare with hand-weapons, ammunition and radios.

The involvement of Dolinchek and others was unauthorised.

The attempted coup was executed without the knowledge or approval of officials or departments concerned (with the exception of those who took part directly).

How the participants of NIS and the Defence Department came to act on their own in this foolish manner is something that is not explained, but is deserving of further probing, since it is a reflection on both NIS and the Defence Department that the officials could have done so without the knowledge of their superiors.

We have suggested that a full and independent inquiry be instituted into the whole affair — and we believe such an inquiry is still necessary despite the departmental investigations that have been held.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister has promised departmental action will be taken against those officials who exceeded their authority, and we hope that in due course such action will be made publicly known.

Also, the Prime Minister has announced that legislation will be introduced during the next session of Parliament to make the use and recruitment of South African citizens as mercenaries, or the instigation thereof, a punishable offence.

That is the least that can be done to avoid a repetition of the whole sorry business.

We should be under no illusions about the bad effect the attempted coup has had on this country's image.

The mercenaries were recruited and armed here, and set off on their ill-fated mission from our soil.

The fact that Defence Force and National Intelligence Service officials were involved in helping Colonel Hoare will be held against South Africa, as evidence of this country's alleged complicity, even though the Government has categorically denied it had anything to do with the attempted coup.

Consequently, although the trials both here and in the Seychelles have ended, the international repercussions will continue.

As for Colonel Hoare and his aides, who received severe sentences, they have only themselves to blame for the way things have turned out.

They were soldiers of fortune —and fortune did not smile on them.

More importantly, they should not have attempted the coup in the first place.

As for the young men who were induced to take part in the misadventure — it is interesting to note that the issuing and use of call-up instructions to some of the mercenaries is being referred to the Attorney-General concerned — they are fortunate that their effective sentences amount to six months' imprisonment each.

The whole thing has been a sad, bad business from start to finish and should be a lesson to anyone who believes that mercenary activity is a paying proposition as well as a grand adventure.

CSO: 4700/1687

ANC INFILTRATOR ON FREEDOM CHARTER'S AIMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text]

MOST of the Freedom Charter's aims have already been met in South Africa through a policy of gradual, peaceful change over the years, Major Craig Williamson, the South African undercover agent who infiltrated the ANC, told a crowded Johannesburg courtroom yesterday.

It was a complicated, cleverly worded document which lent itself to a variety of interpretations and which was revered by terrorists groups, banned organisations and communists as the embodiment of their aims in the struggle against capitalism, he said.

In itself, however, it did not advocate anything much that could not be seen by an enlightened advocate of freedom and trade unionism as the noblest of aims.

It could also be interpreted as a call to battle by those working against the country.

Expert

Major Williamson who said that when he was deputy director of the International University Exchange Fund he supplied information to the ANC, testified as an ANC expert witness for the prosecution at the terrorism trial of trade unionist Mr Alan Morris Fine (28).

Mr Fine, of Bellevue, has pleaded not guilty to contravening the Internal Security Act.

He has also denied an alternative charge, that he worked with a member of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, which organisation is said to have the same aims as the banned ANC — a desire to overthrow the South African Government.

Mr Fine has admitted that between 1977 and September 1981 he supplied information on trade union activities by various means, including the use of dead letter boxes, to a woman in Botswana who was banned at the time she left South Africa.

Boycotts

The woman in question is Mrs Jeanette Schoon.

The prosecution also stressed the possible role played in boycotts of various products by South African Congress of Trade Unions, members or sympathisers, ANC members or sympathisers or members of the Communist Party.

The defence counsel claimed in cross-examination of Major Williamson that if it was true that these people had been involved in the boycotts they had done it in their personal capacities and not as representatives of the various unions.

The court heard that the South African Congress of Trade Unions was a lawful body and was not banned in South Africa.

Questioned on trade unionism, Major Williamson said: "The security police as such had no interest in a legitimate trade union, but where there are people who are misusing any organisation it is the duty of the forces of law and order to intervene."

Alliance

Mr Fine, in explanation of his plea, earlier told the court he was not aware of any common purpose between the SACTU and the ANC.

Major Williamson, however, told the court there was an alliance between the SACTU, the ANC and the Communist Party.

The court heard that Major Williamson's knowledge was based on information from university campuses, trade unions and in South Africa generally.

He admitted that trade unions had been a particular target of police action over the past few years.

Codes

Major Williamson said clandestine communications to and from South Africa by Mrs Schoon came to the attention of his team of

men, even the most innocent communications and also other communications to Geneva and Lusaka.

He conceded that the use of a clandestine method of communication did not lead to the irresistible conclusion that those involved were automatically members of the ANC or the SACTU.

The ANC normally employed the use of secret writing and codes, he said.

Commenting on the use of clandestine communications, he said the question to be asked was whether people communicated clandestinely because the security police had them under surveillance, or whether the security police started keeping them under surveillance because they were communicating clandestinely.

'Poison'

Mr D Kuny, defending, has submitted that any communication with Mrs Schoon would immediately have cast suspicion on the other person involved.

Major Williamson agreed that communicating with her was "like poison ivy". He said that if a person feared he would come under suspicion by communicating with her, it would be more logical, if it was an innocent message, to send it openly.

The trial continues today before Mr W Rosch.

CSO: 4700/1687

OPPOSITION TO CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM GROWS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE PRIME MINISTER's plan for constitutional reform is running into predictable opposition from non-Nationalists.

The Progressive Federal Party, which is the Official Opposition, adopted a cautious attitude towards the President's Council's recommendations, waiting for the Government to formulate its response.

Even when the Prime Minister came out with his plan at the National Party's Federal Congress, the PFP was not strongly critical.

One can appreciate the reasons for this. The PFP was the front-runner for reform. It was the party of power sharing. The Government adopted healthy power sharing as its slogan, cutting some of the ground from under the PFP's feet.

Also, while the PFP talks reform, it is only the Government which has the power to introduce it.

Therefore, in terms of practical politics, the PFP must encourage reform even if the changes do not measure up to the ideals which the PFP espouses.

The problem, then, for the PFP was how to handle the Government's plan. If it was too negative, it would be accused of being a party that spoke reform yet rejected any semblance of it.

However, if it accepted the plan as a first step towards greater reform, it would be accused by Blacks of abandoning its insistence on Blacks being included.

Quite a dilemma, especially as the powerful financial backers of the PFP are keen on the Prime Minister getting support for any action that will signal the end of doctrinaire apartheid and the start of a new dispensation.

But the PFP could not sit on the fence for ever.

Mr Colin Eglin, PFP spokesman on constitutional affairs, set the ball rolling by saying that the new deal was so blatantly rigged to maintain National Party supremacy that it could not possibly provide a basis for peaceful coexistence in South Africa.

Then the leader of the party and of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said the deal was not good enough, the plan raised more questions than it answered, and though it was impossible to adopt a final position due to lack of detail, his reaction at this stage was "We oppose."

He also made the point, predictably, that the most "self-evident and fatal" shortcoming was the exclusion of Blacks.

In terms of Nationalist politics, the inclusion of Coloureds and Indians in a mixed Cabinet and Parliament of three chambers, with the mixed President's Council the final arbiter of contested legislation, is a remarkable and traumatic change.

How he could expect the Prime Minister to include Blacks at this stage, if at all, is beyond us.

The Conservative Party and its leader, Dr Treurnicht, have come out very strongly against it, Dr Treurnicht accusing the Government of being "integrationists, power sharers, the sell-outs of the White man's heritage and betrayers of White self-determination and identity."

The Herstigte Nasionale Party has, through its leader, Mr Jaap Marais, rejected the new proposals in toto.

The Prime Minister, it is true, has the unanimous support of his party's Federal Congress.

But the Government cannot impose such radical changes without referring them to the electorate, especially in view of the criticism of the various opposition parties.

The plan should be tested in a national referendum or in an election.

CSO: 4700/1687

FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS AGAINST PRESSURES FROM WEST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

IF SOUTH Africans had forgotten their mission to resist internationals pressure, they would also be prepared to accept a system of government in South Africa brought about by pressure from the Western world, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha said at the Rand Afrikaans University yesterday.

But if South Africans loved their country enough to realise that fair change had become vital, and if they refrained from doing unto others what they didn't want to be done to them, it would never be possible that pressure from the Western world could bring about changes in government that would be unacceptable to the majority of Whites in the country.

Mr Botha was convinced that the majority of Whites in the country would never accept a government as dictated by the Western world.

Rejected

"I would go as far as also saying that the policy of the Progressive Federal Party would be rejected by the majority of Blacks. A Zulu king would never vote for a Swazi king, and a Swazi king would also not vote for a Zulu king".

He said it was not enough to simply ignore the threats of the Western world. He urged South Africans to have the courage to realise that statistics were forcing them to make changes.

The South African Government had never sought popularity, but had always wanted to ensure a future for the children and the grandchildren of South Africa.

He asked all South Africans to keep in mind that the abolition of discrimination in Zimbabwe and South West Africa didn't bring peace — but only intensified the war.

When a member of the audience asked Mr Botha if the Afrikaner culture could survive without Afrikaner power, Mr Botha said a nation's survival depended on its "spiritual hygiene."

CSO: 4700/1687

AFRICA 'COULD FEED WORLD' SAYS OFFICIAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 15

[Text]

AFRICA can become the world's food basket if closer ties between Black states and South Africa are developed, the vice-president of the International Permanent Meat Office, Mr Danie Scholtz, said yesterday.

Predicting both an increase in demand for meat and a decrease in supply world-wide by 1985, he said closer co-operation between African countries in agriculture could turn the continent into the world's leading supplier of food.

"Politics be damned," he told The Citizen. "if we can help Blacks in other countries where good agricultural conditions like soil and climate exist, the whole continent could thrive.

"At the moment meat consumption throughout the world is rising and as the spending power of our own Blacks increases, so the demand will become even greater.

"Africa has 20,6 percent of the world's total livestock resources, but supplies only 4,6 percent of the meat on the world market.

"By 1985, production in other parts of the world will probably not keep pace with demand. Breeding stock in Europe was cut after the so-called 'beef mountain' surpluses there in the early 70s.

"There are low prices for meat in the United States and Argentina, the world's biggest meat exporter, will have difficulties with its economy now after the Falklands affair.

"Now is the time for African producers to consolidate. South Africa does not have conditions nearly as favourable for agriculture as many other countries on the continent, but we do have a lot of expertise.

"If we can combine this expertise with the potential offered by other states, we could lead the world eventually in supplying food.

"If we can encourage traditional herdsmen to play a greater role in meat production, we should do well."

Mr Scholtz said an international meeting of meat producers was planned to take place in Africa within the next year. It would concentrate on promoting good management and close liaison between producers.

CSO: 4700/1687

SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS, AFGHANS VOICED

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 16 Jul 82 p 40

[Editorial: "Where Do We Stand?"]

[Text]

The Palestinian people are experiencing a most horrible nightmare; in Afghanistan Russian soldiers urinate on OUR Qur'an; and right on our doorsteps the armed forces of the state mow down miners demanding basic human rights. These events reflect the wide-scale oppression that is being allowed to run rampant, destroying the lives of millions. Oppression dressed in the garb of apartheid, zionism and imperialism.

The world is a sleeping partner while the oppressed live this nightmare; the same world that outrageously denounces the 'barbarism' of Iran and any Islamically-guided country. The world is silent. Where are these defenders of human rights now?

The very latest July edition of Amnesty International's newsletter lies on this editorial desk — not a single word about the genocide in Lebanon! Is it a case of friends defending friends? Where have all these 'human rights' organisations, including the local mass media, gone to now that their friends are butchering innocent human beings. They are sitting tight in their places and applauding the acts of their criminal friends.

The reaction of the so-called Islamic states in the face of this slaughter campaign is the same as always: a few statements condemning the zionist action, a little hue and cry and then they sit over the matter as if nothing has happened and thus gradually legalise the acts of aggression by the zionists. A disgrace for the governments and people of the Islamic-oriented countries in the region. (Iran, though faced with its own problems, is the only Islamic nation that has taken an active stand).

IN SOUTH AFRICA, WHERE DO WE STAND?

We, the Muslim Ummah, obviously fall into the same category as those countries that make a few statements, shake our heads and cry 'Shame' and then carry on as if there is nothing we can do. We have acted this way about the disgraceful racist policies of this government for the last few decades and then gracefully and sanctimoniously claim: 'We are the best Muslims'. This is a fraud! It is a fraud to that glorious Book whose Code we are supposed to live by. It is a fraud to the verse:

'Say: Surely my prayer and my sacrifice and my life and my death are (all) for Allah, the Lord of the worlds.'

(Qur'an 6:162)

Why is it that 'there is nothing we can do' when it comes to these crucial issues that confront the world — the crucial issues in Lebanon, in Afghanistan, in South Africa? What do we do when we are treated with such bitter contempt by these oppressors? Yes, we are being treated with contempt because we have allowed ourselves to be dismissed with this contempt. We deserve to be treated in this way because we are not fulfilling our duties as Muslims.

Our sacrifice, our life and our death are supposed to be for Islam; we make this pledge yet we do not come anywhere near to meeting it. When we say we are Muslims we take an oath to Allah to offer that which we hold most dear to ourselves: our lives! If we cannot honour this pledge we have no business to call ourselves Muslims.

The most honourable position that a Muslim can attain is that of martyrdom — the ultimate and most glorious position in Islam. Why have we shied away from striving for this position? We have only produced ONE martyr of note here in South Africa: Imam Abdullah Haroon, who gave up his last breath so that justice could prevail in this land of injustice. Why have we not followed his example? Why have we not followed the example of that most exalted martyr, Imam Hussain and all the other great martyrs of Islam?

'Those who believe, and suffer exile and strive with might and main, in Allah's cause, with their goods and their persons, have the highest rank in the sight of Allah. They are the people who will achieve salvation.'

(Qur'an 9:20)

A Shaheed (martyr) is someone who struggles in the way of Allah and gives his life. According to Islam he is ~~always alive.~~ He offers his life to testify that righteousness has been defended. As Imam Khomeini has pointed out: 'The martyrs are the candles of society. They burn themselves out to illuminate society.' At the same time a martyr is one who is clothed in the garment of piety. And piety consists of true purity which is freedom from spiritual and moral pollutions which are rooted in selfishness and vanity. We in South Africa should take a look at ourselves in this context.

We should cleanse ourselves from our moral and spiritual polluted state and start clothing ourselves in garments of piety. This means that we should start involving ourselves actively in Jihad and martyrdom. Jihad is that effort made to realise our sacred ideal. We would be profaning Islam if we refuse to acknowledge this fact. It is all very well to proudly make the claim that we sent the most Hajis out of South Africa this year but that does not make us 'the best Muslims'.

A Mujahid is one who engages in Jihad, like the Mujahideen of Afghanistan, Lebanon and Iran. A Mujahid exercises complete self-abnegation and self-sacrifice. When a Mujahid dies he becomes a chosen friend of Allah. Allah has opened the door to these chosen friends of His when they enter most deservedly into Paradise. Our addressing ourselves actively to the problems we are faced with in South Africa would automatically reserve for us a place as one of Allah's chosen friends.

We in South Africa must look at our lives in the context of the 80000 human beings with fractured hands and legs, battered heads, bleeding with napalm and phosphorous burns, carrying children on their shoulders, hungry and thirsty, walking in the wilderness continuing their miserable lives.

We in South Africa must look at ourselves in the context of the brave Mujahideen of Afghanistan who are toiling under the yoke of Soviet imperialism.

We in South Africa must look at ourselves in the context of our suffering under this ungodly regime. The people of Lebanon and Afghanistan are suffering yet they are actively striving and sacrificing in the face of the assault on their human dignity. Muslims in South Africa suffer the indignity of being reduced to non-people yet we do not fight back. The moment the oppressed people resolve to destroy the system of aggression and oppression and actively engage the oppressors then they no longer suffer because they have now resolved to sacrifice. In any struggle, sacrifice is a necessity. Sacrifice towards achieving martyrdom is a fundamental principle of Islam.

To sacrifice does not mean to meekly and passively succumb to and tolerate the atrocities that are perpertrated against us. To sacrifice means to offer our time, energy, possessions and, most important of all, our lives, in the active pursuit of our ideals. We are told in the Holy Qur'an:

'And strive in His cause as ye ought to strive, with sincerity and under discipline ...'

(Qur'an 22:78)

A Muslim cannot remain silent in the face of all the atrocities being committed in the world today. Silence is equal to being implicated.

The celebration of Eid-ul-Fitr is with us again. May all those who rejoice in the face of tragedy know that the day of reckoning will come for them. The day when they will have to answer for rejoicing while their fellow brothers and sisters were bathing in a sea of blood.

Our Eid message is not a very pleasant one, but then we are not living in very pleasant times. We do not have the right to be pleasant if we have been failures and betrayed the principles we claim to represent.

CSO: 4700/1675

ADVANCEMENT OF BLACKS AIDED BY APPLICATION OF SULLIVAN LABOR CODE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Jul 82 p 5

[Text]

Graphs showing the performance of the Sullivan Principles are impressive, but to Mr Dan Purnell they illustrate only a small part of the story.

Mr Purnell, the executive director of the Rev Leon Sullivan's International Council for Equality of Opportunity Principles, was speaking in an interview in Johannesburg during his sixth visit to South Africa from his base in the United States.

The Sullivan Fair Employment Principles on labour practices by US firms in South Africa has been branded by some US radicals as collaboration with apartheid.

Some South African unionists question the real benefits of the code while some blacks doubt whether the principles are really being implemented.

Mr Purnell and Mr W H Magruder, spokesman for the various task groups representing signatory US companies in South Africa, presented an array of evidence to support the code.

But to Mr Purnell, personal experience of the effects of the code tell more than the cold graphs.

"When you go to a worker who tells you what the effort means to him . . ." — that is the true measure of the code's success to Mr Purnell.

"I went into a man's home the other day. No report can describe his pride in it," Mr Purnell said.

The same goes for health facilities, sports facilities and children's education and all the other goals of the Sullivan code.

In the last report, 144 of more than 300 US firms operating in South Africa agreed to apply the principles.

In brief, these principles are:

- Non - segregation of all eating, toilet, changing and work facilities.
- Equal and fair employment practices for all.
- Equal pay for equal work.
- Training programmes that will prepare a substantial number of blacks, coloured people and Indians for supervisory, administrative, clerical and technical jobs.
- Increasing the number of black, coloured and Indian employees in management and supervisory jobs.
- Improving the quality of life for these employees outside the work environment in fields such as housing, transportation, schooling, recreation and health facilities.

All the US firms in South Africa together employ fewer workers than a giant South African company such as Barlow Rand, Mr Purnell said.

But the value of the Sullivan code is that a lot of non-US companies in South Africa say the code has helped to shape their thinking and encouraged them to do a lot more. They have acted as a catalyst and a guide, he added.

In some ways a company like Barlows is ahead of the signatories to the Sullivan code who are successfully implementing it, Mr Magruder said.

With other labour codes in the field, including the one formulated by the EEC, Mr Purnell said he felt the Sullivan code was more extensive as it covered a wider field.

The quality of the programme varied from company to company rather than from code to code, he said.

But if you take the top 50 performers in the field, you will find proportionately more US firms than EEC or South African ones, he added.

He said this was because the Sullivan code demanded more.

However he said there were many strengths in the codes of companies such as Barlows who shaped their aims to suit their particular circumstances.

"For example some of their mine housing looks like hotels," he said.

On community development levels, the Sullivan code achieved proportionately more to improve the quality of life of employees.

This covered health care, housing and facilities as well as a scheme whereby US firms "adopt" a nearby black school, providing it with facilities.

Mr Purnell felt that more employee choice existed in Sullivan code companies.

"They don't have the paternalism that I detect here," he added.

He said Sullivan companies were the only ones to call their employees together to discuss their ratings in terms of the code.

This is the answer to some critics of the system who ask how effective the code can be without an outside independent monitor instead of depending on the companies to police themselves.

Mr Magruder said that the most effective "policemen" in the set-up are the employees themselves, usually unionists.

In addition companies this year will be obliged to have public accounting firms audit their effort in terms of the code.

Mr Purnell said he received about 180 letters from employees yearly on the performance of their companies.

He said in one case a group of employees felt their company had been unfairly rated as it had not been classified in the top category in terms of the code.

He said the criteria were becoming tougher as more was being achieved and some companies were setting new standards even above those first established by Dr Sullivan.

What of criticism by black groups in the US?

Mr Purnell points out that US blacks have major employment problems themselves with 40 percent of those in the 18 to 24 group unemployed.

According to one poll, only a fifth of one percent of all Americans are interested in South Africa, he added.

But he said more people in the US were now appreciating what the Sullivan code could do in South Africa.

He conceded that the Sullivan code did not hold the ultimate solution to all South Africa's problems.

The principles could not in themselves change the political structure. Other bodies such as the churches and world governments were also effecting change in South Africa, he said.

He agreed that the changes brought under the Sullivan code amounted to affirmative action.

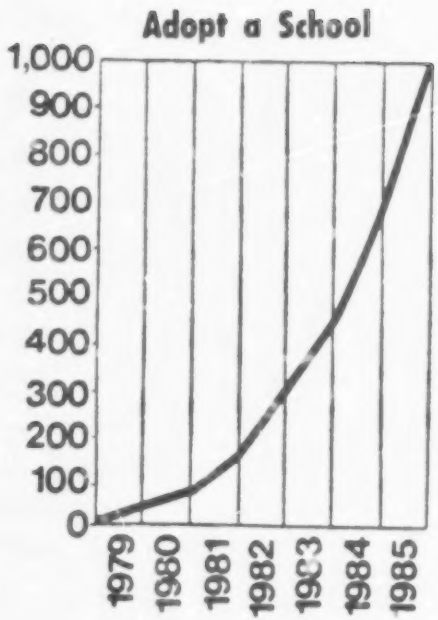
While this concept may have negative connotations in South Africa, Mr Purnell said it was "the biggest lie" that affirmative meant the promotion of people irrespective of merit.

Employers know who will serve them best after they have evaluated their workers, he said.

"You have run out of white people here," Mr Purnell said.

He cited the example of an Afrikaner industrial instructor who was dedicated to the task of training blacks because he realised there were no whites to replace him.

A spokesman for the various groups representing signatory U.S. companies in South Africa presented an array of evidence to support the labour code in these graphs: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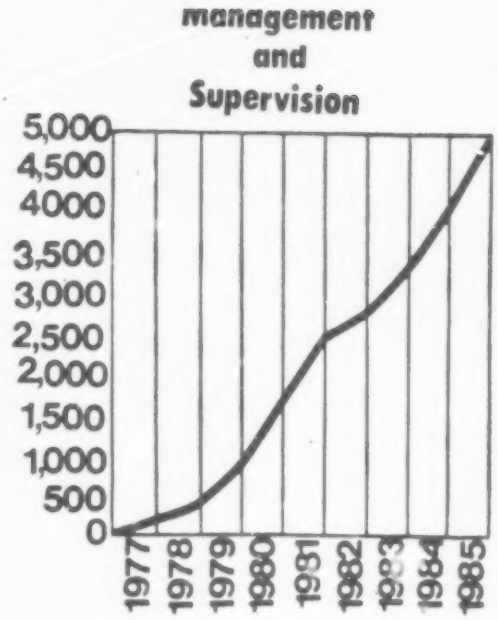
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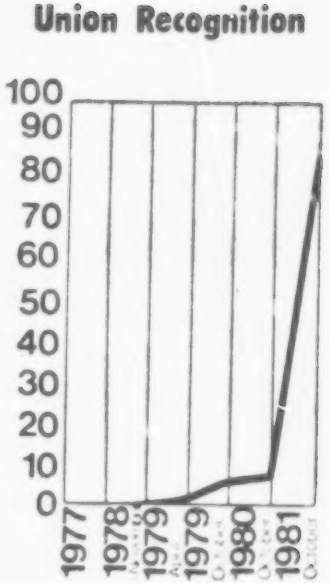
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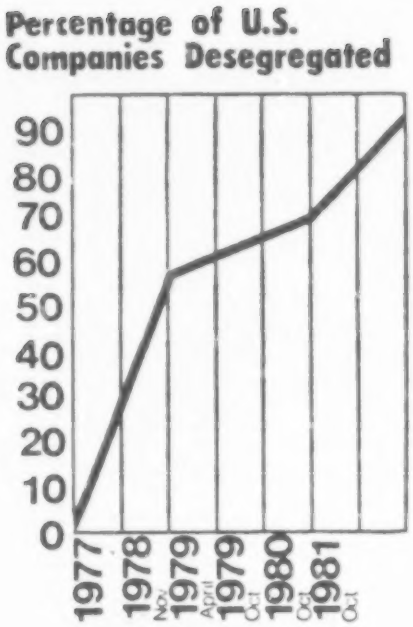
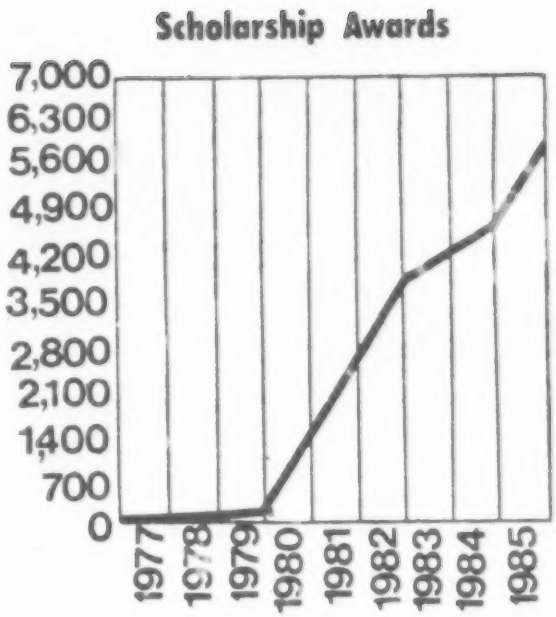
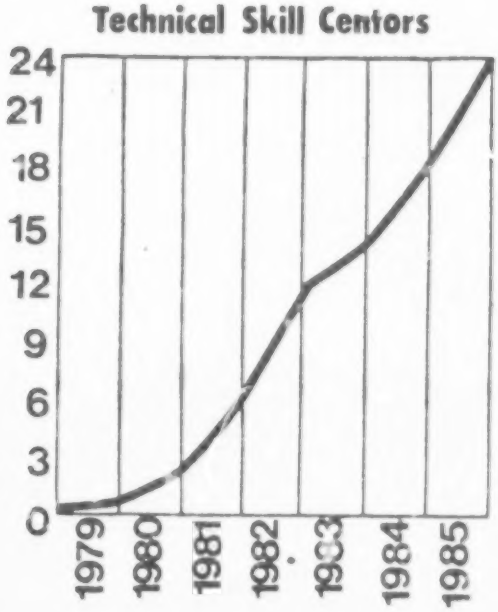






CSO: 4700/1675

IMPACT OF INFLATION ON BLACKS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 Jul 82 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE DOWNSWING in the economy is almost certainly going to hit the average black hard indeed. And, with predictions that things will get worse before they start getting better, the prospect of thousands losing their jobs has become real.

Economists have predicted that the inflation rate will hit 17 percent in the next month, and there have also been predictions of large-scale price increases. At the same time, we have begun to feel the bite through people being laid off from various concerns that have begun feeling the pinch.

With the already-high rate of unemployment among blacks, and thousands more joining them because of lay-offs, we must ponder the consequences. It is even more necessary, since economists believe we will come out of the downward swing only by 1984.

Already, there have been several cases of work stoppages over retrenchments. In most cases, it was a matter of lack of understanding of the problems that employers face, and this ignorance has been compounded by the fact that employers have not, during the good years, shown their employees the fruit of the boom years. Who can blame the workers, therefore, when they are told of the "bad times" when they have not had any "good times"?

This must serve as a lesson to employers. And, in the final analysis, recognition of, and co-operation with, trade unions is the best way of getting through to workers.

Only by establishing themselves as attempting, at all times, to give their workers a fair deal can they gain the confidence of the unions and, through them, the workers — so, when the crunch does come, both the unions and the workers will accept it as inevitable and beyond their employers' control.

CSO: 4700/1687

RHODES LECTURERS SLAM FORT HARE SACKING

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Aug 82 p 5

[Text]

THE RHODES University Lecturers' Association has condemned the suspension of a Fort Hare University lecturer and has called for his re-instatement.

Dr Nic Visser, acting chairman of the Rhodes association, said the suspension of land surveying lecturer Mr Jonathan Jackson was viewed in a serious light and was also being taken up by lecturers' associations on other campusses in the country.

Mr Jackson was suspended from Fort Hare earlier this week after issuing a Press statement criticising the manner in which students were handled during a three-day lecture boycott last week.

STATEMENT

Mr Jackson is to appear before the university council.

The Rhodes Lecturers' Association, in a statement, said it was concerned and dismayed that Fort Hare had "summarily suspended and excluded from the campus Mr Jonathan Jackson."

A member of the association said the statement had been withdrawn after the university authorities had put pressure on the association. The authorities had said the statement would be a breach of the members' contracts of employment.

CONTACTS

The member said the association was studying the employment contracts and might still decide to release the statement.

"Mr Jackson's public statement, which led directly to the actions taken against him, is a moving expression, manifestly made in good faith, of a teacher's sense of obligation towards students.

"For a university to take action against such an expression of deep concern is to violate the internationally recognised right of members of the university to criticise when they sincerely believe such criticism is called for.

"Fort Hare has been fortunate to have the services of a person of the integrity of Mr Jackson. The interests of justice require that he be fully re-instated in his position as lecturer," the statement said.
statement said. — Own Correspondent.

CSO: 4700/1687

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT UNREST AT FORT HARE

Sebe Car Stoned

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Aug 82 p 15

[Text]

FORT HARE. — A group of Fort Hare students went on the rampage last Tuesday because permission had been refused by the university for a mass meeting to be held on August 9, the Rector said yesterday.

Prof J A Lambrecht said August 9, Women's Day, coincided with the trial date of the 17 students arrested in connection with an incident on the campus on May 1.

The car of the President of Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, was stoned, allegedly by students, on his arrival that day for a graduation ceremony.

"The issue is a simple one. Mass meetings will not be allowed, nor political action, nor violence on the campus," the Rector said.

The recent unrest fell within the second main test week of the year. The first main test week had coincided with the boycott earlier this year.

Prof Lambrecht said pamphlets distributed clandestinely on the campus by a group of students over the years had been of a threatening nature, aimed at students who did not wish to join the boycotts.

Boycotts hindered the academic life and purpose of the university and its community programme, the Rector said.

However, nobody had been expelled, and rail vouchers had been offered to all students who had chosen to leave.

Prof Lambrecht said 60 percent of students had decided to remain. — Sapa.

Meeting Organized

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Len Kalane]

[Text] **FORT HARE students in Johannesburg want to give their "side of the story" and a meeting has been organised for parents to attend at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Soweto.**

The meeting, scheduled for 6pm on tomorrow, will highlight what the students call "ill-treatment by authorities at the university".

The students also allege that they did not leave the campus of their own free will but were forced by police, who bundled them into trucks and drove them to the nearest railway station.

The students said police took action after students and authorities disagreed on the issue of returning to class.

A spokesman for the students said: "We'd like our parents to know the real situation at the university. We did not quit but were forced to come home. Our parents must act on our behalf. We still want to study."

Fort Hare has announced that about 1 200 students have left the university since trou-

ble broke out recently, and authorities told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that none of these students would be admitted back for this semester.

A spokesman said: "Let them come next year."

The students claimed that the rector had also disbanded the interim committee formed by the students to act as their mouthpiece.

But public relations officer Mr Norman Holliday said: "Yes, it's true but the committee was disbanded about three weeks ago after students failed to make good use of it."

Mr Holliday said the rector allowed the students to form the interim committee with the intention of calling a mass meeting to form a proper SRC and discuss the constitution.

Mr Holliday added: "The students discussed everything at the mass meeting except forming the SRC. It was at this stage that we decided to disband the committee."

On students' claims that they were frog-marched to the railway station, he said students were given a choice to walk to the station or use transport that was provided by the Ciskeian Government.

"Some students decided to use the police vehicles and others walked to the station. Nobody was forced off campus."

Students claimed that since July 12, when the university was re-opened after the winter vacation, there had been no lights in the male section of the campus and representations were made to the administration to this effect.

No action was taken and the students experienced these blackouts up to July 27. This hampered studying at night, although they were busy writing tests at the time.

The students said on the evening of July 27, at about 11 o'clock, they marched through the campus to complain about the blackouts but authorities called police instead.

On Wednesday last week, police teargassed them as they had refused to go to lectures. On Thursday, they were given an ultimatum to re-register before noon or go home.

After the deadline, police moved in and forcibly transported them to the station, a group of students said.

Mr Holliday said everything was back to normal at the campus yesterday and students were attending lectures. He said there were about 1 851 students remaining at the university.

It is believed that police are still patrolling the university.

Lecturer Suspended

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Charles Mogale]

[Text] The boycott saga at the University of Fort Hare near Alice took a new twist yesterday with the suspension of a lecturer who had tried accommodate stranded students.

The lecturer, Mr Jonathan Jackson of the Department of Land Survey, had criticised the university in the Press for neglecting the students and using confusing methods in selecting whom to dismiss.

Student sources yesterday said Mr Jackson had been arrested for trying to accommodate some of those forcefully ejected by the Ciskei Police from the campus.

Speaking from his home in Alice yesterday, Mr Jackson said rector Prof J.W. Lamprecht had barred him from the campus until his appearance before a university council.

"I have been suspended for telling the Press what I thought I knew and had seen. I would not like to say too much now but perhaps you could rely on what the students told you."

One student said he had been in a group that had been forced off the campus by the Ciskei Police last Thursday. He had just written a test and he and a group had been forced to leave the campus without being allowed to collect their luggage from the hostel.

"I was with Mr Jackson and he promised to put us up in his room for the night. Police intercepted us and rudely told Mr Jackson to have nothing to do with us," the student said.

Police had taken Mr Jackson away and he was said to have been held "for hours."

On his release he blamed the university authorities for neglecting its responsibilities and leaving students stranded and hungry thousands of miles from their homes. Hundreds of students spent the night in the open after their removal from the campus and eviction from South African Railways property.

A spokesman for the university yesterday confirmed Mr Jackson's suspension. He said thelecturer had made Press statements violating the terms of his contract with the university.

"He can talk as much as he likes about discipline, but he is not allowed to make Press statements about the university's discipline," the spokesman said.

Ciskei Police authorities could yesterday not be reached for comment.

Meanwhile, the students who are back home on the Reef are to hold a meeting at the Holy Cross Church near Cross Roads in White City tonight. The meeting, which starts at 6 pm is to explain to parents "our side of the story."

CSO: 4700/1673

PRO-PLO DEMONSTRATION DISRUPTS WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY

Clash With SAUJS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

Pro-PLO demonstrations by members of the Black Student's Society (BSS) yesterday turned Israel Week at the University of the Witwatersrand into a nasty experience.

Thousands of students took part in the demonstration, with security men forcing the BSS, consisting mainly of Moslems, and the Jewish students apart. The vice-chancellor, Professor D J du Plessis, also intervened.

Several Moslems, sporting red-and-white headgear, dominated the protest with raised fists shouting "Viva PLO".

The campus buildings were draped with anti-PLO posters and flags, and angry Jewish students attacked the Moslems.

Amid the confusion, a Moslem was heard begging a security man to keep the Jewish students away from him.

It is alleged that the leaders of the pro-PLO group are members of the Anti-South African Indian Council and the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo).

David Orelowitz of the South African Union of Jewish Students (SAUJS) explained how the unrest started.

The SAUJS had challenged the Moslem students Association to an intellectual debate on the Lebanon war as part of the Jewish Week programme.

The MSA refused to take part in such a debate and accused the Jews of having preconceived ideas.

"We offered to share a platform with them, but they refused and started bringing out pro-PLO posters and flags."

The Jewish students brought out anti-PLO posters last Friday and on Monday.

Many Jews felt that a pro-PLO meeting held in Lenasia last week, where "grave insults" were directed at the Jews, sparked off the unrest.

Eight members of the SAUJS attended the meeting, but were eventually escorted out "in a friendly manner" by pro-PLO members.

"But we want to emphasize that we are against the PLO and not against the Palestinians," David Orelowitz said.

Mr Neville Eisenberg, one of the Jews who attended the meeting, told The Citizen of the "shocking" statements made there.

Neville said the pro-PLO Moslems drew distinct parallels between the National Party and the Israeli situation in Beirut, linking the NP, who came in power in 1948, with Israel becoming a State in the same year.

"Hitler is not dead. His brother lives in Cape Town and his twin brother lives in Tel Aviv," was one of the statements made.

The meeting presented colonialism, racism and Zionism as a triangle, saying that Lord Balfour had promised Chaim Weizman that a Jewish minority could rule over an Arab majority.

It was also said that the Moslems did not hate all Jews as some Jews were the Moslem's "best shopkeepers".

A Zionist, Mr Nicky Caperouti, said legal action would be taken against pro-PLO Moslems who had made these statements.

He said the flare-up had inevitably begun on both sides — but the matter had to be looked into seriously.

"There is no place at a South African university for this kind of racism. We have to try by all means of reason to defuse it," he said.

A student from Zghorta North, Lebanon, "the only one at the meeting who lost family in the war," said he just wanted the Israelis to leave Lebanon.

It was a horrible generalisation to think that every Palestinian was a member of the PLO or a terrorist, he said.

A spokesman for the BSS said the protest was not a Moslem — Jewish issue and the society refrained from anti-Semitism and racism at all times.

Press is 'Arrogant, ignorant'

THE Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor D J du Plessis, accused the Press of being arrogant and ignorant at yesterday's pro-PLO demonstration on the campus.

He grabbed a Citizen photographer by the arm, and while holding him tightly asked if he were from the Press. When the photographer told Prof Du Plessis which paper he represented, he was told: "Oh, you are as arrogant and ignorant as the rest of them."

Tolerance Urged

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT had to happen at Wits, of course.

A liberal institution which, in the past, has been known for incidents like the shouting down of a Minister and the burning of a South African flag.

Now we have members of the Black Students' Society clashing with members of the Wits branch of the South African Union of Jewish Students.

The cause? The Israeli invasion of the Lebanon.

Members of the Black Students' Society, consisting of Blacks and Indians, support the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The Jewish students are pro-Israel.

You'd have thought that each faction would have respected the other's right to state its views without hindrance.

Even though it is a disgrace that any South African student organisation should support the PLO, which has played a leading role in worldwide terrorism.

However, the Black Students' Society, mouthing the usual platitudes about Zionist aggression and racism, provocatively called for "Solidarity with the PLO" at a time when the Jewish students were holding their Israel Week.

The Jewish students, while emotionally involved in the Israeli cause, should have known better than to counter the pro-PLO demonstration by surrounding the lecture theatre where it was held and chanting, "No, no, PLO."

Fist fights erupted and only the personal intervention of the university's vice-chancellor, Professor Du Plessis, prevented a full-scale clash between the two groups.

Unfortunately, although the Black Students' Society has denied any intention of creating a "Muslim versus Jew" issue, there has been a growing tendency among some Muslims to side openly with the PLO, to the point of making vicious attacks on Zionists which border on racial incitement.

We have particularly in mind a Cape Muslim radical publication which has slated the Israeli attack and the Zionists in the most venomous terms.

It would be unfortunate if the Muslims and the Jews of South Africa were to find relationships between them so badly affected that they lose the friendly regard they have for each other.

Besides our own troubles, we do not need to have the troubles of the Middle East and of aggressive Muslim traditionalism imported into South Africa.

The leaders of the two communities should get together to find a way out of the present state of inter-community tension.

As for Wits, the authorities have acted promptly by banning student meetings and suspending 12 students for using insulting language, provocative behaviour and disobeying an order of the Vice-Chancellor.

We feel it is time Wits University students learned some of the tolerance they profess to follow.

That tolerance, enshrined in the principles of academic and various other freedoms, should involve accepting the right of the other man to hold views that differ from your own.

Such matters can be handled in adult fashion — in a student debate, for instance — without students resorting to demos and fisticuffs.

Students Suspended

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

TWELVE Witwatersrand University students have been suspended following a clash on the campus on Wesnesday afternoon, between supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and those of the Israeli Government.

This was confirmed yesterday by a university spokesman, who said an indefinite ban on meetings and social activities on the campus had been imposed by the university authorities.

The suspended students have been ordered to leave the campus pending the sitting of the students' disciplinary committee, which will hear evidence on Wednesday's incident.

Reasons given for the suspension of the 12 were that they disobeyed the vice-chancellor, Prof D J du Plessis, used insulting language, and engaged in provocative behaviour and fighting.

Wednesday's fight broke out when more than 1 000 students, most of them members of the SA Union of Jewish Students (SAUJS), confronted about 500 Black Student Society (BSS) members, supporters of the guerilla PLO.

FACTIONS

The two factions organised meetings to focus on the war between Israel and the PLO in Lebanon. The two meetihgs were to pledge solidarity with opposing sides.

The pro-PLO meeting was punctuated by shouts of abuse from the pro-Israel students, who at times called on speakers to shut up and get off stage.

A tense atmosphere prevailed in the hall and on several occasions Wits security men separated students who were on the verge of exchanging blows.

Meanwhile, spirits were running high outside the hall, where more than 1 000 pro-Israel students tried to push their way into the hall. Speakers in the hall condemned Israel's attack of the PLO guerillas in Beirut and likened it to South African aggression in Namibia and Angola.

The situation went out of control when the two factions came to blows and security staff failed to separate the students.

The situation was brought under control by the arrival of Professor du Plessis, who, with the assistance of the university's registrar, Mr Ken Standermacher, managed diplomatically to restore order.

At the time of going to the Press last night, the names of the suspended students had not been made available.

It was also not known when the students' disciplinary committee would meet to decide on the fate of the suspended students.

CSO: 4700/1686

CHRONIC STRIFE AT FORT HARE UNIVERSITY DEPLORED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] MUCH as we are used to strife at universities, what seems to be happening almost chronically at Fort Hare is ominous.

It is perhaps unfair to infer from this distance what is actually afoot, but one can speculate with a certain amount of certainty. The first speculation is that the proximity of the Ciskei to this one-time citadel of black education is most unfortunate.

This is not an unreasonable assumption, particularly in view of the somewhat unhappy relationship the Sebe brothers seem to have with students there.

Almost half the students have left campus for one reason or another. This is a crucial time of the year and we cannot see black students being so irresponsible as to risk their careers and perhaps the sacrifices by their parents for a mere whim.

We think the reason given by the rector about radicalism is specious, to say the least. All universities have a radical element, which one way or the other adds to the spicy atmosphere engendered by groups of young people on the threshold of adulthood and adult education.

We have voiced fears about the nearness of the Ciskeian oligarchy to this university. It is not something new to see the Sebe brothers, Mr Lennox Sebe and Mr Charles Sebe, react with some ruthlessness to dissenting voices.

There has been confrontation between the Ciskei Security Police and the students. Our unhappy experience even here suggests that the Security Police in the homelands have senseless viciousness.

This kind of thing has been honed to a religion almost by Charles Sebe, who is in our eyes extremely dangerous.

No matter that Fort Hare is so far removed from townships such as Soweto; we can perhaps advise Chief Sebe and his brother that meddling with education is the way of most dictators. It is also history that such men do not keep their power for long.

South African students have shown that they can be a force to be reckoned with. We would simply hate to see the whole messy business started all over again simply because there are "radical" students at Fort Hare.

There are too many ugly rumours going on about Fort Hare. The fact that one lecturer who has had the gumption to speak out may be suspended makes the situation even murkier. The tactic is all too familiar. Teachers and now lecturers are intimidated into frightened silence.

The next step is that the fear is going to act as a stimulus to the authorities and on the other hand students will despise lecturers. There will be a crisis of discipline such as we got used to in Soweto. Men and women at universities, who are, after all, seeking certain truths, should never be afraid to be effective.

It is a deep sadness that this university, which has produced some of the best people in Africa, should now be faced with ruin — not because of students or lecturers but because of political ideologies.

CSO: 4700/1687

EDUCATION WRONGLY STRUCTURED, CLAIMS ROSHOLT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 5

[Text]

South Africa's greatest single need was adequate education and training for all sections of the community at all stages, the new chancellor of the University of Witwatersrand, Dr Michael Rosholt, said last night.

Speaking at his installation as chancellor, Dr Rosholt said the country's basic educational system was "wrongly structured". As a result its final product was totally inadequate in numbers and in quality. He added: "And I refer to both White and Black systems.

"When knowledgeable people call for a common educational system for all race groups in this country they are not raising a political issue. They are... expressing the very valid view that there is no other way the educational system will be able to provide the level of skilled manpower we shall need in the future... that we require at the very moment," he said.

Education was the very first priority among Black people and the complete failure of the Black educational system had caused tremendous frustration.

Dr Rosholt said the White educational system — "incomparably better than its Black counterpart" — was also unsatisfactory.

"One has only to realise that the average standard achieved by entrants into the defence force is standard eight, or to observe the large proportion of first year failures in all our universities, to know all is not well."

Immigration, he said, was a very temporary and often very unsatisfactory solution to the skills shortage.

"The long term answer can only lie in improving the basic education of all sections of our population, and in later providing them with specialised training.

"This is an area in which I believe there is an urgent necessity for educational institutions and the private sector to co-operate very closely. The main burden must lie on the educationalists, but they will find the private sector willing and able to assist."

In dealing with the "vexing question" of politics and individual political views, Dr Rosholt said he did not believe the university should take 'n formal stance on any purely political issues "unless a matter of real and legitimate academic interest is involved".

He did not believe any university should attempt to prescribe political beliefs or views to its staff or students but said there should be a "balance — a distinction — between what is vital and what is not important".

Maturity and responsibility were called for from everyone if the solution to South Africa's problems was to be evolutionary rather than revolutionary, he said. — Saga.

CSO: 4700/1687

TRIAL EVIDENCE LINKS ANC TO SACTU

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Aug 82 p 8

[Article by Jill de Villiers]

[Text]

THERE were close links between the banned African National Congress and the South African Congress of Trades Unions, a State Witness told a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday.

Major Craig Williamson, a member of the Security Police, testified he had worked as a member in the ranks of the ANC for five years. He said the National Liberation Movement (NLM) worked under the leadership of the ANC.

The object of the NLM was to overthrow the Government and to totally remove the current political, social and economical structure of the State.

He said Sactu concentrated particularly on the Black working class and although he had not been a member of Sactu, he was often ordered by the ANC to assist Sactu in various projects such as the gathering of information and funds.

The accused in this Terrorism Act trial, Mr Alan Morris Fine, of Bellevue, Johannesburg, admitted to the court on Monday he had sent information on labour matters to Sactu, but denied that Sactu had aimed to organise workers to play a militant role in the revolution.

Maj Williamson said a Mr Marius Schoon and Mrs Jeanette (Curtis) Schoon had been responsible for a Sactu operation involved in an ANC project — "Internal reconstruction and development" — which was designed to build up structures in South Africa as a part of the ANC-led revolutionary assault.

Maj Williamson was a member of the Security Police when he enrolled as a student at Witwatersrand University. Soon he was elected vice-president of Nusas and went to London in that capacity. In London he was approached by the ANC and he joined them as a member.

He told the court that early in 1979 he had travelled in the same plane as Mrs Schoon from Lusaka to Gaborone and witnessed how she had been cleared through customs at Lusaka with the assistance of two ANC members.

Once in Gaborone, Maj Williamson had had discussions about young South African draft dodgers with Mr Schoon. Maj Williamson was involved with the London ANC office which assisted men who had resisted their national service commitments at the time. They discussed the matter of draft dodgers who were ideologically opposed to the ANC and who were in Gaborone at the time.

Mr Schoon told him to get into contact with Mr Peter Richer. Mr Richer then gave him a letter on the subject to give to Mr Abdul Minti in Oslo. Maj Williamson said that he had dealings with Mr Richer as a person working for the ANC.

The trail continues on Thursday.

CSO: 4700/1673

DETENTION OF SAAWU'S KIKINE FOUND 'STRANGE'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jul 82 p 8

[Article by Anne Sacks]

[Text]

THE detention for eight months of Mr Sam Kikine, general secretary of the SA Allied Workers Union (SAAWU), who faces charges of terrorism in Durban next month, has been marked by a series of legal wrangles.

And the lengthy detentions of his two colleagues, the SAAWU president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta — detained at least five times before — and SAAWU vice-presient, Mr Sisa Njikelane, have also been unusual.

Mr Kikine, who was allowed out on bail, will appear in the Durban Magistrate's Court on August 6.

He was detained in Durban on November 27 last year and held in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. Two weeks later, he was held in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which provides for detainees to be held in solitary confinement with no access to the outside world.

In March this year, he was admitted to the psychiatric unit of the St Augustine Hospital in Durban, where he was under police guard.

Mr Gqweta was also admitted to a psychiatric unit, but in Johannesburg. When his brother Robert saw him, he described him as "unrecognisable".

Sometime after Mr Kikine's discharge from hospital, he was transferred to Johannesburg. His lawyers do not know exactly when.

On June 28, he appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court together with Mr Gqweta and Mr Njikelane in connection with charges under the Terrorism Act. Details of their charges were not disclosed.

Mr Gqweta and Mr Njikelane were told they would be transferred to Grahamstown for trial, and Mr Kikine was told he was being transferred to Durban for trial.

The three men left the court. Thirty minutes later, Mr Kikine was returned to court, where he was told the charges against him had been withdrawn.

He was immediately redetained and transferred to Durban in police custody. His lawyers do not know under which law he was detained, but presume it was Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The next day, June 29, he appeared in the Durban Magistrate's Court, where he was told his case had been remanded until July 13. He appeared in connection with a charge under the Terrorism Act, but no details of charges against him were given.

Mr Kikine was returned to police custody, and police said he was being held in terms of Section 12 (a) of the Internal Security Act, the refusal of bail clause.

Meanwhile, his lawyers applied to have the trade union leader released on bail. When he appeared in court on July 13, he was told his bail application had been successful, and that he was being released on R500 bail.

He was told to appear in court again on August 6.

Legal sources said it was unusual for an accused due to face a Terrorism Act charge to be released on bail.

When Mr Gqweta and Mr Njikelane appeared in a Grahamstown court, the magistrate told them he had no jurisdiction over their case, and that they were being transferred to East London.

They are due to appear again in an East London court next month.

Another SAAWU office-bearer, Mr Eric Mntonga, has been in detention under security laws since late last year.

CSO: 4700/1675

'SOCIALISM BY STEALTH' SLAMMED BY RSA PAPER

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Jul 82 p 10

[Text]

'AN article condemning the growing practice in South Africa of using soldiers in the Defence Force to carry out civil service duties appeared in last week's *Financial Mail* under the heading: "Socialism by stealth". It has similarities with previous events in this country.

The Johannesburg-based business magazine said that South African taxpayers willingly "foot the bill" for a large military establishment as a powerful deterrent against the "communist threat to destabilise the region with the aim of installing a Marxist regime".

GIVING LIVES

In addition their sons of all races gave years of their youth and sometimes their lives to try to ensure that the country would evolve peacefully into a more just society.

"This, then, is the noble cause of the military; to protect the nation as it moves, however haltingly, away from evils of racist laws."

But now, said the article, highly skilled and qualified young men were taken by the force of law from their careers and dragooned into the civil service while they were supposed to be fulfilling military obligations.

PEACEFUL CHANGE

Eminent economists and the Prime Minister (of South Africa) accepted that a health economy was vital to peaceful change. This depended on a virile and successful private sector producing wealth for the nation and jobs for the people. It was in the national interest that the private sector should flourish.

But reports now suggested that many more soldiers would be drafted into the civil service to alleviate staff shortages.

"Perhaps it is overstating the case to describe this process as socialism by stealth. But it is clearly of immense danger both to the health of the private sector and to civil liberties when the military, with its wide call-up powers, can command men to perform non-military duties at its whim," the article continued.

"And it is duplicitous for the Defence Force to draw a parallel with the sort of services soldiers perform in situations of emergency such as floods and other civil disasters."

The article outlined definitions in the Defence Act limiting services outside the military or the police to service in connection with "the preservation of life, health or property or the maintenance of essential services", as opposed to another section which allowed the Ministry of Defence wider powers and gave him the right "to do practically anything he bally well wishes."

It added: "Sometimes we wonder why government bothers with the dreary process of debating and drafting laws when they so often place no limits at all on what ministers may or may not do. Perhaps that's why so much of our law is so badly drafted — the drafters know it doesn't really matter."

CONDEMNATION

The article registered the "strongest possible condemnation of the arbitrary use of private sector manpower resources for completely non-military purposes".

It said that if the manpower was not being used to protect the nation, then it could more efficiently serve the national interest by returning to the private sector.

"That is where wealth and jobs are created and where there is also an intense and growing shortage of skills needed to provide economic growth. And without economic growth, there'll be no budget for the military, anway."

WAR COSTS

● Of interest is another report in this issue of the *Financial Mail* reporting estimates that the campaign in northern Namibia is presently costing South Africa a total of about R1,35 billion, or roughly R1 million a day if not more at present costs.

It said that the economic consequences of peace in Namibia would be "far more favourable" for South Africa than they would be for the disputed territory, assuming that a negotiated settlement meant a complete end to South African involvement in Namibia.

CSO: 4700/1675

STRENGTHENING PFP-INKATHA TIES REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jul 82 p 9

[Article by Peter Soal]

[Text]

THE PFP is going to find it difficult to top the meeting it hosted in the Johannesburg City Hall on Thursday night. Called to consolidate black and white opposition to the Government's proposed hand-over of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland, it strengthened the already strong ties between Inkatha and the PFP.

The evening started shortly after 6 pm as crowds began to converge on the City Hall and take their seats.

Community singing was organised and groups congregated on the steps to wait for the arrival of the guest speakers. They were joined by small impis, probably never seen before on President Street, who chanted and sang into the glare of television lamps and cameras.

Mr Enos Mabuza arrived to be met by a chorus of his supporters holding banners protesting at their proposed incorporation into Swaziland. A group of cars drew up at the kerbside and out stepped Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. A great roar erupted from the crowd as he was swept into the foyer and almost into the hall. It was impossible to assemble the platform party as the crowd was pressing around from all sides anxious to see the speakers.

The main party included the chairman of the meeting, Mr Douglas Gibson MPC, the four speakers, senior office bearers and public representatives of the PFP and members of a large number of organisations present to express their concern at the proposed deal. Excitement and tension built up as Douglas Gibson, surrounded by television cameramen and photographers, introduced distinguished guests.

A warm round of applause greeted Sheena Duncan and Joyce Harris from the Black Sash. The mayor of Sandton, Peter Gardiner, received a special cheer and Bishop Desmond Tutu was greeted with sustained ululating. Special mention was made of Douglas Mitchell, the crusty former Administrator of Natal and UP Member of Parliament, who was sitting in the front row of the hall. He and Chief Buthelezi exchanged "thumbs up" signs.

At last the meeting was on its way with the police hanging from a box above the stage dressed in their long-sleeved jerseys and open-necked shirts attempting, unsuccessfully, to appear enthusiastic spectators. Desmond Tutu was on his feet and, in his usual concise, clear manner got to the nub of the matter — common citizenship. He was followed by Enos Mabuza, who was articulate, clear and penetrating in his analysis of the situation in KaNgwane.

The next speaker was the Chief, whose approach to the microphone was met with a standing ovation from the multiracial audience. Douglas Gibson had surprised everyone by introducing him in Zulu.

His charisma shone through as he spelt out his opposition to the proposed deal, and the crowd responded with round after round of applause. Ray Swart came in to bat fourth and in a strong address set out the PFP standpoint on the issue.

And so it was drawing to an end as the chairman read out a resolution, unanimously adopted by more than 2 000 South Africans objecting to the balkanisation of their land.

Gatsha Buthelezi stepped forward and led the singing of an emotional rendition of "N'kosi sikelele Afrika". Wet eyes throughout the hall witnessed this remarkable event as black and white joined together in an act of common patriotism. A request from the Chief for Bishop Tutu to close the meeting with a blessing brought to an end one of the most exciting political meetings Johannesburg has seen for many years.

Jaap Marais and PW Botha will no doubt return to that stage, but the Johannesburg City Hall will never be the same again.

CSO: 4700/1675

PC MEMBERS CONSIDER ROLE 'INDISPENSABLE'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Jul 82 p 16

[Article by Hugh Roberton]

[Text] There is no shortage of optimism and enthusiasm on the President's Council. And there is no shortage of self-deception either. The removal of the constitutional committee chairman Dr Denis Worrall, the widely acknowledged interference by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, the Government's cavalier treatment of the council's past recommendations, the fact that the constitutional proposals--though far from complete--are already the subject of secret bartering between the Government and coloured and Asian leaders, has left members of the council apparently unmoved.

They are imbued with the conviction that their role is indispensable and that its future is assured; that the "teething problems" they have encountered were only to be expected by a body so unique and untried that burgeoning criticism of the council and its proposals are actually a healthy reflection of public interest or at worst, the malevolent stirrings of the opposition Press.

Dr Worrall's differences with Mr Heunis are conceded, even by Dr Worrall himself, though he was quick to label them as having been "very unimportant."

They are said to have stemmed from the inherent clash of interests between an impatient politician anxious for proposals simple enough to be put to party congresses and an academic devoted to detail, precision and exhaustive research.

The fact that Dr Worrall lost the battle and has been sent into what some coloured leaders regard as a form of political banishment is seen very differently on the council. His basic job was complete, it is argued, and his ambassadorial posting in Australia was a well-deserved honour.

Some ambassadors have returned to Cabinet posts, councillors point out, insisting that Dr Worrall's removal was neither a reflection on him nor on the status of the council.

What about the appointment to the council of Mr Hennie Smit, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications? What is his claim to fame? Is he not the epitome of a failed politician?

On the President's Council there is seemingly genuine pleasure having someone au courant with the views of the cabinet in their midst. To them he is very much a politician on the ascent, a link with the source of power and, they claim, really a rather competent and sensitive fellow when you get to know him.

That the Government apparently has made significant changes to the incomplete constitutional proposals and appears in negotiations with coloured and Asian leaders to be highhandedly filling in important gaps left in the initial two constitutional reports is seen as the Government's sovereign right.

The President's Council, its members point out, only makes recommendations and the Government is free to accept or reject or amend whatever it pleases. So far, they say, it has carefully "checked out" with the council what it is secretly negotiating with coloured and Asian leaders.

And in the future, whatever constitutional "guidelines" are finally arrived at will require much refinement, research and further recommendation by the Constitutional Committee and other committees.

Constitutions, they say, are not static. They are "dynamic," they need to be adapted as problems are encountered. And they do not operate in a vacuum. A myriad social, economic and scientific matters impinge on them, all of which require much study.

Furthermore, members argue, there needs to be some central "think scrum" which can coordinate all the immensely complex, ever-changing details of the South African way of life. That is why the President's Council recommended a continuing role for itself in a future constitutional arrangement.

CSO: 4700/1675

SOWETANS PONDER ON PARTICIPATION IN COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Jul 82 p 28

[Article by Percy Qoboza: "This Struggle To Win the Hearts and Minds of the People of Soweto"]

[Text]

TO participate or not, that is the million dollar question.

Or to be more precise, nearly 500 000 voters in Soweto are going through an agonising period deciding whether or not to take part in the forthcoming Community Council elections.

Ninety-four percent boycotted the elections five years ago, mainly through the encouragement of the Committee of Ten and other black organisations who saw community councils as "toothless bulldogs".

Whether only six percent of them will turn out for the next election is a matter of heated debate in the townships.

Irritations

Many feel that the powers already in the hands of the council make it a body that can be used effectively to fight some of the irritations imposed by apartheid.

One such person is the "Mayor" of Soweto, David Thebehali.

"We already have 90 percent of the powers. What remains now is to be given full municipal status and this is provided for in the new Bill which comes into effect in a matter of a few months.

"When it does, all assets and liabilities in the hands of West Rand Administration Board and the land will be transferred to the Soweto Council," he said.

Thebehali believes all the objections that kept people away from the polls have effectively been removed and a far higher turnout on election day is a certainty.

But his opponents in the Committee of Ten are not that impressed.

Dr Nthato Motlana is adamant that participation must be based on a genuine attempt by the Government to prove its bona fides.

He has listed a number of conditions to be met, before the Committee of Ten will even consider whether or not it can become party to the elections.

These include:

- Full citizenship rights for everybody;
- Unfettered freehold rights for all;
- Abolishing the pass laws and influx control.

However, there are some very serious doubts about the effectiveness of the Committee of Ten strategy for Soweto.

In a recent newspaper article, Motlana conceded that the power of the committee had been seriously eroded.

Apathy

"We need a track record to show to the community," he is quoted as saying.

He also conceded that residents were not turning out for the meetings of his civic associations as they used to.

He, however, blames the "lack of burning issues" for this apathy.

The lack of "burning issues", may just be part of the problem.

The absence of a track record may be a further contributing factor. Below the surface lie even deeper philosophical and ideological problems.

Operating, as it is, within the confines of the black consciousness philosophy, the Committee of Ten, has been caught in a crossfire of the intense ideological battles within Soweto.

Elitism seems to be the major problem facing the BC movements and their supporting organisations.

Strategies have been devised, not with the people, but for the people, with somewhat disastrous results.

One was an attempt to get Soweto residents to boycott the O'Jays show at the Orlando Stadium.

What was hoped would be a monumental flop, and therefore a moral victory for Azapo who initiated the boycott, turned out to be massive defiance by 50 000 chanting fans who packed the stadium.

What is more, they showed their anger when some saw Mr Douglas Lolwane , then a member of the Committee of Ten, near the stadium and sent him scuttling for dear life.

What incensed many of the fans was their inability to understand how the performance of the O'Jays affected the liberation struggle.

Directly affecting the Committee of Ten was the failure to halt the rent increases in the Supreme Court.

This coupled with disclosures by Thebehali, giving dates and receipt numbers,

'Toothless' Thebehali bites back

that some of the people within the committee who were urging residents to resist the increases, had themselves paid the increased rents, inflicted a major credibility wound on the committee.

On the other hand, for Thebehali, things have gone differently.

He looks a confident and satisfied man these days. He thinks he is winning and his opponents losing the battle for the hearts and the minds of the people.

He guffaws as he relates how his opponents, who have said he is toothless, come to his office asking for favours.

Most memorable of these was when the late, respected businessman, Christopher Mageza, approached him and told him he had started a construction company and wanted land and permission from the Soweto Council to build houses for sale to residents.

An affable, respected man with no known enemies, Mageza revealed to Thebehali that his board of directors included members of the Committee of Ten.

Thebehali then instructed Mageza to bring along all his co-directors to a meeting of the Housing Committee of his council where the matter would be considered.

Needless to say, it was the last he heard of the application. Instead, the Diep-Meadow Council was approached and it granted its permission to the company to erect the houses.

"All I am trying to say is that the very people who make noises about the council being toothless, sneak in here for OUR permission.

"There are some very powerful people who have climbed those stairs to seek my help and permission.

Bored

"My job is to be of service to the community and their needs, whether they are political allies or foes, I have a moral obligation to help them," Thebehali says.

To add to the committee's problems, some powerful voices are beginning to emerge from the community, asking for a rethink as far as participation in the Community Councils is concerned.

Predictably, these voices are led by the controversial Douglas Lolwane, who resigned from the Committee of Ten a few months ago.

"The new Bill before Parliament offers a unique opportunity for real fundamental power as we demanded in the Committee of Ten, and there is therefore a need to re-think our strategy.

"If Thebehali gets in now, it will be for five years. Do you really expect the cause of liberation will be advanced if we spend the next five years doing nothing, but bashing Thebehali for everything he does.

"Frankly I am bored with reactionary politics. The best method of defence is attack.

Worried

"There are aspects of the Bill I am worried about — like the financial infrastructure of Soweto, but I submit that what is there already — by an Act of

Parliament that can be challenged in court — gives us an ideal opportunity of serving the community effectively."

Mr Lolwane, as a member of the Committee of Ten, was charged with the task of establishing civic associations all over Soweto and claims that this exposure to the views of the people, made him aware that the committee was not in touch with the view of the masses.

"We were sitting there, the elite of the community and pretending to be God's gift to the liberation struggle, completely unaware of the deep feelings and frustrations gnawing away at the soul of the community.

"They constantly said to me: 'Listen, we know all about the evils of apartheid. You people call us to meetings Sunday after Sunday to tell us how evil apartheid is.

'For goodness sake we know all that. We are the victims of that system. All we want to know is what are you going to do about it?'

"In the end the uncompromising attitude within the committee was too much.

"In our situation, we are going to need all the ingenuity, strategy and well-thought out programmes to transform this society into a just society.

"The choices are there: to be part of the action or to be a group of miscalculating reactionaries."

But perhaps the most outstanding of all calls for re-think came from one of the most sober thinkers in the black community, Mrs Debbie Mabiletsa, a veteran campaigner for civil rights and the rights of women in this country.

She believes the new law, when it is promulgated, will negate many of the objections that kept relevant leaders from doing something in the Community Councils about the plight of Soweto.

"The worst thing that can happen is to misjudge the mood of the people and thereby let golden opportunites slip through your fingers.

Motlana caught in crossfire

"I have certain reservations about the new law that gives full municipal status to Soweto, but on the whole there are positive aspects that make it imperative for us to re-assess our attitudes towards the Community Councils.

"To pass up this opportunity may be the most dangerous mistake ever committed," she said.

The new law has for the first time made it possible for the constituency of Soweto to be greatly widened.

Whereas previous elections made provision only for registered tenants to exercise the vote, the new law makes anyone over the age of 18 an eligible voter.

An intelligent guess suggests that about 500 000 people would be eligible to vote and the youth vote could well be the key to any future elections in Soweto.

Because of the problems involved in the promulgation of the new law and the time it will take to draw up the regulations, the September poll for Soweto, as indeed most other Community Council, is likely to be deferred until next year.

Whatever the outcome, a new debate and dimension has been added to the politics of Soweto.

As Lolwane suggests, it's going to take all the ingenuity and, I may add, innovation and clear-cut objectives to win the minds and the hearts of the people on this sprawling complex.

CSO: 4700/1675

POWER STRUGGLE THREATENS BROEDERBOND'S POLITICAL ROLE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 8

[Article by Tony Weaver: "The Battle of the Bond"]

[Text]

THE Battle of the Bond is on. The top men in Afrikanerdom are locked in a struggle which could see the end of the Afrikaner Broederbond as it exists today, returning it to its much-vaunted, but seldom-utilised "cultural" role.

A series of dramatic developments recently has rocked the foundations of the AB, paralysing its role as the shadowy political organisation which shapes National Party (NP) and hence South African politics.

And now it has emerged from sources close to the AB that there is a strong feeling among Broeders that this year's Bondsraad — at which the new chairman and executive committee are elected — should be postponed to prevent a further disintegration of this once mighty force in South African politics.

Sources also say that if the biennial Bondsraad is held — probably in October or November — verligtes will put in a strong bid to have the meeting in Cape Town, homeground of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

This would put the verligtes in a position where they would be operating in a more sympathetic climate, away from the traditional Transvaal stamping ground of the right wing and the strong influences of Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party (CP).

The verligtes' choice for the position of AB chairman is said to be Professor Wynand Mouton, rector of the University of the Free State and chairman of the board of the SABC.

isfaction in verkrampte circles with the present chairman, Prof Carel Boshoff.

Although he is ideologically acceptable to members of the CP and other rightwingers, it is felt that he is not a strong enough leader to warrant a second term of office.

He was elected chairman at the last Bondsraad in 1980.

Since Dr Andries Treurnicht and his rebel band split from the National Party to form the CP earlier this year, the AB has been in its worst crisis ever.

The only other parallels to the present crisis were those caused by division during the Second World War over South Africa's support for the Allies and then the breakaway from the NP of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in 1969.

Speculation has been rife in political circles recently about Prof Mouton's candidature, with the usually well-informed Herstigte Nasionale Party mouthpiece, Die Afrikaner, reporting it as a matter of fact this week.

It is not known who will be the right wing's candidate for the post of chairman, but there is considerable dissat-

The present split has seen some astonishing attacks being launched from public platforms on prominent verkramptes by equally prominent verligtes.

And the verkramptes have replied by circulating a secret "hit-list" of verligtes on the executive committee they would like to see removed.

The verligtes named in the list earlier this year included the editor of Die Transvaler, Dr Wimpie de Klerk, and Sasol chairman Mr David de Villiers.

Ten names on the short-list were named as being men who should be supported and promoted.

They included Prof Boshoff; the editor of the CP's newspaper, Die Patriot, and former director of the rightwing Sabra, the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (of which Prof Boshoff is chairman), Dr Chris Jooste; the head of the powerful Transvaalse Onderwys-

vereniging, Prof Hennie Maree; the Rev D du Toit Moolman, Moderator of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in the Eastern Cape; and Prof Willem Richards, Prof Mouton's vice-rector at the University of the Free State.

But the verligtes have hit back with a vengeance, with the Minister of National Education, Prof Gerrit Viljoen — himself a former AB chairman — launching a stinging attack on Prof Marius Swart of the University of Port Elizabeth, one of the 10 men named for promotion in the verkrampte short-list.

The attack came after Prof Swart had delivered the keynote address at the annual congress of the powerful AB front organisation, the Afrikaanse Taal- en Kultuurvereniging last month.

He sharply criticised politicians for "bullying" cultural organisations and accused politicians of adopting certain stances for their own "selfish" ends.

Prof Viljoen took the unprecedented step of releasing a statement attacking Prof Swart's "arrogant" and "foolish formulations" on the Friday evening immediately after Prof Swart's address.

Ministerial aides went to the unheard-of lengths of personally telephoning newspapers after regular office hours to ensure publication of the statement.

Then earlier this month, the Minister of Manpower, leading verligte Mr Fanie Botha, launched a sensational attack on Prof Boshoff while addressing a public meeting in Louis Trichardt.

Once again, as with the unusual lengths gone to with Prof Viljoen's statement, Mr Botha had ensured his attack would receive maximum publicity.

He also accused Sabra of working for Dr Treurnicht against the Government, the first public statement by a Nationalist MP of what has been common knowledge in political circles for some time now.

Mr Botha's attack was doubly unusual in that not only was he attacking the person who occupies the traditionally revered position of AB chairman, but he was also doing so in public.

AB squabbles are always kept under wraps and worked out behind closed doors.

Recent events have clearly signalled the biggest salvoes yet in the battle between verkramptes and verligtes for control of the AB. Whoever wins, the AB may never be the same again.

CSO: 4700/1675

UNDEMOCRATIC ASPECTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS SCORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

SO NOW we know. We are going to have the most sweeping constitutional reforms in the country's history.

Out goes the Westminster-style system of government. There will, it is true, still be a Parliament, with a chamber each for Whites, Coloureds and Indians. But the objective will be to achieve consensus via committees instead of having the normal hurly burly of conflict politics.

The exclusion of the Opposition parties from participation in such key matters as the election of the executive President and the elected members of the President's Council virtually means that the wishes of Opposition voters, through their elected Members of Parliament, will be of little consequence.

And since the combined White Opposition may outnumber the ruling National Party in total number of voters, if the swing away from the National Party continues, this hardly makes the new system democratic.

Furthermore, the final decision on legislation if there is an unresolved conflict among the three chambers rests with the President's Council.

This means that a body which has no constituency (its members will be elected by the three chambers or nominated by the executive President) will have more power, in important aspects, than the chambers elected by the voters.

However, it is in the power of the executive President that the change in the system may rouse most criticism.

For the executive President will exercise the functions of the present State President and the Prime Minister, he will appoint the mixed Cabinet, and he will decide which Bill should go to which chamber or be dealt with by all three in terms of mutual concern or community interest only.

Afrikaner Nationalists will be satisfied, in the main, that although there will be some form of power sharing in having a mixed Cabinet and separate chambers of one Parliament for Coloureds and Indians, control will remain in White — Afrikaner Nationalist — hands.

This is because the electoral college choosing the State President will consist of 50 Whites, 25 Coloureds and 13 Indians, selected by the majority parties in each chamber, which means that the Whites will have the overall say, and these Whites will be Nationalists.

Similarly, the President's Council will consist of 20 Whites, 10 Coloureds and five Indians elected by the majority parties in the three chambers, plus 25 other members appointed by the executive President.

The Whites, who will be Nationalists, will again have the majority say.

This system not only prevents the Whites from losing control, but enables the Government to prevent the Progressive Federal Party linking up with the Coloureds and Indians to outvote it.

However, since there is a form of power sharing, with a mixed Cabinet and a mixed President's Council which has the final decision on contested legislation, the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party will not accept the new dispensation, seeing in it the thin end of the wedge of integration.

The Progressive Federal Party will have to consider whether what is being done for Coloureds and Indians is a fair enough start towards a set-up involving, at a later stage, the Blacks as well.

So far, comment from PFP leaders does not suggest this party will be satisfied. The Blacks are still tied to their homelands, with the only concession to them being local rule in White urban areas.

We are not quite sure where the New Republic Party stands these days, but the threat to adapt the provincial system eventually, with some of its powers being taken over by local authorities, metropolitan and rural regional councils, or by the respective chambers of the new Parliament, may make the NRP hesitant about going along with the new system. This is particularly so as it controls Natal.

We believe that when the Government has completed its plan in the fullest detail, it should present it to the country in referendums for each section.

This is especially necessary in the case of the Whites, who are asked to agree to what will be far-reaching and traumatic changes.

CSO: 4700/1673

STEYN URGED TO IMPROVE BLACK EDUCATION

Johannesbu g SOWETAN in English 4 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Give us Action, Not Words"]

[Text]

A NEW Minister of Education and Training was this week sworn in, and immediately pledged that his department was committed to the long-term goal of equal education opportunity for all the population groups in this country.

Mr Danie Steyn officially took over this position — left vacant by Dr Ferdie Hartzenburg when he joined the Conservative Party.

We would wish to accept that Mr Steyn's pledge is possible. However, we are afraid a lot more than the talk that has been going on needs to be done if we are to be anywhere near getting a balance in the educational status quo.

Mr Steyn hopes to achieve something that is practically impossible. The growth in the number of blacks at school will make sure that, unless the Government is prepared to spend much more on black education than it is doing at the moment, this growth will always outstrip any development plans.

For far too long, the Government has been able to find money for all sorts of things, but not for black education. Indeed, there would not have been such a great need for this if the Government had accepted that existing facilities should be utilised a lot more economically.

The duplication of university facilities, for instance, has often come under heavy fire. But the Government insists on providing "separate, but equal" facilities for the different race groups. While doing this, existing universities have pointed out that the money could have been better used for the provision of more facilities at those universities, and then have them opened to all races.

Also, if all education in this country was handled by one department, we would have a better and streamlined effort to right the wrongs of previous Government Ministers, and we would at least be on the right

track. It has become clear that blacks do not want "bantu education", and just the removal of this will at least be seen to be a movement away from discriminatory practices.

A much greater effort should also be made to woo back those highly qualified black teachers who have left the profession to get into industry, where they believe they are reasonably rewarded for their efforts.

Until that is done, we will continue producing "matrics" at black schools who are often seen as being inferior — all because they have been fed inferior education. We are sure that, if the Government asked around in industry, they would find that this type of inferior education was making their operations more and more difficult — particularly in the light of the shortage of skilled manpower.

It would do this country a lot better to accept the recommendations for a single education system for all. Only through that can black education be lifted out of its present low — but we wonder whether there is anybody bold enough to even suggest this in the Government.

CSO: 4700/1673

DR TREURNICHT SLAMS NEW GOVERNMENT POLICY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Nationalist Government were "integrationists, power sharers, the sell-outs of the White man's heritage and betrayers of Whites self-determination and identity," Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party (CP), said at the opening of his party's first congress in Pretoria last night.

Dr Treurnicht said of the Prime Minister's address "that his claim that he has a mandate to power sharing" was wrong.

"The White voters' reply to Mr P W Botha's claim is: You have no mandate to give a mixed government to the Whites."

He warned Mr Botha "not to be brave by instituting a policy of integration."

He said Mr Botha was co-responsible for removing Brown people from the municipal voters roles in the Cape, "because he was afraid that a Coloured would be elected as mayor in the Western Cape."

Accuse

Dr Treurnicht said there were certain people — "progressives and neo-progressives in the National Party — who accuse the CP of an unChristian attitude because we refuse to endorse integration or to accept power sharing.

"We know what it means to be a Christian. You accept Christ as your saviour and as King. You believe in His atonement and reconciliation.

"You live according to the ethical norms of the Bible. You strive for justice towards all men and all peoples and you practise love for your neighbour.

"But you are not a Christian just because you blame your own people for everything that goes wrong in South Africa.

"You are not a Christian just because you avoid a fight against aggressors or because you are a liberal, or because you despise your own culture and political expression.

Sponsor

"Or because you are an integrationist and a sponsor of sound human relations.

"You need not destroy or despise your own nation or national feeling to become a good Christian and you need not embrace and propagate multiracialism in society, in the church, in education, or in politics, to become recognised as a Christian.

"You can share many blessings without sharing power," Dr Treurnicht said.

Attacking the Government, he said: "Don't confuse a lack of masculinity with Christian humility.

Capitulation

"And don't think the only way in which White justice can be executed is by way of capitulation," he said.

Dr Treurnicht said there was a danger that Whites, over years of concessions, could be lamed so much so that they could consider evol-

utionary power as a normality.

Referring to the National Party's new policy guidelines, he said the Government's future planning for Whites boiled down to the decrease of White power, the reduction of White authority and the integration of our White Government.

Comforted

While the crowding out of Whites in White living areas was increasing, Whites were comforted with statements like 'don't worry you are still White.'

"It appears that nothing now remained of which Whites could say 'It is still mine' — neither schools, nor living areas or business areas.

"The Whites don't have their own cultural feasts anymore, or White organisations and also no more Whites-only sports teams, competitions and leagues.

"Everything outside national states must apparently become everyman's property," Dr Treurnicht said.

Memories

"Under the NP Government the Whites can today only say there are sad memories of the nation and leaders that were, and which have been normalised to death."

He said the Conservative Party standpoint is "that one talks to the wind if one talks about a nation's self-determination if such a nation cannot execute it in a geographical area.

"If everyone — Whites, Coloureds, Asians, Blacks — have equal rights to each inch of land, consolidation of the Black states would be absurd and a waste of money," he said.

Give

The Government's policy would give the Indians just as much say over the Free State as Free Staters have themselves.

Statiscians were talking of another 18 to 20 Sowetos that have to be established by the year 2000.

"If one wants to continue talking about White areas, these 20 Sowetos could simply never be built in the White heartland."

Dr Treurnicht said that Mr Botha's policy of healthy power sharing, a mixed Cabinet and a mixed President's Council, Whites "would be as safe in South Africa as a certain animal was welcome in Jerusalem."

Questioned

He questioned what he called the so-called unanimity of the National Party's federal congress in Bloemfontein on the NP's new policy guidelines.

"We know there are still many representatives in Parliament who have until recently rejected a mixed government, one Parliament and power sharing."

"They were apparently too lame to jump when they had to jump" he added.

"If they now accept a principle and policies which they rejected earlier, it is one of the most shocking instances of brain-washing of the leaders of the nation."

Quoted

Dr Treurnicht quoted, with permission, from a letter written by the former Prime Minister and State President, Mr John Vorster, saying there would never be Coloured or Indian Ministers in the White Cabinet.

Dr Treurnicht said Mr Botha's single Parliament with three chambers was nothing but a unitary system and was nothing but the former United Pary's policy.

The Prime Minister talks about "healthy power sharing", but then plans a President's council with powers to make binding recommendations on the President — a President's Council which was not even responsible to the voting public. "And the federal council voted for it," he added.

The ridiculous thing about this was that the President's Council and not Parliament would have the final say over legislation.

Reduced

"In the process, the White Parliament is to be reduced to a chamber which would only deal with a small number of so-called local matters and won't have a Prime Minister, while its representatives would also be overwhelmed by another body which was not responsible to the electorate.

"If the Whites of South Africa accept this new policy of the NP they would be reponsible for their own downfall."

Dr Treurnicht warned the Whites not to sign their sovereignty away.

"If you sign your sovereignty away by supporting the new NP policy, you have already lost your cause," he said.

Nation

He called on the entire nation not to "repeat the failures of experiments in Africa, Nigeria, Rhodesia, South West Africa or Cyprus."

For this reason the CP rejected the NP's new policy guidelines. He said the Prime Minister has "let the tiger loose in the Afrikaner nation and among the Whites in general."

"No language barrier will now prevent Afrikaners and English-speaking South Africans from standing together against the liberals," he stressed.

CSO: 4700/1673

MAWU ENTERS NO-STRIKE DEAL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Aug 82 p 2

[Text]

A RECOGNITION agreement has been signed between the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and South Africa's biggest manufacturer of electrical accessories, Litemaster Products of Wadeville.

According to the agreement, signed last week and ending six months of negotiations, Mawu has agreed not to go on strike and the company has also agreed not to lock out workers while negotiations, mediation or accepted proeedures are in progress.

In a joint statement released after the signing of the agreement, Mr John Houston, managing director of Litemaster, and Mr Moses Mayekiso, Transvaal branch secretary of Mawu, hailed the agreement as a foundation for good relations.

The agreement determines a "talk-and-resolve" policy for both sides in prefesence to industrial action.

In the agreement, both parties reaffirm their fundamental belief in dialogue, discussion and negotiation as being the method of conducting industrial relationships.

The company has agreed not to dismiss any worker during the first 24 hours of any work stoppage and a formula for retrenchment has been accepted.

Members' subscriptions to the union will be deducted by the company and rules on health and safety have also been recognised by the two parties.

Disciplinary and grievance procedures will be applied fairly and justly without discrimination or victimisation.

In the Code of Employment, the company commits itself to developing employees' skills, maintaining open lines of communication and personal contact, promoting and preserving at all times the dignity and self-esteem of employees and improving the quality of life of employees at work and at home.

Mr Mayekiso said it was a great achievement for his union to have reached an agreement with Litemaster. He said the negotiations were tough, "but everyone is now happy with the outcome and we hope it will work well," he said.

CSO: 4700/1673

NEW DEAL LIKELY TO SPUR MORE NAT DEFECTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THERE are strong indications that Dr Servaas Latsky, Transvaal National Party MEC, and two or more other Nat MPCs will defect from the NP sooner or later, most probably at the Transvaal NP congress following their attitudes and actions at the NP's federal congress in Bloemfontein this weekend.

Dr Latsky and Mr Dries Bruwer, MPC for Lydenburg, as well as Mr Johann Pistorius, MPC for Standerton, were absent from the congress when it cast a unanimous vote in favour of the Prime Minister's new political guidelines.

Dr Latsky and Mr Bruwer are said to have left the meeting minutes before the voting, while ther were also indications that a number of other delegates walked out or were absent at the time of voting.

Approached yesterday on reports that he and others were on the way out of the NP and that they would soon join the ranks of the Conservative Party, Dr Latsky refused to comment. He only referred to his standpoint at the federal congress.

Dr Latsky even refused to say whether he would repeat his standpoint, of objection to several points and aspects of the Prime Minister's guidelines, at the coming Transvaal NP congress.

But he made it clear yesterday that the Transvaal NP executive could not act against him for "taking up a standpoint or for raising certain questions at a federal congress."

"A person's standpoint at a non-policy making federal congress cannot bind a man — only one takes up a standpoint at a provincial congress," he said.

"I did not do anything in Bloemfontein for my own popularity," he added.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP, was not prepared to comment on Dr Latsky's standpoints or on his actions before the federal congress in Bloemfontein.

The Transvaal NP executive met immediately after the federal congress and indications were that they discussed the Latsky matter.

No statement was made after the executive meeting, but it is expected that Dr Latsky and certain other NP representatives' actions would be referred to their NP divisional councils for investigation and action if necessary.

CSO: 4700/1673

CONSENSUS TERMED KEY TO NEW STYLE OF GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE most important political development of the Government's new policy guidelines is the creation of a single political system for three races—Whites, Coloureds and Asians — without any group dominating the other.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, explained at length at the NP's federal congress in Bloemfontein that the envisaged system, which is to replace the existing Westminster system, would provide each of the three groups, or races, with both a system on which each could decide on their homogenic or so-called "own" group's affairs as well as with a system in which they could — on a separate basis — decide on matters of common interest.

Mr Botha and Mr Chris Heunis, who is to become Minister of Constitutional Affairs today, stressed that the Government has created a single political system in which the three population groups get equal political status without the one being either inferior or superior to that of the others.

Mr Heunis told the congress "that these guidelines were already more acceptable to all levels of the population than any other policy has ever before been in South Africa."

The Prime Minister emphasised that the new policy would shift the political style of government from that of differences and conflict between political parties to one of concensus.

In the new system it would be necessary to reach concensus by way of mutual advice, deliberation and persuation.

For this reason there would be no question that any of the chambers of the new three-chamber Parliament could be allowed to be the superior of, or to control, the others

The President will get a higher status and will chair a cabinet, which will include Coloureds and Asians, a step which is more or less in line with the recommendations of the President's Council.

Mr Botha hinted that a new venue would have to be found for a parliament that could accommodate the President and the three houses of the central legislature. The present houses of the assembly does not have the facilities to accommodate all three chambers.

Provincial councils will remain as they are for the time being, but Mr Botha indicated that some of their duties would later be transferred to the new local authorities as well as to the central government.

Provincial councils would have the opportunity to advise the government the best method to bring about such changes.

Marais Rejects New Concepts

MR JAAP Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, said yesterday his party rejected the Prime Minister's new political proposals in toto.

He was commenting on the proposals at the National Party's federal congress in Bloemfontein, as well as on following discussions and explanations.

He said the Prime Minister had no mandate for these proposals, and "the implementation thereof would put South Africa on the road to chaos."

Mr Marais said the HNP believed the only future for South Africa lay in the further development of a policy of the division of races — a policy which in the country's history had been the single factor which had promoted order and progress for all nations.

A policy which gave security to the Whites was the key to a peaceful future in South Africa.

Referring to the Prime Minister's explanation that he was instituting a new policy of consensus, which differed with the present Westminster form of government based on differences between opposing parties, Mr Marais said it was not even possible to reach consensus between HNP and NP Afrikaners who belong to the same church, culture and race.

"To allege that one wants to reach consensus between people of different religions, races and cultures was misleading," he said.

It was important to take note that the proposals were not definitive. But only a point of departure for a new dispensation of power-sharing and mixing between Whites, Indians and Coloureds.

Radical Plan: Mixed Views

A STREET survey done by The Citizen yesterday revealed some resentment against the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. Ohters were impressed with "the radical political changes" he announced in Bloemfontein on Friday night.

Some people didn't know who Mr P W Botha was, or what his National Party policy entailed, nor had they heard anything about the new political dispensation.

But some who didn't hear about the latest political developments, were prepared to say: "It doesn't matter what he has doen now, we don't like it."

Mr S J Ferreira of Alberton was a very unhappy Afrikaner when questioned yesterday.

"He is selling our country to other race groups. He takes all the power in his own hands and gives everything away. We are now following in Zimbabwe's footsteps," he said.

Mr Paddy Hutcheon of Edenvale agreed: "Mr Botha is trying to give away what was earned with Afrikaner blood. He is not thinking of us."

A member of the Hell's Angels, Mr H van Rensburg, however, felt that Indians and Coloureds should be given a chance.

"If one doesn't give them some say, they revolt.

A firm supporter of Mr Botha, was Mrs Linds Parker of Hillbrow: "I am very much for Mr Botha. And I think Indians and Coloureds should be allowed to represent their own people."

David Taylor of Hillbrow thought the new political dispensation to be a good start: "Mr Botha has put an awful lot of responsibility in the hands of the executive state president — but somebody has to carry those responsibilities — and it is still a democratic government."

PM's Plan Lets PFP IN--Obie

THE Jonannesburg Management Committee was relieved to hear that the Government did not accept the President's Council recommendation on joint services committees, said Mr Francois "Obie" Oberholzer, chairman on the Committee.

"We are immensely pleased that the Government didn't accept proposals in this regard," he said yesterday.

He said, however, that the Management Committee objected "very strongly" to Indian and Coloured representation in the Johannesburg City Council."

Mr Botha said on Friday night various population groups should have, as "an urgent interim measure", representation through their council chairmen with full voting rights on the White local authority concerned, or on the White Management Committee, until a separate local authority for each group had been established.

Mr Oberholzer said the Management Committee could not accept that, as it would mean, in effect, that the Progressive Federal Party would take over the City Council.

He said that there was otherwise not much difference of opinion between the Management Committee and Mr Botha.

"The President's Council's proposals are not acceptable to us and they don't seem acceptable to Mr Botha either," he said.

Guidelines Similar to '77

THE Leader of the Official Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, says there is nothing essentially new about the Government's announced policy guidelines.

The basic guidelines, announced by Mr P W Botha at his party's federal congress in Bloemfontein, were the same as the 1977 proposals, although they included some variations, he said.

He said there were two fatal flaws in the guidelines. They were the exclusion of Blacks from the new dispensation and the Government's attempt at the same time to sell it to other Non-Whites.

Referring to the variations on the recommendations of the President's Council, he said the modifications proved how irrelevant the Government considered the President's Council to be.

The Progressive Federal Party would consider the National Party's proposals in the near future. Dr Slabbert said the proposals at least included a willingness on Government side to consult with the troups it envisages to co-operate with.

Dr Slabbert said it appeared that the proposals still included the entrenchment of White minority rule. If not, he would like to see how the envisaged Coloured Chamber of Parliament should go about getting the Group Areas Act scrapped.

Proof Why I'm No Longer in NP: Treurnicht

DR Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party yesterday said the announcement of the Government's new policy guidelines proved why he and a number of other former National Party office bearers were no longer with the NP.

He said the issues which had led to the split in the NP and which were now taken up as the NPs new policy guidelines include matters such as a mixed parliament — with its three chambers it was nothing but another form of a unitary political system — its shocking granting of final powers to a mixed presidents council."

"Its mixed cabinet — in practice removes the final power from the hands of the Whites and gives the Executive President the right to decide on his own which matters are so-called matters of common interest or matters related to a specific population group."

Dr Treurnicht said the new NP policy was further proof that the government had set on a course of depriving the Whites of their right to "decide for themselves". "It is a ridiculous policy."

He said the mixed cabinet was at the time the basic issue on which he and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg had objected to, because it was and remained unacceptable to them.

Dr Treurnicht said the new guidelines deviated strongly from the 1977 constitutional proposals of the NP and he was surprised that the Prime Minister now said it did not deviate.

He said he would comment fuller on the Government's proposals when he opened the Conservative Party's first congress in Pretoria tonight at a public meeting in the City Hall.

Dr Treurnicht refused to comment on the possibility that Dr Servaas Latsky, Transvaal MEC and one or two other MPCs, who apparently also disagreed with the NPs new policy proposals, could soon defect the NP to join the ranks of the CP.

But other representatives of the CP believe Dr Latsky will soon join their ranks.

Raw Reacts to New Guidelines

THE leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the basic differences between the National Party's new policy guidelines and NRP policy remained the Government's exclusion of non-homeland Blacks from its internal politics, the exclusion of the Opposition from practical politics and the method of joint decision-making.

Reacing to the Government's new policy proposals he said the Prime Minister's guide lines were too far-reaching for instant evaluation.

But he welcomed some of the Government's envisaged steps including its acceptance of the President's Council proposals on local government and acceptance of a metropolitan government.

Mr Raw met his provincial leaders last night for discussions on the Government's new policy guidelines.

He said his party's federal executive will hold a special meeting on August 13 at which the guidelines would be fully evaluated.

He said the NRP would not discuss anything in detail before then because it intended to react to Mr P W Botha's political package as a whole.

CSO: 4700/1673

WALKOUT HIGHLIGHTS START OF CP CONGRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Conservative Party's congress had a bad start yesterday when one of its first members, Mr Stoffel Vermeulen walked out of the Pretoria City Hall and resigned saying he "did not accept the wording of the very first principle of the party".

Attempts by Dr A P Treurnicht, leader of the CP, to stop Mr Vermeulen failed.

The CP spent most of yesterday discussing internal matters, including an impromptu fund raising. Later the programme of principles was discussed.

Mr Vermeulen yesterday suggested that the first principle's words, referring to the recognition of the supremacy of God, should be changed.

But the congress outvoted his proposal and accepted the principle as stated.

Mr Vermeulen then walked to the front of the hall to talk on the matter again.

When he was told that the congress has already accepted the original version he said: "Then I have no other choice but to leave congress and you may as well terminate my membership of the CP."

Dr Treurnicht said "No , Mr Vermeulen this is not the way to do things."

But he headed for the back door got in his car and left.

Some of the delegates commented that Mr Vermeulen was no loss to any party and they did not mind him resigning.

The congress accepted all 15 principles put to them. They included the maintainance of Christian National principles; the maintainance of a Republican form of state, to uphold the equality between Afrikaans and English; acceptance of the diversity of nations, but especially the party's duty to identify and build the White nation.

It also accepted the economical interdependence of nations in South Africa. The party stood for a fair geographical arrangement of the various nations which was the only guarantee and bulwark against integration.

It considered it essential that each nation had its own political structures and authorities, rejected a dictatorship and the undermining of the nation's democratic rights.

The CP strove for labour peace, for an independent farming community and the decentralisation of industries.

The party further accepted a principle calling for efficient security services and an efficient education system.

Despite the congress having only to accept these principles as broad guidelines, there were discussions on almost every proposed principle and in some cases of their wording.

Some delegates were against the principle which bound the party to a symbolic head of State, while others demanded that the principles should have referred to the party's aims to obtain a White State in principle.

Some delegates said "Mohammedism" should be officially rejected, being the opposite to Christian beliefs of the White government in South Africa.

At the same time, it was demanded that Indians should not get their own separate land but should be restricted to city-states. It was argued that Indians were not farmers, but were presently restricted by themselves to trade and industries.

One said that Whites would, in time, lose their fatherland if the Indians got the vote while they were not restricted to a city-state.

It was pointed out there were already more Indians than Whites in Natal despite the first Indians having arrived in South Africa less than 150 years ago.

Treurnicht is Back in CP Driving Seat

DR Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party was unanimously re-elected leader of the party in Pretoria yesterday.

He was first elected leader at the founding congress in March this year.

Dr Treurnicht's opening address to the party congress on Monday evening was heard by more than 3 000 supporters who occupied every bit of open space in the Pretoria City Hall.

He received a number of standing ovations for his standpoints, including scathing attacks on the Prime Minister's new policy guidelines.

When the congress resumed yesterday 1 361 delegates registered and filled the entire bottom part of the City Hall as well as part of the main gallery.

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, who chaired the meeting, said it was the biggest congress of any party to be held in the Pretoria City Hall for 43 years.

He said, to laughter from the audience, that the NP had calved a number of times since the CP was founded — every time giving birth to new Conservative Party members.

After his re-election as leader of the CP, Dr Treurnicht said: "It is not so important to refer to a leader being the head of the party, as it is to refer to the direction he is going.

"No person is indispensable if he does not play the game according to the rules put by God for a nation."

Ex-Cabinet Ministers Were There

Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, former Administrator of the Transvaal, and former Nationalist MP, was one of former public figures who attended the first congress of the Conservative Party in Pretoria this week.

Among the 1 361 delegates from all over the country who attended the two-day congress were Mrs Betsie Verwoerd, wife of a former Prime Minister; Mr Dan de Wet Nel, former Cabinet Minister; and Mr Jimmy Kruger, former Cabinet Minister.

Telegrams of support were received from Mr Henning Klopper, former Speaker and from Mr Henry Torlage, a former Nationalist MP.

Other former Nationalist representatives present included Mr Tinie Grobler, former MP for Marico, Mr Jannie Swiegers, former MP for Uitenhage, Mr Joshua Joubert, former MPC, Mr Jan de Kock, former MPC, and Mr Flip Engelbrect, who resigned on Monday night as chairman of the NP's divisional council in Alberton.

Elsa, daughter of former State President Mr John Vorster, and her husband, Mr Andre Kolver, were also present.

CSO: 4700/1673

TALKS ON HOUSING CRISIS IN CAPE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 13

[Text]

Talks on South Africa's worsening housing crisis are taking place in Cape Town.

More than 330 delegates are attending the 15th annual conference of the South African Property Owners' Association (SAPOA) which was opened on Tuesday by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Owen Horwood.

The conference will continue today and tomorrow and will cover the entire field of housing, concentrating on a number of controversial points including rent control.

Yesterday SAPOA'S PRESIDENT, Mr R E Levitt, said the body had been formed after the 1966 Rents Act had been promulgated.

SAPOA had now welcomed the opportunity to testify before a Parliamentary select committee on the increasingly harmful effects of rent control.

"The private sector will win its case eventually," he said.

The general public would not countenance forever a shortage of vital commodity such as rental accommodation "if the ongoing main cause is legislated price control", he said.

SAPOA'S deputy president, Mr Piet Moolman, said the conference would play an important part in developing an efficient and stable property industry in the country.

"The conference will look towards a better understanding of the economic cycle and the generally long-term and therefore high-risk nature of property development," he said.

Mr Robin Vorster, chairman of SAPOA'S education committee, said the conference would also "take a hard look" at trends in urban development.

CSO: 4700/1687

RECOVERY OF RAND EXPECTED IN 1983

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

ON balance of payments considerations, the weighted value of the rand will probably remain under downward pressure for the time being, but a sustained cyclical recovery is likely towards the second quarter of next year, Senbank says in its latest Economic Opinion.

Analysing the various forces that have a bearing on the value of the currency, Senbank is of the opinion that the high inflation rate will also depress the exchange rate initially and that this factor will restrict the rate at which the weighted value rises when the balance of payments improves.

The bank believes the US dollar reached a cyclical peak on world currency markets last month and that the rand will end its depreciation against the dollar during the second half of the year.

Senbank says there are basically three variables affecting the value of the rand: the balance of payments, inflation differentials and interest rate differentials.

The exchange rate of the rand, however, is not exposed to the same extent to changes in those variables as most other overseas currencies are.

The factor primarily affecting the value of the rand is the balance of payments, while interest rate differentials and inflation differentials play a smaller role.

As far as the balance of payments is concerned Senbank feels that the current account deficit next year could narrow to about R1 200-million, compared with an expected deficit of R4 800-million for the current year.

On balance of payments considerations alone, the rand therefore should start to show a sustained appreciation on a weighted basis towards the second quarter of 1983.

As far as inflation differentials are concerned they are still widening between SA and its main trading partners.

Senbank says that although the South African inflation rate is expected to ease during the second half of this year, the likely improvements are not encouraging, with the result that the differential between our inflation rate and that of our overseas partners will therefore remain high during the foreseeable future.

On this score, the value of the rand will probably experience downward pressure for some time to come.

As far as interest rate differentials are concerned, Senbank points out that the South African foreign exchange market is subject to control regulations, implying that international capital flows to and from the country are not determined solely by market forces.

The result is that interest rate differentials don't have the same impact as they do in foreign exchange markets of major industrialised countries.

Senbank believes the manipulation of interest rates by the South African Reserve Bank to regulate the inflow and outflow of capital has only limited scope.

It says these induced capital flows could hamper the interest rate adjustments required in the domestic economy.

Capital flows should primarily be induced via interest rate differentials themselves, and not via manipulation of forward market quotations, the bank says.

CSO: 4700/1673

SHARP DROP IN GROWTH RATES EXPECTED FOR '82

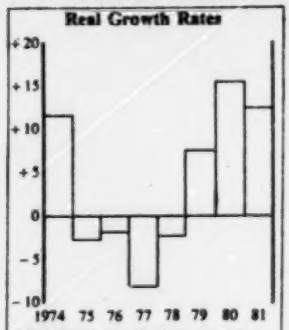
Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

THE real growth in Zimbabwe's economy is likely to fall to 3% or less this year, after a provisional estimate of 12,9% expansion in real GNP last year. This was stated in the July *Economic Bulletin* issued by the Standard Bank Group.

Provisional national accounts figures for last year showed a higher real growth than was generally forecast. The provisional 12,9% increase compares with the Ministry of Finance estimate in April of 7,5%, and the Reserve Bank estimate of 8%. GNP last year rose 27%, but prices rose 12,3%. Unfortunately, the bulletin states, this impressive growth performance is too good to last and in 1982 there will be no growth in real incomes per head since GNP is unlikely to keep pace with the 3,6% population increase.

Agricultural production will be down 12% and output volumes by more 20%. It also now seems probable that average tobacco prices will be at least 10% lower than in 1981.



After three years of above-average growth the economy is heading for a sharp slowdown in 1982.

The value of Zimbabwe mining output slipped only 1% in the first two months of 1982, but output volumes were down 6% to their lowest level since 1969.

Output growth in manufacturing is forecast to be the lowest experienced since 1978. Expansion slowed to 10% last year, from almost 15% in 1980 and 10,7% in 1979. In the first two months of this year output has been fractionally higher than last year. Since then, however, there have been reports of short-time working in the clothing industry and of reduced output levels in the drink and tobacco and metals sector.

On the supply side industry is being squeezed by the 14,5% cutback in foreign-exchange allocations, while on the demand side, exports are suffering following the sharp depreciation in the rand, devaluation in Malawi and Botswana, and a slow down in the South African economy.

However, the bank disagrees with those who consider that the Zimbabwe dollar should be devalued. It states that while there is a good deal of evidence to suggest that the Zimbabwe dollar is overvalued, it is questionable whether currency depreciation would achieve an improved external-payment situation at a time when international demand is low.

The report said that a major drawback to devaluation in a country which imports more than one third of its GNP, is a danger that the price adjustment benefit would be soon dissipated by sharply rising costs, prices and incomes.

CSO: 4700/1675

SA COMPANIES EMPHASIZE PROFIT MAXIMIZATION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 18 Jul 82 p 32

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text]

COMPANIES listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange display a "totally different" ranking of primary objectives to that of US companies.

This is revealed by the results of a comprehensive survey of virtually all JSE-listed companies by two Cape academics: Johan Bosch of the department of business economics at the University of Port Elizabeth, and Alwyn du Plessis, deputy director of humanities at the PE Technikon.

A report on the survey was made available this week in "The South African Journal of Business Management".

In a nutshell, the survey shows that US companies are generally far more concerned with the development of their people, with social responsibility and with their image than listed SA companies.

It is not so much that more than 90% of SA companies still emphasise profit maximisation as easily their most important primary goal. US companies are also highly concerned with profits or earnings growth.

The difference lies in the relatively low priority given by SA companies to social and people-related goals compared with their US counterparts.

More than 500 JSE companies were approached, of which 170, of all sizes and spread across all sectors of the JSE board, replied to the study.

Highest scores (above 50%) in the responses of the SA executives went to profit maximisation; maximising the rate of return (profitability) on equity capital; maintenance of liquidity and solvency, and maximisation of earnings per share, and growth, as primary objectives.

Primary "other" goals include:

- To establish a sound base in (our) industry from which the group can grow.
- Specified *minimum* return on shareholders' funds, and balancing risk and return.
- A real growth in dividends at least equal to the growth in GNP for the sector.
- Achievement of a *specified* gearing ratio — and to remain independent.
- Lowest cost competitor; market dominance.
- Growth by merger and addition to product range.
- To improve range and profitability of products.

"Other" goals regarded only as *secondary* included:

- Retention of staff via *compensation, motivation, continuing education and attractive environment.*
- To attract and retain top-class management.
- To maintain continued advancement and education of staff to build stability.
- To promote the future security of all employees.
- Sound labour relations.
- Fair dealings with customers, suppliers and consumers.

Comparing the SA survey with the US (Edmonds and Hands) survey, the ratings given by the American respondents included as *primary* objectives:

- Maximising the market price per share (67%).
- Social responsibility (73,3%).
- A good company image (72,3%).
- Profit maximisation (95,7%).
- Continuity (84,2%).

Only 18,7% deemed sales maximisation a primary goal.

The difference between the SA and US figures is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that only 16,5% of SA companies saw social reponsibility as a primary goal compared with almost 80% of the US respondents.

CSO: 4700/1675

HORWOOD FORESEES UPSWING FOR GOLD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 11

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday that South Africa's economy was "basically sound and strong" — and predicted an upturn in the gold price towards the end of the year.

He said there was "absolutely no cause for pessimism" but "good reason for realism and a preparedness to adjust to changed circumstances".

The real danger was complacency and a tendency to live beyond one's means, he said.

"To a greater or lesser degree we have all been caught up in the euphoria of the past few years and the adjustment to a fast-changing situation will exact its price."

The negative elements of South Africa's situation were demand that was too high in relation to productive sources and imports which although falling, were still running at too high a level; inflation; the relatively low gold price and its uncertain trend in the immediate future; merchandised exports that had been hit by "the parlous state of the so-called world economy"; and the current account, which was considerably in the red.

Opening the annual conference of the South African Property Owners' Association, in Durban, Mr Horwood said the country would have to continue to follow conservative fiscal policies.

The causes of the present state of the economy were entirely beyond South Africa's control.

They were the economic stagnation of the country's main trading partners and the drop in the gold price.

However, he would not be surprised if gold started to make a comeback later in the year.

The good news was that the economy was basically sound and strong and, in addition, remarkably versatile.

It was important to take stock of the country's advantages — and they were, happily, many.

"There is our impressive quantum of resources, material and human alike; our extensive and well developed infrastructure including a sophisticated financial structure; the skill and dynamish of our private sector; and the competence and dedication of our public service."

In fact the economy was performing significantly better than some commentators claimed, and significantly better than that of almost every other country in the world, where vast unemployment and zero or negative growth rates were the order of the day.

CSO: 4700/1687

REORGANIZATION OF MINING LABOR SET-UP URGED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Jul 82 p 20

[Article by Tony Davis]

[Text]

Now that the dust appears to have settled at the gold mines which were hit by unrest this month, the mining houses are trying to uncover reasons for the disturbances.

A number of factors have already been advanced for the unrest, ranging from wage increases, bad communication, tribal differences and jealousy over miner status.

Only two mining houses were affected by the week-long unrest — Gold Fields and Genrec.

Individual mine managements are investigating the unrest, according to the mining houses, although it is not yet known whether or not any findings will be made public.

Unrest on South African gold mines is not a new phenomena. This prompts the immediate question: "Haven't the mines learnt from these earlier disturbances?"

The mines will answer that only a small percentage of the gold industry's 440 000 black miners were involved.

But, of course, that does not explain away 10 reported deaths, thousands of dismissals and thousands of miners reported to have chosen to leave their jobs.

Wage increases are cited as a key issue in the unrest — a 12 percent minimum for novices coming into effect the day the unrest started.

Miners do receive above that scale, but the figures are not made public.

Communication is another key issue. Mine managements are supposed to keep an ear to the ground regarding miners' grievances.

Could these channels have been plugged at the mines which saw unrest this month?

Tribalism during the unrest appeared to have manifested itself as a result of other grievances as various ethnic groups chose sides.

The last period of serious unrest on the gold mines occurred over several periods — late 1973 to mid-1974 and late 1974 to early 1975.

One of the causes was attributed to the "pay deferment" scheme in which a large percentage of the foreign miners' earnings went back to Lesotho in trust.

An issue which was raised then and again this month was the lack of communication — particularly in the lack of any effective black mining union to reflect worker grievances.

Worker committees did not appear to have provided a safety valve for the unrest that built up.

Criticism was levelled in early 1975 against the Chamber of Mines for not launching any scientific investigation, nor had any of the affected mining houses attempted to pool their own studies.

With the latest unrest, the Chamber observed that the disturbances were limited to two mining houses and was not an industry-wide problem.

A spokesman for Gold Fields said they hoped they had learnt from earlier troubles and added that communication was an ongoing problem.

Wages, communication problems and genuine misunderstanding may be root causes for the latest unrest, but they do point with some validity to criticism made during the 1973-75 unrest — the industry needs an overhaul of its industrial relations set-up on the mines.

CSO: 4700/1675

FORD TRUCK PLANT WORKERS WALKOUT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 12

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — Workers at the Ford truck plant today downed tools and left in protest against a company bulletin setting out the employers' wage offer made to the Industrial Council for the motor manufacturing industry of the Eastern Cape.

A National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (NAAWU) official said a bulletin was displayed at Ford's truck plant regarding the employers' wage offer. As the workers objected, they left.

In a further development in the dispute, NAAWU has demanded that Ford, General Motors and Volkswagen pay workers for the period plants were closed last month.

A statement released by the union also intimated that, if a dispute in the Industrial Council was referred to arbitration, NAAWU might decide to withdraw from the council.

Ford's director of industrial relations, Mr Fred Ferreira, confirmed the workers had left the plant yesterday.

Workers at Ford and General Motors went on strike on July 15 after a breakdown in Industrial Council talks.

The two motor companies and VW then closed their plants for more than a week until a return to work could be negotiated.

In a letter to the companies, NAAWU accused them of an illegal lock-out and demanded that the workers be paid out, the union's general secretary, Mr Freddy Sauls, said yesterday.

The union has demanded, on behalf of the workers, that the three manufacturers pay employees for wages lost during the period when the plants were closed.

"Depending on the response of the companies, the union will refer the matter to its attorneys" Mr Sauls said.

Mr Ferreira said he did not wish to comment. VW and GM spokesmen could not be contacted.

The Industrial Council meets tomorrow and, if the dispute cannot be settled, the matter will be referred to arbitration. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1687

SA ETHANOL FUELS PRODUCTION DUE TO BEGIN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 10

[Article by John Spira]

[Text]

SA ETHANOL Fuels, the ethanol-from-sawdust company launched two years ago, will soon be producing pyrolitic oil — a total replacement for diesel. So *claims* Ken Buckerfield, the company's chief executive.

He says that production of ethanol from the company's Tzaneen plant has been deferred because the cost of a plant to produce pyrolitic oil is a fraction of the cost of an ethanol plant — "and money is extremely tight".

Mr Buckerfield informs Business Times that he has been heavily involved in talks with the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, and hopes to get its approval for his scheme "within two weeks".

He expects to manufacture 100 000 litres of pyrolitic oil a month, from which SA Ethanol Fuels will earn R30 000 a month, building up to R400 000 a month 18 months from now.

Thereafter, as a result of reinvestment of profits, the company will begin making ethanol.

According to Mr Buckerfield, a major oil company will take over the marketing of the pyrolitic oil.

He says, too, that one of South Africa's largest public companies has sent an investigating team to inspect his company's plant and is "keen to take over control".

"However, I'm not prepared to sell control when we are on the verge of achieving a major breakthrough."

He confirms that SA Ethanol Fuels is still selling shares in the company at 300c each — and has been doing so since it published a statement in lieu of a prospectus in May 1981.

"But," adds Mr Buckerfield, "it isn't easy, because we are being discredited by pushers of shares in other unlisted companies who are ripping off the public.

"Thus far, we have invested more than R1-million (much of it from the sale of shares to the public) in the project."

Business Times was approached this week by one of its readers who claimed that he had been offered shares in SA Ethanol Fuels by a director of the company (a Mr Broekhuizen) at 200c a share.

He had been offered shares in the company a year ago at 300c each, at which time the company's share salesmen urged him to buy on the basis that the shares would double in two years and rise to R10 in five years.

The current sales pitch, he says, holds out the following carrots:

- SA Ethanol Fuels has applied for a Government loan, which, it is confident, will be granted "within the next few months".
- SA Breweries is interested in helping the company — "either financially or by way of buying shares".
- The offer of shares was submitted on the basis of a document dated May 21 1981 containing out-of-date figures.
- The company is now producing dieseline, methanol and ethanol.
- "SA Ethanol Fuels is short of money at the moment, and it would be a pity if such a wonderful opportunity to get involved in a potentially big organisation was to be missed."

That the company is short of money is quite clear from a long list of judgments (extracted from Dun's Gazette) recently lodged against it and totalling more than R10 000.

When the SA Ethanol Fuels scheme was first publicised, it was stated that the company had bought a million tons of sawdust in the forestry area of Tzaneen as well as a redundant power station with a view to producing ethanol commercially.

Mr Buckerfield then said: "We should be producing 2,5-million litres of ethanol by December 1981 and 110-million litres a year by 1985-86.

"By 1985 the company could have a turnover of around R40-million — and I don't mind paying tax on that."

CSO: 4700/1675

PRETORIA TO HOST CONFERENCE ON COAL CONVERSION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 22

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is to host a major international conference on coal conversion in Pretoria from August 16 to 20.

The conference is to be hosted by the SA Institution of Chemical Engineers and the CSIR.

More than 400 delegates from South Africa, Holland, France, Germany, Britain, the United States, Canada, Japan and many other countries are to attend, a statement by the CSIR says.

The opening address is to be given by Mr J C Hoogendoorn of the Rand Afrikaans university and the keynote address on "Shape Selective Catalysis and Coal Conversion" by Dr Paul B Weiss of the Mobil Research Development Corporation of the United States.

More than 20 papers are to be presented by some of the world's leading figures in the field of coal conversion.

The main areas of discussion will include: direct versus indirect coal conversion, coal Hydrogenation and coal liquids, the methanol route, the acetylene route, ammonia, gasification and Catalytic syngas conversion.

Delegates will make technical visits to Sasol 11 and 111, the AECI amoonia-from-coal plant at Modderfontein and the AECI coalplex factory at Sasolburg where coal is concerted to PVC. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1687

EXPANSION OF COAL MINING CAPACITY CONTINUES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 32

[Text]

EXPANSION of South Africa's coal-mining capacity continues unabated.

Planning and development of at least six major new mines are well in progress of projects announced in the past 18 months.

The total capital cost of these mines alone is more than R2 300-million in today's money.

There are also many expansions of established mines under way.

The heaviest capital-expansion commitments are being carried out by the country's leading producer, Anglo American Coal Corp (Amcoal), which in 1981 contributed 28% of the industry's total output of 130-million tons.

By the year ending March 1982, Amcoal had capital investment plans valued at R1 853-million — more than R1 500-million to be spent on four huge new mines for electrical power generation and for production of export coal.

Export mines now being developed will take the industry as far as the phase 3 expansion for 1985/86.

As soon as these new mines are completed, development will swing towards the phase 4 mines to produce for exports from 1987 onwards.

Planning is already under way for some of the phase 4 mines, and projects are likely to be announced during 1983, according to Steve Ellis, head of the coal division at General Mining Union Corporation.

the Vereeniging-Sasolburg coalfield indicated that the most suitable source for the coal supply to the station would be from the Maccauvlei East area, in the Free State just south of Vereeniging.

Planning is for a totally opencast mine, and a mining method has been developed to mine the undisturbed seams.

This method will also allow the extraction of the remaining coal from areas previously mined by underground methods.

The calorific value in the three areas to be mined varies, and partial washing of the run-of-mine product will be necessary to ensure that the required quality is achieved.

Work on site starts in the second half of 1982 and major construction work starts in 1983.

New Vaal: A "tied" mine to supply coal to Escom's Lethabo power station, this is one of the first new mines that will open up the large coalfields in the northern Free State, so far barely exploited.

It is planned to be in full production in mid-1989, when 15-million sales tons a year will be produced.

The mine was originally to supply coal for a 1 800MW power station, but plans were upgraded, and in March 1982 Escom accepted an Amcoal proposal to expand the capacity of the mine to supply a 3 600MW station.

The estimated cost of the enlarged New Vaal, in December 1981 money, is about R404-million. As construction will be phased over seven years, the final cost will be higher.

In making its proposals to Escom, a critical examination of the available coal reserves in the Cornelia area of

New Denmark: Work on the first section of this project, the Central mine, is forging ahead.

The underground Central mine will supply coal for 2 300MW of the colliery's commitment to Escom's 3 600MW Tutuka power station in the Eastern Transvaal south of Secunda.

Estimated cost of the project in December 1981 money is R389-million.

Coal production is projected to start in the first half of the year ending March 1984, four to six months ahead of the programme.

The first of two ventilation shafts reached the coal seam in December 1981, and the vertical service shaft and the inclined coal hauling shafts also recently hit coal.

The equipping of the shafts with the main ventilation fans, the main and service elevators and the coal-hauling conveyor belts is to be completed in the first half of 1983.

The connections between these shafts are being developed.

Work is also under way on the erection of the overland conveyors to the colliery crushing plant being constructed close to the Escom coal stockyard about 4km east of the Central mine's shaft system.

Station "E" Colliery: The still unnamed colliery to supply Escom's 3 600MW power station "E" is also to be developed by Amcoal in the Cornelia coalfields.

Amcoal says the colliery will exploit opencast and underground mineable reserves west and south of the Cornelia colliery.

Estimated capital cost of the colliery, in December 1981 money, is R414-million.

About half of the coal will be produced by underground mining and the rest by opencast methods.

Amcoal comments: "The decision by Escom to burn low-grade coal in this station and employment of opencast mining methods will enable optimum utilisation of the colliery's reserves to be achieved."

The first generating set at Station "E" is planned to be commissioned in September 1989, with the remaining five sets following at yearly intervals.

Coal production is planned to start in late 1988 and full output of about 15-million sales tons a year is expected to be reached in 1996 after the sixth generating set at the station is commissioned.

Goedehoop: This mine will supply an annual 3-million tons for Amcoal's phase three export allocation.

Production is to start in March 1983, after which it will be steadily increased to match the South Africa Transport Services' increasing capacity on the Richards Bay railway line.

It is expected that full production will be reached in 1986.

Planning and design of the mine was largely completed in the first quarter of 1982.

Site levelling and terracing started in September 1981 in the plant area in preparation for the erection of the treatment plant, stockpiles, rapid-loading terminal and related infrastructure, and by the end of March 1982 civil work on these facilities was well advanced.

The excavation of the open cut for the incline shaft to the No 2 seam started in January 1982.

Khutala: One of the latest mines to be announced to supply Escom's future power stations, this colliery — to be developed by Transvaal Consolidated Lands (TCL) — will serve the station formerly designated station "C" and now named Khutala, sited about 5km from Kendall in the Eastern Transvaal.

The R282-million colliery is being planned as an underground mine to supply an eventual 11,6-million tons of coal to Escom.

First deliveries are scheduled to take place in 1987, and by the projected commissioning date of the station in 1993 the mine's annual output will have reached 12-million tons.

The depth of the coal block, up to 110m in places, dictates that underground mining is to be employed.

The two seams to be mined are the No 2 and No 4 seams, each up to 4m thick.

Although the coal from these seams will be mainly unsuitable for more sophisticated purposes, exploitation of an upper, high-grade seam is being examined.

Station "D": Another power station "tied" mine, also to be developed by TCL and announced only two months ago, this colliery is located in the South-Eastern Transvaal between Amersfoort and Volksrust.

It will start delivering coal to the station in 1988, and by the projected commissioning date in 1994 output will rise to an annual 11-million tons.

Middelburg Mine: Site work started late last year on this R244-million project at Middelburg in the East Transvaal, which will produce an annual 4,25-million tons of export coal when full production is reached in 1985.

Rand Mines is developer and operator of the mine, a joint venture between BP (88,503%), Kanhym Investments, the farming/coal mining group in the Gencor fold (6%), and Douglas Colliery, a company held about 70% by TCL (5%).

CSO: 4700/1675

DETAILS ON COAL'S NEW BONANZA GIVEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 8

[Article by Andrew McNulty and Don Robertson]

[Text]

MORE than R1 500-million will be added to the coal industry's already massive capital-investment requirements over the next decade as a result of the provisional coal-export allocations announced recently.

Benefits to be gained from the allocations — which have been awarded to meet clear objectives — include:

- Improved profitability prospects for those companies — such as Amcoal, Trans-Natal and Rand Mines — already heavily committed to expenditure on development of less profitable Escom mines.
- Maximum production from new and existing mines, which will have increased scope to produce in the most cost-effective ways.
- Stimulation of regional development in three main areas — the Belfast/Carolina-/Breyten area of the Far Eastern Transvaal, the Newcastle/Vryheid area of Natal and the area round Richards Bay in KwaZulu.

Although only due to start in 1987, the additional exports will pump new lifeblood into more than half a dozen mines that provide vital employment in northern Natal, and would otherwise be unable to continue operating.

Well over 40% of the additional 25-million tons allocated will be produced by existing mines supplying Escom power stations, thereby greatly extending the relatively new development of multi-product coal mines.

According to the Minister of Minerals and Energy Resources, F W de Klerk: "The aim was, wherever possible, to facilitate the establishment of multi-product mines where it is possible to cream off a better-quality coal which can be exported at higher prices and thereby contribute to lower overall coal costs for electricity generation.

"Specific cases were also identified where the production of an export allocation would enable development of opencast mines, making significantly higher tonnages of coal available to Escom in future."

Steve Ellis, manager of the coal division at General Mining Union Corporation, which operates Trans-Natal Coal, comments that the allocation so far appears "reasonable and fair, well thought out".

"However, Clydesdale's allocation of only half a million tons seems a bit hard in view of its substantial contribution to the inland market through Matla and New Clydesdale collieries."

Mr Ellis notes that the capital cost of a new export mine is R65 to R70 an annual ton for a new venture and upwards of R40 a ton for an expansion.

A Gold Fields spokesman commented that it seems doubtful that its one million tons allocation could make any completely new mine viable, so, unless they are also awarded a contract to supply Escom, the only alternative would be further expansions of Apex Colliery.

Both JCI and Anglovaal, each awarded first-time export allocations, will inevitably have to develop new "greenfields" ventures, with export mines of this size costing upwards of about R70-million in today's money.

The list of provisional export allocations — which are still subject to detailed negotiation between the Government and the producers — are so far understood to be:

Amcoal 4 Mt/a, Trans-Natal 4 Mt/a, Anglovaal 1 Mt/a, GFSA 1 Mt/a, JCI 1,5 Mt/a, Rand Mines 2,5 Mt/a, TCOA 1 Mt/a, Clydesdale 1 Mt/a, Shell 0,5 Mt/a, BP 0,5 Mt/a, Total 0,5

Mt/a, International Coal Development 2 Mt/a, Messina Transvaal Dev 500 000 t, Severin Minerals Corp 450 000 t, Grinaker 500 000 t, Concor 500 000 t, Diamonds & Grant 200 000 t, Toulana 250 000 t, Duiker Exploration 500 000 t, Kangra 500 000 t.

Commenting generally, Mr Ellis said that the industry was fairly close to resolving the question of multi-product mines.

He added that there were no fundamental problems involved and that it was merely a question of ensuring that Escom does not end up any worse, and possibly a little better off financially, as a result.

A new mine takes about three years to bring into production, and, to meet phase four of the export programme, any new mine would have to come on stream by 1986.

This means that decisions on new mines will have to be made within the next 12 to 18 months, with work starting in 1983, he says.

In cases where production is to come from the expansion of an existing mine, this could be achieved in about two years, but sophisticated plant would still be needed and, in the case of a strip mine, work would have to start well in advance on the manufacture of the drag lines, according to Mr Ellis.

Looking specifically at Trans-Natal, Mr Ellis estimates that about 50% of the allocation would come from new mines and would probably all come from underground mining operations.

While there was scope for longwalling, this was not as great as thought a few years ago.

As a result, a closer look will be taken at pillar extraction, which allows for total extraction.

Referring to Clydesdale, Mr Ellis said that the allocation was based on the Matla Colliery and that it would involve the expansion of the mine into a multi-product operation.

CSO: 4700/1675

COAL RESEARCHING REVAMP SCHEDULED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Aug 82 p 23

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA is to streamline and consolidate research activities into coal.

Legislation to broaden research activities into coal will be tabled in Parliament next year.

The Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said in Pretoria yesterday that the terms of reference of the 52-year-old Fuel Research Institute, to be incorporated into the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, would in future focus on coal itself instead of fuel from coal.

The research would be tackled on a national basis, and in close consultation with the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs and other interested parties in the public and private sectors.

"The objective will be to emphasise the importance to South Africa of coal in its multiple role as a primary source of energy, as a raw material in the chemical industry, as a reducing agent in the metallurgical industry, and as an export mineral," said Dr De Villiers.

Meanwhile, a further investigation would be made into all aspects of coal research and its links with the producers and users of coal.

Legislation would enable the creation of a body, with strong representation from the private sector, to advise the CSIR on research programmes and priorities.

It would also establish whether or not any of the existing functional modules of the institute might belong more appropriately in other public institutions and vice versa.

Dr De Villiers said that the key consideration in further investigations and the proposed legislation was, through rationalisation, to achieve the maximum utilisation of manpower and facilities in the field of coal research.

CSO: 4700/1673

BRIEFS

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT PROMOTIONS--A Director of Internal Security in the Department of Justice, Mr Ardre Bosch, 44, has been promoted to Chief Director of Security Legislation. Mr Jan Booysen, 49, Director of Legal Process and a former Chief Magistrate of Roodepoort, has been promoted to Chief Director of Legal Services in the department.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 82 p 9]

DURBAN POLICE CHIEF RETIRES--Brigadier John Visser (59) head of the Port Natal police division retired yesterday. He will retire to Pretoria. His successor will be the present head of the Commercial Branch of South Africa, Brigadier Theo Sherman. Brig Sherman will assume office on September 1. In the interim period, the Divisional Inspector of Police for Port Natal, Brigadier Hendrick Mounton will act as Divisional Commissioner. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 82 p 11]

ELECTRICITY FOR SOWETO--More than 100 000 brochures will be distributed to the homes in Soweto informing inhabitants of the R200-million electrification project that will be completed by the end of next year. The brochure, "Friend or Foe," was presented to three representatives of the Greater Soweto Community council--Mr T.J. Makhaya, deputy mayor of Soweto, and the mayors of Diepmeadow and Dobsonville, Mr J.C. Manuhushi and Mr D. Mmesi, respectively. The brochure's purpose is to make residents of Soweto aware of the dangers and high costs resulting from the abuse and careless use of electricity. It will be distributed to every home in Soweto as a forerunner of the launching of the electricity project. The brochures were sponsored by Saambou National Building Society and presented to the parties involved by the SA Consumer Council. Regarding the delayed project which started in 1976, the acting chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, Mr J.C. Knoetze said: "We are aware of the backlog and are doing our best to finish the scheme on schedule. "We are thinking of the people at the receiving end," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 11]

EGG SURPLUS--The South African Coordinating Consumer Council yesterday called on the Egg Control Board to sell eggs in South Africa at reduced prices rather than export them at a loss. The director of the council, Mr J. Cronje, commenting on a statement by the board that it was planning an advertising campaign to persuade people to eat more eggs, said there might be a good reason for exporting a surplus at a loss. "But it does seem strange that the surplus is not made available locally at reduced prices. "Consumers in general are upset about the decision." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 11]

WITNESS JAILED--Former Fort Hare student Mpila Ichabod Thaho yesterday became the fourth man to be jailed this week for refusing to testify in the Pietermaritzburg treason trial. Thaho, who has been in custody since November 25 last year, was jailed for five years. As he left the court he raised his clenched fist in a salute. Mr Justice van Heerden said that Thaho could not claim that it was just cause to refuse to testify on the grounds that he did not want to give evidence against a black brother and that there were pressures in the community preventing him from doing so. The judge said that there came a time when loyalty to the State transcended community pressures and ostracism. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Aug 82 p 2]

WOOLWORTH STRIKE--More than 200 Woolworths workers from various depots held a meeting at Khotso House, Johannesburg, after downing tools yesterday morning. A few hours after the meeting started, more workers from different branches arrived to join the strike. Most of the speakers said if no settlement was reached that day more branches would be called out. This would spread throughout the country, they warned. The strike started in City Deep when drivers demanded the reinstatement of two of their colleagues. When most of the workers joined the strike in solidarity, the demands increased. They are now demanding a R50-a-month increase, recognition of their union--the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa)--and shop stewards and the dismissal of their manager. At the meeting yesterday workers were told one of the fired men was a union shop steward. A meeting was held between union officials and management in the morning but no agreement was reached. Another meeting was due to be held in the afternoon with one of the company's directors. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Aug 82 p 2]

VOLKSWAGEN HALT--Volkswagen has halted vehicle production until further notice because of a go-slow by workers in certain sections of its Uitenhage plant. A Volkswagen spokesman said output had been limited since the plant resumed production on July 26 after a five-day stoppage by workers in support of a pay claim. Volkswagen normally produces about 250 units a day.--Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 26]

EXPORTS DOWN--Harare--Zimbabwe's trading results for the first quarter of 1982 show that exports were down nine percent on the corresponding period last year while imports rose by nearly 17,5 percent. Zimbabwe's export earnings were Z$208,2-million (1981, 1st quarter--Z$228,7-million) and imports of Z$276,4-million (Z$235,3-million) pushed the country's visible balance of payments into the red to the tune of Z$68,2-million (Z$6,6-million), excluding NCI transactions. If these were to be included the deficit would be Z$76,4-million (Z$17,6-million).--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 21]

ARMS INDUSTRY TO GROW--South Africa was to expand its arms industry and build warships and radar systems to overcome the world arms embargo, Armscor's new chief executive, Mr F. Bell, said in an interview in Pretoria. He said contracts had already been entered into with local firms to develop the warships South Africa needed. At the same time electronic experts would develop radar systems that would be built in South Africa. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 16 Jul 82 p 4]

CONTAINERS DEPOT--A big container goods depot at Bellville, designed to handle all inland container goods traffic to and from Cape Town is now in operation. The R23-million complex, Belcon, build in 23 hectares opposite the University of the Western Cape, will handle containers only and not general goods. Equipped with a computer system to monitor the movements of every container and two new R4-million Demag container cranes, Belcon is set to collect and deliver containers within a radius of 70 km. From now on all container goods that are not for export or import will be railed to and from the Belcon terminus instead of Cape Town. The new container depot is designed to take the load off Culemborg goods depot in Cape Town where operations have steadily outgrown the space available. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 9 Jul 82 p 7]

LACK OF ENGINEERS--Would the unemployed engineers present please stand up and be counted? A quick survey of three personnel placement agencies claiming to have large numbers of work-seeking engineers on their books undertaken by a large Johannesburg-based engineering consultancy eked out one employable civil engineer. The informal survey was undertaken at Business Times's suggestion after personnel placement agencies approached BT with reports of scores of professional engineers being laid off or out of work. Their reports were disputed by a number of the professional engineering bodies which maintain that professional engineering skills of all sorts--but particularly civil engineering skills--remain at a premium. What seems to have materialised is the fact that technicians, draughtsmen, works managers, etc., are being confused with professionally qualified engineers. And although there may be short-term hardening of the market for professional engineers the long-term shortage of skills remains. The chronic problems faced by an economy that hungers for professional engineering skills even in recessionary periods is graphically illustrated by figures released to Business Times this week by the Federation of Societies of Professional Engineers. Intake of first-year engineering students declined from 483 in 1973 to 249 this year--and, of those who enrol, only 50 percent qualify. Next year there will be an overall estimated shortfall of 1 800 professional engineers of all disciplines. One of the ways of overcoming this increasing shortfall is to recruit women and non-whites into the profession--at present, for example, there are no more than 29 black engineers and 47 women engineers in the country. To achieve higher recruitment levels the Institution of Civil Engineers has selected 250 Std 8 pupils from Soweto schools who will undergo enrichment programmes over the next two years. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 5]

STATE FUEL MASTERPLAN--Pretoria is working behind locked doors on a vast new long-range masterplan for alternative fuels for SA. Although the Government has long claimed to have such a programme, insiders say it is only now being scientifically constructed into a composite whole. It is said that for years the State energy-planning department has been crippled by lack of a sufficient staff complement of the required calibre. With the rapid elevation of the dollar, however, and the recession that has adversely affected South Africa's ability to pay high spot prices for oil, Pretoria has finally grabbed the bull by the horns and given the matter urgent priority. It is in the process of collecting, collating and analysing all the fuel research programmes pf all local companies. These had to be cajoled

or threatened into divulging their secret research results. They are the same companies which have long vacillated about divulging research results and future plans for fear of feeding competitors with sensitive information. As Business Times reported last year, many companies were in fact working on parallel programmes, duplicating expensive research. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 3]

GOVERNMENT DEALS PROBE--Is the South African electronics industry heading for a major upheaval? Business Times has ascertained that the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism plans to announce this week a wide-ranging investigation into the R2 000-million industry. Officials are tight-lipped about the nature and scope of the inquiry, but there is speculation in the industry that the Auditor-General may have come across certain alleged irregularities in the course of the continuous investigation that his office conducts into Government supply contracts. The Auditor-General, Alexander Ellis, is not prepared to comment on this speculation and points out that he is required to report to Parliament. But the managing director of one electronics company tells Business Times that "startling discoveries" have resulted in reforming action affecting the industry. It may be the case that the pending announcement by the Department of Industries will bear this out. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 1]

PRESS GAG--The Press would not be able to report on issues of conflict between the White, Coloured and Asian Chambers of Parliament while such issues were still being deliberated by the joint committees of the three chambers, Mr Chris Heunis, who becomes Minister of Constitutional Affairs today, told The Citizen. Mr Heunis explained that the debates and discussions of the so-called joint committees would be handled according to rules of committees, and said the Press would not be able to publish any of the arguments in the committees. The joint committees would go into action when matters of conflict arose between any of the three Chambers of Parliament in the new political system, announced at the weekend. If the joint committees could not reach consensus on any matter the Executive President could decide to request the President's Council to consider the issue of conflict, "in which case its recommendation to the President will be binding and the President will execute it." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 82 p 1]

AGRICULTURE IN VENDA--Ambitious plans to tackle the whole spectrum of agriculture in Venda on a consolidated front have been made and some already put into operation. Mr Pieter Oosthuizen, general manager of Venda's Agriven organisation said yesterday the programme was aimed at raising agricultural output in Venda and in this way promoting the national economy. Agriven was established in April this year to take over the increasingly specialised agricultural development previously handled by the Venda Agricultural Corporation. Assets and responsibilities taken over include production projects, participation in projects with outside companies, organisation of production and marketing schemes for private Venda farmers and the loan financing of individual Venda producers. Mr Oosthuizen said that crops and products produced included grain, milk, meat, eggs, subtropical fruit, tea, coffee and vegetables for the local market and export. Job creation and the

increasing of local cash income either through wages or the income of Venda entrepreneur farmers had a favourable spinoff effect on other sectors of the country's economy. Mr Ooosthuizen said in an interview at Venda's capital, Thohoyandou, that the corporation had successfully taken over the various agricultural projects and schemes in the country. Apart from an ambitious development programme already underway, attention was also being focused on training. Tractor drivers were undergoing specialised training as part of the scheme. He said Agriven had also arranged to take a group of Venda butchers, cattle farmers and department of Agriculture and Agriven officials to study slaughtering, meat processing and hide and skin handling facilities in Johannesburg and Pretoria this month. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 82 p 5]

ZULU DISSATISFACTION--The Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, yesterday met King Goodwill Zwelithtni of KwaZulu to discuss the Zulu nation's unhappiness with the Ingwavuma border adjustments. After a three-hour meeting a joint statement was issued in which both sides said they had agreed to hold further talks. The talks were attended on Government side by among others, Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, the new Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development and a number of officials. King Goodwill's team comprised among others, a senior Prince, Mr Oscar Dlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, Mr Gibson Thula, Kwazulu's urban representative and other senior members of the King's Court. King Goodwill said after the talks he was happy about the outcome so far. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Aug 82 p 4]

VW ULTIMATUM--The Volkswagen plant in Port Elizabeth which has been hit by strikes for the past two weeks is expecting workers to be back for full production today. The wage strike at three motor companies, General Motors, Ford and Volkswagen in the eastern Cape involving about 10 000 workers, was reported to have been over on Monday last week. At Volkswagen about 2 000 workers were sent home on Thursday after being on a "go slow" strike despite a management ultimatum. The Volkswagen plant was still running at part production yesterday as it has been since the start of the "go slow" campaign. Management has held a meeting with the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (NAAWU) shop stewards to call for a return to normal production at the plant. Workers at General Motors and Volkswagen have been refusing to work overtime since returning to work. At GM and Ford, reports of deliberate work disruptions have been denied. The reason for the workers' action at Volkswagen was that they wanted management to conduct further wage negotiations within the company with union representatives and not through the Industrial Council. The wage dispute in the Industrial Council for the eastern Cape motor industry which led to the strikes could drag on for months. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Aug 82 p 2]

FIRESTONE RECOGNISES NAAWU--A preliminary recognition agreement between the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (NAAWU) and Firestone SA (Pty) Limited. The agreement, providing for the interim relationship until a more comprehensive agreement is negotiated was reached at a meeting in the eastern Cape recently. In Firestone plants where the union has reached 30 percent

membership, the agreement provides for the recognition of the union, the election of shop stewards and the provision of stop-order facilities. The union will immediately elect shop stewards at the Firestone plant in Brits and expects to be in a position to do the same in Port Elizabeth soon. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Aug 82 p 2]

ONE-PARTY STATE CLAIM--The new constitutional plan announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, on Friday night amounted to a one-party State, said Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP. "It is certain that the ruling National Party will now stay in power," she said. The Government's new plan was "a deliberate attempt to exclude the official Opposition which was duly elected by the people of South Africa." "And the exclusion of Blacks from the new political dispensation doomed the President Council's recommendations from the start." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 82 p 7]

HEAD OF NEW DEPARTMENT--The Cabinet in Pretoria has approved the appointment of the present Director-general of the Office of the Prime Minister, Dr J.E. du Plessis, as the first Director-general of the newly-created Department of Constitutional Development. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Aug 82 p 8]

ARMS FIRM EXPORTS--South Africa's armaments manufacturing company--Armscor--is looking for export markets while on the home front the company envisages a growth rate of not less than 7 percent a year for the foreseeable future. In an interview with a South African publication Engineering Week, the new chief executive officer of the company, Mr Fred Bell said South Africa was now largely self-sufficient in weapons manufacture and was ready to export. "One of the first steps to breaking into the export market is to get manufacturers market-oriented. We are going into a competitive period with other countries and our suppliers have to learn the art of marketing all over again," Mr Bell said. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Jul 82 p 5]

SA-ROC LINK--The Transkei Development Corporation has signed an agreement with two prominent industrialists from the Republic of China to establish two electronics manufacturing plants in Umtata involving an investment of R4,5-million, according to Mr Sonny Tarr, managing director of the TDC. The companies are Sankei Speakers, manufacturers of loudspeakers and Sumson Electronics, manufacturers of portable radios and radio cassettes. In full production the two factories will provide employment for nearly 400 Transkeians. Apart from serving local markets in Africa, the products will also be exported to the US and other world markets to earn Transkei valuable foreign exchange. Mr Tarr said Taiwanese businessmen were no strangers in Transkei. One of the most successful textile industries in Butterworth was established by Mr Andrew Ou from Taiwan. A second Taiwanese businessman, Mr D. Hwang, who also had a manufacturing plant in Swaziland, opened a factory in Butterworth in January this year to make paraffin cookers. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 16 Jul 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700

FAVORABLE REACTION TO TIES WITH ISRAEL REPORTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 May 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] The decision of the Central Committee Bureau of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] to restore diplomatic relations between Zaire and Israel this past 14 May continues to provoke reactions all over the world. Although the press, so far, has only reported negative reactions from some Arab countries, these are not the only ones registered, far from it.

Wednesday afternoon, the president and founder of the MPR met with members of the national press who wanted information on a number of questions following Zaire's decision to reestablish its diplomatic ties with the state of Israel.

The president of the republic and representatives of the Zairian news media did a general review of domestic problems and foreign policy issues.

The leader of the nation spoke in particular about the important decision which has resulted in some Arab countries venting their anger on Zairian diplomacy.

On this subject, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko released to the journalists messages sent to his office by several personalities and organizations conveying the admiration, esteem and gratitude of their signatories to the head of state for his courage and great wisdom.

Commenting on a statement made by Chadli Klibi, the secretary of the Arab League, who claimed that after taking this stand Zaire had lost Arab development aid, reported to amount to $400 million, the president of the republic repeated that this was nothing but vicious blackmail.

"Our total external indebtedness amounts to some $5 billion," the head of state said. "Most of that sum was given to us by banks and other financial institutions of Europe and America, in other words, by former colonial powers.

What are the $400 million from the Arabs compared to the $5.5 billion loaned to us by the former colonizers? And what conclusions should be drawn," General Mobutu added, "but that the former colonizers remain far better partners in our development effort than these advocates of a new form of slavery?"

It must be pointed out that Arab loans are rarely granted directly by Arab institutions but are provided on a roundabout way through agencies and mechanisms that introduce unnecessary complications into the operation and make these loans fairly costly.

Messages of congratulations, thanks and encouragement coming from various parts of the world are constantly reaching the office of the president and founder of the MPR, the president of the republic, and these messages prove that Zaire's decision is an event which no peace-loving country seeking to bring harmony into international relations can fail to acknowledge and applaud.

To enlighten the public, AZaP [Zairian Press Agency] started publishing today the full text of messages sent to the president and founder of the MPR and warmly approving the Zairian stand.

From E. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress:

"On behalf of Jewish communities from the 68 nations forming the World Jewish Congress, please accept our warmest congratulations on your government's decision to restore relations with Israel. We welcome this positive gesture of friendship toward the state of Israel and the entire Jewish people."

From H. M. Squadron, president of the American Jewish Congress:

"We warmly congratulate you for your statesmanship and clear-sighted decision to renew diplomatic relations with Israel. We are convinced that other African states will be inspired to follow your courageous and highly principled example. We believe that the historic initiative taken by your government will have more far-reaching effects than the immediate ones and will help to restore and heighten understanding and ties between the people of Israel and the African people."

From J. Spitzer, president of B'nai B'rith:

"Dear Mr President,

As international president of B'nai B'rith, the biggest world organization with 500,000 members from all over the world, I congratulate you and your government for the just and courageous step of renewing relations with Israel for the first time since 1973. This action will help to create the atmosphere needed to achieve peace in the Middle East. I hail this courageous deed in favor of peace."

From Greville Janner, president of the British Jewish MP's group:

"The entire Jewish community of Britain joins all those who believe in the diplomacy of peace and justice to congratulate Your Excellency, your government and your people for having reestablished diplomatic relations with the Jewish state."

From Jerome Safer, president of the Jewish Council of Milwaukee:

"By restoring diplomatic relations with Israel, the Republic of Zaire has proved its leadership among the African nations. Your statesmanship will greatly contribute to the progress of the Zairian and Israeli peoples and to peace in the regions of the two countries."

From Maynard Wishner, president of the American Jewish Committee:

"On behalf of the American Jewish Committee, I take pleasure in congratulating you on the recent decision of your government to restore diplomatic relations with Israel. In the same way as the recent restitution of the Sinai to Egypt by Israel shows the Israeli desire and determination to achieve peace with its neighbors, so is the courageous step taken by your government an important contribution to the process of recognizing the legitimacy of Israel, which is the basic cornerstone for peace and reconciliation between Arabs and Israelis. It is our hope that other African nations will follow the example of Zaire by renewing relations with Israel to foster an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual cooperation in the interest of everybody."

From R. I. Green, vice president of the Anti-Defamation League:

"The leadership of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League in the state of Washington applauds your decision to reestablish relations with Israel."

From A. Foxman, associate national director of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League:

"We applaud your decision to renew diplomatic relations with Israel. That move is in line with Zaire's traditional friendship towards the state of Israel. We hope that other African countries will follow your example and will reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel."

From Mr Perlmutter, national director of Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith:

"We welcome your vital role in the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Israel. We hope that other African states will follow your example."

From Mr Ficiliand, president of the Judeo-Christian Committee for Israel:

"We congratulate you on your country's decision to restore relations with Israel and to open an embassy there. We hope that your decision will serve as an example to other African governments and that, like Zaire, they will show solidarity and friendship toward Israel."

From S. Anderman, official of the Anti-Defamation League (Missouri-Illinois):

"The Missouri-Illinois (USA) regional chapter of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith wishes to express its admiration and appreciation to the Zairian nation in connection with its decision to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel. Zaire's friendship will not be forgotten."

From Sherwin Newar, president of the southwest regional office of the Anti-Defamation League:

"Congratulations on your decision to restore relations with Israel and to open an embassy there. That decision shows Zaire's friendship towards Israel and must be highly appreciated."

From E. Greenberg, national president of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith:

"We welcome your decision to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel. We remember when you visited us in New York, where you announced that you intended to restore diplomatic relations with Israel, which you have actually done. We hope that your example will be followed by other African states."

From Carl Perlstein, president, and Marcia Glassel, president of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Defamation League, central Pacific region:

"On behalf of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, central Pacific region, we applaud your courageous decision to restore diplomatic relations with Israel."

From A. Abbot Rosen (Chicago):

"I applaud your statesmanship in restoring diplomatic relations with Israel. It is a positive contribution to world peace."

From Isador Suchman (USA):

"Excellency:

Allow me to express my best wishes and congratulations on the decision of the Republic of Zaire to restore diplomatic relations with the state of Israel and to reopen its embassy there. These actions are in line with the friendship shown by the Republic of Zaire toward the state of Israel and are applauded by the people of the United States."

From Mr Rowen, president of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, southwest Pacific regional bureau, Los Angeles (California):

"We hail your decision to reestablish relations with Israel. Your action is an important step toward restoring peace among all the nations of the Middle East and we hope that other world leaders will follow your courageous example."

From Messrs Ellis and Lewengrub, respectively president and director of the Anti-Defamation League, southeast region:

"On behalf of the Anti-Defamation League, southeast region, we wish to convey to your nation our appreciation for restoring relations with Israel. We hope that the friendship and mutual cooperation of many years between the Zairian nation and Israel, and the United States will continue in the best interests of all."

From S. Goodkin, president of the Anti-Defamation League bureau, Arizona region (San Diego):

"We hail your decision to restore relations with Israel."

From the regional office of the Anti-Defamation League (Virginia, Richmond, Carolina):

"Our sincere appreciation for reopening your embassy in Israel and renewing relations with the state of Israel."

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CSO: 4719/1069

CALLS FOR VIGILANCE, RESUMPTION OF TIES WITH ISRAEL JUSTIFIED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] The MPR Executive Committee is urging Zairian citizens to increase their vigilance to foil any attempt which could undermine the painfully acquired peace, the security of the people and their property and the stability of our institutions established under the leadership of our guide, Mobutu Sese Seko, president and founder of the MPR.

This call was issued by the Executive Committee during an emergency meeting held on Wednesday at the headquarters of this party organization and chaired by Citizen Tshibwabwa, deputy executive secretary of the MPR.

Citizen Ekila Liyonda, who is secretary general for women's affairs and the spokeswoman of the Executive Committee, explained that the participants in the meeting had examined the political situation in the country as a result of the decision reached by the Central Committee Bureau on 14 May this year to restore diplomatic relations with Israel and in view of the violent reaction of some Arab countries to this decision which is in keeping with the unquestionable soverignty of our country.

She added that the MPR Executive Committee has drawn all possible conclusions from that situation, especially in view of the enticements to popular uprising which keep on coming from some Arab countries and their criminal threats against the courageous Zairian people and their gallant leader.

That is why the Executive Committee is calling on the historic awareness of the men and women activists of our mass rallying national party, Citizen Ekila explained.

The spokeswoman pointed out that, once more, "Zaire which wishes to be free, sovereign and independent in the struggle to defend its interests and its African destiny, is being threatened by those who want to spread uncertainty and discord in our ranks with their wild statements."

Citizen Ekila asked the people to remember with what enthusiasm and revolutionary fervor the Zairian nation had greeted the sovereign decision, announced by the president and founder of the MPR on 4 October 1973 from the forum of the United Nations, of breaking off relations with Israel in the name of Zaire's devotion to Africa.

"Because with Egypt, the whole of Africa was being held in contempt and, what is worse, was being torn and humiliated," Citizen Ekila explained adding that such decision was fully warranted on Egyptian and, therefore, African grounds and not on Arab grounds.

"We are being reproached for our lack of solidarity but isn't this proof of a deep and appropriate solidarity?" she asked.

The secretary general for women's affairs mentioned that on 25 April 1982 Egypt was given back its African territory and that the fraternal country of Egypt was the first to establish amicable relations with the Jewish state. Under these circumstances Zaire, true to a consistent policy, could do nothing but restore its relations with Israel.

"It is on account of this logical stand--which has the support of all the MPR activists, men and women--that we are now being subjected to terrorist threats against the leader of our party, the father of the nation, and to urgings to rise against all the work of national construction carried out over a period of 17 years through close collaboration between that leader and his people," the spokeswoman said describing such attitude as pure and simple provocation.

The Executive Committee emphasizes the need for the masses to be vigilant in all directions and reminded the people that there is a patriotic and revolutionary duty which no citizen can evade: the duty of protecting the gains of the national revolution.

The Executive Committee of the party has warned those who, in any way, from near or far, dare to organize actions which may be detrimental to the genuine Zairian revolution: "In our 17 years of struggle we have matured and grown up and we can no longer be deceived. Let us become mobilized against any evil force likely to divide our ranks," it advises.

In the same context, the secretary general for women's affairs recalled the "brazen criminal actions which have been carried out lately by some citizens and which represent a threat against people's security in the towns of Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Mbuji-Mayi." She raised the question of whether such actions will not provide an opportunity or excuse to those who want to undo the restoration work of the MPR.

This is why, she went on to say, the Executive Committee of the party urgently invites its activists, men and women, to cooperate with members of the police force and with the units of activists for the defense of the revolution (CADER) on patrol duty; to help one another against any gang of outlaws which descend on their districts and to denounce without fear any hotbed of crime.

"In our struggle to oppose this campaign against Zaire and its leader, we must be ready, here and now, to participate all of us in any action that the Executive Committee of the party may be brought to take," the spokeswoman of the MPR Executive Committee said in conclusion.

8796
CSO: 4719/1069

CITIZENS' VIGILANTE ACTIVITY, COOPERATION WITH POLICE PRAISED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Two years ago or so, the group of people such as "Buddha, Wallace" and company was terrorizing Kinshasa. No matter what protective measures were adopted, it was all in vain because the "hooligans" always managed to carry out their operations without hindrance.

When they were arrested and jailed, they went on trial and were sentenced to death. In this instance, justice was harsh, since capital punishment was imposed. While all this was happening, other delinquents were laughing up their sleeves at the expense of the citizens of Kinshasa. It was not long before other antisocial elements started cropping up everywhere. Oddly enough, they started doing strange things such as sending messages to their future victims. The situation deteriorated to such a point that the people of Kinshasa were glad of the steps taken by the authorities advising them to form civil defense groups to assist the police force.

People were pleased to see that in some parts of the town the residents themselves were patrolling their own districts. So far, the results of this operation are very encouraging. Even if people have had to make do with less hours of sleep, at least they are protecting their safety and that of their families.

Until recently, people shut themselves in their homes when a neighbor was attacked. But now this kind of attitude is beginning to change and we proudly salute the solidarity shown by the people of Kinshasa who, at the slightest signal, come out into the streets to confront the delinquents. However, it is to be wished that this solidarity will become even stronger since it is an acknowledged fact that there is strength in unity.

With this is mind, the authorities ought to reassess the orientation and mobilization of the police because, in fact, the police is quite rightly the backbone of our civil defense. This must be done to avoid a situation where, eventually, the citizens will take the law into their own hands. New measures will succeed in stopping the activities of gangsters and other perpetrators of armed robbery.

On the eve of the elections, this type of operation can only be described as acts of sabotage. That is why the citizens must step up their vigilance to eliminate the threat represented by this rabble which is spreading terror in Kinshasa.

8796
CSO: 4719/1069

BRIEFS

URANIUM AGREEMENT--A protocol to an agreement on the exploitation and mining of uranium in the concession of GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company], in Zaire, was signed on Wednesday by representatives of the GECAMINES, of the General Company for Nuclear Materials (COGEMA) and of the General Atomic Energy Commission, during a working session chaired by Citizen Umba Kyamitala, commissioner of state for mines and energy. According to the communique released to AZaP [Zairian Press Agency] by that department on Thursday, the three agencies were represented by Andre J. Coste for COGEMA; by Robert Crem, delegate president of GECAMINES and by Malu wa Kalenga, general commissioner for atomic energy. Citizen Umba said on this occasion that the protocol of agreement is part of efforts made by the Executive Council to industrialize Zaire and to train young Zairian cadres in the field. He expressed the hope that the agreement will constitute a step in that direction. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 May 82 pp 1, 6] 8796

ALIEN RESIDENT PERMIT CHECK--No new resident permits will be issued for any part of the city of Kinshasa until after a scheduled verification is carried out. Foreigners holding a resident permit which has expired, will be given a month to get their papers in order. This is what transpired after a meeting of the capital's district commissioners held at the City Hall on Thursday and presided by Citizen Kpama Baramoto, deputy governor of Kinshasa and chairman of the Subcommission for Security. The deputy governor issued new instructions to the heads of the municipal administration in connection with residency rules for foreigners. Citizen Baramoto also asked them to send to the urban office of the CNRI (National Research and Investigation Council) all cards of the type A and B for verification. The Subcommission for Security was formed on Wednesday and consists of the attorney general attached to the Court of Appeal of Kinshasa, the regional administrator of the CNRI, the commander of the Kinshasa Military Region and the secretary general of the JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution]. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 May 82 p 6] 8796

CSO: 4719/1069

NYERERE'S STATE VISIT 'OPPORTUNITY' TO THRASH OUT PROBLEMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 82 pp 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

PRESIDENTS Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia are quite a rare breed of people with a lot in common.

Not only do they have great minds which think alike, but they are also great friends, great leaders of their people and, above all, great illustrous statesmen of free Africa.

From their close-knit personal relationship has developed the friendship and cooperation that now exists between Tanzania and Zambia and the ruling parties of the two countries.

High on the list of that outstanding friendship are projects like Zam-Tan and the Great North Road; the oil pipeline from Dar es Salaam to Ndola and, most of all, the monumental Tazara.

These illustrate in their own way the bonds of friendship between Tanzania and Zambia. In many respects the two countries often share a common stand and a common goal both at home and abroad.

Because of that they seemingly behave like twins. What Zambia does Tanzania follows suit and vice-versa. The two nations, their presidents and peoples tend to take each other for granted.

That is why it is a bit of a joke that it is only now that Mwalimu Nyerere is paying a State visit to Zambia.

He has been in and out of Zambia on numerous occasions before. President Kaunda too has been in and out of Tanzania on countless times in the past that he could very well drive alone freely in the streets of Dar es Salaam.

But like all real friends who take each other for granted a stamp of seriousness ought to be imprinted on their friendship. Hence the current State visit to Zambia by Mwalimu Nyerere.

Relations between peoples and countries have their "highs" and their "lows", otherwise they would be based on dishonesty.

Although Tanzania and Zambia have always enjoyed the most cordial

relations, there have been dark patches of disagreement politically and economically. Sharp words have been exchanged publicly and privately in the heat of the moment.

Like all real friends there are times when we must differ. But that should not make us lose our deep-rooted friendship.

Occasions like the Mwalimu's current State visit to Zambia should be a grand opportunity to sit down amicably and thrash-out all the pin-prick problems that threaten to jeopardise that friendship in any way.

And we should not imagine that there are no problems. One immediate one is how to make Tazara viable in all respects.

It should be remembered that the K450 million Tanzania and Zambia got from China for Tazara has to be repaid from revenues that Tazara earns. The servicing of that loan will begin next year.

That is too close for comfort considering the economic and financial strains both Tanzania and Zambia are now suffering.

Tazara is not a "white" elephant. It should remain a "black" elephant, a symbol of strength for this region.

And since the emphasis now is on such organisations like the PTA and SADCC, perhaps Mwalimu will make his State visit to Zambia even more historical by signing the PTA treaty?

CSO: 4700/1678

INDIAN OFFICIAL NOTES 'GROWING SCOPE' FOR COOPERATION WITH ZAMBIA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA has become one of Africa's major trading partner of India and there is growing scope for intensified cooperation in commerce and industry.

Deputy Indian high commissioner to Zambia Mr Krishna Rajan said in Lusaka yesterday that there was a total of K100 million worth of trade between his country and Zambia in 1981.

He said this at a Press conference at a Lusaka hotel to mark India's first participation in the Zambia Agricultural and Commercial Show to be opened by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere on Saturday.

Mr Rajan accompanied by two men from the Trade Fair Authority of India led by Colonel Satish Saxena said already India had extended credit line to Zambia worth K25 million in the last three to four years.

The credit was to enable Zambia to import capital goods from India.

Mr Rajan who has just been appointed new Indian ambassador to Algeria after a four-year stay in Zambia cited UBZ, the mining industry and the Rural Development Corporation (RDC) as some of the beneficiaries of the trade link.

"Parastatal organisations like UBZ have been able to negotiate for credit facilities directly with Indian suppliers of industrial materials to facilitate export of machinery and goods to Zambia.

"It is a commitment by India to extend long-term credit line in whatever assistance we can give to Zambia. At the moment Zambia is one of Africa's major trading partners of India."

Mr Rajan said compared to 1979 when total trade between Zambia and India stood at K40 to K50 million in 1981 this trade jumped to a total of K100 million which was a great achievement.

Engineering and farm goods were some of items which formed the bulk of India's export to Zambia in addition to that country's full participation in developing the small-scale industries.

CSO: 4700/1678

KAUNDA SAYS HOUSING PROBLEMS TASK FORCE TO BE SET UP SOON

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

A POWERFUL task force to work out contingency plans aimed at tackling the pressing housing problem in Zambia is to be appointed soon, President Kaunda has said.

The President made the announcement in Ndola yesterday when he officially opened the K10.1 million Zambia State Insurance Corporation Premium Plaza complex.

The President, who also laid a foundation stone at the ZSIC regional headquarters along President Avenue, said the task force would consist of officials from Zimco, National Housing Authority, Zambia State Insurance Corporation, Workmen's Compensation Fund, Zambia National Provident Fund and Zambia National Building Society.

The President directed that the Zambia National Insurance Brokers should cease being a subsidiary or even an associated company of the ZSIC and become a subsidiary of Zimco for it to act impartially when urging cases against ZSIC for policy holders.

He said because of the role the ZNIB played in making claims for policy holders it should be independent of the ZSIC which was an interested party in such matters.

Dr Kaunda, who was accompanied the Copperbelt by Member of the Central Committee Mr Elijah Mudenda, Mr Bob Litana, Mr Axon Soko and Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane, told guests that one of the most pressing needs the Party and its Government was facing was housing.

Housing had caused him great concern and it was a problem to which he attached the highest priority; but unfortunately the Government Budget did not provide enough funds to meet the full demands of this sector.

The Party and its Government had to look to the parastatal and private sectors to supplement whatever Government had done in solving the problem.

"Financial houses should therefore be in the forefront and I want, and insist, that the emphasis in the reinvestment of funds by financial houses should be on the low and medium cost housing."

They must work out schemes to encourage home ownership and collectively pool their resources towards financing a "house fund" to help specifically low and middle income groups.

The 'think tank' would be charged with the responsibility of working out a contingency plan of action which through the pooling of resources from these organisations, would substantially tackle the needs of low and medium cost housing.

Dynamic role

The contingency plan may involve cancellation of some of the more luxurious plans which the institutions may have already worked out and put national priorities on top.

CSO: 4700/1678

KABWE RURAL FARMERS CALL FOR CHANGES IN AFC TO ACCOMMODATE NEEDS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

FARMERS in Kabwe Rural have called for changes in the Agricultural Finance Company to accommodate their needs and aspirations.

They said in a signed statement released to the **Times of Zambia** in Kabwe yesterday that 90 per cent of the farmers in Zambia had found it hard to operate and honour their obligations to the AFC because of unfavourable conditions imposed on them by the lending institution.

Most of them failed to honour their obligations because of late approval of AFC loans, making it difficult for them to prepare land in good time.

"Poor planning and late land preparation leads to failure to repay loans to the AFC because the company gave loans in November or December."

They deplored the irregular repayment of loans.

A farmer needs insecticides and control weeds, so he goes to AFC for the assistance but he gets nothing. So when they fail in their work it is not their fault at all.

The same applied to funds for spare parts, diesel and other inputs.

"Many of us have tractors and caterpillars which are idle because there is no money for diesel."

They deplored the behaviour of some AFC employees whom they accused of wasting time.

"We spend hours, sometimes two days in a week at AFC offices trying to get money for inputs and usually our requests are never met. Work on our farms suffers and progress is retarded.

"Some AFC officials will keep one waiting while they read newspapers and drink tea. We need tips to produce good crops but no extension service is provided."

The farmers appealed to the AFC to reconsider their problems in repaying the loans in the first year of farming because any business needs a grace period. Agriculture was no exception.

"Farmers should be given at least two years grace period to allow them time to generate funds and undertake further development without recourse to fresh loans requests every year. This will give us a chance to plan progressively.

CSO: 4700/1678

GWEMBE BARTER SYSTEM PROBED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] Gwembe district governor Mr Nicholas Nchimunya has launched investigations into the illegal exchange of emeralds for bags of mealie-meal between villagers and illegal miners from the Copperbelt.

Mr Nchimunya said yesterday that he would probe reports that illegal emerald diggers were flocking into the area with truck loads of mealie meal which they barter with the precious stone from unsuspecting villagers.

"We were caught completely unaware about the reported racket and we have since instituted investigations to find out the truth," he said.

According to reports from the area, the illegal miners are taking advantage of the famine which has hit Gwembe to exchange mealie-meal with emeralds which villagers pick up in hilly parts of the area.

Gwembe district executive secretary Mr Lazarus Nkazi said recently that he had heard reports of villagers picking stones in the hills but he did not know of any "invasion" of the area by the illegal miners.

It was also reported that strangers were spotted in several villages where elderly villagers are enticed to exchange their emeralds for mealie meal to feed their starving families.

Some of the emeralds diggers combing the area have erected makeshift houses in the hills where they conduct their trade.

CSO: 4700/1678

TAZARA TO IMPORT PRC'S SPARE PARTS, FRG LOCOMOTIVES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 82 p 7

[Text]

DAR ES SALAAM. — The Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) will import spare parts worth K5 million from the People's Republic of China to revive Chinese-made DFH/2 locomotive engines, the Deputy Minister for Commu-
Communications and Transport Guntram Itatiro told parliament of Monday.

He said TAZARA had plans to substitute some of the Chinese-made locomotives with German-made engines.

The minister explained that four German-made engines were recently tried on the uhuru line and the results were positive adding that TAZARA would purchase 16 engines for eight Chinese trains during the 1982/83 season.

He disclosed that there were plans to purchases 14 locomotives from the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). "Already funds for purchase of nine locomotives has been made available and negotiations are still in progress to obtain funds for the other five locomotives," he said.

The move is expected to increase passenger services twice a week on uhuru line which had been decreased from six to once a week.

TAZARA currently has 20 engines operating on the main line daily, but the authority needs at least 40 engines to facilitate efficient operations. — Zana/Shinata.

CSO: 4700/1678

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN MPS' GOODWILL VISIT--A seven-man Australian parliamentary delegation arrived in Lusaka yesterday for a two-day visit aimed at promoting goodwill between the two friendly Commonwealth countries. The delegation is being led by Senator Harold Young who is president of the senate, the upper house of the Australian parliament, four of the members are being accompanied by their wives. The delegation is touring a number of other African countries apart from Zambia for the same purpose. The group is expected to call on President Kaunda, Home Affairs Minister who is acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Frederick Chomba and Speaker of the National Assembly Mr Robinson Nabulyato. It last visited Zambia in 1979 and since then there have been significant developments in the bilateral links between Zambia and Australia including the visit to Zambia by that country's prime minister Malcom Fraser when he attended the Commonwealth conference which led to Zimbabwe's independence and establishment of a resident Australian high commission. Other bilateral relations between the two countries were the signing of development agreements and President Kaunda's state visit to Australia where he attended the Commonwealth summit in Melbourne last year. Zambia has announced its intention to open a diplomatic mission in Canberra. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 82 p 5]

MEALIE MEAL, STOCKFEED PRICE INCREASES--The prices of mealie meal and stockfeed are to be increased soon, an Indeco spokesman announced yesterday. The price increases were unavoidable because of increased producer prices paid to peasant and commercial farmers for this year's crop. "We hope the consumers will appreciate that Indeco Milling, National Milling Company and the Choma Milling Company have no option if they are to continue providing essential commodities to the farmers, especially in the present economic climate where Government subsidies are out of question." Last week the Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila confirmed receiving a request from the Zambia Cooperative Federation (ZCF) to increase the price of maize sold to millers at more than the current price of K13.50 per bag. Managing director of the ZCF Mr Muliyunda Mukumbuta has warned that unless cooperative unions were allowed to sell maize to millers at more than the present price, there would be deterioration in the services the organisation was providing. And the Lusaka Province Cooperative Union has been stockpiling this year's harvest in anticipation of an early Government decision to allow cooperatives to sell the maize at an economic price. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 82 p 5]

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS--The Government will tighten restrictions on the importation of some goods, Commerce and Industry Minister Mr Remmy Chisupa said in Lusaka yesterday. He said the Party and its Government would protect local industries and there was no going back on the drive for import substitution, maximum utilisation of local raw materials and the exportation of domestic local products to earn foreign exchange. He gave an example of the textile industry which now supplied cloth and fabrics. "I would like to see all clothing manufacturers take advantage of this development." Gradually measures would be taken to restrict further importation of fabrics. The quality of local goods was improving and compared well to imported materials. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 82 p 1]

ZAMBIA AIRWAYS OFFICES CLOSING--Zambia Airways has closed its Gaborone and Belgrade offices because of poor business, divisional manager commercial Mr John Nkonde said yesterday. He confirmed that the corporation's representative in Gaborone, Mr David Lumanyendo had been sacked. Mr Nkonde did not give reasons except to say Mr Lumanyendo dismissed himself. He has since returned to Lusaka. Mr Nkonde said the two offices were not self supporting because of a drop in demand and it was only normal that they be closed. The drop in business particularly resulted from the fact that Zambia Airways had withdrawn its services to Botswana and Yugoslavia. But the airline was making alternative arrangements for the Botswana market. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 82 p 1]

REVIEW OF 1981 PLAN--The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) last year fell by almost two percent compared to previous year's, contributing to failure of the 1981 annual plan to meet its objectives. According to the review of 1981 annual plan released by the National Commission for Development Planning, the K1,345 million GDP for last year represents only 94 percent of the real GDP of K1,428 million for 1977 which is the base year for the Third National Development Plan (TNDP). When measured against the targe of the TNDP there was no growth of the economy during 1981. External factors in 1981 including the falling of copper prices, rise of the country's imports were largely responsible for depressing the performance of the economy last year. The fall in copper prices in 1981 further complicated the country's liquidity problem of copper mines which had been making losses since 1975. Copper production was at its lowest level of the whole decade of 1981, as a result, because of its weight in the real GDP, the fall caused the GDP of the mining sector to fall by 11.8 percent from its level of 1980.--ZANA [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 82 p 1]

CIVIL SERVANTS' HOUSING SHORTAGE--Copperbelt under-secretary Mr Stocker Makwakwa has said there is an acute shortage of civil servants' housing in Ndola. Mr Makwakwa who is the chairman of the housing committee in the district said more officers had arrived in the district due to decentralisation and the housing stock had not increased to meet the new demand. He said following the signing of international agreements with other governments and organisations abroad, more officers had arrived from overseas, all of whom needed housing. He said presently some officers were still living in hotels and hostels in the city while awaiting to be accommodated in

in government housing. He gave no statistics. Mr Makwakwa said despite this increased demand, no new houses were being built and this worsened the situation regarding the availability of housing. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 82 p 5]

LAKE, RIVER FISHING POTENTIAL--Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia has said Zambia could earn About K200 million if she fully exploited the fishing potential in her rivers and lakes. He said not much was being done presently to exploit the potential which exists. Addressing workers at Sanaki Fishing Enterprises at Mpulungu on Sunday, Mr Mundia cited Lake Tanganyika as one of the areas where the fishing potential of the country was not being exploited to the maximum. According to feasiliby studies conducted by the World Bank on the fishing potential of the lake, 19 tonnes of fish could be caught each year in the lake if it was exploited fully. Only a third of the lake's potential is being exploited at the moment. The Prime Minister Also revealed that the Party had no plans to give a grant to the UNIP-owned Sopelac Fishing Enterprise if it started experiencing financial problems because it should stand on its own. But he noted with satisfaction that since the re-organisation of the firm in 1980 the management has taken steps in running it properly. As a Party-owned firm, Sopelac workers were expected to work harder than their colleagues in other firms in order to set a good example. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jul 82 p 1]

FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES REQUIRED--Only four-wheel drive vehicles can take food supplies from Sioma to the famine-stricken areas of Sesheke and Senanga districts, World Food Programme (WFP) representative in Zambia, Mr Vincent Gondwe, said yesterday. He said so far the Government had supplied trucks to take food for the areas but these have only been able to go as far as Sioma about 200 kilometres from Imusho, the affected area in the province. "The situation is still the same. Food supplies are still marooned at Sioma and the 130,000 people are still starving in Imusho," he said. Mr Gondwe said the roads in Imusho were impassable because of too much sand and a truck loaded with foodstuffs could never make it to the area. He said although the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development had promised to assist the WFP with vehicles to transport food marooned at Sioma, very little had been done about it "because it appears they don't have any four-wheel drive vehicles." [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jul 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/1678

ANXIETY GROWS OVER HELD NEWSMEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

THERE is growing anxiety in Harare newspaper circles over the two prominent Herald journalists detained last week under Zimbabwe's extended Emergency Powers.

They are senior assistant editor Mr Aubrey McDowall and senior reporter Mr Bill Hipson. Both are being held on an order signed by the controversial Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

Initially it was believed that the men, being held in the Chikurubi maximum security prison, were being detained in connection with critical editorial comment on extreme statements made by Dr Ushewokunze and his associate, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs.

Now, however, it appears efforts are being made to link the two journalists to the sabotage of 13 Zimbabwe Air Force aircraft at Thornhill base near Gweru on July 22.

Apart from a brief statement that 11 people, all believed to be members of the ZAF, had been arrested in connection - with - this sensational sabotage strike, official sources in Harare have maintained a curious silence on the affair.

Meanwhile, the Herald has returned to the attack. In a remarkably outspoken "op-ed" page article yesterday, the paper said: "The Prime Minister was really only stating the obvious when he said on Monday that Government Ministers had a duty to support the decisions taken by the Cabinet.

"Most do, but there are still a few who kick over the traces occasionally.

"The Prime Minister did not name names, but a number of candidates spring to mind.

"The recent outburst by the Minister of Home Affairs against the Bench could have done little to promote the strength and credibility of the Government. Nor is the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs renowned for his tact and diplomacy."

Criticising Ministers who played to the gallery, giving their audiences what they thought they wanted to hear, the Herald added: "It is also distortion of the worst sort to try to blame their indiscretions on distortions by the Press."

CSO: 4700/1687

MAYOR'S ACTS BLAMED FOR DEPRESSED CITY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Jul 82 p 13

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text] Harare--The industrial heart of the Zimbabwe midlands and the country's third largest city, Gweru (formerly Gwelo), is threatend with economic stagnation--and the blame is being laid at the feet of its controversial mayor Councillor Patrick Kombayi.

Businessmen and residents in the city which is situated on the country's main railway junction, claim the actions of the mayor, a former train driver turned businessman, have turned Gweru into the most depressed city in the country.

Independent member of Parliament for the midlands area, Mr Henry Elsworth described morale in Gweru as being at an all time low.

Mr Elsworth told Parliament that Mr Kombayi seemed to have assumed powers beyond all recognition for one man.

Many people were thinking of leaving Gweru not for another country but for another town in Zimbabwe where they could feel happier, added Mr Elsworth.

Actions and statements by the mayor, but also by the mainly black city council were doing the city immeasurable harm, said the President of the town's chamber of commerce, Mr John Peen, when addressing its members at the end of last year.

Incidents

"As a chamber we know of at least six commercial enterprises which have shelved plans to move into Gweru and we have been advised that several existing businesses intend to colse," he said.

Among the more controversial incidents Councillor Kombayi has been involved in are:

--He evicted the city's theatre guild from the council-run theatre and made allegations of racism, after he was allegedly refused bar service.

--He allegedly assaulted Gweru lawyer Mr Derek Burns in the mayoral office.

--Earlier this year Mr Kombayi was fined R6 for calling a white policeman a racialist, a white "kaffir" and a pig after the lawman had stopped an overloaded truck belonging to the mayor.

--He has been investigated for alleged contraventions of the country's Customs and Excise Act involving cars imported into the country at the time of the elections in 1980.

--He generated a storm of controversy when it was revealed the council had bought a Mercedes-Benz as a mayoral car at a cost of more than R60 000.

--Under Councillor Kombayi, the Gweru Council was the first in the country to vote its councillors up to 200 percent increases in allowances. The back-dating of the increases cost the ratepayers more than R100 000.

--Bodyguards of the mayor allegedly assaulted a delegate to an international business conference in the city. The venue was then moved to Malawi.

--There have been allegations by members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu Party that they have been evicted from a council house on the orders of the mayor because of their political beliefs.

To all these allegations the mayor has issued strong statements and denials.

TV Interview

In a television interview, the well-built and corpulent Mr Kombayi spoke in favour of a policy of humanism; saying he was a Christian and would not have done the things of which he has been accused.

He added: "In fact I am one of the most popular people in the city. Some people were even suggesting that I should be voted mayor of the year."

CSO: 4700/1675

ZISCO TALKS TO AVOID COLLAPSE REPORTED

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

ZISCO may be forced to close at the end of the year if it does not get a multi-million dollar cash injection soon, its executive chairman, Mr David Young, said last week.

Company sources say the steel giant is losing more than $1,5 million a month.

If it closed the "consequences would be disastrous", Mr Young said. But he added that the corporation was having talks with the Government and finance houses in an effort to avoid the crisis.

"There is no doubt we have to obtain cash resources in the coming months if we are to stay in operation. Right now we are working out ways of obtaining the money," Mr Young said.

The company sources say Zisco, which employs about 5 650 people, desperately needs $27 million if it is to survive.

Zisco's predicament: plummeting exports and spiralling production costs which rose to 23 percent last year.

This resulted in the record 25 percent increase in the prices of Zisco's steel products announced at the beginning of this month, Mr Young said.

Several senior staff have left the corporation to join other companies. The recent list includes Mr Charles Rickwood, company secretary and financial manager, and Mr John Woolden, chief accountant.

Mr Young denied allegations from company sources that some senior staff, particularly those in finance, had left because of the way Zisco's finances were being handled.

"It is simply untrue — most of those resigning are doing so because they are getting higher stakes elsewhere," he said.

Mr Young also told The Sunday Mail that he had ordered an investigation into the purchasing department of the corporation early this year, following the non-delivery of cars to the company when money for them had been paid.

"The case is now in the hands of the police," he said.

Mr Young denied that $200 000 — a figure quoted by company sources — was involved in the car purchases.

Ransacked

The report handed to Mr Young by the corporation's chief buyer, Mr Trevor Hughes, on May 5, was "of a confidential nature", he said.

When telephoned on Thursday, Mr Hughes said his own copy of the report had "gone missing" from his Kwekwe offices. It was believed to have disappeared four days earlier when his office was ransacked.

Production has gone down considerably at Zisco over the years. The corporation is capable of producing one million tonnes of liquid steel.

But it hopes to produce 600 000 tonnes this year.

Iron ore supplies from Buchwa and Ripple Creek mines, the main suppliers, have been cut from 106 000 tonnes to 65 000 tonnes a year.

One blast furnace is in operation, with the second waiting for brick relining. "But even if it is relined we would not put it to use at the present levels of production," Mr Young said.

On the brighter side, Mr Young said, his company was trying to make less use of the cheaper Eastern European and Asian markets and bid for the highly competitive Western European markets by upgrading steel products.

Plans were also under way to establish a $4 million benzol extraction plant from burnt coal. When established the plant would enable a 100 percent extraction compared to the present 40 percent.

Benzol is a component of petrol.

Manufacturers Must Absorb Extra Costs

MAKERS of finished iron and steel products must absorb the 25 percent increase in the price of Zisco's steel.

Price controls on most steelware products were introduced by the Government in regulations gazetted last week.

But according to Friday's Financial Gazette, many manufacturers say they will not be able to stand the increase and have initiated talks with the Government.

The Gazette quoted a major steelware firm's spokesman as saying the Ministry of Trade and Commerce had been approached by manufacturers in an effort to offset the cost of Zisco's increase by raising their own prices.

The regulations include all Zisco iron and steel products in a new list of price-controlled goods which require approval from the Minister of Trade and Commerce before they can be increased.

According to the Financial Gazette, at least one large firm, Zimcast in Gweru, is known to be hard hit by the new law.

The company issued a new price list two weeks ago reflecting increased prices for a number of its products following the Zisco increase and other rising production costs, together with falling sales, the Gazette said.

Zimcast's list was issued to all secondary manufacturing and retail customers before the price-control regulations were introduced. But because the controls are retrospective to coincide with Zisco's price increase on July 7, the higher prices will not be permitted.

All manufacturers using Zisco metal for building, fencing, plumbing and a wide variety of steel products used throughout the country, as well as exports, are affected.

CSO: 4700/1675

BRIEFS

SA PILOT HELD--Harare--A private plane from South Africa was forced to land when it flew over a prohibited military area near Inyanga on Thursday. The pilot, Mr C.S. Stegmann, and passengers Mr C.R. Muller and Mr Lesley Watson, were held by Mutare police until Friday.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 82 p 2]

ZIM-ABERCOM EARNINGS DROP--Harare--With a radical decline in exports and a more rapid deterioration in Zimbabwe business conditions than expected in the second half of the year, Abercom Central Africa's pretaz income declined 46,2 percent in the year ended June 30. The drop in exports stemmed reflected the difficulty of selling cast iron products in the South African market which had taken about 50 percent of foundry production from the engineering group in the previous year. Earnings fell from 29,2¢ to 20,4¢ a share and a final dividend of 3,25¢ makes 9¢ (14,5¢). The main reason for the loss of South African exports was the 20 percent appreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar against the rand, said chairman Peter Herbert.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Aug 82 p 22]

CSO: 4700/1674

END

JPRS 81617

24 August 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2679

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JPRS 81617

24 August 1982

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ADB AID--The African Development Bank is to lend Chad $17m. to renovate its damaged international airport and for other work in the country. A bank administrator, M. Pierre Moussa said that part of the emergency loan would go to rebuilding power installations in the capital and three other cities. N'Djamena Airport was severely damaged in 1980 during fighting between government troops and forces led by Hissene Habre. The Bank plans to reactivate shelved projects including improved sewerage and roads for the capital, rice growing and wheat growing, M. Moussa said. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3391, 2 Aug 82 p 2015]

CSO: 4700/1698

BRIEFS

RDLGE SEEKING ELECTIONS CLARIFICATION--The Democratic Grouping for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea (RDLGE), an exiled opposition movement has asked the Malabo Government under what conditions the August elections will be held. The President of the movement, Sen Manuel Ruben N'Dongo complained in Paris that the Government had not made it clear whether the elections would be in the framework of a one party system or a multiparty system. Sen N'Dongo said his party would present candidates if the elections were of the multiparty sort. Sen N'Dongo said his movement had always been against violence, so he did not understand why the authorities were against the RDLGE presenting candidates. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3391, 2 Aug 82 p 2015]

CSO: 4700/1698

BRIEFS

JANNEH CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT--Banjul, July 17--Former Gambian Minister of Information and Tourism Hawsoon Semega Janneh has been arrested and charged with embezzling public funds, informed sources here said. The arrest was the first since President Sir Dawda Jawara announced at a congress of his ruling party in March that he intended to fight corruption in the West African state. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 20 Jul 82 p 14]

CSO: 4700/1633

CIVIL SERVICE MUST BE 'RADICALLY' RESTRUCTURED

AB111936 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In any popular revolutionary process, the need to break down all state institutions and replace them with new ones is absolute. The simple reason for this vital measure is that the old state institutions were created and have been functioning mainly to serve the interests of the hitherto dominant minority in the society, and therefore, they cannot automatically be made to serve the democratic interests of the new popular majority who come onto the political scene. Structural changes ought to be effected in all state institutions without exception since the failure to do so may spell the doom of the revolutionary process before any substantial gains are achieved. It is in this light that the restructuring of the state bureaucracy of the civil service, as it is popularly called, must be seen.

The importance of the civil service as an administrative arm of government is obvious, but at a period when there is a process to transform the whole society in a revolutionary manner, it is necessary to seriously examine whose interests are served by the state bureaucracy, its efficiency, its costeffectiveness, its methods of operation and all similarly related matters. This is the next step after recognizing the importance of the need for restructuring.

Historically, the civil service of Ghana originated as the administrative wing of the British colonial rulers. This historical origin and a whole period of development before formal political independence give the civil service we have in this country a certain character and shape with the more or less limited aim of serving the interests of the colonial masters and their hangers on. The overall structures, procedures, practices and rules which became the major features of the colonial civil service have unfortunately undergone very little fundamental change since the attainment of formal political independence in 1957. For example, there is the myth of neutrality of the civil service which still weighs heavily on the minds of a number of serving personnel, and which leads to officials not being in any way committed to working in the interest of the popular majority, even in revolutionary times.

A close observation of the Ghana civil service shows characteristics that are hardly in line with the aims and aspirations of the present revolutionary process.

1. The procedures of work within this service are extremely timewasting, sometimes deliberately go slow. Standard replies like "we are looking into it" and "check again next week" need urgent requests for task to be done. The whole service is heavily overstaffed, thereby creating severe strains on the economy, since the level of output does not justify the funds and resources that are put into the service.

3. [as heard] There is overcentralization in the civil service with Accra being the "beall" and "endall." Decisionmaking in the service is largely undemocratic, not just in terms of major policy decisions being dominated by a few top people, but mainly in terms of the substance of decisions not actually going to advance the interest of the majority of our people.

5.[as heard] Corruption, bribery, nepotism and other malpractices are rife in the civil service.

All these factors and many more make the restructuring of the civil service an issue on which there must be no compromise with old backward ideas and interest groups. The very efficiency and effectiveness of the present government depends to a large extent on how efficient and effective the civil service can be made to become and the formulation and implementation of policies.

The national debate that has been opened on the restructuring of all state institutions must pay particular attention to the civil service because of its centrality in the success or failure of government. And no efforts must be spared in carrying out the actual exercise to make the service efficient costeffective, democratic and responsive to the needs of the general mass of the people. Certain vested interests may be affected adversely when measures like the redeployment of redundant hands, decentralization and cutting down of waste, the instilling of discipline into the service procedures and the clamping down on bribery and corruption are being undertaken, but this cannot be helped, for the laudable aims of the 31 December revolution can only be achieved with a radically restructured civil service.

CSO: 4700/1724

RADIO PROGRAM QUESTIONS VALUE OF FOREIGN AID

AB112118 Accra Domestic Service in English 1410 GMT 11 Aug 82

["Let the People Know" program]

[Text] There is a growing awareness that developing countries including Ghana cannot rely on aid from outside as the major source of funds and resources for the social and economic development. The amount of aid that flows into the developing countries comes nowhere near the level of funds and resources needed to achieve self-sustaining economies and high levels of standard of living in these places. The conditions under which aid comes, too often make the real benefits from aid--if any--quite insignificant or in certain cases negative. It is therefore not for nothing that the present government of this country has taken a certain stand on the role of aid in our developmental efforts.

In his major broadcast to the nation on July 29 this year, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], stated that no one can develop this country for us, and that other countries can only help us to do what we ourselves have set our minds to do. Another member of the PNDC, Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah, has subsequently pointed out that much as foreign assistance is welcome, the present government realizes that it is up to Ghanaians to solve their own problems. A cautious approach to aid as against the position of abject trust in aid as a viable means of development, is (?informed) by the actual experience of many countries.

An informed understanding of what is termed aid and the role that aid plays in the economies of developing countries will go some way in helping our people to know some of the demands they can make on our political leadership and the attitude this nation can take to specific forms of aid which come our way. Our last discussion on the rejection of a $5 million aid by Nicaragua has already pointed out a number of factors which time will not allow to be repeated into this program. But it is useful to point out the principle underlying the decision of the Nicaraguan authorities, that is that foreign aid which is intended to undermine a country's economic stability and therefore not meant to aid development must be rejected.

There is no doubt at all that in the past, some of the projects that have been financed by aid have been useful and some of the officials who have administered aid and continue to do so genuinely believe that its main purpose is to eliminate poverty and benefit the countries. But the fact is that the development promoted through aid is of a particular variety. It is development--if at all--strictly in accordance with the interests of the metropolitan powers who offered the aid and with the interest of the owners of big business in particular.

In 1969 a memorandum from the Confederation of British Industries to the House of Commons select committee on overseas aid, put it this way; the British industry's help to the Third World is, in essence, an investment in the development of markets and sources for the supply of raw materials. Sometimes state officials have been very open on the reasons for offering aid. A former president of the World Bank, Mr Eugene Black, stated in details. "Our foreign aid programs constitute a distinct benefit to American business." The three major benefits are:

1. Foreign aid provides a substantial and immediate market for U.S. goods and services,

2. Foreign aid stimulates the development of new overseas market for U.S. companies,

3. Foreign aid orients national economies toward a free enterprise system in which U.S. firms can prosper.

Another state official, a former senior economist with the USAID, Prof H. B. (Chenery), admitted that economic assistance is one of the instruments of foreign policy that is used to prevent political and economic conditions from deteriorating in countries where we value the preservation of the present governments. Other similar remarks that have been made by Western leaders are even more embarrassing than what we have referred to.

AID then helps those who provide it, both directly and indirectly, and in most instances it is the political and economic gains that the donors can make and not the poverty and sufferings in the recipient countries that motivate aid in the first place. Bilateral aid--that is aid on a basis on nation to nation arrangement for example--is almost tied to goods and thus it serves as a useful means of selling goods and services whose prices are above average and also opening up new markets for big business in the donor country.

It has been estimated that the average price of goods financed by AID is 25 percent above world market prices. It has also been pointed out since aid is usually provided in the form of loans, and moreover is normally available for the direct foreign exchange cost of projects, it commits governments to spending their own resources on projects that

the foreign partners see as useful. In particular, AID commits governments of countries such as ours to spending resources on infrastructural projects such as transport, communications and power which are necessary for the profitable operation of foreign business. Examples of such projects in Ghana are common. Governments which become dependent on aid are forced to borrow more money to repay past loans and thereby become more compliant to the wishes of the rich countries. There have been many instances in which aid is offered not to promote particular economic policy but political weapons. Where aid is used as a political weapon it goes with brutal cyncism which is especially observed in the area of food aid where the lives of thousands and sometimes millions of people are at stake.

Finally, it must be emphasized that the policies that are usually promoted by aid are not aimed at any direct and radical attack on the courses of poverty in the developing countries. At best, aid is used to promote reforms that can be afforded by the ruling groups of the rich advanced countries which do not pose any threat to the socioeconomic system on which the big companies of these ruling groups parasite. Incidentally, not only the aid from the governments and government agencies of countries in the developed world are characterized by the features we have outlined. It is not unusual to find that most of the aid that is channeled through international bodies like the World Bank and the IMF has similar string attached. When all these points are thoroughly understood by our people and governments, we shall be in a better position to realize that it is mainly through our own efforts that we can develop as a nation and not by reliance on aid.

CSO: 4700/1724

PLACING PWD UNDER MILITARY ADMINISTRATION QUESTIONED

AB061916 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretary for works and housing has announced measures aimed at restructuring some organizations under his ministry. Among other measures, it has been decided that the Public Works Department [PWD] be placed under military administration. There will be a military management which would be directed by the chief of staff of the PNDC office and the secretary for works and housing.

The restructuring of all state institutions is a fundamental component of the national democratic revolution. As stated in the preamble to the policy guidelines of the PNDC, the operations of all existing institutions under the various ministries must be examined to find out how they promote the loss of capital resources and incomes to foreign interest groups and to restructure them to satisfy solely the national interest.

But having accepted the importance of restructuring all state institutions to make them serve the interest of the people, the next important issue is the form that the exercise must take. In the main, there is the need to make more democratic the decision-making process in all ministries and state organizations so that the workers in these places can take part in arriving at what policies are to be undertaken. The general mass of the people must also be enabled to influence the direction and substance of policies of state institutions.

The specific form in which the secretary for works and housing wants to reorganize the PWD is that the placing of the department under military administration poses a number of problems. In the first place, the Ministry of Works and Housing seems to be partially relinquishing its responsibility in seeing to the proper running of the department under it by partly placing the PWD under the chief of staff of the PNDC office. Secondly, placing the department under military administration does not answer the issue of involving the workers in that organization in the decision-making process. Also, if it is recognized that there are some qualified military personnel

most suited to the highest administrative offices of the PWD, will it not be better to attach or second these officers to the department rather than the situation under the present decision?

We appreciate the spirit of the measures announced by the secretary for works and housing to overhaul the establishments under his ministry, which the secretary described as the meeting points of corruption, nepotism, mismanagement, and daylight thieving. The measures are in line with the preamble to the PNDC policy guidelines, but to make all state institutions more democratic in their running and more responsive to the needs of the people, the specific forms that the new changes are to take must be seriously considered.

The decision on the PWD does not seem to be the best in present circumstances.

CSO: 4700/1724

NEED SEEN FOR HOLDING OAU MEETING IN TRIPOLI

AB120912 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Press review]

[Excerpts] In the third of the series on the OAU summit, the GHANAIAN TIMES says the six-nation contact group to work toward the reconvening of the OAU summit in Tripoli is all right but no one should cry if the group is unable to change the minds of the boycotters. It would sound pleasant if Col al-Qadhdhafi agrees to attend the summit at another place but it would be illogical for him to do so. It must be in Tripoli; otherwise we better forget it. The TIMES urges the African states to demonstrate their capability to take their own decisions. The decision to hold the 19th OAU summit was Africa's decision through the OAU and after 2 decades, the OAU is still not capable of respecting the will of the majority. It questions the standard of African intelligence African states are portraying. What kind of self-image would these leaders--who can be swayed by emotion or promises of aid to make them traitors of Africa--see for themselves when they are regarded as puppets of their external masters.

The external forces have the least respect for these leaders and they would invariably be abandoned by their external masters when their purpose has been served. It is the view of the TIMES that the 32 leaders who went to Tripoli will forever be recorded in history as big-minded leaders who measured to high qualities, built respected nations and liberated Africa.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will also go down in history as a leader who stood for Africa and enshrined as martyr [as heard] on the African liberation struggle for offering the resources of his nation for the emancipation of Africa. It says as the new chairman of the OAU, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will have to prepare the ground for the 1983 summit in Conakry. His present harassment by imperialist forces stems from his commitment to the decolonization of apartheid South Africa. The paper writes: quorum or no quorum, he has the mandate to advance African liberation in the coming year. The TIMES urges the contact group to reconvene the 19th summit to make sure that the enemies of Africa's liberation do not succeed in extending their sabotage plans beyond Tripoli. The 20th OAU summit in Conakry next year must succeed. To achieve that is more important than the 19th summit. The OAU marches on! The African revolution will advance with greater force, says the TIMES.

CSO: 4700/1724

BRIEFS

USSR FRIENDSHIP FORUM ADDRESS--The coordinating secretary to the Provisional National Defense Council, Mr Obeng, has declared that all nuclear weapons are dangerous to mankind and should be condemned by all peace-loving people. He rejected a claim by the United States that the neutron bomb is a humane weapon designed to hit troops and leave the civilian population intact. Mr Obeng was speaking in Accra yesterday at an open forum organized by the Ghana-USSR Friendship Society and the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council to commemorate the national day for actions to ban nuclear weapons and nuclear war. The day marked the 37th anniversary of the dropping of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the United States, resulting in the death of about 300,000 people. [Except] [AB080740 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Aug 82]

ACCRA LEGAL STATUS--A law according legal status to the greater Accra region has just been published. The law was signed by the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, on 23 July this year. An official statement issued in Accra said in according legal status to the region, the PNDC has removed the constitutional and legal anomaly. The greater Accra region has been functioning for the purpose of administrative convenience as a region for nearly 20 years, but lacks the requisite legal status even though ministers of state and commissioners have been appointed by previous governments to administer the area. The region covers the Accra city council area, the Tema district council area and the Adangbe district council area. The statement said the decision to accord it legal status stemmed from the fact that the greater Accra area automatically ceased to be part of the eastern region. This development will, among other things, affect the composition of the House of Chiefs for the region, similar to that of Brong-Ahafo, northern and upper regions of Ghana. [Text] [AB121838 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Aug 82]

AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT CRASH--Two Ghana Air Force planes on operational duties in the Kumasi area have crashed. The accident occurred 2 miles from the Kumasi airfield in the early hours of yesterday. An official statement last night said investigations are being conducted into the cause of the accident. [Text] [AB080738 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Aug 82]

CSO: 4700/1724

DOE SAID TO HAVE DONE GOOD WORK IN LAST 2 YEARS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3391, 2 Aug 82 pp 1977-1987

[Text]

A LONE STAR had been shining with ever-greater brilliance in the Liberian political firmament. That is the star of the Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Commander-in-Chief (and former Master-Sergeant) Doctor Samuel Kanyon Doe. The original 17 enlisted men who mounted the coup of April 12, 1980 were dubbed collectively "our Moses" by the *New Liberian* (July 8, 1982) for having lifted the yoke of 133 years of True Whig Party and "Americo-Liberian" domination from the oppressed people. In the early days, the then Master-Sergeant shared national prominence with the forces Commanding-General Quiwonkpa, the PRC vice-chairman Weh Syen, and to a lesser extent the most prominent former opposition leaders Dr. Tipoteh and Baccus Matthews. Now, however, having weathered the tests of time and the worries of state, the once slim but now "sleek" leader of Liberia, dominates the newspapers and a lot of the conversation.

Even if the phrase "in consultation with the PRC" is often added, Dr. Doe has been doing the hiring and firing. In fact, even more than that, the C-i-C (an affectionate abbreviation of his Commander-In-Chief title) has been gradually replacing the collective Moses of the early days, until some admiring journalists have come close to calling him Jesus. This arose especially out of the sensational dismissal of Justice Minister Isaac Nyeplu. The simple facts were that one Abraham Swarey was jailed last December for involvement in a $45,000 counterfeit and gasoline coupons racket. At the end of this June, Sam Massaquio (deputy police administration director) and Lt-Col. Sam Kamara (of the police intelligence unit) were found guilty by the Special Military Tribunal of receiving a $6,000 bribe from Swaray to secure his release, and were sentenced to death as required by existing legislation. As one newspaper said, Dr. Doe was inspired by God and the wisdom of Jesus Christ (remember the teaching about letting who is without sin cast the first stone?) to instruct the Justice Minister to find "three police officers who were three honest and uncorrupt officers to form the firing squad. Both Minister Nyeplu and police chief Joseph Myers failed in this task and were dismissed by Dr. Doe. Minutes later, the C-i-C personally released Swaray, Kamara and Massaquio.

For some time now, Head of State Doe has, maybe in consultation with some smart advisers, been cultivating the image of a man of peace and reconciliation, a man of last-minute clemency and compassion motivated by a firm sense of justice. The only problems caused by this approach might spring from the hint of autocracy, however high the motivating principle, and also the arbitrariness of exercising such powers when his own courts have found the accused guilty to the point of condemning them to death. One Liberian commented that it would be even more serious if what had started out as an accident, an act of political misjudgement, was now becoming a style of government.

This was a reference to the five students rescued just before a dawn death in January this year. It was understood that Monrovia came to a standstill on hearing of the death sentences, and spontaneous jubilation broke out when C-i-C Doe

ordered their release, a jubilation that was transformed into personal (if not political) capital where the PRC chairman was concerned. Ever since the heady days of the early firing squads at the Barclay Training Centre, it is as if death by execution has been the big stick wielded by the same man who then has proceeded to hand out the carrots.

It seems like a joke to use the word "carrots" when it comes to the much-praised restoration at the beginning of July this year of assets and properties confiscated from former Tolbert government officials after the April 12 coup. At the time, the PRC confiscated 301 houses from 34 former officials. Of this number, 144 houses belonged to the 13 people executed by firing squad.

According to *The New Liberian*, the late President Tolbert "led the list" owning 71 houses; Clarence Simpson (former True Whig Party general secretary) came second with 42 houses; Senator Taylor Major was third with 31; former Speaker Richard Henries followed with 24 houses, while James T. Philips had 12 and Leroy Francis had 11; Clarence Parker (True Whig treasurer) and Oliver Bright had nine houses each, and so on down to the "poorest" of the 13 who had only five houses each.

The PRC decision was that all properties including those 157 houses and agricultural estates of former government officials were restored to their "rightful owners" except for the executed 13 officials, the late President Tolbert, the fugitive Vice-President the Reverend Bennie D. Warner, and Clarence Simpson. The *New Liberian* said observers saw the move as a demonstration by the PRC of its "respect for and guarantee of the right to the ownership of private properties in the country". It added that the measure would certainly heal a lot of wounds and "bring about genuine reconciliation, engender the spirit of unity, peace and stability. It will also urge more self-imposed Liberian exiles to return home . . ."

In another article, the *New Liberian* reminded readers that after the 1980 coup, Dr. Doe had assured the Liberian people that the revolution occurred to free them from minority rule, injustice, nepotism, misuse of power, corruption and total disregard for human rights. In those early days the "revolution" was seen as ending the 133-rule of the True Whig Party, the "Americo-Liberian" elite, and the system they ran of nepotism, minority rule, injustice, misuse of power, corruption and disregard for human and civil rights (remember the property clause for the voting franchise which excluded the vast majority of Liberians?) Since then, the emphasis has gradually changed from advancing the rights of the majority of Liberians, to achieving "national unity and reconciliation". In order to achieve these, it has been necessary for the PRC not to be seen to discriminate against those very same "Americo-Liberians".

The extent to which this even-handedness has gone is the virtual reconstitution of the government apparatus which the PRC overthrew. Although the leading personnel of the government are obviously different — there is firstly the level of the PRC itself where former enlisted men have fairly quickly become five-star generals, and other senior ranks; secondly there is the civilian Cabinet of new faces — but the behind-the-scenes advisers have been recruited mainly from former True Whig Party circles. The best examples of how the old had become the new is the appointment of Wilfred Clarke as director of police (he was deputy minister of national security in the Tolbert government) and of Edward Massaquoi as chairman of the joint security forces. Until April 12, 1980, Massaquoi was head of the Special Security Service. These appointments were described as positive steps in national reconciliation, and according to the effusive *New Liberian*, proof of the PRC's "genuine determination to create national consciousness".

So in just over 27 months, the well-respected Head of State, Chairman of the PRC, Commander-In-Chief and Dr. S. K. Doe has laid the foundation for a new Liberia. The work of the constitutional drafting commission being at such an advanced stage — the draft completed, arrangements being discussed for mechanics of return to civilian rule — is only another sign of the good work that had been achieved in these two short years.

Except that little things happen to reveal other aspects of the climate of the times. The July 13 *Daily Observer* reported that two people were arrested and detained in Gbarnga, Bong County, on suspicion of plotting a counter-coup. The chief agricultural officer of the county spotted them "planning strategies, using foreign techniques and revolutionary tactics with intent to encourage subversion and overthrow of the PRC". In fact, the suspects, one artist from the Improved Efficiency of Learning school in Gbarnga, and a secretary to the regional agricultural officer of the county, were spotted copying from volume 12 of the *Encyclopedia Americana* as a contribution to someone else's history assignment on the causes and effects of the French Revolution of 1789. As a tribute to the prevailing rule of law and justice in Liberia, a prompt and thorough investigation by the commanding officer of the army battalion at Gbarnga resulted in the release of the suspects.

CSO: 4700/1698

BRIEFS

VOLKMAR KOHLER ON ASSISTANCE--Madagascar is a country of extreme geostrategic importance. Anyone who takes pleasure in recalling that oil tankers from the Persian Gulf pass by the Cape of Good Hope, must take into consideration that the same tankers pass Madagascar first. Today the island is a nation hovering somewhere between autonomy and tilting towards the West or the East. A principal reason for that is Madagascar's enormous problems in arranging for life's most immediate necessities. Since the need is so infinitely great, relatively little aid in Madagascar can have relatively large effects. But its situation has also meant that after the departure of the French no "sponsor" has been found for Madagascar so far. Although the Soviet Union has considerable interest in the country's geostrategic position it apparently is unable to support the full onus of the country. The Madagascar regime itself is interested in nonalignment and opts chiefly for a zone of neutrality in the southern Indian Ocean. It is precisely the country's interest in genuine autonomy that affords a possibility of aiding it with meaningful development assistance on the path to true nonalignment. [Excerpt] [Interview with Volkmar Kohler, date and place not given] [Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Jul 82 p 4]

CSO: 4720/18

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHIRWA TREASON TRIAL

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2919, 30 Jul 82 p 25

[Text] Blantyre, 29 Jul--Malawi opposition leader Orton Chirwa and his wife Vera, who have pleaded not guilty to charges of treason in a traditional court here, have been further accused of plotting to assassinate life president Kamuzu Banda.

The prosecution amended the indictment late yesterday to include the new accusation. The Chirwas have already denied charges of plotting to overthrow the government of Mr Banda, who is about 80 and has led Malawi since independence in 1964.

The defendants have not been allowed legal counsel under the country's traditional courts act.

Mr Chirwa, 63, who was minister of justice in the Banda government at independence but was dismissed in a cabinet crisis later in 1964, heads the Tanzania-based opposition Malawi Freedom Movement (Mafremo).

He and his wife, 49, were arrested last December 24. Malawi authorities say they were seized inside this country near the Zambian border, but Mafremo contends they were kidnapped from inside Zambia.

The state alleged yesterday that Mr and Mrs Chirwa had formed Mafremo with the aim of returning to Malawi to kill Mr Banda, government ministers and officials.

The Chirwas are alleged to have prepared a master plan for their operation and an oath of allegiance, and to have published and uttered "revolutionary words" in letters and on interviews with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

Five other men are charged with treason along with the Chirwas, but they did not appear in court yesterday. The trial was adjourned until next Wednesday.

The Chirwa trial is the third for treason to be heard by the southern region traditional court in Blantyre, consisting of five judges under the chairmanship of a tribal chief.

The first was that of former secretary-general Albert Nqumayo of Mr Banda's Malawi congress party in 1977. He was sentenced to death. It is not known here whether the sentence was carried out. Former youth and culture minister Gwanda Chakuamba was tried here for treason last year and got 20 years in prison. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/1694

SWAPO'S MILITARY STRUCTURE EXAMINED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Aug 82 p 4

[Text]

SWAPO's military wing, the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), is once more in the spotlight after alleged Swapo orders to kill Namibian politicians and to build up arms caches in the country.

According to military intelligence sources Swapo's highest operational headquarters, called its "Commanding Post," is situated in Lubango in south-western Angola, and the Defence Secretary is Mr Peter Nanyemba.

Mr Nanyemba is described as "the strong man behind Mr Sam Nujoma" by a former prominent member of Swapo and now leader of Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga.

Mr Shipanga says Mr Nanyemba is "utterly corrupt", selling clothes, military equipment, medical supplies and even food meant for guerrillas on the black market for his own pocket.

Mr Nanyemba treats the military cadres badly and is disliked by the guerrillas – he has never received military training as he is scared he will lose his position while receiving training, Mr Shipanga says.

The operational head of Plan, Mr Dimo Hamaambo, is altogether different and constantly at loggerheads with Mr Nanyemba.

Mr Hamaambo is a seasoned and tough commander who received his military training in Algeria in 1963-64 and started planning immediately afterwards for the war in SWA, which started in 1966.

WELL-LIKED

He is well-liked by his men bacause he is "always with them at all times," Mr Shipanga says.

Besides the main headquarters in Lubango, there are three regional headquarters in Southern Angola, and one in South-Western Zambia.

The western regional headquarters is north-west of Camaha in Angola and is used for operations in western Owambo and Kaokoland. Its regional commander is Mr Uno Shaanika with the combat name "Kanana".

The central and eastern headquarters lie close to each other north-east of the Mupa reserve in Angola and their regional commanders are respectively Mr Hamutenya Nandenga, combat name "Zulu", and Mr Ndakolo Mathias, combat name "Mbuluganga."

Regional headquarters are organised on a purely military basis, but each of the headquarters also has a political commissar with the same status as the regional commander who is responsible for the political activation of the cadres in his area.

Other staff at each of the headquarters include the chiefs of operations, reconnaissance and intelligence, staff, logistics, communications, transport, administration and finance, artillery and anti-air defence, and the chief of demolitions – whose department is responsible for the laying of landmines and sabotage.

There is also a secretary of the regional command council, the decisionmaking body of each of the regional headquarters.

The regional command council consists of the regional commander, the chief of staff, other departmental heads as well as the commanders of the fighting units.

COMMAND COUNCIL

The command council of the supreme headquarters in Lubango consists of the commander-in-chief of Plan, Mr Nujoma, its operational head Mr Hammambo, the defence secretary, Mr Nanyemba, as well as the chiefs of staff and operations and the regional commanders of the different headquarters.

It was a meeting of the Lubango command council on June 15 that Mr Nujoma allegedly gave orders that politicians be killed and that at "the time of the signing of the ceasefire mines must explode everywhere in Namibia."

Plan also has a special unit "Volcano" which is stationed 30 km to 35 km to the west of Lubango.

This unit was responsible for the deep infiltration of the White farming areas in April, and is also responsible for deep infiltrations into the country for intelligence and political purposes and "hard" intimidation, according to intelligence officers.

One of the documents given to the Press revealed the combat name of the commander-in-chief of Plan – "Comrade Tshfiishuna Nujoma."

CSO: 4700/1704

LUCIA HAMUTENYA POSSIBLY PICKED UP BY SECURITY POLICE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Karl Gowaseb]

[Text]

RUMOURS which abounded this week that a former Swapo Legal Affairs official had arrived in Windhoek were scoffed at yesterday.

When questioned as to whether the capricious Ms Lucia Hamutenya had broken her self-imposed three-and-a-half year exile and returned to Namibia from overseas, her aged parents, Mr Aaron Hamutenya and his wife, Laimi, said simply: "We know nothing about it. If she made it into the country, she definitely has not arrived at home yet."

The query was raised mostly by members of Swapo. A suspicion that Ms Hamutenya (a sister to Mr Hidipo Hamutenya) could have been picked up by Security Police on arrival has not been dismissed. A tight-lipped Security Police spokesman at the Ausspannplatz Headquarters referred The Advertiser to a Colonel Badenhorst, who was out at the time of inquiry.

Ms Hamutenya left the country by train in January 1979, shortly after she was released from detention. She had a valid passport and left legally.

Before her departure, while being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act (with other members of the Swapo National Exco — shortly after the December 1978 Windhoek Swakopmund bomb blasts) she claimed Police ill-treatment during interrogation.

Although Ms Hamutenya did not skip the country, it is not known when her passport expires. Her parents said she is the second child that has gone overseas.

Ms Hamutenya was studying for a degree in law by correspondence through UNISA before she left.

Her parents received no letters from her during the past three years and could not say where she took refuge.

CSO: 4700/1704

DTA-DAMARA CLASH COULD HAVE LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Text]

POSSIBLE charges in terms of the Notification and Prohibition of Public Meetings Act against representatives of the DTA at a public meeting in Khorixas at the weekend are being considered.

This follows a disturbance involving a group of about 150 DTA supporters under the leadership of the Alliance's Chief Secretary Mr Johan de Waal and a crowd of Damara Raad officials and supporters on Sunday.

Although violence was limited to an isolated fist fight between one person from each party, use was allegedly made of motor barricades by both sides to block movement of the other party.

Conflicting reports by the Damara Raad leader Justus Garoëb and Mr De Waal were received by The Advertiser and the Attorney General's office this morning had not yet been notified of an investigation by Police at Khorixas nor had a docket reached Windhoek.

Police at Khorixas confirmed however that a complaint was filed and is to be referred to the Attorney General in Windhoek.

It is known that the Damara Raad notified the authorities of its intention to hold a public meeting at Khorixas on Sunday, but Mr De Waal told The Advertiser this morning that the DTA did not seem it nescessary to notify the authorities of a DTA meeting in Khorixas since the group of Alliance supporters simply attended the Damara Raad meeting and did not hold their own meeting.

INTIMIDATION

Mr De Waal explained that the DTA group had held a meeting at Usakos on Saturday, and continued reports of intimadation of DTA supporters in Khorixas by the Damara Raad, led to a decision to attend the Damara Raad's meeting the next day on behalf of resident DTA supporters at the Damara Raad stronghold.

According to Mr Justus Garoëb, leader of the Damara Raad, as well as Mr Barney Barnes, leader of the Labour Party who was guest speaker at the Damara Raad meeting, the DTA group made use of loud hailers and a blockade to disturb the Damara Raad meeting.

Mr De Waal, on the other hand, alleged that Mr Barnes had at one stage threatened a group of women DTA supporters with a gun.

Exactly what happened during the day is not clear, but some of the facts known are:

- The Damara Raad's meeting scheduled to begin at 2 pm did not get off the ground till about 6 pm because of disturbance by the DTA group.
- The DTA group made use of loud hailers "to make our interjection heard," according to Mr De Waal.
- A Damara Raad procession was scheduled for the morning.

● The DTA group arrived in three buses and two Kombis at 10 am.

● Heated exchanges took place between the two groups during the time of the procession.

According to Mr Garoëb, there were about 2 000 DR supporters present.

Allegations by Mr Garoëb and Mr Barnes state that:

● The DTA group obstructed the path of the DR procession with a motor barricade

● The DTA group demanded that Mr Barnes leave the DR platform, and then they would leave.

● The DTA supporters present were not from Khorixas but from Windhoek and were mainly Herero speaking

Allegations by Mr De Waal against the Damara Raad include:

● Widespread intimidation of the DTA supporters in Khorixas during the preceding week. "DTA supporters were warned that anyone who raised his hand into the air to make the DTA sign in Khorixas would be hit," Mr De Waal said.

● The DR blocked main thoroughfares in Khorixas with vehicles to deny access of the DTA group arriving from Usakos — without success.

Mr Garoëb said Police witnessed the 'disturbance' without acting.

"I had to go out of my way to restrain my supporters and avoid more trouble," he added.

The DR leader said he would file an official complaint to the AG, against the apparent privileges the DTA enjoyed above the law.

According to another account, the DTA group started its own procession to divert attention from the DR's, before the meeting.

Both Mr Barnes and Mr Garoëb mentioned the playing of loud music and singing of DTA songs at the DR meeting.

They also said the DTA group was largely armed with rubber batons and some with guns.

As guest speaker, Mr Barnes said he was to inform the people of the coming election and progress made in the international negotiations on Namibia.

It was planned to be a peaceful meeting, but the DTA caused the disturbance.

Mr De Waal, on the other hand, said the events on Sunday led back to a meeting of the DTA's Women's League in Khorixas the previous weekend.

Although that meeting went off smoothly, the following week saw intimidation of DTA supporters in Khorixas. During the course of last week the DTA continuously received telephone calls from its intimidated supporters in Khorixas.

When these persisted, it was decided to proceed to Damaraland after the DTA's Usakos meeting to make a show of strength on behalf of its Khorixas constituency, Mr De Waal said.

"We will continue to do this in Khorixas until the Damaras are free to vote for whom they please," said Mr De Waal after he described alleged attempts by DR members who, as officials of the Darmara second-tier, try to force people to vote for the Damara Raad.

CSO: 4700/1704

WESTERN LINE SAID LOADING DICE AGAINST NAMIBIA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Bill Hulme in column "Firing Line...": "The True Immorality"]

[Text]

TWO WEEKS we intended spending on the banks of the Chobe and the Zambesi.

"But the negotiations are at a crucial stage... etc, etc. How can you just go on holiday to Botswana and Zimbabwe?"

You won't see a newspaper ... you'll be completely out of touch, a concerned friend was telling me.

MISSED NOTHING

In the end we did spend the two weeks outside the borders of sunny Namibia, sleeping in the bush and blissfully out of touch with all the great "developments" stage-managed by the so-called Contact Group.

And then we came back, somewhat more than a week ago... to find that we've missed exactly nothing.

In other words, if ever you have the choice between a bundu bashing Botswana holiday and waiting in Windhoek for THE BREAK-THROUGH, well...

FOUR MONTHS

This is the first "Firing Line" in four months, after at the end of March I asked the editor just to give me a break for a while. Its a break I enjoyed, but I'm back to writing politics now.

So, obviously, one asks oneself, "Four months, what's happened?"

That, however, is the sad part. One can joke about two weeks of "hot air and nothingness." But four months....

SERIOUS?

It reminds me of a favourite remark of Sam Nujoma's when he is reproaching some of his fellow travellers, "Comrades, you are not serious... People are dying and you're not serious!"

One feels like quoting Mr Nujoma to both the Contact Group and the South African Government.

SELF-INTEREST

Oh, certainly the Contact Group is serious about some of the implications of this "Namibian independence dispute" that's been dragging on for decades. But these are the implications for themselves... and their own influence on our troubled continent.

The interests of the Namibian people as such are rapidly disappearing in the haze of obscure diplomatic phraseology and blatant double-dealing that's rolling over us.

INSULT

And to add insult to injury, in Windhoek arrived Mr Hans Vergau, a quite unknown backroom operator from the department of foreign affairs in Bonn, as leader (Sic!) of the Contact Group's delegation... the man who's to conduct "talks" with the democratic parties in Namibia.

Then, one of the first thing he tells the DTA delegation is that there are aspects of the Contact Group's "negotiations" with Swapo that are so sensitive that they are "secret". Dirk Mudge is not to know about these things...

Are they really "serious?"

HASSLE

The DTA, after all, the only Namibian party which did in fact prove substantial support at the polls.

Now add this: Mr Vergau continues to tell the democratic parties that they just shouldn't hassle, everything is being taken care of by the Contact Group, in fact everything is just fine and there exists a "historic opportunity" to solve the dispute once and for all... Just don't ask anything on the lines of what, when, where and how.

RIDICULOUS

This gentleman must be the worst "salesman" in the diplomatic community... I'd be willing to put up my last Windhoek Lager that he won't sell a single drop-side Ford in the entire Owambo.

This is ridiculous...if the guy was sent here to "build confidence." But maybe he wasn't and the purpose of the exercise was simply to show muscle and let the "locals" know who's calling the shots.

CIVE UP

How long do we have before the people of this country finally give up on the lop-sided brand of "democratic elections" they are now being press-ganged into by the Contact Group?

In his memoirs Dr Henry Kissinger sadly reflects that "American impotence in the face of aggression could have wider, and catastrophic, consequences."

"And the horrible fate of the peoples of Indochina — the mass murders, the concentration camps, the political repression, the boat people — is now rendering a final verdict on whether it was our resistance to totalitarianism, or our abandonment of our friends, that was the true immorality of the Indochina conflict."

KISSINGER

"Resistance to totalitarianism" is the crux of the Namibian independence issue at this point in time. But it seems that the Contact Group, would much rather opt for the way of least resistance.

See, its much easier to push around the unarmed, than to push around the comrades with the AK's and the 20 000 "military advisers" from Cuba. That is, in Kissinger's words, "the true immorality" of our situation.

FATE

If this latest "initiative" ever comes off the ground, only one thing will be certain... Namibia will be heading for a very uncertain fate after elections in which the dice will be heavily loaded.

And in the haze the Contact Group is working up, we won't even have a hope in hell of figuring out the odds.

CSO: 4700/1704

LATEST WESTERN NEGOTIATIONS STERILE, SAYS TOP ANALYST

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Aug 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

TRUE INDEPENDENCE for SWA in the short term seems to be little more than a pipe-dream.

That is the conclusion of Dr Kenneth Abrahams, one of the country's most astute political analysts.

Writing in the latest edition of the Namibian Review, Dr Abrahams suggests that the country is heading rather towards an internal settlement backed up by a US and SA arrangement.

"Very little progress in the direction of even formal political independence has been made over the past year or so, that is, ever since the start of the current US-led Western five initiative", he says.

"Independence, although inevitable in an historical sense, and as desirable as ever, is not yet in sight. There does not seem to be any light at the end of the tunnel. While there has been a great deal of frenetic activity, mainly diplomatic, this mostly represents turbulence rather than progression in the direction we desire. This has been accompanied by an irrational and purely synthetic optimism created by the US State Department.

"Insofar as certain problems standing in the way of an early implementation of the UN settlement plan have been solved, these solutions have invariably been in SA's favour and have brought us even closer to a neo-colonialist arrangement," Dr Abrahams argues.

"The SA Foreign Minister has recently referred to independence any time between the next 18 months and three years, which, in our interpretation, means not in the short-term but possibly in the medium-term. He (Mr Pik Botha) should have added, although it was implicit in his statement, provided that SA's essential pre-conditions have been satisfied. This is therefore about as accurate an assessment as can be made, at this time, on the most probable date for independence."

KEY

Dr Abrahams says he supports the view of the Rev Maxine Rafransoa, Secretary of the All African Council of Churches, who remarked: "The Western countries have said that SA is the key to a successful settlement in Namibia. We told them that they had the equation backwards. The Namibian people are the key. SA is the lock."

Dr Abrahams argues that the main direction of the present negotiations is towards a broad neo-colonial settlement whereby SA, supported by the US, exercises domination over the sub-continent.

"Nothing that has transpired in the period under review indicates that this general thesis is incorrect in any way," he says.

"The process of 'negotiating colonialism' continues as before. In the meanwhile SA has introduced two new factors which are undoubtedly complicating matters considerably. They are, firstly, the demand for the prior withdrawal of Cuban troops as an essential prerequisite for SA accep-

tance of the UN Plan and secondly, the stated intention to hold 'internal elections' in March 1983. These elections would not be held under UN supervision and the government chosen would not receive international recognition. This would pave the way for an 'internal settlement' or Namibian UDI and an indefinite postponement of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435."

Dr Abrahams points out that several spokesmen for the US have stated that there is a close geographic and political interrelationship between the Namibian and Angolan questions and that the two 'must be addressed and resolved in tandem.' They stress that the US is seeking an overall regional solution rather than one confined to Namibia. Besides, President Ronald Reagan has an election to contest in two years time and Cuban withdrawal would add considerably to his image as the man who is turning the tide against the 'communist menace' or 'Soviet expansionism'.

Turning to the effects of the protracted process on the internal parties, Dr Abrahams says the longer the negotiations last, the more these parties will be driven into oblivion.

"History has already passed judgment on most of them and all that remains is for some kindly physician to come along and administer the political equivalent of euthanasia," he adds.

And discussing Swapo's position, he remarks: "Regretably we appear to be repeating historic mistakes by accepting a situation in which Namibian parties are pitted against one another instead of working towards a new realignment of forces in which we will turn our swords on the combined forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism.

"Whatever its historical justification, UN recognition of Swapo as the sole and authentic representative has had the objective effect of dividing the independence movement into Swapo versus the Rest (now referred to as the 'internal parties'). But not all the internal parties are stooges or running dogs of SA colonialism. The policy of allocating sole-authentic status has been the major obstacle to national unity ever since."

In the conclusion to his article Dr Abrahams in fact pleads for true democratic national unity and suggests that a Namibian all-party conference (Lancaster House) be called "at which Namibians can learn to know and understand each other and, together, work out their common destiny."

"National unity is imperative if we are to avoid the perils of civil war or deliberate destabilisation. Those who are too arrogant to learn this lesson from contemporary events or from history should take another look at Angola, Zimbabwe and Mocambique while there is still time for us to repair the damage caused by far too many years on inter-tribal and inter-party rivalry," he says.

CSO: 4700/1704

BRIEFS

WALVIS BAY CONSTRUCTION--Railway Construction (Cape), a part of the Racec Group, has been awarded a contract for the replacement of existing crane and rail lines with a new rail network designed to service the soon to be expanded quay wall at Walvis Bay Harbour. The main contractors on the project, Underwater Construction, have already started work on the all-concrete reconstruction of three berths in an existing seven-berth quay wall at the harbour. The project involves reconstructing the wall berth by berth so as to allow for a minimum interruption of normal ship handling activities. In accordance with this need, Railway Construction will be required to rip up the old crane and railway lines stage by stage, replacing them with the new network required to meet future cargo demands at the harbour. All the rails will be laid within concrete decks and Railway Construction will also be responsible for resurfacing the marshalling and loading areas. The entire project is due for completion towards the end of 1983. Railway Construction (Cape) recently expanded its activities to encompass road construction in addition to its normal rail construction operations. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Aug 82 p 18]

CSO: 4700/1704

BRIEFS

URANIUM MINERS STRIKE--Niamey, July 21--Workers at a uranium mining and treatment centre at the Saharan town of Arlit, 1,500 kms (about 900 miles) north of here, went on strike today, a trade union source in Niamey said. Some 1,580 workers of Niger's mineworkers union at the Akouta mining company (Cominak) works were involved, and production had been halted, the source said. The strike, which began at the company's headquarters in Niamey on Monday, is over acute differences between the workers, who are Niger nationals, and the French head of personnel, a trade union source said. The workers were demanding the official's removal and his replacement by a Niger citizen, the source said. The conflict comes amid dissatisfaction by workers over their conditions compared with those of foreign personnel at Arlit. Foreign management staff at the Cominak works, mainly French number about 240. The general secretary of the country's trade union federation, Boureima Mainassara, was expected to meet mining and industry minister Oumar Diallo in Niamey today to try to find a rapid solution to the dispute. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Jul 82 p 11]

CSO: 4700/1633

SHAGARI SEEKS DISCIPLINED, TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED ARMY

Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Nigeria's Troops Can Take on Any Military Force"]

[Text] The federal government will do its utmost to provide the nation's troops with traditional-type tough officers.

President Shehu Shagari made this remark last Tuesday when he attended a week-long military officers' training and combat exercise here in Kaduna.

He said that only increased discipline would soon turn out traditional-type tough officers for the nation's troops.

The president cautioned, however, that the better officers turned out this way would have to continue to turn out even better officers since civilians were footing the bill for those officers.

He went on to say that he would not tolerate anyone saying that Nigeria had failed to keep up with modern technology and that we have to maintain the reputation we enjoy both in Africa and in the rest of the world.

He reminded the armed forces of their responsibility for improving the status and reputation they enjoy in the country.

CSO: 4797/25

BRIEFS

AKINTOLA ON OIL DEPENDENCE--Federal deputy minister of finance Yomi Akintola said that Nigeria's dependence on oil was seriously undermining the country's economy. Akintola made that remark at Maiduguri airport shortly after his arrival at Maiduguri for a working visit. He said Nigeria should promote the development of agriculture and light industry. Speaking in the office of the governor of Borno state, deputy minister Akintola said he would like to see the cooperation between federal and state revenue authorities improved. In his statement, governor Goni said that although the country's economy was faltering he had set up a committee to explore ways of maintaining the state's revenue collections. [Text] [Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 27 Jul 82 p 12]

MUSLIM ELECTION REGISTRATION CALL--In his message to the Islamic community of Nigeria, marking the end of Ramadan, Muslim leader Alhaji Sir Abubakar III called on the Muslim population, one and all, to go register for the upcoming election. [Excerpt] [Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 29 Jul 82 p 10]

NEW FULANI ORGANIZATION--All the Fulani and other herders of the Pauwa region (Kankara) have joined to form a new organization called "Almubarakatu Yalwa Miyatti Allah." At a large assembly of the organization in Kankara yesterday, in his keynote address, Kankara's Pauwa sarki, Alhaji Muhammadu Lawal, called on members not to let religious or political differences creep into the organization's activities. [Excerpt] [Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 31 Jul 82 p 12]

CSO: 4797/24

DEMOCRATIC CHANGE IN POWER REPORTED TO BE UNLIKELY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3391, 2 Aug 82 pp 1984, 1985

[Article by Adama Gaye and Mark Doyle]

[Text]

DEMOCRACY in Senegal is heading for its biggest test yet in the form of Legislative and Presidential elections in March 1983. Throughout the country, and particularly in the principle political milieux, electoral swords have already been drawn and all eyes are fixed on next year. Political consciousness and polemical debate are reaching a pitch unknown since the heady days of early independence.

The elections will be the first since the retirement at the end of 1980 of Léopold Sédar Senghor. The Senegalese will be choosing a President and 120 Deputies for the National Assembly, as opposed to 100 previously. Thirteen parties will be joining what promises to be a violent battle for votes, though it is hoped, and confidently expected, that the violence will only be verbal. In fact the principle contenders are the ruling *Parti Socialiste* and the various opposition parties. On a continent where one party states dominate, the Senegalese experience is one of critical interest.

But the democratic experiment didn't start yesterday. It was in 1974, during that year's OAU Heads of State Summit in Mogadishu, that former President Senghor announced his decision to install limited multipartyism in Senegal. The announcement was soon put into practice, with the formal birth of the *Parti Démocratique Sénégalais* (PDS), led by Maître Abdoulaye Wade and, later, the re-birth of a faction of the *Parti Africain de L'Indépendance* led by Majhmout Diop.

Once the lid had been thus lifted, there was no stopping the ensuing political starburst, whatever Senghor's short term intentions of restricting the experiment to four lines of political thought (Liberal, Socialist, Conservative and Communist). The demands for further liberalisation got louder after the 1978 elections, which returned to power the *Union Progréssiste Sénégalais* (UPS), which had changed its name to *Parti Socialiste* (PS). The demands for total political liberation in 1978 confirmed the near impossibility for the regime in power of holding back the emergence of new political parties. After the 1978 elections, the Conservative party was recognised. It was the *Movement Républicain Sénégalais* (MRS) led by Boubacar Diop.

However, Senegal had to wait for the departure of Senghor from the Supreme

Magistrature before the political *ouverture* could become complete. On April 1, 1981 the Ministerial Cabinet, chaired by Abdou Diouf, adopted a draft Bill revising Article Three of the Constitution which then limited the number of political parties to four. Nine new parties have since been recognised by the Ministry of the Interior and a plethora of polemical newspapers are now openly available.

This brief résumé shows how important the 1983 elections are. The future of Senegalese democracy is at stake, and all of Black Africa will be watching with interest. The recent excitement aroused by changes in the Electoral Code is ample proof of the extent to which political consciousness has been heightened in Senegal. The Code was prepared with the assistance of West German political consultants. It has been approved by Deputies of the PS but contested by all of the opposition parties.

The following parties have been recognised by the Ministère de l'Intérieure as *bona fide* political parties:

- **Parti Socialiste (PS); Leader, Abdou Diouf.**
- **Parti Démocratique Sénégalais (PDS), Abdoulaye Wade.**
- **Parti Africain de l'Indépendence (PAI), Mahjmout Diop.**
- **Mouvement Républicain Sénégalais (MRS), Boubacar Gueye.**
- **Rassemblement National Démocratique (RND), Cheikh Anta Diop.**
- **Mouvement Démocratique et Populaire (MDP), Mamadou Dia.**
- **Mouvement Révolutionnaire pour la Démocratie Nouvelle — And Jef (MRD), Landing Savane.**
- **Ligue Démocratique — Mouvement pour le Parti du Travail (LD-MPT), Babacar Sané.**
- **Parti de l'Indépendence et du Travail (PIT), Amath Dansokoh and Maguette Thiam.**
- **Union pour la Democratie Populaire (UDP), Hamédine Racine Guissé.**
- **Parti Populaire Senégalais (PPS), Oumar Wone.**
- **Organisation Socialiste des Travailleurs (OST).**
- **Ligue Communiste des Travailleurs (LCT).**

Broadly, the new Code fixes the conditions and methods of voting. Voting is open to "all Senegalese over the age of 21 in possession of their political and civil faculties and not exempted by any legal incapacity". Between November 16, 1981 and February 5 of this year only 54,000 new voters registered. In the 1978 elections 1,556,250 voters were registered. It is estimated that the national constituency is now 2m. voters. The slow rate of registration up to February was taken as evidence by the Opposition of a lack of faith in the system. But recently, the pace of registration has quickened, reflecting a healthy interest in political affairs. Official sources put the latest number of registered voters at 1,923,483, which means 327,144 new voters since the 1978 elections (taking account of deaths and those excluded for legal reasons).

The voting, under the new Code, will be the responsibility of local administrations (Regional Governors and Prefects). These administrators will designate a President, Secretary-General and Assessor for each Voting Bureau. The Opposition claims this takes away from the political parties power to oversee the vote.

The code increases in the Legislative vote the number of Deputies to 120 from 100 before. Half of the Deputies will be elected by "first past the post" at a departmental level and half by "proportional representation" at a National Level. There are 30 electoral Departments, some of which have more than one Deputy elected by both systems.

Taking the Departmental level, first-past-the-post system, first; it is claimed that this will favour large political groupings, of which there is just one, the *Parti Socialiste*. A small simple majority on the Departmental list — in fact both lists will be on the same ballot paper — will ensure winning all the seats available in that Department (*Circonscription Electorale*). Repeated nationally, a shade over 50 per cent of the vote on this list would ensure 60 seats at the National Assembly for the PS. This tendency is exaggerated by the fact that most of the Departments will have a right to more than one representative on the list. Thus there is not much hope for small parties — who are relatively unknown and disorganised in the regions — winning representation via the Departmental list.

A recent communiqué from the PDS said: "The combination of two methods could give three quarters of the seats at the National Assembly to a party which won just 50 per cent of the votes — all of the 60 local seats on the Departmental list and 30 of the seats on the National list. This would clearly be a great injustice".

In fact slightly more than 50 per cent of the votes would be required for this to happen. But it is true that the PS would only require a small Departmental majority to win all of the Department list seats. A small majority on the National list would then ensure a comfortable majority at the National Assembly. The PS is in any case likely to do better at the national level because of its national presence via, it must be said, the local administrations who will be overseeing the vote.

If you find this complex, imagine how the average peasant in Matam or Velingara will feel when confronted by the ballot paper! It is likely that he or she will only have heard of the PS or the now largely discredited PDS (*West Africa*, October 5, 1981). It has also been alleged that the public voting system — voters will be able to vote in view of officials — would favour the PS. The officials at the Voting Bureaux — most of whom are likely to be PS supporters — would "help" illiterate voters.

The Presidential elections are a world apart from the Legislative elections. Although Abdou Diouf has yet to present himself formally as the candidate, it is confidently understood that he will be the man. No other party has so far presented a candidate, probably because they realise the impossibility of winning the contest. Diouf's popularity is impressive; it rests on a remarkable ability to be seen to do what the opposition demands. One need only cite the wiping out of peasant debts in 1981, the closing down of the corrupt State buying agency "Oncad" and even the *ouverture* itself to prove this point. There is only one possible President.

The fight for the use of the public media, the Office de Radiodiffusion Télévision Sénégalaise and the daily paper, Le Soleil — has been won by the *Parti Socialiste* (was there ever any real competition?) Under the new Code, fifty per cent of the airtime and column inches devoted to political propaganda would be set aside for the opposition parties and the other half would be reserved for the "ruling parties" (ie The PS). But talk of coalition is in any case highly theoretical when, in the opposition camp, ideological dogma would probably rule out such an option. Also, coalitions are, formally, illegal before the elections.

For all of these reasons it is questionable whether a democratic change in political power is possible in Senegal in the short term. It has been admitted by Government ministers that the Code is designed, in any case, to ensure "Stable Presidential Government." This Electoral Code has clearly been designed by the PS with a win in mind. All is fair in Love and War, and even in Politics.

CSO: 4700/1698

BRIEFS

FORCED CONSCRIPTION--Reports from the capital Mogadishu, say that dictator Siad Barre and his clique are now engaged in the forced conscription of people, to counter the armed forces of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalis [DFSS]. Reports add that Siad Barre has made threats to civilians, ordering them to produce 200,000 conscripts among school students, factory workers and civil servants. The tribal (?lackeys) have been forced to carry out this exercise. Those who have enriched themselves as a result of Siad's rule are being forced to pay the salaries of the new recruits. Once again the DFSS would like to remind the parents of students not to gamble with their children's lives and wishes to state that the parents will be held responsible for the crushing of these students on the battlefield. [Text] [EA141458 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 13 Aug 82]

BATTLE REPORTS--The DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somali] fighters of 15th Gorob Division have crushed the enemy forces who tried to recapture the division's defense lines. Latest reports from the battle front say the forces of the Siad Barre regime lost 435 officers and men and suffered innumerable wounded. The 15th Gorob Division fighters captured 32 prisoners from the Siad Barre forces who had attacked areas liberated by the front. The 15th Gorob Division fighters also captured six Fiat armored vehicles, four jeeps and one V-8 Landrover, and destroyed seven tanks, seven armored vehicles, seven jeeps, four trucks and two Mig-19's made in China. According to the reports, the DFSS 15th Gorob Division lost two men. [Text] [EA131416 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 12 Aug 82]
Challe (Ilyas Awaleh), our reporter in Wardair District and a reporter for the Somali ABO Liberation Front, reports that the heroic Western Somali Libertion Front Freedom Fighters launched a surprise attack on Abyssinian colonialist forces stationed on the outskirts of Wardair. The heroic WSLF fighters killed 60 Abyssinian troops and wounded many others. The freedom fighters also destroyed several enemy vehicles. The report adds that 6 were martyred and 27 others were wounded. The report further discloses that the Abyssinian colonialists are harrassing the western Somali inhabitants and looting their property. The looting is thought to be in retaliation for reverses suffered in their war with the Somali Democratic Republic. [Text] [EA121644 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and ABO Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 12 Aug 82]

CSO: 4503/33

BOTHA SPEECH IGNORES BLACKS; SIMPLISTIC APPROACH HIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE GREAT moment in the history of South Africa came and went on Friday night. It was considered that the Prime Minister's speech at the Federal Congress of the National Party in Bloemfontein would give us an indication just where he proposes to lead South Africa.

Throughout his speech, Mr Botha spoke as if there were no blacks in this country. He tried to give the impression that for any political system to work, all that was really needed was to rope in the Indians and the coloureds. With this formula, everything would be fine, and everybody in this country would live happily ever after.

The whole approach sounded as simplistic as those who predicted the great success of the homelands system when it was first initiated. Indeed, even up to now, it seems the Government is refusing to accept that no political dispensation that excludes the majority of the people in this country can work. Others have failed, and the "new" approach is almost as sure to fail.

What Mr Botha needed to do was get to grips with the problems this country faces in a more realistic way. However, as usual, Mr Botha was apparently worried about what the reaction from the remaining conservatives in his party would be. They needed to be reassured that there would always be white domination. Mr Botha did just that — and came away victorious. But South Africa is no better off for this.

For the moment, National Party unity seems to be holding. We do not believe that anybody will take seriously the suggestion by Mr Jaap Marais that Mr Botha is leading the country towards integration.

And so, South Africa's great day turned out to be just another damp squib. There is more division than power sharing. And the blacks have been relegated to the political games of the homelands. Does anybody really think it will work?

CSO: 4700/1697

INDIAN MERCHANT COPES WITH DISCRIMINATORY LAWS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Lin Menge: "No Easy Road to Success for This Man of Business"]

[Text]

Ebrahim Kharsany refuses to be compromised by the shadowy world of fringe-trading and nominee-ownership into which Indian business has been forced in South Africa.

Neither he nor his group of companies would dream of using white nominees: what they own is in their own name and the balance sheet must reflect all their assets.

Such an open approach does not make entry any easier into a white business world "closed" to Indian occupation and ownership.

Should Mr Kharsany's Corporate Group one day be able to buy out a quoted property company on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, the Government could step in and prevent them owning any of the property belonging to that company.

The Corporate Group is South Africa's largest black-controlled financial and investment house. It has twice been refused permission to open premises in the central business district of Johannesburg and was at one stage forced to use makeshift offices in part of a community hall. The group had wanted to move to the CBD so as to be able to bring all its operations under one roof. Because they would not move in illegally or use a white nominee, the group's offices are still today scattered about Fordsburg. Still, Mr Kharsany was invited to the Prime Minister's Good Hope conference.

What would happen if, as organised "white" commerce in central Johannesburg has requested, the central city was open to business ownership and occupation by all races? Would Indians buy up half the town?

"No," says Mr Kharsany, always prepared to pour the cold water of reason on emotionally inflamed questions. "The number of Indians engaged in trade in South Africa forms less than 8% of the total Indian population. Secondly, we don't have financial institutions with the kind of muscle to buy vast sections of the CBD.

"Opening the city to trading by all races would merely formalise and legalise an informal, illegal situation. Traders could get rid of their nominees, which would reduce both their overheads and the risk factor in their business."

His own group is trying to fight the inherent weakness in the Indian community which has retarded both the growth and expansion of business. This weakness is due partly to the fiercely individualistic, family nature of Indian business, and partly to the restraints imposed by Government. For example, in a typical dorp a small plaza might be provided for 50 Indian traders. A 51st trader would then have nowhere to go, the existing traders would have nowhere to expand, and the plaza in the next town would also be full.

Yet he does not fear the effect white competition would have on small black traders in an open trading situation. Black traders must then get together to fight that competition, he says.

Today the Indian who has been forced out of the one-shop situation takes degrees in commerce and accountancy and seeks jobs with big white corporations. At first these corporations appointed other races mainly to impress their overseas shareholders, says Mr Kharsany, but now they do it because there is an acute lack of trained manpower.

But it wasn't because white business wanted to do the right thing by black business. On the contrary they have been content to take advantage of Group Areas legislation. When the Government bought out Indian traders for next to nothing the whites were happy to buy up those premises, built up from nothing by the Indians, and move in.

"It amuses me that the offspring of the Industrial Revolution and of Adam Smith have helped implement legislation that is anti-trade. They support free trade in Britain and the United States but when it hits

their pockets at home and they find some people trading are of a different colour, then they support legislation to stop them trading."

So cynical and bitter? "I have worked for large organisations, and I have heard the difference between what they do and what they say.

"As an employee I have occupied large offices, with all the trappings, with no questions about my colour and no permit, but as an employer, suddenly, it's no deal.

"Black money has built up the CBD, yet we are not allowed to occupy premises there. Money from black communities has gone into building up banks and building societies — 40% of the premiums of life insurance companies now comes from blacks. It is going into building new city blocks, not into our areas. I don't know of a single shopping centre, Indian, coloured or black, that has been put up by an insurance company, yet every white town has its SA Mutual and Sanlam buildings and so on.

"When I raise this with MDs they say they invest where they get the returns — but of course they don't talk about their investment in Glen Anil or Corlett Drive. I say they would both get their returns and, in the absence of open trading, perform a great social function in providing amenities for black clientele and traders, but no, they prefer the status quo."

If he doesn't like it here, why doesn't he go back to India/England/Germany or wherever? The old abusive question brushes off Mr Kharsany like dust off his neat grey suit.

"I am South African. I live here with the problem. It wouldn't solve anything if I went to India."

Not that he regards himself as South African in the patriotic sense. Sure it's a beautiful country, but "patriotism" could only come with a complete extension of rights — which, incidentally, is not something he expects to come via the President's Council.

"I believe in real power-sharing, and I mean power-sharing, not the healthy variety, or otherwise, which we have heard described."

If he has an ideal, it is to see people regarded as people, so that there may be a move to a fair and just society.

Integration must not be a one-way street. He would like to see the creation of more multiracial boards, but that should, for example, mean appointing white directors, on merit, to Indian companies, as well as appointing Indians to the boards of white companies.

The son of a commercial traveller, young Ebrahim sold chickens as a schoolboy in Standerton to earn pocket money.

Later he sold encyclopaedias and life insurance to pay for a BA and B Comm at his "tribal college", then he was accepted for an MBA at the University of the Witwatersrand, and he is now working on a PhD on management — the central hypothesis being that different cultural groups produce different management systems.

"You can study accounting but the grasp of business must come from within — I have great respect for the millionaires with no schooling, the many people in my community who have no formal education."

Now 38, a slight, tense figure in an austere office, he works 16 hours a day as managing director, some of it in Durban, where, as in Fordsburg, his group is moving strongly into property. They are negotiating with a major construction company to take advantage of new development opportunities.

Mr Kharsany is an avid reader of the classics, having majored in English, but he has little time for leisure.

He studies religion, frequents the mosque a great deal and takes his inspiration, his guidance and his discipline from the Islamic faith.

His group keeps out of anything involving the earning of interest. The reason is that Islamic law makes no distinction between usury and interest. Investors must be active partners in business ventures, not money-lenders. Shares and direct holdings in property are allowed because there is an element both of ownership and of risk, but simply putting money on fixed deposit to earn interest for which you have not worked is not permissible.

Mr Kharsany is involved in negotiations with Government for the establishment of an Islamic Bank, to be run on these Islamic principles.

At the end of the day Ebrahim Kharsany returns to his wife and two young children — in Pageview, currently being demolished for white occupation. He is secretary of the Save Pageview Association and set for a long legal battle to retain Indian occupation.

There is no secure perch, it seems, for this highly-educated, hard-working, sober-living businessman. That is why he shatters your own cosy white security with his reaction of profound contempt.

CSO: 4700/1697

AUTO PRODUCTION HALTED BY STRIKES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 82 p 13

[Article by Jentje Knuppe]

[Text]

VIRTUALLY all vehicle production in the Eastern Cape ground to a halt yesterday when Black members of the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union laid down tools and walked off their jobs in the sixth major wildcat strike to hit the area in 23 days.

General Motors shut down its Port Elizabeth plant at about noon yesterday after Blacks left their jobs and made operations impossible to continue.

Armed Police stood by at both Ford and GM plants as the workers walked out.

Earlier in the day, at about 9 am, thousands of Ford employees laid down tools at the company's truck and Neave plants, also in Port Elizabeth.

A company spokesmen said Ford's remaining two plants — engine and Cortina — stayed open, but it is understood that unless production at the truck and Neave centres resumes on Monday, the other plants will also be forced to close.

Volkswagen's Uitenhage plant was also shut. It has been closed since Tuesday, when a continuing go-slow by workers made assembly-line production uneconomic, and management sent its employees home.

The latest walk-outs at General Motors and Ford have come after renewed efforts by the firms to reach a wage agreement with NAAWU's executive.

Employers represented on the motor manufacturing industrial council upped their wage offer to NAAWU on Thursday, increasing their initial minimum hourly wage rate proposal by 5c to R2,20.

Black workers at the three Eastern Cape motor firms receive R2,00 a hour at the moment, on the lowest grades.

Some of the motor firms are now believed to be reaching the end of their tether and are considering moving their plants from the Port Elizabeth area entirely.

Meanwhile NAAWU has announced that a wage agreement with the Car Distributors Assembly plant in relatively trouble-free East London has been reached.

NAAWU has accepted a CDA minimum hourly wage offer of R2,15 with the proviso that pay will be increased again in six months' time.

The agreement will last a year.

CSO: 4700/1697

INQUIRY INTO FORT HARE DISTURBANCES DEMANDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 82 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A commission of inquiry into the disturbances at Fort Hare University should be appointed without delay, the chief Opposition spokesman for education and training, Dr Alex Boraine, said in a statement released in Cape Town today.

Dr Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, said the disturbances at the university during the past few days were disturbing and serious and for that reason he has sent a telegram to the Minister of Education and Training asking him to intervene immediately and to appoint a commission of inquiry without delay.

"I have also requested the Minister to reverse the decision to dismiss a large part of the study body, thus enabling the students to return to Fort Hare in order to continue with and complete their studies.

"The allegations which continue to flow from Fort Hare suggested that the rector has lost control and has made statements and decisions which would be more appropriate at a reformatory than at a university.

"Clearly many staff members, both Black and White, do not support the desperate actions taken by the rector.

"The problem is compounded by the fact that while the South African Government is administering the university, the Ciskei Government is responsible for law and order.

"Some very scary stories tell of policemen armed with machine-guns, shotguns and quirts patrolling the entrances to lecture halls and police trucks removing students from the campus.

"The first priority is that the university authorities themselves should restore calm and that students be allowed to continue with their studie spending an independent inquiry set up by the Minister of Education and Training," Dr Boraine said.

In Durban, about 800 students of the University of Natal's Medical School have begun an indefinite boycott of lectures in protest against the suspension of Fort Hare students.

A spokesman for the Medical Students Representative Council said they had decided to boycott academic activities on the campus until all the suspended Fort Hare students were unconditionally reinstated.

"We condemn the intrasigent attitude of the Fort Hare University authorities and the continued harassment of students and sympathetic staff by the university's administrative staff.

"Telegrams from various organisations have been sent to Fort Hare University and petitions are also being drawn up to be sent to the university," the spokesman added.

The South African Black Inter-Varsity Committee also issued a statement saying there was "concerted action" by State authorities on Black campuses to "suppress and repress whatever minimal human dignity there is left at these institutions."

— Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1697

LUTHERAN PRIEST DESCRIBES POLICE TORTURE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Allister Sparks]

[Text]

THE LUTHERAN Dean of Venda, a mild and courteous man of 34, recounted at the weekend how he was tortured by the same security police interrogators who have just been found, by an inquest court in that remote tribal homeland, to have beaten one of his lay preachers to death.

Dean Simon Farisani said he was made to do exercises until he collapsed. He was beaten until his eyes bled and his eardrums burst. He was suffocated under a wet canvas hood and subjected to electric shocks to the head, spine and genitals until he lost consciousness.

Three weeks after this torture the delayed shock to his nervous system caused him to suffer heart failure and he nearly died. He spent three and a half months in hospital.

Shock

Now, six weeks after his release, he is better but still suffering from emotional shock. His hands carve the air agitatedly and his voice rises to a falsetto as he recounts what happened. The Church has given him three months' recuperative leave and he and his wife, Regina, are trying to decide whether they can ever summon the courage to return to Venda where the nightmare occurred.

Farisani believes what was done to him was similar to what killed the lay preacher, Tshifhiwa Muofhe, who died within 24 hours of being detained. Last week an inquest found that two security policemen, Captain Muthupphei Ramaligela and Sergeant Phumula Mangaga, had beaten him to death.

This is the first time any inquest court in South Africa or its appendant tribal regions has blamed the security police for the death of a political detainee.

Fifty have died in the past 20 years, the best known being Steve Biko, the Black Consciousness leader. Past inquests have attributed the deaths to accidents, suicide, or simply said the cause of the fatal injuries was unknown.

This verdict was given by the former Chief magistrate of Zimbabwe, Stanley Stainer, who took up his new job in Venda on June 1.

Muofhe, Dean Farisani and three other Lutheran pastors were among a number of people detained last November after African National Congress guerrillas attacked a police station in the centre of Venda's main town of Sibasa.

Killed

A policeman was killed in the attack and the homeland authorities, jumpy because they know they are unpopular for accepting independence in South Africa's tribal system, ordered roadblocks and mass arrests.

Farisani knew of the young preacher's death when they took him away — hardly a comforting thought in the days that followed.

First he was locked in a corrugated iron cell near the Limpopo River, just north of the tropic of capricorn. The heat was suffocating. But what worried Farisani more was that his interrogators, the same two who have now been blamed for Muofhe's death, tried to force him to write to his wife and friends saying he had fled to Mozambique.

"I realised if I wrote those letters they could

kill me, dump my body over the border and use the letters to absolve themselves," said Farisani. "So I said no".

Farisani's interrogators — "these two gentlemen" as he referred to them, without irony but out of an instinctive rural courtesy —demanded that he write a confession implicating himself. Muofhe and the other pastors in the police station attack. When he refused the torture began.

Portly

The Dean is not a physically strong man. Portly short would be a tailor's description. He has a rolling walk like a sailor's and is not nimble. His interrogators laughed as he stumbled and crashed about before their blows. "Hallelujah," they cried as he prayed for mercy — and eventually death.

"They went berserk", said Farisani. "They punched, kicked and hit me with everything they could lay their hands on, even the chairs."

They flung him around the room, smashing his head against the walls. He started bleeding from the nose, mouth, ears, even the eyes. His eardrums burst.

"I was breathing through my ears," he said. "I could hear the air coming out of them as I breathed."

Next day he was taken to the security police offices in Sibasa. There it was even worse. He was taken into an office at 6 am, the curtains were drawn and he was told: "Nobody comes out of here alive unless he tells us what we want to hear."

That is when they used the wet canvas hood and the electric shocks. With the hood over his head he felt the interrogators pour a glue-like substance down his spine and connect electric terminals to his ears and the back of his head.

As the current was turned on his brain and spine were shocked and his whole body was convulsed.

He lost consciousness. When he came to he was asked again to make the confession. When he refused the wet hood was replaced and he was shocked again. — London Observer Service.

CSO: 4700/1697

BRIEFS

MEETINGS BANNED IN CAPE--The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange has placed a two-year ban on gatherings in a Cape Town area. A notice in yesterday's Government Gazette said the ban which comes into effect on August 12, would apply to the area bounded by Buitenkant, Darling, Plein and Castle streets. Gatherings for the purposes of bona fide church services or trading were exempted. The notice says gatherings affected include those at which any form of state or any principle of policy of the government is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed or any person, cause, action or contemplated action or failure to take action is protested against. Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/1697

BRIEFS

DETENTION LAW UNDER FIRE--Dar es Salaam, July 21--The Tanzanian government is under pressure from members of parliament to abolish its 20-year-old preventive Detention Act. But minister for justice Julie Manning has told them that the act retains its relevance. The minister conceded however, that amendments could be made if there was a reason for doing so. Criticism of the act was voiced when MPS were debating budget estimates for the ministry of justice yesterday. An M.P. for Makete constituency, Tuntemeke Sanga, called for outright abolition of the act and said individuals who committed offences should be tried before courts of law. He said the act was used to victimise people who did not please the authorities. Other MPS suggested that the act be reviewed because, they said, it could be abused by some individuals in authority. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Jul 82 p 16]

CONTROVERSIAL JET--Dar es Salaam, July 21--A British-made presidential executive-jet for Zanzibar, whose purchase created controversy in the Island's house of representatives two months ago, is expected to be delivered early next month. The plane was bought by the government for about six million dollars, 70 per cent of which was loaned by a British bank. But the deal was bitterly criticised by members of the house of representatives who said the government chose to spend such a colossal sum of money when the islands were going through a difficult economic situation. The government retorted that the plane was bought for the island's leader Aboud Jumbe during official duties and that the country did not lose 'anything since the aircraft belonged to the government.' (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 23 Jul 82 p 16]

CSO: 4700/1633

LEADERS OF RWENZURURU MOVEMENT AGREE TO SURRENDER

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2919, 30 Jul 82 p 18

[Text] Kampala, 29 Jul--Leaders of the Ugandan "Rwenzururu" movement which has been fighting for independence in the 'Mountains of the Moon' region have agreed to end their 20-year struggle and will surrender their arms to the Uganda Government on August 15, officials here said.

The movement, comprising two diminutive tribes, the Bamba and the Bakonjo, is led by its self-styled king and general, Charles Wellesley Irema Ngoma and his 'queesn,' Zeuliah.

The 'king' is 'head of state, head of government and minister of defence' of the 'united kingdom of Rwenzururu.'

According to the official UGANDA TIMES newspaper, the 'King General" this week agreed to come down from the mountains of the moon and settle with his family in Uganda's western town of Kasese.

This followed an agreement over the weekend between leaders of the movement and Uganda's army chief of staff Brigadier Oyite Ojok, and a minister of state in the office of the president, Chris Rwakasisi, in western Uganda.

Brigadier Oyite Ojok assured the 'King-General' that no member of the movement would be prosecuted or victimised for illegal possession of guns or involvement in the Rwenzururu activities after the surrender on August 15, the UGANDA TIMES said.

The Rwenzururu fighters will surrender on that day along with the movement's organisers and their arms, and would 'accept the concept of Uganda's republican constitution of one nation,' the UGANDA TIMES said.

The movement, even at its peak in the early sixties after Uganda attained independence in 1962, has never posed a real threat to successive governments as most of the territory claimed by the Rwenzururu was mountain scrub in a remote border area near Zaire which has little strategic or economic value.

But the separatist movement has been a continual destabilising factor in the area as its fighters swept down the mountains to harrass and loot towns and tribes at the foot.

The rebels would retreat up the mountains before Uganda army reinforcements arrived, and government troops always found the climb up the rugged mountain trails too difficult. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/1694

COMPANY REPORTS REFLECT STATE OF NATION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Jul 82 p 28

[Text]

TWO of the nation's most dynamic industrial companies have produced reports this week deserving a close look by the financial authorities. Both are involved in basic aspects of manufacturing and neither can be said to be catering to luxury tastes.

The companies are Plate Glass Industries and Mashonaland Holdings. Their analyses are as good a summary of what is happening as can be found anywhere.

Mashonaland Holdings' chairman Mr Terry Hardy speaks of the efforts the company has made in training, industrial relations and rates of pay.

"Unfortunately in recent times our hopes have largely been dashed. Every one of our companies is short of skilled personnel and young executives, and in some companies the shortage of such men is starting to have serious deleterious effects.

"This, combined with a shortage of foreign currency together with frequent labour unrest caused mainly by irresponsible political and trade union agitators, causes not only inefficiency and higher costs but puts great strain on management and is one of the principal reasons why still more qualified executives have left the country."

SERIOUS

In the brickmaking division the position is particularly serious. There has been continuing industrial unrest and the chairman says "there is undoubtedly a small core of persons constantly fermenting trouble." To add to the problems sales are dropping and there is a virtual squatter problem with 2 000 people living in the main brick field where the accommodation is for 50 families. Theft has become widespread.

The forecast is that profits are unlikely to be maintained this year and stocks of finished bricks are too high. There has been a cutback in facebrick prodution and other lines will also be reduced.

The same pattern is evident in the engineering and electrical division. In November last production reached a record level, mainly due to new machinery which had been installed "and our future seemed prosperous and assured. The change came all too rapidly."

Rivalry between trade unions broke out and there was deliberate provocation of labour unrest. At **Relmo**, electric motor makers, production fell drastically.

"Rival trade union meetings were held and lies became the cause of further unrest. As a direct result, plus many threats, direct and implied of physical violence, we lost the services of the general manager of **Relmo**. His second in command accepted the challenge and was promoted but he too has now left our employ and has left the country.

Despite this **Relmo** had an exceptional year. However the volume of orders is falling away and the company is in the ludicrous situation of seeing imported motors being bought "despite the fact that our own production is of a very high quality at only 12% of the imported costs of the foreign motors."

FORCED

Mr Hardy warns that the country will be forced into importing winding wire if the **M-E Wire** company does not get new machinery. This is using the same plant designed and built 12 years ago. A British company has agreed to sell working drawings of some of its equipment which will then be made here at very little cost compared with that for importing new equipment.

At **Airflo** the situation is somewhat better. There is an effective and active worker's committee which takes a great interest in the company's wellbeing. However export orders have fallen off because currency allocations mean deliveries are unable to be made in a reasonable time.

GOOD YEAR

In the motor division **Consolidated Motors** had a very good year and **Blooms Motor Supplies** in Gweru was bought plus 49% of **Shaw-Carter Company.**

But it was a bad year for **Consolidated Transport Services.** In the last three months turnover and profits fell away alarmingly. "The company is barely meeting its costs, even at the operating level, and unless the position improves soon, we will have to consider closing down certain of the operations." During the year **S and S Transport** was bought. This does

shorthaul work of building materials.

On the property side a project has been deferred to build 12 town houses in the avenues as costs have escalated greatly.

Zimbabwe Motor Investments had a better year than previously, with the new Datsun Pulsar and Bluebird "making a very welcome addition to the country's car population, being very economical to run and with a good performance for the cost of the vehicle." Those attributes aside, any new car is welcomed in this country.

WORRYING

There are worrying financial aspects for **Mash** as well. The situation has worsened, with mining houses and multi-nationals being the main culprits.

The forecast for this year is a maximum of 25c in earnings a share. Says Mr Hardy: "I think it is well known that I have taken a very bullish view of the future of Zimbabwe and it grieves me to have to write such a pessimistic report."

At **Plate Glass** much the same sentiment is expressed, but in a different way, except that the labour situation is not deteriorating as badly.

The report of the joint chief executive mentions productivity. "Whilst understanding the philosophy of more equitable distributikon of wealth the company is aware of the dangers that affect labour orientated operations throughout the world, where a rapid escalation of employment cost, unaccompanied by an increase in productivity cannot be quickly absorbed.

"In this event a serious weakening of viability occurs which in turn can endanger investment and therefore employment.

"We believe that closer cooperation and communication with Government departments will ensure a more mutual understanding of these problems."

In the report of the manufacturing division it says: "The difficulties arising from the operation of ageing machinery and a deficiency of hardwood material together with the problems of escalating inflation, a depressed sales market and the reducing ability of our management to effectively control employee productivity, gives emphasis to the magnitude of the challenge that lies ahead."

An optimistic note is sounded by the personnel manager's report.

• INDICATORS • INDICATORS • INDICATORS • INDICATORS •

INDEX	DATE	Previous	High	Low	1 Month ago	1 Year ago	Record High
	27.7.82	21.7.82			29.6.82	27.7.81	
ZIM INDUSTRIALS	159,12	157,77	227,15	155,46	162,92	326,85	487,01
ZIM MININGS	33,78	31,61	51,24	27,42	27,91	104,80	275,99
ZIM TURNOVER							
Domestic $	13 851	15 036	587 322	• 2 850	24 677	66 561	4 247 737
External $	59 384	177 064	849 369	664	176 138	16 606	10 895 985
Volume	40 115	32 662	749 801	• 8 380	57 700	67 527	3 676 310
LONDON INDUSTRIALS	561,5	576,2	587,3	502,2	552,0	528,5	597,3
NEW YORK	822,77	833,43	882,21	786,62	812,21	945,87	1 024,05
REUTERS COMMODOTIES	1 543,3	1 554,9	1 635,5	1 459,1	1 535,6	1 725,8	1 832,6
PRICE							
Gold (US $)	352,75	352,00	405,50	296	311	403,50	850,0
Sugar (£)	107	119	180	95	102	228,0	410,0
Copper (£)	847	837	877,50	684,50	788	909,5	1 376,50
Coffee (£)	1 104	1 113	332,50	891	1 172	—	1 332,50

• = New Low

"Industrial relations have been sound and special emphasis is being placed on the development of works committees and councils, established in all divisions, with a view to moving towards the greater involvement of employees at all levels in matters relating to business activities."

Chairman Morris Lubner says there are five reasons for slowdown in business. They are reductions in currency allowances, escalating costs and availability of finance, problems associated with a forthcoming poor agricultural season, depressed international markets for minerals and exporting difficulties because of the appreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar.

Export earnings have dropped by 40% compared with two years ago. Exports as a percentage of total sales, including supplies to sister companies in Malawi and Botswana, are 9,8% as against 20,9% last year and 26,2% in 1980.

In line with the Government's wish to promote growth points the company has opened a sales outlet at Mupandawana in Gutu. Also it has made an agreement with **Daluka Community Co-operative** in Matabeleland which has a timber concession from the forestry commission and which is supplying **Plate Glass.**

15% DROP

Mr Lubner says a revision has had to be made of the forecast of a 15% drop in earnings this year. "Whilst it has been our policy in the past to forecast for the full year ahead, I believe that the macro constraints on our business make accurate predictions for such a period questionable." He says earnings should be 27c a share for the first six months compared with 32c in the previous half year.

At the **Zimbabwe Alloys'** annual meeting on Wednesday managing director Mr A C Shepherd said there had been a cutback in production from one mine and one furnace, but did not go into details. He also said there had been no more progress on talks with Government about possible help in production. He told the shareholders that chairman Mr Gerry Carey-Smith was aborad on "urgent group business". He did not say if this was to do with **Anglo American** in general or **Zimalloys** in particular.

In the chairman's statement published this week industrial relations were said to have improved. However there had been disturbing trends, with workers' committees which co-operate with management being seen as "sell outs" by some people.

"Recently at the refinery we have had the unprecedented situation of workers, including members of the workers' committee, taking the law into their own hands and trying to intimidate management to get their own way.

"The undermining effect of certain Government legislation on industrial discipline is increasingly being referred to in the press and it can be confirmed that it is definitely having a detrimental effect on industrial relations."

One bright spot was an 18% excess in high carbon ferro-chrome sold compared with that produced, thus reducing stockpiles. Sales of low carbon ferro alloy increased, but were less than that produced.

The most important part of the statment is the revelation that costs have increased so much it is as cheap to import chrome.

The illustrious chain-store group of **Maceys** weighed in with its results this week. **The Sam Levy Group** had a $1 million increase in turnover to $12,2 million while taxed profit went up by $50 000 to $190 000 and a final dividend of 2c a share has been declared bringing the total to the same as last year's 3c a share. The market is hardly likely to receive a jolt after this announcement.

CSO: 4700/1695

CHIDZERO PRESENTS 'NO SHOCKS' BUDGET

Tax Rise

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 6, 7

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance and Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, yesterday presented a Budget for 1982/83, demanding "hard work and self discipline".

Although he forecast economic difficulties in the immediate future for Zimbabwe, his Budget held no major shocks for the man-in-the-street and outlined a massive national development plan.

Indeed, he said, the depressed state of the economy was a sign of growth and dynamic change, rather than of stagnation.

He proposed comparitively few tax measures to raise revenue to balance the national housekeeping, and these are:

- Fuel, clear beer and cigarettes all to go up from today.
- Sales tax on most goods goes up tomorrow. No increase on items already exempt from tax: those items now taking 12 percent will be taxed at 15 percent: Those items, mostly consumer durables, subject to 15 percent, go up to 18 percent.
- Income tax in the "really substantial" $35 000-a-year bracket is up by increasing the marginal rate from 51 percent to 60 percent, coming into effect this tax year.
- The present surtax of 5 percent on customs duties goes up from today to 15 percent.

Cde Chidzero told the Assembly that the level of taxation in the business sector was high and that "the income of the corporate business sector has a finite capacity to yield the revenues we need".

He also introduced a new system of advance payments for income tax payments. In terms of this, one third of the total income tax payment will be made by May 31 after the end of the business year.

Income tax would thus be in three stages, and

the system would produce revenue more quickly than at present.

He stressed this was "a timing adjustment" and not an increase in the tax burden.

Cde Chidzero also produced a few concessions in his budget.

These are:

- Postponement in the intended reduction of special initial allowances and mining capital allowances. These both allow companies to claim a 100 percent tax abatement in the first year on capital developments, and were due to be reduced this year to 30 percent.
- The $50 customs duty rebate on passenger baggage goes up to $100, and the rebate on free gifts goes up so that duty is only paid on goods worth $30 or more.

Estate duty levels are restored to $60 000 — but only in the case of "surviving spouses".

The reason for this was to deal with the case where inherited immovable property — like a family home — had to be sold in order to raise cash to pay the estate duty.

Cde Chidzero also announced that in the impending commission of inquiry into the country's taxation system, the "vexed question" of the taxation of married couples would be examined.

He also promised serious consideration of a land tax.

In general terms, he described the Budget as one of "restraint in recurrent expenditure, expansion in capital development and discipline in overall resource management".

Prospects for the year ahead "do not seem bright", he said. The mining sector was working at a loss, agriculture was under pressure, and manufacturing was strained by lack of investment and excessive demand.

In addition there were the problems of skills shortages, and rising costs.

He urged MPs not to "hide our heads in the euphoria of the past two years", adding: "Certainly we cannot hide our heads in ostrich style."

However, by the efforts of the country and with the "eager-to-help" world community, growth was possible.

One very bright aspect of the present situation was that the "disequilibria" now faced by the country were "signs of growth and dynamic change, rather than of stagnation".

The greatest hope for the country under its circumstances was the operation of a plan for forceful and dynamic investment for growth.

Budget Comment

THE economic package that the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, handed the Zimbabwean private and public sectors yesterday has many good features.

The news that the mining industry is to get $50 million has come as a great relief. Mangula, one of the mines badly affected by low prices, had earlier on asked the Government to allow it to close because "operations were no longer profitable."

The decision to allocate $50m will mean that thousands of jobs will not be lost in the industry.

Defence spending is down by $10m, and considering the internal and external threats to this country, one would have expected more money to have been allocated to it.

The tragedy in our country is that part of the money needed to run the country during the coming financial year will be used to fight ZAPU dissidents and South African agents of destruction.

It is money which has to be spent, of course, and if the bandits continue in destabilising the country the costs will get greater by the year. Money will go into the barrels of guns instead of into constructive ways to make life better for all. This is what supporters of bandits have to take into account when development in their areas bogs down.

Housing in high-density areas gets $60m and $11m has been allocated to resettlement. Thus, in essence, the Government is committed to its already stated policies of resettlement, and new lands will be acquired to absorb the population which is in excess of the safe carrying capacity of the present-day peasant sector.

It will also ensure that commercial farming land is able to continue to provide the bulk of the country's food requirements, a surplus for export and inputs for industrial production.

Education gets the largest piece of the Budget cake, and this is in line with the Government's three-year development plan.

But there can be no doubt that the strains on the economy are not easing.

They may even become worse, with the heavy cost of bringing in fuel, the continuing world recession, and the need to help those industries hit by it.

All in all, for the man in the street, the Budget has been fair.

It would have been psychologically bad to hit his pocket hard, despite the fact that all appreciate the difficulties that this country has faced during the past two years.

Business Leaders Welcome Budget

BUSINESS leaders yesterday welcomed the Budget, although some questioned certain aspects. Most said the Budget was fair, but believed the increases in the prices of cigarettes, beer, petrol and diesel fuel were "too high".

Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts, chairman of the Stock Exchange, said: "The presentation of the Budget was masterly, and under the circumstances fair. Industry will welcome the further postponement in the introduction of the reduced initial allowances.

"Mining will welcome the $50 million subsidy."

He said the "massive plans" for development would give industry a tremendous boost in the coming year.

"The indication that some sort of investment guide is being prepared is also most welcome."

Mr Allan Paterson, the president of the CZI, commenting in his personal capacity, said: "The Budget was well devised under difficult circumstances. It does not underestimate the difficulties of the coming year.

"I was particularly pleased on two points, the first being that the minister stated quite clearly that the contribution to the fiscal year would be made by all sections of the community.

"Secondly, the Budget has been planned to service recurring expenditure and the national debt, thus moving away from the heavy deficit budgeting of the last two years.

"Industry is pleased that direct taxation has not gone up, and I am gratified that the special initial allowances have been carried forward to this year. Industry should respond by greater investment."

PERSONAL TAX

On the question of personal tax, which is at 60 percent for the higher income brackets, he said: "This is a level used by a number of other countries, but I believe we in Zimbabwe will reach that level at a lower threshold, although at this stage I have not researched this thoroughly."

The president of ACCOZ, Mr Abner Botsh, said: "ACCOZ would like to congratulate the minister for his determination to finance recurrent expenditure from revenue and his obvious awareness of the extreme severity of the economic circumstances in which Zimbabwe and the international community find themselves.

"We are, however, concerned at the sharp increases in recurrent expenditure and feel that unless drastic measures are taken to keep skilled manpower and other expertise, the capital budget may well be too ambitious."

INCENTIVES

Mr Botsh said he was not convinced that customs duty would lead to a more effective allocation of scarce foreign resources and he feared the inflationary aspects.

He was disappointed that incentives for businessmen to boost exports had not been enlarged upon.

"I am also disappointed at the lack of specific incentives to attract foreign investment and boost foreign currency earnings.

"While I welcome the reinstatement of the special initial allowance, I would have wished to see a longer-term view, for the allowances to have meaningful impact on new investment."

He realised that certain matters would be referred to the proposed new tax commission and he urged that it should be appointed soon.

Rich Will Pay More

ONLY the very wealthy will pay more income tax and they will not be affected by the increase until 1983/84.

Dr Chidzero said that those people earning over $35 000 a year will be subjected to a marginal rate of 60 percent.

This will be achieved by modifying the rate of surcharge on a rising scale.

The surcharge will remain equal to 15 percent up to the point where the maximum basic rate is reached which is a tax payment of about $4 000.

But progressively larger amounts of surcharge will be applied to each successive $1 000 of tax payable up to a maximum surcharge of 33 percent.

This will raise another $4,5 million in revenue in the next fiscal year.

Chidzero Pledges $40m Investment in Private Sector

EXPERIENCE over the past year should enable the Government to become more productively involved in the corporate business sector, Dr Chidzero said.

This year's "participation" Budget has been set at $40 million and Cde Chidzero said that although little progress had been mada over the last year to become involved in the private sector, the Government had used the time to consider its general policy and priorities and the selection of participants during 1982/83 would be m productive.

He also announced that $50 million had been set aside on the Treasury vote to support those industrial sectors, mainly mining, which were facing "severe difficulty under present domestic and world economic conditions".

The funds would be used over the next 12 months to back up firms with guarantees for bank loans or to provide direct loans.

It was important that these enterprises should be supported so they would benefit from the "upturn in our fortunes that will surely come as the world lifts itself from the present depression".

There were sighs of relief, especially among RF members of the House, when Cde Chidzero announced that corporate tax would not be increased in this year's Budget proposals.

Apparently affected by recent Press speculation that the Budget would contain huge increases across the board, a hushed air of expectancy pervaded the House as Cde Chidzero reviewed the country's economic performance during the 1981/82 fiscal year at the start of his address.

The excitement over the tax concession turned out to be shortlived as the jubilation turned into stony silence when the minister enumerated increases on sales tax, and prices of consumer goods like clear beer, cigarettes and fuels.

On the whole, the Budget statement seemed to have been well received by all sides of the House as there were no interjections and undue interruptions throughout the address.

The Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, and other members of the Cabinet, shook hands with Cde Chidzero, congratulating him on his Budget statement. — Ziana.

Complaints in the Street

MANY people interviewed in Central Harare yesterday evening said the increase in prices of cigarettes, beer, petrol, diesel, durables and also sales tax and customs duty were too high.

Sales tax in particular, they said, was already too high. — Ziana.

Government Spending Hits a New Peak

GOVERNMENT expenditure in 1982-83 is set to rise by 50,58 percent to a record $2,8 billion.

The 1982 Financial Statements put before the Assembly yesterday show that last year's Budget was underspent by 5,68 percent.

Estimated expenditure was $2 006 484 000, but actual spending was $114 015 544 less, at $1 892 468 456. The projected figures for the new fiscal year are $2 849 775 000.

The $957,3 million increase will be largely financed by heavier international borrowings, $276 million more of international aid and income from direct and indirect taxation.

With emphasis in the yet-to-be-published three-year transitional plan to be put on education, the Minister of Education, Cde Dzingai Mutumbuka, has been given the largest vote appropriation, up 27 percent to $408,4 million and representing 18,5 percent of estimated expenditure.

Defence has been pruned back by $10,2 million to $291,2 million, but health, running in third place, has been increased to $130,3 million.

The Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, has included $175 million worth of donor-funded projects in his estimates.

The strong emphasis on rural development is borne out by significantly more money for the Ministries of Agriculture, Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Water Resources, Natural Resources, and Roads and Road Traffic.

The mining industry should be cheered by $50 million of assistance in the form of loans. Another $5 million has been set aside for the proposed new export incentive scheme, but whether this will be enough remains to be seen.

Government participation in the private sector could be increased by as much as $40 million, double last year's allocation.

However, these sums have to be seen in the context of increasing public debt.

The Government's indebtedness rose from $1 940 663 005 at June 30, 1981 to $2 227 341 353, a jump of 14,8 percent. Taking its $702,8 million of assets into consideration, the deficit at the end of the last fiscal year stood at $1,525 billion.

The deficit at June 30, 1981 was $1,347 billion.

● Estate duty and duties on passengers' baggage and gifts were the only areas to get concessions.

The threshold on estate duty, in respect of surviving spouses only, has been restored to $60 000.

This is designed to prevent a situation where a widow or widower might be forced to sell the family home to pay the duty.

On passengers' baggage, the rebate is doubled to $100 while on gifts duty on values up to $30 is remitted.

Cde Chidzero also said that a formal commission of inquiry would be set up to review the country's revenue resources.

The commission would look at the entire tax structure, including the taxation of married couples.

"It is a matter which I know is of such importance to the fairer of the human species," he said.

The tax commission would also look at the complex problem of land tax and how to bring back into full production under-used land.

"I do not think we can let another year pass without progress towards such a tax," Cde Chidzero said.

State To Treble Spending

THE Government is trebling its capital expenditure for 1982 to 1983, pushing total spending to an estimated $2 849,8 million.

Capital spending has trebled from last year to $700 million while recurrent expenditure has increased by over 27 percent to $1 847,9 million.

The remaining amount of $300 million is for repayment of maturing debt.

Dr Chidzero said such capital spending was dramatic testimony to the new emphasis on development.

The debt repayments which increased by over $100 million was also evidence of the need to moderate the dependence on deficit financing.

Dr Chidzero said that education would absorb 22 percent of the recurrent programme and while recognising the right of every child to be educated, he cautioned against allowing this service to preempt the country's resources.

Agriculture and Rural Growth Get Top Priority

AGRICULTURE, rural development, transport and communications will receive the highest priority in the public sector investment development programme (PSIP), said Dr Chidzero.

The programme, which gave the Government an opportunity to direct the economic and social development of Zimbabwe, would cost about $1 019 million in 1982/83, an increase of 63 percent of the capital costs of the first year of the three-year development plan.

The Government would contribute $456 million, statutory bodies and local authorities would contribute $365 million and the balance would come from donor countries.

STANDARDS

Cde Chidzero said it had been necessary to balance the need to improve as quickly as possible the standards of living of the rural population and of continuing to provide for modern infrastructure investment.

The highest priority had been given to agriculture and rural development ($316 million) followed by transport and communications ($222 million), social services, housing and related infrastructure ($198 million), energy and water development ($176 million) and administration services including defence ($107 million).

It had been essential for the PSIP to cover a range of activities designed to correct the imbalances that characterised our society, he said. At the same time, it was equally important that a sound productive base was created and expanded to ensure the permanence of the corrective action taken and secure higher capacity.

The momentum of the rural resettlement programme would be maintained. The Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development would initially resettle 162 000 families this year and $76,7 million had been set aside for this.

In line with Government policy to upgrade living standards in the communal lands, the comprehensive development programme would, among other things, improve the accessibility of agricultural credit and the construction and development of a marketing infrastructure.

COMMITTED

The Government was also committed to increased State participation in the agricultural development of the country. As a result, $7 million had been set aside to buy land for State farming, $24 million had been allocated to the agricultural and rural development authority for the development and running of estates and irrigation schemes.

The new department of rural development in the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development would further streamline State controlled development in the rural areas.

Of the $80 million to be spent by local authorities, $33 million will be used by the smaller centres to develop infrastructure and the allocation for housing and services will be $87 million.

A housing development programme for the rural areas will include materials production units and a technical services organisation as well as a conventional housing scheme. — Ziana.

Company Tax Not Increased

THERE will be no increase in company tax, Dr Chidzero announced. He said it was his intention to pull the country out of its current deficit and to do this he would be raising new revenue of $235 million by taxation, but not at the expense of companies.

The rate of taxation in this sector was already very high and the business sector had a finite capacity to yield revenue.

He said the Government realised that there must be a worthwhile return on capital and that it was from the private sector that investment, production of goods and reward for labour was looked for.

Dr Chidzero said: "I have decided to postpone again the coming into effect of the substantial reductions of the mining capital allowances and the industrial special initial allowances which were proposed last year.

However, he said that the timing of tax payments by companies was to be adjusted.

"To this end, provision will be made to require the payment of the taxpayer's estimated liability in three stages, instead of the present two stages."

"I believe that this postponement will give heart to the economic sectors concerned," he added.

Dr Chidzero said the timing adjustment would bring in an extra $60 million of revenue in 1982/83.

Budget Shortfall Rises to $590m

THERE will be a Budget deficit of $589,4 million, or 10,7 percent of gross domestic product, said Dr Chidzero.

It would be financed by borrowings, including $154 million under the Zimcord pledges.

Government revenue would amount to $1 948 million, of which $1 728 million would come from taxation and $63 million from Zimcord grant funds.

Company tax would provide 23,4 percent of all taxes, 23,7 percent would come from individual taxes, $405 million from customs and excise and sales tax would contribute another $440 million.

Cde Chidzero said it was important that credit from the banking sector be used to the minimum in financing the deficit.

Undue expansion of such credit was strongly inflationary, and if too much was taken up for the Government then the economic expectations of private production would not be fulfilled.

"The borrowing capacity of the economy as a whole is of course limited and I wish to stress that we cannot go beyond that limit," said the minister.

"If we attempt the alchemy of excessive credit creation, the result is not growth and wealth, but depression and poverty," he added.

In the borrowing programme the Government would draw upon the savings of all the people through the Post Office Savings Bank, pension funds and the life insurance industry.

Zimbabwe would also be expecting support from international financing institutions, in particular the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, in providing loans on suitable terms.

"I would add in this regard that the World Bank presently has under consideration projects for Zimbabwe valued at some $230 million," Cde Chidzero said.

VOTE APPROPRIATIONS

	1982-83 $	1981-82 $	percent change
President	570 000	455 000	+25,3
Parliament	2 744 000	2 615 000	+4,9
Prime Minister	15 980 000	14 244 000	+12,2
Cabinet Office	1 300 000	1 369 000	+5,0
Public Service	12 050 000	6 953 000	+73,3
Defence	291 232 000	301 461 000	−3,4
Treasury	123 080 000	101 519 000	+21,2
Vote of Credit	175 000 000	—	—
Economic Planning and Development	9 343 000	1 990 000	+369,5
Audit	1 100 000	1 008 000	+9,1
Industry and Energy Development	2 000 000	1 558 000	+28,4
Trade and Commerce	39 341 000	86 022 000	−54,3
Agriculture	141 910 000	99 643 000	+42,4
Mines	5 075 000	4 572 000	+11,0
Transport	118 030 000	124 692 000	−5,3
Foreign Affairs	16 500 000	13 736 000	+20,1
Manpower Planning and Development	12 700 000	10 032 000	+26,6
Local Government and Town Planning	83 987 000	92 512 000	−9,2
Housing	61 374 000	40 000	—
Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development	62 553 000	44 044 000	+42,0
Labour and Social Services	90 805 000	52 804 000	+72,0
Health	130 300 000	108 936 000	+19,6
Education and Culture	408 400 000	316 508 000	+29,0
Youth, Sport and Recreation	10 000 000	10 000 000	—
Community Development and Women's Affairs	3 300 000	2 188 000	+50,8
Home Affairs	104 291 000	86 183 000	+21,0
Legal and Parliamentary Affairs	1 [illegible] 000	65 000	+277,0
Justice	24 955 000	22 636 000	+10,2
Information, Posts and Telecommunications	8 299 000	11 436 000	−27,4
Natural Resources and Tourism	26 081 000	15 768 000	+65,0
Water Resources and Development	41 760 000	18 323 000	+127,9
Roads and Road Traffic	62 781 000	54 587 000	+15,0
National Supplies	7 981 000	157 000	—
Construction	116 365 000	79 225 000	+46,9
	2 213 053 000	1 687 281 000	+31,3

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY APPROPRIATIONS

	1982-83 $	1981-82 $	percent change
President	50 400	54 070	−6,8
Parliament	82 300	74 000	+8,1
Public Service	62 575 000	61 5[illegible]6 000	+1,8
Treasury	500 967 000	351 808 000	+42,1
Audit	28 500	28 500	—
Local Government and Town Planning	400 000	430 000	−6,9
Labour and Social Services	21 454 500	19 406 500	+10,6
Justice	566 000	534 000	+6,0
Roads and Road Traffic	400 000	430 000	−6,9
	585 722 000	434 441 070	+34,8

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS

	1982-83 $	1981-82 $	percent change
Constitutional and Statutory Appropriations	585 722 000	434 441 670	—
Vote Appropriations	2 213 053 000	1 687 281 000	—
	2 798 775 000	2 121 722 670	+32,0

$6,6m Set Aside To Train Militia

THE highlight of the Defence vote is the Government's decision to spend $6 690 000 on para-military training and $779 000 on covering the costs of the British Military Advisory and Training Team.

Overall estimated expenditure has been reduced by 3,4 percent, or by more than $10 million.

While there have been cutbacks in the national army's transport and stores requirements, the saving of $19,1 million has to be weighed against a $16 million rise in pay.

The air force has had its procurement and maintenance allowances cut by $10,4 million while the wage bill has risen by $2,6 million.

FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

In line with policy statements over the past 12 months, investment in the private sector is to be doubled during 1982-83 to $40 million.

The mining industry will take heart from the fact that $50 million has been set aside by Dr Chidzero for this key sector of the economy. Other industries facing difficulties will also benefit.

The minister has been able to finance industrial aid by drawing on almost the whole of a $55,6 million unallocated reserve created in the last Budget, of which $54,1 million remained untouched.

The export incentive scheme, mentioned at the recent CZI congress has been allocated $5 million for payment on certain approved exports. No further details are given.

The only other major item of expenditure is $15 million for the National Fund for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, up $1 million on 1981-82.

Included in the estimates is $175 million under a Vote of Credit, representing 7,9 percent of ministerial spending for the current fiscal year. This includes $13,7 million to be funded from domestic sources.

It relates overall to donor - funded projects stemming mainly from Zimcord pledges. Funds will be allocated when relevant aid agreements are signed and the source of money secured.

The population census will cost about $5,2 million.

INDUSTRY AND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

There is little change with the bulk of the $434 092 increase in this ministry's vote going towards salaries and wages. Fuel research gets an increase to $80 000 from $25 000. The Small Industries Advisory Service has been allocated $89 000 and the Standards Association $158 000. All other spending has been cut.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The massive cut of $46,7 million results from the withdrawal of subsidies on edible oils and opaque beer.

In 1981-82 subsidies totalled an estimated $79,9 million, but these have now been reduced to $36 million, for wheat and maize-meal.

The ministry has increased its trade promotion budget from $115 000 to $240 000. The Consumer Council's grant goes up to $45 000, while those for the Institute of Business Development and the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair remain unchanged at $50 000 and $21 000 respectively.

AGRICULTURE

Having taken away some subsidies from the consumer, the Government is handing those savings over to the producer, and in particular, the maize grower.

Over 53 percent of this year's agriculture vote will go on subsidies. Beef will receive $33,2 million (1981-82 $25,7 million), dairy products $13,5 million ($10,4 million), but the maize producers really hit the jackpot. The subsidy has been increased from $5,1 million to $22,8 million.

The $1 million subsidy for the highly nutritious soya bean has been abolished.

Grants overall have been cut marginally, although the Agricultural Finance Corporation has been given an extra $829 000 to cover shortfalls incurred in running the Resettlement Loan Fund and the Small Farm Credit Scheme. The allocation is $1,5 million.

The Tobacco Research Board receives $910 000 to cover grants in respect of the three types of tobacco grown in Zimbabwe.

Loans to the AFC have been increased from $7,3 million to $10,2 million. Agricultural marketing organisations receive $5 million, up from last year's $1,75 million, but the TRB's loan has been reduced from $50 000 to $9 000.

MINES

With only an 11 percent increase to play with, the Minister of Mines Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, is looking at a standstill budget for his ministry. The extra $503 000 does not even meet present inflation rates.

The Mineral Marketing Corporation's loan of $500 000 remains unchanged. Grants are up 10 percent.

TRANSPORT

The National Railways of Zimbabwe have been ordered to reduce their losses and their subsidy has been reduced from $38,5 million to $31 million.

That said, loans to NRZ have been increased from $40 million to $69,2 million, of which $14 450 000 is to be funded from aid monies. A $3 million loan to Affretair has been

reduced by $750 000, but Air Zimbabwe's is up from $389 000 to $600 000.

One major area of expenditure, the CMED, has been transferred to the Ministry of National Supplies.

The Transport Ministry is to spend $2,4 million on completing the overlay of the old section of the runway and taxiway at Bulawayo airport, and $36 000 re-aligning the access road to Charles Prince airport outside Harare.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Rising costs for Zimbabwe's diplomatic missions abroad have led to a 41,3 percent increase in the allocation to cover accommodation, rising from $2,3 million to $3,25 million. Grants and pledges by the ministry to international agencies will cost $535 000 this year.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TOWN PLANNING

Expenditure has been cut by $8 525 000.

Payments to the District Development Fund for the maintenance of capital works have been increased from $7,6 million to $11,65 million. The DDF's budget for communal lands development is marginally up, at $6,05 million.

General development loans to local authorities rise from $14,7 million to $27,3 million. Council grants go up from $4,08 million to $5,25 million while those to local authorities and provincial authorities have been cut.

Allowances to chiefs and headmen have been reduced.

The allocation for the purchase of urban land by the Government has been increased to $2 850 000 from $550 000.

A new central rates fund, with a budget of up to $8 million, has been created to finance the cost of services for growth points and rural centres.

MANPOWER PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Bursaries paid to trainee college instructors have been increased from $415 000 to $760 000. College services are up 31 percent to $960 000.

HOUSING

A National Housing Fund has been established to finance high-density housing schemes. Its initial budget is $59,5 million.

LANDS, RESETTLEMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Funds for the acquisition of land in the rural areas have been increased to $25,1 million this year compared to almost $14 million in 1981-82. Donors will provide $6 million of the increase.

Grants for the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority have been cut by 11,6 percent to $21,7 million, but $9,8 million of this is to be funded from aid.

LABOUR AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The ministry's labour vote is dominated by the 27,6 percent rise in demobilisation pay for ex-combatants. The bill has risen from $47 million to $60 million.

On the social services side $19,06 million has been set aside for drought relief in the communal lands.

HEALTH

Medical and surgical supplies are seen as a key element in developing health services, and spending here is up from $5,73 million to $9,66 million. The supplies and services bill in total increases from $12 million to $20,8 million.

Grants to Parirenyatwa Hospital have been reduced from $21,7 million to $15,7 million and those to local authorities, missions and voluntary organisations are down overall from $33,5 million to $31,5 million.

The wages bill for medical care services leaps from $22,2 million to $30,2 million.

The importance of preventive medicine is highlighted by higher staffing. The wage bill goes up from $3,75 million to almost $9,5 million.

The Family Planning Association's grant has been increased to $2,4 million from $1,47 million.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Education, now accounting for 18,45 percent of the Budget, has been given an extra $92 million this year taking its total vote to a massive $408,4 million.

Primary school teachers in both the public and private establishments absorb $231 450 000 of this in salaries and wages. Secondary school teachers take a further $68 500 000.

University of Zimbabwe grants rise from $16,3 million to $24,5 million.

YOUTH, SPORT AND RECREATION

Literally a standstill budget for this ministry, which sees expenditure on training centres cut from $4,9 million to a mere $2 million. Out of a $10 million vote, $5,73 million goes on salaries, wages and allowances.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN'S AFFAIRS

A 50 percent increase in estimated expenditure is more than taken care of by the ministry's wage bill, which accounts for 71,6 percent of its vote.

Subsistence, transport and expenses account for a further 18,2 percent.

HOME AFFAIRS

The Zimbabwe Republic Police absorb 91 percent of the increased vote, up 21 percent on last year. Of its $95 million allocation, $65 million goes on wages, salaries and allowances.

The Registrar-General's department has had its estimates more than doubled to $3,1 million.

Of the remaining ministerial votes, Natural Resources and Tourism has increased its loans to the Forestry Commission from $808 000 to $6,4 million, and the commission's budget has been doubled to more than $4 million. National Parks and Wildlife have been given an extra $900 000 for development.

Industry 'Encouraged'

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Economists and industrialists yesterday generally welcomed the budget but expressed concern about the increased taxation of people in the high income bracket.

They were particularly pleased about the decision not to increase the "already high" company tax and to retain the 100 percent special initial allowance on fixed investments.

They also welcomed the promise by the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, that investment guidelines and export incentives would be announced soon.

"This is certainly not a no-change budget," said one industrialist. "It is a sophisticated and important statement by the Government about the economic implications of its form of socialism and deserves critical study and careful thought."

Mr John Robertson, chief economist for RAL Merchant Bank welcomed the fact that a large proportion of future Government funding would be borrowed externally.

The private sector found it difficult to meet its own funding requirements while competing with the Government for available funds and this had been one of the reasons why investment had been slack in the past.

More changes were needed to improve the investment climate. These included revised interest rates and export and investment incentives for local and foreign investors.

Mr Robertson also welcomed the reinstatement of the special initial allowance but added that the Government could also have considered a change to the capital gains tax which would not earn large amounts of revenue.

Mr Alan Paterson, president of the Comfederation of Zimbabwe Industries said the budget had been "encouraging" and welcomed the "philosophy of providing for recurrent expenditure out of revenue and the involvement of all sectors of the populace in contributing to public revenue."

Both Mr Robertson and Mr Paterson expressed concern about the higher tax for the upper-level income earners. They said it would have a severe effect on the very people whose managerial or technical skills were in the greatest demand.--Ziana

CSO: 4700/1696

SECURITY PROBLEM OVERSHADOWS THIS WEEK'S BUDGET

Johannesburg THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN a week when the Minister of Finance presented Zimbabwe's budget, one would have expected the nation's thoughts to be concerned with matters of finance. Yet it is the safety of individuals and the security of the state which have been uppermost in everyone's minds.

The abduction of six tourists placed the lives of young guests of Zimbabwe in danger, and attracted the concern and attention of American, Australian and British governments and media. That it will affect the reputation of the country as a holiday destination is certain, for if potential tourists cannot contemplate a visit in complete safety and security they will not come. It is a setback that our tourism can ill afford, for despite the rising figures of overborder visitors the industry is not attracting the traffic it needs to prosper.

The sabotage of Zimbabwe Air Force aircraft at Thornhill, Gweru, is an even more grievous blow to the nation — both to its morale and its defence capability. While, at the time of writing, the full details of damage done had not been released locally, overseas reports indicated that the strength of our air force has been seriously affected.

A criminal lack of security seems to have been revealed by the ease with which the attackers entered the base, sabotaged the aircraft, and escaped without detection. It is to be hoped that the enquiry will place the blame, so that a repetition is unlikely to occur.

While the abduction of the six tourists was clearly the work of ex-Zapu dissidents, the saboteurs at Gweru are less easy to identify. The sophistication of the operation makes it unlikely that it was the work of the local bandits now causing so much trouble in Matabeleland. But, if one cannot lay the responsibility locally, then where did the attackers come from, and by whom were they equipped and organised?

In the present delicate state of international affairs in Southern Africa, blame must not be apportioned without evidence. Yet there will be suspicions that the interests of only one country have been served by the destruction of aircraft which, in the present state of the country's finances, are virtually irreplaceable.

CSO: 4700/1695

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF TOP COMPANIES REPORTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Jul 82 pp 8-23

[Selections from 'GAZETTE' survey: "Top Companies"]

[Text]

THE annual *Financial Gazette* Top Companies survey reviews, in a series of tables, the economic performance of the 54 companies quoted in the industrial section on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange.

However, this year we also highlight the part public companies play in the community within which they exist.

The last year has heard some hard words spoken by politicians about the free-enterprise economy. Some of this criticism stems from dogmatic ideological commitment, some from a lack of knowledge of business, some from a confusion of principle with practice.

Public companies comprise the largest economic grouping in Zimbabwe, apart from Government and quasi-Government organisations. They are what their name implies — public, in the sense that they are required by law to publish an annual report showing their financial affairs, and detailing the important decisions taken during their financial year.

They have a highly responsible attitude to their relations with Government (as major taxpayers), their staff (as employers), and their customers (as suppliers of goods and services). This is often forgotten by those who attack big business most vociferously.

In this year's survey, therefore, we have concentrated on the part companies are playing in the care, training and welfare of their staff. We believe that private enterprise, particularly as represented by the Top Companies, has much to be proud of in this area.

NET EARNINGS (Page 9)

NET earnings is the money accruing to a company after tax and before extraordinary times. It is the prime table for *The Gazette* ranking of the 54 industrial companies quoted on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange.

TURNOVER (Page 11)

Turnover shows the amount of money received by the company, and is another indication of the size of an enterprise's operation. Note that the top ten in turnover are not necessarily the top ten in net earnings.

NET WORTH (Page 12)

Net worth is another indicator of size. *The Gazette* has taken the total capital employed by the companies, as detailed in their annual reports.

NET EARNINGS TO TURNOVER (Page 14)

Net earnings to turnover shows how much of its turnover a company has managed to retain for net earnings, expressed as a percentage. In a sense, it is a company's ability to retain, in the case of Merlin for example, 10,5 cents in each dollar earned. It must be remembered that different sectors of business trade in different ways and the retail trade traditionally works on low profits and high turnover. This is a useful indicator, but must be read with other factors.

RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED (Page 17)

Return on capital employed is an indication of profitability. It shows how much of the capital employed is earned in a year. Apex, for instance, earned 25,1% of its capital last year.

Survey is dated at July 14

WHEN planning a survey one is likely to be overtaken by events. This applies particularly to a survey of the performance of industrial companies in Zimbabwe. The year-ends of the companies vary, and some are more prompt in producing annual reports than others.

This survey has been completed on information available on Wednesday, July 14, just nine days ago; but even with this close deadline it has not proved possible to include some information which was published in the last week.

The dates of annual reports which have been used as a source of information for each company are shown in the premier table, that referring to Net Earnings, on page 9.

MARKET CAPITALISATION (Page 19)

Market capitalisation is the theoretical market value of a company's total shareholding, based on the price of the shares on June 1. This also gives a theoretical value of the company's share of the total invested in the industrial market, expressed as a percentage.

SHARE PRICE CHANGES (Page 20)

Share price changes over the year are merely an indicator of the change in the market value of counters over a very unusual year. The change is quantified as a percentage.

PRICE-ASSET SHARE RATIO (Page 23)

Price-asset ratio of shares is a way of comparing the market value of a share on July 1 with its balance sheet value (total issued shares divided into net assets). Expressed as a ratio, it is an interesting comparision of book value with market price. Ratios below 1 indicate that the market is undervaluing a share.

Net Earnings

Company	Rank: This year	Rank: Last year	Net Earnings: Latest	Net Earnings: Previous year	Latest avail. ann. report
Delta	1	(1)	12 117 000	11 309 000	March 82
Natfood	2	(2)	8 018 000	5 719 000	March 82
Hippo Valley ...	3	(11)	7 957 000	22 365 000	March 82
D. Whitehead ...	4	(3)	7 654 000	5 048 000	Sept 81
TA Hold	5	(4)	7 187 000	4 465 000	May 81
Hunyani	6	(9)	5 422 000	3 239 000	Sept 81
PGI	7	(5)	5 420 000	4 217 000	March 82
Dunlop	8	(6)	5 298 000	3 391 000	Dec 81
Art	9	(10)	4 230 000	2 970 000	Dec 81
Zimbank	10	(8)	4 152 000	3 543 000	Sept 81
TSL	11	(14)	4 072 873	2 553 553	Oct 81
Mash	12	(13)	3 071 000	2 562 000	March 82
Cairns	13	(16)	3 014 000[1]	1 293 000[2]	Aug 81
SPC	14	(21)	2 758 000	1 389 000	Nov 81
Border	15	(37)	2 652 000	678 000	March 81
J&F	16	(22)	2 446 000	1 377 000	Feb 82
TAL	17	(15)	2 133 000	2 118 000	Dec 81
Afdis	18	(12)	2 015 000	2 634 000	March 82
CAPS	19	(23)	2 009 000	1 335 000	March 82
Cafca	20	(17)	1 983 000	1 744 000	Jun 81
RESCCO	21	(33)	1 850 000[3]	791 141[4]	Feb 82
BAT	22	(19)	1 824 000[5]	1 542 000	Dec 81
Edgars	23	(25)	1 817 000	1 235 000	July 81
Rothmans	24	(18)	1 648 000	1 512 210	March 82
CIH	25	(20)	1 667 000	1 421 000	Dec 81
Clan	26	(29)	1 561 000	1 007 000	Dec 81
Zimbus	27	(35)	1 537 000	720 043	Dec 81
Clotex	28	(26)	1 470 000	1 166 000	Dec 81
Apex (P&C) ...	29	(31)	1 406 000	868 194	Dec 81
Abercal	30	(32)	1 404 000	847 000	Jun 81
Radar	31	(47)	1 379 000[6]	366 004[7]	Jun 81
Gulliver	32	(28)	1 367 000	1 050 000	March 82
Gatex	33	(39)	1 231 000	664 000	Dec 81
Tedco	34	(40)	1 189 000	601 000	Sept 81
Tanganda	35	(41)	1 072 000	588 000	Aug 81
Merlin	36	(27)	1 066 000	747 000	March 81
IHL	37	(43)	1 054 606	543 015	Jun 81
Tinto Ind	38	(42)	998 000	563 000	Dec 81
Porthold	39	(30)	862 105	896 777	Aug 81
Zimpapers	40	(38)	766 230	672 244	Dec 81
NTS	41	(46)	681 304	393 866	Sept 81
Morewear	42	(36)	640 000	699 000	Jun 81
Agricor	43	(24)	568 360[8]	---	Jun 81
Capri	44	(48)	543 400	306 300	Jun 81

Company	Rank This year	Rank Last year	Net Earnings Latest	Net Earnings Previous year	Latest avail. ann. report
Truworths	45	(52)	493 216	218 000	Jun 81
Kingstons	46	(49)	413 284	274 771	Feb 81
Wilbrick	47	(54)	373 334	153 489[9]	Jun 81
Zimplow	48	(45)	320 000	506 900[10]	March 82
Northchart ...	49	(50)	312 243	274 699	Sept 81
H&S	50	(51)	236 519	242 164	Feb 82
ZSR	51	(44)	182 000	520 000	Sept 81
Maceys	52	(55)	147 096	23 182	March 81
Schweppes	53	(53)	83 491	170 698	Dec 81
Alloys	54	(7)	(952 000)	3 578 000	March 82

Notes: 1.= 17 months to August 1981; 2.= 12 months to March 1980; 3.= 12 months to February 1982; 4.= 8 months to February 1981; 5.= 15 months to December 1981; 6.= 15 months to June 1981; 7.= Year to March 1980; 8.= 6 months to June 1981; 9.= 9 months to June 1980; 10.= 17 months to March 1981

TURNOVER

Company	*Rank*	*Latest*	*Previous year*
Delta.....	**1**	**231 040 000**	**134 096 000**
Natfood.....	**2**	**136 135 000**	**102 660 000**
TA Hold.....	**3**	**121 511 000**	**80 601 000**
PGI.....	**4**	**55 306 000**	**41 453 000**
Hippo.....	**5**	**54 543 000**	**60 761 000**
Alloys.....	**6**	**54 000 000**	**44 500 000**
D. W/Head.....	**7**	**40 319 000**	**35 257 000**
ZSR.....	**8**	**37 520 000**	**30 561 000**
Hunyani.....	**9**	**36 618 000**	**25 245 000**
Dunlop.....	**10**	**36 255 000**	**28 315 000**
CAPS.....	**11**	**31 986 000**	**19 420 000**
ART.....	**12**	**28 282 000**	**20 859 000**
Afdis.....	**13**	**27 413 000**	**23 661 000**
Rothmans.....	**14**	**26 349 000**	**20 761 000**
BAT.....	**15**	**26 254 000**	**15 485 000**
Mash.....	**16**	**24 175 000**	**19 065 000**
TSL.....	**17**	**23 953 224**	**15 562 799**
Cairns.....	**18**	**23 347 000**	**14 421 000**
Gulliver.....	**19**	**21 975 000**	**21 925 000**
CIH.....	**20**	**21 770 000**	**17 523 000**
Edgars.....	**21**	**21 694 000**	**13 596 000**
IHL.....	**22**	**19 390 638**	**10 809 777**
J & F.....	**23**	**19 177 000**	**14 057 000**
Apex (P & C)....	**24**	**17 517 000**	**8 451 310**
Clotex.....	**25**	**16 933 000**	**12 654 000**
SPC.....	**26**	**16 591 000**	**10 998 000**
Radar.....	**27**	**16 004 000**	**7 584 000**

Abercal.....	28	15 691 000	9 711 000
Cafca	29	14 581 000	12 264 000
Zimpapers	30	14 227 559	12 438 660
Tinto Ind.....	31	13 556 000	9 792 000
Tedco	32	12 773 000	8 039 000
Border	33	12 181 000	8 439 000
Maceys	34	11 473 797	10 674 633
Clan	35	11 454 000	7 922 000
Zimbus	36	11 171 397	9 573 978
Morewear	37	10 991 000	9 049 000
Merlin	38	10 158 000	7 825 000
RESCCO.....	39	9 909 000	5 294 000
Gatex	40	9 800 000	8 122 800
Tanganda	41	9 599 000	7 733 000
Haddon & Sly...	42	8 954 643	7 821 820
Agricor	43	8 829 711	—
Capri.....	44	8 565 500	6 989 200
Truworths	45	6 819 839	4 653 000
Kingstons	46	5 441 833	4 464 229
Portland Hold..	47	4 268 570	2 512 716
Wilbrick.....	48	4 224 692	2 244 513
Northchart.....	49	4 125 445	2 347 163
Zimplow	50	3 526 000	—

Turnover was not disclosed in their annual reports by NTS, Schweppes, RAL and Zimbank.

NET WORTH

Company	Rank	Latest	Previous year
Zimbank	1	380 469 000	309 916 000
RAL	2	179 507 000	153 634 000
Delta	3	100 664 000	85 857 000
Hippo	4	84 800 000	79 940 000
Alloys	5	84 329 000	58 830 000
TA Hold	6	63 988 000	50 757 000
Natfood	7	43 765 000	38 529 000
SPC	8	41 997 000	24 112 000
Hunyani	9	38 170 000	24 829 000
Art	10	37 160 000	25 899 000
D W/Head	11	35 579 000	26 950 000
Border	12	26 898 000	25 047 000
TSL	13	23 860 839	17 858 430
PGI	14	23 299 000	16 091 000
Dunlop	15	21 496 000	20 142 000
Porthold	16	15 196 644	10 771 838
Cairns	17	14 911 000	13 179 000
Rothmans	18	13 285 000	12 009 626
CAPS	19	12 982 000	10 610 000
Gatex	20	12 221 900	7 018 300
Tanganda	21	12 202 000	12 060 000
Mash	22	11 983 897	9 072 799
BAT	23	11 892 000	10 072 000
Gulliver	24	10 688 000	6 360 000
J & F	25	10 482 000	7 876 000
Clotex	26	10 236 000	7 850 000
Afdis	27	8 903 000	7 888 000
Morewear	28	8 675 000	7 984 000
CIH	29	8 453 000	7 422 000
Zimbus	30	7 812 879	6 709 187
Radar	31	7 517 000	4 116 000
Agricor	32	7 206 749	—
Tedco	33	7 174 000	5 629 000
Clan	34	6 921 000	4 833 000
ZSR	35	6 783 000	6 581 000
Edgars	36	6 601 000	5 360 000
Abercal	37	6 526 000	5 186 000
IHL	38	6 440 109	5 453 224
Merlin	39	6 408 000	3 263 000
Cafca	40	6 367 000	5 914 000
Zimpapers	41	6 156 512	5 870 282
NTS	42	5 848 071	4 650 618
RESCCO	43	5 704 000	4 577 000
Apex (P & C)	44	5 608 000	2 872 000
Tinto Ind	45	5 212 000	4 134 000
Schweppes	46	4 552 525	3 182 308
Wilbrick	47	3 436 611	2 882 403
Truworths	48	3 120 544	650 410
Maceys	49	3 100 177	3 081 631
Kingstons	50	3 059 481	2 946 318
Capri	51	2 533 500	2 298 500
H & S	52	2 524 421	2 391 458
Zimplow	53	2 071 000	1 741 000
Northchart	54	1 910 623	1 598 284

COMPANY'S RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED

Company	Rank	%
Rescco	1	32,4%
Cafca	2	31,1%
Edgars	3	27,5%
Mash	4	25,6%
Apex (P & C)	5	25,1%
Dunlop	6	24,6%
J & F	7	23,3%
PGI	8	23,2%
Afdis	9	22,6%
Clan	10	22,5%
Abercal	11	21,5%
D W/head	12	21,5%
Capri	13	21,4%
Cairns	14	20,2%
CIH	15	19,7%
Zimbus	16	19,7%
Tinto Ind	17	19,1%
Radar	18	18,3%
Natfood	19	18,3%
TSL	20	17,1%
Tedco	21	16,6%
Merlin	22	16,6%
Northchart	23	16,3%
IHL	24	16,3%
Truworths	25	15,8%
Caps	26	15,4%
Zimplow	27	15,4%
BAT	28	15,3%
Clotex	29	14,3%
Hunyani	30	14,2%
Kingstons	31	13,5%
Gulliver	32	12,8%
Rothmans	33	12,4%
Zimpapers	34	12,4%
Delta	35	12,0%
NTS	36	11,6%
ART	37	11,3%
TA Hold	38	11,2%
Wilbrick	39	10,9%
Gatex	40	10,0%
Border	41	9,8%
Hippo	42	9,3%
H & S	43	9,3%
Tanganda	44	8,8%
Agricor	45	7,8%
Porthold	46	7,5%
Morewear	47	7,4%
SPC	48	6,6%
Maceys	49	4,7%
ZSR	50	2,7%
Schweppes	51	1,8%
RAL	52	1,2%
Zimbank	53	1,1%

Market Capitalisation

Company	*Rank*	*Market Capitalisation*	*% of total Zim. Stock Exchange market capitalisation*
Delta.....	1	29 204 801	9,54%
Dunlop.....	2	18 479 982	6,04%
Zimbank.....	3	18 142 774	5,93%
Natfood.....	4	17 093 670	5,58%
PGI.....	5	16 078 686	5,25%
Art.....	6	15 024 600	4,91%
TA Hold.....	7	13 867 920	4,53%
TSL.....	8	12 698 893	4,15%
Hunyani.....	9	12 340 227	4,03%
D W/head....	10	12 161 380	3,97%
Hippo.....	11	9 365 460	3,06%
Edgars.....	12	9 000 000	2,94%
BAT.....	13	8 100 000	2,65%
Border.....	14	8 013 787	2,62%
J & F.....	15	6 371 030	2,08%
Cairns.....	16	5 787 718	1,89%
CAPS.....	17	5 353 211	1,75%
RAL.....	18	5 332 320	1,74%
Agricor.....	19	5 165 961	1,69%
Mash.....	20	5 110 242	1,67%
Rothmans....	21	5 040 000	1,65%
Cafca.....	22	4 950 000	1,62%
Clan.....	23	4940 520	1,61%
Alloys.....	24	4 750 000	1,55%
Apex (P & C)	25	3 931 799	1,28%
Rescco.....	26	3 617 250	1,18%
SPC.....	27	3 600 000	1,18%
IHL.....	28	3 437 500	1,12%
Abercal.....	29	3 364 200	1,10%
Afdis.....	30	3 193 553	1,04%
Porthold.....	31	2 969 642	0,97%
Radar.....	32	2 898 480	0,95%
CIH.....	33	2 705 560	0,88%
Clotex.....	34	2 294 000	0,75%
Merlin.....	35	2 058 103	0,67%
Tedco.....	36	1 987 740	0,65%
Truworths....	37	1 800 000	0,59%
Gulliver.....	38	1 741 225	0,57%
Tinto Ind.....	39	1 600 000	0,52%
Tanganda.....	40	1 349 250	0,44%
Zimpapers....	41	1 320 000	0,43%
Morewear....	42	1 280 267	0,42%
Gatex.....	43	1 188 304	0,39%
Capri.....	44	1 171 620	0,38%
NTS.....	45	984 200	0,32%
H & S.....	46	855 000	0,28%
Zimbus.....	47	806 400	0,26%
Zimplow.....	48	787 500	0,26%
Maceys.....	49	685 600	0,21%
Kingstons.....	50	650 000	0,21%
Northchart...	51	460 177	0,22%
ZSR.....	52	458 250	0,15%
Wilbrick.....	53	327 611	0,11%
Schweppes....	54	179 638	0,06%
	TOTAL	306 076 051	100,0%

Share Price Changes 1981-1982

Company	*1981*	*1982*	*Change of mid-share price over the period June 30, 1981, to July 1, 1982*
Maccys	18	16	−11,1%
J & F	110	97	−11,8%
Clan	160	130	−18,7%
CIH	36	26	−27,7%
PGI	300	215	−28,3%
TSL	120	80	−33,3%
IHL	85	55	−35,2%
Apex (P & C)	110	70	−36,3%
Morewear	35	22	−37,1%
Zimbank	400	245	−38,7%
H & S	95	57	−40,0%
Art	155	90	−41,9%
Border	125	70	−44,0%
D W/head	125	70	−44,0%
Mash	125	70	−44,0%
Tinto Ind	36	20	−44,4%
Zimpapers	100	55	−45,0%
Edgars	370	200	−45,9%
Truworths	94	50	−46,8%
Dunlop	145	77	−46,8%
Rescco	190	100	−47,3%
Tedco	35	18	−48,5%

Company	*1981*	*1982*	*Change of mid-share price over the period June 30, 1981, to July 1, 1982*
Capri	225	115	−48,8%
Rothmans	177	90	−49,1%
Hunyani	100	50	−50,0%
Zimplow	150	75	−50,0%
Cairns	175	87	−50,2%
Clotex	75	37	−50,6%
Porthold	45	22	−51,1%
Abercal	150	70	−53,3%
Tanganda	75	35	−53,3%
BAT	300	135	−55,0%
Radar	90	40	−55,5%
Zimbus	90	40	−55,5%
CAPS	220	90	−59,0%
Agricor	108	42	−61,1%
Delta	360	140	−61,1%
Merlin	45	17	−62,2%
TA Hold	98	36	−63,2%
Cafca	450	165	−63,3%
SPC	200	72	−64,0%
Gulliver	73	25	−65,7%
Kingstons	200	65	−67,5%
NTS	62	20	−67,7%

Company	1981	1982	Change of mid-share price over the period June 30, 1981, to July 1, 1982
RAL	330	105	−68,1%
Natfood	95	30	−68,4%
Wilbrick	65	20	−69,2%
Gatex	80	23	−71,1%
ZSR	50	13	−74,0%
Alloys	75	19	−74,6%
Schweppes	185	45	−75,6%
Northchart	22	5	−77,2%
Afdis	510	95	−81,3%
Hippo	140	13	−90,7%

Interesting contrasts in allocation of value added

SOME interesting variations in the distribution of value added by seven of the top ten companies appear from these extracts from their annual reports. The differences in gearing are particularly apparent. There are also some interesting ratios between payments to employees and to shareholders, particularly as the companies are all employers of large work forces.

Company	Materials & Services $000	Employees $000	Dividends $000
Art	15 512	7 147	1 836
D W/head	22 264	7 595	3 480
T A Hold	88 298	19 499	4 727
Hunyani	18 775	9 797	2 343
Dunlop	19 286	6 798	2 803
Delta	104 799	34 907	6 050
Natfood	110 371	13 461	3 050

Company	Loans & Interest $000	Tax $000	Re-investment $000
Art	809	195	12 770
D W/head	581	1 927	4 939
T A Hold	1 807	3 487	6 784
Hunyani	406	1 263	4 032
Dunlop	460	4 441	2 927
Delta	1 577	72 629	11 078
Natfood	1 157	588	7 508

RATIO OF CURRENT ORDINARY SHARE PRICE
TO BALANCE SHEET (NET ASSET) VALUE

Company	*Balance sheet value of ord. shares (cents)*	*Actual price per ord. share at 1 July 1982*	*Ratio*
Zimbank.....	5138,0	245	0,04
Alloys.....	337,3	19	0,05
ZSR.....	192,4	13	0,06
SPC.....	839,9	72	0,08
Wilbrick.....	209,7	20	0,09
Gatex.....	236,5	23	0,09
Zimbus.....	387,5	40	0,10
Hippo.....	117,7	13	0,11
Tanganda.....	316,5	35	0,11
Morewear....	149,0	22	0,15
Gulliver.....	153,4	25	0,16
NTS.....	115,9	20	0,17
Porthold.....	112,5	22	0,19
Zimpapers....	256,5	55	0,21
TA Hold.....	166,1	36	0,21
Kingstons.....	305,9	65	0,21
Maceys.....	72,3	16	0,22
Clotex.....	165,0	37	0,22
Northchart...	20,7	05	0,24
Tedco.....	64,9	18	0,27
Ral.....	353,4	105	0,29
Border.....	234,9	70	0,29
Tinto Ind.....	65,1	20	0,30
Delta.....	483,0	148	0,31
CIH.....	81,2	26	0,32
Hunyani.....	154,6	50	0,32
Merlin.....	52,9	17	0,32
H & S.....	168,2	57	0,33
D/W Head...	205,9	70	0,34
Afdis.....	264,8	94	0,35
Rothmans....	237,2	90	0,37
Radar.....	103,7	40	0,38
Zimplow.....	197,2	75	0,38
Natfood.....	77,0	30	0,39
Schweppes....	114,0	45	0,39
Cairns.....	224,0	87	0,39
Art.....	222,5	90	0,40
Capri.....	248,6	115	0,46
Caps.....	218,2	90	0,41
Abercal.....	135,7	70	0,41
Mash.....	164,1	70	0,42
IHL.....	103,0	55	0,53
TSL.....	150,3	80	0,53
Truworths....	86,3	50	0,57
J & F.....	159,2	97	0,61
Rencco.....	157,6	100	0,63
BAT.....	198,2	135	0,68
PGI.....	311,5	215	0,69
Apex (P & C)	99,8	70	0,70
Clan.....	181,8	130	0,71
Agricor.....	58,5	42	0,71
Cafca.....	212,2	165	0,77
Dunlop.....	89,5	77	0,86
Edgars.....	146,6	200	1,36

CSO: 4700/1696

STATE TO HAVE MORE SAY UNDER NEW UNIVERSITY BILL

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 82 p 9

[Text]

THE President will automatically be the chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe if a Bill gazetted yesterday to replace the old Royal Charter is enacted.

University spokesman, Dr Ngoni Chideya, said yesterday that the proposed Act would make the university's constitution more indigenous and would mean there would have to be greater co-operation between the Government and the university.

Under the Bill the proportion of members of the council, the university's supreme governing body, appointed by the Government, would rise.

At the moment, nine councillors are appointed by the Government and seven are members of the senate, the supreme academic authority. The Bill proposes 12 Government councillors and nine senators.

At present there are councillors appointed by the cities of Harare and Bulawayo: These will go. So will the councillors appointed by the Chamber of Mines, the Christian Council, the heads of African secondary schools, the heads of white secondary schools, and the Commercial Farmers' Union.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe and the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries will keep their right to appoint a councillor each. The Government recognised trade union association will have the right to elect a councillor as will the university's administrative staff and its workers' committee.

The Minister of Agriculture will appoint one councillor after consulting recognised farmers' associations and, as now, there will be two distinguished academics, appointed by the council with the approval of the senate.

The present graduate elected by the Students' Representative Council will be replaced by the president of the Students' Union and the convocation — a new body of UZ graduates — will elect a graduate.

The vice-chancellor and the pro-vice-chancellors will also be members of the council. Vice-chancellor is the proposed title for the principal, and is the more usual title in Commonwealth universities.

The present vice-chancellor, Professor Walter Kamba, and the present pro-vice-chancellors will remain in office, but their successors will have to be appointed with the approval of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The senate, which decides academic matters, is changed. The new senate will consist of the vice-chancellor and his deputies, deans, professors and chairmen of departments and the librarian, as at present.

But there will now be the chairman and vice-chairman of the council and 15 councillors, at least eight of them Government appointees.

The president of the Students' Union and five other students will also become senators.

The Appointments' Board will have two councillors sitting on it and the students will form a third of any disciplinary committee.

The Bill also incorporates the recent change whereby professors are no longer automatically heads of department and instead departmental chairmen are appointed by the vice-chancellor.

Dr Chideya said he understood there had been some consultation with the university on the Bill. He said the last chancellor was Sir Henry McDowell, who retired a year ago.

CSO: 4700/1695

MAHACHI SCORES ECONOMISTS IN 'IVORY TOWERS'

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, yesterday took "ivory tower" economists to task for spreading gloom and despondency.

Addressing guests at the Burley Grower of the Year presentation in Harare, Cde Mahachi charged "blinkered economists" of being out of step with the social, political and economic factors prevalent in Zimbabwe.

"These misguided economists go on to recommend a panacea in the form of devaluation," he said.

"Devaluation in their eyes would make Zimbabwe's tobacco exports, among others, relatively cheaper and thus afford them a competitive edge they currently lack on the international market.

"Such arguments are alarmist and capable of causing despondency and a panicky situation among burley producers."

He paid tribute to the Air Cured Tobacco Association for selling almost 2 million kg of the produce this year, fetching $3.5 million at an average price of $1.75 a kg so far.

The burley industry should be co-ordinated in line with Government policy, he said.

"There is no way the Government will hold communal farmers to ransom to save an industry as suggested by economists who analyse situations for the sake of placating the fantasies of fellow economists to achieve recognition in their circles."

CSO: 4700/1695

STATE PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR CO-OP TRANSPORT

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Government is anxious to scrap the present form of rural passenger transport which is a waste of the economic life of vehicles, the Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Cde Daniel Ngwenya, said yesterday.

In addition to carrying passengers, rural buses carried agricultural produce, furniture, oil drums and even scotch carts, which had a detrimental effect on the economic life of vehicles, Cde Ngwenya told delegates to the Zucco annual congress.

"When one considers the amount of foreign currency invested in the purchasing and building of a bus, it cannot but have an undesirable effect on the national economy," he said.

It was necessary that a separate form of goods and passenger transport be developed for the rural areas.

Cde Ngwenya said the present system of private enterprise in rural passenger transport would be retained with stringent restrictions on monopolistic tendencies, while the Government would encourage and give financial support to the formation of goods transport co-operatives.

These transport co-operatives would form the basis of the movement of goods from rural areas to towns or railheads.

Cde Ngwenya said the ministry's programme in the three-year national development plan had particular emphasis on the rural areas.

Some of the roads would be paved, but because of limited financial resources, coupled with the Government's desire to provide as many good roads as possible, some of them would be built to all-weather gravel standards only.

CSO: 4700/1695

'ZIPRA MEN WITH FOREIGN STATE' CHARGED WITH PLOTTING

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

FORMER Zipra leader Dumiso Dabengwa is alleged to have sent a letter to the secret service chief of a foreign country asking for help in ZAPU's "next armed struggle", a Harare court heard yesterday.

This was said when Cde Dabengwa, another ex-Zipra leader, Lieut.-General Lookout Masuku, and five other men appeared in Harare Magistrates' Court in connection with an allegation of treason.

They were not charged but were remanded in custody by senior provincial magistrate Mr Ivor Waldeck to August 10.

Appearing for the State, the Attorney-General, Cde Godfrey Chidyausiku, presented certificates signed by the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, preventing courts from granting them bail.

Cde Chidyausiku said Cde Dabengwa, the then head of Zipra, sent the letter to the chairman of "the secret service organisation of a foreign country" on April 28 1980.

As head of the ZAPU war council and intelligence organisation, he added, Cde Dabengwa allegedly asked for that country's assistance in the party's "next armed struggle" after attributing a "tense situation" in Zimbabwe to the policies of the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe.

The Attorney-General said the arrival from Zambia of a consignment of arms at Gwai River Mine assembly point was closely followed by the fighting between Zipra and Zanla in Entumbane in November 1980.

Zipra commanders refused to give details of the weapons to the Joint High Command. After the Bulawayo fighting Cde Dabengwa and the Deputy Commander of the National Army, Lieut-General Masuku, gave instructions for the weapons to be dispersed.

Large-scale caching of weapons on ZAPU properties began, using the transport of Nitram (Pvt) Ltd, a company formed with contributions of ex-Zipra combatants, said Cde Chidyausiku.

Nitram was ostensibly started to help with the setting up of co-operative farming organisations, the court heard. All these operations were done with the knowledge of the ZAPU leadership, said the Attorney-General.

During the Government disarmament exercise, the party began moving heavy and support weapons around its properties.

The five who appeared with Cde Dabengwa and General Masuku are Isaac Nyathi, Misheck Velaphi Ncube, Masala Sibanda, Nicholas Nkomo and Chaka Moyo.

Mr Waldeck told Mr Adrian de Bourbon, acting for the ZAPU men, that the State had 50 potential witnesses and expected to complete their investigation in October.

Mr de Bourbon said his clients denied the treason allegations and he would be opposed to granting the State a further remand after August 10 because of the time it had had to conduct investigations.

Cde Chidyausiku assured the court that the State had expedited the case, but that in matters of State security a certain amount of delay was unavoidable. A cache of arms had been found only last week, he added.

CSO: 4700/1695

PROS, CONS OF DEVALUATION DISCUSSED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

THE devaluation question can only receive swings and roundabout answers according to the July edition of the Standard Bank economic bulletin.

For a while it would certainly help the country's major exporters, giving them a much needed breathing space, it could also jeopardise Zimbabwe's ability to exploit the next upswing in the international economy.

Devaluation of the dollar has been suggested to restore the viability of the mining sector, in particular, and to re-establish the competitive position of manufacturing exports in the South African market as well as in third world countries where Zimbabwe is competing with South Africa.

OVER-VALUED

While there is evidence to suggest that the Zimbabwe dollar is over-valued, it is questionable whether currency depreciation would achieve an improved external payments situation at a time when international demand is at a low ebb.

The major drawback to devaluation in a country which imports more than one-third of its GNP is the danger that the price-adjustment benefit will be quickly dissipated in the form of sharply rising costs, prices and incomes.

Furthermore, there is little scope in Zimbabwe for import savings as a result of devaluation, which means that any gains will have to be largely concentrated in the export sector. This means that if currency depreciation is to be used as a policy instrument, it must be accompanied by fiscal, monetary and wage restraint, designed to curb domestic expenditure and shift resources into the export sector.

It seems clear that devaluation — or a gradual depreciation of the exchange rate over time — is hardly an optimal policy option, but with important exporters in mining, manufacturing and tobacco finding themselves cast as high-cost producers in a low-growth world economy, there may be no viable alternative.

DEPRESSED

Against the background of a depressed world economy, there is unlikely to be a material improvement in the balance of payments in 1982 though a higher level of aid inflows may secure a small reduction in the current account deficit.

The trade balance is unlikely to improve significantly and could even deteriorate further unless export volumes pick up in the latter half of the year. The terms of trade cannot be expected to maintain their 1980/81 uptrend while the deficit on invisibles will increase slightly but this should be offset by reduced outflows on investment account.

Arguably, devaluation might provide a cushion for the export sector — a breathing space — pending an upturn in world demand. Equally there is no doubt that a high cost structure at home will jeopardise Zimbabwe's ability to exploit the next upswing in the international economy.

But growth will be constrained by the balance of payments unless, and until, commodity prices recover in international markets and the world economy regains the momentum enjoyed in the 1960s.

Recovery in the Zimbabwe economy will therefore depend on the timing and strength of the economic recovery in the industrialised countries.

CSO: 4700/1695

KANGAI THREATENS TO DEPORT 'BAD' EMPLOYERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

EMPLOYERS who continue to defy Government policy will be deported, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

Speaking at a meeting of domestic and farm workers from the north-eastern suburbs of Harare and the Nijo produce farm, Cde Kangai said employers must choose either to follow Government policy or go.

"Our Government was chosen by the people and it will not hesitate to deport those unscrupulous employers who continue to defy its policies.

"The use of derogatory language at work places, abuse of labour laws and regulations, threats to workers that damage labour relations and the denial of workers' rights and privileges cannot be tolerated by the Government.

"The colonial Rhodesian mentality prevalent in some employers in Zimbabwe today will not be allowed to continue affecting production at work places because of the friction it causes with the workers."

The minister said most of the workers who suffered "as a result of employers' reluctance to change were known to be active party members at such establishments".

His comments came after Cde Kangai was told by workers that they worked for more than the normal hours and were not paid for overtime. At some work places, it was alleged, workers worked 17 hours every day.

The people in this area are still being addressed by employers as bobbejaans, kaffirs, in fact any designation and title that you may think of, the workers told Cde Kangai.

He said he was told that workers' committees would not operate effectively because of fear of instant dismissals. No work place in the area had a works council, which comprises a workers' committee and the management.

Cde Kangai was told that the restructuring of ZANU (PF) in some areas was going to be delayed by employers who tend to suppress political activities among their workers.

"Once you are known to be a ZANU (PF) member by the employer then you will have to be fired. They fear that you might explain both Government and party policy and ideology and therefore create some awareness of the workers' rights and freedoms among the people," he was told.

"Those given preferential treatment at racist work places are known to be so totally ignorant of their rights that they bow to threats and accept anything that comes their way," the workers said.

Most of the grievances came from workers at Nijo produce farm, which went into liquidation soon after the Government declared it an unlawful property because it belonged to ZAPU.

Cde Kangai ordered the farm manager to reinstate all dismissed workers who had served with the farm for a long time. One of the men had worked at the place since 1965, when Nijo farm was opened.

The manager said he did not know what a works council was, but would try to improve working relations at the place soon.

CSO: 4700/1695

TRADE FLOW STRANGLED BY FOREIGN CASH PROBLEMS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

THE shortage of foreign currency in Zambia and the delay with which letters of credit are issued are some of the factors inhibiting the free flow of trade between this country and Zambia.

This was the view expressed by spokesmen of some of the 18 Zimbabwe companies that attended the Ndola international trade fair held in Zambia from July 1 to 17.

In a snap survey conducted by *The Gazette*, the company spokesmen said there was great potential for business between the two countries which could only be realised when barriers limiting the free flow of trade between the two countries were removed.

The public relations manager of Zisco, Mr Morrison Sifelani, whose company exhibited at the fair, said the potential for business in Zambia was unlimited.

"The potential is so good that we might have to update our operations to meet demand. The only limiting factor is the availability of foreign currency for Zambian traders," he said.

Mr Sifelani said he expected business to pick up to more than $2m in about 18 months. He also said the company's marketing division would be going back to Zambia to assess further the mechanics of harnessing the potential.

"Zambia is importing steel from Japan, West Germany, India and other countries but I think Zimbabwe is in a position to meet its needs. We would like to break into that market but some companies are offering more flexible credit facilities and therefore Zambian traders are obliged to buy from them," said Mr Sifelani.

Mr Graham Elliot, the agricultural sales division manager of Tinto Industries said his company exhibited a wide range of agricultural machinery which interested local farmers, and the company's agents in Zambia had indicated a great demand for the machinery.

"However, exports to Zambia are severely hampered by the country's lack of foreign currency and the delay with which letters of credit are issued. We are, however, hopeful of securing export orders as a result of the show but this is dependent on Zambia's foreign exchange position. Indications are favourable but they mean nothing without the money," Mr Elliot said.

Sorbaire, a division of Guthrie Holdings, exhibited paraffin and gas operated freezers and fridges. The company's managing director, Mr Frank Guthrie, said export orders worth $900 000 were made. "We had no competition from black Africa — the only competition coming from South Africa — and I would say the fair was a success," he said.

Prior to the trade fair, William Smith and Gourock had landed an export order for tarpaulins and, because of the potential which existed in Zambia, the company decided to exhibit at the Ndola trade fair.

Mr Peter Lowrie, of the sales division of Filtration Marketing Services, a division of William Smith and Gourock, said the company exhibited army webbing, sleeping bags, canvas tarpaulins, PVC tents and wood burning stoves.

"Our main market is with the Government and the military and the response was very good. We had very little competition from other African countries and the high quality products we produce can compete very favourably with such countries as India and Pakistan," Mr Lowrie said.

CSO: 4700/1695

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS CONSIDERED PRIORITY MATTER

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 82 p 7

[Text]

THE Government regards development of the rural areas as the cornerstone of creating an egalitarian society with a strong, viable economy, the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Cde Enos Chikowore, has said.

In an address to the Zimbabwe United Chamber of Commerce congress in Harare, last week, the minister said he firmly believed that the private sector had as much of a major role to play in the development of the country's rural areas as had the public sector.

Past economy and patterns of development, he said, had been characterised by having well-developed urban centres with strong Western - type economies while underdeveloped rural areas had a depressed economy.

IMBALANCE

"It follows therefore, that in order to correct the past imbalance between the developed and underdeveloped regions of our country, our efforts must initially concentrate on the development of the rural areas."

Cde Chikowore said that this should not be taken to mean that responsibilities to the well-developed areas should be neglected.

He stressed that the development of the rural areas had to involve many agencies from the public sector, which, as a whole, were fully committed to this ideal. The Government, he added, was not being unreasonable in asking the private sector to make the same commitment to a task that was bound to bring rewards and benefit the nation.

SETTING UP

His ministry had the responsibility for setting up local authorities, which had the task of establishing the physical infrastructure, at local level, so vital to the economic and social development of the country.

"Apart from merely having to provide the essential services such as roads, water, sewerage and refuse collection, the local authorities are expected to promote the economic and social development of their areas.

"They are required to create the conditions which are conducive to economic growth and so-

cial improvements as well as concern themselves with ways and means of attracting private investment and creating employment."

The purpose of the rural service centres was essentially to improve the level of service to the rural community, Cde Chikowore said.

About 500 such centres had been selected by the Department of Physical Planning in consultation with the district councils, but the Government did not have the money or the capacity to develop these centres at one time.

As a result one or two centres in each district had been selected as areas where public sector investment would initially take place. These centres had been chosen because they were considered the most important sites by the people in those areas and also had the most promising potential for development.

ENSURING

"By concentrating on the development of the district service centres, we are at least ensuring that social facilities, services and other requirements are equitably distributed," he said.

Stressing the need for proper planning, Cde Chikowore said much criticism had been voiced against the practice of having high-density residential development on the leeward side of industrial sites.

"Our long-term objective should be one of creating single urban entities and we should not perpetuate the present 'twin town' concept," he said.

Cde Chikowore said that the Communal Land Bill, now before Parliament, would, if passed, be a major step forward and would help to attract private investment in the communal areas. The Bill proposes the grant of freehold titles in selected centres.

'Investment in Rural Areas Will Pay Off'

MORE than $1 billion will be invested by the public sector this year, and much of it will be spent on improving communal areas, the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Cde Chimbidzai Sanyangare, said on Friday.

Speaking at the opening of the Maungwe Agricultural Show in Weya, Cde Sanyangare said the massive investment in the communal lands was an attempt by the Government to make up for past neglect.

"The Government also considers that it is sensible to spend large sums of money in the communal lands, for it is in these areas that rapid growth in agricultural production is possible, given the needed infrastructure and services.

"It is also true that farmers, small and big, together with private and public companies and corporations, invest more than the Government."

Cde Sanyangare said much of the progress of Maungwe was a result of the success of the savings club scheme.

"The Government is aware of the need to save on a national scale; it is important that these savings are subjected to a diligent policy of investment in the production of goods and services that contribute to the further growth and development of the national economy.

"The Government will seek to follow a policy of active participation in the economy. We shall not leave development of our industries to foreigners. The Government is bent on taking an increasing participation in the private sector of our national economy."

Cde Sanyangare said last year approximately $3 million was invested in savings clubs, which was a commendable achievement, but there was room for further expansion of the scheme to enable even more people to buy in bulk for a variety of income-generating projects.

CSO: 4700/1695

STATE TO CREATE MORE JOBS FOR RURAL FOLK

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Government is mapping out plans to create employment opportunities in the rural areas to reduce the influx of job-seekers into urban centres, a top Government official said yesterday.

In an interview, the director of Employment and Employment Development in the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, Dr David Chanaiwa, said the migration of job-seekers into urban areas was causing problems and "something positive has to be done to create employment for people in rural areas, especially the youth".

"We intend to establish projects that will create employment for our rural folk. This is one positive way of dealing with the influx problem at the moment," he said.

Dr Chanaiwa, who was appointed to his post at the beginning of this month, said the urban industrial sector was incapable of absorbing most of the people with no skills from the rural areas.

He said his department would hold meetings with workers, workers' committees, employers and trade unions throughout the country to explain its main objectives and strategies regarding employment in Zimbabwe.

The department would also undertake special labour-intensive programmes in both rural and urban areas to try to resolve the problems of chronic and seasonal unemployment.

Dr Chanaiwa, a former director of African Studies at California State University in Los Angeles, slated employers who were still practising discrimination when employing people to fill top posts in commerce and industry.

"My department will not tolerate such actions. The department will pay special attention to the eradication of job discrimination in Zimbabwe.

"Any distinction, exclusion or preference based on race, tribe, colour or sex will not be accepted."

He added: "We want to make sure that people are offered employment on the basis of qualification, experience and merit. That is what we want to see happen in Zimbabwe."

Dr Chanaiwa said the department would also provide career guidance to ensure that every Zimbabwean had equal access to employment opportunities.

"Ideally, we should have public employment offices in growth points throughout Zimbabwe. At the moment our offices are mostly in urban areas."

CSO: 4700/1695

ZCTU PUSHES TO RAISE MAXIMUM PAY LIMIT FOR POOR

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

THE ZCTU is to ask the Government to raise the maximum pay increase permitted for those in the lower-income group from 23,5 percent to 50 percent.

Yesterday's ZCTU statement on the Budget, said the organisation had already appointed a committee to approach the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

It wants the current maximum rise that can be negotiated for those earning up to $1 200 a year to be increased to narrow the wage gap.

It said the Budget increase in sales tax would hit the lower income group hardest.

The statement urged a freeze on any increase in public transport fares following the rise in the cost of fuel.

The Zimbabwe United Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed a resolution condemning the increases in sales tax and fuel costs.

Zucco's national treasurer, Dr Sikhanyiso Ndhlovu, said the increase in sales tax from 12 percent to 15 percent on general consumer goods and from 15 percent to 18 percent on consumer durables would hit the ordinary man.

The extra cent a litre on petrol and 2c a litre on diesel would increase travel costs for working people.

"Zucco wants the Government to reconsider the tax increases on these essential commodities," said Dr Ndhlovu.

● A 12-member executive committee was elected in Harare yesterday at the end of the Zucco congress.

The committee, headed by the new president Professor Stanlake Samkange, was given the task to negotiate a merger with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe (Accoz).

Other members elected after the congress were: vice-presidents, Mr Jairus Munyoro and Mr Edmond Shoniwa; secretary general, Mr Chad Ndoro; vice-secretary generals, Mr Jonathan Ndhlovu and Mr Taderera Gonzo; treasurer Dr Sikhanyiso Ndhlovu; vice-treasurers, Dr Irene Chikaka (Mrs) and Mr Titus Chikandi; and organising secretaries Mr Abishai Mudzingwa, Mr Simon Mkandla and Mr Zephenia Bafana.

CSO: 4700/1695

WELFARE GROUPS STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Sheila White]

[Text]

MOST of Zimbabwe's welfare organisations are struggling for survival in the face of rising costs and dwindling donations.

So severe are the financial problems facing them that some are now being forced to fall back on their capital resources in order to meet running costs. Others are incurring such huge losses that their continued existence is in jeopardy.

Talk of either having to curtail expenditure, with resultant amenities reductions, or of closing their doors altogether is rife among those people responsible for the welfare organisations.

Even more disconcerting is the fact that none of them appears to be able to see light at the end of the tunnel with fund-raising activities and donations falling every month.

Deep in financial trouble is the Margareta Hugo School and Workshop for the Blind at the Copota Mission in Nyanda where the future of 350 blind schoolchildren, 60 adult workers and several blind pensioners is in jeopardy.

OVERDRAWN

In an interview the treasurer of the Reformed Church in Zimbabwe, Mr Christian van Wyk, said that at the end of December the school account was overdrawn to the extent of $80 000.

"We help Copota as much as possible but even with good donor support from overseas it is still not in a sound financial position. In fact, things have never been as grim as they are at the moment; at the same time there are more children in the school than ever before," Mr Van Wyk said.

Wage increases have resulted in higher production costs in the cane workshops. At the same time, the demand for cane furniture has fallen dramatically.

TRIMMED

"Sources of potential new income are being tapped and the workshops are being trimmed to make them more viable. Church funds which would have been channelled towards helping Copota have also depleted while there are more calls on the little money available," Mr Van Wyk said.

A steady stream of visitors to the mission had in the past proved to be an excellent source of revenue since they had bought items produced there.

"Now very few visitors go there which has made it even harder to keep going and the future is uncertain," he added.

Also uncertain about just how long it will be able to keep going is the

Emerald Hill School for the Deaf in Harare which has 139 children aged between four and 18.

The principal, Mr Albert Karikoga, said that the $45 a term fee paid by parents for each child could not be used to buy essential books since "then there would be no money to feed the children".

"This fee has to cover boarding, medication, transport and equipment. Hearing aids are very expensive while the money we are forced to spend on batteries for them is prohibitive with rising costs.

CLOSE DOWN

"We badly need new machines. Our finances are horribly low and unless financial help is forthcoming we may be forced to close down," Mr Karikoga said.

In the meantime he described the school as "struggling but still living — even if only just".

Nobody needing help is ever turned away from the doors of the St Giles Rehabilitation Centre in Harare, but for just how long those doors will be able to remain open is questionable.

The centre's accountant, Mrs Rhoda Jolly, did not conceal her concern as she recounted how donations had fallen from $197 000 during the last financial year to $134 000 in the present one.

ESCALATED

During the same period running costs had escalated from $567 000 to $727 000.

"In the past we had money. We got money. We kept going. Now we are cutting corners to carry on, drawing on dwindling reserves and could be facing closure in time," Mrs Jolly said.

She blamed rising expenditure, falling donations and the increasing number of patients being treated free of charge for the deficit.

Medical and para-medical staff salaries were wholly paid by the Government while about $15 000 a month was realised from treatment charges, hospitalisation and children's hostel fees.

"But more and more people are coming forward for treatment who cannot afford to pay and nobody needing help is ever turned away. During the past year we have spent some $19 000 on these free cases while at the same time it has become much harder to raise funds.

"Our collection boxes which used to be popular are no longer wanted since they constitute a responsibility against being stolen, so our revenue is falling in every direction," Mrs Jolly said.

Fund-raising constituted a vital part of the Zimcare Trust's viability which in centres throughout the country cares for mentally handicapped adults and children.

The trust's director, Mr Nigel Collings said members of the white community who had been actively engaged in fund-raising projects were leaving the country.

As a result donations were dropping while many commercial concerns which used to give individually had amalgamated to form one group from which now only a single donation could be expected, Mr Collings said.

"We are not yet biting into our capital reserves but may have to," commented Mr David Robertson, manager of Harare's Dorothy Duncan Centre for 53 blind and physically handicapped people.

DETERIORATED

"Our financial position has deteriorated badly this last year. Donations have dropped as have receipts from our flag days.

"We are not desperate yet but there is little sign of light at the end of the tunnel," Mr Robertson said.

His sentiments were echoed by Mr Jairos Jiri, founder and life president of the association which bears his name caring for 1 500 handicapped adults and children throughout Zimbabwe.

"Financially we are in a terrible state. Unless the public comes forward to support our work we shall be facing an unequal struggle," Mr Jiri said.

To make the rural people more aware of the association's work, fetes were being held to raise funds in the communal lands.

LEAVING

"Many former white donors are leaving and the black community must now undertake the responsibility of providing for the handicapped members of their society," Mr Jiri urged.

The exodus of white people who had supported charitable organisations in the past now meant that the black population must "start putting their hands into their own pockets", in the view of Mr Tony Upfill-Brown, chairman of the Zimbabwe Cheshire Homes.

Mr Upfill-Brown described the country's first Cheshire Home in Harare's Baines Avenue as being "deep in debt".

"We still owe $30 000 for capital expenditure and need money for running costs. There are now estimated to be nearly 300 000 disabled people in this country of which the Government can cope with only 6 000. What happens to the rest of them?" he said.

Expressing the view that there were too many charities chasing ever dwindling resources, Mr Upfill-Brown warned that people must now learn how to look after themselves.

A substantial shortfall in fund-raising had resulted in two overseas tours having been cancelled this year in which handicapped sportsmen and women would have taken part, the chairman of the Zimbabwe Association for the Disabled, Colonel Don Grainger, said.

An umbrella organisation for the rehabilitation of all forms of disability

through sport and social integration with four provincial branches and eight clubs, a lack of funds has recently resulted in the suspension of development plans for sporting, recreational and rehabilitation facilities.

NEVER AS LOW

"Our funds have never been as low as they are now. Many public-spirited people who supported us before have left Zimbabwe, profitability in the private sector has decreased, while costs and demands for help from charitable bodies have increased," Colonel Grainger said.

A solution to the present cash crisis facing welfare organisations appears hard to find, but a prominent black businessman who has himself been engaged in humanitarian work for many years did not mince his words when he said: "Only the war-wounded have a right to be supported by the State.

"In the past our extended family system ensured that handicapped people were taken care of within the community. Now they are placed in various institutions for society to support.

"People simply cannot dump their handicapped family members and ask society to bear the burden."

Asked what in his opinion could constitute an answer, Colonel Grainger expressed the view that many welfare organisations might still be regarded as being "white-orientated with black leadership content to take a back seat".

"I believe implicitly that any organisation which is not wholly representative of the people, not only at grassroots level but at that of policy and decision-making is wholly wrong," Colonel Grainger said.

Post-independence experience had proved in other African states, such as Kenya, that many welfare bodies collapsed following a white exodus.

"They have then been resuscitated allowing the local people to find and form their own leadership to cope with their own problems," he added.

Serious doubts have also been expressed in many quarters about money being collected for "bricks and mortar" as in the case of the $225 000 recently raised for the new national cancer centre in central Harare.

COMBATING

"All the organisations combating cancer in Zimbabwe already have adequate premises in which to carry out this important work. There is no justification for spending this sort of money on bricks and mortar at a time when there is so much work to be done in the rural areas," a spokesman said.

Facing ruin is the Society of the Destitute Aged (SODA) whose secretary, Mr John Njerere, said last week that having completed a residential home for 24 old people in Highfield there was now no money for furniture or running costs.

"Our finances are in terrible shape. Donations have almost stopped coming in and we are facing ruin," Mr Njerere said.

Summing up the situation, Mr Bob Stumbles, chairman of the National Association of Societies for the Care of the Handicapped (NASCOH) said his organisation was strongly advocating the elimination of unnecessary dissipation or duplication of labour, effort, facilities and finance among welfare societies in Zimbabwe.

"It is apparent that sources of finance previously available to many of the associations dealing with the disabled are dwindling and this must have serious repercussions," Mr Stumbles said.

CSO: 4700/1695

STATE SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS NEEDS OF DISABLED

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 82 p 7

[Text]

RESULTS of the national disability survey indicate that the need for rehabilitation centres in Zimbabwe greatly exceeds those already in existence.

This was disclosed in an interview with the chairman of the National Disability Survey Committee, Cde Mike Davies, who said the survey, conducted late last year, was now ready for presentation at a national conference and workshop to be organised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services in Harare this month.

The survey had revealed that there were a minimum of 276 000 severely disabled people in Zimbabwe with visual disability and those associated with the lower and upper limbs accounting for over 60 percent of these cases.

Other statistics show that:

- **Almost half of all disability occurs within the first four years of life.**
- **Disease, accidents and war between them were responsible for the majority of identified causes of disability.**
- **Ninety-five percent of all disabled people had either never attended school or had not progressed beyond primary education.**

Cde Davies said that detailed data tables on types of disability, cause, education, occupation, mobility, treatment history, use of appliances and many other aspects would be presented to the conference.

Conference delegates would receive a comprehensive briefing on the survey results as well as participating in workshop sessions designed to produce action-orientated plans.

"These will include disability prevention, early detection and treatment, rehabilitation and co-ordination of services, as well as appliances and other need areas," Cde Davies said.

The emphasis would be on practical intervention in such need areas with the full participation of disabled people themselves.

Funded largely by UNICEF the survey was the first of its kind and magnitude to have been conducted in Africa.

"It had yielded a wealth of data on all aspects of disability and will be of immense value to all Government and non-Government agencies working with handicapped people," Cde Davies said.

It had attracted widespread international interest, while the results would have a significant influence on the direction into which future technical and financial aid would be channelled, he added.

"What has become abundantly clear from the survey results is that the need for rehabilitation centres throughout Zimbabwe will greatly exceed those already in existence," Cde Davies stressed.

CSO: 4700/1695

GLOOMY OUTLOOK AS LOCAL HOTEL INDUSTRY FACES SEVERE SHORTAGES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Jul 82 p 2

[Text]

The hotel industry is being hit by a widespread shortage of vital commodities — mainly due to an overall lack of foreign currency.

A recent survey has revealed there is an existing or anticipated shortage of commodities provided by 90% of hotel suppliers — and in two years time shortages will be common.

The survey, conducted by representatives of the Zimbabwe Suns hotel group and Cresta Hotels, revealed that the beef supply situation is particularly serious.

Although the Cold Storage Commission is currently supplying beef at 110% of normal levels, due to the recent mass slaughterings, in six months time the situation is likely to be dramatically reversed and severe beef shortages will result.

Firms which supply commodities in large quantities to the hotel industry were canvassed during the survey, and most of them anticipated an overall price increase of general commodities of between 15-20% over the next two years.

50% RISE

Among the essential items which hoteliers are now having difficulty in obtaining are glasses and cutlery — the price of which is expected to rise by 50% in the next two years. The shortage is attributed by glassware suppliers to a lack of foreign currency.

Pork products, poultry and eggs are also becoming scarce or are likely to do so in the future. Colcom, the country's main producer of pork products attributes this to the lack of foreign currency to purchase sausage skins and cans. They say it is possible that an allocation system may be introduced for pork products.

A shortage of poultry is likely partly because of the anticipated increase in demand for chickens due to the decrease in the red meat supply. The fact that chickens are not particularly profitable to produce does nothing to help. Suppliers say that the shortage of eggs is very serious, due to increased demand and the cold weather.

CIGARETTE SHORTAGE

Even cigarettes are likely to run short in the future, according to leading local cigarette manufacturer BAT, because foreign currency for wrapping papers and filters is inadequate. BAT projects a price increase of some 40% for cigarettes in the next two years.

Karina Carpets, a major supplier to the hotel industry, reports a shortage of carpets and knitting yarn, due again to the lack of foreign currency. Because of this lack, Karina's Mutare plant is working at only one-quarter of its capacity.

The strongest message coming through from the survey is that hoteliers should plan their commodity purchases very far ahead, and place their orders for supplies as far in advance as possible to avoid hardships caused by the shortages.

CSO: 4700/1695

BIGGER ELECTRICITY PRICE RISES TO FOLLOW SIX PERCENT RURAL INCREASE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

ELECTRICITY tariff surcharges for rural domestic users, including farmers, throughout Zimbabwe have been increased from 5% to 11% as from the August electricity accounts. But at present no change is to be made to the existing national surcharges of 27,5%.

However, this surcharge may also be increased later following increases in bulk electricity charges from the Central African Power Corporation.

A notice sent out by the ESC to consumers on the No 2 (Rural Domestic) Tariff list recently said that the Minister of Industry and Energy Development had authorised the ESC to increase the tariff surcharges from August, in order to provide a larger portion of essential transmission and distribution capital out of revenue.

"This has become necessary due to severe restrictions being placed on the extent of the commission's borrowings from the local money market," said the notice.

Large increases in electricity charges will also come into force, probably from October, for Harare and Bulawayo municipal electricity users. In Bulawayo the expected increased surcharge is about 59% and it is probable that a similar surcharge increase will apply to Harare after present bulk tariff studies now being undertaken by the municipalities are complete. Authorisation for the proposed electricity tariff increases is also necessary from the Government before they may be implemented.

All these revised electricity tariff charges follow considerable increases in the Central African Power Corporation's charges for bulk supply of electricity of about 54% for its three Zimbabwean customers — the ESC, the Bulawayo Municipality and Harare Municipality.

INCREASED CHARGES

The increased CAPCO charges stem from the development of the Hwange 1 power plant linked to the national grid and CAPCO will increase its bulk power charges from October 1. After that date all electricity undertakings drawing power from CAPCO would be running at a loss unless they, in turn, raise tariffs in keeping with bulk supply costs.

But another and even bigger increase will face all electricity consumers next year, when CAPCO will incur a full year's charges on the Hwange 1 power station.

These increases in electricity costs will have a considerable ripple effect through Zimbabwe, particularly in the fertiliser, mining, industrial and manufacturing sectors.

Financial spokesmen this week said the biggest impact will be on metal producers and chrome, copper and nickel refineries, such as Bindura Nickel and MTD Mangula among others, together with fertiliser producers.

These industries are the biggest users of electrical power in Zimbabwe. Fertiliser costs are likely to increase appreciably, while not earning foreign currency, as the products are essential for agriculture within the country. The National Railways of Zimbabwe will also be affected later when the electrification of the rail system is complete.

CSO: 4700/1695

RICE FROM KOREA WILL SOON EASE SHORTAGE, SAYS HOVE

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

SIX thousand tonnes of rice from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will arrive in Zimbabwe shortly, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Richard Hove announced on Friday.

Cde Hove, who was speaking to members of the Gweru Chamber of Commerce, said the recent shortage of rice had been caused by a drought in Malawi.

On the question of shortages of other commodities, Cde Hove said: "I have set up within my ministry a branch which has the responsibility for investigating reported shortages of essential goods. The branch is involved in the investigation of reported or anticipated shortages of such items as cooking oil, rice, enamel hollow-ware, blankets, school uniforms and fertiliser, and has been or is being instrumental in finding a solution to each shortage."

Cde Hove said certain shortages were being exacerbated by hoarding, and in particular, cooking oil was in short supply because some manufacturers were making margarine instead of oil.

"Let me sound a note of warning on the difficulties which some people are experiencing in obtaining bread. The Grain Marketing Board is allocating wheat to the millers at a rate which will ensure that our wheat stocks will not run out before the new crop comes in, and the shortfall of supply over demand is not sufficient to account for the shortage of bread.

"I believe it is possible that some bakers are switching production from the standard loaves sold at controlled prices to uncontrolled high-priced fancy breads.

"Fancy breads were left uncontrolled on the strict understanding that the standard loaves would always be available and if bakers do not abide by this understanding they must suffer the consequences."

CSO: 4700/1695

KIDNAP WON'T RUIN TOURIST TRADE CLAIMS CHITEPO

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE kidnapping of six foreign tourists nine days ago has not tarnished Zimbabwe's image, the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Cde Victoria Chitepo, said last night.

Her ministry had been assured that another Encounter Overland tour due to arrive in Zimbabwe in five weeks will go ahead as planned.

"It is unfortunate that outside publicity has taken these isolated incidents out of context. But it has not affected the security of Zimbabwe.

"We feel very upset at the moment and rely on tourists who are still in the country to report the situation as it is — safe and under control — when they get back home," said Cde Chitepo.

Some foreign tourists had already cancelled planned trips to Zimbabwe following news of the kidnapping.

The president of the Hotels and Restaurants Association, Mr John Moore, said yesterday this was the result of exaggerated and untrue reports in the overseas Press.

Cde Chitepo confirmed that the tourist industry would be adversely affected in the short-term by the "regrettable" situation.

Concerned about the general situation, she went to Mutare at the weekend to confer with police on the release of three tourists who were intercepted when their plane flew over a prohibited military zone last week.

Mr Moore said he had reported the incident to the minister who "was very helpful in securing the release of our clients".

His association was working closely with the Government to stop bandits and criminals from holding the tourist industry to ransom.

As a result the association and the Tourist Board would meet today to discuss posting a reward for anyone with information that might lead to the immediate arrest of the "criminals" responsible for killing three people in Inyanga, he said.

Mr Moore stressed that tourism was not being affected by widespread banditry but by isolated incidents perpetrated by "unknown criminals".

As a result there have been some holiday cancellations.

However, Mr Moore assured tourists that large areas of Zimbabwe were still "very safe".

"Tourists must realise that even where these incidents had taken place the presence of security forces has made them safer than before."

He advised tourists to report any incident or harassment to police, hotel managers or the nearest Government authority in the area immediately.

CSO: 4700/1695

SPECIAL YOUTH ACADEMY TO BE ESTABLISHED

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Davison Maruziva]

[Text]

A NATIONAL youth academy will be set up in Harare to train specialist youth brigades, the Mashonaland Central provincial officer in the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Cde Ngoni Pawadyira, has said.

Cde Pawadyira said the specialist brigades would be used to instruct young people at centres throughout the country. Already there were centres at Chaminuka in Mount Darwin, two in Mutare, one at Indiva in Gweru and another at Pangani in Filabusi.

Cde Pawadyira, who was speaking at a meeting addressed by the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Cde Enos Chikowore, at Nzvimbo in the Chiweshe communal area, said youth brigades began training in May last year.

The meeting was also attended by the Deputy Minister of Water Resources and Development, Cde Joseph Kaparadza, an MP for Mashonaland Central, chiefs Negomo and Chiweshe and people from Rushinga, Bindura and Centenary.

Agriculture, physical education and paramilitary training, he said, were compulsory among other subjects like motor mechanics, welding, building, home economics, bookkeeping and accounts.

Cde Pawadyira said that the concept of establishing youth brigades had been misunderstood. They were not sinister paramilitary bodies. The aim was to evolve programmes and projects leading to co-operatives.

He hoped that projects like carpentry and animal husbandry would be given an initial capital injection to see them off the ground.

He said that the National Youth Council was working on a programme to set up co-operatives for the young people who complete the two-year brigade training.

It was from these groups that the building brigades would eventually emerge, Cde Pawadyira said.

Asked about what work the youth brigades in the area were doing, Cde Pawadyira said they were involved in various projects including repair and construction of roads, clinics and schools. One of the brigades was assisting the Danish organisation, Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) with the construction of a clinic at Mushumbi Pools.

At Nzvimbo, the brigades were involved in projects like poultry rearing, gardening and afforestation and in every one of the seven districts throughout the province, the youth were growing and marketing produce.

In Bindura and Chipuriro there were welding brigades. "The idea is to make and sell their products. What they get will be theirs. Ministry officials only provide them with guidance."

One of the main functions of the brigades, he explained, was community service, such as helping the aged, harvesting and improving health standards.

Cde Pawadyira said that there were about 50 000 young people in the youth brigades in Mashonaland Central. The province was divided into wards and it was expected that eventually there would be 105 brigade groups, each representing a ward in the province.

A provincial centre for the youth brigades in the area would probably be set up at Dzimwe Secondary School because the basic infrastructure already existed he added.

CSO: 4700/1695

BRIEFS

POLICE IMPOUND PASSPORTS--Zimbabweans traveling from Botswana by train had their passports impounded by plainclothes policemen in Bulawayo at the weekend. Plainclothes policemen converged on passengers disembarking from the Francistown-Bulawayo train on Saturday morning at the Bulawayo station and told passengers to hand over their passports. Passengers were first told to wait for their passports outside the station but later the officer in charge of the operation told them to collect their passports at the Bulawayo Central Police Station yesterday. Only Zimbabwean passport-holders were affected. Passengers were told holiday allowance allocations were being investigated. Angry passengers, mostly women carrying young children, shouted at the policemen when they heard the instructions and all complained that they had neither food nor accommodation to last the weekend. They had to report for work yesterday and could not waste the weekend in Bulawayo.--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 82 p 5]

ZANU (PF) ORGANIZATION--ZANU (PF) Mashonaland East will restructure the party there this weekend, the area's acting publicity secretary, Dr Edward Pswarayi said yesterday. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 82 p 1]

ZAPU VICTORY--Beitbridge--ZAPU won all the seats in the Beitbridge Rural Council Ward 8 elections on Thursday. According to results announced by the secretary for the Mwenezi-Beitbridge Rural Council, Mr Basil Butcher, ZAPU won four seats in a straight contest with ZANU (PF).--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 82 p 1]

CURRENCY QUOTA CUT--Foreign currency allocations for the commercial and industrial sector have been cut by a minimum of 9 percent from their April level, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Richard Hove, said yesterday. At the annual general meeting of the Gweru Chamber of Commerce, Cde Hove said the July to September quota for foreign currency had been cut but, because of certain priority allocations within the commercial sector, it was probable that importers of average priority goods would find their allocations reduced by more than 9 percent. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 82 p 1]

TOBACCO PROBLEMS--The all-important tobacco industry in Zimbabwe is "on the knife-edge of viability" due to escalating production costs, said Mr R. "Tubby" Wrench, the new president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association after his recent election to office. In an interview published in The Farmer magazine, official mouthpiece of the Commercial Farmers Union this week, Mr Wrench said that the ZTA is nearly ready to present to the Government a report showing the industry to be "precariously placed" in the wake of escalating costs. One of the biggest challenges now facing the industry was to maintain and hopefully improve Zimbabwe's position in the world markets. This could only be cone by producing tobacco and landing in its factories in Europe at attractive prices, competitive with other countries. He emphasised there was an all-embracing problem involving economic production as well as selling it economically "via our merchant friends who are just as much part of the industry as we are." They had tremendous responsibility in presenting that tobacco to the european manufacturers. He said that the ZTA was in the middle of a financial and a practical study of the taking over of the auction floors. "But at present it would be premature to say one would go one way or the other. "Certainly in the very near future we may have to make major policy decisions in the light of the findings of these two investigations." He said the paper to be presented to Government would be on "how precariously placed the industry is, vis-a-vis the returns we can expect for placing our product on the auction floors as against the cost of getting that product on the auction floors." [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Jul 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1696 END

JPRS 81626

25 August 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2680

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81626

25 August 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2680

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SECOND SEMINAR OF ISLAMIC BANKS ISSUES FINAL STATEMENT

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2917, 9-15 May 82

[Article: "Second Seminar of Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions: Final Declaration"]

[Excerpts] The second Seminar on Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions, organized jointly by the International Institute of Islamic Banks and the government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, was held in Conakry from 21 April to 1 May 1982.

Apart from the eminent leaders of the International Association of Islamic Banks, several high-ranking personnel from Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal participated in this seminar.

The seminar was opened on 21 April 1982 by his excellency Dr Lansana Beavogui, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

During the work of this session, the personnel present had the signal honor of talking with his excellency, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme official of the revolution. The valuable lessons which the seminarists drew from this talk enabled them to have a profound understanding of the political and ideological facts of the economic system of Islam, which must constitute the foundations of a new international economic order. The seminarists have decided to adopt President Ahmed Sekou Toure's declaration as the Seminar's basic document and recommend its wide dissemination throughout the Islamic countries and communities.

Having, moreover, noted the very instructive speeches of their excellencies Dr Lansana Beavogui, the prime minister entrusted with the plan and statistics, and Marcel Cros, minister of international cooperation of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the seminarists listened with interest to the different communications on the Islamic economy and doctrine. The themes of these communications were widely debated by the seminarists who were thus seeking to contribute adequate answers to innumerable questions of an ideological and technical nature relating to the creation and functioning of Islamic banks and financial institutions.

Having analyzed all these communications, the seminar solemnly declares:

1. That Islam is an integral and complete system embracing all aspects of human life: spiritual, material, political, social, cultural and economic.

2. That economic activities in Islam are regulated by the rules of the Shari'ah which condition the mode and relations of production, distribution and consumption. These rules are alone capable of guaranteeing Islamic society its harmony and its expansion, by developing its noble values in order to realize its ideals of justice, solidarity, progress and peace in faith.

3. That the Moslems must pool their material, financial and human resources in order to accelerate their development by carrying out joint projects. This would liberate them from all foreign domination or exploitation.

4. That only in systematic and total application of the Islamic Shari'ah can a remedy be found for the maladies which today affect the Islamic world.

--Whereas Riba or usury leads to social injustice, the exploitation of man by his fellow man and the exploitation of the Islamic countries by anti-Islamic forces,

--Whereas the rapid and growing establishment of Islamic banks and financial institutions in the countries of the Moslem world constitutes the foundations of a new international economic order based on Islamic cooperation, solidarity and justice,

--Considering the capacity of the Islamic banking system to provide all services furnished by usurious banks,

--Considering the necessity of orienting efforts toward productive medium- and long-term investments which meet the priority needs of the Moslem masses,

--Whereas through the Islamic economic order, the Zakah and the Solidarity Societies Islamic alternatives to insurance are contributing to the achievement of social balance,

--Whereas the Islamic banks and Islamic investments companies constitute for the Moslem countries privileged instruments for mobilizing masses for their development,

The seminarists:

I. Urge the governments of the Moslem states:

1. To use every possible means to facilitate the establishment and development of Islamic banks and financial institutions.

2. To begin a broad sensitization campaign with a view to instilling in the masses the political, economic and social objectives which underlie the activity of the Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions.

3. To give their political and financial support to the International Institute of Islamic Banks and Economy.

II. Invite the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic Financial Institutions:

To continue their assistance efforts to the Moslem world with a view to achieving its economic and social development.

III. Recommend the strengthening of the International Institute of Islamic Banks and Economy with a view to enabling it:

1. To intensify its training and advanced training efforts for the personnel of Islamic Banks.

2. To hold training sessions for personnel of the Islamic banks in the three following languages: Arabic, French and English.

Conakry, 1 May 1982
The Seminar

9380
CSO: 4719/985

BRIEFS

CONGOLESE-EGYPTIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT--A technical cooperation agreement between the People's Republic of Congo and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed Tuesday morning at the Ministry of Cooperation. The agreement provides that the Egyptian Fund for African Cooperation will send expert advisers to the People's Republic Congo to work in the bureaucracy. The two sides were represented, respectively, by Comrade Frank Gaston Tsikabaka Lupey, permanent under secretary for cooperation, and by His Excellency Mr Ahmed Baheiddin Al Rachidi, chief of mission and Egyptian ambassador. [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French No 605, 24 Jun 82 p 3] 9516

APS-ACI COOPERATION AGREEMENT--A cooperation agreement between the Algerian national press service, APS [Algerian Press Service], and the CONGOLESE INFORMATION AGENCY, ACI, was signed Wednesday in Algiers by Mr Mohamed Merzoug, the APS general manager, and Mr Auguste M'Passi Muba, the head of ACI. Those in attendance included top officials of APS and the Congolese Committee, Martin Bissila, director of studies and planning at the Congolese Ministry of Information, and Assoukou from the Ministry of Cooperation. There were short speeches from both sides. [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French No 607, 26 Jun 82 p 1] 9516

FRENCH-CONGOLESE COOPERATION--French-Congolese cooperation was advanced Saturday with the signing of two conventions and three protocol agreements totaling Fr CFA 264,950,000, most of which will go to the ministries of agriculture and industry, the Geographic Institute and Brazzaville's Amilcar Cabral School. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 21 Jun 82 p 4] 9516

9516
CSO: 4719/1161

ROLE OF CITY DWELLERS' ASSOCIATIONS IN SOCIETY DISCUSSED

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 25 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Public Leadership Platform"]

[Text] To reorganize the City Dwellers' Associations, the proclamation of April 1981 was passed. On the basis of that proclamation, the third city dwellers' election was held. Last Sunday, for the second time, the Assembly of Kebalies' Associations met, at which time it evaluated what had been done in the Kebalies and indicated which aspect of the future struggle should be more effective. The broad masses of the city dwellers discussed subjects involving their Kebelies as well as national affairs. The nature of the deliberation reflected two things: the increase of the rights of the broad masses, a gift of the revolution, has been demonstrated and the efforts made to train people for public leadership had been clearly indicated. The Second Assembly of the Kebelies recognized the special situation of the northern part of the country, where a campaign is in effect to solve the temporary problems that exist there. Although the city dwellers, the masses of the people there, have confirmed their willingness to contribute to the support of the Red Star Campaign through their representatives or by taking part in public demonstrations, the assembly renewed its support for the Red Star Campaign. Such a campaign is indicative of the implementation of the objective of the Revolutionary Government and the Commission for the Ethiopian Working Class Political Party Organization, namely that the public organizations should be reorganized so they can play a greater role in politics, economics, and social affairs.

The broad masses of the city dwellers have been freed from exploitation by the July 1975 proclamation that nationalized the urban lands and the houses of the landlords who owned more than one house. Furthermore, the city dwellers have been given the opportunity to manage their own affairs, develop their own economy, manage their social welfare, make themselves politically conscious, reorganize their associations, and be armed so that they can challenge and defeat their class enemies. In the past when the country and the revolution were under attack from both the internal and external class enemies that coordinated their efforts, the city dwellers contributed a great deal to defending the revolution's cause that later resulted in maintaining unity and victory for the revolution.

Although it is a recognized fact that in collaboration with other revolutionary forces the city dwellers struggled with class enemies and contributed to defeating them and strengthening the revolution, some weaknesses have been reflected in the City Dwellers' Associations. Therefore, for these associations to play an important role in the progress of the revolution, it is essential to upgrade them to the level of the revolution and to reorganize them. To promote these goals, the Revolutionary Government and the Commission for the Ethiopian Working Class Political Party Organization have set forth a policy.

In the First Central Committee Historical Meeting of the Commission for the Ethiopian Working Class Political Party Organization, Revolutionary Leader Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the City Dwellers' Associations have a place and a role to play in the struggle of other public organizations against the class enemies. As to the amount of the city dwellers' contributions, their activities are self-evident. As for the complex and long journey of the future struggle, it is the essential duty of each association to increase the quantity and improve the quality of its contributions.

On the basis of the Proclamation of the City Dwellers' Associations and the City Administration, these reorganized associations are participating in and contributing to the revolutionary struggle. At the moment, the associations are receiving political, ideological, and organizational policy instructions from the sole political organization, the Commission for the Ethiopian Working Class Political Party Organization, and are fulfilling their responsibilities as outlined in the Central Democratic Program. In addition, the progress of their struggle is strengthening the revolution. At their general assembly, the members of the City Dwellers' Associations democratically discussed the weaknesses and strengths of their organizations and how to eliminate the former and improve the latter.

According to the reports of the Operation Committee and the Auditing Committee, confirmed by the discussions and later recommendations for improvement, the City Dwellers' General Assembly was able to exercise its democratic rights, the gift of the revolution. In some of the Kebelies, some of those who were elected during the previous election were criticized and have been replaced by the city people for failing to fulfill their revolutionary duties as expected. Such steps as the people electing honest officials will strengthen the organizations. Furthermore, the assembly discussed the distribution of products, economic development, maintenance of security, sports, and the management and discipline of youth. Subjects of common concern were also discussed with other organizations to help resolve some of the problems. This year the City Dwellers' Assembly will meet three times to review the results of the struggle. After receiving policy instructions from the Revolutionary Government and the Commission of the Ethiopian Working Class Political Party Organization, the City Dwellers' Associations will plan their future struggle so that they will be able to play the role required of them.

9948
CSO: 4503/27

BRIEFS

PUBLIC LEADERSHIP PLATFORM--On the basis of the Proclamation of April, 1981, regarding the city dwellers' election, the third election was held. Following the election last Sunday, the 4th Kebalie General Assembly met, wherein it was demonstrated that the democratic practice has been achieved by the revolution and that efforts were made to encourage public leadership. [Text] [Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 25 May 82 p 2] 9948

CSO: 4503/27

RESULTS OF JOINT GABONESE-CAMEROONIAN COMMISSION MEETING

Libreville L'UNION in French 25 Jun 82 p 4

[Report by Neltoh]

[Text] Subjects of the greatest importance for strengthening Gabonese-Cameroonian relations have been under discussion since Wednesday 23 June by experts of the two countries meeting at the Okoume Palace Hotel for the 10th session of the Greater Joint Gabon-Cameroon Cooperation Commission which ends today.

Among the subjects discussed have been the operations of the ad hoc commission established to see to implementation of the Protocol of Ngaoundere (Cameroon), which defines the modalities for delimiting the boundary line which we share; the effectiveness of the committee established at the ninth session to implement the cultural agreement; and school enrollment problems for nationals of the two countries in Cameroonian and Gabonese educational institutions.

The two delegations also had to deal with consular questions and their humanitarian implications. Projects of mutual interest, such as the heavy-duty road from Yaounde to Libreville, agricultural development, the training of agricultural sector cadres in major colleges and specialized institutes were also discussed by the two sides.

Both sides are desirous of ratifying accords designed to stimulate increased Gabonese-Cameroonian commercial relations. It should be noted that the Ngaoundere Protocol laid the foundation for the agreements reached as well as those being negotiated. Its purpose was to facilitate the best possible implementation of the accords reached in specific areas such as commerce, culture, and so on.

The manpower agreement ratified by Cameroon has once again been brought into the negotiations. The two delegations will also review the cultural accord already ratified by both states.

With regard to consular affairs, discussions covered the issuance of exit visas to tourists departing Cameroon, the permits required of Cameroonian nationals going into Gabon, the proposed convention on emigration and immigration, and finally the opening of a Cameroonian consulate in northern Gabon.

These measures are aimed primarily at curbing the clandestine entry of (non-Cameroonian) African nationals from Gabon.

On the commercial front, now that the recommendations made in recent sessions for the holding of meetings between bureaucrats and persons active in the economies of the two countries have come to fruition with the Cameroonian participation in the Fifth National Fair in Libreville, Gabonese and Cameroonian experts have reviewed the proposed cooperation agreement between the Gabonese Foreign Trade Center and the Cameroonian Foreign Trade Center.

One of the most important items coming out of the 10th session will doubtless be construction of the heavy-duty road linking Yaounde and Libreville, which is described as vital for the expansion of commercial relations between the two countries. Technical studies on the project are already prepared, but financing must still be found.

9516
CSO: 4719/1161

NATIONAL POLITICAL BUREAU HOLDS WORK SESSION

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2917, 9-15 May 82 p 5

[Article by Senainon Behanzin, National Political Bureau secretary: "BPN Communique"]

[Excerpt] The National Political Bureau held a work session on Friday, 7 May 1982, from 1000 to 1300, with Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea [PDG] and the supreme official of the revolution, presiding.

During this meeting, the National political Bureau devoted its work to the efficiency, stringent regularity and strict morality of operations relating to presidential elections and the solemnity of the announcement of election results as well as to the correct organization of popular celebrations of the inauguration of the new presidential legislature.

During the session, the Political Bureau noted the decision of the National Popular Assembly creating two important institutions of the party-state:

--First: A Constitutional Council composed of five members, charged with ruling on the regularity of electoral operations relating to the election by universal suffrage of the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

The Constitutional Council will settle all complaints and disputes concerning the outcome of the election.

It will institute a detailed report which it will transmit to the Supreme Constitutional Assembly.

--Second: The Supreme Constitutional Assembly, also created, is the supreme authority of the party-state.

It comprises 600 members, including:

--All members of the Central Committee,

--All members of the government,

--All 210 members of the National People's Assembly.

--All members of the National Headquarters of the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, Revolutionary Union of Guinean Women, Youth of the African Democratic Revolution and the Inter-Service Staff, as well as the leading personnel of the General Revolutionary Commissions and the 35 PDG federations.

9380
CSO: 4719/985

DAILY CALLS FOR ACTS, NOT WORDS OF LOYALTY

EA171258 Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 17 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Action Not Words"]

[Text] Many politicians are going to be tempted to use the aftermath of the recent abortive coup to try and paint themselves as more loyal to the president than their rivals. Our simple advice to them is that they should desist from any such behaviour. In the first place, such tactics are only going to add to the political divisions which already exist amongst politicians in the country and this is hardly the time for disunity. Secondly, public one-up-manship in expression of loyalty to the president is likely to confuse the national investigations going on into who were behind the coup attempt. In the current attempt to get at the root of the Kenya air force rebellion, we need more light and less noise from our leaders. Most certainly we do not need red herrings thrown in the path of those investigating the circumstances of the coup.

Last and most important of all, political leaders have got to understand that it is not only loyalty to the president as a person which is at issue in this whole matter. It is loyalty to the presidency and to the constitutional machinery under which this country is governed. It does not make sense for leaders to shout loyalty to the president as a pro-forma matter if they do not care a hoot about the country's constitution and its laws. After all, many of the Kenya air force rebels who caused so much havoc on August 1 also once used to shout Nyayp; they once took an oath to defend the constitution; they stood at attention when the national anthem was played; and they mounted guards of honour for the president on many occasions. Kenyans should realise that loyalty that really matters is loyalty to the whole constitutional way of life which we chose at independence, and it can be shown best by action not mere words.

CSO: 4700/1734

NJONJO PRAISES ARMED FORCES

Nairboi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] CONSTITUTIONAL Affairs Minister *Charles Njonjo*, praised the country's police and armed forces for their loyalty to the nation, and especially for their "intelligence in discovering the authors of the recently circulated seditious leaflets".

Mr. Njonjo said the security organisations of this country were doing a good job, although wananchi tended to forget their important role. Although the security forces worked under heavy criticisms, the country was lucky to have a disciplined force which was not ambitious "unlike their colleagues in other countries".

The Minister singled out, the Chief of General Staff, Gen. J.K. Mulinge, for leading the country's armed forces in maximum discipline. Through this discipline, every Kenyan could sleep comfortably, he said.

Mr. Njonjo referred to the authors of seditious publications as cowards who did not sign their names on the leaflets. Their purpose was to bring chaos to the country, he added.

Saying there was some loose bar talk on Tuesday night, the Minister said it was on record that he was the defender of the constitution.

People in North-Eastern Province are law abiding and loyal to the Government and if they were given guns, they would eliminate banditry in the area, Wajir West MP *Ahmed Khalif* told the House.

He was contributing to the debate on the Office of the President.

In respect of his constituency, he said he was asking the Government to arm only 40 people and be given two months to eliminate armed bandits.

The Member said the trouble started when the Ogaden crisis broke when armed bandits infiltrated and started creating chaos.

He said that three days ago, when Ethiopia and Somalia were shelling each other, a shell dropped on Mandera Hospital killing one person and injuring others.

CSO: 4700/1689

PREPARATIONS NEEDED BEFORE MAKING EDUCATIONAL CHANGES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Irungu Ndirangu: "Changing Time for Students"]

[Text]

THE proposed programme of eight year primary school education, followed by four years at secondary school, then four years at university should not be implemented until exhaustive preparations in all the institutions affected are completed.

This is the opinion of leading educationists in Kenya. The educationists, who chose to remain anonymous, say the 8:4:4 programme is close to the American system, which is finding increasing favour in European countries. But they warn that the fact that these countries find favour in the programme is not a good enough reason for Kenya to plunge into the development.

If poorly implemented, the educationists say, Kenya could find itself with another New Mathematics Programme or a New Primary Approach (NPA) which had to be scrapped after years of investment.

The programme has its roots in the report on a second university which was compiled recently under the chairmanship of the Canadian professor, Colin Mackay. It replaces the Gachathi Report which envisaged nine years primary education, four years secondary school, and three years at university. The Gachathi proposals had to be dropped because of the cost of implementation.

Eight-year primary school education is not new to Kenya. Before independence the primary school course ran for eight years until Dr. Gikonyo Kiano, the then Minister for Education replaced it with the current seven-year programme.

If poorly implemented the new programme will have severe and long-lasting disruptive effects on the education system. Those charged with the task of implementation must decide quickly on:

- The date of implementation so as to remove the suspense for parents;
- The level at which the implementation will be carried out initially;
- The gradual marriage of the new programme into the old system;
- The overhaul of the curriculum and especially that of the primary schools which will have an extra class to handle. Std. 8;
- The review of the secondary school curriculum which will lose one year to the primary school and another year to the university;
- The review of the university education curricula, which will have to take into consideration the lower calibre of material entering it from high school and the demand for high level manpower in the country;
- The supply of educational materials to the three sectors;
- The source and quality of manpower to teach in the sectors and their financing.

The programme administrators

- Its comparability with other educational practices elsewhere in the world. Currently Kenyans of Form Six level enter any university anywhere in the world without prior examination in the universities.

The implementation of the programme means the effective scrapping of the two advanced level classes, Form 5 and 6,

will also have to convince parents that the 8:4:4 programme is a lot better than the present 7:6:3 programme.

Parents will need to know whether the new programme is better in terms of:

- Skill development and employment opportunities in the labour market;
- The number of students, benefiting from it.

The two classes have in the past been used to prepare students for university education. Students at this level spend two years studying three subjects, either in the sciences or in the arts in preparation for university.

Under the new programme, students after "O" levels will be going straight to the university. The university then will take on the load of preparing students for degree course work. This will mean extra finance and manpower at the university.

It also means that what could have been saved at the secondary school level will be eaten up at the university. Provision of university education is much more expensive than that of secondary school education.

In advanced countries the 8:4:4 programme has been found extremely useful, because a majority of students are able to go to university. But in Kenya only about 10 per cent of high school students ever enter the university. In such cases the two years of advanced level has been found useful in giving the students an opportunity to specialise and gain marketable skills.

The new programme will raise special problems for the university administration, which will have to weave the National Student Service into the new university calendar.

The primary schools will have to improve their library services, their quality of teachers, laboratories and supply of school equipment.

The education administrators should not find it difficult to seek expert advice especially through the Kenya Secondary Schools Headmasters' Association which will be affected most. They should also seek expert advice from such research institutions as the Kenya Institute of Education (KIE) and Bureau of Educational Research at Kenyatta University College.

CSO: 4700/1689

SOLDIERS TOLD TO OBEY SENIORS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jul 82 p 28

[Excerpt] PRESIDENT Moi yesterday emphasised the importance of discipline in the armed forces.

It should be the basis of military training and conduct, the President said at the Armed Forces Training College (AFTC), Lanet, near Nakuru, where he was the guest of honour at the commissioning of army cadets.

President Moi, who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, asked the new officers to always obey their senior officers. He told them to work hard and to set a good example for their subordinates.

The President reiterated his pride in Kenya's armed forces and said the nation's security depended on them. He commended senior officers, including the Chief of General Staff: Gen. J. K. Mulinge, and said they were "well-trained officers".

President Moi congratulated second-lieutenant Karuiru, the parade commander, for being judged the best cadet. He asked him and his colleagues to show the same enthusiasm when they were posted to their respective units.

The President, who had earlier said the passing-out parade was an important moment for the officers, commended the college commandant, Brig. D. N. Meli, and the instructors for their tireless work to ensure that they receive the required training.

On arrival at the AFTC, President Moi was met by Brig. Meli. He then boarded the ceremonial Land-Rover which drove him to the parade square, and inspected the parade by the cadets.

After the cadets took the oath of allegiance, the best were presented awards by the President. He later presented Presidential Commission parchments to the newly-commissioned officers.

Among those who graduated today were officers from Uganda and Swaziland.

CSO: 4700/1689

'STANDARD' EDITOR FIRED, CRITICIZED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Pius Nyamora: "The Dehorning of an Editor"]

[Text] THE son of Ishamel Wango, who had been taking on a number of leaders for a number of years, was taken by the horns and rendered harmless in a single day.

Mr. George Githii found one day, this week, he apparently took on more than he could handle. One of his former victims, Livestock Development Minister Paul Ngei, lost little opportunity to suggest that Mr. Githii should be dehorned.

But before Mr. Ngei took his longtime enemy by the horns, Mr. Githii was knocked down by his own master who wrested the *Standard* newspaper from his editorship.

Githii, however, appears to have finally managed to swallow what he had bitten. It was not painful, he assured his audience later.

What precipitated it all was the Tuesday *Standard* editorial about detention without trial.

Mr. Ngei told his colleagues that the editorial was "definitely an abuse of our Government, an abuse of the powers of the President, an abuse of this National Assembly, an abuse of those who elected the Members of this honourable House, through democracy, and an abuse of the law of the country."

Mr. Ngei informed the House, "he (Githii) is now at large, so, he seeks to challenge the Head of State, the President of the Party, and the executive arm of Government".

Mr. Ngei, however, could not deal with Mr. Githii singlehanded, so he called on those who maintain law and order to charge the son of Wango with inciting the people against the Government.

Mr. Ngei opened the wound inflicted by Mr. Githii on the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Mwai Kibaki.

Mr. Kibaki, ironically, admired the English used in the editorial though he could not agree with its content. "The editorial was aimed at destabilising the Government," he said. He proposed that if the *Standard* and its owners did not clear themselves, they should be cleared out of the country.

Constitutional Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo suggested that perhaps there was something wrong in Mr. Githii's head which had given him the courage to challenge the existence of the rule of law in the country.

When Members informed Mr. Njonjo that Mr. Githii was all right, the Minister responded: "I am not saying that the editor of the *Standard* is mentally insane. Let us look at this matter objectively. I have read this article and I repudiate everything...."

When Nominated MP Ezekiel Barg'etuny was given the floor, he started mixing sugar with salt, talking of *vifaranga* (chicks) instead of *vibaraka* (stooges). He said that were it that Mr. Githii had nobody behind him, he and his *vifaranga* would be in detention.

Assistant Energy Minister Njenga Karume took the opportunity to shadow-box foreigners who abused his wife and other wananchi. "Time might come when we will be forced to box them whenever they abused us... and see whether the world will turn up-side-down."

Mr. Karume thought some foreigners had grown horns by thinking that Kenyans were overwhelmed by their Harambee donations. "We are not money prostitutes," declared Mr. Karume to the delight of Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development Martin Shikuku.

Considering Mr. Githii's consistence and education, Winam MP Peter Anyumba offered, he (Githii) should look for another job in the United States of America, Japan or elsewhere.

But Mr. Anyumba failed to win the support of a large number of Members who demanded: "He should be detained."

Minister for Lands, Settlement and Physical Planning G. G. Kariuki, explained how leaders had lived under fear during the reign of Mr. Githii.

"My fear today is that we are meeting here to see and rejoice when one of our brothers, the Editor-in-Chief of the *Standard*, is being sacrificed by his masters," Mr. Kariuki said. But he remembered to counsel the House that Mr. Githii had some super power — "his little fellows in

this nation" — behind him.

Mr. Kariuki was supported by Minister of State in the Office of the President Justus ole Tipis. When Mr. Tipis was given the floor, some Members demanded: "Give the progress!" Mr. Tipis, however, declined but quibbled. "I will not take long because I am not a tall man."

Bungoma South MP Lawrence Sifuna admired Mr. Githii because he had managed to attack almost everybody, although he was not even a councillor.

Mr. Sifuna ruled out a claim by a Member that Mr. Githii might have committed suicide. "No, he has not committed suicide because I was with him yesterday," Mr. Sifuna informed the House.

Meanwhile, Attorney-General Joseph K. Kamere and Mr. Njonjo were enjoying the book entitled, *The Greatest Love*, which turned out to be a Bible when Mr. Shikuku inquired.

By this time, quite a number of Members had shown they were out of love with Mr. Githii and were demanding: "We want action".

Mr. Kamere promised "action", and Assistant Labour Minister Shariff Nassir suggested that the *Standard* should be strangled by withdrawing Government advertisements.

However, of greatest worry to Foreign Affairs Minister Robert Ouko was that "the champions of the politics of *kumalizana* (elimination) are the people who shout loudest about being the supporters of Nyayo."

And if that was the case Mr. Githii should never be allowed to contest any post in the name of Kanu, suggested Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources Philip Leakey.

Samburu East MP Job Lalampaa wondered whether those who maintained law and order were afraid of Mr. Githii and wanted to know if he was above the law.

Mr. Githii, clearly had no affection in Parliament.

CSO: 4700/1689

POLICE BRUTALITY ERODES PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Police Brutality and Public Confidence"]

[Text]

YESTERDAY we published yet another horrendous story of police brutality. This time it was not just another case of police overstepping their authority or using excessive force in their enthusiasm to perform their duties. Nay. This was a case of calculated, cold-blooded brigandage.

When ruling in a case on inquests into the deaths of two people who died at Gatundu Police Station, district magistrate G. K. Mutai stated that it was clear that the station was being run by a Mafia-type gang who would liquidate any person and stop at nothing to cover it up. The magistrate recommended "a surgical overhaul" of the station. Every office from top to bottom at the police station should be transferred, said the magistrate.

Considering the goings-on at the Gatundu Police Station — including a mysterious fire that destroyed 10 files pertaining to murder cases on July 19 — and the ruthlessness of the mafioso there, it takes a lot of courage and conviction, even for a district magistrate, to expose such brigandage. Mr. Mutai must be commended for his forthrightness.

But more importantly, we would like to suggest that the Police Commissioner, Mr. Ben Gethi, should take drastic steps to rid the police force of those officers who seem to be hell-bent to tarnish the good name of our police force, often reputed to be one of the best in Africa.

And we are not just talking of a few officers. An examination of our police files during the last five years shows that there have been many cases where the police has been accused or indicted of sheer brutality. Forget about mere corruption or harassment. Torture, beatings and banditry have been heard of too often.

Some of the brutality has led to civil proceedings with taxpayer having to cough up hundreds of thousands of shillings as compensation to victims, or relatives of victims, who have been brutalised in the hands of policemen. This month alone the Government had to pay 293,251/- to a bus driver who was shot and injured by two policemen. In making the award, Justice Eugene Cotran noted: "Here are two policemen — one being a senior sergeant — who trespass upon the house of an innocent man by night, drag him out of his house, beat him up and not content with that, shoot him three times for no

rhyme or reason."

In another case the widow of an administrative policeman who was tortured to death by CID officers was awarded 250,000/-. It was stated in the court that the CID officers, in addition to other ghastly, horrifying and revolting torture, forced the victim to dig his own grave in a forest and ordered him to lie down in it as pistol shots were fired into the grave to frighten him.

Can our police afford to have such brutal and sadistic men in its force? The answer is clearly no. No police force the world over can afford it. Police forces are effective only to the extent that they enjoy public confidence and credibility. Brutality erodes that confidence and credibility. And for a police force to have to resort to torture, beatings and lawlessness to obtain confessions and catch criminals is self-defeating and a sure sign of unprofessionalism.

CSO: 4700/1689

FAMILY PLANNING BATTLE YET TO BE WON

Nariboi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jul 82 pp 13, 16

[Article by Winnie Ogana]

[Text]

THE Minister for Health Dr. Mukasa Mango recently said that Kenya's current pregnancy rate of one million cases per year justifies compulsory family planning.

He stressed that time had come when all Kenyans must heed President Moi's advice to practise family planning.

Kenya's annual population growth rate of 4.1 per cent is one of the highest in the world. In the past, disease, poor nutrition and constant inter-tribal conflicts — all which led to frequent deaths — kept populations low. But times have since changed.

When President Moi launched the country's 1979-1983 Development Plan, he said: "As a result of improvement in nutrition, sanitation, health and other services since independence, our population rate is now very high. This has led to an increased pressure on land, family incomes, environmental degradation, large migration of people from the rural to the urban areas, pressures on health, education and social amenities." Many people are not enlightened about the effects of large families. And the few who do face numerous problems while controlling their fertility.

Traditionally, polygamy, breast-feeding, withdrawal and abstinence were all methods of family planning.

The Government and private organisations like the Family Planning Association of Kenya are calling for modern family planning methods. According to 1977-1978 fertility survey, only 4.4 per cent of Kenyan women reported using contraceptives.

The elite are more aware of modern family planning than rural people. Unfortunately 90 per cent of Kenya's population live in the rural areas.

In 1968, the Government through the Ministry of Health, began providing free family planning services in nearly all Government clinics, health centres and hospitals. The private sector however has been providing such services since 1950s.

The Ministry of Health and FPAK have sponsored radio and television programmes, issued printed materials, employed field workers and held training courses all over Kenya.

But none of these activities has succeeded in promoting family planning awareness in the country.

Many people feel that family planning should be made interesting, and respectable. Rural communities and their leaders need to be informed about what population

increase means in terms of land availability, reduced productivity, prospects of employment, education of children and their general welfare.

Limited resources have hindered family planning activities. Another handicap has been inability to supply the necessary services to people seeking family planning services. Sometimes, personnel transport and contraceptives are not available.

Alex Oguda complains that "family planning is only heard from a distance. A lot of us do not even know where the family planning clinics are. Many people are still shy about openly discussing family planning. People are ashamed of buying family planning devices over shop counters"

Oguda says that most of the family planning information that he gets is backdoor information from books or magazines. The *panga uzazi* radio programmes only mystify the information.

The programmes do not seem to have any target audiences.

More people need to be informed about what is done in family planning, how it is done, what to use, why it is necessary to use it, and where it is available. People also need to be assured about the safety, effectiveness and reliability of the family planning methods.

According to Dr. Kigondu of the National Family Welfare Centre at Kenyatta National Hospital, "no single method is suitable for all".

He says the method must be tested to determine its suitability. "One has to try a method for a while before determining the full extent of its effects. And no method can be effective without involving men who are the main decision makers in families," he says.

Many people lack motivation for family planning. They usually stop practising when they are not followed up at frequent intervals and when the clinics are far away. It certainly is not convenient for a busy rural woman to travel fifty kilometres in search of family planning services.

The hospitals, clinics and other health centres where family planning services are available in the rural areas, are very few.

Disease

"Convincing people to adopt family planning is like trying to get an old woman to wear a pair of trousers," says Mary Wambui.

Rumours about cancer, sterility, weight gain, or loss, reduced sex drive and deformed children due to family planning have only intensified people's fears about family planning.

Quite a number of people still believe that family planning puts an end to a couple's fertility. Yet in reality family planning is multi-purpose. It helps to space, limit or childless couples to get children. Before such misconceptions are rectified, family planning programmes cannot be successful.

In this state of affairs the Family Planning Association of Kenya celebrates its 21st anniversary. The one-month celebrations begun on July 1.

The objectives of the celebrations are mainly to inform and educate as many people as possible on family planning. It is hoped that the celebrations will provide an opportunity to mount a campaign for family planning.

The association hopes to enhance relationship with the Kenya Government and other non-governmental organisations.

To achieve these objectives, the association has organised motivational or educational activities like films, songs, plays, essay and poster competitions that carry family planning messages. It has also organised income generating activities such as films, dances, raffles and walks.

A medical camp will also be held during the final week of the celebrations at Uhuru Park, Nairobi. On the success of family planning in Kenya Dr. Kigondu says: "You cannot change a people's attitude overnight, let along over one generation."

CSO: 4700/1689

PORT HANDLES FEWER GOODS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 82 p 9

[Article by Francis Raymond]

[Text]

THE total dry general cargo handled at Mombasa port in the first half of 1982 was approximately 1,174,732 deadweight tonnes.

The dry general imports accounted for 763,728 tonnes and the exports made up the other 411,044 tonnes.

The cargo handled over this period was less compared to the same period last year when the port handled 1,250,191 tonnes, 863,823 tonnes of which was imports and 386,368 tonnes exports.

This reflected a fall in throughput of 6 per cent of 75,459 tonnes. Imports handled in June this year decreased by 100,095 tonnes. However, there was an improvement on the exports throughput in the first six months of this year. The exports handled in that period totalled 24,636 tonnes or 6.4 per cent higher than the first half of last year.

Container traffic showed a vast improvement over the first six months of the year. Approximately 26,810 twenty-foot equivalent units (EU's) were handled, compared to 18,516 TEU's in June last year. The difference reflects 44.8 per cent more container traffic handled this year.

In June this year the port handled approximately 175,535 tonnes of dry general cargo, comprising 111,287 tonnes of imports and 64,248 tonnes of exports. Performance in the same month was 221,171 tonnes, 159,853 tonnes of which was imports and 61,318 tonnes of exports.

There was a throughput decline in June this year compared to last year. In May the port handled 172,556 tonnes, comprising 110,446 imports.

CSO: 4700/1689

KENYA PREPARES TO ENTER GASOHOL ERA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Mitch Odero]

[Text]

KENYA is due to make its debut into the gasohol era. Plans for the blending of alcohol with petrol are progressively reaching an advanced stage, *Sunday Nation* has learnt.

As the construction of the giant Kisumu Molasses Utilisation Project is nearing completion, two top executives of the Kenya Pipeline Company have toured Europe to examine facilities which could be suitable for blending purposes in Kenya.

The executives were the KPC's managing director, Mr. William Njoroge Mbote, and his technical manager, Mr. R.M. Rao, who were acquainted with facilities available in Germany and France. They are now due for a tour of Japan to continue with the exercise.

Their tour, it was learnt, was preceeded with what was described as a "successful" experiment in the use of gasohol (petro-alcohol mixture) conducted by the company in counjuction with the Ministry of Energy.

The Government imported about 4,000 litres of power alcohol from Zimbabwe to blend it with petrol for the experiment and to find out if the mixture would have adverse effects on vehicles.

"The results have been perfect," a senior KPC official told *Sunday Nation* yesterday in Nairobi.

According to preliminary plans, Nairobi motorists are likely to be the first to have their cars propelled by alcohol when the super brand of petrol is mixed with alcohol. This exercise would then progressively spread to other parts of the country.

The Minister for Industry, Mr. Andrew Omanga, gave an assurance two months ago that the Sh. 1.3 billion problem-ridden molasses plant will be supported by the Government until it becomes operational.

The molasses plant is a project between the Kenya Government (51 per cent), Chemfood Investment Corporation of Switzerland (34 per cent) and Advait International of Luxembourg (15 per cent) and is managed by the Madhvani Group of Emco Ltd.

It was designed to manufacture power alcohol including citric acid, dry bakers' yeast and viengar as by-products.

CSO: 4700/1689

BRIEFS

WARRANTS FOR AIR FORCE FUGITIVES--[Edward Rinhaa article: Rebel KAF [Kenya Air Force] Hijackers Named"]--A Nairobi court yesterday issued warrants for the arrest and extradition to Kenya of two Kenya Air Force men now in Tanzania. They are required in Kenya to face charges of kidnapping two KAF majors. The order was made by Chief Magistrate Abdul Rauf on an application by Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions Sharad Rado, assisted by Principal State Counsel Bernard Chunga. Mr Rauf said he was satisfied that the complaints against Sgt Pancras Oteyo Okumu and Snr Pvt Hezekiah Ochuka was for kidnapping contrary to section 257 of the criminal procedure code, which, he said, was also an extraditable offence. He ordered that a warrant be issued against the two accused and that it be transmitted to Tanzania through the attorney-general's office. The charges against the two KAF men separately alleged that, on August 1[illegible] in Nairobi, they jointly kidnapped Major Nick Ole Leshan from Kenya. Another charge against the two alleged that they jointly kidnapped Major W. J. Marende on the same day. Mr Rao told the court: I lay the formal charges against Okumu and Ochuka. There are two charges of kidnapping. Both accused are charged with kidnapping from Kenya. It is a felony. It is an extraditable offence. [Text] [EA131324 Nairobi THE NATION in English 13 Aug 82 p 1]

MEETING WITH SOVIET CHARGE--A call has been made by an assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr Kamwithi Munyi, for Kenya and the Soviet Union to strengthen their technical cooperation for the benefit of the two countries. Mr Munyi said this when he received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Kenya, Mr Viktor Tarasov. The assistant minister noted that relations between the two countries were cordial but they could be strengthened further by opening more areas of cooperation. The charge d'affaires said his country will continue to support Kenyan development efforts in all fields, adding that many Kenyans who have studied in his country are now serving Kenya. He hailed Kenya for being a supporter of peace, both at local and international levels. [Text] [EA010116 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Jul 82]

MIDEAST BANK OPENS BRANCH--Nairobi, July 27--The Bank of Oman opened its first Nairobi branch today after a brief ceremony performed by Kenyan Finance Minister Arthur Magugu, the Kenya News Agency (KNA) reported. The bank was incorporated in 1967 in the state of Dubai and has grown over the years to be the third largest of the 49 banks in the United Arab Emirates. It is the second Arab bank after the Mideast Bank to establish a branch in Nairobi. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 30 Jul 82 p 14]

S. KOREAN WATCH PLANT--Nairobi, July 28--South Korea will set up a watch assembly plant here to supply Kenya and neighbouring countries, Seoul's ambassador Suk Jae Kang, reported by the official Kenyan News Agency, said. South Korean factories are already assembling TV sets and radios. Also in the offing are fishery and fertilizer projects, along with machinery plants. A trade team from South Korea is currently visiting this country. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 30 Jul 82 p 14]

TEN NOMADS KILLED--Ten Turkana nomads were killed by stock raiders at Muite area about 330 km from a Marsabit town on Wednesday last week. Marsabit DC Ali Sheikh said yesterday that the deceased included four boys, three girls and three women, all members of two families who resisted homeguards' instructions not to stray from guarded pastures. Following the incident, the DC commended the area homeguards for recovering 60 cattle which had been stolen by the raiders. Addressing a baraza at Loiyangalani on Tuesday, the DC said that security in the district was properly maintained and appealed to wananchi in the area to heed security guidelines so that the rare incidents of killings could be curbed. The stock raiders were suspected to be members of Amakoke or Shangiva tribes, who have been wandering in the area for years preying on stock. The Officer Commanding Marsabit Police Division, Mr. Mulama, who accompanied the DC asked wananchi to co-operate with the police by reporting suspicious looking people. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jul 82 p 1]

WANANCHI 'EXPEL' KANU CHAIRMAN--MUTIRA locational Kanu chairman Karubiu Munyi was yesterday expelled from Kanu by members of the public after he grabbed a microphone from Assistant Health Minister James Njiru at a rally at Kagumo trading centre. He was alleged to have said there was no Kanu in Kirinyaga. He was whised away by police. Coun. Karubiu Munyi who is also the vice-chairman of Kirinyaga County Council was booed and jeered by the public and Mr. Njiru himself. Mr. Njiru endorsed Coun. Munyi's dismissal from the party at the well-attended rally. Mr. Njiru claimed there were leaders in the district who went around dishing money to people so that Kanu rallies would be boycotted. He said it was time dissidents were rooted out of Kirinyaga. Anybody opposing Kanu should be reported immediately, Mr. Njiru said. But Kirinyaga Kanu chairman John Gachie yesterday warned Mr. Njiru to stop meddling in local Kanu affairs as he held no official post in the party. Mr. Gachie was reacting to the report that with the help of people who attended a public rally Mr. Njiru had expelled Coun. Karubia Munyi from the party. "Mr. Njiru holds no position in Kanu and he should not harass the people through his meetings, which he holds in his capacity as an MP," said Mr. Gachie. Mr. Gachie claimed that the meeting at Kagumo trading centre was not a Kanu rally as Mr. Njiru had claimed, but a chief's baraza which was largely attended by schoolchildren from Kerugoya Boys School, Kerugoya Girls School and Kerugoya Secondary School. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jul 82 p 3]

SHIFTA ATTACK LAMU BUS--SEVERAL people were injured, four seriously, when Shifta bandits machine-gunned a Lamu-bound bus at Lango la Simba between Witu and

Garsen. Two of the injured were flown to Mombasa yesterday afternoon and admitted to the Coast General Hospital. One of the victims, Elisha Rumbasi, who was shot on the head was reported to be critical at the hospital. Aidarus Noor, a chief officer on the ship Tawakal, said there was a serious shoot-out between army personnel and Shifta bandits immediately after the bus was attacked on Monday afternoon. "We were travelling on a Tana River Bus Services bus from Mombasa and after we had crossed Garsen at about 3 p.m., at a place known as Lango la Simba, I heard an explosion like a puncture," he said. "Then I realised that we were being attacked. There were shots flying from the bush and the bus driver had to stop," said Mr. Noor. He said pandemonium broke as passengers dived for cover or jumped out and ran into the bush to hide. "I was hit by a bullet at my ankle, one man who was flown here (to Mombasa) with me was hit on the head. The driver was also hit by a stray bullet on his arm and someone who is admitted at Lamu Hospital was hit in the leg," said Mr. Noor. "Fortunately, behind us was an army lorry and when it arrived at the scene, the soldiers exchanged fire with the bandits," he said. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jul 82 p 1]

NEGLIGENCE HITS TEA CROP--KENYA's tea production had dropped drastically over the last few years, due to lack of care and regular picking of leaves by small-scale farmers. Kenya tea Development Authority Chairman, Charles Karuga Koinange said this on Thursday when he addressed farmers at Nyasiongo, North Mugirango, Kisii Distric. Mr. Konange told farmers that he had learned from his tours to several tea-growing areas that many factories were operating below capacity due to a lack of leaf to process. He appealed to tea farmers to step up production and follow the advice by tea officers to improve the quality of their crop. "Only high quality tea can fetch high prices on the world market which is already saturated with the product," he said. Mr. Koinange told farmers that Kenya was renowned for her high quality tea and should work hard to maintain the reputation by caring for the corp. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 82 p 13]

GREEKS CHOOSE MOMBASA BASE--THE Greek shipping company, Condaras (Hellas) Ltd. has begun using Mombasa as a base of operations for the company's ships that ply the East coast of African and the Indian Ocean. The company manages a large fleet of modern livestock carriers, general cargo ships and trawlers (Africa Fishing and Trading Company Ltd.). The recent visit of the company's general cargo vessel, the m.v. Atlantic Joy for work at the African Marine Dry Dock was the first practical example of the company's new policy. Company spokesman P. Boukossis said the firm was attracted to Mombasa because its facilities for serving vessels were unique. They are second to none in Africa, he said. The company plans to use the facilities for the repair and maintenance of its vessels and expects to spend about $2 million a year in that regard. In addition to the use of Mombasa as a repair and reprovisioning centre, the Condaras group has employed a large number of Kenyans. The company maintains that because of the good experience it has had with the Kenya National Seamen Union, should the need arise to hire more Kenyans, it will not hesitate to do so. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 82 p 9]

RUSTLERS KILL 100--DAR ES SALAAM, Tuesday--CATTLE rustlers have killed more than 100 people and stolen 20,000 head of cattle during the past 20 months

in the Serengeti District of Northern Tanzania, the district's MP has disclosed. Simon Mangate, quoted by the government-owned Daily News today, said the rise in crime has led many in the Serengeti to give up full-time ranching in order to pursue the cattle thieves. "The most unfortunate thing...is that over 100 people in my district have lost their lives in defence of their property", Mangate said. He urged the Government to step up efforts against the rustlers by providing police with vehicles and modern weapons. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Jul 82 p 3]

ONAMU REJECTS 'ODINGA LETTER'--HAMISI MP James Onamu dissociated himself from a letter purported to have been written to former Vice-President Jaramogi Oginga Odinga saying he (Onamu) supported him and was ready to form an opposition party. Mr. Onamu told a hushed House that the letter had been circulating in his Constituency and it said that all he was waiting for was money and vehicles to launch an opposition party. The letter also said that some other Members supported Odinga but were afraid to declare the support openly. Mr. Onamu asked police to investigate the issue as it ws very serious. Mr. Onamu was contributing to the debate on adjournment. Kisumu Town MP Grace Onyango said Odinga, the Luo elder, was still living but Odinga, the politician, was gone. And she thanked the local newspapers urging them to continue informing wananchi on what was going on. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jul 82 p 5]

NEW LIFE IN BURA--ABOUT 150 landless families have left Mombasa for the multi-million shillings Bura Irrigation Scheme in Tana River District to start a new life. The group, which arrived in Mombasa by train from up-country, left for their new Bura homes in buses. One group of 78 left on Thursday while another of 75 left yesterday. An official from the Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Physical Planning, said in Mombasa that the new settlers will be provided with food and 300/- per month. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 82 p 3]

LEAFLETS MENTION NEW PARTY--LEAFLETS are circulating in Hamisi constituency, Western Province, saying area MP H.J. Onamu and former Vice-President Jaramogi Oginga Odinga are planning to form a new political party. The leaflets written in English, bear a signature, Mr. Onamu told the Nation in an exclusive interview yesterday. He said the contents of the leaflets were damaging to him as a politician and added he would raise the matter in Parliament today, if allowed to do so. He said the author had suggested that he and Jaramogi had agreed to mobilise the people for the purpose of forming a new party, despite the recent legislation making Kenya a one party state. Mr. Onamu refused to give details but said that Mr. Odinga was allegedly supposed to provide funds and vehicles to mobilise the people. [Excerpt][Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jul 82 p 3]

ARMS ULTIMATUM--PEOPLE having illegal fire-arms in Nyabasi Location, Kehancha Division, South Nyanza, have been called upon to surrender them immediately. The call was made on Thursday by Kehancha District Officer Bob Monialo when he addressed a baraza at Chinato Village Polytechnic at Nyabasi, Mr. Monialo said people who surrendered arms voluntarily would not be prosecuted. He however, warned that those found hiding fire-arms illegally would be severely dealt with.

The DO assured wananchi in the area that the Government would ensure that peace prevailed, adding that there would be no need for people to keep firearms in their homes. Mr. Monialo said there were disgruntled elements who objected to the building of Nyamtiro police post. He described such people as enemies of development and as people who smuggled essential commodities out of the country at night. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jul 82 p 4]

MINISTER ATTACKS ASIANS--ENERGY Minister Kabeere M'Mbijjewe has strongly attacked the Asian community in Meru for failing to attend any of the five Kanu rallies recently held in the district. The Minister, who said all Asians in Meru were Kanu life members, wondered why the community did not join wananchi in supporting the legalisation of a one party democracy by Parliament and the expulsion of Jaramogi Oginga Odinga and George Anyona from Kanu. Mr. M'Mbijjewe made the attack during a Kanu rally held at the weekend in Meru town's Mwendantu field in Mr. Nteere Mbogori's Meru North West constituency under the chairmanship of Mr. Jackson Angaine who is the district Kanu chairman. The rally was attended by an Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Mbogori, Meru South MP Jenaro Gituma, Nyambene South MP Matthew A. Karauri and Meru South East MP Njagi wa Kiondo. The MPs called for unity among Meru people in order to enhance development in the district and especially in self-help projects which they said often remained uncompleted for long periods due to divisive politics. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jul 82 p 11]

IPS DEAL FOR KENYA--Nairobi, July 29--A joint 19.3 million Kenyan shillings (1.93 million dollars) agreement was signed here today involving equity participation in development projects by Industrial Promotion Services (IPS), the world bank's International Finance Corporation (IFC), Britain's Finance for Industry (FFI) and the Kenyan Commercial Finance Company (KCFC), according to press statement released here. The IPS group of private development companies was established by the Aga Khan in 1963 in Africa and Asia to bring together international capital and local financial resources, technical know-how and managerial expertise to encourage private initiative in the development of local industrial, financial and tourism activities. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 30 Jul 82 p 15]

CSO: 4700/1703

LP URGED TO INCREASE CONTACT WITH MASSES

Port Louis THE NATION in English 25 Jul 82 pp 1, 8

[Article signed Thumb Mark IV: "A Political Ideology"]

[Text] The Orgburo

The Congress which is coming on the 5th September must produce a renovated team 'for a modernised Labour Party'. In a previous article, I stressed upon the outlines of its structural organisation. The honeycomb is the structure. The honey is the ideology. The honeybees are the members of the party. The whole is the organisation with an Orgburo: Organisation Bureau. But there must be honey.

Why Ideology?

Man must believe in something. It is only upon the strength of his conviction that he is prepared to put up with sacrifices and so on. Once he has started to believe in something, an extra-nervous energy is released in him which makes his political engagement beautiful to him. Watch political prisoners who do not have the courage of their conviction walk inside the dormitory of a prison. They walk like lame ducks. Political ideology is the cement of politics, specially Opposition politics. Parties in governement, on the contrary, do not need it and would rather like to d politise our common run of life and yield to a complacent laisser-aller. This is why the MMM is going to deflex its ideological muscles.

As regard the PSM, it never had any ideology apart from a vague form of musical angelism and a goody-goody moralism.

Ideologies Outdated

It is surprising to see people still drumming up capitalism, communism and socialism. All these are getting outmoded as intellectual concepts within the modern world. A wave of anthropological thinking is pervading the world of skinned-about ideas. The world economic crisis proved one thing: not even the so-called socialist countries are immune from its ravages. If we do not hear about them, it's because of the iron and the bamboo curta Poland is a case study in point.

Economicus is being superseded again by homo sapiens. Man part of the popular masses is again becoming the centre of the world political debate which before anything, and above everything, a human debate.

A former French president has called it the an ropocentric approach. Books like 'Cities of Peasants' 'Stone Age Economics', 'Femmes Greniers et Capitaux' of Claude Mesailloux become indispensable reading then

The Era of the Masses

Marxism has proved its limitations as a political philosophy which help towards the solutioning of world human problems. It had grafted upon it, rather becoming part of the problem itself. The inside human problems existing behind those curtains are well-known. With the publication of the Green Book, Direct Democracy has been recuperated from the political Limbo.

Bakhunin V/S Marx

Marxisme libertaire, or libertarian marxism which was supposed to an ideal way of salving marxism, deprived of its corsening fibre is a contradiction in terms. Marxism proposes a collectivist view of society while anarchism (Bakhunin's) advocates an individualist view of society: men in the masses.

Anarchism appears cartoon-like just the bad mad with the dagg the teeth and the bomb in the hand. It is not that all. It means the sheer force of individualism when it refuses to be crushed down by the collective forces of sociiety. The English poet P. B. Shelley was an anarchist, a romantic individualist. Both words in the terms are self-contradictory. Besides, it exists only in books. Theoretically, it is an exciting idea, though marxist libertaire. Paul Berenger had used it for whatever it was worth tactically in his policy to reassure the bourgeoisie.

Satisfaction: Yes or No?

The modern man and woman want satisfaction at any cost. And this is not necessarily a physical one. He wants to be in, to know, to be there with it. He does not want to feel that he is being ruled over or governed. He wants to participate. He likes to querry. He wants to be part of the governing machinery. To what degree? This is another question.

Party Democracy

And against this encroachment of the populace upon the governing machinery, the party becomes powerless and it bursts. The FNAS and Lalit des Traviaillers manitestations against the MMM/PSM Government bear this out. The party as an instrument of government is no longer being able to face up this popular challenge. Democracy is in the process of surpassing itself, surpassing ideology. People no longer cares for Reagan's Capitalism or Breznev's Communism. People do care for their pound of meat and bread. By whatever means, they simply sneer at them.

Mass Philosophy

The philosophy of the mass must be: maximum satisfaction to maximum people. The political philosophy of the Mauritius Labour Party must be placed at the level of mass education, mass participation and mass satisfaction.

Someone has written: 'pas la prise du pouvoir avant la prise de conscience !' I would add: power on the basis of mass revolutionary, education, participation and satisfaction. And man is satisfied with small things. Like the lilies in the fields, if only we know what to say, what to do, and how to do both.

The Mauritius Labour Party must come down into the masses with the commonalty. It must relinquish its elitist role and identify itself with the social forces which are rocking our society. It must not think that its middle of the road policy would serve itself any good stead any more. It must line up with the underdogs against the topdogs.

If as a gouvernment, the middle of the roader was acceptable as an Opposition party, its priorities must become more precise.

And above all, it must not forget the lumper proletariat: for in a country where there are about for 80,000 unemployed, this social category must also be a significant factor in the determination of our strategy.

The ideology of the masses must become a its own.

CSO: 4700/1692

POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS REPORTED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 8 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Mauritius will have a population total exceeding a million in 1984. In itself, this figure would have been gratifying to the people of Mauritius if it were not for the tragedy of unemployment. In fact, the government is faced not only with the monumental task of finding jobs for some 50,000 unemployed persons who are already seeking work, but also creating 9,000 jobs every year simply to accommodate the "new arrivals" on the labor market.

The figures on unemployment do not take into account two phenomena: underemployment and concealed unemployment. Moreover, there are indications suggesting that in the parastate bodies, the same work could be done with the same equipment and in the same time and with reduced manpower. Thus unemployment is estimated at 40 percent in the DWC [Development Works Corporation] as compared to 32 percent in the TDA [Tea Development Authority].

The population of Mauritius is expected to reach 1,020,533 in 1983 (including 34,322 for Rodrigues), 1,069,120 in 1986, 1,110,913 in 1988 and 1,152,886 in 1990. On the basis of these projections, certain factors should be identified in order to estimate the active population of the country. Structural changes which have occurred since 1972, the year of the last census, cannot be assessed until the next census. The establishment of enterprises in the free zone increased the role played by women in the labor sector, but the figures have changed with the economic recession. The introduction of free education reduced the role of certain age groups, but these rates cannot be established precisely. Some adolescents were able to begin working illegally, but are reported officially as unemployed.

What is the real level of unemployment in the country? Surveys made by the Bureau of Statistics cover only employment in the large enterprises. There has been no survey of unemployment in small enterprises and "self-employment" units. The official unemployment rate tends to rise whenever social allocations or jobs appear likely. At other times, the figures have a tendency to drop because there is no advantage in keeping one's name on the official list indefinitely. There is no accepted definition of unemployment within the Mauritian context.

Therefore a sampling made in June of 1981 showed that 32.48 percent of the individuals carried regularly on the registers as unemployed had worked at least one day during the 2-week period preceding the interview for the statistical survey.

The number of those unemployed officially reported in 1982 came to 68,500, while the real figure, taking the above-mentioned factors into account, might be about 50,000. The unemployment crisis can be resolved in two ways: by creating 9,000 jobs every year to absorb the new arrivals on the labor market, and by creating other jobs to accommodate the 50,000 persons now on the records as unemployed.

5157
CSO: 4719/1234

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES, AREA BREAKDOWN PROVIDED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 16 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Mauritius had 78,571 persons officially reported as unemployed on 30 June 1982. However, this figure does not reflect the reality, because the samplings made last year reveal that 32.48 percent of those reported had worked 1 day or more during a 2-week period.

According to the figures provided to the parliament by the minister of employment, 56,181 men and 22,390 women were registered with the various employment offices in the country. It is in the northern part of the country that the lists are longest, followed by Moka/Flacq. It is again in the north that the largest number of women are registered.

The distribution of those officially registered is as follows:

District	Men	Women	Total
Port Louis	7.863	2,295	10,158
(Lower P. Wilhems and R. Noire)	8.254	3,754	12,008
Upper Plaines Wilhems	8,219	2,411	10,630
Pamplemousses/ Riv. du Rempart	11,470	5,497	16,967
Moka/Flacq	10,673	4,323	14,996
Grand Port/ Savanne	9,702	4,110	13,812
Total	56,181	22,390	78,571

The economic evaluation published by the minister of finance explains that the statistics on unemployment have a tendency to rise whenever the possibility of the payment of social allocations is evident. A drop is seen in the figures when there is no visible advantage in keeping one's name on the list of those seeking work. Moreover, there is no accepted definition of unemployment. For example, a statistical study made in June of 1981 showed that 34.48

percent of those reported on the register had worked at least 1 day in a 2-week period.

Again according to the economic evaluation, the real unemployment figure may be about 50,000.

During the electoral campaign, the MMM-PSM and the PAN both came out in favor of establishing an unemployment allocation. While the PAN undertook to pay such compensation beginning on 1 July, the MMM-PSM, for its part, insisted on a planned allocation and the creation of productive jobs. The population expressed approval (and how!) of the MMM-PSM policy.

In presenting a report to the parliament on Wednesday, Paul Berenger stated that the government does not intend to abandon misfits.

5157
CSO: 4719/1234

EMPLOYEES TO PARTICIPATE IN MANAGEMENT OF MBC-TV

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 13 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The participation of the employees of MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation]-TV in the management of the corporation is being insistently demanded by the existing trade unions, including the MBS Staff Association (MBSSA), the Association of MBC Department Heads, and the Association of MBC Journalists.

It is said that "tremendous work" has already been done by the MBC-TV with a view to establishing the formula for participation to be adopted. At this stage, it has been possible to resolve a number of urgent problems by creating a mixed committee including representatives of management and the unions. This mixed committee was established after a meeting attended by the parties concerned and Minister of Information Harish Boodhoo on 3 July.

In the course of the past week, the mixed committee has met at least three times. The minister of information has been informed of the results of these meetings and, the unions say, is very satisfied.

The two immediate problems to which the mixed committee has devoted attention are the welfare of the corporation employees and the space problem. A trade union leader says that this first aspect has been neglected in recent times. The space problem is extremely acute, he added. Corporation officers have had to work in makeshift offices in the corridors. Some department heads have not had offices since they were appointed, for lack of space.

These problems could be settled in the short run without requiring substantial expenditures. "The trade unions do not believe that major expenditures are necessary to settle these problems," an MBSSA official told us.

The MBC-TV unions support the decision of the ministry to eliminate double employment. This should be done as soon as possible, they believe. The MBSSA also supports the minister with regard to the prohibition on advertising of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. The MBSSA says it is aware of the lost opportunity such a policy would involve. It would not however handicap the development of the corporation, the trade union believes, since it feels that substantial sums can be recovered in many of the MBC-TV departments which have been neglected, including radio and television licenses and unnecessary expenditures.

5157
CSO: 4719/1233

GWF REJECTS GOVERNMENT'S WAGE PROPOSALS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Jul 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] The General Workers Federation (GWF), while rejecting the wage rate proposed by the government, is asking that all wage earners employed by the government and in the private sector be paid a standard COLA [cost of living allowance] of 221 rupees. Noting that the federation gave the MMM/PSM its full support during the electoral campaign, France Soopramanien, president of the GWF, said during a press conference yesterday that the wage increase proposed by Minister of Finance Paul Berenger (8 percent for those earning up to 1,700 rupees and 135 rupees for those whose wages are 1,701 rupees or more) will not close the wage gap (as promised in the MMM/PSM program), but would on the contrary "further widen it."

The press conference, which was attended by representatives of all the sectors in which the GWF is active, dealt with two items: the observations of the GWF on wages, and the reorganization of the federation in order to maintain its influence in the union sector.

The GWF finds the wage increase proposals of the government "unacceptable." France Soopramanien maintained that the burden would be borne by those at the bottom of the scale, who have already suffered during the past 2 or 3 years from diminished purchasing power. The president of the GWF recalled that two months ago, the FSN, GWF and FTU [United Workers Federation] submitted a joint memorandum to the government demanding a wage increase of rupees 40.8 percent [sic] representing the losses already incurred by wage earners in recent years. The GWF, aware of the economic situation and the pressure from the IMF, decided to suspend this demand, but it will submit it again later, Mr Soopramanien explained.

The GWF has however reached the conclusion that, given the current situation, a standard compensation in the amount of 221 rupees (13 percent) is required. "Without a suitable wage making acceptable conditions of life possible, it is not possible to speak of productivity or profitability," the president of the GWF stated.

According to the GWF, the government has implicitly acknowledged that the minimum vital wage is 1,700 rupees. It is therefore logical, the federation

believes, that the government should attempt to increase the lowest wages toward the vital minimum.

Mr Soopramanien noted that at this stage, even the Mauritius Employers Federation (MEF) expected more substantial compensation, and at some enterprises, arrangements had already been made for the payment of a higher rate. "We are somewhat surprised that the MEF is saying now that some enterprises will not be in a position to pay this compensation," Mr Soopramanien said.

The GWF will submit its counterproposal to the FSN and the FTU tomorrow or Friday, with a view to presenting a united front to the government.

Where the end of the year bonus offered by the government, established at 25 percent, is concerned, the GWF voiced its agreement, in view of the economic situation of the country.

"It is desirable that wage earners know they will have a bonus this year, even if it will only be 25 percent, since in the past they have obtained nothing at all," Mr Soopramanien commented.

5157
CSO: 4719/1233

SWAPO KILL-PLAN; ALLEGED DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Aug 82 p 4

[Text]

SWAPO planned to assassinate prominent internal Namibian political leaders and to store massive caches of arms and ammunition in the Territory before the proposed implementation of the Western-backed independence plan, military sources said in Windhoek yesterday.

A spate of bombings and across-border raids into northern Namibia were also planned by the organisation to coincide with the signing of a ceasefire in the Territory.

Details about the stepped-up terror campaign were contained in documents captured by the Security Force in a pre-emptive strike against a Swapo base near Hupa in southern Angola on July 22.

The documents, shown to military correspondents in Windhoek, were found on the secretary of the commander of Swapo's eastern regional command, Code named Zulu.

Few details were given about the raid.

The secretary, known only by his combat name "Queque," and another uniformed terrorist, were killed by members of the special reconnaisance unit as they attempted to get into a vehicle.

The documents were contained in a shoddy attache case carried by the Secretary.

The papers were shown to the internal Namibia political parties last week by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, when he briefed them on the latest developments on the Territory's independence issue.

They were also shown to representatives of the five-nation Western Contact Group who conferred with the internal leaders at the weekend.

TOP SECRET

One of the documents, a circular marked "Top Secret", gave the minutes of an "emergency meeting" called by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, on June 15.

The meeting was held at the headquarters of the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, Swapo's military wing, in the southern Angolan town of Lubango.

The circular, sent to all PLAN regional commanders, stated that a ceasefire would be signed between SA and Swapo in New York in mid-July.

It warned that, although the "local reactionary elements" would be disarmed, the "boers (SA) may arm them secretly to disrupt the electoral process.

"Unita bandits will also be a threat to us since the boers may arm them to the teeth, then smuggle them into Angola to even disrupt our logistical supplies," the circular said.

It was time for "24 hours vigilance."

Because of "this crucial stage of our revolutionary struggle," the Swapo leader had issued the following instructions (subs: note spelling unchanged):

"1. All influencial puppets eg Petrus Kalangula (the former DTA President), Helta and alike to be elliminated before the ceasefire;

"2. At the time of the signing of ceasefire, mines must explode everywhere in Namibia, simultaneously fire raids must be carried out;

"3. Regular reconnaisance to be conducted on the enmey movements, in order to determine the foe's intentions;

"4. To mobilise all, teachers, businessmen and all influenciall figures eg chiefs and sub-chiefs.

"5. To organise arms depots nb to have everywhere arms and ammunitions stocked inside the country."

The circular added that "during the process each group will be reinforced with personnel."

SA had agreed to a

ceasefire, despite "their insistence on the so-called UN impartiality," the document said.

Under the sub-title "NB" the documents warned even if the "boers" signed a ceasefire, their ***arrogance should not be forgotten.***

"On this, Comrade President (Mr Nujoma) reminded us that the time for more sacrifices has come whereby, rededication is a requiring factor now."

Turning to the recent Swapo incursion into the traditionally White farming areas south of the northern Namibian Operational Area, the circular said:

"Comrade President recommended the plan for the intensification of combat actions especially the penetration by our special units till deep in the south of our country in the so-called White farming

information had nevertheless leaked to the outside world which had "shaken the imperialists circles, especially the United States of America."

Mr Nujoma had commenced all commanders of PLAN for having acquired enough experience which "contributed to the current heavy blows on the enemy."

Two other documents, ordering the liquidation of the former DTA leaders, Mr Peter Kalangula, and several other Ovambo leaders, were found in the attache case.

The "combat orders" were signed by the regional commander of "Zulu" base, Hamutenya Nandenga, and a Kwaame Nkrumah.

They instructed Swapo forces to "arrest" leaders and bring them to "the organisation for questioning."

But if this was not possible the leaders were to be eliminated, according to the orders.

A Swapo platoon commander, wounded and captured in the Security Force raid on the Swapo base Hupa, Angolan-born Mr Annanias Shituleipo Hangula, 40, confirmed yesterday that the secretary of eastern command of PLAN had died in the attack.

He told newsmen in Windhoek he had to identify the secretary's body afterwards.

He knew the secretary had been carrying an attache case containing important documents, but he did not know the contents of the papers, he said.

Mr Hangula said he had been the only guerrilla taken captive by the Security Forces.

"The rest either ran away or were killed," he said.

There were believed to have been more than 100 guerrillas at the base at the time.

Requisition for death and destruction

THERE WAS substantial evidence that Swapo was carrying out instructions to step up its terror-campaign in Namibia, a Pretoria Defence Force Headquarters spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday.

On June 22, for instance, a Swapo command post near Jamba in southern Angola submitted a requisition to the PLAN (Swapo's military wing) headquarters at Lubango for additional equipment, earmarked for "special storage," he said.

Among the items listed were 1 000 landmines, sufficient to mine an area the size of Owambo for about three years.

The equipment was sent to various unknown destinations.

During Operation Super against Swapo earlier this year, the Security Force had also destroyed a large quanitity of arms and ammunition intended for "special storage".

The equipment was to have been buried at secret storage depots throughout Namibia "in order to be able to influence any possible future situation in the Territory," the spokesman added.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. **Annanias Shituleipo Hangula — the only prisoner taken by a Security Force unit in its attack on PLAN's Eastern Front HQ 18 kms north of Wupa in southern Angola. PLAN's Secretary of its Central Regional HQ code-named Zulu — whose battle name is Que Que, was killed and identified by Hangula. Pictured is Que Que's briefcase which contained two PLAN assassination orders and other top secret instructions. According to a military briefing in Windhoek yesterday, Hangula was wounded in the thigh and stomach.**

CSO: 4700/1693

PARTY LEADERS COMPLAIN OF REMAINING IN DARK

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Aug 82 p 2

[Text]

REPRESENTATIVES of the five-nation Western Contact Group met officials of the Namibian parties in Windhoek on Friday to brief them on the latest developments on the Namibian independence issue.

But several internal political leaders later complained they learned no more than what they had been told by South Africa two days ago.

The parties said the Western delegation had informed them that progress had been made in negotiations to Namibia to nationhood.

But they could not demonstrate in which areas progress had been made, the leaders charged.

The parties were evidently merely told that Phase Two of the Western settlement plan, dealing with the electoral process, was under discussion with Swapo and SA, and handed two "outdated" documents.

One of the documents is said to concern an agreement on Phase One of the plan, outlining constitutional principles for an independent Namibia — circulated in the UN almost three weeks ago.

The other is reported to be a circular advertising for "imperial" UN personnel to supervise pre-independence elections in the Territory, which was published about a forthnight ago.

The DTA described the talks in a statement as "uniformative" and said if they could truly be regarded as consultations," it would perhaps be better for us if there were no consultations at all."

"During our talks with South Africa and the Western Contact Group, we were unable to obtain satisfactory answers to questions we posed, and we gained the impression that little progress had been made on the really important outstanding issues like, for instance, the impartiality of the UN," the DTA said.

The party said that after not being consulted for more than eight months, it was only given an hour and a half today to state its views and ask questions.

SHOCK

"It was also a shock to hear that certain issues were secret and too sensitive to be discussed with us," it added.

The DTA had also been unable to ascertain any information from the Contact Group on a possible ceasefire in the territory, over which there has been a lot of specualtion.

It has called for free and fair elections under UN-supervision to lead to Namibia's independence as soon as possible.

"But the DTA is disappointed that the independence process is being further delayed as a result of the inability (onvermoë) of the Western powers and South Africa to organise a free and fair election."

CSO: 4700/1693

DTA WEAPONS FOR ELECTION SHROUDED IN SECRECY

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 23 Jul 82 p 15

[Text] The DTA's involvement in the purchase, sale and distribution of firearms during elections is wrapped in a shroud of secrecy.

On Wednesday the DTA's secretariat refused to answer relevant questions posed by DIE SUIDWESTER on the subject as well as about the election in general.

The police is now investigating the case that happened two weeks ago not on DTA premises.

Johan de Waal, DTA secretary in Windhoek's Grand Hotel answered all the questions we put to him with:

"I will say nothing about firearms. There is a suit pending. And the other questions you asked involve strategy. I really cannot let out the DTA's strategy for the upcoming election."

It is also known that during the election of 1978 the DTA procured more than 60 firearms "to sell to people in the north for self-defense against terrorists."

The questions that we asked the DTA are:

Question: How is the DTA's election campaign coming along?

Answer: No comment. We do not let out our strategy.

Question: Is the DTA going to buy firearms again (as in the 1978 election) to distribute them to organizers and members for self-defense?

Answer: I will not discuss firearms. There is a suit pending.

Question: How many and what sort of firearms are envisioned?

Answer: No comment.

Question: How many new cars and vehicles has the DTA procured for the election?

Answer: No comment.

Question: Is the DTA going to use closed-circuit TV again for the election?

Answer: I cannot give out information on our strategy.

Question: With a view towards the election has the DTA hired any new personnel? How many?

Answer: We have people working for us and from time to time we hire new people just like any other organization.

Question: How much did the 1978 election cost the DTA?

Answer: No comment.

Question: How much has the DTA budgeted for the upcoming election?

Answer: No comment.

Question: How many firearms did the DTA buy in the 1978 election and how many do they still have? Where are they?

Answer: No comment.

CSO: 4701/106

FUTURE DEFENCE CO-OPERATION WITH TANZANIA DISCUSSED

Victoria NATION in English 26 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] YOUTH and Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis returned home on Saturday from a successful three-day trip to Tanzania, during which he delivered a message from President Albert Rene to President Julius Nyerere.

After delivering the message on Friday, Colonel Berlouis and his three-man delegation had talks in Dar es Salaam on Saturday morning with his Tanzanian counterparts, the Ministers of Defence and National Service, and of Home Affairs.

With Lieutenant-General A. Twalipo, the Minister of Defence and National Service, Col. Berlouis discussed future defence co-operation between Seychelles and Tanzania.

The talks with Home Affairs Minister, Brigadier M. Kimaryo, touched on common subjects in the two portfolios, including the police, immigration and prisons.

Minister Berlouis said at the airport here on his return late Saturday afternoon that he was very satisfied with the talks.

As the other members of the delegation nodded their heads in agreement, the Minister also said that they had all been impressed by the efficiency of the Seychellois pilots who flew them to and from Dar-es-Salaam in the Swearingen Merlin.

"Our pilots are very good and although the flight lasted three hours and 45 minutes, we did not feel that it was a long one," Col. Berlouis said.

He was accompanied on the trip by Major Philip Lucas and Second-Lieutenant Andre Ciseau of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, and Major Abdulrahman Shimbo.

Several senior SPDF officers were at the airport to welcome the delegation back.

CSO: 4700/1688

CHIEF OF POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS INTERVIEWED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Jul 82 pp 4-5

[The "Friday Interview", time and place not given]

[Text] Q. Mr. Sikhondze, you are the first Swazi to have headed the Department of Posts and Telecommunications. What aspect of your work have you found more challenging?

A. The development of telecommunications services has been more challenging to me since I assumed my duties in 1974, coupled with staff development and training.

Q. One of the most noted achievements of your department during the past few years has been the automation of the Kingdom's telephone network. How much, in terms of percentage, has the country's telephone system been automated now?

A. Approximately 97 percent by the end of the Third National Development Plan, i.e. 31 March, 1983. New Telephone Exchanges still to be opened this year are Nsoko, Matsapha, Piggs peak, Mankayane and Bulembu.

Q. Approximately, when do you hope to have the whole country's telephone network automated?

A. Full automation (100 percent) will be realised by the end of 1984 if funding for the next programme is secured as early as possible.

Q. How much has your department spent on telephone automation so far? Of this, how much has been raised locally?

A. In terms of the Third National Development Plan, E13.5 million has been spent on automation out of which E8 million was raised locally.

Q. Telephone charges seem to have risen very rapidly in recent years. Can you justify such increase?

A. Prior to raising telephone and telex charges which had been basically unchanged since 1973, charges were the lowest in Southern Africa. The new charges equate to those applicable in adjacent countries, although for example, the telephone meter units charge in Lesotho is 8 cents compared with 6 cents

in-Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa, etc with the escalation of material costs and wages a further tariff increase is considered to be inevitable in the near future. It is important to bear in mind that a 9 percent return on investment per annum must be realised on net fixed assets. Loans and service charges must also be redeemed.

Q. There also appears to be some confusion about telephone charges in general. Can you explain how these charges are determined?

A. All I can say is that call charges are stipulated in pages A17 to A20 of the current Telephone Directory. Rentals, connection and other charges are contained in Legal Notice No. 92 of 1980. It is important for telephone subscribers to note that a locally dialled telephone call within the exchange area is 6 cents for 3 minutes (180 seconds) and 6 cents for 6 minutes (360 seconds) between 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. on Monday to Friday and all day on Saturday and Sunday within Swaziland. It will be realised therefore that it is cheaper to phone at night and on Saturday and Sunday within Swaziland.

Q. Your department seem to experience continuous problems within the underground telephone cables, particularly during wet seasons. Can you explain why this is so?

A. By employing polythene cables instead of lead cables together with extensive protection methods to combat the incidence of lightning there has been a dramatic improvement in the fault incidence. The annual fault rate is now a little over one fault per telephone station per annum (a target of one fault per telephone station per annum is considered to be a good working standard.

The newly automated rural telephone exchanges are coming within this standard and the fault rate in Mbabane during the last rainy season was close to the target following the replacement of the majority of the lead cables. Further work to improve the cable network in Mbabane and to rehabilitate the Manzini cable network will be carried-out in the next two years.

Q. There is a steady increase in the cases of misappropriation of public funds involving members of the postal staff. What do you think is the reason for this?

A. In my view this is a universal enigma which is prevalent amongst inexperienced staff who have been in the service for say 2 to 3 years. It is, of course, accepted that it does happen that experienced officers get involved in such unfortunate cases and the main reason can only be attributed to human weakness. It is important to be constantly revising procedures and strengthening areas which may cause these problems by instituting strict controls and measures.

Q. Mr. Sikhondze, your department's new headquarters is nearing completion. How much has the construction of this building cost government?

A. The Post Office headquarters building including the extension of the telephone exchange building has cost government E2.5 million. The contractor accounts for E2.3 million and the rest is for professional consultancy services.

Q. When do you hope to move into your headquarters?

New HQ

A. It is hoped that we will move into the new premises during September/October, this move will no doubt promote efficiency, good communication and good co-ordination of activities at headquarters level of the department.

Q. There are very few public telephone booths in Swaziland's towns. When do you hope to have these i stalled in strategic places in our main towns and centres?

A. New type public call offices have been provided in Mbabane and Manzini and in each of the seven new rural automatic exchange areas in varying quantities. In a number of cases, automatic coinboxes working directly to Mbabane have been provided as is the present case at Pigg's Peak. The target set by the International Telecommunications Union for Africa to be achieved this decade is one public call office per 7,000 inhabitants. Swaziland hopes to do better in order that in the rural areas a public call office is within 10km walking distance of any habitation which will be at a one per 4 to 5,000 figure.

Q. Are there any plans to open more Post Offices or postal agencies in other densely populated areas of Mbabane and Manzini.?

A. Yes, already in Mbabane a new branch Post Office, namely Mjakweni will be opened for public use within 2 weeks' time. This will serve residents of Dalriach, Benfell Village and the fast-growing Thembelihle Township. As the town develops, the department will always ensure that the demand for postal services is met.

Negotiations are at an advanced stage with the Manzini Town Clerk to secure a site at Zakhele Township (after an unsuccessful attempt to lease an office at the Nazarene Mission) to construct a branch Post Office. This will of course, be followed by further negotiations to secure another site in Fairview Township. These two proposed sites will be for our long-term planning effort to bring services nearer to the people.

Matsapha

The Matsapha Industrial area will be having its own Post Office within the next 2 years and a site has already been secured.

Q. There have been some moves to turn your department into a parastal organisation. What stage have these moves reached now?

A. The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation Bill NO. 13 of 1980 was presented to Parliament and a Parliamentary select committee was elected to examine the Bill carefully, in view of its magnitude.

The committee is to report its findings and recommendations to the House of Assembly.

Q. Can you say why you would like it made a parastal body?

A. The functions which are performed by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications are of a commercial character - the Department looks to the development of agriculture, industry, commerce and tourism. Efficient and up-to-date expanding postal and telecommunications services are of paramount importance to Swailand's social and economic development process. I strongly believe that efficiency and expansion of these services cannot be achieved unless the Department was given autonomous parastatal status. This has been recognised in many countries throughout the world.

Disappointing

Q. The past history of certain parastatal bodies has been a great disappointment to the public because of poor management. Can you assure the public that this will not happen in the case of your department?

A. The department hopes to emulate the Swaziland Electricity Board which has proved to be an efficient parastatal organisation. It is my strong conviction that in a change of this magnitude, staff must be prepared to face the challenge achead and I am convinced that the staff has been properly developed and trained to cope with any changes. After all, the department has been lucky that it has had to go through an experimental process since 1973/74 when it was given self-financing status within the finance and audit law.

CSO: 4700/1688

BRIEFS

KING ATTACKS REBELS--HIS Majesty King Sobhuza 11 has wished Mozambican President Samora Machel, good luck in his fight against the resistance movement in Mozambique. He told Mozambique Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Tom Magaia: "I wish the president good luck so that he can fight successfully against his enemies." His Majesty had just been presented with a kingsize wall clock from President Machel. The King said he was shocked that some Mozambican forces were fighting the government. "Our African people should learn to give their leaders a chance to prove themselves," said the King. Mr. Magaia delivered a special message of brithday congratulations from President Machel. His Majesty said the gift was a sign of brotherhood and that it indicated the growing friendship between the two countries. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Jul 82 p 20]

CSO: 4700/1688

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Col Felix Tientarabou, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, this morning received the credentials of three new ambassadors to Upper Volta. They are their excellencies Erich Meske of the GDR, Najm A'db Karim of Iraq and Alhaji (Ahmadu Ribadu) of Nigeria. [Text] [AB172138 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 16 Aug 82]

CSO: 4719/1284

ALLEGED SPYING FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

ZCCM was tight-lipped at the weekend over the decision to dismiss two senior expatriate officers in Lusaka and Kitwe for allegedly spying for South Africa.

According to reliable sources in Kitwe yesterday, the two expatriates — one based in Kitwe and the other based in Lusaka — were originally given 48 hours to leave the country about a week ago, but the period has now been extended to two weeks.

Asked about the two expatriates at the weekend a ZCCM spokesman said the matter was "news" to him as he had heard nothing about it.

But the sources said one of the two men was currently on leave which he applied for as soon as he learnt that the company had decided to dismiss him.

They said there was a likelihood of a third expatriate being ordered to leave the ZCCM and the country, but could not give details.

The sources dispelled rumours that the expatriates had been ordered to leave the ZCCM and the country after it had been learnt that they were involved in a highly organised scheme to embezzle funds and build up personal fortunes.

CSO: 4700/1691

Comparing Zambia's unemployment situation to Western countries was failure to appreciate the fundamental differences between Zambia and those countries. For example, unemployed people in Britain were paid while those in Zambia did not get anything.

CSO: 4700/1691

ZCTU TO DEMAND NATIONAL WAGE INCREASE FOR WORKERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions is to demand a national wage increase for workers in view of the soaring cost of living.**

Announcing this in Kitwe yesterday ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said the wage demand was the only reasonable thing to do in view of the soaring cost of living.

The ZCTU would also draw up some demands because the labour movement refused to allow workers to work on "empty or nearly empty stomachs".

The demands would reflect the buying power of workers in view of the price increases on commodities.

But he assured that the unions would ask for reasonable demands and would negotiate at national level rather than through the usual methods of union to management basis.

Mr Zimba was reacting to Tuesday's price increase of mealie meal by 30 per cent and recent hikes on other commodities.

The ZCTU had gathered statistical data of rise of not only mealie meal but all foods.

The aggregate of the increases far outstripped "whatever was awarded to workers in forms of wages and salaries either through negotiations by various unions or through the so-called annual increases by arrangement in public sector or through collective agreements periodically".

The price hikes had left the worker with nothing to match the soaring cost of living.

Mr Zimba understood the reasons for the increases because various economic sectors had to make profit. But the ZCTU felt that profit-making should not be encouraged at the expense of workers especially those in low-income groups.

It was right and proper for the nation to brace itself on an appreciative basis for the highest national demand by workers through the ZCTU.

But he added: "We have not matched the incomes of the working people with these soaring prices of commodities." That was why the labour movement would ask for higher wages.

Mixed feelings

The interests of the workers had to be protected. The unions were aware of the economic problems prevailing in Zambia.

But he noted that workers whether in the high, low or middle income bracket were all subjected to the same price.

CSO: 4700/1691

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE SURVEY RELEASED

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Aug 82 p 7

[Text]

TOTAL wage employment in the formal sector increased by over 47 per cent between 1964 and 1980, according to a survey by the Central Statistical Office.

But a manpower survey in the mining sector which has just been published, the Central Statistical office has reported that continued use of sub-contractors in the mining industry has robbed a substantial number of Zambians of potential employment.

Mining is the second largest employer accounting for between 16 to 19 per cent of the total number of employees in the formal sector. It accounted for 63,250 employees in 1980.

According to the results of the employment inquiry total wage employment in the formal sector in Zambia rose from 264,100 in 1964 to 388,990 in 1980 showing an increase of 47 per cent.

Over the years the share of the mining sector as employer has decreased from 19 per cent in 1964 to 16 per cent in 1980.

"In recent years, the mines had tended to engage sub-contractors for various jobs that used to be carried out by the employees of the mines themselves. This, among other reasons, has led to the reduction of the work force of the mines," says the report.

The report notes that in 1964, 16 per cent of the employees in the mining industry were non-Zambians while in 1980 this percentage declined to 10.

Out of the total labour force in mining 8.1 per cent were professional, technical and related workers. But the report says most of the professional and highly technical jobs were still being done by non-Zambians.

The medical and its related field was dominated by non-Zambians. Half of the medical doctors employed in the mining industry were expatriates.

General workers constitute the second largest group of workers in the mining sector after production, manufacturing, construction and maintenance workers. They accounted for 21.6 (16,145) of total employment of which 93.8 per cent (15,144) were Zambians.

CSO: 4700/1691

GOVERNMENT TO SIGN ADB LOAN AGREEMENT TO SET UP TWO STATE FARMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] THE Government will sign a loan agreement with the African Development Bank (ADB) for establishing two State farms in Luapula Province, Parliament heard yesterday.

The contract concluded in June is scheduled to be tabled before the board of the ADB for approval this month and thereafter the loan will be finally signed.

Minister of National Commission and Development Planning Dr. Henry Mebeelo said after the signing, the Government would advertise for international tender through various organs of the media.

He was speaking when the House resumed sitting for the fourth sessions of the fourth National Assembly.

"After that a consultant will be selected through the normal tender procedures with the approval of the African Development Bank."

He was speaking during a question and answer session in reply to Samfya Central MP Mr Joseph Kasongo who asked what progress had been made so far towards setting up of two proposed State farms in Samfya and Nchelenge districts.

The minister said considerable progress had been made on the establishment of State farms in general and those in Luapula province in particular.

In September last year, the Government submitted a list of projects to the ADB for possible funding among which was the Nchelenge State farm.

As a follow-up to that request, the ADB sent an agricultural expert in February to visit the Nchelenge State farm site with a view to drawing up terms of reference for a feasilibity study.

During the expert's visit, it was agreed the ADB would cover the Samfya State farm so that feasibility studies for the two farms could be funded by the same bank.

The expert met several officials Party and Government leaders in Mansa, Samfya and Nchelenge districts.

"The preliminary indications from the tour are that the African Development Bank will be willing to finance the feasibility studies on these two State farms."

A request to the ADB was made for technical assistance.

In early June, a team of Government officials held loan negotiations with the ADB.

The negotiations were based on the terms of reference drawn by the ADB expert who visited the two sites of the farms.

Identified

It was expected that the feasibility studies would take seven months to complete, while land clearing in preparation for planting was likely to start after the 1982-83 rainy season.

CSO: 4700/1691

MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW PRODUCER PRICES FOR CROPS

Production Costs Monitored

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

FARMERS will now get more for a bag of maize sold to Namboard following the new producer prices for major crops announced by Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila yesterday.

A Press statement from Mr Mwila in Lusaka said the prices cover the 1982/83 and 1983/84 seasons.

For a 90 kg bag of grade 'A' maize the price has been raised from K16 to K18.30.

Other prices are: 90 kg bag of soya beans will now cost K45.30 instead of K42.31, 80 kg bag of shelled groundnuts (chalimbana) will cost K55 and K52 for Makulu red or Natal common.

Sunflower grade 'A' will cost K21.50 50 kg bag and K19.40 for grade 'B'. Unshelled groundnuts will fetch K11 for the 90 kg standard bag (Chalimbana) and K10.40 for (Makulu red or Natal common) Paddy rice now costs K40 per 80 kg bag.

Wheat will now fetch K35.75 per 90 kg bag while cotton will cost 52 ngwee per kg, virginia tobacco will be K2.70 per kg and milk 47n per litre.

Mr Mwila said the Party and its Government had fixed new prices for sorghum at K16 per 90 kg and barley at K35.75 per 90 kg bag.

The minister said the importance of the new prices could not be overlooked.

"The new policy of announcing producer prices covering two years is aimed at giving farmers a long planning period.

The ministry will monitor and review production costs and prevailing world prices.

In addition the Party and its Government also considered the pricing of malting barley and sorghum whose production was very suited for Zambia's climate.

He said both crops were important to the economy, not only in the brewing industry, but also for human consumption and as stockfeed.

"Increased production of these crops will save the country a lot of foreign exchange," Mr Mwila said.

The producer prices for maize, sunflower, rice, groundnuts, cotton and wheat was also hiked last year.

CFB Disappointed With Prices

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Nevy Nkole]

[Text] **THE Zambia Commercial Farmers Bureau (CFB) has expressed disappointment with the new producer prices of crops for the 1982/1983 and 1983/1984 seasons announced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development in Lusaka last week.**

Chairman of CFB Mr Dennis Garner said in Lusaka yesterday that the maize hectarage for the 1982/1983 farming season would be greatly affected by the disappointing prices announced by the Government.

"We had projected an increase in hectarage of about 20 per cent for next year over this year's hectarage but with the new prices, I do not think this is going to be possible", Mr Garner said.

Mr Garner, who was in Lusaka from his Mazabuka farm, was commenting on the new producer prices announced by Agriculture Minister Mr Unia Mwila in which the price of maize Grade A went up from K16 to K18 .30 per 90 kg bag.

Mr Mwila announced the producer prices of maize, cotton, tobacco, soya beans, groundnuts, sunflower, beans, paddy rice, barley and sorghum for the 1982/1983 and 1983/1984 seasons.

He said then that the new policy of announcing the prices spread over two seasons was aimed at giving farmers a longer planning period.

"Increased production of these crops will save the country a lot of foreign exchange", he said.

The following day, Namboard also announced price increases of various brands of fertilizer.

And Mr Garner said farmers would not gain much from the increases because of the increases in fertilizer prices.

"The increase in fertilizer prices means that the farmer will now have to pay 70n earned per bag of maize to buy fertilizer and the rest will go to meet other production costs such as farming implements", he said.

Taking into consideration the current inflationary trends the world over, the K16 per 90 kg bag of maize Grade A for last year was suitable compared to this year's K18.30n.

Mr Garner said he did not see how the new producer prices could attract farmers to grow more maize and noted that the hectarage for next year might remain at the same level or only witness a slight increase.

During the current season, 700 members of CFB had put up a commendable performance and expected to produce about 10 million bags of maize but had been let down by the poor rainfall.

Mr Garner stressed the importance of the agricultural industry saying that it had proved to be the main impetus of most countries economies and hence the need to provide it with more incentives.

Even the K18.50 per 90 kg of Grade A maize which the farmers had hoped for could have been better without any increases on fertilizer.

While the country had witnessed increases in fuel prices of about 60 per cent and 30 per cent on fertilizer, the increase on a 90 kg bag of Grade A maize was only about 14 per cent.

Authorities should encourage the growing of crops locally and cut down on the importation of these as it cost K20 to import a bag of maize which cost K10 to produce locally.

Mr Garner said his bureau would continue holding consultations with the Ministries of Agriculture and Water Development and Finance on possible ways of assisting farmers further.

CSO: 4700/1691

TNDP'S 1982 ANNUAL PLAN CALLS FOR BUMPER MAIZE HARVEST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Jul 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government has set a target of 12.8 million bags of maize to be harvested in the next farming season.

About 8.8 million bags of the total 12.8 million targeted are expected to be marketed.

This is contained in this year's annual plan of the Third National Development Plan (TNDP).

According to the plan, the bumper harvest is expected from a planned area of 564,000 hectares which would be increased by 61,000 hectares from the last season.

If the target is achieved, it will be an all-time record shattering the 11 million bags recorded in the 1980-81 season, when 7.7 million bags were marketed.

The largest chunk of the crop is expected to come from the Eastern, Southern, and Central provinces which are jointly expected to produce about 11 million of the 12.8 million bags total output.

About 9 million bags are expected from the 1981-82 season of which 6 million would be marketed. The low yield is as a result of severe drought in most parts of Zambia in the past season.

The Government has also set higher targets for other crops such as rice, wheat, groundnuts, sunflower, soya beans, seed cotton and tobacco.

They are "quite realistic" because they were set after "extensive consultations and discussions with various categories of producers in the sector".

CSO: 4700/1691

MAJOR 1982 INCREASES IN GDP EXPECTED TO BE IN MINING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in Engish 30 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] ZAMBIA's mining and quarrying industries are expected to increase at the end of the year.

According to this year's estimates for economic growth in various sectors released by the National Commission for Development Planning, the major increases in real Gross Domestic Product for 1982 are expected to be in mining.

Mining output for 1982 is expected to improve as the bulk of the available foreign exchange and internal investment are consumed by the industry.

A significant improvement in mining is expected to result through diversification aimed at systematic mining, processing and export of precious and semi-precious stones while Government plans to enact appropriate legislation to control the illegal mining of these valuable minerals.

Owing to partial failure of the rains in 1982 and the anticipated fall in maize production, a fall in the agricultural value is anticipated.

Focus for this year's annual plan will be to stimulate domestic production of goods, accelerate the pace of economic recovery and to initiate the growth process that was envisaged at the beginning of the Third National Development Plan.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries are expected to grow by seven per cent at the end of the year, while manufacturing has an anticipated growth rate of four per cent over the 1981 figure.

In transportation, the Government has measures to rehabilitate rolling stocks of both Tazara and Zambia Railways while the United Bus Company of Zambia (UBZ) operational bus fleet will be augmented.

This sector is expected to achieve eight per cent increase in its performance over last year's level.

CSO: 4700/1691

INDECO SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCES MEALIE MEAL PRICE INCREASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] THE prices of mealie meal have been increased by about 30 per cent, an Indeco spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday.

Making the announcement, the spokesman said the increases were unavoidable if milling companies were to operate above margin.

With immediate effect, a 25 kg bag of breakfast mealie meal which cost K6.88 will now sell at K8.37 while a 25 kg roller meal bag has gone up from K5.47 to K6.77.

A 90 kg roller meal bag goes up from K18.40 to K22.95 while a 50 kg bag of roller meal will cost K13.00 from K10.45 and a 50 kg bag of breakfast meal costs K16.19 from K13.26.

The ten by two and a half kg packages of breakfast meal will sell at K8.91 from K7.40. The 12½ kg bag will cost K4.11 from K3.39 while the 2½ kg will cost 89n from 74n.

Last week, the Indeco spokesman warned that the prices would be increased soon and that they were unavoidable as a result of increased producer prices paid to peasant and commercial farmers for the current crop.

Out of Question

"We hope the consumers and the general public will appreciate that National Milling, Indeco Milling and Choma Milling companies have no option if they are to continue providing the essential commodities to the nation especially in the present economic climate where Government subsidies are out of the question," he said.

About ten days ago, the Times of Zambia warned that the nation must brace itself for the increases because the Zambia Cooperative Federation, ZCF, had asked the Government for an increase in the selling price of maize to millers.

Last week, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila announced new producer prices for maize and other major crops.

The prices cover the 1982/83 seaons. For a 90 kilogramme bag of grade 'A' maize the price was raised from K16 to K18.30.

The minister said the importance of the new prices could not be overlooked.

"The new policy of announcing producer prices covering two years is aimed at giving farmers a long planning period."

The ministry would monitor and review production costs and prevailing world prices, he said.

The last time the prices of breakfast and roller mealwent up was in January last year.

Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Evans Willima announced then that the Party and its Government had decided on the increases because of the poor state of the economy.

Consequently and because of the decision to streamline Namboard operations in a bid to minimise subsidies, the Party and its Government had among other things decided that:

--The local maize price differential should be permanently removed;

--The imported maize price differential subsidy should be reduced.

COS: 4700/1691

MINISTRY LAUNCHES MAJOR FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION EXERCISE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development has launched a major fertiliser distribution exercise to ensure prompt delivery of the commodity in all districts by the end of September.

This is one of the measures the ministry has taken to avoid late fertiliser deliveries, which had in the past adversely affected farmers' plans.

Speaking in an interview in Lusaka to mark Farmers Day, the minister, Mr Unia Mwila yesterday said:

"We plan to have all fertiliser distributed to all parts of the country by the end of September unlike in the past when deliveries were made as late as November."

Mr Mwila said his ministry was aware that fertiliser was a vital agricultural input which farmers needed as early as possible to give them ample time to prepare themselves.

He urged the farming community to do its utmost to ensure a bumper crop harvest next year.

"With the attractive producer prices that the government has just announced, our farmers should seize the challenge and produce more food," the minister said.

He was optimistic that if farmers worked hard this season, Zambia could reap "the greatest bumper harvest ever."

CSO: 4700/1691

NAMBOARD INCREASES PRICES OF VARIOUS FERTILIZERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] NAMBOARD has increased prices of various fertilisers with immediate effect, a company spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday.

He said in a Press statement that the move had been necessitated by increased costs in acquiring the commodity.

"These prices have been taken into account in the recently announced producer prices. Despite the increases, the fertiliser prices are still being heavily subsidised by Government."

The Government this week increased producer prices for maize, groundnuts, sunflower and other crops. The prices were announced by Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila.

The new prices for a 50 kg of fertiliser are as follows (with old prices in brackets):

Tobacco Mixture 'A'K13.15 (K9.15); Tobacco Mixture 'C' K14.65 (K11.15); Tobacco Mixture 'V' K10.15 (14.15); Maize Mixture 'R' K14.95 (K11.94); Maize Mixture 'X' K14.95 (K11.94); Maize Mixture 'D'K14.95 (K11.75).

Prices for the other fertilisers are: Ammonium Nitrate K14.08 (K10.60); Sulphate of Ammonia K13.40 (K9.40); Nitrate of Soda K16.35 (K13.35) Urea K14.95 (K10.95); Single Super Phosphate K13.35 (K9.35); Triple Super Phosphate K16.65 (K13.65).

For Potash fertilisers, the prices are as follows: Potasium Chloride K10.95 (K6.95); Potassium Sulphate K11.70 (K7.70); Mixed TSP and SSP K15.20; Wet Fertilisers K11.15 (K7.15); and Sweepings K13.10 (K9.15).

The Government last increased fertiliser prices last year.

CSO: 4700/1691

FAO LAUNCHES HIDES, SKIN PROJECT TO ENCOURAGE LEATHERCRAFT UNITS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Aug 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has embarked on a multi-million Kwacha hides and skins project in a move to encourage leather craft units.

The project, which is carried out in conjunction with the Zambian Government, would greatly help to cut down on loss caused by wastage of hides and skins.

A FAO statement, issued in Lusaka during the Zambia Agricultural and Commercial Show, said within the first year of its implementation the project had shown encouraging results by considerably increasing the number of available hides and improving the quality.

Hides increased from 118,000 in 1980 to 160,000 in 1981. The price of one hide had gone up from K7 to K10 due to improvement in quality.

The project was sponsored under a technical cooperation programme between the Government and FAO. The aim was to achieve self-sufficiency in hides and skins.

"Hides worth K500,000 have been made available to the industry through technical officials of veterinary department, agricultural supervisors, butchers and farmers," the statement said.

Under the project Zambians would be trained abroad. Some had already been awarded fellowships to study hides, skins and leather technology in England for three years.

The Netherlands government had agreed to finance follow up activities which would include setting up of a training centre for hides and skins animal by-products and rural tanning.

The project was advising and assisting interested people to set up small tanneries, and this would be the start of the establishment of a leather industry in Zambia.

It would create new employment opportunities and since the main producers of hides and skins were farmers, it would be particularly condusive towards rural development.

CSO: 4700/1691

WORLD BANK ROAD MAINTENANCE PROJECT GRINDS TO HALT

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

A MULTI-MILLION Kwacha Zambia-World Bank road maintenance project which was supposed to have started in 1978 has ground to a halt because the Zambian Government does not have the local resources, according to sources at the Mechanical Services Department in Lusaka.

The sources told the **Sunday Times** this week that the World Bank was to pay 85 per cent and the Government the remainder towards the project estimated to cost more than K20 million.

And the bank's resident representative in Zambia, Mr Kingsley Amoako, could neither confirm nor deny the reports that the project had been shelved, but said it should have started in 1979 when the bank made K19.1 million available but the Government did not have the local resources "due to budgetary difficulties".

Permanent secretary for the Ministry of Works and Supply, Mr Ian Sikazwe, said the scheme was expected to start before the end of the year, but declined to discuss the cause of the delay.

According to the sources, the project, called third highway, was aimed at maintaining existing roads throughout Zambia starting with Luapula Province.

Luapula had been chosen first because it had one of the worst road links with outside towns after feasibility studies conducted by the World Bank and the Government between 1976 and 1977.

Zambia was to pay K1.5 million each year towards the project, but was unable to raise the money. This year it managed K800,000 which the ministry had since withdrawn from MSD as the project had been abandoned.

The sources said a team of World Bank officials were expected in the country to review the progress of the project this month and "possibly cut down on capital expenditure, and use manual labour if necessary".

Mr Amoako confirmed that he was expecting two or three bank officials this month to review the project and ensure it took off.

He said the project had been delayed because authorities had difficulties in recruiting manpower.

Mr Sikazwe said the Government had now recruited seven mechanical and road engineers from various countries including Sri Lanka.

Four of the men are from Pakistan and two from Egypt.

CSO: 4700/1691

ITALIAN ROAD TARRING GRANT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Aug 82 p 8

[Text]

THE Italian government has approved two loans amounting to more than K50 million for tarring of Chama/Matumbo road in Eastern and Northern provinces.

Branch manager of the Cogefar Constrauction Company Mr. Filippo Airoldi, said yesterday that the Italian government had approved two loans amounting to a total of K51,750,000 towards the construction of the road this year.

Mr Airoldi said that the document for the first loan of K11,750,000 had already been sent to the Zambia government by the Italian government.

He said that document for the second loan of K40,000,000 were expected to be in the country in three weeks time, adding that as soon as the documents for the loans were finalised by the Zambian government, work on the project will start.

Mr Airoldi said that his company was ready to move to the site when funds are released by the government.

CSO: 4700/1691

BRIEFS

SWEDISH GRANT--ZAMBIA is to receive about K25 million grant from Sweden for the 1982/83 aid period, Swedish charge d'affaires Ulf Walden said in Lusaka. Mr Walden said the grant would be specifically for the development of agriculture, health and education in the country. The envoy who was speaking at the Swedish pavilion at the Lusaka show grounds said the grant was given to Zambia annually for the development of the three sectors. Zambia was among developing countries programmed for the Swedish help in developing mainly the agriculture, health and educational sectors. The grants are slightly increased each year to help speed up the development of the three sectors. The K25 million grant will cover the period from July this year to July next year. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Aug 82 p 5]

TOURISM EARNINGS--Zambia earned more than K39,000,000 in foreign exchange through tourism last year, K15 million more than the previous year. The Zambia National Tourist Board (ZNTB) annual report says Zambia recorded 146,454 visitors in 1981 compared to 86,931 the previous year. Africa is the largest source of visitors generating 67.6 per cent of the total number followed by Britain, Scandinavia, Central Europe and the Americas. The unusually high increases in visitors has been attributed to the peace in the region. An estimated 29,978 people were directly employed in the tourism industry in 1981 compared to 22,382 in 1980 while three times as many were indirectly earning their livelihood from tourist activities. The ZNTB is satisfied with the growth of the tourism industry in 1981 and hopes that, given the Government sustained policy and financial support, the industry will play an increased role in the development of Zambia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1691

NDIWENI HITS AT 'UN-AFRICAN' RESETTLEMENT PLANS

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 82 p 9

[Text] BULAWAYO. THE Government's resettlement policies are "un-African" and against the wishes of the people, Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni said yesterday.

Chairing a meeting between Ntabazinduna peasant farmers and Government resettlement officials, Chief Ndiweni said: "The people do not want resettlement. All they want is an extension of the communal lands. The Government should buy adjacent farms and add them to the communal lands."

Many of the farmers and councillors at the meeting vigorously supported the chief.

The discussion took place when participants in the Hlekweni seminar on the degradation of the environment visited Ntabazinduna for an on-the-spot study of development problems.

Cde Simon Pazvakavambwa, chief irrigation officer in the Department of Rural Development, faced a barrage of questions when he explained Government resettlement policy.

Cde Pazvakavambwa said the Government did not want to extend the former tribal trust lands. It wanted to transform resettlement areas into productive land.

"The philosophy of resettlement is to give an opportunity to people who have never had a chance of earning a livelihood through the land. That's our first priority.

"We are also seeking to relieve land pressure on the communal hands.

"At the same time we say the newly-resettled areas must produce food for both local people and the markets. We are not keen to give land to people who are not likely to use it productively," he said.

Even if a farm purchased was adjacent to a communal area it would be resettled according to the Government philosophy.

"It will not be added to the communal lands," he said, amid murmurs of disapproval from the peasants, a few of whom left the meeting.

He appealed to his audience not to listen to rumours after one of the councillors said some people thought whatever was produced on the resettlement schemes would be taken by the Government.

"I would suggest you organise yourselves and visit some resettlement schemes and talk to the people. This will clear whatever doubts you have."

Answering another question, Cde Pazvakavambwa said the Government would help newly-resettled people to overcome initial problems.

"We are not just taking people and putting them in these areas to suffer."

CSO: 4700/1690

ZANU (PF) CONGRESS TO BE HELD AFTER PARTY SHAKE-UP

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] **THE long - awaited ZANU (PF) congress will be held in May next year at a venue still to be decided, the party's national organising secretary, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday.**

The restructuring exercise, headed by Prime Minister Cde Mugabe as party president and secretary-general, would be completed on September 30. "We are looking at May as the day for the congress," Cde Nyagumbo said in an interview.

Gweru, the birthplace of the party, and Nyanda had been proposed for the venue of the congress. A final decision would be made soon by the central committee.

Cde Nyagumbo, chairman of the commissariat committee responsible for restructuring the party in preparation for the congress, said highlights of the meeting would be the review of the manifesto and elections of the central committee and the national executive.

"We want to expand our manifesto with emphasis on production and the move towards socialism. We want elections to be held so that the people can elect the new central committee and the national executive," he explained.

The posts of national chairman and secretary for defence had been vacant since the death of Cde Herbert Chitepo and Cde Josiah Tongogara. They were expected to be filled during the congress.

Cde Nyagumbo, who is the Minister of Mines, said his committee was very satisfied with the state of the party following its reorganisation. More members had joined the party from ZAPU and the white community.

"We have had a good response from the white community," he added.

Some party officials had lost their posts during the exercise for various reasons, including indiscipline and misappropriation of funds. Members' morale was high following the restructuring programme.

New party cards would be introduced on August 7 at 50 cents each. Holders of old cards would only be asked to pay the difference of 20 cents.

The restructuring of the party had been carried out at cell, village, branch, district and provincial level.

"The smooth going of the exercise has been due to the hard work by party MPs who have been very helpful. They took it upon themselves to restructure the party in their constituencies," Cde Nyagumbo said.

Under the new arrangement, there would be certificates for district and provincial officials as well as membership cards. These would distinguish the leaders from general members.

There would also be seminars aimed at improving efficiency in the party's administration and organisation, as well as lectures on bookkeeping, chairmanship and the secretariat.

CSO: 4700/1690

EXTENT OF ADB-ADF DEVELOPMENT AID REPORTED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text] RURAL development in Zimbabwe has received a boost of nearly $25 million from the African Development Bank and its affiliate, the African Development Fund.

The latest soft loans from the aid agencies will be channelled into a rural water supply scheme and the Chinyika resettlement project.

The first ADB loan of $8 million to Zimbabwe was made in May this year to finance rural health centres.

The $12 million ADB loan for the Chinyika project is repayable over 20 years, with a five-year grace period.

The aim of the project is to settle 4 400 families in an area of about 112 600 ha. Each family will have 6,5 ha for housing and farming.

There will also be communal grazing - land at each of the 103 villages and all necessary infrastructure is included in the development plan.

This will include credit extension, roads, marketing facilities, schools and clinics.

The total cost of the project is $24 million, of which 40 percent will be in foreign exchange. It will take four years to complete, starting in October.

The ADF loan of about $3 million to the same project is repayable over 50 years, with a 10-year grace period.

Mechanical equipment, plant and vehicles is included in the loan and will be acquired through international competitive bidding.

The ADB is making more than $6 million available for the water supply project, while the ADF is lending $3 million on similar terms to the Chinyika project.

The aim is to supply drinking water to the population living in certain rural service centres by drawing it from underground aquifiers, rivers and springs, treating it and distributing it within the centres.

The project is expected to be completed by 1985 and will eventually cater for 80 centres and six growth points.

It is planned that the water supplied will meet demand until the year 2000 and will result in the concentration of socio-economic services in the areas.

The total cost of the scheme is about $12,5 million of which 42 percent will be in foreign exchange.

Equipment will be obtained through competitive bidding by ADF State participants but civil works may be subject to local competitive bidding.

Zimbabwe joined the ADB in June 1980 as its 50th and youngest member, and the bank attended ZIMCORD in March last year.

This country will not only benefit directly from the bank's aid, but also from the bank's involvement in the SADCC, where it has pledged to assist in some regional projects.

On a recent visit to Harare, the bank's head of information, Mr Siyanga Malumo, said: "We feel more responsibility to Zimbabwe given the circumstances she went through during the war, especially in the rural areas."

CSO: 4700/1690

MAY TOURISM, IMMIGRATION FIGURES REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] ALMOST 30 000 visitors came to Zimbabwe in May this year--a similar number for the same month last year--but 7 000 down on April this year.

According to the latest Government statistics, of the more than 29 000 visitors, about 6 000 stayed for less than one night while more than 23 000 stayed for an average of 10 nights and spent almost $2,7 million.

More than 24 000 of the visitors came on holiday while about 4 000 were on business. More than 23 000 came from within Africa, with more than 12 000 from Zambia and 8 609 from South Africa, Botswana and Swaziland.

Almost 2 000 visitors came from Britain and Ireland and 992 from America and Canada.

In the same month 676 people came to settle in Zimbabwe and more than 1 330 emigrated. Of the immigrants, 157 came from Britain, 130 from Zambia, and 104 from Malawi. From the beginning of this year to May, more than 3 430 people immigrated to Zimbabwe. A similar number was recorded for immigrants for the same period last year.

Of the immigrants, 13 were engineers, 42 teachers, 14 mechanical engineers and 14 electricians. Many of them arrived by air and some came by road with more than 160 coming through the Chirundu border post.

Of the 1 337 emigrants, almost half lived in Harare, 279 in Bulawayo and 57 in Kwekwe. And more than 480 of the emigrants were in the 25 to 49 age group, while over 300 were of school-going age.

Some 18 were engineers, 12 accountants, 27 mechanical engineers, 35 involved in printing and related work, 31 teachers and 118 clerical workers. More than 760 left by road through the Beitbridge border post and almost 300 left from Harare Airport.

CSO: 4700/1690

WORKERS ACCUSE ZISCO OF RACISM

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Simomo Mubi]

[Text]

VERY little effort has been made to bring about racial harmony at Zisco, the Zimbabwean steel giant, according to a report by senior black employees at the corporation.

The well documented 12-page report, which details alleged incidents of racial discrimination by some white executives, was compiled by 20 blacks in middle management.

A copy of the report has been sent to the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development, and the minister, Dr Simba Makoni, is understood to have expressed great concern.

"There is a concerted effort by the executive management to drive out qualified black personnel through frustration and deliberate indecisiveness," the report says.

A spokesman for the black employees said the report followed a meeting on June 18 between them and the general manager of Zisco, Mr Tom Harris, and other managers. The blacks felt little notice had been taken of their grievances.

"We were left with no option but to ask the Government to intervene on our behalf," he said.

The report continues: "The main issue involved in the dispute was the denial of opportunity for Africans to be in decision-making positions.

"Less qualified or unqualified personnel (mostly white) are assuming responsibility over and above qualified black personnel.

"For a black there is a great emphasis on experience and qualification but for his white counterpart different criteria are used.

"We have had black engineers with experience from other countries who were told they were not experienced and would have to be retrained, while white expatriate engineers with fewer qualifications and less experience are recruited and given senior positions."

Blacks were undergraded, underpaid and often employed in an acting capacity, it said.

"On many occasions, when a black asks for a pay rise, an application has to be made to the Government. But when a white asks for a pay rise no application has to be made."

There were certain departments which were "closed shops" to blacks, even though they had the qualifications.

There were also departments which were designated black and had no white employees. "To justify this segregation, management said this had been done to 'avert racial friction'."

The report emphasised: "We seek no confrontation. We do accept the organisational structure that exists and we would have liked to have played our roles in conformity with the structures, objectives and rules of the organisation.

"However, the odds are against us. We are constantly faced with strange anomalies in our work place which, when looked at, produce a carefully calculated design aimed at frustrating us by those in decision-making positions.

"This is unfortunate because if both whites and blacks worked together for the same objectives this would be a great company."

Unfortunately the problems had surfaced at a time when the corporation was in the grip of a world recession, which had contributed to a cut in production.

Only one blast furnace, from a total of four, was in operation.

The spokesman said: "Probably 70 percent of Zisco's problems are due to factors beyond anyone's control, but a substantial amount is due to poor labour management.

"Not only blacks are frustrated. There are several very senior white staff who have left to join other organisations. This includes the company secretary, and financial manager Mr Charles Rickwood, and the chief accountant, Mr John Woolden."

Asked about the allegations, the general manager, Mr Harris, said: "There is no racial discrimination at Zisco.

"It is a large company and to run it effectively we have to look at employees in terms of their merits and not the colour of their skin."

CSO: 4700/1690

ZISCO MOVES TO AVOID CLOSURE REPORTED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by David Linsell, Business Editor]

[Text] ALTHOUGH ZISCO is in a precarious financial state, it will not close.

Contrary to reports at the weekend the company is embarking on a major capital development programme, believed to amount to about $75 million, so it is hardly about to cease trading.

The development programme includes a benzole plant, a new continuous caster to reduce production costs, a desulphurisation plant for iron production and replacement of its out-dated re-rolling mills.

But it is seeking a substantial sum from the Government.

This could be as much as $50 million over the next three or four years and is needed to repay loans and cover operating losses, but does not have any bearing on the development programme.

Calculations show that ZISCO's annual debt servicing requirement is about $16 million today and was heavily influenced by last year's doubling of interest rates. This burden is partly the result of interest payments on loans granted to the company by Government in the late 1970s.

Its predicament stems partly from rising production costs and falling export demand, but also from the fact that the Government took so long in approving a price increase for ZISCO products.

A 15 to 20 percent price rise was sought last year. Had it been approved last October ZISCO would have had millions of dollars more in its kitty today. But the new 25 percent increase has come at a time when the boom has gone so sales and income from domestic and export markets have dropped sharply.

Last year's transport crisis also had a significant effect. The bottleneck forced ZISCO to finance a 250 000 tonne stockpile, instead of its usual 10 000 tonnes.

ZISCO, however, is one of the few iron and steel companies in the world that does not receive direct or indirect government subsidies.

Only its Japanese competitors stand on their own feet although they do have access to cheap loans and work closely with their bankers and customers.

In West Germany iron and steel producers benefit from subsidies on their coal, electricity and energy costs. In the United States companies are granted special tax concessions and also shelter behind trigger pricing mechanisms.

The British Steel Corporation receives a direct £350 million government subsidy and has been allowed to write off a £3 billion debt and therefore has little or no debt servicing. Other European producers, such as those in France and Belgium benefit from direct government aid.

South Africa's ISCOR is also subsidised and is asking the authorities there for R60 million to cover losses on export orders.

Worldwide the industry has been hit by the recession and prices have been affected by the dumping war between the United States and Europe. This has directly affected ZISCO although the company is now selling specialised steel to Britain.

CSO: 4700/1690

CFU CHIEF URGES FARMERS TO NEGOTIATE WAGE INCREASES

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 7

[Text] BASIC wage levels ought to be decided through collective bargaining, the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, said yesterday.

Addressing the congress, he said there was a strong feeling in the farming community that established channels could be used.

"We feel future wage levels must be arrived at on a collective bargaining system, using the Industrial Board."

Alleged violations of the minimum wage regulations had by and large, been found to be baseless and had failed to stand the test of further investigations.

The union, he said, would disown violators who would taint the good reputation of members.

Calling on farmers to improve the quality of their employees' lives, Mr Sinclair said: "Much has been done and much more remains to be done.

"Farmers need Government help in the provision of adequate facilities for workers. Tax incentives are important in this regard and we are hoping that this will come about in the Budget."

Constant contact with the Government was important because "if we lose that, we could lose everything", But there was a need for mutual trust and understanding.

The shortage of machinery and equipment would ultimately affect production. Producers had used initiative to keep the aged tractor fleet going, but were now reaching the end of their tether.

Mr Sinclair said that given the necessary infrastructure there was enormous potential for greater production in communal areas, and AFU members were going out of their way to help their "fellow communal farmers".

"I wish to thank the Government for the courteous and constructive way in which we have been able to discuss the land acquisition issue and many others, and we thank them for positive assistance in the squatter problem.

"However, I would be failing in my duty if I did not express our concern over the current wave of lawlessness in parts of the country.

"All are agreed that this has to stop. The Government knows it has the support of the commercial farmer in dealing with this threat to our community as well as the nation."

'Don't Bank on Maize'

ZIMBABWE had adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs to meet its "immediate reasonable demands" but should not become too complacent about its maize surplus, commercial farmers were told yesterday in Harare.

Mr Paddy Millar, chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, told the CFU congress that another dry season could wipe out the maize surplus within a year.

At the same time, demand for agricultural produce was rising rapidly and "if we look towards the end of the century with population growth figures as they are, the volume of future food needs is staggering".

AMA was negotiating for funds to finance a study by an overseas expert into the country's food requirements for the next 40 years.

Mr Millar said it had been estimated that by 1985 Zimbabwe will need a minimum of a a million tonnes of maize for local consumption. It will also need double the present wheat crop of 350 000 tonnes and about 57 000 tonnes of vegetable oil compared to the 38 000 tonnes being consumed this year.

"This year, in spite of the drought, you have proved what you can do. I believe that all Zimbabwe's farmers will be able to meet the tough challenge of feeding the nation," he said.

Not Enough Foreigh Exchange Farmers Told

THE Ministry of Trade and Commerce does not have enough foreign exchange as large amounts are spent on fuel and the rest has to be shared between various sectors of the economy, the deputy minister, Mr John Landau, said yesterday.

Answering a delegate at the CFU congress Mr Landau said: "I appreciate the efforts the farmers are making to keep their produce going to market but the fact remains that we do not have a lot of money and a tremendous amount is spent on fuel."

Another member said he thought Zimbabwe had been given a lot of aid, but when farmers asked for foreign exchange to buy new machinery they were told it was not available.

Mr Landau said his ministry was given some money by the Treasury.

"But there are other important things such as commerce, industry and resettlement projects which consume a large amount of money."

Foreign currency needed for fuel had increased by 10 percent from April partly because farmers were preparing their land. There was also a seasonal increase in allocations for crop chemicals and an increase in the allocation for grain bags needed for

next season.

"The consequence of these and other similar increases has been that the overall commercial and industrial allocations have had to be reduced by approximately 9 percent from their April levels."

He had just been told that Japan had given 5 000 tonnes of urea. This would go a long way towards meeting the shortfall.

His ministry would do everything possible to maintain allocations for spares within the reduced commercial provision. Allocations for tractors would be restored to $2 million for the next quota so that 300 tractors could be imported.

The importation of tractors would not be financed through commodity aid this year, but could be reviewed next year.

He said his ministry wanted to see the growth of businesses in the rural areas so that the people there could buy their goods at reasonable prices.

"Plans are well advanced for the creation of a Small Enterprises Development Corporation, which will be to small businessmen what the AFC and Agritex are to the small farmer."

SEDCO would help to put on to a viable footing, what seemed to be a non-productive sector of the economy, he said.

CSO: 4700/1690

RISING COSTS, LABOR PROBLEMS HIT ZIMALLOYS

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] ESCALATING costs have now put Zimbabwe Alloys in the position where it would be as cheap to import chrome ore from overseas as to mine it from deposits in the Great Dyke, says chairman Mr Gerry Carey-Smith.

This not only reflects the effect of increases in costs in recent years, but also the effect of present exchange rates, which made imports cheap in comparative terms, he reports, in his statement for the year ended March 31, 1982.

Rising interest rates and labour problems during the last 12 months had seriously affected the company's performance.

The first six months produced pre-tax profits of $2 237 000. However, "a dramatic deterioration in the second half" resulted in losses of $3 180 000, leading to a deficit for the year as a whole of $943 000.

The rise in interest rates in September 1981 effectively doubled the cost of money in just seven months.

The effect on Zimalloys was that interest charges rose from $2,537 million in March 1981 to $4,797 million in the year under review. For the period to March 1983, this is expected to rise to over $8 million.

"In part the increases reflect, of course, a higher level of borrowing, but almost $4 million will be added to our loss in the currect year because of interest rate increases," said Mr Carey-Smith.

Total borrowings increased by $15,1 million, of which $2,8 million related to the acquisition of Consolidated Minerals Ltd, to $53,4 million, but it would be imprudent to increase this level while interest rates remained at their present levels.

In the meantime, while talks were being held with Government, Zimalloys' cash position would have to be stabilised by cutting back on production.

Carelessness, lack of effort and poor time-keeping accounted for almost $1 million in lost production and about the same again had been spent on equipment repairs that should not have been necessary, he added.

However, continued Mr Carey-Smith, although industrial relations improved a number of disturbing trends had developed.

"It is noteworthy, for example, that when workers' committees are seen to be working with management they are regarded by some of their colleagues as 'sell-outs'.

"As a result, there have been instances where committee members have either resigned or withdrawn their co-operation.

"Either way, this is a disappointing example of failure to accept their responsibility as members of the committee," said Mr Carey-Smith.

Zimalloys has had more than its fair share of problems at its refinery in Gweru.

"Recently at the refinery, we have had the unprecedented situation of workers, including members of the workers' committee, taking the law into their own hands and trying to intimidate management to get their way."

He also criticised labour legislation as contributing towards poor relations with the workforce.

"The undermining effect of certain Government legislation on industrial discipline is increasingly being referred to in the Press and it can be confirmed that it is definitely having a detrimental effect on industrial relations," he said.

CSO: 4700/1690

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN VISITORS--A 26-MAN delegation from the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry will visit Zimbabwe from 16 to 21 August. The trade mission will be hosted by the Associated Chambers of Cmmerce of Zimbabwe and the Nigerian High Commission. Delegates will be given an economic briefing by the Zimbabwe Promotion Council and will hold meetings with local businessmen. Their nature of business includes insurance, building, banking, garment manufacturing and shipping. Local businessmen wishing to meet the mission should contact Mr. Lanuhun at the Nigerian High Commission. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 1]

TRAINING BOTSWANANS--ZIMBABWE is training about 60 railway personnel from Botswana, a spokesman in the Ministry of Transport said in Harare yesterday. There were 35 trainee locomotive drivers and more than 20 artisans and technicians. The move is part of an agreement between the governments of Botswana and Zimbabwe to prepare Botswana for the running and mantenance of locomotives when it takes over the section of the line running through it in July 1987. Botswana also plans to build a line to join the Namibian network at Gobabis, which will link it to the major port at Walvis Bay. The Minister of Transport, Cde Farai Masango, said recently that the Botswana government had bought rolling stock and locomotives from a West German manufacturer in preparation for the take-over. They were due to be delivered later this year and would operate within Botswana. The training of railway personnel was discussed at talks in Harare between ministerial delegations from the two countries last month. The spokesman said that although the talks had centred on the proposed takeover of the line, which runs from the Botswana border to Ramatlhabama on the border with South AFrica, there had been no mention of what the Gaborone government was to pay for the stretch of rail. "There are not details about this," he said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 6]

CSO: 4700/1690 END

JPRS 81647

27 August 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2682

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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PORTUGUESE INQUIRY SET OVER ALLEGED INVASION PLOT

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 10 Aug 82 p 21

[Excerpt] Lisbon, August 10--The Portuguese government announced Monday night it was opening an "urgent" inquiry into a report that a large-scale South African-backed invasion of Angola was being planned here.

Portuguese President Antonio Eanes received Angolan Ambassador Adriano Sebastiao a few hours earlier and expressed his concern about the reported plot, which was disclosed by the pro-government weekly Expresso over the weekend.

The magazine said officials of the two main armed Angolan opposition groups--the FNLA and the South African-backed UNITA--met recently in Lisbon with South African intelligence agents to prepare the attack, codenamed "Operation Kubango", to oust the government of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

It also printed on its front page a photograph of the South African assistant military attache here emerging from a Lisbon cafe where he had allegedly met the Angolan opposition figures.

Military Invasion

The magazine said the plot, which had been in preparation since a secret agreement in London four months ago, also involved dissident members of President Dos Santos' government as well as a U.S.-based organization opposed to Cuban President Fidel Castro. Several thousand Cuban troops are based in Angola.

The aim would be to set up a "moderate pro-Western regime more open to South African interests" and would entail a military invasion of Angola by two columns, one from Zaire in the north, the other from Namibia in the south, it said.

The northern column would be composed of between 500 and 2,000 mercenaries, while the southern column would mainly comprise UNITA troops.

The UNITA men would act together with regular South African forces who would launch an attack deep into Angola on the pretext of destroying bases of SWAPO, the Namibian nationalist guerrilla movement, Expresso said.

CSO: 4700/1747

PORTUGUESE PAPER DETAILS ALLEGED INVASION PLOT

PA181410 Managua International Service in Spanish 0220 GMT 18 Aug 82

[From the "Today, Here and Now" program]

[Excerpts] New revelations about an imminent attack against the People's Republic of Angola were made by the Portuguese weekly EXPRESSO. The weekly indicates that it has confirmed the authenticity of the aggressive plan, known as "Operation (Cubango)." "Operation (Cubango)," has been prepared with the financial and military support of South Africa. It involves Portuguese and South African mercenaries and others of Cuban origin who live in the United States. The first part of the aggressive plan consists of supporting the counterrevolutionary Angolan groups with mercenary groups, so as to later involve the South African army.

The weekly EXPRESSO gives details about meetings held in Lisbon by (Fernando Simoes), a former commando with the Portuguese colonialist army, and South Africans (Gary Van Dyke), a secret service agent from Pretoria, and South African diplomat in Lisbon (Jacobo Low). The meeting was also attended by (Victor Fernandez), an Angolan counterrevolutionary who has very close contacts with the South African security service. (Fernandez) met in Pretoria, South Africa, with (Jack Rawlings), head of the racist regime's secret service, which promised (Fernandez) the total military, political, and moral support of South Africa for the so-called "Operation (Cubango)," EXPRESSO reports.

Although the principal center of the anti-Angolan conspiracy is Lisbon, those involved have also held meetings in London, where they signed a so-called declaration of war. This document reveals the plans and resources of the subversive plan, including initial assistance of $5 million on the part of South Africa and the immediate recruiting of 2,000 men in Portugal and the United States. The recruiting of mercenaries to invade Angola was done in Portugal by the (Camrec) International Company and in the United States it was done through Frank Sturgis, a CIA agent involved in the Watergate case. Sturgis also participated in London as representative of the mercenaries for the invasion of Angola, EXPRESSO states.

CSO: 4748/26

PARIS AMBASSADOR DENIES CONTACTS WITH UNITA

Paris LE MONDE in French 8-9 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Following the publication of the two-article series "Angola Without Peace" by our special correspondent Jean-Pierre Langellier (LE MONDE 16, 17 April 82), Angolan Ambassador de Almeida wrote this letter to us:

"Certain passages seem to be completely without foundation.

"First, the affirmation according to which contacts reportedly took place in Paris and Zurich between our government or party and UNITA. Allow me to formally assure you that no contact of this kind ever took place between official Angolan authorities and this terrorist organization, which is nothing but a hotbed of intrigue and a movement connected to and financed by the American CIA, militarily and financially supported by Morocco and South Africa, as well as by rightist and extreme right groups in Portugal and a number of Western countries.

"At no time and under no circumstances our government, our party or any other official or unofficial authorities have had any contact or any relations with this organization, its leaders or its cadre.

"In my capacity as Angolan ambassador to France, I am in a position to solemnly and officially affirm to you that this information--which you no doubt published in good faith--is only a tale coming from a certain fascist-leaning or rightist press whose sole aim is to create confusion and ambiguity and to disseminate propaganda that seeks to hurt my country and my people, who are firmly united in support of the MPLA-Labor Party. As President Eduardo dos Santos expressed it so well, the People's Republic of Angola never had and never will have official or unofficial contacts of any kind with this organization of mercenaries in the pay of the South African racists and their allies.

"Moreover, if such information is correct, why wasn't the identity of those Angolan personalities who reputedly met with Pretoria's proteges revealed? Why this suspicious blackout, this silence accompanying such lies?

"Secondly, the article of your special correspondent specifies, moreover, that within the MPLA political bureau there is not a single member of the Ovumbu tribe, indicative, according to him, of the "suspicion" nourished by our party vis-a-vis this ethnic group. For your information, the members of the political bureau are chosen from among the members of the central committee not on an

ethnic, regional or racial basis, but according to criteria determining their competence and their direct contribution to the armed struggle for national liberation. Must you be reminded that the members of the political bureau and of the MPLA central committee belonging to the Ovumbu tribe, such as Messrs Joaquim Kapango, Albano Machado and Antonio Assis--to mention only a few--were massacred in 1976 right after independence on the express orders of Savimbi, the racist South Africans' liegeman, and by his own henchmen?"

(One can understand that Mr de Almeida, for diplomatic reasons, feels strongly about denying contacts between Luanda and UNITA. However, we insist on the correctness of our information. We should also note that he does not deny our statement, according to which the Ovumbu tribe, the most important one in Angola, is not represented in the MPLA political bureau).

CSO: 4719/294

DOS SANTOS CLOSES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY, ANNOUNCES MEASURES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Text of speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, at the final meeting of the Fifth Ordinary Session of the People's Assembly held yesterday in the 10 December Cinema

[Excerpts] Comrade deputies:

After 4 1/2 days of intensive work, we reach the end of the Fifth Ordinary Session of the People's Assembly. Faced with the difficult situation in our country and considering the powers which our constitution confers on this assembly, this meeting certainly aroused expectations in our people. Thus, it is appropriate to ask to what extent we helped, during these days of work, solve some urgent problems currently facing the country.

Obviously, we could not discuss all problems confronting the country in one session and in such a short time. In addition, at present in our nation, our resources are not sufficient to satisfy all needs. Therefore, we establish priorities and are able to meet our people's basic needs for food, clothing and shoes.

The quantities of food produced for people in the agricultural-animal husbandry sector were, in many cases, below the 1980 levels. Dried manioc, beans, palm oil, lemons and milk, with respective production rates of 96 percent, 84 percent, 56 percent, 70 percent and 59 percent were the commodities whose marketable production exceeded 50 percent of the goals.

Continued low rates in raising corn, "ginguba," tomatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, pineapples and meats were mainly responsible for the production drop in the food industry sector. Indeed, only corn meal with 50.8 percent and noodles with 94.3 percent, using imported raw materials, were over 50 percent of the goals.

In the processing sector, leather shoes with 72.3 percent, shirts with 72.9 percent, skirts with 74.6 percent and automobile assembly with 57.7 percent exceeded 50 percent of the goals set for commerical goods.

Some basic industrial goods like scythes, radios, cooking oils and soap did not reach half the goals set.

This situation made exports impossible and because of national production, imports had to be increased to assure normal, regular provisioning of the people. Indeed, only the supplying of corn meal, manioc, noodles, margarine, fabrics, outer garments, dried, partially preserved, fresh and frozen fish achieved the goals set in the plan. For example, compared with 1980, approximately three times the amount of fabric, clothing and footwear was made available to the people.

However, the production amounts did not correspond to the quantities available at the legal distribution outlets because goods were diverted to illegal distributors and black markets where prices are not regulated. Although we achieved some successes, they did not benefit the workers because the goods were not in the stores but in the hands of speculators who exploit the people. This situation causes substantial, unregulated increases in the prices of basic goods, quickly enriches the wheeler-dealers, causes unregulated increases in the cost of living and neutralizes the benefits of all workers' wage increases programmed by the government.

In addition, this situation forces us to put more money into circulation without having the counterbalance of merchandise because speculators keep money at home and do not deposit it in the bank. This creates a great imbalance between the volume of money and the quanitity of merchanidze in circulation, and this is inflation.

In addition to these observations and considering the fact that in this phase of national reconstruction we must consolidate the socialist sector of the economy, we wanted to know about the participation of the state and cooperative sectors in the production rates, especially in agriculture and industry. Thus, I am pleased to tell you that the state sector continues to be very important in agriculture and plays a major role in the commercial production of unhulled rice, sunflowers, cotton, coffee, sisal, palm oil and fruits. It plays a major role in the processing industry, contributing 58 percent as compared with 13 percent from the parastatal sector and 29 percent from the private sector. However, productivity remains low in the state sector. It is enough to say that in the summary on the distribution of the state's general budget, receipts from the state economic units amounted to 52 percent of the goal.

Agricultural sector achievements should also be mentioned; there have been produce surpluses in the rural markets during the marketing campaigns held in the provinces of Malanje, Huambo, Uige and Kwanza-Sul which indicates the importance of this sector at present.

To solve some problems, necessary measures were approved to reduce the budget deficit and revitalize the national economy.

Reudcing the budgt deficit means cutting expenditures and/or increasing revenues. The analysis in the respective report of each major area of our budget reveals that most expenditures were to cover the deficits of state firms and thus greater efforts must be made to correct management errors, increase revenues and insure their proper functioning and profitability.

We noted that the factors causing the budget deficit are linked to the coordination of economic and social development or to the overall, still-inefficient management of the economy and naturally the problems of labor organization, production discipline, supervision of completion of tasks, consciousness raising, the political mobilization of the workers and their vocational training. The war effort to counter South African aggression and the critical world economic situation also weigh very heavily.

Thus, in certain firms and in general, we have decided to work for greater management efficiency, train accountants on an emergency basis and emphasize fulfilling contracts signed to prevent losses from legally established businesses.

Moreover, to solve structural and institutional problems related to the present organizational state of government administrative organizational state of government administrative organizations as the instrument of power to implement our party's policy, this session of the People's Assembly has decided to authorize the National Commission on Restructuring State Apparatus to study the reorganization of the central state appartus to prevent its excessive growth and reduce the number of workers to the absolute minimum.

The state apparatus must be improved because of the deficiencies in the current apparatus and because the new democratic, popular power has ever-growing needs.

Very recently, the deputies of the Provincial People's Assemblies were divided according to their respective work areas and only at this session were the deputies of the People's Assembly similarly divided. This fact explains why nigh-level party decisions and the tasks enumerated in the national plan are poorly implemented, as we noted.

Thus, it was decided that the National Commission on Restructuring State Apparatus should also study setting up an organization to control and supervise the work of the state administrative organizations. However, this decision must not lead us to think that another policing entity is being set up. Quite the contrary, our party wants this supervision not only to detect and end mistakes, but, above all, prevent them from being committed and repeated, either through sanctions or by communicating and publicizing better methods discovered during the supervision process, thus helping to educate the workers and the people in general.

Therefore, the above-mentioned organization for supervision and control of the work of the state apparatus will be, we are certain, rather an instrument to assure the execution of party decisions. Still in this context, the People's Assembly has asked the Council of Ministers to draw up a program to fight speculation and black markets vigorously, providing the police for economic matters with the necessary means to carry out their duties fully.

Comrade deputies, we must not have illusions. Since the enemy is preparing to attack us again, our efforts must be redoubled to provide for the armed defense of the country and our people.

Right now, we must broaden our struggle politically, militarily and economically and we must go to our areas of work to find the most equitable solutions to the problems affecting our lives. Thus, the responsibility and demands of our work increase and the way in which we discharge our social duty will depend to what extent the masses are mobilized for the tasks of defense and national reconstruction of the country, under the guidance of our party, for the success of our democratic, popular revolution.

I hope you all return safely to your places of work and wish you complete success.

Faithful to President Neto, we are struggling for economic independence.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

9479
CSO: 4742/349

READER PROTESTS PREVAILING CUSTOM OF EXPENSIVE PARTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Jul 82 p 2

[Letter to the Editor by Rodrigues Pereira: "Unnecessary Parties"]

[Excerpts] The year 1982 was designated "the year of economic organization and popular vigilance." In this important slogan, I also see determination to enforce the policy of austerity and reduce unnecessary expenditures especially when production levels are low and we must import to alleviate the biggest shortages.

With respect to this decision, I must comment on some practices which could be considered improper under this heading since they result in substantial, unjustifiable economic and financial outlays. They happen right under our noses and are not noticed.

Who does not like a party? We all do, especially in this phase when we might find there what often we do not have at home. Not just any citizen can approve requisitions for fish, "dinaprope," cakes, "nocal" and so on. With this exception, we can only scheme.

Most of us experience the shortage of food for an adequate diet. Some people have no more than gruel for dinner. Others have a baked green banana and a piece of fish when available. Yet it is true that when there is a party, we see a little of everything--meat, shellfish, good beverages and other things.

Some time ago, we felt the desire to have a party for no reason. Obviously, the pretext varies. The parties held in every home do not attract our attention. It is at another level, as, for example, when a trifle is approved and the result is a celebration; when a seminar which is neither the first nor the tenth, a sector meeting or a working visit is held, there is a party. This is seen. Since there are meetings every day, there are parties from Monday to Sunday.

All organizations have something to commemorate all the time. Huambo is currently holding huge banquets marking the end of each event since the tide turned for this city.

On one side, the people's stores display their pitiful wares to those who get their supplies there, yet inside a large room scores of people--there because they did their duty as participants, not becuase they did something special--are devouring great quantities, eating and drinking a little of everything, of the good and best quality despite the shortages. Resolutions move into the background and parties take precedence. The former are unkept promises.

Parties held through the year for various, unnecessary pretexts must be "educated."

Editor's Note: Dear reader, this is a very interesting subject which we have already discussed. Unnecessary celebrations are held only to waste. As the reader well knows, they should stop immediately. We agree completely.

9479
CSO: 4742/349

BRIEFS

EXPLOSION KILLS CHILDREN--An explosion last Friday morning on Columbano St in the Neves Bendinha (formerly People's) neighborhood killed two children and injured five, two critically. From what we learned, a grenade caused the explosion; it happened on the sidewalk of Columbano St where seven pioneers were sitting together on a rock, busy with their games. The explosive device was buried underground at the gathering place with only a shiny wire visible; it attracted the attention of the pioneers who thought it was something of value or at least something they could play with. One of the children, misled by the shiny wire, activated it. There was smoke for an instant and then the explosion. We learned that after the explosion security and defense forces made a search and uncovered three other grenades also buried underground in the vicinity. As can be easily verified, this repugnant act can only be attributed to our people's enemies who again moved their killer hand, snuffing out the lives of innocent pioneers. These events teach us that popular vigilance must be a constant concern so that we can neutralize all criminals and inflict well-earned punishment on them. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jul 82 p 2] 9479

BENGUELA AIRPORT IMPROVEMENTS--Benguela--The runway of the airport of the city of Benguela, closed for several days, was markedly improved with the construction of two overruns at its upper end, respectively 120 meters and 100 meters long, according to information from the geotechnical service of the province. Several places on the same runway which no longer provided support were reinforced; all cracks and crevices which collected water and caused several breaks were filled in. The same source also said that a Swiss firm drew up a plan to repair and enlarge this runway; the document has already been approved by Angolan authorities and figures in the Ministry of Construction plans for this year. The plan calls for this runway to be enlarged by more than 300 meters and widened by 15 meters and for the parking area to be expanded at the same time. An access corridor to the parking area is to be built and the runway's support structures will be reinforced with more than 20 centimeters of concrete covered with asphalt. The present runway of the Benguela Airport is approximately 1,740 meters long and 34 meters wide. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jul 82 p 2] 9479

CSO: 4742/349

BRIEFS

MLPC LEADERS RELEASED--Bangui, July 31--Two leading members of the Centrafrican People's Liberation Movement (MLPC) detained in connection with a failed coup here in early March have been freed on the orders of military ruler General Andre Kolingba. They are former Health Minister Jean-Luc Mandaba, who is a doctor, and onetime Foreign Minister Simon Bedaya-Ngaro, also a doctor, whose latest post was rector of the university here. Both men have held posts as lecturers in medicine, and observers said their release showed Gen. Kolingba's concern to make use of the country's scarce qualified personnel irrespective of their political leanings. Mr. Bedaya-Ngaro was a close aide, as well as a relative, of MLPC leader Ange Patasse, who went into exile in Togo in April after hiding out in the French Embassy following an abortive putsch against Gen. Kolingba. Earlier this month other suspects in the coup were set free on the General's orders without having to face hearings before a special court. They included three judges. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 3 Aug 82 p 21]

CSO: 4700/1742

NEW CONSTITUTION, 'PORTENTS OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY' NOTED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 3 Aug 82 p 20

[Article by Jean-Eudes Barbier: "Individual Liberties"]

[Text] Malabo, August 1--Three years to the day after Equatorial Guinea's despotic Life President Francisco Macias Nguema was toppled by the Army, a new constitution for the former Spanish colony is to be published here next Tuesday.

A referendum will be held as soon as possible, and the draft proposals are also to be vetted by United Nations lawyers, Head of State Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema told Agence France-Presse in a recent interview.

He refused however to detail the major outlines of the text, which he said had been drawn up by a commission of representatives of the African country's tribes, lawyers and politicians formed in April.

"It meets the needs and aspirations of our people", Mr. Nguema said. "We inherited from a dictatorship without political structures or economic bases. We want to give the Equatorial Guinean people their dignity and create a state where individual liberties are fully respected".

The ruling Supreme Military Council's precaution of seeking U.N. endorsement for the new constitution can be expected to encourage hitherto cautious potential investors to show more tangible interest in this tiny state, whose 28,051 square kilometres comprise a mainland territory abutting Gabon and Cameroun, and the island of Fernando Po where the capital is situated.

The first hopeful portents of economic recovery emerged at an international aid donors' conference in Geneva last April, when 29 countries pledged 90 million dollars for reconstruction over the next few years.

Spending Control

In addition, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is prepared to provide a loan of 60 million dollars, on condition that Government spending be rigorously controlled.

The Equaguinean economy was in ruins when Macias Nguema was overthrown three years ago after a bloody 11-year dictatorship dating from the country's independence from Spain.

The purchasing power of the few thousand wage-earners among a population of 300,000 remains one of Africa's lowest. Under-nourishment is the lot of the majority, despite improvements in that area and in health care since Col. Obiang seized power. And there is the problem of absenteeism and corruption in the Civil Service. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1742

VOTE SCHEDULED 15 AUGUST ON CONSTITUTION

AB131600 Paris AFP in French 1154 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Yaounde, 13 Aug (AFP)--The people of Equatorial Guinea will in a referendum scheduled for Sunday, 15 August, express their views on the country's new constitution, reliable sources said in Yaounde today.

The draft constitution, the main points of which were made known at the beginning of this month by head of state Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, envisages the election of a president for a 7-year term through universal suffrage, the establishment of a council of state, the formation of a government headed by a prime minister, the election of a national assembly for a 5-year period and the setting up of a "National Council for Economic and Social Development," an organ with a consultative nature.

Within the framework of this forthcoming referendum, the supreme military council--the ruling body in Equatorial Guinea since the overthrow of dictator Macias Nguema on 3 August 1979--has decided to nominate Col Obiang Mbasogo to the presidency of the republic.

To this effect, a vast census operation was carried out in this small Spanish-speaking central African state for several weeks, the same sources explained in Yaounde.

CSO: 4719/1302

DPRK SHIP BRINGS GIFT OF CEMENT, MATERIALS

AB161437 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpt] From 1000 to 1140 on 15 August, an official Guinean delegation, including Abdoulaye Diawa Balde, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of domestic trade; Senainon Behanzin, secretary of the National Political Bureau and minister of the Agro-Pastoral Farms (FAPA) and agricultural cooperatives; Saidou Diallo, principal private secretary of the minister of the FAPA and Tidiane Guire special commissioner of the Conakry Port paid a visit to the ship (Annon Kan) from the DPRK which arrived at the Conakry Port on Saturday, 14 August 1982. The ship is carrying 6,000 tons of cement and 960 tons of other construction materials for the building of the OAU 1983 palace and the Kim Il-song center for agronomical research at Kindia. Kim Huang-sul, commander of the ship, while presenting this important donation of Kim Il-song, great leader of the Korean people, to the supreme leader of the revolution, Ahmed Sekou Toure, said the gift falls within the framework of strengthening the friendly and sincere ties of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Guinean and Korean peoples.

In the name of the official Guinean delegation, Senainon Behanzin, conveyed to the crew of the [Amnon Kan] warm and friendly sentiments from the supreme leader of the revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure. This friendly gesture by President Kim Il-song, Senainon Behanzin added, demonstrates the constant readiness of the great Korean leader to always maintain and develop the desire to cooperate for the happiness of the Guinean and Korean peoples. These words are not enough to thank the great Korean leader. The best manner in which Guinea should thank him, Comrade Senainon Behanzin pointed out, is to ensure that the Kim Il-song agricultural research center at Kindia is the best center on the African continent and that the OAU palace under construction becomes a powerful link between Presidents Kim Il-song and Ahmed Sekou Toure, with a view to developing the friendship between their people.

CSO: 4719/1288

BRIEFS

TOURE RECEIVES IRANIAN DELEGATION--The supreme leader of the revolution, Ahmed Sekou Toure, today received an Iranian delegation led by His Excellency Gharazi, minister of petroleum and bearer of a message from the Iranian president to the Guinean head of state. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [AB161336 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 16 Aug 82]

CSO: 4719/1302

BRIEFS

STOCK-BREEDING AGREEMENT WITH BELGIUM--This morning the minister of animal husbandry signed an agreement with the Kingdom of Belgium for the establishment of a stock-breeding project in the forest region. During the signing ceremony, the Belgian ambassador once more exalted the excellent relations between our two countries. The project is valued at 947 million CFA francs. Belgium's contribution is 413 million CFA francs while Ivory Coast contributes 534 million CFA francs representing the portion that the general budget devotes to the normal functioning of the project. [Text] [AB202023 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 20 Aug 82]

CSO: 4719/1305

GOVERNMENT DECREE APPROVES 1982-1983 BUDGET

AB162052 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The Government of Liberia has approved a budget of $420.1 million for fiscal year 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983. A people's redemption council decree released in Monrovia today on the approval of the budget authorizes the minister of finance and approves allotments, personnel needs and notices of warrant to the head of state to pay the expenses of government from 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983. It also authorized the minister of finance to approve such budgetary transfers between major (?corps) upon the recommendation of the director of the budget as may be necessary to give priority to the more essential items of government operations provided, however, that all such transfers shall not exceed the sum of the budget.

Under the decree, all equipment and supply shall be procured by the general services agency for and on behalf of all branches of government ministries and agencies, and approve the provisions of funds for the purchase of such items. [Sentence as heard] the new budget is $11 million less than the 431.1 million budget over last fiscal year.

Under the decree, government's recurrent expenditure is targeted at $272.9 million for fiscal year 1982-1983 as compared with $304.2 million for the last budget year. Allotment for development programs is set at $147.2 million in the new budget which is about $20.5 million above similar allotment in the last fiscal budget.

According to the decree, government is expected to generate $258 million from revenues; (?$132.1) million dollars will come from external sources through grants and loans. It said the $30 million deficit in the budget will be bridged in borrowing from the National Bank of Liberia.

Under the new budget, government's priority is outlined in the following proposed allotments: to the Ministry of Agriculture--$48.3 million; education--$42.4 million; national defense--$27.2 million; health and social welfare--$24.6 million; public works--$20.5 million; and the national youth and sports commission--$17.9 million.

CSO: 4700/1745

MONJA JAONA TO OPPOSE RATSIRAKA AT POLLS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 27 Jul 82 p 3

[Report: "Monja Jaona's Monima Criticizes Madagascar Situation"]

/Text/ Malagasy nationalist leader speaks of misery, insecurity, thefts, black marketeering, discord and "massacres"

Monja Jaona, doyen of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar closed the 11th national congress of Monima Kamiviombio, his party, in Toliara (formerly Tulear, in the southwestern part of the country) the day before yesterday, with a very stern review of the country's situation, AFP reported yesterday. "We live in misery and insecurity. Cattle rustling is spreading and black marketeering is expanding. Discord is developing and efforts are made to stage a confrontation between the army and the people.... Both internally and externally Madagascar is undergoing trying times," the old nationalist leader from the south of Madagascar asserted, after 5 days of proceedings.

Intransigently opposed to all successive Malagasy regimes over the last 50 years, frequently put in jail, convinced nationalist and supporter of Chinese-style popular power, Monja Jaone, who is past 75, also announced his candidacy for the next presidential elections. He will oppose outgoing President Didier Ratsiraka "If the Monima Central Bureau ratifies the congress' decision," he stated.

Monja Jaona also charged the current regime with favoring the preservation of neocolonialist structures and called for a true socialism, which would "replace the haves with a people's dictatorship."

In his closing speech the Monima president accused the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution (FNDR, the embryo of a single part and the only legal framework for political activities) of being "inconsistent," and the parties of which it is made "of having currently no power at all."

According to Monja Jaona the "Boky Mena" (Red Book) of President Didier Ratsiraka, which defines the means and objectives of Malagasy socialism, and the socialist revolution charter of being nothing but "strategic plans in which different ideologies are intermixed and which, consequently, are doomed to failure."

"Throughout the year," Monja Jaona went on to say, "constant references are made to the 'Boky Mena,' which is loudly publicized, whereas the reality of the daily life of the people's masses is to be the victims of cattle rustling, assassinations, misappropriations of public funds, and the destruction of the Malagasy economy, education and health care..."

According to Monja Jaona the "efficient remedy" is the application of the "true socialist principles, which is the only way to save the crushed and bruised people and country," and to oppose divisive efforts based on ethnicity and neocolonialist maneuverings."

The Malagasy Army and Gendarmerie Accused of 'Massacres'

Moreover, the Malagasy army and gendarmerie "murdered 65 people, whose bodies riddled with bullets were thrown into a mass grave," said Monja Jaona, president of the Monima Kamiviombio (Movement for Malagasy Independence, which has not deviated, and member of the ruling coalition) the day before yesterday. He added that this took place on 10 May last in Ankera and Melamoty, straggling villages located some 30 kilometers away from Toliara.

Jaona also claimed that "massacres" had taken place in other settlements as well and in the extreme northern part of the country, during the troubles of last March, in Sambava, Diego Suarez and Nosybe.

"In the south, in Benenitra," the nationalist leader said, "42 people were shot to death," while 72 others met with a similar fate in Befan-Oriana-South, where "a teacher was murdered by the gendarmes last month."

Monja Jaona, who comes from the same southern area of Madagascar and is considered the nationalist leader of the south, and his party rejoined in 1981 the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, which is now in power and which they had left in 1977.

Monja Jaona charged "some reactionary military" with being the perpetrators of these murders. He cited as proof the fact that 50 of the 65 victims in Ankera-Belamoty were members of the "vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution" (Arema, the party of President of the Republic didier Ratsiraka), several of whom were locally elected officials.

These "massacres," on the subject of which the authorities are totally silent, considering them to be "shameful for the country and the system," are frequently explained as "blisters" resulting from the insecurity which prevails in the southern areas of Madagascar. Rural banditry, cattle rustling accompanied by violence and looting in particular, is helping to maintain a permanent climate of tension between the forces of public order and the population.

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CSO: 4719/1254

GOVERNMENT DIEGO GARCIA STANCE

MB181426 Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 2 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Any question concerning commercial supplies for the base at Diego Garcia will not be the topic of discussion between the Government of Mauritius and Washington. This is the tough stand that has been adopted by Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth toward the United States, thus ending any eventual specualtion on commerical transactions between Port Louis and Washington to supply the military base at Diego Garcia.

Asked by LE MAURICIEN to comment on this decision, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, the head of state and of Mauritian diplomacy, was specific: "We favor the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and we are against the American base at Diego Garcia. If we are fighting for the recognition of this principle, we cannot negotiate commercial transactions to supply the Diego Garcia base."

The prime minister, who adopted his decision last Tuesday, sent a telegram the next day to Mr Chitmansing Jefferamsing, the Mauritian ambassador to Washington, asking him to convey the Mauritian Government's stand on Diego Garcia to the White House and, in particular, to Mr George Schultz.

In the same telegram, Mr Jesseramsing was asked to tell Mr Schultz that it is now out of the question for the Mauritian Government to grant visas to American officials who wish to come to Mauritius to discuss the question of supplying the Diego Garcia Base and to American troops based in Diego Garcia.

The Mauritian Government's action preceeded by 24 hours the expected arrival in Mauritius on Thursday of a strong U.S. delegation led by an American colonel who will negotiate the purchase of vegetables, fruits and eggs for the Diego Garcia base.

After learning of the content of the telegram, Washington sent a TELEX to the American ambassador to Mauritius, Mr Robert F. Gordon, informing him about the Mauritian decision.

Doesn't the government's decision to stop the sale of vegetables, fruits and eggs through the marketing board to American troops represent a loss for Mauritius? To this question, the prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, stressed: "It would not have brought much money to the country."

Faced with this new Mauritian Government position American authorities are considering negotiations with French authorities to purchase their products from Reunion.

According to some circles, the question regarding the attitude of the Mauritian Government towards the United States is, will the Mauritian Government go further and call for the cancellation of Mauritian labor contracts in Diego Garcia.

CSO: 4719/1305

VISIT BY REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT RENE REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Jul 82 pp 1,5

[Text] It was to the accompaniment of a nostalgic song, "This Is But a Farewell," played by the police band, that the door of the small plane of the president of the Seychelles closed yesterday, bringing to an end a short but richly packed state visit. President France Albert Rene traveled from Le Reduit, the Plaisance airport, accompanied by Vice Prime Minister Harish Boodhoo, and on his arrival at the airfield, his hosts gave him a farewell ceremony which was more informal in terms of protocol than that on his arrival last Friday. Mr Paul Berenger was accompanied by his son Emmanuel, and other ministers too brought their children along, as if indeed to demonstrate that it was a family member which Mauritius had just welcomed, and that henceforth he and the representatives of his government will always be welcomed on Mauritian soil, just as the representatives of the MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] will be welcomed in the Seychelles with the warmth and hospitality characteristic of the island tradition.

LE MAURICIEN has learned, moreover, that President Rene will also visit Rodrigues, and that talks between the president of the Seychelles and Minister of Rodrigues Island Affairs Serge Clair concerned that trip.

A cooperation agreement has been established as the basis for future relations among the sister islands. A master agreement was signed yesterday, and a number of protocols concerning specific sectors will be signed within this context for the implementation of this cooperation. Another document was added to this agreement--a joint communique signed by the two government leaders, stressing the "truly friendly" and cordial nature of the recent negotiations and the "broad consensus" between the peoples of Mauritius and the Seychelles on foreign policy.

Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth himself expressed great satisfaction with these negotiations in speaking to journalists when he introduced President Rene during the press conference held at the Reduit Chateau yesterday morning.

Certain specific points were dealt with in the joint communique, including Sayade Malha. Other discussions will be held on the issue of sovereignty over its fishing banks, but meanwhile, the two countries will jointly see to their protection and exploitation.

On surveillance of the economic zones, the two countries agreed on immediate steps.

In the trade relations sector, a senior official will be appointed by each country to develop and intensify trade.

A joint request concerning a regional maritime snipping line will be submitted to the EEC by Mauritius and the Seychelles, with a view to a new study of the proposal.

An Indian Ocean commission will be established for cooperation among the islands in the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean, following a meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries involved.

The main event on yesterday's schedule was the press conference held by President Rene at Reduit, during which he answered questions from the press most skillfully.

LE MAURICIEN: Following the attack on the Seychelles by mercenaries, and in view of the fears which the Malagasy regime has moreover expressed on the subject of efforts to destroy stability in Madagascar, and in the light of the interest shown in Mauritius by Pretoria and certain other powers, you will doubtless take up the question of security for our three countries with your colleagues, Mr President, during the coming mini-summit meeting scheduled for the chiefs of state and cabinet heads of Mauritius, Madagascar, and the Seychelles. What will your main proposals be? And is there a possibility of a security treaty among the three countries?

President Rene: I think that there is a need for cooperation in all sectors, including security. This is not true only on the intelligence level, but for the very base of security. This is an issue which should be discussed in depth by the countries involved. It is hard for us to say at this precise moment what we may do. But where the Seychelles are concerned, we believe that there is a need for good cooperation. We will not be opposed to any proposal designed to strengthen the security of all the nations in the region.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA: In view of the positions adopted by India, in favor of a peace zone, among others, is there a possibility that India will be invited to participate in the mini-summit meeting which Mauritius, Madagascar and the Seychelles have scheduled?

President Rene: I do not believe that the term mini-summit is appropriate. To answer your question, although I believe that India has a great role to play in everything involving the Indian Ocean, it is nonetheless true that we must see first to the rapprochement of the islands in the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean before going farther afield. For, in addition to India, there are other countries which should join with us. However, we must begin somewhere. The countries in the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean should first establish order on their own level. I believe very sincerely that India basically supports such an effort.

LE MAURICIEN: Has tourism in the Seychelles, and the economy more generally, recovered following the mercenary attack? Are you satisfied with the international response to your appeals for aid in order to repair the damage done by this aggression?

President Rene: The economy of the Seychelles is gradually recovering from that aggression. It will take time to achieve complete recovery, for in the realm of tourism, for example, confidence must be reestablished. Much can be done along these lines within the context of regional cooperation. Where the response to our appeals for aid is concerned, I am sorry to have to say that there has been very little. In fact, except for one or two donor countries, those which have cooperated with us in the past, there has been little reaction.

THE NATION: Four of the mercenaries involved in the attempted coup d'etat in the Seychelles have been sentenced to death. What is the attitude of your government toward the death penalty? Would you be in favor of an exchange of those under the death sentence for the liberation of prisoners by the African National Congress in South Africa?

President Rene: I must make it clear first of all that we have not decided anything yet, because the case is still before the courts, on appeal. Thus I do not think it would be appropriate to give our opinions on this subject for the time being. We must await the court judgment. Where an exchange of prisoners is concerned, this is a possibility we will consider if the occasion arises. But a problem would then be encountered: We have no diplomatic relations with South Africa.

THE NATION: What steps has your government taken to reduce your dependence on South Africa?

President Rene: In our view, the matter must be approached from the point of view of self-reliance. We also believe that the nature of our economy leads us very naturally to cooperation with other countries in the region, in particular the island of Mauritius. We have already taken steps: for example, instead of continuing to import chicken from South Africa, we will henceforth import it from the island of Mauritius.

THE NATION: Does your government favor the winning of independence by Reunion?

President Rene: I would be in a better position to answer this question if I knew that the people of Reunion wanted independence.

ADVANCE: Do you hope for the appointment of trade representatives in the two countries?

President Rene: Within the framework of cooperation, we want to appoint a commission on which all of the countries involved will be represented. As soon as this is done, there will be no need to appoint separate trade representatives. The commission will maintain close contacts among the

various governments and will concern itself with the trade to be developed.

LE MAURICIEN: We know that your country maintains excellent relations with India. You have in particular very good cooperative relations with Mrs Indira Gandhi's government. Do you plan to seek Indian military cooperation for the security of our region?

President Rene: I can tell you that the Seychelles are already cooperating with India in the military sector. I can only specify that we believe in this form of cooperation. As to the other countries in the region, we will attempt to persuade them to believe in it also.

ADVANCE: There has been mention in various places of the possibility of a Mascarene federation. Does your country favor such a federation?

President Rene: I must say first of all that one must mature before being in a position to adopt certain decisions. We have much to do first of all before envisaging any such possibility. We have many problems to resolve. We must see first of all to our rapprochement and come to know each other better. Then the future will look out for itself.

LE MAURICIEN: You are known worldwide as a champion of the natural environment. Do you envisage cooperation with Mauritius in this realm as well?

President Rene: Yes, there is much to be done in this field. But allow me however to explain that I am not one of those who believe that economic development should be sacrificed to environmental protection. There are obviously many things to be safeguarded and overseen, and in some cases, reestablished, and this applies to all countries, whether it be Mauritius or the Seychelles.

WEEKEND: Will your country participate in the next Indian Ocean Games?

President Rene: I do not know what has been decided on this subject. But I think that, within the context of our development and that of cooperation, we should participate in everything affecting the region.

The representatives of the press in Mauritius made a point of thanking the president of the Seychelles at the conclusion of the press conference for organizing this meeting with the country's newsmen, and of wishing him "bon voyage."

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CSO: 4719/1235

LABOR PARTY PRESIDENT DISCUSSES FUTURE PROSPECTS

Port Louis THE NATION in French 18 Jul 82 pp 3, 7

[Interview with Labor Party President James Burty David; date and place not given]

[Text] The Labor Party (PT) will hold its annual congress beginning on 5 September, to elect new officers and relaunch its political activities following the 11 June setback. Mr James Burty David, president of the PT, remains an advocate of militant socialism. Here, in an interview granted to THE NATION, he discusses the prospects developing for a laborite renewal.

[Question] The annual congress of the Labor Party has now been scheduled. What, in your opinion, are the goals you have set for yourselves within the party.

[Answer] The congress this year will be of capital importance. It will involve not only providing the Labor Party with new officers and a new bureau, but also specifying its ideological orientation and the program for its struggle. I hope this will be a historic congress to the extent that the desire to return to the sources of the labor movement will motivate almost all of the delegates.

The Labor Party must resume its struggle within a political context which is both difficult and different from what it has experienced to date. Relatively traditional methods should give way to allow consolidation of our ideological bases. We must admit that we have made very little of the ideological dimension in an effort to adapt to events and even to compromise as the needs of the situation dictated. This last attitude should disappear from our ranks. Our socialist colors should be revealed in our analyses, our actions and the strength of our convictions.

[Question] Mr David, you always speak of ideology and you seek constantly to situate the Labor Party on the left. Do you believe that militant leftist action is really possible for you?

[Answer] In fact, I have always stressed the ideological aspect of the Labor Party because I have felt throughout the years that our basic principles were losing too much strength. When I began militant action within the Labor Party at the age of 15, I was joining a militant socialist movement. This was the

political choice I made for myself when I plunged into the battle for independence. Gradually, I studied the historic progression of the Labor Party, and it confirmed my political choice. The founding fathers of the party truly chose the leftist sector for the pursuit of the labor movement. The class struggle, nationalization, trade unionism, the anticolonial and anticapitalist struggle, the socialist revolution--all of these realities belonged in the realm of the Labor Party.

Gradually, the habits of government, compromise, slightly excessive familiarity with the owners' class and various coalitions gained ascendancy in the end over basic principles. Ideology was relegated to a secondary level.

I have always wanted to lead the Labor Party toward clearer, more precise, more convincing leftist positions. You see a political party is not like a social club in which diversity of principles and intentions is tolerantly accepted. An ideological platform must unite the members of a given party, or otherwise they will rally on the basis of friendship, clan, community or caste loyalty. These are fragile and unacceptable links in politics. This is why I have always urged that ideology be the inspiration of our actions.

[Question] You would place this ideology, then, on the left?

[Answer] Absolutely. Our ideological roots are found in the leftist sector. I do not agree with Lindsay Riviere when he continues to hope for "rightist extraparliamentary opposition" by the Labor Party. If this were the trend to be anticipated after the September 1982 congress, it would mean annihilation.

Yes, I maintain that the Labor Party must absolutely be situated in the leftist movement. Our history bears out this trend, and even if some compromises have led us to lose sight of our ideological identity, we cannot deny our origins. Our past weaknesses should not serve us as hindrances, but as lessons.

The ideological fluctuations within our ranks have led us to lose consistency in our analysis and a sense of direction in numerous circumstances. This should never happen again.

We must find the leftist path again for both historical and political reasons.

[Question] Don't you think that the leftist sector today is too strewn with pitfalls?

[Answer] Deceptively, this sector appears overcrowded. A number of organizations emerging from the MMM are trying to take up leftist positions in terms of thought and a certain activism. The activities of the Labor Party should be more serious, more carefully thought out and better structured than those of other small groups.

The MMM has already issued harsh warnings to the radical "factions" seeking to occupy leftist territory. They are regarded like parties within a party, and thus neither autonomous nor truly serious.

It is obvious that the MMM has already taken over leadership of the center and that other organizations emerging from it would like to move to the left. This will not prevent the Labor Party from fully assuming its role as a leftist party.

[Question] And what if some elements in the Labor Party were to refuse to align themselves with the ideology of the socialist left?

[Answer] Their place would then not be within the Labor Party. We have an opportunity now to find the true path of socialism again, and I do not believe that the weed of deviationism should be allowed to grow along with the seeds in the leftist sector.

There should no longer be laborites by accident. It is necessary to have a conviction of political commitment to the left.

[Question] Do you believe that there are members of the Labor Party without ideological motivation?

[Answer] I would not at all want to point a finger at any members of my party, but I cannot help but note that ideology has counted for very little in a number of situations. This failing must absolutely be eliminated. The first motivation for membership in the Labor Party should be ideology.

[Question] Why do you attach such great importance to ideology?

[Answer] Without this working tool, no valid analysis is possible. Ideology is a powerful motive force for political involvement. I cannot conceive of any organized and serious political platform but one based on ideological discipline. Without it, a political party floats aimlessly. It loses its helm and its fighting strength.

[Question] Do you think that the Labor Party still has the will to continue the struggle?

[Answer] I must tell you that I find the desire and the determination to take up the challenge in the vast majority of our comrades. We have had a number of meetings together and I have sensed a real enthusiasm for reorganizing the Labor Party on firm ideological bases and with new structures.

I hope that those who are truly motivated by socialist convictions will triumph, in numbers, at the coming congress, in order to plunge into the battle with the force of the principles which called the Labor Party into being in February 1936.

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CSO: 4719/1238

AGRICULTURAL POLICY OUTLINED BY NEW MINISTER

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 16 Jul 82 p 5

[Interview with Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Kishore Deerpalsingh by Jean-Clement Cangy; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] You have just returned from negotiations with the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific] and EEC countries. Are you satisfied with the price obtained for our sugar?

[Answer] We obtained a 9.5 percent increase in the sugar price. This is the greatest increase since the Sugar Protocol went into effect in 1975. Since this was my first mission, I am very pleased with it. Moreover, it provided me with an opportunity to take up certain matters with the ACP subcommittee prior to negotiations with the European Economic Community. The most important thing is, to be sure, the question of maritime freight rates, a priority issue for the ACP countries. The Sugar Protocol stipulates that the price of sugar should be defined on the basis of all economic factors.

Now the freight issue was never taken into account. Thus this matter was raised, and some encouragement was obtained. A study of the maritime freight issue will thus be undertaken, and the results will be submitted with the negotiations on the sugar price in 1983-1984. There is without a doubt an unjust aspect to be corrected here.

Moreover, on my arrival in Brussels, I was informed of the pressure being exerted by the sugar beet growers, and of a meeting which had been convoked to discuss the future of the Sugar Protocol with the beet growers' lobbies. This step is intolerable and is doing tremendous harm to the ACP countries. As a result, we made it very clear that the negotiations on the Sugar Protocol should be pursued between the contracting parties, that is to say the ACP and EEC countries.

Finally, let us mention the meeting in Libreville last May, at which a study of the future prospects for sugar coming from the ACP on the community market was approved. In our view, there is a need to proceed rather quickly with this study.

Because of the pressure exerted by the sugar beet growers and the fact that Mauritius benefits from a large 500,000 ton EEC quota, we must be vigilant and safeguard our privileged relations with the EEC countries. Within this context, I invited Commissioner Pisani to visit Mauritius. He is a man who has good ideas but who functions within a European context.

[Question] In view of the low price of sugar on the world market, competition from the sugar beet growers and the "high fructose products," don't you think that our overdependence on sugarcane should be reviewed and our farm strategy redefined?

[Answer] We should have a clear view of the future of the country, leading to the question as to what this future is for Mauritius. Should we increase sugar production by better techniques and new varieties? Or should we allow production to level off at the present figure, and possibly in the future even think of reducing it? There is therefore need for a study, and we hope that the commission to survey the sugar industry will contribute factors to help answer these questions.

Let us adopt the hypothesis of a planned decrease in our sugar production. The question arises as to whether we will be able to honor our commitments, with regard in particular to the EEC, if our (decreased) sugar production is in addition affected by hurricanes or drought. Our EEC quota represents a guaranteed foreign exchange income. Underproduction of sugar also represents a drop in sugarcane byproducts. Personally, I am not in favor of reducing our sugar production. On the contrary, I favor an increase in the yield of sugarcane per arpent through an improvement in varieties and cultivation techniques. And I think we should also produce a given quantity of sugar while freeing certain marginal land for other crops.

Every citizen of Mauritius should regard the land as sacred. It is necessary to cultivate the space between rows, every inch of land. The island of Mauritius should be aware of this. I appeal to the sugar industry to make use of every bit of space. Moreover, there are cooperatives, small planters and sharecroppers prepared to cultivate this space. Discussions with the officials of the Chamber of Agriculture with a view to drafting a plan toward this end have already been scheduled.

[Question] What in your view are the conditions on which agrarian reform in Mauritius depends?

[Answer] The political conditions exist. Our government program already provides for some agrarian reform, which now needs to be implemented in fact. We agree that it is necessary to reduce agrarian concentration. The government plans to nationalize the land, and will see to it that it is used efficiently. Within the framework of reorganization of the cooperative movement, that movement is expected to take responsibility for this land with a view to optimal exploitation, under the supervision of the National Agricultural Diversification Corporation. Farm diversification and an increase in food production will remain in the realm of dreams if the necessary steps to this end are not taken.

[Question] How does the new government plan to deal with the question of agricultural diversification?

[Answer] There is indeed one limitation--the available land. However, we believe that there is much which can be done in the agricultural diversification field. The government will move forward with the implementation of a plan for food production.

No problem exists where vegetable production is concerned, while for other products, research is required.

Let us take the case of the annual production of corn, which totals 1,500 tons at present, while our consumption comes to 15,000 tons. This consumption, because of the livestock-raising requirements, is likely to increase. I do not see why Mauritius and Rodriguez could not be self-sufficient in corn. There is a certain problem involving the infrastructure, the processing plants. As a result, work must be done on this aspect. By becoming self-sufficient, we can decrease our dependence on foreign sources.

Thus we need no defeatism! We must see to our "self-reliance." Potatoes now represent a success story. Moreover, one might wonder why, if we produce tomatoes, tomato paste is imported. In this connection as well, there is a problem of the infrastructure which must be established. And we can do this. There are also many other things which we can produce. At the same time, it is necessary to control imports. When I think that we import canned carrots and beets--this is our greatest enemy.

Let us not forget livestock raising. Should the Meat Authority content itself with its single task--slaughtering cattle? Should the import of cattle remain in the hands of the private sector? These many questions require answers. We must draft a master plan for livestock breeding. At the present time, we are seeing the gradual disappearance of small cattle enterprises. Such a situation is intolerable. We cannot allow our herds to disappear. Did you know that the number of small cattle enterprises has dropped from 40,000 to 8,000? Vigorous action is urgently needed in this sector.

[Question] What will be done where the revalorization of sugarcane byproducts is concerned?

[Answer] Bagasse and molasses represent resources. It cannot be denied that sugarcane byproducts will become as important as the main product itself in the future. The experience of the sugar mill in Medine where the production of electricity using bagasse is concerned is useful in this connection. Obviously, all of this requires investments which will become profitable in time. It is important to plan the future today. Will we continue to sell our molasses on the world market at laughable prices, waiting until the oil wells are exhausted before taking the necessary steps? In this connection, we can see the full importance of the establishment of the Sugar Byproducts Corporation. It is a question of promoting the rational use of molasses, bagasse and other refuse and sugarcane tops.

[Question] The tea industry is in perpetual crisis. Do you plan to reorganize the situation in this sector?

[Answer] It is true, the tea sector is ailing badly. If energetic steps are not taken, it will disappear. The preceding regime acted neglectfully in allowing the situation to deteriorate to the extent that we have almost reached the point of no return. One of the steps to be taken is the reorganization of the Tea Development Authority, which is not playing the role it should. The situation there has deteriorated so that its coffers are taking in only 25 million rupees in income as compared with expenditures of 81 million. The government has therefore granted this sector a subsidy of 36 million rupees. It is obvious that such a situation cannot be allowed to continue. It is necessary to "rethink" it completely. While undertaking revalorization of the tea plantations, is it necessary to make judicious use of this abandoned land? The government has asked a team of FAO consultants to undertake a study of the country's soils, in order to establish which ones are suitable for what crops.

[Question] Will incentives be offered to encourage food production?

[Answer] Where food production is concerned, a master plan is to be drafted such as to permit the Marketing Board to play its basic role under the supervision of the National Agricultural Diversification Corporation. Self-sufficiency will be the ultimate goal of this plan. It will also encourage planters to cultivate certain crops about which they are hesitant. In this connection, a study should be undertaken to establish the reasons for planters' reticence about certain crops, and the possibility of establishing future incentives for them.

[Question] The fishing sector has always been viewed as a poor cousin. How does the new government plan to revitalize this sector?

[Answer] The island of Mauritius, along with Rodrigues, the Chagos Islands, St. Brandon and Agalega, has considerable maritime area to offer. In this connection, it is unreasonable to import frozen fish from South Africa while we have stocks we are having difficulty in marketing.

Fishermen were never given the consideration that they merit by the old regime. We plan to develop the fishermens' sector, so that they will be participants in the life and the development of the country. There is a project to relaunch the cooperative movement in the fishing sector drafted by my colleague Harish Boodhoo, the minister of cooperatives. The purpose is to give their dignity back to the fishermen and to develop fishing around Mauritius and the other islands.

Moreover, we cannot tolerate the dynamiting of our lagoons and the overexploitation of our waters by foreign countries. Therefore there is a need to establish a framework for cooperation on the regional level with Madagascar, the Seychelles, and perhaps even the Maldive Islands.

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CSO: 4719/1229

JUGNAUTH APPEALS FOR NATIONAL EFFORT DURING ECONOMIC DEBATE

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Jul 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] The parliament concluded its discussion on Minister of Finance Paul Berenger's motion on the economic situation inherited from the preceding regime yesterday. In the absence of the minister involved, Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth summarized the debate, giving a firm address in the course of which he urged the population to make sacrifices at this difficult time, and stressed the fact that Mauritius finds itself forced to continue to work with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and to respect the agreements the outgoing government made with that body. "Otherwise, we would be deprived of foreign exchange with which to subsidize our food needs." As a result, the prime minister urged the population to undertake the cultivation of food crops. "Every inch of land must be cultivated," he stressed, "so that we can reduce our imports. It is at this price that we can hope for a better future."

Yesterday's session was also marked by the address delivered by Mrs France Roussety, the only opposition deputy to participate in the discussion on the finance minister's motion. She maintained, among other things, that Mr Berenger was perfectly well aware of the financial situation of the country prior to the elections, and she deplored the fact that he is trying today to push all the blame for the economic situation onto the shoulders of the outgoing government.

Two other factors have contributed to this crisis, she said: the foreign factors, influenced in large part by the increased cost of oil, and also the fierce strikes, reference to which brought up again one of the strong points in the outgoing government's electoral campaign. The prime minister himself rebutted her arguments.

In all, 16 parliamentarians spoke in the course of the discussion on the economic report. The prime minister made a point of expressing satisfaction yesterday with the interest the document submitted by the minister of finance has aroused. During the closing session yesterday, there were nine speeches. They were delivered by Messrs Jugnauth, Uteem, Clair, Dulloo, Nundalalee, Gokhool, Sobadar and Gayan and Mrs Roussety.

The first speaker to participate in the discussion, Mr Madun Dulloo, deputy for Grand-Baie/Poudre d'Or, stressed that thanks to the economic evaluation

presented by the minister of finance, the chamber and the population in general is clearly aware of the economic and social problems of the country and the burdensome heritage left to its successor by the outgoing government. According to Mr Dulloo, this document provides a point of departure for the rebuilding of the country. "Henceforth we will be familiar with the situation with regard to unemployment, the problems of inflation, increased consumption, stagnation in manufacturing and agricultural sectors and the balance of payments."

Mr Dulloo was critical of the outgoing government, noting that it never took the suggestions of the International Monetary Fund into account, particularly where bank credit is concerned. The preceding government, he said, depended too much on the credit advanced it by the Central Bank. It did not devote concern to reorganization of the economy in general, but proposed "piecemeal measures." Referring to the wage compensation issue, the deputy for Grand-Baie/Poudre d'Or stressed the fact that in establishing compensation, the survival of an industry, job security and the creation of jobs should be taken into account. He referred to the foreign debts, and in this context asked the government to demonstrate caution when it needs to borrow from international financial institutions. He expressed the hope that the government will give priority to reestablishing our foreign exchange reserves.

He also warned the government against abuses, particularly trips overseas by ministers and officials.

When the statement by the minister of finance was televised Monday evening, he went on to say, it appeared that the government was giving greater importance in the next budget to the fiscal policy and monetary policy. "We are moving toward budget discipline which I think will conform to the suggestions of the IMF," the speaker stated. He expressed the hope that the government will encourage savings and investments. Encouragement should be constant in these two sectors.

Going on to deal with problems pertaining to the manufacturing and agricultural sectors, the speaker said that the report of the minister of finance succinctly describes the existing stagnation. The problems, he explained, are due to a lack of credit at a time when the need for such credit is making itself felt. In the agricultural sector, there has not heretofore been any line of action, any incentive, any facilities for the farmers. Small sugarcane planters, for example, complete their sugar harvest in December but have to wait 8 to 9 months before receiving the whole of what is due them, after payment of the sugar export income. The small advances made to them serve only to finance daily expenditures. The result is that these planters cannot invest in other projects, which would make the creation of new jobs possible. It is Mr Dulloo's opinion that export income should be paid in one lump sum, and he urged the government to review the payment system to this end. He said that the money which is not paid to the planters is deposited in a foreign bank and brings in interest, not for the planters but for other institutions. He also asked for a tax exemption for farm equipment, loan facilities and selective control of credit. "With the implementation of these minor corrective measures, we could give the planters a new boost," he commented.

The industrial sector is in difficulty because investors are given insufficient encouragement. "We should also eliminate red tape," he stressed, while expressing his approval of the establishment of an export processing zone authority. Mr Dulloo said that the free zone is a part of our life and we should give it every chance to survive. In addition, we must see to it that investors are not confronted with "overheavy procedures." If wages and conditions are reasonable for workers, the development of the free zone is guaranteed. In the same breath, he urged other steps to breathe new life into this sector: development of trade promotion and diversification of export markets, with a study of the potential offered by the Scandinavian countries.

In conclusion, Mr Dulloo said that the three commands we should obey to guarantee economic recovery call for: (a) reducing the balance of payments deficit; (b) combating unemployment; and (c) working hard. "We must, however, decide who will have to carry the burden within the framework of this recovery. It is above all those with 'the biggest backs who must bear the burden,' for in the past, the economically weak have been penalized the most. Now they are waiting for the government to devote special concern to them."

The chamber then heard the address by Mrs France Roussety, the only opposition deputy to speak within the discussion of the economic evaluation, which, she acknowledged at the outset, is "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." She was reprimanded by Speaker Allan Ganoo when, referring to the MMM/PSM government program, she attempted to discuss the promises made therein. Mr Ganoo asked her to adhere to the central subject of debate, i.e., the government motion on the economic evaluation.

Resuming her address, Mrs Roussety said that Minister of Finance Paul Berenger was perfectly well aware of the exact financial situation of the country. Moreover, the fact that the country had already experienced two devaluations was in itself a clear indication of a sick economy. She said that she did not by any means want to take up the defense of those in the outgoing government termed "criminals," but she, on the other hand, used another word in referring to the minister of finance, which was unacceptable parliamentary language. This earned her a second reprimand, and without being asked to do so, she withdrew her statement, going on to say that she places no faith in Mr Berenger's statements about his ignorance of the financial situation prior to the elections.

Speaking of a press report dated 14 June 1982 under the heading "The MMM Assesses the Parliamentary Situation," she quoted the following statement. "The next government will inherit a catastrophic financial situation." She also recalled that the joint MMM/PSM government program contained a promise to raise the lowest wages. Mrs Roussety was reprimanded a third time by the speaker, who reminded her that the government program was not the subject of discussion.

Continuing with her speech, she voiced her concern about the tragic financial situation of the country, and taking a different course from the other government majority speakers, she maintained that foreign factors beyond the control of the outgoing government contributed to this situation.

She pointed to the fact that "each time the OPEC members met, all the peoples of the world, and those of the Third World countries in particular, held their breath. President Nyerere suffered the consequences of international inflation and President Ratsiraka of Madagascar was brought to his knees." Mrs Roussety stressed that she does not want to see those who were responsible in one way or another for our financial situation to escape punishment, if they deserve it, but she recalled that during the electoral campaign, the savage strikes by the workers did nothing to help matters. She also returned to the statements by the former minister of finance to the effect that we are dependent on the IMF. Who was prepared to listen to him them? It is not fair, she went on to say, to put all the blame onto the shoulders of the outgoing government, for, she reiterated, outside factors weighed heavily in the balance.

In summarizing her discussion, Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth recalled first of all that the discussions of the evaluation of our economy were to serve to inform the population about the economic crisis in which the country finds itself. Weighing his words, he said that the present conditions are unprecedented in the country's history--"the worst chaotic situation." Prior to proceeding to the heart of his address, he congratulated the parliamentarians on their interest in the discussion and said that he had noted a number of constructive suggestions which will be taken into consideration.

Reacting to the statements by Mrs Roussety, who he said had attempted to prove that the former MMM opposition in the parliament was equally responsible for our presnt economic situation because of the strikes in the country, Mr Jugnauth said that Mrs Roussety should have looked for the reasons which led to these strike movements.

In the view of the prime minister, the financial situation is the result of the "economic boom" the country experienced for several years. "The then leaders lost their heads. Imports increased substantially and were encouraged by the preceding government. There was talk of unprecedented prosperity and imports continued steadily. We know the consequences of such a policy: inflation was imported and the mass of money circulated within the country did nothing to help matters. People were encouraged to consume luxury products. A new consumer society was born," Mr Jugnauth said.

"When we hear today that the workers had recourse to the strike movement, they cannot be blamed. It is inconceivable," the prime minister added, "that they were unable to enjoy the unprecedented prosperity of which the government in power then talked. At that time, the situation was not so dramatic: the public debt was only about 1 billion rupees. The number of unemployed came to only 25,000, and the country was not at the mercy of the IMF." In the first budget speech in 1976, Mr Jugnauth recalled, the MMM opposition said that if matters continued to be managed in the country as was being done then, the consequences would be disastrous. "We were treated like children. We were told that we still had much to learn and that the country would never experience devaluation," the prime minister said.

"And even in the following years," Mr Jugnauth went on to say, "there was continued talk of unprecedented prosperity, right up until a first surprise

devaluation occurred. And even then, the minister of finance spoke of 'temporary difficulties,' refusing to acknowledge the truth. He concealed the truth from the people. The present situation," Mr Jugnauth went on to say, "is the result of poor administration of the country, waste and other scandals. There is no getting away from it, any serious individual would come back to the fact that when a country imports more than it exports, the effects of any devaluation are canceled out.

"The new government does not want to follow the example of the outgoing government. This is why the policy of truth will be pursued. It is also its duty to avoid leading the country to brink of the chasm or to the point of no return. It is our duty to cure the sick economy with the cooperation of all," Mr Jugnauth said. "After World War II, while it was still a colony, the island of Mauritius made the necessary effort to this end. I do not see why the people of Mauritius today would not take up this challenge," the prime minister stated emphatically.

Mr Jugnauth went on to say that "on the basis of the agreements reached in the past by the outgoing government with the IMF and the World Bank, we will still be bound to these two bodies. If the conditions imposed by the IMF are not met, we will be deprived of foreign exchange. And this would mean that we would not be in a position to purchase food and we would then experience famine. We are thus forced to respect these conditions, and these conditions are harsh." This is why Mr Jugnauth insistently urged the people of Mauritius to focus their efforts on increased productivity and efficiency. "The people of Mauritius must change their habits in all realms, even where energy and food habits are concerned." He appealed to the people to see to the cultivation of every last inch of land. "I hope that each individual will do his best to engage in the raising of vegetables, so that we can reduce our imports. It is at the price of sacrifice that we can hope for a better future," he said in conclusion.

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CSO: 4719/1232

PRC AIRPORT FUNDS TO BE USED TO MODERNIZE PLAISANCE

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 29 Jul p 1

[Report: "The Rs 175 Million Loan Granted by the PRC Will Be Used to Modernize Plaisance"]

[Text] The loan of Rs 175 million, which was granted by the Chinese government in 1972 to the previous government for the construction of the Plaines des Roches Airport will be used by the new government to modernize the Plaisance Airport. This was the request currently submitted to the PRC by the new government.

The decision was made public yesterday by Prime Minister Aneerod Jugnauth during the signing of a protocol extending the 1972 agreement on a Rs 175 million loan and postponing its repayment.

While expressing the gratitude of the Maurician government for extending the period of utilization of the interest-free loan, the prime minister emphasized that due to inflation and other economic factors the generous loan would be insufficient to complete the initial project. With the agreement of the Beijing government, the government intends to use the loan for the development of the necessary infrastructure of the Plaisance Airport. He said to this effect that "My government is therefore looking forward, with the kind acquiesence of the government of the People's Republic of China, to construct appropriate infrastructures which will consolidate and modernize our existing airport at Plaisance."

The loan will be repaid between 1 July 1997 and 30 June 2007 in annual installments of one tenth of the loan.

Nevertheless, the prime minister announced that before undertaking the project, Chinese and Maurician technicians would determine its viability, so that it may be carried out within the period of the loan's extention.

A French report completed by Mr Thilloux in 1981 stipulates that equipment totalling RS 25 million will have to be purchased.

Mr Millet, from the Paris Airport, who had conducted a study of the Plaisance Airport, had emphasized the need for a new control tower, the existing one being a hazard to aerial navigation. He called for the elaboration of a

master plan. The Cooperation Assistance Fund (FAC) was willing to subsidize the study. At a meeting held on 10 November 1981 the Central Economic Cooperation Bank (CCCE) had agreed in principle to finance the reasphalting of the runway, the purchasing of equipment and the construction of a control tower at a total cost of Rs 55 million.

On the other hand, British aid will be also sollicited for the renovation of Plaisance. The entire question of financing some of the work on modernizing the Plaisance Airport will be discussed with a delegation of the Overseas Development Administration (ODA), which is expected to arrive in the country at the end of August.

The construction of a new airport terminal is planned as well at a cost of approximately Rs 400 million.

The cargo warehouse as well will have to be enlarged together with some other premises (garage, workshop, etc.). The cost of this project would be about Rs 30 million; the extention of the runway, its reinforcement and the building of a new road and installations would total about Rs 455 million.

The projections related to these improvements in the airport infrastructure at Plaisance call for the handling of 750,000 passengers and 25,000 tons of freight as against 410,000 passengers and 7,200 tons of freight in 1981.

5157
CSO: 4719/1252

PROSPECTS FOR NATIONAL CULTURE DESCRIBED BY NEW MINISTER

Comments by Poonoosamy

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 20 Jul 82 p 5

/Article by Judex Acking/

[Text] Mr Ramachandra Poonoosamy, one of the youngest cabinet members, has been assigned the duties of minister of arts, cultural affairs and leisure. Nothing, at least this is our hope, will be the same as before within the context of these three very interrelated and problematical activities so essential to the economy and politics. The ambitious and necessary projects set forth by the minister in our interview and the situation, as he assesses it, within the sociopolitical context resulting from the "revolutionary 11 June vote" require the participation of all if they are to be implemented, if all that has to do in the short and long run with and contributes to the consolidation of Mauritian culture is also to lead toward development.

[Question] What would be your definition of the Mauritian culture?

[Answer] The Mauritian culture has its sources in Asia, India in particular, in Europe, above all France and Great Britain, in Africa and the islands. There is a process of selection from all of these trends with a view to the flowering of the Mauritian personality. A truly Mauritian culture is born of and develops from this blend. Thus it already exists and only needs to be shared, promoted and developed. There are basically Mauritian values and attitudes. They need to be shared, which is the reason for my open-handed motto: Give and receive, for every culture must be dynamic.

[Question] Culture also involves the status of the two national languages, Creole and Bhojpuri. What will be done to encourage them, teach them, etc.?

[Answer] It is obvious that these two popular languages have an important role to play within the context of cultural development. Historically, they have been the languages of the exploited, and therefore repressed, people. As to encouraging them, our government is talking of giving them free rein in the parliament, on radio, television and elsewhere. That having been said, it should be noted that Creole has already come a long way, by itself, I would say, without the pursuit of a policy. No one would dare to disdain it, much

less the literary and other forms of expression which utilize it. I would say, finally, that these two languages are traditional and popular but above all living languages. Thus they will be taught on the primary and secondary levels, but in other circles as well. Scientific study will be undertaken within the faculty of languages.

[Question] What will be the fate of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute (MGI)?

[Answer] Before considering that, let us examine another factor. The Indian faction has played a very large role in the formation of our culture and our national character. The Mahatma Gandhi Institute can serve as an extraordinary means of promoting and promulgating the Indian culture. We therefore intend to maintain the specificity of this institute. However, there will be a new orientation, with emphasis on the decentralization of its activities. In this connection, the MGI Act will be amended. Retention of the Indian orientation of the institute will remain, let us note, within the context of the promotion, safeguarding and sharing of our cultural heritage.* Its activities will not be characterized by isolation, but participation in a whole, for we plan to extract the maximum from the other structures, both present and future, to which I will refer when I discuss cultural incentives.

[Question] There is also the issue of establishing a "Sant Kiltirel Morisie."

[Answer] Cultural interaction will in fact justify the establishment of such a center, the purpose of which will be to implement a training and study policy. Thus it will give rise to a national performing troupe and a national orchestra in which all forms of music will be represented. A film division will also be established therein. We will also provide for popularization, promotion and training in the widest variety of disciplines--photography, dance, drama, music, song, crafts.

[Question] What can readers and writers expect of the new regime?

[Answer] We have said that we want to democratize the various forms of culture. Thus we will see, within the context of the next budget, how the burden on readers of imported and domestic books and periodicals can be lightened. We also want to help authors in the printing and publishing of their works. We will begin by putting the Indian Ocean Publishing House (Editions de l'ocean Indien), in which the government owns 55 percent of the stock, in order again. The administration will submit a draft law to provide real protection for authors' rights both on literary products and all scientific inventions. But at this stage, I cannot say to what extent the government will provide effective aid to literary and other creative workers. We are working with the Ministry of Education on planning optimal utilization of the present printing and publishing facilities (MGI, MIE [Mauritius Institute of Education], Government Printing Office, etc.), and our aid policy will be included in that plan. However we cannot say anything at the present about what this will be like in practice.

[Question] If such aid is provided, would the state exercise the right of inspection when it comes to the content of the works?

[Answer] We have no desire at all for a state control of culture. It is my opinion that cultural creativity is incompatible with any form of censorship. But we have limitations, as does any society. Thus censorship will continue to be exercised for the theater and cinema. But the government will leave literary works--novels, poetry, history, etc.--alone. As I stated recently on the publication of the most recent book by R. Quenette, writers have the duty to criticize the past, the present and what the future seems to hold.

Body and Spirit

[Question] Your ministry also deals with leisure. How will leisure activities be organized?

[Answer] The use of free time should be recreational, but instructive as well. All athletic, artistic and cultural activities in general can occupy leisure time. Their organization will be undertaken by the state, but individuals and groups should assume their responsibilities. The government action will be oriented toward encouragement and aid of activities carried out without its intervention. Our encouragement will be based on voluntary effort and the use of paid staffs. It is encouraging to note that a number of citizens with various skills have already offered their services to the ministry so that volunteer effort can provide this encouragement.

As to concrete aspects, we will launch a pilot project involving a limited number of JSS at the end of the year. In this connection, there will be structures designed for persons of all ages, in terms of previously defined leisure time activities. My dream, and we will work to implement it, is to achieve a leisure time organization on the national and regional levels, after evaluation of the pilot project. Thus an entire family could go to the village or city school, or to the JSS, one afternoon, where the child would find suitably equipped workshops, the young person craft and athletic activities, and the adult suitable activities, including literacy courses. I would also like to announce our intention of popularizing chess in these circles, because games which exercise the mind are as important as other kinds.

[Question] How will our foreign relations, in terms of conferences, workshops, etc., be affected?

[Answer] We believe in the need for contacts with foreign countries within the framework of the various cultural changes occurring in the world, not to mention the knowledge and sharing of the values of each individual country. The culture of the islands--and here I am not forgetting that of the Caribbean Islands, which is very close to us, from a number of points of view--needs to be known here. Also, we will encourage the participation of our people in such international gatherings on the intercontinental and regional levels.

To the extent that government policy is involved, ministry officials themselves will travel abroad. But for other types of events, we will gladly send artists, writers, etc., provided they are qualified.

From Neocolonialism to National Identity

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Judex Acking]

* From Neocolonialism to National Identity

At the beginning of the interview, Mr Ramachandra Poonoosamy undertook to assess the historic cultural development of Mauritius to date, and on that basis, to define the orientation of the new policy of this government in this sector. He made the following statement:

"Our current cultural context is the result of a process of development which we witnessed in the colonial era and which has been characterized by a capitalist influence. It is within this context that Mauritian society has developed. Thus it is not surprising that our cultural reality has long been marked by the factors inherent in capitalist and colonial systems. These include, for example, inequality, dependence, racism, injustice, elitism and sectarianism.

"In these past 14 years of neocolonial government, the official cultural policy has been quite obviously influenced by the same factors, with the resulting import of cultural elements and a tendency toward the imposition of their assimilation, to the detriment of cultural development based on and inspired by the Mauritian reality; manipulation of our cultural traditions, values and resources to serve class interests; and negligence, if not ignorance, of creativity on the level of the masses, and the workers in particular.

"In rejecting the old neocolonial regime by their revolutionary vote on 11 June, the people of Mauritius expressed their ardent desire to work toward life in a new society.

"In order to satisfy this legitimate aspiration, and taking our multilingual and multicultural nature into account, the government will work toward developing a truly Mauritian culture based on the following needs: to preserve and encourage our ancestral traditions, our values and the resources of our cultural heritage; to consolidate the national identity and awareness; and to contribute to and enrich our culture on the basis of the world cultural processes and changes, above all through the historically privileged links with Asia, Africa, Europe and the sister islands.

"The basic principles which will underlie our cultural policy are consistent with the government's development philosophy, which seeks to encourage dialogue, participation, decentralization and the democratization of culture. In so doing, this policy will work, on the one hand, toward the elimination of the double dichotomy which exists between the elite and the masses and between the cities and the villages, and on the other hand, toward the equality necessary for harmonious development which will do away with prejudice, intolerance and hegemonic cultural tendencies. We must achieve mutual understanding and joint enrichment through the various contributions of our cultural heritage, and finally, what I would call "cultural self-reliance," based on the creative genius of our artists and other creative skills on the national and local levels."

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CSO: 4719/1228

MINISTER OF RODRIGUES ISLAND AFFAIRS VOICES VIEWS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 10 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Mr Serge Clair held his first press conference yesterday as minister of Rodrigues Island affairs to discuss development projects for the island, work on some of which will be started before the end of this year. The minister reasserted his determination to develop Rodrigues, taking into account the aspirations of the people of the island, who favor greater autonomy for Rodrigues within the Mauritian nation and full expression of "solidarity with the national minorities in the Indian Ocean region." The projects which will be undertaken this year are pursuant to a survey made of the earlier achievements. They, as well as the projects, are described in a document which will soon be distributed to the various ministries with a view to coordinating the efforts of all government departments such as to advance the development of Rodrigues.

In a first phase, he announced, the government will take action with regard to the administrative situation on Rodrigues, by providing more agreeable working conditions for some 6,000 government employees so that they will be more efficient. Changes will be made in the administration of Rodrigues so that the millions being spent on administration can generate other millions. A complete reorganization of the various departments functioning on Rodrigues will be undertaken to give those in charge greater freedom of action and allow them to demonstrate more initiative. The existing system makes mere executors of these officials, who are controlled by a resident commissioner with full powers, who is feared by everyone. There is a total lack of leadership within the existing structures. Thus Mr Clair wants to take advantage of the enthusiasm generated by the 11 June change to establish new management, not only for the sponsoring ministry but also in the departments under its jurisdiction and on Rodrigues.

The priority tasks awaiting the minister are the relaunching of the agricultural and fishing sectors, the creation of small enterprises and the training both of officials and the citizens of Rodrigues themselves. In this connection, a placement bureau will soon be established on Rodrigues, to deal with underemployment, as will a branch of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which will control prices, and an education unit to provide adult education. The largest task, however, remains the establishment later this same year of

an island council, which will be provided with structures to enable it to deal with customs transactions, to undertake the accounting for the Rodrigues budget (direct and indirect taxes, allocation of permits of all kinds, etc.), to gather statistics in various sectors and to concern itself with the formation of capital obtained from Rodrigues itself.

Within this context, Mr Clair and the technicians at his ministry will meet with the attorney general and stock market officials to discuss this island council's structures, since the main problem in implementing this proposal lies in the fact that the levels of authority in Rodrigues are basically in the public sector. Thus it is necessary to decide whether the island council will initially be solely made up of appointed officials or if the members will be elected, and in the latter case, whether the government employees who would like to run as candidates can be nominated by a party or not.

Where the projects already identified are concerned, Mr Clair announced that a delegation from the European Development Fund (EDF) will visit Mauritius early next year. This delegation, accompanied by technicians from the Ministry of Rodrigues Island Affairs, will travel to the island to study the choice of sites for the launching of an integrated farm development program to which the EDF will contribute 33 million rupees in financing. This project will include the building of a farm administration center, among other things.

Two other delegations will visit Rodrigues next month, one representing the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency (ACCT), which will make a field study of the methods for a reafforestation project, and another will deal with adult education. In addition, the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) established by the French government will launch a census project, which will be linked with a survey of arable land and that which can be used for construction, establishing small industries, raising animal feed and developing pastureland. This FAC mission, accompanied by officials from the Ministry of Fisheries, will study the building style for the new Rodrigues Fishermens' Center.

Other projects under study include the installation of a dozen pumps to make use of underground waters, the laying of pipe so that dam water can be used for irrigation, the installation of a radio relay station and the building of a small studio for a community television station, the building of a corn-drying and milling station with the aid of the German government, and the gradual extension of the electrical network to all the villages on Rodrigues.

Mr Clair also announced that he will travel next week to Agalega and St. Brandon, in order to study the problems of these islands on the spot. He will then submit a report to the government so that the priority projects for the development of these islands can be defined.

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CSO: 4719/1217

BRIEFS

OIL, MILITARY AGREEMENTS WITH LIBYA--Maputo, August 7--Mozambique will get cheap Libyan oil and military aid under agreements signed in Tripoli this week by visiting Mozambican President Samora Machel, the official Mozambican news agency said. Until the outbreak of the Gulf war, Iraq sold Mozambique oil at a special "solidarity" price. Since then, Mozambique has bought its oil from Saudi Arabia at a total cost believed to be equal to nearly two-thirds of Mozambique's total export earnings. The five agreements signed in Tripoli, details of which were hitherto undisclosed, spelled out possibilities for increased trade, the establishment of a joint investment company and military cooperation, the agency said. There was no information on the military agreement, Mozambique's second with an African country. Earlier this year, Mozambique and Tanzania signed an agreement for Tanzanian Army instructors to come to Mozambique. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 10 Aug 82 p 21]

CAPTURED MILITARY EQUIPMENT--Maputo, July 31--The Mozambican Army yesterday displayed military equipment it said was recovered last week from a South African reconnaissance unit that had set up camp inside Mozambique. The unit was said to have retreated back across the border when Mozambican soldiers arrived. The equipment shown to reporters at Boane military barracks near Maputo included a pistol with silencer, three pairs of binoculars, two cameras, two radio telephones, a quantity of South African and U.S.-made field rations and medical supplies, and spare ammunition clips for automatic rifles. A military spokesman, Lieutenant Brito Amade Faque, said there was a brief clash with the South Africans as they broke camp and fled on foot towards the frontier. The incident follows reports of frequent South African overflights in the border region. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 3 Aug 82 p 22]

CSO: 4700/1747

PAPER ON IMPORTANCE OF ISLAMIC MEETING

AB221300 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Press review]

[Text] Writing under the heading "Necessary Unity," our national daily, LE SAHEL, this morning welcomes all our Muslim brothers who have come from all over the world. The paper holds the view that the present session is taking place at the very time when Zionism displays another proof of its expansionist design. For what is taking place in Lebanon, says the paper, goes beyond understanding. The paper adds: The Chadian [as heard] drama is also the drama of the Arab-Muslim world and of all peace and justice-loving people.

In the face of that situation the paper wonders: Should one not express the hope that the Muslim world will react in unison and with firmness? Answer: As President Kountche put it, the Muslim world needs its unity in order to counter the sinister designs of its enemies and to take drastic measures to overcome the Zionist threat against it, as well as to liberate al-Qudis, Palestine and all occupied territories.

Lastly, the paper reaffirms that for its part, Niger has relentlessly championed the sacred cause of Muslims all over the world and has always worked toward the liberation of al-Qudis.

CSO: 4719/1302

ROUND TABLE ON HYDROCARBONS HELD IN NIAMEY

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 8 Jul 82 p 2

[Excerpt] By decision of the Ministry of Commerce and Transportation, the prices of hydrocarbons went up all over the country as of 1 July 1982. These prices, of course, vary depending on the regions.

Following this decision, a panel discussion was held yesterday with newsmen from Tele-Sahel, the Voice of Sahel and the written press confronting Abdou Insa, director general of SONIDEP [Nigerien Petroleum Products Company]; Ibrahim Koussou, director of the Price Stabilization Board; Idrissa Mahamadou, acting director of the Price Control Office; Mossi Moussa, director of transport; Mr Abani, of the Petroleum Professional Group (GPP); and Hassane Mamadou, head of the administrative and financial department of SONIDEP.

During the panel discussion, the journalists and the leading officials of services connected with hydrocarbons talked about the reasons for the price increases and made a comprehensive review of issues related to this problem.

Abdou Insa, director general of SONIDEP, spoke first to justify the increases in prices for hydrocarbons. "Since January 1982," he said, "there has been a sharp increase in the dollar, which has resulted in higher transportation costs for the OCBN [Joint Benin-Niger Railroad and Transport Organization]. As you know, hydrocarbons are shipped to Niger by sea, rail and road. For shipments arriving by sea, there is the cost of the product plus insurance and freight. Add to these costs the expense of railroad transportation from the port of Cotonou usually to Parakou, whence the products are conveyed to Niger in tanker trucks. The OCBN has had to increase its rail transportation charges by 20 percent and its road haulage charges by 13 percent. According to Abdou Insa, all these factors combined determine the price of our products and with the upward readjustment of these costs since 1 January 1982, we have been forced to increase prices starting on 1 July 1982."

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CSO: 4719/1172

REASONS FOR SHORTAGE OF FUEL IN AGADEZ NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Mohamed Madou]

[Text] In Agadez, as in other towns of the country, SONIDEP [Nigerien Petroleum Products Company] has a fuel depot of very large capacity. The storage tanks can hold 1,220 cubic meters of gasoline, 2,840 cubic meters of diesel oil and 100 cubic meters of petroleum. This is enough to meet all the requirements of the department in hydrocarbons. But everybody can see that there is a paradox in this situation. Although the SONIDEP depots are bursting with fuel, quite often the service stations have none. Such inexplicable shortages have occurred all year long. Disruption of fuel supplies have become so frequent that consumers are concerned and want to know the real reason for these shortages.

And yet three service stations selling fuel have been operating for many years in the district of Agadez. Two of them in particular are always short of fuel.

In fact, two of the three service stations in the town of Agadez are highly dependent on their head offices to make the necessary arrangements for the delivery of fuel. With the exception of one station, which enjoys the advantage of having its own fuel storage facility, the rest send their orders, accompanied by the corresponding payment, to their head offices in Niamey. The head office then submits the request to the management of SONIDEP which, in turn, sends a message to its Agadez branch authorizing it to deliver the requested amount of fuel.

The service stations have no direct contact with SONIDEP since, as you have noticed, contacts are only in one direction. Also, no delivery is allowed until the service station pays to the head office the full amount of the order. So what is happening?

The station managers have resorted to the trick of waiting until they have sold their entire stock before placing a new order. From the time the order is sent until delivery is made, there is a lull of several days if not weeks. During those weeks, consumers go without fuel after having got it from the only station really in operation. To put it in a nutshell, the real problem lies

with the station managers who have the responsibility of making sure that fuel is available. The way the service stations operate must be reorganized if they are going to provide the service for which they were created. For this purpose, there must be capable and fully motivated men who will improve the situation until a fourth service station is opened to increase the number of those already in operation. With another service station scheduled to open sometime this year, there will be more competition and the disruption in fuel supplies will become something of the past.

8796
CSO: 4719/1172

MARADI DEPARTMENT FORESTRY PROJECT COMBATING DESERTIFICATION

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Adamou Oumarou]

[Excerpt] Desertification is a permanent problem and one cannot stop fighting against it. This problem has reached such proportions that the meager potential of our country's agriculture, fauna and forestry are in danger of disappearing.

In its 1979-1983 5-year plan, the government, realizing how serious this problem is, has established as the first objective of our development policy to free our economy from factors dependent on nature. Of the various measures to achieve that objective, the first one is to develop forestry resources to provide the firewood needed by the population and to protect the environment. This is the purpose of the first phase of an agro-forestry project scheduled to be launched next October in the department of Maradi. The project, which was put forward following the annual meeting of cadre from the Hydrology and Forestry Department, will be funded by a nongovernment agency called CARE (International Technical Aid to Development).

Accompanied by officials from the hydrology and forestry services and from the Planning Department, this agency visited various sites. After several visits to five districts, proposals were made in accordance with the specific characteristics of each area. For instance, in the district of Madarounfa, it was proposed to protect part of the forest in the North Gabi devastated by the Goulbi and to set up windbreaks.

In Mayahi, the proposal was to plant trees 35 kms north of the town and to set up a windbreak. In Tessaoua, to create village timber tracts. In Aguie, to plant trees individually and collectively, to set up windbreaks and to distribute saplings free of charge. And finally, in Guidan-Roumdji, to protect the fields planted in dunes against erosion and to set up windbreaks. Of the areas visited, two locations had to be selected for the first stage of the project; these sites had to be the starting point for agro-forestry projects because, right now, CARE cannot undertake a vast program of action. That is why Aguie and Guidan-Roumdji were chosen for this phase, which will cost 13 million [CFA francs].

Now, one must remember that the objectives of this project are to create a vegetation cover adapted to the environment, to increase the output and earnings of the farmers and to regenerate local species of trees that are disappearing. to achieve these goals, the project envisages the creation of tree nurseries in each selected location to grow nearly 30,000 saplings. The local population will do the planting with the assistance of agricultural cadres and tribal authorities and all this involves carrying out an information and familiarization campaign.

Though of a modest scale, this agro-forestry project is important for two reasons; first, because it is part of a campaign to combat desertification (an increasingly crucial problem) and, second, because it should make the population know and understand the problems created by desertification, raise their level of consciousness and responsibility and arouse on their part motivation, support and voluntary participation, eventually resulting in total commitment.

8796
CSO: 4419/1172

BRIEFS

FRG FINANCING AGREEMENT--An agreement on financial cooperation was signed yesterday between the Government of the Republic of Niger, represented by Mahamadou Halilou, acting foreign minister, and the Federal Republic of Germany, represented by Dieter Dorr, acting charge d'affaires of the West German embassy in Niger. This agreement, for around 113.7 million CFA francs, is intended to finance imports of goods and services required to meet the current needs of the population. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 9 Jul 82 p 1] 8796

ALGERIAN GIFT--A check for 79.5 million CFA francs was presented yesterday afternoon by the ambassador of the Algerian Republic to the mayor of Niamey. That amount is the contribution made by the fraternal Republic of Algeria for reconstruction of the Great Market of Niamey which, as you may remember, was destroyed by a terrible fire on 30 March this year. On the occasion, His Excellency Najib Boulbina, the Algerian ambassador, said that the gesture is part of the policy of strengthening the ties of friendship between Niger and Algeria. In his reply, Garba Katambe, mayor of the district of Niamey, said that he was pleased to find Algeria among the countries that have expressed their sympathy in the face of our misfortune. This gesture, he told the Algerian ambassador, is further proof that in times of hardship gesture, one finds out who one's true friends are. [Excerpt] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 7 Jul 82 p 1] 8796

PRC TRADE AGREEMENT--A Chinese delegation headed by Lu Xuejian, deputy minister for foreign trade and economic relations, visited our country from 29 June to 3 July 1982. On the eve of the delegation's departure (2 July 1982), a trade agreement was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation between the PRC Government and the Government of the Republic of Niger, represented by His Excellency Lu Xuejian, deputy minister for foreign trade and economic relations and His Excellency Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, respectively. [Text] [Niamey SAHEL HERDO in French No 323, 5 Jul 82 p 1] 8796

CSO: 4719/1172

'NAN' REPORTS ON VOTER REGISTRATION 17 AUGUST

AB171959 Lagos NAN in English 1750 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Lagos, 17 August (NAN)--Registration of voters continues today in different parts of the country.

In Abeokuta, correspondents of the NEWS AGENCY OF LIBERIA [NAN] reported that people who turned up at registration centres had to wait for the officials.

Some of the registration assistants interviewed complained of poor arrangements by the FEDECO [Federal Electoral Commission].

In Jos, none of the registration booths in the town was ready for the exercise.

In Benin, the federal electoral commissioner in Bendel, Chief O. I. Afe, said yesterday that he was impressed by the turn-out of voters on the first day of registration.

Chief Afe, who personally supervised the registration of the state governor, Prof Ambrose Alli, and the Oba of Benin, told NAN that people had turned out early to register despite the fact that it was a working day.

In Oyo State, more people turned out for registration at various centres today.

As at 8:30 a.m., registration officials were already at many centres for the exercise.

In Benue, the turnout which was poor in Makurdi, the state capital yesterday, was encouraging in other towns.

Many people said that they had difficulties in locating the registration centres because there were no proper identification marks on them.

At some of the centres, no registration officers were found, while those found in other centres complained of lack of working facilities.

In Cross River, the police command said that it would not ban any public assembly, meetings and procession during the registration of voters exercise.

Registration centres in Calabar and Oyo still recorded poor turnout as at noon today.

Eligible voters so far registered in each of the eight centres were less than 30.

There has not been any reported cases of malpractices.

CSO: 4700/1750

'NAN' 18 AUGUST REPORT ON VOTER REGISTRATION

AB181822 Lagos NAN in English 1630 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Lagos, 18 August (NAN)--The registration of voters which began on Monday entered its third day today.

In Port Harcourt, FEDECO [Federation Electoral Commission] sources said that there was a move to reach a settlement with Mr Nwobike Nwanodi and the NPP [Nigeria People's Party] on the court action instituted by the latter against it.

The sources told NAN that a meeting held between both parties on Monday lasted up to three o'clock in the morning yesterday and continued all day behind closed doors in the house of the resident Federal Electoral Commissioner, Chief P.O. Warmate.

Yesterday, registration officers from the local government areas of the state besieged the FEDECO office in Port Harcourt seeking to know the latest on the court action.

Last week, a Port Harcourt high court ordered FEDECO to halt all preparations relating to distribution of centers for the registration of voters in the state until further notice.

The electoral commissioner later told NAN that he had sent an urgent appeal to FEDECO headquarters in Lagos to approve the setting up of more registration centers in the state in a bid to resolve the stalemate.

He said that decision to ask for more registration centers to correct the 'imbalance' was reached at a meeting he held yesterday with the leaders of the six political parties.

He did not say the number of additional centers that would be needed but said that the centers would take care of the complaint.

Chief Warmate also said that he had mandated leaders of the political parties to decide on the location of the centers following complaints that the houses of some political office holders were being used as registration centers.

He said further that investigations had begun into the allegation that some politicians had been recruited as registration officers to flush out such persons.

In Jos, Governor Solomon Lar of Plateau said on Monday that the registration in the state would be valueless if registration and assistant registration officers were not recalled and retrained.

He said that, unless that was done, the officers would create confusion among the illiterate voters.

Governor Lar said that most of the registration officers did not comply with regulations governing the exercise because they were not properly trained.

He said that, if the situation did not improve, the whole registration would be invalidated.

But the resident Federal Electoral Commissioner in the state, Alhaji Mustapha Ibrahim, said that all the registration officers were properly trained contrary to the views held by the governor.

A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) who went round the centers in Jos Township yesterday said that more people turned out to register to the various centers.

Reports from Oyo State said that the revision of the voters list continued today with a warning to party agents from the states administrative secretary of FEDECO, Mr Stephen Ajibade, who urged them to refrain from taking over the work of registration officials but only to act as observers at the registration centers.

Mr Ajibade told NAN that any party agent caught disrupting the exercise in any of the centers would be handed over to the police.

A NAN correspondent who visited several registration centers in the Ibadan Municipality observed that several people turned out for the exercise.

In Owerri, the Federal Electoral Commissioner, Imo, Mr Nathaniel Adumanu, yesterday supported the extension of the registration period to enable officials to complete this exercise.

NAN correspondents in Maiduguri said that the turn-out for the registration exercise in the Borno capital had been fair.

The report said that 4 p.m. on Monday, between 70 and 180 voters had registered at every registration center in the town.

In Gongola, there are reports that the turn-out of voters for the exercise had not been encouraging.

An investigation conducted by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) showed that in Yola, the state capital, Numan, Jalingo and Jada Local Government Areas, only a few people turned up at the registration centers.

Registration officials have attributed the poor response to lack of public enlightenment by FEDECO and the political parties.

However, the administrative secretary of FEDECO in the state, Alhaji Muhammed Bappa, said that response was poor only in the newly-created local governments areas.

CSO: 4700/1750

KADUNA RADIO ON VOTER REGISTRATION EXERCISE

AB181920 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Federal Electoral Commission [FEDECO] has been urged to suspend the current registration exercise in Kaduna State. Four political parties in state--the Great Nigeria People's Party [GNPP], Nigerian People's Party [NPP], Unity Party of Nigeria [UPN] and the People's Redemption Party [PRP]--made the call in a joint news conference in Kaduna today. Reading the text at the news conference on behalf of the parties, the former governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa, alleged that the police and officials of FEDECO and the National Party of Nigeria [NPN] were committing large-scale irregularities and acts of aggression. He also alleged that the police and FEDECO officials deliberately refused to abide by the decision reached at the meeting called at the instance of the electoral body.

The former governor said in Jama'a Kankara, Malumfashi, Katsina and Dutsinma local government areas and some parts of Kaduna Metropolis. The police and FEDECO officials have obeyed an order allegedly given by a top member of the NPN, Alhaji (Dahiru Meegana) to manhandle and arrest agents of the four other parties.

The four parties then called on FEDECO to cancel all the registration exercise in Kaduna or face legal action.

In another development, the Kaduna State secretary of the NPN, Alhaji Sulelman Osman, has accused the Imodu faction of the PRP and the UPN of frustrating the registration exercise. He alleged that the poor turnout was as a result of the campaign by agents of the parties discouraging eligible voters from turning up for the exercise. Alhaji Sulelman complained of inadequate registration materials in several places. He said in some centers, FEDECO officials were either late or conspicuously absent.

Another report from Kaduna State says an appeal has again gone to the FEDECO to extend the period of registration of voters for the next elections from [?2] to 3 weeks. The appeal was made today in a statement issue by the publicity secretary of (Kagoro) Local Government branch of the NPN, Modake Jacob Ogoro. Mr Jacob contended that there was not enough publicity to enlighten the public, especially the rural populace, on the need and significance of the exercise. He said that the registration exercise did not start in most parts of southern parts of Kaduna state on schedule.

This, the publicity secretary observed, was caused by lack of registration materials, registration booths and nonchalant attitude of the general public.

And in Kwara State, the publicity secretary of the NPN, Alhaji Seidu Obalowo, has alleged that the UPN has introduced fake cards of registration in the state. In a statement in Ilorin yesterday, Alhaji Obalowo alleged that the UPN has already perfected a plan to public registration of voters in the state to rig next year's elections.

A report from Kano says the registration officer in charge of Kano Municipality, Alhaji Omaro Adamu, who is also the secretary of the Kano Municipal Local Government, attributed the slow pace of the exercise in the state to too much interruption by politicians in the work of registration officials. He said there were cases of agents of political parties who assaulted registration officials. Alhaji Omaro appealed to officials to only observe and report any anomalies to the police and FEDECO officials.

Another report from Kano says the turnout at registration centers is gradually improving. Our correspondent, however, observed that women in [Purdah] were still not coming out for the exercise.

The initial misunderstanding between FEDECO officials and those of the education department on the use of primary schools as registration centers has now been resolved.

CSO: 4700/1750

BRIEFS

SOKOTO CEMENT PLANT--The 111 million Naira cement factory of Northern Nigeria, in Sokoto has begun production after 15 years of inactivity. Reliable sources told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the inactivity arose from technical and operational problems. The Project Manager, Alhaji Usman Awandu, said that 280,000 tonnes of cement was now produced daily at the factory. The company was initially set up in 1962 as a joint venture between the Federal Government, the Northern Nigeria Development Company and the defunct Northern Nigerian Government. According to sources, the company could not start production in 1967 as scheduled "because wrong machinery was purchased and installed at the factory." An attempt to resuscitate the company in 1976 failed, because of a disagreement between the company and its expatriate technical partners which led to the complete stoppage of production up till 1979, the sources added. Two years ago, the sources further said, fresh moves were made to reactivate the factory and this enabled resuscitation work to begin in 1980. The factory is expected to be fully operational in 1984. [Text] [Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 25 Jul 82 p 16]

LBRBDA RICE HARVEST--The Lower Benue River Basin Development Authority (LBRBA) is to harvest 2,000 tonnes of rice from its farms in Benue and Plateau States this year. Conducting newsmen round the authority's farm at Makurdi on Tuesday, the Chairman of the authority, Alhaji Hassan Mohammed, Ciroman Keffi, said the rice when harvested would help to solve food shortage in the state. Alhaji Hassan said the delay by contractors to clear the area for cultivation had contributed to decrease in rice production. He said the names of the defaulting contractors were now being compiled with a view to terminating those found incapable and re-awarding the contracts to more competent contractors. The chairman said fund was a major constraint in the operations of the authority. He said last year, only 12 million Naira out of the 120 million Naira budgeted for the authority's services was made available by the Federal Government. He however said despite this constraint, co-operative farmers union in Benue State and other farmers in Plateau State were enjoying the services of the authority like making use of cleared farm lands. He said farmers would be granted loans of 500 Naira each under the authority's agricultural loan scheme soon. Alhaji Hassan said 100 farmers were involved in projects at the Makurdi rice farm which cost 475,000 Naira to clear the land. He also said the farm village costing half a million Naira would be constructed by the authority for officials who would work hand-in-hand with the farmers on the project. [Mohammed Salau] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 Jul 82 p 13]

LNG SURVEY--New Consultants have been appointed to determine the viability of the proposed liquified natural gas (LNG) plant for the country. The Chairman of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Mr. Horatio Agedah who disclosed this exclusively to the Sunday New Nigerian in Kaduna at the weekend, said that the consultants were expected to submit their report to government before the end of this year. This is in line with President Shehu Shagari's statement in a recent press interview that a new agreement would be worked out for the setting up of a liquified gas plant to utilise the large amount of natural gas flared up annually from our oil wells. As revealed by the NNPC chairman, about two billion cubic feet of associated natural gas is flared up daily from the country's oil production system. However, not all of the gas is lost. About five percent of the total quantity produced is being used for industrial purposes by the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) the Aladja Steel Plant and other industrial establishments, Mr. Agedah explained. Expressing concern over reports of illegal tapping of fuel from the pipeline by unknown persons in certain parts of the country, Mr. Agedah said that his corporation has introduced a surveillance system aimed at forestalling any interference with the pipeline system. [Emman Vdoka] [Text] [Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Aug 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1709

'LE SOLEIL' ON ISRAELI INCURSION IN LEBANON

AB231247 Paris AFP in French 1103 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Dakar, 23 Aug (AFP)--In an editorial devoted to "the Beirut aftermath," the Dakar daily, LE SOLEIL, (CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT) writes on Monday: "Israel, which claims total victory over the Palestinian resistance movement, has at most won a battle in circumstances which today render the 'victory' extremely bitter."

"For its part, the PLO has in no way lost the war, even though it has received a very hard blow, and its prestige and credit is thereby strengthened on the international front," LE SOLEIL adds.

The paper holds the view that the Israelis, whose aim was "the final liquidation of the PLO," have failed in spite of all the assets they had at their disposal ranging from the guilty silence and inaction of the Arab World to imperialist complicity as well as the selfish prudence displayed by some powers considered so far as friendly countries."

Condemning "Israel's quasimorbid furor at the inhabitants of Beirut," the paper further writes: "Already an impending justice is afoot: the Zionist monstrosities in Lebanon have generated a profound crisis within Israeli society, itself now facing the boomerang. The crisis is already causing a stir in the Jewish diaspora which is quite divided over the war in Lebanon."

CSO: 4719/1302

COMMENTARY ON ROLE OF PRO-SOVIET CLIQUE

MB190755 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Amidst all the contradictory reports that have emanated from the Seychelles this week, there is one common denominator: the focus of the uprising is the Soviet-supporting clique in the political and military administration. A clique that obviously with at least implicit support from Moscow, had seemed to be on the verge of making its own takeover bid of the islands. Details of the motives are obscure, but what is clear is that the uprising was an incident in the power struggle that is being waged between moderate socialists and Marxists in the Rene government.

There have even been suggestions that President Albert Rene was behind it, because of his fear of an imminent coup from the radical group against himself.

Despite their small size and population--there are only 42,000 people on the main island, Mahe--the Seychelles are a crucial target in East-West relations. As a result of their strategic situation in the Indian Ocean, on the main oil route from the Persian Gulf to Europe, they have been wooed by both sides since even before President Rene's coup d'etat 5 years ago.

At that time there were fears that the Soviet Union had made a breakthrough, and it did in fact attempt to establish a naval base there. President Rene's rejection of the request was the first step in a process of increasing estrangement of the pro-Moscow radicals in his government.

The Seychelles' drift towards the East, and the apparent belated efforts to halt it, have brought popular dissatisfaction, resentment in business circles, and strife in the governing elite itself.

There have been three attempted coups since the successful one that brought President Rene to power. In the past 5 years, 28,000 people have left the islands, and are now living in exile, mainly in Britain. The Tanzanian force that installed Mr Rene in government have remained, to enforce the dictates of the one-party state, and to occupy many of the most senior positions--not only in the army, but in the government as well. They have enjoyed the

political protection of Defense Minister Ogilvy Berlouis, a hardliner in the Rene cabinet, whose resignation was demanded by the rebels this week.

The ambitious Mr Berlouis is also regarded as the driving force behind moves to nationalize what private companies remain on the islands.

The backlash, whether from the president personally or from disillusioned Seychellois in the army, was inevitable. However it may have come too late. Mr Berlouis, his Tanzanian military corps and the Soviet Union's diplomatic complement on the islands, larger than that of the Americans and British combined, have a firm foothold in the key areas of political and military power. In the coming days, vital Western interests will depend on just how securely they have become ensconced.

CSO: 4700/1785

RENE POSSIBLY 'ALLOWING' COUP

MB181001 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0519 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Commentary by Terry Benson in London]

[Text] From what Mr Fairburn (defense counsel for mercenaries involved in 1981 Seychelles coup attempt] and other commentators have had to say, it would seem that President Rene may be trying to rid himself of a hardline faction by allowing a popular rebellion against its leaders. The presumption is that he has been either unable or unwilling to get rid of the faction by more conventional means.

It's been pointed out here that Mr. Rene has enemies both to the left and the right of his position. It's probable that Mr Mancham's former associates, and now in exile, who wished to restore the old capitalist dispensation, have been less of a threat than the hardliners in government on the left who want to turn the Seychelles into another Soviet satellite. However unpopular Mr Rene's government is in some quarters, he has apparently refused to allow the Soviets to establish a naval base in the island and he's allowed an American satellite tracking station to continue functioning.

Former President Mancham, himself, currently on holiday on Majorna, expressed no surprise at the turn of events. He is about to bring out a book on the islands, which, he says, have become a powder keg.

President Rene made the mistake, in his view, of trying to secure his position by importing Tanzanian soldiers and deliberately encouraging factions within the army in order to balance one group against another. The upshot has been that he can trust neither the Tanzanians nor his own soldiers.

Another political exile from the Seychelles is Mr (Bernard Verlarch), a former newspaper owner there who found his newspaper closed down and himself cast into prison. He remarked that the revolt against certain officers is natural, as officers treat the lower ranks like dirt. Ordinary soldiers are mistreated and beaten up for the slightest offences, but the [words indistinct] of the rebels are probably pro-Western, and would welcome a Western-oriented government.

It's thought deeply significant here that President Rene was on a small island some 400 km from the capital, Victoria, when the action began. That gives him room to return gloriously in response to the dramatic appeal from his own victorious rebels, or to disappear quitely from the scene if it's seen the rebellion is fading.

CSO: 4700/1785

JAILED MERCENARY PLAYED HEROIC ROLE DURING MUTINY

AB230634 Paris AFP in English 0625 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Johannesburg, 23 Aug (AFP)--Martin Dolinchek, a South African mercenary jailed in the Seychelles for his part in an attempted coup there last November, played a heroic role on the loyalist side when army dissidents freed him this month, according to two Sunday newspapers here.

Mr Dolinchek refused to join rebels who released him from the prison where he was serving a 20-year term, according to the SUNDAY TIMES and the SUNDAY EXPRESS.

He risked his life to save several Seychellois loyalist officers, who the rebels held hostage and threatened to execute, the Sunday papers reported.

After surrendering to troops loyal to Seychelles President Francois Albert Rene, Mr Dolincheck, a former South African secret agent, walked back to his cell, the papers said.

The SUNDAY TIMES said five other South African mercenaries held in the Seychelles in connection with the abortive coup last year also refused to fight on the side of the rebels who demanded the purging of corrupt senior officers.

The SUNDAY TIMES said the story of Mr Dolincheck's heroism was told by President Rene to Mohammed Afif, Seychelles radio news director.

CSO: 4700/1785

'SAP' SAYS MANY MUTINEERS CAPTURED

AB181506 Paris AFP in English 1500 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Nairobi, 18 August (AFP)--Loyalist Seychellois troops today captured the radio station, army camp and other strategic installations in the capital from mutineering soldiers without a fight, it was learnt here.

The Seychelles Press Agency [SAP] meanwhile said that many of the people involved in yesterday's army rebellion had been captured, but others were in flight. The radio--back in government hands--was calling for help in locating the fleeing soldiers.

There was no immediate news of the 239 hostages the rebels claimed to be holding, but it seemed likely that they had now been released.

While the rebels abandoned the radio station and Union Vale Army Camp without a struggle there were reports that there had been heavy fighting around the port, communications building and main police station.

During the combat ambulances were speeding backwards and forwards between the centre of Victoria, the Seychelles' capital, and a nearby hospital, and it was feared that casualties could be heavy.

The sound of mortar fire could still be heard in the city in the early afternoon.

The reasons for the army mutiny on this tourist "paradise" archipelago were still not entirely obvious as the loyalists in the Seychelles' peoples defence forces, backed by a contingent of locally-based Tanzanian soldiers, regained the upper hand after a night of suspense. During early broadcasts yesterday the rebels called for the resignations of some unidentified ministers and a purge of senior army officers.

President France Albert Rene, to whom the mutineers pledged their continuing loyalty yesterday, was expected to address the nation later today.

French ambassador to Seychelles Georges Vinson said in a radio interview that the battle for the port, a few hundred yards from his embassy, had involved "fairly heavy fighting."

Mr Vinson said "it does not appear that the hostages held by the rebels have been freed."

In Paris a reliable source said that a warship from France's Indian Ocean fleet was heading for the islands. The warship was believed to have been sent at Mr Rene's request, although official French sources refused to confirm the report.

Earlier today a communique from army headquarters said that a small group of "irresponsible soldiers" had detained loyalists at the Union Vale Camp who refused to join the mutiny.

The rebels, making use of the captured broadcast service, gave the impression that the whole SPDR [Seychelles Peoples Defense Forces] had mutinied, the communique said. But the peoples' defence forces under command of senior officers had reacted immediately and always had the general situation under control, the communique said.

The Seychelles News Agency that a 24-hour curfew remained in force.

The 2-day mutiny was the fourth violent episode in the life of the Indian Ocean republic since independence in 1976. Mr Rene himself came to power in a coup soon after independence when he ousted President James Mancham.

Last November a force of South African-based mercenaries bundled an invasion plan aimed at removing Mr Rene. Five mercenaries are still imprisoned on the main island, Mahe, four of them under sentence of death.

CSO: 4700/1743

WHITES REPORTEDLY FAVOR BOTHA REFORMS

MB190756 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 p 1

[By Fleur de Villiers]

[Excerpts] The prime minister would romp home with a strong mandate from white voters if a referendum were held today on his constitutional reforms.

But most white voters believe that the plan should be extended to includ blacks. Nevertheless a clear majority of indians and coloureds are prepared to play a role in the new constitutional dispensation to improve it.

These are three of the most important findings in a nationwide opinion poll on the prime minister's guidelines for constitutional reform which was commissioned this week by the SUNDAY TIMES.

The poll shows clearly that there is a ceiling on rightwing resistance, with conservative party support stuck at a negligible 5.8 percent of the white electorate.

In sharp contrast, three out of every four voters either support Mr Botha's plans, or believe that they do not go far enough.

An amazing finding of the survey, which was conducted by the leading market research organisation, IMS, is that, of those who believed the proposals should be entended to include blacks, nearly one in three said they were nationalists.

Another is that 50 percent of those who said they supported the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] also said they would vote "yes" to the proposals in a referendum.

The nation is deeply divided on the issue of a powerful presidency, with 40 percent of the white voters opposed to it and 37 percent in favour.

Most PFP voters, coloureds and indians don't like it at all, as well as a nearly one in five nationalists.

The country is equally divided on the exclusion of blacks from the proposals.

Indians (85 percent) and coloureds (86 percent) would obviously like to see blacks included.

But so does a majority (46 percent to 41 percent) of white voters, especially in areas such as Johannesburg, Cape Town and the eastern Cape.

Response to the poll showed that support would be withdrawn if the new dispensation failed to "deliver the goods" and offer them real participation.

If it did not, the system would collapse in much the same way as the coloured persons representative council.

One remarkable feature of the survey is the high number of people--one in five--who confessed to not knowing what the proposals were.

This level of ignorance is astonishing when compared to previous political polls and suggests that Mr Botha and his cabinet will have to do a better selling job of explaining his constitutional plan to the electorate.

The survey contains the clear indication that the "don't knows" do not lean towards the conservatives and that as confusion decreases more will fall in behind Mr Botha.

CSO: 4700/1743

NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT HELD NOT LIKELY IN NEAR FUTURE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Aug 82 p 8

[Editorial: "The South-West Issue"]

[Text] The date for the signing of a ceasefire in South-West Africa under the UN settlement plan dawned yesterday without so much as a mention that it was a practicable proposition. Yesterday's situation was actually merely confirmation of a fact that had been evident to all realistic observers for some time already: a successful, internationally acceptable settlement in South-West Africa is still quite a way off in the future.

There are any number of reasons for this, but lately there have been fresh serious misgivings about SWAPO's real objectives, although it is supposed to be one of the parties searching for a peaceful settlement.

Even before implementation of a ceasefire that Marxist-oriented organization of violence was planning to assassinate democratic leaders in South-West and cache weapons, obviously for later use when they could carry out their plans. Those plans gave gloomy insight into SWAPO's recent aggressive actions, setting the stage for the large-scale punitive raid last week in which SWAPO suffered the loss of several hundred combatants.

In addition to concern over SWAPO's real objectives, there is still a question mark behind the other issue of great importance for all of southern Africa: the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. Evidently quite highly placed Americans share the view that the Cubans are there as part of the Kremlin's long-term targets further south, i.e., South-West Africa and ultimately South Africa too.

Besides guaranteeing a peaceful settlement in South-West, it is imperative that the Cubans pull out of Angola for the sake of stability in all of southern Africa. But it is far from clear how the American government will manage this.

At the moment the above questions are all-important in resolving the stalled South-West problem. All attention is riveted on them, but there are, to be sure, other things too that could hamper a solution, e.g., UN partiality. So, for the foreseeable future, a settlement in South-West does not seem very likely.

CSO: 4701/107

SOUTH AFRICA BLAMED FOR OTHER NATIONS' TROUBLES

MB200613 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Aug 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Putting the Blame on Us"]

[Text] Recent incidents in adjoining states could cause serious repercussions inside and outside their own borders. This country cannot afford to ignore the fact that it is with these states that it must one day find an accord, or face a future of escalating hostility.

This week a letter bomb killed Professor Ruth First--ANC executive, named communist and proponent of violence--in her university office in Maputo. An immediate response was to blame South Africa. Last week a bomb blasted a train in northern Mozambique, killing 14. Official "credit" was claimed by the Mozambique Resistance Movement, which the Mozambique Government insists is backed by South Africa.

From Lesotho, in the wake of the killing of a cabinet minister by the underground Lesotho Liberation Army, comes the oft-repeated charge that South Africa is providing assistance to the rebels, The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has frequently claimed that South African agents are trying to destabilise his country. When military planes were blown up on an airfield several weeks ago there were dark suggestions of South African involvement.

Official Angolan sources regularly proclaim aggression by South African troops across the border. Almost as regularly, these claims are cursorily dismissed. Regrettably, sometimes they have turned out to be correct.

We understand that it could be politically expedient for neighbouring states to try to put the blame for many ills upon South Africa. It is an easy way out. More than ever, then, it emphasises the need for constant public commitment to the official policy of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states. This policy is--and always has been--an admirable one. It is the only one that can be consistently defended in the international arena.

Unfortunately, we have to face the fact that ill-considered actions and responses sometimes damage our credibility. For instance, the appalling military role in last year's attempted Seychelles coup did immense harm because

it invited speculation about how serious could be the policy of nonterven-tion if senior military men thought it could be expanded to embrace assisting in a freelance revolution.

The temptation to engage in destabilisation tactics may be strong for some, especially where neighbouring states harbour known enemies. This simply means, however, that the government has got to work twice as hard at pro-claiming its official policy--and be trebly vigilant in seeing that it is carried out.

CSO: 4700/1785

POLITICAL DIVISIONS ANALYZED

MB231111 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Aug 82 p 24

[Editorial: "Now Mr Botha Must Make His Choice"]

[Text] Every once in a while the electoral process throws up a by-election which provides a fairly exact barometric reading of a nation's politics.

This week Germiston District confirmed what many perceived long ago: that, politically, Afrikanerdom is now utterly and irretrievably divided.

Dramatically, the voters provided undeniable evidence that the conventional wisdoms which shaped our politics long after their validity had disappeared must now finally be thrown overboard.

Mr P. W. Botha can no longer be in any doubt about the new rules governing the political game, nor can Dr Van Zyl Slabbert [Progressive Federal Party leader] be unaware of the fresh responses which will be required from him.

Look at some of the readings on the Germiston barometer:

--The CP [Conservative Party] has displaced the HNP [Herstigte National Party] as the authentic rightwing voice. It is only a matter of time before it actually starts winning seats, and there will now be a powerful incentive for the CP and the HNP to climb into bed together.

--For his part, Dr Treunright [Conservative Party leader] must decide whether his party will simply remain a kind of policy less political sump which collects all the odds and sods of rightwingery. So far he has been content to play a crudely reactionary spoiler's game.

--The PFP [Progressive Federal Party] has already acquired powerful new political leverage and does not need to wait until a general election before implementing its balance-of-power strategy; if it had put up a candidate in Germiston, the NP [National Party] would have lost the seat.

--The NP cannot now escape the reality of having strong opposition both to its left and right with a real possibility of the CP displacing the PFP as the official one.

--The "lie factor" in Germiston confirmed that the NP leadership has become remote from its confused and troubled supporters.

What now?

As an opinion poll conducted for this newspaper showed last week, the great mass of white South Africans are eager for reform. They may differ on the degree and the pace, but there is undeniable acceptance that the era of failed oldstyle apartheid is at an end.

If Mr Botha wishes to put something viable in its place, he will need new appliances to provide him with a broad enough power base.

It is in the direction of the PFP to which he will be obliged to turn if he seeks to achieve a centre-left alliance, no matter how loose. In Dr. Slabbert he will find a gifted and skillful young statesman, sensitive to the rhythms of South African politics and aware of the hard fact that the old order cannot be overturned in a day.

Mr Botha cannot have it both ways. He cannot be both reformer and a traditionalist at one and the same time. As a commentator says on the opposite page, he cannot stand frozen with one timid foot poked into the future and one rooted in the past.

True reformism means a fundamentally new philosophy, a real break with a failed past. Let Mr Botha display the true coverage of his avowedly reformist convictions and he could be astonished by the speed and conviction with which a new moderate movement comes into being.

CSO: 4700/1785

ANC, SWAPO FACE 'SERIOUS PROBLEMS'

HB190959 Johannesburg International Service 0630 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] We comment on terrorist problems. There has been convincing evidence that the two main terrorist forces fighting against South Africa, the African National Congress [ANC] and SWAPO, are faced with serious problems, not affecting the leadership as much as the rank and file.

In a television interview screened in South Africa, a former member of the ANC said the reason he had left the ANC was that it was disorganized, inefficient and corrupt. He said that while conditions in ANC camps were poor and very little food was available, the leaders did not seem to care and regarded the ANC as a means of acquiring an income.

SWAPO documents captured by South African security forces have indicated that this is the story of the SWAPO terrorist as well. For example, documents publicly released in 1980 show that the only people who are profiting from the terrorist war are SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma and his henchmen. The fighting men in the bush are in a deplorable state. The main problem is lack of food. One of the documents reads in part: Generally our combatants are starving; they eat once a day. They go on combat missions hungry. It goes on to point out that combatants go on long missions without--or with very little--food, and when they return they find nothing to eat. The result, the report continues, is demoralization and defection.

A report from (Amomolo) at the time said that a certain (Christopher Bernard Ganakamachundu) committed suicide prior to going on a patrol. He put the barrel of his gun into his mouth and the bullet penetrated his brain. A note found on the dead terrorist stated: I cannot continue suffering this way.

These are indeed lean and grim times for the terrorists. In South-West Africa more than 400 terrorists were killed inside Angola by South African security forces in the latest operation which ended a few days ago. Inside South Africa, the spokesman for South African security police has disclosed that the police solved about 90 percent of the cases of terrorism in the country, and he has predicted that the ANC will soon be destroyed; this because of the modern and sophisticated methods used to combat terrorism and

the cooperation of the public, particularly black people. And indeed there is general agreement among international authorities that militarily South Africa and South-West Africa are impregnable against the revolutionary onslaught waged against her.

CSO: 4700/1785

END

JPRS 81741

10 September 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2688

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JPRS 81741

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No. 2688

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REPORTAGE ON OAU EFFORTS, FAILURE TO ACHIEVE A FORUM

London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Aug 82 pp 2087-2091

[Editorial]

[Text] Staying Non-Aligned

IN TRIPOLI, the Organisation of African Unity fails to achieve a quorum for its annual summit. From Morocco, one of the main wreckers of the Tripoli meeting, come reports that a quorum may have been cobbled together to reconvene a summit of the Arab League, stalled since an attempt to hold a meeting in Fez last November. Now, with the Lebanon crisis, a new meeting is possible. In Baghdad, it is conceded that the non-aligned summit, scheduled to meet in the Iraqi capital in early September, should be moved away from Baghdad because of the continuing Iran-Iraq war in the Gulf. When it does meet, probably in one of the shrines of non-alignment, New Delhi, there will be any number of thorny problems to beset it.

The Middle East has for years been a cockpit of international politics, particularly sensitive to diverse pressures, ogled by super-powers and middle-ranking powers alike. The concentration of oil deposits in the area, for all the advantages they may have brought have fuelled the political problem. It is scarce to be wondered that the politics of the area should reflect wider divisions. The impotence of the Arab world in the face of the Israeli onslaught on Lebanon has been compounded by the Arabs own conflicts and rivalries.

There are lessons here for Africa, as it surveys the confused state of its own organisation after Tripoli. There has been an undercurrent of opinion that resists the imposition of Arab problems on to an African organisation. Even the Sahara affair, troublesome though it has been for the OAU, is sometimes seen as a principally Arab problem, deeply enmeshed as it is with the rivalry between two major Arab countries, Algeria and Morocco.

In its consideration of Arab-Israeli questions, the OAU has always tended to consider these as far as possible in an African context — if territory of a member state of the

OAU should be over-run, for example. Resolutions on the subject at OAU meetings have tended to have a lower profile than those at Arab meetings, and the late President Sadat was always accepted by the OAU even when he was considered beyond the pale by the Arab League.

Even so, one of the planks of the Arab-African coalition inside the OAU has always been an implicit understanding that black African support for the Palestinian cause was reciprocated by Arab support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa. To this understanding has, increasingly in recent years, been added the understanding that oil-rich Arab countries (both inside and outside the OAU) have particular developmental obligations in black Africa. Such a message has been behind the several Arab-African summits which have been held, and complaints as to the insufficiency of such funds were among the factors behind the muted, and now dead, campaign in recent months for a resumption of relations with Israel on the part of certain states.

The whole way in which the destiny of the OAU has become bound up with that of Colonel Gaddafi, is also an illustration of the African-ness of the north African states. The Sahara may have been a divide in the past, but it is less and less so. Hence the intrusion of the Sahrawi issue into the politics of even Mauritius or Malawi.

The dramas surrounding the non-aligned summit are also only to be expected, given the present tense global political climate. That all of these organisations find themselves threatened may be a reflection of the return to bleak cold war days of the fifties, when any local conflict, from Korea to Vietnam to the Congo had a potential for internationalisation, with ideology and power-politics all together in a heady mix.

It was in the fifties that the countries that had once been part of colonial empires or spheres of influence, as they came to independence, profited from the changed balance of power to form themselves into a movement. First conceived as the Afro-Asian movement, because the post-1945 waves of independences concentrated on those two continents, and launched at the famous Bandoeng conference in 1955, it progressively became subsumed in the non-aligned movement, which came to be identified with what later was known as the third world, in spite of its having been launched in a European country, Yugoslavia.

Non-alignment applied especially to a cold war situation, and as the blocs themselves fragmented (USSR vs China, USA vs Europe) the third-world vocation of the non-aligned became more evident. Particularly at the non-aligned meeting in Algiers in 1973, the non-aligned spearheaded third world ideas for creating a new world economic order.

The slow ending of super-power detente arguably gave rise to a new case for non-alignment, and although some

were unhappy at Cuba's bid to serve as champion of the movement when she was so clearly aligned herself, the movement has far from lost the reason for its existence. The need for solidarity among the poorer countries of the world is as strong as ever, and though non-alignment may on occasion be pooh-poohed for some of its contradictions, and ridiculed for some of its posturings, it still serves a purpose. The same reasoning can certainly also be applied to the solidarity obtained from membership of the Arab League and the OAU.

OAU 1--Prospects After Tripoli

WHAT ARE the immediate issues facing the Organisation of African Unity, now that the unsuccessful first attempt to hold its summit in Tripoli is over? First of all, that there is going to be a second attempt. The Committee of five countries, (Libya, Congo, Mali, Zambia, Tanzania) is to visit all those countries that did not attend, for whatever reason (our estimate of non-attenders at the summit is 30, see page 2089) in the hope of persuading enough to make the meeting quorate. Since only four countries would be needed, it may well be that the OAU can achieve its target of holding a proper, legitimately established summit before the UN General Assembly in mid-September.

The second deadline which the OAU is facing in this respect arises from Colonel Gaddafi's warning that, if it is not possible to hold a quorate summit before the end of 1982 he would go ahead and hold a Progressives summit, which would bring serious risk of the creation of rival organisations. It was said in Tripoli that he wanted to hold this summit straight away, but that sage counsels among those leaders present (and there seem to have been a highly respectable attendance of heads of state, including a heavy contingent from southern Africa), dissuaded the meeting from embarking on such a course. Thus postponement was recommended. There was absolutely no question of trying to reconvene elsewhere than Tripoli, as was disingenuously suggested by Morocco, Tunisia and Sudan. For Colonel Gaddafi's own prestige is involved with the survival of the OAU, and those that would save the organisation have to bear this in mind. The OAU knew this, in any case, in deciding at the Nairobi summit in 1981 that they would go to Tripoli in 1982.

The urgency for holding the meeting is clear. It has been pointed out that the summit should have approved the budget for 1982-83 to keep the organisation operational. The question of the Secretary-General, whose four-year term expires at the beginning of September, is also a matter that needs speedy treatment. Likewise the five Assistant Secretaries-General also have to have their mandates renewed, and in certain cases will be replaced.

We may also be sure that President Moi of Kenya, is now very keen to divest himself of the OAU Chairmanship as quickly as possible because of his own domestic problem.

The Sahara problem is certainly not going to go away in the meantime. But the point has been made to Colonel Gaddafi by those African countries that have reserves about him: he now is making his point to Africa in return.

OAU 2--Pressures and Proxies

A SIDE issue arising from the Tripoli meeting is that relating to outside pressures. Col. Gaddafi's charge that the US set out to sabotage the meeting by corrupting certain heads of state is denied by the State Department. It is pointed out in Washington that as soon as the Tripoli venue was chosen at Nairobi summit last year, various expressions of disappointment were made, and the second half last year saw US anti-Gaddafi sentiments at their height. This year the whole question seems to have gone on the back burner. There might arguably have been little impact, had not the Sahrawi issue come along. It was the coincidence of these two factors that inter-

acted on each other and helped whittle away the possibilities of a quorum. General Haig, on his visit to Morocco some three months ago was still uttering strongly anti-Gaddafi sentiments, and although the US would not publicly wish to be seen sabotaging the OAU, there is probably little regret that Gaddafi has been embarrassed.

Reports from Tripoli suggest that there was considerable diplomatic activity in the corridors, but those exercising pressures on OAU member states to attend or stay away were mainly "proxies" rather than superpowers.

Ironically, French diplomacy has reportedly been hyper-active in trying to help the OAU rustle up a quorum. In the days of de Gaulle there was intense suspicion of the OAU in Paris as a force that had the potential to sap the bases of the French sphere of influence, but even before the arrival in power of the Socialists, Paris was viewing the organisation with much greater favour. France's own relations with Libya are now considered good (especially since Mr. Cheysson's ecstatic visit there in April), and some serious lobbying among France's friends in Africa was apparently undertaken. Although this may have helped change the minds of Niger and Upper Volta, who put in brief appearances in Tripoli at the time of the ministerial meeting, although Upper Volta attended no sessions, the only country which may have been definitely present in Tripoli throughout because of French blandishments seems to have been the Central African Republic.

Even in the days of de Gaulle there was little foreign policy co-ordination among francophones, once the Algerian war was over in 1962. For example when France recognised Peking no attempt was made to exercise any influence in that direction. But it is an interesting reflection on the current state of French influence that on this issue it should have counted for so little. Coming after the failure of the OAU Chad force, which France had initially strongly backed, France's policies in relation to the OAU cannot be said to scintillate by their success.

OAU: The Quest for the Quorum

TRIPOLI will be remembered for its political arithmetic and empty chair diplomacy. Rarely can the appearance or otherwise of a few Heads of State have assumed such importance at the pan-African level. Our diary of events last week (*West Africa*, August 9) ended July 31 with a Libyan affirmation that the Nineteenth OAU Summit would go ahead "in the normal way". Of course, it didn't.

After a whole working week of informal meetings of the attending Foreign Ministers, the realistic hope was not that the quorum (34) would be reached in Tripoli, but that a face-saving formula could be found. The Nigerian-proposed compromise — that the Saharwis sit at the Mimisterial conference but not at the Heads of State Summit — was abandoned. This because the Ministerial Conference had not taken place and also because the *non-Rasdiste* leaders, Morocco, rejected if out-of-hand.

By **August 1**, the Togolese, Voltaic, Niger and Chadian (FAN) delegations had left Tripoli. They left in the same plane, via Niamey, Lomé, then Ougadougou. The Chadian Foreign Minister, Idriss Miskine, was received in Lomé by the Togolese President, Gnassingbe Evadema before returning home to N'Djamena. The talks are understood to have concerned the holding of an extraordinary Summit somewhere other than Tripoli.

The attempted *coup d'état* the same day in Kenya became the main talking point among delegates at the Grand Hotel, where most of the Ministerial delegations were staying. Mr. Robert Ouku, the Kenyan Foreign Minister, received several delegations to his suite, from where he was in contact with Nairobi.

Appeals for non-attending Heads of State to turn up continued to be broadcast by Jana, the Libyan news agency, and communiqués came from firm *non-Rasdistes* such as Guinea and Senegal that they would definitely not be going. *El Moujahid*, the Algerian paper, published the official Algiers line by commenting that the United States had openly lobbied certain countries not to attend. "Strategic, economic and neo-colonial interests" were behind this lobbying, *El Moujahid* said.

Five days before the Heads of State Summit was due to start President Samora Machel of Mozambique arrived in Tripoli for an "official visit". Libyan spokespersons said the visit had been planned long before. Colonel Gaddafi welcomed Sr.

Machel at the airport. The visit of President Machel was to prove a useful platform from which to attack "forces hostile to the OAU."

At an official dinner for the Mozambican President held **August 2,** Colonel Gaddafi was unrestrained in his criticism of the United States. Colonel Gaddafi said the main issue facing the Summit was not political, but economic. Those who were encouraging the SADR issue to dominate the Summit were "plotting against the unity of the continent," he added.

Colonel Gaddafi said ninety-nine per cent of the political issues which preoccupy African governments meant nothing to the poor masses. To concentrate on political side-issues was "trivial and absurd." Colonel Gaddafi said he felt proud that he, along with his guest, President Machel, was not one of the doves of Africa but one of the hawks; "Doves do not triumph but hawks always do," he added. Colonel Gaddafi said he was part of the "stronger side of Africa," which would if necessary "impose on the others."

"Colonialism and the racist regimes are trying to cause a rift between the Arabs and the Africans in order to split African unity," he said. Hence American colonialism had carried out vile and scandalous actions by openly giving bribes to some African leaders not to attend the Summit. Colonel Gaddafi said "We have official documents in our possession proving this. Making them public one day will cause a major scandal for those who have been bribed and the colonialist who offered these bribes."

President Machel, in his reply, agreed with Colonel Gaddafy that the economic war against colonialism was yet to be won even though the majority of African States had achieved political sovereignty: "It is necessary to consolidate our independence so that we can wage the second battle, the decisive one, the economic battle," he said. African unity, President Machel added, was a constant menace to imperialism, and as unity had not been achieved, the task of the OAU was not complete.

The Mozambican said Africans should beware of imperialists bearing gifts: "Here we Africans bear some guilt. We have a habit of seeing the weapons of the West as being our weapons, and when it is a question of the East, of the socialist countries, they are considered foreign to Africa. It is thus that the West has come to consider their weapons as the weapons for Africa. But they are the weapons which violated our dignity and moral fibre."

Both leaders spoke of the so-called neutral issues around which the OAU could rally, such as southern Africa and the war in the Near East. "We are for all just struggles," President Machel concluded, "At the same time we are for peace."

After the Machel banquet, on **August 3,** talk of a "Progressives Summit" became more widespread. It was announced by Mr. Ali Triki, the Libyan Head of Protocol, that 21 Heads of State or Government had arrived in Tripoli for the Summit, but he refused to give a full list. The figure was unconfirmed, and fuelled speculation that the Libyans were exaggerating numbers in order to encourage further arrivals. (Some Heads of State, such as President Shagari and President Moi had said they would not go to Tripoli unless a quorum was reached.)

By this time Libyan officials were perhaps fearing the worst (ie, that Colonel Gaddafi would not become OAU Chairman), so proposals for "freezing" the SADR seat, but discussing the issue itself, were entertained in Jamahiriya official circles. This had been proposed by "moderates" long before the Summit debacle, but now it seemed too late, and in any case "progressives" rejected the idea. Algeria thought there was no question of doubting the SADR membership. Kodjo's *coup* was a *fait accompli* to Algerian eyes.

Meanwhile, the Moroccan propaganda machine ground on. The Foreign minister, M'Hamed Boucetta, said the Summit in Tripoli would be a failure. "Let's be frank," he told the Right-leaning *Quotidien de Paris* "Libya's foreign policy in Africa is one of destabilisation in a number of countries." M. Boucetta suggested that an extraordinary Summit should take place somewhere else to sort the problem out. He referred once again to the decisions taken in Nairobi in June 1981 concerning a ceasefire and referendum in the disputed zone. When asked about divisions in the Arab world (Morocco was blamed for disrupting the Arab Summit at Fez earlier this year), M. Boucetta said Morocco would be working towards reconciliation on that issue also.

The *Rasdistes* began to feel that informal meetings were not enough to justify their presence, and issued the "Tripoli communique," a nine-point paper which condemned "imperialist manoeuvres to sabotage the Summit." The communiqué applauded the Saharwi fight against "foreign occupation" and was read to journalists by the Foreign Minister of São Tomé and Principe, Sta Maria de Amorin. The

signatories were the 27 recognisers minus Sierra Leone and Uganda plus the SADR (making 26 in all).

The communiqué was the first formal recognition that a Progressives Summit was now a *de facto* event, and although appeals to non-attending Heads of State continued to come from Tripoli and Nairobi hope of a quorum was now more or less over.

President Shagari was due to leave Lagos August 3, but after consultations with his Foreign Minister, Ishaya Audu, he stayed at home. President Shagari's presence would have been critical, because Nigeria, apart from being in general the most influential Black African State, is a neutral, ie a non-recogniser but previously prepared to sit in the wider interests of the OAU. Colonel Gaddafi was clearly including the neutral states in his public calculations of delegations present.

On **August 4** Colonel Gaddafi's accusations about US involvement in encouraging countries to stay away gained momentum. President René of the Seychelles, on his departure from Victoria for Tripoli, condemned the enemies of unity and external string pulling. Moscow accused the US State Department of "trickery" and listed American involvement in wars around the world. *Le Monde* carried a front page headline stating that pressures from Washington had caused the partial failure of the Summit.

On **August 5**, when the Summit proper was to have started, the Libyan protocol machine spluttered a little. The first and only issue of the newspaper printed for the Summit, *African Unity*, sported a map of Africa without the Saharwi Arab Democratic Republic drawn in! One can only speculate as to the fate of the cartographer if this was a genuine mistake. Some observers, however, thought the omission a deliberate attempt at showing moderation, implying that Colonel Gaddafi thought he was still in with a chance of Chairmanship.

Seventeen Heads of State and Government, including one neutral, President Haidalla of Mauritania, had arrived by August 5, though over 30 delegations were in town, waiting for an assured quorum before asking their leaders to come. For the first time in the history of the OAU a Summit could not take place because of no quorum.

By **August 6** three options were available; to postpone the Summit indefinitely, to postpone it with a clear idea of what could be done at a later date, or to hold it despite no quorum. There were drawbacks to each option: Postponing indefinitely would be an admission of failure; there were no clear ideas as to what to do or when, particularly given that the UN General Assembly, the non-aligned meeting and the Franco-African Summit are soon due; and the last option, if taken, would further allienate boycotters, perhaps scotching a chance of a reconciliation later.

In the end Colonel Gaddafi won a Pyrrhic victory; he had his Summit, but it was not a Summit of the OAU, by legal definition, because 34 Heads of State or Government were not present.

Secrecy still surrounded who had turned up for the Summit, but we can be fairly certain that the following countries *did not* attend; Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Morocco, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Zaire and Sierra Leone (total 17). The positions of Niger and Upper Volta were by no means clear, and the Chadian confusion led some to comment that they would not be counted whichever way they voted (earlier in the week former President Goukhouni took the Chad seat, only to be persuaded out by Libyan protocol and Idriss Miskine, FAN Foreign Minister). Thus there were a possible 20 absentees.

The following Heads of State were seen arriving, by independent sources. Benjedid of Algeria, dos Santos of Angola, Kerekou of Benin, Nguesso of Congo, Mengistu of Ethiopia, Rawlings of Ghana, Ratsiraka of Madagascar, Rene of the Seychelles, Nyrere of Tanzania, Kaunda of Zambia, Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Haidalla of Mauritania and Machel of Mozambique. And Libya makes 14. Other countries were also represented, many by Heads of Government; they were Burundi, CAR, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Mali, Uganda, Swaziland, São Tomé, Rwanda, Malawi, Mauritius and Botswana (total 13 plus 14 makes 27). The 27 met August 7 for the Progressives Summit. They were joined by neutrals Nigeria, Kenya and Togo, making 30. Thirty plus 17 plus Niger, Upper Volta and Chad makes 50.

The Progressives appointed a Committee of five from the five geographical areas to pursuade non-attenders to come to a later Summit. The five were Tanzania, Libya, Zambia, Congo and Mali. Another communiqué was released condemning outside attempts at causing disunity. The words "co-operation" and "solidarity"

were much in evidence. Khartoum Radio denounced Colonel Gaddafi for causing the disunity. The Libyan leader was responsible for the mess, the Radio concluded. The communique, which became known as the "Tripoli declaration" also condemned the US demand that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola as a condition of independence in Namibia.

On **August 8** Colonel Gaddafi hinted to assembled journalists (who had hitherto been deprived of reliable copy) that he might set up a rival OAU, administrative machinery and all. He said that if a quorum was not reached, the nations now represented would meet again in Tripoli "to decide on the Continent's future." There were few signs that a quorum would be reached at this late stage. The Libyan leader said he was "delighted" at the presence of "23 Heads of State." Again, the figure is unconfirmed, and it is thought the Colonel was including various heads of government present, and the "Head of State" of the SADR.

At noon on **August 9**, the closest thing to a Summit-proper took place. It was close because there was an agenda and various speeches on multifarious topics, not because it was quorate, for just 30 seats were filled.

The Head of Lesotho delegation spoke about the repeated racist military aggression launched against his country by South Africa. He said Lesotho was also victim of a large scale economic embargo launched by Pretoria regime. He told the conference that the Pretoria regime had created a number of centres for the military training of destructive elements and employed them to carry out sabotage operations within the territories of confrontation countries, especially Angola. Lesotho had received more than 25,000 African refugees who were forced to leave their places fleeing the injustice of South Africa.

Then the President of the People's Republic of Angola gave a detailed analysis of the situation in the southern part of the African continent. He said the Pretoria regime had used its army for the aggression on Angola and that more than 11,000 racist soldiers, backed by aircraft and modern heavy weapons had attacked the people of Angola and taken parts of their country through military force. He concluded by saying that his people would continue to resist with all their strength.

Mr. Mohamed Abdelaziz "President" of the SADR announced that his country was still the victim of treacherous attacks launched by an OAU member country, Morocco. He also exposed the consolidated co-operation between Morocco and the South African regime and strongly condemned US imperialist aid to Pretoria. He said his country had decided to donate arms captured from the Moroccan army, which were made in South Africa, to African liberation movements.

Mr. Sam Nujoma, the leader of SWAPO said that for the first time, OAU leaders of African states and governments were meeting on the land of revolutionaries which stood against imperialism and firmly backed African national liberation movements, stressing that this proves the admiration of African leaders and peoples towards the Jamahiriyah. He called for the necessity to adopt united effective resolutions to back the struggle of liberation movements in South Africa and elsewhere.

Mr. Tambo, leader of the African National Congress stressed the necessity to continue the armed struggle to liberate Africa from all forms of colonialism and racism.

Then Prime Minister of Mauritius, M. Aneerood Jugnauth, talked about the recent elections in his country which had led to the downfall of a reactionary regime. Without these elections, he said, Mauritius would have never reached Tripoli.

Tanzanian President Julius Neyerere told the "Chairman", Colonel Gaddafi, "I have attended a number of conferences and have never seen as many leaders, nor as much importance given to them. They usually make speeches and leave the conference. However, in this conference they sit for hours, contribute and discuss issues until the end. This conference has made them responsible for reuniting Africa into a complete African summit according to the OAU Charter and in implementation of Nairobi resolutions. What we would like is that you lead this organisation and become Africa's spokesman at the UN."

The final communiqué condemned South African and Israeli aggression and called for sanctions against these countries. The SADR and Morocco were exhorted to look for peaceful solutions to their war. On Chad, the communiqué noted the "return of civil war since the departure of Libyan troops," and a declaration annexed to the communiqué implicitly criticised Hissen Habré.

Matchet's Diary

One of the oddest stories arising from the OAU's attempted meeting in Tripoli has been the non-appearance of Sierra Leone, the only country among those which have formally recognised the Saharwi Arab Democratic Republic not to show up in the Libyan capital. The only other SADR "recogniser" whose presence had been in doubt was Uganda, which had objections to Col. Gaddafi's support for Ugandan opposition movements, but the Uganda Prime Minister Alimadi was finally present at the "summit". The Sierra Leone absence was all the more surprising in that Dr. Abdulai Conteh, Sierra Leone's Foreign Minister, was one of the front runners in the race for the Secretary-Generalship, with official endorsement from his government. The resources of the Sierra Leone Foreign Ministry had been mobilised to assist in the campaign. It is true that in the absence of a meeting, the contest for the post is yet to come, but the non-appearance of Conteh in Tripoli has reduced his campaign to tatters. Commentators have been at a loss to explain these inconsistencies: *Le Monde* has even referred to Sierra Leone's "fantasy diplomacy". No official statement on the subject was issued, or even informal explanation given. Some weeks ago *West Africa* carried an article speculating on possible manoeuvres focussed in Conakry, in which Sierra Leone figures (see our issue of May 10). It is to be noted that all three members of the Mano River Union (Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia) did not go to Tripoli, and the communiqué of a meeting of MRU heads of state just before Easter in Conakry, as our article noted, stated that the OAU decision of February to admit the SADR was null and void. That, in fact, says it all, but it was little remarked, and there has never been an official announcement of intention to boycott. Subsequent visits by President Stevens to Rabat, and by President Sekou Touré to Washington, also provide clues. But it is difficult to understand why, if these were the circumstances, Conteh's candidacy should have been floated.

Solid SADCC

One other factor in the "who was or wasn't in Tripoli" game, was the completely solid attendance of members of another regional grouping, the SADCC (Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference). It is true that eight of the nine members have recognised the SADR, but even Malawi attended the Tripoli meetings throughout as part of the small group of "neutrals". This solidarity is certainly due to the importance of the OAU to the countries in the front line against South Africa. Certainly to them, the Southern African question is the pressing reality, while the Western Sahara is a long way away. It must also be said that any list that includes Lesotho and Swaziland can scarcely be called "progressive" with any conviction.

Incidentally, for those who may have been mystified, the leader in last week's issue should have been titled "The Case for the Middle Ground" and not "The Cast for the Middle Ground", theatrical though some of the events described may have been.

CSO: 4700/1786

UNITA SEEN BY S. AFRICA AS 'MAJOR FACTOR'

MB300924 Johannesburg International Service in English 0640 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "UNITA in Angola"]

[Text] Above a parade ground in the bush country of southern Angola there is a banner which reads: UNITA is the key to Angola. Angola is the key to Africa. Africa is the key to the West.

The slogan was devised by UNITA's leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi. It was viewed recently by South African newsmen. It warrants also the attention of the representatives of the United States and other Western powers who are negotiating the South-West African issue.

Members of the American administration and strategists understand the importance of Angola, at present ruled by the MPLA with the support of 20,000 Cuban troops, in the total southern African scenario. Thus far, however, UNITA has received insufficient attention, the fact being that it is a major factor in the overall situation.

UNITA is no ordinary band of bushfighters. Under Dr Savimbi's dynamic leadership it is the effective government over 1/3 of Angolan territory, from the Benguela railway to the South-West African border, and over 3.5 million people in a total population of 9 million. It operates schools, a secretarial college and a chain of hospitals and clinics. It has built an amphitheater in which culturally orientated variety concerts are held. It generates electricity for its bush headquarters. It has workshops with modern tools, where it repairs captured arms and military vehicles. And in the 7 years since independence its well-trained troops--they number today between 15,000 and 20,000--have resisted, in innumerable encounters, attempts by the MPLA and the Cubans to crush them.

The views of the leader of a movement such as this should be heeded. He says that South-West Africa, Angola and the Cubans must be seen in the context of the Soviet Union's strategy, and that it is an illusion to suppose that the Russians and the Cubans will relinquish the foothold they have won in southern Africa for the sake of a settlement in South-West Africa. He maintains that in this power struggle it is not possible to

adopt a neutral stance, and that those who try to do so are in fact choosing the side of the Russians, the Cubans and the MPLA.

He himself looks forward to an Angola freed of foreign forces, and able to contribute its great potential to a stable and prosperous subcontinent. The record is ample evidence that UNITA has the physical means and the motivation to go on fighting for this ideal. It is a force to be reckoned with and it must be brought into the reckoning if there is to be a satisfactory and lasting settlement in South-West Africa and southern Africa.

CSO: 4700/1855

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON DIFFICULT LUNDA-NORTE SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Report on interview with Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos, provincial commissioner of Lunda-Norte Province, by Manuel Correia; date and place not specified]

[Text] Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos ("Liberdade"), provincial commissioner of Lunda-Norte Province, said during a recent interview with the JORNAL DE ANGOLA that the general situation in the province he heads is characterized by various problems of a political, military, administrative, and social nature and that to some extent, those problems have been hampering the province's normal development in the area of national reconstruction.

The member of the Party Central Committee said that since June of this year, there have been a number of destabilizing actions on the part of armed gangs, specifically in the regions of Capenda-Camulemba, Xa-Muteba (which borders on Malanje Province), and Cacolo, as well as on the banks of the Cuango River. He went on to say that actions by those armed groups also extend to the national highway linking Luanda to the country's eastern provinces, where they regularly attack civilian and military vehicles, making it impossible to provide the inhabitants of those areas with supplies in a normal manner.

Lieutenant Colonel "Liberdade" said, however, that the military command in that region has been taking steps to gain control of the situation.

Illegal Border Crossings

In that connection, the leader said that the illegal entry of refugees from the Republic of Zaire (on which Lunda-Norte borders) has been creating social problems, inasmuch as the refugees bring luxury items--specifically, sound equipment, cassette recorders, and so on--as well as alcoholic beverages with which they corrupt some of the ordinary people, who trade blankets, milk, and diamonds with them for the items they bring in. After saying that some of those Zairian citizens (whom he does not regard as refugees) claim they have come to visit relatives who live in that diamond-producing province, Ernesto dos Santos stated that the situation has been a matter of concern not only to provincial officials but also to comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. In August of last year, the Angolan chief of state issued instructions to contact the provincial authorities in Moxico to investigate the possibility of evacuating some

of those citizens to that province. He added: "The response from Moxico was negative due to the lack of housing and other conditions. The same contacts are now being undertaken with other provinces."

After mentioning that the manpower represented by some of those citizens, whose capabilities are recognized, is being utilized by employing them in the structures of the Ministries of Home Trade, Education and Culture, Health, and so on, the provincial commissioner of Lunda-Norte said that in November of last year, he headed a delegation that met with Zairian authorities on the frontier in the region where the illegal entries have been occurring. During that meeting, the Zairians promised to neutralize all attempts to violate the common border, but they have not done so.

DIAMANG's Contribution to Development

Discussing the role that DIAMANG (Angola Diamond Company) is continuing to play in the province's economic development, Ernesto dos Santos said that its role increased after the establishment of ENDIAMA, an enterprise under the Ministry of Industry that is responsible for marketing the diamonds. As he admitted, however, DIAMANG is experiencing a drop in production at the moment, not only because of the increase in illicit traffic but also because of technical problems. He also said that the Angola Diamond Company contributes not only through its diamond production but also by being self-sufficient in agricultural produce, animals, and other items for its workers through the operation of its own farms and poultry-raising operations.

Suspension of Air Traffic Another Problem

Lunda-Norte Province has been deprived of air service by TAAG [Air Transportation of Angola] for about 2 years. We asked Lieutenant Colonel "Liberdade" to discuss the matter. "We had regular TAAG flights beginning in 1979, but they continued only until October of the following year because of damage to the runway at Chitato Airport. The Ministry of Construction was contacted and asked to repair the runway in question, and it promised to begin the work in January of this year. But so far nothing has happened."

The provincial commissioner of Lunda-Norte also told us that the damage was not very serious. It involves only a few ridges at the ends of the runway (where the planes take off and land) that were caused by heavy aircraft.

We feel that this situation should be resolved quickly so that the inhabitants of that province will no longer have to travel more than 300 kilometers by land to catch the plane in Saurimo in Lunda-Sul every time they need to go to other provinces in the country. People from the other provinces who want to go to Lunda-Norte for various reasons are subjected to the same inconvenience.

It should be recalled that the DIAMANG enterprise has been alleviating the problem with its light aircraft, which make daily flights to and from Luanda.

11798
CSO: 4742/359

ECONOMIC SITUATION FOR 1981, UNDERACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] According to the Report on Execution of the 1981 National Plan, which was presented at the Fifth Session of the People's Assembly by Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning and foreign trade, 1981--"one of the most difficult years since our independence"--was marked by recession in various fields.

In the case of a number of essential products, for example, it happened that the quantities produced were below requirements, making the country highly dependent on other countries for its supplies of foodstuffs and other consumer items for the inhabitants.

The result was that 1981 imports to satisfy the population's minimum consumption requirements in foodstuffs represented about 27 percent of the total expenditures for imports. The need to incur those expenditures as a result of national production's reduced ability to respond to the population's requirements made it impossible to import other kinds of goods, specifically raw materials and items for increasing production in different sectors.

As a result, the General State Budget closed out fiscal 1981 with a deficit of over 1.1 billion kwanzas more than in 1980, having been forced to make up the heavy losses incurred by the state-owned enterprises.

In the Ministry of Foreign Trade, for example, the export plan's fulfillment rate was 82.5 percent due to low fulfillment levels in the export plan for crude oil and refined petroleum (82.3 percent), diamonds (85.3 percent), and coffee (71.2 percent), a situation that was also due to the significant price decline.

Highest Import Volume Ever

Given the fact that the various economic sectors depend primarily on imports for their supplies and in view of the restricted amounts of foreign exchange available, the basic sectors had to revise their objectives and goals downward because of the impossibility of insuring normal technical and material supplies.

In agriculture last year, commercial production showed fulfillment rates varying between 3 percent (sisal) and 98 percent (dry manioc). The reason was the lack of material and organizational conditions for adequate fulfillment.

The state sector was of great importance in the commercial production of farm products, however, chiefly in the sectors of sunflowers (97 percent), cotton (87 percent), and palm oil (96 percent).

On the other hand, the Rural Marketing Campaign, which covers Malanje, Huambo, Kwanza-Sul and Uige Provinces, achieved "promising results" by marketing 25,500 tons of products, or 23.5 percent of the total acquired from the cooperatives, peasants' associations, and peasants.

In the field of petroleum extraction, production volume amounted to only 87.5 percent of the annual plan and 94.5 percent of the 1980 production figure, although in terms of the planned figures, gasoline production totaled 102.7 percent, lamp oil 98 percent, and gas oil 107.8 percent.

On the other hand, diamond production reached 87.3 percent of the planned figure and 94.3 percent of the production figure achieved the year before.

Surpluses in Processing Industry

The fulfillment rate in the processing industry was 98 percent, with increases being noted in relation to 1980 (up 17 percent in heavy industry, up 15 percent in light industry, and up 5 percent in the food industry).

Of all the processing industries, however, the food industry recorded the lowest fulfillment rates in terms of the plan. In the case of some products, the fulfillment rates were even lower than those achieved in 1980, examples being cornmeal (down 16.8 percent), edible oil (down 31.2 percent), and so on.

In the case of some products, 1981 production exceeded 1973 levels. This was true of the radio assembly sectors, which recorded an increase of 248.9 percent, plastic bags (up 20.7 percent), and bus assembly (up 15.3 percent), where the levels were higher than in the comparison year. This reveals the unselfish determination of the workers to reach ever-higher production levels for the construction of the socialist economy.

11798
CSO: 4742/359

BRIEFS

NEW TEXTILE PLANT PLANNED--The plan for building a new industrial textile unit to be known as TEXTANG II was officially presented yesterday morning at the site of the future plant in Luanda during a ceremony attended by Roberto de Almeida, Central Party secretary for economic and social policy. Construction of TEXTANG II is currently in the phase of putting up the civil engineering works, and that work is at an advanced stage. This civil engineering phase is being handled by CONSTROI, an enterprise attached to the Ministry of Construction, and according to the established plan, it should be completed in March of next year. Building and equipping TEXTANG II and providing technical assistance are the responsibility of a French firm that specializes in such work. Work to set up the equipment in the plant--which will have a maximum production plan of 12 million meters of cloth--will begin at the end of March 1983 unless there are delays in the civil engineering works. As a result, TEXTANG II should begin full operation at the end of next year. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 82 p 1] 11798

NEW PRODUCTION SECTOR SECRETARY--The Party Central Committee released the following communique last night: "At its 10th regular session, held from 16 to 22 June 1982, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, after thoroughly analyzing the problems related to the sector of agriculture, decided to remove comrade Manuel Pedro Pacavira from his post as Central Committee secretary for the production sector. As a consequence of that decision, the Central Committee, meeting in special session on 19 July with a view to filling the vacancy existing in its secretariat, elected comrade Santana Andre Pitra ('Petroff') to the post of Central Committee secretary for the production sector." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jul 82 p 1] 11798

MOCAMEDES FISH SALES REGULATED--Mocamedes--A ruling published in this city on Saturday by the Mocamedes Provincial Supply Committee regulates the sale of fish and fish products to the public and bans the acquisition of those products by any visitor. The ruling explains that "since the regular distribution of those products to the other provinces is now guaranteed, and since it is noted that Mocamedes consumes about three times as much as it should, the Ministry of Home Trade's provincial office has been forced to create the proper conditions for insuring that such sales will be made only to the residents of this province by requiring that customers present their ration cards." This measure is intended to halt the "wave" of individuals (most of them nonresidents) who saw Mocamedes as the province where they could satisfy their feverish desire

to enrich themselves at all costs by buying large quantities of fish and fish products for speculative purposes, going so far as to corrupt the fishery workers with large sums of money. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jul 82 p 2] 11798

OIL DEPOSIT DISCOVERED--Luanda, 1 Sep (ANGOP)--A new deposit of oil--the third in block three--has been discovered on the coast of Angola off the township of Soyo in the Zaire Province, sources close to the National Oil Company disclosed in Luanda today. According to the same source, the fourth well, named Punja I, which was sunk by the French Company, ELF Aquitaine-Angola, 50 meters deep west of the previously discovered reserve--Palanca--led to the discovery of a reservoir filled with light oil. Tests carried out between 3,124 and 3,221 meters revealed a flow of 400 cubic meters of oil in a 3/4 diameter hole. After the Palanca and Pacassa discoveries, Punja falls within the framework of the third potential field in block three. However, according to the same source, it is necessary to carry out further tests and experiments to evaluate the commercial value of this discovery. [Text] [AB012155 Luanda ANGOP in French 1620 GMT 1 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1346

BRIEFS

70 MILLION FOR DEVELOPMENT--Government negotiations in Cotonou between the FRG and Benin resulted in a non-repayable grant of 70 million DM for implementation of development projects. As previously it will be used primarily to promote rural development. [Text] [Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4720/24

BRIEFS

BADEA PORT DEVELOPMENT FINANCING--The BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development] will finance the reconstruction proper of the wharfs of Praia at a cost of $1,905,000,000 and the projects already designated "B" and "C" for equipment and support structures, bringing the total fo $9.4 billion, Omar Lima, secretary general of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, told VOZ DI POVO. Lima presided over the 5-day meeting between BADEA representatives and the Cape Verdian delegation of the port of Praia. He told us about the great openness of this organization and, as proof, mentioned that the representatives knew nothing until now about the operations of the port of Praia but that did not prevent them from partially financing the reconstruction of the wharfs. Projects "B" and "C" are new ones being offered for bids; the two parties studied them in detail. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 15 Jul 82 p 3] 9479

CUBAN MILITARY DELEGATION--An authorized military source told VOZ DI POVO that the visit of a high-level Cuban military delegation to Cape Verde between 2 July and 10 July 1982 marked a new phase in the development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. According to our informant, the Cuban delegation was quite impressed with the progress made by the people of Cape Verde for their well-being under the aegis of the PAICV [African Independence Party of Cape Verde]. The visit, which follows an invitation from Minister Honorio Chantre during his official visit to Cuba, allowed Cuban military officers to come in contact with various aspects of Cape Verdian life. The mission from that friendly country, headed by Brig Gen Rolando Kindelan, chief of staff of the Havana militias, met with several of our country's officials--Prime Minister Pedro Pires, Col Honorio Chantre, minister of national defense, and Agnelo Dantas, commanding general of the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces]. [Excerpt] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 23 Jul 82 p 4] 9479

FRIENDSHIP WITH U.S. AFFIRMED--Late in the afternoon of 6 July 1982 after the 5 July celebrations were over, Aristides Pereira, president of the republic, went to the port of Sao Vicente where for approximately 20 minutes he visited the sailing ship "Ernestina," docked at a coastal wharf for last-minute repairs before sailing this month to the United States. As is well known, the "Ernestina," a ship built in North America over 2 centuries ago and now owned by Cape Verde, has been given to America, because of the historic ties which link it to that nation and the long standing friendship between the Cape Verdian people and the American people. [Excerpt] Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 15 Jul 82 p 1] 9479

PCF OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Dr Alvaro Cunhal, PCP [Portuguese Communist Party] secretary general, said he continued to be impressed by the great effort made by the people of Cape Verde to counter adverse natural conditions and to make progress in their country. Dr Cunhal made this statement Sunday as he was leaving for Sao Vicente where he would conclude his visit to Cape Verde on Monday; he began this visit the previous Friday. During his stay in our country, Dr Alvaro Cunhal, who headed a delegation from his party's Central Committee, met with Comrade Aristides Pereira, PAICV [African Independence Party of Cape Verde] secretary general and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, and held working meetings with a Cape Verdian delegation headed by Pedro Pires, deputy secretary general. Speaking of the topics discussed during talks, Alvaro Cunhal said that relations between the two parites were discussed in particular since they dated from the Portuguese struggle against fascism and the Cape Verdians' struggle against colonialism. The international situation as well as the political, economic and social evolution of the respective countries were also discussed. Before leaving, the PCP secretary general offered his best wishes for success to the Cape Verdian people and its leaders, "whose dedication to their people's cause is already well known," he concluded. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 15 Jul 82 p 1] 9479

CSO: 4742/365

COT COMMENTS ON CONDITIONS FOR MAYOTTE'S RETURN

AB312053 Paris AFP in French 1821 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Port Louis, 31 Aug (AFP)--Strengthening relations between the four Comoro Islands is a "precondition" for the final return of the French island of Mayotte to the independent state of Comoros, said Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation, on Tuesday at the end of his visit to the Mauritius Island.

When the Comoros attained independnece, France cut off the Mayotte Island from the new state because its population wanted to remain French. Since then, the Comoro Government has been asking for the political return of the Mayotte Island to the three remaining islands of the archipelago.

The French minister indicated in a press conference that France "would like to restore the unity of the archipelago through closer links between Mayotte and the Comoros." "This is a precondition. After that, the people of Mayotte will decide on what they want," Mr Cot added.

Concerning the Tromelin Island, which currently belongs to France and which is claimed by Mauritius, the minister said the French Government was "ready to discuss the territorial status" of this island. However, it is through cooperation for the development of the scattered little islands "that we can better render service to one another."

CSO: 4719/1341

BRIEFS

FRONT CALLS FOR ARAB SUPPORT--Kuwait, 31 Aug, (WAKH)--The Eritrean Liberation Front has called on Arab countries and friends all over the world to extend more support and aid to it on all levels to ensure the continued struggle to achieve the total independence of the Eritrean people. In a statement issued here today on the 11th anniversary of the Eritrean Revolution, the front said that it has liberated 80 percent of the Eritrean territory during the past years and has laid down the basis for an independent Eritrean state in the liberated area. The front asserted that the Ethiopian enemy has failed in its attacks against the revolution and that the revolution has achieved great victories in the international arena by making the world understand the Eritrean people's right for self-determination. [Text] [GF010752 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 1 Sep 82]

CSO: 4704/27

BRIEFS

MINISTER ACQUITTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT--Banjul, 1 Sep (AFP)--Former information and tourism minister Hawsoon Semega Janneh, arrested July 14 on embezzlement charges, has been acquitted by the Gambian Supreme Court. Mr Janneh was arrested because he was unable to explain where he obtained 191,575 dalasis (about 7,000 dollars) which he deposited in his bank account in August last year. [Text] [AB011251 Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 1 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1851

SYNECECI CONCLUDES CONGRESS; TEXT OF MOTION TO PRESIDENT

Report on Third SYNECECI Congress

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 30 Jul, 31 Jul-1 Aug, 2 Aug 82

[Article by Saliou Kone]

[30 Jul 82 p 11]

> [Text] Trade unionism and education--that is the theme for reflection by the country's educators and educational advisers, who have been meeting since 28 July in the village of Yamoussoukro.
>
> The SYNECECI (National Union of Educators and Educational Advisers of Ivory Coast) will devote its 4-day regular congress to a close examination of the entire system in our educational apparatus in order to find ways and means of providing better education for Ivorian young people.

The opening ceremony for the congress, which is being held in the magnificent community center at the town hall, was presided over by Minister of Interior Leon Konan Koffi, who was standing in for Paul Akoto Yao.

In his lengthy opening speech, Benjamin Coulibaly, chairman of the SYNECECI, said that as the old saying goes, perfection is not of this world: "That is true--so true, in fact, that the whole world spends its time seeking that perfection."

But how can it be achieved? How is it attained? The SYNECECI chairman's answer was that it requires stopping along the way for an objective analysis of what has been accomplished, engaging in self-criticism and an examination of conscience aimed at correcting, rectifying, and setting right one's past errors.

Benjamin Coulibaly emphasized that that is certainly a difficult method, but it is effective and the only method by which one can attain the desired perfection. "It is what others call taking stock. In trade unionism, we call it a congress."

The speaker continued: "The basic objective of the Third SYNECECI Congress is to undertake a serious analysis: not only a painstaking analysis of what we

have received but also a conscientious examination of what we owe. We are indebted to parents, students, and the entire nation. We are indebted because we have received remarkable benefits from the state. We are indebted to the parents for the confidence they have in us. We are indebted to the children because we have agreed to educate and train them."

The outgoing chairman of the SYNECECI said in conclusion that trade unionism must be viewed as a school for education, discipline, and openmindedness toward what is true and just, not as a unique tool for making demands.

"Ivory Coast provides fertile and fruitful soil for the germination and blossoming of such an idea, considering that its basic policy is based on the lofty principles of union, discipline, work, dialogue as a weapon, and peace as a religion."

Speaking next was the minister of interior. He reminded the participants in the congress that their action is decisive because the general atmosphere in a secondary school and the feeling of belonging to a united and solidary group are important factors for the intellectual and moral development of our children.

The minister concluded by saying: "Allow me to express the great interest I have in the theme of your third congress: 'Trade Unionism and Education.' I am sure that in the course of your working sessions, you who have the mission of taking part in the training of young people will be able to contribute fruitful ideas on the relations between trade unionism, which is a school for solidarity and public-spiritedness, and education in general, which requires examples of good conduct and ideals for living."

Messages of Support

Speaking on behalf of the SNESCI, Oupah Zadi said that "Trade Unionism and Education," the theme for this third congress of educators, has much in common with that organization's concern to save the schools, which constitute one of the frameworks within which democratic ideas develop and blossom.

The UNAPEECI, represented by its chairman, Mr Bailly, also expressed its support.

Bailly said that the advent of a durable and smoothly functioning society will be brought about not through explosive violence in blind and mechanical trade unionism, but through a trade unionism aimed at participation and national construction by means of slow and effective pedagogical activity. "The revolution in trade unionism and education must only take place in man for the better development of our society."

Simone Leroux, secretary general of the National Union of Ivorian Midwives, received a great deal of applause. She expressed herself as follows: "Comrade educational advisers, by choosing Yamoussoukro, the cradle of our country's wisdom, you have insured the success of your work right from the start, and it therefore remains only for me to reiterate to you our profound thanks."

Representing the Social Workers Guild was Mrs Banny Germain, who said: "Education is that work in which we all share and which, it cannot be repeated too often, is the foundation of all activity."

Lastly, Kacou Maurice, chairman of the MEECI [Movement of Students and Pupils of Ivory Coast], expressed the hope on behalf of his movement that the work of the participants in the congress would result in resolutions honoring the SYNECECI.

[31 Jul-1 Aug 82 p 7]

[Text] The many educators and educational advisers participating in the regular congress in Yamoussoukro listened with interest to Benjamin Coulibaly, chairman of their union. In his chairman's report, which he delivered with clarity and which was approved unanimously by acclamation, he reminded his listeners that the SYNECECI's credibility and influence depend on the behavior, attitude, and actions of each of its members, wherever they are and whether acting socially, professionally, as union members, or personally within the family. He said that in addition to their status as union members, they must cultivate the quality of discipline and education.

Chairman Coulibaly said: "Those who refuse to follow us and to militate honestly and actively within the union are dishonest and selfish individuals who want to benefit without any effort on their part. We must have the courage to say here publicly that many of our colleagues are the disgrace of the SYNECECI, judging from the cases of corruption and absenteeism, the lack of conscientiousness, and the spirit of dishonesty. That is why, at this third congress, it would be wise and logical for us to devote these days of reflection to examining ourselves in order to find ways of correcting all these errors among us."

The Nation Needs Us

Benjamin Coulibaly added to those pertinent remarks and words of advice by saying that the educators must succeed in identifying themselves with good deeds and in repressing bad deeds so that every good act will be synonymous with educator. "Shaping men and molding personalities requires a great deal of responsibility. Let us henceforth constitute a powerful force in support of the country and our young people struggling for tomorrow's development. But before thinking of such expansion, let us first achieve the precondition, which is a bond of unity, cohesion, and real fraternity, and break through the destructive limitations of racism, tribalism, regionalism, and every other cleavage that must be combated."

The speaker again asked his comrades at the congress to unite and to be responsible people and educators in the true sense.

Chairman Benjamin Coulibaly concluded by saying: "The country needs us, and the young people are calling to us. Let us answer yes and act constructively. Let this congress be for all of us a sort of salutary bath from which all the educational personnel making up the SYNECECI will emerge transformed and more than determined to work untiringly at the very difficult job of building what is

human and developing the SYNECECI, so that Ivory Coast's educators and educational advisers will live in a worthy and respected manner."

All the items concerned with plans and future prospects were gone over with a fine-tooth comb by the participants in the congress.

The various committees that were set up worked all last night without letup.

It should be pointed out that the highly fraternal atmosphere prevailing here in Yamoussoukro points to a happy outcome for this third regular congress of the SYNECECI, which will probably complete its work on Sunday 1 August.

[2 Aug 82 p 8]

> [Text] "Rigor-dialogue-discipline." That is the motto of the SYNECECI, which began its third regular congress on 26 July. It completed its work on Saturday morning with the reading of the various resolutions and the special motion addressed to the chief of state, the presentation of the members of the new national bureau, and an evening sightseeing tour of the village of Yamoussoukro.

If we look at the results and successes achieved at the end of this congress, we can conclude that the union's motto has been lived up to by those responsible for the education and training of our young people. All the participants in the congress during these 5 days have truly demonstrated great maturity.

They unanimously and democratically reelected their comrade Benjamin Coulibaly secretary general. Coulibaly, who was the only candidate, received 156 votes, with 8 abstentions, or 95.12 percent. The many women educators, who had also come from every corner of the country, deserve special mention here. They contributed a great deal to the success of the congress. As a sign of gratitude and victory, they lifted their comrade secretary general off the ground and also presented him with bouquets and garlands of flowers. This happened at 1600 hours on Friday in the main lecture hall at the young people's lycee.

Before declaring the Third SYNECECI Regular Congress closed, N'Guessan N'Gbala, representing the minister of national education, spoke on behalf of Minister Paul Akoto Yao to express his warm congratulations to the participants in the congress, who had demonstrated seriousness and trade union maturity.

Mrs Diomande Valentine delivered the closing speech.

She spoke as follows:

"The results achieved at the conclusion of these days spent here, dear comrades participating in this congress, were the fruit of serious and tedious work, but it was mature work, judging from the wealth of content in your speeches and the quality of the debates. This meeting in Yamoussoukro is undoubtedly a valuable milestone in the history of our young union. We are counting on the dynamism of some and the experience of others to insure implementation of the

decisions reached at this congress. May our determination open onto horizons that are unceasingly bright."

Tool for Permanent Training

The resolution on "trade unionism and education," the theme of the congress, was read by comrade Kouabena Adingra. The substance of the wishes expressed by the congress is as follows:

1. Among educators and educational advisers, trade unionism must be regarded as a tool for permanent training, and training meetings for the members must be organized.

2. An institute of training and education must be established at the level of union officials.

The resolution on training and conscientiousness was presented by comrade Diallo Tahirou. The congress desires the following for the educational advisers:

The establishment of retraining and proficiency courses for educators and educational advisers within the framework of continuing education.

Concerning the advancement of educational advisers:

The congress calls for the establishment of corps of education inspectors. Eligible candidates will be educational advisers with at least 5 years of effective seniority.

Concerning special competitive examinations:

The examination must be started as soon as possible following the example of the other guilds and [with special emphasis on] conscientiousness.

1. Suitable training must be provided for educators and educational advisers.

2. Educators and educational advisers must be provided with good working and living conditions.

3. The rank-and-file sections must constitute cells for sensitizing educators and educational advisers and increasing their awareness.

4. Meetings for permanent dialogue between educators and educational advisers must be established.

Lastly, the resolution on discipline was presented by comrade Kouakou Kra Jean-Baptiste:

The congress, aware of the responsibility and value of discipline, expresses the hope:

1. That parents will control and regulate television viewing so that their children will not see films that are dangerous and harmful to their education.

2. That parents will feel much more responsible for the education of their children by taking care to oversee their leisure activities and their choice of companions.

Motion Addressed to President

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 2 Aug 82 p 8

[Motion addressed to the president of the republic by the Third SYNECECI Congress on 31 July 1982]

[Text] The work of the Third Congress of the National Union of Educators and Educational Advisers of Ivory Coast was carried out in Yamoussoukro on 28, 29, 30, and 31 July 1982 under perfect working conditions marked by an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternity, and unity.

Today the SYNECECI, highly satisfied with its stay in the village where the chief of state was born, is anxious to present to him the following motion of support.

Considering that the president of the republic remains forever the man who is attentive and open to the major problems shaking the world and all humanity;

Considering that the policy of dialogue, peace, and fraternity among men and peoples that he has [always] advocated makes him today a respected sage of Africa and Ivory Coast, a country of prosperity and stable progress;

Considering that his major concern remains the higher interest of the Ivorian man in the concert of nations;

Considering that the special attention he pays to the education and training of tomorrow's man is manifested daily in his thoughts and actions;

Considering that teaching and education always remain in his mind as the priority of priorities;

Considering, lastly, the favorable working conditions in which he has placed the participants in our third regular congress, being held in Yamoussoukro;

The educators and educational advisers of Ivory Coast are anxious to express to him very respectively [as published; presumably respectfully intended] their very grateful thanks;

They support intelligently and conscientiously his lofty policy of dialogue, which has now become a privileged instrument for the resolution of national, international, and worldwide conflicts; they reaffirm to him with determination their filial and sincere attachment, both to his high person and to the great ideals which characterize him;

They ask him with confidence and deference to kindly agree--he who for all Ivorians is and remains synonymous with pardon and tolerance--to review within

the next few days the situation of the teachers in higher education who, since the unfortunate incidents on the university campus on 9 and 10 February 1982, have been without a union, SYNARES [African Union for Research and Higher Education] having been dissolved because of those incidents.

May his clear-sighted lucidity continue to illuminate an always prosperous and always stable Ivory Coast.

Done at Yamoussoukro,
31 July 1982
SYNECECI Third Regular Congress

11798
CSO: 4719/1283

BRIEFS

EECI PLANT TRANSFER--The Ivory Coast Electric Power Company (EECI) has decided to move part of its plant from the port of Abidjan to Yopougon Niangon. Development of the huge plant (approximately 57,000 square meters) is part of a real decentralization policy adopted by the EECI. The new plant will include administrative buildings, shops and warehouses, sandblasting and metal spraying shops, a garage, a shed for hydroelectric equipment and helicopter hangar, an infirmary, a dining hall, a game and movie room, and a control center. Construction has been underway for several weeks. The civil engineering has been assigned to SATOM (Overseas Construction Corporation) and SAGECOM. Design, management, and supervision are the responsibility of the Ble Yangra architectural firm. The future Yopougon plant represents a total investment of 2.6 billion CFA francs, not including the moving costs that will be incurred after the installation is accepted by the EECI. The plant in the port had become too old and needed to be dispersed in the form of other, more modern plants meeting the needs of the times. It is true that one cannot manufacture just anything anywhere, but one can manufacture something wherever electricity is available. That just shows how essential electricity--that basic resource--is to life. The new power plant should not present any problems as far as the safety of Yopougon Niangon's inhabitants is concerned. And for the time being, only part of the plant in the port is being relocated. Construction should be completed in July 1983. [By Francis Kakou] [Text] [Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 4 Aug 82 p 11] 11798

CSO: 4719/1283

WRAP-UP OF POST-COUP EVENTS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 8 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by Mitch Odero]

[Text]

NAIROBI's month-end hustle and bustle was in full swing on Saturday, July 31, and as the evening took command, city residents and their guests poured into town for Saturday "nite fever" unaware of the fateful Black Sunday to follow.

Saturday, July 31, 9 p.m.: Mayor Nathan Kahara was entertaining guests at a function in his house to raise funds for an overseas-bound student. Functions and parties were in full swing in other parts of the city, but somewhere else the stage was being set for a melodrama of life and death, tears and cheers, tension and relief.

Saturday 11 p.m.: Residents around Soweto Village, Embakasi, and later near the Kenya Air Force Eastleigh base at Mathare Valley, Eastleigh and Huruma heard gun shots and assumed for a while that some police sharpshooter was at it again in pursuit of some badly wanted criminal.

History

The assumption was wrong for the curtain was rising on the melodrama that later sent currents of shock-waves across the country: an abortive bid was on to change the course of the nation's history.

Heavy shooting got underway at the Kenya Air Force Embakasi camp and developed into a takeover of Jomo Kenyatta International Airport's control tower. With support from the KAF Eastleigh base, Wilson Airport, the General Post Office and Kenextel were also taken over by the rebels.

Sunday, August 1, 1 a.m. Hallians Night Club in the city centre was rollicking with life and the disc jockey manning the disco system appeared to be in top form.

The club was full and bursting at the seams. The dancers were about to take to the floor for the next tune, *When the Saints go Marching In*, when Kenya Air Force soldiers marched in instead and querried if there were any Kenya Army or Police personnel present.

None seemed to be present or volunteered to pronounce their presence. The intruders went away. It would appear that recruitment for supporters of the "revolution" was now in top gear.

Gunshots were now widespread in the city while in Nanyuki, Air Force soldiers set in motion a plan of their own.

Sunday, 3 a.m.: The sound of disco music was at a high pitch at Hallians when the club was re-visited and this time the Kenya Air Force soldiers ordered that all present should have two bottles of beer each. They also cautioned that no one should

venture out into the streets. This warning was obeyed for the gun shots in the streets provided no other alternative.

Sunday, 4 a.m.: The Voice of Kenya radio and television station at Broadcasting House was taken over. An askari at the nearby Norfolk Hotel suffered some molestation just before the take-over, while security personnel at VoK were simply unable to withstand the surprise move by the heavily armed soldiers.

Gun

Sunday, 4.30 a.m.: A large group of Kenya Air Force soldiers visited the Nairobi University campus and urged the students to join them. Some 600 of them, apparently subscribing to the "power through the barrel of a gun" concept, joined the bandwagon. A number of them did not live to the end of the day.

By now looting was getting underway by the rebels and their student allies and the demandseemed to be focussed on hi-fi electronic equipment which included stereo music systems, radios and colour television sets, clothing and shoes. Some even opted for heavyweight refrigerators, cookers and sofa sets.

They looted goods worth tens of millions of shillings, putting some of the city's traders out of business for a long time to come.

Sunday, 6 a.m.: VoK radio station went on the air without the normal signature tune. A terse surprise announcement followed to the effect that the Government had been overthrown. Then non-stop Western rock music followed for a while.

Sunday, 6.30 a.m.: The voice of an unfamiliar announcer was back on the air repeating the earlier announcement and directing that all political prisoners, detainees, those in prison for sentences of no more than two years and those in police cells be released at once.

Leaders

Shortly after that came "a special announcement" on behalf of the university students hailing the "August 1 Revolution". It called on the new leadership to provide them with the "academic freedom", they had "craved" so long.

Six of the student leaders had been to the VoK studio with their press statement.

A high velocity, heavy-calibre bullet was shot through the *Sunday Nation* office, at Nation House on Tom Mboya Street.

Kenya Railways employees working on night shift at the Railway yard across the Railway Station had been caught unawares and were made to squat for some time as they were lectured on what had happened and required to shout "power to the people" with clenched fists.

Sunday, 7.30 a.m.: The second train arrived from Kisumu and travellers were made to join others who had arrived at 5.30 a.m. as well as those from Mombasa for the enforced "lectures".

Other travellers who had arrived in Nairobi earlier in the morning were grouped near Extelcoms building on and Haile Selassie Avenue and briefed on why the "revolution" had taken place.

The VoK announcements on the "takeover" of the Government continued.

Most VoK listeners at first thought they had tuned their sets to a wrong station. The music switched to Zairean tunes and the announcements continued to be repeated.

Sunday, 8.30 a.m.: Gun-happy Kenya Air Force soldiers toured the residential estates and imposed a "curfew". A rush for shopping was triggered in fear of an imminent food shortage.

Sunday, 9 a.m.: While residents in some estates such as Kariobangi South were being harassed by Air Force soldiers, loyal members of the Kenya Army's 7th Battalion at Langata were swinging into action to repulse the rebels.

Base

In the forefront of the counter-attack was Major-General Abdul Mohamed of the Kenya Army and others. Kahawa Garrison outside Nairobi was also moving against the Air Force base at Eastleigh.

Sunday, 10 a.m.: A fierce battle to regain VoK was in motion. The battle was soon won, while in Nanyuki the Gilgil-based Support Battalion reinforced the Nyanyuki-based First Battalion for the battle to take over the KAF base in Nanyuki.

Sunday, 10.30 a.m.: Kenya Air Force jets flew overhead in the letter 'V' formation as though to announce, victory (for who?). The strange fly past continued for a while.

Sunday, 12 noon: Troops from the 3rd Batalion in Nakuru arrived to assist in Nairobi for the takeover of the Eastleigh base and bury for good and all the newly-born "Kenya People's Redemption Council".

An estimated 71 rebels had been killed in Nairobi by now and some 200 others were fleeing in Nanyuki to the bush in the Timau and Naru Moro areas. Some General-Service Unit personnel were also killed at their Ruaraka base. Pockets of resistance were mopped up around the Norfolk Hotel and Norfolk Towers.

Sunday, 2.30 p.m.: A Kenya Air Force jet landed in Dar es Salaam with four persons aboard; the two who hijacked the plane apparently sought refuge after the abortive coup attemp.

Sunday, 5.47 p.m.: President Moi made a radio broadcast and thanked those who helped repulse the rebels. He expressed regret over the disturbances and announced a dawn-to-dusk curfew.

Monday, August 2: The anti-coup developments moved even faster after continued firing the night before.

Rebels

All Nairobi University College campuses, including Kenyatta University College, were closed indefinitely because of the participation of some university students in widespread looting, the Government announced. The Government also noted that the students had issued a statement supporting anti-Government rebels and publications.

By now over 1,000 Kenya Air Force personnel had been arrested. Shopkeepers were assessing damage caused and property lost during the looting and began repairs to their shops and factories. The curfew remained in force.

Tuesday, August 3: More Kenya Air Force personnel were surrendering and other holding out being killed. City hospitals were jammed with patients and about 1,000 looters were rounded up following prompt action by Kenya and Administration police.

Wednesday August 4: life in the city returned to normal. Buses and other transport systems were running. Business, particularly in food items, was roaring as panick buying began in earnest.

At about noon, a rumour swept the town that resistance by Kenya Air Force personnel at Nanyuki was still persisting and that the rebels would bomb the city if the army continued to move in on them.

The Government promptly refuted the rumours with a reassuring statement that helped avoid possible mass panic.

Traffic

It was also found out by Wednesday that half of the dead were university students. All air traffic had resumed throughout the country. Air Force Commander Maj.-Gen. P.N. Kariuki confirmed that he was not involved in the abortive coup attempt, contrary to reports in a local newspaper.

Thursday, August 5: City life throbbed but the curfew was still on. Some Government Ministries started a headcount of employees.

An international conference for the education of the blind which could not start on Monday was cancelled and rescheduled. The panic shopping spree for food slowed down, but an acute sugar shortage continued to prevail. The city in the sun was itself again, more or less.

The President made a major address to diplomats and gave a detailed account of the uprising.

The President, in his address to High Commissioners and Ambassadors at State House, Nairobi, pointed out:

Failing

●Rebel soldiers forced two Air Force officers at gunpoint to fly them to Dar es Salaam when they realised that they were failing.

●A search was carried out at the university students' halls of residence where a lot of loot was recovered.

●The number of persons so far dead is 129; out of these the majority are rebels. Some innocent foreigners became victims of the sad affair.

●Arrested rebels will be tried by court-martial. Those who are civilians will be tried for their crimes in accordance with the country's laws.

Loyal

●The people of Kenya are solidly behind the Government and that is why the rebellion did not have popular support. The rest of the Armed Forces are solidly loyal to the country.

●This incident will not divert the attention of Kenyans from the path they had set and persued since independence in 1963. The path is for positive non-alignment on global issues, good neighbourliness, observance of our international obligations, democracy, the rule of law and social justice.

●Stability has come back. He asked them to inform their governments that everything had returned to normal.

A special inter-denominational service was held in Nairobi in thanksgiving. It was attended by several leaders including the Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo and Nairobi's Mayor, Natham Kahara.

Kenya Police Headquarters confirmed that a band of Air Force rebels had attacked the Central Police Station in Nairobi on Wednesday night in a takeover bid. A number of the rebels were being held there. The attackers were repulsed.

Friday August 6: a nephew of the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, Mr. Kibathi Muigai, was reported seriously wounded after he was shot by members of the Armed Forces on the Langata/Uhuru Highway roundabout. The shooting took place on Monday.

The Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry estimated that more than 1,000 people may lose their jobs following the disturbances.

Curfew

Friday 1 p.m: In a new bulletin on VoK it was announced that the 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. curfew had been relaxed to 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.

Messages of best wishes and congratulations on the suppression of the rebellion from heads of governments in various parts of the world continued to be received by the President.

Saturday, August 7 the city had by now resumed some of of its busy Saturday features.

The Eastleigh area of Nairobi was sealed off by soldiers in the continued effort to mop up rebels. The move reportedly followed an earlier ambush of Kenya Army soldiers by a band of dissidents still in the area.

Banks

Several banks in the city declined to honour company cheques, except for personal cheques, in a caution measure against possible forgery of stolen cheques which had taken place during the looting.

An intensive manhunt by the security forces was launched in the Karen area for KAF rebels suspected to be hiding there.

City Mortuary officials appealed to members of the public to help in identifying bodies of their relatives and collect them so as to ease congestion at the mortuary.

CSO: 4700/1792

COUNTRY BEGINS TALLYING COUP'S ECONOMIC COSTS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 8 Aug 82 p 19

[Article by Kamau Kaniaru: "Counting the Heavy Cost..."]

[Text] AS businesses in and around Nairobi repair their damaged premises and mop up the litter of last Sunday's abortive coup, the repair bill will most probably remain unascertained for a long time.

At best it will be only an educated guess.

The cost of restocking looted shops and a few factories, too, is likely to remain unknown except too the individual businesses and proprietors affected.

It is, however, clear that it will run into millions of shillings which unfortunately the insurance companies will not be able to compensate for.

It will not help either to read the small print on insurance policies more closely. Any claims will certainly be counteracted by insurance companies saying the damage was caused during an insurrection for which insurance companies do not provide any cover.

The temptation will be strong to phrase the claims as if the damage was suffered through theft or burglary. But once again, insurance companies will be quick to point out that the theft and burglary were contributed to by the insurrection.

The burden of meeting the costs of repairing the damage will therefore have to lie entirely on the owners of properties. Some perhaps many, property owners whose goods were damaged or lost are understandably thinking of forwarding their claims to the Government for settlement in the absence of any redress from insurance companies.

There is little information to go by on this aspect as such an uprising has never happened before since independence.

Perhaps some guidance can be found in the fact that the Government does not normally undertake to compensate for loss of property or life resulting from criminal acts other than in circumstances where the criminal acts were committed by the Government's agents while carrying out their lawful duties.

Since soldiers who decided to overturn their own government cannot be deemed to be carrying out their lawful duties. The Government will most likely not take on the responsibility of compensating for the damage to property and loss of life directly resulting from the insurrection.

The only exception, in this case, might be in relation to injuries or loss of life suffered by loyal troops and members of the Police Force when they were called out to put down the insurrection.

For rather obvious reasons, shops selling clothes, electronic goods, jewellery, watches, furniture and other household goods like refrigerators, cookers and tableware were prime targets of last Sunday's looting.

These are mainly the shops that normally put on alluring displays in their windows.

Chemists shops, too, suffered serious looting with the main attractions being cosmetics and toiletry articles. Medicines were largely left intact though some destruction invariably occurred.

A few factories, too, were targets of the looters. Once again,

factories producing electronic goods like radios, television sets and music equipment suffered heavily.

Goods stolen from two such Industrial Area factories, Phillips and Sanyo Armco, run into something like Sh. 10 million.

Hopefully, some goods will be recovered by their original owners once the police and the army have finished their mopping up operations. But many will be so damaged that they will not be of much salvageable value.

One certainty is that business confidence has been struck a serious blow. Many businesses in the retail trade may not recover well enough to start trading again.

With entire stocks wiped out, severe cash flow problems might force some traders out of business. More significantly, the confidence of external investors may have been shattered to an irreparable degree.

Another significant loss is likely to be suffered by the tourism industry which is extremely sensitive to any signs of instability. Even after normal conditions have once again been restored in the country, it will still be difficult to convince tourists who do not normally know enough about Kenya to come for holidays.

This could result in a severe decline in foreign exchange earnings in the tourists industry.

Already some tour operators are reporting cancelled bookings. Many more might still be received as time goes by.

The actual cost likely to be suffered by the tourism industry in cancelled holidays and holidays that might never be booked will take long to assess.

On the whole, however, the country's basic economic infrastructure remains sound. Factories were by and large left intact so that production has not really suffered a serious setback except output is likely to be affected by the shorter working hours due to the curfew.

CSO: 4700/1792

HOW THE AIRLINES COPED

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 8 Aug 82 p 11

[Text]

LAST weekend's unsuccessful coup in Kenya underlined South Africa's geographic vulnerability at the tip of a mainly hostile continent.

More than three-quarters of the flights between Europe and South Africa are routed via Nairobi and the closure of Jomo Kenyatta Airport for three days sent airline officials scrambling to come up with alternative flight plans.

Virtually all those flights also refuel in Nairobi during the hours of darkness. The dusk-to-dawn curfew in force meant considerable rescheduling of the 40 flights a week to and from Europe to Johannesburg through the Kenyan capital.

Several carriers, such as Swissair, have started non-stop flights from here to Europe. British Airways, which last year had its plans to start a twice-weekly non-stop service blocked by opposition from flight deck crew, has re-introduced daylight flights for the first time in over a decade.

An Olympic Airways Boeing 747 with 375 mainly South African passengers and 14 crew was stranded at Jomo Kenyatta Airport for 27 hours after landing early on Sunday morning just before the coup attempt began.

A British Airways Jumbo also en route to Johannesburg was ordered to divert to Harare, Zimbabwe, but flew straight on when the pilot found he had enough fuel to make the journey from London non-stop. The plane landed at Jan smuts Airport here two hours early, to loud cheers from a crowded passenger terminal.

A KLM Royal Dutch Airways Boeing 747 was not so fortunate. The plane was airborne when it received news that Nairobi was closed and it asked permission to overfly Sudan in order to make a direct flight to South Africa.

"Permission for the flight to continue was refused as it approached Khartoum so it diverted to Cairo. It wasn't possible to make any further plans at that stage so it went back to Holland," a spokesman said.

The scrumble by the nine airlines which fly through Kenya to rearrange their flight schedules as quickly as possible reflects the lucrative nature of the Europe-South Africa run, one of the few profitable long haul routes in a time of airline industry recession.

But Sudan's attitude towards the KLM flight also reflects black Africa's attitude towards this country.

CSO: 4700/1792

BROADCASTER RECOUNTS ORDEAL IN STUDIO

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 8 Aug 82 p 8

[Article by Mutegi Njau]

[Text]

A VOICE of Kenya broadcaster - Leonard Mambo Mbotela, 40, in an interview with *Sunday Nation* yesterday narrated how rebel Kenya Air force soldiers took him from his Nairobi home at gunpoint early last Sunday to make their announcements.

"They said they wanted an announcer whose voice was recognised by wananchi and who could be trusted," Mambo said. Mambo who lives at the Government quarters at Ngara, said he did not know how the rebel KAF soldiers knew the location of his house but he later learnt that they had searched for it as far away as Kariokor.

Three rebel soldiers woke up Mambo and his family at 5.30 a.m. on Sunday telling him not to panic although they had "taken over the Government."

They drove Mambo through the streets of the city via River Road and Moi Avenue and stopped at the Ambassadeur Hotel. "They instructed me not to come out of the Land Rover while they looted the nearby shops," he said.

"Outside the Ambassadeur, they saw some wananchi and introduced me to them saying: "This is Leonard Mambo and he is going to make the announcement of our taking over the Government." Mambo said they talked with derision about the Government to people near the hotel.

"They even said they were supported by university students," Mambo said.

"We arrived at Broadcasting House just before 6 a.m. where they introduced me to their chairman, the soldier who they said, was in charge of operations at Broadcasting House.

They asked Mambo for martial music and, "when I told them I did not know anything about this they instructed me to play Lingala music".

Mambo said he was very scared because all instructions were at gunpoint with three soldiers at his back. "I tried to remain cool and composed but I was really scared," he said.

Inside the National Service studio, the "chairman" drafted all the announcements he wanted Mambo to make and threatened that if he did not co-operate, they would blow his head off.

Mambo said he was worried because they had sent away his colleague, Swaleh Athmani, who had opened the studio for he was the one who was scheduled to be on duty. "But the rebels wanted me specifically to make their announcements.

"I asked them to escort Swaleh to his house at Pumwani and they did so," Mambo said. "Then came all the announcements that you heard about, the releasing of the detainees and all those jailed for less than two years.

"When chairman saw the record, *Chinie Ya Nyayo* by Nderitu Munene inside the studio, he broke it into pieces in my presence," Mambo said.

He told how later on when Government forces under Major-General Mahamood Mohamed's command re-took the station he had to go to his office to look for a copy of the same record which featured prominently in Sunday's

listening.

The major fighting started inside BH at 9 a.m. when loyal Kenya Army troops attacked the studios, he said.

"I stayed with the bandits until exactly 9 a.m. when one of them came shouting: "Colleagues, we are being attacked." They ran in all directions looking for cover."

At this juncture Mambo said he was scared stiff when he was left alone.

Mambo then crawled into the nearby Purple Studio (VoK studios are named by colours) which is used for schools' broadcasting. "I ducked under a table and hid there for what seemed to me days but was actually about one hour.

"Bullets were exchanged while I hid inside the Purple Studio until I heard someone shouting: "Shoot anyone inside here, they are all *maharamia*' " Mambo later discovered that the order was given by Maj.-Gen. Mohamed.

Mambo was full of praise for Maj.-Gen. Mohamed's courage for personally commanding his troops in battle.

"Nearly all the rebel KAF soldiers, about eight inside the National Service studio and about 60 others in the building, were killed during the one or two-hour battle to retake VoK," Mambo said.

One tall KAF rebel soldier whom Mambo described as having been notorious for his revolutionary antics and his insistence on Lingala music had hidden in one room near the studio. He refused to heed Maj.Gen. Mohamed's plea to him to surrender but instead fired at the advancing army soldiers.

"It was then that Maj. Gen. Mohamed ordered grenades to be thrown into the room he was hiding in and he was killed instantly.

"When all seemed calm at about 10.45, I came out of my hideout in the Purple Studio, raising my hands up shouting I am Leonard Mambo! I work here! A soldier later told me I was lucky that I was raising my hands and I had introduced myself. He said otherwise he would have killed me instantly.

"Maj.-Gen. Mohamed then came and instructed me go to the studio and announce that *Majeshi ya Nyayo yameyapondaponda maharamia kwa fujo;* (Nyayo forces have wiped out the rebels).

Mambo described the rebel KAF soldiers as youthful, "and they all seemed to have been drunk, especially their 'chairman,".

He said for the whole day he had no food to eat except some soda and biscuits that the rebels soldiers gave him after looting the VoK canteen. But at 8 p.m. on Sunday, the army gave him some of their dinner ration that was supplied from their camps.

"That was the most scaring incident in my life," he said, adding that while he hid under the table in the Purple Studio, he prayed to God to save his life.

Mambo said he was taken home under the escort of two Army Land Rovers on Sunday at midnight and the following day he was picked up from his house to open the studio at 5.30 a.m. by army personnel.

Like all other VoK staff who have to work at night Mambo has, since the declaration of [illegible] curfew, spent some nig[illegible] in Broadcasting Ho[illegible]

CSO: 4700/1792

KENYAN PRESIDENT OPENS MOMBASA AGRICULTURAL SHOW

EA272130 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The government will build an agricultural institute in Kilifi next year to improve farming technology, business management and conservation of natural resources. Making the announcement, his excellency President Moi, said the institute, which will cost 30 million pounds, will offer a 2-year course in all aspects of practical and technical assistance to farmers.

Addressing thousands of people during the official opening of the Mombasa agricultural show today, President Moi called on MPS and Kanu leaders to explain to the citizens the provisions of the national food policy.

On our efforts in self-sufficiency, President Moi said, intensive rural development must be coupled with maximizing production and the distribution of food to keep pace with the still alarming rate of increase of the population.

Calling on the coast people to make full use of the seasonal credit schemes and other forms of loans, President Moi said that there is more of an agrarian potential than has been realized.

Noting that the factors of altitude and climate are not suitable for a high yield of maize crop, President Moi called for more rice production to avoid deflation of our foreign exchange by importing food from abroad.

President Moi said that new wholesale market in Mombasa will enhance the efficiency of handling and distribution of horticultural products and that there are supplementary plans covering horticultural centers in various districts in the province.

The president noted with concern that out of all the cattle in the coast province only two percent are grade animals. He advised farmers in the province to aim at self-sufficiency and possibly a surplus in milk production.

President Moi thanked all companies, local and international organisations, communal societies and foreign governments for helping the Lamu fire

victims. He said that a total of over 8 million shillings, including 4.5 million shillings from the EEC, had been collected or firmly pledged. The president further announced that the Central of Kenya had, this very morning, presented him with the donation of 110,000 shillings in aid of the Lamu fire victims.

Inviting the president to declare the show formerly open, the minister for agriculture, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, said that agricultural production in the coast province had risen by 50 percent in the last 10 years. Dr Waiyaki said that the trend was likely to continue with the increase use of irrigation in the drier parts of the region.

Earlier, President Moi had inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Kenya Navy. He also took the salute as the Kenya Navy detachment marched past the presidential dais.

CSO: 4700/1853

DOE ASKS BANKERS TO LOOSEN CREDIT TERMS

AB280946 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 2100 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The Liberian leader, Commander in Chief [CIC] Doe, has appealed to United States banks operating in Liberia to loosen their credit terms and be more sympathetic to businessmen, individuals and government. The head of state was speaking in New York last night at a dinner the Business Association of New York hosted in his honor in Manhattan.

Commander in Chief Doe noted how helpful the international institutions have been to Liberia during the period of Liberia's economic difficulties and thanked the bankers for their concern. However, he pointed out that it appears that their respective bankers in Liberia have not manifested the same degree of understanding and support which the Liberian situation demands. Head of State Doe then hoped the bankers will bring greater assistance to Liberia in its efforts to revitalize its economy. Commander in Chief Doe used the occasion to invite more investors to Liberia and said the Liberian investment incentive code was one of the most attainable on the west coast of Africa.

Meanwhile, Commander in Chief Doe has assured officials of the Liberian Shipowners Council in New York that the government of Liberia will continue to enforce the strict provisions of maritime conventions to which Liberia is a signatory. Dr Doe was a guest at a dinner yesterday by the Liberia Shipowners Council in New York City. According to the Liberian press counselor in New York, Dr Doe told the shipowners council that he had received reports that Liberian seamen have been generally commendable. He said because of those encouraging reports, Liberia feels compelled to invite the shipowners council to consider on a more increased scale the employment of Liberian seamen.

The head of state reaffirmed Liberia's commitment to the maritime program. He said in early 1980 the People's Redemption Council issued a maritime decree assuring its domestic and foreign partners that the maritime corporate revenue as well as the finance laws of Liberia remained unchanged. Dr Doe said his meeting with the shipowners attested to the fact that the Liberian government has always advocated personal contact between its partners whenever possible.

The chairman of the Liberian Shipowners Council, Mr Sammy Simoh, said the present size of the Liberian fleet since the registry of its first ship in 1949, and the respect the Liberian maritime program commands in the international community are results of the progressive policies of successful Liberian government. He said Liberia's maritime programs had always stood for the promotion of international standards, for training, working conditions and safety of vessels and crews. Mr Simoh said the success of the program is the result of the long standing governmental policy of noninterference in the technical, operational and commercial decisions of shipowners. He said this is why so many responsible shipowners have registered under the Liberian flag.

On behalf of the 35 American companies in the Federation of American-Controlled Shipping, Mr Philip Lloyd told CIC Doe that American companies favor Liberian registry over other available choices because of Liberia's policy of favoring foreign investment. He commended Liberia's maritime commissioner, Philip Bowen, and the maritime special representative in Virginia, Mr Radford Weed, for the vital role they are playing to promote Liberia's maritime programs.

CSO: 4700/1852

DOE INVITES MITTERRAND TO VISIT COUNTRY

AB311715 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1600 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] French President Mr Francois Mitterrand is to visit Liberia upon the invitation of CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel K. Doe, the French press agency, AFP, reported in Monrovia today.

CIC Doe reportedly extended the French leader the invitation following the foreign minister's [as heard] this morning concerning increased French investment in Liberia and bilateral, military, economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries. Head of State Doe, who described Franco-Liberian relations as very good, praised the level of French investment in Liberia and hoped that the French Government would very soon send financial aid to Liberia as part of the country's 4-year economic recovery plan, the agency concluded.

Yesterday, the commander in chief arrived in the French capital, Paris, for a 2-day official working visit to hold talks with President Mitterrand and leading French industrialists on increased French investment in Liberia and other bilateral issues of mutual benefit to the two nations.

Head of State Doe, accompanied by his 17-man official party, have just ended a (?2-night) stopover in London where he conferred with leading officials of the British Government en route to France after having concluded a 2-week official working visit to the United States.

CSO: 4700/1852

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO STATION--A 10 kw transmitter radio station is to be constructed in Grand Bassa County shortly. It will cost $150,000. The community radio station is expected to broadcast in both English and local languages and will cover a radius of 60 miles. [Excerpt] [AB272100 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 27 Aug 82 AB]

CLASSES SUSPENDED--Following the boycott of classes by students of the University of Liberia early today, the university authorities have issued a release officially suspending classes for the rest of the day. The release said arrangements are being made for the provision of additional commercial buses to help transport students attending classes at the university's Cendel campus outside Monrovia. The students have been protesting over the inadequate transportation facilities for students having science classes at Cendel. University officials met with the minister of state for presidential affairs, Dr Harry Nayou, early this afternoon. No details of the meeting were released. [Text] [AB012015 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1852

PRESIDENT RECEIVES FRANCE'S COT

AB272053 Paris AFP in French 1755 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Antanarivo, 27 Aug (AFP)--Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka and French cooperation and development minister, Jean-Pierre Cot said today that relations between the two socialist countries will take a new turn.

Receiving Mr Cot, who arrived in Antanarivo yesterday for a 4-day official visit, President Ratsiraka hailed all the "generous ideas" of the French policy to which Madagascar fully subscribes.

According to Mr Ratsiraka, these "new and generous ideas" are decolonization and cooperation, the reform in the Ministry of Cooperation and in relations with African countries, the economic development of the Third World, the policy that a franc given to the Third World must not return six to France, the struggle for a new and just international economic order, the refusal to replace the current economic disorder with a new world economic disorder and Mitterrand's [words indistinct] according to which helping the Third World means helping oneself.

"The echo of these ideas resound like an Easter bell in Madagascar," Mr Ratsiraka asserted.

The Malagasy president believes that a new page has been totally turned in the "a-bit-eventful" history of relations between the two countries. He added that with its "massive aid" to the people of Madagascar and its aid to the great island during negotiations with international institutions like the IMF, the World Bank and the Club of Paris, France has expressed its desire to implement the ideas of the French socialist government.

Replying, Mr Cot spoke of the spirit of goodwill in which the French Government has sent him on the mission to Madagascar.

The French minister also expressed his personal conviction that relations between France and Madagascar have effectively made a new turn because they "are being built on new bases of frankness and confidence."

According to Mr Cot, certain existing areas of disagreement "will not pose any problem provided," he said, "the discussions are frank and without complacency."

The French minister reaffirmed that in the presence of the enormous problems facing the world, France's policy is aimed at increased solidarity and cooperation with the Third World, because "it is only in this way that each of us can get out of it," he said.

"This cooperation must become a true 'cooperation,'--this is the meaning of our policy," the minister explained, adding that he is convinced that the friendship between the two countries and governments will be strengthened after his visit to Madagascar.

CSO: 4719/1341

BRIEFS

TRAORE'S RETURN, HAYDALA'S STOPOVER--Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union, returned to Bamako shortly after 1800 today from Belgrade in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia where he was on a friendly and working visit and also from Algiers where he took part in a minisummit with Presidents Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and Khouna Ould Haydala of Mauritania. Gen Moussa Traore's plane also carried President Khouna Ould Haydala who made a stopover in Bamako on his way to Nouakchott, the Mauritanian capital. The two heads of state were received at the Bamako Senou airport by Col Amadou Baba Diarra, secretary general for organization and minister of state for equipment, who was accompanied by the members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, the National Assembly's Bureau, the diplomatic and consular corps as well as those of the corporate bodies. [Passage indistinct on President Traore's statement to the press.] [Text] [AB010940 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 31 Aug 82]

GERMAN, EEC ASSISTANCE--The EC program for improved food supplies is to be tried out now in Mali. As of the autumn, agricultural production is to be given fresh impetus with prospective incentives of higher prices and the right to ownership of property so as to get farmers to produce not only for their own needs but also for the urban population. The German aid organization CARE is currently particularly involved in the campaign against polio in Mali. At present Mali has the highest number in the world of polio victims because of catastrophic living conditions. The most seriously threatened 200,000 of 1.3 million children will first be vaccinated twice. Contributions have furnished the means to carry out this campaign. [Text] [Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4720/21

NEW BUDGET COMPARED WITH ELECTORAL PROMISES

Port Louis THE NATION in French 1 Aug 82 pp 1,8

[Editorial: "The More Things Change . . ."]

[Text] This is definitely the end of illusions. The much-vaunted promises of change prior to the elections were but a subtle means of winning sympathy and support. This was only a stepping-stone toward winning power. Today, faced with the reality, the people are realizing that the promise merchants sold nothing but wind. The electoral propaganda had an anesthetic effect, but the awakening now is brutal. The 1982-83 budget put an end to the sleeping dreams of a people hypnotized by the electoral promises.

The finance minister is looking for scapegoats. He is trying to blame austerity and the new economic measures on the preceding government. The word "legacy" serves him as a pretext. And yet Mr Berenger seems to have forgotten that during a press conference held on 3 April 1982, he made a point of stressing that the economic "legacy" the outgoing government would leave him would in no way compromise the "socialist measures" of an MMM/PSM regime. Thus he cannot now hide behind the argument of such a "legacy" to justify his decisions.

Mr Berenger, who was the spokesman of the economic commission within the MMM, was familiar with the financial situation of the state, and he cannot play the innocent today.

For the MMM/PSM, change, since 12 June, has meant still closer relations with the IMF, the private sector, the MEF [Mauritian Employers Federation]--in short, all the cohorts of heavy capital. The supporters of the MMM/PSM must be more than surprised today to hear the finance minister defend the IMF with a certain passion. Didn't he say that it was necessary to break away from this American agent, this organization of international capitalism? Would the people have voted so massively for an MMM/PSM government only to hear that the country is more of "a colony" of the IMF than ever?

It is absurd to want to pretend that the old government tied the hands of the island of Mauritius by submitting to unacceptable IMF conditions. If the people have given this much authority to the MMM/PSM it was precisely with a view to liberation from all that the MMM regarded as a hindrance to national

progress and economic independence. Also, the government lapses into absurdity when it declares with a straight face that it is not in a position to turn its back on the IMF. The harsh truth is that the MMM/PSM never pursued a "policy of truth" when it was in the opposition. All of the attacks made upon the IMF were nothing but a policy of demagogy to win voters over.

A delegation headed by Mr Berenger will soon go to Washington for talks with the IMF. It is obvious that it is not going to the United States to declare war on that institution. When we realize that the meager 8 percent compensation was dictated by the IMF, and that the representatives of this fund came to scrutinize the 1982-83 budget, we can only conclude that the government has neither the desire nor the determination to change the structures in the country.

The IMF or "international capitalism" is not the only force exerting pressure on the government. Domestic capitalism has also exercised its grip in one way or another on the government.

The favorable reaction from the private sector concerning wage compensation and the 1982-83 budget are indications that there is complicity between the high finance circles and the government. The MMM/PSM, which promised "ene nouvo simin, pou ene nouvo la vie," pursued a right-wing path for barely six weeks after the elections. Wasn't it the MEF which demanded relief from the export tax burden? The minister of finance granted it. However, there has been no increase in the laughable 8 percent. On the contrary, a 12 percent stamp duty now makes import invoices more burdensome--which clearly means a rise in living costs. Rice and flour will cost more, and a sales tax will also be introduced, penalizing the average consumer. In all of this arithmetic, capitalism comes out the winner. This is why the right wing is jubilant and praises the new government. How far we are from the great electoral promises!

The 1982-83 budget, after having awakened the people from the electoral anesthesia, has knocked it on the head again, this time economically. The campaign to condition the people which began just after the new government took office was designed to dull the awareness of the people. This time, the government missed its mark. The austerity budget will weigh heavily in the days to come. The consumers, the wage earners, the office workers and the average Mauritian citizens will place their hands not on their hearts, but perhaps on empty wallets.

5157
CSO: 4719/1274

ACTIVITIES OF MAURITIAN SOCIAL YOUTH MOVEMENT REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] The Mauritian Social Youth Movement (MSJM) is organizing a series of volunteer and social activities beginning next Sunday and extending until 12 September, to mark its 15th anniversary. The activities will take place in the various regions of the island and will include exhibits, blood donation campaigns, cultural performances and also a forum on the role of social movements in the development of the island of Mauritius.

The leaders of the MSJM--Philippe Collard, president; Gabriel Savrimuthu, secretary; Andre Savrimuthu, activities chairman; and Sylvio Sundunum, Antonio Bhoyroo and Miss Chantal Zaire--gave a description yesterday of the various activities and the stages in the movement since its founding by Father Antoni Ponnudurai on 15 August 1967.

The goal of the movement is to serve the neglected and the poor. It is in this spirit that the members help with the building of houses for the poorest and most neglected citizens. Before undertaking the construction of such homes, the MSJM leaders investigate to establish if the individual in question is qualified for such aid. After the hurricane named Gervaise, the volunteers in the movement helped with the construction of homes in various localities on the island, among others Camp de Masque, in Grand-Gaube.

Other important MSJM activities include the offering of courses at the St Ignace School for those who failed sixth form examinations, community work at the O'Connor farm in Curepipe, where four young people are permanently employed, exploiting an area of almost three arpents made available to them by the diocese.

The MSJM also has about 35 young women, distributed in four sections throughout the island, who also engage in social and community activities.

5157
CSO: 4719/1276

LABOR PARTY YOUTH CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT

Port Louis THE NATION in French 5 Aug 82 pp 1,4

[Text] The Socialist Youth have decided to renew their activities with a view to unmasking the bluff of the MMM/PSM, which made dazzling promises to the common people during the electoral campaign, but is now swinging toward the capitalist camp. In this connection, a first meeting has been scheduled for next Tuesday at the market in Rose-Belle, while a second will be held the following day at the Milan Cinema in Quatre-Bornes.

During a press conference held yesterday, Mr Krisnaduth Bhorra (who was accompanied by Messrs Burty David, Harry Booluck, Ajum Dahal, Ramesh Bagobin and Raj Sunassee) analyzed the 11 June defeat, while at the same time condemning the MMM/PSM double-talk.

In the view of Mr Burty David, the PT [Labor Party] is situated neither on the right nor in the center, but rather on the left. The renewed activity of the PT will begin, he said, during a special congress to be held on Sunday, 5 September, at the Eden Secondary School in Rose Hill.

According to Mr Harry Booluck, the government is using its legacy from the outgoing government as an excuse, whereas the MMM itself is in part responsible for the sabotage of the country's economy. The MMM forgets, he said, that thanks to the savage strikes, 900,000 labor days were lost, not to mention the fact that the government then had to pay 860 million rupees in demurrage fees (freight surcharges) for the vessels blocked in the port.

In 1971, Mr Booluck noted, dockers loaded 6,080 tons of goods, while in 1979, when they were paid considerably more money, they loaded only 3,050 tons.

He denounced the electoral promises made by the MMM/PSM, and said that the ordinary people can see today that this was demagogy pure and simple. "Today the government is swinging toward the capitalist camp, to judge from the statements made by the leaders of the Joint Economic Committee (JEC), Mauritius Employers' Federation (MEF), Mauritius Sugar Producers' Association (MSPA), Mauritius Taxpayers' Association (MTPA), and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI) concerning the 1982-83 budget," Mr Booluck added. It is obvious that the people will have to pay the costs while the rich will see their wealth increase.

Mr Ajum Dahal Jr noted that the MMM/PSM made wage compensation equivalent to the rise in living costs its battlehorse. This was confirmed by Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth shortly after he took office. "But the present increase averaging 6.4 percent does not equal even 50 percent of the increase in living costs, estimated at 13.4 percent," Mr Dahal explained. He also talked about the stamp duty, which has been increased from 5 to 12 percent, and the introduction of a sales tax--a far cry from the socialist budget which Mr Paul Berenger promised to present to the people.

In Mr Dahal's view, it is now clear that the brutal increase in the stamp duty will place a burden on the little people, because this would be the equivalent of 3.85 percent of the cost of living. As to the sales tax, it will to some extent mean disaster for small businessmen and entrepreneurs who will be unable to manage their establishments under a very complicated system. The result is that this will further aggravate the unemployment crisis and favor the bigwigs.

Mr Dahal also said that nationalization and agrarian reform are not included in the budget, and as one could see, this meant a merciless swing toward the right. By way of example he cited the concession made on the export duty on sugar, enabling the sugar industry to pocket 57 million rupees, while there was a record harvest this year and the industry also benefited from an increase in the prices offered by the European Economic Community.

5157
CSO: 4719/1276

GOVERNMENT HALT OF EXPORTS TO DIEGO GARCIA CRITICIZED

Port Louis THE NATION in French 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Trade and Diego Garcia--A Step Away From Recovery"]

[Text] The "political" decision by the government to halt the export of fruits and vegetables to Diego Garcia has caused a certain upset. If it appears that the government does not want, just prior to the official visit to be paid by Mrs Indira Gandhi, to agree to sell supplies to the Diego Garcia garrison, one must remember first of all that the Indian prime minister has after all asked the United States for aid so that the economy of her country will not suffer. Moreover, the decision by the government will deprive Mauritius of a million rupees in foreign exchange per month at the outset.

It will be recalled that the issue of supplying fruits, vegetables and eggs was raised in Washington during the visit paid there last year by Sir Satcam Boolell. After the Americans refused to purchase the accumulation, he again applied urgently to the American embassy for help in finding a market for our farm products. The Chamber of Agriculture, the Marketing Board and the Ministry of Agriculture entered into negotiations. The purpose was to allow farmers to produce more while guaranteeing them a profitable market, because they are often discouraged by the instability of prices and overproduction. In this way a certain number of jobs could have been created, not only through greater production, but also because additional manpower would have been needed for cleaning and packing the vegetables.

As is known, a number of farmers have decided not to produce eggs or chickens any longer. Earlier market saturation occurred, with a vertical decline in prices. The shipping of eggs to Diego Garcia could have led to the recovery of this industry.

The decision of the government, doubtless based on political reasons, works against recovery. The vegetable market is more than self-sufficient, as can be seen daily. Thus those who raise vegetables will pay the price of politics.

5157
CSO: 4719/1274

FUTURE PLANS OF STUDENT ORGANIZATION DESCRIBED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 3 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Oomme Narod: "In a Time of Change, the Students Demand a More Decisive Role"]

[Text] The students today do not want to remain cloistered within the four walls of the classrooms listening passively to their teachers any longer. They are demanding the right to make their voices heard in the decisions adopted on all levels with regard to their academic education, their vocational training and their social responsibilities in general. They even want to go beyond the limited framework of the island of Mauritius to join their voices with those of other young people in the world.

The Mauritius Association of Students (MAS), which claims to represent 90 percent of the category A and B private secondary school students on the island, plans to engage in professional trade unionism beginning next September. In addition, various committees will undertake a study of various issues pertaining to education, the better to defend the interests of the students.

Student unionism is an old dream, which began in 1980, when on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the great May 1975 uprising, the young people saw that their five-year-old demands had barely been recognized.

Also, the eternal problem of reorganization recurs every year with the departure of those finishing their secondary school studies. Others take over, but they lack a certain basic training.

The MAS has first of all committed itself to strengthening its popular base by waging an intensive campaign among the students. A considerable number of student councils at the A and B category schools have joined the association in the past two years, not to mention a considerable number of students in denominational and state secondary schools.

What Is Student Unionism?

Beginning in September 1982, the members of the MAS will no longer be the student councils, but the individual students. Dues of one rupee will be

Teaching of Creole

With a view to demanding that education be made Mauritian, the education commission of the MAS joined the Front for the Unity of the Mauritian People (FUPM).

The MAS firmly believes that only the elimination of the sectarian clauses in our constitution can make education more Mauritian. It wants such subjects as the history and literature of Mauritius, agriculture and also the Creole language included in the curriculum. It refuses to be content with promoting Creole as a teaching language, and wants it to be taught as one subject, among others.

The MAS has also joined with the National Lor Lexamen Form III Front to demand that national examinations on the third-form level be suspended until the inequalities existing between the state and private secondary schools have been eliminated. At the beginning of June 1982, the MAS participated in a forum at which Karlo Juan presided. In a statement carried in LE MAURICIEN on 17 April 1982, the MMM/PSM endorsed the idea that the national examinations for the third form should not be hastily organized.

Currently the MAS is preparing a file it plans to submit to the National Education Commission established by the minister of education, which will begin its sessions in less than a month.

A Creole School

Through its culture commission, the MAS plans to establish a school for Creole culture, music and language in Port Louis at the beginning of next year. Negotiations are currently under way with a secondary school which is planning to close and which might turn over its premises to the MAS.

A Progressive Association

The ideology commission has the task of establishing the association's ideological line, training the members and propagating the idea of the MAS among young people.

The Mauritius Association of Students seeks in fact to be a progressive association, which wants moreover to maintain its independence and its identity separate from the political parties.

The Education Budget

One of the main concerns of this fourth commission is the study of the portion of the budget allocated to education by the government, and its distribution.

The MAS maintains relations with the All-African Students Association (AASU) in Ghana, the International Association of Students (IAS) in Paris, the National Union of Students (NUS) in Great Britain and the International

required of each member. To date, although the MAS could legitimately ask its members for a fee, it has not done so, having neither a secretariat nor an administrative structure.

A student center will soon be established in Rose-Hill, where any student will be welcome to register his complaints and suggestions with regard to education. This will be the permanent secretariat of the MAS.

One of the important decisions adopted at the last general meeting of the MAS approved allowing membership without necessarily requiring enrollment in a secondary school on the island. Those who are taking correspondence courses or private courses and university students are equally welcome.

The MAS also plans to pursue its activities in the junior secondary schools (JSS), as well as on the primary and pre-primary levels, through parent-teacher associations. The Mauritian Students Union, whose members are students at the University of Mauritius, is already working in close collaboration with the MAS.

President Not a Student

Ahmed Rajabally, who has been the acting president of the MAS since 1981, is not enrolled in a secondary school on the island. He has been a member of the association since 1975, when he was still in the first form.

When asked about the possible risks existing for a student association which is not headed by the students themselves and thus might neglect the authentic and real problems of those truly concerned, Ahmed Rajabally, supported by the PRO of the MAS, Reman Bhagailoo, told us that beginning next September, executive positions in the MAS will be exclusively reserved for young people officially enrolled in secondary schools on the island. The full-time employees at the secretariat in Rose-Hill, who will be paid by the MAS, will not be required to be students.

MAS Activities

The Mauritius Students Association functions on the basis of permanent commissions, of which there are five at present, dealing with education, culture, ideology, economics and international relations.

The education commission is in constant contact with the UPSEE, a trade union of which the teaching and non-teaching personnel at private secondary schools are members. Occasionally it joins common-front organizations including other groups interested in educational problems. In July of 1981, the education commission joined the Education Unity Front (FUE), which included the UPSEE and the Managers of Private Secondary Schools Union (MPSSU), which had organized a hunger strike.

Union of Students (IUS) in Czechoslavakia. The exchange includes letters, visits paid by delegations and the dispatch of Mauritian students abroad.

1983 Conference

Since the advent of a leftist government in Mauritius, which wants to revive regional cooperation, the MAS has decided to strengthen the links with the riparian nations of the Indian Ocean. Within this framework, the association plans to organize a conference to be held on the island of Mauritius in 1983, with, it hopes, financial support from the governments of Mauritius and the Seychelles. Delegations will undertake the necessary trips for the preliminary work.

The main themes of the conference will be (a) the Indian Ocean, a peace zone, and the return of Chagos to Mauritius, and (b) education problems on the islands.

May 1975 is far behind us. The revolutionaries of yesteryear have settled down. But the turmoil characteristic of youth will not cease to manifest itself. The youth of 1982 is on the move, and it has reason to be. Otherwise there would be the risk that change would not occur.

5157
CSO: 4719/1275

BRIEFS

PMSD TO DETERMINE FUTURE--The PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] will determine its future during a seminar to be held in Curepipe this coming September. This decision was made yesterday afternoon during a meeting of the executive board of the party, the first since its defeat in the most recent general elections. During this seminar, the participants will be called upon to make major decisions. They will have to decide about a possible reorganization of the party, taking the new political situation in the country since 11 June into account. The possibility that the PMSD will be dissolved and a new party formed is currently being contemplated by the PMSD leadership. It was also decided in the course of the meeting yesterday to hold the annual party congress next December. The congress will be expected to confirm the various decisions adopted during the September seminar. Moreover, a committee including members of the executive board and party supporters was appointed to study the 1982-83 budget, which will be submitted to the parliament this afternoon by Minister of Finance Paul Berenger. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Jul 82 p 4] 5157

CSO: 4719/1274

DISAFFECTED YOUTH'S CUSTOMS LAMENTED, MEASURES ADVOCATED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 1 Aug 82 pp 34-35

[Article by Hilario Matusse]

[Excerpts] I met Madalena, a member of that small group of people caught up in crowds and meetings, opposite the M-K center; she has bulging eyes set like two glittering dimples in a face marked and colored by pencil, rouge and other cosmetics I cannot identify.

Her theatrical cunning gestures, such acrobatic workouts, convey unchecked emotion, bursting explosively from her almost uncovered chest.

Her costume of thin mesh, obviously tracing the contours which do not escape the least curious observer, is exhibited haughtily with the exuberance of one who prides herself on her skill in dressing.

That afternoon, the M-K center was jammed with people buying all kinds of goods and supplies. A very large truck was unloading many cases of beer to quench the thirst of hundreds who waited impatiently, ready to attack.

The confusion of the furious search for the delicious liquid was aggravating Madalena.

Madalena strolled unhurriedly since she did not have a schedule to keep, if she did not witness the merry bustle of the M-K center, she roamed around with this or that associate, visiting apartments whose very walls were endangered by melodious noises as they shook to the beat of sterophonic sound and rhythm.

Finally, she arrived at the tea room where Milu, Carlitos and others were already comfortable; they go there occasionally and smoke. Her thin mesh outfit, emphasizing her curves, attracted the attention of those present and she realized that everyone was staring at her. As she liked being the center of attention, she breathed deeply and felt fulfilled.

To make a long story short, she is the star of the gang, thanks to the attributes and talents which nature and the memories of that society mark and endow her.

Madalena, who does not work or study, agitated violently trying to be at the center of the rejection of the new social order. She complained about the

shortage of goods, protested against the abnormal situations calling them futile fantasies and perservered in imagining things. She objects to "a socialism which I do not know" and retreats into ignorance and a lack of knowledge.

Madalena and her gang, sunk into this marginal life which makes them totally blind, live far from reality and the Western values which they have heard of and do not know despite the fact that they aspire to them. Taking this or that as a model, overcome by such blindness and alientation, they still do not see any progress in the land of their birth. There is, however, one interesting aspect--"I even like my country, you know...." At least they remember where they were born, like a bird who does not forget the next. Why not start there?

Calming her high spirits, Madalena, true to the gang's spirit, turned the conversation to the party to be held that night somewhere in an apartment decorated with red lights. She is not concerned about resting. Madalena can sleep all morning and afternoon. This cycle will repeat itself until one fine, more constructive and useful day (in this most hopeful hypothesis) Madalena modifies her life; although she is still young, very prominent wrinkles mark her face, perhaps a sign of the great quantitites of alcohol she drinks.

When I look at this and other Madalenas, some ideas come to mind. Gaiety, expansiveness and merry making are as much the characteristics of youth as socialism. Thus, in my view, the problem is not in the parties, recreation and diversion. The problem is not in the "Sanzala," dances or tea rooms. It is in the reduction of multifaceted life to this small part, totally ignoring what sustains it and is basic to it. It is a fact that young people need recreation and this should concern all youth and their mass organizations.

The youth clubs, endowed with their greater energy, extensive activities and more diversified functions, can perhaps contain the frenzy of the Madalenas, Carlitos and many others, using to better advantage their free time (which may be most or all of their time). They can also help enlighten Madalena about the lack of supplies which she protests without rectifying, like many others who demand vehemently so they can consume what they did not produce.

I believe that basic work in training the masses will make Madalena aware of and realistic about the dynamic social transformation in which she has been involved without comprehending.

9479
CSO: 4742/365

ARMED FORCES KILL 'BANDITS,' FREE CAPTIVES

EA241140 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Fifteen armed bandits were shot dead by the Mozambican armed forces, the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] while trying to enter Homoine District headquarters in Inhambane last Saturday. The FPLM wounded and captured a number of bandits in the fighting. The bandits killed five people and looted property while retreating. They left behind an automatic rifle, 15 rifle magazines, ammunition and other equipment. Life returned to normal at Homoine District headquarters immediately after the fight.

On the same day, the FPLM liberated all of the students at a primary school teachers training center who had been kidnapped by the armed gangsters on last Wednesday in (?Homoine). The students, most of whom are girls, were liberated in the (Nhaurane) area of Homoine District. In their retreat the bandits left behind all of the goods and food they had looted when they stormed the teachers training center.

Lucio Mariano (Daudu), who was kidnapped by the bandits, said that South African aircraft have been ferrying arms to the armed bandits at night. This man, who was kidnapped on 25 April this year by the armed bandits, reported to the authorities in Panda District last week. Lucio Mariano (Daudu), who was kidnapped at Macavelane location in Panda District, was the Mozambique agriculture department local branch official. He told our radio station in Inhambane that he and 115 members of the public were taken to a bandit base in Gaza Province after being kidnapped. He said that 63 of those people have escaped from the base so far.

CSO: 4742/380

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION--A joint delegation of the Federation of Vietnamese Women and the Committee of Solidarity and Friendship With the Peoples of Africa and Asia has been visiting the People's Republic of Mozambique since 23 July 1982; their schedule includes contacts with the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women] and the Mozambican Association of Friendship With the Peoples. Maj Gen Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the Federation of Vietnamese Women, a member of the Committee of Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of Africa and Asia and head of the visiting delegation, said, "the exchange of views to coordinate efforts in our struggle is indispensable." In the picture [photo not reproduced], Nguyen Thi Dinh is seen on the reviewing stand during the 24 July rally in which she participated. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 1 Aug 82 p 13] 9479

USSR HEALTH DELEGATION--S.P. Burenkov, the USSR's minister of health, was in Mozambique this week for an official and friendly visit. In Maputo, the USSR minister of health held talks with a Mozambican delegation headed by Pascoal Mucumbi, minister of health, at which time joint projects were analyzed and planned. In the context of existing cooperation agreements, many Soviet doctors and specialists work in our hospitals and there is also close collaboration between the Institute of Parasitology and Tropical Medicine in the USSR and Mozambican specialists. [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 1 Aug 82 p 11] 9479

NRM REPORTED VICTORY CLAIMS--The Mozambique National Resistance Movement says that it captured and held the town of Inharrime earlier this week in the campaign against the forces of the Marxist regime in Maputo. The movement says it killed seven government troops and blew up a train. It denied reports from Maputo that seven of its bases had been destroyed in counteroffensives. In its turn, the Mozambique Government has denied claims by the movement that the water and electricity supplies of the country's second largest city were cut off earlier this week. The movement said earlier that the port of Beira was left without water and power after it had blown up transmission lines and water pipelines in the north of the country. No power from the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme is reaching the south African power grid at present. The lines have apparently been sabotaged. [Text] [LD211310 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Aug 82]

CSO: 4700/1855

KOUNTCHE RECEIVES CHADIAN, AFGHAN DELEGATES

AB281034 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] President Kountche has granted audiences to the leaders of the delegations of Chad and the Afghan Resistence Movement attending the ministerial session of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO]. After the audience, the Chadian delegate, Mr Issa Ousmane, told our reporter about the situation in his country.

[Begin recording] [Issa Ousmane] We have come to attend the meeting of the ICO. But due to some circumstances, we have unfortunately been too late to attend the session. However, we have also brought a message from Comrade Hissein Habre, chairman of the Council of State and head of state, to his brother Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state. As you can notice now, I have just conveyed the message.

[Question] Could you speak of the exact situation in your country?

[Answer] I can tell you that the situation prevailing in Chad is (?not bright)--whether political or even economic. Because on the political front, it is now that we are making appeals to our other brothers who have chosen to be (?less) separated from us, now we are [words indistinct] and several moves have been made. Substantial progress has been made. You have heard of the meetings in Libreville and that of Franceville. At the instruction of the head of state, the delegation which accompanied him to the Franceville talks remained in that town to continue to work with the other delegations with the view to finding a common ground among all parties involved. Now the economic situation is catastrophic. Because in Chad, the state itself has not established its (?foundation) following the conflict. Also, the country has been hit by the drought and its attendant famine. But we are praying for God to save us from that situation and we entertain the hope that our friends will come to our help. [End recording]

For his part, the leader of the Afghan delegation, (Mr Abdul Rasoun Sayad), said he briefed President Kountche on the situation with which the Afghan resistence is confronted.

[Begin recording] [Sayad--in French] We have just been received by his excellency the president of Niger, with whom we examined the political situation prevailing in Afghanistan. We also spoke of the Islamic conference. In this regard, we thanked him for both accepting to host the Islamic conference and also inviting delegation of the Afghan resistence for a better understanding of the developments in Afghanistan. President Kountche told us that the Niger people are concerned over the situation in Afghanistan. He also said that the essential bond between Niger and the Afghan people is Islam and this bond will remain alive forever. He also pledged the permanent support of the people of Niger and their government to the Afghan combatants. Later, we expressed wishes of happiness and prosperity as well as gratitude to the head of state and the Niger people.

[Question] Do you think that the Afghan resistence will possibly have the means necessary to achieve its goals?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, the Afghan resistence, as you may know, is fighting a form of very powerful communism. This Soviet communism is not threatening Afghanistan alone but to the whole Muslim world. As you are aware, the Afghan fighters do not have enough means to match the Soviet power. However, thanks to our faith and our determination, we have inflicted extremely considerable human and material damage on the Soviet enemy and believe me, with our determination, we will succeed in making the Soviets regret having invaded Afghanistan. We will make them retreat and leave our country. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/1343

BRIEFS

RIVERS GOVERNMENT SAID PARALYZED--WORK in the Rivers State Ministry of Health and related insitutions has been paralysed as a result of non-payment of salaries for three months. Investigations carried out by the New Nigerian in some parts of the state revealed that majority of the junior workers in the ministry no longer turned up at their offices. The investigation further revealed that the "messy" financial situation had adversely affected the executive of ten general and 50 cottage hospitals' projects. Some government medical institutions in the state, the source added, have started to charge fees for medical treatments given to under-aged children. Contacted on the situation, a senior official of the state Ministry of Health said that his ministry was making plans to lay-out another batch of at least 800 of its junior workers to enable it contain the situation. The ministry had earlier sacked about 500 of its staff. It was also understood that many of the affected workers had taken to other jobs to make ends meet. The non-payment of the salaries had been attributed to the economic recession in the country. [Friday O. Paul] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Aug 82 p 3]

PPP HAS NOT RE-APPLIED--THE unregistered Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) is yet to re-apply for registration. According to the Executive Secretary of the Federal Electoral Commission, (FEDECO), Alhaji Saidu Barda, the second application form obtained on behalf of the PPP was yet to be returned to the commission. Speaking at an interview in Kano yesterday, Alhaji Saidu Barda said the impression being created through the media by some PPP officials was different from what was going on between the unregistered party and FEDECO. He then emphasised that the registration of political parties was a continuous exercise which could be done even a day to elections. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Aug 82 p 1]

ARMY WARNS PERSONNEL ABROAD--THE Nigerian Army has warned all its personnel in foreign institutions to desist from participating in student unionism. The Army Directorate of Training said in June Edition of "SOJA" that a directive to this effect has been communicated to all students. It advised the students that communications between them and the army headquarters should be routed through their appropriate defence advisers. It warned that any correspondence which side-tracked this channel would be ignored and offenders severely dealt with. The statement further explained that where students were concentrated in good number in foreign military institutions, the most senior student must be the leader and spokesman in all matters. Policy, security and other sensitive statements, it said, should receive the prior clearance of the appropriate

defence adviser. The directorate emphasized that officers and men who had completed a military or civil courses which lasted up to nine months would not immediately proceed on another course. It, however, said that those who had been sponsored for courses lasting between nine to 12 months would be bonded for three years while courses which extended beyond one year would carry a five year bond. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Aug 82 p 9]

CANALS FOR FLOOD PREVENTION--THE Lagos State Government is planning to build canals at a cost of 90 million Naira to serve as water outlets in areas with inadequate drainages. The state's Commissioner for Housing and Environment, Alhaji Alabi Masha disclosed this to the New Nigerian at an interview in Minna where he attended the conference of National Council on Works. Alhaji Alabi said flood had become a major problem to the government and that all hands were now on deck to find a lasting solution. He said the state government had identified that lack of outlets for rainwater in most parts of Lagos was the major cause of flooding in the city. He said the government spent over 10 million Naira for the construction of drainages since the present administration came to power. On waste disposal, the commissioner said that his ministry has taken adequate steps to rid Lagos of dirts. Sophisticated incinerating equipment have been procured for this purpose. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Aug 82 p 16]

SECRETS ACT URGED--THE Federal Government has been urged to disallow highly-placed military personnel from publishing matters which came to their knowledge when they held such sensitive positions. In the concluding part of an exclusive interview with the New Nigerian in Kano, Alhaji Aliko Mohammed, Chairman of the Bank of the North said the law placing an embargo on publication of confidential matters and official secrets should be strictly enforced. He explained that when a bitter war such as the Nigerian civil war has ended and recociliation is going on "there are some things which shouldn't be said so as not to open old wounds". He was of the view that most of the books on the war which had been published by retired army officers had a tendency "to reveal confidential matters and to open old wounds". He said, his views however did not include Major-General Joseph Garba's "REVOLUTION IN NIGERIA--ANOTHER VIEW", which he was yet to read. Books written by military officers include "My command" by General Obasanjo; "The Nigerian Revolution" by Madiebo; "Why We Struck" by Ademoyega and Nigeria's Five Majors" by Ben Gbulie. [Abdulhamid Babatunde][Text][Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Aug 82 p 1]

CULTURAL CENTER IN FRG--A Nigerian Information and Cultural Center was opened in Bonn. This is the first African institution of this sort in the federal capital. It is, however, the twenty-second that Nigeria maintains in the most important places of the world. Bonn was chosen since the FRG is Nigeria's second largest trade partner in Europe and more than 250 German firms are involved in trade with Nigeria. The center will primarily supply comprehensive and relevant information about the country. It offers opportunities for exhibitions, conferences, film presentations. It is already receiving over 150 written requests for information daily. [Text] [Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4720/23

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT--Japan has given Senegal a non-refundable grant of 1.3 billion CFA francs for the construction of a professional and technical training center in Dakar. The agreement for this aid was signed this afternoon by Economy and Finance Minister Ousmane Seck and the Japanese ambassador in Senegal. [AB270951 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 26 Aug 82 AB]

CSO: 4719/1336

COMMENTARY LAUDS U.S. ASSISTANCE FRIENDSHIP

EA271644 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Commentary by 'Abd ar-Rahman (Fidow 'Abdi)]

[Excerpts] The SDR is an independent country which is free to implement its own policies and which pursues a positive nonaligned policy and welcomes anyone interested in cooperating with it as long as this does not run counter to the interests of the Somali people. In pursuance of this clear policy the SDR has in the past few years broadened and strengthen its political and cooperation relations in various fields with world governments, particularly with fraternal Arab countries, with the exception of the several so-called Arab countries which are puppets of the Soviet Union. Other countries with which the SDR has cordial relations include Western Europe and the United States.

When we turn to the burgeoning relations between the SDR and the United States, which are founded on cooperation and mutual respect, Mogadishu and Washington consider the strengthening of these relations to be in the interests of their two peoples.

The friendly relations between the two countries were further cemented following the historic visit of the president of the SDR, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre to the United States last March, when the two countries signed an agreement on cooperation in the defense, diplomatic, political, economic, technical and social fields.

In accordance with that agreement, the United States has sent emergency military assistance to the SDR in the past few months so that the SDR can secure and defend its sovereignty and, at the same time, repulse the provocation and greed of Abyssinians and the hegemony of the big powers behind it. The Adds Ababa regime attempted to misinterpret the military assistance with which the Somali Government intends to defend its soil, when the world is fully informed of the naked attacks by the forces of the Abyssinian regime and its allies on certain districts of the SDR.

The U.S. Government, which is well informed on the tension in this region and which is always aware of the provocations of the Abyssinian black

colonialism and the other forces which support it, has once again extended military assistance which has recently been arriving in the SDR. The emergency military assistance was in response to Somalia's need to counter the Abyssinian armed attacks--and those of their supporters--on Somalia.

This U.S. emergency military assistance to the SDR, therefore, serves to further strengthen the friendly relations in various fields between the two countries and also serves to shock and create anxiety in the hearts of the enemy of the Somali people.

CSO: 4503/39

FRONT SCORES U.S. SUPPORT FOR SIAD BARRE

EA011212 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somalia to Somalia 1800 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Somalia people wherever they may be are currently engaged in a struggle in defense of their existence, national sovereignty and flag, dignity and territorial integrity. This struggle is a nationalist one against the Siad Barre regime.

It is unfortunate that despite the chaotic situation in Somalia and despite the fact that the front is struggling to eradicate such policies [which led to chaos], the U.S. administration and President Reagan have openly declared for the suppression of this age-old struggle of the masses and are propping up the tottering antiunity regime. It appears that the U.S. administration is closing its eyes to the cause of justice in Somalia [words indistinct] and instead is becoming actively involved in inflicting hardship on the Somalia people. It condones the oppression, suppression and massacre of the Somalia people by Siad Barre.

The U.S. Government has openly declared this (?unust) policy after open participation in human rights violations in various other countries. Its support for unpopular, unjust and undemocratic regimes is known. Relations between the United States and the Iranian people as they once were and as they are today are a shining example to the United States. This is, of course, the direct result of U.S. policy.

Similarly, U.S. military and political support for dictator Siad Barre will create lasting enmity and [words indistinct] through Reagan's anti-Somali policies. The DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] calls on the United States to reconsider its interference in Somali affairs. It should disengage from involvement in Somali affairs and withdraw its support of Siad Barre's fascist regime.

CSO: 4503/39

BRIEFS

INSURGENTS CLAIM VICTORIES--The gallant freedom fighters of the Western Somali Liberation Fronts [WSLF] engaged in a fierce fight with the black Abyssinian colonialists forces at Segag, (Hadba Hallo), (Dobaleh) and (Sura Amudle) in (Nogob) district from 9 to 18 August. The intrepid freedom fighters of the WSLF killed 93 black Abyssinian colonialist officers and men and wounded many others. Four vehicles belonging to the black Amhara colonizers were destroyed and 53 assorted rifles and some rations captured. The brave WSLF freedom fighters suffered six killed and seven wounded. [Text] [LD300616 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 29 Aug 82]

FRONT CLAIMS ETHIOPIANS KILLED--The heroic Somali Abo fighters and forces of the black Abyssinian regime in (?the middle) of this month clashed at Arba in [word indistinct] district of Bale Region. In the battle, the Somali Abo freedom fighters killed 28 Abyssinian soldiers and wounded many others. They also captured six AK rifles and various other items of equipment from the enemy. (?Four) Somali Abo martyrs were killed. The report also adds that another fierce clash took place between the Somali Abo heroes and the Abyssinian black colonialist forces, on 24 August, at Negele Town, in Sidamo Region. The battle is still continuing and we shall inform you of further developments. The enemy has suffered heavy casualties. [Text] [EA311150 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 31 Aug 82]

FRG DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE--As a result of negotiations in Mogadishu, the federal government has made available to Somalia for 1982/83, 142 million DM in development assistance. It will be used, among other things, to provide five rural townships in the north of the country with drinking water. Another target is renovation of a sugar plantation's irrigation system. Even in the case of Somalia this aid is in the form of a donation. [Text] [Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4720/22

FIRED EDITOR SAYS POLITICS INVOLVED

MB310846 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Aug 82 p 1

[By Chris Olckers, Chris Freimond and John Battersby]

[Excerpts] Dr Willem de Klerk, the editor of the Transvaal National Party mouthpiece, DIE TRANSVALER, and comanager director of the Perskor Newspaper Group, has been fired, raising speculation that the group is about to change allegiance to the Conservative Party.

In a statement yesterday Dr De Klerk said he believed his dismissal was politically motivated.

The leader of the NP [National Party] in the Transvaal, Mr F W De Klerk--who is Dr De Klerk's brother--withheld comment last night until he had more information on the sacking.

A senior CP spokesman, Mr Tom Langley, said eventual Perskor support for his party was inevitable for economic and political reasons.

Mr De Klerk's dismissal could also have severe repercussions for Dagbreek Trust, the Perskor controlling company, and particularly for its chairman, Mr Ben Schoeman, a former cabinet minister and recognised verligte ["enlightened" wing of the NP].

Mr Schoeman stated publicly in an interview with rival NASIONALE PERS newspaper last week that as long as he was chairman, Perskor newspapers would not support the CP [Conservative Party]. He could not be contacted last night.

Dr De Klerk has been at the forefront of moves towards political reform for nearly 10 years. For some time he is known to have been on a collision course with the chairman of Perskor, Mr Marius Jooste--an acknowledged conservative.

Mr Jooste last night declined to confirm or deny Dr De Klerk's dismissal.

Another reformist Perskor editor, Mr Harald Pakendorf of DIE VADERLAND, said last night that there had been no change in his group's support for the NP.

There is strong speculation that Dr De Klerk will be replaced by an assistant editor on DIE TRANSVALER, Mr Jan Van Vreden, who is regarded as a Verkrampte [conservative wing of the NP].

Dr De Klerk's dismissal comes in the wake of Perskor's declining fortunes. Last year the group was involved in inflated circulation figures.

Many observers believe economic survival for the Perskor newspapers--which include DIE TRANSVALER, DIE VADERLAND, OGGENBLAD and HOOFSTAD--will only be possible if circulation increases--and the logical way to achieve that would be to appeal more to the growing number of CP supporters in the Transvaal.

Dr De Klerk was dismissed on Friday by Mr Jooste in spite of having been urged to stay with the group by Mr Jooste after resigning in May.

In his statement, Dr De Klerk made it clear that although Mr Jooste had never interfered in his political journalism or set down particular guidelines, he had enough reason to believe that political motives had led to his dismissal.

Dr De Klerk declined to say why he had been sacked.

"I am not prepared to comment on the reason given by Mr Jooste for my dismissal. I view it as irrelevant and below comment," he said.

CSO: 4700/1837

NP EMBARRASSED BY SLENDER VICTORY IN GERMISTON

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] THERE MUST be red faces among National Party members after the Germiston elections because of the way in which they scraped through, virtually by the skin of their teeth, to win the seat.

In the biggest electoral shock since 1948, the Nats held the council seat by a slender 380 votes. The Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party together polled 1 330 votes more than the NP.

Not only does the result place the Prime Minister's new constitutional plans in grave jeopardy, but first impressions are that many whites are extremely unhappy about the vagueness of the new structure.

Mr Botha's egg-dance in trying, on the one hand, to appease right-wing fears and, on the other, to meet left-wing expectations, while at the same time keeping the white power structure intact, seems to have come a cropper. The ambivalance of the Botha government has eventually been shown up and it is clear many whites are not only uneasy but plainly worried.

From the start, when the Conservatives stalked out of the ruling party, Afrikaners in particular and whites in general had vague misgivings about their future. Dr Treurnicht may not have resolved these fears, but he has placed them in a sense of balanced security.

Even then, it was clear that if Mr Botha was going to go the whole hog he would need extraordinary genius or some powerful act to set his party firmly in the saddle, while at the same time keeping the electorate happy. What unfortunately happened is that Mr Botha acted true to form by equivocating. Granted the situation was dicey, we nonetheless believe that if the Prime Minister had placed the State above party politics he would have acted even more strongly. Instead, he went on his egg-dance, and, without trying to pun deliberately, we say he has got egg all over his face.

One Nat MP was heard to remark after the elections that there was no need to worry as this was only the beginning. Most prophetic, for this could just be the beginning of the end for the Nats.

Mr Botha's new constitutional proposals are in truth not only "wet" but, as far as blacks are concerned, completely useless. It will need a man of real substance to grab the bull by the horns and effect dramatic changes in South Africa. Otherwise, two things are likely to happen: We are going back to the ox-wagon days or there will be a major crisis before long.

If the move is back to those head-in-the-sand days, then we can expect the worst to happen.

The abiding pity is that people

such as Mr Botha are aware of the grave dangers facing us if we go back. But because they are products of their history, and because of constant indoctrination that white is right and black is somewhat suspect, they are rendered paralysed into inaction.

There has been talk from various quarters that most Nat MPs of the Botha ilk are afraid that the prophetic "too ghastly to contemplate" feeling might be just round the corner if no movement is shown. But the trap is the Afrikaners', not merely Mr Botha's. In fact, the trap is white South Africa's. For too long they have enjoyed privileges, and they quite naturally want to see this kind of thing go on indefinitely.

CSO: 4700/1790

VISTA CAMPUS TO OPEN DOORS NEXT YEAR

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Norman Ngale]

[Text] **LESSONS at the new Vista University will start in the next academic year in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth, according to Prof C F Crouse, the university principal, yesterday.**

The university will start enrolment of students in October.

Initial campuses are at the Mamelodi In-service Training Centre, Pretoria, and corner Koma and Dube Streets in Senaoane, Soweto, while in Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth suitable sites are still under investigation.

Enrolment for first-year degree students is expected to be between 800 and 1 400. These students will study on a full-time basis as day students because there will be no residential facilities on the campuses.

The subjects that will lead students to the BA and BA-Education degrees offered by the university include accounting, Afrikaans, African languages, economics, education, English, geography, history, mathematics, psychology and physiology.

Prof Crouse said at a Press conference yesterday that Vista University was necessitated by the increasing number of black students who studied for general graduate programmes and the lack of facilities for such programmes at existing universities.

The division for the further training of teachers upgrading their studies had been transferred from the DET to Vista from April 1, and Prof H Askes had been appointed head of this division, to be known as The Campus, for the further training of teachers.

The first academic personnel, consisting of 10 professors, two of whom are black, will join the university in October, while other senior lecturers and lecturers will resume duties on January 1, 1983.

CSO: 4700/1790

BRIEFS

RSA MINISTER ADDRESSES SYMPOSIUM--The South African Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says that if there is not a drastic change in the course of affairs in Africa its people will be faced with absolute misery and chaos. He told a symposium on regional cooperation in Southern Africa at Potchefstroom that the government regarded leadership as far as cooperation in Southern Africa was concerned as a serious responsibility. He said South Africa was willing to extend the hand of friendship to countries that were willing to accept realities. Mr Botha said it was the only way to prevent Southern Africa from being hauled along downhill with most of the rest of Africa. He said it was for this reason that the idea of a constellation of states was born as an important policy of the South African Government. [Text] [LD262122 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Aug 82]

FURTHER ON VILJOEN STATEMENT--Johannesburg, 27 Aug (AFP)--The South African forces chief said the reluctance of Zimbabwean authorities to help a South African enquiry into the Sengwe incident or release the men's bodies "had done little to improve relations between the two countries." He said South Africa would still welcome any assistance from Zimbabwe, but "they must be prepared to publish the truth." The South African investigation showed that Sgt. Wessels could have been killed with a bullet through the head after the encounter with Zimbabwean security forces, during which he was wounded in the leg, Gen. Viljoen said. He pledged that those responsible for organising the unauthorised mission would be severely punished. [Text] [AB271013 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 27 Aug 82]

PURSUIT OF TERRORISTS--A South African defense force spokesman said it is the declared policy of the South African defense force to act against the SWAPO terrorists who have been terrorizing the people of northern South West Africa no matter where they might hide. He was reacting to an Angolan defense ministry statement which said it was especting a new South African attack in southern Angola. The Angolan News Agency ANGOP said that throughout last week South African aircraft had flown over the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Mocamedes, which it is believed heralds a new South African attack. The South African defense force spokesman said any country harboring these SWAPO terrorist gangs had to be prepared for the consequences. [Text] [LD221526 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Aug 82]

ANC YOUTH COMMUNIQUE--Morogoro: The youth wing of the ANC of South Africa has pledged its loyalty and devotion to national liberation and social emancipation of the oppressed majority under the fascist South African regime. In its communique issued at the end of a week-long youth conference held in Morogoro the youth said that the Pretoria regime had now reached a point of serious division within its ranks, a situation which called for its immediate destruction. The youth also appealed to other people in South Africa to intensify (?their) offensive on all fronts, including the country's production sectors, in order to weaken the fascist regime. The conference also praised CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi] and the government of Tanxania for its solidarity with the ANC and its consistent stand against imperialism and for the total liberation of the African continent. [Text] [EA242016 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 24 Aug 82]

RECOGNITION OF MACWUSA--ONE of the country's strongest emerging black trade unions, the Motor Component Workers Union of SA (Macwusa), has submitted a draft recognition agreement to a major motor company representing over 300 workers in Pretoria. The union's Transvaal secretary, Mr Donse Khumalo, told The SOWETAN yesterday that after a meeting this week the company, Loursen Motor Component Manufacturer, promised to study the draft. Mr Khumalo said that some of the points outlined in the draft include: --access into the company premises by union officials; --the recognition of an elected committee to have full bargaining rights; --that no union members should be victimised by management at any time; --the right by union members to unionise more workers; -- and the full recognition of the union. "We are looking forward to management giving us full recognition rights so that we should be able to represent all the workers at the plant," Mr Khumalo said. Mr Khumalo said his union represented over [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Aug 82 p 4]

SOWETO COUNCIL UNDER FIRE--THE Soweto Council has been accused of monopolistic tendencies in a memorandum sent to the Minister of Co-operation and Development to protest about the postponement of the general elections. The accusation was made by the Orlando East Inkatha branch which says the council should have gone ahead with the elections and not waited for the promulgation of the Black Local Authorities Bill. Mr Ambition Brown, general secretary of the branch, said the council was denying the electorate their rights by postponing the elections when their term of office expired in September 1980. "We appeal to the council and the Department of Co-operation and Development to take the demands of the people into consideration. Further delay will widen the gulf and lower the already little confidence the residents have for councillors," Mr Brown said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Aug 82 p 4]

FRG INVESTMENT ON RISE--According to data from the German-South African Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg, German investments in South Africa increased by 56 million DM in 1981, representing an 87 percent gain over the previous year. Since 1952 German financiers have invested a total of 734 million DM in that country. As a result the FRG ranks behind Great Britain and the U.S. in third place as foreign investor. But South Africa ranks only eleventh among German foreign investments. It ranks ahead of Libya, Nigeria and Algeria in Africa but behind the Canary Islands where Hotel and Tourism investments are significant. [Text] [Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4720/25

DATE SET FOR KING'S FUNERAL

MB300627 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The date for the state funeral of His Majesty King Sobhuza II has been announced.

The state funeral will be held on Friday September 3 at Lobamba Royal residence.

The announcement was made by the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, at a press conference at Lobamba yesterday.

The prime minister's announcement reads: "I have it in command from Her Majesty the Queen Mother to inform the nation that the official state funeral for His Majesty King Sobhuza II will be held at 2 pm on Friday the 3rd September, 1982 at Lobamba Royal residence.

I am further instructed by her majesty to request members of the public who may wish to donate flower wreaths during the funeral ceremony, to kindly send money instead to the minister for finance as a donation to a special fund known as "Timbali Fund."

As previously announced, Friday the 3rd of September 1982 will therefore be declared a public holiday in Swaziland in order to enable the Swazi people time to pay their last respect to their beloved sovereign."

CSO: 4700/1825

FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS FOR AFRICAN UNITY

EA212232 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] The Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim, has urged OAU member states to respect the organization's charter. He said member states could solve their differences and problems if they respected the charter and attended scheduled meetings and held joint discussions.

The minister made the call this evening at a televised press conference in Zanzibar. The minister condemned countries that boycotted the 19th OAU Summit in Libya on the pretext of opposing the membership of western Sahara or Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi taking over the chairmanship of the OAU. He stressed that the step did not help to solve the problems facing the African continent but only served to weaken solidarity and give more opportunity to imperialists, who have been fighting the OAU for the past 19 years.

Ndugu Salim explained that contrary to the expectations of the imperialists, during the past 19 years the OAU had achieved great successes, including the liberation of some African countries from old-fashioned colonialism.

Ndugu Salim said certain big powers are not pleased with the OAU and therefore have always sought ways to undermine the organization and divide the African countries. He said their methods include influencing OAU member states to boycott the summit in Libya.

Speaking on the question of using economic conditions to influence independent African states, Ndugu Salim said the generous assistance given to those countries would not help them solve their economic problems.

On the OAU Charter Ndugu Salim said there is need to revise the OAU Charter in order to give power and (?capability) to the organization, so that it can solve the problems and difficulties facing Africa. However, the Ndugu minister said that that question could be considered later and the important issue for member states at present is to meet and discuss ways to promote the organization.

CSO: 4749/41

BENINESE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR BORDER TALKS

AB010935 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] A Beninese delegation connected with the joint commission for the physical demarcation of the Beninese-Upper Volta border yesterday evening arrived in our capital. The 11-man delegation is led by Gado Girigissou, the Beninese minister of public works, construction and housing. The Beninese minister and his entourage were received in the VIP hall of the Ouagadougou airport by Interior and Security Minister Lt Col Badembie Nezien who was acting for his public works colleague and who was accompanied by Djibrina Barry, minister of commerce, industrial development and mines, as well as the permanent secretaries and undersecretaries of the ministries of public works, interior and security, higher education and scientific research and tourism and environment.

The purpose of the Beninese-Upper Volta joint commission, which was set up in Cotonou in February 1980, is to gather together the necessary documents for the physical demarcation of the Beninese-Upper Volta border. After the welcoming ceremony, the Beninese minister kindly answered the questions of journalists.

[Begin recording] [Question] The haphazard delimitation of borders has often been the cause of tensions among African states. This being the case, can you tell us the problem existing between Upper Volta and your country, Benin?

[Answer] There is no problem between Upper Volta and Benin. It is precisely because they want to avoid problems that the heads of state of our two countries decided to set up the Beninese-Upper Volta joint commission to enable us--thanks to existing historical documents--to define the border line and demarcate the physical border between our two countries.

[Question] If everything goes along very well and in accordance with your wishes, what do you expect from this Ouagadougou meeting?

[Answer] From this Ouagadougou meeting we expect that our commission, which was established in Cotonou in February 1980, will be able to effectively and officially start its activities in order to achieve the objectives defined by the heads of state of our two countries and thus

to solve the problem on the basis of the principles of the OAU's charter. This is what we expect from this meeting.

[Question] Have you prepared a timetable for the border demarcation work?

[Answer] The timetable will be the subject of the discussions we will have with our Upper Voltan brothers.

[Question] Mr Minister, you have just talked about the definition of the border to be followed by its physical demarcation. What I would like to know is this: Are you simply going to demarcate the border on the basis of the already established colonial frontier or are you going to modify this frontier after taking into account certain existing realities which the colonialists often ignored?

[Answer] As I have just said, we will work on the basis of the principles laid down by the OAU of which Upper Volta and Benin are founding members. There is therefore no question of modifying the border inherited from the colonialists. If there should be some modifications, we should be able to discuss them; for the moment, however, we will work on the basis of the border inherited from the colonialists. We possess documents which enable us to correctly define the border and ensure its physical demarcation.

[Question] Mr Minister, [words indistinct] have you already done this with Benin's other neighbors?

[Answer] We have joint border demarcation commissions functioning between our country and neighboring countries like Nigeria and Togo.

[Question] One last question, Mr Minister. Generally speaking, will border problems be ever definitively eliminated among African countries by taking into account our populations and our countries' natural borders?

[Answer] [Words indistinct]. We hope to be able to solve the problem of border definition and physical demarcation between Upper Volta and Benin. If the joint border commissions we have established with the other friendly and neighboring countries function correctly and accomplish the mission assigned them by our countries' authorities, we hope to be able to solve the problems of definition and physical demarcation of the borders existing between Benin and the other neighboring and friendly countries. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/1344

KAUNDA 'ALMOST MADE DRAMATIC BREAKTHROUGH' IN SOLVING OAU CRISIS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English, 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Patu Simoko]

[Excerpt] **PRESIDENT Kaunda displayed rare statesmanship and almost made a dramatic breakthrough in solving the Organisation of African Unity crisis in Tripoli.**

After the President's diplomatic initiatives some countries boycotting the abortive summit showed willingness to take their seats and enable the troubled organisation to form a quorum.

According to conference sources Nigeria, whose Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu had stayed out of the informal talks finally joined the meeting after Dr Kaunda interceded with President Shehu Shagari in Lagos.

President Kaunda returned to Lusaka last night. He was chosen to sit on the five-man crisis committee which will arrange another summit to be held in Tripoli.

His diplomatic initiatives were part of the extensive consultations the African elder statesman had engaged in an attempt to save the OAU from collapse.

The President's special assistant for the Press, Mr Milimo Punabantu, confirmed that Dr Kaunda's intervention had helped to attract Nigeria to the conference.

He said the President had also sent appeals to Presidents Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, and Habib Bouguiba of Tunisia.

The message to President Stevens was delivered late at a London airport where he was located about to board a plane home, but the Zambian delegation was optimistic he would have flown into Tripoli.

Mr Punabantu said another late message was received by an apparently willing Tunisian leader after some communication problem with Tripoli.

Instructed

If the two had checked in the mandatory two-thirds quorum would have been formed. President Shagari had instructed his delegation to wait in Libya and participate in the meeting only after a quorum had been formed.

The OAU crisis is over the question of the Polisario Front and Libya's suitability as chairman.

"President Shagari informed President Kaunda that he had instructed his delegation to attend after getting the message. The Nigerian president was communicating with Tripoli through our President," said Mr Punabantu.

Mr Punabantu, in his air-

borne Press briefing, said yesterday that the five-nation crisis committee has been directed that the OAU meeting should be held before the end of the United Nations General Assembly which starts next month.

This means African leaders must travel to Tripoli again within the next two months, as the OAU chairman traditionally presents a state-of-affairs report to the world body during general assembly sessions in New York.

Zambia was optimistic the OAU summit would be arranged successfully and that the necessary quorum would be formed.

He said the Tripoli experience had provided African leaders with an opportunity to "meet privately and work out solutions" to some of the continent's problems.

Mr Punabantu dismissed assertions that the OAU was collapsing, adding:

"The OAU is growing stronger and the international community is taking it even more seriously in view of their power bloc rivalry. The meeting in Tripoli is itself a demonstration that the OAU is strong and can stand international pressures."

The presence of more than 20 heads of state was a confirmation of the great desire for unity within the organisation.

CSO: 4700/1791

PRESIDENT KAUNDA CALLS FOR CHURCH-STATE HARMONY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE church and the State are mere servants of man while God is supreme, President Kaunda said yesterday.

Speaking at the Chamba Reformed Church in Zambia at Chelston where he attended a morning church service, the President called for harmony between the church and the State because he was aware that in the past the two had fought each other.

"I am aware that too often in man's history, the spiritual servants of man have set their hands on the throats of the material servants of man.

"I am aware that at other times and just as often, the material servants of man have set their hands on the throats of the spiritual servants of man," he told the congregation which included Party Secretary-General Mulemba, Prime Minister Mundia, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu and other top Party and Government officials.

Even inside their respective sectors of work, these servants of man had quarrelled, fought and killed one another over who among them served better than the other, he said.

They had murdered one another over who was more important and history had shown that man's servants sometimes did more fighting among themselves than genuine service to man.

"Under the philosophy of Humanism there is no room for misguided quarrels between spiritual and material servants of man. Indeed, there is no room for lazy quarrels among the spiritual servants of man as to who is a better servant or a more correct servant.

"What is accepted and promoted is that all those genuinely working for the spiritual growth and welfare of man are servants of God. They are welcome and accepted just like those working for the material growth and welfare of man are welcome and accepted."

The President, who at one time led the congregation in chanting "One Zambia, One Nation", pointed out it was well-known the church was not built on the Holy Spirit alone, but also on what the hands and fingers could do.

Equally, the business of the State was not built only on what the hands and fingers could do, but also on the guidance of the spirit and even on love.

The Church and the State faced the challenge of fulfilling man's integrated material and spiritual needs.

The State in warning man of the dire consequences of failure to fulfil himself materially, which were poverty, hunger, ignorance, disease and other evils, it should guard against becoming "the masters of man".

"We may equally be the ones privileged to warn man about the devastation that will come to his life if he fails to fulfil himself spiritually. That is, the ones privileged to warn him about judgment day and a creature facing an angry creator."

He was delighted that the aim of the seminar was to find ways of effectively bringing more people into the Church.

"You want to find ways and means of increasing membership of your Church. You desire to be involved in new ways in helping the people to find good solutions to the increasing social problems in the communities. These are worthy objectives," Dr Kaunda said and assured them of the Party and its Government support.

But he cautioned that in their endeavour to win more people into the Church, they should be more community-oriented by ensuring those at grass-root were consulted.

CSO: 4700/1793

NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF TO BE REOPENED NEXT MONTH

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] **ZAMBIA is to reopen negotiations over the K800 million loan facility next month with the International Monetary Fund which collapsed early this year because of the tough conditions set by the IMF.**

Confirming this in Lusaka Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane told the **Sunday Times** that Zambia hoped to take advantage of the IMF-World Bank annual meeting which starts on September 2 in Toronto, Canada, to reopen negotiations over the stalled IMF loan facility.

The Toronto meeting, he said, would follow that of the Commonwealth finance ministers in Britain.

"We are going to attend the IMF-World Bank annual meeting in Toronto and hope to take advantage of the situation to continue our negotiations with the IMF," said Mr Musokotwane.

The minister declined to comment whether Zambia was now ready to devalue the Kwacha, which was understood to be one of the IMF conditions which Zambia had been resisting.

Zambia clinched the K800 million loan facility last year to help resuscitate her ailing economy. The first K120 million was drawn in May 1981.

But Zambia failed to get the K90 million draw-down for the next quarter in August because it did not meet the IMF performance criteria.

The Government had exceeded the overall credit by going over the K1,456.5 million and the mining companies' financial difficulties continued, forcing them to borrow from the central bank, thus breaking the IMF conditions.

However, this money was released together with the third quarter draw-down in November last year bringing the total to K180 million after meeting the conditions for the second quarter.

This brought the overall total of money released to Zambia to K300 million from the K800 million facility.

Zambia also received K59.3 million from the IMF under the Compensatory Financing Facility (CFF), which is given to member countries which suffer a great setback in its export earnings.

This money was used to reduce the pipeline and was outside the K800 million facility.

But she has been unable to draw on the remaining K500 million apparently because she could not meet the tough IMF conditions.

According to sources in the financial circles, these conditions include the devaluation of the Kwacha by around 30 per cent, efficient allocation of resources, economic pricing and further reduction of subsidies.

Mr Musokotwane declined to comment on what conditions the IMF were demanding and whether devaluation was one of them.

In April, President Kaunda told the nation that the Party and its Government was yet to decide whether the conditions offered the best prescription for Zambia's flagging economy.

Mr Musokotwane meanwhile declined to comment on reports that missions by Bank of Zambia governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani and other bank officials and the Ministry of Finance to scout for alternative funds from Arab countries had been unsuccesful.

However financial circles believe that the reopening of negotiations with the IMF, after Zambia had earlier resisted to succumb to the tough conditions, were an indication that attempts to tap the Middle East petro-dollars have flopped and the last resort was to return to the IMF.

CSO: 4700/1793

NATION TO ATTEND NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT IN BAGHDAD

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 12 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] ZAMBIA will attend next month's non-aligned summit in Baghdad, Iraq, President Kaunda announced yesterday.

"War or no war Zambia is going to attend unless Iraq says it cannot host the conference," he stated.

Some countries are already pessimistic about the successful hosting of the conference in Baghdad because of the continuing hostilities between Iraq and Iran.

But Dr Kaunda said he was still optimistic Iraq would host the summit and Zambia would be represented at the "highest level, which means I have to go."

The President said Zambia was part of the world community and could, therefore, not live in isolation. It had an obligation to contribute to the quest for peace and unity.

For the forthcoming conference to succeed, all non-aligned countries should send representatives to Baghdad.

"Zambia still believes that the conference should take place in Baghdad, unless Iraqi President Saddam Hussein says he cannot host this meeting, but will host the next one," Dr Kaunda said.

Zambia is one of the four-nation mediating committee which has been trying to find a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Dr Kaunda on Tuesday night received a special message from President Hussein on the forthcoming summit. It was delivered by Iraqi minister of justice, Dr Munther al Shawi.

The President informed the Iraqi envoy that Zambia prayed that hostilities between Iraq and Iran could come to an end as soon as possible.

The envoy said the war between Iran and his country would not affect the successful holding of the summit as his country had crushed the Iranian incursions launched on July 13.

In New Delhi, India said it would agree to host the non-aligned summit, originally due to be held in Baghdad next month, if the 97-member movement desired it, ZANA reports.

A foreign ministry spokesman said prime minister Indira Gandhi had conveyed this to President Hussein who had sent her a message asking Indira to agree to host the seventh summit, threatened by Iraq's war with Iran.

The spokesman said India was looking at ways of ascertaining the desire of the movement. A consensus would have to emerge and one way would be for non-aligned foreign ministers to agree.

He declined to speculate on how soon the meeting would take place if it was agreed India should become the host, but commentators here have said it would take at least six months to prepare.

The official Iraqi news agency quoted President Hussein as saying that Iraq would not insist on holding the summit in Baghdad but wanted the foreign ministers of the movement to meet there as scheduled on September 2.

CSO: 4700/1791

ZCTU PREPARING CASE ON WORKERS' PLIGHT FOLLOWING PRICE INCREASES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions is preparing a case to present to the Party and its Government on the plight of workers following the recent price increases on essential commodities and high service charges.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said in Lusaka yesterday the matter was "very urgent" and "higher authorities" would soon be officially informed of the union's feelings.

He was briefing the **Times of Zambia** after an extraordinary five-hour meeting of the ZCTU's top executive, including chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba, assistant general secretary Mr Samuel Lungu, and Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) national chairman Mr Timothy Walamba.

Mr Zimba, flanked by Mr Lungu and another union official Mr Robinson Sikazwe at Springbok House where the meeting was held, reiterated his earlier statements that the ZCTU was concerned about inflation.

"We will shortly take our case up with higher authorities and be firm on our intentions to discuss this issue."

The ZCTU might have another meeting or meetings before the matter was presented to the Party and its Government.

The union was concerned over the increase in prices of mealie meal, higher personal levy, rates, rent, electricity, water and taxi and bus fares.

Earlier this month, the Government increased the prices of mealie meal by 30 per cent.

The new prices were met with a national outcry from consumers, who said they were too high.

Consumers who called on the **Times of Zambia** offices said although they knew there would be an increase in the price of mealie meal and other commodities following an increase in producer prices, they did not expect them to be so high.

CSO: 4700/1793

GOVERNMENT TO MAKE MAJOR CHANGES IN ZNPF TOP MANAGEMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT is to make major changes in the top management of the Zambia National Provident Fund [ZNPF] to improve operations of the organisation following allegations of tribalism and other malpractices.

Labour and Social Services Minister **Mr Basil Kabwe** announced in Parliament yesterday that he had initiated such moves with the office of the Prime Minister following intensive investigations into operations of the Fund.

Mr Kabwe was making a ministerial statement on charges of tribalism made by Kawambwa **MP Mr Titus Mukupo** during the budgetory estimates session earlier this year. Mr Mukupo alleged that there was tribalism in the selection, promotion and deployment of staff in the Fund.

The minister said having investigated the allegations thoroughly, he had decided to reconstitute the Board of Directors' Staff Committee in charge of appointments, withdraw the chairmanship of this committee from the Permanent Secretary of his ministry, and elevate the post of Personnel Manager to the status of an assistant director.

He told the House that while he could not state conclusively that there was tribalism at the Fund, there existed a weakness in the manner of recruitment, promotions and deployment of staff.

"In my view, the problem lies in the possible abuse of power bestowed on the staff committee that recruits senior staff.

"Secondly, the fact that senior staff are empowered by the Board's regulations to act as the sole recruiting and promoting organ provides an opportunity to any member of the senior staff to influence appointments."

This problem was compounded by the personnel department being subordinated to heads of other departments, therefore, failing to function independently.

Giving data resulting from his investigations, the minister informed the House that certain departments had been found to portray a tribal image in that they were heavily populated by people of one tribe, while many workers at various levels owed their employment to certain top management officers.

He cited a case of one officer accused of "brotherisation" because he was alleged to have helped in the employment of two brothers

in the fund and in another case four highly qualified officers resigned in frustration.

Mr Kabwe pointed out that in the course of his investigations, the workers' representatives were consulted and agreed to cooperate with his ministry in order to get to the bottom of the persistent charges of tribalism that had bedevilled the Fund.

The minister said however that charges of tribalism were extremely difficult to prove, pointing out that in the main, they were conceptual, abstract and subjective. Even where it could be deduced by the degree the management deviated from standard practices, it was still a matter of opinion.

Mr Kabwe said that while he was aware that tribalism charges were made because people subscribed to the idea of tribal balancing, one of the pre-conditions for any organisation to survive was to consider workers as human beings first and foremost.

"I am not satisfied that the management has taken upon itself to build up a spirit of trust and mutual confidence among all the categories of employees for joint effort regardless of tribe where one comes from", he said.

The minister gave a breakdown of the people employed and their provincial origins as follows: Director (Eastern), Deputy Director (Western), Financial Controller (Expatriate); assistant compliance director (Western), assistant benefits director (Northern), assistant director-administration (Eastern), data processing manager (Western) personnel manager (Eastern) and chief internal auditor (Luapula).

The labour strength of ZNPF is as follows per province: Northern (276) Eastern (268), Southern (202), Western (187), Lusaka (74), Luapula (73), Central (65), North-Western (25), Copperbelt (18), and five expatriates.

In a bid to reorganise the Fund therefore, the minister said he had initiated consultations with the Office of the Prime Minister on possible changes in the top management in order to ensure effectiveness in the administration of the Fund.

He would reconstitute the Staff Committee and appoint a chairman from among the Board of Directors.

"The new Staff Committee will more than ever before deal with the recruitment and promotion of all senior staff in the Fund assisted by the personnel department and the director," he said.

In view of the fact that the permanent secretary of his ministry was a busy public officer, he was withdrawing the officer's chairmanship of the committee.

Commenting on the issue when the Speaker opened it for points of clarification from the House, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia wished that the issue would be passed on to the sessional committee on parastatals for study and recommendations thereafter.

Mr Mundia expressed unease at the House having to debate the operations of the Fund, in view of the detailed report which had singled out certain officers by rank.

He hoped that when the Sessional Committee took up the matter, it would look at other companies under Zimco to avoid similar situations arising.

CSO: 4700/1791

PARTY WOMENS' CONFERENCE CALLS FOR REVIEW OF LABOR LAWS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 12 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] WOMEN in Chingola called for a review of present Zambian labour laws so that they too can be allowed to work as underground miners, office orderlies, and market masters.

The call is contained in 13 resolutions released on Tuesday by Mrs Tabitha Ngungu, women's chairman after a two-day Party women's conference held at the week-end.

Another resolution called on the Party and its Government to give more powers to missionaries so that they can continue to operate boarding schools and orphanages, as they did in the past.

The conference also called for the enactment of a law to compel foreigners to share their benefits with their Zambian spouses and children before leaving the country at the expiry of their contracts.

In addition, the women called on the Party and its Government to penalise those who divorce, men or women, regardless of the marriage law under which they married.

The conference also called on the Party and its Government to set up more rural reconstruction centres so that all Mishanga boys are absorbed and engaged in productive activities.

The women also called for a creation of a ministry to be solely responsible for their affairs.

The conference called for restriction in the sale of materials bearing the head of President Kaunda. They felt that indiscriminate distribution of these materials had resulted in some subversive elements disfiguring these important items.

The conference also called for the curtailment of the present freedom of speech enjoyed in the country, adding that stern disciplinary measures be taken against culprits, especially disgruntled big shots who often talk so much ill against the Party and Government leadership after they have been fired from their jobs.

Charcoal burners' cooperatives should allow women to join as members--a thing which they claimed was not presently done, the women said.

CSO: 4700/1791

MINES SECRETARY SEES HOPE OF SUCCESSFUL SEA-BED MINING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] THE anticipated sea-bed mining of cobalt, copper, nickel, and other minerals has hope of succeeding, Ministry of Mines acting permanent secretary Dr Eli Mwanang'onze said in Lusaka yesterday.

This view is contrary to that expressed by the managing director of the Zambia Engineering Services (ZES) Mr Geoff Bolton, during a visit to Britain last month.

Mr Bolton was reported to have been sceptical of the success of sea-mining, saying such a venture would be more expensive than land mining.

But in a Press statement, Dr Mwanang'onze said the ministry did not share such views.

He said while the premises on which Mr Bolton based his argument "were not clear", it would appear he did not consider in detail such factors as the global distribution, availability and types of identified nickel resources.

Mr Bolton seemed not to consider the world production and consumption trends for nickel over the past 25 years and the amount of capital injected in the development of sea-bed mining technology by the industrialised countries.

"These factors are relevant since nickel sales are expected to yield almost 70 per cent of gross revenues in most sea-bed mining projects," Dr Mwanang'onze said.

It was clear that the profitability of deep ocean mining ventures would depend on the recovery and marketing of other co-products, including copper, cobalt and, in some cases, manganise which would adversely affect the producers of those minerals from land-based mines.

Available information showed that sulphide deposits represented about 40 per cent of the total world identified nickel resources. Lateritic deposits accounted for 60 per cent.

Dr Mwanang'onze pointed out that while nickel from laterites had steadily increased from about 10 per cent in 1950 to more than 30 per cent in the 1970, that of sulphides has been decreasing.

Future projections for primary nickel demand showed that mine capacity would in the long run have to expand to keep pace with long-term demand increase for nickel.

Although capital and operational costs varied from region to region, comperative studies had shown that investment opportunities in sea-bed mining project would be more favourable than in land-based laterite nickel mining operations.

With regard to cobalt produced from land-based mines, there was sufficient evidence to show that sea-bed cobalt would exceed the quantity of that produced annually by developing countries.

And on copper Dr Mwanang'onze said the impact of sea-bed mining on land-based industries would not be as severe as was the case with cobalt, sea-bed mining was confined to the exploitation of manganese nodules only.

But there was evidence that sulphide deposits, richer in copper content than the deposits now exploited from land-based mines, had been discovered.

"Depending on the method which will be devised to regulate copper output from the sea-bed sulphide deposits, it cannot be said with certainty that sea-bed copper will or will not adversely affect the profitable explcitation of copper deposits in developing countries," Dr Mwanang'onze added.

CSO: 4700/1791

GOVERNMENT SEEKS FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES TO SEND RELIEF

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government is making every effort to find four-wheel vehicles for use in delivering relief food supplies to drought-hit areas of Imusho in the Western Province, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila has said.

His ministry, the Contingency Planning Department, the World Food Day committee and the Western Province provincial authorities were liaising closely to find adequate four-wheel drive vehicles for the exercise.

At present the ministry was using Fiat and Mitsubishi trucks donated by the Japanese and Italian governments to help Zambia in delivering the food relief from Mongu to Sioma which is nearer to the drought affected areas.

But these trucks cannot go beyond Sioma because the roads there were impassable.

The trucks were earlier used in moving maize from production areas to depots and sent to the Western Province when the exercise was over.

Failure to deliver the food relief to the affected areas was encountered early this year when only tractors and Land-Rovers or other four-wheel drive vehicles found access to the starving villagers of Imusho, which was not adequate for the exercise.

Catholic secretariat relief officer Mr Crispin Mushota had said then that the organisation needed K150,000 for the operation including six tractors and four-wheel drive vehicles.

He said that the secretariat had raised about K100,000 towards the exercise and K50,000 more was needed in the following months. About K90,000 had been spent on food and clothes and K10,000 on medicines.

The Government will meanwhile build a K2.8 million dam on the Kalomo river to supply water to residents and other infrastructures to be set up in the area district executive secretary, Mr Remmy Shangobeka said.

The contract for the dam would be awarded on Friday.

CSO: 4700/1791

FINNISH GOVERNMENT TO AID EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 82 p 5

[Excerpt] THE Finnish government will spend more than K1.5 million on the development programmes of teaching practical subjects in Zambia's primary schools and primary teacher training colleges from now until 1984.

Acting director of the Educational Services Curriculum Development Centre Mr Roger Zulu said this when he opened a three-day joint seminar for district education officers and inspectors of schools from Kabwe and Lusaka at the centre in Lusaka yesterday.

He said the Finnish government had spent K937,000 on practical subject equipment, tools and cabinets between 1974 and last year.

Finland had been sending about eight practical subject specialists on a two-year contract since 1977. The officers came to Zambia to help in the organisation and teaching of practical subjects.

The Ministry of Education and Culture through the curriculum council had reviewed the curricular for primary schools and teacher training colleges in the early 1970s.

The Government in 1974 sought Finnish help for the development programme.

Through their aid scheme, the Finnish government supplied the necessary equipment and personnel and since 1974 the programme had been introduced and the remaining area would be covered in 1983.

The practical subjects project was an important contribution towards a successful implementation of the educational reforms.

The Party and its Government was grateful to the Finnish government for its help in the implementation of the project.

CSO: 4700/1791

THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN GIVES OUTLOOK FOR 1982

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] THERE was marked improvement in the distribution of consumer goods during 1981 and this resulted in fewer shortages of essentials throughout Zambia.

The outlook for 1982 according to the Third National Development Plan released in Lusaka is a further improvement during the year.

Shortages of essentials were ended through greater imports of consumer goods in final form and the trade sector is likely to improve in 1982 mainly because of increased domestic production and improvement in the transport situation for imports.

As the turnover in wholesale and retail continues to grow it raises hopes of eliminating shortages "once and for all."

"The building of new distribution outlets will enable all areas to benefit from increased availability of consumer goods", says the annual plan.

The National Import and Export Corporation (NIEC) during 1981/82 planned a capital expenditure of K14.1 million but because of lack of funds the actual investment fell short as only K3.8 million was raised.

For 1982/83 NIEC hopes to spend about K6 million and a large part of this money will be for the modernisation of existing shops, replacement of vehicles and plant and equipment.

The report says during 1982 the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Zambia Export Promotion Council are likely to adopt measures aimed at facilitating and fostering exports by encouraging Zambian firms to participate in international trade fairs.

Last year the transport and communications sector during 1981 anticipated to spend close to K140 million but only K100 million was made available.

For 1982 the sector expects to invest K200 million with Zambia Railways and the Roads Department receiving a lion's share of K68 million and K63 million, respectively.

During 1981 the performance of Zambia Railways was affected by some operational difficulties but the company earned K65 million revenue compared to K62 million in the previous year, attaining a profit of K2 million before tax.

Projections for this year indicate that Zambia Railways is likely to increase its revenue by six per cent because an increase in passenger and freight fares were recently announced.

CSO: 4700/1791

PETROLEUM IMPORTS TO DECLINE THIS YEAR BY FOUR PERCENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 82 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA'S huge K320 million oil bill for 1981 is expected to be reduced by K12 million this year after Government measures to ensure efficient use.

The Third National Development Plan for 1982 just released in Lusaka says the reduction of domestic consumption and importation of petroleum products will continue to be pursued.

The mining sector is expected to consume about 42 per cent of the total production in 1982 and about 32 per cent will be exported to Zimbabwe, it adds.

The performance of the manufacturing sector last teli far below the expectations of most industries, resulting in a drop of eight per cent in the first eight months of 1980 and 1981.

The reasons given for the slump were the dependence of local industries on imported raw materials as these were restricted because of scarcity of foreign exchange caused by low metal prices and inadequate transport which prevented the mining companies from marketing their entire production.

Last year Zambia National Energy Corporation imported about 748,000 tonnes of oil and the figure is expected to be reduced to 720,000 tonnes this year, a proposed reduction of nearly four per cent.

"The Government will continue to encourage and reward efficient energy use through provision of appropriate incentives particularly for industries

The Government under the relevant customs and excise provision may grant rebates for imported equipment and machinery for conversion to alternative and cheaper sources of energy such as electricity.

Electricity consumption has remained below maximum capacity because of insufficient demand, but output is expected to rise by about 0.8 per cent this year.

Other reasons included the inability and unwillingness of other industrial units to substitute locally available raw materials for the imported inputs.

"For instance ROP did not have the ability to take the local cotton seeds which had to be sent to Zimbabwe for crushing and fruit drink factories in the private sector continued to operate on imported juice concentrates instead of taking locally produced fruits as raw materials", the report said.

It identified that there had been small export promotion efforts by local manufacturing companies to generate foreign exchange and that congestion, and pilferage at ports caused the output of many firms to drop.

CSO: 4700/1791

FIVE PARASTATALS IN TWO YEARS FAIL TO PROVIDE INVESTMENT PLANS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

FIVE parastatal companies including the Dairy Produce Board (DPB) and the Cold Storage Board of Zambia (CSBZ) have in the past two years failed to furnish the National Commission for Development Planning with their investment plans.

Other companies are Namboard, National Savings and Credit Bank and the State Lottery of Zambia.

This is contained in the Third National Development Plan for 1982 which has been tabled in Parliament.

The plan notes that the five parastatal companies have failed to submit their actual and planned investment figures to the commission for 1981 and 1982.

In the 1981 annual plan all the parastatal companies covered planned for an investiment of K629.8 million as against K458 million the previous year.

The document states that in its continued "effort to participate effectively in the construction sector", the National Housing Authority spent K7.01 million on various housing projects in 1981.

In the year under review (1982), the authority has planned an investment of K18.3 million.

The plan says investment strategy during 1982 will be geared towards encouragement of more flexible lending and investment policies by the major financial institutions involved in housing investment to spread housing to a large section of the population.

During 1981 significant progress was recorded on a number of on-going projects including the completion of the World Bank funded Lusaka housing project, the Mbala water supply scheme and the provision of services to the mass media complex and the Members' Motel area in Lusaka.

But the plan acknowledges that better performance could have been recorded on some projects were it not for constraints.

Parastatal companies had increased their investment in housing and real estate, where the National Housing Authority, Zambia State Insurance Corporation, Zambia National Provident Fund, Zambia National Commercial Bank and Zambia National Building Society had planned a total investment of more than K54 million for 1982.

CSO: 4700/1793

NAMBOARD ORDERS FERTILIZERS FOR 1982, 1983 SEASON

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] THE National Agricultural Marketing Board (Namboard) has ordered over K60 million worth of fertiliser for the 1982/83 season, general manager, Mr George Chabwera, said yesterday.

Namboard has also finalised the buying of another K10 million worth of fertiliser from the United States following an agreement signed between Zambia and the American government in June.

Speaking at a Press conference in his office, Mr Chabwera also announced that the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has reimbursed K1.9 million which Namboard had spent on transporting maize from Zimbabwe to Zambia.

He said 239,000 tonnes of fertiliser worth about K63 million had been ordered from overseas. This consists of 88,000 tonnes of fertiliser already in the country, 38,000 tonnes which are marooned at the ports due to lack of foreign exchange to clear them and 27,000 tonnes still in transit.

Most of the 38,000 tonnes of fertiliser is marooned at the South African ports and the general manager was hopeful that the foreign exchange problem would be sorted out within the next few weeks.

Arrangements are being made to bring in the balance of 86,000 tonnes of fertiliser still at the sources of supply. However, Mr Chabwera expected all the fertiliser to be in the country by the end of September or early October.

And on the K10 million fertiliser, Mr Chabwera who has just returned from the United States, explained that on June 24 Prime Minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia, signed a loan agreement for the purchase of fertiliser from USA.

"We have finalised the purchase of 30,000 tonnes of fertiliser from the US. This fertiliser will be shipped towards the end of this month or early next month. We hope that by end of September or beginning of October, the fertiliser will have reached the country."

The 30,000 tonnes, he said, consisted of 20,000 tonnes of basal dressing and 10,000 tonnes of top dressing fertiliser.

On the K1.9 million cheque which the American government presented to Namboard yesterday, Mr Chabwera explained that last year, a tripartite agreement was signed between Zambia, Zimbabwe and the United States.

Under the agreement, Zambia was to get 21,000 tonnes of maize from Zimbabwe which would be paid for by the United States government. Zimbabwe, in turn, would get an equivalent amount of wheat from the United States.

"The American government agreed to bear the costs of transporting the maize from Zimbabwe to Zambia. Namboard paid K1.9 million for transporting the maize to Zambia and the American government is now reimbursing us this amount."

He said that arrangements were being made to bring in the balance of 2,000 tonnes of maize from Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/1793

BRIEFS

ZCCM ESTABLISHING TECHNICAL SCHOOL--ZAMBIA Consolidated Copper Mines is to establish a technical secondary school which will be the basis of the company's manpower development scheme. A ZCCM spokesman said yesterday the school which would be based in Kitwe would prepare students for the General Certificate of Edcuation (GCE) 'A' level examinations. The carriculum would lay emphasis on science-related subjects like mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology. "The aim of the school is to produce students with mathematics/science background to be sent for training as mining engineers, metallurgists, geologists and chemists at the University of Zmbia and abroad." The spokesman said work on the project had already started with clearing of the site and construction of the first stage would be completed in about nine months. As a cost-saving measure, the project was being undertaken by the Copperbelt Power Company, a ZCCM subsidiary. The first intake would be students in forms One and Four early next year. The school is expected to be fully operational in 1985. The establishment of the school was in line with the ZCCM policy announced in March by the company's chairman and chief executive Mr Francis Kaunda of placing maximum emphasis on educating the children on employees. To implement the new policy it would be necessary to scale down some of the company's social programmes such as housing. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 82 p 1]

POWER NEED DELAYS PROJECT--WORK on Lintco's Gwembe ginnery is likely to be delayed "indifinitely" unless funds are provided to Zesco to instal greater power to the district. Lintco general manager Mr Bill Mantanyani reiterated in Lusaka yesterday that though machinery and plots for the ginnery had been acquired last year work could not go on because power had not been installed. In June Mr Mantanyani said the company was paying K2,000 for storage every month for the equipment bought from the United States and that it was likely to lose more as installation costs were rising each day. When contacted for comment yesterday a Zesco spokesman said no provision for the project was made in the company's annual budget announced in April. The project was likely to cost approximately K500,000 and said "somebody has to look around for the money". The spokesman made it clear that his firm was in no position to undertake the work without payment. It could not be ascertained yesterday how long the project would lag behind schedule or how long it would take Zesco to connect the lines from Monze to Gwembe when funds were released. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 82 p 2]

RAILROAD FINANCING SOUGHT--Meanwhile, the Government is making efforts to secure external financing to construct the Chipata-Mchinji railway line. An allocation of K4 million has been made this year for the project. The line covers a distance of 27 km and the estimated cost is K16 million. This railway line is expected to link Zambia with the port of Nacala in Mozambique via Malawi when completed. The amount allocated to the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communication for this year's plan is K206 million. On Zambia Railways, the report says the company's total revenue for this year is projected at K68 million. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 82 p 2]

KTZ TO RAISE PRICES--KAFUE Textiles of Zambia (KTZ) is forced to raise its prices because of the high cost of cotton from the Lint Company of Zambia (Lintco). KTZ spinning manager Mr George Mulenga gave this explanation when he commented on complaints of high prices of products from the plant. Farmers who toured the factory wondered why products from Kafue Textiles were not as cheap as expected. They claimed that KTZ products were just as expensive as imported ones. Addressing the farmers, Mr Mulenga said Lintco increased its prices of cotton by three per cent every year, and it was difficult for his company to reduce the prices. Kafue Textiles spent K6 million a year on cotton from Lintco. With the new increased producer prices for cotton, consumers should expect an increase in the prices of products from the KTZ, he said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Aug 82 p 2]

RAILWAY RECRUITED CANADIAN INSTRUCTORS--THE Zambia Railways management has recruited an undisclosed number of Canadian instructors for its training school under the World Bank technical agreement. Announcing this in Kabwe on Thursday, company general manager Mr Basil Monze also confirmed that eight of the instructors had already arrived in the country and more were expected to come soon. Early this year, the company terminated its four-year technical agreement with the Canadian railways and about 11 Canadians who worked for Zambia Railways, including Mr Richard Veenis, the last Canadian general manager left the country. Asked whether the recruitment of the new batch of Canadian teachers meant the renewal of the contract, Mr Monze said at the time of terminating the contract, "we did not say that we shall not go to Canada, did we?" [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Aug 82 p 2]

AMENDMENTS TO CANADIAN AGREEMENTS--ZAMBIA yesterday signed amendments to the agreements with Canada on maize, fertiliser storage and feeder roads in fishing areas. Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane signed for the Government while Canadian high commissioner to Zambia Mr Douglas Forgerty signed for his country. The K14 million additional funds in the maize and fertiliser shortage project will provide for increased costs and reformulated programme for the construction of storage sheds to be built in 16 areas throughout the country. The sheds will prevent losses caused by spillage and 38 of these will be for maize while 26 will be for fertiliser. The feeder roads for fisheries development project is designed to improve the transportation and distribution of fish from the Northern and Luapula provinces. Additional K7.6 million will meet construction of 70 km of roads. The project has a training component which will provide a cadre of personnel to carry on the maintenance of roads after it has been completed. [Text] [Lustaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Aug 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/1793

CENSUS TEAMS SET TO LAUNCH HEAD COUNT OF NATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Ndaba Nyoni]

[Text]

THE training of census enumerators in all districts has been completed except for Chitungwiza, which will finish at the weekend, says the census manager (administration and co - ordination), Cde Joseph Mapondera.

In an interview in Harare yesterday, Cde Mapondera said this was all in preparation for the long awaited 1982 census, due to start on Monday.

The training of enumerators in the rural areas was completed three weeks ago and in the main towns yesterday.

He said 26 000 census enumerators had been registered throughout the country and had been divided into about 4 100 enumeration teams. Enumerators would be paid $12 a day while the team leaders would get $16 daily.

Cde Mapondera said about $4.5 million would be spent on salaries and the whole exercise, including wages would cost more than $6 million.

The following is the allocation of enumerators who will be working in the various provinces in the country: Manicaland 3 175, Mashonaland Central 1 440, Mashonaland East 2 020, Mashonaland West 2 769, Matabeleland North 1 605, Matabeleland South 1 571, Midlands 3 323, Victoria 2 908, Harare 1 843, Bulawayo 921 and Chitungwiza 567.

Cde Mapondera said the training of enumerators in the urban centres had been delayed because "the urban society is highly mobile and the census directorate did not want to fall into the pitfall of training people who would not turn up for their duty".

Each enumeration team would consist of five or six members headed by a leader. All the teams had been assigned an enumeration area and the team leaders would be controlling all the enumeration activities.

"The team leader will arrange with his enumerators where to meet on the first day of the census, where they will start from and how they are going to carry out the whole exercise."

Cde Mapondera said all the necessary census equipment was sent to all the team leaders yesterday and these included questionnaires and stickers which would be put on the door of each house that had been enumerated.

He said this had been done to avoid double

counting and appealed to every Zimbabwean to leave the white stickers on their doors until August 27.

In the rural areas, he said, the district administrators' offices would be acting as the census headquarters since the district administrators would be the census district supervisors. In the main towns, the census offices would be the headquarters, but the Harare offices would be the overall headquarters for the whole country.

The team leaders would contact their headquarters at the end of each day to report on their progress or any problems they might have encountered.

Cde Mapondera said the team leaders would also look through all the day's questionnaires to check they had been filled in correctly and ensure that all the houses or villages that had been found without any people were re-visited and enumerated.

The counting was going to be on a "de facto" basis, which meant the enumerators would count the people as they found them at any particular place and time.

"Although some people will move from one house to another and so be counted twice, we do not think there will be many such people and we appeal to all such people to tell the enumerators that they have already been counted."

Cde Mapondera said all the questionnaires had been serialised "to avoid manipulation or tomfoolery of the census questionnaire" by any people who were against Zimbabwe's development.

He also appealed to everybody to give their correct ages since age groups were very important to all development planning.

For the past six weeks there had been a national population census committee which was helping the census directorate in coordinating all the activities throughout the country.

The committee was looking into the transport, manpower and security situation which could threaten the success of the census.

Cde Mapondera said the committee had found that the Government had enough cars in all the districts which could easily overcome the census's transport problem. Out of 4 000 Government vehicles on the road, the census directorate had asked for 1 000.

CSO: 4700/1789

CIVIL SERVICE UNIONS NOW MERGED

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] ALL unions in the civil service have now merged, the president of the Public Services Association, Cde Malcolm Pratt, said yesterday.

In an interview on the eve of his departure to London, Cde Pratt said the recent merger was a "significant step in the right direction in line with our desire to unite civil servants and improve their working conditions".

"The PSA is now an integrated democratic organisation which operates in harmony with the new Zimbabwe society."

Several organisations existed in the civil service before the merger. Now there were only four associations which were affiliated to PSA — the highest civil servants' umbrella body.

They are: Professional and Technical Officers Association, Administrative and Executive Officers Association, Civil Service Employees Association and Government Workers Association.

They cover all civil servants except teachers and nurses.

Cde Pratt said while in London he would hold talks with the education department of the Trade Union Council and Public Service International on various issues concerning public service administration.

The association is affiliated to the International Labour Organisation through Public Service International. The affiliation was in accordance with the Government's policy to internationalise all unions in Zimbabwe, Cde Pratt said.

He said he was "thrilled by the unity that now exists in the civil service union movement" and hoped that the working conditions for civil servants — especially the lower salary earners, would improve.

"There is now unity in our movement and our membership is growing rapidly."

He called for a pay increase for the lowest paid workers in the civil service to help them meet the rising cost of living.

The civil service was lagging behind the private sector and parastatals in terms of pay increases over the last two years, he said.

There was need to revise the grievance procedures to give the lower paid workers an opportunity to represent themselves forcefully to the Government.

"We intend to negotiate vigorously for better conditions for our lowly-paid members," Cde Pratt said.

CSO: 4700/1789

ARAB 'LUXURY SAFARI' PLAN REPORTED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

ARAB tourists would be willing to spend up to $20 000 hunting an elephant in Zimbabwe on a luxury, exclusive safari.

And the person who will be trying to attract the Arab holidaymaker to this country, is Miss Marina Stromvall, general manager of Crown Travel and Tours.

The company which started at the beginning of last month is part of an international Arab trade promotio. group, and classifies itself as an incoming tourist agency.

Miss Stromvall said there were two types of market in the Middle East which would be attracted to tours in Zimbabwe.

"There is the modern Arab who wants something else He has been to Europe and to America and he is now looking for something different. But he wants VIP service."

The second group were the expatriates working in the Middle East.

"In Djibouti alone there are nearly 10 000 French people who have plenty of money and prefer the exclusive to the mass appeal tours."

Miss Stromvall sees Zimbabwe as offering an alternative holiday to the large parkage tours to Kenya.

Her aim is to cater for small groups of up to 10 people who would be given first class treatment.

The local hotels were well equipped and had the necessary suites, but providing the sumptious cuisine required would need careful planning, she added.

The tours would include a visit to Botswana for game watching, and a flexible itinerary in this country taking in the main resorts and a stopover in Harare.

The theme of the promotion of the tours was that this country was "the real Africa".

Miss Stromvall will be organising a visit by Arab tourist agents to Zimbabwe in September and expects to bring in the first group of tourists in October.

"My goal is to have at least six people every week who would stay for about 15 days."

She was very optimistic about the potential of this country for specialist tours, as long as the incidents of the past few weeks were not repeated.

"I have worked in Arab countries for six years and ran a travel agency in Ethiopia. Only now, even years after the revolution are tourists beginning to go back to Ethiopia.

"If the incidents here were a one off then it will be OK and I am very hopeful that this was the case," said Miss Stromvall.

CSO: 4700/1789

BRIEFS

BULAWAYO CENSUS SNAG--BULAWAYO--Preparations for next week's census have hit a snag in some parts of Matabeleland North and officials yesterday appealed for more people to register as enumerators. The appeal followed an announcement by the under-secretary (developedment) for Matabeleland North, Cde Jacob Mudenda, that sudden withdrawals by enumerators had left three districts of Inyathi, Nkayi and Binga without 200 enumerators. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Aug 82 p 1]

MINING AGREEMENT WITH CANADA--$3 million agreement has been signed between Zimbabwe and Canada in Harare. The Deputy Minister of Lands, Economic Planning and Development, Comrade (Sanyangari) signed on behalf of the government, while the Canadian High Commissioner in Zimbabwe, Mr McLaren, signed on behalf of his government. The money will be used to assist the mining industry in the purchase of equipment and in the training of Zimbabweans in Canada. [Excerpt] [MB261303 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 26 Aug 82]

CSO: 4700/1825

END

JPRS 81756

13 September 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2689

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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JPRS 81756

13 September 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2689

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS STUDIED

Blantyre THIS IS MALAWI in English No 8, Aug 82 pp 21-22

[Text] **Although the developing countries account for less than one fifth of the world's commercial energy demand -- used mostly for transport and industrial purposes -- they have been hardest hit by the energy crisis of the early 1970's.**

The oil price increases in 1973-74 crumbled the economies of some otherwise improving economies in developing countries.

And it was no surprise that 11 African countries on May 31 converged at Kwacha International Conference Centre in Blantyre to discuss ways of harnessing power from their abundant rivers.

Sponsored by the Canadian Government through its International Development Agency (CIDA), the seminar covered a wide ranging area of hydro-electric power systems and pursued a delicate programme of training aimed at revitalising their respective power systems.

The rivers of Africa -- most of them with hydro-power potentiality have been there time immemorable but the countries lack technology.

That was why the Canadian Government offer to sponsor the two-week seminar was greeted with overwhelming enthusiasm so much so that all 11 countries sent 30 electricians to the Blantyre seminar.

The countries are Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique and Malawi.

For two weeks these electricians walked from their hotels to the Import and Export Training Centre -- where the seminar moved after the opening ceremony -- to hear from and share knowledge with engineers from Canada.

One of the seminar organisers, Mr. George Scruton, an engineer with Shawinigan Engineering Company, said the highest level of technical capability in power systems was needed in the region.

In this respect the Canadian Government has agreed to sponsor similar seminars every two years, the Canadian High Commissioner to Malawi, Mr. C. D. Forgerty says.

Faced with the current economic trend, not only in this part of Africa but throughout the world due to the rising oil prices and the dwindling prices of export crops and minerals at the international markets, who would not see it fit to generate locally available cheap power?

This has been the central theme behind and throughout the

organisation of the seminar on regional power systems in this region. The countries involved saw no way out but to resort to their rivers to stem their energy costs in the interest of generating self-sustaining and self-sufficient economic development.

The knowledge gained enables these countries to exploit their abundant water power resources for their industries and perhaps help them launch small-scale hydro-projects for the benefit of the rural population.

It is imperative, therefore, for the participating countries to appreciate the assistance given by Canada by implementing and maintaining the knowledge gained at its highest level.

And the promise by the Canadian Government for sponsorship of such seminars gives room for improvement. Not only for the industrial sector but it also gives hope that the majority of the population living in rural areas will use hydro-electricity one day.

The fact that this is at regional level makes it more important. It is evident that regional cooperation in the field of power has been established.

The seminar provided the electricians with enhanced technical know-how on the latest innovations on the installation and maintainance of power systems. And the trainers from Shawinigan Engineering Company in Montreal, Canada, made sure to deliver the goods.

As it was put by Mr. H. S. Makina, Acting Under Secretary for Power in the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development in Zimbabwe: "In Africa where you are not exposed to advanced technology, a meeting with those from better developed countries helps greatly to put you in proper perspective."

He said all delegates had felt the need to improve their respective power systems. It also encouraged them to share their power resources within the region to strengthen the co-operation that is sought by their countries' leaders.

A development engineer in the Swazi Electricity Board, Mr. T. Dlamini, was quick to note that the seminar had been educative, inspiring and "just the right sort of material for upcoming African engineers in power systems."

Closing the seminar on June 11, a senior official in Malawi's Department of Statutory Bodies said technical cooperation should be intensified among Southern and Eastern African countries to enable maximum usage of the region's natural resources●

CSO: 4700/1843

ROAD TRANSPORTERS' PROBLEMS AIRED AT SEMINAR

Blantyre THIS IS MALAWI in English No 8, Aug 82 p 6

[Text]

Lack of uniform prices, limitation of peak business periods and late payment by some governments made transportation business unprofitable for some transporters.

A one-day seminar convened by the Road Transport Operators' Association in Malawi in mid June brought to light all these as problems transporters face in their business.

Two senior officials in the eight-nation Southern African Sub-regional Transit Transport Project being aided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) were the main speakers at the seminar.

Members of the project are Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

To determine whether they were making profit or losses, transporters have to account for fuel, oil, maintainance, operating and maintainance costs, Mr. S. A. Bagha, the project's road transport specialist advised.

Transporters have no uniform charges leading to others bidding low transport charges in order to get more contracts but operating at a loss. Another disadvantage for transporters not having uniform prices is that the

businessmen are not able to bargain with their prospective clients on a stronger position; they are mostly at the disadvantage, the seminar agreed.

Malawi is an agricultural country whose agricultural produce ripens or is harvested in some certain months of the year. These five months therefore constitute the country's busy agricultural season and more business for transporters. And during the other months they are without business - but that is a natural phenomenon that cannot be blamed on anyone.

Transporters doing inter-territorial operations also complained at the seminar that some governments involved in business with them did not make prompt payments, forcing transporters to carry goods to those places but returning unloaded.

On this problem, Mr. A. M. Monyake, Project Manager, said that a suggestion had already been put forward to governments in the sub-region for their central banks to consider creating a one-formula accounts system.

He said the project had a task of eliminating some of these problems that impede the smooth-running of external trade.

When the export component is not functioning properly, the governments suffer economically, he observed.

The UNDP-UNCTAD Transit Transport Project was started in 1980 and has since been involved in investigating transportation in the sub-region and making recommendations to member governments●

CSO: 4700/1843

BRIEFS

MIGS OFFERED--PRESIDENT Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar has put two Mig-21 fighter aircraft at the disposal of Mozambique and Angola as an expression of solidarity with the struggle in Southern Africa. Mr Ratsiraka announced this decision in Tripoli. He also said that Madagascar would donate 10,000 US dollars to the liberation struggle in the sub-continent. These gifts are not large he said, but they were of great significance to his country, devastated by six successive cyclones which had caused losses to the tune of 253 million US dollars. Mr Ratsiraka also warned that "what is currently happening in Lebanon could be repeated in Southern Africa with the complicity of the international community." [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 11 Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1841

IMPERIALIST MANEUVERS FOR NAMIBIA SOLUTION CONDEMNED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text] Despite the optimistic tone in the major Western news media, which are attempting to create an artificial picture of the progress of the current negotiations in New York, the process of achieving independence for Namibia continues to be delayed by a series of maneuvers conducted by imperialist circles, specifically by the United States.

Noteworthy among these maneuvers is the constant pressure from the U.S. administration to have the People's Republic of Angola agree to the withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban forces from its country while the South African troops are being withdrawn from Namibia. This is the already notorious "parallelism," recently promoted by the United States, according to which the two problems, although handled through different channels, should be resolved simultaneously. As is easily seen, this theory is highly devious, since it is aimed solely at maintaining the appearance that no direct connection is being made between the two issues, although in practice the current U.S. administration persists in this intentional confusion of the two. The purpose is obvious: To weaken the People's Republic of Angola and make it vulnerable to South African aggression, if not completely destroy it.

Thus, there is clearly an umbilical connection between the U.S. imperialist maneuvers and the creation, through the powerful propaganda machine in its service, of a false climate of progress in the discussions taking place now in New York. The apparent intent is to make the People's Republic of Angola responsible for a possible impasse in the negotiations by refusing to give in to North American pressure.

As the Angolan and Cuban governments have reiterated countless times, whether the Cuban forces stationed in Angola remain there or withdraw is a bilateral matter between two sovereign states, as stipulated in Article 51 of the UN Charter. Contrary to what is asserted in imperialist circles, it bears no connection whatever with the problem of Namibian independence.

Actually, the Namibian problem is strictly colonial in nature, and the UN resolution which ended the mandate of the Pretoria regime over the territory predates the arrival of the Cuban troops in Angola. Equally, the Namibian people, organized behind SWAPO, began their struggle for liberation before the Cubans' arrival.

It is noted that Angola was obliged to resort to military cooperation with Cuba because of the attack launched on 14 October 1975 against its territory by the South African regular army, together with other foreign troops on orders from the United States. The purpose of this Angolan-Cuban cooperation is to guarantee the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola, threatened and attacked by the South African racists, the imperialists and their mercanaries and puppets. The Cuban forces, then, have a purely defensive function.

It is noted in this respect that, as history has unequivocally demonstrated, imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, by its aggressive nature has caused great world conflicts, unlike the states of the socialist community, whose policy of peace and social progress is evident. The proof is there; the recent events in Lebanon demonstrate it. Therefore, to attempt to force a link between the Cuban presence in Angola and the Namibian situation is to confuse an issue of decolonization with a pretended East/West confrontation, which the People's Republic of Angola categorically rejects. In insisting on this path, the present American administration is simply demonstrating that it is irresponsible, insensitive and irrational.

Equally absurd are the statements from Pretoria that it must have guarantees that the Cuban forces will not enter Namibia before it will accept the plan for Namibian independence. According to this monstrous fiction, South Africa is the victim and is not (as is actually the case) solely responsible for the climate of war prevailing in souther Africa. Moreover, how does one explain the South African attacks against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana, where there are no Cuban troops at all?

As Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of Angola, recently pointed out, it is the People's Republic of Angola which needs guarantees that South Africa will cease its savage attacks against Angolan territory before it can proceed with the withdrawal of the Cuban detachment. It is noted that the gradual withdrawal of the Cuban forces was initiated in 1976 and in 1979, but was delayed because of the persistent South African attacks. At this moment the Pretoria army occupies a vast portion of Angolan territory and is even preparing, as has already been accused, to launch a major invsation of Angola. The recent bombardment of Cahama is the first actual sign of this criminal intent.

Therefore, the principle of withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola is not at issue, because, as stated in the Angola-Cuban declaration of 4 February 1982, the withdrawal will come about by sovereign decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, once any and all possibility of aggression or armed attack has ended. According to the same declaration, the Cuban Government will unhesitatingly accept that decision. However, Angola

will not yield to current U.S. pressure to link this withdrawal directly or indirectly to the process of Namibian independence, even if this means paying the price of more attacks and aggression from Pretoria.

The parties currently involved in the negotiations for Namibian independence must have a clear awareness that there can be no prior conditions, because this is the only way to obtain a peaceful solution to the issue. It is urgent, then, to overcome false problems like the Cuban presence in Angola and arrive at constructive agreement on all the pending items so that Namibia may be truly independent, as provided in UN Resolution 435.

In any event, Angola is determined to resist all pressure, and if the attempts to link the Cuban presence in Angola to the Namibian issue persist, it will be obliged to take the matter to the Security Council. Equally, it will not hesitate, of necessary, to invoke Article 51 of the UN Charter, asking assistance not only from Cuba but from other allied and friendly countries to defend itself against the South African aggression.

6362
CSO: 4742/364

YOUNG PEOPLE INVITED TO APPLY FOR NEWSPAPER WORK

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "Who Wants To Be a Journalist?"]

[Excerpts] Like all careers throughout the world, journalism is like the two faces of a coin. In other words, each and every day it presents aspects which are both attractive and unattractive but which because of that do not turn the daily practice of journalism into an uninteresting activity.

Under normal conditions, the newspaperman is a part of the country's awareness. He is closest to what happens every day in his own country and abroad.

Consequently, the journalist is the man of whom we expect political and cultural experience in presenting each event in its proper dimension.

Right now, journalists who day after day perform this responsible and difficult job of informing Angolan public opinion are few in number, they are very young, and they also have little experience.

As a matter of fact, the almost absolute majority of Angolan journalists embarked upon this career only after independence without any prior technical and professional training and quite a few times without even having the kind of academic and cultural education that is indispensable in an activity entailing tremendous political responsibility.

Still, the various Angolan media are daily doing their difficult job, overcoming personal difficulties with every possible devotion, acquiring greater experience through daily work and personal study. But we continue to be few in number. Very few, as a matter of fact.

Generally speaking, it is true that there are many applicants for a career in journalism. But most of them are eliminated during the initial selective tests; although these exams are not excessively strict, they nevertheless cannot enable us to make sure that each new applicant comes to us with a minimum of acceptable academic, cultural, and political requirements. This is what has been happening. But there are many young people in Angola who do not have a specific career and who certainly meet the minimum requirements for becoming reasonably good journalists. This is where we have to get down to work. But where are they. Why do do they not come forward? Is this due only because in general, competence and capacity go hand in hand with modesty, timidity, and sobriety?

O JORNAL DE ANGOLA will shortly start a new training course of journalists in an effort to increase the number of our currently limited editorial staff. We need new people, capable and interested when it comes successfully to carry out our new initiative which can become a career opportunity for some young Angolans who see in journalism a possibility for a politically and socially attractive career. We are thus now waiting for the candidates. We are going to make one more attempt. In the final analysis, journalism can be an interesting, rewarding, and prestigious occupation.

5058
CSO: 4742/363

ALLEGED U.S. MOTIVATION FOR CUBAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL DEMAND

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Jul 82 p 12

[Article by Henrique Matos: "New Road to Independence"]

[Excerpts] At the end of the first part of the negotiations on Namibian independence, held in New York between representatives of SWAPO, the Front Line countries, Nigeria and the Contact Group, it still remains to arrive at the method of electing the Constituent Assembly.

Meanwhile, it can be said that the Namibian problem are beginning to take a new direction because, in a letter addressed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Contact Group confirmed 1983 as the year of independence for Namibian territory. It is also known that all the parties accepted a series of principles regarding a constituent assembly and a constitution for Namibia.

It is known that a South African delegation will participate in the second part of the negotiations this week. Incidentally, the Pretoria racists should have taken this position before now. In their capacity as the "colonial power" that illegally occupies Namibian territory, they had an obligation to sit down at the table to discuss the matter with SWAPO, and not delegate everything to their friends in the West.

As if the delaying tactics were not enough, they imposed a prior condition for the urgent resolution of the Namibian problem: withdrawal of Cuban troops from the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. It would not be going too far to point out that this is gross interference in the internal affairs of a member state of the OAU, the nonaligned nations and the United Nations. Thus is was that French Foreign Minister Claude Cheyson, speaking over Radio France International on its program "Third World Press Club," declared that it is "intolerable that a foreign country should name withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola as a condition for the solution to the Namibian problem." He added, or rather, explained, that "those troops are there (in Angola) because of the systematic attacks by South Africa."

The view of the French Government reflects a clear understanding of the situation in southern Africa. If the North Americans though the same way, Namibia would have been independent long ago.

The North Americans are well aware that as long as the South African racists threaten Angola, the Cuban troops will remain there. This is why they are making every attempt to convince some of their allies that "the only obstacle" to the solution of the Namibian problem is the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Why does the Reagan administration demand the withdrawal of Cuban troops at a time when the Pretoria army is temporarily occupying a 50,000-kilometer strip in the south of Cunene Province, which has been going on now for 11 months?

One does not have to be a military expert to answer the question. Washington would like to see a hole in the defense sector, a psychological weakening of the FAPLA (Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola), to enable the Pretoria troops to advance and subsequently invade all Angolan territory. There is no doubt of this.

6362
CSO: 4742/360

USE OF LATEST FASHIONS BY LUANDA WOMEN RAPPED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jul 82 p 2

[Commentary by Joao Serra]

[Excerpts] The cool season may have many drawbacks, but despite the cold and the sunless days, there is alwaysthenoticeable advantage of the sophisticated dress, the latest European winter fashion, the rags that raise the body temperature to an incredible furnace at 20 and some degrees Celsius.

Luanda, a city made cosmopolitan (I am not talking about politics; this is just an ordinary social chronicle) by the arrival of cooperants from very distant, strange and often sophisticated parts, is a fashion-conscious city.

Here, in the end, we copy a little of everything that is popular in the European capitals, except we are one or two seasons behind, obviously. And I think this is good, because beauty is meant to be seen.

Fashions come and a0re inexorably buried under more recent novelties, with an ease that sometimes astonishes us. The only style that, for reasons unknown, struck roots and became a decisive and definitive part of the local costume was unquestionably "blue jeans," to the point that they have even entered the written language in the original form, and today I take the unusual step of bracketing the word in a pair of unnecessary quotation marks only as a way of giving it emphasis. The "chupas" [plastic sandals] have gone out of style.

The fashion has changed, partly because in the coll season (unfortunately coming to an end) it is inadvisable to walk around with one's feet exposed in these unprotective, fragile and brightly-colored slippers.

Moreover, they have become commonplace. Everyone wears them.

Every woman, I should say, because women are generally much more stubborn in matters of fashion.

The cool season, with its dark days and a wind that sometings cuts through the body like a knife, warrants warmer wear. Hence the vogue now is the Italian-style high boot; although it was introduced late in this season, it will certainly be the big thing a year from now--in the next cool season, obviously.

Some cooperants no longer make a fuss over a pair of chupas that can be acquired inexpensively even in their own diplomatic shops.

Chupas will drop in price, and just as well, because they were costing 5,000 kwanzas in the "fast" markets. Now no one wants them.

The Italian boots are made of leather.

They are more expensive.

They are more difficult to pack in a suitcase.

They are more Italian.

Respectable housewives, the virginal young girls of Luanda, the anti-prostitution intellectuals and the faint-hearted can now wear chupas if they wish. Unfortunately they have gone out of fashion, but now there is no danger of being misunderstood.

Now the rage is Italian boots.

Proper for the cool season.

They are a little more expensive, obviously, because plastic is still a cheaper material.

6362
CSOL 4742/364

CUBAN VOLUNTARY LABOR EXTOLLED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Jul 82 p 2

[Report by Pedro Rodrigues Gutierrez, of the Verde Olivo Internationalist Mission, to JORNAL DE ANGOLA]

[Text] Last Sunday passers-by were astonished to see dozens of Angolans and Cubans sweeping Che Guevara and Assalto a Moncada streets.

Their surprise would have been greater if they had known that among those performing this voluntary labor were diplomats, highly trained professionals and workers from a wide variety of offices.

From the beginning, these activities have caused astonishment in the streets; however, the People's Republic of Angola is already familiar with this way of providing sure support to society, voluntarily, and at the same time contributing to the political and ideological training of the citizens.

At least, surprise was evident in the faces of those who watched the work, although this was not its purpose. Actually, we are on the eve of the 29th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks, the action which initiated the struggle for final liberation of the Cuban people, and the purpose was to celebrate this event in a useful way.

The Cubans are accustomed to periodic voluntary labor, which produces objective results in production and services. The Cubans did not create the idea, however. It was an initiative of the Soviet workers in the First Great Revolution, and it spread among the peoples in revolution, until it became a method of training the New Man.

Internationalist Ernesto Che Guevara introduced and encouraged voluntary labor in Cuba. Hence this occasion, to say the least, is laden with emotion.

The homage is multifold, At the same time it is contributing to one of the goals which the Angolans have undertaken and are achieving: to make free Luanda an ever more beautiful city, the invincible capital of the People's Republic of Angola.

6362
CSO: 4742/360

VERTIGINOUS DROP IN TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Launda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Benguela--This year Benguela Province should produce a ludicrous 60 tons of raw tobacco, equivalent to 27 percent of the production figure for 1972--a record year for Angola--when the country produced 641 tons.

The low production rate has affected the local tobacco industry. In order to stay in operation, the SITAL plant, with an installed capacity to handle 857 tons per year, has imported tobacco from Brazil, the FRG, Zimbabwe and Austria. After national independence, the best crop was in 1978/1979, with 68 tons, 822 kilograms.

Tobacco farming in the province--at least to supply the industry--is practiced only at the Camuvi Agricultural Complex, whereas irrigated tobacco was formerly grown in Chongoroi and Tchitembo and Kushi regions, excellent tobacco-growing areas, producing quality on a par with the Zimbabwean tobacco.

Instalconsult, an Italian firm contracted to study, design and execute the projects for the Camuvi complex, drafted a plan of action calling for technical assistance, stronger technical cadres and, particularly, inclusion of the tobacco processing plant (FETA), under the management of the complex.

This link would provide a production incentive, since in this way the manufacturers would receive the tobacco already processed, which would bring more return on the investment in production.

With implementation of the projects in sight and the resulting alleviation of the problems it is experiencing, the Camuvi Complex will expand its tobacco production to 1,000 hectares, which will enable it to provide a regular supply of tobacco throughout the year to the SITAL cigarette factory.

6362
CSO: 4742/360

BATTERY SHORTAGE CRITICIZED, IMPORTS ADVOCATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra]

[Excerpts] A shortage of batteries on the market is creating enormous problems for the people who habitually need this product, principally in large rural areas where the radio is often the only communication link with the rest of the country.

But, as is obvious, the battery has other equally important uses which make it an article essential to modern living.

Flashlights operate with batteries.

Certain home appliances, likewise.

A number of children's toys, also.

Finally, there are storage batteries which are used for an infinite number of motorized contrivances, and their importance increases in direct proportion to the limitations of electric energy which, unfortunately, is still insufficient to satisfy a large part of the Angolan territory.

This means that batteries should not be in short supply on the local market, regardless of the reasons for that situation.

If it is not possible to produce batteries manufactured in Angola in sufficient quantity to satisfy our minimum domestic needs, they will have to be obtained through some other means, even if we have to resort to imports; this may really be the last resort, but we should not fail to consider it at a time when millions of Angoals throughout the country need batteries to listen to the radio and for other purposes.

The enormous shortage of batteries on the local market leads us to believe that the national production of this article is incapable of satisfying our domestic needs. However, the method of distribution should probably be revised to benefit more consumers and, in addition, avoid speculative deals which are now becoming commonplace with this product.

As a matter of fact, the problem of shortage of batteries in Angola is old.

And, in truth, popular support for the essential and important tasks of national reconstruction through speeches by leaders, reports, articles and other programing regularly disseminated over the radio will not reach the great masses of the interior if, as is habitual, we continue not to have batteries.

Some must resolve this problem.

Lastly, batteries are not a luxury item like many others which, despite being unnecessary, are regularly imported.

8568
CSO: 4742/362

POOR PROSPECTS FOR 1982 COFFEE PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE AGGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Articly by Anacleta Pereira]

[Text] In 1981 Angola produced 23,977 tons of coffee for the commercial market, we learned from Caetano Joao, vice minister of agriculture for coffee.

Of this total, 13,393 tons came from the state sector, 109 tons from the cooperative sector, 568 tons from the private sector and 341 tons from individual peasants. Some 2,375 tons were sold on the rural market.

Although it is not yet possible to calculate the production for this year, since the harvest began only recently, it would be deluding ourselves to say it will reach the planned goal of 35,000 tons--25,000 from the state sector and 5,000 from the cooperative sector.

From all indications, to insure a reasonable production rate, the state enterprises will have to be utilized to capacity, which necessarily means guaranteeing food supplies to workers in the sector. Food supplies and better working conditions are basic issues in insuring increased production. The workers of the 30 companies in Uige, Bengo, Kuanza-Norte and Kuanza-Sul provinces are currently faced with severe food shortages.

$20 Million for Food

In this regard, the vice minister for coffee reported that a program has already been approved, drafted in conjunction with the FAO, which guarantees a food supply in the coming years to the peasants working with four or five essential products. This food aid program will cost $20 million.

The recovery of other coffee growing areas and improvement in the quality of coffee produced will also lead to better production rates, quantitatively and qualitatively.

At this time, about 210,000 hectares have already been recovered, and the entire area should be producing by 1985.

To improve the quality, and since coffee is a crop that demands specific techniques, there are three experimental stations (Uige, Gabela and Ganda) for "robust" and "arabica" types. The work of renovating and replanting has been primitive, however.

To fill the gap, various enterprises have been encouraged to cultivate nurseries. At the same time, there has been a pruning and weeding project to recover coffee areas that have been left abandoned to date.

Improved Management Methods

Another aspect that should be reviewed to improve the present production rates is improvement in the management of existing coffee enterprises.

The coffee sector is one of the few that do not benefit from foreign cooperation. Production is handled entirely by Angolans, although in the near future it is planned to request foreign bids, particularly in the accounting sector, to improve the management of the firms.

After petroleum, coffee is still second on the list of Angolan export products. Various contingencies have appeared, however, such as shipment of the product to the ports of destination.

Remain in the OIC

Currently, 70 percent of Angola's coffee production is exported to member nations of the OIC (International Coffee Organization), of which our country is a member. Our coffee is also sold to countries who express an interest in purchasing it, even though they are not in the OIC, although it is expected that this practice will be abolished.

Although there have been certain news reports to the contrary, Angola's continued membership in the OIC is not threatened. According to Caetano Joao, at the last OIC meeting held in London, Angola requested that its quota (5 percent of total world production) be maintained, which was approved.

6362
CSO: 4742/364

POOR RESULTS EXPECTED FROM UIGE COFFEE HARVEST

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Uige--Vice Minister of Agriculture and Coffee Augusto Caetano Joao, who paid a 4-day working visit to Uige last Saturday, observed that the 1982 coffee harvest is developing "in a rather unsatisfactory manner."

During a closed-door meeting with management personnel at the Dangel plantation (formerly Pumba Sayi), in the presence of the assistant provincial commissioner of Uige, the minister was briefed on the state of abandonment prevailing at many coffee plantations which today are being turned into hunting preserves.

The volume of coffee harvested until 30 June--the date of the decisive phase in the harvest of this product--as well as future estimated volumes, were not disclosed. However, it was concluded that the failure in the coffee harvest can be blamed on deficient food supplies and the constant delay in the payment of wages to the workers. In addition, there is a shortage of transportation equipment.

Concerning the connections between the territorial enterprises and the Reorganization Commission of ENCAFE [National Coffee Company], the meeting spelled out the relationships involved here and the levels of methodological dependence as well as the type of control to be exercised over them.

In his remarks on this occasion, the provincial commissioner of Uige did not conceal his concern over the problems that were outlined and that range from "the harvest as such to the slow shipment" of coffee as well as the dilapidated condition of certain plantations.

He also devoted attention to the insufficient supply of daily necessities for the workers; he stressed the need for the Reorganization Commission of ENCAFE urgently to resolve this situation. He also urged the workers to improve their morale and their professional conscience so as to be able to carry out the plan for this year's harvest.

The Dange I coffee enterprise includes ten units which require about 10,000 workers for their operation. Right now, there are only 720 persons working at this enterprise which covers an area of 10,000 hectares with an estimated output of 350 tons of coffee beans (for each harvest).

During the meeting held with 28 representatives of the provincial coffee plantations, especially Northern Kwanza, Southern Kwanza, and Uige, it was decided to suspend the activities of ENCAFE concerning that enterprise which, as of 31 July, will be managed by the Reorganization Commission that was established with a view to working out operating procedures and injecting greater dynamism into this sector.

5058
CSO: 4742/363

BRIEFS

GDR SPECIALISTS IN PROVINCIAL SEMINAR--Mocamedes--The First Seminar for Advanced Training, of the party's Central Committee Department of State and Judicial Organs, is entering its final phase of proceedings today in this city. The seminar has been conducted since Thursday by Casimiro Franco, second secretary of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola. It is noted that the seminar is attended by delegations from some provinces of the country, namely, Cunene, Kuando-Kubango, Huila and Mocamedes, and that specialists from the Socialist Unity Party of the GDR are also participants, as are representatives and directors of various ministries installed in the province. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul p 3] 6362

UNTA CONGRESS POSTPONED--The First Congress of the Labor Movement in Angola, initially scheduled for 1983, will take place in 1984, because a correct program of union work must be developed before this important event. The decision was made during the proceeedings of the 10th regular session of the UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers], held in Malanje under the leadership of Pascoal Luvualu, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party and secretary general of the Angola labor federation. The Central Council of the UNTA, which adopted as a line of action for the second half of this year the address to the opening session by Pascoal Luvualu, acknowledged that there is insufficient control of union dues payments, and recommended a strengthening of the organizational machinery at all levels in cooperation with the National Bank of Angola. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jul 82 p 1] 6362

PAPER SHORTAGE--Once again we have been betrayed by problems with the importation of paper, and hence we must reduce the number of pages in our already shrunken morning edition, as well as our circulation, from now on. For this we apologize to our esteemed readers. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 82 p 2] 6362

LUANDA FAIR REOPENING PLANS--FILDA (Luanda International Fair) will reopen its doors in 1983 under the name of the Luanda Trade Fair (FICOM), after an 8-year suspension, the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned yesterday from General Director Tiago Gomes. Regarding the plans for reopening the exposition, Gomes said contacts had already been made with the UFI (Union of International Fairs), regarding financial aid and assistance in training

personnel. Similar contacts have been made with FACIM (Mozambique International Fair), which has already granted aid to FICOM in the area of personnel training. As to the date of reopening, the official would only say it would be in 1983. He did not specify the month, since the condition of the old FILDA facilities is such that rehabilitation could be a lengthy process. The FICOM general director assured, however, that every effort would be made to rehabilitate the FILDA installations and the Casa Americana as quickly as possible to bring about the fair opening. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 82 p 2] 6362

BRAZILIAN PILOT TRAINING--In Porto Alegre, Brazil, 11 new commercial pilots for TAAG (Angolan Airlines) recently completed a 14-month professional training course, taught exclusively by instructors of VARIG (Brazilian Airlines). This is the 25th group to be trained by that airline in accordance with cooperation agreements with other airline companies in the world. The group studied 13 subjects, totaling 720 hours of classes, plus 40 hours of training in the Linck-trainer and 205 hours of flight time in single-and multi-engine planes, with individual instruction in the latter. According to the Brazilian newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, the graduation ceremony was attended by Brig Gen Luis Portilho, of VARIG, TAAG Commander Laime Sampaio and Schittino Pinto, director of operations of the Brazilian airline, among other individuals in the aviation field. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 82 p 2] 6362

BENGUELA PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY MEETING--Benguela--The representatives attending the fifth regular session of the Benguela Provincial People's Assembly, which began its work yesterday under the chairmanship of Provincial Commissar Kundy Payama, immediately approved the minutes of the previous session held in April and proceeded to choose new candidates for the organization. In his opening speech, Kundy Payama criticized certain organizations which do not give information on the behavior of some of the members of that high-level grovernment organization and also the failure of some of the elected representatives to give an account of their activities to their electors upon visiting their areas of activity. Kundy Payama, recalling that it is mandatory for the representatives to give an account of their activities to both the state organizations and other work groups, urged the participants to pay special attention to this area, closing following the mechanisms of the stipulated plan so that the question of supply may be resolved. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jul 82 p 2] 8568

CUBAN PLANNING DELEGATION--A delegation from the Cuban Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN], headed by the vice chairman of that board, visited our country recently with an Angolan delegation from the Ministry of Planning. The conversations centered principally around bilateral cooperation between the two organizations and ways to strengthen that cooperation in the areas of physical planning and the training of skilled personnel for those sectors. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 82 p 1] 8568

CUBAN, BULGARIAN TEACHING ASSISTANCE--Uige--The first course to prepare teachers for teaching at the high-school level, initiated in 1978 at the Uige Normal Teaching Institute, ended recently in this city with 12 graduates. The course included two different stages: The first 2 years were devoted to general and basic education; the second 2 years were devoted to specialized subjects, and the students could choose the joint fields of mathematics and physics, biology and chemistry or psychology and pedagogy. A total of 15 cooperaбt professors, among whom were 11 Cubans, 3 Bulgarians, 1 Congolese and 4 Angolans, contributed to the success of this first course for preparing high-school level instructors. It is to be noted that one of the recent graduates, Joao Ricardo Joaquim, has already received an appointment as head of Uige's provincial protocol, although it appears incomprehensible that a high-school teacher would be appointed for a responsibility foreign to his professional field. According to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency], in conducting this course, a number of difficulties were encountered--namely, a lack of scholastic programs, a shortage of books and teaching materials and a lack of chemicals for laboratory experiments. It should also be pointed out that the students were denied classes in psychology, Portuguese, political science, English and French due to a shortage of teachers. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 82 p 2] 8568

SWEDISH DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Angolan Women's Organization (OMA), a delegation from the Organization of Solidarity With the Peoples of Southern Africa, coming from Sweden and headed by Karin Vadfors, has been in our country since yesterday morning. Speaking to the news media at the 4 February International Airport, the head of the Swedish delegation said that the purpose of the delegation's visit to Angola is principally to observe and listen first-hand to accounts of the development of the struggle of the Angolan people, since, in his words, "there is an abundance of distorted information about the People's Republic of Angola." [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 82 p 2] 8568

PORTUGUESE HOTEL COOPERATION--A seminar on the "Administration of a Business and Quality of Service in a Hotel" was held yesterday at the Cadres Training School, subordinate to the Ministry of Home Trade. The seminar, which is in keeping with the cooperative agreement between Angola and Portugal on the hotel industry, was led by Helder Amaro and Victor Venceslau, professors from the Institute of Hotel Industry, in Portugal, who are giving course in our country in hotel administration, food, beverages and reception. During the seminar, various speakers discussed questions relating to the present state of our hotel industry and ways to resolve some of the problems. The seminar was attended by Adriano Junior, deputy minister of home trade, managers of various hotels and employees associated with this field. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jul 82 p 2] 8568

SONANGOL PLATFORM INAUGURATED--The ninth platform of Cabinda Gulf, the first one built by SONANGOL-ABGOC Association, was recently inaugurated in Cabinda by Pedro Castro Van Dunem, petroleum minister of the People's Republic of Angola, the Angolan news agency ANGOP has reported. Construction of the platform, which will produce 7,000 barrels of crude oil per day, was begun in 1980 and is part of the second phase of the major Kungulo project. The ANGOP report adds that after work is completed this year on wells 84-22 and 84-24, the inaugurated platform will reach production of 14,000 barrels per day. It is noted that the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Commission], comprising nine countries on the subcontinent, has made the People's Republic of Angola responsible for directing energy projects in the community. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 25 Jul 82 p 44] 6362

CSO: 4742/357

BENIN-TOGO BORDER DEMARCATION COMMISSION MEETS

AB280627 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Communique issued in Cotonou following the meeting on 26 and 27 August 1982 of the joint Benin-Togo commission on the demarcation of borders]

[Text] The joint Benin-Togo commission on the demarcation of borders met in Cotonou on 26 and 27 August 1982 under the chairmanship of Comrade Gado Girigissou, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Republic of Benin and minister of public works, construction and housing.

The Togolese delegation was headed by militant Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the political bureau of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and minister of interior. Militant Moussa Barry Barque, member of the RPT political bureau and minister of public works, mines, energy and hydraulic resources, also participated in the deliberations.

After drawing up the plan to carry out the duties assigned to the joint commission since the previous meeting in Lome, which resulted from reconnaissance missions carried out along the borders of the two countries, the two delegations proceeded with a fruitful exchange of ideas and expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of their missions. They also emphasized the need to speed up the work of the joint commission, notably the priority reconstitution of land border lines around the Mono Province in the People's Republic of Benin and in the Lake Prefecture in the Togolese Republic. They also agreed to make good use of the means put at the disposal of the joint commission for the carrying out of their duties.

The two delegations expressed their ultimate desire to immediately start exploiting all possible means to begin defining their maritime border immediately after the first phase of their demarcation exercise of (Hilakordji-Sonvikoyi).

The deliberations were held in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere as is usual of meetings of the two states.

After the meeting, militant Kpotivi Tevi Djidjodgbe Lacle thanked the Beninese government for the warm, friendly welcome accorded the Togolese delegation [words indistinct] leader of the Benin delegation to transmit to the people of Benin and to the great comrade at arms, Mathieu Kerekou, the president of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Republic of Benin, the president of the republic and the head of state, the fraternal greetings of Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the RPT founding chairman and the president of the Togolese Republic.

Cotonou, 27 August 1982.

CSO: 4719/1345

AFP DISCUSSES SITUATION ON ANNIVERSARY

AB311526 Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Bangui, 31 Aug (AFP)--The first anniversary of the military government of General Andre Koligba, who forced former president David Dacko to resign on 1 September last year, is unlikely to be marked by a return to a multi-party politics, observers here believe.

Gen Kolingba foiled an attempted coup by two ministers last March, arresting members of the main opposition group, the Liberation Movement of the Central African People, who were presumed to be party to the conspiracy.

Observers noted that while most workers have observed a truce on the labor front introduced when Gen Kolingba took power, political parties--which have all been suspended--have not remained inactive, and some of them resumed their activities discreetly several months ago in several parts of the capital.

But they have not escaped the notice of the authorities, which claim to have documented proof on the links of certain political leaders with "foreign circles."

Meetings are held regularly, either at the homes of leaders of political groups or in places which have been selected to avoid detection by the authorities.

But the political groups have been beset by internal problems, and the central African population has become less interested in politics since the failure of democracy in the republic.

The central African population is 80 percent rural, with a high illiteracy rate. While political opposition has grown up in the towns, particularly in the capital, many people have returned to the land since last September and are cultivating crops more enthusiastically than before.

But this trend has not prevented political activities, and Professor Abel Goumba's Labor Party (FPO-PT) has recently circulated several tracts.

Mr. Goumba was arrested earlier this month, soon after another top party official was picked up at the airport for possessing "subversive documents."

The FPO-PT has been divided since Mr Goumba was appointed rector of Bangui University, and some party workers accused him of "collaborating" with the military government and betraying the fundamental principles of the party.

By sending out political tracts, the FPO-PT has taken the risk of breaking the government-imposed truce set up nearly a year ago.

The Movement for Democracy and Independence (MDI) led by Francois Gueret, and the Movement for Social Evolution in Black Africa-Boganda (MESAN-BOG), under Henri Zelou, have taken a more conciliatory line.

Both groups sent an open letter to the central African head of state to sound him out on the reintroduction of multi-party politics.

Henri Maidou, chairman of the Republican Party for Progress (PRP), is more tight-lipped, although party meetings are taking place regularly.

Francois Pehoua, chairman of the Independence Research and Action Group (GIRA), recently appointed director-general of the Central African Banking Union (UBAC), has confided to friends that in future he will be less active in politics.

Even though a number of central Africans admit to being fed up with military rule, many sectors of society recognize the achievements of Gen Kolingba's government.

Since coming to power, Gen Kolingba has set up an economic recovery plan which aims in particular to develop crop-growing, forestry and a phased exploitation of the country's resources, including diamonds and uranium.

After one year of military rule, the economic situation has clearly improved, and the new political stability has had positive effects on fiscal and customs returns. The customs services are presently registering 1,000 million CFA francs per month, compared to 600 million per month previously.

Gen Kolingba plans to doggedly continue the "recovery" by fighting malpractice, corruption, wasteage and by encouraging the cotton industry.

Throughout last year, the multi-party system's incapability of dealing with central African relaities caused a climate of social and political unrest, preventing any efforts to boost the economy.

But nevertheless there remains a groundswell which could favor the return of a civilian government.

CSO: 4700/1862

ETHIOPIAN LEADER HOLDS TALKS WITH EEC OFFICIAL

EA021230 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, this afternoon held talks with his excellency Mr Edgard Pisani, the EEC commissioner. [title as heard]

In a speech at the comrade chairman's COPWE central committee office, Commissioner Edgard Pisani said that the discussions he and his delegation had had with officials of socialist Ethiopia had been fruitful and had enabled him to have an insight into socialist Ethiopia's development plans and efforts. He added that he was confident this would further strengthen the country's relations with the commission. He went on to say that the EEC has never stopped assisting Ethiopia and confirmed that further aid will be based on the country's needs and efforts.

Mr Pisani said that in line with the commission's food policy, farmers' productivity is considered a decisive factor in alleviating the food problem and commended Ethiopia's efforts in encouraging farmers. He assured Comrade Chairman Mengistu that Europe will give all necessary cooperation to Ethiopia's development plans.

On his part, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that the country's present efforts are geared to satisfying all the basic needs of society and added that the development plans are considered a principal key to achieving this. Thanking the EEC for its assistance Comrade Chairman Mengistu said the assistance will help Ethiopia in becoming independent economically and will also make a major contribution to implementing its long-term economic development plans. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4503/41

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Kifle Djote in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text] Commenting editorially on the progress attained in the expansion of educational services, the weekly organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, *Serto Ader*, praises the impressive achievements gained in this aspect of revolutionary struggle during the past few years. The paper points out that the brisk educational activities undertaken during the last few weeks alone, which included the nation-wide observances of Education Day, the honouring outstanding teachers at all levels, the holding of both the seminar of heads of educational institutions and the 14th Educational Conference as well as the holding of the seminar on the improvement of child education, offer concrete proof of the heightened momentum being attained in educational development endeavours.

Enumerating some of the quantitative improvements made in this direction, the paper singled out for special mention the increase of elementary and secondary schools from two-thousand before the Revolution to six-thousand at present, the increase during the same period of the number of students from 800-thousand to two-million, and of the teaching staff from 18-thousand to 44-thousand at present. *Serto Ader* also refers to the dramatic increase in the number of graduates from institutions of higher learning from one-and-a-half thousand in 1972 to four-and-a-half thousand at the end of the last academic year, the expansion of education by radio and the steady progress of the National Literacy Campaign as solid evidences of the marked improvements in the educational development endeavours.

Quantitative expansion

While commending the quantitative expansion of education in a very short span of time, *Serto Ader* also points out some of the major shortcomings that need to be overcome if the educational activities are to be geared to the correct purpose. The inadequacy of the teaching staff, the lack of equipment and teaching aides which chiefly account for our inability to make qualitative improvements, and the increasing number of High School students who are rendered jobless unable to pass their school leaving examinations are giving rise to growing concern, the COPWE CC organ enumerates. Quoting a statement from the

Central Report presented to the fourth Regular Plenum of the Central Committee of COPWE by our revolutionary leader, *Serto Ader* once again recommends the continued establishment of vocational training institutions as well as scientific and technological establishments capable of absorbing the increasing number of the student population aimed at meeting the country's needs for skilled manpower.

On the state of political affairs in Somalia, the weekly Arabic language newspaper, *Al Alem*, editorialises on the negative implications of the continued shipments to the despotic Siad Barre regime on international peace and security and the stability in that part of the world. Headlined, "U.S. military aid to Somalia — no solution to domestic problems", *Al Alem* points out that the continued U.S. arms shipments to Mogadisho which are aimed at saving the ruling clique in Somalia from the wrathful uprising of the broad masses in that country against the regime's handling of state affairs and by no means offer any solutions to the acute economic problems of Somalia.

The Arabic weekly recalled that the recent allegations by the Barre regime that Ethiopia has "invaded" its territory was a treacherous ploy to divert world public opinion from the realities inside Somalia marked by growing unrest of the masses as a result of the grave economic crisis. The paper says the public unrest in Somalia cannot be resolved through the U.S. conspiracy to silence the freedom-seeking people by intimidations and threats. More saddening is the preparedness of certain quarters to try to seek justifications for the empty propaganda advanced by the ruling clique in Mogadisho in attempts to hoodwink world public opinion against the true state of affairs inside Somalia, *Al Alem* writes. Statements issued from Rabat and Tunis recently in attempts to justify the reactionary cause of the Mogadisho regime by including the problem of Somalia in the agenda of the Arab Foreign Ministers Conference or the Arab Summit offer indications of the unholy alliance which exist between the Barre regime and certain reactionary quarters here and there, the paper affirms.

On the recently concluded three-day seminar on art and literature, the Amharic daily *Addis Zemen*, attaches great importance to the art development parely as an essential step towards laying the essential premises for cultural development in our country.

Socialist Culture

In the national democratic revolution underway in our country, and in our efforts to establish a new socialist and proletarian culture, the contributions of men of art and literature is indispensable, the paper writes, adding that the holding of the seminar was a timely move designed to create favourable conditions for a speedy realisation of revolutionary objectives.

A great deal is expected of the seminar participants by way of charting out appropriate strategy that would encourage experts engaged in various disciplines of art to direct their works at the enhancement of the creative abilities of the working people and their level of all-round consciousness, the paper observes.

In a second page article in *Yezareltu Ethiopia* on the same subject, Wondimu Negash also stresses the importan-

ce of the art development seminar, particulary at this stage of the transition period, as paving the way for the creation of a socialist and proletarian culture. Recalling the tragic state of affairs under the former order when the arts and literature were only designed to advance the cause of the reactionary ruling class, the writer believes the recent seminar is a timely and effective measure that would reverse the ugly legacy of the past.

Both the Amharic weekly, *Yeneretu Ethiopia* and the Oromigna weekly, *Berrissa*, devoted their editorial comments to the need to strengthen discussion forums as an effective forum for the proper dissemination of the principles of Marxism-Leninism among the working people.

The papers note that the thorough understanding of the theory of scientific socialism is an important pre-requisite for laying a durable foundation for our revolutionary struggle, and in that respect the further strengthening of discussion forums is imperative. Both papers call on the working people to exercise sharp vigilance against those in their midst poised to weaken the discussion forums and to be able to defend the righteous cause of these forums.

CSO: 4700/1832a

CONTROL COMMITTEES TO BE SET UP IN 61 ORGANIZATIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Aug 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] The working people's control committees entrusted with a decisive role to combat all sorts of corrupt practices are to be established in 61 crucial mass organizations, government agencies and service-rendering institutions from August 27 to September 10, 1982, Comrade Lema Gutema announced yesterday.

Comrade Lemma Gutema, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE Representative for Addis Ababa, made the announcement at the auditorium of the Addis Ababa COPWE office while speaking about the establishment of the people's control committees to members of the COPWE executive bodies of the five Katanas (zones), chairmen of election executive committees for the crucial mass organizations, government agencies and service-rendering institutions.

Comrade Lemma explained that the number of comrades in organizations' control committees will be determined by the strength of the working population and specific conditions in each organization or institution.

A government office with 20 workers will have three members of a basic control committee, an institution with 51 to 150 workers will have seven, 151 to 300 will have nine and those having more than 300 workers will have 11, Comrade Lemma said.

Comrade Lemma pointed out that control teams, to serve as part of the basic control committees, would be set up in departments or organizations, depending on the nature of their work and types of activities. He said that the control teams will be accountable to the basic control committees to be set up in the departments or organizations and that their membership number will be based on the working population or workforce in the organizations.

Accordingly, departments and organizations with number of workers of up to 20 will have three-member control teams, those with up to 50 workers, will have control teams comprising five members, those with workers of up to 150, seven members those with workers of up to 300, nine members, and those with over 300 workers will have a number of control teams with nine members in each, Comrade Lemma said.

Burning Issue of The Day

Comrade Lemma also explained in members of basic control committees in every department or organization will be democratically elected directly by the general assembly of the employees of the departments or organizations, through the election committees to be set up in every organization and under the guidance of election executive committees to be established at all levels.

Comrade Lemma also explained in detail, the authority of the Working People's Control Committee and outlined the salient and decisive factors included in the criteria for electing competent comrades.

Comrade Lemma called on citizens to nominate workers who have shown active participation in, and have contributed highly to, the revolutionary cause in their respective places of work. These comrades should be disciplined, must be firmly convinced of the supremacy of the working people and must implement the directives of the Revolutionary Government and COPWE without hesitation, as the election of comrades capable of this popular responsibility is descisive, said Comrade Lemma.

The residents of the capital in general should step up effort to safeguard the country's property and wealth from corruption and should also pay the necessary sacrifices for the ideals of socialism, particularly for the establishment of genuine Working People's Control Committee, which is the burning issue of the day, Comrade Lemma pointed out.

In conclusion, Comrade Lemma said that in order to defend the gains of the revolution, to continue marching along the path of victory, to do away with exploitation, corruption and waste, to enable the working masses acquire administrative experiences in the task of maintaining the national wealth, the broad masses should strive to make unstinted participation.

CSO: 4700/1832a

ETHIOPIAN STUDENTS IN USSR FORM 28 BASIC ASSOCIATIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Twenty-eight basic associations of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Students' Union with a total of 2,000 members have been formed in the Soviet Union in accordance with the internal regulation of the Union's 20th Congress.

This was disclosed yesterday by *Serto Ader*, the weekly organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, which interviewed students' association leaders who recently returned to the country.

Comrade Girmachew Makonnen, who returned from the Soviet Union, said that basic students' associations in the Soviet Union are doing their level best to carry out their revolutionary obligations. He noted that attempts were being made to spread the ideology of Marxism-Leninism among Ethiopian students, to hold discussions on various issues and to prepare in a written form the outcome of such discussions.

Comrade Girmachew further revealed that since the Ethiopian students abroad organised themselves under the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA), the basic association in the Soviet Union distributes publications and organises films during national and international holidays. The aim, he said, is to popularise the objectives of the Ethiopian Revolution and to publicise the victories scored through the revolutionary process.

He also noted that the main branch association organises cultural evenings and takes part in the congresses of progressive organisations to exchange experiences.

It was further noted by Comrade Girmachew that 50 members of the branch association had taken part in a construction work in Leningrad in co-operation with members of the Soviet Communist Youth League (Komsomol). He added that preparations are underway at present to deploy a similar work brigade.

Comrade Girmachew further explained the progress scored in the task of gearing studies of students to the needs of Revolutionary Ethiopia. In this connection he noted, the satisfactory results gained by economics students.

Similarly in a statement to *Serto Ader*, on behalf of the association in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), Comrade Ali Ahmed said that within the past year, the Revolutionary Ethiopia Students' Union focused its attention on the future struc-

ture of the Union. He made note of the fact that restructuring of the Union has laid a strong foundation for its future development activities.

Explaining that a commendable effort had been made to familiarize Union members with the objective reality of Revolutionary Ethiopia, Comrade Ali pointed out that numerous activities have been carried out within one year with the help the Union received from the Revolutionary Government, COPWE and REYA.

Speaking on his part, Comrade Dr. Tarekegn Adlebe from Sweden said that new quarterly magazine entitled "Addis Mieraf" has been issued four times last year reflecting the restructuring and progress of the Union in line with the decisions of the Union's 20th regular meeting.

"Addis Mieraf", Comrade Dr. Tarekegne said, has played a pivotal role abroad in exposing anti-unity and counter-revolutionary elements while at the same time carrying some articles based on facts concerning global issues.

He further noted that "Addis Mieraf" had contributed its level best to strengthen the love students have for their Motherland and that, as a result, the number of students returning to their homeland after completing their studies and that of students going home on vacation has grown by twofold.

CSO: 4700/1832a

PRC PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING OF GABONESE CADRES

Libreville L'UNION in French 22 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Obame Emane: "Chinese Participation in Training of Gabon Cadres: Eight Scholarships Per Year"]

[Text] A communique published in our 14 July issue on Chinese scholarships prompted us to interview PRC Ambassador S.E. Liu Yufeng about his country's participation in training Gabonese cadres.

Every year the Chinese provide to the Gabon Republic eight scholarships for study in disciplines such as Chinese medicine, agronomy, civil engineering, and architecture. Candidates who are C, D, and E high school graduates take an examination covering mathematics, chemistry, and physics set by the Chinese Ministry of National Education. Because of the difficulty of the examination, in the past not all the scholarships have been used.

Ambassador Liu Yufeng plans to talk with the Chinese officials about making the conditions more flexible so that a larger number of Gabon graduates will be able to continue their studies in the major Chinese universities and schools.

For the 1982-1983 academic year, 23 candidates have already applied; it remains to be seen how many will be accepted.

These 23 applicants will actually be competing for four openings, since the new procedure established by the Chinese allocates to Omar Bongo University four out of the eight scholarships granted. Also, this year's candidates must choose between the mathematics test and the chemistry test, depending whether they have chosen architecture or medical studies.

About 10 Gabonese have thus far been trained in the PRC without this Chinese assistance in higher education having been formalized in any kind of cultural cooperation agreement. The state visit which President of the Republic El Hadj Omar Bongo was to have made to China in November 1981 would have been an opportunity to negotiate and conclude such an agreement, following the one on economic cooperation signed in 1974.

Liu Yufeng noted that the economic agreement will involve a loan of 50 million yen, of which part is currently being used to construct the Akebe-Belle-Vue health center. A Gabonese architect who trained at Tongji University is helping in the construction.

The duration of the study period depends on the field of study selected by the scholarship student. The first year is spent learning Chinese, in which the courses are taught.

VISIT OF KOMOSOMOL DELEGATION STRENGTHENS TIES WITH JRDA

Conakry HOTOYA in French No 2929, 1-7 Aug 82 p 24

[Article by Fode Kouyate: "Tradition Is Strengthened"]

[Text] A Komsomol delegation arrived in Conakry early in the morning of Tuesday, 27 July, to strengthen the traditional ties with the Youth of the African Democratic Revolution [JRDA]. It was led by Bagarbay Dakhulanov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Komsomol, and included Artur Eldzharov and Yuriy Shokov, respectively USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and assistant section chief of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations.

The Soviet guests were received at Conakry Gbessia airport by a delegation of the JRDA National Committee [CN/JRDA] led by its assistant secretary general, Omar Diarso.

The two delegations then proceeded to the National Committee's headquarters, where they exchanged useful information on their respective activities.

On this occasion, Omar Diarso thanked and congratulated the Soviet delegation on behalf of his committee and the entire JRDA. The credit for the relations of cooperation between the JRDA and the KOMSOMOL goes to our two parties, which created responsible youth, he said. He then reviewed the JRDA's organizational structure; political, economic, and social concerns; as well as the progress achieved by our youth in the fields of art, culture, and sport.

He said that the JRDA-Komsomol cooperation is based on enduring ties and reflects the exceptional degree of friendship between our two countries.

The Komosmol delegation members said they were very pleased with the welcome they had received. At noon on Tuesday they were received by the National Committee of the National Confederation of Guinean Workers [CNTG]. In the afternoon at 1700 hours, they participated in a working meeting organized by the JRDA regional committee of Conakry I that gave both sides the opportunity to exchange ideas on their experience.

As in Conakry I, the Soviet youth delegation also joined in intense activities in a number of other federations of the party-state, specifically in Conakry II, Conakry III, and Fria.

On Thursday 29 July, the two youth organizations prepared a joint communique and signed a draft agreement on cultural, economic, and socio-political matters.

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CSO: 4719/1257

RESULTS OBTAINED BY DPRK AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2928, 25-31 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by R.T. Millimono: "Yields of 7 Tons an Acre"]

[Excerpt] The Korean agro-technical cooperation mission is leaving our country for P'youngyang on conclusion of 2 years of intense research and experimentation on intensive culture of rice and maize in Faranah region.

The Korean specialists, who are masters in the chuche methods of growing and their effectiveness, conducted during their stay genuine scientific work which included 12 kinds of experiments. The approach was to adapt intensive scientific-technical culture to the realities of our country and the biological requirements of the agricultural plants. According to the specialists, these new methods include all the principles which should be applied to achieve an abundant and stable harvest; that is, the appropriate growing method for the soil and season, dense and clump growing methods, scientific maintenance of the land, scientific manuring, and effective water use. These are all prerequisite steps to enable the peasants to grow plants in accordance with their biological nature and scientific-technical factors, and thus to increase production. Also, they guarantee the most effective and efficient use of land, the main resource of agricultural production, of which they maximize the yield.

The Korean specilists explain that in order to produce a high yield on a limited area it is necessary to improve the soil, improve the seed, and perfect growing methods. The chuche theory in this regard calls for maintaining the soil scientifically, fertilizing it, developing good seed through intensified biological research, speeding up plant development, introducing the latest agronomic advances of growing in clump and thereby increasing yield per unit area.

Doubling of Yield

Briefly, the new methods make it possible to surpass the limitations of the land and to steadily increase agricultural production. This is how the Korean specialists were able to produce, during the dry season of the past year, 7.2 tons per hectare of rice and 6.2 tons of maize, compared to 7.3 tons and 6.6 tons respectively during the rainy season; that is, double the current yield.

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CSO: 4719/1257

ODINGA RUMORED TO BE IN UGANDA

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Aug 82 pp 7-8

[Text] **NOW**, just where is Mr. Oginga Odinga? A simple question which, on the face of it, ought to have a simple answer. But that is not so, especially for the press, which seems to be finding it particularly difficult to be sure of Odinga's whereabouts.

The press has had him in Uganda one day, then in both Kenya and Uganda the next day. Odinga himself claims he has been in Kenya all along, hiding somewhere with friends from the probing eyes of the security. Ugandans have denied that Odinga is in Uganda. And somewhere along the line, there is Odinga himself saying that he took time out to emerge from his hiding place long enough to have lunch with the Nyanza PC, Mr. Francis Cherogony at his — Odinga's house — which he said he had abandoned temporarily because of nosy security men. Not so, retorted Cherogony, he had not had lunch with Odinga!

All concerned, including the press, agree on one thing: that Odinga could not be in Kenya and Uganda at the same time. However, no such agreement was visible at the time of going to the press, since the local dailies were still divided two to one on that important question. Both *The Nairobi Times* and the *Nation* has reported on Wednesday that Odinga had gone to Uganda, apparently fearing arrest following the arrest of his son, Mr. Raila Odinga, the previous week. *The Nairobi Times* said that Odinga had left the country on Thursday, last week, 24 hours after his son was picked up, whilst the *Nation* reported that its correspondents in Kisumu had in vain searched for Odinga both in Kisumu and his home town of Bondo.

But the following day, *The Nairobi Times* carried a report of a statement made to a reporter by Odinga over the telephone from his Kisumu home denying the reports that he had gone to Uganda. He said that he had simply moved out of his home to a neighbour's home in order to lie low on account of what he claimed was police harassment. He said the temporary switch of abode was merely a protest against the police harrassment and that he had protested to the authorities, including Cherogony, who had assured him that he would not be harassed by police.

Cherogony, however, has denied that Odinga was being harassed by the police. The Ugandan vice-president and minister, for defence Mr. Paulo Muwanga, when contacted, denied that Odinga was in Uganda. Similarly, the minister of state in the Ugandan president's office, Dr. Picho Owiny, denied the reports. The Standard splashed a similar story, reporting that Odinga was in Kenya, and quoting the former Kenya People's Union leader as saying: "This is my country and I have no plans to go anywhere." Odinga was quoted as saying that he had been "very busy on my two farms"--at Nyamira and Opoda Bar Opuk near Ndori Market in Siaya. He said he had been away for three days visiting his brother's house "for a change".

Uganda's minister for internal affairs, Mr. Luwuliza Kirunda, was also quoted as denying Odinga's presence in Uganda, and as saying that Uganda had enough of its own problems to worry about without being dragged into Kenyan politics. But although *The Nairobi Times* retracted its original story, the *Nation* persisted with the notion that Odinga was in Uganda. This time the paper quoted a "traveller" as having seen Odinga under heavy guard by Ugandan military men in the Entebbe Airport VIP lounge. The paper also carried a denial by Uganda minister for information and broadcasting, Dr. David Anyoti, that Odinga was in Uganda. ■

CSO: 4700/1835

STUDENT LEADERS ARRESTED AFTER COUP ATTEMPT

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Aug 82 pp 14-15

[Text] THE entire leadership of the Student Organisation of Nairobi University (Sonu) has been placed under arrest in connection with the recent abortive coup attempt. Students have been blamed by President Daniel arap Moi and some cabinet members for taking an active part in the recent coup attempt. One student went so far as to make a statement on the *Voice of Kenya* on the day of the attempted coup hailing the "August I revolution"

It has since been learned that the Sonu chairman, Mr. Titus "Tito" Adungosi, addressed an impromptu meeting on the morning of the attempted coup during which he hailed the coup attempt. Adungosi also reportedly criticised the decision to turn Kenya into a one-party state on the statutes. According to sources, Adungosi then rode in the leading Land Rover with Kenya Air Force rebels leading some students into town. Along the way, he reportedly assured the soldiers of the students support and said that jointly, they would help restore Kenya's democracy. According to sources, Adungosi was arrested on Thursday afternoon of last week, and student eye-witnesses say they twice saw him being led into the offices of the special branch.

Earlier, on Wednesday, the Sonu secretary-general, Mr. Justice Morris Adongo, was picked up outside the Serena bus-stop as he prepared to board a bus to town. Other notable student activists arrested included Mr. Paddy Onyango who, in a speech late last month to a student meeting called to protest the new loan forms publicly saluted *Pambana*, a seditious pamphlet and *The December 12th Movement*, an illegal group. Another student arrested was the self-confessed Marxist, Mr. C.A. Onyango.

The heavy hand of authority was also felt by the teaching side of the academic community. On Friday, police arrested Prof. Joseph Otieno Malo of Nairobi University, who is also an outside consultant to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco). He was arrested at his Unesco office and taken to his Riverside Drive home which was searched by police. Malo was released from custody on Monday. The dean of the faculty of engineering at Nairobi University, Dr. Alfred Otieno Osanya, was picked up on Monday the same day that Malo was released. According to reports, Osanya was arrested at his varsity offices which were thoroughly searched by security officers. His house was also searched. ■

CSO: 4700/1835

MAGAZINE EDITOR'S HOME, OFFICES SEARCHED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Aug 82 p 14

[Text] *Editor still on holiday*

THE editor-in-chief of *Viva*, a Nairobi monthly magazine, Mr. Salim Lone, who has been out of the country for about two months, on a long holiday had his home and offices searched by policemen this week who took away some of Lone's papers. The search was not entirely surprising. Lone had many friends in politics some of whom have found themselves on the wrong side of the powers that be. Two of them, the former member of parliament for Kitutu East, Mr. George Anyona, and Mr. Koigi wa Wamwere, the member of parliament for Nakuru North, have now been detained.

When the police visited Lone's *Viva* offices at Union Towers buildings, one of the things that interested them was a press release issued by Wamwere some months ago but had apparently not been published. It is not clear whether the authorities thought that Lone was giving Wamwere and Anyona a platform to express their views which have been termed radical by some and populist by others.

Lone's wife, Patricia, has reportedly been running *Viva* since the departure of her husband and she has also strictly kept to her counsel over the whole affair. When the police searched their Loresho home they did not take her away. She is an American citizen and told the police so. It is not clear whether Lone will return to the country in the near future or even at all, but until he does so, it may remain a mystery as to why the law and order arm of the government had developed a sudden conspicuous interest in him. ■

CSO: 4700/1835

INDIANS, ASIANS PLANNING TO LEAVE AFTER COUP VIOLENCE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Aug 82 pp 13-14

[Text]

Women brutally treated

IN the aftermath of the August 1, attempted coup it is not surprising that tales of rape and beatings have emerged. It was also not surprising that the culprits were, in the first instance, the rebels and mobs of people taking advantage of the prevailing state of temporary lawlessness. What was unexpected, however, was the reported involvement of elements of the loyal security forces which have been accused by victims of rape and beatings and other cases of harassment and even theft of private property whilst engaged in house-to-house searches for looted property.

Reports have indicated that dozens of women and girls were raped and brutally treated by both rebels, looters and security personnel. About 30 Asian women were raped during mayhem of August 1 triggering panic amongst the Asian community in Nairobi. As a result, many Asians are now said to be planning to leave Kenya. Two Asian women — a 14-year-old girl and a married Hindu woman — reportedly committed suicide after being raped. But this report was denied by a source in the Hindu Council which for over a fortnight since August 1 has been distributing food rations to Asian and non-Asian families affected by the looting.

Other reports indicated that an Asian father in Pangani was so traumatically affected by the rape of his wife and children that he allegedly shot them, poured paraffin over them and burned their bodies. But official police sources have said that no such reports have been received by them. The police headquarters have told our sister

publication, *The Nairobi Times*, that rape victims should lodge direct complaints with the police for the necessary investigations.

According to sources, four Asian girls were taken from their homes on the day of the attempted coup and raped overnight in the Mathare Valley shanty town. Most Asian rape cases were reported to have occurred in the Pangani and Eastleigh areas. One source has reported that 30 Asian flats in Habib Estate on Racecourse Road, 22 flats in the nearby Khoja Ismailia flats and Asian-owned homes in Mbooni Crescent, Pangani were thoroughly ransacked. According to sources, about 500 Asians have now applied to go to India and Indian nationals working in the country on joint Indo-Kenyan enterprises are in the process of sending back their families to India. Though they have not made as many reports to the press as Asian victims, African women and girls reportedly suffered even more.

In Kangemi, residents complained of similar cases of rape, beatings and thefts. A 15-year old girl from Tanzania was admitted for surgery at the Kenyatta National Hospital after being raped by persons she claimed were General Service Unit. A bottle had been forced into her rectum. ■

CSO: 4700/1835

MAASAI ADAPT TO LIFE AS WATCHMEN

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Aug 82 p 6

[Article by Peter Ngunjiri: "Whatever Happened To The Proud Maasai?"]

[Text]

THE days when the Maasai roamed the plains with their cattle challenging any other tribe that dared keep cattle are over.

The tribe prevented European explorers from passing through their territory for a long time. They only negotiated with their neighbours using the spear. The Maasai, a tribe that discussed domestic issues not seated but standing on one leg while leaning on the spear, have now come down to earth.

Today, the Maasai have little room on the plains to roam. And they do not own all the cattle in the world as they once believed. Today, a Maasai homestead owns only the cattle it shuts in the *loma* at night. And the power of his spear is no more. Today, he is fashionable, but still carries a *rungu* as he walks on the streets of Nairobi.

House and property owners in the city are cashing in on the plight of the Maasai, by offering them jobs as night watchmen. And the Maasai are taking the jobs without any reservations.

As a result, there are more Maasai watchmen than house owners in such estates as Umoja and Buru Buru in Eastlands as well as Ngummo and Golf Course near Kenyatta Hospital. The Maasai are quickly moving into the new estates like Golden Gate and Plainsview, where the only credentials needed for them to get a job is the *shuka* or blanket that they put on, a *rungu* and *njora*.

This rush of the Maasai to the city to work as watchmen, has been viewed by many from different angles. There are those who feel that the Maasai are coming to Nairobi to just earn bread while others maintain that since the Maasai have no ground to prove that they are what they used to be, then this is their chance.

The *Nation* talked to a cross-section of Maasai watchmen in places like Dagoretti Market, Ngummo, Golf Course and Umoja, who gave various reasons for their coming to the city to work as night watchmen. Most of them were co-operative.

Most of the watchmen are from the Kajiado District, especially the Ngong area which is near the city and where transport is readily available. Quite a large number of the watchmen are from Samburu. These are actually the northern Maasai. There are also a few watchmen from Narok District.

The majority of the watchmen are middle aged, while a few of them are old men. The number of the young watchmen is escalating. Some of these have been to school.

After dropping out of primary school or after failing CPE, many Maasai boys don't want to stay with their uneducated folks. Like many other young people, they rush to the big city, which glitters even on the darkest nights, to look for jobs.

Once in Nairobi, a Maasai youth joins his village mates at whatever estate they might be working as watchmen, and starts looking for the jobs that do not exist. When realities of what city life actually means to a primary level fellow hit him, he is left with no alternative but to take a watchman's job, for he cannot go back to his home.

At Umoja, I found one such youth, Joseph ole Nairoua, who talks in halting English. He said, "I have been to school, but when I

came to Nairobi to look for office job, I missed. I looked for messenger's job, which I did not get also, because I had not been to Standard Seven."

Nairoua, after having studied "very hard" and reached Standard Five, at the age of 21, decided that the best thing for him was to get married, which he did. He then sold a few of his father's cattle and finally came to Nairobi.

In Nairobi, things were only good for a month, while his money lasted. But after that, life changed dramatically. His friends got tough, and he could not get any job.

"I was then forced to get a job as a watchman, since I could not go back home. To look genuine, I started wearing a *shuka*."

Nairous's story is just but a part of what makes them come to the town, and this only affects the young generation. The older generation has got its reasons for being in the city.

The Maasai tradition allows for a son to inherit his father's wealth. A father can still give part of his wealth to his sons. The traditional Maasai wealth is restricted to cattle and land.

Most Maasai have such wealth. But the recent drought hit the Maasai very hard and rendered many of them poor. Their cattle died, and those that did not die, did not have any grass to eat.

This forced the Maasai to roam around in search of green pastures, and some are known to have come as far as the city.

One such victim, Saitoti ole Nkoitoi, who does not know his age but could be anything between 35 and 40, said: "In my home area near Olorgasailie, there was no rain, and all the grass dried, and my cows could not get any good pastures."

The condition of Nkoitoi's herd went from bad to worse, although none of them actually died, and he could not even get enough blood from them. "It was like trying to get blood from a stone. You pierce its veins with an arrow, and only very little blood comes out. This was not good."

Some butchers from Nairobi went to the area looking for cattle to buy, and he was relieved, for he sold almost half the herd. But the animals fetched very little money,and that created a rift between him and his ageing father. He, therefore, left the remaining animals to his father, left his family behind and came to Nairobi.

He felt "good", when he joined his friends at Dagoretti Market, where they were employed as herd drivers. He feels that his life-style has not been changed, and that there is drama in driving herds from far areas, to the slaughter houses at Dagoretti.

Traditional lifestyles are changing very quickly, and the Maasai as a people are getting affected. There are some Maasai who do not own cattle, and they just keep on roaming around in the area. When they get fed up, Nairobi is their only alternative.

Another reason that brings them to the city and this mostly affects the Samburu Maasai, are cattle rustlers. When they strike, they sometimes take away all the cattle and if one is lucky not to have been killed, he looks for an alternative. Again Nairobi is the answer.

To a lesser extent, there are those who are faced with problem of pressure on land due to the rise in population. Ole Musekenya said: "People came from other areas, and bought land in our area, near Ngong. Now there is not much land."

Musekenya, who comes from a rather large family, is a watchman at Golf Course Estate. He said that he found life unbearable having to depend on their small land. He was married, and all his brothers too were married. They were depending on their father's land.

When they get to Nairobi, the Maasai soon learn the hard way that life is not a bed of roses. First, they face the grim fact that their employers will not give them houses, and the money they earn is not enough to rent any house.

A Maasai journalist, Morompi ole Ronkei, who works with the Association of Evangelicals of Africa and Madagascar, and lives at Golf Course told me of the watchmen's plight.

Ole Ronkei said that at Golf Course "one is employed to watch a house, whose gates are closed... you watch from the outside. If there is rain, you have nowhere to shelter, and the outfit is not very well suited for the cold nights of Nairobi".

He added: "Most of the watchmen at Golf Course and Ngummo stay at Kibera, where a group of them rent a shanty, since the wages they get are very low."

The *Nation* survey revealed that the wages range from Sh. 40/- per house at Umoja, where they may have several houses to guard and not more than 250/- per house at the high class estates.

The Maasai are employed as watchmen because they have proved to be honest. But their employers underpay them.

As a result, ole Ronkei noted, "The once proud Maasai who could not eat anything other than meat, will be seen eating *githeri* and *ugali* with *sukuma wiki*, and milk to them is only but a pipe dream."

CSO: 4700/1835

BRIEFS

DISSIDENT REPORTEDLY KILLS COLLEAGUES--A member of the Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] alleges he shot and killed five of his colleagues in South Africa. Brian Emeness has full details: [Emeness] The man, whose name is still being withheld due to security reasons, claimed he shot dead five LLA members in South Africa before defecting to hand himself over to the authorities in Maseru. He stated that he was part of an eight-man Lesotho Liberation Army group from southern Africa whose prime task it was to attack the Lesotho paramilitary force men patrolling the border. This comes at a time of increasing allegations of South African interference in neighboring states. Lesotho has repeatedly accused the republic of harboring LLA members in the free state. Brian Emeness, Capital News, Bloemfontein. [Text] [MB301116 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 30 Aug 82]

INSURGENT GROUP COMMANDER IDENTIFIED--One of the Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] insurgents who was involved in a shooting incident in the district of (Clarence) in South Africa last week has been named. He is (Makhetla Mokhetla) whose home is in the Berea District. (Makhetla Mokhetla) was commander of a group of eight armed insurgents who were on their way from South Africa to attack Lesotho paramilitary force men patrolling the border at (Muthabuthi). Five of the insurgents were shot dead whilst another was injured, and the seventh fell over a cliff when one of the group turned on them and opened fire [words indistinct], before crossing into Lesotho and handing himself over to the Lesotho paramilitary force in (Muthabuthe). The man, whose name has not yet been disclosed, has explained that he took this action because of his loyalty to his country and because he was no longer happy with the collaboration of South Africa and the LLA in their destabilization of Lesotho. [Text] [MB301326 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Aug 82]

CSO: 4700/1849

EXTENT OF DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN AID ANALYZED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 2 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] The government will to a great extent depend on foreign loans, subsidies and other gifts to finance its 1982-83 development budget. Income estimated at 1,062,293,000 rupees will come from foreign sources to the extent of 70 percent, or 733,500,000 rupees. The local portion will be about 163 million rupees, representing 15 percent. The main lender of funds (271,300,000 rupees) will be the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (BIRD).

The government will benefit from aid totaling 199,300,000 rupees for the first time during this fiscal year. In fact, a number of countries and international financial institutions have decided to release funds for new projects. The People's Republic of China will provide 10 million rupees for the building of a new air terminal in Plaisance. France will provide a credit line of 48 million and 24 million rupees, respectively, for improvement of the telephone network and the Plaisance airport. The BIRD, the Abu Dhabi Fund and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development will make available to us a total of 35 million rupees for the financing of projects pertaining to water supply. There will also be 15 million rupees from the Saudi Fund, which will be used for urban development. Finally, we should note that the African Development Bank (ADB) and the Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA) will provide 18 million rupees for launching the planned construction of a flour mill and a granary.

On the local level, the government will take 160 million rupees from the Mauritius Development Loan Stocks and will obtain 3 million rupees in the form of treasury certificates. Among the foreign subsidies or gifts, we should note the 40 million rupees from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the 16 million from the Australian government, and the 13 million from the European Development Fund (EDF).

The following table shows a breakdown of our foreign income sources.

Source	Amount
a. People's Republic of China	10,300,000 rupees
b. France	159,000,000 "
c. India	5,000,000 "

d. FRG	8,000,000	"
e. United Kingdom	22,000,000	"
f. United States	35,000,000	"
g. BADEA	37,900,000	"
h. ADB	29,700,000	"
i. ADF [African Development Fund]	17,000,000	"
j. Abu Dhabi Fund	5,000,000	"
k. Commonwealth Development Corp.	3,000,000	"
l. EDF	32,000,000	"
m. BIRD	271,300,000	"
n. FAD [International Front for Agricultural Development]	4,000,000	"
o. Kuwait Fund	21,900,000	"
p. OPEC Fund	7,200,000	"
q. Saudi Fund	15,000,000	"

Budget Deficit

In our Saturday issue, we reported concerning the budget that the overall deficit expected for the 1982-83 fiscal year will come to 1,448,700,000 rupees (give or take a few hundred thousand rupees).

We want to bring to the attention of our readers the fact that this figure includes the estimated development budget deficit for 1981-82, in the amount of 441,043,929 rupees.

The breakdown is as follows:

1982-83 Operational Budget

Expenditures	3,716,000,000	rupees
Income	2,846,000,000	"
Estimated deficit	870,000,000	

1982-83 Development Budget

Expenditures	1,200,001,070	rupees
Income	1,062,293,000	"
Estimated deficit	137,708,070	"
Deficit as of 30 Jun 1982	441,043,929	"
Deficit total	1,448,751,999	"

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CSO: 4719/1273

BREAKDOWN OF 1982-83 OPERATIONAL BUDGET GIVEN

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Jul 82 pp 1,5

[Text] The operational budget for 1982-83 will result in a deficit of 870 million rupees by the end of the fiscal year, according to preliminary estimates. Expenditures and income come to about 3.716 billion and 2.846 billion rupees, respectively. Wages, salaries and overtime paid to government employees will come to 1,175,712,000 rupees, or about 32 percent of the budget total. The public debt will come to 1.2 billion rupees. Where government income is concerned, direct and indirect taxes will bring in 2.3 billion rupees. The increase in the stamp duty on imports from 5 to 12 percent will earn the government 312 million rupees.

In addition, direct and indirect taxes will bring in 296.7 million rupees more than during the 1981-82 fiscal year, and the airport tax, which will be increased, will bring in 19 million. Other major income items include bills for telephone service--45 million rupees; the sale of stamps and stamped paper--23 million; income from the organization of lotteries--31 million (as compared to 10.5 million in 1981-82) and test fees--15 million rupees. In short, income from public services will come to 111,249,540 rupees.

A large part of the operational budget will be allocated to the Ministry of Education--491 million rupees. The budget allocation given it for the 1981-82 fiscal year came to 454.4 million rupees. The Ministry of Health ranks second, with 241 million rupees. (See the table showing the expenditures planned for the various ministries.)

Moreover, let us note that the government has allocated the sum of 13 million rupees for the organization of the next municipal elections. A number of new positions will be created in the Auditing Department (19), the Tax Bureau (32), the Office of the Registrar General (35), the Ministry of Health (350), the Ministry of Energy (190), the Ministry of Employment and Social Security (304), the Ministry of Works (22), the Ministry of Housing, Lands and the Environment (160), the Ministry of Rodrigues Island Affairs (31), and the Ministry of Arts and Cultural Affairs (110).

A number of positions have also been abolished, including, among others, the post of security advisor to the office of the prime minister, the cultural

attaches at the Mauritian embassies in London and Islamabad, the commercial attache in Brussels, the advisor to the Mauritius College of Education and the secretary for aid and coordination at the Ministry of Planning.

It should also be stressed that government aid to the municipalities and district councils for the financing of their projects will come to about 115,398,000 rupees. This aid is distributed as follows:

Municipalities

Port Louis	35,784,161 rupees
Curepipe	17,380,623 "
Vac./Pho.	8,877,061 "
B.B/R.H.	15,149,803 "
Q. Bornes	11,135,368 "

District Councils

Moka/Flacq	9,604,330 rupees
G.P./Sav.	8,729,897 "
Pam./R.R.	8,736,757 "

The allocation for the National Intelligence Unit, which replaces the State Security Service, comes to 600,000 rupees, or 100,000 rupees less than for the last fiscal year. Subsidies to religious organizations will be increased to 4,955,000 rupees as compared to 4,510,000 in 1981-82. The government will spend 296,000 rupees for the operation and maintenance of the MNS Amar.

The budget also includes an allocation of 1 million rupees for expenditures and allowances to ministers participating in conferences abroad. The allocation for representatives sent on missions comes to 2 million rupees.

Let us note that the budget also mentions a "token vote" with regard to the unemployment allocation.

Current Budget for the Ministries

Ministry	In Rupees
a. Ministry of Education	497,000,000
b. Ministry of Health	241,000,000
c. Ministry of Social Security	270,000,000
d. Supply Service	207,600,000
e. Ministry of Finance	198,685,870
f. Public Pensions	160,350,040
g. Police	157,325,000
h. Ministry of Works	109,792,000
i. Ministry of Regional Administration	127,140,000
j. Ministry of Rodrigues Island Affairs	67,000,000
k. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	36,430,000
l. Ministry of Agriculture	69,600,000

m. Ministry of Energy	7,797,000
n. Ministry of Women's Rights	368,000
o. Ministry of Planning	5,700,000
p. Ministry of Commerce and Industry	11,136,000
q. Ministry of Information and Cooperatives	13,200,000
r. Ministry of Housing	11,244,000
s. Ministry of Labor	6,600,000
t. Ministry of Arts and Cultural Affairs	4,322,000
u. Ministry of Youth and Sports	6,630,000
v. Office of the Prime Minister	20,220,000
w. Civil Aviation	24,494,000
x. Prisons	22,629,000

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CSO: 4719/1273

PROGRAMS TO GENERATE NEW JOBS PLANNED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Jul 82 pp 1,8

[Text] The balance in the capital fund at the beginning of the 1982-83 fiscal year revealed a deficit of about 441 million rupees. This figure was established on the basis of the current deficit in the fund balance totaling 454.7 million rupees as of 1 July 1981, and the revised estimates for expenditures and income for the development budget for the 1981-82 fiscal year, totaling 1,091,300,000 and 1,105,000,000 rupees, respectively. The expenditures for the 1982-83 fiscal year are estimated at 1,200,000,000 rupees. This sum includes provision of a sum of 25 million rupees, without specific allocation, in the "reserve vote" category, for the purpose of covering unexpected expenses. Budget income for development for the same year is estimated at 1,062,000,000 rupees. Of this amount, 865.5 million rupees will be obtained abroad in the form of loans and gifts.

The excess in the expenditures category for 1982-83 serves to increase the deficit in the capital fund, and will push it to 578.7 million rupees by the end of the 1982-83 fiscal year.

Income will be obtained, additionally, from loans obtained domestically in the amount of 163 million rupees. Other sources of income will include:

(1) The European Development Fund (EDF)--approximately 17 million rupees, including a first allocation of 13 million to be received during this present fiscal year.

(2) France--a credit line of about 48 million rupees, negotiated through the Bank of Paris.

(3) Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE)--agreement on a 25 million French franc loan to extend the telephone network to Port-Louis Nord, Triolet and Grand Baie. The sum of 14 million, a part of this loan, is expected during this 1982-83 fiscal year.

(4) CCCE--negotiations will be undertaken with a view to obtaining financial aid for the improvement and expansion of the Plaisance airport. The work will involve reasphalting and extending the landing strip, the building of a

new control tower and the purchase of new equipment. The estimated cost of the project is 90 million rupees, of which 10 million would be obtained in the course of this year.

(5) African Development Bank--120 million rupees, as a contribution to the implementation of the planned construction of a flour mill and grain complex, at an estimated cost of 300 million rupees.

(6) - (a) World Bank--this establishment is studying the possibility of providing a Second Structural Adjustment Loan in the amount of $25 million. The government expects to receive 150 million rupees of this loan this year.

(6) - (b) World Bank--financing of a feasibility study in progress on a plan for the modernization of 140 kilometers of the road network, and the purchase of equipment for road maintenance.

(7) International Fund for Agricultural Development--signing of a loan agreement in July 1982, in an amount equivalent to about 63 million rupees, for (a) providing 42 million rupees in financial aid to small farmers through the Mauritius Cooperative Central Bank; and (b) improvement of social services in the rural regions.

(8) Vereinigte Edeltahlwerke--negotiations with an Austrian firm on facilities for the production of ethanol. A plant will be built to produce ethanol and credit facilities will be granted to finance the project, the cost of which is estimated at 130 million rupees.

Expenditures

Provision was made (Vote 30) in the expenditures category of the development budget for loans totaling 485 million rupees to the para-state bodies and other organizations which are financially dependent on the state, and loans (Vote 31) in the amount of 690 million rupees for the continuation of certain projects and the launching of the following main programs:

Loans to small farmers (see above) to the Mauritius Consumers' Cooperative Federation, Ltd., with a view to establishing a cooperative wholesale trading center; private companies (see credit line from the French government described above), to the State Trading Corporation, within the framework of the plan to establish a flour mill and grain complex. In addition to the partial financing from the ADB [African Development Bank], the BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development] will provide 84 million rupees, and the balance will come from local sources. The Australian government will provide financial aid to the MSIRI [Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute] for the building of a cold storage facility, a greenhouse, and an "insectarium;" the construction of a workshop at the line barracks for the police, and the purchase of tools and equipment for the maintenance of vehicles; subsidies for small tea planters and sharecroppers (4.4 million rupees to be supplied in 1982-83, according to these same estimates); aid to the CWA with a view to

supplying urban settlements with water; and the launching of a new agricultural development project in Baie Malgache on Rodriguez, a project which will be carried out over the next four years, as well as the development of the island of St. Brandon.

The government has also indicated its intention of holding the Second Indian Ocean Games in Mauritius. To this end, the French government has been solicited for financial aid, and for the time being, only a "token provision" (symbolic sum) is included in the budget for this item.

Summary of Planned Expenses
(estimated income for 1982-83--1,062,293,000 rupees)
Projected Expenditures

Ministry	Amount
Office of the Prime Minister	39,200,090
Information and Cooperatives	16,570,030
Finance	19,280,220
Commerce	4,050,020
External Affairs	6,040,010
Agriculture	76,630,070
Education	55,300,100
Health	21,750,000
Energy and Communications	66,500,070
Planning and Development	21,200,040
Employment and Social Security	157,000,000
Housing and Environment	59,950,010
Regional Administration	3,000,000
Rodrigues and the Islands	39,930,230
Youth and Sports	1,800,040
Various Aid	485,000,040
Reserve	25,000,000
Total Expenditures	1,200,001,070

5157
CSO: 4719/1272

FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES NATIONAL SOLIDARITY BUDGET

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Jul 82 pp 1,8

[Text] A national effort, mobilization of all economic sectors, an appeal to the patriotic feelings of Mauritians--this is the message addressed to the country by Minister of Finance Paul Berenger during the presentation of the first MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] government budget for the 1982-83 fiscal year. This is a budget the orientation of which has been influenced to a great extent by the conditions set by the IMF, on the one hand, and by the present reality, the result of the burdensome past inherited from the preceding regime, on the other.

The expenditures for which the budget provides come to about 4.5 billion rupees (4,567,658,070), while state income is estimated at 3.9 billion rupees (3,908,300,000), which would leave a deficit of 1.4 billion rupees (1,448,700,000).

What this budget reveals is the determination of the government to rescue the country from its plight by promoting recovery in every direction. To do this, the minister of finance has set forth a series of measures to serve as incentives for industrial and agricultural expansion.

Within this context, the sugar industry will benefit from certain facilities designed to ensure its greater profitability.

Parallel with this, farm diversification will move ahead again as a result of incentive measures provided for the planters' community.

However, despite the constraints imposed by the IMF, the government has tried to protect the most neglected sectors of the population as much as possible against the effects of the steps taken to increase state income. For example, the stamp duty on imports, which has been increased from 5 to 12 percent, will not apply to food products.

In addition, those benefitting from various types of state pensions will be entitled to 12 percent compensation, while that for wage earners remains at 8 percent. An end-of-the-year bonus equivalent to one week's wages will be given to government employees. The government has exceeded the IMF requirements on this point. Finally, a reduction of about 6.5 percent on an average in income taxes is planned for taxpayers.

As if to make clear the need for solidarity on the part of all citizens of Mauritius, without distinction, in this difficult period, the country's leaders are setting an example: All of the parliamentarians have refused a wage increase, and the ministers have additionally agreed to a reduction of five percent in their salaries.

The national effort will not be in vain, Mr Berenger said at the end of his speech, voicing his faith in the country's future. "Mauritius must make it. Mauritius can make it."

In his introduction to the budget policy, the minister of finance recalled that it is based on various factors of a political, social and economic nature. In this connection he spoke of the mandate issued on 11 June last, calling for "a modernization of the country, strengthening of the economy and the development of a society based on justice for all the citizens of the Mauritian state." Mr Berenger added that another goal of this budget is to contribute to freeing our economy from dependence on the IMF. Along the same lines, he explained that the 1981-82 budget follows the guidelines of the recent crown speech. Then the minister of finance stressed the spirit of dialogue established by the government, which has among other things led to meetings with various circles within the framework of drafting these budget proposals. He also mentioned the "policy of truth" being pursued by the government, which led to the recent publication of the contents of the Stand By Agreement with the IMF, and the provisions of the Structural Agreement Loan from the World Bank. Subsequently the minister discussed the implications of the recent economic evaluation and the effects of these implications on this 1982-83 budget year, during which, if not longer, he said, Mauritius can do nothing but submit to the harsh requirements of the IMF in order to obtain aid where the balance of payments is concerned.

The deficit in this balance comes to 600 million rupees. This is the maximum the country can afford if it is to be in a position to borrow from the IMF, the World Bank, friendly countries and commercial banks. If the IMF withdraws, other financial sources will do so as well, since its support is regarded as a security guarantee. Stressing the seriousness of the situation because of this deficit, Mr Berenger said that "if we do not find foreign exchange from these various sources in order to make up the deficit within a few months, we will no longer be in a position to pay for our imports of oil, foodstuffs, raw materials and other products. In such circumstances, imports would have to be halted until we could obtain the income in foreign exchange resulting from sugar exports at the beginning of 1983."

In order to meet the IMF requirement that we reduce our budget deficit by more than 10 percent of the gross domestic product in 1982-83, as compared to the present deficit of 12.5 percent of the gross domestic product in 1981-82, it will be necessary to combine fiscal increases and a revision of public expenditures, Mr Berenger said.

After discussing other aspects of a financial and economic nature (foreign debt, unemployment, etc.) resulting from the policy of the outgoing government, Mr Berenger came to the measures which must be undertaken with a view

to our economic recovery. The three goals the government will pursue with this goal in mind, he said, are financial recovery, a renewal of activities and the advancement of social justice. These are three objectives to be pursued within an overall policy, because restrictions on any given level will have repercussions on the others. One might say that this is the very heart of the first budget address of the new regime. It places within this same context the firm determination of the government to oversee public expenditures within respect for the law, to reorganize the accounting structure in order to achieve economic efficiency, which will lead to the new management techniques to be implemented, moving away from too bureaucratic an approach.

The purposes of this new management will be to make public service more efficient, more cost-effective and richer in results. News services will play a great role here, particularly in connection with the Management Services Unit, which will be staffed by professionals. The Data Processing Division will at the same time be reoriented, so that its expertise will also contribute to planning information services and the management of the economy.

In addition, the minister of finance is already, with this in mind, working on the revision of the manuals for public finances, finances and warehousing, so that all expenditures will be incurred with profit in view. The staff and the trade unions will be incorporated in seminars and on other levels with a view to the modernization of public service.

More specifically, the minister of finance said, fines will be established for instances of corruption and bribe offers. To this end, a Permanent Anti-Corruption Court will be established, and the powers of the ombudsman will be extended.

The minister of finance completed his explanation of the philosophy of his budget by sketching the main guidelines of the government policy with regard to the manufacturing industry, agriculture, activities with a view to export, and small businesses.

5157
CSO: 4719/1271

USSR OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LIMPOPO BASIN DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 82 p 8

> [Excerpts] Very important tasks, which will make it possible to draw some conclusions as to the resources contained in the area, were being carried out from the very beginning of the work to survey the potential of the Limpopo basin. After analyzing some of the results of the survey conducted by a team of Soviet technicians working on this project in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique],the USSR vice minister of water power construction yesterday told our reporter that, in his opinion, "this region is very promising for Mozambique's economic development."

Polad Polad-Zade, first vice minister of water power construction of the USSR, is in Mozambique in response to an invitation from SERLI (Secretariat of State for the Region of Limpopo and Incomati) to discuss cooperation between these two government agencies as well as the steps to be taken to speed up the pace of work in the context of the current agreement.

The member of the Soviet government also announced that it emerged from his contacts with Mozambican authorities that an agreement will be drawn up on a drilling program to tap underground waters with the help of Soviet equipment and technicians for the purpose of supply the population with drinking water and to develop agricultural and livestock as well as industrial projects in the province of Gaza.

In addition to meeting with the Mozambican minister of agriculture and the secretary of state of SERLI, the Soviet vice minister at the beginning of this week visited the region of Limpopo where he established contact with local authorities, as well as Soviet and Mozambican technicians and workers.

"The Soviet technicians," he said, "are already in detail studying the weather, hydrological, and geological conditions and other aspects in this region." He felt that the work now in progress is positive and impressive. However, there are some complications and difficulties which specifically have to do with the heritage of colonialism in Mozambique.

"Our common task in our combined work with the Mozambicans is to overcome these difficulties during the new phases of project implementation and to spell out the measures that will permit the increase in labor productivity," he added.

He emphasized however that the Limpopo region is very complex from the viewpoint of natural conditions. To promote the scientific solution of questions inherent in the study of this region, three scientific-experimental stations of a regional character will be established. These stations will study all questions dealing with the efficient use of the land.

These scientific-experimental stations will be built with the assistance of Soviet scientists and technicians from that country will work at those stations and they will apply here the lessons learned by the USSR in the area of land reclamation, improvement, and development.

Polad-Zade compared certain parts of his country with the Limpopo Basin to show that it will be possible here broadly to develop intensive, high-yield agriculture, at the same time building new towns, roads, power lines, and communication facilities, as well as hospitals, schools, and child-care centers which will radically transform the life of the peasants.

The Soviet vice minister also said that, during his visit to Mozambique, he will be briefed on cooperation programs between the two countries in the cotton sector. Work in this sector will be carried out in various parts of Mozambique and a considerable group of technicians from Uzbekistan will be involved in this effort; Uzbekistan is one of the republics of the USSR and one of the world's chief cotton-growing areas.

To look into cooperation in this field, the Soviet government official yesterday went to the Province of Nampula.

5058
CSO: 4742/363

PORTUGUESE TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Portugal will provide technical assistance for highway transport in our country, it was agreed during the visit of a delegation from the Portuguese transport sector to our country. At a press conference, delegation leader Machado Rodrigues reported that cooperation in this field also provides for training Mozambican cadres in the sector.

The Portuguese delegation included representatives from the Portuguese National Highway Department, which cooperates directly with ROMOS, from Cargo Transport, which supports Camionagem de Mozambique, and from the Portuguese CARRIS, which cooperates directly with the TPU (Urban Public Transport).

Part of the delegation went to Zambezia Province and, according to Machado Rodrigues, as a result of that visit there are prospects for cooperation in drafting a transport plan for the territory. "Zambezia Province is quite rich agriculturally, but we found there were problems in distributing the products. Hence the existing transportation should be used correctly to permit rapid distribution of the farm produce," the leader of the Portuguese delegation said.

Regarding the transport fleet, Rodrigues said: "We observed that most of the fleet is out of operation, and this is where we intend to begin with our cooperation: to get the fleet operating."

To this end, technicians from the Portuguese companies involved in this cooperation will come to Mozambique in August to make a study of the situation in this area, particularly of the existing material resources.

As a first step, the Portuguese companies should present proposals within 2 months regarding the work they plan to carry out with the Mozambican companies, namely, providing services and technical assistance.

The technical assistance will be provided by Portuguese teams, working with Mozambican teams.

Training of Mozambican cadres will begin with this team technical assistance; advisors will later come to Mozambique to initiate a planned professional training program.

The general protocol of cooperation also includes the area of transit services, involving licensing and inspection of operating licenses and equipment.

6362
CSO: 4742/357

REVIEW, CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL FIRMS PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Mariamo Adamo]

[Text] The Home Trade Ministry will undertake to review all the existing commercial establishments in the country. Part of a program to survey the country's trade network, this review will culminate in the issuance of new licenses, scheduled for the end of 1982.

According to the Legal Department, the process of review and classification follows last year's survey in which all the establishments were questioned regarding their current status.

The conditions have already been created so that, in August, commissions established in the provinces will begin the review, which includes visiting the establishments themselves to see if they meet the requirements of the Law of Private Commerce and to verify the information provided by the merchants at the time of the survey.

The review will begin on 2 August and will last until 2 October 1982. In preparation for this activity, a seminar was conducted at the end of May for individuals from all the provinces, to prepare them for this work in their respective provinces.

The review will not include state establishments in this phase. They will be visited to verify data.

In addition to a strict and thorough understanding of the country's commercial system, the census is also expected to lead to a reform of commercial activity regulating trade and integrating it in the planning efforts proposed for the country.

To this end, there will be a classification of establishments in the urban zones, including not only the country's 12 major cities but other zones whose commerce has the characteristics of a city.

The purpose of this classification is to bring an end to the disorder observed in trade; establishments initially destined for one type of merchandise are now selling a wide variety of products.

The classification will not take in the rural zones; because of the scarcity of commercial establishments there, they must of necessity sell a variety of articles whenever possible.

In the case of the urban zones, after the census, the commission will forward the collected data to the Provincial Directorate of Domestic Trade, which will proceed with the classification.

According to information from the Home Trade Ministry, if a particular merchant does not agree with the branch of trade to which he has been assigned, he may explain the problem to the Provincial Directorate in order to arrive at an agreement.

6362
CSO: 4742/357

BRIEFS

BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION--The construction of the permanent bridge over the Pungoe River, on National Highway No 6, about 75 kilometers from Beira, could start during the next dry season, a source in the Ministry of Public Works and Housing revealed. The start of work at this point depends on the outcome of government negotiations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Holland to work out some technical details pertaining to the project and its financing. The construction work on the permanent bridge, which will last 12 months, is being handled by a Dutch company. According to the project, the bridge will have a steel structure which will be built in Holland and which will be transported by ship to the port of Beira. From there it will be moved by highway to the place where it will be installed, in other words, on the Pungoe River. Right now, a building yard is being put up for the construction work while preliminary studies are under way for the demolition of the bridge that was destroyed by sabotage carried out by armed bands. These studies include aspects dealing with the construction of the permanent bridge. The roadway and the sidewalks over the Pungoe River, on National Highway No 6, about 75 kilometers from Beira, currently run across a pontoon bridge which was opened to traffic on 16 July in the course of a ceremony presided over by Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, the resident minister in Sofala. It took 43 days to put the pontoon bridge in and 80 domestic and foreign workers participated in this effort. The undertaking demonstrated the organized and well-planned work which permitted coordination of action among various enterprises involved in this undertaking. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 82 p 1] 5058

BUTTER, MILK SHORTAGE--The food processing plant PROTAL will resume production of butter in the middle of this month, thanks to the arrival of about 20 tons of imported raw material, we learned from the company manager. The raw material will first be analyzed in the plant laboratory before it is sent to the production line. As we learned from the company manager, the quantity received is not enough to meet the needs of that production unit, operating at capacity. Another 20 tons of raw material has been shipped; the transport ship is expected at any moment and is scheduled to arrive within this month. Condensed milk, the principal product of PROTAL, has not been produced by the firm for about 2 months and there are no plans to resume production. According to the company manager, the situation is the result of circumstances outside the firm; for instance, there is a lack of containers (cans), which are produced by Metal Box. Although the company is also lacking the raw material (powdered milk, which is expected to arrive soon), if the can shortage continues PROTAL will not be able to produce anything, because it would risk having the finished product spoil while the company is waiting for the cans. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 82 p 3] 6362

SA, DTA INTERESTS NOT NECESSARILY IDENTICAL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial]

[Text] The ruling DTA and the SA Government would prefer to avoid confrontation if it can be helped, but this situation can and is becoming an impossibility.

The SA Government clearly is looking to its own interests in the SWA situation and these might not necessarily reconcile with the DTA's interests.

In seeking a solution to the SWA question, it is understandable that SA will want to harness the broadest popular support possible in SWA and even internationally, and unlike the past, can be expected to spread its attention right across the board instead of concentrating on the DTA alone.

At the one extreme it is not unlikely that the SA Government will mellow in its attitude towards Swapo in the hope of pulling off a UN-supervised election in SWA, thus being able to maintain its new-found and valuable relationship with the US.

Put another way, the SA Government might now find its new-found relationship with the US far more important to itself than its previous stand on the Namibian issue.

At the other extreme, the SA Government might feel obliged to give way to rightwing pressure both in SA and SWA on the SWA issue to come to terms with the new situation in SA as reflected in Germiston on Wednesday.

Indeed, it would be illogical to argue that PM Piet Botha does not regard the survival of his government as supreme or that it could be superceded by issues relating to SWA.

Between these extremes the SA Government can be expected to reinforce its accord with the likes of Messrs Peter Kalangula, Barney Barnes, Kosie Pretorius, Justus Garoeb and Hans Diergaardt. This is the most likely of the options.

After all, wasn't Mr Pretorius' 'confederation plan' hatched in Pretoria!

Whatever the case, it seems that whatever path the SA Government chooses, it must and will inevitably be at the DTA's expense.

Unless of course an internally-supervised election is held in SWA soon and the DTA is able to show convincingly that it is the prime factor internally, it will continue to have problems with Pretoria.

It is against this background that DTA Chairman Dirk Mudge reflected yesterday at the Windhoek Rotary Club in what was undoubtedly a sore and rebuking manner.

His true feelings however were probably a lot more intense and emotional than he expressed.

Mr Mudge no doubt feels that the DTA and himself have been used, misused, abused and kicked about by the SA Government and for that matter now, also the Western five.

The rise and presence of the DTA served an important purpose for SA to take the international and local heat off itself and to rally and direct the country such that it suited its best-perceived interests.

But now that the DTA seems to have had its day in SA's eyes, it no longer matters to SA as much.

Mr Mudge would no doubt also argue that the situation for the DTA has been made impossible by the SA Government during the past year: SA Government and SADF officials allegedly interfering in the political process, the AG Mr Danie Hough's alleged refusal to change the interim constitution AG 8 and SA and the Western five's lack of consultation with the international parties on the settlment process.

Mr Mudge siad yesterday that the DTA has done a lot for this country (which it has) and for which it is not given due recognition.

And for that matter so has Mr Mudge done a lot for SWA, probably more than the rest of the DTA collectively.

One therefore does sympathise with him.

The message however is as clear as daylight to the DTA: the past was merely the beginning, the DTA has been thrown into the deep end and it will have to fight in future like never before.

It will have to muster every bit of strength and energy it can--its days of being nursed are over.

It has reached its own threshold, perhaps also that of the country.

ow it will truly have to prove itself.

CSO: 4700/1828

OVER-EXPLOITATION LEADS TO EROSION OF TAX BASE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Aug 82 p 16

[Text]

IF PEOPLE in SWA make high demands regarding the provision and quality of State services then they must be prepared to bear the consequences.

So said Dr Simon Brand, Economic Adviser to the SA Prime Minister, when he addressed the Socio-economic conference in Windhoek last week.

He said that like any other Third World country SWA is faced with these difficulties:

- Limited sources of revenue;
- The limited degree to which the State can exploit those resources;
- And the dependence on funds from beyond SWA's borders.

Discussing the first of these points, Dr Brand said the extent to which SWA could raise revenue for public needs was highly limited because few people earn enough to pay tax while there were also few companies that could be highly taxed.

"Most of the population in fact earn too little to pay tax at all", he pointed out.

"Now if you over-exploit the sources that you do have, you will be faced with these consequences: it will be unattractive for skilled people to stay in the country and it will be unattractive for skilled people to come to this country. That is a fact.

"By the same token it will be unattractive for foreign companies to continue operating here and it will be unattractive for foreigners to invest here. In this way you erode your existing tax base".

Dr Brand conceded on the other hand that politicians are faced with the demands of the have-nots wanting to square with the haves and in the case of SA the people wanting to square with standards in the industrialised Western nations.

"This urge for equality is becoming increasingly weighted", he said.

Dr Brand argued that the provision on services and their quality however depends on how far government is prepard to go in raising the funds either locally or in SA or abroad.

TRADE-OFF

"There must inevitably therefore be a trade-off between the level of services and the extent of dependence on external financial resources.

"As such if SWA wants to lighten its financial burdens it will have to look critically at the range of its existing services and the level of provision which is made for these services.

"In SA we have had to go through the same exercise", he said.

"A typical example was the HSRC investigation into education in SA. If we accept the proposals and go by past financial norms, the financial implications will not only be staggering but will be totally beyond reach.

"The principle that we therefore have to apply is that there is a limit to which the State can get involved, and once that limit is surpassed, the financial burden will have to be undertaken by private enterprise and private individuals. This means that if people want a higher level of provision of services, they will have to meet the balance or differentiated amount out of their own pockets.

CSO: 4700/1828

SA, SWA APPEAR TO HAVE DIVERGENT ECONOMIC AIMS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Aug 82 p 16

[Text]

A CLASH seems to have emerged between SWA's economic growth priorities and SA's development priorities and this should be sorted out through negotiation, says SWA Development Advisory Council Chairman, Dr Jan Hupkes.

He was addressing the Socio-economic conference in Windhoek last week.

The concepts of economic growth and economic development are poles apart, he said.

"Growth is geared to the improvement of the overall quality of life while development is concerned with the improvement of the components in the economy and their combination to foster economic growth."

Dr Hupkes said that there seems to be a clash between SWA's economic growth as such and the development of certain SA components such as Walvis Bay but working together they would foster the welfare of the entire sub-continent.

"SWA has more a problem of growth than of development at present," he said.

"The worst road that SWA could choose is confrontation because SWA is still highly dependent on the SA economy. SWA would be best advised to remove these differences through negotiation with SA."

Dr Hupkes said that SWA economy would achieve greater independence with time but that independence would have to go hand-in-hand with inter-dependence on the world economy.

"Total independence in economics is the most expensive form of political independence and not necessarily the best form," he said.

"It is not scandalous for a country to be economically interdependent on other countries. The SA economy is primarily geared to international trade while it is also highly dependent on a high capital inflow for growth.

"There must be a good balance between local independence of action and international interdependence," he concluded.

CSO: 4700/1828

CANU CONTINUES PROBE INTO SIMBWAE'S DEATH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Aug 82 p 5

[Text]

THE mysterious disappearance and strongly-suspected assassination of Brendan Simbwae, the Caprivi African National Union (Canu) is currently the subject of investigation by the party.

This was made known in a statement released in Windhoek this week by Canu Director-General of Information and Publicity, Ernest Likando.

"The statement is headed: "Brendan K Simbwae is dead and Vincent Maswahu is alive."

Canu officials Tongo Nalishuwa and Mr Maswahu were imprisoned by the SA Police together with Brendan Simbwae in 1963, according to the Canu statement.

It claims that Vincent Maswahu is "alive somewhere in Namibia."

Mr Likando says that the Party is investigating two different accounts of their President's disappearance after he was briefly released in Katima Mulilo late in 1971 or early in 1972.

The one account alleges that the Canu leader was assassinated while in the custody of the SAP, while the other version says he was assassinated by Swapo in Zambia.

Quoting from one of the Alliance's 1982 publications, Mr Likando points out that the DTA supports the view that Mr Simbwae was killed on instructions of Swapo's Executive.

REAL ENEMY

"The Canu team plus 'others' are investigating the matter and will soon establish the truth of the whole story. By then we will be able to name who the real enemy of the people of Caprivi apart from SA is, on the issue of Simbwae"

After relating Canu's information on the whereabouts of Simbwae from his detention in 1963 — the year Canu was formed — till his brief release in 1971/2, Mr Likando refers to a secret meeting between Canu officials and SA Security Police from Pretoria at an undisclosed venue (reportedly near the Zambesi).

At this meeting the Security police gave their version of Mr Simbwae's disappearance after his release from SA's custody.

This involves the assassination of the former Canu leader by Swapo.

(After his disappearance, Simbwae was replaced by Mishake Muyongo as Canu's leader. With the merger between Swapo and Canu in 1964, Muyongo was made Vice-President of Swapo.)

The developments as established by Canu, are related by Mr Likando as follows:

"Brendan Simbwae founded Canu in late 1963 and officially announced its existence in early 1964. In his capacity as the President of Canu, he was detained by SA Security Police as he was about to address a public meeting near Katima Mulilo.

Witnessed by "over 1 000 people" attending the meeting, Simbwae was taken to prison in Katima Mulilo, "and later flown to Pretoria together with two Canu members — Tongo Nalishuma and Vincent Maswahu."

Reports reaching Canu in Caprivi said he was taken to Robben Island and later brought back to Namibia "where he was kept with Vincent Maswahu," Mr Likando continues.

"Tongo was released and joined others abroad."

UNDER ESCORT

In late 1971 or early 1972 Simbwae was taken to Caprivi where he was allowed to visit Ngweze

township under Police escort.

"Hundreds of people turned up to greet him and some gave him some money for his personal use," the statement adds.

On being shown the recent developments in the area, Simbwae was said to have remarked (according to Mr Likando): "This is what we are fighting for and should we not have spoken out, nothing could have been done yet. We want our country to be free."

From there the Canu leader was taken to his parent's home.

Mr Likando continued: "The same evening around 8 pm the SAP came to his village and parked a white Ford vehicle about half a kilometre from the village."

"Then a Black policeman went into the village and ordered him to say goodbye to his parents forever. He did so. On leaving, the people started mourning because of the last words he had said to them. He was then driven into the darkness and forever."

He goes on to relate the version given by a "top SA Security man direct from Pretoria" to a Canu delegation during the first half of 1981 — some nine months after the Swapo-Canu rift.

According to Mr Likando, the version goes like this: Simbwae deserted to Zambia from his parent's house after he was brought there in 1971/72.

Zambia Police sources confirmed that he landed in Swapo hands and later reports also confirmed that he was murdered by Swapo cadres with the full knowledge of top Swapo's leadership.

"We even know where he is buried," the Security policeman from Pretoria said, according to Mr Likando.

Canu, however, feels that SA "is also responsible for his death," and the party is not convinced that Simbwae was in fact released, Mr Likando states.

CONFIDENTIAL

Contacts with Mrs Simbwae since 1975 in Livingstone were made and a "certain confidential file" on the deceased which was "about to come into or our hands," together with "other unrevealed evidence clearly indicates that he was murdered in 1972," Mr Likando concludes.

He then goes on to refer to a DTA publication "The Namibian Struggle" dated this year in which Swapo is blamed for the assassination of Brendan Simbwae.

"Brendan Simbwae still holds the Swapo vice-presidency even though he was murdered by Swapo cadres shortly after he was released from detention by the SA authorities in the late sixties," the version states.

It continues by saying that Simbwae was supposed to be part of the Swapo delegation to the Geneva conference in January 1981.

He was part of the delegation as Vice-President in absentia.

"This manoeuvre was preceded by the Swapo-Canu rift during the second half of 1979," it adds.

Mr Likando describes this as "DTA political propaganda," and turns to both the SA and Zambian authorities who "should tell the truth of how they handed over Simbwae to Swapo".

According the Canu official, Mr Simbwae should have been publicly released "through normal legal procedures because he was publicly arrested in 1964" when "the Terrorism Act was not yet passed."

CSO: 4700/1828

BRIEFS

EAST GERMANS A DANGER--CARE must be taken that internal SWA parties and the SA Government do not fall into a trap by neglecting to demand the withdrawal of East European forces from Angola, besides the Cubans. In a statement released in Windhoek this week, leader of the HNP in SWA, Adv Sarel Becker, warns that "a small but well-trained East European force may pose a greater danger for SWA than the Cubans." Despite its non-involvement in the settlement negotiations, the HNP also feels the Cubans sould get out of Angola. However, "it is cause for concern that the East German presence in that country is not even mentioned." The HNP leader points out that the foreign non-Cuban forces in Angola are not only East Germans. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Aug 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1828

NPN ACCUSED OF PLANNING TO RIG ELECTIONS

Fake Voters' Cards

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "NPN Orders Own Ballot Papers"]

[Text] **IF all goes well, fake voters' cards, ballot boxes and ballot papers will flood the country during the 1983 presidential election and will be used by the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) to tilt the balance in its favour.**

The ballot papers, boxes and voters' cards are to be produced by a firm in Chicago, in the Mid-West-Region of the United States of America (USA).

Printing and Publications Ltd., Ten South La Salle, Chicago Ill, was chosen for its high reputation of working in secrecy by a London-based Public Relations consulting firm working for the NPN.

The London-based firm, Burford International Public Relations Consultant Ltd., with office at 26, Brewer Street London W1, disclosed this in a letter addressed to the Political Adviser to the President of Nigeria.

The letter, reference No CL.09852/82 dated April 19, 1982, is in response to previous discussions between the firm and the political adviser which were followed by a covering letter No. F.G.N./448/'82 dated March 17, 1982 and signed by the political adviser requesting the London firm to send quotations for certain campaign materials required by the NPN.

According to the arrangements, some NPN officials were to travel to USA en route London, to inspect the office of the company in Chicago that would get the contract for the printing of the cards, ballot papers and ballot boxes.

The officials were supposed to have a stop-over in London on May 20, 1982

and a director of the London firm. Mr. Drake James, who signed the letter to the political adviser, said: "I will be willing to receive the officials of your company, coming to London en route America to inspect the office of the company."

Other highlights of the NPN presidential election shopping list, for which the London firm has sent quotations are: 400 Range Rover cars with campbeds and aircondition units, to cost eight million pound sterling. 10 bullet-proof Mercedes Benz 500 cars, to cost 250,000 pound sterling and 300 wireless microphones with magnetic loud speakers, to cost 50,000 pound sterling.

Others are walkie-talkies, coloured posters, women head ties, assorted gifts, T-shirts and radio phones.

However, while the consulting firm was combing the market for the required markets, another letter came from the NPN secretariat asking the firm not to entertain the political adviser's request.

The letter, signed by Mr. Simon Shango, the current National Publicity Secretary of the NPN, informed the London firm that the political adviser had no mandate to negotiate for the campaign equipment, and that it was only the National Working Committee and the Logistic Department of the party that could make such orders.

Mr. Shango also pointed out in his letter that President Shagari and Vice-President Ekwueme might not get renominated for the '83 race and that if the former sailed through the Vice-President might not be on the ticket.

The firm said it did not wish to deep its neck into the party's affairs, but assured that if the matter was settled and a go-ahead order was given from the party and the President's Office, "we shall start at our end."

Investigations by the Sunday Triumph also show that the quarrel between Simon Shango, and the political adviser, believed to be over on who should get the kick-back, has long been settled and that a firm contract has already been entered into between the NPN and the consulting firm.

Letter Reproduced

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 8 Aug 82 p 7

[Reproduction of letter: "The Letter That Reveals NPN's Plan"]

[Text] Hantsi, is this week, donating his column for the reproduction of this document. Readers are invited to go through the letter very carefully, noting the grammatical errors contained in it. And to think it is from an English firm! If nothing else, the letter indicates most clearly the readiness of the firm to engage in clandestine work that could destabilise a country.

Burford International Public Relation Consultant Ltd

26 BREWER STREET, LONDON W1, U.K.

Our Ref. CL.09852/82.
Your Ref. F.G.N. 448/82
9th April, 1982

The Political Adviser,
To The President,
Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Sir,

Thank you for the short visit which you paid to our office in London late last year. The meeting was not only successful but profitable. I am happy that you follow up our discussion in your letter F.G.N./448/82 dated 17th of March, 1982 requesting us to send you our quotation for the following campaign material for your Party Presidential Election Campaign in 1983 which you told us will come up in the middle of next year.

While we were considering finding a suitable market for the items you put forward, we receive another letter from your Party Secretariat in Lagos dated 27th March, 1982 signed by one Mr. S. Shango requesting us not to entertain your request.

The points he raised were that:

(a) It is the National Working Committee and the Logistic Department of the party that could make such an order.

(b) That since that body has not mandated you to negotiate for campaign equipments for the party.

(c) That the present President and his Vice might not win the party nomination as flag bearer in 1983 election.

(d) That if the President sails through, the present Vice President might not be his running-mate.

My firm is not willing to deep our neck into your party affairs. If you could settle this matter within your party, I will be happy to start the purchasing on the terms and form of payment we agreed in London.

If we have the go ahead order from both your party and the President's office we shall start at our end.

We would like you to send the name of the firm you had in mind to export the goods from here. If none is in your mind, we shall arrange one.

../2

[Best Reproduction Available]

Burford International Public Relation Consultant Ltd

26 BREWER STREET, LONDON W1, U.K.

- 2 -

On the printing of the voters card, Ballot-Boxes and the Ballot papers, we have contacted a firm named will strube i.c. Printing and Publication Ltd. Ten South La Salle Chicago 111. My firm chose these frin in the mid-west of America because of the secrecy nature of the job and the trust we had in them.

I will be willing to receive the official of your office coming to London enroute to America to inspect the office of the Company. Your letter put the date of their arrival in May, 20th 1982.

We give you quotation for the order you requested for.
All money in Pound Sterling

400 Range Rover car with Camp Bed A/C. 8,000,000
Ten Bullet Proof Mercedes Benz 500 260,000
300 Wireless Microphone with magnetic Loud-speaker 50,000
1,000 Walkie-Talkie (Range 20 Kilometers... 100,000
20 Powerful Radio Phone 250,000
500,000 T. Shirts with President/Vice President Picture. 100,000
200,000 Women Head ties and handkerchiefs 500,000
500,000 Coloured Posters with President/Vice President Picture. 200,000
500,000 assorted gifts, Pencil, Ball Pen, Cigarrete lighter etc. 100,000

Thanks you,

Drake James Director.

N.B. It is against the ethic of our profession to release our client letter with respect to S. Shuman.

16/8/82

Bankers: Midland Bank, Lombard Street
Directors: DRAKE JAMES (MANAGING DIRECTOR)

NPN Strategy Meeting Minutes

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 8 Aug 82 p 10

[Text]

Being the full text of the minutes of the meeting of the National Working Committee of the National Party of Nigeria, held at the Federal Government Guest House on Friday June 11, 1982. The report is reproduced verbatim with grammatical warts and all.

Chairman of the National Working Committee: Alhaji Suleman Takuman.

Members: All state secretaries of the party. All state organising secretaries of the party.

Agenda: (i) Presidential nomination (ii) Report on working committee on election '83.

Chairman: It is my joy to welcome you to this meeting on the eve of our special convention. When we held this meeting in Port Harcourt about two months ago, a lot of changes have taken place in the political arena of this country. Notable among them was the austerity measure announced by President Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

You will realise that as the party in control at the centre, we carry all the responsibility for the economic measure taken by the present regime. Our opponents have capitalised on it and the intelligence report coming to us indicated that it had not gone well with the general masses of the people of this country. We have been called names and it is a pity that we did not put the majority of our supporters into confidence when we took the stand.

To this effect, we are now imploring you to enlighten our supporters down to the grass-root level on the economic measure by organising meetings at ward's level that is, a temporary measure.

The National Assembly has passed the Electoral Bili 1983 with the just concluded joint Assembly Committee sitting of both houses. Within the next few weeks the President will assent to the bill but with press censure. We can't have a gap press to win such a controversial election. Work should resume in earnest in mobilising our supporters to register for 1983 election on ward level bases. Each ward must have 500 voters.

We are given each constituency 10,000 voters registration card for keep.

You must realise that the odd is against us in these election. We had 12 states against us.

Except we want to deceive ourselves, we need to work harder than in the 1979 election. It is now certain that all the four other parties are coming together whether we like it or not, under what name we can call them. These bare facts must be made known to us. Whether an alliance or gang-up they may succeed to bury their differences. Luck is still with us, we have bought over Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri away from the alliance except miracle happens, he is not likely to join the alliance till 1983 election.

Other moves we are contemplating is to reconcile Alhaji Mamud Waziri with his party leader. If we succeed, which we hope we shall, the expulsion of Governors Goni and Barde by their party as promised us by Ibrahim Waziri and the reconciliation of the two Waziri pledging electoral alliance with us in the presidential race, our chances are brighter in Borno and Gongola.

We have instructed FEDECO to refuse the political registration of P.P.P. This will give a problem to the Governors of Kano, Kaduna, Gongola and Borno State to have a house to stand and contest election.

If they decide to join any southern based party, they will lose the election. With the assurance from S.G. Ikoku that he will persuade Malam Aminu Kano not to contest 1983 presidential election on reasons and financial constrain, we also have intelligence report that Malam's health is growing worse, our chances in Kano and Kaduna are brighter on the presidential election. We have decided to bargain the state governorship of the four states for their support to us in the presidential race. Any further development on the above plan will be communicated to you as soon as it occurs.

I will want you to note that if our plan materialises, our party members must agree to concede the governorship race to our allies in Kano, Kaduna, Borno and Gongola States.

Crisis in our Party: It is disheartening to note that it is only in few states in the country that are crisis free. Praises must go to these states I must mention these states for all of us to know them. These states are Sokoto Anambra, Imo, Bauchi, Borno. If out of 19 states, we can only be proud of five crisis free states, we should bury our heads in shame. By telling ourselves and the world that it is a sign of

true democracy is to deceive ourselves. It is high time we should talk straight to ourselves.

What is worrying us is a gross indiscipline and lack of respect for each other. I am happy that those of you who are involved in the crisis one way or the other are here with us today. The worse of the crisis came from Kwara State, where one party stalwart by name Obalowu lost his life. May Allah receive his soul (Amen in chrous). We should all bury our heads in shame for pursuing ourselves in the most antagonist manner.

As a party in power at the centre and hoping to rule this country after 1983 election, we must put on a sober tag. If there is no spirit of give and take in our dealings with ourselves then our pride as the party in control is a gimmick. These crisis must be solved before end of July. As we renominate President Shagari for a second term tomorrow, we should thank Allah for putting the spirit of give and take on our southern brothers for co-operating with us to wait till 1987 for their own turn. I hope in 1987, our northern brothers will be able to reciprocate in such a good way. Before I sit down, I would like to bring to your understanding, that the President have invited all the people in the crisis for a peaceful meeting. He will be assisted by top party men by the end of July, we hope to have solved all our crisis. Wishing a successful meeting and a happy nomination convention in advance.

Thank you.

Loud ovation (for about ten minutes). Chairman: Could I call on our party Director of Operations who is also the Chairman of "SWEEP '83 POLL" in person of Dr. Ibezim Chukwumerije to tell us about their plan for 1983 election - (Loud ovation)

Dr. Chukwumerije: I take this opportunity to welcome you to this meeting on the eve of our presidential nomination day. We should have course as a Nigerian, as member of the ruling party in the country for being able to see this day. In 1978 when we held such a convention it was with rancour on the selection. But I am happy to tell you that tomorrow it will be free and only President Shagari will vie for the post.

Now towards Election 1983, as the party in power, we must be careful and prove to the world that democracy is still practised in Nigeria. That is why we must work harder than 1978. If we were defeated in 1983, the shame and oppression by the dictator from Ikene in person of Awo, will be unbearable. We have set up four committees to different work. A national body which will be the presidential campaign team will coordinate the activities of the body. The presidential campaign team is headed by Alhaji Umaru Dikko, the Minister of Transport, it has a strong team of 100. The secretary to these powerful body is Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, the Political Adviser to the President.

The committees are: (1) Nomination Committee: Members 20. Chairman: Dr. Odje (Lawyer); Secretary: Mrs. Tokunboh Ekuneye (Lawyer Legal Department) National Party of Nigeria Secretariat.

These committees comprise legal experts. They will scrutinise all application for nomination for gubernatorial, senate and National Assembly. We have laid down certain rules and guidelines for the elections and it varies from state to state.

Gubernatorial Election Non N.P.N. Control State: If the co-operation between P.R.P. and G.N.P.P. I mean the one recongnised by FEDECO (laughter) worked out We shall not field candidate for these election in (Kaduna, Kano State) we shall support P.R.P. both with votes and money. For Borno and Gongola States our ally is the G.N.P.P.

In case there was a failure, these states are a priority states. Anybody who will be the party flag bearer in these states must be accepted by his other colleagues in the party. He must have charisma to deliver the states to the party. We would prefer an age limit of 50 years for any aspirant. His running mate must be junior to him in age and be popular. He must also satisfy other conditions as laid down by FEDECO.

Financing state election: Non N.P.N. Control States as we said earlier, the four priority states

to be won back will be financed with ₦3 million for all the elections in that state

Each gubernatorial nominee in this state will have to donate ₦125,000 towards his election fund.

Each Senatorial nominee will donate ₦20,000, if it is a Senator that was renominated, he will donate ₦30,000 towards his election fund.

U.P.N. CONTROLLED STATES: Wet State. The party will not ask for a Kobo from any contestant for any post in U.P.N. controlled states. We have termed this states as "Wet States". The reason is that we have no Hope of doing better than 1978 except in Bendel State. mere sum of ₦250,000 will be voted for each of these states. As for Bendel State, a sum of N2.5 million is voted for that state.

N.P.P. Control State: I am happy to announce that Dr. Alex Ekwueme leading his "Thursday Club" have agreed to finance all the election expenses in both Anambra and Imo States. The party will still subscribe his ₦250,000 campaign fund to each of the state. Each state have been advised to set up it's own Election Committee to liase with the "Powerful 100" as the Presidential Campaign Team will be known. The party will pay election deposit for all the candidates.

Publicity Committee for 1983: The publicity Committee for election '83 will be code named "Echo '83". The powerful Echo '83 will have a working strength of 25 people. It will have Mr. Simon Shango as its chairman. The secretary will be Alhaji Yaya Usman I will just brief on what the committee plan to do.

Printing of the Campaign soveniers for distribution to all the States: Distribution process will be based on the population of the state. The soverniers include, torch-light, buttons, handkerchief, scarfs, ladywallets, box of matches to mention a few.

Printing of photographs of all Candidates to be fielded by the Party: Their posters for polling booths, handouts in all the major Nigerian languages. Video recording for television advertisement for the President and gubernatorial candidates. Recorded tapes to show the campaign promises of the party in 42 languages. The firm employed by the party in London is Burford International Public Relations Consultant Limited, 26. Brewer Street, London W1, U.K. Trinity Homes of Public Relations, No. 13, 56th Street, New York, U.S.A. The firm will also purchase suitable campaign vehicles suitable for campaign. A total sum of ₦200 million is voted for this job.

Logistic Committee: This Committee is headed by Alhaji Isa Dambatta with Dr. Roland Anyanwu as the secretary. They have a strength of 20.

They will liase with the Transport section of the Party in each state. They will be concerned with the distribution of materials to each State and be accountable to vehicle maintenance and movement of campaign team. We advise states to set up their own committee to liase with the centre.

Intelligence and Security Committee: This powerful group is headed by Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, the Political Adviser to the President. The Secretary is Alhaji Imam Mohammed. The committee is coded "President Men" They have been assigned the penetration of all the other political parties to monitor their plan and strategic for the party. To work more on their party candidates in the important states already marked out. To buy off many candidates from the other side or complete withdrawal. The money for this mission is no problem.

Another giantic task of the group is to recruit over 2,000 men as party body guards to be kept during the campaign period. They will be shared to all the 19 states. We have been promised Mobile Policemen in all the presidential, gubernatorial tours.

There was powerful challenge and the meeting was forced to adjourn.

NPN Task Forces Established

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

FOUR task forces on the '83 general elections have been set up by the National Party of Nigeria.

This was announced by the NPN Director of Operations, Dr. Ibezim Chukwumerije at the meeting of the National Working Committee of the party, at Federal Government Guest House on June 11, this year.

The task forces are Nomination Committee, Logistic Committee, Publicity Committee and the Intelligence and Security Committee.

Dr. Chukwumerije said a national body — the Presidential Campaign Team headed by Alhaji Umaru Dikko, Minister of Transport — would co-ordinate the activities of the four committees. The committee which consists of 100 members, has Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, Political Adviser to the President, as its secretary.

The Nomination Committee is made of 20 members with Dr. Odje and Mrs. Tokunboh Ekuneye as chairman and secretary, respectively.

According to the Director of Operations, this committee is to scrutinise all applications for gubernatorial, Senate and National Assembly elections.

Dr. Chukwumerije said that the Publicity Committee which would be code named "Echo '82" would have a working strength of 25 people with Mr. Simon Shango as its chairman. The secretary is Alhaji Yaya Usman.

A consultancy firm in London — Burford International Public Relations Consultant Limited — has been assigned to produce the publicity materials, said the Director of Operations.

In spite of the NPN Federal Government austerity measures, the party has earmarked over ₦200 million to be siphoned to America for the purchase of campaign materials and vehicles, the meeting was told.

Dr. Chukwumerije said the Logistic Committee is being headed by Alhaji Isa Dambatta with Dr. Roland Anyanwu as its secretary.

2,000 Thugs Reported Hired

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE National Party of Nigeria (NPN), in a desperate move to retain power, is to recruit 2,000 thugs to be used during the campaign period. These are to be spread over the country.

This revelation was made by the Director of Operations, Dr. I. Chukwumerije at the meeting of the National Working Committee of the party at the Federal Guest House in Lagos.

Addressing party members on the functions of the various committees set to fight the '83 elections, Dr. Chukwumerije said one of the gigantic tasks of the Intelligence and Security Committee of his party was to recruit over 2,000 men ... body-guards. He did not ellaborate on the duties of the body-guards.

He, however, said: "We have been promised mobile policemen in all the presidential and gubernatorial tours.

The Intelligence and Security Committee which is coded "President Men" is being headed by the Political Adviser to President Shagari, Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, with Alhaji Iman Mohammed as its secretary.

Other responsibilities of the committee, the Director of Operations explained, were to penetrate all the other political parties and to monitor the plans and strategies of such parties for the NPN.

Dr. Chukwumerije said the Committee has been assigned to buy off many candidates from the 'other side for complete withdrawal

Dr. Chukwumerije then warned: "As the party in power we must be careful and prove to the world that democracy is still practised in Nigeria. That is why we must work harder than 1978.'

"If we were defeated in 1983, the shame and oppression by the dictator from Ikenne in person of Awo, will be unbearable,' he further warned.

Earlier, the National Working Committee meeting had been told that the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, had promised to finance all the election expenses in both Anambra and Imo States.

The money, Alhaji Suleman said, would be channelled through a body known as "Thursday Club."

The four non-NPN controlled states — Kano, Kaduna, Borno and Gongola — would be given ₦3 million for all the elections, said the director.

Each gubernatorial nominee in the states would donate ₦125,000 towards the election fund while each senatorial nominee would donate ₦20,000. Renominated Senators have been levied

On the gubernatorial elections in non-NPN controlled states, the Director of Operations disclosed that if the co-operation between Aminu's faction of the PRP and Ibrahim Waziri's GNPP worked out, the NPN would not field candidates for these elections in Kano and Kaduna States.

He said: "We shall support PRP both with votes and money. For Borno and Gongola States our ally is the GNPP.

Causes of Crisis Outlined

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE National Party of Nigeria's chief scribe, Alhaji Suleman Takuma, has identified the causes of the widespread crisis in his party.

Speaking to members of the National Working Committee of the party at the Federal Government Guest House, Lagos, on June 11, this year, Alhaji Suleman attributed the rifts in the party to "gross indiscipline and lack of respect for each other."

Alhaji Suleman said that only a few states were crisis free in the whole country. He named the states as Sokoto, Anambra, Imo, Bauchi and Borno.

The worse of the crisis, he said, came from Kwara State where one party stalwart — Obalowu — was killed during a disturbance.

"As a party in power at the centre and hoping to rule this country after 1983 elections, we must put on a sober tag. If there is not the spirit of give and take in our dealings with ourselves our pride as a party in control is a gimmick," Alhaji Suleman confessed.

He said if out of 19 states the NPN could only be proud of five crisis-free states, "we should bury our heads in shame".

The chief scribe said it would amount to self deceit' to continue to claim that the crisis within the party was a sign of true democracy.

Turning to Shagari's renomination, Alhaji Suleman declared: "As we renominate President Shagari for a second term.... we should thank Allah for putting the spirit of give and take in our southern brothers for co-operating with us to wait, till 1987 for their own term."

He then expressed the hope that their northern brothers would reciprocate in 1987.

CSO: 4700/1759

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER VISITS--Nigeria has again said she will not relent in her opposition to apartheid in all its ramifications anywhere in Africa. The minister of finance, Mr Victor Masi, restated this while exchanging views with the Hungarian deputy premier, Dr Jozsef Marjai, in Budapest. Mr Masi, who is on an official visit to that country, added that Nigeria would also not compromise the liberation and freedom of Africans in South Africa and Namibia. He said that all peace-loving countries and people in the world should condemn South Africa's heinous policy of apartheid. The minister commended Hungary's stand on apartheid and expressed the hope that Nigeria and Hungary will be able to contribute their quota to a better global cooperation and understanding for the greater benefit of all humanity. He also briefed the Hungarian deputy premier on Nigeria's development efforts. [Text] [AB011658 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Sep 82]

U.S. ENVOY'S VIEWS 'HYPOCRITICAL'--The Nigerian STANDARD discussed the comment of the U.S. Ambassador to Nigeria on apartheid as an hypocritical assertion. Recalling a recent White House decision to relax trade restrictions with South Africa, the paper says it clearly concretizes these basic American values. Therefore, the STANDARD makes it clear to the ambassador that dry hypocritical pronouncements about America's policy in South Africa impresses no one. [Text] [From the press review] [AB012041 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Sep 82]

NAVAL SHIPS COMMISSIONED--Lagos, 31 Aug (NAN)--Three newly-acquired naval ships, NNS Ekun, NNS Siri and NNS Ayam, were today commissioned in Lagos by the minister of defense, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi. Speaking at the ceremony, Alhaji Oniyangi said that the three ships would now form "the Nigerian navy guided missile strike squadron," in conjunction with the NNS Ekpe, NNS Agu and NNS Damisa, which was commissioned last year. The minister said that the ships were armed with one of the most modern and reliable armament which had proved effective in a recent sea battle in the South Atlantic. He urged the crew of the ships to always remember their joint motto--"Search and Pounce," and make this their watchword. The ships which cost about Naira 13 million each, were built in France over three years, with capabilities for shore bombardment, anti-aircraft defence, anti-missile defence and extensive patrol duties. Alhaji Oniyangi thanked the French Government for the facilities afforded the officers and men who stood-by during the construction of the ships. [Text] [AB312131 Lagos NAN in English 1500 GMT 31 Aug 82]

PRESIDENT TO VISIT BULGARIA, RUMANIA--Lagos, 3 Sep (AFP)--President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria will make official visits to Bulgaria and Rumania later this month, an official source said here. President Shagari will be in Sofia from 10 to 13 September before going on to Bucharest, where he will stay until 15 September, the source said. [Text] [AB031150 Paris AFP in English 0925 GMT 3 Sep 82]

NIGERIA-ZAMBIA COPPER AGREEMENT--Nigeria and Zambia are to establish a joint copper fabricating company. Nigeria will choose where the plant will be located while Zambia will provide the raw material. This information was given in Ilorin, Kware State, when the Zambian high commissioner, Andrew Mutemba, paid a courtesy call on Governor Adamu Attah. The envoy pointed out that it was time for African countries to join hands to exploit the rich mineral resources in the continent. Earlier, Governor Attah had expressed satisfaction with the agreement reached by the two countries to establish a joint project. [Text] [AB030748 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1863

FINAL RESOLUTION OF PS NATIONAL COUNCIL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Aug 82 p 11

[Text] The proceedings of the National Council ended with the approval of a communique, which was read by the administrative secretary, Assane Seck.

In this resolution, the National Council announced that the report by PS Secretary General Abdou Diouf would be regarded as a reference document. The council also decided to retain, publicize, and apply all the directives in the report on water use.

The council expressed satisfaction with the priority being given to water projects as well as the progress Senegal has made in this field since independence.

The National Council proposed that elected officials pay close attention to the rural water program, with special consideration to livestock.

The National Council approved the government's policy in respect to dams, and expressed its full satisfaction with the way in which the policy is being implemented.

The National Council called for all possible measures to avoid delay in completing Bignona dam, and approved the future dams on the Gambia.

The National Council also called for integration of the stream water program into the general water program.

In regard to health, the Council approved the government's health plan for the regional capitals and proposed extending it to other towns.

The council approved the rural health plan for Khombole and suggested it be extended to other rural areas.

The National Council expressed its approval of the conversion to a ministry of the secretariat of state for water resources.

On the international situation, the council first of all condemned South Africa for its aggressions in Angola and Mozambique, and for the policy of apartheid.

It expressed approval of the Senegalese Government's highly responsible decision not to go to Tripoli.

The council condemned the state of Israel for its genocide against the Palestinian people, and in consequence called on the United States to apply pressure on Israel to stop its harsh action in Lebanon.

The council called on Iraq and Iran to join in a dialogue to resolve their differences.

The National Council expressed its satisfaction with the overall government policy in the current international situation.

Praising the initiative of the women of the second PS coordinating group in Cape Verde who launched the program "One woman, one gram of gold," the council called on all women in the country to do the same.

The council also praised the government's plan for economic and financial recovery.

It praised President Abdou Diouf for the strictness with which he is leading the struggle against corruption and illegal enrichment.

Finally, the National Council, unanimously and by acclamation, supported President Abdou Diouf's candidacy for the 1983 presidential elections.

9920
CSO: 4719/1255

PS-BA'TH PARTY COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 26 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Cheikh T. Dieye: "PS-Iraqi Ba'th Party: Important Program of Cooperation between the Two Parties"]

[Excerpt] The visit to Senegal by the Iraqi Arab and Socialist Ba'th Party ended yesterday. On Saturday an important program of cooperation between the Senegalese PS and the Iraqi Ba'th Party was signed. The program conforms with the policies defined by Presidents Abdou Diouf, secretary general of the PS, and Saddam Husayn, secretary general of the Ba'th Party. The ceremony, which was presided over by Moustapha Niasse, PS political secretary, and Kamal Yasin, member of the Iraqi Ba'th Party regional command, provided an occasion for the two heads of delegation to praise the friendly and fraternal nature of the relations which link Presidents Abdou Diouf and Saddam Husayn and their respective peoples and governments. The PS secretary general affirmed: "We have the responsibility to think and act in accordance with the direction that we two heads of party have defined."

That is why the two parties have resolved to work jointly to develop further the close relations of friendship, solidarity, and mutual confidence already existing between them, their leaders, governments, and peoples. In this connection, they have expressed their firm determination to act jointly as Iraqis and Senegalese to promote, on the one hand, their bilateral cooperation, and, on the other hand, the solidarity of all the states of the Islamic world for peace, economic development of our respective countries, socialism, democracy, as well as strengthening of the nonaligned movement. On a related subject, the Iraqi Ba'th Party and the Senegalese PS will work to establish a friendship association between Iraq and Senegal and also will exchange documents, publications, and journals concerning the two parties, as well as exchanging editors and experience in the information field.

The two parties also reaffirmed their support to the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and racism in the world; and for liberation of peoples and recognition of their basic rights to self-determination and independence.

9920
CSO: 4719/1255

BRIEFS

FOURTEENTH POLITICAL PARTY--Senegal has a new political organization, the 14th. It is the Parti Africain de l'Independance des Masses [African Party for Independence of the Masses], Marxist-Leninist, which has just been recognized. It is led by Aly Niane (secretary general), Abdou Bane, Abdoulaye Slaye, and Issa Diop. The new political organization is the 10th to be recognized since the constitutional amendment decided on by the head of state and establishing a full multiparty system. It is also the seventh Marxist-Leninist party in the country. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 31 Jul-1 Aug 82 p 2] 9920

FAC FINANCING AGREEMENTS SIGNED--(APS)--Minister of Economy and Finance Ousmane Seck and Georges Martres, chief of the French Cooperation Mission in Senegal, signed on Wednesday 12 financing agreements involving a total of 1,603,000,000 CFA. The agreements make it possible to continue projects underway for several years under FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] grants in various sectors of the Senegalese economy. A large part of the money is for rural development. Speaking to the French delegation, the minister said that the agreements will make it possible to improve living conditions in the rural environment. He added that Senegal has not escaped the crisis which has been affecting the whole world, and this is why there has been stress on developing energy resources. In regard to health and education, the minister said he believed the funds allocated would "contribute to improving this very sensitive sector." The leader of the French Cooperation Mission, Mr Martres, said the signing of the agreements was evidence of the "continuing provision of aid funds and cooperation to Senegal." This event is an aftermath of Mr Mitterrand's visit, he said. [Excerpt] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Jul 82 p 2] 9920

CSO: 4719/1255

PAPER ATTACKS INTERNATIONAL PRESS

AB020856 Paris AFP in English 0845 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Victoria, 2 Sep (AFP)--The international press today came in for some strong criticism for an alleged "disinformation campaign" against the Seychelles, following the mutiny by a group of soldiers on August 17.

The newspaper THE NATION spoke out for the second time in a week, noting that this campaign is an attempt to sabotage the Indian Ocean islands' economy, particularly aimed at keeping tourists away.

The newspaper said the mutiny was a heaven-sent opportunity for the enemies of the Seychellois society to do harm at little cost, "and of course, the malcontents in our society also took advantage of the situation to spread lies and rumors both overseas and among the population."

THE NATION contrasted the soldiers' mutiny with the daily number of deaths inflicted by Israeli forces in Lebanon, aggression by the Pretoria regime against other southern African states, repression in El Salvador, and with the killing in northern Ireland.

The paper concluded that the Seychelles' mutiny was very minor indeed as opposed to what was going on elsewhere, "and yet the amount of disinformation about the Seychelles that went out in print and on the air waves was simply incredible," the government-owned newspaper said.

The paper countered the adverse reports by saying "the truth however, as any honest person will accept, is that we have one of the most liberal societies in the world."

CSO: 4700/1849

ECONOMIC REVIVAL OF OUTER ISLANDS REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] **MORE people are now going to work on the outer islands, following Government's massive effort to revive the human and economic life there.**

IDC's Project Manager, Mr. Glenny Savy, told Seychelles Agence Presse that since 1980, when the revitalising programme was launched, the number of both settlers and workers on those islands had doubled and he expected the number would increase by another 100 percent in the next couple of years.

The percentage of contract workers has increased remarkably on all the government-owned islands. Mr Savy said, particularly Coëtivy and Farquhar islands.

The outer islands which traditionally attracted older workers and spelt 'isolation' for the younger ones were slowly changing their status, Mr Savy said.

"The revised working conditions, proper and more adequate communications with the main island and the possibility of saving their salaries are now attracting young workers who are helping in the development projects."

Though the working conditions on the outer islands are a little tougher that on Mahé, the workers are very hard working and very conscientious, Mr Savy said.

At the end of their contract term they find that they have saved more money than they would have done working on Mahé.

Relations between the island managers and the workers have also improved.

Recreation facilities such as social centres and film shows as well as 21-day holiday leave are available, with the possibility, in the future, of a week's holiday for every four months working on the islands.

Though the main aim is to develop the outer islands to increase the country's food supply, it is also envisaged to receive Seychellois and for-

eigners as visitors.

At the moment holiday facilities, such as chalets, are being built and recreation such as bicycle riding and sea fishing, are available.

CSO: 4700/1841

DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS SPDF MEMBERS 'NOT ABOVE THE LAW'

Victoria NATION in English 31 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] ALLEGATIONS that members of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces are above the law and are not punished for offences are completely false, Defence Minister Colonel Ogilvy Berlouis said on Thursday.

"In fact an offence by a member of the disciplinary forces is considered by the SPDF to be more serious than the same offence by a civilian", Colonel Berlouis, who is also the Chief of Defence Forces, told a Radio Seychelles interviewer.

Commenting on the attitudes of army drivers, the Minister noted that there were some bad drivers in the SPDF just as there were bad drivers everywhere else, whether in private companies or government departments.

Very severe action

"But we take very severe action against offenders," he said, "because being members of a disciplinary force, our drivers should be setting an example for the public."

An army driver who broke the law could be stopped and charged by the police like any other driver, the Colonel explained. However, once charges had been laid, the 1980 Defence Forces Act left it to the Commander-in-Chief's discretion as to whether the offender should be tried in a civilian court or be subjected to military disciplinary procedures.

In practice, serious traffic offences such as those involving accidents and witnesses were allowed to go through civilian courts while other offences, such as speeding, were dealt with, severely, by the SPDF itself.

Powerful deterrent

The very strictness of the punishment, Minister Berlouis said, had served as a powerful deterrent.

Soldiers who committed offences did not escape prison either. Under the Defence Act the Commander-in-Chief could order that a convicted soldier be held in a civilian

prison if necessary.

These measures, the Colonel stressed, applied to any member of the defence forces, including the People's Militia.

However, militia members off duty were considered to be civilians and subject to civilian disciplinary measures.

CSO: 4700/1841

HELICOPTER PILOTS START FLYING SOLO

Victoria NATION in English 31 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] THE JOINT Seychellois-Indian air force training programme for helicopter pilots is well on its way to success with two Seychellois trainees already flying solo and a third to join them next week.

Last Monday 22-year-old Captain Norman Mousbé became the first Seychelles People's Air Force pilot to go out on his own, flying one of the two Chetak helicopters presented to Seychelles by India on this year's Liberation Day.

Captain Mousbé went through 18¾ hours of flying in 21 sorties under Squadron Leader S. Mitra (one of 11-strong Indian Air Force team here to help our air force train the necessary personnel and maintain the Chetaks) before the team leader, Wing Commander V.K. Dhir allowed him out on his own.

However, the Wing Commander explained on Thursday, this did not mean that the training was over. Flying solo meant that Captain Mousbé could fly the helicopter confidently on his own, taking off and landing safely.

The young Seychellois pilot later proved this by taking the Wing Commander and Seychelles Agence Presse reporters on a short flight over Victoria and Beau Vallon Bay.

"Before the Seychellois can become proficient," Wing Commander Dhir said, "they have to undertake about 100 hours of solo flying in the Chetak before they can carry out missions safely and efficiently."

Great honour

Captain Mousbé said that he felt it was a great honour and achievement to be the first of the air force's several pilots to fly a helicopter on his own.

Already an aeroplane (fixed wing is the term the pilots use) pilot, he explained that flying a helicopter needed much more concentration "You can relax once an aeroplane has been trimmed in

flight but in a helicopter you are always using your hands and feet throughout the mission to keep it steady."

Wing Commander Dhir explained that a helicopter was statically and dynamically unstable, needing the pilot's constant attention and skill.

The second Seychellois to go solo was Captain David Ploughs on Wednesday after 17½ hours of training in 22 sorties.

By the end of next week Captain David Savy will be going out on his own.

Wing Commander Dhir was satisfied with the Seychellois' progress, describing the young pilots as "keen and sincere in their attitude".

Once they had mastered the Chetak, he said, the Seychellois pilots could easily convert to any other type of helicopter.

CSO: 4700/1841

SRI LANKANS AID IN REVIVING CINNAMON INDUSTRY

Victoria NATION in English 7 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] **SEYCHELLES' cinnamon industry hopes to undergo a major revival campaign following a week's feasibility study by two Sri Lanken research officials.**

Dr. A.L. Jayewardene and Mr. D.V. Milton Geevaratne, both senior officers at the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, leave today after conducting a survey on the possibility of reviving the cinnamon industry.

Dr. Jayewardene told Seychelles Agence Presse that there was every possibility to bring the industry back to the status it once held as the demand for cinnamon was high.

While in Seychelles the two officers inspected the 15,000 or so acres of cinnamon plantations on Mahé and also visited Praslin.

"We have looked at the old distilleries still in existence although not in operation and we feel they could be made to work again."

The distilleries are found at Baie Lazare, Ma Constance, Anse aux Pins, to name a few, and it is also expected that a more sophisticated one will be erected at La Misère.

The CISIR officers have also analysed the problems hindering the industry's progress.

They found that the transport of cinnamon from certain growing areas was a problem and added that to get people back into the industry would take some time.

Considering these constraints, the officers said, their institute would analyse first of all the setting up of distillation systems involving simple technology and to distribute it over large areas.

The cinnamon industry used to be one of Seychelles' main sources of income.

The two officers' visit followed a request from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) to the CISIR to carry out the survey.

CSO: 4700/1841

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH USSR--SEYCHELLES and the Soviet Union yesterday exchanged a new document which outlines the arrangements for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries for the year 1982/1983. This new protocol document was signed by the Minister for Education and Information Mr. James Michel and the USSR Ambassador Mr. M. Orlov within the context or the Cultural and Scientific Agreement concluded five years ago. The signing covers educational exchanges, information programme exchanges, cinematography and troupe visits. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 31 Jul 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1841

ERITREAN SPOKESMAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

EA021536 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and ABO Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] The ELF will continue its fight against the black Abyssinian Colonialist Forces until it achieves final victory culminating in the liberation of the Eritrean people. This has been stated by an ELF spokesman. The spokesman affirmed that the war will continue until the Abyssinians agree to withdraw their forces peacefully from Eritrea or face eviction by force.

The spokesman, (Muhammad Salah Nur), who was speaking at a press conference on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the Eritrean war added that the Eritrean people have suffered a great deal [words indistinct] in their war with the Abyssinian Colonialists. He added that an estimated 100,000 people had [words indistinct] in the wars. The spokesman went on to say that a large number of people also lost their homes in Eritrea. He said about 200,000 students had lost their educational facilities.

The spokesman blamed the Abyssinian Colonialist Forces for the problems facing the Eritrean people, saying that hundreds of thousands of troops were deployed in the area and supported by between 10,000 and 15,000 foreign troops. Mr (Nur) added that superpowers are to blame for the crisis in the region.

CSO: 4503/42

ERITREAN OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN RABAT

LD021532 Rabat MAP in English 1235 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Spelling of all names in parentheses as received]

[Text] Rabat, 2 Sep (MAP)--Mr (Mohamed Taha Nour), head of foreign relations bureau of the Eritrean Liberation Front "ELF." held here Wednesday a press conference on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the uprising of the Eritrean people.

Mr (Nour) briefly reviewed the history of the Eritrean people's armed struggle, recalling the beginnings under the leadership of martyr (Hamed Idrissi Awati), and the great sacrifices made by this people. So far he said, a hundred (?died) for their cause, and more than a million have become refugees with tens of thousands of handicapped, widows and orphans, and some half a million displaced their native regions because of military operations.

He added that some two hundred thousand youth are deprived of schooling, in addition to heavy economic losses, destruction of hundreds of villages and of the livestock.

In spite of this, said Mr (Nour), the Eritrean people are determined to pursue the struggle until Ethiopia recognizes the Eritrean people's right to self-rule.

Mr (Nour) went on to stress that the superpowers should interfere not in order to fuel an already explosive situation, but should endeavour to establish peace in the Horn of Africa.

In conclusion, the Eritrean official condemned the barbaric Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and expressed his movement's unconditional support to the Palestinian people's heroic struggle in view of establishing its independent state over Palestinian land.

The press conference was attended by Mr (Cadi), representative of the "ELF" in Morocco, (Wassif Mansour), information official of the "PLO" bureau in Morocco and a number of national and Arab journalists.

CSO: 4503/42

BARRE RETURNS TO MOGADISHU FOLLOWING TOUR

EA021220 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre last night returned to Mogadishu after completing a 6-day working visit to central and lower Scebeli, El Bai, Bohol, (Gedo) and Hiran regions where he inspected various development projects, government administration institutions, cooperation between government officials and the public and the implementation of resolutions passed by the Second Party Congress. We also witnessed the spirit of nationalism displayed by the people and the armed forces in their readiness to defend their motherland. [passage omitted]

The president informed the public of the losses suffered by Abyssinia and its collaborators in their attacks on certain areas of the SDR. They were misled by sheer senselessness and stupidity and they will continue to suffer heavy losses in their naked aggression.

Challe Siad disclosed that the U.S. Government has once again supplied emergency military assistance to the SDR and the assistance is progressing well. [passage omitted]

Yesterday the president also visited the (Belet Uen) general hospital and paid tribute to doctors and the hospital staff in general for their tireless efforts in caring for the sick and injured in the hospital. The president saw children below the age of seven, victims of Abyssinian aggression who have lost their limbs. Challe Siad said this barbarism clearly manifested the savage and provocative nature of the irresponsible regime and its collaborators. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4503/42

EEC-SDR ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN IN MOGADISHU

EA022312 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] The first official talks between senior Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] officials and the EEC delegation led by Mr (Edgar Pisani), chairman of the Economic Development Commission, who arrived in Somalia today for a 21-day visit to Somalia, were officially opened at the People's Hall here in Mogadishu.

The talks, chaired by Minister of National Planning Challe Brig Gen Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle discussed in detail the Somali 5-year development program, and in particular the achievements and the setbacks which are the result of natural calamities and the fluctuation of buying power of international currencies, which also affected prices of goods.

The meeting centered on how the EEC could help the economic development projects currently in progress in the country and in particular those concerning agriculture, fisheries, livestock, the strengthening of educational programs and health facilities. The officials agreed to implement the water catchment project at Bardera which will promote the production of grain crops--the country's stable food.

The talks between the SDR officials led by Minister of National Planning Challe Brig Gen Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, and the EEC delegation led by Mr (Edgar Pisani) chairman of the Economic Development Commission, were held in an atmosphere of complete understanding and the EEC was greatly thanked for its assistance to economic development projects in Somalia.

CSO: 4503/42

BRIEFS

BROADCAST GIVES BATTLE REPORT--The third division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] forces launched fierce attacks on the bases of troops still loyal to Said Barre's regime at (Washinleh) village, in Bohol region. Reports reaching us from the third DFSS division said that heavy casualties, including deaths and injuries, were inflicted on the enemy forces who suffered many killed or wounded, while the rest fled for their lives. The fighting took place on 31 August. The DFSS forces captured two vehicles. The DFSS suffered no casualties. [Text] [EA031112 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 2 Sep 82]

CSO: 4503/42

'DAILY MAIL'REACTS TO EDITOR DISMISSAL

MB011318 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] Of course issues of domestic Perskor concern may come into it. But that should not obscure the fact that the firing of Dr Willem de Klerk as editor of DIE TRANSVALER is a happening of political significance.

It could mark not only an intensification of broedertwist [quarrel between brothers] but a strengthening of rightwing forces. Just as we have seen the rifts in Afrikanerdom manifest themselves in sport, in the church, in government, so now we see them tearing at the fabric of party newspapers, at once the most loyal and yet most vulnerable footsoldiers of sectional nationalism. That could perhaps be tolerable if it were only fractricidal. Unfortunately it is not.

That the battle is for the heart of the Afrikaner is almost beside the point; the battlefield is South Africa and the consequences will have to be borne by all.

It was not so long ago that DIE TRANSVALER felt proud to emblazon daily upon its masthead the slogan: "Official organ of the national party." Now one of the gurus of that party, the man who invented the term verlig [enlighten] and then tried to become its embodiment, has been removed with scant grace. His own explanation has been that the move to oust him was "politically motivated." It is hard to disagree.

It is not clear precisely what impelled Chairman Marius Jooste to act as he has done. Certainly, Perskor is smarting at being cut off not only from the political patronage of the P.W. Botha administration but also from some of the economic patronage of previous administrations. It has been buffeted by scandal and falling circulations. It remains tainted by its role in the citizen scandal; weakened by large citizen losses.

So a combination of economic opportunism and political inclination may have tempted it to seek customers from a growing conservative party.

If some or all of the Perskor newspapers are about to align themselves--however subtly--with Dr Treurnicht and his ilk, it will give a boost to

a political cause that, appealing to only a segment of the minority white population, is nevertheless capable of doing immense harm to the country at large. Anything that promotes to a back-to-verwoed campaign drives South Africa closer to racial confrontation.

In any event, one thing is certain: Simply by removing a verligte advocate of the stature of Dr de Klerk, Perskor has ensured that DIE TRANSVALER's influence will be muted at a critical time. And that, given an audience so uncertain about reform, is a tragedy in itself.

CSO: 4700/1849

RIGHTWING DEFEATED IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

MB021021 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] The right wing alliance in Durban's municipal elections has been defeated. Durban citizens voted yesterday for a new council. Let's look at all the results from Carmen Ricard:

[Ricard] Muncipai elections are not usually dramatic affairs and yesterday's polling in Durban was no exception. But there were a couple of surprises. Perhaps the biggest was the fact that the conservative alliance did not pull off their threat and upset the balance of power in this council. The right had been loud in its accusations against the so-called progressive alliance. In particular they accused them of opening the floodgates for whites to be swarmed by blacks. This was in response to the council's decision to desegregate one beach. They also said their opponents were undemocratic because they ignored the wishes of thousands of white residents who were opposed to an open beach.

In the event, however, the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] actually gained a new member and the conservative threat simply proved ineffective. Durban's popular mayor, (Sybil Hock), had a landslide victory against her reformed National Party opponent with a majority of more than 1,500. A grudge fight in ward eight between leader of the PFP grouping in the council, Peter Mansfield, and Nick Fletcher polled the highest percentage of votes--43.5. Mansfield won by a comfortable 225 majority. One PFP alliance councillor was unseated in ward seven. (Barry Clark) was beaten by a strong New Republic Party [NRP] force. (?Another former NRP senator, (Harry Goebamark), is the new councillor for the area.

But after the votes had all been counted and figures worked out, one thing was clear: even the controversial issue of opening a beach to all races was not enough to get white residents to vote in big numbers in the municipal election. With percentage polls ranging from 14 to 40, apathy was once again the real winner.

CSO: 4700/1860

BOTHA SCORES COLORED HOMELAND IDEA

MB021314 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha says a colored homeland is an illusion which has never been the policy or ideology of the National Party. Mr Botha was answering questions at the Free State Congress of the National Party in Bloemfontein, about the government's guidelines for a new constitutional dispensation. It should be accepted, he said, that the some 21/2 million coloreds in the country had no political rights, and it was on grounds of justice that previous National Party Governments had decided to consider political rights for the coloreds. He said there could be no talk of a homeland for the coloreds as they did constitute a culture group in the true sense of the term.

Mr Botha urged delegates to the congress to abandon the idea of a colored homeland, and said that correct Christian attitudes should form the basis of relations. The government's guidelines, he said, afforded sufficient security to guarantee civilized standards in South Africa.

Referring to the holding of a referendum on the constitutional proposals, Mr Botha said that he saw no reason for this at present. He had stated earlier that a referendum would be held if there was a deviation from National Party principles, something which had not occurred.

CSO: 4700/1860

'SABC' CHARGED WITH POLITICAL BIAS

MB021117 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by John Battersby, political correspondent]

Bloemfontein--In an unprecedented attack, the government last night accused the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] of downplaying official announcements and broadcasting "party political propaganda" for the Conservative Party.

Making his debut as deputy minister of information at the national party's free state congress, Mr Barend Du Plessis lashed out at the SABC for providing the CP with a platform to comment on the resignation of Dr Willem De Klerk, former editor of THE TRANSVALER, from Perskor.

Mr Du Plessis was referring to the comment by Mr Tom Langley, MP for Waterkloof and a senior member of the CP, that Dr De Klerk's dismissal would lead ultimately to greater Perskor support for the CP.

"What he has got to do with Dr De Klerk's resignation I don't know.

"Why the CP was given the platform was inexplicable unless it was the SABC's objective to broadcast party political propaganda for the CP," Mr Du Plessis said.

The SABC owed the public an explanation, he said.

Mr Langley said last night that Mr Du Plessis' criticism of the SABC in this respect was petty.

What he should have criticised was the lack of internal control in the SABC which had enabled the false death report on Dr Treurnicht to be broadcast in the first place.

Mr Du Plessis said the SABC needed to "examine itself critically" in the light of recent events.

He said that the false Radio Highveld report about the alleged shooting of the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, broadcast on Tuesday, underlined the need for self-examination.

The chairman of the SABC board, Professor Wynand Mouton, could not be contacted for comment last night.

Meanwhile, it was reliably learnt yesterday that the government suspects that the Treurnicht shooting fiasco and the SABC platform given to Mr Langley were engineered by CP sympathisers inside the SABC to gain publicity for Dr Treurnicht's party.

The nationalist press is waging a high-profile campaign to keep the Treurnicht scandal alive and the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has personally entered the controversy to give assurances that the matter will be taken further.

Earlier yesterday, the free state leader of the National Party, Dr Nak Van Der Merwe, told delegates that the "shooting" of Dr Treurnicht was the most "transparent propaganda" he had yet seen.

Commenting on Mr Du Plessis' criticism of the SABC for quoting his views on Dr De Klerk's dismissal, Mr Langley said last night that the firing had been a main point on news broadcasts on television and radio throughout the day.

He, as a politician, was as entitled to have his views broadcast as any other politician. If cabinet ministers so much as "squeaked" they became news for the SABC, Mr Langley said.

Mr Langley also said immediate steps were being taken to protect Dr Treurnicht following the hoax. There had been no similar incidents in the past.

Meanwhile a police spokesman said yesterday an official investigation would be held into the broadcast on Radio Highveld that Dr Treurnicht had been shot.

The spokesman said possible violations of the post office act would be investigated.

CSO: 4700/1849

BRIEFS

SECURITY GROUP FORMED--In South Africa the Conservative Party has appointed a committee to look into the safety of its leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht. South African Press Association reports that the decision was taken after the erroneous report broadcast by Radio Highveld yesterday afternoon in which it was stated that Dr Treurnicht had been shot dead on his farm in the Waterberg District. One of the party's chief spokesman, Mr (Tom Langley), said the committee under the chairmanship of Mr (Chris de Jager), would investigate all possible measures to ensure Dr Treurnicht's maximum security at all times. The police and the post office are investigating the source of the report which was received on Radio Highveld's telex machine in the temporary studio at the Pretoria show. The report was broadcast in good faith. The telex machine is linked to the post office's public telex network. The head of Radio Highveld, Mr (Arno Kotze), says the report did not originate from Radio Highveld or the news service of the South African Broadcasting Corporation. [Text] [MB010914 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Sep 82]

TEMPORARY TRAVEL DOCUMENT GRANTED--The South African Government has granted the general-secretary of the country's Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, permission to apply for a temporary travel document so that he can attend the church conference in the United States. Bishop Tutu's passport was withdrawn and a recent application for another was rejected in Pretoria Supreme Court. [Text] [MB021007 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Sep 82]

RECONNAISSANCE PLANES WITHDRAWN FROM SERVICE--The South African Air Force will withdraw its only long-range maritime reconnaissance aircraft during the next 2 years. The British-build AVRO (Shackleton) aircraft have been in service for 25 years, and are approaching the end of their useful lives. They have been used for patrolling the strategic cape sea route and to assist ships in distress off Africa's southern coasts. The only aircraft which can serve as replacements are the American Lockheed Orion and the Breguet Atlantic, produced in France. However the arms embargo against South Africa prevents their purchase by the South African Air Force. [Text] [MB021040 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1860

THE ROAD TO KOSI BAY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19, 20 Aug 82

[Two-part series by James Dlamini]

[19 Aug 82 pp 1, 8, 9]

[Text] THE Ngwavuma region has been in the spotlight since the South African government announced plans to cede it to Swaziland.

Following that, Swaziland has suddenly attracted the attention of the world and the debate over Ngwavuma is still hitting the headlines.

Swazis have been wondering what all the controversy was about and also Ngwavuma and its people are like.

Last weekend photographer Leonard Mohale and myself set out to have a look inside Ngwavuma.

We set out early in the morning from Lavumisa. People along the border in Lavumisa speak in whispers about Ngwavuma and they raised eyebrows when we told them we intended to drive right to Kosi Bay. They thought we would get into trouble — there is a general air of tension at the border.

We went through a thorough search by a South African security man with a police dog. He said he was looking for grenades.

While the white officer was searching the car, a Zulu-speaking policeman addressed us fairly abruptly.

I told him we were not used to policemen talking to us like that.

He laughed and said: "You can't tell me a thing. Swazis always use rough language. Everybody says so."

I thought: "Well the common label for us Swazis is docility, now we've got a new one."

We finally crossed the border at 8.30 a.m. Just across the border there is a little town, possibly residential houses for policemen and South African railway people.

Further on is a huge stock farm on the left side of the road and sugar cane fields on the righthand side.

Deeper inside the border there are vast vegetable gardens. Some people working in the cane fields and the gardens said all the operations including the stock farm belonged to white South African owners.

Some of the people working in these fields come from Lavumisa on the Swaziland side of the border. Everybody speaks a distorted mixture of Zulu and Swazi — both sides of the border.

Along the roadside there were boys selling vegetables. We stopped to ask and were amazed at how cheap tomatoes were. A box full of fresh tomatoes costs only E1. If our market women got hold of those boxes, they would make at least 500 per cent profits, I thought I nearly bought one until I remembered about the ban on vegetable imports from South Africa.

Contrast

We crossed the Phongolo River into what is historically regarded Zulu territory as the road cuts across that area on the direction of Sodwana.

We turned towards the Kosi Bay road. The road so far was tarred and smooth. We sped across and passed a South African army camp before we crossed the Phongolo again back to Ngwavuma, where there is a striking contrast.

The area on our side of the river is conspicuously neglected and there are virtually no attempts to develop it. Standing right across the river one cannot help noticing the industrial activity across the bridge

matched by a deathly silence on our side of the river.

Across the bridge a contractor was conducting a blasting operation near the river; another was building houses and there were scores of people doing other industrial activities. As it was still in the morning, most people we saw were crossing the bridge towards the other side of the river where all the activity was concentrated.

We also saw a truckload of singing people, obviously recruited workers from our side of the river crossing towards the industrial area. The only cars we saw crossing towards us as we waited seemed to be those of tourists.

They were two worlds apart — facing each other like two small boys taunting each other.

The tarred road ends at the bridge. There is a dirt road on our side. As we drove on, the area became more and more rugged. We saw vast scrubland on both sides of the road.

We drove for more than 20 minutes without seeing any sign of human habitation except for dots of isolated dome-shaped huts here and there. Many appeared to have been abandoned, judging by their dilapidated state and because we didn't see any people around.

There was increased human activity (comparatively that is) as we approached the first small trading store after crossing the bridge.

The homesteads are less scattered here. One could see oxen pulling logs or carrying sacks of mealies. We learned for the first time that we had been driving through the Nyawo area.

Outside the shop were people carrying mealie meal, malt and other essentials for a typical rural family. Judging by the amounts they bought, many of the people obviously had to walk long distances to the shop.

Some women squatted under a tree outside the shop sharing a loaf of bread which they were washing down with sugared water, with their loads of mealie meal next to them. This was an indication that they were preparing for a long walk home.

Typical of rural trading stores, with the exception of the basic necessities such as mealie meal, brown sugar, malt and soap it was poorly stocked. There were scattered tins of sardines and corned beef.

Farming

Past this store, we came across more scattered trading stores in the Nyawo area. They were all the same and sold the same items.

In the Nyawo area, there were hardly any signs of farming activity. But it seems to be a cattle area. We saw huge herds of fat cattle. A man told us there are very few families who don't own cattle in the Nyawo area.

But it seems that there is not much water. The cattle rely on water supplied from windmills.

As we drove on the dirt road, we saw three young men carrying haversacks. They looked rather unusual for an area like that and I suspected that they might be guerrillas.

When we drove past them they whistled and pointed fingers.

The road started to improve after we had driven almost halfway from the Phongolo Bridge towards Kosi Bay. There are road construction works and it appears the road is to be tarred.

Before we entered the Tembe region, we met three armoured vehicles carrying troops driving in the opposite direction. Further on we saw another armoured truck carrying black soldiers. My impression was that the black soldiers were members of a KwaZulu army.

The Tembe area is fertile with a strikingly thick vegetation for early spring. The vegetation is thick right up to the coast.

It is obviously of immense agricultural potential, but it is undeveloped — but neglected is a more appropriate term. The small vegetable gardens cultivated by families for their own consumption were flourishing. Water is plentiful and there are streams throughout the area.

Human activity is visible everywhere, but there are no industries and trading stores are scattered for long distances from one another. Even here, women are seen carrying loads of shopping and walking for long distances.

Busy

Along the roadside groups of women vendors sell mabewu, fat cakes, fried fish, fruits and other paraphernalia. The groups of women vendors dotted along the highway are such that one would draw the impression that it is a busy route.

At Maguzi there is one large trading store, a large vendor centre and bus station. Along the route to Kosi Bay, Maguzi is the centre of activity. In fact Maguzi is already in the Kosi Bay area.

[20 Aug 82 pp 1, 4]

[Part 2: "Stuck in Kosi Bay"]

[Text]

AFTER a short break at Maguzi, we set off towards our final destination — Kosi Bay.

At Maguzi the main road which is being tarred takes another direction. Those bound for Kosi Bay have to take a small hazardous road branching off from the main road.

We started encountering problems. First we nearly got stuck crossing a small stream. In fact, we had to cross a series of streams before we got to our destination.

The closer you get to the coast, the worse the road gets. The area is just sand. Our car was too small. What one really needs is a Land-Rover. At one stage we had to crawl at walking distance because the sand was so thick the road so narrow and winding.

The closer we got the more of a puzzle it become. First there was a sign pointing between two roads reading: "Kosi Bay." It could have been pointing towards either of the two roads. It had either been carelessly erected — or twisted by naughty herd-boys.

We had to stop and look for people to ask for the direction. They were very friendly. We introduced ourselves, but avoided political questions.

We proceeded further and our problems became worse. There were clusters of small road networks to different directions with no signs. We kept on guessing because we didn't see any more people. We struggled through the sand and entered an area of a thick forest.

Inside the forest there was a sign towards the right hand side with the picture of an elephant indicating the direction of Kosi Bay game reserve.

Looking towards the reserve, the place is a natural tourist attraction — but for the roads.

In contrast to the dry and thinly populated inland, it is sub-tropical with amazing greenery for winter.

We decided to drive slowler in case we might be driving in forbidden areas. We did not enter the game park because there was a notice which read: "No entry — KwaZulu Government."

Suddenly we came to what appeared to be a dead end. There was a closed gate and our road led inside the tall wire fencing.

There were no signs and we wondered where Kosi Bay was, unaware that we had arrived. After much consideration we decided to open the gate and take a risk. We realised that there was security sensitivity in the area and we drove slowly so that we could not be mistaken for hostile visitors.

But we had already realised that we might be treated as tresspassers. We saw a sign indicating the direction of an office.

A white game ranger came menacingly towards us with his hand on a revolver holster.

"What the hell are you doing here?" he growled. We told him we were visitors from Mbabane and wanted to go to the beach. "You are Swazis?" he asked.

We nodded.

"Well get the hell out of here!" he shouted.

We asked him if we had entered forbidden territory and why it was forbidden. "You have to get permits to come here, where are your permits?"

"Where can we get them?" we asked.

"The hell, you ask me! I work for the KwaZulu government. The tribal offices are back at Maguzi and you better go there before you get into trouble."

We asked him to give us a guide to take us to the tribal offices to get our permits? "It will take you days to get it." He flatly refused to allow us to go to the beach and demanded that we leave. We managed to persuade him to at least allow us to take pictures from where we were.

The bush is so thick one has to climb on trees to be able to take pictures of the bay itself. The water was some 300 metres from us.

With the exception of the sounds of birds now and then the area is in almost total tranquility. We really felt bad that we could not go as far as the beach. The thick undergrowth makes it impossible to see what is around the coast or if there are any tourist camping sites.

However, we were told by a group of Tonga employees of the KwaZulu government working at Kosi Bay that these were tourist camps. One of the Tonga rangers, Mr. Tokozani Mdluli, told us that further from where we were, there were camping sites.

"You have to drive a little further to get to where the white tourists are," Mr. Mdluli said.

I asked him: "If I get a permit, can I be allowed to go and camp where the whites are?"

"I don't know," he shrugged. "You can ask that from the 'baas' but I haven't seen it happen before."

When I asked, he said we could not pick up any fruit from the forest because we did not nave permits. The Tongas inside the area crowded around us and chatted in a friendly fashion.

Glee

We finally bid them farewell, but when we tried to turn, our car got stuck in the sand. Leonard tried to drive us out, but the wheels got deeper into the sand. The Tongas ran to lend a hand and we tried to push it out.

But the white game ranger, an English-speaking man from Natal, came on the scene and harshly called them away. He spoke to them and then we saw them disappear behind buildings. He watched us from across a fence, apparently with glee.

I approached him and asked if he could pull us out with his truck.

"I won't help you, never. That teaches you what happens when you come here without a permit. Now you must leave right away!", he said.

Then he jumped into a truck and I knew he was going to call the police. Sleeping in a police cell is one thing, but to be arrested in a foreign country, South Africa at that, is another, I thought. Even if they do not arrest us we needed to get out of that place as it was getting late in the afternoon.

We pushed and pushed, but the car didn't move. We started sweating and we were all alone there. The white man had taken the Tongas along with him to ensure that they did not help us.

We took some stones and placed them under the back wheels which, were one the stone stuck in the sand. We decided that this time we had to summon all our strength and push.

Arrested

We managed to push it up to the road, but when Leonard started the car it hit a small rock and skidded only to plunge into sand again.

It begun to look as if we would never get out.

We sat down for a while to think what to do next. I started thinking about a place to sleep if it came to that, if we were not arrested that is.

The silence was suddenly broken by the sounds of trucks approaching. We knew it was our friend coming back with the police. I thought we would talk the police into pulling us out.

We tried the same method as before. We were both dripping with sweat. We summoned our strength again and pushed. It took several tries but finally we got the car out.

We were elated, but then we had to prepare brace ourselves for a scenario with the police. We drove on towards the gate. Two trucks blocked our way. The first one belonged to our friend, the white game ranger with his Tonga employees at the back. He was all alone in front. The other truck belonged to the police.

A white officer who appeared to be in charge alighted followed by a KwaZulu official.

We shook hands and told them they had come too late to help us.

We told them we were journalist from Swaziland and had come to have a look at the place. The white policeman told us that he had been told that there were two Swazis taking pictures at the place and that he got worried for our safety.

We asked him what he was talking about.

"Don't you know, the black people here were going to kill you." I wondered whether he was talking about the people who had tried to help us and were

stopped by his white counterpart or some other people. But that wasn't the time to argue. What we needed right then was to talk them into getting their trucks out of the way and letting us go.

He started preaching to us and occasionally seeking approval from his willing KwaZulu official who kept on nodding his head.

Finally he pulled his truck out of the way. The game ranger reluctantly followed suit. I saw the game ranger eyeing the policeman. When we were outside the gate I called the game ranger to ask what kind of animals were in the Kosi Bay game park.

"What animals are you talking about? There are no animals here," he said.

"But that is a game reserve and I saw a picture of an elephant in your KwaZulu sign," I said.

He slammed the door of his truck and drove off.

The Tongas waved at us and I knew then that it was the white officials who wanted them to be angry with us and that they did not understand why.

We drove off. I crossed my fingers each time we struck into some deep sand and it looked like we might get stuck again. It was a good feeling to be on our way home. However we felt bad about being unable to actually go into the sea and swim.

Shebeen

We met some herdboys and stopped to ask if they had actually been to the bay. They had. We asked them how deep it was. They said in the Eastern side it was a bit shallow, but that as you move along Westwards, it is stomach deep for a reasonably tall man immediately you step in and head deep some 50 metres further into the water.

I remembered that the whole of Ingwavuma was grabbed by British Natal because they did not want to allow Swaziland to let the Boers build a post at Kosi Bay.

On the way we stopped over in a roadside shebeen and joined the Tongas over a drink called "njemane". It is something between banglas and "maroola" beer. It is a juice extracted from wild roots and concocted with sugar.

Anyway we were on the way home.

CSO: 4700/1842

GABHENI ATTACKS CRITICAL PRESS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

HOME Affairs' Minister, Prince Gabheni has made a scathing attack on the local press for its critical coverage of the events at the King's Birthday Garden Party.

Prince Gabheni also criticised the local press for what he called prominent coverage of ritual murder trials.

Though admitting that things did not go as expected, first at the Prince of Wales and later at the garden party, Prince Gabheni told a group of those officers who were involved in preparations for the celebrations that the press coverage given to the fiasco were unwarranted.

"After all, who got killed that day" as a result of the failure of the celebrations, he asked.

He also lashed out at what he called inadequate coverage of the King's Diamond Jubilee celebrations last year, which he said were such a big success.

"How much coverage did the local press give to such a big occasion. How much did they praise us for such a piece of good work well done?" he asked.

He said the local press almost ignored it even after the King had 'spoken' about it at the Royal Byre at Lobamba. "They (the press) went for other news items," he said.

To support his statement, he said he still had the newspapers in his office that carried that report.

"We had to falter at some stage, and in fact I regard our failure as a blessing in disguise," he said.

He believed that failure would revitalise the organisers and act as a continuous reminder that whenever given a piece of national duties to do the aim should always be success at all times.

Be that as it may, he said, he was completely against the attitude adopted by the local press. "I even said to myself, well the press reports facts but, since our newsmen often visit other countries, when have they ever reported about the immoral conduct they indulge in while abroad so that their wives can know about it," he said.

If newsmen cannot report about their own misconduct abroad, then, he declared, the press must be selective of what it reports for public consumption.

There is a local newspaper which he said always give prominence to ritual murder trials and arrests. "Are these trials, the only news in Swaziland worth reporting by this newspaper?" he said. "Let our newsmen go out to the countryside and see development," Prince

Gabbeni said.

He said the King and the Prime Minister were opening development project in the country all the time.

Something strange with this newspaper lately, he said was that it even pushed pictures of the King to the back page in order to give way to ritual murder trials in the front page.

The picture of the King and development were the nation's pride and should, therefore, be put on the front page.

"Do the newspapers here like these ritual murders, or do they realise that they are promoting these murder cases by the prominent coverage they give them," he said.

He blamed gatecrashers for the chaos at the Garden Party. Swaziland's other problem, he said was the conflict in different cultures here which the country was trying to reconcile.

For instance, he said, according to Swazi custom, a Swazi does not need to be invited to a function where the King will be present.

He appealed for patience in trying to accommodate the two cultures. He said there is no class distinction in Swazi society although this exists in Western cultures.

It is according to these cultures that people in western countries are invited to occasions such as the garden party, he said.

He expressed disappointed at the lack of respect demonstrated by some people at the garden party, especially those, he said, even went into the kitchen at the Prime Minister's residence looking for food.

CSO: 4700/1842

MPS WARNED OF CAMPUS UNREST, COMMUNISTS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 20

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

MPs yesterday warned the University of Swaziland to beware of communist infiltration and subversive lecturers.

They alleged that disgruntled lecturers use students to settle their scores with government by inciting campus discontent.

They said such discontent builds up gradually and eventually explodes in the form of strikes and campus protests.

The MPs also expressed displeasure with "too much autonomy" given to universities the world over.

"Universities have too much freedom. Students become politically-minded and involve themselves in strikes and other undesirable activities," Mr. D.M. Shongwe said. "At universities, there are lecturers who have problems with their governments. Instead of communicating with the governments directly, they subvert students, to punish the governments," Mr. Shongwe said.

Subversion

Mr. Shongwe asked the Minister for Education, Canon Siphetse Dlamini if he intended to correct this situation and prevent teachers from subverting students.

He asked if there were any clauses in the Establishment of the University of Swaziland Bill, which was being debated to prevent subversion.

"Another sore issue is that laws are made but not enforced, I don't know why," he said. "I will be very happy if our university shows some respect. Swaziland is peaceful and the university should reflect this."

Another MP, Mr. O.Z. Dlamini said the University of Swaziland should be clear about national policy and respect it. "There should be no infiltration of communism or socialism in our university. We have seen it happen in Kenya and we don't want it here," Mr. Dlamini said. "In the first place: why is the autonomy of a university so special? The autonomy should be treated with caution, so that we won't regret anything in future."

Mr. E.P. Mamba asked

the Minister if there would not be too many foreign students in the university. He said such students would not only deprive Swazi students of places in the university, but that they would also bring undesirable influences.

He warned the government that if too many educated people from the university do not get employment opportunities, they would involve themselves in undesirable activities and create a dangerous situation.

Other points raised during the proceedings:

Mr. S.M. Dlamini suggested tax increases to raise money to support the university financially. He suggested a 25 cents increase on graded tax to those who don't pay income tax; a 0.1 per cent increase in company tax for those who pay a 0.2 per cent increase in company tax. He pointed out that when Canon Dlamini asked for E40 million in his capital budget he was only given E20 million and when he asked for E30 million for recurrent expenditure he merely got E15 million. "A university needs a lot of money," he said.

Mr. Dlamini suggested that training and the sholarship selection board should be removed from the Department of Establishments and Training to the Ministry for Education.

"The Department of establishments and training is very sleepy," he said.

He suggested that journalism courses should be introduced in the university.

He said journalists taught Swazi respect will know what information to diseminate to the public and what information should be held from the public.

CSO: 4700/1842

JUDGE GIVES KENYAN COUP LEADER CASE TO MINISTER

AB022107 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 2 Sep (AFP)--The three-week-old extradition case against two fugitive Kenyan air force men accused of abducting two KAE pilots after the failure of last month's abortive coup attempt came to an abrupt end here today when the presiding magistrate referred the case to Tanzanian Justice Minister Julie Manning.

The decision by Chief Magistrate Goodwill Korosso followed an in-court debate as to whether the charges placed against Air Force Senior Sergeant Pancras Oteyo Okumu and Senior Private Hezekiah Ochuka were political or criminal.

Mr Korosso said that the minister could rule whether the two accused should be extradited to stand trial on charges of kidnapping Kenyan air force pilots Nick Ole Leshan and William Marende--who flew them south to Dar es Salaam after the coup collapsed--or whether they should be allowed to remain in Tanzania as political refugees.

CSO: 4700/1861

LUSAKA'S WATER SHORTAGE 'AGGRAVATED BY SABOTEURS'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

LUSAKA's critical water shortage has been aggravated by saboteurs who made a big hole in the pipe at Mapepe near Chilanga, district governor Mr Simon Mwewa disclosed yesterday.

As a result the council is investigating the incident.

Mr Mwewa said the city engineer's office had sent workers to Mapepe to repair the pipe.

"I am upset to see some areas of Lusaka without water at certain times of the day. Some people have found pleasure in helping themselves to free water," an enraged Mr Mwewa told a public meeting in Chawama.

Lusaka required 44 million litres of water a day but only 38 million were being supplied from the Kafue water works.

Mr Mwewa said Lusaka had a shortfall of six million litres of water a day and the "hijacking" of the water at Mapepe would worsen the situation.

The target was to increase the supply so that there would be enough for gardening and other uses.

"A detailed programme of the city's water supply will be announced as we continue to sink more boreholes. We must make Lusaka a garden city."

The council was already sinking boreholes in many parts. One was at the showgrounds and the other in Lusaka West.

The council would like to see that residents drank water within the city limits.

CSO: 4700/1833

MUZ CHAIRMAN ADDRESSES MUZ QUARTERLY SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE absence of workers' representatives in the board of directors of the reorganised Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) proves the failure of workers' participation in decision making.

National chairman of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) Mr Timothy Walamba said at the weekend that although many pronouncements were heard on the subject from corridors of power, people had yet to see when workers' participation would become a reality.

Speaking in Kitwe during the quarterly supreme council meeting of MUZ, he said workers would continue to get lip-service if the decisions affecting the majority continued to be made by a few individuals.

On the recent mealie meal price increases, he told the council that the best and first ingredient to peace was for the authorities to ensure that the cost of living was within easy reach of the lower income group.

The rises did not justify the much talked about peace and stability in the country.

He reminded the meeting that because of the unions' uncompromising stand against social injustices in society, he and other union leaders were detained last year.

"But is it not folly of some people to accuse us that we are poking out noses in matters which do not concern us?" he asked.

All political, social, economic and cultural matters concerned the unions as workers and citizens of the country on the land.

Passive

He pointed out that the union would not remain passive in the face of such provocation.

Mr Walamba cautioned that as the presidential and parliamentary elections drew near some politicians would use dirty tactics to win their vote.

Some would even come with false promises while others would approach them with criticism of innocent public figures.

"My advice to you is please do not entertain them because for the last five years they have been in Parliament we have identified those who are prepared to champion the cause of the labour movement.

"This, we must use our influence to ensure that a worker does not waste his vote but to vote for those who will remain on his side even in stormy weather."

Mr Walamba who pledged to cooperate with other unions said MUZ would give support to the Party and its Government through the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions.

CSO: 4700/1833

JOHANNESBURG PAPER SAYS ARCHBISHOP CASE BEING PROBED IN ROME

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Dan Mwale]

[Text] **IS Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo being held at the Vatican while officials question him on charges of "wizardry"?**

His case has aroused great interest overseas according to reports reaching Lusaka.

A recent article in the Johannesburg newspaper, **The Star**, said the former Lusaka archbishop's case was being investigated by the congregation for evangelisation of the people and propagation of the faith.

The newspaper said Archbishop Milingo's case was "unprecedented" in recent church history.

A Vatican official contacted by **The Star** confirmed that the controversial prelate was in Rome — but refused to confirm where he was staying.

"He is here for rest treatment and to clear up certain controversies about his conduct," **The Star** reported the official as having said.

"It is better at this stage to say nothing about the case. But it is not as grave as it would seem," the Vatican source said in an interview with the correspondent of the mass-circulation newspaper.

Another Vatican source quoted the outspoken archbishop as having told his Vatican inquisitors: "They are trying to make me look like a witchdoctor. But I am not."

He is said to have told his questioners that he had begun his faith healing after seeing a visition of Christ one night.

The Star said Archbishop Milingo's recall was a virtual suspension by Pope John Paul II to answer charges of "practising witchcraft, healing the sick by unchristian means and casting out the devil from people claiming to be possessed by evil spirit."

This week when contacted for comment officials in the pro-nuncio's office in Lusaka declined to comment on Archbishop Milingo's case or whether the Catholic church in Zambia was aware of what is happening to him.

The revelation that the archbishop has been accused of wizardry is bound to provoke strong reaction from his supporters in Zambia who have already expressed anger at his plight.

The Star said the prelate had long been a target of powerful interests at the Vatican.

The newspaper in its front-page story published on August 6, noted that over the past 13 years he headed the church in Lusaka he was critical of the "silences" of the Vatican over Portuguese excesses in Angola and Mozambique.

Archbishop Milingo left for Italy in April after being summoned by the Pope in a letter which was delivered by his representative in Zambia Archbishop George Zur — the pro-nuncio.

The letter quoted in the church newspaper the **National Mirror** read in part:

"I have been instructed to communicate to your grace the decision that has been taken following the apostolic visitation of the archdiocese of Lusaka conducted by His Eminence Maurice Cardinal Otunga.

"The decision of the sacred congregation for the evangelisation of peoples, confirmed by the Holy Father contains the following:

"As it is felt that you are at present unfortunately unable to fruitfully govern the archdiocese your grace is requested to leave Lusaka as soon as possible for Rome . . . where Your Grace is expected to pursue for a certain period, theological studies and quiet reflection as well as to seek medical advice from the doctors."

The letter added that if at the end of the "observation" period, the doctors

find Archbishop Milingo to be in good health and the "Holy See guarantees that it would make it possible for you to lead the archdiocese in a positive and fruitful manner," he would resume his office.

Archbishop Milingo has for some time been at the centre of controversy in his church emanating from his spiritual healing powers.

In 1978, the Zambia Episcopal Conference banned him from conducting healing sessions.

And before his departure in a book which he wrote, **Demarcations**, he disclosed that he had expected to be removed from office during the past eight years becaure of his healing powers.

CSO: 4700/1833

EMPLOYERS' GROUP ANNOUNCES PLAN TO LIMIT REDUNDANCIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **THE Zambia Federation of Employers has announced a seven-point plan to mitigate or "at least" delay redundancies.**

The federation's executive director Mr Fanwell Sumbwe announced the plans in a statement released in Lusaka yesterday.

It says the ZFE antidote to redundancies involves:

- Allowing natural wastage to take its course;
- Allowing workers to take all accrued leave;
- Putting workers on reduced working week/shorter hours;
- Temporary lay-offs;
- Trying to find alternative employment where possible;
- Early retirement as provided in collective agreements and;
- Redundancy should be the last resort and if possible should be staggered.

Mr Sumbwe said he knew of no new law on termination of employment of any kind apart from a recent Bill on maternity protection.

"Until new procedures are issued, employers are urged to adhere strictly to current laws and regulations and provisions of collective agreements."

Statistics over the past four years indicated a consistent trend in redundancies.

Redundancy figures showed that in 1978, 69,032 workers were retrenched. There were 6,304 in 1979, 5,730 in 1980 and 4,151 last year.

"Despite continued economic depression, redundancies last year dropped because of improved production capacity which was a result of improved inflow of foreign funds including the IMF loan, coupled with considerable inflow of materials, plant and equipment under bilateral commodity aid arrangements."

These inflows helped sustain a fair production capacity, thus creating stability in employment levels.

The economic symposia of Prime Minister Mundia and effective involvement of employers created hope and confidence in the business community.

The situation was different in the first half of this year and production dropped because of lack of foreign exchange.

According to ZFE calculations based on redundancies so far declared this year's redundancies were likely to be around 6,000 — more or less the same as the years before 1981.

The reason for redundancies was the world-wide economic recession. This year was forecast to be a difficult one for most countries.

Unemployment, according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries, was expected to exceed 25 million.

"Zambia does not operate in a vacuum. As a member of the world community and international trade markets, she cannot be an exception to the serious economic problems facing other countries including world economic powers," he said.

Mr Sumbwe appealed for restraint among employers especially "as we approach the presidential elections".

CSO: 4700/1833

TRANSPORT MINISTER SAYS TAZARA'S FUTURE BRIGHT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIANS have joined the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) to fill posts previously held by Tanzanians, Power, Transport and Communications Minister Mr Rajah Kunda said yesterday.

He said in Lusaka that the turn of events was one of the effects of the decision by Tazara to award a 50 per cent salary increase for its workers early this year.

Other effects were that the rise had stabilised the workers who were leaving the system for greener pastures.

The security measures which Tazara introduced last year had minimised pilfering in the system.

Tazara could now enjoy public confidence, especially that cargo was reaching importers intact and with minimum delays.

Pilfering, corruption had seriously affected the system and at one time it was feared that Tazara would crumble.

He said early this year a system was worked out among the mines, Zambia Railways, the Zambia-Tanzania Road Services and Tazara on the movement of Zambian cargo to and from Dar es Salaam port.

"This has worked well in that Tazara has its share and we expect a reasonable return at the end of the financial year".

Tazara was rehabilitating its existing locomotives which was a continuing programme.

The arrival of nine locomotives from the Federal Republic of Germany was delayed because of administrative problems.

He described the future of Tazara as bright.

On whether the Chinese experts asked for to help revive the lifeline were still there, he said there were still a few working in sensitive areas of Tazara workshops and the training school.

There was no problem on the line between Kapiri Mposhi and Dar es Salaam except for the Mulumba area where torential rains had caused some damage affecting operations.

He said the Australian government had conducted a feasibility study there which Tazara was examining, while the day-to-day operation was being handled by a Tazara construction team.

Tazara was studying the restoration of the line's passenger traffic so as to regain public confidence.

"We would like to restore passenger trains as soon as possible. The system at present runs one passenger train a week between Kapiri Mposhi and Dar es Salaam.

CSO: 4700/1833

GOVERNMENT VEHICLES FACE GROUNDING

Luasaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] LACK of spare parts and foreign exchange will force the Government to ground a number of its vehicles, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Works and Supply, Mr Ian Sikazwe warned in Lusaka yesterday.

A number of government vehicles cannot be repaired at the moment because there are no spare parts in the country, he said.

Although the ministry tried to stock as many parts as possible for any fleet of cars ordered, these were dependent on the availability of funds and foreign exchange.

It was, however, cheaper to repair vehicles than to order new ones each time they broke down.

Mr Sikazwe noted that two and a half years ago Britain gave Zambia a load of Land-Rover spare parts to enable her repair 200 vehicles.

He said some vehicles needed few spare parts but these were not available in the country, adding that loan facilities like the one by the British would go a long way in brining a number of grounded fleets back on the road.

CSO: 4700/1833

INCREASED ROAD CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Luasaka DAILY MAIL in English 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

CONSTRUCTION costs of the Serenje-Samfya Road have risen to K84 million from the original estimates of K60 million, Minister of Works and Supply, Mr Haswell Mwale, has said.

Mr Mwale said in Livingstone yesterday that the construction which was scheduled to be completed next year will be finished about 1986, two years behind schedule.

He said the delay and the costs had risen from the K60 million estimated in 1979 due to high prices of fuel and materials as the government did not have adequate funds.

Mr Mwale said about 170km of the road from Serenje to Chambeshi River had been paved, of which eight kilometres had been tarred while 100km from the river towards Samfya had been cleared of the bush and only 70 km remained.

The minister, who will visit the site of the project in two weeks' time said the contractors hoped to finish clearing the bush and construct a bridge before the end of this year if the government could raise about K2 million.

He explained that the contractor had estimated that the work this year would cost K8 million but the Ministry of Finance allocated only K5.5 million.

CSO: 4700/1833

MINISTER SAYS UNIP SEEKING LOYAL, RELIABLE LABOR MOVEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] **THE Party is searching for a "loyal and reliable" labour movement to which it can lend its weight in times of crisis, Labour and Social Services Minister, Mr Basil Kabwe said in Lusaka yesterday.**

And he warned that workers must brace themselves for more redundancies as the economy of the country continues to worsen.

Mr Kabwe was speaking at the National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA) where he opened a works council seminar organised by the Jaycees.

During the struggle for Independence, it was the labour movement which needed a political party to which it could lend its weight because on its own it could not carry out political functions without being banned.

"Today, however, it is the Party's turn to search for a loyal and reliable labour movement to which it can lend its weight at this difficult stage of laying down a foundation for a new economic and social order."

There were many countries where rulers and owners of capital had combined forces to suppress the interests and activities of workers' organisations.

In such countries, union activities were restricted or even banned on the grounds that they caused stagnation in trade, destroyed property rights, ruined their masters and ran counter to the ideologies of the rulers.

"In our country, however, the opposite is the case. It has taken our beloved President to work out the workers' charter and their programme of action."

Mr Kabwe warned that more workers would soon lose their jobs if copper prices did not improve to earn the country foreign exchange to bring in raw materials for industries.

"We should therefore brace ourselves for more hardships ahead because some industries will obviously not operate at full capacity."

The minister suggested that for workers to secure a future for themselves, they should form cooperative organisations from which they could earn a living.

"The crisis we are now faced with should be seen as a challenge to every citizen and to workers in particular. We as citizens must not accept to be overcome by unemployment problems with our arms folded behind our backs. We must resolutely band together to find a solution to this trying problem."

The most immediate solution was to establish industrial common ownership ventures or cooperatives which would free workers from inhuman unemployment conditions and lay down foundations for a new social economic order.

Most workers losing employment were skilled or qualified accountants, craftsmen, technicians, technologists and others. There was sufficient scope to hire any other high-level skills to help establish such schemes.

"The idea of industrial and agricultural common ownership must grow from those who feel the pinch themselves because it would not succeed if imposed from Government."

The Party and its Government could offer advise and help in securing funds.

"My ministry is prepared to give such advice to any group of workers who may be thinking of establishing economic ventures of their own."

Mr Kabwe is an experienced labour leader. He was general secretary for the Zambia National Union of Teachers from 1965 to 1966.

Between 1971 and 1973 he was general secretary of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and he held his first Cabinet post in 1973.

CSO: 4700/1833

GOMA ON U.S. VIETNAM DEFEAT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

VIETNAM's defeat of American imperialism has proved that no matter how small a country can be, its spirit of independence can never be suppressed by a major power, Foreign Minister Professor Lameck Goma said yesterday.

Prof Goma said the defeat of US imperialism had given "enormous encouragement" to people still struggling to free themselves.

He was speaking when the visiting Vietnam Deputy Foreign Minister Vo-Dong Giang called on him at the ministry yesterday.

It was the spirit of wanting to be free that gave Vietnam, a Third World nation, courage to defeat a very powerful modern state "like the United States".

Prof Goma was referring to the Vietnam war which led to the defeat of more than 500,000 American troops culminating in the re-unification of North and South Vietnam.

"Your achievement has given enormous encouragement to others fighting against imperialism and apartheid in Southern Africa," he said.

Powerful nations could damage a lot of material but could not "kill" the independence spirit.

The name Vietnam to other developing countries represented "what a people can do to defeat a very powerful adversary."

CSO: 4700/1833

MAAMBA MINE RUN AT LOSS FOR DECADE; MAAMBA DROUGHT 'DEVASTATING'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

MAAMBA coal mine has been operating at a loss since its establishment more than ten years ago and has an accumulated loss of more than K18 million.

And Party Secretary-General Mulemba has said the Party and its Government will review the whole mine programme to help the company with foreign exchange to bring in needed equipment.

Mr Mulemba was speaking after touring the open pit mine yesterday.

Maamba Collieries managing director Mr Ngenda Imutowana told Mr Mulemba that the mine had always operated at a loss and all efforts to obtain the foreign exchange to buy equipment and spares for old machines had been fruitless.

He said the dwindling coal market made the situation worse with 56,000 tonnes still waiting to be dispatched to various customers.

The company was now trying to develop outside markets and had already tapped the Zairean market where it would export 2,000 tonnes of coal every year to earn foreign exchange.

Mr Mulemba said the colliery was an asset to the country and it must be helped to recover the huge investment it had put into the venture.

He praised the management for its comprehensive Zambianisation programmes which has brought many young Zambians to key positions in the engineering and technical fields.

The expatriate population has been reduced to only 18 people.

Comforts

Once a nation had invested in its own manpower development it was heading in the right direction and he was proud to see so many young people in positions of responsibilities.

That young Zambians shunned the comforts of city life to work in a place like Maamba with its obvious discomforts showed they were very dedicated and patriotic citizens.

He praised the management for its safety consciousness. If other industries could emulate Maamba mine Zambia would be on its way to prosperity.

Gwembe governor Mr Nicholas Nchimunya told the Party chief the entire district was threatened with starvation and unless the Party and its Government took steps now there would be a crisis.

Mr Nchimunya said at a meeting of Party officials at Maamba that because of the devastating drought there was "complete starvation in the entire valley".

The district council had set aside K12,000 to buy emergency food supplies but this money was inadequate because of the vastness of the district.

The district needed an emergency loan of K45,000 to meet the requirements.

Nr Nchimunya informed Mr Mulemba that the district had managed to produce about four million kilograms of cotton despite the drought.

CSO: 4700/1833

SOME COMMERCIAL FARMERS ACCUSED OF HOARDING MAIZE FOR LIVESTOCK

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

SOME commercial farmers have been accused of hoarding large stocks of maize for their livestock instead of selling it to marketing unions, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila said in a Press statement that his ministry was receiving "disturbing reports" about hoarding.

"Some commercial farmers are keeping large quantinties of maize suitable for human consumption for their livestock instead of selling it to the marketing unions."

The ministry wanted all the maize produced in the country suitable for human consumption to be sold to marketing unions. This was to enable the nation to save foreign exchange.

Mr Mwila appealed to farmers to sell their maize to the marketing organisations in their respective areas.

Resolved

Failure to do so would be regarded as an attempt to frustrate the Party and Government's efforts to grow enough maize for the nation.

There was no reason why farmers should not deliver crops to marketing unions since financial problems which some of the unions had were resolved.

"In areas where more maize than was expected had been produced relevant cooperative unions were being directed to provide more empty grain bags to the commercial farmers."

CSO: 4700/1833

WEST AFRICANS RELEASED FROM PRISON 'FLOOD' EMERALDS AREA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] HUNDREDS of Senegalese and Malians who were rounded up by police two months ago in the emeralds area have flooded the place again after being released from Kamfinsa prison.

And a frustrated Chief Nkana said yesterday that he was disappointed with the authorities for freeing the West Africans.

"We are very surprised to see these people back here because we don't know how they have come back. Even those who had managed to escape the police clean-up operation have joined their released friends."

The chief said there was little he could do to control the aliens apart from appealing to his people not to welcome them.

"At one time, our Party youths had wanted to have a confrontation with these people, but I stepped in because we could not condone violence."

The chief said he was at his wits' end as to what to do about the West Africans whom he said had made the lives of his people miserable by destroying morality especially among young women.

The West Africans were freely dealing in emeralds especially at Kishombe, Malakata and other villages that had sprung up to cater for the illegal trade.

A councillor Mr Botolo Chimba said the foreigners were digging cassava from gardens belonging to the villagers because of shortage of food.

"It does not make sense at all to pick up these people, lock them up at Kamfinsa, then release them again."

Early this week it was reported that about 1,571 West Africans who had been remanded at Kamfinsa were being screened.

No details were given and no police comment could be obtained from Kitwe as Mr Alfred Mulopa, the district police chief was away.

CSO: 4700/1833

BRIEFS

UNZA STAFF PAY INCREASE--The University of Zambia staff have been paid the 21 per cent salary increments awarded by the Government. The rises were paid out last Friday but most employees did not seem particularly happy about the pay. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Aug 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1833

CHURCH ROLE IN NEW SOCIALIST STATE DISCUSSED

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 82 pp 8, 9

[Article by Sheila White]

[Text] **INCREASING ancestor worship, dwindling finances and an exodus of clergy is preventing the Anglican Church in Zimbabwe from implementing a meaningful programme of social responsibility.**

In a wide-ranging interview, the Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, the Rt Reverend Peter Hatendi, said the Church had in principle always taken its social responsibilities seriously but felt helpless at the present time since it had no financial means to this end.

"We are unable to pay our clergy at grassroots level. Without means we cannot commit ourselves to a meaningful programme of social responsibility, reconstruction, rehabilitation and resettlement.

"This is not due to apathy or indifference but simply to a lack of financial resources and manpower. In Matabeleland some of our missions are being forced to close," Bishop Hatendi said.

Full-time, salaried black clergy were resigning because of the poor stipends they received.

"We are losing clergy at a time when we desperately need them because they are seeking more remunerative jobs in other fields," he added.

DEFINING

Defining the role of the Anglican Church in the new Zimbabwean society as "main-bodied, underlining the social Gospel", Bishop Hatendi pointed out that although the change called for by the Government stressed socialism, in fact the Church had pioneered social responsibility throughout its history in this country.

"This has been proved through the establishment of schools, hospitals and missions, particularly in the rural areas. I see the new role of the Church as being merely an extension of the old one — an acceleration of what we have been doing in the past.

"We are not being asked to preach socialism, as the Government interprets it, from the pulpit. I am bitterly opposed to scientific socialism based on the fact that man has come of age and reached his full measure. This leaves the Lord out, which is atheistic," the bishop said.

With the end of the war the Government was asking the Church to help by building more hospitals, more schools and to provide more facilities to cope with the population explosion.

Castigating what he termed the "rice Christians" who took all they could get from the Church but gave nothing back, Bishop Hatendi said these constituted the majority of black Christians.

"I am speaking about those within my own denomination. The majority of our black Christians use the Church as a social or cultural club from which they derive such benefits as education, bursaries and health care," he said.

Ancestor worship, which in past years had been conducted covertly, was now openly on the increase throughout Zimbabwe to the detriment of Christianity, the bishop said.

"Here again we have increasing numbers of rice Christians who by day worship in front of an altar since it proves beneficial to them, but at night revert to the beating of drums with the ministrations of the n'angas.

"These people have one foot in one camp and the other in a second. Neither can traditional worship and Christianity ever be reconciled," he added.

EVILS

Asked whether he considered the Church's influence to be waning in the face of the rising crime rate, prostitution and other social evils, Bishop Hatendi said that non-committed Christians were easy prey.

"Too many people have never taken the law of God into their lives. In the face of growing ancestor worship it is only to be expected that crime will increase in an atheistic society.

"I blame the resurgence of ancestor worship on the failure of the Church to convert our people — we are just not projecting the Lord as the Christ they want," he said.

Bishop Hatendi blamed the liberation struggle for the revival of ancestor worship since during that period many rural churches had been forced to close their doors.

"During the war the rural area missionaries were withdrawn. When I arrived back in this country during 1979 there was not one white priest in a mission centre. Neither did they ever return. Now the few remaining black clergy are withdrawing because the 1975 based stipend cannot sustain them in the post-war situation," he said.

Describing this as having been the "Church's dry season", he said that after the end of the war, a faithful few Christians who had sustained their faith surfaced as the vanguard of a new movement back to God.

"Congregations generally are much smaller than they were before the war when people were confirmed in their thousands. But they are better Christians, who are prepared to put something into as well as take out of the Church," Bishop Hatendi said.

Turning to the financial drought in which the Church is struggling to survive, the bishop said that missionary work had been seriously affected.

"Until now we have been more than 90 percent financed by white Christians whose number, through emigration or other causes, is seriously declining.

"At present few of my missions are staffed by full-time salaried clergy. Neither have we had time to hand over the responsibility to trained lay people.

"The hospitals and school missions are struggling to keep going but spiritual affairs are at rock bottom," he said.

On the controversial subject of tithing, Bishop Hatendi said that the whole question of the traditional 10 percent of income being donated to the Church was now under review.

SACRIFICIAL

"Black Christians have not yet caught up with the spirit of sacrificial giving. The problem has its roots in the very early days of evangelism when people were converted to God, but giving was never emphasised," he said.

The Church was now forecasting its needs on a budgetary basis and then persuading people to answer that need and to meet their obligations.

"Pledging or planned giving is necessary to keep churches going, but does not buy a place in heaven."

In an effort to improve matters, a stewardship and evangelistic team had been set up whose members went into the rural areas by invitation with a view to encouraging people to commit themselves to Christianity while at the same time expressing their gratitude by giving.

"Unfortunately our new congregations have to be taught. These people are ignorant of their relationship with Christ, the needs of the Church and the needs of their nation," he said.

Full-time ecumenical chaplains were needed at the University of Zimbabwe and in the country's major hospitals, Bishop Hatendi stressed.

NO MONEY

"But there is no money. Sadly our reconstruction programme is at a standstill for the same reason — at a time when the Government is asking us for more social help," he said.

"We are heavily dependent on the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in Britain, as an agency for collecting funds to meet our needs, but these days not much is coming through," the bishop said.

The real answer lay in more committed Christians throughout Zimbabwe.

"We are crying out for more but we certainly do not need any more of the rice Christians; no thank you. Numbers are not important any more but the quality of the new Christians is vitally important if the Church is ever again to flourish," Bishop Hatendi said.

'Traditional Worship Can Be Purified'

POSITIVE and beneficial aspects of traditional worship could be incorporated into the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church of Zimbabwe.

In an interview, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Harare, the Most Reverend Patrick Chakaipa, said the Church had been conducting research into the question of compatibility between Christianity and ancestor worship for the past 18 years.

"The work we have done has convinced us that there are positive and good things within traditional worship, while on the other hand there are certain areas which do not agree with our teaching.

CONTRADICTIONS

"Because of these contradictions we are now trying to purify certain areas in order to incorporate them into our religion," the Archbishop said.

Totally incompatible with Church teaching was the role of the n'angas or spirit mediums with their consequent predictions, he said.

"One of the positive aspects which needs clarification and purifying is the ideal of respect for the dead which forms an important part of traditional worship.

"Do the traditionalists in fact merely respect or do they worship their dead?" he asked.

Archbishop Chakaipa said people talked of only one God.

"They do not believe that their ancestors created the world but that Mwari or God created it. Therefore I believe that rather than actually worshipping their ancestors they respect them, which is a totally different concept, he said.

Another positive aspect which needed purification was the belief that ancestors formed a bond of unity which held together the extended family system.

"The founder of the clan may be bodily dead but spiritually very much alive and so exerting considerable influence on the family.

"So far our investigations have shown that in fact there is little true ancestor worship but a great deal of respect, which is healthy," Archbishop Chakaipa said.

Turning to the role of the Roman Catholic Church in the new Zimbabwean society, he said that 10 percent of the population belonged to his denomination.

Stressing that socialism had many connotations, the Archbishop said that no contradiction existed between the point of view of the Church and the social doctrine of the Government

"The Church has defined socialism as identifying with Christ in helping the poor and removing social injustices, which is the policy of the Government

"We do not in any way identify ourselves with Marxism, Communism or any other political doctrine. Neither is the Church merely a carbon copy of Government policy," he emphasised.

PROBLEMS

One of the biggest problems facing the Roman Catholic Church throughout Zimbabwe was an acute shortage of clergy, he said.

"Many of our clerics are aged and due for retirement. Young men are just not coming forward and this is particularly affecting our mission work which is at present in very bad shape," the Archbishop said.

Competent young clergy were essential to implement work in the rural areas but these are "just not out there," he said.

Although not struggling financially, the Church's reconstruction programme was being hampered by a shortage of funds.

"There is never enough money for this work although we receive a great deal of help from Western countries, particularly West Germany," he said.

During the liberation struggle, many Christians had been lost to the Church. People in the rural areas had suffered terribly, which had affected their relationship with the Church. Many had lost contact with Christianity

"But now they are returning to the fold and our congregations, with resultant collections are improving," he said.

Terming the increasing crime rate, prostitution and other social evils "the inevitable aftermath of war," the Archbishop said Christianity could cope, but was finding it difficult.

"The black Zimbabwean Catholics now know that this is their own country and their own Church. They are no longer submissive as they were before independence, which is a good thing. Accordingly the Church must change its approach.

DIALOGUE

"We have always been one with the people but now we must adopt the role of a leader having much more dialogue with the congregations."

Describing the Church as being "generally in a healthy state," Archbishop Chakaipa said that it would continue to work hand-in-hand with the Government of Zimbabwe along the path of socialism.

"We shall continue to complement each other as long as the brand of socialism practised conforms with the teachings of the Bible," he said.

Referring to the use of Comrade as an appellation, the Archbishop smiled as he admitted to being a traditional, conservative Zimbabwean.

"Since Comrade is a foreign importation I would much prefer to see the traditional title of respect Va used, or Hama for family relatives," he said.

Chakaipa--Build on an Original Cultural Foundation

"I FEEL that if we are to be a true nation our development should have a solid, original cultural foundation on which to build."

With these words, one of Zimbabwe's pioneering giants of Shona literature, Harare's Roman Catholic Archbishop Patrick Chakaipa has thrown a

challenge to writers for a vigorous cultural renaissance.

In an interview in Harare, the archbishop said he thought "the need for writing is more urgent" in a new Zimbabwe, to provide the required base for national development.

"I think that, over the years, we've lost quite a lot (of cultural values) because of our having been in contact with other cultures," he said.

"More especially, the colonialist powers emphasised a lot of their own cultural values at the expense of our African values."

As a result of feelings bred into Africans that their own culture was inferior, some people even changed their names to sound more cultured, the archbishop said.

More books should now be written, he said, about the "genuine values" of Zimbabwe's culture. These should be written in the vernacular and in either poetry form or in fiction.

In answer to a question, he agreed there was also a need to document as much as possible of existing oral history before those knowledgeable in the ways of old died with their funo of knowledge.

For the latter effort to succeed, people would be required whose commitment to the national identity superceded monetary benefits.

And a way should be found by those in authority to provide transport and other necessary facilities.

Archbishop Chakaipa, who has five outstanding Shona books to his credit — Karikoga Gumiremiseve, Pfumo Reropa, Garandichauya, Dzasukwa-Mwanaasinahembe and Rudo Ibofu — says language plays a crucial role in literature, which portrays one's culture.

He said he "personally believed" that to write about one's culture effectively, it was easier to use one's mother tongue.

"To write in another language, you're translating," he said. Something tended to be lost in the process of translating. For those whose mother tongue was not English, for example, there was a risk of "anglicising their culture" by using that language to mirror their own culture.

"We should boost the use of vernacular in school literature," he said. "Our children should be proud to be a muShona or a Ndebele."

But the archbishop, who started writing in the 1950s while at Chishawasha Seminary, said pressure of work prevented him from writing some more these days. "The desire is there but..." — Steve Mpofu.

CSO: 4700/1844

END

JPRS 81796

17 September 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2692

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JPRS 81796

17 September 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2692

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Three-Year Wait For Sunglasses

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "I Am a Nobrega Customer"]

[Excerpts] I have been a Nobrega customer for more than 3 years. Every week I stop by there to chat.

How many customers does Nobrega have who are so devoted, interested and understanding as this humble chronicler who really needs a pair of sunglasses for the coming season of hot weather, which is now very near?

For I have been calling on Nobrega, who is moreover my personal friend, for whom I obviously have the greatest sympathy. And I always ask the same question:

"Nobrega, when can you give me some dark glasses?"

This is, after all, Nobrega's business. He is an oculist. One of those most sympathetic to customers.

When he has glasses in stock, his shop is always crowded with hundreds of customers with prescriptions from specialists. Business moves reasonably quickly and Nobrega, behind his counter, deals with the customers who come to his establishment to have their prescriptions filled with unsurpassable courtesy and technical advice.

However, when the shelves are empty, the shop is almost deserted, and it is sad.

But I, even in those periods when the shelves are empty, am a faithful customer of Nobrega, because my friend's shop is actually on my way to the newspaper, and I can always find 10 minutes for a little chitchat.

Being someone's customer for 3 years seems to me worthy of note. Personally, I do not know of anyone in Luanda who has been a shop customer for so long,

and in addition, this is a kind of relationship which long since ceased to exist, perhaps because of the very irregular nature of imports, lack of goods to sell, etc.

However, I am a patient man. I am persistent. I want sunglasses. I insist.

"Nobrega, when then are you going to have sunglasses again?"

To tell the truth, there have not been any imports recently, and unfortunately, Nobrega still lacks the means of satisfying this order of mine pursued through 3 long years of patient search.

But he always offers me hope. Perhaps in a month. If he gets a shipment, he will not forget me. I can count on that.

Obviously, if one day Nobrega does sell me a pair of sunglasses, that kind with the green lenses which enable one to view the world in shades of hope, I will be very grateful to him.

I really need a pair of sunglasses. I have the money to pay for them. And it will cost Nobrega nothing.

After all, I am Nobrega's oldest client. I have been on the waiting list 3 years. I am putting up with it.

I always tell him: "Nobrega, you won't miss one pair of glasses."

Even if I have to wait 3 more years.

Codfish Imports Urged

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "A Foreign Recipe for Cod"]

[Excerpts] The lack of a cooking section in this newspaper, commonly found in any other throughout the world, constitutes a lack which many readers have pointed out to us, one which due to absolute lack of initiative, we have not yet succeeded in filling.

But these readers are right. Cooking is a discipline which should even be learned in primary school. Eating well is a sign of culture.

And it was with these faithful devotees of good cooking, of the tasty tidbit, in mind, that I decided to publish a recipe in this column today which is not to be found in the ordinary cookbooks.

Today, finally, I am offering you a recipe I chose for this most responsible task, and which will make of your table, dear reader, if only for one day in your life, the paradise in which a man can finally feel fulfilled, complete and happy.

But there is a problem. It is my misfortune, and that of my readers, that it is a recipe for codfish, something which has not been seen on sale here for a long time, probably because there are those who do not know how to spell the name of it.

However, I am already in the middle of my article, and it is not easy to change the subject now. Therefore, here I go.

The codfish I want to tell you about is the western Gomes cod.

And if there is no codfish for sale, why is this?

Is it because it is not one of the foods Angolans customarily eat, as is often said?

The banana, a fruit probably introduced to Angola in the 15th century, was not a food customarily eaten by Angolans then either. But today the demand is such that one can not buy a banana in the market for less than 100 kwanzas.

But let us return to our subject: the cod.

The western Gomes cod is very similar to the eastern Gomes cod, the only difference being that it is properly seasoned with pineapple.

Let us therefore proceed to the recipe.

One must boil codfish and potatoes, previously cut into small pieces, for 12 minutes.

After the mixture is cool, add to it one-half a pineapple, cut up as it would be for fruit salad--and half the work is done. It is put in the oven with crumbled eggs, oil and white wine. It is eaten warm.

If there is no codfish, import some.

Money spent to eat well is never wasted.

Let us rehabilitate the cod. It has the same rights as the banana.

Personally, I only hope that this fish story will not end up in muddy waters.

Taxi Shortage

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by P. Almeida: "The Taxis of Luanda"]

[Excerpts] The last time I took a taxi (tourist model) was a good couple of years ago now. It was at the international airport on 4 February, when I was returning from a long trip.

I can sincerely say that since that date I have not used any taxi as a useful and speedy means of covering distance, one which should be available to any citizen without regard to who he is (I mean to say without discrimination based on sex, age or beauty!).

Nowadays it is a rare occasion when we see a tourist taxi moving along our streets. If memory serves, the last time I saw one of these rare "phenomena" was in front of a school just 3 months ago, and it was after 6 pm.

I would like to know what happened to the station wagon type of vehicle which was in use in the city as taxis about 3 years ago.

I would also like to know how many taxis (ETL tourist types) are available to the public every day.

If I were told that there are still several dozen of these units on wheels in circulation, I would be puzzled and I would ask who they really serve, or whether they have now been in fact converted into private vehicles.

If I were told that the taxis traveling about the city are driven by individuals whose sole purpose is to better serve the public in terms of transportation, I would not believe it, or I would at least reserve belief in such motives to a few individuals, rare in this regard.

If I were told that the taxis travel only on the outskirts of the city, transporting the relatives, friends, cohorts, "kambas" and their goods affiliated with the strategic and schematic interests of the drivers, this indeed I could more readily believe.

If I were told that more than 60 percent of the automobiles imported for use in our country as taxis are now out of service, at offices or junkyards, I would believe this, and I would have to believe that, beyond the irresponsibility of the drivers, there has also been negligence on the part of the officials who have been unable to implement the guidelines handed down from higher up calling for steps to be taken to improve taxi service, by stepping up supervision of these efforts and guaranteeing an increase in the level of concern for and service to the population.

The truth is that the state-owned taxis have vanished or are on the verge of disappearance, while the private vehicles are operating secretly, with their drivers exacting arbitrary and speculative charges for the transportation of individuals and goods, and yet nothing is being done to put an end to this illicit activity.

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CSO: 4742/378

PORTUGUESE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT WITH PRESS CONFERENCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] At the conclusion of a 6-day working visit paid to our country, the delegation representing the Federation of Farm Workers Trade Unions in the south of Portugal held a press conference yesterday morning during which they discussed various subjects connected with the struggle being waged by the Portuguese workers.

During the press conference, Manuel Vicente, the secretary general of that trade union, spoke of the organizational level achieved by the Angolan workers' trade unions in these few years of independence, despite the tremendous difficulties they face mainly where the training of cadres is concerned. In this connection he said that some of these difficulties are shared by the Portuguese workers, as their visits to various localities and sectors of activity have allowed them to note.

The press conference was preceded by the reading of a joint statement in which the two parties stated that through their meetings, it has become possible for the workers in the two countries to establish new bonds of cooperation and friendship, through closer relations based on reciprocity and internationalist solidarity.

The Portuguese trade union delegation, which came to our country at the invitation of the National Agricultural Workers Trade Union, included, in addition to the secretary-general of the Portuguese union, the head of its international relations department, Jose Carinhas. During their stay in our country, the members of the delegation toured various production units and historical and cultural sites in the provinces of Luanda and Malanje, accompanied by their hosts.

Trade Union Cooperation Between Portugal and Angola

In the joint statement, both parties acknowledged that despite the situations inherited from the past, it has become possible for Angolan and Portuguese farm workers to establish new bonds of cooperation and friendship, through the strengthening of the relations between the trade unions and their federations, based on the principles of reciprocity and internationalist solidarity, and with a view to the exchange of trade union experience between the Angolan and Portuguese workers.

In this connection, both parties vigorously condemned the criminal attacks on the Front Line countries by the South African racists, as well as the maneuvers of the five Western countries in the Contact Group, which are creating obstacles to the application of Resolution 435 concerning the independence of Namibia, which has been illegally occupied in complete violation of the decisions of the United Nations.

The delegation representing the Federation of Farm Workers Trade Unions in the south of Portugal expressed solidarity with the Angolan workers and people and condemned the Western desire to interfere with the Namibian independence process and the withdrawal of the aggressive and colonizing South African colonial army from the sovereign territory of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] and the international territory of Namibia, with Cuban internationalist troops present in Angola. They reiterated that this presence represents a sovereign act by the two governments, and that it only concerns the Angolan and Cuban governments.

Both parties indicated their full solidarity with the workers and peoples throughout the world who are fighting against colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid and other forms of exploitation and oppression, in particular the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard organizations, the ANC and the SWAPO.

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CSO: 4742/378

USSR COOPERATIVE WORKERS HELP WITH COTTON PROJECT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Cotton is one of the main crops in the province of Malanje. In Cacuso, this is one of the crops which has merited the greatest development because of its economic value and its importance as a raw material for the domestic textile industry.

With this in mind, the N'Zinga M'Bandi Cotton Enterprise was established. Although it does not yet have legal status, it does physically exist and is making a contribution as a productive source to the regional economy.

Primitive Picking Methods

The way in which cotton is picked is not only counterproductive in terms of profitability, but also began at a certain point to create a certain obstacle for the national economy, because it is done by hand, without any protective measures.

There is no permanent manpower available for cotton picking in Cacuso, since this type of work is exhausting, while on the other hand, the workers do not have the supplies of foodstuffs necessary if they are to attack the 2,500 hectares of land completely covered with cotton with greater determination and enthusiasm.

This is why the N'Zinga M'Bandi Cotton Enterprise has a sector of migratory workers, which is however insufficient to guarantee continuous productivity.

Currently, the majority of the individuals picking cotton in Cacuso are young people under 18 years of age who make a great contribution during their school holidays to the completion of this type of work, to the benefit of national reconstruction.

Furthermore, the lack of suitable machinery should be stressed. The greater portion of the combines that enterprise has are in the worst of condition, since there are no spare parts available to guarantee their proper operation.

These are in brief the main problems which the enterprise is facing, and which lead to the absenteeism so notable in the cotton production fields in Cacuso.

Skilled Personnel Needed

The factory sector is in operation, making a rather great effort with the aid of Soviet cooperation to ensure that the cotton ginning machinery functions 16 hours a day. It is only for lack of sufficient and properly skilled manpower that it is not possible to have the factory operating around the clock.

On the other hand, it is essential that the workers be provided with the necessary equipment for better protection against toxic effects.

Cooperation Efforts

The N'Zinga M'Bandi Cotton Enterprise is currently being aided by 32 cooperative workers, all Soviet citizens. They include agronomers, mechanical engineers, electricians and translators.

Soviet cooperation, according to the director, Jesse Safec, has yielded good results in training Angolans where cotton production technology is concerned, including, for example, mechanics and electrical equipment and combine operators. Each of the Soviet citizens works with two Angolans.

As of the present, 38 Angolan technicians have already been trained.

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KUANDO-KUBANGO UNSATISFACTORY SITUATION REVIEWED

Sectors of Activity

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Paulo Marcos]

[Excerpts] Kuando-Kubango Province (situated in the extreme southeastern part of the People's Republic of Angola) requires greater attention and continuing support in order to cope with the large-scale socioeconomic problems with which it is struggling--problems that bear little or no resemblance to those experienced in the other provinces of the nation.

These problems are characterized not only by the war situation that imperialism has forced on us through the instrumentality of its lackeys but also by the scarcity of human and material resources at its disposal.

Occupying an area of 199,335 square kilometers, Kuando-Kubango Province is the second largest (after Moxico Province) in the nation, with a population of 175,000 and a population density of approximately 0.9 inhabitants per square kilometer. These data by themselves explain why Kuando-Kubango Province is virtually underpopulated.

The province is divided administratively into nine municipalities and borders on the north with the provinces of Bie and Moxico, on the west with Huila, on the east with the Republic of Zambia and on the south with Namibia.

It is a province that has few agricultural traditions, and there is little agricultural activity at the present time. It is also impossible to speak of industrial activity, which is almost completely nonexistent.

The province nonetheless does have fertile, arable land that offers possibilities for major agricultural development, and the agriculture of the province (which since colonial times has been a subsistence agriculture) is taking the first steps--with the introduction of modern equipment and organizational methods--toward making the region self-sufficient.

If we turn specifically to the tasks of the National Reconstruction program, in which all sectors of activity are involved, various aspects become immediately apparent and lead us to draw a number of conclusions.

In addition to the weak support from the central governmental entities (which has been the object of justifiable criticism on the part of certain provincial officials), it is also true that some of these officials have themselves exhibited little dynamism. However, we encountered individuals who daily roam from place to place without engaging in any occupation and who could in some manner be incorporated into a number of socially useful activities.

The absence of either urban or rural marketplaces for the sale of fruits, vegetables and other products is making the situation of the local populations--who are already suffering from shortages--even more difficult, for other than the stores of the Ministry of Home Trade there are no places where one can acquire other supplementary products that would make it possible to vary one's diet.

Disorganization in the Hotel Sector

The activities of the hotel network play an extremely important role, inasmuch as it is this sector that has the task of feeding not only persons coming from other provinces but also a number of local residents who are unable to have their own meals at home.

The fact is that in speaking of the work of EMPROTEL in Kuando-Kubango Province we must say at the outset that this is one of the most disorganized sectors with which we came in contact. According to various sources, this disorganization is due to the lack of dynamism on the part of its officials, who have failed to take steps to ensure the timely acquisition of the necessary provisions from the provincial office of the Ministry of Home Trade and other entities.

Incorporation of the Unemployed Into Productive Employment

In a situation similar to what is taking place in most of the nation's provinces and especially in their capital cities, the city of Menongue also has many unemployed, who represent a dead weight that impedes the solution of the enormous economic and social problems faced by this region.

In turn, the existence of large amounts of money in the hands of the population without a corresponding circulation of goods in commerce constitutes another factor that helps to aggravate the economic situation of the province, in that it reduces the capacity of the governmental entities to carry out large-scale economic projects.

Juvenile delinquency--another social evil that deserves greater attention--has likewise attempted to gain a foothold in the city of Menongue. In these recent days when the schoolchildren have been on vacation, some of the youth of the province turned one of the schools in the city's outskirts into a center for gambling, and especially for the so-called "batota."

Kuando-Kubango Province, however, offers more than just these negative aspects on which we have focused in our brief survey. It has also won important victories in the economic and social fields, as for example in the development of agriculture, health, education and organization.

Worsening Supply Network

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Paulo Marcos]

[Text] The activity of the provincial office of the Ministry of Home Trade in Kuango-Kubango Province is currently inadequate with respect to supplying the local populations and transporting certain farm products, as a consequence of the reduction in supplies from the central entities, the poor performance of its various departments, and the war situation that exists in that border region of the nation.

This information was supplied recently to our team of reporters by Agostinho Diogo, provincial commissioner of that ministry.

This province--just as the other regions of the nation--is in fact supplied with products most of which are imported in accordance with the national plan, but these products do not arrive intact at their destinations because of the diversion and theft they suffer en route. This circumstance is due in large part to the fact that the aforementioned office does not have at its disposal vehicles that are appropriate for the transport of the goods supplied to it by the central entities.

The transport of these goods--which usually do not get any farther than Cuchi Municipality because of a variety of difficulties--is dependent on 20 vehicles belonging to the provincial office of the Ministry of Transport, which from time to time rents them to the provincial office of the Ministry of Home Trade.

On the other hand, the commissioner of the Ministry of Home Trade in Kuando-Kubango Province disclosed that the province formerly received supplies twice a month. Although this was not sufficient to meet the needs of the population fully, the food shortages were not felt as keenly as they are today.

It should be noted that the rate of supply has been reduced to only once a month--a rate that is quite insufficient in view of the fact that the production of consumer goods in the province has only just entered its initial phase.

On the other hand, the presence of a large number of our fellow countrymen who are daily returning from the forests is making the situation even worse and impedes not only the operation of the provincial office but also the work of the other party and government organs that are involved in the effort to solve this problem and other problems that are inherent in the tasks of national reconstruction and require continuing and effective support.

Approximately 16 stores are in operation in the province as a whole. Then of these are in the capital city, including six food stores, three general stores and one store for the sale of manufactured goods. The remaining stores are scattered among the various municipalities.

Sales are also made from mobile trucks, so as to make it unnecessary for some workers to leave their workplaces in order to go to the stores.

Agostinho Diogo also said that the office (which he has headed for less than 1 year) has too many workers (approximately 800), and that the surplus workers would be selected for subsequent transfer to the Ministry of Labor, which will assign them to other entities. The existence of a surplus of workers in this office--many of whom are not even minimally qualified--hinders the operation of the various departments, with the result that these departments do not always succeed in carrying out fully the tasks of planning and distribution assigned to them.

The high index of absenteeism is another situation noted by Diogo, together with the disorganization that currently prevails in the commercial entities of the province.

Prospects for Expansion of the Commercial Network

The extension and organization of the commercial network is one of the tasks to which the party and the government have assigned the highest priority, as the only way to ensure improvement of the living conditions of the masses of the people.

In this context Kuando-Kubango Province is equally committed to implementation of this policy, and has assigned priority to certain municipalities that offer the best conditions for this purpose.

"We plan to extend these commercial activities to other areas, giving priority consideration to certain municipalities," the provincial representative of the Ministry of Home Trade emphasized. He added that the current situation does not yet offer the desired conditions.

"We shall accordingly begin with Cuchi Municipality," he said in conclusion. "It is an area that has great economic potential and a significant agricultural production, notably of corn."

As for the campaign for commercial development in the rural areas, Agostinho Diogo announced that little or nothing is being done at the present time, pending completion of the current study of the proposal to transfer the functions of ENCODIPA [National Company for Purchase and Distribution of Agricultural Products] to the entities of the Ministry of Home Trade.

10992
CSO: 4742/379

BRIEFS

BENGUELA MANPOWER STATISTICS--The employed labor force in Benguela Province has been appraised at 85,150 persons, ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] has learned from a source close to the provincial office of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security. This labor force is distributed among 1,435 production centers scattered throughout the province and is concentrated mainly in the manufacturing sector. According to this source there are 9,527 vacancies as against 11,530 requests for employment in various sectors of activity which do not correspond to the principal requirements at the present time in the province. It should however be recalled that at the conclusion of the work of the fifth session of the Provincial People's Assembly a resolution was approved that instructed the Committee on Planning, Finance, Labor and Social Security to conduct an in-depth study of the problem of the lack of activity in the centers of production--a situation which is overburdening the general budget of the nation. The study is to be presented at the coming session of the assembly and will contain significant data concerning economic and financial aspects as well as human and material resources. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Aug 82 p 1] 10992

FACILITIES FOR ZAIRIAN REFUGEES--A delegation representing the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees--headed by its representative in Angola, Neusa de Carvalho e Costa--last Monday visited the camp for Zairian refugees situated near Maua in Lukala Municipality, Kwanza-Norte Province. The purpose of the visit was to learn of the socioeconomic problems of the rural areas and study the possibility of increasing the assistance to the refugees of that nationality, inasmuch as the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner plans to enlarge this camp with a view to sheltering approximately 3,000 Zairian refugees, who currently total 235. During its meeting with the refugees, the visiting delegation took up (among other matters) the problems relating to the construction of more adequate housing, the electrification of the rural areas, and the irrigation of the 7 hectares of land that are devoted to the growing of various agricultural products. The delegation included the national director of social affairs, Fernanda Mateus, and the Kwanza-Norte provincial commissioners of the Ministry of Health and the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Aug 82 p 2] 10992

LOBITO PORT DATA--The general manager of the Commercial Port of Lobito, Engineer Fernando Falcao, disclosed to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] that from January to July of this year the port moved approximately 4,000 tons of cargo, most of which consisted of food products and raw materials. The general manager of the port explained that this movement--although slightly below the target figure contained in the technical-economic plan--was in any case satisfactory with respect to the average value obtained. He added that the slight drop in output was caused by the lack of shipping in the Port of Lobito, which has virtually been idle with a large percentage of the berths unoccupied. Falcao also disclosed that 500,000 tons is the overall target for output proposed in the technical-economic plan for attainment this year by the entities of the port. [All figures as published] [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Aug 82 p 1] 10992

PROTECTION OF PEASANTS--Malanje--In order to group together the populations that have been the victims of acts of sabotage and massacres committed by armed bandits in the pay of imperialism, a number of "pilot villages" will soon be built in Malanje Province in the municipalities of Lukembo, Kambundi-Katembo and Kirima. This was disclosed to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] by Inacio Antonio Correia, member of the Provincial Committee of the party in Malanje and coordinator of the Department of Administration and Finance [DAF]. This official declared that the project aims essentially at the elimination of enemy activities against the people while providing for the people's defense. According to the same source, a village with a capacity of 8,000 residences will be built in each municipality during the first stage of the project, which has the support of the party and the government. After these villages have been built they will be provided with party and governmental entities and mass organizations. The DAF coordinator--who made a 30-day working visit as part of the aid and control program--emphasized that the shortage of nurses, medicines and teachers are the principal difficulties which the three affected municipalities are experiencing at the present time. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Aug 82 p 2] 10992

CSO: 4742/379

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NATION'S PETROLEUM, MINERAL POTENTIAL

Bangui TERRE AFRICAINE in French No 457, 17 Jul 82 pp 3, 10

[Interview with Jean Teya, director general of energy, mines and geology, by Albert Mandazou-Ballet]

> [Excerpt] We plan to question experts from the General Directorate of Energy, Mines and Geology and from the American company, CONOCO, which has been prospecting for oil in our country since 1973.
>
> In this issue, we present the point of view of Central African experts in an exclusive interview with the director general of energy, mines and geology, Jean Teya.

TERRE AFRICAINE: The Central African Republic, because of its geographic location and particularly the geophysical composition of its subsoil, is regarded as one of the African countries with great mineral potential. We know the story in respect to diamonds. We can guess what it might be for uranium. But Mr Director General, what exactly is the situation for oil?

Jean Teya: Our country is certainly thought to have a very rich subsoil, even if only on the basis of the situation in neighboring countries, Zaire in particular, whose minerals production is considerable. In our case, our uranium deposits are known and current reserves are accurately estimated at 20,000 tons. As for oil, the search is not being carried out by the General Directorate of Mines or any other Central African technical organization but by a group of private companies that have an agreement with the CAR. For the present, it would be risky to talk about a total figure or reserves because the first drilling tests have not been made, but we have great hope of finding oil.

T.A.: We know that since 1973 an American company, CONOCO (Continental Oil Company), has been prospecting in the north of the country, among other things, for oil. From 1973 to 1982, that will soon be 10 years. What concrete prediction can you make today about our country's oil prospects?

J.T.: The fact that this company elected to prospect in the northern part of our country reflects its confidence in internationally available technical studies showing a strong likelihood of finding oil in this area. CONOCO's

operations so far have been primarily intitial exploration, which becomes more and more localized, that is, exploration of an ever-narrower scope: There remains an operation, now getting under way in the dry season, for CONOCO to finally identify the locations and establish whether or not there is oil.

T.A.: CONOCO is working in the northern part of the country. Can you tell us the size of the area in which the American company is working?

J.T.: The concession to CONOCO was for an initial area of about 150,000 sq km. That area has been reduced by slightly more than 70,000 sq km. In practice, when a company starts preliminary exploitation it is granted a larger area for the initial prospecting work, then, as the results come in, it focuses on more and more probable areas, ending up with locations where it expects to find oil. From 150,000 initially, CONOCO now has about 70,000 sq km.

T.A.: In the current phase, what kind of cooperation is there between the CAR and CONOCO? In other words, what is the extent of our country's current financial, technical and personnel cooperation in CONOCO's prospecting?

J.T.: From a financial point of view, all the prospecting work is being paid for by CONOCO and Shell, who are silent partners in the operation. The CAR is not participating in cost and prospecting. The agreement with CONOCO provides for the state's participation only if there turns out to be oil. The state is still involved with the infrastructure already in place, particularly roads, although CONOCO is also helping a great deal by putting in trails on the sites it is exploring. The state's actual physical participation is limited to some courses that we provide for mining engineers who will be sent to work with the CONOCO technicians to keep up-to-date on prospecting methods in the area. Last year an engineer of the mining operations of the General Directorate for Mines participated in the CONOCO work for 5 months, and this year we intend to do the same.

T.A.: Mr Director General, CONOCO's prospecting is being carried out in an area bordering our neighbor, Chad, where the same American company has been working since 1969. If this prospecting yields positive results, does our country envisage a three-way cooperation, CAR-CONOCO-Chad?

J.T.: The oil-yielding field now being prospected in northern CAR by CONOCO is a continuation of the one in Chad that CONOCO had investigated before the outbreak of the conflict caused it to begin work in the CAR. Certainly, economic thoroughness would dictate that if the results in the CAR are positive then there should be joint prospecting of the two fields, if only for the creation of a single establishment to undertake construction of a pipeline to get the oil to the nearest port, probably in Cameroon. It would be absurd to plan separate pipelines for the Chad field and the CAR field. I feel it is a little too early to get into further details of such cooperation between CONOCO, the CAR and Chad, and we should perhaps wait for confirmation of the preliminary indications of oil before undertaking such negotiations.

T.A.: Have you any idea, insofar as the results of CONOCO's current prospecting permit, of the extent of the oil deposit in northern CAR? In both quantitative and qualitative terms.

J.T.: It would be totally unrealistic to talk about potential reserves when the first drilling has not even been done. The series of rate-of-flow tests will not be carried out until the dry season of 1983, so for the moment our only consolation is that if the company continues to assign considerable investment to this project there must be a strong chance of finding oil. Of course, the opposite result is also possible, and that financial risk falls on CONOCO. However, it is only after the first well has been drilled and oil has been found that we will be able to start talking about potential reserves.

T.A.: If oil is definitely discovered in the CAR, what annual rate of production would be sufficient to change the economic and social picture in our country?

J.T.: In respect to oil production, we have examples for comparison. There is our neighbor Gabon, and soon Cameroon; and there are other African countries such as Angola, Algeria and Libya. We have some idea of how much production in barrels daily or annually would make it all worthwhile.

The benefits of the discovery of oil must be viewed according to different scales of value: on the one hand, there is the CAR's interest; on the other, there is also the interest of the companies that have made the investment for the search. From the companies' point of view--Shell, CONOCO and others--certainly they would like to find reserves large enough for commercial sale of the oil products on the world market, so they could make up the costs they incurred over the last 10 years. Given these considerations, the CAR's interest is thus in the extent to which it can meet its own needs and also have revenue from taxes on the sale of oil products. There are other alternatives. One is if the reserves turned out to be of little importance in terms of the world market but of significance in respect to national consumption. You know that domestic use of oil is currently about 80,000 metric tons per year, or 2.5 metric tons per day. The present consumption capacity for oil products, all uses included, is about 150,000 metric tons per year [figures as published]. Certainly, if a deposit were found that was large enough to produce this quantity, it would be very significant for the CAR.

T.A.: Eight years ago, detection experiments by an American satellite gave rise to the term "Bangui anomaly." This was one way of saying that our country has immense mineral potential: The presence of diamonds is known. We may get to uranium one day. However, there is also the oil you have been talking about. One question arises: Aside from these three, are you engaged in prospecting for other minerals? Which ones are they and why?

J.T.: Aside from diamonds, which are our primary export resource; the uranium project, which is waiting for prices to rise again in the world market; and the oil that CONOCO is planning to exploit, there are also, obviously, all the other minerals, including cooper, titanium, iron, etc.

I cannot say at this time that we will definitely work, investigate, the other minerals, for the good reason that we do not have the necessary resources to get involved, but logic would indicate that our directorate should be given adequate resources to prepare for a replacement if the diamond reserves one day become exhausted. Prospecting in the country must continue, concentrating on the other mineral resources. Preferably, some of our own national technical bodies should be preparing studies to go along with the foreign investment planning. By contrast, we often wait for the mining companies from outside to make the entire financial contribution and exploration effort, because we do not have the technical means; it would be useful to start working in this direction.

As for the "Bangue magnetic anomaly," in the interest of historical accuracy, we should point out that it was discovered in 1960 by ORSTOM [Overseas Scientific and Technical Research Office] in Bangui and confirmed by the American Cargo satellite in 1975. As for interpretation of the anomaly, its existence clearly supports what I have said, including the need for technical resources to investigate what minerals are producing this magnetic anomaly.

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CSO: 4719/1256

BRIEFS

BUDGET DEFICIT--This year's budget figures are now known. It is in deficit: revenues 29,995,000,000; expenditures 38,203,178,000; a deficit of 8,208,178,000. [Text] [Bangui TERRE AFRICAINE in French No 457, 17 Jul 82 p 3] 9920

CSO: 4719/1256

REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF GUINEA'S SECOND CONSTITUTION

Conakry DEUXIEME CONSTITUTION DE LA REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE REVOLUTIONAIRE DE GUINEE in French No 2919, 23-29 May 82 pp 27-41

[Text] Second Constitution

Preamble

The People of Guinea, by their massive vote of 28 September 1958, rejected colonial domination and, by that act, recovered their national independance and established a free and sovereign state. This state has taken the name of:

Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea

The history of Guinea shows:

a) that the Guinean nation was born of the state;

b) that it was begotten by the action of the masses of the people mobilized in the bosom of the Democratic Party of Guinea [PDG];

c) that it is the Party that founded the state and that this state can, therefore, only be identified with the Party, which organizes it, directs it and controls it, while assuming in a real sense all functions in the form of a party-state and working for the realization of the people-state.

In Guinea, power is exercised by the people through the PDG, sole and exclusive governing political power, which integrates all social classes in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism.

The PDG is the party of the democratic African revolution, architect of the independance of the people of Guinea, efficient arm of political, economic and sociocultural development, based on the action of the working masses, source of creative energy.

It is a popular revolutionary party.

The philosophical foundation of the PDG is the recognition of the preeminence and the primacy of the people, supreme arbiters, source of the legitimacy and the legality of power.

The Party is the supreme medium of the people in the exercise of power and the principal force governing their action.

The PDG considers the fundamental, permanent and universal contradiction between good and evil as well as the legitimate struggle between the social classes, as the sole, dynamic and historic course of conquest, of the exercise and development of the political, economic, social and cultural power of the people.

The PDG leads this struggle on two fundamental fronts:

1. The front for the domination of nature by the appropriation by the people of all knowledge and all skill applied to creative work.

2. The front for the permanent struggle against all regimes and systems of exploitation of man and for the real and total administration of government, with all its powers, by the people.

The line of the masses is the principle that directs the PDG in the class struggle. On the basis of the line of the masses, the PDG has begun a process of the radical transformation of society, of constant and resolute struggle against all forces of and every inclination toward the exploitation of man by man.

The Guinean revolution, like every true revolution, is, by its very essence, global and multiform. It goes to the root of things and arms the people across all ideological, cultural and material lines with a view to rendering it invincible in history.

In the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, the class in power is the working people, which constitutes the class-people.

The PDG, party of the class-people, has at its disposal for the realization of its goals a technical instrument, the people's revolutionary state.

The state, with all its apparatus and structural and operational means, material and immaterial, is the instrument by which the class-people exercises sovereign power, defends itself and continuously develops in order to satisfy fully all its progressive aspirations.

The organization of the revolutionary Guinean state is faithful to this demand for ever-growing progress toward the goal of ever-increasing freedom for the working people and their greater worthiness because of their being always responsible and more competent.

Determined to make a reality the principle that calls for the people to govern and control their state, the PDG proclaims the party-state phase, whose ideals require:

1. that the democratic state not administer the people but that it manage public property;

2. that the democratic state is the technical instrument of the people for the realization of their choices, of their decisions.

From this time onward, for all problems requiring analysis and resolution at the level of the people, the state will, at all levels of its organization, cast off its character of anti-mass coercion to become the faithful instrument of the people, regulator of social reality in the service of democratic progress.

The party-state is the fusion in one single, organic entity of the Party and the state.

The revolutionary people's power symbolizes the attainment of the phase of the party-state.

In the course of this phase, the people of Guinea undertake to construct a strong, prosperous and just nation, a socialist society, and to pursue indefinitely its evolution toward higher and higher progress in all spheres.

Realization of the established objectives demands total mobilization and perfect organization of the masses and their broad, positive and efficient participation in the development of state policy by the exercise of revolutionary power at all levels of social organization of the country, as defined by the statutes of the PDG.

Title 1

On Sovereignty

Article 1. The Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea is governed by the PDG, supreme expression of the political power of the country.

Article 2. The PDG, as the national party, constitutes the party-state of Guinea. It is the authority for the national reality of unification of party and state, the political-administrative entity resulting from the people's national will.

Article 3. The national emblem is red, yellow and green in vertical stripes of equal dimensions.

The national anthem is "Liberty."

The national motto is: Work-Justice-Solidarity.

Article 4. National sovereignty belongs to the people, who exercise it in all matters and at all levels through mass organizations called revolutionary governments within the framework of the sole party, the PDG.

Article 5. It is exercised on the entirety of its terrestrial space, on the ground, below the ground, in its air space and its territorial waters, over all resources of whatever nature on its continental plateau and within its exclusive economic zone.

The land is and remains the inalienable and exclusive property of the people. By virtue of this fact, it can neither be sold nor purchased. Management and enjoyment are authorized only for physical and juridical persons as provided by law.

Title 2

On the Fundamental Rights and Obligations of Citizens

Article 6. All citizens and persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, without distinction as to race, sex or religion, have the right to vote and to be elected under the conditions prescribed by law.

Article 7. The citizens of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea enjoy freedom of speech, of press, of assembly, of procession and of public demonstration under the conditions fixed by law.

Article 8. Liberty of conscience is guaranteed to citizens.

Article 9. No person may be arbitrarily detained.

Article 10. The domiciles of the citizens of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea are inviolable. Secrecy of correspondence is guaranteed by law.

Article 11. The citizens of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea have equal rights to work, rest, social aid, training and education.

Article 12. Freedom to engage in trade union activities and the right to strike are recognized for the worker.

Article 13. All acts of racial discrimination as well as all propaganda of a racist or regionalist character are punishable by law.

Article 14. The Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea grants the right of asylum to foreign citizens persecuted because of their struggle in the defense of a just cause or because of their scientific and cultural activity.

Article 15. All citizens of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea have a duty to abide by the constitution and laws of the Republic, to pay their taxes and to fulfill honestly their civic obligations.

Article 16. The defense of the fatherland is the sacred duty of each citizen of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea.

Treason against the people and the fatherland constitutes the greatest crime.

Article 17. In the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, the rights and duties of citizens are based on the principle of solidarity: "One for All, All for One."

Article 18. Work is a sacred duty and an honor for the citizen.

Article 19. The citizen has a right to work and an obligation to work according to his ability. He is remunerated according to the quantity and quality of his work. He must rigorously observe work discipline and working hours.

Article 20. The citizen has a right to medical care and social insurance.

Handicapped persons or those who have lost the ability to work through illness or invalidism and old persons have a right to assistance.

Article 21. Women in the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of political, economic, cultural and social life.

Real estate owned by a family, even though title of ownership is in the name of the head of the family, cannot be transferred without the preliminary approval of the adult members of the family.

The right of inheritance is acknowledged for all wives and children of citizens.

Heirs are equal with respect to rights and obligations.

Article 22. Marriage and families are encouraged and protected by the party-state.

Article 23. The human person is sacred. The party-state has an obligation to protect it and to make it respected.

Each citizen has the right to the free development of his personality within the bounds of respect for democratic and social order.

Article 24. The citizen has a right to free education. Education is compulsory.

Article 25. All citizens have the right to file a complaint with the tribunals of the party-state against any government organ or against any person from whom he has suffered injury.

Article 26. All natural wealth of the country is the property of the people.

Article 27. The citizen must handle with care and respect collective property, oppose any act of misappropriation or waste and be constantly on the alert to safeguard and develop the people's interest.

Article 28. For the management of collective property, the party-state creates enterprises, companies and services that pursue their activities in accordance with the people's interest and the goals of the national development plan.

Article 29. Access to positions of responsibility at the heart of the party-state is open to all citizens who meet the criteria of revolutionary commitment, ability and integrity and who live solely from their salary and are not involved either directly or through an intermediary in any lucrative activity.

Article 30. The exercise of public authority may in no case become a source of enrichment or a means of serving private interests.

Article 31. The citizen must demonstrate revolutionary vigilance toward all elements hostile to the revolutionary regime established democratically in the country.

Title 3

On Revolutionary Government

Article 32. Revolutionary government (government of the people, by the people and for the people), is exercised by the people, organized within the framework of the PDG, party-state, on the basis of democratic centralism in the following manner:

a) all members of revolutionary government bodies are elected and their mandates are renewed periodically;

b) the masses control the activity of the organs of the party-state created for this purpose;

c) those elected are required to account for their acts before their electors and the latter have the right to recall them in cases in which they no longer merit the confidence placed in them;

d) decisions adopted by the superior organs of the party-state are obligatorily respected by subordinate organs;

e) subordinate organs of the party-state are responsible for their acts to the superior organs, which can cancel or change them as the case may be;

f) the activity of the administrative organs of the party-state is subject to a system of double subordination: subordination relative to the official authorities from which they emanate and subordination to the superior organs and their official authorities;

g) freedom of discussion and the exercise of criticism and self-criticism and subordination of the minority to the majority govern all collegial organs of the party-state.

Article 33. Revolutionary government is organized as follows: central revolutionary government, regional revolutionary government, district revolutionary government and local revolutionary government.

Article 34. The revolutionary governments of the party-state have, at each level, a parliament and an executive.

Title 4

On the Central Revolutionary Government

Article 35. The Central Revolutionary Government consists of:

A. The Parliament, which comprises: the National Congress, the Supreme Constitutional Assembly, the National Council of the Revolution and the National People's Assembly.

B. The National Executive, which comprises: the Supreme Person Responsible for the Revolution, the President of the Republic, the Political Bureau, the Government.

Title 5

On the National Parliament

Chapter 1

On the National Congress

Article 36. The National Congress is the supreme authority of the party-state. Its jurisdiction is general, covering all national affairs. It defines the broad orientation as well as the general principles of internal and external policy of the party-state.

It adopts resolutions.

It adopts law programs, which determine the goals of the development plan.

It elects the National Political Bureau, the Central Committee and other central organs of the party-state.

Chapter 2

On the National Council of the Revolution

Article 37. The National Council of the Revolution, whose composition and jurisdiction are fixed by the statutes of the Party, supervises the execution of the tasks assigned to organs of the party-state.

Article 38. The National Council of the Revolution adopts resolutions and outlines of laws for the National People's Assembly, which is charged with putting them in legislative form.

Chapter 3

Article 39. The Central Committee is the supreme authority of the party-state between two sessions of the National Council of the Revolution.

Chapter 4

On the National People's Assembly

Article 40. The mode of election of the members of the National People's Assembly, eligibility requirements and disqualifications, the term of office and the number of deputies are fixed by law.

Article 41. The National People's Assembly is called into session by its president or on demand of two-thirds of its members to vote on bills as well as on any other questions that are submitted to it or laid before it.

Article 42. The National People's Assembly decides on its own internal procedures by fixing:

1. the composition and operating rules of its personnel;

2. the number, manner of appointment, composition and jurisdiction of working committees;

3. the organization of administrative services placed under the authority of the President of the Legislative Council assisted by a secretary general;

4. disciplinary rules for the deputies;

5. in general, all rules concerning the operations of the Assembly within the framework of its constitutional competence.

Title 6

On the National Executive

Chapter 1

On the President of the Republic, Secretary General of the Party-State, Supreme Person Responsible for the Revolution

Article 44. Supreme authority in the party-state is assumed by the President of the Republic, Secretary General of the Party-State, Supreme Person Responsible for the Revolution.

Article 45. He is elected by direct and secret universal suffrage by an absolute majority of registered voters.

Article 46. He is elected for 7 years. He may be reelected. To be eligible to be president of the republic, one must be of Guinean nationality and posses all civil and political rights.

Article 47. The Constitutional Council watches over the regularity of the election of the president of the republic.

The composition, the powers and the rules of operation of the Constitutional Council are fixed by law.

Article 48. The President of the Republic enters into office during the week following his election. He takes oath before the Supreme Constitutional Assembly, whose composition, powers and operating rules are fixed by law.

Article 49. In addition to the powers of the Supreme Person Responsible for the Revolution contained in the present constitution, the President of the Republic possesses the following powers and prerogatives:

1. He embodies unity of government in the party-state at home and abroad;

2. He is the guarantor of the constitution and of the independance and integrity of the territory;

3. He is the commander in chief of all revolutionary people's armed forces;

4. He is responsible for national defense;

5. He appoints the members of government and fixes their powers;

6. He presides at joint meetings of the central organs of the party-state;

7. He possesses regulatory powers;

8. He supervises the enforcement of laws and regulations;

9. He provides for civil and military employees in accordance with the law;

10. He possesses the right of pardon, the right of total or partial remission of any penalty as well as the right to erase the consequences of whatever nature of penalities pronounced by any jurisdiction;

11. He can lay any question of national importance before the people by means of a referendum;

12. He appoints and recalls ambassadors and envoys extraordinary of the Republic to foreign countries. He receives letter of credence and recall of foreign representatives;

13. He concludes international treaties. He promulgates laws;

14. He bestows decorations, honors and honorary titles.

Article 50. The acts of the Revolutionary Government are signed by the President of the Republic.

Article 51. In case of a vacancy in the presidency for whatever reason, the Revolutionary Government remains in operation and carries on current business until the election of a new chief of state within a maximum delay of 45 days, during which presidential elections are organized.

Article 52. The office of president of the republic is incompatible with the performance of any other lucrative function.

Article 53. When imminent danger threatens the institutions, the security of the independance of the nation, the integrity of its territory and when the regular operation of the people's government is interrupted, the President of the Republic takes such exceptional measures as are required by the circumstances with a view to restoring order. He informs the nation by message and convokes one of the national authorities of the party-state.

Article 54. Measures taken cease to have effect as soon as the circumstances that gave rise to them have ended.

Chapter 2

On the Political Bureau

Article 55. The Political Bureau is the supreme executive organ of the party-state. It fixes the date and the agenda of meetings of the organs of the party-state and insures the execution of their decisions.

Article 56. The Political Bureau assists the President of the Republic, Supreme Person Responsible for the Revolution, in the accomplishment of the duties of his office.

Chapter 3

On Government

Article 57. The Revolutionay Government is presided over by the President of the Republic, Supreme Person Responsible for the Revolution, and is composed of the prime minister, chosen preferably from among the members of the Central Committee and the superior agencies of the party-state by reason of their revolutionary commitment, their sphere of competence and their integrity.

Article 58. The Revolutionary Government takes general measures necessary for the accomplishment of the general policies of the party-state, especially with regard to the execution of laws and decrees.

Article 59. The Revolutionary Government coordinates and inspires the activity of the ministers who comprise it.

Article 60. In their respective functions, the members of the Revolutionary Government are responsible to the President of the Republic.

Article 61. The President of the Republic, Secretary General of the Party-State, Supreme Person Responsible for the Revolution, presides over Congress, the Political Bureau, the National Council of the Revolution, the Central Committee, the Revolutionary Government, the Superior Councils of the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Government.

Article 62. The functions of the members of the Revolutionary Government are incompatible with the performance for private gain of any professional activity.

Article 63. The Revolutionary Government is aided by the specialized central organs, called superior councils, charged with insuring the execution of its resolutions and decisions and whose creation, composition, powers and operating rules will be fixed by law.

Title 7

Chapter 1

On Relations Between the Parliament and the Executive

Article 64. The National People's Assembly studies and votes on bills that it takes up on its own or are regularly laid before it by:

--The National Congress of the Party

--The National Council of the Revolution

--The Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Revolutionary Government

--The Supreme Person Responsible for the Revolution, Chief of State, who alone can initiate laws.

Article 65. Resolutions coming from the national authorities of the Party, submitted in the form of bills, outlines of bills or draft laws are studied and adopted on a priority basis.

Article 66. The following are within the exclusive purview of the law: preparation of the development plan; the civil rights and fundamental guarantees accorded to citizens for the enjoyment of public freedom; the nationality, status and capacity of persons, matrimonial regulations, inheritance and bounties; determination of crimes and misdemeanors, penal procedures and amnesty; work rules and public employment; regulations governing the issuance of currency and credit; assessment, taxation and means of payment of taxes of whatever nature; electoral rules for the National People's Assembly, the regional people's assemblies, the people's district councils and local revolutionary governments; the general organization of services and public establishments, offices, state enterprises and companies; ownership of property, real rights [as published] and civic duties; conditions for transfer of state property, private land and management of state land; organization and administration of public collectives, their competence and their resources.

Article 67. The President of the Republic, Supreme Person Responsible for the Revolution, can, in case of need or emergency, take measures by decree that normally come under the purview of the law, with the exception of those concerning amendment of the constitution. These decrees are adopted in government council and submitted for ratification to the National People's Assembly at the time of its next session; otherwise they become null and void and without effect.

Article 68. Matters other than those that come within the purview of the law come under the regulatory power of the Revolutionary Government.

Title 8

On Local Collectives

Article 69. The Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea is composed of local collectives, which are:

1. The regional revolutionary government [PRR]

2. The district revolutionary government [PRA]

3. The local revolutionary government [PRL] or people's commune.

Local collectives are administered by elected revolutionary governments.

Chapter 1

On Regional Revolutionary Government

Article 70. The PRR is made up of:

a) Decisionmaking bodies which together constitute the parliament responsible for the development and adoption of all legislation concerning the region;

b) Executive organs responsible for carrying out the policy governing the management of regional resources and their development.

Article 71. The PRR organs are, in order of precedence, the following:

1. The Federal Congress, which includes all of the executive organs of the PRR, the PRA's and the PRL's,

2. The Regional Revolutionary Council [CRR], which includes the executive organs of the PRR and delegations from the executive organs of the PRA's and the PRL's,

3. The Regional People's Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, with powers fixed by law.

Article 72. The regional executive is the Regional Executive Council, which includes:

1. The Federal Bureau

2. The governor of the region

3. The heads of the regional services

Article 73. The Regional Executive Council is required to meet once a month and take collective responsibility for the correct management of regional national resources and the perfect execution of all decisions of national and regional bodies concerning regional development.

Chapter 2

On the Revolutionary District Government

Article 74. The Revolutionary District Government is made up of:

a) Two decisionmaking bodies, which constitute the parliament charged with the development and adoption of all legislation and regulations concerning the district;

b) An executive charged with carrying out the policy for managing and developing district resources.

Article 75. The organs of the PRA are, in order:

1. The Sectional Congress, which includes all the executive organs of the PRA and the PRL's.

2. The Sectional Conference, which includes the executive organs of the PRA and delegations from the executive organs of the PRL's.

Article 76. The executive of the PRA is the District Executive Council.

The District Executive Council is required to hold two sessions per month and take collective responsibility for the correct management of district resources and the perfect execution of all decisions of national, regional and PRA bodies concerning the development of the district.

Chapter 3

On Local Revolutionary Government

Article 77. The Local Revolutionary Government is the basic unit of the PDG, the party-state.

Article 78. Local Revolutionary Government is made up of:

a) A decisionmaking body, which constitutes the parliament charged with the development and adoption of all legislation and regulations concerning the PRL;

b) An executive charged with carrying out the policy for managing and developing PRL resources.

Article 79. The decisionmaking body of the PRL is the General Assembly, which meets weekly in ordinary session.

The General Assembly holds the people's power. It constitutes the congress of the PRL and has general jurisdiction over all PRL matters.

The General Assembly can, at any time, call for replacement of the members of the bureau of the PRL.

The presiding officer of the Assembly is the mayor of the PRL.

Article 80. The executive of the PRL is the Bureau of the PRL, elected by the General Assembly.

Article 81. The PRL holds all powers, especially political, economic, socio-cultural, administrative, domainal and defense.

It is responsible for promoting the accelerated development of the people's commune: production brigades, public works on PRL land, raising the standard of living through work, education and culture.

Its principal mission is to assure, by the establishment of optimum conditions, the erection of an efficient, structured and prosperous socialist economy.

Title 9

On Judicial Authority

Article 82. Justice is administered in the name of the people of Guinea.

The President of the Republic is the guarantor of the independance of the judiciary. It is equitable, humane and without cost.

Article 83. Judges are selected by Party authorities at all levels.

Article 84. In the exercise of the their judicial functions, judges are governed only by revolutionary morality and the law.

Article 85. Judicial proceedings are public except in special cases as provided by law.

Article 86. The right of defense is recognized for the accused and the defendant.

Article 87. The judiciary, guardian of individual liberty, insures respect for the rights of the citizen under conditions provided by law.

Article 88. The judicial system of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea is established by law.

Title 10

On African Relations

Article 89. The Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea is empowered to conclude agreements on association or community, including partial or total renunciation of sovereignty, for the sake of the establishment of the United States of Africa.

Title 11

On International Relations

Article 90. Peace treaties, commercial treaties, treaties relating to international organizations, treaties, agreements and conventions that obligate state finances, affect laws and regulations of a legislative nature, relate to personal status or provide for the cession, exchange or acquisition of territory, can only be ratified by virtue of a law. They take effect only after having been properly ratified and on condition that they are observed by the other party.

Title 12

On Amendment of the Constitution

Article 91. Initiation of constitutional amendments is a matter for the President of the Republic, Supreme Person Responsible for the Revolution.

The National Congress or the Supreme Constitutional Assembly, by a vote of a majority consisting of two-thirds of its members, can adopt or submit to referendum constitutional amendment proposals.

The republican form of the state cannot be compromised by any constitutional amendment.

Title 13

On Temporary Regulations

Article 92. Legislation and regulations in effect in the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea remain in force to the extent that they have not been modified by the provisions of the present constitution, unless they impair the interests, the sovereignty or the independence of Guinea.

Article 93. The present law is adopted as the constitution of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea.

Conakry, 14 May 1982

9827
CSO: 8118/1437

ETHIOPIA ASKED TO INDEMNIFY KENYAN DEATHS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 24 Aug 82 p 14

[Text] Nairobi, August 23--Ethiopia has been asked to adequately compensate for 29 nomadic Kenyans killed earlier this month when armed Ethiopian militia raided a manyatta (nomad) camp in Kenyan territory, the DAILY NATION newspaper reported today.

The paper quoted Sheikh Mohamed Kher, Chairman of the Town Council of Mandera, in the far north-east of Kenya near the border with Somalia and Ethiopia where the incident occurred, as saying that more than 30 people were killed, Kenyan officials put the death toll at 29.

Mr. Kher said Ethiopia should be asked to pay for the dead and the wounded and also return the animals and property stolen at the same time. A Kenyan radio report said the raiders had made off with 150 camels and 50 head of cattle.

The Kenyan Foreign Ministry sent a strong protest to Ethiopia over the incident and Kenyaradio later quoted the Ministry as saying that Ethiopia had promised to restore the stolen animals.

Forces from Ethiopia have for the last several weeks been fighting the Somali Government Army inside Somalia, and the fighting has on at least one occasion spilled over into Kenya.

Cattle rustling in the region is traditional but no raid has ever resulted in so many deaths, and it was the first time in recent years that Ethiopian troops has been implicated in such an incident.

Relations between Addis Ababa and Nairobi are cordial and the two countries have a defence pact.

CSO: 4700/1896

MARKETABILITY OF MACADAMIA NUTS, PEANUTS, CASHEWS ANALYZED

Blantrye THIS IS MALAWI in English No 8, Aug 82 p 15

[Text]

Importers of Malawi nuts prefer to have them raw and control the quality themselves, a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funded survey for Malawi Export Promotion Council shows.

A draft final report of selected European markets for processed groundnuts, nut butter, macadamia and cashew nuts indicates that prejudice among consumers spoiled starter markets.

The survey was carried by Mr. J. Coulter of the London-based Tropical Products Institute on behalf of the Malawi Export Promotion Council (MEPC).

Presenting his report on June 10, Mr. Coulter told a meeting of representatives of Naming'omba Tea Estates Limited, growers, processors and packers of macadamia nuts; Sales Service Limited, manufacturers of roast salted groundnuts and groundnut butter; Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC), growers of groundnuts as well as macadamia nuts; and other export establishments that might benefit from the survey that he visited West Germany, Switzerland, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom for the survey.

He reported that in these countries he talked to various major buyers of these products, using telephone interviews and collected samples from the markets for comparison with those in Malawi.

The percentage of holes in Malawi Macadamia nuts was lesser than those from other countries and the packaging by the producers was "highly professional", he said.

"Importers initial assessment of Malawi's ready packed macadamia was favourable ... several firms showed interest in the product," he added.

In order to establish a strong hold of the macadamia market and meet the competetion on the European market, the consultant advised producers to evaluate price, transportation and the availability of the product.

"Malawi should also consider in-store promotions where tasting by the public to familiarise them with the product should take a prominent part," Mr. Coulter said.

Malawi production of the macadamia crop -- now at 50 tonnes and expected to reach 200 tonnes in four years time – is very low compared to the State of Hawaii, United States of America, producing 83 per cent of the world's 4,500 tonnes in 1980.

The country faced difficulties in

selling groundnuts to European markets because the Malaŵi product has low tolerance level for aflatoxin - a fungi growing in moist groundnuts which if eaten in large quantities can cause lung cancer.

In his report, Mr. Coulter recommended that Malaŵi technical personnel be exposed to European standards and systems of monitoring aflatoxin. The batching system was the best way of reducing aflatoxin rather than the present system where groundnuts from one plant are tested for aflatoxin.

He gave hope for the product by saying "Malaŵi has a good reputation of aflatoxin content in her groundnuts," but that the present system of analysis was now out-dated.

Apart from ensuring low aflatoxin levels, another "measure to improve the marketability of Malaŵi raw groundnuts crop is the propagation of new varieties with a smoother and more rounded appearance," he suggested.

The output of groundnuts which is in excess of 20,000 tonnes a year has been steadily declining in recent years, according to the report.

Cashew nut's current 450 tonnage is expected to more than double in 1984, it says.

The report also discusses freight arrangements between Malaŵi and Europe, marketability of macadamia, groundnuts, groundnut butter and cashew nuts.

At the meeting those present tasted samples brought in by the consultant, compared packaging material and discussed the report.

Opening the meeting, the Director of MEPC, Mr. N. M. Mwaungulu, said the Council was committed to promoting exports from Malaŵi in the highest standards possible.

Should funds become available, he said future test marketing surveys would continue to be commissioned both at regional and international levels with a view to promoting Malaŵi products for export.

The Group General Manager of Naming'omba Tea Estates Limited, Mr. D. Emmot, described the report as "very valuable to us producers; it should be updated every year, especially the prices contained in the report"●

CSO: 4700/1809

BANANA GROWERS' COOPERATIVE AIDS FARMERS

Blantyre THIS IS MALAWI in English No 8, Aug 82 pp 6-8

[Article: "Thyolo Farmers Going Bananas"]

[Excerpts]

Many farmers in Thyolo are going bananas over the money from the yellow fruit grown in the district.

The district, the country's leading banana producer, is geographically suited for banana growing and by the looks of the number of plantations, it will remain so for some time to come.

While production of bananas supercedes that of maize in the southern part of the district. In other areas, particularly the centre and the north, the crop is sporadic because land is taken up by tea estates and maize gardens.

Some farmers say the crop was introduced in the district in the 1950's to intensify soil conservation. This can, up to now, be evidenced from contour lining of the crop seen all over the hilly terrain in the banana growing area.

Mulanje is second to Thyolo in the banana growing industry.

But there are other districts in the country which have favourable weather and climatic conditions for bananas like Nkhata Bay, Rumphi and Karonga in the Northern Region where bananas are grown on a relatively large scale for commercial and domestic purposes.

Of the three districts in the North, Nkhata Bay is the most prolific, particularly in the Kavuzi, Mpamba and Chikwina Highlands where the crop is grown purely as a cash crop, with the nearby Mzuzu produce market providing a convenient outlet.

In Karonga, bananas grow best along the River Rukuru and in Ngerenge area.

Bananas, however, are mainly grown in Malawi for domestic consumption.

But in other countries like Indonesia banana stem fibres are used to manufacture fabrics.

In Rumphi domestic and commercial banana farming is concentrated to areas bordering the Nyika National Park from where most of the rivers in eastern and western Rumphi originate.

In recent years, production of bananas as a commercial crop in Thyolo has excelled beyond the growers' expectation. There are over 3,400 banana growers with an average of 0.6 hectare per

grower.

"All my income comes from bananas," said Mrs. Esther Kamanga of Sub-Chief Khwetemule in Chief Changata's area in Thyolo.

Realising that hoards of kilograms of bananas, ready for markets, were being wasted annually in gardens due to lack of reliable transport system, banana growers organised and formed among themselves the Thyolo Banana Producers and Transporters Co-operative Society in April 1978.

The Co-operative Society established its headquarters at Thekerani, the heart of banana producing area of Chief Nsabwe, some 52 km south of the Boma.

The prime purpose of forming the society was to solve producers' transportation problems so that their banana crop is taken to markets anywhere in the country.

For the smooth running of its activity, the Co-operative Society is organised into three organs: the management committee, supervisory committee and the education committee.

The management committee, which is charged with daily management work of the co-operative society, conducts the day to day business of the society, while the supervisory committee oversees the work of the management committee, ensuring that decisions, objectives and resolutions of the society are being followed and implemented.

The education committee educates members of the society on all matters concerning the organization.

By December 31, 1981, there were 604 members with full K25 shares each, said an official of the society.

Although the society is basically registered in Thyolo District, farmers in neighbouring Mulanje District have shown interest to join it and this may eventually lead to extending its membership to that district.

Following the registration of the Co-operative Society four years ago, the Investment and Development Bank (Inde Bank), made available a fleet of six seven-ton lorries for transporting bananas to markets, a tractor and a four-wheel drive vehicle for field break-down and administrative purposes.

Although the society has transport of its own, it has not ruled out dependence on private transporters because of increasing demand for transport from its members thus the society still operates side by the side with private transporters.

About 50 banana truckloads leave Thyolo for markets throughout the country weekly. This is done mainly during the dry season when the roads are in good conditions, the official said.

To secure a fair deal, it is the responsibility of the society to decide on hire charges for all types of transport taking bananas to markets●

CSO: 4700/1809

ELECTION OF MAURITIAN MILITANT MOVEMENT CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORTED

Sixty-Four Candidates Compete

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 8 Aug 82 pp 1,6

[Text] This morning, 64 candidates will compete for the votes of the representatives of the various branches of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), hoping to be elected to the 15 seats to be filled in the first election round for the MMM Central Committee for the 1982-83 organizational year. The MMM Central Committee has 35 members, and the other 20 will be chosen on the district level in the days to come.

Of the 64 candidates, 21 are outgoing members and 9 are parliamentarians. In this first round, only five seats are reserved for the parliamentarians. The nine parliamentary candidates are Messrs Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister and outgoing president of the MMM; Paul Berenger, minister of finance and outgoing secretary general; Abdool Kader Ahmed Bhayat, minister of commerce, industry, prices and consumer protection; Ramduthsing Jaddoo, minister of education; Shri Krishna Baligadoo, minister of housing, lands and the environment; Premdut Koonjoo, minister of regional administration; and Mathieu Lacle, Devanand Routho and Ravind Lochun, deputies.

According to indications obtained from circles close to the MMM, there will be a bitter battle for the fifth seat reserved for the parliamentarians. The four parliamentarians favored for reelection are Messrs Jugnauth, Berenger, Bhayat and Jaddoo, while the other two ministers, Baligadoo and Koonjoo, will have to compete with the three other deputies to retain their Central Committee seats during this first round.

Of these nine parliamentarians, eight are outgoing members of the political bureau, and the ninth, Mr Lochun, had bad luck during the last Central Committee elections.

Moreover, three other candidates were rejected by the Central Committee. They are Messrs Aston Claire, Clency Gangaram and Mitradev Peerthum. The first two were disqualified because they had not yet held party membership for 2 years, while the last mentioned was not a member of any party group.

As is known, the first round to elect the members of the Central Committee of the party, scheduled for Sunday, 11 July, was postponed at the last minute

because of certain problems developing within the party. The leadership decided at that time to postpone the delegates' meeting, while at the same time granting two small groups--the National Anti-Somaz Front and Lalit Travayer a period in which to alter their policy.

At the same time, the government was faced with street demonstrations organized to protest the nomination of the "best losers." These demonstrations were organized by individuals close to the MMM, and some say were likely to put the MMM leadership in an embarrassing position in the eyes of the base-level membership.

Berenger Leads

Port Louis L'EXPRESS In French 9 Aug 82 pp 1,7

[Text] The 268 branches of the MMM with the right to vote elected 15 members to the Central Committee of the party yesterday. Mr Paul Berenger, secretary general of the MMM, was the big winner, with 160 out of the 202 valid votes counted, followed immediately by Messrs Abdool Kader Ahmed Bhayat (137 votes), Aneerood Jugnauth (131), F. Soopramanien (120), and Ramduthsing Jaddoo (110).

Six outgoing members of the political bureau were reelected. They are Messrs Berenger, Bhayat, Jugnauth, Jaddoo, S. P. Naiken and Baligadoo. Minister Premdut Koonjoo and deputies Mathieu Lacle and D. Rothoo were not reelected.

There were 55 candidates competing yesterday.

Below is the list of the 15 members elected to the Central Committee:

Elected	No. of votes
1. Paul Berenger	160
2. K. Bhayat	137
3. A. Jugnauth	131
4. F. Soopramanien	120
5. R. Jaddoo	110
6. V. Jhurry	109
7. R. Virahsawmy	93
8. S. P. Naiken	92
9. G. Hazary	91
10. R. Seereekissoon	87
11. N. Fortuno	84
12. R. Elahee	75
13. V. Arian	71
14. M. Flore	67
15. K. Baligadoo	63

It will be noted, moreover, that six outgoing members of the Central Committee were not reelected. They were Messrs R. Badin, R. Gokool, D. Mundil, A. Bhundoo (UBIW [Union of Bus Industry Workers] leader), G. Pillay (PLHDWU

[Port Louis Harbor and Dock Workers Union] leader), and A. Parmessur. The MMM Central Committee, it will be recalled, has 35 members, 20 of whom will be chosen on the district level in the course of the coming weeks.

Only five deputies won election yesterday. They were Paul Berenger, Abdool Kader Ahmed Bhayat, Aneerood Jugnauth, Ramduthsing Jaddoo and Shri Krishna Baligadoo.

5157
CSO: 4719/1289

GOBURHUN OPPOSES MMM

Port Louis NATION in French 16 Jun 92 p 1

[Text] Jugdish Goburdhun at war with the MMM. He defends some of his deputy friends.

An opposition has been forming within the MMM since the ministerial posts were allocated. One of the first deputies to come out against the leadership was Mr Jugdish Goburdhun, first deputy from Montagne Blanche/Grande Riviere Sud Est and president of the Mauritius Planters Association.

In a press release yesterday Mr Goburdhun stated that the principle of meritocracy has not been respected since some good candidates were not chosen. He cited the names of Mr Sylvio Michel, deputy from Port Louis Nord/Montagne Longue, Madun Duloo and Dharmanand Fokeer, deputies from Grand Baie/Poudre d'or, Anil Gayan, deputy from Curepipo/Midlands, and L. Ramsewak, deputy from Mahebourg.

Mr Goburdhun emphasized the fact that Mr Sylvio Michel, Mr Madun Duloo and Mr Fokeer and Mr Ramsewak have served the party for a long time, while Mr Gayan resigned as Senior Crown Counsel to become a candidate for the MMM.

Mr Goburdhun discussed the question with M.A. Jugnauth yesterday morning in the presence of Mr Ramdath Jadoo, but no change was made in the ministerial list. While he pointed out that he had no intention of becoming a minister himself, (he would refuse a portfolio if the leadership of the MMM were to offer him one), Mr Goburdhun stated that he would lead a fitht in Parliament to have the fundamental principles of the MMM and of meritocracy respected.

The MMM deputy has, moreover, stated that he and other deputies learned of the allocation of the portfolios from the press and that they should have been informed in advance.

Finally, Mr Goburdhun pointed out that certain electoral districts had three ministers and others did not have any.

8956
CSO: 4719/1138

MAURITIAN REVOLUTIONARY GROUP LEADERS EXPLAIN GOALS

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 23 Jul-1 Aug, 8-15 Aug 82

[Interview with GMR leaders Vijayen Valaydon, Rahim Said Hossen and Rama Valayden; date and place not given]

[23 Jul-1 Aug 82 pp 1,11]

[Text] The Grup Morisyen Revolityoner (GMR) [Mauritian Revolutionary Group] made a public statement for the first time when it organized, jointly with the SIM, a protest demonstration in front of the American embassy in Port Louis, during which about a thousand persons denounced the genocide being committed by the Americans and Zionists against the Palestinian people in Lebanon.

To learn more about this movement, HORIZONS NOUVEAUX met with three of its sponsors--Vijayen Valaydon, Rahim Said Hossen and Rama Valayden.

They first of all stressed forcefully that the GMR is profoundly internationalist. "In the era of imperialism, one reality forces itself upon all of those waging the struggle throughout the world: the struggle is international. We cannot confine ourselves to a single country 'in the name of the national interest' at a time when thousands of our brothers and sisters are dying every day throughout the world, in particular in the Third World, because of a system organized in the class interests of certain powers. The goal of the struggle is to improve the lot of each human being on earth, wherever he may be, particularly in such hot spots as Palestine, Azania, El Salvador, Eritrea, Namibia, etc., where entire peoples are living under particularly tragic conditions of oppression. Our symbolic demonstration in front of the American embassy was designed to make the public aware of the tragedy of the Palestinian people, to assert our sense of revulsion against America, the Zionist state and its friends, and to make all of this rabble understand that there are human beings who will no longer content themselves in the future with remaining passive spectators while their brothers are massacred. It must be made clear that now and henceforth, after having analyzed all the possible consequences, there are comrades willing to go and fight beside the Palestinians in Lebanon. We also want to put Mauritian internationalism into practice and to show that we are not a revolutionary group for nothing."

[Question] What are the goals and objectives of the GMR?

[Answer] Our duty of overall struggle against imperialism in favor of [passage illegible]

on all levels, so that the people can collectively pursue their destiny, and so that individual human beings can fully realize their individuality.

We are indeed aware that the development of such a society will take time, but the important thing is that we are working in this direction. The establishment of neighborhood committees everywhere to achieve this end should be the task of all those who believe in the power of the people.

The masses in these neighborhood committees should be encouraged to speak out, and to participate together with the vanguard elements in changing the society of exploitation. We think that the neighborhood committees can be the popular power cells which will gradually join together in order to find the higher forms of organizing a society in which the masses of the people will truly be in power. The system of organization will take shape of itself. Who could have imagined 300 years ago that the monarchic system, believed to be absolute, would gradually weaken and yield to the republican system which endorsed the emergence of the bourgeoisie. On the day when every human being is in a position to develop his personality fully, then we will be living in a society in which the people are really in power.

[Question] What are your immediate goals [passage illegible]

to continue to create cells everywhere, in other words to encourage the establishment of neighborhood committees or Comites lepep Morisyen [Committees of the Mauritian People], to make people aware of their problems and enable them to pursue their destiny, to support any struggle designed to obtain minimal wages for the workers, without lapsing into leftist demagogy, to prevent a revival of the right wing, whether in disguise or not, to face the MMM with its own promises, etc.

[Question] What are your relations with the parties or other movements on the left, or what will they be?

[Answer] It is a question of providing aid to whatever can move the struggle of the oppressed ahead. But we do not believe in political parties. They attempt to put themselves in power, whereas we are fighting so that the masses can control the regime. We must destroy the myth of the political parties as saviors of the people. After the PT [Labor Party] there is the MMM, and after the MMM there will perhaps be Lalit. This is but a vicious circle. They are "tools of government" which fight among themselves to seize power in the name of the people. True revolutionaries must aid the masses to organize themselves and to demand their rights without recourse to the tools which want to abuse the weaknesses of the masses in order to usurp power in their name.

[8-15 Aug 82 p 9]

[Text] [Question] In your view, what problem in the country requires priority attention?

[Answer] It is necessary first of all to understand the functioning of the capitalist system under which we are living, because it is too easy to pay attention only to the effects of this system. To the extent that the main contradiction in this system is found on the level of the private appropriation of the fruits of the labor provided by the community of workers, the only solution lies in socializing the means of production (land, capital, machines), in other words, expropriating the assets of the bigwigs in order to put the production establishments directly back in the hands of the cadres who keep these establishments running. Naturally, new relations will have to be established on more just and humane foundations within these establishments, which will function not so that a handful of individuals or a government can make a profit, but in the service of the whole of society.

Also, it becomes of extreme importance to pursue an active anti-imperialist struggle. Therefore we think that the problems exist in international terms as well. For the time being, the number one enemy in the Indian Ocean area is America, above all through its military base on Diego Garcia.

Nor should we forget the frustrated coup d'etat in the Seychelles, organized by proxy.

Another thing which merits the attention of the people of Mauritius is the fact that America has rejected the Law of the Sea. In particular, because Mauritius is surrounded by the sea and is rich in maritime assets, special attention should be devoted to this aspect. However, despite this special attention to the threat posed by America, we should not forget the role of the USSR.

Finally, we believe that the spirit of patriotism should be cultivated, and that in the higher interests of the country, the hidden interests of the leading classes in this nationalist bugaboo should be laid bare.

Now national liberation should be undertaken on two levels--culturally and economically. And once this liberation has been achieved, we will finally be able to pursue a self-administering society.

5157
CSO: 4719/1290

PLANS FOR COOPERATION WITH MADAGASCAR DISCUSSED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Cooperation between Mauritius and Madagascar for the future seems well under way. In fact, following the visit paid to Mauritius just after the triumph of the MMM/PSM alliance by Malagasy Minister of Commerce Georges Solofoson, resulting in an offer to sell cattle to our country (thus making exception to the principle according to which Madagascar does not sell cattle abroad), it has been confirmed that Mauritius will import 6,000 live animals from the island every year.

Apart from cattle, Mauritius also plans to purchase a whole range of fruits, including apples, oranges and tangerines, from Madagascar. However, a shipment of 10 tons of tangerines on which we were currently expecting delivery through Intracorp, an enterprise established by the MMM and headed by Mr Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, had to be delayed because of a law in effect in Mauritius since 1959 and kept in effect by the outgoing government and various pressure groups prohibiting the import of vegetable products of Malagasy origin. This law will shortly be revoked. The decision to import fruit from Madagascar, apart from its advantageous trade aspect, will significantly reduce our dependence on the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Finally, we should note that the country also plans to import 1,000 tons of large peas, produced on the southern part of the island, from Madagascar.

Madagascar, for its part, wants to purchase edible oils as well as other products, including chemical fertilizer, detergents and cement, from Mauritius. Moreover, it would like to sell us the printed and other cotton fabrics our free textile zone needs.

It should be noted that in Mauritius, it is Intracrop which is responsible for coordination in the import and export sectors, pending establishment of the appropriate bodies, including the State Trading Corporation. In the view of Mr Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, who recently returned from a mission in Madagascar, "the tremendous potential existing in terms of trade exchange between Mauritius and Madagascar has been confirmed.

"For us, having been accustomed to turning to the West, an intensification of cooperation among the countries in the region could have immediate positive and happy consequences," Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo stressed.

There is therefore a need to effect a natural rapprochement with the neighboring countries, which have so much to offer us, both on the trade and cultural levels.

Moreover, when he met with our correspondent Jean-Clement Cangy, in Tananarive, Mr Laurent Radaody, who heads the office staff of President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar, and is the international relations official in the political bureau of the ARMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution]--the main political party represented in the Malagasy government, confirmed the good intentions of the Malagasy government toward our country. "We have long awaited the advent of this government to power. Indeed we are in favor of cooperation on the regional level. For 6 years we have been participating in the meetings of progressive organizations in the region, and we have thought a great deal about the cooperation question. We are in favor of the establishment of a special commission on the Indian Ocean as a permanent body. Our views are the same as yours on this issue."

With regard to the planned summit meeting to be attended by President Didier Ratsiraka, France Albert Rene and Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth, Mr Laurent Radaody indicated to us that President Ratsiraka will definitely participate. For all the participants, it is but a question of time available and determination of the date.

5157
CSO: 4719/1291

NATIONAL ANTI-SOMAZ FRONT ANALYZES NEW BUDGET

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 7-15 Aug 82 pp 1,4

[Text] The National Anti-Somaz Front (FNAS) set forth its "different assessment" of the 1982-83 budget, as compared with those of other population sectors, during a press conference Thursday. However, the FNAS acknowledges that the budget submitted by Minister of Finance Paul Berenger includes some positive measures, in particular the establishment of agricultural and industrial cooperatives, the energy policy, the establishment of an anti-corruption court, the increase of social allocations and compensation to the Ilois.

The spokesmen of the FNAS, including Dev Ramano, Serge Rayapoulle, Nicole Allet, J. Rene, M. Purang, J. Ross and Y. Pauline, spoke of the demands made by the government with a view to implementing the intentions set forth in the budget and achieving its three goals, which are recovery, financial stabilization and social justice. According to the FNAS, the government analysis contained in the budget is "strictly economic and arithmetic." They asked what measures the government proposes to control profit margins and the fortunes of the big owners.

"The large properties, the great fortunes and the big owners living in the rural regions have not been taxed," D. Ramano said. He added that these are however truly socialist measures for replenishing the state coffers, thus reducing the deficit margin in the operational budget.

Going on to discuss consumption, D. Ramano said that not everyone consumes in the same fashion. The "little people" do not have a decent life. Food imports, he said, include on the one hand basic foodstuffs for the people such as rice and flour, but also deluxe items which go to the hotels and those in the system who enjoy privileges.

On the subject of incentive measures, the FNAS does not believe that employers will work with the government to promote the economic recovery of the country. This organization does not like the 25 percent reduction on the sugar export tax. It wonders if the workers will support this measure.

Nor does the FNAS ask the country to reject the IMF and World Bank loans, but it is necessary to negotiate on a lasting basis with these institutions, and in terms of temporary compromises, D. Ramano said. On the other hand, he

stated that the owners are more concerned with their profit volume than with creating jobs. Nor does the FNAS believe in the efficiency of modern management. "This route leads to failure," D. Ramano said, because there is no way to achieve "good capitalism."

The FNAS reiterated the proposals it made during a seminar last year. It has voiced its complete solidarity and agreement with Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth on the refusal to provide eggs and vegetables to the American military forces on Diego Garcia.

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CSO: 4719/1292

FORMER FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON NEW BUDGET

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 6 Aug 82 pp 1,4

[Text] "The MMM, which promised the Mauritian people to work miracles, is today backing out of the commitments it made during the electoral campaign, using as its pretext a document evaluating the economic situation of the country."

This statement was made to us by the former minister of finance, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo. He added that the MMM, which repeatedly criticized the financial situation of the country when it was in the opposition, knew what the situation was in this regard, particularly since the outgoing government had always told the people that the situation was difficult. He cited as examples his own press conference and the document entitled "Our Economic Recovery" published during the electoral campaign.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo stressed that this document gave precise information about the sums obtained from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and other financial institutions, and it showed in what sectors this money was used--housing, water supply, roads, bridges and streets, hydro-electric projects, the bulk sugar terminal, etc. This document also assessed the difficulties the country had experienced following the hurricanes and the drought since 1979, and referred to the loss of 1.2 billion rupees in foreign exchange and the reconstruction work following Hurricane Gervaise. Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo said that this document also reported on the difficulties the country had encountered after the 1979 devaluation, and it gave precise details on the financial situation between 1976 and 1972--details which were repeated over the radio and television and in the press. Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo said that when Mr Berenger says now that he was not aware of this situation, he is not telling the whole truth.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo also said that he understands Mr Berenger's statement on page 2 of his speech, where he said: "If we do not find the foreign exchange from these sources (IMF, World Bank, friendly countries and commercial banks) to meet the deficit in a matter of months, we will no longer be able to pay for imports of petrol and oil, food, raw materials and other goods. In that event imports would halt until we receive the foreign exchange for our sugar exports." He found himself in a similar situation in 1979-80, and it was in order to avoid a situation like that experienced by Madagascar and Tanzania, which had refused IMF aid, that he had to turn to

that organization. Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo stressed that the situation has clearly improved since the period when the balance of payments deficit was 980 million rupees, since it is only 500 million rupees now.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo was categorical: If the government had not contracted debts with international institutions and friendly countries, there would have been many more unemployed in Mauritius now. He added that he had told the people earlier that debt servicing would be high in the course of the next two years before showing a clear decline beginning in 1985.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo told us that in the evaluation made by Mr Berenger, he did not mention even one single time the weather situation which has prevailed in the country in recent years, which was the reason for a substantial reduction in our foreign exchange income, strikes and the pressure from trade union leaders with which the outgoing government had to deal. Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo believes that when one decides to tell the truth, one must tell the whole truth and not half-truths. He told us that the economic document published by the MMM made him think of Dev Virahsawmy's General Macbef, who spoke three languages--one for his colleagues, one for the public and a third for politics.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo said that the promises made by the MMM leaders--300 rupees to the beneficiaries of old age pensions, a minimal wage of 1,000 rupees for the workers in the free zone, an unemployment allocation of 300 rupees, a general improvement of the standard of living for the people--seems far off, and that the workers today are being given only crumbs. He said that the outgoing government was always able to draft its budget like a good family provider, never concealing the truth, but unwilling to make promises it knew it could not keep.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo said that "talking about the disastrous legacy" is a phenomenon common throughout the world to those who promise the earth and who realize, once in power, that they went too far in their promises. He believes that the Mauritian people who voted massively for change were cheated in the goods received. He added that history will show that he was not mistaken.

The former minister of finance believes that the only thing which can be done will be to improve the economic situation, something which has already occurred and which was confirmed by the International Monetary Fund team which visited Mauritius recently. He reminded us that Mr Berenger did not mention economic independence or the world economic situation, despite the fact that it has important effects on our financial situation, even once in his speech. Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo believes that when the minister of finance tries to conceal this truth, he is failing to tell the full truth to the population.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo said that in view of the present economic situation, the people would perhaps be in agreement with the caution shown by Mr Berenger in his budget, even though he did make promises which came to nothing.

The Labor Party (PT), for its part, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo told us, will in its policy refrain from embarrassing the new government in the work it would like to accomplish, because of the will expressed by the Mauritian people in voting massively for the MMM. He added that while not sparing its criticism where it is merited, the PT will adopt a neutral attitude, watching the situation closely, without, however, hindering the government in its work.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo told us the following: "We belong to a serious party and we do not plan to conduct ourselves, even while we are out of the parliament, in the way in which the MMM conducted itself in relation to the outgoing government, because we are above all real patriots."

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo told us that he has challenged his successor "to produce an international document stating in black and white that our financial management was bad."

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CSO: 4719/1293

FACTIONS WITHIN LABOR PARTY DISAGREE ON FUTURE PLANS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 8 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Various factions are currently developing within the Labor Party (PT), whose leader, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, is in London in temporary seclusion.

In fact, he is taking advantage of his stay in London to study a memorandum sent to him by three former parliamentarians about a labor movement renewal.

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam indicated his intention of abandoning active political life shortly before his departure for London. In this connection, he designated Mr Kailash Purryag as the future leader of the Labor Party. This choice, although it was not announced officially, caused a certain turbulence in the ranks of the PT.

On the last occasion, the PT was unable to meet for lack of a quorum, since certain of its members were "also in temporary seclusion." Some of them have even gone so far as to contemplate the establishment of new political parties. There was first of all the Mauritian Radical Party (PRM), including former members of the Labor Party, the National Liberation Front and aspiring politicians from various sectors of the economy. The members of this party, who said that they had learned the lesson of 11 June, are currently working on the establishment of this political party and on a government program.

Another political party which has emerged from the labor ranks is in the process of being established. It is the National Congress Party (PNC), which is said to include young individuals who emerged with a good image from the bitter 11 June defeat. This party, which is still operating on a clandestine basis, will declare itself officially in the near future. It is possible that the members of the PNC are awaiting the return of their former leader before making any decision. This party took shape "because it is unwilling to work with the same structures as led the Labor Party to catastrophe." The steps undertaken by certain individuals just after the electoral defeat "irritated" the young laborites. Those who want to take advantage of the Labor Party's being established for 40 years, but who want to oust certain leaders, are working outside the party, and are trying to rally all of the effective labor forces.

Some former senior ministers have been approached by certain individuals for possible advice or for support of their ranks. "Where this pressure cooker, which has been bubbling for some time, is concerned, it is the final decision of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam as to his political future which will determine whether it blows up or cools down so that more ingredients can be added," is the word being circulated in the circles involved.

5157
CSO: 4719/1292

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Scientific research and the application of new technology in Mauritius will see a new upsurge with the establishment of the National Council for Scientific Research before the end of this year. The primary purpose of this new institution will be to direct research which can be adapted to the needs of the country. The government is currently working on the modus operandi for this new body, and a draft law will be submitted to the parliament within a few months by Dr Ahmed Swalay Kasenally, the minister of energy.

The council will also have the important task of coordinating all research undertaken by the various institutions on the small island of Mauritius, in particular the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute (MSIRI), the farm extension service of the Ministry of Agriculture and the University of Mauritius. The present disparate research thus needs coordination, since the country cannot afford to waste its resources, government sources stress.

With the establishment of the National Council for Scientific Research, studies will henceforth be carried out in a more rational and planned fashion, in which connection the goals, strategy and policies for research will be established. Dr Kasenally, the minister of energy, who is moreover the author of this idea, believes that it is imperative for all countries in the process of development to establish such institutions, so that the means utilized for the transfer and adaptation of new technologies can be more flexible and convenient. In each of the countries in the process of development, an amount equivalent to between 0.7 percent and 2 percent of the gross domestic product (PDB) is allocated for research. Where the island of Mauritius is concerned, a sum equivalent to 1 percent of our PDB can be used for research purposes, Dr. Kasenally believes.

Mauritius has rather costly equipment, the minister explained, but it is underutilized for scientific research. Even the maintenance of this apparatus is rather expensive, as is the cost of replacement parts. One of the purposes of this council will be to insure the optimal use of this equipment, so that the country can derive benefit from the relatively costly investment. The council will also consider the possibility of training

Mauritian scientific personnel locally. Within this framework, the council will coordinate its efforts with all the research institutions with a view to establishing priorities.

Researchers in particular will be incorporated by the council, and in this group, the names of Prof I. Manrakhan, Prof G. Mohammedbhai, Drs Claude Ricaud, Julien, and Williams, and Mr Dupont de Rivaltz de St Antoine, director of the Mauritian Research Institute, have been mentioned.

5157
CSO: 4719/1291

FORMER MINISTER REPORTEDLY FLEES INVESTIGATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 82 p 13

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

A FORMER leading member of the Mauritian Cabinet of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam has fled the Indian Ocean island after a crack-down by the newly elected Left-wing coalition Government.

This was disclosed to The Citizen this week by a leading Durban businessman who was born in Mauritius and who still has regular contact with the island.

The businessman said the man had fled Mauritius after the new Government, headed by Mr Anerood Jugnauth, had ordered a widespread investigation into malpractices and corruption on the island in the past 10 years.

He said the passports of several leading Mauritian citizens had been seized during the investigations to prevent them fleeing the island.

Whites on the island were generally more than satisfied so far with the moves being made by the coalition to clean up malpractices at Government and Ministerial level.

He added that the police had begun investigating corruption and bribery involving senior members of the former Government.

A number of leading citizens outside the Government had also been questioned at length about foreign aid given to the island's sugar industry.

The businessman pointed to the fact that Mauritius had been given substantial aid by several Western powers and also by countris in the Far East in the past few years.

One of the questions the new Left-wing coalition wants answered is what happened to this aid.

The power behind the party's leadership, Mr Paul Berenger, made an election promise that he would clean up corruption and malpractices.

The coalition swept into power, winning all but one of the 66 seats in the main Chamber of Deputies.

So far, according to the businessman, the Mauritian Government has not made any provocative statements against South Africa, nor has it made any attempt to curb the thousands of South African tourists.

CSO: 4700/1848

BRIEFS

MMM TO ELECT EXECUTIVES IN JULY--An assembly of MMM delegates was scheduled for Sunday, 4 July for the purpose of reorganizing the party's central committee. The reorganization will be necessary because some of the present central committee members will be called upon to assume ministerial responsibilities in the near future. Aneerood Jugnauth and Paul Berenger will resign as chairman and secretary general of the party and other members will be named to succeed them. Nominations for the elections to the central committee will be received by the secretary general until Friday 25 June. The MMM central committee will meet on Saturday the 26th. Some 35 members will be named to take seats on the central committee. Of these, 15 members will be elected at the national level and 20 others will be elected on the regional level. The decision to reorganize the central committee was made at a meeting of the political bureau yesterday. [Text] [Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 14 Jun 82 p 1] 8956

LUTCHMEENARAIDOO PROMISES TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT--Because his absence from the governmental team could give rise to various interpretations, particularly since the possibility of naming him a ministerial post was announced recently, we asked Mr Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, second deputy of the Riviere des Anguilles/Souillac district, for a statement. Here it is: "I was to be minister of the Plan and Development Ministry in the new government. But that ministry was given to the PSM during negotiations to create the MMM/PSM Alliance. When the new government was formed, 3 days ago, the PSM, having its own internal constraints, was not able to give the ministry in question to the MMM. The MMM/PSM Alliance made formal commitments to the people and the priority remains economic recovery and the creation of jobs. In this context of solidarity with the governmental team, I decided therefore that whether or not I am a minister, I will help the finance minister, Mr Paul Berenger, with the heavy burden he has been given." [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 16 Jun 92 p 1] 8956

CSO: 4719/1138

BRIEFS

LIKELY PORTUGUESE MILITARY ATTACHE--The Portuguese embassy in Maputo will have a military attache, and the ex-ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] has learned from an unofficial source that Col Eduardo Velasco has already been designated to fill the post. The creation of the post of military attache (which is still tentative pending publication of the respective decree) was proposed by Mozambican authorities themselves when Eanes visited Mozambique last November. The sources contacted by the ex-ANOP indicated that the selection of Colonel Velasco (currently a member of the armed forces general staff) was made from among a group of colonels who were candidates for the post. With this measure--which comes at a time when the development of military cooperation between the two countries is in the offing--Portugal becomes the second Western country (after Great Britain) to accredit a military attache in Maputo. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 82 p 7] 10992

PARTY, YOUTH CADRES TO USSR--A group of cadres from Mozambique party schools and Mozambique Youth Organization [OJM] elements recently left for the USSR for a number of courses. The party cadres, numbering 20, will undertake a 6-month study course at the Lenin International Institute, while the OJM elements will take part in a 10-month course to upgrade their qualifications [curso de capacitacao] at the higher school of the Lenin Komsomol. [Text] [EA061534 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 6 Sep 82]

CSO: 4742/392

REGISTRATION FOR ELECTIONS TO CONTINUE 2 WEEKS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2925, 20 Aug 82 p 15

[Text] Lagos, August 18--Registration of voters for next year's general elections in Nigeria began Monday and will continue for two weeks.

According to the Government-owned NEW NIGERIAN newspaper, in the registration of voters carried out on a house-to-house basis in 1979 about 48 million people put down their names.

The total population of Nigeria is estimated at 90 million.

Official figures show that only 16 million people voted in the 1979 presidential election, while 15 million each voted in the governorship and state houses of assembly elections.

Fourteen million voted in elections for the House of Representatives and 12 million in the senatorial election.

Voter registration is to be carried out differently this year. The electorate is being asked to go and register at centres built throughout the country for the exercise.

According to national press reports, many registration centres had not been erected until Sunday in some states as a result of late release of funds by the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO).

FEDECO Chairman Mr Justice Ovie-Whiskey in a radio and TV broadcast Sunday night called on all Nigerians over 18 to register at their nearest registration centre.

Advertisements urging people to register are being used daily on radio, on TV and in newspapers.

Illiteracy Problem

Some newspapers reported that party officials of all registered parties were calling on voters to encourage them to register.

But a survey by the privately owned NATIONAL CONCORD newspaper showed that the majority of Nigeria's electorate, which is largely illiterate, did not understand the significance of the exercise.

Five political parties dominate Nigerian politics: the National Party (NPN) headed by President Alhaji Shehu Shagari, the Unity Party (UPN) led by Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the Nigeria Peoples Party (NPP) led by Chief Azikiwe, the Great Nigeria Peoples Party (GNPP) led by Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim and the People's Redemption Party (PRP) led by Malam Aminu Kano.

A new contender, the Nigeria Advance Party (NAP), led by Lagos-based lawyer Tunji Braithwaite, was registered by FEDECO about two months ago. Four of the main political groups--the UPN, NPP, GNPP and PRP--are now trying to come together as "progressives" to form an alliance known as Progressive Parties Alliance (PPA). (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1809

BRIEFS

POSSIBLE REGISTRATION BREAKDOWN--The revision of voters' register scheduled to take-off all over the federation as from tomorrow may not see the light in some states. This is because reports reaching the SUNDAY TRIUMPH from various offices of FEDECO in the federation indicate that the publicity campaigns launched by the Commission recently had not been effective enough. [Text] [Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 15 Aug 82 p 1]

OIL FOUND IN BORNO--Six probable locations of petroleum deposits have been discovered in the North Eastern part of Borno State. Although the locations were not indicated, the General Manager of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation in charge of exploration division, Mr G.A. Adams, said investigations to determine the availability of oil products started six years ago in the area. Mr Adams was exchanging views with Governor Mohammed Goni at the Borno State Government House recently. It will be recalled that the NNPC has for sometime been carrying out oil exploration activities in some parts of Borno State notably around the Chad Basin Area. Although the recent discovery has not been officially confirmed by the NNPC or the Federal Government. [Text] [Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 15 Aug 82 p 12]

MORE RICE PRODUCTION URGED--The Commissioner for Agriculture, Chief Nweke Anyigor, has called on the management of ADARICE Company to expedite action for more production of rice at Okpuitumo rice project in Ndulu, Ikwo local government area. Speaking at a rally at Okpuitumo, Commissioner Anyigor urged farmers applying for agricultural loans to do so before the planting season to enable his ministry to finish the processing of applications in time. On development projects in the area, Chief Anyigor commended the community for embarking on a health centre and a levy of ₦10.00 on each adult for the building of a new college. He pointed out that such gesture would go a long way in complimenting the state government's even development programmes. The commissioner warned NPN agents in the area to desist from deceiving the people with false promises. He called on the people to maintain their unalloyed support for the NPP and Governor Jim Nwobodo's government. He appealed to NPP women and youth wings in the area to generate more awareness and educate the people on progressive activities of NPP to help the masses. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 11 Aug 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1810

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE DISCUSSED

Paris POLITIQUE ETRANGERE in French No 2, Jan 82 pp 429-440

[Article by Klaus Baron von der Ropp, legal expert: "The Future of South Africa"]

First Signs of Civil War

[Text] In early 1982, Willem de Klerk, an influential Afrikans journalist and prominent member of the NP [National Party of South Africa], the governing party, quoted in his weekly newspaper RAPPORT the remarks of an "enlightened" or reformist NP deputy: "If fundamental changes do not occur rapidly, before the end of this decade white and black extremists will be negotiating the surrender of white South Africa."[1] For the first time no doubt, an Afrikaner newspaper predicted the danger which the English-language press has been forecasting for the past few years; English speaking critics of apartheid have often spoken out aggressively and bitterly.

Several warning voices were previously heard among the Afrikaners. In January 1981, Ton Vosloo, editor in chief of BEELD, another progovernment newspaper, suggested that the government initiate dialogue on the future of the Republic of South Africa with the ANC [African National Congress], probably the most powerful liberation movement in black South Africa.[2] As early as March 1980, influenced by the electoral victory of Robert G. Mugabe's nationalist party in Zimbabwe, the daily newspapers close to power advised white leaders to discuss South African domestic problems with true representatives of the Blacks.

These commentaries were important at the time--for the first time, supporters of P.W. Botha's government recognized that the authentic representatives of black South Africans were not the puppet leaders installed to govern the Bantustans, but the nationalist movements--the ANC, INKATHA, the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] and its extensions, the BCM [Black Consciousness Movement] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization].

The Challenge of Azania

However, it appears that only a small minority of Afrikanerdom has truly become aware of the consequences of the increasingly open revolt of Azania (the term used by a growing number of Blacks to designate the Republic of South Africa) against the apartheid regime whose racist, oppressive nature Blacks have always emphasized.

Even though Pretoria controls and governs the country in all sovereignty, no one can ignore the signs of active resistance: the attacks of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC guerrilla army, the ANC guerrilla raids against symbols of the government (police stations, Bantu administrative offices, army recruiting offices, etc) and industrial installations, angry demonstrations of hatred during the funerals of people who played important roles in the struggle for the liberation of Blacks; boycotts of schools and universities and the increasing activity of the ever more politicized trade unions. Because of this situation, black and white Africa and the rest of the world waited in vain for a specific response from Prime Minister P.W. Botha who seems, for the moment, to be doing nothing to avoid war in southern Africa and not thinking about the consequences of the policy of apartheid, the original cause of the present crisis.[3]

Consequently, may the following scenario soon happen? In December 1981, a liberal South African newspaper, FRONTLINE, had a drawing on page one showing Johannesburg devasted by war with only the ruins of the Carlton Centre, a luxury hotel and the pride of the old South African capital, standing in the midst of the debris; the caption read: "A future that must not be." In his editorial that same day, Denis Beckett specified that such a long-term conclusion was increasingly likely.[4] In this context, we can only regret that a small number of black and white South Africans have the wisdom of two of their compatriots. Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert and David Welsh wrote about the most violent extremists among them: "The only hope for a certain consensus is that the forces at work now have a precise idea about the abyss of violence, economic disaster and the countless suffering which would result from unlimited conflict."[5]

Weaknesses and Strengths of the Parties in Conflict

Too many young rebellious Blacks overestimate their revolutionary power (the Blacks represent 70 percent of the total population) and underestimate the strength of the resistance of white South Africans (17 percent), their absolute determination, even among the most liberal, to defend the existence of their white African nation. We fear that only the trauma and sufferings of a civil war would make black leaders listen to Gatsha Buthelezi, the president of the powerful INKATHA movement and the only moderate black leader seeking compromise formulas and still having a large audience. Buthelezi clearly understood the attitude of

most Whites when he said: "I understand better than most people the reality of white power. I know better than most the determination of the Whites to scorch the earth at the 11th hour and die defending an indefensible situation."[6]

Moreover, the traditional racism of the Whites,[7] their braggart (kragdadigheid) mentality, ideological blindness and religious belief in the righteousness of their policy of separate development cause them to minimize the discontent and subversive spirit of the Blacks and consequently, overestimate their own ability to suppress the liberation movement.

Confronted with this extreme polarization of attitudes and the danger of the destruction of South Africa and neighboring countries, we may fear, as Egon Bahr, a German social democrat, said that the problems of South Africa could (because of the strategic and economic importance of this country) lead to a global conflict[8] and wonder if it is still possible to avoid, or at least limit this threat of war. This is all the more worrisome because according to Jack E. Spence, an expert in strategic matters, Pretoria might resort to nuclear weapons to prevent the annihilation of Afrikanerdom.[9] We must share Gatsha Buthelezi's view when in 1978 at the Road Ahead Conference in Grahamstown, he said: "Constitutional developments in southern Africa will be the byproducts of cannon balls and violence."

To respond to these dramatic statements, we must analyze recent events in white South Africa and more particularly within the NP.

Changes in the Political Attitude of White South Africans

From its inception, the NP has been, above all, the party of Afrikaners, considered a kind of popular movement (volksbeweging) of their people (volk) of Dutch-French-German backgrounds. Since its accession to power in 1948, the NP has propagated and institutionalized apartheid, in other words, the policy of separate development for Blacks and, what is less well-known, of parallel development for the Colored (10 percent of the population) and the Indians (3 percent), the two groups together making up what is usually designated by the term Browns.

The Decline of the English-speaking Political Culture

Although English-speaking South Africans have long fought honestly against apartheid and called for "equal rights for all civilized peoples," in other words, a policy of progressive integration of the Blacks and Browns in a white society, now in 1982 most of them no longer protest against the policy of segregation.

The successive "betrayals" by British governments of the British communities, especially those of Kenya and Zimbabwe, the fact that many of these colonists came to live in South Africa, the multiplication of authoritarian governments in black Africa, the economic decline of part of the African continent and finally, the radicalization of the black opposition in the Republic of South Africa have gradually caused the majority of "Brits" to rally round the camp of the "Boers." Since 1974, the arrival in the Republic of the Cape of 200,000 Portuguese refugees from Angola and Mozambique and some 80,000 Rhodesian Whites has only reinforced the most reactionary wing of the ruling party. Moreover, the current political evolution of Zimbabwe may make the opinion of the Brits more radical and lead to, on one hand, a merger between the majority of the NRP [New Republic Party], the traditional political organization of English speakers, and the NP and, on the other hand, the rallying of a minority to one of the extremist South African parties.

A single example illustrates the fact that today the Brits are no more liberal than the Afrikaners--the evolution of the RAND DAILY MAIL. It is a quality, English-language daily, deeply committed to the values of a multiracial society and has long fought apartheid more persistently than any other white newspaper. However, several years ago, two separate editions were published, one for black readers, the other for the Whites, sometimes having different contents. Thus, on 13 March 1982, the black edition published on page one a large photo of a demonstration of black women and children on a hunger strike in the cathedral of Saint George in Kaapstad to get the government to allow them to live with their husbands or fathers in the Cape. Page one of the white edition was devoted to a cricket match between South Africa and England. Whites and Blacks live within the same borders, in totally different worlds, with nothing in common any more, or very little.

Tensions Within the Governmental Party

At the very time when we see a rapprochement between the English speakers and the Afrikaners, marked cleavages have appeared within the NP. We can distinguish three main factions: the extremists rallying round Andries Treurnicht, NP leader from Transvaal; the rightist conservatives gathered around Prime Minister P.W. Botha and finally the liberal conservatives made up of university professors from Stellenbosch, RAU/Johannesburg and Potchefstroom, businessmen, Afrikaner journalists and some NP deputies.

The internal evolution of the NP, the Afrikaner popular movement, has obviously led to serious tensions. Back in 1969, a first split occurred: a group of extremists headed by Jaap Marais left the NP and formed a far-right party, the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party], which in April 1981 gained 14 percent of the vote.

However, the real split occurred in 1982. In March, Treurnicht formed the KP [Konserwatieve Party]. No one can still say whether the KP or the NP of P.W. Botha, formerly all-powerful in South Africa obtained the votes of April 1981. There is no doubt that the KP has much greater support than it seems (in fact, only 16 deputies out of 131 left the NP). For the moment, this party is still poorly organized but it may become important especially if it becomes allied with the HNP of Jaap Marais. The KP program is simple: "Die stryd duur voort!" which means struggle to maintain the status quo.

Some Aspects of the New Policy of P.W. Botha

What is the program of P.W. Botha, who is a true political professional but lacks constructive ideas and is not very innovative?

The concept of parallel development for the Browns included the creation in the white nation, of executive and legislative organizations similar to those of the Whites. In reality, these institutions--Colored Persons' Representative Council, South African Indian Council--which on paper granted some local autonomy to the Browns, had no power at all. Thus, from their creation, Colored and Indians have always more or less boycotted them. The action of this policy had at least one effect, that of making the government more liberal only toward the Browns. Indeed, in an article which appeared in NAT 80'S,[10] a small NP propaganda brochure, Jan Groblar raised the possibility of a healthy power sharing or coresponsibility (in Afrikaner, gesonde magsdeling or medeverantwoordelik heid) between the three minority groups, Whites, Colored and Indians. It should be mentioned that the publication of these proposals led to the departure of Treurnicht and the 15 extremist deputies from the NP.

Some 2 years ago, Pretoria instituted the President's Council, an organization whose main function, along with others, was to advise the government on constitutional matters. Once again, Blacks were not invited to take part in this organization. Parties representing the Browns boycotted it.[11] However, it took 18 months for this council, after long deliberations, to make specific, positive proposals similar to those Jan Groblar mentioned in his article. Several constitutional projects were proposed. The communes of the Colored and the Indians were to have the same legal and political status as the Whites': in the event that neither community had a sufficient number of people, a joint municipality for Whites and Browns was to be created. The four current provinces (Transvaal, Natal, Orange Freestate and the Cape) were to be abolished. South Africa--outside the Bantustans (Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei)--would henceforth be divided into 10 regions: members of the regional executive and legislative bodies would be elected from separate ballots for each community. Moreover, the Bantustans which had not opted for "independence"

(Kwazulu, Lebowa, Gasunkulu...) would have the same status as the 10 regions mentioned above. Colored and Indians (but not Blacks) could, like the Whites, send deputies to Parliament at Kaapstad. Suffrage, universal or limited, according to certain criteria (level of education, for example), would be the same for the three groups. At the national government level, political power would be shared by representatives of the three communities, whose number would be set, according to a formula in the constitution, to form in some way "large permanent coalitions." However, the activities of Parliament and the government would be limited by the establishment of a presidency which would preside over the executive. The new South African head of state, who theoretically could be Colored or Indian, would have presidential power similar to that of the president of the current French Republic.

Hopeful about these reform proposals, some people thought that they would only be the first stage in extending these measures to more than 20 million Blacks, or at least to those living outside the Bantustans.[12] That was a hazardous speculation about the future. Not only would the application of these measures result in the domination of 4.8 million Whites, 2.5 million Colored and .8 million Indians by the black majority but it was clearly apparent that the various political, cultural and social systems which confront each other were totally incompatible and could only lead to a democratic government if the rights of each person were respected.[13]

We had to expect that Pretoria would pursue its policy of separate development for the Blacks since the leaders could conceive of no other alternative. If P.W. Botha succeeded in passing reforms for the Browns, his power would be increasingly threatened. After 30 years of apartheid, many Whites would feel betrayed, might reject him and turn toward more extremist parties. In any case, if the new policy of healthy power sharing between the Whites and the Browns was implemented, the problems raised by the presence of 20 million South African Blacks without legal or political status would not be solved.

The solution of dividing the country radically into two parts has been raised.[14] Good frontiers can in spite of everything make good neighbors. We must not deceive ourselves, as for the Indian subcontinent and Cyprus, this division of South Africa could only come after a war. Neither community is ready to accept it today. Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert was right when he wrote that this solution would be the ultimate option of retreat in a stalemated military situation. Then the demarcation line would be determined by the military positions of the two parties on the field and not defined by a concern for equilibrium, respect and the well-being of the people.[15]

Azania's Response to Apartheid

Confronted with Pretoria's intransigence, Azania could only take a harder line and enter into increasingly active opposition. This opposition is divided, indeed even split, and it is difficult to know which of the various movements (ANC, INKATHA and PCA are illegal and there is the BCM and AZAPO) is the most powerful.

Some of Azania's Ideas on the Future of South Africa

The program of these various parties on the constitutional and political future of the country can easily be summed up by the inscription on Steve Biko's grave (he "died" in prison in October 1977): "One Azania, one nation," which means "one man, one vote in a single nation." Henceforth, their primordial goal is to obtain political power, by all means at Azania's disposal. Once this goal is achieved, it will finally be able to change the economic, social and cultural structures as it wishes.

One question remains unanswered. Are there still black political parties ready to talk with Pretoria about compromise formulas which constitutionally guarantee the rights and existence of the white and brown minorities?

If we eliminate the governing parties, the Bantustans which have no power and even appeal to Pretoria to combat the guerrilla activities of the ANC and the trade union activities,[16] the only black force to reckon with in the reserves is INKATHA.

In March 1982, the Buthelezi commission, in the name of the president of INKATHA, brought together South African and foreign experts and published proposals to establish a new political, economic and social order in the Province of Natal[17] where 80 percent of the population is black (Indians represent 11 percent and Whites, 9 percent). The essence of these proposals was in sharing political power between the three communities, according to a system of agreement. The members of this commission hoped that these reforms, once implemented in Natal would produce good results and thus serve as a model for other South African provinces.

No one was surprised when the government vehemently rejected these proposals, despite some favorable commentary in the press, including the Afrikaner press.[18] What surprised the public was that the government expressed its refusal in a way which was humiliating for the leader of INKATHA.

Such an attitude of the South African leaders can no longer be considered a sign of strength in 1982. Was it possible that Pretoria realized that a unilateral agreement with INKATHA would no longer be enough to restore

peace between white South Africa and Azania? Although these leaders were aware of the various articles already mentioned, in particular Ton Vosloo's, urging them to talk with the ANC, apparently they still did not understand the significance of the message.

However, are ANC, or even the PAC, BCM and AZAPO still willing to talk with Pretoria about the country's future? Perhaps Nthato Motlana, the chairman of the powerful "committee of ten" (Soweto), expressed the ANC viewpoint (but certainly not that of the most radical factions) when he mentioned two prerequisites to all negotiations with the government: guarantee the participation of the most important leaders, in prison or in exile, and have an agenda specifying that these negotiations were to define methods to suppress apartheid and establish a nonracial democratic society.[19]

Quite rightly, Pretoria considers these conditions unacceptable because they mean accepting the system of "one man, one vote in the nation." If we consider the military and economic power of white South Africa, we must recognize that the attitude of some black leaders is unrealistic and naive and point out again that it does not take into consideration the determination of the white African nation to safeguard its existence. We must again emphasize that Pretoria will not accept these prerequisites unless forced to militarily. Although some young black nationalists claim that the Whites have already lost control of a portion of the nation, this does not seem to correspond to the facts. Perhaps the South African government can no longer suppress the struggle for liberation by the Blacks and hide the demonstrations, but we must recognize that the Whites still govern the country in all sovereignty.

The Liberation Struggles

The most radical liberation movements have learned lessons from the situation described above and are using other methods to combat it. The most striking fact currently is the return to a situation similar to that of the 50's when the Congress Alliance brought together the ANC (black) and three movements partially aligned with the South African Communist Party (illegal, very close to Moscow) representing the three minority ethnic groups--the South African Indian Congress, the South African Colored People's Congress and the Congress of Democrats (Whites). Thus today, we see that white South Africans (and citizens from one or two Western European countries) took part in the ANC raid of August 1981 against the military complex of Voortrekkerhoogte.[20] Comparing their struggle to the PLO's against Israel, the black nationalists claim three important advantages which make the armed struggle fought by Azania difficult to contain: the length of the South African borders, the enormous size of the country and the importance of the fifth column.

If we wish to evaluate Azania's prospects for conquering and controlling Pretoria militarily, we must admit that the determination of white South Africans to maintain their existence and identity can only be compared to that of the Israelis and the Jewish nation. It must be noted that unfortunately a sizable number of young black revolutionaries refuse to recognize that South Africa is not another Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique or Algeria. Some, the most fanatic among them, unhesitatingly state that the sacrifice of 4 million Whites and 15 million Blacks will be necessary to establish at last a free Azania. Denis Beckett clearly described[21] the consequences of a policy based on this thesis: "The truth is that a revolution will not be successful now or in the future. No doubt, one day we will see a black government come to power but such an event cannot in itself be considered a success, if the price is the total devastation of the nation. Ultimately, that will be the price."

Despite the many attacks by the ANC, the PAC and the BCM, the repercussions of the criminal trials of their leaders, trade union activities have become the most visible and perhaps the most important part of the struggle for liberation. After the liberalization of the labor law in 1979-1980, most demonstrations against apartheid have been initiated by the increasingly politicized unions.[22] The increase in strikes--most often illegal--organized in close collaboration with civic organizations[23] for political reasons may adversely affect the smooth functioning of the highly developed South African economy which is very sensitive to any disruption. Yet certain factors still limit the effectiveness of trade union activities.[24] They do not have large strike funds and lack experienced officials and leaders. The percentage of unionized workers remains small and the young trade union movement is divided and split for political and ideological reasons. To date, all attempts at unification have failed. Moreover, there is no solidarity between white and black workers. On the contrary, some Indian, Colored and young white intellectuals, like Dr Neil Agget who hanged himself in prison and whose funeral in March 1982 sparked a demonstration against apartheid, support the struggle of black nationalists.

If occasionally there is solidarity between black and brown workers, most often it is precarious and limited by the Coloreds' and Indians' fears that a black government will take power. Whatever the grievances of young brown leaders, especially the students with their demonstrations of solidarity, what Fatima Meer, now banished, wrote more than 10 years ago about the Indians remains true: "He (the Indian) has reached the point where he considers the Afrikaner nationalism which he knows preferable to black nationalism, the only possible alternative, about which he has heard horror stories."[25]

If, in 1982, it is impossible to know whether South Africa or Azania will finally win out, it is on the other hand easy to see that any

conflict enveloping South Africa with its considerable economic and strategic importance will lead to an international crisis seriously affecting East-West and West-South relations.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Dit sal kragtoer kos vir deurbraak," Rapport, Johannesburg, 14 February 1982 and "Regse groepe wys hul stem krag," Rapport, 4 March 1982.

2. "Soos Swapo, le die ANC woor," Beeld, Johannesburg, 9 January 1981.

3. See William Gutteridge, "Strategy for Survival," The Black Sash, Johannesburg, January 1982, pp 5-15.

4. "Can It Come to This?" Frontline, Johannesburg, November-December 1981, pp 38-39.

5. Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert and David Welsh, "South Africa's Options: Strategies for Sharing Power," New York and Kaapstad, 1978, p 119.

6. "Christian Perspectives of the Black Liberation Struggle in South Africa," South African Outlook, Rondebosch, September 1979, p 137.

7. It is often expressed, for example, in sentences with implications: "Every white man can take 10 kaffirs with him before he is done in!"

8. In "Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt," Hamburg, 10 July 1977, p 8.

9. "South Africa: The Nuclear Option," African Affairs, London, No 10, 1981, pp 441-452.

10. Jan Groblar, "Die nuwe uitdaging," Nat 80's, Kaapstad, No 2, 1982, p 5.

11. See Vincent Farrel, "The Real Leadership of the Oppressed Will Never Serve on the President's Council," Deurbraak, Kaapstad, No 10, 1980, pp 8-9; David Curry, "President's Council--Like a Wedding Without the Bride," Capes Times, Kaapstad, 1 October 1980.

12. See Hermann Giliomee, "The Parting of the Ways for SA Politics," Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 17 March 1982, p 9; Ton Vosloo, "Anno Domini 2002," Frontline, No 4, 1982, pp 36-37.

13. For a comparison, see Heribert Adam, "Political Alternatives," in Heribert Adam and Hermann Giliomee, Ethnic Power Mobilized: Can South Africa Change? New Haven and London, 1979, pp 286-302 (286-296); see also Lawrence Schlemmer, "Social Implication of Constitutional Alternatives in South Africa," in John Benyon (ed), "Constitutional Change in South Africa," Pietermaritzburg, p 266.

14. See Willem de Klerk, "Is Dit Die Grafskrift?" Die Transvaler, Johannesburg, 3 March 1982, p 10; Klaus Baron von der Ropp, "Afrique du Sud: Solution par Partage du Pouvoir ou Division du Pays?" [South Africa: Solution by Sharing Power or Dividing the Country?] Le Mois en Afrique, Paris, October-November 1981, p 36, following Jurgen Blenck and Klaus Baron von der Ropp, "Republic of South Africa: Is Partition a Solution?" South African Journal of African Affairs, Pretoria, No 1, 1977, pp 21-32; Gavin Maasdorp, "Forms of Partition," in Robert I. Rotberg and John Barratt (eds) The Apartheid Regime and Racial Domination, Berkeley, 1980, pp 107-146.

15. Slabbert and Welsh, op. cit., p 169.

16. See Patrick Laurence, "Transkei: Lurking Threat of the ANC," Rand Daily Mail, 7 September 1981; see also by an anonymous author, "Organised Labour in East London," South African Outlook, No 2, 1981, pp 13-14.

17. Consult the seven volumes of the Buthelezi Commission, published by the Inkatha Institute, Durban.

18. See Die Transvaler, 9 March 1982; Beeld, 9 and 11 March 1982.

19. "We Have Pride, Too, Mr Botha," Frontline, Nos 7-8, 1981, pp 33-34; see by the same author, "Perceptions of Change: Dilemmas and White Rights," Frontline, May 1980, p 22.

20. See "Rocket HQ Traced," Rand Daily Mail, 15 March 1982, pp 1-3.

21. Denis Beckett, op. cit.

22. See the articles in the South African Labour Bulletin, Durban.

23. One of these organizations is Pebco [Port Elizabeth Klack Civic Organisation.] On Pebco, see Carole Cooper and Linda Ensor, Pebco: A Black Mass Movement, Johannesburg, 1981.

24. See Craig Charney, "The Anatomy of South African Trade Unionism," The Star, Johannesburg, 27 January 1981, pp 24-25.

25. "Indian People: Current Trends and Politics," pp 13-32 (30), in South African Minorities, Johannesburg, 1971.

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CSO: 4719/1282

SOURCES OF OIL FLOW REPORTED

Kuwait ARAB OIL in English No 8, Aug 82 pp 8-15

[Article by Anna Helal: "Where Does South Africa Get Its Oil From?"]

[Text]

OIL continues to flow to South Africa, a racist country disowned almost by the entire family of nations, because exporters are often deliberately misled about the destination of purchased cargo, an independent report just published states.

South Africa is still able to secure about 15 million tons of oil annually, worth over 3,000 million dollars, despite an international consensus on preventing such imports and a December 1981 UN resolution to this end ratified by 126 states, it is revealed.

Arab Gulf oil exporting countries are meanwhile among those states determined to enforce such an embargo and yet they have often been 'deliberately deceived through elaborate methods of subterfuge' about the real identity of their customers for crude oil.

More than one half of the ships, identified by the researchers as 'most likely' to have delivered oil to South Africa sailed from the Gulf, in clear violation of the exporters' wishes.

The report published by a Netherlands based Shipping Research Bureau, a non-profit research organization, tries to pinpoint loopholes which allow the Pretoria regime to obtain its oil needs. It lists ships, shipping agencies and oil companies which are 'under strong suspicion' being the 'most likely' culprits. The report, second by the bureau, covers a period between January 1980 to June 1981 and it also offers several new suggestions on how to tighten the noose around South Africa's stealthy supply line.

Because of secrecy surrounding the shipments, no official statistics or reports are available and therefore no final proof or startling revelation can be made, the researchers point out.

After analysing for more than a year the movements by world's tanker fleet, the researchers can only point an accusing finger at some of the violators, but clauses must be inserted: 'most likely' or 'possible.' Blame cannot be apportioned with final certainty.

Still, despite these shortcomings, the report brings enough evidence to implicate by name several well-known oil companies, major states involved in the illicit trade as well as methods they use to cover up. Even longer is the slit of smaller companies, shipping agents and operators who under various guises bring crude to South AFrica.

Most importers, it is pointed out are smaller companies, unknown to the public to prevent recognition and identifications. These companies often manage to make short term profits in millions and ten millions by engaging in the racket.

Identification is made even more difficult by the fact that companies are often bought by other companies while ships can be owned, managed and chartered by totally different operators. Indeed, a major oil company may be quite unaware where its purchased oil is heading and, similarly, a ship owner may be totally innocent, the report says.

How then do you track down the culprit or

rather the culprits in this multi-national, multi interest operation?

As a yardstick for their findings, the researchers have used a relatively obvious logic; if oil is loaded it must also be offloaded. And if the ship which carried the oil had called on a South African port it is highly likely that it had offloaded the cargo there. If it then sailed back to the Gulf and arrived empty it is even more obvious where the oil went, despite of what the official papers stated.

There is also ample proof tha certain ships had called on a transhipment ports such as Rotterdam or Singapore.

Other clues are often provided by testimonies of crew members who may have leaked out to the press that their tanker went to South Africa and discharged oil. There is other, indirect, evidence.

A large tanker for instance may have called at Durban, allegedly for loading fuel, but since Durban does not have facilities for bunkering — loading fuel — it is impossible for the ship to have obtained fuel. On the other hand, the report points out, Durban does have facilities to discharge crude oil from large ships.

It is also worth noting that an unusual high proportion of tankers involved in apparent oil deliveries to South Africa are scrapped, sunk, laid up, sold, and/or have their names changed not long after their one or more trips to South Africa.

Old ships

This suggests that the companies involved prefer to use old ships for their illicit trade so that if ships are subsequently black-listed or impounded, consequences for the operators will not be too severe.

In pursuit of its inquiry, the bureau has identified a total of 256 ships over 25,000 tons deadweight that are capable of carrying crude oil cargoes and that did call at South Africa between January 1, 1980 and June 30, 1981.

The researchers wrote to the companies and countries linked to those ships and thereafter were able to cull 52 carriers which were labeled as 'most likely' to have delivered. A further 29 carriers were listed as 'possible' violators.

According to the researchers' estimates, if every one of the 'most likely' ships have made actual deliveries then together they had supplies over 10 million tons of crude, equivalent to about half of South Africa's imports over that period.

According to the analysis, three oil companies owned the disputed cargo most likely to have ended up in South Africa. Those companies are Shell, Transworld Oil and Vitol, and all three are either partly or wholly based in the Netherlands. But the companies in most cases did not own or manage the ships which carried the supplies. Twenty-six out of the 52 ships were linked with one or other of these three companies.

Norwegian

Twenty-one out of 52 ships considered to be most likely to have delivered crude oil were owned and managed by Norwegian compaies and flew the Norwegian flag. Other countries whose ships were heavily involved are the United Kingdom and Denmark. It is interesting to note that except for Britain which voted against, all the three other above mentioned countries voted for the UN favored oil embargo, not mandatory, adopted in 1981. So as to eliminate any accusation of guesswork, the report stresses that the research bureau "would not publish the name of any companies until a clear evidence is established linking them with oil deliveries to South Africa."

Evasive

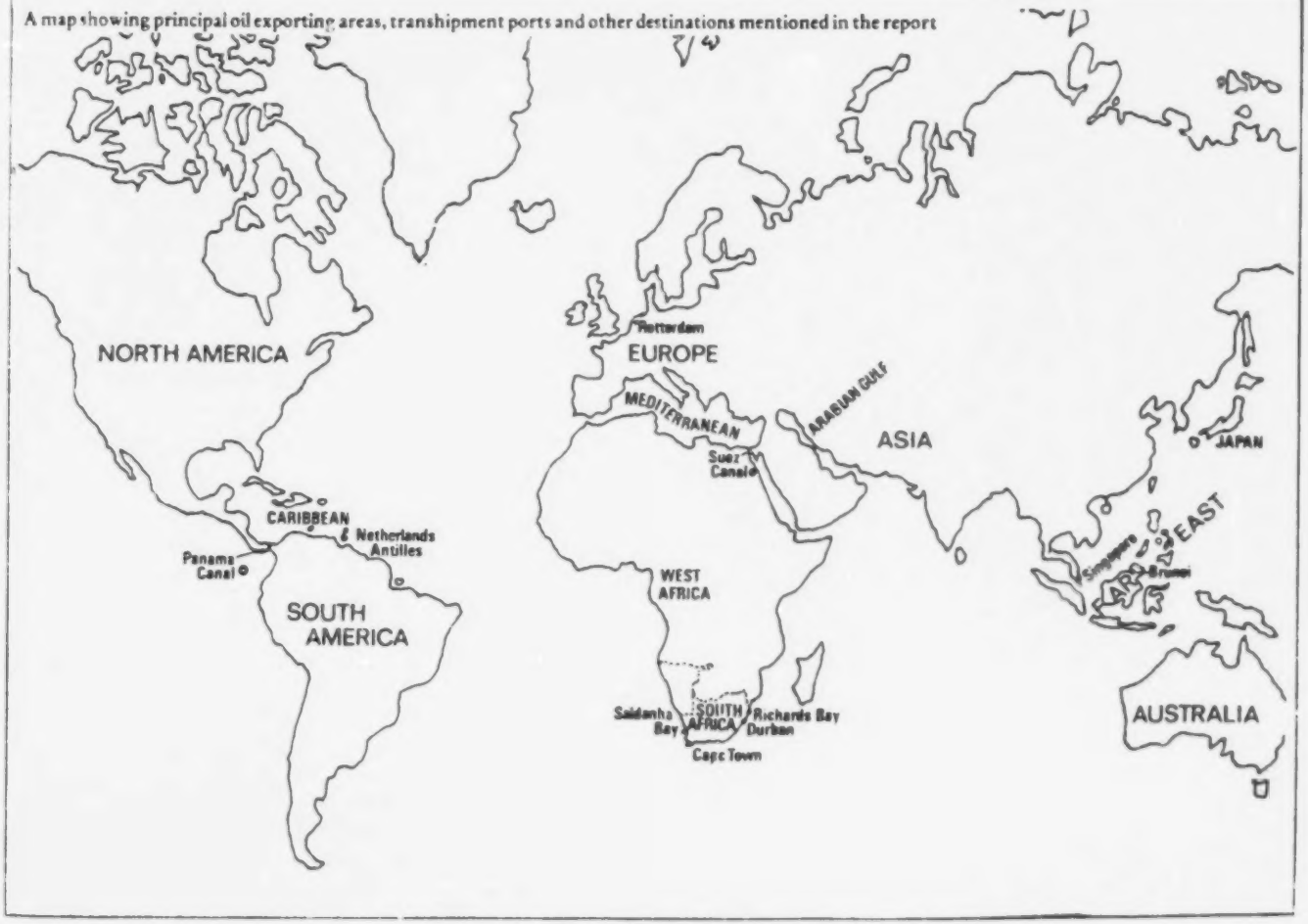
But in the process of establishing such evidence, many companies were clearly evasive. It has become obvious that destination for different cargos were often changed after a carrier sailed from an oil exporting country and only some companies were forthcoming by spelling out clearly they were not involved. "Our trade with other black African countries, especially Nigeria, prevents us from risking the relationship by using tankers which have or had connections with South Africa," one company replied.

Clearly, some companies are very keen to steer clear of any accusation and there is therefore a way of tightening the boycott screw, the report suggests.

The result of all the correspondence with companies and governments, checking and double-checking is the publication of a convincing chart which lists hundreds of ships, cargo owners, charterers and flags under whose guise the cargo must have been delivered.

Case study no 61 for instance lists Norse King of 231,759 deadweight, a tanker which sailed under the Norwegian flag from the Arabian Gulf to South Africa and back, notably to Qatar. Manager and owner of the ship were Odd Godager and Co, of Norway. An

A map showing principal oil exporting areas, transhipment ports and other destinations mentioned in the report



Ship's name	Deadwt tonnage	Ship type	Country whose flag the ship used	Shipping company which is/was manager of the ship	Country in which managing company of the ship is based	Country in which registered owner of the ship is based	Shipping company which is/was apparent beneficial owner of the ship	Country in which apparent beneficial owner of the ship is based
ALBAHAA B.	239,410	oil tanker	LIBERIA	MALLEN SHIPMANAGEMENT LTD.[7]	HONG KONG	LIBERIA	PALM SHIPPING[1]	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BERGE [illegible]	284,512	oil tanker	NORWAY	SIG. BERGESEN[6]	NORWAY	NORWAY	SIG. BERGESEN[6]	NORWAY
BERGE [illegible]	284,512	oil tanker	NORWAY	SIG. BERGESEN[6]	NORWAY	NORWAY	SIG. BERGESEN[6]	NORWAY
FLEURTIE	222,592	oil tanker	NETH. - ANTILLES	SCHLÜSSEL REEDEREI BEREEDERUNGS[13]	F. R. GERMANY	NETH. - ANTILLES	UNKNOWN COMPANY	UNKNOWN
FLEURTIE	222,592	oil tanker	NETH. - ANTILLES	SCHLÜSSEL REEDEREI BEREEDERUNGS[13]	F. R. GERMANY	NETH. - ANTILLES	UNKNOWN COMPANY	UNKNOWN
HAVBROTT	240,259	oil tanker	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY
HAVBROTT	240,259	oil tanker	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY
HAVBROTT	240,259	oil tanker	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY
HAVBROTT	240,259	oil tanker	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY
HAVBROTT	240,259	oil tanker	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY
HAVBROTT	240,259	oil tanker	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY
HAVBROTT	240,259	oil tanker	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY
HAVBROTT	240,259	oil tanker	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY	NORWAY	HAVTOR[1]	NORWAY
KAREN MAERSK	337,816	oil tanker	DENMARK	A. P. MÖLLER[2]	DENMARK	DENMARK	A. P. MÖLLER[2]	DENMARK
LATIRUS	278,220	oil tanker	NETHERLANDS	SHELL[4]	NETHERLANDS UNITED KINGDOM	NETHERLANDS	SHELL[4]	NETHERLANDS UNITED KINGDOM
Latirus	278,220	oil tanker	Netherlands	Shell[4]	Netherlands/ United Kingdom	Netherlands	Shell[4]	Netherlands United Kingdom

This chart gives details of ships which are suspected as having unloaded oil at South African ports

ARAB [illegible] AUGUST 1982

Oil company which apparently owned the ship's presumed oil cargo; and oil company's link with the ship itself	Country in which oil company is based	Country or region from which the ship apparently sailed to South Africa	Month the ship called at South Africa	Country or region to which the ship sailed after South Africa	Principal reason(s) it is considered either that the ship is one of the "most likely" to have delivered crude oil to South Africa (these cases are in capital letters), or that the ship "possibly" made such a delivery (these cases are in small letters)
UNKNOWN COMPANY	UNKNOWN	Arabian Gulf	March '80	Sank off East Africa	The managing company acknowledged to the press that this ship delivered crude oil to South Africa.
SHELL[4] (time charter)	NETHERLANDS/ UNITED KINGDOM	Netherlands Antilles	April '80	United Arab Emirates	Sailed empty from Europe, but made a considerable detour via a Caribbean crude oil trans-shipment location, from which it then departed with South Africa as its acknowledged destination. (See map.) After South Africa, went to an oil-exporting area.
SHELL[4] (time charter)	NETHERLANDS/ UNITED KINGDOM	Netherlands Antilles	September '80	Oman	Sailed empty from Europe, but made a considerable detour via a Caribbean crude oil trans-shipment location, from which it then departed with South Africa as its acknowledged destination. (See map.) After South Africa, went to an oil-exporting area.
TRANSWORLD OIL[12] (time charter)	BERMUDA/ NETHERLANDS	Arabian Gulf	February '80	Oman	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area; then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area.
TRANSWORLD OIL[12] (time charter)	BERMUDA/ NETHERLANDS	Arabian Gulf	Mar./April '81	Saudi Arabia	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area; then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area.
TRANSWORLD OIL[12] (time charter)	BERMUDA/ NETHERLANDS	Arabian Gulf	February '80	Oman	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area; then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area.
TRANSWORLD OIL[12] (time charter)	BERMUDA/ NETHERLANDS	Arabian Gulf	Mar./April '80	Saudi Arabia	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area; then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area.
TRANSWORLD OIL[12] (time charter)	BERMUDA/ NETHERLANDS	Arabian Gulf	May '80	Oman	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area; then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area.
TRANSWORLD OIL[12] (time charter)	BERMUDA/ NETHERLANDS	Arabian Gulf	July '80	Oman	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area; then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area.
TRANSWORLD OIL[12] (time charter)	BERMUDA/ NETHERLANDS	Arabian Gulf	August '80	Arabian Gulf	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area; then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area.
TRANSWORLD OIL[12] (time charter)	BERMUDA/ NETHERLANDS	Arabian Gulf	October '80	Saudi Arabia	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area; then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area.
TRANSWORLD OIL[12] (time charter)	BERMUDA/ NETHERLANDS	Arabian Gulf	December '80/ January '81	Iran	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area; then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area.
TRANSWORLD OIL[12] (time charter)	BERMUDA/ NETHERLANDS	Arabian Gulf	March '81	Bahrain	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area; then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area.
UNKNOWN COMPANY	UNKNOWN	Arabian Gulf	Aug./Sep. '80	Saudi Arabia	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area, then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area. Delivery of crude oil to South Africa is confirmed by the Danish Newspaper Land og Folk (10 March 1981).
UNKNOWN COMPANY (time charter)	UNKNOWN	Arabian Gulf	June '81	Denmark	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area. On arrival in South Africa it must have discharged its probable crude oil cargo, because it then loaded coal for Europe.
Shell[4] (beneficial owner)	Netherlands/ United Kingdom	Netherlands Antilles	March '80	Iraq	Sailed to South Africa from a crude oil trans-shipment location; then continued to an oil-exporting area.

Ship's name	Deadwt tonnage	Ship type	Country whose flag the ship used	Shipping company which is/was manager of the ship	Country in which managing company of the ship is based	Country in which registered owner of the ship is based	Shipping company which is/was apparent beneficial owner of the ship	Country in which apparent beneficial owner of the ship is based
NYTIUS	210,292	oil tanker	NETH.-ANTILLES	SHELL	NETHERLANDS/UNITED KINGDOM	NETH.-ANTILLES	SHELL-	NETHERLANDS/UNITED KINGDOM
NYTIUS	210,292	oil tanker	NETH.-ANTILLES	SHELL-	NETHERLANDS/UNITED KINGDOM	NETH.-ANTILLES	SHELL-	NETHERLANDS/UNITED KINGDOM
PHILIP OF HELLAS	220,050	oil tanker	GREECE	ARGEUS SHIPPING CO.[1/]	GREECE	LIBERIA	M. P. MONIROS[1/]	GREECE (?)
REGINA	233,009	oil tanker	NORWAY	H. E. HANSEN-TANGEN[18/]	NORWAY	NORWAY	UNKNOWN COMPANY[18/]	NORWAY
REGINA	233,009	oil tanker	NORWAY	H. E. HANSEN-TANGEN[18/]	NORWAY	NORWAY	UNKNOWN COMPANY[18/]	NORWAY
ROBERT MAERSK	289,166	oil tanker	DENMARK	A. P. MÖLLER[1/]	DENMARK	DENMARK	A. P. MÖLLER[1/]	DENMARK
SIROSIS	77,300	combined carrier	NORWAY	TSCHUDI & EITZEN[1/]	NORWAY	NORWAY	TSCHUDI & EITZEN[1/]	NORWAY
Skyros	100,124	combined carrier	Greece	Eletson Maritime Services[18/]	Greece	Liberia	Eletson Maritime Services[18/]	Greece

The main detours (in nautical miles) made by ships

Actual route by the ship compared to the shortest route possible:	Detour in nautical miles
From Singapore via Arabian Gulf to South Africa compared to: From Singapore directly to South Africa	4,300 m
From N.W. Europe via Caribbean to South Africa compared to: From N.W. Europe directly to South Africa	4,000 m
From N.W. Europe via South Africa to Arabian Gulf compared to: From N.W. Europe via Suez to Arabian Gulf	5,900 m
From N.W. Europe via South Africa to Singapore compared to: From N.W. Europe via Suez to Singapore	4,650 m

Detour in nautical miles showing that the ship could have made a halt at a South African port

Oil company which apparently owned the ship's presumed oil cargo; and oil company's link with the ship itself	Country in which oil company is based	Country or region from which the ship apparently sailed to South Africa	Month the ship called at South Africa	Country or region to which the ship sailed after South Africa	Principal reason(s) it is considered either that the ship is one of the "most likely" to have delivered crude oil to South Africa (these cases are in capital letters), or that the ship "possibly" made such a delivery (these cases are in small letters)
SHELL[4/] (beneficial owner)	NETHERLANDS/ UNITED KINGDOM	Arabian Gulf	January '80	Oman	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area; then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area.
SHELL[4/] (beneficial owner)	NETHERLANDS/ UNITED KINGDOM	Arabian Gulf	February '80	United Arab Emirates	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area; then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area.
UNKNOWN COMPANY	UNKNOWN	Arabian Gulf	June '81	Bahrain	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area; then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area.
UNKNOWN COMPANY (voyage charter)	UNKNOWN	Arabian Gulf	September '80	Saudi Arabia	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area, while under charter by an unidentified company to carry 220,000 tons of crude oil, then immediately returned to the same oil-exporting area.
UNKNOWN COMPANY	UNKNOWN	Arabian Gulf	April '81	F. R. Germany	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area. After apparently discharging its cargo in South Africa, the ship went to the assistance of an incapacitated tanker and took its cargo to Europe.
VITOL[27/]	NETHERLANDS	Netherlands	November '80	Bahrain	On departure from Europe, carried a cargo of over 250,000 tons of crude oil. Next port was apparently in South Africa; after that, went to an oil-exporting area.
UNKNOWN COMPANY	UNKNOWN	Arabian Gulf	June '81	France	Sailed to South Africa from an oil-exporting area. Any cargo must have been discharged in South Africa, for the ship then loaded coal for Europe.
		Arabian Gulf	June '81	Greece	Sailed from the Far East and made a considerable detour via an oil-exporting area to South Africa; then to the Mediterranean. The logical route, if this ship was not delivering crude oil to South Africa, would have been either direct from the Far East to South Africa, or direct from the oil-exporting area to the Mediterranean via the Suez Canal (See map).

unknown company took possession of the cargo in May 1981 and the final analysis of the case states: "Sailed to South Africa from an oil exporting area while under charter by an unidentified company to carry 220 000 tons of crude oil, then immediately returned to the same oil exporting area."

In some cases, the report points out detours undertaken by ships and suggesting that the tanker was indulging in illicit trading with South Africa. The logical route for certain trips would be much shorter and a detour of often several thousand miles could only be interpreted in one way.

Remote control

Crude oil therefore does reach South Africa, largely because of what the report terms a 'split control over the oil.' Some control is only exerted by the oil exporting countries, which seek to prevent the oil from reaching South Africa.

The remaining control is exerted by the companies that purchase or transport the oil and these companies are often based in western countries which do not declare selling or transporting oil to South Africa illegal.

Yet despite these problems, it is suggested, there are ways and actions for the oil exporters to at least to make it 'more difficult' for their oil to be taken where they do not want it to be. Necessary action lies in three areas: monitoring, legislation and enforcement.

Each contract should include a requirement that the oil company must provide documentary and independently verifiable proof that all the oil reaches its destination. In the event of the oil being re-sold, the legal liability to ensure that it does not go to South Africa should rest with the original buyer.

Finally, enforcement of the legislation and contract terms, including the imposition of penalties must be maintained if the embargo is to be truly effective. Companies which breach confidence could be denied future contracts, or they could be otherwise penalized.

The cost and inconvenience of these forms of action are modest in relation to their potential impact on South Africa, the report concludes.

The embargo could be enforced, especially since the departure of the Shah of Iran there is not a single major oil exporting country which does not stand decisively behind the UN motion.

The only exception is Brunei, a tiny British colony in the Far East, but that island only exports a minor quantity of oil.

CSO: 4700/1787

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF NEW ARMSCOR CHIEF, A PROGRESS REPORT

New Chief

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans Jul 82 pp 44-45

[Text] Students of human exploits speak with high esteem about the astonishing and continuous level of achievements by Free State citizens. Just take note: State presidents, prime ministers, chief justices, cultural giants, scientists and...now and then even a brilliant White Tornado rugby team.

This phenomenon (enigma?) also applies to Mr Frederik Johannes Bell (commonly referred to as Fred Bell), the chief executive director of KRYGKOR [South Africa's Armaments Corporation, (ARMSCOR)] since 1 July, as ascertained in the course of a comprehensive interview. "The Free State culture," replied this refreshing and straightforward man with penetrating blue eyes and a silver-gray mane (although only 55 years old), "lends itself ideally to tranquil thinking, calm understanding and cultivation of self assurance." Are these then the qualities that he would like to see in his fellow men and especially in the 28,000 fulltime employees of ARMSCOR?

The spontaneous and cordial laughter always noted under the surface tells its own story. "I am not going to try to reform the world. Many good things have already been done and this has created a foundation upon which I can build."

Productivity

"However, if I were to turn to the 28,000 ARMSCOR's own workers and to the 60,000 workers employed by our contractors, then this would be a call for higher productivity."

"The first thing involved in this concept is selective appointments with the basic idea of trainability built into it. This is no arbitrary or even ractionary attitude. Be assured by the knowledge that ARMSCOR already has excellent training projects. The inputs (manpower in the configuration of this main asset) must of course be trainable so as to provide logic to the existing facility."

"Please also note that a successful trained manpower develops into a happy, motivated personnel fully competent in their jobs. When a person knows that he is being offered equal opportunity in an enlightened personnel policy, then there is no need to get him to do his best by means of threats or pressures. Like my predecessor I am not going to place any artificial limitations to the development of any member of the personnel. But inthe same breath I also want to make it clear that ARMSCOR does not owe a career to anybody."

"The philosophy is clear. To give a simple example: A project manager will not have an automatic laim to an official car simply on the basis of his years of service; first of all he will have to prove that he has erned this privilege. He also will have to give evidence that he is a worthy team member of the 10th biggest armaments manufacturer in the world."

"I am also a believer in the healthy principle of interchangeability, namely, mobility within the group. Thus, I am an advocate of the cooperative personnel system and it is better for people to know this right from the start. Naturally such a system implies horizontal priority in the group. I do not want to say too much more about this."

There is also hard work ahead for ARMSCOR's people. But it will be gratifying work, because qualification comes through hard work.

Three Persons

Hard work? As in his previous position (senior chief administrator, external production) and also throughout his entire career which followed his studies at Witwatersrand in 1948, where he received his BS degreein engineering (heavy current field), hard work was the mark of this boy born in the Voortrekker nursery of Winburg in the Orange Free State. I think it was John Steinbeck who once (surely in a simplistic manner) noted that a newspaperman should never conduct an interview with his "victim" for the purpose of presenting a reasonable profile. According to Steinbeck all you might do is to conduct an interview with three persons who know the person under fire pretty well. Then you would likely get a sort of cross pollination from which you could draw a meaningful result, almost in the same manner that men of old used to derive "potions" from a concoction of herbs.

According to the Steinbeck method, Mr Bell is then several persons all bound into one. His secretary, Mrs Leonie Smith, with her delicate understanding eyes, says that her boss (still as chief administrator for external production) is a perfectionist and an unbelievably hard worker (already at his office by 7:30 and often probably still at work in his home until 2:00 am). He is also a "difficult person" when "tomorrow's work is not already done by yesterday." But he is still a fair person with whom you simply must run a straightforward path. "If he ever finds out that you have misled him it becomes extremely difficult to win back his confidence."

She pointed to his engagements book and shrugged her shoulders with a sigh. "Simply overfilled with them! Internal ones, foreign ones, meetings, conferences, symposia, reception of visitors and even visits. It is simply unvelievable."

People's Photos

Nevertheless, as Mrs Smith explained, Mr Bell remains a good family man (to be sgure the only "people's photo" in his office is that of the Bell family: His little wife Vita (born Van der Merwe) and his daughters Lynette (recently married) and Elrida. It is a known fact in ARMSCOR that Mr Bell will not accept a social invitation without at least his wife, and probably his daughters being invited as well (naturally until Lynette was still unmarried). We were given the following example (but let's leave names and places anonymous): A single invitation for "the bash of the year" was sent to him. The end result? Mr Bell stayed hom in his white house with the black roof and the white cement wall around it which boldly (but without much success) attempts to tone down the loud traffic noise of Park Street.

It is here in the sheltered area for the meat grill that Mr Fred Bell and his family can play around and communicate as a family on Sundays after church (among other things he was in the service of the Dutch Reformed Church of Bomberg and Sunnyside before his travels rendered this impossible). With his characteristic sense of humor which is always ready to burst through as it lies just under the surface at all times, just like the Free State's nut-grass, Mr Bell also talked about his titanic struggle to keep open the access driveway to 800 Park Street on Saturdays when the faithful converge on Lotus drive and park there. Mechanical aids such as "road under construction" have already been used, but with little success. Perhaps, in some special cases, you might hear about the unavoidable granting of 1 free hour at the Bell toilet to those who have been standing and suffering it out all afternoon by the cement posts of Loftus, as in the case when the cold Premier Grand Crux is stroked over a little child's tasty Vita-food.

A Man's Man

A man's man, therefore, as attested by the many awards on his own fireplace (e.g., the Star of South Africa, the Civil Standard, Commander) as well as by the admirers from the circles of difficult overseas armaments suppliers. A respected man no matter where he shows up. In spite of that erect military figure (about which Secretary Leonie Smith becomes lyrical) he has a modest taste for clothing ("You just have to excuse me; I had to wear the darker suit today, because the other is in the crycleaner"). A man who drives his own car even though an official driver is available. The red Mercedes is a "true friend of the family," has reasonably good mileage (cylinders?) and "good for a long time yet."

His little wife Vita: "What a beautiful woman!" noted Leonie. "Only 5 minutes in her company and you just fall in love with her. She has no affectations, no sharp tongue such as one cometimes encounters in high society women."

The only case of giving into "comfort" on the part of Mrs Vita Bell, who herself puts in a hard day's work as a librarian in Pretoria, is her white Alfa. At one time she and her husband were fond of races. The throb of a finely tuned-up engine continues to stay with her, perhaps more so than with her husband. He is the essentially "down to earth man" who works his own garden and like John Public likes to dig and pry into things and even replace the old house roof. It has also been said that, were it not for a black man or two the contents of the Bell household would have certainly been washed away and ruined some years ago whenthe Pretoria sky opened up in the course of the night slamming into a tarpaulin covered framework.

The last bit of comment came from the mother-in-law, Nellie van der Merwe, (daughter of one of our country's great prodigies--a genuine old time senator) and it was a la Steinbeck: "I have a son-in-law made of gold. No son of mine could have been better to me. As a widow I would have certainly been lonely at times, but not with God and Fred Bell."

ARMSCOR Progress Report

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans Jul 82 p 52

[Text] The ARMSCOR personnel training system is esteemed so high that the private sector considers a member of ARMSCOR a very desirable "commodity." Nevertheless, the fact that personnel turnover at a seniro engineering level (about 2 percent) is only a fraction of the turnover in industry in general speaks volumes for ARMSCOR's aura of job satisfaction. Personnel turnover at the jobs level is about 5 percent lower in general industry.

According to Mr Fred Bell, the chief executive administrator as of 1 July, "ARMSCOR's workers policy is a peaceful one, one of productivity and maintaining a low profile. We advocate a free trade union association and we are not afraid of good labor relations."

Road Ahead Mapped Out

Mr Fred Bell noted: "The arms boycott against us was actually a blessing in disguise and I am not putting this lightly. Since Harold Wilson's first partial boycott to the mandatory UN boycott, which was intended to leave the Republic of South Africa powerless, we were forced to adopt Hobson's Choce: No choice."

"Now, in the second half of 1982, the measures taken by our enemies (either for lack of information or for the purpose of seeking revenge, or other motives) have forces us to establish and set in motion an arms manufacturing industry of such dimensions and standing that the world's traditionally biggest arms manufacturers are looking at this industry with great respect."

"As the 10th biggest armaments manufacturers in the world we have already built up a rich heritage of skills, flexibility, refinement, cost effectiveness, personnel management, pride and confidence and we have been doing this since the 1960's when an extensive evaluation of our military situation was conducted. Thus, in the final instance (and perhaps the most important) the armaments industry's products inspire confidence in the consumer. It is especially rewarding to know with certainty that ARMSCOR is successfully coping with the threatening situation and the knowledge that the Boer still gets around is just as stimulating."

"During the years when we were buying just about everything from England, our country's ability to defend itself was being determined by the posture of deliveries. In reality we found ourselves driven into a crush-pen in which no self-respecting country wants to find itself."

"Over a period of less than 2 decades the screw was gradually tightened, until the mandatory arms boycott sealed up everything in 1977. If we had waited until then we would have been lost; however, providence determined that we could put to use whatever starting time we had. We were able to gradually intensify our efforts, refine and perfect them in a hurry. But in this respect we were not unique: Israel and Taiwan found themselves in exctly the same situation when their big supplier, the United States, also began to turn off its faucets."

"But our armaments industry did not undertake a frantic, irresponsible and unrestrained course. The weapons system which we developed, produced and made operational in a successful manner were determined by the threat staring us in the face. As an example of a weapons system which has drawn the attention of the world, I would like to mention our quite unique mine-resisting vehicles."

"I would want to say 'totally unique' but it is really not the case. However, there is no doubt at all that they have been combat tested and definitely proven superior."

Still another example of a Boer conceiving a scheme is to be found in our communications equipment. Please bear in mind that we must defend an enormous country. The distance from Pretoria to Windhoek is the same as the distance from London to Moscow. Communications equipment which should be suitable for such conditions had to be conceived, developed, put in production, and tested in combat conditions. Thereafter, the refinement process was undertaken in collaboration with the consumer--the South African Armed Forces."

"This brings us to a necessary element of armaments manufacturing: The close collaboration with the professional soldier. He is the one who has to resist the onslaught and therefore he is the one to set his requirements as ideally seen by him."

"ARMSCOR's contributions lie in determining whether there are sufficient times, funds and local capabilities for achieving the ideal thing. Also bear in mind that the stage of development is a risky one; therefore, close contact with the consumer (the South African armed forces) is of continuous and cardinal importance throughout. The technical and the operational must be consolidated in marriage. Leads derived back from the operational side can expose defects, but perfection is attainable through the refining process."

"Look at the Eland armored car story. We have now already gone over to the Mark VII. Refinement has resulted in great improvements on the appearance and on the power output. The Eland Mark VII is an entirely different product. It is infinitely superior to the first units which came out from our assembly installations."

Our portable radios now evidence only a related affinity with the first models with their specially developed batteries and antennas for local conditions. Our formidable attack vessels have likewise been improved. For instance, their decks have been reinforced to better withstand the plague of the deep sea. The troop carrier being used most often, namely the Buffalo, has been improved radically with respect to combat reliability by improvements on its body mountings, shock absorbers and whatever else there may be...and we could go on with the list."

"By the way of rounding things up let me express just two more thoughts: Our military equipment production industry has accepted the challenge and is winning. But we are not resting on our laurels, because we are striving for a degree of perfection which can lend strength to human ingenuity."

Mr Bell made it clear that the South African economy is in no way being dominated by the armaments production industry and the consequent dangers of imbalance. At present it is contributing only 4 percent to the gross industrial production. But in essence this contribution is harboring a healthy capitalistic seed and this becomes clear when ARMSCOR's policy towards its contractors (with their 60,000 workers) is analyzed.

Moral Duty

This policy makes thorough provisions for the element of profit; however, ARMSCOR insures a balance by controlling the ultimate price of the product. Between the initially stipulated price of the product and its ultimate manufacturing price the contractor is able to maneuver a greater profit by improved productivity. Moreover, the principle still remains that when an industrialist offers his services for a task at a high risk (perhaps involving a strategic item having a low frequency of application) ARMSCOR will accept the moral duty of making the project viable from the producer's (contractor) point of view and to keep it that way. In so doing ARMSCOR provides its dynamic input to the steadiness of the country's economy.

Naturally, in order to attain a certain capacity and to maintain it requires the highest level of administrative ability. It is no secret that we are exporting arms, but Mr Bell is not about to provide any details. He says: "Just write down that my short- and medium-range aim is still the successful penetration of the export market."

This position must be viewed within this perspective: South Africa is no "arms bag" or "bomb baron." We maintain moral and ethical standards. However, for a long time now, we have not been begging for crumbs from the rich's tables. We have learned hard lessons.

The main thing remains the protection of our country and of our people. For this we do not ask for anybody's approval...nor do we make excuses.

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CSO: 4701/105

BRIEFS

FEWER REFUGEES TO SUDAN--United Nations, Geneva, August 20--The number of Ugandan refugees crossing into Southern Sudan each day has dropped to about 200 from a peak of 900 at the beginning of the month, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. There are now about 150,000 Ugandans in Sudan, a UNHCR spokesman said today. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2925, 20 Aug 82 p 20]

CSO: 4700/1810

END

JPRS 81879

29 September 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2696

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PERSONALITIES IN RECENT RESHUFFLE EXAMINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 23, No 17, 25 Aug 82 p 6

[Text]

Angola's August 14 cabinet reshuffle is good news both for the West and for Angola's economy. It brings more trained minds to bear on the country's economic plight, and bolsters the standing of moderates who, while by no means anti-Soviet, value good relations with the West.

Western observers were initially dismayed when the official Angolan news agency announced that **Lopo Do Nascimento**, considered a constructive influence by Western companies and diplomats despite his initial pro-Soviet roots, had been stripped of his cabinet positions. Later it emerged that Do Nascimento had only been moved from his post as minister of foreign trade, and that he had retained both his ministry of planning portfolio and his central committee post. Rumours that Do Nascimento would be relieved of one of his posts to give him more time for overall co-ordination of economic policy had long been rife in Luanda. "Now more than ever Do Nascimento is Angola's economic supremo," one Western diplomat commented, adding that this was a positive development.

The background of Do Nascimento's successor as minister of trade, **Ismael Gaspar Martins**, is equally encouraging. Previously minister of finance, Martins is described as a highly intelligent technocrat by a Western embassy in Luanda. He spent 1961 to 1975 in exile and used the opportunity to educate himself. He received a BA in the United States and a Masters in rural sociology in **West Germany**, did PhD work at both Oxford and the Sorbonne, and served with Unesco in Geneva. Martins enjoyed an excellent reputation as minister of finance, apparently not becoming too closely involved in ideological politics. Martins is a Kimbundu. This should reassure those observers who associate mixed race Angolan politicians with radical ideologies.

Western sources are also pleased by the rest of the cabinet changes. Martins was replaced in finance by former deputy minister of the budget, **Augosto Teixeira de Matos**, while the deputy minister of internal trade, **Adriano Pereira dos Santos**, was made full minister for that portfolio. Both are well regarded by Western diplomats and businessmen.

The changes are clearly part of President **José Eduardo dos Santos's** new initiative to resuscitate the economy, currently struggling under the burden of falling world commodity prices, military confrontation with **South Africa**, and resistance from domestic dissidents. With its debt service up to 15%, triple the 1979 ratio, and a $ 100m balance of payments deficit in 1981, over triple the 1980 deficit, Angola needs as many bright and well trained technicians nursing the economy as possible. "In the past we have erred towards grandiosity and have not always been able to realise our goals," Dos Santos said in an unprecedented admission last month. "We are now in a difficult economic and financial situation. (We must) concentrate on carrying out very concrete tasks. To this end (we) are constructing an emergency plan."

The reshuffle is obviously the first step in the new campaign. The next step could be the promotion of Do Nascimento to premier. He held the position immediately after independence, and has increasingly played the prime ministerial role. His skill at reconciling Angola's rival factions and, in light of the new economic emphasis, his planning background, make him a likely choice.

While it is hard to discern exactly what the reshuffle means for the Namibia negotiations, the apparent increase in Do Nascimento's stature recently cannot hurt. He is considered fairly pragmatic on the issue of Cuban troop removal and is on good terms with the Western negotiators.

CSO: 4700/1909

MPLA, UNITA POLICIES, UNITA MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 23, No 17, 25 Aug 82 pp 4-7

[Text]

If there is a settlement in **Namibia**, the probability is that Angola will undergo radical change. Not only will the economy take on a new lease of life; but the face of Angola's internal politics could alter drastically. On the surface, the official pronouncements of President **Jose Eduardo dos Santos** and his leadership sound much the same as in previous years, with a commitment to a centralised political system guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, though tempered with an increasing emphasis on economic probity and production. Behind the scenes, however, there is considerable political debate (see AC Vol. 23 No. 15), but it is premature to assert that any particular policy or faction is winning.

Current international diplomacy over Namibia has a chance of proving effective because, in this rare instance, **Soviet** and **South African** interests are converging. The South Africans, though in military terms they can stay in Namibia indefinitely, hope (somewhat against hope) that a settlement will gain material approval from the **USA** plus the propaganda bonus, crucial if Prime Minister **P.W. Botha** is to placate his own white electorate, of a phased Cuban withdrawal from Angola. The Soviet Union and **Cuba**, for their part, are probably tiring of propping up a government that is losing popularity and is lacking the ability to govern robustly, due to festering security problems that are largely a product of the war on either side of the Namibian/Angolan border.

The Angolans fiercely deny that the Cuban issue can be linked to the Namibian one, yet it is clear that linkage will be implicit in any overall package. If there is an unspoken understanding whereby the Cubans (15-19,000 soldiers plus around 10,000 *coopérantes*, according to US estimates) undergo a phased reduction, there are two possible outcomes:

1. There has been speculation that as part of a *quid pro quo* for a Soviet/Cuban reduction in military presence, Moscow wants to ensure that those in the ruling MPLA closest to the Soviet Union and Cuba will be fortified. Proponents of this theory argue that the return of former defence minister **Henrique 'Iko' Carreira** from a 2½-year military course in the USSR foreshadows a strengthening of links between FAPLA, the military wing of the MPLA, and the Russians. Conversely, the sacking of **Manuel Pacavira**, till recently party secretary for production, and the apparent decline of **Agostinho Mendes de Carvalho**, the health minister, both indicate a decline in the fortunes of the so-called Catete Group, an informal cluster of black nationalists (or 'Africanists') thought to be in favour of a more traditonal African *laissez-faire* economy and a weakening of Soviet ties. This month's move of **Ismail Gaspar Martins**, also sometimes dubbed a Catete man, from finance to the less important external trade portfolio, could also support the same theory.
2. A quite opposite thesis argues that any Namibian settlement will facilitate a rapid opening to Western finance and technology, and that a political liberalisation will very likely follow, with the MPLA diluting its Marxism and enhancing the position of the Africanists at the expense of the ideologues, many of whom also happen to be white or *mestiço* (of mixed race). Already, according to this thesis, planning minister **Lopo do Nascimento** is increasing his hold over the economy and encouraging Western business, especially in the petroleum world, to invest. Pacavira and Carvalho, it may be said, are losing ground purely because they have been incompetent. Lopo has been short of his external trade responsibility merely because of overwork. The new minister for finance, **Augosto Teixeira de Matos**, and the new minister of internal trade, **Adriano Pereira dos Santos**, are both well liked by Westerners. If *mesticos* appear to be retaining much influence it is not because they are more 'leftwing' or more 'pro-Soviet', but because they are generally better educated. At the extraordinary party congress of December 1980, the central committee was expanded to 54 members by bringing in many former guerrillas who gave the top echelon of the party an image of greater African peasant authenticity but many of the newcomers have not proved so effective at civil administration. The pendulum may have swung a little back towards the urban élite. But this does not, according to this argument entail a consolidation of leftwing or Soviet influence.

The trouble is that both theories lack supporting evidence. Carreira's return has not, in fact, been confirmed. There has been no hint that the current FAPLA commander, **Pedro Maria Tonha ('Pedale')**, will give way to Carreira, not that the two men's relations have been anything but cordial. Carreira was certainly close to the late President **Agostinho Neto**; he is certainly, too, a convinced Marxist. But the reasons for his despatch to the USSR in the beginning of 1980, shortly after Neto's death, may have had as much to do with personal difficulties as with ideology. Nor is it safe to presume that leftwing conviction is synonymous with a love of the Soviet Union.

As for the Catete Group, it is amorphous. As we described in our July 21 issue, there are many cross-strands within the party. For instance, **Lucio Lara**, chief MPLA ideologue and secretary-general, who is a *mestiço*, is often considered the chief enemy of the Catete group, yet he has maintained good relations with several of those politicians generally thought to be aligned with the Africanists.*.

Dos Santos is not himself aligned in the popular mind with either faction. If anything, he is reckoned among the ideologues. His seven years as a student in the USSR and his marriage to a Russian have suggested a pro-Soviet inclination. There is little to suggest he has any doubts about the need for a centralised, state-dominated economy, though his relations with the oil companies have been pragmatic. He is more interested than was Neto in economic matters. Many Western businessmen feel he is readier than his poet-president predecessor to get down to earth.

His problem, however, is that he is less able to distance himself from the infighting because he is himself less untouchable. When Neto was alive, Dos Santos was one of several lieutenants qualified for the presidency. He has taken care not to nominate any clear successor in the order of seniority. In December 1978 Neto abolished the prime ministry (then held by Do Nascimento) and the three posts of vice-premier: none has been restored, though Do Nascimento is widely regarded as a *de facto* premier. It was notable that when Dos Santos went to the OAU 'non-summit' at the beginning of August there was an announcement in the *Jornal de Angola* that while he was away Lara would head party affairs and **Julião Mateus Paulo ('Dino Matross')**, minister for security, would head state affairs. But, again, it would be premature to mark out Matross as the second power in the land. The sudden 'exile' to **Ethiopia** at the end of 1978 of Do Nascimento; Carreira's exile; the abolition of the vice-premier positions; the sacking of **Rodrigues João Lopes ('Ludi')** from the head of the old security department DISA and his subsequent success as commissioner of Malanje Province; the rise to prominence as minister of interior of **Kundi Payama** and his no less sudden return to provincial obscurity: all these political developments have occurred with no official explanation; sometimes – as in the case of Do Nascimento – figures return to prominence a second time. Ministerial sackings are often

*There is no better illustration of the complexity of MPLA politics than the abortive coup attempt of Nito Alves in May 1977. Though the Alves movement was openly hostile to *mesticos* and whites in government and killed some of them and banged a black populist drum, it was also supported by a number of leftwing whites and people close to the Portuguese Communist Party. There is also some circumstantial evidence that the USSR itself was at that time amenable to an Alves takeover.

preceded by weeks of rumour, only some of which are substantiated. In fact, Angolan politics are very tightly controlled within a circle comprising the 11-man politburo (plus its three supplementary members) and about a dozen members of the central committee.

In addition to the small number of politicians privy to the shaping of policy, there is a further difficulty in analysing the Angolan scene caused by the gap between ministries and the party. Of 44 ministers and vice-ministers, under half are members of the central committee. Power in a ministry may lie more with a couple of party men than with the minister. Roberto de Almeida, for instance, who is generally aligned with the Africanists holds three crucial party secretariats but is not a minister. There is no ministry of information at all so that matters of propaganda and the media fall under the rather anonymous and inaccessible department of information and propaganda (DIP) which whatever the more liberal views of such men as foreign minister Paolo Jore remains hostile to any independent political journalism in Angola, especially by Western pressmen.

Many of the problems of the press and 'ideological education' are handled by the party ideology secretary and politburo member **Ambrosio Lukoki**, a doctrinaire figure who has been especially hostile to religion.

The party, indeed, has probably become more tightly centralised since Dos Santos, not yet fully confident of his role, took over at the end of 1979. Reckoned at 31,000 members after the December '78 Congress, the MPLA may now be down to 20-25,000. Following the Alves débâcle, 'action committees' in the Luanda *musseques* (shanty towns, containing well over half the urban population)were dissolved and party cells much more directly controlled from the top set up instead. One of the new official slogans - 'Let us purify the party to guarantee cohesion of thought' - indicates that as part of a drive to improve efficiency the party membership will be pruned. Policy is still determined very much at the top - in the politburo - although the national assembly, wherein the implementation of policy is discussed, has been given slightly sharper teeth: particular ministries and particular problems have come under public scrutiny.

Party on the defensive

Until a Namiban settlement occurs, the party will necessarily remain tight. At present over half the budget goes on defence. In addition, Dos Santos will be waiting eagerly for a doubling in oil production by 1985, as predicted by oil companies. But until these windfalls occur, the economy is in a shambles. Partly this is because the centralised Soviet-style apparatus has been grafted onto an already grossly inflated dictatorial bureaucracy bequeathed by the **Portuguese** colonial administrations of **Salazar** and **Caetano**.

The main reason for the mess however, is the mass exodus of the Portuguese whites in 1975/76 leaving a indigenous population not even enough of whom were trained to drive the 6,000 or so trucks still serviceable out of the 28,000 available at independence. Commercial farming has plummeted even from its low of last year. Nearly all the main provincial centres suffer severe shortages of basic commodities and food; the black market, known as kandongeiro, prevails often at ten or even fifteen times the official levels; a system of barter keeps many alive. Rampant absenteeism at work has been created by people's seemingly unending search for food. Industrial productivity in many factories is down to 20 percent of capacity.

Corruption is increasing though at high levels it is still considered low by the standards of the continent.

All this naturally stirs up resentment against the ruling elite who are to some extent protected against hardship; for instance, full time MPLA party workers have access to special shops where food is available; they also have better access to housing and other privileges. In time of hardship feeling against the better-educated mesticos can be aroused despite party calls to combat 'racism' or the 'Nitist phenomenon' the euphemisms for anti-mestico prejudice. It is this economic malause that helps dissident movements, especially Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA to foment hostility to the government. There is no doubt that many Antolans are materially worse off than they were under the Portuguese.

The dissident thorn

Hence the continuation of dissidence. In some areas, however, the MPLA has made strides. And again, it is clear that a Namibian settlement would greatly ease the dissident problem. There are a number of areas of anxiety:

1. The South Africans have an almost permanent presence directly north of Ovamboland (the source of most SWAPO guerrillas, straddling the Angola/Namibia border). The South Africans have attacked as far north as Lubango, but the road between there and Mocamedes is generally reckoned safe. Few roads south of a line between Ngunza (on the west coast north of Lobito) and Saurimo in the east, are considered safe for civilian traffic.
2. With South African logistical support and air cover, UNITA has a 'free zone' in the economically irrelevant southeastern bush province of Cuando Cubango with headquarters at the small town of Mavinga. Activity has been spreading to the regions around Menongue and Lumbala.
3. The Cabinda enclave is well controlled by MPLA, despite the now feeble existence of FLEC, the secessionist movement now reckoned to have split five ways. (Leaders mentioned are **Luis Ranque Franque, Nzita Tiago, Da Costa, Lubota** and **Matos Fernandes**). It is notable that the three leading families in Cabinda – Franque, **Ndele** and **Puna** – are linked respectively with FLEC and (the two latter) with UNITA. But Cabinda is also well represented in the MPLA, with both Pedale and **Evaristo Domingos ('Kimba')** as politburo members.
4. **Holden Roberto**, as we revealed exclusively in AC Vol. 22 No. 14, was ousted from the FNLA last year, leaving a military rump known as COMIRA to continue the fight mainly by Kongo peoples (13% of the populace) in the north of Angola. There is some disaffection, but the MPLA has made military and political inroads. It is notable that there are three Kongo members of the politburo: Ludi, Lukoki, and **Pascoal Luvualu**, the head of the trade union movement UNITA.
5. By far the most seriously disaffected region is the central plateau, where UNITA support is strongest among the Ovimbundu, the largest ethnic group in the country at 35-40%. (The Kimbundu, who mostly back the government, are reckoned at 22%). There is not a single Ovimbundu in the politburo and only three on the central committee. The only Ovimbundu minister, Faustino **Muteka**, at transport whose hold on the job is said to be tenuous, is not a central committee member. It would be rash to suggest, as many UNITA supporters do, that the movement 'controls' nearly half the country: in fact, UNITA controls no towns at all, except, thanks to the South Africans, in the south-east corner. But then nor did the **Zimbabwean** guerrillas, though their electoral support turned out to be 85%. 'Control' is a hazy concept.

Similarly, it would be hasty to presume that all Ovimbundu back Savimbi, though it is likely the majority do. The government has had some success in recruiting Ovimbundu men into the army, and somewhat more success in impressing them into the little respected militia, known as the ODP. All other males of fighting age are in the bush – leaving the villages to the aged, women and children. Both sides have been fierce in carrying out reprisals against whole villages considered disloyal to one side or another, and the villagers' feelings – as in any guerrilla war – are probably an uncomfortable amalgam of fear and sympathy for the guerrillas. The details of military activity are much the same as we tabulated in AC Vol. 23 No. 8 of April 14, 1982. Three features, however, are worth noting:

(i) **UNITA activity is now spread evenly along the whole length of the Benguela Railway, whereas two years ago it was concentrated more in the centre and east;**

(ii) **There has been a significant extension of UNITA activity up to 250kms *north* of the railway. There have been sabotage and ambushes near Ngunza, Cela, Nova Gaia, Luquembo, and even within 40kms of Malanje;**

(iii) **The advance of UNITA activity into the southern half of Malanje Province is particularly interesting, especially as the support in that province for Nito Alves (see footnote) was fairly strong. UNITA has long had good connections with the Songo and Chokwe (or Kioko) people, but there have been signs that some of the Kimbundu around Malanje, though by no means strongly pro-UNITA, are less hostile than they were.**

UNITA's congress, held on July 26–31 at Mavinga in the presence of 1,500 delegates and Western reporters, made a number of pronouncements designed to appeal to disaffected Angolans once sympathetic to MPLA. It stressed a faith in 'pan-Africanism' – a shorthand appeal to black populism, and in MPLA terms therefore racist. It appealed to 'patriotic forces within MPLA to identify with common national objectives'. It asserted a readiness to negotiate with MPLA. It guaranteed religious freedom – in an attempt to win favour from the churches, who

though better tolerated, are still resentful of the clause in the MPLA statutes forbidding membership to anyone who "holds a belief in any religious idea". It upheld the principles of 'free enterprise and democratic values'.

There were no surprises in appointments to the 19-man politburo and to an expanded central committee. Under Savimbi, Miguel Nzau Puna, the hereditary Cabinda chief remains secretary-general. Most of the top commanders are Ovimbundu--overall commander Demostenes Chilingutila, Waldemar Chindondo, Sam Chiwale (demoted to head of training two years ago), Samuel Palanga (chief of security), Jorge Sangumba (head of foreign affairs). But a number of top figures are non-Ovimbundu: Antonio Vakulakuta, a Cuanhama, head of administration, Lukas Cajimi, also a southerner;

Smart G. Chatta, a Chokwe, secretary for justice; **Ernesto Mulato**, a Kimbundu, secretary for internal commerce and natural resources (a portfolio some might call 'department of smuggling'). The overall leadership remains intact and cohesive, though Savimbi spends much time in **Morocco** and travelling outside Africa in quest for arms and money.

He still has good relations with **Zaire**, and probably retains some links with **Zambians** in high places. His business acquaintances, such as **Tiny Rowland** of *Lonrho*, are also many. He still receives Arab money, and is in touch with his earliest mentors, the **Chinese**. The **Senegalese**, under new President **Abdou Diouf**, are ready to mediate between UNITA and the government. If South Africa's direct aid is cut off, he will be blessed with large stockpiles, and may not be left friendless.

Nonetheless, if there is a Namibian settlement, he will be highly vulnerable to a gradual strangulation. At present, most of the MPLA, despite emphatic reports by such respectable sources as *Le Monde* that there have already been UNITA-MPLA contacts, would prefer to see UNITA wiped out rather than accommodated. It will therefore be Savimbi's greatest test--if there is a Namibia settlement--to survive for a year or two thereafter. Then UNITA will simply have to be accommodated. A frequently mentioned idea in Western diplomatic circles is that an internal Angolan settlement would entail the dumping of Savimbi himself. It is argued that he is too big a figure to be happily accommodated. But it will probably be over before such calculations are tested. And after a Namibian settlement the attitudes and policies of the MPLA may also change remarkably.

CSO: 4700/1909

BRIEFS

SAVIMBI ON SWAPO TAKEOVER--Dr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the "nationalist" Unita forces fighting the Marxist MPLA Government has described himself as an ally of South Africa, according to a South African newspaper report. The report, in the Afrikaans newspaper Beeld quotes Dr Savimbi as saying the "West's frontline" starts in southern Angola, not on the border of Namibia and South Africa. The article, by Mr Tom Vosloo who is a confidant of the South African Prime Minister, Mr Botha, described Dr Savimbi as "charismatic." The Unita struggle is described in the article as "a struggle for freedom." Dr Savimbi, via Mr Vosloo, predicted that a "SWAPO takeover" in Namibia (which is what is widely thought to be probable if free elections on independence take place(would strengthen the influence of the Soviet Union in southern Africa. Dr Savimbi also predicts, according to Mr Vosloo, that independence would catch Unita in a military pincer between SWAPO and Angolan Government forces. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3396, 6 Sep 82 p 2315]

SAVIMBI IMPLICATION--The files of the Portuguese secret police, the Policia Internacional do Estado (PIDE) were made available to journalists earlier this month. A document has been found which comprises the position of the "nationalist" leader of UNITA, Sr Jonas Savimbi. A telegram has been found in one of the files from the Direcaao General de Segurance (DGS). Marked Top Secret and dated September 19, 1972, the telegram gives an account of a report from Sr Savimbi who was supposed to be fighting the Portuguese at the time. The telegram was datelined Luso, Angola. According to the DGS telegram Sr Savimbi said his UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) guerillas had successfully ambushed a 30-man force of the rival Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA-the Marxist Government now in power). Sr Savimbi asked the Portuguese authorities for arms, ammunition, medical supplies and a safe passage through Portuguese army lines. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3395, 30 Aug 82 p 2249]

TWENTY RELEASED--Ten injured Angolan soldiers and ten members of the Popular Defence Organisation arrived in Luanda recently after being released by South Africa. The release coincided with the arrival in Luanda of the US envoy, Mr Frank Wisner. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3395, 30 Aug 82 p 2249]

CSO: 4700/1903

BRIEFS

TPLF MILITARY CLAIMS--The Tigre People Liberation Front [TPLF] reports that in an encounter with Abyssinian Black colonialist soldiers at Adi Ogoto in (Woltei) on the 13th of this month, they killed 200 enemy soldiers and wounded many others. The report adds that the TPLF also captured 23 light guns, 4 heavy guns, 1 RPG-7 and a large quantity of other equipment. The Abyssinian Black colonialist soldiers could not withstand the ferocity of the TPLF attack, and they fled, leaving more arms and equipment. [Text] [EA192220 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia 0930 GMT 19 Sep 82]

CSO: 4503/48

TALKS WITH IMF DENIED AT SOVIET YOUTH LEAGUE GIFT CEREMONY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3396, 6 Sep 82 p 2320

[Text]

The Soviet Young Communist League has presented a duplicating machine and papers, volleyballs and nets all worth about $10,000 to the National Youth Organising Council. Mr. Alex Dimitriev, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy described the gifts as a modest beginning to more fruitful co-operation between the youth of the Soviet Union and of Ghana. He expressed the gratitude of a delegation from the Soviet Young Communist League which visited Ghana earlier this year to the government and people of Ghana for the hospitality given them.

Mr. Kwasi Adu, chairman of the NYOC thanked the government and people of the USSR for their kind gesture. He said Ghana looked to all its allies in similar class struggles for help and encouragement. The gifts would be used to promote the current struggle in Ghana. Mr. Adu expressed shock at reports that the PNDC had invited the IMF for talks on the economy adding that the "December 31 Revolution" was supposed to have ended the manipulation of Ghana's economy by the IMF. The history of the Fund, he said, clearly showed that it had never helped any country to develop. He pointed out that while it had not been possible to finish processing a $10m. loan offered by the Soviet Union for the purchase of industrial equipment, a $7m. loan for grain purchases from the US had been quickly signed. He said "we recognise that those officials who are not making it possible for the Soviet-Ghana loan agreement to be signed are enemies of the revolution and this makes the people's struggle a more difficult one".

CSO: 4700/1910

REASONS FOR PNDC MEMBERS' RESIGNATION ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3395, 30 Aug 82 p 2200

[Text]

THE RESIGNATIONS of two members of the Provisional National Defence Council in Ghana has thrown petrol on the fires of speculation in certain "exile" circles about the state of the government in Ghana. The case of Reverend Father Damuah is relatively simple when compared to that of Joshua Amartey Kwei.

Rev. Damuah came to prominence after December 31 for his input of religious interpretations to the advent of the Revolution. He has at various times spoken of the December 31 intervention as an "act of God" and seen its most important thrust as one of revolutionising the spiritual and ethical values of Ghanaians. What has perhaps been most significant has been the controversial pronouncements he has made of a directly political nature. Some may remember his declaration that the rank and file of the armed forces would be disarmed. As they say in the Bible, this has not come to pass.

If there is any one event which may be interpreted as having resulted in his resignation, it is the July 30 demonstration in Accra which showed the level of popular antagonism to the stand taken by the Association of Recognised Professional Bodies. For reasons best known to the demonstrators — a mixture of workers, workers organisations, defence committees, and progressive organisations — the premises used by two Freemason lodges were beseiged, and damage done to some of their fixtures and contents.

As reported in last week's issue, Rev. Damuah took a strong stand condemning these acts of violence, advised against the adoption of "terrorist tactics" whether of an Eastern or Western inspiration, and later, said he was personally ashamed because these acts gave the impression that the government was not in control. His claim that the PNDC stood for peaceful change in Ghana was in contradiction to the oft-repeated statement of the chairman of the PNDC Flt-Lt. Rawlings, that there could be no special peace in Ghana until the majority of the population was assured of its basic human rights to shelter, clothing, education and food.

The unfortunate thing about Rev. Damuah's stance was that as a Catholic priest, he appeared to align himself completely with the secretive freemasonry against what a significant section of the society perceived as "the interests of the revolution." It was on these grounds that some people's defence committees apparently demanded his resignation.

Rev. Damuah's departure is, to a certain extent, a loss to the kind of "broad front" represented by the composition of the PNDC. The direct contact that has been lost with the church hierarchies, may well have been successfully replaced in another sphere by the appointment of Mrs. Diana Enim, marketing manageress of the State Fishing Corporation. Thus, a good line of communication may be opened with the

managerial cadres who have generally felt so threatened by the development of workers' defence committees.

It may well be an inadequate level of performance on the workers' front that explains the resignation of Joshua Amartey Kwei. It is known that he had not been entirely successful in making the upward transition from a local union leader (of GIHOC workers) to a person of national responsibility since he was put in the PNDC after December 31. But it is an act of facile self-fulfilling prophecy to conclude from his resignation that there lies the proof that he was connected with the murders of the three High Court judges and the personnel manager of GIHOC.

CSO: 4700/1903

PUNISHABLE OFFENSES IN ARMED FORCES PUBLISHED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3396, 6 Sep 82 p 2318

[Text]

The PNDC has passed a law giving legal backing to the establishment of a Special Military Tribunal in Ghana. The PNDC Law Number 19 signed by its Chairman, Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings is contained in the latest issue of the government *Gazette* dated August 6.

It said that notwithstanding any law in the contrary, a person being a member of the Armed Forces shall be guilty of an offence when he:

- Assaults or molests any person
- Unlawfully arrests any persons, or
- Obstructs any public officer or other person in the performance of his duties;
- Directly or indirectly, instigates, commands, counsels, solicits or, in any manner, encourages or promotes, whether by his act or presence or otherwise, the assault, molestation or unlawful arrest of another by a member of the Armed Forces, or
- Uses a member of the Armed Forces of Ghana for any unauthorised purpose or act, or
- Being a member of the Armed Forces, uses his position for any unauthorised purpose or act, and
- Not being a member of the Armed Forces of Ghana parades, whether in military uniform or not, as a member of such forces.

Any person who commits an offence under Section 1 of the Law shall, on summary conviction, be punished as follows:

- In the case of a member of the Armed Forces, be liable to a fine not exceeding ₵2,000 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or both, as well as dismissal from the Armed Forces with effect from the date of the offence, and in the case of any other person, be liable to a fine not exceeding ₵2,000 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or to both.

It pointed out that conviction for an offence under the law would have the same effect as conviction under the Criminal Code 1960 (Act 29).

The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ghana, or such other authority authorised by him, it said, might convene the Special Military Tribunal, comprising seven or five members. It will appoint from among its members its own chairman, and "any decision shall be deemed to be decision of a Special Military Tribunal if it is supported by all its members or a majority thereof." The tribunal's decision "shall be final and no appeal shall lie from such a decision."

CSO: 4700/1910

BRIEFS

FIFTY-CEDI NOTE REFUNDS--The refund of ¢50 note deposits to farmers, fishermen and pensioners began on August 26. A PNDC statement asked all people in those categories who were outside Accra and who had deposited between ¢50-500 to report to any branch of the Agricultural Development Bank, National Investment Bank, the Bank for Housing and Construction, Premier Bank and Merchant Bank with copies of their pay-in slips or receipts in order that their money could be refunded. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3396, 6 Sep 82 p 2318]

INTERAGRA FOOD SHIPMENTS--The Ghana National Procurement Agency (GNPA) is taking delivery of 20,000 tonnes of wheat which recently arrived at the Tema Harbour from the United States. The wheat, valued at $4,2m forms part of a contract awarded to Interagra Company of Paris last May. About a month ago Interagra landed its first consignment of goods, 1,000 tonnes of meat from Ireland valued at $1.6m. at the Tema Harbour. It is also to bring 10,000 tonnes of white maize from the US. Other food items the GNPA is expecting are 9,000 tonnes of rice from Thailand and Pakistan, pig feet from Denmark and 10,000 tonnes of newsprint from the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3396, 6 Sep 82 p 2319]

CSO: 4700/1910

PARTY-GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON SEKOU TOURE TRIP

AB101115 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Communique of the Central Committee and the government concerning President Ahmed Sekou Toure's forthcoming official visit to France issued in Conakry on 9 September; read by Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure--recorded]

[Text] In the name of the entire Guinean people, the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party and the Government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea rejoice over the invitation to the Guinean head of state to pay an official visit to France. They are convinced that the resumption of direct contact between the Guinean and French governments will give more impetus to the relations of fraternal cooperation existing between the two countries and help to strengthen the mutual confidence and esteem between the two heads of state.

After more than 24 years of absence from Paris where, in the name of our country, he formerly assumed the functions of deputy to the French Parliament, the Guinean head of state will not fail to reaffirm to the French people the Guinean people's sincere desire of cooperation.

The Central Committee and the government inform the Guinean people, the 2,500 revolutionary local authorities, the 320 revolutionary district authorities, the 33 revolutionary regional authorities as well as the steering organs of the Guinean Women's Revolutionary Union, the Guinean National Labor Confederation and the Guinean Youth Movement that they are in favor of this visit which will undoubtedly help to strengthen the friendly and confident relations existing between the French nation and the African continent. Ready for the revolution!

CSO: 4719/1409

COUNTRY SEEKING 'EMERGENCY AID' FROM WEST

EA171428 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by Peter Kareithi: "Kenya in Appeal for Emergency Aid"]

[Text] Kenya is seeking an additional Sh. 2 billion in emergency aid from Western donors following the abortive August 1 coup attempt, reliable sources have disclosed.

The additional aid is expected to cover the cost of putting down the abortive rebellion by members of the now defunct Kenya Air Force as well as repairing the damage to the economy caused during the disturbances, the sources said.

Kenya's requests for the aid were contained in letters sent to a number of friendly Western countries, including the United States and Britain. President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher are reported to have received personal notes from President Moi on the matter.

Other countries approached included West Germany and several Scandinavian countries which had received letters at their embassies in Nairob from the Kenyan treasury.

Diplomatic sources in Nairob confirmed that there had been correspondence on the subject but gave no indication how the individual donors were reacting to the new aid requests.

They said there had been a number of informal mettings among the donors concerned, but gave no details.

The response to the Kenyan request is fairly positive, but the donors are cautious and are asking some tough questions, the sources said.

Mr Thatcher's Conservative government, which is reported to have given sympathetic consideration to the Kenyan request, has arranged a series of meetings between the British Foreign Office and the Ministry of Overseas Development for Kenya's minister for finance, Mr Arthur Magugu currently in London to discuss the additional aid request.

CSO: 4700/1944

COTU GRUDGES WAGES, FOOD PRICE INCREASES

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 27 Aug 82 p 25

[Text]

ANY hopes that may have been raised by last Thursday's government announcement of the increase in the minimum wage level, were simultaneously dashed by an accompanying announcement that increased the prices of some basic foodstuffs. The revised wages guidelines will result in a 15 per cent overall wage increase and the government considers the increase a sacrifice in view of the gloomy economic climate. But the increases in the wholesale and retail prices of maizemeal, bread, wheat flour are already being received grudgingly by consumers and the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) is set to do more than just complain.

Yet it seems likely that the government expected some kind of opposition to the changes, and may not therefore quite easily bow to pressures brought about by Cotu. In his statement stipulating the revised wages and guidelines, the minister for labour, Mr. Titus Mbathi, appealed to both workers and employers to accept the situation. Said he, "We hope that both workers and employers alike will accept those rates in the spirit of sacrifice that is necessary now for nation building."

The wages for adults in the agricultural sector will be shs. 255 per month and shs. 183 for those under 18 years of age. In all the other sectors minimum wages level has been deconsolidated at shs. 480 for adults and shs. 353 for those under 18. However, for the scheduled municipalities the minimum wages will be shs. 442 per month for adults and shs. 310 for under 18 years. In all other areas, the figures will be shs. 270 for adults and shs. 195 for those under 18 years. The additional inducement for workers not housed by employers will be an additional payment of 15 per cent of the basic minimum wage.

Apparently the revised figures did not whet Cotu's appetite. The first reaction of Mr. Juma Boy, the secretary-general of Cotu, on learning about the changes was to press ahead with Cotu's package of reforms. A day after Mbathi's announcement, Boy not only complained that the increases were too low but contended that the announcement should have come after the presidential committee on employment (currently compiling its findings) presents its report. Boy later summoned Cotu's top officials, apparently to formalise his protests, for a meeting on Tuesday this week at Cotu's Solidarity Building headquarters. That meeting was, however, postponed to Thursday this week to allow the officials to "examine closely" the wage and food prices increases, among other things.

Cotu, it seems had been banking on President Daniel arap Moi's promise

at the inception of the employment committee last May, that a new wages guidelines would be announced after the committee reports its findings. Besides, Cotu had in the past year been pressing for a comparatively more generous deal for the workers. In its memorandum to the presidential committee on employment Cotu insisted that the minimum wage level in all sectors should be between shs. 650 and shs. 1,450 . Along with this Cotu wanted a host of economic policy reforms, but the wages demand had already met with a rebuff from the Federation of Kenya Employers who retorted last April that the figures were unrealistic.

But neither will Cotu be willing to accept the food price increases. Boy warned about this last Friday but the Cotu memorandum to the committee on employment is even more emphantic: It presses for a revolutionary land reform policy aimed at generating employment as well as curbing the importation of food. "We view both the land and agricultural policies since independence as utter failures...The authorities have merely taken (past recommendations) as academic exercises," said the Cotu paper.

The maizemeal, bread and wheat flour price increases were announced by the minister for finance, Mr. Arthur Magugu, and reflect anything but hardly more than 20 per cent increases. The one kilogramme maizemeal packet will go for between shs. 2.90 and shs. 3.15 depending on the area. The 500 grammes white bread will be retailed between shs. 2.30 and shs. 2.45 while the brown bread will sell between shs. 2.30 and shs. 2.35. The enriched bread of the same size will be sold for between shs. 2.50 and shs. 2.55; while the two-kilogramme wheat flour will be sold between shs. 7.20 and shs. 7.75. ■

CSO: 4700/1908

CHURCH DOES NOT EXIST TO BOLSTER REGIMES, AFFIRMS BISHOP

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 26 Aug 82 p 16

[Text]

THE chairman of the Kenya Episcopal Conference, Bishop Ndingi Mwana wa Nzeki has said that the church in structure or membership does not exist to bolster up any regime, tolerate any regime, or oppose any regime.

Bishop Ndingi was giving a sermon at a concelebrated mass to mark the 8th Amecea Plenary Assembly which is being attended by bishops from the seven Amecea countries.

He warned: "We (the church) belong to the apostolate of truth and courage, of pity and healing, of unselfishness and love. We belong to all regimes to the extent that they promote and support such values."

Bishop Ndingi made it clear that the church is critical of all regimes that do not support and promote truth and courage.

"Any association with any civil regime however seemingly advantageous or full of plausible intent, any such association that would dim the challenge of gospel pity and justice is already a betrayal of our pastoral mandate from Christ to teach all nations whatever I have commanded you," Bishop Ndingi warned.

On the relationship between the government and the church, Bishop Ndingi said: "Our kindest service to our civil rulers is to make it clear that our dimension is not temporal but eternal, that while we support projects aimed at improving man's human lot, we look primarily to a horizon beyond the visible, the tangible and the temporary."

On "Liberation Theology", Bishop Ndingi said that although it tells us that man in all his earth-bound dimensions must be free from exploitation, poverty, ignorance, disease and accorded scope for his personal development, a just wage, these are urgent ills and noble goals but they are not the church's primary concern.

"The church and her members have been to the forefront in alleviating these ills and promoting these goals. "But the church sees these misfortunes for what they are — the consequences of original and personal sin. Their impact may be lessened but they cannot be eradicated."

"Contrary to the trend of liberation theology, we must remember that we are pilgrims and transit passengers not permanent residents on this shrunken planet. We are bound to do our best to alleviate and improve man's human lot despite the on going legacy of human avarice, corruption, pride, selfishness in all its forms. Above all we must give man hope. That is what the gospel does, what our preaching must do. We must be the apostles of hope." Bishop Ndingi advised.

The mass was attended by hundreds of Christians, bishops, priests and sisters including the new papal charge d'affaires, msgr. Clemente Feccini, Amecea chairman, Bishop Eduardo Mazombwe of Zambia, and cardinals Maurice Otunga and Emmanuel Nsubuga of Uganda. The one week meeting ends on Saturday.

CSO: 4700/1908

MUHORONI GASOHOL READY

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 27 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by John Mulaa]

[Text]

KENYA's power alcohol project by the Agro-Chemical and Food Co. Ltd. at Muhoroni has been completed on time and the plant's tanks are now holding 800,000 litres of the power alcohol. This is 13 days' production. The Kisumu plant, on the other hand, is still incomplete.

What is awaited is the pricing. A consultative policy committee headed by the ministry of energy has made a number of recommendations and is waiting a final decision from the treasury. The recomendation is for forty cents subsidy per litre which would make the ex-pump price for Gasohol in Nairobi to continue at shs.7.50 per litre as currently charged for super gasoline.

The blending formula agreed on is: super gasoline 65 per cent, regular gasoline 25 per cent and power alcohol (minimum 99.6 per cent) 10 per cent.

According to the committee, this particular blend of gasohol would be approximately 93 octane. Going into the price stucture, the recommendation's report notes that the price for power alcohol at the factory in Muhoroni shall be shs. 5.72 per litre., and that of molasses payable by the factory shall be shs. 200 per metric ton delivered. Several gazette notifications regarding the use of gasohol including the classification of power alcohol as a motor spirit, fixed prices for fuel and if necessary the declaring of Nairobi as an exclusive gasohol zone, are still awaited.

Necessary marketing prearrangements, the report observes, should also be made. The report goes on to say that several salient factors, necessary for the smooth functioning of the gasohol programme need to be decided on. These include, the losses of the fuel in transit from the Agro-Chemical and Food Co. Ltd. at Muhoroni in storage and the handling by the Kenya Pipeline Company and measurement tolerances.

According to the observations of the committee, the ex-factory price of shs. 5.72 that has been permitted for the fuel by the ministry of energy does not cater for the possible losses that may be incurred in transportation. It is expedient, the report says, for a decision to be made as to who will pay for the losses and now.

The report further notes that the price of shs. 5.72 for the fuel at the Muhoroni factory does not include the element of transportation from Muhoroni to Nairobi by the KPC. The transport cost has been fixed tentatively at 35 cents per litre, but it could, according to the report vary from time to time.

The KPC, claims the report, has made it clear that the fuel will only be received in the firms depots between eight in the morning and five in the evening, excluding weekends. Given this condition, the report says that more tankers will be needed to transport the power alcohol from Muhoroni to Nairobi.

The committee also noted that permission from the department of customs and excise should be given so that alcohol that will be used by the KPC for cleansing and first filling its pipelines should be duty free.

CSO: 4700/1908

'PAMBANA' PRINTED IN MALINDI

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

KILIFI, Wednesday, (*KNA*) – President Daniel arap Moi disclosed here today that a Malindi resident posing as a professor had provided facilities for the printing of a seditious publication, *Pambana* in the town.

"He thought Malindi was so hidden that he could not be discovered," said the President who added that the self-styled professor has been arrested. President Moi said the government has a long hand and would apprehend anyone who was out to cause chaos.

The President was addressing a mammoth rally at Kilifi town before he officially opened the Baricho water project.

The president also announced that the new police commissioner, Mr. Bernard Njiinu, is to clear the police force of all corrupt officers.

"Some police officers are so corrupt, that they do not mind about the security of *wananchi* unless they are bribed," said the president.

"They are there to protect *wananchi*, and from now on any police officer found receiving a bribe will go," President Moi declared. This clean up will also affect other public servants.

The president also hit out at a Kilifi MP he did not name but said was at the rally. He told the MP to "watch his loud mouth or face the music".

However, the president said the MP in question was not Mr. Katana Ngala.

"I want leaders who care about the welfare of *wananchi* and not idlers who engage in loose talk."

President Moi also told the District Commissioners in Coast Province to license only genuine applicants for the brewing of local liquor for traditional ceremonies. He pointed out that some people were applying for liquor licences "just to drink and cause suffering to my *Nyayo* children".

The president observed that licensing of bogus applicants would only cause children to suffer as both parents would come home drunk, not worried about the health of the children.

He called on leaders to preach love and unity, and assist *wananchi* in raising their standards of living instead of cheap talk. He warned *wananchi* against relying on courts for the solution of their domestic misunderstandings.

"Courts are for crooks who cannot defend themselves before the elders. Rely on elders," he stated.

Present at the occasion were ministers, and several assistant ministers.

CSO: 4700/1908

DOE, KAUNDA DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF OAU

AB110753 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The Liberian head of state, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, today held talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kuanda at the executive mansion in Monrovia. The talks which lasted about 45 minutes, centered around the future of the OAU. Both leaders discussed the question of the POLISARIO and the urgent need to convene a summit conference of the organization.

According to an executive mansion release issued in Monrovia after the talks, head of state Doe indicated that there prevailed an atmosphere of understanding of the problems facing the OAU. He said he and his colleague agreed that every effort must be made by the leaders of Africa to save the organization from disintegration. In this respect, they promised to continue the search for a compromise in the present stalemate in which the organization finds itself.

In welcoming the Zambian leader to Liberia earlier, the head of state expressed the conviction that such meetings among the African leaders serve to bring greater harmony and understanding among their respective peoples. Commander in Chief [CIC] Doe extended an invitation to President Kuanda to visit Liberia in the near future and the Zambian leader pleasingly accepted the invitation. Dr Kaunda also indicated that he would be happy to have the Liberian leader visit his country, and he therefore considered that details of these visits would be worked out through diplomatic channels.

Among the participants in the talks on the Liberian side were the vice head of state, the secretary general of the People's Redemption Council, the ministers of foreign affairs, labor, health and social welfare, information, commerce, industry and transportation as well as the director general of the cabinet.

Also today, the Zambian president, Dr Kaunda, expressed optimism that the OAU's summit conference will convene this year. Dr Kaunda was answering questions from journalists whether the pan-African body will meet this year after the Tripoli summit failed last month.

Also speaking at a news conference at the Roberts International Airport today at the end of his 1-day official working visit to Liberia, Dr Kaunda said African leaders were consulting on the matter.

On a question of the OAU's chairmanship, President Kaunda said that the Kenyan president, Daniel Arap Moi, was still the OAU chairman until the next summit was held.

Asked to comment on his present mission to some African states, Dr Kaunda said he and other leaders have discussed issues of very serious nature which should be confined to the members of heads of state [as heard].

On bilateral and international issues, the Zambian leader praised the CIC, Dr Doe, for creating good conditions for the exchange of views on bilateral matters as well as matters affecting the OAU. On the efforts the frontline states were making to ensure independence for Namibia, Dr Kaunda explained that recently members of the frontlines states concluded a meeting to discuss the issue and had submitted a report to the proper authorities.

CSO: 4700/1947

BRIEFS

IRON ORE MINING CLOSEDOWN--Monrovia, 21 Sep (AFP)--Liberia's largest iron ore mining company, LAMCO, is to close down for six weeks and is to sake more than a third of its workers due to "continued worldwide depression in the steel industry", the government NEW LIBERIAN newspaper reported here today. The move stemmed from drastic reduction in shipments to the company's regular European customers, and a complete halt by certain steel companies that buy ore from LAMCO but cannot pay their debts, the paper said, quoting company sources. The sources said one unnamed steel company owed 5.2 million dollars to LAMCO for delivered ore, while another company could not take its contractual quantities, thereby causing a stockpile. Minister of Lands, Mines and Energy Foday Kromah has said the present situation would force the company to sack 1,500 out of its 4,000 workforce, and reduce salaries and fringe benefits for the remainder when the company reopens. "We will have to make a lot of sacrifices if we want the company to continue to operate", Mr Kromah added. LAMCO, 290 miles northeast of here, along with two other iron ore mining companies produce ore that accounts for 70 percent of Liberia's export earnings. [Text] [AB211259 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 21 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1952

ROLE, STRUCTURE OF MALAWI CONGRESS PARTY NOTED

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 28 Aug-3 Sep 82 [Supplement] pp 11, 13, 15, 19, 21

[Article by John R. Ngwiri: "The Malawi Congress Party: Instrument of National Development"]

[Text]

IN AFRICA there are numerous aspects of development. Of these, three are significant.

The first is the desire of the indigenous people to be recognised and regarded as being worthy of respect and dignity.

The second is the intention that real nation-building will become a practical substitute for ideological nationalism.

The third is the faith that development is a remedy for the social ills bequeathed by the colonialists. The net result is that the political leaders look on themselves as the spearhead for building a prosperous nation.

Economic development is a means towards social progress. This is why most African governments concentrate their economic, administrative, and other resources in the public sector, and aim to realise social development through centrally planned capital investment and major state participation in the economy.

The Role of the Malawi Congress Party

In several African states the political parties which successfully waged the struggle for independence have faded away to become mere shadows of their former selves. However, in Malawi the national movement still maintains a vigorous and un-diminished network, equally strongly based both in rural villages and in urban centres. The Malawi Congress Party has maintained its pre-eminent status and distinctive role in the nation because it is not only associated in the minds of the people with the patriotic struggle against colonial rule, but has consistently led the way, strongly, in economic development since independence.

The success of the MCP is due to several factors. First of all, the inspiring leadership of the Life President of Malawi, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, whose wide popularity is permanent and readily discernible. Secondly, the maintenance of the four Cornerstones of the Malawi Nation, namely, Unity, Loyalty, Obedience, and Discipline, which provide a framework for the conduct and deportment of Malawians. Thirdly, the absence of ethnic biases which have been a source of divisive tendencies in most African countries. Fourthly, the continuous mobilisational capacity of the MCP in the post-independence era, which reflects the fact that the strength of this organisation is derived from the voluntary grass-roots support of ordinary men, women, and young people in the villages throughout Malawi.

How the MCP has maintained its position of nation-wide importance can best be understood in the context of (i) its historical development; and (ii) its organisational structure and relationship with government administration.

Early Beginnings

The development of the MCP can be considered briefly as falling into three chronological phases: the first starts with the formation of the Nyasaland African Congress in 1944; the second with the return home in mid-1958 of Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda; and the third is obviously the post-independence period from 1964 onwards.

The Nyasaland African Congress was an urban-based party which was dominated by civil servants. It was a successor to the pre-World War II Native Associations. Although the NAC provided a channel through which Africans could vent anti-colonial grievances it lacked effective leadership, and failed to either delay or prevent the imposition of the Rhodesian Federation on Nyasaland in 1953. During the next five years the NAC declined in strength to a very low ebb, having ineffectively opposed the enforcement of highly unpopular colonial agricultural legislation, and having been unable to reflect the widespread fears that farming land would be seized as in Rhodesia.

An effective political organisation began to emerge soon after the historic return of Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda from Ghana in July 1958. The following month he was elected President General of the NAC and thereafter embarked on a tour of the whole country, addressing political rallies in every District. As a result the people of Nyasaland were so well organised and so closely united that the colonial Government in Zomba was obliged to take heed of what Dr. Banda was saying or thinking.

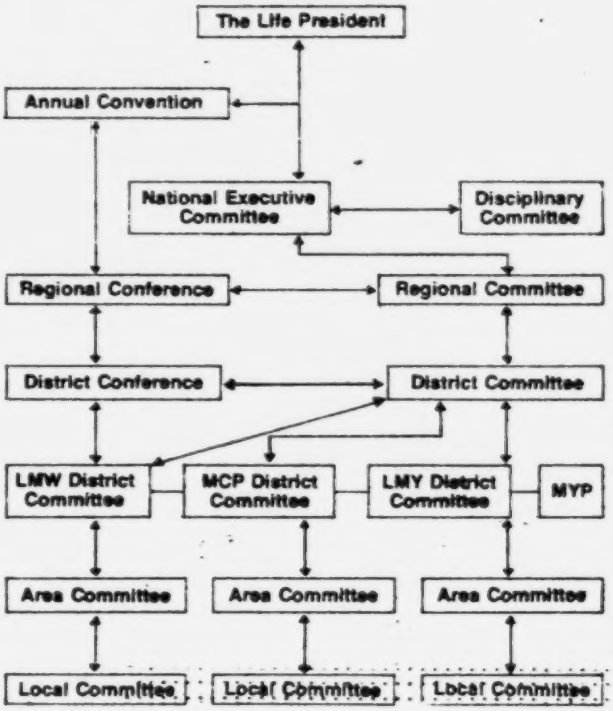
Through a disastrous political blunder on the part of the authorities, Dr. Banda was arrested and detained in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, and his Party proscribed. However, 13 months later the colonial Government just had to release him, and the Malaŵi Congress Party emerged with considerable zeal and vigour. And soon afterwards he was invited by Iain Macleod to London for talks which ended in Nyasaland having a constitution which contained the basic elements of democracy, including provision for elections with two categories of voting rolls: 'lower' (20 seats) and 'higher' (8 seats).

In August 1961 the Malaŵi Congress Party won all 20 seats on the lower roll with massive support, as well as the two it had contested on the higher roll, while the MCP-supported independent candidate was also successful. Since the United Federal Party of the white settlers gained only five seats, the results of the elections affirmed the people's trust and confidence in Dr. Banda and the Malaŵi Congress Party.

In accordance with the Agreement reached in London, five seats on the Executive Council (the nucleus of a Cabinet) were given to the Malaŵi Congress Party. The other five

Figure1

The Organisation of the Malaŵi Congress Party



seats were retained by officials of the colonial Government. As leader of the majority in the Legislature Dr. Banda was appointed Leader of Government Business. This was not the end of the road. Great tasks lay ahead and, as Dr. Banda correctly put it, the election was only the beginning of the country's struggle for freedom and independence: 'My work has just began. The election gives me the opportunity which I have always wanted.' That is, to work for his people and the country.

In September 1963, Dr. Banda again went to Britain to discuss further constitutional advancement with the British Government, and simultaneously negotiated for Nyasaland to secede from the Federation, which eventually 'died' on 31 December 1963.

Malaŵi became *de facto* a one-party state when the MCP won *all* seats in the new elections held three months before independence was declared on 6 July 1964. The years since then have seen the transformation of the MCP into a movement that is directed towards promoting economic development and social progress. The MCP quickly grew into a national organisation with strong rural grass-roots through a large network of local branches, and such a structure was ideally suited to the tasks of mobilising the rural masses to tackle the problems of development.

In its 1964 election campaign the MCP made a number of promises that have been kept and honoured, mainly by mobilising the people for intensive agricultural production, both for subsistence and for export. The fact that the MCP has achieved a great deal stems from two important factors. The first is the able and far-sighted leadership provided by the Ngwazi, and the second is the unqualified response given by all Malaŵians, at all times, to his call for hard work in the fields.

The President has taken the lead himself, followed by his Ministers, Party officials, Chiefs, civil servants, and ordinary men and women — all have been encouraged to own and run farms of their own. As a result the economy of this country boomed beyond the expectations of most people, until, alas, it too was caught up in the problems of inflationary prices for oil and other essential manufactured imports, decreasingly less-favourable agriculture export prices, and worldwide recession. Nevertheless, the strong agricultural base which was established in Malaŵi, which the internal economy depends, has not been impaired, and the country has been spared mass unemployment.

Structure and Organisation

Not many countries in Africa have retained a really strong and effective party. The MCP is one of the few exceptions, and it is thus well worthwhile to look more closely at the structure and organisation of this successful political movement.

At the national level the highest policy-making authority is the Annual Convention, although the leadership of the Party is solely vested in the Life President. The organisation of the MCP spreads to and from the grassroots through three Regional and 25 District Committees to over 1,200 Area Party Branches, strengthened everywhere by the existence of the League of Malaŵi Women and the League of Malaŵi Youth. Such a structure enables not only all members of the Party to make their needs and views known to their leaders — and, indeed, to the Life President himself — but also for decisions made at the top to reach the people in the villages in a very short time. These features are diagrammatically summarised in Figure 1.

PARTY

The close relationship between the structures of the Party and the Government is of special significance, especially with regard to the continuing post-independence work if always promoting planned development. The overriding feature here is the tendency towards the fusion of governmental and Party roles at the centre — also, to some extent, at the regional headquarters — with an increasing distinction being made between the Party and the Government as one moves further down the hierarchy. Although a high premium is placed on the involvement of Party leaders in most aspects of rural development, there have been calculated measures to separate the functions of the MCP from those of field administration and local government.

However, although the district branches of the MCP are separated organisationally from the District Councils, District Administrations, or other government agencies in the field, a framework for coordination exists in the form of the District Development Committees and their extensions at the sub-

district level. For example, the Chairmen of District Councils are *ex officio* members of the District Committees of the Malaŵi Congress Party. Therefore, the involvement of local leaders in rural development embraces both party leaders and those who have been elected as members of the District Councils. Figure 2 illustrates these features.

The Political Setting for co-ordinated Rural Development

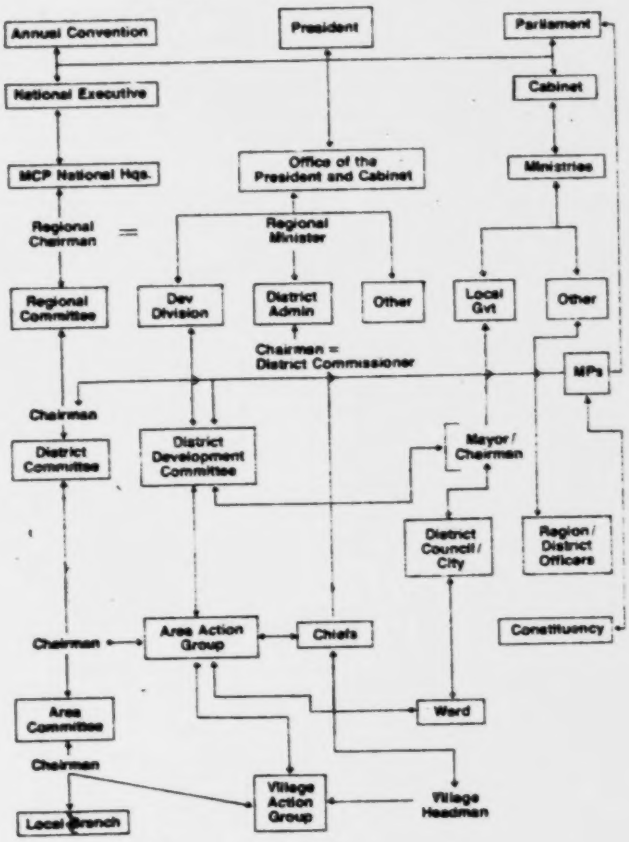
In the national context, the role of the Malaŵi Congress Party in development may be narrowed down to two specific but closely interrelated areas. The first is the large measure of political influence which the MCP exercises over policy, at all levels of the social strata. The second is the high premium placed on the maintenance of political stability and harmonious relationships between the leaders of the Malaŵi Congress Party and civil servants at the branch, area, district, regional, and national levels.

Despite the very effective MCP policy influence there is a visible separation of party and government structures, apart from the fact that some national leaders are members of both the Cabinet and the National Executive Committee. Malaŵi has not gone in for the politicisation of the public service. Through its leadership the MCP has provided extra administrative authority which has been instrumental in inculcating harmony and co-operation between the Party and the Government. A generous measure of appreciation of each other's role in development is mutually understood by both sides of the national equation. This situation is clearly conducive to rapid development once the necessary material ingredients are available. It means quite simply that the people are responsive, mobilised, and ready to play their part.

The MCP has also a social role in the day-to-day affairs that affect people as regards local disasters, illnesses, or mishaps of one kind or another. For instance, in the event of a death in a village, it is the Party leaders, working with the traditional authorities, who assist in making the necessary arrangements for burial and for comforting the bereaved families. The

Figure 2

The relationship between Party and Government



members of the Party may also give a helping hand with farming activities — e.g. seeding, weeding, or harvesting — to a family whose head is sick or dead, or is in any way incapable of fending for itself. This goes on all the time, and the extent of such activities varies widely.

How the System Works and Why

The MCP has been transformed from an independence movement into an effective instrument of economic development and social progress. In order to achieve this goal, the Party, the Government, and the people had to develop a sound relationship of understanding and trust, and this has only been achieved through the guidance of the National Leader.

Development in Malaŵi has been highly effective because the Life President has taken into account long-term forces, and has related them to the social fabric, the cultural background, and the political expectations of the masses.

Time and again the Ngwazi has exhorted his people to work hard, and not to expect to prosper through 'Manna from Heaven'. He has insisted that even though Malaŵi may receive foreign aid and technical assistance from elsewhere, the most important ingredient for development is 'You, my people'. In other words, the primary responsibility for the formulation of a programme for development should, as far as possible, be that of the people concerned. This means that development has to be cooperative. It should not be something doled out to passive recipients. The practice is that before the Government embarks upon any rural development — whether in agriculture, village water supply, roads, or schools — the local Party leaders are informed about the project, and how it is envisaged that this will benefit the local people. Once this has been done, the Party organises a public meeting where suggestions on how to improve the project are made, noted, and then discussed with the Government implementation agency so that appropriate action can be taken.

The intention behind these meetings is that once the people understand that the projects are for their benefit, they will invariably regard them as their own. They will therefore not just sit back passively and watch the Government do the work. On the contrary, they always prefer to be active participants in their implementation — women and youth, equally with men. This is why knowledgeable economic institutions like the World Bank have publicly stated that some of the most successful examples of rural development in the Third World are to be found in Malaŵi.

Whither Malaŵi?

That eminent Kenyan scholar, Ali A. Mazrui, has referred to Africa as a 'Continent in Transition', over which hangs a cluster of symbols: the crescent of Arab power, the cross of western European technology, the hammer and sickle of the Communists, and, more ominously, the question mark representing bewilderment and uncertainty. These external influences are bringing different kinds of repercussions that generate, in their wake, confusion, ideological party-power struggles, and conflict. This is why there is a relevance in Mazrui's rhetoric: 'Whither Africa?'.

Malaŵi is part and parcel of the continent. It, too, is in transition, but by way of contrast with many other African political parties, the MCP is a national organisation with clear objectives, with leaders who have unwavering faith and deep convictions, who can be relied upon to act in the best interests of the people because they have embarked on a definite course leading to progress and prosperity, measured initially in simple terms as regards the provision of adequate food, clothing, and shelter. This is why any initiatives by the Party and the Government are received with alacrity and acted upon with speed.

What all this means is that the MCP is seen throughout the length and breadth of Malaŵi not only as a unifying factor, but also as a movement that is designed to improve the quality of everyday life. A political organisation of this nature is bound to enjoy popular support and to continue as a most effective instrument for the development and prosperity of the nation.

CSO: 4700/1904

TRAORE PAYS BRIEF VISIT, TALKS WITH KOUNTCHE

AB132053 Naimey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Malian head of state Gen Moussa Traore paid a brief visit to Naimey this afternoon. Upon his arrival at the Naimey International Airport, Gen Moussa Traore was welcomed by Col Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state.

During his brief visit to our capital, the Malian head of state held talks with President Seyni Kountche concerning the OAU. Shortly before his departure, the Malian head of state reponded to questions put to him by our reporter Hussein Hibre:

[Begin recording] [Traore] As you know, the peoples and the leaders of our African continent have always met in order to discuss the problems facing the continent. Everyone is aware of the recent events taking place within our organization. I am referring to the OAU crisis. During the discussions that I have just held with my brother and friend, President Seyni Kountche, we examined the situation and found that we hold completely identical views on the issue and we think that the crisis currently raging within the continental organization [words indistinct] and that Niger and Mali must do everything possible to resolve this crisis so that the OAU can move rapidly forward in order to enable us to achieve our objective of decolonization. Furthermore, we discussed bilateral issues. As you know, relations between Niger and Mali are very good; this enables the cooperation between the two countries to develop fruitfully.

Before leaving Niamey, I would like to thank my brother and friend, President Seyni Kountche, the members of his government and the Niger authorities for the very warm and fraternal welcome--a typically African welcome--accorded my entourage and myself.

[Question] Specifically Mr President, because of the controversial admission of the SDAR to the OAU, today the pan-African organization is on verge of explosion. Are the positions of the different heads of state on this issue (?strictly based on the admission problem), and in your opinion, Mr President, what do you think should be done in order to avoid the explosion and to ascertain the credibility of the OAU?

[Answer] The OAU still remains functional. I have just asserted that Niger and Mali have agreed to preserve the continent's unity; to preserve the OAU constitutes a priority for the member states of the organization. To say that it is on the abyss is too much. And to assert that the OAU will explode is also too much. The OAU is certainly in crisis; this is a reality. Is this crisis due to the fact that the SDAR has been admitted to the OAU? And if the SDAR has been admitted into the pan-African organization and if this issue has provoked the crisis of the OAU, we the African leaders must be able to unite and discuss this issue of the SDAR's admission to the pan-African organization.

[Question] Mr President, recently, you were in Algiers where you held discussions with the Mauritanian and Algerian heads of state. What was the purpose of this minisummit?

[Answer] I have just explained to my brother and friend, President Seyni Kountche, the purpose of our meeting. It is aimed at strengthening cooperation among our different countries which already enjoy very good relations. And you will ask me why Niger [words indistinct] [End recording]

After his departure from Naimey, the Malian head of state sent the following message to President Kountche: "After returning to Mali after an unforgetable trip to your beautiful and hospitable capital, I wish to thank you very sincerely again for the very warm welcome accorded to my delegation and myself during our stay in your country. I also express to you the total readiness of the Malian people and government for the strengthening of our bilateral cooperation and the consolidation of the unity of Africa."

CSO: 4719/1402

TRAORE VISITS, TALKS WITH ZERBO, PRESS

AB132205 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] President Moussa Traore of Mali left Ouagadougou this afternoon for Naimey at the end of a few hours working visit in our capital. Accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Alioune Blondin Beye and minister of interior and security, Lt Col Abderhamane Maiga the Malian head of state was seen off at the airport by Col Saye Zerbo, surrounded by top personalities of the country.

During his short stay in our capital, Gen Moussa Traore had a working session with Col Saye Zerbo, chairman of the military committee of redress for national progress and head of state, followed by a private luncheon. A short while before his departure the Malian president granted an interview to the press at the presidential palace. He stressed in a statement the identity of viewpoints and perfect understanding that exist between Col Saye Zerbo and himself.

[Begin recording] [Traore] I would first of all like to express my gratitude to my brother and friend, President Saye Zerbo, the members of the government and the authorities of your country for the very warm and fraternal welcome and for the truly African hospitality accorded me as well as my entourage. And as you have just observed the brevity of my visit, it is explained by the fact that there was perfect understanding between President Saye Zerbo and myself during the talks which we have just held. During these talks we discussed African problems, particularly the crisis which is facing our continental organization. In fact, I came here to find a solution and compromise that can, first of all, safeguard the interests of Africa and Africans so that we can stand above our political divergences. We arrived at a similarity of viewpoints and that is the essential thing. We also discussed bilateral issues, and as you are aware, cooperation between our two countries is gathering more strength everyday. And we felt that this cooperation should surpass our present hopes and aspirations. I would once again like to thank President Saye Zerbo and all the authorities of Upper Volta for the welcome given me. [End recording]

President Moussa Traore also answered two other questions on the prevailing situation within the OAU.

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified journalist] Your mission and that of some of your peers has mainly consisted of persuading those who were absent from the Tripoli summit to attend the Tripoli summit before the end of this year. However, it happens that certain heads of state, especially, President Daniel Arap Moi and Sekou Toure, are suggesting the holding of a preliminary summit prior to the Tripoli summit. What is Mali's stand on this?

[Answer] The mission was not to persuade; it was to get into contact with and inform, and to find a solution to the crisis. Mali's viewpoint is that a divided, broken Africa will be of no benefit to either those who went to Tripoli or those who were absent from Tripoli. We must all come together as brothers. We do not choose our brothers, we choose our friends. One does not choose one's brother. We have to meet as brothers, have dialogue and then we can find solutions to our political divergences. This is all that the mission is about.

[Question] A last question, please. Certain rumors had it that Mali might present a candidate to succeed Edem Kodjo. Can you confirm or deny this rumor?

[Answer] Well, let us not pay attention to the rumors and we shall see. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/1402

BRIEFS

TRAORE VISIT TO SENEGAL--Gen Moussa Traore left Dakar this afternoon. The Malian head of state was seen off by President Abdou Diouf, surrounded by Habib Thiam, prime minister, members of the government, National Assembly and many civilian and military personalities. In a short statement to the press, President Traore said that he and President Abdou Diouf exchanged views on some bilateral and African issues, recalling that dialogue and consultation have always prevailed between Senegal and Mali. The Malian president stressed that the two countries held identical viewpoints on all the subjects discussed especially on the ways and means of solving African problems. Mali, together with Congo, Libya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, is a member of the 6-member committee set up in Tripoli and charged with making contacts which will permit the holding of an OAU summit before the end of the year. He thanked President Abdou Diouf for the warm welcome and the African hospitality which were accorded him. [Text] [AB101055 Daka Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 9 Sep 82]

TRAORE LEAVES OUAGADOUGOU FOR NAIMEY--President Moussa Traore continues his tour within the framework of the mission assigned to the committee of six heads of state to solve the OAU crisis. He was in Ouagadougou this morning while he is expected to be in Niamey soon. The crisis, it will be recalled, was caused by the admission of the SDAR. This decision marred the holding of the 19th summit in Tripoli. [Excerpt] [AB131553 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 13 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1402

DETAILS OF NEW BUDGET, GROWTH EXPECTATIONS GIVEN

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in English 18, 19 Aug 82

[Two part article by Azad Jeetun]

[18 Aug 82 p 6]

[Text]

A protracted electoral campaign resulted in an economic stagnation and lull in the country. After this long period of uncertainty a new dynamism had to be instilled in the economy and it devolved on the budget to play that crucial psychological role. It was expected to reveal changes in our economic policies and to give a new sense of direction and impetus to the economy. It also gave us an opportunity to appraise to what extent the government would abide by the economic programmes contained in the MMM/PSM manifesto. For all these reasons, the budget was meant to mark a departure from the annual ritual of budget presentation in earlier years.

The 1982/83 budget is different altogether from previous ones in another respect. The Finance Minister has endeavoured to convey the message that the budget-making process should not be necessarily shrouded in mystery. It has been announced after prior consultations with different organizations. This approach has been welcome by practically all organizations as there is a sense of participation in policy-making and, more importantly, a sense of understanding of the hard economic realities we have to face. At the same time, the dialogue facilitated the task of the Finance Minister since he could thereby feel the pulse of almost all sectors of the economy. It cannot be denied that this approach has been largely successful and the budget has won wide acceptability in spite of the serious financial constraints and the additional tax burden. The budget was no less a psychological exercise than an economic one.

Growth of revenue and expenditure

In 1981/82, the recurrent expenditure exceeded the budgetary estimate by 12.6 per cent while, on the revenue side, there was a shortfall of 7.6 per cent over the estimates. As a result, the projected deficit of Rs 134 million actually turned out to be Rs 677 million which represents a more than four-fold increase. It is not out of place to mention that, on the one hand, the actual recurrent expenditure has always been higher than the original estimates as Table 1 indicates. On the other hand, revenue collections exceeded the budget projections in two years only between 1977/78 and 1982/83. Even in these two years, the increase in revenue was lower than that of expenditure.

Generally, expenditure growth outstrips revenue increase. This observation applies to this budget as well. In the current fiscal year, revenue is expected to grow by 18.7 per cent whereas expenditure growth will be 20.8 per cent. It is pertinent to note that we are having a deficit for the seventh consecutive year and what is worse is the fact that every year we face a record expenditure level and a record deficit in spite of a new record level of revenue. This is also evident from Figure 1.

The total budget deficit is further swollen since, on the capital budget, revenue (grants and dividends) will amount to Rs 165 million only while expenditure forecasts stand at Rs 1200 million. Capital expenditure is expected to increase by only 10 per cent between 1981/82 and 1982/83, that is, by less than 50 per cent of the growth of recurrent expenditure. It is precisely because of the low growth of capital expenditure that the total budget deficit for 1982/83 is estimated at Rs 1 364.3 million or 10 per cent of GDP. This is in line with the prescription of the International Monetary Fund. The figure compares favourably, both in absolute and relative terms, to the total budget deficit of Rs 1 495 in 1981/82 or 12.7 per cent of GDP. The recurrent budget deficit represents an increasing share of GDP at market prices. It represented 1.8 per cent of GDP in 1979/80 and reached 5.7 per cent in 1981/82. In this financial year, it will reach another peak of 6.4 per cent. Admittedly, this ratio is extremely high. Thus, the capital budget has not been allowed to swell so as to reduce the overall deficit to manageable proportions. This is not to imply that development expenditure has been neglected. Given the limited resources available, the government has no alternative than to concentrate on projects with a short gestation period and on projects that would lead to an eventual saving of foreign exchange. But this strategy can only be for the short and medium terms. In the long run priority should be given to the social

Table 1
The growing recurrent budget deficit (Rs million)

Year	*Recurrent Revenue*		*Recurrent Expenditure*		*Deficit*		*Deficit GDP Ratio*
	Estimates	*Actual*	*Estimates*	*Actual*	*Estimates*	*Actual*	*Ratio*
1977/78	1145.4	1260.8	1242.2	1441.3	− 96.8	−180.5	1.3
1978/79	1500.0	1486.4	1602.0	1770.0	−102.0	−283.6	3.8
1979/80	1755.0	1863.9	1780.0	2016.0	−25.0	−152.2	1.8
1980/81	2200.0	2163.0	2294.0	2525.2	−94.0	−362.2	3.6
1981/82	2595.0	2398.0	2729.0	3075.0	−134.0	−677.0	5.7
1982/83	2846.0	—	3716.0	—	−870.0	—	6.4

FIGURE 1 RECURRENT REVENUE & EXPENDITURE 1977/78 – 1982/83

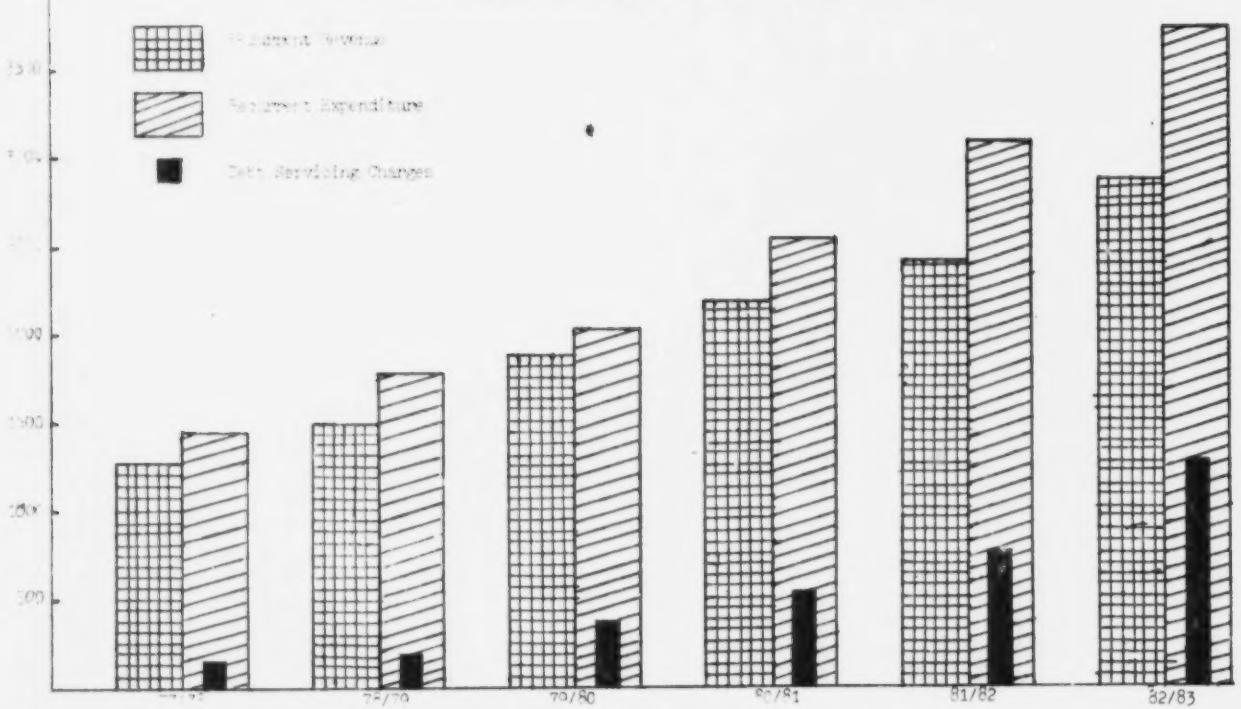
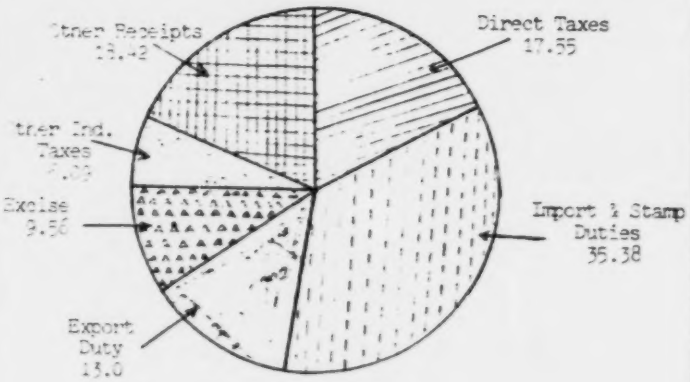


Table 2
Debt servicing and the budget (Rs million)

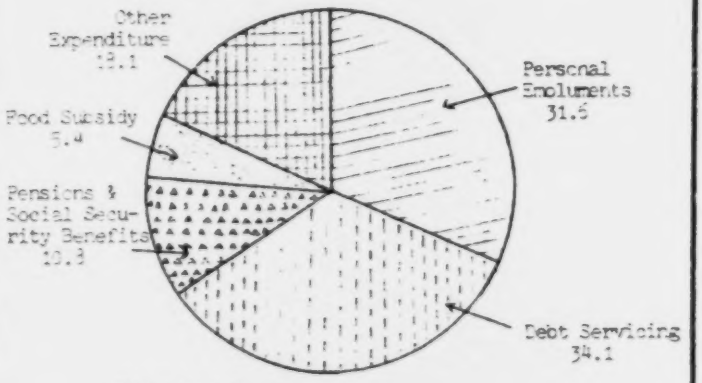
	Debt Servicing		*Debt Servicing as a % of*		*Recurrent Expenditure Excluding Debt Servicing*	
Year	*Amount*	*Cumulative Increase*	*Recurrent Revenue*	*Recurrent Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Increase*
1977/78	153.0	—	12.1	10.6	1288.3	—
1978/79	186.5	+21.9	12.5	10.5	1583.5	22.9
1979/80	371.5	+142.8	19.9	18.4	1644.6	3.9
1980/81	536.3	+250.5	24.8	21.2	1988.9	20.9
1981/82	764.0	+399.0	31.9	24.8	2311.0	16.2
1982/83	1265.0	+726.8	44.4	34.0	2451.0	6.1

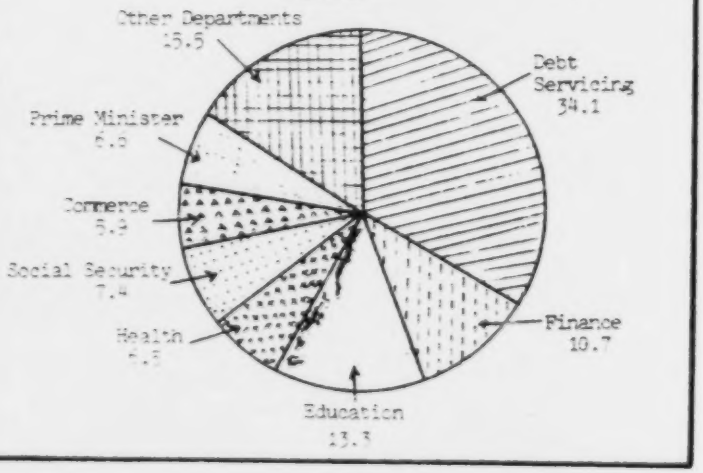
THE BUDGET IN A NUTSHELL

WHERE IT COMES FROM ...



WHERE IT GOES...





overhead capital that will increase the absorptive capacity of the economy so as not to compromise our economic development.

Distributions in revenue and expenditure

The distributions of recurrent revenue and expenditure are given in the three pie diagrams. Indirect taxes constitute 64.03 per cent, direct taxes 17.55 per cent and non-tax receipts 18.42 per cent of total revenue. Import and stamp duties are the principal sources of revenue to the government. As far as expenditure is concerned it is noteworthy that debt servicing charges are higher than the total personal emoluments in the government, the former representing 34.1 per cent and the latter 31.6 per cent of recurrent expenditure.

Four items, namely personal emoluments, debt servicing charges, pensions and social security payments and food subsidy constitute 81.9 per cent of our expenditure. Rs 744 million or 20.0 per cent of expenditure is devoted to grants and subsidies in contrast with last year's estimate of Rs 516 million or 18.9 per cent of the budget. Social benefits together with grants and subsidies account for 30.8 per cent of expenditure; the Ministry of Education alone absorbs 13.4 per cent of expenditure.

The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the colossal debt servicing burden inherited by the government and which is beyond its control. 34 per cent of the recurrent expenditure is swallowed by debt servicing charges. They also account for 44.4 per cent of the recurrent revenue. This burden has increased phenomenally within a few years as a glance at Figure 1 and Table 2 indicates. In 1977/78 debt servicing charges constituted only 10.6 per cent of recurrent expenditure and 12.1 per cent of revenue. The increase has been of the order of 726.8 per cent between 1977/78 and 1982/83. During the same period, the share of external debt servicing in total debt servicing has increased from 25 per cent to 67 per cent. In 1982/83, out of a total debt-servicing of Rs 1 265 million, interest will amount to Rs 717 million or 56.7 per cent and capital repayments will amount to Rs 465 million or 36.8 per cent. If we exclude debt servicing from recurrent expenditure, other recurrent expenditure will increase by only 6.1 per cent in 1982/83. This represents 45.5 per cent of the inflation rate and is slightly lower than the average compensation rate of 6.5 per cent.

Concluding remarks

The budget does not break off with the past trends in revenue and expenditure. But this does not imply a continuation of our past economic policies for two main reasons. For one thing, we could not expect a more balanced budget in a short lapse of time. It cannot be denied that there is a genuine attempt to utilize expenditure effectively and to control its growth. There is an indication that the deficit has been kept within certain limits and in future this deficit will be reduced further. For another, the budget is not a mere income and expenditure statement. It provides, above all, guidelines of the general economic policies to be pursued by the government. Given the financial constraints, its role in stimulating the economy is seriously circumscribed. It can, therefore, be asked to what extent can it be successful in setting into motion the forces so essential for the revival of the economy. I intend to treat this aspect of the budget in another article.

[18 Aug 82 p 6]

[Text]

AFTER portraying a gloomy picture of the prevailing economic situation in "The State of the Mauritius Economy", the Finance Minister was expected to present an austere budget. But he could not stop there. In the light of the economic

diagnosis, he had to tailor his policies to put an end to the economic stagnation and to pave the way for the recovery process. This quantitative analysis was unquestionable as it was merely a statement of facts concerning the behaviour of a few selected economic indicators. However, there is no consensus as to the impact of the budgetary measures on the economic revival. Before appraising the impact of these measures on the economy we shall give an overview of employment, investment and production trends in the last six years.

The real national income had declined by 7.8 per cent in 1980. In 1981, it was still lower than its level in 1979. It is, however, expected to pick up this year thanks to an expected good sugar crop. The slow-down in the growth of real national income in 1980 and 1981 is mainly attributable to the poor performance of agriculture as it is evident from Figure 1. While output in the commodity producing sectors is on the rise, two sectors, namely construction and wholesale and retail trade, are on the down-turn. As far as investment is concerned, we note that the volume of investment in 1981 is lower than in 1976. Investment activities that started to decline since 1979 have recorded a more steep fall lately. Investment is on the downward trend in the main sectors as shown in Figure 2. This is in contrast with the production trends that showed that

FIGURE 1: PRODUCTION TRENDS

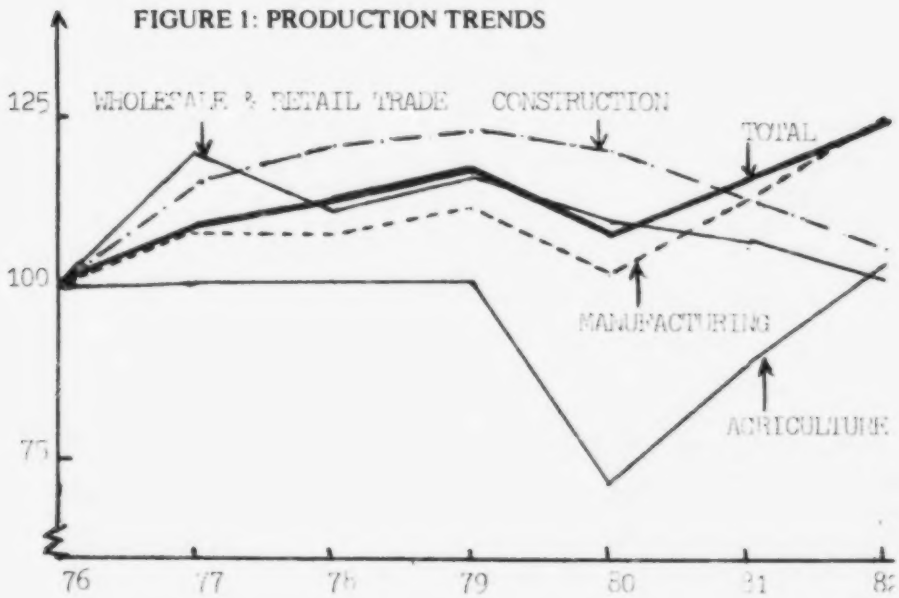
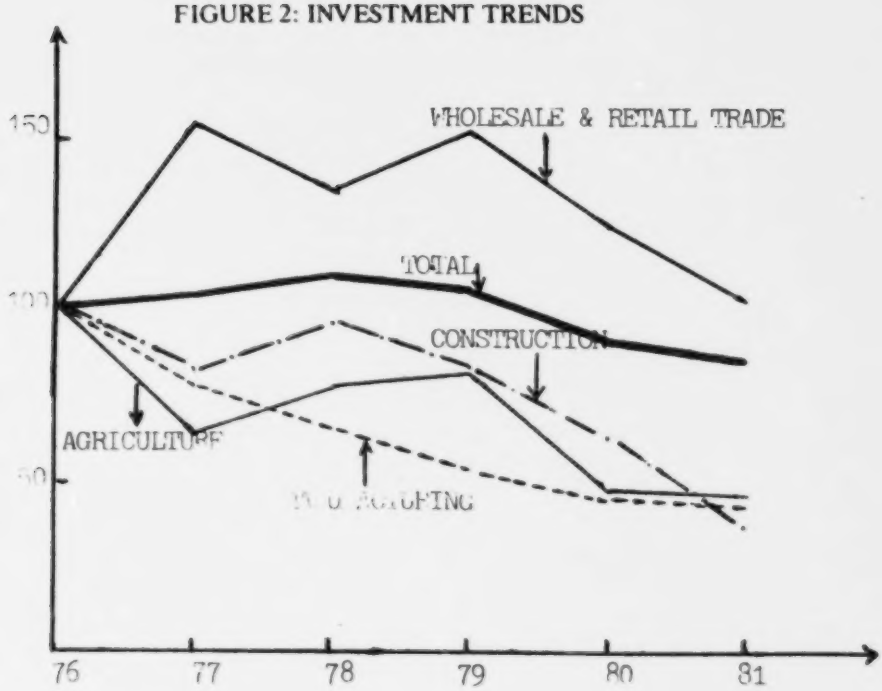


FIGURE 2: INVESTMENT TRENDS

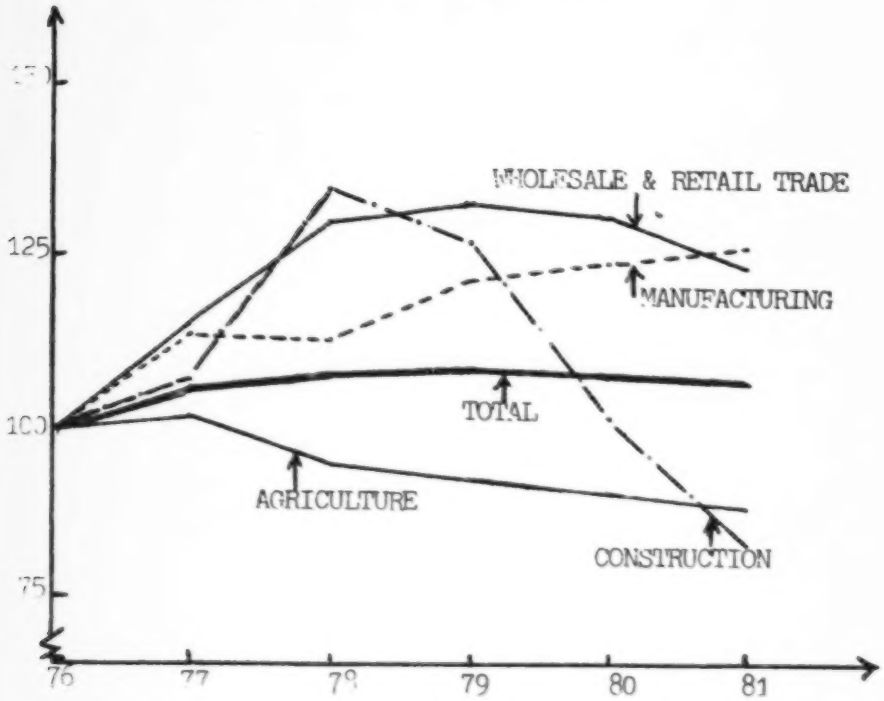


different sectors were diversely affected. The same message is conveyed by the employment trends in the country. Employment has been on the increase only in the manufacturing sector as Figure 3 indicates.

The budget had to forestall, if not to reverse, these trends. It has, in fact, identified the investment constraints and has come out with corrective measures. A series of measures has been introduced to rehabilitate the investment climate, to wit, a reduction in the surcharge on the export duty on sugar from 75 per cent to 50 per cent, an improvement in the system of initial and depreciation allowances for income tax purposes, an increase in the tax credit for investment in new manufacturing companies from 12.5 per cent to 20 per cent, an investment allowance of 10 per cent etc...

Some striking features of the budget deserve to be mentioned. First of all, we cannot all the time clamour that our economic ills emanate from external factors exclusively. Our economic policies should be geared to check the adverse influences of such factors to a considerable degree. In other words, they should cushion the shock of external factors and not heighten their impact. The measures aimed at stimulating investment are commendable as they are a step in the right direction. Of course, most of the measures do not go far enough and some of

FIGURE 3: EMPLOYMENT TRENDS



them are simply window-dressing. For instance, the increase in tax credit to 20 per cent over 3 years falls short of what is necessary to encourage investors as the return on bank deposits is still higher. The tax credit at present amounts to 6.7 per cent annually. Our budgetary situation does not enable the government to provide more generous incentives.

The budget places special emphasis on the setting up of a Small Scale Industry Bureau, of a Small Business Financing Scheme, of an Equity Fund, of training programmes for unemployed graduates. Thus, it relies a lot on the initiative of the individual. This approach is motivated by the fact that the government is concerned with the acute unemployment problem. First, small scale enterprises have a greater scope of increasing employment in the short and medium terms than large enterprises.

Secondly, it requires less capital for the creation of a job in a small scale firm than in a large scale plant. Thirdly, the government wants to tap all its idle human resources. The philosophy underlying the budget is that what seems to be a problem should be transformed into an asset. It is important to add that the budget defines the relance not in quantitative terms but as being synonymous to "the encouragement of

entrepreneurial ability and the development of small enterprises."

The government is fully conscious that employment opportunities in the public sector are limited and the solution to our unemployment problem resides elsewhere. In this same spirit as in the case of small scale firms the government intends to encourage the cooperative movement. The formation of handicraft cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, and cooperatives of vegetable and fruit growers as well as of fishing and pig producing sectors will all be beneficial to the country. This will help to boost production and contain the price level while at the same time generate self-reliance and increase employment.

The budget also takes cognizance of the fact that the Export Processing Zone Sector has to play an increasingly important role in the economy. It is shielded from different forms of taxation and will certainly be exempt from the Sales Tax. However, the conventional approach of participating in trade fairs is not enough. No mention is made to the setting up of institutions to boost our exports, notably, an Export Promotion Council. Moreover, we should adopt outward-looking policies to attract foreign investors who can play a useful role in the Export Processing Zone. The new package of incentives should, therefore, aim at attracting as many foreign investors as possible. The growth of this sector will ease our balance of payments situation but it will not be successful to absorb the predominantly male unemployed given the structure of employment in this sector.

The objective of the budget is mainly to stimulate investment in new enterprises but it does not give priority to the utilization of already installed capacity. It is well-known that the potential or raising production by utilizing existing capacity fully is immense. This would enable many sectors of the economy to yield more production than we are getting at present. It would lead to an increase in production and hence in employment in the short run, would have a salutary effect on the price level and would lead to savings of scarce foreign exchange. This is an anomaly as the government intends to utilize our limited foreign exchange resources but not out installed capacity.

The company income tax rate that is unduly high has not been changed. The high rate of tax is not conducive to private savings or to investment. Enterprises cannot invest unless they have the means and are given a respite from the high level of taxation. The government has preferred to provide the means through the availability of credit for productive investment. In the past the share of credit to the private sector has consistently declined. Although the government intends to channel credit for productive investment it is doubtful

whether it will be successful in this respect given the yawning revenue/expenditure gap that was financed to a large extent by borrowing from the banking sector in the past. It is only when we shall be able to reduce the budget deficit to manageable proportions that there can be monetary discipline. This cannot be expected in the near future since the deficit, according to the IMF prescription, should be reduced to 7 per cent by 1984/85. So we have to live with a deficit in the years ahead.

It cannot be denied that the budget is investment-oriented but the measures are mainly in the income taxation sphere. Investors will derive benefit from these concessions only in the next financial year. On the one hand, there is practically no cost to the government in this year.

On the other hand, the budget may diminish the attraction of the measures to the potential investors who have to contend with immediate increases in costs. The increase in the stamp duty from 5 per cent to 12 per cent will certainly hamper the growth of industries catering for the domestic market. The 5 per cent duty was already considered excessive. There has been a sharp drop in production in many local industries as a result of the rise in price and the consequent fall in demand. Many of these industries have resorted to redundancies in the recent past. If there is further down-trading, there is bound to be additional redundancies. The effect will be more pronounced on the badly squeezed commercial sector. The imposition of a Sales Tax will have a similar adverse impact. Furthermore, the local enterprises will not be able to export although they have the potential to do so due to the lack of competitiveness of their products on account of a high level of taxation. In the short run, employment prospects in manufacturing and commercial sectors are not bright. Had the budget laid its emphasis on the utilization of existing capacity it would have given a fillip to employment creation. At the moment we have to wait for the setting up of appropriate organizations and for potential investors to come forward with new projects.

Priority is given to the creation of employment in small scale industries whereas employment in manufacturing (other than the EPZ) and commercial sectors is in jeopardy. New investment is encouraged while excess capacity is not utilized. Investment incentives have been granted in the field of direct taxation but their favourable impact has been partly offset by an increase in indirect taxes. These are a few inconsistencies of the budget.

However, the budgetary proposals for the revival of the economy should not be viewed piecemeal but in a broad framework. The investment incentives may not be adequate in themselves but they should be considered alongwith a policy of wage restraint that the government is practising.

The budget reveals that the will to steer the economy on the right track is there. It has definitely put an end to the climate of uncertainty that prevailed for too long. It is not a question of asking for more. It depends on the Mauritians now to pool their efforts to take up the challenge and shape the future growth of the economy.

CSO: 4700/1868

DEFECTOR REPORTEDLY LEAVES S. AFRICA, JOINS NRM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by David Spiro]

[Text]

LIEUTENANT Adriano Bomba, the Frelimo defector, is definitely in Mozambique and fighting for the resistance movement.

This was confirmed by Dr Evo Fernandez, leader of the Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana MNR.

Speaking from the Lisbon headquarters of the movement Dr Fernandez said "Adriano Bomba is now in Mozambique. He is head of the information desk for our movement. He is there to coordinate our efforts in the struggle to free our country."

Lieut Bomba joined the movement after he left the South African Air Force, which he joined after his defection, in April.

Bomba apparently moves around the battle-torn Mozambique bush and reports back to the resistance headquarters at regular intervals.

Offer of Truce

Dr Fernandez also said that two weeks ago a public offer for a truce in the six-year old war was sent to President Samora Machel but so far there had only been silence from Maputo.

"We want to end the bloodshed and have free elections but Machel is frightened of losing his power and his grip on the country. We are at present negotiating with certain Frelimo officers in foreign countries. It is impossible to reveal their whereabouts because of the great danger involved."

The officers will have to make their way back to Mozambique in the very near future as Dr Fernandez claims, "our forces are now only 70 km from the capital. We now control an area stretching from the Indian Ocean to Zimbabwe and as far north as the Malawi border. We are also in control of Zambezi and Maputo provinces. Machel must realise that we are now strong enough to take the capital by force. We only wish he would negotiate."

Dr Fernandes fears that if the war goes on much longer Mozambique will face dire economic problems and that there are already serious food shortages in the country.

"The only aim of the resistance," Dr Fernandez said, "is to have free elections. This is the reason Bomba defected, he thought that by going to South Africa he could carry on the struggle. Instead he found that the Pretoria government only wanted to use him for their own propaganda programme. In the end he left South Africa and joined our movement in the belief that he could achieve more by working with the MNR."

Dr Fernandez said the struggle in Mozambique would go on for as long as it was necessary. He believes that it is only a matter of time before the resistance achieves its aim.

CSO: 4700/1903

HOUGH TO SUBMIT PLAN ON RESTRUCTURING GOVERNMENT

AB170703 Paris AFP in English 0355 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Windhoek, 17 Sep (AFP)--South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha has asked the administrator-general of Namibia, Danie Hough, to submit a final plan next Thursday for restructuring the interim government in the territory.

(The leader of Namibia's Ministerial Council, Dirk Mudge, warned Wednesday night that he would oppose and even fight against the formation of any ethnically-based interim government in the territory.

(Mr Hough has suggested a type of national unity government of five "representative" ethnic leaders, and Mr Botha has called on Namibians to cooperate to produce a "more effective" government.")

Mr Hough told a news conference here Thursday that the new plans has been discussed with U.S. officials when he visited the United States at the weekend. "There was no problem whatsoever," he said.

The United States is leading the five-nation Western "Contract Group" trying to bring about a peaceful independence settlement in Namibia. Mr Hough said Pretoria did not think the present interim government set-up promoted stability and development. "There is considerable dissatisfaction among the various authorities as well as ordinary citiziens," he said.

Several attempts had been made to establish a more effective interim government structure, but the effort had failed because of clashing interests between the central government and the representative authorities, Mr Hough said.

The present initiative had arisen from talks with Mr Mudge, but until now no plan had been submitted or accepted by any of the leaders, he said.

It was generally agreed by Namibian leaders that there was a need for the interim government to be more representative, "but the majority (of leaders) emphasized that it should not be ethnically based," he said.

"Following confusing reports in the media it became clear that a conference of leaders would not be right at this stage since the mutual trust and frankness required for it no longer exist. Where the central authority is concerned, there is a general need for broader representation by political parties, representative authorities and interest groups from the private sector," Mr Hough said.

CSO: 4700/1945

MUDGE OPPOSES ETHNICALLY BASED GOVERNMENT

AB160722 Paris AFP in English 0431 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Windhoek, 16 Sep (AFP)--Namibia's Ministerial Council leader Dirk Mudge warned here Wednesday night that he would oppose and even fight against the formation of any ethnically based interim government in the territory.

He was commenting at a press conference on a speech by South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha last Monday in which Mr Botha told a ruling party provincial congress that his government was thinking of altering the government structure in Namibia to make it "more effective."

The territory's Pretoria-appointed administrator-general, Danie Hough, has suggested a type of national unity government of five "representative" ethnic leaders, and Mr Botha called on Namibians to cooperate with Mr Hough.

Last night Mr Mudge said he would not participate in any purely ethnically based government and would fight against it with all the means at his disposals. He and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DIA), of which he is chairman, had a problem understanding exactly what Mr Botha meant by a "more effective" government.

Mr Mudge commented: "We don't know if it means the present Ministers' Council is not ruling effectively enough. If that is the meaning, then we cannot agree." If Mr Botha had meant that the government here should be more representative, and that other people and parties should be involved in it, then the DTA had made attempts to bring this about on a number of occasions, Mr Mudge said.

The same people who wanted to defeat the nationalist movement SWAPO at the polls had publicly discredited the only political alliance in existence--the DTA--that had a chance of beating SWAPO, Mr Mudge complained. "This is not the way to win elections and vanquish one's enemy," he remarked. "I view it as unfortunate that this is the treatment dealt to an ally in the struggle against sanctions and boycotts."

CSO: 4700/1945

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS MUST BE RESOLVED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Sep 82 pp 4-5

[Article by Leon Kok in column "From the Editor's Desk"]

[Text]

AG Mr Danie Hough's men have undoubtedly made a mess-up of the constitutional situation in SWA and its rather amusing to have Mr Hough now looking to the press for a scapegoat.

The *Windhoek Advertiser* of course being top of the list.

Mr Hough would do better to look to his planners and manipulators and not least his political 'Brigadiers'.

I am most sorry to have to say this about Mr Hough because I have a high regard for him and he and myself in general have a pretty amicable relationship.

Be that as it may, lets have a look at what the whole issue is all about.

I need hardly explain that the internal constitutional issue has been a running battle involving various parties since the December 1978 election.

During the past two years, however, problems have emerged over the interim constitution issue, better known as AG 8.

Former DTA President Mr Peter Kalangula and his Owambo-based National Democratic Party (now known as the CDA) wanted the ethnic substance of AG 8 totally removed.

The DTA Head Committee objected and this resulted in the NDP breaking away from the DTA.

Certain DTA leaders might argue that there were other issues that forced the break, and although that is true, they were quite secondary to the AG 8 issue.

Shortly after the Coloured Labour Party of Mr Barney Barnes was 'kicked out' of the DTA, as interpreted by the DTA Head Committee, although I would contest that description of the events as well. However, it is irrelevant to my argument here.

The break from the DTA of these two organisations had considerable repercussions from the SA Government's point of view: it implied that the DTA could no longer be regarded as a single safe 'horse' for the SA Government in a UN-supervised election.

Hence began a number of initiatives.

What these were are still not clear.

Ministers Council Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge however alleged in April that certain Defence Force Officers, SA Government officials, Western five officials and myself had a hand in undermining the DTA.

Mr Mudge also raised this matter with SA Prime Minister Piet Botha in Cape Town and the Prime Minister promised to look into the allegations.

The Defence Force, the Western five and myself nevertheless dismissed the allegations as being nonsense.

DEFENCE FORCE

The Defence Force showed exceptional cooperation in its dealings with Mr Kalangula between Mr Kalangula's break from the DTA in February and Mr Mudge's allegations in April and as **such this was incorrectly construed by Mr Mudge as** a deliberate undermining of the DTA. One motive on the part of the SA Government was to prevent Mr Kalangula venturing too

far from SA's influence, indeed to the extent of being vehemently anti-SA Government and aligning himself with Swapo.

This positive relationship since April gained further momentum and has contributed to Mr Kalangula participaing in talks with Mr Hough over the constitutional dispensation of the country. The extent however to which the Defence Force has taken the initiative in getting these talks going is not clear, but all indications are that Brig. Theo May played a role in the planning of the strategy.

Turning to government officials involving themselves in politics, Mr Mudge was most disturbed about SWA Information Department official, Mr Beytel Strydom, working actively for Mr Kalangula and wanted him removed. Mr Kalangula asked Prime Minister Botha to intervene and eventually Mr Strydom was allowed to stay. Mr Mudge naturally feld embittered.

The real weight however to the SA Government's increased involvement in the local political process followed Mr Barnes' break for the DTA.

Mr Kalangula made approaches towards Damara leader Mr Justus Garoeb in April to get Mr Garoeb's Damara-Raad (party) to unite with the CDA. Negotiations are still continuing but the forging of unity has not been easy.

Mr Barnes however struck up an excellent relationship with Mr Garoeb following the Labour Party's break from the DTA and set to knit a new alliance including the Labour Party, the Damara-Raad, the CDA and Mr Hans Diergaardt's governing Baster party in Rehoboth.

The prospects seemed exiting even to the SA Government and this led to several meetings between Mr Hough and Mr Barnes.

A prominent planner and force behind the scenes here is said to have been head of the Security Police in SWA, Brig. Johannes van der Merwe.

The great strength in this new alliance seemed to lie in that Mr Kalangula represented 55 percent of the population while the other leaders collectively represented another 20 to 30 percent. The DTA and Swapo would naturally dispute such claims, but that is irrelevant to the view considered by the parties themselves, the AG and the Brigadiers.

DISCRIMINATION

Simultaneous to the aforementioned events Mr Mudge in his capacity as Chairman of the Ministers Council introduced the National Budget and Messrs Barnes and Garoeb felt that their authorities were greatly discriminated against and this formed an underlying theme in discussions with the AG.

A natural offshoot was the feeling that the form of government in SWA should be greatly improved.

Mr Barnes had in any event made it clear that he opposed AG 8 while Mr Garoeb had never ever really been happy about the run of events in recent years, except that his party won the 1980 second-tier election. Besides, Messrs Barnes and Garoeb had the moral support of Messrs Kalangula and Diergaardt.

Mr Hough and his advisors then decided that a summit was necessary and this was left for Brigadiers May and Van der Merwe to set up, which is what they apparently did. The meeting took place in Pretoria about six weeks ago and was held at the Department of Foreign Affairs Guest-House on Waterkloof Ridge. It was attended by the Prime Minister, Mr Hough, Mr Mudge, the Chairman of the second-tier authorities and naturally the Brigadiers.

The controversial aspect however was not that the summit was held per se, but rather what was raised at the summit. This in essence was that the Ministers Council should be of reconstituted, involving the dropping from the Ministers Council of 'non-representative' leaders such as Dr Ben Africa and Messrs Engelhard Christy, Joey Julius and Tara Imbili, and replacing them with the respective second-tier elected leaders such as Mr Barnes, Mr Garoeb, Mr Kalangula and Mr Diergaardt. It was also proposed that Mr Mudge's position as Chairman be strongly watered down.

Mr Mudge not unexpectedly resisted the proposals to the extreme and this even precipitated a major confrontation between Mr Botha and Mr Mudge. The Prime Minister apparently alleged that Mr Mudge was one of the greatest obstacles to unity in SWA.

The question of course arises as to whether these proposals arose of their own accord at the summit or whether they were deliberately put on to the agenda. The indications are that they were positively motivated although it has not been made clear to me whom the sponsor was. DTA sources have since put the blame squarely on the shoulders of Brigadiers May and Van der Merwe.

Relations between Mr Hough and the DTA have

since strained greatly and a strongly-worded letter has been sent by Mr Mudge to Mr Hough. The DTA Head Committee furthermore met last week and decided that in all future communication between the Ministers Council and the AG's office, it would be restricted to written letters and that all meetings would have to be minuted and signed.

IMPLICATIONS

How and why did this all break into the open and what are the implications?

I have been aware of these developments all along.

I was asked to keep quiet about them because they were regarded as delicate and sensitive. I acceded to the requests in good faith because I thought it was the responsible thing to do.

Last Wednesday the lead story of the DTA official organ ***Die Republikien*** caught my eye and I thought it was the first deliberate 'leak' of what was on the go and more. But I miscalculated in some of my assumptions.

I assumed that there was joint trickery on the part of the DTA and the SA Government and I assumed that ***The Advertiser*** had been deliberately bypassed.

And not without reason: I am well aware that in certain DTA and official circles I have been accused of wanting to 'let Swapo in the door' and of being a 'boereverneuker'.

Die Republikein seemed to lay on thick the idea of an alternative dispensation to UN Security Council Resolution 435 and I immediately jumped to the conclusion that the SA Government was insincere in its intention about true independence for SWA, particularly after Prime Minister Botha, Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Mr Hough had assured me at varying stages that SA was sincere.

Though aware that there were strains between the DTA and the AG's office, I was reluctant to rule out the possibility of collaboration between those parties in making the leak: I assumed that they agreed that there should be no UN-supervised election but that they disagreed on the form that the alternative constitutional dispensation should take. Besides, the differences seemed a good cover-up for the blatancy of the leak.

It also seemed conceivable that the SA Government might have changed its stance on SWA following the NP's close-shave in the Germiston by-election recently while Mr Mudge told the Windhoek Rotary Club a fortnight ago too that it would be a betrayal of the inhabitants of SWA by the SA Government if it allowed a UN-supervised election which is not free and fair. Mr Mudge expressed great reservations furthermore as to whether the UN could indeed suddenly at the 11th hour become what he termed a 'neutral referee'.

REHOBOTH MEETING

There was one other aspect that also worried me: shortly after the Pretoria summit DTA Deputy President Dr Ben Africa dealt in fair detail at a meeting in Rehoboth with the possibilities of SWA having to opt for a government of national unity, a new constitution and UDI. I couldn't help feeling at the time that there was a direct link between what Dr Africa said and what had ensued in Pretoria. So much so, that immediately after the meeting I approached Dr Africa and asked him whether the substance of his speech had been discussed with or in Pretoria. His answer was an emphatic 'no' and this is on record in ***The Advertiser***.

Last but not least, I couldn't help feeling that I had not in fact been told the full story by my sources and that I had been deliberately misled.

This feeling was to gain considerable momentum hours later on Wednesday when I was to find out that the summit did not take place on Mr Hough's farm near Pietersburg, but was held elsewhere. It was only on Thursday afternoon however that I learnt that it took place in Pretoria.

Feeling thoroughly deceived, I felt that it was only right that I should reveal all I knew (or had been told) and that formed the bases of ***The Advertiser's*** front page lead on Wednesday afternoon.

I phoned Mr Hough to request a full explanation of what this was all about but was told by his office that he was not available as he had to see Dr Henry Kissinger off. This was later confirmed. Incidently, I had also asked Mr Danie Fourie of his office a few days earlier to arrange an interview on these matters, but this had not been followed through. Mr Fourie suggested that I make the request in writing.

Mr Hough responded to ***Die Republikein*** and ***The Advertiser's*** initial reports in fairly coached terms, denying that he had plotted an alternative form of government for SWA.

I received calls shortly after in which Mr Hough's statement was refuted and in which it was alleged that the Brigadiers had a strong hand in the actions.

On Thursday morning Mr Mudge rang me and in-

vited me to his home to discuss the developments. The discussion was wide-ranging, in-depth and off the record, except to say that Mr Mudge refuted that he had attended a meeting on Mr Hough's farm. The content of that denial was included in a report in *The Advertiser* on Thursday afternoon.

On Sunday I met someone close to Mr Hough who told me that the AG was extremely upset about the run of events and that he felt that much of it had been precipitated through mischief. I was not aware at that stage of the full contents of the statement put out by Mr Hough late on Friday in which he apparently pointed a finger at *The Advertiser*.

At the time of writing, still having not seen the statement, my response is that *The Advertiser* stands by what it has written and it must surely be clear to the AG that we could not possibly have made up the content which in any event other newspaper correspondents have since confirmed as true through their own investigations.

True, we have made the odd mistake on detail here and there, but we maintain that the substance on what we have reported is about as close to the truth as a newspaper could possibly get under the circumstances.

Finally, I was quite startled during the weekend to read in the Sunday newspaper *Rapport* that Mr Hough has in fact drafted a document of some kind on the constitution and that it does contain new proposals. Mr Hough declined to give *Rapport* details, except to say that a lot of work had gone into it in both Windhoek and Pretoria and that the DTA had been kept fully informed of developments.

I never suspected that the AG had indeed gone this far and nor did I get that impression from his statement last Wednesday.

Whatever, I don't for a minute believe that the aforementioned has landed SWA or Mr Hough at the end of the world. On the contrary, a lot of good could emerge out of it. The problem unfortunately has revolved more around the way the situation has been handled than that which has actually been the objective. Both the DTA and the second-tier authorities wanted changes in AG 8 and now thats precisely what they are likely to get.

The difficulties however seem to have been these;

- The AG jumped the gun. He and his advisors should not have embarked on constitutional discussions with leaders in the country until at least the Western initiative was laid to rest which seems inevitable in the next few months;
- The AG should have been open about the plans rather than act in the utmost secrecy. It is surely an indictment of the people in this country for the SA Government not to take them into its confidence. Besides, the Territory's inhabitants have had more than a fair share of political uncertainty and confusion and these latest developments have just added to the difficulties;
- And one can't but help feeling that it is immoral for ethnicity to be used against the DTA now that the DTA itself is prepared to give way on ethnicity, whatever the DTA's other shortcomings might be.

These difficulties can be overcome and must be overcome. It is most undesirable that the internal parties become alientated from the AG while in any event there is probably more common ground between all parties than there are differences.

Moreover, I don't believe that the AG and the internal leaders should decapitate each other while by rights they should stand together. The only loser is Namibia itself.

Put into the most concrete terms possible, both SWA and SA will suffer if Prime Minister Botha's position is weakened relative to his right flank, SWA will suffer considerably with the removal of Dirk Mudge from the scene while the positions of the ethnic leaders must and will have to be given greater recognition if broad national unity is to be a reality.

And where absolutely irreconciliable difficulties do arise, lets rather settle those at the polls than by imposition.

That after all is what democracy is all about!

CSO: 4700/1906

U.S. RAISES CUBAN WITHDRAWAL ISSUE

MB101150 Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 4 Sep 82 p 26

[From the column, "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Excerpts] In a recent interview, the administrator general, Mr Danie Hough, made two rather interesting revelations. Firstly, he said that it was the Americans, and not the South Africans, who had raised the issue of Cuban withdrawal from Angola. Secondly, and more important, he said that there would have to be, what he called a "firm agreement" on the withdrawal of the Cubans before a settlement was implemented in Namibia. What he did not say was that the Cubans would have to be withdrawn before a settlement was brought about, as was previously insisted upon by South Africa.

Still on the question of the Cubans, Mr Hough gave three reasons why the Cubans should be withdrawn from Angola. Firstly, there had been a Cuban presence in Angola for some time--it was not a new thing, he admitted--but since 1975 their presence in Angola had increased. Secondly, Mr Hough said that initially the presence of the Cubans was restricted to the central regions of Angola and Luanda in particular, but of late they had moved more to the south. Thirdly, he added, there was now a military infrastructure in the south of Angola maintained by both FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and the Cubans, and it was an infrastructure upon which SWAPO relied.

Mr Hough went on to admit in the interview that although the Cubans were not a danger at this stage, if the South Africans withdrew, then they certainly would constitute a threat.

Although he did not want to go into detail, Mr Hough said, South Africa just wanted a "firm agreement" on the question of a Cuban withdrawal, and an assurance that the Cubans would leave Angola, before a settlement in terms of Security Council Resolution 435 was effected here.

It was significant to note from Mr Hough's utterances, that South Africa is no longer insisting on a Cuban withdrawal prior to a settlement here, but is merely seeking the assurance that they will eventually leave.

But the whole thing sounds rather unbelievable, the motives of the Americans in the whole negotiating process, have been seriously questioned for some time now, and it has been openly stated that it is evident their sympathies lie with the South African Government. But why should they have instigated the question of a Cuban withdrawal?

For their own ends, or for the good of the people of Namibia?

Certainly not the latter, since I would go so far as to say that the people of Namibia as a whole (with certain exceptions of course) are of the opinion that the Cuban question has nothing whatsoever to do with a settlement in Namibia. At any rate, the two terms of resolution 435, will probably render the Cuban presence in Angola unnecessary, and in fact they will probably be withdrawn soon after such a settlement. Their presence in Angola will be redundant once a settlement in Namibia has been achieved, although of course they do not contribute to the intrastructure of Angola.

CSO: 4700/1945

BRIEFS

1982-83 FISCAL BILL ADOPTED--The Council of Ministers met from 17 to 20 September 1982. The council examined the draft financial bill for the 1982-1983 fiscal year. The minister of information, Garba Sidikou, reads the communique issued at the end of the meeting. [Begin recording] The Council of Ministers met from 17 to 20 September 1982 under the chairmanship of Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers at the usual meeting place, to examine the draft financial bill for 1982. It adopted the 1982-1983 budget balanced for expenditure and revenues at 81,268,510,000 CFA frances which records a decrease of 12,585,309,000 CFA francs or 13.41 percent compared to the preceding year. This budget is a reflection of the especially difficult economic situation dominated by unfavorable perspectives, the budget revenue being linked with the exploitation of uranium and the rise in debt servicing. The national investment fund was granted 7 billion CFA francs and the supplementary budget for the operation of equipment for public works was 1,594,655,000 CFA francs. [End recording] [Text] [AB211014 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 20 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1401

EDITORIAL CALLS ON AMERICA TO STOP BEGIN

AB191017 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Abdoulaye Ndiaga Sylla editorial: "The Second Phase"]

[Text] When the augurs announce peace, the devils of war rekindle the extinguished fires. This is proper of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. By throwing his air force against the troops of Damascus and the Palestinian fighters stationed in the Bakaa--the central Lebanese plains-yesterday, he portrays his refusal to make peace and his desire to move on to the second phase of the Lebanese war.

The objective of the Israeli authorities, who had never before been cornered during the long years of the Israeli-Arab conflict as they now are, is still to sign a separate peace treaty with Lebanon. The Syrian presence in the Bekaa, like the determination of the Palestinian fighters who do not want to release the last open front between Feydayin and the soldiers of Tashal, has become the major obstacle to the realization of this plan.

Also, in order to isolate Lebanon and deal with Bashir al-Jumayyil, Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Begin, his partner, wish to repeate the operation that led to the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut. The central Lebanese plain is therefore once again under the threat of war.

Undoubtedly, troubled by the growing audience of the PLO, surprised to see the Arab world come together in unity at Fez, discontent at the "openness" of Reagan, the Israeli Government has no other card to play than the isolation of Lebanon through the signing of a peace treaty. In order to avoid the repetition of the painful Lebanese episode, the main obstacle to peace in the region--Israel--should be progressively included in the efforts being presently made.

The time has come for the United States to make proof of its willingness to contribute to the finding of a solution to the Middle East conflict.

Apart from American complicity, without Reagan's military support Israel cannot do anything. Left alone to itself, this country has no means to carry out its expansionist policy. It is good to stop Begin. The elements of peace in the Middle East are certainly not to be found in the signing of separate peace treaties.
CSO: 4719/1411

BRIEFS

DOE MESSAGE TO DIOUF--Dakar, 20 Sep (AFP)--President of the Republic of Senegal Abdou Diouf over the weekend received in audience Boimah Fahnbulleh, Liberian minister of foreign affairs, who delivered a message from Liberian head of state M Sgt Samuel K. Doe. The contents of the message were not disclosed. However, it is believed in Dakar that the message concerns the move being made presently to find a solution to the OAU crisis. The Liberian minister of foreign affairs reaffirmed to the Senegalese daily LE SOLEIL that his country is ready to participate in an eventual OAU summit "on the condition that the SDAR problem is resolved." Mr Fahnbulleh said that this crisis demands a return to the decisions made by the Nairobi summit (the mission of the implementation committee, organization of a cease-fire and a referendum). The Liberian minister of foreign affairs will after Gambia and Senegal, later visit Niger and Upper Volta to deliver messages from President Doe. [Text] [AB201315 Paris AFP in French 1136 GMT 20 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1401

FEASIBILITY OF TRADITIONAL FARMING STUDIED

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Sep 82 pp 2278-79

[Article by Olu Williams]

[Text]

JOE KAILONDO, the eldest son of Pa Brima, an offspring of legendary ancestry, of Luawa Chiefdom, Kailahun District, in the tiny West African state of Sierra Leone, was the first crop of the Kailondo family to benefit from modern agricultural education.

At the age of three, after enjoying the warm and loving ebony back of his mama, he started trailing her to the farm house, most times running instead of walking. His major preoccupation at this tender age was to keep the fire going under the thatch-roofed "Bafa", which becomes very taxing during the harmattan. Also chasing the pestering backyard village chicken, which always seem to be searching for some precious treasure beneath mother earth, was one of Joe's side shows.

At five, Joe started to taste what farm work is all about. He grew to master the art of the "sling", a traditional bird scaring instrument that is known to save more than 30 per cent of total rice harvest from the hungry beaks of African birds.

At ten, Joe won the approval of his parents to go to school. After the breaking of kolanuts and the pouring of libation to the Kailondo ancestors, Joe was accompanied by his proud father to the new missionary school, down the road, on a bright Monday morning — face and feet, which have received liberal doses of nutoil, shining. After school and during the holidays, Joe would always come back to the farm house to help. But this is no longer so.

At 16, Joe started nursing an internal torment about the whole farm environment. Why does Papa slash and burn? Why does Papa use the hoe? Why does Papa plant so many crops in one field? Why does Papa leave so many stumps in the upland farms? And many more. The internal torment intensified against the background of modern agricultural practices taught at school.

A fresh agricultural graduate of a North American academic pedigree taught Joe that in order to increase farmers' returns to their land and labour, modern agricultural practices should be adopted. This involves clearing of the forest, deep ploughing, fertilisation, chemical spraying etc. Aged 16, Joe was not confident enough to question his father's rationale. However, at 28, after Joe had gone or pushed through one of those prestigious agricultural schools in the developed world, Pa Brima was enticed by his son's seeming academic prowess. Joe visited the nearby rural bank, secured a loan for a tractor and equipment, fertilisers and other modern farm inputs.

By February when the African harmattan usually cools off and the sunshine is picking-up to its highest level in March, Joe set to work. He commandeered his family's 100 hectares of upland, felled and stumped, ploughed, harrowed and seed harrowed. He applied the optimum doses of fertilisers and was ready with his team of knapsack-carrying men to bomb any pest that ventured. The result was disastrous!

Not only that average yield was even lower than what Pa Brima used to get, but spikes of stones and gullies decorated the farm landscape. Joe was unfortunate — the African rains poured like hell, and the now patterned seven days rains re-visited.

In a Rice Seminar organised by the Bank of Sierra Leone in Freetown, recently, a city-based farm enthusiast became very worried when Dr. D. S. C. Spencer of WARDA reiterated the comparative advantage of upland farming and the unexploitable potentials that still exist in this ecology. "What I have just heard makes me very confused indeed. I have been in the farm business for quite a while. Recently, I started upland rice farming, but the results have been very disappointing. The first year's returns were about 45 bushels per hectare. But by the third year, yield has dropped down, and now I can hardly secure even 20 bushels per hectare. I applied fertilisers, farm chemicals, no dice! How do we reconcile these seemingly apparent contradictions?" he vexingly bellowed.

When questioned how he went about his upland farming, he stressed "I went modern." He made sure that he uprooted and cleared all the "rubbish" and "disturbing stumps," ploughed about six inches deep, harrowed so that the seed bed would be just right for proper root penetration and nutrient absorption — as you will recognise this is the cause of his problems, which was not clear to him. This is just like dosing an uncontrolled diabetic with soluble sugar to sweeten his mouth, so that he can increase his food intake.

Traditional farmers all over the world have been the centre of ridicule. Several texts, journals and development programmes have conveniently mocked them. In consonance with this linear rationality, traditional farmers therefore lack the initiative to institute and accommodate change, and must be told what to do and what not to do.

More specifically, the role of the metropolitan development agencies has been like "tying a string round the throats of peasants. Drag them down the stream to drink the "water of life". If they refuse, "kick the hell out of their butts."

But what have we found? Not only that the strings round the throats of the traditional farmers have been very choking, the "water of life" that we have been forcing these people to drink is full of stench and rubbish, very hazardous to socio-economic and cultural well-being, and may have dampened their chances of sustained survival. In many cases, the generally accepted "water of life" is being gradually recognised as the very prescription of rural instability and decay — we now have many "waters of death" masquerading in the rural ambience.

Let us now deal with some examples: firstly, after the euphoria that accompanied the green revolution, we are painfully realising that the chlorophyll is whitening fast. The green revolution is gradually turning into a "white revolution".

Secondly, after years of strenuously castigating the traditional farmers' cultivation method of slash and burn, we are back gradually approaching square one — irrespective of its limitations, traditional upland farming may still be the best system of cultivation. After some 150 years of intensive commercial or industrial agriculture in North America, the world's "most advanced" agricultural state, scientists have found out that the traditional method of slash and burn is probably the most stable system of cultivation, especially in the tropics.

The study "Ecological aspects of development in the humid tropics" directed by the United States National Research Council with the co-operation of U.S. Park Services, stressed that the "choice of land-clearing methods is crucial in determining future soil productivity. Research conclusively demonstrates that manual slash-and-burn clearing is superior to mechanised land clearing. When manual clearing is unfeasible, mechanised systems should include burning, to take advantage of the fertiliser value of the ash, and the use of a shear blade in order to decrease soil compaction and topsoil loss." "Given the undesirable ecological consequences of large-scale deforestation in the humid tropics, every hectare that is cleared for agriculture should be managed at a level of intensiveness high enough to guarantee high productivity on a sustained basis."

The Institute of Tropical Agriculture (ITTA) in Nigeria, one of Africa's most prestigious agronomy research institutions, is still hustling to develop a farm production system more resilient than old Pa Brima's system. In the past, agriculturists have attempted to circumvent the issue. They have glorified several systems — partial clearing, minimum tillage, crop rotation, and many more. But not too

surprisingly, the farm system developed by the Kailondo family is proving too tough to discredit.

This sort of merry-go-round process is really messing-up the spectrum of rural credibility. How then can we blame the rural man for being suspicious of the intentions of metropolitan-patterned developers? We should recognise that during the agro-rural transformation phase, especially in the initial period, rural people may not be necessarily interested in net returns or net cash flow, especially the format in which they are linearly depicted in traditional budgets and cash flow statements. Perhaps for the farmer he sees optimum profitability in terms of "greater sustained capacity to meet his daily family requirements." Therefore any system, however viable, that attempts to cut across the farmers' time-tested system, is suspect.

This condition of "traditional suspicion" is usually reinforced as one development scheme after the other falls by the wayside. Traditional farm systems have many constraints, but to disregard them may be folly, as is being realised. Rural developers have failed to appreciate that although they can boast of several diplomas, they may still be socio-cultural illiterates, vis-a-vis rural transformation. Most of us are obsessed with a strong propensity for self-delusion with regards to our fake prowess in solving rural problems quickly.

A lesson here is that many of us who are the "Paper" breed need a lot more learning. But, paradoxically, the more we seem to be learning, the more we move off at a tangent with regard to the dynamism of traditional development setting. "Learning from the people" and not disregarding "the foolish old men" may still be the most valuable tool in combating this dilemma.

CSO: 4700/1905

BRIEFS

WSLF MILITARY VICTORY CLAIMS--In fierce fighting between the heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters and Black Abyssinian colonialist troops on the outskirts of Warder and Dagahbur on the 8th and 12th of this month respectively, heavy casualties were inflicted on the Abyssinian forces. In the fighting that took place near Warder on the 8th of this month, 18 desperate Abyssinian soldiers were killed and many others wounded. An assortment of arms belonging to the enemy was also captured in this fighting. It is reported that 8 Abyssinian soldiers were killed while 1 water transport vehicle was destroyed in fighting around Dagahbur on 12 September. The Abyssinian forces, unable to withstand the encounter, were forced to flee, leaving behind a large quantity of arms and ammunition. [Text] [EA192214 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 19 Sep 82]

CSO: 4503/47

SEGREGATION SLAMMED AT THEOLOGICAL SYMPOSIUM

Johannesb··rg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text]

A THEOLOGIAN, Prof M L Daneel, said in Pretoria yesterday that the reasons for the rapid increase in the number of religious groups among Blacks could be found in social injustice arising from a policy of segregation, alienation of tribal lands and racial tensions generally.

Speaking at the sixth symposium of the Institute of Theological Research on Denominationalism, he said a number of observers had related the emergence of about 7 000 religious groups to the failure of mission churches.

He quoted theologian Stephen Neill as saying that at the heart of the movement could be found the sin of the White man against the Black.

"It is because of the failure of the White man to make the Church a home for the Black that he has developed churches of his own."

Sensitivity

Another theologian, Mr D B Barrett, said the reason why Black churches were breaking away from the mission churches was a failure in sensitivity, the failure of the missions to demonstrate consistently the fullness of the biblical injunction to love others as one's equals.

Mr Barrett also blamed the paternalistic attitude of the mission churches towards converts as a contributing factor.

Prof Daneel also said that doctrinal disputes among Blacks was another major cause of group disintegration and the formation of new churches.

Crucial

"In the Zionist movement, for example, the prohibtion on beerdrinking and worship on Sunday have proved to be crucial issues in church divisions."

In was this preoccupation with external factors and arbitrary rules ehich caused many church members to hive off and form new churches.

Prof Daneel said the fragmentation of churches would continue to be a feature of Black independent churches for some time.

He said one of the ways to establish unity among this diversity was to hold church conferences where representatives of the independent churches could discuss matters of common interest.

Factors

Another speaker, Dr S S Maimela, said ethnic and racial factors had led to a splitting in the church.

These racial or colour factors leading to church fragmentation were clearly evident in South Africa, where resentment of white domination and European paternalism, grounded in the feelings of racial superiority of the White man, had resulted in the proliferation of religious groups.

Blacks had come together to protest against the mis-use of Christianity to "suppress and humilate them".

The existence of White, Coloured, Indian and Black churches within the Reformed family was another example that colour and not theology was the social source of church schism.

On the whole it was evident that racially mixed societies had produced more sects than homogenous ones.

"Division in churches could be regarded as a gain for the Church because it means that men have the courage to stand up and be counted even if it meant that the fellowship of Christians had to be destroyed," Dr Maimela said.

CSO: 4700/1914

SWAZI KING'S DEATH OPENS WAY FOR 'FRIENDLIER SOCIETY'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

AFTER King Sobhuza's funeral at the weekend there is only one way for the Swazis to go — toward an open and even friendlier society. Open, because the late king placed the kind of aura over the kingdom that made it difficult for commentators to get at the base of political matters.

Friendlier, because many South African blacks have bitter memories of the kind of treatment they received from Swazis and their officials. King Sobhuza was evidently the most courteous and friendliest of men, but getting to the king was like trying to pry your way out of hell with a feather.

The trouble with Sobhuza's kind of benevolent despotism was that there was little adverse or even stimulating comment coming out of that country. Most Swazis, including high-ranking officials and politicians, held him in awe and it would be right to say he ruled according to the Divine Right of Kings.

That he did a fairly good job out of such a chancy thing in these uncertain times certainly adds to the man's stature.

There is talk that the Ingwavuma issue may take a more interesting line now that the king has died. There are those who believed Ingwavuma was King Sobhuza's swan song and that he would sacrifice a lot to get the land incorporated into Swaziland.

Now that he is gone the belief is that there will be voices calling for a change in the King's tune, for Ingwavuma is certainly costing the country a lot in the credibility stakes.

Even if there is no dramatic change from the previous position, we believe there will be a new political atmosphere in the country that would allow for free and more aggressive debate.

The problem initially is that of succession to the throne. As things now stand, the successor may be in his teens or still very young so that a Regent will wield power.

If the successor to the throne is in his infancy then the country may be in for a period of uncertainty and even instability. Regency rules are not the happiest to have. There is a lack of direction and one sometimes

has the feeling that such rulers are manipulated from outside.

It would be interesting to see what happens if the Regent takes on traditional advisers. It will be even more interesting to see avant-garde advisers pulling the strings.

KwaZulu is working hard at it, but we are afraid the Ingwavuma issue has lost some of its shine,. its political potency. The wise move for the Swazis would be to phase out some kind of compromise and get away from the rather emotional stuff, particularly from KwaZulu, that has characterised the debate.

We have no doubt King Sobhuza could have handled that evenly had he so wished, but it appears he was rather testy about the issue in the first place.

CSO: 4700/1915

DETAILS ON NATIONAL SERVICE NOTICES GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 10

[Text]

SEVENTY-FIVE thousand men will receive notification of allotment for National Service next week and disappointment may be in store for those who failed to complete national service questionaires sent out earlier this year.

The prediction made yesterday by Brigadier Joe Keyter, registering officer for the Defence Force, at a Press conference in Pretoria.

Brig Keyter said men who neglected to return their questionaires to the SADF would suffer severe disappointment when they realised that they had been allotted a unit in which they never wished to serve.

But for those who dutifully completed the important questionaires, stating their preferences and personal characteristics, "a nice surprise" might be found in the official white envelope.

The SADF was often criticised for "misplacing" servicemen; but according to Brig Keyter, the unlucky and unhappy ones were often those who did not bother to fill in their questionaire.

Properly completed questionaires made allotment much easier because men due for service were given ample opportunity to let the SADF know of progress being made with studies, graduation, personal detail preferences and abilities.

Brig Keyter pointed out, however, that allotment inevitably had to fulfill the needs of the Defence Force which took up 80 percent of all servicemen.

At least half of the men called to the Defence Force were inevitably allotted to the Infantry Corps.

Still, the SADF was giving future servicemen the opportunity to choose by providing all details that could help the Force to allot them to a unit where their individual abilities could be used to the full.

However, only 75 percent of the nearly 90 000 questionaires sent out each year were returned. It left the SADF, incapable of "making everybody happy" by meeting their needs.

Brig Keyter said: "We want to place men where they are best fitted and where their abilities and talents can be used best."

Once completed questionaires were received, graduates were allotted first. Surplus graduates were given the opportunity to compete with matriculants for leader group training.

Brig Keyter pointed out that there was a difference between call-up instructions and notification of allotment. "A notification of allotment is just an indication, well in advance, of how the servicemen will be called-up subsequently."

Men who did not specifically ask to be allotted to the Navy or the Air Force, would never be allotted to them. Only 10 percent of all servicemen could be allotted to the Air Force and only two percent to the Navy.

The most common complaint of servicemen and their families was that they were sent to places "too far from home."

Brig Keyter explained that, for example, in Cape Town there was only Air Force and Navy training centres. Cape Town men were then inevitably sent to infantry and other bases elsewhere in the country.

The SADF, however, tried to allot married men as near to their homes and families as possible. "But the needs of the Defence Force dictates all allotments."

CSO: 4700/1914

LABOR PARTY LEADER RECEIVES BOMB THREAT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Sep 82 p 6

[Text]

THE Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, has received a warning by telephone about a possible conspiracy to place a bomb at his parsonage in Uitenhage.

A day before this incident a hidden microphone with a sophisticated listening-in device was discovered near the pulpit of a church in which Mr Hendrickse was to conduct a communion service.

Confirming these incidents yesterday, Mr Hendrickse's wife, Mrs Terry Hendrickse, said that over the years she and her husband had been receiving threatening and insulting telephone calls, but this was the first time they had received a call about a bomb.

"We live with this kind of thing," she said.

Mr Hendrickse could not be reached yesterday for comment as he was on a business trip.

Mrs Hendrickse said the hidden microphone was discovered underneath the communion table in the Congregational Church building on Baroe Farm, about 25km from Steytlerville, on Sunday, August 29.

The device was found by cleaners shortly before the communion service and they called Mr Hendrickse.

A report in the nationalist Sunday Newspaper Rapport said that according to an expert it was a highly sensitive and sophisticated device capable of receiving and sending sound vibrations over long distances.

The day after this incident Mr Hendrickse received a telephone call at his home about the possible planting of a bomb at his home.

The caller was a man who said he had overheard a conversation among Xhosa-speaking people. The man said he telephoned to warn Mr Hendrickse so that arrangements could be made to protect his home.

Mrs Hendrickse said the incidents had not been reported to the police.

Some years ago they reported threats they had received but nothing came of it, she said.

CSO: 4700/1915

SWEDEN TO TIGHTEN UP ON SA INVESTMENTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 11

[Text]

HARARE. — It would soon become difficult for Swedish firms to increase their investments in South Africa, a leading member of the Africa Group of Sweden said in an interview published in Harare yesterday.

Mr Soren Lindh, an executive member of a branch of the organisation, said that since 1979 it had been illegal for Swedish companies to increase investments in South Africa without getting an exemption from the Government.

Some exemptions had been granted, but the Foreign Relations Committee of the Swedish Parliament was now studying two applications totalling about 2,4-million Zimdollars (R1,5-million) and it was likely to recommend that these should not be granted.

The Government would almost certainly follow this advice.

A great deal of pressure was being applied by many Swedes through the Isolate South Africa Committee, a body with about 40 member organisations.

In the short term, the committee wanted trade and investment with South Africa totally frozen, and, in time, all Swedish investment withdrawn from that country and trade ended.

A campaign was being launched to encourage Swedes to boycott South African goods, especially fruit — the largest import.

Mr Lindh said there were six Swedish firms with factories in South Africa and up to 20 more with sales companies or agencies in South Africa and South West Africa.

Most of these were involved in machinery, Sweden's biggest export to South Africa.

Swedish groups against Swedish participation in the South African economy said these firms could be forced to hire private armies to protect their plants.

They could pay White workers make-up when drafted; they paid taxes, almost a quarter of which went to defence spending; they could recruit Swedes to replace South Africans on call-up; they could import strategic goods for the military; and they could transfer technology to the military.

In 1980, Sweden imported more than R19,8-million worth of goods from South Africa and sold almost R52-million worth.

Some Swedish companies had said that if they did not trade with South Africa, other countries would take over.

They had also suggested that if Swedish companies pulled out of South Africa they would be more favoured if the present system of government in South Africa fell. The companies were not yet convinced, said Mr Lindh. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1914

PFP CONTROL OF DURBAN COUNCIL INCREASED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 13

[Text]

DURBAN. — Durban City Council appears to be firmly under the control of councillors who have strong affiliations with the Progressive Federal Party after the election of the council's various committees in Durban on Tuesday night.

The number of councillors with PFP connections has increased in the Management Committee and PFP councillors now also hold the chairmanship of all but one of the standing committees.

The Management Committee (Manco) now appears to be firmly in the hands of the PFP. Mr Neil MacLennan has retained the chairmanship and other PFP members selected were Mr Peter Mansfield, Mr Donald Smith and Mr Crispin Hemson.

Two NRP supporters, Mr Stan Lange and Mrs Lesley Sprague, are the other two members of the seven-man committee.

Mrs Sprague is the first woman to serve on Manco. At 34, Mr Hemson is the youngest member yet to serve on the committee.

The NRP retained the chairmanship of one of the committees in the council when Mr Lew Phillips won the chairmanship of the General Services Committee in a draw of lots with Mrs Margaret Cooke after a dead-heat in the voting.

Commenting on the council committee elections, Mr Louis de Beer, a conservative and a former chairman of the Works Committee, said it was a foregone conclusion that after the city council election results there would be a swing towards the PFP at committee level.

He said voting appeared to have been on a party politicial basis and not on merit.

CSO: 4700/1914

SABRA CHIEF WARNS: 72 PERCENT OF URBAN PEOPLE WILL BE BLACK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Excerpts]

IN 20 years time about 72 percent of all urbanised citizens in South Africa would be Black and, under a strong leader, their solidarity could become so powerful "that Coloureds and Asians would have no choice but to side with them against a White minority," Professor Carel Boshoff, chairman of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra) said last night.

Prof Boshoff said, in the opening speech of Sabra's 25th annual congress in Pretoria which he read in the form of a commemoration to Dr H F Verwoerd — that the only solution for South Africa's racial problems was the audacious pursuit of separate development.

"No concessions for other races in whatever field could be considered in future if they did not promote alternative constitutional structures and economic growth points," he said.

Dr Verwoerd's ideal of a commonwealth of independent states in South Africa was not out of reach, the professor said.

But, quoting from Dr Verwoerd's statement on November 12, 1958, he said: "One cannot imagine a future for South Africa which does not develop in either of the following directions."

• The Blacks having their rights in their own areas and the Whites in theirs.

• A mixed South Africa with power in the hands of the majority, namely the Blacks."

The professor said facts showed that 72½ percent of all permanent residents in 2 000 would be Blacks, that Blacks would hold 80 percent of all additional qualified positions, 80 percent of all semi-qualified positions and 40 percent of all additional managing jobs, they would be more aware of their new social status, and they would automatically have bigger political demands.

By that time, 24½ percent of all urban Blacks would be permanently established , of which 13,57-million would live permanently in White South Africa.

"Ethnical heterogenity would then be continuously pressurised by Blacl solidarity and Black polarisation, especially if propaganda succeeded in highlighting the Whites as the common enemy and suppressor.

"Black collectivity and expectations, together with their increased education and labour levels, combined with their permanency, would push ethnicity into the background so much so that the permanent Blacks would consider themselves as an urban power group," Prof Boshoff said.

Of the envisaged 33,5-million urbanised people in 2 000 about 24½-million would be Black, 3-million Asians and five-million Whites, he said.

"For each 100 city-dwellers 73 would then be Black, 15 White 9 Coloured and 3 Asians," he added.

The professor said more than 80 percent of the economic growth in the next two decades should be established in the national states and used for Coloured and Asian development.

"If economic development does not take place inside national states it will have serious political implications for White South Africa," he warned.

Regarding the increase in the various population groups he predicted that White births would effectively decrease in 15 years time.

He said White births had reached a peak in 1973 (90 500) and had decreased to 73 000 a year at present.

In contrast, Coloured births and Black births were likely to increase well into the middle of the next century, he said.

There was concern over the sterilisation of about 30 000 Whites in hospitals between 1976 and 1979 and that a figure of 70 000 a year was presently prevailing.

Twice as many White women were presently being removed from the birth-giving category by way of sterilisation.

The congress continues today.

CSO: 4700/1914

UNIONS SLAM AID PLAN FOR NON-STRIKERS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Sep 82 p 2

[Text]

KEY figures and unions have slammed the Government's intention to finance non-striking motor-industry workers by R2-million.

The move by the Government to intervene in strikes by assisting workers who refuse to join is unprecedented, locally and abroad.

In announcing the fund, the Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha, referred to the plight of loyal motor assembly workers who lose income through work stoppages caused by others.

The announcement comes in the wake of labour unrest in the motor industry in the eastern Cape involving black and coloured workers. White workers said they wanted to work but could not because of the strike. The bulk of the scheme's beneficiaries is thus likely to be white workers.

The feeling among employers is that the administration of the fund is likely to create difficulties and that it may be self-defeating by creating further instability in labour.

The National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) attacked the move as "one-sided" accusing the Minister of siding with the employers and accepting only their accounts of strikes.

The assistant managing director of General Motors and president of the Eastern Province Automobile Employers' Association, Mr Rod Ironside, said the announcement was alarming and he feared it would set a costly precedent.

The industrial relations director of Fod, Mr F Ferreira, predicted further fragmentation of labour and proliferation of trade unions. "The scheme lays itself open to abuse and there could be great difficulty deciding who is a loyal worker and who is a striker," he said.

The all-white SA Iron, Steel and Allied Workers' Union welcomed the announcement but was disappointed that the fund could not be retrospective.

CSO: 4700/1915

GOLD MINING INDUSTRY TO MONITOR WORKING COSTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 24

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's gold producers are busy developing an index "unique to the gold mining industry" in a bid to monitor more accurately the perennial problem of working costs.

This is revealed in the latest Chamber of Mines newsletter in an article studying the development of gold mine working costs from 1971 to 1981.

The chamber says the stores and materials component of working costs a ton milled increased in the decade from 34,4 percent to total working costs to 35,1 percent.

The actual share a ton milled was R2,71 in 1971 and R14,58 last year — a rise of 18,3 percent a year.

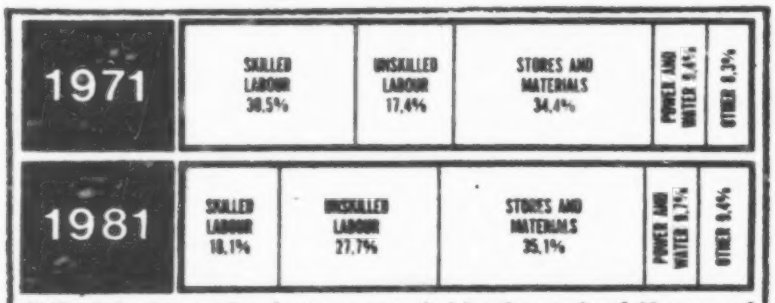
The newsletter says attempts to analyse the cause of the increases by using the Production (Wholesale) Price Index have been unsuccessful.

A spokesman at the chamber explained that the old wholesale index covered items applicable to costs of producers on a "very wide spectrum."

He said it had been found that wholesale prices in the mining industry tended to be higher than those of other industries.

The newsletter comments: "It has been concluded that the nature of the stores used in gold mining and the buying practices of the mining houses require a separate index and it has been decided to construct a Stores Price Index unique to the gold mining industry."

Work on the index was progressing and preliminary results from a number of mines were available and would be



ONE of the interesting features revealed by the study of 10 years of working costs is thereversalof the contribution of skilled and unskilled labour to total costs a ton milled.

analysed in the months ahead.

The index appears to be very much in the embryo stage and the chamber is keeping the details close to its chest.

A spokesman said yesterday he had "nothing more to add" to the article.

The article says working costs on South African gold mines have risen at a greater rate than general inflation. In 1971, costs were R7,87 a ton milled and by the end of 1981 they had risen by an average of 18,1 percent a year to reach R41,57 a ton.

The Consumer Price Index, on the other hand, had risen by an average of 12 percent a year during the period.

These increases in costs, however, had been offset to some extent by a 2,2 percent boost in tons milled a year.

Although the share of costs represented by wages paid to skilled mineworkers fell from 30,5 percent to 18,1 percent, the actual skilled labour charges a ton milled rose by 12,1 percent — from R2,40 to R7,52.

This was mainly due to a rise in the number of skilled people employed, from 36 633 to 41 494 and an average increase in the wage bill for skilled workers of 12,8 percent a year.

Over the 10-year period the average wage paid to skilled mineworkers jumped from R386,60 a month to R1 294.

Unskilled labour charges a ton milled rose at a much faster rate.

Shift rates rose by 23,7 percent a year, from R1,37 to R11,53 last year. At the end of 1981 unskilled labour charges accounted for 27,7 percent to total working costs — in 1971 only 17,4 percent.

CSO: 4700/1914

BRIEFS

BLACK STUDENTS HOUSING PLAN--Many Pietermaritzburg residents living in the Golf, Carbis and Hutchison Road areas have protested to the local City Council over the proposal to house 26 Black theology students in a White residential area close to the campus of the University of Natal. Last week the Pietermaritzburg City Council approved a plan to house up to 20 theology students in a property in Golf Road, opposite the campus' new art block which houses the Department of Divinity. Immediately the City Council approved of the plan, White residents living in the area drew up a petition. About 70 residents signed the petition claiming among other things that the presence of the Black students would cause a drop in their property values. The reaction of the White residents has shocked Dr G.H. Wittenberg, senior divinity lecturer and the director of Lutheran Theological Education. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 12]

HNP 'FIGHT'--The Herstigte National Party yesterday made a third attempt to "fight" the 1981 Rustenburg parliamentary election. In papers before the Pretoria Supreme Court Dr Frederick Ferdinand Ipland, the HNP candidate who was knocked out of the Rustenburg election because his nomination was found to be invalid, has applied to have the electoral form declared invalid and the election void. The application was brought before Mr Justice H.J. Preiss, Mr Justice L. le Grange, and Mr Justice G.A. Coetzee against Mr Michael Hendrik Veldman, the National Party candidate who was elected unopposed to Parliament and against Mr A. de Graad, and Mr Van der Merwe. Judgement was reserved. Mr I.W.B. de Villiers, SC for Mr Ipland, said the HNP had never been notified before that the electoral form had to be handed in and that they had followed the incorrect procedure when collecting votes for Mr Ipland to be nominated. Mr Ipland's form was declared invalid by the nomination court because the voters had not dated their forms and given their addresses. Mr De Villiers claimed that it was impossible to meet the requirements of the legislature. The HNP alleged that the electoral form was vague because it did not state that the voters should sign the date and give their addresses. It did not give an indication of how voters should comply with the legislature.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 3]

WOMAN MAYOR--Another Natal municipality has elected a woman as mayor--but not without an uproar. At the first statutory meeting of the Kingsburgh town council on the Natal south coast on Tuesday, the retiring mayor, Councillor K.L. Joffe, accepted nomination as mayor. But at an informal meeting Mrs J.R. du Plooy had been chosen as mayor-elect in place of Mr Joffe. The nomination and election of Mrs Du Plooy was thought to be only a matter of technical formality at Tuesday night's meeting. Instead, there was an uproar when the nomination was called for and Councillor B. Ross rose and nominated the retiring mayor, Mr Joffe. Amid confusion, Mr Joffe called a five-minute adjournment to consult the Town Clerk. After the adjournment Mr Joffe announced that he had decided to accept nomination. The councillor who had nominated Mrs Du Plooy appealed to Mr Ross to withdraw his nomination. The request drew public applause. Mr Joffe then withdrew his acceptance and Mrs Du Plooy was formally elected mayor. Two other Natal women have been elected mayors. They are Miss Pamela Ried (Pietermaritzburg) and Mrs Sybil Hotz (Durban). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 10]

WORKERS RETRENCHED--Port Elizabeth--The recession that has hit the Eastern Cape motor and associated industries has led to a tyre company retrenching 39 workers and going on short time, and another going on a four-day week. For the past month the Firestone company has been working a four-day week because of a slackening in the demand for heavy-duty tyres. At Goodyear, 39 workers have been laid off. The company has introduced a four-day week in its truck and tractor tyre division and changed from a six to a five-day week in its passenger vehicle tyre section. General Tyre has not laid off any workers and does not expect a shortening of its five-day week this year. Last month 507 workers were laid off at the Ford motor company and in April Volkswagen retrenched 315 workers.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 11]

DRAKENSBERG'S POPULARITY--Durban--Most Afrikaans-speaking South Africans do not appear to like the scenic Drakensberg range as a holiday area. This is the conclusion of Dr J. Pickles of the Natal Town and Regional Planning Committee who has just completed a three-year survey on the preferences and behaviour of the public in the Drakensberg. Dr Pickles said most visitors to the Drakensberg were young, fairly wealth, well-educated, English-speaking city dwellers who lived either in the Transvaal or Natal. He says in the survey that only 6,2 percent of visitors to the Berg are Afrikaans-speaking and fewer than 5 percent come from rural areas. About 40 percent of visitors have had a university education and another 30 percent have completed some other form of secondary education. The survey also showed that the average age of visitors was 35,7 years. Most were married and had few or no children. Dr Pickles said most visitors were professional people, but about 35 percent were classified as not being economically active. These were retired people and possibly pensioners. He found that 64 percent of visitors regarded mountain areas as their favourite landscape, while 34 percent preferred beaches and lagoons. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 16]

RELATIONS WITH ASIAN BANKS--The South African minister of finance, Mr Owen Horwood, says he thinks South Africa is on the verge of a breakthrough in relations with some of the most powerful banks in the Far East. Speaking on his return from a visit to Taipei and Hong Kong, Mr Horwood said such a breakthough would mean that these banks could become another source of capital when it was needed. A stronger banking relationship would also be of great benefit to South African trade. Mr Horwood said that one major bank in the Far East had already been part of a syndicate that has made a major loan to South Africa. He also said the IMF had no major criticism of South African financial affairs, and the general view was that South Africa had handled its financial affairs well. Contrary to London reports, South Africa had made no formal application for a loan from the IMF. [Text] [MB200956 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Sep 82]

PEOPLE RESETTLED--The resettlement of more than 1 000 people from Kammaskraal in the Ciskei to the Peddie commonage started last week and was expected to be completed yesterday. The rector of the St. Peter's Parish in Peddie, the Reverend Alf Dlamini said yesterday that trucks of South African Government registration were being used to move the people. There had been no resistance to the moves. "People have no rights and they are moved at the will of those in authority," he said. This is the second time the families have been moved in two years. They originally came from two areas. A community comprising 72 families had been living on two farms in Alexandra in the Bathurst/Port Alfred area for more than 50 years. The farms were bought by two brothers who regarded the families as surplus and they were moved to Kammaskraal. The second group were moved from pineapple farms in Wooldridge which were originally owned by whites and consolidated into Ciskei. The families were put into three-roomed plank houses. The new resettlement camp on the commonage will have two-roomed plank houses. Mr Dlamini said there were no work opportunities at the new settlement. The biggest problem was water. There was very little chance of attracting industry to the area and the community have to a large extent to use tanked water. Mr Dlamini said a further 4 000 people were earmarked to be moved from the Glemore resettlement camp to the Peddie commonage. This would far outstretch the already meagre medical facilities in the area, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Sep 82 p 2]

AZAPO'S BC WEEK--The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO)--has launched a beehive of activities to mark the Black Consciousness week which started yesterday and ends on September 12. Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, Azapo's publicity secretary, said Azapo calls for black people to observe the week, as is customary, with dignity, purpose and dedication. "We have to identify our resources and utilize them toward our liberation," he said. The week is also to mark the death in detention of the father of black consciousness, Mr Steve Bantu Biko. Mr Biko died on September 12, 1977 while being held by Security Police. Community workers, trade unionists, sporting personalities as well as cultural groups and organisations will focus their attention on community work, self-help, black theology, sport, entertainment, labour and cultural activities. Services will be held at Lenasia in the Kathilda hall on Friday, September 10 at 8 pm; Jiswa Centre, September 12 at 3 pm; University of Natal, 1 pm; Kwa Thema, St Barnabas, 2 pm; Sharpeville, Roman

Catholic church 2 pm; Mankweng, Port Elizabeth and New Brighton on Sunday, September 12. The Soweto Branch of the Azanian people's Organisation launched the "Biko Week" at the Dube YWCA at 7 pm yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Sep 82 p 6]

SOWETO DEFICIT--The Soweto Council has a deficit of more than R5-million in its budget and the figure is increasing by R1 million a month. This was disclosed yesterday by the council's director of finance, Mr Irwin Florence, who said the R150 million raised earlier this year from overseas banks would not help reduce the deficit. The council is faced with the task of raising a further R8 million to save its R204 million electrification project. Contractors are demanding the money to meet the escalating costs. Residents still owe the council more than R1 million in overdue electricity bills. The council has for months been battling to recover the money. The council plans to spend about R9 million for its housing projects in the townships and R750 000 on library and health facilities. The housing budget includes the planned R4 million housing scheme in Protea on the outskirts of Soweto. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Sep 82 p 2]

UNIONS SLAM SATS--The 20 000 strong Food and Canning Workers' Union and African Food and Canning Workers' Union have said they are "appalled" at the action of the South African Transport Services in first refusing to meet with the union representing Sats employees in the Port Elizabeth harbour and later by dismissing hundreds of workers. It was obvious that Sats was not prepared to grant workers elementary trade union rights and had resolved on a course of confrontation in the Port Elizabeth docks, said a spokesman for the FCWU. The spokesman said the Sats/General Workers' Union dispute had exposed the shortcomings of the Government's labour relations policy. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Sep 82 p 6]

AFRIKAANS CHURCH ALTERS TONE--The church has to root out the "evil of apartheid," both in society and in the church itself, says Die Ligdraer, official organ of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk. The Rev A.C. Goliath, acting editor of Die Ligdraer said human divisions based on colour, as found in the country's laws and policy were sinful and in conflict with the gospel. In an editorial article he said the consequence of Christ's reconciliation was that all Christians had to learn to live with one another. "There must be mutual recognition and respect and each must be accepted for what he is, namely a child of the same father. "However, there is a danger that we do deny this place on the basis of un-Christian separation . The separation criterion which has become so real a problem in South African society and which has caused so much suffering--alas, even in the church--namely skin colour, is not a factor in membership of the Sendingkerk. "For this reason, the polarisation which has grown in society between black and white as a result of the country's laws and policy can never be pursued or perpetuated in the Sendingkerk." The church would be failing in its purpose if it did not demonstrate unity in Christ. Apartheid had to be destroyed, "roots and all." The editorial article added: "The church must maintain its strong voice against apartheid outside the church. Thanks to the gospel, the church has a witness against apartheid which is stronger than any argument in favour of apartheid." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Sep 82 p 6]

DU PLESSIS APPOINTMENT--The media liaison section for the Prime Minister will in future be handled by the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Barend du Plessis. A statement released by the Prime Minister's Office yesterday said the media liaison section of the Foreign Affairs and Information Department would in future be responsible for the media liaison of the Prime Minister. The media liaison section will also co-ordinate Ministerial and Departmental Press releases on topical affairs to promote liaison between the Government and the media. The former Director of Information (Press Secretary) of the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Neville Krige, has been transferred to the offices of the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis. About 700 members of the Prime Minister's Office are believed to have moved over to Mr Heunis's new department. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 2]

ICE-HOCKEY INTERNATIONAL--An international ice-hockey challenge series between local and overseas players resident in South Africa has been organised for the first time in an attempt to overcome the problem of limited international contact. "Although the SA Ice-Hockey Association is one of the few South African sporting bodies still affiliated internationally, other countries are just not prepared to play us," Mr Otto Hertz, president of the SAIHA said at a press conference yesterday. Despite the lack of international contact the standard in South Africa had remained high. Swiss, German, Austrian and Canadian players who have come to live in SA had undoubtedly contributed to it, officials believe. Many of the foreign players now living in South Africa had competed nationally and internationally in their own countries. Three teams will be competing in the international series from Sept 12 to Oct 17. They are the South African All Stars, Swiss Bears and Canadian Maple Leafs. The fixtures,to be played on Sundays at 17h30 at the Carlton Skyrink are: Sept 12: Swiss Bears v Maple Leafs; Sept 19: Swiss Bears v All Stars; Sept 26: All Stars v Maple Leafs; Oct 3: Swiss Bears v Maple Leafs; Oct 10: Swiss Bears v All Stars; Oct 17: All Stars v Maple Leafs. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 15]

MUGABE 'ATTACK' ON S.AFRICA--Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, made another crass attack on South Africa over the weekend. South Africa is accused of all kinds of action aimed at destabilizing that country. This is becoming so overdone that it is hardly worth taking any notice of such outbursts, especially at these condemnations of South Africa are becoming more severe in direct proportion to Zimbabwe's increasing internal problems. But we wish to ask Mr Mugabe to take note of the observations made by Dr Henry Kissinger, former American secretary of state, before he departed from the republic. Dr Kissinger said he cannot understand how South Africa can benefit from the destabilization of Zimbabwe. Quite so. By his attitude Mr Mugabe is merely building up tension between two neighboring states, causing Zimbabwe to sink deeper into misery. He should try cooperation. [Text] [MB161500 Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 14 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1945

VILLAGE DEFENCE GROUPS PRAISED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

CCM Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere has said that defence groups formed by villagers in Shinyanga and Tabora regions to counter organised crime have the full support of the Party.

Mwalimu told cheering peasants at Iselamagazi Village, 52 kilometres west of here yesterday that the people's initiative to fight cattle rustling was in line with the Party guidelines (*Muongozo*) on defence.

The Party Chairman who arrived here yesterday for a three-day tour of the region said measures taken by the Government to arrest and prosecute leaders of village groups were misguided.

"It is absurd to arrest innocent villagers who are determined to fight crime while the criminals are left at large to continue stealing people's property", Mwalimu explained.

He said although some of the identified culprits had been arrested, several others were still at large.

He said some of the leaders of village groups were sentenced to imprisonment but added that he had ordered their release.

Mwalimu pointed out that Government efforts to fight cattle rustling were inadequate adding that peasants should be encouraged to take part in this exercise.

He praised villagers who had formed such groups and urged them to wage a protracted war against all types of crime.

He directed Party and Government leaders to give them full support in this task.

Mwalimu pointed out that the country's police force was too small to cover the vast territory.

Policemen were mainly posted to urban areas, he explained, adding that security of the rural population depended mainly on the people themselves.

Villagers in Shinyanga and Tabora region took the initiative to form defence groups in the wake of recurrent cases of cattle rustling and wanton murders of innocent people.

Earlier, the Shinyanga Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Gwassa Sebabili, told Mwalimu that the defence group at Iselamagazi Village recently arrested seven murder suspects who were handed over to the police.

"I want to assure you that your initiative is highly appreciated by the Party. You should keep it up", Mwalimu told the villagers.

Meanwhile Mwalimu has said that the Government decision to hand over to villages grinding mills owned by private businessmen in Shinyanga Region will not be reversed.

During discussions with Regional leaders soon after arrival here, Mwalimu said efforts should be made to ensure continuity of the service under village management.

It was reported that most of the 263 grinding mills taken over by the villages early this year had been grounded.

Some of the Regional leaders blamed this on conflicts between leaders.

CSO: 4700/1907

SINO-TANZANIA WORKERS FOR CLOSER LINKS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions have agreed in principle to strengthen their relationship and continue to exchange visits.

JUWATA's Secretary General, Ndugu Joseph Rwegasira who retuned from a two-week-long tour of China, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the two sides had also agreed that JUWATA's projects needing external financing, would be studied and China would render the necessary assistance.

He said that the Chinese had made big strides in workers participation and the giving out incentive schemes something which was very relevant to the Tanzanian situation.

The Secretary General observed that Chinese workers had a high degree of political consciousness and revolutionary zeal which made them take their jobs very seriously.

Ndugu Rwegasira said he held talks with the State Councilor, Ndugu Ji Peng and Ndugu Wang Jiachong, a member of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

They exchanged views on the international economic order and the North-South dialogue, and agreed that developing countries were not benefiting much out of the global economic system which was in favour of the industrialised countries he said.

Ndugu Rwegasira said he briefed them on the current situation in Southern Africa and particularly Namibia, and both condemned the racist regime.

On the Middle East situation, both parties noted that Israel's invasion of Lebanon was of particular concern to all peace-loving people.

Ndugu Rwegasira was accompanied by the organisation's council member, Ndugu Mahmood Mwindadi and the Secretary for External Affairs, Ndugu Moses Kachima.

CSO: 4700/1907

CRUDE OIL DELIVERED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

SEVENTY seven thousand tonnes of crude oil worth 200m/- arrived in Dar es Salaam early last week from Abu Dhabi, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Water and Energy, Ndugu Athumani Janguo, said in the city yesterday.

He told the *Daily News* that a tanker carrying the oil started discharging it from August 13.

Ndugu Janguo said 85,752 tonnes of Tanzania-bound crude oil would be loaded at Quartar next week and could be delivered to the country early next month.

He said another 26,000 tonnes of refined oil from one of the south east Asian countries was expected to arrive in Dar es Salaam during the first or second week of next month. He said oil is being imported by *Total* company.

The Principal Secretary explained that oil companies in the country like *Esso*, *Total* and *BP Shell* were asked to import refined oil on rotational basis, which he said was a long time arrangement agreed between the government and the companies. The last time had fallen on *Esso*.

Ndugu Janguo explained further that the importation of refined oil was aimed at assisting the Kigamboni oil refinery whose refining capacity was far below the country's demand.

He said in a bid to supplement oil products refined by the Kigamboni refinery, it has always been the country's policy to import refined oil alongside crude oil.

Ndugu Janguo however pointed out that the arrival of the crude oil and the awaited consignment did not mean the end of fuel problems in the country.

He said the government will continue to exercise austerity measures in fuel consumptions.

CSO: 4700/1907

STAMICO SIGNS GOLD MINING PACT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text]

THE State Mining Corporation (STAMICO), has concluded an agreement with two Finnish mining firms and the Finnish Fund for Industrial Development Co-operation (FINFUND) to form a joint company for the exploitation of the Kahama gold deposits in Shinyanga Region.

The Minister for Minerals, Ndugu Jackson Makweta told the *Daily News* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the agreement was signed between the four parties in Helsinki, Finland last week.

The minister, who led a five-man delegation to Helsinki to explore areas of co-operation in mining between the two countries, said preparations were now underway to finalise the technical aspects of the project, the mobilisation of finances and the initiation of the development of the mine.

Ndugu Makweta, who returned to Dar es Salaam yesterday, said the firms involved in the new mining company are STAMICO (Tanzania) and FINFUND, Kone Corporation (privately owned Finnish firm) and Outokumpu, the Finnish government mining company.

The minister said details of the set up on the Kahama gold mine firm were still being worked out.

In his budget speech in Parliament last month, Ndugu Makweta said gold exploration on the Bulyanhulu gold project in Kahama District had been going on for the past three years, and that geological and laboratory analysis conducted had shown that the mine could start off with an initial 3,000 kilograms production worth 300 million/-.

A report on the exploration work, conducted by Kone Corporation of Finland, was handed over to the minister around last mid-July.

Ndugu Makweta said he held consultations with the Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenbak, and briefed him in detail on the progress being made by the Tanzania Government on Finnish aided mineral projects. Ndugu Makweta reported that the minister had pledged the Finnish government's continued assistance in the mining field.

The Tanzanian minister said the Finnish government had also pledged to supply wagons for ferrying phosphates from Minjingu phosphates mine in Arusha, to the Tanga Fertiliser Company (TFC) in Tanga.

Ndugu Makweta said the Finnish government had already given some eight 32-tonner trucks for the ferrying of phosphate from Minjingu to Arusha.

A railway siding is to be constructed by the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) near Arusha leading to a huge fabricated godown which is also under construction.

The 193.8 million/- phosphate plant is able to produce some 165,000 tons of soft phosphates annually at full capacity, and its trial production is to start soon.

The government has also set aside about 10 million/- for maintaining the portion of the 70-mile road between Minjingu and Arusha town, which is reported to be in a very bad conditon.

At the Helsinki consultations, the delegation from Tanzania and the Finnish government also reviewed co-operation in Kyerwa tin exploration, Kabanga nickel exploration, technical assistance programme and Madini school.

Discussions were also held with another firm, Lolja Ab Oy, regarding possibilities of establishing co-operation in the field of industrial minerals. Particular emphasis was put on kaolin, mica, bentonite and building materials. The firm showed interest in establishing a joint venture with STAMICO, Ndugu Makweta said.

CSO: 4700/1907

BRIEFS

EXPRESS TRAIN--The express train between Dar es Salaam and Tabora is expected to start today, an official of Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) said in the city yesterday. The daily express train is scheduled to leave Dar es Salaam at 8 pm and arrive Tabora at 2.17 pm the following day, he said. He said that the train is expected to reduce congestion along the central line. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Sep 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1907

BRIEFS

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR--His Excellency Michel Chatelais, the new ambassador of the Republic of France to Togo, yesterday presented his credentials to Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic. [AB210912 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 21 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1403

CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT CLAIMED FABRICATED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2929, 3 Sep 82 p 21

[Text] Kampala, September 3--Uganda has accused the London-based Amnesty International Organisation and dissident groups of fabricating hostile stories to discredit the Government of President Milton Obote.

A Uganda radio announcement last night said publication of unfounded stories against the Government had become the practice over the past 20 months whenever there was an important international conference. The radio, quoting a note sent by the Government yesterday to all diplomatic and consular missions in Kampala, said this publicity was being mounted by Ugandan dissident groups, international organisations like Amnesty International and the mass media abroad. "The Government interpreted such publicity as a well-orchestrated campaign to destroy the image and undermine the efforts of Government," the radio said, quoting from the note.

It added that the Uganda Government was not given any opportunity to see the Amnesty report or make comments on it before it was released to the press earlier this week.

The Amnesty report released on Wednesday accused the Ugandan Government of severe human rights violations, Uganda radio said.

It added that the report by the international human rights organisation followed another "unfounded" story in the media on the eve of the Commonwealth finance ministers' conference in London.

This earlier report, quoting officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Sudan said last week that there was continuing fighting in West Nile Province in Uganda and that Government troops had crossed the border into Sudan to attack a refugee camp housing fleeing Ugandans.

The reports were malicious and unfounded fabrications, the radio said, adding that none of them had been cross-checked with the Government. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1904

BRIEFS

CEDING OF BUILDINGS PROHIBITED--A decree dated 13 September stipulates the aborgation of the provisions of article 1 of decree Number 810079 of 10 February 1981 concerning the prohibition of the ceding of buildings by public servants, government officials, officials of public establishments and state corporations. The ceding of building by officials who served under the third republic is, however, prohibited until further notice as follows: members of the executive arm of the government, presidents of institutions, officials of ministerial rank, permanent undersecretaries, principal provate secretaries, ministerial attaches, directors general, directors of service, project directors, directors general or directors of public establishment and state corporations and of all (?credit institutions). [Text] [AB172108 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 17 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1404

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT MINISTER, OTHERS IN COURT--Lusaka, 13 Sep (AFP)--A cabinet minister, a permanent secretary and a district official appeared before a magistrate's court today charged with abuse of authority. They were also charged with stealing from the Kanyama disaster fund which was raised locally and internationally following a flood disaster in Kanyama Township outside the Zambia capital in 1978. Transport, power and communications minister, Rajah Kunda, was suspended from his post on September 2 in connection with the charges. Last week he was reported as saying he would rather be fired outright than have his fate hang in the balance with the suspension. Other charged with him are Reuben Chinambu, premanent secretary in the Ministry of National Guidance, who has also been suspended, and district secretary Chinyama Lungu. [Text] [AB131600 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 13 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1947

PM PLEDGES AID FOR BUSINESS EXPANSION

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 82 p 11

[Text]

THE Government plans to spend between $4.5 billion and $5 billion to realise its three-year national transitional development plan, the Prime Minister Cde Mugabe has said.

Speaking in a wide-ranging, hour-long interview, the Prime Minister said $1.8 billion had already been raised through the Zimcord donors' conference.

The Government would have to raise $3 billion from its own resources and the private sector. "We hope that, through their own spirit to develop their own enterprises, the local investors will do quite a lot to expand.

"Where we can we will make facilities available to private enterprise by way of credits and loans and the banks, of course, will be encouraged to lend where it is necessary for private enterprise to expand."

He said the plan would be published in the near future. "We have finished discussing most of the plans involved in it. Volume 1 is complete. Volume 2 is not yet complete — we still have about four ministers to discuss matters with — but this will not take us longer than another two weeks or so."

Asked what Zimbabweans could do to bring about the realisation of the aims of the transitional phase, the Prime Minister said: "The people are a sure resource. This means therefore that the people must participate. Government must mount programmes to educate the people about the plan and make it clear to them how they will participate in their various sectors."

Skills training and apprenticeship programmes were vital. Technical training and short courses for peasant farmers, extension services for the people, were necessary to ensure people were given positive influences.

INFLUENCE

This would encourage them in turn positively to influence the implementation of the plan.

Each cabinet minister was asked to draw up his own three - year plan, divided into annual programmes. Among the plans put forward was the resettlement of 162 000 families.

It was essential to work towards a set of goals: "If we fail to reach these goals then, at the end of the period, we must sit down and study the reasons for our failure, and how we can improve on our performance."

Following the completion of the three-year plan, Cde Mugabe said, there would be another plan spanning a longer period.

Asked how whites, who at the moment largely controlled the means of production, would be brought into step with the Government's thinking, Cde Mugabe said he felt whites had to be appealed to sector by sector.

Apart from general policy statements which would attempt to persuade them to commit themselves fully, a determined bid by various ministers in the particular sectors to get the whites in those sectors to work towards given targets was necessary.

"It doesn't help us to say we have manufacturers when those manufacturers are out of step with Government policy.

"It is up to the Minister of Industry and Energy to see that every manufacturer has targets which he projects over the next three years and that he marshals resources towards the achievements of those targets."

The Government would direct operations in terms of targets in the mining sector where it was felt necessary to increase production.

The Ministry of Housing had a target to build several thousand houses in the next three years.

Cde Mugabe summed up the aims of the transitional plan as: "Improving the lot of the average man." He said it was a people-orientated plan to move the country out of the past into a new sphere. "The emphasis will be to get the State to invest economic transformation in the country." — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/1911

MALACHI: LAND RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES FOR UNEMPLOYED ONLY

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 4

[Text]

LAND under resettlement schemes will not be allocated to employed people, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, said in the Assembly.

Speaking during the resumed committee of supply debate on his ministry's vote of $62 553 000, Cde Mahachi said first priority would be given to the unemployed in allocating land, as they had no other source of income.

"If we settle the employed, when will they use the land given to them?" he asked.

Land should be given to the farmer who was determined to make use of it. "The employed person will not have a chance to work on that land, or he may look for a labourer to work for him — that is what we are against," he said.

However, employed people with land in rural areas would not have their land confiscated, he said.

Mr Henry Elsworth (Ind, Midlands) suggested to the minister that mud-baked bricks be used for building houses in resettlement areas instead of timber to help conserve wood resources.

Cde Mahachi said the building of houses was the responsibility of the Ministry of Housing and that the two ministries wanted to formulate a standard housing pattern in resettlement areas.

He agreed that there was "a lot of destruction of timber" but this was happening in communal lands as well as resettlement areas.

Settlers had no choice but to use timber when they were first given land, he said, "but perhaps when they are more settled we can then expect them to spend some time on moulding their bricks".

Mr Des Butler (RF Eastern) asked the minister about areas which had been taken over by Government for resettlement where Agritex planning had been nullified by "pressure of squatters or for other reasons".

He also suggested that the ministry should arrange for Assembly members to visit resettlement areas and "see what is being done".

Cde Mahachi said: "Although we have met with problems in certain areas the Government is overcoming them and all Agritex plans will be adhered to."

When Mr William Kona (ZAPU, Midlands) rose to speak, the chairman interrupted to tell members to "read Hansard and be in the House when others are talking because you are wasting our time here"

There was a chorus from all sides of the House: "Hansard is not out yet."

Cde Kona suggested that resettlement should be based on the village system which was in use "long before the whites came here and is a policy being used in other countries even today".

This would enhance development and the supply of services such as water and electricity.

Mr Exevier Matibenga (ZANU (PF), Midlands said district councils were having problems with people who had occupied grazing areas in the communal lands and asked what the ministry proposed to do about this.

The minister said he felt he had already answered this and other questions.

CSO: 4700/1911

DETAILS OF DETAINEES KEPT SECRET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

HARARE. — The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, refused in the House of Assembly yesterday to give details on detainees held by Zimbabwe's authorities.

He also said, in answer to a supplementary question about the detention of Air Vice-Marshall Hugh Slatter (the air force chief of staff), and Air Commodore Philip Pyle (air force director of operations), that it was not "customary to discuss matters which are still sub judice."

Dr Ushewokunze was answering Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi), who asked how many people were now in detention for reasons other than exchange control offences. Mr Goddard also asked the Minister to name them, supply their ages and state under what conditions they were being held.

The Minister was also asked to make a statement "on the legality of the procedures followed in detaining these people."

The Minister's reply to the main question was: "On the grounds of national security, I am not prepared to make public the information, but I am prepared to say that the proper legal procedures have been followed in relation to the persons presently being detained."

Mr Goddard asked — amid jeering from the Government benches and a resultant call to order from the speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, to allow the MP to speak — whether the Minister would, "in view of mounting international concern over human rights in this country," allow the monitoring of the reasons for people's detentions and the conditions of the prisons in which they were being held.

A Government backbencher interjected: "How many in South Africa?" and Mr Goddard replied: "We don't live in South Africa."

Dr Ushewokunze replied: "No such monitoring has existed since 1980 and presently there are no reasons for trying to usher into existence such monitoring."

Brigadier John Frobert (RF, Burrowdale) then rose to ask, amid loud interjections, whether the air vice-marshal and air commodore had had access to their families and legal representation.

Mr Mutasa first ruled the question out of order, saying he did not believe that it arose from the original question posed by Mr Goddard, but then allowed it to stand after the brigadier argued that the two air force men were in detention and were thus covered by Mr Goddard's question.

Dr Ushewokunze replied: "It is not customary to discuss matters which are still sub judice." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1914

'DRIFT TO CAPITALISM' THE DANGER, SAYS RANGER

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Sep 82 p 11

[Article by Munyaradzi Chenje]

[Text]

THE Government must try to translate its socialist commitment into reality if Zimbabwe's development is to succeed, says Professor Terence Ranger.

Professor Ranger, a former history lecturer at the then University College of Rhodesia, was expelled from Southern Rhodesia by the federal government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1963.

He is here attending a history conference at the University of Zimbabwe and will also take part in a conference on archives next month.

Professor Ranger, who is vice-chairman of the Britain-Zimbabwe Society in Britain, will also address the local branch here in early September.

In an interview at the weekend, Professor Ranger, who played a leading role in the rise of nationalism in Zimbabwe, said: "I think it is going to be very difficult to keep Africans in top administrative jobs really focused on socialist ideals.

"The capitalist sector is strongly developed in Zimbabwe and there is a great danger that they may be sucked into it and would just accept socialism as a theory instead of a way of life."

He said for most people Africanism and nationalism were still their strongest emotions, at the expense of socialism. They just expected to be promoted to top positions in society.

The co-existence of socialism and capitalism could not be avoided, as there was no alternative. But it was a policy which carried risks because the longer they co-existed, the more seductive capitalism would become and the more static socialism wou ' be.

"It is therefore important for most people that socialism should not only be a word but should be made a reality."

He was greatly impressed with how the country had moved to establish the new order. It had been fascinating to see how new administrative systems had been built up to replace the colonial system.

"On my first visit in 1980, there were no district councils and district administrators in rural areas.

"It is interesting to see how the Government is answering the ambitions of the peasants, who suffered greatly during the war.

It was difficult to work out the best land system for the people, and apparently resettlement had gone slower than had been hoped.

The best system was to establish a mixture of farming methods, not just co-operatives. If the Government supported co-operatives only, he thought the peasants would be very angry. They wanted to spread out into the land.

"So I believe the Government is wise to have these mixed schemes because I think the ambitions of peasants who supported the Government during the war should be met as far as is possible," said Professor Ranger.

Comparing Zimbabwe with previous colonialist governments, Professor Ranger said Zimbabwe was now a much better place to live in than at the time he was deported in 1963.

Despite all the difficulties — threats of South African invasions, terrorist movements in Mozambique and troubles in Matabeleland and so on, Zimbabwe was remarkable.

"It is remarkable how this country has been established, moving from a ferocious war to improved race relations."

He was planning to write a new history book on peasant farming from 1890 to 1980. The book would be based on the research he carried out in Makoni district soon after independence. He spent six months researching the subject and has already written 12 papers and articles.

"Most history books end at about 1960 and the one I'm writing will carry right through the war, so that readers are able to see how the present position relates to the war."

The book was likely to be published in two years. He was also planning to update his previous book, The African Voice in Southern Rhodesia.

"As soon as I get back to the United Kingdom, I'm going to write a new chapter for this book and it will come out early next year."

He had published four history books written by himself, and others in collaboration with different authors. Of his own, two were about Zimbabwe.

There was a great need for new history books on Zimbabwe. Not only should more research be carried out, but the research should be different. It was not only a question of finding out about the past, but investigating present resettlement projects and different farming methods.

"We need to look at new topics, like what role women play in Zimbabwe. The role of women is largely left out in most history books, including those I have written.

"History must speak to the present — I don't think it is a remote subject."

Conditions for research were very good and this would make the work very exciting. There were marvellous archives and eager publishers.

Previous Zimbabwe history books were not appropriate to the present day Zimbabwe. "They have to be changed from top to bottom but it takes a long time to root out these things.

"The books being published are not the last word on history because history is not like that. There are questions and more questions every time."

Professor Ranger said the Britain-Zimbabwe Society, of which he is a member, was formed to bring together people who live in Britain but whose main loyalty is in Zimbabwe.

"To most people it sounds like the old Anglo-Rhodesian Society but its intentions are completely different. Although it is called the Britain-Zimbabwe Society, it is very much Zimbabwe first."

It had about 400 members and their main interest was to see Zimbabwe succeed. It was established to provide information to people interested in the country and to lobby support for Zimbabwe.

"We try to correct mistakes in newspapers and make recommendations to the British government or other bodies when we feel their policies towards Zimbabwe need to be changed."

He was no longer bitter about his deportation because he had been able to do the important things he wanted in life, and was able to keep in close contact with Zimbabwe.

Professor Ranger said he would like to settle in Zimbabwe if there was something useful for him to do for the development of the country.

"I love coming back," he said.

On the political situation in Southern Africa, he said: "I feel Zimbabwe would be placed in a very difficult position if mandatory sanctions were applied against South Africa. My main commitment is to Zimbabwe and I would not like to see anything happening that would damage Zimbabwe at this time.

"The most important thing is that Zimbabwe becomes stable and successful."

CSO: 4700/1911

MUDZINGWA PLANS PROBE INTO POLICE

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Cde Alexio Mudzingwa, begins a countrywide tour of police stations next week to see how they are adapting to the new order.

The tours, Cde Mudzingwa said yesterday, would last until December 31.

"Anyone who does not transform himself within this period will have clearly indicated that he cannot go into the next year serving in the police force, because he will have resisted transformation."

The following year was likely to have its own programme and people should not take longer than a year to transform themselves.

"When this exercise is completed, I think we will be able to say proudly that the police force will be perfect."

During his tours he would inspect the treatment of prisoners — how they slept, the food they ate and at what times.

He would hold discussions with various members of the police force on the problems facing them.

"The whole idea is to try to put ourselves in a position of understanding problems that are faced by the masses and the police force and, where possible, remedy them straight away."

He said he was also in the process of informing different organisations throughout the provinces with whom he would be having meetings. Some of them would be given a week's notice before the meetings took place.

Cde Mudzingwa said he had also received $642.63 for the Dande River disaster fund from the Mayor of Kadoma, Councillor Habakuk Manjoro yesterday. The money had come from teachers, schools, municipal workers, various organisations and individuals.

CSO: 4700/1911

EXPATRIATES BEAT LOCALS ON EXPERIENCE

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

The private sector made nearly 82 percent of the work permit applications submitted during three months at the end of last year.

Giving this and a number of other statistics in the latest issue of its Manpower Information Services (MISS) publication, the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development noted that Zimbabwean employers preferred to recruit foreign workers because of their experience, in favour of locals.

Of the 404 applications to the Government, says MISS, 331 came from the private sector while Government departments made only 45 applications and parastatals, 28.

There was a higher demand for graduates, in particular, graduate civil engineers, than for skilled people with other qualifications.

The MISS analysis showed that the private sector made a substantial demand for graduate administrators "often these were relatives of the management/owners of the companies in Zimbabwe".

The ministry did not regard this field as important enough to warrant foreign recruitment because local training and recruitment "can easily solve the problem".

Repeated throughout the publication is the belief that private business often turned down applications from qualified Zimbabweans on the grounds that they had "little or no experience".

"It is difficult to establish whether this demand for foreign personnel is an indication of a shortage area or not, because our records show that there is a number of Zimbabweans with the relevant qualifications," says MISS.

The ministry was dissatisfied by the reaction of employers to workers referred to them from the manpower data bank (MANDATA) "because very often they reject them".

The MISS report pointed out an apparently contradictory situation where the country had a large reserve of mostly British-trained engineers unemployed while industry continued to demand the external recruitment of engineers of all categories.

"If our engineers cannot be employed because they lack experience, how and where are they going to get the experience they require? Or maybe the problem of experience is used as a smokescreen to hide the real reason behind this bizarre state of affairs."

The ministry suggested that companies take local inexperienced engineers and train them for jobs

Work permit applications during September, October and November, 1981, tabulated:

Qualification category	Govt. depts.	Para-statals	Pvt. sector	Totals
Degrees	37	17	145	199
Diploma	2	5	112	119
Other qualifications	6	6	74	86
Total	45	28	311	404

that are being offered to foreigners "otherwise our engineers will never be employed as engineers at all."

MISS said that although the private sector made a number of requests for skilled workers to the data bank, their reaction to them was very often dissatisfying because they rejected Government proposals.

Because of the rarity of their demands on MANDATA, it appeared that parastatals were either unaware of the facility or were not interested in using it.

"The ministry acknowledged the fact that there are some areas in which the country has manpower shortages," says MISS. These were mainly in the fields of civil engineering, architecture, chartered accountancy, highly skilled typing and stenography, senior medical specialisation and agricultural specialisation.

It was up to industry to come up with "progressive ideas" of integrating qualified but inexperienced locals into the economy and with this in mind, parastatals should take the lead.

No obstacles would be placed in the way of foreign recruitment, says MISS, but employers should ensure that there are no qualified Zimbabweans available before sending recruitment teams abroad.

The ministry makes the following observations about parastatals:

- More whites than blacks in the professional and skilled categories.
- More whites in highest income bracket.
- More blacks than whites are graduates.
- More whites have more than 10 years of working experience.
- Most whites are about to retire and most of them are British nationals.

With their degree of autonomy, most heads of parastatals preferred to hire expatriate workers (usually British) in favour of locals, a situation the Government was determined to end.

The report states that 482, or 41,6 percent of "highly technical positions" in the public sector were vacant. For example, there were 15 vacancies out of 44 posts for veterinary surgeons, 41 out of 87 for physical scientists, 1/1 for engineers, 70/110 + theatre nurses and three out of four for mechanical engineers.

CSO: 4700/1911

LOSS OF 'WHITE PRIVILEGE' BLAMED FOR STAFF SHORTAGES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

HARARE. — The Government would not "go down on its knees" to retain White civil servants who decided to leave the country because they could not reconcile themselves to the changed political situation, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Mr Moton Malianga, said yesterday.

He was speaking in the House of Assembly during the committee stage of the Finance Bill, which gives effect to the Budget.

Mr Sidney Malunga (Zapu, Matabeleland North) had wanted to know what measures the ministry was taking to curb resignations from the Department of Taxes.

Mr Malunga said he had heard that most of the resignations were due to low salaries.

Mr Malianga replied that the majority of resignations of qualified personnel involved Whites who did not want to work under Blacks.

"I must inform the House that this government will not go down on its knees to keep people who want the same privileges they had before," he said.

The Government was, therefore, training Zimbabweans to fill positions left by Whites.

Mr Malianga said although salaries in the Department of Taxes were lower than those offered by the private sector, "the important issue here is patriotism". There were Zimbabweans who were prepared to serve the nation regardless of the level of salaries.

He also defended a clause in the Bill providing for the appointment of four deputy commissioners of taxes.

Mr Bill Irvine and Mr Paddy Shields, both Independents, had questioned the need for four deputy commissioners and wondered whether this would not be a drain on already scarce resources.

Mr Malianga said the department had been reorganised and it was felt, in order to improve efficiency, that there was a need to adjust the establishment in the office of the Commissioner of Taxes. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1914

STAFF CRISIS HITS SHONA, NDEBELE

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 4

[Text]

A SHORTAGE of teachers is preventing the Ministry of Education and Culture from offering tuition in Shona and Ndebele in schools throughout the country, the deputy minister (Higher), Senator Joseph Culverwell, said yesterday.

The ministry agreed in principle that all the three major languages should be taught, but in some areas the number of pupils who wanted to study Ndebele did not warrant allocating one of the few available teachers to them.

Senator Culverwell was answering a written question from Cde Sydney Malunga (ZAPU, Matabeleland North) about the teaching of Shona and Ndebele in secondary schools and training institutions.

Cde Malunga wanted to know what the ministry's policy was and whether Senator Culverwell was aware that while Shona was taught in some schools in Matabeleland, Ndebele was not taught in similar institutions outside Matabeleland.

He asked what action the ministry proposed to take to remedy the situation.

Cde Malunga asked why it was not ministry policy to teach all the three languages.

Senator Culverwell said he had made it clear that the ministry agreed in principle to the teaching of all three languages but there were not enough teachers available.

Mr P. K. van der Byl (RF, Kadoma/Chegutu) raised gales of laughter when he pointed out that the two members had used the wrong pronunciation: They should have said "Sindebele and Chishona", instead of "Ndebele" and "Shona"

Senator Culverwell agreed and said: "We have got so used to the Anglicised pronunciation."

CSO: 4700/1911

BANDITS WILL BE COURT MARTIALLED, SAYS PM

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, yesterday said that the Government will introduce courts martial to deal "quickly and firmly" with dissidents, bandits and army deserters who committed serious offences.

He told Parliament that even though the civilian courts had sufficient powers to deal with dissidents, the Government felt those bandits who had absconded from the army knew about their disciplinary code and, as such, had to be dealt with by court martial.

Amid cheers from the Government benches, Cde Mugabe said this action would enable the offenders to be dealt with expeditiously and firmly.

This move would also have "a salutary effect" on present members of the army who might be wavering in their loyalty to the Government.

"I would like to emphasise that where a court martial sentences a person to death, such a sentence cannot be carried out until it has been considered by Cabinet and Cabinet has recommended to the President that the sentence should not be interfered with."

Any sentence of death was carried out by hanging unless the President, on recommendation from Cabinet, directed that it be carried out by a firing squad in private.

In another statement to the House, Cde Mugabe said the Government was greatly disappointed with the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Disturbances at Armed Encampments in February 1981.

The commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Dumbutshena, was appointed on April 29, 1981, to inquire into the disturbances and make recommendations on how to solve the problems.

The disturbances occurred at Glenville, Ntabazinduna and Connemara military camps and Entumbane ZANLA and ZIPRA camps.

The commission presented its report to President Banana in May this year.

"It appears that the commission has attempted to avoid condemning one side or another and the whole report is inconclusive," the Prime Minister said.

The report had not pinpointed the causes underlying or which led to the mutiny, neither had it identified persons or organisations responsible for planning and promoting the disturbances.

"While the report has some value as it records the views and actions of many persons who were involved in the disturbances, it falls far short of the Government's expectations when appointing the commission," said Cde Mugabe.

Although the report had not met the Government's expectations, it was felt that nothing would be gained by referring the matter back.

While the commission had made some recommendations for avoiding a recurrence of the disturbances, almost all of them had already been implemented or were being implemented by the Government.

Ziana reports that in answer to a question from Republican Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, who asked if the report would be published, Cde Mugabe said the Government did not feel that its publication would serve any useful purpose.

If, however, it was the view of MPs that the report be published, the Government would comply.

CSO: 4700/1911

'SUBVERSIVE' TEACHERS WARNED BY MAWEMA

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

TEACHERS and leaders who subvert the minds of people under their control are worse saboteurs than dissidents, the Deputy Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Cde Nelson Mawema, said yesterday.

Cde Mawema, addressing the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association leadership seminar at Masvingo High School, said that for every dissident there was a leader or teacher who sowed the seeds of evil.

The formerly privileged minority in this country expected no change, or even an improvement, in their lifestyle.

"It does not require a super genius to know that half a million litres of milk, which used to satisfy half a million people, cannot be shared in the same volumes or quantities when one is distributing it to seven million people. The same goes for beef, bread, sugar, blankets and so on."

The blame for the exodus of skilled people from Zimbabwe should be laid "at the doors of those who taught them to be selfish".

Those "exploiters and opportunists" who left Zimbabwe had never been taught to be loyal or committed to the country. "They reflect the barrenness of their education and leaders, said Cde Mawema.

He urged teachers to be totally committed to Zimbabwe so their pupils could learn from and follow their teachers' "selfless actions in the service of the country".

As social agents on behalf of the family, society and the Government, teachers' roles had a cultural and historical importance.

"As the socialising agents and instruments of imparting knowledge and skills, the teacher determines the goals of society and of education in particular."

A teacher stimulated the minds of children and helped to remove retogressive and counter-productive inferiority complexes.

A poorly trained and indisciplined teacher was likely to produce delinquents, he said.

CSO: 4700/1911

EXPERT CLAIMS SADCC POWER GRID FEASIBLE

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 9

[Text]

A REGIONAL electricity grid for the SADCC region is technically possible, and as long as the countries involved have complete trust in each other, will have great economic advantages, says a leading Zimbabwean civil engineer.

Mr John Johnston, chief hydrological engineer in the Ministry of Water Resources and Development and a former Government adviser on energy, told delegates at the national conference of the Geographical Association of Zimbabwe that there were two major considerations when looking at the possible establishment of an SADCC electricity grid — one technical and the other political.

Technically, interregional grids were possible and held certain advantages. But in energy matters, countries were very sensitive and were afraid of the damage they could suffer if the country they got their power from became unfriendly and cut supplies. They therefore tried to be as independent as possible.

But, said Mr Johnston, if the countries trusted each other completely and the grid was operated for the good of all, an interregional grid would have "tremendous advantages".

He detailed the complexity of energy policy planning and said one of the most important factors in regional planning was the mobility of various types of energy — how they were moved, and at what cost in energy and money to the country or region as a whole.

Zimbabwe's four major sources of energy were, in order of use: electricity, wood, coal and petroleum.

Electricity was the most economical energy traveller and was most efficient and versatile in its use. The extension of the national grid and local supplies were therefore well justified, Mr Johnston said.

Coal should be converted into electricity at mines because transporting coal cost money and energy which cut down on the national efficiency of coal utilisation.

If Zimbabwe wanted to export coal to other SADCC countries, rail links would have to be good enough to ensure good mobility. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/1911

BRIEFS

ZANU (PF) WHITE CANDIDATES--A Ziana story published in the Herald yesterday gave the wrong impression that ZANU (PF) would definitely field white candidates in the 1985 general elections, a spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said yesterday. "We wish to correct that impression. The Prime Minister's position was that depending on circumstances at the time of the next elections, he could foresee ZANU (PF) fielding white candidates," the spokesman said. This had not been possible during the 1980 elections because the prevailing atmosphere then was not conducive to such a step. He quoted the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe as having said: "If it is desirable and politic for us to field candidates for the white seats we will certainly do so. In my opinion this should have been the situation even in 1980." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 3]

NATIONAL ANTHEM--The composition Mwari Komborera Afrika may become Zimbabwe's national anthem, the Prime Minister Cde Robert Mugabe said in the House of Assembly yesterday. Answering questions on the $15 980 000 vote for the Prime Minister's Office, Cde Mugabe said a Cabinet committee had been dealing with the issue since independence, asking for compositions to be submitted. Some had been submitted, but none had been found suitable, he said, although more were being worked on. The song could cease to serve as the country's national anthem but then again, "It could also happen that some people do not see why it cannot be considered alongside other compositions." To laughter in the House, Cde Mugabe went on to suggest to Mr P.K. van der Byl (RF, Chegutu/Kadoma), who posed the question about a national anthem, that "If he has a creative mind, I will ask him to try his luck composing a tune or words which could serve as new national anthem." In reply, Mr van der Byl rose to say that he was not surprised the committee had not found any suitable alternative to Mwari Komborera Afrika and strongly recommended that the committee accept the song as the country's anthem. All MPs would agree that Mwari Komborera Afrika was a "splendid, majestic, noble and impressive" tune. He also had personal reasons for being attached to the music, he said. "It first saw the light of day as Nkosi Sikelele Afrika in South Africa under the aegis of my father (Major Piet van der Byl), in his then capacity as Minister of Native Affairs. "He was so inspired and impressed by the tune and caused it to be orchestrated and written up and promoted, and it spread amongst the people of South Africa, thence to Zambia and now here." Suppressing a grin as the chamber resounded with laughter, Mr van der Byl said that "in a way," he did have a certain amount to do with the song.--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 1]

PM TO LIMIT AIR TRAVEL--Air flights on foreign visits by Prime Minister Cde Mugabe will be limited this year, the Assembly was told yesterday. Speaking during debate on the $15 980 000 allocated in the Budget for the Prime Minister's Office, Cde Mugabe said that in this financial year it was unlikely that the full $1 million set aside for fares would be used. Most foreign trips would be to neighbouring countries in Africa, "and the cost will not be that high." Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) had asked why the allowance for travel for the Prime Minister's Office had been increased from $990 000 last year. Mr Henry Elsworth (Independent, Midlands) asked the Prime Minister to devote himself to economic problems. Cde Mugave said he would "lend his weight to whatever programmes the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development wishes to implement." The vote was approved.--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1911 END

JPRS 81916

4 October 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2697

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81916

4 October 1982

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No. 2697

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BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO LUSOPHONE MEETING--Luanda, 21 Sep (ANGOP)--Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has been in the Cape Verdian capital since yesterday. He will participate there in the fourth summit of heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking countries which opens in Praia today. The Angolan delegation includes Faustino Muteka, minister of transport and communications; Paulo Pinto Joao, secretary of state for cooperation; Mario Nelson, deputy minister of planning and Joao Abel das Neves, deputy governor of the Angolan National Bank. [Excerpts] [AB211059 Luanda ANGOP in French 0929 GMT]1 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1414

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 31 Jul-6 Aug 82 pp 27-29

[Interview with Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd-al-Rahman, the President of the Comoro Islands, by 'Abd-al-Latif al-Furati: "The President of the Comoro Islands Tells AL-MAJALLAH: 'The Arabs Rejected Us; They Did Not Accept Us In the Arab League Although We Are More Arab Than the Inhabitants of Djibouti or Somalia; Libya Has Not Offered Us One Franc in Aid"; date and place not specified]

[Text] He is a tall man, with Arab features, swarthy, a skillful and spontaneous speaker His movements and reactions are governed by his emotions. This is President Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd-al-Rahman, the president of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoro Islands.

He has tasted the sweetness of power and he learned the meaning of exile before returning to the seat of authority. His family traces its ancestry to Muhammad. They came from Hadramaut and he says with certainty that they are descendants of the Prophet. He decided to enter the battlefield of politics after World War II as a deputy in the French Parliament, and later in the French Senate as a representative of the Comoro Islands. In the early 1970's after the proclamation of local rule by the French he assumed the leadership of the local government. In 1975 he unilaterally proclaimed his country's independence after France prolonged the negotiations for independence. France punished him by withdrawing its experts and teachers working in the islands. Only a month after independence there was a revolution led by an agricultural engineer named 'Ali Salih who acted in a revolutionary manner the like of which the world has never seen. During this period Mr Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd-al-Rahman had to endure two bitter experiences: loss of power and exile. However, he later returned to power under questionable circumstances on 13 May 1978. Since then he has been the islands' undisputed ruler.

He received us in his office in traditional Comoro Islands fashion. We were told that this was also the fashion of certain parts of the Gulf region, particularly Oman and Aden. In his office we had a splendid interview with him, exclusive to AL-MAJALLAH.

[Question] A visitor to the Comoro Islands cannot help but notice that the most important thing on the minds of the citizens and the government is the matter of Mayotte Island. You were recently in France where you held talks with President Francois Mitterrand. Can you tell us what the most important results of your talks with the French president were with regard to the status of this island and the possibility of its return to the national fold?

(Note: The Comoro archipelago consists of four islands: Great Comoro, Anjouan, Moheli and Mayotte. In a 1974 referendum a majority voted for independence. France, however, under pressure from Mr Michel Debre who was then the governor of neighboring Reunion Island, changed its view of the referendum and separated the island of Mayotte from the archipelago because 64 percent of its inhabitants had voted against independence.)

[Answer] While Mr Mitterrand was in the left-wing opposition he took a clear position in favor of returning Mayotte to the Comoros. During my talks with President Mitterrand he assured me that he was not the kind of man who changes his position when his circumstances or responsibilities change. This means that France approves of returning Mayotte to the Comoros. The French president himself supports its return. However, this return involves self-confidence and confidence in the local and international institutions which can help us, such as the Islamic Congress, the OAU and the United Nations. With this confidence that we have I also have confidence in France which can solve this problem which to France is a simple one. This is a solution to which we will continue to adhere so that we can remain friends with France. We want to maintain good relations based on mutual respect and cooperation with France and with other countries, such as your own, Tunisia.

[Question] Will you resort to attempting other solutions if peaceful efforts fail?

[Answer] We are a small country with limited resources and capabilities. We have the example of the Malvinas and what happened to Argentina after it attempted to take back its islands in the Atlantic. We will not take risks; we know our limitations. But that does not mean that we will not continue to make diplomatic efforts and use every means available to recover our island and extend our sovereignty over it.

[Question] You recently returned from Saudi Arabia where you had gone to express condolences on the death of King Khalid. On this occasion you apparently held important discussions with the Saudi leaders, especially since your country currently needs assistance. What was the outcome of these talks?

[Answer] I went to Saudi Arabia not to discuss assistance that might be given to us and not to ask for money, but because of the death of the great King Khalid. I had been in Paris at the time of his death, and I went directly to the Saudi embassy where I signed the condolence register. I had strong ties with the late king, having met him three times. I found him a remarkable man. I went to Saudi Arabia to deliver condolences to the Saudi leaders for myself personally and on behalf of the government and people

of the Comoros who felt deeply over the death of King Khalid. In fact, I expressed these feelings to the royal family and King Fahd directly.

As regards discussing any other matters I assure you this visit was for a specific purpose and was limited to that. This is despite the fact that King Fahd asked me to specify my country's assistance requirements. In response I told him that I had not come to Saudi Arabia for this purpose despite my country's current difficulties. For example, we have not been able to pay the salaries of government employees for four months.

Relations With the Arabs

[Question] Can you inform us about the state of relations between the Comoros and the Arab world in general, and the prospects for the future?

[Answer] We have excellent relations with Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Kuwait and several other Arab countries. We consider all the Arab countries as brother countries. However, it must be said that some of those countries are not only brothers, but friends, but I will not name them. They know who they are. We have close relations with Tunisia. We will never forget that Tunisia and Belgium were the only two countries to offer us assistance unhesitatingly during a critical period. After we were punished by France for unilaterally declaring independence, and French managerial personnel and educators were withdrawn your country rushed in, despite their own need for these trained cadres, to offer them to us so that we could reopen our schools. We were able to do so thanks to you and certain Belgians. We will never forget this as long as we live. However, I want to tell you that we are Moslems but not Arabs. You must understand this once and for all.

The Arabs Rejected Us

[Question] We come to the core of the matter. It seems that the Comorians were deeply affected by the rejection of their request, submitted in 1978, to join the Arab Leaque.

[Answer] We are not an Arab country like Djibouti or Somalia. We are Africans. If that is what you want, so be it. We have our direct descendants of Muhammad. We are a country with great families of pure Arab descent just like you have. But the Arabs rejected us. They have refused to accept us in the Arab League. Today we thank them. We are not in the Arab League. Thus we do not stand by you with hands tied with regard to the Iraq-Iran war, and we do not stand with you watching what has happened and is happening in Lebanon.

[Question] We know that the Comoro Islands' application to join the Arab League was submitted during a difficult period. Egypt was preparing to conclude the Camp David agreement and the Arab world, including the Arab League, was in turmoil. What if you resubmitted your application? Do you still believe in the Arabness of your country?

[Answer] No, never. I am not the kind of person who has the door slammed in his face and then knocks again.

[Question] Do I sense a feeling of bitterness?

[Answer] We submitted an application and have never withdrawn it. The ball is now in the Arabs' court, especially since we have never even received a reply.

[Question] You mean you have never received an official reply to your application for membership?

[Answer] Never. They ignored us.

[Question] But an Arab League delegation came here to investigate the Arabness of the Comoro Islands.

[Answer] Many Arab delegations have come, and still come. Our application has been submitted. We will not say anything and will not renew it whether you accept us or not. So far no one has told us that our application was rejected. We do not want to submit another so that we are not faced with the same situation again. We do not want to feel inferior to you. This is not Islamic behavior. Do you suppose that the Comorians are not Arab because they do not speak Arabic? We are more Arab than the inhabitants of Djibouti and Somalia. Many of us have preserved our family trees which are traced back to various parts of the Arab world, such as Aden and Iraq. I, for example, am from a family from Hadramaut, and can prove it. As for those of Omani ancestry, speak. There is no objection. We know you, and we know you well. But you do not know us. (President 'Abd-al-Rahman spoke with great emotion and bitterness.)

[Question] But we are here to get to know you firsthand. Has anyone preceded us?

[Answer] You Tunisians really know us well. We are greatly indebted to you. Your teachers teach our children and make great sacrifices. We will never forget what you have done, and we will never forget the successful technical cooperation between you and us.

[Question] But is there anyone besides the Tunisians?

[Answer] Yes indeed. Kuwait is giving us a great deal of help.

[Question] How about your position on Lebanon which along with the Palestinian people is going through a terrible ordeal?

[Answer] We are deeply affected by what is happening to our Lebanese and Palestinian brothers. Despite the long distance between us, and our limited capabilities I will say it once and not add anything more: If the Arabs are prepared to fight we are ready to fight alongside them. I will say nothing more than that.

[Question] You recently received an invitation from President al-Qadhdhafi to attend the African summit conference in August. Will you attend this summit while the Africans, as we see it, are divided on the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of the Saharan Republic in the OAU?

[Answer] I might go and I might not, depending on circumstances.

[Question] But do you have good relations with Libya?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, I have visited Libya several times. But let me speak frankly. Libya has not offered us one franc in aid.

[Question] Is the Sahara problem the factor that will determine the Comoro Islands' attendance or non-attendance at the African summit?

[Answer] In effect there are now two opposing camps in the OAU.

[Question] Which of the two camps are you in?

[Answer] You know which camp.

[Question] Could you be more explicit Mr President?

[Answer] We are in the same camp as Tunisia and Senegal. If there is a return to law and if the seat which has been given in an entirely unlawful manner to the Republic of the Sahara is withdrawn then we will be prepared to attend and discuss the serious things.

[Question] How do you see the future of the Comoro Islands? What steps will you take to develop this country which seems to have great potential despite its evident poverty?

[Answer] We must have ample possibilities for developing our country. Our sister countries have these possibilities in great abundance. We can develop the fishing industry in the Comoro Islands and thus provide enough protein for our inhabitants. We can develop tourism up to a point as long as our society's equilibrium is not disturbed. We can develop farming. We can build roads and ports. There are really great possibilities for development. We can make the Comoro Islands into a true paradise. But that will require the assistance of our sister countries who have abundant resources. We want to develop ourselves. We are striving to do that but within the framework of Islam. We call upon our brother Arabs to help us. Unfortunately this call has so far not fallen upon receptive ears, and that's that.

[Question] A final question. How do you see the internal situation of the Comoro Islands, particularly after elections were recently held which were said to have been normal and democratic, which is a rarity in Africa? Do you intend to give the country more democracy, such as allowing a multi-party system?

[Answer] Not that. We tried a multi-party system and it did not work well. We have no intention of going back to that. Even the African countries which have resorted to that have begun to change their mind. Democracy is not necessarily a multi-party system. We held elections here which were an example of democracy. The candidates competed vigorously, and the people chose the one they wanted in complete freedom. This is democracy.

9123
CSO: 4704/25

TRADE MINISTRY DENIES GENERAL PRICE INCREASE

AB161920 ACCRA Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] The Ministry of Trade has denied that there have been general price increases. It made it clear that there is no truth whatsoever in the rumors in parts of the country about increases in the price of milk, milo, textiles and other items.

A statement signed by the secretary for the ministry, Mr Ashiboe Mensah, explained that the only items whose prices have been increased are toilet soaps and margarine. It said the price increases have become necessary because of the decision to use local oil instead of imported raw material to produce soap and as a general program to conserve foreign exchange. The program for the increased use of local raw material is important if any meaningful production in the country's factories is to go on.

The statement noted that this year a lot of factories have either closed down or are working dangerously near zero capacity for lack of raw materials or more correctly for lack of foreign exchange. Some of these factories, especially the textile and agrobased ones, can use locally-produced materials. The soap factories are facing the same fate of impending closure. Rather than close them down and do without soap, it was thought better to keep them open by forcing the country to produce the oil which is the basic raw material for soap; and the price for this decision is to increase the price of the product and more essential is an increase in the efforts to produce the raw material locally.

The statement points out that this situation can only be reversed if there is increased production of palm oil, and the Ministry of Trade has been assured that there are enough oil palm plantations in the country capable of providing sufficient raw materials, not only for the soap industry, but also for direct domestic consumption.

The statement attrivuted the shortage of palm oil to the fact that virtually all of the palm plantations are overgrown with weed, thereby making it impossible for the workers to get at the palm trees for harvesting. It is extimated that more than 50 percent of palm fruits that ripen every year get rotten because of inaccessibility to them. Therefore, increased oil

palm production is only possible if all the palm plantations, both private and public, are rehabilitated.

The statement therefore appealed to the people to organize themselves in their regions and local areas wherever there are oil palm plantations for an immediate rehabilitation program. This is a challenge to the entire nation, the statement added.

CSO: 4700/1957

EDUCATION SECRETARY ADDRESSES PEACE CORPS WORKERS

AB172041 ACCRA Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council Secretary for Education Miss Ama-Attah Aidoo, today asked Peace Corps volunteers in the country to contribute to the revolutionary process in spite of the limitations of Ghana's environment.

Addressing 46 American volunteers at a swearing-in ceremony at Akropong-Akwapim, Miss Ama-Attah Aidoo said the training program they had gone through in the past 9 weeks should equip them enough to be meaningfully involved in the nation's activities. Miss Ama-Attah Aidoo said they would experience the most challenging times but hoped their presence would inspire the youth among whom they would work. She said Ghana's revolutionary process has started to put some very badly needed dynamism into the educational system, and that the nation was breaking away from the negative orientation to agriculture to encourage students in farming. The secretary appealed to the volunteers to contribute in such activities in schools.

Miss Ama-Attah Aidoo referred to benefits to the country from Peace Corps volunteers over the past 20 years and asked them to tell the Ghanian youth the truth about America. She urged them to stress to the youth the importance of hard work and added that by doing this they would be doing a great job.

The Peace Corps director in Ghana, Mr Wilfredo Gonzales, swore in the volunteers. Forty-three of them will work with the Ghana education service and 3 with the Ministry of Agriculture.

CSO: 4700/1957

BRIEFS

PUBLISHERS' TAX CLEARANCE REQUIRED--The government has directed that with effect from the 6th of next month, no newspaper will be allowed to be published unless it declares its tax clearance certificate number and other particulars to the Ministry of Information. An official statement issued in Accra yesterday further directs all publishers to collect registration forms from the acting director of the information services department for completion. According to the statement, all publishers of newspapers except LOTO and sports papers are to submit their publishing cost and the price of a copy of their newspaper to the acting director of information services department before the 30th of this month. The statement warned that any publisher who does not comply with the directives will have himself to blame. [Text] [AB210637 ACCRA Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Sep 82]

SPARE PARTS STORES WARNED--All spare parts stores and dealers throughout the country have been given 2 weeks to sell their items at government approved prices or have themselves to blame. They have also been advised to make sure that spare parts given them are sold at the counter and not through any third party. Speaking to newsmen in Accra today, the interim national chaiman of the Ghana Private Road and Transport Union [GPRTU], Mr Aikins, said after the deadline any store still selling above the control price would be taken over by the GPRTU. [Excerpt] [AB172120 ACCRA Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 17 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1957

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL GROWTH CENTERS DESCRIBED

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 4-10 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Willie Zingani]

[Text] **BRIGHT lights do not only attract insects. They attract human beings as well.**

How many rural people have been lured by the city lights only to find that life in the cities is not as bright after all? One factor which has contributed to the urban drift in many developing countries has been the lack of social amenities — schools, clinics and entertainment.

Malaŵi is coming up with its own answer to discourage the urban drift. She is bringing the city to the village through the establishment of rural growth centres, which will act as focal points for development in remote areas of Malaŵi.

At present three of the 10 centres on the pilot project which started in 1978 have been completed at Thekerani in Thyolo, Nkhota in Kasungu, Mbalachanda in Mzimba District.

The other seven centres included in the programme are Bolero in Rumphi, Chikwina and Likoma in Nkhata Bay, Lobi in Dedza, Makanjila in Mangochi, Tsangano in Ntcheu, and Neno in Mwanza District.

Fifteen more centres will be established when the project enters its first phase next year.

The planning and implementation of this long term, national programme is being undertaken in close ~~co-operation~~ with other relevant ministries and departments such as Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education, Local Government, and the Town Planning Department and projects like the National Rural Development Programme, District Road Improvement, Rural Water Supply Scheme, Afforestation and Fuelwood Plantation Projects.

Financial and technical assistance for the rural growth centres has come from the German government.

The Malaŵi and German governments agreed in principle in 1980 to continue the Rural Growth Centre Project beyond the present pilot phase in the frame work of a long term, rolling programme in all the districts of Malaŵi.

MINI TOWN

When we visited the Thekerani Rural Growth Centre recently, the Member of Parliament for

Thyolo South, Mr. Wandale Thupuwela said that by the year 2000, the people there wanted the centre to be a complete town with all the social facilities that are now available in other urban centres. The year 2000 has been declared by the World Health Organisation as a target date for providing health for all.

Everybody around Thekerani is proud of the mini-city which is slowly developing at a place that was once an isolated village. With a modern rest house, hospital, market, post office, primary, carpentry workshop, community centre hall and a football ground, the people there see no point for going to live in a city.

"These days if I want to go to Blantyre, it's only for major shopping, and that is just once or twice a year," said a banana seller. "Otherwise there is everything here."

Mr. Wandale Thupuwela said that it was a new experience for the people around Thekerani to have the Area Republic Celebrations held at the centre. He added that sometimes bands come to play at the community hall, and that provides the entertainment that would pull the young generation to cities.

Last year people living around Mbalachanda Rural Growth Centre in Mzimba District were also visited by Chancellor College Travelling Theatre which presented performances on rural life.

PLAYS

The theatrical improvisation was used to highlight some of the problems experienced everyday by villagers, and to stimulate enthusiasm for development projects and to show how the problems can be overcome.

The plays visualised the importance of good sanitation, especially the use of pit latrines, proper farming methods on the main cash crop in the area, the oriental tobacco.

CSO: 4700/1951

CUSTOMS REGIONAL COOPERATION EMPHASIZED

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] REGIONAL Co-operation in Customs and training of Customs personnel are important in order to combat smuggling and other ways of duty payment evasion, a senior official from the Department of Customs and Excise said today.

Opening a four-day second regional Customs Co-operation Council meeting being attended by Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, South Africa and Malawi,the official said strengthening of regional co-operation in Customs and training of staff were some of the topics of regional concern which will be taken up at the meeting.

The meeting is also being attended by the Secretary General of the International Customs Co-operation Council, Sir Ronald Radford, who is based in Brussels, Belgium.

The official pointed out that some of the problems that Customs administrations face in developing countries are external. He said Customs administrations in these countries constantly have to follow what their counterparts are devising in the developed world. "We have many times expressed our concern at the rate at which our effectiveness is being eroded by the creation of new instruments and conventions," the official remarked.

Commenting on the need for strengthening regional co-operation as a basis for combating illicit trade like drug trafficking, the official said, "If we do not co-operate regionally, we will not succeed in beating drug smugglers because they have anti-customs co-operation councils."

"Some of our nationals regard smuggling as a hobby, others a profession from which they derive their livelihood.

CSO: 4700/1951

BOOST FOR DAIRY INDUSTRY

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "222 Cattle Arrive From Canada"]

[Text] **MALAWI's dairy promotion programme received a big boost with the arrival yesterday of 222 Holstein cattle from Canada.**

The cattle delivery is part of the 500-cattle aid to Malaŵi which is costing the Canadian Government K9.15 million.

The first consignment of 240 cattle arrived here exactly a year ago and have since been fully accustomed to Malaŵi's climate, according to a spokesman of the department of veterinary services.

Under the Malaŵi-Canada Dairy Cattle Development Project, Canada will assist Malaŵi to establish two dairy farms — one at Chinsapo here in Lilongwe and the other at Ndata near Mikolongwe in Chiradzulu District.

The project aims at meeting the rising demand for milk especially the cities of Blantyre and Lilongwe.

It is planned that in the long run, offsprings of the cattle will be sold to ordinary farmers in Malaŵi's rural areas.

Thus rural based smallholder farmers will be involved in Malaŵi's dairy promotion programmes towards inciting further milk demand in the rural areas.

The DC8 aircraft which airlifted the cattle from Canada could only carry 222 of the previously agreed 266 due to the big sizes of the six-month old animals.

The remaining 44 will come to Malaŵi later, the spokesman said.

The first consignment of 240 cattle which landed at the Kamuzu International Airport on September 6 last year have already been well established at Ndata less four of them which died.

The ones which arrived yesterday will be based at Chinsapo. —

CSO: 4700/1951

FINANCE MINISTER INTERVIEWED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 30 Aug 82 p 6

[Interview with Paul Berenger, minister of Finance: "Economic Revival: Fact or Fiction? L'EXPRESS Asks Mr Paul Berenger"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Mr Finance Minister, we have noted that your proposed budget met with an appreciable favorable consensus, considering the situation you inherited. But there remain circumstancial reservations with respect to the second goal which you set for yourself in presenting the budget: economic revival. Although it is recognized that the investment incentives which you introduced are well-meant and well-directed, reservations are made because there are no funds available for economic revival: on the one hand, enterprises do not make profits and tax cuts are pointless; on the other hand, the share claimed by the government remains disporportionate. If these observations are well-founded, how can a revival take place, and how can it be a Mauritian revival?

[Answer] To begin with, let me first tell you that economic revival, which was the essential objective of the 1982/83 budget, is not a short term affair, it is not something that can be done quickly. At any rate, one thing is clear to us: it is that economic revival is necessary if the Mauritian Militant Movement [MMM], the Mauritian Socialist Party [PSM] and the Organization of the Rodriguez People [OPR] are, in the long run, to reconciliate their basic socialist objectives with the immediate problems of our balance of payments, our budget deficit, our unemployment and economic stagnation in general.

The range of measures which I have introduced in the budget and which the government has since then adopted is aimed at avoiding the suicidal path of a poorly planned economic revival which would bring about a further deterioration of our balance of payments and deprive us of the means of creating productive jobs. I must say it again: our objectives--redistributing the national wealth, achieving a more real welfare state, creating productive jobs more rapidly--can be reached only if economic revival is achieved as soon as possible.

We are very much aware of the problems of enterprises, we are very much concerned by the necessity of having healthy enterprises. We want to provide existing enterprises with the means of achieving prosperity and create conditions favorable to the creation of new enterprises. However, it is my duty to

say that, while the country, under the leadership of an MMM/PSM/OPR government, has already begun an in-depth reorganization and adjustment effort, that should not go for the government alone. Enterprises too must accomplish a considerable effort of modernization, reorganization and adjustment. Too often, efforts which are necessary in terms of marketing, production research, diversification, quality control, and which are indispensable to bring prosperity to enterprises --too often these efforts have been postponed or have simply not been made. Therefore, we expect enterprises to make the same effort as we do at country and government level. This being said, we do intend to provide enterprises with the means to make profits. There is nothing taboo for us about doing that. We said it before the elections and we will say it again--investments must yield a reasonable rate of return. Profit, in the acceptable meaning of the word, is necessary, its acceptable meaning being not synonymous with exploitation of the workers or unacceptable working conditions. There is a whole range of measures and concessions in my budget that are precisely aimed at helping enterprises make profits and prosper. Even so, enterprises must know how to take advantage of the concessions made and the opportunities offered to them. Enterprises must answer our call and respond to these incentives.

You also mention the exaggerated share which the government is claiming in terms of capital, liquid assets. The problem, I believe, is different. Too much capital is devoted to unproductive jobs and this is something we intend to change. Some were asking us to make drastic cuts in our 1982/83 development budget without telling the truth, which is that this would have resulted in massive layoffs. As a socialist government, we are not prepared to do that. Nevertheless, we have introduced, already in this first budget, a series of measures which are intended to provide the private sector with the means for its development and its financing and, immediately afterward, we have taken measures to obtain that every cent spent be spent in a productive way, i.e. that all jobs be productive jobs. As far as possible, we are going to control, if not reduce, government expenditures, especially operating expenditures, and we are not prepared to do so at the expense of wage earners nor at the expense of the state apparatus proper operation. In this first budget, we had very little room to maneuver, but we did all that could be done and, as months and years go by, we shall continue in this direction. It should be noted that the profitability of enterprises, just as the share of capital claimed by the government, is of particular interest to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and, therefore, we have discussed it with them. We are very much aware of this problem and have already begun to take action.

[Question] Another criticism contained in the analyses that accompanied the debate on your first budget involves the under-utilization of the existing industrial equipment. This would indicate that the inadequacy of our exportations is primarily a matter of market, not of investment. Now, no matter what it exports, Mauritius, considering its size, cannot represent a threat to any large market. Is the government inclined to take priority action in the fields of market and product intelligence and in bilateral negotiations with other governments to secure markets that would aspire to full-capacity production?

[Answer] The problem is not only a marketing problem; there are other problems, from the reluctance of Mauritian workers to work several shifts to the lack of

capital, the lack of bank credits, to name just a few, many other problems that slow down Mauritian enterprises. With respect to marketing, the 1982/83 budget already includes a number of measures aimed at a marketing effort abroad, with respect both to our free zone and our tourism, and there again we shall progress as months go by. In our opinion, the new marketing must not be restricted to the free zone and tourism, but must extend to such traditional sectors as sugar, tea, to name only a few. There again, we are actively studying these problems.

[Question] Economic revival is also a matter of climate. If we sift through parliamentary questions and take stock of the activities of certain ministries, we are afraid we will discover that the concerns of Parliament members and motivation authorities are not often such as would bring an economic revival. As Finance minister, are you satisfied with these trends?

[Answer] I will tell you no. At least not always, or not often. I do not have to tell you that most of our backbenchers are newcomers to Parliament. But there are many things that should be denounced, many past or continuing abuses that should be denounced. Nevertheless, the truth is that we do not want a negative climate to prevail in the government, a climate that would discourage those who are not to be blamed for anything but whose morale is affected by a certain form of harassment; that, we shall not tolerate. But, certainly, we shall not prevent abuses from being denounced and Parliament members from doing their work. This, you can guess, we have already discussed with Parliament members and shall continue to do so.

[Question] Now that you are familiar with all the demands of the situation, how can you, as the leading man in charge of the economy, support the project of an unproductive unemployment allowance which you used to advocate when you were a politician in the opposition?

[Answer] Rather than an unemployment allowance, we should call it a subsistence allowance. Mauritius cannot afford a "full full" (as we say on the island) unemployment allowance. Nevertheless, we believe that those who are truly needy and without means must be helped. With the help of foreign experts, Mr David Bradburry being one of them, the minister of Social Security, Employment and National Solidarity has prepared a Draft White Paper which is now being examined in depth by my officials and myself, my colleague, the minister of Economic Planning and Development, and his officials, my colleague, the minister of Social Security, and his officials. Upon my return, we shall put the finishing touch to this draft which will then be circulated and will contain definite proposals and figures and, therefore, will give rise to a national debate. In the light of the results of this debate, we shall proceed with a bill.

[Question] The government has taken certain courageous initiatives concerning the under-utilization of human potential in the public sector, to the satisfaction of those who believe that the reorientation of the labor force toward production and, as far as possible, toward exportation is the key to all structural reorganization. Can you, as Finance minister, tell us what you expect from this rehabilitation operation in the next five years?

[Answer] I would rather not comment on one of the measures we are not taking. There is a whole range of measures and there is the impact they will have on economic conditions in general. I believe that, if there are no cyclones, if there is no drought, if we are not especially affected by the world recession, if there is no new sudden increase in oil prices, then after three economic revival budgets we should begin to see the end of the tunnel. The task of economic recovery which myself and my colleagues have undertaken after the 11 June elections is not a short-range task. The damage caused to the Mauritian economy has left profound scars; you cannot straighten out a balance of payments in just a few months. Especially after it has been distorted as much as ours has been since 1976. As I said in closing the debate on the budget speech, we have taken a good start. Without false modesty, the budget we have introduced is certainly the best Mauritius could expect. We have taken a good start toward economic recovery. But it is a long-range task. Year after year, the successive economic revival budgets which we shall introduce will complete this long-range task; but, as I also said, we intend to publish a monthly table of the main economic indicators--employment sector by sector, inflation, balance of payments, balance of trade and other important indicators, budget deficit, etc. As I was saying, we shall present a monthly table so all the people--the unions first, but also all the people--can follow month by month the changes in the situation, so that, all together, we can take corrective measures in time should the results expected not materialize or be too long in coming.

There is no magic formula to get the country out of the disastrous economic situation in which the previous regime left it. All there is is stimulating production for exportation, production to replace importations, all there is is work and productivity, and all this can be obtained only in a climate of social justice, of regained dignity for the workers, with the participation of all and in a large outburst of patriotism which became evident after the 11 June elections and which will have to be the motivating force that, in the months and years to come, will enable Mauritius, following the good start it has now taken, to pull through.

9294
CSO: 4719/1392

LABOR PARTY SPLIT

Labor Party Members' Resignation

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 29 Aug 82 pp 1, 7

[Article: "Erosion of Labor Party. Twelve Executive Committee Members, Including Sir Satcam Boolell, Resign Collectively"]

> [Text] A dozen members of the Labor Party Executive Committee, with Sir Satcam Boolell at their head, resigned from the party last week and plan to hold a press conference during the next few days to state their position.

A joint resignation letter was addressed to the Labor Party secretariat on Wednesday. The resigning members feel they can no longer work in the Labor Party as it is now, and are considering the creation of a new political party.

In a statement to L'EXPRESS, yesterday afternoon, Mr Rajeshwar Purryag, who had lately been approached by the Labor Party leader, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, to succeed him, and who is one of the resigning members, gave to understand that those who decided to slam the door "had struggled for over five years to try and somewhat reorganize the Labor Party. They are now sick and tired. The very people who always resisted change are still talking as usual, in spite of last 11 June's defeat."

According to information obtained by L'EXPRESS, the resigning members now include Sir Satcam, Messrs Simadree Virahsawmy, K. Purryag, Iswardeo Seetaram, Kaleswarao Saccaram, Razack Peeroo, Dr K. Bussawon, all ministers in the former government, and former speaker Sir Ramesh Jeewoolall, Messrs Clarel Malherbes and Mooneshwar Hurry, former parliamentary secretaries, Krisnalall Coonjan, a former deputy, and Bala Teeroovengadum and Jack Kooraram.

For the second time in four years, the Labor Party sees itself dismembered. In 1978, it had to face dissent from a dozen members at first. Finally, things worked out for most of those who had taken issue with the leadership. However, the stir caused resulted in three deputies being expelled from the party, viz. Messrs Harish Boodhoo, Radha Gungoosingh and Dr Rohit Beedassy, who were to found the Mauritian Socialist party almost one year later.

Immediately after the 11 June elections, the party staff set up a committee to analyze the reasons for its stinging defeat. That committee was to meet last Wednesday to put the finishing touches to its report that will be presented next Sunday to the national congress which the Labor Party plans to hold at Eden College in Rose-Hill.

However, things were to take a turn for the worse during the week, when the above-mentioned resigned collectively.

Answering questions from L'EXPRESS yesterday, the Labor Party chairman confirmed the resignation of the Executive Committee members. He added, however, that the congress will be held as scheduled next Wednesday. "The party has a constitution which provides for the election of the chairman and of the executive committee. The congress will have to elect the majority group that will take over control of the party after 5 September. Any suggestion for change should have been submitted to the delegates at this congress, which is the highest party authority. I wish that the executive committee that will be elected by the congress should be representative of all the trends and all the districts and that it should rally around a leftist ideology so as to regain the inspiration which moved the Labor Party pioneers."

After Sir Satcam's resignation, there is only one candidate left to the position of Labor Party chairman, Mr Harry Boolauck.

SSR Comments on Resignation

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 30 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam] Deeply Regrets the Decision of Boolell and 11 Other Members to Resign From the Party Executive Committee"]

> [Text] "This group decision may further decimate the Labor Party," he said.
>
> Sir Satcam Boolell and 11 other members of the Labor Party Executive Committee have sent a joint resignation letter to the party secretariat and to the Executive Committee which met last Saturday afternoon and took note of it. Among the resigning members are former ministers Kailash Purryag, Iswardeo Seetaram, Razack Peeroo, Dr Bussawon, Messrs O. Saccaram, Simadree Virahsawmy, former speaker Sir Ramesh Jeewolall, Messrs Mooneswar Hurry, Clarel Malherbes, who all belonged to the dissenting group at the time when Mr Harish Boodho launched his movement, as well as Messrs K. Coonjan, Bala Teeroovengadum and Jacques Kooraram.

At its Saturday meeting, the Labor Party Executive Committee delegated Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Dr Regis Chaperon and Mr Guy Narainsamy to meet with the resigning members and attempt to make them come back on their decision.

Sir Seewoosagur, whom we met at his home yesterday afternoon, made the following statement: "I am deeply saddened to see that colleagues with whom I have always worked have made such a decision, especially after the considerable defeat we suffered in the last general elections. I had thought that, considering the last elections, it would be important for the Labor Party to close ranks, become united again and work loyally toward the advent of a moderate form of socialism, so each Mauritian could receive his share and everyone could work without the slightest fear."

"At yesterday's (Saturday) Executive Committee meeting, we read the letter of resignation from the 12 members. It should be noted that several of those who are now resigning belonged to the 'group of 13' in 1977, when Mr Harish Boodhoo was leading the dissenters together with his friends, Mr Radha Gungoosingh and Dr Rohit Beedassy who formed the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party]."

"We have never had so many difficulties to face in the Labor Party, and the decision made by the new group may further decimate the party."

Sir Seewoosagur announced that, immediately after Saturday's Executive Committee meeting, he tried to contact Sir Satcam Boolell, but was unfortunately unable to do so, Sir Satcam having left for the seashore at Trou-d'Eau-Douce. However, he was able to contact Mr Kailash Purryag who is going to meet with him this afternoon. Sir Seewoosagur told us he hoped that the outcome of this meeting would be positive for the future of the party and the country. He added that the country expects more from the Labor Party than petty quarrels, since the party still has a part to play in the development and progress of the country and all its sons.

9294
CSO: 4719/1388

FRENCH COOPERATION MINISTER VISITS, IS INTERVIEWED

Mr Cot's Press Conference

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 1 Sep 82 pp 1, 6, 7

[Press Conference by French minister of cooperation, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, prior to his departure from Plaisance airport, on 31 August 1982]

[Text] "We shall not ask the impossible from a friend."

These were the words of the French minister of cooperation and Development, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, in answer to questions from the French and Mauritian press, yesterday afternoon at the Plaisance airport, prior to his departure from the island.

Mr Cot stated that, although the Mauritian goverment's requests are realistic, Mauritius's needs are enormous. He added that France will not be able to grant all these requests. He stated that, in a first stage, cooperation projects must be planned before they are submitted to the joint French-Mauritian commission which is scheduled to meet early next year. "Nevertheless, France has a moral commitment."

Mr Cot was accompanied at the Plaisance airport by the minister of agriculture, Mr Kishore Deerpalsingh, and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Jean-Claude de l'Estrac. Among other topics, Mr Cot touched on regional cooperation, the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, Tromelin, and French aid to Mauritius.

Here are Mr Cot's main answers to questions asked by the Mauritian and French journalists who were at the Plaisance airport yesterday afternoon.

[Question] For the first time, French cooperation is contemplating a regional cooperation project that would include a French territory and sovereign states. Do you think that this will require the creation of new structures in your ministry? Do you also contemplate creating a new regional cooperation agency?

[Answer] We are deeply interested in participating in regional cooperation as long as our partners agree. We believe that sovereign states working together could achieve a lot in this respect. France, too, is a sovereign state. We wish to take part in such cooperation on an equal footing. As soon as the Mauritian initiative is approved by the other states in this region, we shall be able to set up concrete cooperation projects. We shall support this effort and participate to all possible extent. We shall act through the European Community. Economic conditions are favorable to the setting up of such regional cooperation.

[Question] Would such cooperation take place directly from France to Mauritius or else through Reunion?

[Answer] I have always encouraged all forms of cooperation, not only cooperation between states, but also through non-governmental organizations or through the French cooperative movement. I believe that all potential participants must be encouraged. In Reunion, there are organizations that are interested. The Reunion Chamber of Commerce and Industry has submitted proposals to this effect. The Reunion Regional Development Institute, for its part, is contemplating the organization of a symposium on regional cooperation next year.

[Question] Does France contemplate the possibility of having Reunion seated next to independent countries in such an Indian Ocean Islands Commission?

[Answer] First, that is for the local states to decide. France which, through Reunion, is a local state, will be happy to join it. However, we are not the prime mover in this case. It was initiated by the Mauritian government. We shall accept any invitation made to us.

[Question] France has been the advocate of the Malagasy Republic with the International Monetary Fund. Is it willing to help Mauritius in the same manner and with other organizations?

[Answer] The word "advocate" may not be appropriate as it would imply that there was a defendant. Now, I do not consider Mauritius to be a defendant. Our economic and financial cooperation already exists and should be intensified. With respect to our relations with international financial institutions, we are willing to plead the Mauritian case. However, there are excellent advocates in Mauritius.

[Question] Can France play a part in such regional cooperation unless there is a political desire to do so on the part of Reunion, which is anchored to the right?

[Answer] You cannot say that Reunion is anchored to the right. We must let Reunion vote. Elections to the departmental and regional councils will soon take place. It is interesting to note that personalities from the economic sector are motivated to such cooperation. We must avail ourselves of this historical occasion to set up regional cooperation.

[Question] What you call cooperation, others call French imperialism. What are your comments?

[Answer] It seems to me that French imperialism is somewhat limited in its ambitions. True, we would like to see ideas that are dear to us become more widespread. The French imperialism which we want to disseminate is that of 1789.

[Question] In a recent statement, you mentioned exploiting and sharing the wealth of scattered islands. What did you mean, especially with respect to Tromelin?

[Answer] France is ready and willing to discuss with its partners, and especially with its Mauritian partners, any problem that may arise, and especially the territorial status of Tromelin. Nevertheless, in addition to their non-negligible historical and symbolic value, these islands scattered in the Indian Ocean are also a source of present and potential wealth, or again a source of safety, for instance for the meteorological prediction of cyclones. In this respect, much could be done concretely for oceanographic research, meteorological stations and, tomorrow, nodule mining. For such operations, France can contribute its experience, its technological potential and its capabilities which it intends to make available to this region as a whole. We can thus help one another rather than waste our time in sterile discussions.

[Question] What is the French government's position with respect to the Indian Ocean Islands Games?

[Answer] We would like the Mauritian government to take charge of the organization of these games. We confirmed the French offer to install an Olympic swimming pool and to help in the concrete organization of the Games. At a time when economic conditions are difficult, all factors should be considered if the Mauritian government is not to launch itself into a prestige operation, even for the sake of organizing the Indian Ocean Games. We offered to delegate a high French official experienced in this field to see what is actually possible.

[Question] Did you discuss a possible visit of President Mitterrand to Mauritius on the occasion of his forthcoming trip to India?

[Answer] The Mauritian government would like to receive the French president, just as the French government would like to welcome Mr Jugnauth, your prime minister, in Paris. I am also pleased with your decision to consider India and France as privileged partners. On certain projects, the three of us could obtain interesting results. India, like France, has some experience, especially in oceanography.

[Question] You recently stated that, in view of conditions in the Indian Ocean, generosity was a political tool that France had to use. Would you comment on this statement?

[Answer] It seems to me that France's obvious interest is that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace, a zone of development. It is also essential

for France to be on neighborly terms with countries in this area. These are reasons why we are directly concerned and also why our self-interest inclines us to generosity. We act out of political interest as well as out of socialist solidarity and, basically, this is good.

[Question] We know now that the Reunion market is not particularly open to Mauritian products. What guarantees can you offer to show that you are serious about a possible cooperation between the two islands?

[Answer] Regional cooperation will not be easy to implement. The economic crisis is causing problems which strongly affect the French textile industry as well as the Mauritian textile industry. We also have our own employment problems. We ask you to understand them. There are also technical and legal problems. I am thinking of the incompatibility with the Lome convention, and of a system in which there could be a regional common market that would allow free circulation of products in both directions. Nevertheless, I think that we can find solutions, if it is our policy to do so. We must negotiate and, I grant you that, Mauritians are hard-bargaining negotiators.

[Question] Have you started negotiations concerning the Mauritians who are in France without legal papers?

[Answer] A number of Mauritian workers are doing good work in France. We want them to stay. However, illegal Mauritian immigrants form one of the largest groups of immigrants in France. In the recent past, French policy has not always been sound. We must straighten out things. Therefore, in accordance with the French government's policy, we shall do all that is necessary to enable Mauritian workers now in France to work under satisfactory conditions. However, we cannot take the responsibility of welcoming new workers as long as we have no jobs to offer them. We certainly do not do this with a light heart. But that would be irresponsible.

[Question] France maintains a military presence in the Indian Ocean, while local countries are calling for a demilitarization of this zone. Is that not paradoxical?

[Answer] Our presence is relatively modest compared to others. At times, one local government or the other may have found it useful during recent events. Our presence has no imperialistic ambition. We wish to see the Indian Ocean demilitarized. For that, the sources of tension in the region must first be eliminated.

In closing his press conference, the French minister of Cooperation and Development again assured the Mauritian government of France's socialist solidarity. He added: "These are not empty words."

Soon afterwards, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot and the delegation that accompanied him to Mauritius left the island. On his departure, he was greeted by the minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, and the minister of Agriculture Mr Kishore Deerpalsingh.

Interview with Mr Cot

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 1 Sep 82 pp 5

[Interview with Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation, by Alain Gordon-Gentil of LE MAURICIEN, on 31 August 82]

> [Text] "Relations between our two countries have been given a new start." This is what Mr Jean-Pierre Cot said yesterday morning, during an exclusive interview with Alain Gordon-Gentil of LE MAURICIEN. Briefly reviewing bilateral relations between Mauritius and France, the minister of cooperation ventured to go beyond the usual half-hearted diplomatic statements.
>
> Mr Jean-Pierre Cot consistently insisted that the advent of a socialist government in Mauritius "gave rise to a desire to see our two countries work toward a common destiny."

[Question] Mr Minister, can we say that your visit has brought new inspiration to relations between Mauritius and France?

[Answer] I cannot tell whether relations between our two countries have changed, but I know that we have been able to reassert and intensify them both culturally and politically. This will make for a more efficient interpenetration between Mauritius and France. It will also enable us to increase our presence in Mauritius and will give your country an opportunity to bring to us the extraordinary cultural heritage that is yours.

[Question] Has the advent of a socialist government brought about concrete changes in the relations between our two countries?

[Answer] What is sure, is that the advent of a young socialist team in Mauritius, whose views are close to those we want to implement in France, has made us comrade-in-arms and created a desire to work jointly toward our destiny, which has enriched the relations between our two countries.

[Question] Your speeches gave the impression that you had come to Mauritius much more as a militant socialist deputy than as a minister of cooperation...

[Answer] You know that France does have militant ministers... There is no law against it, is there?... You can be minister and still remain a politician.

[Question] Would you comment on the dossiers which the Mauritian government submitted to you? Are they realistic?

[Answer] Yes, they are both realistic and ambitious. And we also were able to note that French assistance to Mauritius is not wasted or squandered, which does not mean that there are no problems. There are huge needs for development and the Mauritian government does all it can to make sure that development takes place under conditions that involve both rigor and confidence. We wish to help it with all our strength, a strength which we shall place at the disposal of our

Mauritian friends. Apart from that, I was impressed by the quality of the dossiers that were submitted to us and also by the projects that have been realized. The Tamarin Fishing Cooperative is a fine realization of the cooperative movement.

[Question] Is it reasonable for Mauritius to consider itself privileged among Third-World countries in its relations to France?

[Answer] Socialists do not like the word "privileges"... But it is true that our relations have been given a new start. This is due to the almost simultaneous advent of two socialist governments in our two countries. That can only strengthen our relations.

[Question] One last personal question: If I asked you to describe Mauritius in a few words, what would you say?

[Answer] This country is too rich to be described in a few words. No, really, I am at a loss to answer that last question...

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CSO: 4719/1387

BRIEFS

ELECTION LOSS EXAMINED--The Chaperon committee submits its report to Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam: The committee appointed by the Labor Party Executive Committee to examine the causes of the party's defeat in the general elections of 11 June 1982 has completed its work and submitted its report to the party leader, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. The Labor Party Congress which will meet next Sunday will not have an opportunity to discuss this report; the report will be examined by the Executive Committee to be appointed by the congress on Sunday. Our readers will remember that, after the December 1976 elections, a similar report had been prepared by a committee which was then chaired by Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo. According to Dr Chaperon, the Labor Party was defeated in the 1982 election because it failed to study the causes put forward in Sir Veerasamy's report. Dr Chaperon hopes that this time the party will draw a better lesson from the observations contained in his report... [Text] [Port Louis ADVANCE in French 30 Aug 82 pp 1,4] 9294

CSO: 4719/1388

INTRUSION OF RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES IN BUSINESS FORBIDDEN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by E.R.]

[Text] The integration of units of the hotel and similar industries in GOAM [Maputo Supply Organization Office] is opening good prospects for better operation of that sector, since it is known that the CIT [Information and Tourist Center], the organization previously responsible, was struggling with immense difficulties, particularly with regard to control and supervision. This is not to speak of the problem of supply for which, incidentally, the CIT could not come up with an answer.

It can be said that the incorporation of the hotel industry in GOAM got off to a good start through a decision justified from all aspects.

We are speaking of the prohibition, pure and simple, of the use of religious reasons to deprive the customer of certain products.

To be precise, the proprietors of establishments of the hotel industry, who profess the Muslim religion, were forbidding the frequenters of their places of business to eat pork and its byproducts. In restaurants, snack bars and the like, customers were not permitted to eat fibrous meats, pork chops and similar foods, and, in pastry shops, coffee houses and tearooms, they were forbidden to eat sandwiches containing pork sausage, other sausage or certain beef products.

Furthermore, the owners of establishments, who profess the Hindu religion, deprived their customers of all types of food made with beef.

In other words, some hotel industry establishments were virtually converted into churches. This has ended and will remain so.

In the People's Republic of Mozambique, the practice of religion is unrestricted. Everyone knows this, but in one's own home, not in public places frequented by large numbers of people who, in many instances, have nothing to do with any type of religion.

Thus, GOAM's decision must be welcomed as a breath of fresh and invigorating air in the hotel and allied industry. In any and every establishment, the customer has the right to order what he wants and not what the owner or manager wants him to have. These are public domains and, as such, can never be used, even on a small scale, as vehicles for religious propaganda.

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CSO: 4742/382

DISSATISFACTION AROUSED BY GDR FOOTWEAR SALE PRICE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 22 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by: Hilario Matusse]

[Text] A series of meetings are being held in Maputo to encourage the people to discuss their problems and consider possible solutions.

The party leadership, which is promoting and guiding these meetings, is attempting to help the people raise their level of political awareness and, especially, overcome their reluctance to speak out on the problems plaguing them, study the causes and seek solutions.

The matter of footwear offered to our country by the GDR and sold at 1,600 meticals when the price should not exceed 1,200 meticals has shown the confidence the people have in their party. They spoke up and called attention to that problem, and therein lies the solution.

There may still be some who see a good reason to sell that footwear at the previous price--I believe this is so--since the situation has dragged on for a long time, even after the question was raised in one of the meetings with party leaders in which it was decided to seek an urgent solution. Contrary to what was expected, the situation has continued, and rumors have run rampant throughout the city just as much as there was silence by the one whose mission it was to resolve the problem. Meanwhile, there was another meeting, and the people got up once more and called attention to the problem. Therein lies the answer.

When someone speaks of footwear, he speaks of many other problems to which answers are possible if, in fact, the persons directly responsible assume their role and do their duty. Unfortunately, many times only the intervention of highly placed leaders can put a stop to these abnormal situations.

There is no doubt that the people are capable of understanding the situation, and the proof of this is the frank attitude with which they are analyzing and expounding upon the problems at the meetings, which have become true political schools.

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CSO: 4742/382

HIGH CUSTOMS DUTIES ON GDR GIFT CLOTHING PROTESTED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 22 Aug 82 p 48

[Article by Celestino Jacinto Bendane, working student in the GDR]

[Text] I am pleased to write to report on questions relating to items sent from the GDR to Mozambique. We have learned, in this country, of the following problem: "The clothing we are sending to Mozambique to help our parents is creating problems in the mails. When our parents are advised to come to the post office to pick up the item sent, they are required to pay much money, even more than the purchase price of the material!"

And I am asking: "Can it be that our mail services are now becoming stores which are selling clothing from the GDR? They have found yet another way to exploit the people. Formerly, shipments disappeared; and, as has been said, they have now discovered another technique. To what extent will this go on, and what is the objective?"

"Can it be that they still do not know that nearly all of us in the GDR are students who, moreover, are not buying clothing because we have much money but, rather, because we know our families need our help and are doing so at great effort. Thus far, the scholarship money has not proved sufficient for all our needs; and when we saw that the clothing we sent is costing much money to get our of customs, we felt sad. In addition, we paid the money here because we also were not sending the material gratis, and we did not buy it very cheap.

This has happened to me three times: once, I sent 3.25 kg which cost me 1,290 meticals; the second time, I sent 3 kg which cost me 800 meticals; and the last e, I sent 5 kg which cost me 2,000 meticals. This is a lot of money.

The other question is this: We have friends who send us the magazine TEMPO. The cost to send this time is 100 to 120 meticals. My question is: How many grams does a magazine weigh and what is the cost per gram?

8568
CSO: 4742/382

DETAILS PROVIDED ON DESTRUCTION OF NRM CAMPS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Between 1 and 17 August, the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique]) destroyed seven camps occupied by armed bandits in the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane, Manica and Sofala, according to information released by AIM [MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY].

A Mozambican military source told AIM that dozens of bandits were killed in the fighting and that considerable war material was seized.

On 9 August, the armed forces attacked and assaulted a camp of armed bandits in the Bala-Bala area, killing two bandits and confiscating various pieces of war material. The next day, another camp was destroyed in the Nalazi area. On 11 August, the armed forces attacked a group of bandits in the Chefu area, capturing one. Three days later, in the Sumbulane area, Mozambican soldiers killed 15 more bandits and wounded others.

On the same day, after a pursuit, another camp was destroyed in the Mocoduene area in Inhambane Province.

On 9 August, Mozambican forces, stationed in Manica Province, attacked two camps, one of them of the type the armed bandits call a command post. On this occasion, three bandits were captured and seven killed. The armed forces also seized a duffel bag, four packages and two boxes of ammunition, one cartridge clip and 19 hand grenades.

In this action, 59 peasants were freed who had been kidnapped by the armed gangs. On 16 August, in new fighting, three more bandits were killed and one weapon was seized. On the same day, the armed forces killed another bandit near the small community of Guilaze.

In Sofala, in the Mafambisse area, the armed forces killed an unspecified number of bandits and captured four, one of whom was carrying a weapon. A week later, in the Tica area, another bandit was captured. On 10 August, in the Rego area north of Nhamatanda, the armed forces destroyed a camp and captured seven bandits. Six days later, another camp was destroyed in the Chissanjo area north of the bridge over the Pungoe River.

8568
CSO: 4742/381

TROUBLED 'CAPITALIST-ORIENTED' PESCOM REORGANIZATION PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpts] "PESCOM [Commercial Fishing Company] got off to a bad start. We established this company as a state enterprise, but the concepts which subsequently governed this effort were capitalist in nature. Only thus can we explain the errors discovered in this regard," Aranda da Silva, minister of Home Trade [MCI], speaking at a workers' general assembly in which he announced the appointment of Julio de Sousa Kazembe as director of that enterprise.

Yesterday's meeting was preceded by a series of sectorial meetings held to analyze PESCOM's performance, a measure which was part of a more general program arranged by the MCI to strengthen the management leadership of its state firms and also organize those firms more efficiently.

"Although the work of the committee which has been working with you here for 3 weeks has not yet terminated," Aranda da Silva said, "the seriousness of the problems we are facing has made us see that it was urgently necessary to take specific measures, one of which, in this case, was the appointment of a director."

Without citing actual cases or mentioning names, since that could prejudice the investigations already underway, Aranda da Silva invited the workers to speak about the serious problems of the diverting of fish and shrimp, thefts, the falsification of documents, and others.

Although the participation of the workers has not been active, at this meeting those who spoke were very clear about the chaotic situation now being experienced by PESCOM. The passive approach evidenced in the silence and, in some instances, speeches made by some of the workers called upon by the discussion leader to voice their opinion gave reason to believe that a certain degree of compromise could be expected, and with good reason.

The total absence of any definite work policy, which was also considered to be at the root of some of the irregularities here detected and as expressed by one of the workers who spoke, was substantiated by the fact that there had never been a meeting of the workers in the firm--either partisan or any other kind--from the time the party was organized within the company.

Later in the meeting, the MCI head said to the workers: "Are there not racist problems here? The cooperants are protected, and office workers are treated in a special manner. An office worker can go directly to the company manager to present his problem and complain as many times as necessary until a solution is obtained; a worker in another sector cannot. When he goes to the manager, he is told: 'You have a supervisor; tell him your problem.' This is what really happens within the company."

To emphasize the fact that PESCOM's serious situation is the result of bad management to which it has been subjected since its founding, Aranda da Silva recalled the succession of directorates who were hired to run the firm since its beginning with the aim of correcting the damage being done. Just a little more than 5 years after its founding, PESCOM now has its fifth director.

Minister Aranda da Silva gave his assurance that the committee, which has been working at PESCOM since June, will continue to analyze the firm's performance, after which measures are to be taken to reorganize the company in accordance with the committee's findings.

With the appointment of Julio de Sousa Kazembe, who is also national director of commercial techniques at the MCI, the services of Maria Joane Oliveira, who was previously responsible for the company, are terminated.

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CSO: 4742/381

BRIEFS

GDR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM--Yesterday, Bodo Weidemann, GDR secretary of state for professional training, and his committee visited the professional training center of the CFM-Sul [Mozambican Railroad-Southern Branch], in Maputo, having leisurely inspected the facilities after a brief meeting with Luis Pais, director of the center, who presented an overall picture of the operation of the complex. After observing the operation and other aspects of the center's activities, GDR's secretary of state for professional training praised the program and action to be taken during the coming year to provide professional training for medium-skilled personnel in the railway sector. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Aug 82 p 2] 8568

PORTUGUESE HOTEL CONSTRUCTION, ADMINISTRATION--"Mozambique and Portugal have scheduled for the end of this year the resumption of work on the construction of the Four Seasons Hotel in Maputo and the temporary transfer of the managerial staff from the Polana Hotel, also in the capital, to a Portuguese firm," Mario Trindade, director of the Information and Tourist Center [CIT], told NOTICIAS. The agreement on the Polan administrative staff was signed yesterday and will become effective on 1 January 1983. The resumption of work, interrupted 7 years ago, is the result of negotiations recently conducted between delegations of the business sectors of Mozambique and Portugal, during which the two parties agreed upon the necessary mechanisms to finalize that important project. The volume of work to be performed by a Mozambique firm with Portuguese technical assistance is estimated at $10 million (about 370 million meticals), and formalities are presently underway to open the pertinent credit. This amount covers the total investment of the project relating to the utilization and completion of the controversial Four Seasons Hotel, but that figure could be lower if it is possible to obtain certain equipment locally, particularly that involved in altering and equipping the 26-story building. While waiting for the hotel to be completed, estimated at 3 years, the Portuguese contingent, with a minimum investment, will be responsible for the administration of the Polana Hotel. "According to the arrangements made by Mozambique and Portugal, this action is aimed at improving the services of the Polana Hotel in keeping with its classification," said the CIT director. He also said that the negotiations underway to provide the Polana's administrative staff with Portuguese personnel will be extended to include the training of Mozambican personnel to operate the Four Seasons Hotel. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIA in Portuguese 13 Aug 82 p 10] 8568

DEVELOPMENT OF PRC TRADE--The People's Republic of China will begin to purchase cotton from our country, and the possibility of exporting cashew nuts is also being studied. This information was released by Salomao Munguambe, minister of foreign trade, who returned Monday from that Asian country. The export of Mozambican cotton and other products to China is in keeping with a trade agreement recently signed between the two countries. According to this agreement, Mozambique will send China various agricultural implements, among which are scythes, machetes, hoes and articles of personal adornment, such as rings, necklaces, and earrings. To facilitate the commercial exchanges, which will now begin to incraase, meetings have already been held between the banking organizations of the two countries. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 22 Aug 82 p 3] 8568

ARMED FORCES KILL 'BANDITS'--The Mozambique armed forces killed (?20) yesterday who were trying to escape with commodities stolen from shops in Cumbane in Inhambane Province. Our forces captured a large quantity of South African-made automatic light weapons, two bazookas, an antitank mine and other war materiels. All commodities stolen from two foodstores in Cumbane were recovered as was property belonging to other people. The recovered goods include rice, flour, bread, a radio and a large quantity of clothes and sheets. [Text] [EA172200 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 17 Sep 82]

BEIRA NEWSMAN DISMISSED--For serious political and administrative irregularities and for having embezzled the company's funds, Carlos Manuel Cardoso, who until now was managing director of NOTICIAS in Beira, was relieved of his duties. This decision was announced Wednesday to the workers of that delegation at the conclusion of a week-long investigation made by a special group at the NOTICIAS headquarters in the provincial capital of Sofala. Journalist Manuel Tome is temporarily supervising the operation of the NOTICIAS branch in Beira. The matter of the embezzled funds was turned over the the proper authorities. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 82 p 3] 8568

CSO: 4742/381

ROLE OF NYS IN AGRICULTURAL PLAN DETAILED

Victoria NATION in English 8 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] **THE National Youth Service, through its unique approach to education, is seen by the new Agriculture Plan as a major recruitment centre of trained manpower for the Agricultural Revolution.**

The Plan, being studied by Seychelles' farming community and entitled "An Agricultural Strategy for Food Security", says that the NYS, through combining classroom teaching and practical involvement in production through co-operatives and community work, has a very important role to play in developing and revitalizing agriculture in Seychelles.

Two major principles are involved here, the Plan says. The first is the need to set up a vigorous and sustained rate of growth in the agricultural sector directed towards the country's food needs and export earnings.

EVOLUTION

The second, and here the NYS comes in, is the need to encourage the evolution of new relations of production and distribution in the context of Seychellois socialism.

Producer co-operatives are being set up in the NYS. These will play a key role in the evolution of socialist production models and the education of NYS students, as well as providing for much of the food needs of the Service.

The NYS, says the Plan, will encourage a respect for locally-produced food through growing its own in gardens and co-operatives and through discussion of the nutritive value and economic importance of local crops.

By exposing its students to agriculture firsthand, the NYS is expected to identify those with the ability and inclination to continue farming after their studies.

TRAINING

Some of these farmers-to-be will go on to further education in the Polytechnic and advanced training in special fields. Others will begin to work in the agricultural sector, as members of a co-ope-

rative on large parastatal or private farms or on smallholder farms.

After an appropriate time spent on on-the-job training, such people, the Plan points out, will be eligible to take part in agricultural development schemes.

Final details of the curriculum for the Polytechnic have not yet been worked out, but the emphasis will be on modern methods of production.

POTENTIAL

Recognising the vast reservoir of potential agriculturalists in the NYS, the Plan refers to several efforts to provide security for the students' future.

The Ministry of Agriculture will in future give more support to the NYS through technical advice in farming and animal husbandry and in developing the NYS agricultural curriculm.

Meanwhile, the Plan has called on Seychelles People's Progressive Front branches and community groups to involve NYS students in agricultural development in the districts.

But the Plan, however, does not explain how best to go about this.

LAND

Another incentive to budding farmers from the NYS will be an assurance that they will be able to get the much-sought-after land to farm on.

Owners who are not productively using their land, the Plan warns, will be asked to submit a development programme to the Ministry for approval. If they do not do this or if they do not carry out their plans, the Government will acquire the land to be sold to dedicated farmers or used as state farms.

Preference in sharing out new land will be given to people who can farm efficiently and to people who have gone through agricultural training in the NYS and the Polytechnic and who have gained practical experience.

CSO: 4700/1949

MINISTER CALLS FOR CONCERTED EFFORT IN AGRICULTURE

Victoria NATION in English 7 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

EVEN the most detailed strategy is useless without the co-operation of those who implement it, Agriculture Minister Matthew Servina said in calling for a concerted effort to achieve the objectives of the new National Agriculture Plan.

The Plan, recently approved by the Council of Ministers, was the first clear strategy ever prepared in Seychelles on how the country's agricultural development should be carried out, Mr. Servina said.

The Minister told Radio Seychelles: "It is crucial for everyone involved, from the planters to the administrators, to realise that an agricultural development strategy alone is worth nothing and that neither the Government nor the farmers make it work on their own."

"So the first thing we must do is work very closely together and understand each other in a way that will ensure that we are always helping each other."

This was why, the Minister pointed out, the Agricultural Plan laid so much emphasis on the development of producers' co-operatives.

Mr. Servina said the strategy, "based on reality and past local experience," would need a re-orientation of public education on socialist lines for producers and consumers to understand each other's needs and problems.

"If the consumers do not understand the producers' problems we will not be able to help and encourage them properly."

Looking at the Plan's objectives, Minister Servina pointed out that in the past a lot of effort had been made without a really clear direction and without fully realising how much the country depended on foreign sources for food.

Now, one of the overriding objectives was to replace

such sources with local food. This would mean becoming more independent, producing more food, creating more jobs, saving more foreign exchange, and raising the living standards of the people even more.

So, while it was impossible, too difficult or too costly to produce many agricultural products in Seychelles, "we must make an effort to produce as much local food as possible, substituting that which we cannot produce."

Admitting that some imported products were cheaper and of better quality than local produce, the Agriculture Minister said that local farmers had to be encouraged not only to produce more but also to diversify more to reduce the alternating periods of glut and scarcity of certain crops that now existed.

As for prices, the Minister said that while farmers had to be given good prices to encourage them, consumers too had to be given fair prices to encourage them to buy more and to make sure that they would afford to feed their families properly

CSO: 4700/1949

NEW COUNCIL WILL PROMOTE SPORTS

Victoria NATION in English 10 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] **SPORTSMEN throughout the Republic have welcomed the appointment this week of a 23 — member National Sports Council to co-ordinate and promote all sporting activity in Seychelles.**

Headed by Mr. John Mascarenhas as Chairman, the Council includes Senior Sports Officers for land and sea, and representatives of the five regions, athletics, basketball, boxing, dominoes, football, hockey, volleyball, minor sports without federations. and National Sports Officials. The names are all printed in this week's Official Gazette.

The minister responsible for sports and the Council will meet at least every six months with 10 members forming a quorum.

An Executive Committee of six Officials has also been appointed from among the Council members to manage funds and carry out any duties given to it by the N.S.C.

The Executive Committee will meet at least every three months with a five-men quorum.

The N.S.C. is to encourage, in co-operation with the sports federations, the attainment of high standards; to make sure that Government policies are followed; to approve calenders and programmes proposed by sports federations; to encourage and support individuals and teams representing Seychelles in sports

events overseas; to develop relations with international organisations likely to grant financial, material or technical help for the development of Seychellois sports; and co-operate with international bodies and institutes specialising on sports research physical education, medicine or sports journalism.

The Council will also provide advisory and information services, provide help and grants to people promoting or developing sports in Seychelles, run sports shops, and set up committees to advise or assist the N.S.C.

The N.S.C. has extensive powers to raise funds provided that the money is used for the expenses of sports federations, national teams travelling overseas and of the Council itself. Apart from the sports shop and any similar commercial activities, the Council will be free of taxation.

CSO: 4700/1949

BISHOP TUTU SPEAKS ON RETURN FROM U.S.

MB221457 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] South Africa would have a bloodless revolution if the Afrikaans churches decided to be true to their calling--to become the voice of the voiceless, General Secretary of the SACC [South African Council of Churches] Bishop Desmond Tutu said in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Speaking at an impromptu press conference held at Jan Smuts Airport after arriving from the United States on Friday night, Bishop Tutu told journalists that he was as happy to be back home as he had been to be away from the phobia of South Africa's oppression.

Bishop Tutu told a crowd consisting mostly of whites that the South African Government would have to negotiate with people such as Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo to solve the country's problems.

He said that he had told Americans that the harassment of trade unions, among other things, was helping to deteriorate the situation in the country.

He said he criticised the Reagan administration's inconsistency for the high-profile concern it showed over the Polish Government's action against the workers' union, solidarity, while adopting a different attitude over a similar situation in South Africa.

Commenting on Dr Allan Boesak's recent election as president of the world's second largest church body, the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Bishop Tutu said Dr Boesak was not only a spiritual leader of 70 million people but also of the Ng Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church], "in which he is not allowed to worship in this country."

CSO: 4700/1955

NEED FOR 'INFLUX CONTROL' BILL QUESTIONED

MB231002 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Sep 82 p 28

[Editorial: "Is the 'New Deal' Being Sabotaged?"

[Text] Some very strange behind-the-scenes process is bedeveilling the passage of laws which are supposed to make life easier for urban blacks. It is two years since Dr Piet Koornhof announced a "new deal" which would eliminate much of the red tape, frustration and misery caused by "the hated Dompas [pass book]." He then produced a package of three bills which turned out, on closer examination, to be very much like the old deal--and in some respects worse. After an outcry the minister withdrew them all for redrafting. The local authorities bill had to go back yet again before it returned before parliament recently, much altered, in a form which the opposition could support.

Now the focus falls upon a law dealing directly with influx control, the orderly movement and settlement of black persons bill. It has certain redeeming features, but its major effect is to tighten the screws ferociously on "unauthorised" blacks in the cities. It would make it illegal for them to be in an urban area between 10 pm and 5 am; impose a fine of R500 (or six months) on anyone accommodating such a person even for a night, and a fine of R5,000 (or 12 months) on anyone illegally employing him or her.

It its sweeping restrictions of movement and disruption of family life, the effects have been compared to the mass population removals of Stalinist Russia. It will strip urban rights from some categories of children actually born in the cities, and long-resident contract workers who might have qualified for such rights. Community bodies and trade unions warn that the measure could lead to "widespread confrontation and unrest." The Cahtolic and Anglican churches find the draft bill so distasteful that Christian conscience, they warn, may have to disobey it should it become law.

Shortly the bill will come before a parliamentary select committee which may agree, as it did with one of the companion bills, to remove some of the worst features. But the point is:. Why are those features there at all? Why create all this uproar, mistrust and opprobrium? If the government drafters are deliberately creating legal cardboard monsters in order to create

diversions for less evil legislation, then they should know that they are damaging the country and fooling no one.

However, there are more sinister indications. The impression grows strongly that those who draft Dr Koornhof's "new deal" bills are deliberately out to frustrate his declared intentions and sabotage his credibility. If there are such culprits, they should be brought to book for ripping apart the delicate fabric of South Africa's race relations.

CSO: 4700/1955

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE DENY PURCHASE OF U.S. CONTROL DEVICE

MB221508 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Cape Town--A senior Pretoria police spokesman yesterday denied any police involvement in the purchase of 2,500 shock devices from the United States for use in crowd control.

The shock devices which are the same size as the long baton used by U.S. police--known as night sticks--were yesterday reportedly on their way to South Africa amid a furore about an alleged breach of U.S. law.

Col Chris Coetzee of the police directorate of public relations said, however: "This is news to the SAP [South African Police]."

According to a report yesterday, U.S. officials said the shock devices had been sold to the police by mistake.

The devices, which are described as similar to cattle prods and which give a person a jolt when they are touched, appear to be similar to shock sticks which have been available on the South African market for several years.

The sticks marketed in South Africa were disguised as umbrellas.

According to the report yesterday, the batons now being imported are designed for crowd control and the deal involves about R200,000. The deal, however, allegedly contravened a part of the foreign assistance act which requires sales of "police items" to countries which have "a pattern of human rights violations" to be reported to the U.S. Congress.

This was apparently not done.

Col Coetzee said, however, the deal did not involve the police. "We have our own method of crowd control which does not include shock devices. There is no change in our method of crowd control."

It is known that crowd control is a matter of concern to the SAP. Since the 1976 riots during which scores of people were shot by police, top members of the force have been trying to find less violent ways to put down unrest.

Among methods looked at were water cannons, plastic bullets and canes. Water cannons as used in Europe were dismissed, apparently because of the lack of facilities in the areas in which they would be used.

In 1980, after police had shown off new batons, shields and helmets for use in crowd control, it was announced that the "karwat" or quirt--a type of riding whip--would be used.

Unlike a sjambok, it did not cause serious injuries such as broken bones.

CSO: 4700/1955

TUTU DEFENDS CHURCH INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS

MB221324 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], Desmond Tutu, has defended the involvement of the church and its ministers in politics. Tutu has just returned from the United States. He was speaking in Durban this morning. Carmen Ricard reports:

[Ricard] If God did not care about mysterious deaths in detention he would be a useless and irrelevant God. That is according to SACC's Bishop Desmond Tutu, who was speaking at a 2-day workshop for church leaders organized by the Durban Ecumenical Agency (DICONIA). But, says Bishop Tutu, God does care enormously about these deaths, and about hungry children in resettlement camps, and whether people have a roof over their heads. So, he says, the church too must care for these issues. When human and divine laws conflict, he adds, we have no choice but to obey the laws of God. It was clear from the Bible that God rejected religion that had nothing to do with politics or economics, and that he took sides with the poor.

There can be no neutrality, said Tutu, because to be neutral is already to have taken sides with the power oppressor.

CSO: 4700/1966

FRENCH DENY REPLACING CUBANS IN ANGOLA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] London--The French ministry of foreign affairs in Paris yesterday flatly denied that France is thinking of sending troops to Angola to replace the Cuban forces propping up the MPLA Government in Luanda. Spokesman Pierre Vimont yesterday told DIE BURGER "There is no talk of that."

Mr. Vimont was reacting to rumors picked up in European diplomatic circles that France had decided to offer to replace the Cuban forces in Angola.

The withdrawal of the Cuban forces is a critical U.S. precondition for further progress in settling the South West Africa issue. Prime Minister P.W. Botha last week at the Transvaal NP congress in Pretoria laid heavy emphasis on the need for the Cuban forces to pull out of Angola before there can be any talk of a free and fair election in SWA.

Prime Minister

It was also reported yesterday in Johannesburg that in a dramatic attempt to rescue the SWA settlement plan, France is willing to offer to have French troops replace the Cubans.

Prime Minister P.W. Botha, when asked by DIE BURGER about this matter yesterday evening, stated: "I know nothing about it."

Our political editor reports that certain diplomatic and security circles in South Africa do not in fact consider speculations about "other" troops as so far-fetched, since the MPLA regime in Angola simply does not feel secure in power and may possibly be casting about for other troops instead of Cubans to help keep it in power.

The latest momentum of the SWA settlement recently slackened somewhat since there has obviously been little progress in the U.S. engagement to see to it that the Cubans pull out of Angola. Although the withdrawal of the Cubans is not linked with the SWA settlement by the international community, for South Africa it remains the key to implementation of the settlement for a free election to be held.

South Africa agreed to continue negotiating on the basis of resolution 435 only because of an engagement by the U.S. to see to it that the Cubans pull out of Angola.

CSO: 4701/110

BRIEFS

EDUCATION SYSTEM NOT THREATENING--The educational standards for white South Africans will remain unchanged in the process of creating an equal-education system for all. So says National Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen. He says the present Christian-based and mother tongue education system will be retained for whites. Wiljoen has reassured people during a speech in Hartswater, that whites should not feel threatened by an equal-education system. He added that there would have to be a move away from the system of totally free tuition, and parents would have to become more involved. [Text] [MB230909 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 23 Sep 82]

ASSISTANCE OFFERED EL AL--South African Airways has offered additional assistance to the Israeli airline El Al which has been closed down for 30 days. El Al's general manager in Southern Africa, Mr (Eliachu Geliadi), said in Johannesburg this morning that the help could take the form of one or more special flights by SAA to Tel Aviv next week, but that final arrangements would still have to be made. Mr (Geliadi) was approached for comment after reports said that the El Al Airline had been closed down for 30 days yesterday, and that the board of directors was threatening to dismantle the airline unless major changes were made by management. The move was taken after the airline had suspended its passenger flights a week ago in response to an illegal strike by air stewards. [Text] [MB230946 JOHANNESBURG Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 23 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1955

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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JPRS 81940

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FURTHER GOVERNMENT CHANGES REPORTEDLY EXPECTED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 7 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Jean Luc Porte]

[Text] LUANDA--Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, who has just celebrated his 40th birthday, has gradually asserted his own brand of power here in the past three difficult years of being the successor of the flamboyant Agostinho Neto.

Trained as a petroleum industry engineer in the Soviet Union, Mr. Dos Santos has adopted a style completely distinct from his predecessor's. Mr. Neto was the great crowd-puller and orator of the masses, and manipulated at will the various factions in his ruling People's Liberation Movement (MPLA) party.

The new President, with previous experience as foreign and then planning minister, is by contrast withdrawn, a fussy and abstemious man--even secretive, according to some of hisclose aides.

The Western press has dubbed him the man of compromise.

Mr. Neto's sudden death of cancer in 1979 left the MPLA at something of a loss. The party's so-called 'nationalist' faction--viewed in some quarters however as rightwing--was well placed in the government at that time.

Tighter Control

Mr. Dos Santos has moved bit by bit since then to shed some office-holders and give the party structures a new dynamism. Alteration in the past few months have been effected without any apparent clashes.

Very fierce criticism of Angola's economic and social situation were however aired at the party's 10th regular central committee session in June. A week later the President hit out at "mistakes" which he attributed to "amorphous and injurious elements" in the party's senior ranks.

In mid-July the government radio reported the sacking of the central committee's Secretary for Productivity, Manuel Pedro Pacavira, whosekey post covered output in fisheries, agriculture and industry.

He had "deviated" from the party's farm policies and used "unsuitable methods", resulting in "stagnation", the committee said.

A public rebuke was also administered at that time to Health Minister Mendes de Carvalho for "lack of respect for the Head of State during a speech".

More Changes Expected

Those two decisions certainly involved political considerations and helped realign forces within the MPLA, but they were in the main a demonstration of the President's determination to get the economy and other sectors moving again under the supervision of competent officials.

Mr. Neto's forte was to impose his views in the diplomatic sphere. His successor is exerting himself to end the domestic economic crisis.

One step in that direction was the decision a fortnight ago to drop responsibility for external trade from the portfolio of Planning Minister Lopo do Nascimento. Interpreted in some western press reports as a demotion, the measure is in fact part of a reform to make a 'super-ministry' of Planning, with the task of overall supervision of the whole economy.

That economy is teetering on the brink of suffocation, as Angola's oil revenues are swallowed up by the expenses incurred in confrontation with South Africa in connexion with the protracted guerrilla war for independence in neighbouring Namibia.

As the Head of State's third anniversary in that post falls due this month, "boatos" (speculation) is persistent here that yet more changes are due in a bid to shore up the shaky situation.

CSO: 4700/1933

BRIEFS

UNITA BATTLE CLAIMS--LISBON, September 7--The southern Angola guerrilla movement Unita claims to have killed 680 Angolan army soldiers since July and captured a large amount of military equipment, in a statement published by the Portuguese press today. The statement said that the South African backed movement led by Jonas Savimbi also killed one Cuban soldier whose identity was not revealed, and shot down a Soviet-made helicopter. The Unita statement, published in the Portuguese daily Correio da Manha, saidthe guerrillas captured a 30-year-old Brazilian, Antonio Augusto, travelling with a military column of regular Angolan troops. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 7 Sep 82 p 20]

CSO: 4700/1933

BRIEFS

FRANCE'S OIL DISINTEREST CITED--Madrid, 27 Sep (AFP)--The French Government has given Equatorial Guinea aid for the purchase of consumer goods, but has shown "little interest" in oil prospecting, the president of the West African former Spanish colony said here today. Lt Col Teodor Obiang Ngueam was speaking before returning to Malabo from a European tour which included talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, Pope John Paul II and Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo. Lt Col Obiang said that he had discussed with Mr Calvo Sotelo the various aspects of Spanish aid to Equatorial Guinea, which he said was functioning "to the satisfaction of both sides." [Text] [AB271820 Paris AFP in English 1423 GMT 28 Sep 82]

CSO: 3400/7

ISRAEL'S ROLE IN LEBANESE MASSACRE CONDEMNED

AB250812 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Press review]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The coldblooded massacre of hundreds of Palestinians, including children and women, at refugee camps in Beirut last week allegedly sanctioned by the Israeli authorities is a subject for comment by the Ghanaian TIMES. The paper says in view of Israeli lobbying in Africa and in Ghana through various local agents to restore relations, it is necessary to establish Israel's complicity in the cruel massacre of innocent Palestinians in order to expose the continuing immorality of the Zionist regime that spearheads Israeli expansionism in the Middle East and helps to push world imperialism's strategies in Africa.

The TIMES says the truth of the matter is that the Phalangist attack on the Palestinian refugee camps was well planned and it was linked with the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil, the former president-elect of Lebanon. It alledges that the Begin government plotted the murder of Al-Jumayyil to achieve two purposes with one stroke. One was to provoke the Phalangists and put them in emotional conditions to do what they did to the Palestinian refugees. The other was to halt Al-Jumayyil's move to unite all forces in Lebanon and establish the country's sovereignty and independence of Israel.

Continuing, the TIMES says the inhuman extent to which the racist Zionist dictatorship is prepared to carry out Israel's expansionist policies in the Middle East has been demonstrated by what it describes as the callous, brutal liquidation of unarmed defenseless Palestinian refugees. Have those who arm Israel for this kind of thing no conscience?

CSO: 4700/1972

NEW PAPER LAUNCHED, ROLE OF PRESS EXAMINED

AB240803 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] A new weekly newspaper, THE COMBAT, published and printed by the Ghana Institute of Journalism, has been launched in Accra. Speaking at the ceremony, the secretary for information, Ato Austin, emphasized that the revolution is not against criticisms. All that it is asking for are healthy and constructive criticisms. It also wants newspapers that will promote the interest of the people. Any newspaper that fails to play this role must, therefore, be banned.

Ato Austin urged journalists to do investigative reporting based on in-depth research. He said the present mode of reporting leaves much to be desired. The secretary gave an assurance that there will soon be enough newsprint for the mass media. He said efforts will be intensified to eliminate ignorance among the people. Mass education programs will very soon be launched throughout the country. There will also be newspaper publications in the local languages.

Ato Austin congratulated all those who initiated and made the paper a reality. The secretary for greater Accra, Atukwei Okai, asked the students to use the paper to fight injustice in the society. The acting director of the school, (Kabral Blay Amehia), hoped the students, who will edit and run the paper independently, will use its pages to wage a relentless struggle against all factors that militate against their welfare and, above all, the factors that keep the people in slavery conditions.

The acting editor of THE COMBAT, Mr Abbey--a final year student--said the paper will not focus its attention only on the school. It will join, as he put it, other progressive forces in the fight to fight ignorance among the people.

CSO: 4700/1972

BRIEFS

SEKOU TOURE LEAVE CONAKRY--The head of state, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, left Conakry today Thursday morning for Jidda, Saudi Arabia. This mission of the supreme leader of the revolution to Saudi Arabia is within the framework of the meeting of the Islamic Peace Committee--of which he is chairman--charged with settling the Iraq-Iran conflict. The committee meeting in Jidda will discuss the latest developments in the situation in Iran and Iraq. The head of state was seen off on his departure from Gbessia, Conakry's international airport, by members of the National Political Bureau, the Central Committee, the government and the diplomatic corps accredited to Conakry as well as national cadres residing in the capital. [Text] [AB231442 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 23 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1422

BUTHELEZI SCORES UN RECOGNITION OF ANC, PAC

MB241322 Johannesburg RAND DAILY in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[By Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Text] By recognising outlawed African National Congress and pan-Africanist Congress leaders as the only legitimate spokesmen for South African blacks, the United Nations has created conditions which could lead to a civil war within the black community, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

Speaking from Ulundi after his return from a visit to the United States, Chief Buthelezi, who heads the 350,000 strong Inkatha Movement, was elaborating on a memorandum which he submitted to the United Nations during his American trip.

In it he expressed opposition to UN recognition of the ANC and PAC at the expense of internally-based movements, but not to its willingness to give the underground movements a hearing.

"The tradition of the struggle is in the custody of the people of South Africa and not in any one organisation," he said in his memorandum.

Selective recognition could generate and harden rifts in the South African black community and create the conditions for strife and even civil war, Chief Buthelezi added.

--According to Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the University of Natal's Institute for Social Research, Chief Butelezi and ANC leaders are ranked highly by blacks in Natal-Kwazulu and the Witwatersrand, with Chief Buthelezi taking top position in Natal-Kwazulu but yielding first place to the ANC on the Witwatersrand.

CSO: 4700/1969

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT EXPECTED 'TO EXPAND STEADILY'

AB240823 Paris AFP in English 0757 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Abidjan, 24 Sep (AFP)--Industry in Ivory Coast has suffered badly from the world crisis but is maintaining its growth rate, and is expected to expand steadily in coming years, the Ivory Coast Chamber of Industry said at its annual general meeting.

With production up 10 percent in 1981, Industry Minister Maurice Seri Gnoleba told the meeting: "Ivory Coast will soon have sufficient surplus to finance new investment."

He noted that many of the country's resources were unexploited, and that many of its commodities were expected to see prices rise. Confidence abroad in Ivory Coast was an additional factor.

During 1981 the number of companies in operation rose 1 percent, capital rating was up 7 percent, turnover rose 24 percent.

The workforce dropped 2 percent while the wage bill increased 7 percent.

The chamber stressed that the number of companies had risen from 375 in 1971 to 711 in 1981. Of the latter figure, some 300 were small concerns: 200 bakeries and 96 print works.

Over the past few years, the capital invested in companies has been rising 10 to 20 percent per annum. Ivory Coast participation has steadily risen in terms of absolute value and is now 65 percent. The state accounting for 52 percent and private Ivory Coast investors 13 percent.

French capital has risen in absolute value but now accounts for 21 percent against 40 percent in 1976. More than a score of other countries have a 14 percent interest including Switzerland, Lebanon, the United States, the Benelux countries, Britain, West Germany and Japan.

Industrial investment has gone up about 15 percent yearly over the past few years, or some $120 million. In 1980 there was a big jump of around $700 million as a result of the commissioning of the Taabo Hydroelectric Plant, two sugar mills and the Belier oil site. In 1981 investment is estimated at $500 million

The chamber said overall turnover by industry had been rising an average 23 percent over the past decade. As production rose 10 percent last year, prices went up 9 percent. The home market accounted for 60.5 percent of industry's total sales.

In 1980-81 exports were 37 percent of total turnover against 32 percent in the previous year and 26 percent before that.

However the pineapple sector was among certain industries meeting problems.

As to raw materials, 64 percent were from Ivory Coast against 51 percent in 1975.

The chamber also noted that Ivorians represented 75 percent of the industrial workforce in 1981, up from 61.7 percent in 1973, while other African workers accounted for 22 percent and other foreigners, largely French, 3 percent.

CSO: 4700/1969

BRIEFS

TURKISH TRADE MISSION PLANNED--South Africa is to send a trade mission to Turkey early next year. The Middle East area manager of SAFTO, the Sotuh Africa Foreign Trade Association, Mr Jonathan Smith, says there is good market for South African products and services in Middle Eastern countries. He says that trade delegations from some of these countries have visited South Africa, but because of the sensitive nature of the issue, he cannot reveal further details. Mr Smith says South Africa can compete easily in various fields with countries such as Taiwan, Japan and the United States. [Text] [MB241024 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1969

CHANGE IN FRELIMO AGRICULTURAL POLICY SEEN NEEDED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Sep 82 p 23

[Article by Joseph Hanlon]

[Text]

MAPUTO — A village shopkeeper in Alto Ligonha took me into the warehouse where he stores the crops he buys from local peasants. The harvest was over yet there were only eight sacks of maize. Last year at this time the warehouse was nearly full, he said.

Here in the rolling hills of Central Zambezia Province in Mozambique it has been a fine agricultural year, with good rains. What went wrong?

Part of the answer is in the shop itself. The shelves are almost empty, with only salt, tea, curry powder, and a few men's clothes. With nothing to buy the peasants are returning to subsistence farming and growing less for sale.

Yet the area is not stagnating. A new main road passes in front of the shop. A new high tension electricity line will reach it soon. Elsewhere in the province several big state farms and a textile mill are being built. These are part of Mozambique's crash programme of "victory over underdevelopment" by the end of the decade.

Frelimo is diverting most of its resources to these big development projects. Imports of consumer goods have been cut sharply to allow more machinery imports.

The effect of this has been exacerbated by the worsening terms of trade: world market prices for Mozambique's agricultural exports are falling while machinery prices rise. At independence seven years ago, it "cost" five tons of cotton to buy a lorry; now it costs 13 tons.

Two other aspects of the development policy also hit the peasants. Village production of goods like soap and cooking oil for local sale is discouraged.

President Samora Machel explained: "We do not think of village soap production. We think of factories to produce Lux and Lifebuoy for the entire country." But it will be a decade before such factories can meet the demand. In the meantime, the peasants have nothing.

Finally, Mozambique has set a relatively high minimum wage while keeping food prices low. Thus peasant farmers earn much less than workers on the new projects.

The peasants may benefit in the end but in the short term they are clearly losing out — and dropping out. This is more than an academic problem, because the economy still depends on peasants. They produce most of the marketed food crops and all of Mozambique's biggest export, cashew nuts.

Mocuba District in Central Zambezia highlights the problem. The district wholesaler, Ahmed Abdul Remane, said that consumer goods for sale to peasants have 'fallen each year since independence. This year he is distributing only two-thirds of what he did last year.

Each person in Mocuba District will be able to buy less than one-twentieth of the sugar and soap guaranteed to each Maputo resident. There have been no bicycle tyres or parts in the district for three years. There is even a shortage of basic farm tools like hoes.

Capulanas, the brightly coloured clothes used by women for everything from skirts to carrying babies, are a particular

cus of discontent. Each woman expects to buy at least two a year. This year in Mocuba District there is only one capulana for every three women.

All food crop marketing is supposed to be channeled through the state company, Agricom. Alberto Ferreira, the district director of Argicom, told me just how bad the collapse has been. In colonial times this district marketed 5 000 tons of maize and 1 500 tons of cassava. This year Ferreira expects to buy one tenth of that. And he will buy no rice, sorghum, or peanuts — all important crops in colonial times.

Production has fallen in Mocuba — but not that much. For those prepared to pay a higher price, or who have goods to trade, there is food to buy.

This is tacitly recognised by a new policy. Because many peasants have money left from previous years, they could easily buy all the available consumer goods. So this year, the Government instructed shopkeepers to sell capulanas and bicycles only to peasants who sold crops to them.

This is in direct violation of the private commerce law approved by the Government only three years ago but it does work. Most of the crops sold to Agricom in Mocuba were traded for goods in that way.

And there is a flourishing two-part black market which far exceeds Agricom's business. First, traders come from the provincial capital Quelimane and exchange dried fish (an important part of a local diet ignored by the State trading system) and illegally obtained soap, sugar, and batteries.

Second, is the government's own black market. The state tea, cotton, sisal, and sugar plantations all have to feed their workers, as do the army and the firms building the road, power line, and textile mill. Just one of these, the State Secretariat for Cotton, needs 1 500 tons of maize and cassava in Mocuba to feed its workers — more than double what Agricom will buy because of the drop in peasant sales.

Local officials admit that state organisations had no choice but to go out into the countryside and buy food at more than double the official price. It is illegal and was explicitly banned by the Government last year. But as I discovered, the ban is still being ignored.

Nor is it sensible to impose such a ban. Last year the Government cracked down on black market cassava trading in Mocuba and surrounding districts. Rather than sell at the official price, the peasant's left the cassava in the ground. There was hunger among workers in Mocuba because of the resulting cassava shortage.

But even the stimulus of black market prices has its limits. Food sales, both legal and illegal, are probably less than half what they were before independence.

The state plantations are having trouble feeding their workers. With insufficient food provided and little to buy with the wages, workers are returning to family farms. The plantations face a high labour turnover and fail to hire sufficient seasonal workers to harvest cotton and sisal.

This puts into question exactly the big development projects that Mozambique's policy is supposed to promote. State cotton acreage in this zone is supposed to be doubled in the coming year. But who will pick next year's crop when there were not enough people to harvest this year's?

Frelimo seems trapped in a declining spiral. Rather than import consumer goods to stimulate the peasants, Mozambique now spends more foreign exchange to import food which the peasants could (and did) produce and to import harvesting machinery for state farm crops that peasants could pick.

There are hints that some Frelimo leaders understand the problem. State farms are under some pressure to help family farms and agricultural co-operatives. But the collapse has gone too far to be solved by token support from state farms and the importing of a few (or even many) consumer goods.

It will require new seeds for the crops the peasants have abandoned, tools, and other farming assistance. And there must be help to establish local manufacture of basic needs like soap.

In effect, what is now needed is a concerted programme to rebuild the peasant economy. And that will require a significant shift in Frelimo thinking.

CSO: 4700/1933

BRIEFS

SUGAR EXPORTS TO PORTUGAL PLANNED--MAPUTO, September 6--Mozambique expects to resume sugar exports to Portugal next year after a five-year break, accordingto a report in the Diario de Mocambique newspaper. The paper said a Portuguese Government delegation is expected here next month to finalize a long-term agreement, by which Mozambique would be prepared to sell Portugal up to 42,000 tonnes of sugar next year. Mozambique, wbich also exports sugar to France, the United States and the Soviet Union, was a main supplier to Portugal during the colonial period, but excluded the former mother country when production fell in the years following the 1965 independence. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 7 Sep 82 p 22]

TRADE FAIR RESULTS--MAPUTO, September 7--Mozambique has signed international contracts totalling 31 million dollars during a ten-day trade fair which ended yesterday. Trade agreements were signed with companies from Portugal, Britain, China, Bulgaria and East Germany. Eighteen countries sent representatives to the fair. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 7 Sep 82 p 22]

CSO: 4700/1933

EKWUEME CALLS FOR STRONGER TIES WITH INDIA

AB141740 Lagos NAN in English 1710 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Lagos, Sep 14 (NAN)--The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, today in Lagos, called for stronger ties to ensure increased co-operation between Nigeria and India.

The vice president, made the call, when he received the visiting Indian minister of education and culture, Mrs Sheila Kaul, at the State House, Ribadu Road, Ikoyi.

He praised India for its role in international affairs, especially its support to the international movements in southern Africa.

The vice president noted that Nigeria and India had identical views at finding solutions to world problems and praised the existing relations between the two countries.

Briefing the vice president on the outcome of the agreement signed earlier between the two countries, the minister of social development, youths, sport and culture, Mr Adebisi Ogedengbbe, said that the agreement would go a long way to cement the cordial relations existing between both countries.

Replying, the Indian minister told the vice president that her country placed much importance on the co-operation with Nigeria.

She described the agreement as a sign of better understanding and good relations between her country and Nigeria.

CSO: 4700/1925

OAU URGED TO PUT ASIDE DIFFERENCES

AB161043 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Since after the unsuccessful OAU summit in Tripoli last August, some African leaders have been making efforts to salvage the image of the organization by calling for the postponed summit to be reconvened before the end of this year. A number of talks have been held between African leaders on the crisis in the organization. Two of such talks were recently held in Lagos between President Shehu Shagari and his counterparts from Guinea and Zambia. It was understood that their talks centered mainly on ways of resolving the crisis in the OAU. Only recently, the vice president of Nigeria, Dr Alex Ekwueme, held discussions in Tanzania on the same situation in the organization. In Monrovia, the Liberian head of state, Commander General Samuel Doe, in a recent meeting with President Sekou Toure of Guinea, called on the chairman of the OAU, president Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, to convene a special session of the OAU to discuss the present deadlock in the organization. In a communique issued after their meeting, the two leaders called for action to be taken now to avoid any further extension of the political limbo in which the OAU now finds itself.

The abortive 19th summit, which was postponed for lack of quorum, saw the massive boycott of the conference by more than 20 member states. This unusual phenomenon precipitated by the controversial admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic into the organization has almost dented the image, efforts and achievements of the organization since 19 years of its existence. At the end of the abortive summit in Tripoli, a special committee made up of some member states was set up to examine and work out a strategy for persuading those states that refused to attend the meeting to attend the next summit scheduled to be held before the end of this year. Some other factors also contributed to the failure of the Tripoli summit last month. One of such factors is the misgivings which some African countries have against the activities of the Libyan leader, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in Africa. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has often been accused of subversive activities and territorial expansionist ambition in Africa.

Another contributive factor to the failure of the summit was the increasing wave of internal commotion and disorder in several member states at that time. For instance, President Moi of Kenya, who was to hand over the chairmanship of the OAU to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, was just struggling to put down an armed rebellion by a faction of the Kenyan air force to unseat his government. This must have been responsible for his absence in Tripoli. There is no doubt that foreign influence played a role in bringing about the failure of the Tripoli summit. For instance, during the time of the unsuccessful summit, some superpowers were lobbying member nations of the OAU to boycott the conference and they succeeded in contributing to the lack of quorum and consequent postponement of the summit.

OAU members must not allow their only bond of unity to be put under fire by external influence. They have to sink their differences, change their minds and place all hands on deck in bringing about a successful summit not far from now. It is hoped that the African leaders this time will once again demonstrate a sense of responsibility, understanding and maturity which is needed to preserve the continental body from total collapse. The 30 countries that attended the abortive summit must try to live up to expectations by convincing others to attend the next summit. OAU leaders must reconvene to discuss matters of common interest to Africa, including the postponed election of a new secretary general for the organization. They must be loyal to their earlier commitment of fighting together to uproot colonialism, neo-colonialism and apartheid in the continent. The current difficulties facing the OAU are quite surmountable if only there is good will of all member states.

The OAU must now be reminded of its pledge to remain one and indivisible and it is only by resolving their differences at the conference table that the OAU's principles will be achieved. The unity which the organization has tried to achieve in the past 19 years must not be allowed to be destroyed by power plays and foreign influence. African leaders have to realize that by their falling apart, the apartheid regime in South Africa gains more ground in perpetrating its obnoxious policies in Namibia and South Africa. Let the OAU member nations come together once again to prevent the continental government from collapse. African leaders must work to salvage the image of the OAU now or never!

CSO: 4700/1925

S.G. IKOKU RESIGNS SECRETARYSHIP OF PRP

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 82 pp 1, 21

[Text] Mr. S.G. Ikoku has resigned his post as Secretary General of the Peoples Redemption Party (PRP).

He indicated this in a letter to the leader of the party, Malam Aminu Kano.

Mr. Ikoku further said that his stay in the party would depend on the Anambra State directorate of the party.

Reacting to the resignation of Mr. Ikoku, Dr. Junaid Mohammed, Chief Whip in the House of Representatives remarked that Mr. Ikoku's action had put paid to the speculations about his ideological orientation.

Speaking to the New Nigerian yesterday, Dr. Mohammed expressed surprise at the decision by Mr. Ikoku to leak the contents of the letter to the media without waiting for Malam Aminu's reaction.

Our correspondent was made to understand that some senior members of the party yesterday travelled to Kano to discuss with Malam Aminu on what steps to take in reaction to Mr. Ikoku's exit.

Early this month, Malam Aminu wrote to Mr. Ikoku urging him and other party members to stop public speculations about the party's chances in the next elections.

Dr. Mohammed alleged that Mr. Ikoku had betrayed the trust reposed in him by the party. "Respect and trust are like souls, once departed, they can never be regained. One would like to see how S.G. would justify his controversial career to history and to this country".

Also commenting on Mr. Ikoku's resignation yesterday, another member of the Aminu's PRP, Senator Usman Dambatta said the former general secretary's action did not come to him as a surprise.

He, however, described the action as "very unfortunate".

The party is expected to issue a statement today.

CSO: 4700/1781

POLICE URGED TO 'DO SOMETHING' ABOUT SECRET SOCIETIES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 82 p 4

[Letter by Faruk Goddy Agber Tso'co in the column "Your Views"]

[Text] **I WISH to draw the attention of every humble citizen of this country to the cases of secret societies influencing almost the whole world today.**

It is surprising to realise that such a thing has been existing in a great country like Nigeria and yet nothing is done about it.

It is a proven fact that most rich men today do suck the blood of poor innocent citizens to achieve their wealth and influence.

But they know that the act is not only a crime, it's also a big sin before God.

We read daily from newspapers and radios of missing people, but why they miss is not known. Some few years ago, a lodge house in Zaria went ablaze. After the fire, people got into the 'den of friends' and watched many marvelous things.

Some people even identified 'skulls' of their missing ones. Also documents, daily agenda, and list of names of members belonging to this insidious society were found. But nothing was done about it by the police.

Shortly after the incident, no news was heard about it.

Recently, the same thing happened at Zaria again, but on a different 'den of friends'. The same type of documents were seen.

Pictures of top members of the insidious society were brought out from boxes (in the hall's inner rooms after a 'war' on these boxes) and displayed at the gate and wire fence of these den of friends.

Lots of members of the law enforcement agents were there and they did witness everything. We've since then not known or seen any step taking towards it.

The documents always found in the den of friends do bear both residential and official addresses of members of these societies which could help the police in their investigations. But nothing is done.

If the police could make one good move towards them, at least, they could be cut to size.

The police should please do something before God's visitation.

CSO: 4700/1781

POLICE ARREST 35 AFTER FURTHER VIOLENCE IN KANO

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 82 p 21

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Text] Police in Kano have arrested 35 persons in the wake of renewed violence by rival groups of local hunters known as "Yan-Tauri" the "invulnerables."

The Deputy Police Commissioner, Mr. Emmanuel T. Allaga confirmed the arrests yesterday. He said those arrested were caught with dangerous local weapons.

He said they would appear in court as soon as police investigations into the matter were concluded.

He gave the assurance that police had intensified night and day patrols. The measure which led to the arrests had brought the situation under control.

Commenting on the situation the Assistant Police Commissioner in charge of 'B' Department, Alhaji Yahaya Othman explained that the clashes took their root many years ago from competition among local hunting groups who equipped themselves and their hunting dogs with magical charms in a bid to prove their invincibility.

The assistant police commissioner also explained that with the return to politics, some of such hunters were recruited into political parties as vanguards adding another dimension to the traditional rivalry. He said there were others who seized the opportunity of unrest to commit other crimes like kidnapping of women by a group known as "Yan Daukan Amarya."

Alhaji Yahaya said that enlightenment had greatly reduced the membership of the rival hunting groups but that there were still some groups who occasionally demonstrated their potential to cause chaos.

He assured that the police would sustain the patrols currently going on and appealed for comprehensive information on individuals and groups involved in order to assist the police in putting an end to the clashes.

Briefing newsmen on the incident, the Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero observed that the rival groups had been causing unrests resulting in loss of lives of innocent citizens in certain parts of Kano City.

Most affected areas, he said were Gyaranya, Fuskar Yamma, Zage, Kofar-Mata and parts of Fagge.

Alhaji Ado also noted that the most recent outbreak of violence at Rimi and Yakasai areas had made it necessary for him to appeal to people to assist the authorities and the police to combat the incidents until peace was restored.

The emir added that such disturbance of peace was likely to have adverse effect on the position of Kano as a major commercial and religious centre in the country and urged well-meaning citizens to avoid involvement in groups which were not peaceful in their activities.

CSO: 4700/1781

NIGERIANS URGED TO END ELECTION CHAOS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Restraint Please"]

[Text] THE current registration of voters has now entered its second week amidst allegations of rigging and intemperate threats of court action against the Federal Electoral Commission, FEDECO. And some have called for its cancellation. It would be foolish to pretend there isn't some justification for the negative public reactions. The registration has not fared well. Its handling by FEDECO right from the beginning was rickety. And once it got off the ground, it is inexcusable that it has been slowed down for lack of registration forms and personnel. It is as if FEDECO officials were anxious to write their epitaph on a tablet of insouciant ineptitude.

But much of the problems facing the registration stem largely from our inability to trust ourselves. The registration of voters, ordinarily, should not generate so much political rivalry and belligerence. There must be something terribly wrong with us as a people. There is no limit to politics in this country. Census, registration of voters, appointments, name it, we have politicised it. It is shameful.

The shortcomings of FEDECO in respect of the current registration are legion. But they constitute an indictment of the executive, the legislature and our political leadership. It took the National Assembly one whole year to sort itself out over the electoral bill. The executive failed to release funds in good time. FEDECO was unable to map out its own strategy. And the political leaders still seek to confuse and mystify the people over the registration by rattling the sabre of sectional domination.

Time to put a halt to this mess. All of us have a duty to make the registration succeed. The politicians have a greater responsibility. Their reactions so far have been an indecent exhibition of adolescent pique. The situation demands maturity and tact, not emotionalism.

The registration has to go on. To cancel it now is to create confusion and uncertainty. It will succeed if our political leaders behave themselves with decency and decorum. FEDECO needs their understanding and co-operation. Only so can it sustain public confidence.

FEDECO officials meet tomorrow. They should review their unenviable performances. On their shoulders rests the destiny of our democratic process. If they do better, the public will forgive, if not, they will crucify them. There should be no argument on the extension of the registration period for at least one week. We appeal for restraint. A chaotic registration will almost certainly be a dress rehearsal for chaotic general elections. This is as good a chance as any to demonstrate our political maturity as a people.

CSO: 4700/1781

NPP LEADER URGES POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS

AB161325 Lagos NAN in English 1228 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Lagos, 16 Sep (NAN)--The national secretary of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP), Dr Alex Fom, yesterday in Lagos called on the National Assembly to postpone the 1983 elections by one year to enable the country to conduct a national census.

Dr Fom told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the census would enable the FEDECO [Federal Electoral Commission] to compile out better planning. "We cannot continue to project the population from an unknown number of people by just adding 3 percent to the 1963 figures," he said.

He said that it was wrong to use the 1963 population figure as "the denominator of all our planning because, at present, there are probably about 150 million to 200 million people in the country."

Dr Fom said if a national head count was not embarked upon, a lot of eligible voters who had not been registered would turn around and say that the election was not proper. He said that if next year's election was going to be based on outdated population figures, nobody should shift the blame on FEDECO. "The blame should go to everybody who is responsible for the administration of this country," he said.

CSO: 4700/1925

ASSEMBLY DECISION PRESUMABLY MEANS ONLY TWO NEW STATES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Clement Eluaka]

[Text] Only two states are likely to be created in the country going by the decision arrived at yesterday by the Joint Conference of the National Assembly while considering the Creation of States (Procedure) Bill.

These are Katsina State from the present Kaduna State and Ogoja State to be carved out from the present Cross Rivers State.

This is because these are the only two requests which had complied with Section 7 of the Constitution which states that local government councillors to sign requests for states must be elected in accordance with the Local Government Act of 1976.

Consequently, these are the only requests prepared and duly signed by elected councillors and submitted to the National Assembly early in 1980.

Local government councils were dissolved in the country in 1979 and up till date, there has not been any local government law or local government election after that of 1976.

From available records, most of the requests for states presented so far were only signed by hand-picked local government councillors otherwise known as local government caretaker committee chairmen.

Another great impediment in the way of creating states as adopted yesterday by the Joint Conference was that "people" when used with respect to referendum means persons registered as voters in the electoral register of the area where the demand for a new state originated.

It was also resolved by the Joint Conference that it should be the Clerk of the National Assembly, and not the Senate President that should communicate the directives of the National Assembly within 30 days to FEDECO in form and in a manner prescribed by the States Creation (Procedure) Act.

The National Assembly received 38 requests for states and six for boundary adjustments.

CSO: 4700/1781

SAUDI ARABIAN BLACK MARKET IN NAIRA REPORTED

AB151523 Lagos NAN in English 1440 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Article by Abdulraheem Adisea]

[Text] Jidda (Saudi Arabia), Sep 15 (NAN)--Massive illegal trafficking in Nigerian currency notes is now going on in Jidda, an investigation by the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) has revealed.

The investigation carried out by a NAN correspondent in Jidda shows that as a result of the illegal trafficking, the value of naira has dropped by fifty percent.

Twenty naira (N20) which is an equivalent of 100 Saudi riyad is being exchanged for only 50 riyad in the black market while commercial banks in Jidda pay less than that amount.

The fall in the value of the naira, the investigation further revealed, was due to large sums of Nigerian currency in circulation in Jidda which was brought into Saudi Arabia by well-to-do Nigerians and some Ghanaian and Chadian nationals.

These people hawk the naira from camp to camp and display them like ordinary wares along corridors of buildings in Jidda.

A Nigerian official blamed security agents for not detecting such huge amounts in Nigeria.

CSO: 4700/1925

OFFICIAL ON DEVELOPMENT OF PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY

AB161607 Lagos NAN in English 1500 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Lagos, Sep 16 (NAN)--Poor commitment by previous administrations is responsible for the late development of a petrochemical complex in the country, an official of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Mr Odoliyi Lolomari said today in Laogs.

Mr Lolomari, NNPC's general manager, petrochemicals division, noted that the development of the complex has always featured in the country's development plans and that there was cause for relief that the project has now become a reality.

The NNPC's general manager who was briefing newsmen on the three-day international seminar-exhibition on petrochemicals and the Nigerian economy opening in Lagos on Monday, said that the development of the petrochemical complex had been split into 3 phases.

He said that under phase one, four plants, one to be sited in Kaduna and three in Warri, would manufacture base stocks, detergents, carbon black, printers ink and electrodes. A plant to upgrade motor spirits would also be built.

Mr Lolomari said that funding for the first phase, expected to cost about 280 million naira, would come from Britain, France, Italy, the federal government and other foreign sources.

The federal government is expected to be responsible for 15 per cent of the project cost while the three West European countries would provide 172 million naira.

The loans, he said, are repayable over 13 years at 7.75 per cent interest.

Mr Lolomari also said that the second phase, a more sophisticated venture estimated to cost 1.5 billion naira would produce intermediate chemical products, plastics and foams.

No site has been chosen for this phase, but Mr Lolomari said that the federal government was considering siting the plants in either Imo or Cross River states.

According to the NNPC official, the phase III of the project was still at the planning stage.

The country's natural gas would be used at the complexes with about 650,000 cubic litres to be used annually.

On manpower, the NNPC official said that about 700 people would be needed for the first phase who would form the core of the staff for the complex.

The first phase of the complex, Mr Lolomari explained, would be commissioned in 1985.

CSO: 4700/1925

RIVER BASIN AUTHORITIES ASSURED OF FUNDS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by Mohammed Salau]

[Text] **THE Federal Government will continue to finance all river basin authorities in the country for the execution of their on-going projects.**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources, Chief Eteng Okoi Obuli gave this assurance to newsmen last week in Makurdi.

He was on a four-day visit to all the projects of the Lower Benue River Basin Development Authority (LBRBDA) in Benue and Plateau states.

The minister however said that new projects not on the present development plans of all river basin authorities in the country would not be started.

This, he said was because of the dwindling economy of the country, adding that all on-going projects which were viable would be given urgent attention.

Chief Obuli commended LBRBDA for its achievements in all its projects in both Benue and Plateau states. He added that the authority had by its prudent spending justified the provision of more funds.

He said that what he had seen in all the basin authorities he visited pointed to the fact that by 1985 the various authorities would be in position to give sufficient food to feed the nation and also export food items.

He commended both the Benue and Plateau State governments and their people for the cooperation they had given LBRBDA by providing them with land.

Chief Etteng Okoi Obuli remarked that lack of adequate publicity of the achievements and problems of basin authorities in the country had made the people to be unaware of the importance and existence of the authorities and their achievements in the execution of Green Revolution programme.

The minister then appealed for publicity for the activities of the authorities, pointing out that with such suport the people would know the benefit of basin authorities in their states.

Earlier, the General Manager of the LBRBDA, Dr. Yahaya Addah had given an assurance that the authority was out to justify its existence and commended the minister's visit.

CSO: 4700/1781

MONEY SPENT ON AGRICULTURE SINCE 1979 DETAILED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] THE Federal Government has spent 1.6 billion Naira on agriculture since its inception in 1979.

A substantial portion of the amount was spent on the Green Revolution programme which was launched in 1980 to bring down the country's food import bill which had risen to 9.6 billion Naira that year.

These were disclosed in Lagos on Tuesday by Minister of Agriculture, Malam Adamu Ciroma while briefing newsmen on the activities of his ministry in his office in Lagos.

On the Green Revolution programme, he said that it would be unrealistic to expect dramatic changes in the agricultural situation 'given the careful planning and mass mobilization necessary for a national programme of this nature.'

He disclosed that there were nine agricultural development projects under implementation at a total cost of 1 1 billion Naira involving two million farm families scattered in nine states.

The states currently benefiting from the projects include Plateau, Benue, Kwara, Niger and Bauchi. Others are Kano, Oyo, Ondo and Sokoto states.

New projects, Malam Adamu disclosed, had been prepared for the remaining states while the Accelerated Development Area project (ADA) was being implemented in Borno and Gongola states.

The projects, he said were being implemented through a tripartite arrangement involving the federal and state governments and the World Bank which had provided 520 million dollars (about 370 million Naira) in loans in the past two years.

A total of 5,393 kilometres of roads and 430 agro service centres had been completed under the projects while 140 earth-dams with a capacity of about eight million cubic metres of water, 95 wells and 215 boreholes had been constructed for human and livestock consumption and for minor irrigation.

Other areas in which the ministry had made significant progress, Malam Adamu said include livestock, poultry production, fisheries, crops, the national rice production scheme and afforestation.

On the problems facing the implementation of the projects, Malam Adamu admitted that the major one was insufficient flow of credit to the agricultural sector.

CSO: 4700/1781

PREFERENCE FOR AMERICAN RICE SAID AFFECTING IMPORT SITUATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Bauchi Rice"]

[Text] IF Malam Adamu Ciroma, Minister of Agriculture, needed an honest, non-political comment on our remarkably ambivalent attitude towards agricultural development, he got it last week from the Emir of Bauchi, Alhaji Suleiman Adamu. Alhaji Suleiman was full of praise for the Federal Government's Green Revolution Programme. But, said His Royal Highness, tonnes of precious rice produced by his subjects are rotting away because no one wants to buy them. Shocking? You can say that again. With all the social prestige in sitting down to a good meal of imported American long-grain rice who wants to be seen with a ten-foot spoon with the Bauchi-produced brand?

So, here we are. The Federal Government has so far sunk 1.6 billion Naira into the Green Revolution Programme to revamp our ailing agriculture and free the country from dependence on imported food.

But we seem to be hooked on imported food. In the circumstances, yams, cassava, beans, corn and other staple food may be rotting away in various parts of the country. Meanwhile, businessmen and their collaborators in the corridors of power create artificial scarcity.

Malam Adamu Ciroma himself told newsmen in Lagos earlier this week that it would be unrealistic to expect dramatic changes in the agricultural situation "given the careful planning and mass mobilization necessary for a national programme of this nature." Point is, there are healthy changes already. We hardly need dramatic changes to demonstrate the success of the programme.

Consider what this country has been through since last year in the new politics of

rice. A lot of noise was made about its scarcity. So, we had to import. And new millionaires sprang up from the bags of imported rice.

We have enough food here—if Nigerians are, prepared to eat the local brand. The Presidential Task Force on Rice should turn its attention to Bauchi.

CSO: 4700/1781

BRIEFS

MORE FRENCH INVOLVEMENT ASKED--Lagos, 15 Sep (NAN)--The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, today in Lagos called on France to be more involved in the development programme of Nigeria. Dr Ekwueme who made the call at the State House when the new French ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Michael Dumetz, called on him expressed satisfaction with the cordial relations existing between Nigeria and France. Earlier, the French ambassador told the vice president that he had been studying the situation in Nigeria in the last three months, and that he was confident that he would succeed in his mission to the country. [Text] [AB151728 Lagos NAN in English 1648 GMT 15 Sep 82]

REAGAN'S MIDEAST PEACE PLAN--President Ronald Reagan's latest plan for resolving the Lebanon crisis involving the Israelis and the PLO attracts commendations from the NEW NIGERIAN. More importantly, the paper is satisfied with the response of the two sides as well as the Arab league to the new proposals. But in its opinion, the NEW NIGERIAN senses some degree of danger which is most likely to frustrate the plan, one of which is the absence of a clause for America's recognition of the sovereignty of the Palestinians. This clause, says the paper, is a precondition for the Washington peace plan to succeed. [Excerpt] [AB161026 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1925

P.W. BOTHA'S 'REAL BATTLE' STILL AHEAD

MB161148 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Next Hurdle for the PM"]

[Text] All credit to him, the prime minister has challenged the cherished shibboleths of his own party and won. This week he sold to his most recalcitrant province, the Transvaal, a plan for reform that will bring the coloured and Indian communities into the structures of political power. With only the cape congress left, it should now be plain sailing for him on the party political front. The extent of that achievement should not be underestimated. But neither should it be overblown into a massive and ultimate triumph. The real battle has yet to begin.

Mr Botha won the National Party to his banner partly by appeals to Christian principle and fairness; partly by a carefully contrived woolliness that left potentially divisive aspects of the constitutional plan fuzzy and undeveloped. The furore over a rightwing leading article in OGGENDBLAD should not disguise a central truth. What the author was complaining about was that the party would not spell out the implications and consequences of its proposals.

This newspaper has made it clear that while it welcomes the commitment to reform, it does not believe the reform proposed goes anywhere far enough. Yet, if we are not mistaken, it still goes far too far for many of Mr Botha's supporters. This is going to make life increasingly uncomfortable for Mr Botha. His task now is to sell his plan to millions of non-nationalist coloureds and Indians whom he proposes to enlist. They are not going to be satisfied with woolliness. They are going to want to provide their own input on questions of principle. They are going to expect real consultation. They will not want to be rubber stamps.

If the prime minister simply imposes the constitutional plan willy-nilly on these communities he will create more problems than he solves; dangerous problems.

CSO: 4700/1928

'BETRAYAL' BY HOMELAND LEADERS SCORED

MB170853 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Sep 82 p 4

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The various homeland leaders will have the dreadful betrayal of their act brought home to them as the government tightens the screws on influx control and labour regulation by sending thousands of people back to overcrowded homelands.

After the Riekert commission report back in 1979, there is a trend to the Verwoerdian days when 90 percent was going to be turned "white" almost overnight. It did not work then, but, with the stubbornness of the ostrich with its head in the sand, the government is pressing ahead.

It is one of the most puzzling things to us, especially after there had been thoughts that the military thinking in the Botha oligarchy was turning pragmatic, if not exactly reformist.

South Africa's proposed orderly movement and settlement of black persons bill is the climax to this incredible move back to the ox-waggon days. It simply does not make sense in that everybody, including most whites, sees that there is necessity to adapt or die. The excuse, which some of us actually wished to use for the government's sake, that its radical rightwing was thrown out with the bathwater.

There is therefore no way in which we can see any of the changes or proposed moves towards reform accepted in terms of the white power structure earnestly out to hold onto that power.

It now seems the whole thing is falling into pattern with the department of cooperation and development insisting that the west rand board refuse black contract workers permission to change their jobs. In the meantime, certain Witwatersrand towns have been speaking about keeping their towns white by night with the degrading night-pass system.

Things will be getting pretty tough for us blacks, but we are getting used to that. What is more important is the future and what all this is going to do to the whole country.

It is our particular hope that those blacks especially, who have been instrumental in the setting up of these reservations for us, the homeland leaders, be they "independent" or not, should look to their sin. They will be held accountable for the mess that this whole country will face because of the government's senseless move to get rid of many blacks out of the so-called "white" areas into the backwoods.

They are going to find themselves in the most awful situation, with swollen populations and the grave need to feed the thousands of jobless people forced back into the rural areas.

If the so-called homelands are in for a bad time, then the rest of the country will suffer in the long term. Overpopulated, poverty-stricken neighbourly states can lead only the malaise to spread into the mainland. If that does not happen immediately, we can expect other sociological, economic and even political problems surfacing from these homelands.

CSO: 4700/1928

ALIENATION OF DTA SEEN AIDING SWAPO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] IT WOULD be a tragedy if the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance fell out with the South African Government.

Or if, at this late point in time, the Government did anything that destroyed the DTA as a factor in South West African politics.

Not that we think the DTA has much chance of winning a UN-supervised election against Swapo. All signs point to Swapo winning hands down.

With this in mind, the temptation might be for the South African Government to consider an alternative set-up which might give the non-Swapo forces, to Pretoria's mind, a better chance of staving off a Swapo victory.

That might explain why there is now a suggestion that there should be a near-autonomous government of "national unity" in South West Africa.

Mr Dirk Mudge, the DTA chairman, says the plan involves replacing senior DTA members of government with five of their ethnic counterparts from the second tier of the South West African administration.

Broader spectrum

Press reports from Windhoek say there will be greater involvement in the Namibian National Assembly and Ministers' Council of a broader spectrum of political parties, the territory's ethnic second-tier authorities, and private interest groups such as the Chambers of Commerce and Industries and the SWA Agricultural Union.

The Administrator-General's role would be reduced to that of a mere figurehead, with transfer of powers to the central authority.

Political parties would retain the bulk of the National Assembly's seats, while representatives of the ethnic authorities would be accommodated as far as possible in an enlarged central government.

The third largest bloc of seats would go to delegates from the private sector to provide "specialised knowledge" in the legislature and executive.

With a scaling down of the Administrator-General's role, this would be tantamount to self-rule, it is said.

While it is true that such a plan could not be openly broached, for fear of stirring up immediate public controversy, the way in which it was handled seems to have given the DTA the feeling, rightly or wrongly, that the South African Government was sidetracking it.

In the event, a storm blew up over the plan and the role played by the Administrator-General, Mr Hough.

Mr Mudge said that the attempt by Mr Hough to restructure the interim government constituted gross interference in SWA politics.

The President of the DTA, Mr Riruako, called for Mr Hough's immediate withdrawal.

Allegations were also made that senior military intelligence officers were involved in the matter.

Mr Mudge claimed he attended a meeting in Pretoria at which Mr Hough and senior military officers "confronted" him with a plan to change the interim government.

His reply

Mr Hough, in turn, maintained his talks with DTA leaders took place with Mr Mudge's knowlege.

Guidelines emerged, and it was decided that once these had been cleared with the South African Government, they would be put to the various parties, he said.

He denied there was a specific plan, or that Mr Mudge was confronted with it.

Claims and counter-claims will be bandied back and forth, we expect, with each side making allegations about the other.

It is all most unfortunate, since if the DTA and the South African Government fall out, it will only be to the advantage of Swapo.

We hope, therefore, that the storm will blow over, that the proposals will be considered on their merits, and that complete consensus will be reached before there is any question of the plan being introduced.

Under no circumstances should the territory's trusted leaders be abandoned in order to gamble on a new set-up that might or might not be any better than the present one in avoiding a Swapo victory, but could easily facilitate it if the DTA were compromised or jettisoned.

CSO: 4700/1921

ZIMBABWEAN DISPOSAL OF SADF BODIES HIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker: "A grisly charade--with big gaps"]

[Text] **FEW would claim that South African-Zimbabwean relations are cordial. But, for most South Africans, they soured heavily this week following Robert Mugabe's nauseating performance over the bodies of the three Rhodesian-cum-South African SADF sergeants killed last month in the dusty, drought-stricken Sengwe area.**

First, the frozen bodies, strangely kitted out, were presented as a public spectacle at the Harare Hospital. Next came the nonchalant statement that they had been "disposed of" (presumably cremated).

Considering the earlier history of Zimbabwe's former terrorist chieftain and his Zanla associates, one should perhaps not be too surprised at the staging of this grisly charade.

But this is a story with some mighty big gaps in it, with aspects which simply do not hang together.

On August 22, Mugabe addressed selected correspondents and foreign diplomats on the incident at his official Harare residence.

Those present later privately commented that Mugabe was far from his normal eloquent self. They said he appeared uncomfortable, his delivery was halting, and the general impression was that he was perhaps not telling the entire truth.

That impression is confirmed if you study the record.

First, propaganda. This incident came like manna from heaven to Mugabe, adding immensely to his world-wide campaign to discredit South Africa and incite hatred against us.

Imagine the international publicity triumph had Mugabe, a slick and sophisticated operator in the war of words, been able to stage a dramatic handing over of the bodies to SADF. But this did not happen.

Instead, the bodies were "disposed of", indicating that there were probably very good grounds for the Zimbabweans not wanting to risk post mortem examination.

This particularly applies to Sergeant John Andrew "Bluey" Wessels (24), described by his old comrades as a handsome, light-hearted man.

Chief of the SADF General Constand Viljoen stated that in the contact with the Zimbabwe border patrol Wessels was shot in the leg and was still alive when last seen by other members of the ill-fated expedition.

Certainly, when the bodies were displayed, two were in a far more advanced state of decomposition than the third — that of Sgt Wessels.

Most significant of all, "Bluey" Wessels had a bullet hole in the centre of his forehead, indicating that he had been shot some considerable time later: in short, executed in cold blood.

From that point of view, then, the chances are that it would have been highly embarrassing for the Zimbabwean authorities to hand over the bodies and risk them coming under autopsy scrutiny.

Next, the arms they were allegedly carrying. These included RPK machine-guns, AK-47s, 60 mm mortar shells, anti-tank mines, grenades, rocket launchers, TNT, claymores and other landmines.

Additionally, there was medical equipment, radio sets, signal lights and large quantities of field rations.

Quantitively, this appears a very heavy load. There must be some doubt whether the men could have managed such a weight of equipment, especially when you remember such heavy items as rocket launchers and landmines. Was much of this hardware added for "special effects"?

Then there is the mysterious "fourth body". That there were three bodies is undeniable. They were identified, and efforts were made to claim them.

General Viljoen had denied that any other men in the party were missing. Yet, in the Harare Sunday Mail this last weekend, considerable play was again made of the alleged "fourth man".

No body has been produced. No identity has been given to it.

Is there, or was there, a "fourth man"? Or was he conjured up to maintain the focus of international attention?

Most mysterious of all, what were the men doing in Sengwe, on what is officially described as an unauthorised mission? The suggestion is that they went there in an effort to release some prisoners.

Many former Rhodesians now living here accept that this was more than possible. And they quote to you the records of the old Selous Scouts.

Acting on information, the Scouts once raided a Zipra camp near the Zambezi. Here they found an intricate web of underground prison cells, containing Blacks, many of whom had been tortured over a long period and confined in the dark for months on end.

Were these three sergeants busy on a similar rescue mission? If so, the Zimbabweans would be unlikely to talk about it.

Finally, Mugabe and his men unblushingly state that Zimbabwe "does not deal with Pretoria". Therefore "why should we talk to South Africa?" Again this is a blatant lie dished up for external consumption.

There is an official South African trade rep-

resentative in Harare, Mr Walde Kuhn. And official figures confirm that the RSA remains far and away Zimbabwe's chief trading partner.

Indeed, last year Zimbabwe did record business with South Africa, with South Africa providing 25 percent of its imports at a total cost of R360-million, taking 21,6 percent of its exports, total value R270-million.

In March this year Pretoria, after a long series of secret negotiations, renewed its 18-year-old preferential trade agreement with our northern neighbour.

Had that agreement been allowed to lapse (as many South Africans hoped) Zimbabwe stood to lose around R70-million a year and 7 000 jobs.

Such action, alone, would have been sufficient to bring collapse and instant chaos to Mugabe's shattered economy — another subject he chooses not to discuss in public.

Rhodesia was the home country of these three sergeants, one they still loved deeply and which all hoped one day to see restored to peace, prosperity and racial unity — all qualities destroyed under the attrition of Mugabe's Marxist rule.

They were brave men prepared to die for an ideal: for their homeland, against communism.

To disown or repudiate them in any way would be the grossest betrayal: and not to them alone, but to all those still prepared to fight and die for the ideals which inspired them.

CSO: 4700/1921

SATS DISPUTE WITH LABOR SUPPORTED BY TRANSPORT MINISTER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] THE Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman has come out firmly on the side of South African Transport Services over the recognition of trade unions.

Mr Schoeman said that he agreed wholeheartedly with Sats' policy of not recognising trade unions unless they consisted entirely of members currently in Government service.

Mr Schoeman's support comes after the strike at Port Elizabeth harbour in which 425 workers lost their jobs.

The Minister also issued a warning to stevedores in the harbour who were threatening industrial action in support of the strikers. He said he hoped they would remember that they performed their duty in the harbour under licence from South African Transport Services.

Mr Schoeman said if Sats recognised one outside trade union more would spring up and the whole situation would get out of hand. It would be impossible to negotiate with an unmanageably large number and in the end it would lead to the disintegration of more than 50 years of labour peace.

Mr Schoeman also recognised the part played by the registered Black trade union and acknowledged that they had made a considerable contribution to the smooth running of the harbour.

The labour situation in the harbour was now normal, the Minister daid.

Mr Schoeman also said Sats was a strategic infrastructure service and also a State-controlled enterprise. The workers had extraordinary privileges such as job security, but on the other hand they could not strike.

A number of Sats' workers in Port Elizabeth harbour had joined an outside trade union and had pressed for its recognition in spite of the fact that there was already a recognised trade union to represent them.

Mr Schoeman said Sats already had an agreement with 11 trade unions.

CSO: 4700/1921

CREATION OF MILLIONS OF JOBS FOR BLACKS URGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] About half the estimated six-million new job opportunities which will have to be created for Blacks by the year 2000 will have to be created in the national States if the population ratio between these areas and the Republic of South Africa is to be maintained.

This was said by Dr J Adendorff, managing director of the Corporation for Economic Development, at the congress of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs in Pretoria yesterday.

"If we do not provide these new job opportunites, we will have to cope with labour unrest and a drop in living standards," he said.

Spend

For this reason South Africa would have to spend at least R1 200-million each year in the national States to maintain the current employment status quo.

Yet even the status quo gave cause for concern.

Although the unemployment figure among Blacks had decreased from 1978 to the beginning of this year, Dr Adendorff said he expected unemployment to rise rapidly because of the current drop in economic growth.

Turning to agricultural development in the national States, Dr Adendorff said 23 percent of the total amount of arable land in South Africa was in these areas.

Together, the national States produced only about 11 percent of South Africa's total agricultural produce, yet they had the potential to produce food for 25-million people.

Difficult

This potential could not be exploited, he said, because prices, as a result of surpluses, were so low that it was difficult to farm economically.

Dr Adendorff suggested there should be greater co-ordination between agricultural projects in the national States and the rest of South Africa to ensure that production levels did not force down the price of produce to unrealistic levels.

CSO: 4700/1921

CHAMBER OF MINES RECOGNIZES NONWHITE UNION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 82 p 12

[Text] FOR the first time in the 95-year history of the Chamber of Mines, it has formally recognised a union representing non-White employees.

This breakthrough in the mining industry was made this week when the Chamber signed a recognition agreement with a trade union representing Coloured and Asian workers.

The Chamber has agreed to recognise the newly formed Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Workers' Union as representing vehicle drivers, handymen and painters on two gold mines in the Western Transvaal, Hartebeestfontein and Vaal Reefs.

In terms of the agreement signed this week mines will grant the union stop-order facilities for the deduction of union subscriptions from wages.

The Chamber has also agreed to negotiate a range of important matters with the union.

These include wages, hours of work, leave arrangements, recognition and shop stewards and their role, security of employment of union members, redundancy procedures, training and retraining, procedures for the resolution of grievances and disputes and for the monitoring and administration of agreements reached with the Chamber.

Although the union has not yet signed up 50 percent of the employees on the two mines, the Chamber has agreed that it is significantly representative among the workers and will extend the recognition agreement to additional categories of jobs and to other mines as the union's membership spreads.

The Chamber recently agreed to grant the Black Mineworkers' Union access to mines for recruiting purposes.

CSO: 4700/1921

PRETORIA UNIVERSITY REFERENDUM ON ADMITTING NONWHITES SCHEDULED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text] **THE date for a referendum in which the students of the University of Pretoria will cast their votes on the recent decision of the council to admit non-White students under certain circumstances will probably be set at the next meeting of the Student's Representative Council.**

This decision arose from a motion carried by the vote of only 253 students, 1,26 percent of the student population, at a meeting this week.

At a mass meeting called by the SRC on Thursday evening to discuss the decision of the council, the student body was clearly divided in their acceptance of the decision.

Many students who came to the meeting expecting fireworks were disappointed and many left the amphi-theatre after the address given by Professor P Oosthuizen, the vice principal.

Only a handful remained long enough to vote on the motions put forward by student leaders in which they pledged the acceptance of a decision reached by the council to admit non-Whites in exceptional circumstances.

Prof Oosthuizen made it quite clear to the students that the council wielded an iron first in a velvet glove and it would not change its decision, neither would it give in to pressure exerted on it by the students.

Prof Oosthuizen denied that the council was playing up to the wishes of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, or any other organisation.

A snap survey conducted among the students after the meeting indicated that the speech made by Prof Oosthuizen was accepted by the majority of students although some were rather sceptical about the admission of selected non-Whites to the university.

This action was seen as the thin end of the wedge to open the university to non-Whites.

Prof Oosthuizen called on the students to trust the council in their efforts to maintain the exclusively White character of the university.

CSO: 4700/1921

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SWAZI LAND DEAL

MB160739 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Pretoria: The South African government was aware of the possible pincer effect on the lowveld centres of Malelane and Komatipoort, should the Kangwane-Swaziland consolidation plans become reality, minister of foreign affairs Pik Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He assured the congress of the Transvaal National Party the government would for as long as it was in power, ensure the country had the ability to secure corridors and narrow passes through independent national states and foreign territories.

Two matters delayed any further negotiations with Swaziland at this stage, he said. The first was the pending court action which made the matter sub judice, while the second was the recent death of King Sobhuza II.

Botha was reacting to a motion by the divisional committee of Barberton which expressed concern at the effect of territories in the area being consolidated with Swaziland. The motion also expressed concern about the forced movement of people from the Insigaas area.

"The government is aware of these problems and the concern that Maleland and Komatipoort could be subjected to increasing pressure and that a pincer effect could develop," Botha said.

"But as long as the National Party governs we will ensure that we have the ability to keep open passages and corridors.

"If they are threatened then South Africa is threatened," he said.

CSO: 4700/1928

ELAND CREDITED WITH KNOCKING OUT RUSSIAN TANKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] SOUTH Africa has knocked out 14 Russian tanks in the operational area in the past 13 months, using a modern version of tried and tested Boer hit-and-run tactics.

The most effective weapon against the Russian tanks in the war zone has been the fastmoving little Eland armoured car.

With its ability to hit hard and then withdraw to safety until it can come in again it has been found to be the asnwer to the Red Vehicles.

Newsmen were shown captured Russian T55, T34 and PT76 tanks and a Red BTR 60 amphibious troop carries cum tank.

The Army has been concerned in a fine assessment of the vehicles over a considerable period — and is putting what it has learnt to good use in the development of the country's own Olifant tank.

Technically, the T34 has a five-man crew, weighs 30 tons, has a maximum speed of 55 km/h and a range of 300 km and is powered by a 500 hp V 12 motor.

Its armour is an 85 mm gun.

The PT 76 has a three-man crew and a top speed of 40 km/h. It weighs 14 tons, has a range of 266 km and carries a 76 mm cannon.

The BTR 60 carries a crew of two plus 16 troops and can travel at a speed of 10 km/h on water. It has a range of 500 km and is powered by two 90 hp motors.

The big tank in the group is the T55. It has a top speed of 55 km/h and weighs 36 tons. Powered by a 12-cylinder/motor, it has a range of 550 km.

Armour experts at the School of Armour said the equipment and planning of the Russian tanks was simple — and this could be clearly seen in their primitive finishing-off and lack of concern for the crew.

They said that the Russian tanks, particularly the T34 and T55, were efficient machines and deadly if operated properly — but it had generally been found in action that they were badly crewed by poorly trained operators.

CSO: 4700/1921

UNVEILING OF NEW OLIFANT TANK REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 82 p 8

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] **SLEEK, deadly, fast and highly manoeuvrable, with tremendous punch — and nearly as comfortable at speed over rough terrain as a sedan car on the highway.**

This is South Africa's answer to any possible threat from Russian-made tanks — the Republic's own Olifant tank.

The tank was shown to military correspondents near the Tempe military base at Bloemfontein this week.

In complicated manoeuvres three tanks "took out" enemy armour with a devastating display of gunnery.

The 56-ton tank has a top speed of 44 km/h, a 12-cylinder diesel engine and a range of about 200 km, or 16 hours' operating time.

It bears a relationship to the British Centurion Mark 13, but it has come a long way since then.

It has been adapted to South African conditions and based to some extent on Israeli modifications to the same unit.

The punch of the massive vehicle is a South African-developed 105 mm cannon of great accuracy.

Newsmen watched from racing Ratel troop carriers in the veld as the tanks slid over rough terrain, firing on the move and devastating an "enemy" tank.

Colonel Reg Otto, Officer Commanding the School of Armour, told newsmen he was satisfied the Olifant was a far better tank than the T34 and T55 Russian tanks encountered by South African forces in the operational area.

South Africa, he said, had the capability to build its own tanks from the ground up — but this was not regarded as economically viable.

For instance more than 800 factories had to be maintained in Great Britain to build the Russian Leopard tank.

He said tanks still made up the spinal column of military action in a conventional war, and the

role of tanks was becoming ever more important in Africa.

Estimates were that the Russians now had 22 000 tanks, against the 8 000 of the West.

Russian tanks had long been known to be in Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

It was therefore important for South Africa to keep on the move in technological developments.

At present the Olifant could outgun the Russian tanks available in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/1921

BRIEFS

CHURCHES TALK--Cape Town--The moderature of the Western Capé synod of the NG Kerk will meet the moderature of the NG Sendingkerk in Cape Town today for talks in connection with the Ottawa meeting of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches. Local newspaper reports said Dr Allan Boesak, newly elected president of the WARC, would not be present as he is not a member of the moderature of the Sendingkerk. The general feeling, however, was that he would have to be involved in all future talks between the two churches. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 82 p 3]

REES IN COURT--Mr John Charles Rees, former general secretary of the South African Council for Churches, appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with fraud allegations involving R250 000. The charge sheet claims that the fraud, alternatively theft, was committed between February 10, 1975, and May 10, 1978, at the offices of the SACC. At a previous appearance, the court was informed by defence counsel that the charges had come about from police investigations into another matter and had not followed a complaint for the SACC. Bail of R30 000 was extended. Mr Rees is due to appear in court again on September 28. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 82 p 9]

NAVY CHIEF CANCELS PARADE--The retiring Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, has volunteered to cancel his traditional farewell parade in support of the South African Defence Force's stringent savings campaign brought about by the country's economic situation, the SADF announced yesterday. The battalion-strength parade, made up of men mainly from Simonstown and Durban, was to have been held in Pretoria on September 24, and arrangements had almost been finalised. The statement said Vice-Admiral Edwards' offer had been accepted with much regret by the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen. A reception will be held at the Naval Mess in Pretoria for 600 invited guests and naval personnel for the formal handing-over of SA Navy Command. The Navy will take leave of their admiral in a more traditional manner in Simonstown on September 14, when he reviews the ships in the harbour and will be cheered by each ship in turn. His place will be filled by Rear Admiral A P Putter, who will be promoted to Vice-Admiral on October 1. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 82 p 9]

SECONDED TO CISKEI--Zwelitsha--Two acting judges of the Supreme Court of South Africa have been temporarily seconded to the Ciskei Supreme Court. Mr J J Nepegen of the Eastern Cape Division is due to assume duties on September 13. Mr J W Edeling of the Orange Free State Provincial Division is expected to assume duty in the Ciskei Supreme Court on September 20. Their appointments follow the death last month of Mr Justice C F van den Heever of the Orange Free State Provincial Division. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 82 p 4]

CRASH PILOT EJECTS--A 26-year-old SAAF pilot escaped by parachute as his Impala Mark I aircraft crashed during a routine training flight near Cape Town yesterday. SADF headquarters in Pretoria announced that the pilot, Lieutenant P C McMillan of 7 Squadron, ejected safely near the Flying Training School at Langebaan. A board of inquiry has been convened to investigate the cause of the accident. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 82 p 3]

KWAZULU AGRICULTURE--The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, says industrial development alone is not the solution to the problems facing KwaZulu. Opening the Ladysmith and District Farmers' Association fatstock show, Dr Koornhof said it was of paramount importance that more dynamic steps be taken to develop the agricultural potential of the territory. The emphasis should be shifted from the traditional form of subsistence farming to the development of agriculture on a commercial basis. He said the matter was being investigated by his department and the KwaZulu National Development Corporation. Referring to the removal of people from the Driefontein complex, Dr Koornhof said it would not be affected by the new consolidation plans. "This resettlement action will receive the highest priority in giving effect to the consolidation proposals for Natal," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 82 p 13]

STUDENTS' BIKO WALKOUT--King William's Town--Pupils boycotted classes at Fordes Grant secondary school in Ginsberg for the third day yesterday. Students said they were mourning the death of Black consciousness leader Steve Biko, who died in detention on September 12, 1977. They said yesterday would be their last day of boycott. On Monday, a large number of pupils walked away from their classrooms chanting freedom songs. The principal, Mr J. Moses, exhorted them to go to classes, but they declined. A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said no action would be taken against the students. He said the department hoped that the situation would be normal by next week. The Biko family lived at Ginsberg where Steve was born. He passed his junior certificate at the same school. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/1921

JAMAL DISAPPOINTED IN EAC ASSETS DISTRIBUTION

AB281056 Paris AFP in English 1014 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Nairobi, 28 Sep (AFP)--Tanzania last night expressed its disappointment over the delay in the distribution of assets and liabilities of the defunct East African Community (EAC), among the former three partners--Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania--Radio Tanzania monitored here today reported.

Tanzania Finance Minister Amir Jamal expressed his country's views during a meeting with the World Bank appointed mediator in the matter, Victor Umbritch, in Dar es Salaam, the radio said.

Mr Jamal's concern comes in the wake of an abortive meeting of relevant ministers of the former partner-states scheduled for last Friday in the Ugandan eastern town of Mbale, near the border with Kenya.

The meeting aborted following Kenya's failure to attend, which observers here linked with a recent Tanzanian court decision to free two Kenyan fugitives wanted here on kidnapping charges following the coup attempt by the air force on 1 August.

Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, in a recent public rally here, hinted that Tanzania was not one of Kenya's best friends. "We know who our friends are and who are not," he said.

The border between the two neighbours has been closed since the East African Community collapsed in 1977 because of political and economic differences between the partners.

The radio said that Mr Umbritch, who arrives here later today, has promised to find out why Kenya failed to turn up and tell the others.

Yesterday Mr Jamal was quoted by the Tanzanian DAILY NEWS as saying that there was still a big gap between Kenya and Uganda on one hand and Tanzania on the other regarding the proposal of equal distribution of assets and liabilities.

The last tripartite meeting here early this month suggested that the liabilities should be distributed according to geographical location and equality of ownership.

Assets of the defunct community are valued at nearly 1,210 million dollars. Kenya currently has the biggest proportion, and is supposed to share it more equally among the rest.

When the community broke up, Kenya was accused by Tanzania of benefitting most from the partnership.

CSO: 3400/7

LAWYERS APPLY FOR RIGHT TO MEET WITH DETAINED AIR FORCE CHIEFS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 82 p 5

[Text]

HARARE. — Lawyers for three White Zimbabwe Air Force commanders detained for alleged complicity in the sabotage of 13 warplanes on July 26 yesterday applied to the High Court for the right to have access to the men.

Mr Adrian de Bourbon told Mr Justice John Pittman that Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, the Air Force Chief of Staff and second in command, had been held for eight days, Air Commodore Philip Pile, Director of Air Force Operations and third in command, for seven days, and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, Staff Officer (Training) for 18 days.

They had not been charged and lawyers had been denied access to them, he said.

The three officers were detained by police after saboteurs blew up the warplanes, a quarter of Zimbabwe's combat fleet, at Thornhill Air Force Base in the Midlands town of Gweru (formerly Gwelo).

Attorney-General Godfrey Chidyausiku, representing the State, said Air Vice-Marshal Slatter was being held under either Section 21 or 49 of the Emergency Powers Regulations, but he did not know under what regulations the other two were held.

The Home Affairs Minister, Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, who signs detention orders, can hold suspects indefinitely without charge.

The Minister, questioned about detainees in Parliament on Wednesday, said only that "the proper legal procedures have been followed in relation to the persons presently being detained."

Questioned specifically about the Air Force officers, he told Parliament: "It is not customary to discuss matters which are still sub judice."

The High Court judge adjourned the case for further details about the detainees. — Sapa-AP.

Arrests Paralyze Air Force

THE Citizen has established that at least 18 Whites, including most of the Zimbabwe Air Force's top jet pilots, plus an unknown number of Blacks, are now in detention following the spectacular sabotage of 13 jets at Thornhill Air Base, near Gweru, on July 25.

The arrest of the ZAF's No 2 and No 3 command officers, Air Vice Marshal Hugh Slatter, Chief of Staff, and Air Commodore Philip Pile, Director of Information, was announced earlier this week.

The latest names to be added to the list are Wing Commander Peter Briscow of ZAF Headquarters Staff, Harare; Wing Commander Rex Taylor, Director, Air Force Intelligence and Squadron Leader John Cox, Commander, Air Force Regiment.

Ten of the 18 men detained, all incommunicado, have now been identified.

Other known to be held are Squadron Leader Nigel Lewis Walker, Security Officer to the ZAF; Flight Lieutenant Neville Weir, jet pilot; and Neville Forrester, Pete S Loots and Dave Rautenbach, all technical staff.

Wing Commander Peter Briscoe is a former SAAF jet pilot who joined the old Rhodesian Air Force in 1970. He is described as a first-rate pilot and "a very loyal Zimbabwean".

So many jet pilots are now under arrest or have resigned as a result of the current detentions that the ZAF is currently virtually immobilised.

According to my information, the ZAF is at present reduced to using three old Dakotas, of early World War II vintage, two or three Islanders and possibly up to six helicopters.

I was told: "The position is now so critical that it has virtually rendered the Air Force ineffective, to the point where it is having problems getting pilots to fly against the dissidents."

Revised estimates indicate that the replacement costs of the sabotaged aircraft will be between R90-million and R100-million.

Of the four Hawks, delivered only 10 days before the explosion at a cost of around R50-million, one will never fly again. The other three will have to be returned to Britain for repairs, and it will be a long time before they will be seen again in Zimbabwe.

There are now serious doubts whether Britain will agree to deliver the remaining four Hawks on order, largely because it is far from clear whether in present circumstances the ZAF would be in a position to find pilots sufficiently advanced to be able to handle them, or technicians to maintain them.

Of the pilots and technicians who went to Britain for special training with the Royal Air Force on the Hawks, a number are under arrest, others have broken their contracts.

I was told: "You can bet your bottom dollar a lot of guys are not going to stick around after this lot."

As far as the Mugabe Government is concerned, the detention of the top-ranking ZAF command officers probably suits it very well.

I can disclose that in a closed-door decision taken earlier this year, it was agreed that many of the White command and administrative staff would be replaced by Zanla (not Zipra) personnel.

Agreement has already been reached with the Nigerian Government that these replacements will be trained for their new tasks by the Nigerian Air Force.

As far as is known, the board of inquiry set up immediately after the sabotage strike is still sitting.

The board is faced with some tough questions, notably: How did the saboteurs succeed in getting through the perimeter security fences? And why were all the ZAF's fighter aircraft assembled at one station?

As far as is known the OC, ZAF, Air Marshal Norman Walker, is still in Britain, attending the Farnborough Air Show.

CSO: 4700/1921

BRIEFS

SHORT OF WHEAT--Harare--Zimbabwe would face a wheat shortage during the second half of 1983 and would either have to import or ration its allocations, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/1921 END

JPRS 81954

8 October 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2699

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 81954

8 October 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2699

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U.S. ACCUSED OF NOT FAVORING NAMIBIA SOLUTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Joao Miranda: "One More Try by Imperialism"]

[Text] Only a few days remain until 23 August, the date which will mark the first anniversary of the full-scale invasion and subsequent occupation of part of Angolan territory by South African troops. Moreover, while plans are being drawn up in New York for possible conclusion of a ceasefire agreement in Namibia, the Pretoria government has ordered its forces to undertake, beyond the positions already occupied in the interior of Angola, a new wave of aggression.

Because it is already being denounced by Angolan authorities, this new aggression that Pretoria has initiated against the People's Republic of Angola gives definite form to a concrete plan conceived by the United States. This plan not only aims at preventing Namibia from obtaining immediate independence but also, and especially, it aims at annihilating the Angola revolution.

As a matter of fact, with the expiration date of the South African occupation in Namibia drawing near and with the United States so far unsuccessful in getting the People's Republic of Angola into its orbit and consequently persuading Angolan authorities to have the Cuban internationalists withdrawn, Washington sees the execution of the present full-scale invasion as a form of pressure capable of causing the Angolan Government to alter its political positions, whether in regard to the soldiers of SWAPO [South-West African People' Organization] and South Africa's ANC [African National Congress] or in regard to the course of development chosen by the people, that of preferential relations with states of the socialist community.

The invation of Angola by South African troops--planned, ordered and supported morally and materially by Washington--has deep objectives that have already been denounced in some segments of the Western press. Now it is not a matter of pursuing SWAPO soldiers, and it does not aim only at the destabilization of Angola but also at the overthrow of the government itself. Whatever justification the leaders in Pretoria can eventually present, it will only be a crude joke tending to confuse international public opinion about Washington's true intentions.

The true meaning behind the revealing statement made the day before yesterday by a South African diplomat in Lisbon can therefore only be understood within the above context. The statement was made to the newspaper CORREIO DE MANHA, mass media organ with an ultrareactionary policy and with an editorial staff, from the chief on down, entirely backed by coreligionists of Angolan puppets.

Actually the United States is desperate because, once Namibian independence has been won, all forces that tend to destabilize the People's Republic of Angola will be reduced. So the United States is resorting now to the most cruel methods in an attempt to find an "alternative" within the framework of the the Angolan political path.

Only in this context, too, can the machinations undertaken by Washington at the end of the unsuccessful summit of the Organization of African Unity's chiefs of state and government be understood: Washington was then dreading denunciations that might have been made either by SWAPO or by the president of the People's Republic of Angola and the eventual taking of a position by all of Africa in the face of the danger posed for the African continent by the warlike policy of the American administration.

More than ever before the United States is firmly bent on destruction of the progressive states in Africa and is struggling for its own solution to the Namibian question. The present invasion undertaken by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola is the most conclusive proof of the "Reaganist" designs.... For if this is not so, then there is no reason for South Africa to invade Angola at this time when plans for an acceptable solution to the Namibian problem are being drawn up within the framework of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

9972
CSO: 4742/377

GOVERNMENT'S UNPAID BILLS AFFECT TRANSIT FIRM

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Sep 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Uige--ETP (Public Transportation Company) is facing enormous operating problems, provoked by the carelessness of some drivers and the condition of rural roads, on one hand, and on the other hand by the failure of some clients, most of them state enterprises, to pay their shipping bills.

Th+ problems were reported by Gregorio Manuel Zambo, provincial director of the ETP in Uige, in a recent interview with the Angolan news agency ANGOP. Zambo estimated that the ETP must recover 27 million kwanzas in freight charges from its clients.

"For example, ENCAFE [National Coffee Company] owes the firm 8 million kwanzas, and the Domestic Trade Ministry is one of ETP's largest debtors," Zambo said.

In light of this situation, the ETP provincial director did not hesitate to describe the firm as "in the red." The debt began in 1977, grew and has continued to grow over the years, the director said. Nonetheless, the ETP is still transporting merchandise and passengers. Some 10,500 tons of merchandise and 360,000 passengers were carried by the ETP during the first half of this year.

The firm used to have a fleet of 45 Volvo and Scania heavy trucks, 41 IFA's and 23 large Volvo and Mercedes buses. Currently, the ETP in Uige relies for its survival on only 23 Volvo trucks, 16 IFA's and 14 buses.

The rest have been immobilized by breakdowns. In 1977 the province also received eight Lada taxis. One of these survived and the other vehicles are no longer in operation because of the incompetence of certain MANAUTUS mechanics.

However, the provincial director was pleased to report that the economy is providing passenger services in most of the province municipios.

6362
CSO: 4742/404

DETAILS PROVIDED ON USSR-ASSISTED CAPANDA DAM CONSTRUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Article by David Eduardo: "Minister of Energy Visits Capanda Dam Works"]

[Text] Minister of Energy and Petroleum Pedro Van-Dunem has made a 2-day visit to Malanje Province where he dealt with matters connected with his duties.

His visit was concerned with the SONEFE [National Company for Study and Financing Overseas Enterprises] provincial substation which is struggling with innumerable difficulties in supplying electric power to the province.

To satisfactorily meet the requirements, it becomes necessary for the Malanje socioeconomic development team to include important tasks in the technical plan.

At present that substation only furnishes a current of 4 megawatts of power to the province, but it is planned to install a textile production unit in the province which will consume by itself approximately 25 megawatts of energy.

Important among the necessary tasks is the total remodeling of the SONEFE substation in Malanje as well as those at Ndalatando and Cacuso which at present are drains on the weak capacity of Malanje's transformers. For the time being the level of the voltage which will circulate in the new high-tension line has not yet been determined.

Construction of the Capanda Dam

The visit of the minister of energy and petroleum aimed also at resolving certain matters which have come up with the beginning of work on the Capanda Dam, a large-scale undertaking designed to improve two branches of the Cuanza River.

This project, which has been entrusted to the Soviet Union, has as its goal to provide hydroelectric power valued at approximaely $500 million. To accomplish this project, the Soviet Union has subcontracted for the civil engineering with a Brazilian company which, in turn, is associated with a Portuguese firm with this specialty.

The Capanda project has as its objective the solution of problems in supplying electrical energy to the northern system and to Mananje Province.

According to engineer Joao Flora, the man in charge of energy for rural electrification, Capanda is becoming so much more important because the settlements made in connection with the dam will make it possible to control the Cuanza River and, with that, to obtain a better output from the dam's machinery.

Meanwhile, the beginning of construction of infrastructures indispensable for this work is planned for September provided that all bureaucratic problems have been overcome by then and that terms presented to the Malanje provincial commissariat have been approved.

The construction work will involve 6,000 workers and their families. Of this number, 2,000 workers will be foreigners.

There is therefore every necessity to support the parties involved in the Capanda project so that the work can be completed within 5 or 6 years as anticipated.

The infrastructures to be created, the model city to be built close to the work site in order to bring the workers and their families together and the access roads to be built can then serve as an example for the development of other projects besides hydroelectric projects of this type.

It should be emphasized that a team of Soviet technicians recently spent 2 months in Malanje Province where they had the task of making a total survey of existing electric lines in the region and its future needs, this survey made for later presentation as a project.

9972
CSO: 4742/377

NATIONAL PETROLEUM INSTITUTE EXPANDED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of Education Augusto Lopes Teixeira inaugurated the second phase of the Central Petroleum School, located in the outskirts of the city, before an important delegation that included Minister of Energy and Oil Pedro Van-Dunem (LOY) and Director General of SONANGOL Herminio Escorcio.

After having read the document that refers to the first and second phases of the petroleum school, stemming from an agreement signed in May 1980 by the Angolan oil authorities and Comerint oil company, the education minister pointed out the important steps the school had taken as it gradually grew.

The education minister said that this project extended the field for training Angolan technicians needed for direct production. He added that this training also has social and economic aspects, as it is a way of incorporating thousands of Angolan youth into the work force.

In addition, Augusto Lopes Teixeira said that they were planning to incorporate the Middle-Level Petroleum Institute that operates in the city into the central school, so as to maximize the quantitative and qualitative yield in training manpower and to avoid increased spending of foreign currency.

This second phase which has now been inaugurated includes an auditorium, machine shops, classrooms, a medical office, rooms and eight housing units. The first phase was inaugurated in December 1979.

In statements made to information agencies at the local airport, Minister of Energy and Oil Pedro Van-Dunem reported that the school would in the near future be training technicians from other southern African countries, and particularly SADCC [Southern African Development Coordinations Council] member countries, besides domestic technicians.

9805
CSO: 4742/383

HEALTH MINISTER NOTES MEDICINE SHORTAGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Health Minister Mendes de Carvalho admitted yesterday that the situation of medicine and other medical and surgical supplies in the country is not satisfactory, and he linked it to the war that racist South Africa is waging against the People's Republic of Angola.

Speaking in Luanda at the opening of the First Seminar on Storing, Administering and Distributing Medicine, the Health Minister said that there would be enough medicine for the entire country once it no longer had to go to treat the victims of South African racist military agression.

"We have a shortage of medicine and especially of material for dressing wounds," he said, adding that currently they are out of adhesive tape, "not because it was not ordered, but because it has not yet arrived, in view of the economic and financial situation in the country."

The National Seminar on Administration, Storage and Distribution of Medicine intends to standardize working methods and adopt distribution criteria in view of the ministry's current difficulties.

The seminar is run by the national technical director of medicine and by Cuban technical advisors, and participating in it are the heads of provincial medical supply posts and Luanda pharmacies.

9805
CSO: 4742/383

ALCOHOL PRODUCTION DECREASES, PROBLEMS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The production of pure and denatured alcohol between 1975 and 1981 decreased respectively by 36.18 and 14 percent compared with 1974, the year in which the highest production of this product was attained by the Primeiro de Maio Sugar Refinery in Benguela Province.

This drop in production caused great hardship in the national industry, chiefly in plants engaged in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

In an interview granted to ANGOP, Victor Ribeiro, director of the Osuka-UEE Sugar Refining Center, said that this situation is due to certain inefficiencies in the import of sulfuric acid without which the sugar refinery cannot produce alcohol.

This further aggravated by a lack of sufficient boilers in the only existing distillery in Angola, which, before national independence, guaranteed sufficient quantities of this liquid for the Ministry of Health and certain industries, except that of beverages; and to this is added a low quantity of molasses obtained through sugar production.

The manufacture of the product showed great fluctuations during these 7 years; in 1978, it reached the highest level of production after national independence and, in 1980, it reached the lowest level. Compared with 1974, the 1978 level was 48.31 percent, and the level in 1980 was 21.17 percent.

The great difficulty which interferes with the normal distillation of this liquid is connected (moreover, it is a factor common to each of the country's industrial sectors) to the import of raw materials in proper time.

The Osuka director said that the prospects for this year, with regard to accomplishing the goals of the plan, are discouraging due to both a shortage of acid and of molasses, a raw material which is also supplied by the 4 de Fevereiro Sugar Refinery, also headquartered in Benguela Province.

Until July of this year, 990,895 liters of pure alcohol was produced and 52,500 liters of denatured alcohol.

The nonproduction of molasses by the 4 de Fevereiro Sugar Refinery last year will be negatively reflected in the alcohol manufacturing activity this year. According to that official, under the present circumstances and, provided both refineries guarantee to supply molasses, it would be possible to produce about 1.9 million liters of alcohol per year.

8568
CSO: 4742/390

BEER, WINE SHORTAGE IN LUANDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Shortages in the supply of beer and other beverages reported in Luanda are enormous and the Ministry of Home Trade is not in a position to identify them specifically, according to what its provincial deputy, Vieira Guedes, told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY].

The provincial home trade deputy said that the main causes were the fact that the producing companies had very little to do with supplying the state marketing network and the growing competition of private retailers, who in most cases did not know where their merchandise was going.

The Wine Fails To Arrive

As for the fact that there is hardly any beer to be found in Luanda, particularly in the last few days, the home trade deputy could only say that the factories do not have any caps (stoppers) at present, according to information received from his counterpart in industry. He believed that this situation could drag on until the end of this month.

As regards bottled wine in Angola, Guedes Costa told us that the amounts expected or currently available are very small and that the network of supermarkets in Luanda only began controlling distribution of this product last June, and had not yet covered the entire market.

Imported wines are not included in home trade's general supply network, since they are exclusively for the hotel business, as are alcoholic spirits, and they are not available because the import plans have been delayed.

9805
CSO: 4742/383

ZAIRIAN BORDER SMUGGLING PRACTICES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Cabinda--Angolan Border Guard Troops (TGFA) seized domestic and foreign articles valued at about 4.5 million kwanzas along the border separating the Republics of the Congo and Zaire from Cabinda Province, reported the commanding officer of the second military region of this branch of the army, Alcino Jesus "Neto Naval," in this city on Thursday.

Among the articles seized were atuomobile tires, portable radios, various types of medicine, various teaching materials, large amounts of clothing, food, fishing nets, nails, and X-ray plates taken from hospitals.

"Neto Naval" expressed his indignation at the behavior of some individuals engaged in trading kwanzas for foreign currencies on illegal circuits.

The TGFA commanding officer said it was difficult to check the border in areas with the greatest movement of foreigners. The commune of Tanda-Zinze, located 50 kilometers from the provincial capital of Cabinda, is considered to be "the main smuggling center," because no TGFA has been stationed there up to now.

The TGFA commanding officer also attributed it to the fact that there were people from countries across the border from Cabinda Province, because of family ties between the Angolan, Congolese and Zairian people. This is another reason it is difficult to check the northern borders of the country, despite all the efforts that have been made to do so.

9805
CSO: 4742/383

SOYO OIL PRODUCTION SITUATION REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Crude oil production at Soyo is now 36,500 barrels per day, the magazine NOVEMBRO writes in an article published in its June issue.

To give a panoramic view of the development of the oil industry in Soyo, the magazine indicates that nine commercial wells were found in the region between 1965 and 1981.

Investments made in the same period amounted to approximately 5 billion kwanzas (approximately $167 million), he adds.

Oil production could decline within 3 years if new discoveries are not made, NOVEMBRO writes and then adds, "To avoid this eventuality, the operating company resolved to make new investments in the utilization of gas associated with the oil. It is planned to reinject the gas into the wells by a process of 'secondary recovery' so as to reduce waste by a significant degree."

The Palanca oil field is the principal on-shore installation. The oil taken from all active wells comes there and then, after the removal of impurities, it is conducted through a pipeline as far as the Quinfuquena terminal which is also used for off-shore operations.

Work at Quinfuquena began in 1979 with the installation of a system for loading 100,000 to 250,000 metric tons of oil in the open sea approximately 14 miles from the coast. It was planned to finish this project in July of this year; it has included building two tanks with a 70,000 cubic meter capacity, a storage capacity equivalent to 20 consecutive days of production. The project cost $30 million.

At Soyo oil is also produced at the off-shore installation. In 1979 SONANGOL [Angolan National Fuels Company] divided the coastal area into three blocks--designated sectors for deep-sea prospecting which have an area of approximately 4,000 square kilometers and a depth of 200 meters.

The first block negotiated for was number two, there having been formed an entrepreneurial group under the umbrella of a sharing contract with SONANGOL, [portion of text missing], BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS International, Inc] and TOTAL [expansion unknown; a European oil company] participating. With three

commercial wells already found and one of them producing 12,000 barrels a day, in block two it was found necessary to construct the base at Kwanda. The first phase of that has already been concluded.

The first well to produce was Cuntala with a present volume of almost 2,000 barrels per day. In May 1981 the Esungo field became active. This field had in December of the same year a daily production of 10,000 barrels of oil. A third well--Etele--is in the development phase and it is hoped that it will begin to produce next year.

Still along the Soyo coast SONONGOL has negotiated agreements, respectively, with AGIP [National Italian Oil Company] and ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France], to blocks one and three. The French company began prospecting work in May of the past year. Three months later Palanca proved to be a productive well with oil of good chemical composition.

A permanent team of 60 technicians and workers is working at the SEDNETU [expansion unknown]-Luanda oil derrick located within the block. Another--the "Divy-Gamma"--has been installed in block three. The daily costs of these two [missing word] operations is approximately $110,000.

9972
CSO: 4742/377

DETAILS PROVIDED ON CABINDA PHOSPHATE EXPLORATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Plans are to complete mineral exploratory tasks intended to evaluate the phosphate deposits at Mongo-Tando in Cabinda Province in October, Adao Manuel [Neto], the person in charge of prospecting activities, has revealed to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency].

Following a search phase at the 62 FOSFANG, exploratory sites, a Portuguese company that engaged in exploration for this product during the colonial regime and whose sites have served as a point of departure for the present studies, the work now in progress consists of prospecting in an area of approximately 10 square kilometers where 12 new exploratory sites have already been set up of the 22 planned.

Adao Manuel Neto also made it known that the prospecting, which began approximately 5 months ago, has yielded positive results in most cases, surpassing original estimates. He added that the aim is to have the material found and extracted in the area taken to be analyzed in laboratories in Luanda and Belgrade.

Foreign technicians operating in this area, aided by 16 Angolan workers, are working with 2 large machines which have respective drilling capacities of 25 and 30 meters per 8 hours of use.

The entire layout of 1.2 million square meters now being prospected for phosphate deposits has been divided into two parts regarded as important, one characterized by the existence of phosphate on the surface and another where the deposits are 80 meters deep.

The sedimentary deposit of phosphate rock located in the village of Loango-Pequeno (Mongo-Tando), approximately 50 kilometers from the capital, is approximately 1.4 kilometers in length and 1.6 kilometers in width.

In this area the phosphate deposits form large stones which can be easily distinguished, but many of the local people use these stones as foundations for their houses, a fact which shows their total ignorance of their economic value.

Besides phosphate, investigations made in this locality show that the area has other riches, notably clay, a material used to make bricks and tiles, good for arches, etc., and mosaics in residential roofs and floors.

9972
CSO: 4742/377

BRIEFS

JMPLA DELEGATION TO LIBYA--A delegation from the JMPLA [Popular Youth Movement for the Liberation of Angola]--Youth Party, headed by Novato de Azevedo, its secretary for international relations, left Luanda last Monday for Tripoli, Libya, to take part in the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pan-African Youth Movement [PAYM], which is scheduled to last from 24 until 29 August. The meeting, attended by 23 African youth organizations, will deal with questions relating to the preparation of the Second Pan-African Youth Festival and the preparation of the sixth conference of that movement, scheduled for next year. It is to be noted that the JMPLA-Youth Party is a member of the Secretariat General of the PAYM at which it is represented by Eduardo Ruas of the National Committee of the Angolan Youth Organization. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 2] 8568

ARTISTS TOUR EASTERN EUROPE--An Angolan artists' group, consisting of the musical combos Youths of Prenda and Kituxi and His Accompanists and composers Pedrito and Antonio Paulino, who, for the last few days have been touring Eastern Europe, are now in the Soviet Union after having spent some time in the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. In the Soviet Union the Angolan artists' group gave a performance at the culture hall of one of Moscow's largest factories. The performance was attended by Luis Dokui Paulo de Castro, Angolan ambassador to the Soviet Union, top officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, individuals connected with Soviet culture and art sectors and Angolan students now studying in that friendly country. Domingos Fortunato, member of the Secretariat of State of Culture in our country, pointed out on this occasion that the friendship between the Angolan and Soviet peoples is based on unity and objectives aimed at the construction of socialist society founded on peace, justice, progress and freedom. Julio da Silva, director of the Secretariat of State for Culture, in turn, told the spectators about the broad repertoire of the musical groups and gave his assurance that his artists' tour will help strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two parties, governments and peoples. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 2] 8568

USSR WOMEN'S DELEGATION--Kiulbiubiu Berkurganova, head of the Soviet women's delegation which, since last week, has been visiting the People's Republic of Angola, said a few days ago in Luanda that work performed by women in the Soviet Union gives them political and economic rights equal to those received

by men. Kiulbiubiu Berkurganova, who is also deputy chief of a department of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Commitee, spoke at a discussion meeting held at the 1 May movie theater on the subject: "The Participation of Soviet Women in the Tasks of the Revolution." After expressing her profound conviction about the successes to be gained through the struggle of the Angolan people, particularly the women, for the suppression of the vestiges of colonialism, for peace and disarmament, the Soviet leader expressed the support of the Soviet people for the Angolan people, certain that Angola will succeed in overcoming the obstacles it is presently facing. It will be reacalled that the Soviet leader is in Angola at the invitation of the Angolan Women's Organization (OMA) and has already had meetings with the OMA leaders, having visited Kwanza-North Province last Monday where she was briefed on some of the aspects of the economic life of this province. Her schedule of visits also includes Huambo. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 2] 8568

CSO: 4742/390

DETAILS OF CANADIAN COOPERATION SET FORTH

Libreville L'UNION in French 2 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Article by Obame Emane: "Financing the Electrification of Rural Areas"]

[Excerpts] Following the audience granted by the minister of Higher Education, Dr Jean-Pierre Okias, to the charge d'affaires of the Canadian embassy in Libreville, Mr Roland Goulet, on 26 August, we were able to ask the Canadian diplomat what are the facts that, in the near or not so near future, will mark relations between Canada and Gabon.

As a reminder, the construction of the Advanced Teachers Training School (ENS) buildings by the Canadian government or, more precisely, by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is one of the nicest fruits of the Canadian presence.

For 5 years, most of the teachers were Canadians, and their salaries were paid by the Ottawa government. Two Canadian teachers still remain in Libreville and are working for the ENS.

More recently, last 29 July, an agreement was signed in Libreville; it provides for the recruiting of 50 Canadian science, mathematics, physics, chemistry and automobile engineering teachers. Thirty-five or 25 of these teachers are scheduled to arrive in Libreville sometime this month.

According to the Canadian press, which reported it at length, and to the charge d'affaires, Roland Goulet's statement, Ottawa is actively engaged in the preparation of a rural electrification program for Gabon, and is also considering the construction of a large building to house the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

The TECSULT [expansion unknown] group has contacted the Gabonese government concerning the rural electrification project for which it had shown interest long before embassies were opened in 1972 and 1978.

Next to these larger projects, Canada, through its Libreville embassy, has financed and will again finance smaller projects for which its participation was solicited. The solicitors may be government or parastatal organizations or private social or humanitarian associations.

The projects for which Canadian participation is requested are submitted for approval to the ambassador in Yaounde by the charge d'affaire heading the diplomatic mission in Libreville. Immediately following the ambassador's approval, the amount granted—and not to be repaid—is made available. The amount of Canadian free aid varies between 500,000 and 7 million CFA francs.

The application must include detailed information on the object of the project, its beneficiaries and its economic and social importance. The financial value of the aid is determined by a proforma invoice enclosed with the other documents. The embassy may contribute 100 percent, or it may finance 75 or 25 percent of the project, even less sometimes.

As "creditor"--although its aid is free--the embassy can check that the projects are realized; nevertheless, some credits have been diverted from their intended destination. However, according to Mr Roland Goulet, such cases have been rare until now.

This type of Canadian participation, which is called "direct aid to the people," represented close to 100 million CFA francs in 1980, the year when it was started. Equal amounts have practically been made available for the 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 fiscal years, the Canadian fiscal year beginning in April.

In 1981-1982, 21 projects were financed by the Canadian embassy, including 5 rural development projects, 12 in the education sector, 2 in the arts and 2 for public health, to the extent of 22.7, 12, 7 and 11.6 percent respectively. The projects involved construction, water and power supply, equipment and teaching aids, as well as means of communications, especially vehicles. With nine projects, the Estuaire province--especially Libreville--ranks first among the beneficiaries of direct aid to the people during that period, followed by the provinces of Woleu-Ntem (7), Ngounie (2) and Moyen-Ogooue (1). Two projects of a national character have also been realized with Ottawa's free financial participation.

A random selection shows the acquisition of a vehicle equipped to record cultural radio and TV programs and intended for the National Museum of Arts and Traditions, construction materials being supplied to the Sainte-Marie vocational center, the construction of a Mbigou-stone processing plant at Alibadeng, COOPAM (Artisanal Products Cooperative), participation in an expanded vaccination program through the purchase of a vehicle, financing for the construction of a community clinic at Yombi, etc.

Out of 37 applications submitted this year, 15 were approved after consideration. Nine of them represent a total of 47 million CFA francs. Among the applications approved, let us mention the assistance given to the sisters of the Sainte-Marie religious community for the construction of a humanitarian work center, the realization and equipment of a home at the South Gabon Evangelical Church (4 million CFA francs), the installation of a ferryboat at Dibembe in collaboration with the departmental assembly (and with a U.S. participation).

With respect to the province of Woleu-Ntem, we should mention, among other projects, the purchase of 3 million CFA francs' worth of materials required to complete a community clinic at Endama Essangui (Oyem), the installation of a wire-fenced poultry yard and a concrete pigsty at Angone, at a cost of 4.8 million CFA francs. This project had been submitted by a cooperative consisting of a few local farmers and breeders.

Still in Woleu-Ntem, Canada, together with the French embassy and the Lions Club, is contributing to the realization of a sports ground at the Bitam Jesus-Marie high school.

9294
CSO: 4719/1413

REORGANIZATION OF LABOR PARTY REPORTED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 6 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Change has moved into the ranks of the Labor Party (PTr). At the annual congress of that party, held yesterday at Eden College in Rose Hill, delegates (373 according to the official list) elected a young team to make up the 61-member executive organ of the Labor Party. Harry Boolauck, the only candidate for the presidential post, was proclaimed elected.

Among the old guard, only Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the leader, was elected. Veterans beaten included Sir Kher Jagatsingh, outgoing secretary general, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, Sir Harold Walter, D. Basant Rai, Dr Regis Chaperon, L. Badry, Mrs Prele and Y. Grenade.

James Burty David, outgoing president, managed to gain election at the head of the list, *ex-aequo*, with Sir Seewoosagur and K. Bhorra, each winning 349 votes. Jagatsingh and Ringadoo won only 153 and 141 votes respectively.

The younger elements of the party had campaigned on behalf of the block vote for the election of 18 members to each of the branches of the party, to wit, the Parliamentary Labor Party, the trade union wing and the group representing branches of the Labor Party in the island's 20 districts. They had no difficulty in winning election of all their candidates.

It should be noted that the name of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam was on the block list of the Parliamentary Labor Party of young people in the party.

Mrs. R. Poonoosamy and Ms W. Uteeme, the only two candidates for the two seats reserved for the women's branch of the party, were elected de facto. D. Poynoosamy and P. Beeharry represented the socialist professional wing and were the two candidates for the two seats to be filled. They were automatically elected. The same was true of R. Sunassee and A. Ramkhelawan, representing the youth league. They were also the only two candidates running for the two seats to be filled.

Yesterday, the absence of the only two deputies from the Labor Party to the congress, Michael Glover and Mrs France Roussety, not candidates for the executive organ, was noteworthy. The same was true of Sir Harold and Badry, who were candidates for the executive organ.

The election took place in an atmosphere of calm. Even before the voting, the young people seemed confidence of being able to take over the party machine. Most delegates were unanimous in the feeling that a clean sweep was needed to get rid of the old guard and thus be able to reorganize the party.

"It was a democratic election that took place in keeping with the party constitution. The results of the election of the new executive organ are a resounding contradiction of those who claimed that the election was manipulated," David said after the announcement of the results. Although beaten, Jagatsingh and Ringadoo said they supported the new executive organ of the Labor Party.

Dr Chaperon, who heads the committee now working to draft the report on the 11 June defeat, was unable to deliver his report to delegates because it is not completed.

Four motions on the congress' agenda were unanimously passed. They were motions filed by Sir Kher, Mrs Prele, S. Moorba and K. Bhorra. Sir Kher's motion, which involved internal constitutional interests, was passed without any dissenting votes. The motion concerned the election of 18 representatives of the Parliamentary Labor Party.

According to the constitution of the Labor Party, 18 seats in the executive organ are reserved for the parliamentary group. However, the Labor Party is now represented in the Assembly by only two deputies. Thanks to this motion, party candidates beaten in the 11 June elections were able to go after seats in the executive organ.

Bhorra's motion concerns the country's young people. It asks that in the future, young people have a decisive role in formulating the party's general policies.

Moorba asked that the Labor Party resume the union struggle in order to consolidate the ranks of the country's working class with the ultimate goal of the establishment of a Mauritian society free from any human exploitation.
Mrs Prele proposed to the congress the institution of a fact finding committee to review working conditions of those employed in the free zone.

Boolauck, the new president of the Labor Party, said in his speech of thanks that the party now faces an enormous task: rallying supporters around an ideology that has always guided the party. He said that the new executive organ will soon have the task of reorganizing the party on modern bases in order to look to the general elections of 1987. He also denounced the blackmail of various groups that caused the party's defeat on 11 June and that had previously opposed the wind of change.

In his speech, party leader Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam spoke of the "difficult times" of the Labor Party, a party that has led the struggle for independence and a stable government for 13 years, despite the economic crisis. He said that the Labor Party will still have something to say as a moderate socialist party. The country needs such a party, which started on trade union foundations. He attributed the 11 June defeat to the fact that at one time, the

party had abandoned the trade union movement. Consequently, small planters, workers and other categories of working people lost confidence in the party. "If we finally lost power, it is because of a misunderstanding," Ramgoolam said. He stated that the MMM and the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] are not able to give us a future different from what the Labor Party could give us. "We hope that the Mauritian people understand that the Labor Party has not mismanaged their country since its founding. Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo handled the country's finances at a very difficult time of economic crisis. The Mauritian people must remember that," he concluded.

David spoke before Ramgoolam, emphasizing the "historic mission" which the Labor Party is to play in Mauritius. In its defeat, or rather, its "retreat," it will find its essence -- that is, go back to its roots. "The history of Mauritius and the history of the emancipation of the Labor Party is the same struggle. Every Mauritian must feel involved in the Labor Party struggle. That is why it is not possible for that party to disappear after so many years of struggle," David said.

He explained the defeat of the Labor Party by the fact that on 11 June, the people identified the outgoing government with the Labor Party. The difficulties to be solved, the acute economic crises of the old government had their fallout on the Labor Party. He also cited other causes of the party's defeat, to wit, influence struggles and ethnic divisions within the party. In addition, the party was not welded behind a common ideological platform. That is why, he said, the party now intends to wage a fight against what he called the "three C's": the caste system, capitalism and communalism.

11,464
CSO: 4719/1397

LABOR PARTY SPLINTER GROUP TO FORM OWN PARTY

Port Louis THE NATION in French 8 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The 12 persons who resigned from the Labor Party are going to form a new political party. Insofar as possible, they will take it upon themselves to defend civil servants and employees of the paragovernment agencies who live in a state of insecurity. They pledge to correct injustices, but will never engage in a policy of vengeance. They believe in democracy and in human rights and are going to organize a credible, solid opposition to fight political blackmail.

The foregoing is what Sir Satcam Boolell told newsmen about the reasons behind the group's decision. He was accompanied by Sir Ramesh Jeewcolall, Dr K. Bussawon, O. Saccaram, C. Malherbe, A. Nundoochand, S. Vrahsawmy, I. Seetaram, B. Teeroovengadum, K. Purryag and J. Kooraram.

At the very beginning of his statements, he stated that the decision was not due to personal reasons or any personality conflict. Rather, a basic question of principle is involved. Those resigning are in dissent and they have slammed the door behind them. Their resignation is the climax of a long fight within the party itself, a fight waged by persons not satisfied with structures and activities. Some were at the press conference; others were not. But the views of the 12 is shared by many others.

First Error

Naturally, one would not deny that the Labor Party is the only party that has brought progress, well-being and prosperity to the country. It has a glorious past and it is marked by undeniable dedication. This cannot be forgotten. Few developing countries can claim the advantages of a welfare state, despite limited resources: free education, free medical care, family allocations, old-age pensions, rice and flour subsidies. It is because they believed in the action of the Labor Party that the persons resigning joined the party, a party that led the country to independence. But the Labor Party has not taken advantage of these things. It has rested on its laurels and has not been capable of offering the public what it was asking for in an independent country. For the Labor Party, the successes and the glorious past were the foundations for perpetual success. That was its first mistake.

The Labor Party received an initial lesson at Triolet, in the district of the man who was prime minister in 1970. The defeat was a humiliating one. From that time on, voices were raised demanding new vigor and activities extending to the entire island for the party. They recommended certain reforms.

A gigantic undertaking then commenced in the country. The national economy was put back on its feet, the free zone set up, and tourism became an industry. Progress was real during the following decade, but unfortunately, there was, to put it one way, a divorce between the new generation and the Labor Party. Furthermore, the young people were not acquainted with the epic struggle of the party and a movement of opponents was created. The Labor Party was not on its guard; it remained indifferent and did not take things seriously.

Recommended among other things was a restructuration of the party, which confined itself to certain activities on the level of the Secretariat. The Labor Party thought it could regain ground on the eve of elections. It was a major mistake because it did not deem it useful to study measures aimed at countering the movement of young people now in the arena. Young people were kept out, as were the unions.

In 1976, the country went through a period of prosperity. A climate of confidence prevailed; unemployment was down. The Labor Party underestimated the aspirations of the young people and did managed to have only 25 deputies elected out of a total of 62. It remained in power only through a coalition with the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party]. The alarm had been sounded. Several members of the Labor Party predicted a gloomy future.

Dissent

The following year, an attempt was made to change structures, the organization and the Secretariat. Harish Boodhoo was with the party. Before the congress, there an attempt to project a new image of the party and it was said that for the first time, young people had been elected. According to some, Boodhoo, who had turned out to be a good organizer of the rank and file at Seva Shivir, would be able to take over the office of secretary general. It was the beginning of the struggle because some persons could not let go of the party machine. The split then came, marking the origin of dissent. Several tried, at meetings throughout the country, to demand a change. Sir Satcam himself did so repeatedly, but in vain.

Nothing could be done in 1977 and 1978. In the villages and cities, the Labor Party had no activity. In contrast, the MMM was setting up cells everywhere. The Labor Party hid behind the memory of Rozemont. As far as the congress was concerned, the delegates were chosen without any criteria. They thus went to the congress as agents of certain interests and participated in the congress as guests of a specific person. One did not truly know whether the delegates were actually Laborites. There was no supervision, which meant that even persons from the PMSD managed to infiltrate the party and elect the executive organ. A blocked list was used and the system perpetuated itself.

Blocked List

In 1979, a year marked by strikes, there was a formal request for change. Par Party members warned that the public was not motivated, that the party had no structures and that the Labor Party was not going into the arena until the eve of elections. There was a divorce between the Labor Party and the workers. They held the government responsible for what was wrong and looked to the MMM as a savior. The right decisions, the good work of the party, were not known. The message was not getting around. Party organization was represented by a few activities at headquarters. Clarel Malherbe submitted his candidacy, but he had little chance; the list was blocked.

In 1980, new efforts were made against the procedure used to elect the executive organ. There was an attempt to revive the party, but it was unsuccessful.

In 1981, the protesters only said that there must be no disagreement on the eve of elections, but they did demand a choice of candidates at least six months before the voting, that the program be known in time to allow debate at all levels.

Sir Satcam quoted excerpts from the Ringadoo report on the results of the 1976 elections. The committee headed by Ringadoo had emphasized several reasons for the defeat, particularly the following: 1 -- The candidates did not have enough time to work in the districts. 2 -- Voters were not informed about party achievements. (Afterwards, one had to be content with talks at the Place Guy Rozemont office.) 3 -- There was poor recruiting of agents, who were not well-trained either. 4 -- There were no activities for young people or women. 5 -- Candidates were poorly chosen. 6 -- The people were unaware of the manifesto.

Doctorate

"Now then," Sir Satcam emphasized, "in 1982, the list of candidates was completed on the day candidates were nominated. As for the manifesto, even I, named as the No 3 man, did not even know when it was prepared or the identity of the author. A manifesto must be written in simple terms with the outstanding points proposed for reflection or discussion. The Labor Party deserved a doctoral thesis and there was not even time to distribute it and comment on it, as should have been done."

On the other hand, the adversaries of the Labor Party organized, used clear language and succeeded.

The report also asked that members be recruited and motivated in each district so as to set up a good organization. The Labor Party remained a prisoner of its past. It appealed to Cure, Rozemont, Anquetil, Seeneevassen, Forget and others, asking them for help, awakening them from their tombs. Let us erect a monument to perpetuate their memory, but let us leave them in peace!

The campaign was made of anniversary celebrations, ceremonies for award winners. Young people could not appreciate it; it was not politics. What voters are interested in is their future.

Sir Satcam stated that the question posed by those resigning has not been answered, a question regarding criteria for membership in the Labor Party. There is no criteria, membership card or payment of any dues. There once existed a membership card and even a badge. One had the feeling of belonging to an organization. The Labor Party is content to hand out T-shirts with the three-key emblem, which people use as underwear. Formerly, one had to buy them.

Those resigning therefore wanted only a reorganization of the party and a clear definition of objectives. They cannot be content with noisy statements from the left when the MMM is shifting to the right.

No Change

In 1982, after the 11 June defeat, they said that at least, the party would finally wake up. The final event in the life of a man is his death. Those resigning therefore tried to ask for a reorganization at the executive level, but they had little success. Moreover, they noted that the largest union ever affiliated with the Labor Party has dissociated itself from it. Now the 18 affiliated members of the party are not so strong numerically. Some of these associations have only 14 members and one of them has only 2, which has not prevented them from delegating 10 members. One does not use associations for a congress. Rather, one helps them recruit other members.

In other words, there was no basic change. Even people from the MMM could use their card to gain access to the congress and participate in the election of the executive organ.

Since any change in structures seemed impossible, those resigning had an alternative: either leave the political arena or withdraw from the party. It is not without some regret that one leaves a party with which one has been associated for 28 years or which one joined in order to get involved in politics. But the resigning members believed that it would not be morally honest to stand idly by and therefore handed in their resignations.

In the meantime, the executive organ decided to name three plenipotentiary members: Ramgoolam, whom the Labor Party views as its leader, Dr Regis Chaperon, whose honesty and integrity are beyond praise, and Guy Narainsamy, who has campaigned for the Labor Party since his early days.

Those opposing the resigning members should at least have had the decency to hear the report. The meeting was to take place on Monday.

During a meeting of Labor Youth the night before, Suresh Moorba, spokesman for the group whose power lies in controlling outside the executive organ, accused those resigning of having *cree Harish Boodhoo ecque so bane camarade*.

James Burty David stated: *Li preferable ena ene separaton, qui provoque ene dynamique qui ene semblant l'unite, qui pou etouffe l'initiative et l'elan de la gauche*.

Score 60-0

Sir Satcam said that David had been president of the party for 5 years: *"Li gauche ou gosse, mais so bilan sans precedant dans les annales (60-0)."*

Under such circumstances, he concluded, no dialogue was possible, but Sir Satcam said that those resigning would always have respect for Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. Despite anything his detractors might say, history will pay homage to him for what he has done for the nation. Others will build on the foundation of his work.

Next explaining the decision to build a new party, Sir Satcam stated that without a credible and solid opposition, the future would be very dark. They would not have made the decision to leave if they had believed that the Labor Party would be able to help the poor people suffering from political trickery. They are not resigning for their own sake and have received great encouragement and the assurance of support in the fight against the abuses and arrogance of the regime in power.

Those resigning have assured civil servants and employees of the paragovernment agencies of their support. "Do not come to see us because you will be held accountable for it. It is worse than under the SSS [State Security Service]," Sir Satcam said.

For those resigning, the constitutional amendment, which was justified to a certain extent for ambassadors, places civil servants and employees of the paragovernment agencies in a climate of insecurity. Their future is dark. Those resigning therefore guarantee that they will fight for the revocation of that fascist law. If one day they do not have the required majority, they will not put the law into effect. "We have a list of the persons who have always cooperated with a certain political party, but we will take no reprisals. There is a community which is the pet peeve of the regime. In a country such as ours, that is intolerable."

Also intolerable is the procedure consisting of denouncing people by anonymous letters. We are determined to correct injustices, he said.

"We are determined to set up a political party with a well-defined program," he concluded.

11,464
CSO: 4719/1398

NEW LABOR PARTY PRESIDENT SAYS PARTY SHOULD MOVE MORE TO LEFT

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 7 Sep 82 p 6

[Interview with Harry Boolauck, new president of Labor Party; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Boolauck, you have run for the presidency of the Labor Party. You must therefore have in mind the major types of action you wish to undertake in the party and on the political level. What are they?

[Answer] We wish to orient the philosophy and ideology of the party more to the left. That will give the party a new inspiration. We want the party to go back to its roots, to what it was in the 1930's, 40's, 50's and even 60's. I imagine that the shakeup of the executive organ will bring new blood into the Labor Party and give it new inspiration. We want to give the party modern structures. We want to have a party for the year 2000. Our prime objective is to make the Labor Party return to its roots. The party should have a socialist ideology. We want to give the party more concrete, more modern foundations. Politically speaking, I would not like to make any more comments at this stage. The executive organ will probably meet on Thursday to outline the main orientation of the party.

[Question] A nation is made up of people with diverse interests. Whom does the Labor Party represent?

[Answer] Mauritian society is a pluralistic society. We have different social, economic and communal strata. We want to do away with communal and caste divisions. We want to give the party an orientation toward the working class. The Labor Party had its roots in the working class. We must return to that direction. We have to go more towards the left. In recent years, the Labor Party left that path. This gave way for the MMM to come in. The Labor Party must not be a party of the bourgeoisie, a party of capitalists.

[Question] What values does the Labor Party symbolize and for what values will it fight relentlessly under your presidency?

[Answer] What values? Working class vaues. We have got to make workers feel that the Labor Party is their party and not cut off from them. How will we go about it? Through the trade union movement, for example. We have unions. We have to reactivate these people.

[Question] Would you say clearly how the Labor Party and you situate yourselves with respect to communalism, Mauritianism and the meritocracy?

[Answer] It is said that communalism is dead. We hope that this is so. We do not want to give the Labor Party any label or for it to be a communal party. I believe that as in the past, the Labor Party is a national party. With respect to the meritocracy, that is accepted by everyone. The question does not even have to be asked.

[Question] Would you make a brief analysis of the action of the new government on the social, economic and foreign affairs levels since it took power?

[Answer] The current government lured the great majority of the population, trying to make people believe before the elections that with the arrival of an MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] government, the country would be a utopia. They made all kinds of promises concerning unemployment insurance and the minimum living wage, for example, but nothing has come of them. What do we see? The government is "captured" by the private sector. The government has been influenced by organizations in the private sector to present a budget which Paul Berenger, minister of finance, calls a "recovery budget." The government expects to withdraw rice and flour subsidies. Other increases will come before the end of the year. I believe that the government has betrayed the voters. The MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] government wants to maintain relations with all countries. I see nothing wrong with that, but our relations with the United States are not very good, especially with respect to the Diego Garcia question. They want the United States to leave the Indian Ocean and I do not believe they are going to succeed. The current government has no clear stand on other powers in the region. They made a mistake in refusing to sell vegetables to the United States for the Diego Garcia base. That decision will affect the little planters. If the policy of the government on the United States had been more flexible, things would have worked out with the Americans. The American sugar quota was reduced and that will affect our economy. Nevertheless, I believe it is too early to make any comment on the government's foreign policy, although there are some indications.

11,464
CSO: 4719/1400

REVITALIZATION OF LABOR PARTY HAILED

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 7 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial by Deven Swamy: "For a New Wind"]

[Text] On Sunday, the Labor Party held its first congress after the 11 June defeat, a defeat whose causes are much too lengthy and obvious to list here. For my part, I shall state quite clearly that among other things, the Labor Party was so rigid that it needed a shakeup. Attempts made along those lines had failed for a number of years. A clean sweep was therefore necessary and that is what took place on 11 June.

Today, its rank and file, once bogged down in an electoralist mass, can lift its head and express itself at last. What does it want? Change, if you will pardon the expression. A change in leadership, first of all, which came about yesterday.

The new team, made up of young people, should, in our opinion, institute a more collegial style of leadership that would allow more democratic debate and operation in the party and lead it to more collective positions. Change was essential and new men were necessary to embody it. The election of Harry Boolauck, a new man and a man for the presidency (an economist by training), is a move in that direction.

And yet, more than ever, in the face of this extraordinary convergence of all those wishing the death of the Labor Party, Laborites want unity, unity amidst clarity and not just as a facade. Thus, the new thrust so greatly desired can only result from the unity of the movement and an acute sense of its responsibilities. This implies a united, coherent "management" of the party by all its elements, refusing to take the path of blocs, which would lead to paralysis of the party, even its collapse. To those who want to leave the party at the dawn of its new beginning and before the long-range task ahead, I would say: That is the easiest way out, but also the most irresponsible. One does not lead a party by virtue of personal whim or the settlement of personal accounts.

Today, the new Labor Party can finally try to regain its essence as a mass party of the good old days, organized and established in the working classes. It is therefore a matter of transforming the party's relations with the masses,

generally election-based heretofore. We must be much more aware of social conditions, make the connection between the daily lives of the people and political explanations. This search for a new mode of action is all the more important because the gap risks widening between political parties and the workers. The use of a mass language speaking to the social classes to which the Laborites must primarily address themselves is essential.

Sunday's congress laid the foundations for this immense undertaking of reconstruction and all Laborites, wherever they may be, must establish the conditions for a new takeoff, through a wide-ranging, democratic, brotherly debate, a debate amidst tolerance, wisdom, unity and clarity.

11,464
CSO: 4719/1400

LAW GRANTING MOZAMBICAN CITIZENSHIP PUBLISHED

Maputo BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA in Portuguese 6 Apr 82 pp 67-68

[Text of Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly Law No 2/82 of 6 April 1982]

[Text] The Law of Nationality, which went into effect at 0000 hours on 25 June 1975 at the same time as the Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is one of the political and legal instruments which grant total and complete independence to the Mozambican people.

The main purpose of the Law of Nationality was to define citizenship in legal terms and consolidate the sense of belonging to the Mozambican fatherland.

The preoccupation with breaking with all vestiges of colonialism led to excluding the possibility of dual nationality when one of those was Mozambican. Also in this spirit, no reference whatsoever was made to the reacquisition of nationality once it was lost for reasons specified in the law.

The process of decolonization which continued after the proclamation of independence as well as the deepening of the revolutionary process led to an upsurge in the phenomenon of renunciations of nationality and in trading in nationality, the latter consisting of adopting a nationality for the purpose of signing contracts which would permit transfer of a portion of salaries into bank accounts abroad.

Then severe measures which the situation called for were taken, measures in defense of Mozambicans in their nationality. Those who chose to disdain a nationality won only through so many difficulties and those who had gained it at too low a price were then expelled.

But later many of those, who, without reflecting because they were tied by the umbilical cord to the old colonial mother country had renounced their true nationality, became conscious of the gravity of that act.

Then came many requests to return, citing inability to adapt to the country of choice and retracting decisions made precipitately and not thoughtfully, in the end regretting the decisions made.

The party did not ignore this situation and, with the spirit of clemency which has been its tradition, authorized the return to this country of hundreds of persons who so requested.

Because the law had not foreseen the phenomenon of reacquisition of citizen nationality, however, the situation of these persons in respect to their nationality remained to be defined in a legal way.

Whereas the spirit of the clemency measure was that of:

--Pardoning the serious error committed by those who had renounced their nationality;

--Allowing them to return to their true fatherland;

--Taking them back again as Mozambican nationals;

The Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, in accordance with Article 44 of the Constitution, decrees the following:

Article 1--1. The Council of Ministers will be empowered to confer Mozambican nationality upon those persons who, since they have lost it, have so requested and who meet all of the following conditions:

a) They have established residence within the national territory;

b) They have offered political and moral guarantees of their reintegration into Mozambican society.

2. As soon as significant evidence has been examined by the Council of Ministers, a determination can be made regarding whether the type of nationality conferred in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article has the same force as that of original nationality.

Article 2. The reacquisition referred to in Article 1 of the present law will be incorporated into pertinent provisions of the Law of Nationality and into the particular regulation being planned for reacquisition of nationality.

Approved by the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly. Published. President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel.

9972
CSO: 4742/388

BETTER HOLIDAY GOODS PLANNING URGED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Commentary by Willy Waddington: "And the Next Holidays?"]

[Text] Another great day in our history will be celebrated next month: 25 September.

We still remember the supply problems we had on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of our independence. And this was not only in Maputo. It was everywhere. Many people were unable to acquire some of the products until some days after the holidays because, as some who were involved in this poor service explained: "It was to prevent the products from running out before the holidays."

Basically, it was a lack of planning, a lack of organization, a lack of common sense, or more, and this is serious, it may have been intentional, done on purpose to create discontent and stir up trouble.

There is still over a month before 25 September. There is time to spare to avoid the errors of 25 June, which also occurred on 1 May, 7 April, 3 February and last New Year.

When we mention these dates we are not thinking simply about beer and soft drinks. We are thinking about the desirable gifts to honor our companions, our children, our parents and our brothers.

We are thinking about the urgent need to supply the consumer cooperatives with the necessary items for the holidays before we supply the other shops.

We must know how to give prestige to socialist commerce, and the holidays can become a time to confirm the correct and secure path represented by the cooperatives.

6362
CSO: 4742/401

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH ARAB, AFRICAN FUNDS RATIFIED

Maputo BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 pp 75-76

[Text] Resolution No 10/82 of 21 April

There having been signed a loan agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and being obliged to proceed to its ratification;

The Council of Ministers, in accordance with the provision contained in Paragraph d), Article 60 of the Constitution, decrees that:

The loan agreement, signed in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, on 19 January 1982 between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, in the amount of 4.5 million Kuwaiti dinars, intended for the financing of the Cuchanamo-Zobwe road and for the roads development project, is hereby ratified.

Approved by the Council of Ministers. Published. President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel.

Resolution No 11/82 of 21 April

Having need to comply with carrying out the formalities stipulated in the credit convention signed by the Bank of Mozambique and the Algerian Development Bank on 28 October 1981 for the purpose of putting the convention in force;

The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique in accordance with Paragraph d), Article 60 of the Constitution, decrees that:

The credit convention signed by the Bank of Mozambique and the Algerian Development Bank on 28 October 1981 is hereby ratified.

Approved by the Council of Ministers. Published. President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel.

Resolution No 12/82 of 21 April

Having need to formalize the legal instruments required to put into effect the

the loan agreement signed by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development;

The Council of Ministers, in accordance with the provision in Paragraph d), Article 60 of the Constitution, decrees that:

The loan agreement, signed in Kuwait on 25 January 1982 between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, in the amount of 1 million Kuwaiti dinars and intended for financing the project for improvement of telecommunications, is hereby ratified.

Approved by the Council of Ministers. Published. President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel.

Resolution number 13/82 of 21 April

Having need to formalize the legal instruments required to put into effect the loan agreement signed by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique with the African Development Bank;

The Council of Ministers, in accordance with the provision in Paragraph d), Article 60 of the Constitution, decrees that:

The loan agreement, signed in Abidjan, Ivory Coast on 27 January 1982 between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the African Development Bank, in the amount of 1.5 million account units of the bank, intended for financing part of the costs in foreign currency and part of the costs in local currency of the rural development project in the Zambezi Valley, is hereby ratified.

Approved by the Council of Ministers. Published. President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel.

Resolution number 14/82 of 21 April

Having need to formalize the legal instruments required for putting into force the loan agreement signed by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique with the African Development Fund;

The Council of Ministers, in accordance with the provision of Paragraph d), Article 60 of the Constitution, decrees that:

The loan agreement, signed in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, on 27 January 1982 between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the African Development Fund, in the amoung of 8 million account units of the Fund, intended for financing part of the costs in foreign currency and part of the cost in local currency of the rural development project in the Zambezi Valley, is hereby ratified.

Approved by the Council of Ministers. Published. President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel.

9972
CSO: 4742/388

IPALA DELEGATION VISITS BEIRA, OTHER CITIES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] A six-member delegation from the Political Institute for Latin America and Africa (IPALA), headquartered in Spain, arrived yesterday in the city of Beira from northern Mozambique, where, accompanied by a representative of the AMASP (Mozambican Association for Solidarity Among Peoples), it visited the cities of Nampula and Nacala and the Ilha de Mozambique.

Professor Modesta Criado, who leads the delegation, reported that IPALA began its activities in 1965, with a political line basically directed at support to liberation movements struggling in various parts of the world against colonialism and imperialism for genuine national independence.

The first contacts with African nationalist movements, specifically with FRELIMO, were established during the 1970's, still in secrecy, and they were developed "in a second phase, after independence, with the opening of lines of cooperation in the areas of education, fishing, health, and agriculture," she said.

Functioning as a center for counter-information, the IPALA plays an extremely important role in reporting the facts about Africa, helping to some extent to counter the false Western propaganda regarding the situation of the people of this region of southern Africa.

During our meeting with Modesta Criado, she made it known that this December the IPALA will launch a political campaign of solidarity with the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, still subjugated by the racist minority Pretoria regime.

The delegation will remain in Beira for 3 days, during which it will visit sectors of economic activity, after which it will return to the nation's capital.

6362
CSO: 4742/403

GDR GRANTS TRAINING IN TEXTILES, CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 82 p 3

Textile Courses Granted

[Text] A team of seven Mozambicans will leave on 2 September for the GDR to attend an advanced course in textile engineering, on scholarships granted by that socialist country to our Ministry of Education and Culture for the training of Mozambican cadres under the existing agreements between the two governments. The information came from an authorized source in the Department of Professional Training of the Human Resources Directorate of the Ministry of Industry and Energy.

According to the same source, the seven Mozambicans now leaving for the GDR will attend a 6-year training course.

Another group should soon leave for that country to take intermediate courses in mechanical construction, cements, business administration, construction and surveying.

Our informant adddd that each of the seven members of the Mozambican group will attend a specific course, namely, financial engineering, electronics, textile spinning, weaving, finishing, quality control and accounting.

On their return these individuals will be assigned to the Textile Complex of Mocuba and each will have a specific job in his branch of activity.

It is also known that a team of 32 skilled Mozambicans with the equivalent of an intermediate course recently returned from the GDR and are currently in Mocuba to aid in installing the plant equipment and to lend assistance in the event of any breakdowns.

From what we could learn, the training of these individuals will not satisfy all the needs of the future enterprise, but will help to fill the gap.

To insure the necessary personnel to operate the factory, our source informed us that within the training programs previously established for the productive sector, various Mozambican groups will be sent to the GDR each year for the same purpose.

As part of the participants' training in the engineering course, their first year will be devoted to study of the language and other specific courses inherent to the program to be administered, and they will spend the remaining 5 years learning the trade.

The training of higher-level cadres is coordinated by the Mozambican productive sector in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Consumer Cooperative Assistance

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 81 p 10

[Text] Another four students currently connected with the National Commission for Consumer Cooperatives and other departments of the Home Trade Ministry will leave today for the GDR to attend an advanced course in economics, we learned from a commission source.

The four students will join the other eight who have been in the GDR since 1980 and are already attending classes. The same source added that all 12 students have a minimum of a 9th grade education.

"The length of the training will vary from 4 to 5 years, following which the students will be placed according to our development needs, since the training covers material pertaining to the management of large-scale enterprises," reported Feliciano Magala, who is connected with the organization sector of the National Coordinating Commission for Consumer Cooperatives.

The students are being sent to the GDR under the cooperation accords between the commission and the GDR Union of Cooperatives, signed last February during a visit to our country by the president of this East German organization.

The documents signed at that time advocated, among other actions, the creation of conditions by the GDR Cooperative Union in support of cadre training at the International School of the GDR Union of Cooperatives, local training through courses conducted in Mozambique and the design of training projects and programs.

It is also noted that, pursuant to the signed accords, the same organization will cooperate in the construction of cadre-training centers in our country.

6362
CSO: 4742/401

USSR COOPERATION IN COTTON SECTOR REPORTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 82 p 3

> [Text] "At Mozambique's request, we are devoting the central part of this year's exposition to cotton, from cultivation, harvesting, ginning and primary processing to its industrialization." This is how USSR participation in FACIM-82 [Maputo International Fair-82] was described by Soviet exhibitors at a press conference yesterday with Mozambican journalists.

The position was divulged to the nation's newsmen who attended the press conference yesterday at the Soviet Pavilion of FACIM, one day before the official opening of the international fair.

The press conference, granted by the directors of the FACIM-82 Soviet pavilion and Soviet diplomats in Maputo, also served to confirm the status of Mozambican-Soviet cooperation in agriculture, with primary emphasis on cotton.

In his speech, Marlen Akopov, director of the FACIM-82 pavilion, divulged that in this year's exhibition the Uzbek SSR will represent Soviet technology in the cotton industry.

In the USSR, the Uzbek SSR is responsible for two-thirds of all cotton production, and the industries and most highly developed technology in the cultivation and manufacture of cotton are concentrated there.

Cooperation With Mozambique

Questioned about the results of the last 2 years of bilateral cooperation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union in the cultivation and treatment of cotton, the directors of the Soviet exhibition reported that experiments in the development of cotton production are being conducted in Mozambique's Nampula Province.

Describing the first results, a Soviet technician at the press conference reported that the first experiments in Nampula had yielded 2.5 tons of raw cotton per hectare, as against a previous yield of about one-third that amount with non-selected seeds.

The same technician, an Uzbek, was asked about the problem of the differing ecology of the Uzbek SSR and Nampula Province. He answered that the Soviet experiment takes in a large range of microclimates. As an example, the technician reported that 15 grades of various strains of cotton cultivated in the USSR are on exhibition in the Maputo fair alone.

The press conference stressed the increase in trade between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] since our country gained independence. "In the last 7 years of independence, trade with the RPM has increased more than seven-fold," Soviet sources revealed yesterday.

The same informants reported that in 1981 alone, trade had reached $47 million, and this year it is expected that the sum will exceed $70 million, a figure that demonstrates the increased and close bilateral trade.

"On one hand, the Soviet Union is exporting the machinery and technology that insures Soviet participation in rebuilding the Mozambican economy. On the other hand, [the USSR] also guarantees to import an ever increasing amount of strategic materials, such as tea, sugar, sisal and various mineral products," added the Soviet exhibitors attending the 18th Maputo International Fair.

6362
CSO: 4742/401

MILITIA ATTRIBUTES STRESSED AT TRAINING COURSE OPENING

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] "A people's militiaman is not someone who cannot read or write; he is not undisciplined, nor a bandit, nor someone who steals from his work place or his neighborhood. He is a conscientious citizen capable of correctly interpreting the political line of the FRELIMO Party and defending the interests of the worker-peasant alliance."

These are the words of an officer chosen by the Sofala Province Military Command to open the Third Training Course for Popular Militia, which began yesterday in Beira. The course is attended by individuals selected by the rank-and-file organizations in various sectors of activity that are of vital importance to the nation's economy.

Speaking at the opening session of the course, in which secretaries of neighborhood dynamization groups are also taking part, the FPLM [Mozambican Armed Forces] officer broadly emphasized the need to train militia todefend our country's socialist revolution, declaring: "We did not begin to train militia just because of the appearance of the armed bands; it is a FRELIMO tradition which began during the armed struggle for national liberation."

He stressed the need to break away from the mistaken conception of the work of the militia, still prevalent among some individuals, particularly some company directors, who "select individuals whose conduct is incompatible with our principles. We must not choose those who are undisciplined because they will create confusion... We have had various problems with these individuals; after they are trained, they deviate from their duties.

"The party cells in the companies should promote the training of militiamen to insure the implementation of the presidential directives of last 22 June," the officer declared at one point in his address.

Attending the opening session of the course were representatives of the party and government from the city of Beira, as well as members of the Defense and Security forces and some invited guests, including representatives of firms where the course participants are employed.

6362
CSO: 4742/404

MORAL DECAY IN URBAN CENTERS DEPLORED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 15 Aug 82 pp 57-59

[Story by Humberto Mandlate]

[Excerpts] Very well known in some circles in Maputo, Isaura is a young mother of two children who was divorced from her husband a little more than 3 months ago, after having abandoned the home in the middle of last year.

Only 21 years old, her face already displays a mixture of pleasure and boredom. Her deceptively lively eyes do not succeed in hiding a tired look, the result of consecutive nights without enough sleep. The slow but progressive deterioration of her body is disguised by colorful and unusual outfits which are different every day, and which frequently bring disdainful but envious murmurings and looks from her friends.

Zarita, the name she is known by in some circles, usually wears her hair tightly braided and adorned with more than a half-dozen long, fine strings with small, multicolored enamel beads on the ends. It is always a delight to see her during rush hour swinging along the streets of the lower part of the city with her hurried, but sure and well-measured step.

Since she is highly thought of among "people in high circles," as she tells her friends, Isaura found a job a short time ago with an important enterprise in the business district of Maputo. She receives a salary which, together with the frequently sizeable amounts she earns from other private "business," enables her to live alone comfortably in an apartment recently acquired under mysterious circumstances, in a wealthy neighborhood of the city.

At 18 years of age, Isaura's hand was requested in matrimony by a young official who had recently arrived in Maputo, where he was transferred from another province in the country.

Dispensing with the "formalities" that still precede matrimony in many families, Zarita got married a few months later.

The new couple went to live in the center of the city, in a spacious, nicely furnished apartment. Isaura took care of the apartment, always keeping it attractive. The young wife also showered affection on her spouse, and found him to be an attentive husband who was sensitive to his home.

One year after their wedding the couple had a son, and Isaura began receiving constant visits from her friends, former schoolmates on the pretext that they wanted to see the baby. They stayed for hours and talked, recalling past adventures and speculating on what this friend or that, with whom they had lost touch, was doing. These scenes were repeated week after week, almost always without the husband's presence, and gradually the friendships of the lady of the house became stronger. Months later, she too started going out occasionally to visit some of her closest friends. Often afternoons were furtively spent on more intimiate visits, when she would leave her son in the unsatisfactory care of a domestic whom she persuaded her husband to hire after the birth of her child. When she would come home later, Zarita would always find a "satisfactory" explanation for each visit. Afterwards, while blabbering away to "entertain" her husband, she would prepare dinner, a dinner which increasingly left much to be desired. The change in Isaura's behavior was already very evident.

On a certain Saturday afternoon, a friend of Zarita's husband, an electrician by trade was repairing the electrical system in a house belonging to a colleague at work, a technical adviser living in Maputo.

When he finished his work, the electrician was invited by the lady of the house, who lived alone, to "have a drink." He accepted a cool drink, and was led to the parlor which was in a dark corner of the house. There, to his surprise, he saw Isaura, artfully ensconced in one of the easy chairs, listening very attentively to the "speaker" seated next to her, who was also a technical advisor working in the capital.

On the table in the center of the room were some bottles of "fancy" beverages and a platter filled with lavish, appetizing snacks.

Meanwhile, Isaura's clandestine "adventures" were multiplying, as her relationship with her husband became cooler. Eighteen months has passed since the wedding.

One evening as the couple was eating dinner, Zarita began talking about the latest "news" from Inter-Franca, while at the same time speaking on and on about the beautiful "clothes from abroad" that two of her friends had acquired recently from a "friend in the Diplomatic Corps." She went on to give a "critical" account of some of the "odysseys" these friends had experienced at "places only frequented by foreigners!" She also talked about rands and dollars, about the fancy cars that you could see in the city. Her husband listened to her without saying much but annoyed. That evening the dinner ended badly: at a certain point Isaura "exploded," openly provoking her spouse. She began by trying to persuade him, by way of advice, to develop activities that could provide foreign exchange! "Don't you see that today the metical is worthless?" she asked, convinced. In reply, her husband told her calmly that he was satisfied with the life he led and did not need to get involved in "compromising affairs."

Pretending to custom, the "offended" wife got up very early the next day.

She quickly got dressed and went and knocked on the door of the home of one of her best friends, who lived alone. She told her what had happened the night before. After a conversation which lasted half the morning, she returned home, only to leave again with her son and a suitcase of clothes and other personal articles. She was driven in a friend's car to her parents' home.

Isaura's husband tried a number of times to solve the conjugal "dispute," with no success, and finally gave up. But he still hoped to see his wife come back home some day. Isaura, however, decided to ask for a divorce immediately. With the help of some friends who were versed in the subject, she was able to bring suit seeking the dissolution of her marriage quickly before the courts.

Nevertheless, afraid of creating a scandal that could be harmful to her, she began living "hidden" in a "cousin's" house until the divorce became effective. She frequented places where it was highly unlikely that she would run into people she did not want to see. Encouraged by her "cousin's" experience, she was able to develop primarily nightime activities that enabled he to live comfortably. In some homes she frequented she appeared at times with "attractive," apparently new, foreign clothes, which made her look very stylish.

One day, at the home of one of the "lovers," and taking advantage of his inebriation, Isaura began a search of the apartment. Greedily she hunted for "foreign currency" in all the corners, but did not find a singly penny. Instead, she stole a few women's undergarments and bottles of the rarest perfumes, among some other small articles belonging to the man's wife, who was then abroad spending the holidays in her home country. Later, even though he suspected her, he did not dare bring up this matter with Isaura.

At the "prestigious" parties in the middle of the week that she often attended with her "cousin," Zarita attracted lovers, hoping to gain something from them. At the end of the party she would be driven in fancy cars to her home where she submitted to the most humiliating "techniques" of carnal pleasure.

After the divorce, she decided to "get organized." She found a job and a place to live at her pleasure. He two sons continued to be cared for by their grandparents.

Author's Note: This is fiction, but the story reflects one of the major social problems found in many urban centers in the country, and especially in the capital. I will, however, leave it up to the reader to determine the moral of the story.

9805
CSO: 4742/383

FEARFUL PEASANTS ABANDON RURAL AREAS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 4

[Report by correspondent Daniel Cuambe]

[Excerpts] Mossurize--The 70 hectares that constitute the total area under production for the next agricultural campaign in Mossurize District, which have been minimally secure up to now, are inadequate to overcome the food problem in that region of Manica Province.

Members of the local political organization note that there could be a gradual improvement in this area, since the major problem causing the reduction in the areas under cultivation is the increasing flow of residents to the local government seats in light of the hostile situation.

Similarly, quite fertile land has been abandoned, which does not mean it is impossible to take steps to correct the current situation.

One of our informants described the strategy adopted: "We are mobilizing the people to devote themselves to producing goods to combat hunger directly and immediately, such as corn, and we are encouraging production by the family sector, which plays the most active part in solving the food problems of the local families. We are leaving other crops for a second phase."

Famine Lurking

Regarding long-range prospects, our informant added that if the strategy does not work, "we will soon see a famine situation."

Meanwhile, the seed has already been acquired for the next agricultural campaign, and the areas for agricultural production cooperatives have been mapped out, which is a significant step forward in carrying out the above-mentioned strategy.

"We are relying on the traditional local tools, since the state sector is not in any position to meet out requests. Besides, in one of the meetings of the FRELIMO Party Provincial Committee, it was decided that teams of draft animals would be distributed only to the better organized cooperatives," our informant told us.

6362
CSO: 4742/403

BRIGADE COMMANDER ON ARMED BANDITS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 3

> [Text] At a public meeting held recently in Manjacaze, the local population studied the most appropriate ways to combat armed bandits. The meeting was led by Capt Gregorio de Andrade, commander of the 8th Motorized Brigade, stationed in Boane.

Before the officer spoke, some individuals told about their experiences regarding the methods used by the bandits to seduce the population and about the way they operated.

At that time, a young man who had very recently seen his home destroyed by bandits in the locality of Macuacua said he would be very grateful if were given a weapon to take vengeance against those who had not only destroyed his home but had murdered his parents.

"I might die, but I would take at least one bandit down with me," said the youth.

Gregorio de Andrade began his speech with a detailed explanation of the nature and objectives of the armed bandits; he said they were trying to divide and conquor us by using slander and lies against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The obscurantist practices utilized by the armed bands were analyzed by the military officer. He said that neutralization of the actions of these evil-doers, who destroy vehicles, steal cattle and kidnap young people, basically depends on strengthening the unity of the people.

He called attention to sharper popular vigilance, declaring that "the success of our struggle to annihilate the bandits depends primarily on your contribution."

During the meeting Captain Andrade presented four individuals who had had ties with the armed bandits, including a merchant who supplied essential products to the enemy.

6362
CSO: 4742/401

POPULAR SUPPORT FOR ARMED BANDITS DENIED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 28 Aug 82 pp 3, 12

[Text] The multinational news media, the familiar Western news agencies, whose mission it is to manipulate public opinion according to the needs of capitalism, say that the armed bandits in the pay of apartheid have the support of the people in their criminal actions on Mozambican territory.

They would have the outside world believe, trusting their chain of newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations, that this is the case.

Obviously, a little reflection will lead anyone to conclude that such a theory cannot hold upl it is nonsense. Would the victime knowingly give shelter to his murderer? Only if coerced, and then only until the first chance he gets to do the skunk in!

The target of the armed bands, which is to say the target of the militarist policy characteristic of the Nazi-fascist paranoia of Pretoria, is our people, our country, and what the imperialist multinational news media print is for themselves and their bosses.

The truth is very different, and those who know the truth, who know whereof thery speak because they experience it in the flesh and in their being, are our people. And they speak of it at work, in their homes and in the street; they recount it in sad detail through their own news media: The newspapers, magazines, cinema, television and radio of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Another very clear demonstration of the truth, as it is and as we experience it, was the mass rally on 25 August in the huge square of the Central Mozambique Railways in Beira, where the people of this city represented the people of Sofala Province in expressing total support for the 22 June address of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

At a certain point in the demonstration, Lt Gen Armando Emilio Gu buza, resident minister in Sofala, asked the 60,000 people present if they wanted to see some bandits. The immediate response came in unison, summing up the people's hatred for the thugs. "We want to see them," shouted the people.

Bandits captured by our Defense and Security forces were then shown to the people, and the people, bursting with anger, rushed at them. They had to be quickly removed, these Botha lackeys. We saw their eyes glassy with terror, their fear of the people, of us, of the people they say they want to liberate! How strange, to be afraid of those one is seeking to liberate.

Perhaps, in the midst of their panic, they perceived that they are actually no more than oppressors and that the people want to wipe them off the face of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Among the 50,000 people at the rally were many mothers, many fathers, uncles, brothers, cousins, grandfathers and other relatives and friends of the children, women and men of all ages who had been murdered by the armed bands.

What would have befallen the bandits presented there if they had been delivered to the people? Is there any doubt, knowing that our hatred of them and of those who finance, train, direct and arm them is so great that it knows no bounds?

6362
CSO: 4742/403

HIGH INCIDENCE OF FIRES QUESTIONED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 6 Jan 82 p 13

[Article by Albino Magaia]

[Text] Some time ago the entire building housing the personnel department of the Bank of Mozambique burned down. Documents, folders, files, everything was destroyed by the fire. The seriousness of the incident requires no further comment.

Near the burned building there had also been another serious fire in the buildings of another bank, the Standard Totta of Mozambique. Their records of deposits burned. The public was promptly informed that there would be no problem inasmuch as the bank possessed duplicate records.

Very well....

What were the causes of these fires? It was explained, as usual, that the most probable cause was a short circuit....

But the remarkable thing about these two cases is that it is not every day, every week or every month that we get news (in the world at large) about bank departments burning. The least we can ask banks to provide in the way of security is rapid, effective procedures for fighting fires. Bank security can hardly be limited to its vault.

As if these two cases were not enough, at the end of last year the telex exchange which burned. The capital city was then semi-isolated from the rest of the country and the world insofar as rapid and effective connections of this type were concerned. Most of the telex messages then began to arrive in postal boxes....

But the remarkable thing is that it is not every day, every week or every month that we hear talk (in the world at large) about telex headquarters burning down.

Once again there was talk of a short circuit....

Now, less that two weeks ago, another fire. This time in the central warehouse for medicines. This fire burned up pharamaceutical products which either cost the country very dearly of else came from generous gifts.

Sterilized gauze was the most damaged product, according to one of the persons in charge at the warehouse. He said that the operating rooms were going to be sorry over this loss.

There will have to be emergency imports and, until they arrive, disappointments are going to be enormous....

The remarkable thing is that it is not every day, every week or every month that there comes news (in the world at large) about medical warehouses being destroyed by fire.

But it happened here, in Maputo....

Now I have many reservations about these short circuits. If I am not mistaken, there have already been too many short circuits. Almost enough to convince us that electricity is something extremely dangerous to install in our buildings because of our underdevelopment....It would be better to go back to kerosene and candles--which do not give shocks or cause short circuits.

These disasters, in my opinion already too many, also prove that the security of our institutions still leaves much to be desired. Finally, what purpose are the fire extinguishers serving? Does every little fire have to result in a conflagration?

9972
CSO: 4742/388

PLEA FOR PLANNING IN SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Commentary by Mario Ferro: "And Until Then?"]

[Text] There are articles that could be produced in the-country and are not; not for want of manpower, since their production does not require any great technical skill. Nor is it for want of installed capacity, since we have, for instance, what we have come to call "little hand screw factories."

I speak of "little screw factories" to mean little family farm plots or (why not) little cottage industries, small industries or farm plots almost always dependent on South African pork, German fertilizer, Rhodesian seed or thread from Hong Kong.

These small factories could produce a certain type of article whose value may be insignificant but which would be very useful because it is so scarce--as the peasants say when they cannot put doors or windows on their new homes because there are no locks or hinges for sale on the market, locks and hinges that could be produced in our country but must be imported, that is, if such items were even considered in the plan of priorities, [which they are not], obviously, given our methods of action.

I am not defending our "hand screw factories" here, because I fully understand that although they could play a "historical role" at this time, they could never constitute a model for our development or a program for the socialist economy on which we could bet with any conviction.

Speaking of hinges and locks, I could also mention wrap-arounds, shoes, thimbles, soap, vegetable oil, fish hooks, glue and patches for bicycle inner tubes, along with many other needed articles.

Since we need these articles, we opt to import them as finished products instead of sending for the raw material and producing them in our factories, utilizing our installed capacity. With careful economy, it might be less expensive to acquire the raw material abroad than to purchase the finished product, thus saving on foreign exchange reserves which are so limited and such a headache to manage.

Hence the samll manufacturing project, both in the country and in the city, is under acute and urgent consideration today. The National Conference of the FRELIMO Party, held some months ago, and the recent Ninth Session of the Central Committee, looking toward the Fourth Congress, gave great attention to this matter, which can be considered today as a major issue for national debate. In practice, some ministries have already begun to take action with small projects in mind, and in Gaza and Sofala, for example, the first steps are underway.

The small manufacturing project is important, because it will insure the intermediate phase until the great development projects which are now underway and which will guarantee true progress and real independence for the country begin to bear fruit, 6, 9 or 11 years from now.

Until that time, the country must survive.

People must satisfy their minimum needs. This is a necessity that poses a challenge to the new creative and productive capacity.

In the organization, the language and the mentality of the state apparatus there must be a place for the small projects, so that when someone shows up talking terms of dozens, hundreds or even thousands, instead of millions or billions, he will be heard out and his papers will not be consigned to the bottom of the drawer or shelved, gathering dust as time goes by.

6362
CSO: 4742/401

TRUCK FIRM MEETS GOALS DESPITE DIFFICULTIES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Alexandre Pedro Chuire]

[Text] Camionagem de Mocambique [CM], a cargo transport company, fully met the goal set for the first half of this year and even exceeded it by 4 percent, the firm's director recently told our reporters.

He explained that this was made possible not only by the introduction of night shifts but also by the efforts of the workers themselves throughout the first 6 months of the year. Moreover, in recent days there as been an increase in local traffic, which enabled the company to transport more cargo over short distances.

Lack of Coordination in Some Sectors

Of the 40 trucks that constitute the CM fleet, 16 are currently out of service for want of spare parts and skilled maintenance crew to repair them. Despite this situation, the available vehicles are functioning well enough to insure that the company plan will be implemented.

Commenting on the matter, CM director Venancio Mazivila noted that the greatest problem at the moment has more to do with the lack of organization and coordination in some agencies than with transportation per se.

More specifically, he reported that certain sectors of activity request comp / vehicles to transport merchandise, although they are not yet sufficiently organized. When this happens, the trucks usually return empty, wasting fuel and materiel unnecessarity.

Cadre Training in Maintenance

CM recently held discussions with a Portuguese delegation from the cargo transport firm TRANSFEC, headquarters in Lisbon.

During the discussions, agreements were reached on various items of bilateral cooperation. Defined as the first phase of commercial exchange, according to Mazivila, was the rehabilitation of the inactive CM fleet, with manpower training provided for the purpose.

To this end, Portuguese technicians should arrive in Maputo within a few months to make a study, together with CM, of all the material needed to train the individuals who will be responsible for maintaining the truck fleet.

6362
CSO: 4742/404

REASONS LISTED FOR DROP IN SHRIMP CATCH

Difficulties Described

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 Aug 83 pp 8-9

[Article by Isaac Alfandega]

[Excerpts] Since the final months of the first half of this year, shrimp fishing for export along the Zambezian coast (in the country's central zone) has been registering slightly lower rates than recorded in the same period last year. The boats that regularly fish off the coast often return without enough fish to meet the faily quota, a fact which their crews explain is the result of the normal cycle of dispersal of the shrimp beds because of climatic conditions.

The situation is having adverse effects on the progress toward achieving the goals established in the PEC/82 [Central State Plan for 1982], although efforts are planned to fill the gap.

Everything will depend on the results of a series of actions now being taken by EFRIPEL [Seafood Cold Storage Depot of Mozambique], a joint Mozambican-Japanese enterprise headquartered in Quelimane.

To implement the recovery program, EFRIPEL is already receiving significant assistance in acquiring fishing equipment, notably two new vessels supplied by Japan. This comes at a time when a change is expected in the weather picture, with the appearance on the surface of the select "giant" shrimp for export.

It is believed that the goals undertaken at this time will be met, particularly the attempt to exceed the quotas to make up for the rates in April, May, June and July, when the shrimp catch should have been very large, which was not the case, for reasons that also involved the constant rains that fell in the region.

Technical Details of Shrimp Dispersal

According to EFRIPEL director Anacleto Fernandes, the dispersal of the shrimp is a natural phenomenon that generally occurs every 6 months, according to verying season cycles that inevitably take deep sea fis ng activity by surprise.

EFRIPEL Struggling to Package Shrimp

According to Fernandes, EFRIPEL is in danger of running out, within this month, of the necessary material to package the shrimp and lobster for export. The stock of cardboard and plastic bags to package the products has been exhausted.

In the director's opinion, the [situation] indicates negligence by some individuals inthe [Foreign Trade] ministry who are still imbued with bureaucratic methods, since the case was channeled to them over a year ago.

In light of this impasse, and relying on its own means, EFRIPEL was forced to resort to other alternatives and took immediate measures to import the material directly, through a Japanese firm.

Statistics on Shrimp Catch

1981: 1,943 tons of shrimp caught in 1,788 [sic] days.
1982: 1,690 tons of shrimp caught in 1,827 [sic] days.
N.B. As can be seen, the above rates demonstrate a very large imbalance.

Fishermen's Resupply

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 Aug 82 p 9

[Articly by Isaac Alfandega]

[Excerpts] EFRIPEL fishing cres are feeling the effects of an inadequate supply of essential products, such as cornmeal, cereals, beans, potatoes, soap, and meat.

The result is reflected in the decline in production.

For example, some ship cres frequently complain of physical weakness, signs of anemia, vertigo and indications of malaria, among other diseases which, when they occur aboard ship, force a return to port, affecting the economic-financial fortunes of the company.

"Assistance to the men at sea is, for us, a primary consideration. The fishermen are thepeople who guarantee our source of foreign exchange, and they deserve special attention," said Anacleto Fernandes. He added that "we feel it is urgent to give special dispensation to our workers' the Domestic Trade Ministry should begin to take this problem to heart and see it not just as part of a national situation but as a special case."

A simple interruption of work aboard ship which forces a return to port means an expenditure of 1,400 liters of gasoline, worth thousands of meticals (in foreign exchange). If we add the wages of the men and the wear and tear on equipment, among other factors, it represents a considerable amount of money lost.

This is obviously cause for concern.

Let us examine the picture for the first half of this year.

In the last 6 months, EFRIPEL has received only 55 percent of its consumption needs. The only products supplied in relatively significant amounts were rice (98 percent of EFRIPEL needs) and beef (83 percent of EFRIPEL needs).

6362
CSO: 4742/403

BRIEFS

HUGE ACCIDENT EXPENDITURES--The country could spend a billion meticals in the next 2 1/2 years on direct damages from traffic accidents unless basic measures are taken to halt the galloping escalation of disasters on our streets, according to an official study by a commission representing several government agencies. The estimate is based on the natural evolution of damages due to accidents reported in Mozambique in the 5-year period from 1975 to 1980. The figure is based on the fact that, along with the sharp escalation in traffic accidents, to an average of seven disasters with two fatalities per day, the cost of the damages has risen by about 123 percent in the last 4 years. According to the same source, to insure a halt to this escalation, it will be necessary to spend about 350 million meticals to acquire equipment and raw materials, to design projects and carry out public works, and also to organize the whole process involved in a vast education program and the regulation of traffic for the cities of Maputo, Beira and Nampula and their major access roads. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 82 p 10] [Article by Abel Faife] 6362

WFP DAIRY ASSISTANCE--Yesterday at the National Planning Commission in Maputo, an accord was signed between the National Directorate of International Cooperation and the WFP for a project in aid to development of the dairy sector in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The WFP will provide 7,213 tons of powdered milk and 2,404 tons of butter, to use in processing about 80 [sic] liters of reconstituted milk, yoghurt and "masse" in the dairy plants of Maputo, Beira, Quelimane, Lioma and Nampula. In addition to raising the average level of milk and dairy products, the sale of these products will serve to create revenues (about 418 million meticals), 80 percent of which will be invested to rehabilitate the state sector in the dairy industry. About 10 percent of the generated funds will be spent on distribution of free milk for consumption in schools, nurseries and previously selected social centers. The agreement for this aid project, which will begin in January 1983, was signed by Henny de Almeida Matos, for the National Directorage of International Cooperation, and by Ibrahim Sherif, acting representative of the World Food Program. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Aug 82 p 10] 6362

USSR TRAINING FOR CARBOMOC--A group of workers from the firm CARBOMOC [Mozambique Coal Company] of Moatize left Friday for the Soviet Union, where they will attend various courses pertaining to their profession, DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE has learned. In the USSR the CARBOMOC employees, numbering about 54, will be assigned to such courses as the chemistry of petroleum and gas, specialized courses in open-air mining operations, general electricity and electromechanics, among others. Another group of students is going to the USSR to attend cultural courses, notably theater arts, pursuant to the cultural cooperation accords between the two countries. The courses for the CARBOMOC employees will last from 4 to 6 years. As in the case of the cultural students, the CARBOMOC workers are being sent under the provisions of the technical accords between our country and the USSR. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 16] 6362

CSO: 4742/404

BRIEFS

PROPAGANDA AGAINST ABUJA MOVE--The Secretary to the Federal Government, Alhaji Shehu Musa has said that a powerful minority of the Nigerian population is behind the current propaganda against the movement of Federal Government to Abuja, the new federal capital. He was delivering a lecture titled "The Development of a New Capital--Problems and Prospects" at a public service lecture organised for senior officers in the Niger State Public Service in Minna yesterday. According to him, the orchestrated press propaganda was motivated by this powerful minority "who assume that it is against their financial or other interests for the seat of the Federal Government to move away from Lagos". Alhaji Shehu said the real intention of these people was to delay or if possible, prevent movement to Abuja now or in the future. He said these people viewed the Abuja project as grandiose, superfluous and wasteful, and an unnecessary dissipation of the much-needed resources which, according to them could be better invested in other sectors of the economy. What this "powerful" minority failed to realise, he said, was that the inadequacies of Lagos were there for anybody to see, adding that "Lagos is now literally suffocating from over-congestion due to lack of capacity for expansion". Experts, Alhaji Shehu continued, had even predicted that the cost of maintaining the city and bringing it to a standard that would make for a healthy environment, would soon have outstripped the cost of building a brand new capital. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Aug 82 p 1]

CHADIAN REFUGEES SENT HOME--The last batch of more than 3,000 Chadian refugees residing in Gamboru in Borno State have now been repatriated. By last Friday afternoon, the last batch of about 400 of the Chadian refugees with all their belongings left Gamboru Ngala to Nd'jamena, the capital of Chad republic. The repatriation of the refugees from Gamboru was carried out by a special task force made up of the United Nations, Red Cross, Chadians and supervised by officials of the Federal Government. Speaking to the New Nigerian in Maiduguri at the weekend, a Federal Government official said that the repatriation was smooth. He, however said that a large number of the refugees had escaped into several parts of Borno State and were therefore not among those conveyed to their country. By December last year, at the height of the Chadian war, more than 20,000 Chadian refugees first settled in Maiduguri but were later camped at Gamboru Ngala by the Federal Government. It was reliably learnt that more than 400,000 Naira was spent on the feeding and accommodation of

the refugees in Gamboru only. Nigeria alone footed the bill for keeping its troops in Chad as part of the African peace keeping force in the Chad Republic. [Ibrahim Biu] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Aug 82 p 16]

MORE ON ABUJA--All projects in the Accelerated District Construction Plan (ADCP) site at the proposed new Federal capital, Abuja, will be ready by September 15, this year. The project controller, Mr Yakubu Okpanachi gave the assurance to President Shehu Shagari when he paid a one-day inspection tour of Abuja on Wednesday. He also said that the residential houses would be ready for occupation by the time the President moves to Abuja. President Shagari visited the parade ground where this year's National Day will be celebrated. He was told that work would be completed by mid-September, this year. Alhaji Shehu was also informed that the Presidential Stand when completed would accommodate 250 persons and the main car park stand would take 1,000 vehicles. The president further inspected the Government House, Presidential Complex, the North-West District and the Lower Usuman Dam where he had a private lunch before leaving for Lagos. [Sulaiman Gambari] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 82 p 1]

VILLAGE SAID INVADED--At least one person was killed and more than 50 houses were destroyed in a boundary clash last week between the people of Abaomage in Imo and Igbo-Ekureku in Cross River, the police said. A correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), who visited the scene, reported that the incident, which occurred about 50 kilometres from Ugep, rendered homeless many villagers in Igbo-Ekureku. The Clan head of Igbo-Ekureku, Chief Peter Egbe told NAN that the people of Abaomage invaded their village when his people had gone to the farm. He claimed that 22 of his people were either killed or missing and that about 100 houses were burnt while the invaders looted as well. Chief Egbe said that the invaders claimed that his people were trespassers on their own land. The Chief of Abaomage could not be reached for comment. A senior police officer in Cross River who headed the peace-keeping force in the area told NAN that one person from Igbo-Ekureku was killed. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 82 p 16]

PROJECTS ABANDONED IN RIVERS--Development projects worth more than 15 million Naira embarked upon by various committees appointed by the Rivers State Government in Ekpeye District of Ahoada Local Government of the state have been abandoned in the area as a result of alleged intra-party wranglings. The former district secretary of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) Chief Nelson Obile in the area told the New Nigerian at an interview in Ahoada recently. The intra-party squables, Chief Obile said has lasted for two years thereby causing the abandonment of the government projects and bringing about what he described as 'development harms' in the area. The former scribe regretted that the projects were just initiated by the committees nothing more and further described the situations as sabotage. The projects affected includes installation of water boreholes, the building of day care old centres, electricity projects, renovation of

school buildings, reconstruction of bad roads and agro-fisheries projects. He regretted that as a result of the constant intra-party squabbles in the area the decentralisation policy of the state government have become a failure in the area. He appealed to the members of the party to co-operate and consolidate themselves against the 1983 presidential elections in the country. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 82 p 16]

BENUE NPN BARS TELEVISION--The Benue State branch of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) has barred the NTA, Makurdi from covering its activities in the state. Announcing this to newsmen in Makurdi on Wednesday, the state Secretary of the NPN, Mr. T. Degarr, said the NTA had failed to televise various activities of the party in the state. He cited many instances where the NTA was allegedly present at his party's functions but failed to cover them. Mr. Degarr told newsmen that the NTA, Makurdi, would remain barred from covering the activities of the party in the state indefinitely. However, the General Manager of NTA Makurdi, Mr. A. Wakombo told the New Nigerian that the NTA was not invited by the National Party of Nigeria in the state to the news conference where the party's secretary announced the ban on his authority. He said he would not react to the secretary's announcement because the party had not communicated the action to his department and would therefore not take the news as correct until he was officially informed by the party. In a related development, Mr. Degarr gave a stern warning to all his party's members that the NPN would deal with any member who disrespected, abused or disobeyed the party's top members in all branches of the state. The secretary said the warning had become necessary because of the utterances of some of the party's leaders in Okpokwu Local Government and some other parts of the state. [Muhammed Salau] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Aug 82 p 15]

NAP WOULD CHANGE SYSTEM--The Nigerian Advance Party, (NAP), has a big surprise in the offing for its critics, so declared the protem director of research and publicity of the party in Kaduna State, Alhaji Abubakar Tomoh. Alhaji Tomoh was answering questions from newsmen at a press conference convened by the state's wing of the party in Kaduna. He added that NAP is all out to change the present system. He said "what is being practised now is government of the people but not government for the people". Alhaji Tomoh denied that NAP was a Yoruba party. Earlier on, the chairman of the state's wing of the party, Alhaji Hassan Abubakar, in an address read by Peter Ishaya, the wing's secretary general, asserted that NAP would not go into an alliance with any other political party. He said this was because NAP wants to evolve a functional, and purposeful government. Alhaji Abubakar said that all those interested in alignment have no direction of purpose whatsoever other than to defraud the nation. He regretted that some parties have refused to co-operate with FEDECO. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1780

RED CROSS DELEGATION VISITS USSR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 9

[Text] Moscow--A Red Cross delegation from the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe has journeyed to the Soviet Union. Among the members of the delegation are Maria Amelia Pinto da Costa, chairwoman of the society, and Maria Irene Neves Sequeira, secretary general. The delegation's objective is to obtain greater knowledge of the activity of the Red Cross, the life, work and culture of the Soviet people.

The delegation will observe the activity of the rank and file organizations of the Red Cross in the USSR in enterprises in Moscow and other cities. Its agenda includes meetings at the USSR Ministry of Public Health, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and a committee of Soviet women. The delegation's plans also include a visit to the Ukraine.

The first official visit was to the executive committee of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross [and Red Crescent] of the USSR where the delegation was received by Valeriy Baltiyskiy, chairman of the committee.

At the meeting held with that committee, there was harsh condemnation of the barbarous acts of the South African racists on the soil of the People's Republic of Angola where the blood of peaceful inhabitants is being spilled. The opportunity to contribute to the cessation of one more far-reaching aggression being carried out by the apartheid regime is an important objective facing the Red Cross societies.

It was emphasized that the present international situation with its increased threat of nuclear war demands that the national Red Cross societies of all countries struggle energetically and purposefully to strengthen peace among all peoples, against the arms race, against apartheid and racial discrimination. According to the parties present, the International League of Red Cross Societies and the "Red Cross and Peace" committee, created by that league, can and should add their support to the prevention of nuclear war.

8568
CSO: 4742/390

'BARONS' SAID TO LACK POLITICAL CLOUT TO OPPOSE DIOUF

Dakar AFRICA in French No 142 Jun 82 pp 19, 20

[Article by J.D: "In Senegal the Barons Have no Clothes"]

[Excerpt] Election Time 1983

However much confidence President Abdou Diouf inspired, the Senegalese had no choice but to realize that change would not occur by miracle, especially since the head of state, a strict and upright man, far from indulging in facile demagoguery, made no secret of his intention of honoring to the extent possible the political contract established between his predecessor and the Senegalese people.

The latter had to get used to the idea that real change would come about only when Abdou Diouf was appointed to leadership of the state by the will of the majority of the Senegalese. Only then, released from the moral obligation that he had contracted with his predecessor by agreeing to succeed him, would President Abdou Diouf be in a position to act entirely according to his own ideas and to respond fully to the hope that so many Senegalese placed in him.

Since the election date left time for reflexion, the opposition groups did not waste the opportunity of using the time until the presidential election to fulfill their role. Bearing in mind the hope that the new head of state had raised, they are careful not to make him personally an issue. They are craftily stressing present difficulties, for which they attribute all responsibility to President Senghor's policies, the very ones that his successor cannot or will not repudiate. In so doing, they are are trying to undermine the confidence that the Senegalese people show for him, by presenting him, particularly, as prisoner of a system, a team, and a party whose share of responsibility in the present situation is, indeed, hard to deny.

Abdou Diouf Prisoner?

Hence this idea of "barons" whose influence the opposing groups take pleasure in characterizing as so strong that they reportedly prevent Abdou Diouf from meeting the expectations of his countrymen. They do not deny the qualities of the man, but they insist on the fact that he will be incapable of using them, so great is the power of the system to which he belongs.

It should come as no surprise that the opponents should have been joined by all those who actually derived advantages from the system and who cannot help but be alarmed by the change personified by Abdou Diouf. A change which at best will mean the end of their privileges.

Hence a mass of strategies, some public and legal, others underhanded and secret, using the basest methods to discredit the head of state's closest circle of associates, with the sole aim of persuading the Senegalese that he does not deserve their confidence or that he will not be in a position to respond to it.

That amounts to ignoring, deliberately or not, the fact that in Senegal at this time the president of the republic, whatever sort of man he may be, once he has managed to gain the trust of the people, has at his disposal power that many heads of state throughout the world would envy.

What Barons?

Indeed, there presently exists in Senegal no political power of denominational, regional, or ethnic origin capable of thwarting that of the head of state. Even though there are religious leaders, and no better example may be cited than the caliph of the Mourides, they mean, like true men of God, to exercise only their spiritual power. The head of state would have to have behaved unworthily in their eyes, either by endangering the nation or by trying to stop the Senegalese from performing their spiritual duties, for these pious men to interfere in political matters. It is obvious that this is not the case with President Abdou Diouf; on the contrary, there is every indication that he has managed to gain the confidence of the religious leaders.

It is well known that Senegal is probably the only country in Africa in which the ethnic question does not present the slightest problem. On one hand, because of the predominance of the Wolof ethnie, and on the other because of extensive blending of the different groups that compose the Senegalese nation. The use of Wolof as a common language throughout the country is the most obvious evidence of this.

Though there exist special interest groups in Senegal, it is hardly conceivable that they could serve as a basis for political action, which in any case would of necessity have only limited influence. Consequently nobody can claim some ethnic tie and use it to oppose the plans of the head of state.

The same goes for regionalism, of which the real significance is often basically ethnic, which could not be the case in Senegal. In any case, the policy toward politics is so firmly rooted in the customs of the Senegalese people that it dooms politicians to state of dependency that does not encourage strong support from voters. The latter give their trust to men of national stature, and demand material proofs from others; that is what makes any regional political career so hard.

The lack of support for their elected representatives explains the inertia of voters whenever one of them is eliminated by the central power. Even those who seem the most popular or the most powerful -- and a recent example is a reminder -- soon find themselves alone!

As for men said to enjoy nation-wide support, or who could get it, we know few in Senegal at present, with the exception of a certain Sheik Anta Diop, who is quite the opposite of a "baron," or persons such as Messrs Valdiodio Ndiaye [as published] and Sheik Fall who are no more "barons" than he, and who, moreover, are genuine friends of President Abdou Diouf.

It is plain to see. There are no "barons" in Senegal. Or, at least, those adorned with this title do not have enough political strength to oppose Abdou Diouf, either as head of state or as secretary general of the Socialist Party. Their power exists only in the imagination of those who have personal reasons for fearing change. To paraphrase Voltaire, the barons have no clothes. Who would be afraid of men with no clothes? Certainly not the one who was able to react with demonstrated promptness and effectiveness in Gambia? If he is elected to leadership of the state in 1983, Abdou Diouf will have the necessary political latitude to take control and to implement the platform that he will have presented to the people. The future will reveal how good the platform really is.

12149
CSO: 4719/1186

BRIEFS

PIONEERS' SOLIDARITY WITH WORLD YOUTH--Another exercise in international solidarity with foreign youth came to an end at the beginning of this week when two Pioneers returned home from the Second World Children's Assembly in Bulgaria. Lamberte Sinon, 14, from Glacis School, Alain Prudence, 15, of Belonie School, and their instructor, Beryl Maillet, said they were very satisfied with the 10-day assembly through which they had gained much experience to share with their fellow comrades in the Pioneer youth movement. The Pioneers spent most of their time in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, at the Palace of Culture, where they took part in many cultural activities, including singing, poetry recitals, concerts and excursions. It was the first Seychellois delegation to take part in the Assembly, which brought together 12,000 children from 157 countries who were interested in culture. Towards the end of the assembly Seychelles was among ten countries chosen to take part in a party during which a group of hard-working Bulgarian youths were given awards. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 3 Sep 82 p 1]

CUBAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION--Economic co-operation talks have started here between a Seychelles Government delegation and a five-strong technical and commercial mission from Cuba. Led by Export Director Serrelio Rodriguez, the team is made up of experts in construction, philately, printing and other fields. A general meeting with senior officials from the Finance and Industry, and Education Departments, the National Commodity Company, the Housing Development Corporation and Works Enterprises was held on Tuesday. Over the next two weeks the Cuban team will meet each department and enterprise separately for detailed talks on a wide range of issues. Known subjects of the meetings will be prefabricated building materials, the chemical and tourism industries, musical instruments, educational aids, book printing, agriculture and trade. The Cubans, who arrived on Monday, are expected to wind up their visit on September 13. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 2 Sep 82 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4700/1923

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASSAILS MENGISTU

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

MOGADISHU, Thursday — The SDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued this week a statement commenting upon a speech recently delivered by the Head of the Abyssinian regime, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Following is the full text of the statement:

«The Somali Government has noted with grave concern the statement made by Mengistu on 12 September, 1982, on the occasion of the so-called anniversary of the facist regime of Abyssinia.

Mengistu has released a statement to the French news agency (A.F.P) in June, this year that he is prepared to hold talks with Somali President, Major Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre. The Somali Government welcomed idea for peace talks in the interest of stability and peace in the region and returned the ball on Mengistu's court, in giving him a free hand to fix the date and the venue. However, to our surprise, on July 1st, 1982, Mengistu embarked on the invasion of Somalia which has been subjected to continued mechanised attacks on land and air on the part of the Ethiopian armed forces supported by foreign interventionist forces, which in our estimation is purely a naked and unwarranted aggression directed to undermine the sovereignty and independence of the Somali Democratic Republic. Under these circumstances of unjustified aggression, in violation of the United Nations Charter and the tenets of international law, the Somali Government on its part has taken all measures necessary for the guarantee of its independence, national unity and sovereignty.

This being the situation of the crisis in the Horn of Africa. instead of looking to peace overtures, Mengistu declared on the 8th anniversary of his facist regime that he has set plans for tripling the armed strength of his regime with more arms and equipment from the Soviet Union and with the support and financing of Libya, a clear signal of the continuatian of the war of aggression, and of further deterioration of the situation in the Horn of Africa on the pretext of the strategic importance of the area, thus serving Soviet geo-political strategy in the Red Sea, the Gulf and Indian Ocean

On the belligerent intentions of Mengistu and his foreign supporters, we are certain that their wanton acts of aggression which aim at endangering the existence of the Somali people will no doubt be repulsed by the Somali Armed Forces and people. Mengistu, in waging war against Somalia, intends to cover his internal problems by diverting the attention of the oppressed Ethiopian people to uncalled-for aggression. However, the Somali people will never allow their sovereignty and independence to be undermined by Mingistu, the Soviet Union and their allies.

Now, as a result of the acts of continued aggression inside Somali Territory a tragic and dangerous situation currently prevails. The most basic and fundamental human rights of people's are trampled upon by the use of brutal military force. The Soviet Union and Libya have supplied and continue to arm Ethiopia with more than $ 3 billion worth of massive armament, well beyond the requirements for normal defence of the beneficiary State, both in terms of quantity and level of sophistication coupled with deployment of foreign forces. Mengistu and a superpower have deliberately escalated the war of aggression, heightened tension and dangerous confrontation.

Indeed, there are high stakes in this case since the outcome of the present on-going war inside Somali Territory will in the long run have far reaching impact upon the future destinies of the people of Western Somalia, neighbourning countries and the region as a whole.

The Abyssinian regime is the sole source of violence and instability in the region as Mengistu's activities militarize and internationalize problems of his creation. In a region whose primary needs are of economic development, Mengistu is compounding existing problems by encouraging armed insurrection of aggression against Somalia.

We seek the understanding and cooperation of African and other friendly states in order to achieve political solutions to the crisis of the Horn which take account of all the relevant factors, including the right to self-determination of the people of Western Somalia. Only in this way can there be an end to strife and the restoration of peace and stability in the Horn of Africa. Somalia need not emphasize the fact that just and lasting settlements of local conflicts are the best Remedies, not the destabilizing presence of surrogate military forces in the area.» The statement concluded.

CSO: 3400/13

CONSERVATIVES MUSTER FORCES TO WIN PARYS BI-ELECTION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Tony Weaver: "Last Tango in Parys"]

[Text] For the ruling National Party, the by-election in November looks like being its Last Tango in Parys.

All the signs point to a victory for Dr Andries Treunicht's Conservatives in this Free State seat.

With the shockwaves of the Germiston District provincial by-election still rattling around the corridors of South African power, the pace is picking up for the next contest.

This time the scene has shifted from the urban sprawl of Germiston to the rolling maize fields of the northern Free State.

It could give the Conservative Party (CP) its first elected seat in Parliament.

The tranquil riverside constituency of Parys has political borders reaching out over the Free State veld to little villages like Vierfontein, Bothaville, Viljoenskroon, Vredefort and Wesselsbron.

Like any other Free State dorp situated on the main highway between Johannesburg and Cape Town, it has its fair share of roadhouses (15 on the short strip of road bypassing the town centre) and more than a fair share of estate agents.

Residents will tell you that the only thing that ever changes in Parys are the handful of traffic lights--and that's the way they like it.

Change is not something that is welcomed in a place like Parys, where the majority of the 13 000-odd voters are either retired or very close to retiring age and the remainder, with few exceptions, are small entrepreneurs and maize farmers.

Scandal

Although, admittedly, some changes are taking place.

The local bookshop's display window is filled with copies of a book which can be bought only by people over the age of 18 and with Andre Brink's recently unbanned novel, "Kennis Van Die Aand".

Last year the town was rocked by scandal when the meisies from the local high school got themselves involved in some very un-Parys-like antics.

But the Vaal River keeps on flowing westward and the maize farmers still moan about the way they are treated by the Government.

From now until November, when the by-election will probably take place, the sleepy town is going to be inundated with imported political operators buzzing in to say their piece.

Dr Willie Kotze used to be the National Party Member of Parliament for the area, but then he was appointed to BophuthaTswana as an ambassador.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) steadily decreased his majority in the last two general elections.

In 1977 he cruised home with 7 750 votes to the HNP's 353--a 7 397 majority.

In 1981 the HNP seized 3 056 votes to Dr Kotze's 6 445, drastically reducing his majority to 3 389, making Parys decidedly marginal.

In 1981, Dr Piet van der Dussen, a former economist with the militant National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo), was the HNP's candidate.

He has again been nominated by the HNP this year.

And here comes the twist in the Parys tale.

The CP candidate is the dynamic Pretoria advocate, Mr At van Wyk, who stood for the HNP in Koedoespoort in 1970.

Informed sources in Parys said the CP had made "a strong approach" to the HNP candidate, Dr Van der Dussen, to switch sides and stand for them instead.

However, although the sources said Dr Van der Dussen had carefully considered the offer, it is clear the CP thought better of carrying through their plan which would have irrevocably shattered any hopes of Rightwing unity in the short-term future.

The prospect of a CP victory is a very real one.

Two weebs ago the CP made Parys history.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, Mrs Betsie Verwoerd, Mr Daan van der Merwe (the CP's Free State leader) and former Parys MP and Parliamentary Speaker, 86-year-old Mr Henning Klopper, drew the town's biggest political crowd in the past four decades.

The NP itself is in a state of considerable disarray in the area.

Five hopefuls put themselves forward for the party's nomination as the by-election candidate, an unusual break with party discipline.

The party finally settled on Mr Pikkie Maree, one of the area's MPCs as their candidate.

Proud

It may be the subject of jokes, but make no mistake--Parys is proud of its association with the French capital.

The town's logo is set against a Tricolour background and a mini-Eiffel Tower stands near one of the local hotels.

But for the NP, the memory of Parisian history may not be all that comfortable.

Wasn't that where the Bastille was stormed?

CSO: 4700/1924

CP-HNP OPEN CONFLICT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Aug 82 p 19

[Article by David Breler: "Open War As CP Lays Down Gauntlet"]

[Text] It was like the ambassador of one country, observing all the diplomatic niceties, cordially delivering the declaration of a war to end all wars to the ambassador of another country.

The war in question is the one now openly declared between the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party. At stake is the support of the rightwing white voters of South Africa.

Like most declarations of war, it followed a series of peace offers.

The latest peace offer was made by the HNP last week when it offered the CP a pact for the forthcoming series of by-elections.

The HNP proposal was that it contest Parys and Walvis Bay as well as the possible by-election in Rustenburg. It offered the CP Stellenbosch and possible by-elections in Virginia, Standerton and Randfontein.

This pact offer was covered in confusion when the CP general secretary, Mr A C van Wyk, denied his party had received it.

But despite this denial the CP's executive committee considered the HNP offer at a meeting in Pretoria on Saturday and made its decision.

One block away from the CP offices, the HNP was winding up its annual congress at the Pretoria City Hall.

When the congress ended the HNP general secretary, Mr Louis Stofberg, remained in the city hall foyer waiting for the CP delegation to deliver its answer.

Shortly before 4 pm a car bearing Mr van Wyk, Mr Tom Langley, the CP MP for Waterkloof, and Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, the CP MP for Lichtenburg, drew up outside.

Out stepped Mr van Wyk and Mr Langley. They slowly made their way up the steps and handed a note to Mr Stofberg.

After a few courteous exchanges they left, leaving Mr Stofberg to read the note to a small group of HNP supporters and Pressmen.

Like many declarations of war, the statement began by expressing a desire for peace.

The first paragraph read: "The CP is con-

vinced that in the national interest it is necessary to bind the conservative vote together and goes forward to work towards that."

Then followed the declaration of war. The statement continued: "The result of the by-election in Germiston District demonstrated beyond all doubt that the CP, only five months after its formation, can form the alternative government for South Africa.

"The principles and policy of the CP were formulated and accepted by its congress, its highest authority, and are ndot negotiable.

The Old HNP Is Dying Hard

This party with this policy offers a political home for all well-intentioned conservatives from all language groups in South Africa.

"The executive committee of the CP has taken note of a proposal from the HNP in connection with the coming by-elections in which they demand for themselves two of the three possible conservative seats.

"This demand, seen in the light of the statements, attitudes and conditions of the HNP leadership and mouthpiece, make the proposal unacceptable.

"The result of Germiston District proved that the CP can win."

The war will commence in Parys where the HNP put up its best Free State perfomance last year.

The three-cornered fight among the National Party, the CP and the HNP will be a battle within a battle. The right wing will battle to take over from the NP while the CP and the HNP will battle for supremacy within the right wing.

Mr Stofberg predicts that in future elections many current CP MPs will lose their seats to the HNP, including practically all the Platteland representatives.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party leadership has made an effort in recent years to moderate the party's extremist image — but some HNP diehards do not seem to have received the message.

This was evident at the HNP annual congress which ended in Pretoria on Saturday. It was the party's 13th congress and this could prove an unlucky number as the HNP prepares to battle to the death with the booming Conservative Party.

A notable feature of HNP leadership in the past few years has been the gradual disappearance of racial insults and the use of derogatory racial language.

But for many voters, the HNP retains its image of vicious extremism which the party may never live down.

Several delegates to the congress used the old racial slurs and hurtful language, once the hallmark of the party but now something it is trying to forget.

One of the most extreme speeches was generally censured by other delegates, although it received scattered applause.

The speaker said blacks who entered

white areas must be sterilised. Those already in white areas must be limited to having two children each.

Indians should be repatriated to India and should not be allowed to have more than one child so that the local Indian people would "die off" in 50 years.

The speaker was old and embittered, but even among the younger party members, extremist views were voiced.

Mr Jaap Leeuwner, an HNP Pretoria city councillor, suggested that blacks found loitering at night in white areas should be given corporal punishment.

Mr Joseph Chiole, the HNP candidate in the recent Sunnyside municipal by-election in Pretoria, said whites should be compelled to serve on vigilante groups to enforce black curfews in white areas.

The message of the HNP congress could be this: the average conservative voter might find little to choose between the HNP and CP policies — which are both racist.

But while conservatives might still find it difficult to vote for the HNP because of its old image, the CP appears to them as new and innocent.

The reward for the HNP after 13 bitter years in the wilderness could be defeat by the CP, which chose the right time to break from the National Party — when the right-wing backlash against the Government neared its peak.

CSO: 4700/1924

ANC'S UN REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 6 Sep 82 p 13

[Interview with Makatini Mfamvatuthi, ANC's UN representative, by Pape Marcel Sene and Jean Achade: "'ANC's Struggle Has Reached a Crucial Stage,' According to ANC's Chief UN Representative"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] ANC's chief UN representative, Mr Makatini Mfamvatuthi, is now staying in our country.

During the interview he gave us, he stated that diplomatic action is just as important as "armed propaganda" to overcome a hard-line and machiavelic system.

The ANC official, who allies soundness of reasoning and diplomatic tact with militant commitment, also deplored the inadequacy of the assistance received from African countries.

[Question] As far as diplomacy is concerned, what is the situation of ANC's struggle against apartheid?

[Answer] ANC is represented by some 30 offices throughout the world, including countries who collaborate with South Africa. Germany, Italy, France are inviting us. We appreciate this as a sign that they are taking a stand. It shows that they have become aware that the fall of the South African regime is unavoidable.

Therefore, ANC is forming direct connections with countries that used to align themselves on South Africa. These come on top of the assistance already supplied by the OAU, the nonaligned movement and Scandinavian countries.

We should also add the UN condemnation of apartheid as a crime against humanity, the recognition of ANC as the authentic representative of the South African people, and the legitimacy of our struggle, including armed struggle, to enable the people to seize power and create a state.

Our campaign for the suspension of South Africa from the United Nations has also been a success. In the past 10 years, we did not insist to have it excluded, but we shall renew our attacks. All this in spite of the veto from the United States, who find themselves increasingly isolated.

[Question] Would you say that the present French attitude is positive?

[Answer] Yes. With the new government, a dialogue is possible. France is now committing itself to isolating South Africa. However, the French government believes that we should not be hasty. We count on the support of certain African countries, like Senegal, to persuade France to go further. Support should not be only moral support.

[Question] Do you feel that African countries are providing ANC with the moral and logistic aid it requires for its struggle?

[Answer] Yes. But this is far from being all we need. We could quote President Senghor who said that Africa's aid to ANC was ridiculously small. That was 10 years ago. It is still true today.

The ANC's struggle has reached a crucial stage. To appreciate the importance of that stage, all you need to know is that this is a struggle against the most fascistic elements there is, who have huge financial means at their disposal and use sophisticated weapons, including the bomb, and who receive aid from most Western countries whose superprofits in South Africa are at stake.

The ANC finds itself in the vanguard of the struggle that we must lead against fascism, especially when it assumes the right to intervene in several African countries, for instance in Seychelles and in the states of the region. We do not need men, but arms and equipment.

[Question] Do you think that African countries are sincere in their relations with you? You do know that some of them maintain trade relations with South Africa?

[Answer] We must make a distinction: these countries fall into two categories. There are some who have no choice. For instance, Lesotho, Swaziland and even Mozambique. These are countries whose economies are tied to trade with South Africa. It would be suicidal if they were to break these relations.

We are pleased to see that they have gathered within SADEC (Southern African Economic Development Countries) to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa.

There is another group of countries who have no reason for maintaining trade relations with South Africa.

There was a time when people did not believe in the ANC's struggle. Now that the balance of power has changed, our struggle is receiving more effective support.

[Question] What do you mean when you say that the balance of power has changed?

[Answer] Let me explain. At the time of Portuguese colonization, Angola and Mozambique were used as buffer states by the South African regime in its struggle against ANC and SWAPO. Rhodesia played the same part. The accession of these three countries to independence and SWAPO's victory gave our people's morale a boost.

As a result of the Soweto massacres in 1976, the young began to side with ANC and join its military wing, "Unkonto We Sizwe" (the nation's spearhead). Cells are being created in the country, and ANC is carrying on a form of struggle called armed propaganda.

Our operations are directed at strategic economic and military facilities (power plants, military bases, oil depots, processing plants, etc).

No week goes by without our launching at least one operation. While I was here, our men entered barracks. Three weeks ago, they attacked a French-built nuclear power plant. This was to demonstrate against cooperation in the nuclear field. In the past few months, we have multiplied attacks against oil depots to make international public opinion sensitive and favorable to an oil embargo.

So, we avoid attacks against civilians. No highjacking, no bombing, no kidnapping. Why? Because we avoid easy targets. And for several other reasons. The first is that we are aware of the propaganda to which our people is now subjected, about the superiority of the white army. We want to gain our people's confidence.

Then, we want to show the Whites that the regime cannot protect them. A year ago, we attacked the largest military basis on the continent, the "Voortrekehoogte," and made considerable damage. Another attack deprived Pretoria of electricity for 48 hours. A CIA report just issued recognizes the virulence of ANC's attacks and their efficiency.

The last reason for these attacks is to show the international community that we are confronting state terrorism. This regime will attack civilians, even when they demonstrate peacefully. The impact of these attacks is underlined by the minister of Defense's statements, who said that South Africa cannot win this war. Then, they used methods which had not been used even during World War II: they mobilized people aged 15 to 60. They even went further to try and find a solution.

In a first stage, they designed a policy which consisted in creating Bantustans and tribal armies that were to be used against ANC. Then, somewhat less restrictive measures were directed at Indians and South African Coloreds. This was intended to divide the people. For, until then, ANC had met with extraordinary success and had rallied the Coloreds and the Indians, and even some white democrats to its project of a society ruled by a black executive committee.

When the international community rejected the Bantustan policy, they created Swaziland. This is a military and political maneuver to make a buffer state of that country and also to get rid of one million inhabitants who live in this "state." By electing several "independent states," they also want to create a white South Africa and a native South Africa that will be used as

a manpower reservoir. In a third stage, Swaziland would become an ally of the South African regime against ANC. There is also another maneuver which consists in saying: "We must negotiate." That is because they are afraid. They hope the ANC will accept. But we believe that the struggle has not begun yet. This is only a preliminary stage.

[Question] You are not considering negotiating?

[Answer] We might consider it if they are serious. Prior to any negotiations, the following conditions must be fulfilled. 1. Liberation of all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela. 2. Unconditional return of all the exiled. 3. The end of all restrictions affecting residents. 4. Legalization of all political organizations. 5. Renunciation to the Bantustan policy. 6. Recognition of the principle of universal suffrage for all people, of all colors.

[Question] Do you share the contact group's optimism as to the issue of negotiations on Namibia?

[Answer] All this is a brainwashing campaign intended to beguile international public opinion and realize the South African plan. They say South Africa is ready to negotiate. Why are they inclined to do so all of a sudden?

Well, they want to overthrow the Angolan government and install a non-representative government, liquidate SWAPO and impose a neo-colonialist solution in Namibia. So, they offered 10 bases to UNITA and when, under the pretext of going after SWAPO guerrillas, they arrest civilians, they hand them over to Savimbi. They even revived the FNLA.

With UNITA forces in the south, FNLA forces in the south, it is plain that an invasion is in the making, an invasion similar to the recent invasion of Lebanon by Israel.

[Question] One of the points on which negotiations on Namibia's independence are stumbling has to do with the South African and U.S. demands that Cuban troops leave Angola before South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia. Do you think there is a relation between the Cuban presence and Namibia's independence?

[Answer] None at all. A 1966 UN resolution stated that South Africa's presence was illegal and that it should withdraw from Namibia. This is a decolonization problem which has nothing to do with the legitimate presence of troops from a country whose help was requested.

South Africa has not given up its intention of invading Angola. When the United States say that, they rally South Africa's position in telling the Cubans: "Move out of the way and make room for me." This is a detail which U.S. newspapers forget to mention.

Fortunately, the Cubans are there, otherwise South Africa would have invaded Angola. We must recall the part played by Henry Kissinger on the eve of South Africa's invasion of Angola. He had promised U.S. support to the South

African leaders. But there was no such support, thanks to the refusal of the U.S. Congress, following the "Clark amendment." Prime Minister Botha and the minister of Defense have not forgotten and want to get even. Kissinger is the enemy number one of the African people.

[Question] Some point out that the prolongation of the South African conflict would be profitable to Moscow. This would justify its presence in the region? What is your opinion?

[Answer] Moscow came back onto the scene when the United Nations condemned South Africa and asked for the help of third countries. They give us weapons. They are our friends. Why is everybody against us? Why could not we have friends?

Besides, Moscow is not the only one to help us; most of the help we get comes from Sweden and, that, nobody mentions.

[Question] Then, what is the justification for Moscow's passivity in front of the Lebanese tragedy?

[Answer] The Soviet Union could not help divided countries, and this is why we deplore the division which prevails within the Arab League.

[Question] What do you think of the OAU crisis?

[Answer] We must overcome this stage as soon as possible. The future of the continent is at stake. Africans must be vigilant and pragmatic. Without the OAU, none of ANC and SWAPO's diplomatic successes would have been possible.

9294
CSO: 4719/1407

SANTAM INSURANCE REFUSES TO HONOR CLAIMS OF 'KRUGER' SURVIVORS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Bennie Van Delft]

[Text] Bitter dispute has broken out between South African seamen and the Santam Insurance Company over claims by survivors of the ill-fated frigate President Kruger.

"Their sales pitch was based on their South African patriotic image and we fell for it — now they're haggling over payments," said an angry naval officer at Simonstown this week.

Most of the 177 survivors of the President Kruger, which sank earlier this year with the loss of 16 men, were covered by a group scheme concluded between the South African Navy and Santam.

The scheme, which gave the insurance company exclusive access to navy personnel, involved a Multiplex policy insuring the men's clothing and other personal belongings.

But now the sailors stand to lose tens of thousands of rands through a technicality.

Santam insists that its policy covered losses "at home".

The navy argues that the ship was in fact "home" for many of the 193 crewmen, who kept all their possessions on board.

Many of the sailors suffered personal losses far in excess of R1 000 when the President Kruger went down.

The lost possessions range from watches, jewellery, tailor-made uniforms and other clothes to expensive items like hi-fi sets, portable televisions, radios, and cameras.

When the seamen lodged their full claims with Santam, the company refused in many cases to pay any damage in excess of R500 — the limit imposed on losses away from home.

"It was a matter of take it or leave it," said Warrant Officer Donald Bland.

"I claimed R948 and received a cheque for only R490.

"Their attitude really shocked me, especially after our ordeal.

"We went through hell when we had to abandon ship to save our lives.

Freezing sea

"We had no other choice but to jump into the stormy, freezing sea, clinging to a liferaft for several hours before being rescued."

Santam's strict treatment of its President Kruger policy-holders contrasts with that of other insurance companies which have been prompt to settle claims from President Kruger sailors.

Warrant Officer Barry van der Merwe, one of the sailors who "lived" almost permanently on the President Kruger, said:

"I submitted my claim for R1 250 three weeks after the disaster on February 18 and I am still waiting for my money.

"Fellow-seamen who were insured with Incorporated General Insurances (IGI)

were paid out within a day or two for the loss of their belongings.

"Some claimed more than R1 000 and they all received the full amount without any questions being asked."

Mr Jan Hagen, senior manager of Santam's Cape Town branch, claimed that the fuss was the result of the sailors not reading their policy properly.

"There is a clause which limits our liability to an amount of R500 where personal belongings are lost while away from home.

"Under normal circumstances the holder of an ordinary home-owner's policy would not be entitled to claim damages if the loss occurred anywhere else than at his specified address.

"The sailors can actually count themselves lucky that we included all-risk coverage for an amount of R500.

"If it had not been for this, they would have received no compensation whatsoever."

Some seamen who did give the President Kruger as their "home address" would be paid in full, said Mr Hagen.

However, a senior naval officer at Simonstown said they had gone to great lengths to explain to Santam that a large number of sailors lived permanently aboard the ship and had only a nominal "land address".

Mr Peter Self of IGI confirmed this week that his company had paid all the claims within days.

"Some of the claims were as high as R3 000. We did not quibble with the men, as there was nothing to assess.

"It is not our policy to try to save money on occasions like this," he said.

Mr W A Rutherford, a general manager of Commercial Union, confirmed that his company had handed over a life insurance cheque for R26 000 within 24 hours after the disaster.

"We cut all red tape to help the families of the victims," he said.

Mr Mike van Greunen, general manager of the Old Mutual, said his company had paid out more than R100 000 in life insurance within weeks of receiving claims.

The navy is now in the process of switching to another insurance company with a similar scheme, but an official spokesman denied this week that the Kruger dispute had any bearing on the change.

The other company is offering a better deal, he said.

CSO: 4700/1924

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN PRAISED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] WE CAN only salute the letter-writing campaign by Amnesty International against regimes that detain political prisoners without trial, which sometimes results in their dying during such harrowing periods of detention.

Venda has become the latest target of the letter campaign, concerning the death of the Lutheran lay preacher who died under the most detestable circumstances in a police cell in Sibasa.

The letters are addressed to Chief Patrick Mphephu, the Minister of Justice, Chief J R Rambuda, the commanding officer of the Venda national forces, Brigadier Tshikhakhisa Malulaudzi, and Attorney General Mr J D Visser. The letters refer to the inquest held into the death of Mr Tshifhiwa Moufhe in Sibasa on July 20.

Mr Moufhe, a 29-year-old preacher, was among a group of people arrested after an attack on a Sibasa police station at the end of October, 1981. He died on November 12, only two days after his arrest.

The inquest found, the letters state, that Mr Moufhe was beaten to death by two security policemen who were interrogating him, Captain Mutjupphei Ramaligela and Sergeant Phumula Mangaga.

The letters say these men should be prosecuted or the charges should be laid against them.

The letters come mostly from France and West Germany, and contributions came from Switzerland, Britain, Norway, Sweden, New Zealand and Ireland.

Another Amnesty International campaign is aimed at the Transkei and is still going strong. Our interest is not merely sparked because it is expected that the letters may be effective enough to change the minds of demagogues. We are also interested in the kind of airing, the publicity that is kept alive and the debate about such dreadful issues, which are all too easily forgotten.

The men who are behind these acts of violence and inhumanity should be placed in the public's eye for as long as they continue their undemocratic behaviour. We are sure that Amnesty International will soon be searching out other targets. We have places such as the Ciskei in mind. We are aware that our own country is also considered a target.

The world got some bitter lessons from people such as Hitler and his Nazis, when acts of unbelievable brutality were met with a dreadful

silence. The world is not going to forget that lesson easily, and that is just as well. Tyrants and others who get power-drunk often become even worse when their acts are not challenged. They believe they have an infallibility that goes unchallenged, and some of them, if they do not go insane first, actually believe they are doing the right things.

Such people must be stopped with every available means at the disposal of civilised nations.

Whether the campaign will stop these insane people from their terrible acts is a moot point. What is important is that those at the receiving end will be comforted to know that they are not alone; that the people of the world are raising their voices of protest against those who rule with the iron fist or the jackboot.

CSO: 4700/1923

GOVERNMENT DEFENDS USE OF DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] **CAPE TOWN. — The Government has told the Ned Geref Sendingkerk that imprisonment without trial is part of "its Christian duty" in order to protect its subjects.**

Cabinet Ministers rejected church claims that some security legislation and actions were unchristian.

The report of the Sendingkerk Moderamen, released at the Sendingkerk synod, quotes in full replies received from the Government to the church's request for certain "unchristian" measures to be repealed.

The Sendingkerk referred in particular to detention without trial, including deaths in detention.

On April 14, Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, wrote to the Sendinkerk: "Security legislation is necessary and I am not prepared to accept that our legislation, and the proposed new legislation in particular, is totally unchristian.

"It will not be repealed by this Government."

The Minister said not all people held in detention were under arrest. Thoee who were under arrest were charged and brought to court as soon as possible.

On June 9, Mr H C Coetsee, Minister of Justice, also wrote to the Sendingkerk about its protest.

He said: "The greatest factor in criticism against South Africa's security legislation arises because the people who make the criticism are usually not informed on the necessity for and purpose of our security legislation or the reasons for action in terms of this legislation.

"The aim of the communist countries is world domination. People trained by terrorist organisations with communist aims do not take note of the Christian principles which are endorsed by your synod".

He gave reasons for imprisonment without trial. Some had to be held in custody "because the subtle manner in which they operate does not always make it possible to charge them in courts of law.

"There are other detainees against whom charges can be laid in court. But because of the sly manner in which they work, it sometimes takes a long time to investigate their cases in order to obtain sufficient evidence.

"In other cases, again, these people are held as a preventive measure."

Summing up, Mr Coetsee wrote: "If your request not to use these provisions was acceded to, I can give you the assurance that no person's life would be safe on the streets and nobody could sleep peacefully at night.

"The Government cannot allow such a situation to develop precisely because it is its Christian duty to protect its subjects".

Neither Minister referred to deaths in detention in their letters to the Sedningkerk. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/9

CHURCH IN-FIGHTING OVER 'BIRTH' OF ETHNIC DIVISIONS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 82 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Ned Geref Sendingkerk says bluntly it does not share the White Ned Geref Kerk's "rejoicing" at the establishment of "separate" ethnic churches in Southern Africa.

Sendingkerk delegates said their White Church had been established as a product of NGK apartheid policy, which was immoral.

Continuing its far harder line against apartheid, the Sendingkerk formally rejected a proposal that it express "thanks" to the White NGK for a motion approved at the last NGK general synod.

The motion said the NGK general synod "notes with great and humble thankfulness that the Lord has already permitted 12 young Churches to be born of the mission work of the NGK.

"The synod rejoices in the existence of these churches and prays for the rich blessings of God on them".

Sendingkerk delegates said they could not receive this motion with thanks. The Sendingkerk already held that apartheid was a sin, and it could not "rejoice" with the NGK on the establishment of these products of NGK recism.

While NGK mission work did bear fruit, the "separate" Churces were a recolection of race prejudice in the NGK.

Synod adopted a motion by the Reverend Dr H Adonis of Goodwood stating that "the Sendinkerk was not born of the mission acitivity of the NGK, but came into being as an apartheid racist church as a result of the mission activity of the NGK".

Synod also rejected the NGK reference to the ethnically established mission churches as "younger Churches" or "daughter Churches".

The Sendingkerk said these were "sister Churces" in the Dutch Reformed family.

Although founded by the NGK as a "separate" church for "Coloureds," the Sendingkerk has opened its doors and its Ministry to all, regardless of race or colour. —Sapa.

CSO: 3400/9

RYLANDS SCHOOL REJECTS ISLAMIC SOCIETY

Islamic Society New Projects

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 3 Sep 82 pp 1, 13

[Text] **Students at the Rylands High School in Athlone are being thwarted in their attempt to form an Islamic society at the school by the principal, Mr I Waja. The students, however, are determined to go ahead with establishing the society and they have the firm backing of their parents in order to do so.**

The students involved in establishing the society — a very mature and sincere group — pointed out the aims and need for the society, which are noble and fair. Their aims are as folows:

1. The projection of the Islamic value system and ideals in the society;
2. The promotion of a healthy Islamic environment and the arousement of a true spirit of Islamic brotherhood amongst the Muslim youth;
3. The implementation of community projects on an Islamic basis; and
4. The introduction of group activity comprising of Qur'anic study, Hadith, Muhasaba (self-examination) and current issues.

Mr Waja, the principal, has objected on the grounds that the formation of such an organisation will create an unnecessary division in the school community.

'They have my blessing to go ahead and form the society as long as it is not at school. There are many different religious groups of people attending this school and I would sanction it if it were in the best interest of all the students.'

When asked if he would allow the functioning of a Students Representative Council, he said, 'I am having discussions with the more mature-thinking students. I know that there are changes coming about and one has to move accordingly but at the same time I am not saying that I aggree with the idea of an SRC.'

Students spoken to said that they at least hoped that Mr Waja, being a Muslim, would understand that one cannot live as a Muslim after school only. At the same time, they added that they did not expect the activities of the Islamic society to clash with the normal school programme.

At a meeting held on Tuesday evening, parents came out strongly in support of the step being taken by the Muslim students.

A mother of three children at the school, Mrs Fatima Dalwai, said that she would stand behind the students in what they are striving for.

'I am disturbed that the students are having to face this opposition to establish the Islamic society. I encourage my children to play an active role in Islamic activity. I certainly do not expect them to be Muslim only before and after school.

'As a Muslim, one would expect Mr Waja to at least give the students a chance to prove they will not divide the student body. Islam teaches discipline and by having a society of

this nature, lots of the discipline problems will be solved.'

Mr A Osman, another parent whose child is at the school said, 'It is a shame that people still regard Islam as being sectionalist. How can something that promotes, dignity, purity, morality, justice, equality and brotherhood lead to creating friction?

'Our children should not apologise to anyone for taking this gigantic step because what they are saying is that they want to be Muslim first, last and forever. For this, no one needs to be ashamed. As far as we as parents are concerned, we are proud of what our children are doing. They are truly embarking on a noble endeavour.'

Another parent, Mrs Vajat added, 'I am all for this Islamic society being formed at the school. I only hope that Mr Waja sees reason and realises that only good can come from this.'

A concerned Muslim teacher summed up the feelings of those supporting the formation of the Islamic society.

'Education means freedom of expression. A declaration and practise of ones religious belief is part of this freedom. An educational institution prepares a student to enter a community equipped in becoming an able citizen. The spiritual as well as the material dimensions of the student's character have to be nurtured in order to encourage a complete development of character. This prevention of one's freedom of expression is tantamount to repression. It seems that the administration at Rylands High School has learnt the art of repression well from its masters.'

Students intent on forming the Islamic society said the need is also dire for it on another sphere. They pointed out that there are a few non-Muslim teachers at the school who are anti-Islamic. Students complained that they are mocked at for being Muslims and there are some of these teachers who look for the smallest excuse in order to degrade Islam.

Moulana Kutbudien of the Habibia Masjid in Rylands Estate has also come forward in his support for the students and is offering whatever assistance he can.

Secularism Condemned

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 3 Sep 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Secularists"]

[Text]

The attitude that students should deny Islam at 8am and resume it after 3pm is indicative of a mentality subservient to secularism. This type of system (educational?) does nothing more than convert us into empty pots which accommodate whatever is poured inside us. This educational system does nothing more than train human-beings to become animals interested only in financial security or selfish and heartless worshippers, or men of thought and reason who lack feeling, love and inspiration as well as knowledge, wisdom and logic.

Muslim students are asking to project their belief which is a right and not a privilege — a belief that promotes sincerity, loyalty, patience, steadfastness and the concepts of justice and morality.

Our schools aim to secularise students. It has to be realised that the belief in Tauheed (the Oneness of Allah) cannot accommodate contradictions in one's life. Tauheed bestows upon one independence and integrity. Belief in Tauheed is inseperable from legal, social, political, economic or educational responsibilities and committments of those who profess it so that it propels them to struggle for justice.

CSO: 3400/9

NAVY SHIP PRODUCTION PROJECT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] THE South African Navy is pursuing a project, to be effective by the end of this decade, that would provide a warship that would be entirely "ours" from concept to completion.

Vice-admiral R A Edwards made this disclosure yesterday in Pretoria when he bade farewell to the Defence Force and handed over command to his successor, Rear-Admiral Putter.

Vice-Admiral Edwards said the Navy had come a long way from the day "when we were forced to accept what other countries told us we need.

"The South African Navy now has the capability to plan and build its own future requirements," he stressed.

Other naval projects for the local replacement of ships when they eventually reached the end of their useful life are at various stages.

"This includes studies to replace our Daphne submarines with locally-built boats at a future date," he added.

He hoped that local industry and shipbuilding centres would rise to the challenge, as they had with the navy's strike craft, communications equipment, radar and sonar.

The Admiral said it was the sea, more than any other element, that had chartered and shaped the history of the world.

"South Africa's maritime heritage lies before us and, if we could mobilize our total maritime assets, it would not only benefit South Africa, but also member states of the envisaged constellation of states."

Referring to the tentative agreement that had been reached regarding the expansion of countries' maritime waters to 200 miles off coast, which includes South Africa, he said it could have important results for South Africa.

The envisaged new sea area would give South Africa exclusive fishing, energy, mineral and research rights over 600 000 square kilometres of sea, he said.

This would add a new dimension to the borders of South Africa and to its future welfare, he said.

CSO: 3400/9

BRIEFS

GDR AIDS ANC, SWAPO--Yesterday morning in Launda, the GDR Government presented a donation of blankets, foodstuffs, fabrics and office equipment to the freedom movements of ANC [African National Congress], of southern Africa, and SWAPO, of Namibia. On this occasion, Johannes Schoeche, GDR ambassador to our country, explained the importance of the donation and condemned the constant aggressions being perpetrated by the South African racist and its lackeys. Johannes Schoeche went on to say that the South African racists will never be able to destroy the ties of friendship existing between the German people and government and the Namibian and southern African peoples. Uriach Mokeba and Moses Garolec, representative of southern Africa's ANC and secretary of SWAPO's National Executive Committee, respectively, expressed gratitude for the gesture of the GDR people and government and, in like manner, condemned the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the Pretorian regime. [By L. F.] [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 2] 8568

TAIWAN CREDIT DEAL--Fixed-rate relending facilities at under 10% per annum have been negotiated by Intertrade, an international Johannesburg-based trade-promotions company, for its South African clients who import Taiwan machinery and equipment. A R5-million line of credit has been drawn up between the export-import Bank of China and two South African banks and, as this is the cheapest loan on the market, it is proving popular among importers. Repayment has been fixed at 2 to 7 years, says Intertrade's MD, Mr P G de Sousa Costa, who is pathfinding an important visit by local businessmen to the Far East this year. The trade visit coincides with the Taiwan electronics show preceded by the Hong Kong trade fair, and the new credit facilities will add weight to the visit in October, he says. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 29 Aug 82 p 3]

HOUSING PROBLEM--It will take the Government about 30 years, or more, before it can solve the country's housing problem, says Mr Mike Rosholt in an interview with The SOWETAN yesterday. Mr Rosholt had come to inspect the 108 new houses recently completed in Daveyton. The houses are going to be occupied by employees of the Writecht company, a subsidy group of Barlow. Mr Rosholt said the private sector should provide housing for their employees and not depend entirely on the Government and the administration boards for their housing provisions. His company will negotiate with the East Rand Board and local community councils for sites to build more houses for their employees in other townships on the East Rand, he said. The new houses are worth more than R2-m and Mr Rosholt pointed out that should any of the owners of the houses leave his company they would still continue occupying the houses and would not be evicted. [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Sep 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/1923

END

JPRS 82030

20 October 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2706

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JPRS 82030

20 October 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2706

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BRIEFS

SPANISH AID OFFER--The Spanish government condemned the aggression of the South African racists against our country in Luanda yesterday, through its ambassador to Angola, Manuel Pinheiro Soto. Ambassador Soto, who made these statements at the 4 February International Airport, while en route, on behalf of the Spanish government, to offer the government of Angola a gift of medicines, clothing and bedding totaling 11 tons, for the use of the people in the southern part of our country who have been directly harmed by the aggression, further said that his government made public a note of protest last year and that it will continue to support the Angolan government. The presentation ceremony was attended by Pedro Kingerenl, representing the head of the Western Nations Department of the Secretariat of State for Cooperation, as well as other officials of that body and of the Red Cross, and the first secretary of the Spanish embassy in Angola. [Text][Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Aug 82 p 1] 5157

GDR CONTRIBUTES FOOD--A gift from the people and the government of the GDR to the People's Republic of Angola, totaling 50 tons of food products and other goods of first necessity, was turned over to the Angolan authorities yesterday. The ceremony took place in the commercial port of Luanda, on board the vessel Schwielowsee, with Antonio Lengue, director of the Department of Foreign Relations of the party's Central Committee taking delivery of the gift from the first secretary of the GDR embassy in Angola, Helmut Jung. This official stated during the ceremony that this aid expressing the solidarity of his country with Angola, in view of the constant aggression of which it has been made the victim by South Africa, represents a strengthening of our friendship, because the South Africans can never destroy it. [Excerpt][Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 August 82 p 2] 5157

BADEA FISHING LOAN--The Angolan government has recently received a loan of $10 million (about 300 million kwanzas) from the Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA). According to the report in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, this loan is intended to finance the implementation of priority projects in the fishing sector. [Text][Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 August 82 p 1] 5157

HEALTH MINISTER OPENS POLIO DRIVE--The fifth national polio vaccination campaign will be launched next Sunday, 22 August, Minister of Health Agostinho Mendes de Carvalho announced during a press conference held for domestic news agencies late yesterday morning. "This campaign, like the preceding ones, is the result of the concern of the Ministry of Health to pursue activities leading to fulfillment of the party guidelines," that member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party stated. The health minister also stressed during the press conference that this campaign will make it possible to protect a million children under 5 years of age, scattered throughout the entire national territory "except for those areas which are still occupied by the racist South African troops" against poliomyelitis. [Excerpts][Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 August 82 p 1] 5157

CSO: 4742/384

OPPOSITION GROUP SAYS FIGHTING CONTINUES

AB130717 Paris AFP in English 0428 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Lagos, 13 Oct (AFP)--The Democratic Revolutionary Council, one of eight factions grouped in opposition to the Chadian regime of Hissene Habre, is continuing armed resistance against Mr Habre's forces in six regions of southern Chad, the organization said here.

The statement also warned international groups "who, under cover of humanitarian aid, bring logistical support to the FAN" that the council "declines all responsibility" for any attacks.

Moctar Moussa, a member of the council here, said the organization would pursue its attacks on supply convoys, and that "people who have nothing to do with Chad's problems could be victims."

The council, led by Asheikh Ibm Oumar, was fighting the FAN in Chari-Baguirmi, east of the Chadian capital of Ndjamena, Guera, in south central Chad, Ouaddai, in eastern Chad, Salamat, along the Central African border, Batha, in central Chad, and middle Chari in southern Chad.

It said serious clashes took place on 10 and 11 September at Koundjouru, in central Chad, leaving 25 FAN members dead.

The statement said the Democratic Revolutionary Council had joined forces with the Chad National Liberation Front. Earlier this month, the council's political leadership agreed to join a council led by former President Goukouni Oueddei, who was ousted by Mr Habre in June.

CSO: 3400/74

HABRE SAID TO BE CONSOLIDATING HIS VICTORY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2597

[Text] HISSEN HABRÉ has been consolidating his victory over the former leader of the south, Colonel Abdelkader Kamougué. Kamougué fled to Cameroon and then on to Gabon early last month (the Belgian who helped him escape has been imprisoned in N'Djamena). Habré has since then begun a hearts-and-minds campaign in the south to follow his military victories. The main disputed area is now the north, where, Habré claimed last week, subversion is being fomented.

The Permanent Committee of the South, which was Kamougué's political and economic power base, has been disbanded and replaced with "Operational Centres" controlled by military representatives of Habré's *Forces Armées du Nord* (FAN). Major centres have been established at Sahr, Doba and Moundou. Through these and other centres, a propaganda campaign is being run by an "Information Council" based in N'Djamena. The Council has been talking to meetings of local students, civil servants, soldiers and others in order to "end speculation" about Habré's intentions.

Suspicions between the indigenous southerners and the newly arrived northerners led by Habré are strong; the FAN troops have not forgotten the Moundou executions of February and March 1979, neither have the southerners forgotten their compatriots' fate at the hands of Habre.

The propaganda campaign is led by Alim Sali, the FAN Minister for the Economy. As well as co-ordinating meetings with the local populations he has been assuring foreign investors and aid workers of support from N'Djamena in their efforts to develop the south, which is relatively rich compared to the north. Cotton and groundnuts could provide revenue for the State, and Habré's representatives are keen to develop these agro-industries.

On the international scene, Paris has responded to the recent anti-French demonstrations in N'Djamena by despatching a team of *co-opérants* to N'Djamena and promising to pay at least some of the civil servant bill. The demonstrations have since ended. Cynics are suggesting that Habré's increasingly warm relationship with Washington may also have something to do with The French Ministry for Co-operation's speedy response. American C-130 transport planes recently delivered arms to N'Djamena and there is talk of larger financial aid from the Reagan Government. The United Nation's reconstruction plan is still in the offing, though a formal donors meeting has yet to take place. France has promised to press the Chadian case at this meeting when it eventually happens (it has been postponed at least once because of the war).

At a recent press conference in N'Djamena — his second since coming to power — the leader of the *Forces Armées du Nord* said that in the extreme north around the oasis settlements of Bardai and Zouar "people are trying to gather to foment revolution." He admitted that FAN did not control the area, but did not say who did. Some still support former President Weddeye, who has promised to "play a role" in the country's future.

SEID REJECTS GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE ANNOUNCEMENT

AB081608 Paris AFP in French 0806 GMT Oct 82

[Text] Lagos, 8 Oct (AFP)--On Thursday evening in Lagos, Mahmat Abba Seid, former minister of interior in the Chadian Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], rejected the statements made in Algiers by Goukouni Oueddei in the presence of several Chadian faction leaders opposed to Hissein Habre, the present head of the Chadian Government.

In an interview with AFP Mahmat Abba Seid said that he had gone to Algiers "at the call" of the former GUNT president but that he did not share the views expressed in the "Algiers appeal" of 28 September. "The 1st Army (headed by Abba Seid) rejects any meeting that is contrary to the fundamental principles of the FROLINAT" and that meeting was not convened by the movement, Abba Seid added. All undertakings of Hissein Habre's opposition are doomed to failure so long as they do not have a military priority, he stressed.

"We must remain on the spot and fight, we will not be able to do anything from abroad and the formation of a government-in-exile (announced on 8 October in the Algiers appeal) will serve no purpose," he said. That so-called government will not have the support of those who are fighting inside Chad and neither will it receive support from outside, the former minister felt.

Mahamat Abba Seid reaffirmed that the 1st Army was in control of a portion of Chadian territory between the cities of Mongo, Abeche and Am-Timam (in the east of the country) and that it was patrolling a vast area of the Sudan-Chad border after destroying and seizing several supply columns coming from Sudan to Hissein Habre's FAN.

The leader of the 1st Army further hoped to convene a meeting of the FROLINAT soon in order to reorganize the forces fighting against FAN. "We must organize ourselves and ensure greater discipline, because the day we take the Chadian capital, we will remain there for good," he added.

Concerning the control of southern Chad by the FAN, Abba Seid said that "understanding is not possible" between the FAn and the south because

"Hissein Habre is a reactionary dictator" whom the south cannot tolerate.

Abba Seid also accused Cameroon of extraditing Chadians to Chad thereby "supporting" the new master of the Chadian capital.

CSO: 3419/55

BRIEFS

CONGOLESE-CAMEROONIAN MEETING--President Ahidjo said recently in Yaounde that his country was ready to contribute to the success of the OAU. The President made the statement at a meeting of the Council of Ministers of Congo and Cameroon. At the meeting apart from the OAU discussions, the two countries agreed to cooperate in the spheres of aviation, culture, science and technology and education. The meeting was aimed at finding ways of strengthening the relations between the two countries. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2597]

CSO: 3400/73

PRESIDENT OBIANG NGUEMA DIVERSIFYING INTERNATIONAL TIES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2598

[Text]

President Obiang Nguema has been continuing his campaign to gain international respectability (for report on the Constitution referendum see *West Africa*, August 23).

On this visit abroad, significantly, he spent as much time in France as in the metropole of the former colonial power, Spain.

President Nguema wants to diversify his international ties, much to the chagrin of the Spaniards, who have been conducting a vigorous "recolonisation" exercise over the last year.

In Paris, President Nguema had an audience with President Mitterrand, and talks with M. Jean-Pierre Cot, the Minister for Co-operation and Development, M. Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister and M. Louis le Pensac, the Maritime Affairs Minister. This latter meeting promised to be of particular interest because of recent controversy over French fishing rights in the Gulf of Guinea.

The President also visited Rennes, in Brittany, where there is a military training school. At present Spanish army officers are charged with the training of Equato-Guinean troops.

President Obiang had talks with the French employer's organisation, the CNPF — Conseil Nationale du Patronat Francais — when he discussed the possibility of French investment.

After the talks in France President Obiang went to Rome where he was received by the Pope, then on to Madrid.

CSO: 3400/73

BRIEFS

OBIANG SPEAKS AT INAUGURATION--This morning at the Freedom Square in Bata, the solemn act of the official inauguration of Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo as president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea took place. The act [words indistinct] took place in accordance with the Decree 76-62 of 11 October creating the committee for the official inauguration of His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbazogo as president of the republic. Alfredo Tomas King Tomas, the honorable president of the court and commissioner of state for justice, administered the oath to Colonel Obiang as president of the republic, during which he agreed to guide the destiny of the people of Equatorial Guinea. [passage omitted] The president then took the floor to review the political history of our country and related events which led to the acts of 3 August 1979. [passage omitted] Referring to the international political situation, Obiang Nguema Mbazogo expressed concern over the threatening situation in which our planet now finds itself: the constant wars and the political instability which is a threat to peace. Concerning Africa, the Equatorial Guinean head of state said that our continent is now facing a precarious situation. The continental organization is now undergoing an unprecedented crisis because of the admission of the Sdar to the organization, although [words indistinct] of the OAU general secretariat. Equatorial Guinea, Obiang Nguema Mbazogo said, is part of the great concept of the international community. [passage omitted] [Excerpts] [AB122052 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 12 Oct 82]

CSO: 3448/1

BRIEFS

1982-1983 BUDGET--The Minister for Information, Mr Garba Sidikou, has announced details of the 1982-83 Budget. The Budget will be "balanced" (which is a mere accounting formality) at 81,268,510,000 CFA francs. This figure is a 13.41 per cent reduction on the budget for 1981-82. The Minister for Information said the reduction was mainly caused by a fall in receipts from uranium exports. The National Investment Fund, which is fed mainly from uranium receipts, has been allocated 7,000m. CFA francs for 1982-83, just over a quarter of its allocation for 1981-82, which was 26,000m. CFA francs. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2597]

CSO: 3400/73

'IMPORTANT' MALIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES

AB071013 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The Conakry Gbessia International Airport tonight witnessed the arrival of an important 19-member Malian delegation. The delegation was received by Comrades Damantang Camara, member of the National Political Bureau [NPB] and speaker of the National Assembly; Mamady Keita, member of the NPB and minister of higher education and scientific research; Mouctar Diallo, member of the NPB and minister of middle level technical education and professional training; Abdoulaye Diawa Balde, member of the NPB and minister of domestic trade; Senainon Behanzin, secretary of the NPB and minister of agro-pastoral farms and agricultural cooperatives; Sikhe Camara, member of the Central Committee and minister of justice; Sophie Maka, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the National Committee of the Guinean Women's Revolutionary Union; Koumba Diakite, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the Guinean Youth Movement; and Kouramoudou Doumbouya, member of the Central Committee and Guinean ambassador to Mali, as well as personnel of the Malian Embassy in Guinea.

This important Malian delegation was led by our brother (Doulai) Silly, member of the Central Executive Bureau and secretary for Organization of the Malian People's Democratic Union [UDPM]. It includes five other Central Executive Bureau members and six ministers who are all members of the UDPM National Council.

More details on the delegation's visit will be given later by our special correspondents Mamadou Conde and Alpha (Cadiekou).

CSO: 3419/38

MALI, GUINEA TALK ABOUT MERGING NATIONS

AB081527 Paris AFP in French 1346 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Dakar, 8 Oct (AFP)--On Thursday, the Guinean-Malian Great Joint Commission on Cooperation began examining a plan for the creation of a union between Mali and Guinea, Guinea Radio monitored in Dakar announced on Friday.

According to the radio, the commission will examine the problems posed by the reconstitution of the former empire of Mali on "the basis of an egalitarian, democratic state." The empire, which was one of the largest in West Africa between the 13th and the 17th centuries, had Niani in Guinea as its capital.

In March 1982, Guinean President Sekou Toure, who was on a working visit to Bamako, called for the creation of a Guinea-Mali union. In his speech, he wished that the two countries be integrated in view of their "many likenesses."

Replying to that proposal, Malian head of state Moussa Traore reaffirmed the determination of the Malian people to do everything in order to "strengthen the long-standing and indissoluble bonds" between Mali and Guinea with a view to "making the great Mali" which the two countries once formed "a living reality."

Opening the deliberations of the great commission, Damantang Camara, speaker of the People's National Assembly and leader of the Guinean delegation, stated that the "Guinea-Mali union could not remain wishful thinking, but must become a reality experienced here and now."

"We are determined," he added, "to make a single state out of two countries, a single nation and a single people marching toward the same goal with the same faith in our common future of justice and solidarity."

The Malian delegation which is led by M'bouille Siby, the organizing secretary of the only Malian party, the Malian People's Democratic Union [UDPM], has six ministers and six members of the UDPM Central Executive Bureau.

On Thursday the commission examined several reports on defense, public works, transport, communications, mines, energy and rural development.

CSO: 3419/55

SESSION OF GUINEA-MALI UNIFICATION TALKS END

AB131212 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The first session of the Guinean-Milian Joint Commission ended today in our capital, Conakry, after a week of intensive and fruitful discussions. Here is a report by Alhpa Kabyle Keita, who followed the deliberations:

A final document was issued after 5 days of deliberations in commission [words indistinct]. The taks of this commission was to search for and to study the ways and means of achieving a more complete integration of our two countries. The main stages of this integration have been explained in various reports which touched all the fields of social, political and economic activities as well as those of defense, public works, transport and communications, rural development, water resources, energy, industry, mining and mass organization. [passage omitted]

The Malian-Guinean meeting was remarkable first of all because of the quality of the delegates: on the Malian side, six members of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC] of the Malian People's Democratic Union, six members of the National Council, national representatives of mass organizations and several technical cadres took part in the discussions. Guinea was represented by 4 members of the National Political Bureau, 11 members of the Central Committee and the government as well as senior technical cadres from various fields. It was also remarkable because of the practical work done: throughout the discussions, the Malians and the Guineans always demonstrated their desire and determination to forge ahead toward their total union through a better utilization of their development potentials in order to derive from them the elements of their progress. [passage omitted]

Mali and Guinea will thus bring to the rest of our continent a significant contribution to the creation of the United States of Africa. This was, by the way, the deep conviction expressed at the end of the meeting by our better (BOUE) Sidi, secretary for organization of the EEC. With this Conakry meeting, he said, an important stage has been reached on the infinite path of history and what was achieved today falls within the domain of rationality and logic which history demands of great peoples.

[Begin Sidi recording] Dear comrades, we have just laid the deep bases of real cooperation between our two peoples. We have just clearly expressed our political will to further unite ourselves by fixing precise objectives and by committing ourselves to work to ensure that the defined objectives eventually become a living reality for the benefit of the two unified states. Dear Guinean brothers, we remain convinced that the only path which our honor and dignity command us to take and which is in conformity with the present historic exigencies is that of unity: unity for the survival of our two peoples, unity for the greatness of our two peoples, unity for the progress and well-being of our two peoples. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Comrade Damantang Camara, the leader of the Guinean delegation, member of the National Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly, said that the discussions were very encouraging. They make it possible to hope that the successive stages of our progress will victoriously lead us to the final objective.

[Begin Camara recording] Malian brothers and sisters, comrade members of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee and the government, comrades: We have now come to the end of the first session of our preparatory committee. [passage omitted] To be sure, our ambition is great and sublime. It demands of us sustained efforts to bannish certain habits, easy ways and comforts of life in order to overcome the numerous obstacles and concentrate on our irreversible commitment on the path of progressive integration. [passage omitted] Within a few days, the Guinean delegation will go to Bamako where, I am convinced, the second phase of the deliberations of the preparatory committee will take place in the best conditions of success. [passage omitted]

Long live the Guinean-Malian Union! Long live the United States of Africa! Ready for the revolution! [applause] [end recording] [passage omitted]

CSO: 3419/55

RADIO COMMENTARY ON AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

AB121357 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Station commentary on Amnesty Internation's 'attacks' against Guinea]

[Text] Amnesty International is still out to search for souls at the museum of history. Amnesty International will definitely never tire of uttering nonsense against the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. Judging from its recent radio statement monitored in London on the fate of the so-called political prisoners in Guinea, Amnesty seems to be made up of people who have ordinary grass growing in their heads in the place of their brains. Amnesty International seems to be convinced that the entire world is made up of blockheads who are prepared to swallow any trumped-up information without critical examination. It is true that when intellectual dishonesty goes beyond a certain point, as is the case with Amnesty, one must expect verbosity characterized by rottenness and amorality in the appreciation of the most elementary facts. That honest men should be concerned with the lives of citizens in a given country is quite normal; this has nothing to do with interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign country. But when people have to (?resort to mockery to destroy the works of others) because they have been made helpless by the offensive launched by the party state of Guinea through the voice of the secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, then they have renounced all logic.

On several occasions, the Guinean Government--through the authorized voice of the head of state and the various media--has explained that prosecutions of people for expression their opinions do not exist in Guinea, not even in the disguised form of repression of an alleged subversion [words indistinct]. If Amnesty International really wants to be credible why then does it tolerate within its ranks the existence of traitors to Guinea and a minority of nostalgic European pining for a long forgotten colonial past, and--note this well!--Amnesty, which is an expert in trumping up stories, treats these traitors as exiles. Surely Amnesty is not satisfied even with the UN High Commission for Refugees which does not have Guinean political refugees on its list. At a time when world opinion is well-informed about the criminal acts of Guinean citizens who conspired with our enemies to make an attempt on the sovereignty of their own country, Amnesty International is again [words indistinct] and talking of disappearances in Guinea with an orgy of statistics

that can only be prepared by people who are in the pay of (?foreign masters). This is a pity! [passage indistinct]

At its meeting in Lagos, the OAU proclaimed 22 November as the day for the liberation of (?political prisoners). A world renowned humanitarian organization made up of lawyers from the [words indistinct] sent a mission to Guinea. This mission was received by the head of state. It freely visited Guinean prisons and held long discussions with prisoners at Camp Boiro. Before leaving our country, this mission said it was stunned (?by what it saw). In fact, instead of a helpless head of state barricaded behind Pretorian guard of Soviet and Chinese soldiers, the mission met with a serene head of state who moves about freely without a body guard--like any other citizen--in the streets of Conakry; a head of state who is acclaimed and applauded wherever he goes. According to the mission, it met with competent Guinean cadres, especially those of the Ministries of Justice and of Information. The mission listened to the declarations of the prisoners [words indistinct].

The mission did not fail to talk in confidence to Guinean cadres. It expressed satisfaction about its stay in our country. It left the country to close the mouths of those who talk rubbish about Guinea and put a stop to the defamatory words spoken about Guinea and promised to make a report on what it saw with its own eyes in Guinea. Amnesty is well aware of this.

Amnesty has written to some ministries including those of information and justice to report that Guinean cadres in full activity have been jailed for their political opinions. And yet, during a recent visit to Guinea by Amnesty International representatives, they had the opportunity to meet with a number of these persons who are political prisoners only in their minds. This obstinacy to ignore the truth is a clear proof of Amnesty's dishonesty. One may well believe in good faith but one cannot believe in all this intellectual debility coupled with a form of naiveness which really amounts to pure provocation. Has Amnesty forgotten President Ahmed Sekou Toure's recent press conference during his visit to Paris? At this press conference, the Guinean head of state honorably undertook to allow a (?committee) to come to Guinea to determine whether the various (?reports) tally with the reality in Guinea. But Amnesty would not consent to this because [words indistinct]. Have those champions of Satan's cause suddenly understood the virutes of the (?fight) for human rights?

It is likely that President Ahmed Sekou Toure's visits to friendly Western countries, the prestige of the Guinean revolution and its leader and the way in which the Guinean president put to confusion those lackeys yearing for financial aid have seriously affected the mind poisoning plans for those who [words indistinct].

We know that Amnesty did everything to jeopardize President Sekou Toure's visit to France. Thanks to God, contacts were made and talks held at the appropriate levels. Amnesty has clearly failed in its maneuvers aimed at preventing the resumption of serene relations with France. But (?organizations) of intrigue never draw a lesson from history. On the occasion of

President Ahmed Sekou Toure's visit to the FRG, Amnesty left no stone unturned to make the visit a failure. And yet, Amnesty was allowed to meet with the ministers of foreign affairs and justice of Guinea. But this was in vain: Amnesty is not out for the truth. It aims at an objective whose repugnant nature is equal only to that of the blind forces which persist in opposing the interests of the Guinean people in their relations with foreign nations [words indistinct]. We are now fed up! In fact, for us Amnesty International deserves no consideration any longer. We are indifferent to its perverse and oneiric allegations and we are convinced that the childishness in which it wants to maintain public opinion is a proof of [word indistinct]. This has been going on for too long! Ready for the revolution!

CSO: 3419/51

BRIEFS

GUINEA-PHILLIPINES ESTABLISH DIPLOMACY--Dakar, 9 Oct (AFP)--Guinea and the Philippines have decided to establish diplomatic relations as of Friday, 8 October, states a communique from Guinea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, broadcast by Radio Conakry and monitored in Dakar. [Text] [AB101111 Paris AFP in French 1313 GMT 9 Oct 82]

DELEGATION RETURNS TO MALI--The Milian delegation that participated in the first session of the Guinea-Mali Joint Commission left Conakry this morning for Bamako. The 1-week meeting which was attended by Guinean and Malian officials was held in an atmosphere of total understanding. It ended yesterday morning, after the adoption of the final document draft by the various working commissions. [Excerpt] [AB140812 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 13 Oct 82]

CSO: 3419/55

PRC PROVIDES GOODS, MEDICAL AID

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] The People's Republic of China will grant our country credit in goods totaling 3 million yuan, which is about 75 million pesos, on the basis of an agreement signed last Saturday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Minister of Fisheries, Commerce and Artisans Carlos Correia and the Chinese ambassador accredited to Bissau, Liu **Yinxian.**

During the ceremony, which was attended by the governor of the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau, Godinho Gomes, and Lamine Haidara, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the commerce minister stressed the importance of the aid and noted the links which have long bound Guinea-Bissau to the People's Republic of China.

"This gesture will continue to contribute significantly to our government's effort to supply our market, above all in the rural zones," Carlos Correia emphasized.

Chinese diplomat Liu **Yinxian,** after noting that "we will be most satisfied if the aid proves advantageous to Guinea-Bissau," stated that the recent visit paid by the president of the Council of the Revolution to his country made the strengthening of the relations between the two peoples possible.

"We are persuaded that under the leadership of Joao Bernardo Vieira, Guinea-Bissau will achieve triumphs."

Chinese Physicians

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Victor Saude Maria was paid a courtesy visit at his office Monday morning by the members of the new Chinese medical team which arrived in the country recently and which will go to work at the Cantchungo regional hospital.

This is yet one more Chinese medical team which will function in the country. This one is made up of 15 individuals including doctors, specialists, an interpreter and a driver. Minister of Health and Social Affairs Carmen Pereira and the director general for hospital aid, Dr Sabino Dias, were present at the meeting. The latter accompanied the delegation to Cantchungo that same day.

5157
CSO: 4742/386

IMPROPER SANITATION RESULTS IN SPOILED FOODSTUFFS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 8

[Excerpts] A considerable quantity of foodstuffs was declared unusable by the health commission, which termed these products "unsuited for human consumption" and ordered their removal and subsequent destruction.

Although we were not provided with figures on the extent of the loss, the volume of products discarded suggests a figure of more than 1,000 contos. The spoiled good included canned products, tomatoes, beans, butter, sausages, pigs' feet, sardines and tuna; baby food; Knorr soups, cheese, crackers, packaged sugar, coffee, wines, vinegars, hard liquor, bottled water and eggs, among other products.

According to information obtained from the commission, the government had already been informed of the situation, while at the same time a memorandum sent to the management of the People's Stores listed innumerable violations found at the stores, which led to the deterioration of the goods. These anomalies, this report said, ranged from poor storage and handling of the goods to the lack of ventilation, walls needing cleaning and paint, and included flooding in Store No 4 when drains backed up.

Ruined Wheat Flour

Meanwhile, during another subsequent inspection made, the commission condemned 2,498 sacks of wheat obtained from Saudi Arabia and 1,220 of the 13,146 sacks of wheat flour obtained from the European Economic Community. All of these products arrived in the country last June, after being water damaged during the trip, which led to the deterioration. Where the wheat was concerned, it was decided to turn it over to Rural Development for use as fertilizer.

According to the statements by the man in charge of the environmental office of hygiene and sanitation, Carlos Fernando Sani, the commission plans to extend its activities to other sectors as a way of ensuring more efficient sanitary coverage. A proposal has already been submitted to the Ministry of Commerce urging the launching of a joint campaign in order to avoid future losses of goods and resulting economic harm done to the country.

5157
CSO: 4742/386

NATIONALIZED HOTEL SECTOR SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS, DOUBTS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Free Fall--A Point of Order"]

[Excerpts] The national hotel industry is in the midst of a free fall. Is it the fact that it belongs to the state that has condemned this important sector of the public life of the country, as is moreover well known, to failure? In reality, the facts are very obvious. But it would be more serious still if, by an error in action, we were to put at risk the entire structure and the very guiding principle on which it is based. The best thing here is to put the facts on the table and to analyze them critically or, as might be said, more scientifically.

Already, the pattern this national industry offers to our plain view is rather poor and limited, where its activities are concerned, while our national resources offer a potential for greater dynamization of the sector. Taking those in the state and private sector together, there are hardly more than a dozen hotels, restaurants and other eating placed in our capital, and they are in minimally functional condition. And their names would not hold much attraction for the ordinary customer, if the very "limitations" of this country had not led to an increasingly acute situation in some cases.

Meanwhile, we could find no better example here than the Grand Hotel. Perhaps its (privileged?) location in the center of the city itself has made its problems consistently obvious to everyone, to the point of making it a caricature of a hotel, and thus earning it all types of derogatory nicknames (lowlife dive, loony bin, greasy spoon, house of accommodation, ministry of the unemployed). Someone at a side table lamented one day, somewhat ironically: "It was great in the past, but today there is nothing great about it."

The situation has been plain for all to see for a long time, and the Grand Hotel does not seem to hear the rain of criticism which its customers have already begun to voice loudly.

In conclusion, then, on whom can we place the blame for this lamentable situation? We think that the Grand Hotel, which we have cited as an example, as we might have cited the Sol-Mar, Hotel Portugal or any other, should urgently be provided with better facilities and improvements.
These public services, by international tradition, have come to be known as the "mirrors of the country." But in Guinea-Bissau, they continue to provide a clear field for the speculations of the enemies of nationalization. How long will this situation drag on?

5157
CSO: 4742/386

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION VISITS--President of the Council of the Revolution Joao Bernardo Vieira was paid a visit on Monday morning by the special envoy of the Kampuchean chief of state, who delivered a message from his government. According to Hao Nam Hong, a member of the Central Committee and head of the delegation, the message dealt with the political situation in the country, and in particular, the latest peace proposals presented by Laos and Vietnam with a view to stabilizing the region. In statements made to the press as he left the presidential palace, that leader stated, moreover, that he was also charged by the chairman of the state Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea with the task of issuing an invitation to the Guinean chief of state to pay an official visit to that Asian country. [Text][Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Aug 82 p 1] 5157

MESSAGES FROM EGYPT, DPRK--Brig Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Council of the Revolution, has received a message of thanks from the Egyptian chief of state, Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, in response to the congratulations sent on the occasion of the national holiday of that country last 23 July. Brig Gen Vieira also received a message of thanks in response to the telegram sent to Korean leader Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the victory won by the Korean people in the national liberation war. "It is with great satisfaction that I express my profound thanks for the congratulations sent me in the name of the people of Guinea-Bissau, the PAIGC and its government, for your firm and specific support of the cause of our people and the reunification of the Korean fatherland, on the occasion of the commemoration of the 29th anniversary of our people's victory in the national liberation war," the Korean chief of state said in his message. In conclusion, the Korean leader voiced his conviction that "the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened and developed on the basis of mutual advantages." [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Aug 82 p 2] 5157

TRADE FIGURES GIVEN--During the first quarter of this year, Guinea-Bissau imported goods totaling 516,390,000 pesos in value. Our exports, on the other hand, came to 48,562,000 pesos, providing a coverage rate of 9.4 percent. Imports in the category "supplies for crafts, trade, industry and administration" reached a total of 159,039,000 pesos and accounted for 30.8 percent of our imports. In the breakdown of imports by continent, Europe, from which we imported goods worth 367,042,000 pesos, ranked first, with the American continent

second. In imports by country, Portugal ranked first. Maritime products were the leading export category, accounting for goods worth 36,732,000 pesos and 75.6 percent of all exports for the first quarter of 1982. The next largest category was industrial products. [Text][Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 1] 5157

COMPANY NEEDS HELP--The Guinean Packing Company (SOEMPA) is a private business which can reduce our market imports of some products, in particular candles, packaged sugar and lye. This enterprise was established in 1974 and since that time has had a series of operational difficulties. Currently, for example, according to information supplied by an official, the business has cut its production by 50 percent due to a shortage of raw materials. In addition, only two machines are operating, that in the candle factory, which began production in April of this year, and which normally produces 10,000 candles a day, or 4-6,000 with electricity cuts, and the ice factory, which produces about 80 blocks per day. The machines for producing lye and packaging sugar have been broken down since 1976, and the owner told us that he is still unable to get them operational. In addition to these, the enterprise faces other difficulties, particularly in marketing its product (candles) locally. Two commercial businesses, SOCOMIN and the People's Stores, which previously purchased the candles at 8.5 pesos each, are now seeking to buy them at 5.5 pesos, to which the owner will not agree, despite the fact that the finance department established the price at 8.5 pesos each. Finally, it was emphasized by the official in charge of the SOEMPA, which is located near the Lino Correia Stadium on 13th Street, that without authorization to import raw materials, it will not be possible to solve the problems of the enterprise or to get it functioning normally. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 3] 5157

CSO: 4742/386

ADB ROAD REPAIR LOAN

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

The African Development Bank, based in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, has allocated ten million dollars for Liberia as loan assistance for the reconstruction of the Kakata-Totota Highway.

The construction is the final portion of the Paynesville-Totota Highway Reconstruction Project, the Paynesville-Kakata portion has already been completed.

The Public Works Assistant Minister for Technical Services, Mr. Emmanuel K. Siebu, who Saturday disclosed the new trend for the completion of the reconstruction of the Kakata-Totota Highway, said the allocation was based on requests from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Public Works, Major Henrique Brooks left here Sunday at the head of a four-member Liberian delegation for Abidjan to hold further talks with the African Development Bank (ADB).

According to a Public Works Ministry release issued here Sunday, the talks will center on a request to be made by Liberia for the ADB to separate the Kakata-Totota Highway construction scheme from the fifth highway reconstruction project, which is a World Bank oriented project with a wider scope. It will begin early 1983.

The release said, although the reconstruction of the Kakata-Totota Highway was originally conceived as part of the fifth highway project, their separation would enable the government to start the former in the dry season of the current fiscal year.

CSO: 3400/6

EIGHTEEN AFL OFFICERS RECEIVE NEW ASSIGNMENTS, THREE RELIEVED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Several major changes have been made within the Armed Forces of Liberia, following a visit to the Defense Ministry Wednesday by the Head of State, CIC Samuel K. Doe.

The changes, announced yesterday in a special order published by the Defense Ministry, affected the Second Battalion and Training Command at Camp Todee, and the Third Battalion and Service Support Battalion at the Barclay Training Center in Monrovia.

According to the order, 18 senior officers of the AFL received new assignments, while three others have been relieved of their assignments.

The former Director of Staff at the Defense Ministry, retired Col. Joseph Sharpe, becomes Brigade Adjutant assigned at BTC; the Director of Sports and Protocol Officer, Col. Raymond B. Outland, becomes Commander of the Service Support Battalion; while Inspector General of AFL, Col. Randolph Gave, takes up a new assignment as Sports Director, replacing Col. Outland.

Col. Daniel D. Doe, Coordinator of the Joint Security, is now Third Battalion Commander at the AFL Brigade at the BTC; Col. Mac M. Shar, former Planning and Training Officer at Brigade, is now commander of the Arsenal on Lynch Street, Monrovia; while Captain Henry Y. Jack, Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, replaces Col. Shar.

Lt. Col. John T. Benque, Commander of Military Police Task Force at the BTC, is now Inspector General of the AFL. He has been replaced by Captain Thomas K. Ballah, former Deputy Provost Marshall General; while the Brigade Adjutant, Major Cornelius Mulbah, becomes Deputy Adjutant General.

The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Col. J. Maxwell Weah, who is presently studying at the Command and General Staff College in the United States, has been assigned Commandant at the

Tubman Military Academy; while Col. Phillip Kamah, Commandant of the Academy, becomes Commanding Officer of the Second Infantry Battalion in Todee.

Col. Oguku Kardor, Commanding Officer of the Second Infantry Battalion in Camp Todee, replaces Col. Daniel Doe as Coordinator of the Joint Security headquarters in Monrovia.

Captain David Z. Brown, former Assistant Director for Operations at the National Security Agency, has now been assigned at the Tubman Military Academy.

The three officers who have been relieved of their assignments, but have not been re-assigned are: Col. S.Tye Smith, former Commander of Service Support Battalion; Col. Joseph Sumo, Commander of the Third Battalion; and Lt. Col. Daniel Ouie, former Commander of the AFL Arsenal on Lynch Street, Monrovia

FIRST MAJOR RESHUFFLE

According to a Defense Ministry release issued yesterday, the changes constitute the first major reshuffle within the Armed Forces of Liberia, following a visit to the Defense Ministry Wednesday by the Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces of Liberia.

The release said CIC Doe held a half-hour closed-door meeting with Defense Minister Major General Albert Karpeh, Army Chief of Staff Lt. General Henry Dubar and other senior officials of the Ministry. No details were made public after the meeting.

But according to the release, the order published yesterday said the changes were a "pre-requisite to the re-organization of the Armed Forces of Liberia to ensure smooth operation and speedy accomplishment of assigned missions."

CSO: 3400/6

FULAH COMMUNITY GOVERNOR ANNOUNCES CENSUS OF FULAHS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text] **In a bid to legalize the status of Fulah citizens in Liberia, the governor of the Fulah Community has disclosed that a census will be instituted shortly to identify all Fulahs.**

At a mass meeting at the Monrovia City Hall yesterday, Governor Amadu Tidiane Jalloh, said that a number of Fulahs in the country do not enjoy any judicial protection in Liberia because they are legally nonexistent, adding that they have no identification document from their country of origin and country of residence.

Immigration sources believe that most of the aliens illegally residing in the country are Fulahs.

Mr. Jalloh said the census will enable his office to identify Fulahs in order to take necessary measures in collaboration with the relevant authorities to regularize their status.

He further stated that the census will indicate that the Fulahs belong to a definite community administered by a government institution.

Mr. Jalloh, in this respect, appealed to the Immigration Bureau to help in the regularization of the status of many residents and stop the influx of foreigners rather than to resort to expulsion.

Mr. Jalloh also noted that the Fulah Community in Liberia has planned to undertake the construction of a mosque, school, clinic and cultural center to cater to the social, educational and health needs of the community and the Liberian people in general.

To make his office more functional, he revealed that 11 working committees, including religious, immigration and judiciary, have been set up to advise the governor.

A Fulah radio announcer will also be designated to interprete the policies of government to members of the community who cannot speak and understand English, Mr. Jalloh added.

The Fulah governor called on his fellow country people to work harmoniously together without discrimination and factionalism and build a strong community for all to enjoy.

CSO: 3400/6

PROSPECTS FOR EARLY RESOLUTION OF UL CLOSURE 'HIGH'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Prospects for an early resolution of problems surrounding the closure of the University of Liberia are high, as the students of the institution have requested through their President, Dr. Mary Antoinette Brown-Sherman for a dialogue with government.

DEEP REGRETS

In a letter to the Minister of State, Dr. Harry T. Faber Nayou, dated September 14, 1982, Dr. Sherman the President of the University said that the "University Administration deeply regrets" that the students refused to listen to what Dr. Nayou, Co-Chairman Podier and other officials had to say when they (the officials) went to the University Main Campus on Thursday, September 2, in response to the boycott of classes by students. She referred to the students' refusal to accept the buses which were ordered, and also to their behavior, which she described as "insulting." "This unfortunate occurences," she said, "came as a great surprise to the University Administration."

THREE RESULTS

Dr. Sherman had hoped that the telephone discussions between the University and the Forth Floor would have yielded at least three results (1) "An opportunity for an appointment to be made for a committee of students, willing to take the lead in offering an apology and trying to bring some harmony into the situation, to apologize to the relevant government officials ... (2) "An opportunity for University Administrators to sit down with the Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council and senior members of the Council to discuss the occurrence in light of the major problems facing the University; and (3) "As a result of the foregoing, the reaching of a

decision regarding the re-opening of the University for classes:"

CLOSURE

According to the president of the University, the Administration on campus suspended classes on Thursday, September 2, "in the hope that the matter would be resolved on that day. Since no solution was found and the Head of state was due to arrive from abroad the next day, the University Administration, after consulting with the Government, decided to close the University. "This," she said, "was considered the best way to handle an explosive situation. However, she said, "this was with the confidence that there would be necessary consultations shortly after the arrival of the Head of state so that a speedy resolution of the matter could be made in the interest of the nation and people."

HOPEFUL

Dr. Sherman said, "it is unfortunate indeed that things have dragged." She informed Minister Nayou that the "faculty and students have been looking to the university administration for some word on the situation," but she said, "we have been unable to furnish same." She concluded with the hope that this approach might open the way to the resolution of the matter, and a return to class shortly."

NO PENALTY

In response to Dr. Sherman's letter, the Minister of State, Dr. Nayou assured the University of Liberia that "Government has no intention of penalizing any student or students who recognize their own wrong."

INSULT

He said, "the insult by the students was offered directly to me and the officials of Government, and indirectly to the Head of State in whose capacity I was acting."

PSYCHOLOGY

However, Dr. Nayou considers the conduct of the students as that of people who are not mentally composed;" and therefore has "decided to deal with them in the psychological context."

MEETING

The Minister of State said that he is communicating with the Co-Chairman of the PRC and upon hearing from him, a date "shall be set for the meeting proposed by the students of the University."

CSO: 3400/6

INDIRA GANDHI GUEST SPEAKER TO PARLIAMENT

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 25 Aug 82 pp 1, 6-7

[Text] "It is always a great honor to mount the rostrum of the legislative assembly in a foreign country. I thank Mauritius for having offered me this privilege once again.

"The parliament constitutes the institutional body of any representative government. It embodies the free will of a free people. It plays the role of guardian of freedom and guarantor of justice. It is in the parliament that the people invest all their hopes and all their aspirations. Elections are the process by which we choose and change our governments in a peaceful and civilized manner. It is thus incumbent upon the parliament to see to it that these choices closely adhere to the ideals of the nation."

It was in these terms that Mrs Indira Gandhi began her address in French to the legislative assembly yesterday, speaking to the new MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodriguez People], the deputies and a large number of guests, including the diplomatic corps and Chief Justice Cassam Moollan and his wife.

Standing to the right of Speaker Alan Ganoo, elegantly dressed in a dark green sari bordered in orange, Mrs Gandhi spoke alternately of Mauritius and her country, while providing a real lesson in philosophy and politics to the new assembly.

"Your recent elections brought a large number of young people into the parliament. In India too we have worked to ensure that young people play their role with authority and responsibility," she went on to say in English. "According to population experts, the young people in the developing countries form a larger segment than in the industrialized countries. The young and the poor are the true majorities. An old adage says: 'If only youth knew; if only age could.' But science has changed all this: youth is no longer lagging in all sectors, and age does not necessarily diminish usefulness."

Comparing the multiple race and religion situations in the two countries, Mrs Gandhi commented that this assimilation of cultures is an excellent reason for choosing democracy, which helps everyone pursue his role, participating and expressing his views.

"An institution or a system only endures of the people recognize its capability of resolving their difficulties. Our institutions must thus prove that they are effective tools of change. They must convince the people that they can resolve the basic problems," Mrs Gandhi went on to say. "Our peoples have long suffered from colonial negligence and exploitation. Independence has cleared the way not for miracles, but for economic development and cultural rebirth. Liberty is the first cause. This is the basis the country and the citizen need in order to be capable of working and growing. But the people see its significance in terms of tangible social and economic effects. Mahatma Gandhi said that in judging an action, we should first of all consider if it benefits the poorest and the weakest. Jawaharlal Nehru gave concrete form to a program of economic regeneration, the goal of which was technological modernization and self-sufficiency, without, however, alienating us from our heritage. All of this has led to significant changes, but development has caused other problems to arise."

The years pass and the policy of nonalignment to which Mauritius and India subscribe is becoming more and more important to peace and stability in the world. The nonaligned nations should avoid conflicts among themselves and consolidate their movement. All the support required should be given to the disarmament efforts, beginning with atomic weapons limitation. Mrs Gandhi spoke of South Africa, which refuses to abandon its doctrines of apartheid and racist domination, describing it as a country in which politics "is an affront to all the values we hold dear." The government and the people of india have consistently and firmly condemned the atrocities against the black and the colored peoples of South Africa.

"We have pled the cause of the liberation movements in Southern Africa. This is another sector in which our joint efforts, with the cooperation of the nations on the front line, can put an end to these racial and colonial practices," Mrs Gandhi said. "The aggression committed by Israel against Lebanon and the massacre of thousands of innocent civilians has caused us great anxiety. We plead for a just solution to the crisis in the Near East and for the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland. India is totally opposed to military intervention and prefers political solutions."

The Indian prime minister said that economic disparities create explosive situations. She recalled that in the United Nations and elsewhere, India and other countries have raised the issue of the need for a new international economic order, which could correct the continuing inequalities. She said that the industrialized nations are unaware of the damage done by economic disparities between nations. Moreover, in some countries, unfortunately, various aspects of these differences and the national difficulties they can create are ignored.

"The island of Mauritius and India should develop cooperation, trade and technology of new dimensions. In addition, a continuing dialogue between the developed countries and the developing countries, greater cooperation and more extensive exchanges among the poor countries are essential, too," Mrs Gandhi said. "Our two countries share their views about many problems. Our dependence on the parliamentary institutions and the development of democracy leap to the eye. Other links exist. A substantial part of the population of Mauritius

has come from India, doubtless not under the best of circumstances, but the immigrants will remain and will work for the development and the advance of this beautiful country. The Indian Ocean bathes our shores. We share its advantages and dangers. This proximity has an effect on our perceptions where regional and world problems are concerned. The traditional sages of India spoke of world unity, but never before has this concept struck the minds of men and women in all parts of the world so forcefully. The movement for peace transcends national barriers, class distinctions and even political ideologies, but it does not enjoy the status it merits. The repeated appeals from the countries bordering the Indian Ocean for the elimination of military bases, and the United Nations resolution demanding a peace zone in this region, have been ignored. We who love the human race and this earth and who are concerned about their survival in peace and beauty must persevere in our efforts, joint efforts to draw attention to our problems, to forge greater cohesion among the developing countries, to reduce tensions, to demand the settlement of disputes through negotiation. These efforts should be concerted and augmented. We should continue to insist that the region become free of foreign forces. India has often firmly made its voice heard on this problem. We give our full support to the legitimate demands of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. We voice our sympathy and our profound concern where the Ilois are concerned."

Turning again to the subject of the new Mauritian parliament, Mrs Gandhi said that each election represents a renewal. Elections are revolutions without violence and without blood, showing that a ballot cast is as valid as a bullet. Every revolution, she went on to say, whether peaceful or violent, releases long restrained hopes, such that the people expect much of their new legislators, whose tasks are heavy, but their shoulders are broad and young. Mrs Gandhi said there is no substitute for work, quoting the poet who said "in the heart of today lies the word tomorrow. The builders of joy are the children of sorrow."

"The goals you outlined at the polls were socialism and secularism. Let your secularism be one, as in India, that gives equal respect and protection to all religions and customs, one which allows the personality of each group to develop without in any way eroding national unity and strength. Let your socialism bring about necessary changes with harmony and good will," the Indian prime minister went on to say."

"There are no universal models for democracy or socialism. Each people must evolve its own patterns and find its own solutions. In India, democracy took root because of our own traditions of rural self-government. Our village councils date back 3,000 years. They decided major and minor issues of law and social management. There is a story of an assembly of the Sakyas, of which the Buddha's father was chairman. Devadatta, Buddha's cousin, shot a bird with an arrow. Wounded, it fell into Buddha's lap as he sat meditating by a lotus pond. His gentle touch and care revived it. In council, Devadatta claimed the bird as his. Buddha, when called upon to answer this plaint, questioned the elders. Does the bird belong to the killer or to the one who gave it life? Since there was no ready statute related to such a problem, Buddha's claim was accepted. The dead bird belonged to the killer, the life to him who saved it."

After conveying her best wishes and those of the Indian people to the members of the legislative assembly, Mrs. Gandhi concluded by giving them this final advice: "Let your laws raise the standard of living of your people. Look around you for good ideas, but adapt them to your own needs, as the bee gathers nectar from different flowers but produces its own honey."

Mrs Gandhi was applauded at length.

Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth proposed a motion of thanks to Mrs Indira Gandhi.

"This is another historic day for the island of Mauritius," Mr Jugnauth said. "On my own behalf and on behalf of all, I want to thank Mrs Gandhi for her gracious address, which I am sure will be of great usefulness to all of us, and which also establishes the foundations for greater understanding and greater cooperation between this assembly and the prime minister of India."

The Mauritian vice prime minister, Harish Boodhoo, escorted Mrs Gandhi from Reduit to the government headquarters yesterday morning.

She was welcomed on her arrival in Port Louis by Minister of External Affairs Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, who escorted her to Mr Jugnauth's office.

After her address to the legislative assembly, Mrs Gandhi went again to Mr Jugnauth's office for discussions and the signing of the Double Taxation Avoidance agreement.

5157
CSO: 4719/1351

CANDIDATES FOR LABOR PARTY LEADERSHIP ANNOUNCED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 16 Aug 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Labor Party, which will have to choose a new president this coming 5 September during the annual party congress, will make its choice between Sir Satcam Boolell and Mr Harry Boolauck, the only two candidates for the post, since Mr Burty David has decided not to run for reelection. The period for filing for candidates for the presidential post ended yesterday. It is noted in party circles that it will be much more a struggle between two factions than one between two personalities.

In fact, Mr Boolauck, a losing candidate in the last general elections in the district of Savanne/Riviere Noire, is a member of a faction made up essentially of young men who ran as candidates in the last general elections under the Labor Party banner. This group, which says it has the support of the vast majority of the trade unions and affiliated organizations, should draw heavily on the sources of the labor struggle in the fifties in order to become "the true motive force of the workers struggle." As a result, this group will place much greater stress on ideology--an ideology of the left inspired by socialism.

The other group, headed by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, whose candidate for the presidency is Sir Satcam Boolell, seems to care little for ideology. There is, moreover, no tug of war between Mr James Burty David, one of the main spokesmen of the younger group, and Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, it is stressed in the Labor Party. This group simply wants to have ideology prevail, because it believes that the lack of ideology has been one of the main weaknesses of the party in the course of these recent years. This faction, which rejects any regaining of ground for bourgeois ideology, will be able to make its view prevail at the congress on 5 September.

This congress will be followed by a special one for the purpose of reviewing the constitution of the party and providing it with a broader democratic base. The constitution will be amended such as to guarantee systematic political development on the level of each district, the establishment of permanent commissions of which members of the executive board will be members, and more active member participation. Thus the problems originating in the districts will be referred to the executive level by the delegates belonging to the branches in each district, and the executive level will in turn undertake to submit these problems to the commission involved. It is the lack of such

structures which could serve as a transmission belt to the former government which underlay the defeat of the Labor Party in the last general elections, it is said in party circles. The battle for the election of the new officers at the 5 September congress promises to be a close one, it is said. The members will be elected by secret ballot and not a show of hands. The outgoing members obtained a waiver of the provisions of the party constitution from the organizing committee so as to elect 18 candidates in the last general elections to replace the 18 parliamentarians sitting on the executive board, since the Parliamentary Labor Party (PLP) no longer exists.

The period for filing statements of candidacy for executive committee posts expires on 28 August. The outgoing executive officers will meet this afternoon to examine the motions sent to the party secretariat.

5157
CSO: 4719/1354

FINLAY SALESSE SPEAKS FOR 'BACKBENCHERS'

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Aug 82 p 5

[Interview with Finlay Salesse, secretary of and spokesman for the backbenchers, by Alain Gordon-Gentil; date and place not given]

[Text] Finlay Salesse, the secretary of and spokesman for the backbenchers, is particularly interested in questions pertaining to the information sector. In the course of this interview, he explained his concept of information and defined in a general way what the role of the backbenchers will be in the course of the next 5 years.

During this interview, he made a statement not previously heard since the MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodriguez People] regime took office on 11 June: "Parochialism dead? One would have to be naive to believe it."

However, Mr. Salesse did not explain his reasons for making this statement.

The following are extracts from the interview.

[Question] The backbenchers have been described as an "opposition faction" within the government majority. How far can this "opposition" go without being called to order on grounds of party discipline?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, this "opposition" is but the result of a dialectical phenomenon. Just after the elections, following the appointment of the cabinet, it was plain that the executive posts were in the hands of 18 ministers, with the rejection, therefore, of the 42 others elected. At that time we were disorganized, lacked a common platform, and we had among us all the possible factions of the MMM and the PSM. We were totally at sea. Dialogue was not immediately begun between ourselves and the ministers. The result was that the confusion continued for a dozen days. Subsequently the "best losers" took their seats in the parliament. We staged a walkout, which was a demonstration of that unease prevailing between the executive officers and ourselves.

[Question] When the backbenchers walked off that day, they caught the ministers completely on the wrong foot. Could it be said that after that untimely action, you were "brought to heel" by the executive officers?

[Answer] No. This walkout was staged by the MMM and PSM backbenchers. Subsequently, the parliamentary group held its first meeting, which was not without clashes and stormy moments. This was our first session for explanation and dialogue, in the midst of a kind of chaos. This was a very important dialogue because it was the first since the regime took power. We felt excluded from the decision-making levels and it was necessary to organize ourselves and to learn to define the status of the backbencher, his field of action vis-a-vis the government. We also wanted to know on what level we could participate in the affairs of state. All of this had as a background the ideological differences and the differences in interpretation among the backbenchers themselves.

[Question] Can you specify the content of the different factions coexisting among the backbenchers?

[Answer] Obviously, the interpretations of Bashir Khodabux, Devanand Rothoo, "Msathieu Lacle" Radha Gungoosingh and Armoogum Parsooramen differ entirely.

[Question] Could one then ask where the sector of agreement, the common ground, lies?

[Answer] We have a common concern and goal: the definition of our role. Under the preceding regime, the deputies were all ministers or parliamentary secretaries. Thus a new concept had to be defined, avoiding above all the two extremes, and finding the just mean between the out-and-out eulogist and the consistent opponent. I think that we are still in a period of try-out. To return to your question, I would say that the various factions are clarified to the extent that even if a backbencher belongs to one group, he retains total independence of the group where his actions in the parliament are concerned. There is no control over the parliamentary actions of a backbencher. We simply decide who will speak and when. We do not determine the basis or the content. All we do is to settle practical problems. The parliamentarians raise the questions they want. No principle is adopted as to what their basis shall be.

[Question] Let us imagine the worst-case scenario: In such an instance, would the backbenchers vote against the government?

[Answer] This is a possibility which must absolutely be excluded, insofar as we were elected on the same program and platform. This is a more than valid reason. We are there to aid the various ministers by our suggestions, through parliamentary questions, above all. We allow the ministers to clear a sector to provide an opportunity for this. It might be thought that the questions are raised to embarrass a minister. And it is in this connection that some ministers have failed to understand what we want to do. On the contrary, these questions help them to detect scandals.

[Question] Thus it is all pure scenario?

[Answer] Yes, it is all scenario. We believe that this is our role.

[Question] Could one say that the backbenchers are entirely satisfied with the way in which matters are developing within the government?

[Answer] There is naturally some gnashing of teeth.

[Question] Are your views on the information policy of the government involved? Recently, in the course of a speech to the legislative assembly, you mentioned your reservations about the information policy.

[Answer] I spoke on this question because I was a journalist for a long time, and this problem affects me particularly. That address could in fact serve as an example, if one wants to know what the role of the backbencher will be. Even while sitting on the parliamentary commissions, this did not interfere with our freedom to raise questions and voice reservations about certain things. When I made that statement, it did not mean that the minister of information disagreed with me.

[Question] In practice, it would seem, to judge from your statements and the policy pursued by the minister, that there was disagreement.

[Answer] We had had only four meetings of the information commission. For example, after the departure of Jean Delaitre and his replacement by Gaetan Esso, the MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation]-TV remained without a clear direction for some time, and we began first to gather information on it before being able to formulate an information policy. Thus we have just begun to work on the MBC Act. On that basis, I made my statement to indicate what I thought was the best formula for the information policy.

[Question] Could one say that there is a policy for information at present?

[Answer] It goes without saying that the MBC Act will codify the parameters of the operations of the MBC.

[Question] Ideally, how would you like to see the MBC operate? As a completely autonomous body?

[Answer] On the basis of the abuses already committed and legislation of the vaguest sort, we believe that the government should not use the radio and television as propaganda tools.

[Question] Hasn't that already been corrected?

[Answer] I do not believe this is the case. The reporting of parliamentary questions is already a step forward. There is a desire to broaden the range of information. But the big change will derive from the fact that we will have to alter the orientation of the MBC, with all that entails in changing the thinking within the MBC itself. The problem will only be resolved when the margin for maneuvering has been established. We were elected on a program which urged a deepening of democracy and the emergence of an integral Mauritian policy. We say "no" to government intervention in the daily affairs of the MBC.

[Question] I would ask again: Hasn't this already been corrected?

[Answer] Thus far, I have no proof to support such a statement. It goes without saying that currently, the MBC is passing through a period of uncertainty.

[Question] There has been talk of the need to halt the reception of news via satellite.

[Answer] We have not gone into the technical details of the matter. It goes without saying that the island of Mauritius would suffer a substantial loss if tomorrow our news sources via satellite were cut off. This would represent a retreat in the information sector. There is confusion at the MBC to the extent that it is passing through a transitional period. There is also no leadership committee, and there is also the fact that the new general manager of the MBC has just arrived. It is the atmosphere of dialogue which is keeping the MBC going currently.

[Question] What would your answer be if you were told that what exists at the MBC is incoherency?

[Answer] I can conceive of it, above all in the absence of any plans.

[Question] Are your prepared to state today that parochialism is dead?

[Answer] One cannot make any such statement. The 11 June triumph does not, a priori, justify the presumption that parochialism is dead. One would have to be naive to believe that. Let us say it is dying.

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CSO: 4719/1353

BERENGER MAKES STATEMENT ON BUDGET, SOCIALISM

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] "The 1982-83 budget allows us this year to establish the foundation on which we will build socialism in the years to come, Minister of Finance Paul Berenger commented yesterday in summarizing the debate on the budget submitted by the new government. While expressing satisfaction at being able to do so, Mr Berenger voiced his faith in the desire of the citizens of Mauritius to take up the challenge. "The country is well launched along the path of economic recovery." The goal of the government is to give its economic independence back to the island of Mauritius, and only recovery can lead us in that direction.

The minister rebutted the criticisms of his colleagues in the chamber to the effect that the government has made too many concessions to the private sector, and that this sector will not react positively to the incentive measures. However, Mr Berenger issued a warning to the private sector. "If the goods are not delivered, corrective measures will be taken."

At the beginning of his address, which lasted an hour and a quarter, Mr Berenger congratulated the speakers on the subject of the budget on the level of their statements, which shows that the present legislative assembly has already begun the good work for which it was elected. From the positive reactions elicited by the budget, it is clear that there is a resurgence of hope throughout the island of Mauritius. Reactions on the right and the left were noted, including a demand for a draconian reduction in the development budget. "Recovery will not be achieved without the development project," Mr Berenger remarked, while cuts in the operational budget would lead to dismissals. He made it clear that the government was cautious in choosing the "mix" the country needs, but changes can be expected as the years go on.

The speaker stated that the new government is prepared to render an accounting to the people, and will continue to pursue a policy of truth. "I do not think, as the leader of the opposition stated, that the state of grace will come to an end in 6 or 8 months. In any case, it will not mean rich profits for the ministers," he specified. On the subject of the policy of dialogue the government has initiated, Mr Berenger announced that an Economic and Social Council will shortly be appointed. A progress chart will be drafted for the economic situation every month, and will be discussed by the council and the public

in general. It will show among other things data on the development of the commercial and payments balances, the employment situation, the sugar industry, the free zone and the tourist industry. The government plans to amend the law such as to require employers to provide all the necessary data which aid in the drafting of the development chart.

In passing, Mr Berenger stressed the fact that, unlike the practice of the outgoing government, the ministers of the new government are working as a team, and the results are there as proof. Immediately after the presentation of the budget, the ministers set to work and decisions were reached quickly. The minster announced that during the trip abroad he will undertake at the end of the month, he will discuss with the Commonwealth Secretariat the possibility of its sending us advisors on the reorganization of the central government and the review of the relations between the central government and the parastate bodies.

In the fishing sector, he announced that an Island Development Corporation will be established for the joint exploitation of Agalega and St Brandon. A joint venture company involving the island of Mauritius and the Seychelles will be launched to import guano from Assumption Island, which is a part of the Seychelles archipelago. The Agalega Corporation Act will be amended and the government will exercise stricter control over fishing off St Brandon. In the farm sector, Mr Berenger said that the suggestions made by the parliamentarians, including that of Mr France Canabady, who asked that the government devote more attention to aquaculture, have been noted.

The minister expressed great surprise that no parliamentarian had spoken of productivity on the island of Mauritius, when it is known that the international situation today is "one of ruthless competiion." In this connection, Mr Berenger stressed the urgent need to establish a productivity council to study the ways of allowing our free zone to achieve a high competitive level in relation to foreign free zones. In the same breath, he announced the inauguration of an investigation of the surplus or poor use of manpower in the public sector, including the Development Works Corporation and the Tea Development Authority.

On the subject of economic recovery, Mr Berenger stressed that the presence of Mauritian cadres is needed. He spoke of Mr Clovis Vellin, an outstanding Mauritian who is working for the World Bank in Indonesia today. The minister said that he recently had occasion to meet personally with Mr Vellin, who expressed the desire to return to Mauritius within the year. "We need such people to work for the country when the National Enterprise Board, Agricultural Diversification Corporation, State Trading Corporation and Cargo Handling Corporation are established."

In another connection, Mr Berenger responded to the criticism voiced by Mrs France Roussety to the effect that there is an atmosphere of uncertainty and worry among government employees. In fact, he stressed, there is no psychosis in the ministries or elsewhere. There is a new spirit of sacrifice and desire for work well done among these employees. In Mr Berenger's view, the changes made in the civil service were necessary in order to allow the new government to implement its program. Where the allegations made by Mr Bashir Khodabux against the officers of the Bank of Mauritius, Air Mauritius and the

Marine Authority are concerned, Mr Berenger made it clear that an investigation will be launched and that he will make a statement at a later date.

Referring next to the government decision to reduce subsidies for rice and flour, the minister said that this was the first condition imposed by the International Monetary Fund. For rice alone, subsidies came to a total of 285 rupees last year [sic]. The government will only allocate 200 million this year. Mr Berenger expressed the view that Sir Gaetan Duval's suggestion that the government should introduce a rice and flour allowance seems attractive at first glance, but would create practical problems if the allocation were to be made to everyone. In Mr Berenger's view, all the workers would have to register and would have to declare their wages regularly. A whole complex apparatus would be needed to supervise this activity. Mr Berenger said that the government is aware of the waste of subsidized rice which occurs and proposes to review the rationing system.

On the unemployment allocation, the minister said that the government has under study a plan which would satisfy everyone, funds having previously been limited. The minister of employment, social security and national solidarity will soon submit a white paper in order to launch discussion on the matter. As to the sales tax, Mr Berenger said that this measure will enable the government to combat tax evasion. Moreover, a white paper will be drafted on the introduction of the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system.

5157
CSO: 4719/1352

BERENGER DISCUSSES CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The government seems determined to move ahead with its intention to impose a tax on wealth. In fact, Minister of Finance Paul Berenger, providing some information in this suject, announced yesterday that initially the government will make the reports on the concentration of wealth public. In response to Mr A. Parsuramen's interpolation, Mr Berenger stated that he would present to the legislative assembly a report by the Intelligence Economic Unit of his ministry and another by the World Bank on this question.

Mr Berenger stated that in 1976, Mr V. D. Lal of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in New Delhi undertook a study of private property and the concentration of wealth in Mauritius. In the course of that same year, the International Monetary Fund drafted a report, at the request of the World Bank, on the banking sector, the purpose of which was to cast light on the financial status of the private companies.

These two documents had very limited circulation because the former government did not follow up the reports, Mr Berenger said. He added that he has given instructions calling for the location of these reports so that they can be made public. The concentration of the country's wealth in the possession of a handful of people is a subject of concern to any socialist government, Mr Berenger concluded. The minister of finance announced that he will soon make an official statement to this effect, before the government decides on the steps to be taken in the light of these reports.

5157
CSO: 4719/1354

BRIEFS

NEW MMM OFFICERS--Dharmanand Fokeer, second deputy from Grande Baie-Poudre d'Or, and Shunmoogum Ponnapa Naiken, a General Workers Federation official, were elected as president and secretary general, respectively, of the MMM during the first meeting of the new party central committee held last Saturday. The other members of the political bureau of the MMM include Ramesh Seeree Kissoon (vice president), Gianduth Hazary (assistant secretary general of the organization), Devanand Rottoo (treasurer), Aneerood Jugnauth, Paul Berenger, Kader Bhayat, Jean-Claude de L'Estrac, Habib Unjore and France Soopramanien. We should emphasize moreover that the 20 members of the central committee elected by the 20 regional committees are (Mathieu Lacle (Regional Committee No 1), Serge Rayapoulle (No 2), Raffick Goolfee (No 3), Joseph Emile (No 4), Ram Bhungee (No 5), Dharmanand Fokeer (No 6), Mahen Utchanah (No 7), Jeewalah Radhay (No 8), Jhingoor (No 9), Azize Asgarally (No 10), J. Haton (No 11), Lutchmeeparsad Ramsewak (No 12), Habib Unjore (No 13), G. Mungar (No 14), Roshan Sobhee (No 15), Alex Lisis (No 16), Jean Baptiste Cotegah (No 17), Devanand Rottoo (No 18), and Jean-Claude de L'Estrac (No 19). Regional committee No 20 will choose its representative within the next few days. [Text][Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 25 Aug 82 pp 1, 4] 5157

CSO: 4719/1354

QUELIMANE PORT NEEDS DREDGING TO IMPROVE GOODS FLOW

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 7 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Isaac Alfandega: "Provincial Director of Transportation and Communiations--'Quelimane Port is not Silted'"]

[Text] "The port of Quelimane is not silted," clarified the Provincial Director of Transportation and Communication of Zambezia, Boaventura Gimo Boane, in an exclusive interview granted to our newspaper.

"What in fact is happening is the critical situation which some parts of the access canal pose. This problem will be resolved with the expected arrival in Quelimane of the vessel 'Almada' soon. The vessel will arrive soon from Maputo to begin dredging the manoeuvering area," the Director added.

According to the statements made by the provincial director of transportation and communications of Zambezia, "the problems related to coastal shipping in the region will, without a doubt, improve" with the arrival of the above mentioned dredger.

According to the same source, this action results from the series of a nautical survey recently undertaken by a team from the National Directorate of Maritime and River Transportation along most of the Zambezian coast, especially in the ports of Quelimane, Macuze and Chinde.

Beacons

The Epidedrom and Fogo islands, located on the Zambezian coast, are without light at this time due to a lack of acetylene to fuel the beacons.

Director Boaventura Boane, who revealed this information, said that this fact creates serious disorder in navigation and he urged an immediate solution.

He also added that the current situation has no relation to the running aground of the Panamanian ship "Tartous" and with that of "Castle Glory."

The Port of Quelimane

The port of Quelimane is currently being affected by the lack of space allowing for the efficient handling of cargo. Aggravating this state of affairs is the lack of coordination between NAVIQUE and the port.

As a result, one frequently sees ships piling up at the entrance to the port while they wait to tie up. This causes the loss of 8 to 10 days without acceptable justification.

Another worrying factor at that site is the inadequacy of the cranes to handle the cargo. Of the six existing cranes only two operate due to the lack of spare parts.

On the other hand, of the eight forklifts, only five are currently in working order.

It should be indicated that during the first half of this year approximately 43 ships called at the port of Quelimane, which made possible the handling of 98,670 tons of cargo.

9935
CSO: 4742/395

DUTCH FIRM BUILDS MALEI-PEBANE ROAD

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Aug 82 pp 8-9

[Article: "Next Year: 'ADUCO' Will Conclude Malei-Pebane Project. Metallic Bridge Over Licungo Cost 5,437 'Contos' in Foreign Earnings"]

[Excerpts] The Dutch firm "Joint Venture Volker Stevin-ADUCO", with whom Mozambique signed a contract in January 1981, foresees the conclusion of the Malei-Pebane project by, at the most, the end of next year. With 50 kilometers already completed, the project comprises opening a road approximately 220 kilometers long beginning in the chief town in Maganja da Costa District and heading towards Mocubela in the Province of Zambezia.

Since the work began in April of last year, this impressive undertaking, considered strategic for the transportation of copra, rice, cashews, corn and manioc, has had a workforce that is mostly Mozambican. Among these are some specialized Mozambican technicans.

It should be emphasized that in addition to the physical development of the project, there is a whole complementary task being undertaken by the Dutch firm among the Mozambican workers. They are being trained to give continuity to future activities.

Investments and Other Details

Holland's investment in this project involves a budgeted total of about 21 million florins (approximately 304,500 "contos"). Adding the 185 thousand "contos" contributed by Mozambique the total is about 489.5 million meticals.

Engineer Vlaas Groen, also known as Claudio Verde, pointed out to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE that this project will open new perspectives in the area of cooperation between Holland and Mozambique given that the objectives and their practical results are very promissing.

"It is also my opinion that the Mozambican workers ought to turn this activity to advantage so as to perfect their technical and professional knowledge," he concluded.

Bridge Over the Licungo

The metallic bridge (from Holland) that was recently put up and opened to traffic about 50 kilometers from the chief town of Manganja da Costa in Zambezia Province cost 5,437,500 meticals.

The bridge over the Licungo River is 42 meters long. It was built to facilitate the passage of pedestrians as well as light and heavy vehicles with a maximum load of 40 tons. With the reopening of this important access road, motorists began to make the trip between Quelimane and Maganja da Costa in only three hours. Until recently this same trip was made in eleven hours by a detour in the bush with access to that region.

9935
CSO: 4742/395

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENTS--In an interview broadcast yesterday by the "Voice of FRELIMO", our country's minister of agriculture, Sergio Vieira, stated that it is estimated that this year's overall agricultural production will show an increase of 25 percent in relation to last year's production. According to the statements made by the minister, the results obtained up until now, although not satisfactory, indicate that average national yields are growing considerably. This justifies the effort in the production struggle. Sergio Vieira added that that increase was particularly noticeable in the cultivation of corn and potatoes. In this regard, he pointed out that the yield per hectar in the cultivation of potatoes increased about 60 percent in relation to last year's level. He also noted the growth verified in the production of rice, tea, and sunflowers. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 19 Aug 82 p 16]

9935
CSO: 4742/395

BRIEFS

FRG FINANCIAL AID--Niamey, 5 Oct (AFP)--The FRG and Niger today in Niamey signed an agreement under which the FRG will grant Niger a sum of DM21 million for its social and economic projects. Under the agreement DM11 million will be used to finance a project known as "measures of sanitation and hygiene in Niamey" while DM10 million will be used in a rice project at Namarigoungou on the Niger River. Under another aid agreement the FRG will donate to Niger 5,000 tons of wheat worth DM500 million [as received]. [Paris AFP in French 1216 GMT 5 Oct 82]

CSO: 3419/38

COMING ELECTIONS SEEN AS THREAT TO STABILITY

Army Security Preparations

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 19, 22 Sep 82 pp 7-8

[Article: "Towards Election Rapids"]

[Text] Brig. Mohammed Buhari, commander of the third armoured division, recently told his officers to familiarise themselves with the new electoral law because the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) was liable to call on them to keep order during next year's elections. The suggestion that army assistance might be sought came in the first place from FEDECO chairman Victor Ovie-Whiskey, and despite a storm of protest from both supporters and opponents of the government, there has been no public retraction.

Unfortunately, the chaotic compilation of a new electoral list by FEDECO last month casts doubts on FEDECO's ability to organise the coming election. Criticism of its mishandling of the registration was widespread. The federal minister of planning, Mrs Oyagbola, who not only confirmed that essential registration material which FEDECO was supposed to have provided was in short supply, but declared that the registration exercise had been a failure. She called for an extension of the registration period, which FEDECO had limited to a fortnight, and the House of Representatives public service committee did the same. Ovie-Whiskey at first rejected this "interference" with FEDECO and said that the registration was ending on 30 August in all states, except Lagos and Rivers. Imo has since been added to the list.

The three High Courts in these three states stopped registration because of irregularities. In Lagos a local legislator, Afolabi Oredoyin, complained to the court that the new electoral act did not make it clear whether FEDECO was to revise the existing register of voters or compile a new one, and the operation was halted pending clarification. In Imo the court ordered its officials to extend registration by 10 days because shortage of registration material had prevented the names of potential voters from being inscribed. In Rivers registration was delayed for two weeks because the court upheld complaints from NPP politicians. When FEDECO apparently rectified the shortcomings and plaintiffs dropped the case, the Rivers Governor, Melford Okilo, a controversial figure who has drawn considerable opposition even from NPN loyalists, went against the trend, alleging that FEDECO had established too many registration centres. (He to him).

It is obvious that next year's election results depend on the manner in which the register is now being compiled. Although there will be opportunity, at least in theory, to amend a defective list later this year, the federal government's opponents believe that FEDECO--which is appointed by the federal executive--has deliberately made registering difficult in areas where the NPN knows it lacks support. Inefficiency rather than malice seems to have played a major part. The most common complaint was about a shortage of registration forms and cards, but in Kano FEDECO officials refused registration while holding out for more money, and in some districts of Kano, termites destroyed official stationery. The same was reported from Cross River State. Of greater political significance was the report in one Cross River district "the registration exercise was conducted in the shrine of a secret cult to which only members were admitted." In Bauchi, the less politically committed chamber of commerce estimated that more than two-thirds of eligible voters had not been registered because of card shortages. Some NPN governors have joined the call for an extension of the registration period.

For the moment Lagos has decided to override the protest: Attorney-general Richard Akinjide has applied for a Supreme Court ruling to prevent the state High Courts from enforcing their rulings, on the grounds that the states had no jurisdiction over this issue. But a change is still possible since a suit in the Federal High Court questions the whole Electoral Act. Brought by Professor Ayodele Awojobi and the ominously-named Committee for Survival of Nigeria in 1983 and beyond, it claims that there are contradictions and mistakes in the government gazettes in which the act was published. A similar point was made by Senator Femi Ayantuga, who says that the bill sent to the president differed materially from the published version. (The text voted upon in the assembly lays down that votes are to be counted at polling centres; the published version provides for central counting by FEDECO, according to the senator.) Charles Igoh, the president's chief press secretary, denies any tampering with the bill in the presidential office, but he appears to suggest that discrepancies may have been introduced between the National Assembly and the government printer. The storm of complaints and the publicity they received will ensure that the argument will continue.

To some extent vice-president Alex Ekwueme--who urged journalists to expose registration irregularities--is responsible for FEDECO's bad press. His encouragement of open criticism of FEDECO's performance and other aspects arising from the Electoral Act, indicates that he may have abandoned hope of being nominated for a second term, despite his recent vigorous electioneering for the federal government, in which he also defended the NPN's zoning policy. (AC vol. 23 No 16.) At the same time he denied that he had any political ambition: if President Shagari offered him a second term, he would accept; if not, "I won't bear him any grudge." This attitude is unusual, particularly in Nigeria, and it has boosted rumours that the former Biafran leader, Chief Odumegwu Ojukwu, might still stand a chance.

Ojukwu, back in Nigeria again, to register as a voter, "to commit myself to the yearnings and aspirations of my people to achieve real integration," described at a meeting in Anambra State, Nnamdi Azikiwe, leader of the NPP, as the root of political independence, thus assigning him a distinctly historical role.

The presence of Governor Jim Nwobodo gave the occasion a pronounced NPP flavour, and Ojukwu's attendance at a special NPP convention in Imo State a few days earlier was seen as even more significant. It was the first time he had met Azikiwe since the civil war. When Azikiwe called on him to declare his political intentions, he merely replied, "I say, long live the federal republic of Nigeria."

But Ojukwu's political future has become much less interesting than the threat to stability which the botched registration attempt has underlined. The dangers inherent have been pointed out by Ovie-Whiskey himself when he said that if registration did not take place in Rivers, the incoming federal government in 1983 would have to appoint an administration to run the state. The last time a civilian government ignored the electoral process on the state level (in the Western Region in 1962), it precipitated a chain of events which led to its own downfall.

FEDECO Shakeup

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2599

[Text]

The Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO), has sent a delegation of four members to President Shagari, calling for an immediate withdrawal of Alhaji Saidu Barda as the executive secretary of the commission. According to the *National Concord* the delegation was led by the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Ovie-Whiskey.

The *Concord* quoted sources which said that the executive secretary walked out on members of the commission during their recent closed-door meeting at the commission's secretariat in Lagos and held a separate meeting with the senior staff of FEDECO instructing them not to take instruction from anybody but himself.

The commissioners had wanted the affairs of FEDECO to be run by three bodies — finance committee — all purpose committee and legal committee, but the executive secretary was reported to have refused to appoint secretaries to the committees because he felt this eroded his own power.

CSO: 3400/72

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC MEASURES--Some of the economic measures taken in the Economic Stabilisation Act are to be reviewed when the National Assembly resumes this month. Compulsory deposit of certificate percentage of money to the Central Bank of Nigeria by industrialists before a letter of credit, is to be reviewed any time from now; some private jetties will also be reopened. These facts were made known when three ministers and the deputy governor of the Central Bank appeared before the Senate Committee on Appropriation, Finance, Commerce and Industry. Speaking on the steps so far taken on the Act, the deputy governor of the Central Bank, Mr A.O.G. Otiti, told the committee that the delay in the processing of Form M was caused by the shortage of personnel in the Central Bank of Nigeria and that more staff had been transferred to the section to speed the work. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2601]

CSO: 3400/72

BRIEFS

EEC FINANCIAL AID--Three loan agreements worth more than 5 billion CFA francs were signed today between Senegal and the EEC. The loan will be used on the construction of roads, water supply and the organization of a forum for investors in West Africa in 1982 and 1984. [Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Sep 82]

PEANUT PRODUCER PRICE INCREASE--"Groundnuts will continue to be the basis of Senegal's economy," the Minister for Rural Development, M. Serigne Lamine Diop, said recently in Paris. M. Diop said that the producer price of groundnuts had been significantly increased for this season and that a plan to modernise the oil extraction factories had been launched. The Minister added that the groundnut should maintain its "privileged and traditional place" in the world markets. 1982, the Minister said, had been a reasonable year, with production at over 700,000 tonnes, but it was not as high as 1975 and 1976 when production had been 980,000 and 1,412,000 tonnes respectively. 1982 marked the end of a long period of drought, however, when production had been especially low. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2598]

CSO: 3400/73

COMMENTARY ON RISING WESTERN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA

LD102152 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] We comment on France, the OAU and the EEC in Africa.

The failure of attempts to bring about a summit meeting of African heads of government in Tripoli under the chairmanship of Col al-Qadhdhafi of Libya earlier this year marked the disintegration of the OAU. This is proving to be the advantage of French, European and Western relations with Africa. And this stabilizing development can only be to the benefit of a continent seriously troubled by economic and agricultural failures, guerrilla warfare in many regions and Moscow's destabilizing activity.

Representatives of some 40 countries attended the ninth Franco-African summit conference in Kinshasa, Zaire, at the end of last week. The Mitterrand government, while determined to consolidate French influence in Francophone Africa, has quickly spread its (?intention) beyond its traditional sphere to non-French-speaking areas to include such countries as Tanzania, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Angola. The French military presence in Africa is being played down. Paris is emphasizing that its role of policeman in Africa and of military guardian of unpopular regimes, for instance the Central African Republic, is past and that the emphasis now rests solely on economic development and cooperation. This clearcut new approach has been welcomed in most African quarters, as demonstrated by the largest ever participation of African delegates to the Francophone summit meeting in Paris in November and the wide representation of countries at the weekend's summit in Kinshasa.

In the meantime the European countries in general are expanding their trade and aid to African countries through the Lome Convention. Last week the European Common Market announced aid grants worth 100 million dollars in Brussels. Countries included in this latest aid program are Botswana, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda and Nigeria. Lately also socialist-Marxist countries such as Mozambique and Angola have shown interest in the convention. Their initial reluctance to join the convention stemmed from their links with the socialist-communist bloc. But the EEC, in an obvious effort to strengthen diplomatic and economic relations in order to stabilize the continent, felt that the convention

should be open to all countries in Black Africa irrespective of their political leanings. Moreover, Mozambique and Angola's membership of the convention should make the community's regional cooperation actions in southern Africa easier to implement.

African countries are beginning to realize the potential economic and social benefits that can be derived from cooperation with France, the EEC and Western countries in general at the cost of the Organization of African Unity.

CSO: 3400/70

MALAN ANSWERS CHARGES OF DESTABILIZATION

MB121140 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 82 p 9

[Excerpts] In an SABC-TV interview at the weekend the minister of defence, Mr Magnus Malan, defined destabilization as "actions aimed at creating a situation in country whereby you can disrupt the country or overthrow the government."

The governments of the African Frontline States--such as Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe--are convinced this is precisely the policy South Africa is following in southern Africa--particularly in respect of their countries.

In recent months there have been numerous reports in the overseas press dealing with South Africa's alleged destabilization of its neighbouring states and its support and backing for the rebel guerrilla UNITA movement in Angola and the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR).

There is growing concern in Western diplomatic circles about South Africa's clandestine activities in its neighbouring states which are politically hostile to the republic.

Recent pronouncements by the prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, that a Cuban presence in Angola cannot be tolerated and that South Africa's "sphere of influence extends to all its neighbours in southern Africa has led to intense speculation that South Africa could have adopted a more hardline foreign policy stand--dictated by military thinking.

The provocative comment by the minister of defence, Mr Malan, after the shooting down of a Russian Mig aircraft--that the Mig pilots "better watch it or we'll clobber them"--has lent further credence to the theory that South Africa has adopted a more aggressive approach to the presence of communist troops in southern Africa.

While Western countries, other than the United States, have become sceptical of denials by South Africa that it is involved in a policy of destabilisation, there will be general relief at Mr Malan's dismissal of the "Lebanon option" in Angola.

Mr Malan said that such a move by South Africa would be playing into the hands of the Soviets.

"Have you thought what would happen if we moved into Angola at this stage and if we wanted to prop up a government there with South African soldiers?

"It would mean enormous economic expense for this country and we would be going into a Vietnam situation.

"I think it is the best situation that could come about for Russia which is in the process of confronting a Vietnam in Angola though the Cubans and it (Russia) is a powerful country.

"I would rather grant Russia that position that lead South Africa into that pothole," Mr Malan said.

Mr Malan said that while militarily the SADF was lambasting SWAPO, the solution would have to be a political and not a military one.

He said that with the 40 Southwest African internal parties arguing amongst themselves there was not much chance of a victory against SWAPO.

"And that is part of the reason why we must get the Cubans out if we want to find a solution in this area," he said.

Mr Malan said that the political struggle could only be won if you could create a political striving and formulate goals that would unite the entire population and give them something they were prepared to stand up for.

"Then only can you win. Otherwise you cannot--no matter how strong you are military," he said.

Mr Malan denied that South Africa was pursuing a policy of destabilisation of its neighbours and said that, on the contrary, it was countries like Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, Zambia and Lesotho that were bent on destabilising the republic through acts of terror and allowing their countries to be used as passages for terrorist organizations."

Significantly, Mr Malan referred to guerrillas of UNITA and the MNR as freedom fighters and said that those organisations were making "progress of such a nature" that the governments of those countries blamed South Africa as a destabilising factor to divert attention from those "freedom organisations."

But perhaps the key to South Africa's strategy was revealed in Mr Malan's distinction between "politically mature" nations--such as Swaziland, Malawi, Botswana and the four independent homelands--and "politically immature" nations such as Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and Lesotho.

The mature nations realised that it was in their interests to cooperate economically and in other spheres with South Africa while continuing to argue their political differences.

The immature nations refused to cooperate with South Africa in any sphere and committed themselves to overthrowing the "minority regime in the south" and to supporting organisations such as SWAPO.

UNITED STATES TAKES 'SENSIBLE' STAND ON HOMELAND ISSUE

MB121251 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 82 p 8

[Editorial:"U.S. and the Bantustans"]

[Text] Not so long ago, in the language of an earlier era, they were "native reserves." Then they became part of Dr Verwoerd's dream scheme of solving the country's racial problem by elevating the "reserves" into tribal mini-states; stripping South Africa's blacks of their citizenship and consigning them to one or other of these Bantustan "homelands" became the way forward for the national party.

But merely changing the name of the black rural areas and creating a fancy constitutional framework for them does not improve the economic and social lot of their people: the Bantustans continue to be overwhelmingly retarded and povert-stricken, and they cry out for help. Indeed the use to which the nationalists have put the Bantustans has probably done them more harm than good. What should be straightforward and necessary development of backward rural areas has become entangled in racist ideology. Many who could give help stay away because they do not want to lend respectability to the policy.

Thus some people simply wash their hands of these poverty-ridden places for fear they will become associated with the political fraud that they are. Certainly no one can be blamed for feeling a sense of distaste at any kind of involvement in Venda, Transkei or Ciskei. Against that, others feel that they cannot ignore the plight of the people who, through no fault of their own, end up as the victims.

How South Africans resolve the dilemma must be entirely a personal matter. Everyone has to search his or her own conscience and decide what they can live with.

The problem also extends to foreign nations. The international shut-out of the "homelands" is total. Yet it is important that the world keeps abreast of what is happening in these places--and that nations be in the same position as individual South Africans to decide whether the dictates of human need override repugnance at becoming involved.

The Reagan administration seems to have worked out a sensible way of handling the issue. As we reported yesterday, it emphasises that it does not intend recognising the Bantustans. But it wants to know what is happening. So it argues that as America does not recognise the boundaries of the "homelands" there is no reason to keep its officials out of these areas.

Can this attitude be taken further, into the realm of direct action? If America now, for example, receives a plea for supplying economic aid to Venda, would it feel able to agree? Or would that be going too far in giving public support to the despised policy of separate development? We would guess that no Western nation is yet willing to go this far. Despite the nationalists' best efforts the Bantustans are still viewed exactly as that.

CSO: 3400/70

BRIEFS

POLITICAL CLIMATE--What General Magnus Malan said in a television interview last night is indisputable: It is not in South Africa's interests to destabilise her neighbours and military victories alone do not provide political solutions. General Malan said that to win the political struggle there had to be meaningful political goals such as economic growth, freedom and stability. A political idealism had to be cultivated so that all would be prepared to stand together. We welcome General Malan's commitment to winning the hearts and minds of all the people. The trouble is that it becomes more and more difficult the longer the process is delayed. Those out on the right who try to obstruct the government's plodding towards the goal are not securing a white future, but making it more tenuous. When he talks about the need for strong southern African bonds, General Malan is a little more puzzling. We agree absolutely that South Africa could only be the loser in a destabilised sub-continent: in fact, we have said so often enough. This country needs the interaction of healthy economies, which cannot be achieved in a hostile climate or when military build-ups are draining countries' wealth. If General Malan, as minister of defence, is expressing government policy, why then is the state not more careful to prevent "unauthorised actions" from popping up here and there to defeat the objective? And why do the perpetrators not receive salutary punishment to discourage other adventurers? [Editorial] [Text] [MB121242 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Oct 82 p 14]

CSO: 3400/70

BRIEFS

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION IN CCM CONGRESS--Dar es Salaam, 8 Oct (AFP)--Seven political parties from countries with strong ties to Tanzania will participate in an 11-day national congress of Tanzania's ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party [CCM]. Political groupings from Zambia, Cuba, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Rwanda, Malawi and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa have said they would send representatives to the congress, which begins on 20 October, a party leader said. Briefing reporters on the preparations for the 2,050-delegate congress, the CCM's chief executive secretary, Daudi Mwakawago, said the parties were replying to invitations sent to 37 friendly political parties. In addition, the FRELIMO Party of Mozambique, the East German Communist Party and a political group from Guinea have indicated interest in attending the meeting, he said. Mr Mwakawago, who is also a minister for information and broadcasting, said President Julius Nyerere will open the session. Mr Nyerere, who is also the CCM chairman, will submit a 5-year report at the session. The party was formed 5 years ago, after the merger of the mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar ruling parties. [Text] [AB080653 Paris AFP in English 0434 GMT 8 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/50

SHAPI WARNS ZAIRIANS LIVING IN NATION AGAINST ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Alex Shapi, has warned Zaireans living in Zambia against illegal activities that would force the government to take measures which will not be in their interest.

The MCC also warned some Zambians, particularly Zambia Railways workers, against aiding Zaireans in activities that threatened the security of the Copperbelt and the nation as a whole.

Mr Shapi gave the warning in Ndola yesterday after he was told that potential criminals from the neighbouring country were entering Zambia illegally by rail and then jumped off trains, to avoid detection at railway stations.

At a meeting addressed by the MCC in Chipulukusu township ward chairman, Mr Obed Chilufya reported that his area had become a den for the aliens because of its proximity to the railway station and the lack of patrols.

The chairman said residents had now launched a campaign to raise money to build a police post to combat crime. So far K [number illegible] had been raised and a further K4,000 had been promised by a farmer in the area.

He told the MCC that criminals and some Zambia Railways train crews had connived and passengers from Sakania were alighting near the township.

But the MCC warned that the Zambian government would consider halting passenger traffic between the two countries if such activities continued.

He explained that the recent meeting of the Joint Permanent Commission agreed to facilitate communication on the common border by allowing free movement as long as people had pass cards.

"We have allowed Zaireans along the border to buy commodities from Zambia and we have also allowed passenger trains to move freely between the two countries," he said.

Mr Shapi said a move to halt traffic would therefore not be in the interest of the Zaireans as it would affect cargo to that country as well.

He said it was disturbing to hear that some Zaireans were now involved in this new illegal entry and said he would discuss it with Shaba Province governor Mr Mandungu Bula Nyati at a meeting scheduled for September 27.

He said in the interest of peace and stability in the region and the good understanding between the leadership of Presidents Kaunda and Mobutu, the practice should be stopped.

Mr Shapi appealed to Party leaders in Chipulukusu to form strong and effective security and defence committees in deal with the situation.

CSO: 3400/5

ZAIRE RAISES ITS FLAG ON NATION'S TERRITORY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAIRE has raised its flag on Zambian soil and amassed troops at Mwabu Kampamba, about 16 km inside Zambian territory near Chiengi sub-boma in Mpweto area of Luapula Province.

Zairean soldiers hoisted the flag on September 3. They did the same on August 4, in the same village near the common border.

And Member of the Central Committee for Copperbelt Province Mr Alex Shapi who is also chairman of the regional Zambia-Zaire joint permanent commission called an emergency meeting yesterday at Musoshi near Kasumbalesa to discuss the matter.

His counterpart in Zaire's Shaba Province, Mr Mandungu Bula Nyati agreed to the meeting at which the issue was discussed.

Before leaving for Zaire Mr Shapi said he would ask his colleague to order the pull-out of Zairen troops and the removal of the flag from the Zambian soil.

The incident has disrupted the issuing of national registration cards to Zambians who have accused Zairean soldiers of harassment.

Mr Shapi was disturbed by the new developments which were an impediment to peace efforts being sought in the region.

The current dispute comes shortly after presidents Kaunda and Mobutu Sese Seko delegated the task of finding an amicable solution to the Kaputa border issue and other related matters to experts from both countries.

Mr Shapi said peace efforts by both sides should not be jeopardised by some few misguided people.

Economic and trade co-operation could only be genuinely realised if peace was guaranteed because the two areas had untapped resources.

Mr Shapi was optimistic their discussions would be fruitful.

It was not immediately known in Kasumbalesa whether the two provincial leaders had reached any agreement on the matter as the meeting dragged on past 19 hours Zambian time when it was supposed to end.

Mr Mandungu sent an urgent cable to his embassy in Lusaka asking for his country's charge d'affaires Mr Nkumbi Kasongo Kitenge to rush to the meeting.

CSO: 3400/5

DANISH GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE INTEREST-FREE DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Danish government is to give Zambia a K5 million interest-free loan for various development projects.

Charge d'Affaires at the Danish embassy Mr Finn Christoffersen, said yesterday that the loan agreement would be signed by the Danish ambassador to Zambia based in Dar Es Salaam, Mr Vigand Loce, next week.

Mr Christoffersen said that Chilanga Cement would be given about K2 million from the loan for manufacturing of spare parts and various equipment for the factory.

The Dairy Produce Board will be offered approximately K1.2 million for bulk milking collection equipment, modification of Lusaka refrigeration plant and some laboratory equipment.

Part of the money would be spent on buying additional equipment for Mazabuka and Chipata dairies.

The Cold Storage Board of Zambia would be given about K400,000 for the improvement of its Lusaka and Livingstone ice plants and buying of spare parts, while the Ministry of Health would receive about K500,000 for its various medical equipment.

The Danish government was contemplating giving more aid to Zambia next year, he said.

"We have already informed the National Commission for Development Planning of our intention for more loan aid to this country and we hope the next aid will be a little bit more than this year's" — Zana.

CSO: 3400/5

SIGNING OF SIDA AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government will have to pump a lot of money into the Ministry of Education and Culture if the objectives of the proposed educational reforms are to be realised.

Permanent secretary in the ministry Mr Miles Banda said this yesterday when he signed a K7.5 million cooperative agreement between the Government and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

The amount is for the 1981 and 1982 period with K4 million for the 1983 educational programme.

Mr Banda said the agreement, which was signed by Ms Brita Ostberg for SIDA as head of the development cooperation at the Swedish Embassy, was a milestone in the cooperation between the two countries.

The task of the ministry was so big that under the present economic climate it could not have been undertaken from Government allocations.

Apart from the educational reforms, the ministry was currently involved in assessing the number of disabled people in order to plan for them, Mr Banda added.

It was against this background that the Government was grateful to SIDA. The organisation had agreed to participate in all the educational programmes.

"I should say as a result of this, SIDA remains the biggest cooperator in terms of the programmes in which the ministry is involved," Mr Banda said.

SIDA is helping the University of Zambia's schools of mining and engineering and the Department of Technical Education and Vocational Training.

Zambia's signatories were Mr Banda and Director-General of the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno.

CSO: 3400/5

ZAMBIA REJECTS IMF LOAN REQUIREMENTS

AB130801 Paris AFP in English 0423 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Lusaka, 13 Oct (AFP)--Zambia has rejected an IMF requirement that it shut down unprofitable mines in order to receive a suspended IMF loan of 500 million kwacha.

In order to get that amount, which is equivalent to 526 million dollars on the official market, Zambia must also devalue its currency by 20 percent and reduce bank financing of the economy.

In the first official response to the IMF loan requirements, Bank of Zambia Governor Bitwell Kuwani said at a press conference in Livingstone, 480 kilometers (290 miles) south of here, Monday night that the government has rejected the request that the copper mines be shut down.

He said the mines are unprofitable because of the low world copper prices.

Although the mines are operating at a deficit, he said, "They are still earning the country the largest foreign exchange. Minerals are still our major source of foreign exchange and we cannot afford to ignore them entirely."

Mr Kuwani did not say how the government will respond to the demand that the currency be devalued.

The IMF has frozen the loan--part of an 800-million kwacha loan negotiated in 1981--because Zambia had failed to reduce bank financing of the economy. Mr Kuwani said that as long as copper prices remained low, bank financing of the economy was necessary.

CSO: 3400/74

GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE COINS OF CHEAPER QUALITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Simon Mwanza]

[Excerpt] **THE Government will today release K8 million worth of one and two ngwee coins of cheaper quality to commercial banks to alleviate the shortage.**

The new-look coins will not have the same rich copper appearance to discourage melting for precious ornaments by blacksmiths on the black market.

The introduction of new coins was confirmed in Livingstone on Saturday by Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane when he addressed a meeting of Party militants at Mujala Primary School in his Katombora constituency.

Answering a question from one Party official on what measures the Government was taking to end the coins shortage which had been with the country for almost two years now, the minister said:

"As from Monday all commercial banks will be given about K8 million worth of one and two ngwee new-look coins to curb present shortages."

The coins would have a complete new appearance of poor copper quality to prevent its misuse and consequent shortages.

The buying public had complained of being swindled by shop and bar owners, including State-owned shops giving customers sweets in form of change because of coins shortage.

The situation was worse in bars and hotels where no sweets could be given to patrons, forcing them to buy drinks at a higher prices than the Government controlled one.

Mr Musokotwane assured the people that with the introduction of the new coins shortages would be a thing of the past.

CSO: 3400/5

ECONOMIST URGES GOVERNMENT TO ABANDON STATE FARM CONCEPT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] THE Party and its Government has been urged to abandon the concept of State farms and instead concentrate on developing the small-scale farmer if agriculture is to be the country's economic base.

This call has been made by one of the country's agric-economists, Mr Moses Simemba, who said State farms were a costly experiment and had proved a failure elsewhere.

"Grandiose projects like State farms which we are trying to copy from countries which cannot even grow enough food for themselves should be discouraged."

Mr Simemba works for the Bank of Zambia.

He has observed that State farms had lamentably failed to live up to expectations in the communist countries with the exception of Hungary.

"These state farms are heavily subsidised and besides pilfering, irrational use of agricultural inputs is the order of the day.

"The real production figures are at times a state secret and one normally finds that bogus figures are computed for the public," he said in an interview.

Small-scale farmers should be the cornerstone of the country's agricultural development and should therefore get good support from the authorities concerned.

The peasant farmer in Zambia was now producing 70 per cent of the nation's maize output. "Let us give equal opportunities to both commercial and small scale farmers."

The small-scale farmer was doing better in other African countries and he could do equally well in Zambia.

"Our Government is right now trying to do away with subsidies but I would like to know if our proposed State farms will be exceptional."

The economists said he was aware it was painful to reveal the shortcomings of one's planning. "If we are to advance we must reveal our weaknesses, it will pain but it will not kill us."

What made Hungary an exception on the performance of state farms was its system which was based on tenant farmers who sold their produce to the state farms.

This type of farming was practised by the Tobacco Board of Zambia. It collapsed not because of poor management, but because of the high cost of Zambia's farm inputs while the prices of produce are below line."

Every farming model had its own peculiar features and it would not be correct to say that either the Eastern or Western way of farming was good for Zambia.

He agreed with the views of French agronomist professor Rene Dumont on Zambia's State farms.

Prof Dumont was quoted last week as saying Zambia lacked a coherent agricultural policy.

CSO: 3400/5

EXPATRIATE BOSSES ACCUSED OF VICTIMIZING MUZ LEADERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 82 p 5

[Excerpt] EXPATRIATE bosses affected by the newly-introduced cost-saving measures in the mining industry have been accused of victimising Mineworkers Union of Zambia leaders with the intention of destroying the union and causing industrial unrest.

Making the accusation during the MUZ Nkana branch public meeting in Chamboli township in Kitwe yesterday, branch chairman Mr Roy Yumbe said MUZ and Party officials had been targets of victimisation by some expatriate bosses who would be affected by the ZCCM measures.

Mr Yumbe appealed to the Party and its Government to deport expatriates found frustrating Zambians if the mining industry has to be saved.

Zambian graduates and artisans were being frustrated by expatriate bosses because if the Zambians left the mines it would become necessary to retain expatriates.

MUZ had demanded the deportation of one expatriate immediately for mistreating Zambian workers.

In one incident, miners had worked for 24 hours non-stop and without eating. When the expatriate was approached to allow the workers to eat, he called them monkeys and turned down their request.

The idea behind the introduction of the cost-saving measures was to retain Zambian workers including graduates and artisans on whom the Government had spent thousands of Kwacha to train.

Records

He told the miners that from August this year, all their working records were started afresh, which meant that disciplinary measures taken or promised up to that month should be ignored.

Mr Yumbe said many miners had not yet signed their pension contribution forms to include them in the pension scheme and appealed to them to do so immediately.

On reports that the mine management was considering plans to cancel leave pay and Christmas bonus, Mr Yumbe said whoever was spreading

CSO: 1400/5

MILINGO'S REMOVAL SAID TO WEAKEN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop's Departure Leaves Vaccuum

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] AND so like Jesus was denied by one of his disciples, Peter, the Zambia Episcopal Conference and the Party have washed-off their hands on the plight of Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo who is being held in virtual detention in a monastery at the Vatican. Why?

The mind boggles. It is surprising to find a distinguished son of Zambia, being left in the lurch at his greatest hour of need. Has there been a conspiracy between the throne of St Peter in the Vatican and the local church and State authorities?

It is not beyond the Church of Rome to do such things. One of the popes in its long history has been a Borgia. (see Television Zambia series on the family being screened every Wednesday).

The Borgias were a corrupt Italian family among whom one of them became Pope Alexander VI.

But that is a matter of history. Suffice it to say that statements made during the week by a senior Party Official and that from the Zambia Episcopal Conference have more than ever brought matters to a head.

The Party should be frank and state exactly where it stands over the Milingo affair. And the Zambian clergy should do the same. What did Milingo do? Why should he be treated so callously? And why should he be abandoned?

Archbishop Milingo has been in Rome for five months now reportedly being investigated about witchcraft and his faith healing powers. It has been reported that investigations being carried out on him by the Vatican authorities include exhaustive medical and psychological examinations.

Church circles in Zambia say he is regarded by the Vatican as a hermit and held in a monastery reserved for those regarded as mentally unstable. In other words Archbishop Milingo is virtually being held in an mental asylum.

A report in the London **Observer** has since said that the archbishop's treatment by the Vatican reflects a "grave crisis" in relations between Rome and its African hierarchies.

What was the role of the papal pro-nuncio in the whole Milingo affair? He is the pope's representative in Zambia. Repeated attempts by the **Sunday Times** to draw Archbishop Zur on the matter have been unsuccessful.

There are those in the church who have alleged that he did not make much effort to understand the prelate. But it might be that it is not entirely Archbishop's Zur's fault. Milingo had many enemies, not least among whom ranked some of Zambia's indigenous top clergy.

A highly articulate and erudite church leader, Milingo evoked envy and jealousy among some of the dowdy, drab and unspiring clergy. Above all he is a man who has demonstrated that he is able to stand up to authority and speak out on social issues.

For the same reason it is not far-fetched that some political heavyweights might have welcomed his summons to Rome.

Archbishop Milingo was removed from his Lusaka archdiocese in April after a letter from the Pope delivered to him by the papal pro-nuncio.

He had been at the centre of controversy in his church emanating from his spiritual healing powers. In 1978 the Zambia Episcopal Conference banned him from conducting healing sessions.

In the aftermath of his recall and the subsequent shoddy treatment meted out to him at the Vatican, a number of serious questions are being posed. "What role did the Zambia Episcopal Conference play in the whole unsavoury affair?

Contrary to speculation, the conference is dominated by Zambian bishops. There are only two expatriate bishops out of the nine in the country. The attitude of the Zambian bishops has not been that holy.

Archbishop Milingo's gift of healing has been attested by people from all over the world.

And yet instead of taking compassion and understanding his gift, the church — the

Catholic Church that is — has opted to crucify him. Other than being supported by his clergy, some have chosen to abandon and revile him.

"We are not saying that all what he did was right. But he should have been supported. For it is easy to over-step the boundaries of real healing and step into something else," Sunday Special was told by a sympathetic church leader.

Indeed Archbishop Milingo is not the first clergyman to have had such a gift manifested in him. A white priest in Tanzania is reported to have conducted exorcisms without being roundly condemned by his fellow clergy, and subsequently deported to Rome. Instead they rallied behind him.

Does Archbishop Milingo's treatment underline the incipient bigotry and racism in the church in Zambia?

It is evident from Sunday Special investigations that some black clergy want to be more white than the European clergy. Thus they have fed reports to the papal pronuncio on Archbishop Milingo which have been negative.

How come the controversial French prelate Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre continues with his rebellious faction in France without being excommunicated, recalled or disciplined by the Vatican which seems to be powerless? Is it because he is white?

To what extent has the Vatican tried to understand the local situation and the African concept of Christianity in accordance with our heritage?

Christianity in Europe has been coloured by that continent's culture. Is it wrong for a Zambian born clergy to have his own concept of Chirstianity?

What is the African idea of a God? All these are questions which the Church and the Zambian Episcopal Conference should address itself to.

For it is definitely absurd for the Catholic men of the cloth to expect that all the clergy should apishly imitate Catholicism as perceived by Europeans. Archbishop Milingo obviously does not and hence all the problems he is facing.

"The white missionaries say my attitude is dividing the church in Africa, but they are backward, they do not even understand what is happening in their own countries.

"The spirituality of the European saints is in my bones. But the time has come when we are aware of something valuable in ourselves which we would like to be able to hare with the rest of the world," said Archbishop Milingo in an interview with the **Observer**.

And that more than anything else succinctly sums up the situation. To what extent are Zambian Catholics going to sit down idly by while one of their leaders is being unfairly treated?

There is no doubt that his removal has weakened the church — the Catholic Church in Zambia.

Archbishop Milingo's downfall could indeed be attributed to his charismatic and popular following among the laidy.

For Archbishop Milingo is a man widely respected not only in church circles but in the political and other public fields as well.

For Archbishop Milingo, a trained expert in communications, is an intellectual in his own right.

But the question is: Will there be a State House intercession for the Zambian prelate?

The current session of the World Council of Churches being held in Nairobi might discuss his plight because it is understood non-Zambian clergy are concerned. It would be wrong that outside clergy should champion his case while the authorities here at home remain silent.

His departure has left a vacuum which will be difficult to fill in the church. Only President Kaunda can do something about it.

For Archbishop Milingo was the only link between the expatriate clergy and the Zambian followers of the Catholic Church. Others in his position have tended to be quite and not stood up to the dictates of the conservatives in the church.

More than anything else what will be the long-lasting effects on Archbishop Milingo's personality of the agonising process through which he is being subjected?

The so-called exhaustive medical and psychological examinations might leave a permanent damage on him.

Is Zambia prepared to sit on the fence and let its compatriot suffer the Spanish type inquisition at the Vatican alone?

Indeed as things stand, only St Peter himself will bail out Archbishop Milingo in his agony.

Father Crimin's Comment

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] THE Zambia Episcopal Conference which groups local Catholic churches regards the matter facing Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo as "personal and very delicate", its acting general secretary Father Richard Crimins said yesterday.

He was commenting on the plight of the archbishop who has been in detention in Rome for five months now reportedly being investigated for witchcraft and his faith healing powers.

It was reported on Tuesday from London that the investigation being carried on Archbishop Milingo by the Vatican authorities included exhaustive medical

and psychological examinations.

A report in the London **Observer**, said the archbishop's treatment by the Vatican reflected a "grave crisis" in relations between Rome and its African hierarchies.

But Fr Cremins when asked on the conference's reaction to the report said there was nothing he could say at the moment as the matter in which the archbishop was remained "very personal and very delicate".

There was no official communication between the conference and the archbishop or the Vatican on the archbishop's problems, he added.

Fr Cremins said the only issue that was dealt with publicly was when Archbishop Milingo left for Rome in April and that this was duly communicated to the people.

CSO: 3400/5

CATHOLIC CHURCH PAMPHLET RAPS CORRUPT CITIZENS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

INDEPENDENCE had bred a few Zambians who have amassed wealth through "connections" with those in Government at the expense of the poor majority, says a Catholic Church pamphlet printed by the Mission Press in Ndola.

The pamphlet which is a hot seller in Livingstone churches is titled: Christian Reflection and talks about justice and its alleged abuses in the Party and Government.

Few of the wealthy Zambians had amassed the riches through study, initiative, good planning and hardwork, it says.

"Others amassed wealth not through hard work, but by their connections with the "system". "These are selfish men quick to spot loopholes in the law and take unfair advantages. They know how to fix unauthorised loan of thousands of Kwacha by using their connections or political muscle to bully others."

Some of the wealthiest citizens were afraid of the divided society they had allegedly helped to create and to safeguard themselves against future accountability they had exported large slices of their fortune, says the paper.

"Perhaps it has been done legally or illegally. But if legal then it is unjust because Zambia is a developing country desperately in need of foreign exchange. That money is needed for the good of all, not for the benefit of few individuals."

The leadership Code tried to counteract some of these abuses but it seemed to have failed. "Today it seems to be a nice peace of paper covering the ever widening cracks in our society."

"Wives, parents, brothers and sisters even sweethearts are used as fronts to acquire farms, small businesses and shares in large corporations. While preaching socialism, they practise capitalism. The biblical word for this is hypocrisy."

Where proven ability, hard-earned qualifications and professional experience are not given their proper value, justice is missing. Such is the case in corporations and factories which were riddled with corruption and political connections.

"If the majority of kev jobs are in the power of a "clique" or "system", fear becomes a crucial factor.

In such circumstances the great danger was that members of that organisation did not say and do what was right, but what was expedient. They became 'yes' men manipulated by the unspoken fear. They became slaves.

"Those at the top of such organisations were so power-hungry that they resented all views different from their own. They failed to understand the positive value of other opinions, criticism and open discussion.

"Some of the injustices in Zambia cry to heaven for correction. As the gap widens between the haves and the have nots, as the queues grow and more frequent, as robberies become more daring and more deadly, as unemployment becomes wide-spread, as more people fell dependent and yet politically impotent, frustration grows."

The document selling at 40n has called for the freedom of the Press in Zambia and power to be given to the people to elect their own leaders and not to appoint for them.

"When one Party system became a fact in Zambia, it gave many people the right to vote, not just in theory but in reality."

It recalls that in the sixties, many constituencies had not effective choice of candidates. Only one UNIP candidate stood in each constituency and those picked were appointed by Freedom House. Many were returned unopposed.

"In the present system we have choice," says the document which also calls for the election of members of the Central Committee, governors and other district leaders.

The document appeals to Christians to fight for the poor and identify themselves with them.

It quotes the Bible's New Testament which says: "The poor are always with you."

The pamphlet then asks: "Who are the poor with you now?"

CSO: 3400/5

VOTERS REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN SWINGS INTO TOP GEAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] THE voters' registration campaign swang into top gear yesterday with a number of leaders addressing meetings in all corners of the country.

The exercise is aimed at encouraging people to register as voters for the forthcoming presidential and parliamentary elections.

In Choma, Member of Central Committee Mr Elijah Mudenda carpeted a ward chairman for accusing the Party of not fulfilling its promises to the masses.

Mr Mudenda said the Party needed dedicated leaders committed to the welfare of mankind and not those who tried to undermine its authority by making false allegations against it.

Mr Mudenda's remarks followed allegations by Simaubi Ward chairman Mr John Maambo in his opening remarks at a meeting in the ward that people were shunning Party meetings because UNIP had failed to keep promises it made to the people.

Mr Maambo, who later withdrew his remarks and apologised after Mr Mudenda demanded to know the false promises made by the Party to people, said he failed to hold meetings because people had lost confidence in the Party.

He said the Party should learn to keep promises if it expected enthusiastic participation of the people in its programmes.

Mr Mudenda told him that as a Party leader his duties were to work for the consolidation of unity by mobilising people to rally behind Dr Kaunda he should explain to them the true economic situation facing the nation.

He urged the people in Simaubi and Chibwe areas to vote for Dr Kaunda during the presidential and general elections next year.

In Mongu, Member of the Central Committee Mr Daniel Lisulo warned against the dangers of experimenting with the presidential elections.

Addressing trainee teachers at Mongu Teachers Training College, he said there was need for stability in the country and this could only be achieved if President Kaunda was given another mandate to lead the country.

It was not sufficient for people to say they loved Dr Kaunda without showing practical and positive actions by re-electing him.

Rebuked

He said teachers should help explain the necessity to register as voters.

Mr Lisulo rebuked University of Zambia Students who strayed in the meeting and tried to lecture to him about the worsening state of the economy and the type of democracy Zambia was practising.

He told them they should be careful with the theoretical revolutions they read about in books.

Students must not build castles in the air but face realities, adding that in a democratic state the revolution must be humane with revolutionary theories put in the right perspective.

Section, branch and wards in Chingola have been directed to compile registers to determine the number of registered voters.

Member of the Central Committee Mr Joshua Mumpanshya gave the directive at a meeting of Party, church, trade union and other leaders in Chiwempala community hall.

In Kitwe, Labour and Social Services Minister Mr Basil Kabwe appealed to Party officials to ensure that members registered as voters when the registration starts.

Addressing a meeting in Buchi hall, he said Zambians should exercise their voting right once every five years.

He instructed Party officials to be on the alert to counter enemy machinations bent on disrupting registration.

The country's enemies were working hard to disrupt the exercise in their attempts to prove that Zambia was not a genuine democracy.

He said a low turn out during the voters' registration would have adverse effects on the presidential and general elections.

Kitwe governor Mr Raphael Mwale appealed to residents to register as voters to exercise

their constitutional right to choose those they felt were suitable to represent them.

He told Party leaders and militants that it was important for them to register as voters.

Each person of voting age was required to obtain a green national registration card before the registration of voters exercise begins next Monday.

In Kabwe, Bwacha Member of Parliament Mr Richard Banda instructed Party officials in his constituency to update Party records.

He noted that in the past, records submitted from sections to branches did not reflect the true membership of the Party.

And in Lusaka, Kabulonga ward chairman Mr Michael Sata said some aspiring candidates are going round bribing people with money and goods.

Such people had approached Party leaders in sections and given them money to campaign for them. — Times Reporter/Zana.

CSO: 3400/5

MUNDIA PREDICTS RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION WILL BE REVERSED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRIME MINISTER Nalumino Mundia yesterday predicted that the migration of people from rural to urban areas will be halted and the trend completely reversed withing the next five years.

Mr Mundia said if the Party and its government continued with the present economic policy of diversifying investments to rural areas, Zambia will not only halt the movement of population from rural to urban, but will also reverse the trek from urban to rural areas during the same period.

The Prime Minister was speaking in Kawambwa when he closed the third Luapula Provincial Party conference.

The main attractions for this reversal in movement of people is the availability of social amenities such as schools, rural health centres and sporting facilities in the rural areas.

Mr Mundia also said there was a realisation by the people in both urban and rural areas that they can make a lot of money on the land through agriculture in rural areas rather than come to the urban centres and remain unemployed in shanty compounds.

The rural-urban migration which was heaviest between 1963 and 1969, slowed down towards 1974 and the 1980 census showed that not only was the trend halted but in some cases the reversal of movements has started.

CSO: 1400/5

KAUNDA HAILS DPRK

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA has a lot to learn from the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea's success story, President Kaunda said in Lusaka on Saturday night.

He said the story spoke volumes of the successes achieved by the Koreans through dedication and commitment to build a strong socialist state under the Juche idea.

The President was speaking when he received two films on his visits to Korea in 1980 and earlier this year when he led a powerful delegation to attend President Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday.

He said Zambians loved the people of Korea and their leader President Kim Il Sung and that the delegation attended the birthday celebrations because of the genuine love Zambia had for the Korean leader.

President Kaunda said Korea's revolution was meaningful and was being achieved through a collective effort by the people struggling for justice and peace to reunify with South Korea.

The problem of Korea was one which was of exploitation of man by man and which was being complicated by foreign forces.

Despite the enormous strength that foreign forces might have, nothing would stop the determination of people to get what they wanted.

Zambia believed that the Koreans would succeed in their objectives.

Zambians were determined to find a suitable system based on scientific socialism.

The Party and its Government was organised through the Central Committee and Zambia had learnt a lot from Korea during the visits so far undertaken there.

President Kim's contribution did not only lie in what had been achieved for his people but in mankind the world over.

Dr Kaunda was grateful to Korea for the gift of the films which he said were reminding him of the visits he led to Korea and of the great welcome accorded his delegation by the Koreans.

CSO: 3400/5

END

JPRS 82042

21 October 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2707

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JPRS 82042

21 October 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2707

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SOUTH AFRICA REPORTED PLANNING COUP IN ANGOLA

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 7 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Joaquim Vieira and Miguel Sousa Tavares]

[Text] Cooperating with a vast coalition of forces in disagreement with the Luanda regime, South Africa is planning an operation designed to change the government in Angola, EXPRESSO has learned through studies carried out in recent months.

This operation, code-named "Kubango," was ordered by means of a secret agreement signed in London last April by representatives of the South African spy services, officials in the Angolan administration, members of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the FNLA, and a representative of an anti-Castro refugee organization headquartered in Washington.

The information obtained by EXPRESSO points to the completion of a vast and detailed plan calling for a military invasion of Angola, simultaneous with the seizure of the government in Luanda by dissident elements in the MPLA.

Basically repeating the joint strategy used by the anti-MPLA forces during the 1975 war, the plan calls for the invasion of Angola by two military columns, one advancing from Zaire (to the north) and the other from Namibia (to the south).

The northern column will be made up of about 500 mercenaries, who will have previously been transported to Gabon and from there to Zaire, where they will join FNLA forces. Their mission will be to move rapidly in the direction of the settlement of Ambriz, where it is expected that they will encounter Cuban defense forces, and they may then proceed to Luanda to provide support, if necessary, for the uprising which will take place in the capital city.

The column from the south, made up of mercenaries and UNITA units, will also march on Luanda. This group will go into action along with the regular South African military forces, which will launch an attack in depth within Angolan territory, allegedly against SWAPO bases.

Although an effort is being made to make it seem that this campaign originated mainly with Angolan opposition elements, it is reported that in fact the entire

Kubango operation will be coordinated by a general staff in which officers of the South African army will play the basic role.

South Africa, it is further reported, will provide the financial support needed for the operation. This sum is estimated, for the initial phase and for the hiring of 2,000 mercenaries, at $5 million (more than 400,000 contos), specifically for the recruiting of men and the purchase of equipment.

Goals

The goals of the operation are the establishment of a moderate pro-Western regime in Luanda which will have greater sympathy for South African interests. To this end, the plotters are counting on the participation of some of the present political leaders of the MPLA in the future power structure.

Among the changes planned are the elimination or drastic reduction in the support Angola has been giving the SWAPO (the organization demanding independence for Namibia under a black majority regime), in particular in the military sector. This support would be limited to declarations of principle and diplomatic recognition exclusively. The Namibian refugee camps would be removed to some 450 km from the southern frontier.

Angola would also accept the Western proposals concerning independence for Namibia (specifically the Contact Group plan), and would modify its position with regard to South Africa in international bodies.

The new regime would not recognize the South African government immediately, but would establish a policy of peaceful coexistence with that country. In a second phase, it would proceed to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states.

As auxiliary goals, the information obtained by EXPRESSO suggests that the new authorities, once established in power in Luanda, would attempt to negotiate the withdrawal of the Cuban troops, and might eventually be willing to agree to share government responsibility with the UNITA and the FNLA.

Mercenaries

EXPRESSO also established that the recruiting of mercenaries for the Kubango operation is being done mainly in Portugal and South Africa. In this latter country, individuals who lived in Angola before it won independence, more specifically former members of the PIDE/DGS [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State/Directorate General for Security] and soldiers in the Arrow Unit (native troops) will be contacted.

The Portuguese citizens hired will travel to Gabon on a date to be established, where they will be supplied with the equipment to be used and their final instructions. Apart from the recruiting planned in Portugal (mainly among former members of the special Portuguese Army forces and individuals who served in Col Santos e Castro's anti-MPLA company in 1975) and South Africa, it is reported that contacts have also been made with a view to hiring mercenaries from among the Cuban exiles in Florida, in the United States.

The military equipment sought by those in charge of the operation in South Africa (which a military expert told EXPRESSO is "substantial in scope") includes, in addition to mortars, hand grenades, bazookas, rocket launchers, machine guns and thousands of automatic rifles, tanks, antiaircraft equipment, trucks, jeeps and bridges which can be dismantled. The fact that plans call for the use of 2,000 sidearms and defensive grenades leads to the conclusion that the conspirators are also preparing for urban guerrilla warfare. The strategists will also rely on air support from South Africa.

Other information gathered by EXPRESSO (which is naturally difficult to confirm, as is the case with a part of what has been reported above, although it comes from sources we regard as reliable) suggests that the operation may be launched within the near future--possibly later this month or in September. This supposition is also supported by the fact that the recruiting of mercenaries is already well along.

But there are other indications that Operation Kubango is scheduled soon. One is the massive concentration of South African forces reported near the Angolan-Namibian frontier, which has led a number of Angolan leaders (including President Eduardo dos Santos) to issue warnings recently on the imminence of an "unprecedented invasion" of the country's territory. Two weeks ago, Angola Minister of Defense Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale) also referred to the movement of mercenaries from various countries together with these forces from the Pretoria army.

The Lisbon Connection

A resurgence of activity on the part of men whose movements EXPRESSO has attempted to follow recently, and who form what might be called Operation Kubango's "Lisbon connection," point in the same direction.

In fact, the Portuguese capital has served as one of the principal bases for those conspiring against the Angolan government. A number of meetings at which the details of the operation were planned and the financial resources allocated to cover a part of the foreign costs have been channeled there.

Moreover, Lisbon is the base from which one of those mainly responsible for Operation Kubango, Victor Fernandes, is operating. He is an Angolan dissident and liaison agent between the domestic opposition to the government in Luanda and the South African secret services.

Victor Fernandes has met in Lisbon with another of the "brains" of the operation a number of times. He is a South African, Gary van Dyke, described as the European agent of the Department of National Security (DONS) in Pretoria. Van Dyke, whose headquarters is normally in London, where he has an office near Victoria Station and a residence in Chelsea, stayed in room No 1224 at the Hotel Penta in Lisbon from 23 May to 5 June last. He then flew to South Africa, and returned to the British capital some weeks later. In the final days of July, he traveled to Portugal again with his wife and two children, to spend a few days of vacation at a house on the Costa da Caparica.

Victor Fernandes was also in South Africa in June and July, where he met with Gary van Dyke and other officials of the secret services of the government in Pretoria. It is reported that the main guidelines of Operation Kubango were laid out at these meetings, and the schedule for its implementation established.

Diplomat Involved

The South African embassy in Lisbon itself is said to have been involved in the conspiracy. Its consular services provided Victor Fernandes with the visa allowing him to enter that country about 2 months ago. This authorization, dated 11 May 1982, was entered in the Portuguese passport numbered 3447/82 issued by the Setubal civil government. Since Victor Fernandes holds Angolan citizenship, this document must have been obtained by fraudulent means.

Victor Fernandes submitted this passport to obtain the visa in question to the naval and air attache at the South African embassy, Lt Jacobus Everhardus Louw, during a meeting they had at the Empire Cafe in Lisbon on 10 May. An EXPRESSO reporter was present at the meeting between the two men, which lasted about half an hour (from 1800 to 1830 hours), at the end of which Victor Fernandes left the passport in the hands of Jacobus Louw. The South African diplomat left the site of the meeting first, and Victor Fernandes followed a few minutes later.

The plotters have been supported in Portugal by Fernando Simoes, a former militia ensign in the Commando Battalion which worked with Col Santos e Castro's column in 1975. Fernando Simoes was seen a number of times in Lisbon in the company of Victor Fernandes and Gary van Dyke. Recently, he also traveled to South Africa, where he is reported to have met with these two individuals.

Government Awareness

The man mainly responsible for the military planning of the operation seems to be South African Brig Gen Jack Rollins, with whom Gary van Dyke, Victor Fernandes and Fernando Simoes met in that country. Jack Rollins, whose real name is James J. Koos Kemp, was described to EXPRESSO as the head of the DONS and one of the key leaders of the secret services of the South African army, where he was in charge of counterespoinage. According to what EXPRESSO learned from a reliable source, Jack Rollins was also in Portugal during the last days of May.

The representative of the anti-Castro refugees who participated in the London meeting is an American, Frank Sturgis, who in the mid-1970's was closely linked with John Stockwell, a CIA specialist in African affairs.

It is not known if Sturgis still has links with the U.S. spy service or not. But his name was well known long before that. In fact, Frank Sturgis was one of the five participants in the break-in at the Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate building in Washington in 1972, which gave rise to the political scandal which culminated in the resignation of President Richard Nixon. The American magazine NEWSWEEK, in a article on the 10 years of the Watergate

case carried in the issue dated 14 June last, said that Sturgis is currently "working with Cuban rebels and Nicaraguan exiles."

A course close to the leaders of the foreigners' movement told EXPRESSO that Frank Sturgis stayed in the Hotel Roma in Lisbon several months ago under a false name.

On the other hand, a government official revealed to EXPRESSO that the Portuguese authorities were informed of the conspirators' movements in Lisbon (at least in their initial stage), as well as their goals. The same source also said that Pinto Balsemao had this information, but he does not know if the Angolan government was made aware of these facts. On the other hand, he said that no concrete step had been taken to expel the foreigners involved in the operation or to prevent their activities. Moreover, as EXPRESSO was able to learn, surveillance over these individuals was abandoned several months ago, so that their movements in Portugal have been proceeding more or less as they wished.

5157
CSO: 8042/1770-B

BRIEFS

MITTERRAND VIEW ON OAU--The ninth Franco-African summit has ended. The 19 heads of state concluded their proceedings in Kinshasa--a summit in which Zaire President Mobutu and President Francois Mitterrand shared the limelight with Hissene Habre, the new Chad leader. But in order to reassure the Francophobe heads of state at the conference, Francois Mitterrand made a point of stressing that the OAU is essential. On the spot in Kinshasa, here is the analysis of one of our special correspondents, Ralph Pinto. The OAU cannot remain stalled while waiting for some to agree to make a new start within the framework of the inter-African organization. Waiting means strengthening the rupture, believes Francois Mitterrand. Waiting means risking a clash, he told us this afternoon. Well, in order to make a fresh start it is necessary that this 50-member OAU find a smaller common denominator, thinks France, without getting agitated over a problem of personalities--that is to say the current chairman, Libyan's al-Qadhdhdafi--and without blocking such a conference with the headache of the Sahraoui Arab Democratic Republic that the progressives want to see seated but that the friends of Morocco--and they are not the minority--exclude entirely. In Kinshasa, therefore the search has begun for a formula, the miracle so to speak; and Francois Mitterrand, has given his opinion--yes and as soon as possible in order to emerge from the crisis. [Text] [LD092142 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 9 Oct 82]

CSO: 3419/42

OFFICIAL SPEAKS OUT ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Report on interview given to Portuguese news media by Industry Minister Bento Rebeiro on Angolan-Portuguese cooperation; in Lisbon on 11 September]

> [Excerpts] The Angolan minister of industry returned from Lisbon yesterday at the conclusion of an official visit he had made to Portugal at the invitation of Baiao Horta, Portuguese minister of industry, energy and export.

Before departing from the Portela Airport, Bento Ribeiro held a press conference with the Portuguese news media in which he stressed the positive results of his trip; he said that "cooperation between Angola and Portugal in the industrial sector is beginning to exceed the limits of good intentions."

Steps taken in this visit "are in keeping with a course of mutual and faithfully defined practice based on principles already established through accords," Bento Ribeiro said.

The Angolan minister further stated that Luis Fontoura, Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation and development, has been invited and is scheduled to visit our country in November to meet with Angolan leaders and discuss questions relating to the improvement of methods of cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and Portugal.

The possibility of cooperation between the two countries in the area of diamonds was the subject which most aroused the attention of the journalists. In this regard, Bento Ribeiro said that the Portuguese legislation which permits the free sale of diamonds "is not a subject to be discussed," inasmuch as the promulgation of laws is a sovereign act of the Portuguese state which no one is qualified to question. "But," he added, "it is essential in this activity that there be mutual understanding and respect for each other's interests. We are at the beginning and have hopes that our intentions may progress," the Angolan minister said. "However," Bento Ribeiro said, "it is necessary that a way be found to prevent stolen diamonds from being freely sold and, for this, we need effective control."

"Overall Cooperation"

Baiao Horta, Portuguese minister of industry, energy and export, asked to comment on the concern expressed by our government with regard to present legislation in Portugal on the free sale of diamonds, asserted that "the Portuguese Government wants cooperation with Angola to be all-inclusive based on an analysis of all aspects relating to companies and legislation."

Baiao Horta also said that, with this in mind, it will be possible to come up with forms of cooperation suitable to possible common interests and added that "in this procedure there are no individual aspects but rather the whole picture to be analyzed."

Items of Particular Attention

With regard to other branches of industry on which positive results were obtained during this visit, Bento Ribeiro said that Angola was turning particular attention to sectors it considers of a priority nature--namely, the textile, metallurgical and food industries.

8568
CSO: 4742/406

HUAMBO PRODUCTION AFFECTED BY LACK OF SEEDS, SABOTAGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Luis Ferreira, provincial representative of the Ministry of Agriculture in Huambo, said that a lack of seeds and fertilizer has caused a drastic drop in production.

The program of activity in the state productive sector in the first 6 months of this year included secondary seedings and annual crop harvests. Plans called for sowing 383 hectares of corn, wheat, potatoes and garden plants, but only 263 hectares were sown, representing 69 percent of what was planned. With regard to the harvests, the production level did not reach what was originally forecast, partly because the scheduled sowing was not fully carried out and partly because the yield per hectare was low.

Moreover, certain portions of the corn and wheat crops were lost through acts of sabotage, and many garden plants were lost due to lack of irrigation and proper plant-care measures. Soybeans, whose production was to be used for seeding, was completely lost due to technical deficiencies.

Stock Raising Sector

In the stock-raising sector, the feed problem interfered with the normal development of poultry raising, hog raising and milk cattle in particular. Only 39 tons of pork was produced in the first 6 months compared with a forecast of 87 tons; this was done by the combined production units of Chipipa, Kissala and Caala.

Marketed milk production came to 60,500 liters, or 50 percent of what was planned; this was due to irregular feed supply and the theft of 85 cows from the Kissala herd which was concentrated in the Kissala area.

In Huambo a plant specializing in dairy products has been shut down for 6 months. With regard to this situation, the provincial representative of the Ministry of Agriculture explained that "the reopening of this plant was dependent upon a contract which was to be signed with Sweden. However, this plan did not work out inasmuch as it was too costly; therefore, we are awaiting financing from the EEC."

With regard to poultry, the Kissala group consists of 6 units, each having a capacity of 20,000 chicks, and 28,000 were received, separated into 2 units. During the first 6 months in question, 7,500 chickens were marketed.

8568
CSO: 4742/406

CUBAN MEDICAL COOPERANTS PRAISED FOR ADMIRABLE WORK

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Article of Pedro Rodreguez]

> [Excerpts] At the end of last year, and American journalist confided in me that he intended to write a report on "the Cuban troops in Angola," inasmuch as much is being said on this subject throughout the world.

In fact, the Western press is devoting considerable attention to that event, thus dealing with a subject which legitimately concerns the governments and parties of the People's Republic of Angola and Cuba. This external interest says more than anything else about the American magnates and their satellites who are more concerned in stirring up tensions and conflicts than in resolving the devastating calamities which are afflicting all of humanity.

As a matter of fact, there are other Cuban "troops" in the world about whom the publishers of major newspapers do not express the slightest interest. We are speaking of the 1,000 doctors and a like number of health technicians who are scattered throughout more than 20 underdeveloped countries, most in Africa where, for example, malaria kills more than a million children per year.

In fact, there are Cuban health soldiers in Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Congo, with 30 percent of the cooperative arrangement being centered in Angola: the major part of this health exercise.

It has now been 6 years since Cuban Internationalists began to work in this sector in Angola; during this period they have medically treated 10.5 million cases. And even if the capitalist press brings up subjects which are more "sensational," it is certain that those countries will request even greater cooperation in this sector.

Calandula: Kimbundo

Calandula is located in Malanje Province and is one of Angola's largest cities, visited by thousands of persons of all nationalities who go there to enjoy the Calandula Falls, conducive to poetry and relaxation.

At Calandula's city hospital Dr Luiz Gomez Perez practices general medicine. When only 1 month was lacking for him to finish his field of specialization in Cuba, it was necessary for him to leave to fulfill his mission in Angola.

The Cuban doctor put the interests of international solidarity ahead of his own interests. At the end of 20 months in this post, it is confirmed that his research misgivings were also reflected here. Thus, while treating patients in Calandula, he arranges meetings on tropical diseases, the ones which occur most frequently in underdeveloped countries, for study by the group.

Every Saturday the medical mission meets as a group so that, in conjunction with Angolan health technicians, it can discuss scientific subjects which will improve everyone's knowledge; the medical mission is made up of Martin Gallardo Cesenas, pediatrician; Dr Antonio Guerrero; and Maria Ofelia Garcia, obstetrician.

Dr Luiz Gomez has learned Kimbundo, the national language of the ethnic group of the same name, which permits him to conduct his medical consultations with greater facility. Moreover, he is studying Kimbundo medicine, handed down from parents to children for many generations and retained due to the lack of any other type of medical treatment for diseases in the past.

Cacuso: Opening the Way

Bordering on Calandula is a city called Cacuso, still in Malanje Province, where Berta Rodriguez Garcia is the head of the medical staff of the health sector internationalists in that city. She practices general medicine in the treatment of adults while Dr Raul Pita Hernandez devotes his attention to pediatrics. Nurse Mirta Suarez is also completing a 24-month mission in Cacuso.

The Cacuso hospital treats about 72,000 inhabitants, which, in the opinion of Dr Berta Garcia, "is contributing to the advancement of our work; we are now treating mothers and, even if a child is not ill, he or she comes for treatment; thus, we are engaging in preventive medicine, which is the principal goal."

Quela: Yellow Dust

West of Malanje Province is the city of Quela, located 114 km from the provincial capital; it has a population of 27,000 and electricity only at night during a 2-hour period.

Here also, surrounded by yellow dust, there is a Cuban doctor, Fernando Garcia Rolo, and an obstetrics nurse, Ana Rosa Cobas. One one occasion, Fernando Rolo said that the people of this area "were not in the habit of consulting a doctor; they preferred to go to a medicine man. When they became seriously ill, they finally went to the hospital," he said, "and they are carriers of terrible epidemic diseases, such as measles."

The people were gradually won over, and now, even if they are only slightly ill, they go to the doctor. "Thus, we are able to practice preventive medicine," Ana Rosa said.

A Total of 17 Provinces

What is occurring in Malanje Province is also occurring in 17 provinces and dozens of municipalities throughout Angola. To be precise, there have been more than 123,000 patients treated by Cuban internationalists in the past 6 years, ever since the first medical team arrived in Cabinda at the end of 1975.

During that period, more than 8 million consultations were held with the people, while "emergency" services were provided in about 1.5 million medical cases, and almost half a million persons received dental care.

At the same time, surgical operations of a serious nature exceeded 73,000, whereas minor operations numbered 60,000. In addition, more than 88,000 patients were treated with anesthesiology, whereas there were more than 2,600,000 cases involving clinical research, bacteriological examinations and x ray.

Despite the fact that the Cuban internationalists are exercising 34 medical specialities and 24 paramedic specialities, there is an obvious tendency to strengthen collaboration, not only in the diversity of services but also in the technical-teaching domain, with emphasis on medium-level schools which, throughout the country, is bringing general knowledge and medical knowledge to an increasing number of citizens.

8568
CSO: 4742/406

BRIEFS

SECURITY MINISTER IN BULGARIA--Sofia--Col Juliao Mateus Paulo, "Dino Matross," Angolan minister of state security, was received Friday by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. During the meeting, Todor Zhivkov once more emphasized the support of the Bulgarian people for the struggle of the Angolan people against the South African aggressors. Juliao Mateus Paulo, in turn, condemned the non-declared war being waged by the South African racist regime against the People's Republic of Angola and the support being given to this regime by the imperialist forces, headed by the United States. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4742/406

LIBYAN 'TRAVELLING ISLAMIC' DELEGATION VISITS COUNTRY

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 3 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Swedy Ismael]

[Text] A Libyan delegation including a number of intellectuals arrived in Bujumbura early this week and will remain in our country for two weeks. The group is made up of two pediatricians, two opthamologists, a surgeon, two general practitioners, two pharmacists, two agronomists and two Arabic professors.

The delegation was sent to Burundi by a nongovernmental Libyan organization known as "Travelling Islamic." Its mission consists of visiting African countries in order to examine and give free medical care to patients in the nations visited.

During their stay, the Libyan doctors will go to a number of hospitals and out-patient clinics, where they will examine and provide care and medicine for persons suffering from many different diseases. The agronomists will visit state farms, where they will see livestock and administer free care.

The Arabic professors will go to Islamic schools in Bujumbura and the interior of the country. They will give classes in Arabic and investigate needs.

Speaking of the purpose of the delegation he heads, Ali Gadalla El Kelani said that the doctors have come here to help all persons, without discrimination based on race, religion or any other consideration. The doctors will tour the hospitals and clinics to help people and if any medicine is lacking, they will purchase it on the spot from the pharmacy at their own expense for the patient. "This is the first trip of this type that we are making to Burundi," he said, "and it is thanks to the active friendship linking the Libyan and Burundian peoples that we are here. Three groups of the same type are traveling throughout Africa," Gadalla said. "One is now in West Africa and the other in southern Africa. The group in Central Africa has already gone to Rwanda. With respect to care administered to sick people and livestock, the head of the Libyan delegation revealed that in coming to Burundi, the group thought of bringing along a shipment of all kinds of medicines and even surgical equipment for possible operations. If any drug is needed and missing, it is purchased locally at the doctors' expense.

Asked what kinds of diseases the doctors will be called upon to treat, Gadalla said that in coming to Burundi, the group of Libyan doctors had a general idea of diseases common in Central Africa from the start. He mentioned in particular asthma, conjunctivitis, measles, stomach ailments, rhumatism and many other endemic diseases.

The purpose of the mission is not only to administer care, but also to study so that in the future, "we may be able to aid our African brothers in need," the head of the Libyan delegation stated, adding that all three groups now in Africa will gather all information together so as to put together a compendium that may be consulted by doctors and also Libyan universities.

The agronomists will examine livestock, administer care and purchase medicine locally. Like their physician colleagues, the agronomists will perform the same work on livestock.

Regarding possible aid which Travelling Islamic might provide to the clinics, Gadalla said that the two hospitals they have already visited, Rumonge and Kayanza, are short of equipment, but their mission has not planned to handle such a problem. However, it will put the problem to the organization which has sent it as soon as it returns to Libya. The Libyan delegation promised to report on its stay in our country upon its conclusion.

11,464
CSO: 3419/1

BRIEFS

PRISON SENTENCE CONFIRMED--Praia, 20 Aug--The Supreme Military Tribunal of Cape Verde confirmed on Wednesday the 10-year sentence issued in March against Albino Fortes, it was officially announced yesterday in Praia. Three other defendants in the same case of armed revolt against the constitution were ordered freed by the court because they had already served their term. The Supreme Military Tribunal, in session for 2 days in Praia and presided over by Commandant Carlos Reis, determined that the indictment against the 15 accused, sentenced in August 1981 for acts practiced on the island of Santo Antao was well-founded and that they had attempted against the security of the state. The defendants, all property owners on that island, alleged in the appeal presented to the supreme tribunal that they had only tried to oppose the discussion of the law on the subject of agrarian reform. The court determined that Albino Fortes was mainly responsible for the incidents of a year ago. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 5] 12194

CSO: 4742/394

ASPECTS OF 1980 COCOA AGREEMENT DISCUSSED

Unsuitable Agreement

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 19 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] The 1980 cocoa agreement, as is known, has never received the approval of the Ivory Coast, the leading producer country, with a total of more than 400,000 tons. This is simply because it was conceived to guarantee an abundant market supply under conditions when prices were favorable to consumers, but it paradoxically ignored the need to create conditions for the development of production. As Mr Bra Kanon told the 36th General Assembly of the Alliance, held last year in our country, "the breadth of the 40-cent spread between the lowest and highest purchase price limits, which also favored excessive variations in the rates and the mobility of these prices, the purpose of which is to liberate cacao for the purpose of negotiations at times when the rates are excessively low justify the statement that the agreement penalizes the countries which make an effort to produce more." In addition, its operation includes a policy called the semi-automatic revision system, which has numerous series of consequences. In this connection Minister Bra Kanon stressed that the mobility of prices as conceived increases the margin of fluctuation, which may increase from 40 to 48 or even 50 cents, representing a 20 percent variation. Without the principle of stabilization implemented on the planters' level in the Ivory Coast, this meant a drop in the purchase price of 60 francs in 1980. For this year, the figure is considerably more.

The agreement also leads to an uncertain and vulnerable minimum price level, particularly because of the limited corrective capacity of the regulatory stock, at the 110-cent level in particular. This is aggravated by the drop in the minimum purchase price, the level of which is not satisfactory, and this creates a constant uncertainty about the export income and favors speculation on the decline.

In addition, the minimum purchase price establishing the floor price was established at 110 cents per pound. It leads, through the interplay of planned reductions, to a minimum of 102 cents per pound, or 610 francs per kg.

Compared with the production and marketing costs (870 francs per kg for the Ivory Coast, or about U.S.$250), this level does not cover the cost price of the product and thus puts producers in a continuing deficit position. In the Ivory Coast, this deficit comes to more than 200 billion every year.

It should be noted, finally, that the agreement has no clause guaranteeing the annual review of the minimum price. Now, the widespread inflation which prevails at present, with its multiple consequences, makes such a provision more than necessary.

As can be seen, it is a poor agreement which President Houphouet-Boigny, who is concerned with the welfare of man--and who at all times has been a great defender of the prices of our raw materials--could not help but denounce.

President's Judgment Assessed

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21-22 Aug 82 pp 1, 27

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont: "Was Houphouet-Boigny Right Too Soon?"]

[It is significant that 2 years after the cocoa agreement went into effect, Houphouet-Boigny has been proven right. He was right in immediately seeing the inconsistency of this agreement, and the flagrant injustice to which it would lead. Did it not provide, in addition to a ridiculous minimum purchase price (110 cents per pound), for a fluctuation scheme which worked against the producers, who could not accept it? And he was right to have made this plain and to have maintained a line of conduct which was unable to dampen the fire nurtured by pressures encouraged, as is known, by the speculators, those who would starve our people, those who would profit from the sweat of others.

Is there any need to explain this unanimous opposition to our president by the fact that "prophets," or very simply visionaries, are never right at the time?

In fact I remember the rout of certain producers because of the threat of the "money men," despite the firm promises--made in Yamoussoukro in March of 1980--to establish a solid and united front, come what may.

I further recall that article, insulting in its essence, which was signed, also 2 years ago, by one of the contributors to an "African" weekly, who precisely because he represented himself as such, should have become the advocate of the African peasants against those who exploit our continent. In this article, "they" pitted our chief of state against other large African cacao producers, irritated, "they" said, by the "stubbornness" of Houphouet-Boigny in refusing to support an agreement he believed to be basically unjust. And "they" explained this refusal in terms of the following argument: "As the Ivory Coast could in a few years become a net oil exporter, it can allow itself the luxury of scuttling the cocoa agreement today." And "they" asked in this article if oil had not thus perhaps "gone to the head" of our president.

As we saw, the stinging and petty attacks came from all sides, even from those we had thought we could consider on our side. And no one--which suggests that our "Old Man" was sufficiently well known--foresaw that the Ivory Coast would thus resist the "money powers." "...It is not impossible," the Swiss daily LA TRIBUNE DE GENEVE wrote at that time, "that the citizens of the Ivory Coast... will yield in the coming months to the pressures of those more powerful than they."

Should we rejoice today that the secretary general of the Alliance of Cocoa Producing Countries, Mr Oshinibi Ayo, himself admits that the 1980 agreement is ill adapted and clumsy? And that the Ivory Coast was right in not endorsing it? Let us indeed rejoice that this conclusion has finally been reached. But how much time has been lost, which the producers could have used profitably to achieve their goals. What are they? A new agreement should take into account:

--the principle of annual price revision, with the rate of variation from one year to another being negotiated;

--the production cost and the factors linked with that cost (inflation, monetary erosion, etc) in the establishment of a minimum price;

--the principle of a guarantee, throughout the season, for the price established.

Mr. Oshinibi Ayo said during his recent visit to Abidjan that three conditions are essential to guarantee the success of an operation: credibility, efficiency and feasibility. The negotiators should remember this when they meet again, in order to avoid the exclusion of the producers' goals.

Let these experts be more open if they can, for they seem closed to any concept of justice, to the cries of our peasant-president in his crusade for equity in relations between the North and the South. He commented bitterly in Paris last November that "they deny us the real cost of our farm production, while one cannot decently speak of prices for wheat, wine or milk without taking the production cost into account." And, still bitter, he added, explaining that the work of our peasants was not receiving just compensation, the following: "...We achieve all of this with the tools we import, the cost of which is increasing from year to year; with oil-derivative insecticides such as landane, which are fiendishly expensive; and transportation, with trucks and gasoline costing more and more; but no one takes this into account."

Can the "money powers" ignore all of these factors this time? Particularly since, if one is to believe the harsh criticisms voiced by the secretary general of the alliance of producer countries concerning the present agreement, and his understanding of the spokesmen for the Ivory Coast, the early results augur well for a true union of forces within this alliance. It is further necessary for this union--if such really develops--to rely on the discipline necessary in a group and respect for its commitments. And, unfortunately, we must admit that the events noted in these last few years have not indicated that these concepts were the dominant ones in our organization. Or was it that Houphouet-Boigny was right too soon to be understood and supported?

5157
CSO: 4719/1357

CAUSES OF DETERIORATION OF DIMBOKRO PLANTATIONS REPORTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 15 Sep 82 p 9

[Article by Clemento Kouame]

[Text] The Dimbokro area, which had a strong economy not so long ago, thanks to the excellent yields of its cocoa and coffee plantations, is now going to waste. This region suffers acutely from three ills:

- First, the gradual disappearance of the forest with the consequences it entails: insufficient rains, water shortages and the rapid progress of the savanna.

- Then, the damages caused by stinking locusts to all plantations in Bongouanou and Arrah.

- And finally, the depopulation of villages as a result of the massive exodus of the young to the forest areas of the southwest and to the capital.

Faced with these evils, the inhabitants are unanimous to approve the initiative taken by the Party and the Government with respect to food self-sufficiency. In spite of uncertain climate conditions, the populations of the former cocoa "loop" are determined to set to work to develop the traditional food crops.

In this connection, we met with officials of the rural technical services. From what they said, it is evident that it is no longer possible to grow coffee or cocoa. "These two crops helped me build two houses for myself and pay regularly for my four children's school expenses," Mr Koffi, a M'Batto farmer, told us. According to Mr Koffi, the decrease in these two crops is actually due to insufficient rain; it is nobody's fault, just the weather...

"The soil is drying out," he went on, "that is killing all coffee and cocoa plantations; there is no hope for me, although I always harvested several tons of these two products."

But, as they say, it has got to be one thing or the other; the M'Batto farmer feels confident that the food-crop diversification program will bring back their smiles to the sons of this region.

Controlling the Locusts

This optimism is shared by Mr Madjo Patrice, the official in charge of the FRAR [Regional Rural Development Fund] technical control center in Dimbokro. But, according to Mr Madjo, we must first prevent the exodus of the young to the country's forested areas, an exodus which leaves older people--too weak to farm even a small field--alone in the villages. If a remedy is not found, it will be difficult to save the region.

Reflecting the villagers' concern, the FRAR technician adds that, for the moment, priority should be given to controlling the stinking locusts which devastate the plantations every year.

Another field technician whom we met, Mr Yapo Pierre of DMC [expansion unknown], acknowledges that the subsoil around Dimbokro is not too good for growing cocoa or coffee, which send roots deep into the ground. According to him, if the old plantations are to be kept, in addition to replanting, new growing methods should be introduced to replace the present archaic methods.

Mr Sako Douada, a buyer of agricultural products and a merchant, blames the poor agricultural performance of the cocoa loop region on the young: "The Bocanda district--I know it well, I lived there for a long time--used to have 85,000 inhabitants; now it has only 60,000 because of the exodus of the young."

Mr Abou Sall (a merchant) stated that: "The growth of the region will be the result of its sons' efforts." According to Mr Abou Sall, there is no better solution than crop diversification to save the cocoa loop and bring back the young. Party and government are giving us an opportunity, let us set to work and we shall see what comes of it! At any rate, we must do it quickly.

9294
CSO: 3419/26

RELATIONS WITH SOVIETS NOTED

MB111216 Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 29 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The Soviet and Malagasy people are presently celebrating the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Madagascar. Ten years is quite a short period in the history of interstate relations. Within this historical context, what is even more surprising is the improvement and the strengthening of friendly and honest relations and the profitable cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar [DRM]. One should not forget that Soviet-Malagasy relations were only established when the patriotic and progressive forces came to power in Madagascar.

The Soviet Union and Madagascar are developing and strengthening their friendship and cooperation. Of major importance are the two countries' joint efforts in the international arena, their common struggle for peace, democracy, progress, international detente, for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and goodneighborliness, as well as their fight against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The 1978 and 1981 meetings and discussions between Leonid Brezhnev and Didier Ratsiraka greatly contributed to the strengthening of friendly relations and to the establishment of profitable cooperation in various fields. The agreement in principle which came out of these meetings boosted the promotion of fruitful and diverse cooperation in various areas. Regarding politics, the interparty links are strengthening and multiplying. Delegations from the advance guard of the Malagasy revolution and the congress party for Malagasy independence participated at the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses.

The social organizations of the USSR and Madagascar have begun to cooperate. For the first time, the two countries exchanged parliamentary delegations. The friendship associations created in the Soviet Union and in Madagascar are making great efforts.

Soviet-Malagasy cooperation is developing successfully in the cultural, scientific and educational fields. More than 1,000 young Malagasies are studying in specialized institutions of secondary and higher education in

the USSR. Dozens of Soviet lecturers are teaching at the University of Madagascar and in regional centers. This is an example of the selfless aid given by the Soviets to the independent Malagasy state for development of its skilled manpower.

Still more spectacular are the economic results that have been achieved in scientific and economic cooperation between the two countries; cooperation that is being carried out on a long term planned basis and that is based on agreements and intergovernmental protocol. The Soviet Union understands the problems and difficulties facing the DRM in the development of its national economy, which has not yet eliminated the disastrous consequences of the colonialist and neocolonialist pillage. Responding to the requests of the Malagasy Government and that government's capabilities, the USSR granted the DRM commercial and state loans, necessary for the construction of several projects and for the stimulation of trade links, under attractive terms.

The intergovernmental commission for economic, technical and commercial cooperation, created after Didier Ratsiraka's official visit to the USSR in 1978, plays an important part of the coordination and supervision of commercial links between the USSR and The DRM. During the commission's third session, held in Moscow, a study was made of the problems arising in the economic and commercial links between the two countries and a prospectus of their future development was formulated. The cooperation plans mainly deal with speeding up the construction of a flour mill, the construction of a road, vast geological prospection, as well as the promotion and diversification of trade. The results of the commission's work will undoubtedly contribute to the improvement and intensification of economic cooperation that is mutually profitable.

CSO: 3419/41

PRIME MINISTER'S ATTITUDE QUESTIONED

MB080954 Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Lindsay Riviers: "Bad Temper and Edginess"]

[Excerpt] Becoming suddenly conscious of the extent of the growing malaise shaking the country, members of government with the prime minister at their head held a public rally Friday at Goodlands to explain their policies and to justify the rather slow pace of change.

Mr Aneerood Jugnauth chose to have the discussion cover two topics:

A. The heavy burden left by the outgoing regime that does not allow the new government to translate its program into concrete actions.

B. The "good will" of the new ministers "who are sparing no efforts," he said, "to carry out their duties efficiently."

Accordingly, as an example, Mr Jugnauth recalled "sacrifices" made by his ministers and himself in terms of material security and the abolition of the duty free privileges, and stressed--once again--that "he is not particularly enthralled with the status of the office of prime minister," and that he is deeply hurt and irritated by current reports to the contrary.

The head of government's insistence on reminding people of the great self-control he showed in accepting his new functions and the increasing annoyance he shows to criticism begin to become too distasteful not to provoke some observations:

1. The present bad temper of the people was to a large extent foreseeable, and it is surprising that this surprises the new leaders of the country. It is undoubtedly true to say that, lesiglatively speaking, parliament has done a good job in the past 3 months. However, one should not forget that no matter how positive laws may be, such as guarantees to hold elections, and so on, they respond more to intellectual needs and do not change the material conditions of life at all for the people. Yet it was on its promise to improve precisely the material quality of life that the Mauritian militant

movement-Mauritian Socialist Party Alliance was elected by the masses. It is therefore not surprising that these people are impatient, having seen no change in their lot. Mr Jugnauth should be reminded that it was he, and nobody else, who, before the television cameras, offered the figure of 30 percent as a "reasonable" wage increase for the masses--this vague category into which almost every Mauritian falls. Even if this bad temper is not quite justified after so short a time, it is no less justified than the aspirations generated by a long electoral campaign which was full of promises, and therefore it is quite understandable.

2. Grumblings, criticisms and ingratitude being the lot of all public figures, and Mr Jugnauth by his own will being the first of our public figures, should--as Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, did in the past--learn to live with the tensions, frustrations and trials which are the other side of the coin. To keep listening to the people and to be sensitive to the people's criticism--after the arrogance of the Labor Party--is no doubt an excellent thing, and it is good that the new head of government is taking this into consideration. But to allow himself to be crushed or dominated by this to the extent that, on every occasion, he mentions the fact that "he is not particularly enthralled with the post of prime minister" can only be prejudicial to authority, efficiency and the public image of the prime minister who, if he is not careful about his own statements, will end up as somebody just holding the fort for the time being, whereas more than ever before, we need a man of decision, dynamism and authority at the head of the state.

If the prime minister does not constantly and publicly show that he likes what he is doing, that being a prime minister is not a thankless job but rather a privileged means of serving one's people, then I am afraid his performance will be considerably affected by this attitude.

CSO: 3419/41

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT--The Council of Ministers yesterday ratified the treaty isntituting a preferential trading zone grouping southern and east African countries. According to the treaty, customs duties on imports coming from states that are signatories of the treaty will gradually be phased out. The Mauritian Government hopes that the country will benefit from the treaty by increasing its exports to these countries. The government also notes that now that Mauritius is becoming a signatory of the treaty, investors might be encouraged to use this country as a production base for exports to member countries of the treaty. The preferential zone is made up of the following countries: Angola, Botswana, the Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, the Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The aim of the treaty is to encourage development through the intensification of commercial exchange between member states. [Text] [MB130739 Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 2 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 3419/49

SPANISH COOPERATION IN FISHING VESSELS PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] "Spain could become involved in the construction of wooden boats in Mozambique for the development of semi-industrial and small-scale private fishing," D. Miguel Aldosoro, undersecretary general of fisheries in the Spanish Government declared to our reporter before his return to Spain yesterday, after a short visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Concerning cooperation between the two countries in the fishing sector, D. Miguel Aldosoro declared that there has been a major qualitative increase in that field, with this year's establishment of government relations between the two countries.

It was on the basis of this "qualitative advance" that the undersecretary general of fisheries in the Spanish Government acknowledged the possibility of a visit of Spanish technicians to Mozambique to assist the already planned series construction of boats for semi-industrial and small-scale private fishing.

That member of the Spanish Government declared to our reporter that during his stay in Mozambique he presented to the state secretariat of fisheries of the People's Republic of Mozambique a study prepared by Spanish experts which would determine the ideal type of boat for the development of fishing along the Mozambican coast.

Concerning the Spanish party's opinion on the ideal kind of boat for fishing in Mozambique, D. Miguel said that "wooden boats would be ideal, especially given the fact that Mozambique is endowed with the natural resoruces in wood for their manufacture.

The undersecretary of fisheries of the Spanish Government also stated that "a certain tradition and knowledge of naval construction already exists in Mozambique and consequently the construction of wooden boats is advisable for several reasons?

The study was based on a survey of the principal marine resources existing in our waters.

The technical-economic viability of such a study, as well as other details related to the cooperation in the fishing sector between Mozambique and Spain, will be analyzed at the fisheries committee's second meeting, to be held in the near future in Madrid, the Spanish capital.

Concerning Mozambican fishing potential, D. Miguel Aldosoro stated he was particularly impressed by existing resources in that field, affirming that he had the opportunity to note such possibilities in Maputo and Beira.

During his stay in Mozambique the undersecretary of fisheries of the Spanish Government also met with the ministers of agriculture and industry and energy, Sergio Vieira and Antonio Branco, respectively.

He discussed with them some issues related to Spanish cooperation in agriculture and industry, in which Spain already participates.

"There are several projects in which Spain may participate actively, particularly the industrialization of sisal and wood beyond the cooperation already underway," the undersecretary said.

As an illustration of the improvement of relations between the two countries in the fishing sector, D. Miguel said that approximately 600 Spanish citiziens now work in Mozambique, both for Spanish private firms and for mixed enterprises.

12194
CSO: 4742/394

DPRK ASSISTANCE IN SALT COMPLEX

Beira DIARO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 17 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] A team of technicians and specialists from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] recently visited the Mambone saltworks complex to study existing resources, to aid in training Mozambican workers of this sector and to build improved housing for them by taking advantage of existing natural resources.

The Korean team was accompanied by staff members of the ministries of Industry and Energy and Public Works and Housing.

Inaugurated last year, the Mambone saltworks not only produces domestic supplies but it also contributes foreign earnings to the nation by exporting to some neighboring countries.

A series of projects aimed at increasing production at the site have already been completed. Among these are the pumping station and the resevoirs for precipitating and increasing the sea water's salinity. This year that complex is planning to produce up to 25,000 tons of salt.

It should be noted that the governor of Inhambane Province, Alberto Sithole, met with the Korean team of technicians and specialists with whome he discussed the possibility of aid in the construction of fishing and passenger boats to benefit the saltworks laborers.

9935
CSO: 4742/396

CUBAN COOPERANTS DONATE FUNDS DESPITE LOW SALARY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The president of the FRELIMO party, Marshall Samora Machel, received yesterday afternoon groups of Italian and Cuban cooperants who offered him contributions in support of the fourth congress in a gesture of firm support to the struggle of the Mozambican people. Those donations from private contributors amount to 185,000 meticals and 2,200 dollars.

"You contribution is an encouragement to us. It is an encouragement to know and to witness such gestures from our friends the Italian comrades who supported us when victory was uncertain, when victory was still a dream: at that time, you had no doubt--you supported us because you know that a people's struggle is always victorious," the president of the FRELIMO party stated upon receiving the Italian cooperants' contribution in the amount of 88,000 meticals and 2,200 dollars.

The representative of the Italian cooperants underscored the fact that this donation represents merely a first contribution for the fourth congress.

President Samora Machel expressed his gratitude for the contribution, emphasizing its significance as a manifestation of solidarity with the Mozambican people and as proof of the reinforcement and consolidation of relations with the democratic and progressive forces of the whole world.

"Partners and fighters in the great trenches, the example you have just provided here is considered by us as an unfurled flag so that all will continue with determination," the FRELIMO party president stated at the second ceremony in response to the warm message delivered by the Cuban cooperants.

That group of Cuban cooperants currently in Mozambique, following agreements at the party level underscored that with their donation they sought to contribute to the strengthening of the bonds linking our two revolutions and our two Marxist parties.

Marshall Samora Machel praised the gesture of these Cuban Communist Party militants because, despite the fact that their salaries are practically insignificant, they were able to raise among themselves 97,000 meticals in contributions." For us it is an encouragement as well as a teaching to see these comrades who have been here for many years, away from their family, but whose sole concern is the continuing development of the revolution.
12194
CSO: 4742/394

MOLASSES EXPORTS THROUGH PORT OF MAPUTO

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Jaime Rocha, director of the Molasses Export Company--one of the firms associated with the London based firm of Tate and Lyle-- revealed to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE that the use of the port of Maputo by Swaziland to export molasses will earn Mozambique 1.03 million rands about 34 million meticals this year.

The above-mentioned sum corresponds to 30,100 tons of molasses that will be exported by Swaziland this year through the port of Maputo.

According to Jaime Rocha, the People's Republic of Mozambique earned the equivalent of approximately 12 million meticals in rands during the first half of the year in the same manner. That sum is derived from rail transportation charges, customs and embarkation duties, and handling charges.

Asked about the export or molasses produced in Mozambique, Jaime Rocha said that "we do not yet export Mozambican molasses because the sugar cane harvest has only recently begun. As in customary, that product is supplied by the ENACOMO [National Mozambican Trade Company]."

Molasses, a product that comes from processed sugar cane, is used as a component of animal feed, as well as serving in the manufacture of sweets, alcohol, yeasts and other products.

9935
CSO: 4742/396

MIXED RESULTS NOTED IN RAILROAD CAR PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Felisberto Matusse]

[Text] Cometal-Mometal already produced 125 railroad cars of various types of the 250 foreseen in the production plan for the current year. As disclosed by Laurinda Kanji, general manager of that production unit, this quantity corresponds to 50 percent of the established goal.

According to the same source, there are good prospects for fulfilling the plans' established goals in quantitative terms.

On the other hand, the established quotas for the production of platform and container cars will not be attained for lack of certain types of raw materials.

To attain the figures set forth in the construction plan, that production unit opted for the replacement of some types of cars by tank cars.

This measure was determined, among other factors, by the lack of locally produced raw material and the reduced amount of manpower due to the assignment of some workers to other tasks.

According to Laurinda Kanji, some 200 workers are engaged in other tasks, such as militia training and professional training, and some have been drafted into the military service, thus obviously reducing the firm's production.

She also stated that despite the situation affecting that production unit with regard to the stabilization of manpower resources, the company is in a position to fulfill the pre-established goals in relation to quantity.

The other types of cars will not be produced because of the delay in the production line, whose repair is causing the immobilization of other lines.

In order to guarantee supply of raw material for the next year, some contracts will be signed as early as this year so that the suppliers may be able to correctly plan deliveries.

Furthermore, Laurinda Kanji noted that approximately 15 percent of the materials utilized in the construction of freight cars is manufactured locally, and that there are expectations that this figure may increase since there is a program geared to that effect.

Regarding the exportation of railroad cars, this will only be realized in the coming year, although there is demand from foreign countries at the present time.

Assembling of Cranes

According to what we determined from our correspondent, the assembling of cranes in the port of Nacaea will not be fully completed due to the changes made in the placement of the cranes.

According to these changes, two of the eight units already set up will be disassembled, which will be a determining factor in the nonimplementation of the program.

It is a known fact that the installation of this equipment in the port of Nacaea is considered a priority for the benefit of all Mozambicans.

12194
CSO: 4742/394

RECALCITRANT STUDENTS IN GDR SENT HOME

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 17 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Seven Moazmbican students were sent home from the GDR, where they were studying, for acts and behavior detrimental to prestige of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

A source in the Maputo Provincial Court let it be known that the group in question, despite constant warnings by comrades, insisted on acting and behaving incorrectly, which led to the imposition of this measure.

Fernando Augusto Mateus, Agostinho Arnaldo Mata, Ismael Filipe Mauque and Fernando Rungo were working in the VGB [People-Owned Enterprise] tire complex of Dresden. They had arrived in the GDR in February 1980.

They are accused of performing acts that are contrary to the moral principles guiding the functioning of the residential center where they were staying.

Gregorio Varela, Jose Luis Nita and Samuel Lucas Muaquenina are the other members of group No 41 of Grobkeine. By their behavior, they demonstrated an anticollectivist spirit and contempt for the guidance of those in charge.

According to the same source, in addition to lacking respect, the group created disturbances in the dormitory where they lived, producing an atmosphere of unrest among their comrades. These attitudes were mainly the result of excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages.

9935
CSO: 4742/396

PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL: FACIM 'POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL SUCCESS'

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 17 Sep 82 pp x-xi

[Text of interview with Faria de Oliveira, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign trade, on various matters pertaining to his department; date and place not specified]

[Text] O JORNAL: Mr Secretary, you recently returned from Mozambique, where you were a close observer of the progress of FACIM [Maputo International Trade Fair]. Did you bring away any new ideas about Portuguese export products that might correspond with Mozambican needs?

Oliveira: My trip to Mozambique not only confirmed some important information that had come up during the Mozambican visit of the president of the republic and the prime minister, but added some other items, and this in a spirit that I feel is highly important: we tried to explore and benefit from the aspects that unite us and not to emphasize the existing differences between the two countries' systems.

In the industrial area, we could point out several forms of cooperation, from the formation of joint companies to the formulation of management contracts that would insure continuity over time and responsibility by both parties for the initial objectives. We also have invested largely in professional training, either through specialized firms in the sector or through state agencies.

Regarding new ideas, they pertain particularly to the progress that has been observed, specifically with respect to the possibility of Portuguese participation in a vast integrated cotton development project in Zambeze. We have in mind the formation of a joint foreign trade association with two basic objectives: to encourage trade between the two countries and to serve as a trading post, either in Portugal or in Mozambique, for exports to other markets.

FACIM was also a political success. Our pavilion not only had more to offer, in quantity and quality, but was also more attuned to the needs of the Mozambican market. At the moment we are certainly well acquainted with the most pressing needs of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

[Question] Why do you call this a "political victory"? Isn't it, rather, a commercial victory?

[Answer] I think we can consider it a political victory because it confirms that there has been a noticeable and rapid growth in the various forms of cooperation, and a political readiness, not only of two sovereign states to expand this cooperation, but most specifically a willingness of two peoples who have bonds of friendship and who wish to go forward with their mutual collaboration.

Improved Foreign Trade Situation

[Question] Specifically regarding the exportation of Portuguese technology to Mozambique, did FACIM offer anything new?

[Answer] We are assured of providing technology through numerous technical assistance agreements already signed between Portuguese and Mozambican companies. The People's Republic of Mozambique has 3-year and 5-year plans, and their own programs for the next 2 years are already defined. Portugal will play an active part in some of these, specifically in the expansion of a glass factory in Mozambique. This is one of the export sectors Mozambique is counting on to improve its trade balance. We will also cooperate in the feed and fertilizer sectors, in the automobile sector, with the construction of assembly plants for light and heavy vehicles, and in the maintenance of the Mozambican automotive park. Participation in the construction of fishing boats to improve the Mozambican fleet is also under study.

Mozambique is particularly interested in developing its industrial sectors, not only with domestic consumption in mind but primarily to expand its export capacity, namely to the Front Line countries. In our cooperation, we must always bear in mind that Mozambique must improve its foreign trade situation; in fact, this is also the best way for us to improve our relations and our own exports.

[Question] The transport question is particularly important for Mozambique. How could Portugal participate in this sector?

[Answer] We are cooperating in the repair of the rail lines, and we discussed some possibilities for participation in the equipment sector, namely in the manufacture of railway cars. Some very significant steps were taken regarding reequipment of the ports; the Mozambican Government expressed a desire for participation by Portuguese companies in two major projects now in progress: design of the administrative plan of the ports and overhaul of all the port equipment.

In Mozambique's Hands

[Question] How do you think the volume of exports to Mozambique will develop in the coming years?

[Answer] This year showed an improvement over 1981, since, politically, there was a very great rapproachement between the two countries, on one hand, and also because Portugal plays an important role in dealings with southern Africa, a role that Mozambique fully recognizes. In terms of the future, however, the expansion of our trade and industrial relations will depend on Mozambique's capacity to promote its own economic development, which in turn depends closely on the resolution of the political problems in the area.

[Question] What volume of exports do you think can be attained by the end of 1982?

[Answer] Last year Portuguese exports amounted to 2 million contos. This year it is natural that the figure will be between 4 and 5 million contos.

[Question] And what is the current situation with respect to the use of the line of credit between the Bank of Portugal and the Bank of Mozambique?

[Answer] At this time the line of credit is being renegotiated, with Mozambique's interests in mind. In view of its financial problems, namely exchange rate difficulties, the Mozambican administration has asked the Portuguese Government to consider the possibility of financing, albeit perhaps under different conditions, the payments for various supplies, at least for those considered in the national interest. In October Dr Rui Vilar will go to Mozambique, and then this matter, which is being negotiated between the central banks, will certainly be definitely resolved. All the changes that might possibly be introduced in the line of credit have to do with the service sector, where, according to the duration of the services rendered and their respective value, new adjustments could be made. It is certain that there will also be some adjustments to increase rates, and these are already in an advanced stage of negotiation.

Small Adjustments

[Question] Only adjustments, or could there also be substantial changes in the policy followed up to now?

[Answer] I think there will only be small adjustments. Some of them take into consideration the developments in the international markets and others have in mind the most immediate interests of the People's Republic of Mozambique. In this regard, the Portuguese Government has sought to find ways of obtaining supplemental aid, namely for foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals, for which specific credit conditions have been established.

6362
CSO: 4742/408

BRIEFS

PCI MEMBER'S VISIT--Giulio Bellini, head of the League of Italian Cooperatives met in Maputo with Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the permanent committee of the People's Assembly and with Ministry of Agriculture officials to discuss the participation in an agricultural project for the development of the Zambeze Valley. Giulio Bellini is a deputy of the Italian Parliament and president of the Italy-Mozambique Friendship Section of the chamber of deputies of the Italian Republic. Bellini is a member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party which he joined in 1942, having distinguished himself in the resistance struggle against fascism at the time of Benito Mussolini's dictatorship. During his stay in Mozambique which will end today, Bellini visited Zambezia Province, being subsequently received by the minister of agriculture, Col Sergio Vieira. In the field of parliamentary issues, Bellini met with deputy Teodato Hunguana, minister of justice, to discuss the bilateral relations between the People's Assembly and the Italian Parliament and their participation in the 69th Congerence of the Inter-Parliamentarian Union to be held in Rome next September. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 1] 12194

OMM MEMBER EXPELLED--The Organization of Mozambican Women [OMM] yesterday published a communique announcing the suspension of Helena Zefanias from her functions as a member of the national coordinating council and the national secretariat of the OMM. According to that document, this measure was taken after it was proved that "this OMM member is involved in cases of adultery and promiscuity, a behavior typical of bourgeois society, which is absolutely contrary to the party's political line, clashing openly with the principles orienting the struggle for the emancipation of women and discrediting the OMM." The communique indicates also that the national secretariat of the Organization of Mozambican Women analyzed the moral and social behavior of Helena Zefanias, and ascertained that it does not meet the standards of behavior expected from a leader of the OMM, thus causing her suspension from her former OMM duties. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 22 Aug 82 p 2] 12194

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION--A delegation from the People's Republic of Kampuchea is in Maputo on an official and work visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The delegation, which initiatied talks with the Mozambican authorities yesterday, is headed by Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs of that Asian country. The exchange of information about Mozambique and Kampuchea

and also about the situation in the regions where they are located, Southern Africa and Indochina respectively, is one of the topics on the agenda of talks which began yesterday. According to information from Valeriano Ferrao, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who heads the Mozambican delegation in the talks, such contact will also allow for the exchange of opinions on international policies in general, as well as consultation on policy matters. Kong Korm arrived in Maputo last Saturday night and shall remain in Maputo until 28 August. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 82 p 1b] 12194

USSR MALARIA TRAINING--The Soviet Union will assist Mozambique in carrying out a national campaign against malaria. To this end, it is foreseen that malaria specialists, means of transportation, laboratory equipment and medicine will be sent to our country. According to TASS, Moazmbican doctors will attend a special course in the Soviet Union this year. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Aug 82 p 1] 9935

CSO: 4742/396

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS 1983 BUDGET

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 23 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Article: "The minister of finance Presents the 1983 Budget"]

[Excerpts] The minister of Finance, Quartermaster Moussa Tondi, met with the national press yesterday to present the 1983 budget.

We are reproducing this important statement in its entirety below.

As you already know, the 1983 budget amounts to 81,268,510,000 francs, including 7 billion for the National Investment Fund (FNI). The additional Public Works equipment operating budget amounts to 1,681,655,000 francs.

The general budget shows a reduction of 12,580,309,000 francs over 1982, i.e. 13.4 percent.

This budget reflects the reduction in revenues from uranium and therefore, as was already announced by the Chief of State, the necessity to make a pause and still preserve the gains of the previous period.

Indeed, we must cross the turbulence zone without suffering great damage. This is why the following principles were retained:

For Resources

- To provide, for most items in the budget, perennial and reliable resources, i.e. tax revenues, by updating some rates and improving yields, on the one hand;

- To be prudent in our evaluations in view of the ups and downs of world economy, on the other hand.

For Expenditures

- Strict austerity as far as operating credits are concerned;

- Preservation of our gains by continuing our present investments, on the one hand, and repaying national debt instalments as they become due, on the other hand, thus living up to our commitments.

As you can see, this is a realistic attitude and it has led the government to reduce the budget compared with the previous one. No need to say that safeguard measures had been taken in implementing the 1982 budget, so actual expenditures would not exceed recorded receipts.

First, Resources

Present necessities have led us to interrupt the taxation pause. As a result, the order includes new provisions to increase state resources.

As far as the various taxes are concerned, we are essentially increasing from 13 to 15 percent the tax on services, and from 18 to 20 percent the tax on production.

As far as customs duties are concerned, certain changes were made to harmonize duties and taxes within the CEAO, others to reflect the increased production tax rate for various taxation items (from 18 to 20 percent ad valorem). In spite of budgetary constraints, the government agreed to some privileged rates of taxation on health-related products and equipment.

Finally, the laws on real-estate advertising and stamp duties were also amended in the hope of improving the yield of these receipts. Let us mention in passing that some of these rates had remained unchanged since 1959.

I expect that some will think now is the right time to increase their prices inconsiderately. I am warning them that the state will not compromise in this respect.

Now that we have reviewed the essential new tax provisions, let us consider the evolution of state receipts.

The receipts are expected to break down as follows:

- Receipts from taxes: 67,060,720,000 francs, i.e. 82.5 percent;

- Miscellaneous receipts: 10,230,735,000 francs, i.e. 12.6 percent;

- Exceptional resources: 3,977,055,000 francs, i.e. 4.9 percent of the total.

As I said in opening this press conference, receipts from taxes, 67,060,720,000 francs--i.e. a 5,508,720,000 increase--will account for the bulk of our receipts. It is therefore easy to understand why our effort will bear on fiscal services. As a comparison, these receipts accounted for 65.5 percent in 1982.

We should also note the very small percentage of exceptional resources, which reflects our return to reliable sources of financing. Indeed, last year these resources accounted for 23 percent of the total, which means that the share of the total receipts they represent will be lower by 81.5 percent in 1983.

Considering the breakdown of tax receipts by type of taxes, we note that:

- direct taxes will amount to 13,520,715,000 francs, which represents a 940,715,000 franc increase (7.5 percent);

- indirect taxes: 17,539,000,000 francs, which represents a 569,000,000 franc increase (3.4 percent);

- customs receipts: 32,092,005,000, which represents a 3,942,005,000 franc increase (14 percent);

- stamp duties: 3,885,000,000 francs, which represents a 50,000,000 franc increase (1.3 percent).

The increases indicated for direct and indirect taxes result, on the one hand, from ordinary provisions concerning industrial and commercial profit taxes and the general income tax and, on the other hand, from increased rates of taxation.

Customs receipts will essentially support the taxation receipts increase.

After tax receipts, next in line are miscellaneous budget receipts which, as I said, account for 12.6 percent. The overall revenues from government property, resulting essentially from BCEAO profits, did not make up for the decline in miscellaneous benefits, fines, deductions, repayments and receipts (2,319,606,000 francs).

To finish with the receipts, as you can see we have a hard year ahead of us; I have told tax authorities that I would insist on maximum yield, and I will say the same to taxpayers who must understand that the time for fraud is past and that paying his taxes is every citizen's duty.

I am now going to tell you about planned expenditures. Since the budget adopted is a balanced budget, their amount is identical to that of the receipts.

I shall not come back on the principles that guided the government in estimating them.

Their breakdown per chapter is as follows:

- National debt: 19,944,550,000 francs, i.e. 24.5 percent;

- Government authorities: 489,535,000 francs, i.e. 0.6 percent;

- Means for services: 39,982,950,000 francs, i.e. 49.2 Percent;

- Public interventions: 20,851,475,000 francs, i.e. 25.7 percent of the budget.

In 1982, these chapters accounted respectively for:

- 16,641,455,000 francs, i.e. 17.7 percent;
- 465,890,000 francs, i.e. 0.5 percent;
- 37,286,210,000 francs, i.e. 39.7 percent;
- 39,460,264,000 francs, i.e. 42.1 percent of all expenditures.

Note that:

- the national debt increased by 3,303,095,000 francs, i.e. 19.8 percent;

- government authorities by 23,645,000 francs, i.e. 5.1 percent;

- means for services by 2,696,740,000 francs, i.e. 7.2 percent;

- public interventions decreased by 18,644,789,000 francs, i.e. 47.2 percent.

Thus, national debt accounts for one fourth of our expenditures and increases by 20 percent, while public interventions--which accounted for nearly half of the 1982 planned expenditures--dropped to 25 percent, a reduction of close to 19 billion francs. The increase in credits for means for services is also lower than last year's increase (15.3 percent). This is a proof of the austerity that the state has imposed upon itself, on the one hand to show that it is being realistic and, on the other hand, to provide 7 billion francs of credits for the National Investment Fund in spite of present economic conditions.

After this general presentation of expenditures, let us examine their breakdown by chapter.

First, The National Debt

You already known by how much it has increased and what percentage it represents. It increased less than it had in 1982 (7,902,943,000 francs)--foreign debt: 12,733,150,000 francs; domestic debt: 7,211,400,000 francs.

In 1982, our foreign debt amounted to 11,264,794,000 francs and our domestic debt to 5,376,661,000 francs.

We must now make sure that we honor our commitments and that the state retains its credibility. Variations in interest rates and in the dollar exchange rate demand that we take a closer look at the terms offered to us.

All ministries' departments must also obey a very strict discipline in managing public funds.

Chapters II and III, dealing with government authorities and means for services, will be considered as a whole in view of the similarity of the expenditures they list, viz. personnel, equipment, transportation and housing.

Changes in these items are summarized as follows: (see table)

Expenditures	1982	1983	Increase	
Personnel	23,064,541,000	24,564,240,000	+ 1,499,699,000	6.5 %
Equipment	10,333,344,000	11,419,650,000	+ 1,086,306,000	10.5 %
Transportation	3,616,435,000	3,671,815,000	+ 55,380,000	1.5 %
Housing	737,280,000	816,780,000	+ 79,500,000	10.8 %
Total	37,751,600,000	40,472,485,000	2,720,885,000	7.2 %

Thus, personnel expenditures show a small increase (1,499,699,000 francs, i.e. 6.5 percent) over 1982 (20.5 percent). This decline is accounted for, on the one hand, by the fact that an exceptional provision of 2 billion francs had been made last year to meet salary increases and, on the other hand, by the strict inclusion of the personnel listed in ministries' programs.

Expenditures for equipment show a 10.5 percent increase, compared with 16.7 percent in 1982. Actually, all credits were renewed, except those related to water and electricity consumption and to the telephone, for which planned amounts were stable and did not reflect actual prices, on the one hand, and new investments made since then, on the other hand.

Credits for transportation, which include transportation and travel, vehicle maintenance and fuel, were increased by the percentage indicated to make up for the various fuel-cost increases; 1982 credits were renewed. As for housing credits, their increase involves rent and furnishing expenses which proved insufficient.

Let us now consider chapter IV dealing with public interventions.

The credits amount to 20,421,475,000 francs, 48.2 percent less than in 1982.

We must first note the very appreciable decrease in FNI credits which, as you know, amounted to 26 billion francs last year, only 8 billion of which were actually spent due to a lack of foreign resources. Apart from this decline, most credits were renewed.

The only exceptions remain Higher Education and the Plan, in order to enable them to meet school costs.

Thus, the policy of austerity applied by the ministries is reflected in the subsidies allocated to public offices and institutions.

Once again, you will note that, faithful to its principle of operating only with the means available, the government did not hesitate to make drastic cuts wherever necessary so as to meet the imperatives of schooling and investment.

In conclusion, I would say that this budget results from a realistic decision which, considering present economic conditions, consisted in looking for receipts where they had to be looked for, and allocating them to priorities. Therefore, everybody must know that 1983 will be a hard year. This is why I request from all officials optimum management of all credits made available to them. In view of the collective discipline which must be our sacrosanct rule, I think this is a good time for me to say that the Administration has rules concerning its expenditures, and that their non-respect will solely involve the responsibility of those who break them.

9294
CSO: 3419/10

ATTITUDE OF MALAN, DEFENSE FORCE SCORED

MB071142 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Oct 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Too Ready To Strike?"]

[Text] A note of unseemly arrogance and bombast is increasingly creeping into the public tone of the defence force. Certainly there is no evidence that the Seychelles debacle and the national embarrassment of an armed intrusion into Zimbabwe have left it chastened.

The bellicosity of the minister of defence, Mr Malan, this week offers a case in point. Naturally a country cannot fight a war without going into battle--and equally naturally it will have a sense of pride when it wins battles. We also recognise that countries have a duty to defend themselves. Thus the shooting down by South African Mirages of a Soviet-built Mig fighter over Angola can be seen as a military triumph.

We commend the evident skill and courage of our own fliers and express heartfelt relief that it was they who emerged victorious. What we cannot commend is the sabre-rattling reaction of the minister.

The attack took place when our planes were in the air space of a foreign country. True, the explanation is that the enemy is building up a formidable arsenal across the border but it is almost certainly true that the enemy will accuse South Africa of doing the same thing and South Africa would not regard that as a justification for Migs to overfly Namibia.

Whatever the military imperatives, confrontations such as this one obviously harm the settlement negotiations upon which real peace depends. The South African objective must always be to advance the diplomatic initiative: to contain the fighting where it can. There is no such thing as a military solution to South-West, and no one can view with any satisfaction the prospect of young lives risked (and lost) in such a war. None of this seemed uppermost in the mind of Mr Malan when he dismissed the territorial intrusion airily--"Recce flights over the area are quite normal"--and issued a warning to Mig pilots to "watch their step or we will clobber them."

That is the biggles-style language of a soldier spoiling for a fight. It is at odds with the defence force's usual claim that it has a defensive, not offensive, role. Are we declaring war on Mig pilots flying in a foreign land with the permission of the host government? Surely not, when official policy is that armed might is only a stop-gap safeguard while politicians resolve the problem.

The mood is infectious. If Mr Malan is bent on engaging the enemy, his men on the home front seem bent on engaging those who, while not enemies, may be described as critics. Twice recently the RAND DAILY MAIL has published letters from readers expressing fears about aspects of the defence force operation. One asked why the defence authorities issued distorted statements on what was happening in Angola. The other asked whether indicipline and/or inefficient supervision caused the many deaths from shooting and explosives accidents. The letters were forthright but raised legitimate concerns. In each case the defence force was invited to comment. And in each case the reply was so arrogantly and offensively couched as to convey the message that mere citizens should not presume to question their military overlords.

It is a tone more usually found in places where the army runs the country than in places where the country runs the army.

CSO: 3400/55

ANGLICAN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES APARTHEID

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 5

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Apartheid was not "dead", as claimed at Cabinet level in 1979, but was still being rigidly enforced, the Cape Town Diocesan Conference of the Anglican Church was told at the weekend.

Opening a discussion on apartheid, the chairman of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, Mr Matt Esau, said apartheid and racism were more entrenched than before and the proposed constitutional changes would give greater permanence to the system.

"White racism is being maintained by escalating violence and oppression," Mr Esau said.

The "adapt or die" statement of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the "apartheid is dead" statement of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had been seen in 1979 as signs of hope.

"But when we look at the state of South African society today we witness an apartheid more entrenched than ever before."

Mr Esau said the Group Areas Act, continued uprooting and relocation of Black people, influx control and increasing security legislation were among the entrenching factors.

"The ruthlessness in enforcing apartheid is accompanied by an alarming increase in militarism. The defence budget seems to receive top priority over subsidies for bread and other basic food commodities."

In the apartheid system, rampant Black unemployment, an acute shortage of skilled manpower and the sharply rising cost of living all added fuel to an already explosive situation.

The Prime Minister's constitutional proposals appeared to entrench the system still further. Not only would the proposed executive president be elected by a White majority in an electoral college, but only the majority parties would take part in that election.

The president would be above Parliament and vested with enormous power. With political power removed from Parliament, the inclusion of Indians or Coloured people in Parliament would be meaningless.

Mr Esau said the church had to be seen opposing apartheid. The church had to emphasise the call for a national convention, for decent housing and for free and non-racial education. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1974

EDITORIAL REACTION TO BEIRUT MASSACRE REPORTED

Israeli Image Damaged

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] THE HORROR of Beirut continues. Not long after this war that has dented the Israeli image considerably, and besmirched those Western powers connected with Israeli, the massacre of refugees in a camp has shocked the world.

The shock in these almost animal-like blood-lust is exacerbated by the fact of Israeli's history. One finds it impossible to understand the minds of people who have themselves suffered under shocking conditions for years to act in this beastly fashion.

The Jews have an unbelievable history of persecution and genocide, the like that very few humans would be able to forgive and forget. It does not seem to be doing their historic anguish any good if they are the perpetrators of similar acts.

The Israeli army's thrust into Beirut had its bad moments. Amongst the most terrible was the way innocents and civilians were caught in the angry cross-fire. This is not unusual to war, and one would almost accept it. But it appeared afterwards that the Israelis were going on in some kind of maniacal fury that was very difficult to understand.

Israel was after all not under direct assault and it was obvious that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would not last out for long.

This problem is fraught with dreadful undertones of hate and fear and one even gets apprehensive about making the wrong statements. There is fear that one may be interpreted as being anti-Semitic or something simply because the tragedy involves Jews and Gentiles.

We are sure most sensible people have no truck with racist and religious hates like apartheid and anti-Semitism, but wars such as this inevitably bring forth such things.

The world-wide cry of outrage is understandable, particularly because the pivotal issues behind the war, that is the presence of the PLO for one, were removed. The PLO have moved out of Beirut and they were ostensibly the object for Begin's determined manouvre to break the back of all Palestine.

There seems to be something almost evil in the way this war has been conducted. The fact that America is implicated and other Western

countries share the blame by default makes the issue even more odious, particularly to Third World peoples.

Finally, what was almost exultingly called the Camp David talks which presumably presaged peace in the Middle East, must now sound almost something of a hollow joke. There's now no way in which the Israelis can be seen to be earnest in having a stable Middle East — or at least live in peace with her Arab neighbours. We are sure even the most conservative of Arab states will now have to face the reality of an inimical Jewish state — a military jaggernaut — in their midst.

The state of Israel used to have a certain amount of glory through its vitality and obvious valour. Many of us who were not exactly the best friends with Israeli, a state amongst those millions of Arabs, had a reluctant admiration for their grit, their spunk.

All that has now been destroyed by the acts of a few madmen.

Sharon Ouster Backed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Massacre"]

[Text] NOTHING could be more ghastly than the massacre of civilians in the Palestinian camps in West Beirut.

We hold no brief for the Palestinians, but we deplore the killing of men, women and children, as we have done wherever such terrible events occur.

The Israeli forces have been held indirectly responsible.

Some reports claim that Israeli troops stood by on the road outside when Lebanese Rightist militiamen went into a camp to seek out Palestinian terrorists and turned on the civilians.

Israel has rejected allegations that it was in any way responsible, claiming that Lebanese militiamen entered a refugee camp where terrorists were hiding, and that as soon as they learned of what was happening, the Israeli forces put an end to the slaughter and forced the Lebanese unit to evacuate the camp.

We cannot say for certain what actually happened.

But the fact that the Israeli forces stormed into West Beirut to avert threatened violence and anarchy after the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel, but did not prevent the massacre of the civilians, will be held against Israel, whatever the truth of the matter is.

Thus the blood of the innocents has been smeared on Israel's hands though no Israeli soldiers were involved.

Israel, indeed, is coming out of the Lebanese situation with a gravely damaged image.

There was justification in invading Southern Lebanon to eliminate the PLO bases used in attacks on Israel's northern settlements.

But the hostile world reaction, with the number of civilian casualties grossly exaggerated even by organisations like the Red Cross, should have been warning enough that there was danger in proceeding further.

Then came the siege of Beirut, with claims again of unnecessary suffering inflicted on civilians.

The fact that the PLO were eventually forced out of the Lebanon (Israel claims that 2000 remained behind in West Beirut in breach of the ceasefire agreement) did not bring Israel any approval

On the contrary, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, despite its terroristic background, was able to capitalise on the anti-Israel feeling, tinged with great dollops of anti-Semitism, which swept round the world.

Then came the Israeli over-reaction to the murder of Gemayel, with the Israeli forces thrusting into Moslem West Beirut.

And now the massacre.

World outrage is aimed not at the Lebanese militiamen who committed the atrocity but against Israel.

Jews will protest that Israel has been unfairly accused all along. They may even agree with Israel's Cabinet that condemnation of Israel over the massacre is a "blood libel".

But nothing they say will convince the country's enemies and critics that Israel is not culpable.

What can Israel do now?

Some Israelis would like Mr Menachem Begin to resign, but the Israeli Prime Minister is not going to bow out.

Others would like to see the Israeli Minister of Defence, Mr Ariel Sharon, quit, since Mr Sharon has been too tough militarily and too uncaring of the consequences to Israeli's image of the invasion and subsequent events.

He should go.

But only one thing can save the day — and that is an Israeli withdrawal not just from West Beirut, but from the Lebanon itself.

Let the Lebanese fight their own battles — even if it means fighting among themselves, as they have done for the past few years.

If the PLO returns to the Lebanon, let the consequences be on the heads of Paris, London, Athens, Bonn, Rome and the Vatican, which favour the PLO and the Palestinian cause.

And if terrorism gets an image of acceptability because of the way Yasser Arafat is now treated, let the world bear the consequences of making terrorism a passport to success.

What Israel should not do is allow itself to be the country that tries to sort out the Lebanon's problems.

It will get no thanks for doing so. Instead, it will heap on its head a hate which the Jews have not had to endure since the Holocaust.

CSO: 4700/1974

TMA GROUP RECOMMENDS SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT

MB071528 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya, metropolitan editor]

[Text] Nelspruit--A committee of the powerful white Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA) yesterday implicitly recommended the entrenchment of separate development, rejecting political power-sharing at any level of local government.

In its report, discussed behind closed doors by representatives of 110 local authorities at the annual congress of the TMA in Nelspruit, it rejected several key president's council proposals.

Although the TMA's official view will be made known today, it is virtually certain that the overwhelming majority of the 275 delegates will support the committee's counter-proposals.

Several key elements of the report:

--endorsement of separate municipal authorities for each race group in the right of self-determination;

--rejection of coloured and Indian participation in white local authorities;

--rejection of "neutral income"--from rates on commercial, industrial, mining, agricultural, government and government designated business institutions together with other sources suggested by the PC--to finance the activities of metropolitan/regional authorities on a pro-rata basis;

--rejection of PC proposals that "hard functions" be carried out by nominated regional authorities and "soft functions" by elected local authorities;

--rejection of PC proposals on a "weighted" franchise, where the number of votes each person is entitled to would be determined according to residential and property qualifications;

--rejection with qualifications, of a PC view that ethnicity must not be the only or decisive factor to be considered in establishing a new municipal authority;

--rejection of the PC view that municipal government is primarily a service-orientated economic activity and should be de-politicised as far as possible.

The report's counter-proposals:

--there is no reason why areas of different races within a single urban conglomerate should not be separated for the establishment of a new municipality such as the fragmented homelands;

--instead of a joint services committee, there should be joint committees to consult on regional services--and any concensus would be confirmed by respective primary municipal authorities, and where no concensus is reached, a municipal arbitration board will decide;

--"neutral income" is based on "socialistic doctrines"--possibly leading to white municipalities subsidising black towns; and,

--commuters of all races from outside core cities financially burden municipalities--the government should urgently set up three taxes for municipalities--establishment, investment and employees' taxes.

CSO: 3400/55

TUCSA CHIEF WARNS ON ILL-CONSIDERED STRIKE ACTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by: Murray McNally]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — Workers should be advised against strikes unless the chances of a resulting settlement were reasonably good, Dr A Scheepers, President of the Trade Union council of South Africa told delegates at Tucsa's annual conference yesterday.

Ill-advised strikes brought more hardship and misery to workers and their families and caused inflation by boosting overall production costs, Dr Scheepers said in her presidential address at Tucsa's 28th annual conference.

South Africa experienced a sharp increase in the number of strikes last year which brought more hardship than relief to workers, she said.

In most cases strikers were dismissed and later selectively re-engaged.

She pointed out that prospective employers paid particular attention to the reason for dismissal and for strike involvement workers had little chance of re-employement.

Dr Scheepers said of 342 known strikes last year, in two cases only had the Labour Relations Act been complied with. As such, mosts of the strikes were illegal in terms of the Act.

During the first half of this year there were 182 strikes.

"To take strike action is always a risk but careful consideration should be given before this drastic action is taken, said Dr Scheepers.

The trade union climate in South Africa was cause for concern and she regretted that the emerging unions were not concentrating on helping disorganised workers in areas where there was a desperate need for improvement and protection.

Instead of entering this field the wel-established and properly functioning unions had become vulnerable and this was disrupting for both unions and employers in industry.

She pointed out that since the introduction of the industrial council system in 1924 and the establishment of industrial councils, there had been fewer strikes and improved industrial relations had been established.

But, "emerging" unions had recently viciously attacked industrial councils, either through ignorance of the system or for obscure political motives, Dr Scheepers told delegates.

She said Tucsa had consistently opposed detention without trial and appeals had been made to the authorities to speed up investigations.

"We believe that if a person is guilty of an offence, that person should be tried without delay and if found guilty, they should be punished in accordance with the offence. But if not guilty, the person must be freed," said Dr Scheepers.

Tucsa had been requested to make representations in regard to individuals who were sometimes unknown to Tucsa's officers.

"Because we were not prepared to do so, we had some disaffiliations from unions and Tucsa was criticised for refusing to take up individual cases.

"Tucsa opposes the principle and practice of detention without trial but cannot be expected to take up cases of individuals we hardly know or do not know at all," she added.

CSO: 4700/1974

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF QUALIFIED ENGINEERS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] THERE is an acute shortage of professional engineers in South Africa according to a survey conducted by the Federation of Societies of Professional Engineers.

And the shortage is expected to last for some time.

The area of greatest concern is civil engineering, where the supply will approach only a quarter of the annual demand by the mid 1980s.

There was a shortage of almost 2 000 professional engineers last year, the survey showed.

There was a shortage of 1983 professional engineers in 1981, while a slight decrease of vacancies could be expected in 1983 with the shortfall put at 1 832 with the shortage worsening to about 2 080 in 1985.

Thus, an expected shortfall of 64 percent is expected in 1985. The survey indicated shortfall figures in the various engineering professions as follows:

- Agricultural engineering: an expected 50 vacancies in 1983 and 1985;
- Chemical engineering: an expected 107 vacancies in 1983, and 100 in 1985;
- Civil engineering: Expected shortfalls of 773 and 868 in 1983 and 1985;
- Electrical engineering: Expected shortfall of 369 and 437 in 1983 and 1985.
- Mechanical engineering: Expected shortfall of 405 and 422 in 1983 and 1985.
- Metallurgical engineering: 1983 and 1985 shortfall put at 31 and 35.
- Mining engineering: Expected shortfall of 60 and 55 in 1983 and 1985.

The survey indicated that the profession of civil engineering was moving towards a manpower crisis, and unless the situation was rectified, the future growth of South Africa may be severely limited by the lack of this essential skill.

The future manpower needs of South Africa would have to rely on White women, Coloured, Asiatic and Black engineers, if the workforce essential for growth is to become available, according to the survey.

While all disciplines in professional engineering are suffering from a lack of manpower, the lack is believed to be even greater in the technical areas of engineering. Often professionally qualified engineers are used at the technical level because of the lack of technicians.

The authors of the survey, Dr P J D Lloyd and Prof R P Plewman, recommend a stimulation of the flow of immigrants with professional qualifications, on-going long-term efforts to boost the supply of White women, Coloureds, Asiatics and Blacks into engineering, and efforts by the profession to stimulate awareness of both professional and technical careers in engineering, which should be continued at as high a level of activity as could be sustained.

CSO: 4700/1974

ANC WILLING TO HOLD TALKS, SAYS TUTU

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] **THE African National Congress (ANC) would lay down their arms if a conference to dismantle apartheid in South Africa were organised, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday.**

Addressing a Press conference after his return from America, Bishop Tutu said the ANC were not a "bloodthirsty" organisation, although they chose to campaign for their rights through the armed struggle.

Bishop Tutu, who met with a number of top ANC people in America, said they had not tried to deviate him from his mission of seeking peace through peaceful means. He said he did not have ties with any party or organisation.

Namibia

"My loyalty is to our Lord Jesus Christ only," he said.

He had also met with the American Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker. Dr Crocker had told him America was throwing every effort into the Namibian settlement, or, as Dr Crocker put it: "We have all our eggs in the Namibian basket."

On the Cuban question, which is threatening to disrupt talks in Namibia, Bishop Tutu said the Cuban soldiers in Angola were there to help the Angolan Government against the invading South African forces. He saw no reason why the Cubans could be a stumbling block in the talks.

Grants

"It seems to me there is a reluctance to solve the Namibian question," said Bishop Tutu.

He had also received two large grants, one from the Ford Foundation and the other from the National Council of Churches. The money, which amounts to R135 000, will go into the SACC's education projects, supporting families of detainees, and looking after their legal expenses.

He criticized the Eloff Commission and said it was a Government strategy to discredit the SACC.

The multi-million campaign of disinformation by South Africa in America was producing good results, he said. Most people, except those who were in constant touch with the real situation, were in the dark about the true happenings in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/1974

BRIEFS

SWAZI BORDER TALKS--Swaziland will continue negotiations with South Africa over the controversial Ingwavuma and KwaNgwane land deals even if other African countries are hostile to such talks. This was stressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R V Dlamini, who said Swaziland was lobbying for support among African countries on the border-adjustments issue. "Africa has so far demonstrated understanding, although many countries are cautious not to commit themselves," Mr Dlamini said in the Swazi government's first public statement on the land deal since King Sobhuza died three weeks ago.--SANS [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Sep 82 p 3]

ARGUS CIRCULATION ERROR--The circulation figures of the Argus publication, The Sowetan, have been wrong since the paper's inception in February last year. The manager of The Sowetan Mr Pim Orban, said the figures have been out by an average of 170 copies a day because circulation figures included free and voucher copies. "It is an administrative error on the part of our publishers, Allied Publishing Ltd., who supplied our circulation figures." Mr Orban said. "There was no way we could have known about the mistake. "We only discovered it recently as there was a shortage of newspapers being distributed. As a result the net sales certificates are wrong," he said. In an Audit Bureau of Circulation circular to its members it is recommended that the certificates issued between February 1981 and June 1982 be withdrawn. The circular states the reason for requesting the withdrawal is that The Sowetan had received advice from the publishing company that free and voucher copies had not been excluded from the circulation figures. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 2]

FELLOWSHIP FOR PRINCE--Cape Town--Fellowship membership of the Institute of Administration and Commerce of South Africa has been conferred on the Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla Dlamini.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 2]

PFP CANDIDATE--Cape Town--The Progressive Federal Party has announced the name of its candidate for the Provincial by-election in Stellenbosch. He is Mr Johann Gilomee, a farmer from the Bredasdorp area. Mr Gilomee (58) will be involved in a three-cornered fight between the PFP, the National Party and the Conservative Party.--SAPA [S. Moller] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 2]

FARMERS WARNED--Mooi River--The economic recession was becoming more critical and would influence the demand for agricultural products, the Deputy Director of Commodity Services of the SA Agricultural Union, Mr Jack Raath, said yesterday. In his address to the Mooi River Farmers' Union, he said high interest rates had a "tremendous effect" on the economy of the agricultural sector. This sector was fighting to retain the Land Bank as a source of finance. "The South African Agricultural Union plays a major role in this respect. Interviews have already been held on general agricultural financing and submissions have been made to the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Agriculture and of Finance, the Reserve Bank and the De Kock Commission, with some degree of success," Mr Raath said.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 12]

ZAPU LEADERS REMANDED--Harare--Five supporters of Opposition Leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party were remanded in custody yesterday to October 4 for alleged involvement in an attempted coup against the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. The Zimbabwe African People's Union men are alleged to have been among a group of gunmen who fired shots at Mr Mugabe's official Zimbabwe residence in the early hours of June 24. They were not formally charged.--SAPA-AP [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 10]

TROUBLED ECONOMY--The executive director of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Mr Fritz Stockenstrom, said yesterday there were disturbing indications that many South Africans were still not aware of the seriousness of the country's economic situation. At the same time, he said, it did appear that more businessmen were becoming concerned. But the hard fact remained that many South Africans were not yet fully aware of how serious the situation was. "It is up to every citizen to make a contribution to solve the critical economic, social and military problems of the country," he said. South Africa is facing a particular type of problem which required deep attention and cooperation between both the Government and the private sector. Fortunately a sound foundation for constructive action had been laid at the two summit conferences, in Johannesburg and Cape Town. It was vital now that neither the Government nor the private sector run out of steam in striving to achieve the aims set out. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 4]

INDIAN PARTY BACKS REFORMS--The leader of the Indian Democratic Party, Mr J. B. Patel, says that his party is prepared to give serious considerations to the government's constitutional proposals, but with certain provisos. These include an acknowledgement by the government that the proposals are only the first step in an on going process of constitutional reform. Mr Patel said in Durban this morning that his party discussed the proposals at great length and noted that the government had departed from its hitherto inflexible attitude toward constitutional reform. He said that although the proposals did not go far enough, he hoped that through consultation and dialogue with other racegroups, concensus would be reached on sensitive issues. [Text] [MB071421 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/55

BADEA FINANCING FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 31 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] What is the situation as far as our country is concerned?

The administrative council of the BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development] has approved the allocation to the Republic of Upper Volta of $9 million in financial assistance.

The present loan brings the total amount of loans made to the country from BADEA resources to $18.08 million.

In 1976, Upper Volta benefited from $4.5 million in assistance for a rural development project, $1.88 million in aid in 1978 within the framework of the emergency aid program, and an FSAA [Special Arab Fund for Africa] (whose resources were incorporated with those of the Bank) loan for $2.7 million in 1974, granted for supplementary aid. Thus the Bank has been the source of an appreciable amount of the total Arab assistance to this country.

The current loan is intended to cofinance a development project for the road network of Upper Volta and is the more important because it reflects a national as well as regional dimension.

According to national treasury data, the gross national product of Upper Volta has increased by only 6.6 percent between 1970 and 1980 at 1970 prices, i.e., about 0.6 percent per year. Taking into account population growth, the increase does not exceed 1 percent. These results are cause for great concern since, as a Sahelian country, Upper Volta not only has a harsh climate but also has relatively poor soil. In those areas where the soil is fertile, in the valleys, the infectious blindness which is rampant along the water courses seriously hinders agricultural development. An equally serious obstacle to the latter is an embryonic and ill-suited transport system. Any action aimed like the present project at altering this situation is regarded by the authorities as having priority.

Outline of the Project

Beneficiary country: Republic of Upper Volta.

Project: Construction of the Fada-N'Gourma-Niger Border road (169 kms).

BADEA financing: A loan for $9 million (38 percent of the portion financed by the BADEA and 26 percent of the total cost of the project), repayable in 10 years after a liquidation deferral of 5 years and bearing interest at the annual rate of 5 percent.

Other sources of financing: EDF: $11 million Kuwaiti Fund: $14 million; government: $0.7 million.

Description of the project: Transportation plays a key role in the country. It contributes particularly to its unity, to the transfer of food products from the fertile regions of the south west to the arid areas of the north, to the effective implementation of education and health activities. The chief line of communication with the outside world of this enclosed country is the Ouagadougou-Abidjan railroad (1160 kms, of which 520 are in Upper Volta). Although it is undergoing rapid development, air transportation, as far as commercial traffic is concerned, remains marginal by comparison with the tonnage using the road to or from the usual outlets of the country, the Abidjan, Tema (Ghana), and Lome ports. Expansion of road transportation is in full swing to judge, for example, by the consumption of gasoline and gas oil, increasing very rapidly, by the growing number of vehicles on the roads, or by the amount of external financing of investments in the country allocated for transport and communications; 20 percent for the period 1972-1980 as against 33 percent for agriculture.

The road network, 8,714 kms in length, includes less than 10 percent of asphalted roads, whereas traffic estimates (1980-1990) anticipate a growth rate of 10 percent per year, taking into consideration a 34,000 fleet of vehicles in 1981.

In these circumstances, the construction of new roads, and the maintenance and improvement of the network constitute urgent economic imperatives. The project supported by the BADEA concerns the Fada-N'Gourma section of the Ouagadougou-Niamey road. The surfacing of this road has been completed for the Ouagadougou-Koupela section, is under way for the Koupela-Fada section and for the section between the border and Niamey. The project comprises two aspects: construction and asphalting of the Fada-N'Gourma-Niger Border section, i.e., 169 kms of 6 metre wide pavement; technical supervision of the works. The route to be constructed is divided into two sections: one 60 kms in length (Fada-Piega) financed by the EDF, and the other 109 kms in length (Piega-Border) financed by the Kuwaiti Fund, the BADEA and the government.

Project obective: Fada-N'Gourma and the Nigerian border are presently connected by a land route that can be used only intermittently. Consequently, one of the main advantages of the project is to guarantee a permanent road link between Niger and Upper Volta. In addition, the project is located on the proposed trans-Sahelian Dakar-Ndjamena road, one of the transnational routes whose construction is recommended by the Decade of Transport and Communication.

This new road will also enable Upper Volta to open up the area east of Niger with surer access to Lome port.

Based on the savings which should be realized on the costs of vehicle operation and road maintenance, on national and regional traffic plans, and on road circulation estimates extending as far as the year 2000, the economic analysis reached a very appreciable high (24.7 percent) and low (20 percent) estimate of the internal rate of profitability.

Execution of project organization: The project, which is scheduled for completion in 12 months for section A, and 18 months for section B, after the commencement of the work, will be placed under the supervision of the General Management of Public Works. This management, which is dependent on the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Urbanization, will be assisted by exterior consultants.

9824
CSO: 4719/1395

EXPANDED RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL GRATIFIES PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY

Lisbon O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO in Portuguese 17 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial by Cartaxo e Trindade: "Portuguese Cooperation in Zaire"]

[Text] Portuguese-Zairian relations are once again taking a new and progressive course with the signing of an economic and trade agreement and with the scheduled visit to Lisbon by Zairian Secretary of State for Cooperation Lengema Dulia in October. As a matter of fact, the Portuguese community in Zaire (the most prosperous, largest and dynamic community there) has greatly contributed to the development of relations between these two countries which have been tied by history since the arrival of the Portuguese at the mouth of the Zaire of Congo River in 1482. Moreover, the Zairian ambassador in Lisbon, Mabolia Tra Bwato, has tried, through all Portuguese political and governmental means, to resume and activate relations. He has not merely left them to the significant efforts undertaken by the Portuguese community in Zaire. Without a doubt, his work has borne fruit.

Much is expected from Luis Fontoura the secretary of state for cooperation, who is knowledgeable about African problems and has been dealing with them for many years, for the consolidation and development of relations between Portugal and Zaire. Fontoura is, above all, an expert in the area of foreign cooperation resulting from his experience in the International Relations Committee where he succeeded Pinto Balsemao as chairman.

Various Portuguese political and economic circles find it strange that trade relations and cooperation with Zaire are not in harmony with the Portuguese community of 20,000 living in this African country.

Portuguese cooperation has been requested several times by the Zairian authorities and even by the office of the president of the republic and the great effort of the Portuguese community toward the economic development of Zaire has been appreciated.

Despite everything, Portuguese exports to Zaire have increased considerably. While during the first quarter of 1981 Zaire imported goods from Portugal valued at 87,177 contos, during the same period this year Portuguese exports to this African country totalled 155,584 contos, which is not insignificant.

The Portuguese community, which is respected and admired in Zaire, has in the capital, Kinshasa, a flourishing cultural and sports association of long standing and an exemplary school which teaches up to the entrance level of Portuguese universities. This school is officially recognized. The role played in favor of Luso-Zairian relations by the Honorable Jaime Vianna, a Portuguese born in Zaire and a person of great dynamism and activism, stands out within the Portuguese community. His work has already been recognized by President Mobutu of Zaire who awarded him a high decoration of the nation. Also, on the Portuguese side, his work has merited him a commendation from the Portuguese Government.

Zaire, the most important African nation from an economic point of view, has been going through a deep crisis for some years, greatly aggravated by the international situation. Despite the fact that many Portuguese left Zaire during the time of the extensive nationalizations, those who remained in this African nation persisted. As a result their effort and perspicacity are now greatly appreciated by the government. Mobutu's government has tried to capture the sympathy and trust of numerous Portuguese who abandoned Zaire. This has led some to return and help in the economic takeoff of Zaire.

Zaire is practically without the necessary infrastructures for its economic takeoff. It is a nation that lacks, above all, railroads and roads. It has faced various internal problems, namely the wars in Shaba Province, in the south, fomented by the communist opposition supported by communist regimes which want to establish a regime there of their own ilk. Moreover, the transportation of its minerals, which were initially transported by rail to the port of Lobito in Angola and later through Zambia and Mozambique, is practically paralyzed due to the breaks and operational difficulties of the railroads in both Angola and Mozambique.

In Zaire, where the gigantic hydroelectric complex of Inga, a significant factor to aid the economic and social development of the nation, is being built with international assistance, the government is pledged to end corruption and halt the Marxists who are trying to undermine internal stability. While traveling in the West, Mobutu has not been loath to beg for financial aid in the European Economic Community, the United States or the International Monetary Fund. In truth, if anyone is serious about Zaire, there is enough wealth there to pay for all the debts incurred in putting up the necessary infrastructures. Work is currently beginning in the preparations for the Franco-African summit which will be held in Kinshasa with France as the big partner.

Within this framework, economic and trade cooperation with Zaire, whose authorities are receptive to Portugal and the Portuguese, is an absolute necessity. The visit by Lengema Dulia will certainly contribute to a new dynamism in Luso-Zairian relations.

9935
CSO: 4742/396

CONSTITUTIONAL INCONSISTENCIES TO BE CORRECTED, SAYS MUGABE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 10

[Text] HARARE. — Distortions inherent in Zimbabwe's Constitution needed to be corrected, the Prime Minister, Mr Roberg Mugabe, said in Harare yesterday.

Opening the 10th session of the executive committee of the Union of African Parliaments, Mr Mugabe said Parliament must be reformed to reflect the new order in Zimbabwe.

"The question we are grappling with at the moment is how far the Western Parliamentary democracy would be adapted to suit our condition and situation in Zimbabwe," he said.

"What purpose is served by African Parliaments which are carbon copies of our ertswhile master?" he asked, adding that this was the kind of issue the union should be concerned with.

There was a "persistent view" that unless African institutions were shaped in accordance with Western ideas, they vitiated democracy.

"Democracy, according to this view, is either Western or non-existent," Mr Mugabe said.

However, if Parliaments were re-shaped, it was vital that the ordinary people should be involved if true deomcracy was to prevail.

Zimbabwe could not afford "the luxury of protracted and sometimes nauseating, obstructionist debates that tie down Ministers and delay the practical implementation of Government's programme," the Prime Minister said.

Debate for the sake of debate neutralised the efficacy of Parliament and undermined its competence as both a deliberative and a legislative institution.

"I must similarly state that in a multi-party State like our own, opposition for the sake of opposition becomes at times a characteristic feature of the deliberations in Parliament, since those in opposition operate to the gallery of the constituents who voted them into power, generally to oppose and not support the Government."

With the exception of "the handful of Republican Front members," however, Zanu, Zapu, UANC and White Independent members of Parliament had worked satisfactorily on all major issues, and had voted as a group, he added.

Nevertheless it was the belief of Zanu (PF) and most Zimbabweans that a one-party Parliamentary system was more effective than the multi-party system, "provided, of course, that the one party in question is so broadly based as to constitute a party of national unity."

In a one-party State the party's Central Committee would be the first forum for policy formulation.

"The Cabinet then becomes the second forum for planning legislation to implement policy and Parliament becomes a third forum for deliberating on and enacting the law proposed by the Cabinet.

"As all the members of Parliament will have become familiar with the policy sought to be implemented at the party level, where the pros and cons of such policy will have been exhaustively discussed, no protracted debates would really be necessary," Mr Mugabe said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1974

PROJECTED WHITE EMIGRATION FIGURES OFFERED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by: Aida Parker: "Emigration: light on a dark picture"]

[Text] **ON statistical projection, Zimbabwe's remaining White population will probably fall below the 100 000 mark some time in 1983.**

The present White population probably hovers around the 120 000/130 000 mark, itself a far cry from the figure of 170 000 still used in major British and US financial journals when assessing Zimbabwe's investment climate.

Based on official monthly returns for 1980-81, 1982 should theoretically reflect a slight fall-off in White departures: an estimated 20 351 for the year, against 20 534 in 1981 and 17 240 in 1980.

The 1982 estimates, however, to do not take into account the drastic drop in White confidence sustained over the July-September period.

Taking recent morale-shaking events into account, White departures this year will probably close in at around 26 348.

These statistical projections, calamitous for foreign investor confidence, are contained in a confidential report on Zimbabwe prepared for a major US bank.

The analysts preparing the projections worked on barometric readings of the country's emigration statistics over the period 1961-1982, correlating these with relevant political trends.

The overall impact of current confidence-shaking events, says the bank, has not yet reflected itself in official departure figures, mainly because it takes departing residents four to five months to wind up their affairs.

This process could take even longer now, because of the lengthy delays in processing emigration procedures by inexperienced administrative officials.

Examined over a 20-year period, says the report, the Rho-Zim emigration statistics provide an illuminating picture — "a picture South Africa, and particularly South African political leaders, would do well to study."

The important barometric readings, each coinciding with substantial political change, were:

1. The adoption of the 1961 Constitution, a power-sharing concept designed to lead gradually but inevitably to majority rule.

2. The period following UDI

3. The 1976 acceptance of instant majority rule under the Kissinger formula.

4. The Lancaster House Agreement, and the coming to power of Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF Government.

These events, says the bank, should be read together with certain other factors, the most over-riding being pressures from outside Africa.

"Southern Africa, with its open spaces, abundant resources, climate, scenery and way of life, did offer tremendous attractions for settlement in the post-war period, as tempting as was the US in the 18th and 19th centuries.

"But the immigrants came in fairly small numbers, largely because of the European decolonisation programme conferring independence on colonial states totally unprepared for it.

"This led to chaos in most newly independent Black states, leading to an exodus rather than an influx of Whites.

"In many ways, therefore, White emigration figures constitute a fairly accurate barometer of the host state's stability, both political and economic, and its ability to maintain reasonable standards of justice, law and order, education and health services.

"Another critical factor was the apportioning by communist agents of all blame for the chaos and turmoil on the previous 'oppressive' colonial regimes.

"This encouraged Black nationalist leaders to blame White settlers not only for all past inequalities or lack of opportunity, but also for their own inadequacies and inabilities in technological societies demanding high administrative, agricultural and economic expertise."

The report then deals with the historical "blips":

Post-1961 Period

- **Post-1961 Period:** Under British pressure, Rhodesia was forced to adopt a more liberal Constitution providing for eventual majority rule.

"Despite generous White moves to break down inequalities and discrimination, opposition from self-appointed Black nationalist leaders increased,as did their demands.

"Each concession was regarded as weakness and surrender. Demands for total political power began to be made with increasing violence and acts of intimidation.

"This, allied with the break-up of the Federation, the Rhodesian Government's vacillation in the face of Black demands and British Government equivocation, produced a lack of morale among Whites.

"In 1964, emigration reached a record 13 638, exceeding immigration by 6 508."

Post-UDI-Period

"The strong, determined stand taken by the new Rhodesia Front Party and its leader, Mr Ian Smith, restored White morale and confidence in Government.

"In spite of international sanctions and virulent international attack, internal peace and order returned to Rhodesia.

"Radical, revolutionary leaders were detained, any suggestion of further massive political concesssions was dismissed. Whites felt, with determined and positive leadership, that they now had a chance of stemming the tide of communist-supported Black nationalism.

"Immigration from 1965-75 soared to 121 900, with emigration totalling 68 870, resulting in a net gain of 53 170 — nearly 10 000 a year.

"The country's biggest White population figure of 270 000 was reached. The economic situation was sound, race relations good. Some 80 percent of the country's security forces were Black volunteers."

Post-Kissinger Period: 1976-79

"In 1976 Ian Smith and his advisers, under pressure from the South African Prime Minister, accepted of instant majority rule in return for certain vaguely promised safeguards.

"A split occurred in the ruling Rhodesia Front. White morale began to plummet.

"White emigration figures suddenly increased from 9 242 in 1975 (itself by far the highest figure for 11 years) to 13 013 in 1976.

"It was also the first time in 10 years that emigration exceeded immigration, the net loss being over 5 000."

Post-Lancaster House Agreement

"While large numbers of Whites, averaging 1 500 monthly, left in a steady stream, there was not the wholesale exodus expected after Mugabe's shock election victory.

"This could be attributed to his soft-sell policy of 'conciliation' and his appointment of a coalition-type Cabinet."

Other factors were at work. Many younger people had already left. Restrictions of movement of capital (Z$1 000 a family) made it difficult for emigrants to begin life anew elsewhere. There was also a lack of employment opportunities in suitable settler countries.

"Possibly the most potent reason of all was that potential emigrants to South Africa (constituting the largest majority) feared they could be jumping from the frying pan into the fire."

The report visualises sharply accelerated White departures over the next eight months, largely because of the Mugabe Government's inability to maintain law and order; the increase in dissident and terrorist activity; the deteriorating standards of justice, health and education; the introduction of the recent harsh "bonding" requirements for White apprentices; and worsening conditions both in the general economy and in race relations.

"When South Africans really appreciate the realities of Black Marxist rule and the fact that potential Black rule in the RSA will be Marxist then there may be a renewed stiffening of attitude there," the report says.

"White South Africans will have even more limited opportunities to emigrate than did the Rhodesians as more and more countries go communist."

CSO: 4700/1974

UNITED FRONT URGED ON WORLD ISSUES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 10

[Text] HARARE. — Africa should present a united front at international forums on the main political and economic issues facing the world, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday.

Opening the 10th session of the executive committee of the Union of African Parliaments, Mr Mugabe said this was necessary even though there were differing forms of government and a diversity of political beliefs within Africa.

"I believe the Union of African Parliaments has the capacity to advance the larger world causes to which we, as African leaders, are committed," he said.

He cited these as decolonisation, human rights, nuclear disarmament, a just international economic order, respect for national boundaries and the right of each sovereign state to self-determination.

"In the modern world, independence also means interdependence and co-operation among nations and it is in this spirit that we take seriously our membership of the African Union of Parliaments."

Africa had united in the quest for Zimbabwean liberation and must continue to work for independence in South West Africa and South Africa.

Mr Mugabe said he hoped Parliaments represented at the conference would continue to reinforce the efforts of the Organisation of African Unity to defeat colonialism in those two countries.

Zimbabwe supported the liberation struggles in South West Africa and South Africa, he said.

The Prime Minister also called on African countries "in collaboration with its friends in the Middle East" to help the Palestinian people find a home and "in denouncing the Zionist acts of aggression against the Palestinians".

The union was started in Abidjan in 1976 with nine founding members. Its membership has now swelled to 25. Eighteen countries are represented at the Harare session. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1974

BRIEFS

TRACTORS FROM BRITAIN--Zimbabwe has been presented with eight tractors and two water drilling rigs worth over $200,000 by Britain. The rigs will be used in the Midlands Province and the tractors are to be used in different parts of the country. Speaking at the presentation ceremony, the British High Commissioner, Mr Byatt, gave an assurance that more assistance will be given under the British aid program. [Excerpt] [MB061307 [Harare] Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Oct 82 MB]

PARTY OFFICIAL RELEASED--The vice president of the newly-formed Botswana Progressive Party, BPU [as heard], (Mr Apawo Haboreke Molake), was released from custody this morning after signing a bond of 1,000 pula. One other person also signed a surety for (Mr Molake), in the same amount. (Mr Molake), former subordinate tribal authority from (Ahalape) appeared before the Gaberone magistrate court on 3 September for allegedly being found in possession of five (?rough) diamonds valued at more than 1,000 pula. He was arrested at his home in (Ahalape). (Mr Molake) will appear for mention this afternoon in the Gaberone magistrate court. [Text] [MB161412 Gaberone Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Sep 82 MB]

DANISH AID--Zimbabwe will receive aid worth about $9 million from the Danish Government in various projects. An agreement signed by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development on behalf of the government will include projects such as rural afforestation, veterinary research, improvement of rural roads and health care. The agreement also covers technical cooperation. The Danish Government has also expressed its willingness to fund the building of a training centre for communal women. [Text] [MB080757 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Oct 82 MB]

CSO: 3400/55

END

JPRS 82055

22 October 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2708

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 82055

22 October 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2708

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BRIEFS

UNITA'S BOCK ON CUBANS--CUANDO CUBANGO Province, Southern Angola, September 20 Cuban troops previously stationed in a line across central Angola from Lobito to Luena have engaged in skirmishes with UNITA guerrillas opposed to the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Colonel Juan Bock, logistical chief of the SouthAfrican backed movement based on southern Angola, told reporters herethat frequent clashes had occurred as the Cuban troops moved south. "At present - at the time when the Americans are negotiating their withdrawal from Angola - the Cubans are moving south and are massing troops to such an extent that they could launch an offensive and take over positions that we had captured from the (ruling) MPLA in the last two years", Col. Bock said. Col. Bock, a close adviser to UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi and who lost his left arm in fighting against government troops, said that on Septembe 11 UNITA shot down a Soviet Ml helicopter, killing 14 Dubans on board. He also said that in the last 12 months UNITA was prepared to negotiate with the MPLA at any time, if the Cuban troops withdrew. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 Sep 82 p 16]

CSO: 3400/42

BRIEFS

NEW BANK--A new bank has just been established in Cameroon. It is the "Bank of Credit and Commerce Cameroon" (BBC Cameroon), which opened its doors last Tuesday, 22 June. The Yaounde branch, located on the ground floor of the Kennedy building, next to the "Salad Bowl," is open to all levels of the public and to enterprises for all types of local and international banking operations. [Text] [Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 30 Jun 82 p 1] 12149

CSO: 4719/1261

WINNING OVER OF SOUTH PERMITS HISSEIN HABRE TO RESTORE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Paris LE MONDE in French 3-4 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti]

[Excerpts] Ndjamena--Chad is a collection of scars. Evidence, if evidence were needed, would be the walls riddled with holes and the collapsed roofs in its capital, the patrolling by Hercules C-130 transport planes which for weeks have been carrying supplies to the north, where there is famine; or, in the south, tours by government representatives to reassure the local populaces as to their future, while soldiers patrolled in the streets of Moundou and Sahr, the two main settlements in the southern region.

But for Hissein Habre, settled in his new role as chief of state, a page is being turned. He speaks of a "new experiment." "For the first time in 17 years," he says, "all 14 Chadian prefectures are under the same authority." In the extreme north the Aouzou strip, which he has less intention than ever of abandoning, is still under the control of the Libyans. A few bands of fugitives are still subsisting on the southern borders. Without foreign aid, no subversion or rebellion can threaten a unity that Hissein Habre continually emphasizes. In his opinion the "dynamics of national reconciliation" will win.

Hissein Habre will undoubtedly by the star of the next Franco-African summit in Kinshasa, since that conference should in fact confirm his place at the center of the pan-African movement and be the occasion for "frank" discussions with Mr Mitterrand. In the space of one year, in fact, the situation has completely turned around in favor of his men, the FAN, or Northern Armed Forces.

Since then the refusal of Goukouni Oueddei, who presided over a loosely-knit coalition in Ndjamena, to negotiate at all, no doubt made possible a military solution to the conflict. On 7 June the FAN took the Chadian capital without much difficulty. The winning over was then precipitated, especially within the FAT (Chadian Armed Forces, Col Kamougue's "southerners"). The negotiations begun in July in Gabon, on Hissein Habre's initiative, yielded nothing, In the meantime the increasingly numerous FAT dissidents and the FAN prepared an offensive against the south, contrary to the predictions of the experts who asserted that the rains would slow their advance considerably.

In six weeks the south was occupied by Hissein Habre's partisans. Although a climate of suspicion of the north still exists there--maintained chiefly by alarmist rumors that are usually without foundation--, the last fugitives who are training in the bush no longer represented, at the end of September, a threat to the central government.

Two Ambitions

Moreover, a strong central government and a unitary political plan seem to be the two ambitions of Hissein Habre, if we listen only to his words, spoken in private and in public. Immediately after the seizure of Ndjamena he put in place a Council of State, over which he presides and which includes several commissioners who are not members of the famous CC-FAN, the FAN Command Council that directs what the FANists are today presenting as their "long march" on Ndjamena.

Hissein Habre now intends to endow the state "very soon" with two instruments: a government which is "the most representative possible" government and a "strong army." On the first point, as might be expected, any federal idea is categorically rejected as being subversive. To FAN, federalism can only lead to secession. There is no longer any question of beginning with elections deemed a "luxury" in a country wracked by 17 years of rebellions and wars, of which no one knows how many inhabitants--perhaps 5 million, a good half of them "southerners"--have been cup off for the last three years from the rest of the country, and in which the administration is only "timidly" regaining its feet.

Hissein Habre's plan for the immediate future is to appoint a government selected according to the criteria of "competence, geography, policy and morality." It would have been otherwise if, before 7 June, the negotiations recommended by the OAU had taken place with Goukouni Oueddei, and if, after that date, a compromise could have been drawn up with Mr Kamougue. Since this was not the case, the FAN now intends to seize the "chance" thus offered to put in place a government that is above all "homogeneous," even if it means attracting the "inevitable" reproaches and disappointing some postulants.

This government will be responsible for putting the central and territorial administration back on the path, for ensuring order and security, for drawing up a draft constitution and proceeding with a census so that a referendum on the constitutional text can be organized. In a third stage, "in good time," elections will make it possible to give the nation permanent representative organs.

Hissein Habre's desire to give the country a "strong, well-manned" army--out of the FAN and FAT members who have been won over--is in line with national unity. "More warlords, more groups, more private armies," he repeated, on 28 September, to some journalists in Ndjamena. Chad is more than twice the size of France, and several regions, especially in the north, are devoid of humans. In "restructuring FAN and FAT" in order to combine them in a "national army," Hissein Habre is opting for a classical army as opposed to forming militias. He intends to equip his soldiers with "modern" materiel and with this in mind he is hoping for western aid, especially American. Many long years of war have produced the "nothingness state," he says. A strong military instrument will

be the best guarantee for putting an end to "subversion" and "conspiracies encouraged or fomented by foreigners, to Libyan aims in the north and vague plans for creating a 'cotton republic'" in the south. It must be built "very quickly."

A Concern for Independence

This is the dual plan, political and military, that Hissein Habre has chosen in the name of "national reconciliation" and "civil peace." He wants to avoid the settling of accounts and unfortunate mistakes, to make each person feel that he has "a place." He is already relying on the preceding administration--4,000 civil servants received a salary in September, for the first time in too many long months. But he intends, insofar as possible, to put an end to the abuses of the past.

From this point of view, France is expected to occupy, not a privileged place, but a "special" place. In Ndjamena there is still a great deal of suspicion of Paris, chiefly because of its support of Goukouni Oueddei and the former GUNT (Transitional National Union Government), but also because the French intentions are still poorly perceived. Hissein Habre, however, seems to have decided to revive the cooperation with Paris on "new bases." Obviously, the "excellent relations" he is hoping for with the French government will have to be accommodated, if need arises, with a very strong concern for independence. "We are the poorest country in Africa, perhaps even the poorest on this planet," he goes on, and then adds, "We do not have a welfare mentality."

This country, ruined by the war, partly a prey to famine, practically without administration, today finds itself with a partisan of a strong state at its head, relying on a solid little band of the faithful, haughty in their nationalism; he intends to prove, with a determination that it would be a mistake to underestimate, that Chad can exist within its borders, even if it means fighting again to chase the Libyans out of the Aouzou strip. Although the future of this country seems, at best, a matter of a slow and very delicate convalescence, one point at least is certain from now on: the man who is at its head, however reserved he may be, is certainly not of an indecisive temperament, and will do everything he can to realize his plan and thus to attempt to write a new page of history.

8946
CSO: 3419/66

REACTIONS TO FRENCH TV REPORT ON DJIBOUTI REPORTED

Djibouti LA NATION DE DJIBOUTI in French 16 September 82 pp 3, 12

[Text] On Wednesday, 8 September, on the Michel Thoulouse telecast called "News Wednesdays," the French television channel TF1 carried a well-organized and focused but incomplete report by Michel Honorin and Gilbert Mercinier entitled "Djibouti, a Republic in Uniform," widely reported in the French press. In this report, Djibouti is dishonestly portrayed through a technically faultless montage presentation as yet another African dictatorship. While in 5 years of independence, not a single death sentence has been pronounced, and there are no political prisoners, these journalists show President Gouled as a dictator who jails his opponents for their statements or opinions. In this report, only drugs, corruption, stupid projects, torture or armed riots in Djibouti are to be seen on every hand.

There has been sharp reaction on the part of the people who know Djibouti well and who watched this telecast.

Many of our readers have informed us of their impressions of this pseudo-report. Unfortunately, we cannot print them all for our readers for lack of space. We are reprinting below only the commentary of an Abdallah who is furious with those responsible for this telecast, and the reactions of a Frenchman who lived in Djibouti from 1978 to 1982 as a teacher, who was "shocked by the partisan, totally tendentious and absolutely incomplete nature of this report," and who saw this program as a veritable attack of journalistic violence upon a country which does not deserve that.

Note From Abdallah

In these columns, Abdallah has often discussed events or incidents which made at least one servant of Allah and citizen of Djibouti furious, for certain leaders in the administration forget that they are not only servants of Allah, as each of us is, but in addition the servants of the servants of Allah, specifically the citizens of Djibouti.

This time, Abdallah will not rail against the administration and its officials. On the contrary, Abdallah will voice his fury against the government.

Well, let us lose no more time in recalling that government officials are, like all of us, the servants of Allah. This time, we remember that and we

want to remind those whose unjust and immoral maneuvers sully the name and image of the government of it. Particularly when what is being most besmirched is the prestige of the collective and the believers of Djibouti, precisely the state and the people of Djibouti, and above all when those responsible for outrageous defamation profit from an unhealthy alliance with the politicians in Djibouti who have very great ambition and very little scruples, and with so-called "Africanist" European media experts who use their access to the full powers guaranteed by their presumed competence and benefit their private interests by media manipulation.

Let us examine the tale traced by this idiot Abdallah. A team from the French television channel TF1, headed by Michel Honorin, arrived in Djibouti with a letter of introduction from the French defense ministry to do a report on the French forces in Djibouti. They expressed their desire to expand their task to include an "in depth" report on the Republic of Djibouti, its government, people, politicians and problems. The government welcomed this idea and made every administrative facility available to them in order to give them a maximum of freedom in their journalistic task. We understand that Michel Honorin has more than once mentioned this discretionary freedom which made it possible to complete this investigation. His attitude has reminded some people of the story of the judge who condemned a party in his jurisdiction for filling a local grain silo so full that a certain measuring stick could not be seen at all. The enterprising judge told the losing party that the ruling did not specifically say that the stick needed to be vertical, and that thus the grain could be measured while the stick was horizontal. The references Michel Honorin made to his reporting opportunities were evidently ignored.

And Honorin decided not only to place the measuring stick erect, but also to give it numerous and dishonest ramifications, like so many additional demands heaped upon the main measuring stick of judgment.

Apparently, with obvious lack of understanding, Michel Honorin distorted the unlimited facilities for investigation made available to him by the government into a series of confrontations which leave no doubt about the certainty of this failure to understand.

As his alarm systems were not functioning, he converted his report into a charge against the government, the state and the people of Djibouti. Mr Ahmed Dini, former prime minister of Djibouti, but also a former collaborator with the colonial regime, served as Michel Honorin's star witness.

First of all, in his attack on the government. This is, Ahmed Dini and Michel Honorin testified, an oppressive dictatorship sustained by an omnipresent political police force which uses torture, the victims of which are all buried, as the main tool for silencing any opposition. "The sinister Villa Christophe, where the torturers extract confessions from members of the opposition," is the heart of the regime of terror.

Now a word about this sinister Villa Christophe. I, Abdallah, have investigated in order to make a report. About a year ago, we heard tales of how the

police, in the course of their interrogations in the building now called "the sinister Villa Christophe," had recourse to physical cruelty. I abandoned the idea of a report, for if it appeared true that some policemen seemed truly brutal, this was neither authorized nor widespread.

As to the diabolical means of achieving maximal torture without leaving any evidence on the victims, there was no sign of it, nor even any evidence of possible equipment for the purpose. And Mr Honorin's television cameras were certainly unable to film any, or any stores of supplies for sophisticated types of torture. In reality, the only thing which proved true about the "sinister" villa is that the police commander told him that it had been used during the preliminary interrogations for the winnowing out of those detained, when there were any. Now if this house was a center for the most sinister kind of torture, as extreme as it was insuperable for its opponents, and moreover so sophisticated that it left no scars or other evidence, what kind of government would have allowed such a fiercely hostile television team to film it?

The victims of torture at the police headquarters termed the "sinister Villa Christophe" are as imaginary as the political prisoners. Let us examine the only case in which the arrests made had any political connotation. This was the arrest of certain individuals, including Ahmed Dini, charged with illegally forming a political party. They were in fact temporarily detained in centers at which they all report they were well treated. None of them, including Ahmed Dini, was tortured at any time at the Villa Christophe, at which, moreover, they were told they were free to go.

And what about the opposition, doomed to clandestine operation by the terrible machine of repression? Ahmed Dini is represented by Michel Honorin, and represents himself, as the leader of the opposition. Messrs Honorin and Ahmed Dini suggest that the latter "surfaced" at dangerous risk to undertake this report, but Ahmed Dini is living openly and visibly in his home in the Plateau du Serpent residential area.

And what about the omnipresent political police? There was no sign of them during the daily meetings between Michel Honorin and Ahmed Dini, nor during the filming of the imaginary torture scenes.

Among the bundle of superlatives used to describe Ahmed Dini in the film, two are certainly based on fact. It is true that he was the companion of Hassan Gouled during the advance toward independence, and it is true that he was the prime minister of Djibouti. However, in each instance, the timespan was short.

Ahmed Dini was affiliated with Hassan Gouled in his effort to achieve freedom in 1975. Did he contribute his collaboration during this period free of charge? Do his real estate holdings come from an inheritance or from a fortune honestly earned?

His service as prime minister lasted a few months at the time independence was won. The film gives the impression that Ahmed Dini was cast out into the political desert by the perfidious Hassan Gouled, who wanted to control all of the political power absolutely.

The truth is that Ahmed Dini resigned of his own free will, insisting on doing so despite various efforts by President Gouled to reason with him. And this was at a difficult time for the country, when various efforts to destroy stability placed the sovereign authority in danger. In fact, Ahmed Dini, with his power intact, believed at that time that the tribal warfare (for which he had such hopes) which would result from his resignation would put him back in power. And he is insidiously attacking the state itself through the present political leader.

He is doing this by accusing the French cooperative workers of being hypocritical servants of the state, and thus pretending not to see the imaginary arrests and torture. He is doing so by sowing doubt about the need and the role of the French armed forces assigned to Djibouti, and suggesting that Djibouti is showing no consideration toward its neighbors. Djibouti needs the cooperative workers because the French colonial administration and the political leaders in Djibouti who collaborated with it (and of whom Ahmed Dini was one of the leaders) made no effort to train Djibouti cadres.

The predominance of French cooperative workers in the educational sector, which the film makes so clear, is a result of that fact. We are extremely grateful to the cooperative workers and to the French government which makes them so readily available to us, but we are working very rapidly to train Djiboutians capable of replacing them. We welcome the presence of the French forces, because it is a factor contributing to our stability. But this is not, as the film suggests is paramount, in order to irritate our neighbors. And in fact, none of our neighbors is irritated by the presence of the French forces, and in actuality, Djibouti maintains excellent friendly relations with each of them.

Finally, it is a gratuitous insult to the people of Djibouti to describe them as a population of drug addicts and prostitutes. If kat is indeed a current social problem, it is not a drug in the sense suggested by the film. Its narcotic effects are so limited as to make it unfair to classify it as a drug, and in addition, it is not specifically a Djibouti problem. It is legally and openly consumed in Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and both Yemen republics. Moreover, Hassan Gouled, unlike Ahmed Dini, is not a consumer. In fact, he is so opposed to kat that one of the first steps he took immediately after independence was to prohibit it, despite the very strong opposition of Ahmed Dini, who was then prime minister. This prohibition was lifted after several months, because it proved truly impossible to enforce. And although it is true that prostitution is another problem, it is equally true that it has been controlled since independence was won, and that it comes to nothing now as compared to the period when Ahmed Dini was in the government.

In short, what concerns me, Abdallah, the most, is the future behavior of the government of Djibouti with regard to foreign journalists. Will the accommodation which has characterized its behavior toward newsmen to date be altered, following this journalistic attack it has just suffered?

Veritable Journalistic Violence (Letter signed by Henri Regert, Douce Ombre, 225 rue du Major Flandre, Apt 121, 34000 Montpellier)

I watched the Michel Thoulouse telecast "News Wednesdays" on Wednesday, 8 September 1982. This was the report by Michel Honorin and Gilbert Mercinier entitled "Djibouti, a Republic in Uniform," and was carried on channel TF1 at 2030 hours.

Having lived and worked in Djibouti from 1978 to 1982 as a cooperative teacher, I was shocked by the partisan, wholly tendentious and absolutely incomplete nature of this report, which represented Djibouti as a hateful republic from the climatic, social and political points of view.

The most serious thing was that this telecast, deploring the lack of democracy in a young and fragile country (how many centuries did it take France to "win" democracy?) deliberately represented itself as a complete and objective report on Djibouti. There was no question there of political intolerance, military arrests, torture. It would have been the most basic right of the authors of the report to voice their bias if they had had the professional and ethical honesty to present their work as a report reflecting only how the country seemed to them. And, in any case, to note that absolute objectivity does not exist in reporting. But, confident of their professionalism, they did not do so. This is most serious. For of what value is information in a democratic country such as ours if it is one-sided--a discussion should at least have been included at the end of the telecast, involving various individuals talking with the authors! The problems the country is experiencing would certainly have been mentioned, but so would the merit and the courage which have led it to undertaken their resolution since independence was won in 1977.

In this connection, the wise policy of national reconciliation tirelessly pursued by President Hassan Gouled Aptidon for the past 5 years is an example. The peace zone, fragile but enduring, provided by Djibouti in the troubled African Horn, is another example of the political perspicacity of its leaders. And if it is true that freedom of expression does not really exist in Djibouti and that some opponents have been imprisoned and possibly tortured, from the point of view of the rights of man Djibouti is a country which is truly the antithesis of the repression which plagues Iran, for example. It was absolutely dishonest to represent Djibouti as a country where an atmosphere of constant and total repression prevails, and to present the whole report only from that angle.

I personally see this program as veritable journalistic violence against a country which did not deserve it, and although I found some aspects of it just and pertinent (for example the part on kat, the strategic importance of the

region, the French soldiers playing the Tartar in Bozzati, and local prostitution), the unilateral cast given the whole shocked and upset me, for it did not reflect the full truth. And your writer is a televiewer and a former cooperative worker with leftist inclinations!

I would be happy if you were to launch a petition protesting the caricature and incomplete picture of a country presented to the French people on a so-called news program carried during prime time. Believe me, I would be one of the signatories!

I authorize you to use my letter for this purpose, provided it is printed in full. I remain, Mr Ambassador, yours most respectfully (signed by Henri Regert and addressed to the French ambassador to Djibouti).

Honorin, Dini and Democracy

Messrs Honorin and Ahmed Dini speak frequently and at length about democracy. For democracy, sadly, is lacking in Djibouti, just as the rights of man and freedom are lacking there. And to provide evidence of this regrettable lack of democracy, Messrs Honorin and Dini have produced proof in the form of film showing that there are prisons in Djibouti, with numerous inmates, that there is a house they have decided to call the "sinister Villa Christophe," and that there are many refugees, the new arrivals presumably being those crowds of travelers issuing from the train arriving from Ethiopia every day. However, just as Honorin and Dini were unable to find a single political prisoner among the inmates of the prison in Djibouti, they could only find one prisoner (and in a police headquarters), and he was not political or tortured, at the "sinister Villa Christophe." And the crowd emerging from the train from Ethiopia cannot be what Honorin and Dini insist on calling refugees, because obviously, the trains must pass the border control on both the Ethiopian and Djibouti sides. Thus they have fabricated their proof themselves. And they have hired some comedians in order to create the report on the torture they, Messrs Honorin and Dini, were unable to find.

The crushing dictatorship, the atrocious aggression, the omnipresent political police, and the widespread savage torture in Djibouti invented by Messrs Honorin and Dini, have singular characteristics.

Let us take the case of the refugees flooding into Djibouti, to which, using strange logic, they point as proof of the existence of a cruel dictatorship in Djibouti. It is true that Djibouti provides shelter for a substantial number of refugees, but then, if we are to follow the reasoning of Messrs Honorin and Dini, it would be the sole oppressive dictatorship in the world attracting such crowds of "lovers of oppression." This would also be the only oppressive dictatorship in the world where all of the citizens are so fond of oppression that none of them makes any effort to escape and find refuge elsewhere. And the omnipresent and omnipotent political police invented for Djibouti by these gentlemen make strange use of their great authority and power. For example, they did not appear during the daily work sessions at Mr Dini's to edit the

report, or during the direction and production of the film montages produced as evidence of the existence of an underground opposition and torture inflicted on those unlucky enough to be caught. And it is particularly curious that these police were not in a position to force the key leaders of the opposition, in particular Dini himself, to go underground. On the contrary, the police allow him to move about freely and openly to film a documentary with numerous well-known actors, and to produce it in his own home, with all of Honorin's team and the actors going back and forth.

The reason for the oppression, the torture, the obsessive underground opposition, the "sinister Villa Christophe," the flood of refugees who love oppression in Djibouti, and all of the social evils in Djibouti, according to Honorin and Dini, is the lack of democracy.

But what do they mean by democracy? As we have seen, the use they make of words is hardly orthodox. And there is the additional difficulty with "democracy" that it is a word used in the world to describe totally contradictory political systems. It would seem that the definition of democracy, for Honorin and Dini, involves a multiplicity of political parties.

Multiple political parties were certainly not at the origin of the Greek use of the word. For the Greeks of antiquity, the word embodied the concept of public meetings, open to all, in the course of which the political decisions for the city, the republic, would be made. Well, then, Djibouti is closer to the Greek republics than the majority of countries. And its political system is more precise. The joint meetings in the course of which common questions and political issues are debated are after all open to all. Because it is not possible, even in Djibouti, to organize gatherings of all the citizens, the primary commission of the commune (dependency) appoints (and does not elect, because the concept of Western competition during "elections" is not present) representatives for a second commission, in which the same procedure is repeated.

This process goes on until the problem is resolved or a permanent study group is established.

Thus the political problem, like joint issues, in connection with which democracy functions in Djibouti, can be followed from the first level of the community hierarchy through the intermediary levels and up to the highest. On any level whatsoever, the Western style of political party clash would be alien to the people of Djibouti.

Thus the lack of democracy which Messrs Honorin and Dini lament is in fact but a semantic question. It is still possible that Mr Honorin honestly believes that the Western system of confrontation is the best, or represents true democracy. But this cannot be true for Ahmed Dini. The unification of political parties occurred just after independence, with Ahmed Dini's blessing and full support. He had certainly not found anything at all to object to at that time. In fact, he was the most powerful advocate of the system.

5157
CSO: 4719/1415

BRIEFS

STATE FORESTRY COMPANY MISMANAGEMENT--MAPUTO, September 19--The expulsion from Mozambique of a Chilean forestry expert yesterday marks the latest development in a series of scandals and detentions which have shaken the State Forestry Company, Madeiras de Mocambique (Mademo). Homero Altamirano, an advisor to the company director was escorted by police on to a Paris-bound plane after eight days in detention without charges. Along with the Mozambican director and the personnel manager of Medemo he had been ousted early this month after a commission of inquiry into the company's affairs found evidence of corruption, "favouritism" and "bad treatment of workers". The two Mozambicans, who are still believed to be under arrest, had been installed in their positions last year, after a similar shake-up had landed several members of the previous management in prison. Mr. Altamirano, a political refugee from Chile who had worked in Mozambique, since 1978, was under contract with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and his detention brought a team of high-ranking FAO officials to Maputo to investigate the case. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 Sep 82 p 20]

NEW FAMILY CODE MEASURES--MAPUTO, September 18--Mozambique is to introduce a minimum age for formal marriage as well as official marriage banns in a long-range campaign to discourage polygamy and legally protect common-law wives and children born outside formal marriage. As of next month, the minimum age for marriage in church and registrar's office will be sixteen for women and eighteen for men, and banns will have to be posted twelve days before the ceremony. According to the Maputo statistics office, the move is intended to give more weight to traditional and common-law marriages, which are by far the most common form of wedlock in Mozambique, and to permit women of Common-law marriages to stop husbands who intend to abandon them for legally sanctioned marriage. Mozambican courts last year began to recognize traditional and common-law marriages as legally binding, and have been awarding alimony to abandoned families. These moves are seen as a step-by-step introduction of a new family code which has been on the drawing board for several years. Many of its clauses will cut away long-established male privileges common in Africa. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 Sep 82 p 20]

NRM INHAMBANE ACTIVITIES--MAPUTO, September 18--Mozambican government troops last Thursday killed 20 anti-government rebels who had been looting shops at a village 400 kilometres (250 miles) north of here, the daily Noticias reported today. The report said the troops had captured "large quantities of light

automatic weapons made in South Africa", as well as two rocket launchers and an anti-tank mine. A large group of "armed bandits" were carrying off food and clothing stolen from Cumbane village in Inhambane Province when they were attacked by the army, the paper added. The thinly populated province has been severely affected by the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), which is widely reported to have South African backing in its campaign against the Socialist Frelimo Party government. Since last year all traffic on the national highway through Cumbane has been by convoy with military escort. Two weeks ago, the Mozambican army destroyed an MNR base near the Zimbabwean border, reportedly killing 46 rebels. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 Sep 82 p 21]

CSO: 3400/42

BRIEFS

CIDA AID--Tanzania will obtain aid amounting to 514 million shillings from the Canadian International Development Agency [CIDA] to pay the costs of the five-year plan of the Railroad Corporation to improve railroads in the country. This was announced in the city of Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Minister of Communications and Transport John Malecela, when he returned to Dar es Salaam from Ottawa where he concluded a meeting to obtain this money. Of this money 124 million shillings will be used to establish modern rail communications from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma. A further 170 million will be used for the training of Tanzanian experts and for obtaining experts from abroad who will work at the Railroad Corporation. Moreover 75 million shillings will be used to purchase spare parts for locomotives; 70 million shillings for the construction of workers' housing in Morogoro; 39 million shillings to purchase two machines for processing special stones for improving rails and 34 million shillings for purchasing freight cars for transporting these stones. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 25 Sep 82 p 1]

DPRK AGREEMENT SIGNED--On 27 September, Tanzania and the DPRK signed an agreement under the terms of which the two countries will assist each other in the construction of an agricultural scientific research station in Dakawa, Morogoro. The agreement was signed in the city of Dar es Salaam by the Minister of Agriculture John Machunda and the ambassador of Korea to Tanzania, Chong Nam-ho. Minister Machunda made clear that under this agreement Korea will provide building materials, and agricultural implements such as tractors and plows and Tanzania will help in [providing] requirements which are obtainable in the country including supplying laborers. With regard to experts, the minister stated that 10 experts from Korea have already arrived in the area of the station and have begun conducting test cultivation of various crops including maize and soya beans. He said that if everything goes well the construction of the station which will begin immediately after the arrival of the materials will take 2 years. Ambassador Chong Nam-ho informed the minister that the ship bringing building materials is already en route and will arrive during mid-October. [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 28 Sep 82 p 5]

CSO: 3449/2

SIGNIFICANCE OF ELECTION STRESSED, CIRCUMSPECTION URGED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 24-25 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "At the Time of Choosing"]

[Text] It is with unremitting impatience that the city dwellers of Zaire await next Sunday, which as everyone knows, will be marked by elections at the urban district council level. So they will go to the polls to choose their representatives and by that very act perform one of the most sacred civic and patriotic duties.

Thus, despite being gloomy because of an increasingly severe dry season and the incidental closing of places of entertainment, the date of 25 July 1982 is already inscribed in letters of gold in the admirable history of our valiant people. Because it (this date) starts the second stage in the process of broad democratization started through the wishes of the head of state. This second stage occurring after the elections having mobilized the activists of the MPR for the selection of their representatives in community councils.

What is to be expected of the sublime act that we shall all be settling in a few hours? Certainly, upon these elections will depend for the next 5 years the administration of our respective districts. And to do so, we are under an obligation to reflect maturely before choosing persons to whom we want to entrust the management of public affairs.

Five years after the 1977 consultations, we are convinced that the Zairian people has been sufficiently enlightened by the uncitizenly and selfish behavior of most of the executives in whom it had placed its trust. It would hardly be necessary to recall that during their tumultuous reign at the head of our political and administrative entities, they thought only of serving themselves instead of serving society, thus trampling underfoot the party's motto. Even though not all have been made uneasy by the law, they nevertheless show that in their hearts they are glad to have sucked the Zairian community dry to the very spinal cord.

Then should these vile individuals be returned to the administration of our districts? That would be the biggest mistake, and what is more, unforgiveable crime, that we would be committing. This is the reason why we warmly welcomed the rejection of the candidacies of certain questionable activists and other

exploiters of the public by the MPR regional committees.

However, despite these safeguards, there is reason to fear infiltration of this canker into the ranks of those who have lofty aspirations to various district councils. But as final critic, the Zairian people will, we hope, be capable of exposing it and stopping its impetus by electing competent, honest, and trustworthy men according to the criteria defined by the country's top political leadership. Otherwise, it will have only itself to blame.

In any case, let us be glad right now that up until the eve of that date, the instructions of the MPR and the Executive Council have been scrupulously respected and that drunken feasting, practically absent this time, will not constitute a determining factor in the choices of those who will go this Sunday to the polls.

12149
CSO: 4719/1261

BUDGET DEFICIT CONTROL MEASURES, CAUSES, DISCUSSED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 18-19 Jul 82 pp 1, 10

[Editorial: "Controlling the Budget Deficit"]

[Text] Implementing the project concerning the establishment of a bank for agriculture by appointing an officer in charge and setting up an economic control board constitute the most noteworthy points that distinguished the weekly Executive Council meeting held last Friday 16 July by the executive secretary of the MPR and first state commissioner, citizen N'Singa Udjuu Ongwakebi Untube.

Indeed, the objectives toward which this important party organ is working being the continuous improvement of the living conditions of the men and women of Zaire, the establishment of a bank for agriculture which is to become operational immediately cannot fail to bring joy to the peasant masses. Particularly since their production has not progressed beyond that of purely traditional agriculture for lack of large financial resources!

Now, it is inconceivable that the Republic of Zaire, which is justly esteemed, should, as an agricultural scandal, be importing corn, rice, etcetera. Whereas it is only necessary to help the farmers within the country to obtain adequate financial resources to make up the deficit. The consequence of which will be that the authorities will be induced to use the foreign assets thus saved to buy manufactured products.

In any case, we hope that the choice will fall on farmers living in the interior of the country, who are persons seriously undertaking work on the land: it has often been observed that in similar circumstances the true beneficiaries have been overlooked to the benefit of a few opportunists. Especially if big money is at stake!

Still with the goal of the country's economic recovery, the Executive Council has also been examining ways and means capable of helping it in practice to reduce public spending and increase revenues from exports. Hence the imperative need to set up an economic control board.

The latter will be charged with the recovery of state revenues as taxes on business activity, taxes on profits snd salaries, property and purchase taxes. But as usual, the greater part of the problem will consist in actually collecting

everything that the speculators owe the state, and that large-scale action must take place dispassionately, without prejudice, and above all, with absolute honesty.

For there are a lot of them, of those speculators who have not discharged themselves of their fiscal obligations for many years. They will spare no effort to avoid incurring the severity of the law. So there is absolutely no need to invoke this or that person's patriotic spirit or activism to avoid seeing that [it is] solely the interest of the community that is represented here by the true recovery of the country's economy.

12149
CSO: 4719/1261

PRESS REMINDED OF ROLE, ADVISED TO HEED UPZA

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 24-25 Jul 82 pp 1, 2, 9

[Report by N'Zinga Nsingi]

[Text] Last Thursday, all the members of the Press Union of Zaire (UPZa) celebrated their day. After a guided tour of the exhibits of the seventh national edition of FIKIN [International Fair in Kinshasa]'82, and the cocktail party that made up the first part of it, UPZa members met again in the evening at the ball given in the main courtyard of FIKIN.

The state commissioner for information, culture, and the arts, and president of UPZa, citizen Djambulate Kande, presided over the ball. In his address, the state commissioner and UPZa president stressee that the celebration of this day must acquire another significance for all journalists. "We must always keep in mind the whole set of ethical regulations under which our profession is organized. They are intended to make the Zairian journalist into not just a news pedlar, as he would be if he restricted himself to the automatic dissemination of the news he receives, but a real agent of development, aware of the irreplaceable role of good information in awakening conscience and energy."

Citizen Kande remarked that many journalists should also learn that the protective union role of UPZa is not its entire mission. Indeed, the UPZa "must be able to act in other matters, be consulted for statements on ethical standards as it is on legal and social rules. And when it gives these standards and recalls them to attention, be listened to and obeyed as it is when it reminds editors responsible for publications of their obligations.

It is time for journalists to become aware of the need for the kind of information that while not neglecting its entertainment function, places more importance on matter that enable citizens to understand the city's problems, make themselves available to the country's leaders to contribute to their solution, and work toward overall progress."

In this connection, citizen Kande criticized the contents of our newspapers as still being characterized by a sensationalism that is in bad taste. Lastly, he paid tribute to the kindness and brotherliness of "all those who helped us to organize this day and make this evening's meeting possible."

The president and delegate general of FIKIN, citizen Mata Boboy Togba, who had spoken earlier to welcome the UPZa members, expressed pleasure in the confidence placed by the press of Zaire in the great instrument for economic and trade promotion constituted by FIKIN, and for the active collaboration between the mass media and the fair. Citizen Togba also stressed the significant contribution of the Ministry of Information, Culture, and the Arts to producing this seventh national edition of FIKIN '82. The constant availability of journalists, who never hesitate to join FIKIN officials in carrying its image to distant places, still deserves all the gratitude of those officials.

After these two speeches, the ball was opened, to the sound of the wonderful warm music of the Kossa-Kossa orchestra.

12149
CSO: 4719-1261

EMERGENCY MEETING OF ZAMBIA-ZAIRE COMMISSION DEADLOCKS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Dennis Kapata]

[Text] LAST week's regional Zambia-Zaire joint permanent commission emergency meeting called to discuss the disputed border village at Mwabu Kampamba near Chiengi in Luapula ended in deadlock, it has now been disclosed.

Zairean deputy ambassador to Zambia, Mr Nkumbi Kasongo Kitenge said this in Lusaka yesterday and reported that as a result, members of the commission will be on the spot at the disputed area on Monday to try and resolve the issue.

The border dispute arose last week after reports that Zaire had hoisted its flag on Zambian soil and amassed troops at Mwabu Kampamba village about 16 km inside Zambia.

Following the reports, Member of the Central Committee for Copperbelt Province Mr Alex Shapi called for an emergency meeting with his Zairean counterpart of Shaba Province governor Mandungu Bula Nyati.

The two leaders met last Thursday at Musoshi in Zaire at which Mr Bula Nyati allegedly informed the meeting that he was ordering the pullout of troops that might be illegally in the disputed area.

Mr Bula Nyati was reported to have told the meeting that harassment of Zambians would stop at once and that any of his soldiers contravening the order would be severely dealt with.

Briefing reporters at his Roads Park residence, Mr Kitenge denied that Mr Bula Nyati ever told the meeting that he was going to order the withdrawal of troops from the disputed area "because Zaire has no troops there."

Mr Bula Nyati was surprised to read about the outcome of the meeting in the Zambian Press.

The Zairean envoy said the meeting reached deadlock after his delegation refused to accept Zambian charges that Zaire had hoisted a flag on Zambian soil and amassed troops at the village.

The Zambian delegation believed the Zairean version on the dispute.

Sister

According to Mr Kitenge, his country's version was that "thieves" from Zambia entered Zaire between August 11 and 12 and stole his country's flag from the palace of Chieftainess Mwabu Kituti.

The Zairean chieftainess has a sister in Zambia who is also a chieftainess.

Following the "theft" of the flag, regional commissioner for Mpweto, a district in Zaire near Mwabu Kituti's palace, Mr Kasongo Wembolwa sent two messengers on August 28 to Chiengi to arrange for a meeting to discuss the issue.

"But at Chiengi, the two messengers were told by a Mr Mwape, a district secretary, that he had already sent the flag to Lusaka because the issue was now political," said Mr Kitenge.

Later on September 1, he was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs but sent his first secretary Mr Msafiri Sivihwa because he was unwell.

"At the ministry, the minister, Professor Lameck Goma gave Mr Sivihwa the flag and told him that it was hoisted by Zaire on Zambian soil. Mr Sivihwa merely got the flag back and told the minister that he was going to notify officials back home."

Mr Kitenge said he wanted to clarify the issue because of the wrong impression the reports had created abroad.

As for the two chieftainess sisters, he said Mwabu Kituti was in Zambia at present receiving medical treatment while her son was at school in Zambia.

Mr Kitenge urged Zaireans resident in Zambia to respect the country's laws.

He was reacting to Mr Shapi's statement that Zaireans in Zambia should not engage in activities detrimental to their interests.

CSO: 3400/36

ZAMBIA, ZAIRE PLEDGE LASTING SOLUTION FOR CONTINUED BORDER DISPUTES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA AND Zaire have pledged to find a lasting solution for the continued border disputes between the two countries.

Current chairman of the Zambia-Zaire regional joint commission, Mr Alex Shapi said Zaire's Shaba governor Mr Mandungo Bula-Nyati agreed that a formular to settle border issues must be found.

The two leaders who jointly addressed a public meeting at Chiengi sub-boma in Luapula province said Presidents Kaunda and Mobutu have assigned them with the task of striking a common language that will permanently resolve the differences between the two countries.

For some time, Zaire has been at loggerheads with Zambia over territorial boundaries and travellers have repeatedly complained of harassment by Zairean officers at border posts.

Meanwhile, Zambia and Zaire have pledged to intensify political education along the common borders to sustain peace and stability.

The pledge was made by the commission at Mpweto in Zaire after their meeting was adjourned to a later date. The next meeting will be held at Mansa.

Mr Shapi called for a vigomus political education campaign to reduce border tensions adding that political education had achieved the desired objectives where this practice was implemented.

The differences between the two countries although appeared to be unsurmountable, could not overshadow the objectives of the commission aimed at harmonising the relations. — Zana

CSO: 3400/75

PARTY MEETING SEEKS FORCE TO HELP POLICE TO PATROL ZAIRE BORDER

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

COPPERBELT PROVINCIAL Party conference has called for the formation of a guards force to help police in patrolling the Zambia-Zaire border.

This is one of the resolutions passed at the three-day conference held at Chapula Agricultural Centre in Ndola Rural recently.

Provincial political secretary, Mr Pickson Chitambala, who released the resolutions yesterday, said the conference called for the creation of a border guards force because of the grave situation prevailing along the Zambia-Zaire border.

The police conceded that the police force was inadequate to deal with the situation along the border and advocated for a border guards force which should reinforce the efforts of the Zambia-Zaire Permanent Commission.

Commenting on the recent emergency Zambia-Zaire joint Permanent Commission meeting held in Zaire over the disputed border village at Mwabu Kampamba near Chienge in Luapula, Mr Chitambala said the meeting did not resolve anything on the issue but described the talks as fruitful.

Another emergency meeting on the same issue will be held this year, hopefully in Zambia and added that consultations were currently going on between the two governments aimed at resolving the wrangle over the disputed area.

Zaire raised its flag on Zambian soil last month and amassed troops at Mwabu Kampamba about 16km inside Zambia near Chienge subboma in Mpweto area of Luapula Province.

Asked whether the Zairean soldiers were still manning the area, Mr Chitambala declined to comment.

Noting the effective role the Party can play in matters of security, the conference resolved that the formation of security committees at all levels of the Party be expedited and that seminars on security be organised at all levels of the Party regularly.

The conference also called on the Party to mount political education along the border areas on security and to involve traditional rulers in the border areas to have constant dialogue with their subjects over border issues.

CSO: 3400/75

GENERAL ELECTION CANDIDATES NEED TO RUN ON LEADERSHIP CODE PLATFORM

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] **THE Leadership Code is part of the constitution of the Republic of Zambia and it should not be forgotten or become a paper tiger.**

But, unlike, other respected and cherished constitutional provisions such as the protection to personal liberty, protection from inhuman treatment and protection of deprivation of property, the Leadership Code is as useless in Zambia as a socialist is in the United States.

Just what has happened to the Code which became part of the country's constitution in 1973?

According to Article 32 of the constitution, there is supposed to be a leadership committee consisting of five members. Who is the current chairman of the committee and who are its members?

If the chairman and his committee members exist, what are they doing to prevent powerful leaders from amassing wealth at the expense of the masses?

These are of course sensitive questions but they must be asked if only to remind Zambians that an important piece of legislation is glaringly being overlooked or being deliberately ignored.

It is clear that Dr Kaunda still believes in the importance of the Code and this is the main reason why he told Mr Justice William Bruce-Lyle on Wednesday that the Anti-Corruption Commission which he heads, is an important ally of the Leadership Code.

The President is right of course in observing that the Code cannot succeed

without the support of a body like the Anti-Corruption Commission. The Code has its own strong teeth but it has been a paper tiger since 1973.

Which powerful force in the Party and its Government has knocked out its once-reputed sharp and powerful teeth? The boxer is not President Kaunda but some individuals seem to have been hitting the Code rather too hard.

And will Mr Bruce-Lyle's commission stand the blows? It has very little chance unless Party committees, works councils and all revolutionaries take up President Kaunda's challenge and report all cases of corruption to the commission.

We also suggest that candidates in the forthcoming general elections should stand on a Leadership Code platform. They should tell the electorate if they are for or against the Code. Time has come when important constitutional provisions like the Leadership Code should be implemented. That is what the majority in this country want.

MINISTER SIGNS DANISH GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

MINISTER of Finance, Mr Kebby Musokotwane, yesterday signed a K4.8 million loan with the Danish government for the rehabilitation and development of Chilanga Cement, Cold Stroge Board and Dairy Produce Board.

Danish Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Vigand Lose, signed on behalf of his government.

Mr Musokotwane said the loan would also be used in obtaining essential hospital equipment for the Ministry of Health.

"Although the equipment and services are to be obtained from Denmark, it is hoped that all parties concerned would ensure that the principles of limited competitive tender and prevailing price verification procedures would be observed for mutual benefit," he said.

The Zambia construction sector has suffered considerably during the last few years as a result of the country's continuing depressed economy. The Chilanga Cement has, therefore, been under heavy pressure to maintain the ageing equipment at prohibitive costs.

"It is gratifying to note that the rehabilitation works already commenced at Chilanga are making significant progress and that the company is on its road to recovery. Chilanga Cement is a key to our economy and we are, therefore, happy to note that you have come to the aid of the company," the minister told the Danish ambassador.

He said with assistance from Denmark, Chilanga Cement should soon resume exporting cement to neighbouring countries.

Ambassador Lose said his government would next year grant another loan to Zambia for the rehabilitation of the Lusaka International Airport, a feasibility study of the energy sector, equipment for health centres and finalisation of a coffee project started by the World Bank.

Mr Lose said, however, that the National Commission for Development Planning, should ask the ministries concerned to work out detailed project proposals to facilitate the signing of the loan next year.

"It is the impression of my government that Zambia is one of the countries which rapidly and efficiently utilise loans granted and this is one of the reasons that another loan is being signed today," he said.

So far Danish assistance to Zambia since 1967 has amounted to K13.3 million. The loan signed yesterday is interest free and repayable in 25 years including seven years grace period.

MINISTER: NOT END OF WORLD FOR ZAMBIA IF IMF LOAN FALLS THROUGH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Government will know next month whether the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will release the remainder of the K800 million loan to Zambia or not, Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane said in Lusaka yesterday.

The minister was neither optmistic nor pessimistic about the loan package.

"We shall know by November whether or not we will be given the facility," he said in an interview.

Mr Musokotwane stressed that with or without the IMF facility, the Government was looking at possibilities to cushion off the impact of the economic recession.

He made it clear that the measures the Government was working out to try and pull the country out of the economic doldrums were not linked to the IMF loan facility.

"We are prescribing certain cures to the economic problems because it won't be the end of the world for Zambia if the IMF loan falls through."

He conceded that if approved the IMF facility would boost Government efforts in trying to resuscitate the country's economy but cautioned the nation not to "put all the confidence" in it because it would not provide a lasting solution.

Mr Musokotwane reiterated that the IMF's conditions were tough and this was why the negotiations had been delayed.

Last month, the minister said the Government was working out measures to counter any economic difficulties that might arise if the K800 million loan package fell through.

And before he left for London for the Commonwealth finance ministers meeting in August and later for Toronto in Canada to attend the annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank, Mr Musokotwane declared that Zambia would not give in to conditions the IMF had set for the remainder of the loan.

CSO: 3400/75

CONTROVERSY OVER ARCHBISHOP MILINGO CONTINUES

Statements of Various Individuals

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

CHAIRMAN of Lusaka Catholic Action for the Laity Mr Damien Mwale charged that Lusaka Archbishop Elias Mutale and other bishops are accomplices in what led the Vatican to detain Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo.

He said Archbishop Mutale was the right man to tell the Catholic congregations the truth about the Zambian prelate's plight.

Mr Mwale said he was Archbishop Milingo's companion when he started his healing mission in 1973 and had followed the intrigues that had culminated in the present crisis in the church.

He said it was unfortunate for people like Mrs Ema Chibesakunda, a prominent Catholic and wife of the Clerk of the National Assembly to say that Archbishop Milingo failed to inform his followers about the reason why he was called to the Vatican because it was Archbishop Mutale who should do so.

"In any case what time would Archbishop Milingo have had to inform the Catholic congregations in the various centres about the reason?"

The summon from the Vatican ordered the prelate to leave for Rome immediately.

Mrs Chibesakunda had said church members should ask themselves why Archbishop Milingo failed to inform them about the real reason he was recalled to the Vatican.

In Kabwe, three Catholics dissociated themselves from statements made by secretary of the Kabwe-Lusaka Archdiocese, Mr Peter Mutafungwa on the plight of the prelate.

In a signed document, Mr Clement Milambo, Mr Michael Chansa and Mr Emmanuel Lupando, claimed that Mr Mutafungwa's Press statements were made without the knowledge of the Sacred Heart Parish — one of the constituent branches of the Kabwe region lay apostolate.

"We do not share the views expressed by Mr Mutafungwa. We believe that it is wrong for any member of the lay apostolate to implicate other Catholics on the Pope's decision to recall Archbishop Milingo to the Vatican," their statement said.

The trio claimed Archbishop Milingo's stand, his life, his commitment to the gospel and the church of Christ and his utterances had been "grossly misunderstood and quoted out of context by the local and international Press."

On the statement, Mr Mutafungwa said that it did not have the blessing of the chaplain, the chairman and committee of the laity in Kabwe "for whom I have been speaking."

Catholic Laity Issues Ultimatum

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

MEMBERS of the Catholic Church laity have issued a one-month ultimatum to their bishops and white priests to secure the release of "detained" Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo from Rome.

Mr Peter Mutafungwa, spokesman for the laity, said in a statement issued in Kabwe yesterday if the bishops and white priests failed to bring Archbishop Milingo back to Zambia by the end of this month, they would travel to Rome themselves and talk to the Pope.

Mr Mutafungwa, who is secretary of the Kabwe-Lusaka archdiocese, said many people had promised to sponsor the trip.

Archbishop Milingo was called to the Vatican about two months ago where his spiritual healing powers are being investigated.

Mr Mutafungwa said: "Because of overwhelming evidence we have regarding Archbishop Milingo's call to Rome, coupled with that from people who have been cured at home and abroad, we take it unreservedly that Archbishop Milingo's call came about because of cheap jealousy by the Catholic hierarchy in Zambia.

"The laity demands that the Catholic hierarchy signs a communique to plead with the Pope to release Archbishop Milingo unconditionally.

"The Party and its Government should take a leading role to actualise the release.

"Failure to do this in a month's time from October 4, leaders of the laity will execute the call of the people and go to Rome to seek an audience with the Pope.

"Ours is a constructive protest against injustice of any form in the church.

"The laity take it that the church in Africa is no longer young and must be respected by Rome.

"Mistreating one of its leaders is equally mistreating the whole faithful Christians.

"Rome should not accept test cases to be carried out in Africa. Rome should know that we are now mature."

CSO: 3400/75

ZIMCO OFFICIAL WARNS GRIM FUTURE FACES MINING INDUSTRY

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

ZIMCO director-general Mr James Mapoma has warned of a grim future for the mining industry after a drastic fall in the sales of copper and other metals because of adverse economic conditions.

He has disclosed that the Metal Marketing Corporation (Memaco) last year achieved a pretax profit of only K3.2 million — about 50 per cent lower than the previous year — when the company recorded surplus earnings of K6 million.

Mr Mapoma who is chairman of Memaco says in the annual report for the year ended March 31, 1982 that copper production and sales were lower than last year and the price remained depressed throughout the period.

The situation was further compounded by the pooor cobalt market which in turn forced the producer price down.

Finished copper production by the Zambian mining industry during the year under review totalled 574,796 tonnes as against 586,347 tonnes achieved during the fiscal year.

While industrial unrest in 1981 had contributed to the shortfall, the major causes were technical and operational problems.

Copper sales totalled 584,589 tonnes. The average London Metal Exchange (LME) price for the year was K1,485.70 a tonne.

Although the report says this was higher than last year's average of K1,580.55, in real terms, the copper prices were at their lowest for almost 30 years.

Memaco's main source of income continued to be commissions received for marketing the products of the former Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM), and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) which merged to form Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM).

On the merger, Mr Mapoma says in the report this has been welcomed because it will help Memaco "to harmonise our marketing policies and procedures."

Memaco launched a sales campaign during September which despite the world recession was successful.

But the company's performance was affected by a number of developments on the economic front. Although inflation showed some decline in countries such as the USA and the UK, it was still high.

"The high levels of unemployment experienced throughout the period under review reflected the depth and extent of the world recession. In addition the high interest rates, especially in the United States, "continued to be stiff like capital investment in industrial plants while encouraging significant destocking of raw materials including non-ferrous metals."

Mr Mapoma in the report says it is evident that the fortunes of the mining industry "which are inextricably linked to those of the nation were adversely affected."

The lead and zinc prices continued to be depressed during the same period while other problems like lack of transport and additional exit ports had worsened the situation.

Problems were experienced on the Dar es Salaam route says, Mr Mapoma.

The stagnation in the demand for metals such as copper had been manifested in the stock increases at the LME.

At the end of the financial year, the stocks stood at 128,675 tonnes which was 11,650 tonnes higher than at the same time last year.

The annual report, which was presented on Friday has the most creative design of any such reports in the country, with a reflective copper colour cover. It is also so far the most innovative to be produced locally.

CSO: 3400/75

ZCCM INCURS LOSS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] **THE ZAMBIA Consolidated Copper Mines [ZCCM] has made a loss of K173.6 million in the financial year ended March 31, 1982, a company spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday.**

And in a move to counter the deteriorating financial position, the company is now seriously considering the adoption of more stringent cost-saving measures, including the possibility of temporarily closing down some operations.

This gigantic loss, which contrasts sharply with a profit of K56.5 million recorded in the 1980-81 financial year, is attributed to a slump in the metal prices.

As a result of the loss, no divident was declared for the 1981-82 financial year. In the previous year, K9.5 million in divideds was declared.

According to the ZCCM annual report for the 1981-82 financial year, copper sales during this period were at 569,995 compared to 598,154 tonnes sold during the preceding year. The average selling price of K1,522 per tonne was also lower than the K1,620 in the 1980-81 period.

Total lead and zinc sales of 44,800 tonnes were higher than the previous year when 44,221 tonnes were sold. Cobalt sales stood at 2,341 compared with 1,294 tonnes sold in 1980-81.

Production of all ZCCM's major metals, except cobalt, increased over that of the previous year.

Finished copper production was 591,853 tonnes compared with 587,918 tonnes in the previous financial year while lead and zinc totalled 47,513 tonnes as against 43,916 tonnes.

Cobalt production, however, was lower at 2,686 tonnes compared with the 2,988 produced in 1980-81. This was partly due to a company decision to reduce cobalt production in view of the weak cobalt market.

Western world demand for cobalt in 1981 declined for the third consecutive year, with major reductions in consumption recorded in the super alloy, magnetic alloy and tool steel industries.

The report says that principally because of operational constraints experienced by both the rail and road transport systems, metal movements to ports were largely unsatisfactory, particularly during the latter half of the year under review.

Consequently, there were high stocks of metal at mines and in transist while stocks available for shipment at the ports were reduced.

"The operations of Tanzania-Zambia Railways (TAZARA) were unsatisfactory due to problems associated mainly with locomotive availability.

"TAZARA's performance, together with that of Zambia-Tanzania Road Services Limited, was further constrained by the reduced volume of import cargo through the port of Dar es Salaam. This factor contributed to the poor turn round of the road and rail traffic," the report says.

Shipments, which were adversely affected by transport problems on the Dar-es Salaam route, totalled 569,566 tonnes.

The report says capital expenditure by ZCCM and its subsidiaries for the year totalled K251 million, as compared with K172 million for the previous financial year. Of this amount, K246 million was spent by ZCCM and K5 million by its subsidiaries.

New major projects accounted for a total expenditure of K88 million. These include the new roast leach electrowinning cobalt plant and modifications to the existing plant at Nkana, the fourth acid plant at Nkana and the tailings leach project Stage III at Nchanga.

The report notes that industrial relations were generally satisfactory during the year, except for the strikes which took place at divisions during July, 1981 when

754,636 manhours were lost.

As a result of ZCCM's continuing efforts in development and training of local manpower, a number of senior Zambian appointments were made in the technical field. In mining there are now 17 Zambians at assistant underground manager level and above and 112 mine captains.

There are 15 Zambian geologists at various stages of career development, 11 at plant metallurgist level and above and 48 other Zambian metallurgical graduates.

The ZCCM group's total labour strength as at March 31, 1982 was 58,795, of whom 56,223 were local employees and 2,572 expatriates.

CSO: 3400/36

MUZ BRANCH OFFICIAL NOTES TENSION BETWEEN EXPATRIATES, MINERS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA CONSOLIDATED Copper Mines (ZCCM) must guard against a possible industrial sabotage and labour unrest likely to emanate from the current tension existing amongst expatriates and local miners.

Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) Roan main branch chairman, Mr Robert Kapenda made the warning in Luanshya over the weekend when he addressed miners on a number of issues ranging from the general elections and the effects of the ZCCM's announced cost saving measures.

Mr Kapenda said a dangerous situation has arisen where some expatriate miners have rebelled against others on racial lines with some Zambian bosses aligning themselves to their side to the extent that they (Zambian bosses) are ready to solve expatriates' problems while neglecting fellow nationals.

"The merging of the two mining companies has created a division amongst expatriates themselves. Some have become more expatriate than others and this has led to a situation where one section of expatriates is being favoured at the expense of others."

He said the position was suddening because good and productive but defenceless expatriates are having their contracts terminated instead of "the useless ones who have defenders in the mining circles."

Mr Kapenda called on those in authority to check the situation before the well intended measures to save the mines are sabotaged by a few greedy individuals in the industry.

"We are not against any race but we are not going to sit idle and watch some race sabotaging our efforts to boost productivity. It is for this reason that we are alerting our members to be on the lookout and report all clandestine activities of these saboteurs."

CSO: 3400/36

MINISTER SEEKS PHASING OUT OF ALIEN AFRICANS, EXPATRIATES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Party and its Government should phase out alien Africans working on the mines and in parastatal companies to create more than 12,000 jobs for Zambians.

There are about 3,000 aliens working on the mines and another 4,000 in parastatal companies.

Making the call in Ndola yesterday, Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr Cosmas Masongo said the ministry had established that the jobs offered to alien Africans could be done by the local people.

Mr Masongo, who is Zambianisation Committee chairman said he had recommended to the Government that the ministry be allowed to issue and renew work permits for expatriates to ensure that only high quality ones were employed.

Some of those engaged by the mines and parastatal companies were not qualified for the jobs they were doing.

He had recommended that the Government abolish residential status for non-indigenous citizens because this particular group was enjoying working conditions meant only for expatriates.

There were 2,990 resident miners drawing huge salaries.

Non-Zambian Africans working on the mines should be replaced to create more than 12,000 jobs for Zambians.

He described the cost-saving measures introduced by ZCCM a "farce" and unsatisfactory and urged the Party and its Government to come up with a clear policy on the operations of the mining company to save it from collapse.

It was pointless for ZCCM to introduce the measures when it was recruiting expensive expatriates and giving them huge incentives and salaries.

Mr Masongo, a former mine captain at Nchanga, said the ministry was aware of malpractices in the mines and he was glad that Mineworkers Union of Zambia chairman Mr Timothy Walamba had come out in the open to expose the "injustices."

ZCCM executive chairman Mr Francis Kaunda and MUZ leaders would meet in Kitwe on Monday to iron out certain problems which had arisen as a result of the cost-saving measures.

"I pray that the two sides will put this situation right as soon as possible and I appeal to the Party and its Government, of which I am part and parcel, to be brave and make decisions that will save the mining industry from total collapse."

The minister disclosed that the 42 expatriate personnel recruited to teach technical skills on the mines were not qualified for the jobs and had been re-deployed in various divisions of ZCCM.

The Government was losing millions of Kwacha through the establishment of the Zambia Engineering Services (ZES) in London to recruit expatriate engineers because this could easily be achieved by the University of Zambia.

It was shameful, that the country, in its present economic malaise, should recruit expensive personnel whose salaries were too high.

CSO: 3400/75

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS' REPATRIATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

THE repatriation of about 1,000 illegal immigrants who were rounded up in the emerald protected areas of the Copperbelt about two months ago has started.

The aliens who were detained at Kamfinsa prison, on the outskirts of Kitwe, were packed into trucks in groups of about 45 and ferried to Mokambo, where they were handed over to Zairean authorities.

Copperbelt police chief Mr Julius Zulu confirmed his men started taking the aliens across the border at Mokambo, on Tuesday.

Mr Zulu who was working from Chililabombwe, said in a telephone interview that about 200 illegal immigrants were driven to Mokambo on Tuesday.

The police chief said the matter was being handled by immigration authorities and all the police were doing was merely to provide transport for the aliens.

Travellers from Luapula and Northern provinces reported seeing at least six paramilitary police troop carriers crossing into Zaire, full of men, women and children.

A total of 1,389 immigrants were rounded up about two months ago in the largest ever police crack down on illegal immigrants and emerald traffickers.

Last week, the aliens tried to break out of the prison and in the ensuing battle with policemen, nine of them were shot and wounded. Some of them are still nursing bullet wounds in Kitwe central hospital.

CSO: 3400/75

MANAGER SAYS RAILWAYS ALONE CANNOT CONTROL ILLEGAL ALIENS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Sep 82 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA Railways alone cannot control the movements of Zairean nationals by rail into the country because train movements between Sakania border post and Ndola are handled by Zairean authorities.

This was said in Ndola yesterday by Zambia Railways regional manager for the Copperbelt, Mr Foster Munkasu, when he commented on reports that potential criminals from the neighbouring country were entering Zambia illegally by rail and then jumped off trains to avoid detection at railway stations.

Mr Munkasu said while State and Zambia Railways police were always checking for illegal aliens from trains at the Ndola railway station, aliens still found their way into the country because what happened between Sakania and Ndola was the responsibility of Zairean crew who were running the trains.

"So if the Zairean nationals find their way into the country by rail, then it must be Zairean crew members conniving with their fellow Zaireans. And I don't think there is anything we can do unless the State moves in to correct the movement of trains between the two points," Mr Munkasu said.

On reports that some Zambia Railways employees were conniving with Zaireans to grant them safe passage once they reached Ndola, Mr Munkasu said these reports would be thoroughly investigated.

"We shall thoroughly investigate the reports and if proved true, the workers involved will be descriplined in accordance with our normal company disciplinary procedures."

Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Alex Shapi over the weekend warned Zaireans living in Zambia against illegal activities that would force the government to take measures that would not be in their interest.

The MCC also warned Zambia Railways employees against aiding Zaireans in activities that threatened the security of the Copperbelt and the nation as a whole.

Mr Shapi gave the warning at a meeting he addressed in Chipulukusu township in Ndola where he was told about the activities of potential criminals from Zaire.

Chipulukusi ward chairman, Mr Obed Chilufya reported to Mr Shapi that his area had become a den for the aliens because of its proximity to the railway station and due to lack of patrols.

He told the MCC that criminals and some Zambia Railways train crews had connived and as a result, passengers from Sakania were alighting near the townships.

And early this month, Provincial Political Secretary Mr Pickson Chitambala in his capacity as Copperbelt contingency planning committee chairman, said he was investigating reports that some Zaireans were smuggling commodities by using trains.

CSO: 3400/36

ZAMBIA AIRWAYS, KLM SIGN COMMERCIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Sep 82 p 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA Airways and the Royal Dutch airlines, KLM, have signed a commercial co-operation agreement under which the two airlines have agreed to start operating a joint service between Lusaka and Amsterdam next year.

A Zambia Airways spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday that the agreement was a culmination of negotiations begun in March this year between delegations from the Dutch government and KLM on the one hand and officials from the Zambian government and Zambia Airways on the other.

The spokesman said during the March negotiations, which were opened by Transport and Communications Minister of State, Mr Maxwell Lufoma, the two governments signed a statement of interest to open air links between the two countries and left commercial details to be worked out by the two airlines.

He said during the recent negotiations, the two airlines signed a commercial co-operation agreement in which they advised the two governments on how the route schedule should look like, capacity and the type of aircraft to be operated on that route.

The Aeronautical authorities of Zambia and Holland will be meeting soon to finalise the air services agreement between the two countries.

CSO: 3500/36

'TOUGH' FOREIGN EXCHANGE MEASURES MAY AFFECT AIRLINE TRAFFIC

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Oct 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

AIRLINE traffic in Zambia is likely to be affected by the tough measures by the Bank of Zambia in the allocation of foreign exchange, it has been learnt.

Two officials representing their airlines said in Lusaka yesterday that although it was too early to tell whether their traffic had already been affected, indications were that there would be a down ward trend for would-be passengers.

Sales manager for British Caledonian airways Mr Nick Temba said the airline would know by tomorrow night when its aircraft leaves for a scheduled flight to London.

"We will know by Thursday when the plane leaves by seeing how many passengers won't be able to go and find out why they would have cancelled their bookings. But naturally, the measures would affect our traffic."

Public relations manager for Zambia Airways Mr George Vibetti, said the corporation's traffic would be affected because many of the passengers were Zambians going shopping in Britain.

Although it would be difficult to ascertain whether traffic had already dropped, it would obviously decline if Zambians were unable to obtain their holiday allowances.

The airlines which would be adversely affected were those which operated to neighbouring countries where Zambians frequented for their shopping "jaunts".

CSO: 3400/75

ZULU SAYS SUBVERSION BY NATION'S ENEMIES HAS INCREASED

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

SUBVERSIVE activities by Zambia's enemies have increased over the past four years.

Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu said these activities would continue unless the Party and its Government acted to stem them.

Mr Zulu, who was addressing the Copperbelt Party conference at Chapula Farm Institute in Ndola Rural said unless a comprehensive educational programme was worked out by leaders in conjunction with security forces, Zambia's enemies would continue to take advantage of the various problems the country was facing.

He said from now he would use police and security reports as a test of the Party's effectiveness in maintaining peace which was vital to national development.

Security consciousness among Party leaders was even more important at this time when Zambia was preparing for next year's elections. The enemies would try to discredit the Party and its Government.

The Party and its Government did not increase the price of goods and services to make people suffer, but because alternative decisions would have been worse for the masses.

"If we had decided that the price of mealie meal be kept low, for example, it would have meant that farmers would not have produced the maize — therefore making it necessary for the Government to import the commodity at probably three times the cost."

This would in turn have made mealie meal three times as costly for the people or not available at all.

The security chief warned that the nation's enemies would create dissatisfaction at tribal or provincial levels by alleging there was no development in certain areas on grounds of tribe.

"They will never talk of what the Party and its Government has achieved since Independence because that is not in their interest. They will not even compare situations as they were in the past and as they are now. All they are interested in are our weak points which they will exploit."

Children born in 1964 had very little knowledge of what it was like before Independence. He urged the Party to educate them and make it impossible for subversive elements to influence them.

He said the Party and its Government was looking into the problem of the influx of foreigners into the Copperbelt Province with a view to finding a permanent solution.

Foreigners did not only come into Zambia illegally but drained the wealth of the nation by mining precious stones which would earn the country foreign exchange.

Mr Zulu said it was sad some of the foreigners had even gone to the extent of employing Zambians to dig the stones for them.

He appealed to the Party leaders and the entire Zambian population to help the security forces deal with the problem once and for all.

"The Party and its Government continues to look into this issue with a view to finding a permanent solution."

Some Zambians were even offering their daughters to the foreigners for money. Such people should realise that by doing this they were selling the country.

CSO: 3400/36

KAUNDA SAYS CRITICS OF STATE FARMS CONCEPT WILL BE PROVED WRONG

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Sep 82 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA will prove wrong critics of the concept of State farms such as French agronomist Professor Rene Dumont, President Kaunda declared yesterday.

The Party and its Government was making progrerss in establishing State farms with the help from "our friends in the East and West".

Dr Kaunda was commenting on recent remarks by Professor Dumont in the London journal **Africa Business** in which he said that State farms in Zambia were assured of certain failure.

He described the veteran French agronomist as "a well meaning old man".

"I invited him twice to Zambia a few years ago because of the confidence I have in him. It is his right to disagree with us and it is equally our right to disagree with him."

Dr Kaunda noted that although Prof Dumont did not agree with Zambia over the introduction of State farms, Zambia was making progress in this field.

He regretted that some people forgot that the Nakambala Sugar Estate was part of State farms and everybody shut their eyes to the success of such farms.

State farms were part of the country's food production programme.

"I respect Prof. Dumont's views and I respect him.

"We will prove him wrong just like the Bank of Zambia economist who says no State farms will succeed."

He was referring to similar views expressed by a Bank of Zambia agro-economist Mr Moses Simemba who said the concept of State farms should be abandoned.

The President did not know which socialist countries Mr Simemba had visited: "Maybe Hungary alone."

Dr Kaunda quoted Cuba which he said had succeeded in growing sugar at state farms level.

"I do not know whether this economist has visited China, North Korea and Bulgaria."

The President said the bank economist would keep his job: "I will not fire him. I want people to criticise us constructively. I am going to challenge him to write down the failures on State farms otherwise I will call him an instrument for destruction."

CSO: 3400/36

SIBANDE SAYS MOST PARASTATALS FAIL BECAUSE OF POOR DATA COLLECTION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] DIRECTOR of the Management Services Board, Mr Christopher Sibande said yesterday that the majority of parastatal companies in the country had failed in their performance because of poor data collection and storage of information.

Speaking at a graduation ceremony of management executives drawn from various companies, who had been attending a three-week intensive course, Mr Sibande urged them to go back into the field and reverse the trend.

He also cautioned them to be careful when trying to implement new ideas because the "old guards" were always afraid of change and might be stumbling blocks to the new ideas.

"So if you want to introduce any new ideas, you must first sell the idea to your superiors. Do not rock the boat. The fear of new ideas is prevalent in most parastatal organisations," Mr Sibande told the graduates.

He told the graduates that the course was a short one and would not have therefore prepared them fully for their responsibilities.

"What we have done, however, is wet your appetites. It will therefore be up to you to use your initiative and acquire more knowledge," he said.

CSO: 3400/36

SUGAR COMPANY MAKES PROFIT DURING FISCAL YEAR 1982

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Sugar Company made a profit of K4.441 million during the financial year ended March 31, 1982.

This is contained in the company's annual report released in Lusaka yesterday.

In his statement, the company's chairman, who is also Indeco managing director, Mr Dixie Zulu, said that K2.941 million of this is attributable to taking some unrealised foreign exchange profits through the profit and loss account.

The remaining profit of K1.500 million is after deducting the new equity levy of K0.365 million and after various provisions amounting to K0.550 million, which the directors deemed it prudent to make so that in comparative terms the profit was more than doubled from 1980.

"To a large extent, this is due to the new pricing structure, which came into effect on June 1, 1981, offset by the effects of lower volume in a business which has costs which are mainly fixed," he said.

The return on the funds employed of K72 million remains inadequate, and the company continues to strive towards an economic pricing structure, which both properly rewards the funds invested, and enables sufficient funds to be generated to service the existing debt and to provide funds for future expansion.

Mr Zulu also said that unfortunately these demands are such that "we still cannot contemplate payment of a dividend to shareholders."

On the company's performance, the chairman said with a reduced tonnage of cane at 893,188 tonnes combined with yields which were not so favourable, the factory produced 102,318 tonnes of raw sugar, some 8,000 tonnes less than 1980.

However, production of refined sugar at the two refineries in Ndola and Nakambala was maintained at just over 95,000 tonnes and sales were only 2,000 tonnes lower at 103,354 tonnes, thanks to stocks carried over from the previous excellent year.

"Both manufacturing units performed well, within the constraints imposed on them by the external factors and both improved technically on their previous year's results, with continuing steps forward in productivity," Mr Zulu said.

CSO: 3400/75

NAMBOARD MANAGER NOTES MAIZE TRANSPORT, FERTILIZER SITUATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

AT LEAST two million bags of maize are still in rural depots in the Central, Southern, Northern and Eastern provinces, Namboard general manager, Mr George Chabwera, said yesterday.

Namboard, working in conjunction with the marketing co-operatives, is therefore mobilising vehicles to transport the produce to the line of rail before the rains.

Mr Chabwera, who recently returned from an inspection tour of the Eastern province and will soon be going to the Northern province, said the worst situation was in the Central province where about one million bags were still to be transported.

The general manager said another 300,000 bags were still in rural depots in Southern 400,000 in the Northern and about 200,000 in the Eastern provinces.

In the mobilisation programme of vehicles, the Central province would require at least 150 trucks to bring the maize to cover while 58 vehicles had already been dispatched for the Northern province.

The Southern province will need 30 trucks.

Mr Chabwera said to speed up the haulage in the Central province, some vehicles were being withdrawn from other provinces like the Eastern where most of the produce had been moved to the line of rail.

He expressed concern that some farmers in Eastern province had not yet delivered their produce and appealed to governors to urge people to do so as soon as possible.

The general manager however expressed satisfaction at the haulage of the produce in the rest of the country.

Mr Chabwera noted that his organisation and other marketing institutions were faced with a big challenge now and in the future in view of the growing enthusiasm to grow more food by farmers.

He pointed out that the Eastern province, which has harvested close to 1.2 million bags of maize, had great agricultural potential which was far from being fully utilised.

Meanwhile the 38,000 tonnes of fertilisers which had been held up at South African ports because of foreign exchange problems have started coming in.

Mr Chabwera, who was in South Africa a few weeks ago to negotiate the consignment, said yesterday that the fertilisers were being transported at 22 railway wagons a day.

The general manager said however that the foreign exchange situation was still very tight although Namboard was receiving all the needed co-operation from the central bank.

He was happy that the fertiliser was constantly being moved and was working hard to ensure that there was a complete stop.

Mr Chabwera said he had held talks with railways authorities and clearing agents so that the fertilisers, now at about 32,000 tonnes at East London, are moved.

The consignment was part of a K60 million worth of the input ordered by Nambord for the 1982/83 season.

CSO: 3400/75

MUZ OFFICIAL ACCUSES ZCCM OF 'TAKING MUZ FOR RIDE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia has accused Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines of taking the union for a ride over the cost-saving measures.

MUZ chairman Mr Timothy Walamba wondered why the Party and its Government had allowed ZCCM to introduce a discriminatory salary structure for local and expatriate miners doing the same job.

Mr Walamba informed branch officials and shop stewards when he closed their seminar in Kalulushi yesterday that the union had welcomed the cost-saving measures in the belief that they were introduced in good faith.

"We believed that every section of the industry will have its own share of the sacrifices to be made. However, stories reaching my office are very disturbing and have made some of us wonder whether making sacrifices makes sense any longer."

He was saddened by reports that some mine employees had their salaries doubled while MUZ members were being threatened with dismissals and others denied promotion.

"This state of affairs does not augur well for lasting peace in the industry. Both this union and our members are gradually losing their patience.

"What we find more unacceptable is the continued existence of two salary structures — one for expatriates and the other for local employees."

He ordered union branch officials to stop making reference to the cost-saving measures or give Press statements on the subject.

The situation was even more annoying when it was considered that MUZ and ZCCM had agreed that expatriate salaries should be equated to those of Zambians doing the same jobs.

"We feel greatly cheated. We have held the view that once agreed upon, such matters should be left in the hands of the management. This stand by us was made in good faith and not from a position of weakness.

"We have been stabbed in the back. We have been cheated and made to look foolish for far too long and that time has now come for us to sit down and review our policy on expatriate salaries and Zambianisation on the mines."

The two issues had been a source of conflict in the mines and it would not be asking for too much if the MUZ demanded the expatriates' salary structure and the

formation of tripartite Zambianisation committees to monitor the progress of Zambianisation because the present arrangement had failed.

"We shall now ask for a practical progress that should provide for the monitoring of the progress made by every Zambian being groomed to take over positions held by expatriates."

Time had come for MUZ to reject a situation where its members were subjected to sub-standard wages for jobs expatriates were being highly paid for.

"We must fight this injustice tooth and nail and at any cost. Time has come for us to tell our employers that enough is enough."

He could not understand why the Party and its Government should continue to treat its foreign labour force differently and on the basis of their country of origin and why Zambians should be made to feel alien in their own country.

If there was to be peace in the mines, the Party and its Government, ZCCM and MUZ should genuinely work together to achieve it.

"It would be futile to expect this union to maintain industrial harmony if the other parties on the labour market remained indifferent.

"ZCCM has a duty to ensure fair play to all its employees irrespective of their race or place of origin. It can only continue its present policies at its own peril."

CSO: 3400/75

ZIMBABWEANS FLOCKING TO LIVINGSTONE TO BUY ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Oct 82 p 7

[Text]

ZIMBABWEANS from Victoria Falls are flocking to Livingstone to buy essential commodities.

This is a reverse of what happened when Zimbabwe became independent two years ago when Zambians crossed the border for essentials.

The goods in demand by Zimbabweans are sugar, bread, rice and petrol.

Southern Province police chief Mr Basil Chibula said: "I am pleased to see our brothers buying petrol and bread from Zambia. They are bringing foreign exchange."

But some Zambians have taken advantage of the shortage of rice across the border by selling the commodity in Zimbabwean currency which in turn they use to buy clothes for resale in Zambia.

"It is wrong for Zambians to do this because the country is not benefiting from such activities," Mr Chibula said and promised to smash the racket.

The shortage of essential commodities in Zimbabwe was reported in the August issue of the **Wankie and District News** which said: "There is not enough wheat in the country to meet demand unless positive steps are taken to import, the shortage may continue for a considerable time, at the earliest until the results of the winter harvest are available in mid-October.

"Meanwhile, there is a mounting public pressure of daily bread supplies but not enough bread to go round. How does one explain such a situation to a hungry child?

"I am (editor) sure adults can survice, but what of the children's school lunches?".

CSO: 3400/75

ZCF OFFICIAL: PRESENT PRODUCE PRICING POLICY MAKES COOPS RUN AT LOSS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

POOR pricing of agricultural produce makes cooperatives run at a loss, Zambia Cooperative Federation (ZCF) managing director Mr Muliyunda Mukumbuta has said.

"The present pricing policy requires cooperatives to buy produce from farmers and sell it to processing companies at prices which leave a narrow margin to cover handling costs."

Cooperatives bought maize at K16.00 a bag and sold it at K17. They sold fertiliser they bought from Namboard at the same price.

Three months ago, Zambians were warned to brace for an increase of price of mealie meal after a decision by ZCF to raise the price of maize to millers.

Mr Mukumbuta said handling costs for fertiliser were K120 a tonne and the amount could not be recovered from sales.

Calling for a restructuring of the pricing system in agriculture, Mr Mukumbuta said: "This will alleviate the problems of settling loans with commercial banks without waiting for Government subsidies."

He dismissed claims that cooperatives were bad at planning for their needs.

"The cooperative movement submits its requirements for subsidy to Government at a time Government is preparing its next budget.

"This is six to nine months before cooperatives require the money. By the time the budget is out, it normally falls short of the cooperatives' requirements."

CSO: 3400/75

NORAD TO EXERCISE MORE CONTROL OVER PROJECT OPERATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Text]

NORWAY will apply more control in the future running and maintenance of its projects in Zambia so that they do not go to waste.

The pledge was made in Lusaka yesterday by Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) resident representative to Zambia Mr Kristian Petersen, who said the decision had been dictated by the serious economic situation facing developing countries.

He was commenting on reports that Third World countries are facing major problems in taking over and running Norad projects.

"We are going to put more control in the future running and maintenance of the expensive infrastructures in Zambia than we did before to avoid deterioration."

Among major projects in which Norad is engaged are the K30 million water supply programme in Western Province, a K15 million agricultural project in Northern and North-Western Provinces and the K12-15 million telecommunication system in North-Western Province.

Another is a K14 million microwave network to link Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana for which K6 million has been spent on equipment and the laying of the foundation for the project.

Depending on Zambia's request, Norad was ready to supply technical assistance to maintain the projects during the running period.

But Mr Petersen said this should not be understood to mean that Norad would take full responsibility for the future running of the infrastructures it had helped to put up.

On agricultural projects in Northern and North-Western Provinces he said Norad's efforts were concentrated on small-scale farmers in villages and settlements.

The programme was integrated and Norad was working on several crops combined with poultry and animal husbandry which it started five years ago and Norad was spending K3 million on it a year.

Norad was entering another period of five years of its agricultural programme in Zambia. It was identifying extensions for this project and was willing to increase funds for this purpose.

CSO: 3400/75

SPCMU MANAGER SAYS SOME MAIZE BAGS FACE DESTRUCTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Oct 82 p 5

[Text]

SOME 120,000 bags of maize in remote areas of Mazabuka, Choma and Kalomo face destruction by rains unless contingency measures are taken now to transport them to safe places.

This was confirmed in Choma yesterday by general manager of the Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union (SPCMU) Mr Hassan Ramasway in a telephone interview.

Mr Ramasway said all trucks which were assigned to collect maize had broken down.

"This is our main worry and we have sent an appeal to higher authorities in Lusaka to send us some trucks. We are still waiting because we have been promised some."

His union had bought 70,000 more bags of maize of the anticipated 1.5 million during this season.

"Our target this year was 1.5 million bags, but I am glad that the union has already bought 1.57 million bags."

Nearly all of the 500 ox-drawn ploughs by SPCMU imported from India two years ago had been sold.

The ploughs were popular with local farmers, more so that they were cheaper compared to those produced locally.

The ploughs were imported on trial basis and although they were popular, no more would be imported because of foreign exchange problems.

The Indian ploughs cost K46.00 each compared to K90 and K95 for locally produced ones.

In Lundazi, Zana reports that farmers have been urged to deliver their produce to depots on time to avoid damage by the rains which are nearing.

Chairman of the Eastern Province Transporters Association Mr Goodson Willima who visited the area last weekend to check of progress being made to transport the maize said over 35,000 bags were still lying in farms.

Unless farmers there worked hard to deliver the maize to depots on time, it would go to waste when the rains started.

In Kasama, Northern Cooperative Union (NCU) is making last minute arrangements to haul about 152,000 bags of maize and other types of produce still lying uncollected in rural depots of the province.

CSO: 3400/75

VOTERS REGISTRATION EXERCISE NOW PICKING UP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

THE voters registration exercise which started at a slow pace has now picked up with thousands of eligible voters registering at various centres throughout the country.

In Katete, district executive secretary Mr Chaza Mawere expressed satisfaction with people's response to the campaign.

More than 17,000 people had registered since the operation started a week ago. He was optimistic it would receive an overwhelming support from the people by October 31 when it ends.

Those who had registered were only 2,000 less than the number of people who went to the polls during the 1978 parliamentary and general elections.

Mr Mawere appealed to Party leaders to encourage eligible voters to register early for them to have enough time to work in their fields.

People should not take advantage of the extended period to idle.

In Masaiti, Ndola Rural, more than 11,000 people had registered as voters by yesterday.

Area registration officer who is district executive secretary Mr Lemmy Shadunka said the area with an estimated population of 102,000 people had so far registered 11,226 voters at 63 registration centres.

Highest

In Ndola Rural west with a population of 33,000, 4,080 people registered — scoring the highest number of voters recorded in the area. The central region registered only 3,550 out of a population of 30,000.

In Luanshya, assistant registrar Mr Namangoma Shipopa said registration in Mpatamatu mine township which started off poorly had now improved.

In Ndola Urban, the campaign gained momentum after concerted efforts by Party officials.

At Lewanika centre in Northrise, the registration officer said there was a marked improvement in the turn-out since Ndola Urban governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo instructed ward officials to start door-to-door campaign.

At Fibobe Primary School assistant registration officer Mr Alton Chimbila said he had registered an average of 200 people.

But in Siavonga, acting district executive secretary Mr Joram Chadukwa said the announcement of the extension of the registration period would slow progress because would-be voters were now taking their time.

In Lusaka, registration continued to gather speed as assistant registration officers at various centres reported some improvement in the turn-out.

Yesterday alone the officer in charge of Mapoloto and Chitukuko districts filled five books.

And in Mansa, 16,684 people have so far been registered during the first week of the registration.

CSO: 3400/75

ROVER ZAMBIA UNDERTAKING EXPANSION PROGRAM IN NDOLA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Oct 82 p 4

[Text]

IN the middle of the world's deepest economic gloom a local motor company is expanding its operations and is painting a bright picture of future installations.

Rover Zambia's K2.5 million expansion programme in Ndola is well underway and when it is completed the firm will assemble 2,400 vehicles a year.

Apart from light commercial vehicles like Land-Rovers and Range-Rovers which the plant has been assembling all along, it will produce Mitsubishi and Toyota one-tonne pick-ups from Japan and two-tonne chassis Volkwagen from Germany.

The present work force of 255 is expected to be increased considerably. New buildings have been completed and new production plants and machinery are now being installed.

Before he left on a few weeks' leave, managing director Mr Keith Flevill said his company had confidence in Zambia's resilience and ability to overcome present problems.

Yesterday finance director Mr Brian Jones said the project was funded by the Development Bank of Zambia jointly with Rover Zambia. Main contractors were Delkins. Electrical works were carried out by Hertz Electrical and Mechanical works by Engineering Service Installations.

Spraying and painting equipment is supplied by Drake and Gorham. Mr Jones said that the project, which started a year ago, was right on schedule for completion by the end of the year.

Production of the new lines starts in January.

"We are concentrating on smooth and efficient production methods and are incorporating more sophisticated and modern techniques, emphasising quality and finish," he said.

The new paint plant alone costs K500,000.

The company will continue to produce Land-Rovers and Range-Rovers in addition to the new Japanese and German vehicles.

"If it is feasible we shall be capable of making saloon cars, too."

In the first year, Rover expects to produce 1,700 vehicles, augmenting the number in coming years.

There are discussions underway with local manufacturers of vehicle components.

"We are trying to be less reliant on imported components," said Mr Jones.

"If we succeed we shall save more foreign exchange."

The company, he said, was heeding Government's call on greater concentration of local assembling and production and its policy was based on the guidelines given by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

New plans included the manufacture early next year of a new high-capacity Land-Rover pick-up that could carry more weight than the one now on the road.

CSO: 3400/75

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION BROKEN DOWN INTO TWO MINISTRIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Ministry of Education and Culture has been split into two to form the ministries of Higher Education and General Education and Culture in an effort to streamline the nation's educational system.

And President Kaunda has appointed Mr Remmy Chisupa as Minister of Higher Education and Mr Mufaya Mumbuna as Minister of General Education and Culture.

The changes are part of a few the President has made at Cabinet level where Mr Basil Kabwe takes over from Mr Mumbuna as Minister of Mines and Mr Clement Mwananshiku takes over from Mr Chisupa as Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Former Minister of Education Mr Frederick Hapunda takes over from Mr Kabwe and former Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office responsible for Decentralisation Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula replaces Mr Clement Mwananshiku as Minister of Lands and Natural Resources.

Katuba Member of Parliament Mrs Mavis Muyunda has been appointed Minister of State to replace Mr Chuula.

Principal private secretary at State House Mr Calvin Sikazwe becomes permanent secretary for the Ministry of Higher Education. His position has been filled by Mr Slanga Shimabale formerly permanent secretary for Northern Province. This post will now be occupied by ambassador to France Mr Isaac Manda.

Tasks

Announcing the formation of the two ministries, Dr Kaunda said the Ministry of Education and Culture was too big to carry out national tasks in the field of education effectively.

The Ministry of General Education and Culture would be responsible for education from kindergarten to secondary level while the Ministry of Higher Education would cater for the University of Zambia and colleges.

CSO: 3400/36

BRIEFS

MUNDIA HAILS PRC--PRIME MINISTER Nalumino Mundia yesterday expressed Zambia's appreciation towards the various development projects being undertaken by the Chinese government. Speaking when Chinese ambassador to Zambia, Mr Fha Ng Junhua called on him, Mr Mundia said because of commitment the Chinese people had towards work, construction of Samfya/Serenje road was going on well. The Prime Minister who has just returned from a tour of the road said he was impressed with the work that was being done. He recalled that during the liberation struggle of some neighbouring states, China was one country which came to Zambia's aid. He also added that the TAZARA railway line was also built by the Chinese government to help Zambia counteract effects of the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in the then Rhodesia. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Sep 82 p 1]

KAUNDA ON TIMES TAKEOVER--PRESIDENT Kaunda said yesterday that the takeover of the TIMES OF ZAMBIA and the SUNDAY TIMES by the Party was just a formality in the implementation of the June 30, 1975 Watershed decisions. Dr Kaunda dispelled outcries that democracy will be eroded with the taking over of the TIMES Newspapers. "But we have been appointing the Editors-in-chief of TIMES OF ZAMBIA and they have worked well and they continue to do well," he said. The Party had been controlling the TIMES Newspapers under a long standing agreement with Lonrho and the takeover of the paper would be just a formality. He recalled that in 1975 the Party decided at the National Council level to take over the TIMES Newspapers but he noted that Central Committee had delayed in effecting this decision. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Sep 82 p 1]

REGISTRATION OF LUMPA CHURCH MEMBERS--THE Party in Ndola will help survivors of the Lumpa church uprising to obtain green national registration cards, Ndola Urban governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo announced yesterday. Mr Kamalondo said this when he addressed a meeting at which he urged people to register as voters at Nkwazi township formerly Sinia. Mr Kamalondo told the meeting that he would present the issue to high authorities to see how children who were left behind after their parents died during the Lumpa uprising could be helped to get the cards. Mr Kamalondo noted that followers of the late self-styled prophetess Alice Lenshina had emerged under a new name, Jerusalem Church. The church of Jerusalem choir entertained the gathering with hymns. Those who had elderly relatives were not a problem to look after them but the main worry was those left as orphans during the "war" which took place at Chinsali just before Independence in 164. It was every Zambian's right to vote

and anybody who did not register as a voter so that he could exercise his right should be considered as "an enemy of society." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 82 p 1]

KAUNDA ON MILINGO CASE--THE Party will not interfere in the investigations by the Vatican on Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo, President Kaunda said yesterday. He described as "stupid" reports in the foreign mass media that he was afraid of the Archbishop whom the Central Committee regarded as a good Party supporter. Answering questions Dr Kaunda said although he played host to a commission which was investigating the archibishop's case last year it had not asked for his comments but merely paid a courtesy call on him. "The question of Milingo is squarely on the shoulders of the church. We were not asked to comment and will not comment." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Sep 82 pp 1, 8]

INDIAN EXPERTS STUDY STATE FARMS--A GROUP of experts from India have arried in Solwezi to carry out feasibility studies on State farms in Kasempa and Solwezi districts. North-Western Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Fine Liboma told the provincial council meeting the "operation food production programme" should succeed at all costs. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Sep 82 p 4]

TIRE FACTORY SHUTDOWN--Ndola's Dunlop tyre factory has closed down for one month and more than 300 factory employees have been given paid leave. Dunlop, Zambia's only tyre manufacturing company, has closed down because it cannot order raw materials from overseas. The factory did not have sufficient raw materials to keep production going. Mr Visser did not rule out the possibility that the factory might resume production in November if the situation improved. He paid tribute to the works council and the management and said a few factory employees would be retained to service the plant and clean the premises. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Oct 82 p 2]

CSO: 3400/75

END

JPRS 82123

29 October 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2712

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 82123

29 October 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2712

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PLANNING MINISTER SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Moscow--On Tuesday, Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning, signed the protocol to the Econimic and Technical Cooperation Agreement made between USSR and Angola.

The protocol anticipates close cooperation between the two countries' construction and foreign trade enterprises. There will also be cooperation in agriculture, power and the mining and transportation organization as well as in the training of Angolan technicians qualified for the Angolan rural economy.

According to the agreement, they are to establish a laboratory and a cotton-sorting center in Melanje Province where they will construct some bridges with the two countries' joint efforts.

The USSR will join Angola in prospecting and exploring building material deposits in the construction in Melanje of an irrigation system as well as power and water branch systems.

The two will also begin a new stage in the development of professional technical education in Angola. The USSR will undertake studies and prospecting in Melanje Province, supply equipment for the new Soviet-Angolan enterprises, and send specialists.

Meanwhile, the Angolan Minister of Planning is already in Berlin where he will discuss with GDR authorities matters pertaining to cooperation between the GDR and Angola.

Yesterday the Angolan Minister of Planning met with his counterpart, Gerhard Schurer, with whom he discussed matters pertinent to the development of economic relations between the two countries.

According to the ADN news agency, the two ministers reaffirmed their intention to develop new means of expanding bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic area.

8870
CSO: 4742/407

BRIEFS

MESSAGE ON OAU CRISIS--A delegation from the Secretariat of the Pan-African Youth Movement led by Brother Isodoro Amadou Ibrahim and including Brother Abdel Majib Ajogun is currently in our country. The delegation, which arrived here Saturday, was received by the supreme leader on Sunday, 17 October, from 1930 to 2300. During the talks, a message was given to the father of the nation appealing to all the African heads of state to find ways and means of solving the crisis now facing the OAU. In his reply, President Sekou Toure clearly defined the Guinean stand in a statement full of wisdom in which he indicated that the only way to solve the crisis is first to determine the responsibilities and, secondly, to adhere to the charter and principles of the OAU. [Excerpt] [AB191414 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 19 Oct 82]

CSO: 3449/67

RELIEF SEEN FOR FUEL SHORTAGE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] According to Comrade Carlos Gomes Junior, director of DICOL, the fuel shortage which has been noted in this country for some time is about to be solved.

In fact, a shipment of 1,750 tons of jet fuel and 750 tons of super gasoline should arrive in this country by 9 September. Also expected is another shipment of 3,500 tons of gasoline from the Soviet Union. According to the same DICOL authority, another shipment is to arrive from France by the end of September with 1,750 tons of regular gasoline, 550 tons of Avegas and 3,750 tons of gas oil.

Meanwhile, according to Comrade Carlos Gomes, the chartering of vessels to transport the fuel is the cause of the decline in the normal supply to the national market. On the other hand, the price of fuel is about to be changed, for the government has already set up a commission charged with studying the revision of fuel prices, since the last DICOL General Assembly last January.

As soon as the technical-administrative organization agreement is signed with Portugal, they expect the arrival of a team in October to study every company need in both the technical and personal area.

Comrade Carlos Gomes told us that in accordance with a cooperation agreement signed in Portugal, two Portuguese specialists, a chemical engineer and an economist, are already here for 2 years.

The former will be concerned with the company's equipment and expansion at the national leve; the latter will be in charge of the administrative and financial organization section and also act as company adviser.

8870
CSO: 4742/407

YOUTHS' PREJUDICE AGAINST EASTERN BLOC EDUCATION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Last Friday, an important party and government delegation including Comrade 1st Commander [Col] Paulo Correia of the party Political Bureau and commander of rural development; Braima Bangura, secretary of the state for ex-combattants; Avito Jose da Silva, minister of education; and Comrade Esperanca Robalo, director of the Friendship Institute, attended the departure ceremony of about two dozen scholarship students from the Institute of Friendship. During the ceremony, Comrades Paulo Correia, Esperanca Robalo and Avito Jose da Silva spoke.

Speaking for another detachment of ex-combattants about to leave for another party mission--as Comrade Esperanca Robalo explained--he urged those students "to be on their best behavior" in fulfilling their duties as students and meeting the standards of social conduct of the country to which they are going, except for certain practices.

"You who yesterday were war orphans, tomorrow will be the party leaders," said Comrade Paulo Correia at one point in his talk, "for it is understood that the party needs you." Comrade Paulo Correia also said that ceremonies of this kind are necessary and should be extended to all students to put an end to certain prejudices that exist among our youth groups. They choose the countries where they wish to pursue their studies and try to make us believe that someone who was educated in the West is better qualified than anyone educated in the socialist world. We must instill progressive ideals in our young people's way of thinking. We must show them that this is not true.

At the close of the ceremony, which ended about 2 o'clock in the morning, the party and state leaders, wishing them a pleasant journey, health, success and good luck in their studies, took leave of those students whom they had known as children in the difficult war years and who on 8 September are to proceed to Socialist Cuba on another party mission.

8870
CSO: 4742/407

BRIEFS

CUBAN SUGAR DELAY--A Ministry of Commerce and Artisans source informed us that the lack of sugar recently noted in the national market is primarily due to the delay in the ship's arrival. In fact, since 31 August they have been awaiting the arrival of a ship carrying 600 tons of sugar (500 tons for public consumption and 100 tons for CICER [The Brewery Company of Guinea-Bissau] which our government obtained in France. However, the same source also said that they had made the order well in advance, even before the supply had given out. On the other hand, as we have already reported, the Cuban Government has just put 2,000 tons of sugar at our disposal. To transport a ship from that country with such a small cargo would be very expensive. The Cuban shipping enterprise is therefore awaiting other orders so that the ship can make only one trip. However, they should have solved the problem by the end of this month. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Sep 82 p 3] 8870

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO PRC--On the occasion of the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the secretary-general of the PAIGC [The African Independence Party of Portugal, Guinea and Cape Verde] and president of the REvolutionary Council, Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, sent a message to the Chinese leaders. In the message, Nino Viera wished the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the delegates every success and at the same time reconfirmed the friendship and solidarity of the PAIGC and the Revolutionary Council with the heroic Chinese people and their party. The Guinea-Bissau leader declared he was convinced that the decisions of the congress "will contribute to the success of socialist advancement and to strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle for world peace and the just cause of the liberation of the people from foreign control as well as from the new international economic order. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Porguguese 4 Sep 82 p 1] 8870

PAIGC-PCP FRIENDSHIP RALLY--With the participation of Alvaro Cunhal, PCP secretary general and Vasco Cabral, permanent secretary of the PAIGC Central Committee, the Portuguese Communist Party and the PAIGC planned a joint friendship rally for yesterday in Evora. O DIARIO, reporting the event, mentioned "the many bonds of friendship forged between the two parties in the joint struggle against fascism, colonialism and imperialism." According to that morning paper, the Guinea-Bissau people's heroic struggle for their liberation was an outstanding contrib ution to the Portuguese people's struggle to overthrow the fascist dictatorship which tyrannized both countries. Likewise, the newspaper concluded, the Revolution of 25 April 1974, under PAIGC

leadership, made a significant contribution to the conquest of Guinea-Bissau's total and complete independence. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Sep 82 p 1] 8870

CUBAN PHYSICIANS PRAISED--"One of the things that I learned from the Cuban physicians in our hospitals is devotion to one's work and love for patients. They have demonstrated that when one wants to work, it is possible to do so without waiting for modern sophisticated technical means," Comrade Paulo Carlos Medina, secretary general for health and social affairs stated yesterday afternoon at Simao Mendes hospital. This official was speaking at the close of the medical scientific meeting organized annually by the team of Cuban physicians working in our country. "We hope that this event will be viewed more as scientific fraternization between different schools than just a medical meeting," Dr Manuel Oliva, the head of the Cuban Medical Mission, noted. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 8]

CSO: 3442/22

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL URGED--Dakar, 15 Oct (AFP)--Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has expressed the desire for more meetings between Senegalese and Portuguese ministers and experts with a view to strengthening and broadening cooperation between the two countries. The Senegalese head of state, who was receiving the credentials of new Portuguese Ambassador Carlos de Mattos Taquenho, noted that this cooperation has been developing gradually but surely since 1974. He pointed out that its legal framework was particularly strengthened with the signing during the past few years of agreements in the fields of trade, tourism, culture and air transport. [Text] [AB150928 Paris AFP in French 0754 GMT 15 Oct 82]

CSO: 3449/67

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY CONFERENCE

Management Blamed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 82 p 22

[Text]

ABYSMAL industrial productivity performances in South Africa and the United States could be attributed directly to poor management practices, an American expert on management, Dr Charles Kepner, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking at a one-day conference on international productivity, Dr Kepner, vice-chairman of the Kepner-Tregoe consultancy in New Jersey, attributed low productivity to over-emphasis on specialisation, the dehumanisation of jobs through scientific management, an obsession with computerised "numbers", the economic boom that followed the Second World War and the "Return of investment" syndrome as the main criterion of management.

Dr Kepener said these five factors had come to light during in-depth probes by his organisation into productivity in the world's major industrialised countries.

The management precept had dehumanised work, driving alienated workers into the arms of organised labour, in turn creating an adverse relationship between management and employees.

Quality improvements were being sacrificed for short-term profits and the idea that people were expendable in favour of immediate results had come to pervade much of management thinking.

Since the advent of the business computer, managers had also translated people into numbers, spending more time on numerical reports than on the realities of the situation being managed.

For productive output to increase, a reversal of these management attitudes and practices was needed, he said.

Dr Kepner said a study of Japanese industry, where productivity has grown phenomenally since 1972, had shown strict adherence to six vital conditions:

- A sincere commitment to improve quality;
- Training in problem-solving skills at all levels;
- The opportunity to use these skills;
- The provision of leadership in problem-solving;
- Reward for solving problems;
- A commitment to longterm improvements in quality and productivity.

'An Economic Albatross'

PORT ELIZABETH. — A call for higher productivity in the South African economy to free it from its "most important economic albatross — low productivity" — was made yesterday by the Minister

of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk.

Delivering the opening address at the annual conference of the Motor Industries Federation in Port Elizabeth, he said South Africa was going through an austere period economically.

That was viewed against a background of worldwide recessional conditions, higher interest rates and a decrease in foreign reserves.

"We are experiencing a dramatic decrease in our export activities. Simultaneously, domestic demand is apparently declining. Mining profits are decreasing with he resultant effect on Government income.

There were a number of alternatives open to the ndustrialist and businessman to improve his own and the overall situation.

An aspect of great importance was productivity — of men, money and material.

"Productivity plays a cardinal role in the economy and its growth process.

"Productivity improvement is probably the single most important way to combat inflation without undermining profitability.

"It is commonly accepted that South Africa has a poor record of productivity," he said.

According to the National Productivity Institute, the latest available per capita production respectively of Sweden, the US, Canada and West Germany had been between R6 000 and R6 500, but for South Africa and Taiwan the figure was about R1 000.

In the period 1972 to 1981 Sweden had an increase of per capita output of 2 percent, the US 1.8 percent, Canada 2 percent, the United Kingdom 1,25 percent, Israel 0.8 percent, and South Africa 0.5 percent.

"From this it is evident that our own position is in reality worsening. Indeed a reason for great concern.

"The crux of our productivity problems seem to reside in inadequate training, lack of good and enough managers and little identification with productivity ideals which can neatly be summarised in one statement — education and training.

"The remedy of the situation is consequently an integral part of the Government's education policy.

Manpower Minister's Address

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 82 p 30

[Text]

SUN CITY — South Africa had no hope of overcoming its economic problems and catching up with the rest of the world if it continued to neglect productivity, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said yesterday.

Delivering the main address during the "Third World" convention of the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM) at Sun City, Mr Botha said by achieving a productivity growth rate of only 15 to 20 percent of that of other countries, the Republic was, in fact, falling behind quite rapidly.

"I Think we should try to pinpoint some of the more important reasons for South Africa's poor performance."

Very high on the list was the lack of training of human resource development.

"For too long has it been possible for all of us in the public and private sectors to let our organisations grow by simply adding more and more labour, capital and raw materials to our inputs.

"We could do this because the additional inputs were available. Very few managers had the insight or appreciated the need rather to train and develop the existing work force as a means of attaining a higher output. In this way we were lulled into the belief that we could get away with this tactic indefinitely," Mr Botha said.

The Republic was now faced with the harsh reali-

ty that it could not continue to get away with low productivity. Prices of raw materials, energy, labour and capital had increased to levels where it was more than essential to improve productivity if South Africa wished to be competitive in international markets.

The improvement of productivity was, after all, the ultimate goal because this was the way in which a higher standard of living could be ensured for all the country's peoples.

"The first step that must be taken to get this higher productivity is clearly to train better our senior and middle managers, our supervisors and operators — our work force as a whole.

"Only a well-trained worker can take sound decisions and actions to ensure better utilisation of inputs and the elimination of wasteful habits.

"The second main reason why we have an unacceptable productivity history is strongly related to the training problem, but it is of a very specific nature, namely the acute shortage of management skills at all levels.

"Not only are South African managers traditionally unaware of their productivity responsibilities, but they were not trained and developed to deal with productivity."

Most managers today, Mr Botha said, did not know how to start or implement a productivity programme because they had never been trained to do so.

"If I can single out one overriding reason for our poor performance, it is the lack of a sufficient number of well-trained managers who are aware of the productivity role they have to play." he said.

Our Future Depends on a Solution--Visser

SUN CITY. — South Africa had a real productivity problem and unless this problem was solved, the country could not expect to have a bright future, Dr J H Visser, executive director of the National Productivity Institute (NPI) said yesterday.

Speaking on "Productivity and Human Resource Management" at the IPM convention, Dr Visser said personnel practitioners could make a significant contribution in most areas that cause low productivity — if they were prepared to move away from the traditional "right things to do" approach and start playing an active and dynamic role in efforts to improve productivity.

"South Africa is one of the world's poorest performers at 0,6 percent annual growth in GDP per capita from 1972 to 1981, compared to that of the USA at 1,8 percent and the UK at 1,3 percent.

"This means that we are falling farther and farther behind the rest of the world."

Dr Visser said South Africa must accept that the output per capita determined consumption per capita, "and we are not doing very well.

"We seem to think that by paying people more per capita, their standard of living can be increased. The truth of the matter is

exactly the opposite.

"I believe there are three main reasons for our poor performance over the past decade," he said.

"Firstly there was a lack of productivity awareness. This shortcoming covered all peoples of all levels. The cause of this must be sought in the abundant production resources we have always had.

"The second reason for our poor performance also relates closely to your field of specialisation — the lack of a sufficiently educated and trained work force.

"The third reason for our poor performance is the lack of management skills.

"We at the NPI maintain that managment, or the lack of it, has made a greater contribution to our poor performance than the other things combined."

Dr Visser said the three problems of the past would certainly remain with us in the future and steps would have to be taken to help solve them.

"I see a fourth major problems looming on the horizon which could play havoc with our productivity, and that is industrial relations.

"Unless we become real experts in industrial relations, all other problems will, to my mind, become comparatively minor in the future."

CSO: 3400/54

LEGISLATION TO CIRCUMVENT 1980 COURT DECISION HIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] WHILE MANY may be impressed by the fairness and sometimes unimpeachable nature of the South African judiciary we are just as convinced that the Government will continue to act above the law where it deems fit.

The latest is that the Government is to introduce legislation to circumvent a 1980 Appeal Court judgment affecting the right of wives of blacks qualified to be in white urban areas to be with their husbands.

This means they are about to introduce a law that would affect a decision reached by the courts and we wonder where it will all end.

The Minister of Development and Co-operation, Dr Piet Koornhof, has referred to the Komani Case in which the Appeal Court ruled that wives of blacks qualified to work in urban areas could stay with their husbands.

After the judgment, the Government had, incidentally, said it would accept the court decision.

Yet Dr Koornhof has said that this court decision and one in another case were creating problems.

It had therefore been decided to introduce legislation during the next parliamentary session to deal with the matter.

We do not know how far parliamentary authority can go over decisions taken by the courts but this is not the first time that the Government has enacted laws aimed specifically at upsetting Supreme Court decisions.

This gives the Government a supremacy above the legislature that smacks almost of autocracy.

There had been fears that a similar fate awaited the court decisions over the Ingwavuma land deal. It is with some surprise that we see the Government venturing to solve the problem by more democratic means of dialogue. They have now seen fit to try to negotiate with the KwaZulu government in order to appoint a commission to investigate this land deal.

Mr Pik Botha, speaking at the National Congress in East London, is reported to have said that there had been uncertainty about the borders in this area for nearly 100 years.

The autonomous nature of the judiciary has been one of the mainsprings of the democratic process in South Africa and many people have commented on this excellent thing. The country has been praised as second to few in having a strong independent judicial system.

The Government makes nonsense of all this by deliberately interfering

with the business of the courts, something that is doing it and the country a lot of harm. There are indeed a number of things that National Party policy views as above the law and influx control and the pass laws are some of these.

Influx control and the pass laws form part of the most vicious infringements on the basic freedoms of blacks. Even the law sees fit to step in sometimes to mediate favourably for those people who are made to suffer because of these terrible acts. Families are separated by law. Others go through long periods of acute anxiety and even starvation because of these laws.

CSO: 3400/52

VILJOEN WARNS TEACHERS ON POLITICS

Speech at Congress

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] The Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, last night warned teachers not to misuse their positions of trust to further party politics or any other group interests.

In a strongly critical address, coming a day after he had crossed swords with the powerful Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging, Dr Viljoen said that this trust placed in a teacher was even more vital now in a time of political change.

His speech, opening the annual congress of the Natalse Onderwysersunie in Durban, was seen to have a direct bearing on his row with the TO and his accusation that the body was 'politicking".

He said that the teacher dared not misuse his position of trust to further personal or group interests.

This could cause alienation and confusion between the child and the parent. The teacher had a great responsibility to maintain with regard to respect and courtesy to leaders, particularly at a time of political change and differences.

It was up to the teacher to further civilised debate. "Degeneration and ridiculing of contentious public figures very quickly creates an atmosphere in which all respect and authority are broken down — including teachers, parsons and even parents or adults," said Dr. Viljoen.

Education would face tremendous challenges in the future and it was up to teachers and teachers' associations to conduct themselves with dignity and professional pride at all times.

He called on teachers to maintain high ideals and an unsullied code of conduct.

"We must fight against division, not wash our dirty linen in public, and not undermine in any way," said Dr. Viljoen.

He said that in the new educational dispensation a call would be made on parents for greater financial involvement in the educational process.

Costs

If all sectors of the South African population were to get equal educational oportunities, the state would simply not be able to cover the cost.

Meanwhile, the stress and haste of modern day living was resulting in many case of parents spending less and less time with their children.

The consequence was a tendency to shift the responsibility for the total education of the child onto the school and the teacher.

This resulted in the State becoming responsible for the process — and if anything went wrong the authorities were blamed.

The State's contribution to education would always be the strongest. But parents would have to dig into their pockets to help finance the process.

"In doing this they might show more appreciation: Because education is received free by everyone, the respect for education and for the teacher is sometimes

not as great as it should be.

"Our people simply don't regard a 'Pasella' service as being valuable.

"Direct financial involvement should also sharpen the sometimes weak and disinterested concern of the parent in education," said Dr Viljoen.

The White was in a particularly good socio-economic position now than he was when obligatory education was introduced, and as such, was in a position to contribute.

"And if it is really impossible for some parents, a formula will be found that should give satisfaction," said Dr Viljoen.

Dr Viljoen took a strong two-pronged stand against the Transvaalse Onderwysers Vereniging (TO) for attacking his person and his political position as Minister of National Education in the latest edition of its official organ, "Mondstuk".

Misuse

First, Dr. Viljoen issued a long and detailed statement in reply to the accusations of Mondstuk. He also warned organisations, such as the TO, that they must not misuse their position of trust to further party politics or any other group interests.

Dr. Viljoen accused Mondstuk of political opportunism and attacked those responsibile for it for depicting him as a Trojan horse--"which the enemy uses with deadly effect to penetrate the inner circles of an unsuspecting community."

Dr. Viljoen also lashed out at Mondstuk for accusing him of acting outside his jurisdiction as minister and not adhering to prescribed procedures.

TO Stands by Editorial

THE executive of the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging (TO), met yesterday to discuss the controversial edition of its mouthpiece, Mondstuk, in which the Minister of National Education is referred to as a Trojan Horse.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minster of National Education, replied to the Mondstuk editorial in the strongest terms. But in a statement issued last night the TO said the editorial had presented a balanced view and was in agreement with the TO's standing on the matter, writes Jaap Theron.

The executive said the editorial was based on a sympathetic standpoint with regard to Dr Viljoen, adding "and if Dr Viljoen, or those who share his views do not want to accept the bona fides of the TO, it is a matter over which the TO has no control.

The executive said after evaluating the controversial editorial it could find no reason why Dr Viljoen, Mr Albert Nothnagel, MP for Innesdal, and certain newspapers attached a "one-side" interpretation to the matter —that it was "negatively disposed" towards Dr Viljoen.

The TO executive further pointed out that its general secretary, Mr Koos Steyn, in his capacity as editor of Mondstuk, as well as other TO leaders, had always been loyal to the Minister of National Education and that they backed his positive handling of educational matters.

The executive felt Dr Viljoen's attitude "that the Mondstuk editorial showed a sense of hostility against him", was unfortunate and it again pledged its support and goodwill towards Dr Viljoen. But it made clear that in the interests of a balanced perspective, "it must be stressed that the association is still experiencing the broad support of the teachers

corp, their local leaders as well as community leaders".

The executive also said it was fully informed, of the Minister's actions at a large number of teachers' rallies, including the nature of questions and discussions allowed.

It reiterated that all standpoints reflected in Mondstuk "could be fully substantiated".

The executive also suggested the matter should be fully discussed at a meeting requested with the Administrator of the Transvaal in order to gain more clarity on his standpoint. It said its action was not aimed at either questioning Dr Viljoen's professionalism or prescribing to him.

Confrontation Deplored

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WHY SHOULDN'T the Minister of National Education talk to teachers?

Granted, the teachers fall under the provincial education departments and not the central government.

But the Government is going to implement major recommendations of the De Lange commission, which means that it is taking an overall look at education as it affects all races and colours and as it affects education at all levels.

Thus, it has a right and duty to keep teachers informed of its plans.

And if any section of the teachers looks askance at those plans, then it can voice its opposition through the organisation that represents it.

It is against this background that the dispute between the Transvaal Onderwysersvereniging and the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, should be seen.

Conservative

The TO is a conservative body.

It believes in schools having the option to decide for themselves whether they should take part in mixed or segregated sport.

In that regard, it firmly supports the Transvaal Education Department's policy of having two separate leagues for school sport — one for schools which don't want to play mixed teams and the other for schools that do.

We find nothing wrong with that, since we believe there should not be any forced integration.

The TO does not believe there should be a central education ministry for all races, as

recommended by the De Lange commission.

This, it fears, would lead to integrated education.

However, the Government at the time the De Lange report was issued said it had not taken any decision on this recommendation, which would be dealt with when a working party of senior government, schools and university representatives report next year to the three Ministers at present handling White, Black and Coloured and Indian education.

Meanwhile, Dr Viljoen has declared that although the Government continues to favour separate educational bodies for the four main racial groups — Black, White, Asian and Coloured — it believes these can all come under a single overall national body, "like four pillars supporting one roof."

The Transvaal MEC in charge of education, Mr Fanie Schoeman, has said that the Government is planning one national education ministry.

A volks congress on education has rejected this on the basis that control at all levels of education should be in the hands of Whites and should not be shared with other races.

Parents' freedom of choice could only be exercised within the framework of separate education departments, it was decided.

Opposition to a central education ministry is thus deeprooted among conservatives.

They regard with great suspicion any efforts by the Government to take its educational reform ideas to the teachers.

"Trojan horse"

This concern was clearly the cause of a leading article in Mondstuk, the official mouthpiece of the Transvaal Onderwysersvereniging.

It warned Dr Viljoen that he had an image among Transvaal teachers of being a Trojan horse, using party political channels and platforms to propagate future education policies.

The Minister has hit back at Mondstuk, accusing it of political opportunism and denying that he was using political channels to infiltrate the ranks of Afrikaans-speaking teachers in the Transvaal.

He has also warned teachers not to misuse their positions of trust to further political or any other group interests.

We hope the tension between the TO and the Minister will ease, and that the TO will accept the Minister has a right to address teachers, especially on matters that vitally concern them, just as teachers have a right to accept or reject his viewpoints.

Nothing can be served by a confrontation on a personal level which serves nobody's interests.

CSO: 3400/54

GWU SLAMS DETENTION VOTE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text] **THE Trade Union Council of SA's affiliates that opposed a controversial resolution at the federation's annual conference dealing with detentions without trial have come under strong criticism and blamed for damaging the image of the federation.**

An editorial of The Garment Worker, the official Transvaal mouthpiece of the union, says the resolution was not a new issue and has been a subject previously supported by Tucsa.

The criticism comes after a resolution that called for detainees to be charged or released.

Opposition from largely white-member unions resulted in the motion being narrowly defeated after a ballot had been held at the conference.

The editorial says that, unless some of the delegates paid lip service to an ideal they do not support, there is no division on this principle.

The difficulty over the issue of the detention of trade unionists was on how to solve the problem. Tucsa stood firm on the moral and civil-rights aspects of the subject.

A resolution passed at the conference called for a code of detainee treatment.

The Garment Workers' Union of SA resolution, which called for the "normal processes of law" to be observed, was defeated.

Union Rejects Movement Bill

THE Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) has added its voice to the outcry against the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which it describes as an inhuman method of restricting the movement of blacks in South Africa.

The Bill, one of two that were retracted after the controversy they sparked off because of their harshness, has already been condemned by several black leaders and churches in South Africa.

Cusa describes the powers granted to the Minister of Co-operation and Development by the Bill as amounting to allowing "rule by edict, which is becoming a common feature of the problem-ridden society the apartheid regime is committed to perpetuating."

The Bill grants the Minister, among others, the powers to enforce a curfew in any group area where he deems it necessary, and also discretionary powers of applying, altering, amending or removing, in any way he sees fit, any or all of the provisions of the Bill.

In a statement released recently, Cusa says unions affiliated to it have pledged to make every endeavour to eradicate inhuman influx-control legislation, which seeks to control the black worker.

CSO: 3400/52

LUTHERAN SYNOD CONDEMNS APARTHEID

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 82 p 12

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa has told the Government that apartheid cannot be binding on Christians. The synod of its Cape/Orange Diocese said: "The empty dream of separating people is the most un-Christian practice man has done unto man, for we are one in the eyes of the Lord, whose good news we should proclaim."

At the synod, held in Cape Town, the church rejected "with contempt" the migrant labour system and the Coloured labour preferential system in the Western Cape.

It also joined other churches in rejecting the orderly movement and settlement of Black Persons Bill.

The synod said it abhorred the Government's migrant labour system because it destroyed the unity of family life. Christianity demanded that family life be safeguarded.

"The separation of husband and wife cannot be forced upon them by law. No-one should put asunder whom God has united."

The synod condemned management committees and community councils as a product of the Group Areas Act and "instruments which further contribute to the erosion of the basic political rights of the unfranchised section of the South African population."

It held that relationship committees (verhoudingskomitees) were "equally repugnant" because they were based on racism.

"Relationships among people cannot be forged in especially-arranged meetings consisting of people who have been sufficiently presumptuous to act on behalf of others.

"Relationships will always be distorted as long as the majority of people have to suffer under discriminatory legislation which safeguards the privileges of the ruling section and disregards even the basic requirements for the maintenance of proper living standards of the disenfranchised section."

Churches Urged to Oppose Apartheid

CAPE TOWN. — An appeal to Christians not to serve on Government-created bodies based on the apartheid system has been made by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in South Africa.

The Cape/Orange Diocesan Synod of the church, held in Cape Town, rejected the Prime Minister's constitutional proposals as in conflict with Christianity . . . "All people are created in the image of God."

"The political system and the policies emanating from it cannot in any way be seen as in

accordance with basic Christian principles," the synod said.

"Together with the rejection of the President's Council, synod further calls for the rejection of ethnic labels which serve only to divide people who are all, in terms of the scripture, created in the image of God."

The synod, therefore, made an appeal to all:

- Not to serve and promote a discriminatory system;
- To continue the struggle for equal democratic rights for all the country's citizens and,
- To endeavour to establish one united South Africa in which racism and inequality in all aspects would disappear.

"The synod wishes to endorse the demand of the people for democratic representation in the civic and political institutions of this country," the synod said. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/52

BIGGER ROLE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ENVISAGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 82 p 13

[Text]

NELSPRUIT. — There should not be any doubt that the Government, in the proposed new dispensation, envisaged a much more important role for local authorities than in the past, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said yesterday.

Officially opening the annual congress of the Transvaal Municipal Association in Nelspruit, he was referring to the President's Council's proposals regarding local authorities.

Provided local governments could handle the proposed extended powers, no right-thinking person could object to it, he said.

There were people who alleged the shortcomings in the existing system, implemented about 20 years ago, had to carry the blame as almost no meaningful progress had been made in guiding the Coloured and Indian population groups to autonomy in local government.

"This then implies that those who designed the system and who placed such reliance on it and cherished such high ideals, must have made a terrible blunder somewhere along the line. If then, the fault lies with the system, I only ask that we don't make the same mistake with the new system. In other words, let us not adopt a system that appears to be perfect on paper but does not come up to expectations in practice.

"With your many years of experience in the field of practical local government, you are particularly well equipped to give advice on the feasibility of the proposed system of local government," he said.

Mr Cruywagen added there was one element without which no system, however good it might be, had the slightest chance of success.

This is that of disposition or attitude. When there are those who so easily blame the existing system for the failure of Coloured and Indian local government, I wish to ask that we honestly and sincerely decide in our minds whether it is indeed only the system which is to blame for the failure."

He could not agree that all the components and aims of the existing system were as defective as people believed.

It should be borne in mind, he said, that the existing system provided for certain intermediate stages which communities of necessity had to undergo before the status of a fully-fledged local government could be granted.

"In other words, there had to be a starting-point somewhere en route to eventual self-determination in local government.

"As a logical starting-point, the consultative committee was established at that time and considered the most suitable body with purely advisory functions. Surely this cannot be faulted because to burden a community that has not yet been prepared for fully-fledged local government with a status and responsibility before it is able to handle it, would have been totally unfair to that community.

"If there had been mutual co-operation, the management committee system would also have made considerable progress, in spite of certain admitted weaknesses," Mr Cruywagen said.

BUTHELEZI RECEIVES NIGERIAN SUPPORT ON LAND DEAL

MB180925 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text] Nigeria, the most powerful state in black Africa, has come out strongly against the incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

The move is likely to be a serious blow to Swaziland's international credibility and could influence other member states of the Organisation of African Unity to condemn the plan as well.

A letter from the Nigerian Foreign Minister Professor Ishava Audu, released at the weekend, assured the Kwazulu chief minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of "support and commitment" to measures that would ensure the freedom of black South Africans.

Prof Audu said his government viewed the boundary adjustment talks between the Swazi and South African governments as a move aimed at perpetuating apartheid.

He said his government stood by the OAU charter which stated that inherited colonial boundaries in Africa should be maintained.

The letter, written on the instructions of President Shehu Shagari, was in response to letters from Chief Buthelezi earlier this year.

And at the South African Black Alliance (SABA) conference in Johannesburg on Saturday, a resolution said the letter "not only strengthens our resolve to oppose this land deal to the bitter end, but also serves as a warning to Swaziland that any surreptitious attempts to wheel and deal with the oppressors of the millions of black people of South Africa...will always be rejected by free Africa with the contempt it deserves."

SABA comprises Inkatha, the Inyadza National Movement of Kangwane, the Coloured Labour Party, and the Indian Reform Party.

CSO: 3400/91

COMMENTARY DENIES DESTABILIZATION OF NEIGHBORS

MB151143 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "Stability in Southern Africa"]

[Text] In the wake of accusations that South Africa has a destabilizing effect in southern Africa because of her internal and foreign policies, it is important to examine the facts. Firstly, what have the ascertainable consequences been of South Africa's internal policies?

At a time when nearly every state on the continent is in an economic mess, when they are being warned repeatedly by organizations such as the World Bank and the IMF to adopt more effective and realistic policies, South Africa is prosperous, not only in an African context but in a world context. The standard of living in South Africa outstrips that of the majority of countries in the world. And the majority of black people in this country enjoy a standard of living that blacks elsewhere on the continent can only dream about. In fact, tens of thousands of people flee from countries such as Mozambique to come and work illegally in South Africa. It is this economic progress that enables South Africa to provide valuable goods and services to her neighbors. As the South African minister of defense pointed out recently: If South Africa wanted to create instability in southern Africa, she could do so in one firm sweep. One way of doing so would be to cut off all trade with African countries--trade which amounts to well over 100,000 million dollars [figure and currency as heard] a year. This South Africa has not done and does not intend doing. It is the policy of this country, stated repeatedly, to increase and encourage trade with her neighbors.

But what have the other consequences been of South Africa's internal policies? Today this country has a stable labor force. There is no civil war in South Africa as exists in countries such as Mozambique and Angola, two of this country's main detractors. Insofar as constitutional issues are concerned, changes are taking place to provide greater freedom for all the country's population groups. People such as the former American secretary of state, Dr Henry Kissinger, had indicated U.S. appreciation of the changes taking place for the better. But the point to make is that if South African policies were creating instability in this country, would this not have led to more oppressive measures here? In fact, the opposite is taking place. People are being given more freedom, more opportunities. This can only be the result of confidences and stability.

CSO: 3400/91

LUKHELE QUESTIONS MABUZA'S STAND ON ANC

MB180649 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Excerpts] The African National Congress must come out as regards its collaboration with South African homeland leaders.

This challenge has been made by Kangwane's pro-unification politician, Mr David Lukhele. He was reacting to press reports that former chief executive councillor for Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, has claimed that Kangwane is "fertile for any ANC recruits."

In a statement to THE TIMES, Mr Lukhele said: "Are there any links between the ANC and homeland leaders of South Africa?"

"It is time that the ANC leadership came out in the open as regards their collaboration with homeland leaders," he stated.

Mr Mabuza is reported to have told the press in the United States that Kangwane is "fertile for any ANC recruits," since Swaziland is claiming her land from South Africa.

He asked: "Since when has the ANC become collaborators with the homeland leaders?"

"Could Mr Mabuza tell us how many people in Kangwane have been arrested for politics, detained or banned," demanded Mr Lukhele.

He continued: "Mr Mabuza and some of his cabinet are earning E2,300 per month from the South African Government. How come?"

"Mr Mabuza and his cabinet at Kangwane are guided by a constitution drawn up by Pretoria and they swear to an oath made by Pretoria, which does not allow any person to be a member of the ANC.

How did he, in fact, get his passport to go to the United States, because ANC sympathisers are not issued with passports?

All homeland leaders in South Africa support and encourage their followers to join the South African defence force in order to fight "the terrorists-ANC."

Mr Mabuza himself paid an official visit to battalion 3 at Amsterdam in 1980.

Can he please explain which side he is on?

"Mabuza sacked me from his cabinet because as his deputy, when he went overseas in 1980, I was acting as chief minister and refused that Swazis be recruited into the army. I was against black leaders, organising private armies to fight school children who were boycotting Bantu education."

How come he is today telling the world that Kangwane is fertile for ANC recruits, when there is such a big gap between his political outlook and the ANC?

"He has always criticised the ANC for its violence, because he does not believe in violence."

"Could the ANC leadership report to us whether they are now friends with Mabuza, because about a month ago, it was reported that the ANC had distributed pamphlets in Kangwane telling people to resist the issue of border adjustments."

CSO: 3400/91

COMMENTARY ON WITHHOLDING OF BISHOP TUTU'S PASSPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] WE HAVEN'T any time for Bishop Desmond Tutu, whom we regard as a political priest.

His views are extreme.

He is goading the South African Council of Churches into a conflict situation with the State.

Some of his public statements come close to supporting an economic boycott of South Africa, without his going so far as to risk prosecution.

But we don't think anything is achieved by continuing to withhold his passport.

He is not muzzled.

The same views as he expresses overseas are heard from him here.

They can be taken up by news agencies and foreign correspondents and sent abroad.

If any group or organisation overseas wants the Bishop to give them any comment, or advice, or encouragement to disinvest, they have but to ask him and he can reply by correspondence.

Certainly the Government doesn't like men such as Bishop Tutu to travel the world maligning it and giving foreigners a one-sided and bleak picture of what is going on in this country.

They can't have anything but anger towards a man of the cloth who likens this country to Nazi Germany.

But we don't think he can be silenced by withholding his passport.

Nor do we think he should be punished in this way by administrative action.

Recently, reportedly under pressure from the American Government, he was given a travel document enabling him to visit America.

He did not get any significant newspaper coverage when he held a Press conference in Washington.

When he addressed any gathering, he spoke to those who already held anti-South African views.

We doubt that he gained any convert to his way of thinking.

In fact, the publicity which Bishop Tutu received in America in the last couple of months came not from his trip, but from the fact that an American university had to send its president to South Africa to confer a degree on him because at that time he was not allowed to go to the US even with a travel document.

Let's put it this way:

If Bishop Tutu were to do anything or say anything that was in conflict with the law, he should be taken before the courts.

Since this has not happened, we must assume that he has not broken any law.

In the circumstances, let him have his passport back.

And if he does anything that is beyond his customary hymn of hate about the Government, and apartheid, and so on or if he actively sides with the country's enemies, the passport can always be taken back again.

Meanwhile, we'd rather go by the old adage, "sticks and stones can break our bones but words can never hurt us."

By sticking to one theme, Bishop Tutu is like a broken record — painful on the eardrums.

He will never convince moderates that he is anything but a politically biased priest.

And Tu-tu one-sided to be believed.

CSO: 3400/52

ECONOMY ABLE TO COPE, SAYS FCI

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 82 p 31

[Text]

THE Federated Chamber of Industries (FI) says South Africa is developing some room to manoeuvre in its economic downturn despite the worst world recession since the 1930s.

This conclusion was reached on Tuesday after the first day of the FCI 65th annual convention held in Pretoria, the chamber said in a statement issued yesterday.

Little external stimulus from the world economy can be expected in the next year or two. Serious structural problems are inhibiting the cycle of recovery.

There is a threat of deflation as commercial banks attempt to reduce exposure in developing debtor countries.

By world comparison, South Africa's economy has a number of sound features.

The Republic is not over-borrowed, its international credit-worthiness is unimpaired, it has a sound infrastructure and production base.

Although productivity growth has been historically low, South Africa's labour force has proved to be trainable and the overall work attitude is positive.

The domestic economy is well into an economic downswing with falling orders, production and little overtime.

The ecomomic adjustment process is expected to reduce inflation and to correct the balance of payments deficit. Retrenchment in the manufacturing sector has, however, started to rise.

Delayed recovery of the world economy and sluggish growth in the domestic economy raises the problem of rising unemployment levels in South Africa.

The delegates at the FCI convention indentified measures to retain the growth momentum by exploiting the pent-up demand for low income housing and other urban facilities.

In the longer term, South Africa must remain committed to outward-looking policies based on export-led growth in internationally competitive industries.

In the short term, however, the country might have little option but to bring more domestic resources into production by removing the obstacles to self-help housing, community development and small-scale business among the Black population groups.

These measures have strong linkages with employment and social stability.

The industrialists identified a number of other transition measures to manage the downturn. It was stressed that economic conditions should not switch off training programmes which were largely funded by tax deductions.

Investment programmes should also be pursued to avoid a situation in which the recovery would again be undermined by a lack of suitable facilities and forward planning.

Industrialists stressed that the recovery process in South Africa was critically dependent on maintaining the fundamental private enterprise orientation in the economy and avoiding the problems of run-away fiscal deficits currently bedevilling industrialised countries.

However, there was concern that taxes could rise as Government revenues dropped in the recession.

Industrialists also warned against the imposition of ad hoc levies on

employers or payroll taxes as short-term solutions to funding wel services which might more efficiently provi by the private sector.

Decentralisation inc tives were welcomed : positive stimulus, some delegates war against the use of di centive measures to growth in major me politan areas, thus rep ing mistakes of the past

Nature of Local Business Cycle Likely to See Change

THE nature of the business cycle in South Africa seemed likely to change in future because of higher levels of the gold price and/or the strong demand for many of the country's other exports.

This was the main message from the head of the intelligence and research unit of the FCI, Mr J L W de Jager.

Mr De Jager, speaking on business cycle developments and their influence on the manufacturing subsectors, said the upswing of the business cycle could last somewhat longer while downswings could be somewhat shorter, thus increasing the growth potential of the economy.

Different industries reacted differently during the course of the business cycle and it was shown certain industries were more susceptible to changes in the business cycle than others.

A cycle consisted of expansions occurring at about the same time in many economic activities, followed by similar general recessions, contractions (in absolute terms), and revivals which merged into the expansion phase of the next cycle.

This sequence of changes was recurrent, but not periodic. In duration, business cycles varied from more than one year to 10 or 12 years.

As South Africa was a country which organised its work mainly in business enterprises, it was susceptible to business cycles.

The cycle in South Africa was not necessarily the same as those in other countries and usually lagged behind those economies which could be of importance to local industrialists.

In the case of South Africa, the coinciding business cycle indicators included: real GDP, manufacturing output, non-agricultural employment; registered unemployed; wholesale trade at constant prices; retail trade at constant prices; motor trade at constant prices and the volume of merchandise imports.

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NO HOPE FOR EARLY RECOVERY, SAYS FCI

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 82 p 21

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]

THE DANGER of a chain collapse in the international banking system had now been averted and both debtors and creditors alike would be disciplined by the International Monetary Fund, the director of economic affairs of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke, said yesterday.

Mr Hammond-Tooke, who was speaking at the FCI's annual executive council conference in Pretoria, said the bad news about the international situation was that there were few prospects for a strong recovery of the world economy in the short- to medium-term.

The developed countries were experiencing a major adjustment process to restore the competitiveness of their economies and curb fiscal deficits.

The developing countries of the world were massively over-borrowed in relation to their export receipts. While the international banking fraternity could not afford to permit these countries to collapse, there would be strong deflationary pressure upon them.

This in turn would depress the recovery prospects of the developing countries for a considerable period.

"South Africa is in a relatively strong position in the short-term," Mr Hammond-Tooke said.

"Her international credit-worthiness is assured and she has undertaken a number of structural adjustment problems in advance of the rest of the world."

But times for South Africa would also become more difficult.

"We will have to retain our international competitiveness.

"This can only be assured by policies to retain the fundamental market-orientation of our economy."

South Africa must explore the possibilities of inward-looking growth and developing of the Black urban areas by a housing and self-help programme based on private enterprise.

The country would need luck and perhaps the gold price would remain high in a world of continuing political and economic uncertainty.

A critical question fac-

ing business and government alike in South Africa was what room for manoeuvre the country has as it followed the world economy into the worst recession since the 1930s.

For two years South Africa had successfully bucked the world trend at the cost of high inflation and a growing balance of payment deficit.

However, it had now entered a sharp-sided recession with falling demand and rising unemployment.

"From past experience we know that an upturn in South Africa's economy closely follows the international business cycle dominated by the US, representing some 25 percent of global Gross National Product."

Classically, the US economy had rebounded from recession with real growth rates of seven percent, dropping back a little as recovery went on, but sustained for several years.

For more than two decades this familiar cyclical pattern of recovery could be relied upon to pull the world out of a slump and start a new cycle of prosperity.

But this rather comforting cyclical model of world recovery process did not fit an uncertain economic picture which now confronted the world.

Until recently, there had been a general view that the industrial countries — led by the US, Japan and Germany — had done a good job of curbing inflation by restrictive monetary policies.

It was argued that the way was clear for the US to bring down its pattern of interest rates, which was the necessary, if unpalatable, medicine.

This could initiate a recovery in the US and a new inventory rebuilding programme which would pull the world out of recession.

In this scenario, the "locomotive" of the US economy would begin to draw the world onto a recovery track, at least by the second half of 1982.

But because of lags it was known that the first benefits of global upturn would not bring about a turn-around in the South African economy much before the end of 1983.

In this model the country would have been well into a period of export led growth in mid-1983.

"It now is certain that this represents too optimistic a scenario both for the world and the South African economy," Mr Hammond-Tooke said.

"The truth is that the world economy is not going through a simple business cycle. There are major structural difficulties which make the picture more complex and the process of global recovery less certain."

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INDUSTRY CHIEF SEES GLOOM FOR '83

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 82 p 12

[Text]

A LEADING businessman-economist said yesterday that signs indicated that 1983 would be one of the gloomiest years ever in the South African economy.

Dr Hugo Snyckers, president of the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries, said he was pessimistic about the economic possibilities of next year and predicted a further increase in company and general sales tax.

Contrary to guarded predictions of a possible upswing from various quarters, among them the Reserve Bank, Dr Snyckers said that the intensity of the country's downswing was now accelerating.

"It is becoming obvious that more sectors, including food, are experiencing the impact now of measures which were further strengthened by the latest increase in GST" he said.

In fact, the upward adjustment of GST underlined the seriousness of the state of the country's economy.

Using this as a starting point, then our projection on the developments over the next 15 to 18 months should not be regarded as pessimistic but rather be looked on as a realistic assessment of possible events," he said.

Tax increases appeared inevitable. The governments tax sources were so limited that only two possible sources of extra revenue were seen — company and GST.

"Such a situation would further complicate the cash flow problem, possibly contributing to higher unemployment and again featuring specifically our attention on increased productivity," he said.

Unless a more realistic approach were adopted by employees to increased productivity, unemployment could well be the Major problem in the immediate future — accompanied by all its socio-political consequences.

CSO: 3400/52

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR JAILED FOR YEAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 82 p 4

[Text]

A CONSCIENTIOUS objector who appeared before a court martial was sentenced in Pretoria yesterday, to one year's imprisonment in a civilian jail.

Billy Paddock (31), an Anglican and a former Students' Representative Council vice-president from the University of Natal, will be discharged from the SADF with ignominy on completion of his sentence.

The president of the court, Colonel Elias de Villiers, described as "not feasible" Paddock's view that South Africa was fighting an unjust war and that this, because of his religious beliefs, prevented him from doing his national service.

Earlier the court was told Paddock's refusal to do national service was caused by his political beliefs and not his religious convictions.

Paddock told the court he would agree to do a form of national service outside the Defence Force, but would not consider a non-combatant role in the SADF.

He based his argument on the "just war theory" by St Augustine.

"All the mainstream Churches in South Africa have held this theory up to the present day. It is one of the official articles of the Anglican Church of which I am a member," he said.

"I'm obliged therefore to translate or interpret the doctrines of this Church in my life. I do not purely accept the 'just war theory' for myself because it is one of 39 articles. I believe that it still has validity today.

"I have chosen a position of 'non-violence' which demands dissociation from a system of oppression and injustice as far as possible.

"The 'just war' doctrine has validity only when it is applied within the context of a socio-economic and political analysis which gives the criteria meaning.

"I cannot enter the SADF because of the role it plays in defending the structual violence of the South African system," he said.

Two options were left to him, either to leave the country or to object.

"I do not want to leave the country as I believe I have a role to play in liberating the people of South Africa from oppression and exploitation."

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TMA OPTS FOR SEPARATE RACIAL LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 82 p 10

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Excerpt]

DELEGATES at the Transvaal Municipal Association congress were yesterday asked by the TMA executive to accept that there should be separate local authorities for each racial group.

This was a major premise around which the President's Council recommendations for local Government revolved. However, the executive also asked the TMA to reject a number of other fundamental recommendations made by the President's Council.

These discussions, which had every sign of being particularly heated, were held behind closed doors. The TMA's final recommendations should be made known today.

Discussion also centred on whether the TMA should reject the President's Council recommendation that no community should be compelled against its wishes to assume municipal status.

The executive asked what would happen if Coloured or Indian communities refused to accept this status.

In rejecting the President's Council's recommendation, the executive pointed out that there were certain political factions in these communities who were opposed to independent municipal authorities for the different groups and who insisted on direct representation for Coloureds and Indians in White city councils.

Where Coloured or Indian communities were too small to form viable separate authorities, the executive felt — in contrast to the President's Council — that they still should not be given direct representation on the White councils.

This was because they might never give up the representation even after they became viable.

The executive also rejected the President's Council submission that municipal government was primarily service-oriented and should therefore be de-politicised as far as possible.

It maintained that municipal councils were elected political entities with political functions.

A major cornerstone of the President's Council recommendations — the establishment of join services committees within a new metropolitan level of government — was also rejected by the executive.

A reason given for this was that it was both artificial and unscientific to divide municipal functions into "hard" and "soft" services.

The President's Council had recommended that metropolitan government deal with the hard services and municipalities with the soft.

It had felt that hard services were politically less sensitive but the TMA executive felt this view was incorrect.

CSO: 3400/52

CAPE NATS APPROVE PM'S PLAN

Cape Congress

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Text]

EAST LONDON. — The Cape National Party yesterday unanimously approved the Government's guidelines for a new constitutional dispensation after a two-hour debate at the Party's congress in East London.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, who has played a major part in piloting the proposals through a Federal congress of the party, and then through the four Provincial congresses, said the proposals would be brought to fruition with the greatest possible haste.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, once again obviously emotionally charged, thanked the congress for its support and said that it was not often that ne could touch the future, but by approving the proposals the Cape National Party congress had touched the future.

A clear and definite policy had been decided on and the Government could now forward to implement that policy.

"The National Party can be accused of many things, by those who do not support it, but what it cannot be accused of is not having a definite policy, of lacking character and of being without a national purpose.

"Because of this the National Party can reach out and touch the future.

"I want to say to you 'Thank you. You today, you have touched the future."

R30-m Plans to Aid Poor Whites Get Homes

EAST LONDON. — The government has voted R30-million over the next two years to provide housing for the White lower income group, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said last night.

Mr Kotze, who is at the National Party Cape congress in East London, said young and elderly Whites found it dfficult to obtain housing within their income limits.

"I am happy to announce that the Department of Community Development has launched a programme to ease the

housing need of the elderly, disabled and the lower income group.

"It has just been decided to erect about 1 000 housing units for Whites in th lower income group throughout the country through the local authorities in about 15 areas which are regarded as crucial.

"The cost will be at least R20-million and it is also envisaged to spend an additional R10-million in the 1983/84 financial year for this purpose," Mr Kotze said.

In order to help young married couples and people in the lower income group who could not obtain loans through traditional building society channels, a significant amount would be made available for individual loans.

The National Housing Commission had recently raised the income level for personal housing loans of 90 percent to R800 per month and had, at the same time, raised the loan amount to R33 000 while the income limit for subsidised joint National Housing Commission-building society loans had been raised to R900 per month.

These individual loans would, in future, be available for purposes under sectional title.

"Furthermore, the supply of land and infrastructure will enjoy the highest priority. Local authorities will be assisted to make a greater contribution in this respect.

"During the course of this year, living areas were made available to people at the intermediate income level in Pretoria, the Reef and the Cape Peninsula.

"In the 1983/84 financial year, a further R5-million will be made out of government funds for this purpose in addition to current projects."

As far as aid to the aged was concerned, it had been decided to make R10-million available for immediate application towards projects for the White aged and other less-privelaged.

The projects include nine new old age homes, extensions to existing homes and institutions, a service centre for the aged and a place of employment for the less priviledged.

There were, at present, current projects for White welfare housing to the amount of R20-million while it was envisaged to make a further R20-million available for the 1983/84 financial year.

"This project undertaken during the Year of the Aged compares favourably if it is taken into account that an amount of R82-million was spent on welfare housing for Whites over the past five years.

"The government is also giving real attention to the recovery of the balance in the private property market by the elimination of four points.

"The reports of the Du Plessis and Kemp committees into the building society industry is being considered while the reports of the Commission of Investigation into Town Planning and the Select Committee into rent control and associated affairs is expected early this year," Mr Kotze said. — Sapa.

Congress Reports by A Braid and S Moller. Van der Stel Building, 58 Burg Street, Cape Town.

'Proposals Offer More Security'

EAST LONDON — The new constitutional proposals offered more security for all South Africans than did the present system, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Replying to questions on the new plan, Mr Heunis said the NP had served for many years to lead in the field of constitutional development in South Africa.

"This party has never strived to deny the participation in the process of decision-making of any race group.

"It strived instead to maintain the rights of all groups without destroying those of others," said Mr Heunis.

He said it was not true that Black nations did not develop and added that the first autonomous local authority for Blacks would be established this year.

The National Party rejected separate states for Whites, Coloureds and Asians, Mr Heunis said.

Still in the Lead

EAST LONDON. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was yesterday re-elected as Cape leader of the National Party for the 16th successive year.

Apart from Mr Botha's unanimous re-election at the party's Cape congress, the entire executive were also re-elected unanimously.

The deputy chairmen are Mr Chris Heunis and Mrs M Badenhorst with Mr Frikkie van Deventer as secretary-in-chief. —

Reform Supported

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

It is now "go" for reform.

The Cape National Party has unanimously endorsed the Government's constitutional outlines.

This means that the NP in all four provinces and its Federal Congress have given the Government their support.

Only five delegates — four in the Free State and one in the Transvaal — have voted against the plan.

Not that it is complete.

There are such matters as the powers of the President and the manner of election of the three chambers of Parliament that have still to be decided.

But what is clear is that the Parliamentary system as we once knew it will be no more, the role of the Opposition will be considerably curtailed, and the executive President will be so strong that there will be hardly any limit to his power.

This, then, is the reform that Mr P W Botha has pledged himself to introduce, and contrary to the doubts expressed by his critics, he is going full tilt ahead with his plan.

That he was able to get it accepted by the National Party, without any further breakaway of conservatives, was a personal triumph.

Ably backed by Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development, who as architect of the reform plan was called upon to answer queries by delegates in all four

provinces, Mr Botha swept through the Free State, Transvaal, Natal and Cape congresses with complete assurance.

Never had one man put across such previously unacceptable ideas to so many Nationalists with such conviction and such success.

Just looking at the congresses, one had the impression that apartheid, wit baasskap and separate development were never the holiest of doctrines in Afrikanerdom.

And so the once exclusive political arm of the volk has agreed to share some of its power with Coloureds and Indians in one Parliament and in one Cabinet.

Share it healthily, as the Prime Minister puts it.

The battle

However, the battle to convince the Opposition parties, from the Left to the Right, remains to be won.

As is the battle to convince the Coloureds and Indians that they should participate in the new dispensation.

Hovering in the background, uninvited, are the Black masses.

There will be supporters of Mr P W Botha who will argue that the Government has gone as far as it can and that bringing Coloureds and Indians into a Parliament with three chambers is a bold enough step to justify claims that what is happening is true reform.

There will be critics who will say that the very fact that Coloureds and Asians will share one Parliament and will also have representation in the Cabinet is the first sign of the abdication of White power.

There will be other critics who will say that without the Blacks there can be no true reform, since they form the mass of the people of South Africa and to leave them out is completely unrealistic.

Yet others will say that the executive President, in the absence of the customary checks and balances, will be a virtual dictator.

All we can say is that, whether people like the reform plan or do not, the Prime Minister and his party are completely committed to it and are determined to get it introduced, come what may.

Since we believe that the nation, rather than just the ruling party, should be given the chance, via a general election or referendum, to express its verdict, we hope the Government will not use its present huge majority to steamroller the plan through Parliament.

Meanwhile, the Government should flesh out the plan in its fullest detail, so that we can know where we stand if it is adopted.

We also hope that in the months to come the debate over reform will be conducted in a calm atmosphere, without anyone trying to rouse group and community feelings with emotional outbursts.

That we are being placed on the road of reform is no longer in doubt.

What still has to be shown is where that road will finally lead us.

CSO: 3400/54

BRIEFS

CONFEDERATION PROSPECTS--Such a simple point, but so telling, that President Mangope of Bophuthatswana made in an interview with our political editor, published yesterday. Asked how he reacted to the idea of joining a confederation with South Africa, he replied: "If we are to have anything approaching political co-operation we must ensure that discrimination is totally eliminated and that our policies--particularly our racial policies--are similar." That puts the ball back in the court of South Africa's prime minister. Mr P.W. Botha has committed himself to achieving confederation in southern Africa. President Mangope has given him a minimum requirement for cooperation. It hardly seems necessary to add that President Mangope is unlikely to regard any constitutional plan that excludes fellow Africans as even modifying discrimination, let alone totally eliminating it. [Text] [MB151049 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 82 p 8]

FREE STATE BAN CONTINUES--South African Indians will not be allowed to live in the orange free state. So says Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee. He says the ban on Indians settling in the province is here to stay. Brian Emeness has this report: [Emeness] Addressing a pre-byelection meeting in Allanridge, Mr Kobie Coetsee, the South African minister of justice, claimed that the president's council had recognized the group areas act and had not as yet recommended any changes thereto, and therefore South African Indians would not be allowed to live in the Orange free state. Mr Coetsee was answering a question put before him on whether the proposed new dispensation for government-designated coloreds and Indians would commit Indians to live in the orange free state. The progressive federal party in Bloemfontein will be asking the orange free state administrator to abolish the discrimination against South African Indians at its forthcoming congress in Bloemfontein. Brian Emeness, Capital News, Welkom. [Text] [MB151041 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 15 Oct 82]

INTERDICT ON ADMINISTRATION EXTENDED--The temporary interdict against the South African government restraining it from continuing its administration of the Ingwavuma area has been extended to November 19 in the Durban supreme court. The order was granted by Mr Justice Shearer in the court on June 25, after an urgent application by the Kwazulu minister of education and cultural affairs that the proclamation placing Ingwavuma under

the control of the department of cooperation and development should be declared null and void. The case has no connection with the second proclamation recently declared null and void by the appeal court in Bloemfontein. [Text] [MB151238 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 15 Oct 82]

BLACK ALLIANCE ON ANC, PAC--The South African Black Alliance has rejected the idea that the African National Congress or the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], which are prohibited organizations in South Africa, are the only representatives of the black people of South Africa fighting for their freedom. The chairman of the Black Alliance and chief minister of the black South African state of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told newsman after a congress of the alliance in [word indistinct] that the United Nations and the international community should take note that foreign forces wanting to bring about change in South Africa would not succeed without the support of organizations such as the Black Alliance. Chief Buthelezi said that if the United Nations, the OAU and the international community insisted that the foreign wings of the ANC and the PAC were the only force able to bring about change, it would lead to civil strife and suffering by the [word indistinct] people of South Africa. [Text] [MB170732 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Oct 82]

CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS REJECTED--The South African Black Alliance [SABA] has rejected the government's constitutional proposals. The rejection is contained in a resolution taken at an alliance conference at the weekend. SABA is headed by Kwazulu's chief minister, Gatsha Buthelezi. According to a report in the RAND DAILY MAIL, the government has been relying heavily on support from the government-designated colored and Indian wings of the alliance. At a rally in Soweto yesterday, Buthelezi said if the government is able to push its plans through it would signal the end of the strategy of peaceful change. [Text] [MB180725 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 18 Oct 82]

BREAD BOYCOTT GAINS SUPPORT--Support for a boycott of white bread is gaining momentum. The boycott, initiated by the cultural movement, Inkatha, has received the backing of the South African Black Alliance. At its conference in Johannesburg SABA has called on all blacks as well as what it calls men and women of good will in the white community to stop buying white bread. The boycott is seen as the first real test of the ability of black consumer power in the country to influence white political decisions. Inkatha is headed by Kwazulu chief minister, Gatsha Buthelezi. The movement resolved last week to urge 360,000 members to boycott white bread in protest against the recent price increases. [Text] [MB181131 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 18 Oct 82]

19 OCTOBER SERVICES ORGANIZED--Reports from Johannesburg say that ad hoc October 19th committees were formed this week to organize services throughout the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, and Vaal triangle areas to mark the fifth

anniversary of the ruthless muzzling of 18 peoples organizations and newspapers by the terrorist Pretoria regime. The organizations and newspapers suppressed by the terror regime on 19th October, 1978 following the 16th June 1976 massacres, included among them the South African Students Organization, SASO; the South African Students Movement, (?SASMO); the Black People's Convention, BPO; and several others, including the popular newspaper THE WORLD and its sister paper THE WEEKEND WORLD. Radio Freedom correspondent in Johannesburg says the ad hoc committees are composed of leaders from the South African Women's Federation, the Soweto Civic Associations, the Committee of Ten, the Detainees Parent Support Committees from the Vaal triangle and Alexander, and as well as the Azanian Students Organization, AZASO. [Text] [EA151214 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 14 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/91

BELGIANS LOOK AT MOBUTU'S SUCCESSES, FAILURES

Brussels LE SOIR in French 31 Aug, 1, 2 Sep 82

[Serialized Article by Pierre Grillandi "10,000 Kilometers Through Zaire"]

[31 Aug 82 p 5]

> [Text] When you get to Kinshasa from the interior of the country, you see a city that is astonishingly modern and lively. Along Boulevard 30 June the massive silhouettes of buildings like those of SOZACOM, the Zairian Company for the Marketing of Ores, and the Commercial Bank of Zaire, stand outlined against the sky. A number of prestigious edifices, such as the Voice of Zaire installations and the People's Palace, a sort of shrine to culture built by the Chinese in the middle of an immense esplanade, project the illusion of luxury and splendor in many parts of the capital city. Vehicles of every kind and in every sort of...condition, from the many yellow taxis to stylish Mercedes and even Jaguars, not to mention the light delivery vans and buses packed to capacity, crisscross and clog the streets. At certain hours of the day, there are even traffic jams! During the day, on the sidewalks and roadsides, long streams of humanity, like thick black blood flowing in the arteries, stroll about, stopping to talk, buy and sell. And at night, after the brief moment of twilight, when the markets downtown have shut down and the people gone, the night lights of the city come to life. Hearts beat to the rhythm of guitars and drums, and the bars pour out music and beer...

"Prestige and atmosphere." Two magic words which suffice to attract some 50,000 people to Kinshasa every year, adding to a swelling population that already includes more than 2.5 million inhabitants. The most pessimistic projections forecast a population of 6 million by the year 2000! Young people come in hopes of education, or because they are fascinated by the imported goods on display; peasants hope to find work for higher wages and be hired by the "mundele" (the Whites); families send their children to live with relatives who have made it; teachers and government workers flee the interior, where they can barely scrape by on their salaries; women sometimes come alone to make

their living by prostitution. Nothing is being done to stem the rural exodus, and Kinshasa with each passing year faces increasingly insurmountable problems of provisioning, employment (it is estimated that only 20 percent of the capital's population is actively employed), housing, health, hygiene and public order.

"Staying Alive"

The myth of the metropolis is a tenacious one, and the city's lights never go out. But what do all these new arrivals find here? There is everything here, but at prices 3 to 10 times as high as in the interior. And paradoxically, these indigents themselves are driving up the prices. For how does one get by, in Zaire, when one is without a job and living from hand to mouth? By trade. While the national economy founders, people get along by "shifting for themselves," at every level. Poverty and disorder make it easy to sell what one has, or what one finds, at higher prices and with impunity. In Zaire, everything can be bought, everything can be sold, and anything is negotiable. Even services, even people.

And in the streets, imaginativeness reigns supreme. Nothing is wasted, and everything can be produced. In the midst of failure, there is a vitality one would like to see exploited on a larger scale, channeled and organized. Automobile spare parts are a rare commodity. So what? Completely new motors, uncategorizable, are fabricated out of parts of Toyotas, Peugeots and Volkswagens. In the streets children sell iron toys, cigarettes, peanuts, fruits, eggs, brochettes and bread. They become bootlacks, messengers, vehicle pushers or vehicle washers. The others become "balados," vagabonds, part street urchin, part brigand. They will do anything for a few more zaires. On the sides of the roads, one sees people cooling their heels for hours, waiting for a buyer for the one broom or plumbing part they have in their hands. Women cross the river to Brazzaville and bring back smuggled goods hidden in their clothing. Street stalls have sprung up on every corner, offering meager but varied miscellany: tins of sardines, ballpoint pens, razors, paper, soap, bananas, imitation jewelry...In the older part of the city, the signs advertising establishments are of striking originality: "Doctor of hairdressing," "International pharmacy," "Top healer," "Institute for Preparation for the Bureaucracy." Someone calls himself a pharmacist and thereby sells at three times the normal price the same medications that are irregularly available in the hospitals, the clinics or the central medical-pharmaceutical supply house. The clinics are out of everything, but all along the railroad tracks one finds odd lots of penicillin for sale.

And then there is trafficking. In goods of every kind and in every direction. In the east, coffee and agricultural products pour over into other African countries. Certainly, there are customs checkpoints and barricades along the roads. But the soldiers will let you by if you leave a portion of your cargo with them. It is a kind of tithe. In other places it is gold, diamonds or hemp that is sent on its way to Europe, from the N'djili airport or the port of Matadi. In Kinshasa it is easy to make contact with a citizen who, quite as a matter of course, may offer you diamonds or mercury or even uranium that comes

from covert prospectors (but what is still covert in Zaire?) or that has been stolen from the big companies. We met a former minister, a candidate in the upcoming elections for Kinshasa's people's commissars, who spoke with conviction about his political vocation, and then...offered me a bar of uranium. Stolen! And we met opposition figures who criticize the system of presidential share the diamonds from Kasai, who on the sidelines of their "su' .rsive" meetings, organize their trade in precious stones. But with them it is for a good cause, of course! They are only following the example set at the highest level. Why should they have scruples?

Those who have work cannot live well on it, but they profit from the generalized system of "cooperation." This is not a foreign innovation. It is authentically Zairian. A beautiful word for corruption: from their position of power they make deals for authorizations, official forms, certificates. Wage-earners and employees are in fact scarcely better off than the jobless. A soldier or a policeman earns 150 zaires,* a schoolteacher or nurse, 200; a mechanic with ONATRA (National Transportation Office) 300 zaires (plus several extra allowances for housing, moving of the household, in all coming to 100 zaires). This is less than the wage of a domestic servant, who, if he has a generous employer, receives 500 zaires plus his food. Shabby lodgings in the old part of town cost 150 zaires; a bag of fufu (manioc flour), enough of the staple to feed one person for 3 weeks, costs 150 zaires; a small fish costs 10 to 20 zaires; a cheap pair of pants costs 100 zaires; a wax (loincloth) costs 500 zaires. Add it up. One person alone, to feed and clothe himself, to get housing and to pay for transportation, needs a minimum of 500 zaires a month, or triple the salary and benefits of a policeman. And who lives alone in Africa?

Under such conditions, the temptation is great for the government official to sell his authorization, for the nurse to sell his or her care and medications, for the teacher to sell his diplomas. At the beginning of the year the professors went on strike. But they waited until exams were over to begin it. "We were not going to deprive ourselves of our principal source of income." There is racketeering among the soldiers. In Goma, the day of our departure, a platoon of soldiers surrounded the center of town and proceeded to make systematic checks for identification papers. Passersby scattered in all directions and hid their money in their shoes. They kept only a few bills to buy off the soldiers, to whom they did not even bother to show their identification papers. Woe to those who lacked the wherewithal! They were transported in handcuffs to the military camp, in vans requisitioned on the spot. We were told by one Zairian intellectual that "our country is suffering from a moral crisis more than from the economic or social crisis. Someday we may be able to escape the economic morass, but I do not see how we will suppress the illegal and fraudulent practices, the 'matabiches,' which are our daily bread. Even if wages increase, old habits will continue." As one European official with the state finance commission explains it, "it is honesty for which one is punished. A few days ago, one of my Zairian associates went before the disciplinary council for having denounced abuses in his agency." Please do not disturb the public disorder!

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* A zaire is worth about 3 Belgian francs on the black market.

A Populace Left to their Own Devices

More than the oppressiveness of authority (which exists when its legitimacy is challenged) it is its absence which hits the hardest. In the general disorganized state of public life and the air of permissiveness that prevails, the people are left to their own devices. Saturday afternoon, in Kinshasa, "Salongo" (work) is mandatory. The streets are deserted, people go back to their homes. On the streets, a few hardy souls sweep the ground with brooms made of skimpy brushwood. But all around them are rotting heaps of detritus that no one will ever come to take away. "Of course that is in the old quarter. At Binza (a residential neighborhood) the street sweeper is working!" Behind the People's Palace, with its inside walls of pink marble, women break rocks in the gutter to make gravel!

The rupture between the government and the people is total. The regime is blamed for everything. But its inertia is taken as a fact of life. Zairians no longer put stock in official speeches, promises and exhortations. When the television broadcasts extracts from presidential speeches, they repeat the phrases sarcastically, like all too familiar incantations. With a knowing smile. In the streets, the "sidewalk radio" has replaced the communiques of the Zairian press agency. Everyone agrees on one thing: nothing more can be expected from their leaders. They have had to learn to fly with their own wings. They fly low, but without crashing...

/I Sep 82 p 5/

> /Text/ The 20-ton truck bumps along the road between Kisangani (formerly Stanleyville) and Bunia, over bumps and giant potholes, getting stuck in ruts carved out by the storms. This is one of the country's most important roads, and it takes us 4 days to travel the 700 km of its length, traveling from 0600 to 2100 hours each day, at an average speed of 15 to 20 km per hour. The driver is carrying fuel and food products for a Greek trader. One marvels at the immense tropical jungle, the small plots where banana trees are growing, the coffee plantations, the occasional Bantu or pygmy village.

It is Sunday. A small crowd of people are gathered in the center of the villages. It is election day for the representatives of the local communities (equivalent to our communes). The truck stops in front of the "polling place" at the point where the line is shortest. Everyone piles out: most of the passengers are from Kisangani, but there are also a few soldiers from Kinshasa. "You can vote in communities that are 2,000 km from your home?" "Yes. Well, in any case...What we have to do is get our voter's cards stamped. They show us photos of the candidates, and we pick the best looking one!" The driver gets back on the road, and as if in parody of the official rallying cry of "Long live Zaire" sounds out a joyful and radical "To hell with Zaire!"

Zairians do not lack a sense of humor. It is probably what saves them. All along the roads stand the unmoving yellow vehicles of the highway department, which is responsible for road upkeep. Pointing to the vehicles, the driver says they belong to the "Department of Potholes." The deficiency in communications is not the least of the country's chronic problems. It has taken us 12 days to get up the river from Kinshasa to Kisangani. The two engines took turns breaking down. Later we would learn that on the return trip the boat ran aground 100 km from Kisangani, as both engines had failed to function. A trivial incident! "The river has enormous riches," explains an employee of ONATRA, "but nothing is being done to exploit them." The fishermen who work the river have each to come to the ships in their pirogues to sell their wares...People have lost count of how many times the trains have derailed, and ONATRA has taken charge of operating the Matadi-Kinshasa line, with a plan to improve it. One can only hope! According to the Bank of Zaire, "In August 1981 the average time it took to get products from GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company] (of Shaba) loaded onboard ships at Matadi was 84 days from the time they left the factory."

Zaire has 145,000 km of roads, 45,000 of them considered "main roads." Of this total, 2,500 km are paved. The majority of small roads are nearly useless, overgrown with vegetation or cut off by impassable bridges. One example: Kivu is one of the country's breadbaskets. Its products must transit through Kisangani. But the road between Bukavu and Kisangani has been condemned. So the haulers must make a detour of several hundred kilometers and several days to the north to get to Kisangani.

The impact of road conditions on agriculture is considerable. In Bandundu, the harvests sit and rot because no one comes to get them. One representative of the EDF, the European Development Fund, told us, "We have established that improvement of a road in the region brings an increase of 10 percent in the agricultural population. The savings, especially in fuel, are on the order of 25 percent. The effects are cumulative and varied: psychological, social, economic. The European Communities have several road improvement projects. But this assistance is in general of even more use to sectors such as health or education. The results are more tangible. The objectives are more directly humanitarian."

Merchandise is increasingly shipped out by cargo planes. This is beyond the reach of all but the big producers, who exploit poverty to raise their prices. Inflation is carried from the cities back to the producing regions. "Five years ago, everything in Kivu was cheap. It cost 5 zaires for a basket of potatoes; now it costs 40 zaires." We accompanied the director of scholarships for UNAZA (National University of Zaire), who had chartered a C-130 through Belgian military assistance to go find rice in Kindu, in Maniema, and distribute it in Kisangani and Kinshasa. Even with the cost of transport included, a kilogram obtained in this way was less costly than buying it in Kinshasa.

The regions feel abandoned. Kisangani is a dead city, nothing but a transit point for merchandise. Its prestigious international airport has become useless. Kindu looks abandoned. At Goma, tourism is practically dead, whether because it has gradually been abandoned or intentionally omitted. "In

Bas-Zaire," claims a Zairian priest, "foreign investors are discouraged from coming in. Only Equateur gets support from the president." "One has the impression that the regions are allowed to languish for political reasons, that their underdevelopment is encouraged, if not actively promoted," says one European. And another says: "The more I travel in the interior, the more I see the regions abandoned." "The president has supported national unification," explains one Zairian born in the eastern province,""but at the cost of excessive centralism."

Agriculture: Return to Subsistence

Agriculture! Day after day the newspapers repeat the refrain that it is the highest priority of the (governmental) Executive Council. "The worth of a government is measured by its capacity to feed its people." But the Bank of Zaire report on the Zairian economy shows a decline of 2.1 percent in cash crops in 1981.

"In practice," we were told--and one sees this outside the towns--"the peasants have returned to subsistence farming. Discouraged by the lack of transport and the ridiculously low prices the middlemen impose on them, they are reluctant to increase their production out of fear of being pillaged by the soldiers....To be successful, one must either be in politics or have solid support. And one must do everything possible to protect what one has acquired. In Zaire, one can be rich one day and lose everything the next."

Improvement of agriculture also runs up against people's attitudes. All attempts to build cooperatives have failed. In the northeast, a missionary recounts his experience: "We raise bulls to pull the plows. Then we trade the bull to someone for two cows. They kill the bull the first time there is a festival. The young people are more ambitious, however. But when they have doubled their production, their families take half of it away from them. Soon they go back to the hoe! Even the plow is a revolution.

"In Bunia, a group of Belgian aid workers and young Zairians have built a local radio station which tries, by making tours of the villages and by distributing educational leaflets, to make the peasants aware of their mistakes and initiate them into more rational agricultural methods. But progress is slow, and hardly perceptible. Instead of plowing up the soil, the villagers still burn the fields." "The education system is still inappropriate," says one missionary. "What they are training--and often quite poorly at that--is intellectuals who are no longer willing to do manual labor or who do not know how to put their knowledge to work."

The mineral riches of the country are also, paradoxically, a handicap. Apart from the fact that they are being exhausted (golds and diamonds, for example), these riches are poorly extracted or they are pillaged (in Kivu, at midyear, 60 kilograms of gold disappeared in one theft). They also function as a mirage for the people, diverting them from agriculture. At Bunia, gold washers are a dime a dozen, looking for gold in the streams or galleries that they dig out: finding a few grams of gold is more enticing than working the land. In Kasai, everyone dreams of diamonds. At Mbuji-Mayi, some people are having problems

because they have abandoned their farming to look for precious stones. And when they find them, they trade them for motorbikes, radios, "attache cases"...

Eastern Zaire could feed the whole country by itself. And Zaire could feed several other African countries. But today the vegetables and fruits that could be produced on a massive scale in the interior are being impor' . from South Africa.

Zaire: a fertile land still to be exploited, perhaps even discovered...

[2 Sep 82 p 5]

> [Text] Missionaries have taken so much of the blame for all the evils of colonialsim that today one is hesitant to praise what the church is doing in Zaire. All the same, one must agree with the Zairian Jesuit who, not mincing his words on the subject of the current regime, claims that "in Zaire only the church is still standing." "Mobutu has need of it, it saves face for the country." This in turn gives it the freedom to say aloud what many mutter privately to themselves. When the bishops speak, people listen attentively, and their words ring all the louder because the rest of the country has learned to keep quiet or just whisper.

Zairians are a very religious people. The only books one sees in circulation are the Bible and catechisms. Even in the most remote corners of the country, every village has a little hut for worship. On the riverboats, twice a week, the bars with their beery smell are transformed into chapels with a full congregation. The Zairian liturgy is not followed--it is experienced. The celebrant, in his ostentatious boubou [ceremonial robe], with velvet cap from Kasai, sings and dances the mass to the beat of the tom-tom and the rhythmic chanting in unison of the congregation. With all the African intensity, it is difficult to distinguish the traditional from official Church elements. Sorcery is still alive, and the most diverse sects, the most obscure, flourish even though they are prohibited.

It is in such an environment that the four recognized churches--Catholic, Protestant, Islamic and Kimbanguist--do their work, focused on apostleship, health and education. All operate infirmaries and schools. At Nyakunde in Haut-Zaire, the protestants run the best hospital in the region. In Kinshasa, the Salvation Army operates a number of very effective centers for health care, preventive medicine, and education in hygiene and nutrition. All to save men's souls, you understand! In Bas-Zaire, at Kisantu, a village which boasts the largest cathedral in the country and one of the oldest Catholic missions, the very air seems permeated with religious spirit. The well-disciplined schoolchildren from the Christian schools move about in rank and file in impeccable uniforms. The clergymen play the roles of advisers and leaders and organize the leisure time activities of the young people. The bishop is called upon to adjudge jurisdictional disputes in the administration.

The Catholic Church is a force still intact in Zaire. With its 12 million faithful and its 7,600 priests, friars and nuns, it is a kind of backbone of the country, a power with which the government must reckon and deal. Increasingly, the government asks it to take on the running of hospitals and schools. Some needed supplies which were regularly diverted are now being transported and distributed in the interior by clergymen. It is the same with medications. Throughout the country, the procuracies and missions resemble the command post of an army at war: the missionaries remind one of combatants, they have jeeps and trucks, they serve as architects, entrepreneurs, radio operators, nurses...

To read the statistics and observe the activities of the Church one would get the impression that the independence of the country has been only a notch in the evolution of a slow process of putting the Zairians themselves in charge of their religious affairs. The process reminds one of the famous 30-year plan propounded by Professor Van Bilsen in 1955. The plan, by the way, was accepted by a certain Father Malula, "on condition that the Congolese be involved in its implementation."...Taking 1980 statistics, 5 out of 41 bishops were expatriates, there were 738 Ziarian abbots and 66 foreign abbots, 1,667 foreign priests compared to only 57 Zairian priests, and there were as many nuns from Zaire as from the outside. "Progress, from the missionary standpoint, has been real, but one must not become dogmatic about 'ecclesiastical nationalism' as happens sometimes in the West," explained a responsible white father from Ituri. "There are elements of change as well as elements of continuity. The missionaries are working under Zairian bishops who coordinate their activities. They are aware that since independence they are working in a foreign country. But what they do is essentially unchanged, whether under the direction of a European or an African."

A Sacred Heart priest in Kisangani puts more emphasis on the changes. "The missionaries changed their approach in the sixties. In our order, which includes nationals of some 20 different countries, we all brought our own culture with us. Our activities are carried out more openly today, and less contemptuously. There is more room for initiative. The young take an experimental approach. Even if at the start they are sometimes negative, their attitudes become more balanced over time. The real change will be made by those who are today 18 or 20 years old. They no longer accept immobility, the status quo. They travel to Europe and other African countries and they see what is being done elsewhere."

Young People: Impatient To Prove Themselves

All young Zairians are trying to get a diploma, and if possible a foreign scholarship. For them, Europe is still the Eden of culture and technology. Every encounter with a European is an opportunity to be grasped to obtain support or a lead in their struggle to get that scholarship. "Our educational system is not worth very much. Money is enough to get you in and to get you out. But what have you got for it?"

But those who return from abroad with diplomas soon become embittered. "Unless you get the chance to be in the entourage of the president or a commissar of

state (minister), you are down the drain." And they talk about their former friends and schoolmates now in high positions who have "houses like palaces" with "yards as big as parking lots and opulent cars." "The intellectuals have nothing to say and are poorly paid." They feel themselves to be mistrusted, spied upon, bound hand and foot. For the second time in 3 years, Kinshasa University is closed down...A journalist with Voice of Zaire explains to us that every employee has his "shadow" to watch over him. Likewise, we are told by an Air Force officer, a graduate of the polytechnic school, who was forced to sign up on graduation, that "rank no longer has any meaning in the armed forces. A lieutenant will hesitate to say anything to a warrant officer because the latter may be under orders to keep him under surveillance and report his actions to one of his superiors."

Comparisons are always made between conditions in European and African universities. "The Zairian is not a xenophobe, but he ends up by becoming one. When you just see what our European advisers are earning!" "This summer," said a woman doctor, "a Belgian physician from a parastatal company went on leave. Who do you think was picked to replace him? A Zairian doctor? No, a Belgian was sent from Europe for the vacation period, one who doubtless knew nothing of tropical medicine...The government considers us useless, and foreigners consider us welfare cases. But how can we live forever on charity?"

One sociologist explains that "Zairian society is very rigidly structured. Mobility is weak, and based on connections, whether of clan, region, tribe or politics. Competence and personal worth count for nothing." He pointed to the example of Bukavu, which he has studied in depth: "Society there is dominated by three types of people: the traditional clan oligarchy; those who, without either education or ability, profited from the disorders of independence to grab key positions; and those who either have recently acquired political power or wealth. Throughout all of Zaire, family solidarity is a moral imperative, fundamentally anchored, one which requires people to pick and choose people from their tribe, their own region."

Many young people are self-critical. "In 10 years, Zaire will be saved. When the Zairian people understand that they should not just be consumers but producers as well. Presently, they are too fond of 'style,' they spend thoughtlessly, they do not know how to economize, how to manage, how to invest," says one of them, himself a "playboy," without a job, a devoted fan of Bob Marley, while drinking beer after beer on the boat taking us from Goma to Bukavu. Others are waiting for a change of regime. "Then we will have to have a complete purge. Otherwise, nothing will avail: it would be robbing Peter to pay Paul! We must have men of integrity and dedication in the government." But there will the initiative come from? One has the feeling that the Zairian people as a whole are waiting. They are waiting for the savior or the fortuitous event that will change their situation. But African time is not the same as time in the West: yesterday, tomorrow, the past, the future--all these concepts mean something quite different in this country, which is barely 20 years old, than they do in Europe.

Opposition Impossible

"From the inside, nothing can be done," explains one opposition figure, a former seminarist and onetime member of ABAKO [expansion unknown], on the walls of whose house are strangely enthroned, side by side, the holy icons, a picture of the Pope, and...the portrait of Mobutu. He is trying desperately to leave the country to join up with an idealized, powerful and united resistance. "The government is currently in the hands of only a few people, or rather one person who is the representative of our people in dealing with foreign countries. So long as foreign powers support the regime, nothing will change. Here, one must remain hidden. Look at what happened in the trial of those 13 members of parliament. Those who were so unfortunate as to claim allegiance to a second party were all thrown in prison." Belgium is the court of last resort in this man's nostalgic vision: "A new roundtable needs to be established in Belgium to look into our problems. In the eyes of many for whom the principle of noninterference takes on a different meaning according to the country being discussed, Belgium still has a moral obligation toward its former colony.

"The people have come to the end of their patience," one hears frequently. "Their purchasing power shrinks away with every passing year. But politics leaves most people indifferent. In June, people were no longer talking about the "trial of the 13" or the doctor's strike, but of the World Cup soccer game, the prospects of the Third World teams and of defeating Brazil. Zairians have no political credo, but they know songs like "Africa" or "Viva la musica" by heart, and they know the bands which, with their languorous music, beat out their rhythms in the Zairian night...

9516
CSO: 4719/1376

BRIEFS

COMPLAINTS OF RADIO, TELEPHONE RECEPTION--The Zambia broadcasting services have been asked to look into the bad reception which is now (?going flat) in Mongu. Zambia broadcasting officials manning the Mongu transmitter acknowledged the poor reception, but they could not identify the cause. Meanwhile, Mongu residents have compalined that their telephone calls to Lusaka are always interrupted by radio programs on the line. The cause of this has not been identified as yet and the callers have asked the Postal and Telecommunication Corporation to rectify the fault. There was no immediate comment from PTC. [Excerpts] [CA211145 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Oct 82]

RULES ON ISSUING TRAVEL DOCUMENTS CHANGED--The government has lifted the suspension on the issuing of travel documents and imposed stiffer conditions for the issuing of new ones. Permanent secretary for home affairs, (Lance Mkoweshe) said in Lusaka that instructions on the new conditions had been given to the issuing officers but (?declined) to disclose what they were, as this would be letting the cat out of the bag. He said the measures are known to the issuing officers and are measures aimed at sealing loopholes where people (?keep applying) for travel documents just for the sake of doing so. [Text] [MB200746 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/106

AFRICANIZATION PROGRAM SPLITS RAILWAY WORKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 82 p 16

[Text]

SENIOR Zimbabwe railway officials predicted at the weekend that many railwaymen would quit because of the "Africanisation" programme to be enforced on the country's railways.

The Citizen spoke to senior railway officials both in Bulawayo and Harare and they claimed the morale of White railway staff was at an all-time low.

They were asked to comment on the intended plan of the Zimbabwean Minister of Transport, Mr Faral Masango, to appoint Blacks to top posts in the railways.

News of the renewed programme is contained in a confidential circular signed by Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, the general manager of the railways in Zimbabwe.

In the circular Mr Lea-Cox says Mr Masango has given instructions for a new Black advancement programme to be prepared and submitted for his approval.

The circular says some initial appointments will be made without going through the "promotion board procedure", and according to the new scheme, Blacks are to be "advanced into certain specified supervisory positions in a relatively short time".

The circular says all White promotions have been blocked "until a particular racial balance acceptable to the Minister applies".

A senior White Bulawayo railway official said at the weekend "Mr Masango has made it very clear all along that he is determined to replace Whites with Blacks. One wonders if he realises that these Blacks do not have the necessary skills to operate an efficient system".

He predicted the first people to be replaced would be White station masters at Harare and Bulawayo. He said these men would have to train their Black successors before they could find alternative employment on the railways.

CSO: 3400/52

END

JPRS 82138

2 November 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2713

JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
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FRENCH-STYLE AID, TRADE DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 4 Oct 82 p 2541

[Article by Mark Doyle]

[Text] FRANCE has promised to increase, for the second year running, its aid budget. Readers will be excused a certain scepticism as to the motive behind the increase. After all, President Mitterrand himself has said: "To help the Third World is to help France."

France has long professed *Tiers Mondiste* sympathies. She has also long depended on trade with the underdeveloped world, particularly Africa, to maintain favourable international trade balances. Profits and salaries repatriated from Ivory Coast in 1980, for example, were greater than total official French aid (ODA) for that year. Table 1 shows the extent to which France depends on trade with the underdeveloped world.

Table 1
French external commercial balance (000m. French Francs)

	1973	1980	1981
United States	−9.0	−24.6	−22.9
Japan	−1.1	−7.1	−9.3
EEC	−9.4	−19.5	−30.4
Opec countries	−6.3	−64.6	−61.2
Non-oil under-developed countries	3.6	18.1	22.6
Communist bloc	0.7	−3.1	−6.4

Source: Ministère des Relations Extrieures.

The very existence of the Franco-African Summit (now known as the Summit of French and African Heads of State) is indicative of the high profile France maintains in Africa. So is the importance attached in France to the post of Co-operation and Development Minister. What other country would have the gall to suggest — as was reported recently — that French troops replace the Cubans in Angola? The report is unconfirmed, but the currency it has been given is significant. What other industrialised-world Foreign Ministry holds regular high-level press conferences devoted solely to questions of "Co-operation and Development"?

At last month's conference in Paris, Jean Pierre Cot, the present incumbent at the Rue Monsieur, made it clear that domestic difficulties would not be allowed to squeeze the aid programme. Those domestic difficulties are relatively severe. Mitterrand's Socialists are now well into the "second phase" of their policy programme (a polite way of describing a U-turn?) and there are even proposals — abhorrent to the French — of increasing taxes on alcohol and cigarettes.

As well as announcing an increase in the proportion of Gross National Product spent on ODA, M. Cot said France wanted to increase its sphere of influence in Africa. The aid increase and the spreading interests are trends discernible since the Socialists came to power in the Rose Summer of 1981.

M. Cot announced that France would increase its aid to Africa and Central America (the almost exclusive French fields of action) to 20,000m. French Francs next year. This would represent 0.52 per cent of France's Gross National Product (GNP), compared with 0.45 per cent in 1982 and 0.35 per cent in 1981 when Mitterrand took power from Giscard.

The Socialists announced early in Mitterrand's seven-year term that they intended French ODA to reach the UN-

recommended 0.7 per cent of GNP by 1988. M. Cot added last month that his Government wanted the French presence to be extended "to the whole of Africa — English speaking, Portuguese speaking and Arab speaking". He justified this neo-expansionism by citing the aims of the Organisation of African Unity.

Indeed, the timing and location of this year's Franco-African Summit have a special significance given the abortive OAU "Summit" of August. Although the Franco-African Summit may not numerically surpass Tripoli, it will be an opportunity for several non-attenders at Tripoli formally to meet. (Zaire was not invited to Tripoli because of the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel.) Some countries boycotted Gaddafi's Summit because of the admission of the Saharwi Arab Democratic Republic and others because of the presence of Gaddafi. Paris was disappointed at the non-attendance of many Francophones at Tripoli; Kinshasa may be an opportunity for corridor lobbying on the OAU issue.

Jean Pierre Cot attended the recent meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Toronto, at which he preached, along with French Finance Minister Jaques Delors, the gospel of "co-operation". This may have raised the hackles of monetarist devotees like Thatcher and Reagan (whose countries have been cutting aid programmes), but the French have a more extensive — and profitable — experience to draw upon.

It is only in the last couple of years that the financial arrangement whereby the CFA Franc is tied to the "Franc Metro" has been a drain on Paris. Throughout the sixties and seventies those African countries required to hold most of their reserves in central regional banks (and thus in Paris) had trade surpluses. This meant a profit for Paris in return for a stable currency in Africa. It is unlikely Paris will abandon the arrangement now it is, temporarily, a burden.

In Toronto Jaques Delors advocated a "comprehensive approach to world economic problems". He called for a one hundred per cent increase in the resources of the International Monetary Fund and for lower interest rates (both demands being a swipe at the US).

Delors went on to make a special plea for Africa: "African countries deserve precedence, in view of their handicaps and also in view of their resources". He noted that new borrowings by underdeveloped countries in 1981 and 1982 had barely kept up with their debt service burden, meaning that international financial operations carried out in those two years had not released any additional funds for development.

Delors also made a special plea for the poorest countries (UN tag: "Least Developed countries"). Well he might, for many of France's former colonies are members of that least desirable of clubs. The Paris Conference on the Least Developed Countries showed, he said, that those countries were more vulnerable than others to changes in the world economy. The solution to this included a "indispensable increase in ODA, especially in the form of concessional flows".

As usual, there was little or no reference to what these "flows" would be used for. The post Second World War boom in the industrialised world has engendered the dangerous assumption that profit-motivated capitalist investment, of virtually any sort, is the panacea to all ills. Even the industrialised countries for whom capitalist development has been a material success are beginning to question this assumption. Development aid" is often just capitalist investment by-another-name.

With all this beguiling talk of "internationalism", "co-operation" and "development" it is easy to forget that France's relationship with Africa is essentially a neo-colonial one, a less than subtle continuation of the naked exploitation which occurred in yesteryear. From the Paris end, it is clear that the professed Socialist aims of the present administration do not reach beyond France's own borders. The recent visit of that decidedly non-practising Socialist, Sékou Touré, of Guinea, and Mitterrand's planned visit to Mobutu's Zaire, are ample evidence of the double standards which apply. But when have morals ever dictated foreign policy . . . in Europe, America, Asia or Africa?

CSO: 3400/110

UNITA LISBON COMMUNIQUE CHARGES CUBA WITH GENOCIDE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 82 p 8

[Text]]

LISBON. — The Unita rebel movement yesterday denied a recent charge by the Angolan Government that it had carried out massacres and accused Cuban forces of napalm attacks on areas controlled by Unita fighters.

A Unita communique distributed in Lisbon said the massacre charges levelled against it were part of a Soviet-orchestrated campaign.

The official Luanda Press recently accused Unita of killing 450 people and wounding 240 in attacks on the villages of Bunjei and Chiahama on Angola's central plateau.

"Unita categorically denies the existence and practise of such acts and points out to international public opinion that this campaign, mounted by the Soviets and their agents, is nothing more than a smokescreen aimed at disguising the fact that Unita forces have launched a general offensive," the communique said.

The communique, said to have been issued at Unita's strategic base in the iron ore mining terminal of Jamba in southern Angola on October 15, accused Cuban forces of "genocide against the Angolan people".

It said the Cubans had dropped napalm bombs on "the Unita-liberated areas of Muie, Ninda, Chiume, Mavinga and Luenge on October 8." The communique did not mention any casualties, but Mavinga, in southeastern Angola, is where the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has his headquarters.

It was in the forests around Mavinga in Angola's sparsely-populated Kuando-Kubango province that Dr Savimbi held a Unita congress last summer to which he invited a handful of Western newsmen.

The communique said the attacks were part of a three-pronged offensive using 5 000 Cuban troops and 12 000 Angolan Government soldiers backed by tanks, MiG fighters and helicopter gunships.

Unita said the aim of the offensive was to drive its fighters out of areas they had controlled for the last three years.

"Given the fact that the Cubans have chosen the path of violence, Unita is forced to give an immediate response. All the country will shortly be covered by guerrillas and the Angolan economy will be completely paralysed by Unita," the communique concluded. — Sapa-Reuter.

CSO: 3400/151

FLEC REPORTEDLY WEAKENED BUT STILL ACTIVE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 5 Oct 82 p 19

[Article: "FLEC Reduced to 'Handful of Bandits'"]

[Text] Cabinda, Northwest Angola, October 4--Separatists fighting for the independence of Angola's oil-rich Cabinda enclave have been weakened considerably but can still harass Luanda's forces, according to various sources here.

A senior official in the Tando-Zinze district on the border with Zaire, which five years ago was almost totally controlled by the Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front (FLEC), said the movement now consists only of "a handful of bandits" and its activities are practically "non-existent."

Other Angolan sources said that starving FLEC guerrillas, weakened by internal dissension, now only emerged from the jungle to steal food from civilian vehicles.

However, one source said that the FLEC was still causing a security problem with operations against military and civilian traffic in Tando-Zinze, as well as in Necuto-Luango further north and in Massabi-Sanga Mongo in the west on the border with Congo.

But Western sources said the FLEC was not split into five factions, of which only three were military active. All demand independence for Cabinda, which is separated by 60 km (40 miles) of coastline from Angola proper.

Oil Wealth

Zaire and Congo would both like to control its oil wealth, not to mention the Western oil companies, and "liberation" movements have multiplied since before Angolan independence in 1975?

The several thousand Cubans guarding the oilfields have not been called on to combat the FLEC since 1979, but have been kept in reserve for emergencies. Security has been maintained solely by the Angolan armed forces.

Some 4,000 Angolans who fled to Zaire have now returned and rebuilt their villages destroyed by the FLEC, according to the authorities. One village,

Bonde Grande, lost 34 of its 500 inhabitants in 1976 and was deserted for two years, but now has a population of 375, though local officials still go around armed.

One former officer in the FLEC's Lobota faction who had surrendered to the Angolans told this correspondent that the movement had split along tribal lines and relations between the various factions were very poor.

He added that his faction had operated in close cooperation with Zairean authorities, who closed their eyes to cross-border movements. But things had changed since the 1978 meeting between Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko and then Angolan President Agostinho Neto. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/123

ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE SEEN DERIVING BENEFITS FROM LOME CONVENTION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3402, 18 Oct 82 p 2746

[Article by Shada Islam]

[Text]

The decision by Angola and Mozambique to join next year's talks for a new Lomé Convention is being described as a "major diplomatic breakthrough" by European Commission officials. By indicating that they will be sending representatives to the Lomé talks which open in Brussels next September, Angola and Mozambique, the only two independent black African states still outside the Lomé framework, have put an end to almost five years of uncertainty and diplomatic isolation.

The two countries' decision to join the Lomé negotiations is seen as evidence that both Angola and Mozambique, who at present have observer status in the Comecon organisation, are now ready to boost economic and political links with the West in general and the European Community in particular.

The two countries have also become eligible for almost $17m. in immediate European aid for rural development projects. The money was blocked for over a year by the German Government which stressed that the funds would be released once Angola and Mozambique signalled their interest in joining the Lomé Convention. In response to requests from Angola and Mozambique that they be allowed to sign bilateral pacts with the EEC, the Commission replied that "Lomé was the only framework for co-operation available for African states".

The advantages of Lomé membership were described to both governments by EEC Commissioner for development, Edgard Pisani who visited Angola and Mozambique in February this year. Once inside Lomé, both countries are expected to receive a massive transfer of EEC funds, which could be as high as $150m. for Mozambique and almost $80m. for Angola. The Convention's system for the stabilisation of export earnings (Stabex) is expected to become applicable for Angola's exports of coffee, cotton and groundnuts and Mozambique's exports of cashew nuts, cotton and sisal. Mineral development in both countries could receive aid from the Convention's system for the exploitation and exploration of minerals, also known as "sysmin".

European experts are also putting the emphasis on the political support they could lend both countries in their struggle against South African domination. Both Luanda and Maputo were undoubtedly influenced by the emphasis on good relations with the EEC put by Sam Nujoma, leader of the South West African Peoples Organisation

(SWAPO), when he recently visited Brussels. Other southern African leaders have also been pressing both countries to boost EEC ties.

In separate letters to Edgard Pisani, both Luanda and Maputo stress that they will be taking part in the negotiations next year. They also recognise the EEC's "geographical delimitation", that is the fact that West Berlin is an integral part of the Federal Republic of Germany. Reluctance to agree to such a clause is believed to be one "technical" reason for the delay in joining the Lomé Convention. "The decision to join Lomé taken by Angola and Mozambique is undoubtedly prompted by both internal and external reasons, including their need for foreign investments, "said one EEC official in Brussels, who noted that Portugal, the former colonial power in both countires, which hopes to join the EEC by 1984 could also have played an "important persuasive role". "For us in any case, it is an important political success just before the crucial Lomé talks", he said.

CSO: 3400/152

POSSIBLE ADVANTAGES OF FRENCH TROOP REPLACEMENT DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3401, 11 Oct 82 p 2612

[Text]

ACCORDING to French sources the main topic at the France-African Summit in Kinshasa at the weekend was to be aid — France has recently increased its aid budget and declared the intention of reaching a level of aid equivalent to 0.7 per cent of her Gross National Product (the UN-recommended target for Official Development Assistance) by 1988 and President Mitterrand has pointed out, "to help the Third World is to help France". The table showing France's recent trading balances which appeared in last week's issue showed that President Mitterrand was uttering a truism rather than an exhortation.

Invitations to the summit have been generously distributed and attendance was likely to be larger than it was for the OAU Summit in Tripoli — the Kinshasa meeting did not require a quorum — and it is probable that discussion would range rather more widely than merely aid, important though the matter is to all the African participants.

It seems highly unlikely that in this particular gathering — offering such a wide cross-section of African nations and attitudes — the recent proposal that French troops might replace Cuban troops in Angola would be avoided. From the French point of view it would be an opportunity to discover discreetly how various African governments, as well as Angola, may feel about the idea. The presence of French troops in independent African countries is no new concept, even in a country which was not once a French colony as is evidenced by Zaire itself.

The object of exchanging French for Cuban troops — and Kinshasa is conveniently placed for assessing the all-important Angolan attitude to such a swap — is, in effect, to call the bluff of South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr. Botha, who has made it plain that it is present Pretoria policy to remain in Namibia (and in Southern Angola as well) while there are Cuban communist troops in Angola, ignoring the fact that they are only there to help to defend Angola against the incursions of South African forces. If the Cuban soldiers — there has been no demand from South Africa that Cuban civilian helpers, such as doctors, should also leave — were to quit Angola, then one major plank of Mr. Botha's platform would be splintered before his eyes. If the departing troops were to be replaced by, say, French troops, then Angola could still feel secure. It is highly unlikely that the South African government would countenance action against the forces of such an important trading partner as France. Even if the Americans, who have supported Mr. Botha's "anti-communist" demands for Cuban withdrawal, have their some slight misgivings because of President Mitterrand's Socialist label, they would no doubt recognise that the orientation seems more for domestic consumption than for serious guidance in Africa where it appears that the French policy would be much more likely to be one of trade following the flag.

Even should the French offer prove unacceptable to Angola, the idea of substituting other soldiers — with less politically emotive (to some people) affiliations — for

the Cuban troops would bear pursuing further. For example, the five Lusophone countries have recently made it plain that they are now shedding their suspicions about Portugal and looking forward to a period of mutually beneficial co-operation. Perhaps such co-operation might extend to helping to defend Angola against possible South African "intrusions". If, however — as would be quite understandable — the memories of the independence struggle are still too vivid for the Angolans to be able to tolerate Portuguese troops within their borders, then perhaps Brazilian forces could be considered. Indeed, they might be preferable to French soldiers since as fellow lusophones there should be fewer problems of communication. Politically, too, Brazilians should be sufficiently non-communist for the Americans to accept without a qualm and Mr. Botha not to be able to complain.

(It may be significant for Mr. Botha that his nuisance value arm in Angola, Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces, are probably about to lose their last tenuous links with China — which presumably Mr. Botha did not consider to be communist — since Peking has set about establishing friendly relations with the MPLA government in Luanda. What weight of assistance Mr. Savimbi has been receiving from China is uncertain, but surely it has been sufficient for a politician, and Mr. Botha is certainly of that ilk, to discover that he has been mistakenly cherishing a viper and that, even though belatedly, it behoves him to end the relationship and leave Mr. Savimbi to fend for himself. Indeed, were Mr. Botha sincere in wishing to see the Cuban forces departing from Angola this would be a practical step towards attaining that end since Cubans are also engaged in helping the Angolans to combat Unita forces. With Mr. Savimbi neutered part at least of their occupation would be gone.)

The main thing is to get the South Africans out of Angola and Namibia and bring Namibia to independence. It has been hinted that a settlement in Namibia is within reach with the five-nation "contact Group" having over the years managed to talk down many of South Africa's pretended objections but that the presence of Cuban soldiers in Angola is the "king log" in this particular jam. If the French initiative, or an agreed development from it, can get that "log" moving and the whole process flowing to Namibian freedom and a restoration of peace and stability in Southern Africa then President Mitterrand and France would indeed have served Africa — and the whole world — well and would undoubtedly reap tangible rewards.

CSO: 3400/152

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Cabinda, Northwest Angola, October 15--Gulf Oil's production in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda will rise by about 35,000 barrels a day to 110,000 barrels next year, according to a company spokesman. Gulf, 49 percent partner with the National Angolan Oil Company Sonangol, will be opening up the giant Takula field producing 14,000 barrels a day, step up output of the Kungola field by 9,000 barrels, and begin secondary recuperation by gas injection of a further 10,000 barrels in wells in the Malongo West and Malongo North fields. Gulf currently produces 61 percent of Angola's oil and while this share is expected to fall by 1985 as other European companies increase their operations, its total output in that year is expected to rise to 200,000 barrels a day. Angola's production as a whole by 1985 will be half a million barrels in Sonangol's estimates. An informed source said that negotiations were currently underway to increase the American company's profit on its oil, which had remained at one dollar a barrel since 1978. Gulf was said to be seeking a 50 percent rise because of inflation and the major investments it had made in Angola. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 15 Oct 82 p 7]

TROUBLESOME SITUATION IN CABINDA--Cabinda, North-West Angola, October 12--The Angolan province of Cabinda, an oil-rich enclave on the Atlantic coast bordering Zaire, is passing through a period of serious industrial and agricultural problems. The timber industry, one of the main natural resources after oil is suffering from a lack of specialist workers and a shortage of equipment, including saws, loaders and other vehicles. The nationalised company Emprof, which has 546 people on its payroll, only managed to produce one-tenth of its schedule last year. The privately-owned plywood manufacturer Mabe has also run into trouble. A team of Italian technicians is currently struggling to repair machinery that broke down years ago and production has been hit by a lack of trained workers and a high rate of absenteeism. The industrial infrastructure here is fragile and only a few factories are still in production. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 12 Oct 82 p 22]

UNSAFE CONDITIONS IN HUAMBO--Luanda, October 9--Incidents in Angola's central province of Huambo have forced humanitarian organisations to cut back their activities temporarily, reliable sources said here. The Red Cross has been forced to cancel the distribution of seed before the rainy season and there are fears that the local population will experience food

shortages in December, January and February. The incidents, including the capture of several villages, are blamed on the anti-Government Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) of Jonas Savimbi, which has rendered a number of roads unsafe in Southern Huambo. Unita has reportedly stepped up its activity over recent months. Other incidents have included the damaging of an orthopaedic centre making artificial limbs in a Bombe by grenades last July while on September 25 the Red Cross bureau at Catchungo was attacked. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 12 Oct 82 p 22]

FNLA CLAIMS--Lisbon, September 30--Guerrillas of the anti-government Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) have captured the village of Kimbele in northern Angola after a five-month siege, according to an FNLA statement quoted by the right-wing Portuguese weekly Tempo. The statement said the FNLA took 13 Angolan Army soldiers prisoner in the village near the Zaire border while seven others surrendered. The guerrillas also seized arms and military equipment from the government forces. The statement said that the FNLA, which it claimed was "very active" in northern and Central Angola, is currently headed by a politico-military council. It named members of this council as Colonel Alfonso Castro Tonta and Majors Garcia Salva and Sebastiao Pinto. FNLA president Holden Roberto is said to be living in Paris. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 1 Oct 82 p 17]

PRIORITY TO AGRICULTURE--Luanda, October 3--Angola has a serious food crisis and the government will henceforth give more priority to agriculture, according to the country's economic production chief. Andre Pitra (Petroff), former police chief and ex-governor of Huambo Province who was named Secretary for Production in the ruling MPLA party Central Committee in July, told AFP that the regime had to "try to correct errors, reorganise state structures and get production going again in both state and private sectors." Eighty percent of Angolans worked in agriculture, many of them independent peasants, he noted. "We have to make the revolution from that base," he said. The government had not given enough attention to agriculture, and links between the peasants and the urban workers had to be strengthened, as well as the role of the party. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 5 Oct 82 p 20]

CSO: 3400/123

BRIEFS

BPUP WARNING--GABORNE--The leader of the Botswana Progressive Union Party, Mr Daniel Dwele, yesterday warned the administration of President Masire to avoid carelessness in its relationship with South Africa. Addressing a rally of about 1 000 people in Gaborone, Mr Kwele said: "Given the principle of our co-existence, we could live peacefully with that country because it would be in the interests of Botswana," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Oct 82 p 2]

OKOVANGA PROJECT--GABARONE--A feasibility study on the possibility of a super plantation and the planting of fruit trees in the Okovango delta area will be carried out by foreign experts the President of Botswana, Dr Quett Masire, said yesterday. Dr Masire, addressing a rally at Maun said the two projects would be in addition to the rice planting project in the area and would provide job opportunities for Botswana people. He did not mention the country supplying the experts but said they were expected to arrive this month. Dr Masire added that an artificial insemination centre in the area was being planned. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Oct 82 p 10]

CSO: 3400/86

LAWYERS ORDERED TO CLOSE DOWN CHAMBERS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

"THE Progressives of Eastern Region" has asked all lawyers in private practice in the region to close down their chambers within three days until further notice.

In a statement issued at Koforidua on Wednesday night, the progressives, comprising the June Four Movement, the People's Revolutionary League and the African Youth Command, warned that failure by any private lawyer to close down "will be met with the severest formidable force and destruction".

The statement follows the recent decision of the Ghana Bar Association to boycott the public tribunals.

The statement said that the Bar Association was taking undue advantage of the "political freedom and peaceful atmosphere" the PNDC has allowed the members and that the rather inflamatory language of the Bar Association might lead the "already alerted and awakened revolutionary forces to react".

It said the people had had enough of "such a myriad of cock and bull statements" from the association and described its decision to boycott the tribunals as a "display of absolute naivity in modern jurisprudence".

The group finally called on all recognised progressive organisations to unite now for the final onslaught on the enemy. — GNA.

CSO: 3400/146

GFIC NOW SOLE FILM IMPORTER

Information Secretary Makes Announcement

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Oct 82 p 8

[Article by Kofi Yeboah-Agyemang]

[Text]

THE PNDC has directed that film importation and distribution in the country should with immediate effect be centralised under the Ghana Film Industry Corporation (GFIC).

Mr Ato Austin, Secretary for Information, announced this in Accra at the week-end when opening the Soviet Film Week.

He said the modalities for the immediate implementation of the directive would have to come from the GFIC.

The Information Secretary stressed the importance film and the mass media as a whole could play in making the people contribute their quota towards national reconstruction.

Mr Ato Austin therefore expressed grave concern about the inertia shown by officials of the Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning and Trade in the allocation of funds for the film industry and the mass media in general.

He regretted that such inertia by these officials has been a great loss to the nation, between December 31 and now, most of the films recorded on eventful scenes have to be rubbed for new ones to be recorded.

In his address, Mr Abdul-Rahman Harruna Attah, acting chairman of the Interim Management Committee (IMC) of GFIC, said that film can be used as a weapon for struggle and a tool for development.

He noted that the ideology in film is to help people to develop strategies and tactics to solve their problems.

Mr Attah therefore described as naive the attitude of those officials in the Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning and Trade who always want to relegate the film industry and the mass media generally to the background.

Soviet Film Week Advertised

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Oct 82 p 4

[Text]

MOVIE! MOVIE!!

MOVIE!!!

IT'S SOVIET FILM WEEK

Being organised by

GHANA FILM INDUSTRY CORPORATION

Commencing Saturday, 9th October, 1982 and ending on Friday, 15th October, 1982

All shows start at 6.00 p.m. each night

AT THE CORPORATION'S PREVIEW THEATRE

Opening show on Saturday, 9th October, 1982, starts at 9.30 a.m.

Remember seats are limited so be the first to get there to avoid disappointment

RATE: Only five cedis

Be there

It's a Bonanza of Soviet Films!

It's Action Galore!

CSO: 3400/153

RAWLINGS' VIEW OF A GOOD SOLDIER

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Winfred Agudetse]

[Text]

THE PNDC Chairman, Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings, has charged members of the People's Armed Forces to strive to attain a type of professional perfection which will make others listen when they talk.

The Chairman, who was chatting with soldiers currently in military manoeuvres on the Shai Hills, noted that they could be trained in the basics of warfare, but perfection could be attained through the individual's own effort.

And it was only after they attained professional perfection that they would be regarded as brave men and not cowards.

Flt-Lt. Rawlings lamented the fact that the Army had degenerated into a level where the soldier had to rely on his gun when dealing with unarmed civilians.

"Have we grown so weak that we have to pull out our guns when dealing with civilians?" he queried.

He told them that a lot of things were going on that called for combat-readiness on their part.

The Chairman asked the soldiers to go beyond conventional methods of combat and add some innovations of their own.

The Army Commander, Brigadier Arnold Quainoo, who is supervising the manoeuvres, said the training was to make the soldiers ready for aggression and defence.

He stressed the importance of going back to fundamentals pointing out that in that way, soldiers would "once more come back to the natural environments.

"Soldiering is done in the fields and not in air-conditioned and carpeted offices", he told them.

The manoeuvres, code named Exercise Bold Knight, began on September 28 and will continue till December 14.

Such exercises, meant to provide tactical field training for combat troops drawn from the Infantry Battalions, were last held at Amedzofe in the Volta Region in 1978.

They involve methods of attack, defence and withdrawal. Troops from the First Infantry Brigade of Tema, the Takoradi-based Second Battalion and the Fifth Battalion of Arakan Barracks, Aocra, are engaged in the exercise, supported by the Teshie Field Engineers Regiment, the Medium Mortar Regiment of Ho, the One Recce Squadron of Gondar Barracks, and the Tamale Airborne Squadron.

The climax of the exercise was reached in the early hours of yesterday with a dawn attack in which an enemy position was seized.

CSO: 3400/146

BRAZIL HELPS WITH $15M AGRICULTURAL LOAN

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

BRAZIL has agreed to make available to Ghana, 15 million US dollars, initially, out of a 35 million dollar credit for the purchase of agricultural and other machinery.

Brigadier J. Nunoo-Mensah, a member of the PNDC and Chief of Defence Staff, disclosed this to newsmen on Tuesday night on his return to Accra from Brazil at the head of a three-man government delegation to that country.

Whilst in Brazil, the delegation had talks aimed at re-opening the credit facilities offered Ghana last year.

He said the delegation had useful talks with the acting Brazilian Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance as well as Brazilian bank officials leading to the re-establishment of the credit which was withdrawn by the Brazilian Government as a result of Brazil's economic crisis and ten month's silence on the part of Ghana Government concerning the credit

The PNDC member pointed out that the 35 million dollar loan was under a medium-term agreement payable within five or eight years at nine per cent interest rate.

PROJECTS

Brig. Nunoo-Mensah emphasized that the money would be used for agricultural and housing projects, using mainly local materials.

He observed that Brazil, with the same climatic texture as Ghana, had made tremendous achievements in extracting fuel from sugarcane and cassava and had grown food, including wheat on rocky lands.

Brig. Nunoo-Mensah said under the protocol agreement, four Ghanaian agriculturists and architects would undergo studies in their various fields in Brazil.

On their return home, they would supervise the establishment of similar projects in the country with the assistance of Brazilian experts to be sent here. — GNA.

CSO: 3400/146

GHANA-SOUTH KOREA FARM PROJECT LAUNCHED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Oct 82 p 8

[Text]

GHANA and South Korea are to undertake a large-scale farminng project at Ablekuma, a village about 10 miles from Accra.

According to a GBC bulletin the project, to be known as the Ghana-Korea Saemaul Farm Limited, is the outcome of discussions held with the South Koreans, when the Secretary for Rural Development and Co-operatives, Mr Kwaku Ankomah, visited South Korea recently.

A land area of 1,600 acres has already been acquired and two South Korean agricultural experts are currently in the country to finalize arrangements for the start of the project.

Mr Kwaku Ankomah yesterday took the Koreans to inspect the land and assess its potential for farming

The two experts, Dr Oh and Dr Shin, were accompanied by the South Korean Ambassador to Ghana, Brigadier Hwang and the chairman of the company, Mr Kim, who is also the chairman of AFKO Fisheries and president of the South Korean Residents Association in Ghana.

In an interview with newsmen, Mr Ankomah said the land had been leased to the South Koreans for 40 years renewable after the period.

He said the Ghana Government would not pay anything towards the development of the project since the South Koreans had agreed to provide the infrastructure inputs and financing.

Initially, the company will develop 600 acres as an experimental farm for the people of Ablekuma, with the rest being used by the South Koreans for the cultivation of mainly maize.

Mr Ankomah said since the project fell into the overall rural development plan of the PNDC the villagers would benefit from water and electricity supplies as well as the job opportunities to be made available by the project.

He therefore advised the villagers to co-operate with the company to ensure the success of the project.

Mr Ankomah announced that another plot of land had been acquired at Asutsuare for the South Koreans to cultivate rice for both local consumption and for export.

The Secretary assured those farmers already on the acquired land that they would be compensated.

CSO: 3400/146

TOGO AIRSPACE NOT VIOLATED, CLAIMS PNDC

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

THE PNDC has noted with surprise the statement issued by the Togolese Government on alleged incidents along the Ghana-Togo border and on alleged violations of Togolese airspace by Ghanaian military aircraft.

In an official statement issued yesterday, the PNDC emphasised that at no time had Ghanaian military aircraft violated Togolese airspace.

The PNDC regretted that matters which have for a long time been the subject of diplomatic contacts between Ghana and Togo should now be so dramatically turned into a public propaganda exercise.

"The Government of the PNDC reiterates what it has always made clear to the Togolese Government namely, that it desires to maintain the spirit of good neighbourliness which has animated our relations, based on brotherhood and mutual understanding of each other's peculiar circumstances," the statement said.

It said the Government of Ghana however has a duty to prevent the sabotage of the country's economy through smuggling and black-marketing on her borders.

"This is an obligation which the PNDC will not shirk," the statement stressed.

It added that in protecting Ghana's economy, the Government will continue to take all the necessary measures to ensure that the basic principles of good neighbourliness are upheld.

"The PNDC wishes to maintain the spirit of mutual understanding and good neighbourliness which has always existed between the two countries," the statement concluded.

CSO: 3400/153

SOVIET JOURNALIST PRAYS FOR STRONGER BONDS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 Sep 82 p 8

[Article by R.H. Reynolds]

[Text]

THE visiting deputy editor-in-chief of the 'USSR Foreign Policy Weekly', Mr Vladimir B. Iordansky, has expressed his appreciation at the renewal of the old traditional bonds of friendship between Ghana and the Soviet Union since December 31, 1981.

Speaking to members of the Interim National Co-ordinating Committee (INCC) for PDCs in Accra yesterday, Mr Iordansky said he was optmistic that the country's leading role in progressive activities within Africa would be enhanced under the PNDC leadership.

He gave the assurance that the Soviet government would maintain the existing friendly relations between the two countries, which was started by the late President, Kwame Nkrumah.

Mr Johnny Kwadwo, vice-chairman of the INCC, briefing the journalist on the operations of the committee, explained that it had now become a secretariat of the National Defence Committee, which is responsible for WDCs and PDCs throughout the country.

He disclosed that a total of 667 cadres had been trained since the cadre training school started in April this year.

Mr Mustapha Kutana, editor of 'Nsamankow', the mouth-piece for PDCs and WDCs, said the newspaper sought to give moral support for the people and to provide a link between the people and government.

In his contribution, Mr Yaw Akrasi-Sarpong, Secretary for PDCs and WDCs, noted that the PDC idea sought to educate the people on their rights and responsibilities.

Present was Mr Chris Atim, PNDC member, and members of the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council.

CSO: 3400/146

PDC'S APPEAL FOR ARMS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Oct 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Beda Atta-Quayson]

[Text]

MEMBERS of People's Defence Committees (PDCs) drawn from the various border points in the country who are undergoing training to re-inforce border patrols have called on the government to provide them with the necessary equipment including arms to combat smuggling.

This is because the smugglers they want to weed out are always armed.

The PDC members numbering about 195 are being given basic military training at the Youth Leadership Training Centre at Afienya near Accra.

According to them, some of the border villages especially Navio, Nakolo, Manyoro, Natugnia, Sirigu and Yua all in Navrongo District in the Upper Region do not have border posts.

As a result, items like sheanut, kola, and petroleum products are smuggled out regularly. Currency trafficking is also going on at an alarming rate.

Apart from these some of the PDC members claimed that Togolese soldiers and gendarmes are violating the country's territorial space.

One member said Togolese soldiers recently came through Pillar 4 at Fihokorpe at Aflao to kidnap a PDC member called Augustine Fiho who was on a border patrol.

He said that the Togolese authorities were not happy about the activities of the PDCs at the border and that they had managed to get names and pictures of PDC members so that they could be identified and arrested whenever they went to Togo.

Most of the PDC members disclosed that the border guards at the various borders have been helping smugglers.

They said, invariably, the border guards themselves lead the smugglers through the bush paths with goods.

Some of the members said that since the closure of the borders, guardsmen at Osei Kojokrom, Himakrom, Sukusuku and Brebre in the Sefwi-Wiawso district have been taking about ₵500 from people to allow them to cross over to the Ivory Coast.

Another PDC member said that border guards at Mognori at the Bawku District attempted to kill him on two occasions when he wanted them to account for items the PDC members seized from smugglers.

The Chairman of the PNDC and Chairman of the NDC Flt-Lt J. J. Rawlings who was at Afienya to have a chat with the trainees asked the PDC members to take their training seriously and show later that "you are capable of guarding the borders."

The Chairman said that some of the border guard personnel would be sent down to Afienya for training and re-orientation.

CSO: 3400/153

VALCO MUST PAY FAIR PRICE FOR AKOSOMBO POWER

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

WITHOUT prejudice to any negotiations going on now between the Ghana Government and VALCO, the GRAPHIC feels obliged to inform the people once again about the value of electric power and the price VALCO should pay.

For some time now, the Resident Director of VALCO has taken the trouble to explain away the supposedly economic implications of VALCO decisions.

VALCO threatened to shut down one of its five potlines and ask 2,000 workers to go home. If that threat had not been thrown overboard, the Volta River Authority would have lost about 3 million dollars in revenue. All because of the VALCO-termed "current recession in the aluminium industry."

One of the main reasons why Ghana, even during the previous regime, has made so much noise about VALCO is that the company pays ridiculous rates for Ghana's electricity.

The company pays 5 mills per kilowatt hour, which is one-tenth of a cent, to Ghana. (VALCO is owned 90 per cent by Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corporation, a US company).

Until recently, VALCO's parent company was paying 17.3 mills per kilowatt hour to the Bonneville Power Administration in the US. That was more than THREE times what Ghana's power was sold for.

And, as our front page story says today, Kaiser is now to pay 25.9 mills per kilowatt hour. This is more than 400 per cent above what VALCO pays for power in Ghana.

Industrial houses in Ghana pay more than what VALCO pays per unit.

There is evidence in the country that VALCO is assisting a number of ventures; but the arithmetic of VALCO's profits as against investment does not provide a good picture.

If VALCO could pay a little more for electricity in Ghana, the VRA, or for that matter the people of Ghana, would earn more dollars to meet some of the pressing needs of the moment.

VALCO has enjoyed enough of the holiday, and h is time the sweat and toil of our people (like the sweat and toil of the workers of the US Power Administration) were adequately compensated for.

At the moment, Ghana wants a fair price for her power.

CSO: 3400/146

POWER FROM AKOSOMBO MAY BE REDUCED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Power supply from the Akosombo Hydro Electric Dam to some customers may be reduced due to a fall in the lake's water level.

In recent times, the Volta Lake has fallen to a level below 248 feet which is the minimum level the lake should recede to during the dry season.

A statement from the office of the PNDC yesterday said should the lake fall below the minimum level it would become necessary to reduce electricity supply to some customers.

It said for the past few years, rainfall had been persistently poor in the northern belt which constitutes the catchment area for the lake. As a result the minimum lake level had fallen progressively from 267.6 feet in 1975 to an all-time alarming low of 247.3 feet this year.

In addition, the annual in-flow into the lake has dropped this year to a little above one-third of the average annual in-flow required to operate the hydro station at the current power level.

The statement said it had become necessary to take immediate action to reduce the energy generated from the Akosombo reservoir in order not to jeopardise the normal operational range of the elevation for the operation of the turbines next year.

Indeed such an action will be in accordance with current contracts of Volta River Authority (VRA) to reduce power to customers in case of unavoidable circumstances arising from a shortage of water in the Volta Lake.

The Volta Aluminium Company (VALCO) which consumes about 65 percent of the energy from Akosombo and all VRA customers are expected to co-operate fully in resolving the problem so that the lake would rise to the normal level of at least 252.5 feet by October 1983, the statement added.

CSO: 3400/146

CHEMICALS FOR STRANGE CROP DISEASE FOUND

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Wendy Asiama]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture has named two chemicals it considers the most effective for fighting the cassava mealy-bug (Phenococus Manihoti) disease which has affected many crops in parts of southern Ghana.

The two chemicals, Aqtellic and Perfeakthion, have been accepted as the best out of a range of others because of their low poisonous effects.

Speaking in an interview in Accra yesterday, Mr C.H. Anamoah, Regional Plant Protection and Quarantine Officer disclosed that the disease is at present prevalent in the Volta Region, parts of Greater Accra and on the fringes of the Eastern Region.

The division, Mr Anamoah said, is set to tackle and fight the mealy-bug as soon as chemicals for spraying arrive in the country but indicated that transportation would be the other constraint that will delay the mass spraying.

He rejected the felling of trees as a solution to the disease and said the disease was first detected in 1979 in cassava plants and had spread to Ada by 1980.

He said its effect on cassava is more serious because it prevents photosynthesis and starves the plant of the minerals it needs for production.

In an interview with Professor E. Bortei-Buku, Secretary of Agriculture, he disclosed that his Ministry has obtained import licence for Shell Ghana Limited to bring in the needed chemicals to fight the disease and appealed to the Bank of Ghana to expedite action on the transfer of foreign exchange for this purpose.

Professor Bortei-Buku disclosed further that a committee has been set up to draw a national action programme to combat the disease. Lecturers in plant protection in the three universities have been co-opted to serve on the committee, he added.

The Secretary hinted that he has asked the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) to provide expertise as well as organise international support for the eradication of the disease.

CSO: 3400/146

BRIEFS

TOURISM FETCHED ¢58.7M--Ghana earned ¢58.7m. in foreign exchange from her tourist industry between 1978 and 1980 during which period 1,980 visited the country. Mr Stanhope Ampah of the Ghana Tourist Board emphasised the need to encourage tourism to earn more revenue. He was contributing to a symposium on Ghana and Tourism organised by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Ghana Tourist Board in connection with World Tourism Day. He added Ghana could gain sufficient foreign exchange to boost her economy if decent and comfortable hotels were built to attract tourists. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Oct 82 p 2676]

ELECTRIC SUPPLY--The development and extension of the local electric power supply network at Asawins, in the west of Ghana, in which the Yugoslav Energoinvest enterprise from Sarejevo took part as the chief contractor, has been completed. At the formal ceremony at Asawins marking its completion, Flt-Lt Rawlings favourably evaluated the quality of performance and efficiency of Yugoslav experts and was satisfied with the successful co-operation between the two countries' workers and specialists at Asawins. The project on the development and enlargement of electric power supply network in Ghana's west was financed by ghe World Bank and the Ghanaian Government. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Oct 82 p 2677]

BAR ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS--The following officers were elected at the Annual Conference of the Ghana Bar Association from September 22-24. They are Mr J.K. Agyemang, national president; Mr A.K. Acheampong, national vice-president; Mr S.K. Boafo, national secretary; Mr Y. Awuku-Yeboah, assistant national secretary, and Mr Akoto-Bamfo, national treasurer. It was at this conference that the Bar Association decided to boycott the Public Tribunal because it "represented a misguided attempt to supplant the ordinary Criminal Court of Ghana," and because there was no right of appeal, and no "right to invoke the supervisory jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice to protect accused persons from breaches of the rules of natural justice." The statement added that the jurisdiction given to the Public Tribunal was already vested in the justice of the ordinary courts. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Oct 82 p 2742]

EEC AWARD--Strathclyde University's David Livingstone Institute of Overseas Development Studies, in collaboration with the Centre for Development Studies at the University of Cape Coast in Ghana, has received a grant of £506,600 to carry out a two-year research and training programme in Ghana. The grant comes from the European Development Fund of the EEC with a local cost contribution from Ghana. Speaking at Strathclyde University, Glasgow, Mr James Pickett, director of the David Livinstone Institute, said: "The main objective of the project is to strengthen the Technology Unit of the Ghanaian centre so that it can offer training courses to Ghanaian industrial decision takers, conduct research on the choice, adaptation and design of technology and undertake specialised studies in the fields covered by the programme at the request of particular ministries, agencies or industries. [Excerpt] [London West AFRICA in English 18 Oct 82 p 2743]

MILITARY EXERCISE--Troops drawn from various divisions of the Ghana Armed Forces are undergoing a military exercise at Bundase, Shai Hills, off the Accra-Kpong road. Under the command of the Army Commander, Brigadier Arnold Quainoo, the exercise involved troops from the Tema-based First Infantry Brigade, the Second Brigade at Takoradi, and the Fifth Battalion based at the Arakan Barracks. Others were the Teshie-based Field Enginers, the Medium Mortar Regiment of Ho, the One Recce Squadron at Gondar Barracks and the Air Force as the Field troops. The Tamale-based Airborne Squadron was the imaginary enemy force. Code-named 'Operation Blue Knight,' the exercise reached its climax in the early hours of yesterday with a dawn attack in which the field forces attacked and captured the enemy position on the Abutia Hills, eight kilometres away from the Shai Hills. The troops were later addressed by Flight-Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, Chairman of the PNDC. Above: A section of camouflaged armoured vehicles of the field forces penetrating enemy positions on the Abutia Hills. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Oct 82 p 3]

AUSTRALIAN DRUG GIFT--The Australian High Commissioner in Ghana, Mr A.F. Dingle, has presented guinea-worm eradication and malaria control drugs to the Eastern Regional Administration. The 5,000-dollar (¢13,750) gift from the Australian Government is meant for guinea-worm-infested areas, particularly the Afram Plains and other parts of the region. It is to be distributed through the Catholic Relief Services. The Regional Secretary, Lt-Col I.O. Twum-Ampofo (Rtd), who received the drugs, noted that they had arrived in good time to help combat the spread of guinea-worm infection in the region due to the use of untreated water. Col Twum-Ampofo said it is the policy of the Government to control the spread of guinea-worm through the provision of good drinking water. The current drilling of wells by a West German firm in several villages is an indication of this, he said. Mr Dingle said his government was pleased to assist in the PNDC's effort to solve the health problems of the country. He said the gift was in response to an appeal by the PNDC for support to fight guinea-worm infection and to ensure the good health of people in the rural areas.--GNA [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Sep 82 p 8]

EEC LOAN--The European Economic Community (EEC) is to provide approximately ¢86 million (European Community Unit) (ECU 32,776,692) or US $31 million to Ghana to compensate for the shortfall in the country's earnings from the export of cocoa beans and cocoa products to the Community in 1981. Of the amount, ECU 25.6 million is in the form of an interest-free loan and ECU 7.2 million is a grant to be utilised on development projects to be agreed upon between the government and the Community. A release issued by a delegation of the EEC in Accra said these funds were being provided under the stabilisation of export earnings (STABEX) system contained in the second Lome Convention. The convention was signed in 1979 by the member states of the European Economic Community and the African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries. It covers the five-year-period 1980 to 1985. The STABEX system aims at remedying the harmful effects of the instability of export earnings on economic growth in the ACP countries. The release recalls that this is the second time that Ghana has received assistance under the STABEX system. In 1976, ECU 5.2 million was provided in respect of a shortfall in timber export earnings to the Community in 1975. In another development, the Community has agreed to grant Ghana about ¢240,850 (87,000 dollars) to combat the outbreak of cholera, according to a release from the delegation of the EEC in Accra. The release says the funds will be used to provide drugs and other medical supplies together with spare parts to repair 20 pick-ups provided by the EEC in 1980 for the yaws/yellow fever campaign under an earlier emergency aid project.--GNA [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Oct 82 pp 1, 8]

GIFT FROM JAPAN--The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has donated research equipment and vehicles worth two million dollars to the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research. The latest donation to the institute, presented yesterday consisted of equipment worth 90,885 dollars and was made up of two Safety Cabinets Systems Microscopes, Electronic Precision Balances and consumable items for the Electronic Microscope Unit. Mr George Armah of the institute is pictured explaining the operations of the electron microscope after the presentation yesterday. Among those present at the ceremony were Professor C.O. Quarcoopome, director of the institute, Mr Osamu Wakatsuki, senior project co-ordinator, and Dr Masanori Toba, expert in Virolegy, both of JICA. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 5 Oct 82 p 3]

HUNGARIAN FISH FARM EXPERTS--Three Hungarian fish farming experts of AGROBER, a consulting engineering firm and contractors in agriculture and food industry, have arrived in the country at the invitation of the Agricultural Development Bank to undertake feasibility studies on a pilot fish farming project in the country. If the project proves viable, the Hungarian government will assist with equipment and management. It will also train Ghanaian personnel. According to a release from the ADB, the proposed project would consist of a nucleus fish farm, a crop farm, an outgrower system and a hatchery. It is expected that the project will lead to the development of strong and resistant breeds of fish which will result in a high percentage of young fishes growing to maturity. So far, the bank has acquired 50 hectares of land at Asutsuare from the Irrigation Development Authority for the project, the release said. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 25 Sep 82 p 8]

SEA EROSION PROBLEM--The sea erosion in the Ada district is becoming so serious that five towns and villages in the area are now on the verge of being submerged by the sea. The towns are Ada Foah, the administrative capital, Pute, Anyakpor, Totimekope and Ocanseykope. A fishing village in the district, Azizanya with a population of about 800 was completely washed away by the sea about three years ago. The inhabitants of the village are now putting up with friends and relatives at Ada Foah and Big Ada. This was announced by Mr C.M. Dugbartey, national secretary of the Ada Citizens Congress at an emergency meeting of the YMCA in Accra at the weekend to raise funds to reclaim Ada from the sea. Mr Dugbartey said a Sea Reclamation Committee has been formed to mobilise the people of Ada to contribute financially towards the erection of defence walls to protect the area from further sea erosion. [Text] [Article by Nelson Duah] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Oct 82 p 8]

CALL FOR DEAD PERSONS' NAMES--The Presbyterian Church of Ghana has called on the PNDC to publish the names of people the Church says have been murdered since December 31. The call was contained in a communique at the end of the Church's 53rd synod meeting at Wa, Upper Ghana. The Church moderator, Isaac Frimpong, reading the communique at a press conference in Accra, said the coup had been opportune as Ghanaians at the time felt the need for a change. But out of this general wish for change, certain elements had emerged which gave cause for grave concern and disquiet among Ghanaians, the communique said. The Presbyterian Church said it would continue to support the PNDC so long as it pursued ideals of justice, truth and respect for human life. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2602]

TRIAL IN ABSENTIA--The People's Tribunal has decided that Mr. Kofi Batsa, former chairman of the publicity committee of the proscribed PNP, and eight others who fled the country in the wake of the revolution would be tried in absentia if they failed to report at the PNDC information room or the nearest police station by September 18. The eight others include Colonel Annor Odjidja, former Director of Military Intelligence, Francis Poku, a Chief Superintendent of Police (Special Branch), K. N. Ofori, treasurer of the proscribed PNP, F. K. Badgie, former Ghana High Commissioner in London and Major Abu Braimah, Captain Nimako and Major Opoku Addai, all of the Military Intelligence. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3400, 4 Oct 82 p 2602]

ADVICE TO MOSLEMS--Moslems have been called upon to be in the vanguard of the economic and social transformation of the country. Alhaji Mohammed Ibm Aikins, general secretary of the Central Region Ghana Muslim Preachers Association made the call at a meeting with Muslim Community at Ekumfi Assafar, near Saltpond at the weekend. Alhaji Aikins said Ghanaians could overcome the country's problems if they were prepared to sacrifice a little in the interest of the nation. He advised Muslim parents to live up to their responsibilities by giving their wards Islamic education at the home to enable them to grow up to become true, devoted followers of Holy Muhammed. Chief Imam Seidu Akyemfo called for unity and understanding among Moslems in the area to enable them to contribute more effectively to the development of the Islamic faith. Chief Imam later led the people in prayers for the nation and its leaders. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Oct 82 p 5]

YOUTH MOVEMENT--A mass national youth movement to be known as the Democratic Youth League of Ghana (DYLG) will be launched in the second week of next month. Mr Zaya Yeebo, the PNDC Secretary for Youth and Sports disclosed this in Accra yesterday when he tool his turn in the "Meet the Press" series for the various PNDC Secretaries. He said the DYLG will be mainly responsible for instilling in Ghanaian children a high sense of service to the community based on the principle of positive patriotism. The Youth and Sports Secretary disclosed that youth organisations of national character such as the National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS), the Voluntary Workcamps Association of Ghana (VOLU), the African Youth Command (AYC) and the Ghana United Nations Students Association (GUNSA) will be permitted to register with the new youth movement so that they can continue to receive government subvention and aid, when available. He, however, said that all those youth organisations of ethnic or community character will be progressively discouraged. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/153

SUCCESSION OF HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY CONSIDERED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 23, No 19, 22 Sep 82 pp 1-5

[Text]

Political stability has become precarious. At the centre of calculations is the succession to President **Félix Houphouët-Boigny**, who resolutely refuses to hint how he intends to manage the transition period. The Ivorian élite is kept constantly guessing, and foreign diplomats are now on the lookout for the slightest indication that one of the top political barons has got an advantage over the others. But Houphouët-Boigny, a wily politician and traditional Baoulé chief, still controls all key decisions and appointments.

Flanked by **Ghana** and **Liberia**, the Ivory Coast has many of the familiar elements which spur unrest: an ossified political oligarchy, tribal competition, a rapidly growing educated youth, expatriate dominance throughout the economy, and inadequate foreign exchange revenue following the collapse of cocoa and coffee prices. Oil is a firm prospect (see box overleaf), but apart from the difficulty of using oil revenue well, the aged (85?) and ailing Houphouët-Boigny cannot guarantee that he will remain until oil revenue is there to smooth the succession.

It will be recalled that in 1980 he introduced a constitutional change making the presidential successor the vice-president and not the president of the national assembly. But he has refused so far to designate a vice-president, keeping open his options and assuring his own predominance through the constant rivalry of the regime's ambitious potentates and the political clans which have formed around them. He appears to want to remain president at least until the completion of his fifth presidential term in 1985.

The uncertainties and growing power vacuum has brought a troubling *fin de règne* atmosphere in Abidjan, where political malaise has been compounded by the economic crisis, reducing the amount of patronage the government has available to satisfy the educated youth, already hit by unemployment and rampant inflation. If unrest along the lines of the recent coup attempt in **Kenya** is judged as premature, more disturbances at the university and perhaps in Abidjan's popular quarters like Treichville and Adjamé should not be ruled out during the coming year.

While the élite within the ruling *Parti Démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire-Rassemblement Démocratique Africain* (PDCI-RDA) is jockeying for position, the ambitions of the increasingly well-educated youth are growing and, more importantly, are changing in nature. There are two points: 1) Most young people with university and high school diplomas are now seeking government positions. Hence they view **French** *coopérants* as a brake on their ambitions. The 40,000 Frenchmen living and working in the Ivory Coast are to be found at every echelon of the state administration, parastatals and private business. A confidential government survey estimates that about 7,000 Ivorian university graduates will be unemployed by 1985. The commercial pervasiveness of the 80,000 **Lebanese** merchants in the country is also much resented by the youth and the budding Ivorian bourgeoisie. Ivorianisation of the economy is bound to become an increasingly important political issue, which is likely to become potent when the president dies, or retires. 2) the lack of freedom of expression now appears to be the students' principal bone of contention. Last winter a conference at Abidjan university on this theme (which was approved by party officials) deteriorated into a brawl when bus-loads of gendarmes suddenly and surprisingly arrived at the campus. (This event may well have been designed by certain barons in the government who hoped to benefit from the feeling of insecurity which was created). The focus of attention was **Laurent Gbagbo**, a young university lecturer, who has since come to represent a symbol of resistance and protest, from his exile in France, to Ivorian corruption.

The attempt to rejuvenate and democratise the PDCI internally after the 1980 congress has not altered the basic political ground rules. Local, regional and national party delegates and members of the National Assembly were mostly replaced, thus reinforcing the president's authority: the newcomers largely lack the political clout to become forces in their own right. At the same time he greatly complicated the political line-up by

clipping the wings of his once heir-apparent, **Philippe Yacé**, in the process automatically opening the way for half a dozen independent centres of power and decision.

Although the country has enjoyed remarkable stability and economic prosperity since independence, it has only been the president's skill as a pragmatic politician that has managed to weld together a nation characterised by regional and tribal differences which are greater than commonly accredited. Basically, he believes that it is a waste of time to bother with politics, public debate and an opposition capable of airing its views. In his view, such endeavours only slow economic development and the creation of wealth from which all Ivorian citizens should eventually benefit. The guiding principle behind this rudimentary political philosophy is: *enrichissez-vous.* At the same time, he has won the West's support by saying that if he was not helped, communists would take over. (About 400 crack French paratroopers are based at Port Bouet, strategically situated between Abidjan and the airport). Now the **United States** is seeking financially to bail out the Ivorian economy in the expectation of petro-dollar wealth in 1985-86, when offshore oil reserves are due to come on stream.

All the tribes

The Akan-speaking people in the east of the country, related to the Ashanti in Ghana, dominate the state bureaucracy. Their ranks are divided into five groups:

- The **Agni** tribe had the earliest contact with Europeans on the coast and established plantations with serf-type labour. Having benefitted from rapid access to education under French colonial rule, the Agni reckon that they are the most evolved tribe in the country, and, consequently, look down upon other tribes, including the Baoulé. Traditionally they have opposed the PDCI, a throw-back to the days when they were the driving force in the pre-independence *Parti Progressiste de la Côte-d'Ivoire* (PPCI). They have been somewhat pushed to the side in Houphouët-Boigny's reign. Some Agni leaders claim it is the 'historical revenge' of the Baoulé. Among Agni potentates are **Amoakon Thiemmelé**, minister of foreign trade, **Antoine Bra Tanoh**, minister of the environment, and **Bernard Ehui**, state secretary for industry.
- The **Baoulé** have since independence firmly held the essential levers of power in the government, armed forces and state administration. Baoulés include the minister of defence, minister of the interior, president of the national assembly, president of the supreme court, minister of justice, commander of the élite armoured brigade, commander of the crack parachute unit, and the Grand Chancellor. The *Banque Nationale pour l'Epargne et la Construction* (BNEC), *Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement* (CAA), the organisation which oversees the Ivory Coast's foreign debt, *le Port Autonome d'Abidjan*, are Baoulé-managed. Such parastatals as SKOGI, SOPIM and SETU, are also dominated by them. It is often said that a non-Baoulé successor to Houphouët-Boigny is inconceivable.
- The **Ebrié** people were the first inhabitants of the Abidjan region. Their principal hope is **Emmanuel Dioullo**, mayor of Abidjan, a favourite of **Thérèse Houphouet-Boigny**, the president's wife, and also closely allied with **Henri Konan Bedié**, the present front runner in the succession race (AC Vol 23 No 2).
- The small **Alladjan** people, situated in the Jacqueville area. Philippe Yacé is in their ranks.
- The **Apollo** ethnic group has lost influence since the mysterious death last year of minister of state **Jean-Baptiste Mockey**, but still have foreign minister **Assene Usher Assouanin** in government circles.

The only potential tribal opposition to Baoulé hegemony could come from the western region, in particular from the Bété people. Most political analysts believe that the Bété as an ethnic group are opposed to the Baoulé-dominated central government and as a force in the army could seek to turn the tables in the post-Houphouët era. In fact, it is only a segment of the Bété people which can be said to oppose the Baoulé. The president has gone out of his way to integrate them into the state hierarchy through numerous prestigious government jobs. The Bété can be broken down into four clans based in four urban areas:

- The **Bété from Daloa** have in the cabinet **Maurice Séry Gnoleba**, minister of planning and finance; **Dénis Bra Konan**, minister of agriculture; and as a hanger-on, **Jean Larougnon Guédé**, former minister of scientific research. Daloa people are well-placed in the security forces. They include the commander of the national police, Commander **Larougnon**; national security director **Séry Kouassi**; and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Gen. **Zézé Barouan**.
- The **Bété from Issia** have young and ambitious PDCI executive committee member **Alphonse Djedje Mady**; **Guamene Gnobo**, state secretary for security affairs; and **Ipeaud Lago**, head of the *préfet* system.
- The **Bété from Soubré** have **Charles Donwahi**, a PDCI political bureau member and influential power broker in the private and parastatal sectors.
- The **Bété from Gagnoa.** Traditionally opposed to the PDCI, they caused a lot of embarrassment to the president in the early 1970s when they protested *en masse* against state authority before being ruthlessly subdued by the armed forces. Since then they have remained fairly quiet.

The Far West region, bordering on **Guinea-Conakry** and Liberia, has three main ethnic groups – the **Guéré**, **Wobé** and **Yacouba** – centred around the towns of Man, Duekoué and Danane. From this area are **Guy Dibo**, minister of petroleum and mines (particularly close to the president) and **Loua Diomandé**, mayor of Man and vice-president of the national assembly.

The northern region has a population which is closely related to those in **Mali** and the **Upper Volta**. The two pivotal tribes in the area are:

- The **Senoufo** live just north of the Baoulé area, from Katiola to the Malian border. Among the Senoufo potentates are **Thomas Acquin Ouattara**, mayor of Katiola and first commander-in-chief of the Ivorian army; Gen. **Gaston Ouassana Koné**, the hardline minister of internal security; **Balla Keita**, minister of scientific research; **Dan Fologo**, minister of youth and sport; and **Abdoulaye Koné**, minister of the economy and finance.
- The **Malinké** are located closer to the Guinean frontier between Touba and Odienne. Their political representatives include primarily **Lamine Fadika**, minister of maritime affairs, and **Amadou Koné**, former minister of health. **Abou Doumbia** is director of the **Société Ivorienne de Banque** (SIB), affiliated to the French nationalised *Crédit Lyonnais*, in which **Guillaume Houphouet-Boigny**, the president's son, is a shareholder. The Malinké are well implanted in traditional trading activities.

If tribal differences are essential to an understanding of the basic workings of the Ivorian political system, personal and generation questions also play a crucial role. The above Ivorian political élite can be broken down into three: the Old Guard, the Technocrats, themselves split into two different categories dependent on the date of their entry into the cabinet, and the "Young Lions".

The Old Guard is composed of politicians usually 60 years and older who participated with Houphouet-

Boigny in pre-independence politics. This group evolved in the presidential entourage, occupying in the past all key government posts. **Auguste Denise** is a Baoulé-French Antilles *métis* who is minister of state without portfolio. He is reportedly ill and has no personal political ambitions. **Mamadou Coulibaly**, a Malinké from Odienne, is president of the economic and social committee and treasury of the PDCI; while influential he has few personal ambitions for post-Houphouet politics. **Koffi Gadeau**, a Baoulé from Tiebissou, formerly minister of the interior, now holds the post of Grand Chancellor. **Antoine Konan Kanga**, a Baoulé, mayor of Abidjan until 1980 when he was unseated by Emmanuel Dioullo. (Closely linked to Philippe Yacé, Kanga's downfall was a skirmish in the Yacé-Konan Bedié imbroglio). **Mathieu Ekra**, an Abouré from Bonoua, holds the pivotal post as state minister for the reform of state corporations. He has been a lynchpin of the Houphouët-Boigny system, serving in a succession of sensitive posts. He has a reputation for honesty and does not publicly show his ambitions. Going against him is the fact that he is not a Baoulé. **Alexis Thierry-Lebbe**, a Dida from Fresco, is known in government circles as "Monsieur Fidèlité" because of his close attachment to the president. He is feared by Ivorian political barons who sarcastically refer to him as the "CIA", due to his reputation as the president's eyes and ears. Without Houphouët-Boigny, Thierry-Lebbé has no power base, and is likely to fade at the same time as Houphouët-Boigny. **Camille Alliali**, a Baoulé from a village close to Yamoussoukro, the president's home town, is minister of justice and informal head of the PDCI as the paramount member of the executive council. He is very ambitious, although at present an outsider in the succession marathon. Last but not least is Philippe Yacé, in in relative eclipse since he lost his post as head of the national assembly. He is MP and mayor of Jacqueville.

Technocrats hold sway

The group of technocrats can be divided into a) those who came to the forefront of political life at the end of the 1950s following the French *loi-cadre* in 1956 for its African possessions, and b) the younger generation which came to power and influence in 1963, when many of their elders were sidelined following a suspected coup attempt against the regime.

Group a) has in its ranks **Charles Donwahi**, a Bété who has accumulated the presidency of numerous companies in the private sector as well as heading the association of executives of the private sector. He has, therefore, a wide base for patronage, not least in his ability to find positions for young Ivorian graduates. He is also inevitably close to the French, who dominate the Ivorian private sector. **Amadou Koné**, a Malinké now living in France, has a large following in the northern part of the country, although his relations with the president are not smooth at all times. **Jean Konan Banny**, a Baoulé from Yamoussoukro, is also from the president's *grande famille*. He has twice been named to the post of minister of defence, before his arrest in 1963 and again in 1980. He is extremely ambitious, and is thought to have the favour of the president, who wants to impose as successor someone from his home town to guarantee that Yamoussokro is not left to neglect under the tropical sun after his passing away. **Assène Usher Assouan**, an Apollo from Grand Lahou, is foreign minister, president of *Renault Côte-d'Ivoire* and mayor of the exclusive Abidjan suburb of Cocody.

Those in group b) have been the main beneficiaries of the so-called Ivorian economic miracle, amassing large personal fortunes in many cases and favouring the creation of the Ivorian bourgeoisie through special credit arrangements and influence with French and Lebanese business interests. The central figure in this category is Henry Konan Bedié, a Baoulé from Daoukro, an economist and former student radical in France. He was dismissed in 1977 as minister of finance in a cabinet reshuffle which saw many "second wave" technocrats sidelined and their elders returned to government. He had three years of exile in Washington with the *World Bank*. As a former ambassador to the US, he has many friends there, and is hence regarded as being pro-American. Last year he sent 200 Ivorian students to do postgraduate work in business administration in American universities. Houphouët-Boigny appears to be encouraging his ambitions for the succession. **Mohammed Diawara**, ex-minister of the economy, is half Malian, and presently heads the *Club de Dakar*. He could eventually return to take over an economics ministry and play an influential behind-the-scenes advisory role. **Abdoulaye Sawadogo**, a Mossi born in the Ivory Coast, is close to the people from Fresco where his wife, **Berthe**, is MP. He represents opposition to Thierry-Labbé's political machine in the Fresco area. He appeals to young educated Ivorians. He will probably be an influence in the future as an adviser to Houphouët-Boigny's eventual successor. **Paul Akoto Yao**, minister of national education since 1971, is a Baoulé from Sakassou. His role is to control the Ivorian intelligentsia. He is known to be ambitious, but comes from a lowly Baoulé caste.

Other younger technocrats include **Laurent Dona Fologo**, a Senoufo from Sinematiali who is minister of youth, and particularly close to the president. He was sent to **South Africa** in the early 1970s when Houphouët-Boigny played Pretoria's "dialogue" game. He is close to Akoto Yao and Balla Keita. Moreover, Fologo cultivates a populist image, criticising the political bastions of the older generation, and stressing the merits of efficiency. Falogo's crony, Balla Keita is a Senoufo-Malinké *métis*, occupying the scientific research portfolio. He appears to have his eye on numerous other profitable posts. Emmanuel Dioullo, mayor of Abidjan, is closely allied to Konan Bedié. Against him is the fact that his father, who was also mayor of Abidjan, opposed the president during the pre-independence days. **Dénis Bra Konan**, a Bété, is minister of agriculture and quite ambitious. **Séry Gnoleba**, also a Bété, has the reputation for being extremely ambitious. Finally, **Lamine Fadika**, minister of maritime affairs, has a good image abroad, but less influence at home.

The Young Lions, averaging around 30 years old, owe their promotion at the last PDCI congress in 1980

to Houphouet-Boigny's desire to counterbalance the influence of the older members of the ruling class. Not only do they lack historical legitimacy, but they also are totally dependent on the goodwill of the president. Four were named to the nine-member PDCI executive council in 1980 and three entered the government. **Gilles Laubhouet** was appointed state secretary for agriculture, **Berhard Ehui**, state secretary for industry, and **Antoine Brou Tanoh**, minister of environment. The latter is the principal competitor in this group to **Alphonse Djedje Mady**, who refused a post as state secretary because Tanoh as a full minister would have been better placed in the official hierarchy. He is a medical doctor and is now taking advanced courses in Paris on a government stipend.

Beyond this official government-cum-administrative pool, a handful of Ivorian women play a key and little known role in the country's political life.

- **Madame Houphouet-Boigny**, a Senegalese-Agni *métis*, was the president's first wife under the traditional Baoulé system. Since she was not western-educated, she was obliged to abandon her role as presidential spouse. She has borne his only children. She now lives a peaceful existence in her village of Abengourou. If she does not directly participate in political life, she dispenses economic patronage to people in her entourage, having had several named to cabinet posts.
- **Thérèse Houphouët-Boigny** is a Baoulé from Toumodi village who became the president's second wife in the 1950s. It was agreed that she have no children in order not to complicate the family succession question. Not considered to be politically astute. While she has no apparent drive to establish her own political clan, she is linked to Konan Bedié through Emmanuel Dioullo.
- **Mamie Fatié** is the president's older sister whose *éminence grise* role should not be underestimated. The president closely listens to her advice because she has no personal ambition, seeking the best for her brother. *Radio trottoir* says that when she asks her brother for a favour, he cannot refuse. That is apparently why her house is full of ministers whenever there are rumours of an impending cabinet reshuffle. When Houphouet-Boigny wants to take important decisions, such as the massive cabinet reshuffle in 1977, he sends her away so that she cannot bend his will.

The maverick public position adopted by MP **Camille Adam**, president of the local branch of *Amnesty International* who called from the benches of parliament for the president to take a rapid decision on his succession in order to avoid a dangerous power vacuum, merits him a special category. We understand that the president refers to Adam as "my official delinquent". His popularity with the public is immense. He was named man of the year in a public vote sponsored by Ivorian television, but the award was not made due to pressure from the presidency. (The two PDCI members who criticised the regime's handling of the university crisis have died. Ibrahim Koné, ex-minister of tourism and mayor of Boumdiali, died after an unexplained short illness last April in hospital, and Jean-Baptiste Gbohou, *préfet* of Abidjan, and therefore a powerful figure, died in a Paris hospital in July).

In this twilight atmosphere surrounding the last years of Houphouet-Boigny's reign, informal influence of individuals occupying key positions in the presidential palace takes on major proportions. **Alain Belkiri**, a Frenchman of **Algerian** origin who is secretary-general of the government, is top on the list of these shadow personalities. Likewise, a black Frenchman from the Antilles, **Guy Niary** (who goes by the sobriquet of "the Governor"), serves as director of the president's cabinet. Both owe their positions to the fact that Houphouet-Boigny has only limited confidence in Ivorians to name them to such nerve-centre positions. **Amadou Thiam**, of **Senegalese** origin, whose influence is based on his credentials as presidential brother-in-law (his brother **Habib Thiam** is prime minister of Senegal), occupies the post of minister of information. **Georges Ouegnin**, a Lebanese-Abouré *métis*, is director of protocol with the title of ambassador. His influence is linked to obtaining minor favours and posts for friends and relatives. Another member of this inner circle is **Léon Konan Koffi**, the trusted hardline minister of interior.

The president is also wary about the armed forces. Ultimately his security is in French hands. His private residence at Cocody is directly wired to the residence of French ambassador, **Michel DePuch**. French officers are at all levels of the military command, and control the army's security service, known as the *Deuxième Bureau*. Nor does the president have much confidence in the PDCI militia, created by Yacé. The presidential guard is composed mainly of Baoulé soldiers, commanded by Capt. **Ekra**, an Apollo. the president's personal bodyguard is Capt. **Kouakou**, a Baoulé.

The return to power in Ghana of **Jerry Rawlings** late last year raised eyebrows in the Ivorian political élite. Rawlings, and to a lesser extent, Liberia's President **Samuel Doe**, are admired by much of Ivorian youth, which would like to see a radical cleansing of the undercurrents of Ivorian politics. The internal problems facing Mali and Upper Volta also troubling Abidjan politicians. While such uncertainties encourage a continual postponement of solving the succession imbroglio, the longer it continues the greater the chance that Houphouet Boigny's successor will fail to find the minimum consensus to effectively govern the country ●

CSO: 3400/111

ENIGMA OF NATION'S OIL POTENTIAL EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Oct 82 pp 2543-44

[Text] THESE ARE, as one television reporter in Abidjan put it recently, "les temps des vaches maigres". And, the trouble is that austerity will be prolonged in Ivory Coast. Commodity prices remain low and, worse still, there will be no oil bonanza from the Espoir field for some time yet — if ever.

To compare Ivory Coast favourably with other countries of Africa is of little solace to Ivorians, who are now faced with a dilemma that is unique to them. The fundamental source of stability, the Presidency of Felix Houphouët-Boigny, must one day draw to a close, and the succession is still undecided. That alone generates doubt among investors who have always associated safe investment opportunities in Ivory Coast with Houphouët-Boigny's Presidency. The pressures are mounting; austerity has cut back industrial activity at a time when a generation of Ivorian youth is emerging into a contracting job market.

Prudence in economic management, which the Ivorian government will undoubtedly display, will not satisfy unemployed Ivorians who are accustomed to expect more from a decade of double-digit industrial growth.

Gloom and despondency is not in order though. Even the diminished estimates for oil reserves will cover Ivorian domestic requirements and remove the increasingly costly oil import bill which now accounts for some 20 per cent of total imports.

The oil news is a severe disappointment, nonetheless. There are no certain projections for the Espoir field which until very recently was expected to be producing anything up to 250,000 barrels/day by the middle of the decade. As the respected *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* suggested recently, "the enigma of Ivory Coast's potential is part of a larger puzzle concerning the whole of the West African basin". Espoir, it is now thought, consists of a series of pools rather than a single well. It is also very deep, making prospecting and drilling uncommonly expensive.

As a result, there is no production-sharing agreement yet with Phillips Petroleum, to whom the Espoir concession had been granted. The initial agreement between Phillips and Petroci, the state oil corporation, gave the latter 10 per cent of equity with the option that once production began in full, the Ivorian share could rise to 60 per cent. There is currently some disagreement as to what proportion of exploration and drilling costs the Ivorians will assume, given the prevailing uncertainty about the field and the general concern to cut costs within the petroleum industry in the US. Similarly, the Ivorians are reluctant to spend too much too early for unknown quantities of oil. The US representative to the World Bank in fact voted against the recent $100m. loan to Petroci for exploration.

Test drilling on Espoir began in August, earlier than had officially been announced. It is now expected that by the end of the year production from Espoir will reach between 20–30,000 barrels/day. Added to the 10,000 barrels/day pumped from the Belier field, run by EXXON, this will cover Ivorian domestic consumption which now averages some 35,000 barrels/day.

It had been quietly hoped that oil revenues would compensate for losses in revenue from the depressed commodities market. Ivory Coast is still standing out against the International Cocoa Agree-

ment which sets a flexible minimum price of between 90 and 110 cents/lb. While the US also refuses to sign the agreement, and with Ivory Coast refusing to pay its quota for the buffer stock, there is some leeway for the Ivorians. But, the size of the international cocoa market does not seem set to grow and other producers, such as Brazil and Malaysia, are rapidly expanding production.

The search for foreign exchange will continue with Ivorian attempts to expand their coffee export quota from the current 180,000 tonnes. The price of timber, Ivory Coast's other major export, remains in the doldrums.

Where does the prospect of two or three more years of restricted income leave Ivory Coast, bearing in mind that political serenity is not guaranteed during this period? Some major shifts in economic policy are in order. The 1981–85 plan has yet to be published, but an early glimpse of it indicates that some of the issues are being addressed. Industrial policy will insist on far greater local value added; import — substitution which has so far characterised Ivorian industrialisation, has left the country with an inadequately integrated manufacturing sector, dependant on a high proportion of increasingly costly raw materials and intermediate goods.

Local raw materials

The emphasis is now on decentralised — away from Abidjan — processing of local raw materials, especially of Ivory Coast's diversified agricultural produce. At the same time particular attention will be paid to food production. Not unlike many other of West Africa's littoral states, Ivory Coast does produce high quantities of food, but the pattern of food consumption has altered in favour of imported rice and wheat.

The shifts are significant because they are political. Ivorianisation, which has hitherto been lackadaisical, has become an urgent issue and it is linked to the more fundamental shifts in economic policy.

It is as if foreigners, who have been an essential contributor to Ivorian economic growth, are now becoming something of an impediment. In late August, a week's worth of the *Fraternité Matin*, the country's only daily, ran articles which focused on the role of foreigners in Ivorian society. Until recently, such articles would have almost been a taboo — the government has never published the full details on foreigners of the 1975 census.

The delicacy of the issue is easily appreciated. A high proportion of rural labour is foreign, mainly from Upper Volta. Many of the workers in the urban sector are also foreign. Most of the "petits commerçants" of Ivory Coast are foreign — Malian, Mauritanian or Nigerian — and are the first to be identified as speculators responsible for the fluctuations in food and energy prices on the local markets.

Many of the teachers in Ivory Coast are foreign, mainly French. Qualified Ivorians see their own government paying strangers far better salaries, free holidays and providing better accommodation. Those that are emerging from university find that the opportunities are fewer than they might expect. These were the complaints that fermented the outburst of student unrest in February this year at the University of Abidjan.

It is a dilemma for the authorities. With almost half a national population under the age of 20, and therefore, increasing numbers looking for jobs, the government has to avoid any protracted outburst of violence against foreigners. That would provoke an exodus that would be economically crippling. The government has severely tightened its border controls and is not as lenient as it used to be on expatriates brought in by foreign companies. It has also embarked on an indirect campaign to persuade Ivorians of the merits of the entrepreneurial life; hence articles about the success of foreigners.

Cake not growing

The rise in violent crime has not gone unnoticed; Europeans, correctly thought to carry more money than Africans, are natural targets. Bank robberies have escalated; roadblocks spring up with uniformed men demanding money.

The problems may at times seem trifling compared to other countries. But Ivorians have been taught that a morsel of the national cake is available to them, and that their morsel should grow. But there are more Ivorians and the cake is not growing quickly enough. It seems a little patronising to suggest that Ivorians will grin and bear it because things are worse elsewhere. Most would agree, however, that even though major structural changes will have to be wrought in the economy, the political leadership is conscious of the challenge.

CSO: 3400/110

BRIEFS

USSR GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION--The Association of Mauritian Graduates from USSR notes with concern that certain individuals are circulating a list with a view to recruiting members. The Association wishes to inform graduates from the USSR that it exists since 1972 and graduates wishing to join the Association can contact personally either the president or the secretary. Nobody has been authorised by the executive committee to recruit members and legal action will therefore be taken against anybody using the name of the Association. All unemployed graduates from the USSR are requested to contact the President or Messrs Harold Marie Jeanne or M. Thodda for an important communication. General Secretary, M. Thodda, Jackson Road, Vacoas. President L. Jadunundun, 4A, Boucherville Street, Port Louis. [Text] [Port Louis ADVANCE in English 12 Oct 82 p 4]

CSO: 3400/127

TROUBLESOME GUERRILLA ACTIVITY NOTED ON MALAWI BORDER

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 12 Oct 82 p 25

[Article by Ole Gjerstad]

[Text] Maputo, October 9--The use of territory in neighbouring Malawi by Mozambican anti-Government rebels is becoming an open issue despite the persistent refusal by the Governments of both countries to comment on the increasing military activity along their border.

The attack on September 27 on the Mozambican border town of Milange, where the rebels of the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) reportedly penetrated the town centre and fired mortar rounds into the military barracks, underlines the recent escalation of rebel attacks in north-central Mozambique, some of which Western diplomats here attribute to the use of bases in Malawi.

While the Milange area on Malawi's western flank has been the scene of attacks since 1976, recent fighting along the western border in Mozambique's Tete Province, is a turn of events that could force the Mozambican Government to intervene with its neighbours.

On September 27 a group of rebels attacked vehicles only 25 kilometres (15 miles) from the coal mining complex of Moatize, and about 30 kilometres (17 miles) from the Malawi border, killing four people and closing the main road for several days.

The attack followed repeated sabotage to the Moatize-Beira railway line which runs along the border and which has been closed off and on since July, with serious consequences for Mozambique's coal exports.

Malawi Suffers in Turn

The attacks have also resulted in problems for landlocked Malawi itself which largely depends on the two railways to the Mozambican ports of Beira and Nacala for its foreign trade.

So far the northern Nacala route has not been affected by military activity but fuel transport on the Beira line has been halted, forcing rationing in Malawi. Trucks carrying supplies overland from Zimbabwe through Mozambique have also come under attack, forcing transport companies to use the 600 kilometre detour through Zambia.

Malawi is the only black-ruled country in Southern Africa to maintain official relations with the white South African Government, and the two states have close economic links. Western diplomats in Maputo believe that South Africa, which they say supplies and aids the MNR, also has a hand in the recent escalation of fighting along the border. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/151

NRM METHODS SEEN NOT WINNING OVER POPULATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] MAPUTO — The Mozambique army is preparing for a crucial battle against anti-Frelimo guerillas only 200 km north of Maputo for control of the country's breadbasket, the Limpopo Valley.

Mozambican sources say the densely populated valley forms a barrier that has so far stopped the advance southwards of the Mozambique National Resistance.

Earlier this year the MNR guerillas swept quickly through the sparsely populated area to the north with a wave of attacks against villages, government installations and road and rail links.

The sources in Maputo say that to restart that advance South Africa is sending hundreds of MNR guerillas from training camps in the Transvaal to reinforce the movement. They claim also that South Africa has stepped up air and sea drops of weapons and ammunition to the MNR.

Asked to comment today, an SADF spokesman said: "The SADF is not prepared to comment on each and every ridiculous chunk of propaganda it hears."

To combat a possible MNR offensive the Maputo authorities have selected more than 1 000 men and women from the Chibuto District for military training. The new militia will be given rifles and sent back to defend their villages.

When the MNR made its first forays into the Limpopo Valley in Chibuto District in March this year its "Robin Hood" tactics gained it some support.

Villagers were gathered into meetings at which Frelimo was blamed for shortages. Then shops were looted and goods were distributed to the local people. But, say observers, the tactic has backfired.

The shopkeepers fled and now there are no shops left in the north of the district.

Local residents say that before the MNR came there was at least something to queue for. They are also unhappy that guerilla attacks have closed at least two thirds of the schools and health posts in the district. Villages have been burned and roads mined.

However, the worst shock came on July 11 when two buses were raked with machine-gun fire during an MNR ambush and 20 people died.

Clearly the government of Mr Samora Machel has problems. There are shortages and queues, though it is difficult to tell if the conditions of the local people are any worse than they were in colonial times.

Local men still want to go to South Africa to work. They hate apartheid, but they want the money and consumer goods.

The number of Mozambicans working in the Republic is only a quarter that of pre-independence levels.

CSO: 3400/81

BRIEFS

BEIRA WATER SUPPLY SABOTAGED--Maputo, October 6--Saboteurs today damaged water supplies to Beira, Mozambique's second largest city, causing the introduction of strict rationing, the city's administration said. The port city was already on emergency electricity supplies following sabotage by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) last month. The rebels, believed to have South African backing, have been concentrating their operations in an area west of Beira. The past three months have seen frequent clashes between rebel groups and the Mozambican army along the roads and railways from the Indian Ocean port to Zimbabwe and Malawi. The city administration called on residents to "neutralize the actions of those who try to cause agitation." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 8 Oct 82 p 21]

MAPUTO CRIME WAVE--MAPUTO--Members of gangs arrested in Maputo will be tried by the Revolutionary Military Tribunal, the only court in Mozambique with the power to sentence them to death. According to Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, violent crimes such as murder, rape and armed robbery are considered political in nature. "They are not ordinary offences," the agency quoted a Ministry of the Interior spokesman as saying. "Through them attempts are made to create an atmosphere of terror in Maputo." The statement follows a four-month campaign to rid Maputo of "criminals and vagrants" that has resulted in 2 098 arrests. The spokesman said the arrests had led to a considerable fall in the capital's crime rate but he warned that some gangs had gone into hiding on the outskirts of Maputo. They were awaiting the opportunity to resume their activities but the police would not rest until "everyone of these marginal elements has been detained." The operation was mounted after Maputo suffered a wave of violent crime that the spokesman said was aimed, in particular, at foreigners. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Feb 82 p 5]

KUWAITI FINANCING--Maputo, October 12--An Arab development agency is to finance improvements to Southern African Transport facilities and has indicated willingness to fund a major irrigation project on Mozambique's

border with South Africa. A delegation from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Development completed talks with Mozambican officials last weekend on funding to improve container handling at the port of Nacala, northern Mozambique, and the signalling system on rail networks from the port of Beira to landlocked Malawi and Zimbabwe. The two projects are part of a plan by the nine-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) which was set up to end dependence on South African facilities. The Kuwaiti group is already financing the upgrading of a 250-kilometer (150-mile) road from Zimbabwe to Malawi through Mozambique's Tete province. A Kuwaiti Fund spokesman, Murtala Ibrahim, told reporters here that "there is no reason" why it should not finance the Massingir irrigation scheme in the Limpopo valley. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 12 Oct 82 p 9]

CSO: 3400/151

RESOLUTION 435 'ONLY' WAY, SAYS DAMARA COUNCIL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE CUBAN ISSUE in Angola must not be allowed to develop into an obstacle to a UN-supervised election in Namibia followed by the attainment of internationally-recognised independence.

This was one of the major resolutions passed at the annual congress of the Damara Council in Omaruru at the weekend.

The congress was attended by 300 delegates from all over the country.

The Damara Council also rejected any alternative ways of achieving independence other than through UN Security Council Resolution 435.

This in effect was a swipe at the DTA which is presently trying to initiate a Western-supervised election for SWA.

The implication of the Damara Council's resolution on the Cuban issue is that it will be agreeable to the implementation of a UN-supervised election in Namibia with the presence of the Cubans in Angola if need be.

The Damara Council's standpoint is that the Cuban presence in Angola is primarily to provide political and economic stability in the country for the ruling MPLA and not as a means to attack or destabilise Namibia.

The Damara Council rejects the view that the rationale of Swapo and the Cubans is the same.

The Damara Council resolved that Resolution 435 is the only way in which internationally-acceptable independence can be reached for Namibia because it is the only basis on which Swapo has agreed to participate in an election and it is the only basis which will be acceptable to the international community at large.

The congress viewed Swapo as a political party which justly strives for independence in Namibia and it does not regard Swapo as an enemy which necessarily jeopardises the interests of the country. Swapo is held to have been forced into its present guerrilla role by the SA Government.

The congress resolved however for the Damara Council to participate and cooperate in the AG Mr Danie Hough's latest constitutional proposals provided it is purely an interim arrangements, effective and efficient and not an extension of the DTA.

The Damararand regards the present first-tier government as being totally dominated by the DTA and it is not prepared

to participate as long as the DTA maintains its prominent role.

The DTA made it clear to the AG Mr Danie Hough last Tuesday that in turn would only participate in Mr Hough's new arrangement if it does in fact retain its prominent role.

The Damararaad took exception to the DTA's objections that it had adopted the Black power or clenched first sign used by Swapo and other Black-orientated organisations.

The DTA has in the past said that the Damararaad's use of the clenched fist is a clear sign that it open-heartedly supports Swapo.

The Damara Council leader Mr Justus Garoëb told the congress that if the DTA's argument were valid, then it could also be said that the DTA through use of its V-sign supported Mr Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

The congress was followed by a public meeting attended by about 1 000 people plus and was addressed by the Damara Council leaders and the leader of the Coloured Labour Party, Mr Barney Barnes.

Mr Barnes said that the DTA leaders should be locked up immediately by the authorities in terms of Proclamation AG 26 which is aimed at preventing political instability and involves detention without trial.

Mr Barnes referred primarily in this respect to the Damararaad public meeting at Khorixas about six weeks ago in which DTA leaders and supporters allegedly broke up a Damara Council public meeting.

CSO: 3400/128

SPECIALISTS PREDICT RISE IN OIL EXPORTS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2940, 12 Oct 82 p 16

[Text] Lagos, October 12--Nigerian oil production and exports should rise sharply in the last quarter of this year following the gradual fall in world oil stocks to lower levels than last year's, local oil specialists said here today.

Also adding to their optimism were predictions that energy conservation measures had just about peaked and that demand for oil from big national consumers would pick up as the northern Winter approached.

The specialists forecast that demand for oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would grow by 20 percent from 16 million to 20 million barrels a day.

Nigeria is hoping to benefit from this increase by getting its OPEC production quota raised above the current 1,300,000 barrels a day before OPEC's next scheduled meeting here on December 9.

But Nigeria, which takes over the presidency of OPEC soon, is resisting pressure from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to agree to a bigger differential premium for light crude in exchange for a higher output quota.

It claims that the differentials should actually be cut, since medium-grade oils are in higher demand than the light crudes.

Nigeria is unable to balance its budget with its current oil revenue. Earlier this year it introduced stringent import controls and has now announced an aggressive oil marketing campaign in order to pay arrear import bills and boost fast-dwindling foreign exchange reserves. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/136

POPULATION COMMISSION SETS UP ELEVEN COMMITTEES

Lagis DAILY TIMES in English 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

ELEVEN committees have been set up by the National Population Commission to consider various aspects of the population problem.

This was announced in Lagos yesterday by the chairman of the National Population Commission (NPC), Alhaji Abdurrahman Okene.

No head count he said, "will take place in the country now until certain essential preliminaries" were accomplished.

Alhaji Abdurrahman said the preliminaries included fertility survey of women, and a survey of the potentials of our human resources.

He also disclosed that a fertility survey, designed to determine the productivity rate of Nigerian women, had been completed in the Cross River, Rivers, Anambra and Imo states.

The survey for other states would be completed later this year.

The last census exercise was carried out in 1973 by the military administration of Mr. Yakubu Gowon.

The provisional figures of the head-count gave the country's population as 79,758,969.

In 1963, Nigeria's population was 55.66 million while the 1952/53 population figure was 30.41 million.

Nigeria's first recorded census was held in 1911 and the country's population then was 15,966,380.

The next count took place in 1921 and the recorded figure was 18,624,690.

President Shehu Shagari announced in April last year that another head count of Nigeria's population would take place before 1983.

CSO: 3400/118

RUBBER AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BRAZIL

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Sep 82 p 23

[Text]

THE Nigerian Rubber Board on Wednesday in Lagos signed the third trade agreement with Cotia International of Brazil to export natural rubber to Brazil for a period of two years.

The agreement which is aimed at bridging the gap in the balance of payments between the two countries involves the yearly importation of a minimum of 5,000 tonnes of natural rubber from Nigeria to Brazil on prices to be determined by the world rubber market..

The chairman of the Nigerian Rubber Board, Chief Stephen Anoka, signed the agreement on behalf of the Federal Government while Mr. Renato Pimentel-Leite signed for the Brazilian company.

Mr. Pimentel told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that although the rubber business was a one way trade between Nigeria and Brazil, his country regarded it as a way of reciprocating Brazil's various exports to Nigeria.

These he said include agricultural equipment, steel, paper and commodities such as sugar and salt.

He said that in spite of the global economic recession, past co-operation between the two countries had been highly impressive.

The first rubber agreement with Brazil was signed in 1978 while the second was in 1980.

Commercial interchange between Nigeria and Brazil rose from N16.6 million in 1971 to N1 billion in 1981.

The former Nigerian Consul General in Rio De Janeiro, Alhaji Mohammed Susore, who was also one of those who represented Nigeria at the signing agreement told NAN that trade balance between Brazil and Nigeria needed to be boosted.

He said that the Afro-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce which comprise all African countries was not an organisation adequate to promote Nigerian trade with Brazil and called for the support of the Federal Government in setting up a Nigeria-Brazil Chamber of Commerce to boost trade relations between the two countries.

CSO: 3400/118

STEEL MILL PRODUCTION PREDICTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Sep 82 p 17

[Text]

THE Katsina Rolling Mill which will produce 210,000 tonnes of steel on commission the Minister for Steel Malam Mamman Alli Makele disclosed on Wednesday.

Answering questions from journalists, in Lagos Malam Makele said out of the 210,000 tonnes, about 67,000 tonnes would be for the production of coils, while 143,000 tonnes would be for bars of different shapes.

He said the N85 million Steel Mill which has three phases.

He said agreement for the N85 million steel mill which has three phases, was signed with Japanese firm — Kobo Steel Limited — June 1979.

According to him the second phase of the mill would produce 420,000 tonnes while the third phase would produce 720,000 tonnes. Finished rolled products at the Mill would be from six milimetre to 40 milimetre in diametre using billets of 120 by 120 million milimetres from the Delta Steel Company in Aladja, Warri.

Malam Makele said the project as being financed from external loans in form of export credit loans.

Earlier, the Minister had told the visiting Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, Dr. Wolf Schunke, that Nigeria was making immense progress in the development of steel industry in the country.

He reiterated that Nigeria being a Non-Aligned nation was prepared to deal with any country in the world.

Ambassador Schunke had visited the Minister to present proposals of the GDR Government in the participation of steel development in the country.

Malam Makele said the present administration welcomed the participation of the GDR government in the steel projects, but warned that it would only accept high quality machinery for the steel plant.

Replying, Ambassador Schunke said all the guidelines given by the ministry would be closely studied by his government.

He stressed his government's preparedness to assist young developing nations especially in the field of training.

CSO: 3400/118

CHANGE IN STATE CREATION PROCESS SAID NOT ADVISABLE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Oct 82 p 3

[Text]

SINCE the rebirth of democracy, nothing has generated as much interest and debate as the creation of new states. This is evident by the submission to the National Assembly, of as many as 51 requests for new states.

The common reason given for demanding new states is the need to bring development nearer the people. In the existing structure certain areas complain of neglect and they rightly think that the solution is to get their own states.

Moreover, the method of revenue allocation coupled with the operation of the constitutional provision of the Federal character, made most people believe that the more states are carved out from their area, the greater will be the benefits derivable.

Others even want states for purely political advantage, hence political parties tend to support only the states they hope to win.

Considering the varied reasons and the popular demand, nobody could think of suppressing the idea. As far as we are concerned, all the demands are legitimate, subject of course, to meeting the constitutional provisions for state creation.

The 49 wise men who wrote the constitution and the members of the constituent Assembly who ratified the draft, knew that if the conditions for state creation were made simple, every local government, if not village, would want its own state. To check this, the stipulations for state creation in section eight of the constitution were made rather rigid. This was not only to guard against frivolity, but also, to make sure that any demand that successfully goes through the entire process must have been nationally considered reasonable.

Recently, however, some people who want to use the issue of state creation to score political points have been asking for the amendment of section eight to ease the process. We strongly believe that simplification of the state creation provisions is not advisable. Such amendment would only reduce the Constitution into a worthless paper.

Since the demand for states is overwhelming and the process is difficult, the pragmatic approach of the President all along of involving our political leaders to work out a consensual formula is still the best way out. Political leaders who have been working against this reasonable move should reconsider their stand to facilitate state creation.

Already, an all-party committee on the issue set up by the President, under the leadership of the Vice President, had long ago drawn up commendable guidelines.

The implementation of these guidelines has to be pursued vigorously by all political parties without unnecessary politicalisation. Certainly, state creation is one important thing that all political leaders that respect the wishes of the masses, must treat seriously. All political leaders should, therefore, come together without delay to operationalise the guidelines.

CSO: 3400/118

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PLANS RIVER BASIN PROJECTS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Oct 82 p 40

[Text]

THE Federal Government plans to spend N240 million on four projects under the Niger River Basin Development Authority in Kwara State during the current fourth national development programme.

Chief Eteng Okoi-Obuli, Minister of State for Water Resources, disclosed this in Ilorin while launching the Kwara State chapter of the "Green Revolution" Co-ordinating Committee.

The projects were for Kainji Lake Basin, Kampe River Valley Irrigation, Oshin-Oyun River Valley and Niger River Valley.

Chief Okoi-Obuli disclosed further that N23.8 million had so far been spent on these projects.

The minister stated that the Federal Government had spent the amount in order to show its commitment to ensure self-sufficiency in food production within the shortest time possible.

Chief Okoi-Obuli stated that the Federal Government had also involved itself in other seven agricultural projects in the state, including national accelerated food production, seed multiplication, special rice production and pulp wood, amounting to N2.4 million.

He said that the "green revolution" committee was, therefore, set up to co-ordinate the programmes.

The committee, the minister stated, would act as "on the site eye" of the Federal Government in monitoring the programmes and identifying any constraints that might "constitute a clog in the wheel of progress".

In his address, Governor Adamu Atta said that his government attached much importance to local farmers as vehicles to the success of the green revolution programme.

CSO: 3400/118

BRIEFS

GONGOLA DISTURBANCE--Political clashes on the Mambilla Plateau in Gongola State has grown from 10 to 21, according to police records in Yola, the capital. But unofficial sources say it is much bigger. Already the police have come under attack from some inhabitants for alleged slow response to an alert three weeks before the violence broke out. Also under attack from Mambilla Plateau local leaders is the government, accused of displaying a "lukewarm attitude" to the fueds. The leaders, Alhaji Ibrahim Siddiq and Alhaji Barkindo Sarkin Shanu, said they would press the Federal Government to "relieve the government of all forms of control over the Mambilla Plateau" and also seek urgent Federal aid for the victims. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Sep 82 p 1]

BAUCH NPP CHAIRMAN RESIGNS--The Bauci State chairman of the Nigeria Peoples Party (NPP) Mr Bulus Biliyong disclosed in Bauchi last weekend that he had quit membership of the party since January 1982. He noted that he resigned without making it public then because of his respect for the party. Mr Biliyong then advised the Bauchi State secretariat of the NPP "to keep its secret secret and stop spreading lies about well-meaning servants of the party. The former chairman further declared that he was now for the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) as from September 18, 1982, adding that "I have resisted the temptations to engage the NPP in mudslinging because we all belong to Progressive Peoples Alliance (PPA) in our determination to break the role of feudalism in the country." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Sep 82 p 2]

AUDU SWITCHES TO NPN--Professor Ishaya Audu, the External Affairs Minister, has joined the National Party of Nigeria (NPN). He said at a press conference in Wusasa near Zaria, "I have applied to join the National Party of Nigeria and I have been accepted by the Kaduna State Branch." Professor Audu said his decision to join the NPN was not influenced by any member of the party. "That I have decided to do so," he said, "is entirely my own decision and entirely my own responsibility." A foundation member of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) Professor Audu was the Vice-Presidential running-mate to Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe in 1979 but he resigned his membership of that party at the breakup of the NPN-NPP accord. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3402, 18 Oct 82 p 2748]

NPN RETAINS ZONING POLICY--The national chairman of NPN, Chief Adisa Akinloye has said that zoning was a cardinal policy of the party. Chief Akinloye was refuting a newspaper statement credited to the national secretary of the party, Alhaji Suleman Takuma, that the party's zoning as regards the presidency and the office of the governor had been abolished. Chief Akinloye said that zoning was a policy entrenched in the party's constitution and that such a cardinal policy could only be changed by the supreme body of the party. He said that the national convention of the party had not met to change the policy and as such, zoning was still a fundamental principle of the party. Chief Akinloye said that Alhaji Suleman did not consult him on the policy before making the statement. He affirmed that zoning was a policy that had contributed greatly to the acceptance of the NPN by the people. He also said that zoning had helped the party to reflect the federal character ad stipulated in the constitution. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3402, 18 Oct 82 p 2747]

COOPERATION WITH SOUTH KOREA--Seoul, October 12--Visiting Nigerian Commerce Minister Bello Maitama Yusuf has asked South Korea to enter into joint ventures in Nigeria rather than exporting finished products. He told a news conference today that investment in such fields as electronics, construction, automobile assembling and engineering could be promising for South Korean firms. He also asked South Korean industries to take part in various agriculture and petrochemical industry projects in Nigeria's fourth five-year development plan (1981-1985). Mr Yusuf, who arrived here on Sunday for a six-day visit, had talks with his South Korean counterpart Kim Dong-Whie yesterday and agreed to hold annual trade ministers' talks between the two countries. He also attended the "Nigeria Day" ceremony on Monday at the Seoul International Trade Fair '82 now being held here. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2940, 12 Oct 82 p 16]

CSO: 3400/137

NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT IMPOSSIBLE WITH CUBANS IN ANGOLA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Oct 82 p 18

[Editorial: "Delay in the South-West"]

[Text] Of all the stumbling blocks in the way of a peaceful settlement of the South-West problem it is the presence of the Cuban soldiers in Angola which has recently come under the spotlight. While South Africa has placed the categorical withdrawal of the Cubans as a condition, off and on there have been reassuring sounds from the United States that this is not creating any unsurmountable problems. The United States would resolve this difficulty.

Now it appears that an impasse has come up in the U.S. negotiations with the Angolan Government with the latter refusing to give the Cubans the go-home notice. Angola insists that, as a sovereign country, it has the fullest right to request military aid from any country and that a settlement in the South-West must not be coupled to the withdrawal of the Cubans.

In this respect Angola is not alone. Like Angola some of the negotiating five Western countries feel that the two questions ought not be coupled together and in this respect it is mainly the French who have assumed an unambiguous stand, namely: This is a question of Angola sovereignty which may not be violated. Thus the withdrawal of the Cubans cannot be placed as a condition for a settlement of the South-West question.

Hope for a speedy settlement has faded and the Cuban stumbling block has dashed the expectation of seeing 1983 as the target year for the settlement. The entire process is being delayed by U.S. inability to persuade the Angolan Government.

What has happened is exactly what DIE BURGER warned against sometime ago. We stated repeatedly that the Cuban problem is the greatest single stumbling block and that a settlement is dependent on the United States undertaking to resolve this matter expediently and we wondered on how it would succeed in doing this.

As far as South Africa is concerned there is no other way out. The Cubans must get out of Angola. The United States must make a new effort despite the fact that there no longer is unanimity among the five Western countries.

7964
CSO: 3401/5

NEW GENERATION SOVIET SPY SHIP SAILS TO CAPE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Pretoria--A Russian sophisticated spy ship of the BALZAM-class was sailing within 50 nautical miles of the South African coast last week. The vessel is an electronic warship outfitted with ultramodern spying equipment.

The ship, which is on its first operational cruise, was being observed by units of the navy and of the airforce while it was sailing around the Cape, according to an announcement made here yesterday by Chief of the Armed Forces Gen Constant Viljoen.

First of Its Kind

The vessel had called on Luanda, Angola, and is presumably on its way to the Indian Ocean to join the Soviet squadron of the Russian fleet deployed there.

General Viljoen said: "This incident illustrates once again the undesirability of Russian interest in southern Africa to which the minister of defense referred on Sunday evening in the course of a television interview. The spy ship is the first of its kind. Previously Russian spy ships were based on models of commercial vessels, trawlers and fishing boats or were simply outfitted reproductions of these, while the ships of the BALZAM-class are being developed as spy ships in all respects.

These ships are being designed and equipped to comply with the requirements of the Russian fleet. This ship has two SAM missile launchers each having four missiles. In addition the ship carries a 6-barrel 30 mm cannon system with 2,000 projectiles for each barrel. Nothing is known on the type of electronic system with which the ship is equipped.

The ship has a crew of about 180 men and weighs approximately 4,000 tons.

7964
CSO: 3401/5

G-5 CANNON SHOWN IN ATHENS WORLD ARMS EXPO; PREVIEW OF G-6

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Interview with Commandant Piet Marais, chairman of ARMSCOR, by DIE BURGER, in Athens on 11 October 1982]

[Text] Yesterday South Africa entered the international armaments market with a bang. For the first time in its history ARMSCOR [South African Armaments Corporation] showed its military equipment (among the best in the world) at an overseas armaments exposition in Greece known to the world market.

Yesterday, in an interview at Athens, Commandant Piet Marais (chairman of ARMSCOR) told DIE BURGER that the big attraction at the South African exhibit was the now world famous G-5 cannon of 13-1/2 tons manufactured entirely in South Africa.

Commandant Marais said that the invitation to ARMSCOR to take part in the biannual exposition along with 260 of the world's biggest armaments manufacturers represents a gigantic breakthrough for South Africa and for ARMSCOR.

"It is a long cherished dream which is being realized today. It was 5 years and a month ago that the United Nations imposed an arms boycott against South Africa and now South Africa is exhibiting in a NATO country a weapon which no other NATO country possesses."

With Pride

"Today South Africa can show the world its armaments capabilities with pride. This is a great achievement for a country, which has been in the armaments industry for such a brief period, to produce some of the best weapons of the world."

"What we are proving here today is that South Africa has effectively neutralized the arms boycott." This is what Commandant Marais said.

He went on to say that still another honor which was given to ARMSCOR is the fact that it was granted one of the half dozen or so extramural exhibit areas, near the main entrance to the gigantic exposition halls, for the showing of the G-5.

In addition, along with great names in the armaments industry such as the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Italy, ARMSCOR too obtained a large exhibit area in one of the halls in company with the above.

Even as of yesterday, when the exhibition opened, the G-5 drew a great deal of interest on the part of the international press, the various military attaches and the Greek armed forces.

Commandant Marais said that this kind of interest will continue today when the delegates of the 40 countries invited, who may have come to purchase arms, will be visiting the exhibition.

According to the organizers of the exhibition several European countries were already enquiring about the G-5 even before yesterday's official opening of the exposition while the cannon was still covered with the canvas.

In addition to the G-5 ARMSCOR is also exhibiting the cannon's muzzle speedometer, the artillery computer and the various telecommunication systems. Logistical problems with the transportation of other weapons has made their physical display impossible.

Last week, when representatives of ARMSCOR arrived in Athens with 15 tons of armaments and other exhibit material, there were no problems with the Greek Socialist Government.

Commandant Marais said that he and his people received the best treatment on the part of the organizers of the exposition.

The armaments exposition will last until Friday.

7964
CSO: 3401/5

POSSIBLE ELIMINATION OF DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH GENERAL SYNOD MENTIONED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Pretoria--The Sixth General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, which is opening here today, may be the last General Synod in its present form.

Ever since the previous synods from 1968 on voices have been raised in favor of a scaled down synod or the complete elimination of the General Synod.

Recently the Swartland Presbytery decided to recommend to the Western Cape Synod a restructuring of the General Synod into an ecumenical liaison body for the purpose of eliminating some of the work being duplicated by the regional synods.

Voting Right

Another source of concern for some churchmen is the increasing expenses of the General Synod. Officials who have come across the regulations of the General Synod which begins today say that it is very difficult to compute these expenses. However, it is known that just the cost of printing the agenda is running to 22,000 rand.

Altogether 550 delegates are entitled to attend the synod: 25 preachers and 25 elders from each of the 11 regional synods in South Africa, the South-West and the Mid Africa Synod and the Synod of Zimbabwe.

Not all of the regional synods have sent their full 50 delegates and therefore tomorrow the General Synod will start out with 508 delegates. The three theological faculties of Stellenbosch, Bloemfontein and Pretoria are entitled to send an advisory delegate for each of them. These are entitled to speak at the synod, but they do not have any voting right.

Echo Elimination

The General Synod happens to be the first meeting inside the brand new synod hall in Pretoria which was opened in September. The hall has 604 seats for delegates and about 100 visitors can also obtain seats.

The hall is equipped with electronic speaking and voting systems. Each of the seats has a built-in microphone and loudspeaker which are acoustically arranged

in such a manner as to eliminate echoes. When a delegate takes his seat he presses a little button and thus records his presence on a computer.

If there is a voting he depresses a button hidden under the bench in order to vote "yes" or "no" or "in favor" or "against." This is actually being registered in a computer. The result is shown on a console located between the moderator and the secretary of the church council.

The Building

Within the building there are four commission chambers and several smaller committee chambers.

Refreshments can be served at two stands at the entrance portals. Within the building there are a computer and a permanent branch of a large commercial bank. It is estimated that the cost of the building, which is not yet complete, will be less than 20 million rand.

Actually the building will not cost anything to the church. A large part of the building will be rented out and the rental money is expected to pay for the building within 15 years. After the 16th year the building will be bringing in an income of 11 million rand annually.

Applications

The Dutch Reformed Church's bookstore of Transvaal has made all the booking reservations for the delegates who requested them. Each of the delegates was previously asked to state whether he wanted housing accommodations. Mr J. Olivier, the chief manager of the Dutch Reformed Church bookstore, said: "It is surprising to see how many preachers and elders have friends and families in Pretoria. We had to make arrangements for only 175 delegates."

Yesterday, the day before the synod was due to start, there were still people who called to request a place. These were delegates who, at the very last minute, heard that they were to attend the synod because of the inability of an appointed delegate to do so.

Applications on the part of delegates were quite divergent: A preacher of a rural congregation asked to have housing accommodations on the topmost floor of the hotel. He wanted to be able to look out from his window and believed that he would not feel at home with the city crowds on the ground floor.

Still another delegate from Zimbabwe asked to be accommodated on the first floor. He was afraid of using the elevator because sf the danger of terrorist bombs.

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BRIEFS

DE KLERK JOINS RAU--DR Willem de Klerk, former editor of Die Transvaler, has taken up a part-time professorship in journalism at Rand Afrikaans University. According to Rapport, with whom Dr De Klerk has been a regular columnist for the past eight years, he will also assist Rapport on a more firm basis than before. Dr De Klerk said in an interview with Rapport that he wanted to be an independent commentator and to be involved in broader political annalysis and information. Dr De Klerk said he intended to arrange his programme so that both his professorship and his work for Rapport could each have their fair share. He thought RAU was in a key position to build up a journalistic tradition. It is understood that he would take up his work there on November 1. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Oct 82 p 5]

FORT HARE STUDENTS--CAPE TOWN--The Council of the University of Cape Town has called for a judicial commission of inquiry into recent events at the Fort Hare campus which had led to the expulsion of nearly 50 percent of the students. In a statement released at the weekend, the Council said it noted with deep concern that nearly half of the student body at Fort Hare had been unable to continue studying at the university. "While not having all the facts at its disposal, the Council believes that the matter is of such importance to university life in South Africa that a judicial commission of inquiry should be appointed to inquire into all the circumstances surrounding the relevant events on the Fort Hare campus." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Oct 82 p 9]

POLICE VEHICLES STONED--THIRTY-NINE Blacks, 26 men and 13 women, are likely to appear in the Pietermaritzburg Magistrates' Court today on charges under the Internal Security Act. Their appearance will be a sequel to the unrest in the Sobantu Black township, near Pietermaritzburg, at the weekend. Major M Steyn has confirmed that the 39 people were arrested after the funeral of 17-year-old Graham Radebe, who died past Wednesday from a bullet wound during a rent increase protest. Major Steyn said that the arrests were made after five police vehicles were stoned by the crowd of about 3 000 mourners, the majority of whom were teenagers. The police fired teargas into the crowd when they adopted a hostile attitude and began giving Black Power salutes and chanting 'freedom' songs. The service was held at the Sobantu Community Hall. The situation in the township, where there have been several incidents in the past two weeks, was said to be quiet but tense yesterday. Last week 19 people from the township, many of them were minors, appeared in the Pietermaritzburg Magistrates' Court on charges under the Internal Security Act. The adults

were granted bail of R50 each and the minors were released into the custody of their parents. They were all remanded to October 26. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Oct 82 p 9]

PFP CONGRESS--DURBAN--South Africa's security legislation will come under sharp attack at the two-day provincial congress of the Progressive Federal Party in Durban this week. Party leader Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert will address the congress on Friday morning followed by a closed session entitled "Closed-session: get to know Van Zyl Slabbert". The Durban central constituency has expressed regret that the Rabie Commission failed to examine more closely the conditions of people in detention without trial under the security laws. A central constituency resolution has called for an independent commission of inquiry to be appointed as a matter of urgency to inquire into and report on security matters. A resolution submitted by the Greytown constituency clams the Government for its handling of the Ingwavium issue and demands that the Government abandons any further attempts to negotiate with the Swaziland Government on the issue. Another resolution submitted by the Berea constituency says the consistent rejection by the people and government of KwaZulu of separate independence should lead the Government to abandon land consolidation in Natal. Another resolution deals with the chronic housing shortage for all groups in Natal and notes some 200 000 Blacks in Natal still await resettlement. Another says there is a lack of "reality" in the Government's constitutional proposals. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 82 p 15]

PASS SWOOP--CAPE TOWN--More than 120 people were arrested in pre-dawn pass raids in the Nyanga east and Guguletu townships yesterday according to eyewitnesses. This was the second large-scale pass raid before dawn in the townships in two days. On Monday about 100 people appeared in the Langa commissioner's court after a raid in Nyanga. According to an eyewitness, more than 30 vans were involved in the raids on the Nyanga single-quarters at 5 am yesterday. About 60 people were found guilty of pass offences before 10 am yesterday morning and fines totalling more than R1 500 were imposed. About 20 women were among those fined for being in the single-quarters without permission. [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 82 p 15]

CRUCIAL PRETORIA SYNOD--DS Kobus Potgieter was elected Moderator of the general synod of the NG church at a general synod meeting in Pretoria yesterday. Ds Tappies Moller from the Cape Province came second in the voting. Just over 500 dominees and elders of the NG church are attending the ten-day synod meeting which is being described as one of the most crucial NG synod meetings ever, taking place, as it is at a time of political reform. It is likely that the church will decide upon its position and attitude in the new envisaged system. The head of State Security, Dr Neil Barnard, addressed the synod behind closed doors on Monday night. It is believed that he spelled out where the church fitted in in the total marxist onslaught against southern Africa. As there are indications that Marxists are behind an attempt to subdue the NG kerk--the biggest of the three Afrikaans sister churches in South Africa--Dr Barnard could have touched on this issue in his address. When Ds Potgieter was elected, he said this was a very important synod and that sensitive and delicate matters would be discussed. One of the delicate issues is the

question of opening the church's doors to all races. It is expected there will be many standpoints for and against this matter and that it could lead to a stormy debate. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 82 p 3]

STRANDED PILGRIMS--CAPE TOWN--The 119 South African Muslim pilgrims stranded penniless in Madrid since the beginning of the week are due home today. Mr A Mahomed, manager of Flywell Travel Agencies in Cape Town, through which at least 80 of the pilgrims are booked, said all 119 people would be on a scheduled flight due to have left Madrid at 1 am this morning. They are due at Jan Smuts Airport at 1.30 pm today. Mr Mahomed refused to say who was paying the pilgrims' hotel and food bills. He said he was certain they would be unable to pay for themselves. The pilgrims were originally stranded at Jeddah Airport in Saudi Arabia when they were told their return flights had not been booked. Iberia Airlines then flew them to Spain but instead of catching a connecting flight to South Africa, they were stranded in Madrid. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Oct 82 p 4]

TRADE WITH GERMANY--SOUTH Africa occupies much the same position as the UK on a business-risk basis, ranking 14th against the UK's 12th in an assessment of 48 countries. The figures, based on an operations risk index compiled in Switzerland, have been released by the SA German Chamber of Trade and Industry. This means that South Africa is in the moderate-risk category. Up at the top of the low-risk sector are Switzerland, the US, Japan and West Germany. The only black African country that makes it into the moderate category is the Ivory Coast. All the others are in the high-risk or prohibitive-risk categories. At the bottom of the list is Iran, keeping company with Zaire, Pakistan and Argentina. South Africa is a lucrative market for West German goods. Latest trade figures released by the SA German Chamber show that German exports to South Africa were 37% up in the first six months of 1982 at R1 433,5-million against R1 042,4-million in the first six months of 1981. South African exports to Germany increased by 18,6% to R666,1-million from R561,5-million --though this was largely the result of currency fluctuations. Most of South Africa's exports to West Germany are raw materials such as chrome ores, coal and wool. Conversely, most of Germany's exports to South Africa are end products such as motor vehicles, plant and machinery. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Oct 82 p 32]

TOP COMPANIES--THIS is the first reminder about the high-level Business Times Top 100 Companies banquet for 1982, which is likely to be attended by about 700 VIP guests--the country's top decision-makers and their wives or partners. The banquet will be held in the ballroom at the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg and key events will include: --The first announcement of the Top 100 companies for 1982. --The first announcement of the "Royal" companies for 1982--those that have achieved a compound growth in earnings per share of 20% or more consistently for five years. --Presentations to the Top Five Businessmen of the Year. --Presentation to the chairman of the top Top 100 company. --Presentations of elegant certificates after the banquet to the other Top 100 companies. --Presentation by the president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of SA of a floating trophy to the winner of the best annual report of the year. --Announcement and (afterwards) presentation of certificates to the remaining 11 companies with reports adjudged as the most outstanding from

all JSE-listed companies in 1982. --Presentations to the chairmen of the four unlisted SA companies reporting to the public which, under the Business Times/Institute of CAs of SA annual report Programme for Reporting Excellence, are adjuged to have excelled above all others in their category. --Address of major importance by a VIP guest speaker, and by the Editor of the Sunday Times, Tertius Myburgh. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Oct 82 p 3]

EUROPEAN ORDERS--JOHANNESBURG Chamber of Commerce trade missions to Europe are pulling in multi-million orders. The mission, which returned in June, has already received orders for a wide range of products offered. One of the largest immediate orders pending is for R7-million worth of timber products. Export contracts concluded are: --The non-ferrous-metal group Denver Metal can boast a large initial order for continuous cast bronze bar and "XX" alloy (the latter being used in the glass industry). --Aerial King Sales has had its TV aerial amplifiers and similar products tested and received orders from the UK and Europe. --Orders from two European countries for charcoal. --An order for avocados, with good prospects for selling this summer's asparagus harvest. The JCC reports that other inquiries are coming in daily from companies contacted overseas. At least two export missions a year are organised by the JCC. Products offered must conform to Euroepan standards, the firms must guarantee continuity of supplies and marketability of such products are surveyed in detail before members are admitted to take part in JCC missions. The 1983 export missions will be divided into two groups, time length being two weeks each. Group one will cover the UK and West Germany and the second group Belgium and France. It has been found that such concentrated visits of short duration would be more in keeping with senior executives' time scheules, enabling them to negotiate business in the countries concerned at the minimum delay and absence from home. As before, contacts will be made for participants through chambers and South African trade representatives abroad. The chamber will again be applying for Government assistance covering the reimbursement of 50% of travelling expenses as well as a daily cash grant for subsistence. Each group must consist of not more than 20 businessmen. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Oct 82 p 9]

MEDIA NEWSLETTER 'UNDESIRABLE'--CAPE TOWN--Several student publications and the August issue of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa's newsletter, Kwasa, were declared undesirable today. From today it will be an offence to distribute number three of volume three of Kwasa, which contained articles about black trade unionists. The same applies to 20 other publications, including two pamphlets produced by the South African Students' Association, Crawford, called "Deadline for next death in detention?" and "Student action against systematic apartheid." [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Oct 82 p 4]

KHOSA FEUD--DURBAN--The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, appears to have overcome, at least partially, the long-standing feud between Ciskei and Transkei which has been threatening the progress of the planned confederation of Southern African states. The two countries are to attend a summit meeting in Pretoria, and Mr Botha will then get an indication of how far they are prepared to co-operate. The two countries have repeatedly said they would have nothing

to do with each other but they have now agreed to attend the summit meeting called by Mr Botha for November 11. At the meeting Mr Botha hopes to lay the foundation for the proposed confederation. All five of the independant homelands have accepted invitations to attend the summit in Pretoria. When he gave notice of the summit at the federal congress of the National Party in Bloemfontein two months ago Mr Botha said: "The purpose will be to devote further attention to the principles on which the envisaged confederation of Southern African states will be based and to such central issues as the Southern African Development Bank, and Customs Union." [Text [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Sep 82 p 12]

VANDALIZED POWER LINES--Sparks and explosions from the power lines over Katlehong may delight youthful vandals, but the residents left groping in the dark are far from amused. Now the local community is to crack down on the saboteurs in a bid to halt what an Escom official calls "a tremendous problem" throughout the Witwatersrand. Vandals who destroy the overhead wiring, insulators, or substations cause 14 percent of the power shortages in the Witwatersrand, and cost the commission over R30 000 a year in labour alone, Mr Fanie Terblanche, a spokesman for Escom, said. At Katlehong, councillors overseeing plans to electrify 17 000 homes will in future take vandals to court. "We are calling for the co-operation of the public to help us stop them," Mr A P Khumalo, community council chairman, said. "Kids throw wires over the power lines or shoot out the glass insulators to create their own fireworks," Mr Dennis Ackerman, Escom distribution manager for the Witwatersrand, said. Damage and power failures tend to peak during school holidays. From now on, contractors will be placing the power lines underground, safe from slingshots and tampering. At Soweto, where the power lines of the R206-million electrification project lie underground, vandalism is far less frequent. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Oct 82 p 2]

LESS SAAF FLYING TIME--CAPE TOWN--The South African Air Force might be forced to cut back on its flying hours to keep within budget limits, the Chief of the SAAF, Lieutenant-General Mike Muller, warned at the flying training school at Langebaanweg yesterday. General Muller used the Government's declared policy to restrict spending to emphasise a point during the official "switch-on" of a sophisticated air navigation simulator installed at the school less than two months ago. The computerised digital system, developed a and manufactured in South Africa, replaces an obsolete analogue simulator on which SAAF navigators were trained until eight weeks ago. General Muller said the cuts in Government spending meant greater emphasis would have to be placed on simulator hours. This would eventually apply to all sections of navigator and pilot training in the SAAF. In contrast to the old, largely manual system, the new digital electronic system allows the instructor to change circumstances and aircraft at a moment's notice. It can accommodate 12 trainees simultaneously. The multimillion rand development, which has attracted international interest, was designed in co-operation with the SAAF. The installation crowns a successful year for the navigation school, now known as 80 ANS. The school moved from its home of 30 years at Ysterplaat Air Force base to Langebaanweg in January. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Sep 82 p 15]

PRIESTS DEFY GAA--SOUTHERN African Catholic priests have recommended to bishops that they encourage a policy of black and white priests sharing accommodation to foster a better understanding of each other. The decision, taken earlier this month by the Southern African Council of Priests (SACP) at its annual meeting, is directly in conflict with the Group Areas Act which forbids whites and blacks to live in the same area. And if the recommendation by the consultative body of the church is accepted by the Southern African Bishop's Conference at its next meeting in October, it could further strain relations between the Government and the church. Father Emil Blaser, former secretary of the SACP, said yesterday Catholic priests realised the decision was in contravention of the Group Areas Act, but believed it was in the interests of Christian principles that they should come to know one another better, even if this meant breaking the law. He said that whites living in black areas and vice versa were "nothing new" for a number of priests had been doing so for some time--without Government permission. A spokesman for the Southern African Bishops' Conference said yesterday the issue would have to be discussed by the bishops' conference before it could become official policy. It has been reported in the latest edition of the Southern Cross, official mouthpiece of the Catholic Church in Southern Africa, that other recommendations which will be put to the bishops for consideration are that the bishops be requested to: --Speak out more often and strongly against measures weighing on the poor, such as the recent bread price increase; --Press for repeal of SA's law forbidding interracial marriage; and --Encourage parents to help instruct their children in the faith. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Sep 82 p 4]

SA STUDENT EXILES--A RECORD 613 South African exiles are now studying under United Nations scholarships, despite a serious cash squeeze. With demand and costs increasing, this year's R4-million in contributions and pledges to the UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa was not enough to maintain even last year's declining situation, the Secretary General, Mr Perez de Cuellar reported. It is two years since an evaluation team warned of trouble ahead. With rare candour it particularly urged African states to give more and charge less when it came to helping South African political refugees. While battling with cost increases of up to 400% in countries such as Britain, the team expressed special concern over the high fees some African institutions charged students in the programme. The report showed that this year there were only two African contributors--Nigeria gave R34 500 and Kenya came up with R1 581. Biggest of 38 contributors was the United States, with R1 150 000 provided or pledged, while Norway, Sweden and Denmark between them gave R1 800 000. Partly saving the situation for now is the completion of scores of scholarships held by Zimbabweans and students from other now independent countries that no longer come under the programme. Freed of the Zimbabwe burden, a total of 229 scholarships have been granted this year--205 to South Africans and 24 to South West Africans. With applications totalling 1 044, the odds against being picked are almost 5-1. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Oct 82 p 9]

INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE WARNING--CAPE TOWN--The procurement company involved in the setting up of the west coast firm, Atlantis Diesel Engines, has warned its

employees to be prepared for attempts at bribery and industrial espionage. The warning comes in the wake of an attempt by an employee of one of the company's suppliers to obtain information about a tender after the supplier had lost out on a deal. The warning, sent out in the form of a memo from the procurement manager of the company, Finasco, also comes after reports in a British newspaper of a multi-million rand bribery scandal in Europe aimed at securing deals with Ford and British Leyland. Copies of the reports were attached to the memo which was also sent to employees of Atlantis Diesel Engines. The memo was sent out by Mr T Illman, the company's procurement manager. A copy had been sent to a director of ADE. The memo stated that the reports in the British newspaper related to a "bribery scandal which ... involves companies which are well-known to us". He said in the memo that "one of our suppliers who recently lost out on a particular job has had one of his staff approach somebody in our accounts department with an offer of a 'backhander' if he will reveal what the successful competitor's price was". Mr Illman warned that the company might approach the police for assistance in dealing with bribery attempts and advised employees not to disclose prices of supplies and to report attempts to obtain such information. Dr A Patterson, managing director of Finasco, said yesterday the incident involving the accounts department had not been reported to the police. He said the amount involved was "not substantial" but that it was "indicative" of the present situation. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 82 p 2]

CALLUP FEARS--INCREASING pressure on young men to dodge national service was being encountered on many university campuses, the SA Defence Force's Chief of Personnel, Lieutenant-General R F Holtzhuasen, said in Pretoria this week. Addressing the Society for Student Counselling in Southern African Universities, Lt-Gen Holtzhuasen outlined some of the adjustment problems experienced by national servicemen, particularly graduates. For the graduate the military milieu was harsh, unreasonable, impersonal and uncomfortable. After the freedom of student life with the taste of academic success still fresh and eager to get on with his career, it was difficult for him to identify with discipline and the thought that he was just another number. However, with a positive attitude to national service and a degree of patriotism this adjustment should not be excessively painful. "Unfortunately we find on the majority of our university campuses an increasing pressure on our young men to dodge natioanal service or to question the underlying motive. "More and more the cry was heard; 'Its an unjust cause'," he said. This attack on the South African youth came in the guise of religion or on moral grounds just at the time in their lives when they were vulnerable and at their most questioning. He said graduates often looked down on their less learned colleagues in the Army. They struggled to accept the authority of the standard eight or nine corporal. The student was comparatively unresponsive to rules and regulations. The fear of the student in particular that he must sacrifice his identity and might lose his individuality as soon as he became part of the military set up was widespread. Lt-Gen Holtzhausen said there was also a problem of job uncertainty, caused by the fact that national servicemen were not always paid for the length of their service by their employers. "The fighting soldiers' patriotism suffers because those exempted from service can stay at home and get high salaries as well as opportunities for advancement," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 82 p 2]

BLACK TV AUDIENCE DOUBLES--Almost 42 percent of all city blacks now watch television each week, and more than half watch at least once a month, a big increase over the past year, a survey shows. The latest black broadcast media survey published by the All Media and Products Survey, shows 41,8 percent of city blacks watched television during the week, compared with 23,7 percent last year. During the coming year the number of black viewers in cities is expected to take another big leap when TV2 and TV3 become separate channels, and viewing time will be effectively doubled. More than half all city blacks already watch television at least once a month. Last year the figure was slightly over one-third. But blacks rarely watch television as obsessively as the first white television audiences of the late '70s. According to the survey only 2,8 percent of black viewers are glued to their little screens, watching up to five hours a night. Most give television a casual glance of less than one hour an evening, and among them the white television channel is still popular: for every five that watch TV2/3, four watch TV1. Viewing is still very much a city affair due to the shortage of transmitters. In towns black viewership is lower than 38 percent each week surveyed, in villages 22 percent and on the platteland only 6,4 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Sep 82 p 3]

MILITARY TRAINING ADVICE--MILITARY training comes first...and prospective employers, universities and wives later. That is the format for a young man's life that the South African Defence Force is trying to promote. Those that follow it will make the best soldiers and will adapt to the new, strange and disciplined way of life more easily. This was outlined this week by Lieutenant-General R F Holtzhausen, Chief of Staff Personnel, Army, to a conference of student counsellors held at Unisa in Pretoria. He appealed to the counsellors to advise school leavers to regard military training as their first commitment. University graduates, husbands and fathers and those who had already started a career only caused unnecessary problems for the Defence Force, themselves and their family. He said a young soldier had to adapt totally to the military way of life if he wanted to get on. "He must be motivated, he must understand the reason for the military struggle and must show unqualified patriotism," said Lt-Gen Holtzhausen. Unmarried young men who were being trained far from home with limited contact with parents found it easier to adapt, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Oct 82 p 19]

CSO: 3400/86

BRIEFS

NIGHT TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS LIFTED--Kampala, September 30--The Ugandan authorities today extended restrictions on night travel by government vehicles around Kampala to cover the whole country. The original restrictions which ban movement by official vehicles after office hours were imposed on Tuesday by Internal Affairs Minister John Luwuliza Kirunda. The authorities have yet to explain the ban on driving of official transport, but it coincides with extensive police checks on car papers at roadblocks set up around the capital yesterday and today. Mr Kirunda said in a broadcast today that vehicles moving about in the prohibited hours would need written permission from the ministers for the districts surrounding Kampala and in up-country districts additional authorisation from district commissioners and district police commanders. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2937, 1 Oct 82 p 16]

CSO: 3400/137

COUNTRY SAID GETTING CLOSER TO BANKRUPTCY

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2937, 1 Oct 82 pp 19-20

[Text] Kinshasa, September 29--Zaire is heading closer and closer to bankruptcy as the International Monetary Fund continues to withold promised aid because of Kinshasa's inability to meet IMF conditions, informed sources said here today.

Under the IMF plan launched in 1979 to enable Zaire to overcome its serious economic problems, Zaire would receive 1,200 million dollars over three years, its 4,900 million dollar debts would be rescheduled and widescale programme of public investment would be started.

However, Zaire was never able to fulfil the accompanying conditions, notably to cut its money supply and purge its corruption-riddled administration. Only inflation was reduced from 100 percent in 1979 to 35 percent in 1981, thanks to a devaluation of the currency.

In fact, Zaire received only one instalment of the IMF cash in July 1980, amounting to about a fifth of the original scheduled sum. At the end of 1981 the programme, the largest IMF project in Africa, was officially suspended.

However, a team of IMF experts is still in Kinshasa and negotiations are continuing between the two sides in an effort to redefine the bases for resuming aid.

But many observers are openly pessimistic on the outcome of these talks, given Zaire's ever-worsening economic situation.

By December this year, informed sources said, the foreign debt will amount to 5,200 million dollars. Repayment for the current year has been fixed at 650 million dollars, but Zaire will not be able to come up with more than 230 millions.

The budgetary deficit which has been chronic for many years will also have practically doubled compared with 1981. But Zaire, which is totally dependent on other countries to sustain its capitalist-type economy is apparently unable to fill the gap.

The drop in the world price of its principal products (copper, cobalt and zinc), forcing it to sell at a loss, coupled with the almost institutionalised corruption, means that Zaire has been facing a scarcity of foreign currency for months.

As a result the authorities have been forced to ration a number of imports, notably fuel. Lines of cars stretching several kilometres (miles) and a three-day wait for supplies are now common in Kinshasa.

The purchasing power of the average Zairese continues to drop, but the rise of a parallel economy based on the black market and widespread speculation has helped to maintain a semblance of balance and appears to be essential to the stability of the country.

Meanwhile the authorities, anxious to stave off public discontent, are trying to stop the most yawning gaps as they appear. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/136

RELATIONS WITH BELGIUM THREATENED BY BLUMENTHAL REPORT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3402, 18 Oct 82 p 2744

[Text]

Shada Islam writes from Brussels: Belgian officials had barely recovered from the evidence of human rights violations in Zaire at the recent meeting of the Peoples Permanent Tribunal in Rotterdam, when they were faced with the explosive contents of a report on Zaire's economic situation drawn up by a former expert of the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Erwin Blumenthal. The announcement in Brussels October 1 of the creation of a new three-party "front for the restoration of democracy in the Congo" is expected to further complicate relations between Brussels and Kinshasa.

The Blumenthal report, which in addition to painting a sombre picture of Zaire's economic future makes some startling revelations concerning President Mobutu's successful attempts to "buy" a number of leading Belgian politicians, including a former Prime Minister, the current Minister of Communications and a leading policy maker at the Belgian Foreign Ministry, has created a major stir in Brussels. The Government of Wilfried Martens has launched an inquiry into the allegations — made in a special annex which is attached to the report of Mr. Blumenthal by former Zairois Prime Minister Nguza Karl I Bond — and promised to review its trade and aid links with Zaire by the end of the year.

Although the accusations have been vehemently denied by all concerned, some of Belgium's leading Socialists have been particularly embarrassed by the bribery allegations which could imperil their chances in the forthcoming Belgian municipal elections. Some even fear that President Mobutu, who has acknowledged that he himself gave copies of the report to his Belgian and French allies counted on just such an effect. The Zairois President has succeeded in one stroke in embarrassing the Belgian political world (especially the Socialists with whom relations are becoming increasingly difficult) and his rival, Nguza Karl I Bond, who has been appointed "spokesman" for the newly formed front for the restoration of democracy and whose charges were made in a private meeting with Blumenthal, in conditions of secrecy normal on such occasions.

The explosive accusations also detract from the more potentially dangerous assessment of the economic situation in Zaire made by Herr Blumenthal. The report drawn up for an unidentified "Western creditor" by the man who headed the Central Bank of Zaire in 1978 and 1979, warns that "there is no chance on the horizon for Zaire's numerous creditors to get their money back". Herr Blumenthal adds that "there has been and there remains only one major obstacle to annihilate all such prospects . . . the corruption of the team in power". The report points out that "Mobutu and his government show no concern about the question of paying off loans and the public debt. They are counting on the generosity of their creditors and the indefinite renewal of the loans and their repayments". Zaire's debt is currently estimated at $4.1bn.

Meanwhile, three major Zairean opposition parties — including the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, the Popular Revolutionary Party and Nguza Karl I Bond — have decided to work together in a loose "front" to restore democracy in Zaire. Despite their basic ideological differences, the three members of the front have promised to co-ordinate their actions both within and outside Zaire.

In their first joint appeal, the front members called on French President François Mitterrand to cancel his visit to Kinshasa for the Franco-African summit. A similar appeal was made to the Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans who said in Brussels recently that he would also visit Zaire shortly, without imposing any conditions.

CSO: 3400/136

'AZAP' DENIES BLUMENTHAL REPORT ON 'BRIBES'

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2937, Oct 82 p 20

[Text] Brussels, September 29--Zaire's official press agency (AZAP) today denounced as "lies" a report by former International Monetary Fund representative in Zaire Erwin Blumenthal that leading Belgian politicians had taken bribes from Zairean authorities.

But the agency added that Zaire's President, General Mobutu Sese Seko had released the report himself to "shed light" on the subject.

The AZAP statement came as a spokesman for Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens confirmed that the report had been given to the Belgian government by Zaire's Foreign Minister Yoka Mangono on behalf of General Mobutu.

The report named former Foreign Minister Henri Simonet and Foreign Ministry Policy Director Alfred Cahen, along with Communications Minister Herman de Croo. All have denied the allegations but Mr Martens has ordered an inquiry.

The Prime Minister's spokesman added that the Belgian parliament would be debating the policy of Brussels towards its former colony shortly.

AZAP said the Blumenthal report was "filled with untruths, slanders and false revelations, and attacked the Belgian press for its attitude. "Everything is grist to the mill in the little electoral war, above all when it is a question of Zaire," the agency said.

Meanwhile the Gabonese embassy in Brussels denied allegations by former Zaire Premier Nguza Karl I Bond now in exile, that President Mobutu had given diamonds to Gabonese President Omar Bongo.

Yesterday former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing denied a similar allegation by Mr Nguza about his wife Anne-Aymone. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/136

MUNDIA SAYS NO EXCUSE FOR NATION'S TOTAL DEPENDENCE ON OTHER COUNTRIES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIAN firms whose operations are based on imported raw materials must immediately move into areas of production where local materials are available.

Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia said in Livingstone yesterday that this change in the country's industrial infrastructure was now mandatory.

Speaking when he opened the new ITT Supersonic furniture factory, Mr Mundia said as a result of Government measures taken to alleviate the severe economic difficulties faced by the nation, the public must be prepared to be satisfied with fewer of the products which were now dependent on foreign exchange.

Mr Mundia said that despite the much-talked about economic recovery, there was no light at the end of the dark tunnel of the international economic mess that the world now found itself.

He said increased unemployment and protectionist monetary policies by the developed nations had dampened prices of raw materials at international markets which were also controlled by "ruthless" speculators.

The Prime Minister emphasised, therefore, that despite interdependability in international trade, there was no excuse for Zambia's total dependence on other countries even for basic necessities.

Mr Mundia said it was, therefore, imperative that large business firms in the private sector take steps to employ their resources, know-how and organisation to lessen the future burden of foreign exchange debts.

"Unless these firms and investors see their future of the commercial activities within the context of a gradually strengthening Zambian economy, they will become irrelevant and will have no moral base to continue their existence in Zambia," he said.

He added that the business community's sole existence as consumers of foreign exchange and not contributors to the Gross Domestic Product of the nation must cease.

"It is a must that firms whose operations are now based exclusively on imported inputs only, will have to move into those areas of production where local materials are available. Such firms will also have to set up industries or involve themselves in activities which will produce such raw material inputs."

CSO: 3400/125

ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE PLEDGE TO CEMENT BILATERAL RELATIONS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Sep 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe have pledged to cement bilateral relations through implementing objectives of the joint commission of co-operation between the two countries.

The pledge was made in Livingstone yesterday by the director general of National Commission for Development Planning, Dr Leonard Chivuno and Zimbabwean permanent secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Mufaro Hove.

The two officials, who are leading the delegations of their respective countries, said that the two countries would work out the mechanics to implement the agreement signed in 1981.

Dr Hove said that the joint commission was the matter on which President Kaunda and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had already committed their countries and it was now to put the machinery into motion.

"This agreement is a matter on which our two leaders have already put a seal and it is now for us to put the mechanics in action," he said.

He hoped that three days deliberations being held at the civic centre would be fruitful and prepare ground work for the signing of the protocol agreement on Thursday by ministers from the two countries.

CSO: 3400/125

ZAIRIAN SOLDIERS PULL OUT OF DISPUTED VILLAGE BUT LEAVE FLAG

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Zairean soldiers have pulled out of the disputed border village at Mwamba in Kampamba in Luapula Province but the Zairean flag still stands.

Confirming this yesterday Luapula Province political secretary, Mr Stephen Sikombe said the Zairean soldiers moved out of the disputed Zambian territory shortly after the recent emergency Zambia-Zaire joint permanent commission meeting.

He also added that there has not been any new development over the disputed territory but pointed out that a decision will be made at the next meeting to be held soon.

The Zairean soldiers hoisted a flag on Zambian soil last month and amassed troops at Mwamba Kampamba about 16 km inside Zambia near Chienge sub-boma in Mpweto area of Luapula Province.

The soldiers hoisted the flag on September 3 and did the same on August 3 in the same village near the common border.

Member of the Central Committee for the Copperbelt Mr Alex Shapi in his capacity as chairman of the commission then led an emergency meeting at Musoshi in Zaire to discuss the matter.

He said before leaving for Zaire that he would ask his Zairean counterpart in Shaba Province, Mr Bula Nyati to order the pull-our of troops and the removal of the flag from the Zambian soil.

CSO: 3400/125

CHURCH MUST COME OUT WITH TRUTH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE saddening Milingo saga is becoming even more saddening every day. The cob-web of intrigue around him is becoming so thick that people are left in a suspicious boding and the local church is apparently divided over the issue.

The most worrying aspect of it all, and perhaps the most intriguing thing, is that nobody in the local Roman Catholic Church in Zambia nor the Vatican itself has come out with a straightforward statement over the Milingo affair.

What is known for a fact is that Archbishop Milingo was summoned to Rome for unspecified investigations about his work in Zambia. He is now being held there incommunicado in virtual detention.

What also stands out as a fact is that the Zambian prelate could not have been summoned to Rome without some specific recommendation for that action from the Roman Catholic Church in Zambia.

As far as the Party UNIP, is concerned, President Kaunda himself laid it straight on the line three weeks ago.

He told a State House Press conference then that the Party would not interfere in the investigations by the Vatican on Archbishop Milingo.

Specifically he said: "The question of Milingo is squarely on the shoulders of the church. If members of the church agree with what Rome has done, then let it be so."

But apparently the local Roman Catholic Church has since remained tight-lipped on the matter.

This has led to all kinds of speculation and wild rumours about the church's own involve-

ment in the Milingo saga.

It cannot now surely absorb itself of incriminating intrigue which has already sown seeds of disunity and disaffection within the church.

Over the Milingo dispute, the Roman Catholic Church in Zambia clearly appears to have sinned by silence when it ought to have spoken out either for or against Milingo's recall.

At least it owes its numerous members in Zambia some specific information either way.

After all the church is people. The Vatican could not have done what it did without the church in Zambia wishing it to be so.

In the past the church in Zambia, and especially the Roman Catholic Church, has not hestitated to speak out on many important issues and even on less trivial matters than the Milingo saga.

Last year the Catholics were in the forefront of the church's crusade against scientific socialism in Zambia.

They did not leave a stone unturned, from the pulpits down to the streets and homes through official and unofficial publications, to ensure that their abhorrence of scientific socialism was not only understood but adhered to.

But come the Milingo saga, they surprisingly remain mute and even fail to advise the Party correctly. So far the nation has not been told of any consultations, initiated by the church, with the Party hierarchy. Is this by design?

If it is not then the Roman Cathlic Church in Zambia should spill the beans over the Milingo detention in Rome.

Let it come out with the truth, once and for all. Then the Milingo dust will settle and not turn into an unfortunate whirl-wind.

CSO: 3400/125

KABWE CATHOLICS DEMAND ARCHBISHOP'S REMOVAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Enock Ngosa]

[Excerpt]

MEMBERS of the Catholic Church in Kabwe have demanded the removal of Archbishop Elias Mutale from Lusaka while their counterparts in Lusaka have said should "detained" Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo decide to form his own church he would have a large following.

Over 300 members of the Kabwe Catholic Laity resolved at their crucial meeting at the weekend to continue fighting for the release of Archbishop Milingo from his "detention" at the Vatican while those in Lusaka said a church he would lead would be truly Zambian, free of interference by the white clergymen.

The Kabwe meeting which was attended by secretary of the Lusaka-Kabwe archdiocese Mr Peter Mutafungwa at Chowa parish resolved that:

"Archbishop Mutale has brought shame to the Catholic Christians by siding with white priests and the pro-nuncio. Because of this, he must go back to Kasama. The earlier the better."

Archbishop Mutale the apostolic administrator of the church was archbishop of Kasama before he moved to the Lusaka archdiocese to replace Archbishop Milingo four months ago.

The Kabwe Catholics called on the pro-nuncio, representative of the Pope to Zambia, Archbishop George Zur and Zambian bishops to examine their silence on the matter.

The meeting described their silence as "immoral" and said: "Why is it that they can't face the people? Whose interests are they serving? We recommend that a meeting be held soon and an official statement issued over Archbishop Milingo. We will not have puppet bishops in Zambia."

The Kabwe worshippers supported Mr Mutafungwa who condemned the top church hierarchy for allegedly having a hand in the "detention" of Archbishop Milingo.

Archbishop Mutale has threatened disciplinary action against Mr Mutafungwa.

In their resolutions, the Catholics said: "We agree with the Press statements made by Mr Mutafungwa. We repeat the warning that we know who have caused this confusion. They will regret it."

People who were misinformed and misled were pretending to represent the people. "They must watch out and keep out of our way".

Archbishop Mutale was not telling the Vatican the truth in saying that only a small section of the church rebelled over the Milingo affair.

Mr Mutafungwa was secretary of the council for the Laity in the archdiocese and the council was the supreme body and mouth piece of all Christians in the archdiocese. "Is this what Bishop Mutale calls a 'small section' of our Catholic community?"

On Archbishop Mutale's threat to crush any rebellion in the church over the Milingo saga, the meeting pointed out that there was no rebellion in the church at all.

"Secondly, let him not give the Vatican a wrong impression that he can crush what he calls a rebellion if there was one.

"He knows that he is highly unpopular in this archdiocese. He knows too that he has been banned in most parishes in and around Lusaka.

"He is not writing from a position of strength, but from a weak position. If the punishment against Mr Mutafungwa is effected, Bishop Mutale will know that he is punishing himself even more."

CSO: 3400/125

CHRISTIAN ACTION GROUP'S STATEMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] As a split looms in the Church following the "detention" of Lusaka Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo some Zambian Christians have said that they would not hesitate to follow the "estranged" Prelate if he broke away from the Vatican.

The Christian Action Group, a multi-denominational group formed specifically to obtain the release of the Archbishop from Rome declared "war" on some people in the Lusaka archdiocese who are believed to be behind his removal from Zambia.

A statement released at a Press conference presided over by newly elected chairman Mr Simon Mwamba who is also Mechanical Services Department (MSD) director, the Group charged that Archbishop Milingo's plight was a result of the Catholic Church's policy in Zambia which detested African leadership of the Church.

The group said that while it was not instigating a division of the Church in the country, this would eventually happen if the Archbishop was not returned to Zambia.

It attacked the Pro-Nuncio Archbishop George Zur, Archbishop Elias Mutale, the "white" clergy and "black" Bishops of the Lusaka archdiocese as having "Boiled and cooked" the whole issue that led to Archbishop Milingo's "exile."

The Action Group said there were too many questions unanswered by both the Vatican and the church leadership in Lusaka which had led to the unsatisfactory situation among Christians in the country.

The Group will therefore seek to find the legality of the Archbishop's forced stay in Rome and later consider the alternatives open to it which could include sending a representation to Rome to obtain his release.

It would also seek audience with State authorities in a bid to enlighten the Party and its government on the saga.

"We will also obtain assurances from the Pro-Nuncio regarding the immediate unconditional release of Archbishop Milingo to Zambia to enable His Grace to register as a voter and this should not be later than October 22, 1982," the statement said.

The Group said it was known among the Christian community in the country that Archbishop Milingo was not an ambitious man to contemplate a break from the Vatican.

"But if he decided to break away many of us would go with him and this would be a good thing because then we would have a truly Zambian Catholic Church."

The group said the action to "deport" Archbishop Milingo had so far remained unquestioned out of obedience "but obedience is a two-way traffic virtue. It allows for search of truth through questions and for truthful answers for enlightenment."

The Group pledged to take positive action in the event of failure by the Pro-Nuncio to satisfy the peaceful and Christian requests being made in respect of Archbishop Milingo.

It warned church leadership in Lusaka against intimidating individuals who were commenting on the issue as it affected their conscience, adding that it was wrong to say only a few members of the Laity were interested in bringing back Archbishop Milingo.

The Group, which has spread the campaign throughout the country by appointing co-ordinators of action in the provinces will embark on a fund raising campaign.

Those elected to posts apart from Mr Mwamba are Mr Costen Mweemba (vice chairman), Mr Damien Mwale (secretary), Mr Andrew Mwansa (vice secretary), Mrs Olipa Buleya (Treasurer), Mr Wilfred Zulu (vice treasurer), Mr Peter Mutafungwa (publicity secretary), Mrs Eliza Maonde (vice publicity secretary).

The executive was elected at a meeting held on Saturday at the Lusaka Boy Scouts Hall where more than 60 Christians of all denominations met.

CSO: 3400/125

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN CONTINUING MILINGO CONTROVERSY

Pope's Representative Awaiting Information

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

ROME, Tuesday.

ARCHBISHOP Emmanuel Milingo visited Zambia's ambassador to Italy, Mr Harry Nzunga today for the first time since he was recalled to Rome six months ago over his healing powers.

In a message sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Lusaka, Mr Nzunga said: "The archbishop looked well and cheerful. All members of staff were very happy to see him."

Mr Nzunga who invited Archbishop Milingo to the embassy on Independence day, said the archbishop assured him that he will be in contact while in Rome.

Archbishop Milingo's recall to the Vatican has raised controversy both national and internationally.

In Lusaka, the Pope's representative in Zambia Archbishop George Zur is awaiting information from the Vatican in Rome on Archbishop Milingo.

The pro-nuncio's personal secretary Father Patrick O'Brien said this yesterday when asked what his office was doing to avert a split in the Zambian Roman Catholic Church as a result of the "detention" of Archbishop Milingo.

On the split, he referred inquiries to Archbishop Elias Mutale, the Lusaka apostolic administrator who could not be contacted as he was reportedly out of Lusaka.—Times Reporter/Zana.

Group To Seek Milingo's Release

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

A NEWLY formed inter-denominational Christian group in Mufulira has raised K15,000 which it intends to use to send eight of its members to the Vatican City in Rome to seek the release of "detained" Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo.

Secretary of the new organisation calling itself the Zambia Christian Workers Group Mr Lawrence Mwamba said the organisation intended to send the eight members to Rome on Friday.

The decision to send representatives to Rome was reached at a meeting held on Sunday at Kamuchanga Primary School attended by more than 100 members from various church denominations.

The money was raised last week from a businessman who donated K10,000 while K5,000 was raised from donations from members.

The organisation learnt with sympathy the "detention" of Archbishop Milingo.

Mr Mwamba said while his organisation was interested in the release of Archbishop Milingo, it was at the same time against the use of violence in seeking his release.

In Kabwe individual members of the Catholic Church called for restraint among warring factions over the "detention" of Archbishop Milingo to save the church from collapse.

Many of them phoned the Times office in Kabwe while others called personally to express their fears for the future of the church if the Milingo affair was not resolved peacefully.

But secretary of the Kabwe-Lusaka archdiocese, Mr Peter Mutafungwa who has been threatened with disciplinary action by the apostolic administrator of the church, Archbishop Elias Mutale, for accusing the top church hierarchy of complicity in the banishment of Archbishop Milingo preferred not to say anything "at this stage".

Mr Mutafungwa who was elected publicity secretary of the Christian Action Group (ACG) formed by the inter-denominational meeting held in Lusaka on Sunday, only said: "We are very serious about it. It is better to wait until the ultimatum (October 22) on demands to bring Archbishop Milingo back expires." — Times Reporter/Zana.

CSO: 3400/125

BANK OF ZAMBIA GOVERNOR NOTES SHORTFALL IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Remmy Kabali]

[Text]

ZAMBIA needs K1.5 billion in foreign exchange every year to run the economy properly but she can only raise K900 million, Bank of Zambia governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani said in Livingstone.

Speaking at the bank's annual dinner at a Livingstone hotel on Monday night, he said the problem facing the country now was how to meet the K600 million shortfall.

Mr Kuwani suggested that to finance the K600 million shortfall the country should raise:

- Loans from international markets;
- Grants and loans from other friendly governments;
- Credit lines from suppliers of goods or comfirming finance houses;
- Letters of credits from commercial banks (these are limited to such exposures and;
- Reduce consumption in foreign exchange by a large percentage to make ends meet.

But he warned that a country could only borrow if it could prove it had the means and ability to repay the loans. "There is no market in the world today where loans can be obtained for a period in excess of ten years."

Very often lenders could only look at possible repayment within five years of lending the money while interest rates were so high that they did not fall below ten per cent unless they were described as politically concessional.

There was little one would discern in "the jargon of friendly governments."

"The reason for this is that the so-called friendly governments are themselves in severe economic problems and always looking for markets for their exports."

But there could only be a concessional loan if the lender or donor was economically able.

For these reasons, it had been difficult for Zambia to borrow from international markets at concessional interest rates.

Mr Kuwani suggested that to minimise the costs

it was important for the nation to deny itself certain commodities, services and needs however necessary they might be.

"It is for this reason that the Party and its Government has decided to withdraw completely holiday allowances with immediate effect."

Previous projections for better and brighter prospects had not been made and hopes for a substantial recovery in the later half of 1982 and early 1983 had already been dashed.

Most economic indicators now pointed to marginal or moderate recoveries in the industrialised countries. "But even these may not be reliable. As the world trade is not likely to pick up, so are the imbalances in current accounts likely to persist."

Copper price in 1981 was extremely low and the situation worsened in 1982. "In fact we experienced in June this year the lowest price for the past 50 years."

Coupled with this was the prolonged drought which affected agricultural output. The worst affected areas were the Southern and Western provinces.

The Southern Province which produces an average of three million bags of maize only managed one-and-a-half million this year, hence the country had to import maize to make up the shortfall.

Because of this situation and according to data available, the country's Gross Domestic Product in real forms declined by 1.8 per cent as against an increase of three per cent recorded in 1980.

This decline was because of the sharp fall in value and the primary sector which included mining.

"Naturally this decline affected our balance of payment during the year which reflected a deficit of K341.4 million. On the other hand the cost of imports continued to rise and a major single high import has been crude oil."

The only way the country could reduce the oil import bill was by reducing consumption.

The Party and its Government was carefully examining this problem and one hoped that when a decision to introduce the measures was made, the nation would rally behind the leadership in strictly implementing them.

Zambia's export receipts dropped from K980.4 million in 1980 to K921.5 million in 1981.

Payments for imports and services on the invisible account rose to K907.3 million and K586.7 million from their previous year's levels.

The increase in imports payment was caused by high oil import bill which rose to K183 million from K154 million in 1980.

The need to service the high debit burden and maintain its administrative obligations resulted in the recurrent expenditure of about K1,151.7 from K1,082 million.

Capital expenditure on the other hand declined to K137.9 million in 1981. Total revenue which was K767.7 million in 1980 rose to K803.7 million.

The inflation as measured by the consumer price index went up during the year under review.

The consumer price index of the low income group went up by 14 per cent as against 11.7 per cent in 1980.

This phenomenon was attributed to the increased demand for credit during the year, especially by the private sector.

Total domestic credit exceeded the ceiling set for the end of the December 1981 quota, though Government borrowing which was a source of great concern during the year was within the set targets.

The Budget recorded an overall deficit of K485.9 million which effected severe pressures upon the financial position of the Government.

Monetary developments in 1981 were characterised by a decline in primary liquidity and increases in total domestic credit and money supply creation.

CSO: 3400/125

BANK OF ZAMBIA ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1981 ISSUED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Airways Corporation which suffered a loss of K7.1 million last year faces a bleak future because of the impending ban on Boeing aircraft in Europe, warns the Bank of Zambia annual report for 1981.

The corporation is considering buying less noisy planes to safeguard itself against the ban but this might not be possible because of the foreign exchange problem and its tight liquidity position.

Zambia Airways — like other transport companies in the country — has been operating under severe constraints which included high maintenance costs, rising fuel bills and high debt obligations.

The low foreign exchange allocated to the airline affected the availability of spare parts and other equipment.

Other operational costs such as for labour contributed substantially to the difficult situation under which the corporation operated.

In terms of traffic, Zambia Airways carried 219,817 which represented a reduction of about 20 per cent from the previous year's level of 274,422 passengers.

"The decline in cobalt sales recorded during the year affected the corporation's cargo traffic which also fell considerably."

The effect of these factors led to the deterioration in its financial performance as reflected in the K7.1 million loss compared to K4.4 million recorded in the previous year.

"In addition, the increasing competition from other airlines will make Zambia Airways face bleak prospects.

"The single most important factor for this is the impending restriction on the use of the Boeing aircraft in most European countries.

"Zambia Airways which operates Boeings on its intercontinental flights is bound to be badly affected when this ban is effected."

The United Bus Company of Zambia made losses amounting to K2.2 million at the end of December 1981.

The unsatisfactory performance of the company was attributed to many factors including fares which remained static for many years.

The performance of the Contract Haulage continued to show great improvement but Zambia Railways continued to face shortages of wagons.

Zambia Railways made a loss of K1.9 million because of reduced volume of cargo.

"Despite this, the company's future prospects look brighter especially when its wagon fleet is increased."

During the 1982/83 financial year, a total of 1,000 old wagons will be scraped and replaced by a fleet of new ones.

The commissioning of the Kafue concrete sleepers factory, whose products have proved satisfactory, will help in keeping proper maintenance of the railway line.

This will reduce the number of derailments and accidents which in the past had contributed to the company's poor financial operations.

The Zambia-Tanzania Road Services incurred a loss of K185,000 during the year under review.

CSO: 3400/125

'FINANCIAL TIMES'ISSUES REPORT ON ZCCM'S 'TROUBLED AFFAIRS'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Excerpt] THE troubled affairs of Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines, the world's second largest copper producer after Chile's Codelco, were closely examined here.

The **Financial Times** said in a detailed report that Zambia Copper Investments, which has a 27.3 per cent stake in the merged group valued on June 30 of K21 million against a carrying value in ZCI's books of K201.6 million.

ZCI had decided on the write-down after consideration of the "very serious economic difficulties at present facing Zambia in general and ZCCM in particular — difficulties which the ZCI directors say may have brought about a permanent diminution in the value of the copper group."

While it was not possible to quantify the diminution, it was felt prudent to make a provision of half of the book value of the investment in the latest accounts.

To support their case, ZCI provided a summary of ZCCM's performance in the financial year ended March 31.

This showed production of copper, cobalt, lead and zinc broadly unchanged from pre-merger levels, but generally lower prices led to a fall of about 11 per cent in sales," the **Financial Times** noted.

Operating costs in Zambia had soared and so had the cost of financing copper stockpiles built up over the past few years.

As a result ZCCM had a net loss of K17 million campared with combined profits of K56.5 million from the two companies in the year before they merged.

Deficits

This accounted for ZCI's extraordinary deficits for the year ended June 30 totalling K10 million, almost all of which was accounted for by a write-down of 50 per cent of the carrying value of ZCI's stake in ZCCM.

The balance of ZCI's extraordinary deficits was a charge of K266,000 resulting from the stake in the ailing Botswana RST held by ZCI's parent Anglo American.

Three years ago ZCI granted de Beers a fixed charge over all its assets as security for contingent liabilities undertaken by de Beers in respect of Botswana RST.

Losses incurred by de Beers left ZCI liable for K341,400 of which K269,000 is considered irrecoverable.

All this resulted in a net loss to ZCI of K99.5 million against profits in the previous year of K2.5 million.

The extraordinary deficits are to be met from the share premium account and consequently no dividend will be paid. There is about K6.4 million of dividend income blocked in Zambia.

CSO: 3400/83

ZCCM CHAIRMAN PRESENTS COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA Consolidated Copper Mines has saved K100 million in six months after introducing the cost-saving measures, chairman and chief executive Mr Francis Kaunda announced in Lusaka yesterday.

He warned that even tougher measures would be introduced soon because the earlier ones had proved successful.

He was presenting the company's annual report at a Lusaka Press briefing in his boardroom.

Although the measures had caused so much controversy, they were the only way out to improve the economy.

When he announced the measures six months ago, it was the company's intention to save K300 million by the end of the financial year on March 31, 1983.

"But already, we can see that we shall overshoot this figure because we could have in fact saved K180 million had it not been for low copper prices."

Mr Kaunda did not like to create the impression that this success meant the company was out of trouble.

"We are not because of the poor copper prices. So it is our intention to consider additional measures which we shall announce later. And we shall ensure that they are implemented to the letter."

He commended employees for their loyalty and dedication which contributed to the success of the measures.

He observed that there were some doubts as to how genuinely ZCCM implemented the measures.

He dismissed claims that the measures were biased in favour of expatriates.

The vehicles which ZCCM was accused of importing after announcing the measures were actually bought by Roan Consolidated Copper Mines (RCM) and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM).

Because it took long for imports to arrive by sea, the vehicles arrived after the merger of the two mining companies.

"They were on the high seas when I was announcing the measures."

Contrary to what some people said, most of the vehicles were not luxury cars for management but they included ambulances and hearses and other commercial vehicles.

"To say the cost-saving measures are a big farce because of these vehicles is an exaggeration of facts. In fact they only cost K1.5 million."

On salaries, he said pay for expatriates had not been increased and there had never been a time when ZCCM said the salaries of expatriates and Zambian miners would be brought at par.

The truth was that the salaries of local miners were increased as per collective agreement signed early this year.

"It is also a fact that the new conditions of service for expatriates are more favourable than in the past although this does not mean extra cost to the company."

The conditions had been made attractive to the expatriates because ZCCM had changed the system of employing them.

"They are now employed by Zambia Appointments Limited and seconded to ZCCM."

Under this arrangement, they did not pay income tax. Part of their salaries is paid to them in foreign exchange because ZAL was exempt from paying tax in the UK.

"Although the expatriate is getting the same as before, he is now happy because his take home is higher," the ZCCM chief said.

Expatriate labour cost had gone down by 20 per cent now than before. And because the company was able to pay better, it could afford to be selective in recruitment.

"We are now going for quality and not quantity."

Following the measures, 162 of the 500 expatriates declared redundant had left Zambia.

Explaining why ZCCM could not give equal pay to Zambian and expatriate miners, Mr Kaunda said it would be unwise to do this because if expatriate salaries were brought down to that of Zambians, there would be no expatriates in the mines.

If Zambians were to be paid what the expatriates were getting, the company would be broke. "It cannot meet this requirement because expatriates get a lot of money."

By paying the expatriates more, ZCCM was only conforming to the dictates of a competitive market. Highly qualified expatriates were highly paid the world over.

There were certain pressures behind the scenes who wanted to divert ZCCM from doing what was in the national interest.

"Give us a chance to make ZCCM a resounding success for the benefit of all. We started operating only six months ago and it was very unfair to say that we lost K173 million which was the consolidated loss of NCCM."

"Do not judge us too quickly because some measures are long term and their results are yet to be seen."

CSO: 3400/125

MUZ, CZZM TO ESTABLISH ZAMBIANIZATION COMMITTEES AT EACH MINE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) and the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) have agreed to establish divisional Zambianisation committees at each mine.

And MUZ has warned ZCCM of industrial unrest if it continudd to flout the recognition of an agreement signed between the two parties.

The decision to establish Zambianisation committees at each division of the mines follows a heated and frank meeting betwean MUZ chairman Mr Timothy Walamba and ZCCM chief executive and chairman Mr Francis Kaunda last Thursday.

In an interview with the Times of Zambia yesterday at his Parklands home, Mr Walamba said MUZ was not happy with the manner in which positions were being Zambianised on the mines.

The Zambianisation committee headed by Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr Cosmas Masongo was not enough to go round parastatals and other sectors checking on progress of the programmes.

It was agreed at the meeting that the Zambianisation committee at each division should have powers to monitor related activities and its findings be submitted to Mr Masongo's committee.

What was remaining now was to work out the mechanics of these committees which would comprise MUZ officials, employers' representatives, works councillors and Party committee members.

MUZ was waiting to hear from CZZM on when arrangements for the committees could be thrashed out.

During the meeting Mr Kaunda agreed to brief the Press this morning on the developments of the cost-saving measures which he announced a few months ago.

Mr Walamba said he was not happy with the way the measures were being implemented.

"I am not blaming the ZCCM executive, but I am blaming the divisional management who have chosen to misinterpret these instructions."

He cited reports circulating in townships that miners were being sacked over flimsy reasons. He felt that because of the cost-saving measures some divisional managements had taken advantage of the situation by getting rid of workers on petty grounds.

Mr Walamba and Mr Kaunda agreed that each division should submit to the MUZ national chairman upp-to-date information on how many people had been dismissed and for what reasons.

"Where we find reasons for discharging not convincing then the law will take its course."

The MUZ chief had received reports on recent dismissals from the Copper Industry Services Bureau (CISB), but he was not satisfied because these only showed figures and did not state the reasons.

"I have rejected the report and asked for information and CISB has agreed to give more details on the reasons for discharges."

When ZCCM introduced cost-saving measures, it was agreed with MUZ that people in acting positions should be confirmed and that those who had been acting for over six months should be re-assessed and then re-trained for future promotion.

In the recognition of agreement between the two parties, it was agreed that persons acting for over a month should take over from an expatriate but this was being misinterpreted resulting in some people acting for one year, he said.

Mr Walamba requested the ZCCM chief executive to furnish him with details on how many Zambians were in acting positions for a month and had taken over from expatriates as well as the number of acting Zambians who had not been confirmed or re-assessed.

Mr Walamba warned the ZCCM executive as well as its divisions that if they were flouting the agreement deliberately to provoke miners, then they should not blame anybody for any consequences that may follow.

"Enough is enough. They are frustrating Zambians and the union will not tolerate this. The concept of equal pay for equal job is not being implemented.

"I appeal to the Party and its Government to ensure that there is equal pay for equal jobs on the mines."

CSO: 3400/125

HEALTH MINISTRY OFFICIAL SIGNS SIDA MEDICAL AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Government intends to rectify the blunder it made in health policies by putting emphasis on curative measures, assistant director of medical services in the Ministry of Health Dr Lumbwe Chiwele said.

He made the remarks yesterday when he and National Commission for Development Planning director for economic and technical cooperation Mr James Mtonga signed a K10 million medical agreement with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) covering the health sector.

"We have now realised from past mistakes in the Government health policies and we are now ensuring that this is done in the right direction with the help of international agencies like SIDA," Dr Chiwele added.

The blunder, he said, was that more stress was being put on curative measures rather than the prevention of diseases and the promotion of good health.

After careful analysis it was found that such policy was not helping the disadvantaged people in rural areas.

It was against this background that the ministry had launched a vigorous campaign of continued integrated policy of primary health care as a basis of health services.

SIDA was in the forefront in giving help aimed at promoting primary health care and the Government was "very grateful for this."

Other areas in which SIDA was helping included the upgrading and construction of rural health centres, training of personnel for the nutrition and nursing tutor programme and the supply of drugs.

The Government viewed such cooperation with SIDA as practical and important assistance whose impact had been well felt in the Government's efforts of providing health services.

Head of SIDA in Zambia Mrs Brita Ostberg said her organisation was grateful to Zambia for being allowed to operate in a friendly atmosphere.

Zambia was one of the countries where SIDA's assistance had gone furthest.

This was because Zambia was the most promising country in the primary health field and it was gratifying that the Government had given priority to the programme.

"It is therefore very exciting having to sit together at this happy occasion to review our areas of cooperation in the health sector."

Mr Mtonga said the accord covered part of this year up to 1984.

The breakdown in the way the funds would be disbursed was that K8,000 was earmarked for the remaining part of this year, K4 million for next year while K5.7 million was for the 1984 period.

CSO: 3400/125

TAZARA NEEDS FORTY-TWO POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Brown Lenga]

[Text]

THE Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority line needs a minimum of 42 powerful locomotives if it is to operate efficiently at full capacity, general manager Brigadier-General Charles Nyirenda said here.

Gen Nyirenda who arrived from a tour of West Germany yesterday, told newsmen that Tazara would receive K22 million worth of diesel electric locomotives from Bonn.

He said 16 of the badly needed powerful engines would be acquired before the end of the year.

One major problem disrupting Tazara operations was lack of pulling power by Chinese-made locomotives which would have to be repowered.

Eighteen such locomotives would be reintroduced with two West German engines each.

He promised better and efficient services between Dar and Zambian stations once the line gets a minimum of 42 powerful engines which will enable Tazara to efficiently clear Zambian cargo and convey passengers between this Indian sea port and Zambian stations.

Tazara is currently operating once a week a passenger service between Dar and New Kapiri Mposhi because of a shortage of locomotives and technical staff particularly on the Zambian side.

Once equipped with the basic requirements, Tazara will next year start a twice weekly passenger service between the two points.

The West German agreement to supply Tazara with locomotives was in three phases — one for the supply of four engines, the second for the 16 engines under which Tazara has already paid K2.4 million.

CSO: 3400/125

UNDP TO PROVIDE FIVE-YEAR FUNDING FOR AGRICULTURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will inject about K8 million into agriculture over the next five years, it was confirmed in Lusaka yesterday.

Resident coordinator of the UN system's operational activities for development in Zambia Mr Dusan Dragic said the figure represented 53 per cent of the agency's total economic assistance to Zambia during the period and about K3 million would go to an animal disease control project near Lusaka.

The project aims at developing the national livestock industry with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in meat and dairy products through the development of a comprehensive and coherent plan to control livestock diseases, in particular the east coast fever and other tick-borne diseases.

With more investments and sound economic policies to encourage and stimulate surplus food production, Zambia could easily become the 'bread basket' for a large part of the continent.

The UNDP in conjunction with the Government is actively considering setting up a project to train village blacksmiths and improve their skills in repairing or making new tools and machines.

The project will be carried out through mobile workshops which will make stopovers in villages.

UNDP has provided funds for four agricultural projects including one on fish culture near Chilanga and one on improving quality and quantity of coffee in Kasama and these are executed by the FAO.

"The project on fish farming has produced excellent results. It will soon have two substations in Kitwe and Chipata," he said.

"Although some donors elsewhere have complained, we have had close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development".

CSO: 3400/125

DBZ, FRG FOUNDATION AGREE TO SET UP COMPANY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] The Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation of West Germany has signed an agreement with the Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ) for the setting up of a company to be called "Small Scale Enterprise Promotion Limited" (SSEPL).

The foundation's resident director in Zambia, Mr Friedrich Brunke said yesterday that the formation of the company was aimed at promoting small scale industries in rural areas.

The operations of the new company will start off with an initial capital of about K400,000, Mr Brunke said.

The Foundation, as senior partners in the project, will invest K315,000 and own 75 percent shares while DBZ will put in about K100,000 and own 25 percent of the shares.

"We hope exchange control formalities can be completed by next month so that it (the company) can be registered," he said.

Mr Brunke said the Foundation would have liked to own equal shares with DBZ in the company but that this was not possible because of the bank's statute which forbade it from owning more than 25 percent in any business venture.

"But once the company is established with subsidiaries in various parts of the country, institutions, groups of people or individuals will be free to come and buy shares," he said.

Mr Brunke said the aim of setting up the company was not to make profit but to provide technical know-how, financial resources and employment opportunities to budding entrepreneurs, especially in rural areas.

"This is why we are going to have the holding company here in Lusaka to facilitate smooth operations of subsidiaries in rural areas," Mr Brunke said.

People with viable ideas of embarking on a business venture at relatively reasonable costs and using local raw materials will be assisted.

He noted that such ventures could only succeed if set up in centres with dense populations to provide manpower.

Mr Brunke said at the moment there were many young men with good educational background and qualifications in various fields who lacked capital to go into business ventures.

This problem was compounded by the present situation of lack of employment opportunities the country was facing.

According to Mr Brunke, Small Scale Enterprise Promotion Limited is not meant to compete with the yet to be formed Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) but rather to supplement its efforts.

While SIDO will be a consulting institution for upcoming entrepreneurs, SSEPL will be actively engaged in running business organisations.

Another reason of involving local people is that the Foundation "will not be here forever" and hence the need for Zambians to take charge from the outset.

CSO: 3400/125

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN LAND MACHINERY--A critical shortage of land clearing equipment that hit the department of Land Development Services (LDS) has been averted with the acquisition of over K11 million worth of machinery from Brazil. Permanent secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Namukolo Mukutu said yesterday that the government has purchased graders, thrashing machines, ploughs and other agricultural implements under a K11.3 million loan agreement with a Brazilian company. Mr Mukutu said the equipment currently in transmit would be distributed to the provinces as soon as it arrives to speed up the backlog of land clearing work. He said the government has also bought K200,000 worth of spare parts from Swaziland to maintain the agricultural machinery. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Oct 82 p 3]

GOVERNMENT FUNDED UNZA STUDENTS--Students who study at the University of Zambia on government bursament but later shun employment in the public sector face prosecution, secretary of the bursaries committee, Mr Wellington Chitundu warned in Kitwe yesterday. He also warned private firms that are in the habit of poaching government sponsored students after their graduation to stop the practice or they would be ordered to reimburse the state. Mr Chitundu, who is in Kitwe to officiate at the orientation of government students at the Ndola campus advised students to take the bonding agreements they enter into with the government seriously. Every student was required to serve in the government for a period equal to the duration of their studies at the university or a maximum of four years. He said all students would upon graduating be required to report to the bursaries committee secretariat for introduction to the government recruitment agency. "No student should transfer to another sponsor without clearance from the government through the bursaries committee or before reimbursement of bursary grants to the government," [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 82 p 1]

NATION CONDUCTING ENERGY SURVEY--Zambia is carrying out her own survey on the pattern of energy consumption in addition to that of the World Bank. Chairman of the Energy Council of Zambia Mr Abel Mkandawire confirmed in Lusaka at the weekend and allayed fears that the two programmes would clash as they were aimed at achieving the same objective. It was reported early last week that the World Bank had completed compiling a report on Zambia's energy needs, the extent of indigenous energy resources and the constraints

inhibiting the development of these resources. The reports quoted World Bank resident representative in Zambia Mr Kingsley Amoako who said a team from the World Bank would arrive in Zambia for discussions but he could not say what the bank's findings were. Mr Mkandawire said his council would welcome the bank recommendations if they would identify the possibility for Zambia to take aggressive measures of conserving energy and the need to undertake new development in energy resources. "The World Bank recommendations that will come to us might not be the best solutions for the council to accept. It is possible that we as a council might have better answers to our energy problems." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Oct 82 p 4]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONSERVATION MEASURES--The Government has suspended education allowances, allocation of import licences for the second half of this year and remittances by expatriates holding resident permits to rationalise the dwindling foreign exchange. Far reaching decisions to be announced later have also been taken to reduce the overall Government expenditure to revive the ailing economy. This announcement was made in Livingstone yesterday by Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane who said the "painful decisions" had to be taken to avoid closing factories and the copper mines. Mr Musokotwane said the banks would no longer issue holiday and education allowances for primary school pupils outside the country except those already in foreign schools. The minister, who appealed to the nation to show patriotism and understanding, said import licences would now be given to companies bringing into the country medicines, spare parts and raw materials to keep factories producing essential goods running. "I hope the nation and the business community will understand the issue and bear with the Government because the measures had to be taken since foreign exchange is at its lowest ebb because the price of copper is the lowest in the last 50 years. The Government would constantly review national priorities in the allocation of foreign exchange because millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange had been spent on things not essential.--ZANA [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Oct 82 p 1]

ZCCM COST-SAVING MEASURES--Meanwhile, Copperbelt provincial political secretary Mr Martin Mubanga has called for an independent inquiry other than the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) and ZCCM to be set up to look into the cost-saving measures. Mr Mubanga who was in Mufulira for the voters' registration exercise said in Ndola that there was an air of despondency among Zambian miners who were unhappy with the manner in which ZCCM was effecting the measures. It was therefore necessary that an independent inquiry be set up to ensure that miners' problems were dealt with without victimising those who differed with the official stand as was the case at the moment. Miners could not expose anomalies because those who did so had a "shadow of dismissal hanging over the heads." "Under the cost-saving measures there are certain categories of employees who will reap a fortune while the majority will end up in perpetual misery," Mr Mubanga said.

TAZARA EXTENSION STUDIES--Feasibility studies on the extension of the Chinese-built Tanzania-Zambia Railway from Kasama to Mpulungu port would start as soon as current negotiations between the Zambian Government and the European Economic Community are finalised. EEC delegate in Zambia Mr Hugh Swift said the EEC had been approached to finance feasibility studies on the extension of Tazara and that consultations are still going on.--Zana [Text]
[Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 82 p 5]

CSO: 3400/125

GLOOMY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FORECAST

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Gloomy Outlook"]

[Text]

ECONOMICALLY, things are going to get worse for Zimbabwe in the months ahead before they get better.

The "substantial" cuts in foreign currency allocations and the reduction of the holiday allowance from between $600 and $800 every two years to $300 for one year, announced by Dr Chidzero on Monday, are just part of a general downward trend. Already two other ministers have warned that the slump in mining could set back development in Zimbabwe.

The question is: Will the economy bottom out over the next few months, or will the decline continue until the Government is forced to review its ambitious programme for economic liberation?

The answer to that depends on the "ifs" and "whens" in Dr Chidzero's statement: When the world recession eases; when the Government's development and investment programmes start to pay off; and if the private sector and the parastatals can stretch their dwindling foreign currency to generate more exports.

Exports are the key to the problem. A recent survey by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries showed that with new machinery and a $77 million outlay on raw materials, the manufacturing industry could increase its exports from the 1981 level of $140 million to about $335 million a year.

It is obviously that degree of resilience and responsiveness that makes Dr Chidzero confident that the Zimbabwean economy is well placed to weather the recession and that currency allocations and holiday allowances have gone as low as they need to.

Anyway, things will have to get a lot worse before the Government is forced, as the Zambian administration has been, to halt holiday and business allowances and suspend all import allocations.

CSO: 3400/154

NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY DUE IN DECEMBER

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 82 p 9

[Article by Munyaradzi Chenje]

[Text]

THE National Manpower Survey report will be out in December, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Ibbo Mandaza, has said.

In an interview with the Herald on Wednesday, Cde Mandaza, who is also the Director of NMS, said:

"We are working on the final report and a seminar will be held to discuss the draft report after it has been submitted to the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, and discussed in the Cabinet.

"It is a socio-economic analysis of the manpower position of Zimbabwe. It will identify shortage areas in the professional, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manpower resources."

About $2 million was spent on the survey which hopes to indicate ways and means of remedying the manpower shortage in Zimbabwe. The report would not be presented in a commission report form as some of its findings had already been implemented.

"The NMS was undertaken by Zimbabweans and the cost was much less than if it had been undertaken by consultants. I think it is the first of its kind in Africa," he said.

Because of the success of the NMS, 1 703 people had been upgraded in different trades. A total of 912 gained full journeyman status.

"Up to this year it was almost impossible for semi-skilled black workers to attain a skilled status but we have been unable to get rid of the term 'semi-skilled' which had become institutionalised for life in Rhodesia.

"With the increase in resources, we hope to speed up the grading system," he said.

A new grading system had been introduced where every worker was graded in one of the new four grades of skilled workers. The Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development believed every worker was skilled in one way or another.

Even if a person was placed in grade four, he was trained and regraded if he passed trade tests.

The Government had been able to recruit 108 technical and engineering staff from Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Pakistan and Sweden. Forty-nine of them had already taken up their posts.

"In November, we are going to take another recruitment drive for 100 technical staff in Canada. We are also going for another 150 in Sweden and from other Eastern and Western European countries," said Cde Mandaza.

"We hope to be in a very healthy position by the beginning of next year. We won't however, depend solely on expatriates. We are already training Zimbabweans as technical lecturers."

The ministry hoped to establish a technical col-

lege for training lecturers. But even before its establishment, courses would be run at Harare and Bulawayo technical colleges from next year.

He said although machinery for selecting apprentices had not been set up, the ministry would play a major role in choosing "only the best" candidates. Companies would continue to advertise for apprenticeships on their own until Cde Shava's proposals were introduced.

"We will check and ensure that a selected apprentice satisfies the requirements of the particular trade he will be going into. Sometimes companies take candidates who have the minimum requirements, but we will ensure that we have got the best," said Cde Mandaza.

An inspector of colleges had already drawn up a list of all colleges, registered and unregistered, and would soon examine them to determine whether they satisfy the ministry standards.

The ministry would then act against those colleges which either overcharged or offered inadequate and inappropriate courses.

The Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development Bill, to be presented to Parliament would outlaw "second rate colleges" and establish a comprehensive national training policy.

"A system will, hopefully, be developed whereby establishments doing good work, will be upgraded and will be assisted in keeping with national training standards," he said.

He termed allegations of nepotism and favouritism in the selection of students for overseas scholarships as completely unfounded and untrue. The selection was not done by one person, but by a secretariat with representatives from various ministries.

"We know about the allegations, but because we foresaw this, the Government established an Inter-Ministerial Scholarship Committee to select students.

"All scholarships are advertised and working on the number of points each student has, the committee selects the best students available," said Cde Mandaza.

If someone already registered at an institution such as the university, applied for a scholarship, he would not be considered. Priority would be given only to best students who were not registered for any course.

There had been an enormous response to the advertisements. About 4 000 applications had been received for four different scholarships for study in America, the Soviet Union, Cuba and the United Kingdom.

Commenting on allegations that students trained in Western countries got preference in the allocation of jobs, Cde Mandaza said the Public Service assessed all degrees to see whether they were recognised.

They had a clinical system of grading which ensured that a person got a job according to the degree he had. Some schools and degrees were not recognised in Zimbabwe and some students suffered because of this.

"The ministry has set up a special referral system which assists students in getting jobs. In conjunction with the NMS and the ministry's Foreign Recruitment Department, the referral system keeps a close check for vacancies in all sectors of the country."

Though blacks had been promoted into top positions in the private sector, there was still room for improvement. There were still cases of window-dressing only, said Cde Mandaza.

The Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development had taken over the issuing of journeymen certificates because it was the central body.

CSO: 3400/154

RIDDELL REPORTS ON OVERSEAS TOUR

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text]

DO not destroy private initiative and do not force co-operatives on the people.

This is the advice, not of some diehard capitalist, but of a leading economist in the People's Republic of China, Cde Xu Dixin.

It was given to Cde Roger Riddell, chief economist with the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, on his recent visit to four overseas countries.

Cde Xu Dixin added that in the context of socialism, private initiative was not mutually exclusive and in Chinese factories and agriculture bonus schemes have been introduced. This shift in attitude over the last few years has come about after full realisation of the damage done to the Chinese economy during the "Cultural Revolution".

Cde Riddell went to the United States, China, India and Japan with the aim of looking at markets which are relatively minor in their trade with Zimbabwe and assessing the potential for our primary manufacturing sector.

"The visit would be followed by more specific contacts and more technical missions but in general two important points come to mind," he said.

"Despite the fact that Zimbabwe has problems of its own, it was very sobering to go to countries which have been under the effects of the recession for longer than us.

STRATEGIES

"Secondly it may be necessary to rethink on Zimbabwe's export strategies as it became obvious that we would be in direct competition with other developing countries such as India and China for European markets."

The competition would be very fierce as, for instance, China was aiming at increasing its exports four-fold by the year 2000.

But Cde Riddell became aware that in relation to Africa, Zimbabwe was seen as a very important country as its economic structure would place it in a strong position when the recession ended.

Considering Zimbabwe's infrastructure, and also its balance of payments position, this country was not in the same league as those developing countries which had a massive foreign debt.

In the United States he met bankers in New York and asked them what they thought about investing in Zimbabwe.

It was pointed out that with the recession there was not much investment going on anywhere, but

with the signing of the Heinz deal and the publication of the investment code, there was a strong possibility of a US investment mission coming here.

"Investors are very shrewd and if conditions change they can move very fast.

"But Zimbabwe is receiving a bad press in the US and it appears that South African businessmen are one of the major factors in giving this country a bad image with comments such as 'Zimbabwe is finished' ", said Cde Riddell.

To counter this negative press it was suggested that a glossy publication on how to invest be issued and for very specific details to be given.

"This was one complaint — information provided was too general, whereas investors want to know exactly what companies in which sub-sectors are interested."

In Japan Cde Riddell found a great deal of ignorance about Zimbabwe, and a rapidly changing economy.

There was a shift away from heavy steel and into the high technology goods, which meant a substantial drop in demand for this country's ferro-chrome.

"Instead we should look to India which is trying to expand its steel industry. Coffee exports to Japan could grow as could coal, once the SADCC plans were implemented."

During his stay in Japan he met members of the Kfidanren, a powerful business group, and they proposed to run a seminar on export potential with Zimbabwe next year.

Cde Riddell also suggested close contact with the state trading organisations which could act as agencies to sell this country's goods in the rest of the world.

On arrival in China, he learnt that there was very little potential for Zimbabwe tobacco exports to that country, but they were very keen on trade ties, based on the policy of equality and mutual benefit.

Products which could be sold to China included sugar, medium or short fibre cotton, and a long-term contract for maize.

Imports of interest were crude oil, machinery and consumer goods, with the machinery being assembled on a joint venture basis.

China had a phenomenal range of technical equipment to offer, and their manufacturing techniques were suitable to Zimbabwe as the emphasis was on labour-intensive production.

CHEAP

The price of electronic goods was very low, i.e. a black and white TV set for US$50.

"I found their products much cheaper than in Western Europe and on the quality side China sells both to the US and Europe and has particularly high quality textile machines and machine tools."

He added that China usually trades on a government to government basis but they would not exclude operating with the private sector.

Cde Riddell said that much of what was true for China was also true for India on the trade side.

Their products were competitively priced, but there was a worry about quality.

This could be overcome as long as exports had been quality tested by the Indian Government.

"Their level of technology is also appropriate to us, and while they are keen on turn-key projects they will enter into joint ventures."

India's success in the small business sector was of interest and their criteria had been helping highly educated people, the provision of the necessary infrastructure, and guaranteed local and export markets.

Cde Riddell believed that the Indians' willingness to share technology and the appropriateness of their machinery could link into the agro-industry boom in Zimbabwe.

On the export side India had insufficient tin, nickel and copper.

"One problem though is their government's ruling against using South African ports, but this could be discussed," he added.

CSO: 3400/154

WANKIE, STOCKPILING OF COAL REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Oct 82 p 5

[Text]

TO meet the demands for more fuel when the thermal power station at Hwange comes into operation, Wankie Colliery has started stockpiling coal.

BULAWAYO

Although Phase 1 of the power station is expected to come into operation in mid-1983, the colliery has already delivered 90 000 tonnes of coal.

The opencast manager of Wankie Colliery, Mr Eric Bowker, said that they had started supplying the station with coal in May.

At first they had supplied small quantities, but the colliery was now sending 20 000 tonnes of coal a month.

This will be increased to 122 000 tonnes a month at the end of 1984 and to 193 000 tonnes in 1985.

To meet the new demand, the colliery is spending millions of dollars expanding its opencast mining section.

This includes building a coal-handling plant, workshops and offices, and building a new dragline excavator and other mining equipment.

The coal-handling plant will cost $35 million including conveyor belts to transport the coal from the crushers to the power station and storage bunkers.

The mining equipment is expected to cost $45 million, while the new offices, workshops and houses are expected to cost $20 million.

Mr Bowker said the dragline excavator, which is expected to cost $20 million to buy and install, was the heart of the new plant.

Work on assembling the excavator, built in the United States and shipped out in sections, began at the colliery early this year. It is expected to be finished next March.

But there is unlikely to be any substantial increase in employment at the colliery despite the expansion, said the general manager, Mr George Julyan.

He said most of the expansion work was being done by contractors.

Workers employed by earthmoving contractors were likely to be absorbed by the mine, but others would have to leave.

Mr Bowker said the earthmoving workers, who had been working at the mine since 1978, would be taken on by the mine because of their experience.

The expanded opencast section was likely to employ 335 people. It employs 150 at present.

CSO: 3400/154

FARMERS GET MORE CASH FOR SOYA CROP

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

AN ADVANCE producer price for soya beans was announced by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, in the Senate yesterday in a crop-by-crop review and forecast of the agricultural industry.

The minister announced that the advance price for soya beans next season will be $260 per tonne, class B. The price was formerly Z$200.

The price was intended to stimulate more soya bean production as the country's large stocks of maize indicated a need to support an alternative summer crop, and to alleviate the present shortage of vegetable oil.

The current soya crop was expected to be about 85 000 tonnes, a "marked increase" on the previous season, but there was still a need for further development and growth of the crop.

Senator Norman also said the Ministry of Trade and Commerce had approved the allocation of foreign currency to enable 20 combine harvesters to be imported for the soya bean and wheat crops.

On maize, the minister urged farmers to consider alternative crops because of the large carry-over stocks which were greatly straining the country's services and financial resources. He called for a reduction in the 1983 intake.

For the second successive year the Grain Marketing Board had taken in a massive crop, reversing the situation in 1979-80 when total deliveries were below required domestic consumption.

Two years' maize supply was now in stock as a result of the response to the incentive price announced in 1980, he said.

The GMB was selling surpluses on the export market "to the best possible advantage to ourselves", but because potential buyers of grain were also experiencing financial difficulties there was a slowing down of maize movement and hence the abnormally high stocks in hand.

Senator Jack Mussett asked whether the Government would consider using maize to barter for items which were scarce as a result of reduced foreign currency allocations.

The minister replied: "I am delighted to say that not only have we given that consideration but we are actively involved in that type of negotiation at the moment."

CSO: 3400/154

COMMERCIAL FARMERS TELL OF THREATS IN 'GRAZING WAR'

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 82 p 9

[Text]

SOME commercial farmers who have rounded up cattle from communal lands grazing on their farms have been threatened by peasant farmers, the president of the Matabeleland Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Rob Sayers, has said.

BULAWAYO

Grazing in most areas, even on commercial farms, was critical and communal farmers were cutting fences on commercial farms and pushing their stock across to graze.

Commercial farmers had tried to stop this by impounding the animals but had been threatened by the owners.

"Some have been threatened with death," said Mr Sayers. Commercial farmers who had agreed to allow communal stock to graze on their land were also experiencing problems.

Some farmers had given as much as 20 percent of their land for grazing to communal stock but this had been over-grazed.

Once an area had been over-grazed the communal farmers would cut farm fences and drive their stock to new illegal pastures.

"Some commercial farmers as a result of this have had to get rid of their own cattle, over and above what was sold or lost in the drought," he said.

"They are not playing the game with commercial farmers who are themselves short of grazing," said Mr Sayers.

Some commercial farmers had reached the stage where they would assess their grazing every day and plan for its use on a weekly and even daily basis.

Mr Sayers said commercial farmers had tried to solve the problem of grazing land amicably by approaching district council officials and asking them to intervene.

But district councils had done nothing to solve the problems and there was not much the commercial farmers could do on their own.

When the Prime Minister met commercial farmers in the Figtree area last month he had been sympathetic to their problems and it was hoped the committee which he had set up would be able to find a solution to the "grazing war", said Mr Sayers.

CSO: 3400/154

NEED FOR CROP DIVERSITY STRESSED

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Oct 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Diversify Now"]

[Text]

THE need to diversify crop production in this country has probably never been greater than it is today.

When the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, announced an advance increased producer price for soya beans on Tuesday he said the increase of $60 from $200 a tonne was intended to boost production of the crop. He said our maize was doing badly on the export market because of financial problems experienced by potential buyers. There was therefore a need to support an alternative summer crop.

In the past, farmers have responded well to price incentives. Now we have two years' maize supply in stock as a result of a price incentive given in 1980. Their ability to diversify to soya beans will be significant in view of the shortage of edible oils.

But by and large diversification should be seen in the context that it is the long-term tripod on which will rest the entire agricultural industry. Through it we can grow other crops apart from maize, not only for our consumption but for export to improve our depleted foreign reserves.

In his major policy statement on agriculture, Senator Norman also spoke of the need to increase generally the output of many other crops.

A new approach appears necessary here not only to succeed in diversifying but also to increase the output of such crops as sunflower, groundnut, tobacco, coffee, wheat, etc. For much too long we have leaned on the big commercial farmer to produce most of the cash crops. It is time also that the smaller farmer was sensitised and helped through technical expertise and loan facilities to play a bigger role.

Why, for instance, can't peasants or small-scale farmers be assisted to start co-operative dairies — or collective ranching?

The Government is obviously doing much to uplift these people. They have the desire and determination. What they need is the right push.

CSO: 3400/154

NEW INVESTMENT CODE RELEASED

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

LOCAL participation by foreign investors in Zimbabwean companies should preferably be not less than 20 percent, says the Government.

Releasing its long-awaited investment code yesterday, it said remittances were subject to external and internal stresses and constraints.

The authorities were well aware of the importance of the flows in exchange control policy, said the report.

"Government is therefore determined not to reduce the degree of remittability of investment income presently in force, except in the event of extreme balance of payments stress.

"Indeed it is Government's policy to liberalise the rules as soon as possible."

The report, produced by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, contains no surprises and merely puts on paper established guidelines.

It spells out investment priorities, legal provisions, exchange control regulations, taxation rules, Government policy and arbitration procedures.

Double taxation agreements are mentioned, but any mention of insurance, inserted in the original draft, has been omitted.

According to business circles this would appear to imply that the Government would be unwilling to put its name to something along the lines of an Overseas Private Investment Committee agreement.

However, bankers, businessmen and their representative organisations were unable to comment on the code last night as they had not received copies of the document.

Following the Heinz deal this week, the code—in the view of certain Government officials — has not deterred other major companies from opening up new operations in Zimbabwe.

Indeed two major Western groups are currently negotiating with the Government.

Speculation was also aroused yesterday by the news that the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, had flown to Europe on Tuesday night at short notice.

While no official comment was forthcoming it is understood that the minister flew to Bulgaria and was then expected to visit Italy.

Ministry officials were not prepared to explain why Dr Chidzero had gone to Europe when a team from the International Monetary Fund is expected in Harare today.

CSO: 3400/154

WE SHOULD CHOOSE SENATE, SAYS POLL

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 82 p 7

[Text]

SENATORS should be elected by the people if they are to represent their wishes, according to people interviewed in the streets of Harare yesterday.

Several people told the Herald that the present system of nominating senators through electoral colleges did not represent the wishes of the people.

They were reacting to Senator John Shoniwa's call last week for senators elected by constituencies. This, said Senator Shoniwa, would enable them to voice the problems and issues of the day according to the wishes of the majority.

The president of the Senate, Cde Nolan Makombe, has already suggested that out of 40 senators, 34 should be elected by senatorial constituencies.

"Senators should be elected by men and women distinguished in social, economic and cultural life while standing far from the political battleground," he said.

"The Upper House should not, however, block the will of the Lower House."

The national organising secretary for ZANU (PF), Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, who is also the Minister of Mines, said yesterday: "The party has never resolved that senators should be elected by the people. We have not thought about it, but I don't think the situation will ever change."

Mr Bev Cannings, of Harare, said that senators represented the wishes of the people and it was proper that they should be placed in power by the people. Senators should understand the affairs of their country and should not be nominated only because of their political affiliations.

Cde Bopani Dube said: "If senators are nominated by electoral colleges as happens at present, they are in no position to know what the people want. They are divorced from the people as much as people don't know anything about them."

The Minister of State (Public Service) in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Chris Andersen, said since the Upper House played an advisory role in Parliament, it should not thwart the wishes of the elected representatives of the people.

"If senators were to be elected by the people, this would confuse the functions of both the Upper House and the Lower House. The present system of electoral colleges ensures that people are nominated from different sectors of the country be they economic, political or social," he said.

Even though the present system had weaknesses, where a senator might speak from a political rather than a national platform, it still allowed room for the nomination of people of a high calibre and from different sectors of the country, said Mr Andersen, who is also a spokesman for the independent MPs in Parliament.

Dr Luciano Katurike said the election of senators by the people would be carrying democracy too far. This would disrupt the present structure of Parliament and possibly make the Senate an opposition party.

"I think those who say senators should be elected are only interested in voting twice without knowing the consequences. In democracy there is one man, one vote, so why should we introduce one man, two votes?" he asked.

CSO: 3400/154

BRIEFS

RIO TINTO SUBSIDY--In a bid to stave off the closure of the Empress nickel mine, the Government has lent the operators, Rio Tinto Mining (Zimbabwe) $2,7 million. The loan is at current prime lending rate of 13 percent. Additionally, Rio Tinto has withdrawn notices to lay off 1 000 miners, according to Mr Jeffrey Mutandare, secretary of the Associated Mineworkers' Union of Zimbabwe. Talks between Rio Tinto and the Government resulted in the mine being allowed to continue operations while a report on its viability is compiled by both parties. International metal princes have reduced nickel earnings to US$1,75 a pound while the producer price currently stands at US$3,20. Talks between both parties on the future of the Zinca platinum plant are continuing and are expected to be finalised in the next two weeks. The mineworkers' union expressed its gratitude to the Government and Rio Tinto for reaching an "amicable solution" after months of protracted and delicate negotiations. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 82 p 1]

ZANU (PF) OFFICERS RE-ELECTED--Gweru--Almost the entire ZANU (PF) Midlands provincial executive committee was re-elected at the party's provincial congress here last weekend. Cde Frederick Shava, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, was re-elected chairman. His former deputy, Cde Benson Ndemera, was also re-elected. Others elected to serve are: Cde Byron Hove (secretary); Cde Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, the Minister of Housing (treasurer); Cde Ernest Tongogara (political commissar); Cde Tarisayi Ziyambi, the Minister of State for National Co-ordination (publicity secretary); and Cde Enias Mabodza (security officer). A new member of the committee is the Mayor of Gweru, Councillor Patrick Kombayi, who was elected transport and welfare officer.--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Oct 82 p 4]

CSO: 3400/154 END

JPRS 82172

4 November 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2715

JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
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JPRS 82172

4 November 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2715

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GOOD PROSPECTS FOR COOPERATION WITH FRANCE

AB150910 Paris AFP in English 0842 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, 15 Oct (AFP)--French officials are to visit Angola later this month to evaluate and identify projects for discussion in December by the Franco-Angolan Joint Commission, Luanda's Ambassador to Paris Luis d'Almeida said here.

Mr d'Almeida said the prospects for developing cooperation between the two countries were particularly favorable, and he welcomed the conclusion of an outline agreement last July.

France ranks second after Portugal among Angola's western suppliers. Last year its exports rose 130 percent to more than 900 million francs ($130 million).

A team from European Airbus Industries is also to visit Angola soon to discuss a project to enlarge the country's civil airline fleet, for which Boeing is also a competitor, Mr d'Almeida said.

The ambassador singled out agriculture, industry, oil, mining, infrastructures and education as fields in which Franco-Angolan cooperation would be particularly useful. France could participate in developing road, rail and sea transport, including the opening of a shipping route, and technical training.

Other projects include the building of a truck plant and a maintenance and after-sales service for Renault cars and commercial vehicles already being assembled in Angola.

French oil companies are already active in Angola, and Mr d'Almeida said that France would in principle join with Angola and possibly Portugal in a scheme to electrify the whole country. France has also agreed to help start a research center for new and renewable energy sources, notably solar power.

CSO: 3400/122

BRIEFS

INCREASED RSA RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS--Luanda, 21 Oct (ANGOP)--During the past week the South African Air Force has increased reconnaissance flights over the Angolan Army's defense positions in southern Angola, the Angolan Ministry of Defense has announced. According to the ministry, combat planes and helicopters have made reconnaissance flights over various localities in the Angolan provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe (formerly Mocamedes). Observers believe that these violations of Angola's air space are connected with South African military actions in Angola. The Angolan defense minister had pointed out that the reconnaissance flights have always preceded acts of aggression committed by the regular forces of the South African Army. About 5,500 South African soldiers are now occupying part of Cunene Province. According to Angolan military sources, more than 30,000 men armed with heavy artillery, armored vehicles and aircraft have been placed on the alert in northern Namibia and are "ready to invade southern Angola at any moment." [Text] [AB211255 Luanda ANGOP in French 1208 GMT 21 Oct 82]

CABINDA BORDER GUARD COMMANDER--Luanda, 15 Oct (ANGOP)--The commandant of the Angolan border guards of Cabinda Province last Monday visited the villages of Zenze Lucula and Tchobo, in the Tandozinze commune. The visit was within the framework of the fight against smuggling and illegal entry of foreigners into Cabinda Province. The visit was also within the framework of the implementation of recommendations contained in Decree 196/78 of Law 11 of the former Council of the Revolution, which stresses the urgent need to have systematic contacts with the people and the soldiers living along Angolan borders with neighboring countries. [Text] [AB151037 Luanda ANGOP in French 0900 GMT 15 Oct 82]

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT MEETING--Luanda, 16 Oct (ANGOP)--Paulo Manuel, the new secretary of the Provincial Central Trade Union in Namibe Province, was introduced to officials of the National Union of Angolan Workers at a plenary meeting held last Wednesday at Namibe (headquarters of this province which was formerly called Mocamedes). Speaking on the occasion, Angelo Alfredo, national secretary for dissemination and propaganda of the Angolan National Workers Union (UNTA), called on participants to support the new secretary in the task of national reconstruction. "Angolan workers, who are described as the most productive, must contribute actively to the task of reconstruction of socialism in the People's Republic of Angola," he added.

The UNTA national secretary for dissemination and propaganda also said that "our country is a victim of constant large scale aggressions by the most heinous regime of humanity in Pretoria." To this end, he called for rigorous vigilance at all times in order to forestall the enemy's actions. Angelo Alfredo said in conclusion that despite the maneuvers by imperialism, the Angolan people will win and that socialism will be a reality in Angola. [Text] [AB161310 Luanda ANGOP in French 0948 GMT 16 Oct 82]

MPLA DESERTERS REPORTEDLY TRAIN UNITA--The deputy foreign representative of the UNITA Movement in Angola, Mr (Peter Chigundi), says 90 percent of the weapons seized from the MPLA is used by the movement. In an interview in which he denied MPLA allegations of massacres carried out by UNITA forces at Chinhana near Huambo and (Gunjai) in southern Angola, Mr (Chigundi) said that a number of MPLA soldiers have deserted from the Angolan Army and were engaged in training the UNITA forces to use the weapons. He said UNITA's army was made up of 14,000 regular troops and 25,000 other fighters. The 14,000 regular troops were controlling the areas captured from the MPLA. [Text] [MB191315 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Oct 82]

TOURISM AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--An agreement on cooperation in the hotel and tourist industry was signed in Luanda on Saturday [16 Oct] by Home Trade Minister Adriano dos Santos and the Portuguese state secretary for tourism and the hotel industry, (Landino) de Carvalho. [Name and title as heard] The agreement provides for Portugal to send specialists to assist in the management of the hotel and tourism industry. The agreement also provides for Portugal to provide managers for some major hotels in Angola. [EA190352 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Oct 82]

CSO: 3442/19

FINAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING GABONESE MINISTER'S VISIT

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 662, 18 Sep 82 p 8

[Excerpts] At the invitation of Comrade Pierre Nze, a member of the political bureau and head of the Department of Foreign Relations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Martin Bongo, of the Gabonese Republic, paid an official visit to our beautiful country from 12-15 September 1982.

We might mention that in addition to the capital, the head of the Gabonese diplomatic service also visited the cities of Impfondo, Ouesso and Point-Noire, as well as important economic projects in these localities. In these cities, Mr Bongo and his entourage were enthusiastically welcomed by large crowds of people. This confirms the excellent relations existing between the People's Republic of the Congo and the Gabonese Republic, and bears witness to the permanent links of friendship and brotherhood uniting the peoples of these two countries.

In the course of his stay, the Gabonese foreign affairs minister was received by Comrade Denis Sassou Nguesso, president of the CC of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Council of Ministers, to whom he transmitted a message from president of the Gabonese Republic El Hadj Omar Bongo. He also paid a courtesy visit to Comrade Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister, head of government and a member of the political bureau. Matters pertaining to cooperation and common interests were discussed at length on these two occasions.

In addition, in the course of their talks, our distinguished guest and his Congolese counterpart reviewed current international and African problems and issues of concern to their two countries. These talks, which developed in an atmosphere of fraternal cordiality, confirmed the views shared by the two governments on these problems as a whole.

We are publishing extracts of the final communique issued at the end of this official visit.

The International Situation

On the international and African levels, the two ministers confirmed the loyalty of their governments to the charter of the United Nations

Organization and that of the Organization of African Unity, in particular the principles dealing with sovereignty, equality of nations. respect for territorial integrity, noninterference and the peaceful settlement of disputes among nations.

Consistent with these principles, they voiced the need to respect the political options freely chosen by each state in the exercise of its sovereignty, and in this connection they condemned all forms of intervention and domination going on to reassert that respect for the principles mentioned above is the prerequisite for peaceful coexistence among nations.

Southern Africa

Taking up the situation in Southern Africa, the two ministers condemned the barbarous aggression committed by South Africa against the sister republic of Angola, as well as the racist policy of the Pretoria government designed to delay the winning of independence by Namibia.

The Middle East

Studying the situation prevailing in the Middle East, the two ministers forcefully condemned the recent invasion of Lebanese territory and the Zionist policy of the Israeli government, which rejects any dialogue with the Palestinian people, in violation of the pertinent resolutions by the Security Council and General Assembly of the United Nations, and the most basic rules of international law.

On the subregional level, the two ministers expressed satisfaction with their cooperation within the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa]. They voiced the hope that the project calling for the establishment of an economic community of Central African nations will soon be completed, because it is consistent with the basic goals in the plan of action and the final document drafted in Lagos with a view to the creation of an African common market.

Moving on to discuss matters pertaining to bilateral cooperation, the two ministers noted with satisfaction that the political desires of their respective governments are such as to contribute effectively to the economic development of their two countries. They expressed satisfaction with the frequent meetings of Congolese and Gabonese representatives on all levels, bearing witness, if need there be, to the privileged exchange between the two countries. They expressed the hope that these meetings will continue and will be still further consolidated.

5157
CSO: 3419/40

MINISTER OF TRADE DISCUSSES PRICE INCREASES

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 662, 18 Sep 82 pp 1,7

[Interview with Minister of Commerce Joseph Elenga Ngaporo by the CONGOLESE INFORMATION AGENCY on 13 September 1982; place not given]

[Excerpts] On Monday, 13 September last, Minister of Commerce Elenga Ngaporo granted the CONGOLESE INFORMATION AGENCY an interview. It dealt with the price spiral in Brazzaville, but the minister also discussed the achievements of his department 9 months after the launching of the five-year plan and the Pointe-Noire Fair, which was just held this past August.

When asked about the rise in the prices of certain products, the minister of commerce said that these increases were determined by the government, whether for beer or beverages as a whole, the ATC or Hydro-Congo. Where beer and mineral waters are concerned, he said, the economic operators provided us with documentation more than a year ago, and the government adopted the decision to freeze these prices. It was only able to authorize them this year, beginning on 1 September.

Pursuing the subject, Comrade Elenga Ngaporo noted that there may be people who, because of the increase in the prices of transportation and fuel, are attempting to recover them immediately on other products, without prior notification of the government. It is they we are combatting, he added.

Taking up the problem of the disparity in prices for a given type of goods between one shop and another, Comrade Elenga Ngaporo said that whenever such a situation has been found, those responsible have been severely penalized.

Where the standardization of Hydro-Congo prices is concerned, the minister said that this is a government decision. "It is the government which decided that Hydro-Congo would sell its oil at the same price throughout the country. And the government has made this decision for many other products, among them rice and sugar, which are sold at the same price throughout the country by the OFNACOM [National Marketing Office]. We are in the process of studying the situation where cement is concerned. The same is the case for electricity, for which the same rates are charged throughout the length and breadth of the national territory," he stated.

Where market sellers are concerned, he said, they come under the administration of each city. Decisions to increase the prices are not within the jurisdiction of the ministry of commerce or any government department. It remains for the locality or municipality, with its market price list, to decide whether or not to increase this or that product. Each communal government has a commission to study this entire situation and to make decisions on the basis of the local or regional conditions.

Comrade Elenga Ngaporo added that a text has been drafted and is awaiting signature which will make it possible for the regions to establish market price lists at least twice a year. This was done because it was found that no municipality or communal administration had drafted a market price list since 1975.

To a question pertaining to the concrete activities already completed by his department 9 months after the launching of the 1982-1986 Five-Year Plan, the minister noted that 1982 is a year of study at the ministry of commerce. "We are in the process of undertaking all the studies and we hope that, beginning in 1983, we will be able to create or build what is asked of us. But specifically speaking, I cannot tell you exactly what we have done, for the simple reason that it involves first of all the studies which are in progress, and then the parallel measures, that is to say, the regulatory steps. Where these measures are concerned, all the texts have been drafted, and have currently been submitted to the secretary general of the cabinet. We are thus waiting for the cabinet or the national assembly to study these documents prior to implementation.

Where reception centers are concerned, we have only projects in process. In this category, we have already commissioned the OFNACOM warehouse in Brazzaville, those in Pointe-Noire and Djambala and the People's Bookstore in Djambala, and we plan between now and the end of the year to commission the supermarkets in Makoua, Impfondo, Loubomo, Brazzaville, and probably the store in Ouesso. We are much more certain when it comes to Brazzaville, Makouo, Impfondo and Loubomo, and also for the ONIVEG housing facilities in Pointe-Noire.

As to the other construction projects, we have started work in Mossaka and soon will start the work for the Congolese Construction Materials Office (OCMC) in Loubomo.

When asked for an exact evaluation of the Pointe-Noire Fair, Comrade Elenga Ngaporo said that it was a success, on the basis of the substantial number of enterprises exhibiting there. We have seen an increase from 65 enterprises in 1980 to 96 in 1982.

It could be said that in view of the economic recovery in the country, a substantial number of businesses have been created. But the greater part of the enterprises which participated and which represent this growth are not new ones. They have long existed in our country. An aspect which may also represent an achievement is the participation of domestic businessmen, industrialists and merchants. Since the founding of the fair, we have never seen such participation. For us, it was a sign that the domestic business world as such is developing.

5157
CSO: 3419/40

PNDC MEMBER DENIES WDCS TO REPLACE UNIONS

AB171345 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] The emergency national delegates conference of the TUC [Trade Union Congress] in Kumasi had ended. At the closing session, a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Ebow Tawiah, urged workers to reject the lies of counterrevolutionaries that the Workers Defense Committees [WDC] have been established to replace the unions. To accept such a situation, he said, will be to encourage division among the ranks of workers. Unity of all workers is important for the success of the revolution, Ebow Tawiah declared, adding trade unionists must see the WDCS as political institutions whose aim is to complement the role of unions in defending the rights and working conditions of workers. He therefore advised unionists and members of WDCS to work in harmony.

The PNDC member called on workers of Ghana to shake off their political slumber now and actively involve themselves in the ongoing revolutionary process. He explained that the aim of the revolution is to place the destiny of Ghana in the hands of the working people. The PNDC has demonstrated its intention with regard to workers power in several ways. The PDCS [People's Defense Committees] and WDCS have now become organs of people's power. Ebow Tawiah also spoke about democracy in the labor movement. He emphasized that democracy is the only insurance against subversion both internal and external. Ebow Tawiah warned that if the labor movement fails to do this, the leadership will become detached from the workers. He hoped the move for popular participation which was expressed at the conference would continue.

In a resolution, the participants among other things advised the government to tolerate different shades of opinion. This is because most of these opinions are expressed in the interest of the nation. The government should also come out with a clear-cut decision on the withdrawal of the 50 CEDI notes. The participants decided also that the chairman of the Interim Management Committee of the TUC, Mr Aboagye, should be the spokesman of the congress and not executive chairman. More than 200 delegates from 16 of the 17 national unions attended the conference. The National Union of Seamen was not represented. Also at the conference were warrant officer Adjei Buadi, another PNDC member, and the special adviser to the PNDC, Capt Kojo Tsikata.

CSO: 3400/122

BRIEFS

DECENTRALIZATION PLANS--A member of the Provisional National Defence Council [PNDC], Wo Adjei Buadi, has attributed the present division and disunity in the country to partisan politics, and reemphasized that unless the people come together, there can be no improvement in the country. The PNDC member was addressing a rally at Akwedie in Ashanti organized for People's Defence Committees [PDC] from 78 towns and villages to explain to them the aims and objectives of the revolution. He called on the workers' defense committees and the PDC's to check what he called the naked robbery by government officials. The regional secretary, Mr Kwame Kessie, announced that the government would create more district councils in line with its policy of decentralization. He said between 20 and 30 more councils may be created should the need arise. [Text] [AB191952 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Oct 82]

GDR DRUGS DONATION--The GDR has donated drugs and food items worth 300,000 cedis to Ghana. The gift was presented to the secretary for health, Dr Charles Bweduat Tema today by the GDR ambassador, Mr Herbert Denzler. The drugs include antibiotics, parasitanmine syrups and capsules. There are also 38 big cases of food items purposely for patients. [AB151549 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/122

FRENCH COOPERATION MINISTER'S VISIT EVALUATED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 1 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] All those people, mainly in Madagascar but also in France, who expected a spectacular decline of French-Malagasy cooperation after 10 May 1981, once the socialist government took power in France, must be bitterly disappointed by now. France and Madagascar, each practicing its own brand of socialism, had no problem getting together under the changed conditions.

Three major factors went into this: the meeting last October in Paris between Francois Mitterrand and Didier Ratsiraka; several months later, Guy Penne, the French president's African and Malagasy affairs advisor, was sent to Antananarivo, bearing the "backing and support of France (that was early this year, at the time when a series of tropical storms had ravaged a good part of the country--"When misfortune hits, you find out who your real friends are," we wrote at the time!); finally, quite recently, Jean-Pierre Cot, the French minister of cooperation and development, made an official three-and-one-half day visit to the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar].

Many things have been said (and written!) about this "political" visit. If we think it opportune to come back to it again today, it is solely with the aim of highlighting the main points to come out of the mass of statements that have been made, here and there, one after the other, in recent days. By both sides. In short, we want to make an assessment of Jean-Pierre Cot's visit.

Statements of Intent

One could not hope for a more positive report. Because a "political" visit of this importance does not necessarily translate into concrete actions or figures. The statements of intent and principle are enough. Here, as Jean-Pierre Cot himself said: "There is no international credibility unless committments are honored." Neither President Didier Ratsiraka nor his guest, Minister Jean-Pierre Cot, were ungenerous in this regard.

As the head of state said to him at their meeting last Friday, "I am especially pleased to note that we endorse most of your statements. You have said that you wanted to decolonialize cooperation, and I cannot disagree with that."

Jean-Pierre Cot also spoke in the same spirit of candor: "...it is true that there are points on which we are in disagreement, but among friends, and assuming that discussions are frank and sincere, that should not pose problems, and should further the strengthening and development of our cooperation. Our cooperation, which should become true CO-OPERATION." The word had a curious effect on the journalists, who spoke of nothing else throughout the 75-minute press conference which Jean-Pierre Cot gave Saturday on the eve of his departure.

The same congruency of views could also be seen, for example, in the concept of French aid to the Third World. "To help the Third World is to help oneself," Francois Mitterrand is fond of saying. Along the same lines, President Didier Ratsiraka even quoted a more trenchant statement: "If France no longer tried to help its former colonies, France would no longer be France!" Not content merely to agree with these words of the Malagasy president, Jean-Pierre Cot added that it was necessary "to demonstrate conclusively to the French people that it is in France's interest to help the Third World, because it is by finding answers to the Third World's problems that France will find the engine to drive its own economic growth." In short, the establishment of "CO-OPERATION" is in the enlightened self-interest of all parties concerned.

Projection

Turning to the case of Madagascar, French aid at both the bilateral and multilateral level has never stopped growing. French government assistance to the RDM (the cost of technical assistance, non-reimbursable subventions from the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund], loans from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE]) amounted, in 1981, to more than 15 billion Malagasy francs, an increase of some 35 percent over 1980. While 1982, the current year, is not even finished, a "projection" of the total amount of French governmental assistance for the year shows a spectacular increase over the previous year, amounting to an overall total of more than 33 billion Malagasy francs. This very major increase is due to the "special" balance of payments assistance to Madagascar that was decided upon in Paris in June 1982 during the landmark meeting of the RDM donors group. Out of the 33 billion, 7 billion will go for technical assistance, and 5 billion will be a nonreimbursable subsidy from the FAC. There are presently about 600 Malagasy students on scholarships in France.

Now in light of Jean-Pierre Cot's discussions with Malagasy leaders, France will not be content with the status quo. He hastened to express his support and praise for "Madagascar's determination to be independent and nonaligned," a determination which insures that its cooperation with the Eastern countries "is not of a kind that would lead to this country becoming politically dependent on Moscow." As Jean-Pierre Cot said recently in an interview with the MEDIAS FRANCE INTERCONTINENTS (MFT) agency, "Madagascar is not dependent on the East, since the East is not capable of assuring Madagascar's survival. I see the aid of the Eastern countries as being on a generally middling, or even modest level..."

The OAU Case

The same tone of candor used by Jean-Pierre Cot throughout his talks with Malagasy leaders as well as the representatives of the press is also striking when he speaks about the continent of Africa and more especially about the schism that threatens Africa in the wake of the abortive meeting at Tripoli: "The OAU [Organization of African Unity] must survive this crisis, and the OAU must overcome its problems, for if the OAU were to break up, in the present state of affairs, that would mean that Africa would no longer have any means of resolving its own problems and that others would resolve them in its place." This would be all the more heartbreaking and sad at a time when the North-South dialogue for a new international economic order is not finding a ground of common understanding or even of compromise, at a time when the South-South dialogue, of which President Didier Ratsiraka is a strong supporter, is just beginning, and at a time when the "East-South" dialogue has not even begun. In other words, if such a climate of disagreement persists within the OAU, the developing countries, such as those on the African continent, will not enjoy the benefits of the dialogue, even though the dialogue is designed specifically to further the socio-economic well-being of the countries concerned. It is also true--and a pity--that over the years the OAU has concerned itself too much with international, and even national disputes, instead of more seriously examining other aspects of inter-African relations.

To conclude the discussion of Africa we will note this passage from Jean-Pierre Cot's remarks dealing with the economic situation of the member countries of the franc zone. Cot noted "certain instances of absolute economic and financial distress never before seen in the franc zone." And he added, with tact and diplomacy: "It is up to each sovereign state to decide for itself. France has nothing else to say on the subject, since it would certainly not want to oblige any state either to join the franc zone or to leave it."

Very Significant Visit

It was, in sum, a very significant visit. Jean-Pierre Cot was not only received twice by President Didier Ratsiraka, who quite naturally expressed the hope that "all these discussions will be fruitful," but also met with a number of government ministers. He ven found time to take a "brief trip" to Lak Alaotra, the largest rice cultivation area of the country, where one of the biggest French aid projects is located. He was also interviewed by Herve Bourges, the director of Radio France Internationale. Malagasy television viewers were able to see it on TV Saturday night, and it will be broadcast Saturday on RFI [Radio France Internationale] ...and RTM [Malagasy Radio and Television].

To quote President Ratsiraka, with this visit of Minister Cot to the RDM "a new page is opened in the somewhat turbulent history of relations between the two countries." The massive French aid mentioned earlier, which was quite recently set in motion in the context of our financial relationships with the IMF [International Monetary Fund], the World Bank and the Club of

Paris (Ny vola no maha-lehila hy:" [translationa unknown]) as one of our good local sayings has it, is a hopeful sign for the future of relations between France and Madagascar. And--after all--also for the recovery of our economy, since as everyone knows the French contribution plays a major role in it. All the same, one must note the words of Boky Mena on foreign aid, which should always be considered a "supplement," never a "complement." In other words, to get out of the current crisis, we must "PRODUCE AND KEEP PRODUCING: ALWAYS PRODUCE." We also require a radical change of attitudes. At all levels.

9516
CSO: 4719/1390

NEW MMM SECRETARY GENERAL INTERVIEWED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 28 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Shanmoogoa Ponnappa Naiken, new secretary general of the Mauritian Militant Movement [MMM]; date, place and interviewer not specified]

> [Text] The MMM will fully support the government, but will be watching closely to insure that the measures set forth in the governmental program are carried out. The MMM intends to honor its agreement with the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] with respect to the governmental program, but will operate independently of the PSM. The new secretary general of the MMM, Shanmoogoa Ponnappa Naiken, in an interview with LE NOUVEAU MILITANT, declared that within the party all the militants are equal, and no member enjoys special status. Now that the MMM, with its partners, is in power, the party organizations are stronger than ever.
>
> Here are the main points from the interview given by Ponnappa Naiken:

[Question] How do you define the party's role in relation to the government, in which the MMM is a majority partner?

[Answer] The government was largely formed by the MMM. The MMM and its partners came to power on the basis of a governmental program, and the party will give its full support to the realization of that program. We in the party will watch closely to see that the measures the government has promised are effectively carried out. While the party is in essential agreement with the measures set forth, there is still the possibility that differences of opinion may arise over the means and pace of implementation of those measures. But that does not mean that the party will systematically seek out areas of confrontation simply for the pleasure of confronting the government. We as the party will be engaged in a dialogue with the government, because all the members of the government are members of various organizations of the MMM or the PSM or the OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People]. I am convinced that the means for effective communication between the party and the government exist. The MMM is not just a mouthpiece of the government: the country's leadership understands this.

[Question] Is there a risk that party activists will drift into complacency in the wake of the landslide victory of 11 June?

[Answer] On the contrary, that stunning victory has spurred a new sense of commitment among the militants, the workers in general and all those who were struggling against the regime and system that were in place. We are seeing a new wave of popular support and party commitment. The workers are organizing in their unions; neighborhood people's committees are being created throughout the country; a dynamic process of organization and political awareness has begun among the people, in support of societal change. It must be emphasized that the MMM and its various organizations are playing a leading role in this dynamic process. The MMM has been working tirelessly for the last 13 years to promote the cause of socialism by raising the consciousness of the workers and the oppressed.

[Question] What is your assessment of the party's organizational structures, now that the general elections are behind us?

[Answer] Unlike the other parties in the country, the MMM has always had permanent structures spread all over the country. Those structures have always had dynamic leadership. After the elections, there was a period of flux, because no one expected a victory of such magnitude. After that period of flux the militants got down to the task of redefining their role and their responsibilities under a government which they helped to bring to power. At the current time, serious and far-reaching debates are taking place at various levels within the party to help the government implement its program and to insure that this program is effectively implemented. The ruling MMM along with its partners, and the party organizations have all become stronger. That will facilitate the work of consolidation at all levels, with special emphasis on the ideological aspect.

[Question] Will the secretary general be an administrator, concentrating on running the party, or will he have a role in the formulation of the party's political plans?

[Answer] I do not see the secretary general as a party administrator, I tell you frankly that this party, which has been in existence for 13 years, does not need an administrator. I am aware that our militants expect that the secretary general will be someone who is completely dedicated to the party's concerns, thereby freeing the other leaders who have been called upon to assume the weighty responsibilities at the national level. The secretary general will have to synthesize the various ideological currents that traverse the party, and to see to it that the party line is made clear in dialogue and friendship at all levels of the party. I hope to see the provision of the party constitution which calls for mutual assistance among the party comrades become a reality.

[Question] How would you define the relations between the MMM as a party, and the MMM ministers and backbenchers?

[Answer] I think it is dangerous to engage in fragmenting roles in the party. Every comrade is called upon to play his part, whether he be a minister, deputy

or a militant in the ranks. The term "backbencher" makes me shudder, in the sense that the people themselves chose the Left to form the government. There is a tendency to associate the term backbencher with systematic and organized opposition, whereas in fact the deputies and the ministers are both part of the same team, with but a single objective, namely implementation of the common governmental program.

[Question] With regard to MMM's relations with parties abroad, could you elaborate on the respective responsibilities of the MMM and the minister of foreign affairs?

[Answer] The minister of foreign affairs, as the representative of the government, establishes and strengthens relations which unite us with countries which support the aspirations of the Mauritian people. The MMM, as a party, will consolidate already existing relations with the fraternal parties of other countries. Certainly, I think our militants and those of other countries should share their experiences. We will try to establish the best possible relations with our parties that are struggling for the same objectives.

[Question] How will the MMM act toward its partner, the PSM?

[Answer] We have a 5-year accord on the basis of a common program with the PSM. We intend to honor that commitment. The MMM as a party will function independently of the PSM, but we will maintain cordial relations on a party-to-party basis. It might even be possible to organize joint activities which square with the objectives of the common program.

[Question] It is alleged that the ministers have treated the party organs heavy-handedly. What do you think about that?

[Answer] In the past, the title of minister was enveloped in a carefully cultivated mystique, but today, when the government house is inhabited by party comrades who have struggled for long years in the labor movement or the political movement alongside our militant comrades, such an apprehension is no longer justified. Once one is in the party, everyone has equal status. Within the MMM, we are all equals.

9516
CSO: 4719/1391

MMM SECRETARY GENERAL NAIKEN DISCUSSES BACKGROUND; IDEOLOGY, PLANS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Aug 82 p 5

[Interview with Shammoogom Ponappa Naiken, secretary general of the Mauritian Militant Movement [MMM] by Jean Clement Cangy, date and place not specified]

> [Text] The new secretary general of the MMM has been a militant from the start. Married, the father of two children, Shammoogom Ponappa Naiken does not have the air of a complacent family man, and while he may not have the charisma of his predecessor, this General Workers Federation activist is known as a hard worker and a dynamo. LE MAURICIEN decided to get to know him better, and he blithely told us he is not a dogmatist.

[Question] Who are you, Mr Ponappa Naiken?

[Answer] I got my interest in politics from my father, a manuel laborer who was one of those thousands of anonymous militants who supported the pioneering political action of Emmanuel Anquetil and Guy Rozemont. My own political commitment stems primarily from a praxis that led me in my adolescence to frequent the political gatherings of the time, and later to militate for the independence of my country.

My first contact with MMM goes back to 1969, after the historic demonstration at St Jean roundabout, when--interested in the activities of those militants from the start--I made contact with Chaffick Jeerooburkhan and Ramesh Seereekissoon. Along with two other comrades, Amedee Darga and Raja Bhadain, a cell was formed at Curepipe. Most of the time I was militating in Curepipe. At the time, it was extremely difficult, given the presence of a brawny Right that would stop at nothing to neutralize its adversaries. Once or twice I was attacked by thugs.

I must tell you that I was working at the time as a primary school teacher. During the time of the 1971-1972 repression, I taught at no less than 13 schools, being arbitrarily transferred from one to the other. But I continued to agitate covertly, and after the party leaders were released, to work in the southern part of the isle. I resigned from the public education system in 1976, when I was proposed as a candidate in the general elections at Vacoas-Floreal. I was beaten in those elections, and then I found myself with the

General Workers Federation, responsible for the free zone. I learned much in that stint as a labor activist.

[Question] Ideologically, how do you define yourself?

[Answer] I have been influenced by several ideological currents. But I am not a dogmatist. I think that like every other militant my principal concern is freeing the oppressed classes from the yoke of capitalism.

I have also been strongly influenced by the writings of Frantz Fanon, the apostle of African liberation, the writings of Karl Marx, Lenin, Mao and Gramsci.

[Question] Are you a Marxist?

[Answer] Marxism, for me, is a tool for the analysis of society. The label Marxist is no proof that one is a good militant. A person's militancy can only be judged on the basis of his actions and on his ardor in promoting the cause of the workers and the oppressed classes.

[Question] How would you describe the evolution of the MMM to date?

[Answer] It is clear that in 1969 MMM was comprised of a number of idealists who failed to take adequate account of the capitalist system's repressive capabilities; and the great repression of 1971-1972 brought this home to people. Because of this reality and its determination to bring political change, the party modified its strategy. Later there were other modifications, but that is not in any way to say that we gave up the ideal that animated the first militants and which is still our ideal today: the advent of a classless society.

[Question] Did the class strategy adopted by the MMM finally turn out to be a good thing?

[Answer] Yes, it did. The alliance between the working class and the petty bourgeois and middle class--in other words the alliance between those who do not own the means of production and those who do--created a dynamism which enabled us to win the elections.

[Question] Is the socialization of the means of production still the long-term goal of the MMM?

[Answer] To the extent that we evolve gradually over time toward a classless society, it follows naturally that it will be necessary to socialize the commanding heights of production. But we want to progress gradually and with great caution. We intend, therefore, to proceed by stages. The MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] governmental program is the first stage.

[Question] How would you define the MMM's ideological orientation today?

[Answer] The MMM is working toward self-managing socialism. Our ideological reference points remain the same. It is obvious that today there are a number of ideological currents in the party. That did not prevent us from carrying

out an overall strategy which, in fact, bore fruit. I think one might even say that these diverse currents resulted in cross-fertilization.

[Question] How do you envision future relations between the party and the government?

[Answer] One must not forget that the government ministers are party comrades, who with unique civic spirit agreed to accept ministerial responsibilities. In my view, relations between the party and the government will always remain excellent, to the extent that the government puts into practice the proposals contained in the governmental program. There might be a divergence, but not necessarily a confrontation. I am thinking here of the question of the pace of implementation of the essential features of our program. But there can be no doubt that the party will maintain its independence of the government.

[Question] How do you envision Mauritian society evolving toward socialism?

[Answer] The election of 11 June and the massive victory of the alliance of the left provide a clear indication that the people of Mauritius want to take the path of socialism. The evidence was indisputable. But we must advance carefully, because, on the one hand, we do not under-estimate the capacity of the Rightist forces to fight back, and on the other hand because of the very predominant role played by the private sector in our economy.

[Question] Could we ask what kind of secretary general you will be?

[Answer] The previous secretary general, Comrade Paul Berenger, put an indelible stamp on the Mauritian political scene. I know that people and the party will be tempted to compare me to Comrade Berenger. I ask them not to fall into that error. Both the past and the present secretary general have their own unique qualities; but certainly I will do my best to keep the party active on the Mauritian political scene.

I would also add that I conceive my role in terms of teamwork with the political bureau, the central committee and the thousands of militants who support the party.

[Question] To conclude, how would you assess the performance of the government during the last two months?

[Answer] I see a unanimous responsiveness from the population: we said from the start that if the party had come to power in 1976, Mauritius would not be in the impasse it was in when the last government stepped down.

The government has done an enormous amount of work in only 2 months. I am convinced that the government is driven by an ardent desire to fight for the advancement of the disadvantaged classes of Mauritian society, and that things can only get better.

9516
CSO: 4719/1394

BERENGER PREPARING PRE-BUDGET 'GREEN BOOK'

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 28 Aug 82 p 7

> [Text] The finance minister plans in the future to prepare a green book before the budget presentation, in order to give the various sectors concerned sufficient time to acquaint themselves with the fundamental concepts to be embodied in the budget, and to give them time to comment on them.

While noting that the 1982-83 budget was prepared after consultations with the parties concerned, Mr Paul Berenger said, at a press conference held yesterday, that the government had only a limited time in which to produce it and that the members of parliament did not have enough time to comment on it.

"I believe that we have not gone far enough. I am not one of those who think that the budget should come as a surprise. I think it should be put together through a process of dialogue and that is why, in years to come, I plan to do something new: to present a 'Green Paper' containing the broad lines of the budget, with the aim of generating debate and providing the members of parliament with the time needed to discuss it."

The finance minister called the press conference to talk about the actions his ministry has taken in the last 2 months, and to discuss his upcoming mission to London and North America. He also announced that the government plans very soon to publish "white papers" on unemployment compensation, the implications of governmental subsidies on rice and flour, and possibilities of changing Mauritian dietary habits; on the sales tax and on the "pay as you earn" tax system. He hopes in this way to get comments from the sectors concerned before introducing such measures.

The finance minister also indicated that he is planning to modernize several very old statutes in order to bring them into conformity with current needs. In this connection he cited the Companies Ordinance, the Bankruptcy Act, the Banking Act, the Brokers' Act and the Insurance Act. He also noted that he plans to review the banking system and the insurance system in the months to come.

The government, he said, intends to see that every cent spent is in service of the country's development. With that in mind, he said, an official committee

is currently examining the operations of the central administration and the para-statal bodies, and investigating the excess and underutilized employees. The report will then be reviewed by the one of the tripartite sub-committees.

Mr Berenger reiterated his intention to introduce a Bearer Bond Scheme in order to recover as much as possible of the "Black Money." In that connection, he said, contacts are being made with banking circles in India. He commented on the upcoming establishment of the Economic and Social Council (CES) and said that a "Draft Bill" on the question was circulated Thursday at the meeting of the tripartite committee. He announced that a bill on the "Productivity Council" will soon be introduced.

The preparatory work is under way by officials in the ministries of finance, commerce, industry, prices and consumer protection, labor and industrial relations. "We must take account of the worldwide competition which Mauritian industry has to face, and we must take pains to see that Mauritian products are able to cope with such competition, both in terms of prices and in terms of quality."

Regarding the possibility of unemployment compensation, the minister said his colleague from National Health, Employment and National Solidarity has presented a "Draft White Paper," prepared after discussions with a foreign expert, Mr David Bradbury. The council of ministers decided at its Thursday meeting to name a committee composed of Mr Berenger, Mr Kailash Ruhee and Mr Cassam Uteem, along with officials of the three ministries (finance, planning and national health) to study the implications of the measures contained in that rough draft of the plan. A bill will be presented before the end of the year on the question.

"We cannot perform miracles, but we must do as much as possible to help at least those who cannot work."

He also spoke of the upcoming establishment of a "National Enterprise Board," whose purpose will be to manage government interests "in order to yield maximum profits and dividends for the treasury." The finance minister also constated that the country is presently losing enormous amounts of money because of the lack of an adequate national merchant marine. He said that the question of creating a national merchant marine has been discussed with Mrs Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, and that it will also be discussed with Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, the French minister of cooperation, who will be in Mauritius 29-31 August this year.

The government, he added, has been forced to step in to alleviate the problems of the Rose Belle sugar property. He said that a commission of inquiry will be established later this year and that efforts have begun to get the services of a foreign expert to act as president of that commission.

Another enterprise to be established is the "Island Development Corporation," which will have the responsibility of managing AGALEGA [expansion unknown] and possibly Saint-Brandon, and which will eventually be called upon to work in

collaboration with Seychelles' IDC [Island Development Corporation] to develop the Anticosti Islands.

The minister said the government is planning to replace the "MV Mauritius," contacts on this have already been made, and talks will continue during his upcoming trip to London.

He also announced that the contract between the government and the company operating the casinos on Mauritius will expire in 1983. The government plans to review the whole dossier in order to be sure that as much as possible of the profits of the casinos stay in the country.

The government also plans to go forward with establishing a "Cargo Handling Corporation," and a committee is presently working on that question.

The minister concluded by providing the details of his upcoming mission to London, Toronto, Washington, New York, Canada, Paris, Algiers and Tripoli.

He will leave Plaisance Monday afternoon, accompanied by Mr Ruhee and two high officials in his ministry. In Algiers and Tripoli he will hold general talks with Mrs Gandhi, at the beginning of the week, and with Mr Cot on Sunday and Monday.

The matters to be discussed include problems with our balance of payments, preferential prices for the purchase of oil products, a new plane for Air Mauritius, protection of our economic zone, the financing of repairs to be carried out at Plaisance airport.

Mr Berenger also said he hopes as soon as he returns to work on the question of commercial and economic relations between Mauritius and South Africa.

"We hope to reduce our commercial dependence on that country as much as possible." He also said that the government plans to make a detailed study of economic and trade relations between Mauritius and Reunion.

9516
CSO: 4719/1393

BRIEFS

JAPANESE RICE AID--Under an agreement signed recently between Mozambique and Japan, Japan will give Mozambique over 56 million meticals to buy rice from that country. The agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam by Manuel dos Santos, Mozambique ambassador to Tanzania, and by the Japanese ambassador accredited to Maputo with residence in Tanzania. [EA210125 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 20 Oct 82]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SURINAME--Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and Suriname Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp signed a communique in New York yesterday establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level, effective immediately. [EA170145 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Oct 82]

CSO: 3442/19

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL STOPOVER AFTER DPRK VISIT--Luanda, 18 Oct (ANGOP)--Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and head of state of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, made a few hours stopover in Luanda on Saturday, coming from Pyongyang, North Korea, where he made an official visit from 11 through 13 October at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Kim Il-song. According to reliable sources, during the visit, the Sao Tome delegation signed an economic and technical agreement. [Text] [AB181542 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 18 Oct 82]

CSO: 3419/81

OCTOBER 19TH COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES HELD

Unity Appeal

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] **SPEAKERS at the October 19 Commemoration Services this week condemned bannings and detentions as a failing Government strategy, which has only succeeded in nourishing the black man's determination to be free.**

At a service held at the Dube YWCA and attended by about 200 people, Mr Sam Tloubatla, an executive of Azapo, said the sight of people like Kenneth Rachidi, a former member of the Black People's Convention (BPC) who was banned in 1977, should serve as an inspiration to those who want to fight for South Africa's liberation.

He said the events of October 19, 1977, when the then Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger banned 18 organisations, two black newspapers and detained and banned several leaders, also served a purpose of enriching the history of the black man's struggle for freedom in his land.

Other speakers called for the shelving of ideological differences which breed hatred, and appealed for the unity of all forces which desire freedom.

The Rev M Tema said Afrikaners were currently battling to stay together when blacks on the other hand were battling to be divided by concentrating their efforts on labelling one another and refusing to speak to those who held opposing political views.

The newly elected vice-president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Don Mattera, said having been robbed of their pride, dignity and their land, blacks had only love for one another through which they could regain what they had lost.

He said the type of political bickering which characterised the struggle for liberation could only help in delaying the day all blacks looked forward to their liberation.

"The Black Consciousness philosophy has always told me that I am beautiful, but by hating fellow blacks, I am not expressing any appreciation of this beauty," he said.

Mr Mattera also read a poem in which he praised the imprisoned ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Council of Sports, Mr Ashok Odhav, said non-collaboration with institutions established by the Government was the only firm foundation on which blacks could be united.

"We have survived feudalism, monarchism, despotism, bubonic plague, two world wars and Hitler. Apartheid cannot beat us, it must also come to an end. History is on our side and we are duty bound to crush it," he said.

At another service held at the Orlando DOCC, a spokesman for the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), said democracy in South Africa will not be stopped from coming by police brutality.

"Apartheid, oppression, capitalism and all that goes with it are dirty and detestable. Bannings and detentions cannot make us start loving what causes our misery and suffering. Instead, they will make us more determined," he said.

Newspapers' Banning Deplored

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] OCTOBER 19, 1977 was a historic date in more ways than one. For the first time in the country's history the Government took the unprecedented step of banning two black newspapers — The World and Weekend World.

At the same time all black political organisations were banned and their various leaders from most parts of the country were detained. The editor of the two newspapers joined those detained in Modderbee under Section Six of the then Internal Security Act.

What led to this remarkable tough action was a series of political events that had the country and indeed the world in thrall. The events followed June 16, 1976, when the country's townships exploded into violence.

At about the same time in 1977, Bophuthatswana was granted its independence, an act which drew a lot of vitriol from varied politicians and political commentators. The country itself was under the grip of tension that was climaxed by the death of the black consciousness leader Steve Biko in detention.

Fearing the resurgense of political action, and perhaps more violence, the Government set the precedent of bannings and detentions which has been followed almost yearly since that date. Even the powers that be did not exactly expect the kind of outcry that followed these acts, but the damage had been done and there was no way in which things could be salvaged without loss of face.

So the two newspapers are still banned to this day without the hope of a reprieve. Black leaders were kept in detention for some months and most of the organisations are still banned.

It is now five years that these electric events took place. Political organisation among blacks is on somewhat uncertain ground. There have been new cleavages in black politics with the emergence of thinking outside of black consciousness taking root. Trade unions have become more vocal and more active to the extent that they are the only conduit for black anger and frustration these days.

People are in the meanwhile leading somewhat quiet if sullen lives.

Newspapers have been fettered with a welter of restrictions that insidiously increase month after month — a hard blow to press freedom. The Steyn Commission was like a spectre over editorial policy and some people believe there is direct self-censorship in newspapers. The issues for editors have become even more unwieldy and a tight-rope which becomes almost night-marish has to be taken. The situation is most complex, but most newspapers have shown that it will take more than bannings and detentions to snuff out that precious democratic limb — press freedom.

CSO: 3400/133

APARTHEID IS HERESY SAY METHODISTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] THE Methodist Church has declared the policy of apartheid a theological heresy and appealed to the Dutch Reformed Churches to do the same.

The centenary congress of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa in Johannesburg yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution to this effect.

"Apartheid is not simply a socio-political policy but a sinful contradiction of the Gospel which cannot be justified on Biblical or theological grounds and is therefore an ideology which the Methodist congress rejects as heresy," the resolution states.

"Conference appeals to the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, the Hervormde Kerk and the Gereformeerde Kerk in Christian Love likewise to reject an ideology which is continuing to cause untold suffering to the majority of South Africans and to bring discredit to the Church of God."

The Methodist conference's resolution was proposed by Dr Donald Cragg, Methodist principal tutor and warden at Rhodes University.

"Heresy can be defined as exaggeration of one aspect of the truth to such an extent that it distorts the whole truth," he said.

The variety of different cultures in South Africa was held together in the love of Christ and when the fact of their differences was made the foundation of the society's laws the whole truth was being distorted.

"Apartheid is a rotten tree from which we are gathering rotten fruit," Dr Cragg said.

The original resolution mentioned an appeal only to the NGK but delegates amended the appeal to include the other two Dutch Reformed Churches.

Efforts by some delegates to include in the resolution reference to the Methodist Church's guilt and its own racist practices were rejected, after it was pointed out that the Methodist Church had never supported apartheid theologically.

The Rev Peter Storey, president of the SACC, said: "There is no question that apartheid stinks in the nostrils of God and must be condemned as heresy, yet apartheid is so often buttressed by religious arguments. I am ashamed to be a Christian when it is said that South Africa is a Christian society."

Mr Storey said the Dutch Reformed Churches still thought they represented the majority of Christian opinion in South Africa and it was difficult for them to come to terms with reality.

"We must help them escape from their imprisonment in the service of government and state," he said.

The original SACC resolution on heresy said there could be no dialogue with those who justified apartheid on moral and theological grounds and a Methodist delegate proposed that this condition be included.

The Methodist resolution yesterday said apartheid was a negation of:

- "The dignity with which God has endowed man in creating him in his own image;
- "The work of Jesus Christ through his coming into the world to live, die and rise for mankind, thus freeing it from bondage for fullness of life;
- The reconciliation effected by Christ between man and God and man and man."—Sapa.

Release Mandela Call

A MOTION for the release of Nelson Mandela and the lifting of the ban on his wife, Winnie, was proposed at the centenary congress of the Methodist Church of South Africa yesterday.

One of the delegates from Bloemfontein, the Rev Jack Scholtz, felt Mrs Mandela had been "imprisoned" in her matchbox home for 20 years without being charged during that period.

The congress heard that although Mrs Mandela was a member of the Methodist Church, she had been deprived of the right to attend a service of worship on Sundays.

The congress urged the lifting of her banning order and reiterated its total opposition to the practice of banning without trial.

It also expressed regret that detention without trial had been sanctioned by the Rabie Commission.

The congress also called for the immediate appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry into circumstances surrounding death in detention and the provision of safeguards during interrogation.

Detainees' immediate access to legal representation and families being informed of the event and place of detention were also issues needing closer investigation.

Church Accused of 'Civil Disobedience'

THE Methodist Church has now entered the field of civil disobedience, a delegate to the conference of the church said yesterday.

This accusation came after the conference had resolved that members of the curch should not feel bound by their consciences to observe every aspect of the country's legislation.

Civil disobedience was raised when a point was tabled concerning proposed legislation concerning orderly movement and settlement of Black people.

A proposal that the president of the conference, Dr Khosa Mogoja, should phone the Prime Minister or Dr Piet Koornhof during the dinner recess, was unanimously supported by the conference. The purpose of the telephone call was "to express the conference's revulsion over happenings in the Western Cape".

The Rev Abel Hendriks, told the conference women were being assaulted with batons by the authorities because they were illegally in an area.

'Persecution' of Union Leaders Condemned

PRESSURE must be brought to bear on South African and overseas companies to compel them to recognise representative trade unions.

This decision was taken yesterday by the conference of the Methodist Church in Johannesburg where it was also resolved that the church would provide training for trade union officials and that church buildings could be made available for trade union meetings.

The conference, under presidency of Dr Khosa Mgojo, strongly condemned the "persecution of trade union leaders and strikers".

A strong plea was also made for the same salaries and social benefits to be extended to people of all races.

The hike in the price of staple foodstuffs and increased general sales tax ere condemned and the conference further resolved to encourage church members to boycott white bread. Letters are to be addressed to the Ministers of Agriculture and Finance to express the conference's anxiety over the increase in the price of staple foodstuffs and general sales tax.

CSO: 3400/133

HISTORY, ROLE OF BLACK PRESS TRACED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Oct 82 p 7

[Article by Joe Latakgomo: "Bearing the Brunt of Government Suppression"]

[Text] **Five years ago, on October 19, 1977 to be precise, two black newspapers, The World and Weekend World were banned. The editor of the papers, Mr Percy Qoboza, together with leaders of almost all black political organisations, was Latakgomo, editor of The Section Six of the Internal Security Act. Today, a day to five years ago, Mr Joe Latakgomom, editor of The SOWETAN which is the successor to the two banned papers gives an appraisal of the black Press. The piece is from ISSUE an occasional journal of freelance editors.**

ALMOST since its early days, the black Press has been steeped in controversy. Its role has been clouded by various interests ranging from financial to political. But, even more important, the black Press has survived.

Its form and ideals have obviously changed with the times. Yet, even looking to the earliest days of the black Press, one can sense the deep commitment by black journalists to serving their people as best they could under somewhat difficult circumstances.

The questions being asked now about the role of the Press are nothing new. Even in the 1880s, the same questions were being asked.

READERS

Whether black newspapers could serve the interests of their readers while being white-owned was an issue as far back as 1932.

Even then, opposition to The Bantu World came from newspapers like The African Leader, edited by T D Mweli Skota, which used the approach that they were "African-owned and African-run".

The same approach was taken by Jordan Ngubane when he started his Inkundla Ya-Bantu in the 40s. Both papers did not survive, for a variety of reasons — mostly financial and other resources.

But if the black Press is conceived to have been just a rag to provide gossip and frivolous writing, witness what was written by I W W Citashe in 1880:

SPIRIT

"Your cattle are gone, my countrymen,
Go rescue them, go rescue them!
Leave the breech-loader alone
And turn to the pen
Take paper and ink
For that is your shield" . . .

It is almost through this spirit that black journalism has developed. It was to become the basis of black journalism, and almost reflective of the feeling of organisations like the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) in the present day.

Yet, this was in contrast with the feeling of the controllers of the Press — from the missionary stage right through to Argus Company involvement in the black Press.

There is no doubt that an independent black Press now would face exactly, if not worse, the same problems as were faced by the bold independent black newspaper owners of the 1880s.

The men who braved it then — Jabavu, Dube, Selope-Thema, Rolfes Dlhomo — certainly found that running a black newspaper without the necessary financial backing is extremely difficult. Indeed, J T Jabavu, who is generally considered to have been the "father of black newspapers" certainly found it so after founding Imvo Zabantsundu.

That newspaper is now owned by an Afrikaans publishing group. It is also interesting to note what Mr T J Cousins, then of the English Department of Wits, said in a paper in 1976, the resident commissioner of Basutoland wrote to Howard Pim in 1908: ". . . The Native Press in South Africa is

going to be always with us, and they are certain to criticise the white man as freely as he criticises them. It is not an unmixed evil — it is quite well to know what they are thinking about."

CONTROL

However, one of the earliest whites to run black newspapers, Fawcet Garrett Paver, had also said: "Their (black newspapers) importance in moulding of native opinion makes their control a matter of the utmost importance to South Africa."

It is against this background that one has to look at the present feelings that the black Press is manipulated by white owners. The historical background is there to justify that feeling. Therefore, much more than just speculation and rhetoric will clear people's minds.

I would choose, under the circumstances, to write in terms of the "Press that serves blacks" in referring to newspapers like **The SOWETAN**, Post and Sunday Post before it, the World and Weekend World, and other so-called "black newspapers".

LIGHT

Can the "Press that serves blacks" be authentic champions of the black cause? I do not believe that a newspaper should set out to be a "champion" in this sense. I believe a newspaper should inform, serve as a forum of discussion and debate, and provide a reflection of the society it serves.

Above all, these newspapers must provide the light, and the people will follow their own way.

The reason for this thinking is simple: With the diversity of interests and affiliations among black people of this country, it would not be in the interests of any newspaper to pander to sectional interests. And by "sectional" here, I mean "black sectional interests".

EDITORS

However, this does not mean that the editors of these newspapers would then automatically be precluded from expressing their points of view. There cannot be any compromise on this matter, as a newspaper's direction and policy is determined by its editor. If his policy succeeds, that's fine. If it fails, it will be his head that will be on the block.

One must therefore look at the "black Press" in this light. If the white owners demand to push a certain policy, something like the Paver thinking, then only what can be described as collaborationist editors would work for them. However, if a newspaper is run on the basis of serving its community, being their voice, reflecting their aspirations — social, economic and political — educating, then it is serving its purpose.

I believe that the days of the directly "controlled" black Press are gone. The days when the Government and big business had a direct say in what must go into a newspaper are gone. And it is precisely because of this that the Government and big business can put on the screws in their own ways to get what they want: Big business by withholding vital advertising, and Government by legislation or arbitrary action.

I do not believe that Mwasa's thinking is any different from the point that Citashe made in 1880 . . . "and turn to the pen/take paper and ink/for that is your shield."

Their position was perhaps brought about by the very factors mentioned above, particularly Government repression of the black media and black journalists.

VIEW

What, for example, is "advocacy journalism"? My view is that it is relative. If you are black, you are bound to see the situation — political or otherwise — from a black point of view. If you are white and privileged, you certainly will see the situation from the privileged point of view. The black struggles to achieve certain rights, while the white is seen as struggling to withhold those same rights from the black.

The only reason I believe there has been an outcry over the Mwasa standpoint is simply because people are refusing to accept that this is exactly what they have been doing: the Afrikaans Press and the radio and television services are as good an example as any of "advocacy journalism".

Black journalism can only be as militant, moderate, or whatever, as the society it reflects determines.

The days of the racy, easy-going flowing, yet often biting commentary writing of the 50s are gone. One need only look at the writings of Can Themba, Casey Motsisi, Zeke Mphahlele, Henry Nxumalo and others of the time to see the difference. Theirs was almost a social diary, whereas today's writing is more direct, more biting, yet making the same points.

NEWS

Quite often, the black Press is accused of "ignoring" the "changes" that have taken place in this country. Again, one should look at "change" in terms of how it affects the average Sowetan. Is there enough to justify lavish use of the word change in black newspapers?

This is not generally seen as being so. It is therefore precisely because of this that the so-called changes proposed by the President's Council, for instance, are being seen as an academic exercise. The institution does provide news, and in that sense, news has to be published about it

by black newspapers in their role of informing people, giving them the news.

ACTIONS

Debate on issues of the day can hardly be acceptable if the total thinking cannot be reflected. There are far too many restrictive laws that make this almost impossible. Most of those who disagree with the Government have found themselves banned, detained or forced into silence. So how do newspapers then know that they reflect total thinking if the one view is suppressed?

Black newspapers have in recent years borne the full brunt of Government suppression. The actions have been based on such vague reasons that it is almost impossible to run a black newspaper without getting a combination of ulcers, high blood pressure and a cardiac to boot.

Caught in the middle, as it were, black newspapers will continue in the spirit of the founding fathers. They face dangers which were not unheard of then — only the dangers were better cloaked during their days.

CSO: 3400/133

NO HOMELANDS FOR INDIANS, COLOUREDS ENVISAGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 12

[Text] WESSELSBRON. - To provide a homeland for Coloureds in South Africa would mear. losing "key positions" to the Coloureds, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis said at a National Party meeting in Wesselsbron on Thursday night.

He referred to positions such as Simonstown, Koeberg, the Houses of Parliament and the "Mother City of the Afrikaner".

Mr Du Plessis was replying to a question by a Conservative Party supporter who had asked why a homeland for Indians was not set up in Stanger and one for Coloureds in the Western Cape.

If South Africa provided an Indian homeland there would be an uncontrollable influx of immigrants from India," he said.

Impractical

Indians and Coloureds had ownership rights in South Africa, which Blacks did not have, and it would be impracticable for the Government to expect Indians living in large Indian business communities, such as the one in Klerksdorp, to have an interest in a homeland from which they were divorced.

Mr Du Plessis said people who did not have a political affiliation and a governing body to which they could relate, became frustrated and posed a danger to a country. The National Party was therefore working towards offering the Coloureds and Indians their own political systems.

Solution

If the Government did not find a solution to satisfy the Coloureds and Indians, it would leave the situation open to communist infiltration.

He spoke about a total onslaught by communists against South Africa and linked them with acts of sabotage, boycotts, and subversion.

"There is conflict potential in South Africa because of the diversity of the races, and therefore only a sound, stable government can avoid bloodshed and revolution and satisfy the reasonable needs and aspirations of reasonable South Africans," he said.

(News by Fiona Smith, Senkor Building, Civic Centre, Welkom.)

CSO: 3400/133

NO CHANGE IN PESKOR'S POLITICAL POLICY REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] PERSKOR'S political policy will not change now, or in the future, Dr Willem van Heerden said yesterday soon after a directors' meeting appointed him chairman of the giant publishing company.

The meeting also appointed Dr W B Coetzer deputy chairman and Mr J M Buitendag as managing director and chief executive officer.

Dr Van Heerden (79), chairman of The Citizen and Rapport, succeeds Mr Marius Jooste who died suddenly last week.

He was appointed at an extraordinary meeting of the Dagbreek Trust, Perskor's controlling body.

Three assets

"There is not really very much to say," Dr Van Heerden said of his new appointment.

"It is, of course, a big responsibility to have taken on but I am fortunate to have three important elements in my favour."

He listed them as "a board of able and experienced men; a managing director in the person of Mr Buitendag who has not only great ability, but profound knowledge of the vast network of Perskor's activities; and a capable and loyal staff".

Dr Van Heerden began his journalistic career as a reporter on Die Volksblad in Bloemfontein and, during the early 30s made his mark with his coverage of the gold standard crisis.

In 1932, he left Nasionale Pers and became assistant editor on the then twice-weekly newspaper in Pretoria, Die Vaderland.

He was appointed its editor after it became a Johannesburg daily in 1936 and remained in that position until 1946.

In 1947, he left Afrikaanse Pers, publishers of Die Vaderland, together with Mr Jooste and a year later became editor of the newly-established Sunday paper, Dagbreek, a position he held until 1962.

Before his retirement in 1967, he served as editor-in-chief of the Afrikaanse Pers group.

He was elected a member of the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Kuns en Wetenskap and in 1971 he was awarded the Markus Viljoen medal for journalistic achievements.

Interests

He was awarded the honorary degree of PhD by the Rand Afrikaans University in 1978.

He lists his interests and hobbies as farming and golf but nature conservation is also a big interest having been intimately involved with the creation of Veldtrust.

The new deputy chairman of Perskor, Dr W B Coetzer, is a pioneer of Afrikaans business and mining.

Mines chief

He joined Federale Volksbeleggings in 1941 as commercial adviser and, at the age of 31, had progressed to the third top post in the executive.

In 1952, he was jointly responsible for the founding of Federale Mynbou, the mining house which initially concentrated on coal mining, but grew eventually to take over General Mining and Finance Corporation with its gold interests.

As chairman of Federale Mynbou-General Mining, Dr Coetzer was involved in the take-over of Union Corporation in 1975.

He has since retired as chairman of Gencor, but has retained the chairmanship of Federale Mynbou. He is also a director of Dagbreek Trust.

CSO: 3400/133

JUSTICE MINISTER DENOUNCES WESTMINISTER SYSTEM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] ALLANRIDGE. South Africa must break away from the Westminster system as soon as possible because it could mean South Africa's downfall, the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee said at a National Party meeting in Allanridge, OFS, on thursday night.

Mr Coetsee said the longer the Westminster system was in use in South Africa, the greater the danger was that the Blacks would also have to be accommodated in the system, and this would inevitably lead to one man one vote.

Because the Coloureds and Indians were also afraid of domination by a majority group, their leaders endorsed the proposals by the President's Council that the system should disappear.

Mr Coetsee said that those who believed the NP was selling-out South Africa, that there was a quicker and easier way for the Government if it wanted to do this - a common voters' role with Coloureds and Indians included, then they would immediately be in Parliament.

Independent national states for Coloureds and Indians were not possible, seeing that 2 million ha of land was available and over 600 group areas would have to be consolidated.

The 2 000 ha in the Western Cape had little viability and it would cost billions of rand to convert it with nuclear power to a paradise as the CP suggested.

An Indian state in Natal would also cost billions "and where would the money come from"

Answering a question whether Indians would eventually be able to live in the Free State, Mr Coetsee said it was the Government's intention to maintain the Group Areas Act and Indians had no group area in the Free State.

He said the NP was committed to remain a White party which would govern South Africa justly so that all population groups would achieve their rights. - Sapa.

The Whites would at all times retain their identity. (Report by Johan Coetsee, 79 Voortrekker Street, Bloemfontein.)

CSO: 3400/133

NEW GOVT COUNCILS TO BE HOUSED IN SAME BUILDING, SAYS HEUNIS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] STELLENBOSCH. — It would seem logical that a three-chamber legislative body as envisaged under the new Constitutional dispensation would be housed in one building, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis said yesterday.

Replying to a question at a lunch time meeting in the Stellenbosch by-election campaign in which the questioner expressed reservations about the housing of the different Parliaments, Mr Heunis said the Coloured Representative Council did not fail because it was housed in a different building but because there was no co-operation.

"The process of negotiation is intensive and political formulae do not take circumstances into account. We must make a choice.

"We believe in stability and order being essential prerequisites for development.

"South Africa is multinational. The Whites and other groups must serve the country and not the country serve them.

"We do not ignore Black aspirations. We are creating opportunities, growth and stability. There is not one Black nation in this country which is not undergoing constitutional development.

"The choice is simple. While the National Party is not perfect, it must be stressed that there cannot be protected positions for one group at the cost of another.

"Extreme points of view heighten the potential for conflict."

Referring to the proposed national convention of the PFP Mr Heunis said national conventions had a tragic history in Africa

"We must not gamble with the future. South Africa's circumstances must decide what the procedures of reform would be and not text books.

"White political leaders as well as Brown, Asian and Black must accept the same responsibility," Mr Heunis said.

(News by S Moller, Van der Stel Building, Cape Town).

'No Perfect Solution to an Imperfect SA'

STELLENBOSCH. — Orderly reform had to come through existing institutions and therefore the people responsible for those institutions had to be convinced of the merits and success of the reform process, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Affairs and Planning, said yesterday.

"Unless we can convince the White electorate, we will never bring about reform," he told Stellenbosch students attending a public meeting in support of the National Party candidates in the coming by-election.

Mr Heunis said attempts at reform would fail unless proposals could be given a realistic and attainable structure.

The government's viewpoint was that mutual acceptability amongst all South Africans had to be heightened for reform to succeed.

"It is the relationship between population groups which will decide the constitutional possibilities," Mr Heunis said.

"They are the cause of constitutional change, not the reverse."

It was not possible to offer simplistic and naive solutions which did not relate to the complexity of the South African community, he said.

"Variety is the greatest single factor in our reform process — to create social room for population groups and communities," he added.

It was interesting to note who were advising Coloureds and Asians not to participate in the Government's reform proposals.

The Progressive Federal Party, should it be serious in its advice to coloureds and Asians to abstain, should themselves withdraw from any future participation in the new constitutional dispensation.

"If they participate then I question their right to advise others not to do so," Mr Heunis said.

Certain leaders of Black states had done the same and had warned Coloureds and Asians against the possible consequences of their participation.

"What right have they when their own political position and leadership is a result of the Nationalist brain?"

There was no perfect solution to the imperfect situation that was South Africa, he said.

"If transition is to be orderly, the existing institutions must ensure it and the people who have put them there must be convinced of the merits and of the results of the reform process."

(News by P Classen, Van der Stel Building, Burg Street, Cape Town).

CSO: 3400/133

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION FIGURES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] SOUTH Africans spend about R4-million daily on liquor, members of the NGK synod heard in Pretoria yesterday.

Dr M M Nieuwoudt disclosed that Whites drink about twice as much as Blacks, while Coloureds were third on the list. Indians, he said, were more moderate in their drinking habits because their wives did not drink for religious reasons.

He said it was estimated that about 74 percent of Whites were habitual drinkers while only 45 percent of Blacks were regular drinkers.

Dr Nieuwoudt said about R23-million was spent on liquor advertising in 1979. He said this advertising constituted a liquor onslaught on South Africa. The beer market had shown an increase of 100 percent in three years. In 1979, South Africa spent about R470-million on beer and this figure had skyrocketed to R900-million in 1982.

He said South Africa had become a beer drinking nation in preference to wine and whiskey.

Many social and economic problems followed in the wake of this increased consumption of alcohol. The number of recorded road accidents went up and the cost of medical treatment for victims of road accidents was estimated at R500 000 annually.

The abuse of alcohol had also played a major part in the 450 000 crimes commited annually.

The abuse of alcohol had led to the disruption of family life and many children committed to institutions came from homes where one or both parents were alcoholics.

In 1980, Dr Nieuwoudt said, the number of adult alcoholics rose to 74 140. Only about 7 000 of these were admitted to rehabilitation centres.

The NGK had a number of homes where alcoholics could be treated. The Church believed that most of these people would respond favourably to treatment and would be returned to society to live a "restricted" life.

CSO: 5300/13

SUGAR INDUSTRY PROBE HANDED TO GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] THE committee of inquiry into the sugar industry had completed its investigation and had submitted its findings and recommendations to the Government, the Director-General of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr T A du Plessis, said yesterday.

Dr Du Plessis said in a statement in Pretoria the South African Sugar Association would be given an opportunity to study and comment on the report before the Government made any decisions on the recommendations.

The most important findings and recommendations concerned the expansion of sugar production and the method of payment and recovery of cane transport costs.

"In regard to expansion, it was concluded that over the next 10 years, room for limited expansion exists and it was recommended that this be allowed in KwaZulu, KanGwane, Transkei and the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld," the statement said.

The existing method of payment and recovery of cane transport costs had caused a great deal of controversy and dissatisfaction over the years, the statement added.

"Because of conflicting interests, attempts to improve the position have hitherto met with little success, with the result that the cane transport costs, which represent a substantial portion of total cost, have resulted in the overall cost structure of the industry being higher than it needs to be."

The report recommends that a new scheme, whereby cane growers will be responsible for the transport costs of their cane to the mill, should be introduced from the 1983/84 season.

Report Welcomed, With Reservations

DURBAN - Mr R K Ridgway, chairman of the South African Sugar Association, said in Durban yesterday he welcomed the release of the report.

He said some of the detailed recommendations could prove difficult to implement, and in fact some of the problems arising from the main recommendations had been left to the sugar industry to solve.

It was therefore necessary for the sugar industry to give detailed consideration to the report, and then to discuss the matter with the Minister.

Mr Ridgway said it was possible that the two sections of the industry - the millers and the growers - could have differing opinions on certain of the recommendations, and these views would have to be discussed before any decisions could be reached.

Mr L Gordon-Hughes, chairman of the South African Cane Growers' Association, said that a year ago, when evidence was submitted to the committee, the association was opposed to any large scale expansion into new areas.

Since then, local market sales had been much lower than expected and conditions in the world market had also deteriorated.

World sugar stocks were over 34-million tons, which was 10-million tons above normal. Production still exceeded consumption and the result was that export prices were disastrously low.

At present all sugar-exporting countries, through the International Sugar Organisation, were examining ways of further curtailing production to restore export prices.

For these reasons it would not be the appropriate time to commit the industry to a 10-year expansion programme.

It appeared the committee had devoted more attention to social and strategic requirements than to economic considerations.

The association felt the committee's proposals on cane transport could prove to be in the long-term interests of the industry, but much work would have to be done before a final conclusion could be reached, especially as the proposal represented such a drastic change.

It would be observed that many important details concerning the manner in which the proposals were to be implemented remained to be clarified and it was impossible to give an assessment of the scheme before this had been done.

A key issue, fundamental to the possible implementation of the schem, was whether the Minister would be prepared to override existing legal agreements and rights which growers had with their millers, especially as in some cases Government was the third party involved in establishing these rights.

The chairman of the South African Sugar Millers' Association, Mr F R Jones, said the recommendations covering expansion could not have come at a worse time, when large stocks were overhanging the world market an prices were at diastrously low levels.

Furthermore, the International Sugar Organisation appeared helpless to remedy the situation.

It was essential that a new agreement be negotiated at the earliest opportunity. This should include the European Economic Community and also provide for larger stockholding commitments in addition to quotas. - Sapa.

CSO: 3400/133

BRIEFS

LOWER ISCOR OUTPUT--Iscor's work force will be drastically affected because of a decision to curtail production at its various plants and mines. The managing director of Iscor, Mr F P Kotzee, said the corporation's work force would be drastically affected, and adjustments in manpower would have to be made. However, he said steps affecting employees would be taken with circumspection and with a great sense of responsibility. Production is to be reduced as a result of the levelling off in the steel industry. Employment figures were already being reduced by decreased recruiting and by not employing more people in certain sections. Workers were also being spread more effectively.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 82 p 10]

STUDENTS QUIT TURFLOOP--Over 3 000 students left the university at Turfloop yesterday, and by late last night the campus was said to be "empty", except for foreign students who were still negotiating for transport. At the time of going to Press, it was revealed that only seven students were still at the campus with their luggages ready, waiting for transport to take them to Zimbabwe and Namibia. About 75 percent of the students had gone away before 2.00 pm, to meet the authorities' deadline to leave the campus before 5.00 pm if the students still refused to go to class. Authorities at Turfloop said the university has gone into recess until November 1, and students were required to leave the hostels and the campus before 5.00 pm yesterday. A statement said on November 1 the normal academic programme for 1982 will be continued. But the president of the Students' Representative Council, Mr George Phatudi, said it will depend on the situation in November whether the students will go back to class or not. He said when the students go back on November 1, there will be a mass meeting to assess the situation. He added that the students' decision to leave campus rather than return to lectures before their colleagues were either charged or freed was a clear sign of unity. The University of the North is the second black institution to shut it's doors to students this year, after similar trouble at the Fore Hare University about two months ago where close to 1 500 students were expelled. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Oct 82 p 1]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLAN--Cape Town.--A blueprint for a metropolitan form of local government in greater Cape Town which could save millions of rands, has been released by the city council after being kept confidential for several months. The move could change the face of the Peninsula from Fish Hoek to Wellington, streamline services and save large funds wasted through overlapping and duplication of services. The report, which has been kept under wraps for some time because

of its controversial nature, is in the form of a 50-page summary of an in-depth 1 500-page report which took the city engineer's department two years to compile. Some of the recommendations are almost identical to the views of the President's Council and the Government on metropolitan government, though this report was completed some time before the President's Council proposals were made known. The city council has decided to air the report in public to obtain the widest possible reaction and to get other local authorities, public bodies and the public to debate and comment on the proposals. The report envisages a greater Cape Town area including 21 other existing local authorities stretching from Fish Hoek to Wellington. The idea is to divide all existing services provided by all the local authorities into two categories--those that could be undertaken more effectively and more cheaply by the central metropolitan authority and those best left in the hands of the local authorities.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 82 p 17]

ESHOWE VOTING DISPUTE--Durban.--The dispute over granting full municipal franchise to Coloureds and Indians living in the Eshowe district in Zululand may be resolved in Durban tomorrow. Mr Frank Martin, the senior MEC in the province, said yesterday he would meet the mayor of Eshowe and the Town Clerk in Durban to discuss the issue. Mr Brian Page the NRP MP for the area, will also be present. The Eshowe town council recently applied full municipal rights for Coloureds and Indians living in the area. The move was rejected because Mr Martin pointed out that previously the Natal Exco had tried to change the local ordinance relating to the municipal franchise, but this had been rejected by the State President. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 82 p 17]

WHEAT IMPORTS--South Africa is likely to lose self-sufficiency and become a net wheat importer within five year, say Wheat Board manager Denis van Aarde. Self-sufficient in all but two of the last 12 years, and at times a substantial exporter, South Africa would come to reply on imports regularly as the population grew and eating habits changed, he told Reuters. The exact date that self-sufficiency will end is hard to pinpoint, depending on how good the weather is from year to year, advances in crop technology and the area available to wheat. Van Aarde said that a realistic average for the South African crop would be 2,3-million tons a year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 17]

MWASA OFFICIALS--Pietermaritzburg.--A former journalist of the DAILY DISPATCH, Mr Charles Mqakula, was elected national president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa in Edenvale, near Pietermaritzburg, at the weekend. Mr Mqakula, a resident of Ciskei, was declared a "prohibited immigrant" by the South African Government earlier this year and did not attend the Mwasa congress--the second since it became a trade union in October 1980. The new president of the union was banned last year, but had the banning order lifted in May. Mr Don Mattera, a sub-editor with THE STAR in Johannesburg, who had an eight-year banning order lifted in May, was elected senior vice-president. A spokesman for the union said yesterday that Mwasa would discuss the re-structure of its policy and organisation at its next congress, five months from now. He said that it was expected that the union would shift from its stringent Black consciousness thinking to accommodate the ideologies of other labour organisations. Other office bearers elected were: Mr Gabu Ndlovu, national secretary; Mr Tyrone August, treasurer;

Mr Mike Robertson, Natal vice-president; Mr Leslie Xinwa, Eastern Cape vice-president; and Mr Hennie Pick, Western Cape vice-president.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 82 p 102

LANGA PASS RAIDS--Cape Town--In the past 11 days 717 people have appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court for pass law offences and have been fined a total of 36 620 after a spate of raids on Black workers' hostels in the townships. According to court records the 717 have faced 1 143 charges, have been found guilty on 882 and not guilty on 80 since the beginning of last week. Ninety-five of the cases were withdrawn and 86 postponed. Some of the people were remanded. Of those found guilty, on 80 since the beginning of last week. Ninety-five of the cases were withdrawn and 86 postponed. Some of the people were remanded. Of those found guilty, 190 were cautioned and discharged. However, the total figure for those charged since the recent round of pass raids began several weeks ago could be substantially higher. A spokesman for the Black Sash Athlone advice office estimated it to be in the region of 1 500. The raids had come amid allegations by community leaders and Opposition spokesmen of a tightening-up on influx control in the Western Cape following the National Party's Cape congress last month. Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, Chief Commissioner of the Department of Cooperation and Development in the Western Cape, denied there was any "crackdown" on Blacks illegally in the area. He said the recent inspections were routine. Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 11]

MAKANDA CHARGED--Port Elizabeth--The banned former chairman of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), Mr Dumile Makanda appeared briefly in the Port Elizabeth magistrate's court yesterday charged with possession of undesirable literature and contravening his restriction order. He was not asked to plead and the case was postponed to December 6. Bail was set at R600 on condition Mr Makanda does not interfere with State witnesses or leave the Port Elizabeth district, and that he reports to the police once a week.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 9]

COLOURED SEA CADETS--Cape Town. Coloured youths may now join Naval Cadets, and recruiting will start at the training ship, Woltemade fi in Sandvlei near the lakeside station today. The TS Woltemade's executive officer, Mr Rupert Toms, said the Naval Cadets were looking for boys between the ages of 13 and 15, and with a Standard 6 to 8 education. "We're a non-military youth organisation and we cannot guarantee our cadets an entry into the South African Navy should they wish to make that their career, but we will be teaching them the discipline of good seamanship and sailmanship," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 10]

REPORT ORDERED ON GRIQUAS--The President's Council has been asked to report on the political, economic and social needs and demands of the Griquas. A notice in yesterday's Government Gazette said the State President had asked the President's Council to advise him on the needs and demands of the Griquas with reference to certain fields identified by the interdepartmental commission of inquiry into the identity of the Griquas. These fields included the political, economic--including the need for additional farming land and residential areas and the accelerated development of existing areas--and social. Interested people and

organisations have been invited to submit memoranda as soon as possible, but not later than January 14 next year, to The Secretary, President's Council, Box 3601, Cape Town, 8000. Telephone enquiries can also be made to Mr I Olivier at (012) 21-4950. Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 4]

SADF REPRIMAND--Kimberley--A Kimberley man who complained about the Defence Force's failure to provide him with documents in English, has received a letter of reprimand from the commanding officer of his unit. The man who requested documents in English, was told they were not available because the documentation was a computer print-out and the unit concerned did not have money for an English print-out as well as Afrikaans. A spokesman for the Minister of Defence's Office, who was asked what the man was supposed to do if he did not understand Afrikaans, replied earlier this week, "He is a South African citizen, isn't he." The man has now received a letter in which the officer commanding the unit writes: 1. Your inquiry to this HQ refers as well as the publicity given to our reply in the Diamond Fields Advertiser. 2. The forms sent to you were printed out by the computer used at SAMS HQ and are used to update and correct personal records of members of the medical services. 3. As you probably know, a computer usually speaks only one language. Therefore, an English version was not available. 4. I regard the publicity given to this matter as extremely unfortunate and hope that this will not happen again. A copy of my letter will be sent to the Surgeon-General for his information." The Kimberley man commented yesterday: "I view the statement as an unveiled threat which both angers and offends me. If the SADF is protecting democracy in South Africa then it is my right to protest about a grievance which was not rectified after I had complained through official channels."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 11]

CSO: 3400/133

FUND TO ASSIST PALESTINIAN PEOPLE LAUNCHED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt] A fund for assisting the struggle of the people of Palestine was launched here yesterday.

Party Central Committee Member Nicodemus Banduka said at a youth rally organised to express solidarity with the people of Palestine that contributions should be submitted to *Umoja Wa Vijana* (Youth) offices throughout the country.

Just like Tanzanians used to contribute towards the liberation struggle in southern African countries now independent and towards the struggle in South Africa, Palestinians should be assisted through contributions, he said.

The contributions start immediately, Ndugu Banduka said, adding that people should contribute anything worthwhile from cash to clothing. The contributions collected by the Youth offices would be submitted to those concerned.

Addressing the rally at the *Umoja Wa Vijana* grounds here, Ndugu Ali Halimeh of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) declared that the Palestinian revolution would never die. "The Palestinian people will continue the struggle until a final solution to their problem has been achieved."

Ndugu Halimeh who arrived here yesterday told hundreds of placard-waving youths that the tactical withdrawal of PLO fighters from Lebanon would not affect the Palestinians' struggle. "Lebanon was only a bridge to cross to our land, Palestine," he said.

Palestinians, he said, would never forgive the atrocities of Israeli terrorists, including last month's massacre of innocent victims at Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut.

The Chairman of the Tanzania-Palestine Solidarity Committee, Dr. Haroub Othman, called on Tanzanians to morally and materially support the struggle of the Palestinian people.

He said there would be no peace in the Middle East until the people in the area were assured of freedom to chart their own destiny.

Dr. Othman explained that imperialism had its hand in all the major hot bets of struggle in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and that the struggling people in South Africa, Namibia, Western Sahara, El Salvador and Palestine had the same enemy — imperialism.

CSO: 3400/34

MINISTER SAYS ALL SUBJECTS MUST BE TAUGHT IN ENGLISH

Minister's Address to Mainland Headmasters

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Secondary school heads have been directed to ensure that the Ministry of National Education directive on medium of instruction is followed.

Addressing 96 headmasters from the Mainland schools who attended a five-day meeting in Iringa, the Minister of National Education, Ndugu Thabita Siwale admitted that the standard of English in secondary school was poor compared to few years back.

The Minister said English teaching standards had also gone down adding that some teachers resorted to use Kiswahili after discovering that students failed to follow lessons in English.

Ndugu Siwale pointed out however that sometimes the teachers themselves had English language problem.

The Minister explained that from now on in order to enable the students grasp their lessons in accordance with the ministry's directive, all subjects must be taught in English language except Kiswahili.

The Minister pointed out that Tanzania had not changed its stand on English as the second language next to Kiswahili.

She said the country would continue to use the language for development activities.

She added that the language enabled the country's intellectuals and especially experts in various fields to communicate with other people in the international arena, and secure technological and scientific benefits.

English Standards Must Be Raised

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] /LANGUAGES are often taken for granted by those who use them in their daily life. We often tend to forget that language is a systematic means of communicating ideas — written or spoken — with understood meanings.

Proper language usage must find expression in the speaking and writing quality on the part of those who have to work with words — pupils or students in education institutions, writers for newspapers or official documents and the like.

Since we live in a world of different languages and different cultures, some means of international communication has had to be found. That is why we speak of local dialects, national and international languages.

By accident of history, not necessarily under palatable circumstances, some languages have assumed a dominant place in the international community.

These include English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Portuguese and the like, spoken well beyond their original homes and have been commonly accepted as media of instruction, commerce and diplomacy.

In the case of Tanzania, English is only second to Kiswahili in importance and the two languages are used interchangeably in conducting national affairs as well as in dealing with other countries.

Since independence, a lot of work has gone into perfecting Kiswahili — our national language — which is daily growing into one of the most important African languages.

However, of late there has been increasing concern that perhaps Kiswahili is advancing to the virtual neglect of English as yet another important medium of communication in our institutions of higher learning and other business.

When National Education Minister Tabitha Siwale last week reminded heads of secondary schools at a meeting in Iringa to ensure that instructions in all subjects, excepting Kiswahili, are given in English, she was echoeing this concern.

This is a timely reminder, considering that the language — though deeply rooted in colonial history — will for quite some time continue to play a central role in our education system.

For sure, Kiswahili has effectively taken its place in our society as a national language. But it is yet to effectively replace English as a teaching language at secondary and institutions of higher learning levels.

Still, it is not enough to blindly lament that the standard of English in our schools has declined without going to the root of the matter.

We leave this question to the curriculum developers who must seriously address themselves to the entire issue and prescribe effective measures to uplift the "falling" standard of English.

This also means making available all the necessary supporting materials — relevant books either written by Tanzanians or brought in from countries which use English internationally.

CSO: 3400/34

GOVERNMENT GIVING PRIORITY TO TRANSPORT NETWORKS

Highway Linkage of Various Regions

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] /THE question of communications and transport in a vast country like Tanzania is crucial and the government has since independence given top priority to the development of road, rail, sea and air transport networks.

The situation inherited at independence in 1961 was to say the least most pathetic. At that time, the entire country was served by a mere 1,000 km of asphalt roads, and just about 500 km of all weather roads.

All this, plus the fact that we had to rely on an old and rickety railway system, left the country most handicapped in terms of uniform development.

Since development of a viable communication and transport link is a great contributor to socio-economic revolution, efforts have been made to diversify the system by embarking on ventures intended to open up regions cut off from the main national stream.

Today we can proudly speak of more than 1,700 km of bitumen roads criss-crossing the country while other key roads are in various stages of development.

The Morogoro-Dodoma highway, covering a stretch of 260 kilometres, is one such example of the national effort towards stage-by-stage link up of our diverse regions.

Progress on the highway, which is eventually to link the designated national capital of Dodoma to the port city of Dar es Salaam, is satisfactory and according to the Ministry of Works, it should be completed by March next year.

In future, that is if the plan is adheredto, the Morogoro-Dodoma highway, will become one vital part of the Dar es Salaam-Mwanza truck-road.

At the same time, developments on the Makambako-Songea road construction offer further promise to open up the southern regions, for too long cut off from the rest of the country by poor communications.

This highway is rated as an important infrastructure project which will feed directly into the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (the Great Uhuru Railway).

It is being built in phases — the first covering 115 km from Makambako to Wino; the second from Wino to Songea; and the third and fourth phases will involve the 222 km Songea-Tunduru section and the 18 km Tunduru-Masasi section.

From this, the first ever southern road network will develop with the projected link to the Kibiti-Lindi road, whose work has stalled for sometime.

All these expensive undertakings, are a good indicator of just how serious we are about national development and it is up to people living in areas where the highways pass to evolve development plans that will put to full use the new and dependable links.

Kigogo-Magomeni Road Construction

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] THE government has directed all parties concerned with the construction of the Kigogo-Magomeni road in Dar es Salaam to join their forces to get the construction going again.

The directive was issued yeterday by the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu Paul Kimiti, when he toured Dar es Salaam city projects.

The construction of the Kigogo-Magomeni by Mwananchi Engineering and Contracting Company (MECCO) was scheduled to be completed in April this year after a period of ten months.

Covering a distance of two kilometres, the road was intended to ease transportation congestion between Magomeni Kigogo and the Pugu Road industrial area.

Moro-Dodoma Highway Construction

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text] CONSTRUCTION work on the Dodoma-Morogoro highway is due to be completed by next March, and the handing-over of the road to the Tanzania government is to follow shortly after, the Minister for Works, Ndugu Samwel Sitta disclosed yesterday.

In an interview, the minister said the project was on schedule, and earthworks had reached Chalinze village, very close to Chamwino. The earthworks are scheduled to reach Dodoma before the short rains start in November.

Ndugu Sitta said the road had been all tarred from Morogoro up to Gairo, a distance of about 150 kilometres from Dodoma. Finishing touches were being applied on some two bridges and a culvert.

The two bridges which are still being worked on are Mikundi and Ngerengere rivers. The culvert is the biggest in the country so far.

"As ministry we are quite satisfied with the workshop and the work done to-date," Ndugu Sitta said.

The minister explained that the road will have a yellow lining mark in the middle of the road, which reflects during the night.

There will also be some two white lines on both sides of the road.

Ndugu Sitta said the contractor for the project, a Brazilian firm, Engenharia Comercio Industria SA (ECISA), would hand over the project to the government immediately after it was completed in March next year.

The minister further reported that the cost of the project has gone up by about 20 per cent over the original cost of 450 million/-, when construction work started in July 1980.

The company is employing over 1,000 Tanzanian workers on the road project, which covers 265 kilometres, and a 6.5 metres width. The project is aimed at easing transportation problems between the city of Dar es Salaam and the new capital at Dodoma.

The road is expected to reduce by at least 60 kilometres the distance covered by the existing gravel road from Morogoro to Dodoma.

Under the agreement, the contractors were scheduled to complete the road within 30 months from the time of the beginning of the construction work.

CSO: 3400/34

MACHINERY FOR TRC DEPOTS IN TABORA, MOSHI ARRIVES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Excerpt] MACHINERY worth 22 million/- in foreign exchange for the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) diesel locomotive depots in Tabora and Moshi has arrived in the country.

TRC Chief Mechanical Engineer H. Sakwari said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the machinery had been provided by a West Germany firm, Jos Hanseus, which he said had also provided machinery for the Morogoro-based TRC depot.

He said the machinery, which arrived in Dar es Salaam recently, would be preserved in the city until construction of two buildings to house the equipment in Tabora and Moshi was completed.

Ndugu Sakwari said that construction of the proposed depot at Tabora was going on well.

He said installation of the machinery at the Tabora depot should start early next year. Civil engineering work was expected to be completed before the end of the year, he said.

The Tabora depot is presently being constructed by Construction Engineers and Builders (CEB) who replaced Desai Construction Company because of the company's failure to properly execute the project. Late in 1979, by April, 1981 they had only cleared the site, leaving the bulk of work unattended to.

According to an agreement signed between TRC and Desai Construction Company, construction of the depot would have been completed last April.

Ndugu Sakwari said construction of the Moshi depot was also going on well. The contractors, BECCO, were expected to complete civil engineering work soon and give way to installation of machinery.

Both depots, in Tabora and Moshi, would cost around 25 million/- each, according to TRC Chief Civil Engineer P. Kyesi.

CSO: 3400/34

LIDA SEEKING NEW CATTLE EXPORT MARKETS IN AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] THE Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) is looking for new cattle export markets in the Middle East and Africa as a part of efforts towards fulfilling the requirements of the National Economic Survival Programme (NESP).

The Minister for Livestock Development, Ndugu Herman Kirigini, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that cattle exports which resumed two months ago had so far found a market through a Saudi Arabian importer.

However, the Minister said, there were some difficulties which had arisen with the Saudi Arabian importer who had suspended the only order this year for 15,000 animals.

He said plans for new markets in Africa and the Middle East, world be geared at exporting 20,000 cattle during the second half of this year.

So far only 2,928 animals were shipped out under contract with Saudi importer Nasser Al-mohamed Al-mukairish, the minister said.

He explained that the importer has suspended the rest of the order apparently because he was not too happy with the second shipment of 2,000 cattle which arrived in Saudi Arabia "exhausted".

Mr. Al-mukairish also apparently needed time to test the market for the Tanzania animals which were not on sale in Saudi Arabia for a long time, he added.

The Minister said a senior government official had visited Saudi Arabia recently to inspect the disputed consignment with a view to sorting out matters and resuming the deal.

Ndugu Kirigini explained that the animals in question had been vaccinated and certified by veterinary officers before shipment and that the selection was done by two agents commissioned by the importer himself.

"It is possible that the animals arrived in Saudi Arabia exhausted and we suspect this resulted from underfeeding during transportation. Incidentally, the ship which ferried them was provided by the importer," he said.

Ndugu Kirigini said the animals were rated to consume five bales of hay each during the journey, adding that the ship was loaded with some 10,000 bales.

The ship's captain had also been instructed to carry enough water for the animals before departure and this was done, the Minister added.

Veterinary authorities in Saudi Arabia did certify that the animals were not sick, but that they were weary. "We suspect that they were not properly fed," he emphasised.

Ndugu Kirigini said efforts were being made to contact the Saudi importer to determine the future of the deal, but added that arrangements were on hand to seek alternative markets.

The Minister indicated that there were possibilities to export 1,000 cattle monthly to another Saudi Arabian importer with further prospects to secure a contract with a North Yemen institution which would airlift 80 animals daily.

Other prospects were in Zaire which was interested in frozen meat from Tanzania, and LIDA officials were expected to leave for Rwanda and Burundi on Monday for consultations with the Zaire meat agents.

The two consignments shipped to Saudi Arabia earned the country about seven million shillings — in foreign exchange. The Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company (TLMC) had another 6,000 cattle in its holding grounds ready for export, Ndugu Kirigini said.

According to Ndugu Kirigini, the target to export 20,000 cattle during the second half of this year was a pilot undertaking intended to give the Ministry and LIDA an insight into the livestock export potential.

Pointing out that exportation of live animals was a specialised business, Ndugu Kirigini said they needed reorientation after the long suspension of cattle exports.

"The 20,000 target is designed to give us experience in the business... to build the capability to export and become self-propelling in future," he explained.

CSO: 3400/34

ARRIVAL OF TRUCKS, SPARE PARTS TO STRENGTHEN RETCO SERVICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] A TOTAL of 174 trucks, 65 trailers and spare parts have arrived in the country to strengthen the services of five regional transport companies (RETCOs), the Chairman and Managing Director of the National Transport Corporation (NTC), Ndugu Melkizedeck Sanare, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

In a statement, Ndugu Sanare said the five companies were in Dodoma (KAUDO), Mtwara (KAUMU), Ruvuma (KAURU), Mwanza (KAUMA) and Tabora (KAUTA).

He confirmed that body building of the vehicles was in full progress. So far, 62 trucks and two trailers were on the road, while the rest were expected to be ready before December, this year, he said.

The statement said the vehicles and spares had cost over 50 million/- in foreign currency while the local costs, including body building, are estimated at 15 million/-.

The performance of the five RETCOs since July last year when the new vehicles were put into operation, had been very encouraging, Ndugu Sanare said in the statement.

The companies netted a pre-tax profit of 7 million/- out of a revenue of 50 million/- during the 1981/82 financial year, he said.

In order to improve the deteriorating services of freight transport by road, the Government had in 1977, entered into an agreement with the International Development Association (IDA) for a 143 million/- credit.

The NTC was given, among other things, the responsibility to improve the five RETCOs by providing them with spares, repairs and technical assistance, Ndugu Sanare said.

He said during the 1981/82 period, 56 new trucks and six buses were bought locally while 13 new buses together with spare parts and service tools were provided to KAURU and KAUMU to strengthen passenger transport operations in the southern regions following the liquidation of Tee-Teeko.

On problems facing the RETCOs, Ndugu Sanare said they were mainly due to shortage of tyres, spare parts and fuel, which had compelled the companies to ground some of their vehicles.

CSO: 3400/34

MAINLAND URBAN FAMILIES' LIVING COSTS RISE BY ALMOST ONE FOURTH

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] THE cost of living for families in urban areas on the mainland rose by 24.4 per cent according to measures taken in the second quarters of 1981 and 1982.

A statistical report released by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, showed that the National Consumer Index rose to 571.2 in the second quarter of this year from 459.3 in the same period last year.

The base year for computing the indexes is 1969 indicates the report. The CPI measures prices — not expenditure of families — in twenty major towns on the mainland.

It shows that a 51-4 per cent charge in the household operations group due to higher domestic servant wages, laundry charges and detergent prices caused the index to rise to 480 from 317.1 over the period.

The recreation and entertainment group recorded a 43-6 per cent change in the same period where increased average entry fees for cinemas and football matches and increased prices of magazine made the index go up to 637.5 from 443.8.

Other percentage changes show that furniture and utensils prices rose by 37.3 per cent between the two periods.

The furnitures and utensils group index rose from 575.0 in April to June 1981 to 789.3 in the same period this year.

The group index has gone up because of increased average prices of furniture, blankets, bedsheets, mattresses and utensils, the report showed.

Food, drink tobacco and rents groups had the lowest price changes.

The food group index rose because of increased prices of cassava, sweet and irish potatoes, beans, coconuts, vegetables, meat oil and fats and restaurant meals, the report showed. The percentage rise in this group over the period under review was 23.9 per cent.

A 10.3 per cent rise in the drink and tobacco group index was due to slightly lower prices of soft drinks. The rents group rise of 21.6 per cent was caused by increased average rents, the report showed.

The fuel, light and water group index rose over 32.0 per cent between April and June 1981 and same period this year. In April to June 1981 it was 512.1 rising to 675.8 this year.

An increase in the prices of petrol, car batteries and tyres caused the transportation group index to rise from 537.5 to 601.6 during the period.

Toothpaste, shaving cream, face cream and haircut price increase, during the period caused the personal care and health group index to rise by over 30.1 per cent.

CSO: 3400/34

BRIEFS

ATC TO USE ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES COOPERATION--Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC) will inaugurate Dar es Salaam-Bombay-Dar es Salaam flights on November 4 using facilities of Ethiopian Airlines, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday. ATC suspended its flights to India on June 2, 1980, and since then Air India has been operating a weekly service to Tanzania. The resumption of flights to the sub-Indian continent was expected to feature in talks which began in Dar es Salaam yesterday afternoon between officials of the two airlines. Talking to newsmen at the Dar es Salaam International Airport on his arrival for the talks, the General Manager of Ethiopian Airlines, Captain Mohamed Ahmed said their discussions yesterday were aimed at forming a joint cooperation formula between the two airlines. On the introduction of the joint venture between the two airlines, the ATC General Manager, Ndugu Bakari Mwapachu, said the move is aimed at helping his airline aquaint itself with the profitability and marketability of the route. According to sources close to both airlines, the joint cooperation between the two airlines will eventually lead to ATC flying to Europe by April next year using the facilities of Ethiopian Airlines. Captain Mohamed told newsmen that the venture would be based on a 50 per cent base distribution of profit between the two airlines. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Oct 82 p 1]

WORLD BANK-GOVERNMENT TALKS--The World Bank officials have concluded formal talks with Tanzanian government officials on the implementation of the bank funded projects. A senior official in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu F. Byabato told SHIHATA on Tuesday that delegates from both sides reaffirmed the importance of proper utilisation of funds allocated for the projects. He said the meeting agreed that another approach should be made to implement projects which for one reason or another had to be suspended rather than abandoning them altogether as suggested by the bank officials. Ndugu Byabato said to abandon the stuck projects would only mean a step backward. "That is why Tanzania proposed that the bank reverse the means of implementing a particular project", he added. He described the meeting as having been "very successful and useful" in that it offered the two sides an opportunity to compare notes on a number of issues. The meeting centred on issues relating to constraints in the implementation of various projects. Another consultation meeting is to be held in April next year at a date and place to be known later, Ndugu Byabato said. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Oct 82 p 3]

TAZARA MANAGER DISCUSSES FRG VISIT--The Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) will get 224m/- worth of diesel electric locomotives from West Germany next year.

This has been revealed in Dar es Salaam by TAZARA General Manager Charles Nyirenda, when briefing reporters on his mission in West Germany, from where he returned yesterday. Ndugu Nyirenda said the package included 14 locomotives and 16 engines. Nine of the 14 locomotives would be purchased through West German a grant of 60m/- for Tanzania and a loan of the same amount for Zambia. The General Manager said that for the remaining five locomotives, the Zambian government secured a loan of 80 million/- through the kreditanstalt fur wiederaufbau (KFW)--the Bank for Reconstruction in West Germany--and the final agreement would be finalised before January next year. Ndugu Nyirenda said the 16 engines would be delivered in four equal instalments from January. The General Manager said TAZARA had previously signed a contract for 16 engines of which six were delivered last month. He said that the two agreements of 16 engines each would raise the number of TAZARA's engines to 36, adding that the authority needed a minimum of 42 locomotives to operate effectively. [Charles Kizigha] [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Oct 82 p 1]

BIO-GAS TECHNOLOGY IN LINDI, RUVOMA--The Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) plans to introduce bio-gas technology in Lindi and Ruvuma in view of increasing cattle keeping in the regions. A SIDO bio-gas project manager, Ndugu Arryster Lyamchal has told SHIHATA in Dar es Salaam that his organisation intended to encourage the use of bio-gas for lighting and heating throughout the country. He said Tanzania was the first large-scale user of bio-gas energy in Africa and that it had been selected by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) as a demonstration centre for the African continent. He said UNIDO had donated 55,000/- to finance bio-gas development in the country. Ndugu Lyamchai said bio-gas plants had been established in Kigoma, Arusha, Mwanza, [first letter missing] hingynga, Dodoma, Singida, and Morogoro regions. He urged regional leaders to promote the use of this energy source to augment efforts to ease the fuel crisis facing the country. The project manager complained that some "highly-placed officials in the government" had a negative attitude towards SIDO's efforts to develop bio-gas plants. He praised Kigoma Region which he said, had commited 70,000/- of the regional development fund to finance bio-gas projects. In Arusha, he said, bio-gas was used for lighting and heating at the regional prison, Arusha Technical College, Constatine Secondary School, Kibaji Rural Training Centre, Oldonyo-Sambu Primary School, Noerende Hospital and Mwangaza Restaurant. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Oct 82 p 1]

STEEL PLANT FEASIBILITY STUDY--The National Development Corporation (NDC) has signed a feasibility study agreement with a West Germany firm--lurgi--for Tanzania's proposed iron and steel plant. The NDC Chairman and Managing Director, Ndugu Arnold Kilewo, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the feasibility studies to take 10 months would commence immediately. Ndugu Kilewo, who was accompanied by the NDC's Director of Industrial Development, Ndugu G. Mariki, returned to Dar es Salaam yesterday morning from Vienna where he held talks with United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and Lurgi officials before signing the agreement. He said that the 3.8 million/- feasibility studies would be financed by UNIDO adding that the study was intended to provide data for Tanzania to be self-sufficient in steel. The NDC chief executive said the study would give data indicating the cost of establishing the plant, product mix and location. He hinted however, that it was most likely that the plant would be located near the iron ore deposits at Liganga and Mchuchuma coal deposits in Iringa Region. Ndugu Kilewo pointed out that the establishment of the plant would be a great step

towards putting Tanzania on sound engineering footing. [Text] [Charles Kizigha] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Oct 82 p 1]

SEVENTY PERCENT OF BIOGAS PLANTS OPERATIONAL--More than 70 per cent of the bio-gas plants introduced in the country in 1975 are operational, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The plants, aimed at providing people with cheap and readily available sources of energy by using cattle dung, are now spread throughout Tanzania mainland except Lindi and Ruvuma regions. A Project Manager with the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) Ndugu Arryster Lyamchai said many rural training centres were now using the cow dung gas for cooking and lighting purposes. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Oct 82 p 3]

LINDI, MTWARA FUEL SUPPLIES--The Zanzibar government steamer, mv Ukombozi, will sail to Lindi and Mtwara tomorrow carrying 1.4 million litres of fuel for the two regions, Deputy Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The minister said the fuel--heavy fuel 150,000 litres, regular petrol 400,000 litres, premium petrol 200,000 litres, kerosene 300,000 litres and light diesel 400,000 litres--will be adequate to meet demand for two weeks. Since last July the two regions have been experiencing a serious shortage of fuel following the breakdown of the Zanzibar vessel which was sent to Mombasa last week, he said. Oil supplies for the southern regions from Dar es Salaam have meanwhile been ferried by mv Kasa with a deadweight capacity of 400,000 litres. The next shipment of fuel oil the two regions will be by mv Ukombozi on October 22. The return of the tanker from Mombasa has also alleviated problems of fuel shortage which hit Zanzibar and Pemba. Another Zanzibar government-owned mv Uhuru is undergoing repairs in Madagascar. In Zanzibar the shortage of fuel led to black marketeering and a steep rise in taxi fares in Zanzibar town from 20/- to 250/-. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Oct 82 p 3]

IMF REVIEW TEAM--A five-man International Monetary Fund (IMF) review team is in the country for discussions with government officials. The team, led by Mr. Charles Woodward, arrived in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday and yesterday held preliminary discussions with the Minister of Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal. The Principal Secretary in the Ministry, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura, said yesterday the visit was a response to an invitation by a Tanzanian team that held talks with IMF and World Bank officials in Toronto, Canada, in August last year. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Oct 82 p 1]

STUDENTS TO BULGARIA--Thirty Tanzanian students left for Sofia, Bulgaria yesterday to pursue various courses under bilateral agreements between the Tanzanian and Bulgarian governments, through the Tanzanian-Bulgaria Society for Cultural Relations and Friendship. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Oct 82 p 1]

FRENCH RELATIONS, TRADE--The third Franco-Tanzania Joint Commission meeting on Cultural and Technical Cooperation will be held in Paris early next year, an official of the French Embassy said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The meeting resulting from an agreement signed between the two countries in 1973, would centre on the development and research for rural development. According to the official, six engineers from France will be attached to the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Sciences of the University of Dar es Salaam at Morogoro. Meanwhile,

French exports to Tanzania between 1979 and 1982 stood at 855m/- (about 570 million French francs), while Tanzania exports to France between 1980 and the first six months of 1982 were valued at 304.5m/- (about 203 million French francs). Among the major French exports to Tanzania in the period were food, pharmaceutical products, capital equipment and cars. Tanzania's exports to France included coffee, sisal, sugar and spices. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/34

MEASURES SUGGESTED FOR SOLVING SHORTAGE OF BREAD

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 10-11 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Lutete Nsakala]

[Text] For the last few days, the city of Kinshasa has undergone a shortage of bread which is disturbing; and, as might be expected in such circumstances, the price of this necessity has automatically gone up 100 percent.

According to information collected by MIDEMA, the firm that produces the wheat flour used in bread, indicate that the main cause of this rare event is the effectiveness of the departments responsible for controlling the use of flour by bakers. Many of the latter use flour for things other than breadmaking.

It would be desirable for the Ministry of National Economy, Industry, and Commerce to take charge of the situation to avoid having the flour used for other purposes. In fact, a great number of breadmaking firms have acquired the habit of stocking flour either to cause a shortage or to profit from exorbitant prices. This ministry must act so that the bakeries no longer sell illegally the flour that they receive from MIDEMA.

Moreover, it must be recognized that MIDEMA's flour has been slightly lower mainly because of difficulties involved in the supply of wheat. In fact, MIDEMA requests 3.5 million dollars more or less to import 15,000 tons of wheat. However, it is all the more impossible for this reduction to affect bread production because the quantity originally intended for Kinshasa bakeries continues to be delivered normally and covers the needs of the population.

Thus, it can be affirmed that the factors behind this shortage are outside NIDEMA's control. Since the prices of wheat and of flour have not increased, providing the bakeries is continuing as in the past. It remains to stop the harmful actions of those breadmaking firms to combat this bread shortage which holds sway in Kinshasa.

CSO: 3419/92

BRIEFS

MAIZE SHORTAGE--Bulawayo--There were long queues for maize meal outside Bulawayo millers yesterday as reports reached the city that some communal land traders were trying to import stocks from Harare. Some 56 trucks got in the queue at one milling firm on Sunday afternoon; several others had been waiting for four days. Some came from the Kezi district, Gwanda, and from south of Bulilima-Mangwe. All drivers gave reports of hunger and privation in their areas, with people in the Empandeni-Embakwe areas near Plumtree reported to be lying down in front of passing trucks in attempts to persuade drivers to sell them mealiemeal. "We have never seen the likes of it before," said one trader from the area.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 82 p 8]

END

CSO: 3400/133

JPRS 82179

5 November 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2716

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JPRS 82179

5 November 1982

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No. 2716

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CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON KINSHASA SUMMIT

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Oct 82 pp 2693-94

[Text] THE Ninth Franco-African summit (officially titled the Conference of France and African States), was held in Kinshasa, capital of Zaire on October 8 and 9. The attendance was the highest recorded in the nine years of the summit's existence: there were a total of 19 heads of state and 18 countries were represented either by ministers or ambassadors, making a total of 37 countries present. Of this 37, 20 are full members of the conference — that is France and 19 countries that have full cooperation agreements with France. The remaining countries, even when represented by heads of state, as was the case with Sierra Leone and The Gambia, had observer status.

The distinction between members and observers, in the context of this conference, is a fairly unimportant one, since the amount of actual discussion that takes place in plenary session is very limited. What matters more than anything is presence; or, in the case of some, absence. It is understood that invitations were sent to every member of the Organisation of African Unity to these meetings, which means that of the OAU's 50 members (an invitation would certainly not have gone to the Saharwi Republic, even though they now insist that they are a full member of the OAU), only 13 did not go.

This 13 include Libya, which announced that it had been invited but was not going giving as its reason "this conference is a perpetuation of a colonial fact. It is against dignity to attend a manifestation of this type". Others absent were Algeria (in spite of strong French pressures and cordial relations with Paris), Ethiopia, and a number of English-speaking countries, notably Ghana, and several southern African countries, as well as Kenya, which, as Chairman of the OAU had been expected to attend. Claude Cheysson, French Foreign Minister, visited Tanzania and Kenya immediately after the Kinshasa summit.

Two French-speaking countries did not attend — Madagascar, which has always been critical of such meetings, and would be likely to take the Libyan position, and Cameroon. This absence is more surprising, but President Ahidjo, in spite of his cordial relations with France has, right from the first such summit in 1973, made his position clear that it was against the principle of the bilingual base of the United Republic of Cameroon, to attend meetings relating to one or other of the linguistic components of Cameroon. Likewise Cameroon is only an associate member of ACCT, the purely French-speaking agency for cultural and technical cooperation, and does not belong to the Afro-Mauritian Common Organisation (OCAM). Guinea, which had definitely been scheduled to go for the first time, cancelled at the last minute for obscure reasons.

Nigeria first

On the other hand, present for the first time was Nigeria, with Foreign Minister Dr. Ishaya Audu with observer status. This could be an indication of the present fairly cordial relations existing between France and Nigeria. The opportunity for contacts with fellow ministers, especially at this time of OAU crisis may also have been a reason. The presence for the first time of Zimbabwe (and the renewed presence of

Angola and Mozambique) was also a reflection of the positive light in which France's policies towards Southern Africa are seen in that part of the world.

Another presence that was much commented was that of Hissen Habré, who was accorded official recognition as President of the Republic of Chad by the conference. After a meeting of 55 minutes between Habré and President Mitterrand (their first ever encounter), the French President said that a "situation of law" existed in Chad. "The Chadian state which France recognises now has a central power," he added. M. Habré, interviewed at the end of the summit, said that the meeting had faced its "responsibilities" in formally recognising the representativity of his delegation. He added that he had not come to Kinshasa to seek legitimacy or consecration. "Legitimacy has been given us by the people; we have had it for a long time and we will keep it until the people take it away from us." (A comment by the Algerian newspaper *El Moujahid* said that Kinshasa had "swallowed the *fait accompli*" and the power of arms in Chad, by accepting Habré.)

Chad was mentioned in the speeches of both Presidents, Mitterrand and Mobutu Sese Seko, the host of the Kinshasa conference. It was President Mobutu's presentation of Habré as "President of the Republic" in his opening speech (without any objections) that conferred formal recognition. President Mobutu, who for a long time has been one of Habré's main champions, also proposed a special fund for assistance in the reconstruction of Chad, which figured in the final communiqué. President Mitterrand said that France would respond to any request in connection with Chad's reconstruction. "It is not for us to decide on behalf of the Chadian people."

The main theme of M. Mitterrand's speech, as well as of the official declarations in and around the conference, was the world economy. The speech was notable for its criticisms of the attitude of the USA towards the developing world. The erratic movements of the "dominant dollar", unrelated to any economic context, placed most countries — and above all the Third World — in an "intolerable situation". He attacked Washington for cutting back development aid and industrialised countries in general for their growing "obstinacy, timidity and lack of imagination towards development in the Third World." He also criticised disorganisation in the international monetary system, the silence of the World Bank over energy problems and the deterioration in the terms of trade for developing countries. He urged guaranteed commodity prices, food self-sufficiency, "self-centred development" and the consolidation of the Lomé agreement between the EEC and the African Caribbean and Pacific group of states (renegotiation for which is due to start next year). Lomé was in danger and it was necessary to have one's feet firmly on the ground so as to avoid enlarging it "beyond reasonable limits", and even to avoid enlarging it at all, so as to increase "the quality of our contributions". The EEC, he said, had rejected protectionism, and had become the first trading partner of the Third World and particularly Africa.

France foremost

The French President, however, also warned the conference that with world recession biting hard, there was only so much it could do to help the hard-hit economies of others. "France must clearly say what is possible and what is not." Large investments to restructure France's own ageing production capacity should have priority over aid. "I must first and foremost see to France's own economic development". He did recall, though, that France had given itself the target of raising the value of its aid to 0.7 per cent of its gross national product by the end of his seven-year term of office in 1988, including 0.15 per cent for developing countries.

In his speech, President Mobutu called on world powers to keep their hands off Africa and let the continent solve its current political crisis through its own wisdom. "We call on peace-loving countries throughout the world to abstain from any action which would worsen differences that are splitting Africa so that Africans themselves can solve the crisis." This was the major reference at the summit to a subject which dominated conversation in the corridors, the crisis within the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The OAU "must survive at all costs," said

President Mobutu.

In an interview prior to the summit President Mitterrand was at pains to say that the Kinshasa conference was not a "substitute" for the OAU, and he repeated this during his official visit to Rwanda and Burundi, and again in Brazzaville (where he went after Kinshasa). There was no doubt that it was raised in bilateral meetings, both those held by President Mitterrand and those between African leaders. One of the discussion sessions, indeed, was cancelled, to permit further bilateral contacts.

President Mobutu, interviewed on French radio, summed up some of these discussions, in saying that the countries which had refused to go to Libya in August were still waiting for clarifications from Libya on the eventual participation of the SADR in the summit. The countries wanted Colonel Gaddafi to say "yes or no" on this issue. "If it is yes, they would prefer to stay at home. If it is no, they will go." President Mobutu added that he was committing no one, but "these are things that are actually being said." President Mobutu himself has earlier indicated his willingness to attend a Tripoli Mark 2 meeting. President Bongo of Gabon has also said that he would go to Tripoli if the SADR is not present. "If Polisario is there, we will leave."

The communiqué at the end of the meeting made no mention of these problems. The conference, it said, permitted a very wide and fruitful overview of economic, political and cultural questions. The heads of state expressed their concern at the deterioration of terms of trade, and the international economic situation. They also called for the ratification of the agreement creating the Common Fund for primary products in UNCTAD, and "renewed their determination" to work for the stabilisation of prices of raw materials. They also called for a resumption of "global negotiations" in the UN context, as well as efforts in UNCTAD and other international institutions. There was a generalised reference to the importance of security as a factor for peace, and specific references to Chad and Namibia, which, it said, should necessarily become independent in 1983. The latter, which had also figured in President Mobutu's speech, and been the subject of a special memorandum from SWAPO to the summit, criticised the USA for colluding with the South Africans in establishing a connection between the independence of "illegally occupied Namibian territory and the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola."

Heads of state of the following nineteen African countries were present in Kinshasa: **Zaire, Ivory Coast, Togo, Gabon, Mali, Benin, Rwanda, Niger, Burundi, Congo, Comoros, Upper Volta, Senegal, Chad, Central African Republic**, as full members, and **The Gambia, Sierra Leone** and **Equatorial Guinea** as observers.

The following seventeen were represented at ministerial level: **Mauritius, Seychelles, Mauritainia** (full members), **Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Sudan, Egypt, Liberia, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome** and **Principe Morocco, Tunisia, Nigeria** and **Zimbabwe.** Cape Verde was represented as an observer by an ambassador.

CSO: 3400/145

MEETING OF 'TOWNS IN AFRICA' REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Oct 82 pp 2699-2700

[Article by M.J.D.]

[Text]

A FAIRLY small, but very valuable conference on "Towns in Africa" took place at Birmingham from 16-18 September under the Chairmanship of Professor Ranger and arranged by the Centre for West African Studies. The subject matter appeared at first sight to be rather recondite, but soon developed into a scholarly discussion of problems of general interest to all Africa, which was enriched by a number of detailed studies, ranging from Edward Alpers' study of Mogadishu, Stephen Ellis' of Antanarivo, and Louis Wilson's study of three 19th century Krobo urban areas to Charles van Olselen on the social history of Johannesburg, Zack Williams on female construction workers in Jos, Nici Nelson on squatters (especially in Nairobi), Deborah Potts on the creation of the new Malawian capital at Lilongwe and Hodder Williams on Marandellas, Zimbabwe.

More general analysis arose from Margaret Peil's valiant attempt to measure the imponderables of satisfaction among urban dwellers in Sierra Leone, Paul Richards' study of core and periphery in Western Nigeria and Abiola Ogunsola's study of Yoruba urbanism.

The themes were brought together in a lengthy and authoritative Presidential address by Terence Ranger on the theme of the myth of urban disorientation of Africans, entitled "Pugilism and Pathology". The study traced a fascinating continuity from the paternlistic British administrators in what was then Southern Rhodesia, viewing Salisbury as a dangerous place where urban Africans lost their natural virtue and fell prey to political disorientation, through to the ideas of many "progressive" Presidents in independent Africa, who differ from the colonialists in so many respects yet still retain the theme of rural superiority.

The colonial study, which he took as his theme dealt with recreational activities in Salisbury for urban Africans, including inter tribal boxing matches arranged by the Rhodesian authorities, and the argument as to their value, the proposition produced a fascinating general argument.

If civilisation in Europe has been to a large extent the product of her towns why should it be different in Africa? In Hausa one speaks of *kauyenchi* or villageness as a synonym for lack of manners or useful knowledge, and civic virtues, which one associates with towns. *Wanda ba Kano ba dajin Allah ne*, "What is not Kano is but the wilderness" say its proud inhabitants thus equating their culture with their town. The very word 'bush', used so often in pidgin English of ordinary market conversation, is a description of the second rate, as well as of that which is far from the town. Yet the opposite view was also

strongly stated. Dr. Aribiah a distinguished Nigerian sociologist from Lagos University, spoke of how he and several others of his colleagues valued their visits home to their villages in the country as occasions when they experienced a purer value system than in the towns. Perhaps this is, after all, a rural virtue.

On the political side a most interesting contrast was drawn between Kenya, whose culture is urban and elitist, and Tanzania, whose culture is rural and egalitarian. Both of them seem to be equally unfair to the squatters in their cities, though for opposite reasons! We were left also with the problem of why these squatters in the large settlement of Mathare outside Nairobi, are so politically powerless and so often in danger of the forced clearance of their settlement despite their representation on the Nairobi City Council. Perhaps their representative has himself been bought over to the new urban elite.

Zak Williams' fascinating study of female construction workers in Jos also showed how a group can so easily be exploited both by employers and *Yan Kwoshisha* ladies responsible for their recruitment, who take from 30 to 50 Kobo a day from the meagre pay (below minimum rates) of each member of this seasonal female unskilled labour force. The unfortunate female workers seem to be without any of the organisational forms to win redress through political or through male-dominated trade union channels.

CSO: 3400/145

PIRACY OFF WEST AFRICAN COAST SHOWS 'MASSIVE INCREASE'

AB221543 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] London, 22 Oct (AFP)--Piracy off the West African coast has shown a recent "massive increase", the West of England Protection and Indemnity Association warned today.

The insurance company listed cases of attacks on seamen, theft of cargoes, crew property and ships' equipment, and even murder and rape.

The company cited an incident when four ships anchored off a port were attacked simultaneously by more than 100 pirates and a fifth was set on fire.

The pirates, sometimes armed with submachine guns as well as knives and pistols, could not be stopped by local police, who did not have the necessary resources.

The company recommended that shipowners should take every precaution to reduce the risk, notably by anchoring close to other ships, keeping lights on at night and putting barbed wire round anchor chains to prevent pirates boarding.

The families of seamen who might also be on board were warned to keep on the alert.

Places where incidents had occurred were not specified, but Nigerian ports are known to be among the worst spots for piracy.

The London Shipping Journal Lloyds List reported a week ago that Dutch seamen on West African routes had asked their government for a warship to protect them.

The Dutch Seamen's Union had wanted armed marines on board merchant ships entering Nigerian ports, and said that crews on Soviet ships were already armed with submachine guns.

The Dutch Union said that there had been 15 cases of piracy on the West African coast in the last six months, and one ship had been attacked once off Dakar, Senegal, and again off Apapa, Lagos. The threat was still greatest on the Nigerian coast but was spreading to other countries, the union said.

CSO: 3400/135

PEOPLE URGED TO HAVE TRUST IN PRESIDENT, REVOLUTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial by J. M.: "The Best Response"]

[Text] The province of Huambo, one of the most populous in the country, has since last Sunday morning been the Angolan capital. The chief of state has been there, along with other party and government leaders, to look into the problems having to do with economic development, not only local but that involving the rest of the country as well, because this is the key economic region in the center-south of the People's Republic of Angola.

More than a simple visit within the scope of the duties of a head of state in government, the trip made by the president of the MPLA-Labor Party, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to the central high plateau has a further high political significance at this time when the reactionary press in the West, particularly that in Portugal, is promoting an open publicity campaign for the political advancement of certain Angolan adventurers in the pay of Pretoria.

And while the People's Republic of Angola does not want to explain the dark imperialist publicity maneuvers against the Angolan people and revolution in mere words, the resounding testimony reaching us from Huambo reveals the unwavering support the population of the central high plain is giving its president and the party which is guiding the destiny of the entire Angolan nation. Serving as more than conclusive proof of the eternal loyalty of the vast working masses in Huambo to the ideals of the revolution, the direct contact maintained by the highest leader in the nation with the people in the municipality of Caala needs no comment of any kind. On the provincial level today, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is again making direct contact with the people of the central high plain, scheduled, moreover, since 1 pm last Sunday.

Today's popular demonstration, at which the president will be the main speaker, and during which the new provincial commissioner will be introduced to the people, is being held following a study by the president of the party of the main problems still plaguing the province and the people. New guidelines will be provided by our leader within the framework of the economic organization, which currently constitutes a constant factor in the revolution, which is seeking solutions to the problems of the people.

In Caala, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos spoke repeatedly of the problems with which we are still faced--problems pertaining to national security and the organization of the national economic sectors.

Guaranteeing our territorial integrity is inextricably linked with the development of the country. In this connection, the imperialists have been seeking, using every imaginable method and means, to hinder the activities of our government with a view to national reconstruction and the establishment of the technical-material bases necessary for the socialist society we plan to build.

The racist minority government in power in Pretoria, in the Republic of South Africa, represents the greatest obstacle to the efforts which have been pursued with a view to the implementation of the country's economic programs. The choice made by the Angolan people, their implacable will to build socialism, constitutes the main reason the imperialists are encouraging the government leaders in Pretoria in their orchestration of various dilatory maneuvers with regard to the process of decolonization in Namibia.

For example, by insisting on the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists from Angola as a prior condition for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibian independence, South Africa and some Western circles are only trying to halt the unstoppable advance of the Angolan revolution toward socialism.

It is within this framework that the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the republic will not cease to refer to the need to defend the country, to guarantee tranquility for the people and the harmonious development of the national economy. In this connection, the people of Huambo are aware of the tasks of the revolution which the political situation imposes. This awareness of theirs and their desire to carry the revolution to its final consequences will be evidenced once again at the gathering to be held with the chief executive of the nation in the city of Huambo.

For the rest, the slanders against the people of Angola emanating from certain Western European capitals are but morbid imperialist demonstrations, since in Huambo as in the rest of the country, the revolution continues, because the people believe in their leader and vanguard party--the MPLA-Labor Party.

5157
CSO: 3442/3

ODP ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Throughout the country yesterday, ceremonies were held to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the founding of the People's Defense Organization (ODP), with the main ceremony being held in the city of Uige.

The provincial commissar of Uige, Quarta Punza, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, presided at the ceremony. Other party and government officials, as well as guests, were also present.

At the ceremony, the commander general of the ODP, Paiva Domingos da Silva, who is a member of the CC and vice minister of defense, gave a history of the founding of the ODP, stressing the successes achieved in these 7 years of independence.

In Kuando-Kubango

Menongue--The seventh anniversary of the ODP was marked by a gathering in this city at which Lt Col Francisco Tuta (Battle of Angola), a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and provincial commissioner, presided.

In addition, a number of activities preceded the main ceremony in the province. The principal ones were speeches, voluntary labor campaigns, visits to historic sites, and also to some labor centers.

During his address, Lt Col Joao Manuel (Petit), provincial commander of the ODP in Kuando-Kubango, gave a brief history of this paramilitary organization, tracing its advances and the difficulties it faces.

In Cabinda

Cabinda--A political ceremony was held in this city in the heart of the second political-military regional command to commemorate ODP Day.

Luis Sebastiao Mateus (Voz do Povo), an alternate member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, presided at the ceremony. In his speech, he stressed the importance of the ODP cadres, and urged the combatants to increase their knowledge of military technology for dealing with the enemy.

The ceremony was attended by members of the provincial party committee, representatives of the ministry of defense, the party youth, the mass organizations and Cuban and Soviet internationalists.

Benguela

Benguela--Acurcio Silva, acting coordinator of the provincial party committee, said that "it is necessary to improve the combat readiness and capacity of the ODP combatants so that they will truly be able to play their role in defense of the strategic goals of the revolution and in safeguarding the well-being of the people."

This party leader, who spoke at the commemoration ceremony on 13 September, reminded the ODP combatants then of their important task in defending the revolutionary conquests of the Angolan people. He went on to say that ideological work is important because it determines the faithfulness of the combatants to the cause of socialism.

Lt Col Agostinho Mazembe, provincial commander of the ODP, for his part, stressed in his address that military discipline requires of combatants respect for the laws of the country, defense of the interests of the people, honesty, and respect for the military hierarchy and the public order.

The ceremony was attended by members of the provincial party commission, Deputy Provincial Commissioner Ramos da Cruz, high-ranking officers in the armed forces in the province, and ODP combatants and officers.

5157
CSO: 3442/3

DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN FAPLA, ODP, STATE SECURITY STRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial by F. B.: "The ODP--A People's Force in the Defense of the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] The seventh anniversary of the founding of the People's Defense Organization (ODP) was commemorated yesterday at a time when the racist South African troops were perpetrating new attacks in the southern part of our country, specifically in the province of Cunene.

In fact, the ODP, as our late lamented President Agostinho Neto said, "is a political-military organization which includes all of the citizens who are not members of tne FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and who are in the permanent combat front in any part of the country."

Its founding put the weapons for combat against the domestic and foreign reactionary forces in the hands of the Angolan people and the working classes.

This led to political-military superiority at a moment which was decisive for the triumph of the national liberation struggle against the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism.

Thus, while the courageous combatants in the FAPLA, fighting in the trenches in defense against the racist South African aggressors and the imperialists, guarantee the defense of the sovereignty of our national territory, the ODP forces guarantee safety and tranquility in the rear guard area, preventing acts of sabotage of the productive process or the physical safety of the people by the domestic reactionaries.

Its level of political-ideological and military training, under the guidance of the MPLA-Labor Party and the commander-in-chief of the FAPLA, is the product of the experience acquired by the Angolan people during the people's war of national liberation.

The ODP does not take the place of the FAPLA or the police bodies. These bodies supplement each other, joining forces in a common effort to safeguard independence and national sovereignty through activities to prevent aggressive actions hostile to the revolution and to the process of national reconstruction.

5157
CSO: 3442/3

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL--Sao Paulo--A contract for technical aid totaling $10 million was signed recently in Sao Paulo by the Angolan government and Projex, a Brazilian firm. The contract also calls for the purchase by Angola of farm equipment from Brazil, as well as the training of Angolan technicians by the Brazilians. The ANGOP learned from the representatives of Projex in Luanda that this firm will aid the Angolan government in its recovery project for the farm estates in Longa and Nhia, in the province of Kwanza-Sul. The first mentioned raises corn, soybeans and cassava, while the latter is oriented more toward livestock activities. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 p 2] 5157

OIL MISSION TO FRANCE--The general director of Sonangol, the Angolan oil company, Herminio Escorcio, left for France last night to participate in an international symposium on "The Processing of Heavy Oil" (crude oil). The delegation headed by Herminio Escorcio, who is a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, will represent Sonangol during the sessions of that symposium, which is to be held in the French city of Nice on the 16th and 17th of this month. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 p 2] 5157

CSO: 3442/3

PEOPLE TO ELECT ASSEMBLY DELEGATES 22 OCTOBER

AB201331 Paris AFP in French 0926 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Bujumbura, 20 Oct (AFP)--For the first time in 17 years, people of Burundi will elect their deputies on Friday--the last stage of the return of this tiny central African country to civilian rule.

There will be no political upheaval at the polls since all the candidates belong to the sole party, UPRONA (National Unity and Progress). Under the constitution, the assembly does not have the power to overthrow the government which is responsible only to the head of state.

Despite these restrictions, the electoral campaign was closely followed by the 4.2 million inhabitants who had not seen such a thing since May 1965. The last assembly was dissolved in July 1966 by King Ntare V and the parliament building now houses government offices.

After the dissolution, Burundi went through the darkest period of its history, marked by the 1972 tribal massacres in particular, which caused about 100,000 deaths.

Since he took over, following a coup d'etat in November 1976, Lt Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza has undertaken to lessen tribal tension and restore the country to a legal political system.

The Supreme Revolutionary Committee (Military) has been replaced by the party's Central Committee. The head of state has been elected chairman of the party and a constitution was adopted by referendum last November.

Burundi is in fact one of the few African countries that has no political prisoners. Adopting an electoral system similar to that of neighboring Rwanda and Tanzania, Burundi has limited the number of candidates for such elections to twice the number of seats to be filled in each of the 15 provinces.

The selection of candidates for the elections was done by the provincial bodies of electors, groups of notables and party cadres brought together for the occasion.

After asking each one of the potential candidates his reasons for running, these bodies of electors rejected the candidacy of two ministers (youth and sports and finance) who were seeking a deputy position.

Observers note, however, that this system clearly favors the notables who tend to give one another mutual support and gives an advantage to the Tutsis, the ethnic group which, although in the minority, now dominates the country politically and socially.

Nevertheless, the electors will actually have the possibility of eliminating local or national leaders with whom they are displeased.

CSO: 3419/79

NATION EXPECTED TO REMAIN BASTION OF EAST

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2939, 8 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Jean-Eudes Barbier: "Congo, A Nation in Full Economic Swing"]

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, October 6--The Congo, whose official ideology is Marxist-Leninist, is a country apparently in full economic swing and politically stable, despite some recent severe blows to the regime of Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso.

On March 20 and again on July 17 this year, there were bomb attacks--in a cinema and at the capital's international airport--which left a total of some 10 dead and about 100 wounded. For the first time since Colonel Nguesso came to power in March 1979, the calm of this small city was seriously troubled.

The results of investigations into these two incidents by the Congolese security services have never been published.

In a national address a few days after the second attack, the head of state lashed out at "enemies of the revolution," Colonel Nguesso did not however, as he often had in the past, lambast "imperialism and the lackeys of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie."

With the absence of any official version on the motives of the attackers, speculation in Brazzaville was rife.

For some observers, they were strictly internal affairs and essentially rooted in rivalry between ethnic groups. Others saw the hand of the Soviet Union, supposedly indicating its displeasure at the President's determination to increase contacts with the West.

Since Colonel Nguesso came to power cooperation between Congo and the capitalist world has not ceased to grow. Local sources say this is above all out of pragmatism on the part of the president, who has sought technology, expertise and funds for development "where they are to be found."

Congo's new economic development is based on crude oil, of which it has become a reasonably important producer--more than 4.5 million tonnes this year.

France is Congo's most important source of imports, accounting for almost 50 percent, followed by the United States, Italy, Gabon, Japan, Brazil and the other countries of the European Economic Community. The Soviet Union is 16th on the list.

The present economic prosperity--the Congo has a gross national product per head of 950 dollars, putting it among the most wealthy black African states--cannot fail to persuade the country's rules to continue with the policies begun in 1979, observers believe.

Huge Investment

Thanks to earnings from oil extracted by Western companies, which accounts for two-thirds of its budgetary revenue, the Congo has for several years been in a position to modernise productive capacity and build up a considerable infrastructure of roads, railways and airports.

This is a major aim of the 1982-1986 five-year plan currently being implemented. This calls for huge investment, the equivalent of 30,000 million dollars U.S.

Congolese officials say that realisation of the plan necessarily involves the bringing of the country's regions out of isolation and the achievement of maximum productivity from agricultural and agro-industrial resources.

But they add that the regime does not intend to renounce its cooperation with the Soviet Union. This operates in the cultural and above all the military field--although no defence pact has been signed between the two states.

Many Congolese officers are still being trained in Soviet military academies. On their return home, they take up key command positions. The regime also does not intend to end the presence in the country of more than 1,000 Cuban soldiers, officials say.

Many observers believe the Congo will remain one of the most solid bastions of the east in French-speaking Africa for a long time yet. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/143

FAC FINANCING OF CFCO REALIGNMENT

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 15 Jul 82 pp 3/B, 4/B

[Article: "CFCO Realignment: FAC Financing"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 16 Jul 82--According to the Congolese Foreign Trade Center's weekly economic and commercial information paper of 5 July 1982, the total amount of FAC financing by virtue of its participation in the work of realigning CFCO has reached Fr 88 million, or 4.4 billion CFA. Since FAC has committed itself to participate at a level of Fr 4.6 million CFA, 200 million CFA will remain to be set up later.

Numerous other sources of financing are participating in the realization of this important operation, the cost of which is estimated at 75 billion CFA: among others the World Bank, the EDF [European Development Fund], the BEAC [Bank of Central African States], and several Arab funds, the (Central Fund for Economic Cooperation and, of course, the Congolese government.

The work is proceeding normally, but the drilling of the big tunnel (2500 meters) presents problems. This is the reason why in addition to its participation in the work itself, France has covered a Fr 5,000,000 (or 25 million CFA) credit, at the request of the People's Republic of Congo. This credit is to be put at the disposal of experts to supervise these specific works (ACI) [Congolese Information Agency].

9380
CSO: 4719/1246

HYDRO-CONGO DIRECTOR EXPLAINS DIFFICULTIES FACING FIRM

Brazzaville MWETI in French No 616, 13 Jul 82 pp 3, 7

[Article by Edwige Mangandza: "Playing Its True Role in the National Economy"]

[Excerpts] Hydro-Congo, our big oil prospecting company is startled out of its sleep after a lean period. The firm having stumbled to the brink of chaos last year, this abrupt change in direction makes clear the Hydro-Congo management's determination to obtain a choice place in the five-year plan by aiming at systematically eliminating this paradox.

Hydro-Congo, as we know, is experiencing difficulties which are, of course, not unsolvable but which are partially connected with the lack of agreement and the steady tepidity of its relations with its partners who are not giving the required harmony.

While maintaining current prices entailed a loss of 2 billion last year for the firm, with 3 billion at risk this year, placing Hydro-Congo in a difficult financial position, this is nonetheless the most obvious contrast. Hydro-Congo, an oil enterprise, should not be suffering from any financial problems. We emphasize that no oil firm in the world has problems essentially in this sense, of pushing its capacity to the point of state financing of certain needs. For instance, Hydro-Congo is putting Prospecting on the same footing as Production and Marketing, thus it is a complete operation.

In an attempt to determine the causes of this phenomenon of regression, poor definition of financial operations, which led to enormous losses for the firm, has been noted. The last straw, however, was probably irrational manipulation of instruments of payment which became the source of disclosed losses, compromising to the enterprise's profitability. For certain administrators with limited powers are violating established principles by initiating expenditures far exceeding their discretion. At this rate, it may be asked what this enterprise's place would be during the five-year plan.

In order to try to clarify this situation, the general director of Hydro-Congo explains the reasons for this crisis to Mweti.

[Mweti] In a message which was delivered to the press and which appeared in last June's HYDRO-ECOS, You spoke of the "Task Force." Undoubtedly this is a new idea.

[OK] No. It is not a new idea. What is more, we are borrowing it from the military, who used it during the Second World War. In our case, this idea was originated with our desire to confront problems requiring rapid solution. Certain problems animating the enterprise are of such severity that it would be unnatural for us to remain indifferent. These problems are, moreover, of several orders: financial--procedural--strategic. The "Task Forces" are concerned with the problems of organization, human resources and information. It is only natural for us to emphasize them in order to respond correctly to the missions assigned to us by the political leadership. These teams should work without respite until the anticipated results are achieved.

[Mweti] What became of the idea of reorganizing your firm, and how do you plan to achieve this recovery which is needed with respect to so many constraints?

[OK] Remember that when we took over Shell and the other companies we were only a distributing company. As such, we inherited a difficult situation to the extent that the network was nonexistent in the interior. Our predecessors had not been interested in it for reasons of profit. We resolved to palliate this deficiency with respect to the political leadership's directives and to bring oil to the interior of the country. Our task was not an easy one, but we had to put the idea of public service into practice. Thus, in view of these different constraints, reorganization was necessary. At present it must be said that reorganization is proceeding normally; this reassures us that we will be able to get to the end of it in the near future.

[Mweti] How do you rate the deployment of the "task force" since last May?

[OK] After having learned of the possibility of reorganization, the man in the street thought that everything would already be set up. It's a pity, but for our part, presently, we are working as in the past, although we have changed our attitude. We are a company which is evolving in a given context, we cannot call everything in question right away. What we will have to do is be ready on "D-Day"--nothing has changed but it is sure to take place sometime soon.

[Mweti] Lately we have been witnessing an awful sight in front of gas stations: endless lines of consumers waiting. To what do you attribute this situation?

[OK] It must be acknowledged that at the present time it is difficult to appreciate everyone's manner of doing things--this situation did not exist last year--obviously if reorganization had been done immediately this would not be happening. It is only human, and I am trying to understand these fellow workers who never stop wondering about the future of their career after reorganization. All the same, it is not serious to sacrifice the interest of the broad mass to individual interests. And then, too, I have been surprised by the evolution of a number of our consumers. When you take a look at the network, everything is old and no longer works. A study has been done redefining distribution in the interior of the country. Of course, that requires a lot of resources. Moreover, during the August meeting, we redefined the objectives so the situation could be palliated. Management was very embarrassed by the situation, which threatens to be more difficult next year with the increase in

the number of mopeds. We will increase the number of gas stations, and for the teachers there will be stations within their schools. That is the only foreseeable solution for a country which has the largest number of mopeds in Africa.

[Mweti] Comrade general director, a general look at the descriptions and qualifications and experience required for the positions contained in your organizational manuals shows that college and graduate degrees (doctoral, master's, bachelor's) are required for almost all positions of responsibility...When the time comes, what will become of the professionally qualified officials who have no university reference?

[OK] This topic was the object of many discussions within the enterprise. The important thing is that everyone has his own place there. In taking this step, we have not lost sight of comrades having a certain experience in the enterprise. We know that we are a young society, we have still not reached the generation where everyone has gone to college. I have asked the graduates to be unpretentious now and to take their training from their experienced comrades. Otherwise, the enterprise would certainly revise its attitude with respect to the formers. Our work is learned in practice. It is not by graduating from a school that one can aspire to be a department head. The graduate no doubt has studied oil distribution in Algeria, Rumania, etc...but not in the Congo. Experience thus is a very important factor. What we ask of graduates is modesty, because they have their entire careers ahead of them.

[Mweti] While the superabundance of manpower in the Hydro-Congo firm has been noted, new agents are arriving there by the dozen day after day. How do you explain this paradox?

[OK] There is no paradox. It's a matter of information. As a rule, within the framework of the enterprise's recovery, we would have to have certain training qualifications--you don't come to Hydro-Congo just because you want to. You know, we are prevailed on to distribute everywhere. This operation requires a certain number of persons. For this purpose, we have trained comrades whom we have hired back in our business to carry out our program.

[Mweti] In your interview relating to the international trade in hydrocarbons, which appeared in the June issue of HYDRO ECHOS, you admitted to continuing to call on foreign expertise for four or five years. Can you tell us whether the foundations have been laid for a policy to train your own personnel during this transition period?

[OK] Yes. The foundations have been laid--it is a pity that we are criticized for going outside too often--but training is not done exclusively in Pointe Noire! If we want to have experienced personnel, they must take part in every seminar which is held in France or Canada. What is more, we have contacted certain partners for courses in the form of seminars to be given at Hydro-Congo.

[Mweti] What is CORAF and what are your relations with this third company?

[OK] It is a semi-public corporation created out of concern for better management of the refinery to the extent that we are not yet specialized in refining. Experience has shown that for large-scale work, it is always better to associate with someone who has more experience. CORAF buys, refines and resells to us for marketing. We hope that CORAF moves toward ending foreign dependence--thus, if all goes well, before the end of the year we will be buying Congolese.

9380
CSO: 4719/1246

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORTS ON FATE OF PRISONERS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3401, 11 Oct 82 pp 2682-83

[Text]

Amnesty International has named 78 political prisoners it believes have died in Guinean prisons and called on the Government to account for them and some 2,900 others who have "disappeared" since their arrest in the 1970s.

Many are believed by Amnesty to be dead as a result of execution, torture, deliberate starvation and inhuman prison conditions. The human rights organisation said it had specific reports on the deaths of each of the 78 named on a list submitted to the Guinean authorities last year.

Amnesty made its appeal public after the Guinean authorities failed to respond to the list handed over by its delegates during a visit to Conakry in December 1981.

Of some 4,000 prisoners reported to have been arrested for political reasons from 1969 to 1976, about 100 were said by the authorities to have been executed and up to 1,000 are believed to have been released. The fate of approximately 2,900 — most of them never tried — is unknown. But a representative of Amnesty International said "We have no recent reports of any of them being seen alive in custody. There obviously have to be the gravest fears for them."

The movement has received reliable reports that some prisoners died after being put on what was known in the prisons as *la diète noire* (the black diet) — denial of food and water until death. This was reported to have happened to prisoners who failed to "confess" under torture.

Many were secretly executed. On the night of 25 January, 1971, large numbers of political detainees were taken from prisons all over Guinea and never seen again, Amnesty says.

Many others, underfed and usually lacking any medical care, are believed to have died of malnutrition and disease.

Amnesty International has received eyewitness testimony on frequent deaths of prisoners held in overcrowded, insanitary conditions at Camp Boiro in Conakry, Camp Keme Bouraima in Kindia, and elsewhere during the 1970s.

Most of the thousands of "disappeared" were imprisioned during two waves of mass arrests on security grounds in 1971 and 1976. An estimated 3,500 people — including officials, army officers and more than half the government of the time — were seized in 1971 after an abortive attack on the Guinean capital Conakry by Portuguese forces and Guinean exiles in November 1970.

In 1976, some 500 members of the *Peuhl* ethnic group were arrested after the announcement of an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate President Sekou Touré by a member of the *Peuhl*. Among those who "disappeared" after arrest was Diallo Telli, former Guinean ambassador to the United Nations and the first Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Amnesty International published with its appeal details of the 78 prisoners about whom it asked the Guinean authorities last December, and photographs of 48 of them.

The fate of the "disappeared" was one of the subjects raised by two Amnesty International delegates who visited Conakry from December 16 to 23, 1981 and met Government leaders, including President Sekou Touré. A representative of the movement said that the mission, its first contact with Guinean authorities in nearly 15 years, was an important and welcome development but that the authorities failed to shed light on the "disappeared".

SO: 3400/143

BRIEFS

POLICE COMMISSIONER WOUNDED--The Lesotho Commissioner of Police, Maj Gen S.R. Matela, has been wounded in a shooting incident at the senior police officers' mess in Maseru. He is in a serious condition, bur recovering in the Queen Elizabeth 11 Hospital in the capital. A spokesman for the Lesotho mounted police has confirmed that Major General Matela was wounded by a fellow officer. The other officer was also wounded in the incident. The police are investigating. [Text] [MB221556 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 22 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/135

DOE BELIEVED TO BE FIGHTING LOSING BATTLE AGAINST CORRUPTION

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2937, 1 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] Monrovia, September 28--Corruption, the prime reason for the toppling of President William Tolbert in April 1980, is again becoming chronic under Liberia's military People's Redemption Council, in the view of political observers here.

The situation is now so serious that if allowed to grow unchecked corruption would hamper the military government's efforts to develop the country, the observers said.

For several weeks now corruption stories have figured prominently in local newspapers, including the government's NEW LIBERIAN, but they have failed to come out with editorials or commentaries condemning such actions, apart from publishing official communiques.

Although head of state Samuel Doe is still determined to root out corruption in Liberian society, it seems as though he is fighting a losing battle.

In February he sacked three top officials of the National Port Authority (NPA)--the managing director, deputy managing director and acting comptroller--for alleged misappropriation of nearly 1.5 million dollars in the authority's funds.

A month later Mr Doe dismissed special security director Gbeku Wright and the chief accountant at State House--the head of state's own office--for allegedly embezzling more than 166,000 dollars.

Jobs Lost

But the most recent and alarming corruption case surfaced last week when the governor of the National Housing and Savings Bank, Hilary Dennis, was sacked by Mr Doe for alleged misappropriation of 2.9 million dollars from the bank.

At the same time the managing director and operations manager of the Agricultural Bank were also sacked for "failing to account for nearly 200,000 dollars," while Water and Sewer Managing director Hermann Greene and his deputy lost their jobs for their part in a 14,000 dollar plastic pipes racket.

In a recent news interview the co-chairman of the special military tribunal, Colonel Alfred Gayflor, suggested that "drastic" measures should be taken against "unscrupulous" public officials as the only way to stop the present wave of corruption.

He said those entrusted with public offices were required to uphold the confidence reposed in them, but regretted that some of these officials were using their positions for personal gain.

Col. Gayflor suggested that officials caught in acts of corruption should not only be sent to jail, but also have their properties confiscated. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/143

MONJA JAONA BEGINS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

MB201607 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 19 Oct 82

[All Jaona quotes read by announcer]

[Summary from poor reception] "The presidential election campaign has begun on the Malagasy radio and television. Today, Mr Monja Jaona, candidate for the revolutionary movement, MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar], began the first of a series of campaign speeches on Malagasy radio and television." Each candidate for the upcoming 7 November presidential election has the right to make a certain number of campaign speeches.

Mr Monja Jaona began his speech by expressing his sympathy with his compatriots for enduring a period of hardship and poverty. "I salute you for not giving up hope despite the great misfortune you have gone through especially in the rural areas, throughout this year. We have endured robbery, banditry and the lack of foodstuffs and medical supplies," he continued.

"Mr Monja Jaona recalled the day his movement decided to nominate him as its candidate for this presidential election." He recalled that he hesitated at first, but he finally decided to accept the nomination and run for the presidency." Mr Monja Jaona also mentioned the numerous calls he had received from several influential people throughout the country to run for the presidency, and said he had answered their call wholeheartedly. He asked his fellow countrymen to support him."

"First of all," he continued, "a change of attitude on your part will do nothing to stop the increasing acts of terrorism, which the leaders of the country have not been able to deal with because they are used to such acts."

"He called for solidarity from all the Malagasy people, during the polls and when the votes are counted, to prevent fraud. Fraternal solidarity for national unity and a future without discrimination will depend on the results of this election."

He instructed his supporters on how to be vigilant on election day. "If all these instructions are calmly followed, if all the voting booths are

closely watched, we can be sure of victory," and added: "Only those who fear losing their positions will resort to rigging the election."

"Mr Monja Jaona concluded his speech with a call to his compatriots to meet with him again next Friday for the second part of his speech."

CSO: 3419/76

MINISTER DESCRIBES INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 25 Sep-1 Oct 82 Chamber of Commerce Supplement p 2

[Message by H. Y. Kayira, minister of trade and industry]

[Text]

I AM sure that the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaŵi does not need any reminder of the important role it plays in the economic life of the country and that it is the wish of His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, that each one of us should contribute fully, through hard work, toward the economic development of this country in order to uplift the living standards of the ordinary man and woman.

I have no doubt the Chamber is aware that at independence in 1964 Malaŵi's industrial sector was practically limited to tobacco and the processing of a few other agricultural produce such as tea on estates. It is from that narrow base that diversified industrial activity has expanded at a remarkable pace. Industry has gone into a variety of import substitution and food beverages processing activities. Prior to independence the rate of industrial growth was 5.4 per cent per annum, but between 1964 and 1980 industrial development (that is the expansion of the manufacturing sector) has proceeded at an average rate of 9.6 per cent per annum and thus increasing its share in Gross Domestic Product from 9 per cent to 12 per cent.

TESTIMONY

This upsurge in industrial activity is a glowing testimony of the confidence the investor has in the stable political climate the country enjoys as a result of the wise and foresighted leadership of His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda.

To encourage Industrial development in Malaŵi the Government offers a number of incentives to new industries.

Industries may be given what is known as Exclusive Protection, under the Industrial Development Act (Act No. 55 of 1966) there is provision for an industry to be granted exclusive protection for a limited period of time. When such protection has been granted to a firm, no other enterprise may be granted a licence to manufacture competitive products unless the firm holding such exclusive rights fails to honour its obligations.

In addition to exclusive protection, manufacturers may be granted what are known as Industrial Rebates and Drawbacks. Manufacturers' rebates, or reduction in duty paid, are granted on imported materials required for further processing in Malaŵi. Industrial drawback regulations on the other hand, allow an exporter in Malaŵi to claim re-imbursement of all tariff duties on materials used in the manufacture of exported articles.

INCENTIVE

What is known as tariff protection is yet another form of incentive. In this case local manufacturers may apply for tariff protection but in general it is not the policy of the Government to use direct import controls on products which compete with goods made locally. Generally Government would encourage competition in order to achieve good quality and fair prices of products. Industrialists in Malawi may also apply for Tax Rebates which may represent 10 per cent of the cost of new plant and equipment or such rebates may be in respect of all expenditures incurred during a period of eighteen months prior to the start operations. Such rebates may also be considered in respect of a large initial depreciation at the rates of 10 per cent on buildings and 20 per cent on new plant and equipment. It is therefore incumbet upon industrialists and potential entrepreneurs to appreciate and take advantage of these concessions.

As far as new investments are concerned the main instrument of control is the process of licensing by my Ministry. Under the 1966 Industrial Development act all industries employing more than 10 persons or using more than 25 horse power require an industrial licence. The main purpose of such a licence is to regulate investment by sector and thus avoiding concentration of investments in a limited domestic market which may already be saturated.

In practice, however, almost all applications for industrial licences are approved without difficulty. This illustrates the basis philosophy underlying Government's approach to industrial legislation that while retaining responsibility for safeguarding the economy as a whole, interference with the development of private industry should be as little as possible.

As members of the Chamber are aware, Malawi has focussed its industrial development effort on agro-industry and related industries. In the various agro-industrial sub-sectors promising possibilities exist for projects of modest size in fields such as oilseed extraction, honey and beeswax, livestock and drying, sawmilling and macademia nut processing, just to mention a few.

I must say that future manufacturing expansion will continue to be based on the country's agricultural, forestry, and livestock resources. This links up with efforts to deversify the estate and small holder sector. In addition to the projects mentioned above, there are large scale projects which have been identified and these include Glass Manufacturing Projects, the Kasungu Cement Project, the Fertilizer Plant Project, Used Oil refining, and the Leather Tannery and Leather Products Project.

SEDOM

I would also like to take this opportunity to inform members of the Chamber that the Government is also making efforts to promote the establishment and growth of small scale enterprises. In this connection it is hoped to establish a new organization, the Small-Scale Enterprise Development Organisation of Malawi (SEDOM) as an executing agency for the Small-Scale enterprise development programme. It will provide financial and technical assistance as well as carrying out the development of industrial land and workshops to cater for individual small enterprises owned and managed by private Malawians. I, therefore, appeal for close co-operation between your Chamber and the Ministry to make the venture a success.

CSO: 3400/116

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PLANNED FOR SUGAR DISTRICT

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 25 Sep-1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

FIXING of poles, lines and transformers is about to start at three centres in Nsanje District — which is one of the 12 rural headquarters which will have electricity by 1985.

ESCOM technicians have already gone to the centres — Bangula, Chiromo and Fatima, — with some of the equipment and work is expected to start in the near future.

The rural electrication scheme which started last year under a K10 million loan from the African Development Bank, has so far been completed in Chiradzulu and Nkhotakota, the second sugar-growing district.

ESCOM now plans to extend lines into the remaining areas in Mangochi, Dedza, Dowa, Mzimba and Nkhata Bay.

The scheme has opened opportunities for villagers and rural businessmen to use a cheaper source of energy.

An ESCOM spokesman said that his organisation was confident that by 1985 all the 24 district administration centres will have electricity supply.

"Although the response by the rural community is a bit slow at present, I am sure that in ten years time there will be more consumers," he said.

ESCOM is also extending the use of the hydro-electric power from Mzuzu to Rumphi and Ekwendeni in the Northern region.

Since the opening of the first phase of the Nkula Falls "B" hydro-electric station last year, many districts have cut down the use of diesel generators.

With the initial output of 60 megawatts, the station almost doubled ESCOM's generating capacity.

In a few years time further extensions to the commission's generating capacity will be made, and there are plans to construct a new hydro-electric station at Kapachira Fall within the next two years, and another power station at Mpatamanga Gorge by 1996.

The hydro-electric system has reduced the domestic supply from 34t to 7t per unit — enabling local people to utilise the power substantially if they wanted to have electricity connected to their houses.

CSO: 3400/115

ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER, MARCH

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 1 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Mauritians To Vote in December and in March"]

[Text] The government intends to organize municipal elections definitively in December and village elections in March 1983. Pending these elections the municipalities and district councils will be administered by the "Transition Committees for Apolitical Administration," which have already been established.

The municipal elections cannot be held sooner since the electoral registers will be ready only towards the end of October. These new registers will be established once the current registration ends towards the end of July.

Furthermore, at a meeting last Monday with the committee chairman and the secretaries of the municipalities and district councils Prem Koonjoo, the minister of regional administration, defined the major principles of the government's regional administration policy. He requested that all nominations, nomination lists and recruitments as well as invitations for bids in the municipalities and village councils be made the object of a serious inquiry with a view to clearing up all alleged cases of fraud, corruption, favoritism and other scandals. Prem Koonjoo also asked the new officials to submit their budgetary proposals and to go ahead with the projects in hand.

As a result of the petition of the Union of Municipality Workers (UMW), which is calling for a commission of inquiry into the five municipalities from 1977 to the present, Premduth Koonjoo is studying this question and intends to discuss it with his colleagues in the government.

Concerning the villages, the minister, in collaboration with his officers, is presently studying the advisability of giving certain villages administrative autonomy with the status of villages having their own governing bodies. There are presently 98 "village council areas." Several villages formerly considered "small localities" fully merit village status with demographic growth. For example, it should be emphasized that localities such as Lalmatie do not have village status. Lalmatie is under the jurisdiction of the Bon Acceuil village council. Another issue under study: the residents of the sugar industry camps are ineligible to vote in the village elections because the camps are private property and consequently they receive no "grant in aid" from the central government. All these questions will be brought to the council of ministers by Prem Koonjoo.

9380
CSO: 4179/1191

PSM PLANS, COOPERATION WITH MMM REPORTED

PSM Leader on Party Reorganization

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 5 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "PSM To Give Itself New Structures To Consolidate Its Grass Roots"]

[Text] The Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM) intends to keep its own identity, play its role fully as partner in the framework of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement]/PSM alliance and consolidate its grassroots. It is in this spirit that the new party premises, located at the corner of Conde and Moka Streets, were opened yesterday. In a speech to some 400 delegates who were present for the opening ceremony yesterday, PSM leader Harish Boodhoc also emphasized that for three weeks the PSM has been proceeding with reorganization and restructuring of the party--restructuring that is being done in a scientific manner in order to consolidate the party's grass roots. Boodhoo also appealed to the 25 percent who voted Labor in the last elections to abandon their old party to join the PSM "because this party is the sole and true heir of the party of Anquetil, Sahadeo and Rosemont."

The new structures established will enable the PSM to give a new impetus to its activities. Already the party is actively preparing to tackle the municipal elections at the MMM's side. Boodhoo wished to emphasize that the struggle is continuing, recalling that the PSM "was born in suffering and humiliation." "At the time of the dispute within the Labor Party, there were numerous contemptible attacks on my family, attacks which I am trying to forget," the PSM leader indicated. The party, he explained, will avoid falling into the same trap as the Worker Party by isolating itself from the masses; to the contrary, we will pursue the dialog already begun several months ago. "All the party's members of parliament, without distinction, will be present at the new offices each day in rotation to hear the grievances of the masses," he added.

Speaking of the PSM's role, Boodhoo felt that his party had contributed in an important and significant manner to the brilliant victory of 11 June. "Certain persons as well as certain journalists have tried to gloss over this role by presenting the PSM as a party whose contribution to the victory of 11 June was insignificant. Even foreign journalists have been manipulated. But for all that, I blame no minister and no member of the MMM/PSM alliance. I wish to emphasize, however, that the PSM's role was very important and significant for this victory," said the PSM leader, adding that his party would always keep its offices open to the public in order to keep the situation from turning against it in the 1987 elections.

The new premises will include different offices for the general secretary and the leader of the party, as well as a room for receiving approximately 200 persons for meetings. Each district's files will be kept in a specific filing cabinet.

On the occasion of the opening ceremony, a collection organized on the spot brought the PSM treasury the amount of 3,018.95, or the equivalent of a month and a half's rent.

Jagnauth Visit to PSM Headquarters

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 6 Jul 82 p 4

[Article: "Aneerood Jugnauth: 'PSM Has Offices Worthy of A Serious Party'; The Alliance Will Last More Than Five Years"]

[Text] Unity between "two brother parties" was the keynote of the visit yesterday afternoon by Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister and MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] president, to the new PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] headquarters at the corner of Conde and Souillac Streets in Port Louis. On this occasion Harish Boodhoo, deputy prime minister and PSM leader, summarized what he called the two parties' sacred mission: to write our people and liberate our country. A mission which, Jugnauth feels, will cement the alliance between the two parties for a long time to come. "This alliance will last more than five years," he declared to the press.

The PSM has given itself spacious and comfortable premises. "They are worthy of a serious party," Aneerood Jugnauth commented.

The excellent relations between the two men were obvious yesterday, especially when Boodhoo declared to the press, "I take a lot of inspiration from Aneerood Jugnauth. I call him often to ask his advice." For his part, Jugnauth revealed that as long ago as the formation of the PSM, he had envisaged an alliance between this party and his own for the general elections which were expected at that time.

Jugnauth also said that the PSM has a promising future, all the more so since "there is a vacancy" on the political chessboard "which will be filled by the PSM."

Jugnauth emphasized that despite the fact that there exist between the two parties "certain slight differences on certain problems, we share the same overall opinion on the situation of the Island of Mauritius and its future."

In other respects a fact was noted which is perhaps unprecedented in political alliances in Maurities: a large color poster of Jugnauth occupies a place of honor over the reception desk for visitors to the PSM H.Q. A map of the Island of Mauritius is also there with Jugnauth's photograph above it and, a little lower, according to the order of precedence in the government hierarchy, Harish Boodhoo's photograph. Thus the PSM has probably made a point of showing, right in its headquarters, the preponderant role of the leader of the MMM/PSM Alliance, Aneerood Jugnauth.

9380
CSO: 4719/1193

SILWF ACTIVITIES TO BE REORGANIZED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 5 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "SILWF Activities To Be Reorganized"]

[Text] A complete report on living conditions and the terms for rental and rental purchase of housing projects constructed by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund (SILWF) will be submitted to Cassam Uteem, the minister of employment, social security and national solidarity.

Ministry officials are preparing this report on these housing projects and Dockers Flats at the minister's request. After the report in question has been studied, measures will be taken to improve living conditions in these housing projects. It may be that the terms surrounding the rental and rental purchase of the SILWF cottages will be modified.

The SILWF Committee will be reshuffled in weeks to come. All trade unions or groups of affiliated trade unions which have not been represented thus far will have seats on this committee. The committee, we are told, will be reorganized to give a larger share to representation of workers and artisans.

The "Social Welfare Committees" will also be reviewed. In the past, only those close to the outgoing government sat on these committees. Henceforth these committees will be much more representative of the constituency. The Public Assistance Committees will also be reorganized. It should be noted that these committees, especially the Social Welfare Committees, have not been renewed since 1979.

In other respects, the minister of employment used his influence with the minister of health, Jocelyn Seenyen, so that medical examinations of workers hired for contracts in Saudi Arabia are performed in state hospitals. Until recently, these medical examinations were required to be performed in private clinics at a cost of 300 to 350 rupees.

9380
CSO: 4719/1191

PANEL TO AID MINISTER ON CENSORSHIP QUESTION

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Jul 82 p 4

[Article: "Panel To Be Established Soon To Advise Minister of Information on Censorship"]

[Text] Yesterday the Minister of Information Harish Boodhoo announced his decision to form a "panel" consisting of a chairman and four members to advise him on all questions relating to film censorship. At the government house yesterday, while receiving the country's religious leaders, Boodhoo broached the measures to be taken for more effective control of films. He indicated that, in compliance with the Cinematograph Amendment Act of 1981, a Film censorship consultative panel will be instituted very rapidly. Measures will also be taken to reduce the number of censors, presently 548, to only one hundred. This is being done to better control the films viewed.

On this occasion, before some twenty religious leaders, Boodhoo reviewed the different legal provisions on film censorship. Films can be imported only by persons holding a license, he recalled. These films are taken over by an officer of the Ministry of Information at customs and are kept in the ministry until they have been viewed by the censors. The sequences removed are kept in the ministry. Any person who violates the law by indulging in certain irregularities such as changing the title of certain films or adding sequences (tibout) to films exploited in the film industry will be subject to fines not to exceed 5,000 rupees and a period of imprisonment.

In other respects, the discussions focused essentially of the necessity of putting an end to the wave of pornography which has been mounting for some years in the country. The police's cooperation will be sought for this purpose starting today. Invited to deal severely with pornographic literature, the minister said that initially he will concentrate his efforts on leading the campaign against pornography on the screen. The minister's attention was also drawn to violence.
Monsignor Margeot, among other religious dignitaries, said he was prepared to assist the government in its task. A second meeting with the religious leaders will take place on Saturday 10 July.

9380
CSO: 4719/1191

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION, THESES FOR FOURTH CONGRESS

Assembly Resolution on Fourth Congress

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 82 p 3

[Resolution of the People's Assembly concerning the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress; date not specified]

> [Excerpts] An important resolution containing guidelines for deputies in the People's Assembly and the provincial people's assemblies in preparation for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress was approved during the 10th session of the People's Assembly. Here is the full text of the resolution.

A broad mass movement is beginning throughout the country in preparation for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress.

It is the duty of the FRELIMO Party, as society's leading force, to define, direct, and control the entire process of preparation for the fourth congress, while the provincial people's assemblies and the deputies, as the people's representatives and proxies, are to participate in that work by energizing the inhabitants to carry out the activities decided upon in preparation for the congress.

The People's Assembly, meeting in its 10th session, orders the following:

1. Each provincial people's assembly must approve a specific plan of activities to be carried out in preparation for the fourth congress. That plan must be subordinate to and coordinated with the plans established by the party at the level in question.

2. It must be a central concern of the provincial people's assemblies, as part of their support for preparations for the fourth congress, to:

a) Insure fulfillment of the working plans already drawn up for the assemblies--that is, to dynamize the operation of the working committees and assign them specific tasks.

b) Implement, through additional effort, the new tasks defined in Law No 3/77 on the Seven Principles and Nine Tasks, the tasks defined in the Resolution on

the Political and Organizational Offensive, and the work of the provincial people's assemblies and the deputies.

c) Organize enlightenment campaigns for the inhabitants concerning the activity of the armed gangs so as to reveal their true nature as bandits in the pay of imperialism, with the people participating in and being mobilized for unceasing combat against those gangs.

d) Develop activities aimed at giving direct support to the holding of the fourth congress, for example:

To mobilize artists and craftsmen to produce works extolling our revolution, our history, and the holding of the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress.

To collect funds in support of the congress.

To promote the embellishment and decoration of workplaces and residences.

To induce all the workers to commit themselves rigorously to an increase in production and productivity, strict control of discipline at work, and activities in connection with socialist emulation.

Approved by the People's Assembly.

Theses for Fourth FRELIMO Congress

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Sep 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The theses for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress are based on a Marxist-Leninist analysis of our reality and establish priorities in the present phase of our struggle.

At the third congress, we defined the main outlines of our economic and social development, formulated principles, and laid down the strategy for a long period in our struggle.

The fourth congress will take stock of what we have accomplished in the years since then, correct the errors that have been committed, and establish the main guidelines for the next 5 years.

The theses being proposed constitute a synthesis of those guidelines and will be submitted to the congress by the Central Committee for discussion and approval. Once approved by the congress, the theses will be the guide for all party activity and the basis for drawing up our economic, social, and cultural plans and for the conduct of our foreign policy over the next few years.

The draft theses were prepared on the basis of the thorough reflection engaged in at the First National Party Conference on our country's current situation and the main problems facing us today in the struggle against underdevelopment and for the building of the socialist society. That reflection was later enriched at the 10th session of the Central Committee, which approved the draft theses.

Full discussion of the theses by party members and the entire population will further enrich their content and guarantee that they indeed express the aspirations of the Mozambican working classes in the new phase of our struggle.

The first thesis is concerned with the nature of our achievements. The thesis declares that our achievements are not the automatic result of our independence. They result from the socialist nature of our revolution.

Those achievements were possible because our independence resulted from the revolutionary armed struggle headed by the Mozambique Liberation Front. Because of that, unlike what is happening in other countries, our independence has a revolutionary and people's content. It is the workers and peasants who are in power, and they exercise that power for their own benefit.

The second thesis asserts the need to strengthen our party's leading role. It emphasizes that the process of building socialism requires that the party be thoroughly rooted in the masses, that it strengthen its class character, and that it gain new strength and mobilize and direct the entire people.

The thesis emphasizes that we achieve successes only to the extent that we apply the party line correctly on the basis of a scientific analysis of reality. Only the close link between the party and the masses enables us to make correct decisions corresponding to the interests and aspirations of the people. Only that link guarantees that our decisions will be implemented in a consistent and dynamic manner.

The third thesis declares that the experience in the liberated zones continues to be the party's source of inspiration, particularly as regards the style and methods of work and the political and ideological education of the people.

Our party's style and methods of work are democratic and rooted in the people: they are inspired directly by the experience of the Mozambique Liberation Front in the liberated zones.

The fourth thesis indicates the major priorities for our economic development. It emphasizes that victory over underdevelopment requires that we concentrate our efforts on socialization of the rural areas, industrial production, and manpower training.

Socialization of the rural areas is a central concern for the party and state because that is what makes it possible to rapidly develop our agriculture and radically transform the life of the majority of our people, who live in the rural areas.

The thesis points out that industry is directed at the development of natural resources that do not require big investments, examples being fishing, hunting, forests, and water.

This thesis says that manpower training is the third major aspect of our strategy for development. We assign priority to the eradication of illiteracy and to adult education, technical-vocational training, and teacher training. The

party stimulates, supports and controls training activities in all production locations. All training activities are aimed at training competent professionals, providing them with a socialist education and deep patriotic feeling.

The fifth thesis indicates the path for solving the material problems we still face. It declares that their solution will be the result of combining big projects with small projects and local initiative, spotlighting the importance of aware commitment by the Mozambican worker.

In carrying out small projects, our inspiration comes mainly from the experience gained in the liberated zones during the war against colonialism. By basing our action on our own strength and encouraging people's solutions, we released the people's creative initiative, and that made it possible to solve their most pressing problems.

The sixth thesis points out that as a result of the revolution's victories, the class struggle is growing more severe and action by the enemy is intensifying. To defend the fatherland and the revolution, it is necessary to strengthen the armed forces and the security forces constantly, preserve their class character, and guarantee broad participation by the masses in the tasks of defense.

The Political and Organizational Offensive constitutes the permanent methodology specific to our reality. Through it our party assumes and permanently retains the initiative in the class struggle and reduces the bourgeoisie to passive defense.

The seventh thesis declares that life in a socialist society such as ours is characterized by the constant development of democracy, the strengthening of legality, and the guarantee of security and well-being for the citizens.

The thesis begins by emphasizing that in the People's Republic of Mozambique, power belongs to the alliance between workers and peasants and is exercised by that alliance under the direction of its vanguard party, the FRELIMO Party.

In practice, the people exercise power through the institutions of people's government, primarily the provincial people's assemblies. The organs of government at the various levels render accounts to the provincial people's assemblies. The party guides the organs of people's government at the various levels and insures the functioning of the provincial people's assemblies.

The eighth and final thesis tells us that the struggle for peace and international cooperation are the fundamental aspects of the foreign policy of our party and state and that imperialism is the chief obstacle to the achievement of those objectives.

In the vanguard of the struggle for peace, we are united with the other Marxist-Leninist parties and the other socialist countries; we are allies of the national liberation movement and of the progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces of the entire world. On the international level, we strive to consolidate that broad worldwide anti-imperialist front.

11798
CSO: 3442/6

MEETING ON BILATERAL COOPERATION WITH GDR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Talks began in Maputo yesterday between delegations from our country and the GDR in connection with the Joint Commission for Cooperation Between the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the GDR. The meeting is being held to take stock of the distance covered to date and also to project new areas for cooperation, as was emphasized by Julio Carrilho, minister of public works and housing and cochairman of the joint commission, in his opening speech.

The first few days of the meeting will be spent taking stock of existing cooperation, with reports by eight subcommissions on the progress of bilateral projects. Those subcommissions are concerned with the areas of agriculture, geology and mines, transportation, postal service and telecommunications, training, manpower and vocational training, construction, fishing, industry, foreign trade, finance, and technical-scientific cooperation.

After the reports have been presented, the second phase of negotiations will begin, involving questions raised by the reports and a discussion of proposals for possible undertakings to be carried out by the two parties.

Even a superficial analysis of the level of cooperation between Mozambique and the GDR reveals that the trade already existing between the two countries is quite encouraging. In 5 years, for example, the volume of trade has tripled and now totals $100 million (about 3.7 billion meticals). Mozambican exports to the GDR in 1982 have doubled in comparison with 1980, and this year's trade between the two socialist countries is also up 16 percent in comparison with 1981.

The figures we have just mentioned make the GDR one of our country's most important trading partners, and they led Minister Julio Carrilho to regard that bilateral trade as "exemplary" and to conclude that it "can and must" be extended to "other areas of bilateral cooperation."

In the economic field, the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique are currently cooperating in various programs, among them the preparation of 120,000 hectares of land for agricultural production; a program in the coal sector; a pegmatite program; a textile complex; the manufacture of railroad cars (another agreement will be signed this year between enterprises in the two countries);

an IFA truck assembly plant (all the material conditions for its construction have been met); the preparation of railway lines, and so on.

The two parties and the Soviet Union have signed tripartite cooperation agreements in the fields of coal and pegmatites. In the cadre training sector--another area in which the RPM and the GDR have cooperation agreements--we can report the return to Mozambique of the first trainees (out of several hundred) to receive their occupational training in that socialist country. Also underway is the establishment of new training centers. And lastly, support from the GDR made it possible this year to inaugurate the Social and Cultural Center at CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company] in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of FRELIMO.

11798
CSO: 3442/6

GREEK SHIP RUNS AGROUND; BEIRA, QUELIMANE RADIOS SILENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] The crewmembers from the Greek ship "Etoles" will be repatriated tomorrow, when they will leave Maputo for Athens. Meanwhile, the Etoliki Shipping Company, which owns the "Etoles," has already sent $7,000 to the MADAL Agricultural Company as reimbursement for the labor and expenses incurred in rescuing the crew. The "Etoles" went aground near Chinde just before daybreak last 14 August.

According to information received from the MADAL firm's manager, Rudolf Muller, an appraiser from Lloyds (a London insurance company) will arrive in Quelimane today from Durban, South Africa to determine why the "Etoles" went aground and assess the damage. The ship was carrying 1,700 tons of miscellaneous cargo.

The destination of the cargo, which was on its way from the South African port of Durban to Italy, has not yet been announced. It will be known after the appraiser finishes his work. In that connection, Rudolf Muller said that the "destination of the cargo will be decided jointly by the shipping firm and Lloyds."

In the meantime, the Etoliki Shipping Company, which owns the ship, has already sent a telex announcing that it has sent $7,000 to cover the expenses incurred by MADAL in rescuing the crew, whose captain is still in Quelimane.

"But we still expect to receive more money," added Muller, who pointed out that the total expenses will not be determined until the work is completely finished.

Eight crewmembers from the "Etoles" arrived in Maputo on Wednesday night on board an LAM [Mozambique Airlines] aircraft from Quelimane.

Our correspondent in Quelimane advised us yesterday that the Greek freighter went aground at 0300 hours on 14 August because of bad weather and strong currents at the mouth of the Salina River. It is stranded on the Milambi sandbar in Chinde, about 3 miles from where the "Castle Glory" is still aground.

An appraiser from Lloyds, the international insurance company, is due to land in Quelimane today on board a chartered plane from South Africa.

Our correspondent in Quelimane reported by telephone that when the ship went aground, its call for help (SO$) went unheard at the ports of Beira and Quelimane because their radios were out of operation. The radio in Chinde is out of order.

The crewmembers were helped from the place where the "Etoles" went aground to the town of Chinde by local residents who got there in "almadias" [native African boats]. The rest of the work was done by MADAL.

11798
CSO: 3442/6

FATE OF MINERS IN SOUTH AFRICA LAMENTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Boavida Funjua]

[Text] The first thing I heard when I arrived in the Hulene neighborhood on Friday afternoon was that an old schoolmate of mine from primary school had returned after leaving the country legally 3 years ago to go look for a job in the South African mines, where he thought he would be able to earn dozens of contos in a short time.

Influenced by other schoolmates who also dropped out of school before completing their primary education, Raimundo fulfilled all the necessary requirements for making the move, and by using his "connections," he was able to leave after 3 months of uncertainty as to whether he would be able to go.

Being somebody with money earned in South Africa and having clothes different from everyone around him--that was the dream that my former schoolmate hoped to fulfill when he left for the mines.

Three years passed, and nothing more was heard of him.

On Friday, by chance, I met Raimundo's sister--an amusing and affable young woman but one whose conduct I have reason to suspect--on a street in the Hulene neighborhood. She shouted in my ear:

"My brother came back 2 weeks ago. Don't you want to go visit him?"

In response to her question, I said that I would arrange a time to go see my old schoolmate.

I decided to spend a little time visiting Raimundo and recalling old times.

"What are you doing now?" was the question he fired at me as soon as I entered his house. "I'm still studying." "For how long?" he insisted.

I evaded his question and launched my counterattack: "And what have you been doing for the past 3 years?"

"I've been working. People live well down there. All you have to do is keep out of politics.

"The only thing I worry about when I am there is my family. So I decided to come back."

Half a dozen other people who were also visiting were listening closely to Raimundo's words. Ignorance, although not absolute, of the reality being experienced in South Africa prevented them from reflecting on what they were hearing. On the contrary, they were admiring the speaker and agreeing with everything he said.

Making an attempt to submerge myself in the underworld atmosphere prevailing there as a way of understanding certain things better, I felt the force of the words of those who say that "in South Africa one lives well; all you have to do is not get involved in political issues."

I recalled many others who go to South Africa and accept as normal the "separate development" of the races, in which wages, jobs, education, and health are a privilege to which access is determined by the color of one's skin.

I recalled that many people come back from South Africa with cars and other items of value, but they do not tell about the reality being experienced there or about what they had to go through to get the things that they try to present as a faithful mirror of the country of the rand.

I also recalled the "magaizas" who bring in cars and other items because someone made it easy for them to bring them into this country without paying customs duties.

I recalled that many people who go to South Africa become remote and indifferent, accepting every kind of humiliation, and when they arrive in Mozambique, they conceal what they experienced there.

Raimundo came back. His parents had moved to Inhambane because they could not stand life in the city. When he arrived home, his sister was the only one there.

He has sold everything he brought back from South Africa to friends, and all he has left is money, which he squanders day after day with "friends" who show him the way to Sanzala, FACIM [Maputo International Fair], and other places of entertainment.

When I met him again, he told me he wanted to return to South Africa to fulfill the dream that he had not succeeded in achieving.

"I have sworn that if I succeed this time, I will change my life. It all depends on whether they let me go or not."

From time to time I ran across Raimundo. He was invariably waiting in front of the Ministry of Health to get his vaccination certificates.

The only problem was that procedures seemed to be taking longer than he had predicted.

Young Raimundo told me one day: "It's a shattered dream."

Why shattered? He never told anybody the truth, which was bitter. He had told his friends that he had left a lot of things in South Africa, but no one can remember his ever saying what those things were.

He never told anybody how much he earned or whether he had a decent place to live. Today he is leaving again.

He is leaving for the mines.

Will he succeed in fulfilling his dream this time?

11798
CSO: 3442/6

BRIEFS

ITALIAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT--An Italian delegation headed by Roberto Palleschi, that country's deputy minister of foreign affairs, has been in Maputo since last night. Roberto Palleschi came to Mozambique for the purpose of meeting with Mozambican authorities to make arrangements for the third session of the Mozambique-Italy Joint Commission, which will meet in the near future. The Italian deputy minister of foreign affairs told our reporters: "During our visit, we will examine in detail those projects in which we might participate and which were proposed by Mozambican authorities." The existing prospects for the 3-year cooperation program will also be discussed during the visit as a followup to the discussions held in Italy during the visit to that country by Abdul Magid Osman, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons. Cooperation with Italy also includes the start of work on two major projects in Mozambique this year. They are the Corumane Dam and the Pequenos Libombos Dam. In that connection, the head of the visiting delegation is going to familiarize himself with the progress of those projects. Also scheduled during this visit is a trip to Sofala Province, where the Italian deputy minister will visit the port of Beira. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Sep 82 p 8] 11798

CSO: 3442/6

NIGERIAN ENVOY ON COOPERATION WITH IVORY COAST

AB071120 Lagos NAN in English 1055 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Article by Samuel Ajibola]

[Text] Abidjan, 4 Oct. (NAN)--The Nigerian Embassy in Abidjan is making efforts "to organize and launch a special fund to build a school of international standard in the Ivory Coast," the Nigerian ambassador to the Ivory Coast, Denis Ukume, said in the Ivorian capital at the weekend.

Addressing Nigerians at a party in Abidjan organized to mark Nigeria's 22nd independence anniversary, Ambassador Ukume also said that his mission was also exploring the possibility of establishing a Nigerian-Ivorian Friendship Association to bring together nationals of both countries.

Ambassador Ukume spoke of the cordial ties existing between Nigeria and the Ivory Coast as well as the "several consultations" that go on between the leaders of the two countries who have been working together and tirelessly toward breaking artificial linguistic barriers in order to bring about wholesale socioeconomic development on the African continent.

He added that the importance the federal government attached to Ivorian-Nigerian relations was evidenced by, among other things, the opening of a Nigerian Information Center in the Ivory Coast and the establishment, by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA, of a west African regional bureau in the Ivorian capital.

Embassy officials estimate that there are more than one million Nigerians in the Ivory Coast.

CSO: 3400/121

COMMENTARY SUPPORTS END TO VETO POWER IN UN

AB141207 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The Libyan representative to the United Nations recently called for the abrogation of the veto power conferred on the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. The permanent members--the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China--can each use the veto power to block the decisions of the United Nations and this has happened on many significant issues. For instance, the United States has on many occasions vetoed the decision of the Security Council on important global issues. Her recent outwitting [as heard] of the Tanzanian foreign minister, Salim Ahmed Salim, from becoming the secretary general of the United Nations is a case in point. It is also on record that the United States used the same power to prevent the early admission of Angola to the United Nations a few years ago.

Thus, the provision for veto power in the UN Charter has more or less become a veritable instrument for furthering the global rivalry between the two superpowers. The role which the use of veto has played in obstructing the imposition of total sanctions on apartheid South Africa cannot be overlooked. With this power, one or two of the permanent members of the Security Council have continued to sustain the obnoxious regime in Pretoria militarily and economically. From all indications, the fundamental objective of the UN Charter which can be summarized as the quest for global peace and security cannot be truly achieved as long as the veto power is exercised in the organization. This is because the continued retention of this clause in the charter has done more harm than good. Of course, the veto power has become a stumbling block to world peace.

As an international political organization in which the world relies for international peace and security, a clause that disrupts the speedy execution of its aims and objectives should have been removed from the charter. The exercise of veto in the organization has now generated a high level of mistrust and suspicion among members of the Security Council as the five permanent members seem to have become enigmatic and unpredictable among their less powerful counterparts. The use of veto power in the organization has rendered the world body powerless. It has also heightened the degree of

tension in the world and, worst of all, it has relegated international law and diplomacy to the background.

However, the member nations of the organization seem to have increasingly taken cognizance of the dangers which veto power poses to international peace and security. Apparently, some of them have called for either the elimination of the clause from the charter or an increase in the number of the permanent members of the organization although this has yielded no fruit. And even now, African members of the organization have continued to advocate the inclusion of one of their members as a permanent member of the Security Council. But unfortunately, the use of veto power has rendered their dream unrealistic.

This phenomenon therefore calls for an urgent change. The General Assembly as the biggest organ of the United Nations should now pass a stronger resolution abrogating the use of the veto power by any member of the organization. If this is done, many of the tensions in the world today will be over and the dawn of a lasting global peace and security will emerge.

CSO: 3400/119

BRIEFS

LAND BILL TERMED 'OBNOXIOUS'--A Bill which seeks to repeal the Land Use Decree (1978) would soon be presented to the senate. The Bill seeks to repeal the decree which was promulgated by the former military government. The decree, uptil date, vests the ownership of land in the country to state governments. Sponsoring the new Bill to repeal this law, are six senators led by Senator Cyrus Nunieh (NPN Rivers). Others are Senators Isa Obaro Joseph Ansa Olu Akpata Ademola Adegoke and Josiah Ani. Addressing National Assembly correspondents in Lagos on Tuesday Senator Cyrus Nunieh explained that the Bill which is expected to be tabled after the Sallah holidays was aimed at reverting the land ownership to the original owners by repealing the decree. Describing the decree as obnoxious and repugnant to the history and tradition of the land, Senator Nunieh added that it was also a mockery of democracy. He observed that the decree was aimed at curtailing compensations accruing from land sales by individuals saying the National Assembly had the powers to regulate compensations proportionate to any land acquired by government. The senator said the decree had deprived individuals of their right ownership to the "highest rated property" (land), and therefore unconstitutional. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Sep 82 p 32]

OGUN STATE LOANS--Ogun State Government has within the last six months secured more than ₦106 million internal loans to finance major capital projects in the state. Among the projects are ₦140 million Abeokuta Water Scheme, ₦18 million Omo Wood complex, ₦21 million Kuto market, Abeokuta and Ita-Osu market, Ijebu-Ode, ₦13.2 million state Pharmaceutical project, ₦13.2 million Otta Hotel and ₦.5 million Ijebu-Ode Hotel. These facts were revealed last week by the Ogun State Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning, Dr. Olufemi Okunronmu while briefing newsmen on activities of his ministry. He announced measures to be embarked upon to improve income tax allocation machinery in Ogun State. These include enforcement of the registration of business premises law, production of tax clearance for transactions, setting up of a tax assessment appeal committee, increase in the tax deposit deductions from payment to contractors, and actual payment to the treasury of PAYE tax of government employees. Others include the use of standard tables for assessment tax in instalments, creation of a tax litigation section and strengthening of the Otta tax office. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Sep 82 p 2]

BORNO EMPLOYEES FORFEIT ALLOWANCES--In its efforts to contain the biting economic crisis, the Borno State Government has announced that its civil servants will forfeit their yearly basic and transport allowances covering the period from January to December 1981. The announcement did not go down well with the workers in the state who are now poised to wage a war with the government over the issue. To this end, the joint action committee of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), has threatened the state government with a strike action, starting from September 26, this year, "unless the demand of the workers were met on time." It was also discovered that since the inception of the civilian administration in 1979, Borno State workers, particularly the local government staff, have not been getting their salaries promptly and regularly. [Excerpts] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Sep 82 p 40]

OIL PRODUCTION STATISTICS--Nigeria produced 39,119,230 barrels of crude oil last July, and exported 30,172,443.8 barrels, it has been announced in Lagos. The figures, given by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) revealed an average production rate of 1.26 million barrels daily. But it showed a decrease of 23 per cent in production and 33 per cent in export on the June figures. The NNPC attributed the decline to persisting lulls in the world oil market. In the domestic market, the NNPC said 3,233,983 barrels of crude oil were supplied to the three local refineries while 2,029,290 barrels were furnished under the off-shore processing arrangement, to augment domestic refining capacity. According to the NNPC, the posted prices for Nigeria's crude oil were ₦25.99 a barrel, for the high quality crude, and ₦24.45 a barrel for the medium grade. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Sep 82 p 1]

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON SENATOR--Senator Shitta-Bey claimed in Lagos yesterday that two attempts had been made on his life by undisclosed persons. The first attempt, he revealed, was reported in the Senate and the second attempt was reported to the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO). Senator Shitta-Bey who declared for the NPN last Saturday was addressing newsmen on why he left the UPN. He declared that he would soon send his letter of withdrawal from the Senate to the clerk. Senator Shitta-Bey lamented an attack by the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) which he accused of deviating from its original ideology, aims and objectives. He pointed out that when Governor Lateef Jakande began to deviate from the UPN programmes, he made his stand clear to the UPN leader Chief Obanfemi Awolowo, at a meeting held at the Eko Holiday Inn but the UPN leader told him he should not expect the governor to consult him on all matters concerning Lagos State. He explained that his experiences in the party made him declare for the National Party of Nigeria to enable him continue his fight for the people of Lagos State. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Sep 82 p 32]

ABUJA'S POPULATION SWELLS--The population of Abuja has grown in the last few days following the arrival of the first group of federal civil servants in the future capital. Politicians are also arriving in large numbers, as are job-seekers, who daily throng the once-sparsely populated accelerated district construction projects in search of jobs. There are also members of the armed forces and students from Federal government colleges, who daily go

to the colourful parade grounds for rehearsals in preparation for the National Day celebrations on October 1. The festival road, which stretches from the Sheraton Hotel complex, now under construction, to the neighbouring market complex, also under construction, has witnessed increased volume of traffic in the last few days. Makeshift provisions and medicine stores as well as restaurants have grown in number, and people troop in there in the absence of better service. A bottle of lager beer now sells as much as ₦1.70, while a bottle of soft drink sells for 40k. A tiny loaf of bread sells for 30k. Meanwhile, the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA) has intensified efforts to get the completed houses and flats ready for allocation to civil servants who at present live at the "field base" or in the hotels at Suleja, 40 kilometres away. The authority's permanent secretary, Malam Aliyu Mohammed, told newsmen that "all hands are on deck to make the movement to Abuja a success." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Sep 82 p 1]

ONDO TEACHERS MAY STRIKE--All the 25,000 teachers in Ondo State are to begin an indefinite strike action from mid-night of September 30. This followed their 14-day ultimatum given the state government last week over the non-payment of their salaries for the past two months. The chairman of the state wing of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT), Mr. L.A. Egunjobi, told newsmen in Akure yesterday that teachers would withdraw their services from the classrooms enmasse with effect from that date. The fundamental grievances of teachers in the state, according to the chairman, included the non-payment of running grants to primary and post-primary institutions for the past two sessions. Non-payment of marking fees to teachers for primary six examinations of 1979/80 sessions despite the fact that the state government collected examination fees from pupils. Non marking of primary six examinations for two consecutive sessions (1980/81/1981/82), non-issuance of primary six certificates to successful candidates since 1976 and the delay and irregularity in the payment of salaries of teachers since May this year. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Sep 82 p 32]

REPRESENTATIVE EKPENYONG DEAD--A fifth member of the House of Representatives was reported dead yesterday. He was Mr. J.O. Ekpenyong (GNPP, Cross River State). Speaker Edwin Ume-Ezeoke told the House Mr. Ekpenyong was killed by an illness. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Oct 82 p 1]

END TO STRIKES URGED--The Federal Ministry of Labour has been urged to evolve a means whereby illegal strike actions by workers could be permanently stopped. Making the call in Benin, the chairman of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) Mr Tayo Akpata, said workers unions all over the country were fond of disregarding the labour laws each time they go on strike. Mr Akpata who was speaking on an NTA programme "guest of the week" said that the after effect of any strike action taken by workers was always a setback to the economy of the country. According to him, the Nigerian Ports Authority was chronically infested by strike action. Mr Akpata stated that it cannot afford to be idle for one minute. Mr Akpata said that strike actions was common in NPA because there were three separate workers unions--the Dock Workers Union, the NPA workers union and the Senior Staff Workers Union. He said that strike actions were common more with the Dock Workers

Union to whom the NPA have no direct control. The Dock Workers, he said are servants of contractors employed by the NPA. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Oct 82 p 2]

SENATOR RESIGNS--Senator Sikiru Shitta Bey has resigned his seat in the Senate. A letter he addressed to the Senate President, Dr Joseph Wayas, dated October 6, stated that since he was expelled by the UPN in December last year, he had remained without a party in the Senate. He urged the senate president to look for the true interpretation of sections 64(1) and 37(b) of the constitution in regard to his expulsion on the expression "sponsorship" by the UPN within the meaning of section 64(1)g. He said that his expulsion from the UPN automatically terminated his sponsorship as at the date it took effect. Senator Shitta Bey made it clear that section 37(b) of the constitution did not apply to him. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Oct 82 p 5]

PIRACY SUSPECTS ARRESTED--Five piracy suspects have been arrested in Warri, Bendel State, over the theft of more than ₦2,500 aboard a passenger boat in the riverine area. Marine policemen held four of them on Independence Day and seized a Yamaha engine, stolen from one boat and later installed on another. Police claimed that the gang opened gun-fire on them and fled with their boats when they ran out of ammunition. One was thought to be severely hurt in the escape. A fifth was picked up from his home, shown to police by one of the arrested four. At the home of the one who fled with his wounds, police recovered 19 rounds of .303 live ammunition and nine Suzuki motor cycles, it was claimed. The assistant commissioner of police for the Delta command, Mr. J. Brisibene confirmed the arrests. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Oct 82 p 40]

KWARA TEACHERS MAY STRIKE--Kwara State's 16,000 primary and secondary school teachers may stop work on October 25 if the government failed before then to pay five months' outstanding salaries to teachers in 47 schools. The man who has threatened to call them out on industrial action, Rev. J. O. Aluko, state chairman of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) said the teachers had 14 grievances against the government. He said they wanted a teaching service commission, five months outstanding salaries for teachers in 47 secondary schools, two years leave bonus for teachers in secondary schools and one year bonus for those in primary schools. The teachers also wanted merit awards for deserving headmasters and two vice-principals as in government schools, "Shagari" awards and grant for teachers monthly salaries and allowances. To a question, Rev. Aluko suggested that, to make the new education policy more meaningful, primary schools should be its foundation. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Oct 82 p 40]

END TO LAYOFFS URGED--The Federal Government has been called upon to halt the mass retrenchment now being carried out by major distributive and industrial companies in the country. An NPN gubernatorial aspirant in Lagos State, Chief Akin Ogunmade-Davies, asked the President to enter into dialogue with the private sector through the Ministry of Labour with a view to averting a fast deteriorating situation which may slide the country unto the path of chaos. The country must find a will and a way to curb the

escalating unemployment problem which is getting worse daily. Chief Ogunmade-Davies also urged President Shehu Shagari to relax some of his current economic measures in the national interest. The Chief said that the measures under reference are those that apply to raw materials and spare parts for industries "if due care is not taken, Chief Ogunmade-Davies concluded, "the wheels of industry will grind to a halt" and the result will be a calamity. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Oct 82 p 2]

POLITICAL RALLY BAN LIFTED--The ban on political rallies, public preaching and processions in Plateau State has been lifted. A statement by the State Police Command in Jos yesterday said the ban was lifted because of the apparent peaceful atmosphere now prevailing in the state. The statement however warned members of the public to refrain from all acts of lawlessness and the use of provocative statements and slogans during rallies. [Text] [AB071614 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Oct 82]

PLATEAU STATE STARTS BANK--The Plateau State government has established a commercial bank with an initial capital of 5 million naira. Known as the Land Bank of Nigeria, the bank has a seven-man board of directors with Mr Inges Smith Shammaah of Cherry Construction Company as chairman. [Text] [AB072134 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Oct 82]

NIGERIAN-BENINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION--A 2-day meeting of the Nigeria-Benin Boundary Commission opened in Lagos yesterday. It is considering draft proposals for the legalization of the work of demarcation and survey from the concrete pillar marks south of Badagry Creek to the coast and the delimination of the offshore area of the boundary. The meeting will also consider prc ress reports on the continuation of the demarcation and survey of the boundary north of the pillar marking. At the opening, the minister of works, Prof Sunday Essang, described boundary matters as very sensitive. Professor Essang, who is leading the Nigerian delegation at the talks, expressed the hope that the two countries would not allow such issues to disturb the atmosphere of mutual trust, understanding and cooperation between them. Also addressing the opening session, the Beninese minister of transport, Francois Dossou, noted with delight the way the commission had carried out its job. This, he observed, showed the degree of confidence reposed in it by the two countries. [Text] [AB221000 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/120

PREMIER DISCUSSES UNLAWFUL ENRICHMENT, ENERGY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] Before Senegalese justice, there are neither minor nor major offenders, there are only offenders who may have committed more or less serious infringements, the prime minister, Habib Thiam, declared in an interview which will be published on Wednesday by the Dakar monthly AFRIQUE TRIBUNE.

Answering a question concerning unlawful enrichment, Habib Thiam said that the will and determination of the president of the Republic to prosecute delinquents had been expressed several times and that "the law would be applied no matter who was implicated."

Recalling the different provisions laid down in this law, the prime minister stated that it was "too soon to pass judgment on the action of the court for the repression of unlawful enrichment," and that "passion and prejudices often lead to an inadequate appreciation of the determination of the government" to go to the very end.

This interview was recorded before the sentencing at the first trial on 7 September of this year of Becaye Sene, ex-general manager of the Habitat Bank, and Mamady Gassama, electrician at the Daniel Sorano theater to 3 and 2 years of prison respectively in addition to heavy fines for unlawful enrichment.

Questioned on Senegal's economic situation, characterized by "price increases of some b ic commodities" and by a "wage freeze" "imposed by the IMF," the prime minister stressed the "extreme deterioration of Senegal's financial situation (...) aggravated by a sequence of two poor harvests, and by an unfavourable international context of stagflation."

In order to deal with such pressing difficulties, Habib Thiam continued, the government has adopted an economic and financial program for the 1981-82 fiscal period, which benefits from a confirmation agreement approved by the International Monetary Fund.

Remarking that the government, together with the IMF authorities, had found "the best conditions for achieving economic rehabilitation," the prime minister spoke at length about the vistas opening up to Senegal with the forthcoming development of the iron, peat and petroleum industries.

In substance, he affirmed that the MIFERSO project (Senegal-Oriental Iron Mines) for mining Faleme iron guarantees oxide ore reserves at least equal to the production of 12 million metric tons per year for 25 years, as well as magnetic ore reserves equal to 250 million metric tons.

Habib Thiam then went into great detail about this project which, in his opinion, is to be seen as "a locomotive of development," and which, after 7 years of analysis, will have cost CFA Fr 4 billion, granted by France, the FRG, and the European Investment Bank (BEI).

Speaking of the Niayes peat of which 65 million cubic meters is the equivalent of about 5.2 million metric tons of heavy fuel, the prime minister mentioned that in addition to its potential for industrial use, peat could equally well be used in the home as a substitute for charcoal.

Finally, with reference to petroleum, he stated that "two international companies were continuing research on hydrocarbons on national territory," indicating the state's desire to become involved with the creation of PETROSEN in 1981.

According to the prime minister, if the results of the seismic field tests carried out during the second semester of last year prove to be positive, these first two wells could be equipped for initial production with the parallel drilling of four other complementary wells. Thus, the oil extracted could be refined by the SAR (African Refining Company) and could produce approximately 60,000 metric tons of heavy fuel "thus comprising a third of present SENELEC [National Energy Development Company] consumption."

9824
CSO: 3419/7

ANNIVERSARY OF LABOR UNREST MARKED

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Oct 82 pp 2712-13

[Text] **A year ago, a threat by the Sierra Leone Labour Congress to continue a general strike in a bid to effect economic reforms was met with a State of Emergency. Here a special correspondent looks back at last year's events and studies their effects.**

A YEAR AGO this month 20,000 or more workers were on the streets outside the Sierra Leone Labour Congress building in Freetown chanting slogans and protesting against the government's economic policies. They later gathered outside the Labour Congress headquarters at Wallace Johnson Street to listen to political lectures from the Secretary General of the Congress, James B. Kabia and other members about the government's misuse and poor handling of the country's declining image and finances. With clenched fists and V-signs, more less important speakers shouted against government corruption, nepotism and called on the authorities to take "positive action to alleviate the suffering of the workers".

In a more dramatic display of pent-up frustration, anger and despair others proclaimed themselves "revolutionaries and radicals" overnight. Government agents and representatives, namely the APC Youth League, the SSD and the Internal Security Unit (ISU) reacted swiftly, by storming into the Congress Building and picking up scores of demonstrators and Congress leaders including James Kabia. It was the final climax to weeks of a sharp verbal confrontation between the government and the Sierra Labour Congress. "Obviously", said one statement, "no government can stand for this and the sooner we recognise our relative positions, the better it will be for all concerned".

If the authorities saw the outcry for economic reforms as "interfering with the powers of government", the Labour Congress regarded their strike call as putting teeth to the problems of a disillusioned nation. Specifically, the Congress had urged the government to reduce drastically its overseas missions, increase prices paid to farmers and miners, encourage small businesses, establish an efficient price control mechanism to halt the excesses of Lebanese traders and merchants, reduce rents by 35 per cent and look into the possibliity of establishing state farms in order to increase productivity and create jobs.

But after weeks of acrimonious negotiations between the government and Congress leaders on issues, which ended in

deadlock. President Siaka Stevens proclaimed a state of emergency clamping down on Congress leaders and the outlawed "revolutionaries".

The independent *Tablet* offices were closed down when the notorious ISU and SSD police broke into the building arresting columnist I. B. Kargbo and reporter Kallon. Others, including editor Pios Foray and production manager Hindolo Trye, escaped and finally slipped out of the country to the United States. "We had to do something very fast", one high ranking State House official had informed me, "it was becoming out of hand . . . a nightmare if you like . . . Several days of sleepless nights at State House? . . . it had to end somehow."

One year after the last year's rash of unrest, the worst since the APC came into power thirteen years ago, it appears few lessons have been learnt. The poor economic state of the nation coupled with alleged corruption and mismanagement compounded by the back-breaking taxation system had made it difficult for the economy to grow. Private investors, still referring back to their 1980 OAU contributions, either retrench workers to meet their commitments to government or just fold up, all leading to the alarming rate of unemployment in the country (See Finance Minister Sheriff's recent budget speech — *West Africa* no. 3388).

Last week thousands of patients were being left unattended in hospitals throughout the country because health workers had resumed a strike to press their claims for higher wages, made two months ago.

On the other hand, while the massive importation of rice, the staple food continues to drain the country's meagre foreign exchange, the heartening news is that the Americans under the PL480 Title 1 Food programme have recently agreed to supply another $3m. worth of American rice this year. Sierra Leone and Japan have also signed another agreement for the supply of rice on deferred payment basis. A consignment of 23,000 tonnes should be arriving in Freetown shortly and another 2½ thousand tonnes, which the Japanese say would be given as "a gift", will arrive at a later date.

Patronage may stifle hope

There is also the news also that the World Food Programme (WFP) should be resuming its activities), for the first time since 1978 when it suddently pulled out. A recent visit to Freetown by the Programme's project manager, Jannie Wickens included an assessment of the role of food aid as an incentive to inland swamp farmers to increase their acreage of rice production, inspection of storage facilities in the farming areas and an evalutation of logistical support to ensure efficient distribution to farmers.

Critics, however, say party patronage, nepotism and hoarding may stifle this seeming glimmer of hope. A paragraph last year about the issues of rice, on the front page of the right-wing independent *Progress* newspaper is worth recalling. "We are of the opinion that since the labour call for a back to work because of government's announcement about the reduction of the price of rice, these rice sellers have in no way acted in consonnance with the government announcement. But again it is the lackadaisical approach by government to this problem that has given a leeway to hoarding and profiteering". The paper went on to ask: "Where are the courts the government said they would institute to prosecute the race criminals. Is it not about time government used its clout in bringing to stringency those who get recalcitrant — the hoarders and profiteers?"

Coincidentally, the Taju-Deen Commission also set up soon after the unrest last year, last week released its report.

But unionists who seemed displeased with the Commission's recommendations held another meeting last week in Freetown, making their own demands to government. Among them, they have changed their constitution in order to have the legal right to strike (this was a heated point of controversy between the Congress and government last year) and have called for a 40-hour week and better social security. They have demanded that social security should be paid by the state or employers and for a national policy on pensions, rent, allowances and taxation.

CSO: 3400/145

FRENCH ENVOY RULES OUT ECONOMIC CURES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] **PORT ELIZABETH. — France would not support an economic embargo of South Africa as it would be ineffective and counter-productive, says the French Ambassador, Mr Francois-Marcel Plaisant.**

"We are rather sceptical about the value of cutting off economic ties with South Africa," said Mr Plaisant, who is in Port Elizabeth to attend the Assocom conference.

He did not envisage a change in the French Government's attitude as matters stood, though the issue was "very sensitive".

On the other hand, the French Government was opposed to sporting links with South Africa and Mr Plaisant said he would "not be surprised" if his Government took measures to prevent the French rugby tour of South Africa next year.

The sports boycott was not to punish South Africa, but to satisfy public opinion in his country, Mr Plaisant said.

"South Africa underestimates the weight of the adverse public opinion and hostility in Europe. It is not aimed against South Africa as such, but against apartheid." he said.

The fact that France still continued sporting links with the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries while discouraging similar links with South Africa was due to "differences in sensitivity."

The growing South African independence in armaments would not influence France into lifting its five-year-old arms embargo on this country, said Mr Plaisant.

"We are committed to the United Nations resolution on the arms embargo on South Africa."

Mr Plaisant said the recent constitutional "endeavours" by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had created great expectations throughout the Western world.

"But there is also great disappointment that the new constitutional dispensation does not provide anything new for the Black people.

"If there is to be any lasting solution here Blacks must be included in the decision-making process."

The outside world was not sufficiently aware of the considerable opposition to apartheid which existed in many sections of the White South African community, he said.

"The problems of this country have to be solved by its people and we are confident that South Africans have sufficient skill and strength to solve their own problems."

While Mr Plaisant was optimistic about South Africa's future, he was pessimistic about a settlement being reached in South West Africa.

"Namibia is of very serious concern and we are not optimistic of a settlement being reached.

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ANTI-BEGIN PAMPHLETS 'INCITE RACIAL HATRED'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Text]

THE South African Jewish community has voiced shock and strongly condemned the distribution of pamphlets which are "inciting racial hatred" and have likened this second major attack to the desecration of Johannesburg Synagogues in August.

The president of the Islamic Propagation Centre, based in Durban, Mr Ahmed Deedat said his group printed 50 000 pamphlets; 15 000 have been distributed in Johannesburg and the remainder nation-wide.

He said he had also sent a letter to the British Embassay (its receipt has been confirmed) stating that: "In 1947 the British Government offered a R40 000 reward for the capture of the mass murderer and sadistic torturer, Menachem Begin, now the Prime Minister of Israel."

"We would like to know, in view of the fact that this dangerous criminal's whereabouts are known and he is identified as the Prime Minister, if the offer still stands," Mr Deedat said.

The cover of the pamphlet features a cartoon of Mr Begin.

Mr Deedat also challenged any Zionist leader to a debate on the "Crimes of Begin". He said the reason for the pamphlet was to "enlighten the Jewish and Christian communties in this country of the Begin atrocities."

The Executive Director of the Zionist Federation, Mr Herbie Rosenberg said that the Federation would put any leader on a platform to debate this issue, "but when it has been arranged in the past the opposition were always too scared too show up.

"These pamphlets are a blatant act of anti-semitism which will incite racial hatred," he said.

The president of the Jewish Board of Deputies, Mr Arthur Suzmen said that the pamphlet attack was outrageous. "It is connected with the previous anti-semitic attack in Johannesburg as it is the same motivation that leads to this kind of disgrace."

The Board of Deputies and the Zionist Federation are meeting to discuss the matter.

The head of the Witwatersrand Security Police, Brig Hennie Muller, who investigated the August attack could not say whether the two pamphlet attacks are linked. "We will investigate if a charge is laid and when we have more information," he said.

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INDUSTRIAL COURT HEARS WARNING ON TRADE UNION LAW

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 82 p 9

[Text]

MARITZBURG. — The membership of trade unions and their recognition is a very sensitive area of South African law and interference with membership can lead to "industrial war".

This was the argument put forward by Chris Nicholson who appeared this week in the first case to be heard in Natal by the Industrial Court since the Labour Relations Act was substantially amended in September.

The court was hearing an application by 80 workers and members of the Sweet Food and Allied Workers Union for certain workers to be temporarily reinstated pending the resolution of a victimisation dispute between them and the management of Vleissentraal in the Supreme Court.

The dispute concerns the alleged retrenchment of union shop stewards in the Vleissentraal factory at Cato Ridge and the subsequent dismissal of 80 Vleissentraal employees.

In August Mr Justice Milne granted an interim interdict restraining the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior and the Mpumulanga township manager from ejecting the dismissed employees from their township homes.

Appearing for the workers before the president of the Industrial Court, Mr B J Parsons, Mr Nicholson said Section 78 of the Labour Relations Act sought to protect the employees' freedom of association.

"The victimisation of people, despite the principles enshrined in our labour legislation, should be viewed as a very serious matter," he said.

"Such situations give rise to industrial unrest."

Argument was led on technical points by both Mr Nicholson and Mr Jan Combrink SC, acting for Vleissentraal.

CSO: 3400/144

SUCCESS OF INKATHA WHITE BREAD BOYCOTT EXAMINED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] MOST PEOPLE will be watching closely, and with interest, the first significant action by Inkatha which is likely to garner results, negative or positive. And many more will be saying, it was about time.

There is very little doubt that Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha had to measure the success or otherwise of the white bread boycott very carefully. Bread is afterall the staple food for most of us and this could turn out to be a bad political lemon. The problem had been for Inkatha, that they have been dragging their feet too long, so that most people felt the mammoth organisation was a toothless bulldog: all bark and no bite.

The strategy to boycott white bread is obviously Chief Buthelezi's and may prove to be a masterpiece of political ingenuity.

We have been deafened by the thousands of people who attend Inkatha meetings, and the number of members has been flung abroad as the biggest thing to happen to South African politics. Alas, this was all arm-chair stuff.

We may disagree with Chief Buthelezi's politics and his connection with homelands but we would be fools not to recognise the merit in an organisation's ultimate testing itself for muscle. This kind of thing, politicans know, does not always work miracles, but even if it fails, it gives you and your membership a sense of what can or cannot be done.

The white bread boycott seems to us tailored as a perfect weapon for dissent which can be developed into all other interesting things for the future.

Already several black organisations and politicians have shown their eagerness to support a move that looks like a political winner. They would be dumb if they did not. Many of Chief Buthelezi's enemies, or rather political opponents, have had the good sense to see the merit in this move. Those who still wish to raise certain caveats about the boycott are simply being petty and show themselves up to be unworthy politicians. You have to grant a man his right if he is seen to be doing something at least positive. You have to give even your worst enemy his due, if he is treading the sensible route.

We are certain if this move turns out to be the winner that we are so bold to support, then it could be used as a method for manoeuvre by Chief Buthelezi. We have always had the feel that the Government

would eventually get particularly tough with him if he continued in his stubborn refusal to bow down to the phony independence. If this happens, this kind of action could be used as a negotiating weapon.

Things have turned out rather well for Inkatha and we have our own reasons why the movement seems so popular.

The Ingwavuma land issue turned out splendidly for the organisation when it won two very important Supreme Court rulings against the South African Government. Chief Buthelezi was even then smart enough to get as much political mileage out of this scrap, which had the makings of a major confrontation between a homeland and South Africa.

Finally we have to congratulate Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi for pulling this chestnut out of the fire at a time when the organisation needed a fillip rather badly.

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NEWSPAPER PRESS UNION CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 82 pp 6, 11

[An edited extract from the speech by Mr Max Snijders, chairman of the International Press Institute, at the centenary dinner of South Africa's Newspaper Press Union in Grahamstown last night: "Free Press 'Is Part of Freedom To Think'"]

[Text]

IT was, I think, at the old Persian courts - and I mean long before Shah Reza Pahlevi - that the messenger who brought bad news from the battlefield were killed.

Many a reader cannot help himself blaming us for bringing to his home those occurrences which he dislikes to hear, but without the knowledge of which he would not know his world as it is.

Governments, too, have that urge, but they should react more rationally, realising that on other occasions, it is in their interest to have a Press that is believed by its readers.

Because, if the Press cannot inform the public of all the facts, what will happen to its credibility? How much of its responsibility can it then make true?

That credibility is not only in the interest of the Press itself, nor is it in the interest of the Press and its readers: it is very much in the interest of the state and its stability.

I have read of all the laws, Acts and provisions which prohibit publication on so many subjects which are of importance to the functioning of society and the state that, summing them up, I can hardly imagine the South African Press can still publish significant news stories.

And I have been amazed that a country which wants to belong to the world where "the rule of law" is recognised as a high principle of government has so many vaguely defined elements in laws which threaten its journalists with such heavy penalties.

What is the definition, for example, of the words "incitement, encouragement and aid" in the Armaments Development and Production Act of 1968?

What is "to be in the neighbourhood" of a prohibited place, according to the Protection of Information Law (1982)?

And what should be understood by the "security interests" of the Republic as indicated in that same law?

I know of a few countries — and I would say countries that cannot be regarded as stalwarts in the field of democracy, nor as forerunners in the movement to undermine that great concept — I know of countries where the Code of Conduct of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa would be regarded as too stringent, too restrictive, too "neat" and asking of newspapers and their journalistic staff to take a share in too many of the responsibilities that, ultimately, are not theirs.

So if a government really thinks "one ought to do something" about the responsibility of the Press towards peace and good order, safety and defence or the economy and the country's international position, should it not refrain from trying, time and again, to further restrict the scope of collecting and disseminating information?

I think the Government of South Africa, standing where it does, taking the positions it deems right, should be extremely grateful for the restraint the newspaper trade itself has accepted.

I am ready to say, with all due respect, with all the understanding for the specific situation, that in voluntarily accepting these restraints, the South African Press has gone as far as it can go and, certainly, as far as it should.

I realise that I am only a person speaking on behalf of an organisation which has a great self-interest in Press freedom, because its members live by it and can only work in it.

But I am speaking up with such conviction because Press freedom is not, as is so often thought, a convenience for journalists. It is not a right exclusively for them. And it is not a phenomenon by which only they and

their readers can profit.

It is part of that much wider right of free speech and freedom of thought. And that, in turn, is one of the elements without which a society, a state, a country, cannot very well survive.

"The whole strength and value, then, of human judgement, depending on the one property, that it can be set right when it is wrong, reliance can be placed on it only when the means of setting it right are kept constantly at hand."

These are not my words, but John Stuart Mill's, who wrote them in the 1850s in that most eloquent defence of freedom of expression so aptly called "On Liberty".

He continues: "In the case of any person whose judgement is really deserving of confidence, how has it become so? Because he has kept his mind open to criticism of his opinions and conduct.

"Because he has felt that the only way in which a human being can make some approach to knowing the whole of a subject is by hearing what can be said about it by persons of every variety of opinion, and studying all modes in which it can be looked at by every character of mind.

"No wise man ever acquired his wisdom in any mode but this; nor is it in the nature of human intellect to become wise in any other manner."

These words were true then, and still are today.

I wish, on behalf of the International Press Institute, to congratulate South African journalists and publishers who have acted according to this belief in the "shock of opinions" from which truth emerges.

I have been invited here in my capacity as chairman of the International Press Institute. And it is my calling and task to speak about the subjects I have touched upon.

I will not and I have not found it opportune to express opinions on any other subject regarding this country. But the restraint that took was relieved by the fact that I know it is the South African Press which still expresses all that is worth reading for the present and future of this country.

I congratulate you, the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa, on your centennial and on the role you have played, and are still playing, in upholding these freedoms with all your might.

We hope you will keep up this good cause.

We of the IPI support you in this fight and we shall use the resources we dispose of to do that.

And I congratulate you, Mr State President, with having such courageous citizens, who still have succeeded in keeping as much as possible of that freedom of expression which, historically, has been so dear to your people.

Through you I call upon the Government of this country to refrain from further restraining the Press - not only because of what you then do to Press freedom but also because of what Press freedom can no longer do for South Africa.

Viljoen Warns Papers: Don't Abuse Freedom

THE State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, yesterday warned South Africa's media to beware of abusing their traditional and much-prized freedom — particularly because of the nature of the onslaught on the country.

Opening the centenary celebrations of the Newspaper Press Union, in Grahamstown, Mr Viljoen said Press freedom did not exist in a vacuum.

In South Africa's particularly complex society, and considering the onslaught on the country, it was vitally necessary that Press freedom be exercised with only the utmost caution.

"Or, put in another way, the South African problem is to perform the functions of a newspaper and to comment, at the same time reconciling them with the need for order and harmony in the inherently unstable conditions of a heterogenous population."

A free and responsible media was without doubt one of the most important elements in a democracy

It gave to the community a spirit of purpose, and for this reason the authorities so often emphasised the high premium they placed on Press freedom.

"But just as high a premium is that of protecting the safety of the state, the country and its peoples," he said.

Therefore it was more than Press freedom — it concerned the freedom of the whole country.

Press freedom was an essential component of a democratic society and was subject to the same norms and regulations that applied to individual freedom.

"And because the Press is keenly aware how integral a part of society it is, it decided on its own initiative to reform the Press Council and to involve the public in its operation to a much larger extent than before," said Mr Viljoen.

The challenge facing the NPU was to ensure that under the new dispensation a virile, investigative and questioning Press would continue to flourish.

But at the same time the NPU must ensure and wanted to ensure that the Press acted positively and responsibly, at all times seeking the truth.

"Press freedom is indivisible. Newspapers that adopt a negative, destructive or anarchist line must realise that Press freedom imposes on them a grave responsibility to heed the appeals for circumspection and for self-scrutiny.

"In the final analysis the responsibility called for from a free Press in a country such as ours is as indivisible as Press freedom itself," said Mr Viljoen.

New Council Already Has a Constitution

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The constitution of the South African Media Council, which is to replace and improve upon the existing Press Council, has been adopted, the president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr P W McLean, said in Grahamstown yesterday.

Mr McLean, addressing the annual congress of the NPU, said the code of conduct and rules of procedure had also been adopted "and it only remains to appoint the council and its officers."

He said that in March last year the NPU appointed a committee to consider, in co-operation with the Conference of Editors, whether the Press Council system could be improved.

"The committee and the Conference of Editors recommended to the NPU the establishment of a Media Council to replace the existing Press Council, with wider representation and covering media other than newspapers."

Mr McLean set out the following beliefs of the NPU and the Conference of Editors:

- The Press, radio and television services, which have as their primary function the duty to inform the public accurately and where appropriate to comment fairly on matters of public interest without fear or favour, are fundamental to the existence of any democratic state; and

- The freedom of the media can best be protected by ensuring that proprietors, editors, journalists, directors, producers, broadcasters and others involved in the media maintain the highest professional standards of conduct.

Mr McLean said the NPU and Conference of Editors had "decided to continue voluntarily to apply a code of conduct and to set up new machinery to ensure that such code is respected, and to that end to create a South African Media Council."

He said it was the essence of the council's proceedings that complaints be considered and adjudicated upon within the shortest possible time after the publication or broadcast of the matter giving rise to the complaint.

Furthermore, complaints should "be considered and adjudicated upon in an informal manner and . . . whenever possible the council and the parties will strive for a speedy and friendly settlement."—Sapa.

Unwelcome Birthday Gift for the NPU

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr P W McLean, criticised the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill yesterday as "a most unwelcome intrusion on our freedom".

This "latest piece of legislation to control the Press", he said, addressing the annual congress of the NPU at Grahamstown, "was rushed through Parliament as the last session was about to end".

The Act is not yet law, but will come into operation on a date to be published in the Government Gazette.

It will provide that the Minister may cancel the registration of any newspaper which does not subject itself for disciplinary purposes to an "independent and voluntary body (none of whose members shall be appointed by the Government) striving for the attainment and maintenance of the highest possible standards by persons disseminating news".

Mr McLean said it was assumed this disciplinary body would be the new South African Media Council created by the NPU and the Conference of Editors", although this is notyet a certainty".

He said the Act, if it became law, would force newspapers to subject themselves to the disciplinary body — "presumably the new Media Council.

"This clearly runs contrary to the spirit and whole purpose of the new Media Council which has proceeded on the basis that membership or submission to disciplinary jurisdiction shall be completely voluntary.

"If the amending Act becomes law, a newspaper which does not submit to the jurisdiction of the Media Council will face the prospect of having its registration cancelled, which effectively means that such newspaper will cease to exist.

"This is a most unwelcome intrusion on our freedom. It is doubly unwelcome as a 100th birthday present".

Mr McLean said it was "a sad and worrying scene. The comfort I have found in it, though, is that it has strengthened the will of the two language groups in the NPU that control the Press in the Republic.

"Where it is almost customary to have differing opinions on most South African topics, here in the NPU Afrikaans and English-speakers have been united in combating the erosion of Press freedom that is threatened".

NPU Chief Slams 'So-Called' Freedom

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr P W McLean, said here yesterday the South African Press had only "so-called" freedom.

Mr McLean, who was addressing the annual congress of the NPU — 1982 is its centenary year — added: "We all know what a 'so-called freedom' it is.

"Our editors are constantly aware of the 100-odd — perhaps I should stress the word odd — laws that inhibit their daily duty of printing for the public what the public has every right to know.

"Of course, we are not unique in this country in having authority trying to manipulate and control us for its own ends. This is the badge worn by those in power all over the world.

"Where total, undemocratic power is wielded, the Press is the lackey of its masters."

Mr McLean continued: "Where there is democracy, or lip-service democracy, the Press has varying degrees of freedom, in some cases almost total freedom, in others — such as our own case in South Africa — a carefully prescribed freedom that should really be qualified by that favourite expression of another media, 'so-called'."

He said he had stressed before the "100-odd laws" that inhibit the Press. "Others have stressed it to.

"It is a constant refrain from thinking people who do not wish to follow autocratic authority without question," Mr McLean said. — Sapa.

Government 'Still Cares'

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The amount of Press freedom still left in South Africa was one of the few vestiges of respectability recognised around the world, the chairman of the International Press Institute, Mr Max Suijders, said in Grahamstown yesterday.

Not all governments really cared about Press freedom, he said.

"But I think the South African Government still does care whether a certain degree of respectability in this country is recognised abroad.

"And the amount of Press freedom that is left is, indeed, one of the few vestiges of respectability recognised around the world.

"Not only should journalists and publishers in this country be proud of that, but the Government should cherish it more than it does." — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/144

BRIEFS

WORKERS REHIRED--Port Elizabeth--The Uitenhage firm Veldspun International has agreed to rehire 214 of the more than 1,000 workers dismissed earlier this year. Their re-employment will be staggered, with some only resuming work next year, according to the national organiser of the National Union of Textile Workers, Mr Johnnie Copelyn. The decision was taken after prolonged negotiations between the Union and Barlow Rand, Romatex and Veldspun. The Barlow Rand group has a majority holding in Veldspun through its subsidiary, Romatex. The Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu), of which the NUTW is an affiliate, recently resolved to approach the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, to stop the importation of Barlow Rand textile products. Yesterday, Mr Copelyn said the Union had received proposals for the staggered reinstatement of 214 of those dismissed. Half will begin work this year--some on November 1--and half next year.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 82 p 11]

HOUSING BACKLOG--South Africa's backlog in black housing now stands at R1 600-million, according to the Deputy Minister of Cooperation, Dr G de V Morrison. Dr Morrison, making a plea for greater involvement of the private sector in providing Black housing, as well as greater interest to be shown by the Blacks themselves, said it would take this amount simply to wipe out the existing housing backlog. It took no consideration of the increasing population, nor of the needs to improve the infrastructure in the existing Black residential areas. "A strategic approach to the provision of housing is necessary," he said. Housing for Blacks was one of the biggest questions facing the Government--particularly at a time when the economy was on the downswing and hammered by high interest rates and inflation, he said. Housing for Blacks was one of the biggest questions facing the Government. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 82 p 12]

RECESSION LAY-OFFS--Port Elizabeth--About 85 workers, or 10 percent of the workforce at the Hella lighting equipment company in Uitenhage, were retrenched yesterday. Hella's marketing manager, Mr J. Ryan, said the step was necessary because of the economic slowdown and because the company had been affected by the short-time worked by many of its major customers. A three-day week had been considered, but the company's varied manufacturing process made this impossible. The company was now operating a four-day week. The local secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions in Uitenhage, Mr M Sam, said that workers who had been retrenched had complained about severance pay.

They claimed to have been given only last week's and this week's wages. They were entitled to next week's pay as notice pay. Mr Sam said Fosatu would try to discuss the matter with the company. Mr Ryan said the workers had been paid off in accordance with an industrial agreement, and none had complained. The Goodyear Tyre Company, which this year retrenched 109 workers, has given the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union an assurance that those who lost their jobs will be given a rehiring preference when vacancies arise.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 82 p 10]

TIMBER OUTLOOK BLEAK--Pietermaritzburg--The Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward, said yesterday he could not see any immediate prospect of demand levels for timber returning to the heights of the recent boom years. Opening the 26th annual meeting of the South African Timber Growers' Association in Pietermaritzburg, he said the forestry industry as a whole would have to seek every possible means of enlarging its total market. "This will mean aggressive market penetration by the processing sector which finally sells your timber." It also meant exploiting the recent surge of interest in the timber frame for the construction of housing and other constructions, he said. SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 82 p 3]

ARMS SMUGGLING DENIAL--The Acting Commissioner of Police, Lt Gen Johan Coetzee, yesterday categorically denied that a SA Police officer had been involved in the smuggling of arms from Britain to South Africa. He was commenting in Pretoria on newspaper reports to this effect, concerning the trial of three men at the Old Bailey in London who were jailed on Monday on charges of smuggling arms to South Africa. A Colonel Dirk Stofberg of the SA Police was mentioned as allegedly having been involved in smuggling. Gen Coetzee said he had no knowledge of the officer allegedly concerned and absolutely no knowledge of the case as revealed in the London court.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 82 p 3]

PROPOSED STRIKE--The Group E union of the cabin crew staff of the South African Transport Services is unaware of a proposed strike by members scheduled for Sunday, October 24. Mr John Richard Bernhardt, chairman of the union said he did not deny the possibility of such a strike, but wished to draw attention to the fact that the union had not been informed. According to a report in THE CITIZEN yesterday, dissatisfaction with service conditions within South African Airways has led to a decision to strike. A number of airhostesses and stewards are said to be in full support. The report quoted a spokesman for cabin crew members as saying dissatisfaction with working conditions at SAA was widespread and that most cabin crew members saw strike action as the only answer to their problems. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 82 p 9]

WORKERS LAID OFF--Pietermaritzburg--Over 100 employees at the Pietermaritzburg plant of International Harvester have been retrenched. Retrenchments at the agricultural equipment plant this year have reduced the work force from approximately 500 to 170 people. Announcing the latest retrenchment, the plant manager, Mr R Haining, said market conditions in the agricultural industry, which had been adversely affected by drought, had necessitated "this unavoidable reduction in production levels." SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 82 p 15]

SYNOD MOTION AGAINST RACISM--The General Synod of the Nederduitse Gerefprmeerde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] has at its session in Pretoria rejected racism as "unscriptural" and "a sin." The director of ecumenical affairs and information, Dr Pieter Rossouw, this afternoon said that racism should be rejected because it was a presumption of the superiority of some nations over others. His motion, which was accepted unanimously, further stated that the Synod accepted that there was no sin in racial awareness or national awareness, but when race and nation were set above all else, this was unscriptural and a sin. Dr Rossouw said that in context, his motion had nothing to do with what had happened and what had been said at the Ottawa Congress of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches. Even had the Ottawa congress never taken place, he would have still put the motion forward. [Text] [MB211557 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Oct 82]

MALAN POSTPONES POLITICAL MEETINGS--South Africa's defense minister, Magnus Malan, has postponed two political meetings because of gossip stories from rightwing circles. Malan was due to address closed meetings in the free state towns of Parys and Bothaville tonight, but he has postponed them. He says that this is because of certain rightwing politicians who were linking the meetings to support for the Parys byelection. Malan says the meetings will now be held after the byelection so that rightwing politicians will not have the opportunity to misuse the country's security interests for personal political gain. Malan says the meetings were to have dealt with the non-political nature of the South African defense force. [Text] [MB211546 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 21 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/114

MOURNING ENDS BUT AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS REMAIN

MB221020 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Oct 82 p 3

["Opinion" Column: "Bear No Grudges Against Death"]

[Text] The announcement this week that normal activities in the country after the mourning period will resume at the end of this month has been well received.

To the farmers in particular the announcement has come as a big relief, for the ploughing season has already begun.

There is an old Siswati saying that, "you cannot hold a grudge against death for whatever hardships it brings to you the bereaved."

This is equally true in our present situation. The death of our king came at such difficult time for the farmers and other business concerns involved in farming activities.

The period of mourning has brought hardship and frustrations to the farmer especially after the start of the present drizzles in the past few weeks.

The late start in ploughing is expected to reduce once again our maize yields. Last year drought considerably reduced the maize yields in many areas of the country.

As a result of this drought, the world food programme is sending emergency food aid worth E1.5 million to families in this country's drought-striken areas in response to an appeal by government.

More than 83,500 people are expected to benefit from this aid for a period of three months. Now, if the farmers' prediction are correct, the country is likely to experience another shortfall in maize as a result of the late start in planting.

The country's agricultural future is not very bright. Nevertheless, we have to continue to strive to move forward; and wherever possible we must give our farmers all the assistance they deserve. Who knows, the world food programme may not be as generous in future as it has been this year.

In particular, we appeal to government, through the ministry of agriculture and cooperatives, to assist the farmers in whatever way possible to catch up with the time already lost.

Sufficient availability of tractors through the rural development areas and other centres could go a long way towards helping the small Swazi farmer catch up.

But it should also be remembered that the availability of tractors alone without the systematical distribution of fertilizers and seeds may frustrate all our efforts.

CSO: 3400/135

BRIEFS

MOURNING PERIOD FOR LATE KING--The mourning period for the late King Sobhuza II will end on Saturday, October 30. This was announced yesterday by the governor of Lobamba, Councillor Vusumuzi Bhembe. [Excerpt] [MB211142 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/114

AMID TROUBLED PROJECTS, WORLD BANK TEAM BEGINS NEW TALKS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 8 Oct 82 p 14

[Text] DAR-ES-SALAAM, October 5 - A World Bank team, led by regional vice-president for Eastern Africa Willi Wapenhans, opened talks with Tanzania here today on implementation of bank-funded projects in the country.

Sources close to the talks said the World Bank and Tanzanian officials focused on how the two sides could cooperate to help the country out of its economic crisis.

The sources emphasised, however, that the talks would not affect a recent World Bank decision to suspend funds for 43 bank-supported projects because of Tanzania's inability to meet repayment conditions.

Earlier reports said the bank had suspended funds to the local projects since last June after the expiry of a 75-day grace period. The suspension was confirmed by Mr. Wapenhans on his arrival here from Washington.

The bank's director for country programmes in East Africa, J. Kraske, said the World Bank would resume disbursement of funds when the country met its repayment commitments.

Tanzania's failure to meet repayments arose from a troubled economic situation which badly affected foreign exchange earning capacity.

Gas drilling

But Mr. Kraske noted that the Songo-Songo gas drilling project in southern Tanzania, which should have been hit by the bank's decision, was spared because of the stage the project had reached. It included a multi-million dollar paper mill at Mufindi, due to start operations next year.

Other affected projects were Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) and Tanganyika Development Finance Company (TDFL). According to Mr. Kraske, the World Bank move affected almost all state-controlled organisations involved in the agricultural sector, which might force Tanzania to reconsider its national priorities with a view to better economic results.

Education development projects on secondary schools were understood to have been spared from the bank's decision.

Sources indicated that Tanzanian officials would brief the World Bank team during talks on a recently adopted structural adjustment programme, endorsed by the Tanzanian Parliament last July, which was designed to revamp key productive sectors to meet urgent local needs and to earn foreign exchange. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/143

GUNFIRE REPORTED DURING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AB101201 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Kampala, Oct. 10 (AFP)--Gunfire was heard in most parts of the Ugandan capital last night, as the country celebrated the 20th anniversary of independence from Britain.

The shooting began shortly before 8:00 p.m. and lasted for almost a quarter of an hour. Other explosions were also heard and flares were seen lighting up the horizon.

There has been no official explanation of the gunfire, which has often been heard at night in Kampala in recent years.

Unlike similar occasions in the past, however, no road-blocks were set up on the city outskirts and the capital was quiet this morning with normal light Sunday traffic in the streets.

A few hours earlier, ceremonies took place in Uganda to mark the 20th anniversary of the east African state's independence.

High-light of the ceremonies in the town of Jinja was a fly-past by several light aircraft of the Ugandan Air Force.

It was the first time in over three years that air force planes have taken part in a public function. Uganda's air force was virtually wiped out in 1979 in fighting against Tanzanian forces.

Minister of State in the Office of the President Chris Rwakasisi said the aircraft represented the country's "new air-force". They had been assembled from junk left behind by ousted President Idi Amin's forces.

In a recorded speech broadcast by Uganda Radio, President Milton Obote pledged his government would pursue moderate policies, observe the human and constitutional rights of all, and protect foreign and local investments.

Twenty years earlier, Mr Obote received the instruments of power from Britain as Uganda's first prime minister.

He led the country for nine years, up to 1971, when he was overthrown by his then-army chief Amin in a coup d'etat.

For almost 10 years, Mr Obote was out in the political cold in exile in Tanzania, but returned in 1980 after the ousting of Amin. He became president when his political party won elections in December of that year.

In his speech Mr Obote said the country had run into "a number of difficulties" since independence. "Many of our friends abandoned us. One lesson is that we must run this country ourselves," he said.

CSO: 3400/121

BRIEFS

ENTRY DENIED TO CORRESPONDENT--Kampala, Oct 7 (AFP)--Ugandan immigration officials today denied entry to the British Broadcasting Corporation's Nairobi-based east African correspondent Mike Woodridge at Entebbe airport, Uganda Radio announced today. In a brief announcement the radio said Mr Woodridge earlier this year filed a report alleging that the Uganda Government was training rebels to destabilise the government of neighboring Kenya. The radio said the BBC report was immediately denied in a protest note to the British high commissioner in Kampala, Hillier Fly. [Text] [AB071750 Paris AFP in English 1733 GMT 7 Oct 82]

TANZANIAN FORCES PRAISED--The chief of the defense forces, Maj Gen Tito Okello, has called on the Ugandan National Liberation Army [UNLA] to show that they are worth the help they were given during the liberation war by the Tanzanian defense forces. Speaking at a luncheon hosted in Kampala for a visiting Tanzanian army officer, Maj Gen Marwa, Maj Gen Tito Okello said that Uganda would share the concept of discipline with their brothers in Tanzania [People's] Defense Forces [TPDF]. He paid tribute to the TPDF for the assistance it gave in pushing out Amin. Maj Gen Marwa said they in Tanzania were equally ashamed of Amin's rule and called the invasion of Tanzania by Amin a blessing because it led to his being ousted out of the country he had terrorized. He assured Maj Gen Tito Okello of assistance to the UNLA whenever called upon. Those present included the chief of staff, Brig Oyite Ojok, the Tanzanian liaison officer in Uganda, Mr (Nkubu), and the military attache, Col (Kilonzo). [Text] [EA112218 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Oct 82]

UGANDANS EXPELLED FROM KENYA--According to the Minister of Internal Affairs, police and immigration officials have to date received up to 1500 Ugandans who have been expelled from Kenya. The police and immigration officials have now put up reception camps (?at areas adjacent to) Uganda so that the identities and origins of those returning to Uganda are established. After proper documentation, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and police will be arranging transportation of the displaced Ugandans to their respective homes. [Text] [EA152056 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Oct 82]

TREATMENT OF RWANDANS DENOUNCED--Kampala, 16 Oct (AFP)--Uganda's official opposition leader, Paul Ssemogerere, has criticized the government's treatment of people of Rwandan origin in the Mbarara district of southwest Uganda. Mr Ssemogerere, leader of the Democratic Party, said here yesterday that members of the youth wing of President Milton Obote's Uganda Peoples' Congress had burned houses and stolen cattle from their victims. People from the Bahima and Bahororo tribes, who are ethnically close to the Banyarwanda, had also been thrown out of their homes in Mbarara district, Mr Ssemogerere said, according to the vernacular daily TAIFA EMPYA. [Excerpt] [AB161202 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 16 Oct 82]

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL ACCUSATIONS--On Wednesday, 1 September, the humanitarian organization Amnesty International issued a 30 page report in Paris listing cases of murders, arrests and disappearances which it claims have been perpetrated by the Ugandan army during the 3 years following the overthrow of Idi Amin Dada. "Prisoners held by the army are systematically tortured, and many persons have been tortured to death. Other prisoners have disappeared," writes Amnesty International adding: "Furthermore, hundreds of real or imaginary opponents of Mr MIlton Obote's government have been imprisoned, many of them for indefinite periods and without charges or trials." Amnesty International reports that it has asked the Ugandan government to investigate these violations but has received "unsatisfactory answers." In fact, at meetings with Amnesty International last January the Kampala leadership denied that persons had been arrested for their political opinions and stated that those who had been imprisoned had committed crimes. The document which has just been published should serve as the basis for a more detailed report on the Ugandan situation after the Ugandan Government answers the accusations. The French section of Amnesty International (18 rue Theodore-Deck, 75015 Paris) is starting a campaign to collect signatures to appeal to Mr Obote to stop violations of human rights in his country. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Sep 82] p 3] 9855

CSO: 3419/11

PEOPLE'S PERMANENT TRIBUNAL ACCUSES MOBUTU OF 'SYSTEMATIC REPRESSION'

Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Sep 82 p 9

> [Text] On Tuesday, 21 September, the People's Permanent Tribunal accused President Mobutu of violating human rights in his country with the support of several Western countries. After a 3 day debate, the Nobel Prize winning American George Wald, who presided over the session, announced: "We (the Tribunal) hold President Mobutu responsible for the systematic repression of the Zairian people."
>
> "The Mobutu regime has received the full support of a number of Western countries, in particular the United States, France and Belgium, and of international organizations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund," he added.

Rotterdam--Representatives of almost the entire opposition to the regime of President Mobutu gathered in Rotterdam to attend the session of the People's Permanent Tribunal (successor of the Russel Tribunal) devoted to Zaire. A jury presided over by the American professor George Wald, Nobel Prize winner in biology, consisting mainly of jurists and theologians, heard numerous witnesses and studied reports, all of them overwhelmingly critical of the regime, about various aspects of the situation reigning in Zaire for the past 10 years.

The Zaire Government did not answer the invitation to present its defense.

Mr Nguza Karl-I-Bond, former prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, referred to the Tribunal's meeting in his deposition as "a victory for the people of the Congo over the greedy Kinshasa oligarchy."

The former minister under President Mobutu was arrested by the latter and condemned to death for high treason, then pardoned and restored to his position at the head of the state; he finally requested political asylum in Belgium. He spoke to the Tribunal of his "terrible dilemma" when he was faced with the choice of joining the opposition or resuming his collaboration with the government, as Mr Mobutu asked him to do after his release.

Mr Karl-I-Bond stressed the fact that it was the West which finally persuaded him to rejoin the regime. As examples of persons bringing pressure to bear on him, the former minister mentioned President Giscard d'Estaing, President Carter, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and the Belgian prime minister, Mr Tindemans.

Also present at the tribunal were members of the UDPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress] including its foreign representative Professor Dikonda, who took refuge in Belgium this spring after 13 deputies, members of his party, were given 15 year prison sentences for complaining to President Mobutu about the way the party was run.

Mr Dikonda stated that the torture he was subjected to is systematically administered to all the regime's opponents.

Among the other members of the Zairian opposition present were Mr Mungel Diaka, a former minister who is now president of the National Council for the Liberation of the Congo (CNLC); Mr Laurent Kabila, president of the People's Revolutionary Party (PRP); and Mr Antoine Gisenga, a former prime minister. A representative of the Front for the National Liberation of the Congo (FLNC) stated that his group had temporarily suspended its armed activities to concentrate on efforts at unification with other movements.

9855
CSO: 3419/11

SECURITY FORCES ON ALERT DURING KINSHASA SUMMIT

AB071502 Paris AFP in French 1330 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Oct (AFP)--All the security forces, in other words about 11,000 men, have been placed on a state of alert in Kinshasa where the ninth Franco-African summit is to open on Friday in the presence of about 40 heads of state and government, it was learned Thursday from informed sources in the Zairian capital.

This includes the 31st Paratroopers Brigade, which is commanded by French officers from the Special Presidential Brigade and advised by Israeli advisers, and the police force.

However, no special security arrangements could be seen on Thursday around the People's Palace where the Franco-African summit is to be held nor at the Marble Palace where President Francois Mitterrand, who is expected to arrive in Kinshasa late Thursday afternoon, will reside.

In an editorial, the Zairian newspaper ELIMA has described the ninth Franco-African conference as the "most important to be held this year" on the African continent. ELIMA feels, however, that this forum cannot substitute for the OAU as far as African problems are concerned.

ELIMA feels that the informal nature of the summit "is unquestionable." "This meeting," the newspaper adds, "should provide the opportunity for the countries of the black continent and an industrialized country--France--to discuss experiences against the background of the current world crisis."

"The Kinshasa summit," ELIMA concludes, "over which the spirit of Cancun (Mexico) prevails and which will have to discuss security and development problems, is full of promise."

The African delegations attending the summit are still arriving in Kinshasa. Protocol measures have been very light in order to facilitate and to speed up their transport to "OAU city."

CSO: 3419/80

BRIEFS

FRENCH INVESTMENTS--Kinshasa, 20 Oct (AZAP)--Jean Kientz, French ambassador to Zaire, said in Kinshasa on Wednesday that his country's investments in Zaire are valued at about $20 million. French industries in Zaire have specifically invested in the areas of brewery, the fabrication of matches and plastics, bottling, telecommunications, transportation, etc. [AB211438 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1350 GMT 21 Oct 82]

CSO: 3419/79

GOVERNMENT WANTS MORE BLACKS IN AIR FORCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 82 p 10

[Text] **HARARE. — The British Military advisory training team to Zimbabwe will be increased by 34 men, the Secretary for the Ministry of Defence, Mr James Chitauro, said yesterday.**

Mr Chitauro said: "Eighteen people are already in the country and we are expecting one major, four other officers and 11 other soldiers by the end of the month or the middle of next month.

"Their task here is not yet finished and they are going to help us set up a Zimbabwean training team."

Although the number of military advisers had been reduced from 130 to 73 before, both countries, Britain and Zimbabwe, had seen that their work was still needed.

Zimbabwe had asked for more assistance from the British Government but would also contribute to the maintenance of the team. Zimbabwe was spending about zimdollars 389 000 (R580 000) a year on the training team, one-fifth of what Britain was spending.

"The British team will advise on the quality of potential instructors. The army intends to train as many people as possible within the country.

"For courses which are not available in this country, we will send some people to train overseas but this is an expensive exercise," Mr Chitauro said.

The government would try to redress the racial imbalance of officers in the Air Force, he said. The present racial imbalance was a historical legacy Zimbabwe had inherited from the "colonialist" governments.

"The government is doing all it can to ensure that there will be more Blacks in the Air Force in the shortest possible time."

Commenting on allegations that Black Zimbabweans, who had attained higher ranks outside the country, were demoted once they joined the Air Force, he said it was not the policy of the Air Force or government to demote people.

"Our force has a different system of giving ranks but it is not the intention of the force or the government to place people at lower ranks than they should be."

Mr Chitauro also denied allegations that there were discriminatory practices in the Air Force.

The rate of Whites resigning from the force had levelled out and fewer of them were now leaving.

"Those still in the force have remained — probably because they want to stay and work for the government. We will be training people in different fields essential to an Air Force, and in those fields we cannot fill with local people we will recruit foreign people," Mr Chitauro said.

The exercise of weeding out soldiers with questionable loyalty to the government was going on and several had been dismissed. Soldiers were dismissed if they were undisciplined, intemperate, showed lack of respect to senior officers and drank excessively.

"This is a painful exercise but it is within the defence regulations. Several people, including officers, have been dismissed and the exercise is still going on," he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/144

END

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10 November 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2718

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JPRS 82215

10 November 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2718

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MEETING OF BURUNDIAN-CUBAN JOINT COMMISSION

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 20 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Alexis Nimbona: "Meeting of the Burundian-Cuban Joint Commission"]

[Text] This Thursday morning, in the conference room of the Ministry of Public Works, Mr Alexis Ntibakiranua, minister of agriculture and animal husbandry, opened the business meeting of the second Burundian-Cuban Joint Commission.

In his opening speech, the minister of agriculture and animal husbandry stated that in the eyes of Barundians the presence of the Cuban delegation marks a new era of more intense cooperation with our nation and conveys the importance that the Republic of Cuba attaches to cooperation with the Republic of Burundi. This positive attitude with regard to our country encourages us to continue the fight already begun against underdevelopment and its chain of misfortunes.

All the actions taken in domestic as well as in foreign policy contribute to the realization of this ambition, added Minister Ntibakiranua. They all fit into a network of fundamental choices which can be stated as follows:

--The fight against the exploitation of man by man;

--The unfaltering will to depend on one's own strength;

--The creation of a new outlook based on the spirit of justice, of work and of production;

--The rehabilitation and redevelopment of national culture;

--The fight against imperialism;

--Nonalignment;

--Noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and support of liberation movements, and so on...

Thus this working session constitutes an important demonstration of the specific nature of the relations which exist between Burundi and the Republic of Cuba, added the minister of agriculture and animal husbandry. It will enable us to examine with the appropriate authorities other possibilities for a fruitful and diversified cooperation.

At the end of the last joint session held in Havana from May 28 to June 2 1981, a program of cooperation was outlined.

The Burundian side presented to its Cuban counterpart some requests in the areas of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, education and health.

Minister Ntibakiranua underscored the slowness of action shown in the execution of certain projects due to the lack of the materials necessary to expedite them, but he nevertheless notes real improvements a year later.

He affirmed that the Burundi Government is particularly delighted with the devotedness of the Cuban technical assistance experts in the areas of agriculture, animal husbandry and health.

The breeding project centered on artificial insemination is now in its second phase of implementation, technical assistance in the area of health constitutes the other facet of cooperation which the Minister of Agriculture wished to see strengthened. [Sentence as published.]

Taking the floor in his turn, Mr Manuel Torres Muniz, vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation and head of the delegation, recalled that in 1981, the first intergovernmental session of economic, scientific and technical cooperation was held in Havana. On that occasion, a protocol was signed which includes 1981-82 activities in the areas of health, agriculture, animal husbandry and education. He wished to see the session begun today carry out an analysis of the agreements adopted at the previous session and an evaluation of the results achieved, while examining the problems which have occurred. A review of different operations should be included in the agenda for the next period.

During its stay in Burundi, the Cuban delegation will visit the farms of Randa, Mparambo and Mahwa where it will assess the improvements made in the area of animal husbandry.

9961
CSO: 4719/1385

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION GROUP WARNS REFUGEES--Lagos, 2 Nov (AFP)--The Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR), a Chadian opposition group, has warned of the dire situation facing Chadian refugees in the Central African Republic. A communique yesterday from the politico-military faction, addressed to the high commissioner for refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, said that refugees who had fled "for security reasons" to Central Africa from war-torn Chad, were reportedly being held in "precarious security and hygienic conditions." The CDR said it feared that the Central African authorities would use the Chadian refugees as hostages in exchange fro the release of General Mbaikoua, who is reportedly a prisoner in Ndjamena, the Chadian capital. Gen Mbaikoua is a supporter of Central African opposition leader Ange Patasse, now living in France. [Text] [AB020824 Paris AFP in English 0719 GMT 2 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/175

LABOR PARTY EVALUATES GOVERNMENT'S PERFORMANCE

Port Louis THE NATION in French 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Labor Party says that the government's record over the past three months is tragically pitiful and that the prime minister's appearance on television Monday night was in the very image of its achievements: piddling.

At least this is what James Burty David, secretary of the Labor Party, told the press yesterday morning. David was accompanied by Harry Boolauck, Krishnaduth Bhorra, Shiva Sidaya, Sateeanand Pelladoah and Fritz Thomas. According to David, the new government continues to speak of the heavy burden it inherited and tries to find a scapegoat in order to justify its inability to lead the country. However, in June 1982, there were 50,000 unemployed and according to the latest statistics published in the press, that number has risen to 90, 90,000. It is a clear indication that the situation is not improving, despite all the promises and guarantees given to the people before the elections.

Why is the record of the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] for the past three months so bad? On this point, David explained that promises and dreams have now gone up in smoke. One hears no more about the 13th month, the report of the Pay Research Bureau (PRB), the reduction in the prices of rice and flour promised during the election period. Demonstrations by street vendors and in the streets are banned. The most serious thing is that the MMM is laying the foundations for a blocked and oppressed society, David says.

On the economic level, David believes that the government has adopted a neo-conservative policy consisting, among other things, of supporting the private sector. In the way of concessions, one notes the sum of 57 million rupees as an export tax on sugar and 150 million as an investment allowance granted to the sugar industry.

For David, the social concensus only helps the privileged class of owners. He referred to remarks by Jocelyn Seenyen, minister of health, in a progovernment weekly, to the effect that hospital care will soon have to be paid for and that subsidies on rice and flour will be abolished. The entire burden will then rest on the backs of the working class, he says.

The number of new taxpayers proves that the government wants to increase the burden of the lower-income groups.

For the Labor Party, the government has no planning. The image of the new government is one of fragility, despite an absolute majority in Parliament. It is a picture of an internal war, low blows and blackmail, despite assurances given by the leaders of the two parties in public, David says.

The Labor Party believes that the MMM and the PSM do not get along and as proof, says that a dozen amendments had to be made in the bill on the MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation]. David also mentioned the problem of the nurses, the distribution of tickets for the coming municipal elections and the appointment of ambassadors.

David said that Jugnauth's speech showed only one thing: the government's inability to meet the people's demands. Outside of the installation of pipes and telephone lines, planned by the former government, nothing has been done. What is more, there is no plan for the future.

For the Labor Party, the new government has begun to age in 100 days.

11,464
CSO: 3419/73

NEW PARTY OUTLINES HOPES FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 8 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] The Mauritian Patriotic Movement (MPM) was officially launched yesterday by Sir Satcam Boolell, former minister of agriculture and currently the main spokesman for the movement, which is headed on a collegial basis by a provisional leadership. Satish Dyall is the MPM's president, while Clarel Malherbe is secretary general and Paul Chong Leung serves as treasurer. A congress will be held near the end of the year to set up the movement's formal organization which, Sir Satcam said, will far exceed the structures and aspirations of a political party.

Open to "all patriotic men of good will," as Sir Satcam emphasized, the MPM, whose constitution is being drafted, holds a weekly meeting on Wednesdays during which a provisional program is outlined. The MPM will not worry about the municipal elections in December and hopes to get out of the political "straightjacket" and get rid of communalism, racism and the caste system.

Choosing the wheel as its symbol, for it led the great industrial, economic and communications revolutions, the MPM will have a red flag with a white stripe, the color of sacrifice and purity of intentions, as Sir Satcam pointed out. Intending to be free of demagogy, the MPM wants a movement whose fruits will be gathered in the long run and which will help the island of Mauritius whose "survival essentially depends on the confidence it can inspire." This confidence can only be obtained through a certain philosophy, he noted.

The MPM philosophy is mainly aimed at the deprived and the oppressed. The MPM's economic approach will be pragmatic, Sir Satcam said. It does not believe in "the right or the extreme left," but wants to be on the left. The party's motto is "to banish poverty, even if the rich have to become less rich."

Opposed to any ill-conceived nationalization, the MPM believes that any nationalization must not harm the interests of the people. Speaking of the current transportation system, Sir Satcam believes that there should be a single service, but fears the centralization which a blind trade unionism could destroy. Stating profound concern over the economic situation at present, Sir Satcam gave two suggestions which in his opinion deserve study. They are industrialization and tourism. He does not believe that one can create more agricultural jobs because they are limited. Sir Satcam referred to a report drawn up by experts in the former government.

As he emphasized, investors will not be interested if one of the proposals in the "little pink book" -- to wit, control of 51 percent of enterprise assets -- is put into effect. As for tourists, it is important for current limitations to which they are subjected to be lifted. Sir Satcam declares himself in favor of a certain liberalization that will make it possible to increase the number of tourists. Speaking of a "golden opportunity" which the current government must seize, Sir Satcam said that the recent Great Britain-China agreement following Margaret Thatcher's visit to China and concerning the future status of Hong Kong has created a feeling of uncertainty and insecurity that could help Mauritius with regard to private investments.

He therefore hopes for the creation of an industrial delegation to obtain such investments with the guarantees involved in such an operation.

One of the Mauritian priorities which the MPM wants to see settled is the population explosion, reducing the birth rate to zero growth. The other concerns taxes and the general sectors of employment, subjects on which the MPM is working. For Sir Satcam, as long as people believe that the government is the country's most important employer, no major development can occur. The open door policy and a form of solidarity with the Third World are in the foreign policy chapter of the MPM. Declaring opposition to the elimination of subsidies on rice and flour, Sir Satcam said that the former government had always resisted such a demand from the IMF.

He then mentioned the country's major problems and said that he hoped to obtain clarification from the minister of finance concerning liberalization of interest rates, detachment of the rupee from special drawing rights and the economic recovery, considering the picture of indebtedness made official by the sugar industry in its publication under the signature of the chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, M. Paturau. For Sir Satcam, two factors might favor the economic recovery: the creation of a climate of confidence and the availability of liquid assets depending on the interest rates in effect.

Denying being negative toward the new government, Sir Satcam, who labels the recent mission of Paul Berenger as a "near failure," asks the minister to explain the economic recovery "promised but never achieved."

The MPM will hold a series of meetings in the four main regions of the country. It will deal with the question of languages and culture in about two weeks.

11,464
CSO: 3419/84

MMM CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLANS STRATEGY

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 6 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] The initiation of a debate on "the role and functions" of branches of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) "to help the government implement the common program of the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party]/ OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] government" and "to deepen the political awareness of militants" consumed the major portion of the time devoted to debate at the meeting of the MMM Central Committee which lasted a little over 5 hours Saturday afternoon.

This debate will be continued at the branch level before culminating in a national congress which probably will be held in the last 2 weeks of January 1983.

Members of the Central Committee, meeting at the MMM headquarters on Rue La Poudriere, analyzed the political situation in general and took the position that the MMM and its militants "henceforth will operate in a new context" (the militants will no longer operate in semisecrecy) and that a new approach to communications between the party apparatus and the government should be established. The Central Committee also voted "to consolidate the structures in place" with a view at this time to directing the action of MMM militants toward helping to implement the common MMM/PSM/OPR program.

"The question of municipal elections was not discussed," L'EXPRESS was told by P Naiken, MMM secretary general, who chaired the Central Committee meeting for the first time Saturday after having been elected to the party's highest position. Naiken added that this question has not yet been taken up with the PSM which is to elect a new executive committee before the end of this month. The MMM prefers to await the election of the new PSM executive committee before taking up the question of municipal elections.

The following topics also appeared on the very full agenda of Saturday's meeting: the question of nominations in general (within the parastate organizations, embassies, and so on) and examination of the ramifications of recent visits to Mauritius by Mrs Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister; Albert Rene, president of Seychelles; and Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation and development.

8143
CSO: 4719/1399

LP PARTICIPATION IN SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL REPORTED

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 29 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] "At the Socialist International Conference in Vienna, we made contact with many Socialist parties and launched a veritable diplomatic offensive.

"We explained to the French Socialist Party and the British Labor Party the trickery of the MMM, which used leftist slogans and propaganda to set up a government of the center right. We did so in complete detail and using newspaper clippings."

This statement was made to ADVANCE by the secretary general of the Labor Party, Dr James Burty David, who returned two days ago from Vienna, where he participated in the work of the Socialist International Conference. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam and Harry Booluck, leader and president of the party respectively, also participated in the conference. Booluck returned two days ago, while Sir Seewoosagur extended his stay in London.

The conference was held from 20 to 23 September and was based on the theme "the international economic situation, the unemployment problem and the North-South dialogue."

In their speeches, Booluck and David demanded a resumption of the North-South dialogue, more active and concrete international solidarity, privileged relations between socialist countries in order to fight international capitalism, greater cooperation between oil-producing countries and developing countries, a common cause of Socialist parties in order to demand more acceptable and more flexible conditions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank; and laws governing the operation of multinational companies, which make democracy a farce, and a demand from the Socialist International that there be UN support for such principles.

Booluck and David also emphasized the fight against protectionism on two levels: to wit, that socialist governments belonging to the Socialist International help developing countries and that the Socialist International ask ministers of commerce and industry meeting in Gatt to take up the problem.

Booluck and David also demanded that the emigration policy become less strict in industrialized nations and that the three key words of the economic fight --

that is, financial support, reorganization and redistribution, be supported by the Socialist International and that here also, the governments and organizations on which it has some influence help it.

The delegation from the Mauritian Labor Party held discussions with representatives of the Commonwealth Trade Union Congress in London. They gave a report on industrial relations in Mauritius and emphasized the massive layoffs, the lack of security for workers, the absence of any true dialogue between the government and trade unions and the unemployment situation.

Dr David said that the Labor Party delivered to the Socialist International a communique condemning the Israeli Government for the Beirut massacres and reiterated its support for the Palestinian struggle.

The Labor Party also condemned links between Israel and South Africa.

Dr David was approached by the Asian Pacific Socialist Organization (APSO), a socialist movement with socialist wings in Asia and the Pacific, to be the link in countries of Africa and the Indian Ocean.

APSO has a quarterly journal with a large circulation and Dr David would be a member of the staff.

The Mauritian Labor Party also made contact with members of the ANC and agreed to participate in the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela.

11,464
CSO: 3419/73

SILU MEMBERSHIP, PLANS REPORTED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 3 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The recruitment campaign launched by the Sugar Industry Laborers' Union [SILU] in connection with its request for recognition is at its height , and as of today the union has about 10,000 members. In a letter sent to the Mauritius Sugar Planters Association (MSPA), the trade union calls upon the association to officially recognize it, considering the fact that the employers' organization and the Plantation Workers Union [PWU] no longer have any objection to official recognition of the SILU.

During a press conference yesterday morning, Bidianand Jhurry and Rajen Pillay, president and secretary of the SILU, respectively, said that recognition of the SILU should not be delayed since the "procedural agreement" which will be signed by the three parties--SILU, PWU and MSPA--is now being drawn up.

They also brought out the point that recognition of this trade union will be the culmination of a long struggle over the past 10 years. Thus in this vital sector there will be two trade unions from now on enjoying joint recognition which will put an end to the "sole recognition" of the Plantation Workers Union.

The SILU spokesmen congratulated the government for having established the inquiry commission to look into the sugar industry. "We do not feel hatred for the MSPA; however, we feel it important to once and for all make the needed clarifications with respect to the sugar industry," they said.

With respect to the reduction in the surcharge on the sugar export tax, the SILU intends to keep a close watch on the MSPA with a view to preventing its utilization of 57 million rupees for mechanization of this sector. They emphasized that this money should be used for the creation of jobs.

The SILU spokesmen also brought up the problems existing at the Rose Belle sugar refinery. They used harsh terms to condemn the actions of certain "sirdars" [foremen] who are employing additional workers without the consent of management. They have written to the minister of labor to request his intervention with a view to putting an end to this "sidar-entrepreneur" practice to prevent deterioration in industrial relations at Rose Belle.

Yesterday afternoon the trade union also submitted a list of 225 sugar industry workers who were laid off during the 1979 strikes. They are asking that these workers be rehired to their respective positions.

8143
CSO: 4719/1399

NEW LABOR UNION SET UP

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 9 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] A new trade union federation has just been set up: the Mauritius Trade Union Congress (MTUC), which already includes over 20 unions in different economic sectors and totaling over 5,000 members.

The Mauritius Trade Union Congress, whose president is Juglish Jhurry, is apolitical and wants to be a solid and serious partner, truly representing the workers in the face of a neoconservative government.

The federation has undertaken wide-ranging action in all economic and social spheres and has asked for affiliation in certain international organizations, particularly the Commonwealth Trade Union Congress (CTUC).

At a press conference yesterday, Juglish Jhurry, accompanied by B. Piangnee, Fritz Thomas, Suresh Moorba and Burty David, vice president, secretary, legal adviser and negotiator respectively, said that the MFUC's purpose is not to defy authorities, but to aid trade union members and unions to better defend their rights and interests.

Jhurry said that the MTUC responds to the needs and aspirations of the workers, who are no longer courageously defended by their unions. Jhurry mentioned consultations between leaders of the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] with representatives of trade union confederations before 11 June and emphasized that the majority of the unions had even asked for a change in government. Many promises were made but everyone is now disenchanged.

Jhurry said that last year, workers in general obtained compensation on the order of 15 percent and those in the sugar industry compensation of 18 percent. Under the MMM/PSM regime, what do we have? All the country's workers obtained only 8 percent while the sugar industry obtained a gift of 57 million rupees.

For Jhurry, the MMM/PSM leaders lured the population as a whole. Now people are dismissed without rhyme or reason and job security is nonexistent.

He asked workers to mobilize and unite behind the MTUC, which in the early days of the struggle was the union of Emmanuel Anquetil, Rozemont and Seeneevassen.

11,464
CSO: 3419/85

SUGAR INDUSTRY PROBLEMS REPORTED

Sugar Industry Financial Situation Grave

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 12 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] "The sugar industry's financial situation is extremely grave but can still be corrected if certain conditions are met in time." This statement was made to the press yesterday morning by the president of the Chamber of Agriculture, Pierre Dalais, who emphasized that if the conditions they expected were fulfilled, the sugar industry could then make a full contribution to the country's economic development and to the social development to which all the people rightfully aspire. Dalais said that more than ever, the country's economic recovery must depend on the recovery of the sugar industry.

Analyzing the sugar industry's financial situation, Dalais said that the industry now had its back against the wall, with a very high production cost and a finished product whose value has dropped vertically on the world market without any sign of improvement. Dalais added that the preferential markets of the sugar industry are growing smaller and that after two crops hit by cyclones and drought, the industry is now suffering the ill effects of the financial crisis faced by the country and that it is deprived at the source of a substantial portion of its income.

[Portion of text deleted] their dues in kind. It is anticipated that unsecured loans of the sugar companies will amount to 573 million rupees in June 1983, nearly a third of their income.

In order to participate in the recovery, the sugar companies have diversification projects that have been put before the government and that require long-term financing in order to be implemented. They include increased production of farm products such as potatoes, corn, vegetables, onions, garlic, saffron, ginger, peanuts, vanilla, hearts of palm and anthurium, production of beef, venison, mutton and lamb, pork, fowl, eggs and shrimp. Among the other major projects the sugar industry might begin if its financial situation were secure are: introduction of the drip irrigation system, the bagasse pelletization project, production of electric power, development of manufacturing industries and the development of tourism.

Country's Survival Depends on Sugar

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 12 Oct 82 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Immediate abolition of the export tax on sugar and access to new short- and long-term financing at reasonable rates: These are the two measures which, according to the Chamber of Agriculture, will enable the sugar industry to get out of its rut and ensure the country's economic recovery. It is estimated that the losses of the mother industry for the 1982 harvest will amount to 292 million rupees, while unsecured bank loans of the sugar companies would total 573 million rupees on 30 June 1983. In the face of such a financial situation, the Chamber of Agriculture believes that the sugar industry should be given the means to ensure its survival and development so as to save the country's economy from disaster. According to the Chamber, "the recovery of the country's economy depends on the recovery of the sugar industry's economy."

Financial Situation of Sugar Industry

	Before Budget Millions Rupees	After Budget (to date) Millions of Rupees
Total Revenue	1,804	1,804
Expenses		
Insurance funds	130	130
Wages and securities	765	792
Equipment and supplies	515	520
Amortization at replacement value	320	320
	1,730	1,762
Surplus	74	42
Minues Export tax	390	334
Losses	(316)	(292)

11,464
CSO: 3419/85

SOME OFFICIALS DENOUNCED FOR STANCE AGAINST DEFENSE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] At the close of the military training course conducted for the past several weeks in the capital, workers in several production sectors in the city of Maputo yesterday pledged to fight for the elimination of the bourgeoisie and the destruction of the armed bands.

In a ceremony led by Maj Gen Antonio Hama Thai, first secretary of the party and president of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo, over 1,000 workers demonstrated their readiness to carry forward the hard struggle to bring peace and well-being to all the people.

A message read on that occasion noted that one of their tasks is to sharpen vigilance to neutralize the activity of agents infiltrated in various sectors of our economy, to insure success in the struggle against underdevelopment.

In their message, the participants in the training course noted that some individuals involved in the administration of companies or departments are insensitive to the defense training.

They described this attitude as a "clear demonstration of antagonism to the working class cause." They also claimed that some officials "threaten to fire workers or cut their wages if they continue to take part in the training."

According to the document, some workers who attended this training course did not receive their wages for August.

"Individuals who act this way are declared enemies of our revolutionary process; by opposing the preparations for war, they declare war against us," said the president of the Maputo Executive Council, referring to the threats to freeze the wages of workers who have been involved in military training.

He stressed the importance of the course, saying that "preparation for war is a continuing process which ends when the war begins and begins again when the war is over."

6362
CSO: 3442/9

MEETING WITH USSR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Report from correspondent Mario Ferro]

[Excerpts] Official discussions began Tuesday morning in Moscow between represenatives of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and of the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The agenda for the discussions featured an analysis of the implementation of the cooperation accord signed last year in Maputo between the two chambers and a discussion of actions to be taken in the next 2 years.

In the space of about 2 weeks, three Mozambican official delegations have been in the Soviet Union. We note the visit by a high-level FRELIMO Party delegation, led by Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideological work. At the end of that visit, a cooperation accord was signed between the CPSU and the FRELIMO Party for the 2-year period 1983/1985.

Another delegation, this one a parliamentary delegation led by Fernando Ganhao, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly of Mozambique, is currently visiting the Soviet Union.

The Mozambican Chamber of Commerce delegation arrived in Moscow last Saturday and at the end of the day the delegation traveled to Tbilisi, capital of the Georgian SSR.

Official discussions with the Georigan Chamber of Commerce and Industry were held in Tbilisi last Monday morning. They covered bilateral relations and increased trade between Mozambique and that republic.

Guram Okroshidze, president of the Georgian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, expressed a desire to study areas for mutual trade. Georgia is the major producer of wines in the Soviet Union.

Today's discussions focussed on questions related to expert appraisal, arbitration and control of the quality and quantity of imported and exported products. The Mozambican delegation is particularly interested in learning about the Soviet experiences in these areas, since the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce plans to set up structures for these ends.

Ye. P. Pitovranov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, invited the People's Republic of Mozambique to maintain a permanent information booth at the Moscow international exposition. "I hope soon to see the Mozambican flg flying at our exposition," Pitovranov said.

Mozambique was also invited to participate in the International Fishing Exposition, to be held in Leningrad in 1985.

6362
CSO: 3442/9

GDR PROVIDES TRAINING IN VARIOUS FIELDS

Transportation Training

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 82 p 10

[Excerpts] Four hundred and fifty Mozambicans are currently specializing in railways and highways in the German Democratic Republic [GDR], Heinz Gerber, deputy minister of transportation in that European socialist country, told our reporter in Beira.

The East German official made this announcement last Wednesday in Beira, after signing a cooperation protocol between Mozambique and the GDR in the field of training transportation workers and technical assistance.

The document was signed by GDR Deputy Transportation Minister Heinz Gerber and by Ferreira Mandes, the national director of ports and railways of Mozambique.

The 450 Mozambicans specializing in rail and road transportation are part of nearly 3,000 Mozambicans being trained in East Germany.

Speaking of his visit to Mozambique and to the city of Beira in particular, Heinz Gerber said that it reflected the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two socialist countries.

Another purpose of the East German official's visit was to review the situation of the Transportation Subcommittee of the Joint Mozambican-East German Commission, to meet shortly in Maputo.

The joint commission is dealing with the work plans for the 1983-84 period.

Sports Trainees Return

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] Twenty persons from various districts of our country, who had been taking basic courses in planning and directing sports and physical education activities for 2 months, recently returned to Mozambique from the German Democratic Republic.

An authorized spokesman from the International Cooperation Department of the National Directorate of Physical Education and Sports (DNEFD) told the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE reporter who transmitted this report that the training in that socialist country is part of the mutual cooperation program between the DNEFD and the DTSB (the GDR sports organization).

9805
CSO: 3442/7

PARTY MEMBERSHIP URGED FOR PEOPLE OF VISION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Sep 82 p 8

[Article by Carlos Cardoso]

[Excerpts] The socialist revolution is the process that closes the gap between governing and being governed. This happens as more of the governed begin, in an organized way, participating in decision-making and in practicing what is decided.

It is the Frelimo Party that is directing the long and difficult task of building an unexploited society in Mozambique.

The party is composed of men and women. What the party decides is vital. The more members it has who have the devotion that comes from not wanting to be an exploiter, the closer we will all be to the material and cultural well-being of workers.

There are many in our society who have this marvelous dream of having a society where social justice reigns. These are people of vision. But they are not members of the party. Their reasoning: "it is too bureaucratic. In 1978 the criterion for admission was the guitar. There is no discussion in the cells."

When a revolutionary party makes a mistake, the revolutionaries should not hang their heads and become discouraged.

Without wanting to exaggerage by saying that "outside" the party it is impossible to participate in the revolution with revolutionary acts, we must say that being on the "inside" is something that everyone who considers himself to be revolutionary should contemplate today. Because it is essential to combat bourgeois and reactionary infiltration of the party with all our forces. Because in the party are the main power mechanisms which guide this power in the direction of a society free from the humiliation of being exploited.

Is it necessary to sacrifice some personal pleasures? Yes, and afterwards? In the final struggle, why are we here in this world? To be afraid to face the convulsions of history. If we all have to die, we will die fighting the terrible plague of exploitation.

9805
CSO: 3442/11

FACIM RESULTS PROVE EXCELLENT COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Most Contracts Go To Portugal

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 Supplement pp 1, 24-S

[Excerpts] The 18th FACIM (Maputo International Trade Fair) ended last Sunday. The 10-day fair included exhibits from 18 countries and a wide-ranging demonstration of Mozambique's agricultural and industrial capacity.

Portugal was honored with first prize among the foreign exhibitors and signed export contracts worth $40 million, but in addition, and in the opinion of most officials and exhibitors, the Portuguese showing this year at that event was a resounding diplomatic success, indicative of the new dynamic in relations between the two countries resulting from the official visits to Mozambique by President Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao and now being consolidated.

From our evaluation and the opinions we heard expressed, it is evident that the Portuguese and Mozambican governments have a political desire to continue with cooperation on equal terms, with mutual respect for the differences in their two economic systems and with advantages for both parties.

It is true that Mozambique is struggling with serious economic problems--which its highest officials are clearly facing up to, incidentally--and it is equally certain that, for its part, Portugal is not a rich country. Both countries know, however, that cooperation will be advantageous and could lead before long to a significant framework of economic relations that would also be an expression of the real friendship between the two peoples.

These prospects are already taking shape in the $125 million line of credit established for Mozambican imports of Portuguese products and the 60,000-conto bonus announced by Pinto Balsemao during his visit to Maputo, as well as the formation of a Portuguese-Mozambican joint association which will permit a great expansion of exports by both countries to markets where they have no appreciable trading tradition.

Moreover, it is not by accident that Portugal won 70 percent of the value of contracts signed by Mozambican state companies with foreign exporters.

Portuguese Immigration Studied

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 Supplement p 6-S

[Report on EXPRESSO interview with Faria de Oliveira, Portuguese secretary of state for exportation, in Maputo during the FACIM exposition]

[Excerpts] "We have to recognize our political differences and develop formulas for economic cooperation that defend the interests of two sovereign states with important bonds of friendship and cooperation," Faria de Oliveira, secretary of state for exportation, told our EXPRESSO correspondent in a conversation in Maputo during FACIM.

Engineer Oliveira said it was becoming "increasingly clear" that there are no political obstacles or negative thinking dictating against closer economic relations, with advantages for both sides, in a relationship characterized by equal negotiating positions and mutual respect for the sovereignty of Portugal and of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We had begun by asking the Portuguese Government official about the working lines being pursued with respect to Portugal's cooperation in the development of Mozambique's agricultural sector. He told us that a large-scale cotton farming project is being established in Zambezia Province, in the Mocuba-Mocabela-Alto Moldcu [sic] triangle, with a proposed area of 100,000 hectares to be planted in cotton, although other crops, such as rice, wheat, soybeans, sisal, tea and legumes, and cattle farming are also under consideration.

"To proceed with this proejct it is necessary to create infrastructures such as rudimentary housing and access roads, for which Mozambique will have to obtain vehicles and equipment; in another phase, dairy and sausage plants should be installed. It is also important to train professional specialists, an area in which Portugal could play a significant role," the official said.

He noted that both the French and the Soviets are openly interested in the development plans for Mozambique's Zambezia Province, one of the richest and most fertile provinces in the country, but the Mozambican Government has clearly indicated its wish, or political desire, to have Portugal closely involved in the development of the project.

Settlement of Portuguese Immigrants

Naturally, a project of this size--in which it is said that the private Portuguese firm Riopele will play a decisive role--is of enormous interest to Portugal. As Faria de Oliveira confirmed to EXPRESSO on the very day that lines of action were being drawn up with Mozambican officials, Portugal's interest is at two basic levels, political and economic, defined as follows:

--At the political level, there is the possibility of settling groups of Portuguese immigrants in Zambezia Province. The implications of such a decision are very clear, since there is a tremendous shortage of skilled farm labor in Mozambique and Portugal is still experiencing a high rate of unemployment in this sector.

--At the economic level, the decision is equally important, as Mozambique is Portugal's primary cotton supplier and the nation's textile sector could come to count on a more regular source of supply and on more advantageous terms, since it will be able to reexport its surplus production, a process in which the above-mentioned Portuguese textile company has a decisive new place.

"So what is needed to go ahead with the project?" we asked.

"Problems have arisen in the negotiations and there still has been no agreement on various lesser implications of the project," Olibeira told us. "There is good will and support from the Portuguese Government, which is trying to establish the financial framework by phases, the first of which points to an estimated investment of about 3 million contos over the next 10 years, to be applied mainly in Mocuba and Alto Molocu.

"The political good will of both countries is a factor," said the export secretary, "but the decisive factor is the definition of positions by the business class, particularly by Riopele, which we know is at the heart of the matter."

In the same regard, we asked the secretary of state what role the Portuguese-Mozambican trading company would play in the process. He replied that, naturally, it would enter into it, "but not exclusively, and if the Mozambican Government and the joint enterprise have different ideas, other possibilities are not ruled out."

Portuguese Prize Sensitive Issue

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 Supplement pp 8-9-S

[Text] "Mozambique is one of the priority markets for the ICEP [Portuguese Foreign Trade Institute] and the institute defines priorities according to the interests of Portuguese industry," EXPRESSO learned from Rene Cordeiro, vice president of ICEP (formerly the Export Promotion Fund), who was in Mozambique during FACIM-82.

During our conversation with the official, he reported an excellent climate of cordiality in the talks with authorities and high officials of the People's Republic of Mozambique, pointing to specific indications that relations between the two countries are developing in a framework that gives strong emphasis to cooperation and the defense of common interests in various fields.

Two Meanings for One Prize

At the time EXPRESSO had this conversation with Dr Cordeiro, the Portuguese pavilion had already been awarded first prize for foreign exhibits, a distinction which, as we noted in another article, caused reactions of displeasure and even an expression of protest among some members of the Soviet delegation at FACIM.

"In my opinion, the award of the prize could be read two ways," Cordeiro replied to our question. "The first is that the Portuguese exhibit at the fair effectively presented, in terms of products, the best and most suitable answer to the specific needs of the Mozambican economy today. The [Mozambican] planning minister certainly emphasized this, and one of the members of the jury added that even the decoration and the arrangement of the products were highly instructive.

"On the other hand, and this would be the other reading, the selection of Portugal for first prize, ahead of China and the GDR, could be interpreted as the expression of Mozambique's political determination to establish a framework of preferential contacts with the Portuguese, and to want to make this even clearer because of the excellent relations established at all levels."

Fishing Cooperation Planned

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 Supplement p 19-S

[Text] An important line of cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique lies in the fishing sector, in which the Portuguese have significant experience and the Mozambicans need to improve their capacity in the various fishing skills.

In recent years, Mozambique has established agreements with the Soviet Union, Japan and Spain, permitting ships of these countries to fish in Mozambican waters through an assignment of fishing quotas, with benefits in return for Mozambique, negotiated with the interested parties.

Portuguese participation in the fishing sector is already provided in the general cooperation accord with Mozambique. The process would be carried out in three phases, we learned in Lisbon from Cmdr Faria dos Santos, secretary of state for the fishing industry. One of these includes assigning the ship "Patudo" to Mozambique. The "Patudo" is being reoutfitted after providing technical assistance to fishermen in Mauritania. The factory ship, which should arrive in Mozambican waters early in 1983, will be equipped for a mission of about 1 year, during which it will try to instruct the local fishermen in various fishing techniques suited to the nature of the coastal waters of the zone.

The cost of the mission is estimated at about 40,000 to 50,000 contos, with three-way financing from the Mozambican Government, the Portuguese Government and the interested Portuguese shipowners.

Possible Formation of Joint Enterprises

The People's Republic of Mozambique granted Portugal a quota for the deepsea and surface capture of shrimp by some Portuguese ships, and at this time the two countries are studying the possibility of establishing joint enterprises with Portuguese and Mozambican companies, on a cost-sharing basis. Portugal has already opted for this partnership solution with Morocco and Mauritania, and a similar project is being developed between Portugal and Guinea-Conakry.

"If the plan materializes, for the first time, Portuguese shipowners will be able to establish direct agreements between the respective companies and the Mozambican Government, and the Portuguese shipowners have already expressed an interest in this type of association of interests," the secretary of state for fishing reported.

It is also known that the three fishing fleets which operate in Mozambican waters have for some time been insistently requesting larger fishing quotas, a request which the Mozambican Government is preparing to consider in October, when it should be making some decisions of extreme importance to Portugal.

Finally, in another phase of the fishing cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique, 14 Portuguese scientists and researchers will go to Mozambique next year to study local marine phenomena of interest in their investigation of pollution and its effects on the food chain and its biological components.

In return, as part of the agreement, Portugal will admit 20 Mozambican students to the Professional Fishing School, and some interns will attend courses at the Portuguese Fish Canning Institute.

Need for Batteries

Lisbon ESPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 Supplement p 22-S

[Text] As an example of the economic difficulties which Mozambique is experiencing, we could mention the Tudor factory in Matola, installed 10 years ago in Mozambique and dependent on the parent firm in Portugal. The shortage of raw materials, which has worsened in recent years, has idled the plant for 10 consecutive months, since October 1981. The flight of skilled workers after independence and some bureaucratic problems have also contributed to the difficult situation the company is facing.

The Matola facilities, expanded in 1977, have the capacity to produce 25 million dry cells and 60,000 large batteries per year, but the firm is up against the near impossibility of meeting the large orders coming in from abroad.

In 1980 the company proposed an agreement with the Mozambican Ministry of Industry, calling for various actions to get it going again, from planning to personnel training. In the meetings and contacts, a key point was the lack of financing, both in the area of responsibility to be assumed by Mozambique in the proposed agreement and on Portugal's part. The Portuguese thought they could overcome the obstacle on their side, and were attempting in early 1981 to guarantee the 60 percent of the financing not covered by the line of credit through a Portuguese commercial bank.

In the end, and before Pinto Balsemao's visit to Mozambique, that bank cut off the financing and the whole process came to a halt.

Now in October there are new prospects; recognizing the importance of the matter, and not wanting to see a production unit as important to the local economy as this one "go under," the Mozambican officials will seek to arrange the coveted financing.

The situation was related to us by Tudor plant director A. Pimentel, accompanied by Pedroso Lopes. Both of them mentioned the possibility of expanding sales of industrial batteries to the Mozambican market. These batteries are indispensible in such important areas as transportation and communications, and can be resorted to as an independent power supply as a substitute for generators and alternators.

In fact, as we had an opportunity to confirm, the exhibit of dry cells and [other] batteries at the Portuguese pavilion of FACIM caught the attention of numerous visitors; we did not see dry cells for sale in any commercial establishment in the city and we were told that it is virtually impossible to obtain an automobile battery.

National Production Statistics

L..bon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 p 22-S

[Excerpts] Mozambique's industrial production as a whole developed favorably in 1980 and 1981, according to data supplied by the country's National Planning Commission.

The sugar industry grew by 7.5 tons. The metallurgical industry went from 377 to 515 tons of cast-iron parts, from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of rods (6- to 9-mm), from 5.9 to 6.2 tons of 10- to 15-mm rods and from 980 to 2,376 tons of raw wire.

Bicycle production more than doubled in that period (from 4,800 to 11,000 units, and spade production grew from 217,500 to 489,200 units.

The list, which is not exhaustive, also indicates that the chemical industry doubled its production, the cement industry recorded a growth of 30,000 tons and coal mining underwent equally strong development.

Production of beer and soft drinks decreased in the period under consideration, as did that of cashew nuts and cattle rations, glass jars and some textiles.

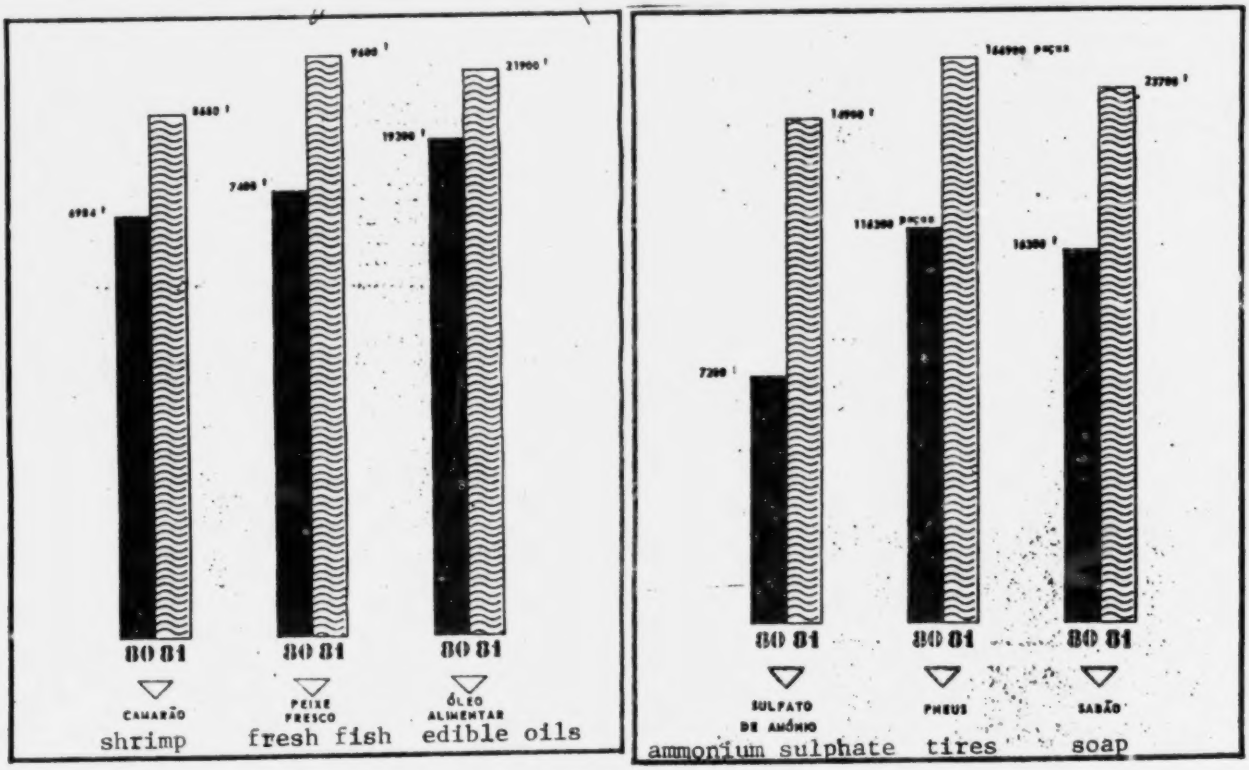
Agriculture in (Slow) Recovery

According to the data released by the Mozambican Government agency, agricultural production (not including the family sector) is showing a trend toward recovery, albeit slow, at a favorable pace for the needs of the sector. Cottonseed production almost doubled in this period, from 22,300 to 40,000 tons, and there was also favorable development in the production of potatoes, corn and tea, with a slight decline in vegetable production and a more pronounced drop in rice production.

In the livestock sector, production of eating chickens dropped by somewhat over 600 tons and milk production failed to develop positively.

Foreign Trade: An Intolerable Deficit

The (negative) balance between imports and exports in Mozambique's foreign trade overall went from 11,383 million to 12,668 million meticals between 1980 and 1981, according to the National Planning Commission data to which we have been referring. (The metical, the Mozambican monetary unit, is equivalent to somewhat more than 2 Portuguese escudos, based on the average of the official quotations published daily by the Bank of Mozambique in recent weeks.)



(Figures supplied are in tons, except for tires, which are in units)

6362
CSO: 3442/5

FACIM SUCCESS REVIEWED; NEW CONTRACTS SIGNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Thirty-one contracts with five countries for a total amount of $30 million.

At zero hour yesterday the 18th Maputo International Fair (FACIM/82) ended. Characterized as a "commercially aggressive" event, it resulted in 31 contracts signed between the Mozambican Foreign Trade Ministry and foreign firms for the export of domestic goods and the import of consumer goods and farm and industrial equipment, among other essential items. Up to now, total contracts concluded exceed the figures for last year, according to Jaime Levi, the director of the fair.

According to officials from the Foreign Trade Pavilion, other contracts will be signed once the exhibition is over.

The total value of the export contracts for Mozambican goods, which this year will find new markets or increase the shares of previous contracts, is more than $7.5 million (more than 260 million meticals).

Mozambican cotton, timber, cashew nuts, sisal, minerals and tea are some of the domestic products that have conquered new markets. The "Fair Newsletter" yesterday reported that cottonseed and asbestos are part of the line of export products.

About $20 million worth of consumer goods, farm and industrial equipment, medicine and other articles will be imported by our country, according to Daniel Gabriel, the national director of trade policy of the Foreign Trade Ministry, who spoke with our reporter Saturday afternoon. The newsletter published by FACIM put the figure at about $15 million (about 525 million meticals).

The firms that signed contracts on Saturday with their Mozambican counterparts were from Portugal, the German Democratic Republic, China, Bulgaria and Great Britain.

One of the trading partners which attended FACIM this year in full force was Portugal, whose firms presented encouraging trading prospects. We need only point out that they signed contracts totalling over $25.5 million.

9805
CSO: 3442/7

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION WITH CUBA CONTINUES

More Students to Cuba

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Four hundred Mozambican students will have left in the past week for the Republic of Cuba, where they will continue their studies.

The students who are leaving now will be joining another contingent of about 2,000 students who have been in Cuba for about 4 years in schools that the government of that socialist country has made available to us.

At the end of each school year, the students with the highest marks and best behavior are awarded with holidays in their own country.

A Cuban delegation of education experts is now in Mozambique to study and learn first-hand about the socioeconomic life of the Mozambican students attending Mozambican schools in Cuba.

The delegation has already visited various provinces in northern Mozambique, and it is expected to be returning soon to Maputo, from where it will return to Cuba.

Cuban Teachers Delegation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The governor of Cabo Delgado Province, Maj Gen Armando Panguene, received a delegation of Cuban teachers yesterday in Pemba. They are in Mozambique to learn about the country.

Armando Panguene described the work of these Cuban teachers in the Mozambican schools in their country, which reflects the international spirit of the Cuban people.

Contacts With Relatives, Former Teachers

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] A delegation of Cuban education experts left Maputo early yesterday evening after having visited various northern provinces in Mozambique.

During their stay in the north, including Sotala, Zambezia, Tete, Nampula and Cabo Delgado, the delegation contacted party and government organs and visited economic and social centers in each province.

These visits to various points of interest in our country culminated in meetings between the delegation and the parents and teachers of the students studying in Cuba.

According to an authorized spokesman from the Ministry of Education, this visit of Cuban education experts comes under cooperation agreements between the two socialist countries. The Cuban delegation is in Mozambique at the invitation of the education services, to study and learn first-hand about the socioeconomic conditions of Mozambican youth attending Mozambican schools in Cuba.

The Cuban delegation is supposed to stay in the country until 16 September. During the time remaining, the delegation will make similar visits to southern provinces, including the city of Maputo, where they will see the capital's productive and social centers.

9805
CSO: 3442/7

UNDP FINANCES WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 82 p 3

[Excerpts] A National Water Resources Institute will be created in the next 4 years in Mozambique, we learned from a source at the National Water Directorate's Professional Training Center. The project will be financed by the United Nations through the UNDP, which will make $2,212,000 available to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

Major functions of the future National Water Resources Institute (INRH) include professional training of technicians at all levels in the sector, organization of a national water information system, qualitative and quantitative regulation of water resources and applied studies in the water area.

"This project will not only enable us to design regional and national plans for the development of water resources but also to gradually cut back on the hiring of foreign technicians in specific areas," said Antonio Goncalves, a technician with the National Water Directorate.

As a first step in carrying out the project, the first course for mid-level technicians in water resources management has been in progress since March 1982, with 14 participants.

According to our information, these cadres, the first specialists to be trained in this country, will be qualified to assume specific duties in the water field.

They will be able to enter into operations, conservation and maintenance of the water system from one basin or group of hydrographic basins and its constituents. They will also be qualified to take part in the management of water resources from one basin or of a rural supply program, among other specialties.

International Aid

The project was financed by the UNDP, in the amount of $2,212,000 according to water resources expert Raul Munoz.

Munoz is one of a group of 12 UNESCO specialists involved in the execution of the INRH training project in our country.

These experts are responsible for overseeing the training of technical cadres in the sector and cooperating in the creation of the future institute over the next 4 years. "At the end of this period, Mozambique will be able, on its own, to develop such actions as the training of higher-level water resources specialists and further training of engineers in the same field," said the expert.

According to our information, this is the first venture in training of this kind with UNESCO's participation.

Four Plus Years

It will take 4 1/2 years to establish the INRH. The plans call for an average of 30 basic and mid-level technicians to be trained each year.

"At the moment there are no water resources specialists in Mozambique," noted Antonio Goncalves.

All the training courses are intensive, each lasting only 2 years. The students admitted to them must have a minimum 9th grade education and will serve a preprofessional practical apprenticeship at the end of the course, after which they will receive a certificate of Intermediate Technician in Water Resources Management, equal to an 11th grade education.

6362
CSO: 3442/9

RACISM, RESENTMENT AGAINST WHITES, COOPERANTS RAPPED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Commentary by Machado da Graca: "Racism Is Not Dead"]

[Text] The policy of the Mozambican Liberation Front and the FRELIMO Party has always been firm.

How often have we cried, and heard the answering shout: "Down with racism'"?

The apparent fellowship among individuals of the various races that make up our people is so lacking in prejudices that many of us think racism in our country is dead.

It is not dead, however, far from it, and in times of crisis such as we are experiencing now, it surfaces to show itself.

Disguised, shamefaced, it surfaces at meetings in companies, cooperatives and communal farms. It surfaces in the way this or that person is criticized with a vehemence disproportionate to the error he has committed; it appears in the way the hall enthusiastically applauds criticism against a member of another race; it appears in the way disagreements between two individuals are transformed into conflicts between two races.

These demonstrations of racism often rest on a visible base. We frequently find members of the white race, either nationals or foreign cooperants, directing a wide variety of companies or government sectors.

In these instances, the relationship of chief to subordinate, normally sensitive in itself, is aggravated by the race difference and the memory of a still recent colonialism in which white colonialists dominated all the positions of leadership.

If this type of situation is not confronted with clarity, if the reasons are not explained and discussed with the workers, if there is no clear differentiation between the white colonial exploiter and the white Mozambican worker in a state company or government agency, or a white internationalist cooperant aiding in our development, then appearance will be stronger than reality and

racist phenomena will quickly surface. And when this happens, it will be more difficult to combat than when the situation first arose and could have been discussed.

These problems, in which racism is associated with other types of disagreements in work places, are complicated by aspects of social comradeship which appear to confirm a racist division in our society.

6362
CSO: 3442/9

JUSTIFICATION OFFERED FOR BARTER SYSTEM IN RURAL AREAS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 p 8

[Excerpts] A phenomenon which is not new in developing in our rural areas. It is direct barter, product for product.

Several people have told me that, in view of the supply problems faced by the rural population, the only way to get a goat, a chicken or a few kilograms of almonds is to offer goods in exchange.

Many stories are told about people who have gone to a given rural area to visit relatives and have been astonished when people in that area have refused to accept money in exchange for their products and have demanded items they can use immediately, such as bars of soap, sugar, cotton wraparounds, Xirico radios and other goods.

It is not surprising that this is happening.

The peasant produces corn, almonds, beans, rice, cassava, sunflower and so on and sells them to the city. If the system is to function efficiently, however, the city must provide other essential products and goods in exchange which the peasant needs to maintain a minimum standard of living.

When this exchange is lacking, the peasant is not interested in produced a surplus, because he is not working simply for the "love of the art."

For any of us, peasant or city dweller, money is only useful to the extent that it is a medium of exchange by which we can acquire what is useful to us; when nothing of use to us exists, money ceases to have any value.

This is one of the factors contributing strongly to the periodic shortages of corn, rice, beans, almonds and many other goods in our cities.

6362
CSO: 3442/9

PORTRAIT OF TYPICAL PETIT BOURGEOIS DRAWN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Nelson Malangabi]

[Text] They are ashamed of what they are, because they know that they are wrong.

You have to be like the others, like the model left behind by the colonialists, patterned after the people you know about from films, books and novels.

To be a real person you have to act like the people who insulted you yesterday because you were not a real person. You have to be bossy, gruff, rude and insulting.

You are ashamed to use a bicycle, and there are businesses that do not perform small services because they are waiting for a car because people who use bicycles or motorbikes are errand boys or people "with no status."

When you leave your home, you do not carry a lunch box for your lunch break so that you will not be confused with workers, who are considered to be inferior. Sometimes you do not eat as a result, because there is not always enough money for show. But it is important to give the impression of being someone who has "status" in life, of being "somebody."

And being somebody means not looking like someone who is nobody. And the nobodies are those who use their hands, who dress in monkey suits for work, those who get up the earliest in the morning.

Letting the nail on the little finger grow long is a sign that helps. Having long fingernails means that you handle paper and not machines or hammers. And, that shows that you are free from the stigma of manual labor.

You do not sing the songs you heard as a child. You do not dance the way you have seen your parents dancing. Because you have the idea that these are primitive things, that do not go along with your new status.

And if, by some sad twist of fate, you work with machines, then you reject the more proletarian uniforms, and you choose the outfit of a hippie. And you leave the factory with your guitar to hang around to see and be seen, and to feel a part of the role you are playing until you get home. There you are yourself: you mistreat your wife and children. And you pretend that the factory does not exist. You are the boss; the wife and little ones are the anonymous workers that you too once were.

This is the way we regard the petit bourgeois: tormented by an oedipal love that links him to the mother-image of a past that generated the image he paints of himself. Still a child, our petit bourgeois is so small and petty.

9805
CSO: 3442/11

BRIEFS

FRELIMO-CPSU AGREEMENT--The FRELIMO Party and the CPSU have established a cooperation accord for the 2-year period 1983/1984. According to the Soviet news agency TASS, the document was signed in Moscow by Jorge Rebelo, member of the Political Bureau and FRELIMO Party Central Committee secretary for ideological work, following discussions with Soviet leaders. During his stay in the Soviet capital, Rebelo joined with CPSU leaders in analyzing the development of cooperation between the two parties. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 p 8] 6362

PLANNED COOPERATION WITH FRG--Alcantara Santos, minister of ports and ground transportation, left on Saturday for the FRG, where he will spend 15 days. Santos is leading a delegation of representatives of several ministries, traveling to the FRG at the invitation of Rainer Offergeld, [West German] minister of economic cooperation. Last June, Mozambican Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano paid an official visit to the FRG and signed a bilateral cooperation agreement with West German authorities, primarily in the areas of energy, agriculture, transportation and communications. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Sep 82 p 1] 6362

TETE COAL EXPLORATION--Two technical brigades are currently conducting preparatory studies of the coal veins in the area between Mucanha and Mvuzi, in Zumbo District, Tete Province. We learned from the chief surveyor of one of the brigades that the studies are aimed specifically at open-air mining of coal at a minimum depth of 50 meters. The surveys by that brigade were initiated on 5 July, with 25 bores effected to date. According to the team chief, these operations will end on February 1983, with a total of 45 bores. The Mucanha-Mvuzi zone is covered with a layer of coal. The region was recently visited by Abdul Magid, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons. There is a coal vein running throughout this zone, which, according to the technician, can easily be extracted by open-pit mining. Along the Borohozo River, the coal is visible on the surface. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Sep 82 p 8] 6362

CSO: 3442/9

UN REJECTION OF S. AFRICA'S IMF REQUEST PRAISED

AB281100 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The UN General Assembly's rejection of South Africa's request for a multi-million dollar loan from the IMF can be described as the first positive action taken by the world body to suppress the apartheid regime. One hundred and twenty-one members voted for the rejection, forming an overwhelming majority. They include Britain, West Germany and the United States, who together with France and Canada form the contact group working toward Namibia's independence.

Early this year the United Nations at its headquarters in New York formally launched the international year of action against apartheid. The purpose of the declaration is not farfetched. The United Nations intends to ensure that during this year the attention of the world is focused constantly on the ills of apartheid as a policy in South Africa and as a crime against humanity.

The objective of the world body is commendable and deserves profound support from the governments and peoples of all civilized countries. But then, there was no cause for immediate applause over the declaration, judging from the outcome of previous efforts at the United Nations on the question of apartheid. For instance, in 1962 the world body established a special committee for action against apartheid. The committee later recommended that all member states should break diplomatic relations with South Africa and apply economic sanctions against the racist regime. However, many member countries flouted these sanctions, especially the Western allies of the racists.

Also, in 1963 the general assembly of the United Nations adopted a declaration against all forms of discrimination either on the basis of religion, sex, or race. Since South Africa was the only country promoting discrimination as a state policy, it was obvious that the declaration was directed against that country. But while the international community continued with its annual debates, the racists continued to consolidate, through several legislations, the apartheid machinery in South Africa. One of such measures is the Bantustan policy through which the racist regime sought to deprive the African popoulation in the enclave of their nationality.

And so in spite of the establishment of the special committee of the United Nations and its adoption of a declaration against all kinds of discrimination, the racists grew from strength to strength. The inability of the United Nations to achieve meaningful change in the apartheid enclave can be blamed directly on the frustrating influence and delaying tactics of the United States and its Western allies. Over the years, the Americans and their allies have constantly vetoed and flouted all anti-apartheid resolutions at the Security Council.

The explanation of this double dealing lies in the United States' enormous financial investments in South Africa. In fact, only a few months ago the U.S. Government decided to lift restrictions on the sale of military equipment to the apartheid regime. And more recently, the Reagan administration introduced a linkage between Namibia's independence and Cuba's withdrawal from Angola. This was obviously an attempt to further delay the progress of the Namibian settlement. The United Nations has been aware of the goings-on but has so far not taken any action against member nations who frustrate its objectives.

These past records of the organization's inability to enforce its resolutions have portrayed it often as toothless bulldog. But, with the recent rejection of South Africa's request by quite an overwhelming majority, one can say with certainty that the United Nations has taken the first positive step toward the liberation of South Africa. One would hope that this rejection heralds a new stage in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. However, it is now crucial for the United Nations to seek ways of strengthening its ("stand") if the positive step it has just taken is to be meaningful. The world body, as a matter of urgency, must evolve a means of ensuring that all member nations abide by its decisions. This is the only surety it can offer to the speedy settlement of the Namibian independence issue and other thorny global issues.

CSO: 3400/140

OAU TROOPS NEEDED TO DEFEND ZIMBABWE AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

AN281546 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Since Zimbabwe became independent in April 1980, the racist regime in Pretoria has made several attempts to destabilize the new government. For instance, the increasing wave of terrorist activities in the country has been the handywork of the agents of South Africa. The South African authorities, gripped by the fear of an emerging strong Zimbabwe, now deem it palatable to embark on a destabilizing exercise aimed at putting the new nation at the crossroads.

Two weeks ago, about 20 members of the Zimbabwean Army stationed in Harare revolted against the Zimbabwean Government, seized weapons in the armory and disappeared to unknown destinations. This was a continuation of the violent activities instigated by the greatest enemy of progress in Africa, that is, the apartheid regime in Pretoria. There is increasing evidence to show that the renegades who disturb normal life in the western part of the country have their base in South Africa. South Africa has proved beyond all doubt its preparedness to work for the total debilitation of the African subregion and this is what it has started through its atrocities in Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia.

A few days ago, Emmerson Munangagwa, who is Zimbabwe's minister for security affairs, blamed South Africa for a number of incidents of sabotage in Zimbabwe. Such incidents, according to the minister, included the blowing up of many of the country's air force planes about 3 months ago by unknown people. The July 25 attack at the Kambio air base near the central city of Gwelo was part of South Africa's destabilizing policy directed against black-ruled states in southern Africa. There are many other examples of Pretoria's covert atrocities in Zimbabwe. Such atrocities include the destruction of several million dollars worth of ammunition at Nkomo barracks 14 months ago; the escape of an accused racist spy, Frank Derrick, about a year ago; and the murder of a South Africa black nationalist, (Joe Gabo), in Harare last year. But the racist administration has continued to deny involvement in these terrorist activities on the grounds that it has got no connection with the terrorists harassing the people

of Zimbabwe. But evidence from intelligence experts shows that the terrorist forces are an all-important wing of the South African army and are trained mainly to destabilize outspoken black governments in certain parts of Africa.

Zimbabwe's territory is amenable to easy attack as a result of the country's border with apartheid South Africa. The violation of her territory becomes easy for the racist forces as a result of the inside knowledge of Zimbabwe by the former members of the white-led forces of Rhodesia who fled to South Africa after Zimbabwe's independence in 1980. These rebels form the group of armed dissidents who from time to time raid villages in the outskirts of Zimbabwe. With the increasing wave of South Africa's attack and other activities on the free Zimbabwe, it is high time member nations of the OAU deployed troops to help Zimbabwe not only to safeguard her territorial borders but also to preserve her independence from the clutches of South Africa's aggression and hostility.

CSO: 3400/140

COMMENTARY REPORTED ON SITUATION IN CHAD

Habre Peace Efforts

AB211058 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The new Chadian leader, Hissein Habre, last week held talks in Kaduna with President Shehu Shagari. Mr Habre, who came to Nigeria to solicit the federal government's aid in reviving his country's economy, revealed that Chad at present has no motorable roads or good communication networks and no viable economic structure. This fact was also reiterated some days ago in New York by that country's foreign minister, Idriss Miskine, when he appealed to the international community to help rebuild his country. Mr Miskine, who was addressing the UN General Assembly, declared that despite the economic and sanitary problems in Chad, the country now enjoys a fragile peace. The minister however told the world body that this peace could not be maintained unless neighboring countries did not intervene.

Chad's economy was put into shambles following a 17-year devastating civil war which ended recently with the defeat of the forces of ex-president Goukouni Oueddei and Colonel Kamougue by Hissein Habre's armed forces of the north. The situation in Chad today is very pathetic, and perhaps this is why the federal government has expressed willingness to cooperate with the new Chadian Government. This gesture by the Nigerian Government was, however, in appreciation of Hissein Habre's sincerity [as heard] to the urgent need for reconciling all the warring factions in his country--a need which Goukouni Oueddei found difficult to accept. By his very determination to achieve reconciliation in order to bring peace to his country, Mr Habre is practically demonstrating an acute statesmanship as well as an ability to redeem the people of Chad from the ruins of ethnic hostilities and religious dichotomy have kept apart for nearly two decades. [sentence as heard] There is every hope that Mr Habre will succeed in his efforts to build a strong and united Chad as changes in the country since he came to power about 4 months ago to indicate that Chad is now enjoying an atmosphere of peace and security more than ever.

The federal government, on its part, has continued to demonstrate its total commitment to the peace, stability and progress of Chad. And to further buttress its commitment, it is considering sending a team of officials to Chad to assess

the amount of assistance that could be offered to the country. It will be recalled that during the Chadian war, a number of peace talks were held in Nigeria under the auspices of the federal government to reconcile the warring factions. Nigeria also contributed to and, of course, led the OAU peacekeeping force that served in Chad.

Already, France has declared its preparedness to help in rebuilding the country. It was understood, as President Francoic Mitterrand told the ninth session of the Franco-African summit in Kinshasa--in Mr Habre's presence--that Chad, like any other country, had the right to independence and stability. President Mobutu of Zaire and some other African leaders have also pledged to help Chad out of its current problems. All lovers of Chad and its citizens should come to the aid of the country, especially in providing its citizens with food items. Provision of technical and investment experts as well as intercommunication links with sister African states are other steps to help put her ravaged economy once more on a sound footing.

While it is desirable and necessary that the new Chadian Government be given all forms of assistance to be able to sustain its existence, it is also important to remind Hissein Habre that any foreign assistance must be taken with caution to avoid being subjected to the dictates of subterranean forces. It is hoped that Hissein Habre must have learned from the mistakes of the previous government in Chad and should therefore use the popular support he now enjoys in the country not only to attract world sympathy but moreover to achieve a lasting peace in Chad.

Nigerian Support

AB271140 Lagos International Service in English 1030 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The visit of the Nigerian delegation to Chad was a follow-up to discussions held recently in Kaduna between President Shehu Shagar and Hissein Habre, who is now, according to reports, the president of that country. The assignment of the delegation is to assess the situation on the spot in the light of assurances given by the new Chadian leader during his aid-seeking mission to Kaduna. What looks like a turning point during the process was the formal installation of Mr Habre as the president of Chad. Formalizing that process with Mr Habre as president should not come as a surprise to Chad's watchers. To him, it is the fulfillment of an ambition which had eluded him for many years.

What this means is that the new Chadian leader now has cause to be desperate to exploit the position of some African countries to champion his diplomatic adventure to win international recognition and support. Nigeria, understandably, occupies a strong position in the list of recommended lobbies. This is where the role and assistance of the Nigerian delegation to Chad come in. From all available assessments, Nigeria, in the past, has contributed more than any country in the world toward efforts to restore peace and stability in Chad.

Nigeria had committed funds, men and materials, and had even placed her aircraft and facilities at the disposal of former Chadian leaders at no cost to that country. In addition, Nigeria initiated many peace conferences at Bagaurda near Kano and in Lagos and sent in troops at the invitation of those in authority at that time. When the OAU eventually agreed to send a neutral force, Nigeria--in clear demonstration of her genuine commitment--contributed the largest contingent for the assignment. The story of that involvement and commitment by Nigeria to Chad is a sad chapter to recall.

Apart from the aid aspect, what Nigeria is being asked to do is to play the role of a public relations chief executive on a product promotion exercise. The product to market to the international community is, of course, not Chad but Hissein Habre. The point is that the international community is not a dormant market. Its members have the records and such records point to the elements and factors which have negated all peace and reconciliation efforts in Chad. But if Nigeria, for whatever reason, considers it necessary to play the role the new Chadian leadership is requesting of her, she (?should first ensure) that the product meets with various (?factors). In the case of the Chadian product, it is too early to determine its value to attract the desired patronage of the international community.

The situation therefore calls for caution and restraint. From past experience, there is need to watch the (?trend) of the developments in Chad. What Nigeria needs to do for the moment is to reassure the people of Chad of her good will for an eventual return to peace, stability and reconciliation to their country.

CSO: 3400/140

BRIEFS

'STATESMAN' ON REFUGEES--The present-day menace of teeming refugees in Africa attracts comment from the Nigerian STATESMAN. The paper laments that there are an estimated 5 million refugees in different parts of Africa. However, the STATESMAN believes that the best solution to the nagging refugee problem is the setting up of a more effective conflict resolution machinery by the OAU and the United Nations to minimize conflicts and wars throughout the world. [Excerpt] [AB261100 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Oct 82]

AUSTERITY POLICY POSTPONES RAILWAY--Lagos, 27 Oct (AFP)--Nigeria's plans for $2.3 billion worth of railway construction have been postponed indefinitely because of the country's austerity policy, informed sources said here on Tuesday. Six companies to which letters of intention had been sent at the beginning of 1982 have learned about the postponement, but have had no official notification, the sources said. The plans were for the equipping of six sectors of railway, linking the oil center of Port Harcourt in the southeast to Oturkpo in the center, and connecting Oturkpo with Makurdi in the north and with Ajaokuta, a giant steel mill on the Niger River under construction by a Soviet consortium. [Text] [AB270647 Paris AFP in English 0431 GMT 27 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/140

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS RAISE DOUBTS ON DECENTRALIZATION

MB291300 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 82 p 12

[Editorial: "Ominous Message"]

[Text] Recent official utterances on the government's reformist intentions at local government level raise serious doubts about the commitment to decentralising power.

Yesterday the government announced the first steps towards removing local government from the authority of the provinces and placing it directly under central government. Mr Chris Heunis will now take charge of liaison between the central government and local authorities through the coordinating council for local government affairs. In line with the constitutional guidelines adopted at Bloemfontein the government is to create separate ethnic local authorities wherever possible, providing that suitable financial arrangements can be made.

Mr Heunis' announcement raises some urgent questions about where the government is going with its plans for reforming third-tier government. At a meeting at the weekend, Mr Hernus Kriel, Cape MEC [member of Executive Council] in charge of local government, said the government would fight "bare-fisted" and with "every means at its disposal" to ram through a new system of local government.

This is fighting talk from a man who is said to speak with authority and who was sharing a platform with the prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, when he spoke.

The key to Mr Kriel's thinking was given in a speech the previous evening which contained a scathing attack on PFP-controlled local authorities that wanted to do away with separate amenities. He went so far as to raise the possibility of cutting off finances to PFP-controlled authorities which insisted on opening beaches to all races and thereby sabotaging the government's policy of separate amenities.

Mr Kriel left no doubt that it was straight up-and-down apartheid that he wants to impose on unwilling local authorities.

It is certainly not the limited multiracial power-sharing at local government level contained in the proposals of the president's council that he was talking about. Here the government has remained awkwardly silent about the unanimous rejection of the PC proposals by the conservative Transvaal Municipal Association earlier this month.

How does this square with the government's commitment to a "maximum devolution of powers and decentralisation of administration to the local level of government with minimum administrative control? It must decide whether it wants maximum devolution or whether it merely intends decentalising functions while at the same time centralising political power to entrench apartheid.

The utterances of Mr Kriel clearly indicate the latter and show an extraordinary cynicism: devolution of power is kosher only when power devolves to a NP-controlled authority. As long as Mr Kriel's approach reflects official thinking there can be no reform at the third-tier of government--regardless of Mr Heunis' well-intentioned rhetoric.

CSO: 3400/174

BUTHELEZI'S SUPPORT FOR PEACEFUL CHANGE NOTED

Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Commentary: "Chief Buthelezi's Visit to the United States"]

[Text] The chief minister of the Zulu nation in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has returned from a visit to the United States, and following talks with Soviet officials, he indicated that they were interested in speaking to him as a liberation leader who resided in South Africa.

This is an interesting point to make because much of the information about South Africa received abroad is the result of well-orchestrated campaigns launched by the ANC terrorist organization. Many of these ANC leaders have not been in South Africa for many years. Recently Chief Buthelezi referred to this when he stated that some of them have been out of the country for nearly 20 years and, he added, "they are operating in a vacuum forced on them by the nature of their position in exile."

On another occasion he accused the ANC of moving along the "lunatic fringes of society."

The fact of the matter is that while the ANC propagates violence, the internal black leaders are committed to action aimed at bringing about peaceful change in South Africa, while the ANC demands economic disinvestment from South Africa, the internal leaders want greater investment by foreign interests.

Chief Buthelezi is on record as stating that poeple propagating economic withdrawal from South Africa are destroying a basis for progress in the country. To call for sanctions, he said, would be tantamount to self-destruction.

Another black leader, Dr Lucy Mvubelo, who was the general secretary of the powerful Clothing Workers' Union which represents 500,000 black workers in South Africa, also issued the warning that if foreign investment dried up, it would lower standards of living in South Africa traumatically, with the blacks the very first to suffer.

This view was underscored last year in a report drawn up by the Organization of African Unity. Referring to the consequences of the sanctions campaign against South Africa, the report warned that this would lead to vastly increased unemployment, with all its potential for social unrest.

Also last year the UN Economic Commission for Africa drew up a report in which it found that there was not the slightest chance of sanctions against South Africa being introduced, and that sanctions would hurt South Africa's neighbors more than South Africa itself.

The world would do well to listen more frequently to the internal black leaders who are committed to peaceful change and not revolutionary change that would lay waste all of Southern Africa.

CSO: 3400/176

REPORT ON NAUDE BANNING ORDER

Banning Criticized

MB301125 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 82 p 5

[Editorial: "A Ban to Shame All"]

[Text] Acting on the secret advice of faceless men, the minister of law and order has banned Dr. Beyers Naude for three more years. The order was served only days before the previous five-year ban was due to expire and while his family were beginning to let themselves hope that their damaged lives could be rebuilt.

No reasons were given; none ever are. Thus it is impossible to say how much misinformation or malice, if any, informs the reports of those faceless men. One has only to cast one's mind back to the trial of the dean of Johannesburg to recall how fallible and tawdry can be some of the footsoldiers in the state's army of informers. Who is to say whether the equality has improved?

In any event, the minister is satisfied that Dr Naude--a committed Christian and once senior office-bearer in the Dutch Reformed Church--remains, at 67, a threat or potential threat to national security. Even to reveal why the ban has been reimposed would, it is claimed, prejudice the public interest. Rubbish. The public is entitled to know in what way he constitutes a danger. More likely, the minister does not want to give reasons because that would offer the opportunity of public rebuttal, and he and his men might not come out too well in that.

In any event, if Dr Naude is a danger to national security then there are more than enough security laws to charge him with a criminal offence.

Of course, Dr Naude is not the only person to endure a banning order. Many others suffer the same arbitrary punishment without the consolation of a public outcry. Lives have been damaged and victims left to languish without clamour of any kind. We have all become brutalised and it requires the symbolism of a Beyers Naude case to stir response.

Perhaps it is because Dr Naude was, is, so much an archetypal Afrikaner. He came from the very fabric of his people. Once he was tipped to take the highest office in the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church].

His first error was to be ahead of his time; to perceive the injustices within his church and community before most of his peers. Conflict began. Perhaps it remains a factor in his banning that his view of Christianity could further affect relations between the NGK and its black sister churches. Certainly Verkramptes in NGK circles fear his influence.

One thing is not true, according to those who know him well. He is not a proponent of violence. A number of supporters are prepared to stand up and say so publicly. His accusers--whoever they are--are not so bold.

The internal security act now provides for a form of appeal against banning. But it is vastly different from a court case where evidence can be publicly tested. And, in the end the minister can only be overruled if the chief justice finds he has exceeded his authority or acted in bad faith.

Effectively this means that Dr Beyers Naude will remain silenced and haltered now until he is 70, at least. Many South Africans will feel a sense of shame at what is being done in their name.

Church Role

MB301152 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Leading NGK theologians yesterday added their voices to the baggage of protest against the extended banning of Dr C.F. Beyers Naude.

Most said that they would not be surprised if the banning was linked to the heresy troubles the white NGK was experiencing.

They also said the church moderature should take up the matter with the government and with the board that reviews all bannings.

But the NGK's conservative assessor, DS Tappies Moller, said from Cape Town: "I don't think there is any connection between the church and the banning."

Some dominees felt the new ban may have flowed out of the rightwing onslaught on the National Party.

The rightwing took full control of the church at the recent general synod of the NGK.

Yesterday Dr Naude's legal adviser, Mr Raymond Tucker, said Dr Naude might make representations to the minister of law and order in terms of a section of the act.

'SUNDAY EXPRESS' Editorial

MB311230 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 31 Oct 92 p 30

[Editorial: "A Sickness in Our Souls"]

[Text] A society that bans, gags and restricts men like the Rev Beyers Naude and the Rev David Russell is sick. It is sick to its soul, to the core where its values lie.

Both men, one Anglican, the other Dutch Reformed, were banned five years ago under the nasty regime of Mr Jimmy Kruger. Mr Russel, we are told by the Nationalist Press, is to be released back into society this weekend. Dr Naude has been banned for a further three years.

No reason has been given, but it is safe to assume that criminal prosecutions would have been brought against them if they had broken the law. Hence, they are being punished for lawful behaviour. That in itself is a symptom of sickness in the society.

Yet not all law-abiding people are so punished. What distinguishes these from other law-abiding South Africans? One is English, one is Afrikaans, one young, the other in his sixties, one is closely linked by family and social ties to opponents of the nationalist government, the other is accepted even by his persecutors as a part of the ruling Afrikaner establishment.

What they do have in common is what makes them both victims: a devout and unbending faith in Christ and the church, a clear-eyed honesty which cuts through the rationalisations for injustice, a conscience which cries out against unnecessary suffering inflicted by the state on its subjects, and the courage to speak out boldly.

They share one other attribute: both men are recognised by their peers and their followers as Christians of exceptional stature, as leaders. They lead the Christian protest against the policies of apartheid.

For these things, we must assume, they have been punished. They are not alone in being thus punished, but they are unique in demonstrating so vividly, by the piety and rectitude of their lives, the evil of bannings.

For what does the banning of such men say about the people who inflict such unwarranted punishment on them? It says, surely, that our rulers are at war with a devout and unbending faith in Christ, at war with conscience, and honesty and courage, at war with piety and rectitude.

And what does that in turn say of the regime that conducts such a war on Christian leaders? What values guide their actions, what principles are brought to bear in their judgments? Secrecy rather than openness, conformity rather than leadership, concealment rather than confession, anger rather than forgiveness, harshness rather than mercy, caprice rather than justice, silence rather than teaching, hatred rather than Christian love.

CSO: 3400/170

URBAN BLACK VOTE IN HOMELANDS ELECTIONS SCORED

MB291255 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Oct 82 p 4

["Comment" column: "Vote of No Confidence!"]

[Text] It is about time that homeland leaders stopped wasting their time and ours by having voting booths in urban areas for the elections in homelands that no-one here is even faintly interested in.

The low polling figures in the urban areas for Bophuthatswana's first general election since it became independent in 1977 was almost shamefully low--about as bad as the polling figures in Soweto when people like Mr David Thebehali were voted into office.

Most of us are aware of the shameless charade that tries to convince us and itself that urban blacks have political say in the so-called "homelands." Urban blacks do not care two hoots for these areas.

The farce is we know there is no way that people like Chief Lucas Mangope and his cohorts are going to be out-voted, so that even if we so wished to exercise this so-called right, we would be wasting our time. Most homeland leaders know perfectly well they are going to be in office for as long as they please Pretoria. They are being paid back in a way for selling out.

In the first instance, except for people like the leaders of the homelands, most of us do no know a single other politician or even government leader in these areas.

Bophuthatswana officials have tried to explain that the low poll was a result of the non-registration of Tswana citizens either out of ignorance or some other reason. That argument is specious, for we are convinced that even if people were given special holidays--something that these in power would not flinch from doing to vote, they would simply have stayed away. It is a massive vote of no confidence in places like Bophuthatswana which have these days being hailed as something of a "progressive" homeland far removed from the backward things happening in the Transkei, Venda and Ciskei.

There are about 12,600 citizens in the urban areas who are eligible to vote in Bophuthatswana. Of these voters only 765 are registered. In the meantime only 135 people cast their vote in Johannesburg and 47 in Soweto where there were a number of polling stations.

We can say categorically that most people who have become citizens of these areas have done so out of coercion. Many urban blacks have taken out citizenship after being forced for one major reason or the other to do so. It would be strange for so-called "citizens" to even think of casting their vote under these circumstances.

Finally it is a well-known fact that most black South Africans are against the Balkanisation of their country into mini-states. Even those people who profess to be "citizens" of homelands will secretly admit that it is a rip off to have such an insignificant and impoverished part of the country given to blacks.

Those who pretend to be happy about homelands are either the puppets who have been given the jobs, or others who for personal reasons are living comfortably without regard to the principle involved in joining the homeland game.

CSO: 3400/174

IMPORTANCE OF WATER PROJECT WITH LESOTHO NOTED

MB291440 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Commentary: "The Highlands Project"]

[Text] Negotiations between South Africa and Lesotho on the highland hydroelectric project are to be resumed. That flatsounding official announcement contains prospects of major magnitude for our part of the world.

In the long term, water is more important for the republic than gold or oil. The highlands project, as planned, will provide water in the generations ahead for the republic's industrial heartland. It will provide the means for Lesotho's economic growth, and it signifies developments which reach far beyond these two countries, for rivers laid down by nature are destined to become the arteries linking and vitalizing an association of southern African states.

This scheme, estimated to cost between 1 and 2 billion rand, encompasses one of the world's most spectacular undertakings of its kind. Consisting of five dams in the mountains of Lesotho and a tunnel system, it is designed to deliver to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging [P-W-V] triangle as much water as is consumed by a city the size of London. This means, in round figures, a daily supply of 3 billion liters, or about one and 1/2 times the present P-W-V-consumption. And it means, in more vital terms, a new lease of life for the region in the 21st century.

If feasibility studies are favorable, there will be four stages of construction, with completion dates for each reckoned at 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004. If all goes well, people on the reef will be drinking Maluti Mountain water about the turn of the century.

Earlier this year, Lesotho's foreign minister declared: Both governments are strongly committed. There is an excellent working relationship between the technicians of Lesotho and South Africa. They agree that time is money.

Certainly, the sale of so massive quantity of water will be an important source of revenue for Lesotho. Also, the project will provide jobs for thousands, irrigation for farmlands and 50 megawatts of hydroelectric power for the new industries in Lesotho.

Here is the kind of mutual economic advantage that at the thirsty day must override political difference. And highlands could be a model for South Africa and southern Africa. The waters of the Orange River must be shared by the republic, Lesotho, Ciskei and South-West Africa; of the Tugela, by the Republic and Kwazulu; of the Komati, by the Republic, Swaziland and Mozambique; of the Limpopo, by the Republic, Bophutatswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, and further north are the mighty Zambezi and Zaire. These waterways link the destiny of many states of different political inclination and at various stages of development. Their water and hydropower that goes with it they are the life-blood of the subcontinent.

And as a noted authority, Dr Henry Olivier, has put it: In the water sense, the concept of the constellation of states launched by the prime minister in November 1979 is vital. There exists here a vast potential for engineering cooperation in southern Africa.

The engineering having been done, the subcontinent could become a food bank for the world and an industrial giant. This is the vision conjured up by the announcement that negotiations on the highlands project are to be resumed.

CSO: 3400/174

BRIEFS

NAUDE REFUSES APPEAL--Former Christian Institute director Beyers Naude will not appeal against his banning order. So says Naude's attorney, Raymond Tucker. Tucker says Naude will not make representations to the review board or to Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange to have his banning order recalled. In his words, to do so would lend credibility to a charade of justice. Tucker says any representations to the review board would imply acceptance of the system of banning and sentence without defense. He says Naude will play no part in this. [Text] [MB011435 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 1 Nov 82]

SOUTH AFRICA, FRG DISCUSSIONS--The vice state president of South Africa, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, says that without increasing the engagements and investments of foreign companies in South Africa, it would very difficult to obtain the expected growth of the economy. Addressing the German Chamber of Trade and Commerce in Johannesburg, Mr Schlebusch said that about a quarter of all foreign investments in South Africa came from West Germany. He said he was convinced that the Federal Republic of Germany belonged to those countries that had learned that it pays to maintain sound business relationships with South Africa. Mr Schlebusch said foreign trade partners would play an important role in the future of the whole African subcontinent. Also at the meeting was the parliamentary state secretary to the West German Ministry of Economics, Mr (Martin Greuner), who said his government welcomed the statement by South African minister of constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis, that the proposals for constitutional reform in South Africa were not final and would be developed further. He said that was why West Germany had not hesitated to vote against repeated demands in the United Nations for the isolation of or boycotts of South Africa. Mr (Greuner) said the West German views differed with regard to the pace and scope of processes required for change, but he said this did not alter the fact that it was willing to increase cooperation with South Africa for economic development. The president of the German Chamber of Trade and Commerce, Mr (Balzer), told the gathering that money had been set aside for an in-service training center for black teachers in Soweto, a black city near Johannesburg. So far the West German community in South Africa had collected about $750,000 towards the project. [Text] [MB301035 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 30 Oct 82]

NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT--The Parys byelection result could determine the future of the western initiative to achieve an internationally acceptable formula for independence in South-West Africa, according to informed diplomatic sources. The Parys contest between Afrikanerdom's three warring parties--the National Party, the Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party--is receiving extraordinary attention from the Western diplomatic community. The visit there this week by the United States ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, has become a major talking point in diplomatic circles. Diplomatic sources said yesterday that now the CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht had effectively sided with the HNP on the question of an SWA settlement, a CP victory--or very strong showing--could swing the delicate balance against the holding of internationally supervised elections. "It would demonstrate growing internal resistance to the idea of free and fair elections in the territory and domestic pressure would make it impossible for the government to keep the initiative alive," a source said. "The view expounded by the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, that South Afirca cannot afford a SWAPO victory because it would mean the red flag flying in Windhoek will dominate the more positive statements by the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, that SA is still fully committed to the settlement process if a Cuban withdrawal from Angola is on the cards." The Western settlement initiative has once again become bogged down in recent weeks because of a stalemate over the Cuban withdrawal and an atmosphere of gloom and despondency has descended on the Western negotiators. [John Battersby] [Text] [MB291240 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 82 p 2]

LEGAL SYSTEM--The minister of justice, Mr Coetzee, says there is no reason why a new constitutional dispensation in South Africa should have any noteworthy effect on the judicial system of the country. Mr Coetzee was opening the annual meeting of the law society of the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein. He said the future would pose major challenges to the South African legal system, but he could give the assurance that the judiciary would always guarantee the retention of the rights of the individual. He said a sound judicial system was one of the guarantees of order and stability in a community. [Text] [MB291451 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Oct 82]

USSR DESTABILIZATION POLICY--The prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, says the Soviet Union is continuing its campaign of undermining and destabilizing southern Africa, and that so far this year, it has broadcast 38,000 anti-South African propaganda items. Mr Botha said at a public meeting in the Bethal town hall that South Africa was an important country because of its strategic position, its eight harbors, its food production, its strategic minerals, its population composition and the fact that it is a leader in the energy supply field. In reply to a question, Mr Botha said national service for coloreds had already been approved in principle by parliament, but that at this stage the defense force could not cope with the number of volunteers. He said that it would be easier to introduce national service for coloreds once they had been awarded political rights. [Text] [MB291314 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/174

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC SABOTEURS--Dar es Salaam--The minister for home affairs, Brig Muhiddin Kimario, has issued a stern warning against people who worked to sabotage the nation's economy and state security. He said in a statement issued yesterday that the government would not hesitate taking strong measures on whoever was found deliberately thwarting implementation of the country's policy of ujamaa and self-reliance. The minister was speaking a few days after the release from detention of (Akberali Rajpar), a Dar es Salaam businessman arrested and detained by the government on 10 January last year because of his suspected connection with economic action prejudicial to the security and wellbeing of the state. (Rajpar) was involved in the purchasing in local currency of MV Jitegemee, which he later christened Lord Rajpar, from the Tanzania Investment Bank. [Text] [EA291208 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to east central and southern Africa 0400 GMT 29 Oct 82]

PRC'S HU YAOBANG GREETS NYERERE--Dar es Salaam: Revolutionary Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere has received a congratulatory message from secretary general of the CPC Central Committee Ndugu Hu Yaobang on his reelection as Revolutionary Party chairman. In his message Ndugu Hu wished Mwalimu Nyerere success in leading the Tanzanians and in achieving the goals of the economic war confronting Tanzania. The leader of the CPC Central Committee expressed his hope that cooperation between the Revolutionary Party and the CPC as well as between the people of Tanzania and China will develop and strengthen. [Text] [EA011832 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 1 Nov 82]

CSO: 3449/5

PAPER REPORTS DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 29-30 Aug 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Executive Council has approved the readjustment of transportation rates of the Zairian National Railroad Company (SNCZ) and the bill of sale of Zairian crude oil to the Mondia-Trading Petroleum Company.

It happened in the course of the weekly meeting of the Executive Council which Citizen N'Singa, executive secretary of the MPR and first state commissioner, chaired on Friday at the council hall.

The readjustment of the SNCZ rates was approved with the explicit stipulation that the transportation of agricultural products be subject to a 30 percent discount while the bill of sale of Zairian crude oil was approved under certain conditions, especially with regard to price and regulations.

The council also approved orders for railroad ties and accessories by the SCNZ, with preference given to products manufactured from local materials.

Two other important question which the state commissioners broached on Friday concerned the budget, a timely subject.

In connection with this, the council, still within the policy of austerity, reaffirmed the principle of covering current expenses with receipts of the same kind, thus reducing the budget deficit to the level of investment projects exclusively. The general commissioner for planning and the departments of Finance, Budget and Investments are charged with providing evaluation data likely to definitively determine the range of investment financing for 1983.

The case of holdings to be sold to private companies was the last point examined by the state commissioners.

With regard to the sale of companies to possible buyers, the state commissioner for information, culture and the arts indicated that this case provides for privatization under two main guidelines:

A. Privatization of Management

Three principles have been brought out:

1) Priority will be given to candidates who are already on the premises as leaseholders.

2) The Executive Council will give preference to those conversant with the socioeconomic context of a particular company.

3) Management experience will be a decisive factor and only applicants who accept payments in Zairian currency will be preferred. [As published]

B. Privatization of Capital

1) Candidates already on the premises as leaseholders or managers and ready to make cash payment will have priority. It is assumed that as leaseholders they will in effect have had the time to build up enough capital to buy back the firm.

2) New candidates prepared to make a cash payment will, in certain cases, be able to take advantage of the following conditions:

--Partial payment of 30 percent of the value of the business matched with a period of 3 years maximum for payment of the balance.

--The interest rate will be 8 percent,

--A first-rate bank guarantee will be required, matched with a mortgage held by the State.

The council spokesman said specifically that buyers of holdings privatized in the context of management privatization will be reimbursed based on the net profit they will have made. This remuneration will amount to no less than 20 percent of the total of the net profit.

9961
CSO: 4719/1385

BRIEFS

OAU SUMMIT--The reconvening of the OAU summit, which should have taken place in Tripoli last month, is now the object of diplomatic movements in African capitals, specifically in those who boycotted the Tripoli meeting. The latest move in this regard is the appeal made in Arusha, Tanzania, last Tuesday by President Mobutu of Zaire and President Nyerere of Tanzania for everything to be done to ensure the reconvening of the 19th summit. Already the Arusha appeal has been heard by Gabon. President Omar Bongo stated on Wednesday that he favored the reconvening of the abortive OAU summit. However, the president of the Gabonese Republic brought up certain conditions. For him, the venue and date of the summit should be made known well in advance. Morocco and Algeria, he demanded, should express their opinions on the holding of such a summit in advance because, he added, these countries are responsible for the admission of the SDAR into the OAU. Thirty countries attended the annual meeting of OAU heads of state and government in Tripoli last August. It was only four countries from attaining the quorum, that is 34 out of the 50 member countries of the pan-African organization. After Zaire, which has already said it will participate in the OAU summit, Gabon has also decided to follow suit. This is a favorable development for the OAU because Kinshasa and Libreville were among those absent in Tripoli. Only two more firm promises are now needed for the quorum to be attained. [Editorial] [Text] [AB300925 Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 12]

CSO: 3419/115

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN DENIES HARASSMENT OF VOTERS

MB010815 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The chairman of the election publicity and strategies committee of the Central Committee has once again exonerated party militants from charges of harassing the public during the voter's registration exercise. Speaking on Television Zambia in an interview, Litana said he himself did not see any acts of harassment since he did not go round and that the party did not advocate such extremes. He said that all that the party was using was persuasion and not force, because it would not be correct to do so and the end results would be dangerous.

Mr Litana also said the party would take stern action against any registration officers who deliberately hindered people from registering as voters during the extended period. He warned that any officer who denied people the chance to register, and choose their leaders, will have to pay heavily. He said that his office received complaints about voters not finding the officers at the registration station while some officers did not have appropriate books for certain areas. Mr Litana said the party is investigating such reports and once they are verified, action will be taken against such people.

Meanwhile Mr Litana dispelled fears among some journalists who thought when leaders in the party or government complained against them it meant hatred. Mr Litana dispelled such fears when he commented on the alleged lack of mutual understanding between the mass media and people in politics during the Sunday interview program on Television Zambia. He conceded that leaders had from time to time complained against certain journalists, but that did not mean they hated such journalists.

He said the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was the creation of the party and its government, therefore, all those working under the ministry belonged to the party. Mr Litana, however, explained that in an participatory democracy, people expected to change their leaders and to take part in decision-making, adding that one way of doing that was through elections.

CSO: 3400/172

BRIEFS

POSSESSION OF CAMOUFLAGE UNIFORMS BANNED--Regulations will be published in the government GAZETTE on Friday, making it illegal from the 1st of December for civilians to possess camouflage uniforms. A statement issued yesterday says the decision to withdraw all camouflage uniforms from civilians, and former ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] and ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] combattants, is for security reasons and has been endorsed by the minister of home affairs, Comrade Ushewokunze. The statement says camouflage is defined as any article of dress made of material carrying military-style markings and includes former ZIPRA and ZANLA, and Rhodesian uniforms, as well as foreign military clothing and equipment. All former members of ZNALA, ZIPRA, Rhodesian security forces, police reserves, or the Zimbabwe National Army still in possession of camouflage uniforms are required to return it to their nearest army quartermaster's stores. These stores are in all major centers of Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru, Mutare and Maxhingo. [Text] [MB020803 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT Nov 2 82]

CSO: 3400/176 END

JPRS 82233

15 November 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2720

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JPRS 82233

15 November 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2720

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LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN WEST AFRICA DISCUSSED

Paris POLITIQUE AFRICAINE in French Sep 82 pp 116-118

[Report delivered at the Ife Symposium (22-26 February 1982) by Mouftaou O. Laleye]

[Text] Nearly 2 years ago, the Universities of Ife and Bordeaux put forth the idea of organizing an international conference, within the framework of the French language studies program at the University of Ife, at which university personnel and practitioners of local administration could discuss the problems encountered in the administration of local collectives in West Africa and Cameroon. The interest in such a gathering for the exchange of different viewpoints was underlined by the priority position of local administration in government policies, on the one hand, and the unity and diversity in the subregion from the historical, political and cultural viewpoints, on the other. But these were also the source of the difficulties which were to develop in the course of preparations for the conference.

Organized in the end by those in charge of the Local Government Training Program at the University of Ife, the conference was not able to obtain the full international participation sought. Since a good number of the countries in the subregion did not attend, the discussions were pursued by university personnel from Cameroon, Benin, Great Britain, the Black African Studies Center in Bordeaux and numerous Nigerian participants, representing governments in the Federation, 19 nations, local collectives and the university community. Without any doubt the conference was international, to judge from the quality and the impact of the contributions made by the foreign delegations, as well as the approach on the basis of which the subjects were studied.

More than 30 reports, of unequal interest, were presented by participants who were alert, clear-thinking, critical and ready to address basic issues. References to the Nigerian situation were without a doubt the most numerous, but this was in almost all cases in order to supplement the analysis of problems exceeding their national framework. During the plenary sessions and within the framework of the meetings of more specialized commissions, a certain number of themes jointly accepted by the participants, apart from the use of methods of approach and various concepts, were discussed.

Let us briefly note the most important of these:

--the discussion on local collectives, in most cases without reference to the peoples involved;

--the unsuitability of the theoretical concepts and local administrative structures imposed by the colonizers and reorganized by state government leaders after independence was won;

--the duplicity of governmental authorities who, through their constant encroachment on the authority of the local collectives, denied the role they themselves entrusted to those collectives;

--the problems involving financing, personnel and the relations of the local collectives with the central authorities;

--the maintenance of traditional authorities, sometimes actively urged by the government leaders, posing the problem of their adaptation to or integration in so-called modern administrative structures;

--in terms of their structures and methods of operation, the local collectives reflect the overall policy of the governments, in particular the strategies adopted in the field of development;

--the local authorities experience identical problems throughout the West African subregion;

--the local collectives can and should play an irreplaceable role in the development process; and

--it is difficult, if not impossible, to isolate the local collectives from their sociopolitical environment.

Such an assessment is far from negligible in itself. Overall, the discussions were critical, indeed even political, in tone, and it is unfortunate that the public statement issued at the end of the conference did not reflect this aspect. In a way, the conference presented the charges against the population control policies pursued by the governments through the multiple local administrative reforms. Thus it became clear that the conditions for real decentralization and effective sharing of the exercise of power were not fulfilled.

This contrast between the final statement and the nature of the discussions was certainly the result of a desire--still to be found everywhere--to demonstrate to the political authorities the "usefulness" of such a conference, as a source of "constructive proposals" and "positive criticisms." This may explain the optimism of the participants as to the possibility that the present governments will proceed with decentralization.

If the lack of (official) delegations from Gambia and Ghana had to do with domestic problems in these two countries, the limited participation by the French-speaking countries, despite urgent and repeated requests, provides food for thought. Were the absences noted the result of the traditional

mistrust by these states of any Nigerian undertaking? Should we see therein the reflection of a secondary interest in university activities (and research)? Or again, is the question of local administration so delicate that the governments can not tolerate its discussion--above all, abroad? One would hope that West African university personnel will develop a spirit of initiative, courage, and if necessary, scientific boldness such as to make it possible to prevent government options alone from determining their scientific interests within their countries, as well as abroad. If it is true that the university personnel in French-speaking West Africa do not enjoy ideal conditions for their emancipation--but do such conditions exist elsewhere? --it might be suggested that, by seizing every opportunity available to meet with their colleagues in the subregion (whether English-speaking or not), they could achieve a fuller development.

5157
CSO: 3419/100

BRIEFS

SADACC TO MEET IN MASERU--Maseru: The heads of state of the nine Southern African Development Coordination Conference Countries (SADACC) will meet in Maseru on 27 and 28 January to review the organization's economic development programme, aimed at reducing dependence on South Africa economically. A joint communique issued in Maseru after a preparatory meeting for the SADACC summit, said ministers of finance and development planning of Lesotho and Botswana met yesterday to finalise the provisional agenda for the conference. The communique said the summit would focus on agricultural and industrial development and also review progress reports on other major areas in SADACC cooperation, such as transport and communication, energy and manpower. [Text] [MB221722 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Oct 82 p 2]

CSO: 3400/157

UNITA REPORTS ARCHBISHOP'S CAPTURE WAS INTENTIONAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 82 p 11

[Text]

LISBON. — A Unita spokesman in Lisbon has denied news reports claiming the Angolan rebel movement had kidnapped the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Lubango by mistake.

The Unita youth representative, who asked not to be named, said it was a mistake to think Unita was opposed to the church in Angola, but the kidnaopping was a planned part of the guerrillas' offensive against the Marxist government of Luanda.

The Archbishop Alexandre do Nascimento was seized 10 days ago from the Catholic mission in Mongua, in the province of Cunene, bordering South Africa. Six nuns, including a French woman named as Marie Filomene, and a West German, were also kidnapped.

The Unita spokesman was unable to confirm reports circulating in Lisbon that the archbishop had been wounded during the attack. He said the archbishop was "ill". It was probable he was suffering from a heart condition.

The archbishop and nuns had been captured to show the Angolan Government could not guarantee the security of the area, the spokesman said.

He refused to name the conditions his movement had set for their release, but said the Vatican could be brought into the negotiations.

The Unita statement said the movement had broken all relations with the Red Cross, claiming the organisation had been infiltrated by Angolan Government party elements. It condemned what it called the Red Cross's silence over the situation in Angola.

In a report from Luanda, the Angolan national news agency criticised the issuing of Unita statements from Lisbon, despite "repeated declarations from the Portuguese Government that it was making every effort to strengthen its ties with Angola." — Sapa-AP.

CSO: 3400/179

MPLA TRIBAL, TECHNOCRATIC CONCERNS, UNITA CHANGES REPORTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 20, 6 Oct 82 p 8

[Text]

ANGOLA: OVIMBUNDU DITCHING. The only Ovimbundu minister in the Angolan government, transport minister Faustino Muteka (AC Vol 23 No 17), may become provincial commissar of Luanda, a district where his tribal origin will guarantee that he has no powers. Muteka is from the Bailundo, one of the largest branches of the Ovimbundu tribe. The plan is for Muteka to take over one of the jobs of provincial coordination minister, Maj. Evaristo Domingos Kimba, one of the most trusted aides of President Eduardo dos Santos. Muteka will remain under the close control of Kimba.

It is widely understood that Muteka will be replaced by his deputy, a West German-trained engineer, Julio de Almeida. This move follows the pattern that has recently emerged whereby the technocrats, who have effectively been running the ministeries as number twos, have been named to take over from the political appointees at the top. The process began with the sacking in May of the internal trade minister, who is responsible for food distribution, and continued with a large-scale reshuffle in the economic ministries.

Muteka's imminent departure has been mooted in Luanda political circles for several weeks and the delay in ousting him betrays the problem the Angolan leadership faces in balancing the various rival factions, particularly in view of Muteka's unique position as an MPLA Ovimbundu.

On the opposing Angolan front, we hear there has been a notable change. Dr Jorge Sangumba, UNITA's long-serving head of foreign affairs, has been replaced by Jeremias Chitunda, hitherto the movement's Washington-based representative.

In keeping with Dr Jonas Savimbi's policy of ensuring that officers in comfortable exile outside Angola do their stint in the bush, both Sangumba and Tony Fernandes, the former London representative, are now in the political department with the guerrillas ●

CSO: 3400/179

MASIRE SAYS BOTSWANA TRYING TO CONTAIN GUERRILLAS

AB221150 Paris AFP in English 1127 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Harare, 22 Oct (AFP)--President Quett Masire of Botswana, who is to visit Zimbabwe next week, has told the Zimbabwean News Agency that his government is doing all it can to prevent renegade Zimbabwean guerrillas from crossing the border into his country.

However, the Ziana Agency quoted him as saying, in an interview in Gaborone, it was not easy for Botswana police to pick the renegades out from people legitimately traveling to Botswana.

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said here this week that the issue of cross-border movements by "dissidents" formerly loyal to opposition leader Joshua Nkomo would be discussed when Mr Masire comes to Zombabwe next Tuesday for a 4-day stay.

Meantime, the CHRONICLE newspaper in the southwestern Zimbabwe city of Bulawayo, quoting sources in Botswana, said several hundred renegade Nkomo guerrillas were living at the Dukwe refugee camp in northeastern Botswana that is run by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The ex-guerrillas were led by a man named Raphael Dube and were lodged in a camp isolated from the main Dukwe camp because they had not yet been granted refugee status, the CHRONICLE said.

Other refugees at Dukwe are from Angola, South Africa, Namibia and Lesotho. The CHRONICLE said the Zimbabweans and Angolans had fought recently, leaving several Angolans injured.

The newspaper reported that Mr Dube runs a stringent physical training programme which all Zimbabweans in the sub-camp must attend. The paper said gunshots had been heard recently in the camp, but that no proof had been found that the ex-guerrillas were armed.

The Zimbabwean dissidents, who are believed to number at least 2,000 inside the country, are held responsible for an 8-month wave of violence that has killed at least 50 people in the southwestern Matabelland region. The CHRONICLE said Botswana officials insist their country is not being used as a staging post for dissident attacks into border areas of Zimbabwe.

CSO: 3400/157

CONDITIONS UNDER CURRENT REGIME ASSESSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Oct 82 p 7

[Article by Philippe Decraene: "Colonel Bagaza's Regime Seeks to Ensure Development by Rallying the Peasants"]

[Text] Bujumbura--"These tales about the Hutu and the Tutsi are merely folk legends," Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, the chief of state of Burundi, states forcefully. Following the slaughter in 1972, by means of which the Tutsi minority, which is now in power in Bujumbura, planned to implement the "final solution" to the Hutu problem, everything having to with ethnic questions is regarded as an "outdated" issue here.

President Bagaza develops this view in the following terms: "There is in Burundi neither any Hutu nor any Tutsi territory. Neither of these peoples has a language, a culture, a religion which is its own. Thus there is only a single tribe, that of the Barundi."

If we are to believe the president of Burundi, the theories of the ethnologists, who distinguish a Hutu majority of Bantu origin, basically dedicated to agriculture, a Tutsi minority of Hamitic origin, made up of conquering herdsmen who came from the north, and a residual, apparently indigenous Twa group, are "in error," and have been "taken over by people of bad faith for exclusively political purposes."

The Law of Silence

Everything which might perpetuate "divisions which have never existed" is therefore strictly prohibited here. President Bagaza proclaims that the government wants to accelerate national reconciliation, and everything representing an obstacle to this goal is summarily swept aside. A few hours' stay suffices for an observer to see that not only are there matters which it is unwise to raise, but also certain words which should be totally forgotten. And so it is that two works published recently, a geography text for the use of school children and the Burundi atlas, brought out with the assistance of French cooperative assistants, discuss the population of the country at length, using no term other than Barundi.

"A diplomat told us that 'No one wants to hear about tribalism or regionalism any more. While a battle is being waged to eliminate them both, discussion of them is scrupulously avoided.' He added, moreover: 'Ten years after the genocide in 1972, the people are living in terror. The army is the only force. It is purposely always on maneuvers in the interior, where the Hutu rural majority lives, such that it is subjected to a continuing series of measures of intimidation.'"

This is not the view of all foreign observers. For example, a Belgian teacher, critical on other points, told us: "The Bagaza government has to its credit serious efforts to effect reconciliation. But its stability is linked directly with the observance of a certain moderation in its friendly attitude toward the Hutu." The leaders in Burundi say without hesitation that "All the citizens of this state are today finally equal before the law, and they all insist, at every opportunity, on the employment of all in the same agricultural occupation, the identity of the patronymics, the multiciplicity of mixed marriages, and the lack (quite relative) of somatic distinctions, etc.

Moderate Options

What seems clear in any case is that, with their recourse to basically different methods, the leaders in Burundi, like moreover those in Rwanda, are making an effort to integrate all of the population elements in national life. But in Bujumbura, as in Kigali, integration is limited by the risk of destabilization posed by extremists--the Tutsi on the frontier, and the Hutu in the other direction.

"All of the Barundi are brothers," the political officials proclaim. But a visiting expert concludes that "In the government, army and administration, the Tutsi dominance cannot be denied. The educational system is elitist, because while primary classes are taught in Kirundi, the language in the secondary schools is French, which gives the French-speaking Tutsi minority an advantage."

Be that as it may, Colonel Bagaza's regime has avoided yielding to the temptation to seek revenge or to engage in purges and political liquidation, or even arbitrary imprisonment. When on 1 November 1976, he succeeded Colonel Micombero, who was forcibly ousted, the new team chose moderation, and renounced political trials. After being kept under house arrest for several months the former president himself was able to leave the country quietly, in 1977, and since then he has lived in the Somali Republic, where he is affiliated with the University of Mogadiscio.

Last May, Colonel Bagaza made a commitment to hold legislative elections in October, a promise which cannot be kept without raising certain problems. In fact, the Tutsi, who are a demographic minority, cannot, apparently, run the risk of a defeat. This is doubtless why one of the members of the president's entourage told us that "Bagaza wants and must effect democratization, but he cannot and must not go too far or too fast."

However, Mr Emile Mworoha, secretary general of the National Unity and Progress Party (UPRONA), regarded as the number 2 man in the regime, states categorically that "The party has defined two priorities: mobilization of the people to increase production, and the democratization of our institutions." This leader, with a doctorate from the Sorbonne, following earlier university studies in Clermont-Ferrand in 1968, believes in Barundi democracy and has made himself its champion. He stresses the fact that, apart from the international contacts of the party, all UPRONA leaders are elected. The Central Committee and the political bureau of the party have, since 1979, replaced the Supreme Military Council, which has now been dissolved. A constitutional referendum was held in November of 1981, and, in addition to the October legislative elections, a presidential election is to be held before 1985.

But the great design of the Bagaza government is the "village settlement" policy. This phrase is a neologism meaning here the specific activity of resettling people for the reorganization of the rural area. In order to facilitate the installation of infrastructures, electrification, water supply and school construction, the government has decided to put an end to the scattered hill settlements characteristic of this country of mountain dwellers, by establishing more villages. It is a matter of bold and risky choice, but one the promoters of the third development plan (1978-1982), who want, as Minister of Rural Development Kabura put it, "to raise the consciousness of the masses through the party," have resolutely undertaken to implement, despite local resistance.

Military Aid From Paris

The policy of village settlement is dictated by the priority goal--development of the rural sector. The plan, "which has only been 60 percent achieved," as is admitted in Bujumbura, was budgeted at 110 billion Burundian francs (1 French franc equals 12 Burundian francs), but in fact only 59 billion have been invested. The drop in the price of coffee, which accounts for more than three-quarters of the export income, and the consequences of the clash between Uganda and Tanzania, explain this relative failure in part. Although this "little war" lasted only 6 months, from June 1978 to January 1979, Burundi, since all of its foreign trade passes through these countries, suffered financial losses estimated at 4 billion Burundian francs.

Whatever the case, the capital income and foreign aid suffice to cover the deficit gap between imports (15 billion Burundian francs) and exports (9 billion). The public debt is modest (12 billion). Not only has the country achieved self-sufficiency in food, but it even exports a certain tonnage of grains to Zambia and Zaire. On the other hand, parallel to the expansion and modernization of its tea and coffee plantations, Burundi is pursuing a realistic industrialization policy. A vast sugar project is being executed in the Mosso region, near the Tanzanian frontier in the eastern part of the country. A glass plant is being built in Bujumbura. But these last-mentioned operations are linked directly with an increase in foreign aid.

The former mother country, Belgium, which had the responsibilities of a mandatory power until 1945, and then those of a trustee until 1962, remains the

main donor country. Several hundred Belgian nationals are serving in cooperative programs here. Belgian private companies and banks control a part of the commercial activity.

But if the bulk of the foreign exchange is still obtained from Belgium, and Belgian citizens are the leading, or indeed the only commercial middlemen, France, the FRG and the European Development Fund are playing an increasing role in the cooperative sector. In addition, the United States has seemed for several months determined not to remain simply the leading client of Burundi, from which it purchases more than half of the coffee harvest. Mrs Kirkpatrick and General Walters visited Bujumbura recently, and an American program of aid for rural development is in the process of being carried out.

Having entered the Soviet orbit during the preceding regime, Burundi has now distanced itself from Moscow. The national army has Soviet equipment, the maintenance of which is still provided by a number of technicians, but in the military sector, it is France which has taken over technical assistance from Belgium, since 1973. Gradually, French manufactured automatic machine guns are replacing Soviet materiel. The French military mission, commanded by a colonel, sees to the training of instructors in the various military schools, including the police school and the noncommissioned officers school in Bujumbura, and, through direct aid, is equipping an engineering battalion. Some 30 commissioned and noncommissioned officers are permanently assigned here, and have helped the Burundian army to perfect a form of military service adapted to the civil engineering tasks.

France recently made Burundi a gift of a container vessel to strengthen the Lake Tanganyika fleet. The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation has contributed to the financing of the work of modernizing the international airport at Bujumbura, the building of a land station in the capital, and the modernization of the radiobroadcasting system. The visit paid by the French chief of state should provide President Bagaza with an opportunity to increase French aid in the form of national education and defense. This is what the president of Burundi told us, adding: "France is more likely than any other country in the world to cooperate with us. The old majority was interested exclusively in exporting French technology. President Mitterrand is sensitive to the difficulties specific to the less advanced countries."

5157
CSO: 3419/78

AIRBORNE EMERGENCY RELIEF OPERATIONS BEGUN

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 16 Sep 82 pp 2-4

[Text] The disastrous food situation in northern Chad is worrying the Chadian Government and particularly the Office of Natural Disasters, which has organized an extensive food airlife in cooperation with UN organizations. This initiative was prompted both by the people's urgent need for food and the inaccessibility of these areas by road.

The areas of BET [Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti], Batha, the geographical Ouaddai, Guera and Salamat are in a situation of catastrophic famine, and the dead are being counted by locality. The consequences of the three years of war and the continuing drought have produced this situation, which negates the efforts of the farmers and livestock raisers. Aware of the problem, the Chad Government tried to help the local people by bringing in food by land. However, this initial aid operation was not enough, and consideration was then given to an airlift. An appeal was made to the international community through the UN Office for Coordination of Diaster Relief (UNDRO) to help in getting food stocks at Ndjamena to the famine-afflicted areas. This operation has been underway for two weeks.

Large Mercules transports chartered by France, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands are carrying food nonstop to Ati, Amtiman, Abeche, Fada, Mongo and Faya Largeau.

The goal of the airlift operation was to transport 3,000 tons of food to the six northern prefectures by 25 September: sorghum, milk and oil for Mongo and Amtiman areas, and millet, milk and oil for the other areas. The food volume planned by the Office of Natural Disasters will help more than 400,000 people over the two-month interim period.

A coordination committee including representatives of foreign affairs, transport, interior, defense, natural disasters and the various UN organizations has been formed to supervise this airlift of food in Chad. The UNDRO has sent an adviser on logistics and airlifting, as well as an administrative expert to help the Chadian officials carry out this operation. The committee's role is to organize and coordinate the various activities involved in the operation on the basis of a program developed by the Office for the Struggle Against Natural Disasters. The inclusion in the committee of representatives from key government departments will make it possible to smooth out

difficulties that crop up. Aside from some technical problems concerning the landing strips at Ati and Fada, the operation is going well.

Parallel to this airlift operation, the Natural Disasters Office is carrying out a project, thanks to financing by the U.S. Agency for International Development and the participation of CARE Tachad and the CTT [expansion unknown], for land transport of 2,000 tons of food in Kanem and Lac. Some 20 trailer trucks have been requisitioned for this project. The conditions in these two prefectures are like those in the areas being reached by the airlift.

The commissioner of the Office for the Struggle Against Natural Disasters, Dr Abdoulaye Dig Djag, told us in our meeting with him about the beginning of aid operations directed to the south. The approaching harvest and the significantly better food situation in that part of the country indicate a smaller scale operation. However, trucks carrying food are already on their way to Bongor, and they will drop off small quantities of grain and milk all along the way. Thus, villages such as Koundoul, Mandelia, Mailao and several others will be restocked with food. Food will also be transported from the Lere storage center in the direction Lere--Pala--Moundou--Doba--Sarh.

The office's main problem in this operation to the south is logistics. The reason is the shortage of transport to supply the southern area. This problem is at least on the way to improvement after restoration of security in these areas.

The distribution of food underway throughout Chad is part of the urgent aid program instituted by the World Food Program, whose purpose is to help peoples threatened with famine. According to Dr Abdoulaye Dig Djag, the donors attach great importance to having the food reach the people with priority need. Officials are thus not included in this group. He said that the food for officials in service is obtained by their departments through special contact with the World Food Program. A private donation of 4,000 tons of food was made to Ndjamena city as a whole. This unique donation will not be repeated. This is why, in inaugurating the food distribution campaign in Ndjamena, the commissioner warned everyone not to expect continued distribution. We should repeat that officials will not be supplied in their official capacity. Since the recent irregularities which occurred in the Ndjamena operation, only the district distributions are being continued. (ATP)

9920
CSO: 3419/12

AIR TCHAD PLANNING TO RESUME DOMESTIC FLIGHTS

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 13 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] With the arrival of its DC-3 in Ndjamena yesterday, the national company Air Tchad plans to resume domestic flights. The plane has been sent to Brazzaville for reconditioning in the Air-Afrique workshops. The second plane, a DC-4, will arrive next week.

Air Tchad has already set up a schedule for the DC-3 to serve towns in the interior of the country. Four routes have been scheduled. The first will be Ndjamena-Bourgor-Pala-Moundou-Ndjamena; the second, Ndjamena-Sarh-Am-Timan. Two daily flights will link the capital to Abeche via two routes: Ndjamena-Abeche-Faya-Ndjamena; and Ndjamena-Abeche-Ati-Mongo-Ndjamena. Company officials expect to use the DC-3 they have acquired to cover the main towns. Use of the DC-4 expected to arrive on 21 September will depend on demand and the need to open new routes. "Until now the company has contended itself with providing service for pilgrimages." Twice a year, Air Tchad charters planes to carry Chadian pilgrims to Mecca. The current operation is going well. Thus far, 13 flights have transported 2,000 pilgrims to the holy places. Officials have initially predicted a minimum of 20 flights. This minimum has already been exceeded.

The burden of service to interior towns and the various pilgrimage services will not permit full resumption of Air Tchad's operations. Financing problems limit all its actions in this direction. The Transport Office is contacting friendly countries and international organizations in an effort to find ways and means to enable the national company, whose importance to the reconstruction is evident, to become fully operational. (ATP)

9920
CSO: 3419/12

BRIEFS

BANK SUPPORTS FOOD PRODUCTION SCHEME--Figures released in the 1981 annual report of the Lesotho Bank show a net profit of 652,000 maluti over the previous year. This represents a steady growth rate over its early years of high fluctuations in profit and loss. The bank experienced its highest loss of 417,000 maluti in 1979, while the next year showed a net increase of 424,000 maluti. Last year's total assets increased by 29 percent to 111.5 million maluti while the bank's total deposits rose by 28 percent to 98.5 million maluti. The bank management sees last year's overall growth rate as a healthy sign that will enable the bank to make more realistic plans for future expansion. In its review of the country's economic growth, Lesotho Bank cites the Mansatlala--self-sufficiency in food production--as the most rewarding food production scheme for which government funds have been set aside. It further predicts that Mansatlala and related irrigation and integrated rural development projects will have their greatest impact on the country's economy if they are extended to cover a wider area in the future. The report says increased support for these and labor-intensive small-scale enterprises in favor of large-scale industry will enable the country to develop a more productive, self-reliant society. [Text] [MB271306 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/157

DEBTS RESCHEDULED WITH BRITISH CREDITORS

AB222154 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The Liberian Government today signed an agreement to reschedule its debt repayment to British commercial banks and financial institutions.

At a ceremony which took place at the foreign and commonwealth office in London, Liberia's ambassador to the United Kingdom, Dr Harry Moniba, signed for the Liberian Government, while Mr (?Stanley) Oswald, the British foreign and commonwealth minister of state, signed for his government.

According to the Liberian press counsellor in London, the debt rescheduling is the result of the conference held in Paris in December 1980. Speaking at the ceremony, Mr Oswald said the signing was a manifestation of the good relationship existing between the United Kingdom and Liberia. Mr Oswald also welcomed the Liberian Government's determination to return the country to civilian rule in 1985. He expressed condolence to the head of state, the government and people of Liberia for the recent landslide disaster at the Mano River mines.

Ambassador Moniba thanked the British Government for the debt rescheduling and said it represented the cordial relationship existing between the United Kingdom and Liberia which he said dates back to 1848. He said the Government of Liberia will uphold the terms of the agreement in keeping with the friendly ties existing between the two countries.

Dr Moniba expressed the hope that the debt rescheduling would give Liberia an opportunity to make arrangements for the repayment of debts owed British commercial banks and financial institutions.

Dr Moniba, on behalf of Head of State Doe, thanked the British Government for responding to Liberia's call on friendly countries to provide relief assistance for victims of the recent landslide disaster in Mano River. He said Liberia appreciates the message of condolence and the medical gift which were sent by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and the British Government. Dr Moniba also said that Liberia would continue to forge good relationship with the government and people of the United Kingdom for the mutual benefit of our two countries and world peace.

CSO: 3400/166

DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY TO BE CONDUCTED IN NOVEMBER

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

ZOMBA, Wednesday

A DEMOGRAPHIC sample survey will be conducted throughout the country during the month of November, 1982, the National Statistical Office here announced yesterday.

A press release said the survey is aimed at estimating the current growth rate of the population and estimating the total population.

"This information will enable us to update the 1977 Malawi population census data," the statement said.

Among the information sought during the survey would be particulars of age, marital status, and particulars of births and deaths which occurred in households during the previous twelve months.

The National Statistical Office staff members, will visit all households in selected rural and urban areas to collect this information with effect from November 1, 1982.

"They will carry with them relevant letters of introduction," the press release said.

The survey will be conducted in accordance with the Statistics Act, 1967, and the information collected will be kept strictly confidential, it said.

All persons in households interviewed and the general public, are cordially requested to give their usual cooperation and assistance for the success of this important national exercise. — MANA

CSO: 3400/160

FISHING NOW BOOSTING TOURISM INDUSTRY

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 28 Oct 82 p 10

[Article by Egbert Mhango]

[Text]

MANGOCHI

WITH more than 300 species, Lake Malaŵi contains more kinds of fish than any other lake in the world, and some are found nowhere else. By comparison only 40 species are found in the North American Great Lakes.

Some species like the exotic, rock-dwelling and brightly-coloured mbuna — cichlid — are so unique that they are among the most sought after fish in the aquarium trade in many parts of the world.

Malaŵi has established a park for these and other species of fauna.

PARK

The creation of the Lake Malaŵi National Park (LAMNAP) will protect the rare cichlid fish which is endemic to Lake Malaŵi and thereby help attract tourists to the country.

It will in no way interfere with the aquarium fish trade which earns the country something in the region of K500,000 (half a million kwacha) in foreign exchange annually.

Gazetted in 1980, the LAMNAP covers 87 square kilometres of land and water of the whole Cape Maclear Peninsula, forest reserve islands of Domwe, Thumbi West, Thumbi East, Humbo, Mwenya, Mbwadzulu, Mphandi and Nkhudzi Spit in Mangochi District as well as Nakhuma and Maleli Islands in Salima District.

The area has a variety of natural habitat which range from rocky shorelines to sandy beaches, wooded hillsides to swamps and lagoons and, of course, picturesque rocky islands.

TOURISM

According to an official of the National Parks and Wildlife Department the concept of the Lake Malaŵi National Park was mooted to preserve a sample of Lake Malaŵi with particular reference to the rocky lakeshore and its specialised Cichlid (Mbuna) communities.

It was also aimed at developing the tourist industry in a manner which is consistent with the preservation of the biological and aesthentic features of the area.

"The concept of any national park is to preserve a representative sample of a certain community," the official states.

The official explains that the broad objectives of the Lake Park are the protection of Cichlid fish around the rocky shorelines of the park and the watersheds within so as to prevent erosion and sedimentation of the bime aquatic habitats and the destruction of its scenic quality.

It is also aimed at the encouragement of visitors at a level consistent with the overall objectives of the park and of research within the park particularly involving the many fish species endemic to Lake Malaŵi.

Provision of interpretative facilities for visitors to learn about the ecology and history of the park and also the protection of the historic features are also among the main objectives.

FACILITIES

The park is the first of its kind in the world to give protection to a tropical, deep and fresh water rift valley lake which has the rare, brilliantly — coloured Mbuna fish.

The park is of international importance to nature conservation and its development represents a major step forward in the conservation efforts of the Malaŵi Government.

"Although fish are the primary interest, the whole of the Cape Maclear Peninsula, its surrounding islands and other landward areas of the park are of great importance," the official points out.

MORE FUNDS

Development of the park, has already begun and a 22.86-metre boat is being constructed for the park at Mpwepwe Fisheries Training School in Mangochi District.

It is expected that some staff houses and part of offices will be built at the LAMNAP headquarters at Monkey Bay as part of phase one.

During phase one a total of K118,615 has been made available. The second phase will need more funds to build more staff houses, office and information centre at the headquarters, boat-shed shore and a workshop at Cape Maclear and also for buying partol boats, office equipment, visual aids, interpretation equipment and for up-grading of roads in Cape Maclear area.

A tourist industry can only succeed if there is adequate accommodation by way of international standard hotels and lodges and these have not been included in the development budget of the park's first and second phases.—MANA

CSO: 3400/160

MOZAMBIQUE'S WAR REPORTEDLY HITTING COUNTRY HARD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 82 p 6

[Text]

LILONGWE (Malawi). — An increasingly ferocious guerrilla war in Mozambique is seriously damaging neighbouring Malawi. Officials in the capital of the tiny, landlocked country look on helplessly as rebels fighting the Maputo Government attack Malawi's trade lifelines.

With rising dismay they see guerrillas blow up rail tracks to the sea and cut the road south to Zimbabwe.

Thousands of tonnes of fertiliser vital for Malawi's crops are stranded in the Indian Ocean port of Beira.

The officials are drawing up plans for an emergency airlift, requiring outside help, to save next year's harvests of maize, tobacco, tea and sugar, the four pillars of the economy.

Malawi, once known as the slum of the British Empire, had been an African economic success story from independence in 1964 until the close of 1970s, when it was hit by world recession. The picture was beginning to brighten again this year when the warfare in Mozambique took a turn for the worse.

"The future of the whole economy has been muddied by these transport difficulties," said one official.

Malawi, 900 km long and never more than 160 km wide, protrudes like a splinter into northwestern Mozambique, where rebels of the National Resistance Movement (RNM) are causing chaos in their fight against the Marxist Government of President Samora Machel.

They appear to concentrate on economic targets, cheifly Mozambique's ports, railways, roads and bridges.

Mozambique's trade routes are a key to the success of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), a community formed by nine Black countries, including Malawi, mainly to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa and its giant transport networks.

SADCC accuses South Africa of sponsoring the RNM as part of a covert war of regional destabilisation to keep its neighbours dependent. Regional officials feel that if Mozambique cannot work neither can SADCC.

"It is necessary to understand that without security there can be no economic co-operation," Zimbabwean State Security Minister Emmerson Munangagwa, whose own country has been badly affected by the fighting in Mozambique, said last week.

Malawi, officially one of the world's 30 poorest nations, depends for its income on exports of tobacco, tea and sugar. It must import fertiliser, fuel and spare parts to survive.

As cars queued outside a nearby filling station for dribbles of petrol, Transport Ministry officials in Lilongwe said that almost all of Malawi's trade should go through the Indian Ocean ports of Beira and Nacala, with Beira taking about 80 percent.

But only five trains had got through from Beira in the past two months.

If the rebels had not blown the line, drivers had derailed their trains because fear of attack made them drive too fast for the old and rickety track, they said.

Malawi ordered 82 000 tonnes of fertiliser for this year's planting season, beginning with the rains now building in clouds gathering gloomily around the mountains. So far only 4 000 tonnes has arrived, from 20 000 tonnes delivered to Beira.

"The fertiliser was offloaded at Beira in a record one day, then the line was blown up. It was no sooner repaired when it was blown up again," one official said.

He added that it had been working smoothly for 11 days. Then his telephone rang.

He replaced the receiver, turned away quietly from his desk and said: "We've just been informed there has been another derailment. The line is down again."

The officials said Malawi needed at least 20 000 tonnes of fertiliser to save next year's harvest. Their only hope appeared to be an airlift from Beira — five or six times more costly than rail.

Finance officials estimated the emergency operation could cost up to $12-million (about R14-million), about a third of Malawi's regular import shipping bill for an entire year.

The transport officials said the Nacala line had not been attacked, but that it was in poor repair and capable of handling only one small train a day at best.

The port was under-equipped and already choked with goods for Malawi, they said.

Malawi's main alternative to rail, the road through Tete to Zimbabwe, has been virtually unusable since June.

The only other road south lies through Zambia but it is twice as long, forcing up costs and refuelling inflation, which Malawi had begun to bring under control.

Malawi could use the railway north to Tanzania through Zambia, but the port of Dar Es Salaam is already congested and the railway desperately inefficient, regional officials said.

The transport officials said Malawi had to turn to South Africa for fuel supplies. "No one else in the region has as much to spare," said one as the country emerged from a week of dry pumps.

Another official said it was ironic that South Africa was the only sure source of supply for SADCC's landlocked countries — Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.

Some diplomats in Lilongwe doubted if South Africa was behind the RNM campaign in Mozambique. The White-ruled Republic denies the charge and is helping transport fuel to Malawi. Others said they suspected a classic carrot-and-stick approach.

Malawi is South Africa's big diplomatic success in Africa. Life President Kamazu Banda has long insisted that the best way to persuade Pretoria to change its racial policies was through dialogue and not boycott, so Lilongwe hosts the only South African Embassy in Black Africa.

But over recent months Malawi has appeared to be moving closer to its Black neighbours. It joined the SADCC and has established diplomatic relations with Mozambique, an ideological opposite.

Officials describe Malawi's relations with the Mozambicans — bitter foes of South Africa — as cordial.

Malawian and Mozambican officials meet regularly to deal with security problems, they said.

Some diplomats view the attacks on Malawi's trade jugular as a warning to the country not to wander off too far with its new-found friends. "It's a shot across the bows," said a senior envoy.

CSO: 3400/160

BRIEFS

FISH FARMING URGED--A survey on Malawi's fish industry has recommended that fish farming should be developed to supplement the country's local and export fish requirements. The survey, which was carried out by the Malawi Export Promotion Council says that there is great threat to Chambo supplies. According to the report, Zambia and Zimbabwe are Malawi's main fish export markets with Mozambique and South Africa taking up minimal amounts. Fish exports have been in excess of K2 million. In 1977 total fish exports to Zambia were K381,437 and in 1980 the figure went up to K614,734. On the other hand, exports to Zimbabwe jumped from K15,345 in 1979 to K1.5 million in 1980. Chambo provides protein to the people of Malawi and at the same time sells fast both on local and export markets. But since the fish export demand will depend on the population growth, the survey suggests that fish farming could be a possible alternative. Malawi's Fisheries Department has already established a considerable experimental fish farming programme. The trial unit and commercial farms are developing in some parts of the Southern Region. [Text] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 16-22 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/160

INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT IN FREE ZONE REPORTED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 26 Sep 82 pp 1,7

[Text] From July of 1981 to last June, the Free Zone reported 2,097 additional jobs, despite the economic difficulties being experienced by other economic sectors. The textile sector accounted for the largest number of the jobs created during this period.

In fact, this sector, which employed 19,051 persons as of 30 June last year, has seen its ranks increased by an additional 1,980 persons. This sector accounted for some 85 percent of the manpower employed in manufacturing in the Free Zone as of last 30 June. The number of jobs in the Free Zone as of that date totaled 24,720.

This industrial sector, despite the repercussions caused by the economic recession on the world level, is continuing to advance in terms of jobs created. Reliable sources say that the potential for creating jobs in the Free Zone runs about 15 percent per year. But a large proportion of the jobs created in the course of the year served to offset the dismissals caused by the closing down of other enterprises in the Free Zone.

Apart from the textile sector, which has experienced expansion where job creation is concerned, the industrial line producing jewelry saw a leap of 127 jobs, from 429 to 556, during the same period. The manpower employed in the factories producing gloves experienced a decline of more than 20 percent, from 1,011 jobs in June of 1981 to 774 last June. The number of industrial units in operation in the manufacturing sector in the Free Zone was 115 at the end of last June, as compared to about 100 in June of 1981.

On the other hand, income from the export of articles manufactured in the industrial Free Zone experienced a 39 percent increase in value during the first half of this year, in comparison to the corresponding period last year. In fact, Free Zone exports brought in 610 million rupees between this last January and June, with imports totaling 399,800,000 rupees overall. The performance for the first 6 months of the preceding year was as follows:

Exports--410,100,000 rupees
Imports--353,400,000 rupees

Imports include raw materials and equipment for the new units which have been put into production. Let us recall that last year, for the first time, income from Free Zone exports brought the Mauritian economy more than 1 billion rupees, or more exactly, 1,079,500,000.

The textile sector brought in 875,500,000 rupees. The portion represented by added value is estimated by reliable sources in the sector at 360 million rupees, or a third of the total export income of the Free Zone.

Moreover, industrial circles questioned by L'EXPRESS about the prospects for development in the production sector for the balance of the year immediately stressed that the manufacturing Free Zone is currently experiencing a difficult period where orders are concerned.

The world economic slump, the harsh competition between Mauritian products and those manufactured in the various countries where Mauritius markets its products, and protectionism raised to the level of a principle are cited by the industrialists as the reasons for the difficult situation. But other circles involved in marketing say that the Mauritian industrialists should abandon the beaten path to seek out other Nordic markets, and that they should formulate a more forceful promotional and marketing policy to highlight the presence of Mauritian products on these markets.

Industrial circles are impatiently awaiting the renewal of the American quota as of this coming 1 October. The quota of 1.3 million items of knitwear is being viewed as a lifesaver. "It is an uncertain period" which is currently prevailing where clothing and fashions are concerned, an industrialist stresses. The present period is one of talks. A number of businesses are negotiating with possible buyers. But the industrialists indicate that the talks are proving difficult, because money is becoming scarcer and dearer and the customers do not want further risk. They are only buying when certain of being able to sell the goods. This situation is having a direct effect on the order books of Mauritian enterprises for the coming year. Some industrialists say that they have orders enough to continue operating their machinery until the end of the year. But then? "We are negotiating, and prices will suffer because we will have to cut them to remain competitive with the products from other countries." This is the conclusion Mauritian industrialists are deriving from the harsh economic reality.

5157
CSO: 3419/75

BRIEFS

RPL CRITIQUES GOVERNMENT--The Progress and Liberty Rally (RPL) held its third postelectoral press conference in Port Louis yesterday morning. The subjects discussed were the first 100 days of the MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People], the reappearance of the party weekly L'ESPOIR on 15 October, the municipal elections this coming December and the submission of a memorandum to the ministers of employment and social security in which the RPL proposes "temporary solutions to the unemployment crisis" (see below). The RPL, represented by its leader, Philippe Blackburn, Karl Abraham and Clency Mariapa, while making various comments of a general nature (moderate), "believes that it is too soon to judge this young and inexperienced government which finds itself faced with a world recession in its first 100 days of absolute power." On the municipal elections, Philippe Blackburn said that while the party hopes for decentralization of authority and depoliticization of the municipal elections, it does not plan to participate in them, but reserves the right to support its members if they run as candidates on independent slates at the request of the taxpayers. "To attempt to present partisan political resistance to the government through the municipal elections would be unrealistic, and would work against the development of the towns," Mr. Blackburn said. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 25 Sep 82 p 4] 5157

DENIAL OF LIBYAN LOAN RUMOR--"The rumor to the effect that the government asked for and obtained a loan of 9 billion rupees from the Libyan Jamahiriya is devoid of any basis," Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth told the legislative assembly yesterday, adding that there was never any question of pressure from the PSM on the government to reject the Libyan offer, since there never was any offer. Mr Jugnauth said that this rumor was promoted for the purpose of sowing confusion among the public by those who nurture illusions. He asked the Mauritian public to place no faith in it. [Text] [Port Louis ADVANCE in French 30 Sep 82 p 1] 5157

NATIONALIZATION OF PORT URGED--The Port Trade Union Front (FSP), an association of the majority of the large port trade unions (PLHDWU [Port Louis Harbor and Dock Workers Union], the Merchant Navy and Fishing Vessels Employees Union, the CSML Employees Union and the Mauritius Marine Authority Employees Union) will shortly make its position on the Cargo Handling Corporation known to the government. As is known, the government announced the establishment of the Cargo Handling Corporation for the purpose of better control of income in the port and enabling the country to benefit from its

income in the speech from the throne. According to the FSP, the establishment of the Cargo Handling Corporation should be preceded by the "complete nationalization" of the port. In this case, the term nationalization includes "the taking over by the Cargo Handling Corporation and the Mauritius Marine Authority of the commercial activities directly linked with the port, currently being carried out by private companies such as Container Services Mauritius Ltd., the CCSML, the Stevedoring Company and United Docks. The FSP, whose position is now being supported by the cadres of the DAWSEA, as well, will make clear and definite proposals. The port, according to this organization, should be "entirely nationalized" and the private sector, which at present has firm control of the port through multiple companies, should be "totally excluded" from this sector, playing no role within the Cargo Handling Corporation. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Sep 82 p 5] 5157

POLICE TRANSFERS--Major transfers affecting about 175 members of the police force were made last week. This time the transfers included soldiers of the Special Mobile Force (SMF), in a number reported by the sources involved to be about 50. When questioned by L'EXPRESS, police force officials stated that this is but a routine move within the force. Despite these assurances, there is a certain frustration within the force because of the steps taken. Moreover, the question of imposing early retirement on certain high-ranking police officers was the subject of heated discussion during a recent meeting attended by backbenchers and ministers and an important MMM official. The government calmed the fears of the protestors by announcing that the firm steps required will be taken in the proper time and place. [Excerpt] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 26 Sep 82 p 7] 5157

REGISTERED FIREARMS--Firearm permits are only issued after an investigation and for very specific reasons. The fees for the various types of firearms, ranging from air rifles to pistols, are established by law, and 3,740 citizens of Mauritius hold such permits for hunting or for security purposes. The prime minister, who provided the chamber with this information yesterday, added that the police exercise very strict control. After a question from Mr Finlay Salesse as to whether he is aware of the fact that notorious PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] activists are carrying weapons on Rodrigues, Mr Jugnauth answered that he did not know the reasons. It is possible that the police have given them permits for security reasons. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 30 Sep 82 p 1] 5157

FREE ZONE PROMOTION--Minister of Commerce, Industry, Prices and Consumer Protection Abdool Kader Ahmed Bhayat, working closely with the technicians at his ministry, plans the creation of a new body which will concern itself with promoting investments and exports from the Free Zone. It will be called the Mauritius Export Promotion Authority (MEPA). The minister attaches great importance to this project, and there is every indication that a draft law designed to establish the MEPA will be submitted to the legislative assembly before the end of this year. Minister Bhayat has already had working sessions with the individuals involved in this specific field, and believes that only the relaunching of the Free Zone can help the government resolve the problem of unemployment. The establishment of the MEPA follows

recommendations by Irish experts who, relying on the experience of their own country, made several proposals with a view to the relaunching of the Free Zone. [Text] [Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 20 Oct 82 p 1] 5157

FREE ZONE LAYOFFS--The General Workers Federation (GWF) will issue an appeal to all of the main trade union organizations in the country calling for the formation of a common front in order to combat dismissals and the unacceptable situation prevailing in the Free Zone. A special meeting of the executive board of the GWF will be held for this purpose during the weekend. Despite the amendments made to the Labor Act, dismissals are continuing, worse than ever, stated F. Soopramanien, president of the GWF. "With the proslavery legislation existing in the Free Zone, abuses are the rule," he added. Using bank overdrafts as the pretext, some factories have made a number of workers technically unemployed. The term "until further notice" means an indefinite period of time, F. Soopramanien added. [Text] [Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 20 Oct 82 p 1] 5157

CSO: 3419/72

OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON NEED TO CONTROL COOPERANTS' 'INVASION'

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 Sep 82 pp 8-9

[Speech by First Party Secretary and Resident Minister Armando Guebuza: "Priority for Mozambicans on the Labor Market"]

> [Text] Another meeting of government enterprise management officials from districts in the capital of Sofala was held on 22 and 23 September; First Party Secretary and Resident Minister in Sofala Armando Guebuza delivered an important off-the-cuff speech at the opening of this meeting.

At the close of this meeting, the first provincial party secretary in Sofala issued various guidelines, to the effect that it is necessary urgently to carry out the directives emerging from the earlier meetings which still hold true.

Among the aspects which deserve the consideration of the highest party and government leaders in this part of the country we have the question of the "invasion of cooperants" which has not been discussed sufficiently in detail in the study groups and which seems rather hidden in the summaries presented at this full meeting.

Because of the importance of this question and because it is a matter of concern for many citizens, we are herewith reproducing an extract of the speech by the first party secretary during the closing session.

"Our republic contracts for the services of cooperants who are supposed to transmit their knowledge as a gesture of friendship and solidarity on their part because this is a sacrifice. They leave their families and their customary life environment to come to Mozambique, a faraway land, with the problems it has and they work with us.

"The sacrifice they make is compensated morally only for themselves through the knowledge they transmit to the Mozambicans. Fortunately, most of the cooperants we have in Mozambique are carrying out this task. But if this task is to be carried out the way it should, it must be carried out in the work sector, that is to say, if a man is a mechanic, he must be employed in the field of mechanics, if he is an electronics engineer, he must be employed in

the electronics field; if he is a doctor, he must be employed in medicine; if he is an economist, he must be employed in the field of the economy. In other words, each individual must in this sector be able to apply his knowledge so as to transmit it to the Mozambicans. But there are many other fields.

"But we cannot accept a situation where cooperants come to us as technicians to establish the conditions that will provide work for Mozambicans who are as qualified as they are or perhaps even more so. The Mozambicans have priority when it comes to jobs. This is their homeland, it is the homeland which they conquered. We ask for cooperants to come so that they may do what we cannot do for ourselves and besides the idea is to create friendships with their peoples and with individuals.

"Now, if somebody turns up without this qualification, then it does not make any sense to employ him in the place of a Mozambican citizen. That is wrong. If he has a permit to reside in Mozambique and wants to be employed, then he is entitled to a job but he must enter the regular labor market where Mozambicans have priority. I think that this is perfectly normal. If Mozambicans do not have priority on the labor market in Mozambique, where then could they have that priority? If they do not have priority, we would be instituting paternalism here in the People's Republic of Mozambique and our homeland would not be our own.

"The provincial labor directorate must study this issue and must find ways to permit our cooperants to work in the best possible environment, with the affection which our people reserve for their true friends. But we must not allow a situation where Mozambicans with adequate qualifications are sacrificed in favor of somebody who is not a citizen."

5058
CSO: 3442/24

DEVELOPMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY PLANNED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Sep 82 p 15

[Text] In 1985, Mozambique will be able to have its own pharmaceutical industry in place. In its first phase, it will be devoted to the production of pills, drugs, capsules, syrup, creams, lotions, and drops. The next phase, which will begin between 1986 and 1987, will bring the manufacture of ampoules and serums.

This information was disclosed to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE by a reliable source in the Ministry of Health who told us that the country will save about $2 million per year (approximately 74,000 contos) in the import of medications.

The importance of developing a national pharmaceutical industry is also underscored by the fact that the country has been dependent on the import of these very expensive products.

We also learned that this project, which is to be implemented, will cost the country no less than 500,000 contos.

For the first time in the history of the People's Republic of Mozambique, we are now undertaking an effort of this size, along with the training of domestic cadres qualified in supervising the correct operation of this sector; this is a crucial question at this time.

Foreign companies and countries have already been contacted in this connection for the purpose of sending us the technology necessary for a factory that will turn out Oralite, to be set up in the city of Beira. This factory will also be very important in the training of domestic cadres for the future pharmaceutical industry of the republic.

This Oralite factory (turning out oral hydration salts for the treatment of diarrhea) is very important to the country in view of the fact that diarrhea is currently a health problem here.

The factory will essentially supply the domestic market.

The construction work and the selection of personnel for subsequent training are to be completed by the end of December. The respective equipment is

scheduled to arrive during the last week of January of next year; it is supposed to come from Hungary and it is to be installed between February and March.

Cadre training will be started in April for a period of 3 months so that production can be started in June.

This project will be managed by the UNIDO (United Nations Organization for International Development) which in turn has contracted with a Hungarian enterprise that will handle the technological part of this project.

5058
CSO: 3442/24

MANICA CORN PRODUCTION SERIOUSLY AFFECTED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese [date and page number not given]

[Article by Daniel Cuambe: "Corn Production Seriously Impaired"]

[Text] Manica--Statistical data on the corn crop situation disclosed recently objectively show that the current harvest drive in the district of Manica is in serious trouble.

According to data disclosed by the outgoing district director of agriculture during an activity review meeting at the end of the visit by the governor of the Province of Manica to the district by the same name, out of the 700 tons that were to have constituted the total corn requirement for consumption throughout the district under normal conditions, as of this moment, not even 175 tons have so far been harvested.

In view of the situation pointed out earlier, the top leader in the Province of Manica questioned those present (district officials): "Where are you going to go looking for food to give to the people? Who will help you when you have the most fertile soil in the province?"

Outgoing district agriculture director Luis Madengulane tried to justify himself, pointing to incomprehensible difficulties and blaming them for this failure; this line of argument was categorically rejected by Maj Manuel Antonio.

He announced that, as an alternate measure, an area of 25 hectares of irrigated corn cultivation land would immediately be set aside; but this is not enough to solve the problem if measures are not taken in line with the fact that the final product does not meet the requirements and that the yield itself will be poor.

The district director mentioned a figure of about 170 tons of potatoes estimated for this agricultural harvest but that is likewise not enough. This resulted in a deadlock whose origin, as was made quite clear during this meeting, was essentially due to mismanagement.

Data disclosed during the meeting show that the district of Manica during the 1979 harvest drive produced 800 tons of corn. How come this figure cannot be achieved today?

When the official said that the corn production target is in trouble, due to the lack of farm tools, plows, and planters as well as miscellaneous damage Maj Manuel Antonio questioned his conversation partner as to whether or not these facts were reflected in the plan.

Of course, there was no overall answer to this question from the top leader of the Province of Manica since he himself recalled that, during one the meetings of the top party and government management bodies in the province, a report on the district of Manica was presented to the effect that the wagons were seriously damaged because they had been overloaded with farm products deriving from the current harvest drive. "What about now? Are the wagons all gone?" the provincial governor asked the outgoing agriculture district director and the representatives of all local government agencies.

5058
CSO: 3442/24

CUBAN, SOVIET MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Cuban Teachers in Unango

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] So that the children of Unango in Niassa Province can continue their schooling from the seventh through the ninth grades, the Republic of Cuba is going to start a recruitment campaign in that socialist country of Latin America to procure teachers for Mozambique. This was pledged some days ago in Niassa by Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, who is on a visit to Mozambique.

The Cuban leader, who meanwhile left Nampula yesterday for Tete, as he progressed on his trip, made the above announcement at a meeting held in the area where the planned city of Unango is now being built.

At the same meeting, which tens of persons attended, Jorge Risquet also announced that Cuban doctors and orderlies will come to work in the hospital being constructed at Unango. This health center, which will have a 20-bed capacity, is to be built also in the future city of Unango.

Mozambique and Cuba in the Same Trench

"Our country is a poor, small country," the Cuban leader said, "a country blockaded by Yankee imperialism. Our wealth, the wealth of our country, is in the people and their internationalist feeling. For that is the reason we can send Cuban men and women out to work in health and education. These are the basic elements for the development of a country."

Jorge Risquet made these remarks and then added that the struggle of the Mozambican people and the struggle of the Cuban people is the same. The construction of socialism in the two countries is the goal which seeks for the happiness of the two peoples, he went on to say.

Also in the meeting, Risquet expressed his conviction that the plans made by the FRELIMO Party and by the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] Government for the Unango project would be carried out, especially because of the participation and determination of the people in the construction of the new-type city.

Training at USSR Lenin Institute

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] A group from Mozambique including cadres of party schools and members of the Mozambique Youth Organization (OJM) left recently for the USSR where they will attend various courses which will run from 6 to 10 months.

In this Mozambican contingent are party cadres who are going to study at the Lenin International Institute for 6 months, four professors of the FRELIMO Party schools, who have been already trained, will attend leadership courses at the same school.

As for the youth, OJM member Boaventura Francisco Mahole said at the Maputo international airport minutes before departing for Moscow, along with three other militants of the organization, that they will take a 10-month leadership course at the Lenin Komsomol higher school.

Fishing Instruction in USSR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Sep 82 p 12

[Text] The last group of scholarship students from Mozambique to the Soviet Union for the current school year left here on Thursday. This brought the total to 123 for the year. They will attend various courses in the USSR.

This group consisted of 27 students from the fishing sector.

More than 100 of the scholarship students have gone to the USSR to study in courses at the middle level. A group of 17 Eduardo Mondlane University students, will take higher level courses.

The 27 students sent by the State Secretariat for Fishing will constitute the last group and they will attend courses at USSR fishing industries school. The State Secretariat for Coal and Hydrocarbons sent 52 students to technical schools which specialize in coal, gas, and petroleum.

Of the remainder, 7 will study geology and 11, topography; 4 will be trained as gymnastic and athletic experts.

Last year, 109 Mozambican students studied in educational centers in the USSR; in 1980, there were 11.

9972
CSO: 3442/8

HOPES FOR SOYA PRODUCTION INCREASE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The production of soya--a product of great nutritive value--is about to realize a remarkable increase in our country. This warrants a plan to grow 500,000 tons annually starting at the end of this decade. This information was learned yesterday by our reporters at the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIA).

According to the source of this information, soya cultivation in industrial quantities is possible, as has been shown in experimental plantings made at 19 different places in the country.

Soya production is important in the struggle to eliminate hunger in our country. Although consumption by the population at present is practically nil, soya has a nutritive value far greater than some products regularly more appreciated in Mozambique.

Soya production is now being developed on state farm plots, in an area of approximately 700 hectares. In the last agricultural year, 545 tons were produced in the entire country.

This figure will be increased to 4,000 tons next year. From 1984 to 1986, soya production goals will vary from 12,000 to 30,000 tons.

The soya production project has been initiated in order to make up for some food deficiencies; namely, the lack of oil for human consumption and feed for animals. In the meantime, that product can be introduced directly into the diet of our people.

9972
CSO: 3442/8

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION--On request of the Ministry of Industry and Energy, two Portuguese enterprises, specifically, SOREFAME and MAGUE, have since last May been conducting a technical-economic study for the installation of a heavy metalworking shop in Beira so as in the future to permit an increase in the contribution of Mozambican industry to the great undertakings projected for the country whose completion is scheduled for next November. "In June of this year, two Portuguese technicians went to Mozambique to determine the requirements of the People's Republic of Mozambique regarding the capacity of the future factory. Until this new unit goes into production, our enterprise signed an agreement with COMETAL-MOMETAL in May for the local manufacture of equipment parts such as a bagging machine and a portal crane for the overflow release at the Massingir Dam," our speaker announced. [Excerpts] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 16 Sep 82 p 16] 5058

HUNGARIAN INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION DETAILED--As part of the friendship and cooperation agreements between Mozambique and Hungary, signed in 1980, three major development projects for Mozambique's light industry will be launched starting next year with the participation of the People's Republic of Hungary. The projects in question are of strategic importance to the national economy and, specifically, involve the construction of a fodder factory for the production of animal fodder, another factory for the assembly of "Ikarus" cars, and a third one dealing with the development of agricultural cooperatives. A representative from the Hungarian embassy in the country, who supplied these data to our reporter, admitted that Hungary, in the context of bilateral cooperation, will supply Mozambique with new varieties of seeds for the production of cereals, particularly corn, with the objective of increasing the agricultural per-hectare yield, in the light of the fact that current production output levels for this cereal are relatively low. Talking about the development of agricultural cooperatives, the Hungarian diplomat emphasized the possibility of specialization for Mozambican cadres in his country as well as the dispatch of technicians from Hungary to Mozambique. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Sep 82 p 1] 5058

PUNGUE RIVER BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTED--Railroad traffic on the Beira--Machipanda line was restored yesterday after an interruption of more than one month caused by the partial destruction of the bridge over the Pungue River by armed bands in the pay of the racist regime of South Africa. The first train crossed the bridge around 1700 yesterday, carrying more than 1,500 tons of

miscellaneous domestic freight as well as freight for Zimbabwe. The 27 cars pulled by the locomotive had no trouble of any kind in making the run between the capital of Sofala and Machipanda. The pillar of this bridge, destroyed to an extent of 8 meters in length, by an explosive charge, has already been rebuilt; this will make it possible to resume normal traffic movement within the next several days. As we know, this sabotage act, carried out by bands trained and armed by South Africa, was designed above all to block the development of the country, particularly of the members of SADCU [illegible] in general. This partial destruction of the railroad bridge happened at the same time as the detonation of explosive charges which damaged the railroad bridge over the Pungue River; this caused a series of problems on this part of the line which were solved only due to the rapid and courageous response of the FRELIMO Party and the government, of government enterprises and agencies, as well as private outfits and individuals. More than 150 workers from CEM [illegible] Center were working on the reconstruction of the railroad bridge. The spokesman of that railroad and port complex pointed out that they worked hard for more than 6 weeks, putting in many long hours under difficult conditions. [Excerpts] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Sep 8 2 p 15] 5058

GDR CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE--A new city for the miners of CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company] (the government coal mining company operating at the Moatize mines) is rising in Matundo on the left bank of the Zambeze River, near the provincial capital of Tete. The project, which calls for very specific sites for the construction of housing units, industrial facilities, recreation centers, public utilities, and other infrastructure elements usually found in a modern city, will be carried in three phases extending to the year 2000. The physical plant of this project, which has already taken shape, according to information supplied to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, was designed by an enterprise from the GDR and was approved by the central government agencies of the People's Republic of Mozambique. In addition to technicians and young brigade members from the GDR, the project will also be carried out by workers and by the future young cadres now being trained at the National Technical School of the Organization of Mozambican youth, located in Moatize, in the Province of Tete. According to statements by the Chairman of the Executive Council of the City of Tete Cadnel [illegible] Mutemba, the birth of this new miners' development is a part of the expansion of the current provincial capital of Tete. [Excerpts] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Sep 82 p 3] 5058

MILITARY COURT JUDGES APPOINTED--A communique from the Minister of Defense of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] reveals that new judges have been appointed to the Revolutionary Military Court [TMR] to replace those judges who are absent on service missions. Specifically, Minister of Defense Lt Gen Alberto Chipande has appointed Maj Gen Joao Americo Mpfumo Presiding Judge of the TMR and Maj Gen Pedro Galvao Odallah vice-president. Col Rafael Rohomodja, Col Joao Aleixo Malunga and Lt Col Cornelio Focas were named full judges. The communique also stated that Maj Ernesto Rosario Ndupa has been appointed an alternate judge. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 82 p 1] 9972

BISHOPS TO ROME--Pope John Paul II yesterday received at Castel Gandolfo five bishops from Mozambique who are in Europe on an "Ad Limina Apostolorum" visit, ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] has announced. Catholic prelates must pay their respects to the pope and the Holy See once every 5 years. Yesterday John Paul II received in succession Dom Januario Nhamgumbe, bishop of Pemba; Dom Alberto Setele, bishop of Inhambane; Dom Paulo Manjate, bishop of Tete; Dom Bernardo Governo, bishop of Quelimane; and Dom Julio Lango, bishop of Xai-Xai. On Thursday the Pope received the archbishop of Maputo and the bishops of Beira and Lichinga. A collective audience with the entire Mozambican episcopate is planned in the next few days. This will be conducted by John Paul II in Portuguese. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 82 p 8] 9972

CSO: 3442/8

BRIEFS

NO SAUDI LOAN--Nigeria--Billion Dollar Question--According to the federal budget director, the well-publicised $1 billion loan from Saudi Arabia has not materialised. We understand that President Shagari has now invited King Fahd to Nigeria. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 6 Oct 82 p 8]

ALLIANCE ELECTION STRATEGY DECIDED--Lagos, October 15--The Progressive Parties Alliance (PPA), a grouping of four parties opposed to the ruling national party, has decided to allocate posts for top candidates in next year's federal elections on an equal basis to each of the four. The decision to distribute the top spots equally was taken at the just-ended fifth meeting of the alliance, which consists of the Unity Party (UNP), Nigerian Peoples' Party (NPP), the Great Nigeria Peoples' Party (GNPP) and a wing of the Peoples' Redemption Party (PRP). In the 1979 federal elections which marked the end of 13 years of military rule, these four parties--campaigning independently--won between them the majority of elective seats. However, the National Party won the greatest single number of seats of any of the five parties then registered, obtaining the proportion of votes required under the constitution to enable it to govern. The Nigerian news agency NAN, reporting the results of the latest meeting of the alliance in Lagos, said that other political appointments would be allocated subsequent to the elections on the basis of the number of states controlled by each party. Since the 1979 elections the Federal Electoral Commission has registered a sixth party to present candidates. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2942, 19 Oct 82 p 12]

NAVY RECRUITING--Arrangements have been concluded to recruit from all States of the Federation various categories of officers and ratings into the Nigerian Navy. Recruitment of new ratings will commence in all State capitals as from 1 November and will last one month. A statement by the Directorate of Naval Information calls on able-bodied young men who possess first school leaving certificates, West African school certificates and other trade qualifications to take advantage of the recruitment exercise to enlist in the Navy as ratings. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3403, 25 Oct 82 p 2803]

ARMY DISCHARGES--About 100,000 soldiers have been discharged and rehabilitated by the Nigerian army within the last six years. The Director of Army, Staff Duties and Planning, Brigadier Ibrahim Babangida has said that about 150,000 soldiers were expected to be discharged within the next three years. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3403, 25 Oct 82 p 2803]

LAGOS STILL CAPITAL--President Shagari has said that Lagos would legally continue to remain the nation's federal capital until a proclamation was made that Abuja had become the new federal capital. Declaring open the first Federal Executive Council meeting in the new federal capital, the President said that only when such a proclamation was made that Lagos would cease to be regarded as the nation's capital. He stated that the Executive Council meeting would take place in Abuja from time to time, but not every time. On the movement to the new capital city which has already started, President Shagari stressed that this would continue progressively as more offices were completed. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3403, 25 Oct 82 p 2805]

STOCK MARKET PROBLEMS--The nation's capital market has been adversely affected by the current economic situation with the share prices of many companies falling due to spiralling inflation and low earning. The Director-General of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, Mr Hayford Alile said that applications, mostly for debenture shares, now flow into the exchange, from many companies seeking to improve their financial resources, since foreign partners of such companies were not willing to commit further capital. He said that due to low performances and consequent fall in share prices, many companies now sold shares below par value while a large number had been on offer without willing buyers. "This is an unwelcomed trend for the market," he said. Mr Alile stated that the market prices of listed securities have been dropping. He pointed out that the value of the Federal Government stocks dropped from N3.08bn. on January 31, 1982 to N2.8bn. on May 31, 1982, a paper loss in market value of seven percent or N0.22bn. By August 31, 1982 the market capitalisation of government stocks further fell to N2.69bn. a decrease of N0.18bn. or six percent. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3403, 25 Oct 82 p 2805]

STEEL MILL NEXT MONTH--The Katsina Steel Rolling Mill which began rolling out coils and rods from last month will be commissioned by President Shagari next month. The Minister of Steel, Mallam Ali Makele said that the take-off of the mill was realisation of a dream. Mallam Makele said that about N278m. had been spent on the three inland rolling mills at Oshogbo, Jos and Katsina. He said that about N1.4bn. had been invested in the steel complexes at Aladja and Ajaokuta. He described Nigeria's substantial investments in the steel industry as the wisest decision any government in Nigeria had ever made. He said that Nigeria would become the highest producer of best quality steel in Africa. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3403, 25 Oct 82 p 2805]

IRON SMUGGLING FROM JAPAN--The Galvanised Iron Sheets Manufacturers Association of Nigeria has alleged that some Japan-based firms and their Nigerian collaborators were smuggling iron sheets into the country in order to sabotage the growth of the steel industry in Nigeria. The spokesman for the association claimed that the smugglers imported galvanised flat sheets and declared them as cold-rolled steel sheets, paying a nimilan duty of five percent instead of 30 percent as regulated by President Shagari's Economic Stabilisation Act. The association warned that the young Nigerian steel industry cannot match any competition with the giant Japanese industry which had even "crippled the steel industries of the United States and Western Europe." It therefore called for better protection by the Federal Government. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3403, 25 Oct 82 p 2805]

DAM IN BAUCHI STATE--The Federal Government is building a dam worth more than N129m. at Kafin Zaki in Bauchi State for irrigation and agricultural purposes, the special assistant to the president in the state, Alhaji Husseini Adamu, has said. Briefing Youth Corps members recently deployed to Bauchi, Alhaji Husseini said the dam would provide water for the development of 125,000 hectares of land among the Obe and Jama'Are rivers. He said that the dam would enable the Hadejia-Jama'Are River Basin Development Authority to produce more rice, wheat, maize, vegerables, cotton and fruit trees. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3403, 25 Oct 82 p 2805]

CSO: 3400/163

COUNTRY'S SITUATION, NEEDS DESCRIBED

Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Philippe Decraene: "Rwanda Hopes for Increased Civilian and Military Aid"]

[Text] Mr Mitterrand left Paris this Wednesday, 6 October, for Bujumbura, Burundi, on the first lap of his second official visit to Africa, during which he is scheduled to participate in the 9th Franco-African summit conference in Kinshasa, Zaire.

Mr Mitterrand is being accompanied by three ministers on this trip, which the spokesman for the Elysee Palace described as "an important new stage in France's African policy." They are Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, Minister Delegate to the Minister of External Relations for Cooperation Jean-Pierre Cot, and Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Louis Mexandeau.

Mr Cheysson will leave the French delegation following the Kinshasa conference, and will then pay an official visit to Tanzania and Kenya from 10 to 12 October.

In this article, our special correspondent assesses the situation in Rwanda, where Mr Mitterrand is expected to arrive on Thursday, 7 October, after his Burundi visit.

Kigali--"The Hutu is a Rwandan, but the Tutsi and the Twa are also Rwandans. They are all, without exception, full citizens," Major General Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, informed us. General Habyarimana, who has been in power since dawn on 5 June 1973, when, along with a group of officers, he ousted the civilian regime the fate of which was governed by the debonair but inefficient Gregoire Kayibanda, is devoting the bulk of his efforts to maintaining a precarious civil peace.

Like that in Burundi, the population is divided into three ethnic groups differing greatly in importance. The Hutu comprise 85 percent of the total, the Tutsi 14 percent and the Twa 1 percent--almost exactly the same percentages as are found in the territory of Burundi. On the other hand, while to

the south of the frontier, power is in the hands of the Tutsi minority, in Rwanda it is the Hutu majority which manages the affairs of state.

Unlike the situation in Bujumbura, where even the use of the terms Hutu, Tutsi and Twa is avoided, it is believed in Kigali that the ethnic question should be confronted squarely. One could cite as proof the fact that the national identity cards show, along with sex, age and the residence of the holder, his ethnic affiliation. Moreover, there are quotas for the admission of each racial group in the lower schools and university, as well as for acceptance in the civil service or army enrollment. Finally, within the government, there is only a single minister of Tutsi origin.

"Here," one respondent admitted, "regional and tribal tensions remain in the background. The chief of state has succeeded, at least seemingly, in getting the Hutu, Tutsi and Twa to coexist peacefully, even though there is discrimination of a certain sort limiting access to jobs. There is moreover a balance to be reestablished, to the extent that after several centuries of Tutsi supremacy, the Hutu have developed a considerable lag in relation to their former sovereigns."

Rwanda has less of a problem to deal with in the relations between the Hutu and the Tutsi than in the difficulties among the Hutu themselves. Between 1959 and 1962, while many Tutsi fled to Zaire, Uganda, Tanzania or Burundi as a response to the tragic massacres, the traditional monarchy disappeared and the majority began to impose its law on the minority, while simultaneously proclaiming a republic.

At the time of the massacre of the Hutu people in Burundi in 1973, short-lived but brutal reprisals against the Tutsi very nearly revived the civil war in Rwanda. But for 10 years, all parties have been trying to play the game of peaceful coexistence. A young university student, hardly likely to be overly tolerant of the regime in Kigali, told us the following: "Like Bagaza in Burundi, Habyarimana here sees himself as the agent of reconciliation. It is this moreover which has earned him the harshest criticism from certain of his racial brothers, who would deny him the right to deal with the Tutsi as equals."

In fact, early in the year 1980, the regime had to deal with an attempted putsch the authors of which were Hutu motivated by a desire for revenge, and thus opposed to any alteration of the ethnic relations. Major Lyzinde, chief of the security services, who is still in prison, and various other officers denounced "the objectionable return of the Tutsi to power," unsuccessfully challenging General Habyarimana.

The Rwandan chief of state is convinced of the need to keep power concentrated in his own hands. "I know that party pluralism has its supporters," he told us, "but I for my part have unhesitatingly chosen the single party." And in fact, the only legal party in Rwanda is the National Revolutionary Development Movement (MRND), of which each citizen of Rwanda is from birth "a member by right and duty." However, the concept of a gradual return to democracy is

officially accepted, and a first stage was completed along this path with the election of a National Development Council in November of 1981.

This election led to some criticism (cautious) in that only one Tutsi deputy (who is also the only minister belonging to the ethnic minority) was elected. But regional divisions weigh even less heavily than ethnic relations on political life. A Western diplomat told us: "The weight of the northern provinces is considerable. The armed forces are made up of natives of the north. In most prefectures, only 7 to 8 percent of the students have access to secondary education, while in the prefecture of Gisenyi, in the north, from which the president comes, it has been possible to gain entrance to the private secondary schools and colleges for more than 15 percent of the students."

Classified by international organizations as one of the 20 poorest countries on the planet, Rwanda has a population which has doubled in the past 30 years. Minister of Planning Ambroise Mulindangabo, a young economist of Tutsi origin educated at the University of Lubumbashi in Zaire, concludes for his part that "The only real national resource is the people of Rwanda. This is why the single party has, since 1974, launched community development projects, which, in our national language, Kinyarwanda, we call 'umuganda'--meaning a kind of permanent mobilization."

On the whole, the development of agriculture, which represents the essential part of the economic potential, has been satisfactory. Coffee, known for its excellent quality and sold above all in the United States, accounts for 80 percent of the export income. Systematically encouraged by the authorities, who want to safeguard Rwanda from the dangers of a single-crop economy, the cultivation of tea is developing steadily. In 1981, 8000 tons of tea were exported.

The large daisy cultivated in high volcanic areas yields pyrethrum, used to produce insecticides, which are also exported to the United States. But the market is poor and the processing plant built in Ruhengiri is experiencing serious difficulties. Cinchona, cotton and tobacco, for the time being, are of but modest importance. Similarly, the mining industry is limited to the exploitation of small deposits of cassiterite, a tin ore, which is exported to Belgium.

Located on a continent which some international experts say is doomed to famine, Rwanda has, like its southern neighbor, been a happy exception. In fact, food crops allow an enviable self-sufficiency as to food.

The government knows that the contribution of international bodies remains indispensable. Out of a total investment of 125 billion Rwandan francs (1 Rwandan franc equals 0.05 French francs), the five-year plan calls for 78 billion in foreign aid, the greater part of which will be supplied by the World Bank and by the European Development Fund (EDF).

Aware of the modesty of their own resources and concerned about the deficit in their trade balance due to the decline in coffee prices, the leaders in Kigali

are pursuing a policy of financial austerity which has earned them an excellent reputation. The extent of their foreign exchange reserves, the reasonable nature of their foreign debt, in a word their financial conservatism, inspires confidence in investors. Moreover, the desire of General Habyarimana and his team to find regional solutions to the economic problems has aroused renewed interest among the people of Rwanda.

The headquarters of the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL), a body which was created in September 1976 by Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire, is located in Gisenyi, on the shore of Lake Kivu. Some 60 employees are working within the framework of the CEPGL to perfect economic projects of interest to the three member nations, such as the building of a farm equipment plant in Kigali, and the construction of a fertilizer factory in Gisenyi.

In supporting the organization for the development of the Kagera basin (OBK), for which a headquarters is being built in Kigali, Rwanda has demonstrated to what extent it intends to remain faithful to its double role as the linchpin nation between eastern and central Africa. It is this desire to maintain as correct a balance as possible among their various international partners which has led the people of Rwanda to develop their cooperative relations both with the West and the countries of the East.

Maintaining excellent relations with North Korea and the People's Republic of China, which is helping Rwanda to develop its rice plantations and to modernize its road network, the government in Kigali maintains friendly relations with Belgium, the FRG and France as well. Where this last-mentioned nation is concerned, a gradual expansion of cooperation in all sectors can be noted, doubtless out of a desire to avoid having the former mother country as the sole privileged partner.

In the course of the past few years, the contributions of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation have multiplied. This body has granted loans for financing, among other things, the building of a plant to process sulphate of quinine, construction of the Hotel Meridian in Gisenyi, and the modernization and expansion of the airport of the Rwandan capital. France is represented by its doctors in the Ruhengiri Hospital, and by its officers at the police school located in the same city. But General Habyarimana hopes to obtain even more, and the visit of the French chief of state should provide him with an opportunity to make this known again, for he told us recently the following: "As a product of my three talks with President Mitterrand, I have a promise of an increase in the civilian and military aid provided to us by France."

5157
CSO: 3419/78

HUMAN RIGHTS SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN DAKAR 24 OCTOBER

AB261350 Paris AFP in French 1350 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Dakar, 25 Oct (AFP)--Senagalese President Abdou Diouf yesterday opened an international symposium in Dakar on the African Charter on Human Rights, adopted by the OAU summit held in Nairobi in 1981.

This symposium, organized by the African Institute of Human Rights and attended by lawyers, doctors, historians, philosophers, sociologists and religious leaders from 23 countries, is aimed at promoting the African Charter on Human Rights.

This charter, which has so far been signed or ratified by only 14 countries, has not yet come into force, since an absolute majority of the 50 OAU member states is required.

Opening the symposium, the Senegalese president expressed the view that "if there is no respect for basic human rights and if the individual does not enjoy the minimum freedom of thought and action, there can be no development." According to him, states should make a special effort because, he says, "in the final analysis, it is they that are mainly responsible for the protection of human rights."

Concerning human rights institutions, President Diouf said that they should assist one another in order to ensure that the protection and promotion of those rights go beyond "the limited circle of experts to become the daily struggle of every individual."

"Rights can be learned and their mortal enemy is ignorance and intolerance," said the Senegalese head of state.

For his part, Moustapha Seck, president of the institute and chairman of the inter-African union of lawyers, observed that these two institutions have made promotion "one of the main forms of defense of human rights" because according to their motto, "to be defended, human rights must be known, and to be known they must be taught." He also stressed the institute's desire to do its utmost to ensure the entry into force of the African charter.

The symposium is expected to end on Thursday following discussions on the interpretation of the African charter, and human rights in African traditions and in the religions practiced in Africa, among others.

CSO: 3419/122

BRIEFS

NEGOTIATED SOLUTION DESIRED FOR OAU--Dakar, 28 Oct (AFP)--President of the Republic of Senegal Abdou Diouf called for negotiations in order to find a solution to the OAU crisis, when he received the credentials of Rachid Haddad, the ambassador of Algeria, on Thursday. Senegal, he said, has always been an advocate of fraternal negotiations on equal footing in order to find a dynamic compromise as a solution to the Western Saharan issue. "Never has this attitude been more necessary than in the present OAU crisis." The Senegalese president further stressed the need for African heads of state to "show their cohesion, solidarity and nonalignment, in order to play down the nefarious effects of the mounting crisis. Africa's only chance to play an important role on the international scene lies in unity and solidarity," he added, stating that "cohesion shown to the outside world must be underlined by a minimum of [words indistinct] to internal African problems." In this regard, he revealed that persistent focusing of attention on minor issues of the crisis has resulted in losing sight of the essential point which is observing a decision made by the heads of state conference. President Diouf finally reaffirmed the desire of Senegal to maintain relations of sincere friendship and rich bilateral and multilateral cooperation with Algeria. [Text] [AB282141 Paris AFP in French 1821 GMT 28 Oct 82]

CSO: 3419/122

BRIEFS

ARMY WANTS MILITARY UNITS AT UNIVERSITIES--The defense force wants to establish military units with colleges of education and technicons. This was announced today by the inspector-general of the army, Maj-Gen M.J. du Plessis, when he opened the headquarters of the newly-established military unit of the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg. He said university military units were important to the army, as the majority of its leadership element came from higher educational institutions. The Rand Afrikaans University unit is the sixth military unit attached to a university. [Text] [MB281537 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/157

BRIEFS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY THREATENS BOYCOTT--Kampala, October 21--Uganda's opposition Democratic Party (DP) has threatened to boycott forthcoming by-elections to Parliament unless the Government agrees to certain conditions. DP leader Paul Ssemogerere today demanded that the Government disband the country's Electoral Commission, make sweeping amendments in the electoral law and remove military camps from the countryside. He also called for the disarming of members of the ruling Uganda People's Congress (UPC) youth wing, the release of political prisoners before the by-elections to allow them to take part in the voting, and freedom for all four Ugandan parties to hold public and campaign rallies. "If the by-elections are arranged in complete disregard of these demands, the party will be at liberty to review its position regarding participation in the by-elections," Mr Ssemogerere's statement warned. The by-elections for seven vacant seats were promised 'soon' by President Milton Obote in a speech to his party secretariat last month, but no date has been fixed. Mr Ssemogerere accused the present electoral commission of being 'partial' in favour of the UPC and said the electoral law should be amended to provide for one ballot box at each polling station instead of separate boses for each candidate. He said the ballot papers should be counted on the spot immediately after polling, and that armed security men should be prevented from approaching the polling stations. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2943, 22 Oct 82 p 15]

FRENCH AID FOR REFUGEES--Paris, October 22--The French Government is drawing up an aid programme for the 30,000 people who have fled from Uganda into Rwanda since the beginning of the month with accounts of "harrassment" by Ugandan authorities. The Cooperation and Development Ministry has hosted two meetings this week with representatives of other ministries and French humanitarian organisations to coordinate emergency relief. After a meeting yesterday reliable sources said the Government had agreed to pick up the bill for the cost of flying out medical supplies provided by relief organisations. A first load of medical supplies is expected to leave early next week after a request for help from the Rwandan authorities. This latest wave of re refugees from Uganda consists of people of Rwandan descent, many of whom have lived in what is now Uganda for several generations. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2943, 22 Oct 82 p 15]

CSO: 3400/162

GROWING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, ROLE OF FRENCH AID DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 7, 8 Oct 82

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "French Aid Totaling 450 Million Francs in 1982; Aggravated Economic and Financial Crisis Makes Living Conditions Increasingly Difficult"]

[7 Oct 82 p 5]

[Text] Kinshasa--From Giscard d'Estaing to Mitterrand, French aid to Zaire has been clearly marked by continuity, and the allocations for 1983 make it clear that it has in a way reached its cruising speed and that no major change is as yet foreseen. In 1982, French aid was second only to that from Belgium--the former mother country of the colony--and ran well ahead of the aid provided by the World Bank, the United States, the EEC and also the FRG.

The most conspicuous--and controversial--aspect of French aid is the formation, training, and above all the staffing of the 31st Zairian Parachute Brigade by French commissioned and noncommissioned officers. It can be assumed that this undertaking, which actually followed the intervention by the Foreign Legion in Kolwezi in 1978, is bearing fruit. One of the four battalions in this unit of 4,200 men saw action in Chad, from December 1981 to June 1982, within the framework of a neutral inter-African force, without its French officers' staff and, apparently, without having suffered too much from that lack. On the military level, the balance of the French cooperative workers--of whom there are 125--are distributed among the general staff, the faculty at an armored troops school (Paris supplied light tactical trucks and light automatic machine guns of the AML-Panhard type), and the training of Zairian pilots to fly the Mirage. This aid came to a total of some 70 mil francs.

In this vast French-speaking country, in which there are a thousand Belgian cooperative workers, half of them teachers, French cooperation has encompassed sectors perhaps somewhat more original than elsewhere: geology, secondary technical education, the production of school manuals, the training of teachers, railroads and airports. Taking into account the three Alliances and three French schools (where the latter are concerned, half of the some 1500 students are of French nationality), Paris is maintaining about 300 civilian cooperative workers in Zaire.

The budget for this cooperation came to 130 million francs in 1982, to which must be added 150 million francs in loans from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) and 100 million francs in accordance with a financial protocol. The total amount of French aid, military cooperation included, can thus be estimated at 450 million francs, as compared to 800 million francs for Belgian aid (also including military aid). Aid from the World Bank came to about 150 million francs, which is also the amount of the respective contributions of the EEC, the United States (civilian aid) and the FRG.

Next year, the French civilian cooperation package should be increased by 8 percent, which in practice represents the continuation of the present effort. On the other hand, military aid is to be reduced. In the spring of 1983, when the officers are relieved, French staffing of the 31st Brigade should be reduced by 15 percent, if all goes well (70 officers in all as compared to the present 80, including 20 commissioned officers and 60 noncommissioned officers). Paris expects the command of this brigade to be transferred to Zairians at the end of 1984, when the Zairian colonel scheduled to take command has completed his 2 years at the French War College. As of that date, it is possible that some 20 French military advisors will remain available to that unit.

While the French role in maintaining Zairian helicopters (Alouette, Gazelle, Puma) is to be continued--because Kinshasa understands the usefulness of the missions to which these aircraft are assigned--two other French military programs may be subjected to review in the near future. Out of more than 200 light armored Panhard vehicles supplied by Paris, only a hundred have been operational for about a half a dozen years now. Of the 17 Mirage-5s (simplified version) which the Zairian air force has, only 7 are still airworthy. The maintenance of this equipment--the aircraft above all--is costly, and it remains to be seen if the Zairians have both the resources and the will to provide it.

[8 Oct 82 p 5]

[Text] Kinshasa--The capital of Zaire has for long years provided a view of a vast disorganized agglomeration in which the infrastructure has collapsed under the weight of the squatters; where everything is scheming, wangling something, and makeshift measures; where the contrast is sometimes startling between the ostentatious luxury enjoyed by some and the impoverished zones in the "cite," the African section in the heart of the town. For a long time now people have wondered how it is that this structure remains intact, and has not yielded to the real tensions within it. After all, if the police there extort money from the taxi drivers and if the "matabiche" openly prevails, it is indeed because wages are laughable, when indeed they are paid, which often involves several months' delay--and nothing can be obtained without the little additional effort to make the service rendered worthwhile.

At present, however, despite the repair of the avenues with the coming Franco-African summit meeting in view, living conditions have deteriorated perceptibly. The long lines at the gas pumps are already proof that, for lack of

foreign exchange, the state has been forced to ration fuel in fact, to reduce a monthly oil bill of some 25 million dollars. Transportation has been affected, and supplies of cassava, the basic foodstuff, have felt the effects. There is also talk of rationing the flour used by bakeries.

The increasing supply difficulties have also led to an increase in pickpockets' activities, as the headlines in the two local dailies, ELIMA and SALONGO, among others, emphasize. At the airport, thieves, who must indeed enjoy the complicity of the security services, have emptied airplane tanks of their kerosene, which they resell to housewives on the market. A whole world of retailers is thus living from theft or the diversion of goods. Every administrative department is getting higher bribes than in the past. The pilots who fly for Air Zaire, the national company, are paid their wages sometimes as much as 4 months late. Obviously, the state is having more and more difficulty paying the employees, more and more of whom are being dismissed.

Kinshasa perhaps provides a distorted picture of what is happening in the rest of this vast subcontinent inhabited by a population of 28 million. But the indications of the economic and financial impasse in which Zaire finds itself are numerous. Communications in Zaire are ever slower. In the industrial sector, enterprises are operating at 40 or 50 percent of their production capacity. With but very few exceptions, it is less than ever a matter of direct investment or reinvestment of profits. Only gifts--bilateral and multilateral aid--now represent an injection for the failing economy.

Economic Self-Sufficiency

Even when it does so badly, the state nonetheless provides some essential services: frontier security, maintenance of public order, education, limited health services and a semblance of taxation. The customs service, in particular, has been taken in hand, with the aid of the Belgians. In education, despite the delays in their paychecks, the teachers continue to function. In the army, the French and the Belgians, each in their departments, are maintaining or strengthening some few units. The Israelis have undertaken to put the Special Presidential Battalion (BSP) (not to be confused with the presidential guard) back on its feet.

But to fill in the gap which has thus been created, the large companies and Christian missions have learned to live on an almost self-sufficient economic basis, by importing, transporting or producing what they need. Any enterprise which wants to function, above all outside the capital, must more or less plan for any contingency. Including the schools and the dispensaries for its employees and their children. Thus the country is being provincialized. The chaotic transportation system works toward this. For lack of foreign exchange and because of the depreciation of its currency, the state has even been forced to authorize business groups to seek foreign exchange on the black market in order to undertake indispensable imports. Since the foreign debt of Zaire has been estimated at more than 5 billion dollars, and the IMF suspended aid to Zaire in November of 1981, one can presume that the breaking point is near. However, no one, or almost no one, seems persuaded of this ...

Kinshasa. The traditional arguments are put forth. One must not underestimate the endurance of the people. Another is also emphasized: President Mobutu has not yet fully realized that his Western lenders--American, Belgian or French--can do nothing, but when he does, he will have recourse to draconian measures in an attempt to deal with the situation. As a result, there is a refusal to interpret the increasing breakdown of the administration as a failure of the state.

It must be admitted that the current political calm works to the advantage of the Zairian chief of state. On 18 and 19 September, within an atmosphere of almost general indifference, the legislative council (parliament), whose five-year term of office had come to its normal end, was reelected, with the voters being asked to choose their deputies from the slates nominted by the single party. Trucks equipped with loudspeakers talked to the wind in Kinshasa. No one really felt that any choice was offered. The rather frequent government reorganizations do not seem to arouse the public either, since every citizen knows that the power is concentrated in the hands of a president who governs with the aid of a mere handful of collaborators. It would be difficult to speak of local political life.

For the government, opposition can only be the reflection of foreign intentions where it is concerned. Moreover, a revival of interest which did occur when the socialists won power in France in 1981, caused it worry. Behind the intrigues of Zairian politicians in exile in Brussels, Kinshasa always sees--rightly or wrongly--the manipulation of Belgian interest groups. As to the 13 former parliamentarians sentenced in July to the maximal penalty of 15 years of forced labor, for having created an opposition party, they give the impression, in the view of the observers least sympathetic to them, of an official opposition in a country where, as President Mobutu is the first to reiterate, not even any discussion of the authority of the chief is tolerated.

There is nothing to suggest that in the immediate future Zaire will succeed in extricating itself from the rut in which it finds itself. Barring an urban explosion or the revolt of a province, its future, again in the short run, may depend on factors over which it has little or even no control at all. These include an unlikely rise in the price of copper or cobalt--its main foreign exchange income, an unforeseeable disruption in French or Belgian aid, or serious difficulties--which do not exist at this time--with its neighbors. In fact, the future represents a serious unknown factor. What is certain, on the other hand, is that the tool is continuing to rust, little by little, and that even if the international market conditions were to become more favorable, it would be increasingly difficult to get the machine in operation again, whatever the potential of the Zairian soil and subsoil--described as considerable--might be.

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CSO: 3419/78

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JPRS 82260

17 November 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2722

JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
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JPRS 82260

17 November 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2722

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Paris LE MATIN in French 27 Oct 82 p 14

[Article by Gilberto Evans]

[Excerpts] Last week's kidnapping of the archbishop of Lubango and 9 nuns shows that UNITA and the South African army have now resolved to attack the Angolan Catholic church.

Why was Dom Alexandre do Nascimento kidnapped? Jonas Savimbi declared recently that all foreigners working for the Angolan government are now threatened. Last September, Dom Alexandre had accused Savimbi's movement of having massacred 150 villagers at Bunjei and Gova. Moreover, the archbishop was disliked by the South Africans for having disassociated himself from the demarche made last year (before the invasion of Angola by the South African army) by other Angolan prelates, imputing to the Angolan government the climate of insecurity reigning in the province of Cunene. Dom Alexandre's position had caused an uproar and the archbishop had been called the "red prelate."

There is no doubt that the kidnapping of Dom Alexandre, of the nuns and of 16 Angolan Red Cross workers is the work of battalion 32. This battalion, which is also called Buffalo, is a mercenary unit which includes numerous Africans, as well as elements from Savimbi's UNITA. When they kidnap Angolan civilians or military, they take them to the Pica Pau military base, near the barracks where battalion 32 is stationed, in Oshicango. If the prisoners are foreigners, they are subsequently taken to the Kangala base, in Namibian territory in the Caprivi strip, located between Zambia and Botswana.

The military cooperation between UNITA and battalion 32 started in 1980, when the South African general staff provided Savimbi with mercenaries as military instructors. Battalion 32, which was created in 1978, was restructured in 1980 on the model of the French 2nd REP. Soon after the invasion of the Angolan south, some 5,000 soldiers from this battalion were stationed in the occupied territories, replacing South African soldiers. According to South African Gen Geldenhuis, his aim is to "prevent SWAPO from entering Namibia, as well as to prevent the infiltration of Angolan of Cuban troops from Cahama." The principal task of the UNITA elements in battalion 32 is to interrogate prisoners and gather information from the local population.

CSO: 3419/144

CUBAN, USSR AID IN MILITARY INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by L.F.]

[Excerpt] The basic course in criminal investigation of the office of the Military Solicitor of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], which had been in progress since February at the Security and Services Battalion, was concluded yesterday morning.

Taking the course were 65 soldiers of the Military Solicitor's Office of the armed forces, and members of the Cuban and Soviet military missions were teaching these courses, as well as members of the Judicial Office of the National Bank of Angola, Prison Services, and the office of the Attorney General of the Republic.

During the courses various legal topics were covered, such as the theory of state and law, constitutional law, penal law, penal process law and the system of legal organs of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola], legal or military, criminal and practical organization and teaching knowledge. A total of 63 students completed the course successfully and were graduated with the rank of sublieutenant.

There were 22 sublieutenants promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and 2 first lieutenants promoted to the rank of captain. The chief of the FAPLA Military Solicitor's Office, Lieutenant Colonel Mona, summed up the results of the course and encouraged the new legal military cadres to faithfully carry out their duties.

11635
CSO: 3442/16

CUBAN, USSR ADVISERS AT FAPLA POLITICAL CADRE SEMINAR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 9

[Excerpts] The Sixth National Seminar of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] political cadres, which opened 25 September under the guidance of the national political director of the armed forces, Lt Col Francisco Magalhaes Paiva "Nvunda," alternate member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, concluded its work on 29 September and adopted important resolutions.

Political workers who participated in the seminar agreed to generalize the practice of commemoration of collective anniversaries, in accordance with the possibilities of each unit, and to carry out the study of the directive of the Ministry of Defense on socialist emulation within the ranks of the fighters.

In conclusion, the political workers expressed their thanks for the unselfishness shown by Soviet and Cuban internationalists in strengthening the defensive capability of FAPLA.

Closing Speech

In his speech closing the seminar, Lieutenant Colonel "Nvunda" after making reference to the fact that during the debate political maturity and spirit of responsibility of political workers were shown, recalled that the report of the FAPLA national political leadership presented to the seminar, should represent the basic document for overcoming certain deficiency registered during the past instruction period. "In order to overcome these deficiencies," continued the political bureau member, "several suggestions were made by the participants and the resolutions approved well reflect the contribution to the enrichment and understanding of some basic questions, one of the most important being that of discipline, which represents one of the greatest concerns of the party, government and the Ministry of Defense in particular."

Speaking about the campaign for the growth of the party, which is to begin shortly, he said that in addition to allowing considerable increase in the numbers of party members within the armed forces, which will improve the

operation of our military structures, "it will contribute to our optimism as to the quality of political and educational work to be carried out in the future."

The closing session of the sixth seminar of political workers of FAPLA, which was held under the slogan "Under the leadership of MPLA-Labor Party, let us strengthen this defense, people's vigilance, organization and discipline," was attended by the Namibe political commissioner and coordinator of the party provincial committee, Rafael Sapilinha "Sambalanga." Also present were the assistant national political director Maj Borinto de Sousa, the director of the department of the central committee for political party work in defense, security and former fighters' organization, Major Patonio, Soviet and Cuban advisers and invited guests.

11635
CSO: 3442/16

SITUATION IN CUNENE, HUILA BATTLEFIELDS SURVEYED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 55, Oct 82 pp 28-29

[Excerpts] In the course of the month of August, the advance of South African troops in Cunene Province, on the Namibian border, was halted in the region of Cahama, which has become a vast underground fortress. The small city of Cahama, 120 kilometers from Namibia on the N'Giva-Xangongo road leading to Lubango, capital of Huila Province, is an important strategic position for the armed forces. A motorized South African infantry brigade was stationed less than 40 kilometers away, at Chipelongo, and the road between the two had become a no man's land where sporadic clashes occurred, according to the commanding officer of the 2d Motorized Infantry Brigade in Military Region 5, Lt Francisco Gomes.

The city was totally destroyed in August 1981 by South African Mirages. All the homes are bullet-riddled or gutted by rockets, if not totally burned by the phosphorus bombs. In the midst of these ruins, the AFP correspondent saw the burned remains of several aircraft, including one Mirage. The inhabitants of the region, mainly tribes of the Dimba ethnic group, have fled to refugee camps further north.

A little further on and lower down, a few scattered vehicles were traveling this semi-desert region of the bush, where no human presence was apparently visible. And yet, a large FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] was found there, perfectly well equipped and able to successfully withstand one of the most seasoned and most modern armies in the world. Thousands of soldiers were living underground over an area measuring several dozen kilometers. The tanks, radar, DCA's [anti-aircraft defense installations] and troop transport vehicles were perfectly camouflaged. The attention paid to the slightest details was such that this army blended into the bush totally.

After the intensive bombing of May and June, several thousand soldiers have adapted to life underground in this sector, where few spots are spared by the phosphorus and fragmentation bombs.

The AFP correspondent noted the damage caused by the 21 July bombings. The radar and antiaircraft equipment were neutralized during the bombings.

Reconnaissance flights by South African planes have been almost daily. Their purpose is reportedly to locate enemy positions, but especially to see that no missile base was not set up.

The AFP correspondent also noted the presence of SWAPO forces. According to information gathered on the spot, the number of SWAPO soldiers is reportedly large. Some Soviet advisers were living in the camp, but there were no Cuban soldiers in the sector. The Cuban forces had withdrawn back of the front line, thus forming a buffer zone in case of the advancement of Pretoria's troops.

Advance

At the end of August, the regular South African forces began to move up in Huila Province. South African Army troops were detected north of the mining city of Cassinga, over 200 kilometers from the Namibian border. The motorized brigade from Pretoria, operating near Cuvelai, 180 kilometers from the Namibian border on the same road, has shifted and occupied more advanced positions in the interior of the country.

Following these new movements of South African troops, incursions against the Cuvelai, Cahama and Mulundo positions, defended by the FAPLA, were deemed likely.

According to military sources, elements from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) have been incorporated into the Pretoria troops, which occupy part of Cunene Province.

The South Africans intensified reconnaissance flights for a number of days. Planes flew over Huila and Namibian provinces.

In the face of FAPLA resistance in the western region of southern Angola, the South Africans tried to penetrate through the east in order to go around enemy positions.

According to military sources, they reportedly tried to reach the city of Matala, which supplies Lubango, capital of Huila Province, with electricity.

Some 5,500 South African soldiers in two motorized infantry brigades occupied the southern region of the country at the end of August, according to the Ministry of Defense. Some 30,000 were massed on the border of northern Namibia, ready to invade Angolan territory, the Ministry of Defense claimed. This force was made up of four brigades, one regiment, 34 battalions and some 60 fighter planes.

The South African troops withdrew during the first two weeks of September, following an advance of over 200 kilometers on the strategic road linking Cuvelai, Cassinga and Matala. After harsh fighting in the region of Cuvelai, held by the FAPLA, Pretoria's troops (over 5,000 men in the south, according to the Ministry of Defense) went around the city in the east in order to attack SWAPO units further north, in the Cassinga region. During the operation near Cassinga, military sources reported, tracts were dropped by South African planes asking the FAPLA to report SWAPO positions if they did not want to be badgered.

However, diplomatic sources indicate that on the advice of the United States, annoyed by the effect of this large-scale military operation, the South

Africans agreed to withdraw their troops, part to the Cahama sector, to the FAPLA base, and to their own base in Cunene Province, in the city of N'Giva. According to these diplomatic sources, the South Africans had the Angolans informed that they would once again intervene if Luanda should strengthen its military positions in the south, particularly in Cunene Province.

According to observers, the opposing forces are in an observation phase that gives free rein to diplomats. While the SWAPO proclaimed that the New York negotiations on the settlement of the Namibian question had reached a total impasse, Angola has adopted a firm, but more optimistic, position. The communique issued by Front Line countries following the Lusaka (Zambia) summit conference on 4 September noted "certain progress in negotiations" and President Dos Santos declared on his return that he "considered that Namibia's independence was very near." Nevertheless, the chief of state, like other leaders of the Front Line countries, has rejected any link between the presence of Cuban troops in Angola (15,000 to 20,000, according to Western sources) and Namibia's accession to independence.

However, according to persistent rumors in Luanda, the possibility of a partial withdrawal of Cuban troops, accompanied by a simultaneous withdrawal of South African forces from Namibia, was not to be ruled out. Likewise, according to well-informed sources, talks between Washington and Luanda have continued amidst the greatest secrecy.

11,464
CSO: 3419/111

BRIEFS

ALLUSION TO MENDES DE CARVALHO--Domingos Da Silva, deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the People's Defense Organization, has harshly criticized some sectors of the MPLA on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of his organization. Da Silva condemned the action of a "petty bourgeoisie" in the MPLA in his opening speech delivered at the ceremony: "We must tell the truth, but not everyone likes the truth and some call it a lack of respect." According to observers in Luanda, Da Silva was referring to the public censure addressed to Minister of Health Mandes de Carvalho by the Central Committee on 14 July. [Excerpt] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 55 Oct 82 p 28] 11,464

TRAINING AIRCRAFT--The People's Air Forces (FAPA) have just received the rest of their PC-7 Turbo Trainers. Of the 12 planes, which are not armed and which bear registration numbers from D2-EZA to D2-EZL, four are sand colored and the rest camouflage. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 55 Oct 82 p 28] 11,464

CSO: 3419/111

INSTITUTIONS, ECONOMY SEEM TO BE STRAIGHTENING OUT

Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti, special envoy]

[Text] Bangui--Three years after the fall of Bokassa and a little more than 1 year after the military's rise to power, the Central African Republic again seems to be experiencing relatively peaceful times. Although no miracle has occurred in this landlocked and underpopulated republic of Central Africa to which France is offering assistance and protection, civil peace, even to the point of a new order, has been restored and in the absence of an economic recovery which will still take a few years, the decline begun in the last years of the empire has clearly been halted.

Thus, cotton growing has recovered. In 1981, the crop had only been 17,000 metric tons. According to preliminary forecasts, it could be between 24,000 and 27,000 metric tons this year, thus approaching the goal of 30,000 metric tons set by President Kolingba. In other words, in the savanna, which was said to support Mr Patasse, the instigator of the failed coup attempt last 3 March, and now in exile in Togo, the peasants have gone back to work. Although they are still far from the record harvest in 1971 (60,000 metric tons), in any case these results indicate that for the first time in more than 10 years it is possible to reverse the trend of agricultural production.

Another positive indication is that stricter controls during the first 6 months of 1982 have made it possible to triple customs revenues. Bangui has therefore been able to increase its contribution to foreign assistance to cover end of the month payments, in other words the payroll for some 80,000 officials. On the other hand, one suspects that the "trimming" of this inordinate number of officials is encountering strong resistance.

Nevertheless, these two examples would tend to prove that the Military Committee for National Recovery [CMRN] which succeeded the civilian regime headed by Mr Dacko on 1 September 1981, has managed to prevent the situation which resulted from the French "barracudas'" operation to chase Bokassa from his throne from worsening. This is not something to be disregarded, even though to a large extent corruption remains in practice and public officials are still a parasitic group.

The "Patasse affair" in March had annoyed the military even more since it had jeopardized civil peace and at least momentarily affected relations with Paris which maintains around 1,200 troops in the Central African Republic. The pitiful failure of this coup--which only lasted 1 night and resulted in very few victims--probably contributed to righting the situation. In June, during a trip through the north, considered to be "Patassist" territory, General Kolingba received quite a warm welcome. In Bossangoa, the major center in the north, the local authorities even said they were "reassured" by his visit and committed themselves, in the name of the people, "to set to work again resolutely." One recalls that Mr Patasse had denounced cotton growing as "neocolonial" and that his electoral failure against Mr Dacko in 1981 had resulted in the pillage of Bossangoa.

Relations with Paris, compromised during the period when the military in Central Africa were convinced--not without reason--that Mr Patasse had received at least unofficial encouragement from those quarters, were straightened out practically on the spot upon the occasion of a quick visit to Bangui by Mr Penne, an Elysee adviser.

The Goumba Affair

In August, this time without waiting for things to get nasty, the CMRN had assembled enough proof, at least so it maintains, to interrogate another Central African politician, Mr Goumba, then vice chancellor of the university and president of the FPO-PT [Ubangi Patriotic Front-Labor Party], a movement suspended upon the same grounds as other political groups. Clandestine meetings, infiltration by agents, subversive activities--the file assembled on Mr Goumba, whose trial could take place in January 1983, would be substantial enough for the military government to accuse him not only of having broken September's political truce, which it already blames him for, but also of having planned to resort to force. Nonetheless, his arrest has hardly caused a stir. The Central African military just continues to worry a bit about the sympathies from which Mr Goumba would have benefited abroad, especially in Paris.

The recent visit of Mr Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, an Elysee adviser, to Bangui has helped to relax the atmosphere.

On the regional level, a small alert at the beginning of September was justified by the arrival of some refugees from South Chad fleeing before President Hissein Habre's forces. But, the disarmanent of some 250 former supporters of Colonel Kamougue took place in an orderly fashion and the refugees have been settled in the north. Since then, direct contacts have enabled Bangui to establish good relations with the new authorities in Chad. Obviously, the interests of Bangui and Ndjamena coincide.

Life in Gangui has therefore recovered a nonchalance which suits its provincial character. The mayor of the city has taken advantage of this to mark with big red crosses the buildings in the city center which he would like to renovate or demolish for the Central African capital's centennial in 1989, a project which on the whole has elicited smiles. In any case, except for a still possible coup attempt, concerns are now peaceful.

As for General Kolingba, in his speech on the occasion of the first anniversary of the CMRN, he established as an objective--rather ambitious it is true--the return to a balanced budget in 1985. He hopes that on this date, "the real per capita income is beginning to rise again, instead of falling as is still the case at present." Finally, he wants 1985 "to permit the placing of the cornerstone of a National Assembly," in other words, the holding of local elections.

To whatever limited extent Paris continues its present effort and as long as no captain has the ambition for a "Ghanian-style" coup d'etat, the CMRN should have a chance to realize an apparently reasonable program, at least in part. Here the military are probably in power for some time yet. General Kolingba, who has just reestablished relations with Libya, is navigating prudently and is banking on appeasement; while in Uganda Idi Amin's succession resulted in bloody anarchy, the French have contributed in large extent to maintaining relative order since Bokassa's departure and the prisons currently hold about 100 political prisoners under conditions judged to be "proper." To paraphrase General Kolingba, much "good will, discretion and patience" will probably still be necessary to restore the ruins of the empire.

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CSO: 3419/57

HISSEIN HABRE GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE ON REGIME'S PROGRESS

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 29 Sep 82 pp 1-16

[Excerpts] President of the State Council and Head of State Comrade Hissein Habre gave a long press conference yesterday to Chadian journalists (ATP, RNT) and to representatives of the international press (AFP, Reuter, Associated Press, LE MONDE, NETHERLANDS TELEVISION) in the presence of most of the members of the State Council. The extreme interest of this conference which greatly clarifies the future of Chad inspires us to present the complete text of the remarks. Before the question and answer period, this preliminary statement was made.

ATP: Mr President, we will shortly come to the end of the fourth month of the State Council's actual authority. How has this first stage been concretely implemented?

President Hissein Habre: This first stage took place calmly, with a sense of responsibility, and we can judge it by the work completed in 3 1/2 months. Once again, the State Council concerned itself with providing security, order and public calm. I think I can say that in this area the Chadian authorities have succeeded. The State Council and the patriotic forces settled down to the task of achieving national reconciliation.

We cannot say that everything has been done, and how we wish it had; but we are obliged to state that an extremely important stage has been completed in this area, and if Chad today is again in its 14 united prefectures, well this is due to the action of the authorities in power for 3 1/2 months. On the international level, an important diplomatic effort has been made in Africa and elsewhere. Today we can say that Chad is respected, even by our enemies and those who remain aloof from us. Even they are obliged to state the reality of facts. And this effort is continuing in all areas and very soon the State Council will yield, as we have promised, to a government which will continue the same task and will try to bring new energy to this problem.

RNT: Mr President, in ousting the CDR [Revolutionary Democratic Council] and the Permanent Committee of the South you were certainly not unaware of the mistrust which would ensue. With the operation completed, you nevertheless continue to call upon these troops for a reconciliation. What guarantee do you offer them?

President Hissein Habre: Certainly you are speaking of persons who are on the outside in some other country. Upon our arrival in Ndjamena on several occasions we launched appeals inviting people to return to their country. As I have just said, we agreed to all the meetings for the reconciliation to take place. Therefore, we have given concrete proof of our sincere and loyal desire for national reconciliation. And, as for those who came, those who answered the appeal for national reconciliation and who are currently in Ndjamena, what is their situation? Are they not placed on an equal footing with the others? Are they not benefiting from the same personal safety and safety of their possessions as the others? You spoke of the Permanent Committee, but there are many members of the Permanent Committee who are here, who come and go. Has any misforunte befallen them? Consequently, posing the question of guarantees is a misleading question. You see, what is a guarantee? A guarantee is specifically when one's safety is not threatened.

However, no one's life or possessions are in danger in Ndjamena. But, what other guarantee do you want? Do you want treaties to be signed with the Chadians. This is not done. So, when you speak of a guarantee, I do not know specifically what you are talking about. The guarantee exists throughout the territory. A guarantee to travel, a guarantee to work, freedom of speech, freedom to go about one's business freely, that is reality.

ATP: Along the same lines, with the winning over of the southern part of the country, the political facts of the Chadian crisis have changed completely. What form will the policy of friendly overtures which you have always recommended take?

President Hissein Habre: I do not know what you mean by a change in the basic facts. The basic facts do not change. What are these basic facts? The unity of of our country, the independence of our country, the sovereignty of our country, the territorial integrity of our country--these are the basic facts. To preserve the unity of our country and to see to it that Chad can find the best possible institutions. It will be necessary to proceed in stages. In our current situation, with threats hanging over our country, it is necessary first of all to assure our country's defense. To provide our country with a representative government capable of guaranteeing the unity, the defense and the territorial integrity of our fatherland, just as the State Council is doing. These are our concerns. In the second stage, a stable Chad, a sovereign Chad, will be able to undertake institutional change based on a popular vote. At this moment the country will be provided with new institutions in due time and this will be the work of all Chadians. The Chadian people will make their decision freely and democratically without foreign interference and maneuvers. This is the direction in which the country must develop. But, gentlemen, do not expect us to allow Chad's internal and external enemies to plunge the country into war again, to divide our country, to recreate and revive factions and warlords. With all our strength we are fighting this alternative which for 17 years made Chad a non-country and a non-state.

NETHERLANDS TELEVISION: You are very well known throughout the world. Many people remember you for the arrest of Madame Claustre. What image do you want people to have of you?

President Hissein Habre: First of all, your stories about Madame Claustre do not interest me. Secondly, problems concerning me personally do not interest me. You see, today I wanted to reply, I agreed to reply to journalists' questions as the president of the State Council and head of the state of Chad. Problems which concern Chad, problems which concern Chad's relations with others, these are the questions which I wanted to answer and which I am available to answer.

NETHERLANDS TELEVISION: Chad is the poorest country in Africa. Are you going to change this?

President Hissein Habre: This question of yours is interesting. Indeed, Chad is the poorest country in Africa, and perhaps the poorest in the world at present. Why does this situation exist while, as everyone knows, Chad is an agricultural country. The prefecture of Le Lac alone, the prefecture of Tandjile alone can potentially provide for the food needs of the Chadian people. Even in its Saharan region, Chad is a farming country. Because, even in its Saharan region, the soils are rich and you only have to dig a few meters to find water everywhere. Chad is potentially a country with very rich subsoil. But why does this potentially rich country find itself in the ruined condition which we know. Well, there are underlying reasons which explain this situation--internal reasons, internal conflicts, first of all. The civil war which lasted 17 years, which resulted in a multitude of factions, a multitude of governments and a multitude of armies, paralyzed and killed our country. Then, outside intervention. Less than 1 year ago, Chad was under omnipotent, everpresent foreign occupation and this situation was not at all likely to bring progress to the country. Thus, internal conflict, but also outside intervention--of course the Chadians are responsible for the internal conflict; since they were the instruments of outside interference, they contributed to outside interference, just as in the past local African potentates contributed to the slave trade. Today, the warlords and tainted, corrupted politicians have encouraged expansionist and neocolonialist policy. So, internal reasons are not sufficient because Chad, like the other African countries, has many ethnic groups, it is true; many religions, it is true; many regional peculiarities, it is true; but these factors exist throughout Africa and throughout the world. Therefore, these reasons are not sufficient to explain the situation in Chad. To a large extent, outside interference explains this situation. It is the number one destabilizing factor. This is how a combination of factors have made Chad the poorest country in Africa as you say. And today we are trying, the Chadian people are doing everything to fight foreign interference and to put an end to the hysterical and criminal game of the local politicians and warlords. And, naturally those who have an interest in seeing Chad plunged into poverty and division are not making the task easier for us. They are always there to perpetrate their crimes. But I am convinced that the Chadian people will triumph over this challenge. And this has begun.

ATP: Mr President, I would like to go back a bit to your vision of the future development of the country. What form will the country's future institutions take within the framework of democratic life?

President Hissein Habre: Your question is not about the present. You will ask it when the time comes.

RNT: Since their return to Ndjamena, the FAN [Northern Armed Forces] are not hiding their hostility to faction policy. You have just reaffirmed this. At a time when we are witnessing the rapid development of a people's organization with the aspects of a party, what place are the FAN reserving for a future government in relationship to the political-military apparatus which is already established?

President Hissein Habre: You will easily understand from past and present experience that the FAN are one thing and the government is another thing. In speaking only of the State Council at present, well the FAN are not hindering the State Council's action and work at all. To the contrary, the FAN are helping the State Council to attain its objectives in all areas, particularly in the areas of maintaining order, safety, and the country's defense. The government, either the State Council or the government to come, is responsible for leading the country, for conducting national policy. Consequently, as far as the FAN are concerned, there is nothing which could push them to confuse the role of the government with their own. And, once again, our concerns are not just limited to preserving Chad's unity, to strengthening its institutions in peace, but to see to it that the country can be provided with democratic institutions which will emanate from the people who will express themselves through the elections.

ATP: Mr President, a French delegation will shortly visit Chad. It will be the first since the installation of the State Council. Can we see this as a sign of a normalization of French-Chadian relations?

President Hissein Habre: A French technical delegation is indeed scheduled to come to examine and to study Chad's administrative questions with the national authorities and, within the context of cooperation between Chad and France, to examine ways and means to contribute France's assistance to the establishment and operation of the Chadian administration. This is the aim of the technical mission which is scheduled.

ATP: Mr President, the 3 years of war have cast most Chadians into poverty. What measures would you implement to rehabilitate the Chadian citizen on the social level?

President Hissein Habre: Not 3 years, but 17 years of war! And in its economy, in its infrastructures, Chad is a non-state. First of all, the Chadians must rely upon themselves. This is very important. The Chadians must not have the attitude of welfare recipients. With this attitude of welfare recipients, they will never solve their problems. But rather by relying on themselves, in being aware of the tremendous potential that our country conceals because, once again, our country is rich and we know it, but we must just be aware of it, we must depend upon ourselves to solve our problems. And it is only then that we can count on international solidarity because Chad belongs to the world community. And we know that today's world is interdependent, linked by all sorts of connections. We know that what happens on the stock exchange in

London, or in New York, Washington, Paris or Zurich, involves us intimately. A drop in the prices of raw materials is of primary concern to Africans. Therefore, we belong to the international community and we must also count on this support from the outside. But all this assumes that the country is stable. You will easily understand that the Chadian peasant cannot work his land if insecurity reigns, if someone has just stolen his sheep and cattle, if someone has just taken his millet or his rice. Therefore, peace is stability, peace is order, calm. Peace is no quarrels among politicians. Peace is not small groups or factions manipulated from the outside. Therefore, in order for the Chadians to devote themselves first of all to work to resolve most of their problems themselves, there must be stability and public peace. Peace is stability and public peace so that foreign investors will come, so that businessmen will come, so that enterprises and manufacturers will open their doors. Therefore, the State Council, and tomorrow the government, are aware that their concern is what must be done so that the Chadian citizen is no longer hungry and so that the country is launched on the path to development. This is what we have in view. I have told you how the national authorities are making efforts in the areas of safety, how the national authorities are again trying to pay the wage earners with the country's meager resources. These are concrete indications. And if international solidarity is to operate, well this is an additional factor in assisting Chad to advance on the path to development. And therefore in seeking proper solutions to control poverty in our country, it is in this direction, on this path, that we must proceed.

LE MONDE: Mr President, in regard to possible activities by Libya and underground forces which could be created, much is said about Tibesti. Can you bring us up to date on the positions which are still eluding the control of the patriotic forces? Zouar, Gouro, Bardai? What is the situation?

President Hissein Habre: You know that, contrary to what the media want to make you believe, in other words that Libya has withdrawn from Chad, Libya is still present in Chad. Libya is still in the north of Chad, not just in Aouzou, but also in the areas around Aouzou. And in fact, the national authorities do not control Bardai, Aouzou and Zouar. It is not impossible, and besides we have proof, that subversive activities are occurring in this part of the country, that people are trying to assemble again, that they are trying to leave this area and to penetrate toward the south. But, once again, we remain vigilant and it is our objective to do everything to see that the government of Chad has authority over all our national territory.

LE MONDE: Is a negotiated settlement with Libya possible in the case of the Aouzou strip?

President Hissein Habre: That depends on the willingness, the sincerity, and the loyalty of the parties involved. It is a territorial conflict. Chad's problem is not unique. Throughout the world, there have been problems like this in the past, and there are problems at present. Sometimes it is possible to settle them through dialogue. So, there is no reason to rule out a reasonable solution offhand, a solution which would come through dialogue, understanding, and agreement among the parties involved.

LE MONDE: Mr President, have you made contact with the Libyans for this purpose?

President Hissein Habre: At a certain level, we have made contact with the Libyans and we think that the dialogue must continue. And, once again, this depends on the willingness and the availability of the parties involved to continue them.

LE MONDE: Mr President, who was encouraging this Republic of Logone? Libya? The cotton lobby? Other African countries?

President Hissein Habre: For the moment, I would say to you that the Republic of Logone is encouraged by all those who have an interest in seeing such a Republic. I leave it to you to guess in whose interest it is that Chad should be divided, that there should be a cotton republic.

LE MONDE: Mr President, demonstrations which have been termed anti-French have taken place in Ndjamena. What does this mean as far as you are concerned? Bitterness, disappointment or something more, a tremendous dispute that will be difficult to settle?

President Hissein Habre: You know, contrary to the image that is presented of Chad, the Chadian people are an aware, mature people and they have demonstrated this throughout the 17 years of war, marked by foreign occupation. And you know how the Chadian people have responded to the presence of the foreigner in their territory. I mean, of course, the Libyan intervention. And these people naturally reacted spontaneously to a certain disloyal campaign, a campaign knowingly orchestrated to discredit Chad.

Therefore, the State Council as well as the FAN feels that the people have the right to express themselves, just as they have the right to criticize even the State Council. Consequently, this demonstration is a matter involving the Chadian people and their political organizations and it is not a matter involving the State Council and the official Chadian authorities. That's as far as this demonstration is concerned.

Having said that, our relations with France are developing favorably and on both sides there is a desire to normalize relations, but also to do everything possible for cooperation to resume on a good basis and to its fullest extent. And you know that France and Chad are linked by cooperative agreements and that consequently this cooperation must be reactivated and that is what both sides intend to do.

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CSO: 3419/54

UNICEF SENDS EMERGENCY AID, STUDIES LONG-TERM AID

AB021633 Paris AFP in French 1531 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Abidjan, 2 Nov (AFP)--According to a communique issued in Abidjan on Tuesday by the regional bureau of UNICEF for West and Central Africa, UNICEF has sent 17 tons of drugs and sanitary equipment to the hospitals in central and eastern Chad as emergency aid to that country.

In addition, UNICEF intends to release $100,000 to supply of other drugs to hospitals and infirmaries throughout that country. It also intends to send four tons of school supplies, that is exercise books, pencils and slates, etc., to the schools at Ati, Oum Hadjer, Abeche and Biltine, thus enabling them to reopen for the first time in more than 3 years.

Other convoys carrying some 1,000 tons of various supplies, that is cement, material for the rebuilding of health centers and 300 tons of flour donated to UNICEF by the Swiss Government, will be urgently sent to Kanem and Chari Baguirmi and a program for drilling wells in the rural areas has been drawn up.

The lack of means of transport and the absence of adequate roads constitute a major obstacle in the aid program for Chad, UNICEF notes. It is aware of the fact that international aid organizations must above all depend on their own means to give supplies to people affected by several years of warfare.

In order to strengthen its transport capacity, UNICEF has bought 28 all-terrain vehicles and four 6 ton trucks. Along with its emergency aid, UNICEF is drawing up a long-term aid plan for the mothers and children of Chad, through the social services of that country in order to fight diseases and malnutrition, concluded the communique issued by the organization's regional bureau in Abidjan.

CSO: 3419/145

CHADIAN MINISTER SAYS CHADIAN UNITY COMPLETE

AB012052 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Chad's unity is total, no localities have been recaptured in the north of the country and there has been no fighting; all that is being published here and there on the so-called four fallen localities in the north of the country is only the enemy's propaganda, this was said by Gwara Lassou, the Chadian minister of higher education and research, as he came out of the Council Building. He was received by First State Commissioner Nsinga Udjuu. The Chadian minister briefed the executive coordinator on the outcome of the just-ended deliberations of the Chad-Zaire Joint Commission. He was interviewed by Bisini Ndai Kinsasa:

[Begin recording] [Lassou] I came to report on the deliberations between the Chadian delegation and the Zairian delegation within the framework of the Chad-Zaire Joint Commission. We therefore briefed the prime minister on these deliberations.

[Question] Mr Minister, these deliberations have just ended. Could you first of all give us your impressions, and next, could you take stock of your stay in Zaire.

[Answer] We are very satisfied with the manner in which the deliberations were held and also with the conclusions we arrived at, and we are returning to Chad very happy.

[Question] What are the main great interests to you during the deliberations?

[Answer] You are aware that my country has just gone through a period of war that has caused a lot of damage and destruction, and since Zaire is a country that has followed developments in the Chadian problem with interest and continues to do so, we have requested Zaire to intervene in a number of sectors to help us take up the task of reconstruction in the educational and medical fields.

[Question] Mr Minister, you always refer to the war that Chad has gone through but it seems to me that this war has not ended, there are about four localities in the north which are reported to have fallen into the hands of the Peoples Armed Forces recently.

[Answer] As far as I know, there has been no fighting in the north. You know, there is the propaganda of the enemy. So long as there is a Chadian who has the tendency to dream about Libya, there will always exist what you termed fallen localities. There have not been any localities that have fallen, thus there has been no fighting. One can talk about recaptured localities only when there has been a war. This is pure propaganda. I am saying that Chadian unity is quite complete. We have hope at least for the children of Chad who really love Chad. We have the hope that this unity will last.

[Question] Mr Minister, my last question. What exactly were the sentiments of the first state commissioner on receiving you?

[Answer] Well, he appreciated the results we arrived at during the deliberations.

CSO: 3419/146

BRIEFS

LAND DISPUTE ENDS WITH CONFRONTATION--Moroni, 1 Nov (AFP)--Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah has made a personal on-the-spot intervention in a bid to end a clan feud over land rights which has killed one person and injured six others, including two policemen. The fighting broke out at the end of last week on the Island of Anjouan when villagers of Ongojou in Nioumakele District, armed with machetes and clubs, tried to take over land officially assigned to the neighboring village of Mirorondoni. More than 100 houses were burned down and 600 people made homeless. Police had to use their weapons to try to stop the feud, and President Abdallah went to the scene yesterday. Today the situation was said to be calm, as the government flew in food and blankets for the homeless and negotiations started between the two clans. [Text] [AB011439 Paris AFP in English 1418 GMT 1 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/185

BRIEFS

AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT--ACI, Brazzaville, 24 Sep--Comrade Hilaire Mounthault, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and minister of transport and civil aviation, returned yesterday from his inspection at Impfondo in Likouala. In a statement to the press, Comrade Mounthault said he was impressed by the quality of the work performed by the Colas enterprise at the Impfondo airport. This impression confirms the assurances of company heads, assurances that the work in progress will be completed in July 1983. Furthermore, the minister of transport and civil aviation mentioned the delay which will occur in the commencement of construction work on the river port in this city. The 2 to 3 month delay is due to the selection of a new site, now located 7 km below Impfondo. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 24 Sep 82 p 1] 9693

CSO: 3419/57

CLANS, RIVALRIES, SOVIET HOLD ANALYZED

Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "President Vieira's Visit to France"]

[Excerpt] On a private visit to Paris, where he arrived on Wednesday, 13 October, Bernardo Vieira, chief of state of Guinea-Bissau, was to have lunch at the Elysee on Thursday.

Vieira, who is making his second visit to France in less than a year, will be in Paris until Sunday, 17 October.

In 1981, France provided Guinea-Bissau with financial aid amounting to 19 million francs, to be used for its plan to develop peanut growing, the processing of fishing products and various geological studies. Special correspondent Pierre Biarnes, who recently visited Guinea-Bissau, reviews the situation in that West African nation.

President of the Council of the Revolution, chief of state since 14 November 1980 and secretary general of the PAIGC since the special congress of November 1981, General Vieira seems to have strengthened his hold over the country when, on 17 June, he took advantage of a major Cabinet shakeup to take personal charge of the ministries of the Armed Forces, Interior and Veterans Affairs. In addition, at the time of the shakeup, officials generally considered to be further to the left than most of their colleagues were demoted, as in the case of Col Manuel Saturnino Da Costa, who went from Interior to Public Works, or totally removed from the government, as in the case of Vasco Cabral, the immovable minister of planning since independence.

Conspiracy rumors have frequently circulated throughout Bissau in recent months. In the spring, Col Paulo Correia and Col Manuel Saturnino, still minister of defense and minister of interior respectively, were even challenged by public opinion. On 8 July, General Vieira himself denounced the discovery of a plot, while at the same time announcing the arrest of its main authors, three fairly well-known persons in high party organs: Joao Da Costa, formerly minister of health under former President Luiz Cabral; Honorio Fonseca, formerly ambassador to Moscow and Cuba; and, more seriously, Maj Duki Djassi, who since November 1980 had been head of security.

Profoundly traumatized by the 14 November 1980 coup, which deprived it of nearly all of its Cape Verdian cadres, the PAIGC, contrary to what people may have thought at first, nevertheless continues to play an important role. Proclaiming itself faithful to the revolutionary principles of its founder, having become the refuge of a few of the most radical elements of the Council of the Revolution recently removed from the government, such as Vasco Cabral and his namesake, former Minister of Justice Mario Cabral, enjoying important Soviet technical assistance and trying to methodically develop some organization of the people, it constitutes, opposite the allegedly more moderate members of the administration, a hotbed of continuing one-upmanship. Apparently for the purpose of better controlling it, General Vieira, who already secured its secretary general at the end of last year, increasingly plans to turn it into a party state, following the example of what was done a few years ago in neighboring Guinea-Conakry. But who then will be the prisoner of the other?

These clan struggles and personal rivalries against ideological backgrounds are not unconnected with the fairly open meddling of some foreign powers. For the Soviet Union firstof all, Guinea-Bissau remains a country where it continues to exert definite influence, along with some of its allies in the socialist camp. The heir of the major support it gave the PAIGC throughout its fight for independence, in addition to numerous diplomats, it keeps in the country at least 300 advisers, mainly with the Armed Forces and the party, while the East Germans have a strong foothold in the police and telecommunications and the Cubans give other assistance to important sectors such as health.

As in many other countries in the region, the Soviets are active in the sector of fishing. It is consequently easy to understand why Moscow's representatives in Bissau look askance upon competing efforts made by several Western countries to gain a foothold here and do everything they can to counter their designs. The French companies in particular -- France is also interested in fishing and last year gave some 50 light vehicles to the Guinean Army, thus breaking the Soviet monopoly for the first time -- bother the Soviets. Some observers therefore claim that they are not unrelated to the problems of the "Captain Cook," the French trawler blocked in the Bissau port in April (LE MONDE, 20 July).

Just as old, the aims of President Sekou Toure also shake up the local political scene. Dreaming of a "great Guinea" that would include the old French colony and the old Portuguese colony which it would naturally head, he has fought the hold of the Cape Verdian leaders over the PAIGC first of all and then over Bissau. Nor was he surprised by the 14 November 1980 coup, any more than by the assassination of Amilcar Cabral in January 1973. His relations with General Vieira have always been friendly and it is said that Col Col Iafai Camara, new deputy minister of defense, "boss" of the tanks and the real author of the overthrow of former President Luiz Cabral, is devoted to him.

And yet, it is not certain that the people of Guinea-Bissau, who paid for independence so dearly, would easily agree, if it were put to them openly, to go very far down the path of a unity which, given the current state of affairs, might only be, as Madame de Sevigne might have said, the path "of thirst and hunger."

11,464
CSO: 3419/111

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--An agreement was signed in Abidjan on 3 November 1982 between Ivory Coast and France. Ivorian Minister of Scientific Research Balla Keita signed on behalf of the Ivorian Government while Michel Dupuis, the French Ambassador to the Ivory Coast, signed on behalf of the French Government. According to the agreement, France will lend 10 billion CFA francs to the Ivory Coast for research projects. Twenty-four bursaries have also been granted to Ivorian students by France for scientific training. [Text] [AB032032 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 3 Nov 82]

CSO: 3419/143

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER ASSUMES DUTIES

AB082002 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The newly-appointed minister of national defense, Col Gray Allison, has affirmed his commitment to enforce discipline within the armed forces of Liberia. The former information boss made the statement today when he took over the affairs of the Defense Ministry from his predecessor, Maj Gen Albert Karpeh, at the Defense Ministry in Monrovia.

Colonel Allison told military personnel that the army came to power not to humiliate, intimidate or harass the masses but to redeem them, adding no soldier would be permitted to indulge in such practices. He underscored the important role the armed forces has to play in this society and pledged not only to narrow the gap between the army and civilians but to pursue policies that will bring honor to the armed forces of Liberia. The new defense minister called for cooperation among members of the armed forces to enhance the operation of the army.

For his part, former Defense Minister Major General Karpeh thanked members of the armed forces for their cooperation during his tenure. The [word indistinct] chief of staff, Lt Gen Henry Duba, welcomed Minister Allison and assured him of maximum cooperation.

Also, over the weekend former commerce minister, Capt E. Sumo Jones, turned over the affairs of the Commerce Ministry to the successor, former labor minister, David Dwanyen. He described as satisfactory the support and cooperation received from the staff of the Ministry of Commerce. Capt Jones, who is now labor minister, said this good working relationship had brought about important changes at the Commerce Ministry. Responding, Minister Dwanyen advised the employees to continue their dedicated services to government. He warned them against acts incompatible with the interest of Liberia and its people.

CSO: 3400/191

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL AID TALKS END--Negotiations between the governments of Liberia and the Federal Republic of West Germany have ended in Monrovia. Both parties signed a summary record of the discussions today. The Federal Republic of West Germany is to make available $9.3 million to the government of Liberia. The money will be in the form of technical and financial assistance for a period of 1 year. According to LINA [Liberian National News Agency], the amount will support development projects in the areas of agriculture, potable water supply systems, forestry development, afforestation, wood processing, power distribution and development planning. The Liberian minister of planning, Mr Emmanuel Gardiner, signed for his government while Mr (Henry Smitold) of the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation signed for West Germany. Minister Gardiner underscored Liberia's long-standing relations with West Germany. He said the social economic assistance from the Federal Republic of West Germany has been significant and supportive of Liberia's socioeconomic goals. [Text] [AB031959 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/190

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDONESIA

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 10 Sep 82 pp 1,3

[Text] Yesterday we reported on a meeting of the president of the DRM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] and Mme Didier Ratsiraka with an Indonesian delegation headed by the youth minister and Mme Abdul Gafur, as well as Soerjodiono Prabowo and his wife. The meeting took place in the rustic setting of [illegible] in the ATCO Hill zone of Andekaleka.

Madagascar's guests then invited the president and Mme Didier Ratsiraka to pay an official visit to Indonesia. The president accepted this invitation with pleasure, saying that he would avail himself of the invitation at an appropriate time.

Late Wednesday morning, just before going to Andekaleka--a symbol of the well being of the population of Madagascar, according to the member of the Indonesian government--the Indonesian party, represented by Indonesia's youth minister, Abdul Gafur, and the Madagascar party, represented by Minister of Youth Koussay, signed an agreement which is merely the natural outcome of the official visit of the minister of youth of Indonesia in 1980.

In a short statement, Minister of Youth Koussay said, in particular: "The signing of this agreement bears witness to the wish of Madagascar and Indonesia to fraternize. The two countries are ready to deepen and strengthen the ties of friendship which link them in their organization of exchanges in sports, of young people, and of experience. Madagascar's leaders are ready to respect the terms of the agreements we have signed."

In his reply, the Indonesian youth minister said that this agreement is the welcome fruit of negotiations begun at the time of Koussay's trip to Djakarta in November 1980. These are historical agreements. Indonesia and Madagascar have had relations since time immemorial. Thanks to these agreements, Madagascar and Indonesia have laid out a new road, that of brotherhood, which will be a bridge between the past and the present.

The Cultural Agreement

Mr Andrianasolo William Nicholson, director of the department of training and animation of youth at the Ministry of Youth, presented to the press the contents

of the agreement signed between the Indonesian youth minister, Abdul Gafur, and the DRM's youth minister, Said Ali Koussay.

According to Mr Andranasolo Nicholson, this is a convention with three sectors of application.

The first is designed to deepen and expand the ties of friendship linking our countries' young people--the youth of Indonesia and the youth of Madagascar. This first part will be implemented by means of an exchange program involving groups of young people, leaders, and trained persons in the field of sports, sports activities, and other technical areas, with a view to giving our young people the necessary technical skills to enable them to organize their lives.

The second sector has the aim of enabling our young people to become familiar with the cultural and artistic realities which are both the historical basis for our cultural identity and important--even decisive--factors in the training of our young people.

The third sector regards the preparation and celebration of International Youth Year, planned for 1985. A program of cooperation between our two countries has been drawn up for this purpose, with special emphasis on the subject of peace, which will be one of the three main themes.

Projects related to these three sectors will be implemented by means of periodic consultations between the two parties, with concertation by their representatives--diplomatic or specific, as appropriate.

These consultations will periodically define--as a rule, annually-- projects relating to each of the three sectors; the projects will be implemented throughout the specified time.

9855
CSO: 4719/1424

BUDGET DEFICIT FOR 1981-1982 REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 27 Sep 82 p 4

[Article: "The Budget Deficit for 1981/82: 275.7 Million Rupees"; "The Estimated Deficit: 662.2 Million Rupees"]

> [Text] A month before the end of financial 1981/82, the budget deficit for the year was 275,762,423.50 rupees. The government's expenditures and revenue were, respectively, 3,403 million rupees and 3,127 million rupees. According to a revised budget estimate made during the course of 1981/82, the deficit will be about 662.2 million rupees.

The latest statistics published by the general accounting office show that from July 1981 to May 1982, operational budget expenditures were 2,502,456,335.48 rupees. Expenditures under the item "public service pensions" were higher than estimates made at the beginning of the year: 132,419,704.58 rupees instead of 114,850,040 rupees. The Ministry of Labor spent 98,475,535.57 rupees instead of the original estimate of 96.6 million rupees.

In 11 months, revenues of the current budget have reached 2,145,191,347.88 rupees, whereas the revised estimate for the entire year was 2.398 million rupees. Direct and indirect taxes brought in 464.6 million rupees and 1.360 million rupees respectively.

Revenues for the development budget--still for the period July 1981-May 1982--have risen to 982 million rupees. The government borrowed 853.8 million rupees outside the country (estimate at the beginning of the year: 745.8 million rupees). Very little was borrowed on the local market: 2,644,600 rupees. Expenditures for development rose to 900 million rupees due to a large cut in the financing of projects: 584.6 million rupees, as opposed to an estimated 800.9 million rupees.

1981/82 Budget

	Revenues (revised estimate), rupees	Expenditures (revised estimate), rupees
Operational budget	2,398,000,000	3,075,000,000
Development budget	1,105,034,000	1,091,316,763
Total	3,503,034,000	4,166,316,763
Estimated deficit	662,282,763	

The Budget on 31 May 1982

	Revenues Rupees	Expenditures rupees
Operational budget	2,145,191,347.88	2,502,456,335.48
Development budget	982,171,068.07	900,668,503.97
Total	3,127,362,415.95	3,403,124,839.45
Deficit	275,762,423.50	

9855
CSO: 3419/71

TCMWU MILITANCY, MEMBERSHIP GROWS

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The union of the free zone steps up its militancy. It includes 7,800 members and requests recognition in 23 other factories.

The Textile and Cloth Manufacturing Workers Union (TCMWU), affiliated with the General Workers Federation (GWF), demands, first of all, the revision of the Export Processing Zone Act of 1970, and, secondly, its replacement by other legislation. Moreover, the union requests that the motion, "equal work, equal salary," be introduced into the free zone and that this be done at the earliest possible date.

Speaking of the activities of the TCMWU, S. Pounappa Naiken and Nicole Allet, who were accompanied by the union executive officer, undertook to denounce the role of certain backbiters in the free zone. "After 11 June, the TCMWU's activities grew broader, but the backbiters are attempting to have it believed that we have ceased to militate since the MMM came to power," stated P Naiken. He pointed out that this is absolutely false because at this stage the TCMWU comprises some 7,800 union members, distributed in 47 factories. Furthermore, the union has submitted 23 requests for recognition to the Committee on Industrial Relations. Before the general elections, only 800 male and female workers were members of the union.

Unlike other unions, the TCMWU has maintained its membership dues at Re 1.00 a month. This is because the union's chief concern is to help workers get organized for the collective defense of their rights. At the organizational level, a decision was reached to decentralize the union's activities on a regional basis. The decentralization of the union's activities is done with the help of the militants and workers in the front line of action of the TCMWU.

Speaking later about the situation prevailing in the free zone, P Naiken stated that an atmosphere of fear is being maintained by certain leaders of the firm. Thus the union's priority is to clear out this fear by making the workers understand that the right of association is basic, and is guaranteed by the constitution of the country. One of the characteristics of the free zone is its fragility, and the lack of job security, whereas the legislation governing working conditions in this sector is quite simply neocolonial.

The leaders of TCMWU shudder when they find out about the bank overdrafts of the industrial centers in the free zone which support that there are two types of employers in this sector. One is enlightened, and the other one is downright conservative, arrogant and provoking. Employers of this type are also rated by the union as "fickle industrialists" who use the least change in the social climate to evacuate the factory. P. Naiken likewise denounced the terrorism and the coldly calculated repression which strike the workers.

Taking these factors into consideration, TCMWU feels that the priority is to create unity and indispenable solidarity among the workers of the free zone. Such unity and solidarity will enable them to militate effectively at the level of each firm for the improvement of job conditions.

Besides, TCMWU condemns the ultraconservatism of the present Ministry of Labor concerning the claim about transportation expenses for workers. The union also deplores the lamentable conditions surrounding factories in the free zone. Moreover, thrashing the nature and quality of the MBC's worker education programs, TCMWU announced that a demonstration will be held in front of the corporation with the cooperation of other unions, if broadcasting rights are refused them, and if these stupefying programs continue to be projected.

Aside from its foreign relations, TCMWU also spoke about the development of a work plan. It will consist, among other things, of holding a seminar, the themes of which will be industrial pollution and health, job security, "the free zone: what are the prospects?" and, last, research and participation.

9498
CSO: 3419/21

FTU 'OFFENSIVE' IN FREE PORT REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Sep 82 p 4

[Article: "Union Offensive of the FTU [United Workers' Federation] in the Free Zone."]

[Text] The United Workers' Federation (FTU) is currently waging a union offensive in the free zone to obtain respect for the clauses of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Act and the recommendations of the National Remuneration Order concerning salaries and job conditions for workers in this sector. Mr S. Soodham, president of the federation, accompanied by Messrs Alain Laridon, Y. Caramtally and F. Hossenbux, explained to the press yesterday morning that within the framework of this offensive, the FTU carried out an inquiry in certain industries on work conditions prevailing in them. This inquiry, he said, revealed that certain workers are working in an inhuman environment.

According to Mr Soodhoo, the inquiry carried out by leading officials of the federation showed that in certain industries of the free zone there is no sanitation, workers eat lunch under the trees in the yard because there is no mess hall, the toilets are not accessible throughout the day.

Another factor emphasized in the report is that workers are sometimes constrained to work from 7 am to 1 am the next day, and must resume work that same day at 7 am, which is contrary to all laws. The fact is that a worker must have at least 11 hours of rest a day.

To put a stop to the excesses of certain employers in the free zone Mr Soodhoo feels that the government should appoint some safety and health officers. It must be pointed out that for 2 years the safety and health act has been in existence, providing for the training of safety and health officers and the setting up of a safety and health center, but that up to now nothing has been done in this regard.

This union offensive has been very encouraging for the federation. The latter has, in fact, recruited during the past few weeks hundereds of male and female workers in no less than 20 industries in the free zone, namely Summit Textile, Beta Industry, General Knit, Manupa Ltd, Gumboots Industry, Vacoas Garments, Bonair Knitwear, Resultant, and City Knitwear.

In the days ahead the FTU expects to launch into agricultural unionism, most especially in the sugar industry. Furthermore, the FTU has prepared, with the help of Mr Raj Virahsawmy and top officials from cooperatives, a report which will make it possible to set up a cooperative of licensed construction workers.

The FTU also expects to meet with the minister of housing to obtain contracts to construct buildings and houses.

Finally, the FTU has announced its support of travelling salesmen, of the Nursing Association and of sea fishermen.

9498
CSO: 3419/21

NATIONALIZATION OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Malagasy Socialist Party] government, to what was advocated in its governmental program, intends to proceed with the nationalization of the bus companies. The government, which has come to an agreement about the principle of nationalization, is now studying the legal and constitutional aspects of the whole issue, as well as the final form to be assumed by the nationalized transportation industry.

Dr Roheet Beedassy, minister of labor, who is wholeheartedly in favor of nationalization, feels that several questions should be considered before one proceeds with the project. Will all companies be nationalized, including those owning buses more than 30 years old, or should the nationalization be selective? Moreover, all the laws concerning nationalization should be analyzed. The minister has stated: "The minister of labor favors nationalization, but the matter must be considered as a whole, above all as regards compensation to be paid. We are now studying the legal and constitutional implications of the matter."

There are now 1,400 buses in Mauritius, but it is not known how many of these buses are in operation. Of these 1,400, 450 belong to private individuals, 235 to the Corporation Nationale de Transport (CNT) [National Transportation Corporation], and 715 belong to other companies.

Mr Venkataramana, an expert at the Ministry of Labor, is undertaking a study to determine the number of vehicles which can still be operated and the number which must be replaced. This study is being made by introducing a bill which stipulates that buses which have been in operation for more than 20 years should be replaced.

Dr Beedassy feels that if the country had enough buses, the CNT could extend its activities across the country.

The project for the regrouping of buses within cooperatives will be implemented at the regional level, so that operators serving the same region can be in the same association. The project to regroup individual buses within cooperatives will accompany the decentralization of the CNT's activities, the minister stressed.

Dr Beedassy also stated that "profitable" companies like Rose Hill Transport and the Triolet Bus Service will not be nationalized.

9855
CSO: 3419/71

'LALIT' HITS GOVERNMENT, OUTLINES OBJECTIVES

'Lalit' Considers the MMM Falling

Port Louis THE NATION in French 17 Sep 82, pp 1,4

[Excerpt] Three months after MMM/PSM was placed in power no surprise has been noted. That is the opinion expressed yesterday morning by Dr Ram Seegobin, one of the leaders of the "Lalit" party of Trotsky-like leanings, which now has nothing to do with the MMM.

Dr Seegobin let it be understood that the MMM is going down, whereas its partner, the PSM, is trying to gain back the worker party's former voting clientele. Sooner or later, he said, that would create friction within the alliance, and already the PSM is envisaging critical support of the government.

Dr Seegobin firmly believes that the removal from the sphere of politics, such as the leaders in power are hoping for, will not get under way, and that there will indeed be an extraparliamentary opposition. According to what he says, the PMSD, the RPL and the UDM are already wiped out of the political scene.

Lalit is currently going ahead with its campaign throughout the island, and is taking the side of the oppressed. It will grant its support to all those who are outside of the new social consensus, particularly the unemployed, those laid off in August 1979. It will carry on a campaign of mobilization against the IRA and the PQA, and will work for unity within the union.

Where the State Security Service (SSS) is concerned, Dr Seegobin said that it is simply a change of name that has occurred, and that there has been no change of a structural nature because the product is the same.

Lalit will actively participate in the electoral campaign of the forthcoming municipal elections, but has not decided if it will present candidates.

Ms Lindsay Collen stated that starting today Lalit is setting off a campaign for the total nationalization of public transportation so that all workers of this industry may become members of the National Transport Corporation (CNT). At the start, the movement is proposing a branch of CNT at Rose Hill

Transport, United Bus Service (UBS) and Southern Express, etc. It rose up against a proposal by the government to have the individual operators regrouped in cooperatives. An investigation committee in this sector is not necessary because nationalization can be accomplished immediately. The government must amend the constitution of Mauritius to allow nationalization and compensation, Ms Collen stated.

For his part, Mr Rex Stephen spoke about the Industrial Relations Act (IRA) in which Lalit made seven proposals before an elite committee. It requested that there be no problem in connection with registering the union because that is guaranteed in the constitution of Mauritius. According to it, the police and other disciplinary forces must have the right to create a union. It suggests that in a sector in which there are several unions a referendum be held, and if a union gets two-thirds of the votes, from then on it should be granted "sole recognition." It called for stricter control by the Registrar of Associations, and expressed the wish that courts be organized for the sake of union officials on the procedure for keeping books of official reports.

Mr Stephen added that authorities like the Permanent Arbitration Court (TAP), the Industrial Relations Commission (IRC) and the National Remuneration Board (NRB) must be dissolved and replaced by a National Industrial Relations Council (NIRC).

Mr Stephen emphasized that it is unacceptable that a worker who has taken part in a strike should be dismissed. He requested that there should be no advance notice of strikes because workers find themselves in cases in which they have to organize an "instantaneous" strike for very precise reasons. Assemblying must be guaranteed, and there should be a strike fund.

Where "check-off" is concerned, Lalit does not agree with section 65 1 (c) of the IRA which stipulates that an advance notice of six months must be given to enable a worker to change unions. According to Lalit, one month would be enough.

'Lalit' Shows Its Claws

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Sep 82 p 6

[Excerpt] On the political level Lalit says it is not at all surprised at the direction being taken by the MMM/PSM government. "This direction fits right into the framework of the new social consensus that we rejected," the promoters of the party stated.

Lalit noted that several items contained in the government's program have been put on ice (especially the one concerning Air Mauritius).

The reestablishment of partial elections is a good sign, but it goes no further than that, according to Lalit. As far as the party is concerned, the government should have amended the constitution to allow the removal of deputies who do not live up to what is expected of them.

Lalit expressed the opinion that while at this stage the government cannot be judged too hastily with regard to accomplishments, it is not too early to judge its ideological trends.

Lalit thinks that the attitude of the MMM/PSM government is in the process of reinforcing the position of strength of the middle class within the framework of its national reconciliation policy. The party sees as proof of this the duties of the investigation committee for the sugar industry, duties which, according to Lalit, are aimed more towards improving the efficiency and profitability of the industry that towards investigating conditions for workers. National reconciliation, again according to Lalit, benefits only the middle class, while those dismissed from work because of strikes still have not been reemployed.

Lalit maintains that from now on it is necessary to give the government a truly socialist alternative.

9498
CSO: 3419/20

VISIT TO PORTUGAL, BRITAIN SEEN AS RAPPROACHEMENT WITH WEST

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 26 Oct 82 p 18

[Article entitled: "Chipande to Seek Military Aid"]

[Excerpts] Maputo--26 October--Mozambican Defence Minister Alberto Chipande today begins a tour of Portugal and Britain for discussions that could result in significant military cooperation between NATO countries and the Marxist government in Maputo.

Portuguese Defence Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral yesterday ruled out the possibility of sending Portuguese troops to Mozambique.

In an interview with Mozambican Radio he said that Gen Chipande's visit would aim to "analyse with more clarity what the possibilities are for more cooperation."

New Cooperation

According to the Portuguese Defence Minister, his government is now ready to "advance toward new forms of military cooperation" with the Mozambicans.

Gen Chipande said in an interview last May that the Mozambican forces might request Portuguese technical assistance to reactivate equipment and installations left behind when the Portuguese withdrew from the country in 1975.

There has been little concrete information regarding the Mozambican minister's trip to Britain. But the visit is seen by observers here as important, coming at a time when pressure from the several thousand rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) is growing and the government forces are clearly in need of weapons and other equipment.

In diplomatic terms, the trip is part of a Mozambican effort to maintain or strengthen its links with Western countries as the prospect of more direct conflict with South Africa is looming.

CSO: 3400/205

PORTUGUESE REGIME SEEN NOT INFLUENCING CORDIAL RELATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 82 p 8

[Article by Lisbon correspondent Migueis Lopes Junior]

[Excerpts] Amid a summer determined to hang on and successive heat waves, here I am in the offices of the PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY which the Portuguese Government wants to see closed and whose "case" has been one of the most talked about in these times of apparent political apathy in this country.

"In July, August and September this country stops functioning," a disconsolate chance acquaintance said to me in a snack bar in Lisbon. "And, meanwhile, the crisis is more demagogic than what the politicians indicate in radio and TV interviews."

In my opinion--a foreigner on a temporary visit--the crisis is discernible in the greater rapidity with which 1,000 escudo notes slip away, even though the dollar is holding steady at about 90 Portuguese escudos.

Because of these problems, which are not entirely local inasmuch as the crisis is worldwide, the rapprochement of Mozambique and Portugal and the strengthening of their economic and commercial relations are on everyone's tongue, or at least, on that of the ones with whom I come in contact. Smalltime or bigtime business people, or simply the man in the street, once having been Mozambique, all show considerable elation at the "thaw," even though the motives of the former are more pragmatic than emotional.

Meanwhile, in local leftist circles there is a certain anxiety, or disappointment, that the improvement in relations had occurred precisely during the administration of what they consider "the most rightist government since that of 25 April." However, despite all this, the situation is lucid enough to deliberate in terms of a correct analysis: The fact that it is a matter of state to state relations, of "business, aside from ideologies," and, lastly, of the contingencies themselves which parliamentary democracy is weaving in its dance of "majorities" to the music of votes.

Moreover, this is the precise thinking of the Democratic Alliance in power, impatient to make Portugal's "European and technocratic debut" in a Europe which, however, is still several degress above it, economically speaking.

Mozambique, like Angola or Guinea-Bissau, may be one of the last resorts for a better position in the Portuguese trade balance, essential for "recovery" which, with various nuances, is considered indispensable for post-April Portugal's sure and definite restoration.

In fact, this is the main point brought out by Faria de Oliveira, Portuguese secretary of state for export, in an interview in Lisbon on Tuesday upon his return from Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Whatever future is chosen by the Portuguese at the polls, relations with Mozambique will be maintained and strengthened if, for various reasons, political training is on everyone's agenda and if we accept the groups of the Extreme Right and their lampoons which are increasingly approaching the sphere of "folklore," more for humor than to be taken seriously.

8568
CSO: 3442/14

NIASSA, TETE, ZAMBEZIA AGRICULTURAL CAMPAIGNS

Satisfactory Marketing Results

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] "Good prospects for agricultural marketing are being reported in Niassa, Tete and Zambezia provinces due to the fact that better results are being obtained in those provinces than in the others; and this holds true, despite certain irregularities still existing in the supply of products in support of the campaign and in the distribution of surpluses." This assertion was made at a meeting of the Ministry of Home Trade's Expanded Advisory Council, in session since yesterday in the country's capital.

The meeting, chaired by Aranda da Silva, minister of home trade, also discussed the need for central organizations to set up a special support program in the way of products and other material essential to the campaign, particularly in those three provinces.

Yesterday, with an audience of national and provincial directors in this sector, individuals responsible for agricultural marketing and guests representing other sectors of activity, the council discussed, as a fundamental topic, the matter of agricultural marketing now underway in the country.

At the very beginning, in its analysis, the council had called attention to substantial improvements over last year's campaign, achieved essentially by the high level of activity planning reached this year; it also stressed the fact that there are still many difficulties in this procedure.

Some of the difficulties mentioned are problems associated with natural disasters, climatic conditions unfavorable to the cultivation of certain products and even the difficulties created by armed gangs who, disturbing the people, not only make it difficult for the people to devote their time to production but also interfere with the access of marketing teams to certain areas.

Another aspect which reveived special attention from those present was the shortage of staples in support of the marketing campaign, despite the efforts which were made this year to improve the situation.

Other major problems discussed with regard to the campaign were: the lack of transportation--both trucks and freight cars--especially in Niassa and Tete provinces, the difficulties which almost all the provinces are experiencing in the repair and maintenance of their fleets and, finally, the shortage of fuel and lubricating oil.

For example, the transportation problem is so serious that large quantities of corn have not yet been delivered to AGRICOM [Agriclutural Marketing Company], remaining in district storehouses.

With regard to Niassa, it is also known that the warehouses of this sector are completely full of products to be distributed outside the province.

Special Assistance

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Sep 82 p 1

> [Excerpts] A special program in support of the agricultural campaign and calling for the supply of staples to the farmers will soon be set up in Niassa, Tete and Zambezia provinces. This decision, made by the Ministry of Home Trade's Expanded Advisory Council whose work sessions ended yesterday in the capital, is part of a series of corrective measures to be taken by this sector, aimed at carrying out the PEC/82 [Central State Plan for 1982].

The meeting, chaired by Aranda da Silva, minister of home trade, also considered that a serious effort toward recovery, support in the form of spare parts will have to be directed urgently to those provinces to enable them to achieve the goals established for the marketing campaign.

Niassa, Tete and Zambezia are the provinces which, despite the difficulties they are facing in the procurement of staples in support of the campaign and in the distribution of surpluses brought about by lack of transportation, are managing to put forth a promising effort.

Various measures relating to methods of moving goods between central and provincial organizations, provinces and districts and even individual companies were also adopted to put an end to a series of irregularities resulting from a lack of awareness common in such problems and even to a lack of information on the part of those who should be providing a solution.

8568
CSO: 3442/14

BRIEFS

DUTCH COOPERATION DELEGATION--A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is now in our country on a working visit. The delegation, headed by A. Markema of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, went to Mozambique to analyze the implementation of cooperation programs between the two countries. The signing of the agreements is expected next week. Today the delegation is going to Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces, according to information given by the national director of international cooperation, Henny Matos. In the north of the country the Dutch delegation will learn in detail of the progress of the projects in the fields of health, fisheries and agricultures. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 82 p 8] 11635

LAND FOR FAMILY PRODUCTION--Some 16,000 hectares of land are to be distributed to the peasants in various areas of Chibuto District in Gaza Province, within the framework of the provincial government's efforts to encourage the peasants to increase family production. According to reports from Gaza, every peasant will have to work a plot given to him and at the end of a certain time, he will have to sell to the state a portion of his production. This measure is aimed at giving greater responsibility to the peasant for increasing his production and will allow the state to have a portion of rural products for marketing. Reports from Chibuto reveal that the state has helped toward the purchase of teams of oxen by local peasants through bank financing; the peasants are to refund the money lent at the end of each agricultural season. At the same time as this work, which is being carried out in Chibuto District, the state is to give greater priority to the peasants in cooperatives and those who are organized in associations of two or more persons. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 82 p 1] 11635

STUDENTS TRAINING IN HUNGARY--A group of 25 Mozambican scholarship recipients last weekend left for Hungary, where they will study various technical specialties, according to a note of the embassy of that socialist country sent to our offices. According to that source, 22 members of the group will specialize in mechanics to insure future maintenance of the Ikarus buses purchased in Hungary. The other three persons of that group will continue their higher education and will be trained in chemical engineering and electrotechnology. According to the same note, three other Mozambicans are already in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, training as professional

television technicians. They were sent by the Mozambican Experimental Television (TVE). [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 p 1] 11635

POSSIBLE SPANISH TOURISM COOPERATION--Mario Trinidade, the national director of tourism of Mozambique, met in Madrid on Saturday with the state secretary for tourism, Eloy Ibanez, according to an ANOP report. It was decided at the meeting to begin negotiations for signing an agreement for tourism cooperation within the framework of the present economic cooperation agreement and to establish specific points on which such relations can begin, with the cooperation of international organizations if necessary and possible. The national director of tourism of Mozambique promised to send to the Spanish tourism authorities a memorandum with the specific points on which Spanish cooperation would be of use. They also examined the possibility of Spanish firms' participation in projects for tourism development in Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 82 p 8] 11635

OJM CONGRATULATES CHILEAN YOUTH--On the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chilean Communist Youth organization [JCC], commemorated on 9 September, Zacarias Kupela, secretary general of the Mozambican Youth Organization [OJM], sent the following verbatim message to the JCC: "On behlaf of the National Coordinating Council and the OJM on the occasion of this historic date on which the people, and in particular the Chilean youth, are commemorating the 50th anniversary of the JCC's founding, we send you our warmest congratulations. We again send our hearty and brotherly revolutionary greetings to the Chilean Communist Youth at this time of profound significance when, under the leadership of the Chilean Communist Party, the Chilean people, and particularly the Chilean youth, are holding fast in the struggle for independence against the tyrannical, fascist and oppressive regime of Pinochet, orchestrated by Yankee imperialism. We wish you success in your struggle and in the performance of the tasks facing you and assure you that we shall make your struggle our struggle; together we shall succeed! Internationalism is a constant factor in our struggle. The struggle continues!" [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 p 3] 8568

UNION COOPERATION WITH GDR--According to the ADN [GENERAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY], yesterday in Berlin the National Implementation Commission of the Production Councils (CNICP) and the Confederation of Trade Union of the GDR signed a protocol of cooperation. The agreement was signed at the end of a visit made by a Mozambican delegation to that country, headed by Augusto Macamo, member of the PRELIMO Central Committee and national director of the CNICP. In the final communique published after the meetings, the two parties expressed the need to strenghten relations between the two union organizations. The Mozambican delegation spent 5 days in that European socialist country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 p 8] 8568

GDR EDUCATIONAL DONATION--A total of 4,000 scholastic notebooks, 7,000 ballpoint pens with 12,000 refills and other teaching material was delivered yesterday in Maputo to the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity

With Peoples (AMASP) by the GDR League of Friendship With Peoples in support of the National Education System to be initiated in the next school year. This offer is the result of a request recently made by the AMASP to friendly countries asking them to support our country in introducing the National Education System to be initiated in the next school year in all our country's schools. Upon making the delivery, Harald Heinke, representative of that solidarity organization in Mozambique, asserted that this donation is the culmination of the fruitful friendship and solidarity which have always existed between the Mozambican and GDR peoples. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 82 p 1] 8568

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT ORDERED, RECEIVED--The TTA (National Air Transport Company) has recently placed an order with Pilatus Britten Norman (Great Britain) for four BN-2T Turbo Islander transport planes that will be delivered during the first quarter of 1983. It should be recalled that the TTA issued a call for bids for the supplying of aircraft with 10 seats and 15-30 seats. The French-Italian ATR-42, made by SNIAS [National Industrial Aerospace Company] and Aeritalia is one of the possibilities now being considered. TTA has just accepted delivery of an HS-125-700 (8 seats), a twin-engine jet equipped with two Garrett TFE 731-3's. Its radius of action is 4,670 kilometers. Its registration is CSTAC. TTA has just ordered two DO-228-100 transport planes and two DO 228-200's from Dornier (FRG). The contract also covers logistics and training. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 55 Oct 82 p 38] 11,464

CSO: 3419/111

BRIEFS

NIGER-BENIN COOPERATION TALKS OPEN--The Niger-Benin joint session began in Niamey today. The Niger delegation to the meeting includes Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Daouda Diallo, and Commerce and Transport Minister Hamid Algabit, while the Beninese delegation includes Foreign Minister Tiamidou Adjibade and Transport Minister Dosso. The meeting will examine the level of cooperation between Niger and Benin. It will address itself, in particular to the problems of the joint Benin-Niger Railroad and Transport Organization. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [AB032213 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Nov 82]

CSO: 3419/145

FORMER ECONOMICS MINISTER IMPLICATED IN SWINDLE

AB070937 Paris AFP in French 1459 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Dakar, 6 Nov (AFP)--Forty four-year-old Ousmane Seck, who has just resigned and who entered the government in April 1970 as secretary of state for planning, has been implicated by the satirical newspaper LE POLITICIEN in a customs swindle involving 4 billion CFA francs (FR 800 million).

Mr Seck has lodged a suit against the newspaper which said that his wife had bought three dresses from Parisian designer for 3 million CFA francs (FR 60,000).

The customs swindle disclosed by the Senegalese press goes back to 1979 when Mr Seck was already minister of economy and finance. Senegalese customs seized a shopment worth 4 billion francs from the Swift Seagull, a cargo ship flying a Greek flag, which it had sold for 380 million CFA francs (FR 76,000). One of the people responsible for the sale was arrested in August.

Mr Seck, who is a friend of Senegalese Head of State Abdou Diouf, has been minister of economy and finance since March 1978. He was well-known in international financial circles and was chairman of the African group at the World Bank. He is also the leader of the Socialist Party (in power) in the Thies area (70 km from Dakar).

CSO: 3419/146

BRIEFS

FRENCH AFRICAN ADVISER ARRIVES--Dakar, 6 Nov (AFP)--Guy Penne, French President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, arrived in Dakar today for a 4-day visit to Senegal. During his stay, Mr Penne will be received by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and Prime Minister Habib Thiam. He will also hold talks with Jean Colins, minister of state and secretary general at the presidency [title as received], and with Ousmane Seck and Mamadou Toure, respectively the ministers of finance and economy and planning and cooperation. On arrival, Mr Penne disclosed that his visit falls within the framework of the traditional visits established between Senegal and France which both enjoy very good bonds of friendship. He explained that his discussions with Senegalese authorities will center on bilateral and African issues. [Text] [AB061417 Paris AFP in French 1321 GMT 6 Nov 82]

CSO: 3419/146

SIERRA LEONE LAUNCHES NATIONAL AIRLINE

AB031757 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The new Sierra Leone airline, with a share capital of 10 million leones, was yesterday launched at the Freetown International Airport, Lungi, by the president, Dr Siaka Stevens.

Addressing a large gathering of cabinet ministers, diplomats, dignitaries, foreign and local airlines representatives at the ceremony, Dr Siaka Stevens recalled how the country's level of economic development 20 years ago had prevented this nation from enjoying and utilizing its right to operate an autonomous national airline befitting all sovereign independent states. [passage omitted]

The launching of the airlines, President Stevens maintained, marks the successful negotiations carried out between the Sierra Leone Government and MEW, Royal Jordanian Airline, which he said had come to the country's rescue by undertaking to manage the affairs of Sierra Leone Airways with effect from 1 January 1982. He commended the Jordanian Airline for their efficient performance during the interim period awaiting a formal management agreement. President Stevens said he was highly impressed and encouraged that in spite of the severe constraints, MEA had managed to keep the country's domestic services operational without receiving any revenue from other external help or government subvention as was the practice of their predecessors. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the repatriation of the surplus funds in respect of other airlines operating in Sierra Leone, the president assured them of government's firm commitment to the free repatriation of surplus funds and that the central bank would take urgent action on the matter. He, however, warned that the repatriation of the surplus funds should not be made a condition contingent to the granting of reciprocal landing rights. [passage omitted]

CSO: 3400/185

COURT ORDERS SPECIAL HANDLING FOR ARMS CASES

MB051106 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 20

[By Mashumi Twala]

[Text] A crackdown has been ordered on the increasing number of arms being found in Swaziland.

All cases involving arms of war shall, until further notice, be referred to the high court.

This could mean tougher sentences for offenders.

A statement issued by the high court yesterday said: "The government is greatly concerned at the increasing number of cases in which refugees, in particular freedom fighters, are found in Swaziland in possession of arms and ammunition and arms of war.

"The government takes the view that such conduct can lead to the gravest consequences.

"In order to counter the position, it is hereby directed that all cases involving the possession of arms and ammunition or arms of war by refugees shall be submitted, until further notice, to the high court for review.

"Magistrates are enjoined to bear in mind the provisions of this directive when passing sentence in such cases."

A total of nine members of the African National Congress have been convicted for possessing arms of war in Manzini since the beginning of October.

They were all discovered during police raids in various locations around Manzini.

In September, two members of the ANC were fined after being found in possession of two AK-47 rifles, two sub-machine guns, 13 magazines, one hand grenade, one loaded automatic pistol, several bayonets and 515 rounds of ammunition.

The two were en route to South Africa where the arms were to be used.

Another freedom fighter was fined last month after being found with two rifles and 72 rounds of ammunition, also during a police raid.

He told the court that he had recently arrived in the country and intended to apply to the DPM's office for political asylum and a residence permit. He was running away from the republic, he said.

Two others had their convictions confirmed by the court of appeal. They were jailed for various terms.

Four other members of ANC, who were allegedly found with a hand grenade, are due to appear before the Manzini magistrate's court. They have been granted bail at E200 each.

"Other cases are pending," Chief Justice Charles Nathan told the times: "This is a serious matter and needs to be dealt with properly. That is why it has been necessary to issue this directive. I was told that government was getting increasingly worried about it. Such cases deserve a tougher sentence. This of course depends on the nature of each case."

The principal secretary in the deputy prime minister's office, Mr Alphus Shabangu declined to comment on the issue.

CSO: 3400/185

BRIEFS

ANC MEMBERS ARRESTED--Johannesburg, 2 Nov (AFP)--Several members of the ANC--an anti-apartheid movement banned in South Africa--were arrested by the police at Bomba, a village located near the residence of the Swazi Queen, according to the Johannesburg daily THE STAR. The paper adds that security measures have been stepped up noticeably around the royal family during the past 2 days. [Text] [AB021649 Paris AFP in French 1550 GMT 2 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/185

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ELECTS DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS

EA062046 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Today the National Executive Committee elected heads of secretariat departments and two party commissions. Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim was elected head of the foreign affairs department; Ndugu Moses (mnauye), head of the organization department; Ndugu (Kingunga Ngombale Mwiru), head of the ideology, political education and training department; and Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, head of the department for political publicity and people's participation.

The department of finance and administration will be led by the party's secretary general, Ndugu Rashid Kawawa, who will be assisted by the head of the department, Ndugu (Salmin Amur) [sentence as heard]. The social development department will be headed by Ndugu Gertrude Mongella and the economy and planning department will be led by Ndugu (Seif Sharif Hamadi), who will be assisted by Ndugu Kighoma Malima, the minister for economy and planning, and Ndugu Mohamed (Faki), Zamzibar's minister for economy and planning.

The defense and security commission will be led by the party chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, and the commission secretary will be Ndugu Edward (Moringe Sokoine). The control and internal commission will be led by the vice chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, and the commission secretary will be Ndugu (Paulo Sozigwa).

The national executive committee also elected a council of trustees for the party, according to the constitution. Members of the council are Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, Ndugu Mohamed (Nassor Kitopi), Ndugu Jackson (Kaaya), Ndugu Omar (?Issa), Ndugu (Darius Hamisi), Ndugu (Thabit Kombo), Ndugu (Asiya Amur) and Ndugu (Raphael Nenegwa).

CSO: 3449/6

BRIEFS

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ELECTIONS--Dar es Salaam--The National Executive Committee [NEC] of the CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi] today elected 15 members of the Central Committee from among its ranks. The 15 Central Committee members are Edward Sokoine, Cleopa Msuya, (Kingungi) Combale Mwiru, Gertrude Mwongela, Daudi Mwakawago, Salim Ahmed Salim, Hasan Nassor Moyo and Seif Sharif Hamadi. The others are Salmin Amur, Ali Mzee Ali, Moses Mnauye, (Andrew Shija), Paul Sozigwa, Abdullah Natepe and Alfred Tandau. The 18-member Central Committee will consist of the party chairman, Mwalimu Myerere; the vice chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe; the secretary general, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa; and the 15 members elected by the NEC today. The NEC meeting which began in Dar es Salaam yesterday was adjourned until Friday when a 2-day seminar for NEC members is scheduled to start. [Text] [EA032356 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 3 Nov 82]

TALKS WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN--Dar es Salaam: Official talks opened in Dar es Salaam today between a delegation of three U.S. congressmen currently visiting Tanzania and the Tanzanian Government. The congressmen met with Foreign Minister Ndugu Salim for talks on relations between Tanzania and the United States. Ndugu Salim said the discussions also touched on current efforts being made to find a solution to the Namibian independence issue. Ndugu Salim outlined the attitude of frontline states toward the liberation of southern Africa. Two of the U.S. congressmen are members of the ruling Republican Party, and one is a member of the opposition Democratic Party. The United States is one of the five western group on Namibian independence. The others are Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. [Text] [EA272338 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 27 Oct 82]

CSO: 3449/4

ZAMBIA UNAWARE OF MNR ACTIVITY IN ITS TERRITORY

AB051450 Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Lusaka, 5 Nov (AFP)--The Zambian Government is not aware of any activity in its territory by guerrillas opposed to the government in neighbouring Nozambique, Zambia's Permanent Secretary for Defence Phineas Musukwa has said here.

Mr Musukwa was responding to a statement last week by Mozambique's Foreign Minister Joaquin Chissano, who said during a visit to Malawi (which has borders with both countries) that armed bands of the South African-backed Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) were launching sabotage operations in Mozambique from Malawi and other neighbouring countries.

The Mozambican minister charged that the guerrillas were "not operating only from Malawi, but are operating from different countries in the region. Not that the Malawian Government or any other government in the region wants them to operate from there.... We don't want them there but they come, they infiltrate."

Zambia has a common border along Mozambique's western Tete Province. But Mr Musukwa said "to the best of my knowledge we have not received any report that the rebels were operating from Zambian territory."

Malawi and Zimbabwe, another neighbour, have both pledged to try and prevent any border crossings by the MNR forces. Tanzania and South Africa also border on Mozambique.

CSO: 3400/191

DIPLOMATIC STAFF REDUCED AS MONEY-SAVING MEASURE

AB021446 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Lusaka, 2 Nov (AFP)--The Zambian Government has recalled a number of diplomats from its missions abroad as part of a campaign to conserve dwindling hard-currency reserves.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry also said the filling of vacancies in some missions had been halted for the time being.

Faced with plummeting earnings for its major export, copper, Zambia has in the past few weeks undertaken a belt-tightening exercise that includes sterner controls of import licenses, a suspension of allocations of foreign currency for residents' holidays and educational travel, and a freeze on remittances by resident expatriate workers.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman was unable to say exactly how much money would be saved by the new measures, but he called it "a huge sum."

The post of second secretary has been abolished in some Zambian diplomatic missions. In addition, trade attaches have been recalled from Rome, Bonn, Peking and Lilongwe, Malawi.

CSO: 3400/190

BRIEFS

MUGABE DISCUSSES REGIONAL DEFENSE--Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has told a SADCC Regional Meeting in Harare that Southern African states should bolster their defenses against the belligerent racist regime of South Africa if they hope to build meaningful economic cooperation. Addressing agriculture ministers of the nine-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference yesterday, Mr Mugabe said planned economic endeavors can only find root and shape in an atmosphere free from acts of sabotage and measured military aggression by South Africa. The meeting aims at approving projects that would be presented to donor countries and institutions at SADCC's next full meeting in Maseru [words indistinct] next year. The ministers approved 40 projects to improve agricultural production and food security yesterday so far. [Text] [MB060817 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/191

END

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LABOR PARTY'S RAMGOOLAM INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 18 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Labor Party leader, at his home, on 16 September 1982]

> [Text] Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, leader of the Labor Party [LP], celebrates his 82d birthday today. Born with the century, Sir Seewoosagur has spent more than half his life in the service of the country and his fellow citizens and even the burden of his years has not disarmed him, for he will be at the airport tomorrow to fly to Vienna where he will meet with his socialist friends to defend the true socialism, which always inspired him in leading his country to independence without one element of the Mauritian community being favored over another, in unity and fraternity.
>
> Faithful to tradition, on Thursday ADVANCE met with Sir Seewoosagur at his house on the street named after him. He had just returned from a morning visit to the south. To our first question: "What is the basic difference between the government you led and the current government," Sir Seewoosagur replied: "We always paid attention to the workers, we found them jobs. We had a plan to hire additional workers and to make payments to the unemployed. The first action of the new government was to lay people off. That is a big difference. We already knew that we were going to receive aid so that we could help the unemployed, and if we had been elected we would certainly have begun payment of the unemployment allowance in July. That is the humanitarian element which is missing from the present government. I am personally sad to see so many people unemployed.

"This is an issue to which we have always given attention. Also, it was the reason why we brought Prof Brian Abel-Smith, Percy Selwyn and Donald Chesworth with the specific purpose of studying how to create new jobs and provide unemployment benefits. The plans which were developed were not accepted by the

new government, and this was a shame. You are also aware of a plan we proposed for unemployed graduates. These people are still vegetating, despite all the confidence they had shown in the new government, which was then in the opposition.

The Same Course

"As for other issues, the new government is keeping the same economic structures that we had established; it is following the same course, though it denies this. We proposed building of a new airport in the north. They do not agree. All right, but that is not very smart. For all the money that was spent to make Plaisance a modern airport, with a few million more one could have built a modern airport in the north. That would certainly have created thousands of jobs; in any case, many more than needed for Plaisance. As for access roads to Plaisance and in the north, that is nothing new. We had already begun everything, and the new government is only following the course we laid out.

"Unemployment and the economic situation are the country's two major problems. We worked on them. To solve them, the primary thing is to create an atmosphere of confidence, which does not exist at present. Mauritians are being asked to change their eating habits and to eat sweet potatoes and manioc. However, Mauritians deserve better than that. We had made arrangements to import rice and flour. Even though the population has increased, consumption of rice and flour has grown only a little, and prices have not gone up either. Can one reasonably ask workers to eat sweet potatoes and manioc and still work as hard in the fields? I do not agree on this issue, nor do I agree with the idea of removing cane from Rose-Belle in order to diversity agriculture. Several sugar companies tried agricultural diversification and lost money. If you want to diversify, give land to the planters and perhaps they will be able to do something.

Atmosphere of Mistrust

"You asked me about the basic difference between the government which I led and the new government. There is also the issue of civil service employment. Today, not a single official works without some apprehension. An atmosphere of mistrust prevails in the civil service, where everyone is afraid of his neighbor in the office. It is an atmosphere of apprehension and intimidation. Capable staff, whose only fault was to loyally serve the existing government, have been dismissed. Fear is also making inroads in other sectors, and right away we will begin to see staff leaving, even those of the MSRI [expansion unknown], whom we greatly need. Whether you like it or not, and despite the country's development in a number of sectors, development in which we other labor leaders were involved, it must be understood that the country's economy still depends on the sugar industry. I have a great deal of respect for many members of the new government, but there is no doubt that they have considerable lack of experience. As for the LP, we are ready to cooperate, because the interest of the Mauritian nation has always come first for us."

[Question] People are amazed that at 82 you still agree to be leader of the LP.

[Answer] The self-respecting political parties have a history. There is evolution, but they do not begin at zero. In the USSR, the United States, the United Kingdom and even in the East European countries, the leaders in power are men of experience, all over 50, but who have experience. Why shouldn't the same be true in Mauritius? In this connection, I regret the departure from Labor of Sir Satcam Boolell and his colleagues. That was a mistake on their part, because I am sure we could have worked together. I remain on good terms with Sir Satcam, whom I call once in a while. I myself have always envisaged the establishment of a "broad base party" [quoted words rendered in English] in which there would be room for the extreme left, the left, the center and even the right. Mauritius needs all its sons, and we cannot work in an atmosphere of intimidation and fear.

Municipal Elections

[Question] Do you think the LP should participate in the municipal elections?

[Answer] If the LP did not take part in the municipal elections, that would create a vacuum. The LP doesn't have money, it is true, and the people must realize this and support our campaign. The LP is one of the most sound parties. Don't forget its percentage in the last elections. We cannot fail those who have put their confidence in us. We know the people's grievances. We have worked with them and for them. We must therefore find the money and go forward, giving confidence in the Mauritian people.

[Question] What do you think about the commissions of inquiry appointed by the new government?

[Answer] The time has come to work, and not to go on a witch hunt, as seems to be the case now. The new government did nothing after the elections to reconcile yesterday's opponents, and it is not through commissions of inquiry that one creates an atmosphere propitious to work. The government of Morarji Desai that replaced Mrs Indira Gandhi in India made the same blunder. We know how he was swept out.

[Question] Many people think that a rapproachement between the LP and the Mauritian Socialist Party would be desirable for the country. What is your view?

[Answer] As I said to one of your colleagues recently, it was a mistake to let Boodhoo go. In the LP, we have always wanted men of good will to work together. In fact, we have already discussed with Mr Berenger, with his friend Paul Verges present, the possibility of joint LP-MMM activity in the higher interest of Mauritius.

[Question] In regard to foreign affairs, what in your view was responsible for the failure of the OAU summit in Tripoli?

[Answer] The admission of the SDAR by committee decision, though it was an issue which should have been tackled by the heads of state. That was the upshot of the refusal by a number of these heads of state to attend the conference.

[Question] You are leaving tomorrow for Vienna. Why?

[Answer] Our LP has been affiliated with the Socialist International for a long time. Though we do not have much money, we in the LP have felt that it is important for us to maintain this contact with socialism in Africa and in other countries around the world, particularly after the changes which have taken place in Mauritius.

[Question] How do you fill your time at home?

[Answer] I read a lot: economics, philosophy, history, politics, and so on. I also take some rest, but you know I still receive many visitors. Many come to see me to discuss the country's problems or their own. I listen to them and advise them to the best of my ability.

[Question] The new government recently made the decision not to sell anything to the Americans on Diego Garcia. What would you have done?

[Answer] They acted hastily. The export of fruit and vegetables to Diego Garcia would have been a good outlet for the planters and other Mauritian industries. I think that in this case the government was a little too doctorinaire, for there would also have been a good return of foreign exchange.

[Question] How do you feel about no longer being head of the government which honored you on each anniversary?

[Answer] I am here. I work, and am basically happy to be one among other Mauritians, because my roots are in this country. I have done my best for the country I love. I have worked with all the courage I have, and I hope that history will not one day fault me for having worked so rapidly and having brought about so many changes for the better in such a short time. To my fellow citizens, I say good luck. They wanted change. They got it. I hope for their sakes that they have no reason to regret it. We ourselves wanted to assure the prosperity of the Mauritian nation, and we succeeded. We stand always ready to share both our happiness and misfortune. No manioc and no sweet potatoes. I said, and I repeat, Mauritians deserve more than that. We must be able to find a solution. This year we are holding good cards. We must know how to play them.

9920
CSO: 3419/19

MMM/PSM GOVERNMENT'S GROWING MALAISE REPORTED

Port Louis HORIZONS NOUVEAUX in French 19-26 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

/Text/ Three months after its installation, the MMM/PSM/OPR /Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party/ Organization of the Rodrigues People/ regime seems to be arriving at the end of the grace period which it has benefited until now. The public is beginning to pass its judgments on government action and some of them are severe, and rightly so. It is no doubt remarkable that in a country where change in political leadership was blocked for more than a quarter of a century, a new regime cannot enjoy a longer period of complacency. But the people's impatience is proportionate to the decisive intensity of the 11 June verdict which swept out a corrupt regime and the tremendous hope raised by the long awaited political change. One of the most urgent tasks for the government today is to reconcile the speed of its action with the degree of desire for change or, on the other hand, to bring the people's hopes back to reasonable levels taking into consideration the objective limits of the economic situation.

How and with what level of efficiency will the government tackle this task? The answer will not be obvious for a while. However, one cannot remain oblivious to the growing malaise which is gripping the country and this is reason for the government to act in one of the directions that we have just indicated. The malaise which has been settling in for some time is explained more by the manner in which the regime is acting than by its ability to wade through current problems. Sensible individuals are aware that solving the country's economic problems is a long term job. But, what they are challenging is the government's general method and the official approach to problems.

Let us look at a few causes of the malaise.

1) Meritocracy Flouted

Following the change on 11 June, the reestablishment of a meritocracy in the public sector and elsewhere was greatly hoped for. However, things have not changed in this regard and an increasing frustration is becoming lodged among the ranks of government officials. Although some leaders have left, overall government structure remains unchanged with a hierarchy based on seniority. Incompetent superiors continue to prevail as an insult to the intelligence of their subordinates. In giving priority to the absurb criterion of seniority

when making certain nominations and promotions, the regime has sanctioned mediocrity at the expense of the competence which this country so greatly needs to get out of trouble.

Besides, some nominations are not free of ethnic consideration or patronage. In the civil service today there is a huge army of competent but frustrated officials who are not giving their best.

2) Ministerial Arrogance

It seems that power suddenly makes our politicians lose their humanity. The arrogance of the administration which we believed was gone with the exit of the former regime has recovered its place in government headquarters very quickly, to the point that even party "back-benches" are being disregarded.

3) Back-Benchers Pushed Into the Background

Dialogue and participation are mentioned, but the "back-bencher" representatives of the parties in power are finding any constructive role taken away from them and are being obliged to talk to a brick wall in Parliament. The institution of parliamentary commissions charged with supporting the ministers in their work was a means of using the potential of the "back-benchers" in the service of the country. However, after several weeks of work, they have been rendered inactive by the indifferent attitude of some ministers who wrongly considered them a parliamentary infringement on their ministerial territories. It is regrettable that these commissions are no longer in operation due to ministerial complexes, but it must be said that certain ministers with little intellectual support had every interest in cooperating with the dynamic and intelligent "back-benchers."

4) The Administration's Lack of Cohesiveness

The MMM/PSM/OPR coalition is giving the impression of an increasing lack of cohesiveness. Differences in judgment and approach among the members were already producing significant snags in the pace of change. Now the PSM is speaking of granting "critical support" to the government. What does this mean? If they understand the meaning of the words, those who speak of granting "critical support" to the administration while remaining as part of it and participating in cabinet decisions are revealing a very odd political strategy. When one is part of an administration, one is bound by collective responsibility and must have the moral courage to assume and to defend this responsibility. It is unjustifiable that 3 months after their rise to power some politicians should already have their sights fixed on the 1987 election and are devoting themselves to electoral work rather than concerning themselves with the country's pressing problems. Let us be aware that Mauritius cannot afford the luxury of lip service to the administration since the future of close to 1 million people depends on the success of the current regime.

5) Dialogue With the Forces of Society

The government is encountering obstacles in its avowed policy of dialogue. The unions deplore the fact that certain decisions (such as the nomination of PSC members) were made without consultation between them and the administration. They complain of "too much dialogue and not enough consultation." Where does consultation begin and end? This is the big question in a society which wants to be democratic. Is a government invested with absolute power by a plain and clear mandate entitled to govern as it sees fit? In the name of the confidence of the people placed in it without reservation does it have the right to act with total sovereignty and complete freedom to do what it feels to be in the interest of the country? These are all elements in a crucial debate which must be clarified to eliminate the unions' discontent. Dialogue and consultation have advantages as well as disadvantages. No legitimately elected government can yield an inch of its sovereignty to a sectorial force, but it is in the interest of any democratic government concerned with the success of its actions to involve the forces in them. It is a ticklish problem; it is necessary to know how to settle it. However, the unions have good reason to challenge certain nominations to the PSC.

6) Paralyzing Bureaucracy

The greatest obstacle to implementation of a socialist policy is the state bureaucracy. With the MMM/PSM/OPR in power, the bureaucracy has been strengthened and the ministers have very quickly become prisoners of the public administration. The yoke of bureaucratic constraints weighs heavily on their activities and they are incapable of thinking or acting outside of this confining framework. The result is slower decisionmaking if there is any at all. The experience of history has shown that when one cannot conquer bureaucracy, one becomes its hostage with all that that implies.

These are the causes of the public's latent discontent. It is necessary to act to eliminate them.

9693
CSO: 3419/22

CENSUS RESULTS PROVIDE DATA ON LITERACY, HOUSING

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 3 Oct 82 pp 18-21

[Text] During the last session of the People's Assembly, Deputy Marcelino dos Santos presented a detailed report on the general population census held in 1980. After disclosing some general statistics on the population, its distribution throughout the provinces and cities, as well as the population density as such in our preceding issue, we are now presenting the remaining data and analyses that were submitted.

If we look only at the population segment from the age of 5 years on, we find that 75.1 percent of the population is illiterate; this rate is higher among women where it is 86.2 percent than among men where it is 63 percent. This undoubtedly reflects the discriminatory policy of colonial capitalism and of feudal ideology with relation to the women.

The analysis of the degree of illiteracy in terms of the knowledge of the Portuguese language enables us to conclude that the illiteracy rate is considerably higher among the population who does not know Portuguese (21 percent).

Here is the breakdown of the illiteracy rate by age groups:

5-9 years	93%
10-14 years	60%
15-24 years	57%
25-44 years	76%
45-64 years	87%
65 and over	93%

We thus see that the illiteracy index is lower in the 10-24-year age group which was directly exposed to the results of our party and government's education policy. In the 5-9-year group, the illiteracy rate is rather high; this reflects the fact that, generally speaking, the parents send the children to school at a rather advanced age, in many cases already over the age of 9.

Here is the distribution of the population according to the education level completed.

1) GRAU DE ENSINO	TOTAL	2) HOMENS	3) MULHERES
4)Total (5 a mais)	9 882 267	4 713 245	4 969 022
5)Analfabetos	7 261 417	2 980 783	4 280 634
6)Alfabetizados, sem grau ..	1 810 529	1 264 099	546 430
7)Primário	480 839	372 528	108 311
8)Secundário 1.º ciclo	79 698	60 570	19 128
9)Secundário 2.º ciclo	8 405	6 014	2 391
10)Secundário 3.º ciclo	2 835	1 941	894
11)Técnico-elementar	6 320	5 170	1 150
12)Técnico-básico	10 030	7 504	2 526
13)Técnico-médio	971	767	204
14)Ensino superior	4 275	3 028	1 247
15)Outros graus	16 948	10 841	6 107

Key: 1--Education level; 2--Men; 3--Women; 4--Total (5 and more); 5--Illiterates; 6--Literates; without degree; 7--Secondary; 8--Secondary, 1st cycle; 9--Secondary, 2nd cycle; 10--Secondary, 3rd cycle; 11--Technical-elementary; 12--Technical-basic; 13--Technical-middle; 14--Higher education; 15--Other level.

The distribution by education level attended for the student population is as follows:

1) GRAU DE ENSINO	TOTAL	2) HOMENS	3) MULHERES
4) Total (5 a mais)	2 265 761	1 301 344	964 417
5) Pré-primário	70 406	36 390	34 016
6) Primário	1 996 442	1 114 898	881 644
7) Secundário 1.º ciclo	150 176	112 040	38 136
8) Secundário 2.º ciclo	31 688	24 672	7 016
9) Secundário 3.º ciclo	1 242	871	371
10)Técnico-elementar	1 000	773	227
11)Técnico-básico	9 071	7 245	1 726
12)Técnico-médio	1 410	1 200	210
13)Ensino superior	2 031	1 495	536
14)Outros graus	2 295	1 660	635

Key: 1--Education level; 2--Men; 3--Women; 4--Total (5 and more); 5--Pre-primary; 6--Primary; 7--Secondary, 1st cycle; 8--Secondary, 2nd cycle; 9--Secondary, 3rd cycle; 10--Technical-elementary; 11--Technical-basic; 12--Technical-middle; 13--Higher education; 14--Miscellaneous levels.

Here is the distribution of the work force in the population, age 12 or over.

1) POPULAÇÃO	%	TOTAL	2) HOMENS	3) MULHERES
Total	100	7 100 062	3 424 615	3 675 447
4) Trabalhadores ...	79,8	5 667 520	2 684 879	2 982 641
5) Desempregados ...	1,3	92 472	73 207	19 266
6) Estudantes	11,4	809 754	512 410	297 344
7) Domésticos	3,7	264 556	22 779	241 777
8) Outros	1,7	123 033	60 708	62 325
9) Ocupações desconhecidas	2,0	142 727	70 632	72 095

Key: 1. Population
2. Men
3. Women
4. Workers
5. Unemployed
6. Students
7. Domestic employees
8. Miscellaneous
9. Unknown occupations

The distribution of the working population, age 12 or over, over the various sectors, is as follows:

Production sphere	94.9%
agriculture	83.0%
industry	5.0%
miscellaneous	6.9%
Nonproductive sphere	5.1%

We thus see that the distribution of the employed labor force necessarily reflects the heritage of the economic structure left by colonialism; 83 percent of the population are concentrated in agriculture, including 93 percent in the family sector, with 51.6 percent women and 48.4 percent men.

In the remaining branches, the ratio is considerably reversed, with 90 percent men for 10 percent women.

The population's living conditions also constitute an important factor.

The distribution of the population in accordance with the construction materials used in its housing for the entire country is as follows, in terms of percentages:

Country, total	100.0
Cement, brick	9.1
Wood and zinc	0.3
Adobe	8.6
Reed or sticks	13.9
Debarked sticks	62.6
Miscellaneous	5.5

This situation is different in the urban areas. In the city of Maputo, for example, the distribution is as follows:

City, total	100.0
Cement, brick	52.1
Wood and zinc	15.0
Adobe	0.7
Reed and sticks	21.9
Debarked sticks	9.3
Miscellaneous	1.0

Another equally important aspect relates to the conditions involved in the use of water by the population according to source.

Thus we see that the distribution of the population according to water source for the country's average is as follows:

Total	100.0
Water piped into house	4.4
Water piped outside house	7.8
Rivers or lakes	19.9
Wells	64.2
Miscellaneous	3.7

We thus find that 84.1 percent of the population get their water from rivers and lakes or wells; this is a characteristic feature of the country's rural areas; in quite a few cases, the water sources are very far from the homes of the families.

5058
CSO: 3442/23

ARTICLE REVIEWS BACKGROUND, NATURE OF 'ARMED BANDITS'

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 26 Sep 82 pp 21-23

[Article by Albino Magaia: "Who Are They?"]

[Text] The reports are many and terrifying: they cut off the ears of old folks, they cut off the breasts of women, they sack farms, they blow up passenger cars, they cultivate obscurantism, they rape, they threaten, they kill. This is primitivism, this is pure terrorism.

Who are they? A motley crew of deserters, former native soldiers, petty kings, bandits of all kinds. Lackeys remote-controlled by South Africa.

What do they represent? Nothing. They are the death-rattle of feudalism, of traditionalism, and of quackery. They are the bloody remnants of PIDE [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State], of the GE [Special Groups], of the FLECHAS, of the entire repressive arm of colonialism.

What targets do they prefer? Everything that constitutes a popular gain. They destroy communal villages, cooperatives, hospitals, schools.

Terrified, the people are witnessing a brand of barbarism which is comparable only to the most revolting moments of colonialism. Once again the people see the shadow of revived Kaulza. Once again the people see massacres. Once again the people witness the spilling of innocent blood. Once again the people hear somber tales and, here and there, fear can be seen in pure eyes.

We Do Not Want Them

But we do not want them on our land. Our land is a land of peace. Those who kill, sack, and rape are not the sons of this land.

Our land is a land of workers. They are neither peasants nor workers, they who roam through the forests and attack by surprise. Those who drug themselves to kill better are neither workers nor peasants, those who get drunk to assassinate better, those who violate minors, making them return to a past which we all want to bury, they are neither workers nor peasants. Those who mine roads with equipment from South Africa are not workers. That applies to those who fire bullets from South Africa, who receive supplies via pirate aircraft from South Africa. They are the most treacherous arm of that same

South Africa which, not wishing to drop its mask, uses a gang of bandits to carry out a plan of aggression against our republic.

They want to delay our development plans. They want to spread dissatisfaction to create indecision. They want to institute terror in order to rule through fear. They want to confuse us in order better to attack us. They want to reintroduce colonialism, this time not Portuguese colonialism but South African colonialism. They are the spearhead of "apartheid" which is afraid of what we are. Afraid of what we represent as a new-model society in Africa.

Dividing Line

We do not want them because we love peace and they love war. We are sovereign and they are lackeys. We are workers and they are bandits. We want happiness and they want pain.

They kill our grandparents. They violate our daughters. They murder our women. What do they want?

So, you have a convoy carrying passengers. They are peaceful people. A mine explodes. The convoy is plundered. What do they want?

And here you have a rattletrap bus. It carries men, women, and children. It runs into an ambush and is burned. Men, women, and children die. What do they want?

In the morning, the people go to the hospital. In the hospital there are only patients. Suddenly there appear subhuman creatures,drugged with suruma; they destroy the hospital and kill the patients. What do they want?

The students are busy at a boarding school. Suddenly they hear shots being fired. They are surrounded and kidnapped. Girls of 16 and 17 are taken to the forest by force of arms. What do they want?

A peasant woman peacefully cultivates her piece of land. Suddenly there are armed creatures who ask her for the location of the home of the militiaman, the cell secretary, the deputy, the teacher, the party member. If she says she does not know, she dies. What do they want?

What kind of life is this? Whose sons are they? From what country do they come? From what homeland?

They are people without land and without a homeland. They are people who had followed Smith and who now follow Botha. They are lackeys and armed bandits. They kidnap cooperants and they kill the religious.

I am talking about a country which was born and which calls itself Mozambique, where there is no room for organized murder. I am talking about a land with difficulties, committed to overcoming those difficulties by itself with the help of the forces of peace. I am talking about that land which we are building with our sweat. I am talking about millions of Mozambicans rallied

around their party. I am talking about ancestral hatred to those who want to deny us liberty that cost us so much blood. I am talking about men and women who with every step are shedding centuries of oppression.

When the Mask Drops

Here an army of mercenaries is arming itself. It knows of the defeats of its lackeys. This is why the mask will gradually start dropping. In Namaacha it killed a Portuguese worker. At our university, it killed a coed. And it killed in the most cowardly fashion imaginable: Death came to her in an apparently harmless envelope. That is how they killed Mondlane. That time they used a book.

The mask has fallen. Here, in South Africa.

I am talking of the courage of the people who won by cutting the Gordian knot. I am talking about the people who gave its best sons so that we may all be free because of their sacrifice. I am talking of a people in arms, committed to defending the liberty which already cost so much suffering against all enemies. I am talking of socialism which we want to build. I am talking of the heroic battle we are fighting. I am talking of everybody carrying the same weight with his arms. I am talking about the rampart we are. In spite of that, eyes full of hatred keep staring at us in view of the defeat of their lackeys.

Yes, let us prepare ourselves. An army of mercenaries is arming itself in view of the defeat of its lackeys. It is the aircraft that violate our sovereignty. It is the reconnaissance commandos who penetrate our territory. There are veiled threats via radio; this is psychological warfare.

The mask is dropping and the real enemy is coming out. These are the neo-nazis who would not hesitate to inflict a new Beirut upon us. They want to assault with the new weapons they invent. They want to paralyze us with their sinister moves. They want to crush us with the tracks of their tanks and they want to pulverize us with the bombs of their Mirages and Alouettes.

I am talking of that people who defeated Smith and who will defeat Botha and his lackeys. I am talking of that fearless people.

RAS and Armed Bandits--Same Face

Those who kill in Manica are the South Africans. Those who plunder in Inhambane are the South Africans. Those who violate in Gaza are the South Africans.

It is the South Africans who destroy schools, hospitals, cooperatives, and communal villages. It is they who plant mines along the roads of Sofala. It is they who cut off the breasts of women and the ears of the old folks. The bandits and the RAS are one and the same side of the same coin.

It is the South Africans who destroy bridges and marker buoys. It is they who burn rattletrap buses and violate minors. It is they who spread terror in the forest. It is they who create and promote barbarism.

The armed bands are the South Africans who oddly enough have black skin.

Our people always knew how to identify the enemy. It did not allow itself to be fooled by the Khavandames and Simangos. It rejected the macabre song of Joana Simeao. During each phase, this people of my country always knew how to identify and defeat the enemy.

Who are those people who, well-armed, tried to create bloody barbarism on our land.

"We do not want bandits in our fatherland."

5058
CSO: 3442/23

JAMA'ATU IZALATUL BIDDA ELECTS NEW LEADERSHIP IN PLATEAU STATE

Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 12 Oct 82 p 17

[Text] The Islamic religious organization Jama'atu Izalatul Bidda Waikamatus Sunna elected its new leadership for the section of its subunit at Barikin Ladi during a meeting attended by approximately 500 muslims at Barikin Ladi in Plateau state.

At the meeting, according to a report filed by our correspondent in Jos, Alhaji Musa Kamaran became the first director of the section of the subunit at Barikin Ladi.

The new director of the organization, Alhaji Musa Kamaran, is also head of the organization of the new affiliated compound in Forom district under the Barikin Ladi section.

The other leaders who were elected are: Malam Muhammadu Umate Barikin Tanti, deputy director; Alhaji Salisu Daura from Barikin Ladi, secretary general; M. Isa Adamu from Gindin Akwati, his deputy; Alhaji Bala Abdullahi, sark of Warram Ma'aji; M. Yahaya Usman and Alhaji Abdulkadir, treasurer and auditor.

In his speech after being elected new head of the organization, Alhaji Musa Kamaran called on all the nation's muslims to carry out the teachings of the holy Koran.

Alhaji Musa Kamaran also urged the muslim community attending the meeting to fear Allah and perform good works so as to become the perfect muslims that Allah wanted them to be.

Alhaji Kamaran also declared to the muslim assembly that the Islamic religion needs to see muslims cooperate with one another in common matters of belief.

The new director also advised them to settle their religious differences among themselves and to pool their efforts so as to have a chance to foster activities that will promote the Islamic faith in Nigeria.

Alhaji Musa Kamaran also asked wealthy muslims to help erect Islamic schools and mosques so that muslim children could receive a religious education as well as good civic instruction.

The director also reminded muslims that schools are a means of fostering the faith since it is through education that an individual is able to properly deepen his faith in an orthodox manner.

Early in his speech Alhaji Musa Kamaran expressed his joy and gratitude to the muslim community for agreeing to elect him as head of the group.

He said that since they had elected him to guide them he hoped he would have their full support and cooperation so as to be able to engage in the worthwhile activities that would revive the Islamic faith in Nigeria.

The report added that before the meeting ended the Muslims contributed about 500 naira to purchase materials to promote the progress of the Islamic faith throughout the country.

CSO: 3497/1

ZCTU HOLDS SIXTH QUADRENNIAL CONFERENCE IN LIVINGSTONE

Zimba's Report

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] SOME people are working for the down-fall of the labour movement in the country, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba has charged.

Some forces within and outside the ZCTU were anxiously waiting for the callapse of the movement.

Mr Zimba says this in his report to the congress at the Victoria Hall in Livingstone.

The labour movement had demonstrated and would continue to demonstrate the capacity to resist divisive forces.

It was sad that some people were trying to disrupt the peaceful co-existence between the Party and the unions.

The ZCTU has meanwhile praised the role the women's affairs department plays in industrial matters for the development of trade unionism in Zambia.

It has become an established fact that some issues affecting working women "cannot be adequately handled by the male leadership".

Best results could only be achieved through the women's full participation.

The women needed to be inspired by the performance of those whose leadership had been accepted in the women advisory committee of the ZCTU which was formed in 1978.

Working women had shown great interest in the exercise of their rights to work and to belong to the union of their choice based on the industry they serve.

It was for this reason that a women advisory committee was established in 1978 and accepted by the general council of the ZCTU.

The aim of this committee was to enable the working women to participate fully in union affairs and nation-building.

On workers' education, it says the selection of course participants for seminars by the ZCTU continued to create problems during the last four years.

Although tremendous efforts were made to intensify education and training programmes, many problems hampered total success.

"Workers education and training should be given the highest priority if our workers are to improve their standard of living in this country".—Times Reporter/Zana.

Agenda of Conference

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 82 p 5

[Excerpt] NEARLY all the 300 delegates to the sixth Zambia Congress of Trade Unions quadrennial conference have arrived in Livingstone for the official opening today by Chairman of the Finance and Economic Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Elijah Mudenda.

Officials from all the 18 affiliated national unions will review activities from 1979 to 1982, approve a programme of action for 1983 to 1986 and elect a new executive to steer the labour movement for the next four years.

ZCTU Should Help UNIP

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 16 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] **THE ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU] sixth quadrennial conference now being held in Livingstone is important because of only one reason: it is being held during a period when Zambia is facing the worst economic crisis since the country attained independence in 1964.**

Only this month, the Government suspended the issuing of holiday and education allowances and the allocation of import licences for the second half of this year to rationalise the use of the scarce foreign exchange.

The Bank of Zambia has also withdrawn powers from all Commercial Banks to approve business allowances.

Lack of foreign exchange might force many companies to close down and essential commodities might disappear from the markets — resulting in unemployment and hungry mouths.

So this is not the time for the trading of punches between the labour movement and the Party and its Government. This is the important message the ZCTU delegates meeting at Livingstone's Victoria Hall should get.

They should instead map out a strategy to help the Party and its Government overcome the current economic problems.

They should present their plan to the Party for action and not accuse the Party in public for being responsible for all the economic problems.

During the past few years, the ZCTU has posed as an opposition party to UNIP and yet it is one of the organs of the Party. If this attitude continues, the Zambian economy could suffer an irrepairable harm.

The ZCTU chairman-general Mr. Frederick Chiluba should

be encouraged to discuss the economy and other matters with the Government instead of making public speeches which could ultimately cause industrial unrest.

For example, some workers might agree with Mr Chiluba's suggestion that the Government must cut down on public expenditure by reducing overheads.

In many cases, that would result in redundancies in the civil service — redundancies which Mr Chiluba has spoken against in the industrial sector.

Mr Chiluba should realise that although unpalatable, redundancies are bound to come simply because a company which has closed down cannot have employees.

Talking against them without helping the Government in solving the country's economic problems will not help.

CSO: 3400/181

ZCTU URGES UNIP TO RESTORE GOOD UNIP-LABOR RELATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has urged the Party and its Government to restore the good relations which existed between UNIP and the labour movement during the struggle for independence.

According to resolutions released by ZCTU secretary general Mr Newstead Zimba in Livingstone yesterday, the quadrennial conference noted that the mutual links between the two parties sadly went sour soon after the attainment of independence.

The relations have been characterised by mistrust and suspicion of every movement the labour movement made, one of the resolutions said.

The ZCTU also recalled that immediately after independence and because of the good relations that had existed during the freedom struggle, Parliament enacted a progressive Industrial Relations Act.

"Appreciating the President's continued support for the labour movement and indeed the assurance given during the presidential serminar at Mulungushi Hall that no amendment would be made to the Act without prior consultation, the congress calls upon the Party and its Government to uphold the presidential assurance," the resolution said.

The ZCTU has called on the Party and its Government to take measures to repair the flagging economy.

The unions condemned the anonymous circulars attacking labour leaders and described them as devilish. The conference urged the ZCTU to probe the origin of the circulars.

Meanwhile, the ZCTU has complained of its mail being opened and telephone conversations being tapped by Government agencies, according to a report released at the conference.

The conference wound up by re-electing ZCTU three trustees.

They are: Mr Japhet Fulilwa, who is chairman of the National Union of Transport and Allied Workers, Mr John Sichone, general secretary of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia and Mr Willie Mbewe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Service Workers.

CSO: 3400/181

SAUDI PRINCE TO INVEST IN WHEAT PROJECT, TOURISM, LIGHT INDUSTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] PRINCE Mansour Bin Mishaal Bin Abdul-Aziz of Saudi Arabia will put up a K25 million wheat scheme in Zambia, and invest in tourism and light industry.

At a Press conference at State Lodge yesterday, Prince Aziz said he was prepared to invest more in the wheat scheme depending on the initial performance of the project.

He expected work on the wheat scheme to start in two months time after Arab experts had completed studying the feasibility report.

He had decided to invest on a large-scale into wheat production because of Zambia's stability and wise leadership of President Kaunda.

The wheat scheme was one of many he is considering. Studies and talks concerning other potential areas of investment were in an advanced stage.

He said he would invest in schemes that benefited Zambians.

His Spanish experts who had been in the country for feasibility studies had taken water and soil samples with them and were expected to complete their investigations soon.

The wheat scheme will be developed in the north.

He had also decided to invest in tourism after seeing for himself that the country had great potential in that sector.

The prince and his family have been in Zambia on a business holiday for over a month now during which he has visited a number of the country's tourism attractions.

CSO: 3400/181

KAUNDA 'STRONGLY CONDEMNS' ILLEGAL STRIKES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday strongly condemned illegal strikes which had adversely affected Zambia's economy and frightened away investors.**

Dr Kaunda directed the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and Freedom House to re-examine the present functions of works councils and Party committees at places of work to give them "teeth".

Speaking when he officially opened the Industrial Relations Court premises in Lusaka, the President ordered all companies intending to declare workers redundant to follow legal procedures and act in full consultation with workers' representatives.

Dr Kaunda said given the deepening world recession and inflation, the consequences of any illegal strike in Zambia had far-reaching repercussions for the economy and national well-being.

Records showed that up to July a total of 27 strikes took place involving 2,683 workers resulting in the loss of 5,023 man hours.

Strikes had already cost the nation a fortune and Zambia could not afford such a situation especially in the difficult times that lay ahead.

"Just as we condemn exploitation of man by man, we must also condemn illegal strikes which achieve little or nothing except to paralyse the economy and frighten away investors."

Regulate

Adequate procedures had been provided for in the Industrial Relations Act for settling differences that may arise in the workplace.

Since laws were made in order to regulate conduct all those that did not follow established procedure were not honest with either themselves or the nation.

The President urged workers and management to guard against hasty decisions or uncompromising attitudes to prevent walkouts.

The creation of works councils and Party committees at places of work should remove problems at places of work.

CSO: 3400/181

ZCCM CANCELS WORKERS' FREE MEDICAL, DENTAL SPECIALIST CARE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Oct 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

By Mail Reporter

THE Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines [ZCCM] has with immediate effect cancelled free medical and dental specialist treatment for its workers.

The Mineworkers Union of Zambia [MUZ] Mpelembe Branch officials said they had been informed by the management that medical and dental treatment which they used to get free before had been cancelled with effect from September 29.

However, in a petition that was signed by three MUZ officials; branch chairman, secretary and treasurer, Mr C. Matanga, Mr G Mwanza and Mr C. Savlye, the union officials accused ZCCM of abrogating an earlier agreement reached with MUZ.

The three MUZ officials said prior to the merger of RCM and NCCM, the workers were assured of their jobs and told that they would continue to enjoy the same conditions of service.

"We are therefore surprised that on September 29 this year, the general manager of Central Services Division in Ndola [CSD] wrote to members of staff advising them of the management's decision to terminate medical and dental scheme which has been prevailing in the mining industry for a long time," the petition said.

They warned that the action taken by the management was a violation of the agreement reached between the mining company and MUZ on October 26, 1976, adding that according to what they were told, the management had indicated that the scheme would remain in force unless cancelled or amended by agreements between the union and mining company.

CSO: 3400/181

COMMITTEE, GOVERNOR ASKS UNIP TO CLOSE ZAIRE BORDER RETAIL SHOPS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The Chingola District Contingency Planning Committee has called on the Party and its government to close retail shops at the Zambia-Zaire border because they are allegedly being used as smuggling points.

The committee, which met at the civic centre on Thursday, felt that retail shops situated at the border are not meant to serve Zambians since very few villagers live in those areas.

One member of the committee, Mr Zilole Mbewe, told the committee that it was greatly disheartening to note that each one of the little shops at the border sold more essential goods--detergents, bathing soap and mealie meal--than state shops.

In his opening remarks, Chingola governor Mr Denny Kapandula, declared that far from being curbed, smuggling of essential goods has actually expanded to alarming proportions.

Mr Kapandula told the committee that presently a new breed of desperate smugglers has emerged on the scene and these men are prepared to kill those who stand in their way or be killed.

The governor charged that certain traders in the district are behind the racket and warned that unless these people stop they will find themselves without trading licences next year.

Zambia as a humanist society, he declared, cannot tolerate people who value money more than man.

CSO: 3400/181

PRC CONSTRUCTED MILL TO BE OPERATIONAL IN JULY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] CHINGOLA maize milling plant being constructed by Chinese experts is expected to become operational next July and Indeco, who will be managing the factory, has been advised to build staff houses soon to avoid 'unnecessary' delay in commissioning the project.

Chingola district governor, Mr Denny Kapandula who recently toured the plant which is located in the Kasompe-Lulamba area said he was impressed by the progress made so far and that the Chinese team had indicated that work will be completed by next year.

The governor said there could be a 'problem when the construction of the factory is completed because Indeco has not submitted in their plans to the Chinese team a provision for staff houses.'

"It is important that Indeco resolves that problem now so that when the factory becomes fully operational next year, workers will also have occupied their various homes," Mr Kapandula said.

"The construction project is at the moment employing 199 people and the governor explained that the number will increase when the plant is completed.

Besides mealie meal, the plant will also produce other-by-products like stockfeed.

CSO: 3400/181

MINISTER DISCUSSES MAIZE COLLECTION, PROBLEMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] NEARLY a million bags of maize are threatened with destruction by rain if they are not collected within the next few weeks from rural depots, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila said yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference at which he launched the World Food Day Mr Mwila said with the rains just around the corner, cooperatives which failed to collect maize in time would be punished.

Out of the 5.2 million bags bought by the cooperatives 4.5 million have been collected and the rest were still at rural depots uncovered.

He urged cooperatives, especially those in Central and Northern provinces, to double their efforts in collecting the maize.

The failure to collect all the maize by now was because of management and organisational incompetence.

"We do not want any execuses, the last grain of this maize must be collected within days and not months," Mr Mwila stressed.

Central Province gave the excuse of lack of transport. But the Party and Government had made trucks available to the cooperatives.

In the Northern Province the cooperative union assured the minister that it would cope with a harvest of 350,000 bags.

"But the harvest of 600,000 bags is just too much for them and they are failing to cope with the situation. I cannot accept this excuse either. They should just organise themselves better."

Mr Mwila challenged farmers to increase their hectarage this year in view of the many incentives they were offered.

"Producer prices are up, fertiliser is delivered to the districts and extension services have been improved.

Apart from a number of bicycles the ministry has, it has just received 200 out of 500 motorcycles ordered for extension workers.

CSO: 3400/181

MUNDIA RAPS U. S. ON PRESENCE OF CUBAN TROOPS IN NAMIBIA, IMF POLICIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Zambia and the United States yesterday clashed openly over the presence of Cuban troops in Angola in relation to the Namibian issue and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) policies.

The incident happened when new US ambassador to Zambia Mr Nicholas Platt called on Prime Minister Mundia in his office.

Receiving Mr Platt, Mr Mundia said while relations between Zambia and the US were cordial the two countries had different stands and interpretations to certain international situations.

"There are issues where we have different stands and interpretation. Among these are the Namibian issue and the IMF."

On Namibia, Mr Mundia said when its independence was being discussed at the United Nations no indication of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Zangola was mentioned as a condition.

"We are now surprised that this issue has been raised, unlike before."

He warned of serious repercussions if the Cuban condition was insisted upon as it would mean delaying Namibian independence and creating a bad precedent in the UN.

Such a reappraisal was in the interest of parties concerned, particularly Zambia which was among four countries sharing borders with Namibia.

On the IMF, Mr Mundia said Zambia was worried that the racist South African government had applied for "billions of Kwacha" from the organisation.

He was referring to a recent announcement by Pretoria that it would approach the IMF to borrow just over K1 billion to finance its large balance of payments deficit.

Since the IMF had been silent on the regime's announcement, Mr Mundia said, it meant "the money has already been approved".

The "fancy" economic battle would be turned into a political storm since South Africa "is now galloping into the whirlwind".

"If the IMF is involved into the political transformation of nations, then the consequences will be too grave. So I appeal to the Western nations who have a larger contribution to the fund, to ensure that this deal is not realised."

CSO: 3400/181

KABWE CATHOLICS DIVIDED OVER MILINGO'S RECALL TO ROME

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] CATHOLIC Church members in Kabwe are divided over the recalling to Rome of Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo who is being probed there or charges of witchcraft and faith healing.

One group called the Loyal Catholic Community (LCC) composed of senior civil servants and Kabwe residents attacked the Christian Action Group (CAG) formed in Lusaka two weeks ago and the Kabwe Christians led by secretary of the Kabwe-Lusaka archdiocese, Mr Peter Mutafungwa for accusing the top church hierarchy of complicity in the Milingo affair.

CAG demanded the immediate return of Archbishop Milingo to his Lusaka archdiocese and gave Rome and the top church leadership in Zambia up to October 22 to act or face "positive action".

Condemn

But the LCC led by inspector of secondary schools Mr Medard Kasese, yesterday said CAG whose chairman is Mr Simon Mwamba of Lusaka did not represent Kabwe Catholics.

"We dissociate ourselves from this gang which is not the true representative of the laity in Kabwe. We totally and unreservedly condemn the protestants who are bent on destroying the peace and unity that exists in the church of Christ."

The "loyal" Catholics described members of CAG as a "bunch of publicity seekers, opportunists, hypocrites and half-baked Catholics who should be dismissed with the contempt they deserve".

Last week it was reported from Rome that the archbishop was not in detention.

The loyalists said they were not against Archbishop Milingo or Archbishop Elias Mutale, the apostolic administrator now heading the Lusaka archdiocese.

They assured Christians that nothing would happen after the Friday deadline set by CAG.

"It will come to pass just like any other day unless this is the day the dissidents intend leaving the Catholic Church to form their own."

They also demanded to know why Kabwe chaplain Father Steven Mwewa had not yet punished Mr Mutafungwa as instructed by Archbishop Mutale for accusing church leaders of complicity in the Milingo case.

They wondered how Archbishop Mutale's letter to Father Mwewa was leaked to the **Times of Zambia** last week.

"We would like to know the stand of the Kabwe chaplain on this matter and how a confidential letter from Archbishop Mutale to him got into the hands of the Press," they said.

They assured Archbishop Mutale that everything "is under control" and the Catholic community was behind him just as they were behind Archbishop Milingo.

They appealed to Archbishop Mutale to dissolve the laity executive of Kabwe "as some of them had allegedly proved incapable of leading the Christians".

Mr Mutafungwa replied that people should not mix up issues. "What is at stake is the cause of the removal of Archbishop Milingo from Lusaka."

Doubtful

Nobody doubted the wisdom of the Pope, now said to have known about the presence of Archbishop Milingo at the Vatican only last month. What was doubtful was the basis upon which the Pope recalled the Zambian prelate to Rome.

Mr Mutafungwa reiterated that the top church leadership had conspired to have Archbishop Milingo recalled.

Mr Mutafungwa said: "Whatever happened, the Pope based his decision to

recall Milingo on recommendations by the Catholic hierarachy in Zambia. Evidence is there. That much we know.

"We love and pledge our allegiance to the Pope. What has happened is just an administrative error which must be corrected. If people have known that what happened came from recommendations in Zambia, then wrong recommendations must be corrected.

"We are praying that the Catholic Church does not split, but, the avertion of that split depends on the Catholic hierarchy in Zambia. That is all."

CSO: 3400/181

NATIONAL CLEARING, FORWARDING COMPANY INCORPORATED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] THE Government has incorporated the giant Zambia National Clearing and Forwarding Company with a norminal capital of K7 million, it has been learnt.

It was registered last month and according to details from the Registry of Companies in Lusaka, the firm will fall under the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications.

Apart from facilitating the movement of goods in and out of Zambia, other objectives of the company include the assembly or manufacture of tools necessary to the clearing and forwarding industry.

In an effort to revamp the economy and reduce corruption in parastatals, President Kaunda announced the formation of four companies including the Zambia National Clearing and Forwarding Company at a State House Press conference in March.

The other companies which were announced at the time were the Zambia National Tender Board, Zambia National Audit Service and the Legal Service Commission.

But a check at the registry office revealed that the three are yet to be incorporated.

Dr Kaunda recalled how one of the private clearing and forwarding companies tried to swindle the Government:

The new forwarding company is expected to decide the most economical routes through which parastatals will import or export goods and its formation is intended to help the Government to take charge of purchases at the source.

It is not certain what the future holds for private clearing and forwarding companies after the formation of the Government concern, but when contacted for comment an official of the Zambia Customs and Forwarding Association (ZCFA) hoped that new organisation would join the association.

CSO: 3400/181

LUBRICANTS' PRODUCTION TO START IN MID-1983

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] ZAMBIA's multi-million Kwacha oil-blending project is taking shape at the Lublend site at Bwana Mkubwa in Ndola and production of lubricants by the Lublend organisation will start in the middle of next year.

Mobil managing director Mr Drew Stein said in Ndola yesterday that Mobil had found overseas bankers who were prepared to invest because they were convinced they were financing a viable project.

The lubrication blending plant — not to be confused with a re-refinery plant — will mix virgin oil with additives and blend them through a highly technological process into lubricating oil such as auto motive and motor oil.

Fifty per cent of the total cost will have to be paid in foreign exchange which has been invested by British bankers.

The plant will have a capacity with a five-day eight-hour shift to produce 100,000 barrels a year but could double this production at no additional capital cost.

The project started in November 1980 when an agreement was signed between the Government and Mobil Petroleum Company Incorporated to form Lublend for the production of lubricants.

The reason for the new venture was to conserve foreign exchange and save millions in import costs. Mobil was to contribute its sophisticated engineering and technological skills.

The agreement calls for the training of Zambians who will eventually operate the plant.

Main shareholders are ZIMCO, Zambia National Energy, Mobil, Agip, Caltex and Total.

The plant is being built by Zambia Engineering Services (ZES) owned by ZCCM.

Its design is based on the latest technology; it will have its own laboratory and will be completely computer-controlled.

"We shall naturally supply the local market but we expect to produce enough to export and save at least K5 million a year in imports and earn K8 million foreign exchange through exports," said Mr Stein.

CSO: 3400/181

THREE CIVIL SERVANTS SUSPENDED FOR HANDLING OF OIL PROSPECTION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] **THREE top civil servants have been suspended in the Ministry of Mines over the handling of the multimillion Kwacha oil prospecting operations in the Western province and the Luangwa Valley.**

The three are from the ministry headquarters and the department of geological survey.

The suspension letters were written by the permanent secretary Dr Elli Mwanangonze who, when contacted for details referred all inquiries to Personnel Division.

The suspensions are, however, reported to have taken Mines Minister Mr Basil Kabwe by surprise and he is said to have protested to higher authorities.

The minister was to have travelled to the United States with the three officials, but he left them behind when he flew out on Friday to attend an international conference.

The oil prospecting operations are being undertaken by two international companies at a cost of K6.6 million after signing agreements with the Government.

According to the agreements, Aeromag Exploration Company, Geo-survey, would take aerial photographs of the Western Province and the Luangwa Valley.

Another multinational Exploration Data Consultancy, would interpret the aerial photographs and advise the Zambian authorities on the feasibility studies.

On its part the Government set up a hydrocarbon unit within the department of geological survey to supervise the operations under the coordination of the departmental director.

Some officials were seconded from the ministry headquarters for the job.

It is reported that some of the contractual accords had been overlooked and foreign exchange payments had been approved for jobs for which local currency should have been paid.

The contract with the Exploration Data Consultancy, Edcon, was signed in July and will run for three years.

Preliminary results are expected early next year, according to statements at the signing ceremony.

The Government has for a long time been optimistic that lucrative oil finds would soon be struck in Zambia.

When former Mines minister Mr Mufaya Mumbuna announced the oil prospecting programme in 1979, he said the Government would invite the participation of foreign petroleum experts because of the high costs involved.

The programme was initiated after the geological survey department found large tracts of, "karoo sandstones and mudstones" which are known to contain oil and coal.

These deposits are concentrated on the west side of the Zambezi river and the middle of the Luangwa river.

The entire long-term programme as suggested by the geological department would cost K50 million.

Mr Mumbuna had announced then: "Oil is suspected to be in the Luangwa district and the Western Province. We will do our best to survey these areas."

Mr Kabwe is expected back after a fortnight.

Efforts to reach the permanent secretary, Personnel Division, Mr Mwiche Siwale, failed but Public Service Commission deputy commission secretary Mr A. N. Nguluwe suggested that the matter might still be between the Mines permanent secretary and the suspended officials.

CSO: 3400/181

EXPORTERS ORDERED TO START CLAIMING HALF OF EARNINGS

Kuwanis Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] ZAMBIAN exporters have been ordered with immediate effect to start claiming 50 per cent of their export earnings from commercial banks in accordance with Party and Government policy.

Bank of Zambia governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani made the order in Ndola yesterday at a luncheon he hosted for the business community.

Mr Kuwani said despite the Party and its Government's policy allowing the traders who sold some of their goods outside the country to get 50 per cent of earnings gained as a result of such exports, commercial banks recovered fees and other charges from this money and left exporters with nothing.

"I can't see anything that is more cruel to the exporter than denying him all his export earnings. No one reported this to me but I discovered it myself and with immediate effect commercial banks should give the exporter 50 per cent of the foreign exchange earned from the sale of goods outside the country," he directed.

He did not know whether the businessmen thought all the foreign exchange earned from their exports went to the central bank, but it was now clear to him that the exporters had not been vigilant enough to help themselves.

Mr Kuwani cited an example of Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) which he said, had earned K13 million from electricity exports and yet came to queue at my office for foreign exchange.

"All that Zesco ended up acquiring as a result was a meagre K3 million when it would comfortably have 50 per cent of the K13 million it had earned."

The bank chief disclosed that President Kaunda had instructed all commercial banks to supply him with information as to which companies earned how much foreign exchange and how many got foreign exchange and for what purposes showing whether or not they were exporters.

The central bank would help the commercial banks in compiling this information and draw up a chart depicting the companies' foreign exchange requirements, their export capacities and other relevant aspects to encourage those with export potential.

Zambia had great export capacity judging from the fact that she had earned more than K50 million worth of goods she had exported.

ZINCOM Chief's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Oct 82 p 4

[Excerpt] THE Government incentive requiring Zambian exporters to claim 50 per cent of their export earnings from commercial banks has not worked because it is cumbersome to calculate.

Exporters will benefit from the scheme if the incentive is calculated on the basis of 50 per cent of the net export earnings instead of the present situation where it is based on gross earnings.

This was said in Lusaka yesterday by chairman of the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom), Mr Vernon Mwaanga, who challenged his members to participate in the Government's efforts to earn foreign exchange.

He was commenting on reports that Zambian exporters had been ordered to claim 50 per cent of their export earnings from commercial banks in accordance with the Party and Government policy.

The order was made in Ndola last week by Bank of Zambia governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani who said despite the Party and Government's efforts commercial banks recovered fees and other charges from export earnings and left exporters with nothing.

"I can't see anything more cruel than deny the exporter all his export earnings. No one reported this to me but I discovered it myself and commercial banks should give the exporter 50 per cent of the foreign exchange earned from the sale of goods outside," Mr Kuwani said.

Supporting Mr Kuwani, Mr Mwaanga recalled that the incentive was first announced in January by Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane, in his budget speech in which he said Zambian exporters should be given an export credit guarantee scheme.

Exporters were allowed to retain 50 (fifty) per cent of their gross export earnings to earn more foreign exchange, but Mr Mwaanga said this system had not worked.

It had been the view of Zincom that the scheme needed to be examined further so that confusion between commercial banks, the Bank of Zambia and exporters did not arise.

Since the "incentive" was announced companies had not been getting their 50 per cent export earnings because it had not been an incentive. Some companies had ended up with less foreign exchange than they used to earn before.

The Zincom chief commended the Bank of Zambia governor for explaining the situation as it would make it easier for commercial banks to reallocate foreign exchange to their clients.

One of the biggest problems facing the economy was foreign exchange and he reiterated President Kaunda's directive a few months ago that Zambia should "export or perish".

CSO: 3400/181

SHAPI CALLS FOR INTENSIFIED ZAMBIA-MALAWI COOPERATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpt] MEMBER of the Central Committee for Copperbelt Province Mr Alex Shapi has called for intensified economic cooperation between Zambia and Malawi.

Mr Shapi said African states had reached a crucial stage in their fight for sustained economic growth and defeat hunger, poverty and diseases.

He wa speaking at a farewell cocktail party hosted by Ndola Urban district council for a five-man Malawian civic delegation from Blantyre.

The delegation led by councillor Justin Liabunya came to attend the 18th anniversary of Independence.

Mr Shapi said Zambia was grateful to Malawi and Tanzania for their help during the liberation struggle.

"Malawi and Tanzania have sent us food when we are in dire need of it."

On religion, he suggested that Zambia and Malawi should intensify religious cooperation, adding that leaders received education from missionaries at Kachebere and Khondowe in Malawi and Lubwa in Zambia.

"Religious ties are important and we should not forget about missionaries' work. Let us continue understanding each other."

CSO: 3400/181

BRIEFS

NORAD AGREEMENT SIGNED--The Party and its Government will continue to look to friendly countries whenever necessary for help in raising crop production among peasant farmers. Director-general for the National commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno said this yesterday adding that the Government was determined to help peasant farmers. Dr Chivuno was signing a K750,000 agreement with the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) which is to go to the Jiwundu and Nyangombi resettlement schemes in the North-Western Province. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Oct 82 p 7]

NETHERLANDS FOOD, DROUGHT GRANTS--Meanwhile, the Netherlands has given Zambia K5.5 million to buy 30,000 tonnes of maize from Zimbabwe to meet the nation's shortfall. Another K175,000 was given to Zambia to ease the situation in the drought stricken Western Province as well as help the Government cope with the refugee problem there. The two agreements were signed by the director-general of the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno for the Government and the charge d'affaires at The Netherlands embassy, Mr Meindert Witvliet. Mr Witvliet said the grants were made after The Netherlands recognised the seriousness the Zambian authorities attached to the food problem. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 82 p 1]

END

CSO: 3400/181

JPRS 82309

23 November 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2725

JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
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JPRS 82309

23 November 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2725

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TIES WITH EAST, HARDENING TOWARD WEST REPORTED

AB121953 Paris AFP in French 1345 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Luanda, 12 Nov (AFP)--Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev's death occurs at a time when Angola is reaffirming its attachment to the socialist bloc and hardening its attitude toward Washington, observers in Luanda noted on Friday.

These observers point out that for more than 1 week now the contacts with "allied" countries have become frequent and widely covered by the Angolan media. Last 26 October, when the Hungarian defense minister paid a visit to Luanda, Angola and Hungary signed an agreement on military cooperation.

On 2 November, Lucio Lara, a member of the political bureau and the MPLA-Labor Party organizing secretary, was received in Cuba by head of state Fidel Castro. Angolan Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale also paid an official visit to the GDR on 3 November and was later received in Havana on 10 November by Raul Castro, the vice president of the Cuban Council of State.

During that period, declaration followed declaration at a sustained rhythm. On the occasion of the October revolution anniversary, President Eduardo Dos Santos spoke of the government's "military solidarity" toward the USSR's policy.

Also, in his speech of 11 November delivered on the occasion of the independence day celebration, the Angolan head of state conveyed to "the Cuban internationalists" based in Angola--put at 20,000 soldiers by Western sources--"the affection"--a term very rarely used in political speeches in Angola--"and the esteem" of the leadership of the party for their militant solidarity.

In turn, Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, the chairman of the USSR-Angola Friendship Society, recalled on 11 November in Moscow that "the Soviet Union has always been at the side of Angolans from the colonial times," and the Soviet agency APN announced an increase of eight percent in commercial exchanges with Luanda.

At that same time, President Dos Santos denounced "imperialist interference and plots by the Western powers, especially the United States, which claims to establish a link between Namibia's accession to independence and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola."

For over a week now, the Angolan authorities, disappointed by the deadlock into which negotiations for Namibia's independence have been plunged, have again adopted a harder line towards Washington, described as "imperialist."

The Angolan official newspaper in its latest editorial also accused "international imperialism, championed by the United States, of contributing to the undermining of the political, social and material basis of the People's Republic of Angola."

Finally, Paulo Jorge, the Angolan minister of foreign affairs, accused the "enemies of peace of behaving in a more aggressive manner, especially in southern Africa, Latin America and the Middle East."

According to well-informed sources in Luanda, since Washington's "Cuban obsession" concerning the Namibian question, a new "regrouping among the allies has been taking place."

CSO: 3419/186

UN OFFICE BUILDING INAUGURATED IN LUANDA

AB081338 Luanda ANGOP in French 0947 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Luanda, 8 Nov (ANGOP)--The building housing the various specialized agencies of the United Nations in Luanda was inaugurated on Saturday at a ceremony presided over by Paulo Teixeira Jorge, the Angolan foreign minister.

On the occasion, Paulo Jorge announced that very shortly an information and documentation center will be established in the same building for the use of Portuguese-speaking African countries as well as other countries with which the People's Republic of Angola has close bonds of friendship and cooperation.

Touching on the assistance given by the various UN specialized agencies, especially the United Nations Development Program [UNDP] in Angola's development efforts, the Angolan foreign affairs minister emphasized that this gesture is a testimony of the fruitfulness of the cooperation existing between the United Nations and the Angolan Government.

Since 1979, the United Nations has contributed more than $107,225 to the development of Angola. These contributions were made through the UNDP, UNICEF, World Food Program [PAM], United Nations Funds for Population Activities [UNFPA] and United Nations Capital Development Fund [UNCDF].

The building, which has just been inaugurated, was constructed by the Angolan state secretariat for cooperation in collaboration with the United Nations program for the development of specialized UN agencies, especially the UNDP, the High Commission for Refugees, WHO and the PAM.

This ceremony, which was attended by Michel Doo Kingue, UN undersecretary general and regional director for Africa and the director of the UNDP, was also marked by an exposition showing the achievements of the UN's cooperation activities in Angola. These include the stands of the Angolan Women's Organization, SWAPO and Angolan companies responsible for geology and mining, health, industry, fisheries and other areas of the Angolan economy.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, Angolan Secretary of State for Cooperation Paulino Pinto Joao, members of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the government and the diplomatic corps accredited to Angola were also present at this ceremony.

CSO: 3419/149

BRIEFS

RSA NAVY DESTROYS BRIDGES--Luanda, 11 Nov (AFP)--South African commandos partly destroyed the two biggest bridges in southern Angola in a raid on the port of Namibe on Sunday night, officials said here today. The officials said the commandos used inflatable boats to get ashore from warships which sailed into Angola waters. The two bridges are strategically important, since one of them carries the railway leading from the Jamba-Cassinga iron ore mines in south central Angola and the other lies on a military supply route. Both straddle the Rio Giraul, which runs a few kilometres north of the town of Namibe. [Text] [AB110930 Paris AFP in English 0916 GMT 11 Nov 82]

BRAZILIANS CAPTURED BY UNITA--Paris, 11 Nov (AFP)--Angolan rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) captured two Brazilian technicians last week, the rebels said in a communique received here Wednesday. According to the communique, UNITA also occupied the town of Gago Coutinho, 70 kms (45 miles) west of the Zambian border, on Monday. The rebels said 112 government soldiers and 10 Cuban troops had been killed in the town's takeover. The two Brazilians, Alberto Gentil Pimenta and Alvaro Da Cunha Oliveira, were captured during a rebel attack on Calulo, 220 kms (150 miles) south of Luanda, according to the communique. [Text] [AB110705 Paris AFP in English 0426 GMT 11 Nov 82]

DEPARTURE OF USSR TEXTILE DELEGATION--Luanda, 8 Nov (ANGOP)--The delegation from the USSR Union of Textile and Light Industry Workers, headed by Raissa Panova, which has been in Angola since 29 October for a working visit at the invitation of the National Union of Workers of this sector, has returned to Moscow after meeting with workers from textile enterprises in various areas of the country. During its stay, the Soviet delegation visited the Angolan Workers National Union (UNTA) where it was received by the assistant secretary general, Galvao Branco. It also visited the National Trade Union of Light Industry as well as the "Textang" Company and the Museum of Slavery. Raissa Panova and her delegation later visited Benguela Province where they met with Kundy Payama, provincial commissar and coordinator of the party's provincial committee as well as with the UNTA provincial delegate. The delegation also visited the furniture factory, the archaeology museum and the Africa Textile Rest Center. On its return to Luanda, the Soviet delegation visited the "Textang-2" Company and the "soveste" clothing factory and held talks with members of the National Textile Trade Union Secretariat. The talks ended with the signing of a joint communique. [Text] [AB081121 Luanda ANGOP in French 0920 GMT 8 Nov 82]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--Lisbon, 10 Nov (ANGOP)--On Monday in Lisbon, Angola and Portugal signed a cooperation agreement according to which 35 lecturers from Portuguese universities will teach in Angola in the field of data processing. [AB101248 Lisbon ANGOP in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Nov 82]

ACTING OFFICIALS NAMED--Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the MPLA Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, left early yesterday for Moscow to attend the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU and president of the Supreme Soviet, which will take place today. Meanwhile, in a decree published yesterday in Luanda, the president of the party and of the republic determined that during his absence party affairs will be dealt by Comrade Lucio Lara, secretary of the central committee for organization and support of the mass and social organizations. Comrade Juliao Mateus Paulo, secretary of the central committee for security and defense organs and minister of state security, will be in charge of state affairs. [Text] [MB150940 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Nov 82]

CSO: 3442/45

PRESIDENT CITED ON TIES WITH PORTUGAL

PM081503 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Portugal Important in Namibia Question, Says Aristides Pereira on Leaving Lisbon"]

[Excerpt] Portugal occupies a "special position" in the establishment on peace in Southern Africa, because of its relations with the forces involved in the conflict. This was said by Aristides Pereira, who left Lisbon yesterday for Algeria. The Cape Verde president stressed the need for all countries wanting peace to commit themselves to a solution of the Namibian conflict and said that there are "major risks that the situation will deteriorate."

Aristides Pereira revealed that the Namibian question could be one of the topics of discussion with George Bush, whose visit to Cape Verde starts on 9 November. He stressed, however, that the U.S. Vice President's visit is taking place within the framework of bilateral relations "dating back centuries," and pointed out that the number of Cape Verdians living in the United States is equal to the islands' population.

"We are prepared to do our best to ensure that a solution can be found for Namibia as soon as possible," he added, stressing Cape Verde's "complete readiness" in this connection, despite the "modest role proper to it, for all reasons."

On his arrival in Lisbon Aristides Pereira revealed the possibility of talks being held in his country on the future of the former German colony currently occupied by South Africa and pointed out yesterday that under the terms of the decisions taken at the "five country summit" in Cape Town, Portugal too has a "special role" in the solution of the conflict.

The Cape Verde president also mentioned his country's relations with Guinea Bissau, saying that they are experiencing not a deadlock but "mutual difficulties." He described relations between Portugal and Cape Verde as excellent and said that he was anxious to maintain contacts "as frequently as possible" with the Portuguese authorities.

During his few hours in Lisbon, Aristides Pereira was received by Ramalho Eanes and spoke with Pinto Balsemao for 45 minutes at the Queluz Palace. According to official sources, they discussed matters concerning bilateral cooperation and also topical foreign policy issues, particularly concerning Africa.

CSO: 3442/35

FIVE-YEAR PLAN ADOPTED

AB100925 Paris AFP in French 1811 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Praia, 9 Nov (AFP)--Cape Verde's first 5-year development plan (1982-1985) and the 1982 investment program were today adopted by the Cape Verdean Council of Ministers.

The plan envisages the investment of 26 billion escudos ($5.2 billion), that is to say more than three times the country's total investments from 1978 to 1981, as well as the creation of more than 1,000 jobs.

More than 62 percent of the finance needed for the project has been procured, while the necessary contacts are being made with financing sources for the acquisition of another 22 percent.

The fundamental objectives of the Cape Verdean first plan are to improve the people's living conditions and to create the conditions for the development of the country thanks to the creation of infrastructures, especially in the fields of transportation and the exploitation of resources.

The 1982 investment program, for its part, gives priority to rural development which occupies 60.5 percent of the country's total manpower. Fifty-seven percent of its total cost which has not been specified, will be provided through foreign aid.

CSO: 3419/186

BRIEFS

FRONT TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE--Damascus, 9 Nov (SANA)--The Chad National Liberation Front, Frolinat, has appealed to all revolutionary and liberation forces in the world to back the legitimate struggle of the Chadian people who are trying to liberate and reunite their country under their own national transitional government. In a statement it published here, Frolinat called on all the African peoples and their free governments to back and support the Chad National Unity Government and to condemn all the plots of the colonialists and their agents inside the country. The front urged Chadians to rally around the transitional government and to further escalate the struggle until all of Chad is liberated and reunited under the independent national authority. The front asserted that the Chadian people are determined to wrest their independence and expel all the agents from Chadian land regardless of the sacrifices. [Text] [JN091458 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1310 GMT 9 Nov 82]

CSO: 3404/3

OPPOSITION MEMBERS DECRY 'ABSENCE OF DEMOCRACY'

AB171716 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 17 Nov 82

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Libreville, 17 Nov (AFP)--The first two members of an illegal Gabonese opposition party to appear in court today condemned the "absence of democracy" in Gabon, a one-party state.

Civil administrator Oyono Aba and Jules Mba, an administrative inspector, also described the "inconceivable" conditions during their 10-month prison detention along with about 50 others on charges of attempting to form an opposition aprty, the National Recovery Movement (MORENA).

The two men said they were kept in a tyo-by-two metre (yard) prison cell, "without daylight and without medical care" and with "precarious" hygiene.

They said they were only given one piece of bread and 200 grams (six ounces) of fish every day, and could only wash for a quarter of an hour "every 3 or 4 days."

"At the beginning of my detention I was kept as naked as Adam and Eve," Oyono Aba said.

Jules Mba, who said he was expecting to receive the death sentence, said his cell had been "death's anti-chamber," and complained of their treatment in a country which is pledged to "freedom and democracy."

The two men asked the court to intercede with the prison authorities to obtain imporved prison conditions.

They admitted that they belonged to the illegal political party MORENA and that in November last year they had contributed to the "white paper" which denounced the "abuses" of President Omar Bongo's regime and called for a multi-party state.

But the defendants said that they never intended to "organise insurrection" and "overthrow" existing Gabonese institutions. They said that their intention was to alert President Bongo to the "misdeeds of his entourage."

In support of their arguments, the two men said they had never built up arms and explosives stocks and were not planning any violence in Gaong.

"We are being held responsible for intentions we never had. A section of citizens is hoping for the installation of a real dialogue of citizens is hoping for the installation of a real dialogue with the existing regime in Gabon. We tried to get it started," Oyone Aba said.

The court president reminded the defendants that criticisms were invited within the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) and that this was an institutionalized channel "to express oneself freely."

Oyono Aba replied "I do not believe in dialogue in a closed room."

"In a real democracy, there must be at least two parties. The PDG is a source of dictatorship," Jules Mba added.

The court president also charged that the two opponents of the regime had sent several copies of the "white paper" to the French authorities.

"What were you expecting France to do?" he asked.

"We were only hoping that France would persuade Mr Bongo to opt in favour of a revision of the constitution, which prohibits a multi-party system," Oyono Aba said.

The court president noted that the fact that Gabonese had involved "foreigners" was a "treason" against the president.

President Bongo had never received a copy of the "white paper," the court president said, asking how therefore the two men intended to begin a dialogue with the head of state.

Mr Oyono Aba said that acting on information, the police had seized their documents and arrested a first round of people in November last year, which had prevented Morena from sending the white paper to President Bongo.

CSO: 3400/261

BRIEFS

FOREIGN BUSINESSMAN DEPORTED--Head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] has ordered the minister of justice to immediately effect the deportation of Mr Hussein Lakeef, manager and proprietor of Lakeef Brothers' Company of Monrovia. The head of state also ordered the Ministry of Finance to have the company's $24,000 bond checks forfeited and deposited into government revenue. The minister of finance has also been directed to auction goods from the store and deposit the proceeds into government revenue. According to the executive mansion release, Mr Lakeef was caught in a plot to cheat government of legitimate taxes on imported goods. The head of state said his decision to immediately deport Mr Lakeef was based on his recent pronouncement that anyone, Liberian or foreigner, caught in corruption will be dealt with according to law. Recently, Commander in Chief Doe ordered the Defense Ministry to transfer to Camp Bella Yella all those convicted of corruption. Meanwhile, the four government employees involved in the act of Mr Lakeef are being sent over to the Ministry of Justice for appropriate action. [Text]
[AB112006 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 11 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/230

BRIEFS

FIRST PURSUIT-BOMBER SQUADRON--The first pursuit and bomber squadron, under the command of the Aeronaval Forces of the People's Army, has been formed. It can be deployed at one or more main airbases or landing fields. Its elements will consist of: combat means; technical and logistical support means; electromagnetic detection, guidance, and transmission means; and administrative management means. Its duties are: in peace, general alert and reconnaissance, as well as permanent air security; in war, intervention, air and maritime defense of land and territoral waters, as well as fire support for land and naval forces. [Signed] Vice Admiral Guy Sibon, 24 Sep 82. [Excerpts] [Antananarivo JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DE MADAGASCAR 2 Oct 82 pp 2050-51]

MANANARA RIVER BRIDGE--Yesterday President Ratsiraka formally opened the Mananara River bridge linking Farafangana and Vangaindrano. The bridge is 540 m long, 8 m wide and cost 1,506,800,000 Malagasy francs. [Excerpts] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Oct 82 pp 1, 2]

SOVIET LADAS--Fifty All-terrain, 4-wheel drive Lada Niva 1600's were offloaded the "Nikolay Krylenko" at Toamasina recently. Imported for the government, the cars have been promised to certain localities within the framework of President Ratsiraka's electoral campaign. [Excerpts] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 3419/181

MILITARY TIES WITH PORTUGAL REPORTEDLY SOUGHT

Defense Minister Lauds Ties

PM081527 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Lisbon-Maputo Relations Example to World"]

[Excerpt] "What has happened now at the level of the relations established between the Mozambique and Portuguese armed forces is an example to the world," Mozambique Defense Minister Alberto Chipande said yesterday on leaving Lisbon at the conclusion of a 1-week visit to Portugal in the course of which the establishment of technical military cooperation between the two countries was confirmed. Chipande described it as "fine" to have socialized and discussed and found "the ways of building cooperation" with "those with whom we were in conflict in the past."

The defense minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique stated that the assessment of the visit was positive, emphasizing that the cooperation will cover logistic support, vocational training of officers and NCO's and the supplying of military equipment.

"The Armed Forces of Portugal--a NATO member country--and Portuguese businessmen have come up to the expectations we had in choosing this country for the first stage of this tour," the Mozambique leader stated, adding that it now rests with the two states' executive bodies "to set in motion the machinery which will realize what has been agreed."

Chipande, who went on from the Portuguese capital to London for an official visit at the British defense secretary's invitation, was seen off by his Portuguese counterpart, Freitas do Amaral, Secretary of State for Defense Carlos Pardal and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Melo Egidio, and received military honors at Portela Airport.

In his last official action before leaving, General Chipande was received at Belem Palace by the president of the republic, to whom he conveyed Samora Machel's greetings.

During the audience, which lasted about 45 minutes, the Mozambique minister informed Ramalho Eanes of the way in which his contacts with the Portuguese Government, military chiefs and businessmen of the light arms and logistic equipment manufacturing sector proceeded.

During his stay in Lisbon, let it be emphasized, Chipande, who is also a member of the front for the liberation of Mozambique's Standing Political Committee, stressed on several occasions that his country "enjoys the support and solidarity of the fraternal peoples--specifically, the Portuguese people," in the undeclared war which South Africa is promoting against Mozambique.

According to a government source contacted by DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, the total sum involved in the sale of equipment to the Mozambique Armed Forces has not yet been settled. This will depend on the opening by the Portuguese Government of a line of credit which will enable Mozambique to purchase the equipment now negotiated by the military.

Machel to Visit Portugal

Voice of Free Africa (Clandestine) in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Lisbon--Reports from this city say that Samora Machel shall visit Portugal early in 1983, to once again request military aid from the Portuguese Government. Talks are in progress to set a specific date for the visit.

Earlier, the minister of defense, Alberto Chipande, signed a military cooperation treaty amounting to 3 million contos. Among the material requested by Chipande are G3 automatic rifles, explosives, transport vehicles and other training equipment manufactured by the Portuguese military industry.

CSO: 3442/34

LEGISLATION TO CONTRACT COOPERANTS TO BE REFORMULATED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 82 p 1

> [Text] Participants in the Conference on International Cooperation, which ended Wednesday in Maputo, recommended that the legislation in force be revised, not only in the area of contracting technicians but also in the area of investments, according to the final communique of the conference, which began on 27 September.

The participants further recommended that priority be given to drafting various regulations governing the contracting of technicians and foreign aid, strengthening the penalties for noncompliance with the principles set forth.

The need to create an enterprise responsible for the contracting of foreign technicians and technical assistance and, in the meantime, to improve the functioning of the existing structures, providing them with the necessary personnel, was another of the major points established at the conference.

The participants also recommended that control mechanisms be applied immediately in such areas as the definition of "ceilings for the use of foreign exchange and the number of technicians contracted, and that the availability of housing and other important factors involved be taken into account.

"Cooperation should be understood as an instrument of the class struggle, both domestic and foreign; as a consequence of our people's assertion of our individuality; and as a recognition of our ability to define what we want, and when, how and with whom we wish to cooperate," stresses the final communique.

The communique further notes that, on analysis of the new phase of cooperation that emerged with our independence, it was observed that there had been distortions of priorities and [lack of] supervision of various aspects of cooperation, and hence a lack of organization.

It was also found that, in addition to a duplication of responsibilities in various state agencies, there was no clear definition of duties in certain sectors.

The message also reports that an effort should be made to train and to add to the personnel in the agencies most involved in international cooperation, particularly the MNE [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] and the National Directorate of International Cooperation, as well as to create cooperation departments in various agencies where justified.

In fact, it must be guaranteed that individuals involved in international cooperation merit the greatest political trust and identify with the interests of our people.

Regarding international cooperation and technical assistance, the participants felt there was insufficient control over the contracting of technicians and technical assistance, which could be the result of the poor assessment of our needs for technicians. It also means that technicians are hired with poor professional qualifications and that the capability and performance of the contracted technicians are not evaluated.

This often leads to a renewal of contracts with an increase in pay for cooperants who are manifestly incompetent and unsuited to our circumstances.

It is also noted that, as a result of the discussions, the participants recognized the effort which most of the foreign technicians devote to the nation's economic development, particularly those who identify with the interests of the Mozambican workers and persevere on the harshest work fronts.

6362
CSO: 3442/21

LUTHERAN CHURCH PRAISED FOR CONTRIBUTION

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 26 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by H.M.]

[Text] The secretary of the Central Committee for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party, Marcelino dos Santos, at the beginning of the week received in Maputo nine tractors, a gift from the Lutheran World Federation [LWF], as a contribution to the development of the country.

According to the representative of that religious organization in Mozambique, the tractors are given to support the work being done in communal villages, educational centers and water projects.

At the ceremony, which took place at the headquarters of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, the following were present: State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Valeriano Ferrao, Director of the National Commission of Communal Villages Job Chambale and representatives of the Ministry of Education and the National Waters Board.

According to the representative of the Lutheran World Federation, the tractors are destined to communal villages, educational centers and water projects. Another portion of the gift is in transit. The representative also said that production work by students in schools is important.

"This support began during the time of the armed struggle and continued after the country achieved its independence at which time the Lutheran World Federation created a representation and placed a representative in Maputo," said the secretary of the CC for economic policy after receiving the keys to the tractor. Further on he said: "We are grateful, very grateful for this contribution to our progress in the struggle against underdevelopment."

Marcelino dos Santos stressed that all the gifts which the Lutheran World Federation has been giving to our country were directed toward the most sensitive points of Mozambican development and credited its representative for it, "because he lives here with us and follows the struggle, and thus knows how to faithfully inform its boards of the real situation."

The interest that the Lutheran World Federation has shown in supporting our country was stressed by Marcelino dos Santos, a fact that shows that religious organizations can contribute to building socialism, to the wellbeing and progress of humanity.

11634
CSO: 3442/18

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED TO SOLVE PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] A commission will be created in Maputo to investigate and solve the problems affecting the people and the functioning of the party at the grassroots level.

The measure was determined Saturday in a meeting led by Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideological work, with members of party organizations in companies and neighborhoods in the nation's capital.

Proposed by Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo and approved by those present, the measure stipulates that the commission will be composed basically of members of the secretariats of party cells and dynamization groups.

The commission is to be named by 18 November, this task falling to the Committee of the City in cooperation with some departments of the party Central Committee.

Similar meetings held earlier took up the major problems affecting the population in the nation's capital. Their solution is perhaps made more difficult by the poor functioning of some organs, notably by governmental bureaucracy and the inactivity of party cells and their secretariats.

A week ago at the opening session of the Seminar on the Study and Dissemination of the Proposed Topics for the Fourth Party Congress, at the level of the nation's capital, Rebelo stressed that the process of preparing for the congress must be closely linked to action by the party organs to solve the problems in work places and neighborhoods.

In his informal speech to the opening session, the party secretary for ideological work emphasized that all party members must study the topics intensively, not only to understand them but, through this knowledge, to become better prepared to solve the problems at their levels.

He advised that this study and divulgation of the [congress] topics is a means to improve the life of the people and to revitalize the party structures, primarily at the district and cell levels.

He feels this action is the principal method of developing the party's roots among the masses.

6362
CSO: 3442/21

USSR GIVES ASSISTANCE TO DROUGHT VICTIMS

MB081117 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Some 12,000 tons of wheat and 2,500 tons of rice were officially given to the People's Republic of Mozambique by the Soviet Union in a ceremony held yesterday afternoon at the Maputo Harbor. This gift is intended to support the victims of the drought which has affected some parts of the country.

The delivery was made by the Soviet charge d'affaires in Mozambique, Pavel Chmelkov, to Mozambican minister of health, Pascoal Mucumbi.

During the ceremony, the Soviet charge d'affaires pointed out the friendship and solidarity relations that have always existed between the two peoples either at the time of the struggle of independence or in the present one for the construction of the new society. He said that the gift is to help the friendly people of Mozambique overcome the consequences of the drought that has hit them.

Pascoal Mucumbi stressed that it is not the first time that Mozambique has received this sort of aid from the Soviet people. During the armed struggle, and now with the construction of socialism, the Soviet Union has remained firm and solidly with our country.

This gesture of solidarity from the Soviet Union comes as a result of the appeal made by our government to the international community to minimize the shortages of grain due to the drought that devastates some areas of the country.

It is expected that the 2,500 tons of rice will arrive aboard the "Walter Ulbricht" next month.

Apart from this contribution the Soviet Union has decided to give the People's Republic of Mozambique 3,000 tons of corn seed, 50,000 hoes and other agricultural tools that will reach our country during the sowing season.

The national director of international cooperation and members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other state bodies were present at the ceremony.

CSO: 3442/34

EDITORIAL CITES ROLE OF DOMESTIC BOURGEOISIE

MB081759 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Bourgeoisie We Have"]

[Text] We were born out of war, and we have been living in war for the past 7 years now. Various foreign governments with a common reasoning first wanted to prevent us from existing and then wanted to prevent us from being a nation. However, because we exist and we are ourselves, a new attack has been launched to impede us from growing.

We are attacked by South Africa, and the detachments that launch such attacks are only the tip of the iceberg. They are only part of Pretoria's military paranoia and its total war against the dignity of the peoples of Southern Africa, including the South Africans.

Such long periods of military conflict and of channeling human and material resources into purposes that are not necessarily productive would have placed any country of the world in a situation of crisis and shortages.

In a country like ours, with an economic structure that bears the stigma of underdevelopment brought about by colonial and imperialist plunder, the crisis is necessarily deep and the shortages more serious.

The majority of Mozambicans--with a history and culture that both reflect a striving for independence and dignity, and with a number of past victories against equally powerful enemies--are ready for the fight, arming themselves on all fronts.

Even though we link the bands that now attack us with South Africa, we must not forget the other detachment that corrodes us from within. It is called the domestic bourgeoisie, and it is not by chance that the party which leads us has been exhorting us to fight against it. Some--advocating a unity which in the final analysis is opportunistic, for it lacks principles--hold that it is too soon to initiate such simultaneous battles.

Others, who are closely linked to textbook definitions or to the orthodoxy of various models, underestimate and minimize the danger that might come from the domestic bourgeoisie. They refer to the insignificance of the means of production, the enterprises and shops in the hands of the national private sector.

They forget the "candidates" and the weight that their action might have. They forget those who have infiltrated into the system and, not having a firm basis of support, float over all the sectors of activity of our country hoping to obtain such a basis one day. They forget the "sharks" of the big networks, who in one day of dealing in contraband gain more money and influence than a businessman gains in a month. They forget those in the state apparatus who have escaped the pruning of the offensive and who have remained entrenched there while making use of their position to obtain personal privileges, to block this or that project and to sow the seeds of discontent among the people, who have already made so many sacrifices. They forget those within the sectors of ideological production, such as information, schools, hospitals and management offices, who spread their procapitalist ideas and stands. They forget those in the nationalized enterprises who manipulate the distribution of goods for their own advantage.

The ideas of an individual do not change automatically because he is present in a body or productive unit of a state which defends the interests of the workers. The clash and the confrontation of concepts and of forms of facing the world are universal and do not stop at any obstacle.

Like the crises of the past, there are still shortages, the accumulation of "insufficiencies," the covering up of incompetence and fraud taking place on the eve of the fourth congress.

Since being unmasked during the offensive campaign, the bourgeoisie have held firmly to the idea of "colonial inheritance" to try to cover up their attitudes of deliberate and organized sabotage.

Although they are living better than ever before, and in spite of everything, the Mozambican bourgeois want still more. They want the complete range of "things" that enslave their mind and being. They want their "power," translated into money, honors and symbols that differentiate them from the mob, the barefoot and the ignorant. In their brains vibrate the models of the imperialist culture, with all its means of propagation: movies, radio, music, fashions and so on.

Apart from their "material" actions, those who have infiltrated into the system carry out their campaign inside the country. They pass on to friends and acquaintances reports about the war which are distorted and exaggerated. As they put it, one can already see hope. They promote the overestimation of the "feats" carried out by the bands as well as their might and the inevitability of the people's defeat.

On other occasions we see the return of reactionary statements about negritude. Racism, tribalism and anti-expatriate feelings, which hide the true reasons behind the conflict, have arisen. The crisis is attributed to the color of the skin, to one region or another and to nationality, because they have to present the crisis from the viewpoint of capitalism, which erected white supremacy as a system and as a political philosophy.

This bourgeoisie we have, which is an underdeveloped and a lackey class, and not even a national one, because it faces toward an altar called "apartheid"--this bourgeoisie must be liquidated, together with its armed extensions and bosses, so that the revolution may live.

CSO: 3442/34

PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES REPORTEDLY INVESTIGATING SUSPECT GROUPS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by AIM correspondent Antonio Makisala: "An End to Complicity?"]

[Text] An unofficial source in Lisbon has told the Mozambican news agency AIM that Portuguese authorities are investigating the activity of individuals thought to be connected with the armed bands operating in Mozambique.

In recent years the Portuguese capital has been one of the major bases for propaganda activity by Pretoria and its Mozambican arm against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The same source added that the Investigative Police and the Public Safety Police are taking part in the investigations.

According to the AIM source, the investigation of the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] is being conducted in tandem with the surveillance of Angolans residing in Portugal who are suspected of being connected with "Operation Kubango," a military operation mounted by South Africa to bring about a coup d'etat against the legitimate government of the MPLA. The operation was recently denounced by the Portuguese weekly EXPRESSO.

Regarding anti-Angolan activities in Lisbon, it is estimated that about a dozen individuals are involved in the denounced "Operation Kubango." There are also reports that the Portuguese authorities are monitoring Angolan citizens arriving in Lisbon from Angola and other countries.

In its latest issue, the Portuguese weekly O JORNAL said that an unidentified government source had confirmed earlier reports that the Portuguese Government had ordered an investigation of anti-Mozambican activities in the Portuguese capital.

O JORNAL quoted this government source as saying: "The executive wishes to make it very clear" that it opposes "any activity which implies unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of the RPM or which could in any way affect the excellent relations between Portugal and that African country."

Since the MNR was created in Ian Smith's Rhodesia, a significant portion of the South African propaganda regarding MNR activities has been disseminated in Lisbon.

The activities of the armed bands are reported by radio to South Africa and from there to Lisbon, also by radio.

The orders come to Lisbon regarding what to report and how to report it.

Following the Mozambican visits of Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao--in November 1981 and June 1982, respectively--the propaganda has come to include threats against Portugal, its governing institutions and Portuguese cooperants in Mozambique. It was in Lisbon that Pretoria had its MNR claim responsibility for the kidnaping and assassination of Portuguese cooperants, which was given great play in the right-wing press. This has been done so boldly that it has contributed to a growing antipatriotic image of the Portuguese Government, both in Portugal and abroad.

Regarding the visit of Pinto Balsemao to Mozambique, Mozambican President Samora Machel met with dozens of Portuguese businessmen who accompanied the prime minister and told them that Mozambique represented Portugal's open door to southern Africa. The Mozambican leader explained that this would be in the interest of both countries.

The understanding of this mutual interest has led ministers in the Portuguese Government--Interior Minister Angelo Correia and Foreign Affairs Minister Futscher Pereira--to make political statements against the use of Portugal as a base for actions against Mozambique.

In practice, however, the situation has not changed.

At the end of last month, the chiefs of state of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome e Principe met in Praia, Cape Verde, and in the final declaration of the summit meeting it was stated: "Certain countries with which our states maintain friendly relations are allowing their territory to be used as a base of support for the promotion and preparation of subversive and terrorist activities" against Mozambique and Angola (primarily, but not exclusively). The five chiefs of state concluded that "toleration of these activities, which are resulting in the destruction of lives and property, is in fact an act of complicity in the aggression against our peoples."

This was interpreted as a reference to Portugal and as a signal that if the Portuguese authorities do not take action, the excellent relations with Portugal could be affected, as could the increasing penetration of Portuguese products in the markets of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries and other African areas where their influence is felt.

The most recent reports from Lisbon indicate that the Portuguese authorities are concentrating their vigilance almost exclusively on an individual

(a Portuguese citizen) whom Pretoria has used as a "spokesman" for the armed bands. Either these reports are not full disclosures--and the Portuguese Government is really attempting to reach the entire network--or they are true, which for Pretoria means "sacrificing" the most prominent figure to protect the activities of others who have a better cover, in order to go on using Lisbon as a base.

6362
CSO: 3442/21

CENSUS RESULTS, STATISTICS ANNOUNCED

Density, Work Force Statistics

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Sep 82 p 8

/Text/ Important information on the population of the People's Republic of Mozambique was announced to the participants of the 10th session of the People's Assembly yesterday. This information, revealed by Deputy Marcelino dos Santos, is the result of the processing to date of the data obtained in the general census of the population.

Thus, in addition to the number of inhabitants of the country and the distribution by provinces, the information presented yesterday shows the socio-economic characteristics of the population, its distribution by civil status, the rate of illiteracy, degree of education, distribution of the labor force into various sectors, distribution according to construction materials and of water use by the population.

After giving the information about the objectives of the RGP /General Census of the Population/ and the work that followed, Deputy Marcelino dos Santos said in his speech that the corrected preliminary study obtained in the census shows that the total population as of 1 August 1980 was 12.13 million.

The average population density in the country is 15.2 inhabitants per square kilometer. The province with the highest population density is Nampula, which has 29.4 inhabitants per square kilometer, and the province with the lowest density is Niassa, which has 4 inhabitants per square kilometer.

The city of Maputo has the largest population and the greatest population density--1,255 inhabitants per square kilometer.

The population lives in a total of 2,703,937 family units with an average of 4.3 persons per unit in which an average of 2.1 persons work.

The urban population represents 15 percent; 85 percent of the population lives in rural areas.

For each 100 men there are an average 105 women in the country. The reverse holds in the cities, due mainly to migration of men. There are 100 men for 87 women in the capital of the country.

About 56 percent of the people are single, while 37 percent are married. A total of 2.6 percent are divorced and separated, and 3.6 percent are widowed.

Illiteracy Rate

Of the population aged 5 years and over, 75.1 percent are illiterate; the rate is higher among women (86.2 percent); the illiteracy race of men is 63 percent. This reflects the discriminatory policy of colonial-calitalism and of the feudal ideology concerning women.

The illiteracy rate is lower among persons from 10 to 24 years of age, which more directly reflects the educational policy of the FRELIMO Party and the state. In the 5-9-year age group, the illiteracy rate is quite high, which reflects the fact that in general parents send their children to school at quite an advanced age, in many cases when they are over 9 years old.

The total number of illiterates in the country is 7,261,417, while 480,839 persons have received full elementary education. Some 8,405 persons have completed the second cycle of secondary education, and 4,275 have completed higher education.

Labor Force

The distribution of the labor force 12 years of age and over by various sectors is as follows: 83 percent in agriculture, 5 percent in industry and 6.9 percent in other fields.

The distribution of the labor force necessarily still reflects the legacy of the economic structure of colonialism; 83 percent of the population is concentrated in agriculture, of which 93 percent are in the family sector, of which 51.6 percent are women and 48.4 percent are men.

Another aspect also studied is that of living conditions of the population, namely its distribution according to the materials from which their housing is constructed throughout the country. The majority of the people (62.6 percent) live in clay-coated wood houses. Only 9.1 percent live in concrete houses.

The situation is different in urban conglomerates. In the city of Maputo the majority lives in concrete houses: 52.1 percent.

As to the condition of water use by the population, according to Marcelino dos Santos, it has been confirmed that 84.1 percent of the people obtain water from rivers and lakes or wells, which is a characteristic of rural areas. Only 4.4 percent have running water in their homes.

He also revealed that the first stage of processing the census has been completed and that now it will be analyzed.

In the first quarter of 1983 the total information about the population of the country will be placed at the disposal of all sectors and its analysis will be concluded in June 1983.

Provincial Population

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 26 Sep 82 p 17

/Excerpts/ Some Data of the Census

The total population of the People's Republic of Mozambique is 12.13 million, distributed by provinces as follows:

Province	Resident Population	Inhabitants Per Sq Km
Total Population	12,130,000	15.2
Niassa	514,100	4.0
Cabo Delgado	940,000	11.4
Nampula	2,402,700	29.4
Zambezia	2,500,200	23.8
Tete	831,000	8.3
Manica	641,200	10.4
Sofala	1,065,200	15.7
Inhambane	997,600	14.5
Gaza	990,900	13.1
City of Maputo	755,300	1,255.0
Maputo Province	491,800	19.1

The population of our country is very young: 46 percent is under 14; 34.9 percent is from 15 to 39; and 18.9 percent others.

The distribution by civil status is as follows

Single	56.8%
Married	37.0%
Divorced or separated	2.6%
Widowed	3.6%
	100.0%

For each 100 married men there are 116 married women, which reflects the index of polygamy in our country.

11634
CSO: 3442/18

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ANGOLA--In Luanda yesterday, Mozambique and Angola signed a cooperation agreement at the end of the third session of the joint commission that deals with cooperation between the two countries. The document was signed by Jacinto Veloso, the Mozambique minister of security, and by Lopo Do Nascimento, the Angolan minister of planning. A special agreement, linked to the protocol, for cooperation between the Bank of Mozambique and the National Bank of Angola was also secured. The agreement was signed by (Prakash Ratilal), the deputy governor-minister of the National Bank of Angola. During the session both parties analyzed the present situation and the progress of relations in the fields of industry, banking, commerce and health, and laid down a plan of action for the development of cooperation until the next session is held. [Text] [MB101038 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 10 Nov 82]

RESISTANCE REPORTS ATTACKS--Chimoio--The department of defense of the Mozambique national resistance reports that on 7 November in the (Cacito) area resistance forces destroyed three government military vehicles. On 8 November Mozambique national resistance guerrillas attacked the military garrison of (Maumene). On the same day, Mozambique national resistance guerrillas ambushed a FRELIMO column in (Chilene), in the Vilanculos area. The enemy suffered heavy casualties. [Text] [MB120940 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 11 Nov 82]

BANDIT BASE ATTACKED--Mozambique Armed Forces have attacked and destroyed a base of the South African-sponsored Kizumba bandits in Manica Province. A report in DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE newspaper today said the operation took place in the [name indistinct] district, near the Zimbabwe border a few days ago. The paper said the bandits were driven out and a number of villagers held at the base were freed by the troops. The governor of Manica, (Manuel Antonio), has met with the freed villagers and promised them special assistance as well as (payment) for their belongings which have been stolen or burned by the Kizumba. He also appealed to them to join the local militia units to be able to protect themselves in the future. The army operation came shortly after troops in the province of Zambezia had freed a group of six Bulgarian road technicians kidnapped

and held hostage by the Kizumbas for 10 weeks. The six were unharmed and are now in Maputo. Yesterday the Kizumbas freed a group of seven Portuguese citizens they had kidnapped a month ago, also in Manica Province. The Portuguese were released on the border with Zimbabwe and are now residing in Mutare. The Kizumba bandits are trained and financed by the apartheid regime to paralyze the Mozambique economy and sabotage cooperation among the South African Development Coordination Conference countries. [Text] [LD111526 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 10 Nov 82]

PORTUGUESE, BRITISH SUPPORT REPORTED--Portugal and England have shown an understanding and willingness to involve themselves in Mozambique's struggle against underdevelopment and destabilization by its enemies. That was the substance of a communique released on the return of minister of defense, Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, from a 2-week visit to the two European countries. British government officials have shown their desire to cooperate actively with Mozambique in protecting mutual interests, the communique said. Talks with British Defense Secretary John Nott and other officials have established a mutual understanding that could involve both countries in the resolution of problems affecting South Africa, in the spirit of Lancaster House, the communique added. Under the terms of a military cooperation agreement signed early this year Portugal will be supplying Mozambique with logistic equipment and spare parts and will provide specialized training, the communique added. [Text] [MB091412 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 9 Nov 82]

KIDNAPPED TECHNICIANS FREED--The Mozambican armed forces have freed six Bulgarian technicians kidnapped by the South African backed Kizumba terrorists on 27 August. A communique released by the Ministry of Defense in Maputo said the Mozambican army began operations immediately after the kidnap. The aim of the operations was to protect the lives of the technicians and to free them from the terrorists. The communique said the armed forces launched a heroic operation on the 2d of this month in Lingwe District which resulted in the liberation of the Bulgarians. They were named as (Rumiano Krasteve Dynove) aged 34, (Kramena Patrova Patsholova) 39, (Veseline Petrov Marinof) 47, (Dimitry Kue Benef) 37, (Dragomer Doitchev Doinov) 28 and (Nikola Todorov Bekov) 34. They were working on improvements to the (Makuba-Milange) road in the Zambezia Province when they were kidnapped. All six are now in Maputo. [Text] [MB100709 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 9 Nov 82]

WORKERS REPATRIATION FROM RAS--Talks were held in the Transvaal Lowveld this week between South African and Mozambican authorities on the task of repatriating almost 12,000 Mozambican workers before the end of next month. Employers of illegal laborers have been warned that action will be taken against them after that date. The commissioner of the department of cooperation and development at Nelspruit, Mr (Barn), says that despite

the latest requirement that Mozambicans who have been in South Africa since 1958 should return home for the renewal of their passports and work contracts, only a handful of employers have taken steps to meet the deadline. Mozambican workers who have been in the country for longer than 24 years are granted a suspension of repatriation, which may be renewed at 5-year intervals. [Text] [MB111435 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Nov 82]

NEW CASHEW PRICES--The secretary of state for the cashew industry has just announced the new prices for the 1982/1983 cashew marketing campaign, says a note from the Sector Directive Unit. According to the note, the minimum price per kg paid to the cashew producers and gatherers will be 5 meticals, regardless of the place of purchase. The purchase price for industry, at the factory or by factory agents at their warehouses, are as follows (sacking not included): 7,500 meticals per ton of Type 1 cashew nuts and 1,200 meticals per ton of Type 2 cashew nuts. The note adds that wholesale prices will be negotiated between the wholesalers and retailers, to their mutual benefit and, at the same time, as an incentive to increased marketing of the product in the country. According to the same note, cashew nuts may be purchased by private tradesmen, retailers, wholesalers and other individuals, state and cooperative concerns and other organizations or entities. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 3] 6362

SATISFACTORY FAMILY SECTOR PRODUCTION--The family sector has already exceeded by 15 percent the goals defined for it in the current corn marketing campaign, becoming the first sector to surpass the AGRICOM plans for Tete Province, writes our correspondent from that part of the country. In all, AGRICOM brigades have already received over 10,020 tons of corn, 120 tons of "mapira," 89 tons of sunflower and considerable amounts of wheat and nuts. According to our correspondent in Tete, the people of Zumbo, Maravia and Angonia districts have responded in exemplary fashion to the marketing campaign. They have undertaken the task of transporting the products from hard-to-reach areas to points accessible to the trucks serving the marketing campaign. As the people's produce is being received, it is already being transported from the established posts to the district warehouses. Because the transport fleet available to Tete is small and inadequate, Sofala Province has helped out with three cars, which are being used to provide liaison between the districts and provincial headquarters. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 82 p 3] 6362

NETHERLANDS FINANCIAL AID--A financial agreement involving about $16 million was signed yesterday between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Netherlands. The money will be used to finance various projects in progress in our country, in such areas as roads, water, health and others. The agreement was signed by Heny Matos, national director of interational

cooperation, and by Roelof Harkema, director of cooperation and southern African development in the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the signing, Matos expressed hopes that the cooperation with that country would be fruitful. Harkema noted that cordial relations have always existed with our country and stressed the fact that they had commenced as long ago as the transition government. "Although my country is also suffering the effects of the world economic recession, it will continue to make 1.5 percent of its national income available for development under a cooperative system," he added. According to the diplomat, the sum stipulated in the agreement will be applied to various programs, including the management of EMODRAGE [expansion unknown], rehabilitation of roads in Zambezia Province and water studies in Maputo and Inhambane provinces. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 82 p 1] 6362

JUDICIAL COOPERATION WITH GDR--Citizens of Mozambique and the GDR will have free access to the courts of both states and may bring suits in civil, family, criminal and labor law under the same conditions as citizens of either country. This resolution is contained in a judiciary cooperation accord recently ratified by the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly. The agreement, the purpose of which is to strengthen cooperation between the two states in the spirit of the Cooperation and Friendship Treaty signed in 1979, regulates relations in the area of legal assistance in matters of civil, family, criminal and labor law. Thus the two states are committed to reciprocal judiciary cooperation at these levels if such cooperation is requested by the courts. Under the terms of the agreement, the courts will also grant legal cooperation to other competent organs of the signatory states in matters of civil, family and labor law. The agreement was signed in August 1981 in Berlin by Teodato Hunguana, Mozambican minister of justice, and by Lans Joachim Heusinger, vice president of the Council of Ministers and Justice Minister of the GDR. The instruments of ratification was exchanged in Maputo, pursuant to the provisions established last year at the time the agreement was signed. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 3] 6362

CSO: 3442/21

BRIEFS

RESIGNATION OF FINANCE MINISTER--Dakar, Nov 8 (AFP)--Senegalese Economy and Finance Minister Ousmane Seck resigned last Saturday because "serious errors" had been committed by customs men in handling the sale of a ship's cargo, the daily LE SOLEIL reported today, quoting a letter from the ex-minister. The goods seized in January 1979 on board the Greek freighter Swift Seagull were sold for a million dollars on the open market, a tenth of their real value. The scandal broke last August with the arrest of the customs inspector responsible for the sale. The satirical newspaper LE POLITICIEN then published a document which, it said, proved that Mr Seck had drawn up a list of people who should benefit from the sale. Mr Seck has been replaced by Mamoudou Toure, 54, former director for Africa of the International Monetary Fund, and already minister of planning and cooperation. [Text] [AB081255 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 8 Nov 82]

SINGLE OPPOSITION CANDIDATE--Dakar, 7 Nov (AFP)--The Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party (LD-MPT, Marxist-Leninist) recommended yesterday that a single candidate be presented by the opposition for the next presidential elections scheduled for February 1983. That single candidate, Babacar Sane, secretary general of the LD-MPT, stressed at a press conference in Dakar, should be a "staunch anti-imperialist and antineocolonialist." He said that there was such a candidate now in Senegal but refused to name him. Mr Sane, whose party will present 120 militants for the parliamentary elections in February, strongly criticized the mandatory payment of an election deposit, considering that such a practice was aimed at "preventing the parties of the masses from running against the bourgeoisie." All candidates, it is recalled, must pay a deposit of 50,000 CFA francs for the parliamentary elections and 3 million CFA francs for the presidential elections. The LD-MPT, which was recognized in July 1981, proposes to "establish in Senegal a democratic and national state of workers and peasants," to build a strong, independent and prosperous economy "and ensure the social progress of the working masses." [Text] [AB071118 Paris AFP in French 1002 GMT 7 Nov 82]

CSO: 3419/177

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS REFLECT ON BY-ELECTION RESULTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 82 pp 2, 6

[Text] The leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, has said the result of Wednesday's by-election in Stellenbosch was "substantial" for the National Party.

Dr Slabbert said the Progressive Federal Party could feel reasonably satisfied if it were borne in mind that the NP had mounted a fierce campaign against the PFP while virtually ignoring other Opposition parties.

In spite of this, the Progressive Federal Party had emerged as the strongest Opposition party and Stellenbosch remained a challenge to the party.

Dr Slabbert said the question of irregularities regarding postal votes had not yet been disposed of.

Referring to the PFP win in Johannesburg North, Dr Slabbert said it had been predictable. There had been no real battle as there had been little interest in the New Republic Party

Stellenbosch
(Parliamentary)

P. Marais (NP)	7,002
D. Bishop (PFP)	1,380
H. Kriel (CP)	599
G.van der Merwe (NRP)	554
NP majority	5,622
Spoilt papers	138
Percentage poll	61.8
Previous result (1981)	
H.Smit (NP)	5,873
N. Olivier (PFP)	1,870
NP majority	4,003
Percentage poll	56.8

(Provincial)

N. Ackerman (NP)	6,980
J. Giliomee (PFP)	1,382

J. Greyling (CP)	606
C. Boonzalet (NRP)	554
NP majority	5,598
Spoilt papers	176
Percentage poll	61.8
Previous result (1981)	
P. Marais (NP) unopposed	

Johannesburg
North
(Parliamentary)

P. Soal (PFP)	5,543
A. Anderson (NRP)	2,896
PFP majority	2,647
Spoilt papers	47
Percentage poll	53.01
Previous result (1981)	
J. Marais (PFP)	7,723
J. Clements (NRP)	2,865
PFP majority	4,858
Precentage poll	67.13

Walvis Bay
(Parliamentary new seat)

M. Botma (NP)	1,792
P. Joubert (CP)	606
A. Treurnicht (HNP)	153
NP majority	1,186
Spoilt papers	66
Percentage poll	70.2

(Provincial new seat)

C. deJager (NP)	1,491
N. Retief (Ind)	516
S. du Pisanie (CP)	431
S. Becker (HNP)	140
MP majority	975
Spoilt papers	4.4
Percentage poll	70.9

Parys
(Parliamentary)

Mr Pikkie Maree (NP)	5,303
Dr Arvan Wyk (CP)	3,701
Dr Pieter van der Duysen (HNP)	1,592
NP majority	1,602
Percentage Poll 77.4 (Est)	

Bothaville
(Provincial)

Mr Faan Nel (NP)	2,161
Mr Japie van den Berg (CP)	1,655
Mr Johan Luyt (HNP)	1,076
NP majority	506
Percentage Poll 73.4 (Est)	

Analysis of the NRP's showing in Stellenbosch, where other Opposition parties had put up candidates, showed that the NRP was not a factor in politics.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, has said Opposition voters in the two constituencies contested by the NRP in the by-elections have shown that the party's approach to reform has a solid basis.

Rejected

Mr Raw said Opposition voters had rejected what he termed the "obstructionist and boycott policies" of the PFP.

Mr Raw said the results emphasised the relevance of the NRP as the mouthpiece of non-violent reform in the new politics of South Africa.--Sapa

[Editorial]

[Text]

PARYS was not Germiston District. In that by-election, the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party outvoted the National Party by 1330 votes.

The National Party at Parys was ten votes ahead of the CP-HNP.

In Germiston District the National Party won by a mere 308 votes. In Parys the NP majority was 1602.

In Germiston District the swing away from the National Party was 32 percent. In Parys the swing was 17,7 percent.

One might draw the conclusion that the National Party has stemmed the tide towards the Conservative Party and that even the combined CP-HNP would not have much chance against the NP.

This would, however, be an exaggerated conclusion.

Bear in mind that the Conservative Party has only been in existence for a few months and that its organisation in Parys had to be built up from scratch.

Moreover, unlike the National Party, served by the Volksblad, Beeld and other newspapers, the Conservative Party has no real newspaper backing.

Majority cut

Nevertheless, the CP polled 3701 votes and cut the Nationalist majority from 3389 over the HNP in 1981 to 1602 over the CP in this by-election.

The CP took votes both from the National Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the HNP's vote falling from 3389 to 1592.

In the provincial by-election at Bothaville, the combined CP-HNP vote exceeded that of the NP by 570 votes, although the actual NP majority over the CP was 506.

One could say that in Parys, on the basis of these results, the seat would be within the grasp of a CP-HNP grouping, and that in the case of Bothaville, a CP-HNP alliance would win the seat.

At Walvis Bay, the NP had a comfortable win, but the result was predictable and not of any broader significance.

The joy of the National Party in not suffering another Germiston District debacle should be tempered by the knowledge that the CP threat is by no means over.

The CP, in fact, has shown that it is the main challenger to the National Party, whereas the HNP is a declining force, putting up poor performances in Parys, Bothaville and Walvis Bay.

Of the other parties, the Progressive Federal Party has cause for concern.

Its majority in Johannesburg North was slashed by 2211 votes in a far smaller percentage poll than in 1981.

The PFP also suffered a severe setback in Stellenbosch.

Poor image

It can accept that its boycott image is a poor one, and its rejection of limited reform does not have the support of the business community, on which it relies for funds, or of many moderate voters.

The raves with which the "PFP Press" has accepted the by-elections — "Jubilant Nats get the green light" (Rand Daily Mail) and "PW's reform plans get the voters nod" — should also be a warning to the PFP that it is losing the support of these newspapers, which are in the hands of the PFP's chief financial backers, who are for reform.

The electorate, to judge by the results, is moving to the centre and right, leaving the PFP high and dry and unlikely to be able to hold the balance of power it hopes to achieve.

To sum up, what the by-elections have shown is that the National Party is not as badly off as Germiston District suggested, the Conservative Party has taken over from the HNP as the chief Afrikaner opposition to the NP, a CP-HNP alliance would still pose a danger to the NP, the PFP is a waning force, and the NRP is where it was, a pale image of the NP in matters of reform.

If, however, the NP really believes the country is swinging towards reform, the obvious thing for it to do is to go to the country to get a specific mandate for its plan.

Perhaps that is not quite as unlikely as it might have been before these by-elections.

CSO: 3400/207

ENTRENCHMENT OF RECESSION REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 82 p 25

[Text]

A RECESSION is entrenching itself in South Africa, according to the latest issue of the Standard Bank review.

The review says the evidence about the state of the South African economy presented by the latest business statistics, and now also by a growing number of poor company results, leaves room for that conclusion only.

All production sectors of the economy as well as consumption (are) now moving in synchronisation — in a downward direction, according to the review.

"During the first few months of this year at least some segments had retained a measure of buoyancy, but from the second quarter onward conditions have worsened rapidly over a broad front.

"This development could have come as a surprise only to those businessmen, consumers and politicians who either believed they were immune from the factors pulling the economy down, or gave credit to predictions of a so-called 'soft landing'.

"While there have been some encouraging developments in the form of a surprisingly fast move of the external trade balance out of the critical zone, an apparent reduction of the inflation rate, and a decline in interest rates, these are the results of the country coming to grips with a serious overspending problem rather than indications that better times will be here soon.

"In the post-war years, general activity levels in the economy have hardly ever declined at as rapid a pace as during the last few months."

The Standard Bank's business activity index is now falling as fast as it did during the worst period of the 1976/7 recession.

While conditions in some sectors cannot yet be compared to those during late 1976 and early 1977, the rapid decline of that index reflects the unusual position where both the externally and the domestically orientated sectors of the economy are declining at the same time.

"That the volume of mining production other than gold (where output has increased) should still be falling, does not come as a surprise."

In spite of a stabilisation in the downward momentum, foreign demand remains generally very weak in most areas and even demand for coal has softened.

However, a new factor now aggravates the position of the mining industry in the form of declining domestic demand for metals and minerals.

As a consequence, layoffs have multiplied and the drying up of order-flows from the mining industry has had a detrimental effect on a wide range of manufacturing companies ranging from engineering works to timber suppliers.

This has served to aggravate the delicate position of the manufacturing industry in general.

After levelling out late last year, production has dropped significantly from the second quarter onwards. During that period production declined at an annual rate of just less than 10 percent, approximately the same downward pace as in the recession of 1976.

Major downward adjustments are still in the pipeline, for instance in the very important steel industry which has seen both export and local orders slashed.

"With few exceptions, the industries most badly affected have been at the heavy or the durable goods end of the market, but other industries such as clothing and footwear producers have also been sucked into the downward spiral, in part because of intense competition from imports."

As a consequence of declining overall production, spare capacity has begun to increase noticeably, the amount of overtime worked is falling rapidly and staff lay-offs have become the order of the day.

Since late last year the number of workers employed in the manufacturing industry — the country's largest employer — has declined.

Similar conditions apply in the building and construction industry.

"In the building sector, conditions had already worsened significantly during 1981. Until now the seriousness of the situation in that sector has been camouflaged, on the one hand by the effect of the high rate of cost escalation, which characterised the industry until recently and, on the other, by the continued strength in the industrial and commercial segments of the building industry.

"This combination of factors has left an unduly positive impression because it produced continuing increases in the overall value of building plans passed."

However, after adjustment for inflation, a different — much poorer picture emerges, and there are also significant differences in the performance of the various segments of the industry.

In fact, the inflation adjustment value of building plans passed has since the third quarter of 1981 been down on a year earlier, with the position in private housing and flat building particularly serious.

Even in the commercial building sector, the inflation adjusted value of building plans passed has declined since the second quarter of this year.

Compounding the downturn in work-flows has been a cut-back in activity in Government-sponsored building projects.

In civil engineering, work continues on existing projects, but the flow of tenders has become even sparser and competition for new projects is now intense. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/207

DE KLERK ON NEED OF FOREIGN MANPOWER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 82 p 10

[Text]

SOUTH Africa would depend on immigration to augment manpower for a number of years, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday.

Speaking at the launching of a new pipe-bending machine, he said South Africa was attractive to prospective immigrants.

The intake of over 30 000 and 40 000 immigrants in 1980 and 1981, underlined to what extent immigrant manpower could fill the local gap between demand and supply.

"Having said that, I realise the private sector stands critical of some aspects of the Government's immigration policies and the implementation of it," Mr De Klerk said.

He said the country should ensure immigration did not threaten or deprive the South African worker.

"The Government's immigration policy is based on the demand for and supply of skilled manpower on the local labour market. It follows, therefore, that protection of the South African worker is one of the pre-requisites to the success of any immigration scheme.

"This protection should expand not only to employment opportunities, but also to benefits such as housir

People would be surprised, Mr De Klerk said, at how many complaints he received from employees about what they regarded as discrimination against them in favour of immigrants.

"While I realise temporary accommodation for new immigrants during their first few months is necessary, I want to urge that in the medium and long term new and settled employees should be treated equally.

"This is necessary if we want to ensure the goodwill of local employees, which is a prerequisite to the successful induction of immigrants."

To be prepared for the future and particularly for the next upswing in the economy, better manpower planning should be a pressing responsibility.

"Not only at the level of the National Manpower Commission. Every company is obliged to employ a more scientific approach to the determination of its future manpower needs. This includes the ability to train and develop their staff to their full potential and the proper definition of their expected shortfall in the fields of skilled manpower. This shortfall will have to be met by recruitment, both local and overseas."

The local recruitment of skilled and professional labour, he said, was limited to the potential labour market.

"Let us hope we have all learnt a lesson during the previous upswing in the economy. We suddenly found ourselves in a position where all companies and institutions were chasing a limited supply of skilled labour.

"This resulted in undue labour mobility which in turn accelerated the inflation spiral. The recruitment drives in Europe during 1980 and 1981 could hardly be handled by the South African missions," Mr De Klerk said.

The Department of Internal Affairs found it increasingly difficult to place good immigrants in employment in South Africa.

"Employers are in the best position to estimate their future staff needs. I therefore appeal to all companies to advise the Department of Internal Affairs timeously of the extent to which they will be obliged to recruit staff in other countries during the next two years."

When the next international boom came, skilled and professional staff would be in demand all over the world, he said.

"If we know what our requirements are, we can pave the way to better planned immigration."

Mr De Klerk also said South Africa needed better co-ordinated recruiting campaigns.

"Many companies who made sure they knew how to go about recruitment of immigrants were very successful. Delays that occurred could, in most cases, be attributed to lack of liaison with the department before recruiting officers or agents embarked on overseas campaigns," he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/207

PARTY POLITICS AND THE SADF DON'T MIX, WARNS VILJOEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

THERE is no room in the South African Defence Force for party politics, the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen has told national servicemen.

"Loyalty to the Defence Force must be greater than loyalty to a political party," says his message published in the latest edition of Paratus.

Individuals in the Defence Force should ensure they remained politically neutral in their behaviour, although this did not mean they could not have the usual rights as citizens — to be informed about political events and to vote for the party of their choice.

It was wrong, he said, for national servicemen to force their political opinions op others and to get involved in political arguments.

National servicemen who held a minority political view should also not be allowed to be intimidated by those who held the same view as the majority.

As far as politics in the Permanent Force was concerned, Gen Viljoen said it was a personal matter and permanent force members would not be allowed to actively participate in party politics.

The Citizen Force and Commandos posed a bigger problem as its members were citizens with full political rights who only served on a part-time basis.

It was therefore accepted that these "part-time" soldiers did not discuss politics on military property or at military functions.

It was important, however, that even when the "part-time" soldier, especially the officer, was not in uniform, his political activities remained calm and responsible, Gen Viljoen said.

This was to prevent officers offending fellow citizens who might one day have to serve under them and to ensure officers did not embarrass the SADF.

"Arrogant beliefs, revolutionary points of view and emotionalism do not belong among our officer corps," he said.

CSO: 2400/207

PROSECUTION OF PAPERS CONDEMNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

THE prosecution of three newspaper editors and reporters under the new Protection of Information Act could not do South Africa any good, the Opposition spokesman on the media, Mr Dave Dalling, said yesterday.

Three Johannesburg newspapers — the Sunday Times, the Rand Daily Mail and Rapport — will be prosecuted under the Act for publishing reports about the National Intelligence Service's alleged involvement in the Seychelles coup.

The Sunday Times and the Rand Daily Mail will be charged alternatively under the Official Secrets Act of 1956.

The reports were published in April. The Protection of Information Act was gazetted on June 16.

Mr Dalling, Progressive Federal Party MP for Sandton, said it was "reprehensible" that the newspapers were being prosecuted retrospectively under a new law.

He said the Act was designed to "close the ears of the public to many aspects of Government administration which should not be kept secret."

His first reaction was one of foreboding "in that it seems the Government is once again relying on the heavy burden of repressive laws to ensure the public is not informed of Government actions.

"By prosecuting the newspapers for publishing facts they obtain relating to Government actions, the Government continues to create the impression that it is guilty of complicity in the Seychelles debacle.

"This can do South Africa no good."

Summonses have already been served on South African Associated Newspapers, which publishes the Sunday Times and the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Mail, Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, and the reporter who wrote the articles which appeared in both newspapers, Mr Eugene Hugo.

Rapport-Uitgewers, the owners of Rapport, the editor, Mr Sakkie Perold, and the reporter, Mr Eddie Botha, should receive their summonses soon.

The case against the SAAN newspapers is expected to begin on November 23 in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

Under the Protection of Information Act, it is an offence for any person to have a document or information which he "knows or reasonably should know" relates to a security matter or to publish it "in any manner or for any purpose which is prejudicial to the security or interests of the Republic."

Section 10 of the Act states that it is presumed that the information was published for a purpose prejudicial to the security or interests of the Republic unless the contrary is proved.

Contravention of the Act carries maximum penalties of a 10-year jail sentence or a fine of R10 000, or both.

CSO: 3400/207

NATION'S ECONOMIC, STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE DEFENDED

Pretoria ISSUP STRATEGIC REVIEW in English Jun 82 pp 12-21

[Article by Glen St J. Barclay, University of Queensland, Australia]

[Text] It is of course unthinkable that anything sensible might be said about South Africa by any Commonwealth Government until after the Brisbane Games are over, one way or another. But not only Commonwealth but also all other Western-aligned Governments need to be doing some most serious thinking in the meantime about what is becoming one of the most urgent and undeniably one of the most intractable of their security problems. What the West is confronted with is a classic dilemma, comprising four basic propositions. First, the West cannot under any circumstances allow South African resources and facilities to come under Russian control. Secondly, South Africa is becoming progressively less capable of defending itself unilaterally against a Russian-led or even Russian-backed assault. But it is also politically impossible for any Western Government to enter into any normal agreement with South Africa for the supply of military equipment until the South African Government admits its Black population to share in the political process which the Blacks themselves regarded as significant. And it is equally impossible for any South African Government to make concessions of this order to its Black population in presently existing or foreseeable circumstances. The problem would *prima facie* seem insoluble. It will nonetheless be resolved in the last issue, because it cannot possibly be left unresolved. What needs to be done is to define a formula for resolution before one is imposed by circumstances.

Proposition (1) is not seriously open to challenge. South Africa's most obvious importance to the world outside lies in the fact that it is the non-Communist world's largest supplier of 11 of 22 key minerals required for industrial development, its second-largest supplier of another 3, and its third-largest supplier of 4 of the remaining 8. Looked at another way, it supplies nearly 50 percent of the 24 minerals essential to the military-industrial capability of the United States.[1] South Africa also happens to be situated in one of the most strategically significant localities on the globe. 1.5 million tons of oil are transported by sea around the Cape of Good Hope every day, representing 65 percent of total West European and 35 percent of total United States imports.[2] Moreover, South African bases and facilities would be essential to any Russian plans to project power further out into the Indian or South Atlantic Oceans. United States Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence for International Affairs Franklin D. Kramer testified in May 1980 that the Russians "could not, under existing circumstances, effectively interdict the sealanes" around the Cape of

Good Hope, and that "they do not have the ability right now, in any significant way, to fight out of Africa." However, "if they have port facilities and other facilities in the area that would make a significant difference."

It has been argued rather strangely that these factors do not actually constitute a present danger for the West. Alternative sources for many though by no means all of the strategic minerals concerned would be available elsewhere in peacetime. And Secretary Kramer insisted that "so long as the Soviets do not obtain control of South Africa, we can assure the free flow of shipping through these lanes." [5] But this is only saying that the sea lanes are safe so long as they are not threatened. The real question is what would happen in conditions other than those of peace. The fact is that of all the control points of the Western Indian Ocean "only the Cape of Good Hope now remains under Western influence ... loss of Western control over the Cape sea route and the Indian Ocean to the Soviet Union, in addition to threatening oil supplies, would cut the world vertically in half and give Russia complete hegemony, except for China, over the three main land continents of Europe, Asia and Africa." [6] And, as the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff warned in February 1981, "such a threat is not remote. Moscow has both the interest and the capability to project military power throughout Africa." [7]

Proposition (2) is also virtually self-evident. Nobody indeed questions the fighting quality of the *Weermag*. Former Commander in Chief NATO Forces in Northern Europe General Sir Walter Walker has said of South African soldiers that he doubts "if such strong men, high leadership and sheer professionalism can be surpassed by any other country in the world today." [8] Four years ago, he expressed similar views about the Rhodesian Security Forces. [9] He was probably right both times. The African Bureau Chief for *Business Week* has judged that the South African Defence Force can "contain and cope with any insurgency even as the pressures rise, even against the worrisome scenario of spreading forces thinly to counter an internal uprising coordinated with an attack from sanctuaries on the other side of the country's borders." [10] But an attack at any level of intensity by a sophisticated major power could present quite a different proposition. The brutal truth is that "South Africa does not have much capability to defend the sealines of communication around the Cape." [11]

That this is the case is at once the consequence and the supreme paradox of the arms sanctions policy adopted by the United Nations. Their intention presumably was to make it impracticable for Pretoria to contain internal pressure for change. It would not hopefully have been to leave South Africa open to Russian invasion. But the effect of sanctions has been to render South Africa self sufficient and supremely effective to deal with every contingency of counter-insurgency warfare, while at the same time becoming progressively more vulnerable to conventional external threat. ARMSCOR has developed or adapted the highly combatworthy and heavily gunned *Eland* armored car, the *Impala* jet COIN attack plane, an Israeli type assault rifle, a 155mm cannon which may be the best field gun in the world, a 127mm artillery rocket system superior to anything deployed in the region by the Russians, and the *Skorpion* SSM. But South Africa's only main battle tanks are British *Centurions*, and about a dozen Russian T-54s, intended for Idi Amin, and outdated in the Russian armory by four successive generations of battle tanks. The first-line air superiority force of the *Luftmag* is about 50 Mirage F-1 variants, which are indeed still counted as first-line aircraft in the French Air Force, although they are being phased out in favor of the *Mirage* 2000, which will itself be replaced eventually by the *Mirage* 4000. With South African pilots, they can probably match anything up to MIG-25 standard. But South Africa's

sole airborne deterrent consists of 6 English Electric *Canberras*, issued to the RAF as their first jet bomber back in 1951, and 6 20 year-old *Buccaneers*, designed as carrier-borne strike aircraft for the Fleet Air Arm. The *Canberra* is still in combat service only in Zimbabwe, and the British are phasing out their own few remaining *Buccaneers*.

Defence of the sea lanes around the Cape would presumably be a naval problem initially. But the South African Navy two years ago formally "relinquished the role of guardian of Western interests ... It has instead applied its efforts to the logical task of protecting our own maritime priorities, such as our harbors, out coasts and our territorial waters." [10] It has in other words become a coastal defence force. Its blue water surface fleet of 3 frigates with a range of 4,500 miles began to be mothballed in November 1981.[11] Their withdrawal from service has merely been accelerated by the disaster of *SAS President Kruger* in April 1982. They are likely to be replaced if at all by far smaller corvettes of Israeli design. Far more serious still is the fact that the *Lugmag* long range maritime patrol capability is already minimal and will shortly become insignificant. The 7 remaining *Shackletons* of Maritime Command have been flying for 25 years already, and the supporting Piaggio P166Ss are only short ranged civil aircraft. In simple terms, South Africa can no longer maintain credible surveillance of the Cape sea lanes of communication. Their defence in time of war has in fact been assumed by NATO, according to NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, incredibly "without having any contact with the countries of Southern Africa or Africa." [12]

Proposition (3) might indeed have seemed axiomatic until very recently. A United States House of Representatives Study Mission to South Africa reported in July 1980 that any notion of developing good working relations between the United States and South Africa was "based on simplistic reasoning and would in all probability turn out to be totally counterproductive ... neither the protection of the Cape route nor access to South Africa's minerals are of sufficient strategic importance to the United States to risk jeopardising our relations with the rest of Africa ... by embracing the South African Government we would be advancing the Russian cause in Southern Africa. They would be able to identify the United States as an ally of a white dominated regime while portraying themselves as the champions of social justice and majority rule." Both the homelands policy and Prime Minister Piet W. Botha's concept of a Southern African Union, the *Konstellasie van State*, were dismissed as totally lacking in credibility. The independent homelands, according to the Study Mission, were "a creation of South Africa's policy of apartheid, and because of this most homeland leaders are regarded as stooges and sellouts by many urban blacks ... They will never be accepted by the majority of blacks as legitimate African states. With very few natural or mineral resources and thousands of acres of overgrazed and barren land, the homelands are not now (and probably never will be) agriculturally self-sufficient or economically viable. Politically, they will remain pariahs in Africa and the international community. To date, no sovereign state (except South Africa) has recognized any of the homelands and none is likely to do so." [13] As for the *Konstellasie van State*, Professor Robert I. Rotberg of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology considered that all African states, "even the smallest, will shun formal economic ties until South African whites have begun to share power." [14] And former British Prime Minister Edward Heath has said flatly that "South Africa, despite its strategic importance, would not get the support of the rest of the Western world in peace or war unless apartheid were abolished ... it was an urgent necessity to grant full political rights to all non-white South Africans." [15]

But it could not honestly be said that this is likely to happen. Proposition (4) is still the only possible working hypothesis in existing circumstances. Peregrine Worsthorne has asserted uncompromisingly that "there is no chance whatsoever of apartheid ever being dismantled to a point acceptable to Black Africa, since nothing short of majority rule would suffice for that purpose.... In other words, the West is asking the impossible, the unreasonable, that which is bound to be refused."[16] All the evidence suggests that this is indeed the case. Prime Minister Botha has officially interpreted the concept of "power-sharing" to mean "the concept of consultation and co-responsibility," with "joint administrative services for the White and coloured population groups which would require joint consultation and decision'making."[17] But this would exclude the black population from the political process entirely, and in any case alludes specifically to administrative rather than legislative functions, i.e., to the non-elective as distinct from the elective branch of government. Minister for National Education Gerrit Viljoen has similarly spoken of "new constitutional proposals which would put an end to the exclusive concept of a white South Africa without endangering the self-determination of the White," which whatever else it implies certainly rules out the prospect of non-white majority rule.[18]

Nor is it possible to overlook the technical factors which would in any case tend to impede the application of any legislation which might incline toward genuine power sharing. Policy consultant and author John Seiler testified in May 1980 that most Afrikaners were likely to be neither *verkrampte* nor *verligte*, but "instinctively *behoudend* (conservative), worried about the implications of policy changes and seeking reassurance from more sophisticated and better informed cabinet members." This process of reassurance could only at best be laborious and above all slow. Moreover, some 80 percent of the bureaucracy involved in the administration of the apartheid laws are Afrikaners more or less dedicated to the ideology of apartheid and consequently peculiarly in need of constant reassurance about the wisdom of dismantling it. But reassurance could hardly be forthcoming with adequate conviction so long as the government itself "stubbornly insists that policy change must take place within the institutional mechanisms of the National Party. This means deliberation by the annual provincial and federal party congresses . . . In the long interims between party congresses, the cabinet depends on continued support from the NP parliamentary caucus." This was of course the essence of the Treurnicht crisis, where the liberalizing tendencies of the Prime Minister were opposed from within his own party by the Transvaal NP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht, who claimed the nominal allegiance of 66 Transvaal parliamentarians out of the 133 NP members of the House of Assembly. Hence undoubtedly the glacial slowness of the relaxation of the restrictions of petty apartheid relating to liquor laws, sports facilities and public parks.

All this might indeed seem to add up to a complete impasse, in which, as Commander Kapstein forecasts, "the field is sadly left to bloodshed."[20] But the fact is that new elements have intruded themselves into the South African situation over the past two years, introducing new options. Most significant of these of course was the alteration in United States policy with the accession to power of the Republicans under Ronald W. Reagan. The President himself first indicated that the winds of change might be blowing in a new direction when he said in an interview with Walter Cronkite in

March 1981 that "there's been a failure, maybe for political reasons in this country, to recognize how many people, black and white in South Africa, are trying to remove apartheid, and the steps they've taken and the gains that they've made ... And ... can we abandon a country that has stood beside us in every war we've ever fought, a country that strategically is essential to the free world? ... If we're going to sit down at a table and negotiate with the Russians, surely we can keep the door open and continue to negotiate with a friendly nation like South Africa."[21]

President Reagan had apparently forgotten about Vietnam, to which South Africa had made no contribution, either military or non-military, but his intentions were perfectly clear. And much more was to come. United States Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane J. Kirkpatrick met with South African Director of Military Intelligence Lieutenant General P.W. van der Westhuizen a few days later, just before General van der Westhuizen and four other *Weermag* officers were requested by State Department to leave the United States. Prime Minister Botha professed himself to be "greatly encouraged" by discussions with President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr., in May. He had cause to be. The United States apparently now considered that "changes in South Africa over the past two years in labor, sport, integrated facilities and constitutional reform were not just cosmetic but encouraging reformist moves."[22] Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee Senator John Tower in an address in London on "Strategic Metals in the 80s" reminded his audience of President Brezhnev's expressed interest in Russia's gaining control of the two "treasure houses" of the Middle East and Central and Southern Africa, and declared that the United States, "in trying to encourage South Africa to liberalize its policies, was more likely to get somewhere by improving its relations than by turning its back on South Africa."[23] A few weeks later, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester A. Crocker told a Congressional Sub-Committee that there was "change under way" in South Africa. "The Government," he said, "has committed itself to some measures to reform in certain key areas. To refer to South Africa as changeless and immutable is a distortion."[24]

This meant that other governments did not need to be changeless in their policies either. Crocker himself set out on a campaign to restore the image of South Africa as a respectable state aligned inflexibly with the West. He told the African-American Institute in Wichita, Kansas, in June that the Administration believed that "it is the task of the West to encourage purposeful, evolutionary change in South Africa toward a nonracial society. And we believe that all those who share our opposition to foreign intervention on African soil will acknowledge the need to find means to remove any pretext for the presence of foreign troops in Angola"[25] On August 29 he explained to the American Legion in Honolulu that in South Africa "it is not our task to choose between black and white ... We cannot and will not permit our hand to be forced to align ourselves with one side or another in these disputes. Our task, together with our key allies, is to maintain communication — something we in the West are uniquely able to do — and to pursue our growing interests throughout the region ... The Reagan Administration has no intention of destabilizing South Africa in order to curry favor elsewhere ... South Africa is an integral and important element of the global economic system, and it plays a significant economic role in its own region. We will not support the severing of those ties ... The United States also seeks to build a more constructive relationship with South Africa, one based on shared interests, persuasion and improved communication ... We recognize that a measure of change is already underway in South Africa. At such a time, when many South

Africans, of all races, in and out of government, are seeking to move away from apartheid, it is our task to be supportive of this process so that proponenets of reform and nonviolent change can gain and hold the initiative." [26]

But perhaps the most unabashed expression of support came from Ambassador Kirkpatrick on September 14, 1981, when the United States General Assembly called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. The possibilities for evolution in South African society, according to Ambassador Kirkpatrick, were not only greater than commonly supposed, but South Africa's political system in fact "had some very good elements in it ... It has some elements of democracy – it has democracy for the Whites and dictatorship for the Blacks. It's open for the Whites and closed for the Blacks. Now what we need to do is to use whatever elements of openness there are in that system to further open it." [27] And President Reagan repeated on January 19, 1982, that there was "no question about our repugnance for apartheid," but that his "own feeling about South Africa ... is that maybe you can have a far better effect if you try as a friend ... to help them resolve their problem rather than just turning your back on a country that has been an ally and that has fought with us in all the wars we have had in this country." [28] His history was still wrong, but his signals were unmistakeable.

And it is not only the United States that seems to have moved closer to some form of detente with South Africa over the past two years. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington insisted in talks with Nigerian Ministers in February 1981 that dialogue was the best way to bring about change in South Africa. "We are determined," he said, "to bring about peaceful change in South Africa." [29] Leader of the House of Lords Christopher Soames said that it was the duty of the West to explain to the more radical African countries that damage to the world economy from imposing sanctions on South Africa would infinitely outweigh any theoretical political advantage and that measures designed to intensify South Africa's isolation would do nothing to advance the cause of majority rule. Sanctions were ridiculed for the same reasons by French Ambassador to the United Nations Jacques Leprette. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa itself concluded despairingly that the possibility of sanctions being implemented against South Africa did not exist in practice. And South Africa's credit rating for investment rose on a world scale from 34th place to 32d.

What was impossible to overlook was that the South African economy was performing more impressively than that of any devloped country outside of East Asia. Anticipated growth rate for 1982 varied between 2.5 and 4 percent, compared with an estimated OECD average of about 1 percent. And the black population was undoubtedly sharing increasingly in the growing prosperity. Blacks in non-agricultural employment still received on average an income of only R2 269 in 1980, or about 24.6 percent of the median income for whites. But the black median had risen by 20.5 percent in the previous twelve months, against an increase of only 17.2 percent for whites. Moreover, at R2 269 per head, South African blacks were receiving twice the average income of inhabitants of the next most affluent country in Southern Africa, the Seychelles; three times that of the Ivory Coast; and four times that of Nigeria, where the oil boom has collapsed.[30]

Prospects for change could only be improved by the total defeat of Dr. Treurnicht in a confrontation with the Prime Minister at a meeting of the Transvaal National Party in February 1982. A vote of confidence in Mr Botha was passed by 172 votes to 36. Dr. Treurnicht left the meeting stripped of all his positions in the Transvaal NP, as did his supporters. He and

the only other rebel minister, Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg, were both suspended from cabinet and later resigned. It was a green light for reform as far along the road as the Prime Minister was prepared to go. And that could only be further than he had gone already.

What all this adds up to is a situation in which it is at least easier for Western governments to admit the logic of the South African situation in terms of their own interests, and even to act accordingly. There can still probably be no question in terms of practical politics of the kind of recognition involved in admitting South Africa as a full member of any kind of Western-aligned system of collective defence, such as a South Atlantic Treaty Organization as a counterpart to NATO.[1] Nor is it imagineable that the sanctions applying to the sale of military equipment to South Africa could be simply set aside. But there need in the present climate of opinion be no serious obstacle to providing South Africa with weapons which would make it possible for it to participate with Western forces in joint operations to resist an external threat, provided that these weapons could be shown to be wholly inappropriate for use against domestic insurgency. And this is in fact exactly the situation. There is no doubt about the kind of military equipment that South Africa needs from the West. It needs, in order of priority, modern LRMP aircraft with *Harpoon* ASMs main battle tanks capable of engaging Russian T-62s, frigates with range sufficient to make cooperation with Western-aligned South Pacific or South Atlantic Navies physically possible, and perhaps a long-range bomber with some air superiority capability. These roles could be filled ideally by P3C *Orion* aircraft from the United States, *Leopard* tanks from Germany and perhaps A69 frigates of the type originally ordered from France in 1976 and subsequently embargoed, although British Type 42 destroyers would probably do just as well. A strategic bomber capable of hitting Harare, Beira and Luanda and covering Botswana would present considerably greater difficulty. None of these weapons could possibly be used for COIN purposes. Their only function could be to defend the sea lanes and resources which Western governments recognize have to be defended in the last instance. The fact that making it possible for South Africa to obtain these weapons would involve recognizing the right of a government to defend itself against foreign enemies while denying its right to defend itself against domestic insurgency would merely be consistent with the hypocrisy and irrationality inherent in the whole Southern African problem. But this time it would be an exercise in hypocrisy and irrationality which would actually strengthen the position of the West rather than that of its adversaries.

NOTES

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CSO: 3400/206

ANC PROGRAM CALLS FOR TRADE UNION FEDERATION

EA031708 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Good evening, Comrades and Dear Listeners of our Tuesday feature program, Organize or Starve, the program in which we discuss issues affecting the workers of our country, the main driving force of our national liberation struggle. Tonight in our programme we shall discuss about the importance of forming a strong trade union federation.

As you should all know now, during the month of May this year an extended meeting of the National Executive Committee of SACTU [South African Confederation of Trade Unions] was held in Maputo in which problems of organization and mobilization confronting the workers of our motherland were reviewed.

One of the policy resolutions passed at the meeting read, we quote: We call upon the workers of South Africa to struggle for free democratic trade unions and a federation of trade unions that will organize the unorganized mass of African workers for higher wages, better conditions of work, for equal educational, vocational and technical job opportunities, for democratic rights for all our people. Unquote. Perhaps a question may be asked: What is the importance of forming a trade union federation?

During the last 2 years or 3 we the workers of South Africa have demonstrated on countless occasions our preparedness to fight and die if necessary for our rights. We have made it clear to everyone, both friend and foe alike, that we prefer to die on our feet than to continue living on our knees. Among the tremendous victories we scored, we forced many companies to grant official recognition to our trade unions despite the fact that they are unregistered and thus classified as unofficial.

Last year we scored one of the most important victories against the racist regime when we forced this white minority government to suspend the so-called pensions bill, whose main purpose was to reap even more excessive profits from our meagre pockets. We demonstrated powerful solidarity, which undoubtedly sent a chill down the spines of the racists and exploiters.

But most of our battles were fought at trade level [as heard]. For example, when workers in an automobile factory went on strike solidarity came mainly from workers in the other automobile factories or tire factories or any other company related to the automobile industry.

This indicated the need to form a federation that will coordinate all our activities at national level. It is very important for us as workers to remain aware of the fact that our main enemy is one, namely, the pot-bellied bosses who suck our blood with every passing day. We have to note also that our employers are united against us, no matter to which industry they belong. At the same time, we the workers of South Africa are the main driving force in our national liberation struggle led by the African National Congress. Therefore, our unity as workers remains the main basis for the unity of all the democratic forces of our country. This unity we demonstrated when we observed the national 30-minute stoppage of work in protest to the murder of Dr Neil Aggett, Transvaal secretary of Food and Canning Workers Union.

On that particular day we demonstrated together not as canning workers or textile workers but as a united working class protesting against the oppressive system that continues to exploit us as workers and oppresses us as a nation. Therefore, fellow workers wherever you might be--be it in a textile factory or deep down in the mines of within the traffic jam in the busy streets driving for your employers or sweeping the streets and pavements in the cities--in short all workers of South Africa, the message: The much desired unity of our nation rests on our shoulders. This unity must come from the grassroots level within our ranks, we the workers. We must not fold our arms and expect the union leaders to form this federation themselves. It is not merely a federation of trade unions, but it is basically a federation of workers.

To achieve this, we have to unite all our efforts against the exploitative employers and against the racist regime. Whenever we are being called upon to take action in solidarity with our fellow workers somewhere, let us be guided by our slogan: An injury to one is an injury to all. As a worker, all other exploited and oppressed people are your brothers, your own kith and kin. An attack against the other is an attack against all. Forward to a trade union federation.

CSO: 3400/183

BLACK LEADERS CALL FOR 'REAL REFORM'

MB051100 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Patrick Laurence and John Battersby]

[Text] National Party successes in the "mini-election" were a clear indication that the white electorate would back the prime minister if he opted for a reformist programme which included rather than excluded blacks, leaders in the black community said yesterday.

Dr Oscar Dlomo, secretary general of the 350,000-strong Inkatha movement, said: "We would think the results mean that the prime minister need not keep looking fearfully over his right shoulder when speaking about reform. He can, if he wishes, introduce real reform without fearing a backlash." Dr Dlomo was speaking shortly after the announcement that the National Party had captured the parliamentary seat in Parys with an absolute majority, having earlier secured convincing victories in Stellenbosch and Walvis Bay. He made it clear that "real reform" meant reform which included blacks.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said: "We said long ago that Mr P.W. Botha had nothing to fear from the far rightwing." Bishop Tutu, who has risked censure from radical black leaders by holding talks with Mr Botha, added: "If the prime minister had the courage of his convictions, if he went for real reform, he would take the whole country with him."

But, Bishop Tutu cautioned, if Mr Botha hoped to secure peace through his reformist programme, he should realise that only "real reform" would bring real security.

Mr David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party, agreed with Dr Dlomo and Bishop Tutu. "Bringing coloureds and Indians into the new constitutional dispensation is not going to solve the problem," he said. "As long as the NP views blacks as citizens of the 'homelands' there will not be peace in South Africa."

The prime minister said after the Parys parliamentary byelection result yesterday: "The NP did excellently in the parliamentary and provincial byelections. We have reason to be thankful." The byelections had shown that the NP could, with hard work and honesty, take "more and more reasonable and understanding voters" with it on the path to reform.

Referring to the ultra-rightwing Conservative and Herstigte Nasionale parties, Mr Botha said they had no alternative message, as was clearly shown in Parys, Stellenbosch and Walvis Bay. "Johannesburg North and Stellenbosch showed how little enthusiasm there is for the Progressive Federal Party, the official opposition. They put up a poor show. Most voters have no trust in their attitude to South Africa's security. Their leaders are also not trusted with race relations and constitutional arrangements of the future."

The leader of the opposition, Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, said that he was disappointed with the Stellenbosch result while the Johannesburg North result was 'predictable.' We took a beating in Stallenbosch and we will have to look at our organisation in the constituency. I am fairly satisfied with the Johannesburg North result which was to be expected. It is a safe seat's response to an uninteresting challenge," Dr Slabbert said.

Dr Slabbert said that the Parys poll showed that the National Party was in trouble in all rural and peri-uban seats in the Transvaal and Free State. "The fact is that an unchallenged bastion of the NP five years ago has become a marginal seat," Dr Slabbert said.

Dr Michael Sinclair, lecturer in international relations at the University of the Witwatersrand, disagreed that the Johannesburg North result reflected disillusionment of its traditional PFP supporters with its "negative" attitude to Mr Botha's envisaged constitutional reforms.

The PFP majority was about 2,200 less than it was in the 1981 general election.

Dr Sinclair said: "The fact that the New Republic Party did not increase its vote is significant. If voters were intent on 'boycotting the boycotters,' the NRP would have gained a lot more votes."

Mr Jaap Marais, the HNP leader, said that he had hoped for a better result but was reasonably satisfied. He said the result showed how necessary it was for the CP to approach the HNP for a united conservative front.

CSO: 3400/183

EDITORIAL STATES NEED FOR OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

MB061143 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Nov 82 p 26

[Editorial: "So Far So Good But That's Not All"]

[Text] We hope we are not premature in congratulating the prime minister on holding his party together against the onslaught from the right. As we write, they key result is about to be announced, but whatever happens in Parys it appears from earlier results, that there is no landslide away from the nationalists.

The stronger the NP standing in the Platteland the better for South Africa, but a National Party restored to monolithic strength--no longer even a remote possibility--would still not increase the chances of reform. On the contrary, one of the many real dangers facing South Africa is to have a government that cries reform and does nothing. It would be popular among, and comfortable for, whites to have a government that does no more than the Smith government in Rhodesia, drifting with the current of white aspirations until it was swept over the waterfall.

Many white South Africans believed that either there is no waterfall or that their sturdy craft of state will barely feel the bump. They need to be convinced of the realities, and there the NP will have a key role to play for a long time in South Africa's destiny. To do that, though, it cannot be deterred by the flurry on the right; it must be encouraged from the left. The more people who vote to the left, the easier the chances of reform become. Unlike partisans and observers, we still believe that there is a role for the official opposition which has not been damaged by the by-election. Too much can be read into a voter stayway in a party stronghold on a cold, wet day. The fact remains that South Africa needs an opposition that does not merely toady along with the ruling party in the hope that it will one day come round to more meaningful reform. An acquiescent opposition would lull white voters into a dangerous state of self-satisfaction from which they would rouse too late. For the sake of all South Africans--this country needs an opposition that keeps pointing out that the real reform road is long and certainly not strewn with roses...that the debate is not between white Verligtes and Verkramptes, but between representatives of 25 million people of four different race groups.

CSO: 3400/183

P.W. BOTHA WINS BROEDERBOND ENDORSEMENT

MB070806 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[Text] Mr P.W. Botha has won a resounding victory over Dr Adries Treurnicht in a battle for support of the powerful Afrikaner Broederbond. Broederbond sources revealed for the first time this week that the prime minister won an over-whelming endorsement for his constitutional reforms at a clandestine meeting of the Bondsraad.

Dr Treurnicht, who had been invited to put his case, failed to turn up at the conference held at a secret venue near Cape Town. The meeting of the powerful secret organisation was seen as crucial to both the NP [National Party] and the CP [Conservative Party] in the widening split in Afrikanerdom. Both the prime minister and Dr Truernicht were invited to address the conference on October 9.

Mr Botha, sources said, seized the opportunity to put the government's case. But Dr Truernicht declined the invitation. The CP leader, who this week claimed that the Broederbond would forfeit its power if it sided against his party, apparently decided to refuse the invitation because it was "neither the right time or place" and, although he is a former chairman of the organisation, was a notable absentee.

Sources revealed this week that at one point in the discussion a CP supporter tried to put an amendment to an agenda item. The effect of the amendment would have been to ask the AB to re-examine a constitutional solution for South Africa. After Mr Botha had finished speaking the issue was put to the vote and the CP apologist could muster only one vote--his own.

The prime minister, it is said, also won his victory on his own. In what appears to have been a deliberate strategy, the only other cabinet minister present was Dr Gerrit Viljoen--who was there in his capacity as a former Broederbond chairman.

And the nationalist MPS present also kept a low profile during the discussions, turning Mr Botha's victory into a personal triumph for the NP leader.

There is puzzlement in Broederbond ranks as to why Dr Truernicht failed to put his case, or to offer an explanation for his absence. But informed sources

believe that--after his defeat in the NP caucus earlier this year which led to the split--he was unwilling to risk a further humiliation.

As it is, they say, his absence was a bad miscalculation which has cost him dear in the ongoing struggle for control of Afrikanerdom's most important institutions.

Instead, he has fallen back on warnings from the sidelines such as his threat this week that the Broederbond would go "kaput" if it accepted integration--a subtle reference, sources believe, to events at the Broederbond conference.

By putting his case to the Broederbond, Mr Botha is following the same route as Mr Vorster during the HNP split or 1969 when Mr Vorster vanquished his opponents and ensured that the Broederbond offshoot, Sabra, has "been brought to heel."

During recent discussions the organisation, which is headed by Broederbond chairman Dr Carel Boshoff, has it is said, agreed to:

--abandon its investigations into the "coloured problem";
--sever its ties with the "oranje workers" who propagate the idea of a "white-stan";
--concentrate its research efforts on regional development.

The significance of the agreement is that it will, if effective, turn the organisation around from a proponent of old-style, grand apartheid into a coworker in the government's confederal plans and it undermines the organization's support for such CP policies as "coloured heartlands."

CSO: 3400/183

BYELECTIONS REFLECT ACCEPTANCE OF REFORMS

MB051110 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Nov 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Change--Or Reform?"]

[Text] Brightest news from this week's byelectios is that the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, promptly interpreted the results as a mandate to go ahead with his plans for change. Nationalists, he said, had chosen their direction and he urged them to go forward without fear. This surely confirms the single most remarkable change in white society in recent times: The issue for many is no longer whether to change, but simply how, to what degree and at what pace.

Who, a mere five years ago, would have imagined that a significant segment of Nationalists could respond so positively to the idea of reforming their own society?

No wonder the prime minister displays elation. He took on his rightwing opponents and won without making concessions to them or their dangerous, archaic ideas. Too much can be read into the byelection results--and no doubt will be--but at least they put the rightwing threat into some kind of perspective.

Deep in the heart of the Cape, the HNP and CP took a thorough trouncing, polling in total fewer votes than the PFP candidate, who in turn was a very lame second to the National Party candidate. No threat to the Nationalists there. Walvis Bay, too, boosted Nationalists morale, though the constitutional plan hardly ranked as an election issue.

Parys--traditionally conservative--proved less conclusive. The Nationalists achieved a majority of a mere 10 over the combined votes of his two rightwing opponents. Perhaps it is a measure of the anxiety in government circles that even this precarious victory is being seen as triumph.

The bandwagon effect of the split seems to have evaporated and now the CP and the HNP are going to have to graft for support, as other parties have to do. Of course, the Right has not been routed, it has merely been made to seem less formidable. Things could change.

And what of the so-called Left? Cleverly, the Nationalists have created the illusion that the government occupies an acceptable centre (as they may do if one accepts the other illusion, that the country is composed almost exclusively

of whites). But for an electorate anxious for change yet fearful of it, Mr Botha seemed to offer an easier option: Change without discomfort. It is a beguiling message and it would not be surprising if this contributed to the apathy or uncertainty of the PFP voters who stayed away in Johannesburg North.

It is, we suspect, a temporary phenomenon. Many Nationalists concede privately that their plans fall short, very short, of what needs to be done. Someone has to say this out loud. And just as Mr Botha declined to pander to his right, so the PFP declined to pander to its right. It is the only position which a genuine centre party of integrity can occupy. To do otherwise is to invite the fate of the old United Party.

Just as the electorate is showing signs of accepting the notion of reform, so too will it begin to recognise that there is a vital difference between reform that really removes grievances and change that simply purports to.

We welcome positive moves by the government--like the positive move to help its supporters face up to the mere idea of reform. Yet one simple fact should be remembered. South Africa could turn a constitution on its head, but if it failed ultimately to meet the minimum demands of all its people it might just as well not have changed at all.

CSO: 3400/183

'RAND' EDITORIAL ON INTELLIGENCE 'MEDDLING' IN POLITICS

MB041239 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Nov 82 p 10

[Editorial: "No Ducking This Issue"]

[Text] For a variety of reasons, not least of which is that they operate with the utmost secrecy, intelligence agencies ought to be scrupulous in ensuring that the power they wield is beyond suspicion of abuse. Regrettably, only the very naive imagine this to be always so. Others recognise full well that spying is a murky business, and often downright sinister. All the more reason, then, that when a specific and apparently well-founded allegation of abuse is raised, authorities should not simply try to make refuge in silence. Such is the situation at present involving South Africa's National Intelligence Service (NIS).

A Conservative Party MP claims that he has two affidavits from supporters alleging they were interrogated by NIS agents after they asked critical questions at a National Party meeting in Nelspruit addressed by Mr Pik Botha. If this claim is correct and NIS is meddling in legitimate party politics then this would clearly be a gross misuse of power. Secret agents employed by the state have no business poking their noses into such activities, and we trust that no one in authority would even attempt to defend it.

This being so, an onus rests on someone in authority to reassure the public that such an abuse would be contrary to policy and would not be condoned. So far no one seems willing to do so.

Mr Botha said that he had been unaware of the alleged occurrence until the media had brought it to his attention. He had no further comment to make. The director-general of NIS, Dr Niels Barnard--with much less justification--has also taken refuge in a "no comment."

In the circumstances we believe the leader of the opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, had no choice but to call on the prime minister--ultimate boss of NIS--to clear up the matter. The issue of a citizen's right to engage in lawful politics without official harassment is too important to be ducked.

CSO: 3400/183

EDITORIAL WELCOMES SIGNS OF U.S. SUPPORT

MB171549 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial: "U.S. Support"]

[Text] There is no doubt that American support for South Africa in this period of reform has become more pronounced.

Look, the Americans say in effect, we don't like apartheid any more than we did, but we have to give South Africa encouragement for its reform initiative.

This view was put clearly by Mr Gordon Luce, the Americans alternate representatives, in the United Nations General Assembly last week when he admitted that the United States had no plan for a future political system for South Africa.

"Nor do we, or any other members of this body, have a right to attempt to impose such a plan."

Ultimately, the future of South Africa would be decided by the people of South Africa themselves.

Internal reform had started in South Africa. "As long as there are people in South Africa, black and white, making a sincere and determined effort to create a system based on liberty, equality and democracy, they will have full encouragement and support."

Mr Luce made the point that apartheid was not the only system by which contemporary governments denied citizens freedom of speech and assembly, the right to democratic participation in government and equality under the law.

Although he criticised forced resettlement, he also emphasised that South Africa was not the only culprit in this regard.

However, the fact that forced resettlement was practised by many other governments in Africa and around the world did not diminish its injustice, he said.

We find it refreshing to have a delegate to the United Nations telling that hypocritical body that South Africa should not be singled out for faults that are perpetrated by many other countries.

It is not that the UN wants us to change that gets our goat--the Pretoria Government and many South Africans favour meaningful reform--but that we are judged by yardsticks which do not apply to countries guilty of the same and far worse repressions.

As a further example of America's balanced interest in Southern African affairs, we had U.S. Vice-President George Bush on a mission to African countries explaining why the Cubans must leave Angola before the territory can move to independence via a United Nations-supervised election.

In this regard, the United States shares our concern about the Cubans presence.

Although Mr Bush may not convince all African leaders that the Cubans and a south-west African settlement are linked--in Nigeria, for example, Mr Bush did not succeed in narrowing the differences between that country and the U.S. over this issue--the fact that the U.S. is prepared to take its case to Africa shows how determined it is to get the Cubans out.

There is a price America pays for its support of South Africa. Besides the strong domestic pressure that it should have nothing to do with South Africa, the Reagan administration also finds criticism in black Africa and elsewhere of U.S. friendly ties with the republic.

As happened at the recent international monetary fund meeting at which the United States played a major role in getting a loan of R1 240-million to South Africa passed against Third World opposition, even something as fair and just as supporting a South African application purely on financial grounds, and in terms of the charter of a specialised UN agency, can get the U.S. a lot of flak.

However, as a superpower on which the free world relies, the United States is strong enough to withstand the criticism of Third World and other countries.

Its support for a reformist South Africa is justified.

Our only hope is that there are no strings attached to this U.S. support and that Washington is acting purely on the merits of our case and in order to encourage the government to make essential change.

As we have stressed before, the Reagan administration will come to an end one day, but our problems, and how we resolve them, will remain our own concern.

Other than that, we should be grateful for America's support and encouragement at this challenging time.

CSO: 3400/260

BRIEFS

INDIAN TRAINEES LEARN AFRIKAANS--To enhance their Afrikaans lessons, the new intake of Indian trainees at SAS JALSENA recently held an Afrikaans concert at their base in Durban. All of the trainee seamen can speak English well, but most are not at home in South Africa's other official language. Therefore a programme of Afrikaans lessons was instituted at SAS JALSENA to overcome the problem. The man in charge of instruction is L Cpl D. E. Robinson, on detached duties from the Army Language Bureau in Pretoria. L Cpl Robinson sees his task as ensuring that the Indian seamen are able to communicate in both English and Afrikaans. "We came up with the idea of a concert as a more fun way of learning a language verbally, as opposed to formal instruction in the classroom. There they take notes and listen to me, whereas the concert concept gives them an opportunity to put into practice what has been learnt." The concert, consisting of six one act plays written and performed by the trainees, was first rehearsed in the classroom before going on the stage. An invited audience attended the performance which lasted for about 1-1/2 hours. The trainees are given three 45-minute Afrikaans lectures a week, using the most modern equipment available including overhead, slide and movie projectors. The emphasis in lectures is on naval matters, with naval history comprising a large section of the syllabus. L Cpl D. E. Robinson is in charge of Afrikaans instruction at SAS JALSENA. [Text] [Pretoria PARATUS in English Oct 82 p 62]

40 SQUADRON RELOCATED--To announce their transfer and conversion from Harvards to jets, 40 Sqn flew 10 Impala Mk 1 jets from Central Flying School Dunnottar to Air Force Base Waterkloof where they were welcomed by the OC of AFB Waterkloof,Col T. P. Stegemann, family members and the media. And it was a historical reunion of Squadron and base as 40 Sqn was formed at Waterkloof on 30 May 1940. The World War II 40 Sqn pilots flew in East Africa in support of 1 SA Division, engaged mainly in tactical, photographic and armed reconnaissance missions but also "ops" until May 1941. In August 1941 they returned to South Africa for reorganisation and were sent to Egypt in November the same year. Their "re-equipping" began in February 1942 with Hurricane MK 1's and Tomahawks. In August 1942 they received Hurricane Mk 2's. On 10 July 1943 they became the first Allied tactical reconnaissance unit to operate from Italian soil. In September the same year they received Spitfire Mk IX's. After October 1945 they returned home to disband. They were highly commended on their efforts during the war. They were reformed on 1 January 1951 as an ACF squadron flying Harvards out of AFS Bloemspruit. Almost immediately they were moved to AFS

Germiston, and later again to Dunnottar where they remained for many years. There they flew Harvards, as a Citizen Force Unit. Earlier this year saw their last Harvard fly-past, for 1982 marked their conversion to Impala Mk 1's at Air Force Base Waterkloof. [Text] [Pretoria PARATUS in English Oct 82 p 41]

NORTH SOTHO COURSE--Eighty members of SA Army Headquarters have been spending their lunch breaks for a period of six weeks taking part in a practical North Sotho course. Initiated and planned by Cmdt L. Potgieter and presented with the close co-operation of Col W. Barnard of the Directorate Language Service, the course was given by UNISA lecturer Dr Louis Lourens, and Mr Danie Prinsloo of Pretoria University. Cmdt Potgieter, together with former teachers now doing their National Service, L Cpl W. E. Thuynsma and L Cpl C. J. Meintiies, assisted in the instruction. Cmdt Potgieter told PARATUS that the focus has been on teaching the participants to speak North Sotho, which they were expected to then practise in their home and work environments. [Text] [Pretoria PARATHUS in English Oct 82 p 40]

SENTIMENT ON GUERRILLA BASES--A new survey has indicated that the unacceptability of terrorist or guerrilla bases in neighboring states and the need for a drastic military response are issues enjoying a great measure of agreement among supporters of the various political parties in South Africa. The survey, the first one in South Africa to be devoted exclusively to foreign affairs, was written by an assistant professor of political science at the Rand Afrikaans University, Dr (Deon Geldenhys), and published by the South African Institute of International Affairs. Two thousand people responded to the questionnaire sent out in February this year. Dr (Geldenhys) observes that those who were interviewed generally revealed a hard-line attitude towards external threats facing South Africa. More than 80 percent felt that South Africa should take military action against terrorist bases in neighboring states. More than 70 percent supported a ban on food exports to black states harboring terrorists, and more than 70 percent believed that South Africa could win the war against SWAPO in the long run. [Text] [MB170942 Johannesburg International Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Nov 82]

CHURCH JOURNAL ON SYNOD--The official journal of the NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church], DIE KERKBODE, says not everyone within the church is pleased with the decisions taken at the recent synod of the church. It says in an editorial that for some the church is moving hopelessly too slowly and there are fears that 1986, the date set for the next synod may be too late for reconciliation. For others, overhasty and radical changes of direction are unthinkable, as these contain the seed of serious dissention within the church. DIE KERKBODE says the church is moving steadily between these two extremes, allowing itself to be neither hurried nor hampered. The journal urges members of the church as well as church councils and synods to honor the decisions which were taken and to apply them loyally. [Text] [MB041416 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 Nov 82]

PRETORIA CD EXERCISE--Pretoria's Civil Defence organisation will be put on the test today in the city's largest ever civil defence exercise--a project the organisation claims will be the biggest ever staged in the Republic. Mr Mynhardt Beukes, Pretoria's director of civil defence said yesterday that the exercises would be based on a massive, co-ordinated and well orchestrated "terrorist attack", of almost conventional warfare degree, on Pretoria. Hostages would be held in Pretoria's municipal headquarters building and the crack SA police task force would try to release them. "Terrorists" would also commit a wide range of sabotage and the four wings of the SA Defence Force, the police and city authorities would work together to contain them, he added. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 82 p 14]

INGWAVUMA ISSUE--The Ingwavuma issue was not dead, but it might be some time before a final decision is reached, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Pretoria last night. Dr Koornhof announced that a commission of inquiry had been appointed to investigate the issue further. The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, met a delegation led by King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus. After talks it was decided by the governments of South Africa and KwaZulu to appoint the commission. The commission is to investigate and make recommendations in regard to the conflicting claims of Swaziland and kwaZulu. The commission is to take into consideration the interests of the inhabitants of the Ingwavuma area and consider the desirability or otherwise of making the border adjustments between South Africa and Swaziland. The commission will be chaired by former Chief Justice Mr F. L. H. Rumpff.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 82 p 2]

SPORTS LINKS--Cape Town--Sport had become one of the most important and powerful factors influencing people, nations and governments all over the world, the Director-General of National Education, Dr P. S. Meyer, said yesterday. Opening the sixth Tug-O-War World Championships, Dr Meyer said sport had developed into an important link in the chain of modern culture. Sport had emerged as an instrument of power in the world, as it cut across national boundaries and could directly affect international relations. Illustrating this point, he referred to the attempted boycotting of the Olympic Games and the attempts at banning South Africa from world sport. Dr Meyer said the importance of sport could not be over-emphasised, and for that reason, the staging of the Tug-O-War World Championships in South Africa was of inestimable value to the country. The South African Tug-O-War Union had done much to enhance the prestige of the country, he said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 82 p 13]

CATHOLIC DEFENSE LEAGUE--Disgruntled South African Roman Catholics have renewed their attack on their church's hierarchy for its backing of a pamphlet aimed at discouraging Poles from emigrating to "racist" South Africa. Mr Jan Roodbol, head of the mushrooming Roman Catholic Defence League--which is taking a stand against alleged growing Leftwing political involvement of their church--said yesterday fresh demands had been made by the league on Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference. Earlier the league objected to the conference's defence of a pamphlet drawn up by its Commission for Justice and Reconciliation. Efforts to

circulate the pamphlet in strife-torn Poland--with the aim of discouraging Poles from emigrating to South Africa--were frustrated largely by resistance of the priesthood in the field. Efforts to circulate it in South Africa itself failed for similar reasons. Yesterday Mr Roodbol said the league objected to a Press statement released by Archbishop Hurley in which criticism of the offending pamphlet was "sidestepped." Mr Roodbol released the contents of a reply to the archbishop, accusing him of deviating from the second Vatican Council ruling on contact with the grass roots Catholics. The archbishop said the letter, had returned "to the pre-Vatican 11 attitude of talking down to the laity." It had also backtracked to the"repudiation" of the league in 1979 by Cardinal Owen McCann--and said a letter to the cardinal challenging him was still unanswered. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 82 p 9]

TRADE SURPLUS--South Africa had a trade surplus of R599,4-million in September after a R51,8-million deficit in August, which compares with a R27,7-million surplus in September 1981, customs and excise figures show. September exports rose to R1,91-million from August's R1,46-billion. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 82 p 13]

APPEAL REFUSED--Bloemfontein--The Appeal Court has refused Elias Nkumbi leave to appeal against his conviction of five years' imprisonment for a contravention of the Terrorism Act. The basis of the conviction was that Nkumbi had incited his younger brother and others during 1979, to undergo military training in Botswana.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 82 p 13]

ZULULAND PROBLEMS--Durban--Zululand would face security, health and labour problems should Ingwavuma be ceded to Swaziland, Mr Lourens Kotze says the town clerk of Empangeni. He made the warning in a report compiled at the request of the Zululand Regional Development Association. The Empangeni town council has, however, dissociated itself from his report. Mr Kotze, said terrorist infiltration through the banned ANC was likely to increase should Ingwavuma be ceded to Swaziland, where the organisation did most of its recruiting. "The area's population may become a prime target for ANC recruitment, because inhabitants appear to be anti-South African Government as a result of the border adjustment," he said. The region could not afford to allow the Ingwavuma deal to go through, he said. The region could not afford to allow the Ingwavuma deal to go through, he said. "It is already difficult to recruit a full labour complement and this would be aggravated by the proposals. The position would be created whereby a large percentage of labour employed in the area would be pro-ANC," Mr Kotze said. Regarding health, he warned that there was a danger of an increase in malaria and other dangerous disease, should Swaziland take over the territory, as the kingdom was unlikely to be able to maintain the established effective health standards enforced by the South African Government.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 82 p 10]

MULTIRACIAL BEACH--Durban--Durban's first multiracial beach on the Snell Parade, to be known as Battery Beach No 2, will probably be open today. A proclamation was expected to be published in yesterday's Provincial Gazette, giving the municipal authorities the go-ahead for the multiracial beach. The "Whites only" signs will then come down. The municipal beach office has already arranged for two or three life-savers to be on patrol at the beach to look after bathers. The "No bathing" signs will then also come down. The director of parks, Gardens and Beachers in Durban, Mr Errol Scarr, said yesterday that there would be no special signs indicating that the beach was now multiracial. The said that everybody in the country knew about the beach because of the press publicity. The Durban city council is already arranging to have more parking made available in the area and the bus service to the beach will be increased at the end of the month. The multiracial beach is on a prime site, a 650m strip next to the Snake Park and opposite the National Command. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 82 p 9]

CSO: 3400/260

RELATIONS DETERIORATING BETWEEN SWAZILAND, ANC

AB150909 Paris AFP in English 0743 GMT 15 Nov 82

[By Denis Hiault]

[Text] Johannesburg, 15 Nov (AFP)--The rulers of Swaziland seem more resolved than ever to prevent their tiny southern African kingdom from becoming a sanctuary for guerrillas fighting South Africa.

Three months after the death of King Sobhuza II, they also want a rapid conclusion of negotiations to cede South African territory to Swaziland.

But the kingdom squashed between Mozambique and South Africa is also more divided than ever over its loyalties.

Swaziland plans to maintain its close economic relations with neighboring South Africa, whose racial segregation policies it condemns, but at the same time does not want to alienate the OAU by appearing to be a South African ally.

The Swazi high court recently issued a warning to "freedom fighters" belonging to the anti-apartheid ANC, which is banned in South Africa, and to the Namibian nationalists of SWAPO.

It said heavier penalties would be imposed in future for illegal possession of weapons.

The warning was issued after a series of incidents implicating ANC members.

Last month alone, nine ANC members were brought before the courts on charges of receiving weapons. According to the South African press, several others were questioned by police as they sought refuge near the Swazi royal enclosure in Lobambo.

In September, two ANC activists convicted of possessing illegal weapons told the court their target was not Swaziland but South Africa.

King Sobhuza, until his death in August at the age of 83, refused to accept South African refugees unless they promised to give up their armed struggle when they came to his country.

Several ANC members and militants of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) were detained in the Swazi capital, Mbabane, for breaking the rules, and some were deported to South Africa, according to the South African Institute for International Affairs.

It is not yet clear what attitude the new Swazi rulers will adopt to militants seeking refugee from the South African authorities.

Until a successor to the "Lion of Swaziland" is announced from among the 600 royal princes, the queen mother--"the great she elephant"-- is ruling the country as regent.

The royal family wants to retain control of the government, despite growing opposition from those who want to democratise the tribal regime and improve relations with the "progressive" regimes of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

South Africa claims Mozambican-trained ANC activists have been passing through Swaziland to South Africa to carry out sabotage. Last December, soldiers of the small 2,600-strong Swazi Army clashed with a group of about 15 ANC guerrillas on the border with Mozambique.

The ANC has accused South Africa of pursuing its members on Swazi territory. It charges that South African security agents were responsible for an attack 2 years ago on a building in Manzini housing the ANC, and for the deaths of two guerrillas killed in their car about 500 meters (yards) from a South African border checkpoint.

The deteriorating relations between the ANC and the Swazi authorities have come to the forefront because of the ANC's open opposition to Pretoria's plan to cede territory to Swaziland. [passage indistinct]

The ANC argues that the deal is part of Pretoria's plan to create a chain of dependent buffer states of formally independent African "homelands" around the apartheid regime. The plan has also been challenged in the South African courts.

In exchange for the land, Pretoria would undoubtedly expect Mbabane to crack down on militant South African refugees in the kingdom.

[Words indistinct] guests, has nevertheless sought to show its independence.

The government will reportedly allow a SWAPO office to open soon on Swazi territory.

And ANC leader Oliver Tambo invited to the funeral of King Sobhuza.

In the stand for guests of honor, he sat only a few feet away from the South African delegation headed by Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha.

CSO: 3400/260

END

JPRS 82323

26 November 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2726

JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
25 ANNIVERSARY

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JPRS 82323

26 November 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2726

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FAPLA MILITARY, POLITICAL COURSE OPENS IN CABINDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by JORNAL correspondent Orlando Bento]

> [Excerpts] Cabinda--The new instructional year in operational, political and combat training was officially inaugurated yesterday in this province, in a ceremony led by Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and minister of defense.

The opening of this new training year is in response to the need to provide our gallant soldiers with modern military technology and the political and moral capacity to defend the integrity of the nation and the interests of the revolution.

In his address, Colonel Pedale reported that it had been decided to hold the ceremony in the 2d Political-Military Region (Cabinda) because this is one of the regions that has fully complied with the plan for the political-military training of our troops. He added that the region had always been "a laboratory and a forge for MPLA guerrillas."

"The key factor in any war is always the political and moral quality of the men, because even the most powerful weapons are worthless in the hands of men who lack good political and fighting morale."

"Troops with poor fighting morale will give way even to an enemy which is numerically inferior," said the defense minister.

The official stressed that political work should come first, followed by instruction in the use of weapons, because, as he said, a soldier without political training cannot defend the interests of the revolution.

Speaking before the defense minister's address, Lt Col Augusto da Rosa (Russo) said there had been a qualitative leap forward in political and combat training in the period just ended, compared with previous periods.

Assuring that efforts will continue in this new period to achieve better results in all aspects, Colonel da Rosa said that farms should be created in the various units to feed the troops, thus complying with a directive contained in the New Year's message of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the party and of the republic.

6362
CSO: 3442/17

SAM-7'S, NO FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS FOR UNITA REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Oct 82 p 17

[Text] Large quantitites of SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles are among Unita's sophisticated arsenal.

Mrs Doreen Mutschmann, who recently spent five weeks in Angola, said in Johannesburg she saw Unita guerillas being trained to use the deadly missiles.

"All the training is given by Unita officers. At no stage did we see foreign instructors," she said.

Her five weeks in Unita-controlled territory were spent in areas south of the Benguela railway.

"In an area we visited they are growing tobacco for the troops," she said.

In bush hospitals some operations are carried out by Unita's medical personnel.

"We saw an appendectomy being done in one such hospital," she said.

Unita has many captured Soviet trucks but the rebel leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, travels around in a Range Rover.

Vehicles and arms are repaired in sophisticated workshops where spares can be made.

Mrs Mutschmann said Dr Savimbi did not hide the fact that the diesel for his vehicles was bought in Namibia.

She also spoke to two Cuban deserters and two Russian prisoners.

CSO: 3400/236

UNITA'S IMPERIALIST PUPPET ROLE SEEN CONFIRMED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "There Is No Doubt"]

[Text] The history of a people is characterized by the dialectical struggle between the new and the old, between the forces of progress and those of reaction. In its long history, Angola has not escaped this law. Since the era in which the European powers of the time began to expand in search of new markets and cheap labor, the Angola people have always known how to offer determined resistance to the invader and have chosen the right path.

At the same time, some forces or individuals have preferred to accommodate to and accept the game of the exploiter.

In the last 20 years Angola has been the scene of a heroic struggle to assert itself as an independent nation and bearer of a message of total liberation from colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism.

Meanwhile, the imperialists were quick to create puppet organizations with a nationalist facade, which could protect the interests of the multinationals.

Thus in 1966, faced with the vigorous thrust of the MPLA guerrilla army and the internal and international projection of its struggle against Portuguese colonialism, a sham liberation movement arose, which its mentors named UNITA.

For a while it tried to deceive the Angolan patriots, hiding behind a pseudorevolutionary ideology, but it came to reveal its true colors by shamelessly collaborating with the Portuguese colonialists against the real Angolan patriots.

Originally denounced internationally by the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE, it was subsequently unmasked conclusively by several international political figures, by international organizations and even by members of the U.S. secret services (CIA), its true creators and bosses.

When the Portuguese colonialists were no longer in power in Angola, these puppets began to collaborate directly with the racist South African regime. There is abundant evidence. Incidentally, their "leader" cannot hide his game much longer and justify his role by claiming he is fighting in defense of the "free world."

For some reason, a certain gentleman named Gutierre Tibon, a Mexican journalist who certainly cannot be considered progressive, reported that few people are aware that South Africa is "currently spending $1 billion to protect the barrier which must be maintained between the free world and the Soviet movement--so that Jonas Savimbi, who fights for a free Angola, will one day enter Luanda as the victor."

With world attention focused on the Namibian problem, the role of this puppet organization as the faithful servant of imperialism has become clearer.

In this sequence of events, at the beginning of 1981 the U.S. State Department, in a document published in the NEW YORK TIMES, emphasized that the solution to the Namibian problem was linked to the departure of the Cuban troops and to UNITA's participation in the Angolan Government.

Could there be any doubt about UNITA's role in the imperialist strategy, when its leader hastened to visit the United States soon after the election of Ronald Reagan in November 1980?

Could any doubt remain when, in December 1981, he made a trip, called "even more spectacular" by the MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, to Washington at the invitation of American organizations linked to the establishment, such as Freedom House and the American Enterprise Institute, and met with such U.S. administration officials as Alexander Haig, then secretary of state?

Could there be any doubt as to his role of defender of imperialist interests when UNITA is armed, trained and transported by its South African under-bosses in its constant attacks against the Angolan people, feeding, like hienas, on their leavings?

As Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, stated at the rally in Huambo on 14 September: "There is no doubt that the UNITA puppets are allies and faithful servants of the South African recists, and they are barefaced liars when they say they are defending the interests of the Angolan people."

The Struggle Continues.

Victory is Certain.

6362
CSO: 3443/17

PROBLEMS ACQUIRING GOODS SCORED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 2

[Commentary by J.M.: "I Want to Change Jobs"]

[Text] Our colleague Miguel, the most placid member of the editorial staff, came in yesterday with his lips tight with tension. He pulled up to his chair without a single word to his office mate, picked up his ball point pen and began to make doodles on the other side of a sheet of paper of the type used in our calling, which we commonly refer to as "copy paper."

Another colleague, of a different sort, that is, the most boisterous, the most incorrigible wag in the office, came up to Miguel and began to fire questions at him.

"What's with you? Why don't you speak to anyone? Is it something really awful? "Oh boy, honestly, I'm going to write a letter to the managing editor, right now. I'm going to change jobs. I'm going to change my profession. I want to be called 'comrade' too. It's no good here. I didn't think it would be this way when I fell in love with this thankless profession. I want to change jobs....

"Look here, as if the shortage of meat and fish weren't enough, nobody calls us 'comrade,' nobody needs us. I want to change jobs because I want other people like me to respect me, too, to get down on their knees to me when they want something or other. I want to be one of those people who work at filling the orders in the little notes from "Comrade' what's-his-name, authorizing the sale of a few kilograms of meat or fish to "Comrade' so-and-so. I adore that kind of work. I would be proud to see men squirm, to announce haughtily to a fed-up and sometimes hostile crowd that we are not going to take care of anyone; we are about to close; come back tomorrow morning. Look here, I'll describe lovely scenario for you, a kind of surrealist epic. Listen.

"Monday, 27 September 1982, 0800 hours. The little public sales counter at the MABOR warehouse, right there near the National Political Commission of the FAPLA [Angolan People's Armed Forces] on our street, Raima Jinga, was jammed with people who needed tires for their cars. The 'comrade' who was supposed to be waiting on us asked each of us what kind of tires we needed,

and then he said: 'There are tires for everyone, but we have to close up; we have another job to do. Come back at 1430 hours.' Now it is 1430 hours. Same people, same faces, and more people, surrounding the little counter.

"'Comrade, this is an impossible day. We have to make up the personnel efficiency files. We are closing. Come back tomorrow at 0800 hours.'

"Wednesday, 28 September 1982, 0820 hours. The counter was swarming with men. The 'comrade' in charge of sales said arrogantly, in a high-pitched voice: 'We are only going to serve comrades with documents from the plant. The rest of you will have to come back at 1430 hours, because we don't have any invoice pads.' With wails and lamentations, the people left the little MABOR sales office.

"It is now 1430 hours. Same clients, asking for the same items. "The same 'comrade' in charge of MABOR sales to the public tells us: "The cashier didn't come to work this afternoon. We can't do anything. You should come back tomorrow at 0800 hours.'

"Thursday, 29 September 1982, a few minutes after 0800 hours. This time the counter is even more crowded.

"The same official: 'Now we are going to take care of everyone, but first those who have notes and factory requisitions and then everyone else (the general public). Anyone who is in a hurry should come back tomorrow.'

"I am here to tell you that I held out until 1600 hours. And when my turn came, the manager told me he did not have the kind of tires I wanted.

"Yesterday, Friday, I set out early for the EDIPESCA outlet, there near TEXTANG, with a requisition in hand. And here is the importance of the notes. Out of every five people who showed up to speak with the 'comrade-in-charge' of the store, three were carrying little notes.

"I think this kind of work 'helps the country.' I want to change jobs. I want to be 'free and easy,' serving the vast public by means of little notes and whispers. I want to be in one of those jobs where everybody can call me 'comrade.'"

6362
CSO: 3442/17

BRIEFS

FOURTH MILITARY REGION COURSE--Huambo (from our correspondent)--To deal with issues affecting the lives of the people in this province in various sectors, Provincial Commissioner Joao Ernesto dos Santos (Liberdade), member of the Central Committee and coordinator of the party committee , paid a visit last Friday to Tchicala-Tchioloango Municipio, about 100 km from the capital of the Central Plain. The provincial commissioner was accompanied by delegates of the ministries of Home Trade, Social Affairs and Health, among other individuals. During his stay in the municipio, he met with representatives of various party organs to discuss the political-military, social and economic situation and the enlistment of displaced populations in the tasks of national reconstruction. Returning to Huambo, in mid-afternoon the highest provincial official presided over a ceremony at the installations of the 4th Military Region Command, inaugurating another combat training course in the glorious FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola]. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Oct 82 p 2] 6362

COOPERATION PROJECTS WITH GDR--The fourth session of the Angolan-GDR Joint Economic Commission subcommittee for agriculture was held recently in Luanda, during which some programs were established for the new period of cooperation from now until the next meeting, to take place in Berlin in the third quarter of 1983. Notable among the programs established between the two parties was the further development of the Lau agricultural enterprise in Malanje Province. To this end, the GDR has already made a donation of seeds and some cattle and hogs for breeding. Dr. Werner Muench, director general of the GDR Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and the Food Industry, signed the agreements on behalf of the GDR, and Julio de Morais, vice minister of agriculture, represented Angola. De Morais was accompanied by various staff members from his ministry and from the Secretariat of State for Cooperation. During its stay in our country, the GDR delegation went to Malanje Province, where it visited the Lau enterprise and the ENAMA/Fortschritt cadre training center to observe the implementation of the programs established in the agreement signed on 14 October 1981. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Sep 82 p 2] 6362

CSO: 3442/17

CABINET EVALUATES 1981-1982 PLANTING, HARVESTING CAMPAIGN

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 667, 23 Oct 82 pp 1, 3, 8

[Article by Emmanual Londet: "Council of Ministers: Satisfactory Agricultural Campaign; Higher Prices to Producers"]

> [Excerpts] The Council of Ministers at its weekly meeting on Friday 15 October made a positive evaluation of the 1981-1982 agricultural campaign. The good results are due to the labors of the farmers, who conscientiously and lovingly cultivate the land. On the other hand, this is not the case with the state-owned farms, where the dominant facts are: disorganization, the civil service mentality and resulting poor production.
>
> The Council, whose constant concern is to support the efforts of our farmers, has taken measures to benefit the rural world, mainly by decreeing higher prices to producers.

The members of the Council of Ministers were satisfied with the farmers' food crop production. The following successful performances were achieved in corn, paddy rice and peanuts, respectively: 84.7 percent of estimated crops realized, with special mention for the Bouenza and Pool regions. The Plateaux region made a good showing in potato production; this region alone realized 90 percent of the estimated crop.

In the face of these efforts by the farmers, improved prices and training for producers, along with instituting the project for farm credit seeding, was envisaged for the 1982-1983 campaign. The prospective harvest for that campaign amounts to 20,000 tons of food products.

Moreover, to meet its farming and sales deficit for corn the Food Crops Office will receive subsidies from the government of up to 100 million CFA francs. The concern of the Council of Ministers for agricultural problems is seen in the trajectory drawn by our party's Third Extraordinary Congress.

The objectives for the agricultural sector decided upon during the meeting of 26 March 1979 are to ensure, in the year 2000, food self sufficiency for the people, to supply raw materials for agro-industry and to create more new jobs.

The evaluation of the 1981-1982 campaign for coffee and cocoa was satisfactory, despite marketing difficulties due to poor road conditions. Realization of 11 percent of estimates for coffee, 98.6 percent for cocoa were obtained, and the Sangha and Lekoumou regions made a special contribution in this area. The encouraging performances were the fruit of assistance received by planters from the Coffee and Cocoa Office.

Results for tobacco were 100 percent of estimates. These efforts are especially agreeable because of the abandonment of the crop by the planters, who prefer to specialize in production of other crops, and because of lower export prices.

Analyzing the results of the 1981-1982 agricultural campaign, the Council condemned the disorganization, the civil service mentality of agents working in state-owned units, especially on state-owned farms where the effects of an almost totally slack production are being felt. These are the farms of Malela (in the Bouenza region toward Loudima), Itsouali (in the Plateaux region) and Odziba (in the Pool region).

The Council has asked the minister of Agriculture and Livestock to do everything possible to obtain better productivity from these units.

To stimulate the efforts of our brave farmers, the party and the state have for some time deemed it necessary to increase prices to producers. It was in that spirit that the Council decided to increase prices for the 1982-1983 campaign, which began in October 1982 and will end in July 1983.

Price Proposals

Cocoa	81-82	82-83	Percentage of Increase
Superior	235 frs/kg	240 frs/kg	+ 2 percent
Standard	165 frs/kg	170 frs/kg	+ 3 percent
Borderline	115 frs/kg	115 frs/kg	
Scrap	38 frs/kg	58 frs/kg	
Coffee			
Shelled robusta	190 frs/kg	201 frs/kg	+ 6 percent
Red robusta	130 frs/kg	135 frs/kg	+ 4 percent
Peanut	195 frs/kg	197 frs/kg	+ 1 percent

Price Proposals

Tobacco	81-82	82-83
Premium quality	178 frs/kg	196 frs/kg
Second quality	121 frs/kg	133 frs/kg
Third quality	63 frs/kg	68 frs/kg

To help the Congolese Tobacco Office continue its activities, the government is to grant 94 million CFA francs. These prices are effective as of 1 November 1982.

8946
CSO: 3419/158

BRIEFS

GENERAL WORKERS' UNION UNREGISTERED--Some former officials of the defunct "Gambia Workers Union" now adopt an unregistered, non-existent name: "GAMBIA GENERAL WORKERS UNION," apparently to deceive and dupe international organisations and institutions. We call the attention of all international organisations, the ILO, the Representative of the UNDP in The Gambia to the effect that such an organisation is unregistered and therefore doesn't exist. [Text] [Banjul THE WORKER in English No 47148, 14 Oct 82 p 4]

CSO: 3400/243

PORTUGUESE MILITARY COOPERATION SOUGHT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] Lisbon, 1 Oct--Flavio Proenca, state secretary for fisheries in Guinea-Bissau, talked today in Lisbon about the possibility of Portuguese armed forces helping the Guinean forces patrol Guinea-Bissau's exclusive economic zone.

"We must have the minimum guarantee that our waters are patrolled since its wealth belongs to the people of Guinea-Bissau," the state secretary told ANOP when asked if other countries might not criticize the presence of Portuguese ships and airplanes in Guinean territory.

"We do not plan to make war on anyone," stressed Flavio Proenca who met yesterday morning with Melo Egidio, chief of staff of Portuguese armed forces.

On Wednesday, he met with Gen Lemos Ferreira, air force chief of staff, and before leaving Portugal, he is scheduled to meet with Vice-Admiral Bustorf Guerra, naval deputy chief of staff.

These meetings and those held with the state secretaries of trade, cooperation and foreign affairs were a supplement to the official talks which the Guinean delegation, headed by Flavio Proenca, had in Lisbon with the state secretary for fisheries.

A Portuguese civilian and military mission visited Guinea-Bissau in July to study possible support for patrolling the exclusive economic zone of that country where ships of various nations have passed and operated illegally.

In a press conference early yesterday afternoon, Flavio Proenca stated that Lisbon was completely open in recent days to cooperation which, above all, would benefit Guinea-Bissau where fishing is a vital, growing sector of the economy.

He mentioned that he expected Faria dos Santos, his Portuguese counterpart, to come to Bissau in the future so that the approved cooperation projects in vocational training and in economic, technical, scientific and other areas could be expanded.

Next year, four Guineans will attend the Fisheries School of Lisbon and a joint fishing company similar to those Bissau has already established with the Soviet Union, Algeria and France, is to be set up.

9479
CSO: 3442/20

BRIEFS

JAAC-KOMSOMOL JOINT COMMUNIQUE--"The Third Annual Week of Friendship between the Youth of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and of the Soviet Union was another proof of the highly developed, healthy, fraternal cooperation between the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth] and the Komsomol [Leninist Communist Youth League] and was an important contribution by both organizations to strengthening the traditional ties of friendship between the peoples of the two countries and between the PAIGC and the CPSU," read an extract of the joint communique which brought to a close on Friday the visit of a Soviet youth delegation to our country. In this communique, which included statements of principle and reinforces cooperation between the JAAC and the Komsomol, the two signing parties stressed their agreement on the points raised, based on their common positions in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid and reactionary forces, for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress. The two youth groups called for urgent, effective measures to end the arms race and chemical warfare and "support the peace proposals made by the USSR and the considerable efforts by the socialist community and progressive forces of the world to guarantee lasting peace." [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Sep 82 p 8] 9479

SWEDISH FISHING COOPERATION--The project to expand industrial fishing at Bijagos, which began in 1978 with SIDA [Swedish International Development Agency] financing, is in the final phase, with its installations on the tourist island of Bubaque being enlarged. The complex now includes two ice making plants which produce 8.5 tons of ice chips a day, enough to cover local fish preserving needs. A second cold storage chamber was also installed to preserve the ice and fish, both have an area of 350 cubic meters. Residences for officials, a shop for repairing outboard motors, a warehouse for fishing equipment and a store for fishermen scheduled to open this year have recently been built. According to Jorge Pimentel, Pescarte official whom we interviewed, the project will provide fishermen with an establishment where they will be able to spend the money earned from selling fish, thus purchasing items for daily use, such as flashlights and petroleum lamps, fishing lines and nets, waterproof boots and raincoats and other indispensable goods to improve their living conditions. According to Comrade Jorge Pimentel, the port of Bubaque is not yet equipped to handle the increasing movements of fishermen connected with the project. Thus SIDA will finance the construction of a separate fishing port with piers for docking; this

work is scheduled to begin in November and finish in March or April 1983. The cost of the port is estimated at 1.8 million Swedish crowns and the money will come from the overall financing of the Bijagos project for the 1981-1983 period. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Sep 82 p 8] 9479

OPEC LINE OF CREDIT--This year, Guinea-Bissau will receive a credit of $1.5 million (approximately 60 million pesos) from OPEC which will be used to improve the balance of payments. Comrade Godinho Gomes, governor of the BNG [National Bank of Guinea-Bissau], provided this information on his return from Canada where, as the head of a delegation from that banking institution, he took part in the work of the annual joint assembly of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. In addition to attending the assembly, our delegation, which included comrades Jose Abrantes Lopes and Placido Evora, director general and director of services of the BNG, held talks with various economic organizations and, in France, with government officials like Guy Penne, French presidential adviser for African and Malagasy affairs. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 2] 9479

CSO: 3442/20

RELATIONS WITH TANZANIA CONTINUE TO CHILL

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 29 Oct 82 p 6

[Text]

RELATIONS between Kenya and Tanzania have been quite cool since the break-up of the East African Community. And they are likely to grow frostier now with the decision made by Tanzania to grant political asylum to the runaway Kenya Air Force (KAF) rebels, Pte. Hezekiah Ochuka and Snr. Sgt. Pancras Oteyo Okumu — a decision that has been roundly condemned by Kenya political leaders including President Daniel arap Moi. The immediate casualty of the Tanzanian decision is the East African agreement on security, co-operation, which now seems destined for a long spell in cold storage. That pact was signed by Presidents Moi of Kenya, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Milton Obote in Kampala at the beginning of last year.

The agreement was conceived as a means of partly ensuring the continuance of a constitutional form of government in East Africa, on the basis of collective security. It was a kind of "I am my brother's keeper". The leaders of the three countries, in drawing up the agreement on collective security, were aware of the traumatic experiences through which Uganda had undergone under dictator Idi Amin who had overthrown Obote in 1971. They knew that insecurity in one state in the region inevitably affected the other two states. In the case of Uganda, the impact of Amin's reign of terror was felt in the economic spheres in the other two countries, since overseas tourists were scared away by the bad publicity which Amin had brought to his country in particular and East Africa in general.

This mutual reliance syndrome can be seen also in the 1964 chain of mutinies in the armed forces which started in the then Tanganyika, apparently sparked by the Zanzibar coup and then rapidly spread to Kenya and Uganda. In all instances, British troops were summoned to quell the mutinies, and in Tanzania's case, Nyerere was forced to disband his army and rebuild it completely, this time along politically-oriented lines consonant with his own political philosophy.

But the era in which the three countries could call upon similar help is now gone. Independent Africa has been independent for too long to resort to that kind of support (except in a few exceptions), from her erstwhile colonial rulers. It is against this background that the treaty was signed in Kampala last year. But statements by Kenyan leaders indicate that Kenya feels Tanzania has been paying lip service to the provisions of the treaty, as seen by Tanzania's handling

of the Ochuka case.

Privately, Kenyan leaders may think that Nyerere has designs on Kenya with a view to turn Kenya into a socialist state along the same line as Tanzania. But publicly, they have so far refrained from attacking Nyerere along such lines. However, an assistant minister in the office of the president, Mr. John Keen, early this week strongly denounced the attempts of an East African leader, whom he did not name, to turn himself into an "East African emperor or king." Although Keen did not mention Nyerere by name, it is known that Nyerere championed most vigorously the creation of an East African federation in the early sixties, and had even at one stage, offered to delay Tanzania's independence to match it with the independence of the other two so that they could form a federation.

Since Keen also attacked "a neighbouring country" along with some other foreign powers for trying to subvert Kenya and replace her government with a puppet regime, it can safely be assumed that the accusation was directed at Tanzania since by a process of elimination, Keen left out Tanzania when he noted that Kenya enjoyed close relations with the other neighbours namely Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Uganda. Keen also bluntly told Tanzania that she can keep the border shut until millenium, because Kenya could get along fine without Tanzanian trade. Clearly, relations between Kenya and Tanzania are at their lowest ebb since the break-up of the community in 1977. ■

CSO: 3400/237

PLANS FOR RECONSTITUTION OF UNIVERSITY REMAIN UNKNOWN

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 29 Oct 82 p 15

[Text]

THE authorities have not yet revealed the new plans for the re-constitution of the University of Nairobi whose set-up was to be dissolved according to the Kenyatta Day announcement made by President Daniel arap Moi. Moi on that occasion stated that while the university was to re-open in the near future, it would not operate as it had done in the past. He left it at that. Some indications about how the government intends to go about its job was however alluded to early this week by an assistant minister in the office of the president. Mr. John Keen, who told students of the Masai Technical School that when the re-organisation of the university is embarked on, some courses in the field of social sciences, specifically the teachings of Karl Marx, will be done away with.

According to Keen, the country is not in a position to afford the luxury of such an education. "Marxism is outdated and irrelevant to the Kenyan situation and as such it should be removed from the university schedule". Keen observed that the theories of Marx were socially conditioned by the development of capitalism in Europe and are therefore irrelevant in the analysis of the various social formations in Africa.

Keen went on to say that academic considerations should not be the sole criteria for admitting students to the university and noted that virtues such as patriotism should also be given consideration. Apart from Keen's observations, the government has not made any other disclosures on the subject.

At the university a mood of uncertainty prevails as both the members of the academic and administrative staff await for the government's revelations of its plans. A senior university official told *The Weekly Review* that he could not comment on the subject of re-opening and re-organisation of the university adding that all the information he had was the presidential disclosure.

The academic staff on the other hand are no less apprehensive but are equally in the dark regarding their fate. Following the keen suggestions regarding the university, several lecturers in the social sciences feared that their services may soon be declared superfluous which would mean that they would be declared redudant. If such a move were taken, the affected lecturers will have two options: either they will seek non-teaching jobs in the private or public sectors or they will seek to emigrate to other coun-

tries which may find need for their services.

Expatriate lecturers may not have much problem. According to last week reports, several of them have already or are thinking of terminating their contracts and returning to their home countries or moving on to other universities elsewhere. Last week, it was reported that a lecturer in the department of geography, Dr. F. Rajotte, had terminated her teaching contract and was preparing to leave for Canada, her home country. Sources at the university said that it was unlikely that the lecturer would have decided to terminate her contract had the university been functioning normally. Other lecturers, particularly in the natural and physical science faculties are also reportedly contemplating leaving the country. While it is not clear if the outflow of university lecturers is a mere trickle or a flood, it would seem that the government when it re-opens the university will have an added problem of recruiting teachers from abroad at very short notice. ■

CSO: 3400/237

NEW POWER CONTROL SYSTEM PLANNED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 27 Oct 82 p 8

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text]

KENYA was planning to introduce a two-tier system to control electricity supply throughout the country.

Eventually, this system will comprise of a national and different regional power systems.

The top tier of the system will be called National Control Centre and will be situated near the Juja Central Control building in Nairobi.

The National Control Centre will be responsible for economic load despatch, power system control, generation control and the operation of "inter-connectors" of 220 kV and 132 kV.

The lower tier will be responsible for network below 132 kV and down to consumer premises at 240 kV.

The major Regional Control Centres will be located at Lessos for Western Kenya, Kipevu or Mbaraki for the Coast and at Juja for Nairobi.

Kenya has an installed electric capacity of 510 MW plus 30 MW imported from Uganda. This electric power is controlled through a single tier system at Juja, installed in the early 1960s whenthe country's entire power system comprised of 30 MW imported from Uganda, 20 MW from hydro and 30 MW from diesel.

Due to the small size of the power network, requirements for economic load despatch and power network were satisfactorily met.

Continued expansion of electricity demand and the consequent rapid development and complexity of the power network now make this system not only inefficient but totally inappropriate, according to the East African Power and Lighting Company.

The proposed regional control centres will not only ease the burden on the central control but will also enhance safety of operations, speed up restroration of supplies and lead to a more efficient operation of the power system.

The exact nature of the central system to be introduced is presently being worked out, a publication of the E.A.P.L said.

EAP&L anticipates to introduce this two-tier power distribution network in future to reduce the possibilities of power cuts in Kenya.

CSO: 3400/237

PARTY RELATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CPSU

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The program for party relations between FRELIMO Party and the CPSU in 1983-1984 was signed several days ago in Moscow, according to the just-published communique issued at the end of the visit from a delegation of our party to the USSR.

Jorge Rebelo, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee for Ideological Matters, signed for FRELIMO Party while Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, signed for the Soviet side. The plan calls for intensified cooperation between the two parties in various areas.

At their meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere of comradeship, the two leaders discussed various international matters of mutual interest. They stressed that the peoples of the world are increasingly concerned about the deteriorating international situation, provoked by the aggressive policy of imperialism, particularly by the United States of America. FRELIMO Party and the CPSU resolutely spoke out against the policy of confrontation and the arms race, and for the continuation and strengthening of detente and the development of international cooperation.

The two parties resolutely condemned the aggressive activities of the racist, minority government of South Africa against Mozambique, Angola and other Front Line countries and the continued illegal occupation of Namibian territory by South Africa. FRELIMO Party and the CPSU reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle of SWAPO and the ANC, and named the eradication of the vestiges of colonialism and racism in southern Africa as one of the most important international tasks.

The participants at the meeting expressed their profound indignation about Israel's barbaric aggression in Lebanon and the crimes committed by the Zionist regime with the connivance of the American government against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The CPSU representatives told the Mozambican delegation about the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the achievements of the Soviet people in economic, social and cultural areas on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union.

Jorge Rebelo said that the Soviet people's successes in building communism, achieved under the leadership of the CPSU, were a great contribution to the struggle against imperialism and for social progress throughout the world. The Mozambican leader expressed his high esteem for the consequent policy in pursuit of peace implemented by the CPSU and the Soviet nation.

The FRELIMO Party Political Bureau member spoke of the struggle of the Mozambican people to consolidate their revolutionary conquests and of the preparations for the 4th party congress.

The CPSU representatives wished all the people of Mozambique the greatest success in constructing a new society.

9479
CSO: 3442/20

BRIEFS

MERCENARY RSA TRAINING CLAIMS--Lisbon--South Africa is recruiting and training Black guerrillas from several African countries to fight alongside Rightwing rebels in Mozambique, a British mercenary has claimed. In an interview with the Mozambican daily "Noticias de Maputo," Briton Mr Dean Shelley said the mercenaries were infiltrated into the country by the South African army's Special Services. Mr Shelley claimed some had been murdered and abandoned in Mozambican Army uniforms to give the impression they were regular troops killed by anti-government guerrillas. In Lisbon, Mr Aevo Fernandes, a spokesman for the rebel Mozambique National Resistance denied his group had any connections with South Africa. And in Pretoria a spokesman for the Defence Force said the SADF did not employ mercenaries. "Foreigners who want to join the SADF and who can meet its stringent requirements become members of the SADF's Permanent Force," the spokesman said. He said the SADF was not aware of the fact that Mr Shelley had been a member of the SADF or had any connections with the force. "Finally, the SADF is not prepared to comment on unsubstantiated statements which appear to have been made solely for financial gain," the spokesman said. Mr Shelley claimed he was a former agent of the South African Special Services who had taken part in covert operations in several unnamed African states. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 82 p 3]

CSO: 3400/235

MILITARY, INTELLIGENCE SERVICES SPY ON PRESS, IS CLAIM

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

UNDERCOVER SPYING activities inside journalist circles in Namibia came under the spotlight in Windhoek on Saturday during the annual general meeting of the Windhoek Press Club.

The subject which was raised during the "General" item on the agenda, was sparked when one member remarked about the occasional presence at the Press Club's weekly meeting at a local hotel, of Military Intelligence personnel as well as agents of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) – previously the Bureau of State Security (Boss).

"If they want to spy they must do it anywhere else but on the premises of the Press Club", a reporter for a SA group stationed in Windhoek said on raising the matter.

Several other journalists voiced their opinions, speaking out against the presence of Police, Army, Intelligence and Security officers at the weekly meetings.

But it was pointed out that the rules of the Club permit any duly written-up member to bring a guest to the Club when it meets for its regular social Friday evenings at a Windhoek hotel.

Officially acknowledged public relations officers for the Police and the SWATF are entitled to associate membership of the Press Club as are politicians, media personnel, public relations personnel in private businesses, lawyers, and other persons whose work involve regular liaison with the media.

There are also several corporate members of the Club whose company PR personnel also regularly attend.

Only full-time journalists by profession, whether in the radio, television or newspaper services, are allowed to become full members.

Although no decisions were taken at the AGM, there was a general consencus of opinion that the procedure of signing in guests by members should be more strictly adhered to.

However, the question of some Military Counter-Intelligence or NIS spies posing as journalists was also raised.

CSO: 3400/238

DTA ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED IN OPPOSITION ABDUCTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

A MEMBER of the Kavango Legislative Assembly and the Namibia Christian Democratic Party was taken away from his home in Mashare near Rundu by 10 soldiers in a Buffel armoured vehicle yesterday morning after his wife was told she would not see her husband again.

Missing is Mr Cosmos Kalat Makanga, a prominent Rundu businessman, who was arrested and led away with a sack over his head, with another local resident Thomas Tjekana who failed to produce his identification.

Mr Makanga was reportedly questioned and accused of being a Swapo sympathiser in his wife's presence.

This was disclosed at a press conference hurriedly called yesterday afternoon by NCDP leader and member of the National Assembly, Hans Röhr.

Mr Röhr told newsmen he had received this information from Mrs Makanga.

The incident occurred at about 8 am.

One of the soldiers was a Black man known to locals in the area, Mr Röhr said.

According to a telexed message received from Mrs Makanga, she was told by her husband's captors to say goodbye because she would not see him again.

The communique also stated Mr Makanga's explanation, that he was not a member of Swapo but of the NCDP which rejected violence, did not satisfy the soldiers who still accused him of supporting Swapo.

A spokesman for the SWATF in Windhoek said last night Mr Röhr's allegations were being investigated and no further comment could be made at the time.

Earlier this year Mr Makanga was refused entry to a meeting of the joint security committee in Rundu.

Security Force commanders and members of the Kavango Legislative Assembly serve on this committee, including Mr Makanga.

The NCDP was instrumental in launching an official SADF commission of inquiry earlier this year, into alleged atrocities against the local inhabitants in Kavango.

The findings of the probe substantiated some of the claims.

It was also reported earlier in the year that the ruling DTA members of the Legislative Assembly serving on the security committee had called for the summary shooting of all Swapo sympathisers and members in Kavango, and the detention of their families.

Mr Röhr yesterday referred to a DTA elimination list for the Kavango, on which Mr Makanga's name appeared.

"We have reason to believe that this list exists," Mr Röhr said.

CSO: 3400/238

BRIEFS

NAMIBIAN PUBLIC HOLIDAYS--The National Assembly met briefly in Windhoek on Tuesday for notices of motion to be given on the first day of its final session this year. Legislation to be dealt with includes a Public Holidays Bill to be introduced by a member of the Ministers' Council, Dr Ben Africa. In terms of the draft legislation, all reference will be deleted in Namibian law to South African public holidays such as Republic Day, Settler's Day, Kruger Day and the Day of the Covenant. The holidays are to be replaced with Pioneer's Day (the last Monday in July), Day of Unity (first day of September) and Day of Goodwill (first Monday of October). Religious holidays and other holidays such as New Year's Day and Family Day on December 26 remain unchanged. The Bill also aims at prohibiting horse races and dog races as well as any form of organised public entertainment for payment on Good Friday, Ascension Day or Christmas Day. Bills concerning road transportation, sales tax, Karakul pelts and wool, the dairy industry, intestate succession and nursing will also be introduced during the session.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Nov 82 p 3]

AKTUR SILENCED--Windhoek--The SWA National Party election front, Aktur, yesterday lost all representation in the SWA/Namibian National Assembly when the House resolved not to condone the absence from proceedings of the last remaining Aktur member, Mr Percy Niehaus. Aktur, which had five members in the National Assembly, decided earlier this year not to participate in proceedings until the interim government of SWA/Namibia had been constituted on a broadly representative basis. In terms of a proclamation governing proceedings of the National Assembly, Aktur may at any time renominate up to five members to represent it in the assembly. The decision of the National Assembly means that the function of official opposition is assumed by the two members of the Christian Democratic Action for Special Justice, Mr Werner Neeff and Pastor Titus Heita. The DTA has an overwhelming majority of seats in the assembly.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 82 p 11]

SERVICEMEN DISCIPLINED--Windhoek--Disciplinary action had been taken against a number of National Servicemen of the SWA Territory Force who had been guilty of misbehaviour at a camp at Ruacana in northern SWA, the Officer Commanding SWATF, Major General Charles Lloyd, said yesterday. Gen Lloyd said the servicemen behaved in a "recalcitrant" manner at the weekend after they had been abusing liquor. "Disciplinary steps were taken against those involved," he said. He did not elaborate. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 82 p 11]

CSO: 3400/238

HNP, CP DIFFERENCES STRESSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

GETTING the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party together is not going to be as easy as some people think.

Nor will the sum of the two necessarily equal the strength of the two individually.

The reasons:

The Herstigte Nasionale Party is the most extreme of all parties.

Its policy demands a return to strict apartheid and to the wit baasskap that went out of existence some years ago.

Among other things, the HNP stands for complete Afrikaner dominance and the relegation of English in time to "second language" status.

Other aims include the establishment of a presidential system of government (in this regard, the National Party is not standing back either, although the HNP clearly doesn't like the idea of having an executive president who will be chosen by the ruling National Party and will have what it regards as dictatorial powers).

The HNP also wants to limit the role of finance and commerce in international relations; to curtail the exchange of diplomatic representatives; and to have restricted and selective immigration.

The HNP's answer in South West Africa is to fight until victory is achieved.

Its leader, Mr Jaap Marais, says the HNP would stop the supply of food and fuel to the States harbouring terrorists of Swapo and the ANC, stop rail traffic carrying their imports and exports, and end the recruitment of labour in these countries.

If economic pressure failed, the HNP would "invade them and use the full might of our military to wipe them out."

The HNP would stop the process of "concessions and appeasement," would implement the policy of racial separation and separate development, would reintroduce job reservation, and would provide and maintain separate facilities for Whites.

By comparison with the HNP, the Conservative Party is less extreme (though in the national context, it still represents an uny. 14 ing Right-wing viewpoint).

Whereas the HNP wants a return to the 1960's policies of Dr Verwoerd (and in some respects to the days of the oxwagon), the Conservative Party was prepared to accept the NP's constitutional proposals of 1977 in which there would have been three Parliaments - .or Whites, Coloureds and Indians — and a Council of Cabinets.

The CP has now gone back further than 1977. According to Dr Treurnicht, its leader, it will ensure that Coloured people and Indians will have political rights only in their "heartlands," which will include all areas already proclaimed Coloured or Indian under the Group Areas Act.

Any laws giving Blacks permanent residence in South Africa would be repealed; sport and education would revert to strict segregation, with foreign sports teams not allowed to demand to play mixed South African sides.

The difference in personalities of the two leaders also reflects the difference between the two parties. Mr Marais is a political demagogue by nature, a fiery orator who talks unashamedly in racial terms, whereas Dr Treurnicht, an ex-dominee, is a more thoughtful politician and in practice a stonewaller rather than a firebrand.

The more moderate conservative Afrikaners find it difficult to support an extremist like Mr Marais, as recent by-elections have shown.

The HNP, which received 191 000 votes in the 1981 election, lost support to the Conservative Party, in Parys and Bothaville.

The CP is the Right-wing party that appeals to ex-Nationalists who, while being conservative, cannot go along with the racialism of the HNP. It is already receiving far bigger support and has 18 MPs, whereas the HNP has none.

Thus, when it comes to any discussions to bring the two parties together, the CP should have more leverage on policy than the HNP.

However, the HNP has been in the field against the National Party since 1969 and will not readily play second fiddle to the CP.

Even if the two parties only agree on an electoral pact, the differences between them will cause endless argument about which party should stand in which constituency.

Nevertheless, efforts will be made to achieve a united front against the Government, and if this comes about, the National Party will be in trouble.

CSO: 3400/248

NAUDE BANNING PROVES REFORM CLAIMS ARE LIES, SAYS HARRIS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Joyce Harris (Black Sash)]

[Text]

IN RE-BANNING Dr Bayers Naude, the Government is giving the lie to its own stated intention of introducing change towards a more just society, Ms Joyce Harris, the President of Black Sash said yesterday.

"Dr Naude is one of South Africa's great sons. A man of unparalleled courage, integrity and honesty, who's deeply held beliefs have led him to distance himself from his own people at great cost to himself and his family", Ms Harris said. "He deserves acclaim and respect from his fellow men, not consignment to the twilight world of the banned.

"The inhuman treatment on Dr Naude and of so many others who share his plight and worth does not occur in a vacuum. It is part and parcel of the Government's unchanged policy of apartheid, as is evidenced by recent attempts to introduce legislation to enforce the pass laws even more stringently by the mass pass raid presently taking place in the Western Cape, by the forced removals of people which continue unabated, by the deprivation of South African citizenship to millions of people. The list is endless.

"The just society envisaged by Dr Naude and others like him, remains a mirage, despite Government's protestation to the contrary."

Ms Harris said the Black Sash would hold a demonstration at street lights in Jan Smuts Avenue, between Tyrwhitt Avenue and Wits University today betweeen 7.30 am and 8.30 am.

Posters will read: "If Government means reform, it must unban Bayers Naude. It must stop pass raids. It must stop removals. It must restore habeas corpus — charge detainees within 24 hours. It must include blacks in Government".

CSO: 3400/240

'DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL' POLICY SCORED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Nov 82 p 6]

[Editorial]

[Text]

ON September 24 last year, one Mr Ailan Fine was taken into custody by Security Police. Heaven only knows what Mr Fine went through during all those subsequent days that he spent in jail.

At about the same time, we are sure, hundreds of people must have appeared in South African courts charged with all sorts of crimes. We are sure, too, that some of those were sentenced to periods of about one year's imprisonment. They started their sentences on that day, and completed their sentences more than a month ago.

But Mr Fine was not taken to court. He was held under security legislation for months, before finally being charged under the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts. More time in jail while "awaiting trial".

Eventually, more than 13 months later, he is found not guilty and is once again a free man. It was not the first time he had been detained, so the total period he spent in jail is slightly more.

Justice, we say, has taken its course. But has it?

We must ask whether it is justice for a man to be held in prison for so long and then acquitted. We must ask whether he has not technically been punished already for a crime the courts found he has not committed. We must question the applications of security legislation, which provide for a person to be deprived of his liberty for so long, and eventually find he has no recourse.

Is it not time the whole security legislation is at least amended to make it more difficult for people to be punished for crimes which courts ultimately find they have not committed? What we are saying here is that there is a reasonable possibility that people against whom charges cannot stick, can be held for periods as determined almost by the police themselves. We are not saying this is so in this particular case, but we are afraid this system is open to abuse.

Mr Fine was perhaps lucky. He at least made it to a court of law. There

are hundreds of others who have not been so lucky. They have been held for months, and then were suddenly released. No charges, they are told. And they have to be satisfied. They are expected to shout "glory halleluja".

But that they have been freed is not really the point. What is at stake is a vital issue: people have been denied their freedom for varying periods — and there is nothing they can do about it. Nobody will compensate them for loss of liberty, earnings — and perhaps even health. The law that makes this possible was designed to make sure they can't take action against the State in such instances.

We have said over and over again that detention without trial cannot be seen to be just. If people have committed crimes, by all means get them to court as soon as possible, and let the courts decide their guilt or not. That is what the rule of law is all about. And the sooner people realise this, the better for this country.

CSO: 3400/250

REACTIVATION OF ZIPRA FORCES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 82 p 31

[Article by Andrew Walker]

[Text]

Rebellious Zipra forces are reactivating their Rhodesian wartime guerilla networks to wage a war of insurgency against the Zimbabwean government, say intelligence sources.

As dissent grows within Zipra, the military wing of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party, it is estimated that there are up to 3 000 armed dissidents in Zimbabwe.

Sources say about 2 000 of these are operating in strife-torn Matabeleland, Zipra's traditional stronghold.

Zipra is said to be reorganising its old bush war Zapu cells among civilians to provide insurgents with food and intelligence.

Arms are coming from caches left behind after the bush war and not discovered by Zimbabwean security forces.

"Some caches are known to contain something like 500 AK rifles, 600 mortar bombs, 400 RPG-7 rockets, 200 assault rifles, 60 machineguns (light, heavy and anti-aircraft), 60 anti-personnel mines and thousands of rounds of ammunition and rocket boosters," said a former member of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation now living in South Africa.

Zipra ranks are said to be growing daily as more members of the minority Ndebele tribe join the move.

Training is going on inside Zimbabwe in secret bush camps.

Sources who have contact with the rebels say some training is also going on in remote areas of Zambia.

Dissidents are also making use of Botswana for "rest periods."

The dissidents are known to have launched three attacks on Zimbabwe National Army positions, and unconfirmed reports say that on October 12 about 250 national army men deserted the army after their battalion camp was attacked in the Lower Gwelo area.

It is understood that in May the national army's 29 Battalion was attacked by dissidents at Copper Queen, east of Sinoia. Another camp was attacked in the Murewa district.

On May 31 members of 33 Battalion based at Grand Reef Airport outside Umtali rebelled and opened fire on their army comrades, according to the intelligent sources.

A group of about 12 soldiers — all former members of Zipra integrated into the national army after independence — volunteered to stand guard that night.

They opened fire on the camp, and later deserted taking about 50 rifles with them.

Casualty figures are not known.

Widespread dissatisfaction among Zipra and Zapu apparently stems from their feeling that they have been unjustly criticised by the Zimbabwean government and not given sufficient recognition for the part they played in the liberation war.

Two top Zipra men — General Lookout Museko and Mr Dumiso Dabengwa — are in detention.

Efforts to form Zipra dissidents into a fighting force aimed at overthrowing Mr Robert Mugabe's government are believed to have started with clandestine meetings in February.

It is believed that Zipra dissident forces are now becoming more organised following their initial haphazard strategy of robberies and ambushes.

Intelligence sources say that the Zipra arms caches will not be sufficient for the rebels to maintain any high-intensity action.

"They still have a number of arms caches. These will be sufficient to keep them going initially on a low-intensity level," said the former Central intelligence Organisation agent.

He understood Zipra's only other source of arms was by capturing weapons from the Zimbabwean army.

CSO: 3400/241

SOWETO COUNCIL CHALLENGED TO AID ORLANDO SHACK DWELLERS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial]

LAST WEEK, the Soweto Council gave Orlando East shack dwellers an ultimatum to demolish their shacks or face prosecution. At the weekend, the Orlando East Civic Association resolved to call on people not to demolish the shacks.

Some time ago, a spokesman for the council said that these people were in fact being exploited by greedy landlords, and that the council would not stand by to see this happening.

We believe that there is a very good reason why people live in shacks. Everybody, we are sure, wants to live in a decent house. Everybody, we are sure, wants to live as comfortable as is possible. We are sure that none of them wants to live in a shack, and the only reason they live in shacks is that they have no choice. There are just no houses available to them.

The point is that the Soweto Council has done very little to provide homes for those who cannot afford to buy homes. In recent years, all efforts have been channelled towards providing better-class homes, while the sub-economic requirements have been overlooked. These are the people who now feel that if they have to have a roof over their heads, they can only do so by living in a shack.

Simply telling people to demolish their shacks — 'home' to them — and not providing any alternative is not going to solve the problem.

We would agree that shacks do not make for good planning in any township, and that slums could easily result from the setting up of these shacks.

Recently in a report, The NG Kerk said that hostel accommodation for unmarried black migrant workers had a detrimental effect on their social and personal life, and squatter camps were the only alternative.

The report said that this would not only alleviate the economic housing problem in urban areas, but will also make it possible for the poor and unskilled rural population to grow into an urban situation according to their own abilities and become an urban community.

We do not for a moment suggest this is the solution to the housing problems in Soweto. Nor do we suggest that the complex should be

turned into a squatter camp. What we do say, however, is that there is a need to recognise the fact that if no housing is provided for people, the natural reaction will be to set up shacks.

Too much attention has been given to providing "elite" homes, and the natural movement upwards — the sub-economic taking over the homes of those who can afford to move to better-class homes — has simply not materialised. The reason is not difficult to find, as often one house accommodated more than one family and if one family moved out, the others would remain in that house. All the while, the waiting list for sub-economic housing has grown and grown.

That is the problem the Soweto Council should address itself to. Where are the people who now live in shacks in Orlando East now supposed to go to? Can the council give an answer to this question before prosecuting these people?

CSO: 3400/240

SOWETO COUNCIL'S REJECTION OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN HIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Nov 82 pp 3, 4

[Article by Len Maseko]

[Text]

ANGER is mounting over the Soweto Council's rejection of the R77-million development plan proposed by the private sector to ease the serious housing shortage in the townships.

Residents yesterday attacked the council for rejecting the loan while thousands of families in the townships were desperately looking for houses.

The development plan, proposed through the Urban Foundation, would have resulted in the three Greater Soweto community councils receiving about R12,2-million to help reduce the critical housing backlog. The Soweto Council would have received nearly three-quarters of the loan — about R8-million.

In turn, the private sector had offered to develop, at a cost of about R65-million, land in Protea North for housing purposes. But all this was rejected by the council which gave one of its reasons as being that it wanted the loan "with no strings attached".

A resident, Miss Aggie Kgole, said: "I fail to understand why the council rejected the money while many families have been on the waiting list for houses for years. Perhaps the council has its eyes set somewhere for raising funds for housing, like the R150-million loan from overseas banks".

Mr Simon Mbele, of Rockville, called for the disbanding of the council, and said: "I wonder why they are still claiming that they represent the people of Soweto when they ignore the community's needs".

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, said reasons given by the council for rejecting the loan were irrelevant. "In view of the fact that both the council and the Foundation are controversial organisations, Azapo is not in a position to reject or condone the council's decision."

[Editorial]

THE Soweto Council's incredible rejection of a life-saving housing scheme plainly indicates that most of these men are more worried about power and self aggrandizement than the welfare of the people.

There was some legitimate astonishment when the Soweto Council turned down the R77-million housing development plan from the Urban Foundation, representing the private sector.

The wonder was aggravated by the fact that the council did not seem to have cogent reasons for this remarkable refusal. What actually transpired at the council meeting was disgraceful.

There was a feeling that various members of the council were against the Urban Foundation's proposal on personal grounds. There were murmurs about the Foundation's favourable regard to Committee of Ten members, and other such astonishing things which had nothing to do with the merit of the proposals. The thing we cannot understand is that everybody is talking about a housing backlog. Here is a gift almost from the gods to save the council and the Government from an embarrassing situation turned down for almost nothing. There is more to this than meets the eye.

We think Mr David Thebehali and his members are honour bound to tell us what's going on. Otherwise they must not blame the people for speculating. Already it is said this rejection is based on the council's timid fear that they may be losing some of their clutch on the people if they do not control housing. We know the kind of swagger councillors (including the "mayor") have about their ability to grant or refuse people houses. To them this is almost like a divine right and they are against losing it.

What makes us happy in a rather ironic manner is that this is showing these councillors up as men who are uninformed and not suitable to hold such positions. For all the noise they make, let it be noted that these men were not chosen by popular vote. In fact they have been imposed on a very unwilling population. So their mistakes are the mistakes of the party that imposed them on us. We are also convinced now that some of these men take on their job for something other than their commitment to their communities. They are more worried with self.

It has in the past been suggested to some of these men that the best monument or testimony to their somewhat shady names would be something like an aggressive housing programme.

For whatever Mr Thebehali and sundry community councillors want to make believe to themselves, and the world, they are far from being popular with the majority of the people. This action is like kicking a gift horse (to salvage whatever credibility they have) in the mouth.

The Government's new housing programme for urban blacks is still most restrictive but strives at being pragmatic. Among other things it makes it clear that it (the Government) will concentrate in future on the provision of land and infrastructure, and of welfare housing, leaving the provision of all other housing to the individual and his employer.

We hope, in view of this, that all parties concerned in the aborted proposals will reconsider their position in the light of the above.

CSO: 3400/240

PFP TRANSVAAL CONGRESS UNCOVERS 'SERIOUS PROBLEMS'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 82 p 13

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

SERIOUS problems within the Progressive Federal Party were clearly evident at the Party's Transvaal congress in Benoni on Saturday.

Delegates openly expressed concern and several criticised the party's public image which, they felt, left much to be desired. Their concern arose from the PFP's poor performance in last week's by-elections.

The first indication that there was trouble brewing came early in the day when the congress agenda was criticised.

The second indication of dissatisfaction came when, for the first time, Mr Max Borkum's chairmanship of the Transvaal PFP was challenged.

During the tea break, younger PFP members were seen openly canvassing support for their candidate for the chairmanship, Dr Marius Barnard, MP for Parktown.

"We need to bring the party leaderhsip out of the backroom into the forefront," delegates told The Citizen.

Mr Borkum was re-elected chairman after a secret ballot but according to informed sources, "it was a close thing. Only 20 votes seperated them."

Later criticism of the party became more open as delegates stood up and voiced their dissatisfaction, until Mr Douglas Gibson, chairman of the PFP's Southern Transvaal region, intervened and said, internal party matters.

One man actually told me: "Woman are good only for washing and ironing." How's that for heck? I pity his wife — when,

But, said Mr Rick Valente, chairman of the Sandton Management Committee, the congress had been arranged in such a way as to be a seminar rather than a forum for discussion. After a large number of delegates agreed with him, a compromise was reached over the agenda to allow more time for discussion.

But then the feeling of delegates was clearly summed up by Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, who reported back on group discussions held to comment on the PFP's constitutional policy.

Having stressed that he was not expressing a personal opinion, Mr Schwarz said the delegates had no "fundamental objections to the PFP policy. They did, however, complain about its lack of detail, how it would be implemented, and the way in which it is being marketed."

1913 Error Repeated in 1982

THE Government's constitutional guidelines had in-built failure, Dr Alex Boraine, MP, told the PFP Transvaal Congress.

A constitution earned legitimacy from the direct involvement of as many as possible of those who were going to be affected by it, he said.

The National Party had, however, decided unilaterally on the basic principles of the constitution before consulting with Coloured and Indian groups and totally excluding Blacks.

"This deliberate refusal to include the process of genuine negotiation makes consensus impossible and therefore guarantees failure."

By excluding Blacks the Government was repeating the same mistake made when the new constitution for the Union of South Africa had been drawn up.

Blacks had been excluded then and, as a direct consequence, the African National Congress (ANC) was formed four years later.

"In 1982 the Government is repeating the same mistakes but the mood of those excluded is very different from that in 1913.

Leaving Out Blacks Dangerous: Slabbert

IT WAS pointless and dangerous to create a new constitution which left out the population group which was undergoing the fastest increase in population as well as the fastest rate of urbanisation. Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party said at the weekend.

Speaking at the PFP's Transvaal Congress, Dr Slabbert said Blacks would eventually be confronted with the most underdeveloped constitutional instruments with which they would have articulate their demands.

"When that happens, we will be in a situation of confrontation. When a community does not have effective constitutional means to articulate their demands, they will search for irregular and unconventional ways of making their demands felt." he said.

This was one of the reasons why the PFP had rejected the Government's constitutional guidelines.

By adopting the position they had, the PFP was not being negative or destructive, he said.

Dr Slabbert felt that there were three distinct phases in the whole process of constitutional reform: the initial response to the new proposals; the process of negotiating their improvement; and the final response to the package made known in Parliament.

He likened the "initial response" phase to the first and second reading a Bill as read in Parliament where parties adopted their position in principle.

At this stage the PFP had weighed up the pros and cons and had decided that in terms of the philosophical assumptions underlying the proposals, among other things, they could not be supported

The PFP rejected not only the exclusion of Blacks, but the way in which the executive President was to be elected, the fact that no indication was given of social and economic reforms which would have to correspond with the constitutional developments and the way in which the proposals would entrench White domination.

However, it was the official Opposition's responsibility to take part fully in the second phase of reform — to seek opportunities to engage the Government and other parties in the process of improving and changing the guidelines.

The PFP would serve on the parliamentary constitutional select committee when the proposals were referred to it as well as debating the matter in Parliament itself and on public platforms.

"The PFP wil not be bulldozed or bullied into adopting premature positions or to sacrificing its position of principle simply because there is an artificial mood for reform in South Africa," he said.

Policy Pointers Needed

THE Progressive Federal Party is to institute an internal Commission of Enquiry to determine its own local government policy.

This announcement was made by the leader of the PFP, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, at the party's Transvaal Congress on Saturday in the wake of controversy over the party's performance at the recent Transvaal Municipal Association congress.

The TMA unanimously rejected the proposals of the President's Council for multi-racial metropolitan government, or any form of multi-racial local government — despite the fact that two PFP controlled town councils were represented.

The commission will be chaired by Mr Colin Eglin, National Chairman of the party, and will determine local government policy guidelines for the PFP.

Economy Needs Priority, Says Schwarz

THERE could not be constitutional reform in South Africa until there was economic reform, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville and PFP spokesman on finance, told the PFP Transvaal Congress.

"The Government talks of constitutional reform but has not even mentioned economic reform at a time when there is a recession, and when unemployment is increasing every day," he said.

White South Africans do not realise that every Black man who has a job and feels he could lose something, is an investment for South Africa."

He criticised the Government for paying lip service to free enterprise saying that what was really practised in South Africa was socialism and control.

There was recession in the country because the Government had mismanaged the boom, he said.

Mr Schwarz also questioned why, six weeks after raising General Sales Tax, the Government had taken out an "enormous" loan from the IMF to put in the stabilization fund. "We obviously didn't need it, so why did the Minister of Finance raise GST?"

Housewives were being too quiet about "being taken for a ride every day," he said, referring to the meat subsidy. It had "disappeared before Christmas when everyone will buy and will come back after Christmas when everyone stops buying. Don't forget, you will have paid for the subsidy anyway.

"If the Government wants to reform South Africa, they first have to reform it economically," Mr Schwarz said.

Attack on Clergymen Makes Sparks Fly

Sparks flew at the PFP Transvaal Congress on Saturday over whether ministers of religion should be compelled to condemn "all aspects of apartheid".

The argument arose over a resolution submitted by the Boksburg branch of the PFP which stated:

"The Congress notes with dismay the continuing reticence of many ministers of religion to condemn the injustices perpetrated in the name of apartheid and places on record its belief that, as the spiritual and moral leaders of their communities, they should be in the forefront of the condemnation of all aspects of apartheid which are hurtful and degrading to any member of South African society."

The proposer of the motion said it was "well intentioned" and added that should ministers be upset by it, "if the cap fits, they should wear it.

"We don't have to put politics into religion, but we can put religion into politics," he said.

Clearly in a dilemma over the motion, the Rev Pieter Schoeman, an NG K dominee, called for the motion to be amended by preceding it with the words, "This congress endorses the fundamental right of religious freedom in South Africa".

Pointing out that religion and politics were very sensitive issues, he said the motion was not intended to tell ministers to endorse PFP policy.

Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, asked that the motion be withdrawn altogether. This was refused.

It was a matter for anyone with religious beliefs, whether a minister or not, to speak out against apartheid, he said. It was up to the individual minister's conscience to decide whether or not to speak out.

After some heated arguments, the motion — as amended by Mr Schoeman — was eventually put to the vote. Those in favour, defeated those against and those who abstained from voting, by a mere two votes. The results were: 91 for, 21 against and 68 abstentions. Those who abstained asked that their names be recorded.

CSO: 3400/240

REFORM BREEDS DIVISIONS WITHIN PFP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT IS interesting to see how the Prime Minister's reform initiative has changed the country's politics.

The Progressive Federal Party, which boycotted the President's Council and was left out of the constitution-making process, is now divided.

Some of its members, as well as financial backers, are for the Prime Minister's reform plan as the start of a process which must inevitably lead to other reforms, possibly including the Blacks.

Others are against reform now without the Blacks.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, is being criticised by nearly all the PFP newspapers for giving his party a boycott image and for totally rejecting the reform plan.

These newspapers suggest the PFP should accept the plan has merit and then try to get the Government to make changes to it.

In other words, to engage in a dialogue rather than reject the plan out of hand.

The discomfiture of Dr Slabbert is naturally a matter of joy to the Nationalist Press, which is playing up the PFP Press criticism of Dr Slabbert.

Split Urged

One newspaper goes so far as to suggest to Dr Slabbert that he be man enough to split his party by ditching Mrs Helen Suzman and Dr Alex Boraine.

There should be a constructive approach to colour politics so that reform can become a matter above mere party politics, it says.

If, in fact, Dr Slabbert got rid of someone like Mrs Suzman, there would be no party, since the old Progs of the PFP would go with her and all that would be left would be the Harry Schwarz faction, which is very much a minority group.

More likely, as in the case of Mr Colin Eglin, the party would ditch Dr Slabbert if his leadership were found wanting.

Dr Slabbert is now telling his party congresses that the party has no intention of boycotting the process of constitutional reform and that its approach is one of "constructive engagement of the Government."

This means he is beginning to weaken. In the end, he will have to come out for limited reform rather than no reform at all.

The New Republic Party, which has openly supported the reform plan even though it has some reservations, has been forced to deny speculation that it intends to throw in its lot with the Government.

But the party is too closely identified with the Prime Minister's initiative. Although it will no doubt receive support from Nationalists in any straight fight with the PFP, Johannesburg North has shown it will not be able to take safe PFP seats.

Its days must be limited, especially since its stronghold, Natal, under the assault of the PFP and the NP, has been moving away from its control.

The mainly English-speaking Opposition parties have been skilfully trapped by the Prime Minister — the PFP's opposition to the reform plan is beginning to crumble and the NRP is openly supporting the plan.

Opposed

That leaves the two Afrikaans Opposition parties to carry the fight against reform to the electorate.

Whatever Government propagandists have to say, it was no mean feat for a new party like the Conservative Party to get 3 701 votes in Parys.

Nor can the Government ignore the fact that the CP-Herstigte Nasionale Party vote in Parys was only ten fewer than the National Party's, or that the combined vote at Bothaville was 570 more.

We predict the final reform line-up will develop like this:

For reform: National Party.

For reform, with reservations not very strongly held: the NRP.

For reform, with a lot of breast-beating that it won't work without the Blacks, but let's accept it as a start: the PFP.

Against reform: The Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The real battle, therefore, lies within Afrikanerdom.

CSO: 3400/256

BISHOP HITS OUT AT BREAD BOYCOTT

Inkatha Backing

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Len Maseko]

THE National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) has slammed the white bread boycott and strongly attacked the architects of the campaign.

Bishop Joe Joshua, said in a statement that the boycott, supported by numerous trade unions and other organisations, was a "grievous mistake."

The boycott call in protest against the recent price hike of white bread was made by the 360 000-member Inkatha movement, and later endorsed by the South African Black Alliance and its affiliates. Several other black organisations are backing the boycott.

The price of a loaf of white bread went up by 10 cents to 53 cents on October 1.

Bishop Joshua added: "We are not happy about the boycott call made by Inkatha president Chief Buthelezi and other black organisations. They are making a grievous mistake because the boycott will not help bring doen the price of bread.

"On the countrary, the escalation of prices of all essential consumer commodities will continue as recession bites deeper and deeper. There is no guarantee that even the price of brown bread will remain static. We feel rather than calling for a boycott of white bread we should educate our people on the economics of making bread at home."

Bishop Joshua said more increases on the price of bread could be expected next year.

He described Saba as a "group of collaborationists", adding that: "We should never accept credibility from these organisations. We can't see how Chief Buthelezi and organisations like the Labour Party, which have been receiving salaries from the Government, could ever guide and lead black people.

"We should in future adopt a more positive stand on crucial issues which are of interest to black people. Co-operation and collaboration are two different things", he added.

Takes Effect

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

THE white bread boycott called by Inkatha and the Black Alliance is beginning to take effect in Soweto and the West Rand.

Traders were stocking 90 percent brown bread in peference to the white bread, whereas in the past brown and white bread used to sell on 50-50 basis, a spokesman for a leading bakery said.

In the West Rand the boycott is in full swing with all shops in one township, Mohlakeng, adhering to the call not to stock white bread. Traders told **The SOWETAN** that local students have been campaigning from shop to shop warning them not to allow bakeries to bring white bread into their shops.

But a spokesman for the main supply bakery in the West Rand, the Albany Bakery, said: "We have a drop of 15 percent. This hasn't really affected our figures. We will see in time."

A spokesman for Protea Bakery said most of their deliveries were concentrated in Soweto.

He added: "People in Soweto still buy white bread, but it's 10 percent white and 90 percent brown."

The South African Black Alliance made the call to boycott white bread in a meeting addressed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in Soweto recently.

In the West Rand, the Mohlakeng Civic Association (Moca), supported the bread boycott call in their meeting held last Sunday.

CSO: 3400/240

SLABBERT: PFP WILL NOT BOYCOTT CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM PROCESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Progressive Federal Party had no intention of boycotting the process of constitutional reform, the leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Delivering the opening address at the PFP Cape congress in Port Elizabeth yesterday, Dr Slabbert said his party had come under attack from various quarters and had been accused of being negative, boycotters and obstructionists.

"I have repeatedly stated that our approach to constitutional reform is one of constructive engagement of government.

"Long before the Nationalist Party discovered the need for constitutional reform in the country, the PFP was advocating it on every platform.

"It is precisely what we were concerned about and that effective constitutional change in South Africa of which we had grave misgivings about the efficiency of the President's Council as an instrument for such reform would take place."

It was his party's intention to bring as much pressure to bear on the Government as possible so that at the end of the process the country would have the best constitutional changes.

Dr Slabbert challenged the Government to face other political parties in the country on the television screen.

"One of the dangers of the present debate on constitutional reform is that it is side-tracking White South Africa away from the real issues which have to be confronted if we are going to have peaceful evolutionary change in our country."

Dr Slabbert devoted a part of his speech to what he called "Public Enemy Number One" — influx control. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/256

ARMED POLICE SEND DRIEHOEK RESIDENTS ON 'TOUR'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

ARMED police were this week used to take residents of Driehoek near Piet Retief on a tour of the land the Government wants to resettle them in.

The new "promised land" is Lochiel in KaNgwane homeland, about 240 kilometres away from Driehoek. The removal of the community has been undertaken to make way for a dam in the area.

Although the tour of Lochiel was organised by the Department of Co-operation and Development, armed police are alleged to have stood by while the residents were asked to get into three buses.

An anti-resettlement activist and standowner, Mr Saul Mkhize, said only about 20 of the 300 property owners were willing to move.

"We saw the new place ourselves. It is an undeveloped, rocky place with no water or any facilities whatsoever. We asked the tour officials what they thought we were going to eat, where we were supposed to work, and they said that that would be taken care of," Mr Mkhize said.

The Government, he said, was offering a "ridiculous" R39 to help standowners build themselves new houses in Lochiel.

"They said they would lend us tents for six months, after which they would take them back. How do they think the old and unable among us are going to cope after that? Even if the Government claims it is compensating us for our land, the new properties can never be the same size as ours," he said.

The PFP member of Parliament for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, has condemned the Government for the removals.

The department of Co-operation and Development's Public Relations Officer, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, confirmed that Zulu-speaking residents will be moved to KaNgwane while the Swazi-speaking would go to KwaZulu.

Mr Oosthuizen said that in terms of the 1975 Consolidation Proposals, Driefontein was a "badly situated" area.

CSO: 3400/240

VISA RESTRICTIONS ON VISITORS FROM SEYCHELLES PLANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is to impose visa restrictions upon visitors from the Seychelles.

The measure comes into force from Nov 12, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk announced in Pretoria last night.

The Government decision is seen as a clampdown by Pretoria on the activities of the Seychelles Resistance Movement.

Some of its activists resident in Durban have been working for the overthrow of Mr Albert Rene's government for the last three years.

The Durban-based cell has been in constant contact with exile leaders surrounding Mr James Mancham whom Rene deposed as President of the Seychelles.

Its activities have been closely monitored in the last few months, particularly since the abortive coup of Col Mike Hoare in November, last year.

At least three leading members of the Seychelles Resistance Movement have been warned by the South African Government to "find meaningful jobs".

The latest Seychello is to come under fire is Mr Raoual Germaine (19) who arrived in South Africa about four months ago.

Mr Germaine, who has strong links with Mr Mancham, was detained in the Seychelles for several months after Col Hoare's coup bid.

After his release, he arrived in South Africa and was granted a one-month temporary visitor's permit.

He recently tried to renew it but was told that he was living in South Africa illegally. He was questioned by immigration officials before he left the country voluntarily.

Before going, he wrote letters to the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha and the Minister of Internal Affairs, pleading to remain in South Africa. It is not known whether they ever replied to his letters.

He left South Africa ten days ago and when he arrived in Britain he was questioned by the authorities there before being granted a permit to remain for three weeks.

The two members of the Seychelles Resistance Movement most closely connected with the coup in November last year, Mr Gerard Hoareau, the former Immigration Officer in the Seychelles, and Mr Guy O'Daueefey, both left South Africa in the last few months and now live in London.

Their sudden departure came after assurances that Rene would get increased support from the Government of Mr Francois Mitterrand, the French President.

The Citizen can reveal that Rene has repeatedly appealed to the Mitterrand Government to stabilise conditions in the Seychelles in the face of threatened coups.

Recently the Mitter-

rand Government sent two high-ranking army officers to investigate the best way to foil any attempted coups.

After their visit — kept totally secret — the two officers reported personally to President Mitterrand. The French Government is now committed to sending a garrison between 400-500 strong to the island.

The move has caused dismay in top American circles as the Americans still have a lease on the tracking station on the main island of Mahe and the contract with the Seychelles Government will come under review in about two years time. It is no secret among senior Washington Foreign Office officials that the move by President Rene involving the French in defence of his island is a threat to their present occupation of the tracking station.

The station is vital to Washington because its Dio Garcia island base has a question mark over its future with the new left-wing government in Mauritius wanting to repossess it.

The Seychelles Government has remained silent over allegations made in both the British and South African newspapers that the 28-year-old South African, Mr Mike Asher was "bumped off" and his friend Mr Simon Denousse was captured by security police on the island before his death.

A British newspaper claimed that on Friday that Mr Asher, from Durban, and Mr Denousse, who was known to be actively hostile to the Rene Government, were found in comprosing circumstances about 85 kilometres from Victoria and were told at gunpoint to blow themselves up.

The official story put out by the Seychelles Government after the two men were killed was that they were caught in their own "boobytrap" and blew themselves up.

South Africa's new visa system has been conveyed to the Seychelles Government.

Mr De Klerk's statement said that visitors from the Seychelles, as in the case of other foreign visitors, would in future have to satisfy South African passport authorities that:

- they have sufficient funds to maintain themselves for the duration of their South African stay;
- they hold valid return or onward tickets or funds to enable them to enter "another country in respect of which they have a valid visa";
- they have noted that they will not be permitted to take up employment of any kind, paid or unpaid, unless they are already in possession of the necessary work permit, or permanent residence permit, and
- they do not exceed the period stated in the temporary residence permit issued to visitors on entry, unless an extension is obtained prior to expiration.

Citizens of the Seychelles, who were holders of permanent residence permits, also had to ensure that, in future, they were in possession of valid re-entry visas if they intended leaving the Republic temporarily, the statement added.

Six men, either facing the death sentence or terms of imprisonment from last year's coup bid by Col Hoare have been moved from the main Island of Mahe to another called Prisoner Island.

CSO: 3400/240

HORWOOD ON CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 82 p 2

[Text]

STRINGENT discipline will be maintained on Government spending, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said last night.

Mr Horwood said in radio and television programmes it was absolutely essential to keep Government spending in check and expressed concern about the level of subsidisation of food.

The R198-million bread subsidy was about as far as the Government could go.

The Minister said there had been only a small increase in real terms in Government spending in the past few years.

The deficit before borrowing in the Budget was now running at only about 2,4 percent of the gross domestic product, compared with 7 percent some years ago.

He would do everything in his power to keep up his record and would like to see the deficit reduced further.

Healthy way

He also intended to finance the deficit in a healthy way and use reserve bank credit, which was inflationary in all circumstances, as little as possible.

Mr Horwood said coordination between monetary policies (money supply, interest rates and exchange rates) and fiscal (Government spending) was better than it had been in a long time.

This was one of the main reasons for the impressive success of the policies in recent months, he said.

Mr Horwood also said structural factors in the country's inflation problems were to get closer attention, while marked increases in salaries and wages in the year ahead had been ruled out.

It was essential there were no across-the-board salary and wage increases next year.

Salary discipline should, however, not interfere with the process of professional differentiation in the civil service pay structure.

Mr Horwood said virtually everything had been done to combat inflation by fiscal and monetary policies.

While the benefits of these new policies had still to work through to the inflation rate, there remained the whole question of competitiveness in the economy.

He announced that an investigation had begun into the issue of administered prices (electricity, steel and transport) and discussions were being held with the public corporations involved.

Also speaking on the radio and television programmes the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, said the emphasis of the country's economic policy was to switch to reducing inflation after a dramatic improvement in the country's balance of payments.

Mr De Kock — on the strength of the latest figures, particularly the trade figures announced last week — revealed that the shortfall in the Republic's international trading performance should be as low as R1 000-million for the third quarter.

Inflation

Both Dr De Kock and Mr Horwood said it could be expected that inflation would again come into clearer focus now that pressure was easing on the balance of payments front. South Africa's sharply higher trading debts had been top priority for some 18 months.

Mr Horwood said that, while no dramatic switch could be expected, there had been a welcome lower trend in the consumer price index in the past few months. The inflation scenario was looking better than it had for a long time.

Dr De Kock said the recent end to the slide in the value of the rand was very good news. It would take a few months to work through, but the fact that the rand had begun to appreciate moderately improved the chances of success in the fight against inflation.

The Standard Bank's economist, Mr Andre Hammersma, said on a TV programme last night the economic news of the coming months would be poor with a sharp decline in demand, production and profits, and increases in retrenchment and unemployment.

Mr Hammersma said the news would also reflect that the essential economic medicine which the country had had to swallow was working.

CSO: 3400/240

ATTACK ON MKUZE FUEL DEPOT INVESTIGATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 pp 8, 6

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — Police are investigating a possible link between the attack on the fuel depot at Mkuze in Northern Zululand on Monday and the explosion at a Paulpietersburg fuel depot earlier this year.

This was revealed yesterday by a senior security branch officer involved in the investigations.

Police explosives experts are still baffled as to what devices were used in the attack on the Mkuze depot where damage could run into several thousand rand.

It is suspected limpet mines were used as their mechanism allows setting explosions at timed intervals.

Intervals

The explosions at Mkuze on Monday morning appear to have been timed.

Police were still in the Mkuze area yesterday, hunting for the saboteurs, thought to be ANC terrorists, with support from the army.

A spokesman for the Mobil Oil Company which owns the Mkuze depot, said the company should be in a position by Friday to assess the full extent of the damage. He said the company was waitng for a full insurance report before releasing any details.

Some people have speculated the culprits might already be safely across the Swaziland border, which is close to the scene of the blasts, but police declined to comment on the possiblity.

No one has claimed responsibility for the blasts.

[Editorial: "Violence"]

[Text]

THE ATTACK by saboteurs on a petrol storage depot at Mkuze, on the Natal north coast, is further evidence of the campaign of terror and destruction launched against South Africa from outside its borders.

When anything happens in neighbouring countries, like attacks by resistance movements and saboteurs, South Africa is immediately accused of trying to destabilise these countries.

That terrorists are trained and armed in these countries before being sent to South Africa on missions of death and destruction is regarded as an acceptable practice.

It is not destabilisation, but "liberation."

Well, we'll tell these perpetrators of sabotage and murder, as well as their supporters, that they are nothing but terrorists committing crimes which deserve the severest punishment.

No country, least of all South Africa, is prepared to have violence inflicted on it in the name of a spurious freedom.

CSO: 3400/240

HOGAN'S CONVICTION FOR TREASON CRITICIZED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 82 p 11

[Text]

The imprisonment for treason last week of Barbara Hogan has drawn angry reaction from some, including the Chancellor of Wits University, Dr Mike Rosholt, who described it as "tragedy for South Africa". Now the Detainees' Parents Support Committee asks whether the action means this country is about to witness a series of trials that will "make martyrs out of sincere idealists".

MR JUSTICE A P van Dyk is on record as having queried, on Wednesday, October 20 — while interrupting the prosecutor, Mr J Swanepoel who was calling for a long prison sentence — "whether the trespasses of the accused had not been of a rather technical nature" and commented that there was "treason and treason".

Yet, 24 hours later, he sentenced the accused, described as "an idealistic person who had devoted most of her time to improving the lot of the underprivileged" to 10 years' imprisonment additional to the 13 months which she had already spent in detention.

That very same day, Mr Robert McNamara, in delivering the triennal Chancellor's lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand, while urging the South African Government to greater and speedier progress towards social change, said inter alia: "... the South African Government continues to refuse to make fundamental change in its racial policy ..." and "... today's Government security measures in South Africa are so repressive and ruthless ..."

Let all those who approve the imposition of the heavy sentence on Barbara Hogan reflect and ponder the words of Mr McNamara, and ask themselves whether that sentence is not an additional setback to peaceful transformation of our South African society.

The underprivileged cannot fail to note that those who assist the ANC when exercising their convictions of brotherly love and concern in trying to assist the downtrodden, do so at the peril of severe punishment by a Government obviously intent only on preserving its privileged position. To this end it continues to extend its security laws to criminalise actions which, in other countries, would be considered as legitimate opposition.

Is it now the intention to bring to court for acts of high treason everyone who contravenes such laws while striving for a just society? Are we going to witness a series of trials that will make martyrs out of sincere idealists whose search for a more equal and democratic society may show them to be in sympathy with some of the aims of the ANC?

And if this is the intention, do the authorities really think that sentences of 10 years' imprisonment imposed on well intentioned, principled young people are going to deter others from following their conscience and working for social change?

Let no one gloat over the "success" of the action by the Security Police against Barbara Hogan, because one may well ask who is endangering progress and peaceful change?

It is the law makers and the laws they enforce which may well be the real enemy of the South African nation as a whole, and the real impediment to peaceful evolution and reform.

CSO: 3400/241

UNIONIST SET FREE AMID CHEERING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text]

AMID clapping and cheering and after 14 months in detention and custody trade unionist Mr Alan Morris Fine was yesterday acquitted by a Johannesburg Regional Court on charges under theTerrorism Act.

Mr Fine's mother burst into tears.

Mr Fine was originally a co-accused with Barbara Anne Hogan whose trial was transferred to the Rand Supreme Court and who is serving a 10-year jail sentence for high treason.

Major Craig Williamson, the South African security spy who infiltrated the ANC and who was called previously as an expert witness, specially attended the judgment.

Mr W Rosch, presiding, said the court accepted Mr Fine had been unaware, as was the average man in the street, the ANC and the South African Congress of Trade Ybuibs (Sactu) were members of the revolutionary alliance bent on overthrowing the Government through violence and other means.

It was also found that the acts committed by Mr Fine —supplying information on labour matters to a banned person in Botswana —were not illegal.

This person worked for Sactu with which Mr Fine sympathised.

"He worked for Sactu because he believed that through the labour field he could help bring about radical change in South Africa," the magistrate noted.

Mr Rosch said while Mr Fine was an educated man, some of his evidence had been childlike and naive, but there was nothing before the court to contradict his statements such as "in his mind Sactu and the ANC only had a relationship of mutual moral support".

Dealing with the fact that Mr Fine was allocated a code name and sent his messages elandestinely the court accepted that the reason was that Mr Fine, having previously been detained by the security police, knew that trade unionists were kept under surveillance and he feared that anyone communicating with his friend in Botswana would arouse police suspicion.

Participation in boycotts and talks concerning them had been admitted to by Mr Fine and "while there were suggestions there were political motives involved there was no concrete evidence before the court to prove it".

Acquitting Mr Fine on the alternative count the magistrate also found that there was no evidence that he knew his actions could further the aims of the ANC.

Counsel for the State was Mr J Swanepoel. Mr D Kuny, instructed by Miss K Satchwell, defended.

CSO: 3400/240

UNIONS AGREE TO NEW WAGE DEAL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Nov 82 p 8

[Text]

THE Garment Workers' industry has announced new wage structures for nearly 55 000 workers in Natal which will come into effect from January next year.

New scales leading to pay hikes of up to 66 percent will also be adjusted and implemented in 1984. They were agreed to by the Garment Workers' Industrial Union, a Tucsa affiliate in Natal, and the Durban-based Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

Wage disparity based on sex has been eliminated, according to Mr Freddie Hansa of the union. A sting in the tail of the deal has been an increase in the fringe benefits comprising the provident and sick funds which have been upped by as much as 70 percent.

In terms of the new wage structure:

- A head cutter, now earning R90,85 a week, will earn R115 in January, an increase of 27 percent, with a further increase of 12 percent bringing his pay to R126,50 in 1984;
- A cutter and trimmer earning R46,65 weekly, will get R60 in January, an increase of R13,35, and a further increase of R10 in 1984;
- A foreman, chargehand and supervisor presently earning R51,10, will get R85 next year and a further R10 in 1984, an increase of 66 percent;
- Qualified male clerks earning R56,60 and their female colleagues who earn R36,25 will earn R70 next year, an increase of 78 percent for the women.
- A qualified grade one male machinist earning R42,40, and women earning R36,30, will all get R50 weekly from January next year;

Workers in the industry who are not covered by the agreement, which excludes areas outside Durban, Pinetown, Inanda, Lower Tugela and Pietermaritzburg, will have their plight negotiated at a later stage, according to the union.

Mr Hansa said the Garment Workers' Industrial Union (GWIU) was reasonably pleased with the wage negotiations. He felt the increase would be widely welcomed by members, considering a number of factors which militated against substantial increases.

CSO: 3400/256

SUMMIT AGREES TO SET UP DEVELOPMENT BANK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE South African Government and the governments of the four independent Black states, Transkei, Venda, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana, unanimously decided yesterday to establish the Southern African Development Bank.

This is considered to be a major step towards the financial viability of the independent states as well as towards peace and stability in Southern Africa.

Principles

The Five governments said in a joint statement after yesterday's summit meeting at the Union Buildings in Pretoria they had accepted certain principles and guidelines as a framework for the establishment of a development bank. The target date for its establishment would be September 1, 1983.

The five had also resolved that a multilateral development council of Ministers and a multilateral economic and finance committee of officials be constituted to formulate an overall development strategy and to coordinate other economic matters relating to the drafting of the Articles of Agreement of the bank.

It was also agreed to:

- appoint a full time interim management committee to give attention to the practical steps required to establish the bank;
- create an interstate institutional structure for economic co-operation;

Agriculture

- that the Ministers of Agriculture of the five states meet as a subcommittee of the multilateral development council to consider and make recommendations on agricultural matters;
- that the agricultural technical committee consider the issue of land to be incorporated into independent states;
- to issue a joint manual of incentives for industrialists which will serve as a practical guide to investors;
- to give attention to non-industrial activities such as forestry, trade and tourism;
- that mining was an area of economic activity which called for special attention;
- that the five's Ministers of Tourism meet to consider the promotion of tourism;
- that security matters be discussed on a technical level;
- that an interstate working group be established to review the work of existing committees, and formulate advisory recommendations to the respective governments.

CSO: 3400/250

DISCRIMINATION HITS BLACK FACTORY WORKERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Oct 82 p 23

[Article by Tony Davis]

[Text]

Most black workers on the factory floor in South Africa see marked differences in the way they are treated and the treatment their white colleagues get.

This emerges from a survey by a Johannesburg firm. It examined what black employees think of their working conditions. Mr Dave Jackson, director of the Centre for Black Advancement, said the survey looked at the attitudes of some 70 000 black workers in industries across the country.

There were three main sections to the survey:

- Attitudes of non-supervisory and supervisory black workers to conditions of employment.
- Attitudes of non-supervisory and supervisory black workers to their jobs, prospects and supervisors.
- Attitudes of non-supervisory and supervisory black workers to corporate social responsibility.

Black workers at factory floor level were concerned most about what they see as discrimination in pay, leave, working conditions, company facilities and grievance and disciplinary procedures.

But black workers in supervisory positions were more concerned with the removal of barriers to their own advancement and the consequences of harsh supervision.

According to Mr Jackson, managements tended to treat both supervisory and non-supervisory black workers as a homogeneous group, though the survey found there were marked differences in attitudes to their jobs.

The primary viewpoint of non-supervisory factory floor black workers towards conditions of employment was that managements should ensure that blacks and whites were treated equally when it came to leave and time off.

Supervisory black workers, on the other hand, were primarily concerned that managements develop manpower plans to advance black workers to higher-level jobs.

The second feature — attitudes towards jobs, prospects and supervisors — found it was a major concern among non-supervisory black workers that supervisors hold regular meetings with the rank-and-file to discuss problems in the workplace.

Supervisory black workers were also concerned about better training and promotions, as well as a forum for black and white supervisors to discuss their inter-relationships at work.

On the subject of companies' corporate responsibility to the community, both supervisory and non-supervisory black workers felt there was a major need for firms to provide bursaries and scholarships.

Other priority issues included career guidance facilities, recreation facilities for children, and the need for liaison with local authorities.

"The high ranking given to the suggestion that companies should assist their employees in dealing with local authorities is interesting, and indicates that this must be an area of considerable frustration," the survey says.

Mr Jackson added that it is important for top managements to consult the different levels of middle management and supervisors to ensure reforms are carried out.

On the problem of discrimination on the factory floor, managements had to either rectify the imbalances or try to communicate the true state of affairs in existence.

Shop floor communications were far from satisfactory, and managements had to ensure that something effective was done to resolve this problem area.

Black workers also wanted promotions — not tokenism but on a basis of competence.

Managements had to constantly keep in touch with the attitudes of black workers to improve industrial relations, the survey concluded.

CSO: 3400/241

SURVEY SHOWS MOST HILLBROW RESIDENTS FAVOR INTEGRATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 82 p 17

[Text]

MOST Hillbrow residents are in favour of residential integration, according to a survey carried out in the flatland area in February this year.

The results of the survey were revealed in a paper delivered by Professor Toni Lamont of Unisa at a symposium of the South African Institute for Housing in Johannesburg yesterday.

Out of 200 people questioned at random in the densely populated Johannesburg suburb, 56 percent said they were in favour of total integration, while only 29 percent were opposed to the idea.

Fifteen percent said they favoured limited integration.

About 95 percent of those interviewed were White, with Indians, Coloureds and Blacks making up the remainder.

"The fact that 95 percent were Whites should not be construed that there are only five percent Blacks, Coloureds and Asians in Hillbrow," Prof Lamont said.

"It was found whole blocks of flats were occupied by Coloureds and Asians, although such blocks might not have been selected in the sample."

It was also suspected a considerable proportion of those potential respondents who had refused to answer the doorbell were either Blacks, Coloured people or Asians, Prof Lamont said.

"Raids by Government officials to enforce apartheid laws are regular in the area — hence the reluctance to open the door.

"The percentage of Blacks, Coloureds and Asians may therefore be considerably higher than five percent."

Prof Lamont said it could be concluded from the survey's results that contact between Whites in Hillbrow and other races was functional for the promotion of better social relations.

It was significant that the Whites, who were probably more involved in racially integrated residential areas than any other group in South Africa, were more in favour of integration for their own area than for the rest of the country.

It had been found White immigrants were generally more prepared to accept integrated residential conditions.

"Of the Whites, they had the best social relations with the other race groups and were the most critical of apartheid segregation laws," Prof Lamont said.

"English-speaking Whites were second in this regard, while Afrikaans-speaking Whites were least prepared to accept these conditions."

Afrikaans-speaking Whites also favoured residential apartheid most and had the worst social relations with the other races.

Women had been found to be less extreme than men in their attitudes towards other races, he said.

In a similar survey conducted in the western Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair, it had been found that the presence of Indians in the area was regarded by the Whites as a destabilising factor, while the Indians themselves expressed a feeling of impermanence.

But it was expected this situation might change if more Indians moved into the area.

CSO: 3400/240

THEOLOGICAL, CHURCH, POLITICAL APARTHEID DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 39

[Article by Prof Willie Esterhuyse: "When the Child the Church Bore Says It's Wrong, It's Time for the Verligtes To Choose"]

[Text]

BELHAR, near Cape Town, is a coloured group area. It also houses the NG Sendingkerk centre where an historic synod was held just after Ottawa.

After that synod things within the NG family would never be the same.

On the map of South Africa, Belhar is 2 000km from Pretoria. Following the general synod of the white NGK in Pretoria these two places are now light years removed from one another on the theological map of South Africa.

It is doubtful whether this distance can be bridged in the coming years. For the agendas of Belhar and Pretoria were poles apart and in Pretoria Belhar's agenda was not taken seriously.

This agenda included the question of theological apartheid — the justification, or legitimation, which is offered for the discriminatory practice of church and political apartheid. At Belhar this justification was labelled as a heresy, or theological error, because it is in conflict with the basic message of the Bible.

Theological apartheid must be clearly distinguished from church or political apartheid. Church apartheid is the separation of believers on the basis of race and colour. It is expressed for example in "closed doors", "closed membership registers" and separate church structures and synods for people of the same denomination.

Appeal

Political apartheid is separation through measures taken by the State and as such cannot be labelled heresy. It can, at most, be labelled sin because it embraces racial discrimination — sin which must be the subject of the church's prophetic protest. For this and other discriminatory practices theological apartheid is the justification.

Belhar's urgent appeal to the white NGK was "please purify yourself of theological apartheid. Tear yourself loose from this error so that there can be reconciliation between us."

This urgent appeal was not taken seriously in Pretoria.

Even worse: the articles of faith of the young church, a cry from the heart of the so-called daughter that the "mother" must take the pain of the young church seriously, fell on deaf ears. At best it will receive attention later.

It is clear from the discussions and decisions in Pretoria that theological apartheid still holds sway and that the white NGK is a prisoner of its own theological past. That this is the case is clear from, amongst others, the decision on "open doors".

The synod once again expressed itself positively on this issue. But the execution of this decision has been left to the jurisdiction of local church councils, even when it is about half-hearted "special occasions".

Church councils who decide against the open door are not in any danger of sanctions against them. For all practical purposes this synodal decision does not have the status of an enforceable policy principle which must be applied because it is Scriptural. In practice it has simply the status of an opinion.

Fracture

The same can be said of open membership registers and naturally the question of separate church structures.

Nowhere is the inability or unwillingness to think in a reforming way about theological apartheid clearer than in the decision in favour of the retention of Section 16 of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act.

Here discriminatory aspects of political apartheid are sanctioned because of practical circumstances. Apart from the fact that this decision effectively neutralised the decision against racism, the question arises why practical considerations should have been decisive in this instance and not in other cases such as Defence bonds.

The only conclusion that can be drawn is that ideological considerations prevailed.

That is why the voice of Belhar was not heard in Pretoria, because no one is as deaf as those who, because of ideological persuasion, cannot, or do not want to, hear.

It is also clear that a theological and political fracture runs through the white NGK. In this aspect Pretoria cannot simply be seen as a parting of the ways between the white NGK and the younger churches, but also a parting of the theological ways within the white NGK itself.

Haughty

Those who cannot identify themselves with theological apartheid cannot after Belhar, remain silent. The fear of this was also clearly visible among those who remain caught up in theological apartheid, which is the reason behind their attempts to silence the voices of renewal. It is to be expected that these attempts will intensify.

Another implication of Pretoria is that believers who feel seriously about the question of discriminatory practices will rethink their church affiliation by, for example, joining the Sendingkerk or other churches.

Still others will no longer take an active part in the activities of the white NGK.

For the white NGK Pretoria means a growing isolation in the reformed world. Seeing the general spirit that prevailed in Pretoria, one which, for example, allowed ministers — without any danger of general repudiation — to make remarks such as "God is the great creator of separation" (between races) and that there was no reason to feel guilty about the past, present and even the future, the indications at this stage are that isolation will not induce any sleepless nights.

This attitude holds a danger within it — the danger of haughty self-justification. When that happens the NGK will have become totally irrelevant in the unravelling of the future. A serious battle will have to be waged against this possibility.

It is also clear to anyone who would see that Pretoria also had its political implications. The general perception is that the synod was a triumph for political ultra-conservativism. The fact that a renewing thinker like Professsor Johan Heyns was voted out in favour of known conservatives is an illustration of this. And Dr A P Treurnicht's attack on Heyns shortly before the synod, as well as Dr Treurnicht's visit to the synod were certainly not just coincidences.

Credibility

To sum up: after Belhar and Pretoria it is not simply the credibility of the white NGK which is at risk — that has long been prejudiced. At issue is the credibility of those who strive for renewal and reform within the white NGK.

They stand before choices which can no longer be ducked — simply for reasons of strategy.

CSO: 3400/241

AFRIKAANS PARENTS ASSOCIATION FORMED IN TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] MORE than 700 Afrikaans parents, representing about every Afirkaans secondary and primary school in the province, attended the founding congress in Pretoria on Saturday of an autonomous Afrikaans Parent Association for Christian Education (Afrikaanse Ouervereniging vir Christelike Opvoeding).

The parent association, which will be one of four provincial parent associations for Afrikaans schools — the Free State has already established its Afrikaans parent association — it is a direct result of a decision of the "Afrikaner onderwyskongres in Bloemfontein".

The four autonomous parents associations will be linked in national umbrella organisation, which at its executive level, will negotiate with the four provincial educational authorities and with the Government on educational affairs affecting the Afrikaans parent and their children.

Main purpose

The main purpose of these Afrikaans parents associations is to give parents of pupils the necessary authority to see to it that Afrikaans school interests will be executed in line with the christian educational beliefs of the Afrikaner.

Professor H J S Stone has been elected as the first chairman of the Transvaal association, while the congress also elected a head committee, which in turn elected an executive from its ranks on Saturday.

Professor Hennie Maree, chairman of the Federal Council of Teachers Associations, said it would be a pity if the new parent association developed into a pressure group.

He warned that a pressure group would only hamper the plans of the other two partners and he urged the newly formed association "rather to be full and loyal partners."

He said South Africa stood on the point of a major political adaptation and the moment has also arrived for the Afrikaans parents to play a role."

Prof Stone said the parent association should accept its role of co-responsibility and joint authority in education.

"A Christian-orientated parent is of crucial importance to be continued existence of a Christian-based education system in South Africa," he said.

Fees

The congress decided that every family who joins the new parent association will have to pay R3 membership fees annually.

The initial administrative costs, including transport, salaries, and offices, will be about R178 000 a year.

The Afrikaans parents associations of the four provinces will operate on national level, on head committee or provincial level, on regional level (the Transvaal has been divided into 42 regions for this purpose) and on school board and school committee level — in other words every school institution will elect its own parent committee.

CSO: 3400/240

SANLAM RISES TO NEW HEIGHTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 82 p 22

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text]

TO THE background moans of the country's economic and financial pundits that the public is not saving nearly enough, Sanlam today produces figures which are its best ever.

The group, which provides life assurance for individuals, pension funds, and others, is easily among the largest in the field, and its results for the year ended September suggest that in this savings field at least, the amounts being put away are anything but niggardly.

According to chairman, Dr Fred du Plessis, Sanlam's premium income increased by the biggest amount ever seen in this country for a twelve-month.

The R210-million rise to R844-million represents a one-third jump, virtually twice the previous year's figure.

Until the accounts appear, it is not possible to guage whether individual or group schemes made the larger contribution to the increase, though part at least of the growth must have stemmed from the large increases in incomes granted over the past year or so.

As a result of this, individuals buy more insurance, or pension funds have to adjust their contributions upwards to reflect the higher salaries and wages being paid to employees who are members.

The other side of the coin, however, is the investment of the funds pouring in to produce returns to service the various policies.

Here, Sanlam's investment income rose by over 40 percent for the second year running, reflecting a combination of higher dividends from earlier investments, coupled with the rise in interest rates and returns from the property portfolio.

Investment income this time soared to R420-million from R293-million, while total income topped the R1-billion mark for the first time, rising 36 percent to R1,28-billion from R938-million.

According to the group, Sanlam's investment portfolio had an annual yield on its average assets of 13,4 percent, a return well up on the previous year's 11,4 percent.

Meanwhile, where did the money go? Sanlam's total assets at the end of September were within easy striking distance of the R4-billion mark, rising 28 percent to R3,93-billion from 1981's R2,99-billion.

The total is broken down into rounded off percentages, which show that public securities and loans accounted for 39 percent, or some R1,5-billion.

This is around R500-million more than a year earlier, a near-50 percent increase and far and away the largest single increase among the various constituents of the total investment portfolio.

Quite apart from official prescribed investment directive to the institutions, the soaring interest rates on such securities made them a must for inclusion.

Sanlam put roughly R200-million into each of its property and share portfolios, bringing them respectively to R668-million and R707-million, rises in both cases of about 40 percent.

In both cases, too, the increased sums invested were well above those of the previous year. Each category made up 18 percent of the overall portfolio.

The group's "other investments" portfolio — mortgages, debentures, policy loans and loans and deposits — actually fell on the year from some R800-million to just under R710-million, so that its share of the total investment figure dropped to only 18 percent from the 26 percent of 1981.

The residue of the total assets consists of fixed and current assets. These rose by about R60-million and left them unchanged as a proportion of total assets at about 8 percent.

Over the year, Sanlam paid out some R295-million in claims — over R1-million a working day, and about a third more than last year.

CSO: 3400/240

POWER, INFLUENCE OF MINING GROUPS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 82 p 29

[Article by David Breier: "The Other Government]

[Text]

A fund set up by two major mining groups spends up to R15 million a year on community projects. black education being the main beneficiary. David Breier reports.

Some people believe South Africa has two governments — one run from the Union Buildings in Pretoria and the other from 44 Main Street, Johannesburg, the headquarters of Anglo American and De Beers.

Both governments have education, research, cultural, social development and charity programmes.

The one in Main Street spends up to R15 million a year of company profits on its scheme, known as the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund.

And the government of Main Street believes it can exercise more flair and imagination in the way it spends money on community projects than can the bureaucratic and ideologically hidebound government in Pretoria.

In fact, if Main Street did not spend millions on its Chairman's Fund, much of this money would be siphoned to Pretoria bureaucrats by way of taxation.

The Chairman's Fund Committee believes that rather than pay more tax to the central government it should exercise its own resources of money and imagination, especially on education projects.

A supplement to the prestige Anglo publication Optima makes it quite clear that Main Street has less than a high regard for the Government with its multiplicity of education departments.

In a speech at an international management symposium in St Gallen, Switzerland, this year, Anglo American's chairman-designate, Mr Gavin Relly, said the importance of corporate giving stemmed from a recognition of the inevitable limitations on State activity.

The social services of the State carried the hallmarks and shortcomings of bureaucracy, rigidity, slowness, uniformity and insensitivity, he said.

"Above all the state system is unlikely to inspire, let alone act upon, the imaginative way-out means of tackling a social problem that a private organisation could conceive of and carry through," he added.

But Mr Relly left no doubt that company profits came first, for without profits it could not pay good wages and offer satisfying opportunities to its employees.

And unlike the Government, which tightens its belt during recession when community projects are most needed, the Chairman's Fund uses money left over from good years to tide the fund over the bad years.

The Optima supplement concludes there is a growing realisation that the health of South Africa's society is too dangerously delicate to be left entirely in the "indelicate, however well-intentioned, ministrations of its Government."

The fund traces its origins to the late 19th century when Cecil John Rhodes was carving his own empire.

Rhodes, the founder of De Beers, began contributions to causes that offered no direct benefit for the company but were seen as socially valuable.

Soon after its creation in 1917, Anglo American founded its own fund for this purpose.

But these funds merely reacted to requests for money without playing an active role.

The two funds were merged in 1973 when Main Street realised the South African Government was gradually easing its former tight grip on the reins of social development.

The fund is financed by a levy related to the profits of both Main Street groups. Last year this amounted to R17 million for the fund, not all of which is spent in one year.

More money goes into education than into any other field, including research, cultural and social development and charity.

The fund's committee considers that shortcomings in black education strains South Africa's social fabric more than any other factor: it retards economic growth, aggravates unemployment and makes fertile ground for social and political unrest.

Of the estimated 6,2 million illiterate adults in South Africa and its homelands, some 5,8 million are black.

The fund supports many literacy projects and provides buildings and teaching aids for all levels of education.

Major educational projects include:

- R13 million for the Isidingo Technical College due to open in Daveyton near Benoni next year.
- The Mangosuthu Technikon in Umlazi, kwaZulu, on the outskirts of Durban. The fund provided R6,7 million towards the R7 million complex which was opened last year.
- Building 16 new classrooms and three new workshops for the Jabulani Technical High School in Soweto, South Africa's first urban technical high school for blacks. These additions cost R500 000.
- The Soweto Teachers' Training College which cost R2,4 million and finally enabled black secondary school teachers to be trained on the Witwatersrand instead of in the homelands.
- A project in Bophuthatswana aimed at taking to matriculation standard those teachers who teach at secondary schools although only qualified to teach at primary school level.
- Bursaries for black, Indian and coloured graduate teachers to attend a one-year course at Rhodes University.
- The Schools English Language Research Project run by the Centre for Continuing Education at the University of the Witwatersrand. This aims to improve the ability of Soweto teachers to teach the school curriculum through the medium of English.
- A science education project.

One educational project which the fund sees as support for the ideal of a non-racial South Africa, is St Barnabas College, a private secondary school in Johannesburg.

Completed last year at a cost of R3,5 million of which R1,6 million came from the Chairman's Fund, the school has coloured, white, black and Indian pupils and sets out to give pupils from less affluent backgrounds the best possible education.

The fund has met the building costs of two agricultural high schools for blacks in Ciskei and Lebowa. It has also financed new science buildings at the University of Swaziland at a cost of R500 000, as well as financing research projects at various other universities.

The Chairman's Fund also helps finance the United States-South Africa

Leadership Exchange Programme (Ussalep) which aims to promote international dialogue and understanding.

It also supports the other end of the spectrum by aiding community projects for coloured people on the Cape Flats.

Optima describes these people as the victims of the "legislated destruction" of District Six which was wiped out by the Group Areas Act.

The Act also banished coloured people from Cape Town's middle-class southern suburbs to the windswept flats.

The fund helps the Western Cape Foundation for Community Work which the poet Adam Small helped create.

It aids the Foundation for Social Development in the Cape Flats township of Bishop Lavis and the Build a Better Society group, as well as a variety of South African charities.

The fund's chairman, Mr Michael O'Dowd, believes in a flexible handling of all these projects.

"You don't always get what you set out to achieve in the form initially proposed. But if what you want is sensible, and you are flexible, you can almost always come up with a worthwhile result," he said.

CSO: 2400/241

RELATIVE WEALTH OF FARMERS REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's farmers are far richer, on average, than farmers in the world's wealthiest agricultural country, the United States.

Total net income of South Africa's 70 000 white farmers rose by 30% to R2 821-million in the 1981/1982 year. This means that average net income per farming unit was R40 300.

Comparisons of SA and US average farming incomes for the years 1975 to 1979 show that the South African average farming income rose from R19 310 in 1975 to R25 494 in 1979, while the US average increased from $8 800 to $13 000 over the same period.

Although allowance must be made for fluctuations in the dollar/rand exchange rate, the income trends are still valid.

These figures have been compiled by the Division of Production Economics and quoted in an article in a recent Farmer's Weekly.

The rise in farming income has been startling over the past decade, even allowing for inflation.

In 1960 the average South African farmer made only R2 862 net. He was then on a par with his US counterpart, who was netting $2 982.

By 1970 the comparable figures were R5 541 and $4 800. The gap widened in the next year, and relevant figures were R7 807 and $5 000.

However, do not be misled by the average five-figure farming income. The Division of Production Economics has calculated that only 20% of farms are responsible for 80% of production.

On that basis, the top 14 067 farms (which can be compared with manufacturing units) each netted R140 647, while the 80% of farmers at the bottom averaged only R8 790 each.

It must be emphasised that net figures quoted do not take into account payments to the Receiver of Revenue, investments in farm improvements (becoming ever more expensive), insurance against disasters and personal insurance, plus all other hedges against bad years.

Also, farmers have sunk into ever-deeper debt with the Land Bank. The bank's funding of farmers has risen from R500-million three years ago to an estimated R3 135-million in the 1981/1982 year, and seems set to climb to R5 000-million as a result of higher Land Bank rates and the drought.

Last year more than 20 000 farmers could not repay their debts in spite of the record maize harvest.

However, US farmers appear to carry an even heavier debt burden. Accumulated debt of the farming sector stood at $200 000-million at the end of 1981, almost 10 times its yearly net income.

The Farmer's Weekly table shows how South Africa's agricultural wealth is spread.

Western Transvaal maize farmers netted an average income of R104 186 in 1980/1981, followed closely by Eastern Transval maize farmers with R93 817.

North-West Free State farms had a bad season, and average income was down at R71 328 from near R80 000 in the previous year.

Ruens and Swartland wheat farms made R72 233 and R55 802 respectively last year.

Western Cape table grape producers' average net income slumped to R53 338 from R103 103 in 1979/1980. Wine grape producers fared better with an average income of R35 615 (R30 804).

Natal beef farmers enjoyed a bumper year with income per unit up at R46 975 from R10 482, as did North-West Transvaal beef farmers, whose average net income rose dramatically to R28 938 from R5 703.

Dairy farmers in the Western and Eastern Cape and Natal had mixed fortunes, with their relevant incomes at R44 763 (R46 279), R34 919 (R32 846) and R33 731 (R25 222).

Wool farmers' average incomes ranged from R33 920 in the Eastern Cape to R23 094 in the Karoo, where the average showed a sharp rise on the previous year's R11 985.

Karoo mutton farmers did not have a good year, and income per unit was down at R11 113 from R17 404.

Karakul farmers in the North-West Cape suffered severe stock losses due to drought, and net income plunged to a mere R8 060 from R22 127 in 1979/1980.

CSO: 3400/241

RETURN OF PROFESSIONALS REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 56

[Article by Stephanie Pickover]

[Text]

HUNDREDS of professional people who left South Africa after the 1976 Soweto riots are returning.

Exact numbers are not known but at least one in every eight is back, according to Mr E Huggett, general manager of the Professional Provident Society of SA (PPS).

The reason, he said, was the economic slump in countries such as the United States, Australia and Canada, and in Europe.

By comparison, the South African economy was fairly stable and there was no immediate threat of political unrest.

Among the society's members are dentists, doctors, advocates, attorneys, patent agents, pharmacists, architects, quantity surveyors, physiotherapists, veterinary surgeons and chartered accountants.

Mr Huggett said many of the professionals had not been easily accepted in foreign countries.

Although they had not been victims of discrimination, they had not found life as rosy as they had expected.

Mobile group

It was always professionals who left the country after political unrest because they were the most mobile group.

"Professionals have international qualifications and are in demand all over the world," he said.

"After the Sharpeville incident, planeloads of professionals left for Australia.

"After the Soweto riots, attorneys travelled to Swaziland and Botswana in buses to register, thereby ensuring British registration as well."

A fifth of PPS members were Jews and some of them were still emigrating to Israel for ideological reasons.

Afrikaners made up half of all the society's members and were a stabilising force in keeping professionals in the country.

As the new general manager of the PPS, Mr Huggett was pleased that most of those who had returned had immediately reapplied for membership of the society.

He said the lack of organisations protecting the interests of professional people abroad had caused great concern and insecurity.

"This and the fact that we would like to attract more members prompted us to break the silence that was the policy of the PPS since it was founded by the Dental Council in 1941," he said.

A big advertising campaign was launched recently to promote the advantages of belonging to the PPS.

"PPS is an autonomous society created by professional men to provide for the security needs of their fellow professionals," Mr Huggett said.

"At present we have about 30 000 members.

"It is run by a board elected from members."

Apart from relatively small sums taken up in administrative costs or set aside as reserves, all profits are credited to members' apportionment accounts and returned to them on their retirement.

The object of the society is to provide benefits for its members in terms of sickness and permanent incapacity cover, group life assurance, medical aid and a retirement plan which embraces a tax-free lump sum and a monthly annuity.

CSO: 3400/241

STUDY REVEALS HUGE MANUFACTURING LOSS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text]

GRIM news for manufacturers is revealed by a comprehensive Business Times study.

Collectively worth more than R20 000-million, manufacturers spun into a nosedive in the third quarter of the year, and worse is expected in the fourth quarter.

Manufacturers' main complaints are "insufficient demand" and lack of working capital, which is "costly and difficult to find".

The survey illustrates graphically how manufacturing industry teetered on the edge between the first and second quarters of 1982.

Thereafter, the tempo of production, volume of sales and of orders received decelerated continuously.

There is a ray of light, however. The tempo of slackening is not expected to be as vigorous in the fourth quarter.

This would seem to imply that many industrialists are anticipating a bottoming-out soon.

Also, the Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research (BER) sentiment indicators show that manufacturers do not expect that pessimism will deepen.

The survey holds some good news for consumers.

Manufacturers are absorbing increases in costs. Their selling prices are increasing more slowly.

Most businessmen are overstocked, and the study deduces that conditions are fairly favourable for a slow down in the inflation rate.

Virtually all sectors have cut their workforce. Yet all report a serious shortage of skilled labour.

Sluggish conditions have caused stocks of raw materials to accumulate too fast, while finished goods have also piled up.

Thus, delivery periods have tended to shorten and idle productive capacity jumped in the September quarter.

Sectors still holding up well are food and foodstuffs, and printing and publishing.

Sectors which appear to be struggling most are furniture, rubber products and transport equipment, according to both the BT and most recent BER surveys.

Food and foodstuffs and printing and publishing are in the best position regarding raw material stocks.

But manufacturers of furniture and rubber products are heavily overstocked.

Clothing and paper are heavily overstocked with finished goods, while food and foodstuffs, footwear and printing and publishing are not overloaded with finished goods.

Forecasts for the various industrial sectors are:

● Food and foodstuffs: Volume of sales will continue to level off, and goods are being produced at a lower tempo as fewer orders are being received. Only 14% of the respondents report full-capacity utilisation.

Stocks of raw material are well balanced with planned production, as are stocks of finished goods in relation to expected demand.

The rate of increase in production costs appears to be levelling off, mainly because of slower rises in labour content in the industry.

However, skilled and, to a lesser extent, semi-skilled labour remain scarce.

● Beverages: Sales, orders received and value of unfilled orders are down on a year ago, and indications are that activity will deteriorate further.

Delivery periods are shortening, and there is great deal of idle production capacity. The only bottleneck is insufficient demand.

● Textiles: The industry has much unutilised capacity, and the workforce has been reduced, as has the number of hours worked, but skilled workers remain in demand.

Stocks of raw materials and finished goods are increasing, and 90% of respondents expect worse conditions in the fourth quarter.

● Knitted fabrics: Insufficient demand is highlighted by no fewer than 97% of respondents, and further deterioration is foreseen in the fourth quarter.

A scarcity of funds and the cost of working capital are singled out as fairly serious bottlenecks.

All respondents report higher production costs compared with a year ago, but only 75% report higher selling prices. This suggests that some are absorbing part of the cost increases.

● Clothing and footwear: Volume of orders is expected to show a sharper decline in the fourth quarter and the outlook remains extremely pessimistic.

Available production capacity was almost fully utilised in the third quarter and the labour force was virtually unchanged on a year ago.

This suggests that clothing manufacturers are experiencing difficulty in bringing their production tempo in line with falling demand. Rising labour costs are pushing up production costs per unit.

Selling prices have been raised by almost all the clothing participants.

Footwear prices are likely to increase over a broad spectrum, although demand has fallen and the number of workers has decreased sharply.

● Furniture: Pessimism is the order of the day, and no material change is foreseen for the near future. However, slack conditions have not alleviated demand for skilled workers.

Production costs remain high, but the respondents indicate that selling prices are likely to increase more slowly.

● Rubber products: This sector has put up the worst performance, but a slight improvement is foreseen in the fourth quarter.

● Chemicals: This is one of the four sectors surveyed where the net majority report that sales volume was up in the third quarter and expected to remain so in the fourth quarter.

Production volumes are reported to be down, however, as is the volume of orders received.

An under-supply of skilled and semi-skiled workers remains a bottleneck in the industry.

Although production costs continue to rise, the rates of increase in selling prices are levelling off.

● Metals and metal products: Business is poor and no improvement is foreseen by 90% of participants.

In general production costs are increasing more slowly, and this is likely to lead to a lower rate of increase in selling prices.

● Machinery: This sector is suffering all the ills of the recession and no change is foreseen. Prices are stabilising.

● Electrical machinery: Declines in demand and production are expected to accelerate. Skilled and semi-skilled labour remains in short supply.

● Transport equipment: Demand has been extremely poor but some respondents foresee a bottoming-out in the fourth quarter.

● Plastic products: A slight improvement is foreseen in the fourth quarter and selling prices are levelling out.

CSO: 3400/241

SATS LOSSES TO SPUR TARIFF INCREASES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jentje Knuppe]

[Text]

SOUTH African Transport Services has recorded an estimated R237-million loss over the past six months, making the prospect of further tariff increases —effective from the beginning of next year —a very real one.

The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday the total loss incurred by SATS this financial year was expected to run to between R300-million and R400-million.

Although tariff increases were inflationary by nature, further hikes might be needed to help curb losses.

It was possible, he said, that increases, with effect from January 1, next year, would have to be announced.

Talks on the matter had already been held with management.

Other steps already being implemented to help SATS out of its financial plight were cuts on overtime, the retarding of capital expenditure programmes and minimising staff replacements after resignations and retirement and these were already starting to show promising results.

It was unlikely, however, that SATS workers would receive salary increases at the start of the next financial year, Mr Schoeman said, unless substantial savings could be made and orders for produce transported by SATS increased.

"All the same, though, I don't forsee having to decrease salaries or abolish 13th cheques. And we do not evisage retrenching permanent staff. We don't want unrest among our 250 000 employees."

Other points raised by Mr Schoeman included:

- The fact that Black commuter train services would not be decreased because of the loss. Although uneconomic to run, they were essential;
- Maintenance services on SATS equipment would not be affected by the loss. It was vital to uphold standards;
- Checks on road hauliers and the goods they transported were being stepped up to protect SATS' share of the market;
- Fare control gates were being installed at some railway stations to curb fare evasion; and,
- While it had been decided to cut down on certain uneconomic and little-used air routes, major routes served by SAA would be left untouched.

CSO: 3400/240

TOTAL VALUE OF METALS, MINERALS SALES EXPECTED TO RISE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 31A

[Text]

THE total value of South Africa's metals and mineral sales should rise by about 20 percent in 1983 to a record R16 392-million, in spite of an expected improvement in the rands worth against the dollar.

According to the latest report from the Minerals Bureau, next year will see the first embryo of recovery, which will allow the industry to at least maintain earnings at a constant level in real rand terms.

"The 1982 spin-off, which resulted from the declining rand, is unlikely to recur, and a small rise in the dollar exchange rate is expected from 0,935 to 0,95. A lower inflation rate of 13 percent should assist in curbing costs."

Lead

At an estimated average price of $450, gold is expected to lead the revival with a 21,5 percent increase in earnings to about R10 203-million.

A 15,4 percent improvement in non-gold earnings is predicted, with this sector pulling in an estimated R3 697-million in export value.

Dealing with each category individually, the bureau states:

GOLD: The declining trend of the average recovery grade over the past decade appears to have changed to a gentle upward trend in response to the decline in the gold price, and this trend is expected to continue into 1983.

It is estimated that production will be 660t in 1982, rising to 670t in 1983.

The bureau feels that the price has moved into a cycle, during which it will rise to levels well above those reached during the peak of 1980.

It is expected, however, that during 1982 and 1983, the increase will be of modest proportions and, therefore, an average price of $370 for 1982, and $450 for 1983, are predicted.

At an exchange rate of 0,95 rands to the dollar, total income next year should be R10 203.

PLATINUM: The decline in the sale of platinum group metals during the first six months of this year has been bigger than expected, as has been the average price received.

However, America and France have purchased small quantities of material for their national stockpiles, and Japan has announced its intention of establishing a stockpile over the next five years.

It is expected that a better balance between supply and demand next year will result in improved prices, and an increase in the value of sales of 22,6 percent has been forecast.

DIAMONDS: Sales revenue for 1982 is expected to fall by 6 percent due to reduced sales and prices, but an increase of 12,5 percent is projected for the following year in line with the prospect of, at least, a limited world economic recovery.

Increase

COAL: Although the top performer in the non-gold sector, sales in 1982 are expected to fall to 28-million tons, or 6,3 percent below the 1981 level.

Nevertheless, revenue is forecast to increase by 20,4 percent to a record R1 176-million, largely because of he lower rand/dollar exchange rate.

Although world coal demand is not expected to improve significantly in 1983, South African exports should increase to 32-million tons. Prices are forecast to remain at 1982 levels, but revenue should rise by 14,3 percent to R1 344-million.

URANIUM: Local producers are protected to a large degree from lower prices by long-term contracts and the weak rand. Revenue from exports of uranium oxide is expected to show a significant increase in rand terms this year, but should show a marginal decline in 1983.

IRON ORE: An improvement in world steel demand is forecast for 1983, and the consequent rise in exports, together with a further rise in prices, should result in a substantial increase in export value. This is expected to rise by 35 percent to R308-million.

MANGANESE ORE: Because of its competitive edge in world markets, the value of exports this year is expected to rise by about 25 percent and by a similar amount next year to an estimated R180-million.

CHROME ORE: Exports are expected to decline by about 15 percent this year, but the rise in prices should limit the fall in value terms to about 2 percent.

The picture for next year is very much brighter, however, and in line with an expected improvement in world economies, revenue from sales should rise by about 40 percent to R72-million.

VANADIUM: Although the market for vanadium pentoxide remains weak, the value of sales is projected to rise by 15 percent this year with a similar gain in 1983.

Drop

COPPER: The growth in local demand for concentrates, blister and refined metal should result in a drop in exports of 5,5 percent in value this year.

A small decline in the volume of exports is forecast for next year, but because of an anticipated improvement in prices, the value should rise by about 12 percent to R141-million.

NICKEL: Because South African production is a by-product of platinum, the producers are able to reduce prices in a depressed market to dispose of their output. As a result, exports are expected to fall by 28,2 percent in value to R42,5-million this year.

In 1983, an increase in volume of 6,8 percent is forecast due to an expected rise in platinum production, and should be worth R46-million.

CSO: 3400/241

LEAD IN DEEP LEVEL SHAFT SINKING CLAIMED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 31B

[Text]

THE expertise gained in sinking some 1 400 shafts during the past century has ensured the leadership of South Africa in the area of deep level shaft sinking.

Certainly, most of the world's mining companies are well aware of the high performance levels achieved by shaft sinking teams from South Africa.

Today, local shaft sinking companies regard advances of 6m a day as commonplace — a feat seldom matched anywhere else.

But there has been one drawback — dependence on a large workforce required to perform shaft sinking operations.

Now, however, jealous of their leadership, South African companies are moving towards the replacement of labour intensive practices with new, specially developed mechanised systems.

As one of the leading sinking companies, Shaft Sinkers (Pty) has been very much to the fore in moves towards mechanisation. Loading was the first area which commanded the attention of the company's engineers.

In its efforts to reduce hand lashing to a minimum, Shaft Sinkers developed a cactus grab specially adapted for its deep level operations. The grab had to be designed in South Africa, as no other suitable mechanism was available.

These grabs, manufactured by the company's wholly owned subsidiary, W J Engineering, are now in use in Canada, America and the UK.

In developing the grab, Shaft Sinkers was conscious of the need for the device to operate effectively under the most rigorous working conditions for extended periods.

As speed is an important aspect of shaft sinking, the amount of downtime for maintenance had to be kept to a minimum.

When looking at ways of perfecting the machine, cognizance was taken of the opinions of the machine operators and fitters and turners as well as engineers.

One of the problems of the early machines was that they were unable to achieve sufficient bite. To overcome this, it was necessary to redesign the machine in order to incorporate an altered fulcrum and bigger cylinder.

Because of the very tough conditions in which the grabs operate, it was found that the early models had to be overhauled every six shifts.

With the modifications undertaken, it is now possible for the grabs to operate for up to 30 shifts before overhauls are necessary.

This has meant that the efficiency of the grabs has been improved by at least 50 percent, with the units showing increased digging power and rock removal performance.

The result has been a significant reduction in hand lashing operations, with only the last four or five kibbles having to be hand loaded.

While the move to cactus grabs has been largely evolutionary, the same cannot be said of the introduction recently of a specially developed shaft sinking jumbo for deep level operations.

Widely regarded as one of the most revolutionary advances in shaft sinking in

South Africa, the shaft sinking jumbo, which has started work on its fourth vertical shaft, was also developed by Shaft Sinkers.

Because the conditions and depths under which they operate differ widely from those encountered overseas, the jumbos developed by Shaft Sinkers are very different to those used in other areas of the world.

Shaft Sinkers started off with a prototype rig which was used to sink the 9m diameter Finsch shaft for De Beers.

Making use of the experience gained in this shaft, the company produced its own four boom jumbo which was used to sink the ventilation shaft at Randfontein Estates.

The successful advance rate achieved here, led to the development of a six boom jumbo which is being used at Randfontein's Cooke 3 shaft. This shaft was to prove the real testing ground for the new machine – and results achieved have more than justified its introduction.

With this jumbo, Shaft Simkers is able to drill 75 holes a round to a depth of 3,25m – about one and a half times the length of a hole drilled by hand-held machines.

This has meant that the advance obtained a day using the jumbo, on a two rounds a day basis, is at least equal to that using hand-held machines drilling three rounds a day.

While this produces little in the way of the time taken to sink the shaft, it does contribute significantly to savings in costs in terms of labour and consumables.

The new jumbo requires 24 workers compared with about 150 using conventional sinking methods, resulting in savings in wages and the provision of housing and amenities.

The savings in consumables is mainly in the form of concrete. The amount of concrete used to line the shaft depends on the accuracy of the holes which have been drilled.

Using the jumbo, the drill steel is fully guided for the entire length of the holes and therefore, the overbreak is minimised, resulting in a smaller amount of concrete needed to line the shaft.

Also, because the rig makes sidewall shatter less likely, the costs of loading additional blasted material and making damaged areas safe, are vastly reduced.

It is expected that with further development of the machine, and sinking methods employed, the potential saving on a large diameter shaft could be as much as R800 000.

The safety benefits of having fewer people working on the shaft footwall, cannot be overestimated.

The results achieved with pneumatically operated jumbo rigs, have led to their complete integration into shaft sinking operations in South Africa, and they are soon to be utilised in the company's sinking operations in other parts of the world.

CSO: 3400/241

INQUIRIES INTO BUSINESS CORRUPTION URGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Dishonesty"]

[Text]

WHEN a man of the standing of Mr Dennis Etheredge, chairman of Anglo American's Gold and Uranium Division and president of the SA Institute of Management, says that business and public administration in South Africa is shot through with dishonesty, we have to sit up and take notice.

Mr Etheredge adds that the culprits are seldom charged in court, because potential witnesses are afraid of losing their jobs and their lives.

The dishonesty Mr Etheredge has in mind takes the form of men defrauding their own companies, offering and accepting kickbacks, and supplying products that are not required or fewer than were ordered.

A former school friend had told him that no single deal could be concluded with purchasers in the mining industry without a palm being greased.

This allegation is all the more startling when Mr Etheredge discloses that the mining industry last year spent a record R3 400-million on stores.

The trouble is that Mr Etheredge talks in generalities, instead of giving specific examples that he himself has come across.

But let's assume there is corruption. Isn't it the kind of thing that any company, whether it is in the mining industry or any other sector, should root out?

What are internal auditors for? What are internal security systems for? What are security officers, particularly on the mines, doing?

The mind boggles at the suggestion that companies stand helplessly by while staff take graft or fiddle at the expense of their employers.

No doubt there will always be people who, for a variety of reasons, will be tempted to put their hands into the companies' tills, but in the end they are caught, because sometime or other their theft or fraud will be detected.

If not, then there is something seriously wrong with the administration of business in this country.

As for people offering or accepting kickbacks, surely companies which are aware of the practice can stop it by simply warning the people involved that they will either be sacked, if they are employed by the company, or will be denied any further business, if they represent a supplier?

We are also disturbed by the claim that culprits are seldom charged in court because witnesses are afraid of losing their jobs and their lives.

One must assume that potential witnesses will be praised, rather than penalised, if they help to expose graft and to get the perpetrators punished.

If there is complicity in the crime, the potential witnesses can be absolved from prosecution or punishment if they confess their part and help to bring the main culprits to book.

And if witnesses fear for their lives, then they can have the protection of the law to prevent any harm coming to them.

Commerce and industry cannot shrug off dishonesty as being inescapable or unpunishable.

Perhaps now that Mr Etheredge has raised the subject, organised commerce and industry will launch inquiries to establish just how much corruption there is or may be, and what should be done to counter it.

CSO: 3400/240

TAIWAN BLAMED FOR KNITTERS' LOST JOBS

Fosatu CLaims

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Text]

LOCAL knitting workers have been losing their jobs as a result of South Africa's closer relations with Taiwan, Fosatu's National Union of Textile Workers claims.

According to Fosatu's journal, Fosatu Worker News, local employers have told the union that, since the visit of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to Taiwan last year, Taiwanese knitwear is being allowed into the country "without any customs duties being applied".

One of the reasons, the union says, is that South African maize is being exported to Taiwan "on a large scale" and black knitting workers "are being made to suffer in order to increase the bank balances of South African farmers".

The union's opposition to allowing Taiwanese goods in without customs duty is likely to be welcomed by employers. Companies in the textile industries have claimed they are unable to grant large pay increases because of competition from the East.

The union says workers have been laid off at eight knitting factories.

At one, it says, the company agreed to reinstate 78 retrenched workers, another agreed to go onto a three-day week rather than retrench and the union has won severance pay at five, it says.

Two companies agreed to retrench workers on a last in, first out basis only and one agreed to guarantee that retrenched workers would be offered any new jobs which were created.

Embassy Denial

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

THE Taiwanese Embassy in South Africa yesterday rejected as "absolutely untrue and misleading" claims by Fosatu's National Union of Textile Workers that local workers were losing jobs because knitwear from Taiwan was being allowed into the country free of customs duty

And a garment retailer yesterday contacted the Rand Daily Mail to say that Taiwanese knitwear was subject to a minimum duty of 35%.

The union claimed in the latest issue of Fosatu's journal, Fosatu Worker News, that knitting companies had told it Taiwanese knitwear was being allowed into the country duty-free as a result of Pretoria's closer ties with Taiwan.

It said part of the reason was a maize deal between South Africa and Taiwan, and claimed that, as a result, Taiwanese knitwear was selling in this country more cheaply. This, it said, had led to lay offs at local knitting plants.

In a statement yesterday, the Taiwanese economic counsellor said there had always been duties imposed on imports of Taiwanese knitwear to South Africa.

This duty, he added, had been increased "many times" at the request of local manufacturers and an increase announced in June this year on "certain items of knitwear" had raised duties by up to 119%.

The office said the purchase of South African maize was "done on the basis of friendship and commercial terms, which has nothing to do with the importation of knitwear" from Taiwan.

It said that, in addition to the increase in customs duties, Taiwanese knitwear imports had to bear a range of costs, including a 10% import surcharge, which were not borne by local manufacturers.

The retailer said yesterday that, because of import duties, Taiwanese knitwear was more expensive in South Africa than locally-produced garments.

He said Taiwanese garments often sold at around R20 more than a similar local garment.

Consumers preferred Taiwanese goods because they were more "fashion-conscious" and because of the "unreliability" of the local industry, he said.

CSO: 3400/241

DEFENCE FORCE MUST 'CATER FOR TALENTED SPORTSMEN'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Talented South African sportsmen should be given every chance to compete and improve their ability while doing national service, Lieutenant-General J J Geldenhuys, Chief of the Army, said yesterday.

Outlining the SA army's sport-policy, Gen Geldenhuys said the army had an obligation towards its top sportsmen and they should not be handicapped because they were in the army.

To enable these sportsmen to develop and to take part in top competitions, they were allowed certain privileges — such as being posted to an area where there were adequate facilities and opportunities for competitions, given more time off for practice, and leave to take part in competitions in South Africa and abroad.

He said transfers of sportsmen were negligible compared with the total number of transfers in the army each year.

In the period January 1 to September 30 this year, 7 352 members of the SA army had been transferred. Of these 60 percent were functional transfers in the interest of the Defence Force, 35 percent were welfare cases, 4,5 percent were transfers for religious or medical reasons and 0,5 percent were transfers in the interest of sport.

Gen Geldenhuys said top sportsmen in the army did not enjoy their privilges without doing something in return. Each top performer was required to do his stint in the operational area.

For example Free State rugby player Jan du Toit had to miss the game between Eastern Province and Defence at Ellis Park because of service on the border.

Several other sportsmen, such as rugby player Cliffie Brown and tennis players Schalk van der Merwe and the Moir brothers had all done duty in the operational area.

Gen Geldenhuys said it was of equal importance that the broad mass in the army also became involved in sport and servicemen were encouraged to participate in inter-unit competitions at all bases every week.

Potted sport — adapted athletics items and other improvised excercises performed in teams — had been devised to involve non-sportsmen in physical exercises.

Since potted sports had been reintroduced at the beginning of the year, 383 potted sports competitions had been held in which 46 465 members took part, he said.

CSO: 3400/240

BRIEFS

VAAL PASS SHOCK--About 700 people were prosecuted under pass and permit laws in the Vaal area during October this year. They paid fines ranging from R20 and R90 for numerous offences pertaining to these laws after being convicted by the commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Sebokeng courts. The offences included not being in possession of reference books, not qualifying under Section 10 and 12 of the Urban Residential Act, erecting shacks and squatting in townships under the control of the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board. According to an official of the Department of Cooperation, the people were arrested during routine check-ups conducted by police. The courts heard an average of 90 cases a day in the area. The official also said that the greater percentage of the offenders were prosecuted under the pass laws--which meant either not having Section 10 rights or for having faulty reference books. Usually those who had no urban rights were sent back to their respective "homelands." Most of those prosecuted for squatting came from Evaton Township--the only township in the area where blacks still have free-hold rights. According to an Administration Board official many people were staying in Evaton without official documents. The Board took this matter in a serious light because some of the squatters were from neighbouring farms and did not qualify to be in the area. Referring to the illegal erection of shacks, the official said any person who intended building a shack should go through the correct channels. He agreed there was a housing shortage in the area but this situation would be improved. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Nov 82 p 7]

INDIAN PLEA--Durban--The chairman of the executive committee of the South African Indian Council, Mr Ami Chand Rajbansi, yesterday made a strong plea to the Government not to rush the new constitutional proposals. Speaking in Durban at a council meeting, he said he had been perturbed to read reports in the media if they were true, that the Government intended introducing the new constitutional proposals in 1984. He felt this was far too soon as the proposals were still very vague and "a big step forward." Mr Rajbansi suggested that a referendum should be held among the Indian community in South Africa to test their views on the new constitutional proposals. He said the Indian community were a pragmatic people who obviously wanted to improve their lot and to cooperate with the government. But on the other hand the present proposals were rather vague and time would have to be taken to digest them. Also, of the uttermost concern was what would happen to the Black people in South africa. Several other

speakers at the council meeting also urged caution and deliberation over accepting the new political dispensation. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 82 p 11]

SAIC-TASA SHOWDOWN--Durban--The South African Indian Council appears to be heading for a showdown with the 6 000-strong Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa). The chairman of the executive council of the SAIC, Mr A. Rajbansi, made it clear to The Citizen yesterday that the council was "most upset" with the recent actions of the head of Tasa, Mr Pat Samuels. Mr Rajbansi accused Mr Samuels of double standards and said he was attempting to frustrate the efforts of the council to improve Indian education in the Republic. Last week Mr Samuels attacked the council and claimed they were "armchair critics" who knew very little of what was happening in educational circles. Mr Rajbansi said yesterday he could not understand why Mr Samuels was still retaining his position as president of a racial body when he was so conscious of racialism. It was strange that Mr Samuels and Tasa did not want to have any dealings with the Indian Council because "we are working within the system" and yet the organisation was prepared to talk to Cabinet Ministers who were also part of the system. He also warned Tasa that the council would not rule out the possibility of the Government withdrawing Tasa's stop-order facilities. A war of words has been conducted between the council and the Teachers' Association in the last month. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 82 p 11]

KEAGILE TRIAL--A detainee and ex-trade union leader refused to give evidence against terror trialist, Miss Lilian Keagile, in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday. Former secretary of the South African Black Municipal Workers' Union, Mr Phillip Dlamini, refused to testify before Mr I.J.J. Luther where Miss Keagile (24), of Orlando West, Soweto, is charged under the Terrorism Act. She has pleaded not guilty to taking part in activities of the ANC and alternatively taking part in terror activities last year. Mr Dlamini refused to take the oath and asked for an adjournment so that he could consult his lawyer, Mr Ratha Mokgoathleng. After the adjournment he persisted in refusing to testify saying that a statement he had made to the police had not been made freely and voluntarily. The prosecutor, Mr A.R. van Wyk, submitted that in terms of the new Section 29 under which Mr Dlamini is being held, nobody other the Minister of Police or the Commissioner of Police had lawful access to a detainee. Judgment on Mr Dlamini's accessibility was reserved until Monday. (Proceeding) [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Nov 82 p 2]

BANNED BC LEADER--A banned black consciousness leader convicted of breaking his banning order on two occasions was on Friday sentenced in the Strand Regional Court to a total of 80 days imprisonment, suspended for three years. Peter Jones, of Massacar, pleaded guilty to two counts of breaking the five-year banning order imposed on him on February 13, 1979. The State alleged Jones attended two Macassar Civic Association meetings in July and August this year. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Nov 82 p 3]

PASS RAIDS HIT--Pass raids were a symptom of the racist oppression, exploitation and exclusion of the unwanted which, in the opinion of serious commentators was moving dangerously close to genocide, Dr Margaret Nash, Ecumenical Education Officer of the South African Council of Churches, said this week. Speaking at a public meeting organised by the Women's Movement for Peace to protest against pass raids and the system of influx control, she asked people to do more than simply condemn the barbarity of pre-dawn swoops and to address the system which lay behind the raids. "Unless we register dissent from and opposition to that racist system as a whole our protests against these pass raids are at best sentimental, at worst an exercise in hypocrisy or self-delusion," she said. Dr Nash urged people to "discover and pursue a positive political direction aimed at nothing less than full human rights for all the inhabitants of a reunited Africa." This could be done by analysing the structure of the apartheid society and opposing its claims in specific spheres. She challenged the myth that black Africans did not traditionally belong in the Western Cape. "We need black Africans and they by their economic and other contributions over the past 300 years have more than justified their equal right to live here as families, to work without hindrance and to retire here, if they wish, with the dignity and support due to the aged," she said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Nov 82 p 4]

SIGMA CUT BACK--A total 371 Sigma Motor Corporation employees were retrenched yesterday and an additional 114 will be made redundant at the end of this month, according to a statement released by the company yesterday. The latest retrenchment at the firm brings the number of those who have lost their jobs at the corporation to 900 this year, said Mr P. Botha, liaison officer for Sigma. In a statement, the spokesman attributed the trimming down of their workforce to the decline in motor sales, resulting from a weak national economy. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Nov 82 p 2]

POLICE PROTECTION--Durban--Vital private fuel installations like the Mkuze depot in the northern Zululand which was attacked by saboteurs this week, could soon be guarded by either the police or the Defence Force. The Citizen understands that the matter is receiving attention in the highest Government circles although senior officers at Natal Command would not comment yesterday. When approached about providing guards at the fuel depots throughout the Republic, a spokesman for the head office of Mobil in Cape Town said the matter was receiving attention but declined to comment further. He said the company would probably be in a position at the weekend to give an exact assessment of the damage caused by the saboteurs, who, it is believed, attacked the Mobil depot with limpet mines. At this stage he did not know if the exact amount of the damage would be made public, he said. After similar attacks on municipal installations in the Durban area earlier this year, the city council took the lead in South Africa and trained its own security forces to guard installations like electrical sub-stations. Security in these sensitive areas has also been stepped up with wiring mechanisms and bomb-proof walls. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 82 p 4]

PRODUCTIVITY APPEAL--Port Elizabeth--The Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, yesterday made appeals for higher productivity and tighter financial discipline from all sectors. The call--made at the official opening of a new tyre production facility in Port Elizabeth--closely follows his announcement of a drastic new economy drive in the South African Transport Services (Sats). Mr Schoeman said he had "fruitful" discussions with the Federal Council of Personnel Associations representing transport workers last week about the economic position of the Sats. Economists predicted the growth rate in 1982 would be less than one percent and that it was possible there would be a further decline in 1983. Transport statistics now indicated a negative growth for 1982. With a population growth of 2,3 percent for all population groups, South Africa could experience significant unemployment in the next few years. "There must, therefore, be a conscious effort by everybody to deliver work of a higher standard, exercise better financial control and cultivate a general determination to achieve increased productivity," he said. Mr Schoeman said tighter monetary control by the Government could lead to a lower inflation rate. "In a time of worldwide economic recession with everybody, including the Sats, expecting dwindling profits, or even increasing losses, the road transport division of the Sats is endeavouring to break even, despite the decline in business," he said.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 82 p 5]

NEW STEEL DEVELOPED--A new steel, developed and manufactured entirely in South Africa, has had a remarkable impact on local industry and is currently being well received overseas, Mr Piet du Plessis, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, said last night. Mr Du Plessis, who officially opened the "Materials Development 82" international conference at the CSIR, said the major advantages of the steel, designated 3 CR 12, "lie in its corrosion resistance, its relatively low cost and easy weld-ability." It had been designed to fill the price and performance gap between coated mild steel and stainless steel and the success with which it had been marketed indicated that the developers had identified a need for a product of this nature. Mr Du Plessis also said that since 3 CR 12 was launched commercially two years ago following 10 years of development, sales had been dramatic. More than 1 000 different applications were currently performing successfully in 22 industrial sectors. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Nov 82 p 4]

END OF GQWETA'S CHARGES--Charges against the national president and vice president of the South African Allied Workers' Union would be withdrawn today, a spokesman for the Attorney General's office in Grahamstown said yest rday. The spokesman said the charges against Mr Thozamile Gqweta, president, and Mr Sisa Njikelana, vice president, would be withdrawn when the men appeared in the Magistrate's Court. Mr Gqweta and Mr Njikelana, who were detained on December 8 last year have appeared in court eight times since May. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Nov 82 p 3]

ROBBEN ISLANDERS FREED--Cape Town--After completing two years of a five-year sentence on Robben Island, Mr Themba Mthembu (21), and Mr Mandla Sibisi (23), have been released as a result of their successful appeal against a conviction under the Terrorism Act. Excited and smiling, the two young men, still dressed in prison clothes, were brought to Cape Town by the Robben island ferry Susan Kruger and released. They planned to board a flight to Durban to be reunited with their families. Mr Mthembu and Mr Sibisi of KwaMashu, near Durban, were arrested in 1980 by security police at Mkuze near the Swaziland border and convicted in the Durban Regional Court on charges of undergoing military training. Five other men arrested with them were acquitted.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 82 p 9]

RUSSELL'S FREEDOM--The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, The Most Reverend Philip Russell, yesterday welcomed the release of the Rev David Russell from the banning order which has restricted him for the past five years. "It is a joy to know that he is no longer banned," the Archbishop said. "He should not have been banned in the first place." Archbishop Russell said the Anglican Church deplored the system of banning people without charge or trial. "I deplore the renewed banning of the Rev Beyers Naude," he added. The Archbishop said he would discuss with Mr Russell his future ministry in the Cape Town Diocese now that he was no longer restricted to Wynberg Magisterial District. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Nov 82 p 5]

CP VOTE SPLIT--Durban--If it wasn't for the split conservative vote, the Conservative Party would have won both the Germiston and Parys by-elections, Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, said in Newcastle on Saturday. "On the night of the Germiston by-election I said to HNP supporters that we cannot afford a second Germiston," he said, referring to this week's Parys results, where the CP and HNP polled ten fewer votes than the National Party. "The blame cannot be placed on the CP," he told a crowd of about 100 supporters who gave him four standing ovations.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 82 p 9]

ARMSCOR CHAIRMAN--The former executive chairman of Gencor, Dr Wim de Villiers, has been appointed to the board of directors of Armscor. In a statement in Pretoria yesterday, the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, said this was Dr de Villiers' second term of office as a director of Armscor. His previous term was from 1977 to 1978. He also served on the board of the then Armaments Development and Manufacturing Corporation from 1974 to 1977.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 82 p 23]

PLASTICS CONSUMPTION--The consumption per head of plastics in South Africa in 1981 was only 18 kg, compared with 50 kg in Australia and 75 kg in America. Obviously then, there is a lot of potential for future growth, says Mr Willem Jonker, executive director of the Plastics Federation of SA. He was speaking at the sixth annual general meeting of the federation in Milner park, Johannesburg last night. Dr S.J. Kleu, chairman of the Board of Trade, said that even so, "the total sales of the South African plastics industries in all their ramifications in 1981 may have been in the order of R1,600-million--a figure that may well be something of an underestimate."

Dr Kleu mentioned the fact that the local plastics industry was extremely well protected by import quotas at the present time, and that if the barriers were lowered as seems likely, "our industry itself must seriously look to its laurels." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 82 p 23]

ALLOY TO WEST GERMANY--West Germany has signed an agreement with South Africa which will enable the former to manufacture an alloy steel developed entirely by the latter. The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis, addressing an international conference in Pretoria on materials development, said South Africa would supply the raw materials for production of the steel, a high-volume chromium alloy, known as "3CR12." A similar agreement was expected to be signed shortly in Australia. Keen interest in the locally developed alloy had also been expressed in Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg, Mr Du Plessis said on Monday night. "Sales have increased dramatically since '3CR12' was launched commercially two years ago, following 10 years of research and development which included a three-year prototype testing programme," he said. "More than 1 000 different applications are currently performing successfully in 22 industrial sectors and the projected sales level of 16 000 tons in 1983 will more than double the South African off-take of ferrochromium--highly significant in a country with 80 percent of the world's chrome ore reserves. "The need to fully exploit these huge reserves, in fact, provides a major incentive for the development of a low-cost, high volume chromium-containing alloy. "3CR12 appears to meet this need as the rapid domestic sales growth could be translated into world sales of one million tons, containing 250 000 of ferrochromium, by 1990," he added.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 28]

SA TOURISTS WELCOMED--The director of the Seychelles Tourist Board, Mr John Enright, says the Seychelles heartily welcomes visitors from South Africa. Over the past few years South Africa and Japan had been the best markets for tourism growth to the Seychelles, he said. The Tourist Board was formed earlier this year and one of its aims is to cultivate the South African tourist market. Representatives from the South African travel industry have just returned from a week-long working trip to the Seychelles where they investigated tourist conditions. Mr Keith Gow, spokesman for the group, said they were shown the very best of Seychellois hospitality and the tourist product in general. He said there had always been a natural affinity between South Africa and the Seychelles and South Africa was still the main source for foodstuffs and other imported provisions. Mr Enright said he was anxious to assure visitors from South Africa that the Seychelles was perhaps of the safest in the world. Mr Enright said that because of the visit by the South African travel trade a new communications avenue had been opened regarding tourism to the island. The Seychelles was looking forward to an increase of visitors from South Africa. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 15]

TAIWAN TECHNOLOGY TIES--Taipeh--The fifth conference on economic and technological cooperation between the Republic of China and South Africa is scheduled to start in Pretoria tomorrow. The conference is to be co-chaired by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers and the Taiwanese Minister of Economy, Mr Chaq Yao-tung. The five-day meeting plans to work out ways to further promote cooperation between the two countries in fields such as agriculture, industry, mining, trade, technology, telecommunications and transportation. The Taiwanese delegation will consist of 15 members, including the Deputy Minister of the Economy, Mr Hang Hsuing-Shuen. The Governor of Taiwan, Mr Lee Teng-Hui and his wife are to fly to South Africa today for a 10-day visit at the invitation of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information. The visit is aimed at promoting mutual relations in the cultural and information fields, as well as economic cooperation. He will be accompanied by Mr Chung Cheng-Hong, the director of the Taiwanese Department of Information and Mr Wan Kuo-chiang, a senior liaison officer. The party will visit several major centres during their stay in South Africa.--Sapa CNA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 13]

CP TO FORCE BY-ELECTIONS--Rumours are rife that a number of Conservative Party MPs are planning to resign their seats in order to force the Government into another series of by-elections. At the same time it is rumoured that three CP MRs, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, Mr Frank le Roux and Mr Casper Uys are considering a return to National Party ranks. A CP spokesman yesterday denied both rumours. The Citizen was told no CP MP had any plans to resign his seat at present to test Government policies in a number of CP-held parliamentary or provincial seats. The spokesman said there was also no truth in rumours that three CP MPs had approached the NP recently with a view to returning to the governing party. CP representatives, like Dr Hartzenberg, have said before the CP might test the Government in some seats presently being held by the CP. But it was stressed yesterday no such plans were presently being considered by the CP. The spokesman said the rumour about Dr Hartzenberg had already been used as an election gimmick before the Germiston District by-election, but was stopped when Dr Hartzenberg threatened to take certain newspapers to the Press Council on the matter. Mr Frank le Roux, it is said, has had many calls from Government members to return to the NP shortly after the split in February--including certain job offers--but he still rejects any form of power-sharing with non-Whites and was thus not considering to return to the NP. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 13]

FARM DESERTERS COMPLAINT--Cape Town--The Western Cape Agricultural Union has made representations to the South African Agricultural Union and the Director-General of Co-operation and Development to stop the desertion by Black contract workers who are brought to the Western Cape over great distances and at high cost. The union pointed out that farmers suffered great losses when the workers had to be replaced by others. Measures must be taken to protect the farmer as employer and to prevent the illegal presence of deserters becoming an ever growing problem in the Western Cape.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 13]

UMTATA CENTENARY--Umtata--The first Transkei Battalion was granted the freedom of the City of Umtata yesterday at a public ceremony in front of the City Hall by the Mayor, Mr Ignatius Mdlekeza, as part of the municipal centenary celebrations. The weeklong celebrations programme began last Saturday with sporting events, art displays and military displays. The Mayor signed the scroll conferring the freedom of the city at a special meeting of the council. He then went outside with the Town Clerk, Mr Jack Sacke, to take the salute and inspected a parade of members of the Transkei Defence Force. Mr Mdlekeza then handed over the scroll to the officer commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel B Holomisa, who thanked the City Council on behalf of the Transkei Battalion. After the proceedings the battalion moved to the Independence Stadium for a passing out parade of Defence Force recruits which was addressed by the Deputy-Minister of Defence, Mr David Tezapi. In the afternoon 35 members of the Defence Force parachuted from 300 metres into an arena at the South African Embassy. The highlight of the celebrations will be the presentation of the Freedom of the City to the President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Mantazima.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 10]

RAU STUDENTS' UNIT--An army unit to help Rand Afrikaans University students move up in rank will begin operating today. It is also hoped that the unit, to be run by 15 full-time members of the university staff, will ease the frustration of student call-ups. The unit hopes to liaise with the army authorities on the scheduling of national service commitments so that they do not conflict with studies and examinations. But this does not mean the unit is "questioning" the concept of military service, said its commanding officer, Colonel C.J.H. Blignaut, who is a professor of industrial psychology at RAU. He sees it more as assisting students to cope with their duty to serve the country. They will be encouraged to upgrade themselves on military-run courses during the June-July vacations, as well as during call-ups. Colonel Blignaut said: "Students see that the higher they go in promotion, the easier it is for them to live with the system." Under the present system students with two years in the army are in danger of falling behind in new military techniques, inservice training and promotion. Colonel Blignaut hopes the unit will encourage an esprit de corps among soldier students and promote rivalry among universities. The universities of Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Potchefstroom and Stellenbosch already have such units. The RAU unit will begin enrolling recruits this year. Students will not have to have regulation haircuts or wear uniforms on the campus. And there will only be parades and drills at the annual camp. The unit's adjutant Lieutenant P.H. Johl, a lecturer in business studies hopes its command structure will go some way towards dispelling the army's "wise guy" image of the student in uniform. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 82 p 8]

UNION REJECTS CUSA--A motor workers' trade union affiliated to the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) has decided against joining an official industrial council "at this stage." This decision was taken at the first annual conference of the United African Motor and Allied Workers Union (UAMAWU)

in Pretoria at the weekend. While Cusa's official policy is highly critical of industrial councils--which are cornerstones of the country's official bargaining system--several of its unions have joined them. UAMAWU's general secretary Mrs Dora Nowatha said the union had not decided against joining a council on principle but because "we feel we are not yet strong enough to do so." The union, which was formed in 1980, has about 5000 members spread through the motor assembly, components and repairs industries. It is based in Pretoria and does not have membership among East Cape motor assembly workers. The union had decided that its present membership did not give it enough industrywide bargaining muscle to join the council, Mrs Nowatha said. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Oct 82 p 3]

WARNING ON UNEMPLOYMENT--The Government was playing a dangerous game by neglecting to determine the real unemployment situation in South Africa, the PFP spokesman on labour issues, Dr Alex Boraine, said yesterday. He was commenting on the latest unemployment figures issued yesterday by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria which put unemployment among blacks in April this year at 406 000. Dr Boraine said University of the Witwatersrand anthropologist Dr David Webster had estimated that about 24 percent of the country's labour force--or 2 500 000 people--were currently unemployed. The official estimate was absurd, Dr Boraine said. The 406 000 estimate bore no resemblance to the true state of affairs in South Africa. Academics and people in management put the actual figure at more than 2 000 000. Regrettably this figure would increase in the months ahead. Retrenchment of workers in the semi-skilled and unskilled areas was becoming commonplace. A dangerous situation was being aggravated by the addition of about 300 000 new workers every year. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Oct 82 p 3]

TRANSKEI ARMY CHIEF--Umtata--The commander of the Transkei Army, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly, said yesterday it was inevitable that a Transkeian should move in as head of the Transkei Defence Force in the future. He denied reports that he was going to resign from his post, saying a decision would be taken by the Transkei Cabinet in about a month's time to nominate a man to be his understudy. He was a former leader of the Rhodesia's Selous Scouts and he brought a number of his former men with him when he was appointed chief of the Transkei Army last year. "We and the other White chaps in the army regard ourselves as a training team and now that the foundation has been set we are on progression for the ultimate take-over by Transkeians. "My understudy, who will be my successor, will work closely with me. What we are doing is to try and bring the Transkeian Army to a very high standard. "When we reach a stage when my successor can take over I will be moving into an advisory capacity. No ways am I going to resign now; this is something that cannot be done overnight."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 82 p 13]

CSO: 3400/211

BENEFITS OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS' ATTENDANCE AT PARTY MEETING NOTED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 29 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Excerpts] Since the rule of TANU and the AFRO-SHIRAZI party, our parties have had the practice of inviting representatives from liberation movements and other friendly parties to their general meetings. On these bases, the Revolutionary Party [CCM] has continued these practices of its predecessors.

To the general meeting which is continuing now, the CCM invited a total of 37 parties to come take part in this historic meeting. By responding to this invitation, nearly 30 parties from various countries in the world are represented at this meeting. Others which were omitted, either sent greetings, or requested pardon for being unable to arrive.

Parties which were invited to this meeting, are those which have agreements of cooperation with the CCM and parties which although they do not have agreements of cooperation, have a revolutionary policy, a policy which is pursued and kept in mind by the CCM. Other parties which were invited to take part in this meeting are parties of neighboring countries.

The delegations who arrived to represent their parties did so not only to send brotherly greetings but also among other things to wish good luck and success to the CCM. For our part, the gratitude of the party was expressed by the chairman. To visit each other or exchange greetings and to wish each other success in human communications is a usual thing. But for our party, the fact that our invitation was accepted by so many parties must give us the feeling that we have many friends in various countries in the world.

Some of the parties which sent their representatives, like the ANC and PAC of South Africa, the Southwest African People's Organization [SWAPO] of Namibia, the PLO of Palestine, and the POLISARIO of the Western Sahara, are still struggling, either against out-dated colonialism or racial discrimination. Although conditions in their countries differ, all are still continuing with the liberation struggle. For the representatives of these parties to come here has provided some opportunities to exchange thoughts concerning the whole topic of liberation, which the CCM is continuing to support.

Others are representative of parties in independent countries which are developing or are developed. For these representatives to come here has provided a good opportunity to exchange thoughts with our leaders on various matters relating to development.

These representatives have obtained an opportunity to visit some of our industries in the city of Dar es Salaam, historic areas in the city of Zanzibar, and the game preserve in Mikumi, Morogoro Region. These are the very few areas of our country which they have obtained the opportunity to visit. The main matter is that they have obtained the opportunity to see some areas of our country and the major effort which Tanzanians are making in developing our country.

Now the general meeting of the party is nearing its end and nearly all these guests of ours will return home. We believe that the coming of these representatives to the CCM meeting will help to expand and develop brotherhood and cooperation between our parties.

CSO: 3449/7 END

JPRS 82338

29 November 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2728

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 82338

29 November 1982

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No. 2728

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AMBASSADOR IN USSR STRESSES FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Oct 82 p 4

[Report on interview with Luis Dokui Paulo de Castro, Angolan ambassador to the USSR, by Soviet journalist E. Drozdova]

[Text] The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1976 between the USSR and the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] gave new impetus to the development of relations between the two states in all areas, Luis Dokui Paulo de Castrp, Angolan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the USSR, told Soviet journalist E. Drozdova.

As the ambassador noted, the collaboration and the signing of a scientific-technical cooperation program for 1981-1985 and up to 1990 has played an important part.

"Among the various areas of cooperation between the two states, we would like to point to the energy industry, agriculture, public health and the training of Angolan cadres," de Castro said.

"Regarding energy, preparations are underway for the construction of the Kapanda hydroelectric complex, in Malanje Province. This project will be one of the majro goals of the economic cooperation between Angola and the Soviet Union. The agreement on the creation of the Kapanda complex was signed a year ago in Moscow by Pedro van Dunem, minister of energy and petroleum," the Angolan ambassador continued.

Paulo de Castro said that the friendship between the USSR and the RPA is very clearly reflected in the joint building of a mausoleum in honor of Comrade Dr Agostinho Neto, Immortal Guide of the Angolan Revolution; the cornerstone was laid on 17 September 1982, Day of the National Hero, by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Snatos, president of the RPA and of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The Angolan ambassador also noted that our country attributes great importance to the development of diversified relations with all the socialist countries. Contributing greatly to this, at the last session of the CEMA, which Angola attended as an observer, an agreement for a long-range cooperation program was signed between Angola and CEMA member countries.

There is no doubt whatever that, as a result, cooperation between Angola and the socialist countries will become more dynamic and better planned.

In conclusion, Ambassador de Castro said that the assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries had made it possible for the Angolan people to look to the future with confidence, struggling even more steadfastly for the just resolution of the problmes in the region.

6362
CSO: 3442/26

BENGUELA RAILROAD IN HUAMBO SAID OPERATING NORMALLY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Report from ANGOP correspondent Jose Ribeiro: "Troubled Path Calls for Stronger Efforts"]

> [Excerpts] Huambo, a region with economic potential that could make it the bread basket of Angola, actually constitutes a jumble of problems of various kinds.

As is the case with newly independent states, the picture in this region is characterized by an imbalance between the countryside and the large cities, a legacy of the burdensome colonialist-capitalist past. On one hand, there are the urban centers, poles of accelerated development, where the industrial units, huge buildings and other movement are concentrated; on the other hand, there is the daily reality in the countryside, with agricultural products piling up for shipment, administrative problems and so on.

In Huambo, internal reactionary activity is added to this picture. It is a bastion of puppet organizations, desperate and driven to banditry and sabotage in their effort to destroy the revolutionary conquests and the process of national reconstruction.

In the eyes of the Angolan troops, Huambo is a "combat zone." And os it is.

The puppet groups have set their brand on a certain part of the population, using lies and deception, exploiting tribalism and regionalistm, and this has impeded the task [of political education and reconstruction of the economic and social bases destroyed during the war].

When the Angolan people won their second war of liberation, the puppet organizations lost any political voice; they totally allied themselves with the worst thugs in Angola and became a tool of Africa's "enemy number one," the racist regime of South Africa. Since then, 6 years have passed.

"The situation in the municipios and communes has become calmer and more stable," stress party and military officials in Huambo. They add that the gradual reduction of armed counterrevolutionary action during this period is the result of the efforts of the defense and security forces, with close cooperation from the people.

According to the same officials, however, some pockets of counterrevolutionaries are still operating in isolated bands, placing mines and bombs on access roads and in socioeconomic sectors, attempting to terrorize certain zones in the province.

The officials say the material used by the saboteurs is essentially of Western and South African manufacture, and is introduced through the illegally occupied territory of Namibia via the Cunene River, to create insecurity and instability among the people of central Angola.

"The situation in the center of the People's Republic of Angola cannot be dissociated from the war which South Africa is waging in the south of the country. When the South African army enters (and occupies) Angolan territory, it uses its puppet gangs to infiltrate," noted a military officer.

An obvious sign of the notable reduction in enemy activity is the Benguela Railway, whose lines pass through the city of Huambo and which is currently operating normally.

All along the railway line, FAPLA [Angolan Armed Forces] and ODP [People's Defense Organization] troops can be seen, insuring the security and protection of the tracks.

Another severe problem in the province is the large number of displaced people.

Highly concerned about the current situation, the party is working at the political and social organization of these people, namely through the "restructuring" of some settlements, thus preventing the exodus to the cities which adds to the number of ynemployed here who engage in illegal activities and to the number of "markets" in the city of Huambo, markets which speculate in everything from soft drinks and bread to cattle, and where a glass of water costs 20 kwanzas.

When all is said and done, greater stability does not depend only on the defense and security forces but also on those who bear responsibility for solving problems affecting the people's living conditions.

The dynamism in Huambo is reflected in the expansion of the cultivated areas of a village, or in the initiative of a group of amateur marksmen who decided to use the deserted facilities of an old drugstore for their headquarters.

Almost 7 years after liberation, Huambo is an illustration of the constant attention required for real progress in national reconstruction, and a demonstration that the path of revolution is far from being a straigth, well-paved road without mountains or potholes. It is a troubled path.

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CSO: 3442/26

BRIEFS

ANGOP BRANCH IN PORTUGAL--The first office of the Angolan news agency ANGOP has been officially established in Lisbon, according to a note released yesterday by the management of this economic unit. The installation of this office is in implementation of the expansion of ANGOP in other countries, as approved by the DIP [Department of Information and Propaganda] of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. An ANGOP newsman has already been named to head the Lisbon office. For about a year, he will devote himself solely and exclusively to gathering ahd disseminating news reports. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Oct 82 p 2] 6362

AIR BATTLE REPORTED--(ANGOP)--On Tuesday the Angolan Air Force intercepted three South African planes and drove them back to illegally occupied Namibian territory. The planes were intercepted while they were over-flying FAPLA [Angolan Armed Forces] positions in the region of Cahama (Cunene Province), a Defense Ministry spokesman informed ANGOP on Wednesday. The three planes of the racist Pretoria regime were forced to retreat to Namibia after a brief air battle. The spokesman added that no Angolan planes were damaged, demonstrating an adequate response and defense capability. As the FAPLA becomes stronger, the South African hoodlums will find it increasingly difficult to violate with impunity our air space and our fatherland in their zeal to enlarge the zone of occupation. The "reasons" offered by Pretoria to justify this new violation of Angolan air space are simply false pretexts, since the nationalist forces of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, conduct their operations against South Africa's army of occupation and its repressive machine from within Namibian territory. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Oct 82 p 1] 6362

MPLA DESERTERS--The leader of the UNITA Movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says there has been a new turn in military events in the country in that MPLA soldiers of the government forces are deserting in groups. Speaking at the UNITA base in southern Angola Dr Savimbi said some of the groups of deserters owed no allegiance to any authority in Angola and had taken to common banditry. One of these groups went to the rampage last month and looted the town of (Utamo). Dr Savimbi said he doubted whether the situation in Angola would deteriorate and become similar to that in Uganda. This was because there was no single government in full control of the country, and because Angolans were generally patriotic. [Excerpt] [MB161145 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Nov 82]

PORTUGUESE ACTION IN DIAMONG SMUGGLING--The Portuguese Government has introduced a Bill in Parliament which should help to reduce diamord smuggling from Angola. The Bill makes it plain that diamond smuggling is to become illegal under Portuguese law, hitherto the law has been so imprecise that the courts have felt obliged to acquit people accused of diamond smuggling. The new Bill says anyone caught bringing uncut or unpolished diamonds illegally into Portugal or taking them out, as well as anyone buying, selling or even possessing them illegally, would face up to two years in jail if convicted. Diamond smuggling has been on the increase in Angola, according to industry sources. In some months recently, the amount of smuggled Angolan diamonds reaching the Antwerp market, some via Lisbon it is said, has exceeded the state-run diamond concession's official production, industry sources say. In December 1980, Angola set a production target for the Diamang concession of 1.8m. carats for 1982, rising to 2m. in 1983, but the concession, in fact, expected to yield only 1.5m. carats this year, compared with 2.12m. in 1973. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 p 2910]

CSO: 3400/274

BRIEFS

CORAL BED DEVELOPMENT STUDY--From 15 to 21 September, at the request of one of the national fishing companies (SOMAR, Ltd), the Italian ship "Santissima Annuizata" conducted a survey of the coral beds between Santiago and Maio islands, with prior permission from our government. Cape Verdian specialists in marine resources research took part in the 7-day cooperative study, the purpose of which was to investigate the potential of the coral beds to determine the feasibility of their economic exploitation in the future. In bygone days, the exportation of coral was extremely profitable for the colonial Cape Verdian economy; there were even periods when our country exported tons of coral all over the world, according to Eng Jesus Rodrigues, chief technician of SOMAR. As for the results of the investigation, which was limited both by time and by the technical inadequacy of the ship used in the operation, the findings fell short of expectations. However, beds were found in Santiago from which some coral was recovered, proving that there are areas where these marine animals are abundant. Taking part in the coral prospecting study were individuals from IARP, SOMAR and the General Directorate of Fishing and technicians from a French firm specializing in marine resources. [Text] [Praia VOZDI POVO in Portuguese 29 Sep 82 p 2] 6362

LIBYAN DELEGATION--A 6-member delegation led by Nuri Leteimal, director of the department of economic affairs and cooperation, of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, left the capital last week after a 4-day visit to our country at the invitation of Foreign Affairs Minister Silvino da Luz, extended during his visit to Libya. During its stay in Cape Verde, the delegation had several working meetings with government officials, including the prime minister, the interior and foreign affairs ministers, the director of tourism and the secretary of state for cooperation and planning. The delegation also visited Sao Jorginho. The purpose of the visit was to strengthen the friendship between our two states and to prepare for the foreign affairs minister's coming visit to Tripoli. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 29 Sep 82 p 3] 6362

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CSO: 3442/25

ERITREAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RIVALRIES INSIDE MOVEMENT, OTHER TOPICS

Jiddah AL-MADINAH in Arabic 12 Oct 82 p 13

[Interview with Muhammad Sa'id Nawid, chairman of Eritrean Popular Liberation Forces' Political Bureau by AL-MADINAH: "Soviet Intervention Is Cause of Our Crisis; Differences Existing Since 1947 Actually Have Sectarian Roots"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Khartoum--At the outset of the 1960's, Muhammad Sa'id Nawid was the commander and organizer of the number two organization on the Eritrean arena, namely the Eritrea Liberation Movement, which projected the possibility of putting political action among the Eritrean masses ahead of the fedayeen military action.

In the early 1970's and following several arrangements within the ranks of the Eritrean revolutionaries, Muhammad Sa'id Nawid embarked on organizational cooperation with the Popular Liberation Forces, led by Osman Saleh Sabee. There followed the well-known split within this organization in 1977--a split which spawned the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea, led by Ramadan Muhammad Nur and Siyas Anurti. Meanwhile, Nawid has become the chairman of the Popular Liberation Forces Political Bureau. Following is an interview with Nawid in which he discusses the issues and developments of the Eritrean revolution.

[Question] The current of military and political action emerged on the Eritrean front years ago in order to achieve the national goal. It seems that this action has become weak, in contrast to the intensifying current of internal conflicts and disagreements. What do you say to this and what is your evaluation of the Eritrean action at present, considering that you are among the founders of the Eritrean revolutionary movement?

[Answer] From 1975 to 1978, the Eritrean revolution scored major qualitative and quantitative victories encompassing the liberation of the major part of the Eritrean cities, in addition to the full liberation of the countryside. The number of fighters multiplied from hundreds to tens of thousands. The few firearms in the hands of the fighters were reinforced with sophisticated support weapons. The method of war changed from guerrilla warfare to a regular war between the Eritrean and Ethiopian armies.

The revolution's educational, health and economic institutions set in motion their programs, thus turning the revolution's authority into a real alternative to the Ethiopian colonialist authority. This bright picture of victories and accomplishments prepared the minds of the brothers and the friends to await the final victory embodied in the declaration of an independent Eritrean republic. Then came the development which resulted in the Ethiopians receiving vast military, political and economic support from the socialist camp countries. This support had a negative impact on the Eritrean revolution--an impact which was interpreted wrongly as a retreat on the part of the Eritrean revolution because of its internal differences.

Even though we acknowledge that internal conflicts and differences have played a major role in weakening our revolution, they are not the only reason. Generally, the Eritrean revolution is still thriving, despite the internal and external challenges facing it and despite the hardships and difficulties engulfing it on every side. The proof is the failure of the Ethiopian military campaigns, totaling seven campaigns in which Ethiopia has amassed all the weapons of destruction and hundreds of thousands of troops. However, all these campaigns have been smashed by the firm will of the Eritrean people.

[Question] Briefly, what is the origin of the Eritrean differences since their early emergence and are there sectarian roots that have developed and reinforced these differences?

[Answer] The history of the Eritrean differences dates back to the distant past, i.e. to the self-determination period from 1947-50 and shortly afterward. Those differences did in fact have sectarian roots. But those roots were fabricated and due to two factors:

First, the sabotage activities carried out by the imperialist circles, led by the United States which was trying to get a foothold in the area to set up military bases. Former Emperor Haile Selassie was ambitious to expand his empire at the expense of the Eritrean people. For this, he tied his destiny to the imperialist circles which had no objection to the achievement of those ambitions as long as they realized the imperialist military, economic and strategic interests. This was the inroad to shattering the Eritrean people's unity. The effective weapon to achieve this goal was that of provoking sectarian rancors amidst our people.

The second factor was the lack of political maturity among the leaders emerging at the time. Thus, those leaders fell into the snare laid for them and started to dance to the tune of sectarian differences played by the former emperor and by the imperialist circles allied with him. This was the nature of our Eritrean differences and conflicts during the self-determination period. As for the differences emerging after the eruption of the Eritrean revolution, most of them are due to incompetent and shortsighted leaders who did not learn from past experiences and that often resorted to tribal, provincial, sectarian and clannish weapons to bolster their waning leadership and to realize narrow organizational gains. All this has

been at the expense of the Eritrean revolution and of the Eritrean people's cause and future.

[Question] How far have the Eritreans strayed from the fundamental goal because of what has happened and is happening in their arena?

[Answer] The Eritreans have not strayed from the fundamental goal, despite what has happened and is happening in their arena. Our proof is that the revolution is still ablaze and hundreds of Eritrean youths are still saturating the soil of Eritrea with their blood, only to be replaced by other hundreds. There are efforts to settle the subsidiary contradictions in our arena in the interest of the Eritrean revolution. Despite this, the period of vigilance in all revolutions is accompanied by some negative manifestations and our revolution is no exception to the rule.

[Question] If we agree on the size of the national losses resulting from the Eritreans' internal conflicts and differences, then what has the Ethiopian regime reaped from these conflicts?

[Answer] I would be far from truthful if I did not say that the Ethiopian regime has benefited greatly from our internal differences and conflicts. The chain of civil wars in our arena started in 1972 and has continued to 1982. It has meant peace and a blessing to the Ethiopian occupiers. The price of these 10 years of civil war has been exorbitant for us, whether in terms of lives, weapons or material resources, all of which have been wasted fruitlessly, not to mention years of the revolution's life wasted futilely. All these losses to our revolution have been posted in the Ethiopian occupiers' profit margin. Moreover, the bitter feelings left by these conflicts represent a negative aspect at a time when they are turning into positive aspects for the enemy. Furthermore, these conflicts have undermined our reputation as a revolution and as a cause, and have diminished our prestige among the brothers and the friends. The Ethiopians have capitalized on all this in numerous circles and are still seeking to use it in other circles.

[Question] Do the Eritrean leaders seem ready at present for a serious dialogue, having failed on the level of military and political action?

[Answer] I am more optimistic now than ever before regarding the possibility of a serious dialogue between the Eritrean leaders. I believe that many have grown out of the adolescent phase with misguided illusions. The myths of monopolizing in the area and closing it to others, of the parent organizations which others should not aspire to stand next to, of the pioneer organization which represents the elite while all others are mere nothings to the left, of exploiting slogans to achieve personal interests and of branding others with all that is ugly--all these myths have been fully exposed, and all are now facing the shining truth regarding the need to mobilize all the capabilities against the main enemy. The leaders will leave behind whoever insists on resorting to these myths.

[Question] Do you sense a state of despair among your masses as a result of what has happened and is happening? On the other hand, has this despair extended to the external friends and allies of the Eritrean revolution?

[Answer] There is no place for despair among our masses. But some people may interpret as despair some negative aspects resulting from our caution in our revolution. This is wrong. Our masses have only one option, namely to continue to struggle until victory and until they have a homeland and a national identity. Being refugees and homeless is no alternative.

But we should not forget the burden that has been carried by the Eritrean masses in their war against Ethiopia--a war that has now entered its 21st year--and the enormous sacrifices in lives, money and stability made by these masses.

There is no doubt that the dimensions of the hardship experienced throughout these long years are reflected in one way or another among the masses. But they will not reach the point of despair because this itself is not impossible. If the usurping enemy has not despaired, how could despair descend on the people who are right? As for the Eritrean revolution's friends and allies, despite our appreciation of their positions and of what they have offered our revolution, none of them has thrown his full weight in support of and backed the Eritrean revolution. So how could they reach the point of despair in a battle they have not waged fully yet?

We should not forget that the Western camp is the party which threw Eritrea into the bossom of the Ethiopian empire through the UN resolution of December 1950--a resolution which was actually a U.S. plan. When Ethiopia abolished the federal system and declared the annexation of Eritrea on 14 November 1962, this camp remained silent. When the Eritrean revolution erupted, Ethiopia received extensive Western aid to suppress it and to bury it at the beginning. Even when Ethiopia sided with the Eastern camp, the Western camp's position vis-a-vis our revolution did not change. Moreover, Western aid to Ethiopia has not stopped and Ethiopia is still receiving it in various forms, continually and perhaps in dimensions bigger than the aid received by Third World countries allied with the Western camp.

[Question] The Popular Front and the Revolutionary Council waged a civil war which was completely lost by the council. What are the losses in the Eritrean arena as a whole as a result of what has happened?

[Answer] We in the Popular Liberation Forces do not deal with the revolution's causes emotionally, impulsively or with reactions. Rather, we let reason and objectivity rule in dealing with these issues. When civil war erupted between the Popular Front and the Revolutionary Council, our organization adopted well-known positions to put an end to the war. When the Revolutionary Council was ousted from the arena, we still offered plans and initiatives to mend the rift between this council and the front with the aim of bringing the council back to the arena in the interest of the Eritrean revolution. When the latest split developed within the Revolutionary Council last March, our opinion was, and still is, that it is necessary to restore the organization's unity and that if this is impossible, then let us steer clear of the method of bloody liquidations that serves no purpose. These were our positions, despite what our organization had suffered from the Revolutionary Council and its civil wars against us in past years.

[Question] Some Eritrean circles are displeased by likely developments in the Sudanese-Ethiopian relations. Do you share this displeasure with these circles and why?

[Answer] If the likely developments in the Sudanese-Ethiopian relations are in the interest of both countries, then no circle has the right to be displeased. But if it is at the expense of the Eritrean cause, then it is the right of all to be displeased. However, the declared Sudanese position since 1975 is to solve the Eritrean issue justly and peacefully in the interest of both Eritrea and Ethiopia.

[Question] The Revolutionary Council leaders have complained of an alliance between Tigre and the Popular Front. How do you view this issue?

[Answer] This is also our position, not just the Revolutionary Council's, even though we have not complained. In principle, our organization raises the slogan of the common struggle of the Eritrean and Ethiopian peoples and declares its support for all the Ethiopian nationalities to gain their legitimate rights. But our organization believes that any Ethiopian organization must stay away from interfering in the Eritrean revolution's affairs and must struggle in its Ethiopian arena and amidst its masses. We have stated this clear opinion repeatedly and we presented it in the form of a written plan in Tunisia last year and have written to the Popular Front directly on this issue.

[Question] In view of the shaky military position of the Eritrean revolution's factions, has Ethiopia come close to imposing a political solution that falls extremely short of the strategic and national goals of the Eritrean revolution?

[Answer] Ethiopia, both under the former emperor and under the regime of Mengistu Haile Miriam, has a single strategy that has not changed, namely obliterating the facts, falsifying history and viewing Eritrea as an indivisible part of Ethiopia. Lt Col Mengistu Haile Miriam judged recently that the Eritrean revolution had reached a state of weakness that would enable him to impose a solution that is in no way connected with the national goals of the Eritrean people. Consequently, he declared at the beginning of this year the so-called multipurpose red star campaign. He thought he would find Eritrean voices that would be a convenient alternative to the Eritrean revolution. But I firmly believe that these desperate campaigns, to which his predecessor Emperor Haile Selassie had resorted, have not dealt with the problem but have rather prolonged the suffering of the Eritrean and Ethiopian peoples. It is sad to find Mengistu Haile Miriam, who raises democratic and progressive revolutionary slogans, implementing these slogans in a totally inverted manner. As for the application of these slogans in Ethiopia, this is the affair of the Ethiopian people who can have their say on them. Mengistu's gamble to force the Eritrean revolution to capitulate is a losing wager, and this will be proven by time.

8494
CSO: 3404/2

REALISTIC APPROACH SEEN ADOPTED FOR DEVELOPMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 pp 2883, 2885, 2887

[Article by Howard Schissel]

[Text]

Howard Schissel considers Guinea-Bissau's economic problems and attempts being made to improve the country's development.

LAST SPRING'S major cabinet reshuffle not only confirmed the political ascendency of moderate pro-western elements within the ruling Partido Africano da Indepenencia de Guiné and Cabo Verde (PAIGC) over radical pro-Soviets, but it also set the groundwork for the preparations of the country's first four-year economic development plan (1983-86).

The principal loser in the government shake-up was Vasco Cabral, the once influential former minister of economic co-operation and planning, who reportedly was one of the leaders of the PAIGC's, radical wing. He was, in fact, the veritable artisan of Guinean economic planning since independence in 1974. Cabral had chosen a Soviet-style approach to rapid development placing emphasis on industry and agro-industrial complexes to the detriment of longer-term grass root agricultural efforts; by the same token, the role of the state in domestic trade was also highlighted by a network of so-called Peoples' Stores — Empresa dos Armazéns do Povo — which proved highly inefficient.

In a country like Guinea-Bissau, with limited natural resources and ravaged by a decade of fighting against Portuguese colonialism, Cabral's policies just did not work. It was not unusual, for instance, to find Peoples' Stores well-stocked with Russian Vodka, Porto wine and British-made marmalade, but totally lacking in such basic foodstuffs as rice, flour, cooking oil, salt and sugar. Corruption, favouritism and general mismanagement were the ills affecting the state trading sector, largely unable to provide the rural people with the basic goods they badly needed.

In the industrial sphere, Cabral's vision was much too grandiose for the modest possibilities of Guinea-Bissau. Thus, the plant set up to assemble 500 Citroen utility vehicles had to be shut down. Foam rubber and wooden flooring manufacturing units only work part time, often for lack of raw materials. The CICER brewery, the largest manufacturing plant in the country, produced well below its capacity. Miscalculations in agro-industrial development are also legend. A $20m. complex at Cunere was built with a capacity for dehusking some 70,000 tonnes of groundnuts a year, well beyond the productive potential of the peasantry.

Cabral's eviction from the government led President Joao Bernardo Vieira to downgrade his department, which becomes a simple state secretariat. The former Governor of the state bank, Banco Nacional da Guiné-Bissau, Victor Freire Mateso,

was appointed Minister of Economy and Finance. His task will be extremely difficult: not only is he obliged to rapidly get the economy back on the rails, but he must convince economic and banking circles in Africa and the West to help.

The government is now tackling short-term economic problems, while attempting to hammer out a coherent medium-term economic development strategy. The short-term economic programme, covering the 1981-82 period, has been designed to reduce the financial deficit and curb the money supply, reorganise the state trading organisation by according greater prominence to private initiative and upgrade the price paid farmers for their marketed produce. Other priorities include fulfilling the demand for manufactured goods in the rural zones, increasing energy supplies, satisfying the demand for building materials and furnishing the spare parts needed in industry and agriculture.

The recently established planning body is presently drafting the 1983—86 plan. Its broader objectives are to reign in the country's external deficit, cater for the population's basic needs, reduce the food deficit and set the foundations for longer-term economic growth.

Catering for basic needs

More importantly, the government now realises that with the dearth of trained cadre and the regional imbalance, vast prestige projects must take a back seat to a more fundamental grass roots approach meant to satisfy the population's essential needs. Priority is therefore to be accorded to primary sectors, at the expense of areas like transport and technical assistance which absorb excessive resources. It is planned to rely increasingly on the mobilisation of domestic resources as well as a higher rate of project execution. Investment is to be earmarked in priority to improving productive capacity, not expanding it.

Moreover, special attention is to be accorded to measures liable to act as fillips for increased agricultural productions and exports. It is only in the second half of the decade that the industrial sector will be expected to supply the domestic market with essential products, like farm implements, capable of being manufactured locally with relatively simple and adapted technology. The prospection and eventual bringing on stream of the country's mineral and resource wealth is also to be at the centre of government preoccupations.

According to a confidential report by an international agency on Guinea-Bissau procured by *West Africa* the following sectorial programmes are to be carried out:

In order to revitalise agriculture and halt the exodus of the rural population to neighbouring Senegal, projects are to be undertaken to facilitate the internal movement of goods and farm produce. The amelioration of the road and river transport is vital in this programme as is the setting up of a public transport enterprise to carry heavy traffic.

Agriculture is to be extended through the bringing under cultivation of new land, particularly in the rice growing areas (*bolanhas*) and more efficient management of water resources. The intensification of agriculture should make more feed available for animal husbandry, and consequently an increase in meat and diary products output.

As in Senegal and Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau's maritime wealth offers among the best long-term prospects for exports if properly managed. In the past, the country's offshore zone has not been sufficiently protected, leading to considerable poaching by modern fishing-canning vessels. The strengthening of the joint venture fishing companies already set up is to be co-ordinated with support given to small fishermen who supply the local market. Untapped forestry potential is another plus in development plans.

Guinea-Bissau's subsoil has hardly been explored, but positive indications have already been turned up, and are to be further surveyed for eventual exploitation. Top on the list of mineral resources is bauxite, with estimated reserves pegged at some 200m. tonnes (42-48 per cent alumina). In 1981, the French Bureau de Recherche Géolgiques et Minières (BRGM) announced the discovery of 200m. tonnes of phosphates around Cacheu and Oro. Offshore oil exploration is also to be launched, despite maritime boundary disputes with Senegal and Guinea-Conakry. However, mining schemes require huge investment layouts, and only become renumerative over a long period.

The "small is beautiful" approach is to be applied to the industrial sector. Government support is to continue for agricultural processing plants, while new plants for repairing agricultural machinery, the assembly of bicycles and the manufactuing of metal goods are on the agenda.

Foreign financial assistance

Guinea-Bissau has long depended on foreign financial assistance to carry out investment, stabilise the local market and maintain external accounts in order, and this will continue during the 1980s. For instance, between 1976 and 1979, the country received $312m., or an annual average of $78.2m., in overseas aid, two-thirds of which was bilateral. It is estimated that during the 1983-86 period an annual average of around $110m. will be needed to enable the government to carry forward its economic development plans. International economic experts reckon that a further substantial aid increase will be required in the 1986-90 period. A preliminary projection places the foreign aid level at $818m. during the later half of the decade. The per capita aid figures would, in this case, grow from $99 in 1982 to $234 in 1990. This creates the danger of making Guinea-Bissau permanently assisted.

The government is making an effort to boost its share in the financing of investment programmes and projects. The local contributions to these investments is set to rise from 20 per cent in 1982 to 35 per cent in 1985. Two structural adjustment programmes are to be implemented in the 1983—86 period. One involves a special fund to finance the purchase of energy products; the second concerns the financing of recurrent costs of existing fixed capital. The structural balance of payment deficit will also necessitate the increase in foreign transfer payments to the Banco Nacional da Guiné-Bissau. Preliminary forecasts point to the need for approximately $18m. a year.

Even if aid is granted on the best terms, Guinea-Bissau's financial situation will remain highly precarious for many years to come. It is unlikely that exports could come to cover more than a third of imports in the forseeable future. Debt servicing alone will mobilise about $10m. a year, representing between 50 and 60 per cent of total export earnings. The government is presently seeking to renegotiate its foreign debt, in hopes of reducing its heavy burden on the economy.

Guinea-Bissau may not experience an "economic miracle" in the 1980s, but in many ways the country has finally adopted a more realistic approach to coming to grips with its numerous economic problems and realising some of the goals and promises which mobilised the population during the struggle for national independence.

CSO: 3400/274

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE MILITARY COOPERATION TALKS--Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the PAIGC and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, met yesterday morning in his office with Cdr Carlos Saraiva da Costa Pecoreli, chief military attache in the Portuguese Embassy in Bissau. During the audience, the Guinean chief of state discussed some aspects of cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and Portugal with Commander Pecoreli and Dr Carlos Frota, Portuguese charge d'affaires. It is noted that Portuguese military cooperation with our country has already commenced, primarily in the transportation and communications sectors. The Portuguese charge d'affaires and the military attache said they were prepared to do everything possible to develop and strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and Portugal. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Oct 82 p 8] 6362

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--A fishing agreement has been signed in Lisbon between Portugal and Guinea-Bissau, reports Comrade Flavio Proenca, secretary of state for the fishing industry, who was recently in Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Government. In Lisbon, Proenca met with Portuguese officials to discuss some of the pending items, namely the training of Guinea-Bissau cadres in Portugal, technical assistance and construction of a new building for the Fishing Secretariat. Asked about the possible creation of a joint Guinea-Bissau-Portuguese fishing association, the secretary general replied that the question was raised with the Portuguese officials, "but we must move forward slowly and surely." In this regard, there are plans to send Portuguese technicians here to study our fishing potential at close hand, and to create a technical-scientific advisory committee to exchange information between the two countries. Questioned about the fish shortage on the domestic market, Comrade Proenca said that "minimally skilled cadres are essential" if the problem is to be solved. He said he hoped the problem would be overcome with the peasant fishing projects in Cacheu and Bubaque. The Cacheu program is getting started and the Bubaque program is already functioning. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Oct 82 p 2] 6362

COOPERATION WITH FRG--A technical cooperation accord between the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the FRG was signed last Saturday at our embassy in Dakar. Comrade Alexandre Nunes Correia, member of the PAIGC Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Guinea-Bissau in Senegal and Gambia, signed the agreement for Mozambique. The FRG was represented by Udo Hortsmann, FRG ambassador in Dakar. The agreement provides that the FRG will

send German specialists to our country to conduct professional training and research and to design and study projects. The accord signed in Dakar defines the legal status of these scientists and technicians and of the German advisors who will come to Bissau. The agreement also establishes the rights and duties of the two signatories. The details of the cooperation will be established later with the signing of more precise treaties dealing with specific development programs, to be negotiated by the plenipotentiary representatives of the two countries. Comrade Ambassador Alexandre Nunes Correia and Sr Hortsmann, his German counterpart, expressed their pleasure at this new development, which will permit stronger relations between the two countries. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Oct 82 p 8] 6362

CSO: 3442/25

'PAMBANA' DENOUNCES BETRAYAL OF KENYAN REVOLUTION

London JOURNAL OF AFRICAN MARXISTS in English Aug 82 pp 89-91

[Text]

A new underground newspaper has emerged in Kenya. We reproduce this article from Pambana.

Our Stand

Kenyans have been massively betrayed. The revolution we launched with blood has been arrested and derailed.

Today more than 22 years after KANU was formed and almost 20 years after a fake independence was *negotiated*, the broad masses of Kenya are materially and politically worse off than ever before. The criminally corrupt ruling clique, sanctioned by KANU has isolated itself from the concerns of our daily life and has committed a crime among many others, more brutal than any that British colonialism ever did: they have silenced all opposition and deprived us, forcibly and otherwise, of the very right to participate in Kenya's national affairs. The sacred rights of expression and association have been cast aside.

KANU and its government have disorganized all spheres of economic production, have scattered all communal efforts at organization, have sowed unprincipled discord and enmity among our peoples, and have looted unspeakable sums of money and national wealth. They have finally given our entire country over to U.S. imperialism to use as a political and military base. All these crimes have been wrought in the name of 'progress and prosperity' and inane smatterings of 'love, peace and unity'.

This is NOT independence.

This is neocolonialism in its worst form. Kenyans have fought many battles in order precisely to put an end to a similar situation in the past. They did not wage war in order to end up worse off than before. Clearly serious errors were made in the past — particularly the error not to thoroughly cleanse the people's ranks of pro-colonial elements who later grouped, took over leadership, and derailed the struggle to where it is today. This is a most important point and we intend to dwell on it at length in the future. We must build on past experiences, avoid mistakes, not repeat them. The cost has already been too great.

True independence is a *sacred* thing. It is revolutionary. It means a clean break, a new start with no fetters from the past oppressive machinery. It means a fiercely vigilant nation led by a strong people's organization which works with the people's initiative in building a new society, with new forms and new modes of thought. True independence releases vast new energy and creativity. Kenya has no independence.

Kenya is more dependent today than it was before 1963. Despite her considerable wealth she is starving, in debt and bankrupt.

Kenyans, therefore, have no alternative but to begin anew in order to continue the revolution that was diverted. We are once again called upon, more urgently now than ever before, to marshal our forces and prepare for a protracted counter-attack in order to salvage and reconstruct our nation. This is war. Class war. We must have no illusions.

We hail and applaud *Cheche Kenya*, a great pionerring summary and take up the challenge therein. It is also our natural right to express ourselves, to disseminate ideas and to associate. These rights do not any longer have to be begged from PCs and DCs. We must resolve to retake them, forcibly if necessary. There are many spheres of political work to be carried out.

We, the December Twelve Movement, have chosen to make our contribution by starting the first truly revolutionary people's paper. Hitherto no paper has represented the wishes and activities of the poor and oppressed Kenyans correctly. Henceforth we shall. Others must do whatever they can in order that a principled unity can be built based on concrete acts *accomplished* and living experience *gained* and not on dead words said or written.

December Twelve, 1963 was the day most Kenyan masses united with the hope of a new national reality, a true independence. Unknown to them, this was not to be. It signifies to us a betrayal and the basis of a new, higher unity and a revolutionary rebirth.

This newspaper is dedicated to gathering, uniting, encouraging and protecting all those who would defiantly stand for our country's and people's true interests and who would sacrifice and fight towards our unity and victory. This is a serious political task and we solemnly dedicate ourselves and our abilities to it. We have no doubt that the overwhelming majority of Kenyans stand by this position.

This newspaper:

1. firmly opposes the robbery of our national resources and wealth by imperialist interests by the multinational corporations, banks or foreign governments. Kenyan wealth and labour must benefit Kenyans only.
2. condemns in the strongest of terms the criminally corrupt and traitorous band of thieves who govern this country and who have allied themselves with U.S. imperialism to keep us perpetually down.
3. is totally opposed to the presence on Kenyan soil of U.S. and any other military bases.
4. supports all genuine, democratic and liberation movements fighting for people's self-determination in and outside Kenya.

This newspaper supports all genuine Kenyan organizations and individuals, fighting any aspect of local or imperialist reaction and in particular:

1. small farmers and producers against government and 'co-operative' theft and mismanagement,
2. workers against IMF-enforced low-wages and anti-strike controls,
3. the millions unemployed in their right to employment,
4. small businessmen against foreign monopolies,
5. indigenous professionals against fake expatriate 'skills',
6. teachers, students and pupils against irrelevant, authoritarian colonial education,
7. committed intellectuals and journalists against official muzzling,
8. the poor and the landless in their demands for land reform,
9. all poor people against ever-increasing rents, prices and declining real incomes,

10. the entire dispossessed population against a corrupt puppet government and its ever-repressive police rule.

More specifically and immediately this newspaper will seek to raise principled debate, to raise political consciousness and awareness, highlight news that the foreign-run newspapers ignore and suppress, expose reactionary and imperialist plots and intrigues, protect and heighten our entire people's struggles and generally work towards a *united* resistance in order to fight and overthrow imperialism and neo-colonialism and achieve the long delayed true independence.

CSO: 3400/263

FUTURE OF COUNTRY SAID MORTGAGED TO OUTSIDE INTERESTS

London JOURNAL OF AFRICAN MARXISTS in English Aug 82 pp 22-37

[Text]

The disease of dependency has poisoned our nation's life-blood. Transfusions from the capitalist West – taking the form of grants, loans, and 'aid' – have, in the short-term, kept our invalid economy from total collapse, but the long-term diagnosis is not encouraging. The government seems deluded as to the nature of the disease, lulled into the belief that IMF's *uchawi* is good for the system and that the best possible treatment is being obtained. Dependency has become a way of life, and the way to death. Dependency in Kenya is mental as well as material. We have been deprived of the opportunity to *act* and to realize our creative potential as individuals and as a nation. Instead, we are taught to further stifle initiative in ourselves and our children, and told to follow – blindly, mutely, meekly. Our leaders have made themselves mental mendicants, habitually dependent on the outside world for support and direction. This is the path they order us to follow; a path that leads to impotence and national ruin. In order to revive our country and our capacities, we must veer from this hopeless destination and fight for our lives and our future.

In this chapter we will honesty confront the fact of our mental and cultural dependency. We must first be able to recognize the problem – its depth and all-pervasiveness – before seeking solutions to our condition. The roots of the dependency syndrome are embeded in colonial history. Our people were uprooted from their traditions and customs and forcibly enlisted in the army of the Lord. They were taught to believe in their 'innate inferiority', so that they could be more easily manipulated by the ruling 'master-race'. Their confidence and self-reliance were destroyed. They were drilled to obey and to take orders. Colonialism sought to reduce us to perpetual servitude.

There was continual resistance to colonial domination, but 10 years of persistent indoctrination gradually took their toll. By the end of the colonial period a mentally emasculated group had been produced, ready to invite further outside domination. It must be admitted that the loss of the sense of self-direction, and cultural and mental integrity, had pervaded the entire society.

The 'independence' which the nascent ruling class brought back from Lancaster House reflected our wounded national self-image. Proper decolonization – real independence – could only be based on the regeneration of cultural self-confidence, and the creation of a sense of national direction and price. As we have seen, decolonization has never taken place. We have yet to experience real independence. What we *have* experienced – 20 years of concentrated neo-colonialism – has merely reinforced the dependency syndrome.

We can state unequivocably that 'independence' under KANU has further crippled our faculties. Dependency is now an all-encompassing condition, pervading all spheres of national life: economic, political and cultural. The withering away of KANU, and the war waged against popular participation in the political realm and in economic decision-making, has virtually killed our national self-assertiveness and self-esteem.

Kumtumbuiza Raisi

Under these circumstances, what is left of our culture? We have a Minister of Culture who applauds the dancers at the Bomas of Kenya, as they perform under the eye of their American choreographer. We have groups of tired 'traditional dancers' who wearily go through their paces at State House, praising the king and his court, and being fortunate to get a soda as their reward. We have so-called Kenya Cultural Centre, leased from the British Council, which caters totally to foreign tastes. In the cultural void foreign houses have moved in to provide entertainment for their nationals, occasionally inviting lecturers from the University to discourse on 'Kenyan Culture'. We have a so-called National Theatre which specializes in bedroom farces. Gilbert and Sullivan, and acts as host to touring musicians from Europe. And in a recent series of stamps, various colonial buildings – including the P.C.'s headquarters, with its strong resemblance to a Victorian public lavatory – have been declared national cultural monuments!

While foreign culture cuts deeply into Nairobi, and feeble imitations of something which was once vital and meaningful to Kenyans pose as our 'rich cultural heritage', the Kamirithu Community Theatre is proscribed and our most distinguished author detained and then forced into seclusion. Surely Kamirithu, tapping the creative energies of our people, and Ngugi-wa-Thiong'o are the carriers and creators of a wholly authentic cultural expression? Can the same be said for the lifeless dance routines displayed to tourists at the Bomas of Kenya?

A national culture is not something static, for display only. It is not a fossilized museum piece. Instead, it must be seen as a dynamic process, involving *people* and their creative capacities. What we call culture is the representation of the meaning and values which people give to their lives and society. It is produced by a complex, reciprocal relationship between the community and its entire environment – physical, social, and political. It is something vital: a living, ever-changing process of self-discovery.

In the absence of anything else, many Kenyans have adopted the more inane aspects of foreign life and thought. Our cultural existence is today imported, like so much else. We mimic images of the outside world. Because of our inability to develop and hold fast to our own cultural moorings, we easily succumb to foreign advertisers and salesmen who swamp us with cultural claptrap and alien values produced by foreign profit-hunters. We succumb because we are surrounded by a void of our rulers' making. In the 20 years of pseudo-independence, society has been fragmented and our creative potential stunted. We have been deprived of what we had under colonial rule – a culture of *resistance*. Fearing that a vital cultural and intellectual life would pose a threat to continued foreign control and their own lofty positions, our rulers have ruthlessly suppressed even the beginnings of local self-expression. They have treated our people like children, saying that they know what is best, and that they will do all our thinking for us. All we have to do is obey, and follow. We even need a D.C.'s permit to gather together, to generate new ideas and institutions, and to create something of our own, and that permit is rarely forthcoming.

Our leaders are our bosses. They tell us what to do, and when to do it. The President is, so we are continually told, our 'father', which makes us irresponsible children. An ex-schoolmaster, Moi treats the country like his classroom. By this statement, we do not mean to imply that he actively cultivates *learning*. On the contraty, a classroom situation in Kenya rarely encourages mental growth. That is not its function. Instead, classroom activity is generally organized along rigidly authoritarian lines, designed to kill initiative and independent thought. Thus, in the same way as our children are drilled to chant back answers and never to question, our people are forced to chant their loyalty pledge and are punished if they question matters of policy. Any sign of initiative, any stepping out of line, evokes the threat of the cane, as government doctors recently discovered. This stern headmaster-role adopted by the man at the top can only be carried out if our education system does its job 'properly' – the job of killing the mind, training the voice to produce the 'right' answers, and grooming future rulers to perpetuate the system.

Starving the Mind

Dominant groups in all societies attempt to use education to stabilize and reproduce the *status quo*. It is a powerful ideological tool, used to indoctrinate the young with the values and outlook of those who rule. However, instead of instilling conformity, it can, in certain situations, become subversive of that outlook: an example from our colonial past was the 'independent school movement'. For this reason, because education can – if it produces independent thinkers – be used as a weapon *against* rulers, governments which are unsure of the depth of their support among the population do not take chances with the educational system. They seek to control it from above, to tell its teachers what and how to 'teach' and to make certain that the educational system is used to deaden, and not to stimulate, mental growth.

One way to ensure that education does not become a 'subversive' activity is to separate the 'educated' from the 'uneducated' socially, politically, and spiritually. The educated are told that they are members of the elite, set apart from, and above the rest of society. In this way, potential leaders are, so to speak, cordoned off from the rest of the population, and when properly groomed, reimposed on the population to lead in directions already laid down by the ruling class. People are told to educate their children, and then some of their children are turned and used against them.

The missionaries pioneered their approach to educate in Kenya. Before they brought the concept of the formal school, to be used to acquire literacy for Bible reading) and a few other skills required by the colonialists, education among our people was geared to the reproduction of their social and economic needs. It was related to the lives of all the people, not something set apart. Education was socialization.

We should, of course, recognize that literacy and numeracy brought enormous benefits, and enabled our people to attain a wider world outlook. However, from the earliest colonial period the formal school was primarily a vehicle of propaganda and indoctrination, and not of education in its true sense. The colonial education system served to convince the colonized of the virtues and superiority of foreign domination, and to mould a select few to be the petty officials and agents of Christianity and alien rule. Missionary education aimed at uprooting the *asomi* from their communities and traditions, and setting them against their own people's interests. The educated became 'civilized'; those outside the magic circle of the mission station and school remained 'barbaric heathen.'

Under the impact of colonialism, traditional society – with a few isolated exceptions – went the way of traditional education. The imported brand of British-style education served the needs of the colonists, by providing them with literate underlings who accepted and shared the world view of the foreign ruling class. However, missionary education also proved the undoing of the colonial ruling class, since it raised up the nationalists who felt frustrated by continual subordination in their own land. We have, elsewhere, examined the conflicting states of mind of these nationalists, seeing that many of the moderates among them simply wanted the British out in order to step into their shoes, while others wanted a radical change in Kenya and a meaningful independence. We have seen that by 'independence' the moderates defeated the radicals. This defeat was not, however, a foregone conclusion in 1960. The KANU *Manifesto* of that year was a document that sought to rally the support of both radicals and moderates. Its ringing statement on education appears today as a relic of our nearly vanished culture of resistance?

> The children of Kenya must be taught to build their motherland and to love her rather than be allowed to develop a slavish mentality under a stilted education system . . . Education should instill the love of one's motherland and way of life. It should train youth to love the freedom of their mind and body . . . foster pride . . . build one's country into a great nation. It is KANU's contention that the present educational system does not make the African student take his rightful place . . . . What we see is the drive among educated prople to compete with local Europeans in the superfluities of life.

The 'drive among the educated' to emulate Europeans in the 'superfluities of of life' aptly describes the ruling class of today. However, this situation no longer causes concern to KANU. Instead, in the post-colonial period, the party has fully accepted the view that the point of education is to enable *some* Kenyans to imitate and compete with Europeans; to rule over their fellow Kenyans as the British ruled over them. Colonial education has continued virtually unchanged since 'independence'. In the 20 years since its first *Manifesto*, KANU has made no visible move to decolonize the aims and content of the educational system The government has merely tinkered around with the curricula in schools, and has adopted fully British values and style of education for a subject people. Thus, as in colonial times, the teacher makes pronouncements; the pupils dutifully chant them back unquestioningly and commit them to memory. There is little attempt to teach students to think for themselves, since that is not the point of this type of education. Instead, they must be taught to think what the teacher wants them to think, and to obey. The emphasis, as in former times, is on drill, and the most unimaginative form of rote learning.

The few changes that have been proposed are often misconceived, illogical, or even banal. We have yet to see any structured programme designed to carry them out. As far as we know, nothing has been done to implement the Presidential decision making the duration of primary school education nine years and a National Youth Service compulsory after Sixth Form. In these major areas of education, planning seems totally haphazard and devoid of content. The president recently decreed that the New Maths be speedily abolished, on the grounds that it was part of an imperialist plot to keep down Kenyans. The profound way the imperialists exert their influence through the *rest* of the educational system – most of it a good deal more rigid and less imaginative than the New Maths – is totally overlooked. Rather than exposing our youth to new ideas and possibilities, exploring and stimulating their potential, and opening paths to a new *non-colonial* mental landscape in order to decolonize the mind, the education system of 'independent' Kenya has merely reinforced past forms

and content. Ours is still an education designed to produce passivity on the part of the learners, and to dull and repress their initiative.

It is a dismal fact, but one which must be openly confronted, that our mental and cultural life today is merely as moribund as our economy. Our leaders must be condemned for their collaboration with foreign interests, their greed, and addiction to 'eating'. But they must be damned even more thoroughly for the crimes they have committed against the spirit of our people. In post-colonial Kenya we see little evidence of the 'pride' and 'freedom of mind and body' which fired the hopes of some writers of KANU's first *Manifesto*. We see, on the contrary, plentiful evidence of the 'slavish mentality' developed under an unimaginative stilted education. Present-day Kenya shows little sign of the explosive energy, initiative, creativity and resourcefulness that characterize vital new social formations. But since there is little 'new' about 'independent' Kenya, this is perhaps not surprising.

No Groupings Allowed

But our leaders are not only culpable for their conspicuous failure to generate new levels of productivity and initiative among our people. The truth of the past 20 years is far more bleak. During that time, our leaders have not only failed to stimulate a renewal of spirit and energy of our people, but they have gone out of their way to *destroy* the initiative and creativity which had survived the colonial period. Traditionally, all Kenyan ethnic groups had evolved communal organizations for mutual self-help and communal improvement. These were strengthened during the colonial period, and some of them turned into important instruments of resistance. Significantly, none of these democratic institutions were given new life after 1963. Instead, they were replaced by large centralized bureaucratic bodies which were unresponsive to the people they 'served'. *Harambee* projects and co-operatives became mere vehicles of exploitation, under the control of an oppressive ruling class. The concerted effort by our rulers to disorganize society, to discourage or break up forms of community organization, which had once generated a culture of resistance, serves as an eloquent testimony to the fact that the leaders of this country perceive the mass of our people as potential enemies, to be kept down at all costs. They would happily turn us into a nation of zombies, in order to make their positions secure and place themselves beyond criticism and challenge. Under our present circumstances, *any* communally-based form of self-assertion is a positive development which must be encouraged. Even the so-called 'tribal organizations', recently banned by the government in their efforts to kill GEMA, can fulfil an important social function by bringing people together to express their needs. However, we must recognize that the ruling class has often used these associations for its own devious and collusive purposes. The active promotion of such narrow ethnic organizations can only be recommended in the absence of anything better.

There is at present no clearer illustration of the fear with which the rulers regard the people than the so-called 'philosophy' of *nyayoism*, which seeks to *glorify* passivity — 'follow me, sheep!' Ideology is used by the ruling class to make people passive followers so they will forget their capacity to judge, to initiate, to act. Any rediscovery of these three qualities on the part of an individual or group leads to that individual or group being denounced as anti-*nyayo* and subversive. *Nyayo* followers are properly docile, submissive and inert. They (in the wishful thinking of the ruling class) can be easily led and induced to produce wealth for others to appropriate.

Campus Farce

The future appropriators are forced to adopt this pernicious ruling class mentality at schools, and have it strengthened at University. The University is the pinnacle of our neo-colonial education system. It essentially acts as a 'future leaders' cooking-pot, into which are thrust those few bright students who have survived the primary and secondary school exam-sifting process. Unfortunately for the students and our country, the University of Nairobi can hardly be said to function as a proper University. If education through secondary school is irrelevant, expensive and intellectually stultifying, our University provides the same and more. It does little or nothing to promote curiosity and intellectual awareness on the part of the student. There is little discussion about new ideas and their social applicability – in fact, there is little discussion of any sort. If a University should be an institution where all tendencies of thought are presented and allowed to contend, ours certainly does not merit the name. For the last ten years, the ruling authorities, fearful of the influence of 'foreign ideologies', have sought to make the University of Nairobi little more than a costly finishing school; at best a glorified polytechnic, where some skills are mastered but the social context in which the skills are applied is not to be questioned.

The result is a predictable one. The University of Nairobi produces few doctors who are willing to work in the rural areas. They have no interest in creating forms of medical service that suit poor, rural illiterate societies. The same is true of engineers, architects, agriculturalists, and veterinarians who pass through our unreformed educational system. All these graduates are rather expected to learn how to 'climb' and do well for themselves. Aspiring to a privileged life, they are determined to segregate themselves in high-rent districts of towns, and go into some lucrative private business: the welfare of the people is not their concern.

The University thus seldom encourages its students to put their skills to socially-beneficial use. But it fails even more miserably in that area of learning which does not involve the imparting of practical skills – in the humanities, or liberal arts. The humanities involve the study of human thought and economic, social and political structures. Students *should* be able to apply what is relevant in their studies to present problems, engaging in vigorous – even fierce – debate, and ultimately deriving new directions for their own societies and the nation. But University of Nairobi humanities students are not encouraged to study and think in these terms. The ruling class is mortally afraid of discussion and new ideas. It uses its control of the University administration to limit academic debate and suppress discussion. Thus, symposia on national problems are banned by the President in his capacity as Chancellor of the University, unless they are sponsored by imperialist cultural agencies. The Chancellor and his minions virtually decree what is to be taught, and which books are not to be read. They bar students and lecturers from forming extra-curricular associations, from publishing newspapers and magazines, from coming together to discuss or even socialize. They summarily shut the University at will (more frequently as years go by), and manage to reduce it to a wasteful laughing-stock. Over the years, it has become a University in name only, kept going for purposes of national prestige and opportunities presented for looting (See Appendix 9).

Students generally leave this dismal institution with little sense of regret. What should have been stimulating years spent pondering new social and intellectual possibilities and how they could be adapted to the Kenyan situation, are instead years of uncertainty, tedium, and more rote learning. If, during those years, students encountered a single lecturer who made them think about these issues, they could consider themselves fortunate. Many lecturers have never addressed their minds to these questions, and the few that have are under

tremendous pressure not to take principled positions. The University thus reflects the general repression of thought, initiative, and creativity now endemic in Kenyan society. The intrigue and factionalism which characterize our society prevent University teachers and students from taking any type of unified action or stand.

However, despite government intimidation, there is a growing rebellion of youth at all levels of the education system. More and more secondary and University students are showing signs of rejecting passive, irrelevant learning carried out under drunken or absent teachers and headmasters. There is ample evidence that individual students are asserting the right to self-discovery and self-expression, a development which the government attributes to 'outside interference' or a spoiled 'disregard of authority'. Can we see in these widespread student protests and demonstrations the beginnings of a revolt against the present dead-end colonial educational diet which might ultimately spell its long-overdue demise?

Ineptitude Rewarded

For the present, education – such as it is – remains the key to upward mobility. It provides new recruits for the class that acts against the interests of the majority of Kenyans. Students are taught, or forced by default, to aspire for 'something better' than the life which their parents know. They aspire to join the parasites, those who produce nothing themselves, but grow fat on the labour of others. Unfortunately, this outlook is diffused through the entire society. It is a general assumption that the educated *should* enjoy a privileged existence; that they *should* be supported in a lofty manner simply because they have been expensively educated: 'we have educated them, now we must keep them happy'. The fact that they give practically nothing to society in return – that their so-called education has left them almost bereft of useful skills which can be of social service – is only recently being seen as a problem. What does it matter if the graduate engineer has never got his hands dirty examining an engine or mixing cement? If the colonialists never did physical work, why should the Kenyan replacements who aspire to slot into their roles and achieve their social status? Most 'educated' Kenyans assume that they should be automatically entitled to the 'good life', by which they mean one free of strenuous labour.

The financial and social cost of raising up this 'educated' caste is enormous, and increasing every year. It is clear that our country cannot long afford to nourish and support their aspirations. More than 40% of the budget, as well as *Harambee* contributions, is utilized for pumping out innumerable unemployables. Today some 10,000 primary schools produce half a million school leavers annually, only a quarter of whom find places in high schools. The rest drop out of the system, too 'educated' for their rural homes and too unskilled for any useful employment. They promptly join the growing heap of jobless from past years. Secondary schools in their turn now turn out annually 50,000 school leavers who have completed their course, who join their predecessors in the queue of millions looking for some form of employment. It has been estimated that since 1960 nearly six million C.P.E. and E.A.C.E. candidates could be classified as unemployed. Now the same phenomenon is beginning to occur with University graduates. These are the expensive products of an unreformed, overloaded education system which can no longer serve effectively to provide a ladder for the socially ambitious.

We do not mean to imply that the education system should simply be geared to producing people with practical skills who can immediately be put to work. Of course, this would be an enormous improvement on the present

situation, since our country is desperate for creatively skilled manpower. However, there is more to education than this, as the writers of the 1960 KANU *Manifesto* realized. The system of education in a newly 'independent' nation like ours has the additional responsibility in producing self-confident, resourceful students. To serve the nation they must learn self-reliance and independence of thought and action. Since colonial penetration was not just material, but also psychological and spiritual, the primary role of education should have been to carry out intellectual and spiritual decolonization, and infuse our people with a new faith in their own capacities. But as we have seen, our rulers could not tolerate such a state of affairs, and so our schools continue to serve their old purpose: that of separating out an elite, which can then be superimposed on the people in order to prevent them discovering and using their own inner resources.

Perhaps some credit could be given to the education system we know if it produced competence in some sphere or other. But our graduates, through little fault of their own, are largely unable to make the leap from the theory or facts picked up in books or the lecture hall, to their application in life. They see themselves as superior to the manual labourer, and yet they cannot measure up to what is generally expected of the mental worker. They seem unable – or unwilling? – to make use of what they have learned. This is largely a problem of perception: in their eyes, the *status* that they attain because of their smattering of book-learning is enough. They seem to overlook the fact that is taken for granted in bourgeois capitalist societies: that status must be earned, and retained through merit, demonstrated competence, and productivity. Our educated stratum claim the status as a matter of right, without demonstrating the quality and responsibility which should go with it.

Thus, like their ruling mentors, they find themselves in lofty positions, and believe it their right to *supervise* the labour of others. They expect to be the managers and directors of enterprises, and the higher echelon bureaucrats. But since all their learning has taken place on the abstract level, they cannot really manage and lack the experience to direct. Their lack of practical experience and aversion to dirtying their hands means that their style of management is either irrelevant or ruinous. Whereas his Western equivalents would work their way up from the bottom, learning each stage of the work by direct experience, the Kenyan executive or manager simply expects to take over the position at or near the top by virtue of political influence or paper credentials. A sense of involvement and responsibility can only come from being immersed in a job – from knowing it thoroughly. It cannot simply come from a fancy title or hefty salary which allows the bearer to pose as the man in charge. For the most part, that sense is missing among those in leadership positions in Kenya. They generally, conspicuously lack dedication, and, even more critically, accountability. They are always ready to dodge responsibility and blame. They are never taken to account for incompetence or even criminal wrong-doing; they are never fired outright. Instead, if they fail to manage one parastatal or ministry they are simply moved laterally to another high-paid chairmanship, or given medals. Thus, we have the curious situation in Kenya where mismanagement can frequently bring about promotion, and as often as not, incompetence is rewarded.

Commitment as a Subversive Concept

But it would be wrong to imply that this incomptence, defective sense of responsibility and lack of dedication are general throughout the society. The truth is even more shameful. We do have individuals of talent and initiative who want nothing more than to dedicate their capabilities to their country, but they

can find no way forward. The system penalizes excellence and integrity. By its very nature, it pulls down the few who seriously want to make a social contribution. Exceptional individuals who attempt to swim against the tide of mediocrity and *magendo* are targets of jealousy, suspicion, and intrigue. Bureaucrats and politicians cannot tolerate such energy and commitment. They feel personally threatened by those who do their work well and refuse to grab on principle. Such people who are considered quite mad. In our country, mediocrity brings its own rewards. Only those who play by the rules written by the men at the top will get ahead. Those who want to introduce demanding new standards will be thwarted at every step. Thus, the siphoning off of our material resources by foreign interests and their collaborators among the Kenyan bourgeoisie is matched by the squandering and destruction of our human resources. The handful of political leaders determined to serve the people and not merely their own interests find themselves detained, or out in the cold. Writers and religious leaders who insist on expressing the truth as they see it are considered renegades. Scientists with skills desperately needed by their country are unable to make headway in their fields, and are instead pushed into administration or petty business. Likewise, our tremendous raw talents in sports, music and theatre are almost completely overlooked (except when they go abroad) while second-rate foreign artists are nightly applauded in Nairobi.

It is not simply paranoia on the part of the ruling class which produces this aversion to excellence and competence. Instead, members of the ruling class fail to embrace or cultivate those aspects of bourgeois culture which even anti-bourgeois revolutionaries like Lenin believed necessary for the achievement of certain social and material goals. Indifferent to those bourgeois values that made European society so dynamic in the Nineteenth Century – to a respect for thrift, hard work, and punctuality – our leaders operate with a pre-capitalist mentality. They embrace the type of conspicuous consumption which is the hallmark of a feudal ruling caste, where the patron has to impress his dependent clients with hollow pomp and lavish signs of his wealth and influence. They respect the big belly squeezed under the steering wheel of the Mercedes far more than they respect talent, quality, ad productivity. Perpetual parasites, they are simply not good enough to be truly bourgeois.

Saidia Maskini

This endemic lack of respect for quality and achievement is one manifestation of our failure as a people to achieve self-reliance and self- rule. We appear a nation of beggars. What can be a more eloquent commentary on this national 'dependency syndrome' than the fact that with the exception of the occasional police station or post office, our so-called 'independent' government has never initiated and successfully carried through a single major development project, without soliciting external assistance in planning, finance, management and maintenance? When finally, more likely than not with foreign prodding, government officials decide upon a project, they demand the people's praise and gratitude. As they see it, they are not simply doing their duty, but bestowing their favours. Meanwhile, instead of being put to productive use, most public revenue has been consistently frittered away in extravagant 'recurrent expenditure' by the managers of the theft-economy.

After 20 years of 'independence' foreigners still train our army and catch our criminals. They help run our ministries, our schools and our hospitals. They plan our towns, roads, and even sewers. They collect our taxes and influence our legal decisions. They write our textbooks, our own newspapers, and even prepare our development plans.

This state of continued dependence illustrates the failure of the educational system in Kenya to instill self-confidence and faith in our capacities as a people. Our rulers seem to find it more natural to solicit foreign 'aid' than to harness the skills and energies of Kenyans. They rely more and more on expatriate 'experts'. These reputedly 'infallible' foreigners might actually have little in the way of expertise and suitable experience, but that does not outweigh their one great qualification: they are from the outside, and (in all likelihood) white, *Apana fikiri mzungu tarekebisha.* If anything goes wrong, outsiders will take care of it. This state of mind, developed during the colonial period, has yet to be shaken off. Our leaders -- or many of them -- remain pathetically eager to ape the white man in his absence, and to defer to him in his presence. As far as they are concerned, expensive imported 'experts' still have the answers. Even if these answers turn out to be totally misconstrued, or ill-suited to local conditions or simply not forthcoming, deference remains as a matter of habit. 'Experts' are never demoted or fired. They are encouraged to stay -- both to keep an eye on things, and to provide employment for legions of boys, houseboys, cooks, and maids.

As a result of this mendacity, of this excessive psychological and material dependence on external support and direction, our country has once again been carved into 'spheres of influence' dominated by foreign powers. Imperialist nations and their donor agencies now scramble to offer the latest programmes in 'development' and 'modernization' and the loans to finance them. Thus, Turkana is ceded to the USAID (USA), NORAD (Norway), the FAO (UN), and the EEC. Machakos is in the hands of the EEC which experiments in 'integrated rural development'. CIDA (Canada) meanwhile surveys and develops the rangelands, Belgium supplies water to Marsabit District, the World Bank plans and finances urban housing and waste disposal. Isiolo district is in a British sphere, while West Pokot is a Dutch one and Baringo a dual mandate of the World Bank and USAID's marginal lands project. York and Toronto Universities (Canada) oversee economic planning and train what they deem to be appropriate manpower. Multinational companies control the commanding heights of our economy - they dominate industry, finance, agriculture, and trade - while the chief watch-dog of the system, the IMF, prepares to spring to the rescue should collapse threaten.

As often as not, these 'aid' agencies leave behind a trail of failed projects, like the 10 year USAID group ranching. They also leave behind outstanding loans, which must be repaid with interest. 'Aid' projects vary according to donor and locality, but in general it can be said that they are not self-sustaining. They make no attempt to teach self-reliance. Instead, they generally utilize pre-packaged imported techniques, which have little relevance to the 'spheres' upon which they are imposed. We can see this clearly in the case of the FAO irrigation project in Turkana. Once the FAO pulls out, this expensive, unsuitable scheme, which at present produces less than 100 acres of crops for export will certainly fail. Some 'aid' projects, generally undertaken by church groups, are on a more modest scale, with some attempt being made to involve and train local participants. But most are simply 'given'. They are irrelevant 'gifts' from the outside world which, as often as not, are or bewilder the recipients. Of course, the ruling bourgeoisie much prefers the large prestige projects, which allow enormous scope for pilfering. These 'showcase' projects are generally of a non-essential nature. For instance, the new Nairobi airport was a rich source of funds for the 'royal family'; as a functiong airport it has been little short of scandalous. The expensive pipeline project damaged the railway, which should have been used to transport oil. Kenya is meanwhile becoming criss-crossed with fancy tarmac roads going nowhere, which become footpaths for pedestrians and their livestock. Kiambu High School, built on an 'open plan' model when Kenya

lacked teachers trained in such an approach and had no intention of training them in the future, absorbed money which could have built ten secondary schools, and has since reverted to an ordinary school at additional expense.

Only a naive observer would believe that projects such as these are intended to make our people self-reliant. Instead, they are part of the long-term political strategy of international capitalism. Their purpose is to extend political control, and to bend recipient economies to satisfy the needs of imperialist powers. Initially 'aid' donors were interested in long-term infrastructural projects like those involving roads, ports, and communications in order to facilitate the extraction of surplusses. Now the emphasis is on 'rural integrated development'. This tactic is designed to marginally improve the lives of rural populations and increase the production of primary commodities by peasants, in order to forestall explosive social unrest. The strategy aims to keep the people on the land, since the towns clearly will not be able to absorb them. The 'rural integrated development' approach at its most grandiose in Ukambani has mainly produced fat fees for expensive German consultants, while demoralized Kenyans do the spade work for a comparative pittance.

In the short run, some more suitable 'aid' projects – those which do not attempt to do too much, or which seek to meet a definite need, like the provision of piped water to rural settlements – do provide certain material gains. But those gains are meagre compared with the damage done in the long term Kenya now has the dubious distinction of being the largest recipients of aid *in the world* and her dependence is growing at an alarming rate. If the American President has his way, Kenya will get more than *twice* the 'aid' from the United States in 1982, that it got in 1981.

Our future has been mortgaged by this continual reliance on outsiders to 'develop' our country for us. The practice of begging foreign help to prop up proven failures has, as in the case of Danish 'aid' to cereal parastatals, had the net effect of seriously undermining the economy. (See Appendix 7). Not only are we chronically in debt to donor agencies, but we are also bogged-down mentally and spiritually. The habit of ingrained dependence leads us to mistrust our own capacities to rule ourselves. Our mental energy atrophies. We continue to expect salvation to come from the outside, instead of taking direct responsibility for our own lives and our own country.

Where do we go from here?

As the situation now stands, our people are not encouraged to take that responsibility. Barred from meaningful participation in local and national life they have turned inward, and once again seek out former solutions in order to deal with poverty, frustration and repression. We can detect disturbing signs of spiritual regression towards past forms. In both rural and urban areas there is a discernible return to superstition, as neighbour fears and resents neighbour and all struggle separately for survival under increasingly harsh conditions. Superstition is not only manifested by the rapidly proliferating Christian 'break-away' sects. Evidence also suggests that people are turning in greater numbers to the practice of witchcraft and magic as a way of coping with a largely hostile world and their isolation within it.

We must frankly come to terms with this deplorable state of affairs. While justly blaming the treacherous ruling class for betraying our aspirations, we must accept our own responsibility for allowing the situation to deteriorate to this

extent, with little or no sign of protest than occasional mutterings against the situation and haphazard individual resistance. Under the circumstances in which we find ourselves, it is crucial that we collectively rediscover our capacity to resist. For years we successfully conducted guerrilla warfare against the British: are we now too apathetic, uncaring or deluded to recognize that the active struggle for true independence must continue?

We must remember that everything of political value is a result of struggle. Those human rights which the citizens of 'independent' Kenya inherited and seem to take for granted -- the vote, for instance, or the right to form trade unions -- represent concrete gains of class struggle carried out by other people. We should not make the mistake of always expecting to be *given* what people elsewhere have *fought* to attain. Instead, we must determine once again to enter the fight ourselves, and struggle to regain and then extend political rights which our rulers would deny us, among them the right to associate and to express our interests collectively. In the process, we must seek ways to free outselves from a perpetual dependency on others which has shackled the initiative of our people. Only by refusing to be passive and forever led -- only through struggle -- can we create a new reality and new mental outlook for ourselves, and in so doing enrich *the totality of human experience.*

CSO: 3400/263

'VOFA' ON COST OF FRELIMO OPPRESSION

MB171302 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Oppression costs money. In order to keep the people oppressed the Maputo communist government has to spend lots of money. There are no volunteers among FRELIMO soldiers. The FRELIMO soldier is paid. He receives a salary to kill his Mozambique brothers. Nobody defends oppression for free. It is necessary to pay soldiers and policemen to oppress people. Oppression would not be possible if there were no money to pay for its means.

Oppression and repression cost lots of money. Samora Machel was never rich because he has no initiative, nor is he able to make money through his own effort, sacrifice and intelligence. Today, Samora Machel is rich because he forces the people to work and pay taxes. The people's work and their tax money fill Samora's coffers. He says that the money is for the state, but because he owns the state, the state's money is therefore, Machel's money. The country's resources and the people's work enable Machel and his gang to live well and to pay the soldiers who kill those who refuse to be exploited by the Maputo communist government. The people's money is used by Samora Machel to murder Mozambicans.

The only price for freedom is one's desire. Because they want to be free, the Mozambique people volunteer to fight Machel's oppression. The resistance fighters volunteer because they struggle for the liberation of the Mozambique people. The resistance does not need to buy food because the people give food to their sons who fight for freedom. The resistance does not need to buy vehicles because the resistance guerrillas fight with the will to be free, thus not needing to demand transport. The resistance does not need to buy weapons for these are captured from FRELIMO troops. A people who want to get rid of oppression and repression always find a way of obtaining the enemy's weapons.

Oppression and repression cost lots of money because the people do not volunteer to be oppressed. The people do not like injustice, exploitation, forced residence, safe conducts for travel, abuses and violence by the Maputo communist government.

CSO: 3442/47

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS OFFSET GOOD COAL PRODUCTION

Beira DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 82 pp 8-9

[Excerpts] CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company] of Moatize, in Tete Province: huge black mountains of coal are piled up near the company headquarters.

We are in Moatize, dear readers. The mountains to which we referred represent thousands of contos in foreign exchange and millions of maticals, wrenched from the ground by the workers--millions of contos embodied in a huge stock of coal representing almost 3 years of labor (close to 35,000 tons of coal), which is now being held at this strategic production unit.

From what our DIARIO correspondents could learn, the reason this strategic product for exportation and domestic consumption is being held at the site is basically the lack of means to transport it to the port of Beira for export or to other parts of the country where it is needed, such as the Acucareira de Mozambique and the Dondo Cememt Factory, among other important production units that use coal in their operations.

CFM Centro [Mozambique Central Railways], for reasons that are acceptable in this phase, is not yet in a position to respond to the requests to transport the coal produced at CARBOMOC.

Not only does it have a limited fleet of coal cars at this time, it is also struggling with the poor condition and even the layout (at certain points) of the rail line that links Moatize to Beira.

In addition to being very old, the line crosses mountains at a very steep grade and, logically, this makes it impossible for the locomotives to climb on these tracks hauling a large number of loaded cars.

These, then, are some of the main problems behind the rising mountains of coal at CARBOMOC in Moatize, mountains which, if they could be transported, would bring in huge foreign exchange reserves and alleviate the problems of the production units that work with coal.

As we learned from Eng Alfredo Bonme, CARBOMOC's director of social affairs and supply, CFM Centro currently transports only 26 cars of coal per day. To fully meet CARBOMOC's needs, it would require at least twice this number.

Work Goes On

However, the lack of means to ship all the coal has in no way hampered the activity of the CARBOMOC workers. Instead of declining, production is meeting the goals established by the party and government. The 1982 Central State Plan for CARBOMOC of Moatize is being met, company officials assured us.

To meet these quotas, CARBOMOC currently has 2,600 workers (1,400 workers down in the mines), working at four mines: Chupanga 3, Chupanga 4, Chupanga 7 and Chupanga 8. It is expected that a new mine will soon go into operation: Chupanga 7, which is now in a preparatory phase.

Next year two other mines will also be opened: Chupanga 9 and Chupanga 11.

At medium range and pursuant to directives outlined at the Third FRELIMO Party Congress, an open-pit mine will be opened up in the region of Mitele, at the foot of Chupanga 8.

What Is CARBOMOC?

CARBOMOC is a state company which came into being on 2 May 1978, with the nationalization of the then capitalist Coal Company of Moatize. It is devoted to the extraction of mineral coal, namely, coking coal and furnace coal.

As we mentioned earlier, the company currently has 4 operating mines with 2,600 employees, 1,400 of whom work underground. Some 100 of the workers are internationalist cooperants from the GDR; working side by side with Mozambicans, they have contributed greatly to the growth of this strategic sector of activity.

6362
CSO: 3342/26

BRIEFS

RESISTANCE ATTACK--Chimoio--A communique issued by the headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance says that on 10 November the movement's forces attacked the enemy position situated at Inhassoro, and occupied it for 2 hours. The FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] position was totally destroyed, and the enemy suffered two casualties. Three enemy soldiers were captured. The same communique reports that the Mozambique National Resistance Forces have attacked the (Mitedela) post in the Mocuba District, Zamzezia Province. One PPSH machinegun was captured and [words indistinct] a sawmill and nine cars were destroyed by the fire after FPLM forces had been driven out. The headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance says that on 14 November the resistance forces released a Chilean national near [word indistinct] close to the Malawi border. [words indistinct] [Text] [MB161207 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 15 Nov 82]

CSO: 3442/47

KAVANGO ARRESTS ROUTINE SAYS SWATF

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

MORE people were detained in the Kavango this weekend.

Last Thursday, the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Röhr informed the press in Windhoek that a Rundu businessman, Mr Cosmos Kalat Makanga, a member of NCDP and a resident of Rundu, Mr Thomas Tjekana, were taken away from their houses by soldiers.

Nine more detentions have been reported from villages along the Angolan border where the Defence Force is involved in a drive to curb Swapo guerrilla activity in Western Kavango.

A SWATF spokesman confirmed this morning that a number of people had been picked up at random in the villages of Nkurenkuru, Rupara and Rundu along the Angolan border to establish the movement of guerrillas.

Fear was expressed last week, according to Mr Röhr, that Mrs Makanga would not see her husband again. One of Mr Makanga's captors allegedly told her to say goodbye to him as she would not see him again.

An army spokesman confirmed this morning that they were holding Mr Makanga for questioning. It could not be established whether Mr Tjekana was also being held for the same reasons.

According to a reliable source who approached The Advertiser last night, the anti-insurgency unit of the army, Koevoet, has played a major role in the latest spate of detentions of prominent businessmen, teachers and clerks in the Kavango.

The following people have been picked up by the army between last Thursday night and Saturday morning: Mr Immanuel Silas, 45, a businessman of Nkurenkuru; Pastor Asser Lihongo, 50, of Rupara; Mr Remigius Siyave, 30, a paymaster at the offices of the Government of Kavango in Rundu; Mr Malakia Muremi, 30, a driver at the Department of Works in Rundu; Mr Jesaja Mbanze, 27, of Nzinzegoro village; Mr Simon Kandere, 65, a former constable and now a labourer at the Rundu Government offices; Mr Abel Simuketa, 59, a businessman of Insu village; Mr Jaakko Kangaji, 30, a teacher of Nkurenkuru and Mr Johannes Musongo, 30, a storeman at the Rundu State Hospital.

All detainees are being held in terms of AG 9, a security proclamation, and would be released depending on the outcome of the interrogations, the SWATF spokesman said this morning.

It was a routine investigation and not a mass arrest.

CSO: 3400/268

ULSTER, OTHER OPTIONS EXAMINED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Bill Hulme in column "Firing Line": "The Ulster Option etc"]

[Text]

Few men (in politics) have been able to make a graceful exit at the appropriate time — Muggeridge.

WE'RE IN for the Ulster Option.... or so says the Sunday Times of South Africa.

MILITARY RULE

The direct rule option, the Times calls it, "similar to the way Britain administers Northern Ireland." But interestingly enough, in Ireland its called, military rule, facism, colonialism and a lot of other equally nasty things.-...

Moreover, in Northern Ireland, being under British sovereignty is what a clear majority of the people want.

DIFFERENT IN NAMIBIA

In Namibia, in contrast, we'd be rather surprised to hear arguments that the majority of the people would be happy with an Ulster Option of "direct rule" from Pretoria. Hopefully, those obscure "advisers" realise that politics here is different to that around Belfast and Londonderry.

Maybe its more realistic to asume that they don't, but even so, what's this thing in the Times? Well, some more kite-flying, it seems.

INFORMED SOURCES

Quoting "informed sources" the political correspondent of the Times suggests that "direct rule," a la Ulster, might be the most sensible option open to the South African government, because, amongst other things, "Swapo demands that the internal parties should not have the advantage of being the incumbent government, even if only an interim government."

That's a really nice one... especially if its taken into consideration that the unnamed sources are extremely likely to be some of Pretoria's Foreign Affairs officials.

SCOFFED AT

For five years now, while Pretoria was handing over more and more power to an interim government, these objections of Swapo have been scoffed at. Now, however, they are pulled out of the hat to back up an argument for authoritarian government .... the direct rule option, military rule, or whatever people likes to call it.

WESTERN FIVE

Also, now that this spectre of uncamouflaged colonial rule starts creating problems for South Africa amongst parliamentarians of the Western Five, the (unpublished, or assumed) opinions of "Western diplomats" enter into the argument.

These gentlemen somehow "indicated their dismay at speculation that there may be an internal election soon."

They were, however, not quotable on what their choice would be between, on the one hand, the Ulster option, and on the other, democracy, even if not in an ideal form.

ARGUMENT AGAINST

Anyway, there we have it. The two pillars of the Pretoria argument against the continued development of democracy in this country... straightforward colonial rule might be instituted because Swapo

and the Western Five prefers it that way.

What rubbish!

INTERESTING

A more interesting part of this Times story — which was headlined "SWA heads for direct rule by SA" — deals with AG Hough.

"Meanwhile, it has been established that Mr Hough will resign fairly soon..." the Times reported. "This has been confirmed by normally informed sources.

"It is for personal reasons, they emphasise. It is understood that Mr Hough's wife is unwell and that doctors have advised a different climate."

UTTER RUBBISH

What utter rubbish!

Mignon Hough, a very likeable, if outspoken personality, has been widely considered at tennis and on the Windhoek tea-party circuit, as the most energetic AG's wife we've yet had around town. And about this woman Foreign Affairs wants to sell a story of ill-health having something to do with the Windhoek climate.

Maybe the political climate has something to do with the AG's health, but this is the first news about anything the matter with his wife.

IMMEDIATE FUTURE

For the immediate future, however, it seems likely that nothing terribly important will happen.

This is what's been termed the "Third Option", or in other words, the way of least resistance:

The Pretoria Government might conditionally extend the term of the National Assembly for another six months, because consultations with the interested parties demanded more time and with AG 8 on the table again, that too is going to take a while.

NEW AG

In six months time, we are going to have a new AG and maybe a new "plan"... something more democratic and acceptable to the broad electorate than what we've heard of up till now.

We can only hope that the new man ends his term without having manoeuvred himself into a no-win situation. Above all, let's hope Mr Hough's successor will have the sense not to risk burning his fingers — and destroying his credibility — by meddling in local party politics.

CSO: 3400/268

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT STUNS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

THE shocking state of Government finances and maladministration in Namibia was revealed yesterday when the Auditor General's report in the Central Revenue Fund and diverse accounts for the year ending March 31 1981 was finally tabled in the National Assembly.

The report comes eight months overdue. It is statutorily required that such reports be submitted not later than the end of the subsequent financial year – in this case March this year.

Defective internal checking and control systems came to light in various departments, necessitating the extension of audit test checks to verify the reliability and correctness of the accounts.

Incomplete and incorrect statement and other documentation had to be referred back for adjustment after submission by Government accounting officers.

Many Government departments failed to comply with statutory instructions to ensure that proper and correct books of account are kept, and to furnish satisfactory replies to audit queries.

These, and a critical staff shortage in the Auditor General's office, are listed by the AG as the main reasons for the delay.

Of the 58 posts in that office, only 26 were filled, and as a result, only 27 of the Central Government offices on the audit register listing 220, could be inspected.

"Audit tests have already been curtailed to such an extent that further curtailments are virtually impossible and there are certain aspects in respect of which the auditing can at present hardly be regarded as adequate," the auditor general writes in the introduction to his report.

NOTE OF WARNING

"I therefore consider it incumbent upon me to sound a note of warning that the present staff position in my department poses a real threat to the effective performance of the statutory duties entrusted to me," he adds.

The appropriation accounts of the various departments as well as supporting statements and returns were only received during April and May this year, "but certain supporting statements have as yet not been furnished."

And "in many cases the appropriation accounts did not conform to requirements and were also incorrect in various respects."

All transactions relating to the appropriation of savings and the defrayment of excesses under various main heads could not be verified.

"All such transactions in the appropriation accounts should therefore be

regarded as extra-statutory."

MISMANAGEMENT

On examining the appropriation accounts for the year of audit, The Advertiser found scores of examples of mismanagement, lack of adequate planning, and in cases, criminal liability to be evident.

The report comments on the final trial balance: "A copy of the fourth computer printout of the final trial balance was only available in March 1982 and at that stage altered by hand to such an extent and disclosed so many allocation errors, that the verification of certain appropriation accounts became a difficult and time-consuming task."

Because of inadequate fund management of income and other taxes collected, it was decided to establish a new section in the offices of the Receiver of Revenue to introduce more effective internal checking and control measures. The audit on the income taxes collected during that year could not be carried out.

Unauthorised expenditure totalled R305 688 and were made under the Constitutional Development, Civic Affairs and Manpower, National Education, Agriculture and Nature Conservation, and Central Personnel Institution votes.

Overspending under the first of these was partly subscribed to the "failure to obtain statutory approval to increase the entertainment allowance of the Administrator General in accordance with his conditions of service," according to the report.

Scores of incorrect allocations, miscalculations by accounting officers, and missing vouchers and supporting documents are referred to.

Virtually every single one of the 90 pages of the report registers such an irregularity.

Overdraft facilities for R50 million had to be created at the SA Reserve Bank, with payment guaranteed by the SA Government, and a new subsection on one vote had to be created to allow for the administration of this facility.

On March 31 1981 the overdraft stood at over R37 million with further uncashed cheques totalling over R50m. This means the overdraft facility was almost. This means the overdraft facility was almost overdrawn by 100 percent.

And the amount budgeted for the administration of this new vote costs a further R150-000.

Despite certain steps initiated by the Auditor General to tighten up on internal departmental controls, a considerable number of allocation errors continued.

The loan debt of the SWA interim Central Government rose by R53m to over R93m during the audit period.

Treasury orders for missing or defective vouchers amount to just over a quarter million rand.

Twenty persons conducted overseas visits lasting 525 days and particulars of expenditure were not available at the time of audit.

INADEQUATE

Referring to stocktaking in the various departments, the report states: "Control over Government stores and especially stocktaking are inadequate."

The report then goes on to deal with each Government department vote in detail.

Some of the most startling disclosures are:

- The taking over of assets worth millions of rands by the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower had not been finalised as a survey was delayed on account of a lack of reliable records.
- Banking accounts of various Tribal and Trust Funds were still being operated on despite the fact that they were overdrawn
- Police investigations into alleged irregularities and losses at the Department of National Education were not completed at the closing of the report.
- Under the Defence Vote the report states: "The Treasurey granted ex post facto approval for exempting all units from taking stock but expressed its dissatisfaction with the unsatisfactory state of affairs."
- In most departments, improperly kept suspense accounts could not be reconciled with the ledgers, or fully analysed.

The Department of Posts and Telecommunications is the only one with a clean slate.

In most of the cases where savings were affected, the reason put down was that staff shortages delayed the completion or initiation of projects running into a total of millions.

Chairman of the Ministers' Council Dirk Mudge told newsmen at the National Assembly yesterday that the audit covers a period before the Ministers' Council was granted legislative and executive power by the AG.

This happened in September last year. The period of audit covers the last months of the previous AG Dr Gerrit Viljoen, as well.

CSO: 3400/268

BUSHMEN CALLED THE GURKAS OF NAMIBIA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Nov 82 pp 4-5

[Text]

THE SWA Territory Force's Bushman Battalion is one of the top operational units in the frontline, the officer commanding the Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said at the weekend.

He was speaking at a medal parade commemorating the eighth anniversary of the founding of the battalion, held at its base town, Omega, in western Caprivi, 12 kms from Angola.

The world's highest concentration of Bushmen live at Omega, a forlorn spot 310 km from the nearest town, Rundu, the Kavango capital.

The almost 5 000 bushmen who make up the community at Omega are the only concentration of population in western Caprivi, a nature reserve that is an inhospitable area of dry dense bush.

And 70 percent of the Bushmen at Omega are under the age of 12.

The Office Commanding the base at Omega, Commandant Frans Botes, told a media group who visited the base this weekend: "We feel we are looking after an endangered species of human beings here."

Namibia, with an estimated 30 000 Bushmen, has the world's largest number of the people. For many years, even into this century, they were hunted like vermin by both Whites and Blacks whose cattle they regarded as wild game and therefore a source of food.

Some laud the present efforts of the SWA Territory Force in continuing the survival of these natural hunters. Others say the bushmen are losing important parts of their culture in the controlled environment in which they now live.

CATCH 22

Either way it looks like the Bushmen face a catch 22 in the Determination of their future. Nobody seems to have a definite answer as to what will happen to the battalion and their families if Namibia attains independence.

Commandant Botes said: "We don't know what will happen to them. All I know is they won't be left in the lurch."

General Lloyd pondered on the question during his speech on Saturday at the neat and cosy Omega base: "To me it is not a difficult question. This is a key battalion of the SWA Territory Force. They will be one of the key units in the army of an independent country.

"They can't make a greater contribution to a future state in South West Africa." he said.

While Omega is a strategic base, it is situated in a quiet area. There has been no operational activity in western Caprivi. But the battalion — 201 Battalion — has seen action in Owambo, Kaokoland, Kavango and southern Angola.

Eight members of 201 Battalion on Saturday received the Southern Cross medal for valour.

One of them, Sergeant Sose Ytembu, stalked into a Swapo camp in Angola with a comrade, posing as Swapo fighters. They greeted their adversaries, who returned greetings. Then they dropped to the ground and opened fire.

The rest of their platoon outside the camp replied with supporting fire and killed six Swapo men.

In a later incident Sergeant Ytembu was shot in the knee in an ambush. He hobbled up to General

Lloyd on crutches to receive his medal.

A Bushmen army patrol once tracked a group of fleeing Swapo insurgents in Owambo for more than 200 km over 11 days, killing a large number when they caught up with them.

HATE

Commandant Botes said that during the Angola campaign of 1975, the South African Army discovered that Swapo had been "enslaving" the Bushmen in southern Angola. The Bushmen now "hate" Swapo.

Battalion 201 is about 1 000 strong, including South African officers and non-commissioned officers. There are about 850 Bushmen wives and more than 2 000 children in the army town of Omega.

According to the commandmant the two Bushmen tribes, the!Kung and the Barakwena, who make up the Omega population, will not mix or intermarry and they speak different languages.

There had been occasional problems when units made up of men from both tribes were sent into action together as they would recklessly compete to "get at" the enemy first.

"The Bushman soldier is the bravest I have come across. As far as I'm concerned, they are unbeatable. They can hear a single vehicle at 8 km and a chopper (helicopter) at 15 km," Commandant Botes said.

"They can even tell you what sort of truck or helicopter it is."

Bridging the gap between Bushman and Western culture can bring headaches. But they are also fears that the Bushmen will lose some of their old skills, such as hunting and tracking. Children go to veldschools every year to keep contact with their traditions.

Each Bushman family has a kimbo (wooden house) to live in, and according to Commandant Botes, they are bridging the gap from their old, roaming, ways to becoming relatively edentary town dwellers exceptionally well.

The camp has become so popular, he says, that it attracts squatters, for whom the army erect tents until they can move into houses. Omega has none of the other normal urban problems of stealing or prostitution.

A journalist among the media party complained: "They are killing the old culture of the Bushmen. They are forcing white culture on them. This is just a colony."

Another retorted that if the military town did not exist the bushmen would have been decimated.

What will become of the Bushmen — a people who resisted the encroachment of "civilisation" for centuries — will remain a key question. Perhaps they may become the equivalent of the British army unit, the Gurkhas.

But if their army unit disbands and the Bushmen try to return to their old culture, modernising Africa might push them to extinction. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/268

BRIEFS

POPULATION BREAKDOWN--Namibia's total population is now estimated at 1,051,700, according to figures in the estimates of Additional Expenditure for the year ending March 31. The Additional Appropriation Bill was tabled in the Namibian National Assembly yesterday. It gives the number of people in each of the 11 population groups as: Caprivians 39,500, Whites 75,600, Damaras 76,800, Hereros 77,600, Kavangos 98,000, Coloureds 43,500, Owambos 516,600, Tswanas 6,800, Rehoboth Basters 25,800, Bushmen 29,800 and Namas 49,700. There are 12,000 people not classified. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Nov 82 p 1]

WHITE PROTEST AT HOLIDAYS--Windhoek--The administration for Whites has protested to South West Africa's Administrator-General about legislation passed by the National Assembly to abolish the Day of the Vow. The MEC for white education, Mr Willem Odendaal, said yesterday. A bill deleting South African public holidays from the South-West African calendar was approved by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance-controlled assembly in Windhoek this week. Mr Odendaal said on behalf of the White executive committee of the National Party-controlled second-tier authority that the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, had not responded to their objection to the "arrogant manner" in which the matter was handled. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 82 p 9]

CSO: 3400/268

CABINET ADOPTS FISCAL YEAR 1982-1983 BUDGET

Budget Less Than Last Year

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 330, 27 Sep 82 p 4

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met from 17 to 20 September 1982 in the usual meeting room with the president of the Supreme Military Council, chief of state and president of the Council of Ministers presiding, to study the draft finance law for the year 1983.

The budget for the 1982-1983 fiscal year was approved, with income and expenditures balancing at a total of 81,268,510,000 CFA francs, representing a reduction of 12,585,309,000 francs, or 13.41 percent, from the budget total for the preceding fiscal year.

The FNI [National Investment Fund] was allocated 7 billion, and the supplementary budget for the use of public works equipment was established at 1,681,655,000 francs.

Budget Assessed

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 27-28 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Realism and Honesty"]

[Excerpts] For the first time since 1974, our national budget shows a decline from that for the preceding fiscal period. This is because the government made a point of drafting it realistically and honestly, after deriving the obvious lessons dictated by the situation.

In fact, while the efforts of our people allowed us until 1981 to utilize substantial domestic resources for maintaining our rate of growth and development, we have had in 1982 to base our budget, and in particular that of the FNI, on foreign commitments which, unfortunately, have not all materialized in the course of the year.

Again this year, we could have approved a budget equal or superior to that for the preceding year, thus making a seeming progression appear which the facts would rapidly have belied. However, faithful to its policy of clarity and its

determination never to deceive or conceal anything from our people, the government took pains to draft and submit a real budget, based on elements which can be controlled and supported by a certain caution, both in the estimates of income and in the allocation of expenditures. Extraordinary credit may of course intervene during the course of the year to enable us to deal with our government's imperatives.

It should in fact be emphasized that the budget reduction has to do with investments, that is to say the FNI, and not the functioning of our administrative machinery. If it shows a certain slowdown in the rate established for investments to date, it does not however in any way hinder the proper operation of the various wheels of state. It can be stated at the outset that the items pertaining to the public bodies and service resources are increased overall by 7.2 percent in comparison to the preceding year. Thus there is no reason for alarm or concern here.

In fact, the situation we are experiencing currently should hardly be any surprise to us. We were informed by the chief of state of what the 1983 budget might be like as of last 4 August, during the cadre conference. Earlier, in various messages, he had prepared us for the harsh consequences of the world recession. Today, whether one is a technician or not, whether one is an official or not, one cannot help but see the collapse of the international economic structure and derive the lessons it offers. In this connection, the industrialized countries themselves have not been spared, and are having to turn to austerity measures. Other countries in West Africa have experienced these limitations and promulgated draconian measures before we did.

For us in Niger, the situation and its development dictate two attitudes. The first involves gaining a concept of discipline on all levels. It is in fact when chaos and difficulties develop that the true enemies of the fatherland profit from the situation to line their pockets at the end of the month and to use public funds for their own profit. The second attitude involves a developing awareness in each of us of the higher interests of our people and our nation.

Thus our budget is approved. It is consistent with our potential and the situation we are experiencing. Certain Nigeriens are free to interpret the explanations provided by the various officials as they wish. But speculation and extrapolation cannot conceal the reality which is imposed on all of us. What is needed is for our people to face up to it with courage and calm while awaiting better days. In this connection, without prejudging the final results of the farm season, all indications justify nurturing some hopes.

Even if it can be foreseen that the desired level will not be reached, this season will nonetheless enable the vast majority of our people to live under decent conditions. In addition, an acceptable agricultural season, in a country such as ours, is a sign of recovery and the dynamization of all the other sectors of national life. Thus all hopes are allowable, and it is a question of being able to adapt our attitude, our conduct and our mode of living to the requirements of our difficult era.

5157
CSO: 3419/53

FURTHER POLITICAL, ELECTION REPORTAGE

Ojukwu Joins NPN

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 p 2925

[Text]

Chief Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu has formally joined the National Party of Nigeria (NPN). He made this known in Enugu, during the Anambra State NPN Congress last Saturday.

In his speech at the congress, Chief Ojukwu said that he felt very honoured to address a great party like the NPN. He told the congress that his hope and aspirations were now to be a greater Nigerian.

Chief Ojukwu said he was at the congress to make it a success and to see that Igbos marched as an integral part of Nigeria and to proclaim a new era of peace and solidarity for the country. He announced that after meeting delegates to the congress "he resolved to support Chief C.C. Onoh as the gubernatorial candidate and Chief Austin Ezenwa as his running mate".

He called on all Igbos to march forward by supporting the two men in order to liberate Anambra State from misrule. He commended Senator B. C. Okwu for his "great sense of patrotism" in stepping down for the two men.

Chief Onoh, chosen as the party's gubernatorial candidate for Anambra State said his nomination was a victory against mismanagement and dichotomy. He said it was a victory for teachers to be paid their salaries and civil servants and to enjoy life in a state they suffered much to build.

The chairman of the panel that conducted the election, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki, said that with Chief Ojukwu's declaration for the NPN, the unity of the country had now been cemented.

Colonel Effiong Advises Ojukwu

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 p 2925

[Text]

Colonel Philip Effiong, former Chief of Staff and second-in-command to Emeka Ojukwu during the Biafran civil war, has said that he would have advised the Biafran leader to stay away from partisan politics until the 1987 elections. Colonel Effiong, who is himself a member of the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN), said in an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), said he still had great respect and admiration for Ojukwu.

On the question of leadership of the country, Col. Effiong said that if the leadership were to inspire confidence and enjoy the support of the rural masses, it should show a complete commitment to the welfare of the people. He said that this was lacking at the moment, adding that given the right leadership, followership and nationalism would flow from the people.

Colonel Effiong said that the political philosophy of the NPN and its programmes were good, adding, however, that getting them to the people at the grass roots level was lacking. He stressed the importance examining policies, issues and principles rather than focus on personalities. He added that the level of awareness would be attained where basic necessities like water, electricity supply and abundance of food for the rural masses were provided.

It will be recalled that it was Colonel Effiong who handed over the Biafran surrender note to the Federal Military Government on January 12, 1970, after 30 months of civil war.

UPN Congress

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 p 2925

[Text]

The special conference of the UPN held in Lagos on October 26, directed the national executive council of the party to screen all the gubernatorial candidates seeking nomination for the 1983 election before November 15. The executive council of the party in each state was also directed to screen all candidates seeking election into the national and state assemblies.

The candidates would be recommended to the appropriate electoral college for final selection. The convention further directed that the electoral college should meet before November 25.

The UPN leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, has in his key-note address proposed the renomination of the party's five governors and legislators, but he threw the matter open for debate when he was strongly opposed on the issue.

The meeting was temporarily disrupted on the first day when a fire extinguisher exploded inside the conference hall. Before that, a delegate was apprehended by the police for carrying a dagger into the conference.

Another motion called for the formulation of a code of conduct for those seeking elective offices on the party platform. The special conference also passed a resolution calling on every member of the party to vote for Chief Obafemi Awolowo during the 1983 presidential election.

CSO: 3400/279

RICE IMPORTATION TERMED COVERUP FOR GREEN REVOLUTION FAILURE

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE National Party of Nigeria (NPN) controlled Federal Government is to secretly import rice worth over 500 million Naira to the country between October and November, this year.

The rice, which will be rebagged and repacked, will be labelled 'Green Revolution Rice.'

This is one of the strategies hatched by the NPN to cover up the failure of Green Revolution programme of the party.

The strategies were contained in the minutes of a meeting of the party specially summoned after the renomination of President Shehu Shagari.

Addressing members of the National Working Committee of the party at the emergency meeting, the chairman of the committee, who is also the Secretary General of the NPN, Alhaji Suleman Takuma, confessed that the impact of the Green Revolution Programme which was one of the main issues in the party's 1979 manifesto, has not been felt.

He said: "What surprises us is that our opponents have detailed dates of all the awarded contracts by the numerous River Basin Authorities under the Green Revolution Programme."

He warned that with this programme not yielding any fruitful results, the party should either be ready to face the public with a good defence on the poor result or cancel the programme in the 1983 election campaign manifesto.

Alhaji Suleman Takuma then advised the committee to find a solution to the party's predicament before the 1983 elections.

After a two-day meeting which lasted from July 8-9 at the Presidential Suites of the Federal Palace Hotel Extension, the party resolved "to flood the market with rice."

A special committee briefed the meeting on its recommendation to the Federal Government to import rice worth over 500 million Naira.

This, the committee said, would be rebagged with the tag "Green Revolution Rice".

Four centres have been chosen for the launching of the imported Green Revolution Rice by President Shehu Shagari. The centres are: Makurdi (Benue State), Aba (Imo State), Owode (Ogun State) and Sokoto.

The July meeting was also told that a panel called the 'Big Seven' has been set up.

The committee according to the minutes of the emergency meeting, is headed by Abiodun Aloba, a Special Assistant to the President at Ribadu Road.

"The main assignment of the Aloba Committee is to defend the huge sums of money invested in the Green Revolution", the minutes said.

"We realise that the aim of the large-scale propaganda now in the so-called progressive camp is to question everything that has been achieved in the development of the present administration, especially on the Green Revolution Programme", the meeting was told.

The meeting also heard that a ten-page document on the Green Revolution to answer the party's critics has been prepared.

"This is the only plan that could save us", the meeting asserted.

CSO: 3400/278

NIGERIANS URGED TO PATRONIZE LOCAL STEEL MILLS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 82 p 17

[Article by Shitu A. Saude]

[Text] **NIGERIANS should patronise the steel rolling mills in order to justify the huge investment made by the Federal Government in the project, Minister of Steel, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, has urged.**

The minister was speaking at Katsina while inspecting the Katsina Steel Rolling Mill, last Wednesday.

He said the completion of the rolling mill marked yet another milestone in the history of steel development.

The minister said when the mill was commissioned by the president it would produce 10,000 tonnes of wire and 20,000 tonnes of rods.

He said the products would be sold to consumers in Kano, Sokoto, Zaria and Kaduna.

Malam Mamman said up to date 13,000 tonnes of billets from the Delta Steel Plant had been transported to the Katsina mill.

He said 52 Nigerians were trained in Japan for the mill while 40 would be sent to different overseas courses on steel work.

The minister disclosed that efforts were being made to intergrate the Katsina mill to use scraps and iron-ore from Birnin-Gwari in Kaduna state.

He said in order to sustain the existence and economic stability of the mill, an airport and a railway line would be constructed to facilitate the transportation of raw materials to the mill.

The minister said Nigeria would import steel products worth 2.5 billion tonnes by 1990.

He said in 1960, Nigeria imported only 16 million tonnes of steel. But the minister maintained that by the time all the rolling mills in the country started full production, Nigeria would be self-sufficient in iron rods and other steel products.

Malam Mamman said that our present import value on steel products stood at 60 per cent.

The minister said with the setting up of the mills, the country would be able to manufacture its own cars and other vehicles.

He disclosed that total amount for the construction of Delta Steel Plant was 955 million Naira; Ajaokuta, 530 million Naira; three others in the hinterland cost the Federal Government 264 million Naira; 84 million Naira, Oshogbo, Jos 55 million Naira and Katsina 125 million Naira.

He maintained that on completion Oshogbo would cost 130 million Naira, Jos 115 million Naira and Katsina rolling mills while Delta Steel Plant would cost about 1.4 billion.

On employment, the minister said when Delta Plant went into full production it would employ 7,000 people while Ajeokuta would have 12,000 and all the three rolling mills would employ 3,300 workers.

CSO: 3400/278

SECURITY PROBLEM REPORTED AT AJAOKUTA STEEL MILL

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 31 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Aame Aakpa Diga]

[Text]

Residents of a labour camp known derogatorily as "the African Camp" are posing serious security problems to the multi-billion Naira Ajaokuta Steel Company Limited (ASCL).

The camp which is made of make-shift buildings of tent-like structure is neither part of the sprawling Steel City nor is it included in any of the site plans of the steel complex.

Located on the periphery of the Ajaokuta Steel Company Limited, the camp harbours large numbers of labourers of no determinable talent engaged randomly for manual jobs.

Most of the inmates of the "African Camp" are of Ghanaian origin with no visible immigration documents or work papers to back their stay in Nigeria.

Sunday Triumph investigation reliably gathered that even though it is the policy of Ajaokuta Steel Company Limited (ASCL) to recruit junior and intermediate staff for Tiajpromexport (TPE), the Soviet Company and the three major civil engineering contractors-Messrs Dumez (Nig) Ltd., Fougerolle (Nig) Ltd., and Julius Berger (Nig) Ltd. the companies have often by-passed this format to recruit themselves the cheap quantitative Ghanaian labour to the detriment of the steel complex's security.

The "African Camp", Sunday Triumph further learnt, provides a warm haven for bandits and prostitutes of all grades, the social effect of which has recently been on the increase.

When I contacted the Public Relations Officer of ASCL, Miss Dorris 'Kechi Nweze, she pointed out that it was impossible to provide accommodation for unskilled labourers, casual appointees and hands.

She, however, noted that the unwarranted alien work force at the steel complex poses a significant security problem and that even though the Immigration Department had been informed to relieve the steel mill of some unwanted persons, nothing has been done up till now.

Miss Nweze lamented the presence of a free-for-all market within the steel mill, pointing out three years after the Federal Government had acquited the mill's present site, the road leading to Geregu village where the displaced indigenes were settled still passes through the heart of the steel complex.

The P.R.O., however, noted that arrangements were in advanced stage to fence off the entire premises of the rolling mill restricting admission only to authorised persons.

When I drove near the Dumez operational headquarters at the steel complex, hundreds of labourers from the "African Camp" ambled by joblessly. At the Soviet headquarters, surreptitious Soviet engineers went about their business aloofishly.

Soviet engineers can be seen outside their offices and the factory site in self imported Soviet tructs, Lada and Volga cars and Moskovich buses.

Sunday Triumph learnt from a reliable source that even though the Soviet Union is a technical partner of Nigeria in the steel industry, part of the terms of the contract allows the Soviets to import their own vehicles and even food.

Even though there are no complaints of racial tensions in the various camps, some social distinction glaringly existed. Half of the completed buildings in the sprawling steel city have gone to Soviet technicians who have a current workforce of 1,500 men and women.

Three-quarters of intermediate and junior staff of the ASCL are transported daily in trucks to and from Okene where they have residences—56 kilometres from Ajaokuta. It is hoped that when the Steel City is completed on its 8,000 hectares of land, most of the problems of accommodation would be reduced.

The General Manager of the ASCL, Dr. F. R. C. [illegible] was said to be attending a high level meeting in Lagos and was not available for comment.

CSO: 3400/278

POLICE REPORTEDLY NO LONGER RELIABLE

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 19 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Institute a Probe, Now"]

[Text]

IT has become increasingly clear since the inception of the present civilian administration, that the police force can no longer be relied upon by the public as an instrument of law and order. The recent episode in which the wife of a Civil Commissioner in the Kano State Government sustained an injury as a consequence of police brutality at a check point and several other similar incidences in the past easily attest to this fact.

The record of police terrorism itself during the past few years and as expressed in several forms, is fraught with horrors which generate a considerable yet justified anxiety in regard to the future role of such a supposedly sacred institution. This situation has in turn made us all more skeptical of not only the destiny of our judicial system whose effective functioning hinges on a neutral and humane police force but also of the entire presidential system as we currently operate it. And not surprisingly, so much misunderstandings and controversies have been generated with regards to not only the control of, but also the bigger question of the constitutional right to establish and run a police force.

It needs no stretch of the imagination to trace the root cause of this polemics as it all started when it became crystal clear that the NPN-controlled federal police force could not remain neutral on any issues or incidences in which other interests or political parties are opposed to the NPN.

The examples are legion, their proper meaning and lesson clear. Such police brutalities as the shooting of an athlete at a check-point in Lagos; the massacre of innocent and defenceless villagers at Bakolori in Sokoto State; the condemnable performance and apparent complicity of the force in the July 10, 1981 Kano rampage; the indiscriminate tear-gasing and

molestation of innocent citizens at public gathering and rallies: as well as the clampdown on newspaper houses and arrest of their editors, all these are not sporadic and isolated cases. They form a definite pattern which is becoming clearer with each passing day.

A closer and critical examination of these incidences no doubt shows that in view of the nature, tempo and targets of some of these police brutalities, coupled with the fact that the control of the police force is exclusively vested in the centre, the underlying motive could not be divorced from the fascist character of the NPN which, as experience has shown, would not hesitate to employ every available public apparatus in order to consolidate and perpetuate itself in power.

It is in the light of these stark realities of our situation that we tend to view the problem of our police force, not so much as being rooted in its poor conditions of service or even its lack of sophisticated equipment as in terms of the readiness of a vested interest group to use the police force in whatever way it can to maintain its dominance at the centre.

These realities of our situation make the argument of those who advocate for the exclusive ownership and control of the police force ring hallow, and debunk the myth that the central authorities are always less inclined to misuse the police force than the state government can ever be. Certainly we have not seen anything since 1979 to suggest or convince us that those in power in Lagos are capable of demonstrating more maturity and tolerance than most state governors.

As a matter of urgency, the Sunday Triumph wishes to call for a full-scale probe into the circumstances leading to the shooting and wounding of Hajiya Bilkisu Abdullahi, the wife of the Kano State Commissioner for Education and her four-month old baby, as they were travelling to Kano from Bichi on Wednesday, September 1.

Besides, Hajiya Bilkisu and her four-month old baby must be fully compensated for the injuries they sustained as a result of such babaric and brutal act. This is necessary in order to restore public confidence in the police whose chain of terror in the past have passed away with characteristic impunity.

Finally, we call on the Federal Government to immediately check the excesses of its police force through disciplinary measures against erring members as well as by introducing a re-orientation programme that would serve to create a public spirited police force.

CSO: 3400/278

BRIEFS

IMPORT DEPOSITS REDUCED--The Nigerian Government has eased restrictions on imports by reducing the levels of compulsory advance deposits to be paid on raw materials and spare parts, Central Bank of Nigeria Officials said. The deposit in imports of raw materials has been reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent and on spare parts from 25 per cent to 15 per cent. The aim, according to the CBN officials, was to ensure that no industry was forced to close for lack of such items, which along with a wide range of goods have been subject to advance deposits since last April. It had been thought the reductions might be announced in the Budget, but they came slightly sooner (WEST AFRICA, November 1). Advance deposits on other imports--which range up to 250 per cent for luxury goods such as cars--remain unchanged. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 p 2910]

RICE IMPORTS--Nigerian rice imports this year will total 1m. tonnes, compared with 600,000 tonnes in 1981, according to Chief Omo Oyaide, director of the Federal Department of Rural Development. He said the increase, which would bring the 1982 rice imports bill to ₦400m. (£336m.), is because of growing demand in towns. Last year, Nigeria consumed about 1.2m. tonnes of rice, half of which was locally produced and the rest imported. This year, Chief Oyaide predicted that the country should produce 800,000 tonnes of rice. The US Department of Agriculture has predicted that Nigeria's agricultural import bill this year--including unregistered imports--will reach ₦2,000m. Apart from rice, this is estimated to include ₦200m. for fish, ₦200m. for sugar, ₦160m. for wheat, ₦100m. for milk products and ₦30m. for maize. According to USDA agricultural imports are likely, on present trends, to continue to grow by between 15 percent and 20 per cent annually. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 p 2910]

STEEL COMPANIES EMPLOY 100,000--Nigeria's five steel rolling mills in Aladja, Ajaokuta, Katsina, Jos and Osogbo are expected to employ 100,000 workers by 1990, said the minister of steel development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, adding that the country had so far spent about ₦1.7 bn on steel development. The minister said that ₦955m. was spent on Delta Steel plant at Aladja, Bendel, ₦530m. on the Ajaokuta Steel project and ₦281m. on the three inland rolling mills at Osogbo, Katsina and Jose. Malam Makele said that the country's demand for steel would rise from 4.5m. tonnes in 1985 to 6.4m. tonnes in 1990. The Minister said that following the commissioning of Delta Steel Company, the internal supply of steel would rise from 1.09m. tonnes to 6.3m. tonnes in 1988

when three phases of the Ajaokuta Steel project is completed. On the price of Nigerian-made steel, the Minister said that the Federal Government had commissioned a study on the cost implication of steel products, adding that adequate measures had been taken to cut down on production cost by obtaining energy and tariff concessions for the steel plants and raising the duties on imported steel. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 pp 2925-2926]

NEW INDUSTRIES APPROVED--The Federal Ministry of Industries has so far given approval for the setting up of 456 manufacturing enterprises, Minister of State for Industries, Dr Ishmael Igbani told the BUSINESS TIMES, last week. The industries covered by the approvals include building materials, electronics, watches, cables, metal furniture, refrigeration and airconditioning, flour milling, chemicals and plastics, commercial vehicle assembly and beer brewing and soft drinks bottling. [Dapo Ajibola] [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/279

STUDENTS VOICE DISSATISFACTION WITH EDUCATION SYSTEM

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Nonceba Gumede]

[Text] **STUDENTS at the University College of Swaziland have expressed feelings that there was something wrong in the planning of the country's education system and that they were not given enough chance to participate fully in helping those who are unemployed, it was revealed at a meeting between the students and some Government officials at UCS this week.**

The meeting was a second part of discussions started on September 1982 between the students, university religious societies, faculty clubs and the Principal Secretary for Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mr Arthur Khoza. The discussions are titled "Project for helping failed J.C. students."

To this week's meeting, Mr Khoza had invited the Principal Secretaries for Education Mr Justice Musa Nsibande, Works Power and Communications, Mr Gilbert Mabila and Economic Planning, Mr Edward Sikhondze.

As an opening note, Mr Nsibande said in the last meeting, it had been reported that many students strongly felt left out of any plans regarding the changes affecting education and its subsequent contribution to the socio-economic development of this country.

He said the main problem surrounding the education system in this country dated back to its pre-independence era up to post independence era where many adjustments had to be done to fit the required manpower needs for development purposes.

"In Swaziland we are fortunate that by 1980 our schools could afford an intake of between 85 and 90 percent primary school children but the problem of unqualified teachers manning these schools still persist," Mr Nsibande said.

He added, "now we have to develop the required manpower to man these schools. The development of technical subjects has been difficult because they are expensive to set up and there are no teachers to teach subjects like mathematics and science. Mostly, teachers for these subjects are expatriates."

Mr Sikhondze spoke on Government economic development policy planning towards the country's needs. He received critical questions from the students who claimed that the country's free enterprise economic system was the drawback in the development of the right system of education because planning had to be done in view of foreign investors whose needs no one knew.

Students felt that there was a great need for Swaziland to plan for the introduction of technical subjects in the primary curriculum to avoid the need for paper certificates for people wishing to join the industry or agriculture in future.

The Principal Secretary for education, Mr Nsibande said there was also the problem of attitude among our people where technical subjects and jobs were concern-

ed because they felt they were inferior as compared to the white collar jobs.

He put the case of the Swaziland College of Technology and said for 37 years it has been trying to produce adequate technicians whose numbers had failed to fulfil industrial needs in this country.

He also quoted a number of programmes found in the country which he said were supportive systems in trying to absorb the present numbers of failures informally or otherwise while the long term relief was planned. In this category he gave the St. Mary's Agricultural Project, Salesian High School capentry and the Swaziland Education Centre for correspondence courses.

CSO: 3400/269

NEED TO RESHAPE EDUCATION SYSTEM NOTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Nov 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

SWAZILAND urgently needs to reshape her education system to avoid a disaster in the economy.

The country's present education strategy is failing to produce the required skills needed by both government and industry and, unless an immediate solution is found, any further development is highly improbable, the president of the Federation of Swaziland Employers, Mr. Derek von Wissel has said.

Investment

He told a group of personnel officers and businessmen: "We cannot carry on with the present education system."

Mr. von Wissel was speaking at the close of the annual convention of the Swaziland Institute of Personnel and Training Management at the Ezulwini Holiday Inn.

He said: "The kingdom has an average population growth of more than three per cent, while her gross domestic production is about 2.2 per cent. This means the population is growing faster than it produces.

"In the last four years about 9,000 students have come out of school and out of those, only 2,000 have got employment. That means the rest are still looking for employment. There is no way in which they will get employment soon. The only way to create jobs is through investment. But without skills in this country, there is not much investments and therefore not much development.

"Present industries are crying out for skills but there simply is nothing coming. And then where does that leave us ... to import skills."

Mr. von Wissel said the country needed a system where the manpower is "sifted" at a very early stage and distributed to the various sectors in which it is needed. "The remainder should then be thoroughly motivated. What we have to start doing is to intensify the drive to motivate people and job seekers on the benefits of self-employment.

"They should be taught to learn to look after themselves and not to keep hoping to eventually get a job. It is common cause that people always blame government for jobs not being available. It is true that government should look after the people, but only to an extent. Government cannot be expected to do everything for us," he said.

He pointed out that the present situation in Swaziland is such that the civil service is completely overspent.

He said: "There are too many employed, but too little production taking place. This should not be allowed to continue."

Mr. von Wissel went on to say that with the speed at which technology is developing, many countries are finding the problem of unemployment rising faster and faster.

He said the more technology advanced, the fewer number of people were being employed because machines have been developed to be able to operate themselves.

Neglect

But, he said, governments all over the world are aware that while technology has to grow, the issue of unemployment is a problem they cannot afford to neglect.

"As a result, the United States, the world's richest country, has introduced many unemployment benefits to control the situation," he said.

Mr. von Wissel stressed that Swaziland, despite her enormous potential in agricultural development, would continue to rely on foreign

sources for her needs and thus will continue to experience growing unemployment.

"The land is not being used. It is there, but without the suitable knowledge of how to utilise it, how is it expected to produce the goods. Once again the problem of the education system comes to light. We cannot hope for an improvement if we continue to rely on South Africans to provide all our skills. Skills are becoming more and more scarce everywhere. Even South Africa is importing hers from Poland. What it all comes to is the clear need to have our own," Mr. von Wissel said.

He said because of the slow investment rate in Swaziland, the kingdom might not be able to cope with the fast pace in which industrial technology is replacing manpower.

He urged the industrialists, the commercial sector and all private organisations to make the fullest use of government to carry out their plans and objectives, to help the country.

But, the Principal Secretary for Education, Mr. Musa Nsibandze, denied that the country's present education system was failing to produce skilled manpower needed by government and industry.

He said: "As it happens, we have been told by large industries that we are in fact overproducing.

"We have been conducting research with a German delegation to find out whether there is need to open up many other vocational institutions. But, we have been amazed by the responses by the majority of industries. They have all told us that they do not need many professional people because they have enough. So what is government required to do if, on the one hand, industry says we have the material and the Federation of Employers, on the other, says we have a shortage.

"If the industries, by saying they have enough skilled manpower, mean expatriates from South Africa, then they are to blame for trying to protect their friends at the expense of the locals."

CSO: 3400/269

MANZINI COUNCIL REJECTS CITY STATUS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Nov 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by Charity Tshabalala]

[Text] A MOTION seeking to upgrade Manzini Town Council to a City Council has been turned down by the councillors.

The motion has been proposed by Councillor Ambrose Maseko. But Town Clerk, Mr. Aaron Zwane, commenting on the motion said before the town could be upgraded to city status, "we have to get first things first."

The councillors opposed to the motion stated that if the town was upgraded it would require more money as its staff would have to be doubled.

As a city, they said it would have to take over such responsibilities as the water and electricity supplies.

Some councillors also felt that before any proposal to upgrade the town were discussed consultant's advice would be required.

Mr. Zwane also reported to the council meeting that he had requested members of the board of directors of the Swaziland Trade Fair to discuss with him the proposed changes to the main entrance to the trade fair.

Mr. Zwane said none of the board members turned up for the discussions. He reported that another meeting had been arranged with the chairman of the directors, Mr. Arthur Khoza.

The councillors also discussed the problems created by Fortune Panel Beaters which they said had filled the area in town with old cars.

The garage is owned by a council member, Mr. Isaac Fortune, who has been for a long time urged to find another place for the scrap cars.

Mr. Fortune, who had been asked to recuse himself from the discussions of his garage later told The Times that he had now found another site at the Matsapha Industrial Site.

He said he was aware of the unpleasant situation caused by the scrap cars lying all over the place.

"In fact, I will be moving out as soon as possible." He also complained that the place was causing him problems as it was not well secured.

He has two nightwatchmen who he said were experiencing a lot of difficulties in stopping thieves who were stealing from his garage during the night.

CSO: 3400/269

CCU LOSSES RESULT OF LATE PLOUGHING

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by Donny Nxumalo]

[Text]

THE CENTRAL Co-operatives Union has lost an estimated E1 million because of the late start in ploughing.

This was disclosed by an official for the CCU in Manzini. The money was for the purchase of fertilizers from South African companies and insterest occruing thereof.

The spokesman said this money included wages for CCU's delivery staff who have been paid although they were doing nothing.

CCU ha contracts with South African fertilizer companies for the supply of fertilizers. During the period ploughing has been delayed the South African suppliers went ahead with the delivery.

The Principal Secretary for Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mr Arthur Khoza was not available for further comment as he is abroad. His deputy declined to comment.

Meanwhile, the Governor of Lobamba Royal Residence, Councillor Vusumuzi Bhembe has announced that ploughing of fields can now be resumed.

In an announcement specifically directed to all chiefs in the Kingdom, Councillor Bhembe said members of the public were now free to plan their seeds.

The Queen Regent he said, had instructed him to announce that the mourning period officially ended with the depositing of the mourning strings by the Royal Household," said Councillor Bhembe.

The Queen Regent, he said, had also commanded him to convey her gratitude to the entire nation for the respectful manner in which they observed the mourning period.

CCU spokesman predicted the worst for Swaziland's maize yields in particular, at the end of the season. At this late time he said some areas in the country have soils that cannot produce any good yields.

The spokesman explained that farming meant the collaboration of rain with the sun and that the idea was to plough when both of these resources were in abundance.

This, he said meant that ploughing early or very late could mean disaster for the country.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives has issued a statement advising maize farmers to plant maize varieties that will flower in 64 to 75 days.

Crop specialists in the ministry, according to the statement, have stated that many areas of the Kingdom experience a mid-season drought.

"With the delay in field preparation and seeding due to the period of mourning, plants of the longer-season varieties will be expecially vulnerable to damage this year," said the specialists.

"On the other hand, short and medium-season varieties are expected, if seeded promptly, to be through the official flowering period before the onset of dry weather."

CSO: 3400/269

NEC MEMBERS TO DISCUSS ROLE OF CCM POLITICAL COMMITTEES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

By Staff Reporter

MEMBERS of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) begin a two-day seminar at the Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam today on the role of CCM branch, district and regional political committees due to be formed.

A statement issued by the CCM Secretary-General's Office in the city yesterday said after the seminar to be chaired by Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, NEC members would conduct similar courses to regional executive committees.

It said the regional committees would elect the political committees immediately after the seminars and then conduct district Party executive committees seminars on the same topic.

The statement said the district committees have been instructed to elect their political committees immediately the seminars are over.

District executive committee members would then hold seminars for Party branch executive committees after which these too will elect political committees at that level.

The CCM Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, told reporters on Wednesday that political committees elections at the branch, district and regional levels will be completed by the end of the year.

According to party constitution, the political committees will provide political guidance in the branches, districts and regions and oversee day-to-day implementation of Party policies.

It said the regional committees would elect the political committees immediately after the seminars and then conduct district Party executive committees seminars on the same topic.

The district political committees will also be responsible for scrutinising aspirants for leadership positions in the Party and its affiliates in the district.

They are empowered to consider and make final nomination of aspirants for district executive committee or urban council membership on the Mainland. Zanzibar District political committees will make final nomination of aspirants for district revolutionary committees.

The district committees are also empowered by the constitution to make final nomination of CCM members aspiring for leadership in Party branches excluding Party branch chairmen.

Apart from providing political guidance and supervising Party activities, regional political committees will also scrutinise and make recommendations on aspirants for Party leadership at the regional level.

The final nomination will be made by higher Party sittings. The regional committees will, however, make final nomination of contestants for district Party leadership except district chairmen.

Zanzibar regional political committees will make final nomination of aspirants for regional revolutionary committee membership.

The constitution provides that the regional political committee will comprise the regional CCM chairman, regional Party secretary, regional commissioner and the regional representative or representatives (in case of Isles regions) to NEC.

CSO: 3400/276

NEC ELECTS FIFTEEN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 82 [no page given]

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Excerpt]

By Daniel Mshana

THE Party National Executive Committee (NEC) has elected 15 members of its Central Committee (CC), according to a statement issued in Dar es Salaam by the Secretary-General's Office yesterday.

The new members are The Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya; Ex-CC member, Ndugu Edward Moringe Sokoine; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim; the Znazibar Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Hassan Nossor Moyo.

Others are the Mbeya Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru, the former Chief Party Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, and the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office Ndugu Getrude Mongella.

The statement further said the Coast Region Party Secretary, Ndugu Moses Nnauye; the Minister of State in the President's Office, Ndugu Abdallah Natepe; the Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, Ndugu Alfred Tandau, were also elected CC members yesterday.

The others are former CC members, Ndugu Paul Andreas Sozigwa; Ndugu Ali Mzee Ali; Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, the former Deputy Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Salmin Amour, and Mpanda District Party Secretary, Lt. Col. Andrew Shija.

According to the new Party Constitution, the CC will comprise the Party Chairman, Vice Chairman, the Secretary-General and the 15 members adding up to 18 members.

Before constitutional changes came into effect, the CC had 42. The Secretariat of the NEC will be constituted out of the newly-elected CC members.

The statement also said the NEC yesterday resolved that the present set-up where regional Party secretaries doubled up responsibilities with that of regional commissioners should continue until a meeting is called to appoint substantive regional Party secretaries from amongst NEC members.

CSO: 3400/276

DEPUTY MINISTER SUGGESTS MEANS OF IMPROVING THB OPERATIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Finance feels that the Tanzania Housing Bank (THB) should provide building materials instead of cash disbursement to its clients in order to minimise diversion of funds by borrowers.

Inaugurating the newly appointed THB Board of Directors in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the Deputy Minister for Finance, Ndugu Venance Ngula, said that in order to avoid the risk of borrowers' tendency to divert funds, THB could stock building materials and give them directly to the approved customers.

Alternatively, the deputy minister said, that THB could make arrangements with suppliers or dealers whereby a cheque would be issued directly to them and the borrowers would merely collect the materials.

Ndugu Ngula told the directors that THB as well as other parastatals did not perform satisfactorily not only because of the country's poor economic situation but also because of uncontrollable administrative costs, absenteesm and docility displayed by workers, rampant theft, negligence and carelessness.

He added that difficulties in mobilising financial resources — locally and from abroad — also contributed to the bank's poor performance.

Under such circumstances, he said, there was need to revitalise the revolutionary consciousness of valuing work and responsibility — to rekindle the spirit of commitment, honesty and self sacrifice, to instil respect for public property as well as a resolve to observe professional rules of conduct and other norms as pointed out by the CCM Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere.

Ndugu Ngula said that highest dedication, commitment and ingenuity from the highest policy-making body of THB (the board) down to the lowest level of management was called for the bank to survive and stay in business.

The deputy minister suggested that the board should help THB management establish an appropriate organ which would facilitate realistic workers participation in the running of the bank.

He said that workers' participation in management had great potential in increasing the efficiency of workers by motivating them and making them more diligent, alert and painstaking.

Ndugu Ngula pointed out that under the present circumstances, the THB required an overall improvement in resource mobilisation and leanding operation, evolution of new disbursement procedures, taking into account present shortage of building materials and the possible risk of borrowers diverting loan funds for uses other than for housing development.

He added that THB needed an adequately staffed research unit to undertake various projects covering THB operations and the housing sector with a view to enabling the bank identify loss potentials to be avoided and forecast needs to be met.

CSO: 3400/276

TRDB LIFTS BAN ON INPUT LOANS FOR TOBACCO GROWING VILLAGES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] **THE Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) has lifted the ban on loans for inputs it imposed on 13 tobacco growing villages in Tabora District for the 1982/83 season.**

TRDB had earlier claimed that the villages failed to remit 75 per cent of funds advanced them last season.

***Shihata* reported from Tabora yesterday that the ban was lifted with immediate effect on Wednesday and that fertilizer supply to the villages would resume today.**

It quoted Tabora District Development Director, Ndugu Kanyegisi Mwanjati as saying TRDB had also decided to extend inputs loans to seven other villages in the district earlier denied the facility.

Ndugu Mwanjati said the bank agreed to resume lending to the villages after a three-member select committee appointed to study the problem established that most of the villages had remitted the pre-requisite 75 per cent of last season's liabilities.

The DDD said the committee also established that four villages were owed a total of 100,000/- in commissions for the last two seasons by the Tobacco Authority of Tanzania (TAT).

He said the report was presented to a joint meeting of TRDB, TAT, Agricultural department officials and representatives of Tabora District Development Corporation on Wednesday.

The meeting, he said, directed that TAT should pay the money to TRDB by today as part of the villages' remittance.

Ndugu Mwanjata said the bank decided to extend loans to the additional seven villages following the committee's report that TRDB delayed delivery of fertilizer to the villages last season.

As a result, the report pointed out, the tobacco crop was attacked by pests and that the yield was reduced.

The 13 villages have prepared 100 hectares of land for tobacco growing expected to produce 500,000 kilogrammes of the crop this season.

CSO: 3400/276

TWENTY SWEDISH RAILWAY COACHES TO BE DELIVERED TO TRC

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Rose Kalemera]

[Text] Twenty more railway coaches from Sweden will be handed over to the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) next Friday.

The coaches include 15 for Third Class and five for Second Class, a TRC spokesman said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

They will be formally handed over to the Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela, by the Swedish Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu David Wirmark.

The spokesman said the coaches were being provided through a 43.5 million/credit agreement between the TRC and Svenska Handlesbanken of Stockholm, Sweden.

He said the coaches were ordered in July 1980 and delivery started in September and was completed in August last year.

The delivery of the 20 coaches has brought the number of passenger coaches ordered from Sweden to be 48 among which 43 are for Third Class and five for Second Class, the spokesman said.

He said receipt of the coaches, together with others from Britain has greatly improved passenger service in the country. He gave an example of introduction of express passenger service as a reflection of the improvement.

Last August, a British firm--Bre-Metro--supplied TRC with 15 coaches for First Class, 25 for Second Class and ten restaurant coaches.

In his statement to mark TRC's Fourth Anniversary, the General Manager, Ndugu Tom Mmari, said the Corporation was yet expecting a track relaying machine from Austria next year.

He said arrival of the machine would speed up the track relaying work on the Central Line.

Ndugu Mmari also explained that TRC was negotiating with the European Economic Community to get two quarrying machines which would increase the supply of ballast in the country's railway system.

CSO: 3400/276

SWEDEN PLEDGES LONG-TERM SUPPORT TO NATION'S DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

SWEDEN has pledged continued active and long-term support to Tanzania's development following talks on co-operation programme for 1983/85 concluded in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Finance said in the city yesterday that the Swedish pledge include support in the transport sector and import support for raw materials and essential spare parts.

The total amount of the pledge was not disclosed, but the spokesman said the three-day Tanzania-Sweden talks were only preparatory, laying the groundwork for next year's joint meeting which would allocate funds for each project.

Emphasis at the talks, the spokesman explained, was on consolidation and rehabilitation of existing development co-operation programmes on the basis of the country's Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP).

He said Sweden promised development assistance in the already agreed plans, including basic and small-scale industries, rural education, health, water supply, vocational training, grain storage, forestry, consultancy services, as well as energy, agricultural and research activities.

The import support component, was aimed at debottlenecking areas constrained by lack of foreign exchange affecting the flow of raw materials and spare parts.

The spokesman said the thrust of import support will be on agricultural imports, medicine, newsprint and assist industries producing inputs for agriculture, those processing raw materials and industries geared at producing basic consumer goods and other priority goods.

He said the Treasury, officials of the Planning and Economic Affairs Ministry, and representatives of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) usually hold monthly meetings to review Swedish aided projects before sitting for joint annual meetings.

The Swedish Government was represented at the talks by a SIDA delegation led by Deputy Director Bo Gorannson.

When asked to comment on the Swedish overall attitude towards project implementation, the spokesman said despite hitches in the country's development efforts the Swedes were very understanding.

He said they are satisfied that Tanzania was doing its best to overcome the problems and that was why they agreed to enter into the new area of supporting projects related to the transport sector.

CSO: 3400/276

BRIEFS

NEW POWER STATIONS--The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) is planning to establish new power stations in Lindi, Singida, Bukoba, Songea and Mpwapwa towns. In his speech to the TANESCO Workers' Council at Dodoma yesterday, the Managing Director Ndugu Salvatory Mosha said construction work for Lindi, Singida and Bukoba has already begun. Ndugu Mosha added that the programme will also involve expansion of Shinyanga and Kigoma power stations by a connection of a Wartsila [in italics] machine from Finland. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 82 p 3]

ATC RESUMES INDIAN FLIGHTS--Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC) resumed its flights to India yesterday with 138 passengers destined for Bombay. ATC used an Ethiopian Airlines aircraft Boeing 720B under a special arrangement reached in Dar es Salaam last month between the two airlines. At a short ceremony held at the Dar es Salaam International Airport, for the resumption of flights to India, ATC General Manager, Bakari Mwapachu said the airline was forced to suspend its flights to Bombay about two years ago because of various reasons. He did not elaborate, but pointed out that the airline could repeat the mistake committed in 1980 by embarking on intercontinental before consolidating regional flights. He said, however, that going inter-continental did not mean that the airline had accomplished its objective of consolidating domestic and regional routes. A lot more needed to be done on improving services on these routes in order to come close to "our customers' needs," he said. [Charles Kizigha] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 82 p 32

NYERERE TALKS WITH AMBASSADORS--President Nyerere yesterday held discussions on wide-ranging issues with Tanzania's Ambassadors and High Commissioners at the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam. The discussions opened by Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, covered local and international issues. Welcoming the President, Ndugu Salim congratulated--on behalf of the envoys and Foreign Ministry staff--Mwalimu, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe and Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa for their election as Party Chairman. Vice-Chairman and Secretary General, respectively. During the two-hour question-and-answer session, Mwalimu explained Tanzania's position over various local and international issues which included the North-South dialogue, the Namibia independence question, the Organisation of African Unity and the national economy. The envoys are presently attending a six-day conference which was opened on Monday by the Party Vice-Chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe. The meeting has also been addressed by Agriculture Minister John Machunda, Trade Minister Ali Mchumo, Deputy Finance Minister Venance Ngula and Attorney-General Joseph Warioba. The Tanzanian envoys also attended the Second Ordinary Party National Conference held in Dar Es Salaam from October 20 to 30. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/276

IMF ADVANCE TEAM ARRIVES IN LUSAKA FOR TALKS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Nov 82 p 7

[Text]

By Business Mail Staff

A FOUR-MAN advance team from the International Monetary Fund [IMF] in Washington has arrived in Lusaka for talks on Zambia's efforts to make a third draw from the K800 million loan package signed last year.

Director of Budget in the Ministry of Finance, Mr Ng'andu Magande, confirmed in Lusaka yesterday that the team arrived in the capital on Monday evening.

The IMF delegation leader is expected to arrive in Lusaka tomorrow.

The talks, to be held in Lusaka, are likely to be very crucial for at the end Zambia should know whether she will make a third draw on the loan or not.

In September this year, Finance Minister, Mr Kebby Musokotwane said that a definite outcome on the efforts to make a third draw would be known by November.

Zambia and the IMF have been holding regular talks on the third draw for a long time now but because of the "very difficult and delicate" nature of the issue, no details of the negotiations have been divulged by either party.

Although there were some problems with the implementation of the three-year extended fund facility, Zambia was able to draw all its entitlement of roughly K300 million for the first year of the programme last year.

In addition, the fund made available a sum of K60 million under the Compensatory Financing Facility. The need arose from the shortfall in export receipts in view of the prices of copper which declined substantially last year.

The first draw down of K120 million under the extended arrangement was made in May last year at the time of the approval of the facility by the IMF board executive directors of the fund.

In view of the difficulties in meeting some of the conditions attached to the arrangement, Zambia was not able to make a drawing at the end of the June quarter. However with the fulfilment of all the criteria in the third quarter of last year, the country was able to draw the remaining balance of K180 million at the end of November.

According to the 1981 Bank of Zambia annual report, with the mounting pressures in the fourth quarter, the reduction in payment arrears to the required levels and the ceilings on total domestic credit were not attained at the end of December, 1981.

"The effect of this was that by the end of the year, the continuation of the programme hang in the balance," said the report. It is this issue that will be ironed out during the discussions in Lusaka. It was not yet known yesterday how long the IMF team will be in Zambia.

CSO: 3400/275

FOREICN AFFAIRS MINISTRY PRUNES STAFF IN COST-SAVING EXERCISE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recalled many attaches and abolished the post of second secretary in some foreign missions in a major cost-saving exercise.

It has also temporarily frozen the appointment of new officers to fill vacant posts in some missions until the country's economic situation improves.

A ministry spokesman confirmed this yesterday and said: "We have saved a lot of foreign exchange. I have no figures on the exact amount of money, but it's a huge sum of money which has been saved."

Rome, Bonn, China and Lilongwe no longer have any trade attaches, but London, Harare, Beira, Dar es Salaam and Lubumbashi have retained an attache each after the pruning exercise.

The spokesman said it was the policy of the government to have trade, education, military and Press attaches in high commissions and embassies, but this had proved too costly.

Consequently, a decision was made to prune staff and transfer the responsibilities of the recalled staff to some of those who have been retained to save part of the dwindling financial resources.

There have been suggestions that the government should cose some foreign missions and drastically reduce staff because it was uneconomical to retain all of them in the prevailing economic situation.

The spokesman conceded that like most developing countries, Zambia had been finding it increasingly difficult to finance all its foreign missions adequately because of insufficient allocations.

However, authorities had opted for the reduction of staff and the abolition of the post of second secretary of some missions instead of closing some high commissions and embassies.

The spokesman declined to name the missions where the post of second secretary has been scrapped as this could give rise to fears among some diplomatic staff, who might start feeling insecure.

But he stated that the main establishment, consisting of ambassador or high commissioner and the deputy, first secretary, second secretary (in some missions) and accounts staff, has been retained in most missions.

"There are many posts which are now vacant, but there are not going to be filled until the economy picks up," the spokesman said.

Appointments had not been frozen but only temporarily shelved because of the deteriorating economic situation.

The spokesman explained that efforts would be made to utilise the present small numbers of staff in foreign missions to the maximum to cut down costs.

In future, the ministry would carefully scrutinise officers before appointing them to ensure they were qualified persons capable of handling different aspects of work.

This means that functions previously dealt with by two or three officers would now be done by one person.

The spokesman said this method was already being implemented and would be vigorously enforced in future because it was yielding results.

When the economic situation improves, the ministry would seriously consider having a trade attache in Japan in view of the volume of business between the two countries.

The decision to prune staff is a culmination of repeated suggestions, especially in Parliament where MPs have said on many occasions that Zambia should close some of its missions to save money.

CSO: 3400/275

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW PRODUCER PRICES FOR SOME CROPS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday announced new producer prices for cassava, millet, sorghum and barley which will be effective from April 1, next year.

Cassava and millet appear for the first time on the producer price list, while sorghum and barley prices, which have not changed, were first announced in July this year.

The new prices are as follows; cassava will cost K7 per 50 kg bag, millet K29 per 90 kg bag while barley and sorghum will fetch K35.75 and K16.00 per 90 kg bag respectively as announced earlier this year.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Unia Mwila said the new prices are aimed at broadening the country's food base so that in times of need, there would be other substitutes for maize and at the same time conserve foreign exchange by minimising imports of crops like malting barley.

Zambia currently imports 12,000 tonnes of malting barley worth K7 million annually for the brewing industry.

But Mr Mwila said research has shown that barley can be grown in Zambia and to minimise the drain on foreign exchange, commercial farmers were being encouraged to produce high quality malting barley by offering them attractive prices for the crop.

The minister added that his ministry has also approached the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in Zmabia for feasibility studies to be undertaken into the processing of sorghum and millet so that composite flour could be produced for making bread and biscuits.

Zambia's national requirement for sorghum in the mid-sixties was 120,000 bags annually, well above the country's production of 30,000 bags.

But since the commodity was used in the brewing of opaque beer, the surplus had to be imported from South Africa.

The minister said, however, that with the introduction of enzymes in the production of opaque beer, the production of sorghum was reduced from 30,000 bags per year to only 1,031.

Millet production which was about 668 bags in 1868, declined to virtually nil for the same reasons.

The decline in production of these crops is exemplified by the country's lack of alternative food reserves on which the nation could fall back on in times of a maize crop failure particularly in areas where the crops were traditionally grown for food rather than brewing purposes.

"In order for the country to build up adequate food reserves to forestall unexpected shortages arising from the effects of bad weather as has been the case in the recent past, the farming community should be encouraged to grow these crops," he said.

On cassava, Mr Mwila said the crop was important in the lives of many Zambians although it has not been given due consideration.

The price of the crop has been dictated by supply and demand and growers should take what the market had to offer no matter how unrealistic prices were.

He said farmers should grow more cassava for export purposes.

CSO: 3400/275

CHRISTIAN ACTION GROUP TO STEP UP PRESSURE FOR MILINGOS RETURN

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] THE CHRISTIAN Action Group yesterday pledged to step up pressure for the return of Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo from Rome despite an order by the prelate that they abandon their campaign.

Archbishop Milingo is quoted in the latest issue of the **National Mirror** as saying that the people campaigning for his early return home were, in fact, "unwittingly" prolonging his stay at the Vatican.

But, in a defiant stand, the Group said in a statement released yesterday by its secretary, Mr Damian Mwale that it was convinced "Archbishop Milingo has been and still is a victim of malice and jealousy since 1977."

The Group said it was ready to "leak" to the Press certain information to prove that Archbishop Milingo is a victim of malice and jealousy.

Mr Mwale said the Group could not rely on the **National Mirror** report because it was not aware of the information which Archbishop Milingo was given and what prompted him to order the Group to stop campaigning for his early return home.

The Group has therefore decided to continue raising funds to finance a delegation to travel to Rome as part of the campaign to secure the Archbishop's quick return.

Mr Mwale said the Group was convinced it was speaking on behalf of many "silent Zambians" who were equally convinced that the Archbishop was being persecuted because of the prolonged stay at the Vatican.

"We fail to understand why it is that, after six months stay in Rome, the Pope has not been able to meet Archbishop Milingo.

"If as we have been made to understand, Archbishop Milingo was summoned by the Pope, why has it not been possible for the Holy Father to see him?"

CSO: 3500/275

'TIMES' NEWSPAPER EDITOR COMMENTS ON FREEDOM OF PRESS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

FREEDOM of expression is a very vital cog to any country which claims to be democratic, Times Newspapers Editor-in-Chief Mr Naphy Nyalugwe said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said this was more so in Zambia where participatory democracy was a cornerstone of the philosophy of Humanism.

Addressing a Rotary club luncheon at a Lusaka hotel, Mr Nyalugwe said it was the obligation of the Press to report facts, offer space for people to air their views, give chance to leaders to propound Party policies, and comment on events and speeches vigorously but always with Zambia's national interests as a backdrop.

In essence, our motto is "Forward with the nation," just as your motto is "service above self," the **Times** chief told the luncheon.

Although **Times** newspapers had been owned by Lonrho over the past 18 years, the control of the two papers lay with the political leadership through the appointment of the editor-in-chief.

Mr Nyalugwe, said however, some people, including politicians, did not believe that the organisation "was with the Party and the nation".

"They had the misguided belief that since we were privately owned, our ultimate aim was to pander to the dictates of Lonrho. I am afraid this was not so".

He praised the Party and its Government for the "moral and political leadership they gave us during the past 18 years."

The leadership's backing for the freedom of the Press had actually made what the Zambian newspapers were today.

"It is no boast to say we are perhaps the best and freest Press in this particular region of Africa. That boast is owed to the Party and its Government.

"It is one of the Party's greatest achivements in enshrining the concept of a one party participatory democracy in Zambia. We say to the Party, thank you very much and please continue to give us that support," said Mr Nyalugwe.

He dismissed reports that now that the Party had taken over the papers it would move and try to muzzle the Press. He described this as "far-fetched and divisive".

Mr Nyalugwe said the Party owned a number of companies through the Zambia National Holdings and Times Newspapers fell under their ambit through a board of directors.

He said the new arrangement had strengthened the staff of **Times** Newspapers the **Times of Zambia** and **Sunday Times of Zambia.**

Mr Nyalugwe also referred to the magna carta speech on Zambian journalism made by President Kaunda when he commissioned the new mass media complex on October 19.

Dr Kaunda said then: "Zambia needs a free Press which is an ally of the people and not a stooge of factions and personalities — a free people's Press — a Press which is at all times alert, objective, free, frank and fearless — but a Press which is mindful of the nation interests at all times.'

Commenting on this, Mr Nyalugwe said this was actually the best defence that Zambian journalism had.

"Further, and let this be said of our President, it was indeed for the first time that an African president has so fearlessly exalted the virtues of a free Press and espoused in so eloguent a manner the expected role of journalism in Zambia.

"We hope that those who had ill-intentions to interfere in the operations of Times Newspapers will hold their fire," said Mr Nyalugwe.

Mr Nyalugwe said the proposed Press Council Bill should not go before Parliament as it had been overtaken by events and had lapsed. The magna carta of Zambian journalism by Dr Kaunda should be taken as the final word on the proposed Bill

CSO: 3400/275

MUNDIA NOTES GOVERNMENT'S ENERGY SAVING MEASURES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] THE Government has been considering introducing petrol rationing including other measures such as closing filling stations at weekends in an effort to reduce the soaring energy import bill, Prime Minister Mundia disclosed in Lusaka yesterday.

He was speaking at a seminar organised by the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce at a Lusaka hotel.

And because of the constraint Government will now encourage the importation of vehicles which consumes less fuel.

Mr Mundia said this when replying to a question by Kenneth Kaunda Foundation deputy secretary-general, Mr Patrick Chisanga who wanted to know what measures the Government was taking to reduce fuel consumption in Zambia.

Earlier Mr Mundia had asked participants to address themselves on how best the nation could conserve energy.

In reply to Mr Chisanga the Prime Minister said the Government was worried about the enormous drain on the country's foreign exchange as the fuel import bill had shot up from about K43 million in 1973 to about K200 million this year.

In order to rectify the situation the Government was carrying out research into alternative energy sources such as how best to use solar energy.

On measures the Government had considered to reduce consumption, Mr Mundia said this had included the introduction of petrol rationing, reducing selling hours or banning weekend sales.

Mr Mundia said it was up to the business community to come up with what they thought would be the best alternative than wait for authorities to act.

Government concern had been demonstrated by the formation of the Zambia Energy Council to advise the State on fuel conservation measures.

CSO: 3400/275

RESOLUTIONS OF LUSAKA PROVINCE STUDENTS SYMPOSIUM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia National Service (ZNS) should be abolished, a Lusaka Province students symposium has resolved.

The symposium also resolved that the UNIP Youth League should be made an autonomous body of the Zambian youth to eliminate its present weaknesses.

The resolutions were passed at the first Lusaka Province students symposium which met at Nakatindi Hall from October 29 to 31.

The symposium felt that to attain the objectives for which it was established the ZNS should be replaced by the Combined Cadet Force programme which should be compulsory for all physically fit secondary school pupils.

It acknowledged that it was the duty of every able-bodied youth to defend his country and this could only be done by the youth receiving adequate military training.

The symposium noted that if the Youth League was made autonomous the move would strengthen its operations, thereby enabling more youths to identify themselves with its programmes.

The revised Youth League should be made responsible for running rural reconstruction centres in conjunction with the Ministry of Youth and Sport.

The symposium also accused the Party and its Government of dragging its feet over the implementation of the education reforms.

The reforms were being overtaken by events because there was no serious effort by the Government to overhaul the present colonial education system.

The introduction of a Zambia union of pioneers programme was also recommended for primary schools.

To increase student participation in Party affairs the Youth League should set up effective membership in all institutions of higher learning in Zambia.

CSO: 3400/275

TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS AT LUSAKA AIRPORT FACE PROBLEMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] AIR traffic control at Lusaka International Airport is difficult because the radar is obsolete while taxiway and runway lights have not been working since 1978, chairman of the Air Traffic Controllers' Association Mr Ackson Chibuye disclosed yesterday.

But deputy director of Civil Aviation Mr Jimmy Zulu ruled out any danger to aircraft because the radar only helped controllers to separate aircraft.

This came to light when Munali Member of Parliament Mr Rupiah Banda addressed the association on "the importance of air traffic controllers organising themselves into an effective group to achieve their objectives".

Before the meeting Mr Banda was taken on a conducted tour of the area.

Mr Chibuye said controllers needed adequate and effective equipment to ensure that aircraft did not collide.

Controllers in the approach section of the control tower found it difficult to provide safety without proper knowledge of the positions of planes.

"Sometimes planes get lost and a controller doesn't know where the plane may be. How can one know the position of the plane without the radar?" he asked.

Mr Banda urged the Government to solve the controllers' problems.

CSO: 3400/275

NUBEGW OFFICIAL URGES GOVERNMENT TO AVERT LAYOFFS IN BUILDING TRADES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The party and its Government must help avert massive redundancies looming in the building and construction industry precipitated by the cost-saving measures recently announced by Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) and worsening foreign exchange problems.

This appeal was made in Ndola yesterday by deputy chairman of the National Union of Building, Engineering and General Workers (NUBEGW) Mr Paul Chaikatisha who emphasised that unless the Party and government moved in hundreds of workers would be thrown in the streets.

Mr Chaikatisha said a number of companies in the building and construction industry which had firm contracts with the mines had their contracts terminated as a result of the new cost saving measures and although some were still retaining their staff, they did not know what the future had in store for them.

He pointed out that on the other hand, a number of building and construction firms were finding it extremely difficult to maintain their respective labour because despite clinching contracts, they were having difficulties in securing foreign exchange to bring in materials.

"As a union we are aware that the economy of the country is bad and the government can only operate within its financial limits but our worry is that unless the Party and its Government assist, redundancies involving large numbers of people will be inevitable."

Mr Chaikatisha said the issue that was at stake was national in the sense that it involved the welfare of workers who could cause a lot of problems if thrown into the streets due to circumstances not of their own making.

"We have to reach an agreement although we understand the measures taken by ZCCM were as a result of severe economic difficulties facing the mining industry. This is where we believe the Party and government can help."

On foreign exchange problems, Mr Chaikatisha appealed to the Party and government to assist companies involved in the building and construction industries in securing foreign exchange to make their work easy and enable them continue providing employment.

He appealed to companies which were affected by the ZCCM cost-saving measures to continue retaining their staff "because as a union we are doing everything possible to find a solution to their difficulties in consultation with relevant authorities."

"Companies which had their contracts terminated by the mines as a result of the cost-saving measures should not rush into throwing their workers out of employment as we are doing everything possible to help them."

He said the union was certain the Party and its government would assist because the number of workers involved was "very large" and once declared redundant would add unnecessary problems to the nation.

CSO: 3400/275

EXPERT STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PROPER LUBRICATION OF EQUIPMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Nov 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA could save millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange if the country's industrial undertakings realised the importance of proper lubrication of equipment, an expert in lubricants has said.

Addressing a BP Zambia Limited one-day seminar at Kitwe Little Theatre yesterday, technical lubricating manager Mr Bob Hosie said there was enough evidence in Zambia to show that care was not being taken to protect surface of industrial machinery.

"From even the most casual observation of discarded equipment, much of it of recent manufacture in both public and private sector, it would appear that a very poor job of protecting surfaces is done to the extent that millions of Kwacha worth of mechanisms are ruined every year."

Unless there was a deliberate attempt towards efficiency in lubricating equipment with the right lubricants, productivity would get affected which in turn would affect an industry's viability.

It was important to ensure that equipment and machinery were not overloaded with work because doing so together with poor lubrication caused breakdowns.

He told the delegates from various companies in Kitwe including the mines, that increased efforts in prevention of wear and tear in machinery decreased repair, breakdown and labour costs.

CSO: 3400/275

BRIEFS

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT DELAYS--People who have applied for refugee status and resettlement inside and outside Zambia have been waiting "too long" to have their requests approved. Some of them are among 70 at the Makeni Resources Centre of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) who have been waiting for more than two years. [Excerpt] [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Nov 82 p 2]

'VITAL' AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT'S ARRIVAL--Vital agricultural equipment which was stranded at Dar es Salaam for two years because the Government could not raise K400,000 to pay for clearing charges have now arrived in Zambia. Chief engineer in the Land Development Services Unit Mr Zaccheaus Simutemba said in Lusaka yesterday the equipment was now waiting to be distributed from Zambia Railways. His unit would use 300 tractors given to Zambia by Romania, but which were lying idle at the National Resources Development College and the airport farm in Lusaka because they did not have supporting equipment. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 82 p 1]

MEMACO 1981 ANNUAL REPORT--Zambia's gold exports improved from 311 kilos in 1980 to 373 kilos at the end of last year. The information is contained in the Metal Marketing Corporation (Memaco) annual report for 1981 which says, to ensure a high degree of security and early receipt of proceeds for high value metals, including silver and cobalt, the exports were airfreighted. The corporation exported about 18 tonnes of silver and 691 tonnes of cobalt during the year while its total metal exports stood at 615,905 tonnes. The figure was 5,000 tonnes higher than the previous year's and this is attributed to a rise of dispatches during the last three months. The firm which made a pre-tax profit of K3.2 million shipped 69 per cent of the exports through Dar es Salaam port and the remainder through South Africa's East London. Dar continued to experience shortages of adequate serviceable mechanical handling equipment which resulted in berthing delays for a number of ships including those with metal booked for shipment, says the report. On copper production, the report says output dropped from about 586,347 tonnes in the previous year to 574,796 and this was the lowest figure for many years, an indication of immense problems in the mining industry. The effects of reduced production were offset by the success of the corporation in making inroads into the Southeast Asian market whose growth potential is described as one of the best. Zambia produced about 36,000 tonnes of zinc in 1981, half of which was marketed in Europe with India and East African countries

buying 8,000 and 6,000 tonnes respectively. But the report notes that sales in East Africa were declining because of payment problems facing countries of the region. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Nov 82 p 2]

BUILDING TRADE'S IMPROVEMENT--Business has this year improved for the building industry compared to last year, said chairman of the Building and Civil Engineering Contractors Association Mr Harvey Golson in Lusaka yesterday. He noted that more builders were now in business and estimated that the volume of business had gone up by about ten per cent. The supply of materials including cement was flowing steadily. Although there were a few cases of late payments on jobs undertaken for the Government Mr Golson said the association had learnt to solve its problems without making "noise." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Nov 82 p 2]

CSO: 3400/275

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL ON EFFORTS TO BALANCE TRADE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 29 Oct 82 p 2

[Text]

AUSTRIA will not reduce imports of raw materials from Zimbabwe as a means of redressing the trade imbalance between the two countries, the Austrian trade commissioner in Harare, Dr Wolfgang Harwalik, said this week.

Instead Austria will aim to sell more to this country by offering good products at good prices and encouraging promotion of Austrian goods in the country, he told *The Gazette* in an interview.

"In 1981 the balance of trade was in Zimbabwe's favour and one of the tasks of my office is to even up the trade between the two countries. Last year Austria exported goods worth Z$7m to Zimbabwe and imported goods worth $15m from this country.

"Our imports consisted of cotton ($8m), tobacco ($3,6m) and minerals, about $3m, while our exports mainly consisted of capital goods — machinery for the textile and plastic industry, electrical machinery, refractory bricks, pharmaceutical chemicals and artificial fibres for the textile industry," Dr Harwalik said.

Zimbabwe was considered one of Austria's main trading partners in sub-Saharan Africa and ranked third as Austria's biggest export market in black Africa after Nigeria and Kenya. Zimbabwe was Austria's second biggest trading partner in black Africa, imports and exports included, and was also the second biggest supplier of raw materials after Nigeria.

The trade commissioner said Austria's trade with Zimbabwe had been mainly with the private sector but expressed the hope that his country would participate in more Government projects.

An Austrian company is providing the design work and the bogeys of electric locomotives for the railways electrification scheme between Harare and Dabuka in Gweru. This project could result in increased exports to Zimbabwe through importation of the bogeys and other machinery.

"To help promote trade relations between the two countries Austria was represented at the international Trade Fair in Bulawayo in 1980, last year and this year, and about 15 companies will exhibit at the trade fair next year.

"Two trade missions visited the country in 1980 and 1981 and we hope to bring another mission this year. The previous missions to the country yielded fruitful results because companies found distributors for their products in the country and some identified projects for participation," said the trade commissioner.

Dr Harwalik said the chief executive of the CZI, Mr Tony Read, was presently in Austria on a fact-finding mission and would make contact with his counterparts and industrialists. He will also encourage Austrian companies to invest in Zimbabwe and gather information on the Austrian economy.

The Austrian Kontroll Bank, an equivalent of an export credit guarantee department, was exercising a very liberal policy towards Zimbabwe and was offering good commercial financing conditions to Austrian exporters.

The Harare-based Austrian Trade Commission, which also covered Austria's trade relations with Malawi, Mocambique and Zambia, was also in charge of tourist promotion on an honorary basis.

"There is a substantial number of Zimbabweans going on holiday or business to Ausria and we are ready to assist travel agents and individuals wishing to go to Austria," he said

Austria was a landlocked country, with a population of seven million, and was heavily dependant on epxorts because it had a small market at home. In 1946 the country established a unique system of trade promotion under which a certain value of imports and exports passing through Austrian borders would be deducted to finance the department of trade policies and foreign trade.

The department is within the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber which maintains a network of 87 trade commisisons throughout the world. The system is a self-financing one with importers and exporters paying for the maintenance of the trade commissions.

CSO: 3400/270

DECLINE IN TOURISM REPORTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 29 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

IN a two-series report this month Britain's leading travel trade newspaper, *Travelnews*, asked in big headlines: "Are these black days for tourism in Zimbabwe"

The conclusions reached by travel reporter Robert Scallon were that "high prices and adverse publicity" abroad had seriously undermined efforts by British travel companies to put this country on the tourist map.

He said that enthusiasm generated by independence in 1980 had given way to a feeling that Zimbabwe is "not yet ready to take its place alongside the more traditional destinations in the long-haul holiday brochures."

The potential was clearly there, he said. But he names about a dozen UK tour operators who have pulled out of our tourist market. Most of the operators said Zimbabwe was an "interesting" country, but people were reluctant to go there and recent events had not been encouraging.

Several also said it was an "overpriced" destination as air fares were very high, and not having a beach was a disadvantage. Among big operators pulling out of the Zimbabwe route were Martlet Holidays, Swan Hellenic, Rankin Khun, and Speedbird, which has dropped Zimbabwe/South African tours from its next year's Worldwide brochure due to poor response.

"It's not a fashionable part of the world at the moment because of recent events," Speedbird's reservations manager Dave Hamlet is reported to have said. He added that Southern Africa was an overpriced destination due to high air fares.

This survey said that the number of overseas visitors to Zimbabwe this year is expected to be slightly down on the 1981 total of 370 000. This would leave the country more than 30 000 short of its target for the year.

The article adds: "There were 24 505 British visitors last year, representing by far the biggest incoming market outside Africa. But it is a safe bet that many left their money at home, thus depriving Zimbabwe of much-needed currency. With the imposition of strict currency controls on residents, families and friends host each other alternately, and the only outlay was the air fares."

The article also referred to the "overvalued" Zimbabwe dollar and the "almost untapped" market for domestic tourism. But this would take much time to develop and, for the majority, graded hotels were too expensive.

The writer said that during a seven-day familiarisation tour of Zimbabwe last month he did not see "one black tourist".

Tourism Figures Decline

THE number of tourists visiting this country has dropped by over 4 000 during the first eight months of this year, compared with the same period last year.

Figures released reveal that only in March did the numbers of tourists increase over last year — and in August, following the kidnapping of six tourists in Matabeland in July, there were 6 000 fewer visitors.

Overall figures for the first eight months, to August, stand at 200 184, compared with a total of 204 347 for the same period last year.

In January last year 25 786 tourists visited the country while 25 479 visited during the same month this year. The figure for March this year was up on last year's at 23 051 compared to 20 127. In May 24 020 came into the country while 26 585 came during the same month last year. The figure for August last year stood at 33 611 and this year's figure was just 27 805.

CSO: 3400/270

GOVERNMENT TO HOLD CONTROLLING INTEREST IN WANKIE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 29 Oct 82 pp 2, 4

[Text] **GOVERNMENT will effectively gain control of Wankie Colliery by a proposed purchase of a 40% shareholding in the company.**

The interest will be acquired by the purchase of 16 888 992 new shares, by an initial payment of $14 125 340 and a later payment of $2 763 652 from dividends.

A special meeting of shareholders has been called for November 24 to approve the increase in authorised share capital and other special arrangements conditional on the purchase of the new shares.

Commenting on the change of control, Mr G A Carey Smith, chairman of Wankie Colliery, said: "Government has always had an effective control of the fortunes of this company through its regulation of the coal price. The acquisition of the 40% interest through the issue of new shares recognises this.

"It also provides the company with capital, which enables it to meet an obligation as part of its agreement with the International Finance Corporation to finance the new Wankie project."

The company was required to raise $9,2 million locally as part of the loan arrangements for the Wankie project, but this has not proved possible, and a temporary deferral of the obligation has had to be agreed to once by the IFC.

The Government has purchased 13 818 267 new A class shares of $1 each, fully paid up at par, and 3 070 725 newly issued A class shares of $1 each partly paid up at 10 cents per share.

The new shares will differ from present ordinary shares in two respects. They will rank for 1⅓ times the dividend paid on ordinary shares, until the aggregate total dividends paid on the fully paid A shares exceed the total dividends paid on an ordinary share by 20 cents. At that time the A share will assume the same dividend entitlements as an ordinary share.

ADDITIONAL DIVIDEND

The third additional dividend on these A shares will be used to pay up the unpaid portion of the 3 070 725 A shares for which the Government will only pay 10 cents initially. Dividends on the partly paid A share will only be paid pro rata to the amount by which they are paid up.

The new A shares will not be quoted on the Stock Exchange.

Asked if this does not amount to dividends from Wankie Colliery financing the purchase of shares by Government, Mr Carey Smith said: "Certainly not. When all is said and done, Government will be purchasing $1 shares at 90c. When one considers that the stock market is quoting 43 cents for Wankie shares at present, it must be admitted that Government is paying a fair price for its involvement."

While the management of the company is to remain unchanged, with Anglo American Corporation Services remaining as administrative and technical advisers, it is proposed that the board of directors be increased from nine to ten.

The number of directors representing Anglo American will be reduced from seven to three and Government will nominate five new directors, one of whom will become chairman, and one who will have executive responsibilities.

Thus Government, which will control 40% of the shares, will have five members on the board, and Anglo American, which holds 20,2%, will have three members, one of whom will be the managing director. The minority shareholders, which hold 36,8%, will be represented by only two directors Sir Humphrey Gibbs and Mr P de Marre.

The ratio of directors to shareholding seems to leave the minority shareholders with poor representation, compared with Government and Anglo American. However, Mr Carey Smith said that as Anglo American would continue to operate the mine, a reasonable board membership was necessary.

"I come again to the question of ultimate control of the profitability of Wankie Colliery, which rests entirely with Government's attitude towards the national coal price," he said.

With Government having a considerable interest in the company, shareholders should feel that Government is looking after its own considerable financial investment, and will also be considering theirs.

[Editorial]

Socialist Government has capitalist skills

THE acquisition of a 40% shareholding in Wankie Colliery by the Government has not come as a surprise.

When the complicated financial arrangements for the new project were announced in early 1981, eyebrows were raised when it was learned that the company was itself required to raise $9,12 million locally. The December 31, 1981, deadline for this was passed without success. There was little hope then for a rights issue or for a loan, and certainly, conditions have not improved since.

The company's need to fulfill its obligations has, happily, co-incided with the Government's desire to acquire substantial interests in major industrial, commercial and financial concerns.

For a socialist Government, those involved have certainly displayed well-developed capitalistic abilities. They have taken advantage of a situation where the cards were stacked heavily against the colliery company (particularly since the Government controls the price of coal), but have done so in a way that will ensure the continued financial health of the company.

The injection of capital will relieve the present shareholders of heavy interest charges (that is, if they had been able to raise the capital required), although it will increase the numbers amongst whom future dividends will be apportioned.

On the other hand, there will not be any future dividends unless Government looks favourably on the periodic reviews of the Coal Price Agreement. This may be more likely to happen with Government holding 40% of the equity than if it were merely regulating the price of a product in which it had no financial interest.

Code: 1600/20

END

JPRS 82365

2 December 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2730

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JPRS 82365

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BRIEFS

POLITICAL TRAINING CENTERS--The official opening of the Political Training Centers where advanced ideological training courses will be given to party members took place yesterday at the Cazenga Vocational Training Center of the Ministry of Education, during a ceremony presided over by Ambrosio Lukoki, secretary of the party Central Committee for ideological matters. In the initial stage, these courses--which are a function of the new system of political-ideological training for party members--will be given in six districts of the city of Luanda and will subsequently be extended to the remaining provinces of the nation. Priority will be accorded to those provinces where there is the heaviest concentration of individuals of the working class and where an extensive system of Provincial Party Schools is already in existence. The classes covering these courses--the subject matter of which has not been announced--will be taught by instructors of the National School of the party and by officials of the party Central Committee. Ambrosio Lukoki spoke of the Political Training Centers, whose function is to impart Marxist-Leninist training to party members and to members of the party youth organization and mass and social organizations. He emphasized that the party Political Training Centers must not be mere educational establishments but centers where the student can acquire the political and ideological training that will enable him to become a conscientious organizer of the popular masses under the guidance of the MPLA-Labor Party. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Oct 82 pp 1-2] 10992

LUANDA CENSUS POSTPONED--The pilot provincial census in Luanda--originally scheduled for the fourth quarter of this year--has been postponed to January (4 to 20 January) 1983 by decision of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party. The postponement--which was disclosed to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] by Albino Feliciano, chief of the provincial office of the census in Luanda--is due primarily to poor organization on the part of certain entities with respect to recruitment of persons to attend seminars on census-taking. The resultant poor participation has been further aggravated by the resistance of certain directors and officials of enterprises who oppose allowing some of their workers to attend the seminars (of which there will be a minimum of three) in contravention of administrative orders, and also by indecision as to the remuneration of those workers who see fit to participate. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Oct 82 p 1] 10992

CSO: 3442/38

DETAILS ON ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL

Praia V Z DI POVO in Portuguese 18 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] The visit which Dr Meneres Pimentel, Portuguese minister of justice and administrative reform, made to our country from 4 to 8 October at the invitation of his Cape Verdian counterpart, Dr David Hopffer Almada, has introduced a new element into the process of consolidation of Cape Verdian-Portuguese friendship and cooperation. The Government of Cape Verde is demonstrating increasing interest in developing cooperation with Portugal, we were told by an authorized source at our nation's Ministry of Justice on the occasion of the signing of the administrative agreement and minutes of the proceedings relative to cooperation between the two countries in the areas of justice and administrative reform.

The agreement with respect to the "retention in, and readmission to, the civil service of nationals of either party who are performing, or have performed, functions in the civil service of the other party" grants--to citizens of Portugal and Cape Verde who can no longer meet the citizenship requirement necessary in order to perform functions in the civil service--the right to continue to perform their respective functions.

By the terms of the agreement, Cape Verdian citizens who have been separated from the civil service by virtue of the loss of citizenship may request readmission to the particular service in which they were employed, where they shall then serve in the same--or an equivalent--category. The provisions of this clause are also applicable to Portuguese citizens.

As stated in the minutes of the proceedings, Portugal accepts the proposal presented by Cape Verde with respect to cooperation.

In respect to the judicial system, Portugal has accordingly decided to assist Cape Verde periodically in the training of cadres for the judicial police, and also to offer apprenticeships in preparation for the judiciary at the Center for Judicial Studies in Portugal. Technical and material assistance in connection with the establishment of the judicial police and the Institute of Forensic Medicine are also provided for in the minutes signed by the two ministers in the presence of Engineer Jose Brito, secretary of state for cooperation and planning.

In respect to register offices and notary offices, an inspector is scheduled to come to Praia for the purpose of establishing archives. He will lend his assistance to the establishment of the central register offices and the national archives and notary offices.

Two instructors, or magistrates, of the Center for Judicial Studies in Portugal will come to our country soon to teach short courses in the field of judicial training.

These courses will also encompass the fields of penitentiary training, research, and the civil service.

10902
CSO: 3442/39

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN ASSISTANCE--A cooperation agreement between the Government of Cape Verde in the person of Comrade Joao Pereira Silva, minister of rural development, and the Government of Austria in the person of Helmut Schurz, Austrian ambassador in Dakar, was signed at 1800 hours on 14 October in the office of the minister of rural development. Under the provisions of the agreement Austria will finance--in the amount of 48,000 contos--the construction of a meat-packing plant and sausage factory for the processing of swine by the Justino Lopes Enterprise. It will be recalled that this project is already in an advanced stage of operation: 216 hogs arrived last February from Yugoslavia, and slaughtering is scheduled to begin in the first quarter of 1983. Present at the ceremony of signature were Comrade Miguel Lima, secretary general for agriculture and stock raising, and representatives of the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Secretariat of State for Cooperation and Planning. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 1[illegible] Oct 82 p 2] 10992

CSO: 3442/39

BRIEFS

FRENCH DONATION OF VEHICLES--Ndjamena, 20 Nov (AFP)--French ambassador to Chad Claude Soubeste last Friday presented a fleet of 12 Peugeot 404 vans to the Chadian Government as gift from France. [AB201326 Paris AFP in French 1258 GMT 20 Nov 82]

CSO: 3419/212

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT TO LEAVE FOR ZAIRE--On the occasion of the departure of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and Mrs Obiang for a visit to Zaire at the invitation of his counterpart, Mobutu Sese Seko, the following protocol will be observed today, 23 November 1982 at the International Airport of Malabo: All members of the government, heads of Parastatals, religious representatives and the Diplomatic Corps should be at the International Airport of Malabo to see off the head of state and Mrs Obiang. [Excerpts] [AB320737 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 23 Nov 82]

CSO: 3448/2

EXCERPTS OF RAWLINGS SPEECH ON UNITY

AB100902 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Newsreel]

[Excerpt] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, was the guest of honor at this year's Hogbetsotso Festival of the chiefs and people of Anlo. In his address, he dilated on the harm incitement based on ethnic grounds could cause and also the need to maintain and nourish the people's defense committee idea for it to grow. We now bring you excerpts from his speech:

[Begin recording] (You see), you cannot have it without thunder and lightning and yet that of Ghana has always had that unique characteristic about it. It is (?useful) to say it. We are going to go through a transformation, the creation of a beautiful order from an apprentice system without that element of violence which normally precedes others. [Applause] So it would be most unfortunate for some of us to want to instigate anarchy. No, those people we will crush because we want peace, an atmosphere of peace and stability so we can move, we can get ahead. Those who have profited from and seek to continue profiting from the misery and degradation of our people will fight tooth and nail to destroy the revolutionary process. No, it is inhuman. They are ruthless and the revolutionary forces might match theirs with equal ruthlessness. Now we take the stand of humanity and we will exploit the grounds of humanity. But we don't want to be pushed too far. So our people must stand firm, vigilant and united as our chief has just said. We know the enemies of our people are united and the Ghanaian people must not allow their ranks to be divided by the tactics of their enemies. The tactics of sowing class division [words indistinct] lies, rumors and appeals to ethnic origin.

Fellow countrymen, when you want to use the factor of tribalism, please, you are touching hot fire. Don't destroy this country of ours. It's been ruined for far too long. As I said, these are the weapons that have been used to enslave our minds as we fought amongst ourselves and we [words indistinct] the produce of our blood and sweat. And they want to get back because they know that factor is a weakness.

While on the question of the tactics of the enemies of the revolution, I would like to express the PNDC's profound disquiet at the manner in which some chiefs have, by their behavior, set themselves against the revolutionary process. Damn, I say. [Laughter] The institution of chieftaincy is part of the heritage of this country. By tradition, chiefs are expected to rule and behave according to the wishes of their people and to protect their interests. Some chiefs have completely set themselves against the people, selling of community property such as lands and misappropriating the income and misusing monies meant for community use. We have declared again and again that we shall respect all peoples and institutions whose behavior and practice advance the aims and objectives of the revolution. We shall, however, not tolerate any practice which harms the people's interest.

The reports of conflict situations and PDC's [People's Defense Committees] reaching us indicate that some chiefs either do not understand the PDC idea or are totally opposed to it. My fellow countrymen, the denial of the revolution, freedom and justice is the denial of yourselves, your existence, the right to be, to be recognized; but before that you have to earn your respect. Let us draw a line between the concept of this democratic institution. [Passage indistinct] You must be dedicated. When they cannot measure up to these qualities, that does not mean the conception of the PDC is negative, is wrong, is harmful. No. A man has to be and a platform has to be created for man to be. And this is what it is. So let's not be narrow. There should be [word indistinct]. As we say, we do not throw away the baby and the water. We throw away the filthy water and keep the baby. [End recording]

CSO: 3400/266

FORMER PNP CHAIRMAN BARRED FROM HOLDING OFFICE

AB100724 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The public tribunal today disqualified the former national chairman of the proscribed PNP [People's National Party], Nana Okutwer Bekoe, from holding any political office in future. It is sentencing him on charges of demanding and accepting 3.4 million cedis from aliens for the benefit of a political party contrary to the provisions of the Supreme Military Council Decree 229. The tribunal ruled that the two houses mentioned as being the property of the PNP, and for which the moneys were used, should be confiscated to the state. The houses are (Kicko) Restaurant at Adabraka and another one opposite the Orion Cinema, both in Accra.

The chairman of the tribunal, Mr Addo Aikins, said the conclusions were arrived at with particular reference to facts so far proved. He said the prosecution proved that there was demand and acceptance of sums of money by the PNP and the accused allowed himself to be used as an earned boy of the party. He said the tribunal saw this as a willful abuse of office and the accused had by this conduct proved that he is unworthy of holding any public office.

The tribunal however was satisfied that the accused did not use the money to enrich himself, but for the party. Before sentence was passed, Nana Okutwer Bekoe said he was at the mercy of the tribunal and drew its attention to the fact that he has already served a long sentence. He was represented by a counsel, Mr Ray Eyeson.

CSO: 3400/266

RAWLINGS SAYS TRIBALISM ADVOCATES TO BE CRUSHED

AB071015 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has warned that anyone who preaches tribalism to sow seeds of discord among the people will be crushed. He said the country now needs peace and tranquility more than ever before to carry out the revolutionary process.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, who was speaking at the annual Hogbetsotso Festival of the people of Anlo, said unlike other revolutions, the country is going through a revolution without any element of violence but regretted that some people are using tribalism to create confusion in the country. He therefore appealed to Ghanaians to stand firm and united to prevent enemies from infiltrating their ranks. He said the enemies know the factor of tribalism as a weakness and would continue using it to achieve their selfish ends.

On People's Defense Committees [PDC] and Workers' Defense Committees, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said they are the democratic bedrock of what the nation is building and that their role is not negotiable. He said the PDC's are the mass organizations of the oppressed in the society who should meet and educate themselves and undertake productive activities to better their lives.

He expressed profound disgust of the manner of which some chiefs have set themselves against the PDC's. The PNDC chairman said some chiefs have either not understood the PDC idea or are totally against it. He reminded them that the institution of chieftaincy is part of the nation's cultural heritage which must be respected.

He, however, warned that the PNDC would not tolerate any practices that are against the people's interest. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings called on those who understand the present process to impart their knowledge to the rural folk. This is necessary because it is the sweat of the rural people that has made the educated people what they are.

The chairman announced that a comprehensive revolutionary program will soon be launched.

The awomefia of Anlo, Togbi Adeladzea, expressed his gratitude to the government for giving the go-ahead to work on the Keta Sea defense wall. He said the people, on their part, are contributing voluntarily 10.5 million cedis toward the project. Togbi Adeladzea, however, regretted that the Volta region, which has sacrificed its land for the construction of the Akosombo Dam, is still in darkness while power is sold to Togo through the same Volta region.

Referring to the road network in the region, the awomefia urged the Ghana highway authority to map out priority roads and ensure that they are improved. He also spoke about indiscipline in the society and said he would endorse what he called fair punishment to eradicate it. He appealed to chiefs in the area to end litigation and mobilize their people to work to improve their communities.

CSO: 3400/266

CURFEW EXTENDED AFTER STUDENT UNREST

AB102146 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] The curfew hours at Peki, in the Volta region, have been extended from 6 pm to 6 am with immediate effect. This is among several steps being taken to resolve the confusion in the town and at the Peki secondary school by the Volta regional administration.

A statement issued at Ho and signed by the regional secretary, Dr Asamoah Tutu, also announced that all the executives of People's Defense Committees and Workers' Defense Committees in the township are revoked immediately pending their reconstitution. The board of governors of the Peki secondary school is also dissolved and a new interim management committee under the acting headmaster is to be composed.

The statement asked two persons to report to the regional administration or to the nearest police station. They are Mr Ama Kuji and the former headmaster of Peki secondary school, Mr Tiffo. The statement explained that the measures have been taken to make sure that there is peace in the area to enable studies and administration at the school to continue. The statement warned people in the town and other elements to desist from any acts to subvert the revolution. It said anyone so found would be severely dealt with.

Recently, 23 students from the Peki secondary school were dismissed following disturbances at the school and in the town. The statement said, however, that any of the students could be readmitted by the school or admitted at any other school in the country.

CSO: 3400/266

WORKERS TAKE OVER TEXTILE FACTORY, FIRE MANAGER

AB061226 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Workers of the Ghana textile printing company, Tema, have taken over the factory which is owned by United Africa Company, Limited [UAC], and sacked its expatriate management.

A spokesman of the interim Workers' Defense Committee in the company, Mr Sani, told a workers' rally that an interim workers' management committee would soon be set up to run its affairs. He said workers who are on compulsory leave because of the lack of raw material will be told when to resume duty. Mr Sani made it clear that the workers are prepared to face the consequences of their action.

About 560 workers of the company were laid off recently because of the shortage of raw materials. According to the workers, management wanted them to go into food farming instead of cultivating cotton for the factory.

A statement issued after a workers' demonstration at the premises of the factory in support of the takeover accused the management of the company and UAC of corruption and economic sabotage. It said things began to deteriorate at the factory in June 1979 when the management dismantled some of the machines.

The Juapong Textiles Limited, which is producing gray bafts [cloth] for the company, was also closed down deliberately to deprive it of the necessary raw materials.

CSO: 3400/266

RAWLINGS RECEIVES LIBYAN TRACTORS

AB111610 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Newsreel]

[Text] Ghana yesterday received 50 Massey-Fergusson tractors and other agricultural equipment donated by Libya. The items were received by the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the El Wak stadium in Accra. A report by Agnes Asante.

Before receiving the 50 tractors, the PNDC chairman invited two people from the crowd, which had gathered to watch the ceremony, to join him. They were an old man who worked with STC [State Transport Corporation] Mr Nyah Konu and Miss Gladys Agbeda who joined the chairman to inspect the tractors. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings expressed his profound gratitude to the people of Libya. He observed that since 31 December, Libya has been assisting the country in various ways. The PNDC chairman asked the agricultural secretary, Prof Bortei-Doku, to ensure that the tractors are taken good care of. He also directed that the tractors be given permanent drivers to operate them. He noticed that apart from making easy trace of any case of mishandling it will also create a feeling of ownership which will ensure careful handling. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings later tried his hands on one of the tractors amidst cheers and applause from the crowd. The 50 tractors are accompanied with 50 seedgrowers for planting grain, 13 [word indistinct] plows, 25 (?one radius carryalls) and 25 (?strength) loaded cultivators. In addition to these were 60 tents to serve as temporary lodgings on camp sites by the staff operators.

According to the secretary for agriculture, Professor Bortei-Doku each tractor can plow a hundred acres per day which will yield the nation about 5,000 tons of maize. He noted therefore that with careful and efficient use, the 50 tractors could go a long way to make the green revolution a tremendous success. Professor Bortei-Doku gave the assurance that the gifts will always be handled with efficient care. He said all operators, who would handle the tractors, would be given special training.

The acting secretary to the Libyan People's Bureau, Mr (Abdel Abuldeldien), who presented the gifts on behalf of the Libyan people, observed that the donation goes to demonstrate the Libyan people's understanding of Ghana's economic problems. It is also their contribution towards the success of Ghana's green revolution.

CSO: 3400/266

'MIDDLEMEN' DENIED RIGHT TO BUY GRAIN

AB091443 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] No middleman will be allowed to buy grain in commercial quantity from the upper region. Organized traders from the south who want to buy grain from the region will have to do so through official channels. These measures were announced by the regional secretary, Mr Ndebugre, at a rally at Navrongo. He explained that the aim of the measure is to eliminate what he called the parasitic middleman. The secretary announced that the even districts are to be provided 3 million cedis for the purchase of food against the lean season. He hinted also that arrangements are underway for the agricultural development bank to release 5 million cedis more for the exercise. This will ensure that the people buy their grain at reasonable prices, especially in the off season. Mr Ndebugre observed that if the borders were not closed, about 50 percent of the country's food items would have found their way into neighboring countries by now. He again urged PDCs [People's Defense Committees] not to confiscate goods and property. He pointed out that there is the need to centralize the confiscation of goods and property.

The district coordinator of the National Defense Council, Mr Sylvester Agampire, announced that a cooperative bank would soon be opened in the area. He urged the people to form cooperative societies to enable them to enjoy banking facilities. Mr Agampire reminded the people that the revolution does not mean only checking prices; it also means production.

CSO: 3400/266

BRIEFS

ACTION IN PROTEST EXPLAINED--The National Secretariat of Police PDCS [People's Defense Committee] has come out with an explanation on the circumstances under which the police acted during the recent demonstrations of the Ghana Textile Printing Factory at Tema. At a news conference in Accra, the national coordinator of the police PDCS, Chief Inspector Kwame (Jamfi) explained that the unfortunate incident could have been averted if the organizers of the demonstration had briefed the police PDC secretariat on the demonstration. Chief Inspector (Jamfi) said, on reaching the scene of the demonstration, the police found themselves in an awkward situation because there were two factions of workers: one inside and the other outside. He said the faction inside the premises were armed with hoses connected to acid containers to prevent the other faction from entering the factory premises. Chief Inspector (Jamfi) said the police could have acted appropriately had they been put into the picture by the organizers of the takeover. Even though there was an apparent lapse in the briefing given to the men detailed to take charge of the situation, this lapse, he said, could be blamed on the police command structure which the police PDCS are determined to amend. On the alleged shooting at the scene, Chief Inspector (Jamfi) explained that shoots were only fired into the air to stop an unidentified faction of the workers from stoning the police. He emphasized that its is the wish of the police to identify itself with the masses as a protector of their rights and interests. To help eliminate excesses by the police in their duties, the national coordinator announced the formation of a disciplinary squad to help check such tendencies. The National Secretariat of the Police PDCS is ready to receive reports of unfair treatment by policemen. People treated unfairly in the rural areas can report such incidents to their local police PDCS. [Text] [AB230926 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/313

KENYA-ZAMBIA JOINT COMMISSION MEETING ENDS, AGREEMENT SIGNED

EA132206 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The first ministerial commission of the Kenya-Zambia Joint Commission of Cooperation ended in Nairobi yesterday with a feeling among the two delegations that contacts between the leaders of east, central and southern Africa would enhance cooperation among the countries. The delegations stressed the need to strengthen solidarity among the people of the third world and reaffirmed their respective countries commitment to the principles of nonalignment. They also applauded the signing and coming into force of the preferential trade agreement and noted with pleasure it will be hosted by Zambia.

The agreement on trade, cultural and technical cooperation was also signed and to facilitate rapid implementation of this agreement two technical and scientific committees were established.

The meeting was opened by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, and attended by the ministers for commerce, economic planning and development, livestock development, tourism and wildlife.

The Zambian delegation was led by the minister for economic planning, Mr Meebelo.

CSO: 3400/267

POSSIBILITY OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT EXAMINED

MB061134 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

["Comment"]

[Text] There is increasing speculation that a military government is to be set up in SWA and that it will be headed by the present head of the SA army, General Jannie Geldenhuys.

The argument is that this will tide over the time until the Owambo-Angolan situation can be sorted out and a new horse can be built up to take on SWAPO in an internationally-supervised election, that is if we ever get that far again.

This in effect suggests that a settlement is totally out of the question for the foreseeable future and that the language ahead of us will be war and force.

This comes as no surprise; whenever a big war machine is built up and becomes the personal instrument of a national leader, it is only natural that civilian options will be narrowed down and military options will be expanded.

To start with, it becomes impossible with time to see things in civil terms when the glasses being looked through are increasingly military in character.

Secondly, it is only natural that the need for the expanding military machine to flex its muscles will become a matter of urgency; the very nature of the situation will require outlets.

Clearly, newer and bigger targets will have to be found increasingly to accommodate the situation.

This analysis being correct, we don't believe for one minute that it is in the best interests of either SWA, SA or Southern Africa at large.

Indeed, the sooner national leaders in this country start talking out against that situation, the better.

Turning to General Geldenhuys, we have no personal axe to grind with him, not at present anyway.

He is a good soldier, well-known in SWA and well-liked.

But the head of an imposed Junta is not what the people of any self-respecting nation like and as such it would be wrong for either General Geldenhuys or the likes of himself to believe that they will automatically become endeared to the nation.

On the contrary, every effort will be made to rip off the yoke of imposition and colonialism and this country is no exception.

The SA government is seemingly wanting to walk a dangerous path and to the detriment of each and every one of us.

We urge it to seriously rethink the matter and come to terms with the true realities of our part of the world.

War, particularly, is usually only able to turn in short term advantages in the modern world and surely we have far more to consider than that.

CSO: 3400/265

SPECULATION ON DIRECT RULE BY SOUTH AFRICA

MB070719 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Ivor Wilkins, political correspondent]

[Text] The running of South West Africa/Namibia is expected to come directly under South Africa--through the administrator-general's office--when the current internal government's term of office expires this month.

The direct-rule option is similar to the way Britain administers northern Ireland.

But informed sources say it would only be a temporary measure in the expectation of an international settlement being achieved soon.

It is understood that the South African government has not yet finally decided how the administration of the territory should be continued when the internal government's term expires.

The alternative is to call another internal election to re-establish an interim government.

But this has distinct disadvantages.

The main one is that it would create a perception of no faith in the current Western initiatives for independence.

Sources believe this will be high on the agenda of the proposed talks in Washington this month between the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, and his American counterpart, Mr George Shultz.

Western diplomats have indicated their dismay at recent speculation that there may be an internal election in SWA/Namibia soon.

Sources say the administrator-general of SWA/Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, who has been instructed by Pretoria to come up with a plan for the continued administration of the territory, has been sounding out internal parties on the matter.

The current internal government's term of office expires on November 21.

If it is allowed to expire without the South African government setting up a replacement, control of the territory will automatically revert to the office of the administrator-general.

This automatic transition is seen as an advantage in certain circles that direct rule by the administrator-general will only be a temporary solution.

This, too, is seen as a possible incentive for the South African government. It would step up pressure on American efforts to secure a withdrawal from Angola of the estimated 20,000 Cuban forces.

It would also enable South Africa to say it was keeping to its side of the impartiality bargain.

South Africa insists that the United Nations, which would implement an international settlement, must stop favouring SWAPO.

SWAPO, in turn, demands that the internal parties should not have the advantage of being the incumbent government, even if it is an interim government.

The disadvantage for South Africa would be that the internal parties, already in disarray, could fragment further and prevent the creation of a cohesive opposition to SWAPO in the event of an election.

This would make it unlikely that a direct-rule option would be followed for a prolonged period--probably not much longer than six months, sources believe.

Meanwhile, it has been established that Mr Hough will resign fairly soon--although certainly not before next year.

This has been confirmed by normally informed sources after intensive speculation about Mr Hough's future as administrator-general.

Sources have claimed there is no controversy about Mr Hough's pending resignation from the position.

It is for personal reasons, they emphasise.

It is understood that Mr Hough's wife is unwell and that doctors have advised a different climate.

The sources say no successor to Mr Hough has been chosen but they dismiss speculation that the job may to to Professor Nic Wiehahn.

There have been suggestions that the chief of the army, General Jannie Geldenhuys, could be in line for the position.

Gen Geldenhuys served for several years in SWA/Namibia and is well acquainted with the territories complex politics.

But sources say interference with his military career now would militate against his getting the job.

Suggestions have also been ruled out that Mr Riaan Ecksteen, former ambassador to the United Nations and now a senior man in the Department of Foreign Affairs closely involved with settlement negotiations, might get the appointment.

CSO: 3400/265

BRIEFS

POLICE STAND BY--A unit of the special task force of the South-West Africa/ Namibia police is on standby in eastern Caprivi because of friction between two tribes in the area over a land dispute. A police official said the unit has been on the alert since Sunday in case of violence. The director of the department of the administrator general of South-West Africa/ Namibia has flown to Katima Mulilo to mediate in the dispute. The 8-year old quarrel between the (Basuwa) and Mafwe tribes is about the border line between their areas. The situation is said to be tense but under control. [Text] [LD091554 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Nov 82]

SOUTH AFRICAN FUNDS--South Africa has allocated 13 million dollars to South-West Africa/Namibia for the most urgent requirement of the people of the territory. Tabling an additional appropriation bill of 102 million dollars in the National Assembly in Windhoek, the chairman of the Minister's Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, announced that South Africa had agreed to make the money available to assist those members of the population in isolated areas. Of the amount, 6 million dollars will be used to improve radio services, more than 1 million dollars will go towards education, more than 1 million dollars to water supply and nearly 700,000 dollars to health services. [Text] [MB100928 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/265

KOUNTCHE TOURS INTERIOR, SEEKS COMPLETION OF SOCIETY OF DEVELOPMENT

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 21 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The head of state's trip to the interior of the country to evaluate the agricultural and stockbreeding season ends in the departments of Dosso and Niamey. As is customary, President Seyni Kountche will probably sum up the results of this harvest and again give the Nigerian men and women the recommendations and advice needed for the wise use of the products of the harvest.

First of all, an immediate precaution is essential: Proper conservation of the harvests. In this regard it is encouraging to note that most of the peasants are working frantically to transport their millet from the field to an area closer to their residence, if not actually to their houses. This is a change in mentality, another level achieved in the peasant's awareness of how to profit fully and properly from their harvests.

The fact is that the peasant and all of our people have understood that an unrelenting struggle must be conducted against waste and ostentation.

The new situation requires not only rational consumption of provisions, but also a change in eating habits. The promotion of sorghum and beans arises precisely from this qualitative change achieved through an awareness campaign undertaken on the national level.

Now that the harvests are completed and precautions have been taken for their proper conservation, to what national activity should we direct our efforts? In Dosso, where he was yesterday, Colonel Seyni Kountche, head of state, said that the time has come to complete the establishment of the Development Society structures. It is significant that the theme of the new society was grought up in Dosso: Indeed, this town will shortly welcome the third national meeting of the Samariya, one of the pillars of the Development Society.

The desire to establish this new development strategy was implemented by the decree of the president of the Supreme Military Council dated 29 October 1979 establishing the National Commission for the Establishment of the Development Society.

This commission, on which all levels of society in the nation are represented based on free appointment, received the mission of defining the proper framework for an accelerated, coherent and harmonious development policy. It was also made responsible for establishing the new institutions based on the effective participation of all levels of society.

Two principles underly the Commission's actions: First of all, the Nigerien man is the end product of an entire development process by which this man must organize, forge and shape his own concept of life; the, organization of development is based upon the three-part program of consultation, cooperation and participation.

In Niger, without any fanfare, we have chosen to remain within a national framework and to take a route which is truly Nigerien. In the delicate area of development, imitation does not pay.

When the entire country has been covered with cooperatives, when the village councils have effectively taken on their functions and the Samariyas are pursuing their role as an impetus to activity and consciousness raising, then the new Niger, emerging from the national upheaval of 15 April 1974, will be able to establish itself within the Development Society, the aspirations of all Nigeriens.

9693
CSO: 3419/124

ARBI ON FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 21 Oct 82 p 8

[Excerpt] The other day in the halls of the Ministry of Finance I met a modest official who was complaining about not having received family allowance for his 4 children for 3 months. Something like 10,000 francs. These days, 10,000 francs per month counts. The official's anger, irritation and rage came when he learned that it was the payroll department who had cut him off.

But there is never smoke without a fire, and it sufficed to ask the reason for this sudden "cut-off." The explanation was given by a lovely representative of the payroll department: "We found that many officials were continuing to receive family allowances for children who were no longer living or who never existed. This is why, from now on, in order to receive the allowance an official must bring us proof that he has children, that they are living and that they are in his charge."

Until now there had no doubt been too much "laisser-faire" in this area, and some "racketeers" have been able to profit from it. Now, it's over.

But all this is going to mean a frantic rush to the schools and town halls to find birth certificates, verifications of support, school registrations, etc.

As the old man says: "The world is getting more and more complicated. It is the era of red tape; you even need papers to prove that you exist."

9693
CSO: 3419/124

ROUT OF RIGHTIST FORCES CLAIMED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 9-10 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "The Left Is Bound to Run the Country"]

> [Text] The right, in an unfavorable position, no longer has a political platform; it is troubled by internal conflicts.
>
> The right in Reunion is facing serious problems: for months and months, it banked on a single argument to fight the election of a single assembly by proportional representation, and that argument collapsed. What does it have left?

Led by extremists, the right concentrated on a single argument: "The new assembly, including the general council and the regional council, cannot be elected nor implemented because it is against the Constitution."

Now, everybody knows the provisions of the future law; and everybody knows that it will be promulgated within about three months: this means that the whole platform of the right collapsed.

What should they put in its place. This is a serious problem which the extreme right-wing must solve. They are well aware that if they use once more their old slogans about what they call "dropping with a single assembly," they will meet with a crushing defeat.

The right must therefore find a new political strategy to replace the political orientation they followed until now. Then comes Paul Benard and says: "We do not have a strategy, besides that is for later!"

So the right is now busy preparing a new platform... five months from vital elections.

This explains its disarray. Just listen. When they speak, they invariably use the same arguments and exclaim "Let us prepare for the elections, it is urgent."

That too reveals a lot: the various factions of the right do not have a common nor a credible political platform; the only basis for their operations remains their personal ambitions and their concern as election time approaches:

- RPR [Rally for the Republic] extremists are trying to set up a list of mayors, and hope to get 20 out of the 51 elected.

- Other extremists, those of the UDF [French Democratic Union]--the Virapoulle brothers, not mentioning any names--are not neglecting their private goal in this respect; they plan to have a group of elected members devoted to them, as senatorial elections are scheduled for 1983; this is why they eliminated Lagourgue from the UDF leadership, took the party in hand again, and reconstituted it so as to have supporters in all communities and thus obtain solid elements for bargaining: you let us have "x" candidates in a position to be elected to the single assembly, or else we shall present our own list.

- Edmond Lauret does not want to be outdone; he knows that if he is not elected to the new assembly or to run a community in the coming months, he will be edged out for the next six years; this is why he uses high-sounding words: he too wants to take up a position and give himself a semblance of importance on the political scene.

- As for Paul Benard, he plays the circus bear: "Let us go, even without a strategy," he says!

Right now, then, the right is troubled by all these conflicts and the ambitions of its different factions. At a time when it just happens to be in an unfavorable position. Facing it, the left with its quiet strength and its development projects is increasingly perceived by the opinion as the political force that should run the country.

9294
CSO: 3419/155

POSSIBLE SUGAR CANE LOSSES REPORTED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 9-10 Oct 82 p 7

[Article: "Cane Planters Worry: 100,000 Tons May Remain Unharvested, A Two Billion Old Franc [20 Million Francs] Loss For Planters"]

[Text] The joint commission on cane and sugar must hold an emergency meeting.

Anxiety continues to reign among sugar cane planters. At the present rate, it appears very likely that the tonnage of unharvested cane will be larger than last year. Quartier-Francais unilaterally announced that it would close at mid-November. Bois-Rouge is in difficulty. Grand-Bois is well behind schedule. CGPER [General Confederation of Planters and Stockbreeders of Reunion] estimates that 100,000 tons of sugar cane, or more, may remain unharvested or undelivered if plants do nothing to accelerate the receipt and mashing of the cane. Thus, planters will have invested their work and their money and, because of factors on which they have no control, they may lose the meager profit they were expecting. Just when the price of cane was increased by 14.2 percent, planters are confronted with the impossibility of having all their cane mashed. One hundred thousand tons of cane at 200 francs per ton, that represents 20 million francs (2 billion centimes). This is what planters stand to lose.

The problem is enormous and obviously planters cannot accept the situation without reacting. Already, and without anticipating their reactions there should be an emergency meeting of the joint commission on cane and sugar to find a solution.

When it meets, the commission should also consider the question of payment for the 1982-1983 sugar campaign. At any rate, the two parties concerned--plant owners and planters--should start negotiations as soon as possible so as to discuss the crucial problems of the moment and find solutions. The trade and the economy of the island are at stake.

Yield and Tonnage Are Marking Time...

The tonnage for this 15th week was 117,000 tons, compared with 133,000 tons last year at the same time. The comparison illustrates the slow rate at which cane is received at certain plants, and justifies planters' concerns (see above).

Unfortunately, planters can find no consolation in this week's yield, which certainly is an improvement over last week's very poor yield, but is still well below the 1981 yield for the same period (14.01). For the first time, the 1982 cumulative yield fell below that of 1981: 13.40 only compared with 13.44.

The present trend, therefore, is disappointing and planters are concerned.

Plants	12th Week	13th Week	14th Week	15th Week
Beaufonds	14.03	14.09	13.82	14.07
Quartier Francais	13.08	13.66	12.85	13.25
Bois Rouge	13.50	13.73	13.00	13.34
Savannah	14.61	14.67	14.81	14.91
Le Gol	13.61	13.61	13.62	13.62
Grands Bois	13.10	13.08	13.37	13.06
Together	13.54	13.65	13.56	13.66

Variations in Average Weekly Yields

9294
CSO: 3419/155

PCR DEMANDS 10 EMERGENCY MEASURES

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 9-10 Oct 82 p 4

[Article: "Ten Emergency Measures Called For By the Reunion Communist Party"]

[Text] Last week, the Reunion Communist Party put forward a number of measures to aid some categories of the population who must face serious difficulties. Here is a summary of these measures.

I. Planters

1. Price Subsidies and Subsidized Income

Price subsidy allocation (25 francs from 0 to 500 tons, and 17 francs from 500 to 1,000 tons) to bona fide planters, even if they are not members of AMEXA [expansion unknown], and allocation of an income subsidy to Reunion farmers, based on their sales.

2. Sugar Campaign Payments

Financial measures must be taken concerning the payment of the second instalment (late in December or early in January) and to make sure that the final payment is made as soon as possible after that.

3. All Sugar Cane Should Be Mashed

Plant owners must fulfil their contracts and mash all the cane before closing their plants.

4. Accelerated Payment of Credits Already Granted

- for price subsidies
- to indemnify Florine disaster victims
- for planters of geraniums affected by the rust (1,000 francs per planter).

II. The Unemployed

5. Increased Credits

Emergency increase of all so-called "development fund credits" (so annual credits--24 million--will be at least tripled to enable the 40,000 unemployed not members of ASSEDIC [Association for Promotion of Employment in Industry and Business] to obtain more fortnights on unemployment than they do now.

6. Creation of One Organization per Community

Creation of one organization per community, including representatives of government and municipal unions, to manage democratically the development fund credits.

III. Renters

7. Study Concerning the Extension of the Housing Subsidy

Emergency study to make housing subsidies available to people having worked 60 days in the year (instead of 90 days at present). This measure would be taken pending the abolition of the work requirement as a prerequisite for housing subsidies.

IV. Electors

8. Obligation to Show Identification and Credits to Help the Poor

Obligation to show identification including a photograph to vote in the coming elections, and granting of a credit to help the poor (especially the young poor) in obtaining the national identity card.

V. Fishermen

9. Fee Increase Suspended

Moratorium on the payment of the recent increase (700 francs per semester) in the roll fee, pending the conclusions of the investigation commission appointed by the prefect at the request of the Reunion Fishermen's Union.

10. New Credits

Application to the General Council for new credits to provide emergency aid to fishermen in difficulty.

9294
CSO: 3419/155

THREE BILLS RELATING TO SENEGAMBIAN CONFEDERATION ADOPTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Abdallah Faye]

[Excerpts] The second special session of the National Assembly came to an end yesterday with the adoption of six bills introduced by the government, including three relating to institutions and financial arrangements and foreign policy coordination within the framework of the Senegambian Confederation.

Several deputies thus took part in the debate on Bill 44-82 authorizing the President of the Republic to ratify the protocol between the Republics of Gambia and Senegal with respect to the institutions of the Senegambian Confederation, signed in Banjul on 2 July. The first to take part was Mr Mamadou Fall Puritain, who feared that problems requiring judgment by the Court of Arbitration might generate an outbreak, as was the case with the Mali Federation.

To him, the problem of having the various parties represented in the arbitration agency is an essential one.

Next came Dame Kebe, who amiably expressed total approval of the bill, considering the confederation as an example of sub-regional cooperation, and Fara Ndiaye, who recalled the unvarying position of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), which still approves the Confederal Pact.

After comments by the reporter, who felt offended by Fara Ndiaye's speech and decided to reply to him--as well as to Puritain--by bringing up the past, the Minister of State in charge of foreign affairs answered questions from the deputies.

Consultation, not Confrontation

In regard to the concerns of Mamadou Fall's, he has already stated that the legal regulations governing confederation and federation are different. Therefore there are no problems with equal representation in the makeup of the confederation's Court of Arbitration, since there is an odd number of referees. Mr Moustapha Niasse also pointed out that the document was conceived, not on the basis of confrontation, but of consultation.

In the area of coordination of the defense policy, mentioned by the deputy from the majority, Mr Niasse explained that it would no longer be justified, with the integration of the security and defense forces. This single article was put to a vote and adopted as the deputies stood up to vote by acclamation.

The second bill relating to the ratification of the protocol signed in regard to the confederation's financial regulations, generated no discussion before it was unanimously approved. Being accustomed to examining our national budget, perhaps the deputies did not deem it necessary to closely examine the confederation's financial resources, especially since they are not yet in a position to be really useful...

The last bill relating to the confederation was concerning the coordination of policies in the area of foreign affairs. In addition to mutual assistance in the technical training of diplomatic and consular cadres, the protocol provides for representation of one of our member nations in a country or international organization where it has no diplomatic or consular mission, or for its representation at international conferences. Thus the agreement seeks to go beyond the 1965 provisions by making them more effective.

11936
CSO: 4719/1208

SECOND ENERGY CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN STARTING

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Amadou Pame]

[Text] The second campaign for energy conservation is starting in a few days. An agreement was reached between the Ministry of Industrial Development and Crafts and the Senegalese Advertising and Tourism Company (SPT). The SPT will have 50 million to complete that task.

Thus the Senegalese will soon resume [their efforts] for another 10 months--such will be the duration of the campaign--with this now famous jingle: "energy is your money." Just like during the first campaign, the "battle" will be waged on two fronts: in the home and in transportation. In addition, this year, there is a major innovation: electrical household appliances, particularly those that are "energy-hungry," will be singled out, in order to discourage their use and, in the long run, to eliminate them from the local market.

In conjunction with the campaign, efforts are being made to reduce energy consumption in the factories. It has been noted that our industrial plants are using more energy than necessary and, according to a study conducted under the supervision of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Crafts, energy savings in the 20 percent range could be accomplished in this area in large industrial plants. These must now adapt their installations to the standards of SENELEC [Senegal Electric Company], keep more effective control of consumption etc.

In the household sector, more than 30 percent savings are expected through the use of "ban ak suff" [translation unknown] cooking stoves. A program has been mapped out providing for the distribution of 500,000 cooking stoves in 3 years, in urban as well as rural areas.

The substitution of solar power for electricity, particularly in heating, is also being contemplated. Thus the SINAES [Industrial Company for Solar Energy Applications] is in the process of developing water-heaters fueled by solar energy. That process results in substantial energy savings. Therefore a study is now under way in hospitals, hotels and administrative services, to pave the way for that substitution.

While developing the energy resources available at home, government authorities want to lead the Senegalese to consume less energy. Thus fuel economy has a high priority in the energy program currently being developed. As the first campaign ended, an 11 percent decrease in consumption was being recorded--or 2 billion francs in our currency.

11936
CSO: 4719/1208

BRIEFS

FRG FINANCING AGREEMENTS SIGNED--Financing agreements totaling 7.5 billion CFA francs were signed last month by Senegal and the Federal Republic of Germany. Those agreements, all in the area of Domaine Industriel de Dakar [Dakar Industrial Property], involve the 208 million fund-increase contract, funds for studies and specialists (856 millions) and, finally, the loan contract for the purchase of goods and services (5,678 millions). [Excerpt] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17-18 Jul 82 p 1] 11936

CSO: 4719/1208

SAUDI PAPER INTERVIEWS SOMALI PRESIDENT

GF071828 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah dispatch from Mogadishu]

[Text] Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre has said that the well-studied and responsible Saudi role at the recent Fes summit and Saudi moves prior to and after the summit have had a great affect on bringing about what can be described as a new era of mature and responsible Arab action.

In an interview with AL-MADINAH the Somali president said that Lebanon's recent ordeal and the experience of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples during that ordeal were ugly events brought about by an enemy that resorts to a policy of extermination, expelling the inhabitants of the land and ending all hope of an understanding between him and his adversaries.

The Somali president praised King Fahd's stands and efforts during the difficult ordeal. He said: We were following [King Fahd's] great national [Watani], pan-Arab [Qawmi] and humanitarian role and we are confident that due to its influence, capabilities and good relations with most of the great powers, Saudi Arabia will be able to alleviate the woes of Israel's barbaric actions.

The Somali president once again denied strongly that there are many U.S. bases in Somalia, as alleged in the statement issued on the Brezhnev-Mengistu talks held recently in Moscow.

The Somali president said that the Soviet Union, one of the two superpowers, has shirked its moral responsibility toward world peace and created hotbeds of conflict in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, Kampuchea and other areas so as to exploit these conflicts to serve its hegemony-based strategy.

The Somali president said that Ethiopian forces have occupied 50 km of Somali territory during the recent offensive against two central areas, Balumbale and [Kuldkab]. President Barre asserted that U.S. military aid to his country has begun to arrive, and that a U.S. belief that Somalia has no hostile or expansionist intentions can open the way for creating the required balance in the region--and this could lead to peace, once the other side realizes that it will not achieve anything through aggression.

CSO: 3404/5

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE--Agreements were signed in Mogadishu today by the Somali and French governments for France to finance a number of development projects in Somalia. The projects include the Bardera dam, the Balaad irrigation scheme, a 5,000 hectare agricultural project, the development of the northern regions, fisheries and water projects on the river Soebeli. The agreements were signed by minister of Juba Valley development Challe Ahmad Habib Ahmad, and the director general of the French Economic Cooperation and Development Fund. [EA180320 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 17 Nov 82 EA]

CSO: 3403/11

BRIEFS

PARTY CHANGES--Dodoma--The former chief executive secretary of the party, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, has said the recent changes in party structure are major ones and fundamental to the party's progress. Ndugu Mwakawago said this last night at a reception at party headquarters in Dodoma to bid him farewell and welcome the party's secretary general, Ndugu Rashid Kawawa, and members of the Secretariat. He said the changes, which include the creation of the post of party secretary general, demonstrate the real development of the party. Therefore, party members must be ready to serve the party humbly and with high resolve. Speaking at the reception, the party secretary general, Ndugu Kawawa, said one of the tasks of the high-level leadership of the party, which is moving to Dodoma, is to pay attention to the construction and progress of the headquarters. He said the system of construction of party and government headquarters, is important in order to see what stage it has reached and how it can be promoted. Thanking Ndugu Mwakawago for his good performance, Ndugu Kawawa also emphasized the pledge of party members to accept changes in the party, which is a major revolutionary step. He added that the changes are a firm indication of our political maturity and that the important thing is for party members to consolidate cooperation to bring about the expected revolution [Text] [LD192250 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 19 Nov 82]

CSO: 3449/8

OUEDRAOGO CALLED 'PRAGMATIC PERSON'

AB101755 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 10 (AFP)--Upper Volta's new leader, Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, whose Provisional People's Salvation Council (CPSP) seized power in a coup on Sunday, is a pragmatic person who never discussed politics, according to a doctor who knew him in France.

Major Ouedraogo, a 40-year-old army doctor who was an intern until one year ago in a hospital in Mulhouse, eastern France, showed a "professional conscience and a sense of decision-making," according to Dr Beauvais, head of the pedicatic clinc at Mulhouse Hospital.

"He is a conscientious and obliging lad who was able to lead his department with tact and authority, by carrying on human relations of the strictest correctness," Dr Beauvais said of his former student who served under him for four years. He said that his "open but discreet" students never discussed politics in his presence.

"He only asked me for information about the concept of organizing a pediatric service in a hospital, as he was concerned about improving the health situation in his counrty," the pediatrician said.

Maj Ouedraogo, a catholic belonging to the Mossi ethnic group which makes up 50 percent of the Voltan population, lived from 1977-1981 in Mulhouse accompanied by his wife Bernadette, and children Wilfried and Sandrine, aged nine and five. Mrs Ouedraogo has just given birth to a third child.

His wife, who has an English degree and is preparing for a doctorate, studied for a Master of Arts degree at the same time as her husband at Strasbourg University. Her thesis was on "The Effects of Slavery and Segregation."

Maj Ouedraogo studied in the department of marine health in Bordeaux, southwest France. He was a medical second lieutenant in the Voltan army from October 1972 and had been promoted to major in October 1979.

CSO: 3419/199 END

JPRS 82390

3 December 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2731

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JPRS 82390

3 December 1982

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DOS SANTOS RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SFRY LEADER

AB221733 Luanda ANGOP in French 1620 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Luanda, 22 Nov (AFP)--Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the republic, has received a congratulatory message from his Yugoslav counterpart, Petar Stambolic, on the occasion of the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of Angola's independence on 11 November.

In this message, the president of the SFRY expressed wishes of prosperity for the Angolan people, stressed that he has been watching closely the results which have already been obtained in the edification and the protection of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

In addition, Peter Stambolic said he has faith in the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, members of the nonaligned movement. These relations are based on mutual respect and understanding.

In the same message the Yugoslav head of state expressed his desire to strengthen the nonalignment policy in order to totally eliminate neocolonialism and racism in Africa and to replace them by peace and security. This elimination will make room for the establishment of fairer political and economic relations in the whole world.

CSO: 3419/219

LARA LEADS DELEGATION TO NAMIBE PROVINCE

AB192036 Luanda ANGOP in French 1820 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Launda, 19 Nov (ANGOP)--A party and government delegation headed by Lucio Lara, a member of the political bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, recently visited the Namibe Province, where it examined some effects of the war which international imperialism has been carrying out against the People's Republic of Angola throughout southern Africa.

Other members of the delegation which had earlier visited Huila Province include Antonio Franca (N'Dalu), the deputy minister of defense; Mariano Puko, a member of the central committee and commissioner for Huila Province; Lt Col Roberto Ngongo; Lt Col Kianda; Faustino Muteka, the minister of transport and communications; and Aguiar Santos, the deputy minister of construction.

While in the Namibe Province, the delegation visited the Giraul area where on the night of 7 November, a commando group of the South African Army partially destroyed two bridges, one on the railroad and the other on the highway.

On the occasion, the senior Angolan government and party officials had the opportunity to note the efforts of the organizations reconstructing the railroad bridge, particularly the Namibe Railroad Company.

After the inspection, the delegation visited the headquarters of the security department of the province where it examined the pirate boat (125 horsepower twin engine) used by the commando group during this criminal operation as well as highly compromising documents which were found.

CSO: 3419/234

BRIEFS

TEMPORARY STATE, PARTY HEADS--In view of his departure to Libya, Comrade President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos has appointed Col Jose Mateus Paulo, member of the party's politburo, secretary of the central committee for political tasks in the defense, security and veterans organs and minister of state security, to handle the MPLA-Labor Party's current affairs. Lt Col Evaristo Domingos, member of the party's politburo and minister of provincial coordination, has been appointed by the Angolan head of state to deal with the state's current affairs. [Text] [MB241608 Luanda Domestic Service in Porguguese 0500 GMT 24 Nov 82]

DOS SANTOS ARRIVAL IN TRIPOLI--Tripoli, 24 Nov (ANGOP)--Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has been in Tripoli, the Libyan capital since yesterday. There he will participate in the 19th OAU heads of state and governments summit, scheduled for 23 to 26 November. The Angolan delegation, which accompanied President Eduardo Dos Santos, is made up of Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda, the party's central committee secretary for foreign affairs, Elisio Avila de Jesus Figueiredo, the Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, and high officials of the office of the president of the republic. [Excerpts] [AB241627 Luanda ANGOP in French 1350 GMT 24 Nov 82]

PORTUGUESE SAILORS ARRESTED, RELEASED--Luanda, 22 Nov (ANGOP)--Portuguese citizens Carlos Claro Dias and Jaime Roque Barao, both third mate machine operators on the Portuguese vessel (Alcoutim), were released Saturday by Angolan authorities in view of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two governments. According to a note from the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Carlos Claro and Jaime Roque were arrested by the Namibe Province authorities for trying to photograph certain targets without prior authorization. [Text] [AB221306 Luanda ANGOP in French 1210 GMT 22 Nov 82]

GAS REINJECTION--Angola hopes to double oil output by the mid-1980s as a result of a gas reinjection project inaugurated last week to boost production from older wells in its main Cabinda field. Angop News Agency said output from Cabinda should rise to 200,000 barrels daily by 1985. Cabinda production is estimated at about 80,000 barrels daily now, more than two-thirds of the total Angolan production. The United States has lent $85m. towards the $200m. project through its Export-Import Bank and Angola raised another $50m. through US commercial banks. The Italian Export Credit Agency provided another $18m. The Cabinda field, under Cuban protection, is operated by a subsidiary of the US Gulf Oil Corporation. Angola has also inaugurated a new $30m. support complex for oil exploration and production in the Soyo Basin where new offshore finds have been made. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3406, 15 Nov 82 p 2979]

CSO: 3400/338

CONTINUITY EXPECTED IN BIYA'S POLICY

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Nov 82 p 2939

[Text]

AT HIS SWEARING-IN ceremony on assuming the Presidency of Cameroon, Paul Biya said there was no better way of showing respect for outgoing President Ahidjo than to "follow his example and follow his footsteps". Continuity is the key word in this second peaceful power handover in recent Black African history.

Ahidjo is a Fulani-speaking Peulh from Garoua in the north and Biya comes from Sangmelima in the south. But the near obsession among Cameroon's ruling classes with national unity remains all pervasive, as the appointments made by President Biya show. The new Prime Minister, former Minister for Economy and Planning Bello Bouba Maigari, is from the north, thus completing the symmetry of the new *status quo*. The new Minister for Agriculture, Eboua Samuel, was very close to Ahidjo, having previously occupied the post of Secretary-General to the Presidency. Although half-a-dozen Ministers were shuffled in the 30-member Cabinet there was only one newcomer, Tori Limangana, who replaced Bello Bouba Maigari at the Ministry for Economy and Planning.

The resignation stunned Cameroon's eight million people. In a characteristically deadpan voice — though touched with emotional strain — El Hadj Amadou Babatoura Ahidjo personally interrupted a variety music radio programme to announce his resignation. No reasons for the resignation were given. The announcement was neither preceded nor followed by any commentary. President Ahidjo said, quite simply, that according to the Constitution Prime Minister Biya would be his legal successor. He told the nation he was leaving office after more than 20 years of political, social and economic stability. "I pray to almighty God", President Ahidjo said, "that He will continue to accord the people of Cameroon all the protection and help they need for their development."

President Ahidjo had dominated overt political life in Cameroon for almost a quarter of a century. One of his principle "achievements" had been ruthlessly to crush the revolutionary Cameroon People's Union (UPC) in the early sixties, and in the name of national unity he continued to brook no opposition throughout his 22-year term as President. A country made up of over 200 ethnic factions and split in two by France and Britain after the first world war needed, it was argued, a firm hand to prevent it from tearing apart Biafra-style.

Ahidjo remains Chairman of the single political party — the Cameroon National Union. Biya has been sworn-in as Vice-Chairman of the Party, another show of continuity. The new President has also been "elected" a full member of the Party's Central and Political committees.

In this stifled atmosphere political explanations for the resignation have not

been forthcoming. But it is understood that ill health was in any case the main factor. President Ahidjo recently completed a gruelling programme of international travel. Various rumours of illnesses have been circulating and on his return from a visit to Geneva the President was supported by an aide on leaving the aircraft. Twenty-two years of personal involvement in almost all aspects of Government had taken their toll. Ahidjo returned after last week's ceremonies to his farm in Garoua.

Shortly after the resignation announcement the Cameroon Action Movement, which represents the interests of the English-speaking western regions, released a communiqué saying it regarded as "null and void any developments that continued to ignore the aspirations of English-speaking Cameroonians." But President Biya showed a shrewd political sense when, in English, he praised his predecessor as "a giant of Cameroon and African history". Biya's speech was subsequently broadcast in French. Paul Biya, 49, was a completely bilingual civil servant before entering politics, although all of his higher education was in French. Since 1965 he has been very close to Ahidjo, holding, successively, the posts of Director of the Civil Cabinet at the President's Office, Secretary General to the President and then Minister of State at the Presidency. In 1975 he was appointed Prime Minister. He is a holder of the prestigeous Order of Valour.

Presidential powers in Cameroon are wide ranging and include briefing the Prime Minister on the general political direction of the country. Biya was Ahidjo's right-hand man, particularly on domestic issues. It is likely that Biya will retain the traditional Presidential fields of interest — Defence, Internal Security and Foreign Affairs. ●

CSO: 3400/331

CHAD'S KAMOUGUE REJECTS LEGITIMACY OF HABRE REGIME

LD241528 Tripoli JANA in English 1429 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 8, 24 Nov, Jamahiriyah News Agency--Lt-Colonel Abdelkader Kamougue [former Chadian vice president] has stressed the legimacy of the transitional government of national unity to represent the Chadian people at the 19th OAU Summit Conference.

Speaking at a press conference here yesterday Mr Kamougue pointed out that the government may have made some tactical withdrawal from certain sections but it is still in Chad and in control of a large part of the country. Government forces, he said, are continuing to strike at Habre's positions and Habre himself was hit by some of the firing not long ago.

Kamougue commented on the supposed legality of Habre's attendance at the Afro-French conference in Kinshasa and said Habre attended because he was invited personally by the head of state hosting the conference. He stressed that his attendance cannot be interpreted as an outright acceptance by the African heads who were present or as a hostile move on their part against the OAU.

Mr Kamougue went on to say that the Kinshasa conference has no authority to consider the Chadian case as indicated by the conference's final statement which made no reference to the subject whatsoever.

Kamougue reviewed events in Chad since 1978 when the imperialists propped up their puppet, Hissein Habre, in Ndjamena under the pretext of attempting to achieve national reconciliation. He said that this was followed up by a declaration of civil war in a bid to seize power, in accordance with instructions received from his masters, and thereafter invite Nigeria to negotiate a national reconciliation in Chad. The failure of this reconciliation, he added, was due to Habre's intransigence and his formation of a government in April 1979 which was recognized by neither the Chadian people nor the OAU.

He continued: "The Second National Reconciliatory Conference was held in Lagos (13-21 August) which ended with the formation of the transitional government of national unity including all the political and military factions." However, this was not satisfactory to the enemies of Chad, Kamougue claimed, and led them to instruct Habre to defy it by his declaration of rebellion on 20 March, 1982.

Kamougue stated that the transitional government of national unity is still committed to the Lagos agreement signed by 11 factions representing political and military tendencies in a bid to achieve peace in Chad.

Kamougue condemned imperialism and its interference in Africa in an attempt to prevent it from realizing its freedom and unity. He expressed the hope in the triumph of African wisdom and that the summit would reach suitable results aimed at the preservation of the unity of the African Continent.

CSO: 3400/337

BRIEFS

GUILTY PLEA ENTERED--The State Security Court in Libreville continues its hearing on the National Movement for Redress [MORENA] affair. It can be said, as expressed by the Gabonese national union L'UNION, that the hearings continue but they are each totally different from the others. Out of those who appeared before the State Security Court on Saturday at the Libreville Court of Justice, only one person pleaded guilty while the others exonerated themselves by stating that they had not known in what they were involved. The only person who pleaded guilty is Mubamba Gengi, who, like his predecessors, said that MORENA action was aimed at better management of state affairs. Mubamba Gengi, one of the opponents to President Omar Bongo's regime stated that he had tried in vain to meet the head of state to inform him of his preoccupations but he denied having participated in the writing of the white paper. Concerning the insults contained in the tracts and documents, Mubamba Gengi said that he preferred to talk about the "strong terms intended to shake the head of state and increase his awareness." The other accused persons all pleaded not guilty to the accusations. Michel Owono denied that he had anything to do with either the MORENA or the white paper. Mr Owono accused the others of wrongly involving him in the so-called MORENA affair. He mentioned the name of Oyono Aba, who introduced him to the MORENA circles, and Jean-Baptiste (Nikali), a former technician at Africa No 1, as having contacted him for an interview with Radio France International, during which they attacked President Bongo's policies. [Text] [AB221227 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT 22 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/337A

FORMER OFFICIALS SENTENCED FOR ECONOMIC CRIMES

AB250958 Paris AFP in French 0823 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Bissau, 25 Nov (AFP)---The former minister of commerce of Guinea-Bissau, Armando Ramos, who was arrested after the overthrow of President Cabral in November 1980, has been sentenced to 8 years of "productive social labor" by the Bissau tribunal.

Considered as one of those responsible for the shortages and reduced supplies in Guinea-Bissau before the November 1980 coup, he was accused of embezzling public funds.

The former director general of the state enterprise "People's Shops" (in charge of wholesale and retail trade), Francisco Coutinho, was sentenced to 6 years of "productive labor" for authorizing payment to an Arab trader for a consignment of 2,000 tons of rice which never arrived in Bissau. He was also condemned for his bad management of a civil servants' cooperative.

His assistant, Adelino Moreira, was sentenced to 5 years of "productive labor" for his involvement in the rice affair and one former official of the "People's Shops," Carlos Alves, was sentenced to 6 years for the same penalty, for stealing public goods.

Finally, the tribunal released Anseco Mariano, former adviser to the minister of commerce.

CSO: 3419/234

BRIEFS

SECRET MEETING WITH ISRAELI--President Houphouet-Boigny secretly met the Israeli Head of Protocol, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, in Geneva several months ago, according to the Israeli daily HAARETZ. The meeting took place in the presence of Mr. David Kimche, the Director General of the Israeli Foreign Affairs Ministry, the paper said. Mr. Kimche is known as the main architect of Israeli policy in Black Africa. Several hundred Israeli families live in Ivory Coast, most of the men working for the Israeli construction companies "Solel Boneh" and "Koor". Israeli construction expertise was employed notably in the building of Yamoussoukro. President Houphouet-Boigny's now vast and grandiose village birthplace. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Nov 82 p 2987]

CSO: 3400/321

COUP ATTEMPT REVEALS 'ROT AT CORE OF COUNTRY'

London THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST in English 4th Quarter 1982 pp 66-69

[Article by T. Singh and Phineas Malinga in section "Africa Notes and Comments: "Kenya: No Uhuru Yet"]

[Text]

It is a rare distinction for any African state to be singled out for its political stability, economic prosperity and prospects as well as for its adherence to western democratic practice. Whenever such accolades are showered on a country by governments, agencies, institutions and international finance-industrial corporations it is not unusual to want to enquire exactly why such favoured-nation treatment is being meted out.

Kenya is a case in point.

In May the Danish government announced a grant of 65m dollars to Kenya and an extension of loans amounting to another 26m dollars. The official Kenya News Agency at the same time reported a loan from West Germany of 10.35m dollars for the establishment and extension of industrial estates in the country. Early in June the United States and Kenya concluded a three-part aid agreement amounting to 26.6m dollars. All this underlines Kenya's standing as Africa's most credit and aid-worthy nation as far as western capitals are concerned.

But the most pronounced penetration of the Kenyan socio-economic system is by the United States. Trans-national corporations like General Motors, Colgate Palmolive, Chase Manhattan Bank, the First National Bank, the Bank of America and American Life, together with the inevitably present Coca Cola Company are deeply entrenched in the Kenyan economy. American investment is currently estimated at some 200m dollars accompanied by a rapid escalation in "development aid".

Politics and economics are inseparable, and Kenya certainly provides a striking example of this proposition. Kenya's avowed anti-socialist stance and policy, both internally and internationally, are the main attraction for international finance-industrial capital. But the real price for such a policy is the utter dependence of Kenya on the donor agencies, multinational corporations and their governments, not only economically, but politically.

As is often the case such cooperation inevitably involves military liaison of one form or another. Thus the United States is now heavily involved in

the rearming and training of Kenya's defence force. More sinister is the role assigned to Kenya and the harbour at Mombasa in the US Navy's Indian Ocean strategy. Part of the aid granted to Kenya is to finance the expansion of the port ostensibly to ease congestion and improve the port's capacity to handle the movement of commodities more efficiently. This latter may well be one of the benefits accruing to Kenya, but the real reason for the massive modernisation program for the port is to afford the huge aircraft carriers of the US Navy easier entry and exit facilities for the purpose of policing the Indian Ocean (against whom?). At the same time Mombasa airport is to undergo extensive modernisation to cater for fueling, servicing and maintenance work for the war planes on the aircraft carriers.

Yet this is not the only way in which the government of Daniel Arap Moi is co-operating with imperialism. Kenya is not merely a passive recipient of economic and military "aid". There is much evidence in the aftermath of the attempted coup in the Seychelles to indicate that high-ranking members of the Kenya administration, including a Minister, were actively involved in the incident. None other than the President of the Seychelles, Albert Rene, accused the Kenya Minister of Constitutional Affairs and the Commissioner of Police in Kenya of being deeply implicated with the mercenaries, the former head of the Seychelles government, James Mancham, and the South African authorities in the attempted overthrow of his government. Whilst the Minister and the Kenya government have denied complicity, neither have been able to rebut the substance of the charge levelled at Kenyan involvement.

Truth, however, is a rare commodity in Kenya. Can we forget the murder of Josiah Mwangi Kariuki for his attempt to expose the corruption practised in the highest echelons of the Kenya government of the time?

Recently, Oginga Odinga, veteran anti-colonial fighter for Kenya's independence and the undoubted leader of the movement to re-orientate Kenya's socio-economic system to a non-exploitative, socialist system, declared that the real sufferers from the policy of dependency on foreign investment and the multinational corporations are the mass of the people. Despite the lavish "aid" and investment enjoyed by the Kenyan economy, there is widespread rural poverty, unemployment and social deprivation in Kenya.

"Africa is at the crossroads of development", he said:

> "In the 1980's the challenge for us is going to be how to build up open, humane, democratic societies. This in essence involves firstly the creation of viable non-exploitative economic systems. It also involves the creation of a responsible mass-based democratic political order. . . It is my conviction that the way to solve the problem of Africa's economic underdevelopment and dependence lies in the path of socialism."

In typical neo-colonial style the Kenya government reacted swiftly to reports emanating from London, where Oginga Odinga addressed a meeting organised by the Africa Committee of the Labour Party and the Party's International Affairs committee, that he was about to form a socialist party in Kenya. First, the Moi regime changed Kenya's constitution to make the country a *de jure* one-party state. Secondly, it expelled Oginga Odinga from the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU).

Political repression has been a feature of Kenyan political life since independence. Kenya became a de facto one-party state with the banning of Odinga's Kenya People's Union (KPU) soon after independence. Together with the stifling of all opposition to the rule of KANU went assassination – first Tom Mboya and later Kariuki. Currently a number of political prisoners are still in Kenyan jails for criticising the rampant corruption and economic mismanagement endemic in the ruling elite. For daring to expose the social and economic injustices suffered by the mass of the Kenyan people through his plays and novels Kenya's foremost literary figure, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, was imprisoned for 12 months and prevented from returning to Nairobi University where he was lecturing. What the regime fears from political activists who want to make the common labourers of Kenya the starting point of decisions and policies affecting their lives instead of capitalist profit applies also to artists who take their message of change to the people.

The recent attempted coup by elements of the defence force against the Moi regime is a signal that all is not well with this jewel of African democracy.

CSO: 3400/325

POST-COUP ATTEMPT TIES WITH UGANDA, TANZANIA STRAINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 20 Oct 82 p 8

[Text]

KENYA: WHAT DID KAMPALA KNOW ON 30 SEPTEMBER? While it is common knowledge that some officials in Kampala knew in advance of the August 1st coup attempt – and there is documentary evidence to prove it – few details have emerged of the **Ugandan** connection. Proof of the sort of conspiracy between the Luo community and the Ugandan government (and some of its uncontrollable agencies) which the Kenyan government has suggested, would obviously be a vindication of the claim that the coup plot was a Luo plot. Hence the highly dubious nature of a 15-page report allegedly written in June by a Capt. **John Olake-Ogwang,** who falsely claimed to have been a deputy director of Ugandan military intelligence. Olake-Ogwang, who appears to have worked as a fairly low-level intelligence interrogator, defected to the *Uganda Free Movement* (UFM) in April this year. Having written his report, he allegedly handed it to the Kenyan Special Branch, which in turn for some reason is said to have surrendered it to a leading officer of the Kenya Police Force.

The report claims that in April 1981 senior Ugandan officials were officially mandated to arrange a meeting with a Capt. X (who has a Luo name. He does not figure in Kenyan military personnel lists). Soon after the meeting allegedly took place at Nile Mansions in Kampala, with 17 people present, including representatives of key Ugandan military and security departments and a mysterious Mr. **Tipo** (pseudonym), who apparently travelled to and fro to Kenya to assess Kenya's military susceptibilities while under cover as a journalist. Olake-Ogwang then claims that various groups of Luos were trained in military camps in **Uganda, Tanzania** and **Sudan.** He says that 361 Luo guerrillas, who had been trained in Uganda, were ready to accompany Ugandan troops in Kenya on the appointed day – which does not appear to have been the 1st of August. Capt. X was to have become chief of staff of the Kenyan armed forces and minister of defence. The latter part of the report furnishes such details as which attendees of the meetings in Kampala received silenced pistols (each with 30 rounds of ammunition), how most Ugandan girls sent to Nairobi on secretarial courses were spies, and a list of Luos working as spies against the Kenyan government.

The report surfaced only after the coup attempt; it contains many obvious inaccuracies; and how in the first place Olake-Ogwang came to know about such sensitive details of Ugandan foreign policy, is odd. Anyhow, on 27 July, together with **Balaki Kirya** (AC Vol 23 No 16), he appeared before a magistrates' court in Kampala charged with trying to overthrow the Ugandan government.

Perhaps for the Kenyan government, or a department of it, to prompt disinformation (if that is what most of it is) of this nature, is partly understandable as a means of explaining the coup attempt, even if it is at the expense of worsening dangerously bad relations with both Tanzania and Uganda.

Kenya is in the process of expelling large numbers (certainly tens of thousands) of Ugandans. This has been done by ending the arrangement between Kenya and Uganda for their nationals to move and live freely in either country. The same situation applied to Tanzania until 1980, when Kenya likewise ended the arrangement.

Ugandans may no longer live or work in Kenya without immigration permits, and must hold valid passports to visit Kenya. Most of those who have been living and working in Kenya do not hold passports, and the Ugandan authorities are not likely to issue any, not least because many of them are either linked to, or are sympathetic to, anti-Obote groups. Ugandans registered in Kenya as refugees may remain. However, they comprise only a small proportion of the total of Ugandan refugees in Kenya. The Kenyan authorities gave a deadline of October 9 for Ugandans to comply with the new rules. It will take some time to deal with all the applications for work and residence permits, but the assumption is that few of them will be granted.

While the government is not directly forcing out anti-Obote groups – and is most unlikely to do so while Ugandan-Kenyan relations are shaky – it is becoming increasingly difficult for the groups to operate from Nairobi.

With the decision by Tanzania to grant political asylum to the two Kenyan airforcemen, and subsequent suggestions (see above) that Tanzania was involved in plots against the Kenyan government, relations between the two countries obviously worsened. A Kenyan ministerial remark that loyal Kenyans should be sent to Tanzania to abduct the airforcemen, may well precede at least an attempt to do so. The northern suburbs of Dar-es-Salaam, not far from President **Julius Nyerere**'s house, host what is known to some as the "Kikuyu Club". Poorly disguised Kenyan Special Branch agents, some of whom move between Kenya and Tanzania, know the district well ●

CSO: 3400/312

DOE'S DETERMINATION TO RID COUNTRY OF MENACES 'UNCOMPROMISING'

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3406 15 Nov 82 pp 2951-2952

[Article by Eddie Momoh]

[Text]

APPARENTLY feeling more assured than ever since his trip to the United States and meeting with President Reagan, Head of State Samuel Doe, has announced a major reshuffle in his government resulting in a number of dismissals, reinstatements, appointments and reconciliations. It all started some time last month after what correspondents say was a marathon mid-week afternoon session of the Peoples Redemption Council.

Following this meeting, amidst weeks of rumours and speculations in Monrovia, the Executive Mansion announced the dismissal of three of the country's top leading bureaucrats. Mr. Hilary A. Dennis, the President of the National Housing and Savings Bank, his counterpart at the Agriculture Development and Co-operative Bank, Mr. Adolph Yancy. Dennis was hurried off to appear in court and to show why he should not be held responsible for allegedly pocketing $2.9m. from the bank. Yancy and his operations manager, J. S. B. Zayzay were also to face "immediate prosecution" for failing to justify the expenditure of $200,000 of the bank's revenues. The PRC also dismissed Mr. Herman Greene, managing director of the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation who is being implicated in a $10,000 plastic pipes deal. Green's deputy, Elaine Youlo was also sacked for allegedly purloining some $4,000-worth of plastic pipes.

Soon, the government appointed Mr. Francis F. Broh who was replaced by Elaine Youlo last year, while William K. Diggs, the deputy governor of the National Bank of Liberia took over from Mr. Hilary Dennis and Wilson Tarpeh from Adolph Yancy at the Agricultural Development and Co-operative Bank. Within the ruling PRC itself, three former members, Col. Larry Borteh, Major Stanley Tarwo and Cpt. Jerry Gbarn, who were previously dismissed for "acts contravening the etiquettes of the council" were reabsorbed.

Some of the over-riding reasons for the former Master Sergeant's make-ups and shake-ups are said to be corruption and *laissez-faire*. A fortnight ago a statement issued from the Executive Mansion apparently directed at Cabinet ministers and senior government officials expressed Dr. Doe's profound displeasure at what the statement called "glaring irregularities in ministries and agencies". The Head of State said there was a continuing erosion of public confidence in the performance of those whom he trusted adding that "payroll padding, misappropriation of government funds and equipment, nepotism, indiscipline, conflicts of interest and bureaucratic red tape continued to impede the progress of the government".

As if to prove his point further, by early last week, the Liberian leader had produced another hit list, swung the axe in the direction of some of his friends and the most spendthrift bureaucrats. In what was described as a close consultation with the PRC, Doe announced major changes in the Cabinet and other areas of government "to infuse new dynamism in government and improve general efficiency". He named nine government officials and citizens who have been charged with embezzling government money and asked his new Defence Minister Col. Gray D. Allison, who takes over from General Karpeh, to transfer them to the detention

camp at Bella Yella outside Monrovia as a "warning to people, particularly businessmen who offer or accept bribes". The Liberian leader gave his former Defence Minister, Albert Karpeh another senior post at the iron ore mine where some 50 people were killed in a landslide last month. This means that Karpeh's appointment at the National Iron Ore Company (NIOC), will reinforce the government's presence in the company.

In related measures, the former Master Sergeant created a new ministry of national security and announced a new anti-corruption drive. The Liberian News Agency quoted him as saying that "the firing squad will be instituted for that crime".

Details of the other appointments included Capt. James Burphy, Minister of Public Works; Dr. Peter Naigow, Minister of Information; Mr. David Dwanyen, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation; Capt. E. Sumo Jones, Minister of Labour; Alhaji Koroma, Director-General, Liberia Broadcasting System and Mr. Charles Johnson, managing director of Air Liberia.

In the Ministry of Public Works, Mr. Nagana becomes deputy minister for technical services, succeeding Capt. Bersey at the Liberia telecommunications corporation. Mr. James Gaza becomes managing director for administration while Hawani Skia becomes deputy managing director for technical services.

In other areas, the Liberian leader appointed Lt-Gen. Franklin D. Smith as Superintendent of Montserrado county while Major Samuel Davis was to report to the Ministry of Defence for reassignment. Capt. Samuel B. Taylor becomes Superintendent of Sinoe county while Major David T. Nomo is to report to the Ministry of Defence for reassignment. Meanwhile the PRC chairman has told members of the clergy that instead of their repeated appeals for clemency for several of the people affected by the reshuffle, they should adopt the practice of prayers for the good conduct of those entrusted with the affairs of government. He has also designated co-chairman, Maj-Gen. Nicholas Podier to undertake a nationwide tour to acquaint the people with the government's determination to fight corruption.

When he seized power over two years ago, one of Dr. Doe's pledges was to lift the dead weight of bureaucracy off the Liberian people's backs and shove off many of the country's corrupt tired tin men and molehills who had run Liberia since President William Tubman. But soon, he discovered that to carry out such a pledge, he must maintain some amount of discipline within his rank and file and clip the wings of many ambitious people in the ruling People's Redemption Council; he was also to ensure that the men and women he assembled around him were not merely people who confuse promise with performance but people with glimmer of his faith and an echo of his courage for a new Liberia.

It seems that the stage is now set for a new Liberia but whether the Liberian leader's ambitious corruption crusade will yield much fruit remains to be seen. Nonetheless, the indications are that his determination to clean the country of some menaces like chronic corruption and bureaucratic red tapism, is uncompromising and one can only hope the results would augur well for the ordinary Liberian.

CSO: 3400/339

FRG TECHNICAL TEAM HOLDING TALKS ON GOL PROJECT PROPOSALS

Team's Arrival

Monrivia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Nov 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

A top level six-man West German technical team is in Liberia to commence discussion on project proposals presented to the Government of the Federal Republic of West Germany by the Liberian Government.

The team, headed by Mr. Heinrich Neufeldt of the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation, arrived here Friday night.

Projects to be considered for German assistance are in the mining and energy, industrial and transportation and agricultural sectors as well as water and sewer projects.

At the Roberts International Airport, the leader of the delegation Mr. Neufeldt, told newsmen that the trip was a follow-up to one made about two years ago.

He said the team was here to review problems affecting the projects that had already been negotiated for and to explore new avenues for possible German technical assistance.

GOL Identifies Projects for Funding

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 2 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

The Government of Liberia has identified eight priority projects in different sectors of the economy for funding by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The proposed package contains a number of new projects which are crucial to the nation's future development. It also includes certain on-going activities which must be continued through additional funding.

The projects were identified yesterday at the start of a five-day negotiatory talks between a six-man top level German technical team, who arrived here last Friday, and the Government of Liberia.

The National Investment Commission (NIC) office on Ashmun Street in Monrovia is being used as venue for the negotiations.

The projects to be negotiated for were identified from the agricultural sector, ports, forestry, water and sewer, electricity, mining and energy, communications and industry.

Under agriculture, phase two of the Nimba County integrated development program will be discussed.

The first phase of the program is being implemented at the moment.

On ports, the two sides will discuss the purchasing of equipment for logging operation at the port of Greenville, Sinoe County.

According to the package presented to the Germans, discussion on the dredging of the Freeport of Monrovia to accomodate larger ore carriers will be included.

In the area of forestry an increased financial assistance is to be negotiated to implement Bomi Hills training project. Also to be negotiated for is additional funds for the extension of the Documentation and Market Information Center (DOMCA) with the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) from June 1982 to May 1984.

Concerning water and sewer, the Robertsport water supply system is expected to be given priority through additional funding to complete the project.

For the Bomi Hills water supply project, negotiations will be entered into for financial assistance towards feasibility study and implementation of the project, while financial assistance for the completion of phase two of the Monrovia sewerage system is on the agenda for discussion. --LINA

Extension of Aid to Nimba Program

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 3 Nov 82 p 12

[Excerpt]

German aid to phase one of the Nimba County Integrated Development Program has been extended by another year.

The extension which was negotiated between a visiting six-man German technical team and the Liberian Government, is intended to maintain the pace of "progress already made" instead of providing financial assistance to implement a new phase of the project.

According to a Liberia News Agency (LINA) report, the negotiations held on a "top level" basis are due to end in Monrovia today ahead of schedule.

The negotiations which began on Monday, examined a reviewed technical and financial assistance package recently presented to the Germans by the Government of Liberia.

At yesterday's round-table talks, LINA reported, specific project areas were selected from among those proposed by the Liberian Government to the Germans for additional funding.

The projects selected at yesterday's talks were in the areas of agriculture, forestry, water and sewer, electricity and industry.

CSO: 3400/305

JAPAN SUPPLYING THAI RICE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

The Governments of Liberia and Japan yesterday signed a "note of exchange" for the supply of $940,000 worth of Japanese rice to Liberia shortly.

Foreign Minister H. Boima Fahnbulleh signed for the Liberian government while the Japanese Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. Kunihiko Murono, signed for his country.

Last April, a "note of exchange" was signed between the two governments for the supply of 2,350 tons of Thai rice costing $740,000. Yesterday's "note of exchange" brings to a total of $1.7m as grant from the Japanese government for the supply of rice to Liberia.

Speaking at the signing ceremony at the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia, Minister Fahnbulleh lauded the relationship between Japan and Liberia, which he said, is based on "understanding and mutual respect for one another".

Dr. Fahnbulleh said Liberia was "extremely" grateful to the Japanese government and people for what he called "this humanitarian gesture".

He noted that Japan has always rendered "meaningful assistance" to Liberia and cited the maternity hospital now under construction in Monrovia and the embassy's speedy reaction to the recent landslide disaster at Mano River, Grand Cape Mount County.

For his part, Ambassador Murono said the Japanese government is trying to promote relations with African countries, including Liberia, despite its political and economic problems at home.

He said, his government was therefore pleased to identify with Liberia as its passes through a period of economic constraints.

CSO: 3400/305

BRIEFS

WARNING ISSUED TO SOLDIERS--Defence Minister Gray Allison [as heard] has frowned on the attitude of certain soldiers, who he said, were illegally occupying private houses. Speaking today at the Barclay Training Center where he met [words indistinct] men of the armed forces to acquaint them with his policies, Minister Allison noted that because of such attitudes, government was experiencing a decline in the collection of real estate taxes. Minister Allison also noted that some soldiers were still in the habit of harassing businessmen and civilians and said the Defense Ministry would punish any soldier caught in this act. Colonel Allison warned the soldiers against spreading false rumors, because, he said, military personnel were not politicians but rather good gentlemen working in the interest of the society. [Text] [AB252009 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 25 Nov 82]

ENLISTEES TO RELINQUISH WEAPONS--The Defense Ministry is advising all enlisted men and women possessing rifles or other arms to turn them in to their commanders effective immediately. A release from the Defense Ministry signed by Minister Gray Allison [as heard] said failure on the part of any enlisted personnel to comply with the ruling would result in a house-to-house search by a team from the Ministry of National Defense. The release also calls on foreigners and citizens in possession of firearms or rifles to register them at the Executive Mansion without delay. It says documents appertaining thereto will be signed by the army chief of staff and approved by the minister of national defense. The release added that the action was being taken to arrest a repeated harrassment of citizens and foreigners within our borders by personnel of the armed forces of Liberia. [Text] [AB232139 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Nov 82]

SEMINAR ON CORRUPTION--Under the auspices of the Ministry of Information there will be a one day seminar on "Minimizing Corruption in Our Society," on Friday, November 5, at the City Hall in Monrovia. More than 100 discussants, including government Ministers and their Deputies, Heads of Public Corporations and autonomous agencies as well as religious leaders are expected to participate in the seminar. The seminar follows a strong attack by Head of State Doe last Wednesday on corrupt officials who have been mis-using their offices by engaging in acts of bribery, nepotism and other forms of corruption. [Excerpt] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Nov 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/305

MNR ANTI-MALAWI ACTIVITY PUZZLES EXPERTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by David Thomas]

[Text] Lilongwe--Pretoria could lose its last friend in Africa if the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement continues to sabotage Malawi's vital supply lines.

Black states and the international Press are convinced that South Africa is behind the MNR. Political watchers in southern Africa are thus puzzled by the recent upsurge in rebel activity aimed specifically at Malawi's lifelines.

The MNR actions have delivered a crippling blow to the agriculture-based economy of Malawi, the only black African country with full diplomatic ties with South Africa.

The growing season has already started in Malawi but most (85,000 tons) of the imported fertiliser it depends on is marooned at the Mozambican port of Beira because the railway lines to the interior are so often blown up.

And, even if the fertiliser gets through by emergency airlifts as is being considered it would be difficult to transport inside the country because of a critical fuel shortage also caused by MNR sabotage.

At one stage recently Malawi was down to less than half a day's reserves of petrol.

Motorists in Malawi now have to wait so long in queues that some simply leave their cars unattended in lines and return to their offices until word gets around that petrol has started flowing again.

Even commercial concerns including car rental companies which normally get priority are suffering.

One irate motorist echoed a growing feeling in Malawi when he blurted out: "What is South Africa trying to pull? We are their only friends in Africa and now they are trying to ruin us."

A few trains are getting through to Malawi with petrol on the limited capacity railway line from the northern Mozambican port of Nacala, but these are sporadic and unreliable.

The road transport line through Mozambique's Tete province to Zimbabwe and South Africa is now virtually unusable because of the MNR.

Alternatives now being considered are an airlift which could not be undertaken without substantial external financial and logistical help and a costly truck convoy on the round-about road through Botswana and Zambia.

But this would have to be done at the latest in the next few weeks to avert a crop failure for Malawi.

This would be a disaster for a country which grows more than enough staple foods to feed itself and is almost totally dependent on its agricultural exports for foreign exchange earnings.

However, it is not only the economy which is feeling the MNR pinch. President Kamuzu Banda's cautious new outward-looking campaign to improve Malawi's strained ties with black Africa, particularly its immediate neighbours, has also been set back considerably by the increased MNR activities in northern Mozambique.

Just as relations with Mozambique were showing signs of a thaw Maputo publicly accused President Banda's government of harbouring MNR bases on its territory.

The Malawi Government, through its High Commissioner in Harare, Mr M. A. Banda, has strenuously denied this charge.

Mr Banda said that Malawi was suffering great "economic and social hardships" because of the MNR activities along the Mozambican trade routes which the country depended on for its survival.

"Can the Malawi Government really be said to be supporting and encouraging its own destabilisation?" he asked.

Conjecture in political and diplomatic circles has it that it is this very thawing of relations between Malawi and its neighbours which has sparked the MNR action against the landlocked country's trade routes.

If so it is seen as a rather crude but real way of reminding Malawi of its dependence on South Africa.

Observers wonder how much more strain President Banda's pragmatic attitude towards South Africa can take if he believes as so many others do that Pretoria backs the MNR.

CSO: 3400/332

MALI-CAPE VERDE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "After the Official Visit of the President of the Republic of Cape Verde: Joint Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde] and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of the Malian People and president of the Republic of Mali, and Mrs Moussa Traore made an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Cape Verde from 20 to 23 October 1982.

During this visit the chief of state of the Republic of Mali was accompanied by Mohamed Talibe Soumare, member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Democratic Union of the Malian People (UDPM); Amagarai Guindo, member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Democratic Union of the Malian People; Dr Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and of international cooperation; Mamadou Diawara, Malian ambassador to Cape Verde; Tidiani Guisse, diplomatic counselor to the president; Modibo Diarra, press counselor to the president; and Mamadou Bandiougou Diawara, technical counselor to the minister of foreign affairs and of international cooperation.

During his visit to the Republic of Cape Verde President Moussa Traore went to the islands of Sal and Sao Vicente, as well as several places inland from Santiago.

President Moussa Traore visited in particular the Mindelo shipyard and its professional training school, the "Morabeza" manufacturing company, a reforestation area around the capital, and the Agrarian Studies Center at San Jorge.

Wherever he went, President Moussa Traore praised in particular the efforts made by the hard-working people of Cape Verde to deal with the socio-economic difficulties inherited from a long colonial past, making remarkable progress in the course of nationbuilding and the establishment of true social justice.

The people of the regions visited gave the Malian chief of state and his wife, as well as the Malian delegation, a particularly warm welcome which expressed

the traditional feelings and relationships of solidarity which have always existed between the people of Mali and of Cape Verde.

The two chiefs of state held discussions in a particularly cordial atmosphere, marked with mutual understanding. The two chiefs of state reviewed questions of common interest as well as current African problems both at the regional and continental level, in addition to other international questions. They expressed their determination to strengthen the traditional relations of frank cooperation existing between the two countries.

Regarding bilateral relations the two chiefs of state reaffirmed their strong wish to strengthen the historic relationships between Cape Verde and Mali and emphasized their determination to develop the ways and means of reinforcing cooperative relations between the two countries.

In this regard the two chiefs of state approved the principle of periodic meetings and emphasized the urgency of putting to work the enormous potentialities available in the sectors of trade, transportation, and professional training.

The delegation of the PAICV and of the government of the Republic of Cape Verde was composed of: Osvaldo Lopes Da Silva, member of the Political Commission and minister of economy and finance; Olivio Pires, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the National Council of the PAICV; Joao Pereira Silva, member of the National Council and minister of rural development; Jose Brito, secretary of state for cooperation and planning; and other high officials of the party and of the government.

At the sub-regional level the two chiefs of state reaffirmed their common wish to work to ensure that West Africa will be consolidated as a zone of peace and of cooperation on the basis of strict respect for the principles of independence and national sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and of the peaceful solution of disputes between states. They noted with satisfaction the results achieved by the two countries in the coordination of their efforts in sub-regional, regional, and international organizations. They emphasized the importance of strengthening their cooperation in the search for solutions to problems of common interest, particularly in the framework of the struggle against the effects of drought and of an expansion of the desert area and in order to achieve food self-sufficiency.

In this connection the two chiefs of state expressed their satisfaction with the positive work performed by the ICDCS [Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel] and they reaffirmed their willingness to contribute to the rapid development of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], in view of the fact that these two sub-regional organizations serve as instruments for the implementation of the Lagos Plan.

Analyzing the crises which presently affect some areas of the African continent and their consequences on the cohesion of the OAU, the two chiefs of state expressed the firm adherence of their countries to the fundamental principles of the OAU charter and their conviction that negotiations, mediation, and a dialogue

are the only course leading to the re-establishment of peace and for the consolidation of African unity.

Reiterating their support for the struggle for the total and definitive liberation of the African continent from colonialist, racist, and imperialist domination, the two presidents expressed their decision to do everything possible for the consolidation of the OAU. In this regard President Aristides Pereira congratulated the "contact group," established at the time of the August meeting of the OAU in Tripoli in order to find a solution looking toward the holding the 19th Conference of Chiefs of State and of Government of the OAU, for the dynamism it has displayed.

Regarding the Western Sahara question, the two chiefs of state expressed their concern over the continuing tension which prevails in this region, which may affect other areas of Africa, and particularly West Africa, due to the conflict which is going on there. The two chiefs of state reiterated their conviction that a just solution to this conflict can be found within the framework of the OAU, by means of the establishment of a ceasefire and the organization of a referendum which will provide the people of this area with the opportunity to express their wishes freely.

The two chiefs of state energetically condemned the policy of apartheid and the actions followed by aggression and destabilization carried out by the minority regime of South Africa against all of the Front Line countries and in particular against the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The two chiefs of state noted that such acts of undeclared war are aimed at hampering the international efforts to achieve the independence of Namibia and to prevent the countries bordering on South Africa from freeing themselves from the economic dependence which they inherited through peaceful and coordinated development efforts.

The two chiefs of state reaffirmed their total solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of their sole and legitimate representative, SWAPO, and condemned the delaying maneuvers by South Africa aimed at preventing a rapid and just solution of the question in the framework of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

They also expressed their solidarity with the Front Line countries which are victims of the acts of aggression and destabilization carried out by South Africa, particularly Angola and Mozambique. They noted that the African countries as a whole should contribute to an increase in the capacities of these countries in the field of defense and security.

The two chiefs of state vigorously condemned the South African maneuvers aimed at linking the settlement of the Namibian problem to the presence of Cuban forces in Angola. They reaffirmed their view that this presence is a matter relating to the exclusive sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola.

Analyzing the situation in the Middle East, the chiefs of state noted with concern the deterioration of the crisis in this region resulting from the aggression, the occupation of Lebanese territory, and the massacre of the civilian population by the Israeli army. They reaffirmed their belief that peace could only be re-established in this region when the Palestinian people can exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to establish their own state.

Reviewing the international economic situation, the two chiefs of state noted that negative developments continue to accelerate, which penalizes in particular the developing countries and especially those included in the group of least advanced countries.

Convinced that collective security can only be attained through an adequate answer to the unjust situation created by the international division of labor and by the persistence of relationships which date from the colonial period, the two chiefs of state call for the resumption of global negotiations in the framework of the UN in order to establish a more just and equitable new international economic order.

The conversations took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere. The two chiefs of state emphasized the importance of this visit, considering that it will contribute to the reinforcement of the excellent relations already existing between the two countries.

President Moussa Traore expressed his satisfaction over the dynamism and effectiveness shown by President Aristides Maria Pereira in performing the high and delicate functions of president of the Conference of Chiefs of State of the ICDCS.

The president of the Republic of Mali expressed his deep satisfaction over the results of his visit and the generous hospitality shown to him, his wife, and his delegation by the people and government of Cape Verde.

President Moussa Traore invited President Aristides Maria Pereira to make an official visit to the Republic of Mali. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date will be determined in common agreement, through diplomatic channels.

5170
CSO: 3419/201

ENERGY NEEDS FOR 2010

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 14 Oct 82 pp 1,6

[Article: "Projection of Our Energy Needs For 2010. Two Documents Published by Dr J. Baguant (University of Mauritius)"]

> [Text] "Mauritius will be able to cover up to 50 percent of its energy needs by the end of the century, when the Champagne hydroelectric power plant is operational, when bagasse can be used to produce electricity, and when pure ethanol is used as a fuel. However, reaching such an objective will require faultless planning and a perfected strategy." The man who said that is neither a politician nor an optimist, but a scientist who is an expert on energy. He is Dr J. Baguant, who is now making surveys and analyses to project our energy needs for 2000. This is an exercise which requires special expertise, and one for which he receives the collaboration of the vice-chancellor of the University of Mauritius, Prof J. Manrakhan.

Dr Baguant carried out the first part of this exercise in publishing, still in collaboration with the vice-chancellor, an "Energy Data Book (1970-1980)," a fundamental document which is used as a starting point in making projections. The data published in this book enable planners to follow the evolution and trend in energy consumption, either as a whole or sector by sector. Each sector is identified--residential, commercial, transportation and industrial--and it will be found that the trend is not the same in all sectors.

Generally speaking, the document reveals a marked dependence on importations to cover our energy needs. Importations of energy thus increased from 82 percent in 1970 to 92 percent in 1980. The balance comes from sugar refineries or hydroelectric power plants. Within 10 years, the document reveals, our consumption has practically doubled, from the equivalent of 104,000 tons of oil in 1970, to the equivalent of 212,000 tons of oil in 1980. Still considered as a whole, our requirements would be in the range of the equivalent of 518,000-765,000 tons of oil by 2000, i.e. an average equivalent to 650,000 tons of oil. The various formulas used are also given in the book. They include gasoline (regular and premium), "dielourd" [as published], hydroelectric

power plants, bagasse and butane gas. This document is useful in establishing energy policies and is also used to plan our needs.

After this first document, Dr Baguant will soon publish a second book entitled: "The Energy Future--Interim Report I--Energy Demand" (11 September 1982). This series will include two other publications. One will deal with energy supply (supply side), and the last one will provide a synthesis of the first three.

Dr Baguant's second publication contains projections in two stages: (1) globally until 2010; and (2) by sector until 1990. In the first case, Dr Baguant uses 1970-1980 data to establish that the average rate of growth of energy consumption will be in the 3-4.5 percent per year range for the next 30 years' period. Our average energy needs would thus be the equivalent of 650,000 tons of oil (see above). During the period 1970-1980, the rate of growth was 5 to 7 percent on the average.

Sectorially, Dr Baguant undertook a more detailed analysis to establish more precisely the energy consumptions of the four main sectors mentioned above over a period of 10 years only (1980-1990). Using a model for an aggregate energy demand which he himself had developed at the Center for International Research and Development of the Tennessee University, United States, and which was intended for developing countries, he developed three models to Mauritian specifications in order to determine our energy needs, first globally, then sectorially. The Mauritian scientist points out in this document that, sectorially, the strongest rate of growth will be observed in the industrial sector, with a range of 5 to 7 percent. After that come the commercial sector with 4-5 percent, the residential sector with 3.5 percent, and the transportation sector with 3 percent. However, if actual consumption is considered, the transportation sector remains first. At present, this sector consumes 47.4 percent of our total energy consumption. Due to its lower rate of growth, its consumption will tend to decline to reach 45 percent by 1990. Consumption in the industrial sector will increase from 9.4 percent to 12 percent by 1990, that of the commercial sector from 2.6 to 3 percent, and that of the residential sector from 16.1 to 15.5 percent. We should note that the total of these percentages does not amount to 100 percent of the energy produced for, according to the authors of the document, some energy is always lost during conversion.

To provide a better understanding of the situation, we publish two explanatory tables. Table I gives a breakdown into the various forms of energy, and Table II shows the energy consumption of each of the four economic sectors.

Dr Baguant intends to complete the third part of his research and then prepare a synthesis by the end of 1982.

TABLE I

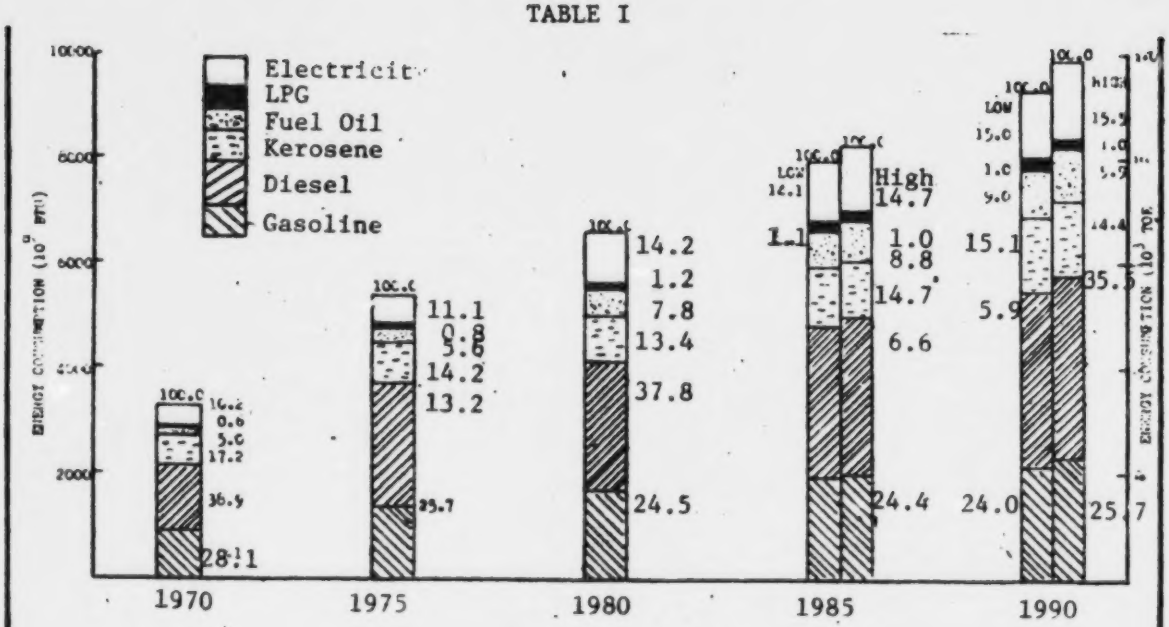
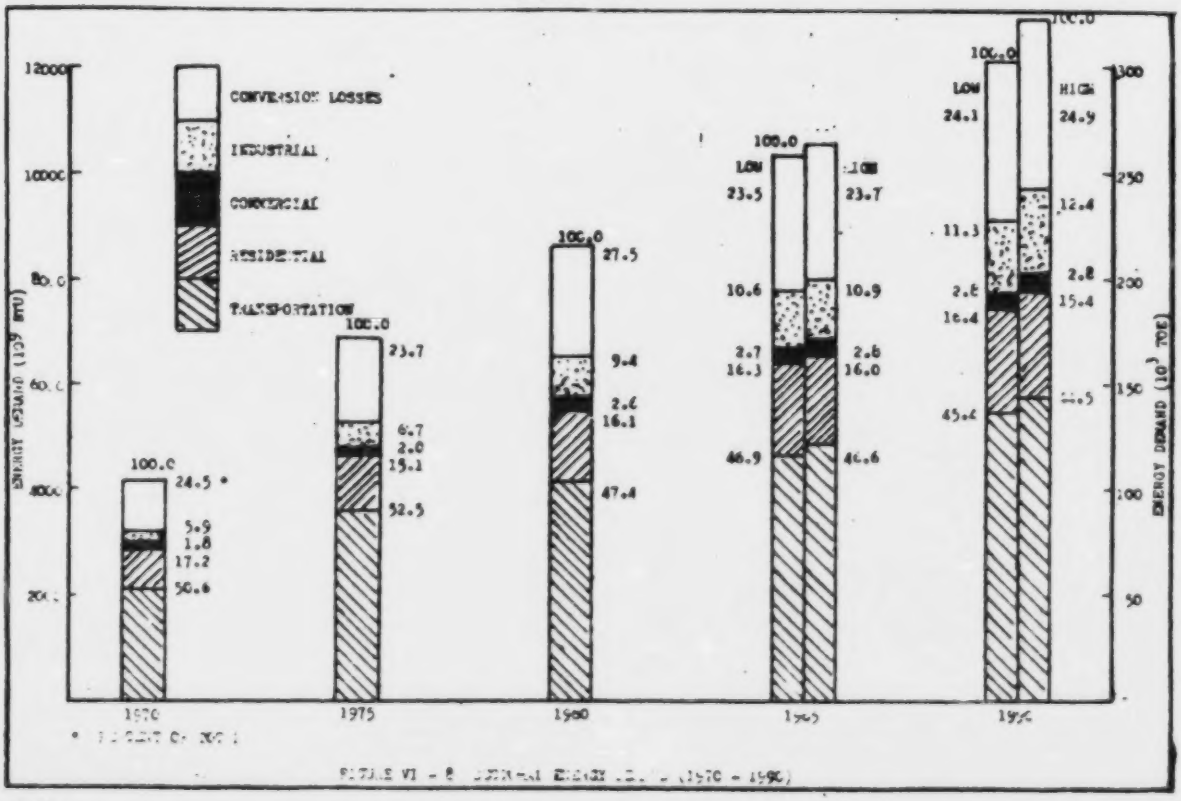


TABLE II



9294
CSO: 3419/140

WHITE PAPER ON AGRICULTURE

Port Louis Le MAURICIEN in French 16 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "White Book on the Agricultural Diversification Program. Minister K. Deerpalsingh: 'Let Its Fruits Benefit Mainly the Small Farmers'"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, Mr Kishore Deerpalsingh, minister of agriculture, fisheries and the environment, made public the main lines of the white book which is about to be published by the government and which will state its policy with respect to agricultural diversification during the next five years. He warned that the government would be very strict in implementing this policy and would have to take more stringent measures, for instance if agricultural land was not put to optimum use. The minister was speaking to representatives of the agricultural community at a "Seminar on National Priorities as Part of a Strategy for Food Production," organized at the Octave Wiehe auditorium by the School of Agriculture of the University of Mauritius and by the Ministry of Agriculture, to mark the observance, today, of the second International Food Day, as requested by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). The latter, as well as Food and Allied Industries Ltd., financed the organization of this seminar. In addition to the above mentioned minister's speech, the participants also heard speeches by Mr Harish Boodhoo, vice-prime minister and minister of cooperatives and information, Mr Kailash Ruhee, minister of plan and economic development, Dr S. Bhoojeedhur of the School of Agriculture, who chaired the seminar, and five representatives from various agricultural circles, whom we shall mention below. On the occasion of this seminar, the minister of agriculture also presented the University of Mauritius with an FAO medal recognizing its commitment to agricultural research.

Mr Harish Boodhoo insisted on the urgent necessity for Mauritius to reduce drastically its food importations. He reviewed the various agricultural sectors where substitutes could be found for importations. According to the vice-prime minister, we have not yet reached the critical situation

which other countries are experiencing. However, he added, if we do not take measures right now, we might be forced to do so. Adopting the FAO slogan for this second International Food Day, namely "Food First," Mr H. Boodho said that truly, for those who are hungry, there is no dignity, civil rights nor law. He continued his speech by stressing the human, economic and political dimensions, and the need to, and strategy for producing as much as possible to prevent Mauritius from experiencing more serious difficulties.

The philosophy of the white book on agricultural diversification was presented by the minister of agriculture. Writing on this book is now almost completed. Here are its strong points, as announced by Mr K. Deerpalsingh.

"We shall be guided by realism in defining our objectives and shall thus take into account factors such as budgetary constraints which do not allow for an extension of subsidies, land availability, etc. Our operation will take place within the framework of limited parameters. Therefore, we must make optimum use of our land resources. All the space now available between cane rows must be exploited more intensively and scientifically than it is at present, and we must select the most productive rotation crops. It is my responsibility to point out that, if adequate measures are not taken to achieve optimum use of all the land, the government would have to take harsher measures. More land will be made available to livestock farmers, especially to the unemployed," the minister of agriculture said. He added: "All (so-called) crown land, and all vacant land, like that of the Tea Development Authority, must be converted into pastures or used for agricultural production. The law on Forest and River Reserves will be amended to comply with our agricultural diversification program. At this level, our objectives will be as follows: (1) self-sufficiency for selected products; (2) reduced dependence on importations of milk and meat; (3) optimum use of all land; (4) creation of an adequate framework for marketing facilities, the price-stabilization mechanism, and the institutions that will enable producers, in a sound environment encouraging high productivity (...). I would like to point out that, as far as the government is concerned, the implementation of the agricultural diversification policy will not mean a reduction of sugar production (...)."

The minister went on: "The Marketing Board, among others, will have to reduce its importations. It should also expand its activities to include a strongly planned agricultural and food industry. The government will create the necessary infrastructure and will provide incentives to encourage producers to invest and achieve better yields, and to provide them with a certain safety margin in the marketing of their products. Storage facilities and guaranteed prices for an increased number of products will be provided. Efforts will be undertaken to create agricultural and food industry units, especially processing units."

"The government," the minister assured, "will pay special attention to the interests and problems of small producers. It will make sure that the fruits of the agricultural diversification program will benefit the entire community of small farmers, small entrepreneurs, including those at the bottom of the ladder."

"The primary objective of this program," the minister added, "is to boost agricultural production by small farmers at rural level, to encourage small producers to form multipurpose cooperatives and to organize on a collective basis to store their products, introduce livestock grazing and market their products (...). The Mauritius Meat Authority, at present, can operate only as a slaughterhouse. It must play a more active role in the production of milk and meat. We expect that, this year or next year, the Mauritius Meat Authority will open a livestock holding center at La Ferme, where farmers can buy and sell animals (...) rather than selling them to regular customers, as is done now."

Concerning irrigation, the minister of agriculture had this to say: "Priority will be given to the reduction of water losses through canal improvement and irrigation projects (...). Measures will be taken in favor of enterprises and growers so they can work all usable land. In addition, new small-scale projects will be started at various locations on the island." Of fisheries, the minister of agriculture said: "Preliminary surveys indicate that a potential exists for the development of our shoal and other fisheries resources, and aquaculture offers a great potential for development (...); we shall provide the infrastructure required for the commercial production of shrimps and carps. We shall require the collaboration of neighboring countries to achieve a more rational management of our fisheries resources located (very far from our shores). A Fishermen Training School will be opened to improve the efficiency of 'traditional' fishermen."

9294
CSO: 3419/140

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL SUGAR HARVEST ESTIMATE--The sugar campaign, which started officially on Wednesday 2 June at the Mount, is now in its 19th week. Approximately 75 percent of the cane has been harvested, and the harvest is expected to be completed during the first half of December. The following figures provide a comparison between this year's crop and that of 1979, the last year with a normal crop: total cane crushed: 4,849,154 in 1982, 4,214,067 in 1979; extraction: 10.50 in 1982, 10.59 in 1979; total sugar produced: 509,378 in 1982, 454,746 in 1979. Due especially to the low rate of extraction, production will not reach 700,000 metric tons, as had been estimated last June. Therefore, the Chamber of Agriculture has reduced to 690,000 metric tons the official estimate for this year's crop. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 15 Oct 82 p 4] 9294

POLICE TO SQUELCH MERCHANT HOARDING--The Special Mobile Force and the Riot Unit will undertake searches on the premises of dishonest merchants who would hoard flour and ration-rice and refuse to sell them to the public. At an MMM meeting in Curepipe last Sunday, the minister of finance, Mr Paul Berenger dwelt on the intervention of these special armed police units against merchants who would make difficulties in selling rice and flour. Further reassurance was provided to the public in a communique issued Saturday by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Prices and Consumers' Protection. The government warned merchants that it is illegal to hoard staple products. The authorities will avail themselves of the law to seize the products thus hoarded, and the culprits will be prosecuted. The ministry expressed its concern in view of the fact that members of the public, in possession of ration cards, complained that some shopkeepers had refused to sell them rice and flour. Some refusals to sell were also brought to the attention of this newspaper. Flour disappeared from certain shops after the forthcoming increase was announced. In the suburbs of the capital some merchants are also selling ration rice at 1.50 rupees per half-kilo, instead of 1 rupee, claiming that it is good white rice. We advise consumers to refuse to condone such a dishonest transaction and to report all such cases to the police or to the Inforcement Branch of the ministry in Port-Louis. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURITIEN in French 19 Oct 82 p 5] 9294

CSO: 3419/140

MAPUTO'S 'CAMPAIGN OF LIES' SCORED

MB231623 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Maputo communist government has initiated a new phase of its campaign of lies in order to raise the morale of its lackeys and to keep its bosses' generosity unchanged.

After 5 years of armed struggle, with the resistance widening its area of activity and improving its operational results, the Maputo communist government now tries to convince the people that its troops are on the offensive, defeating and destroying resistance bases. Despite the great number of armed actions during the last 4 years, the communist government of Maputo--which has never referred to them before, and, in fact, has denied them on various occasions--is now beginning to report armed actions, while altering the veracity of the events.

The path of silence that the government adopted in the past became suspect when the country's instability grew and became evident both at home and abroad. Machel's regime could no longer hide the facts, and the lie of silence served to undermine the government's communist propaganda. This year, they have realized that they cannot continue hiding the facts that are common knowledge, and, accordingly, they have decided to change tactics in their campaign of lies.

With a communications network--both civilian and military--reaching throughout the country, the Machel regime is capable of obtaining firsthand information of events and of then distributing it to the media, with the alterations that are likely to transform its troops' defeats into victories. On other occasions, when it is unable to conceal certain events of a serious nature, the Maputo communist government spreads false reports about retaliatory actions carried out by its troops in fictitious places, which escape the scrutiny of foreign journalists.

Recently, a communique of the Maputo regime reported a military action in (Cumbane), near Inhambane, during which its troops reportedly killed 20 resistance guerrillas. The locals, who went to the area soon after the

alleged military action, were able to verify that the victims were, in fact, civilians traveling on a truck which had been mistakenly ambushed by FRELIMO troops.

In another report, Maputo propaganda claimed that a base in the Machaze area had been destroyed when, in fact, it had never existed and nobody had ever seen it.

The people of Mozambique still remember the colonial days, during which the newspapers published only what the settler government allowed to be published. Censorship is still in force, and journalists can only publish what is permitted by the government.

The Mozambique newspapers were once controlled by capitalist concerns in conjunction with the colonial government. Today, the newspapers are owned by the state and controlled by the Maputo communist government. Certainly the government publishes only what it finds suitable or convenient.

The situation pertaining to national newspapers does not differ from that of foreign correspondents based in Mozambique. As in colonial days, the Maputo communist government allows into the country only those journalists who are favorably disposed toward the political interests of the regime. Any journalist who is likely to criticize or accuse the government is expelled from the country.

In order to enter Mozambique, a foreign correspondent must apply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which, in turn, inquires about the political views of the applicant and obtains certain assurances that he will not jeopardize the government's own propaganda.

This was demonstrated in the case of the massacre of many Mozambique political prisoners, near the Chibuto concentration camp, without having been tried or sentenced by any court of law, which we denounced last year. The perpetrator of this massacre was political commissar Abel (Asekala) who, in 1977 and on instructions from the deputy minister of security, went to that concentration camp, removed the prisoners and then took them to the bush, where they were murdered and buried.

No foreign journalist based in Mozambique was ever allowed to investigate what, in fact, happened, nor has anybody thus far denounced the refusal of the Maputo communist authorities to investigate the circumstances surrounding this horrible crime.

Obviously, the Maputo newspapers cannot write about this, because the scribes working for them are paid to silence the errors and the crimes of the government--even Mia Couto, who in the colonial days proclaimed the freedom of the press and spoke out against the criminal connivance of certain journalists on the issue of colonialist massacres. Mia Couto became of the same ilk as his former colonial colleagues, and in order

to defend his post he has also kept quiet about the matter, the difference being that he has been given some details about the Chibuto massacre.

Mia Couto is aware that in June 1980, Sergio Vieira was instructed to forge a judicial order to legalize the murder of those political prisoners. Mia Couto knows that Sergio Vieira was, in fact, busy organizing the order, the file for which was named Namuli. Sergio Vieira mentioned it to Mia Couto, giving him a brief account of a propaganda campaign to be launched at the proper time, in view of the pressures the government was facing from some international organizations. Mia Couto is a foreman of the Maputo communist government, with the duties of controlling the NOTICIAS newspaper.

This is only one example of what happens when both national and foreign journalists in Maputo play the government's game regarding reports and communiques on the country's situation. Their duty is not to give a fair account of the events, or to fairly analyze the situation. Instead, they manipulate the international public opinion while in the service of a government which pays or rewards them exactly as in the colonial days.

Furthermore, as in the past, when Kaulza Da Arriaga used to kill like hell--while the guerrillas were advancing--Machel also kills like hell and the resistance advances. Kaulza's Gordian knots are now copied in Machel's Leopardo operations--even with the foreign backing, the false victories and the fabricated propaganda. However, the people's voice, which is the voice of reason, does not stop saying: The oppressors and exploiters have left. Their successors have arrived.

CSO: 3442/55

NEW NRM FRONT REPORTEDLY OPENED IN ZAMBEZIA

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Oct 82 p 20

[Text] Blantyre, Malawi, 28 October--Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano visited Malawi yesterday for official talks in the wake of Mozambican allegations that some of the guerrillas fighting the Maputo government are operating from Malawian territory.

The one-day visit also followed intensified attacks by insurgents of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR), who in the past two months have regularly sabotaged rail and road links between Mozambique's ports and the inland states of Malawi and Zimbabwe.

The Malawi government has denied that it gives any facilities to the rebels, but acknowledged that its control over its border in the Mulanje region adjacent to Mozambique is not perfect.

The MNR, which Caputo says is backed by South Africa, announced a few weeks ago in Lisbon that it was opening a new front in the North-Central Zambezia province bordering on Malawi. The MNR had previously been most active in the centre and south of Mozambique, and in the Northwestern Tete province.

Mr Chissano, who was at the head of an eight-member delegation, told reporters in Blantyre last night that South Africa, through the MNR, was "trying to impede the development of Mozambique and by so doing (is) impeding the development of other countries like Malawi".

Pipeline Still Down

In addition to its attacks on the railway between Beira, Mozambique's second port, and the Malawi border, the MNR has recently stepped up its sabotage on the important rail line linking Maputo port and southeastern Zimbabwe.

Further, the fuel pipeline between Beira and the eastern Zimbabwe city of Mutare was reportedly still out of action late last week, two weeks after MNR rebels destroyed pumping station in Mozambique and kidnapped three Portuguese technicians and their families.

The escalation of rebel activity against these transport links, crucial to the strategy of black southern African states to free themselves from economic

dependence on South Africa, has spawned a rash of high-level diplomatic and security contacts among the black states.

In the space of two weeks, top Zimbabwean and Zambian delegations visited Mozambique and Mr Chissano went to Malawi. Today Zambia's Defence, Home Affairs and Security Ministers, accompanied by the chiefs of the army and police, went to Angola for more talks.

Political observers in Maputo have said that the round of contacts could herald some cooperative regional military initiative against what is seen as increasing hostility from Pretoria. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/338

'VOFA' REPORTS SABOTAGE OPERATIONS

Powerlines Sabotaged

MB240721 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Chimoio--The headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance reports that its forces have once again sabotaged the powerlines which carry electricity from Chicamba Real, Manica Province, to the city of Beira. At the moment the government is resorting to diesel power stations in those areas where energy is in demand. Reports from our sources in Beira say that the government by adopting such a practice spends 20 percent of its resources every day.

A communique issued by the Department of Defense of the Mozambique National Resistance says that on 11 November its forces ambushed an enemy Toyota military vehicle traveling on the Magude-Chockwe Road, Gaza Province. The vehicle was completely destroyed.

A spokesman for the Department of Defense of the Mozambique National Resistance reported from the resistance headquarters in Chimoio that on 17 and 18 November its guerrillas in the (Bozua) region, near Macossa, Manica Province, received ten elements of the so-called paramilitary forces, known as people's militia, who deserted from the enemy's ranks. The spokesman said that other militiamen as well as FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] regular forces are arriving daily at our bases to join the Mozambique National Resistance

A communique giving further details on these individuals will be released in one of our future broadcasts.

Latest Actions

MB251140 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Chimoio--The headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance has reported the following acts of sabotage carried out by its forces:

--On 6 November 1982 Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas cut the railway line and some telephone lines linking Moatize to Mutarara, in the (Lucite) area, Tete Province.

--On 16 November 1982 Mozambique National Resistance fighters destroyed the Beira-Zimbabwe pipeline. This action of the glorious Mozambique National Resistance forces took place in the [words indistinct] region of Amatongas, Manica Province.

--On 17 November 1982 a Mozambique National Resistance sabotage group completely destroyed the bridge over the Revue River on the road linking Manica to (Casseme), in the (Chinhangore) Region, Manica Province.

--On 19 November 1982 the untiring Mozambique National Resistance forces knocked down eight pylons carrying electricity from Revue Central to the city of Beira. Four meters of the Beira-Mutare Railway line were destroyed by resistance guerrillas. Both actions occurred in the Vila Machado Region.

CSO: 3442/56

BRIEFS

ANTIBANDIT OPERATIONS CONTINUING--Between 14 and 16 November the Mozambique armed forces, the popular force for the liberation of Mozambique, destroyed two of the bases of the armed bandits in Moatize District, Tete Province. During the operation, which is still in progress, our forces captured a number of armed bandits and also some military equipment. Our forces also secured the release of about 200 members of the general public who had been kidnapped by the armed bandits who are operating in Mozambique in the service of the Pretoria regime. [Text] [EA171202 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 17 Nov 82]

SPORTS AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Agreements on sports cooperation between Mozambique and the USSR were signed in Maputo this afternoon following the visit by the deputy minister of the Soviet State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports to our country. The agreements were signed by the deputy national director for physical education and sports, (Joao Carlos De Conceicao), and the head of the visiting delegation, (?Vyachelas Zakhavin). The agreements refer to the sending of Soviet (?technicians) and physical education teachers to our country, the training of Mozambique cadres in the USSR and the provision of sports material for Mozambique. [Text] [EA190446 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 18 Nov 82 EA]

USSR TECHNICIANS IN LIMPOPO VALLEY--The USSR will continue to support Mozambique in the utilization of the Limpopo River valley, and in this connection is to send technicians to participate in drafting land irrigation schemes for a 3,000-hectare area and to dig water wells in Gaza Province. This is provided for in a protocol the two countries signed in Moscow a few days ago following a joint commission session. The protocol also provides for the joint drafting of a general plan for the utilization of the Incomati River water resources and its valley for agricultural purposes. [Text] [EA221250 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 22 Nov 82]

STUDENTS FOR GDR--Thirty individuals involved in the management of consumers' cooperatives will leave for the GDR in January to attend a secondary level course. Meanwhile, more than 50 workers of the same sector have recently completed a course in Maputo on the management of consumers' cooperatives. [Text] [MB221304 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Nov 82 MB]

RSA MANEUVERS REPORTED--Official Mozambique sources said yesterday that forces of the South African Army stationed along the border with Maputo Province have recently been carrying out operations which clearly threaten the integrity and sovereignty of Mozambique territory. The military maneuvers followed a buildup of forces close to Komatipoort, after the South African press published reports on an alleged military attack on a barracks near this border town. The same Mozambique sources said the People's Republic of Mozambique Government has no knowledge whatsoever of any details connected with the reports published by the apartheid regime's press. Mozambique's permanent representative at the United Nations has received instructions to inform UN Secretary General Perez De Cuellar of an impending military aggression by the racist forces. [Text] [LD231002 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 23 Nov 82]

'AIM' EDITOR REPORTEDLY ARRESTED--Maputo--Carlos Cardoso, the editor of the Mozambique News Agency, has been held under arrest since Wednesday night, our intelligence services revealed. Carlos Cardoso was detained for allegedly having disregarded superior directives on which his duties depend. However, it is known that the detention of the Mozambique News Agency editor was due to the publication of an article which had not been cleared by the FRELIMO Party. [Text] [MB251119 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 24 Nov 82]

SWEDISH SPONSORED NEW ATLAS--Next year the Ministry of Education will edit a geographic atlas covering the regional and economic studies of different continents in general and Mozambique's geography in particular. The atlas, which is to be published by a Swedish company under the sponsorship of the Swedish International Development Authority, is the result of the joint cooperation between the institutes for educational development of Mozambique and Angola. [Text] [MB241646 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Nov 82]

CSO: 3442/56

BRIEFS

NIGER-NIGERIA COMMISSION MEETING--Niger's Minister of Mines and Industries, Oumar Diallo, has appealed to Nigeria to co-operate in processing Niger's uranium for the development of nuclear energy. Diallo was speaking at a meeting of the Nigerian-Niger joint commission in Lagos which discussed the supply of Nigerian electricity to Niger, phosphate and uranium joint ventures to be sited in Niger, a Niger dam project on the River Niger and processing Niger's tin deposits in Nigeria. Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan, Nigerian Minister of Mines and Power, said the phosphates venture could contribute to successful implementation of Nigeria's Green Revolution programme. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3406 15 Nov 82 p 2980]

CSO: 3400/339

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT URGED TO CURB 'STATE EMBASSIES' ABROAD

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Nov 82 p 15

[Letter by Bapakaye Dibi in the column "TIMES Mail"]

[Text]

I THINK one of the urgent questions the Federal Government should address itself to is whether State Governments may establish institutions abroad to serve purposes which the Federal Government embassies can handle. This issue is important for three reasons.

Apart from the remote possibility of another civil war in which the state "embassies" could serve as means to reach military hardware abroad, they are viable channels for syphoning the Nigerian tax-payer's money into foreign banks. The "embassies" are symptoms of lack of faith, by Nigerian Governments, in the Nigerian diplomatic corps abroad. In cases where a foreigner represents the State Government, the institution smacks of administrative imperialism.

A number of Nigerian State Governments have by-passed established Nigerian embassies and have set up Henry-Johnson type of "embassies" to disburse scholarship funds. (Henry A. Johnson and Mr. Hinch, Britons, represent the Rivers State Government at "The Old Hall, Wheaton Aston Staffordshire, England.

The argument is that Nigerian embassies have too much on their hands and are understaffed. I say, expand the Nigerian embassies and staff them adequately. Another argument is that Nigerian staff in the embassies are party-going and do not pay prompt attention to business as do their foreign counterparts who have been acculturated in the philosophy of duty is duty. I say, discipline erring staff.

These efforts will be seen as worthwhile when it is considered that it will not be easy for a state government big-wig to snatch away tax-payers' money through a Nigerian embassy with Federal might behind it. It would be easier with a quasi-embassy staffed by the big-wig's cronies.

If the Nigerian embassy is staffed with the (thank God) prevalent philosophy of "federal character" it will be difficult for a federal government armed-with-a-pen robber to cheat the people through the embassy. In any case, the number of people who can do this will be minimal compared with the number who can do it through quasi-embassies.

Furthermore, the myth that Africans cannot manage their affairs will be exploded, if partially. Faith will appear to have been restored in the Nigerian embassies abroad.

Mr Henry A. Johnson and Mr. Hinch have written a number of Rivers State (of Nigeria) students here in Houston, Texas, telling them that their scholarship awards have been terminated.

What is the role of the Rivers State Government Scholarship Board?

Is it possible that the Scholarship Board knows nothing of Mr. Johnson's letters? Is it possible that funds meant for the students written by Johnson have been diverted? Should Johnson and Hinch award scholarship to Rivers State students on behalf of the Rivers State Government?

When a representative of the Nigerian Consulate at Atlanta, Georgia, came to Houston, Texas, sometime last year, he told Nigerian students that the Rivers State is not alone in setting up quasi-embassies abroad. I have cited Henry Johnson of Staffordshire because he is the only case I know only too well.

I think the Federal Nigerian Legislature should put a stop to the proliferation of Nigerian State Government "embassies" and make the legitimate embassies sit up.

CSO: 3400/306

WARNING ON METHODS OF STOPPING PRESS LEAKS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Caution"]

[Text]

THE Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport, Alhaji Aliyu Abu Fari has been expressing concern lately about high-ranking bureaucrats who leak federal government secrets. He told us last Thursday that such people have been sabotaging the government by such leaks to the press. The Minister would not finger those responsible but pointed out quite rightly that their existence could not be denied because priviledged information does get published, whereas secrets have not got feet of their own.

The Minister then went on to say that something would have to be done to stop the leaks. Otherwise, he said, "federal government programmes will be completely frustrated." Several days later, security agents raided the residence and office of Mr. Dele Giwa, Editor of the Sunday Concord to try to find out the source of its scoop on the Belgore panel of inquiry into the fire at the Ministry of External Affairs in Lagos which it published on 24/10/82. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that this is the beginning of a new federal government offensive against leaks.

We do hope we are wrong. But if we are not, then we must point out that the method is fraught with danger. Governments have every right to keep their secrects secret. But unfortunately governments can get too secretive. It is the business of the press to guard against this. In so doing the press on its part could get too nosey for the good of a nation. When it does so, the courts should be the arbiter. Otherwise we would not be running a democracy.

It is, in our opinion, much wiser and safer to plug leaks at source, than to conduct raids that could easily degenerate into attempts to browbeat journalists. And in deciding how to plug any press leaks, it ought to be born in mind that the courts have since affirmed categorically that journalists are not in the least obliged to squeal on their sources.

CSO: 3400/284

VICTIMS OF DISTURBANCES TO GET GOVERNMENT AID

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 25

[Article by Ibrahim Biu and Abdullahi Idris]

[Text]

THE Federal Government will assist in rehabilitating all victims of Bulumkuttu religious disturbances, the President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari said in Maiduguri yesterday.

The president said his Special Assistant on Parastatals, Dr. O.O. Olaifa had been instructed to discuss the extent of damages done at Bulumkuttu area with the Borno State Government.

He gave the assurance while responding to an address of welcome by the Shehu of Borno, Alhaji Mustapha Umar El-Kanemi.

President Shagari said the Federal Government was determined to do everything possible to assist the victims of the disturbances to enable them to live a normal life again soon.

The president also said that the Federal Government was concerned about the recent disturbances at not only Bulumkuttu but also in Kaduna and Kano and gave the assurance that steps would be taken to put an end to this type of insurrection.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari described the actions of the religious fanatics at Bulumkuttu as "madness" and that whoever might be their leaders were bandits who were out to cause trouble in this country. He also said these people did not love this country.

President Shagari stated that in view of what had happened, his administration would now be vigilant and ruthless with all types of religious fanatics and appealed to citizens of this country to cooperate with law enforcement agents so that the situation could be dealt with.

Alhaji Shehu commended the state government, the state police command and volunteers for their efforts in arresting the situation.

The Shehu of Borno had in his speech appealed to the president to provide financial assistance to the victims of the disturbances.

The Shehu told the president that the disturbances had resulted in loss of many lives and destruction of properties worth thousands of Naira. He said the disturbances were a big blow not only to the state but the whole nation.

On arrival, president Shagari had visited the scene of the disturbances at Bulumkuttu, the Ali Askira Primary school where 1,712 victims of the disturbances were being temporarily resettled and the Maiduguri General Hospital.

He was conducted round the Bulumkuttu area and the other areas visited by the Governor of the state, Alhaji Mohammed Goni and Alhaji Tahiru Jidda the state Commissioner of Police.

At Bulumkuttu area, President Shagari was shown the enclave of the fanatics and other houses used by them.

The religious disturbances were sparked off when the fanatics resisted to their houses being searched by the police.

The President was accompanied to Bulumkuttu by Governor Goni, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba; the Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele; the Presidential Adviser on Political Affairs, Dr. Chuba Okadigbo and the Shehu of Borno, Alhaji Mustapha Umar El-Kanemi.

CSO: 3400/284

SERIOUS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DETAILED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2945, 29 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Lagos, 26 October--Nigeria, the biggest market in Africa, is three months late paying for 5,000 million dollars' worth of imports, and the currency value of the nation's imports exceeds that of its oil exports.

Even though Nigeria's external debt is only 10,000 million dollars, the nation is in a serious economic position.

Foreign banks operating here are refusing to confirm letters of credit and Nigeria's suppliers can no longer count on getting their money quickly, one banking executive said here.

Last April President Shehu Shagari imposed austerity measures when imports were running at 1,800 million dollars a month and oil revenue was only 65 percent of this sum, but it is now clear that in view of sluggish international oil sales, import curbs are no longer enough.

Nigeria has to catch up its payments and at the same time boost its external reserves which have fallen to 1,000 million dollars.

There is little doubt in the minds of analysts here that the government will have to borrow more from abroad.

One analyst has noted: "The big international banks are already uptight about Mexico, Poland, Argentina and other debtors, and in these times it is hard to see who is going to help them out".

One banker here believes: "Nigeria may have to pay for Mexico's mistakes". He explained that the U.S. banks' commitments in Mexico probably meant that the U.S. would increase its crude oil purchases from that country, where its banks are out on a 25,000 million dollar limb.

"So they will buy less Nigerian oil thus pushing us into a deeper crisis", he says, adding that the United States has hitherto been Nigeria's top customer for oil, last year's total amounting to 9,000 million dollars.

Oil companies operating here consider oil prospects to be good for the coming three months, although they are less confident about the long term.

The country's import bill in the first nine months of this year was around 13,000 million dollars while exports were only 10,500 million dollars, according to central bank officials.

At this juncture it is unclear where Nigeria will turn for funds. It is assumed here that the authorities will be unable to tap the eurocurrency market. Bank loans are unlikely to be forthcoming, partly due to the Mexican problem, but also because most international banks in Lagos are already well extended and will refuse further credit.

If Nigeria turns to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), it will no doubt be ordered to devalue. The idea would be to damp down living standards and make imports costlier, which would boost local manufacture.

In addition, the IMF may well call for the end of ambitious projects draining funds, like the new Federal capital, the Ajaokuta steel plant and new international-gauge railway lines.

Out of self-respect, Nigeria will not submit to these conditions, it is universally agreed here, and could opt for "political" borrowing, for example from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) of which it is currently the President.

Saudi Arabia in particular could provide funds, and King Fahd is due to pay an official visit to Nigeria. Diplomats here are sure that Saudi Arabia will assist Africa's most populous state headed by a moderate Moslem president.

Rumours in London and elsewhere suggest that Nigeria could quit OPEC and go it alone, selling oil at a low price in a bid to restore its position rapidly. Nigerian officials hotly deny this as a possibility. This country has to stay in OPEC, the sole hope of stable prices, they declare.

Concern has developed in Lagos that foreign interests will be allowed to repatriate a lower percentage of their profits in future. But most large groups operating here consider that Nigeria is simply going through a bad patch, and that the financial position will be restored in the long term.

A banker has said: "Nigeria is actually a victim of its own reluctance to get into debt. If it owed what Mexico does, everybody would rush to help us out, not least out of self-interest".

He added: "As things are, nobody is likely to give us a quick hand-out. In the broader view, the situation is not really all that serious". (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/334

NEW 1983 BUDGET TERMED REALISTIC

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Nov 82 p 3

[Editorial in the column "Daily Times Opinion": "Realistic Budget"]

[Text] THAT President Shehu Shagari has announced a 1983 budget that is ₦645 million less than that of this year, is a realistic appreciation of the current national and indeed world-wide economic recession. In the past, the tendency was to always make the new budget bigger than the previous one.

Since budgets are based on mere projections, nobody expects a mathematical accuracy, but then revenue generating sources ought to be critically scrutinised and assessed to reduce the margin of error. It is commendable that the revenue expectations of 1983 "have taken into full consideration international as well as domestic factors that are crucial in the production and sale of crude oil", which is responsible for about 90 per cent of the nation's income.

Although, there were signs of higher demand for crude oil in the world market, and the country's OPEC's quota is 1.3 million barrels per day, "the forecast of oil revenue for 1983 was based on a projection of one million barrels per day even though we have capacity to produce twice this amount".

What all this has shown is that a very serious effort must be made to diversify the economy. Apart from being exhaustible, crude oil is also standing the risk of fizzling into nothingness when new energy sources, currently being intensively looked for by oil consumers, are discovered. Even now, all the countries whose major export is petroleum, are facing the hardest of times because of the oil glut, which the OPEC's quota strategy has not entirely succeeded to overcome.

Good enough, the President said in his budget speech that the Green Revolution programme was meant to restore agriculture once more into a huge foreign exchange earner.

For this reason, agriculture, just as in the 1982 budget, got by far the highest allocation of ₦1.19 billion, which is 16.5 per cent of the entire budget. Although the President gave some encouraging data of the Green Revolution output so far, there is need to judiciously utilise the huge amount to quicken the realisation of self-sufficiency in food and exportation as well as local processing of cash crops.

It is gratifying that the President also enumerated the marvellous achievements in the steel industry and talked about the top priority being accorded the building of the Liquified Natural Gas and the phase two of the Petrochemical projects.

Moreover, the Federal Government will implement a new policy next year in which revenue would be obtained from parastatals engaged in substantial economic activities.

The state governments need to also give serious thought to exploring other areas of generating revenue. Since the future of oil is uncertain, every effort must be made to diversify the economy. The 1983 budget is therefore in the right direction.

CSO: 3400/306

REASONABLENESS OF NEW SHAGARI BUDGET EXPLORED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3406, 15 Nov 82 pp 2937-2938

[Article: "Nigeria's Conservative Budget"]

[Text]

PRESIDENT SHEHU SHAGARI presented to the Nigerian National Assembly Budget proposals to spend ₦10.655m. in 1983; this is a reduction of ₦280m. compared with the spending plans for 1982. The sum is made up of anticipated recurrent expenditure of ₦3.433m. and capital expenditure of ₦7.222m. The President pointed out that the recurrent expenditure figure was nearly ₦40m. lower than the figure approved for 1982. this, he said, "shows that this administration is conscious of the need to live within our available resources." In addition to the normal recurrent expenditure, charges on the consolidated revenue fund of ₦1.400m. are also expected.

Federally collected revenue in 1983 is expected to come to ₦9.307m. Out of this ₦982m. will accrue exclusively to the Federal Government. The remaining ₦8.342m. will be transferred to the Federation Account, in accordance with the Constitution, and then be divided according to the Revenue Allocation Formula. This means that the Federal Government will receive ₦4.578m., the States (including the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja) ₦2.913m. and ₦832m. will be paid directly to the local governments. Independent Federal Government revenue will bring 1983 total resources to ₦5.561m.

President Shagari said that the revenue projections had been based on an analysis of the world demand for oil — Nigeria's principal foreign revenue earner — which predicted a daily export of Nigerian oil averaging 1m. barrels a day, "even though we have capacity to produce twice this amount." (Output last month was 1.47m. barrels per day and is expected to be much the same this month.)

The President explained that while the estimated figure for capital spending in 1983 is ₦7.230m. "only ₦2.130m. is available for transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Development Fund for capital projects. Thus it is expected that ₦1.300m. and ₦3.020m. will come from internal and external loans respectively. The receipts from these sources will [still] not be adequate for capital expenditure. Hence 20 per cent of the estimated capital expenditure will be reserved. However, part or all of the amount so reserved will be dereserved for expenditure, if the revenue position improves substantially during the year."

It is not unreasonable to expect that the revenue position will improve but the President was careful not to define (or quantify) what he meant by "substantially." It might be possible to infer something from his remarks about 1982.

"The slow-down in the general level of our economic activities in 1981 continued in 1982. The gross domestic product in real terms dropped marginally from ₦30.500m. to ₦29.800m. giving a fall of about 2 per cent. This drop is brought about by a 16 per cent decrease in the contribution of the petroleum sector to the national revenue.

"So far exports of goods and services in 1982 amount to about ₦10.000m. while the figure for imports is ₦11.400m. The figures indicate current account deficit of ₦1.400m. and when we take account of capital movements, the overall deficit, taking current and capital accounts together, is ₦1.500m. This implies a reduction of ₦1.500m. in our external reserves. Thus our external reserve position is ₦1.100m. as against ₦2.600m. in the previous year."

"Turning to the area of public finance, for the year 1982 the revised retained Federal Government revenue is estimated at ₦6,800m. Against this, the revised estimated recurrent expenditure is ₦4,800m, giving a revised current budget surplus of ₦2,000m. This surplus taken together with an estimated capital expenditure of ₦5,200m, gives an overall budgetary deficit of ₦3,200m., to be covered by internal and external borrowing."

(It may not be quite as easy to raise the necessary loans overseas as it perhaps ought to be for a country with the potential of Nigeria and a debt service ratio of only 7 per cent. The large trade debt, which some outsiders had hoped the President might quantify during his budget speech (Dr. J. S. Odama, one of the President's special advisors on economic affairs, said recently in Lagos that the Central Bank of Nigeria was up to date with payments on drafts, travellers' cheques, student remittances, loan and interest repayments, and NNPC joint ventures, had paid up to the second week of October on letters of credit and was up to the first week of August with payments on bills for collection and accounts usuance bills) has raised some questions about the quality of external debt management. Because of this feeling that there may be some strain in handling such matters bankers may be cautious in lending, especially as short-term debts burdens are beginning to attract more attention from potential leaders.

President Shagari said that he had followed the debate about devaluation of the naira "with keen interest." He went on: "I am convinced that given the present structure of the Nigerian economy which depends largely on one export commodity on the one hand and places heavy reliance on imports of capital goods and raw materials on the other, devaluation will not be in the best interest of the economy. I therefore wish to state without any equivocation that under the present circumstances this administration has no intention of devaluing the naira."

In another comment about the naira the President said: "At this point, let me say that it has come to our knowledge that some banks outside Nigeria are involved in an illegal trafficking in our currency . . . I would however readily admit that illegal transfers of large sums of Nigerian currency cannot take place without the active connivance of some unpatriotic Nigerians. It is distressing to note that this practice which is a serious threat to the external value of the Naira, is committed not by the ordinary people of this country, but those who, strangely enough, stand to reap greater benefits from a healthier economy.

"These myopic people should know that we cannot have an effective ethical revolution which is not based on improved commercial ethics. Our efforts towards speedy economic recovery demands that we should have this improvement. I therefore call upon all patriotic Nigerians to give their full co-operation to this crusade so that we can eliminate this evil act and also track down the culprits."

The president said that measures which he had introduced under the Economy Stabilisation (Temporary Provisions) Act, which the National Assembly passed in April — "that noble act of patriotism" — had already reduced imports by some 20 per cent. He will be able to continue using these powers for further restraint of imports and probably this is the better way, rather than incorporating measures in the Budget which could be delayed by lengthy debate during which some steps which the President believes necessary might be deleted by politicians heeding special interests; a risk which will, of course, be greater in an election year.

Recent events have underlined the fact that Nigeria has become virtually a "monoculture" exporter and President Shagari emphasised the need "to diversify our revenue sources and to be less dependent on oil . . . Accordingly a new policy aimed at obtaining revenue from parastatals engaged in substantial economic activities will be implemented in 1983. As you know, before the days of the oil boom agriculture was our major foreign exchange earner. The Green Revolution programme is designed among other things to restore to Nigeria this avenue of foreign exchange."

The Agriculture sector has been allotted some ₦1,190m. in the budget, about 16 per cent of the total. "Our ultimate aim is to phase out food imports through self-sufficiency as quickly as possible." Of the allocation to the sector ₦561m. has been specifically ear-marked for exploiting water resources. The President also said that special attention was being paid to afforestation in the arid zones of the country and to developing grazing reserves for nomadic cattle herdsmen. The Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank was recently authorised to borrow ₦100m. from the domestic money market to augment its resources to promote mass participation in agricultural production and to raise farmers' incomes. In a further effort to help rural development and reduce the drift to the towns, commercial banks have been directed to lend a minimum of 30 per cent of the deposits collected in their rural

branches to customers in those local areas. There are now 273 branches in rural areas, out of a total of 917 in the country.

In another step to moderate the effect of imports the President announced that restrictions would be introduced on the types of motor vehicles which could be imported. He said that this was to stop the country becoming a "dumping ground" for all sorts of vehicles but his further observation that the Government was concerned about the proliferation of various brands and models and the associated inadequate supplies of spare parts and accessories needed for their proper maintenance — and the unnatural but real strain on Nigeria's still limited supply of skilled mechanics — are probably nearer the mark. He added that the restriction was also to ensure that imported vehicles and equipment should facilitate economic development by providing maintenance skills and encouraging assembly and eventually manufacture.

A budgetary allocation of ₦139m. is proposed for housing, including slightly more than ₦45m. for the Federal Mortgage Bank. The President pointed out that nearly 31,000 low-cost housing units had been built out of the 40,000 which his Government had projected upon being elected. He also drew attention to the real progress which has been made at Abuja.

The Government remains committed to its policy on qualitative education at all levels. An allocation of ₦431m. has been set aside for capital expenditure to fund, among other things, post-graduate scholarships and to supplement bursary awards given by friendly overseas countries, as well as grants and subventions to institutions of higher learning.

"For the first time separate heads of expenditure have been created for the National Universities Commission in both the recurrent and capital estimates to facilitate disbursement of funds to Federal universities. The allocation of ₦179.4m. shown in the capital estimates under the National Universities Commission heads of expenditure includes a provision to establish Federal universities in the two remaining states that have no university, namely Niger and Ogun states."

Earlier in his speech the President had said "faced as Nigeria is, with the declining oil revenue, and consequent reduction in public expenditure, it became inevitable to impose temporary freeze on employment in the public service. I know what this meant to those coming out of colleges and universities. They had their fair share of the problems facing our country and indeed the world. After due consideration, government has now decided to lift the embargo on employment.

"In addition, it has been decided to strengthen and widen the functions of employment exchanges and the National Manpower Board so as to make it possible for them to check indiscriminate retrenchment, to stabilise labour turnover and to facilitate employment of more Nigerians."

The President also mentioned the country's steel industry development, but did not make any reference to the possible effects upon the Ajaokuta steel plant of the postponement of the railway project. On the liquified natural gas scheme he said that careful study of Nigeria's financial and economic prospects for the 1990s had produced the firm conclusion that "the LNG project is strategically essential to the nation. This administration will therefore give adequate attention to this capital intensive project which will be largely financed from external sources by way of loans and equity participation. I should therefore like to appeal to the National Assembly to give the necessary co-operation to ensure the accelerated development of this project, which will commence in 1983."

The petrochemical projects have been given a much higher practical priority and the President said that phase I, building refineries, has been virtually completed and the building work for phase II, the actual production of by-products, such as ethylene and other chemicals, is expected to be completed in 1984.

To increase efficiency in the postal and telecommunication fields, both of major importance to the country's economic health, the Government proposes to separate the two functions and relevant Bills will be sent soon to the National Assembly.

"In the sector of telecommunications, progress has been very encouraging this year, President Shagari said and better results are expected in 1983. For example, an additional earth station is to be commissioned this month and by December 1982, Nigerian External Telecommunication Ltd. (NET) will be operating from every state capital in Nigeria, including Abuja.

Exchanges with a total capacity of over 100,000 lines have either been or about to be commissioned. Currently, over 40 exchange buildings are being built in various parts of the country. In addition, the Ministry of Communications has installed in Abuja a modest but efficient system with a capacity for 2,400 lines and four hundred trunks. Expansion of these facilities will continue as finance permits."

Turning to a different communication system the President said that 500 kilometres of new roads have been built so far this year and another 900 kilometres rehabilitated with work in progress on a further 377 kilometres of road-building.

No precise figures were given in the Budget speech for spending on the armed forces but the President said that adequate provision would be made to ensure the general combat readiness and effectiveness in their twin roles of both defending the nation and being able to come to the aid of the civil power. He mentioned particularly new "deep penetration aircraft" for the air force and guaranteed that there would be adequate training for the men involved in operating these planes.

The President was more forthcoming on the Police: for example ₦51m. is to be spent on providing barrack facilities for the Police Mobile Force, for which another 38 units are to be created as well as setting up a new training school.

CSO: 3400/334

FOREIGN EXCHANGE OUTFLOW TO BE 600 MILLION NAIRA PER MONTH

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 8 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

NIGERIA'S foreign exchange outflow has been pegged at N7.2 billion for 1983, a figure which works out at approximately N600m per month.

According to President Shehu Shagari, this is because the government is banking on ending 1983 with a N2 billion reserve position as against expected N1.1 billion position by the end of this year.

In the first nine months of this year, the average monthly foreign exchange earning was N826.4 million.

The current austerity measures, declared by the president, were introduced 'to reduce the level of imports and conserve scarce foreign exchange encourage and protect local industries and to ensure strict adherance to government priorities'.

Pegging exchange outflow in 1983 is bound to have an effect on our direction and volume of trade in the year. In 1981, total trade contracted by 5.3 per cent, as a result of the 25.6 per cent drop recorded in exports. Imports had infact risen by 24.4 per cent that year.

There was a major readjustment in the nation's direction of trade in that year. Western Europe's share increased marginally to 53.5 per cent while that of the United States shrunk to 33.9 per cent from 39.9 per cent in 1980.

The African share of trade shrunk a bit from 2.1 per cent to 2.0 per cent while Asia increased its share from 1980's 7.1 per cent to 9.3 per cent.

When the austerity measures were introduced last April, most affected was trade with Western Europe because the bulk of raw materials as of now, come from this sector. The Asian share too is likely to suffer because of the measures impact on electronics and other related products.

In addition, the recent correspondent banks refusal to confirm letters of credit hit European trade with Nigeria more because some American banks were still confirming at the time Barclays and Standard Chartered had stopped confirming.

Hence, it will not be surprising if Western Europe's and Asia's share of the Nigerian market shrinks this year to the benefit of the United States of America.

CSO: 3400/334

DROP IN DIRECT TAXATION SHOWN SINCE LAST YEAR

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 82 pp 1, 32

[Text]

DIRECT taxes contributed N3.8 billion to the N9.3 billion revenue estimates for 1983. This shows a drop of N2.1 billion on last year's direct taxes contribution to the approved estimates.

Contributing significantly to the drop, is the tax from petroleum profit in 1983. The estimate amounts to N3.2 billion as against the N5.4 billion in the approved estimate for 1982.

Also significant is the drop in the Personal Income Tax from Armed Forcs, Police and External Affairs Officers. In 1982, tax from this source in the approved estimate was N12 million but will now increase to N4.5 million in 1983.

Capital Gains Tax is to contribute N2.5 million about N5 million below the N3 million of 1982. Areas from Personal Income Tax in the estimate is to be N15,000

However, there are some sub-headings which are expected to show improvement on the 1982 estimates. These include Stamp Duties and Pernalties which is N15.5 million as against the N12 million approved for 1982.

Other contributors to the revenue estimates are Customs and Exercise with N2.1 billion, Licences and Internal Revenue N307,200. Mining N2.3 billion as against the N2.8 billion in the approved estimate for 1982.

N9.8 million is expected from fees with N3 million of this coming from passport fees, N1.6 million for school fees and N1.2 million from airport fees. Earning and sales is expected to yield a revenue of N34 million in 1983 as against the N30 million approveD FOR 1982. approved for 1982.

Rents on government property remains at N2.75 million with N2.4 million coming from senior staff quarters. Revenue from interest and repayment (general) is put at N697.4 million.

This shows an improvement over the N537.4 million for the 1982 budget.

CSO: 3400/334

REACTIONS TO RELIGIOUS RIOTS BY NIGERIANS CRITICIZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 22, 20 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "Nigeria: Maitatsine Machinations"]

[Text]

The religious violence which has swept through three important northern Nigerian towns had a strong anti-Western motivation: it provided an ideological outlet for the vast number of people dissatisfied with the materialism of all political parties: and it proved that the causes of the insurrection of December 1980 had not been eradicated, as had been thought. It also showed that Nigerian police are scarcely more capable of dealing with such matters than they were then. There are widespread rumours that the army and airforce were not brought in this time to quell the unrest because of serious indiscipline in their own ranks and the need to conserve Nigeria's effective military strength at a time of deepening political tensions. On the day the violence is said to have started, Brig. **H A Hananiya**, general officer commanding the second mechanised division, warned that soldiers belonging to secret societies or engaged in protection rackets would be discharged. He listed many other acts of indiscipline and implied that they were widespread.

The riots started in the capital of Borno State, Maiduguri, and spread to Kano and Kaduna. The perpetrators of the unrest have been publicly described as the *Maitatsine* sect, the followers of **Mohammadu Marwa**, who led similar riots in December 1980 in Kano. He was killed at that time, "trying to escape arrest", but he had a long history of subversive activity. Born in **Cameroun**, he was deported from Kano for the first time in 1962. He re-emerged in Borno, where his followers caused serious trouble in 1978. In April 1980 the police in Kano used firearms when teargas failed to disperse a *Maitatsine* crowd. Marwa's sect had been in trouble on at least 16 occasions for preaching without permits, according to police evidence before the inquiry which followed the 1980 riots.

There should therefore have been a careful security check on the sect, particularly as President **Shagari** granted executive pardon to a large number of them who had been in prison without being charged for almost two years. In fact, although riots are supposed to have broken out on 26 October, according to the federal government, it is admitted that the leaders of the sect made a provocative religious statement in Maiduguri on 19 October, claiming that the late Marwa was "the true prophet" and that the Prophet Mohammed was only an Arab whose name should not be mentioned henceforth.

This particular proclamation indicates that the leaders of the unrest may well have come across the border from **Chad** together with the many refugees who have sought asylum in Nigeria, particularly since the defeat of the southern Chadian leader, Col. **Kamougoué**. To the people in southern Chad, the country's new president, **Hissein Habré**, is the worst of the northern (or Arab) "rebels", against whom they have been fighting most of their lives.

The disclaimer about the prophet being Arab may be new, but there are signs that the *Maitatsine* sect took care to stress its African rather than Arab nature for quite a long time. For example, Marwa opposed the Islamic necessity of facing Mecca during prayers. More worrying to the Nigerian authorities is the hatred shown by these Muslim fundamentalists against all things western with which they connect ostentatious living and personal possessions beyond the immediate necessities, including private houses and wrist watches. The display of luxuries by chiefs, politicians and bureaucrats is one of the most aggravating aspects of public life for the great majority of Nigerians. No Nigerian political party has been able to address itself to this problem. As a result, there was a fertile recruiting ground for the *Maitatsine* sect, and they were more successful than anybody had realized, at least in Lagos. This point was brought home to the tribunal last year by Nigeria's top Muslim leader, the Sultan of Sokoto, Sir **Abubakar Usman**, who said in evidence that young preachers belonging to the sect had gained influence in many northern rural areas and were introducing new doctrines into Islam, a fact which he deplored.

The 1980 trouble spread through most northern states, and even as far south as Oyo, where the police equated politics with religious unrest. In Bauchi, members of a sect called *Al-Masifu* were arrested and charged with plotting arson. *Al-Masifu* was reported to be an Islamic sect from **Israel**, said to have been responsible for the seizure of the mosque in Mecca in 1979. Unrest continued for many months after the December 1980 outbreak. For instance, in September last year, a court in Sokoto passed a jail sentence on a man accused of "sending inflammatory messages in cassettes and posters to schools, calling for an Islamic revolution in Nigeria".

At the same time the *All-Sokoto State Muslim Association* was banned. At the end of last year the *Muslim Student Association* in Kwara called for an investigation into a fanatical sect in the state which, it claimed, was linked to the *Maitatsine* troubles. Kwara is one of those Middle Belt states where power is divided between Muslims and Christians; there had already been a controversy over the swing of the education system away from the missionary to the Islamic curriculum – potentially still a major cause of conflict.

There is little doubt that the reactions to this year's riots will echo those of 1981 in the search for a scapegoat. The most spectacular accusation at the time was that *Unity Party of Nigeria* (UPN) leader Chief **Awolowo**, traditionally the arch-enemy of the Muslim north, had instigated the trouble. The pro-*National Party of Nigeria* (NPN) chief whip of the *People's Redemption Party* (PRP) in the Federal House of Representatives, Dr **Junaid S. Muhammad** (who claimed afterwards to have had advance knowledge of the crisis) maintained that the riots had been the result of "a carefully conceived plan by *Mossad* – the Israeli secret service – the host of Awolowo during his visit to Israel". The visit referrred to had taken place in 1980. Unfortunately Awolowo was in Israel again this year. Just before the latest riots, the *Nigeria Muslim Council* in Lagos called on the federal government to proscribe all Israeli institutions because of the **Lebanon** massacres.

Shagari has recently gone to a great deal of trouble to conciliate Awolowo, even bestowing on him the highest order, the Nigerian Star, on Independence Day in Abuja. Such a gesture, it was hoped, would defuse the political tension which had already built up to an intolerable extent in the run-up to the 1983 elections. The renewed unrest could undo any good achieved in this direction. It will also intensify tensions within the PRP, which controls the governorships of Kano and Kaduna. One effect already evident is Nigeria's adverse reaction to its neighbours. In 1980 most of the fanatics arrested were non-Nigerians, particularly from Niger, Cameroun and Chad. This week the Kaduna State Assembly called on the federal government to renounce the ECOWAS treaty under which nationals from West African member states can cross each other's borders freely, at least in theory. Apart from the foreign policy problems this causes, to externalise the source of the trouble in this way is to ignore domestic threats. Most important, the repetition of the *Maitatsine* manifestation could undermine confidence in the northern establishment which is still the source of continuity in government. While this may be welcomed by southern politicians, under present circumstances it would leave a dangerous power gap ●

CSO: 3400/306

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES, FANATICISM CONDEMNED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Oct 82 p 3

[Editorial in the column "Daily Times Opinion": "Religious Fanaticism"]

[Text] THE Nigerian constitution upholds the right of every citizen to belong to any religion of his choice, but that is no licence for people to turn fanatical to the extent of disturbing the peace and stability of the nation.

In late 1980, some moslem religious fanatics, under the leadership of Muhammadu Marwa, popularly called Maitatsine, successfully overpowered the police which wanted to control their excesses in Kano for some days. The Army had to intervene before the religious uprising was quelled. At the end of it all, several people lost their lives and property.

As required by the law, the religious "maniacs" could have been charged to court in time, tried and sentenced, if found guilty. But for about 22 months, nothing was done. The probability of having some innocent people among those suffering in detention, made the President to grant all of them executive pardon early this month.

And on October 19, some fanatics openly proclaimed in Maiduguri that "Maitatsine 's the approved prophet." They urged their members to desist from mentioning the name of prophet Mohammed, who they referred to as "an Arab."

For preaching without permit, as legally required in the State, the police on October 26, arrested 16 of the religious fanatics. Consequently, the acclaimed followers of Maitatsine attacked the police and some civilians last Tuesday with dangerous weapons, resulting in the death of about 15 policemen and a yet unspecified number of civilians.

The injured were so many that the Maiduguri General Hospital had to be closed to out-patients to enable it attend to casualties of the disturbances.

That the Maitatsine men were able to organise again and give the police over four hours serious fight, is embarrassing.

After the Kano disturbances, there was overwhelming evidence to confirm the presence of Maitatsine's followers in most of the northern states. Many State governments took pre-emptive steps by introducing preaching permits, ostensibly to check fanaticism. In spite of these precautionary measures, the fanatics surfaced again in Borno State and succeeded in causing another havoc.

As is now clear, nobody knows for certain the number of Maitatsine followers and where they reside. So, what is likely to happen is occasional confrontation with the police in different parts of the country.

If the reason for violence by the sect is their claim to freedom of religion, then their leaders must make the members realise that the only way to achieve respectability is to be law abiding. If persuasion fails, then the sect must be banned and a strong intelligence network should be set up to fish out the members and prosecute them. The Government must be firm in dealing with these agents of violence and instability.

CSO: 3400/306

RUMORS SAID EXACERBATING RELIGIOUS RIOT SITUATION

Appeal From Paper

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Stop the Rumours"]

[Text]

IN the wake of the religious disturbances in Maiduguri, Kano and Kaduna last week, the public in these and other towns in the northern states are being subjected to fears through rumours of impending or new disturbances.

The Kaduna State Police Command has been inundated with false reports of fresh religious disturbances. On Wednesday, a minor altercation in Zaria market sparked off false news of disturbances. On the same day, this newspaper was told that some schools and churches in Kaduna town had been set on fire. It turned out to be a hoax. Rumours also freely circulated that disturbances would erupt in Kaduna after the Juma'at prayers yesterday and that Moslems would be attacked in mosques in Zaria. Again, a hoax. Economic life was virtually at a standstill in Jos and Bauchi because of similar rumours.

Some news media have also fanned the embers of these unfounded rumours. Both the FRCN and NTA Kaduna for one. And yesterday, The Standard reported that a woman was killed and several others were seriously injured in a religious violence in Zaria on Thursday. The police say there was no truth in it.

The New Nigerian is disturbed by this development. In the wake of a sectarian or civil strife, people naturally feel insecure. Obviously, unscrupulous people are exploiting this to paralyse not only economic activity but social interactions. These rumours don't help the police either. The police, anxious not to take any information for granted, are forced to chase shadows.

We appeal to those peddling these rumours to desist. They are not helping the society to recover from the traumas of these past few days. And recovery is what we need. In a state of heightened anxiety no one can help the police prevent further occurrences. Since the public depends on the news media for accurate information, the least they can do is not to mislead it.

Police Warning

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Shitu Saude]

[Text]

THE Kaduna State Police Commissioner, Alhaji Hamza Usman Katsina has warned the public against rumour-mongering, especially about alleged presence of religious fanatics in various parts of the state.

The commissioner said in Kaduna yesterday that such remours could cause fear and lead to the breach of the peace in the state.

He added that his command had observed that many "unscrupulous" persons were using the recent religious disturbances in Kaduna to spread ugly rumours.

Alhaji Hamza stated that the public should be rest assured that the situation had been brought under control.

He warned that any person found peddling false rumours or engaged in any act that was likely to cause a breach of the peace would be prosecuted.

The commissioner's warning came in the wake of a report that there was an outbreak of violence by the fanatics in Zaria which caused a stampede in the market on Thursday.

The New Nigerian confirmed yesterday that what actually happened was that a fight developed between two persons at the Tudun Wada market, which caused stampede in the market. Nobody was killed or injured during the stampede.

The Emir of Zaria, Alhaji Shehu Idris, in a special message, appealed to the public to be calm because the rumour that the fanatics were present in Zaria was false.

He said last Friday's disturbances were unfortunate and condoled the families of those who were either killed or injured during the incident.

CSO: 3400/284

FURTHER REPORTS ON ARRESTS OF 'FANATICS'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 82 p 16

[Text]

SEVENTY more persons yesterday appeared before the Kaduna Chief Magistrate's Court in connection with the religious disturbances in Kaduna last Friday.

They were charged with unlawful assembly, rioting and civil disturbance. This brings to 174 the number of 'fanatics' charged in court over the disturbances.

According to the prosecutor, Inspector Lazarus Koomeh, 52 of those taken to the court yesterday were from the Niger Republic, two from the Chad, one from Sokoto State, four from Kano State, two from Plateau State and 10 from Kaduna State.

Inspector Koomeh urged the court not to grant bail to the accused persons pointing out that since those arraigned before the court on November 1 and 2 had been remanded in prison custody, same should apply to them.

Magistrate Louis Yashim granted the request and ordered the accused persons remanded in prison custody until November 19.

Another report said 60 persons suspected to be religious 'fanatics' have been arrested by the police in Jos.

The governor of Plateau State, Mr Solomon Lar, announced this on Wednesday while addressing traditional rulers, chairmen and secretaries of local governments and officials of the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP).

The governor expressed fear that the fanatics might appear in strongholds such as Lafia, Keffi and Akwanga in the state.

He therefore urged traditional rulers to be vigilant and report suspicious movements or characters to the nearest police station.

The governor said "a good religious man does not believe in violence but peaceful preaching and propagation of ideas."

Mr. Lar condemned the killings by the fanatics and expressed sympathy with the families of the victims.

Last Wednesday the state police command reported the arrest of 33 suspected religious fanatics.

According to the Police Public Relations Officer, DSP G.D Fienemika, 16 of them were arrested at Akwanga, while the remaining 17 were arrested along the Bauchi — Jos Road.

He however told the New Nigerian that although they were suspected to be fanatics, police had no strong evidence that they belonged to the Maitatsine sect because they did not bear the usual 'Maitatsine marks.'

However, in Jos yesterday, most shops and markets were closed following rumours that the fanatics who escaped from Borno, Kaduna and Kano states would strike after the Juma'at prayers. Many other people remained indoors.

New Nigerian investigation revealed that the "Maitatsine fever" had gripped virtually the entire populace.

A senior police officer told the New Nigerian that there was no need for the public to panic.

In Bauchi yesterday, Friday prayers were said under heavy police guard.

Anti-riot policemen kept patrolling the township from one mosque to another during and after the prayers as part of their tight security measures which they had embarked on since the outbreak of the religious violence in Maiduguri.

There is mounting speculation that Bauchi is another stronghold of the fanatics and as such the town required absolute attention.

So far everything is calm in Bauchi. A reliable source told the New Nigerian that earlier in the week, the Emir of Bauchi, Alhaji Suleiman Adamu summoned a meeting of all Islamic religious leaders at which he stressed the need to maintain peace in the area.

In Kaduna, the situation was normal except for the slight increase in the usual police patrol which had been mounted since last Friday's disturbances. Juma'at prayers took place without any incident.

CSO: 3400/284

NEED SEEN TO CURB 'EXCESSES OF RELIGIOUS BIGOTS'

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Nov 82 p 15

[Letter by Augustine Chukwu in the column "TIMES Mail"]

[Text]

THE recent developments in the country by some groups of religious fanatics in Kano and Borno States, particularly the notorious Maitatsine groups is giving us a lot of headache. This religious disturbances by some moslem worshippers has often resulted to the defiance of law and order in our society. And as a result, lives and properties were lost in this outrageous incidents.

Barely over a year now, the fanatic leader, Maitatsine, attempted to take over the Government of Nigeria from Kano State. His followers who were selected from some parts of the country and in the neighbouring countries were armed with dangerous weapons like bows and arrows, cutlasses, charms etc. At least they killed hundreds of innocent citizens and members of anti-riot policemen before the army was sent to contain the situation in 1980.

This followed a number of arrests and detentions by the Federal Government while a commission of inquiry was set up to investigate the circumstances leading to the incident. And after the submission of the report and recommendation to the Federal Government, the president later used his power to free the culprits from jail.

Unfortunately, there was renewed disturbances in Borno State again by the same accused religious bigots barely some days after their release by Mr. President. Lives and properties were destroyed. More than 15 persons including a police inspector and a superior police officer were killed.

The group, it was reported, were preaching to other moslems that Maitatsine is the only "approved prophet" and not Mohammed which they described as "an Arab". No one, of course, really knows what this zealots are trying to do. Could it mean that they want to force all moslems to worship Maitatsine? Or do they want to take the government of Nigeria in style? This will not be impossible if we fail to arrest the situation in time. Although, the government is doing something about it by drafting armed policemen to the affected areas. However, the state and the Federal Governments should take a stiff decision to prevent and stop this internal aggression.

CSO: 3400/306

BLACK MARKET EXCHANGE DOUBLES

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 10 Nov 82 p 8

[Text]

THE black market exchange rate for some currencies has nearly doubled in recent weeks, a News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) investigation has shown.

The two currencies most traded in are the Pound Sterling and the American Dollar.

NAN investigations carried out in Lagos during the week revealed that the Pound Sterling was being sold for between ₦2.50k and ₦3 in the black market as against the official bank rate of ₦1.62k while the US Dollar was offered at between ₦1.50k as against the official rate of 82k.

NAN gathered that these rates represented a 20 per cent rise over the black market rates which obtained in July and August.

The increase, it was gathered, was as a result of the stoppage of foreign exchange for travels in West Africa by Commercial Banks as a means of curbing th foreign exchange drain.

According to NAN investigations, many of these involved in foreign exchange trafficking usually got basic travelling allowance (BTA) for West African countries only to cross the border and get their passports stamped and then return home without spending their BTA. These, they re-sell on the black market.

An operator around the Bristol hotel area in Lagos complained aloud during the week that the bank's decision on B TA's for West African travels had adversely affected "business", and that risk of being apprehended was increasing.

The Deputy Commissioner or Police CID, Alhaji A. Kaita told NAN that the police had information on the trafficking in foreign currency going on around the Bristol hotel and other locations across the country.

He listed Kano, Maiduguri, Gwangawlam in Sokoto State and the border towns of Mubi (Gongola State) and Jibia (Kaduna State) as other areas where such illegal trade was going on.

Alhaji Kaita said raids had been carried out on these locations and some arrests made, but added that the economic downturn had heightened the illegal trade.

It was gathered that 10 persons were arrested recently in two locations in Lagos where several thousands of French Francs, US Dollars, Pound Sterling, Italian Lira and Canadian Dollars were being exchanged. The 10 persons, Police said, would soon be charged to court.

Alhaji Kaita appealed to the public to come forward with information on those engaged in currency trafficking.

CSO: 3400/306

BANK WORKERS BEGIN STRIKE ACTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 25

[Article by Suleiman Dangana]

[Text]

WORKERS of the First Bank of Nigeria yesterday began an indefinite strike action throughout the country. The industrial action is the second within five months.

Most of the workers who talked to the New Nigerian on the industrial dispute yesterday said that they had downed tools because of an attempt by the management of the bank to deprive them of certain benefits contained in the collective agreement earlier reached.

According to the workers, the management had issued a series of circulars and memoranda in recent times to dishonour the earlier collective agreement which provided that staff would be reimbursed for drug and hospital bills and be entitled to stay in hotels or rest houses on transfer for six months at the expense of the bank.

The workers were also aggrieved that managers and accountants in the rural areas would no longer be entitled to bungalows or bank houses and those already occupying such houses were being ejected to find their own accommodations.

In Lagos and Kaduna, customers who turned up for monetary transactions were not attended to.

The First Bank workers embarked on similar industrial action in May this year because of what the workers called promotional freeze.

The general secretary of the National Union of Banks, Insurance and Financial Institutions Employees (NUBIFIE), Mr. Azuka Diali yesterday, was not available for comment.

CSO: 3400/284

BANKS TOLD TO LEND AT LEAST 30 PERCENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Nkem Agetua]

[Text]

BANKS have been directed to lend a minimum of 30 per cent of the deposits collected in their rural branches to customers in those areas.

This was disclosed by President Shehu Shagari to the National Assembly in Lagos yesterday.

President Shagari who was presenting his 1983 budget proposals explained that the move was aimed at achieving his administration's objective of rural development and to check the trend of rural-to-urban migration.

He said the government has granted licences to five new banks this year while approval had also been given to nine others which would start operations as soon as they complied with laid down conditions.

He also announced that he prevailing interest rates had been reduced by one per cent with effect from last Monday.

President Shagari said that the measure was to bring about relief to small and medium scale industrialists and business entrepreneurs.

The Federal Government he said would make sure that adequate credit was provided to accommodate necessary and sustainable growth of the economy.

President Shagari expressed satisfaction with the continued confidence which investors, both foreign and indigenous, had shown in the future of the country as indicated by the numerous applications for permission to establish banking institutions in Nigeria.

CSO: 3400/284

SOME SAID NOT ACCEPTING LEGAL COINS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 2 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Zika Ezeh]

[Text] NOT long ago, some 'well-meaning' Nigerians frown at the mass rejection of the half kobo and 25 kobo coins which are part of our national currency. It is known that all the units of the currency will be used along with the other part of the currency, that is the coins and notes alike.

It would be recalled that this new currency of Nigeria, the 'Naira' came into use in 1973 when the British pounds, shillings and pence currency were declared illegal for Nigeria.

This use of naira and kobo helped Nigeria to determine the value of its commodities both export and import and also helped Nigerians in their exchange dealings in the markets.

The half kobo started getting scarce in circulation. There is nothing worth half-kobo again in the market. The central bank failed to take action to make the public realise that the coin is still a legal tender. 25 kobo was the next in line of coins to be neglected. Nobody accepts 25 kobo anymore. 25 kobo anymore.

But the sudden disappearance of one kobo which is also one part of the national currency leaves much to be desired. The central bank has not yet done anything about it; but it should rather do so now before it gets out of hand.

When one says that it is in the eyes of the general public, especially the traders, that coins are accepted relunctantly the person will not be exaggerating.

the fact that some traders have established a form of 'currency board' in the country which 'ruled' that half-kobo, one kobo and 25 kobo are out of circulation baffles some good citizens of this nation. Infact there was even a case of a trader who fought with a house boy because he came to buy something with kobo coins.

These people who reject the acceptance of kobo coins as a medium of exchange for goods and as part of the nation's currency should note that these coins are not peculiar to Nigeria alone, but are also obtainable in other countries of the world including the most developed areas. These coins are still legal tender for use.

That not withstanding those coins help the transaction of business to be peaceful and convenient since one buys what one wants to buy with the legal coins.

CSO: 3400/212

BAN ON GOVERNMENT HIRING LIFTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Odafe Othihiwa, Jimmy Aderinokun, Kunle Jenrola and Aliu Zubair]

[Text]

THE embargo on employment has been lifted, President Shehu Shagari announced yesterday.

Delivering his 1983 budget proposals to a joint session of the National Assembly in Lagos, President Shagari explained that the embargo was imposed because of a decline in oil revenue and the consequent reduction in public expenditure.

He disclosed that the Federal Government has now decided to strengthen and widen the functions of employment exchanges and the national management board, to make it possible for them to check indiscriminate retrenchment, stabilise labour turnover and facilitate more employment.

For this reason, President Shagari said, he intended to present a Bill to the National Assembly.

President Shagari also reiterated his Administration's commitment to improvement in the general standard of living.

He disclosed that approval had been given for the implementation of the 1980—82 incomes policy guidelines on wages and salaries in the public sector during the last two years.

He said the government had also taken decision on the report of the Cookey Commision on universities, and the Onosode Commission on Parastatals and government owned companies.

He said the Cookey report had been implemented while experts were further examining various issues arising from the Onosode report to work out modalities for the implementation.

President Shagari explained that the recommendations in the reports must be taken as a package and not confined to salaries and wages alone.

President Shagari said that while the government had set up a machinery to deal with salaries and wages, the management and staff of the institutions affected should now direct their attention towards implementing those recommendations which concerned efficient resources management.

CSO: 3400/306

TEACHING OF SCIENCE REPORTEDLY STEPPED UP

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 32

[Text]

OGUN State Government has stepped up the teaching of science subjects in all secondary schools in the state.

There has also been an increase in their intake of students into colleges of technology and the Ogun State Polytechnic.

The state governor, Chief Olabisi Onabanjo, made this known in Abeokuta while welcoming members of the National Executive Council of the Nigerian Society of Engineers to his office.

Distribution

Chief Onabanjo said that a N14 million had been spent on the purchase of science equipment and that the delivery of these equipment had already started with the distribution to half of the schools in the state.

The governor assured the engineers that his government would make use of Nigerian engineers adding that they should be prepared to weed out bad eggs.

He said he was not against the prefessionals as being erroneously said in some quarters adding that professionals should work where they are best suited.

Replying to a request from the council on youth corpers, who are engineers, Chief Onabanjo stated that his government would ensure that they were sent to where their services would be needed.

Briefing the governor on the activities of his council, the third vice-president, Engineer Augustine Sey, commended the state government on the cooperation between it and his council.

He promised the state governor of his council's determination to deal with erring engineers, and urged the state government to repose more confidence in Nigerian engineers.

With the vice president were officials of the state and national executive members of the society.

CSO: 3400/306

MINING, QUARRYING HALTED IN OYO STATE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Nov 82 p 40

[Article by Nwachukwu Ezem]

[Text]

ALL quarrying and mining activities at the Igbeti Marble Company in Oyo State, have been stopped with immediate effect.

The Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan, told newsmen in Lagos yesterday that the Federal Government took the decision because it regarded the Oyo State Government take-over of the company as illegal.

The state government action, he noted, amounted to an interference under section 98 of the Minerals Act since it had prevented the original rightful owners any access to the property.

Alhaji Mohammed also noted that the state government take-over of the company was illegal by virtue of section 40(1)(A)(b) because there had not been payment of compensation and right of access by the owner to determine his interest in the property.

He observed that Chief Ashamu, the original owner of the company was unjustly deprived of his fundamental right, adding that it was the duty of the government to protect the rights of all citizens.

According to him, the company's licences which would permit quarrying or mining operations had long expired and no new ones had been issued, adding that the Oyo State Government had continued to operate the mine without paying royalties to the Federal Government as required by law.

Since the action of the Oyo State Government was illegal and wasteful to the national economy, he said he had no other option, than to allow the law take its course.

He revealed that the Inspector-General of Police had been instructed to provide adequate protection to the property in the mining area until further notice.

Anybody who loitered around, the mining areas or interfered with any property there, he said, does so at his or her own risk.

CSO: 3400/306

GOVERNMENT URGED NOT TO NEGLECT LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Dupe Motojehi]

[Text]

THE Federal Government has been paying lip service to livestock production, the General Manager of the National Livestock Production Company (NLPC), Professor Shehu Alhaji Bida, told the New Nigerian on Wednesday in Kaduna.

Professor Shehu further said the government had neglected the company.

Livestock production, he said, was part of the Green Revolution programme but it had not been receiving adequate grants from the Federal Government.

Professor Shehu said the company inherited 10 million Naira liabilities from the two sister companies it was to reactivate.

These were the Nigeria Livestock and Meat Authority (NLMA) and Bauchi Meat Production Company (BMPC) which the NLPC took over in 1978, he added.

These companies, according to him, were totally 'dead' and this had incapacitated the NLPC in executing most of its projects.

The NLPC, he went on, was unable to make appreciable profit because of these inherited liabilities and the cost of reactivating them.

The general manager further said he had been making frantic efforts to get loans from banks and that he had just reminded the Nigerian Agricultural Co-operative Bank (NACB) of the 4.9 million Naira loan he had been negotiating since 1979. The company, he said would use the loan to solve some of its financial problems.

He said the company intended to pump money into Mokwa (Niger State), and Manchok (Kaduna State) cattle ranches.

According to the general manager, the NLPC had projects that generated interest and "we intend to improve on these", he said.

Apart from anticipated feeds from the National Grains Production Company, "we aim at self-sufficiency through our integrated projects which are meant to produce grains to be turned into animal feeds", the professor said.

He also said the National Livestock Production Company had reactivated the Galambi Cattle Ranch (Bauchi State), where it had about 1,500 cattle.

The professor said people seemed to be unaware of the importance of livestock, adding that in Kaduna, more camels were being slaughtered in the abattoir because of the exhorbitant price of cattle.

He said the federal government should subsidise livestock production so that meat could be made available to the people at relatively cheaper price.

The general manager said the company intended to set-up more cattle ranches, dairy farms, goat and sheep farms in the country but because of financial constraints, it would have to concentrate on the development of the existing ranches.

He appealed to the Federal Government to pay "appreciable attention to livestock projects", adding that the NLPC would required a capital of 10 million Naira and a subvention of five million Naira to keep it going.

CSO: 3400/284

LIVESTOCK CENSUS TAKEN IN GONGOLA STATE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Nov 82 pp 1, 17

[Article by Abubakar Tapidi]

[Text]

THERE are about 8,783,360 livestock now in 30 local government areas of Gongola State. Results from the current livestock census has so far indicated that there are 2,337,096 cattle, 1,895,988 sheep, 1,704,566 goats, 373,468 pigs, 29,949 donkeys, 15,807 horses and 2,426,486 poultry in the 30 local government areas.

At an interview in Yola at the weekend, the state's Commissioner for Animal Health and Forest Resources, Alhaji Barkindo Aliyu Mustapha said returns of the livestock census had not been received from the remaining 10 local government areas of the state

The commissioner attributed the delay in the compilation of the report to the difficult geographical terrain and vast territorial spread of the state as well as to rains in the southern part of the state.

Alhaji Barkindo explained that the livestock census which began last July was necessary for effective health programme and planning for the improvement of the livestock industry.

He also said that the census would provide accurate data for livestock development programme which the government had embarked upon as a source of generating revenue.

"The census would not only provide different information needs in the livestock industry but would form the basis for raising the quality and quantity of livestock in the state", he said.

Since 1979, he said, the state government had embarked on various projects aimed at curtailing animal diseases through preventive and curative methods such as extension, medical and technical services in rural areas as well as the provision of physical protection and scientific management of the livestock.

He appreciated the efforts of the people towards the anti-rabies campaign through vaccination and innoculation of small domestic animals like cats and dogs.

He said, a total of 3,868 dogs and cats were vaccinted in the state.

Alhaji Barkindo announced that artificial insemination would start by next year in the state to boost cattle production. He also said, a contract had been signed for the construction of a milk processing plant in Yola which would produce a total of 20,000 litres of fresh milk, yoghurt and ice-cream daily when completed next year.

CSO: 3400/284

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE DONATIONS URGED--The Federal Ministry of Finance has called for voluntary contributions from civil servants to help revamp the ailing economy. Towards this end, the ministry has created a new sub-head under the Miscellaneous Revenue Head 12 to accommodate all such voluntary contributions from individuals. This was contained in a circular letter with reference number 2173/VOL.III/28CFA dated August 2 and addressed to the Secretary to the Federal Government, the Head of Federal Civil Service the Inspector-General of Police, all federal permanent secretaries and heads of extra-ministerial departments. The full text of the circular letter reads thus: "Attention: All heads of accounts and internal audit units. "You are hereby informed of the creation of a new sub-head under the Miscellaneous Revenue Head 12 to accommodate all voluntary contributions from individuals to revive Nigerian economy. "Any amount received in this regard will be credited." The circular was signed by Mr K. Aluko for the Accountant-General of the Federation. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 11]

FEWER COURTS--IMO State House of Assembly has passed a bill seeking to reduce the number of customary courts in the state from 90 to 59. Contributing to the debate, Dr Pius Eze, representing Umuma-Isiaku Constituency said that one of the objectives of the bill was to make the number of customary courts correspond with the existing 59 local government areas in the state. According to him, the state Government cannot finance the already created 90 customary courts in view of the austerity measures in the country. He argued that it was the House of Assembly that passed the law barely few months ago, adding that they were bound to amend laws from time to time. Opposing the bill, Mr Sunday Okoro (Bende), said that the bill should be given trial before bringing in amendment. He suggested that the amendment to the bill be thrown away because the Chief Executive, Chief Sam Mbakwe had given assent to it earlier. Also speaking against the bill, Nze Desmond Mbachu (Nguru) accused those who proposed the amendment of having been promised of court appointments. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 82 p 7]

JNI CALLS DISTURBANCES 'UNISLAMIC'--The Jana'atu Nasril Islam (J.N.I.) said in Kaduna yesterday that the civil disturbances which occurred in Kaduna, Kano and Borno states were totally out of line with Islamic principles. A statement further said the JNI "is profoundly distressed by the recent disturbances caused by people professing themselves to be muslims. "We call

on all true muslims to be law-abiding and cooperate with police and other law enforcement agents to restore and maintain peace and order," the statement added. The JNI also called on all muslims to pray for peace and harmony in the country. It condemned the destruction of churches in Sabon Gari, Kano, last Saturday. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 82 p 20]

EDITORS SHOULD QUIT POLITICS--The Nigerian Guild of Editors has directed all its members holding political party offices to either resign their party offices or their editorships. This directive was contained in a statement issued by the guild's secretary, Mr Dan Agbese. In the statement, the guild said that it had received reports that some of its members hold party offices. "The guild wishes to say quite categorically that it is ethically and professionally wrong for an editor to hold a political office," the statement added. It warned that those who failed to comply with the directive would be appropriately disciplined. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Nov 82 p 1]

NURSES STRIKE--Staff nurses at the Sacred Heart Hospital, Lantoro, Abeokuta in Ogun State have embarked on an industrial action to back up their demand for improved condition of service. The nurses are also protesting against arbitrary termination of their members by the hospital management, freezing of promotion, non-granting of car loans and lack of medical services to the nurses. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Nov 82 p 12]

FOOD PRODUCTION STATION--The 1.2 million Naira food production technology transfer station built by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture at Ugwuoba near Oji River in Anambra was commissioned last week by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry Mr M. Liman. Speaking at the occasion, Mr Liman said that the station would serve farmers, tractor operators and mechanics in their bid to change from peasant farming to medium and large scale farming. He also said that it would help in training extension workers on various aspects of modern food production. He expressed the hope that some of the measures taken by the Federal Government would help reduce the nation's food problems. Earlier, the Director of the Federal Department of Agriculture, Mr O. Awoyemi, said that about 600,000 farming families had received maize, rice and cassava from the National Accelerated Food Production Project (NAFPP). Mr O. Awoyemi said that pests which recently attacked cassava crops had prevented Nigeria from being a cassava-exporting country. He assured the people that the Federal Department of Agriculture was ready to deal with mealybugs and green spider mite which had reduced the production of cassava in recent years. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 82 p 11]

TAR SANDS PETROLEUM PROSPECTING--Work is currently going on the Tar Sands Deposits in Ondo State to determine the extent of its petroleum potentialities, a past president of the Nigerian chapter of the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE), Mr Grant Green, said on Monday in Lagos. Mr Green, a staff of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), said that earlier surveys justified further work in the area and that there had been contacts between the Ondo Government, the NNPC and other government agencies

on the Tar Sands Deposits. Welcoming the visiting President of the Dallas-based SPE, Mr James Jorden, Mr Green said that drilling for oil from Tar Sands was an expensive project, adding that the Ondo Government could not pay for it. He said that international petroleum agencies were now aware of Nigeria's oil potentials from Tar Sands, adding that four Nigerians recently presented a paper on it at a conference in Caracas, Venezuela. Tar Sands Deposits are located in parts of the former Western region and runs through Ondo and Bendel states. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 82 p 11]

VIOLENCE OVER ELECTIONS--Violence broke out in some parts of Kwara State yesterday as the governorship primary nomination election hot up. Reports said that several houses and vehicles were damaged in Okene Local Government area following clashes between supporters of Governor Adams Atta and Dr Olusola Saraki. The injured were taken to the Okene General Hospital where they are being treated. Another report from Iku-Oroko in Asa Local Government said that 15 persons were injured in similar clashes. Eye-witness account said that the violence followed disagreements in the list of eligible voters. Those injured were immediately rushed to Geri Alimi Hospital in Ilorin where they are now receiving treatment. And at Kwara Hotel, Ilorin, two officials of the NPN were beaten up by party stalwarts believed to be thugs. The chairman of the state's primary election committee, Alhaji Inuwa Wada had earlier announced that irregularities had been discovered in the levels one and two elections held last Saturday and yesterday. He said that elections did not hold at three centres in Ilorin while voting did not start until 4.00 p.m. in other centres. In certain centres, presiding officers were not allowed to conduct elections on the grounds that voters at the centre were UPN supporters. He ordered that the elections be repeated in areas where alleged irregularities were discovered. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Nov 82 p 1]

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS SAID SUFFERING--The Federal Government's commitment to full liberation of Africa from all sort of oppression cannot be over-emphasised. Unfortunately, these oppressive motives are widely practised and have continued unabated in Nigeria. In fact, one cannot see any good future for our workers in the construction industry. Workers in this sector of our economy are exploited both by foreign and indigenous firms. Most of these companies have not complied with the Federal Government's indigenization policy. Some foreign firms have been able to dodge this policy by conspiring with some unscrupulous Nigerians. Workers in this industry have no training facility whatsoever. Rather, construction companies make use of them until they are completely worn out and become liabilities to their relatives. There is no pension fund or redundancy payment for those workers who have served more than 10 years. Many of these companies also do not pay leave allowances, house allowances, neither do they provide houses for their workers. I know that government intervention may not help since these companies are out to make profit. But this should not be at the detriment of workers in the industry. I call on the Federal Government to save our workers in the construction industry from these oppressive motives. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Nov 82 p 4]

WAYAS ON ISONG DEFEAT--Senate President Dr Joseph Wayas yesterday described the NPN nomination election in the Cross River State as 'democracy in action.' Dr Wayas made the remark at the Murtala Muhammed Airport Ikeja shortly on arrival from the Cross River State where he witnessed the nomination elections. In answer to a newsman's question, Senator Wayas said: The victory of Senator Donald Etiebet is a victory for the NPN in the 1983 general elections in the state." On what were his chances to retain the Senate Presidency in 1983 elections are, he stated, "I do not know." Sources close to Governor Isong at the Presidential lounge at the airport said he was expected in Lagos any time this week with a protest letter on the nomination elections. [Text] [Chris Obinagwam] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 1]

CALL FOR SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS--The former Vice-Chancellor of University of [word indistinct] Professor Ojetunji Aboyade, has suggested the creation of specialised higher institutions to meet the particular need of the country. Some of the suggested institutions are specialised post graduate universities, special degree granting polytechnics and community colleges. Each of these institutions, he explained, is to cater for some specialists and limited range of what the universities were supposed to do at present. Professor Aboyade made the suggestion in Ilorin in his 55 page speech titled Making and Unmaking of Nigerian Universities to mark the convocation ceremony of Ilorin Universities. The former vice-chancellor said that at present "Nigerian universities are too amorphous, too dispersed, too fragmented, and too unsure of themselves." He stated that the present universities were little more than retailers and consumers of the knowledge created by other nations. Professor Aboyade further suggested that the planned Abuja University should be made a national post-graduate institution. He warned that "if Nigerian universities fail, Nigeria will ultimately fail." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 32]

OIL SPILLAGE IN BENDEL--An oil spillage has been reported in Abudu, Bendel State. The spillage occurred when a Warri/Kaduna crude oil pipeline was ripped off by a construction company. A report from Warri yesterday claimed that about 20,000 barrels of crude oil had been lost since the spillage last Wednesday. Confirming the oil spillage, the manager, public affairs department, Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) Ogbuefi Alex Nwokedi, disclosed that the pipeline had been isolated and the situation was being contained. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Nov 82 p 2]

CSO: 3400/285

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS BELIEVE OPPOSITION CHARGE OF NEGLECT OF EASTERN SENEGAL

Dakar L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 108 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Lamine Ba: "The Lessons of a Visit"]

[Excerpts] It is a week now since Tambacounda was illuminated for the three-day marathon visit of the head of the government, Habib Thiam, to Senegal Oriental.

A marathon visit, indeed, for never have so many projects been inaugurated nor so many foundation stones laid in such a short time, from Kedougou to Bakel, from Bakel to Missirah, Tambacounda, Maka, Koussanar, Koumpentoum, etc. All among general rejoicing as enthusiastic people came from everywhere to show to the prime minister the gratitude they feel for President Abdou Diouf.

Habib Thiam's government is a field government and, above all, an achievement government; the good people in the east of our country were given palpable proof of that and challenge anyone to deny such an obvious and evident fact.

Some in the opposition had intended, and probably still intend to use the isolation of Senegal Oriental (which, by the way, is quite relative) as an electoral platform.

Well, they are back to square one, and being hemmed in, isolated and lacking infrastructure is slowly becoming a vague memory for all of us "orientals." I am not saying it: El Hadji Arona Thiam in Koumpentoum, Nfa Bakary Sylla in Missirah, Kemo Koutou Kane in Maka, to name only a few, said it themselves to Habib Thiam and asked the prime minister to be their faithful messenger to President Abdou Diouf.

Indeed, the words of these good spokesmen for the peasants and shepherds of Senegal Oriental express as well as can be the deep feeling of the rural masses for this man who restored their hope for a better life on that night of 1 January 1981.

The incarnation of the quiet strength and original purity of the great Samba Linguere of our national history, Abdou Diouf has not been content with words; action followed quickly, and the people of our rural areas marveled as the clear and pure water they needed so badly for themselves and their herds gushed forth from the earth.

- Wells drilled in Maka, Colibantan, Koussanar, Missirah, Koumpentoum.

- An impressive water-tower in Tambacounda.

- A brand new building for the livestock farmers' organization in Tambacounda.

- Also, the Social Security office of which many, even in Dakar, could be envious.

- Tamba-Maleme Hoddar and Tamba-Velingara roads.

- Firebreaks in all directions, everywhere in our bush, etc., etc.

This is what the government has done for Senegal Oriental within two small years!

That work will continue, unwearied and unflagging, carried out as it is in the exclusive interest of a people who will plebiscit you [President Abdou Diouf] when the time comes.

The people said yes to Abdou Diouf because his everyday actions bear the mark of transparency.

The people will always say yes to Abdou Diouf because it cannot be denied that his sole concern and single goal is the good of the working masses. At any rate, in giving a triumphal welcome to President Abdou Diouf's right arm, the people of Senegal Oriental were anxious to express, in all simplicity but with heartfelt sincerity, their active support to a government which does what it says and says what it does.

Let our detractors get restless and even start to prophesy evils that they are calling on a country to which they owe everything.

As for us, we are sure that prophets of evil are just deluding themselves.

For everything indicates that our Senegal will move forward with Abdou Diouf.

9294
CSO: 3419/156

PIT'S EFFORT TO FORM 'COMMON FRONT' SIGN OF UNPOPULARITY

Dakar L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 108 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by A. Ndiaye Baudin: "An Admission of Unpopularity"]

[Excerpt] Why is it that the Senegalese PIT [Party for Independence and Labor] insists on joining forces with other opposition parties as the 1983 elections approach? Is it that, contrary to what its leaders kept saying, it is unable to defeat the Socialist Party on its own?

Actually, in the euphoria of brand-new official recognition, the Senegalese PIT believed it just had to show up on the political scene to see a majority of the Senegalese people support its "project for a society." Facing a "moribund" and "neo-colonialist" Socialist Party "taken in tow by imperialism," the Senegalese PIT could indeed legitimately aspire to running the country's affairs. On the condition, however, that his accusations be verified by the vast majority of the Senegalese people who have always supported us. Today, the Senegalese PIT faces the fact that its lies did not deceive anybody.

Its attempt at creating a "common front" turns out to be an admission of impotence and unpopularity. In politics--the Senegalese PIT leaders failed to reflect on this--aspiring to victory is one thing, achieving it another. One must also have what it takes. The PIT does not, and it must go around begging the support of other "Marxist" political formations--if granted, that support will still be of no use. For good measure, they even court Abdoulaye Wade's PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party].

This attempt at uniting opposition parties which have nothing in common but their hatred of our democratic system is a manifest confirmation of the fact that the Socialist Party finds widespread support in the Senegalese political life, and that it has made the right choices. Otherwise, why would they be 13 against 1?

You could say that in a democratic regime it is common for political formations to join forces on the occasion of an election in order to defeat the party in power or the government coalition. That is quite true. But the parties involved always have about the same program and, once they have achieved their goal, they share the power, as each gets to be in charge of

a number of ministries proportional to its representativity. Being truly national political parties, they govern together, either continuing their predecessor's program or making the changes they find useful. They do not bury the republic under continuous quarrels which always end up undermining democracy. The leftist coalition governing France since 11 May 1981 is a good illustration.

Would the same thing happen if a "Marxist" coalition came to power in Senegal? These is no doubt that it would not. These parties are not national parties: all their initiatives are inspired from abroad. They are the spokesmen for ideologies which ignore our problems and are using these parties to challenge our socialist and democratic system, the only system we believe will ensure the full development of our people.

Besides, a coalition of "Marxist" parties cannot be homogeneous, as it would soon reveal deep-rooted dissensions between Marxist-Leninists, Trotskyites, Maoists and advocates of self-management. Such a coalition would introduce in our country the very tensions which divide these factions at world level, with the difference, however, that in Europe and Asia these factions do not coexist in one single country, each state having chosen the one it prefers. Let us just imagine what could happen if, through a concourse of circumstances, all these factions were to seize power in a country. There is no doubt that the people of that country would find themselves caught in a web of obscurantism and that it would take a bloody civil war to get them out of it.

These are the dark prospects that the "Marxist" parties are offering us when they call Senegalese populations to mobilize against the Socialist Party and against "the imperialism which is carrying us." Actually, it is not at home that we are exploited but, like all other developing countries, at international level. The mechanisms of the world economic order are known to all; the most aberrant of them is the unequal terms of exchange under which even some medium-size industrialized countries suffer. Our opponents also know that Senegal is among the leading Third-World countries which denounce this iniquity vigorously and consistently and which militate to bring about a new order that would ensure us a just remuneration for our exportations. It is easy to sit around idly and rant and rave against imperialism. We, socialists, do not just cry wolf, we also go after the wolf.

9294
CSO: 3419/156

OPPOSITION PARTY CHOOSES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

AB252236 Paris AFP in French 1820 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Dakar, 25 Nov (AFP)--Abdoulaye Wade has been elected candidate of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), the opposition labor party represented in the national assembly, in the next Senegalese presidential elections scheduled for next February. He was chosen in Dakar on Thursday at the request of a regional delegation soon after the opening of the PDS's nomination congress which ends on Saturday.

Mr Wade, a lawyer and a member of parliament was a candidate at the preceding presidential elections against Leopold Sedar Senghor and he obtained 714,817 votes as against the 807,515 of his opponent and his party grabbed 18 out of 100 seats at the national assembly.

Opening the congress in the presence of 2,100 delegates and 5,000 observers as well as representatives from the six Senegalese opposition parties, Mr Wade proposed that "all African states should include in their budgets a contribution for the repair of damages caused by South Africa in Angola."

He also reiterated his party's choice of nonalignment, a new economic and information order, Arab-African cooperation as well as support for liberation movements such as SWAPO, the ANC of South Africa, Eritrean, Polisario and PLO supporters.

CSO: 3400/337A

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS AMENDED BUDGET

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Nov 82 pp 2943-46

[Text] SIERRA LEONE'S Minister of Finance, Salia Jusu-Sheriff, duly presented a Budget speech, with an Appropriation Bill, to Parliament at the end of June, thus complying with the Constitution. But, having explained that he had not had sufficient time to prepare a realistic set of estimates, he asked the House to defer the second and third readings of the Bill. (*West Africa*, July 12). He has now presented an amended Bill to the House.

Probably the most striking feature of Mr Jusu-Sheriff's amended Bill is that he has reduced the prospective overall budgetary deficit from the Le236,700,000 envisaged by the estimates prepared before he took office to a deficit of Le144,800,000. Probably the major contribution to this reduction has been the Government's decision to reduce by 25 per cent the votes which had been requested in June, except for those for "Personal Emoluments"; in addition, Mr Jusu-Sheriff said, "No extra-budgetary expenditure will be entertained."

The total expenditure estimate for 1982/83 is now put at Le393.43m (compared with Le480m previously) while the total of income, revenue and grants is expected to come to Le248.58m. (an improvement of about Le5m over the June figure of Le243.3m).

The improvement on revenue is probably still in the future, and expected to follow on the measures which the Minister outlined, since he said that, while the restraint of spending trends had been encouraging since July, disappointing shortfalls in revenue had continued in the pattern that had been evident since January. He said that there were undoubtedly structural defects in the system of revenue collection and he had therefore already approached the World Bank for a structural adjustment loan.

He also said that he had asked the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for technical and advisory assistance to strengthen the Ministry of Finance in the areas of Budget preparation and follow-up, management of the economy and improving the accounting system and procedures in the Accounant general's department including subtreasuries in sectoral ministries. Both bodies have responded favourably and the Government has also resumed an effective dialogue with the IMF "with a view to reaching an early understanding". This should help to gain Sierra Leone the ear of the international financial community. (Since the Budget speech Sierra Leone has received $3.7m. from the IMF, which it promptly returned to the IMF as payment on a previous debt.)

Mr Jusu-Sheriff said that he proposed to raise the level at which workers become liable to pay income tax from Le752 a year to Le852 a year.

In his June Budget speech Mr Jusu-Sheriff said that major goals in the Government's recovery programme were to expand the revenue base and to restore financial and fiscal discipline. He went on to say that Government was studying various proposals for a thorough reform of the tax system. While a lot of work remains to be done on this front, Government has decided on the following measures:

(a) To make revenue more responsive to inflation and the growth of the economy, most specific import and excise duties have been converted to *ad valorem* rates, with the tax burden remaining substantially at the present effective levels;

(b) Duty-free privileges will henceforth be confined to those imports exempted under the Vienna Convention (i.e. diplomatic privileges) aid and other international and bilateral agreements.

(c) Duty-free exemptions currently enjoyed by public corporations and many companies in which Government owns shares will be studied, and where appropriate modified or abolished;

(d) All future imports under new Government contracts will attract customs duty and fees at existing rates.

"The generous duty-free privileges granted to Government contractors, public corporations, charitable organisations, etc., have cost this nation dearly in forgone revenue. A study by an IMF technical assistance team estimated that 25 per cent of total imports were duty-free in 1977/78, the proportion may be higher today. With respect to import fees and charges, the study established that the proportion of imports exempted from these levies rose from 45 per cent in 1978/79 to 50 per cent in 1979/80. Our own rough review of duty-free imports reveals that an estimated 14 per cent of imports are presently exempted from import duties and charges with an f.o.b. value of about Le41 million. These estimates refer only to legal exemptions and do not include evasion, which is generally believed to be very substantial. Can we afford either such generosity or can we close our eyes to what may be happening at our Customs Department?

To improve the administration, assessment and collection of income tax and effect a reduction in tax arrears, Government has decided to:

(i) Set up a permanent Board of Inland Revenue to advise on the policy and operations of the Income Tax Department and the proposed Inland Revenue Office.

(ii) Revive the appellate Board of Income Tax Commissioners so as to facilitate the disposal of appeals against assessments and therefore the collection of revenue.

(iii) Consider extending the system of standard assessment to more trades, businesses and professions so as to minimise the delay and complications in assessment and collection of tax.

(iv) Make more effective use of the tax clearance certificate as an instrument of collecting tax arrears.

(v) Review and purify the list of arrears with particular reference to deceased taxpayers, businesses that have ceased to operate, and unusually protracted and difficult cases with a view to granting amnesty under Section 74 (2) of the Income Tax Act. Such remissions, if applied in whole, will cut off deadwood from the work of the Income Tax Department; and if in part, will result in the collection of much needed, if reduced, revenue instead of the huge paper taxes lying under the cover of dusty files on dormant or disputed cases.

(vi) Set up a legal section in the Income Tax Department to speed up legal action against tax defaulters.

Mr. Jusu-Sheriff said that it was not the government's intention to increase the average tax burden on citizens but to enhance the efficiency of tax collection and to improve the equity of the system.

In addition to the 25 per cent reduction in votes requested and the block on extra-budgetary spending the Minister announced other measures to control expenditure, for example:

(i) All local purchase orders will have to be approved before work is started or equipment purchased. In this connection, a register of approved suppliers is being compiled to ensure that persons who offer to supply Government can in fact do so at competitive prices;

(ii) Salary and wage payments will be made only against approved payrolls which are being compiled with a master copy to be kept at the Treasury in Freetown;

(iii) The system of paying pensions is being reviewed so as to prevent fictitious pension vouchers from being prepared and cashed. A roll of pensioners will be compiled and periodic checks carried out to verify that the pensioners are actually alive;

(iv) Sub-Accountants manning district sub-treasuries which handle large sums of money have been replaced by more senior accountants who are expected to bring a greater sense of responsibility to their work;

"Almost every case of fraud has been the result of collusion and a well co-ordinated conspiracy," Mr. Jusu-Sheriff said. "It is also known, Mr. Speaker, that many officers are entrenched in their posts for many years both in the Western Area and in the Provinces. Considering that no system of checks and balances, however stringently applied, can be effective in the face of collusion, treasury officers will in future be transferred more frequently."

Mr. Jusu-Sheriff declared that strengthening the country's productive sector lies at the heart of the policy of restructuring the economy. "No amount of financial fine-tuning could substitute for action in this front."

The first step which he announced in this direction affected rice production in which attaining self-sufficiency is regarded as of paramount importance. "It is absurd that Sierra Leone, once a rice exporter, should now be reduced to the status of an impor-

ter of the nation's staple food." He said that producer prices will be increased to give farmers an incentive to grow more rice, storage facilities will be improved to reduce wastage and distribution systems also will be improved. As a start, Le3m. has been provided for in this year's expenditure estimates to pay farmers a higher husk rice price. (Le1m. of this will be provided by the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board and the Minister of Agriculture will be presenting a policy paper on agricultural development.)

At the same time the monopoly over rice imports will be eliminated.

Mr. Jusu-Sheriff said: "It is now common knowledge that Government's intentions in centralising the importation and distribution of rice have been negated by the unscrupulous practices of middlemen. Consumers have been forced to pay upwards of Le60 for a bag of rice, in contrast to the official prices of Le28 and Le44. The large difference between the official and market prices is taken by a host of middlemen, most of whom perform no real function in the distributive chain, thereby defeating the purpose of government's rice subsidies.

"To counter such developments, government proposes to open rice importation and marketing to private sector importers. There is ample reason to believe that the removal of this monopoly would release a greater supply of rice to the market and contribute to maintaining its price within reasonable limits. At the same time, government would build up a reserve stock of rice to guard against unforeseen developments and speculative tendencies."

Having mentioned the harm done to the country by smuggling and black-market activities — not least by reducing tax revenue — Mr. Jusu-Sheriff said that during the year he and the Minister of Mines would "review the arrangements for the licencing, marketing and export of gold. With respect to diamonds, government will review the licensing system so as to ensure that holders of dealers and diggers licences justify the renewal of these licences in terms of their annual returns. . . It is common knowledge that the returns submitted by a number of these licensed dealers seem to indicate that they neither produced nor sold any diamonds. Clearly if a dealer does not benefit from his operations there is no reason why his licence should be renewed."

The Minister is also considering the possible benefits of privatisation. "Government considers that whenever it is in the public interest to do so, operations of some government entities should be passed on to private enterprise. In this regard, government now has under consideration a number of offers to lease our hotels on terms which will ensure our mutual advantage. This would, at least, relieve government of the onerous burden of covering the operational budgets of these hotels. In general, government will consider to what extent this policy of commercialisation will be extended. One obvious area for such active consideration is the telecommunications component of the Posts and Telecommunications Department where a study will be undertaken to determine the feasibility of this proposal."

In addition, government is studying possible amendments to the Companies Act with a view to permitting government as a shareholder to invite the public to purchase some of the shares which the government holds in a 'private company'.

Certain public corporations and other wholly-owned government establishments, which are by law non-taxable, are to pay annual levy of one per cent of turnover.

The Minister also announced his intention to regularise the increase in government indebtedness to the banking system which had arisen because of a lax approach to Ways and Means Advances. (He seemed quite shocked by the situation).

"This facility is normally intended to smooth out the lack of synchronisation between revenue and expenditure flows during the year and should be discharged at the end of the fiscal year. In recent years, however, this facility has been used to finance the deficit in government fiscal operation. Ways and Means Advances are not a permanent financing facility and I propose to take action to control its continued use for this purpose.

"In order to regularise the position, my ministry, in conjunction with the Bank of Sierra Leone, has decided that the Ways and Means overhang should be converted into stocks. Thereafter it is hoped that this facility would only be used for its intended purpose as stated earlier."

The Budget which Salia Jusu-Sheriff presented to Parliament is an encouraging one since it seems to set Sierra Leone onto a proper financial path, though as he pointed out it is but a beginning and much more has yet to be done. It has elements which will distress some interests in the country but they are small and have hitherto done well from past loop-holes. Mr. Jusu-Sheriff has stressed the support that he has been given in recent months by the President and the two Vice-Presidents and his fellow ministers, it is to be hoped that

Parliament will give him similar support and set an example to the nation at large — Mr. Jusu Sheriff has already given an earnest of his faith in the people by raising the allocation for self-help project support from Le300,000 to Le1m. (though they may be less happy about the higher duties on drinks).

CSO: 3400/321

COMPLETION OF FANOLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPLEX TOUTED

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 29 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A Dream Comes True"]

[Text] The Fanole hydro-electric complex has at long last been inaugurated. The first phase of this important project is now complete and the long-awaited vast agricultural development will get underway begininng with the cultivation of cotton and sesame and rice and making it possible to extend the area under bananas and greatly increasing the acreage under maize, wheat and grapefruit. About 8200 hectares will be irrigated by Fanole under the present scheme but the dam can supply water to 30,000-40,000 hectares if the need arises. It can also produce 5,000-6,000 kwts of electricity to the adjacent area around Jilib District, including the necessary Sugar Factory. From this it can be seen that the project does not merely aim at an increased agricultural output but the creation of the opportunity for industrial development.

The Juba River valley scheme is an attempt at transforming Somalia's economy, raising it to the level where accelerating development will vastly affect the living standards of the people. From now on it will be possible to think in terms of putting the whole economy on a local structure that will cut dependence on outside resources to a minimum. Self-sufficiency, particularly in food-stuffs, will enable our planners to concentrate on new areas of development that will take the nation forward at a much faster rate. Many of the constraints on our economy will disappear as the Juba project boosts agricultural output and industrial growth increases its momentum opening up new avenues of employment opportunities.

At the same time we should be able to look forward to reduce the dependence upon livestock which at present is the biggest single revenue earner in the country and a very great foreign exchange earner. This is not to imply, however, that agricultural development will be slowed down. It simply means that with agriculture beginning to contribute at least as much to the national economy, if not more, development will proceed hence on a much broader base than at present.

The hydro-electric complex was installed in 1963 and was scheduled for completion in 1975 by the latest. That this did not happen serves to illustrate Russia's foreign aid policy for the third world. The self-seeking Kremlin Leadership does not give anything for nothing. It was when they found out that Somalia was not to accept the strings attached to Fanole that they began their dilatory tactics, eventually backing out of their Friendship Treaty with her, thus adding insult to injury, for how much of our money, time and energy were wasted on this project! By contrast our Chinese friends have even gone so far as sacrificing their own lives in the completion of Fanole; (it is known that several Chinese and Somalis died during work on the project).

Other developing nations would do well to learn from our experience with Russian and Chinese aid, the latter being sincere and therefore suitable.

The Somali people now know well who their real friends are and who their enemies. In this content it would be no flattery to say Fanole will stand as a lasting monument to Sino-Somali friendship.

CSO: 3400/308

BRIEFS

SOMALI-JAPANESE AID AGREEMENT--Mogadishu, Thursday--An agreement concerning aid to Somalia was this week jointly signed by Japan and the SDR at the Presidency here. The financial aid which amounts to $US 1.800 000 follows the previous food aid the Japanese government had extended to Somalia. The agreement was signed for the SDR by the Minister of National Planning Brig General Ahmed Suleiman Abdalla while on the Japanese side it was signed by the Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy here whose seat is in Khartoum, Sudan.--SONNA [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 29 Oct 82 p 2]

CSO: 3400/308

P.W. BOTHA'S 'STRONGMAN' CONCEPT ENDORSED

MB231359 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Nov 82 p 13

[Article by John Battersby, Ormande Pollok and Rob Nuttal]

[Text] The Constitutional Committee of the President's Council has endorsed the vision of theoretical "strongman" rule outlined by the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, in Bloemfontein on July 30 this year.

Besides having "supreme authority" over the South African defense force and the power to declare martial law and war, the president--after consulting the leaders of the three chambers--could "take such steps as he may deem necessary for the security of the state whenever the independence of the state is threatened or whenever the functioning of public institutions of government is interrupted."

The chairman of the PC's Constitutional Committee, Dr Schalk Van Der Merwe, said on Friday that, although this meant the president could suspend Parliament and become a dictator, this step was "unlikely."

He would, Dr Van Der Merwe said, in any case only be able to rule for 12 months as a dictator, as the envisaged constitution stipulated that Parliament had to be convened within the period.

The committee also said the president should "in his discretion" be empowered to appoint or dismiss ministers and deputy ministers.

The envisaged powers do not differ vastly from the theoretical powers vested in the present office of the prime minister, but the recommendations will fulfill the worst fears of critics of the prime minister's proposals.

Both the main opposition parties, the Progressive Federal Party and the Conservative Party, have said that in terms of Mr Botha's guidelines, largely endorsed by the PC, the way is left open for a potential dictatorship.

Checks and balances on the president's powers are contained in the PC proposals but it is doubtful they will prove sufficient to ally fears.

The proposed checks and balances, in fact, fall short in one respect from those proposed by the prime minister, as the committee rejected that the president could be removed through a no-confidence vote by the legislature.

Dr Van Der Merwe said the checks and balances proposed were "about the best we could do at this time."

They are:

-- The "dignity and reputation" of the president should not be protected as at present because the office would become a directly political one, and there can thus be public debate through the media on his actions.

-- The president can be removed during his term of office by a body similar to the electoral college on the grounds of corruption or dishonesty or mental or physical incapacity.

-- Policy introduced by the president will be subject to ratification by the three chambers and Parliament must approve the budget, which is essential to the executive with further control exercised over him through the committee system, through the "discussion of departmental votes" through a public accounts committee.

-- The right of the president to re-submit legislation he disapproves of can be overruled by the simple majority vote in the three chambers or in a single chamber if it is a "segmental matter."

In terms of the PC proposals, the president will be elected by an electoral college of 50 whites, 25 coloureds and 13 Indians elected separately by the three chambers.

In practise, this will mean the majority white party, presently the National Party, will elect the president.

Justifying this electoral arrangement, the committee said this "would make the government sufficiently broadly representative of the communities which will participate at the central level of government."

Secondly, "this system cannot be seen as a threat to the cardinal interests of the currently dominant group whose leaders will have to carry all the constitutional changes into effect."

After consultation with his cabinet, the president should also be empowered to, among other things:

-- Enter into international conventions, treaties and agreements, hold referenda on any matters and fix times for sessions of Parliament and the PC after consultation with the speaker and the chairman of the PC, provided that there is a session not less than once every 12 months.

--Dissolve Parliament and/or the PC provided such dissolutions take place only at intervals of less than 12 months, summon joint sittings of the three chambers and address any of the three chambers or a joint sitting of the three at his own discretion.

CSO: 3400/317

PFP DECISION ON PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL PRAISED

MB231333 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Nov 82 p 20

[Editorial: "The Case Against Joining In"]

[Text] Now that the politicking and by-elections are over, hopefully for a while at least, it is a good moment to look at the debate on whether the government is really on the road to reform or not. Is the opposition opting out by declining representation on the President's Council?

NRP [New Republic Party] leader Vause Raw says that the Progressive Federal Party has resigned from white politics. The party's choice, he says, is to represent either the whites who elected the PFP or the blacks. Mr Raw oversimplifies the issue: The question is not whether there is an option of representing one race or another, but whether the interests of the white voters can be served if the needs of the black nonvoters are ignored.

There is reason to believe that, when the chips are down, the basic apartheid philosophy will not move. On the other hand, every encouragement leads to further reform. The alternative is chaos, as the prime minister has repeatedly pointed out. Therefore the opposition must try to keep the government heading in the right direction without appearing to obstruct merely for the sake of opposing--or, as Mr Raw sees it, to polish the PFP image in black eyes. It calls for nice judgement of what constitutes genuine reform.

Was the PFP right or wrong to stay out of the President's Council? The decision is surely a matter of perspective. Historically, we believe the party will be proved right. And in the political short-term? Again it was the correct decision. The fate of President's Council deliberations so far justifies the PFP's keeping out. As it happened, even the recommendations of a council without official opposition representation were watered down before being put to the National Party congresses.

For the PFP, hewing to the popular line might be politically opportune for the present, but if the council cannot deliver the goods--as the PFP believes it cannot--the wisdom of working for change outside that body will become apparent to PFP supporters and opponents alike.

CSO: 3400/317

COLORED LEADER SUPPORTS CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

MB231241 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The first colored speaker to take part in the debate on the second constitutional report of the South African President's Council, Mr Willie Africa [leader of the Freedom Party], has given his full support for the proposals. He said in Cape Town, where the report was tabled, that it was of cardinal importance because it contained fundamental features which he supported wholeheartedly. He said the attractiveness of the new constitutional proposals for coloreds and Indians lay in the opportunity for them to take part in legislation at the highest level. He said the acceptance of the proposals would mean that the policies of the ruling National Party would have to undergo change and the success of it would depend on mutual trust between the different race groups.

Mr Africa said the efficiency of the official opposition in the white Parliament would of necessity diminish because Indian and colored parties would become more significant because consensus would be needed on controversial matters. In the new constitution dispensation proposed for South Africa, the legislative powers would comprise three chambers for whites, coloreds and Indians. Executive powers would be vested in the president. The prime minister and the cabinet will not be associated with the legislature. The cabinet will be chosen by an electoral college of whites, coloreds and Indians. The whites, coloreds, Indians and blacks will have their own autonomous local authorities.

CSO: 3400/317

'SUNDAY TIMES': TIME IS RIGHT FOR NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT

MB211056 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Nov 82 p 38

[Editorial: "Now Is the Hour"]

[Text] After the unproductive tedium of the past year's to-ing and fro-ing, there is, distinctly, a sense of climax building up around l'affaire Namibia.

The Reagan administration has just passed the halfway mark in office. During the past two years it has, given other priorities around the globe, invested surprising energy and political capital in Namibia.

And the reason for its interest in this comparatively remote issue is simple: the presence of 30,000 Cubans in Angola. Had these Latin surrogates for Moscow not been present, thus elevating the issue to a component of Washington's larger East-West strategy, we can be sure that the Namibian question would not have risen much beyond the middle levels of the State Department.

It is the Cubans who made it worthy of White House attention and, with the administration already casting forward to presidential elections in 1984, it is not surprising that some kind of stocktaking on outstanding foreign policy issues is now taking place.

Which is why Pretoria should throw everything into the latest round of talks. If we do not use this opportunity to extricate ourselves from this energy-sapping involvement, we may find ourselves dealing with unhelpful Democrats come 1984.

The problem of getting the Cubans back to the Caribbean remains as sticky as ever and neither Washington nor Pretoria will want to buckle on this point.

But--given that next year probably represents the last one in which we can rely on the Republicans' undivided attention--we should remember the one about tides that need to be taken at the flood.

CSO: 3400/317

NO PROVISION FOR BLACKS IN PARLIAMENT

MB191124 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Both the prime minister and the minister of manpower, Mr Fannie Botha, made references to constitutional reform at Nylstroom last night and said provision would not be made for a fourth chamber for blacks in Parliament.

The prime minister said the government would continue to seek solutions for political problems of the country, but would do so without committing treason. Mr Botha said the government's job got bigger and more difficult all the time because, for various reasons, the world had got smaller. He said the government needed help in doing this job.

He said that the country's nonwhites were doing valuable work in the defense force, the police and the arms industry. White South Africans had to behave in such a way that these people stayed on their side and were not driven across to the communists.

Mr Botha went on to say that because of its strategic position, mineral wealth, military power, South Africa was probably the most important country in Africa. He said teamwork could make it even more important, and if the reverse were to happen, the country could become the butt of the world's jokes.

He said South Africa's racial setup lent itself to exploitation, and for that reason, race questions had to be handled in such a way that the country's enemies did not benefit.

CSO: 3400/317

BISHOP CALLS ON MINISTER TO LIFT NAUDE BAN

MB191422 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] A motion of support for the banned Beyers Naude and his wife, Ilsa, has been placed before the Anglican Synod in Port Elizabeth. Delegates have also been warned that failure to legalize equal representation on the church's leadership could split the church. The warning comes from civil rights campaigner, Sally Modlana. Sandra Smith reports:

[Smith] The bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Bevan, called on the church to pray for the Naudes and people banned or restricted under South African law. He called on the minister of law and order to lift the banning of Naude and make public the reasons for the action taken against him. The motion will be debated tomorrow.

Sally Modlana was speaking on a motion which called on the church to have hitherto unrepresented sectors like blacks, workers, women and young people, represented in leadership. She said black women wanted fair representation in the church to be legalized.

CSO: 3400/317

LE GRANGE HITS ANC, COMMUNISTS, TRADE UNIONS COUNCIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE ANC and the South African Communist Party (SACP), are preparing to seize power in South Africa in a violent manner, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said at Odendaalsrus last night.

The Minister revealed that a Security Branch investigation this year into the internal activities of the banned SACP, the banned ANC, the South African Council of Trade Unions (Sactu) and "Umkhonto we Sizwe", showed they were preparing to start a violent revolution in which the existing social, political and economical structures would be overthrown with a force of arms.

Legislation

Addressing a mayoral banquet, he referred to security legislation and the present threat against South Africa, and said the banned SACP, apart from being a "liberation movement" has declared that it has an independent duty in South Africa — independent from its general links of supporting international communism.

Mr Le Grange said the SACP's most likely field of activity would be to use the labour field and trade unions in South Africa.

He said the military wings of the abovementioned organisations were undergoing military training in Russia, East Germany and Angola and the various groups were operating on a basis of "indestructible alliance" and of "unity."

The ANC itself declared that Russia and Cuba were the "natural allies" of the "revolutionary movement of the people."

Mr Le Grange said a well-known former attorney, who appeared in many security cases, said the revolution was still in its "embryonic stage," but that the "actual armed conflict in South Africa, when Black liberation forces actually engage the White power structure," was only a few years away.

Mr Le Grange said the United Nations, the Soviet bloc and certain churches and newspapers were all creating sympathy amongst Blacks for the ANC.

It is estimated that anti-South African activities at the UN cost about R41-million a year.

Numerous resolutions provide for assistance to the ANC, PAC and to Swapo, he said.

A horde of anti-South African pressure groups abroad have achieved their present status merely by virtue of their opposition to South Africa.

Open support

Some churches have decided to give open support to so-called "freedom organisations." In Canada, the biggest gathering of forces was arranged by the Protestant Church, including a glorification of Swapo and the ANC, the Minister said.

He also said the Soviet Union last year formed the Co-ordinating Committee for Southern Africa with the following main targets: "The consolidation of Soviet influence in states bordering South Africa, bigger support for the banned SACP and the ANC, upgrading the military preparedness of neighbouring hostile states, the regional and international isolating of SA, and greater emphasis on subversive action within South Africa.

In the meantime, the Belgian government appeared to be lenient towards the ANC's Oliver Tambo, whilst finances and support was being mustered in the Netherlands to purchase radio stations for the ANC.

Mr Le Grange also referred to criticism against the government, namely that it was using legislative machinery to act against trade union leaders for the mere reason that they were trade union leaders.

He rejected this criticism and said the very purpose was to establish a stable trade union movement.

CSO: 3400/304

IMPACT OF RECESSION EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE RECESSION is beginning to bite.

New car sales are down by 26 percent compared with October last year.

Retail and manufacturing giants are reporting a sharp drop in consumer spending that is affecting profits.

And big corporations, including Iscor, are laying off workers.

Some groups, while not dismissing staff, are not replacing people who leave.

The public generally does not seem to appreciate the harsh times that lie ahead.

Although there is a sluggish pre-Christmas trade, we can expect a record Christmas spending spree, although after inflationary factors have been taken into account, there is unlikely to be any real increase compared with last year's Christmas spending.

No doubt holiday resorts will also be full, but families will be going away for shorter periods.

In the New Year, when the bills come in, the average wage-earner will find it hard to meet his commitments and the first couple of months will be even tougher than the customary January-February period of economic hardship.

Inevitably, it is mainly the unskilled and semi-skilled worker who finds he is no longer required.

Since these workers are mostly Black, they go to join the already huge pool of Black unemployed.

And unemployment brings with it discontent and despair as the jobless face the prospect of not being able to feed and clothe their families.

It is true that other countries have seen the number of unemployed reach mammoth figures — in the case of Britain, more than 3-million people have been out of work and many have been on social security for years without any prospect of finding work.

But our problems are peculiarly our own.

We have unemployment benefits, but they are paltry compared with the social security benefits available to the out-of-work of other countries.

We also have problems of race and colour, with the haves nearly all White and the have-nots Black.

The more the Blacks suffer deprivation, the greater the likelihood that they will fall prey to political agitators who promise them a Marxist socialist Utopia if White rule is overthrown.

What to do about the situation is something that would require the wisdom of Solomon.

One cannot expect firms that are suffering serious setbacks economically to keep on staff who cannot be gainfully employed.

However, the firms have to be generous in the benefits they pay workers they lay off.

Such firms will also have to be very careful to ensure that dismissals or redundancies are kept to the very minimum.

In the absence of any State plan to deal with huge unemployment — and the Government has done little to anticipate the recession, although it knew for months what lay in store for the country — we cannot see any special projects being undertaken to give employment to the out-of-works.

More's the pity, since people who are unable to earn a livelihood become a burden on their relatives or, in far too many cases, turn to crime.

Organisations which help to alleviate the suffering of the poor and the needy will probably try their best to increase their efforts over this period, but their funds are limited and they cannot be expected to give a helping hand to all and sundry.

Perhaps at the festive period, people will be inspired to give more generously than ever to these organisations, so that at least Christmas will be a less worrying period for the deprived.

Meanwhile, we should appreciate that South Africa is going to have a very gloomy year and money is going to be tighter than ever.

There will be less chance for people to move from job to job — and those who have good employment should see to it that they keep their posts.

We will emerge from the recession, since such difficult times are cyclical, but the Government, commerce and industry will have to make a concerted effort to create more jobs not just for those who are presently unemployed, but for the thousands and thousands who will be coming on to the labour market for the first time.

CSO: 3400/310

S. AFRICAN PAPER CRITICIZES SOWETO RAIDS

MB201115 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Nov 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Towards the Edge"]

[Text] It is common cause that there is a gigantic housing shortage in Soweto.

There is insufficient housing for the "legals"--the people who have the right to be in the area in terms of influx control laws. When the "illegals" are taken into account--and their numbers probably run into the hundreds of thousands--the shortage assumes nightmarish proportions.

It is also common cause that for many years the housing shortage was left largely unattended by government, either because of indifference or lack of money. Now some more positive attitudes are descernible--and, as we are glad to record in our own "homefront" campaign, the authorities are more amenable to informal action as a first step in overcoming the lack of accommodation.

Meanwhile, in response to the acute shortage, people in Soweto have over the years taken matters into their own hands and have resorted to adding on rooms to existing small houses or simply to erecting shacks in backyards. It seems to have been a special feature of Orlando East existence. In normal circumstances, all this would naturally be highly undesirable, and the order issued last month by the Soweto Community Council for the demolition of shacks would be perfectly proper.

But, as we have noted, this is an abnormal situation. And it is made even more so by the unrepresentative nature of the Soweto Council...elected by tiny numbers of voting residents and maintained in office by government decree, it can hardly be seen as expressing any popular will.

It has been no surprise that people have refused to carry out the demolition order, insisting that alternative accommodation first be provided. As a speaker at a protest meeting last Sunday said: "We have married sons living with their families in these shacks.... What are we supposed to do with these people, our own children?"

The unfortunately only too typical South African official response was not slow in coming: even while charges of failing to comply with the demolition order were underway, the West Rand administration board sent in its policemen--the "blackjacks"--on early morning mass raids.

An estimated 1,000 men, women and children were arrested soon after 2 a.m. on Wednesday and hauled off for screening. It turns out that most of them are "legals" with the right to work and live in the Johannesburg area. Their offence, such as it is, is that they did not have permission to live at the addresses where they were found. Only a few "illegals," it seems, were caught in the net.

Can any sane gloss possibly be put on this official folly? What do the Soweto Council and WRAB think can possibly be achieved by driving desperate people towards the edge?

CSO: 3400/323

GOVERNMENT RETURNS KANGWANE TO LOCAL CONTROL

AB251846 Paris AFP in English 1741 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Pretoria, 25 Nov (AFP)--South Africa is to hand back control of the Kangwane homeland to the Kangwane legislative assembly after an out-of-court settlement here today between Minister of Cooperation and Development Piet Koornhof and Homelands Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

On 28 June this year the South African Government issued a proclamation "dissolving" the Kangwane assembly--the homeland's interim government. South Africa planned to cede Kangwane and part of the Kwazulu "homeland" to Swaziland to bring "people of the same race together" according to Mr Kornhoff.

Since 1 December 1973 Kangwane has been a semi-selfgoverning state awaiting independence from South Africa under Pretoria's apartheid legislation.

Mr Mabuza and his government argued that under the South African State Constitution Act of 1971 it was unlawful to dissolve the Kangwane assembly by proclamation, pointing out that it could be dissolved only after consultation between the South African minister of cooperation and development and the Kangwane legislative assembly.

The land deal the Pretoria government hoped to carry out would have created a buffer zone between South Africa and its present neighbour Marxist Mozambique and Pretoria might have been able to count on Swaziland as an ally which would not allow infiltration from Swazi territory by guerrillas of the banned ANC, observers said.

CSO: 3400/323

DETAILS ON NEW CALL-UP LEGISLATION GIVEN

New Service Requirements

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Nov 82 p 17

[Article by Andrew Walker: "How the New Call-Up Works"]

[Text]

New call-up legislation to be introduced from January 1 next year enables the SADF to call up more men for longer periods — but the Defence Force has given an undertaking not to call men up unless they are needed.

The new laws replace the present cumbersome call-up system. An SADF brochure detailing the new service requirements says that while the object is to enlarge the part-time force, the new regulations will result in the call-up burden being spread more evenly among the white male population.

POOL

With the military service age being lengthened to include 55-year-olds, "the defence commitment is shouldered by a larger percentage of the population. This means a corresponding lessening of each member's defence commitment," says the brochure.

Essentially the new regulations mean the SADF will have the ability, at short notice, to put into service large numbers of men from a vast pool of trained manpower.

New emphasis is to be put on area protection, with men from a particular area being called up to help defend that area.

This is seen as a form of "blanket defence" against insurgents.

The legislation also provides for a more flexible attitude towards those who would suffer from having to serve a long way from their homes.

AREA-BOUND

Servicemen will be able to apply to the Exemption Board for "area bound" status through the commanding officer of their units. If successful, they will be appointed to a local Commando.

With the registration age being extended to 55, the military will have the right to call up people who have never served before, or who have not been required to serve for many years.

Some of these men hold senior positions in the private sector. Will this be taken into consideration during training? The brochure says:

LIABLE

"Only experienced, mature and judicious instructors and administrative personnel may be used to train these persons. National Service junior leaders may not be used."

There is bad news for those who hope to escape part of the military call-up net because they have served in the armed services as fulltime members for several years.

"They receive no credit and are liable for their full period of initial national service (two years) as well as subsequent commitments.

"Members have to serve for at least four years to be exempted from their initial national service."

Under the new part-time force scheme, the career of a serviceman will be as follows:

- Registration at the age of 16.
- Two years of national service.

COMMANDS

- Twelve years in the Citizen Force, or 120 days in uniform in each of six two-year periods. Total service requirement. 720 days.
- Five years in the Active Citizen Force reserve.

● Service with the Commando Force, until the age of 55.

Service commitments of Commando Force members are:

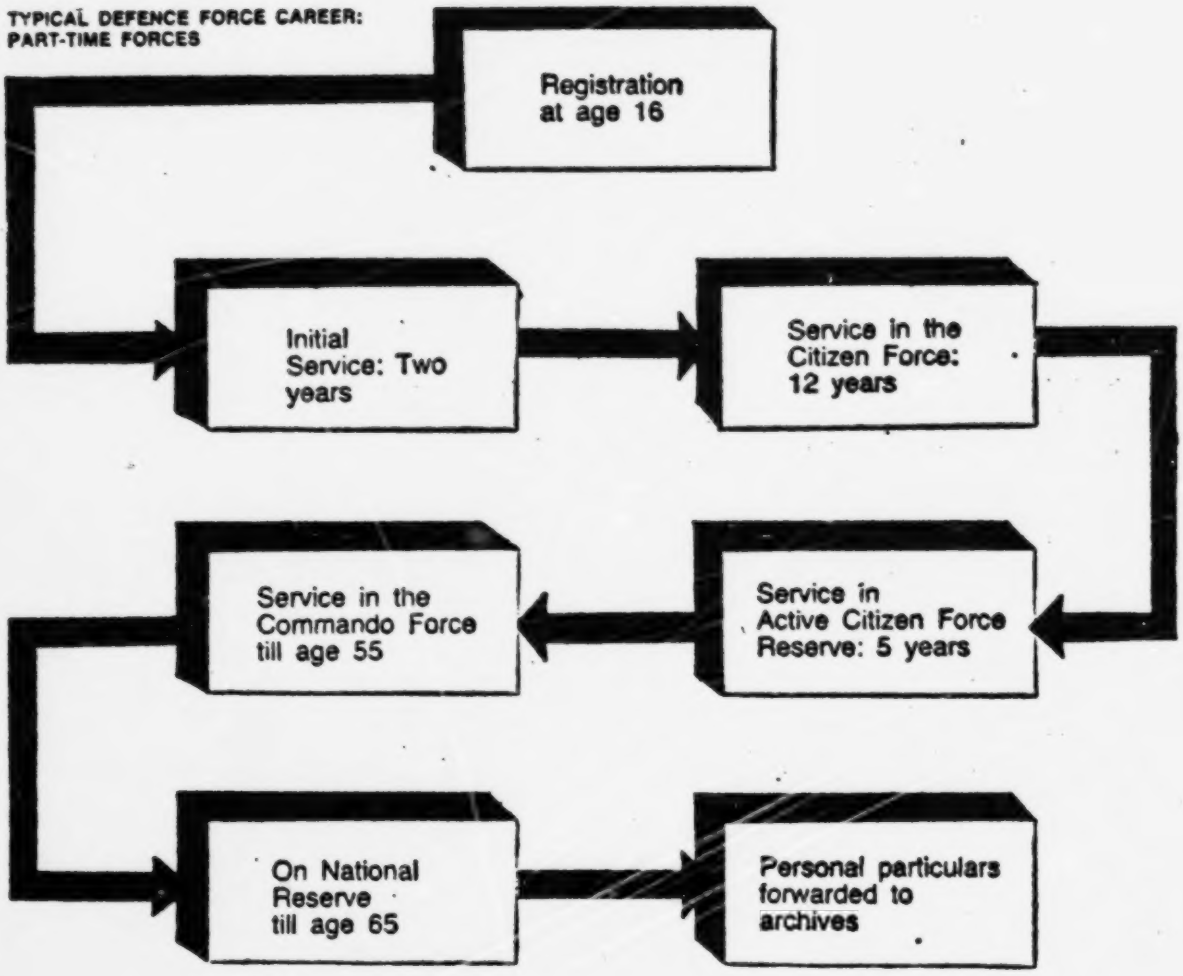
● Serving volunteers and people who have been reallocated from the former controlled reserves and Active Citizen Force Reserve — 12 days a year.

● Area-bound servicemen — up to 50 days a year up to a maximum of 1 000 days and then 12 days a year afterwards.

● People who have been reallocated from the former National reserve — 30 days in the first year and then 12 days a year.

At the age of 55 a serviceman is given credited for any uncompleted commitments he may have.

TYPICAL DEFENCE FORCE CAREER: PART-TIME FORCES



More Men Affected

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Nov 82 pp 3, 25

[Article by Andrew Walker: "Thirty-eight Years of Call-Up for Young Men"]

[Text]

More than 20 000 young men face their first call-up in the South African Defence Force next year—and they will still be liable for military service in the year 2020.

Starting their two years' national service during the year in which they turn 18, they will be members of South Africa's part-time forces for the next 38 years.

This is as a result of new call-up legislation which comes into effect on January 1.

Men are required to serve until they are 55.

The new laws will also see thousands of men who have never done military service, or who have not served for many years, being liable for military service.

An official guideline to military commitments shows that men will be called up, if the state of hostilities warrants it, to man "area defence" systems against insurgent attacks.

By serving a maximum of 12 days a year up to the age of 55 in the commando forces and so protecting their own home areas, these men will leave younger troops to carry out more vigorous tasks.

This is revealed in a guide to national service being sent out with call-up papers to school-leavers.

The guide, produced by the Allied Building Society in co-operation with the SADF, says in the past "too many able-bodied young servicemen who might otherwise have been employed in the operational area, had to be used for clerical and administrative duties."

It says the new call-up legislation creates a pool of manpower "from which the Defence Force can draw people to spend part of the year putting their own skills and experience to use in the interests of national security.

"By setting able-bodied young men free for operational service, they are therefore making available contribution towards the total defence action.

"This has also spread the service obligation more evenly."

Varied Role for 'Dad's Army' Men

The "Dad's Army" men called up to take part in South Africa's planned area defence system will have a varied role to play during their maximum service of 12 days a year.

The commando units to which they will be liable for call-up will operate in rural and urban areas and will carry out varied tasks.

The role of the commando units is described in an SADF brochure on South Africa's new call-up legislation which comes into effect in January.

Urban commandos can consist of two elements — an area protection force and a reaction force.

Duties of the area protection force include supporting the South African Police in the protection of homes; protection of national key points such as power stations; supporting the commando reaction force when extra manpower is needed; and taking part in COIN (counter-insurgency) operations.

The reaction force from urban commandos can be called on to take part in COIN operations against insurgents in urban areas.

In this case, acting in support of the police, the commandos could be deployed to take part in cordons and searches; help control crowds and set up road blocks.

The SADF says it is likely that men serving in urban commandos may be called up until they are 40, while those serving with rural commandos could be required to carry on until they are 55.

Men will be called up only if needed, but in some rural areas it is possible that nearly all men would be required to do service.

Rural commandos will also be divided into two sections — area protection and a reaction force, says the brochure.

The area protection units could find themselves in pursuit of ANC insurgents; providing quick support for the SAP; patrolling the rural areas and strengthening the area protection force.

The new commando set-up also calls for industrial commandos operating at national keypoints only.

They would guard the installations against attack.

The brochure says the commandos will be provided with men from a number of sources including men who at present have no commitment.

Under the new legislation these men, after registering with the SADF, will become part of the National Reserve.

The reserve will be made up of people who have performed no military service in the past, such as men who were not called up for national service under the old ballot system or were exempted.

To give them military training, they will be liable for a maximum of 30 days' service in their first year.

But it is not likely that they would be called on to serve the 30 days consecutively, says a guide to national service produced by the Allied Building Society with the cooperation of the SADF.

After the first year, until they are 55, the men are liable for a total of 12 days a year in the commando.

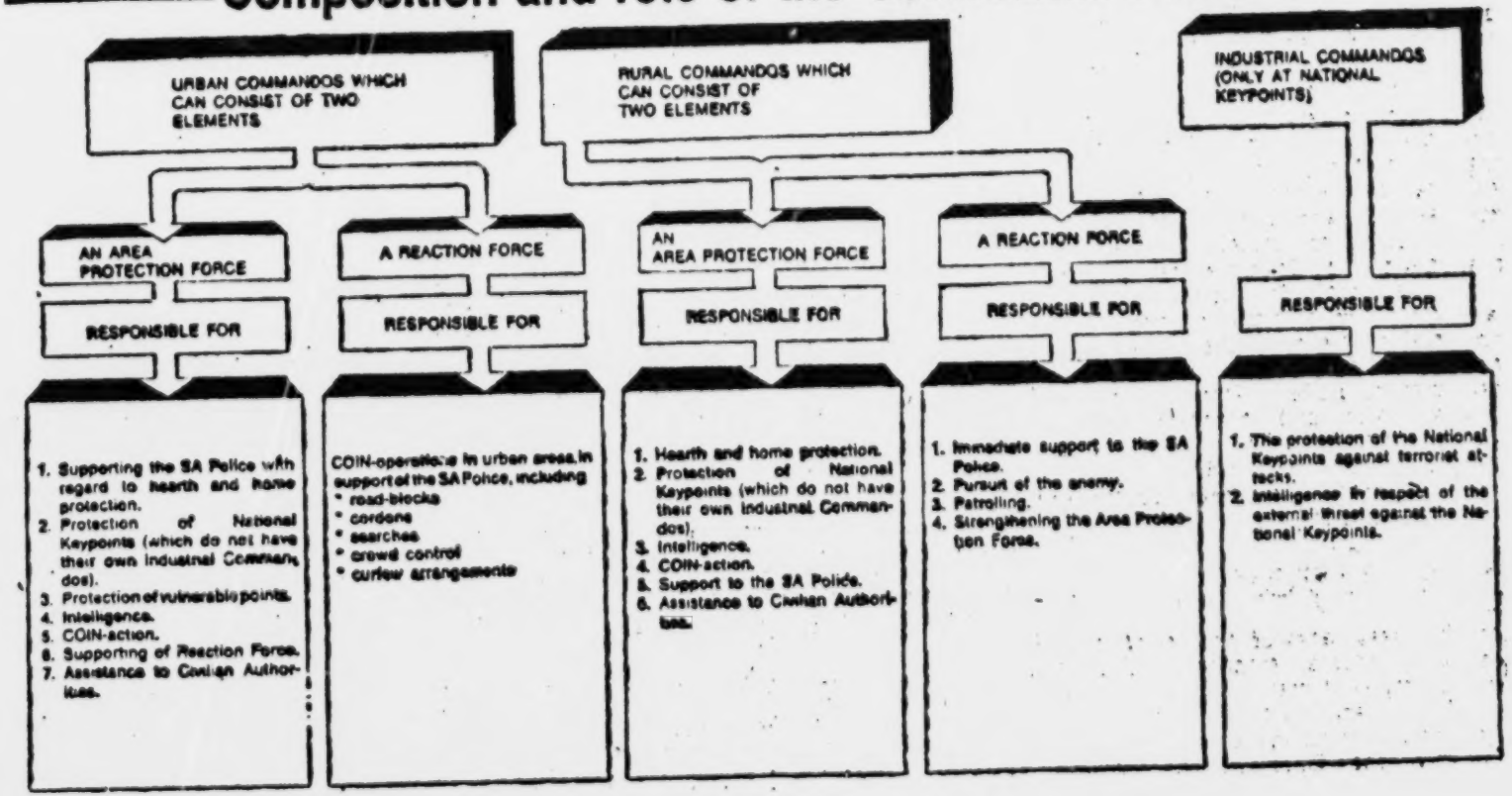
Gathering the personal particulars of the prospective members, will be a lengthy operation.

"At present, it is estimated that the final allocation (to commandos) will not be completed before December 31, 1985."

Commando units will also get men who have successfully applied for area-bound status. These are servicemen who are allowed to serve in their own home areas after their two years' continuous national service.

A big source of commando manpower will also be from men who have completed their five-year rest period in the Active Citizen Force Reserve.

Composition and role of the Commando Force



Call-Ups and You--The Details

Just how will the new call-up legislation, which comes into effect on January 1, affect YOU?

● School-leavers: Two years' continuous national service. Then 12 years serving in the citizen force with up to 120 days' call-up during each of six two-year periods. Five years in the Active Citizen Force Reserve. During this time there is no formal commitment, other than that which may be deemed necessary because of the requirements of the SADF.

Then service in the commandos with a maximum of 12 days a year until the age of 55. Then on National Reserve until the age of 65.

● University leavers who decided to go to university before doing their national service: The same service commitments as school-leavers.

● Matric failures: No need to report for service if intending to repeat Matric, but students must inform the SADF registration officer.

● Registration: Under the new laws, all white men who are citizens and aged between 17 and 55 are liable for service.

This will especially affect immigrants who, in the past, when the registration limit was 25, waited until they were 25 years old before becoming citizens.

Such people will, from January, irrespective of age, be considered for initial national service and service after that up to the age of 55. All other South African citizens under the age of 55 have to register under the new laws.

People who up to now have not registered on the grounds that they entered South Africa after reaching the age of 25, are excluded from this stipulation.

Also liable for service are non-citizens under 25 who arrived in South Africa before April 19 1978, have been living here for five years and at the time of national service registration said they intended becoming South African citizens.

Non-citizens under the age of 25 who entered South Africa before April 18 1978 and became South African citizens after two years by naturalisation are also liable.

As the law now stands, non-citizens who do not plan to take out citizenship are not liable for military service.

But the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has said the law might be changed so that about 100 000 sons of immigrants living in South Africa would be liable for military training.

● Part-time soldiers who have already completed four spells of border service.

Members of the Citizen Force and Commando Force who have completed four or more periods of border service of at least 60 days each before January 1 will have no further Citizen Force commitment. They will be transferred to the Citizen Force Reserve.

● Men who have completed their Citizen Force and Commando commitments in terms of the old system.

If they have done so by December 31, they are placed on the Active Citizen Force Reserve.

● Men who turn 55.

Regardless of how much service he has done, a 55-year-old is discharged unless he volunteers for further service.

● Members of the present Citizen Force and the Commando Force are to be informed of their further commitments by the SADF before December 31.

These details come from the SADF's official guide to national service, released this week, and the Allied Building Society's "Dienspliq/National Service '83."

CSO: 3400/322

BIG SUCCESS FOR SAP RECRUITING CAMPAIGN REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Nov 82 p 7

[Article by Mike Cohen]

[Text] The South African Police have had major successes in the recruiting of white policemen this year — but the number of black recruits has dropped considerably.

Figures released by police headquarters in Pretoria for a three-month period from August 1 to October 31 show that 34,7 percent more white policemen have joined the force compared with the same period in 1981.

The increase in the number of white policemen who have joined the SAP has been ascribed to an intensive recruiting campaign, the improvement of the image of the police force and the economic situation in South Africa.

The figures show that the number of black policemen recruited in the three-month period dropped by 8,4 percent compared with last year.

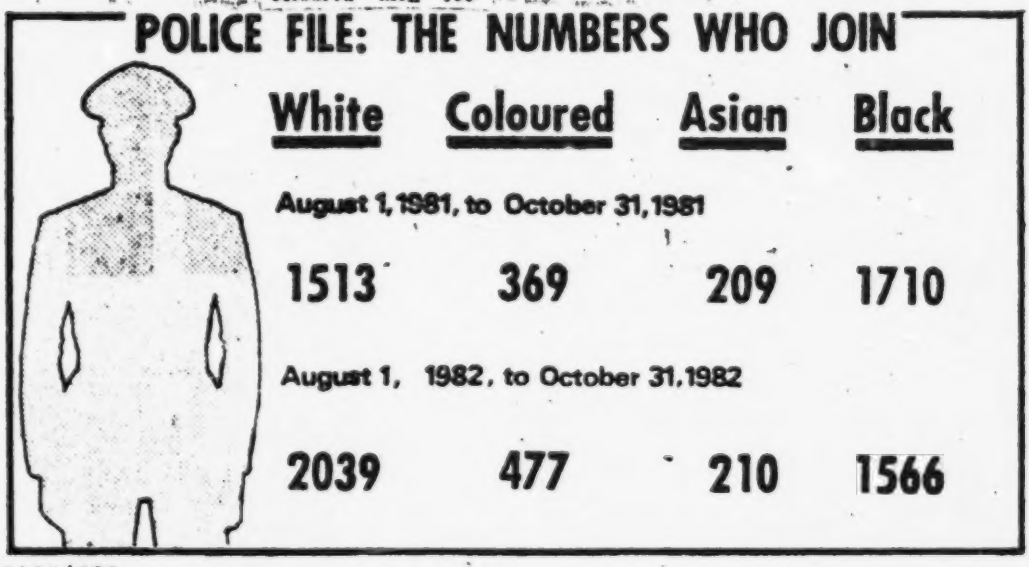
The number of coloured men recruited into the SAP has risen by 29,2 percent and the number of Asian policemen recruited remains the same.

Earlier this year, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said there was a 40 percent shortage of policemen in the metropolitan areas.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said there is definitely not a shortage of black policemen in the SAP.

"We have more black policemen than we need. But it is gratifying to see the increase in the number of white and coloured recruits. These are the people we need most of all," General Geldenhuys said.

The figures released by police headquarters show that in the three-month period 2 039 white, 477 coloured, 210 Asian and 1 566 black policemen were recruited.



CSO: 3400/322

IMPACT OF ISCOR DECISION ON MORE LAY-OFFS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — The decision by Iscor to lay off about 1 500 men next month, mostly in the Newcastle area of northern Natal, has sent shock waves through the town and also through the rest of the province.

Mr Travers Jackson, president of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday Iscor's announcement had come as a terrific blow to the town. He claimed that at a recent meeting with Iscor officials, the Chamber had been told that only about 250 Whites would be retrenched but that a larger number of Blacks would be paid off.

However, also at the meeting, the Iscor officials insisted that the steel works had to be run on business lines and if need be more workers would be laid off.

Mr Jackson estimated yesterday that the retrenchment of the workers would lead to a cut of about R350 000 a month in spending power of the town. Also, it was obvious that many side industries would be affected.

Another serious factor in the layoff was the increasingly serious unemployment situation in the two large Black townships near Newcastle.

The news of Iscor's retrenchment was also received with shock by Mr Roland Freaks, general manager of the Natal Chamber of Industries. Mr Freaks said that industry right throughout Natal, was going through a hard time, but that firms were only retrenching staff as a last desperate move. He said that most of them were hoping for an upswing in the economy.

Mr P Rautenbach, chairman of the Master Builders' Association (MBA) in the province, said that the building industry was also beginning to feel the pinch. But he strenuously denied persistent rumours that many of the smaller builders in Durban and Pietermaritzburg had gone under.

He said that it was obvious that the building industry would suffer temporarily, but there appeared to be enough work to keep going for a few months.

CSO: 3400/310

RECOMMENDATIONS OF HSRC REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 82 p 13

[Text]

THE following recommendations of the HSRC sport investigation report, including a call for sports bonds, were accepted at the final session of the national sports congress at the Wanderers Club yesterday.

1) That, in view of the increasing demand for specialised training in physical education, sports science, recreation science and the science of exercise, consideration should be given to the possibilities of offering the individuals involved specialised training, and that such training should be given on a co-operative basis under the guidance of the universities, by universities, teachers' training colleges, technikons, and training institutions.

2) Immediate and urgent attention should be given to the determination of curricula for physical educationists, sports scientists, recreational scientists and science of exercise experts.

3) That a national sports and coaches' scheme should be launched and that this should be a key function of the SA Sports Council.

4) That a national scheme should be launched to improve training for sports administrators, referees and officials, and that this scheme should be a key function of the SA Sports Council.

5) That universities should give urgent attention to establishing sports institutes for training, research and providing specialised services, and that the SA Sports Council should subsidise such institutes.

6) That teachers who have not received training in sport should be enabled and encouraged to undergo in-service training, linked to certain advantages.

7) That account should be taken of the fact that specific research fields regarding sport, physical education, recreation and the science of exercise are neglected.

8) That a national programme should be launched for research into sport, physical education and recreation by the Sports Council, and be executed by means of contract research.

9) That the various sectors of the media should

give renewed attention to the optimal and balanced reporting of sports events.

10) That the importance and quality of existing sports and scientific sports magazines should be assessed, and that those magazines regarded as essential should be placed on a sound financial footing.

11) That a central facility for collecting, preserving, systematising, developing, processing and publishing sports information should be established and in time expanded to regional level.

12) That sports bodies in South Africa should register with an officially recognised association.

13) That a sports fund should be established within the framework of a Sports Council, and that this should be known as the Central Sports Fund.

14) That funds should remain in the hands of such bodies and not be transferred to the Central Sports Fund whether acquired in the form of gate fees, sales, sponsorships or donations.

15) That the Government should consider increasing and rationalising its sports expenditure and that this should be principally channelled through the Central Sports Fund.

16) That the Government should allocate a total amount annually, via Parliament, to the Central Sports Fund.

(170 That the Government should institute a scheme of sports bonds that are redeemable and interest-bearing, and that this should be administered by the Central Sports Fund.

18) That provincial authorities should impose a special levy on horseracing and that the additional revenue should be channelled to the Central Sports Fund.

19) That revenue obtained from the institution of either a so-called "triple" system of betting based on the six biggest horse races held annually, or the "four-in-a-row" system, should be channelled to the Central Sports Fund.

20) That the Government, by means of tax concessions, should give positive acknowledgement to donations by the private sector to registered sports bodies and the Sports Council.

21) That the Government should approve a tax rebate similar to twice the amount the private business sector makes available for training courses in sport, by means of registered sports bodies or the Sports Council.

22) That the Government, by means of tax concessions, should acknowledge donations to registered sports bodies and the Central Sports Fund —Sapa.

CSO: 3400/310

URBAN FOUNDATION REPORT REVEALS LACK OF FORMAL EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 9

[Text]

FORTY percent of people living in South Africa have no formal education, according to preliminary figures for 1980 released by the Urban Foundation.

Addressing a seminar on industrial training in South Africa in Durban yesterday, Dr Robin Lee said the 40 percent included almost half (48 percent) of the Black population of which 38 percent left school before the end of Standard Five.

He said 30 percent of the population over 15 years old were illiterate in 1980 and forty percent of Blacks older than 25 were illiterate.

These figures suggest four million people older than 19 have no formal education while about [illegible] million have less than seven years' schooling.

"South Africa has a major need for non-formal education of which industrial training forms a significant part. Non-formal education is an absolute and compelling necessity," Dr Lee said.

"Non-formal education refers to any planned and organised education, outside the formal education system.

"Non-formal education primarily involves adults and thus affects that sector of the population in whose hands immediate decision-making rests as regards family, community, employment, economic and eventually political matters," he said.

"It must arise from the demand for manpower in an economy which is growing, becoming more sophisticated and which is unlikely to become more labour intensive.

"The expected increase in the number of employed from 10,5-million in 1980 to 17,6-million at the turn of the century, means most new workers would be Blacks."

Unemployment in unskilled occupations could decline during this period while the demand for skilled labour would increase he said.

"In such a situation, education — especially non-formal education — becomes the essential bridge between the prospect of employment and unemployment. It will contribute its full potential to the growth of South Africa," Dr Lee said.

CSO: 3400/318

ECONOMY ON MEND BUT NO UPTURN YET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 17

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text]

WHILE he emphasised that the country's monetary and fiscal policies were in a sounder state now than they had been for a couple of years, Dr Gerhard de Kock, Reserve Bank Governor, told the Financial Mail's investment conference in Johannesburg yesterday that the cyclical downswing in the economy still had a long way to go before reaching bottom and turning up again.

The weakness was likely to last until well into 1983, and a strong upturn in the economy's real growth rate was not in prospect before 1984.

The implications of this for earnings and dividends from a wide range of JSE-listed companies seem fairly unpleasant, with improvements few and far between before late 1984, early 1985 announcements, and plenty of setbacks long before then.

Dr De Kock finds considerable consolation, however, in the way that the economy has reacted to the downturn in the dollar value of gold and other exports, and to the deterioration in world economic conditions generally.

Not a little of the credit for the reaction stems from the changes wrought in fiscal and monetary policies over the past two years or so, the changes generally aimed at bringing about a much more market-orientated framework within which operations can take place.

"Our monetary and banking situation," he told his listeners, "is sounder than it has been for some time, and our market-orientated monetary and fiscal policies are working well, as is clear from the marked improvement in our balance of payments during recent months."

The improvement can be measured in terms of what has happened to the current account deficit which, from running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of just under R7-billion in first-quarter 1982, dropped to a little over R1-billion by the third quarter.

For this, Dr De Kock cites improved control of the money supply and the accompanying rise in interest rates, plus the increased flexibility of the exchange rate.

Interest rates, judging by the second prime rate fall in less than a month and by analysts' comments yesterday, now appear to have passed their peak.

As the Governor says: "Rates, having done their work well, are now showing a healthy declining tendency in response to normal market forces," and he adds that the rand's tendency to depreciate in recent months in terms of other currencies "appears to have been reversed".

Such a scenario, in Dr De Kock's eyes, adds up to the prospect of a further balance of payments improvement next year and a reduction in the rate of inflation.

What it does not add up to, however, is any dash for freedom and stimulation.

CSO: 3400/318

RECESSION CUTS DEEPER INTO COMMERCE, INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Terry Robertson and Jentje Knuppe]

[Text] **MORE than half-a-million South Africans are unemployed and many thousands more could lose their jobs next year as South Africa's economic recession cuts deeper into both commerce and industry.**

More than 600 000 Blacks and 50 000 Whites, Asians and Coloureds could be without work next year, according to Professor J L Sadie, director of the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch.

At least 500 000 Blacks could be jobless next year, he said yesterday — an increase of 94 000 on the April 1982 figure of 406 000. And the latest figures released by the Department of Statistics reveal unemployment among Whites, Coloureds and Asians has increased by 87,5 percent this year.

All economic indicators suggest the situation will deteriorate even more next year before a positive shift in the economy can be expected.

"Unemployment could reach the record figure of 630 000 experienced during the 1977 recession. In fact, this recession shows signs of being worse than 1977 in terms of growth rates," Prof Sadie said.

Growth

"All projections point towards a negative growth rate next year. As far as employment is concerned the estimate is 0,9 percent, with Whites affected less than other races."

The chief economist at Volkskas, Mr A S Engelbrecht, shares the view that negative growth rates will predominate next year, making the present economic downswing the worst since the Second World War. As unemployment increased, salary rises would have difficulty coping with inflation, he said.

The economic pinch is already being felt on a massive scale. Latest figures from Pretoria's Central Statistical Services show 24 211 Whites, Coloureds and Asians were registered as unemployed with labour offices throughout the country in September this year. In the corresponding period last year, the figure was 15 221.

The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, believes the number of White, Coloured and Asians unemployed could rise to more than 500 000 before the start of next year.

"We get a lot of feedback on retrenchments from our member unions and the picture is becoming very bleak," he said.

"Particularly hard-hit are the leather industry in the Transvaal — where one third of our members have been laid off — and the iron, steel and garment industries.

"Things will get worse. Many firms will probably

extend their annual Christmas shutdowns to four or five weeks instead of three and I can foresee some of them cutting staff further when they re-open."

Applicants

Employment agencies are also suffering. Several in the Witwatersrand area are considering closing down because of the dearth of job offers matched against ever-increasing lists of work applicants.

Mrs Joan Churchill, co-owner of Impact Personnel, said yesterday her firm had shut down until January when the question of remaining in business would be reviewed.

"It's the first time in four years that we've had to close over the festive season, but this year we had no choice," she said. "Things are really bad and if they don't improve, we'll have to close for good.

"A couple of years ago anyone with a head, two legs, and two arms could get a job and name his salary. The number of vacancies these days is virtually nil. It's very depressing and I would advise anyone with a stable job to stick to it — no matter what."

Even those who keep their jobs face a gloomy future. Mr Engelbrecht of Volkskas said the present growth rate of total worker remuneration was increasing at a slower pace than last year and would not cope with inflation next year.

"Apart from unemployment, the high inflation rate is a most alarming situation. The latest figures show that for the first 10 months of 1983 inflation will increase by an average 14,9 percent," he said.

"Fortunately however, we are now more than half way through the economic downturn and the decline should decrease towards the end of next year, leading to a possible positive growth rate of three to four percent in 1984."

The president of the Federated Chamber of Industries of South Africa, Mr Rod Ironside, is also hopeful 1984 will see an improvement in the economy.

"There have been some drastic cut-backs in staff and this will probably carry on in the first few months of next year. I'm fairly optimistic that things will start to level off after that and South Africa will avoid some of the pitfalls the United States and other Western countries went through during their recessions," he said.

CSO: 3400/318

INCREASE IN TRANSPORT TARIFFS ANNOUNCED

MB251248 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Nov 82 p 1

[By Gerald Reilly, Pretoria Bureau]

[Text] South African transport services tariffs increase on 1 January--some by more than 15 percent--the minister of transport affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, announced in Pretoria yesterday.

And he said there was an "outside possibility" that further tariff adjustments might have to be made in his budget in March.

SATS tariffs were last raised--by an average of 15 percent--in April this year.

Meanwhile, prominent economists and organised commerce and industry spokesmen yesterday warned there would be a wave of inflation when the higher rail and air tariffs--internal air fares will be raised by 10 percent--are added to the 17 percent ESCOM tariff increase due on 1 January.

Mr Schoeman said yesterday the increases were unavoidable because of big decreases in tariff volumes, including harbour traffic, and the resultant steep decline in administrative revenue.

The increases were aimed at ensuring a general increase in revenue of 10 percent, and amounted to a hike of about 15 percent on most sources that could be raised, he said.

To minimise the effect of the tariff hikes on living costs, the 15 percent would not be applied across the board, he said. For the conveyance of staples such as vegetables and maize meal the charge had been raised by only 10 percent while for the conveyance of livestock there was no increase at all.

But rail passenger fares will also be raised.

However, the minister has coated the pill with some sugar.

To relieve the burden on suburban commuters, he said a special discount of 5 percent will be introduced from 1 December. This would apply when employers bought season tickets for their workers.

A 15 percent discount is also to be offered on first and second class main-line tickets, conditional on passengers traveling outside of peak periods.

The minister said the family man would also gain in terms of the family plan to be introduced from January.

CSO: 3400/323

BRIEFS

NEW HEALTH APPOINTMENT--The rector of the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa), Dr F.P. Retief (49), has been appointed Director-General of Health and Welfare from December 1, the Department of Health and Welfare announced in Pretoria yesterday.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 82 p 13]

SEARCH FOR GUERRILLAS--Police have launched an intensive air and ground search for more insurgents following the killing of three alleged guerillas by police near Piet Retief in the Eastern Transvaal at the weekend. Major Victor Haynes, spokesperson for the Police Directorate in Pretoria yesterday said the condition of Constable A. Mosholwane and Detective Constable P. Bolghmane who were shot by alleged terrorists on Saturday was "satisfactory." The policemen were on duty when they stopped a vehicle near Piet Retief on Saturday at 3 pm. As they approached the car the occupants, armed with alleged Russian hand weapons--opened fire at point blank range hitting Constable Masholmane on the head and body. Det Const Bolghamane was shot in the arm and thrice in the body. The policemen were rushed to the military hospital in Pretoria. The police spokesperson said follow-up operations were immediately launched by members of the SAP, counter insurgency units and Security Police after the attackers had abandoned their car. During the follow-up operations, a skirmish between police and an armed man occurred on Sunday at 7.30 am. The man was fatally wounded during the shoot-out. At 4.40 pm on Sunday two more men armed with rifles were killed in another shoot-out with police. Major Haynes said the three dead men, who have not yet been identified, had fired at police with Russian hand weapons and hand grenades. Police are still combigg the are and intensive investigations are continuing. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Nov 82 p 2]

SCHOOL OFFICIAL DETAINED--A Ciskei schools inspector has been detained by the homeland's Security Police after he wrote a critical assessment of Ciskei's progress since independence last year. Colleagues of Mr D.F. Kunjuzwa have expressed concern at the way he was detained only a short while after responding to President Lennox Sebe's suggestion that civil servants analyse the homeland's progress. In his assessment, according to colleagues, Mr Kunjuzwa was reasonably praiseworthy towards the Ciskei leadership and the work they had done since December 4. "His big mistake was to touch Charlie," said one colleague referring to the bantustan's

security chief Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe recently promoted to Commander General of Ciskei Armed Forces. Kunjuzwa suggested that the general be moved out of his active post and onto the Cabinet. The colleague said that that was fatal: "The general loves his time in the field and thought this must be some kind of plot to oust him." General Sebe was not available for comment but officers in the Ciskei Central Security Service (CCSS) confirmed that Mr Kunjuzwa had been and was still being held. They would not say under which law he was being held, how long he would be held for or whether his detention had anything to do with his assessment. Senior officers in the CCSS, however, confirmed unofficially that Mr Kunjuzwa had angered General Sebe and was being questioned to "find out what he's up to." According to the officers, Mr Kunjuzwa was not the brains behind the suggestion to shift General Sebe to the Cabinet. "This is where the problem sets in," said one source. "Kunjuzwa insisted that the person behind it isn't who the general thinks it is but it seems we're going to keep him until he says the right thing even if it isn't true." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Nov 82 p 6]

ARREST OF CLERGYMAN--Ciskei's head of security, Lieutenant General Charles Sebe has confirmed the detention of a 58-year-old clergyman from Alice. The Reverend Themba Sibeko, who was taken from his home at Lovedale near Alice on Friday night, was being held under Ciskei's security legislation, General Sebe said. Mrs Sybil Sebeko (55), said four Ciskei Central Intelligence Services officers had picked up her husband on Friday at 10 pm. The officers had told her he was being taken in for questioning and would be brought back soon. Mrs Sibeko said she had been unable to establish where her husband was being held and had not been able to take him tablets he needed for a blood pressure complaint. "I also don't know where to take his clothes. He left here in pyjamas," she said. Mrs Sibeko said her husband, who works for a Johannesburg-based self-help organisation called Shade, had recently returned from a three-week visit to Cape Town. The security officials had searched a room occupied by former Fort Hare students earlier in the week, Mrs Sibeko said. Books and documents had been confiscated. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Nov 82 p 6]

MOTLANA ON EDUCATION--A call for an all-embraching non-discriminatory system of education has been made by a leading Soweto community leader. Speaking at the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Chamber of Commerce and Industries (Ascoci) dinner party in Pretoria at the weekend, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said this would prepare blacks for "full participation in the economy of our land." "Blacks must fight for one system of education to prepare for this and we should join hands with the National Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) and its affiliates in their campaign for full participation in the South African economy," said Dr Motlana. He said it was absolutely essential that all blacks become full partners in the economic development of "their fatherland." "I am convinced it is wrong to condemn black participation in the business world for fear that they may become partners of the capitalist exploiters. Black business people cannot be described as controlerrs of the means of production. They are by and large, middlemen who perform an

essential service." Dr Motlana said the participation of blacks in the business world had to be regarded in the same way as other professionals--the doctors, lawyers and bookkeepers who provide a service at a fee. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Nov 82 p 2]

ISCOR CUTS PRODUCTION--Deteriorating economic conditions has forced Iscor to close down more production units and to end the services of another 1 500 employees. Further workforce cuts will be inevitable if economic conditions continue to deteriorate, the managing director, Mr H.P. Kotzee, said late yesterday. Owing to the slackness in the domestic and overseas steel markets in consequence of the worldwide recession, he said Iscor was compelled to decommission some of its production units. The present decommissioning of production units follows in the wake of the decommissioning of certain units in its Pretoria and Newcastle works recently. Mr Kotzee said the corporation's annual production was being decreased from 7,4 to 5,7 million tons of liquid steel. It had become necessary to reduce Iscor's employment figures systematically to a level in accord with the reduced production goals. Therefore, jobs were cut, overtime was cut, working times adjusted and vacancies which occurred were filled by intercentre transfers. In this way the corporation's employment figure had been lowered over the past 10 months from about 70 000 to 65 000, of which 40 percent were Whites, and about 60 percent Blacks. Because of the economic downturn and the relative shortage of work opportunities throughout the country, he said, considerably fewer "natural turnovers" were happening among employees, particularly unskilled ones. Therefore it was necessary to reduce the workforce more rapidly and about 1 500 employees, of whom some 95 percent are unskilled, would be given notice in the next month, Mr Kotzee said. He said the Sishen and Newcastle steelworks would be most severely affected. And smaller tonnages of ore would be required from the Sishen mine. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 82 p 11]

SETTLEMENT OF STRIKES--A government labor expert has hit out at some employers over their reaction to strikes. The National Manpower Commission head has appealed to employers to solve strikes themselves rather than calling in police. Carmen Ricard reports. [Ricard] As more workers join trade unions, increased strike action is likely. This is the view of National Manpower Commission head, (Hennie Rheinders). Speaking at the conference in Durban of the International Organization for Motor Trade and Repairs, (Rheinders) says that employers should try to solve strike situations themselves. Industrial action of this kind is really a domestic issue between employers and employees, he said. They should try to work out the problem together rather than employers first calling in the police or the department of manpower. (Rheinders) said that although many trade unions have rejected the industrial council, he believes it will continue. He says that bargaining at a local level and a regional level offered by the industrial council systems could supplement each other. [Text] [MB240737 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 24 Nov 82]

ANGLICAN SYNOD RESOLUTION--The Anglican church synod meeting in Port Elizabeth has focused on the war in Namibia. The synod has voted overwhelmingly in favor of the first of a series of resolutions on the territory's war. Sandra Smith has details: [Smith] The resolution expressed, in its words, serious doubt about the legitimacy of a military system whose role is increasingly seen as a protector of a strongly immoral and unjust social order in which the majority of people suffer gross oppression. The motion, put forward by the Rev David Russel of Cape Town, says that the border war and escalation of violence in South Africa show signs of developing into a civil war. An increasing number of church members are facing callups, which cause a crisis of conscience for reasons of faith, the resolutions says. [Text] [MB221457 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 22 Nov 82]

MATERIALS RESEARCH--South Africa will have a National Institute for Materials Research from January 1, 1983, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research announced yesterday. The nucleus of the institute will be the existing materials sciences group of the National Physical Research Laboratory where research on a wide variety of materials has been carried out for several years. The institute's staff will include scientists (in particular physicists and chemists) and engineers. A Press release from the CSIR said that after World War II large industrialised countries such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Japan, realised that technological progress went hand in hand with the availability of suitable materials and that such materials could not be developed and properly used without a thorough knowledge of the basic principles determining their properties. Until now the South African economy has rested primarily on mining activities and its minerals have mostly been exported in unprocessed or semi-processed form. However, if South Africa were to devote itself to exporting processed rather than unprocessed raw materials, it would be to the advantage of the entire population, the CSIR said, adding that the new institute would concentrate on this aspect. The materials with which it will work will include metals, ceramics, glass, semi-conductors, polymers and composite materials. The institute will be situated on the main campus of the CSIR in Pretoria. About 130 staff members employed by the National Physical Research Laboratory in materials research will be transferred there.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 12]

FOOD SURPLUSES--Food surpluses should be distributed to consumers through the country's marketing boards and retailers, Mr Raymond Ackerman, managing director of Pick 'n Pay, told the Home Executive Women's Club in Johannesburg yesterday. Mr Ackerman said it was in the interests of producers to offer surpluses to consumers at cut prices rather than to export them at a loss. "A concept which is important to the boards and to the retailers is that 'if you make the consumer queen she will make you king'," he said. Farmers and retailers were in business because of the consumer and therefore the consumer should be put first, he added. Mr Ackerman said the collusion and price-fixing between manufacturers was "horrendous" and should be abolished to protect the consumer. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 9]

MIXED BEACHES--Port Elizabeth--Port Elizabeth councillors have voted against opening the city's White beaches to all races. By 15 votes to 10 they opted on Thursday night for a motion that the Policy and Resources Committee consult with the city's Coloured and Indian Management committees about desegregation beaches not adjacent to recognised residential areas. This would ensure that the popular King's Beach, Humewood and Pollok will remain "Wite". The Coloured and Indian management committees yesterday criticised the decision. The chairman of the CMC, Mr Charlie Green, said the city council appeared to be afraid to make a bold decision. His committee was not interested in the alternative motion concerning beaches not next to White residential areas. He described this as "a high-powered style of apartheid." The deputy-chairman of the IMC, Mr Jay Kathan, described the proposal as "totally unacceptable". 'He would recommend to the IMC that the matter be taken up on a national level. The Government should be approached to give the local authorities a directive on this matter, he said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 5]

CSIR APPOINTMENT--Dr Jan S van Zijl has been appointed Director of the National Physical Research Laboratory from January 1 next year, the CSIR announced in Pretoria yesterday. Dr Van Zijl is group geophysicist at General Mining Union Corporation and an adviser to the Earth Sciences Group of the NPRL. He succeeds Dr Albertus Strasheim, who retires on December 31.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 9]

BUSINESS DEFAULTS--More businesses are defaulting on their installment sale arrangements this year than in the recent past. In the fivemonth period between April and August this year, civil summonses for instalment sales, agreements were issued to 1 568 companies compared with 1 635 for the whole of 1981. During the same period, a total of 321 472 civil summonses for debt were issued of which 89,5 percent were issued to private individuals. Of these, default and consent judgments were handed down in 132 488 cases involving R67 549 000. Private individuals were responsible for about R61,5-million of this sum. During the whole of 1981, about 721 305 summonses were issued for debt and 298 974 default and consent judgments involving R124-million were handed down. The Department of Statistics based this information on data collected from a sample of about 200 magistrates' and commisioners' officers. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 2]

COAL RESERVES--South Africa is fortunate to have large reserves of coal, as they made it less dependent on oil imports than many other countries, said Dr J A Stegmann, chief executive of Sasol, at the FM Investment Conference in Johannesburg yesterday. "Coal now supplies more than 80 percent of our primary energy needs," Dr Stegmann said, "and 25 percent of our annual production is exported." Oil imports were used mainly for transport and agricultural purposes, unlike the case in many other countries, "where oil is still being used extensively for power generation and for domestic and industrial heating". Oil-from-coal via the Sasol project was the envy of the world, Dr Stegmann said, and was helping to meet our transport requirements. However, oil imports were still needed and conservation was still necessary. The present oil glut was making the search for alternative fuels unattractive to the businessman and Dr Stegmann urged the Government not to let the search fail. Exotic sources of power, like solar, wave and tidal, would one day come into their own he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 82 p 2

OPPOSITION SCORES TARIFF HIKES--The general tariff increase of 15 percent in the South African transport services announced yesterday by the minister of transport, Mr Schoeman, has been criticized by various organizations. The increases become effective on 1 January. [passage omitted] The official opposition spokesman on consumer affairs, Mr Harry Schwartz, said the increases were not in accordance with the government's undertaking to give greater priority to the fight against inflation. He said regrettably, the first action after such an announcement was an increase in RAI rates, which directly and indirectly affect almost all goods and services used and required by consumers. [Excerpts] [MB251450 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Nov 82]

TEXTILE JOBS LOST--Retrenchments in the textile industry--expected to reach 10 500 before 1983--will affect all economic sectors in South Africa, particularly in areas where the textile industry is intensive, a spokesman for the Textile Federation said in Johannesburg yesterday. "The industry's original estimates of 7 000 jobs lost have had to be adjusted to at least 10 500 and this is particularly distressing in the intensive textile geographical areas like the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape/Ciskei area and Durban and environs. "These losses will involve trained and productive labour who will have no alternative job opportunities and whose loss of earnings will affect all other economic sectors." It was essential to understand, he said, that the retrenchment situation was largely due to continuing high levels of imports, further aggravated by delays in reacting to demands for duty adjustments, some of which had been under consideration for 18 months. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 82 p 2]

HOMELAND'S ECONOMY--Real economic growth in South Africa's controversial black homelands has been almost negligible for the past five years, according to statistics released in Pretoria. Figures compiled by the Bureau for Economic Research (Benso) make the internal growth rate of the self-governing homelands in recent years painfully apparent. Snail-pace domestic growth in the independent black states is also exposed. One of the most startling statistics to emerge shows the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of the self-governing homelands increased on average by only R2 from 1975 to 1980 if inflation is taken into account. This shows the minimal extent to which the self-governing states--Lebowa, QwaQwa, Gazankulu, Ka Ngwane and Kwandebele have been able to generate economic activity domestically. The GDP per capita increased from R44 in 1975 to only R46 in 1980 calculated, according to 1970 prices, to make allowances for inflation. This reflects an extremely slow per capita improvement in productivity. Real per capita GDP growth in the independent states--Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei was slightly better, but nothing to boast about. In the Transkei real per capita GDP increased from R70 in 1975 to R85 in 1980 (calculated at 1970 prices); in Bophuthatswana it increased from R117 to R159; in Venda from R50 to R69 and in the Ciskei from R50 to R70. More than 5,2-million of the 6,2-million blacks living in the self-governing states had no measurable annual income during 1980. Only one million of the 4,6-million blacks living in the independent homelands were economically active in 1980. More than half (3,3 million) of the people in the self-governing states have no or unspecified education. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Nov 82 p 16]

BANNED LAWYER--The banned Johannesburg attorney Ms Priscilla Jana will make an appearance in the Magistrate's Court tomorrow, charged with contravening her banning order. Ms Jana, who instructs mostly in terrorism trials, is alleged to have contravened the order by visiting Durban on July 25 this year. She is restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg and may only leave the area with the permission of the chief magistrate. She was banned in 1979 under security legislation shortly after another terror trial lawyer, Mr Shun Chetty, skipped the country. In terms of her banning order Ms Jana may not be quoted. It will be her second appearance in court in connection with breaking her banning order. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Nov 82 p 2]

CCAWUSA TALKS--The Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa (Ccawusa) was involved in talks yesterday with the management of Teltron electrical company following a strike by more than 150 workers. Workers at the firm had gone on strike after management had refused to meet their demands. They had asked for the reinstatement of a dismissed worker, Mr Marshall Sithole, pay increments and recognition for the union. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Nov 82 p 3]

MOTLANA STATEMENT--The chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana said yesterday that he had been quoted out of context by a Swedish journalist who claimed Dr Motlana had said that he was convinced a sports boycott would not lead to fundamental change in this country. Dr Motlana said that if one read the whole report, it did not justify the journalist concluding that he had said this. What he did say, Dr Motlana said, was that sports boycotts ONLY would not lead to fundamental change. He said that he had supported the sports boycott principle all along, but the point he wanted to make was that sport could not be viewed in isolation. The journalist: Owe Eriksson had reported that Dr Motlana admitted there were signs that the present boycott "is beginning to lose its meaning." "Sport is part of the whole political situation in South Africa. Today, blacks and white can be together in a sports area, but then that's the end of equality. Sport in South Africa will only be integrated when the whole country is no longer segregated. The changes being made now are purely cosmetic," Dr Motlana is reported to have said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Nov 82 p 3]

IMMIGRATION UP--Official figures released in Pretoria show that the number of approved immigrants each month has more than doubled from about 1 700 in March 1978 to more than 4 000 in April this year. While most of the 4 000 were not economically active (2 365), more than 500 were professional or technical workers, 775 were in production and 285 were clerical workers. They brought the number of immigrants so far this year to more than 15 000. more than 3 000 up on last year's figures for the same period. Immigration figures have risen steadily since January, 1980. Pretoria News, September 23. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 29 Oct 82 p 8]

CSO: 3400/310

BRIEFS

CHINESE AMBASSADOR'S VISIT--The Chinese ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Chou, this morning paid a courtesy call on the authorized person, Prince Sozisa, at Lobamba national offices. During the meeting, Prince Sozisa assured the ambassador that there will be no change in the country's policy which was followed during the reign of the late King Sobhuza II. The ambassador thanked the authorized person for the assurance and he also assured him that the Republic of China will do all in its ability to assist the Kingdom of Swaziland with its needs, particularly in economic development. The Chinese ambassador then presented Prince Sozisa with a set of Chinese gold coins on behalf of the special envoy who represented the Republic of China during the state funeral of the late King Sobhuza II. [Text] [MB191834 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/317

GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE STANDARDIZED ACCOUNTING FOR PARASTATALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text] The government is intending to introduce a standardised accounting system for parastatal organisations to ensure strict observance of their accounts, the Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Malima said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Malima was addressing the on-going conference of Tanzania Ambassadors and High Commissioners on the "country's programme for economic rehabilitation."

He told the diplomats at the Kilimanjaro Hotel that the maintenance of proper accounts for every parastatal has to be strictly observed, adding that "appropriate action would be taken against those who do not adhere to this requirement."

Ndugu Malima noted that up-to-date and properly audited accounts was extremely important "not only for planning but also efficient and effective management of the parastatal concerned," he said.

He said the government's aim was to ensure that parastatal organisations which were created with the purpose of operating on commercial basis did not depend on government subsidies and grants in running their economic affairs.

The minister said such parastatals "will have to examine their costs carefully with a view to reducing them substantially as well as boost their own revenue resources."

The quality of management in the parastatal organisations, he said, would be improved through appropriate training, incentives as well as a clear division of responsibility between management, boards of directors and the parent ministry.

Ndugu Malima noted that the board of directors would be more accountable for the performance of their respective parastatal organisations than it has been the habit in the past.

From now onwards, he said, boards would be responsible for the appointment of the chief executive of the parastatals concerned, "in order to emphasise the fact that he or she is first and foremost answering to his or her board of directors.

The minister reiterated that all the measures being taken were aimed at getting to a position where institutions which were created to operate on commercial lines meet their legitimate expenses from their own sources.

CSO: 3400/311

UNHCR DONATES LAND ROVERS TO KIGOMA PROJECT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Adam Lusekelo]

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Home Affairs yesterday received three diesel Land Rovers from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to be used by the Kigoma spontaneous settled refugees project.

The vehicles valued at 374,663 were handed over by the UNHCR Representative Mr Abdalla Said to the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs Ndugu Rashid Hamad Mohamed.

According to an official of the Refugee department, Ndugu P.M. Hombee, the Kigoma project was one of the brainchild of the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA). The conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland in April 1981.

The project which has been valued at 70 million/- will go a long way towards improving the social facilities in the villages that have refugee concentration in the Kigoma region. There are presently 24,000 refugees in the region, mostly from Burundi.

Ndugu Hombee said the project took off in January this year and will last for four years. It will be done in three phases. Phase one which has included the building of new classrooms, teachers' houses and dispensaries in the Kigoma district has already been completed. The same facilities will be available in phase two and three to the Kasulu and Kibondo districts, respectively.

The project which was funded by the UNHCR and implemented by the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) is expected to cover other fields like agriculture, education, health, fishery, reafforestation and community development. It is expected to benefit both nationals and refugees in the area.

CSO: 3400/311

MINISTER SAYS FOOD, CASH CROP PRODUCTION TO BE INCREASED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

PRODUCTION of food and cash crops will be increased by intensifying agricultural extension and research services, spreading use of oxen-drawn ploughs and implements and launching of small irrigation schemes.

The Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu John Machunda, told the conference of Tanzanian Ambassadors and High Commissioners in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the country had great potential for increased agricultural production.

He said his Ministry would exert thrust on field demonstrations to achieve swift results in the sector. "The village community farm will be our focal point for delivering our extension message to the peasant. . .," he explained.

In a paper on "Food and Agriculture Production: Programme Problems and Prospects," the Minister said improved practices and demonstration on the use of the complete range of oxen-drawn implements — ploughs, harrows, planters and carts — would be disseminated in livestock keeping areas.

"I believe that with such renewed efforts, (and) given favourable weather conditions, Tanzania could feed herself as verified three years ago when a total of 450,000 tonnes of food were purchased by the National Milling Corporation," he explained.

Ndugu Machunda pointed out, however, that 314,000 tonnes of grain would be imported this fiscal year because of unfavourable weather conditions in Arusha, Dodoma, Mwanza and Shinyanga in the previous growing season.

He said a total of 527,000 tonnes of food were needed during the year, including 357,000 tonnes of maize, 74,000 tonnes of rice and 96,000 tonnes of wheat.

The Minister said under the Structural Adjustment Plan (SAP), coffee production would be maintained at an annual growth of 5-6 per cent while tea and tobacco output would be restored at 18,000 tonnes per annum each.

He said cotton and cashewnut production would be restored to 70,000 tonnes annually per crop. The quality of the crops would be improved to withstand competition in the world market, he added.

Tanzanian embassies abroad will be expected to conduct sales promotions for the cash crops through the respective crop authorities, he said.

CSO: 3400/311

TANSEEDS BEGINS SEED DISTRIBUTION IN TEN REGIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Rose Kalemera]

[Text]

DISTRIBUTION of seeds to ten regions which had already paid for part of their orders to the Tanzania Seeds Company (TANSEEDS) has begun, it was learnt yesterday.

The regions are Kigoma which has paid for 25 tons, Arusha (150), Mwanza (27.9), Iringa (35), Dodoma (86.4), Coast (21), Kagera (60), Mara (158), Shinyanga (244.5) and Singida (36.3).

Speaking in a telephone interview from the TANSEEDS headquarters in Arusha, the Senior Development Officer in the Marketing Department, Ndugu S.A. Magona, asked regions which had not yet submitted their tentative orders and payments to do so.

He said the seeds now being carried to regional depots will be collected by seeds stockists who will distribute them to the peasants.

Ndugu Magona explained that senior officials inspected various depots, branches and productions centres which are expected to play an active role in the timely delivery of seeds to peasants.

Ndugu Magona explained that the company had a research unit which determined the actual needs of the regions.

According to research done by the unit, Ndugu Magona said, the company could either lower or raise the tonnage ordered by respective regions.

He cited 1982/83 orders whereby the company has estimated the total needs to be 5,885 tons against the 8,208 tons which represented the tentative orders from the regions.

On recent complaints by Tabora Region, Ndugu Magona claimed that the region had neither forwarded its 1982/83 estimates nor paid its dues. But because of the seriousness of the problem, he said, the company had sent 119 tons of seeds to the region.

Seeds which have already reached the regions tons in brackets include maize composite (20) Serena sorghum (50) paddy (20) sunflower (9) beans (10) Soya beans (8) Bulrush millet (10) and Lulu sorghum (13).

CSO: 3400/311

DPRK TO BRING IN MORE EXPERTS TO AID AGRICULTURE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has pledged to increase its aid to Tanzania's agriculture by bringing in more experts.

The pledge was made in Dar es Salaam on Monday night by the DPRK Deputy Prime Minister, Ndugu Su Gwan Hi, when replying to a speech by the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, who praised DPRK agricultural experts for working under difficult conditions in Tanzania far away from their country.

Speaking at a reception held in his honour by Ndugu Msuya at the Kilimanjaro Hotel, the Korean Deputy Premier said during talks with President Nyerere, a request was made for more Korea agricultural experts to come and help their Tanzanian counterparts.

"We shall do our best to contribute to the development of agriculture in Tanzania," said the DPRK leader who represented his country at the Party National Conference which ended in Dar es Salaam last Saturday.

Ndugu Su Gwan Hi praised Mwalimu's address at the opening of the Conference and said Tanzanians would, undoubtedly, make strides in development if they fully implemented Mwalimu's call for increased production and hard work.

He said Tanzania's contribution towards the reunification of Korea was greatly valued by the people of Korea. Despite machinations against the unity of Korea, the Koreans would one day realise that dream, he said.

Before the reception started, Korean agricultural experts showed three maize cobs from the DPRK-aided Dakawa Project in Morogoro region.

Ndugu Msuya was told by the Korean experts that the cobs were from *stout short* hybrid maize specifically developed in the DPRK for irrigation.

The Dakawa Project Manager, Ndugu E. N. Ruzika, told *Shihata* later that this was the first time the hybrid maize had been grown. Tests showed that with the hybrid maize it was possible to plant more maize plants per unit of land, he added.

Meanwhile, Tanzania will receive 35 agricultural research experts from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to help set up the Dakawa Agro-Scientific Research Centre in Morogoro.

The experts are due to arrive in Dar es Salaam this month, with equipment for the Centre to fulfil a memorandum of understanding signed between Tanzania and the DPRK last month.

An official of the Ministry of Agriculture told *Shihata* yesterday that ten Korean agricultural experts were already in the country experimenting on different crops to single out those better suited for Tanzania soils.

CSO: 3400/311

TABORA REGION FACING 'ACUTE SHORTAGE' OF SEEDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

TABORA region is facing an acute shortage of seeds for different food crops for this farming season.

A survey conducted by *Shihata* has shown that the Tanzania Seed Company (TANSEED) office in the region had no seeds. TANSEED however, has claimed that agents appointed to forward the seeds demand in the region had not done so.

The agents are the Tabora Development Corporation (TABODECO) and a Nzega businessman Patel Trading Company.

TANSEED representative in Tabora Region Ndugu S.S. Zaidi said that his company distributed seeds to the regions after receiving requirements from the agents.

TABODECO representative has however said TANSEED was supposed to have sent the seeds to the region before payments since under the agreement signed by the two parties, the company could receive seeds on credit to be paid within 60 days.

He said the requirements of the region included seeds for maize, paddy, sorghum beans and sunflower.

Apart from seeds delivery delay TANSEED has also broken earlier arrangements whereby seeds were sold to individuals. The company has instead directed the peasants to collect them from their agents.

The Regional Agricultural Development Officer Ndugu A. Tilumanywa has said that the region expects to cultivate 218,500 hectares for food crops this season.

CSO: 3400/311

CATA REPORT REVEALS DECLINE IN CASHEWNUT PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

PRODUCTION of cashewnuts in four major producing countries has declined by 44 per cent in the past eight years, a report by the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA) has revealed.

The report says cashew harvest dropped from 522,000 tons in 1974/75 to 292,000 tons in 1979/80.

Production by Mozambique, the leading producer, declined from 213,000 tons in 1974/75 to 60,000 tons in 1979/80.

According to the report made available by CATA in Lindi yesterday, Brazil, which ranks fourth in cashewnut production had a gradual increase in yields from 25,000 tons in 1974/75 to 60,000 tons in 1979/80.

Other cashewnut producing countries which experienced the same problem were India with output declining from 141,000 tons in 1974/75 to 110,000 tons in 1979/80 and Kenya from 25,000 in 1974/75 to 18,000 tons in 1979/80.

According to the report, Tanzania's cashewnut production declined due to, among other things, hostile weather conditions, old age of cashew trees and the fungus disease *oidium anacardil*.

The report says Tanzania could be earning about 550 million/- in foreign exchange every year from the sale of cashewnuts in the world market; but because of the sharp decline in production, it loses more than 300 million/- annually.

Meanwhile, the authority has embarked on a massive programme aimed at raising production of cashewnut in Lindi Region by cultivating 5,750 hectares every year.

The authority plans to spend 24 million/- in the next five years to distribute seedlings to villages, conducting research on promising seedlings and fighting pests regularly attacking cashew trees.

CSO: 3400/311

SIDO NAMES RURAL CRAFT CENTERS FOR DISTRIBUTING FARM IMPLEMENTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Small Scale Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) has identified six rural craft centres for distributing farm implements produced by using local raw materials.

One centre will be at Kahama to cater for Shinyanga and Kagera regions while the Butiama centre would serve Mara and Mwanza regions.

The third centre at Nzega would cater for Tabora and Kigoma regions, and the fourth at Mbeya would serve Iringa and Mbeya regions.

The Arusha centre would be for Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Arusha regions and the Singida centre for Dodoma and Singida regions.

An official of the Ministry of Industries told *Shihata* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that Mbeya and Arusha centres were already operational while the other four would start business as soon as SIDO receives a report from a team sent to the centres to assess existing facilities and recommended the types of implements to be made.

SIDO would be assisted by the Ubungo Farm Implement plant (UFI) to distribute the raw materials required by the artisans.

The officials said SIDO would require about 1,000 tons of raw materials by the end of this year to manufacture ploughs, plough shears, pangas and axes, among other items.

He said UFI would monitor the activities of the small manufacturers as well as distribute the raw materials and the farm implements.

CSO: 3400/311

SIDO-OWNED PLANT TO START MANUFACTURING PLOW SHEARS SOON

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

A Moshi-based forging plant owned by Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) would soon start manufacturing plough shears, Director General E.B. Toroka said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Toroka said raw materials for production of the shears had already arrived from Sweden, adding; "we should start producing between 10,000 and 20,000 pieces next week".

The localy manufactured shears would be delivered to the Tanzania Farmers Association (TFA) which would in turn distribute to Arusha, Mbeya, Iringa, Shinyanga, Rukwa and Mwanza regions.

SIDO would go into big scale production if it received encouraging feedback from customers, Ndugu Toroka said.

He said that production of shears would save the country two thirds of the foreign exchange used in importing plough shears.

Tanzania needs some 200,000 plough shears annually, costing some 7m/- in foreign exchange. So far-shears were being produced in small scale by blacksmiths in the country.

SIDO recently announced its plan to manufacture ploughs by using locally available materials.

The ploughs, whose middle part is made of wood instead of steel were cheaper, firm and easier to be pulled by oxen.

Tests at the Uyole Agricultural Centre in Mbeya region have proved that the wooden ox-ploughs were durable, cheap to produce and very light to handle.

CSO: 3400/311

BRIEFS

MBEYA POWER STATION GENERATORS--Three new generators to produce a total of 7.5 megawatts of power has been installed at Mbeya power station. The Mbeya Regional Manager of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), Ndugu H. Kileo told Shihata that three other generators were now being installed and would bring to six the total number of generators which will produce a total of 16 megawatts of power. "The installation of the generators will reduce the problems of power facing Mbeya town," Ndugu Kileo said, adding that this would enable factories in Mbeya to start production. The three large factories in Mbeya to produce cement, textiles, soap and farm implements required more electric power than TANESCO can supply. Mbeya cement factory, completed two years ago has not started production because of the power shortage. The cement factory has a capacity of producing 250 000 tonnes of cement and consumes between eight to ten megawatts of power. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Nov 82 p 3]

BUKOP POWER SHORTAGES TO END--The present power shortages experienced by the Bukoba Coffee Processing Plant (BUKOP) is expected to end after the installation of a new generator capable of running the entire plant. Coffee processing was stopped last September after the breaking down of the TANESCO generator. The Acting General Manager Ndugu J. Mwiga told Shihata that due to power shortage the plant has been forced to send 65 of its permanent staff on a one month paid leave. He added that if the situation did not improve, the employees go on a longer unpaid leave. Ndugu Mwiga said the new generator now being installed is in advanced stage and he hoped that TANESCO would repair their generator soon. Power troubles at the plant started in August 1979 after the explosion of the main boiler which killed 14 workers. Before the tragedy the plant could process 120 tons of coffee, but due to power problems the plant cut the production down to only 40 tons. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 82 p 3]

CSO: 3400/311

PRESIDENT OBOTE POINTS TO POSITIVE SIGNS OF RECOVERY

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sam Wakoli]

[Text] The Government is in the process of setting up a unit to analyse domestic and international costs, prices and supply trends and to make recommendations on agricultural prices.

President A. Milton Obote announced this at meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC) in Kampala yesterday.

Dr Obote also disclosed that the government would no longer announce prices of agricultural produce at the beginning of every buying season. Such an announcement would be made during the planting season as may be recommended by the unit.

He said work on setting up the unit was now in its most advanced stage. The prices already announced by the government would continue and the Minister for Cooperatives and Marketing would address the Central Executive Committee on the measures being taken to pay cash to the growers, collect crops, erect stores and rehabilitate factories and ginneries.

The President told the meeting that since the elections in 1980, the UPC government had concentrated on three basic courses of action in the rehabilitation of Uganda.

"These courses have been the provision of good leadership through the policy of reconciliation and self service to restore law and order in every part of the country and the total rehabilitation of the economy," he explained.

Dr Obote said the financial programme which the government introduced in the June 1981 budget in which the floating of the shilling was announced was an important vehicle towards the rehabilitation of the country.

The floating of the shilling has already had positive effects and it is already greatly benefitting the producer of the commodities, the President added.

He said the financial programme also removed administered price controls except for major export crops, petroleum products and public utility tariffs.

The removal of price controls had destroyed "magendo" prices and in some cases had led to the falling of prices and easy availability of goods, Dr Obote explained.

President Obote also explained that the programme had reformed the tax structure and helped the treasury to collect more revenue.

Control of government expenditure and the placing of ceilings on government borrowing from the banks were other courses of action in the programme, the President said, adding that the reforms have gone a long way to reduce the rate of inflation, bring order in the economy and encourage the farmers to produce more crops for consumption and export.

On the recovery programme which the government issued early this year, President Obote explained that the programme aimed at providing a comprehensive framework within which all resources especially foreign exchange would be rationally allocated.

Apart from being the basis the government's present 1982/83 budget and the 1983/84 budget, the programme is also a reference point for aid coordination, he said.

The President outlined at length the meaning of windows one and two and the floating shilling. He defended the floating of the shilling which he said had made the economy show positive signs of recovery.

He described anyone who is still opposed to the float as a person who used to benefit out of the shattered economy when the majority of Ugandans were suffering gravely.

On window two, President Obote stressed that the best way Ugandans can understand it is to appreciate the scarcity of foreign exchange in the Ugandan economy.

With the scarcity of the foreign exchange and the need to make certain goods and services available, the government considered it fair to introduce window two to practically give every Ugandan the opportunity to buy foreign exchange and eliminate corruption.

President Obote further explained that after the float and budgeting for certain commodities, the country either did not receive the commodities in full or in some cases never received them.

Giving an example, Dr Obote said last year the government budgeted 700m/- for drugs in the Ministry of Health but were able to import drugs worth only 200m/- because there wasn't enough foreign exchange for the balance of 500m/- budgeted and approved by Parliament.

Even then the drugs worth the 200m/- which arrived did so intermittently, he said, adding that if window two existed at that time the amount of drugs wouldn't have been less than what was received and the supply would have been smooth and in a planned manner.

He said that when recently the government ordered salt at window two, delivery was very quick and it did not take a month between the placing of the order and the delivery. The difference in the price bought at window one and that bought at window two is very insignificant, he said.

Dr Obote emphasised that UPC leadership and the party's members were the leaders of opinion who would practically translate the policies of the party.

He said the government would not go back to the days of allocation, price controls and unrealistic fixing of the value of the shilling adding that the economy was now open and nobody was being restricted from participating either as a producer, importer or exporter.

The President declared that the UPC totally rejected a confused scenario of the Ugandan economy which is propagated by its opponents. He said the UPC policies did not discriminate against any group of people and did not favour groups or parts of the country.

The policy shall remain and any weakness discovered therein will be eliminated," he declared.

CSO: 3400/283

ANTI-UGANDA CAMPAIGN SAID WAGED BY UGANDANS, FOREIGNERS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 4 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Stop This Anti-Uganda Press Campaign"]

[Text]

AN ON going war has been directed at Uganda by some senseless Ugandans and their supporters abroad. The foreign press has been used as one of the effective arms in this war.

Why would such a war be waged on Uganda? Even after emerging from a frenzied and most chaotic situation in our country, foreign supporters of these heartless persons want to tell the world that there is nothing good being done in Uganda.

Literally, they are, telling those who sympathise with us that Uganda is synonymous to hell. Be that as they might think. despite their predictions, hell will never break lose here.

Nastier incidents take place day in and day out in other parts of the world, but alas,not much time is devoted to them. No one can convince us that Uganda has the worst human rights record today as compared to the Aminist era. Uganda's enemies would like to create a situation of make believe at the cost of Uganda's development processes.

President A. Milton Obote noted rightly that Uganda has been selected for attacks in the international media. He was addressing members of the UPC Central Executive Committee in Kampala on Tuesday.

Notwithstanding that Uganda has not waged war let alone declaring it on any country, people or organisation, we have borne the brunt of all muck raking. Our enemies should see reality and must face facts. The elected UPC government will not be forced out of power by those who failed in free and fair elections of 1980. Furthermore, the President endorsed his warning to enemies of the UPC in the strongest terms ever. "We shall wage a war in Uganda against senseless killers."

Uganda as a sovereign state should be given all the support and blessings it deserves. It owes nobody a living, just as no country owes her a living.

As our leaders have said again and again, we want peaceful co-existence with the international community.

We demand that we must be left alone to find our own bearing. And we demand that we must be respected as an independent people.

It is on this note that those hostile to Uganda should reconsider their stand.

CSO: 3400/283

CANADIAN COLONEL SAYS REPORTS ON WEST NILE ARE INCORRECT

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 8

[Text]

CANADIAN Forces Adviser, Col William Sterne, has doubted the authenticity of reports about events in West Nile filed by the irresponsible international agencies and press.

Col Sterne who is also the Military Attache at the Canadian High Commission in Nairobi, said there was great suspicion on previous reports on West Nile because they appeared to have been filed by people with no military experience only relying on rumours for their source of information.

The military expert who has just concluded a tour of Arua District arranged by the Ministry of Defence said a sizeable control of a territory is a pre-re quiste to claim any military success and if the enemies of Uganda claim so then this was not likely and feasible in West Nile.

He wondered how one would file reports about anti-government activities in Arua and its neighbouring areas when such a person filing the report has no idea about the strength, supplies and logistics of such a force.

Col Sterne who is accredited to East Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa said he would file his own reports on West Nile and give relevant advice to his High Commission and his country in general.

On Uganda's military training needs, he said his country was keen on seeing additional training for Ugada's forces and would try to influence the consideration of Uganda for limited officers training course in Canada in the 1983/84 training year.

He revealed that Canada was giving Uganda 300,000 dollars for military training locally. This

is the second largest sum in Africa next to that for Ghana, he said.

An airforce Colonel with 31 years of experience in service, Sterne has been making his sixth visit to Uganda. He observed that Uganda had made tremendous progress in both military and rural development in the past two years, for which he congratulated the people of Uganda.

Major Francis Agwa, Member of Parliament and Commanding Officer of the sixth Battalion, Entebbe who accompanied the visiting military expert acknowledged increased production and development in West Nile.

The Member of Parliament for Arua Central, Mr Makarious Asubo welcomed the visitor and briefed him on the events going on in West Nile. He conducted the visitor to a tour of Wandi Tobacco Cooperative Union and the Rhino Camp Cotton Ginnery.

The Commanding Officer, 11th Battalion, Major John Ogole praised the cordial and historial links between Canada and Uganda through the Commonwealth and the United Nations.

He said Uganda which started from the scratch after liberation war, appreciated the role Canada was playing in her rehabilitation and in particular the training of the army. UNA.

CSO: 3400/319

MEN BROUGHT TO COURT ON TREASON CHARGES

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

SIXTEEN men yesterday appeared before Kampala Chief Magistrate, Mr John O'Bwangamoi, charged with treason.

The occused men are Fred Mukwaya (29), Peregio Nsubuga, Yoweri Seinzoga (23), Patrick Kazibwe (21), Denis Tumwesigye (25), Charles Kapere (35), Charles Kato (27) Gerald Semakula (22), Edward Kiberu Mukwaya (25), Charles Sembatya (16), Festo Nsobya Salongo (42), Muhamad Luzze (38), Joseph Bitagesimana (32), John Walker Naseera (25), Sowedi Musoke (20) and Kenneth Ntege.

They are alleged to have on the night of February 23/24, with others still at large, levied war against the Republic of Uganda at Lubiri Barracks in Kampala.

The prosecution was led by Mr Chedikol, D/ASP.

The chief magistrate told the accused that his court had no jurisdiction to hear their case. They will be committed to the High Court for trial.

"However, as the police are still carrying out the inquiries, you will be remanded in custody and brought back to this court on November 18", Mr O' Bwangamoi said.

The 16 men are all Uga ndan citizens.

CSO: 3400/319

MINISTER: UPC GOVERNMENT PROTECTS HUMAN RIGHTS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Nov 82 p 8

[Article by D. Nsalasatta: "Respect of Human Rights Here To Stay"]

[Text]

THE Minister of Labour Mr Athony Butele, has hit at foreign media for persistent allegation that Uganda government violates human rights.

He said the UPC government protects human rights. The party's ideologies of determination to protect human rights are here to stay.

Mr Butele was speaking at the inauguration ceremony of Kasisiri Club Disco 82 by Kasisira Bar and Restaurant in Kampala.

The continuation of violence going on in various parts of the country, inspired by the enemies of peace, is temporary and its future is null and void, he said.

Mr Butele re-called that the October 9 gun-shot disco is gone forever. "It is now time for musical disco," he said.

Kasisira Club Disco 82 is a challenge to residents of Kampala District who have been saying that when one wants a peace ful life, that one has to travel to other towns otuside Kampala. He appealed to all night club managers to open; and he called upon those still in the bush to give up because their days are numbered.

The policy of reconciliation, reconstruction and rehabilitation that lead the pearl of Africa to rise and shine again, will not leave any stone unturned in the 1985 elections, he predicted.

The Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasing, Mr Matia Kisembo, said the opening of the club inflicted a very big challenge to rumourmongers who say Kampala is insecure.

"Kampala is peaceful," he stressed and asked those present to spread this gospel.

Kasisira Club Disco 82 is a computerised sound cycling system which has never been seen elsewhere in Uganda. The machines are worth seeing.

CSO: 3400/319

TALKS WITH RWANDA ON REFUGEES END

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2945, 24 Oct 82 p 13

[Text] Kigali, 28 October--Uganda will keep Rwandan refugees on its territory in certain fixed zones, according to a communique published here following a week of talks on the complex refugee problem along the border between the two landlocked African states.

The communique, which was signed yesterday in Gabiro, North-East Rwanda, also stated Rwanda's agreement to integrate its nationals who are now in refugee camps in Rwanda and to "examine as quickly as possible requests by Rwandan refugees living in Uganda to be voluntarily repatriated.

Rwandan Social Affairs Minister Felicien Gatabazi, who led his country's delegation to the talks, said later that differences over the status of the 45,000 refugees who have fled from Uganda in the past month "remained wholly unresolved".

The Ugandan authorities say the displaced people are for the most part Rwandans who arrived in Uganda between 1959 and 1973, fleeing from ethnic unrest there.

The Rwandan government says that the fugitives are Ugandan nationals who speak Kinyarwanda, the Rwandan language.

(People of Rwandan descent have lived in South-West Uganda for generations, settling with their cattle as neighbours of the Bahima of Uganda's Ankole District, to whom they are related. Many of the refugees from the 1960s are still living in two camps in Uganda. Fugitives crossing the border into Rwanda this month said that it was the established residents of Rwandan descent who are being harassed by the youth wing of the ruling Uganda Peoples' Congress).

These different definitions of the status of the refugees meant that the two sides were unable to draft a joint official report on the week's negotiations.

Talks aimed at producing a permanent solution to the issue of the Rwandans still in Uganda are to continue, the communique said. Meanwhile the two Governments have agreed to "maintain law and order along the common border".

The Ugandan authorities said they would look into the possibility of paying compensation to those Rwandans who had abandoned their property in Uganda. And they also pledged to acknowledge that their own nationals living in Rwanda should be considered as refugees and to examine requests for voluntary repatriation "in compliance with international law regarding refugees". (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/319

ALIENS TOLD TO REGISTER IN RESPECTIVE AREAS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Registration exercise for non-Ugandans starts today in Kampala District, the Acting Commissioner for Immigration, Mr Silvester Agwaru, has announced.

At a meeting with chiefs held in Kampala City Hall, Mr Agwaru emphasised the important role the chiefs were playing in implementing government policies in their respective areas.

He said chiefs were responsible for maintaining security in their areas and also ensuring that law and order prevailed.

On foreigners, the acting commissioner said some of them resided in the city areas without proper immigration permits. He directed the chiefs to check on such kind of people.

He observed that some foreigners were involved in insecurity problems such as smuggling of vehicles and trafficking of "marijuana."

Mr Agwaru disclosed that his department was doing all it could to reinforce the laws that governed all the immigrants in Uganda.

He appealed to the chiefs to assist the government in identifying foreigners staying in their respective areas and submit their particulars to the district commissioner.

On receiving the details, the DC should forward them to the immigration department for verification.

Foreigners living in the country have been advised to report to the authorities and legalise their stay in Uganda. Those who did not want to comply with the law on immigration should leave the country, he added.

According to arrangements for the registration, chiefs will be required to record names of foreigners under their countries of origin on the immigration return forms.

The meeting was attended by the DC Kampala, Mr Tumusiime Rukwira and officials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

CSO: 3400/283

COUNTRY PREPARING FOR COTTON SEASON

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Sam Wakoli and Eva Lubwama]

[Text] Crop finance totalling four billion shillings will be required to buy the expected 200,000 bales of cotton when the 1982/83 buying season starts on December 6, 1982.

The money to buy this bumper crop is available, the acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing and Chairman of the National Cotton Task Force, Mr N.K. Kebba, assured in Kampala yesterday.

He was speaking shortly after the closing session of the task force's last meeting this season.

Mr Kebba explained that the task force was inaugurated last year to revive the cotton industry and to look into the problems facing the industry especially with regard to marketing and storage.

He commended the farmers for responding positively to the appeal to grow more cotton which has been stepped from 30,000 bales during the 1981/82 season to 200,000 bales expected this season.

Mr Kebba said that since the government announced the new price of cotton, the task force had been meeting regularly to discuss cotton industry and problems facing it.

As for the 1982/83 season, they would be looking into the problem of marketing, he said.

He outlined some of the major problems which have hindered the industry as lack of fuel to ginneries as well as transportation of cotton from farms, primary societies, ginneries and elsewhere.

Mr Kebba thanked the oil companies especially Caltex and Shell and BP which he said had given the cotton industry a lot of assistance by providing fuel and he called on them to continue since cotton cannot move without fuel.

He also thanked the Grindlays Bank Uganda Ltd which has come to the assistance of the industry by providing the local cover for crop finance.

Mr Kebba outlined some of the measures which the task force will enforce to ensure that farmers are paid cash. The process will involve the cooperative staff and the Lint Marketing Board which will work hand in hand to see that measures are implemented.

Speaking on the same occasion, the Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr A.K. Osuban explained that the role of the Ministry of Agriculture in this exercise was to ensure full production of cotton.

He recorded the history of cotton production and noted that the production has gone down and therefore called for concerted efforts from farmers and other parties involved to ensure successful revival of the cotton industry.

The General Manager of Lint Marketing Board, Mr C.O. Angoma, on behalf of the board, thanked the government for the steps it had taken to revive cotton production.

He also thanked the farmers their positive response towards the government's appeal. He appealed to them to further their efforts towards the national campaign to grow more cotton.

CSO: 3400/283

NEW BUSINESSES TO MAKE TRADE UNIONS SELF SUPPORTING

Kampala SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 12

[Article by James Okarya]

[Text] The National Organisation of Trade Unions (NOTU) is to start a restaurant, grinding mills, laundry shops and a fishing firm. The undertakings are expected to make the workers' body self reliant financially, instead of depending on foreign aid.

An appeal has already been made by the NOTU to friendly organisations to assist in the establishment of the projects. The Secretary General of the NOTU, Mr S.A. Okolimong, said that the Canadian Labour Congress had promised assistance in several economic projects. One of them would be a restaurant in Kampala, he said.

The NOTU leadership made several proposals to the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) and according to Okolimong, the Canadians reacted positively to the proposals."

NOTU intends to establish a hammer mill for the crushing of cereals.

The Canadian Congress was requested to provide at least four mills which will be situated in strategic parts of the country.

The restaurant is expected to express NOTU's token gesture to the workers of this country by serving them with cheap lunches.

NOTU will then enter fishing activities. It will also start a laundry enterprise. Okolimong said that he was sure of success if NOTU was given all the support it needed. He said that the proposed projects will have to be undertaken one by one, giving time and chance for success.

Recently two Commonwealth Trade Union Council (CTUC) officials visited Uganda for a week. They were in Uganda at the invitation of NOTU to appraise NOTU's educational needs. The decision to stretch into economic undertakings is one of the proposals that NOTU made to the officials. All round training was another.

Mr Okolimong said that CTUC has also responded favourably to this proposal. He said that NOTU has already been for an all round training for its cadres, right from the ordinary members.

NOTU has already been engaged in a training programme for its affiliates, but has been faced with financial problems. The CTUC was requested to aid further in this.

NOTU boasts of an estimated 130,000 membership derived from agricultural, industrial, economic and public service sector. NOTU intends to expose the entire membership to the insight of trade unionism. It will essentially seek to educate them on the role of trade unions.

The idea of a Labour College and a headquarters for the workers' body received serious consideration. NOTU secretariat proposed any place in Kampala for this purpose. At such a home, lengthier and more effective education of trade unionists could be carried out. Even affiliates of the body could be located at the headquarters.

In their week long stay in Uganda, the CTUC officials met the Minister of Labour, held talks with all the general secretaries of affiliated trade unions visited Makerere University and held talks with NOTU secretariat officials. They also visited Uganda's industrial town of Jinja where they visited some workplaces and the offices of trade unions centred there. The officials expressed their willingness to help NOTU. They left Uganda with the promise that the proposed projects would receive all the due assistance necessary.

CSO: 3400/283

METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY RESUMES PRODUCTION

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Production of steel windows, door frames, barbed wires and other metal products for building has been resumed at Casement (Africa) Limited factory in Kampala following the allocation of one million dollars from first of IDA reconstruction credit.

The Minister of Industry Dr Adonia Tiberondwa and his Permanent Secretary Mr Ahmed Katumba visited the factory which has been out of production for more than two years because of lack of spare parts and raw materials.

The Casement factory deals in aluminium products, stell products, lockers of different kinds, barbed wires, nails and glass products.

Speaking after the tour of the factory, Dr Tiberondwa told the management that the allocation of foreign exchange to private industries such as Casement (Africa) Limited which is run by private owners is in line with government policy of encouraging mixed economy by allowing private enterpreneurs to own and run their businesses.

He said many shops in Kampala and other towns need strong frames and glasses to reinforce their show windows adding that the reconstruction of the towns of Masaka, Mbarara and Arua will need building materials such as steel, aluminium and glass which Casement (Africa) Limited is producing.

The Managing Director of the factory Mr Alam thanked the government for encouraging and assisting private sector in Uganda's economic recovery programme. He said that over 1,000 tons of steel and other raw materials have already arrived on site.

CSO: 3400/319

INCREASED SUGAR SUPPLY EXPECTED TO DRIVE PRICE DOWN

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 6 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Sam Wakoli]

[Text] Foods and Beverages Ltd is determined to increase the supply of sugar to force down the current high price in Kampala, the General Manager Mr Anthony Okwenye, said in Kampala yesterday.

Answering questions on the sugar shortage, the general manager said a formula had been worked out in order to obtain an incentive towards lowering the price of the commodity in Kampala and the country as a whole.

He told 'Uganda Times' there was enough sugar in the company's main depot and appealed to the public not to panic because soon the black market racket would be smashed.

"A lot of sugar is already in Kampala," he said, adding that 33 wagons containing between 700 and 800 bags each had just arrived.

"More wagons are expected next week because they are already on the way from Mombasa to Kampala," he added.

Last week the Minister of Commerce, Mr Aliro Omara disclosed that 144,000 bags of sugar were on the way from Mombasa.

Speaking about Foods and Beverages direct supply of sugar and salt to retailers through the 35 centres which were set up early this week, the General Manager noted that despite some weakness the exercise was going on well.

"The response from the retailers had been poor at first due to insufficient information to them but now most of them have been responding well," he said.

He admitted that despite the company's delivery of sugar the price was still standing between 400/- and 500/- per kilo, whereas retailers are supposed to sell the commodity at 200/- per kilo.

Mr Okwenye explained that one of the reasons why sugar has not flooded the market yet was that all the deliveries were not being effected due to shortage of cashiers to receive the money. However, he assured the public that the exercise would improve in due course as the company revises and reviews the weakness and problems prevailing now.

"The idea has been an experiment in which we are trying to reach the market and we expect fruitful yields soon," he said.

He said the delivery centres would continue while Foods and Beverages would continue to serve the appointed wholesalers alongside the new exercise.

Mr Okwenye appealed to the public to be vigilant and inform the company about any irregularities which they must detect so that solutions to them are found.

On the upcountry supplies, Mr Okwenye said no centres would be established there but the company would increase its distribution system.

He observed that some "magendo" maniacs were trafficking sugar from upcountry towns to Kampala to inflate the price of the commodity. "If we use the forces of supply and demand to keep down, then the price of sugar or any other commodity will not rise," he said.

"We are putting in extra effort to improve our image and ensure that Kampala and the rest of Uganda get enough sugar. Soon the problem of sugar will be over," Mr Okwenye assured.

Asked to comment about the Mbale Depot, Mr Okwenye said the problems the depot experienced sometime back have been overcome.

"We have overhauled the staff there and so far we have not heard any more complaints," he added.

CSO: 3400/283

BRIEFS

ACHOLI CALLED PESSIMISTIC--Although Acholis still form one of the largest groups in the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), many of them believe that President Milton Obote and his fellow Langis are intent on eventually ousting Acholis from positions of power. (AC Vol 22 No 21). Moves to consolidate Langi domination in UNLA through its Langi chief of staff, Brig David Oyite-Ojok, and rumours that the leading Acholi and UNLA commander, Maj Gen Tito Okello, may soon be retired, have compounded Acholi anxiety. And in Nairobi an increasing number of Acholis are in favour of uniting more practically with other anti-Obote groups in order to safeguard partially the Acholis' future in Uganda. Acholi leaders for the first time appear ready to unite with the Uganda Freedom Movement led by Andrew Kayiira, and the National Resistance Movement, whose military commander remains Yoweri Museveni. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 22, 20 Oct 82 p 8]

CSO: 3400/283

VIABILITY OF MOBUTU REGIME ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 22, 20 Oct 82 pp 4-6

[Article: "Zaire: All the Opposition"]

[Text]

Despite the brief prestige gained as host to the Franco-African summit last month, the outlook for President **Mobutu's** ramshackle autocracy continues to decline.

Many private western creditors of the regime are resigned to writing off their loans to Zaire, which since April has fallen into arrears on interest payments on debts that have already been rescheduled several times. The governor of the *Banque du Zaire*, **Sambwa Pide** (who was governor until he was sacked in 1977 for being too assiduous), is due in London during the next few days to discuss with the agent banks for syndicated bank loans ways of rescheduling yet again. A delegation from three commercial banks (*Credit Commercial de France*, *Citibank* and *Grindlays Bank*), representing 122 private creditors, arrived in Kinshasa as soon as the Franco-African summit had dispersed. They got practically nothing then, and cannot expect much from the hapless Sambwa this time. We understand, for instance, that of the $31m due to private creditors on October 1st, only $3m was paid.

The Paris Club of government creditors is also likely to meet again in the near future. And the IMF, which in July suspended a stand-by credit, may get on the Kinshasa treadmill again.

But little is likely to come of anything. Mobutu and his circle of close associates (see box), with few exceptions, are part of a system that it is practically impossible to change it without bloodshed. On both the political and economic level, western investment in Zaire has yielded trouble. The French government is torn internally between *Parti Socialiste* internationalists, the establishment of the *Quai d'Orsay*, the **Claude Cheysson** versus **Michel Jobert** and **Charles Hernu** matches, and countless other rifts in the foreign services (AC Vol 23 No 18). The holding of the summit in Kinshasa, despite its postponement for a year and **François Mitterrand's** refusal to make the customary official "visit" to the host country, was an exercise in swallowing the distasteful aspects of Mobutu's rule for the sake of maintaining French influence there. For Mitterrand to sanction French military intervention to support Mobutu (as opposed to purely saving French and perhaps other expatriates) would be much harder than it was for **Giscard d'Estaing**.

The **Belgian** government and its foreign ministry at *Quatre Bras* are also responding to the mood of disillusion with Zaire. The long-planned scheme to downgrade the Zaire section at *Quatre Bras* (AC Vol 22 No 16) is taking shape, perhaps spurred by Mobutu's recent efforts to promote unproven and probably false allegations that a number of senior Belgian public figures received improper payments from Zaire (see below). There is now no significant political group in Belgium that supports Mobutu or believes steadfastly that the *status quo* should be preserved. The *Libre Belgique*, a right-wing Belgian newspaper, headlined the Kinshasa summit as "Zaire's last coins for a firework display".

Prior to the summit, the *People's Permanent Tribunal* (a European human rights organisation remotely descended from the *Russell Tribunal*) met in Rotterdam for a session on Zaire. It served as a gathering of the clans of Zairois opposition movements, and preceeded a significant realignment of them. As a result, opposition activity can be expected to increase, a prospect which is a constant worry to Mobutu. The budding **Israeli** connection in presidential security matters could be construed as a measure of desperation. (In a forthcoming issue we will examine the Israeli presence in detail).

On October 1st former prime minister **Nguza Karl I Bond** announced at a news conference in Brussels the

creation of a new opposition umbrella movement, *le Front Congolais pour la Restauration de la Démocratie* (FCD), with himself as its spokesman and *de facto* leader. It will be recalled that in June 1980 (AC Vol 21 No 23) **Nguza** appeared on a platform with **Bernardin Mungul-Diaka** to announce the forming of the *Comité pour la Libération du Congo-Kinshasa* (CLC). Difference of style and resentment at Nguza's perceived long association with Mobutu precluded the CLC from gaining much credibility or power. Mungul-Diaka still describes himself as CLC president. But it is now marginal, and has anyhow been upstaged by the new FCD. Although Mungul-Diaka attended the Rotterdam session, where he appeared to be on cordial terms with Nguza, he has not yet openly decided whether to support the FCD.

The other components of the FCD are at present the *Union pour la Democratie et le Progrès Social* (UDPS), now led by Brussels-based Professor **Dikonda wa Lumanyisha**, and the *Parti Revolutionnaire du Peuple* (PRP), led by **Laurent Kabila**. The UDPS, which was formed openly in Zaire by a number of MPs in June, attempted to pressure Mobutu into allowing an officially-sanctioned opposition party. With virtually all its leadership[1] now in prison, its strength is its authenticity rather than its organisation.

The PRP, by contrast, is devoted to overthrowing the regime by armed struggle, which it has been waging, virtually unpublicised, in a small area of eastern Zaire (in the vicinity of Fizi-Baraka near Lake Tanganyika) since the late 1960s. **Kabila**, who is probably based much of the time in **Tanzania**, is something of a mystery. His appearance on the platfrom in Rotterdam aroused considerable interest. He did not stay to sign the agreement setting up the FCD, leaving that to a deputy, **Richard Ismael**. Kabila also appeared as a spokesman for a series of progressive groups[2] of a more or less Lumumbist nature. As one of the few survivors of the 1964 rebel regime in Stanleyville to have remained in opposition, he could indeed claim Patrice Lumumba's mantle.

To have brought these two groups together, in spite of considerable ideological differences, is as much a measure of the desperation of the situation inside Zaire, as of the diplomatic skills of the FCD's participants. The one element not mentioned as figuring in the new grouping, is bound to arouse speculation: the *Front National pour la Liberation du Congo* (FNLC), the movement behind the two Shaba invasions. Although too ethnically restricted to Shaba (and to the Lunda in particular), it is the one group that has shown itself capable of shaking Mobutu's authority. Their leaders were exiled to **Guinea-Bissau** in the wake of Mobutu's "non-aggression" bargain with the late President **Neto** of **Angola** after Shaba 2 in 1978. The bulk of the fighting force have remained in Angola. If, as is said, they look to Nguza for leadership, his bid to present himself as a viable alternative to Mobutu gains credibility.

After the Rotterdam proceedings came the curious affair of the "Blumenthal Report". **Erwin Blumenthal** was seconded to the IMF as the resident director-general of the *Banque du Zaire* in 1978. He left after about a year, unable to make much impression on the immensity of institutionalised corruption and misappropriation of national income. It seems that the report was commissioned by the Paris Club of Zaire's creditors. While the report is fairly tame by Zairois standards, and contributes little to existing documentation, the now well-known annex in which Nguza replies to Blumenthal's questions, mentions prominent Belgian socialist politicians, all of whom have denied the accusations and implications of corruption in the annex. The weakness of Nguza's statements is that his information was supplied by **Pierre Davister**, one time propagandist for Tshombe and then Mobutu, to whom he is now bitterly opposed, to the point of unreliability.

Presumably because Mobutu reckoned that the Belgian connection revealed in the annex would draw the fire, he made sure that a large number of copies of the report were distributed in Belgium. **Leo Tindemans**, the prime minister, was among the recipients. His Flemish-based CVP, the main element in the ruling coalition, clearly saw in the report an opportunity to knock the socialists, especially the troublesome French-speaking Walloons. The socialists suffered badly in municipal elections last month.

Certainly the annex's list of Mobutu's six chateaux, seven residences and bits of real estate in Dakar, Abidjan, Bangui and even Ndjamena is nothing new. Nor are the details provided by Blumenthal on Mobutu's private accounts and functioning of Mobutu's élite ●

Footnotes

1. The 13 MPs arrested at the end of May in connection with UDPS were sentenced in June to 15 years detention. One of them, **Mugaruka Biringanine** (south Kivu), escaped before the trial. The others are:- **Dia Onken-a-Mbei** (Kwilu, Bandundu region); **Kanana Tshiongo a Minanga** (Mbuji-Mayi, east Kasai region); **Kapita Shabangi** (Kasai, west Kasai region); **Kasala Kalamba Kabuadi** (Kasai, west Kasai region); **Kibassa Maliba** former politburo member for Shaba province, and a leader of UDPS); **Kyungu wa ka Mwanza** (Lumbumbashi, Shaba region); **Lumbu-Maloba Ndiba** (Tanganika, Shaba region); **Lusanga Ngiele** (Likasi, Shaba region); **Makanda Mpinga Shambuyi** (Mbuji-Mayi, east Kasai region – retired some years ago); **Ngalula Mpanda Njila** (Kabinda, east Kasai, and former prime minister of south Kasai in the 1960 secession); **Tshisekedi wa Mulumba** (a former minister of the interior and MP for Kabinda); and **Ngoie Mukendi** (Kananga, west Kasia). **Birindwa ci Birka**, a businessman and close associate of Tshisekedi, received a five-year sentence at a separate hearing. Of probably about 30 people arrested in Lubumbashi and Shaba region this spring on suspicion of having links with UDPS, about five are still in detention.

2. The *Mouvement National Congolais* (MNC) a faction of which is led by **Tolenga Lumumba**, son of Patrice. (The original MNC is practically non-existent in terms of organisation. A seven-member secretariat, under the guidance it appears of London-based secretary-general, **Mosamete Sekola**, appears to have laid claim to the exclusive rights to the MNC name. At

present it has no contact with Kabila or Nguza, but probably wants to keep its options open).

–The *Etudiants Congolais Progressistes*, based in Belgium but maintaining contact with undercover student groups in Zaire.

–The *Union des Forces Progressistes du Congo-Kinshasa*. No details available.

–The *Force des Opprimes du Congo-Kinshasa*. No details available.

–The *Mouvement du 17 Janvier*, a die-hard Lumumbist group whose name celebrates the date of Lumumba's murder in 1961.

CSO: 3400/333

ANALYSIS CONSIDERS THOSE CLOSE TO MOBUTU

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 22, 20 Oct 82 pp 4-6

[Article: "Gaps in the Family Ranks"]

[Text]

In March Mobutu's venerated uncle, **Litho Moboti**, died from scirrhosis of the liver in Paris (AC Vol 22 No 6). As the family elder, whose business interests rivalled only those of Mobutu, Litho alone among Zairois had significant influence over Mobutu. In July Mobutu's confidant and senior military mainstay, Gen. **Bobozo Adurama**, also died.

Family tradition dictates that in name Litho's younger brother, **Monenge**, inherits Litho's mantle as family patriarch. In practice Monenge's position is purely titular. He has taken over much of Litho's vast business empire, notably the *CELZA* group (plantations, palm oil etc.), of which he is now director-general, but he is not revered as either a businessman or as a personality, and does not appear to have any significant influence over Mobutu. **Bobi**, Mobutu's present wife, has a brother who is, we understand, both businessman and MP. Conceivably he is more important than Monenge.

Litho's mantle as a business confidant does not appear to have been passed to any one individual. Mobutu's nephew, **Moleka Liboko**, who hails from Budjala in Equateur region, may be his most favoured partner. Then there is a list of individuals (**Zimundu, Kitima, Bisengemana,** even the sacked prime minister, **Justin Bomboko**, to name a few) whose relations with Mobutu appear to wax and wane.

On Mobutu's security affairs, three figures have risen to prominence: **Seti Yale**, officially Mobutu's security adviser; **Vundauwe Tepemako**, deputy first state commissioner, and **Ngwanda**, both of whom hail from the Ngwandi tribe of Equateur region. Seti, a mulatto in his mid-forties, is widely regarded as a politically unambitious and obedient servant of the president. The other two do not appear to be so secure in their jobs.

On the military front, as always, there is something of a vacuum. Regional commands continue to be changed fairly rapidly. Gen. **Eluki**, commander of Shaba region, is perhaps notable as a widely respected (by some French and Belgian officers as well) figure. He has been Shaba commander for longer than is usual, almost certainly partly because he hails from the Budja sub-tribe of the Bangale tribe of Equateur, and is therefore in Shaba well displaced from home ground. (In Mobutu's Equateur region the Ubangi are traditionally regarded as inferiors by the dominant and more ambitious Bangala. Mobutu tends to play off the neighbouring Mongo tribe against the Bangala to keep the latter in check). Probably keeping a close eye on Eluki is Shaba commissioner **"Tony" Mandungu Bula Nyati**, paradoxically a Moscow-educated cog in Mobutu's *systeme de controle*.

As Mobutu's old guard fades, the potential threat from within his rule obviously increases. He can be expected to increase the pace of reshuffles in his immediate entourage and his largely redundant cabinet.

CSO: 3400/333

TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KAUNDA

MB200929 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] President Kaunda today called for the consolidation of Afro-Arab cooperation to hasten in the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and the Middle East. Dr Kaunda said [words indistinct] and South Africa's [words indistinct] rules of apartheid, while Palestinians could repossess their land early if the Afro-Arab solidarity is strong. The president was speaking at the State House when he received letters of credence from the first Tunisian ambassador to Zambia, Moncef Deddadi.

He pointed out that the situation in the unliberated parts of Southern Africa was similar to the one prevailing in the Middle East. Dr Kaunda said the people in the two regions were fighting formidable forces of international exploitative capitalists and off shoots of colonialism and exploitation of man by man.

In reply, Mr Keddadi, who is based in Harare, Zimbabwe, calls for the closer cooperation between Zambia and Tunisia in agriculture and technology. Mr Keddadi expressed [words indistinct] support for UN Resolution 435 on Namibian independence, and the recovery of the Palestine People's legitimate rights.

CSO: 3400/337

ZAMBIANS 'POORER IN REAL TERMS' THAN AT INDEPENDENCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Nov 82 p 13

[Article by Brendan Nicholson]

[Text] While 70 percent of Zambia's wilting economy is held firmly in the excessively loving grasp of parastatal corporations, free enterprise is alive and thriving along the main Copperbelt highway.

LUSAKA — There is something sadly ironic about the thriving wire bicycle "industry" set up by a ragged group of teenage entrepreneurs in the heart of Zambia's misfiring economic powerhouse, the Copperbelt.

In the shade of trees along the highway linking Kitwe and Ndola the young brains behind the operation run it with an enterprise that contrasts sharply with the performance of the parastatal companies ruling the Zambian economy.

They are fortunate, one cynic suggested, that they have not yet become big enough to provoke the creation of yet another State board to control the construction and distribution of their intracate toys.

Zambia, in the words of another frustrated foreign expert, "was born with a copper spoon in its mouth and cannot get used to being broke."

BAD LUCK

Lack of diversification, dependence on a fickle copper market for 95 percent of its foreign exchange, general inefficiency and a generous share of bad luck have combined with the worldwide economic slump to leave the average Zambian 50 percent poorer in real terms than he was at independence 18 years ago.

Despite some moves in the right direction the Zambian economy is in a far more parlous state now than ever before.

This was dramatically illustrated by the R220 million loss sustained by the State-controlled Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines over the past year.

With the coming loses already evident last year the government, on the advice of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, boosted incentives to commercial farmers in an effort to cut its food import bill.

Though plantings were up by 25 percent the failure of the rains slashed a potentially record crop in half.

IMF CREDIT

Unhappily, less notice was taken of the conditions that accompanied an IMF credit facility worth around R100 million.

The first R35 million released to Zambia was used to finance increased imports and not as intended, to pay debts already incurred.

Now the IMF is holding on to the balance because of what it sees as Zambia's lack of financial discipline.

If the fund does not relent, Zambia will be in serious trouble.

A finance expert commented that even if the IMF credit is forthcoming Zambia will have a difficult year ahead, "but if the IMF does not pay up Zambia will be able to do nothing else but renege on its debts."

Economists say Zambia's "ill-discipline" in the field of foreign exchange goes back to the crisis of expectations that followed the end of the war in neighbouring Zimbabwe.

EXAMPLE

In a bid to make good its oft-repeated promise that peace would bring prosperity, the Lusaka government relaxed its foreign exchange controls.

"Exchange was allocated by government fiat with little consideration for economic priorities," one source explained.

"It was a good example of the way the Zambian economy is run by politicians and not by economists."

In spite of these woes there is little indication that the government of President Kenneth Kaunda intends any change in the socialist economy.

He is determined to press on with plans for enormously expensive State farms in spite of all the efforts of Western advisers and experts to persuade him the project is doomed to failure.

"President Kaunda is committed to a socialist economy and deviates only when things get bad. That is not likely to change," one observer said.

CSO: 3400/340

IAN SMITH CALLS ARREST PREPLANNED INCIDENT

AB241554 Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Harare, 24 Nov (AFP)--Police detained former Prime Minister Ian Smith and several associates for questioning for about two hours late yesterday before releasing them early today.

In a statement today following his release, Mr Smith said the incident had been preplanned and was "a move to destabilize whites."

Senator Mark Partridge, a member of Mr Smith's Republican Front (RF) White Opposition Party, said about 20 people were taken to Harare Central Police Station from a city centre shop where they were attending a private view of an art exhibition.

The group included Mr Smith and his wife, Janet, Mr Partridge and an RF MP, Brigadier John Probert.

Police said the group, all whites, were hauled in on suspicion of holding a political meeting without a permit, Mr Partridge said. He said the gathering was strictly social, that Mr Smith had been invited to give it "a certain cachet" and described the police swoop on the shop as "harassment directed from on top."

The senator said it was not made clear who had ordered the swoop, but that police officers at the scene were clearly getting constant instructions from headquarters before the group of 20 was taken to the station.

Mr Smith was the object of a stinging attack last week from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who accused him in a speech of twisting the truth about Zimbabwe while on a recent tour of the United States.

The former prime minister, who declared unilateral independence from Britain in 1965 to escape black majority rule and remained in power through a bitter guerrilla war until 1979, was reported to have said that individual liberties were being abused in this country under Mr Mugabe's two-and-a-half-year-old government.

Mr Mugabe, who spent 10 years in detention under the Smith regime, countered Mr Smith's statements in the United States by saying: "I don't know whether Smith is qualified to speak about freedom.... Those of us who were in detention and were tortured, but have said nothing about it, cannot say."

Before leaving for his farm in Shurugwi, about 290 kms (180 miles) south of here, Mr Smith denounced yesterday's incident as "aiding and abetting the setting up of a totalitarian dictatorship here."

What is the difference between what is going on now and Nazi Germany and fascist Italy he said.

CSO: 3400/324

ZIMBABWE OFFICIAL ON RSA CAMPS NEAR BORDER

CA251822 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The minister of state security in the prime minister's office, Comrade Munangagwa, has disclosed that the Pretoria regime has set up four camps on the border near Beitridge for subversive actions against Zimbabwe. Information on the camps was leaked by some of the recruits who escaped from the South African camps and the prime minister and Comrade Munangagwa discovered this during their recent visit to the area. Comrade Munagagwa says one of the camps is composed of former ZIPRA combatants, another two are being used to train auxiliaries of the former Rhodesian Government with the aim of crossing into Zimbabwe once they are trained. The minister said measures have been taken to ensure that the bandits are met with full force. The fourth camp consists of people recruited from Zimbabwe to undergo military training in South Africa.

Comrade Munangagwa says he was overwhelmed by the large crowds of people who turned up at the prime minister's rally last week, saying this is a sign that the government has taken control of the situation. On the Mozambican bandits helping the Pretoria regime to try and cripple Zimbabwe economically, Comrade Munangagwa said they have been concentrating on the oil pipeline.

CSO: 3400/324

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS REPORTS ANC TERRORISTS NEAR SWAZI BORDER

MB231031 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The group of terrorists which injured two members of the South African defense force in an attack on a house and police station at the weekend, is believed to have crossed the border into Swaziland.

Police are combing the surrounding area, only 10 km from the Swaziland border, for attackers, who opened fire with RPG-7 rockets and machine guns.

The house, at Tonga in the Kangwane homeland, was used by seven members of the SADF for specialist duties.

Two of the soldiers were slightly injured in fighting off the attack, but returned to duty shortly afterwards.

At least eight RPG-7 rockets hit the house, which was badly damaged, and windows at the police station were broken.

A spokesman for the defense force said today the names of the soldiers would not be released.

There have been no arrests and intensive investigations are continuing.

This was the third attack along the Swaziland border in three weeks.

--On 2 November, a fuel depot was blown up at Mkuzi, in northern Natal. The depot is only a short distance from the Mozambique border.

--On 14 November, three identified terrorists were shot dead and two policemen wounded during running gun battles near Piet Retief, eastern Transvaal.

CSO: 3400/324

BRIEFS

INFILTRATION OF 'AGENTS'--The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has urged all Zimbabweans to unite if they are to defend the country effectively from both international and external elements. Addressing a rally in (Luthimba) communal area yesterday, Comrade Mugabe said people should always be vigilant because racist South Africa is plotting to sabotage the people's government. He said the Pretoria regime is sending its agents into the country to commit acts of sabotage so that Zimbabwe becomes entirely dependent on South Africa. Comrade Mugabe said most agents of the regime penetrate the territory disguised as communal peoples. The prime minister said the agents disguise themselves to destroy the country's rail links and oil pipelines. [Text] [MB200908 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Nov 82]

AUSTRALIAN AID--Harare--Australia yesterday donated more than Zimdollars 140 000 (R210 000) towards Zimbabwe's drought relief programme. A cheque for ZD 143 440 (R215 160) was handed to the Minister of Labour and Social Services. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 82 p 12]

RAIL LINKS--Harare--Half Zimbabwe's imports and exports are now moving through Mozambique ports, according to the Minister of Transport, Mr Farai Masango. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 82 p 12]

CSO: 3400/310

END

JPRS 82429

9 December 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2734

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 82429

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MPLA-LABOR PARTY POLITICAL BUREAU STATEMENT REPORTED

EA241820 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party constituted an event of great importance in the context of the struggle that the Angolan people are waging against underdevelopment, for economic independence and the building of socialism in Angola. The congress made an in-depth analysis of the organizational and political situation of the party as well as the economic, social and financial situation of the country. The congress laid down guidelines and goals for a number of areas of national activity.

Having realized the need to exercise a system of control over these guidelines, the first extraordinary congress charged the Central Committee with the task of convening the party's first national conference to analyze implementation and study the introduction of adjustments to the decisions made. From the assessment made so far we note that some goals have been achieved. However, it is also worth noting that there are a number of flaws and insufficiencies that we have to overcome so that we can solve the most pressing problems of our people.

The main problem affecting our economic and social development continues to be the war situation imposed on us by international imperialism headed by the United States.

As foreseen at the first extraordinary congress, the South African racists and the Angolan puppets, implementing the strategy and tactics laid down by international reaction, have intensified their criminal activity against our country. The enemy's warmongering activity is being implemented through the infiltration from Namibia of mercenary, puppet gangsters who massacre the residents of whole villages and through the destruction of economic targets and systematic land and air incursions, as well as bombing raids [bombardeamentos] by the South African racist troops. That was the sort of action which led to the large-scale invasion in August 1981 and which resulted in the occupation of an important part of Cuene Province.

The enemy also sends South African commando groups to sabotage targets of great economic value, such as the Luanda refinery, the Lobito fuel depots, the Cuene and Giraul bridges and other targets. All these criminal actions are, of course, designed to destabilize the national economy making economic reconstruction difficult and aggravating the financial situation. This activity is also

designed to try to weaken the unflinching support of our people for the just struggle of the Namibian people and to demoralize the working masses in their dedication to the socialist revolution led by the MPLA-Labor Party.

This preoccupying political and military situation, which demands the total dedication of party and government bodies in order to find possible solutions that can preserve the enormous achievements we have already attained, is also aggravated by the blackmail and the pressures that the most aggressive circles of imperialism are exerting over the help that our people give to the struggle for the independence of the Namibian people and their vanguard, SWAPO.

The great achievements attained up to 1981--thanks to the inspiration of the late President Antonio Agostinho Neto--for finding a settlement to the Namibian problem have suffered a heavy blow by the support that the current U.S. administration has given to the government of the Pretoria white minority. The result has been an escalation in the attacks by the racist forces, in their strategy of activating operations by puppet gangs against all the countries of southern Africa and in the attempt to connect a number of promising attempts to solve the Namibian problem with the demand for the withdrawal from Angola of the Cuban internationalist forces, the sole guarantee to the Angolan people of concrete support against expansionism and the permanent aggressive provocations by the apartheid regime.

The MPLA-Labor Party and Angolan Government have never spared any efforts to find ways that could lead to a just settlement of the Namibian problem and detente in a war situation in southern Africa.

At the highest level, in conjunction with frontline countries and in collaboration with other African countries and intermediaries involved with the matter, namely the so-called contact group, the Angolan Government has been taking and is participating in initiatives aimed at accelerating the peace process.

The joint declaration by the Cuban and the Angolan Governments on 4 February clearly expresses the wish of the two governments to contribute toward a just settlement of the Namibian question and toward security in southern Africa. At various bilateral and multilateral meetings the Angolan Government, without compromising its sovereignty, has been acting with the necessary flexibility in order not to lose the smallest opportunity to put an end to the current war situation and (?to seek) the inalienable rights of the Namibian people for independence.

Rather than relaxing efforts to find just solutions to the Namibian problem and peace in southern Africa, the Angolan people will continue to make efforts to organize their heroic armed forces in a better manner and to prepare themselves so that, as one nation, they can resist any attempts at neocolonialist occupation and domination.

The complex, undeclared war situation, which is being imposed on us, has not prevented us from taking important economic and social measures based on the guidelines of the first extraordinary congress to enable us to establish the technical and material bases for raising the people's standard of living.

We engaged freely in the process of perfecting the management of the economy and correcting situations of inefficiency in certain economic and social sectors. We recall that the people's power has been consolidating and there has been an improvement in the control of the respective executive bodies. Peoples' representatives have increased their capacity to help in the management of state affairs.

However, in spite of the advances that have been made, we note that the pace of the country's development continues to be very slow and it is very far removed from the objectives laid down by the first extraordinary congress. Agricultural, animal husbandry and industrial production does not meet our national needs, despite the achievements we have attained regarding trade in the rural areas. As a result of this fact, there are major difficulties in the supply of foodstuffs and consumer goods to the people and raw materials to industry.

The measures that were taken to overcome the low profitability of most enterprises have not yet produced any tangible results. This has been caused by difficulties facing the cadres in this sector--low work productivity, negligence, incorrect use of equipment and installations, the squandering of raw materials and, at times, the incorrect use of materials and finance.

The crisis of the capitalist system, which has been deteriorating since 1981, is having strong repercussions on the economic and social life of our country. In spite of all the efforts we made in order to reduce our dependence, this situation is still very serious and results, in part, from the economic structure inherited from colonialism.

The prices of our basic export products have been falling while the prices of the goods we import are continuously increasing. Also, the struggle that our people wage against the maneuvers of imperialism and internal enemies retards economic activity in the most heavily-affected areas and forces us to allocate considerable resources for increasing our defense capability, supporting displaced people and replacing that which has been destroyed. All this heavily limits our ability to acquire foodstuffs, spare parts, transportation items and other goods including agricultural machinery and raw materials for the processing industry.

As a result, our party and government leaders had to decree a complex series of austerity measures designed to improve the use of raw materials and financial resources, the organization of accounts, facts and statistics, the control over the expenditure of raw materials and the distribution of processed goods. The aim of these measures is to curb the irrational use, squandering and misuse of our national heritage in order to improve the efficiency of the economy and the supply to the people of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

The deficit in the balance of payments, in particular those made outside the banking circuits, together with the services placed at the disposal of the people, as well as the slow organization of trade channels, have been leading to an increase in speculation and hoarding. This has been causing difficulties for the people because of an uncontrollable increase in the cost of living.

Confronted with this situation the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party has decided to make the necessary corrections to the 1983 national plan. It has decided that urgent, rigorous measures should be taken to fight the concentration of considerable financial power in the hands of a greedy class of speculators and thus create the basic conditions that can enable us to make our economy recover and raise the people's standard of living.

The rationalization and improved use of the installed productive potential, the increase of economic profitability are the main tasks in the programs to be implemented by all workers. The implementation of these main tasks will result in a yearly increase of the economic potential and the country's defense capability. This will improve the supply of foodstuffs and consumer goods to the people.

This will also increase the amount of money for meeting the people's basic needs.

Now, more than ever before, it is imperative to strengthen the party's leading role. The MPLA-Labor Party, as the leading force of society and the Angolan state, has been concentrating its efforts with a view to strengthening its structures, improving working methods and perfecting the structures that oversee and control the activity of the state. The party central apparatus has been reorganized. The most efficient functional methods for the secretariat of the Central Committee and its supporting bodies have been defined.

Set rules governing the activity of the leading bodies aimed at supporting the party up to the level of municipality have been laid down. For the first time we have held assemblies and conferences which have renewed the power of grassroot organizations and provincial and municipal party committees.

This year we also launched the first campaign for admitting new party members. This will allow the party to have stronger roots within the masses and will give it a more efficient, functional impact on all sectors of the economic, social and political life in the country.

This campaign, which will be implemented in a number of phases, is aimed at strengthening the grassroot organizations with conscious, dedicated and dynamic individuals who will contribute toward a greater and more efficient guidance of the revolutionary process by the party. At the same time the campaign will expunge harmful and unreliable individuals. The organizational effort also covers the party's ideological activity. This will enable its members and cadres to combine in a major way political and cultural achievements.

The holding of the first national information seminar and the constitution of the Angolan Union of Journalists have opened new prospects for the involvement of media organs and cadres in the implementation of the revolution's objectives.

A new dynamic is also being implemented with the full participation of grassroot organizations from different work places in the activation of and control over the planned productive tasks. However, we have also observed certain difficulties, such as the weak functioning of some municipal and provincial committees

and also the deficient work of many grassroot organizations. This situation has been affecting the level of discipline and ideological unity within our party and influencing the result of their work with the masses.

It is in this context that the first national conference of the MPLA-Labor Party, which has been set for September 1983, will be held. The conference, which will meet to discuss the theme, "that which is most important is to solve the problems of the people," will analyze the evolution of the economic and social situation and the implementation of the economic guidelines approved at the first extraordinary congress. It will make adjustments, which will be necessary.

It will analyze matters related to strengthening the party's leading role and prestige. It will also analyze its growth and its link with the masses. It will study the problem of the political and ideological education of its members and the people. It will discuss issues connected with: the strengthening of the ideological unity within the organization; the strengthening and consolidation of national unity; the relations of the MPLA-Labor Party with the party youth, mass and social organizations; and party-state relations in particular issues regarding party control over the state apparatus. It will also analyze party work within the defense and security bodies.

Following the statutory principles governing the organization and the holding of the first national conference, the Political Bureau has decided to designate the Central Committee Secretariat into the preparatory committee of the national conference. The preparatory committee will propose the criteria for participation, the timetable for preparatory activities and the structuring of the preparatory committee of the national conference so that that committee can effectively start all its activities for our party's national conference.

The MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau calls on all party members, party youth, soldiers of the glorious defense and security forces and rural workers to actively dedicate themselves to the preparatory work for this important event. The party members will have to participate in a conscious, dynamic manner in the broad discussion of the main problems affecting our people with the objective of finding the methods and mechanisms for strengthening the leading role of the party, imposing discipline and authority and overcoming the great difficulties facing the country.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

[Issued by] The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, Luanda, 23 November

CSO: 3442/57

COMMENTS ON SAVIMBI, UNITA FORCES AT PRISONER EXCHANGE

Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Nov 82 p 7

[Article by Patrice Claude]

[Excerpts] Cutada do Mucusso (UNITA guerrilla territory)--In the complicated game of the exchange of prisoners effected this last weekend in southern Africa under the auspices of the International Red Cross, five nations and many tens of persons were involved. It is impossible to find out exactly who took the initiative for the exchange. All that is known is that the United States wished to get back three of its citizens.

In exchange for their good will, the Angolans asked Washington to intervene with Pretoria and its ally, the dissident Angolan Gen Jonas Savimbi, to release about 50 government soldiers, a Cuban advisor and a Red Army sergeant, as well as two civilian Russian cooperants. South Africa agreed to the deal, on condition that Luanda return the bodies of three soldiers killed in Angola last year. For his part, General Savimbi said that he would agree because of "humanitarian considerations" and the "pressing appeal" made by his "American friends."

On Monday 15 November the South African Red Cross had been invited by UNITA to come into the African bush together with about 10 newsmen to take delivery of the two unlucky Soviet prisoners. For the anti-Marxist movement of Mr Savimbi, this was the occasion for a spectacular demonstration of force, popular support and military serenity.

The Cutada do Mucusso fortified camp, located in the Kuando-Kubango province at an equal distance from the Zambian and Namibian borders has never--or so it is said--suffered an attack by government forces. If one is to judge from the absence of fortifications, the apparent nonchalance of the few sentries and the general insouciance, the region certainly appears to be under the total control of UNITA. The huts are, to be sure, camouflaged under the tall trees and half-buried in the dust, but the landing strip, however small, is easily detected. Either the MPLA and its Cuban allies fear the firing power of UNITA troops, or the target holds no strategic interest. However, it is here that the Angolan nationalist dissidents are mainly trained and supplied by foreign aircraft.

Mr Savimbi visibly appreciates the persoanlity cult of which he is the object. During the course of many hours, in the humid and suffocating heat of the jungle, 2,000 peasants, women and children included, went on singing the praises of the "hero of national independence" under the severe look of about 100 armed soldiers.

The spectacle of the Savimbi youth, all dressed in red and green, resolutely hammering the dust to the rhythm of an orchestra at a 3-day-march distance of the first locality that could be dignified by this name, had the quality of the unreal. If General-President Savimbi poorly compensates for an almost total lack of political program by a solid and genuine sense of nationalism coupled with a gargantuan thirst for power, he certainly does possess an innate sense for public relations. In his impeccable camouflage fatigues, his gun on his hop and a long combat knife on his side, he sometimes looked as if he had just stepped out of an operetta. But appearances are deceptive: neither he, nor, doubtlessly, any of his Pretorian guards are averse to fighting. Mr Savimbi is a professional guerrilla and a diplomat by necessity.

Expert in the art of seducing crowds, skillfully using half, anti- and "genuine" truths, speaking in French, Portuguese or English, by turns somber or laughing, familiar or haughty, "doctor" (law and political science) Savimbi only gets confused by numbers. Thus, when he is told that his affirmations concerning "thousands of Soviets in Angola" does not mesh well with the reduced number of his "red" prisoners, or, at least, allows serious doubts to linger on the efficiency of his army, the very Castro-like bushy beard shudders in momentary embarrassment. "Well, you know...the Russians are very difficult to capture..." One can sense that the general has the instinct of a hunter.

Quietly sitting under a multicolored tent set up between two tall trees to the greater glory of the general, Nikolai Mollaev and Ivan Chernietski, looking quite inoffensive with their graying hippie haircuts and their badly trimmed beards, appeared not to be participating in the show, of which, nevertheless, they were the main actors. Through the intermediary of a South African Red Cross interpreter, they were told about what was taking place. Slowly, their faces turned more joyous, their movements bolder. At the moment of departure, prisoners and benevolent guards greeted each other warmly. Ivan and Nikolai were well treated, but, "no thanks," they did not wish to go to the West. "Of course," they were sad to find out, in the midst of all these strangers, about the death of President Brezhnev, but just the same, the happy anticipation of soon being reunited in Moscow with wives and children was stronger than the sense of national loss. "Yes," they hoped to come back to Angola someday, but they swore that, this time, they would do it as plain tourists...

CSO: 3419/257

TRIPOLI DECLARATION STRENGTHENS OPPOSITION TO U.S. 'BLACKMAIL'

EA281532 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The attempt at blackmail by the U.S. administration and the South African authorities in trying to establish a link between the independence of Namibia and the presence of the Cuban internationalist troops in Angola continues to draw from international progressive political forces the most rigorous disapproval because of its unacceptable nature.

Thus the opposition to the tendentious position of the United States and South Africa continues to grow. It has now been strengthened with the declaration on the problem of Namibia, published in the Libyan capital. The declaration states that such an attempt to link the two issues constitutes a violation of the provisions of paragraph 7 of Article (?2) of the UN Charter, and a contradiction to the spirit and contents of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

This position strengthens the resolution of the Angolan Government which has been repeated several times in different places, which condemns the blackmail of the United States and racist South Africa. This attitude tries to obfuscate the fact that the presence of the Cuban internationalist forces on Angolan territory is a result of a sovereign decision of the People's Republic of Angola, which has the exclusive competence to decide on such a presence, as is (?expressly) stated in the joint Cuban-Angolan declaration.

The declaration published in the Libyan capital said that pursuit of the attempt to link the two issues would retard the process of decolonizing Namibia. It went on to say that it constitutes not only an hegemonistic manipulation of the situation in Namibia and the oppression of the Namibian people, but also interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

Meanwhile, South Africa was also condemned for its acts of military aggression and economic sabotage against independent African states, the occupation of part of Angola's territory and the support it gives to the armed gangsters and mercenaries in several countries. The declaration called for an immediate application without reservation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. In the opinion of the signatories to this declaration it remains the only basis for a negotiated settlement of the Namibian issue.

CSO: 3442/57

USSR, OTHERS REPORTEDLY DELIVER 600 TONS OF WEAPONS; MIG SHOT DOWN

Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Patrice Claude: "An Angolan MIG Shot Down by the South African Air Force"]

[Text] Johannesburg--The South African air force has shot down an Angolan MIG, General Viljoen announced in Pretoria on Tuesday, 5 October. The incident occurred "somewhere" in southern Angola, where the South African army has had its quarters for more than a year. "Three of our planes were making a simple reconnaissance flight in the area when they were attacked by four Migs," said General Viljoen. The South African airplanes responded to the "aggression" and shot down one of the attackers. The three others are said to have "left immediately."

The chief of the South African armed forces has indicated that the purpose of this reconnaissance flight was to identify new missile installations and the logistical deployment of SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization) in the area. According to Pretoria, the guerrilla movement received more than 600 tons of weapons "from the USSR or its valets" in the port of Mocamedes about 10 days ago. "The terrorists are regrouping and preparing to resume their murderous activities," General Viljoen concluded.

This latest skirmish, which was not commented on in Luanda, is not the first of its kind, since Angola lost two other MIGs--the air force has about 30 at most--in a similar incident last year. The fact remains that it occurred at a bad time, and may further complicate the delicate negotiations now in progress between Washington and Luanda over Cuban presence in Angola. South Africa has made the departure--at least in stages--of the 18,000-20,000 Cubans of the so-called "internationalist" force the main condition for a cease-fire in Namibia.

The front line countries (Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia) and three of the five members of the Western contact group (France, Canada, and so far the FRG) support this position. But the latter, at least, do so with a reservation: for them there is a certain "parallelism" between the two dossiers, which should evolve simultaneously. Talk of "parallelism" rather than a "link" is a diplomatic subtlety which has the effect of allowing Angola to accept recognition--and dollars--from the United States in exchange for sending the Cubans away without losing face.

The South African press agency SAPA announces, furthermore, that SWAPO guerrillas kidnapped about a hundred people over the last 3 weeks, 38 of them last weekend. These kidnappings, perpetrated in Ovambo villages--the ethnic majority in Namibia--, will, according to Pretoria, enable the guerrillas to replace their casualties (more than 1,000 dead since the beginning of this year, and 2,500 in 1981, according to a South African source).

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CSO: 3419/82

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ENERCA'S PRODUCTION, SERVICES NOTED

Bangui TERRE AFRICAINE in French No 463, Sep 82 pp 17-19

[Excerpts] The main means of production of ENERCA [Central African Energy Company] are: the two hydroelectric plants in Boali, with an installed power of 18.75 megawatts; the backup thermal powerplant in Bangui, with an installed power of 7.98 megawatts; and ten thermal powerplants in provincial cities, with a total power of 3.436 megawatts, or a total installed power of 30.2 megawatts, corresponding to an annual production of 67 gigawatts in the Boali-Bangui system and provincial cities.

In recent years, ENERCA's management has led to undesirable results, such as a substantial drop in production at the Bangui thermal powerplant, which went from 11.505 to 7.375 megawatt-hours. During this period, provincial plants have totally ceased all diesel and lubricant supply activities. Expansions planned in other secondary towns became nearly impossible because of a lack of money. While these consequences are largely due to poor management, they are also the result of the world recession due to the cost of energy.

Since its establishment and until 1981, ENERCA was the victim of a poorly defined and nearly nonexistent commercial policy, which had an enormous effect on the buildup of adequate funds making it possible to meet various operating expenditures and pay back its debts.

Fraud, embezzlement, the diversion of funds and abuses of all kinds have done the company enormous harm. For some 6,000 subscribers, unpaid bills represented an estimated 1.5 billion CFA francs, or nearly 50 percent of the anticipated receipts.

Because of the inadequacy of the distribution system compared with current needs, losses amounted to 30-40 percent, while the acceptable rate is between 10 and 15 percent. As a result, interruptions and breakdowns increased at a dizzying speed and it became difficult to guarantee customers reliable service.

The advent of the Military Committee for National Recovery (CMRN) and the political determination to get the economy back on its feet through a revitalization of activities of the paranational sector, the hiring of much more qualified personnel and the reorganization of management have made it possible to draw up a complete diagnosis and work out a coherent program of reorganization

in several phases, looking to short-, medium- and long-term development and with investments needs estimated at nearly 40 billion CFA francs.

Future Prospects

The recovery plan is mainly made up of two phases:

1 -- The emergency phase, costing some 1.4 billion CFA francs, is aimed at reorganizing production, transport and distribution. It includes: a) the installation of two generators with a total capacity of 5 megawatts at Bangui; b) the overhauling of the Bangui and Boali powerplants; c) an overhaul of transport lines; d) the drafting of a master plan to expand the Bangui system; e) rehabilitation of the accounting and financial situation; f) improvements in commercial and publicity activities; and g) a survey of all sites that could be used for "mini" hydraulic powerplants.

Examples: The mini powerplant on the Mbeko at M'Baiki, with 900 kilowatts, the studies for which, financed by the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund], are near nearly finished. The total for engineering and work is 900 million CFA francs. Other sites identified are being looked at (Mbomou at Bambari, Nana and Gribingui at Kaga-Bandoro) and will gradually replace all diesel powerplants in order to provide a continuing supply of electric power to subscribers and attract industry to provincial cities, making energy available at an affordable price.

2 -- The actual rehabilitation phase to follow the emergency phase mainly involves establishment of a compensation basin above Boali II for stabilization of the harnessed flow, expansion of the Boali II powerplant with a second 10-megawatt plant, increasing installed power to 20 megawatts.

Nor is the reorganization limited to these objectives serving Bangui. Rather, it extends to provincial cities with the official opening, on 1 September 1982, of the Bangassou powerplant with an installed power of 1,1000 kilovolt-amperes and a low and medium tension distribution network covering 25 kilometers for a total cost of 150 million CFA francs. Likewise, electrification of the city of Sibut is underway.

Other investments will very soon be made in Bria, Kaga-Bandoro, Boda, Mobaye and Kouango.

In order to have better followup on development, the provincial cities were divided into three sectors: the central, northeastern and northwestern sectors.

In order to correct the imbalance in the distribution of energy to the entire national territory, the Military Committee for National Recovery has adopted a vast program aimed at cooperation with the University of Bangui in setting up a scientific research institute in the field of new energies, thanks to support from international organizations (UNDP, the SEA [African Economic Service], the EDF and UNIDO) and other bilateral aid organizations such as the FAC. Along with this action, a vast program is being worked out and should soon result in an exhaustive survey of all hydroelectric potential aiming at the

construction of large dams on the country's major waterways, such as the Kotto, the Ubangui, the Ouaka, the Lobaye, and so on.

Inasmuch as ENERCA's objective for the year 2000 is to extend its electrification system to the entire country through international interconnection with countries in the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa] subregion and those belonging to UPDEA [Union of Producers, Conveyors and Distributors of Electric Power in African Countries, Madagascar and Mauritius], special emphasis has been placed on the policy of training upper-level personnel so as to have better utilization of human resources. It was for this reason that the CMRN has just voted the establishment of a national electricity school, a branch of UPDEA for the training of intermediate-level personnel initially, followed by that of upper-level personnel, in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education.

11,464
CSO: 3419/150

POSSIBILITIES OF OVERCOMING NATION'S ISOLATION SET FORTH

Bangui TERRE AFRICAINE in French No 463, Sep 82 p 41

[Text] Access to the country is now being eased by two main routes: by river from Bangui to Brazzaville, then by rail from Brazzaville to Pointe-Noire; and through Cameroon, by road by Bangui to N'Gaoundere and then by rail from N'gaoundere to Douala.

Both ways are long (over 1,500 kilometers) and involve difficulties and delays because of the necessary, and costly, transfers.

It is therefore most desirable to find another solution.

There has long been talk of building a railroad to link Bangui with the coast. However, this project involves many difficulties: Several rival routes are possible and the consent of the different countries is needed. This solution is also very costly, requiring several hundred billion for the smallest investment.

Work must therefore continue on this plan, but it would be illusory to hope to see any quick outcome. For that reason, we look to another possibility: that of linking Bangui to the nearest Cameroonian port, Kribi, by the most direct route. Major development is underway at Kribi.

This would create an access corridor, linked by branch lines to the existing system in order to serve the entire western section of the country without making it necessary to go through Bangui.

This is a major undertaking. Studies are to begin in December 1982 and will take 3 years. The first two phases, each lasting 18 months, will lead to the preliminary plan and will cost 370 million CFA francs.

A third phase lasting 15 months and whose cost is not yet known will then be needed to put the final touches on plans and issue the call for bids.

The FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] and the World Bank are interested in the idea and we have assurances of financing.

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CSO: 3419/150

HABRE DISCUSSES FRENCH, LIBYAN RELATIONS

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 20 Oct 82 pp 1-6

[18 October interview with Chadian President Hissein Habre, by Jean Perrot, from TFI, and Jacques Buot, from L'EXPRESS]

[Excerpts] The interest of newsmen in Chief of State Hissein Habre seems not to have diminished since the Kinshasa summit conference, at which he so impressed the international community. On Monday, President Habre met with two reporters: Jean Perrot from TFI and Jacques Buot from L'EXPRESS, with whom he reviewed the domestic situation in Chad and our country's relations with other nations.

[Question] Mr President, it would appear that over the years, there have been a number of misunderstandings between France and yourselves and later, between France and the FAN. Do you believe that these problems have been settled after Kinshasa and after your meeting with Francois Mitterrand?

[Answer] Actually, given the development of the situation in Chad: 17 years of war and the foreign interventions, all these problems could not fail to upset the normal course of relations between France and Chad. We believe it was inevitable. But the essential thing is that the relations between Chad and France go far back. There is a whole system of cooperation and all things considered, both the French and the Chadians want these relations. Both believe that cooperation must be continued, that good relations of friendship must continue.

Actually, we had a meeting with the president of France, Francois Mitterrand. On that occasion, we discussed our relations very sincerely and very frankly and I can say that if there were misunderstandings, they were dissipated. If there were ambiguities, they were cleared up and the future looks good. Consequently, French-Chadian cooperation will enjoy a new thrust.

[Question] It is said, especially in the West, that you intend to step up American-Chadian relations at the expense of French aid. Is there any truth in that?

[Answer] I must tell you that the problem as you have just formulated it is poorly put. First of all, Chad is a sovereign, independent nation, even if it has had many difficulties and even if it still has many. We must start from

a simple principle that must be accepted by all Chad's partners, to wit, that Chad is no one's private reserve, that Chad is free to cooperate with whoever fulfills the conditions for normal cooperation -- that is, with respect for Chad's sovereignty and independence. Therefore, based on that clear and simple principle, I believe that the ulterior motives and speculation must halt. We have relations with the Americans and those relations are normal, just as we have relations with other countries throughout the world: in Africa, Europe and elsewhere.

Chad is a country bled white, a country with enormous problems in the way of its reconstruction and rehabilitation. In addition to the efforts of the Chadian people themselves, Chad needs everyone's aid. Consequently, we intend to open our country to the outside world. That is the context of cooperation between the United States of America and Chad. I do not see what that cooperation should hurt the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with France. Furthermore, when, at the Ninth Summit Conference of France and the African countries, the crucial problems of the Third World and Africa were posed, what did they talk about? Of South-South cooperation -- that is, between poor countries, the African countries, the countries of the Third World -- but also of North-South cooperation. What does that mean? It means that such cooperation must not be confined to France, but extend to other industrialized, developed countries in the Northern Hemisphere. Moreover, that is one of the fighting themes of French President Mitterrand: to wit, convincing northern countries to do more for southern countries. There should consequently be no speculation, no reasoning, based on a set way of thinking, only one way of seeing things. There is nothing that can harm cooperation between France and Chad in our opening to the outside. Furthermore, I would add that we do cooperate with the United States, but that we are also willing to cooperate with the Soviet Union and with all industrialized countries so that their aid may help the reconstruction of Chad.

[Question] On the domestic scene, it would seem, Mr President, that in Tibesti, the Libyans are still present. Can you tell us the exact situation in that region and what direction your relations with Libya might take?

[Answer] The Libyans are in fact still present in Tibesti. The Libyans still occupy a major portion of Chad: 150,000 square kilometers. The Libyans have military bases in that part of Chad. The Libyans continue to fight Chad's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to engage in intense recruiting of mercenaries, the financing and equipping of elements in their pay. This means that more Libyan aggression into Chad is imminent. Consequently, contrary to everything said abroad, Libya has never ceased meddling in Chad's internal affairs. It has not yet withdrawn from Chad and the problems between Chad and Libya remain untouched.

Question] Do you anticipate a possible resumption of hostilities in Tibesti?

[Answer] We have a very heavy dispute with Libya. Chad is a country that aspires to peace, that also aspires to well-being after so many years of war. We intend, insofar as possible, to find means of settling our dispute in a peaceful manner. But naturally, in this type of problem, no one can predict what will happen in the future.

[Question] Mr President, in what condition did you find Ndjamena on 7 June? What are your plans for reconstruction?

[Answer] On 7 June, when we arrived in Ndjamena, it was a dead city. The consequences are visible. There was practically nothing in Ndjamena. The government did not exist. Social and economic life was paralyzed. There was no security. Disorder and chaos reigned everywhere. We tried first of all to ensure order, peace, security. We succeeded. We tried to get the administration back on its feet and there again, we completed an important phase. Today, the administration is operating, albeit with great difficulty. The salaries of government employees have been paid in Ndjamena. We shall soon pay the salaries for the month of September and also pay civil servants in the provinces. Public departments, the municipalities in particular, are in operation. Maintenance and sanitation in the city are going forward. You can therefore see that the city of Ndjamena was nothing when we arrived. Today, I believe that everyone can see there is life and that daily activities continue. I believe that in four months, a considerable effort has been made, much more than we anticipated.

[Question] Mr President, it would appear that everything in the south is now calm?

[Answer] In the southern region of the country, the situation has in fact returned to normal. There is peace and security now, thank God. The departments have resumed their activities, the few companies that exist have resumed normal operation, technical assistants are on the job and those who were on leave are returning. We can therefore say that there is normalization. National harmony and fraternization are growing stronger every day and I can say that there is reason to be very optimistic about all of Chad.

[Question] Do you believe that that national harmony, that national reconciliation, could be obtained rapidly despite all the hatred maintained during so many years of war, of propaganda directed against each other by the two camps in Chad?

[Answer] Many events have in fact taken place that have caused Chadians, not only to kill one another, but to tear one another apart. Hatred has grown, misunderstandings have been created, myths invented. But after so many years of suffering, after so many years of painful experiences, we can see that the Chadians have a new awareness and today, the dynamics of national harmony, of peace, of national reconstruction, have won out over what could divide us, what could wrench us apart. Regardian the Chadian people themselves today, I can say in all honesty that national reconciliation is partially won. Our problems have more to do with foreign interference, but with respect to Chad, the Chadian people themselves, once again, the things in favor of unity and peace have become irreversible.

[Question] Will you go so far as to agree to see Goukouni Oueddei and Abdelkader Kamougue return to Chad and participate in political and social life?

[Answer] Why not? It is a time for new meetings. We think it is time to wipe away the past. Furthermore, many ministers from the old coalition are now in Ndjamena and others will come soon. Within such a context, Goukouni and Kamougue will be welcome if they ever decide to come. More than Kamougue, Goukouni is traveling in other countries, knowing perfectly well that those countries, whether it be a question of Benin or Libya or another, have always worked for the destruction of Chad. Consequently, they will be welcome and we shall treat them with all the consideration due them. Therefore, when we say "national harmony," we attach to it all the proper importance. Our wish is to bring all Chadians together for the rebirth of Chad.

[Question] With respect to national reconciliation, as you have said, you are starting -- and it is your expression -- from a nonexistent government. What are your priorities in reconstruction? Do you have a particular ideology or do you have a model for Chad?

[Answer] We are starting from the principle that there is a specific response for every specific situation. Chad is in fact starting from scratch. We intend to mobilize national resources and energies. Once again, the Chadians must rely on themselves first and then look to international solidarity. We have many priorities. The first is to consolidate peace and national unity. In order to do so, the government must have a real existence. Government authority must extend to the entire national territory. When we talk of the state, what do we mean? It is the men who make the administrative, government apparatus function. Therefore, Chad must have the financial and material means to operate the public administration, public departments and services.

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HABRE CONTINUES DISCUSSION OF LIBYAN, FRENCH RELATIONS

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 3 Nov 82 pp 1-7

[Interview with President Habre, by French journalists from FRANCE-SOIR, EUROPE NO I and Radio France International, who accompanied Jean-Pierre Cot, the French minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation, on his trip to Chad; time and location of interview not specified]

> [Excerpts] The new dimension of Franco-Chadian cooperation through Jean-Pierre Cot's stay in Chad; the occupation of a portion of the national territory by Libya and the perpetual aggression organized against our country by Qadhdhafi; so many questions were taken up by the president of the Republic, Comrade Hissein Habre, in the course of an interview with three French colleagues from FRANCE-SOIR, EUROPE NO I and Radio France International, who accompanied Minister Cot to Chad.

Question: Have you obtained satisfaction?

Answer: Satisfaction from whom?

Question: From France. Did you obtain the bare minimum?

Answer: You know, Minister of Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot has been with us for 48 hours. It is the first visit of an important member of the French government to Chad since the events of 7 June. The French government, through Pierre Cot, came to consider on the spot, with the Chadian government, the problems facing the Chadian nation. Chad is coming to the end of a long, difficult, ruinous war, and everyone is fully aware of the very important, numerous and many-sided needs that are necessary if it is to be rebuilt and developed. So it is in that context that we must place this visit, which officially signals France's interest in the new change toward peace, national unity and the rebuilding of Chad. The visit also marks the French government's concern, as well as that of the Chadian government, with doing everything possible so that the traditional relations between our two countries and our two peoples can continue normally, can develop and be strengthened.

Question: Is France a favored partner?

Answer: Well then, you are asking me a question that seems relatively exaggerated to me, because, you recall, at the conference of heads of state of France and Africa in Kinshasa, that problem was clarified for me by the person in the best position to know, President Mitterrand, who said that France, insofar as possible, will cooperate, but France alone cannot satisfy all the needs of the developing countries. I think this is quite natural. But France is doing a little more. First, at its own level it is making more of an effort than others are, and then, insofar as France is continually engaged in pleading with others who could do more to help countries in trouble.

Question: You requested financial and military aid. You have obtained the financial aid. Have you also obtained military aid?

Answer: We didn't bring up the problem in that manner. We brought up the problem in terms of rebuilding. Chad's needs are many in that area. There is the problem of socio-economic order, health, education, transportation. You know that Chad is a country that is doubly landlocked, landlocked inland in relation to the outside. Chad is a country that is actually being threatened from without. So we brought up the problems in all their dimensions, and France will do whatever it is in a position to do.

Question: Including military assistance?

Answer: Chad can defend itself. France has a thoroughly precise policy in this area, one of no foreign intervention. So we didn't ask France to defend our country on our soil. Not at all. We spoke instead of cooperation in the area of national rebuilding.

Question: It's obvious that you have economic problems, you just said so. You also have a security problem; you have to guarantee Chad's security, which apparently is being threatened in the northern part of the country in the direction of the Libyan border. How and when do you expect to respond to that threat?

Answer: Chad's security problem is a real problem. There is a neighboring country, Libya, which is occupying a significant part of our territory, and not only is Libya occupying a significant part of our territory, but to keep it Libya thinks it has to sow troubles and subversion and undertake aggression against our country. We have made contact with our Libyan neighbors so that they might cease that kind of activities, so that we can discuss the problem of the occupation of our territory. Unfortunately, the contacts didn't get very far and we know that the Libyans are continuing their preparations and their subversive activities against Chad, but this is a problem the Chadians are aware of, and we Chadians will do everything we can to settle this problem.

Question: Including the military solution?

Answer: You see, Chad has experienced war. We have the experience of war with all its consequences. We hope to settle the problem peacefully, after so many years of trials. That's our hope. But obviously, it takes two to tango. For the moment the Libyans are disposed to enable us to settle our problems peacefully. Chad is always disposed to exhaust all possibilities for a peaceful settlement of the difference that brings us into conflict with Libya.

Question: Mr President, I shall return now to Chad's internal problems. You told me just now that Chad needs peace. This is something one feels when one walks around or goes through Chad. You speak of national reconciliation. How far does this reconciliation go, and in particular, does it concern the rebels who would rally around you?

Answer: The dominant factor in Chad's internal situation is the Chadians profound aspiration for peace, unity and harmony. Naturally, Chad is a country that has experienced many problems in the aftermath of the war, and because of the Libyan action there are people who still let themselves be manipulated from abroad. But there again we think these are isolated elements that have no base in the interior of the country and that are acting much more on behalf of foreign elements than in consideration of the national interest. So from that point of view, if there are elements opposed to the present process, it is much more the work of foreign interference than of Chad.

Question: Mr President, let's call a spade a spade, you are talking about your adversaries. I imagine this means former President Goukouni. What is your feeling about the government he has just announced is being formed in Tibesti?

Answer: I don't think it can really be a government. First of all, whom does this government represent? Actually, if there were a government those who say they represent it can frankly and honestly say they represent something. This means a government that is aroused by a foreign power, namely Libya, which is occupying that part of the national territory, which has all kinds of military forces in that part of the country. Therefore this can only be a tool in the pay of foreign influence; we other Chadians do not understand why, when a country occupies such an important part of the territory of another country, instead of raising the real problem--the occupation of our territory by Libya--, false problems are raised. You had a problem, Alsace-Lorraine. The French were unanimously in favor of recovering Alsace-Lorraine. When there were collaborators ready to deal with Nazi Germany, I think at the time not too much importance was given to those collaborators. I don't see why, then, importance is given to this kind of individuals today, when the real problem is the occupation of Chadian territory by Libya. That's the problem. That a government has been formed, armies have been mounted right and left. It's still the problem of the occupation of Chad by Libya.

Question: They say you are an authoritarian. How do you intend to govern the new Chad?

Answer: You see, a lot of things have been said about us. You were modest and moderate when you spoke simply of authoritarian. You can also say other things. But you see, if you think about it a little, all those labels come from abroad, curiously. As if the outsider, the foreigner, is in a better position to judge and understand our problems than Chadians themselves. The Chadian people throughout all the trials, in particular those of the war, know where they stand. So the Chadian people, in view of the historical circumstances, have chosen a government. It is for them to give labels or medals, not for others.

Question: Today you are the head of what is perhaps the world's poorest state. I should like to ask you how long you think it will take for Chad to emerge from the condition it is in today, and what ambition do you have for Chad beyond that? Do you want to make it play an important role in Africa?

Answer: Chad does in fact have an enormous number of problems. That's right. Today we are incontestably the poorest country on the planet. Why? Quite simply because Chad has had problems. Seventeen years of war is a lot for a country like ours. Chad has known foreign occupation and all kinds of interference. Its patrimony has been partly destroyed, and that's why Chad is poor today. But in reality Chad is an important country. First, because of its size, 1.28 million square km. An agricultural country, a country which in the opinion of all the experts has a rich, very promising subsoil. You know that if the war hadn't been prolonged in 1980, Chad would have been given a refinery, to enable it to be self-sufficient from an energy point of view. So it is a country that is vast, that has many resources on top of its soil as well as in its subsoil, a hardworking people. We think our problems are main political problems, problems posed from outside that have made Chad a country at war for years. If it weren't for that, Chad would not be as poor a country as they say it is. Before independence, from the food point of view, Chad was self-sufficient. Listen! That's very important. And even today, if there were peace, Chad would not only be self-sufficient in food, but it would be exporting the surplus. In spite of what people think, all over the country, even in the north, Chad is very privileged to have fresh water everywhere. Therefore, in Chad there is no uncultivated land. Chad, because of its geographic position, occupies an important place in the heart of Africa, between white Africa and black Africa; a country traversed by diverse and complementary civilizations. And you understand that we can legitimately aspire to play a role in the new universal civilization.

Question: They say you are a man of the Americans, are you anti-Qadhdhafi today?

Answer: There again, those are labels. In fact it was our conception of Chad that created labels and problems for us. Our conception of Chad is an independent Chad, sovereign within the borders it inherited from colonization: 1.28 square km. A Chad capable of self-determination, of freely determining its own destiny, that is what places us in conflict with Qadhdhafi. Qadhdhafi has an expansionist, hegemonistic policy. When he speaks of Chad as an extension of Libya; but do you realize what that means for the Chadian? Chad an extension of Libya? Living space for Libya? Occupy 150,000 square km? That's what puts us in conflict with Qadhdhafi. The problem of the Americans and all that is Qadhdhafi propaganda and propaganda by people who paid AFRIQUE ASIE and JEUNE AFRIQUE and others.

Question: Do you expect to come to France soon? Do you want to?

Answer: The problem hasn't arisen in any case, for now. The day it comes up, why not go to France? (ATP) [CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY]

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CSO: 3419/213

BRIEFS

EDF ROAD REPAIR FINANCING--The Office of Commissioner of Public Works, Mines and Geology and the European Development Fund have signed an important financing agreement for repair of the Sarh-Moundou-Lere road, 600 kilometers long, and the Sarh-Guelendeng section. The financing, amounting to 1.4 billion CFA francs, will cover all expenses engendered by repair of the two roads which, due to prolonged lack of maintenance, have become totally impassable. The Mario Guliani enterprise, based in the Central African Republic, won the contract and will begin work at the end of the year. The Sarh-Moundou-Lere road will be completely rebuilt and the different existing layers will be replaced by new layers of laterite. On the Sarh-Guelendeng road, potsholes hindering passage in different places will be filled. Repair of the Sarh-Moundou-Lere road will make it possible to serve the three main cities in the southern region and to link Chad with other countries. This road makes trade between the southern region and the United Republic of Cameroon possible. A permanent link with N'Gaoundere will help open up our country to the outside world. This aspect gives the repair project a priority ranking that seems to have attracted the attention of the EDF, while the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] was interested in another equally important road: the Ndjamena-Abeche route, work on which will begin in January. [Excerpt] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 20 Oct 82 p 7] 11,464

CSO: 3419/157

REPORT PRESENTS SOMBER VIEW OF ECONOMY

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 pp 4-5

[Text of address by President Joao Bernardo Vieira to the closing session of the Economic Council, in Bissau, date not specified]

> [Excerpts] Since we have just received it from the competent organs, we are publishing in this issue the address delivered by Comrade President Joao Bernardo Vieira to the closing session of the Economic Council, which met recently in Bissau. The document, which gives a detailed picture of the country's economic and financial situation, points to specific measures adopted by the council, aimed at the full and harmonious development of the young state.
>
> Agriculture, characterized by a "very low level of production and harvest of products," commerce, "which utterly failed in its role of stimulating agricultural production," and the fishing sector, a source of foreign exchange whic is currently in "deplorable shape:" these were some of the aspects discussed in the address.
>
> The chief of state also referred to the industrial and energy sectors, which are saddling the country with "large foreign debts," and to our natural resources, whose exploitation is not foreseen before 5 years from now. He described our balance of payments as "chronically negative," which has caused serious problems in paying off our public foreign debt, aggravated by a budget deficit of about 50 percent, which has been covered by issuing currency, despite the negative effects of this measure.

Agriculture

--Very low production, almost exclusively in the popular agricultural crops, primarily cereals for domestic consumption and oils for export. At the same time, we observe a very small harvest of other agricultural products such as coconuts, wax ["cera real"], etc. also exportable.

Commerce

This is surely the weakest link in the chain of our agricultural development, since the marketing of agricultural products as an incentive to their production has been a resounding failure. It should be said that most of the products imported by the country are not used in the proper marketing channels, with harmful effects of the economy which are well known. In addition, I would note that we pay too much for what we buy and do not always sell at the best price, and that part of our exportable product suffers from poor quality (problems of storage, etc.).

Fishing

This sector, which should be one of the principal sources, if not the primary source of foreign exchange, is actually in deplorable shape. Industrial fishing has not contributed at all to the balance of trade, and there are no fish on the domestic market--this in a country as rich in marine resources as ours. The peasant fishing projects have yet to achieve any significant weight for the nation's economy.

Industrial Rector

In the industrial sector, we could almost say that there is only one unit--CICER [Brewery Company of Guinea-Bissau]--that actually functions, and even then with a large foreign debt, inasmuch as it depends on imported raw materials.

The lumber industry, which could be a highly important source of exchange, is functioning poorly and with very low returns.

Energy

This sector is the primary drain on foreign exchange and its situation is so precarious that it can be summed up in a single question:

"How long will we be able to obtain credit to pay for fuel?"

Natural Resources

Guinea-Bissau has great potential, but we feel it is overly optimistic to count on these resources at short range, since we do not see any prospects within the next 5 years of being able to rely on our natural resources to generate capital for development, or even foreign exchange for immediate consumption.

Balance of Payments

We are chronically several million dollars in debt. If measures are not taken immediately, we will face serious difficulties in meeting our financial commitments with respect to the public foreign debt.

Public Finance

We have a budget deficit of about 50 percent, which has been covered by issuing currency, with all the negative effects this implies. It is noted that the current expenses of the state are difficult (let us say almost impossible) to meet.

Credit for Production and Development

Credit is at extremely low levels, below the minimum of minimal needs.

It is a very somber picture, but in no way irreparable, if we consider the country's real and present potential. We must find a way to produce more and better, to export more and at the best price, and to import only what is strictly necessary, at the most favorable prices, if we are to remain an independent and economically viable country.

In the agricultural sector, the government has developed a useful program to promote popular agriculture, giving important technical assistance to the peasant, supplying him with production materials, improving his tools and introducing new farming methods and new crops. However, if this direction is in fact correct, if it leads to self-sufficiency and the creation of an exportable surplus of foodstuffs, it is also obvious that the exportable products of our peasants are not the best agricultural raw materials in terms of world market prices. How can we promote another type of agriculture, with greater yield per acreage, and produce more valuable goods with a better foreign market? How can we achieve the technical level and the quality and yield that will make this production and exportation viable and profitable? Europe is still importing exotic agricultural products from Africa, and we should remember that we are the nearest tropical country to Europe with good agricultural potential.

On the other hand, one of the great weaknesses, if not the greatest weakness, in our production system is marketing. To date, the commercial sector has not been able to play its basic role as the motivating force for agricultural production.

We feel this failure is reflected not only in our lack of foreign exchange and hence relatively weak import capacity; our marketing system is not sufficiently organized to perform its mission. It must be restructured and adapted to our development needs, which dictate maximum use of our resources and the most extensive marketing possible of all our exportable products, with the result that we could more than double our exports and relieve (somewhat) our financial and exchange situation.

Increased Production

Aside from this sector, the main bottlenecks in the development of the agricultural sector are transportation and means of access to the production zones.

Increased production requires an improvement in access roads and the transportation system, so as to supply the production materials and tools to the peasants, on one hand, and on the other hand to move the products out in a suitable length of time.

One of the basic decisions of the Economic Council is certainly the proposed reorganization of the marketing sector, aimed at linking the existence of the rural retail merchant to its capacity to market exportable agricultural products, and also at providing a more just return to the peasant for his labor. We think this return could be the decisive factor is stimulating agricultural production and speeding its expansion. The peasant, who makes the greatest production effort in our country and who receives the least in return, must be rewarded better, particularly in consumer goods, if we wish him to produce more and better.

It is obvious to everyone that the changes we wish to make in the commercial sector will have political, social and economic implications that must be duly analyzed, predicted and controlled, and it is equally obvious that the marketing system as it stands now is absolutely inadequate for our circumstances and will inevitably lead to disaster.

We must be able to set up new structures, and we must put all our effort and all the necessary manpower into the achievement of this objective.

In our country, the sector which could develop most rapidly and contribute quickly and decisively to a relative equilibrium in our balance of payments is the fishing sector. However, the situation in the sector leaves much to be desired and, except for the peasant fishing projects, is going nowhere, to the point that we cannot even supply the domestic market.

We must make our current investments pay off, and try to find new partners for profitable ventures that will enable us to substantially expand our exports, which in this sector could amount to many millions of dollars.

Investment Policy

The Economic Council conducted a very intensive analysis of the public business sector, and drew some conclusions about the modern sector in our economy, in which we must take serious, dynamic and, above all, realistic action. We must eliminate--shut down nonviable companies. We must provide adequate management for the profitable and necessary companies, seeking out cadres wherever they may be.

The council also made pertinent recommendations regarding the definition of a realistic investment policy that takes into account our social, political and economic circumstances. We think it is extremely important that, in the fishing sector, in agricultural production for export and in the exploitation and improvement of forest resources, we find partners with which to form mixed companies, partners who will not only risk their capital in these ventures but will bring with them the necessary technology and management capability, the lack of which has been one of the major problems facing our companies.

We must clearly define the areas for the investment of foreign capital in our country.

We must quickly revise and adapt the investment code so it will realistically define the role of foreign investment in our development effort, both in association with national capital and independently.

The economic and financial stabilization program which has just been approved requires substantial financing to carry it out. In this regard, we hope the international community will continue to demonstrate its solidarity with our country, particularly at this time when we are creating the indispensable bases for the execution of our First 4-Year Plan and our economic recovery.

At this time we would like to appeal particularly to friendly countries and organizations and to the international organizations which have contributed so much to enable us to break the chains of underdevelopment.

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CSO: 3442/36

ECONOMIC COUNCIL PROPOSES RADICAL RESTRUCTURING OF ECONOMY

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Oct 82 pp 4-5

[Text] The country's commercial system will be completely restructured, according to a proposal made by the Economic Council [CE] which met from 29 September to 2 October 1982. The council is proposing a new overall concept of the commercial system.

This concept divides the marketing network into two parts. The first, essentially assured by the government, covers foreign trade (imports and exports), the wholesale trade and central and regional warehousing, with warehouses to be located in all the regional centers in the first stage. The secondary marketing network involves primarily private commerce and, on the basis of the regional warehouses, will handle the circulation and distribution of merchandise to the consumer, and from the farm producers to the regional warehouses.

The governmental domestic commerce enterprise will play only an ancillary role in this network, in places where there is no private commerce.

The management, coordination and control of the entire system, whether governmental or private, is to be handled by the Ministry of Commerce and Artisanry, which will have to be reorganized and reinforced by additional employees for the purpose, including the possibility of requesting outside assistance.

Government enterprises will be specialized, with a new distribution of functions and responsibilities, coordinated vertically.

The Economic Council recommended that SOCOMIN be converted into Foreign Trading Enterprise for imports and exports. The current warehousing facilities and vehicles of SOCOMIN will be incorporated into the people's warehouses. The offices and staff will be included in the new enterprise to the extent possible.

The people's warehouses will become domestic trading enterprises, serving as wholesalers, either for distribution or to collect domestic production for domestic consumption and export.

Industrial activities of the people's warehouses and SOCOMIN will be separated and transferred to the industrial sector.

In order of the people's warehouses, to serve as a domestic trading enterprise and a regional structure of the primary marketing network, they will have to be decentralized and their regional agencies will have to be restructured.

A definition of imports by categories A, B, C, and D was also proposed. The available foreign exchange would then be allocated to these imports. Every year the available funds would be earmarked to the different categories.

The import program will be prepared on the basis of the percentage to be returned to the farmers and the foreign exchange available for the purpose.

Distribution by the regional agencies to retailers should be in proportion to the exportable farm products collected by them and handed over to the government network in the previous crop year.

At the beginning of harvest time, receipt of a minimum percentage of imports fixed in relation to the value of the agricultural products just delivered should be guaranteed to the traders, to enable them to increase their marketing capabilities. The BNG [National Bank of Guinea-Bissau] should take the corresponding amount of foreign currency to guarantee that the objectives just indicated are carried out. The Ministry of Commerce and Artisanry could authorize private traders to export nontraditional goods, assigning an import quota in proportion to the foreign exchange earned from the exports. These imports and exports could be handled by the Foreign Trading Enterprise. The recommended reorganization of the people's warehouses and SOCOMIN should be done in stages.

Possible Transitional Steps

Some industrial activities directly related to processing or finishing food products, for export could be handled by the people's warehouses.

As for the Portuguese-Guinean company, SOGUIPAL, the Economic Council suggests that two reliable Guinean nationals be appointed immediately to fill the posts of resident deputy director and chief of commercial services.

As regards the rationing system, a study of category A products is recommended for the city of Bissau, to guarantee a regular supply of a minimum monthly amount of these products for each family. There is also a reduction planned in the number of private market foreign trade operators, giving them greater negotiating power.

As part of the reorganization of the commercial sector, it has been suggested that trade delegations attached to our embassies be set up, especially in countries that are our most important trading partners. Part of the current border trade should be controlled and incorporated in our legal trading circuits.

A Technical Commission for Commercial Reorganization, under the Minister of Trade and Artisanry, is to be set up.

The reorganization should be completed by 1986 at the latest.

It is also recommended, through proposals of the Ministry of Trade, that the distribution of management personnel in the reorganized system be reviewed (managerial and administrative posts in the newly structured Ministry and new and existing government enterprises), with a view to matching the management staff to the jobs to be performed.

Moreover, it is suggested that the proposed international aid projects for a partial reorganization of the commercial sector, sponsored by the UNDP, EEC and SIDA, among others, be accepted. Implementation of a price policy is also recommended, to be coordinated with recommendations and later decisions on exchange, financial, budget and wage policies, so as to stimulate domestic production and increase exports, the most important things to be done in the immediate future.

Policy for the Government Business Sector

It has been noted that most firms are working below their productive capacity, because of various types of problems ranging from a shortage of raw materials and spare parts to a lack of financial resources, and including poor organization and training of workers, the problem of firms with an undefined legal status, with no equity, and without any clearly defined social organs, and in general the low level of productivity and profitability of firms which, for that reason, are not contributing to create national wealth. The Economic Council recommended that government enterprises' needs for spare parts and raw materials be projected, that enterprises' maintenance and repair capabilities be reinforced, that a management training program be implemented, and that a general study of government enterprises be conducted, focussing on those in a poor financial and economic position and suggesting the most appropriate solutions in each case. The study should be submitted to the Council of Ministers by the Ministry of Energy and Industry.

Another proposal was to set up a working group composed of technicians from various government departments to prepare a study on the status of fishing enterprises, including proposals to revise fishing agreements in force, and it was suggested that the charters and capital of government enterprises be regularized within 3 months, in accordance with laws in effect.

The measures proposed for the commercial sector are aimed at revitalizing this sector so important for our economic development. According to the CE, this sector has not adequately fulfilled its functions of importing, domestic distribution, collection of domestic products and exporting, either for structural reasons or because of operating problems. The result is a choking of agriculture, a sector essential for the country's economic development, because commercial circuits and structures are not working effectively. Although we also realize that other structural factors or factors related to the current economic situation outside the commercial sector have hampered its functioning, it is essential to completely reorganize the entire commercial system. This alone could substantially improve supplies and increase domestic production and exports.

Investment Policy

With regard to investment policy, the Economic Council recommended a revision of the Investment Code to bring it into line with the desired investment policy, designed to established joint publicly and privately owned enterprises in the fishery, forestry and agriculture sectors (industrial production directed toward exports).

The investment policy should give priority to the primary sector, export and import-substitution industries, and social infrastructure, and avoid capital-intensive sectors. It should also use installed capacity instead of expanding or increasing facilities, and gradually increase the domestic component of investments and projects which have a favorable direct or indirect impact on the balance of payments.

In analyzing this sector, the Economic Council noted the low level of productivity and the scant contribution to creating wealth of most of our past undertakings, basically because of our lack of experience in industry and business management and referred to our difficult external payments situation and the need to develop an investment policy that provides for profitable projects that create wealth and jobs, and the need to define priority investment areas and attract foreign capital and technology.

Activities of Foreign Firms in the Construction Sector

After noting the important role the national business sector can play in the economic development of our country and the negative impact on this sector of any expansion of foreign business activities to areas other than those established, and after observing that Guinea-Bissau is still unable to do without the services rendered by foreign construction companies, particularly in large-scale projects requiring sophisticated technology, the Economic Council decided to propose the following measures:

To apply rules to regulate foreign construction companies' activities, so as to safeguard the legitimate interests of domestic firms; to prevent any foreign firms not registered in Guinea-Bissau from participating in national competitive bidding; to give priority in international bidding to bids that include domestic construction firms as subcontractors. In these cases, the subcontractors must be paid in foreign currency and Guinean pesos and local labor must be recruited by the foreign companies through the General Directorate of Labor and the UNTG [National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers].

9805
CSO: 3442/37

NEED STRESSED FOR PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FROM PORTUGAL

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] Within a few hours, Bissau will be the scene for negotiations with Portugal, within the scope of the Joint Commission. The commission will take an accounting of the general cooperation between the two countries. In light of our difficult economic situation at this time, all attention is focused on the discussion in the Joint Commission.

Much that could come about in our country will depend on the decisions that will be made by the (Joint) Commission, which is focusing exclusively on economic problems, more precisely, on our balance of payments with Portugal and, above all, on the status of the (highly controversial) joint companies.

This is an opportune time for us to take, in a general way, a small accounting of this cooperation.

The nature of a dependent economy like ours, with its still marked colonial system, means that Portugal will continue to be an important, if not decisive, partner. From 1974 to date, our relations with the Portuguese have been marked by open and, to some extent, dynamic cooperation. Despite the alterations in its own political picture, Portugal has responded positively to our requests--up to this time all normal and within the rich-poor equation.

We feel, however, that Portugal can and must do more for Guinea-Bissau. Indeed, history points in this direction. We are both the heirs of a still recent colonial past which, like it or not, has marked and will continue to mark our relations. If it is true that independence is not simply a matter of hoisting the national banner, it is also correct to point out that the decolonization process does not end by hauling down the flag of the occupying power. Portugal has historic responsibilities with regard to the socioeconomic development of Guinea-Bissau. In terms of the colonial legacy, the situation of the two partners is different. It is an irony of history that we who gained nothing from colonialism (quite the contrary) are geographically and socially condemned to bear the burden of the aftermath of colonialism. On the other hand, Portugal, which gained everything (the only real justification for the colonial presence), can give itself the luxury of forgetting the past. We are hopeful that the Portuguese political class will not let itself fall into this trap. In other words, the Portuguese Government cannot see Guinea-Bissau as one more country with

which it cooperates. The relations must be preferential and--logically, considering the abysmal difference between the two economies--the benefits this time should swing to our side. Mutual benefits, on an equal footing, would in this case be a real injustice.

To escape from the difficult situation we are in now, our economy needs massive aid which will permit investments in various income-producing sectors and thus create the necessary infrastructures for a development dynamic. Despite its problems, Portugal is in a position to help us, although the return on its investment will have to be deferred. Otherwise the accumulation process will be difficult.

This aid must be concentrated primarily on the trade sector; i.e., on the provision of consumer goods and intermediary products so that we can rebuild our commercial stocks.

We must remember that, in our country, consumer goods play the role of capital goods for investment. Replenishment of stocks will stimulate agricultural production, hence leading to expanded exports, since the flight to neighboring countries (franc zone) would fall off greatly. Increased exports of raw materials and semifinished products will certainly play an influential role in our economy.

In practical terms, what is being proposed is much less than that which France gives to its African partners in the way of monetary shelter. To confuse this type of aid with neocolonialism is an error of historical myopia.

Finally, Portugal will have to conduct a realistic analysis, "forgetting" our debts for the time being, and agree to provide massive aid to permit creation of an economic dynamic that will certainly expand the market for Portuguese products, thus preventing the foreseeable squeeze-out of the small Portuguese factory units which can hardly be expected to compete with the colossal monopolies or oligopolies of the EEC.

After the last meeting of the Economic Council, Guinea-Bissau is now more open to investments of foreign capital in areas where it is possible to turn our raw materials into export products. Here, too, the Portuguese presence is welcome.

What will the Portuguese think about all this?

Will there be the beginning of an escudo zone similar to the franc zone, our great and true adversary?

6362
CSO: 3442/36

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT--Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of national defense, arrived in this country yesterday for an official visit at the invitation of the Ministry of the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces]. His delegation, which includes several members of the Hungarian Government, will meet day after tomorrow with Brigade Commander Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council. Comrade Minister Czinege and his delegation will remain in this country until Saturday. Together with high officials of the FARP Ministry, they will continue the discussions initiated in July 1981 during Armed Forces Minister Paulo Correia's official visit to Hungary, to strengthen cooperation between our two friendly countries. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Oct 82 p 1] 6362

PORTUGUESE EDUCATIONAL DONATION--Guinea-Bissau received a grant of secondary school supplies which were presented to Minister of National Education Avito Jose da Silva by Portuguese Ambassador Menezes Cordeiro last Monday at the Portuguese Cultural Center. The Portuguese Ambassador spoke on the occasion, stressing that "this is a grant from the Portuguese Government to the Government of Guinea-Bissau, based on the cooperation arrangements between the two countries in the field of education." [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Oct 82 p 2] 9805

CSO: 3442/37

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON OAU, SOUTH AFRICA

MB300825 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Interview with Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano following his arrival in Maputo from the Netherlands on 29 November--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, you have just returned from the Netherlands, and we were told that you took part in two conferences on southern Africa and that you had a meeting with, let us say, businessmen. We would like you to give us more details about the conferences.

[Answer] The first meeting in which I participated was organized by the members of the Netherlands Parliament together with members of other European parliaments who represented different countries and parties. The UN Committee Against Apartheid, represented by its president, who is the Nigerian ambassador, and the anti-apartheid committee based in London also took part in the meeting.

The aim of the conference was to coordinate the points of view of the members of the various parliaments regarding the application of sanctions against South Africa within the framework of the international year of sanctions against South Africa. In other words the aim was not to discuss principles on whether sanctions should be applied or not, but to discuss what should be done, and the role of the parliamentarians and of the governments in the application of sanctions. The meeting lasted 2 days and decisions were made. There were some resolutions, and a final declaration was passed. The final declaration was very good. All the parties took concrete and positive steps regarding the application of sanctions against South Africa.

Our role was to explain the situation in southern Africa, the disastrous role of the apartheid regime concerning South Africa's neighboring countries, particularly Mozambique.

The conference also dealt with the support that the governments must give to the frontline states and the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] countries. These are positions to be defended by the parliamentarians in their respective parliaments.

The second meeting was a conference of Dutch youth, representing various parties and groups. The same topics of apartheid and the application of sanctions were discussed. My role in this conference, which was held in the same parliament building, was to explain the situation in southern Africa.

You spoke of a meeting with businessmen. I had no such meeting. I had meetings with groups and solidarity committees as well as institutes, including the so-called Transnational Institute. They had the same interest in knowing how the struggle in southern Africa is being waged, and its economic and political aspects--the struggle against apartheid, the struggle in South Africa, Namibia. Therefore it was an open discussion and not a conference as such.

I also met with the Dutch foreign minister, but this was more of a courtesy call, during which we exchanged views concerning the cooperation between our countries and the situation in southern Africa.

[Question] Do you believe that the meeting with the European parliamentarians could contribute to the Western countries abandoning their traditional stance concerning sanctions against South Africa?

[Answer] The parliamentarians said that their role is to express in the European parliaments the points of view that they formulated during this conference. Evidently, no one can guarantee the results but the important thing is that these parliamentarians belong to ruling parties, but this does not mean that what they say will automatically be adopted by their respective governments. It is an ongoing exercise so that measures may be taken in the future.

[Question] In view of Tripoli I and Tripoli II, do you believe in the possibility of a Tripoli III?

[Answer] A contact committee was formed. Although it is different from the previous one, it is still charged with studying the proper conditions for convening the summit. These conditions certainly include the conference site. However, what is certain is that the conference shall take place in conditions that will not permit new delays. It will be a meeting which will be conducive to the progress of the OAU.

[Question] If Tripoli III does not take place, will it mean the dismemberment of the OAU?

[Answer] In my previous answer I said that the contact committee will study the conditions for the holding of a summit which will guarantee the existence of the OAU. Therefore I cannot now talk about the dismemberment of the OAU when the objective is to assure its existence.

[Question] Do you think that the appeal made by the current chairman of the OAU regarding the regulation of its members' contributions will be well-received by the countries which have boycotted the last two summits?

[Answer] I do not know what appeal you are referring to. What I know is that the decision taken by the heads of state present in Tripoli was that the OAU would continue its activities. Those present agreed to continue to pay their contributions. There was even an appeal to those who were absent to pay their contributions on a regular basis so that the structures within the OAU can continue to operate.

[Question] Do you believe that there will be another boycott of the OAU summit in an attempt to avoid a debate over the issues that have shaken the OAU?

[Answer] I cannot predict that. It all depends on what the contact committee decides. It is too soon to comment on that, otherwise it would imply that there was no need to form the contact committee. We formed the committee because we are certain that we will resolve the issues in one way or another.

[Question] Is the source of the destabilization of the OAU situated inside or outside the continent?

[Answer] This is a rather difficult question because we have external enemies, and we also know that an external enemy can only operate if somebody supports it internally. Therefore it is a bit difficult to attribute the responsibility only to an enemy whose role we know is to be our enemy, to attack and to destroy us. I think we should first of all pay attention to ourselves, to those who allow themselves to be taken for a ride. We know that there are some who let themselves be taken for a ride without being aware of the danger it represents to themselves. However, we must continue struggling to defend ourselves from the enemy's intentions. In fact we cannot deny the existence of external pressures, external interests which disturb our organization. The main question deals with the qualitative changes that are taking place within the continent. This results in contradictions. Now we have different problems to solve--economic and development problems--and there are various ways and ideas for solving them. This creates contradictions.

Colonialism is an enemy which unites us, but the current struggle against colonialism is different because the only countries still to be liberated are Namibia, South Africa and Western Sahara. These countries have been colonized by African forces and this struggle has different variations in each country. This is also a reason for the prevailing confusion in Africa. It is necessary that we hold a summit to discuss these problems so that we create basis for a new unity--new concepts for African unity.

CSO: 3442/57

VOFA PLEDGES REASONABLE ATTITUDE TOWARD MALAWI

MB261718 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in English Rpt English to Mozambique 1700 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The recent visit to Malawi by Joaquim Chissano reminds us of Samora Machel's triumphant back-home trip, when the Lusaka agreement decided on the transfer of power from the Portuguese colonial administration to the Marxist-Leninist clique of FRELIMO.

Passing through Zambezia Province on his way to Maputo, Samora Machel accused the government of Dr Banda of being an archally of the Portuguese colonial government. Machel said that in an extremely insulting and impertinent mode. He further affirmed that the government of Malawi was of a fascist dictatorship nature at the service of capitalist imperialism.

Only a short period following Mozambique's independence, a conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the government of Dr Banda by the then Minister of State (Mwalo) and high-ranking special branch officer was uncovered in Malawi. The conspiracy, according to our sources of information, had been secretly supported and financed by the communist regime of Maputo. Various pseudo-politicians of the so-called Malawi Socialist Movement fled to Mozambique where, with the support and the protection of the communist regime of Maputo, they organized what they termed as the Malawi opposition. A good number of Malawian members of this pseudomovement were sent to communist countries for brainwashing and to undergo military training to come and subvert the government of Malawi. All these were done with the entire blessing of the Maputo regime. Despite Samora's provocative attitude, Dr Kamuza Banda maintained a quiet serenity.

As we all know, Malawi is a country without a seaport. To get export for its products--tobacco and tea--Malawi has, inspite of all insults and threats of Machel, maintained good relations with Mozambique, be it with the colonial government in the past or with the present communist government of Samora. With no communication facilities for exports and imports Malawi will find itself in a difficult position for its survival. It is for this reason that Dr Kamuza Banda had to swallow accusations and threats from [word indistinct] Machel. The government of Dr Banda is, in a real sense, a traditionalist, because chiefs belonging to different ethnic groupings in Malawi are part of the hierarchy of the party and government.

A government which bases its politics on traditional structure is different from a Marxist-Leninist tailored one, becoming totally unfamiliar to the political system in Africa. Dr Kamuza Banda is indeed an anticommunist. That is why he was gravely insulted and threatened by Samora in 1975. Dr Banda is also an anticolonialist, that is the reason why he fought against the British colonial government for the liberation of Malawi. Despite Dr Banda's anti-colonialist policy, circumstances beyond his control compelled him to maintain relations with the Portuguese colonial administration for his country's prime interests, and today he finds himself maintaining relations with the communists in Maputo to enable him to solve the problem for his country. Dr Banda's political system in Africa is exemplary in most African countries [as heard]. Tranquility, discipline, well-being and prosperity in Malawi become the order of the day to day life of the people as a result of traditionalist government policy.

Julius Nyerere has for several times tried to overthrow the government of Dr Banda. He has since then given his country to be a platform to Malawian dissidents from where they plan, organize and carry out subversive activities against the Malawi Government of Dr Banda. Nyerere's puppet organization of Malawi origin has so far failed to secure popular support. Their prospectives [as heard] ended by dying a natural death when the army bandits were denounced and captured by the people of Malawi.

Samora Machel has also tried to stir up the situation by giving shelter and support to another group of dissidents to cause chaos in Malawi. But once more the people of Malawi resisted from giving any kind of support to the group at the service of the communist diehard agents of Maputo. It is true, though in the face of all kinds of humiliations, that the government of Malawi handed over to the communist authorities of Maputo some Mozambican nationalists who had sought refuge in Malawi, but it has also to be remembered that the government of Malawi had asked these nationalists to indulge in no activities against the Mozambique Government from Malawian territory which would put Malawi in jeopardy if Samora decided on retaliatory measures, the closure of road and rail lines and import-export communications to Malawi.

In connection with the same matter, the Mozambican National Resistance [RNM] had also written to the nationalists concerned, asking them to suspend any activities which would bring conflicting results between Malawi and the communist government of Maputo. These people did not want to comply with the order of Malawi authorities as also they ignored RNM advice. Lastly, the Malawi Government had no other alternative than to arrest and hand them over to the Maputo regime when the Machelist clique had threatened to close the frontiers with Malawi.

The RNM will to always avoid to embark on military activities proved to be prejudicial to the economic life of Malawi. The railway line from the port of Beira to Mutarara at the Malawi frontier will from now on be protected by the forces of RNM so that the people of Malawi could continue receiving imports and deliver their exports regularly. Also, the rail line between Nacala Port and Malawi falls in the same sort--kept untouched.

All of us members of the RNM hereby pledge to assume reasonably cautious attitude of no prejudice to the traditional government of Malawi. By so doing, we would be avoiding the inconvenience which could be inflicted by the communist government of Maputo to the people of Malawi. The president and commander in chief of the RNM forces has already asked his chief of staff to dispatch orders to the commanders in Sofala, Zambezia and Niassa Provinces not to indulge in operational activities which would cause damage to road and rail links to Malawi. The RNM struggle is aimed at safeguarding and respecting the traditional structure of our people. That is why RNM militants are taught to pay maximum respect to any traditionalist government including Malawi.

We want to note here that Joaquim Chissano's visit to Malawi has been a political victory for RNM. We could say it is a victory for RNM because Chissano was forced to approach a government that Samora Machel had insulted and threatened in 1975 in order to alter the language and present Machel's new face to Dr Banda. Chissano, one of the architects, planners and supporters of subversion in Malawi was bitter when he witnessed the surrounding tranquility and prosperity enjoyed by the people of Malawi under the traditionalist system of government in Malawi, when in Mozambique, Marxist-Leninist government breeds misery, indiscipline and causes popular revolt. Chissano's visit to Malawi might have taught him a lesson: He is from now on to know that subversion against a purely traditional government does not work. We hope he will refrain from instigating revolt against Malawi. Joaquim Chissano, his boss, the Mozambique paramount chief, Samora Machel and their communist darling Partons are warned that any insurgence by their Malawian puppets will be dealt with by the forces of the RNM. The communist regime of Maputo should warn its Malawian puppet group to think twice before carrying on their adventurous attacks on Malawi from RNM-controlled zones, for they will be destroyed once and for all. The RNM needs no support nor relations with the government of Malawi, for our problems have to be resolved within Mozambique.

Chissano has now ceased from being minister of foreign relations to become a major beggar in the neighboring countries, this time, including Malawi. On the other hand, Chissano has become Jorge Jardim of the communist era in Mozambique.

CSO: 3400/361

CHIPANDE PRAISES PORTUGUESE MILITARY COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by AIM correspondent Fernando Lima: "New Relations Between Two Armies"]

> [Excerpts] "Positive on balance" was the way Lt Gen Joaquim Chipande assessed his visit to Portugal, which ended yesterday. The Mozambican defense minister has already arrived in London for a 6-day official visit in England.

A 45-minute audience yesterday with President Ramalho Eanes marked the end of the Mozambican minister's 8-day visit to Portugal. Joaquin Chipande bore greetings to President Eanes from the Mozambican chief of state.

The minister told Eanes how his meetings had gone with Portuguese government officials, high-ranking military officers and businessmen.

At the Portela airport, the Mozambican defense minister informed newsmen that technical military cooperation had been established, encompassing logistical support, cadre training and provision of military equipment.

"The armed forces of Portugal, a NATO member country, and the Portuguese businessmen lived up to our expectations," General Chipande felt.

The Mozambican defense minister continued: "It is now up to the fellowship with the Portuguese military. "It was beautiful for us, who fought for Mozambique's freedom and independence, to come together with those whom we had fought in the past, to discuss and arrive at constructive paths of cooperation between our countries."

The Mozambican military official described the relations between the two countries' military as "an example for the world."

The traditional friendship between the two peoples and the Mozambican visits of Gen Ramalho Eanes, president of the republic, and Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao were mentioned as factors for understanding which determined the "positive balance" described by the minister.

Great Willingness

The defense minister said that during his visits to the industrial zone, he had observed "the great willingness of the Portuguese businessmen to put the means available to them at our disposal."

In addition to the uniform factories and the military laboratories, the Mozambican military delegation visited plants manufacturing arms and ammunition, military vehicles and telecommunications equipment.

Meanwhile, task forces of the two countries drew up a plan of priorities that included provision of uniforms, combat rations, logistical support material, light arms and ammunition.

6362
CSO: 3442/48

RESISTANCE REPORTS AMBUSH, EIGHT CAPTURED

MB290835 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 27 Nov 82

["Highlights of the Week"]

[Excerpt] Chimoio, 25 Nov--A spokesman for the chief of staff of the Mozambique national resistance said this morning that the movement's forces have carried out the following operations:

1. The Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] position of (Mavelouco), in the Machanga area, Sofala Province, was completely destroyed. The so-called FPLM were put to flight, and resistance forces took control of the position for 2 hours. This occurred on 10 November 1982.

2. On 21 November 1982, Mozambique national resistance guerrillas ambushed an enemy military column on the Casula-Muchena road, Massumbudzi area, Tete Province. The ambush resulted in the destruction of an armored vehicle and caused a number of wounded and dead.

3. On 12 November 1982, Mozambique national resistance forces captured eight FRELIMO militiamen in the Gondola area.

CSO: 3442/57

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY CONVOCATION

MB180830 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Here is a notice of convocation of the People's Assembly signed by its president, Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos:

Under the terms of Article 42 of the constitution, I convene the sixth ordinary session of the People's Assembly to be held from 14 to 17 December 1982 in Luanda at the [word indistinct] room to discuss the following points:

1. Discussion and approval of the proceedings of the fifth ordinary session of the People's Assembly

2. National plan for 1983

3. State budget for 1983

4. Tasks of the People's Assembly commissions

5. Nationality law

6. Ratification of documents approved by the Standing Commission:

a. General law on military service
b. Resolution on competency to assign names to the country's cities and towns as well as avenues, streets and squares
c. Resolution on family law

[Signed] Luanda, 12 November 1982, President of the Republic Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

CSO: 3442/57

LACK OF POLITICAL, ANALYTICAL DISCUSSION SCORED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 82 p 8

/Article by Carlos Cardoso: "The Root of the Unyielding"/

/Excerpts/ During those 70 terrible days for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, thousands of people in the Mozambican capital discussed Beirut, long-suffering Beirut, with anger.

There were many short and long conversations on the street and many public debates in which I became involved during those days. There were people at all social levels who wanted to know.

This is just a tiny recent example of the potential interest found in our capital in major questions relating to humanity. I am mentioning this example in connection with the great contribution which may be made before the fourth congress in terms of the discussion of problems to be resolved and the many conquests to be achieved through more profound analyses of what it has cost the Mozambicans, as a people, to attain their present status.

Discussing the topics at the fourthcongress means grasping this potential for interest and directing it against a "disease" which is trying to take root among certain social strata in the city--the "disease" of not wanting to "discuss politics," the "disease" of trying to avoid that every subversive human dimension called "antiroom analysis of the political conscience."

This is true. We need seriously to confront this flight from discussion, this study of human problems, this analysis which is the heart of the Mozambican personality and which was, in the last analysis, FRELIMO's pedagogical secret.

Yes indeed, it is true. In certain "circles" it is almost "subversive" to pronounce the word "FRELIMO." There are some who avoid this as God the Devil; and there are some who continue to try to reduce it to the bureaucratic status of a series of slogans.

In other circles, words like congress, politics, Marxism and so on are wasted because they have been manipulated with the same repetitive indifference that one uses with a rubber stamp.

Today, not to discuss, not to know what went on before, is worse than dying; it is to let them kill us. For then, we would see mediocrity reign supreme, and a tragic return of the Mozambican people to the obscurity of anonymity among nations.

FRELIMO is a story which must reach every household in its human complex, especially its youth. FRELIMO, which is already a process, must now be a book, a story, a novel, a film, a library, an encyclopedia, a history class on street corners. For FRELIMO is something rare in Africa. FRELIMO is Nkrumah's and Lumumba's critique, for it is a contribution to Marx and Lenin; it is a break in the submission of man to man. FRELIMO is a way of life working from within; although it is not a form of culture, it is at least a personality.

8568
CSO: 3442/50

NEED FOR PRESS BOLDNESS IN FACE OF RUMORS STRESSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 82 p 1

/Article by Nelson Malangas: "The Antidote"/

/Text/ Can we blame the enemy for starting rumors?

Obviously not. That is his mission. A serpent's mission is to bite, and it cannot be held morally responsible for this.

Our mission is to come up with an antidote. And the antidote for rumors is rapid, precise and convincing information. And if that information does not exist, an entire space will remain empty for the rumor to occupy.

In short, whenever silence is our answer, we cannot complain about the effects caused by enemy information. And how often do we answer with silence? How often do we answer too late?

In the battle for the transmission of facts we are trailing behind; we are late in debunking false information received secondhand. And this battle is not of secondary importance, for rumor often has the strength of reality. It is said that a certain street is impassable. It is not known who makes that statement, nor if it is true. But each one who receives this information decides not to use that street. And it is at this point, in fact, that the street becomes impassable.

This is an example. Perhaps not as insignificant as it may seem.

From where do so many of our reservations come, so much timidity in the distribution of our (of the true) version of the facts? From where do we get this great ability to keep secret what is already public information?

After independence, our news media became ours, became the property of the people, an instrument of the party and state. Still frail, to be sure. But they are ours. The channels through which rumors circulate are not ours. Rumors act against us, but it is we who give them credence by closing our doors, putting ourselves on the defensive.

Silence is for one who has no mouth or does not know how to use it. Let us learn how to use the weapons of information, the weapons which prepares man for using all other weapons.

8568
CSO: 3442/50

GDR EVANGELICAL CHURCH DELEGATION ARRIVES

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 24 Oct 82 pp 7, 8

[Article by F. Tinga: "We Can Work Together"]

[Text] Faced with the profound transformations occurring in Mozambican society, the churches are trying to find ways to adapt to these changes. Thus, delegations from various countries with leaders from the respective churches have visited our country. Last week, a delegation from the Evangelical Church of the GDR was in Mozambique to exchange ideas with the Christian Council of Mozambique.

A delegation from the Evangelical Church of the German Democratic Republic recently visited Mozambique at the invitation of the Christian Council of our country. This visit is in the context of establishing relations between the Evangelical Church and the churches of Mozambique.

According to Manfred Stolp, former president of the World Federation of Churches and head of the delegation, these relations have a very important historical precedent. In 1966, some leaders of the Evangelical Church met with the first president of FRELIMO. After this, the churches of the GDR devoted special attention to Mozambique's problems, mainly the development of the armed struggle for liberation. From then on, the Evangelical Church of the GDR mobilized its members to assist the armed struggle. The members helped finance the publication of mathematics and geography books for the liberated areas.

Since Mozambique's independence, relations between the churches of Mozambique and the GDR have been evident in an exchange of letters. At the time of the visit of a delegation from the Christian Council of Mozambique to the GDR in 1980, that socialist country's Council of Churches sent a shipment of medicine to Mozambique.

To provide a perspective on encouraging religious activities in a country undergoing constant, profound changes, Stolp said that the GDR experienced a period of constant changes like Mozambique but the difference is that the rate of change in Mozambique is rapid and the changes are greater; Christians must be courageous about these changes for socialism.

One major task of the GDR delegation is to speak about the experiences of church life in a socialist society like the GDR so that the churches of Mozambique may adapt to the socialist changes. For 30 years in the GDR, it has been possible to believe in Christ in a socialist society.

Learn From Marxists

The problem which leads to the split between believers and the Marxists is that the latter are atheists while the former believe in God. Hence, they view and think of the world differently. According to one delegation member, this created a situation of tension in Nazi concentration camps because it was difficult for people with different ideas to be in the same place and the contradictions were heightened since both parties emphasized this opposition.

With the defeat of fascism in Europe and the creation of socialist systems the problems and ideas began to evolve differently. Christians learned great lessons from socialism. "We learn about and appreciate the humanism of socialism and we must learn something from the Marxists," said one delegation member.

During the conversation, delegation members stated that a Christian could be a socialist but not a Marxist because in their view, socialism is built on economic structures and models and therefore it is easy to agree to these structures and progressive transformation. However, a Marxist believes in ideological structures and models which a Christian cannot accept. "Marxism is a philosophy and we do not accept its ideological bases. On this basis, the party does not accept non-Marxists as members but calls on all citizens regardless of their beliefs to work for socialism."

The Christian concept of "progressive" is involved; the director of an academy to train members about church matters and the only woman in the delegation stated that "provided we oppose the arms race, racism, all forms of humiliation and exploitation of man by man and we accept all socialist transformations to create socialism, we think that Christians are progressive in the materialist concept of the term."

At the end of our conversation, delegation members mentioned certain things about Mozambique's development. They said they saw rapid progress in the transformation to socialism because FRELIMO Party had introduced certain aspects of socialism, mainly in the countryside, in the 7 years of independence. This proves that FRELIMO's guidelines are very good and clear.

They also directly experienced our present difficulties such as food shortages and drought and promised to study the most practical forms of aid to Mozambique in the future.

Commenting somewhat carefully about the compatibility of the church with the state in Mozambique, they only said they knew about some gestures made by the church to cooperate peacefully with the state. As an example, they mentioned that a house previously belonging to a minister was to be used as a residence for the GDR youth who will help with the development of the future city of Matundo in Tete. Despite differences in ideological views, they stressed that Mozambique had to treat the church differently than other revolutions did and had to carry out its revolution without copying models. "We believe that, in the struggle of the classes, we can work together for social well-being."

VALUABLE WFP ASSISTANCE DETAILED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 82 p 3

> /Excerpts/ The World Food Program /WFP/ is currently executing four large development projects in our country. These projects involve an estimated $53 million (equivalent to 2,014 million meticals) and include provision of 87,044 tons of corn, beans, dried and canned fish, powdered milk, wheat, soybean milk, powdered cocoa and dried fruit, according to a document that has reached our desk from that agency.

Four large development projects are now in progress, covering five provinces. The first project, MOZ-2382, a school nutrition program, is being carried out in the northern, central and southern zones of the country. /The other three/ are MOZ-2477, rehabilitation and development of the dairy industry in Maputo; MOZ 2514, development of forestry activities in Manica, Maputo, Sofala and Inahmbane provinces; and MOZ-2548, social and agricultural development of the tea industry, in the regions of Gurue, Socone, Tacuane and Milange, in Zambezia Province.

In addition to the four development projects, the WFP is carrying out emergency operation EMPO-1275 on behalf of the drought victims in Nampula Province. Through this project, the WFP is supplying 13,604 tons of corn and other grains, with a total monetary value of $3 million.

Not too long ago the organization approved two other projects: MOZ-2477, for the expanded development of the dairy industry in Maputo, Beira, Quelimane, Lioma and Nampula provinces, and MOZ-2637, on food reserves and security for Maputo, Beira and Nacala. These projects include provision of 19,617 tons of corn, powdered milk and butter, valued at $17 million.

6362
CSO: 3442/48

UNDP AID TO SADCC TO STUDY WATERWAYS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 82 p 8

/Article by Benjamin Faduco: "SADCC To Study Waterways"/

> /Text/ A study to determine the navigability of the Zambeze River basin will be conducted by the Transportation and Communications Commission of the SADCC /Southern African Development Coordination Conference/, we learned from a source in the sector, who added that the study will be financed with funds made available by the UNDP /United Nations Development Program/.

The study is of particular importance for river traffic in the region, and could benefit Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe, among other countries.

The inland waterways study project includes similar studies of Lake Niassa, which serves the shore-dwelling population of Mozambique and Malawi, both of which are member countries of the SADCC.

The same source also told our reporters that all the funds made available to the SADCC by the UNDP will be used for study projects by the SADCC.

Thus, UNDP funds will be applied to a navigability study of the Chire River, one of the tributaries of the Zambeze River.

Railways and Highways

The study project of the SADCC Transportation and Communications Commission includes construction of new railway and highway links to the region of southern Africa.

Among other study projects involving the railway sector, there are plans to lay a new rail line from Luanda to Benguela, in Angola.

Regarding the highway system, UNDP funds will be applied to the study of projects to rehabilitate the international highway linking Kunzungula (Botswana) to Zambia via Victoria Falls.

The Kunzungula-Victoria Falls highway project includes construction of a bridge over the Kunzungula River.

Also in Botswana, there are plans for a study of the rehabilitation of the highway from Panda-Matenga to Victoria Falls.

It is noted that UNDP funds will also be used for a study aimed at solving the problem of the circulation of rolling stock (railway cars and engines) among the various SADCC member nations.

6362
CSO: 3442/48

CLASS DISTINCTION, NOT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION URGED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Column by Antonio Souto: "Uncover Class Distinction"]

[Text] Children play in the streets, daycare centers and schools. All over the country the children of today are learning how to live, diverting themselves with the dream that they will be adults tomorrow. As dewdrops at dawn which fall on petals without knowing the color and form of the flowers, these children view the future with the same joy just because they are children.

These children without tribe or race are the achievement of the dawn of this nation. Yet this nation was not born merely after a flag was raised.

A solemn statement against tribalism and racism or slogans against discrimination will not end discrimination.

Just as the Mozambican nation was born and must grow each day through combat, discrimination must die through daily combat.

The flag raised 7 years ago did not end it and did not change our minds deformed by a long history of oppression through discrimination.

In our culturally complex society, with the heritage of viewing man by race, tribe or sex, our children's dream of growing up will not accept secrecy, taboos and myths.

Today, perhaps more than ever, this combat is necessary. History teaches us that enemy offensives always try to encourage division.

Weakened internally now by the liberating struggle of a people, the apartheid regime chooses to export its crisis. Here we come to the enemy offensive which we help. Yet it will not just remain there. History shows us that the enemy's seeds need ground in which to grow.

Whenever the enemy wants to go on the offensive, it finds fertile ground in the indigenous bourgeoisie. It feeds on its ambition, encouraging ideas which could give substance to its dream, an excessively macabre dream.

The indigenous bourgeoisie thus encourages racism and tribalism. It wishes to play on our society's troublesome, complex cultural heritage.

Confronted with this, we must explain the fight since the problem will not end if we ignore it.

Let us acknowledge the attempt to divide. However, let us opt for the true division of class, not the false division of race, tribe or region.

The task is not easy. Frequently, this bourgeoisie acts subtly through technocracy, the demogogic use of party slogans, putting forward propaganda models from the "developed West," exacerbating the difficulties and telling tales apparently sincerely, in short, it does not have advice.

In this combat, the revolution also does not give advice but it has a principle: do battle. This means establishing the party among the people and revitalizing the cells. Only in this way, through daily effort, can the reactionary class hidden behind subtle detail be uncovered.

9479
CSO: 3442/42

ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE FARMERS IN MANHICA VIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] The government of Maputo Province is engaged in a search for effective means to provide material and moral support to farmers in Manhica district. The initiative, which is within the framework of the preparations for the Fourth Party Congress, is aimed at the revitalization of agricultural production in the private sector, which in this very fertile area could help to solve the food shortage, both locally and the city of Maputo.

This work is pursuant to the guidelines drawn by Jacinto Veloso, member of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and minister of security, during the district conference for study and divulgation of the Proposed Topics of the Fourth Conference.

Manhica is one of the most fertile districts in Maputo Province. As NOTICIAS reporters learned, vast areas of the zone offer the added advantage of providing year-round growing conditions.

For some years after our country gained its independence, the district held the record for continuous production of large quantities of vegetables to supply both the local population and the city of Maputo.

Manhica's fertile ground also yielded wheat, bananas, rice and various other products, which is no longer the case.

Enlightened Farmers

Last Friday the acting provincial director of agriculture in Maputo and the administrator of Manhica met with several district farmers.

According to the two officials, there is an urgent need to revitalize agricultural production in the private sector, to restore the district to its traditional place as one of the major contributors to the solution of the shortage products, above all in the city of Maputo.

The statements of the two officials were based on the fact that, in recent years, Manhica has lost its reputation for fertility. This situation arose in large measure from the drastic relaxation of the dynamism in agricultural activity by the old farmers who kept their property after independence.

"The present shortages are also the result of the difficulties faced by the new farmers who still lack production materials," said the acting director of agriculture.

In last Friday's meeting, the discussion focused on the experience of the farmers. At that meeting were recorded the principal needs of the private sector, which was quite well motivated and "willing to work, if the right conditions were there.

"Some of the farmers who spoke at the meeting expressed their willingness to work."

The needs noted by the attending farmers ranged from the lack of new tractors to the lack of pumps, the shortage of parts and accessories to repair the existing equipment and the lack of trucks to distribute the products.

They stressed, however, that last Friday's meeting was not the first of its kind and that "the list of needs which we have presented here has already been sent before to SERLI and even to the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, some time ago."

In this regard, the acting provincial director of agriculture said that henceforth "everything relating to agricultural production in the private sector should be forwarded to the respective provincial agency, which will make determinations on the basis of the directives of the provincial government."

The director also noted that the meeting should not be seen as a promise by the provincial government to meet all the needs. "We will do whatever we can," he said.

6362
CSO: 3442/48

FERTILE TETE ENCOUNTERS REBEL DIFFICULTIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 82 p 8

/Article by Ricardo Timane: "Tete, Promise Which is Being Met"/

/Excerpts/ The first impression one has is that of the heat, which is already intense as the year begins in the city of Tete. The temperature now stands at about 30 degrees /Celsius/, but in November it can sometimes go as high as 42 or 43 degrees.

There is one aspect that soon strikes the eye of any observer: it is how clean the streets are. They had told me that Tete was a clean city, and my first contact with it confirmed this information. I later observed that this cleanliness extended to the sidewalks, the store windows, schools, markets and so on.

When I arrived in the city, the provincial conference to study the topics of the Fourth Congress was in its third day. At that time, as study groups took up economic issues (Topics 4 and 5), one of them blossomed in the light of the discussions: black marketing and speculation.

Among other cases, there was talk about the quantities of fish caught in some coastal zones of Cahora Bassa, and how few or no fish are seen in the city.

Moments earlier, there had been a group of men who were unloading bundles and bundles of dried fish from the body of a truck. The fish is called "chicoa" after the location where it is caught. "Is it for sale?", I asked. They answered no, and then they explained that they fish every day in the dam, and after the fish is dried they transport that valuable cargo to the place where we had met them. "This goes to the boss; he knows what he is going to do with it—we don't know," they said. There were several men there. Where was this mysterious "boss"?

Despite the scourge of speculation, however, the supply of goods in the city of Tete is much better than it is in the capital, for example. Potatoes, corn, rice (with some difficulty), fruit (including peaches) and vegetables are within the reach of the residents of the city. It is already difficult to obtain meat there, however.

If Tete eats better than other cities in the country, it is also true that most of this food is produced in the province itself, and herein lies one of the secrets of the province, which I perceived under various circumstances in some detail: there is a continuing effort in the province to vitalize its structures, to promote, through programs and specific projects, the maximum utilization of local potential.

Agricultural production overall in Tete is diversified, but the main products are corn, potatoes, "mapira," beans, cotton, sunflower and, on a smaller scale, vegetables. According to official projections, production this year will surpass that of 1981.

Meanwhile, the enemy, aware that Tete's labor has born fruit, has done everything possible to destroy the results of the efforts of the provincial government and the people. Consumer articles and other merchandise stolen; civilian vehicles burned; citizens killed or kicnaped; warehouses sacked and destroyed; fuel burned; attempts to cut off lines of communication to prevent the normal flow of people and goods; money, clothing and other personal property stolen: these are some of the tactics of vandalism and crime to which the enemy has resorted in some areas in its attempt to sabotage the normal distribution of supplies and the promising development of the provincial economy.

6362
CSO: 3442/48

SHORTAGE OF TRANSISTOR RADIOS LAMENTED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 24 Oct 82 p 43

/Letter from reader Dinis Lacita Vilanculos, of Beira/

/Text/ What brings me to write this letter is the lack of Xirico radios which has been observed, principally in the Central area.

Six months ago there was a news item published in the newspaper NOTICIAS to the effect that by the end of this year there would be a Xirico in every house throughout the nation. However, we can see that the year is coming to an end and not even half the citizens have a Xirico radio.

On 23 September 1982 the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, published in Beira, reported that already more than 65,000 Xirico radios had been manufactured. So where are they? Are they filed away to beautify the enterprise? Or are they being exported? We certainly don't have them! We need these radios. Does it happen that their absence is only felt in the Central area (Beira)?

Another problem that I have to focus on:

In the beginning, the Xiricos were sold with batteries, but this does not happen now. Can the reason be that ELECTROMOC no longer manufactures the batteries? Or do they all go to flatterers, who then sell them at speculative prices?

I would appreciate answers to everything I have asked about and I ask your pardon for taking up this space.

/signed/ Dinis Lacita Vilanculos, Beira

12,116
CSO: 3442/41

METHODIST CHURCH'S AUTONOMY REQUEST

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] The Methodist Church of Mozambique will have autonomy as a synodal district at the beginning of next year if the recommendation of the present district is accepted by a conference to be held this year.

The proposal to grant it district status separately, thus doing away with its integration with the northeast of the Transvaal and with Botswana arises as a consequence of a request for such a step by the representatives of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The news, published in DIMENSION, the newspaper for the Methodists of Southern Africa, explains that the necessity for the Mozambican church to function within the "context of a Marxist-Leninist state" was given as one of the reasons for requesting the status of a synodal district.

In the meantime, a source of this church in Mozambique has said this measure must be regarded as a result of the work being done for a closer relationship to the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican state.

According to the same Methodist Church newspaper, published in South Africa, the gaining of autonomy by the Mozambican branch will contribute to overcoming the current difficulty in recruiting pastors.

12,116
CSO: 3442/41

MIXED CONSORTIUM WITH PORTUGAL TO REBUILD TETE BRIDGE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 12 Oct 82 p 18

/Article by Jose Manuel/

/Excerpts/ The estimated cost of rebuilding the bridge over the Zambezi River in Tete Province by CETEX is 120 million meticals. CETEX is a consortium composed of the Mozambican enterprise CETA /Structures, Leveling and Asphalting Building Company/ and the Portuguese enterprise Texeira Duarte, Ltd. Construction will begin during the next dry season, as the water level and the river current are important conditioning factors for beginning the work.

None of the tasks will require bridge traffic to be interrupted, which is one of the great advantages of this concept; anticipated duration of the project is 12 months.

"The job we have to do in Mozambique is extremely delicate and demands high technology. It also is a project having an advanced concept," Mr Matos Pinho informed our newspaper. Engineer Matos Pinho is one of the directors of the Portuguese company working on the preparations for the job. Mr Matos Pinho further said that works of this kind are very rare anywhere in the world and he is sure that this project will arouse great curiosity among engineers all over the world.

Bridge Important for Other Countries

The bridge, almost 1,000 meters long, links Zimbabwe to Malawi through Mozambique and is one of the most important bridges for the development of some countries of the Third World, such as Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe. Because of this it is included in the plans of SADCC /Southern African Development Coordination Conference/, since it is useful for distributing merchandise to several countries of southern Africa.

The repair of that bridge is being financed by the Kuwait fund and the man in charge of the project is Edgar Cardoso, an engineer who is a professor at the Technical University of Lisbon.

Nearly 86 workmen will be put to work on the bridge, of whom one-fifth will be Portuguese technicians, some of whom are already in Mozambique.

How Portuguese Company Got Here

Having been in existence more than 60 years, the Portuguese civil engineering enterprise Texeira Duarte, Ltd. came to our country especially to work on the Tete bridge after CETEX won the international competition held for this purpose, in which several European countries took part.

Texeira Duarte is traditionally a specialist in foundation work, although the greatest amount of its work is in different branches of construction. This company is based in Lisbon, but it also works in Venezuela, the People's Republic of Angola and will soon begin works in the Middle East.

Speaking about cooperation with more enterprises of this kind in our country, engineer Matos Pinho declared to our newspaper that "we have the greatest pleasure continuing to work with Mozambique on other jobs and even with other enterprises. We believe that this will be one of the best ways to cooperate and to support the development of Mozambican construction."

12,116
CSO: 3442/41

URBAN MIGRATION PHENOMENON REVIEWED, REGRETTED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 Oct 82 pp 8-9

/Article by Antonio Cesar/

> /Excerpts/ Since about 2 years ago the migration of the rural population to the country's great cities has undergone a dizzying increase. In Beira, the second largest Mozambican city (with a population of about 250,000), this feverish "invasion" increases day after day, recently reaching figures which demand concrete measures because of the negative repercussions on many sectors of activities. The causes indicated for this situation vary according to circumstances, although the most realistic is the imbalance between the rural and the urban standards of living.

Interviewees Speak of Causes

The growing exodus from the country to the city is caused by various factors, according to our interviewees. Among these factors the most common are, specifically, the lack of employment and the failure to organize into more effective cadres the immense labor in the countryside, the illusion held by many people of an easy life in the cities, contempt for peasant activities, distressing situations of family destitution, obliging young people of school age to leave school and look for work and other factors.

At the same time there are certain elements who, seeking an attempt at a quibbling explanation, raise the issue of the existence of armed bands in the pay of imperialism as being the principal cause of this situation. However, the argument does not reflect any reasons why the migration from the countryside to the city has been going on ever since the first months after winning national independence. Furthermore, the first great "invasion" occurred precisely in 1976, with the nationalization of the highly profitable properties for the benefit of the broad masses.

Hundreds of citizens exist, of whom many, as a result of the frustration that has come upon them from the lack of employment, set out on the road of marginality, breaking into residences and extorting food and household property. Others proliferate in the different markets and in the alleys of the

city, illegally selling cigarettes, toothpaste, buttered rolls and other articles of wide consumption, but at exorbitant prices. Still others prefer "to burn" the black rubber of tires to make shoe polish and dedicate themselves to the "art" of polishing shoes.

Unemployed Reach 9,000 and Increasing

In our contact with the placement sector of the DPT /Provincial Directorate of Labor/ we were informed that according to the statistics there is a reserve labor force of nearly 7,000 men. Eight months later, specifically, last August, the figure rose to nearly 9,000 unemployed, including women. However, these figures do not faithfully reflect the current reality, since a great number of citizens are not registered in the DPT. For this reason the above data refer to those individuals who, by circumstance, go to the Provincial Directorate of Labor, constrained by the necessity of finding work to ensure their subsistence.

Implications of High Unemployment

On the level of internal trade, the avalanche of unemployed stimulates a noticeable strangulation of plans for providing widely sought strategic products because the plans are obviously conceived as a function of a determined population density.

"Those are the ones who monopolize the products in the shops because they have the time to stand in line while we are at work," one citizen commented to us.

However, the gravity of this situation is equally harmful to other sectors, since the population increase must correspond to an increase in infrastructures, above all, in the fields of housing, health, electricity, sanitation, transport and water supply.

In the meantime, on the family level (or in other words, in individual homes) the problem shows another facet: the progressive deterioration of the family budget. In general, in most homes, only one or two persons work and the others, not having any profitable occupation, only ruin the economy of those who produce.

Furthermore, as a result of this continual influx, the number of sick people is growing, anemic because of a deficient diet, principally pregnant women or nursing mothers.

Residence Card Urgent Measure

In the short run, it is necessary to put a stop to the growing migration, whose seriousness now justifies drastic and urgent measures to permit an effective control and utilization of the reserve labor force.

Since Beira is a city of relatively large geographical dimensions, it has problems similar to those of greater Maputo. It is thus imperative to immediately introduce the "residence card," which, among other advantages, will

be able to regulate the distribution of staples and stimulate the combat against the activities of the wheedlers.

Because agriculture is the basis of our development, it is fundamental and indispensable to adopt measures to reduce the influx to the city and concentrate forces in the domain of agriculture.

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CSO: 3442/41

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE EDUCATOR'S VISIT--E.R. de Arantes e Oliveira, rector of the UTL [Lisbon Technical University], will arrive next Monday in Maputo for a week-long visit to our country. This trip is being made at the invitation of Fernando Ganhao, rector of the UEM [Eduardo Mondlane University]. A memo from the UEM which our staff received yesterday indicated that the Portuguese delegation is coming to Mozambique to talk with UEM officials and sign a program of activities for the 2-year period 1983-1984. This visit follows the one the UEM rector made to Portugal in March 1982 when an agreement on scientific, technical and cultural cooperation was signed between the universities. This agreement is to be implemented through projects in the 2-year program of activities. According to this memo, in preparation for the program of activities to be signed probably on 30 October 1982, the UEM sent the UTL proposals for cooperation in such areas as exchanging lecturers and sending UTL professors to the UEM for short or long periods. The proposals also include sending Mozambican instructors from the UEM to the UTL for advanced training and postgraduate work, and selecting joint research projects. Prof E.R. de Arantes e Oliveira's visit will be the first time that a UTL rector has come to Maputo to sign a program of activities with the UEM. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 p 3] 9479

OFFICIAL BACK FROM USSR--Isaias Funzamo, secretary general of the Red Cross of Mozambique, returned early yesterday afternoon to Maputo from the Soviet Union where he made a working visit at the invitation of the Red Cross of that socialist country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 p 3] 9479

BEIRA RESIDENCE CARD--In the near future, a census will be taken and residence cards distributed to citizens and foreigners in the city of Beira. Currently, a minicourse to train census takers for this process is being given in Maputo. Among other objectives,the distribution of residence cards will identify residents of the cities and limit the influx of people. The uncontrolled influx of people into the cities has exacerbated their difficult problems, prominent among them is the increase in the number of consumers without a proportionate increase in production. We see this situation because many people from the rural areas cannot find any employment in the cities to allow them to earn their daily bread. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 p 8] 9479

LANDS TO PEASANTS--More than 12,000 families from various areas of the Chibuto District in Gaza Province have already benefited from the land distribution process going on in that district, Chibuto administrator Nicolau Numaio told a Radio Mozambique reporter in Xai-Xai. Some 16,000 hectares have already been distributed to the peasants. In addition, thousands of peasants have currently grouped together in agricultural cooperatives, at least in 6 of the 14 communal villages being set up in the district. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Oct 82 p 2] 9479

GDR BLIND EDUCATION DONATION--Educational material for the future School for the Blind, soon to be installed in Maputo, was symbolically delivered yesterday to our country's Ministry of Health by the GDR. The material includes typewriters (specially designed for the blind), alarm clocks, wrist watches and ruled paper, among other items. During the ceremony, Brigitte Schmidt, representing the GDR Embassy, said that this donation exemplifies a gesture of solidarity from the GDR's Association for the Blind to the Mozambican blind. He also stressed the good relations existing between the two countries and recalled that, thanks to the satisfactory development of those relations, the director of the Beira School for the Blind has already visited that European country at the invitation of the president of GDR's Association for the Blind. Jonas Namashulua, national director of Social Action, representing the Ministry of Health, expressed gratitude for the gesture and called attention to the relations of friendship and cooperation which unite the two countries; he also expressed his desire for success in the continuation and realization of the objectives anticipated by the two governments. On the same occasion, the GDR representative delivered materiel for the manufacture of brush components. A German technician will soon go to Mozambique to assist the local personnel in setting up that manufacturing facility. /Text/ /Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 82 p 3/ 8568

DUTCH SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE—The Dutch Embassy in Maputo has indicated its willingness to give financial assistance to small-scale projects in our country. Tjaco Van Den Hout, charge d'affaires of that country in Mozambique, announced that this support is intended for the residents of communal, cooperative and other settlements who need such assistance. According to the same source of information, the embassy is now holding meetings with the Mozambican authorities to establish ways to carry out this program. To each small project the embassy is offering 15,000 florins, equivalent to 215,000 meticals, and the recipient is responsible for carrying out the project. The official also said that the embassy has established priorities for this financing and that the financing is entirely up to the embassy. "For example, we are willing to aid the residents of a communal settlement who need a water pump in the development of their community or a group of cooperants who need agricultural equipment, provided the cost does not exceed a certain fixed amount," the Dutch charge d'affaires said. Other activities which may be contemplated are those involving the handicapped, the elderly and activities aimed at improving the plight of women. /Text/ /Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 82 p 3/ 8568

WORKERS' WIVES TO BULGARIA--A delegation of wives of Mozambican workers is to visit the People's Republic of Bulgaria by the end of the year, according to a memorandum signed yesterday in Maputo between the Production Councils and a delegation of Bulgarian unionists visiting our country. The document was signed by Candido Mathe, secretary of the Department for the Training of Production Council Cadres, and Liliana Dimitrova, secretary of the National Council of Bulgarian Unions. This ceremony marked the end of a 6-day visit to our country of a union delegation from Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Implementation Committee of the Production Councils within the scope of accords signed between the two labor organizations. A spokesman for the Production Councils said that, in addition to the trip to be made by wives of Mozambican workers to Bulgaria, the paper signed yesterday calls for cultural exchanges and the stimulation of efforts within the scope of union training in various areas of activity, among other commitments. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 82 p 1] 8568

WORKERS' WAGES DIFFERENTIATED--A week ago we focused attention on each one's duty toward the country and the rights stemming from that duty. At that time we mentioned that steps are under way to evaluate correctly the rights acquired by each one, that is, a just reward for the effort made. We even cited the proposed labor law. We cannot continue to pay wages without any rule or system, just for people's presence on the job, without considering the contribution they are making to society. As is well known, that contribution is variable. It is a function of the degree of complexity of the job, its characteristics, importance and even social necessity. To be fair, the compensation should correspond to the principles defined by socialism. In addition to this, it should be commensurate with the amount of production. Equal pay cannot be given to one who produces and another who does nothing and even spoils the work of others. With regard to remuneration, we cannot ignore the efforts of those who try to improve their knowledge and do a better job and consider them at the same level as those who are lazy or unproductive or who think that their mere presence at a work center justifies their wages. We cannot continue to pay equal wages to a good and poor worker just because they wear the same clothes, are assigned to the same job or have the same professional designation. [Article by Willy Waddington] [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Oct 82 p 1] 8568

RESIDENCE PERMIT PROCESS CONTINUES--The process of registration and issuance of residency cards will be initiated today in four more cities in our country, following similar action which began in Maputo over 5 months ago. The cities of Beira, Chimoio, Quelimane and Tete have been selected for this phase of activities. A test operation was conducted in these cities first, followed by other preparatory work, including mini-courses to train individuals who will work with the Interior Ministry registrars. A source in the Civilian Identification Directorate told us that the process will continue for 3 months, following the same criteria used in the issuance of the card in the nation's capital. All national citizens and foreigners over 16 years of age should report to the registration posts. We were informed that, in

order to be registered, foreigners must present a Foreigner's Residency Identification Document or receipt indicating that application has been made. The same procedure is required for their minor wards under the age of 16. With the extension of the process for four more cities, the issuance of the residency card enters its second phase and will later be extended to other areas of the country. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Nov 82 p 1] 6362

MISSIONARIES RELEASED BY NRM--The chief of staff of the Mozambique national resistance reports that six missionaries who had been kidnapped by the movement's guerrillas last month in the Inhambane Province, were released yesterday in the (Chimuana) region, a locality of [word indistinct], situated 10 km north of the Save River, close to the Zimbabwe border. This group of kidnapped missionaries consists of two priests and four nuns. One of the priests was kidnapped in Vilanculos, and the other priest, near Massinga. The release occurred at 2000, some 80 km from the Zimbabwean town of Chiredzi. [Text] [MB261810 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 26 Nov 82]

CSO: 3442/57

COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS HAIL VOTE ON SINGLE ASSEMBLY

Verges Press Conference

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 2-3 Oct 82 p 2

[Report on 1 October press conference of Paul Verges, secretary general of Runion Communist Party]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Paul Verges, secretary general of the Reunion Communist Party, mayor of the port and a deputy in the European Parliament, held a press conference.

The secretary general could not have chosen a better time. Only a few hours after the National Assembly's vote on the law concerning adaptation of decentralization to the overseas departments through the establishment of the single assembly, the Reunion Communist Party was giving its point of view.

First of all, Verges repeated the size of the law's victory in the National Assembly: 328 to 157.

The vote, obtained on the first reading of the law, will be confirmed without any doubt on a second reading the will be passed. Verges thus stated that a new situation has been created on the island.

New Situation

First of all, the new situation concerns the substance of the political debate ahead.

Actually, the law is unequivocal. Decentralization will take place within the framework of the unity of the republic and several articles of the law reaffirm continuation of the department and the region.

As a result, the traditional and often unique theme of the right for 25 years concerning the "letting go" is eliminated.

The new situation created will also have effects on the conditions of the political struggle in Reunion.

"Changing political issues four and a half months from decisive elections is enough to sow confusion among rightist voters," Verges said. A switch of such voters to other political groupings is thus to be anticipated.

This explains the attempt on the part of hardliners to retain control of the right as a whole, but also the efforts to differentiate certain factions such as the RADAR [expansion unknown].

Their difficulties are very real, however. Verges mentioned the right's inability to organize the major demonstration emphatically announced by the ARDF [Reunion-French Department Association], Debre and Monory for the end of September.

Verges then gave the provisional schedule for the next 5 months.

The Senate will deliberate on the law toward the end of October, the Joint Parity Commission will meet shortly thereafter and the second reading will come in the National Assembly at the end of November or the beginning of December. Finally, if the matter is put before the Constitutional Council, Verges said one would have to anticipate promulgation of the law by the end of December or the beginning of January.

Elections would then come about 13 February -- that is, before the municipal elections -- or shortly thereafter.

"As a result," Verges said, "for four and a half months, these different stages will mark political life in Reunion and they will all be blows dealt to the morale of the right."

In addition to this discouraging political picture for the right, the new conditions for the holding of the election will not bolster any attempts made by the right to rig the results.

Actually, everything will be different. The comparative table of the census of the population made in March 1982 and the election lists for the rightist communes, lists drawn up on 28 February 1982, show that the number of persons registered is mathematically impossible. This irregularity has already been confirmed in a bulletin from the Office of Secretary of State for the Overseas Departments and Territories, which stated that an investigation revealed "60,000 discrepancies in civil status or absences from the list had been noted for Reunion, Guadeloupe and Martinique. Some 21,000 names had to be eliminated because of deaths or duplicate registrations." This shows the enormity of the fraud previously committed.

The "purge" of the election rolls will continue, according to the Office of Secretary of State for the Overseas Departments and Territories.

The work of the election commissions, which began in September, will also help to draw up election documents from which previously existing irregularities have been eliminated.

It was for this same reason that the Reunion Communist Party has asked the government to ensure strict application of regulations concerning voting by proxy and posed the problem of identification cards without photos. It asked that a special commission be sent to Reunion to oversee all election operations. "In this way, with these first general elections under the leftist government, fraud will be rooted out," Verges said.

When one adds the impossibility of rightist mayors of using communal personnel, as they have done in the past, given the increasing unionization, "one can well imagine the morale of the cheaters," Verges said.

Development Majority

"With regard to the presidential majority, we need a rallying of the people's forces in order to have a development majority," Verges said. The left must therefore prepare to take over the management of the country's affairs. In order to do so, the public must be informed about the gravity of the situation in Reunion, which has not escaped the crisis. The people must be told the truth; illusions must be eliminated. The crisis is general and it is serious. No one can measure how long it will last and it is complex.

That is why it is necessary, at all costs, to awaken public opinion without developing demagogy or further illusions.

The Reunionese people must learn a spirit of responsibility so that they can understand all the elements of the current situation and channel it in the direction of progress and development.

The political base exists; leftist forces can achieve a viable union. Voters who want change will be able to cast a vote of preference but not against other allies.

Regarding the Reunion Communist Party, Verges emphasized, it is determined to throw all its efforts into the battle in order to put an end to the right of the right. The opportunity is a major one and there can be no question of missing it. The secretary general of the Reunion Communist Party, optimistic and realistic, said that the party is calmly preparing to make its best contribution to Reunion's "May 1981" that will come about here in 1983.

He ended his press conference with the emergency measures demanded by the Communist Party for the unemployed, planters, fishermen and workers in difficulty. These measures are published elsewhere in TEMOIGNAGES.

Communist-Socialist Party Meeting

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 2-3 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] On Thursday evening, two delegations from the Reunion Communist Party (PCR) and the Reunionese Federation of the Socialist Party (PS) met in Saint-Denis, at a very time when the National Assembly in Paris was discussing the proposal to institute a single assembly in the overseas departments elected by proportional voting.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction that the bill should be under discussion in the Assembly and by last evening, were drawing the conclusions from unsuccessful attempts at blockage on Wednesday's session by Debre and his friend Foyer. Both delegations expressed their satisfaction over the massive vote that could not fail to come, which was taken a few hours later, at about three o'clock on Friday morning. At the close of their meeting, the two delegations published the following statement:

"A delegation from the PCR, led by Secretary General Paul Verges, met with a delegation from the Socialist Party, led by First Secretary Jean Claude Fruteau, on Thursday, 30 September. The two delegations expressed satisfaction that the debate was begun in the National Assembly on the bill concerning adaptation of the 2 March 1982 decentralization law to the overseas departments.

The first votes in, rebuffing the right's procedural maneuvers, point toward massive passage of the bill by the National Assembly.

The Reunionese people now approve the bill in growing numbers, first of all, because its very content destroys all the lies of the right about being let go, and second, because it provides the Reunionese people with the means for economic, social and cultural development of the department. The two delegations agreed to meet soon to define the conditions for the people's rally, the basis for a broad development majority.

Saint-Denis, 30 September 1982

For the Reunion Communist Party
Paul Verges

For the Socialist Party
Jean-Claude Fruteau

11,464
CSO: 3419/154

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MEETING--General Rinter, secretary of national defense, arrived yesterday in Gillot, where he was greeted as he got off the plane by the island's highest military officials and by Santucci, chief of staff of the commissioner of the republic. On Monday, General Rinter will participate in the meeting of the Defense Committee of the Southern Zone of the Indian Ocean to be held at the prefecture. Also participating in the meeting will be the prefect of Reunion, Admiral Pieri, administrator of the TAAF [French Southern and Antarctic Territories], Admiral Corbier, naval commander for the Indian Ocean, General Bonin, commander of the French forces in the Southern Zone of the Indian Ocean, and an assistant to General Rinter. [Text] [Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 25-26 Sep 82 p 7] 11,464

CSO: 3419/154

POLITICAL SITUATION PRIOR TO FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS DESCRIBED

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French No 343 Oct 82 pp 25, 27

[Article by Pierre Biarnes]

[Excerpts] At the end of next February, President Abdou Diouf, who is now merely completing the term of office of Mr Senghor, who retired from political life on 31 December 1980, will be elected--for the first time and for 5 years--president of the Republic of Senegal, and his party, the socialist party, which he has been secretary general of since the resignation of his illustrious predecessor, will retain a clear majority of seats in the National Assembly, for which elections will be held at the same time and for mandates of the same duration.

It is largely the personal merits of the new Senegalese chief of state that account for this lack of suspense, which may seem surprising a priori in a country which has gone so far along the path toward political liberalism and where there are plenty of potential challengers. During the 2 years now nearing completion, Mr Diouf has proved that the "big clerk," as many of his rivals chose to see him until a short while ago, is also a skillful and resolute statesman. While remaining faithful to the major choices of his predecessor, he has managed to persuade a majority of his compatriots that when the time comes--i.e. when he is elected in his own right--he will be the man of real change in most domains. For this reason, despite serious and persistent economic and social difficulties, the transition period now nearing completion--which has been reassuring for those close to the former president, but at the same time hopeful for many of his opponents--has been politically calm. It is therefore not surprising if a very large consensus has emerged in favor of the main artisan of this happy result.

While guaranteeing a decent minimum level of representation to the principal opposition groups, a new electoral system adopted at the beginning of the summer should enable Mr Diouf, once elected, to have the large majority in the National Assembly that he will need, in any event, to govern in a stable way. According to new Senegalese electoral system, which is based on the ideas of Professor Weil-Reynal, half the deputies will be elected by absolute majority, several names being chosen from a ballot, at the departmental level; the other half will be elected by a proportional vote, several names being chosen from a ballot, at the national level. Each vote is thus counted twice. Given the

present state of public opinion, this should enable the socialist party to obtain almost all the "departmental" seats and a majority of the "national" seats. To provide for all contingencies, and to make sure of success, some additional "tricks" have been found: non-obligatory entry into a polling booth, which should strengthen the position of well-known candidates, usually pro-governmental, and the administration, which came to power mainly in similar circumstances; half the time required by law to be given on radio and television to candidates is reserved for the government party during the campaign, while its 13 rival groups, which do not necessarily agree among each other, must divide up the remaining half, etc.

But beyond these possibilities and these power positions, even beyond the personal merits of President Senghor's successor, a fundamental phenomenon is in Mr Diouf's favor: the aspiration of a very large part of the political class to unite again after the extreme division of the past few years. This is felt so strongly that already, for several months, there has been more concern in Dakar--among party leaders and foreign observers--for the "post-election" period, and important political regroupings will undoubtedly begin after the voting, the basic results of which no one doubts.

At first sight, the Senegalese political class seems extremely divided; this has been true for more than a century and a half (political life is much older here than elsewhere in Africa).

Senegal has 14 parties, mostly possessing different currents, that convey many rivalries among clans and people; it also has a complex trade union system and system of associations. It has the advantage of a strong-minded press.

Sociologically, however, this political class has always been very homogeneous, at least since the disappearance of the mestizos, and--like in other countries south of the Sahara--that is the fundamental factor, above and beyond appearances.

Like most of their counterparts in neighbouring countries, including those who wear uniforms, almost all the Senegalese political leaders are sons of clerks in the civil service or colonial businesses who had the good fortune to be among the first to gain access to secondary and then higher education. Their standard of living and life style--determined by their income, usually from salaries, of the European type, but which must be redistributed within large "African style" families--are almost always similar. Their mentality, formed where two worlds meet, is identical. Beside these social democratic petit bourgeois, leaders coming directly from the working class--which is still very weak--and, a fortiori, from the peasantry, which is still archaic--are still exceptions, including those in groups calling themselves Marxist. Even though they are influential, the traditional leaders--who are almost all Moslem religious leaders--do not participate directly in political life.

This explains the largely "intellectual" and slightly artificial aspect of many of the ideological differences which have separated Senegalese political groupings at various times.

Original y limited constitutionally to four and later five, political parties can now form with no other limitation than the implicit commitment to respect certain fundamental principles (in particular, not to discriminate on the basis of region, race or religion exclusively). This third phase has led to the splitting of the Senegalese political class into about 15 rival factions of very unequal importance.

Now that many of these new parties have just finished establishing themselves and are just beginning to make themselves known, there is reason to believe that a fourth phase is beginning which will be a phase of gathering together and will probably lead to the formation, in several stages, of a new governmental party--by means of the negotiated integration of many of its present opponents--which will have a clearly dominant position. In brief, after having restored the country, under the law, to liberalization, many opposition groups will be led to associate themselves, in the second step of their evolution, with the government of the country. Such an evolution is in the interest of the new chief of state, who, in order to consolidate his power in a lasting way, obviously needs to broaden his political base as much as possible. It is also in the interest of most of these who will be called upon; once the obstacle which Mr Senghor's personality represented for many of them has been removed, and if his successor commits himself to the real changes which they are demanding, they can only tell themselves that they may not have many more chances to change their personal status.

For the moment, the big maneuvers have barely begun, but there is every reason to believe that February's elections will speed up the tempos. The nature and extent of the support for Mr Diouf's candidacy; the election results themselves, of course; and, once the elections are over, the formation of the new government, in particular, will soon make it possible to identify the shape of a new presidential majority which will certainly go beyond the present one, while waiting to proceed through further stages. Starting from this overall analysis, about which there is wide agreement, speculations are already ripe in Dakar.

Within the socialist party, a handful of faithful supporters of the former chief of state (the president of the National Assembly, Cisse Dia; the president of the Economic and Social Council, Magatte Lo; the keeper of the seals, Alioune Badara NBengue, in particular), who promised several years ago to follow Mr Senghor into retirement immediately when he retired, seem to be worried about developments which could induce them to keep their promises sooner than they seem to wish at present.

Although still influential in the party apparatus (they have just shown this to be true, all through the year about to end, favoring the renewal of the "coordinations" among sections which traditionally precedes the designation of candidates for deputies), they should not be too difficult an obstacle to circumvent. Already last spring--an important and significant time in the perspective at stake--they were unable to prevent Mr Diop Madia--who has a much firmer footing than did his predecessor in working class circles, and is well thought of by many sectors of the opposition--from becoming secretary general of the National Confederation of Workers of Senegal, the most important trade union association in the country.

Among the opposition, in order to ward off what they rightly consider a real danger of their progressive isolation, the most radical elements--like the guiding spirits of the monthly JAAY DOOLE BI (THE PROLETARIAT)--have already unleashed a serious offensive against several categories of potential "traitors:" part of Professor Cheik Anta Diop's Democratic National Rally; part of Abdoulaye Wade's Senegalese Democratic Party; all of the PIT (Independent Labor Party), a group of 1,500 intellectuals lead by Professor Iba Der Thiam which is close to the French and Soviet communist parties; etc. A lot of people, in all. It is already certain that after about 2 years of relative somnolence, Senegalese political life is about to become livelier.

9855
CSO: 3419/182

NATION'S POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION ON EVE OF THIRD DECADE OF INDEPENDENCE

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French No 343 Oct 82 p 25

[Article by Philippe Decraene: "On the Threshold of the Third Decade of Independence"]

[Text] More than 18 months after Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor's voluntary departure from the Sengalese political scene, his country is continuing on a smooth course of development under the guidance of his successor Mr Abdou Diouf. Next to a Mauritania faced with a war in the Western Sahara and a Guinea-Bissau and a Mali with serious internal tensions, Senegal appears to be a haven of peace.

Everyone agrees that Senegal is the most democratic state in South-Saharan Africa. A multi-party and multi-trade union system enables the opposition to express itself within legal frameworks. Even in Parliament, one hears debates about ideas that can hardly be heard anywhere else in this part of the globe. Next February there will be general elections; this will provide an occasion for important regroupings on the national political chessboard.

After serious economic and financial difficulties, due in particular to persistent unfavorable climatic conditions, the Senegalese leaders can finally be relatively optimistic. Favorable rainfall made it possible to have better crops than in the past few years. The costly deficit for foodstuffs, which constantly increased Senegal's dependence on foreign aid, should be nothing but a bad memory this year.

Thanks to methodical efforts on the part of Dakar's leaders, they have managed to partly remove the economy from the hazards of peanut production. The country's only export resource for a long time, peanuts now account for a decreasing part of the gross domestic product, as new wealth has been created based on the tourist industry and fisheries.

In the realm of foreign policy, Senegal's influence is important. The international role of this state, which, like most African republics born of the old French empire, has only been in existence for a quarter of a century, is not commensurate with the modesty of its demographic and economic resources. The recent adherence of Gambia--a former British colony--to the Senegambian confederate entity is likely to enhance this influence. This is why as much attention is being given in Dakar to the setting up of the Senegambian state as to the maintenance of close, privileged ties with the former metropolis.

9855
CSO: 3419/182

BOTHA'S U.S. TRIP SERVED 'USEFUL PURPOSE'

MB301200 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Nov 82 p 26

[Editorial: "Still Engaged"]

[Text] Is a Namibian settlement any less log-jammed following Mr Pik Botha's safari to Washington? Probably not--but the visit appears to have served a useful purpose all the same. Firstly, it will have cleared some air between Pretoria and the Reagan administration. From this end some hostile noises have been made of late about U.S. attitudes accompanied by impatient sounds from the American side. The low key of Secretary of State Schultz is well suited for bringing such heat off the boil, as one may deduce from Mr Botha's measured tones after the two foreign minister's first meeting. "Constructive engagement" is alive and well, and that is something to be grateful for.

Also alive is the Cuban "linkage" issue. The linked withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola is still, as far as Pretoria and Washington are concerned, the major outstanding issue holding up the rest of aNamibian peace package. That could mean a very long hold-up. Indeed, Mr Botha suggests that the insecurities of the new Soviet leader, Mr Andropov, might provide a new inhibiting factor. Nevertheless he rates the chances of a Cuban pull-out at "50 percent plus." American sources too say that the withdrawal is still being discussed with African states, despite rhetoric to the contrary. One can only hope there are solid grounds even for this guarded optimism. They are not readily visible to the naked eye.

CSO: 3400/363

BRIEFS

HUNDREDS STONE MUNICIPAL BUSES--Serious damage was caused in the suburb of Claremont near Pinetown in Natal this morning, when hundreds of black commuters stoned several municipal buses. Police reinforcements were called in, and police vehicles were also stoned. In Kwa Mushu, municipal buses were damaged by stone throwers. The commuters are angry because of the average fare increase of 12 percent on municipal buses, which came into effect today. [Text] [MB010916 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 1 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/363

'AZAP' CONDEMNS LIBYA'S ACTION AT OAU SUMMIT

AB261128 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0810 GMT 26 Nov 82

[AZAP commentary: "Tripoli II, Another Failure?"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 26 Nov (AZAP)--If Addis Ababa had the merit in 1963 of serving as the forum for the birth of the OAU, in an atmosphere of general happiness, if later other African capitals had the opportunity to host various summits and ministerial conferences of this organization in turn and with dignity, Tripoli may this year be the capital of division--and worst still, of the break-up of this organization.

On two occasions in Tripoli, the OAU experienced a very dramatic impasse. The 19th Summit legally was unable to meet, due to the lack of quorum, because of the imbroglio created and sustained by the host country.

It is a tradition that each country hosting the ministerial conference and the summit takes all necessary precautions in the preparation of the meetings and treats guests with consideration, so that the meetings are held in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding.

This is not the case today in Tripoli. The confusionist behavior and the excessive remarks showed that the host country was definitely bent on using the presence of the African delegations on its soil to sabotage the OAU.

We were surprised to see how Libya, through its indifferent behavior and lack of tact, did everything to stall the holding of the 19th Summit, by receiving delegations of independent and sovereign states and that of a hypothetical "SDAR,' as well as that of a Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) which was unseated by the military solution it had fervently called for in settling the crisis that prevailed in Chad.

Everyone in Africa was convinced that the failure of the August summit showed the need for more care and should have taught the host country in particular to be wise. But unfortunately, its attitude did not change. The root of the confusion is the audience which Tripoli gave to the "SDAR" and this time to the clique that has taken refuge in Bardai (northern Chad).

The future of the OAU is seriously threatened because of the intrigues of some member states and the attitude of Tripoli which, despite all the confidence we had in it, did not succeed in creating the necessary climate for the holding of the annual meetings of the OAU. How can Libya, the host country, not be held responsible for second failure or a break-up of the OAU?

CSO: 3419/224

'AZAP' COMMENTARY ON FAILURE OF TRIPOLI SUMMIT

AB271244 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0830 GMT 27 Nov 82

[AZAP commentary--"Failure of Tripoli II"

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 Nov (AZAP)--Twice, the OAU has failed to hold its 19th Summit in Tripoli. Last August the pan-African organization faced the problem of the admission of the so-called SDAR and today it is confronted with the Chadian representation at Tripoli II.

Since its inception in 1963, the OAU has always settled problems, conflicts and misunderstandings affecting the organization by a general consensus of its members guided by the cardinal principles bequeathed to us by our ancestors: through discussion and not through dispute, through consultation and not through confrontation.

And yet, the compromise that was so expected in Tripoli as in the majority of the African capitals to solve the problems of the dual representation of Chad at the 19th OAU Summit did not materialize.

The proposal put to President Hissein Habre, whose right to represent Chad was recognized in the Libyan capital, proved to be a crass plot through which the enemies of that country hoped to see it humiliated and force its delegation to give up its seat at the present summit.

It is a half-solution especially hatched up by Libya just to suit Goukouni Oueddei, the refugee of Bardia, and his protectors. It cannot satisfy any member state which respects the fundamental principles of the pan-African organization and still less, Hissein Habre's Chad.

Can one logically crown a sovereign while at the same time depriving him of his throne without giving the impression of some ill-intention toward him?

In any case, there is no lack of similarity between this situation and that which certain OAU member countries, like the Libyan authorities, have sought to create at Chad's expense.

It is unthinkable that Chad, a country which would have been discussed without fail in Tripoli, should be invited to leave its seat empty or tacitly give it up to the shadow of a defunct Transitional National Union Goverment.

It is therefore regrettable to note that there are states in the OAU which after freely adhering to the organization's charter are still behaving in a way that jeopardizes the efforts being made to attain the noble goals that it has assigned "to restore continental unity; eliminate the last vestiges of colonization through the total liberation of southern Africa, a part of which--Namibia--is illegally occupied by South Africa; to restore the dignity of the African by fighting apartheid in South Africa; and to work for the development of the continent by promoting the spirit of Lagos."

The sublime nature of these goals convinces us that the OAU--which has already survived many crises that irremediaoly doomed it to failure--will turn to Africa's invaluable resources and draw from them the necessary wisdom to prevent the break-up of the organization and settle the explosive situation in order to bring to the stricken continent the relief it expects.

CSO: 3419/224

DRAFTED RIOT LEADERS DISCHARGED FROM MILITARY

AB301551 Kinshasa AZAP in French 2120 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Nov (AZAP)--Vice Admiral Lomponda Wa Botende, secretary of state for national defense, on Monday chaired the ceremony marking the return to civilian status of students enlisted in the Zairian armed forces, FAZ, on 3 February 1982. The ceremony took place at FAZ headquarters.

"I declare you free from ordinary military obligations," the secretary of state said at the end of the ceremony when handing over the 95 demobilized students to the civilian authorities represented by Vice Governor of Kinshasa Citizen Kpama Baramoto Kata.

Earlier, Vice Admiral Lomponda Wa Botende recalled that "towards the end of January 1982, Zairians, the inhabitants of Kinshasa in particular, witnessed a shameful and sorry incident. An incident they are not used to seeing occurred following disorder created by students of the university and the higher institutions of Kinshasa."

The closure of the Kinshasa University and of the National Pedagogic Institute following these incidents was decided by the executive countil on 31 January 1982. On 2 February 1982 the executive council ordered the dismissal of students and their return to their hometowns. Once the leaders of the riots were identified they were drafted on 3 February into the FAZ for military training. Twenty-four hours later the 95 student leaders found themselves at the commando training center at Kota Koli.

According to Vice Admiral Lomponda, the ceremony of the return to civilian life concretizes the desire of the father of the nation, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, to give another chance to the students concerned.

Next, Vice Admiral Lomponda asserted to the press that the 95 students are free and that their future depends on the civilian authorities and on their parents. Those who want to return to the army should respect the required conditions.

CSO: 3419/224

BRIEFS

ISRAELI TRAINING FACILITY GIFT--Before opening the third extraordinary session of the central committee, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, this afternoon at 1600 visited at the People's Palace a compact mobile unit meant for professional training. This unit can be used in agriculture, health training, agriculture industry, in construction, social services and so on. The compact mobile unit is equipped with all pedagogical material that can be found in any modern school, for instance all necessary audio-fisual aids needed for training including slide projection, film projectors, reader documents and so on. This equipment is a gift from the Israeli people to the Zairian people. It was given during the visit to our country by Yitzhaq Shamir, the Israeli minister of foreign affairs. The interesting peculiarity of this equipment is that it can be used everywhere, even in the villages. It has a generator incorporated within it. It costs $40,000 including the training of the operators. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [AB012056 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Dec 82]

CSO: 3419/224

EDITORIAL ON UNITY, SMITH REMARKS

MB011122 Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 82 p 18

[Editorial: "A Special Burden"]

[Text] Both the present and immediate future of southern Africa are characterised by considerable conflict and the reality of violence and wars. The writing is on the wall and peace is on the defensive.

Comrade Munangagwa, minister of state (security), disclosed yesterday in THE HERALD that the South African regime has established no less than four camps along the Limpopo River to train former Zipra and former elements of the Smith army auxilaries for subversion against our country.

For us as a nation therefore, the only sensible response and strategy is to prepare for war in order to guarantee peace and stability in our country. That task must of course fall where it belongs--to the government and its military and national security establishments.

But soldiers and the rest of the security establishment do not function in a social vacuum. They need a united home front, a supportive social base, in short, a nation moving in unison.

National reconciliation is a policy designed to achieve this goal. The idea is not just to bury the hatchet, but to unite and get on with the business of building a stable and peaceful Zimbabwe.

That explains why most of our people, black and white, were appaled by the pathetic utterances of Ian Smith in America. Not only does he contemptuously reject the government's outstretched hand of reconciliation, he does not even recognise the existence of some country called Zimbabwe.

For a notorious oppressor, a racist who saw justice only in racial terms, a person whom this government is trying to rehabilitate, the baseless arrogance he exhibits is sad.

To live in Rhodesia when you are in Zimbabwe, and to gloat over that nostalgic dream in the foreign press, is an act of gross irresponsibility. No, Ian Smith is not a special citizen nor should he be allowed to be a special burden.

CSO: 3400/364

BRIEFS

MUGABE SALUTES ALBANIAN, YUGOSLAV LEADERS--The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says Zimbabwe salutes the Albanian people as true allies and heroes in the struggle against colonialism, racism and imperialism. Comrade Mugabe said this in a message to the first secretary of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Albanian Labor Party, Comrade Hoxha, on the occasion of his country's national day. The prime minister said Zimbabwe and Albania can win more battles against the forces of imperialism, which continue to threaten world peace and security. In a message also sent to the president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Comrade Planinc [as heard], on the occasion of his country's national day, Comrade Mugabe said the people of Zimbabwe are proud of the close relationship existing between the two countries. He said the government notes with satisfaction the excellent relations between the two governments and the people. [Text] [MB010702 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Dec 82]

TRANSITIONAL PLANS NEED SUPPORT--The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, ACCOZ, has praised the government for producing its 3-year transitional national development plan. The president of ACCOZ, Mr (Bosch), said in a statement that the plan requires support from the private sector amounting to about $2 billion in the 3-year period. He said the commercial sector has the will to realize as many of the plan's objectives as possible, especially about the realities of the situation now. Mr (Bosch) asked the government to bear in mind the present foreign currency shortage, world economic recession and the disturbed international market situation. He said these problems can be eased if the private sector and the government establish a base for mutual understanding and trust. [Text] [MB011324 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/364 END

JPRS 82448

13 December 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2735

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 82448

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No. 2735

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CIVILIANS SAID MAIN VICTIMS OF MPLA, UNITA FIGHTING

AB021350 Paris AFP in English 1427 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Article by Jean Luc Porte]

[Text] Huambo, Central Angola, Dec 2 (AFP)--Each week brings new tragedies for Angola's Ovimbundu people, as dozens more are killed in the war between the government's armed forces (FAPLA) and the UNITA guerrilla army of Jonas Sivimbi.

The Ovimbundu are the largest single ethnic group in the country, and its villagers have become hostages, suffering heavy casualties in the long drawn-out conflict between the ruling MPLA party and UNITA, the unsuccessful rivals in the post-independence struggle for power.

Mr Savimbi is himself a member of the Ovimbundu, and UNITA looks to them for support. UNITA guerrillas tend to carry out operations near to villages which have remained neutral in the conflict, seeking to provoke FAPLA forces into reprisal raids and thus swing the village behind them.

At the same time UNITA has systematically infiltrated the rural areas, triggering some heavy-handed treatment by FAPLA troops.

UNITA soldiers also launch revenge raids, attacking villages where government troops are entrenched and killing the inhabitants, including the women and children.

UNITA's objective is to create an infrastructure in the region so that its guerrillas can be supplied and armed by the local inhabitants. Both sides are trying to recruit the local youths.

One Soba, or traditional village chief, who along with 200 villagers had to move during a FAPLA raid into Katchiungo, formerly Bela Vista, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of here said: "As far as we are concerned, UNITA and FAPLA are the same thing."

"When the soldiers arrive in the villages we flee without asking which group they belong to," he said.

The Soba said he did not know what the fighting "in which the people are suffering greatly" was about. "We want peace, that is all," he said.

Thirteen-year-old Evaline Rosa said that she escaped when FAPLA arrived in her village on October 25, "the soldiers fired into the air to make us form a group then shot those who ran away," she said.

"My mother was killed along with three other people and I was wounded," she said, before rejoining her two brothers, the only survivors of the family.

The ruling MPLA has regrouped 200 local inhabitants from throughout the region to Suia Village, 40 kms northeast of here, to step up agricultural production.

When this correspondent arrived, the village had just been destroyed for the second time in a week by grenades.

In the first attack, four soldiers defending the village and four civilians were killed, and half the population was abducted by UNITA troops who burned down the houses.

The discouraged villagers asked the local commissioner to either provide better protection or move them out again. The nearest UNITA positions are only 500 meters (yards) away.

In Chikala Village, 37 kms (23 miles) east of here, in a region where UNITA cadres were trained by members of the Donde Protestant Mission, an old man said that UNITA "severely punishes those who refuse to give them food," and gave as an example a neighboring village where 40 villagers were hacked to death in a massacre.

"When UNITA enter a village, they enroll the boys, take away the women, and leave only the old people except for the witch doctors who are killed systematically," he said.

The local population lives in fear of UNITA's reprisal raids during which nobody is spared, except for a child who has the UNITA motif carved on his chest with a machete or people whose ears have been cut off by Mr Savimbi's soldiers.

"Their lives are worth less than cattle and these peasants, the best in Angola, are suffering intolerably," a religious worker said. All the inhabitants interviewed by this reporter called for a reconciliation between the two movements and an end to the massacres.

But observers in this region feared that the massacres might turn into genocide, as UNITA attempted to draw the MPLA into blind repression. And many MPLA cadres in Huambo region exasperated by ambushes and sabotage, said they favored a crackdown on villages collaborating with UNITA.

CSO: 3400/377

BRIEFS

OIL EXPORTS REPORTEDLY MORTGAGED--A disclosure by Angola that it has spent $10,000m. on defence shows that it is deeply in debt to the Soviet Bloc, which supplies its military needs (writes Richard Wallis of Reuter). President Jose Eduardo dos Santos mentioned the figure in his speech on the seventh anniversary of independence. Gross Domestic Product in 1980, when oil prices were at their peak, was $3,400m. The Defence Bill figure tends to confirm suspicions that Angola has had to mortgage its oil exports for years ahead to finance Soviet military support and maintain an estimated 18,000 to 25,000 Cuban troops. Angolan leaders have frequently complained that Cuba demands payment for its services in hard currency. President dos Santos mentioned the defence spending figure to explain why money could not be spent on improving the living conditions of the people, according to ANGOP, the official news agency. The official press has over the past few months carried several references to a drying-up of all but the most essential imports. The austerity appears to have been imposed by the government because of an acute shortage of foreign exchange. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3407, 22 Nov 82 p 3049]

DECLINE IN PORTUGUESE IMPORTS--Due to the drop in the price of oil on the world market, Portuguese exports to Angola have fallen from 50,319 tons, in the first 6 months of last year, to 15,079 tons during the same period this year. However, Portuguese imports from Angola have increased from 259.6 million escudos worth in 1981 to 847 million escudos worth this year. Portuguese exports to Angola included cotton goods, confections, medicines, shoes, books and soaps, while 80 percent of Angolan exports to Portugal consisted of coffee. [MB011326 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Dec 82 MB]

CSO: 3442/63

SALIM REPORTS ON MISSION RESULTS OF TRIP TO SOUTH

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 7 Oct 82 pp 2-4

[Text] The commissioner for economy and commerce, Comrade Ali Salim, who conducted an important awareness-raising mission in the south of the country, returned to Ndjamena on Tuesday. The delegation toured the five prefectures of the southern part of the country for several days. It brought a message of peace and unity from the president of the CCFAN [Northern Armed Forces Command Council], Comrade Hissein Habre, to the populations who have joined the national cause. In an interview which he gave yesterday to the RNT [Canadian National Radio] Comrade Ali Salim reported on the results of this awareness-raising campaign.

Following the changes which have lately taken place in the south--the commissioner for economy recalled--Comrade Hissein Habre, president of the CCFAN and head of state, sent a mission to raise the awareness of the population. The idea of sending such mission arose from the special situation under which our brothers from that region have lived in recent years. They were cut off from the rest of the country and nobody gave them objective information regarding the political situation in Chad. There is no longer a barrier between the inhabitants of the north and those of the south. Therefore all the conditions needed to speak the same language, and to start the process of national reconstruction, have been satisfied. The awareness-raising committee thought it useful to organize mass meetings among the populations and to have direct talks with cadres and prominent citizens so that all social strata become better informed, Comrade Ali Salim explained. Following many meetings of this kind, the delegation was pleased to see that the populations visited were willing to go along with the policy advocated by the State Council. The results of this awareness-raising campaign are very encouraging despite the fact that the Permanent Committee had been bombarding the inhabitants of some localities with its ideas.

The commissioner then talked about the situation in industrial plants which are again running and working full time. From now on, taxes paid by these plants will allow the government to meet some of its expenditures. As for coexistence between the FAN [Northern Armed Forces] and the FAT [Chadian Armed Forces]--something described as impossible by the world press--Comrade Ali Salim pointed out that the two armed forces carried out a joint action which resulted in winning over all the southern prefectures. The newly achieved goal is the

result of their joint effort. They are aware of what remains ~~to be~~ done to bring the Chadian people to regain their total independence. For all these reasons, both armies ~~must~~ strive hand in hand towards peace and unity.

The exchange of embraces ~~between~~ friends meeting after several years of separation are proof of the bonds of friendship and brotherhood existing between fellow-citizens.

The head of the delegation also gave his views on the complaints made by people with whom he spoke. He said that social issues were often predominant in the discussions. The reason for this is that civil servants live on just their salaries. They are entitled to it but there is a fact which government employees must understand. The Council of State has only been in power a short time. In that short period, it cannot possibly correct all the inadequacies created by several years of bad administration. Quite a considerable effort has been made to pay a month's salary. This unfaltering effort goes on to satisfy the needs of every civil servant in all regions without distinction. (Chad Press Agency).

8796
CSO: 3419/90

THINGS SAID TO BE GOING NOT TOO BADLY IN SOUTH

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by special correspondent J.-C. Pomonti: "The Restoration of Unity in Chad"]

[Excerpts] Moundou--Pistols slung across their backs or Kalashnikovs under their arms, they sit around a low table on armchairs or living room sofas, a beer or an orange soda in front of them, awkwardly, as they are used to removing their shoes before stretching out on a carpet around cups of tea. They are small, thin, badly shaven, dressed in a motley of clothes, without any insignia showing their rank.

At the end of the rainy season Moundou, in the heart of southern Chad, once more has luxuriant vegetation which will burn under the sun in a few months, or be burned by peasants so that they can graze their flocks. In front of the huts the corn is high, and the cotton crop in the rural areas will not be harvested for several weeks. The green, smiling south seems even stranger to the new arrivals because they do not speak its languages, and often speak broken French. Used to the arid north, they feel ill at ease and out of place. They have never seen so much wealth--everything is relative--or so much nonchalance.

Akouma Ali is there, the local chief of staff of the FAN (Northern Armed Forces), as well as Barkai, his aide, and three other combattants. Hissein Habré's men have won the war in Chad. They are called "Gorans" after the language they speak, which is widely spoken in parts of the north and east of the country. They come from the "rocky country." They have their epic. Since the 1979 massacres, the south was practically cut off from the rest of the country, and lived by its own means, closer to Garoua, in Cameroon, or Bossangoa, in Central Africa, than to Mdjamena. They lived under the protection of Colonel Kamougue--here they just speak of the "colonel"--and his political-business group, the famous "permanent committee," which tore itself apart in the end. The colonel's FAT, the Chadian Armed Forces, were the law.

Members of the FAT who joined who joined the FAN in increasingly large numbers helped the latter conquer the south. In less than 2 months, Moundou, the southern capital, headquarters of the "permanent committee," fell (on 4 September) almost without a fight. Since then, Chadians have been finding or re-finding themselves. One of them is more aware of this than others:

Captain Bechir, a French-trained officer who joined the FAT, who wears stripes on his canvas uniform, but who is from the north, from Biltine to be exact. He is a Moslem. He is also a Goran. Appointed commander of the region after the fall of Moundou, he acts as an intermediary between the "combattants" and the civilian authorities appointed by Hissein Habré, southerners who opposed Kamougue.

Chadians from the north and south are getting to know each other again. It is not easy. The office of Radio Moundou is just a small, dilapidated house in which a makeshift studio--with only one microphone--has been set up; its air conditioner does not work, "due to interference," during broadcasting hours: 6-9 am and 4-6:30 pm. Radio-Moundou, after insulting Hissein Habré volubly for years, now sings his praises. The small team of reporters remains the same. In general, the administration has stayed in office, as in Ndjamena. There are traces of fighting in Moundou, near Mr Thomsen's house, where the "hunting hotels"--always closed--are located, on the river, and the two houses of the "permanent committee," one of which was reserved for Kamougue. But this fighting was at the beginning of June, when the FAT and the "permanent committee"--divided above all by their views about the expediency of negotiating with Hissein Habré or not--had a little battle for positions. The damage is not serious.

A little less than a month after the FAN's arrival, the reconciliation is marking time. "They must leave," shouted the high school students who had come for their baccalaureat examinations, about the "combattants." They are above all fed up with these "empty" years, without examinations due to the state of confusion; and they dream--with their diploma in their pockets--of going abroad. The Gorans would undoubtedly not understand this aspiration to social status, following the example of the whites, who are more numerous in the south, with its plantations. They would readily do without forks and knives handed to them at the prefect's residence, another southerner rallied to the cause and who was liberated from prison by FAN. After 3 years of separation covering the flight of the southerners of N'Djamena and the massacre of thousands of Gorans in the south, the rift remains enormous. "For 3 years, Kamougue and Radio Moundou described Hissein Habré as a devil," a witness explains. There is a noticeable climate of mistrust. It is conducive to the most incredible rumors. It has been said, for example, that Kamougue told Radio Israel that he would have Moundou bombed, on Saturday, 25 September, by four Jaguar fighters. The market was empty 2 hours earlier than usual. Of course, nothing happened. It is also said that at the headquarters of the "permanent committee" no one dares enter the colonel's office, where he is said to have left his helmet and a bottle of pink champagne--his favorite drink--beside a note saying "Don't touch anything, I shall come back." "Ridiculous!" scoffs Captain Bechir.

There have been some "smudges," the prefect admits. The "combattants" (another name for the FAN) took the last vehicles. They no longer have the right to carry arms in town as of 23 September, so as to avoid incidents. All the same, most of the extortion going on is done by the FAT.

The population, inevitably, took advantage of events to loot the homes abandoned by people who fled to the brush. Nevertheless, the southern capital does not give the impression of being on the alert. In view of the animosity

accumulated over the years, things are not going too badly in a city whose life revolves around its brewery--the very popular Gala beer--, its oil mill, and the warehouses of Chad Cotton, whose thousands of locally paid salaries touch most of the population, indirectly affecting the large African family. Factories and the agro-industrial center were strictly respected, even protected, when necessary, by the FAN.

With little fighting and a minimum of abuse, the south was captured under conditions which spell an undeniable success for Hissein Habré; his African peers cannot accuse him of making himself master of Chad at any price. The calmness which seems to reign in the brush bears witness to this. The barricades have been removed from the main roads, which are in even worse condition, as they have not been maintained for 3 years. In Kamougue's time, there were no less than 160 of them on the Sarh-Moundou axis alone; militias, gendarmes, soldiers, and policemen have in turn levied their tolls on trucks carrying goods and on brush-taxis carrying passengers.

In general, the intrigues perpetrated by the "permanent committee" were more or less equivalent--no need to say more--to those of Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT (Transitional National Union Government) in Ndjamena. Over a period of 3 years, officials and teachers were only paid 2-1/2 months of salary and, three times, indemnities equal to half a month. Funds extorted from large companies or collected in the form of "taxes" ended up mainly in private hands. The system was on its last legs; proof of this was the collusion the FAN benefited from, despite its terrible reputation.

In Dobara, one of the many villages along the western Logone, about 50 km from Moundou, peasants have taken in relatives who fled the town, or "children"--that is what young people are called--who were soldiers under Kamougue and defected, apparently abandoning the military career permanently. It seems peaceful there. On 26 September, a few blows of a hammer on a huge truck brake drum announced that mass was about to be held in the very modest chapel-bricks made of earth, the roof made of sheet metal and floor made of pressed earth--built by the villagers. Everyone brings his or her own seat there. People have followed events on the radio. Some people fled from the village, then returned. No one has ever seen a "combattant" here.

Mass, spoken in n'gambaye, the regional language, is danced and sung to the sound of a tam-tam. "We accept the man who governs well," says a catechist, "so that all Chadians may go forward together."

There was "intoxication" in the south, as Ndjamena tirelessly repeats. Was Colonel Kamougue on the verge of proclaiming a "cotton republic," which would have precipitated the advance of the FAN and members of the FAT who had rallied to their side? It is impossible to know now. The colonel was willing to make a deal with anyone--perhaps even the Libyans--to hold onto "his" south, and was obliged to flee when disaster overcame him. The people who were formerly "administered" are obviously not easily reassured. They have been very frightened and they are waiting for guarantees about their future.

This is still apparent in Sarh, the second largest agglomeration in the region, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, not far from which a sugar company,

Sonasut, has established a factory and cane sugar plantations; it permanently employs 1,500 people (3,000 at the height of the season). Kamougue came from this place, like the late Tombalbaye, whose "palace"--an unpractical and dilapidated building--is occupied by the new prefect, who happens to be the former security chief of the first president of Chad. One eats around a buffet there. The silver comes from Christofle's, the furniture is fake Louis XVI or fake Empire. Hundreds of frogs have their siesta in the swimming pool.

In Sarh, like in Moundou, mixed brigades have been established to maintain order--to prevent southerners from settling their disputes themselves, and to control the conduct of the "combattants." In Sarh, the FAN chief of staff is even said to have called his men together one day and threatened them with summary execution if they committed a felony. Since then, life has come back to normal slowly but fairly surely. Agricultural concerns will be able to resume production in the south. According to the first estimates, cotton production will increase from 70,000 tons in 1982 to 80,000 next year. Sonasut also intends to produce 22,000 tons of sugar in 1983, enough to almost cover domestic consumer demand, as opposed to 18,000 tons this year.

The restoration of confidence is still at the mercy of some incident--which rumor would quickly enlarge and distort--but it can also be accelerated by certain measures. For example, once security conditions permit, housing the FAN and FAT in barracks outside the cities. Then, resuming education; the baccalaureat examinations have already taken place. Finally, paying officials their salaries. "If Hissein pays the civil service," they say in Moundou, "he will have won definitively." Then the Logone "cotton republic" would just be the memory of a mirage.

9855
CSO: 3419/123

BRIEFS

TWO CANADIAN AGREEMENTS SIGNED--Charles Lapointe, Canadian minister of state for external relations, left Libreville last Saturday [9 October] after a 6-day visit to our country. That morning, the chief of Canadian diplomacy signed two agreements in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The first deals with a village water project and the second with preliminary studies on the building of premises to house the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Prior to that, Mr Lapointe was successively received in audience by ministers Jean-Pierre Lemboumba-Lepandou (economy and finance) and Augustin Hervo-Akendengue (state and mixed economy enterprises) temporarily acting as minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. He also met with First Deputy Prime Minister Georges Rawiri. The two men examined Canada's participation in the construction of the Trans-Gabonese Railroad. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 11 Oct 82 p 1] 8796

MAKAYA ON OFFICIAL JOURNAL--I no longer know what is important. The other day, the problem of the OFFICIAL JOURNAL was dealt with in a cavalier manner by the program "The RTG [Gabonese Radio and Television] Files." It seems that this very important publication has not been published since 1975. This means that since then government documents have been kept some way or other. The reasons put forward to explain the collapse of that institution are the lack of a national printing office and of competent personnel. I am very surprised to hear an official state so bluntly that the local printing shops are too expensive to produce the state journal. If that is the case why doesn't the government provide the means to run its own service? And why is it that for 7 years that same government has been paying personnel who does not render any service? Under these circumstances how can official documents be kept so that all citizens are judiciously informed? Here is a serious problem deserving our full attention. [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 9-10 Oct 82 p 1] 8796

MINERAL PROSPECTING--A team of geological prospectors from the Ogooue Mining Company (COMILOG) based in Moanda, province of Haut-Ogooue, has been in the department of Haute-Louetsi since 10 September this year prospecting for mineral deposits. The team consists of two geologists, Messrs Nziengui and Azzibrouk, and the chief of the COMILOG's prospection division, Mr Delorme. According to the latter, their mission is to find out whether or not there are mineral resources in the Mbigou region. So far, they've had no evidence allowing them to determine whether there are deposits or not due to the weathering of the soil and difficulties to access the forest in the area. Similar prospections are conducted in other parts of the Republic of Gabon, mostly in regions where they have already found indications of deposits, Delorme concluded. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 12 Oct 82 p 2] 8796

CSO: 3419/86

JAPANESE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN 14 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Three new agreements for cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and Japan were signed yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Minister Christian Remi Richard and Ambassador Kazuhiko Furusawa.

The first involves a contract to supply 45,000 tons of rice to Madagascar, concluded last March and thus implemented by one of the agreements signed yesterday.

The shipment has already arrived safely in port. As is the case with most trade deals of this type with Japan, the cost of around 4 billion francs will be payable after a grace period of 10 years through payments staggered from 1992 to 2012 with an interest rate of 2 to 3 percent per year. In short, this is almost a gift, since 65 percent of the sale price is registered internationally as official aid for development from Japan. An original form of assistance. The normal price paid by the Japanese Treasury to the Japanese farmers for the contract is triple the price proposed to the Malagasy government, in other words 13 billion francs. Other similar contracts for 28,000 tons of rice have been concluded in the past.

The second agreement involves a gift of 3,000 tons of rice, representing a total value of 525 million francs. The cost of transportation from Japan to the Malagasy ports is being borne by the Japanese. A similar arrangement has already been made in past years for around 6,000 tons of rice. In short, as far as rice is concerned, since 1973 the Japanese Treasury has given us close to 23 billion francs in assistance, representing some 80,000 tons of this staple of primary importance to Madagascar.

Finally, the third and last agreement signed yesterday involves a 440 million franc credit intended for the purchase of insecticides by Madagascar as part of the program to increase food production. Here again, let us recall that 3 years ago Japan made a gift of more than 1.09 billion francs in fertilizers, farm equipment and insecticides. In other words, the agreements signed yesterday are extremely important not only due to their value, but also and especially due to their usefulness to us citizens of Madagascar and to our country's development.

The warmth of the remarks made by Minister Christian Remi Richard in Madagascar to Ambassador Kazuhiko Furusawa and through him to Japan will thus be understood. In his short speech, the head of our diplomatic corps stressed "the originality and the significance of Japanese assistance to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar." The Japanese diplomat was pleased to emphasize that "Japan, a nation devoted to Peace, feels that it is an important and international duty for it to extend its economic cooperation to the Third World. Japan's official aid to development amounts to more than $3 billion per year and is the third largest fund after the United States and West Germany. Thirty percent of the funds in question are distributed through various UN and other international organizations' assistance programs, while the remaining 70 percent are intended for bilateral agreements."

Forty-five African nations currently maintain bilateral relations with Japan. "But," stressed His Ambassadorship to Mr Christian Remi Richard in Antananarivo yesterday, "I am pleased to assure you that Madagascar is among the few favored countries who benefit from the maximum assistance from my country." Indeed, Japanese aid to Madagascar will soon reach $100 million.

Minister Christian Remi Richard also stressed yesterday that his numerous meetings with the Japanese diplomat were always to sign "very important agreements." In other words, current relations between Japan and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar are excellent. The Japanese conditions in the first agreement are termed by the minister himself as "the most advantageous credits."

Mr Christian Remi Richard also emphasized some characteristic trait of our cooperation.

Having experienced great growth over these last few years, our cooperation is proof that countries with different sociopolitical systems can work together for the advent of a more just society in which man, and every man, can flourish.

Furthermore, cooperation with Japan effectively occurs in all the key sectors of the Malagasy economy. It has enabled Madagascar to provide itself with numerous extremely modern facilities: the animal breeding center at Antsiranana (gift of 1.4 billion francs); development of subterranean water supplies in the south (gift of 1.4 billion francs); development of deepsea fishing (gift of 1.4 billion francs); installation of microwave networks in the north and the south; the Namorona dam--to which are to be added the granting of credit for 20,000 tons of rice recently and 45,000 tons today.

As for the Japanese ambassador, he was astonished yesterday "that the Malagasy are not interested in a rice growing apprenticeship in Japan through the organization of Japanese farmer's cooperatives and the facilities they receive from the government." Before saying that his country had "no political aims with regard to Madagascar" and that its cooperation is "sincere," he noted, for example, that last year the Japanese/Malagasy trade balance was more than $20 million in Madagascar's favor, and that despite the international economic crisis which also prevails in its country, Tokyo is trying to maintain and increase its "economic cooperation."

9693
CSO: 3419/132

KAMUZU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT DESCRIBED

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 8 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Simon Mhone: "Jumbo Size Airport Blessing to Capital"]

[Excerpts] Lilongwe--If you had told a Lilongwe resident 10 years ago that jumbo jets would be landing in largely bush town, he would have looked at you and told you in the face--"you're insane."

The point here is that on January 1, seven years ago, Lilongwe was declared Malaŵi's new capital city.

And seven years ago, that place, where the Kamuzu International Airport now stands, was a bush.

The Airport is located about 30 kilometres from the heart of the Capital City and in the northern end of Lilongwe District but borders with Lumbadzi Area, a trading centre in Dowa District.

Most of the new International Airport staff residential quarters are at Lumbadzi, just a few kilometres away from the Kasungu Road.

Construction work, which started in 1978 and completed last year, was carried out by both local and international contractors such as Nello Teer of North Carolina, USA, Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan, Taehwa Construction of South Korea and W. and C. French (Malaŵi) Limited with several Malaŵian firms as sub-contractors of the project.

The new international airport is constructed to international class "A" standard in accordance with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) recommendations, said officials.

The airport's total cost at K80 million, is more than double or treble that of any other single project in the transportation sector of the country's economy.

The facilities, needless to add, are of international standards.

The runway is 3,540 metres long and the runway carriage is 45 metres wide.

These facilities along with others make the airport capable of handling all types of aircraft including the jumbo jets and the DC—10 aircraft, the chairman of Air Malaŵi Limited said in a briefing to reporters in Blantyre last March, when he announced the

move of the airlines operational base from the old Lilongwe Airport to the Kamuzu International Airport.

He said the airport apron is designed to accommodate five to 12 jets and initially some 500 passengers will be handled at a time, he added.

The airport was built to withstand weight of any type of aircraft till the end of this century and besides being wide enough, the runway is at least 0.61 metres (2 feet) thick from top to its foundation, the Airlines Chairman said in dismissing as incorrect allegations that the new airport was built on swampy ground and that it would sink once in use.

It has been pointed out before that the government's decision to re-locate Malawi's International Airport at Lilongwe, is also part of the country's national and regional development policy centred on the move of the capital which is aimed at securing a more equitable distribution of economic activity.

Therefore, the introduction of the airport to the landing of the first inter-continental flight from London by a British Airways Limited this week, as announced by the Ministry of Transport and Communications, make the whole airport development project a reality.

The Ministry's statement said Chileka would still continue handling unscheduled and regional flights until they are phased out and transferred to Kamuzu International Airport at a later date.

The airport, which ranks among the best equipped in Africa, in terms of facilities and passenger-comfort, was financed with loans from the African Development Bank (ADB), an international bank consortium headed by Chase Manhattan Bank of the United States, the Japanese and the Netherlands Governments as well as locally raised funds.

The introduction of the inter-continental flights will definitely affect other industries such as the hotel and tourism.

CSO: 3400/371

NEW DIRECTOR OF MGI INTERVIEWED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Sep 82 p 5

[Interview with Uttama Bissoondoyal, new director of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, by Judex Acking]

[Text] Uttama Bissoondoyal is the new director of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute [MGI] and here is an interview with him. Listening to the man and reading what he says one can form a clear idea of what that institute was until now and what he plans to do with it. He promises to introduce innovations within the next 12 months and he can do it providing he is given the necessary means. One must hope that this will be for the good of the entire Mauritian community eager for a culture based on sharing and opening up to universal knowledge ("I do not believe in cultural self-reliance"), he tells us.

[Question] You have accepted an appointment which is of a political nature and, therefore, insecure. Aren't you taking a risk?

[Answer] In a sense it is a risk, but is is also a challenge. Worrying over job security is something normal for working people in our days. I made this decision because I think that in this job, in contrast with my purely educational duties in the MIE [Mauritius Institute of Education], I will be able to participate more actively in the cultural life of the country. Is my appointment a political one? Certainly, insofar as I was selected. But I would like to think that the government chose me not because I support this or that political line, but by using independence as their only criterion. I am satisfied that such was the case as far as both the government and I are concerned. And this independence is what I would like to be able to exercise to the full.

[Question] What has the institute achieved so far?

[Answer] I will say that its achievements are many and varied and that they have had a definite impact on the cultural life in various spheres such as dance, music, languages, education, research... Unfortunately, in recent years, the MGI has been too closely identified with a regime the fate

of which everybody knows and, as a result, many people only see the negative balance. The institute is to blame for this because it made no effort to publicize its achievements.

[Question] What do you think of your new professional environment?

[Answer] My duties are basically administrative but I will try to expand them to include cultural development work as well. As for the things that happened in the institute under my predecessor, I will say that some of them will probably result in some people demanding an inquiry. Personally, I think that if an inquiry takes place it is not for the new director to conduct it because he cannot be both judge and interested party. I think that the inquiry should be entrusted to somebody who has no connection with the institute. However, my personal views on the matter of conducting an inquiry of this type, here or elsewhere, are quite different. I am more in favor of a reorganization which, by the way, could lead to condemning the irregularities and demanding that they be corrected. Therefore, I refuse to see only one side of the situation, an attitude which could threaten the very existence of this institution. Whether we like it or not, several of our institutions have been affected in one way or other by the lack of moral standards characterizing the former regime.

[Question] A few weeks ago, the minister of culture said right here that his government was determined not to change in any way the specific Indian character of the MGI although it will participate in the process of opening up to other cultures. What will happen under your directorship?

[Answer] There is no denying that a Mauritian culture exists but much remains to be done before that culture becomes a complete one and before it acquires deep roots in its various components. "He who knows his Bible alone does not know his Bible even [in English] [as published] said the 19th century English writer Matthew Arnold. From the historical viewpoint, the development of culture in Mauritius amounts to a vertical phenomenon, a compartmentalization. Teaching was conducted in European languages and the resulting culture was deeply marked by this fact which had a strong influence even on the African culture--although it did not lose its own identity--and up to a point on the Indian culture. Now it is time to promote these cultures without neglecting the others. This is why I will suggest to the government that Chinese and Hindi studies be introduced from the viewpoint of language and civilizations. We also plan to adopt a "composite approach" in the teaching of music from grade 1 to grade 3 which will make it possible to study Indian, African and European music. Opening up to other cultures, if not to all cultures, is imperative but one must be careful not to be assimilated. Gandhi's entire work bears witness to that interpenetration with respect for the specific character. It is fortunate that his name be associated with this institute and it is important for the institute and the island of Mauritius as a whole to be inspired by him.

[Question] It has been reported that the government wants to recognize the independence of the MGI and of other institutions. What will really happen?

[Answer] I think that I can say that the ministry will not interfere in the daily running of the institute. I also think that this was not so under the previous government which was somewhat reticent in the matter of languages. Apart from that, it must be mentioned that we are obliged to conform with the government's overall cultural policy as regards the way in which the institute is run. Therefore our action will conform with its philosophy. Specifically this means that any decisions adopted in one sphere or other will be of a political nature. The parties involved will decide how that independence is achieved.

From the viewpoint of activities, we shall expand the activities of the School of Fine Arts, the School of Indian Music and Dance to which I think that we must associate drama because the three elements are inseparable in the context of Indian art. The activities of these departments and the activities of the Institute's Secondary School, on the one hand, and of the School of African, Oriental and African studies, on the other, will conform to the letter of the charter regulating the MGI. That charter says that it must be an institution to promote the cultures of our ancestors and to provide general education.

For my part, I also would like for the MGI to have a regional advocation which could turn it into a center of Indian or oriental culture in this part of the world where countries have certain affinities and certain needs similar to ours. Following the example of the La Reunion University Center (soon to become the French University of the Indian Ocean), the institute could offer courses in a number of subjects to a given level and further studies could then be continued in the universities of India.

[Question] To what extent will the institute be engaged in cultural cooperation between Mauritius Island and India? What does the institute expect from it?

[Answer] A cooperation agreement already exists and Mrs Indira Gandhi's recent visit has emphasized its importance. As a matter of fact the MGI is in a favored position regarding cultural exchanges between the two countries. I am thinking about what we can gain in terms of art education for our artists who suffer from insularity and from lack of contacts with the outside world. We could try to secure admissions in centers of advanced education such as the Center for the Performing Arts of Bombay or similar institutions in Calcutta and elsewhere. Contacts must be established and we will do it because I believe that much will be achieved in the coming year be it in the sphere of music, dance or in other activities.

I am also very interested in religious education and religious practice, mostly Hinduism. In that connection I advocate the creation of a Hindu Theological Institute [HTI] completely independent from the MGI which, as it should be noted, is a non religious institution but which could perhaps be associated to it in some way. That type of institute is, in my opinion, very necessary for Hinduism where splits exists due to the lack of coordination between its philosophy and reality. The mission of the HTI would be manifold: to train priests of all languages in an ashram--institution similar to the

Catholic or Anglican seminaries--, to agree on a practice which now takes many forms; to inform about the religious practices in other countries; to establish the manner in which the congregation should practice because as noted by a Christian fiction writer, the great advantage of the Hindu religion lies in its "individualism" which I also see as its weakness.

[Question] Finally, let us return to the question of the MGI's integration into the artistic life of Mauritius and outline specific possibilities of training, contributions and so on.

[Answer] Let us take the plastic arts as an example. The institute must have a museum as established by its charter. It will have one. There we could exhibit the works of our painters and sculptors, young and adult. Its School of Fine Arts could be a meeting place for workshops and discussions among artists. Much could also be done in the sphere of dissemination of our accomplishments. I am thinking of the future activities of the Extra Mural Department of the institute which has the task of making our achievements known. With assistance from India and from the UNESCO, we could organize international seminars on Indian, Chinese and African immigration in the area. In the sphere of printing, we plan to increase the output of our printship in collaboration with the Indian Ocean Printing House (which will soon publish a bilingual edition, in English and Hindi, of Li, of Dev Virah Sawmy) and to release recordings in Telegu, Bhojpuri and so on. Finally, the Extra Mural Department has initiated talks with the MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Company] to decide on how to work together.

8796
CSO: 3419/86

SEMINAR ON RELIGIOUS ISSUES STRESSES NEED FOR SOLIDARITY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] "It is necessary to understand that it is man by himself, by his work who transforms nature and society and that it was man himself who created religion," said the chief of the Ideological Work Department of the Party in Maputo, Jose Fanequisso Lessane, speaking to the participants of the first seminar on religious issues.

Religious action and influence which make complex the political situation in Maputo and party members' attitudes toward it are some of the matters taken up at the seminar.

The seminar, attended by party members of the grass-roots organizations, has as its main objectives to analyze the political situation in the neighborhoods of the capital and to find ways to mobilize for action in preparation for the Fourth Party Congress.

At the same time those present must be given the knowledge that would allow them to win over politically those citizens who, unwittingly, are destabilized or misled by religious sects.

"Administrative measures do not work. We cannot act administratively to confront religion. In the first place we must ask how is it that the religious phenomenon achieved such strength? We must struggle so as to rapidly change minds," said Jose Lessane.

In this connection he pointed to literacy and schooling of the population as fundamental actions because only the prevalence of science, increase of knowledge and correct interpretation of natural phenomena can give man the understanding of nature and the world.

"Only by linking political work to increasing scientific knowledge will it be possible to solve the problem, because this means that the person consciously becomes free and becomes a participant in the process of changing society. It is necessary to understand that it is man himself, by his work, who changes nature and society, and it was man himself who created religion," he said.

Each Member of Society Must Be a Brother to Others

A document proposing actions by grass-roots party organizations and by mass democratic organizations presented for study at the seminar states:

"During the struggle for national liberation the problem of each member of society was the problem of everyone. Births, marriages, celebrations and death represented happiness or sorrow for everyone. In the history of national reconstruction there were initiatives but they were immediately crushed by accusing them of being religious ideas."

Although there have been certain errors, it is important to recognize within these initiatives those that are correct and it is among these latter that the work carried out by members of the GD [Mobilizing Groups] and the ODM cells is outstanding.

In cases of birth, illness and death, members of each community must give support, with all the means at their disposal, to lessen the burden that the person involved suffers.

The OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], for example, must promote health education among pregnant women, support the expectant mother with layettes and domestic work in accordance with the needs of the family in question.

In marriages, a collection should be undertaken for the purchase of a gift and food, and support given for the organization of suitable marriage festivities.

In the case of illness, it should be impressed upon the patient that he should seek help at a hospital and to take him there if necessary. After the patient has been admitted to the hospital he should be visited by members of the neighborhood until he is released.

When there is death, neighborhood organizations should send a commission to find out the needs of the affected family and mobilize the necessary support. The mourning period should be accompanied by members of the grass-roots organizations for which it will appoint a group of persons from the place of residence.

11634
CSO: 3442/31

GDR RADIO OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Oct 82 p 8

[Excerpt] "Journalism is a decisive weapon in the economic development of a country. In Mozambique we verified that there is a permanent link between the journalist and the people in various sectors of activity," said Fred Gunzel, the director of foreign relations of Berlin Radion (GDR), to our reporter. Gunzel returned to his country yesterday after a working visit of about 1 month to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

Fred Gunzel, who has been a journalist for over 30 years, together with his colleague Ulrich Kunzmann, the literary consultant of the radio theater department, taught a course on economic journalism in Maputo for about 1 month.

The course was sponsored by the National Journalists Organization (ONJ) in collaboration with the Journalists Association of the GDR, and was conducted with the participation of professionals of various national information media and persons from state organizations connected to the information media.

Speaking about the course, Fred Gunzel said that he saw with great satisfaction very friendly relations among the participants indicating good relations between the peoples of Mozambique and Germany.

"The course allowed us to have an experience based on practice which will be useful for conducting other courses that will be given in the future. The results were positive, considering that this was a first-time experience," stressed Professor Gunzel.

He added that during the course some working visits to some industrial firms in Maputo were organized, which permitted German journalists to "get to know the real Mozambican situation and the efforts made by workers toward the economic growth of the country."

Asked about the results of the tests given at the end of the course, German journalist Fred Gunzel said that "the participants showed great enthusiasm for their profession and in this aspect the results were satisfactory."

Photo-Journalism Next Year

Asked to comment on the cooperation between the National Journalists Organization and its counterpart in the GDR, Fred Gunzel said that next year a course in photo-journalism will be given in Maputo.

This course, he added, will be taught by photo-journalists from the GDR with great experience in that work. The course will be sponsored by the GDR Journalists Association in collaboration with its Mozambican counterpart. Photo reporters of the national information media will participate in this course.

Next month GDR journalists will arrive in Mozambique to work in the organization of the editorial staffs of RPM information organs.

These journalists, connected with the newspapers of the Free German Youth [FDJ], are also members of the Association of Information Professionals of the German Democratic Republic.

11635
CSO: 3442/30

'VOFA' SAYS RESISTANCE TO REACH CABO DELGADO IN 1983

MB021340 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Cabo Delgado Province has always been regarded by the Maputo rulers and party leaders as the safest region. The important contribution made by the Makonde people in the struggle for the liberation of Mozambique and the incorporation of many Makonde in FRELIMO's military hierarchy should have guaranteed the government and the party tranquillity and safety in that region. The Makonde people have been waiting patiently for the realization of promises made by FRELIMO during the war against the colonial regime. In the last 4 years, the Makonde people have been getting more and more desperate in view of the Maputo communist government's inability to run the country and its failure to fulfill the party's promises. Three governors have already served in Cabo Delgado Province, sent in a desperate attempt to find a course of action acceptable to the Makonde population. No positive results have been achieved despite the changes that have been introduced. For a long time, Cabo Delgado Province was without a governor since nobody wanted to assume responsibility for the fulfillment of promises FRELIMO had failed to carry out.

The party and the government are trying to launch a campaign to discredit the Mozambique National Resistance among the Makonde people in order to prevent the latter from supporting the resistance. FRELIMO agents and lackeys are spreading lies, saying that the Mozambique National Resistance is tribal-oriented and refuses to accept Makonde people in its ranks. There are Makonde cadres in the resistance, and their presence will be increased next year as soon as our forces reach Cabo Delgado province.

The Makonde population is Mozambican, and as such it is entitled to take part in the struggle against oppression and exploitation by a clique in the serivce of Soviet imperialism. The Makonde people are anticommunist and strongly adhere to their African traditions, two things for which the Mozambique National Resistance is struggling. The Makonde people are highly nationalistic and refuse to beg for employment or to be forced to buy abroad the essential commodities they need.

The resistance's struggle is not one of the Sena, Ndau, Manyka, Shangane, Ronga, Macua or Ajaua people alone; it is a struggle of Mozambicans, and the Makonde people are Mozambican. The resistance is present in the Mueda Plateau, and it expects to launch the revolt against Maputo's puppets, lackeys and their bosses at the first opportunity. Victory will be ours--of all Mozambicans.

CSO: 3442/63

'VOFA' ON MACHEL'S REQUEST FOR ZIMBABWEAN AID

MB301215 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In an unexpected visit, Samora Machel showed up in Harare to request even more military aid from Zimbabwe after the resistance had once again destroyed the pipeline. This visit, which the news reports described as unexpected, served to mark the date for the release of the Portuguese nationals who had been captured in Mafoga. The Portuguese could have been released before, but our intelligence services had warned us about Machel's visit to Zimbabwe. Thus, we decided to postpone the prisoners' release to celebrate the visit of the head of the Maputo communist government to that country. We could not miss the opportunity provided by Machel's boasting and bragging in Harare. We proved that we live in liberated areas through which we can walk with men, women and children, all the way to the Zimbabwean border.

While Samora Machel was telling Mugabe that he had the situation under control, the telephone might have rung and Robert Mugabe might have been informed by the Chipinga police station that the Mozambique national resistance had once again released prisoners across the border. Mugabe would have reported the event to Machel, thus forcing him to stop his gibberish and to instead admit that he is in trouble and needs assistance.

This time, the pipeline was not destroyed in the uninhabitated areas, impossible to protect, as often argued by the Maputo communist government. The explosion occurred between Beira and Dondo, that is to say 15 km from the country's second largest city.

However, not everything is disastrous for Machel. After heavy fighting in the Tacuane mountains, resistance forces were forced to withdraw due to shortages of ammunition. As a result of the confusion during the fighting, a Bulgarian couple managed to escape. It is certain that Machel is going to use the two Bulgarians to stage yet another propaganda campgaign in the Maputo radio and newspapers.

Tea will be scarce in Mozambique because thousands of tons were burned and production has dropped, while the roads have been cut. As a result, tea cannot be exported. However, Machel has the Bulgarians to make good the loss he suffered and he will do all he can to make people forget about everything that is happening in the country. Maybe the Bulgarians will convince their government to send a few kilos of tea, so that there will be no shortage of this precious drink in the pantry at Machel's palace.

Both the Bulgarian Government and the relatives of those who are in our hands will be surprised to find out that these people are alive, since FRELIMO propaganda often accuses the so-called bandits of killing everybody. Whatever stories the FRELIMO propaganda wishes to fabricate, the fact is that the so-called bandits did not kill their prisoners, not even during the withdrawal. Furthermore, one must also stress the point that Machel's troops did not take the opportunity to liquidate the two Marxist-Leninist comrades and then accuse the resistance of being responsible, as is common practice. We still do not know if the Bulgarians have been transported to Quelimane alive, since they are Marxist-Leninist expatriates. Another possibility is that they have fallen in the hands of Political Commissar Abel (Assekala), highly skilled in the heroic task of shooting a man in the neck to protect the party's image. It could be that Abel (Assekala) was busy killing other people in other provinces. Our listener must bear in mind that Abel (Assekala) is the commissar of death who killed Joana Simeao, Uria Simango, Paulo Gumane, Rev Gwengere and others whose crime had been to oppose Machel's Marxism-Leninism.

Let us forget about the Bulgarians and return to Machel's visit to Harare. More aid than what has already been granted is not enough. [Words indistinct] Machel is unable to protect the pipeline and he needs to request the intervention of foreign troops to control a country which is not theirs.

The people have taken possession of what belongs to them. It is necessary to recruit foreign troops so that the country again becomes property of the Maputo Communist Government and the people are forced to obey Machel's orders.

Will the Zimbabwean Government accept an increase in the number of conscripts for its expeditionary army in order to keep the FRELIMO regime in power? We believe that we have been quite clear on this matter. We have nothing to add to what we have said in the past. We still believe that the Mugabe government respects certain principles of human dignity. It has been in Zimbabwe that we have released foreigners who have come to a country at war, and whom we are forced to evacuate before they are hit in the crossfire. We would not like to change our minds, but this depends on what Mugabe decides.

CSO: 3442/63

TEA PRODUCTION REHABILITATION REGISTERS GREAT SUCCESS

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 8 Nov 82 p 11

[Text]

THIS year's tea production of 23,000 tonnes in Mozambique has been the best ever, a report quoted by the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) said recently.

He added that the bumper tea harvest this year had beaten the best production attained in the colonial period by 6.5 thousand tonnes.

The report said Emocha, which is a state tea company, produced 23 thousand tonnes of processed tea during the 1981/82 season which ended on June 30.

"It is expected that next season's crop will be even bigger with the introduction of new equipment and technology in harvesting and processing, AIM quoted the report as saying.

The installation of the new machinery is part of a two-stage scheme which began in 1980 to rehabilitate the Mozambican tea industry.

The total cost of the rehabilitation programme is 23,65 million dollars, and part of the financing is provided by the African Development Bank (ADB), the report said.

The report said that the first stage of the project involves the installation of new equipment in four of Emocha's 12 processing plants and this work is almost finished. The second stage is to build two new tea processing plants, according to AIM.

Mechanisation in harvesting will not mean a reduction in the labour force in the industry, but will result in better distribution of workers and is part of a move to stabilise the workforce, the report said.

It said that the forests are destined primarily to provide a temporary guaranteed fuel supply for the tea processing plants. Power from Cabora Bassa Hydro-Electric Scheme in Tete Province will be supplied to the tea industry in Zambezia before the end of this decade.

"The processing plants traditionally get their fuel supply from an area about 70 kilometres away, which leaves them dependant on a deficient transport fleet," the AIM said.

The report said the state tea plantations cover an area of 16,000 hectares in Zambezia Province. More than half of this is in Gurue District, with smaller areas in Milange and Ile districts.

Around the Gurue tea region, a project to establish eucalyptus plantations is also being carried out. Eucalyptus trees have already been planted in 17,000 hectares, and the area planted is scheduled to increase at the rate of 1.5 thousand hectares a year, the AIM said.

CSO: 3442/376

POLITICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL OFFENSIVE SEEN LAGGING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Is the Offensive Over?"]

[Text] To get right to the point, there is a tendency to make people forget the Political and Organizational Offensive.

In some sectors, the offensive has not taken root, and inhospitable soil is causing it to be viewed as something that is over.

In other cases, an attempt has been made to recover the profoundly innovative and revolutionary content of the offensive.

In those cases, there has grown up a lack of initiative, disinterest, a bureaucratic view of the plan, routine, and scorn for political work with the masses.

The working style and methods are these: to close oneself up in one's office, avoid living close to concrete reality and the problems of the people, not listen to the rank and file, and assert oneself through authoritarianism and administrative measures.

The bourgeoisie is trying to reduce the offensive to a state inspection by the president of the republic.

Defense mechanisms have been set up against the possibility of that inspection: they consist of changing the surface of things but leaving the essence unaltered.

Carrying on the offensive means always taking the initiative: it means putting the bourgeoisie on the defensive.

This is what the theses for the fourth congress say: "The Political and Organizational Offensive is the permanent methodology specific to our reality, and through it our party takes and keeps at all times the initiative in the class struggle. It ousts the infiltrators and reduces the bourgeoisie as a class to being on the defensive."

Being continuous like the struggle for which it serves as seasoning, it is the product that brings to the surface the impurities throughout the social body which delay and block our advance.

The permanent character of the offensive does not materialize by decree. It is a conquest--the result of the persevering and systematic work of party leadership at every level.

It was already noted at the ministerial meeting held to review the second campaign in the offensive that there was a correlation between the strength of the offensive and the establishment of the party.

"It is found that wherever the party is established, control over all economic and social activities exists and shows superior growth. Wherever it is less strongly established, the state apparatus does not provide correct leadership for economic and social life."

The theses also point out the need to strengthen party structures at all levels. This movement to dynamize the cells has already begun. The release of initiative that accompanies people's discussion of the theses has already led to the solution of specific problems in several cases.

This process of involving the masses in controlling their destinies constitutes in itself the recovery of the offensive and the move toward regaining preeminence and maintaining the initiative.

The actions of a small minority will not be able to extinguish what we are achieving as our own way of fighting. The offensive will never be "from a time that has passed."

The offensive must be more than a sporadic occurrence, more than an event: it must be a generalized style of work from top to bottom. And in the very movement that has been generated to reconquer it by the internal enemies it is combating, we find proof of its validity and urgency.

The solutions to our problems will not be found in offices, textbooks, or the inspiration from models in other countries. Our practice has already proven this: the solution is in ourselves as we advance on our own paths--the paths that the struggle has shown to be the only ones by which socialism becomes a fact day after day.

11798
CSO: 3442/49

SEVERE GASOLINE SHORTAGE AFFECTS MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentary by Willy Waddington]

[Text] We have recently observed--and also experienced--the mad dash in search of properly stocked stations selling fuel: gas oil and regular and super gasoline. The normal thing now is for a station to be out of one or another of those three products, when it is not out of all three at the same time.

In addition to that abnormal normal state of things, there is something even more troublesome. It is only after one stops next to a pump, turns off the engine, and opens the gas tank that the attendant runs up hastily (?) to shake his shoulders and point to a minuscule sign on which the words "Sold Out" have been scrawled.

The system may be convenient for the attendant, but it is harmful to our economy. How many liters of gas oil and/or gasoline are wasted in this way?

But the situation is even more serious because in general, the attendants do not know where fuel can be obtained. And the motorist then starts wandering around the city from pump to pump looking for one where he might find the desired fuel. We know of people who have gone as far as Matola this way.

This indifference of ours toward the problems in our economy and with our supplies needs to be revised. In the case of fuel, the problem is not due to a lack of fuel--it exists in the storage dumps but not at the pumps.

In general, people normally buy their fuel at the same stations, either near their home or their work, so as not to waste fuel in vain, since the rationing tickets do not allow such excursions.

Would it be so difficult to set up a system of information at the various stations that would explain where gas oil and regular or super gasoline are available?

11798
CSO: 3442/49

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN RED CROSS DELEGATION--A delegation from the Red Cross in the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by its chairman, Janos Hantos, arrived in our country's capital yesterday for a 5-day visit. According to the Information Department of the Mozambique Red Cross [CVM], the Hungarian delegation will hold talks with the Red Cross structures in our country and visit a number of sectors where the CVM is active. According to the same source, the delegation's visit to our country is part of the spirit for developing the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between the two national Red Cross organizations. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 82 p 3] 11798

WOOD INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA--"We have just signed this agreement establishing the Algerian-Mozambican Forest Company [SAMOFOR]. It marks a specific step in our cooperation." So said Minister of Agriculture Sergio Vieira on Saturday just moments after initialing the general agreement formalizing the establishment of SAMOFOR. SAMOFOR is the first joint enterprise in the wood industry for the exploitation, processing, and marketing of wood and wood products. The enterprise is being established as a result of decisions reached by the Mozambican-Algerian Joint Commission. Initialing the documents for the Mozambican side was Minister of Agriculture Sergio Vieira, while Mohammed Rouighi, secretary of state for forests and land development, initialed for the Algerian side. According to a source in the Ministry of Agriculture, field activities for developing this project have already been started. In particular, a forest inventory covering an estimated 3.4 hectares is being carried out in Zambezia Province. That inventory will make it possible to conduct technical-economic feasibility studies in preparation for the second phase, which will involve the execution of industrial projects for the production of plywood, particle board panels, furniture, and other wood products. The same source said that next year will mark the start of a phase for producing logs and sawn wood, about 80 percent of which will be for export. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Nov 82 p 3] 11798

EDUCATIONAL AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--Yesterday in this capital, the Eduardo Mondlane University [UEM] and the Lisbon Technical University signed a protocol of cooperation for the 1983-1984 biennium. The document, which was signed following talks between delegations from the two institutions, provides for various activities in the fields of agronomy, economics, social science, and veterinary medicine. Among other things, the newly established 2-year program provides for exchanges of lecturers and of bibliography, the acceptance of Mozambican candidates for postgraduate courses in Lisbon, and the establishment of

joint research projects. Fernando Ganhao, rector of Eduardo Mondlane University, spoke during the signing ceremony concerning the role of the universities in bringing the Portuguese and Mozambican peoples closer together. Arantes e Oliveira, rector of the Lisbon Technical University and head of the visiting delegation, emphasized for his part that it is through the universities that the exchange of technology can take place usefully. On the same occasion, Arantes e Oliveira also announced the setting up of a structure for planning and coordinating the Lisbon Technical University's tasks in its cooperation with the UEM. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 82 p 8] 11798

POLITICAL, NOT TECHNOCRATIC SOLUTIONS--"We must combat the mentality of those officials who place more confidence in technology than in political solutions," said Armando Guebuza, member of the Politburo and first party secretary, as he spoke in Sofala Province at the opening of a seminar on study of the theses that is being held at the Central CFM [Mozambique Railroad] enterprise in Beira. Lt Gen Armando Guebuza sharply criticized the attitude of officials in enterprises who malign the leading role of the party and encourage the persecution of party members. He said: "By rejecting dialogue with the working masses, those individuals are playing into the hands of the enemy; they are the extension of the armed gangs." The minister-resident for Sofala Province also said that study of the theses should point the way to the solution of specific problems so as to overcome the difficulties within a short time. He praised the role of the railway workers in the country's economy and the way "in which they stay firmly at their posts even though they are one of the enemy's targets." He said: "In our history, the railway workers represent the first boosters of the intransigent fight against colonialism." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 82 p 8] 11798

NRM ATTACKS BRIDGE, RAIL LINE--Chimoio--A spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance headquarters has informed our station that resistance forces have carried out the following operations: 1. On 12 November 1982 Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas sabotaged a bridge over the (Mussikabo) River in the (Maparannanga) area, Nhamatanda District, Sofala Province. The bridge was rendered unserviceable. 2. On 13 November 1982 the glorious Mozambique National Resistance forces went into action against FPLM troops in the (Nhamanguena) area, Chimoio District, Manica Province. Three FPLM soldiers were killed, and our forces captured 10 AK-47 rifles and a 60-mm mortar. 3. On 18 November 1982 Mozambique National Resistance forces sabotaged the Beira-Machipanda railway line in the Cafumpe area. [Text] [MB020830 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 1 Dec 82]

NRM AMBUSH, ATTACK REPORTED--Chimoio--On 12 November 1982 Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] forces laid an ambush on national road No. 1 in an area known as (Mature) in Manjacaze District, Inhambane Province, resulting in the destruction of two buses and a Mercedes-Benz truck which were traveling on the road between Inhambane and Xai-Xai. This information is contained in a communique issued by the RNM department of defense. The same communique says that on 23 November a unit of the popular forces for the liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] patrolling the Massingir area was repelled by the glorious RNM forces. Two FPLM soldiers were killed, and our forces captured two AK-47 rifles. [Text] [MB031000 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 2 Dec 82]

NEW PROVINCIAL COMMANDER--A new military commander has been appointed for Inhambane Province in south central Mozambique. A communique issued in Maputo today said President Samora Machel has appointed Maj Gen Antonio Hama Thai, provincial military commander and deputy secretary of the provincial committee of the FRELIMO party in Inhambane. Major General Hama Thai was formerly chairman of the Maputo City executive council and FRELIMO party secretary for the city. [Excerpt] [MB301347 Maputo International Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Nov 82 MB]

PORTUGUESE MILITARY DONATION--The General Staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces has donated 400 high-school level textbooks to the Defense Ministry of the People's Republic of Mozambique, according to a note of the ministry. The books are in the following fields: mathematics, biology, chemistry and physics. They are to be used in secondary schools of the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM). According to the same note, the books were donated in the framework of strengthening relations, cooperation and friendship between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Portuguese Republic. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 82 p 3] 11634

ABRASSO DONATION--The Brazilian Association of Solidarity With the Mozambican People (ABRASSO) delivered to the AMASP yesterday 100,000 meticals to support the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress. The money was delivered to the AMASP secretary general, Abner Sansao Mutemba, by the chairman of the ABRASSO, Alvaro Simo, during a meeting held at the Francisco Manyanga secondary school. The two representatives spoke of the work of their respective organizations for strengthening relations of friendship and solidarity between the people of Mozambique and Brazil. The ABRASSO chairman, who has been visiting Mozambique, left Maputo for Brazil last night. The meeting between Abner Sansao Mutemba and Alvaro Simo was also attended by Brazilian volunteers serving in our country and by residents of Maputo. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 82 p 3] 11634

IMPROVED ZAMBEZIA MARKETING CAMPAIGN--Agricultural products marketed this year in Zambezia Province surpassed by 18 percent the indices of last year in spite of difficulties due to lack of transportation, according to the director of the AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] in that province, Rodolfo Valensuela. The work of marketing and flow of agricultural products is now done in some districts of Zambezia. These products are: corn, "mapira," sesame, sunflower seeds, rice, beans and copra. Some 10,030,399 tons of these products have already been marketed. Rodolfo Valensuela told our reporter that large quantities of marketed products are at fixed posts and cannot be moved due to the conditions of means of communication. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 82 p 3] 11634

EASTERN BLOC BOOK FAIR--An exhibition of books from socialist countries will be inaugurated tomorrow at the Mozambican National Library. The event, to be opened at 1700 hours, will continue until 5 November, according library director Joaquim Chigogoro Massassa. The Soviet Union, GDR, Czechoslovakia,

Hungary, Cuba, Vietnam, Bulgaria and Poland are participating. This fair is one form of diversification of the activities of the National Library. The socialist countries' books fair week will conclude with the showing of a full-length film about the history of the book to be lent by the National Cinema Institute. Chigogoro Massassa also revealed that the books to be shown during the week will be given to the National Library later. The books are in Portugurse, Spanish and English, and also in the languages of the countries of origin. Mostly on political topics, the books deal also with technology and literature in general. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 82 p 3] 11634

MIXED COMMISSION WITH CUBA--Santiago Hernandez, the director of the Department for Sub Saharan Africa of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, arrived in Maputo yesterday. Hernandez will take part, beginning today, in the preparatory work of the fourth session of the Mixed Mozambique-Cuba Commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which will be held this year. Upon their arrival in Maputo, Hernandez and his delegation were welcomed by the national director of planning of Mozambique and co-vice president of the mixed commission, Marcelo de Andrade. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 82 p 10] 11635

PORTUGUESE-ITALIAN GLASS CONSORTIUM--Four Portuguese and one Italian firms signed a contract in Lisbon yesterday establishing a consortium to set up a glass industry in Mozambique, announced the Portuguese news agency ANOP. The contract was signed by representatives of the five firms and by a Mozambican delegation which is now in Portugal and yesterday began a visit to the north of Portugal where they will contact the glass industry sector. The signatory firms selected by the Portuguese authorities are: Tecnitim, Soares da Costa, Mompor and the Italian firm is Nuova Bottero. The protocol of intentions for the adjudication of a project for the recovery of the Mozambican glass industry will be signed after negotiations between the Mozambican delegation and the newly established consortium. The Mozambican delegation to Portugal went there at the invitation of the Portuguese Foreign Trade Institute (ICEP). The delegation is made up of the director of economy of the Mozambican Ministry of Industry, Luis Videira; the national director of energy, Francisco Caravela; and the director of the Bank of Mozambique, Luis Campos. Renee Cordeiro, vice president of ICEP, said yesterday that "this visit is of great importance because it is the consequence of good relations between our two countries." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 82 p 8] 11635

UZBEK CULTURAL DELEGATION--Uzbek SSR Minister of Culture, Zakhra Rakhimbabayeva, returned home yesterday after an 8-day visit to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. In statements to our reporters Zakhra Rakhimbabayeva said that this visit was quite important because it permitted better understanding of the cultural values of the Mozambican people. "Mozambique has a rich cultural heritage, as we could see," said the Uzbek minister of culture. The delegation also visited Beira together with a cultural group

from Uzbekistan which is now visiting our country. In the capital of the country the Soviet delegation had talks with authorities of the State Secretariat of Culture. "In our analysis of our work, we concluded that cooperation in this field is developing satisfactorily," said Zakhra Rakhimbabayeva. At the Maputo international airport the delegation was seen off by State Secretary of Culture, Luis Bernardo Honwana. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Oct 82 p 8] 11635

BULGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION--The secretary of the Central Committee for FRELIMO Party economic policy, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, yesterday received a trade union delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria which has been visiting our country since 16 October. The three-person delegation is led by Liliana Dimitrova, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council. At the meeting, which took place at Central Committee headquarters in Maputo, Marcelino dos Santos spoke of his satisfaction that the contact between Bulgarian trade unions and the Production Council contributed to reinforce solidarity in the struggle against imperialism. In his speech, the secretary for economic policy told the Bulgarian delegation about the main aspects of the development program of our country, pointing out the important role of small projects incorporated in the more general program of the prospective plan. This visit to our country was made in response to the invitation made by the national commission of implementation of Production Councils, within the framework of agreements signed between the two union organizations. The Bulgarian delegation is returning home today. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 82 p 3] 11635

FDJ TRAINING COOPERATION--Over 200 OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] activists and members will take part in courses training cadres of this democratic mass organization, which will begin soon under the orientation of the FDJ [Free German Youth]. A group of young people from the German Democratic Republic are in Mozambique in line with the cooperation agreements with the OJM, and will conduct training courses in Cabo Delgado, Manica, Zambezia and Gaza provinces. According to information given by the National Secretariat Department of Cadres and Training, this type of action has been carried out regularly in order to train Mozambican youths, so that they can duly contribute to the work of building socialism. In addition to lectures on the role of youth in building socialism, FDJ members will teach classes on Marxism-Leninism and volunteer brigades. According to an OJM source this organization is cooperating with the FDJ in various fields, training being the most important of all areas. With the cooperation of German specialist youths, the OJM is now building the mining city of Matundo. Also in Tete, the technical school of this ODM [expansion unknown] is training basic cadres for the locksmithing and carpentry sectors. Also within the framework of this cooperation, there is annual exchange of delegations of both organizations in order to promote mutual acquaintance and develop solidarity among young people. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Oct 82 p 3] 11635

PORTUGUESE HOUSING COOPERATION--The building of 500 housing units in Mozambique by Portuguese technicians was the center of motivation in Mozambican development, said the Mozambican minister of public works and housing in Lisbon yesterday when he was beginning working meetings with his Portuguese counterpart, it was reported by ANOP [Portuguese News Agency]. Julio Carrilho, who has been in Portugal since Tuesday heading a delegation of his ministry, said that one of the points of the talks he will hold with Portuguese Minister Viana Baptista will include the program for the construction of such housing units, a program which, according to him, is worth more as an incentive to the construction sector in Mozambique than because of its social aspect. The Mozambican minister will also discuss with the Portuguese minister of public works matters concerning cooperation with the National Civil Engineering Laboratory and the granting of scholarships to Mozambican technicians to study in Portugal. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 82 p 8] 11634

CSO: 3442/31

SOS-SAHEL MEETING DISCUSSES FOOD, OTHER AID

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 15 Oct 82 pp 1,2

[Excerpt] The members of the National Executive Bureau of the Niger branch of the International SOS-Sahel held a meeting yesterday morning in the conference hall of the Grand Chancery of National Orders under the chairmanship of Gen Henry Dupuis Yacouba accompanied by Mrs Fatoumata, the deputy chairman, and Dr Mariko, the secretary general.

The bureau informed the participants about several aid shipments granted to the Niger branch of International SOS-Sahel and about a visit to Niger by the general delegate of International SOS-Sahel.

The first communication to the participants dealt with an urgent aid of 320 tons of grain offered to the Niger branch of International SOS-Sahel by the French Ministry of Cooperation and Development. Twenty tons of grain have already been taken and distributed among the population of Ayorou, Namaro and Bangou-Kouare recently stricken by floods and other natural disasters. It should also be noted that out of the other 300 tons, 167 tons will go to the department of Agadez where a great need for supplies is reported. As for the remaining 133 tons, the Ministry of Rural Development and the National Executive Bureau of the Niger branch of International SOS-Sahel will soon discuss their allocation.

Still on the subject of food aid, the European Economic Community (EEC) has placed at the disposal of the Niger branch of International SOS-Sahel 220 tons of powdered milk on account of its 1983 allowance. In addition to this, the EEC has paid 508,341 CFA francs to the Niger branch of International SOS-Sahel as compensation for the bags of milk damaged or lost during shipment the 181 tons distributed this year. This compensatory sum is in fact intended to purchase food supplies to be distributed among needy people.

Therefore the National Executive Bureau of SOS-Sahel has decided to purchase millet which will be handed over to the AFN [expansion unknown]. This organization working with the staff of Social Action and with the Association of Midwives will draw a list of poor families in the parish of Niamey and the food purchased will be distributed among them.

Under the chapter of funds for several socio-economic projects, the participants were informed that SOS-Sahel had secured funding to complete three water development projects for agriculture in the district of Tera (development projects of Tera, Mehanna and Mare Tara).

With regard to the financing of water projects in villages, the Liptako 1 and 2 projects can count on funds to purchase 100 pumps of the Vernier type.

On the subject of financing two solar-powered pumps for Dargol and Bandio, it must be noted that the journalist Paul Dreyfus and a reader of LE DAUPHINE LIBERE will be visiting Niger from 19 to 23 October this year to lay the foundation stone of two solar-powered pumps scheduled to be built in Dargol and Bandio. (District of Tera).

8796
CSO: 3419/89

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR AGRICULTURE PREDICTED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 22 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] FARMERS in the country expect agricultural output to be higher this year. This was the finding of a country-wide survey conducted by the Central Bank during the first half of the year.

The reasons given for the optimism, the Central Bank says in its half year report for 1982, were improvement in the quantity and timeliness of imputs distributed by government to farmers, and adequate rainfall in most parts of the country, especially during the planting season.

For the first half of the year however, the Central Bank reports that the rate of increase in agricultural production was lower than for the comparable period of 1981.

The Index of Agricultural Production prepared by the Bank increased by 2.3 per cent during the period (as against 2.5 per cent in the first half of 1981), to 95.3 (1975-100).

Crop production, according to the index, rose by only 1.4 per cent, compared with 1.9 per cent for first half of 1981. Of the other areas of agriculture, only livestock production showed a higher increase than in 1981. Staple crops production increased by only 0.8 per cent.

On cash crops, the situation looks definitely serious. Although the Central Bank's index showed that the "Other Crops" component increased by 3.4 per cent during the first half of 1982, actual Commodity Board purchase of the scheduled crops (cocoa, cotton, palm kernel rubber) totalled only 131,069 tonnes, a decline of 158,697 tonnes or 54.5 per cent from the first half 1981's also depressed figure.

Significant improvement in the crop production figures may not be quick in coming. Although substantial investments are going into the River Basin Development Authorities and the Agricultural Development Projects, these have inevitably long gestation periods. And although lending under the Agricultural Cre Credit Guarantee Scheme increased during the first half of 1982, the bulk of the loans (79.9 per cent) as in previous periods went to livestock production.

CSO: 3400/373

NEW ECONOMIC POLICY TO END AUSTERITY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Nov 82 pp 20-21

[Article by Charles Fulton Adekoya]

[Text]

IT is quite clear that Nigeria now has severe foreign exchange problems. We simply do not have enough foreign exchange for our needs, and this diminished supply of foreign exchange is sure to lower the standard of living of most Nigerians and force the rest to attempt to bypass lawful regulations.

The question is: Is it possible to stop this loss in our standard of living? Can we now protect ourselves from drifting helplessly along, suffering even when we do not have to?

The answer is an emphatic YES, YES WE CAN!

Foreign currency is essential to pay for imports because foreign exporters who ship goods to Nigeria are not willing to accept naira in payment for their goods.

Therefore, to make do with a smaller amount of foreign currency (generated by the sale overseas of Nigeria's crude oil and other exports) the government has introduced several measures now known as 'Austerity Measures'.

The net effect of the availability of a smaller amount of foreign exchange is that the amount of goods imported into Nigeria is diminished. Because of reduced supply, the amount of goods available is not enough to supply the needs of those who are willing and able to pay even higher prices. And doing without means a loss in our standard of living.

To cope with the reduction in available foreign currency, the rate at which what is available is spent must be reduced. This is the first thrust of the 'Austerity Measures'. BUT ANOTHER METHOD, EQUALLY IMPORTANT AND EFFECTIVE, IS TO PROLONG THE USEFUL LIFE OF IMPORTED GOODS AND THEREBY FILL THE NEED FOR THEM WITH A SMALLER SUPPLY.

Take this example:

If an imported car now lasts 4 years, 5 car owners need 5 cars providing them with 5 cars x 4 years = 20 car years.

Therefore 20 car years now supply the needs of 5 car owners.

If the same imported car can be made to last 7 years instead of only 4, 5 cars will now provide 5 cars x 7 years = 35 car

years, enough to supply the needs of 35 up on 4 car years = 8.75 car owners, an increase of 3.75 up on 5 x 100 per cent = 75 per cent.

Read that again — and understand it well. The next step follows from that.

Now, if that imported car costs Nigeria ₦10,000.00, the needs of 5 car owners will cost, in foreign currency, 5 x ₦10,000.00 = ₦50,000.00. And the needs of 8.75 car owners will therefore cost 8.75 x ₦10,000.00 = ₦87,500.00.

But with the improved longevity to 7 years, the needs of those 8.75 car owners will be met by only 5 cars costing only ₦50,000.00, leading to savings, for Nigeria, in foreign currency, of 87,500 — 50,000 = ₦37,500.00.

If such savings are built into our system as is the case of several (richer) foreign countries, we shall be able to maintain or raise our standard of living with even less foreign currency.

The adoption of such a preservation system — as national policy — should be a must for a nation that has adopted the well-known and quite difficult and painful 'Austerity Measures'. And such a national policy should be pursued even after the present foreign currency problems are eased as preservation is quite painless.

Does it not make sense for us, being a relatively poor country, to try to obtain as much use from imported goods as its manufacturers who are definitely richer than we are? Can we become rich by wasting the little we have? If we want to become a rich nation, does it not make sense that we learn accumulation and use of wealth from nations that are already rich?

The preservation policy should be required immediately of all Governments of the Federation, all companies in which the Governments of Nigeria (Federal and State) have shares, and all publicly-held companies. Why not? It can only make Nigeria richer.

Such a policy would save, in this writer's estimate, up to 2 billion naira annually, easing the foreign currency crunch as we now know it. It is like receiving a grant of 2 billion naira that will never be repaid, each and every year. So what are we waiting for?

Can we afford to wait even one day longer before making preservation our national policy? When nations who are richer than we are already doing it?

To take the car example further, all motor vehicles in Nigeria are imported. Even the domestically assembled ones like Peugeots, Volkswagens, Mercedes Benz trucks, Fiat trucks, etc. are substantially imported, the Nigerian contribution being relatively small. Therefore such a longevity programme should apply to all motor vehicles, whether imported in—toto or in part. Whether cars, buses, lorries, military vehicles, construction equipment, or whatever.

Now there exists in Nigeria a proven system for the prolongation of the useful life of motor vehicles. This system preserves both the body panels and the supporting frame, the battery and the engine of motor vehicles, in other words, the body and heart of motor vehicles, the parts that would otherwise lead to early death in our tropical environment.

The system is known as Carlife—6 and it is provided by a company called Rusting Killer Company Limited of 32, Western Avenue, between Ojuelegba and Moshalashi bus stops in Surulere, Lagos; P. O. Box 51254, Falomo, Ikoyi, Lagos. The installations are being done in several workshops in Lagos with other workshops scheduled to open in other cities soon.

These installations are understood to be backed by a written guarantee of up to 7 years for some items. The company claims a prolongation of vehicle life, in good condition, of 3 to 5 years beyond what its owner would normally obtain. Contact them for more information.

Many established companies, e.g. oil companies and banks who, no doubt, have the interest of this country at heart, use their new vehicles for 3 years and then sell them cheap.

The point to note, however, is that such vehicles continue to be used in Nigeria. And if they have been preserved so that they can last 4 more years, say, instead of one, such vehicles can be sold at considerably higher prices (since they are worth more).

And such preservation is in the national interest even though it also increases profits for that established company that had the foresight and the wisdom to adopt a preservation policy. A preservation policy therefore spreads benefits all around, profiting all whom it touches. Is there a better (yet self-benefitting) way to show our love for Nigeria, a country which we all, no doubt, love?

We have seen the example of preservation for motor vehicles. The same preservation policy can and should be adopted for buildings, roads,

bridges, books, bicycles, electrical appliances, etc., even toys. Why not? They all cost Nigeria foreign currency.

Furthermore, the work of preservation of goods will provide much needed work for companies in the preservation business and also provide useful and needed employment for thousands of workers, generating even more wealth for this country.

Gulf Oil Company, National Oil and Chemical Marketing Company, Nigerian Ports Authority, the Army, National Electric Power Authority, among others, have already adopted and implemented this preservation policy in the area of motor vehicles. What are the rest waiting for? They do not love Nigeria less. Or do they?

This writer recommends that the Federal Government and all State Governments (who, no doubt, all love Nigeria) adopt a preservation policy immediately and then declare a voluntary period for the adoption and implementation of a preservation policy on a voluntary basis for everybody else. This initial voluntary period will be followed by a period of mandatory adoption and implementation.

It may be necessary, at that time, to require all importers and all those who transfer foreign currency out of Nigeria to show that they are contributing their quota by preserving what they already have. Is this not fair? No one will lose by it; all will benefit from it.

Who, in a position of authority, can, in all conscience, delay the adoption and implementation of such a preservation policy? And if there is any such person, why?

Now, let's get really serious and come to individual decision makers. If you, a decision maker for yourself, family and company, say no to this preservation policy, then you have said yes to the opposite. Because it is a policy on which it is impossible to be unconcerned, to be neutral. To be either is to reject preservation outright.

Here is the opposite to which you say yes (by saying no to preservation): "Nigeria shall remain poor because I will waste the little she has. I will make Nigeria pass on to future generations a legacy of poverty and suffering because I don't have enough brains to see the wisdom of reducing waste. I am doing my best to keep Nigeria poor. And I am determined to succeed."

By adopting this preservation policy now, you are saying, loud and clear, "Nigeria shall be rich and great and will continue to raise the standard of living of her people through the wise employment of her resources including the obtaining of full service from what she buys! And if we, as a nation, say and mean that, who can stop us?

Readers' views are invited. Write to National Preservation Policy, Features Editor.....

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CSO: 3400/373

IMPORTANCE OF OPEC EMPHASIZED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Editorial in the column "DAILY TIMES Opinion": "The OPEC Must Live"]

[Text] THE Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), has been subjected to severe test since last year, when the world-wide oil glut started. Despite this, all the 13-member states have always shown the determination to overcome this period by making some sacrifices.

Unfortunately, the seeming endlessness of the glut is now wearing out the enduring capacity of some member-states. The situation is now so bad that some of its members have started breaching the agreed price levels and output quotas. The main reason is that these countries badly need money to fund their development projects.

Indonesia, for instance, has unilaterally cut her price because the OPEC conditions have subjected her economy to very serious strains. In the 1982-83 fiscal year, she lost 2,900 million dollars by respecting the OPEC quota and prices. This has made her foreign reserves fall by a third from 6,300 to 4,300 million dollars.

This was the major reason why she on her own decided a reduction of between 47 cents and one dollar and 37 cents per barrel, as from November 11 depending on the oil quality. Other countries alleged to have violated OPEC's directives earlier are Libya, Venezuela and Iran. One common characteristic of these countries is that oil is their main source of revenue.

However, the point must be made that emasculating the cartel will in the long run work against the overall economic interest of all members.

It is rather unfortunate that the powerful buyers, that have always worked both openly and surreptitiously against the organisation are now succeeding. Their strategy is first to use their propaganda machinery to magnify the problem by giving the impression that their oil stockpiles will still last for several months. Second, they use their surrogates within the organisation to weaken the unanimity of members.

OPEC nations should know that winter has already started setting in in Europe and the US and that the demand for oil will definitely go up soon.

If they keep strictly to their current quotas, they may be able to call the bluff of the Western consumers eventually.

All the talk about alternative sources of energy would not reduce the significance of oil, at least, for now. Members should therefore attend the next meeting which will probably take place in the Austrian capital to work out a consensus on how to deal with the current problems. Unilateral actions will make nonsense of the OPEC. And this must not be allowed to happen.

Again, there is the problem of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates urging Nigeria to increase the differential premiums for her high quality oil from between 1.5 to three dollars per barrel, so that they can sell their low-quality oil at the OPEC prices.

At times like this when some countries are reducing prices to secure markets for their oil, it would be unfair to ask any country to increase prices for whatever reason.

CSO: 3400/373

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK EXHIBIT--THIRTEEN Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations are taking part in the Lagos Specialised International Trade Fair. The companies will be exhibiting technical and technological items in areas ranging from power engineering and metallurgy, chemical and food industries equipment, building materials production equipment, machine tools and forming machnies to laboratory glasswares. They exhibit in Hall 4. Recent deliveries by Czechoslovak firms to Nigeria, include technical centres at Aba and Umuahia for the manufacture of simple machine tools and for the manufacture of small tractors and equipment for car service shops respectively. They have also delivered, a billet mill for Ajaokuta, a machine tool plant to Anambra State, a farming machines for factory at Etiti, Imo State, and tools and spares shop for cars at Umuahia. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 22 Nov 82 p 3]

CANDIDATE STABBED--WHILE Governor Ambrose Alli of Bendel State was rejoicing over his renomination as the UPN flag bearer for the 1983 elections, another aspirant was battling for survival at the hospital. Dr. Isaac Okonjo was rushed to a private hospital in Benin, following stab wounds he allegedly received on his back following disagreement over who should be accredited to vote in the nomination of candidates. Informed sources said that as the accreditation exercise was going on at Issele-Uku in Aniocha West Constituency of the state, Dr. Okonjo went to the venue and discovered that all his supporters were locked out of the exercise. Dr. Okonjo was reported to have resisted this because according to him as the leader of Bendel East Senatorial District, he was entitled to know what was transpiring within the party in the area. Sources said that at this stage, the pro-Alli supporters allegedly tried to push Dr. Okonjo out and a free-for-all fight ensued. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Nov 82 p 40]

CSO: 3400/373

BRIEFS

LAND CLAIMS--Ciskei President Lennox Sebe has hit out at South African attitudes on the settlement of Ciskeian territorial claims. Speaking at Ciskei's independence celebrations, Sebe has accused the South African Government of ineptitude, and says Ciskei will never settle for less than the full restoration of the land of its forefathers. A Johannesburg afternoon paper earlier reported that Sebe was expected to announce a large-scale plan to end the chronic unemployment in the Ciskei. According to the report, the plan consists of employing large numbers of people in community projects, and paying them subsistence wages. The report says the plan would be partly financed by South Africa. [Text] [MB041348 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 4 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/390

JASPA MISSION'S REPORT SUGGESTS MEASURES TO OVERCOME ECONOMIC CRISIS

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 82 p 2

[Text]

ALTHOUGH it is one of the poorest countries on the globe, Tanzania has scored remarkable achievements in satisfying its people's basic needs for education, health and water supplies.

All this has been accomplished since independence in 1961 without sacrificing economic growth.

Yet today Tanzania's progress and its basic needs strategy stand in jeopardy, threatened by an economic and financial crisis.

For advice on how to overcome the problems, the Tanzanian government turned to the ILO and its Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa (JASPA). A JASPA mission jointly headed by Professor Paul P. Streeten of the University of Boston and Shyam B. L. Nigam, Chief of JASPA, visited Tanzania and the mission's report suggests immediate and long-term measures to get the country out of the present crisis and back on the road to progress.

In recent years, Tanzania has been devoting almost half of its regular budget to meeting basic needs. As a result, life expectancy has gone up from 37 years in 1964 to 51 years in 1980.

At the same time, economic growth until 1978 was respectable by any international standards, "particularly since it has been accompanied by massive investment in human beings which is a pre-condition for future growth", the report notes.

It adds: "The basic needs achievements have also been brought about without a violent revolution and without sole reliance on market forces by the skilful operation of a few levers of government policy.

"This demonstrates that some of the worst features of poverty can be eradicated at quite a low income level, within a short period of time, by appropriate selective government policies, in a peaceful manner, and in conditions of political stability."

But over the past five years the Tanzanian economy has suffered a series of damaging blows, including rising oil prices. Agricultural production for exports has declined. The balance of payments deficit has widened. Industrial production has gone down.

The country faces a severe shortage of consumer goods. Budget deficits put a financial strain on the government and the economy is threatened by growing inflationary pressures.

In the countryside, where 85 percent of the nation's 19.3 million inhabitants work and live, regional services have been immobilised to varying degrees because of lack of petrol or lack of spare parts for vehicles.

"Most important of all, the lack of foreign exchange and the accompanying shortages of consumer goods have reduced the farmers' incentive for producing for the cash market," the report says.

Between 1977 and 1980 import costs increased by 46 percent while export prices remained more or less stable.

For individual exports some declines were dramatic: the two main export crops, coffee and cotton, earned 33,9 and 26,3 percent less respectively in 1980 than in 1977. Sisal earnings went up by 12,3 percent but cashew-nut exports were worth 22 percent less.

The mission outlined a policy package to maintain Tanzania's achievements in the social and economic sphere through expansion of agricultural production and exports while the "necessary painful adjustments" to the crisis are made.

But the mission stressed two major conditions for success: "The international community must be ready to help.

"And the appropriate domestic policies must be adopted to raise agricultural production and exports and curtail or postpone some expenditure on less essential projects while using existing capacities more fully."

Development expenditure should be reduced in favour of recurrent and maintenance expenditure. Industrial capacity grew faster than the ability to maintain it. In the short run, the industrial sector should concentrate largely on production of the most basic consumer goods needed for survival and which serve as incentives to agriculture.

This would help close the urban-rural gap in Tanzania, the mission stressed.

The immediate priority in agricultural development has to be the easing of the foreign exchange constraint by expansion of export crops. The vicious circle of lack of foreign exchange — no incentive to produce cash crops, lack of foreign exchange — must be broken.

"It is necessary to rationalise import requirements by shutting down completely non-priority industries and by drastically curtailing development expenditure," the mission said.

The package could thus mean "much less reliance on changes in the exchange rate and on monetary control and more reliance on direct measures that break bottlenecks".

CSO: 3419/375

BRIEFS

SURRENDER OF LUWERO BANDITS--It is reported from Luwero that the district commander's office has stopped any other business but to receive surrendering bandits. In a statement issued today, the district commander, Mr (Karema), said every day, Saturday and Sunday inclusive, more than 100 bandits are surrendering to him. He said he is telling them to join the innocent citizens of Luwero and start working in their shambas and forget all about banditry activities. Mr (Karema) also congratulated them for having opened their eyes and seen that pangas and spears cannot take over the elected government of the UPC [Uganda People's Congress]. [Text] [EA022058 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/372

BRIEFS

ISRAELI PRIVATE INVESTMENT INTEREST--Kinshasa, 1 Dec (AZAP)--The Israeli private economic sector, which was widely represented in the Kinshasa talks between Israel and Zaire, is interested in investing in agroindustries, building construction, road construction and agricultural extension activities in Zaire. This is what was said by Mr Avior, chief engineer at the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade, who led the economic section of his country's delegation to the Kinshasa talks. The discussion that the Israeli businessmen held with their Zairian counterparts offer prospects for mutually advantageous cooperation, he said, before adding that this desire to cooperate was faced with the problem of financing in which World Bank assistance is important. Mr Avior indicated that all the firms which were represented at the Kinshasa talks are very active in Africa, especially in Ivory Coast and Nigeria. In associating representatives of the private economic sector in these discussions, he observed, the Ministry of Industry and Trade wished to make this sector interested in investing in Zaire in cooperation with the corresponding Zairian entities. [Text] [AB021455 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1407 GMT 2 Dec 82]

CSO: 3419/247

BRIEFS

MALAWI RICE BAN--The minister of trade and commerce has announced that the inportation of rice from Malawi has been stopped with immediate effect. A statement made by the ministry says no allocation of foreign exchange for the importation of rice will be made. A government notice giving facts of the decision has been gazetted. [Text] [MB031824 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Dec 82]

END

CSO: 3400/391

JPRS 82534

27 December 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2740

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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JPRS 82534

27 December 1982

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RESEARCH SHOWS CABINDA RICH IN PHOSPHATE

AB031856 Launda ANGOP in French 1656 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Cabinda, 3 Dec (ANGOP)--Angola's Cabinda Province, which is rich in oil and various mineral resources such as gold, manganese, phosphates, potassium and asphalt, is one of the richest regions in the People's Republic of Angola and deserves special attention from the Angolan party and government for the gradual development of the exploitation of these resources.

After the inauguration of the Cabinda gas project on 8 November 1982, the sector of industrial mining in the province has confirmed the existence of high quality phosphates found in large quantities in the areas excavated. The excavation work has already been completed. A considerable amount of phosphate is currently being analyzed in Luanda and Belgrade laboratories for the determination of its commercial value.

The excavation of this mineral in the Cacongo municipality, that is in the Mongo-Tando tract to be more precise, which began in May of this year ended in October with very positive results thus fueling the hope of finding large quantities of phosphates in that area.

The first phase of the activities therefore consist in the siting of 60 drills by COFANG, an American firm which has been operating in Angola since the colonial era, as well as the opening of sic cogs and the application of 22 new research drills.

Apart from the area where the phosphate mines--800 meters deep--were discovered, the technicians charged with excavating these mines within the framework of the agreement signed in April 1981 between Angola and the Yugoslav company Energo Projek have also discovered a sedimentary deposit of phosphate rock in the Loango Mongotano District where this mineral is found on the surface.

Apart from that, phosphate has also been discovered in large quantities in the Weka, Cacata, Massabi and Chivovo Districts which, in fact, enables geologists to draw the conclusion that Cabinda is an area rich in phosphates. They even add that the subsoil of almost the whole of the province contains this mineral and that this deposit stretches into the People's Republic of the Congo and Zaire, according to the results of research.

CSO: 3419/299

BRIEFS

CUBAN FORESTRY COOPERATION--The People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba are to carry out economic studies for the better development and protection of the forestry in the Angolan province of Cabinda. The Angolan minister of agriculture and forestry, Comrade Artur Vidal Gomes, and the Cuban minister of agriculture, Francisco Gonzales [as heard] have signed a joint working program for [word indistinct] and timber exploitation. Cuba will send a group of experts to the People's Republic of Angola next month to implement the program. [passage indistinct] [Text] [AB081515 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/435

COTTON HARVEST EXPECTED TO BE AVERAGE

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 17-18 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] The cotton harvest season is now in full swing for the COGERCO in the cotton-growing areas of the Imbo plain. But the director of COGERCO, Pierre Hicuburundi, has qualified the 1982 crop as "not at all good" due to insufficient amounts of rain during the months of January, February and March. This year's harvest is expected to yield 5,184 tons of cottonseed which means 1,866 tons of cotton fiber. The director also said that the current campaign started with some delay because the agreements to finance it were concluded late. Meanwhile, the COGERCO has been buying cotton since 19 July 1982 in areas where the crop was hit by disease.

After buying the affected cotton and storing it separately--to prevent contamination, the COGERCO had to discontinue its purchases of cotton until it had obtained funds to pay for the crop. These funds are of two kinds, loans from private banks to purchase cotton which will be exported and government loans to purchase the cotton destined to feed the Bujumbura Textile Complex (COTEBU).

Private banks must wait until the COTEBU decides how many tons it requires before they can determine the amount of funds that will be granted to the COGERCO. This year, the COTEBU asked for the delivery of 1,000 tons of cotton fiber.

Therefore, the actual gathering campaign did not start until 18 August, way behind schedule. The operations are done by two teams, one working in the southern zone and the other in the northern zone. By 9 October of this year, the COGERCO had already gathered 2,518 tons of cottonseed which represent 814 tons of cotton fiber.

The director also said that the delay had repercussions on the amount and quality of the cotton harvested but losses were not too great. He said that the means available to the COGERCO for this type of operation were adequate but he noted that his company does not have enough money to purchase the cotton intended for the COTEBU.

On the subject of complaints made by cotton growers in connection with weighing operations which, they claim, are rigged by the agents of COGERCO, the director replied that the COGERCO is taking every possible action to prevent

any kind of tampering. Scales are checked at regular intervals and the farmers have been advised to appoint their own representatives to supervise the weighing operations and these representatives will have the right to report any irregularity to the management. So far nobody has reported any irregularity of this type.

The director briefly commented on the use made of a loan from the Central Economic Cooperation Fund intended to boost cotton farming. Most of that loan is allocated to provide technical assistance and some production factors. In the sphere of assistance three appointments will be made; an agricultural agent, a manager and an industrial agent.

As for the production factors, they consist in delivering fertilizers to the Kabezi region, changing the pesticides used in the regions of Kabezi and Gihanga. In addition to this, and since the cost of mechanized farming is becoming increasingly higher, the region of Gihanga has been advised to use animal-drawn implements instead.

These production factors also include supplying packaging materials for the cottonseeds and spare parts for the ginning plant. On the specific subject of this plant, the director noted that it is very old and its equipment is badly worn out. The industrial agent scheduled to be appointed under the chapter of technical assistance will conduct a comprehensive check on worn-out spare parts to enable the COGERCO to order replacements with full knowledge of the facts.

Asked why the price of 30 Burundian francs per kilo paid to the farmers has remained unchanged since 1977, the director replied that Burundi is one of the countries where farmers get a high price for their cotton.

On the other hand, the COGERCO, an agency which supervises all cotton-growing operations, has many expenses which go up from year to year while the price of cotton has dropped on the world market.

To give an example, the average market price in 1980 was 77 cents per pound sold FOB [free on board] in Dar es Salaam while in 1981 that price droped to 63 cents a pound. Despite these prices, the COGERCO sells its production. The cotton which is exported is sold to middlemen acting for textile mills, mainly a British company and a commercial company from Antwerp.

As for mobilizing people's interest in growing cotton, the director said that it was easier for the COGERCO to do so in areas without landholding farmers because in those areas it controls the distribution of land. In landholding areas there is more of a problem but local officials at all levels should adopt the necessary measures to compel the farmers to plant at least 80 areas of cotton per household.

In the current farming season, the acreage planted with cotton was 6,100 hectares.

8796
CSO: 3419/221

BRIEFS

PRICE CONTROL CAMPAIGN--The chief official in the Gatumba zone and his adviser recently convoked the traders of that zone to analyze prices. During the meeting, the participants discussed various problems relative to the practice of their trade and the issue of illegal increases of prices. On the first point, all traders were advised to be in possession of a trader license. On the question of fighting against price hikes, the participants agreed on the principle of displaying the prices of their merchandise. For their part, the traders said that they would like the trade license to be the only criteria to receive merchandise. They also accused importers of unfair practices in the delivery of merchandise to retailers. Before closing the meeting, the area chief reminded them that there will be a strict control on prices. [Text] [Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 29 Sep 82 p 3] 8796

GROUPING PEOPLE INTO VILLAGES--In the district of Bitare, the number of houses grouped into villages is increasing. Not counting those houses which are almost finished, 28 houses were built on the hill of Mugitega and 10 others in Mirama de Mwurira. A similar project was launched last year in Mirama de Mugera. Now the entire village has a total of 40 houses and more are being constructed. Their number would be even higher except for the fact that the rains destroyed most of the roofless dwellings. Connecting trails have been opened up between the houses. Officials responsible for administering the district have promoted this project by supplying construction timber to those who plan to regroup. In cooperation with the party, these officials also explained to the people the reasons why they should live in villages and told them that if they regroup it will be easier for them to enjoy the advantages of community services such as electricity and drinking water and to carry out economic development projects, particularly in the spheres of agriculture and livestock farming. [Text] [Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 29 Sep 82 p 3] 8796

CSO: 3419/221

BRIEFS

PARTY OFFICIALS SUSPENDED--Two leading Cape Verdian party officials have been suspended from their posts in the National Council, it was announced in the city of Praia today. The decision to suspend Commanders Joao Jose Lopes da Silva and Eduardo dos Santos was taken at the meeting of the National Council last weekend. The communique issued by that leading body of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde did not disclose the reasons behind this decision. [Text] [LD092242 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Dec 82]

CSO: 3442/69

BRIEFS

BUSINESSMEN OPTIMISTIC ON NATION'S FUTURE--Diplomats and businessmen have been jostling each other for some time in the waiting room of the president, who has had numerous appointments with them this week. The visits of the diplomats, who come to transmit the good wishes of their chiefs of state, seem to be the usual ones. However, those made in the last few days by some businessmen have drawn our attention. The president successively received the director general of the French Textile Development Federation (CFDT), the director of the Mobil Oil Company, and the director general of the Chad Textile Company (STT). Beyond the normal courtesies required by the circumstances there was an obvious interest in the change which is taking place. Chad has reached a turning-point, and the businessmen are better placed than anyone else to appreciate the fact. They know that the peace that has been established is a definitive reality and that re-establishment of the authority of the government throughout the country is the prelude to stability which, in turn, is the keystone for any investment. What did they talk about with the president? About their companies, naturally, but especially about the future. And the future seems as promising for Chad as for their companies. The director general of the Chad Textile Company did not hesitate to make this statement: "I see the future of the STT in the same way as I see the future of Chad. I am extremely optimistic." For this company, like many others which have been operating very slowly for 4 years, the time has come to bring the development programs out of the files, to make the figures dance and to think about dividends. The best indicator of the change is in the optimism of businessmen who know where they are going. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 6 Nov 82 p 1] 5170

THREE FRENCH FINANCING AGREEMENTS SIGNED--Korom Ahmed, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, and Gabriel Massa, chief of the French Cooperation Mission, yesterday [5 November] signed three finance and financial aid agreements. They cover a program for the prevention of animal diseases in the northwestern part of Chad, assistance to the victims of the famine in the Kanem region, and assistance for the operations of the STEE [Chadian Electricity Company]. By signing the first two agreements, whose total value is 175 million CFA francs, France has provided a subsidy for the financing of two projects in the fields of animal husbandry and assistance for the people. Animal diseases of all kinds, particularly rinderpest among cattle, are a dangerous threat to livestock in the Sahel region. It is considered essential to resume the vaccination programs

which have been interrupted for the last few years. The provision of vaccines and the repair of mobile units for the vaccination program will account for 125 million of the 175 million CFA francs provided in the agreement. Meanwhile, the remaining 50 million CFA francs will make it possible to provide four trucks and two tow trucks to International Action Against Hunger (AICF), a French non-governmental organization. These vehicles will provide for the distribution of food aid throughout Chad and more particularly in the Kanem area, where famine has occured. Ths third agreement provides one-time assistance of 300 million CFA francs for the operation of the STEE. This aid will cover expenditures for fuel and lubricants of the Ndjamena electrical generator until the end of 1982. [Excerpt] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 6 Nov 82 p 2] 5170

CSO: 3419/265

DUTIES OF ARMY POLITICAL ASSISTANT DESCRIBED

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 670, 13 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Captain Norbert Dabira, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and head of the Political Office of Military Zone No 1: "The Office of Political Assistant"]

> [Excerpt] In our issue No 655 of 31 July 1982, we wrote of the party's political work in the army, giving a brief survey of the objectives, the role and the importance of that work. We also explained the army's political structures. Today we describe for our readers the office of political assistant. These men are the ones who are called upon to urge on the structures we outlined.

The exciting mission of the political assistants is to educate our army's managerial staff and combatants.

The Congolese Labor Party attaches special importance to strengthening and developing the armed forces. This has a number of parameters, among which are training and educating soldiers in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, in love for and devotion to the fatherland and the people and in hatred for the enemies of socialism.

The Congolese Party at the present time is studying, with a great deal of attention and interest, the problems involved in applying its policy in the army. It is providing education and training for managers and combatants. It is through Marxist-Leninist instruction that staff and combatants acquire theoretical knowledge of the evolution of the society and the army and of high moral, political and professional qualities.

The party provides this activity in the army through the political assistants.

Here the political worker (the political assistant) plays a central role. The profession of political assistant is a complex one.

The political assistant performs two functions: one is an administrative one, in which he is called upon to act as a classical military officer, imparting respect for regulations and order; the other a political one, in which he is an educator, political instructor, organizer, propagandist and agitator.

He is above all a professional political leader. He makes of revolutionary activity a profession in the true meaning of the word, in all his activities; he relies on the party's statutes and program. He is a man of principle. Everything he does has a political and ideological content. He is not just a functionary, he succeeds in his work only to the extent that he is convinced of the party line and the rightness of the party's actions. Demanding, of himself first and then of others, he must be a seasoned communist. In all of activities he carries within his person the ideal of the party.

As an educator, he is thinking every moment of how he can convince the combatants of the rightness of the party line and the superiority of communism over capitalism. He is called upon to develop political and ideological activity in all of the army's personnel ranks. He is occupied with Marxist-Leninist training of officers and political training of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. That is to say: organizing political courses, conferences, seminars, talks, etc. He teaches all officers the necessity for political work in the troop and imparts to them educational skills.

By virtue of his political office he shows his concern for the authority of the party by assuming an avant-garde role among its members and by controlling the way in which the policy of the party and the government is executed. He opposes any regeneration of nonproletarian ideas and any petit bourgeois tendency.

Better still, he is a propagandist, an agitator who is capable of transmitting to the troop with lightning speed every one of the party's watchwords and of creating a liaison network of a kind that will ensure permanence for the party's propaganda.

The political worker, through his methodology, must be able to touch the hearts of groups and individuals while realizing that each individual is distinctive.

However, he must make of the sum total of the individualities and distinctions a collective whole capable of sharing a common ideal.

Through his behavior the political assistant increases his credibility and has a positive influence on his other activities. In carrying out his duties, the political assistant must know how to lead the mass of soldiers, must know their skills and the limitations of their knowledge and strength.

In the entire army, thus far, confidence remains one of the determining factors in its success, which presupposes on the one hand a perfect understanding between the political staff and the military, and on the other hand a candid unity between staff and combatants in a spirit of iron discipline.

At the present time, the effectiveness of any work depends on rational use of the time factor. Consequently, he must plan his work by the year, the half year and the week, which enables him to follow up on his activities scientifically.

Our army, the National People's Army, is made up of classes of persons from various social strata; it is a complex body in which there are young and old in all the different ranks.

Consequently, the political assistant is obliged to act circumspectly, in a methodical and proper fashion. This necessarily requires a very special critical and humanistic effort.

Moreover, he respects the party's statutes and program and sees to it that they are rigorously respected by others.

To accomplish such a complex function requires an adequate cultural and professional level. The execution of an order in our army is considered to be the result of confidence in and the competence of the person who gives the order.

One of the political assistant's missions is to maintain optimism in the troop, so it will be convinced of the future victory of socialism, and so it will as a consequence resolutely fight against any kind of thinking that is contrary to Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The political assistant is very discreet in his work; he must not make his pupils feel that they are about to submit to change, but instead he must train them to change themselves in action. It is a difficult but indispensable art.

We have said that the political assistant is a good propagandist and agitator. What, then, are his principal traits in this precise context?

> A strong ideological conviction (a flawless belief in the communist ideal), otherwise the political assistant's speeches will lack attack, conviction, penetration and allure. He must be able to touch hearts and minds.
>
> Simple and modest, he is a good speaker, a master of the language in which he is expressing himself.
>
> He does not stop with a plain statement of the facts. He seeks to understand the interactions and interdependencies of events and to discern the positive and negative sides so they may be used to benefit the group as a whole.
>
> Clear and precise, the political assistant must know how to reach all the masses of soldiers by means of facile language, free from convolutions. He always prefers direct contact. He gains his listener's interest first, holds his attention and sends him into action. Every word, every sentence, every idea he expresses must be retained in the hearts of his subordinates as a call for general mobilization to accomplish the revolutionary ideal. He is skilled at captivating the audience in order to inoculate it with the vaccine of revolution. To do this, before every speech the political assistant must become familiar with and study the particular public before whom he is to speak.

In wartime, the role of the political assistant becomes increasingly exciting. Upon him falls the duty of renewing energy, mobilizing men and imbuing them with enthusiasm. He must maintain cohesion in the ranks of the military and supervise the reinforcing of the single command.

The political assistant is also a military specialist who knows almost as much about the military art as the unit's commander. "A political assistant who does not know the military art has no place in the army," for here the military art and Marxist-Leninist methodology are used to facilitate action in the military milieu. He must constantly raise the degree of his political and professional qualifications in order to be responsive to the latest data of military science. He is the enemy of routine. This enables him to control his troop and elevate his authority. He is constantly serving as an example and his subordinates are always trying to imitate and resemble him; "a directive or an order given by a man whom you would like to resemble is carried out gladly and wholeheartedly."

The political assistant is also concerned with the leisure time and the families of the military, and he watches over their spiritual and material welfare.

To best carry on his work, he supports the organizations of the party and its youth.

8946
CSO: 3419/270

SUCCESS OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN ESSENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

Brazzaville MWETI in French No 678, 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Kiala-Matouba: "The Prior Condition"]

[Text] "Our plan is being implemented at a particularly unfavorable time on the international scene. However, we must grasp the tiller and move ahead. We are inheriting a disastrous situation, particularly in the state economic sector, where our efforts to revive certain enterprises have not yet yielded significant results. Some results have been achieved, but the huge financing requirements necessary for recovery of this sector correspondingly reduce our ability to undertake new operations."

"It should be pointed out that in no case must the recovery of these enterprises become a Sisyphean task for public funds. Each year in March, as you know, there will always be a review, sector by sector, of the recovery of state enterprises to enable courageous adjustment of the previous measures and the making of decisions by the inevitable 'lame ducks.' Strict attention must be paid to this directive at all levels, and state sector workers must be aware of their priorities and the seriousness of their responsibility."

In making these statements on Tuesday to the National People's Assembly, President Sassou-Nguesso certainly was urging the workers to make their own sound evaluation of the positive aspects, both internal and external, of their activities, but also to search out all obstacles and shortcomings that may explain certain disgraceful situations.

This excerpt from the speech by the Central Committee chairman well illustrates the political leadership's awareness of our country's current situation, just as all other world countries are also experiencing many serious economic problems. Aware of the resulting dangers, the political leadership is concentrating on carrying out the 5-year plan, on which the country's future and the progress of the revolution directly depend. The president of the republic emphasized the stakes in this struggle, while pointing out the workers' responsibility. His stress on the problems of restoring our economy and making our production system profitable indeed identified the focus of the efforts that must be made by members of the party and mass organizations as well as economic sector personnel.

Earlier, the delegates to the sixth congress of the Congolese Trade Union Federation in August stressed in their resolutions the necessity for mobilization of the workers to successfully fulfill the 5-year plan. That goes without saying, however "the strong limitations of servicing the debt," as the head of state pointed out, give cause for thought, particularly at the time when those elected by the people are about to examine the 1983 budget, which coincides with the second year of the plan.

Indeed, in the current inflationary environment, marked by a stiffening trend among the industrialized states, the issue of investments must henceforth be analyzed in terms of the desirable level of foreign debt. "We are serious," said the chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee. This attitude requires also paying closer attention to the cost of investment. Thus, the setting of priorities cannot be analyzed only in financial terms but also in terms of human resources and effective means for implementation, so that the cost of development can be reduced in all sectors of activity. However, economic development is not only a matter of financing, but also, and above all, the result of political will, of genuine mobilization of all the dynamic forces of the nation and the efforts of everyone. Thus, the workers, in the workshop, factory, enterprise, farm or field, "must be aware of their priorities and the seriousness of their responsibility." The reason why the 5-year plan is, and will be in the next few years, the primary, major concern of the political leadership is that the plan represents in the current situation, both national and international, the prior and imperative condition to be fulfilled in order to bring to real fruition all the goals we have set, to materialize our aspirations, and to translate into achievements the high ideals of our revolutionary program.

9920
CSO" 3419/260

SAPM'S FINANCES, PRODUCTION, PROBLEMS

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 669, 8 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Sam Kaya Dieudonne: "The Madingou Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Company (SAPM)"]

[Excerpt] With 528 million francs [as published; possibly CFA francs] in capital the SAPM was established after comrade Marien Ngouabi visited his Romanian counterpart, President Nicolae Ceausescu. The agreement which followed the visit was signed in 1974 by the ministers of agriculture and rural economy of the two countries, who assigned priorities to the SAPM, particularly the cultivation of cotton and other actitities related to agriculture.

The Madingou Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Company inherited some of the old buildings of the former Nkenke experimental farm, located 7 kilometers from the district capital of Madingou, on National Route 1. It has four divisions; administration and finance, cultivation, animal husbandry, and mechanical.

In terms of finances the company has an authorized capital of 528 million francs, divided as follows: 51 percent for the Congo government, or 269,280,000 francs; and 49 percent for the Romanian government, or 258,720,000 francs. Further, the SAPM comes under the "B" system of the Investment Code by presidential decree No 77/74 of 18 October 1974. A system of taxes on industrial income, a contribution from patents, a special tax on companies, the definition of the real estate status of developed property, a customs tax on imports and exports--these are included in the decree and provide fiscal benefits to the company.

In terms of agriculture the SAPM has 4,430 ha divided as follows: 3,000 hectares for the agricultural sector, in which the principal crops are corn, which is grown on 800 hectares, with 500 hectares for the first crop and 300 hectares for the second crop; rice, grown on 1,000 hectares; cotton, grown on 200 hectares; and animal husbandry, which takes up an area of 1,280 hectares. The company also raises chickens for meat, hens, and eggs.

In commercial terms the company still has some problems, particularly a halt in the cultivation of cotton because of difficulties related to the economic

situation and high costs compared to the sales price. In the interests of serving the masses and for improved integration of the trading syste the SAPM at present has two sales outlets in Madingou and Nkayi and plans to open other outlets in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, in the framework of the five-year plan. However, in terms of its turnover the company in 1980 recorded an overall level of activity of 243,673,000 francs, compared to 75,112,250 francs in 1976.

Finally, the SAPM produces and sells its output, despite many obstacles, including the poor condition of equipment, which makes it impossible to carry out the program completely. The provision of an operating fund of 75 million francs last year by the Congolese government to the SAPM to resolve these difficulties has given new hope to the workers collective of this large company.

5170
CSO: 3419/1259

DATA ON MBE STATE FARM

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 669, 8 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Ntinou Laurent: "Mbe State Farm: Objective Is to Increase Production"]

[Excerpt] According to the statement of the cabinet of 15 October the agricultural harvest for 1981-1982 was a failure on state farms. There was a near total decline in production. That is why, aware of this situation, the state farm workers, using the system of criticism and self-criticism, an effective weapon of Marxism-Leninism, have resolutely committed themselves to future battles for production.

Thus, for the harvest season of 1982-1982 good results are appearing at the Mbe State Farm. The Mbe experimental farm, the newest of the state farms, was established in 1975 after the Mantsoumba and Makoua farms. It is located about 150 kilometers from Brazzaville and has the task of fighting against shortages and increases in the price of foodstuffs in Brazzaville and vicinity.

During the present harvest season the 86 workers on this farm must plow 280 hectares, harvest 106.2 hectares of fields, dig up 1,062 tons of root crops, and produce 38 tons of foufou [sic]. All of this involves a turnover of 25,488,000 francs.

The harvest is sold as root crops and foufou, at various prices. Root crops are sold in Mbe for 750 francs a sack of 50 kilograms and for 1,100 francs a sack of 50 kilograms at Brazzaville and at the Ngo PCA [Administrative Control Post]. Foufou sells for 3,500 francs for a 40 kilograms sack in Brazzaville and for 3,200 francs in Mbe.

The farm has two Mercedes trucks which provide for the marketing of the crops along the lines mentioned above. The farm sells to certain customers under contract, in addition to sidewalk sales in the residential districts.

5170
CSO: 3419/1259

OCC'S PREPARATIONS FOR COFFEE, CACAO HARVEST

Brazzaville MWETI No 679, 5 Nov 82 p 3

[Article: "OCC: Ready for Harvest Season"]

[Excerpt] Economic problems, and particularly an increase in the quality of coffee and cacao, are a matter for concern for the authorities of the Coffee and Cacao Office (OCC) during the harvest season of these two agricultural products, which begins in November.

Already the executives of the office are engaged in adjusting all of the facilities necessary for the proper functioning of this harvest, which promises to be very good. At the cabinet meeting on 15 October the government decided to raise the prices of certain agricultural products, including coffee and cacao, in order to encourage the farmers to increase production.

The last harvest season (1981-82) was satisfactory, despite the poor prices of these crops on the international market. The OCC achieved 111 percent of its goal for coffee and 98.6 percent for cacao, resulting in a business turnover of almost 1 billion CFA francs (860,933,204 francs).

For this year's harvest season the OCC plans to increase production of domestic coffee from 865 to 886 tons, or 21 ton more than in the preceding harvest season. Production of cacao should reach 2,120,000 tons, compared to 1,900,733 tons last year. Production of 206 tons of palm cabbage [palmiste] is anticipated.

Regarding its equipment, this state agricultural and commercial company has large capacity vehicles. However, the poor condition of the roads in certain places constitutes a serious handicap for the OCC which at times does not achieve its production goals. The completion of the first five-year social and economic development plan which, in large part, was prepared to open up the rural areas of the country, could provide a solution for this problem.

The OCC also has three small pusher boats for the northern regions of the country which are accessible only by river, particularly the Pikounda PCA [Administrative Control Post], which is 300 kilometers from Ouesso in the Sangha area.

Regarding its financial resources, the OCC obtains harvest loans from the BNDC [National Development Bank of the Congo], repayable as the products are sold abroad.

The managers, the truck drivers, and the recruitment of temporary agents in the collecting areas, as well as the agricultural service agents working at home, are the human resources of the OCC. These agents, who work in operation with the collection team, classify the products and countersign the market declarations. This manner of functioning permits the OCC to control collection activity on the ground.

In another area the OCC, whose activities are not limited just to the marketing of coffee and cacao, has seedbeds for these two products. For coffee the seedbeds began to function 3 years ago in the six areas where the OCC is active: Kouiloi-Niari, Lekoumou-Bouenza, Plateaux, Cuvette, Likouala, and Sangha. For cacao the experiment with the seedbeds has gone on for 2 years in four areas of activity: Likouala, Sangha, Cuvette, and Kouilou. To operate the seedbeds, the OCC imports coffee seeds from the Ivory Coast and cacao seeds from Cameroon.

The 1982-83 harvest season will involve the distribution of plants from these seedbeds to the planters and also for the regeneration of wornout plantings. The OCC assists the farmers by making specialists available to them, whose task is to bring to the farmers modern agricultural techniques. It should also be noted that the sanitary treatment of the plants is entirely assumed by the OCC, through its technicians.

In addition the OCC has two coffee roasting ovens, one at Brazzaville and the other at Pointe-Noire. The Brazzaville oven processes raw coffee beans into ground coffee in two forms: the first form is finely ground for making coffee by the filtration method and the second form is more coarsely ground.

The Pointe-Noire processing mill classifies the products by quality prior to export. The principal customers of Congolese coffee and cacao are France, Holland, Great Britain, and Belgium. The People's Republic of China purchases principally cacao.

5170
CSO: 3419/1259

BRIEFS

PRC, SOVIET-FINANCED BUILDINGS--9 Nov--Comrade Antoine Kodila, technical supervisor for SNEFAC [expansion unknown], is optimistic about the progress in constructing the People's Hall, which is part of the 5-year plan. The first stone was laid on 13 August 1981, and completion is planned for the first half of 1984. Kodila said that the cost will be almost 7 billion. The project is a result of Chinese-Congolese cooperation based on an agreement between the two parties. As for construction of the party's Higher School SONACO's [expansion unknown] technical director, Pierre Gouadi, told ACI yesterday that there has been no progress. "Almost 2 months ago work was interrupted for lack of stone. SONACO is in the process of concluding a deal with "Dragages," but it cannot deliver until December 1982. In the meantime, work is proceeding slowly. The project is estimated to be 40-percent complete. Completion is going to pose problems since work is currently at virtually a shut-down level." At the time of the contract, no 55065/09901 of 1 March 1980 between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party, the construction cost was 990,535,474 francs. With the increases in cost of stone and cement, the estimate is now more than 1 billion. SONACO also has a financing problem, and it has submitted a request for assistance to the government. When it has received this aid and "Dragages" meets its commitment, work will resume normally. The project, which began in December 1980, may finish in July 1983. (ACI) [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 9 Nov 82 p 3] 9920

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS COMMITTEE MEETING--10 Nov--The balance of payments committee of the People's Republic of the Congo (PRC) met on 8 November at 0800 hours in the Central Bank building, under the chairmanship of Corentin Kouangha, director at the DGCRF [expansion unknown], to review the figures on the foreign balance of payments in 1981. The committee noted that the PRC's foreign trade in 1981 continued to develop favorably, since the general balance of payments showed a surplus of 12.9 billion compared to 11.5 billion in 1980. This trend, which was accompanied by a marked increase in overall trade, is attributable to the increase in export earnings that, under the effect of the rise in dollar value and oil production, rose from 192 billion in 1980 to 291 billion in 1981. However, since during the same period imports doubled, the trade surplus at FOB value remained in the same range as in 1980 at 73 billion. Because of a sharp increase in cost of services, the goods and services deficit increased from 35 to 128 billion. Free services, and particularly movements of capital, both short and long term and both public

and private, largely made up for this deficit and made possible the overall surplus of 12.9 billion, which helped to increase foreign assets. In summary, the committee's conclusions show that the Congo's balance of payments is governed mainly by the operations of the oil companies, in respect to both earnings (exports and capital contributions) and expenditures (imports and cost of services), while the other economic activities abroad (timber and agricultural products) are becoming more and more marginal. (ACI) [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 10 Nov 82 p 3] 9920

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES--A delegation of the French Socialist Party arrived in Brazzaville at 0500 this morning. It is led by Jacques (Anne-Gervais), national secretary for international relations. After meeting with top-ranking government officials, the two party delegations began discussions. The visit of the French Socialist Party to Congo, like the visit of the French president earlier, is aimed at reviving the traditionally warm bonds friendship existing between France and Congo. The leader of the delegation of the French Socialist Party did not hide his feelings on his arrival in Congo. This morning, the French delegation [words indistinct] paid a visit to the Mariam Nguabi monument before the official opening of the discussion between the French Socialist Party and the Congolese Labor Party. After explaining the objectives of our policy, Pierre Nze, a member of the political bureau and the minister of foreign affairs, presented Jacques (Anne-Gervais) who spoke on the origin of the French Socialist Party [words indistinct] foreign policy. The discussions adjourned just before noon. The French Socialist Party delegation leaves this afternoon for Pointe Noire. [Text] [AB101735 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 10 Dec 82]

CSO: 3419/294

WED-GABON DIRECTORS DESCRIBE OIL COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES

Libreville L'UNION in French 15 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

/Article by Mualabu Mussamba and Jean Bilinga: "'Wed-Gabon' Wishes to Expand Its Petroleum Investments"/

/Excerpts/ A delegation of Wed-Gabon Oil Company Limited, led by its new president, Morikuni Akinaga, was received last Friday /12 November/ by the second deputy prime minister, Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba. The president of Wed-Gabon was accompanied by Ei-Ichiro Mimura, Nobuo Tateishi, and Hisao Ono, respectively directors and deputy director general of the company.

Speaking in the name of his company, which is active in Gabon, President Morikuni Akinaga made a brief report on the activities of Wed-Gabon to the second deputy prime minister and minister of mines and petroleum. In the future, he promised: "We are going to expand our investments and will participate as a result in the economic and social development of your beautiful country."

For his part Second Deputy Prime Minister Etienne Guy Mouvagha took the occasion to assure his visitors of the total support of his ministry, asking Wed-Gabon to make Gabonese petroleum products better known in the Far East.

The new Japanese company executive, who last Wednesday /10 November/ had inspected the production platform at the Ayol site, where eight wells are producing petroleum night and day, at the rate of 4,500 barrels per day (200,000 tons per year), recalled to the second deputy prime minister that the first shipment of petroleum was "toasted" with champagne last May in Tokyo in the presence of Gabonese Ambassador Martin Nzue Nkoghe. He also emphasized that at the Ayol site Wed-Gabon has a 70 percent interest and that Elf-Gabon (the operator) has a 30 percent interest.

Regarding the members of the visiting delegation, Ei-Ichiro Mimura, a director of Wed-Gabon, is an official of the Dai-Ichi Bank, a partner of the "World Energy Development Company" in Tokyo. Another chosen partner of the head office of Wed-Gabon is the "Japan National Oil Corporation," which plans the petroleum activity of the country. Petroleum is a resource which is totally lacking in Japan /sic; as published/.

Another director of Wed-Gabon, Nobuo Tateishi, explained to us that the petroleum produced from the sea off Gabon went through a "swap" transaction. The Gabonese oil is delivered to the Brazilian company "Petrobras," while Wed-Gabon obtains oil produced from the Persian Gulf from the American company "Aramco."

This complex but practical system made it possible to ship petroleum in tankers to Japan over a shorter distance, thereby reducing the extremely high cost of sea transportation.

In Gabon, Wed-Gabon has a permanent representative in Hisao Ono, a deputy director general, and three or four Japanese technicians working in the Port-Gentil area. Like Morikuni Akinaga and Nobuo Tateishi, Ono originally worked for the "C Itoh" marketing company (a shareholder in Wed-Gabon), which sells Japanese industrial products like "Mitsubishi."

During his meeting with the second deputy prime minister Morikuni Akinaga expressed appreciation for the full cooperation of the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum.

5170
CSO: 3419/253

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR OAU REAFFIRMED--The council of ministers met yesterday at the renovation palace presided over by the head of state, His Excellency Elhadj Omar Bongo. The cabinet reaffirmed the attachment of our country to the ideals that presided over the creation of the OAU 19 years ago. The cabinet also stated that the Gabonese Government will oppose any attempt to weaken the OAU, of which Gabon is one of the founding members. [Excerpts] [AB091901 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Dec 82]

BILATERAL ISSUES DISCUSSED--Cooperation between France and Gabon was discussed at length yesterday at the renovation palace during an audience granted by President Omar Bongo to Pierre Dabezies, the ambassador of France accredited to Gabon. On this occasion, the two men discussed bilateral issues, especially French Head of State Francois Mitterrand's visit next January to our country. In this connection, a French technical delegation was expected to arrive in Libreville to work out details of the program of this visit. Finally, the president of the republic and Mr Dabezies spoke about the resignation of Jean-Pierre Cot, the former French minister of cooperation and development. [Text] [AB102008 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 10 Dec 82]

CSO: 3419/294

BRIEFS

SIERRA LEONE DELEGATION--An important Sierra Leonian delegation headed by His Excellency Abdulai Conteh, the minister of foreign affairs, was received in audience at 1630 today by comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme leader of the revolution. His Excellency Dr Abdulai Conteh arrived in our capital late this morning with a personal message from Sierra Leonian President Siaka Stevens to Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme leader of the revolution and the Guinean head of state. He was accompanied by the Sierra Leonian ambassador plenipotentiary to Guinea. During the audience, the head of state, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, was accompanied by comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui, member of the National Political Bureau and prime minister in charge of planning and statistics; Abdoulaye Toure, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; and Daouda (Verite), ambassador and chief of state of protocol. [Text] [AB091342 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 8 Dec 82]

CSO: 3419/290

BRIEFS

MINISTER FINED FOR IMPROPER DRESS--Foreign Minister H. Boimah Fahnbulleh was today fined $50 by People's Redemption Council [PRC] speaker Brig Gen Jeffrey Gbatu for being improperly dressed when he appeared at the capitol building this morning to discuss matters of national concern. According to a capitol building release issued in Monrovia today, Minister Fahnbulleh has been ordered to deposit the money in the government revenue and present an appropriate receipt to the office of the PRC Secretary General Col Ibrahim D. Kollie by tomorrow, 10 December. [Text] [AB092100 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 9 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/429

BRIEFS

LABOR OFFICIAL BACK FROM GDR--Mozambique's secretary of state for labor, Carvalho Neves, returned to Maputo at the weekend after a working visit to the GDR. During his visit Mr Neves looked at the training of young Mozambican workers in the GDR and discussed the expansion of cooperation in the labor field. He also met the first vice premier, Werner Krolikowsky, who reaffirmed the GDR's solidarity with Mozambique and condemned South African racist aggressions. [Text] [MB131244 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 13 Dec 82]

OPERATIONS IN MANICA PROVINCE--On 5 December, the Mozambican Armed Forces in Manica Province destroyed a base of the armed gangsters in the (Kwatsiro) region in the (Kudbo) location. In the operation the armed bandits suffered heavy losses and left behind nine rifle magazines, six [words indistinct] and ammunition. [From the "Voice of Combat" Program] [Text] [EA121614 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 12 Dec 82]

CSO: 3442/69

GOALS, PLANS OF OPVN SET FORTH

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 11 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Alilou Abdourahamane]

> [Excerpts] The OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office] was established in 1970. At the time of its establishment the principal objective of this office was to purchase grain from the producers immediately after the harvest at reasonable prices and thus to be able to intervene on a large scale in times of shortage on the major markets when the merchants tended to increase grain prices inordinately. The OPVN is the obliged to sell grain at reasonable prices.

In order to stabilize both producer and consumer prices, the OPVN purchases grain during periods of abundance in Niger and sells it in times of shortage. It must be noted that the office does not purchase the grain directly. The UNCC [Niger Credit and Cooperation Union] makes purchases for the account of the OPVN through its cooperatives and through tribal leaders (where there are no cooperatives). These organizations are compensated for their participation through a commission of 3 francs per kilogram.

The purchase of 70,000 metric tons of grain, including 50,000 metric tons of millet and 20,000 metric tons of sorghum, has been planned for this harvest, we are told by Mr Adamou Souna, general manager of the OPVN. It must be noted that the OPVN determines its purchasing objectives at the beginning of each year based on estimates from the agricultural department of the Ministry of Rural Development.

If the plan for the 1982-1983 harvest is met, the OPVN will invest 6.1 billion francs, all expenses included.

Although all the arrangements have been made to purchase 70,000 metric tons this year, Mr Adamou Souna tells us that the OPVN has not been able to purchase the tonnages planned for 2 years due to certain shortages in overall production. In addition to the shortages, it must also be stressed that the OPVN is obliged to apply the same prices throughout the country. Although the suggested price is attractive in regions which are far from large

consumer centers, it does not seem to be favorable in regions bordering these centers, thus prohibiting grain accumulation.

The most important reason for the OPVN's failure to meet the planned tonnage, the general manager of the office tells us, is the accumulation of grain reserves by families and peasants themselves. This means that even if he produces more than his food requirements for the year, the peasant is not always inclined to sell his millet or sorghum to the OPVN.

It must also be noted that there are regions where the peasants never sell their millet.

Thus, taking all these factors into consideration and depending on the region, at the very maximum only 30 to 40 percent of the excess in a particular region may be available for purchase.

In 1982, the OPVN negotiated for 31,500 metric tons and invested close to 3 billion francs in rural areas. This year, as we recall, the purchase of 70,000 metric tons of grain has been planned.

As of 30 September 1982, 58,347 metric tons of all grains combined were included in the stabilization program (stored for future market intervention). As for reserves, they were estimated at 42,233 metric tons.

On an entirely different level, it must be noted that the OPVN imports rice every year. This is due to certain food habits, particularly in the large centers of population, and to the fact that our rice production is not adequate to cover the country's requirements.

OPVN rice imports range from 20,000 to 40,000 metric tons from year to year depending on the supply available at the end of the year.

As far as millet and sorghum are concerned, the OPVN imports these grains when production in the interior of the country is not adequate to satisfy the needs of the population.

Imports of millet or sorghum (especially sorghum because on the international market only sorghum is available) are only occasional, states Mr Adamou Souna. We hope never to import them, he continued.

Besides, as proof of the contrary, Mr Adamou Souna indicates, the OPVN does not plan to purchase sorghum from the outside this year, considering the supply available to the OPVN (of millet and sorghum) and the 70,000 metric tons that the office hopes to accumulate and certain donations which are now being shipped.

Let us recall that the OPVN stabilizes domestic grain prices at both the producer and the consumer level.

This year, producer prices for millet are 80 francs per kilogram and for sorghum, 70 francs per kilogram. The sales prices are as follows: 120

francs per kilogram for millet and 110 francs per kilogram for sorghum. In this regard, Mr Adamou Souna specifies that the OPVN supplies the sacks when the grain is purchased and pays the commissions to the organizations that are responsible for purchasing the millet and sorghum for its account. Expensive transportation charges are added to this. As an indication, most of the millet purchased in Zinder is shipped to Niamey, Diffa or Agadez. For example, when supplying Bilma, without including transportation from Zinder to Agadez, the transportation charges amount to 25 francs per kilogram. The charges for transportation from the Zinder region (where the millet was purchased) to the city of Zinder and from Zinder to Agadez (11 francs per kilogram) must be added to this.

It must also be stressed that the millet purchased for 80 francs per kilogram on the market or at the collective costs 90 francs per kilogram when it is shipped to the OPVN warehouse closest to where it was purchased.

Among the difficulties encountered by the OPVN in purchasing foodstuffs one can mention the problem of certain persons who are not able to accumulate the tonnage which they committed themselves to supply and unfortunately have the money in their hands, which results in two types of problems, Mr Adamou Souna tells us.

First of all, the investment of a large sum of money on the market results in very rapid price increases. Then, every time that the OPVN entrusts money to purchasing organizations, the money is subject to bank exchange charges. The harvest loans granted to the OPVN by the banks are paid back at 10 to 50 percent interest per year. Thus, if the money is removed from circulation by these organizations and no grain is purchased, the OPVN must pay all the charges and suffer a total loss.

This places the office in a very poor position with the banks because generally each time that a bank lends money to the OPVN, the office must prove that the grain purchases are made and that there are reserve stocks.

Aside from these problems, there is another one which seems to be partially resolved. This is the distance between collection centers. What happens, the general manager of the OPVN tells us, is that a 10-ton all purpose truck is sent to pick up 10 sacks in one place, 5 sacks in another, etc. This results in inordinately high expenses, explains Mr Adamou Souna. However, arrangements have been made to avoid such practices.

9693
CSO: 3400/315

AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH CASABLANCA-NIAMEY AIRLINE

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 8 Nov 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Rabat--An agreement on the establishment of a Casablanca-Niamey airline was signed in Fez on Sunday by the joint Moroccan-Nigerien Commission for Cooperation established last April.

In the future, this airline is to provide service from Casablanca to Nouakchott, Niamey, Lagos, Doulla, Malabo, Libreville and Kinshasa in turn authorized sources indicate.

The Moroccan prime minister, Mr Maati Bouabid, who presided over the ceremony to sign this agreement, stressed his country's willingness to work for a continued strengthening of cooperation between the two countries in all areas.

For his part, Mr Daouda Diallo, head of the Nigerien delegation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, thanked the Moroccan government for the "interest" it is showing in developing bilateral cooperation, adding that "for two years both parties have put forth praiseworthy efforts to clear the way and to strengthen this cooperation."

In another regard, Mr Baouda Diallo maintained that the two countries have "the same practices, the same points of view, the same concerns, the same hopes."

Finally, the Nigerien minister expressed "Niger's admiration for King Hassan II's work to promote peace in the Middle East."

The activities of the joint Moroccan-Nigerien commission, which remain separate from President Seyni Kountche's "visit for work and friendship" to Morocco which began on Saturday, will continue on Monday with the examination of opportunities for cooperation available to the two countries in the areas of education and public health.

9693
CSO: 3400/315

BRIEFS

PRC DELEGATION--A five-member Chinese delegation, led by Chinese Deputy Minister of Health Guo Ziheng, arrived in Niamey yesterday afternoon on a 10-day friendship and working visit to our country. The delegation members were received by Maj Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou, minister of public health and social affairs, accompanied on this occasion by the secretary general of the ministry and the PRC ambassador to Niger. Guo Ziheng affirmed that the visit will enable a strengthening of the already beneficial Nigerian-Chinese cooperation, particularly in the health field. We will profit from our stay in Niger by exchanging views particularly on health matters. During his visit, Deputy Minister Guo Ziheng will pay a number of visits. He will also have discussions with officials from the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs, and meet the Chinese medical mission in Niamey. Next week he will go to Maradi, where he will visit the department's hospital center and health organizations, and meet the members of the Chinese medical team working in Maradi Department. [Excerpts] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 19 Nov 82 p 3] 9920

CSO: 3419/258

SOLAR STATION PUT INTO OPERATION IN BODIE SAMBA

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16 Nov 82 p 13

[Article by Mamadou Cisse: "Solar Station Inaugurated at Bodie Samba"]

> [Excerpt] Mr Jacques Diouf, secretary of state to scientific and technical research, just completed a two-day tour of the Sine-Saloum region.
>
> Mr Diouf was accompanied by Mr Ngagne Tall, assistant to the governor, in charge of administrative affairs, and by technicians of his department; he visited successively Kaffrine, Nioro and Fatick. The first stop on this quick tour was Boudie Samba, in the Malhem Hoddar district, where the secretary of state inaugurated a solar station designed to pump water for cattle. The characteristics of this solar station take into account its location, the feasibility of drilling wells and the services to be performed.

The solar station has a capacity of 200 cubic meters per day and was financed by the Aid and Cooperation Fund which provided 70 million of our francs. A water storage unit will also be provided; it will cost 10 million francs and will be financed by the Mutual Fund for Rural Development. All this demonstrates the Senegalese government's intention to continue its water supply policy which has been given priority in the economic and social development plan.

We must not forget that Senegal's economy is essentially based on agriculture and that, until now, the government has shown that it was fully aware of the importance of rural water supply. This is the reason for the many sacrifices made so the Bondie Samba solar station could be built. Moreover, the local people praised the government's efforts in all domains, in particuliar in that of livestock water supply. They also asked the secretary of state to express to President Abdou Diouf and Prime Minister Habib Thiam their gratitude for the many benefits they keep receiving.

After Boudie Samba, Mr Jacques Diouf chaired an important meeting of the Regional Development Commission in the conference room of the Kaolack governorate;

the meeting was devoted to the national days of reflection on agricultural science, renewable forms of energy, vocational training and structural reinforcement. At Nioro-du-Rip, the minister visited the ICDCS (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in Senegal [as published]) laboratory which has been installed on the premises of the Agricultural Research Center. This laboratory represents an integrated control project and constitutes an essential facet of the vegetable protection program set up after the great drought.

We should point out that this project will make it possible to determine which of the available scientific methods are the most adequate to protect crops in the eight ICDCS countries. The operation is designed to regulate the population of animals/insects which devastate crops; it takes into account characteristics peculiar to the environment and species considered and uses all suitable techniques and methods as long as they are compatible. Nowadays, it seems that some parasites, at different population levels, will not cause economic damage but, curiously enough, will protect the crops. At present, the laboratory employs eight scientists, including five Food and Agriculture Organization experts and three Senegalese. They are assisted by seven agricultural engineers and eight technical agents.

9294
CSO: 3419/266

BRIEFS

SINGLE CANDIDATE FOR THREE PARTIES--Three Senegalese opposition parties of Marxist tendency have come out in favor of presenting a single candidate for the presidential election and a single list for the legislative elections, scheduled for February. These three political organizations, the African Independence Party, the Communist Workers League, and the Workers Socialist Organization, also issued in a joint communique an appeal for unity of "all organizations upholding struggle by the working class and working people." The three Marxist parties express in the communique their belief that this unity must be established "immediately" and without precondition "around a common platform that reflects the current protest concerns of the working masses." In conclusion, they affirm that they want no part of "a government of national union envisaged by the government and its henchmen." There are 14 parties in Senegal, of which the majority are Marxist organizations. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 19 Nov 82 p 5] 9920

ELECTIONS 27 FEBRUARY--Dakar, 9 Dec (AFP)--The presidential and legislative elections will be held in Senegal on 27 February 1983, official sources announced in Dakar on Thursday. The voters, who total 1,887,324 now, will vote for the president of the republic and 120 assemblymen for 4-year term of office. The president will be elected by absolute majority while the mixed ballot will be used in the legislative elections. A total of 60 legislators will be elected through proportional representation on a national ticket while 60 others will be elected by an absolute majority from districts. The parties taking part in the elections will have to pay deposit of 3 million CFA francs to be refunded to them if they win at least 5 percent of the valid vote. The Supreme Court will for the first time be charged with ensuring a fair election campaign and elections. A total of 14 political parties have been created in Senegal since the establishment of an unrestricted multiparty system in 1981. [Text] [AB091737 Paris AFP in French 1502 GMT 9 Dec 82]

JAPANESE RICE DONATION--Yesterday morning, the Japanese ambassador to Senegal, his excellency Mr Chiyuki Hiraoka, presented our country with 2,778 tons of rice, a gift from the Japanese government. This major gift, worth 375 million CFA francs, comes after an exchange of letters signed on 10 November 1981 by Japan and our country; it comes in addition to the 5,000 tons of Japanese rice received by our country in 1979 and to the 4,400 tons of wheat given to Senegal in 1980. The gift received yesterday, therefore, is designed to relieve the food shortage resulting from the drought, and to contribute to our policy of food sufficiency. On this occasion, the Japanese ambassador stated that the food assistance his government just sent us should strengthen the friendly relations which exist between the Japanese and Senegalese people. "This rice, which Japanese farmers grew by the sweat of their brows, must contribute to strengthen our relations," His Excellency Chiyuki Hiraoka said. "In a more symbolic way," he added, "it is as if the farmers of the two countries were sharing the same bowl of rice." For his part, the commissioner to food assistance, disclosing that the Japanese government was about to send us another 3,600 tons of rice, stated: "Japan has never failed to help us. Every time we have had a food shortage, Japan was there to help." Apart from food assistance, he also said, Japan has also given our country 35 cross-country trucks that were used to collect millet and distribute it in the regions where there was a shortage, which are often of difficult access. [Excerpt] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13-14 Nov 82 p 5] 9294

CSO: 3419/266

FISH PROCESSING COMPLEX OPENS; USSR AID CITED

AB100814 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, today performed the dual ceremony of officially opening the Sierra Fishing Company's new freezing tunnel and fish processing complex and commissioning the company's seven new fishing vessels at the company's headquarters in Freetown.

Describing the occasion as an important milestone in the company's development, as well as a remarkable achievement, Dr Siaka Stevens noted the significant impact which the combined project would make to the development of an integrated fishing industry aimed at contributing toward the country's attainment of self-sufficiency in fish and other marine products. President Stevens explained that in addition to expanding the national fleet, the new vessels have specifications which would enable them to diversify their fishing activities to adequately exploit our marine resources and, to a great extent, lessen the country's dependence on foreign fishing vessels.

He also noted with satisfaction that the freezing tunnel will enable the company to process fish under more hygienic conditions and provide the domestic market with high-quality products. [passage omitted]

The president said he was heartened to learn that the Sierra Fishing Company had received the cooperation of several agents including the Ministry of Natural Resources and the USSR Ministry of Fisheries, and hoped the company would continue to develop and make its mark on the overall development of the country.

Earlier the acting minister of natural resources, James E. Laverse, said the company's aim of continuous progress was further advanced with the setting up of a (?smoke) processing plant at Murrany Town. He said the company has also embarked on the processing of fresh fish through the construction of a freezing tunnel and further expansion of its fleet and commended it for providing 800 jobs for Sierra Leoneans. The acting minister revealed that 20 percent of the company's shares were owned by (Franzov) of the USSR and the rest by the National Development Bank and Sierra Leoneans. The history of the company, he said, made interesting reading and it showed what effective planning, good management and sound judgment could do. [passage omitted]

CSO: 3400/430

COMPLEXITIES OF RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Nov 82 p 9

/Text/ In U. S. policy, we can now expect a stronger interest in South Africa. This can become very troublesome for both governments.

Although this will be most notable in the House of Representatives, there will also be greater commotion in the Senate. This will be especially apparent in the foreign affairs committees and specifically in the subcommittees tasked with African affairs.

So far the House has been the most active in this matter for more reasons than just the fact that there exists a Democratic majority which is less shy about creating difficulties for the Republican administration.

Liberal

Another reason for this is that the House members are elected for a 2-year term and on the very day following their election its members launch the next election campaign. They must get attention immediately for the sake of self-preservation.

In the Senate, the term is 6 years and this gives its members a chance for greater tranquillity.

There are several factors which make for this greater interest in South Africa.

The bigger Democratic majority in the House means that there will be more Democrats in the above committees and this will probably make them more liberal.

Thus, you end up with the usual party politics. A more important factor is to be noted in the rumor now going around that the negotiations for getting the Cubans out of Angola and for arriving at a settlement in the South-West have hit a snag.

The possibility that this could work has thus far abated considerably the attacks against greater involvement. Even some hasty people had to take into account the possibility that if they let things slide out of their hands and the South-West question is resolved, this would make them look very stupid.

There will be more activity against South Africa in the House and especially in its subcommittees. The first action will be taking place pretty soon: Early in December there will be an investigation of the story that South Africa is trying to destabilize its neighboring states.

Agget

There will be gestures of reasonability, but such a committee essentially obtains the kind of testimony that it wants to hear. It is the one that chooses the witnesses.

The problem is that as a result of this our credibility ends up being less irreproachable than desired, even among Republicans.

In general, our reputation has not fared so well lately. There has been a very bad week which has caused strong repercussions: The confinement of Dr Beyers Naude, the Agget case, the court case about a policeman and the death of three blacks...

Climate

At the House, several draft bills designed to get at South Africa have already been submitted. These include bills against U. S. investments, the sale of the Kruger rand in the United States, the delivery to South Africa of equipment or information which could help its nuclear power program and also against IMF loans to South Africa.

The chances that any of these bills will end up in the law books are slim, but this sort of thing is continuing to build up a climate; it continues to create problems and the legislation being introduced in member states, designed to discourage banks from investing in South Africa, is making progress step by step.

In the Senate, greater attention is being given to our affairs and the liberal Democrat Paul Tsongas has already warned that he has stayed on the sidelines long enough now. He thinks that he has given a fair chance to constructive involvement, but that this sort of thing has not come up to expectations.

We are also going to be affected by the other pole of U.S. policy: the new right of Senator Jesse Helms and his group.

In 1980, they swung into action against the liberal Democrats with enthusiasm and money and many of these Democrats were defeated. They have a powerful influence as people who are not loved, but are feared.

They wanted to do something again, but have actually failed in every front. Now they are being looked upon under a different light: It was not them, but the aversion to Carter and the attractiveness of Reagan which led to the Republican victory against those Democrats.

Their influence has now diminished. Some of them are strong supporters of South Africa...sometimes for the wrong reason. How much this has actually meant for us, in those days when they were regarded as powerful people is something debatable at best; however, in the future this could be the cause of greater embarrassment for us as regards the greater center group.

7964
CSO: 3401/7

WITHDRAWAL OF CUBANS FROM ANGOLA STILL AT IMPASSE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] There is increasing interest over Foreign Minister Pik Botha's visit to Washington later this month. On this occasion Mr Botha will be conducting talks with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr George Schultz.

The general expectation is that these talks will deal mostly with the South-West matter and the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from the area.

Mr Botha's visit to the United States is probably connected closely with the serious problems now being experienced with respect to the South-West and the checkmade situation regarding the removal of the Cubans. Both Angola and the other "frontline states" continue to be totally opposed to the withdrawal of the Cubans, because this matter is not a part of Resolution 435 of the Security Council which serves as a basis for the independence process.

Help

While the "frontline s-ates" insist that Cuban presence in Angola must not be coupled with the South-West question, the U.S. Government is apparently determined to resolve the Cuban question together with the South-West problem.

It is not at all out of the question that the Reagan Administration will recognize the communist regime in Angola in exchange for the withdrawl of the Cubans. Large scale economic aid may perhaps also be a part of such an agreement with the Angolan Government.

In the meanwhile it has been learned the U.S. Vice President George Bush will shortly visit Africa and will also be stopping in Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe and will probably try to bring these countries in line with the U.S. viewpoints.

No Choice

Rumors in political circles would have it that both the South African and the U.S. governments will ultimately have to be satisfied with an Angolan promise of a gradual withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola after a cease-fire goes into effect. Such an agreement would be in sharp conrast with the present South African and U.S. viewpoints that all Cubans must be out of Angola when the independence process is initiated.

Minister of Defense Gen Magnus Malan recently reasserted this government's viewpoint during an address he made in George. However, the government will have no other choice than to fall in line with the United States if Mr Bush arrives at a compromise with the "frontline states" during his planned visit.

7964
CSO: 3401/8

NATIONALIST, CONSERVATIVE PARTY POLICIES ALMOST IDENTICAL

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Nov 82 p 10

/Text/ With respect to policy the small difference between the Nationalist Party and the Conservative Party is nowhere better illustrated than when the foreign policies of the two parties are compared. This is especially true with respect to South-West Africa, the actions against the terrorists and the so-called "Constallation of States" plan where the policy direction of both parties is actually identical.

What is especially of great interest is the fact that the Conservative Party has come out clearly in favor of a "settlement" in the South-West...just like the Nationalist Party. Among other things in the Conservative Party's program of principles, the statement is made that: "The party supports a settlement of the South-West Africa question in which the self-determination of the various ethnic groups, and therefore also of the whites, is insured."

Political circles also point out that the mention of the "settlement" concept is an indication that the Conservative Party also recognizes the voice of another party, in addition to that of South Africa, in the South-West dispute. In the present situation this recognition can have only one meaning, namely, that SWAPO, or the United Nations acting for SWAPO, is regarded as the counterparty in the negotiations.

The question is being asked as to whether the Conservative Party would be willing to negotiate with the United Nations or SWAPO in order to reach a so-called "settlement" in the South-West. If the Conservative Party were not willing to do so then the use of the word "settlement" would be meaningless; therefore, it is obvious that in using the phrase in its program of principles the Conservative Party has clearly indicated that it is favorably inclined to take part in such discussions.

In the course of the past several weeks, the Conservative Party has shown signs that it wants to fall back to the old Turnhalle draft constitution, which made provisions for a multiracial government for the South-West. This is also apparent where inference is made to this with the use of the term "self-determination of the various ethnic groups." What strikes one as being rather odd is that this "self-determination" is being presented as a condition for a "settlement."

However, events of the past year have clearly shown that the United Nations, the five Western countries and SWAPO are in no way willing to accept such a condition and are insisting on the one-man one-vote election under the supervision of the United Nations. The Turnhalle deliberations were scrapped exactly for the reason that the five Western countries demanded that a settlement must be internationally acceptable and thus may not have an ethnic basis. The Conservative Party's program of principles contains no indications of how the party would overcome this stumbling block.

Still another peculiarity in the Conservative Party's program of principles is its attitude with respect to terrorist attacks. "As in the case of any other country, South Africa retains for itself the right of self-defense against terrorist organizations and those who provide a haven for them." This is how that part of the program dealing with this matter reads. No mention is made of the fact that the war must be terminated and that the countries which are providing a haven for the terrorists are confronting the choice of stopping this sort of help or suffering the consequences. Any country's right of self-defense is an obvious thing and this does not have to be inscribed in a party's program of principles.

According to the Conservative Party's program of principles, the party is willing to collaborate with all the independent countries of southern Africa in a so-called deliberation of states. From this, one can justly conclude that a Conservative Party government would also establish relations with communist countries such as Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola. This is identical with the present policy of the government which would like to obtain the collaboration of these countries in its so-called Constellation of States.

What is surprising in the Conservative Party's policy is that their "deliberation of states" would have a permanent secretariat. Such a secretariat would be no different from a civil service institution. The Reconstituted Nationalist Party has often warned that such an all-inclusive civil service would end up being the precursor of an all-inclusive government which would gain more and more powers.

From the Conservative Party's program of principles and from the statements made lately by leading personalities of the party, it is very clear that the party's foreign policy is generally in agreement with that of the Nationalist Party. The most disturbing feature is that the Conservative Party apparently does not regard the dispute over the South-West and the war against the terrorists as being of predominant importance. The Conservative Party is clearly willing to grant independence to the South-West in accordance with the Turnhalle constitution, which makes provisions for a predominantly black government.

This attitude is in sharp contrast with the views of the Reconstituted Nationalist Party. Jaap Marais, the leader of that party, has repeatedly emphasized that the South-West shall never be allowed to come under a black government, because this would have innumerable consequences for South Africa. Not only would this shift South Africa's line of defense southward to the Orange River and eastward through Botswana and Bophuthatswana, but a black government in Windhoek would also represent a serious blow to the morale of white South Africa.

In addition, the Reconstituted Nationalist Party believes that the border war must be stopped immediately. If it cannot be terminated by making it clear to black countries that they must stop helping terrorist bands, then economic and military means must be brought together. The Conservative Party apparently does not share this view, because in its program of principles there are only weak references to "self-defense."

7964
CSO: 3401/7

TERRORISTS AIM IS A CONFERENCE TABLE VICTORY FOR SWAPO

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Rhodesia and South-West Africa"]

[Text] Terrorists cannot win militarily. When, in so many words, Col Ken Snowball made it clear that SWAPO could never achieve more in all eternity he merely reconfirmed the fact that Rhodesia was not lost by military defeat, but by politicians who sought a political "solution" which was imposed upon the government of Rhodesia from outside. South Africa's part in this, and to be sire that of John Vorster, is well known.

Colonel Snowball's position is of course nothing new. Major General Charles Lloyd, the commander of the South African forces in South-West Africa has on several occasions put this matter in the same terms. But he has gone a little further saying that the South African forces could easily wipe out SWAPO, but that political impediments are being put in the way.

The tragic aspect of the South African government's policy with respect to South-West Africa is of course that the political solution for which it is striving will in no way have any other result than a possible military victory for SWAPO. The government's political "solution" is calculated for the exact purpose of establishing a black majority government in Windhoek.

In its surrender policy, recently we have also been hearing more frequently the argument that South Africa cannot bear the cost of the operations in the South-West indefinitely. This then is being presented as the reason why the political "solution" of a black majority government in Windhoek must be sought.

However, Colonel Snowball also affirmed that with respect to this there will not be any difference in the cost whether South Africa fights at the Kunene River or at the Organe River. But it is on the Orange River where South Africa will have to fight even if the political "solution" is found, because those who believe that the terrorist aggression will end with a black regime at the helm in Windhoek are living in a dreamworld.

Experience in the rest of Africa has already shown that the search for a political "solution" for what cannot be obtained militarily will not end in Windhoek. At Windhoek they will start once again searching for a political "solution" in South Africa.

To be sure the government has already initiated this process when it started to draft new constitutions instead of going through with its most important priority, namely, smashing SWAPO militarily.

The illusion in which the government is trying to keep the public is that the terrorists are conducting a war for the purpose of attaining a military victory; but as elsewhere in southern Africa the war is a means of forcing the other party to the conference table and achieve victory there. In any military operation the point of departure should always be to defeat the enemy on the field of battle and then get him to come to the conference table on your terms.

7964
CSO: 3401/8

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF ENCOURAGING BLACK SQUATTERS, POLITICAL RIGHTS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Nov 82 p 7

[Text] Over the past few months more and more has been heard from government circles about the "new approach" to black housing. But one can already see what this "new approach" to black housing around white cities will be like by looking at Winterveld.

Winterveld, northwest of Pretoria, is the biggest squatters area in South Africa. More than half a million blacks have congregated there living in all conceivable forms of shanties and shelters patched up together with discarded materials.

Legal

Indications are now unmistakable: The government is going to "solve" the problem of black squatters not only by making it legal, but even by encouraging it. What has led the government's new approach to black housing, which in practice means nothing more than allowing black squatting to go on, is obvious. Although the government announced, with great gesticulations, its so-called total total strategy for black housing, the irrefutable fact is that it is impossible for the government to proceed to provide housing to blacks in white areas at a rate which is in step with black growth and black influx. The fact that this is impossible, even if the government were to dedicate almost its entire budget to that, is something which stands out clearly when mention is made of the fact that the housing requirement for blacks over an 8 year period has been put at 1.8 million dwelling units.

By comparison the Viljoen Report on Black housing estimates that it will cost 770 million rand to catch up with the backlog of 35,000 dwellings in Soweto. At the same cost per dwelling as that estimated by the Viljown Commission, the cost for the 1.8 million dwellings for the blacks would run about 39,600 million rand as of now.

Recommendations

After, as early as the beginning of the year, the government had made specific provisions for "controlled squatting" in its so-called total strategy for black housing, in a recent issue of the government's liberal mouthpiece BEELD, a great deal of light was shed on "what progress is being made in the application of the new approach" in Winterveld.

It also appears that to a large extent the government's "new approach" owes its origin to the recommendations which Dr Flip Smit, the vice president of RGN [Council for Humaniterian Research] and Jan Booysen of the University of Pretoria, made last year in their work called "Black Urbanization." One of the recommendations they made was that black squatting must be accepted as an unavoidable thing and that it simply needs to be controlled and directed in certain ways so as to prevent white cities from being totally surrounded by black slums.

Their recommendations that basic services must be provided to the squatters had also found a voice in the government's so-called total strategy for black housing, which among other things stated: "Where practically possible certain basic services (water and sewer) as well as social services and infrastructures must be provided" in those places where squatting actually takes place.

Guinea Pig

Although Winterveld is a part of Bophuthatswana, development there apparently takes place in collaboration with the South African government and Winterveld turns out to be the guinea pig for the establishment of such squatters quarters around white cities. BEELD certainly foresees this by saying that black housing needs in South AFrica are getting to be increasingly critical "and squatter areas such as exist at Winterveld are just the beginning of various dwelling sites of this kind in our urban areas." A joint committee of the governments of Bophuthatswana and South Africa has also decided to build 1,000 new dwellings in the slums "as part of a plan to upgrade the area."

More than a hlaf million blacks have converged in the Winterveld area which stretches around the black urban areas of Garankuwa and Mabopane.

In that area a beginning has now been made to provide the squatters with water, electricity and sewer system.

In practice the "control" which the government provides in its housing strategy means nothing more than assigning specific areas to blacks for squatting purposes and that services such as water, electricity and sewer systems are to be supplied by government authorities "where practically possible."

Legislation

The legalization of black squatters around white cities will be removing the last stumbling block in the way of large scale influx into white areas for the millions of unemployed in black areas, after recent developments have clearly shown that the government intends to revise the draft legislation, which is to control black influx, in such as way as to render it powerless. The legislationis now being held back until such a time as black urban authorities are established and then consulted on this matter.

However, the serious implications of the manner in which the government is opening doors wider for black influx into white areas is that the government must have already decided that political rights must also be extended to blacks. At the moment this is being kept secret for fear that white reaction could kill the multiracial constitution. The manner in which the government keeps promoting these factors, thus increasing the pressure for full political rights for blacks residing in white areas, renders such a consequence unavoidable.

7964
CSO: 3401/8

USSR REPORTEDLY DISSATISFIED WITH DETERIORATING MACHEL REGIME

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Rumors are now circulating in Maputo that the days of Samora Machel, as president of Mozambique, are numbered. This comes from Portuguese military instructors whose help FRELIMO has enlisted in an attempt to shore up the wavering Machel Government.

A large section of Mozambique is already being controlled by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MRM) and according to informed sources more and more people are teaming up with the MRM and thus the forces which they have on the field are now already estimated at 10,000.

Transportation

The MRM has already had so many successes in destroying roads and rail lines that transportation lines to Mozambique's black neighboring countries are only the exception. Only the Mozambique transportation lines with South Africa, which to a large extent are being maintained with the help of the South African Government, are still working.

Direct attacks on FRELIMO's military forces are also being undertaken at an increasing rate and the MRM has already been engaged in actions very close to Maputo.

The MRM threat has increased so much that in July of this year Machel had to call off a planned trip to Europe, apparently because he feared a government take over during his absence.

According to informed sources there is a strong possibility that the Soviet Union could even replace Machel as a result of the deterioration which has been in evidence in Mozambique's communist government since the Soviet Union helped him militarily to take over the government some 7 years ago.

Not Satisfied

Moscow is evidently dissatisfied with the fact that Machel has enlisted the help of the Portuguese instructors to better train FRELIMO in their struggle against the MRM after Soviet military hlep to Mozambique was cut back in the past several years.

A recent Russian military mission to Mozambique promised more and better weapons to Machel; but this is being regarded as a last chance for him to get his affairs in order. According to the Portuguese sources he will be replaced if the progress of the MRM and the general deterioration of Mozambique's economy are not halted. Recently the fact that there are great fears in the inner circles of the FRELIMO government has also become apparent by the stepping aside of several of Machel's top officials.

7964
CSO: 3401/8

WITHDRAWAL FROM NAMIBIA NO BIG HELP TO BUDGET

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Nov 82 p 11

[Text] The withdrawal of South African forces from South-West Africa will not bring about any great reduction of these military expenses for South Africa.

This is one of two opinions expressed by a high intelligence officer under the command of Gen Charles Lloyd, the military commander of the South-West. This is in sharp contrast with the recent statements made by Prime Minister P. W. Botha and the impressions which the minister of defense, Gen Magnus Malan tried to create in a recent address.

After Mr Botha tried to soften white resistance to the UN settlement plan during the campaigning for the past interim elections by saying that a settlement is necessary because the defense of the South-West is entailing very great expenses for South Africa, it appears that a high officer of Military Intelligence is of the opinion that a withdrawal from the South-West would entail almost no reduction of military expenses for South Africa.

The officer, Col Ken Snowball who is attached to the intelligence wing of General Lloyd's command in the South-West, assumed this position in the course of an interview with the FINANCIAL MAIL.

Taking the lead from the prime minister's emphasis on this matter, the newspaper questioned the officer on the cost of the military operations in the South-West.

Colonel Snowball said: "If we withdraw from the South-West we are not going to demobilize. We are going to keep all those troops and we will have to continue to pay them salaries. We will have to develop new bases along the Orange River. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the economic aspect is being overemphasized."

Weapons

He also pointed out that the development of weapons in South Africa should still be carried on even if there were no war on the border of the South-West, but the only way weapons can be developed is by physically testing them and this is being done continuously in the operational area.

A second position taken by Colonel Snowball is in sharp contrast with the recent statements made by General Malan to the effect that the danger of a conventional war is on the increase for South Africa. According to political commentators, this and other statements made by General Malan have conspicuously been a part of the government's old tactic of filling the voters heads with the terrorist danger just before an election in order to draw their attention away from the unacceptability of its policy.

When asked whether SWAPO incursions into the South-West can be indefinitely kept under control in the event that the UN settlement plan is postponed indefinitely, Colonel Snowball answered saying that this would pose no problems.

He said that as of now SWAPO is being controlled very well despite the annual efforts it makes at penetrating white areas during the rainy season. In September, for example, there were 36 incidents and these represent the fewest in a single month since the start of the war. By comparison, toward the end of the terrorist war in Rhodesia there were 136 incidents per day.

Forces

This year the struggle against the terrorists has been a very successful one and there are reasons for believing that many SWAPO commanders have been killed. Colonel Snowball said that generally speaking the military forces would be able to cope with the present situation for a very long time.

He said that SWAPO's military force was now (more or less constantly) between 6,000 and 8,000 men. The South African forces are killing approximately 1,500 of them per year, but the enemy is then replenished by recruiting mainly by means of kidnappings. Thus SWAPO's forces remain more or less constant; however, according to Colonel Snowball, these forces are considerably under 10,000.

He said that the South African Army had not increased its forces at the border by very much and added that: "From a military point of view at the moment everything is in our favor."

7964
CSO: 3401/8

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CONTINUES TO INTERFERE IN POLITICS

Evidence of Interference

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] Agents of the National Intelligence Service (NID) have questioned a number of Nelspruit inhabitants after they expressed opposition to the incorporation of KaNgwane to Swaziland at a public meeting held by Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha. One of the persons was told by an agent that if he ever spoke to the press about this matter, this would come down to "suicide."

According to a front page story in the Natal newspaper SUNDAY TRIBUNE agents of the NID visited Nelspruit after Pik Botha addressed a meeting in the town towards the end of August and several questions were put to him with respect to the incorporation of KaNgwane. One of the persons raising this question, a Mr Izak Rick, was asked by the agents to explain his opposition to the incorporation and a tape recording was made of this discussion.

Mr Fick said that he was extremely surprised to see that a matter raised at a political meeting now had to be investigated by NID. However he was much too upset to refuse to answer their questions and it was not until the agents left that he showed his anger over such methods.

Attorney

A local attorney, Mr Dirk Bosman, was also visited by the NID agents and he was asked to explain who "paid" him to ask the awkward questions.

Mr Fick was questioned a second time by the NID agents after having rasied the matter at a meeting of the Conservative Party's divisional administration of which he is a member. When he told them that he was not about to discuss the matter with them and that he intended to inform the press he was told that this would mean "suicide."

According to the report government officials were used to sample the feelings of the inhabitants before Mr Botha held his meeting at Nelspruit. One day before the meeting an official of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information had visited Nelspruit for this purpose. He wanted to ascertain what sort of reception could be expected.

BOSS

The present NID interference in a strictly party-politics matter is a continuation of the methods followed by the department's predecessor, the Bureau for State Security (BOSS). The latter was intimately involved in party-politics and was actively working against the Reconstituted Nationalist Party. Its agents also listened to telephone conversations between the offices of the Reconstituted Nationalist Party and DIE AFRIKANER. Later Prime Minister P. W. Botha had to pay an indemnification for this.

During a public meeting held in Rustenburg last year by Mr P. W. Botha bystanders were amazed to see how persons in civilian clothes, probably officials of the Security Police or agents of the NID, were clubbing members of the public. Mr Botha's safety was in no instance endangered.

The custom of teaming up members of the Security Police and agents of BOSS for the purpose of promoting certain political aims had already come into usage shortly after John Vorster took over the government in 1966. The old Republican Intelligence, which was the precursor of BOSS, was used for this purpose.

Later BOSS continued on with these kinds of objectionable actions with even more zeal. This is clearly apparent from the reports of the Erasmus Committee following the intelligence scandals under Mr Vorster.

Genl Hendrik van den Berg testified before this committee that he had become the "ears and eyes" of the government. "He kept his ear to the ground" in order to be able to inform Mr Vorster about everything.

Judge Erasmus discovered that Van den Berg was the "power behind the throne."

Later it also became evident that BOSS, and above all General Van den Berg, had gotten more say in determining internal as well as foreign policy.

Commentary Against Interference

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Nov 82 p 6

[Text] It is reprehensible that a service which is supposed to look after the security of the country has allowed itself to be used for purely party-political purposes. In South Africa we have experienced this sort of thing with the Bureau of State Security, but there is increasing evidence, and more of it coming out in the open, that its successor, the National Intelligence Service, is following the same path.

It will be a sad day for South Africa is this service will allow itself to be used as an instrument for intimidating people from assuming a certain political dispensation especially in the case where the public has not yet had a chance to voice opposition to it in a democratic way. If we are going to face such a situation there will actually be little difference between outselves and black dictatorships elsewhere in southern Africa.

7964
CSO: 3401/8

BRIEFS

NYERE GRANTS AMNESTY--President Nyerere has today granted amnesty to 3,640 prisoners to mark the 21st anniversary of Tanzania's independence. A statement just issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs says the government trusts that all citizens released under the amnesty will be responsible citizens and will cooperate with fellow Tanzanians in nation building. [Text] [LD100518 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 9 Dec 82]

CSO: 3449/10

ZAIRE-BELGIUM RELATIONS

Brussels LE SOIR in French 16, 17 Nov 82

[Articles by special correspondent Etienne Ugeux]

[16 Nov 82 p 5]

[Text] The Ups and Downs of Belgian Cooperation in Zaire

> It is a long time since we last observed such a deep-seated feeling of unrest among the French-speaking Belgian cooperation personnel in Zaire. Several came to tell us. They asked us not to publish their names as they fear retaliation from the secretary of state to cooperation, Mrs Mayence, and especially from her associates. After years of politicization by CVP [expansion unknown] ministers, who are in charge of this department, her arrival had given rise to a great hope for change. Cooperation agents imagined they had finished "eating black bread." They were soon disillusioned.

First because, as in the past, no true cooperation policy was defined. Also, we were told, because Mrs Mayence is a "CVP submarine," who practices an even more extreme politicization than her predecessors. The cooperation personnel have come to regret the latter. They, they say, only attacked high-level cooperation personnel while today even lower-rank personnel "get it" as a result of the incredible arbitrary directed especially against socialist cooperation personnel and also against some social-christian personnel.

"At a purely human level," they wrote in an open letter to the secretary of state, "our disillusion is still greater. You had formally promised that there would be no layoffs during April 1982. Less than two weeks after your promise, you laid off 25 agents working in Zaire. Most if not all were dismissed for reasons that had nothing to do with their jobs and not, as you peremptorily stated, by Zairian authorities. The latter had requested that units in place should stay. You have ordered unspeakably arbitrary layoffs with no other justification but an incredible hostility and, of course, contrary to statutory criteria established precisely to deal with such cases. (...) In the case of certain laid off cooperation agents, you have condoned disdainful and sterile polemics when you could easily have corrected injustices for which your staff was responsible. (...)"

The confusion is such, we were told, that there are now in Kinshasa 25 cooperation agents without a post. Another 10, who were assigned to the e cation office, remain idle because the Zairians (and they seem to be right) do not agree with the way the office is organized. All this represents a waste of 6 million francs per month if we assume that a cooperation agent in the field costs 250,000 francs per month to the Ministry of Cooperation.

Other concrete cases of arbitrary layoffs and transfers were also brought to our attention; for instance, those of two members of the Prince-de-Liege high-school administrative board, one a technical, the other a scientific teacher. Both had distinguished themselves by books they had published, including one of the three biology textbooks used in Zairois schools.

All cooperation agents, even those with the best records, are concerned and fear capricious decisions from Brussels. You can imagine how low their morale is!

Mr Parmentier, the new head of the cooperation mission in Kinshasa, who recently replaced Mr Lelievre, acknowledges that some measures taken before his arrival caused a stir. "However," he said, "I tried to persuade the cooperation personnel that I am a man of goodwill and I did my best to clear the atmosphere."

Mr Parmentier is a former territorial administrator of the colony. Before independence, he became an insurance agent in Liege. Today, he has come back to his first calling.

"Cooperation," he said, "no longer has the financial means it used to have. But it is possible to remain as efficient by spending less and cooperating cn projects with other donors. We must give our assistance a more human dimension by meeting the vital needs of the people."

We asked Mr Parmentier what happened to the transfer fund about which so much was written recently. What is it all about? It is a financial organization managed by the ministry of cooperation and the Zairois general commissioner to the Plan, Mr Bokana. Under an agreement, the foreign currency amounts brought to Zaire by Belgian cooperation are collected in this fund which keeps the foreign currency and pays the equivalent to the local recipients. This piggybank is used to provide Zairian enterprises with the Belgian francs they need to purchase the equipment they require in Belgium.

Mr Parmentier's predecessor, Mr Lelievre, together with Mr Bokana, had managed this "foreign currency bank" alone, without any control by the Belgian embassy. This procedure caused the Flemish press to attack Mr Lelievre, who is now director of AGCD [expansion unknown] in Brussels and whose integrity was never in question. "In the future," Mr Parmentier told us, "all operations will require prior consultation with the embassy's economic adviser, so nobody can attack the fund management or accuse anybody of arbitrary. Criteria will also be established."

According to the new head of cooperation, major objectives today include "food strategy, the twinning of hospitals and the organization of multitask teams." The latter would provide services similar to those that the Territorial Army used to provide. The Zairians themselves required it, as part of cooperation decentralization.

As we pointed out to Mr Parmentier that this was the third time since independence that this type of teams was reintroduced, and asked him why this rather anachronistic formula had been abandoned twice, he told us that almost nothing had been found to document that question and that, therefore, a preliminary investigation would take place.

"Major cooperation efforts," Mr Parmentier went on, "will essentially deal with agriculture and the medical sector where FOMETRO (Tropical Medical Fund) is doing excellent work."

This is why we met with Dr Ruppol, head of the Belgian medical mission in Zaire and acting director of the Mama Yemo hospital (named after President Mobutu's mother). A few months ago, this hospital was in the headlines when the physicians working there went on strike. After this crisis, Dr Ruppol, whose service record should not be forgotten (Ebola fever control, identification of the Kolwezi victims, etc.) was put in charge of the largest hospital complex in Zaire on 1 August by the Zairian government.

"I accepted," Dr Ruppol told us, "because of the human dimension of this assignment, because the hospital provides care for the working classes of Kinshasa, and also because I felt I had to help my colleagues who lacked technical means to do their job."

"The physicians' strike was not solely a question of fees, it was also a warning cry from intellectuals working in truly deplorable and substandard conditions, lacking the means required to treat their patients. In Kinshasa, a physician earns 950 zaires* per month. In addition, he receives a position bonus which varies according to the hospital to which he has been assigned and his seniority. That bonus amounts to 1,200 to 3,500 zaires per month. Even the most highly paid cannot make ends meet! As a result, there is a brain drain. Several physicians are going to leave to practice abroad. At Mama Yemo, as everywhere else, there are mediocre elements, but there are also Zairian physicians and surgeons that are the equal of their best Belgian colleagues. To improve their lot, part of the fees received for services will now be paid back to the physicians. The hospital is not free, but those who are destitute do not pay, and nobody is ever turned away."

The hospital has a total of 2,000 beds, gives 2,000 consultations every day, admits 200 patients every day, and 100 childbirths take place there every 24 hours, unfortunately with a rather high rate of mortality.

It is both a factory and a village. Each patient is authorized to stay there the African way, i.e. with a member of his family to prepare his food.

---

* Zaire currency: official rate, 8.20 Belgian francs; unofficial rate: 2.80 Belgian francs.

The personnel consists of 2,600 people, including 150-160 physicians. Among them, some 20 doctors and nurses are expatriates; they include 8 Belgian physicians.

"The principle of twinning hospitals is not new," Dr Ruppol emphasized. "We have exchanges, especially with Saint-Luc. But we must derive our inspiration from three principles. First, we must not create false hopes nor make promises that cannot be kept. Also, it cannot be a tourist trip for those who would like to see Zaire. It is also not a charitable organization made to find a place for those who are underqualified."

"Twinning must take place on a healthy and serious basis. It will then prove useful, not only to receive material and technical aid, but to create African vocations through training periods and to enable Zairian physicians to work in Belgium for a certain time under supervision, something which is not always available in Zairian universities."

It is precisely on a university campus, that of Kinshasa, that we found Monsignor Gillon. He has been not only the director of education but also the builder of Lovanium. As is commonly said, he still has "a brick in the belly." Today, he is a sort of "high steward" for some 43 educational institutions, including three universities. That in addition to his work as a nuclear scientist in Louvain, Mol and Vienna.

Two years ago, President Mobutu asked him to come back on various missions, one of which alone has taken all his time until now: the overhauling of the Zairian university equipment, a painstaking task to which he has devoted himself, assisted by an outstanding team headed by Mr Verschuere, who had already distinguished himself at Louvain-la-Neuve.

Applying the principle that raw material imports should be restricted and local products used to the largest possible extent, the Gillon team has accomplished miracles under the impetus provided by its leader, the honorary director of education who comes to Zaire three or four times a year.

Hundreds of laborers are working on huge work-sites close by the campus. There, with 40 tons of aluminum and an old machine, a sort of moving sidewalk, roofing is produced at the rate of 3 km/h! Nearby, tens of tons of paint, hundreds of tons of cement are being manufactured. Already, 74 thirty-cubic-meter containers have arrived from Belgium.

The supply department is also considering means of transportation for the personnel and the students. They number 30,000 throughout Zaire and close to 5,000 in Kinshasa alone. Tens of tractors and some 20 old chassis have been purchased and are being converted to trailers that can carry 150-200 students.

On the eve of the first day of the university schoolyear, on 24 October, the supply department was also asked to provide immediately a one month's reserve of food for the students. They did not hesitate and undertook to accomplish another feat.

Once again (shall we be called neo-colonialists?), Zairian authorities like those of ONATRA [National Transportation Office] and others from various sectors, called on experienced and dynamic compatriots of ours who had already distinguished themselves before independence.

[17 Nov 82 p 5]

[Text] Zaire: A Mountain On the Verge Of a Precipice

> In Kinshasa restaurants, you can often see customers who, when the check is presented to them, pull out a huge brick of bills wrapped in newspaper from a bag or attache case, and hand it over to the waiter who starts counting the (sometimes dirty) bills one by one.
>
> Despite devaluations and the vertiginous rise in the cost of living, the most common bills are bills of small denominations, one and five zaires. The largest denomination bills are 50-zaire bills, which are humorously called "central committees."*
>
> The Zaire is worth a little over 8 Belgian francs officially and, unofficially, 2.80 Belgian francs. But the latter rate is used in determining many prices. You can imagine what a wad of bills you must take along when you go shopping.

In the center of town, young hoodlums, the "ballados," will snatch your bag and run away, leaving their sandals behind to go faster. At the time of our last trip, again, a Belgian colleague, the editor of a weekly, was robbed near Hotel Memling by five men who brutally threw him to the ground.

In such a case, to get back at least your papers, credit cards, etc., you ask the small peddlers and shoeshine boys who go look for the documents and bring them back in exchange for a big "matabiche." They are more efficient than the police!

The vertiginous rise in prices has slowed down. The rate of inflation dropped from 120 percent last year to 40 percent this year. However, it may increase again due to the gasoline shortage. Since June, fuel has been in short supply in Zaire. Truckers have had to stand in line up to 24 or 36 hours at a time to refuel. Taxi drivers took advantage of the situation to almost double their tariffs, insisting that they must buy gasoline at black market prices from the dealers, the "Qadhdhafi" as they are called!

---

* "Central Committee": an allusion to the supreme MPR authority, whose members can spend lavishly.

Why this sudden shortage? We asked Mr Bokana, general commissioner to the Plan. He received us in his thickly carpeted office at the top of the Zairian International Trade Center tower, as the river was glittering under an apocalyptic sunset.

Zaire used to spend 26 million dollars a month to buy fuel. In June and July, due to certain "other priorities," fuel imports were restricted to 15 million dollars per month, but the quota will be increased again to 20 million dollars per month.

Zaire produces oil: 8 million barrels per month; but its refinery, which dates back to 1962, is not equipped to handle that type of oil. Some of the oil is kept by the producers (the major producer being Gulf Oil), some is exported and brings in 10 million dollars. Thus, although an oil producer, Zaire must import its oil and it refines some of it.

Reviewing mineral production, based on statistics collected by his department, the general commissioner observed that diamond production fell from 12 to 8 million carats this year. These are essentially industrial diamonds.

Considering that fraudulent diamond production organized by clandestine Kasai diggers represents half the production of MIBA [expansion unknown] at Nbji Mayi, the government just decided to authorize artisanal mining, at least outside mining zones, as it had done in Tshikapa. The diggers would sell their production on location to official agencies. In the future, this should prevent illicit trading with Burundi and Congo (Brazzaville). The fraudulent trade, we were told in Mbuji Mayi, represented 2.5 billion Belgian francs per year in 1980.

A similar decision was also made for gold mining, fraudulent production being about equal to regular production: 4 tons per year. Prospecting for this precious metal was resumed and two deposits were found, one with 80 tons, the other with 13.

The first vice state commissioner (vice prime minister), Prof Vunduawe Te Pemako, lives in a splendid mansion close by the river in the posh district of La Raquette. A police squad stands guard at the gate.

Mr Vunduawe appears pleased with the manner in which elections took place over several months. He feels that the elections sanctioned the political decentralization of the country. The new election law provides for five types of decentralized entities: the collectivity, the rural zone, the urban zone, the town and the region. He explained to us at length how the people voted at these various levels. There were close to 30,000 candidates and over 15 million voters took part in the various rounds. All this, he said, "reflects the people's attachment to our institutions and its political maturity."

Legislative Council (Parliament) members were elected by universal suffrage. However, the candidates had to fulfill a number of conditions. They had to have completed four years of post-elementary studies, to provide proof of some political, administrative or economic experience, to provide proof of militantism, i.e. their commitment and loyalty to the party, the MPR, and its leader. Finally, they had to be "honorable and credible!"

In addition, candidacies to Parliament were examined by the various party authorities, from the rank-and-file up to the Central Committee. In fact, out of 2,400 candidates to the Legislative Council, 1,409 were approved for 310 seats to be filled. In Kinshasa, 209 candidates competed for 21 seats. Of the 310 deputies (people's commissioners) only 62 were reelected. There was a massive inflow of young people and intellectuals. Only 15 percent of the deputies are over 60.

That is true, we were told by a Zairian who does not care much for the regime: "There has been some improvement in the voting procedure. There was a time when deputies were elected by acclamations! And that was it. Everything is relative. But we should agree on the meaning of 'democracy.' If it is a democracy, it is a Zairian not a western type of democracy. I guess this is the 'right to difference' Mobutu is always talking about."

"The vice prime state commissioner recognizes the 'maturity of the people.' Then, after 22 years of independence, why not amend the Constitution? And why sentence to 15 years in prison the 13 deputies who wanted this maturity to materialize in the creation of a new party?"

"Now that a majority of young deputies and many intellectuals have been elected to Parliament, there is some hope. They may be more aggressive than the former people's commissioners who, 201 of them being present, voted with only 22 abstentions to lift the parliamentary immunity of their 13 colleagues. They may have feared wrath from higher up and the abolition of Parliament, which would have deprived all of them of their monthly 6,000 zaires."

"It is futile," he went on, "to hope for an uprising of the people, as some opponents who have taken refuge in Europe do. The prime concern of the Zairians is to survive and earn their daily 'chikwangue.' As you saw, the Franco-African summit took place in Kinshasa among the most complete indifference, except of course for the acclamation brigade around the people's palace. The MPR is not even trying to bring the masses to the streets as it used to. In Brazzaville, on the contrary, the whole population went to acclaim Mitterrand. Here, nobody came out for the 18 heads of state. The people do not give a d..."

In addition, we were told by an expatriate observer, Mobutu has reinforced the special presidential brigade with the help of seven Israeli technicians who landed here after diplomatic relations with the Hebrew state were resumed. The brigade, which now numbers 3,000, had become sparse and included many old soldiers who were rather tired. The brigade was re-outfitted and recruiting was severe.

The army budget is inadequate, as is the soldiers' pay--200 zaires--when it is paid at all. This results in much abuse and exactions when the soldiers do not receive their rations and are hungry. They will do anything to get a few zaires. For instance, two Belgian girls travelling as tourists were robbed of all their money at the Goma airport on 9 October, early in the afternoon, by the officer in charge of security. One of them, waiting for the Kinshasa flight, was guilty of sitting on a shelf in the waiting room.

When all her zaires were confiscated, she asked for a receipt. The officer then told her with a sneer that, in that case, it would be more expensive. That is a strange way to revive tourism! And it is only one anecdote among many!

The Franco-African summit was another occasion for Mobutu, who was said to be burnt out, to rise from his ashes. He went far beyond the French-speaking circle: "We were 25 in Paris, we are close to 40 in Kinshasa," he emphasized, embarking on a way which Francois Mitterrand seems unlikely to follow next year, as he basically prefers to confine himself to the French-speaking core of Africa.

Mobutu also accomplished the impossible when he invited Hissene Habre at the same time as chiefs of state of countries which, like France, had supported Goukouni in Chad.

It may have been Mobutu's greatest triumph on a pan-African level--and it occurred with the blessing of a socialist president of the French Republic, too--when he stated (which was true): "We are having a dialogue in Kinshasa." That made him look like a mediator reconciling estranged brothers. In addition, at a press conference he said he was pleased by the continuation and development of bilateral relations with France, which smiles upon him all the more willingly as Belgium is getting increasingly reserved.

In the meanwhile, although they are in good health and hope to be released soon (we have this from a reliable source), the 13 former deputies remain in jail at the four corners of Zaire, in spite of appeals from Amnesty International which Mobutu says "he can no longer take seriously." This is a tragedy which the summit seems to have downplayed. And all acknowledge the political skill of Mobutu, one of the favorite authors of whom is Machiavelli.

The other side of the picture is somber. Zaire has practically suspended its payments. It is on the verge of a precipice, despite a rate of growth of 1.9 percent. But this has been said so often in the past three or four years that it does not seem to bother Mobutu excessively. He said that, were it not for him, "the country would be in much worse shape than it is today."

The Zairian regime is well known. Neigher Nguza Karl I Bond's book nor the famous Blumenthal report have revealed anything new, apart from accusations against Belgian politicians. That famous report was sent by Mobutu to eight western chiefs of states. Maybe, they say in Kinshasa, to show off and demonstrate that the accusations of the former German financial expert do not bother him and that Zaire does not have a monopoly on corruption.

Anyhow, on the eve of the Tripoli meeting, Mobutu seems more concerned about his "messianic mission" in Africa than about saving his country from economic disaster, his only comment being that Zaire "is the victim of a mafia."

Therefore, we end up wondering whether they have a true desire to pull through, or whether they think they can always find new creditors ready to take over, not without ulterior motives...

9294
CSO: 3419/232

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JPRS 82562

30 December 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2742

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JPRS 82562

30 December 1982

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No. 2742

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MEETING OF ZAIRIAN-ZAMBIAN REPRESENTATIVES

Lubumbashi MJUMBE in Swahili 24 Sep 82 p 5

[Article: Steps in the Mwebu Border Agreement]

[Text] In our paper recently, the important meeting at the Sodimiza organization's headquarters in Msoshi was reported. The meeting brought together delegates from the Republic of Zambia and Zaire.

The Zambia delegation was headed by A. K. Shapi, a member of the central committee of the UNIP party and administrator of Cooperbelt Province and Zaire's delegation was led by the provincial chairman and administrator of Shaba Province, Mandungu Bula Nyati. The meeting took place on 6 [or 16] September 1982.

At the meeting delegates from both sides were able to discuss the peace and respect that should prevail between the two countries.

As is known, the meeting was held at the request of administrator Shapi. During the discussions they also discussed the current situation in Mwabu, a border town between Pweto in Zaire and Luapula Province in Zambia.

The Zambian delegate claimed that Mwabu was in turmoil, which Zaire denied in the explanation of the events that the administrator of Shaba Province provided to news reporters.

The chairman of Shaba Province went on to assure them that nothing awful had happened in Mwabu according to a thorough report from the Pweto area leadership.

As is known, at issue was the disappearance of our flag during the night of 11-12 August this year.

Thus the administrator of Shaba Province was pleased that the Zambian delegation planned a closer investigation of the situation.

On that occasion, the administrator of Luapula Province, along with his counterpart from Shaba Province, should attend an assembly headed by the traditional chiefs. Shapi, in turn, seeing that the Musoshi meeting terminated an agreement, promised to send President Kaunda his report immediately.

The administrator of Shaba Province, Mandungu Bula Nyati, praised the work of the meeting in Musoshi and he considered it extremely useful in assuring increasingly better border relations between Zaire and Zambia.

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CSO: 3449/9

HUAMBO PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY REVIEWS PRESENT CONDITIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Nov 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Huambo--The Provincial People's Assembly of Huambo has been in session in this city since Monday morning in its sixth ordinary session to analyze and deal with the most pressing problems of the province's political, economic and social life.

At the first work session, the representatives approved the minutes of the fifth ordinary and extraordinary session, elected two representatives to that organization and made a few changes in the makeup of the provincial commission.

With regard to the report giving the provincial commission rendering of accounts, presented by the party's and provincial government's highest leader, attention was directed objectively to the province's political, military, economic and social life, despite the enemy's desperate and vain attempts to impede the process of National Reconstruction through acts of banditry.

The same report also says that such enemy actions, which are occurring in the form of massacres of defenseless people, plundering their property and sabotaging the roads, news media and economic organizations in an effort to interfere with the province's harmonious development in various areas, have the multiform support of racist South Africa.

The province's economic situation, which was given special mention in the report with particular reference to "irregular technical-materiel support and inadequate technical-organizational capability, in some instances aggravated by the weak support of central organizations," was given as the cause of the failure to carry out the government's plans.

As for the marketing campaign, "at the level of provincial organizations there were no major problems in keeping pace or carrying out allied tasks," the report emphasizes but goes on to say that "this did not happen in the case of the central organizations with regard to the sending of industrial goods and staples."

Provincial Meeting of Municipal DORGAN Coordinators Concluded

The third provincial meeting of the coordinators of the party's departments for the organization of municipal committees, being held in Huambo since last Saturday, finished its work Sunday; the meeting had been chaired by Marcolino Moco; deputy coordinator of the provincial party committee.

Among other activities, the meeting analyzed the function of the municipal DORGAN's [Organizational Departments] and called attention to their resistance in the form of weak support of the tasks undertaken by the political activists; in this connection, they were urged to give greater attention to their daily activities.

After analyzing the function of the rank and file organizations and active groups and the meritorious cultural behavior of the party members, the meeting's leaders recommended that the party's municipal committees display greater enthusiasm in carrying out the activities and decisions outlined and handed down from above.

Concerning party growth, the panel recommended strict adherence to the provisions of the circular which deals with the passage of aspirants to the category of militants and further recommended the updating of the rules and regulations relating to this process.

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WESTERN PRESS ATTACKED ON SAVIMBI REPORTAGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Errors of Reactionary Choreography"]

[Text] In a clear demonstration of the connivance which exists between the capitalist press monopolies and South Africa, the Western news media frequently disseminate news on puppet gangs which, armed and trained by the apartheid regime, have the mission of destabilizing the countries of southern Africa which, in carrying out the UN and OAU decisions, are supporting the Namibian people and their vanguard, SWAPO.

A few days ago, UPI published pictures of a "base" where members of one of the branches of the South African Army are encamped; it is known as UNITA and operates principally in areas of our country which are occupied by the racists.

However, the choreographers of this pantomime failed in certain respects to set the stage for the American correspondent.

The leader of the gang, known by the title of "general", has been flaunting three large stars on his cap and an equal number on each shoulder. He was wearing a campaign uniform used by the racists' army and, instead of the riding crop so customary among the higher officers of fascist armies, was brandishing a conventional wooden cane. As in the super productions of U.S. movies, the role of "a cast of thousands" was portrayed by about two dozen women and children uttering two couplets, another flagrant error of reactionary choreography. In the two cloth banners one could read nothing more than "Long Live General Savimbi" and "Long Live UNITA," naturally, in English, the language spoken in South Africa, the United States of America and other Western countries.

Two mistakes were made by the choreographers which again confirm the role imperialism and its agent in this part of the continent, South Africa, are playing in delaying the process of Namibia's independence and trying to destabilize the front-line countries, particularly the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique, with the infiltration into their territories of groups of renegades whom they are arming and training for the purpose of spreading crime and destroying the people's property.

In statements made by the UPI correspondent, the "general gang leader", in his role as puppet of the Pretoria regime, spoke on behalf of his bosses in the presence of the Cubans in Angola.

The pantomime was not arranged fortuitously if we reflect that, within a few days, Tripoli will host another OAU summit meeting and that U.S. Vice President George Bush will make a pilgrimage to certain African countries to seek support for U.S. policy relating to Namibia, a policy which the United States is holding onto with its doctrine of [word illegible].

The subject is exhausted, gentlemen of Pretoria! Or will it still be necessary to recall that Angola is a sovereign and independent country? That the Cuban internationalist presence in Angola concerns only Angola and Cuba? That the Angolan people will continue to make extreme sacrifices until the last racist soldier leaves Namibia and, like all progressive people, will contribute its utmost to see that the shameful apartheid regime is banished forever?!

In seeing itself being defeated, and in an agonizing death rattle, the racist regime is coming up with the most ridiculous stage settings. However efficient, no choreography exists which can conceal the truth or delay the progress of history!

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COUNTRY'S DIFFICULTIES SEEN HAVING POLITICAL CONNOTATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Preserve the Country and Delve Deeper Into the Revolution"]

[Text] Today, 11 November, the People's Republic of Angola is marking its seventh birthday at a time when it is being ambushed by serious dangers and threats from both outside and inside the country.

The undeclared imperialist war being caused by South Africa--both directly and through the intermediary of small groups of antipatriotic and traitorous Angolans that it trains, arms, finances, and transports into our country--constitutes the chief factor for the destabilization of our country, since it prevents the channeling of all of the nation's human, material, and moral resources into the task of social and economic construction and the building of the new and more just society.

But international imperialism, headed by the United States of America, also takes advantage of or uses other elements that also help to undermine the political, social, and material foundations of the People's Republic of Angola. Those elements include certain practices inside our country, such as disorganization and a lack of discipline, bureaucratization, authoritarianism, the trend toward bourgeois habits, racial prejudices, tribalism, regionalism, political and ideological confusionism, and disrespect for revolutionary legality. Those harmful practices lead to growing incompatibility between the Angolan people's socialist option and the principles laid down by the MPLA-Labor Party on the one hand and individual and collective acts on the other. This creates apathy or inertia in society and, little by little, hampers its mobilization for and commitment to carrying out the basic tasks facing the Angolan Revolution.

One main internal feature of the Angolan revolutionary process at present is, therefore, the indispensable harmonization of theory and practice so that the Angolan Revolution will not become vulnerable. The opposite tack contributes to a situation in which the nation's major problems, such as war or low production, are often seemingly forgotten by certain sectors, being involved as they are in the task of destroying the revolution from within.

It is therefore necessary to react without delay in resisting that situation, which threatens to paralyze our forces. The [copy missing] commitment by all

of society through a real and consistent calling to account of all those attacking the MPLA-Labor Party's line. Those who, by their specific acts committed in the exercise of duties assigned to them by the revolution, have demonstrated that they are not sincerely interested in building scientific socialism in Angola must be resolutely neutralized. Only in that way will we be able to create an ethical reserve and a revolutionary union of the workers and all honest citizens capable of bringing the country out of the difficult economic and financial situation of imperialist threats in which it finds itself.

This action must have unhesitating leadership. As comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said at the ceremony opening the Party Growth Campaign, "we cannot allow our people to stop believing in the party, because we have nothing better than the party at this moment in the republic." Our party must therefore pursue a strategy that is perfectly coordinated from bottom to top under the firm and indisputable command of comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos with a view to rigorous ideological enlightenment and the total neutralization of those who do not want to build scientific socialism.

Such action, engaged in continuously and in depth, will enable us really to preserve our independence, which has cost so much in blood and continues to cause the loss of the Angolan people's best sons, and also to create the conditions for solving the big problems currently affecting the nation.

Actually, the major problems facing our people at present--such as the war, low production, the disorganization of trade, industrial lethargy, and so on--have political connotations that are more than obvious. They are influenced directly--and it could not be otherwise--by the characteristics being assumed by the class struggle in Angola at this moment.

Moreover, it is known that in transitional phases such as the one our country is experiencing, the political factor is of decisive importance. Today, as we mark the seventh anniversary of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola, we must all, "without exception, ponder the historical need to put into practice in all areas the word of command to hold people responsible at all levels," as comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos put it, since only in that way will we be able to preserve the country and delve deeper into the revolution.

In the era of holding people responsible for their acts, let us struggle to increase production.

The struggle continues.

Victory is certain.

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CSO: 3442/61

FINAL DATA FOR 1982 COFFEE HARVEST STILL INCOMPLETE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The meeting to review the 1982 coffee harvest was held yesterday in Luanda. Participating in the meeting, which will end today, are members of the Restructuring Commission and managers of the territorial enterprises operated by ENCAFE (National Coffee Company).

At the opening session of the meeting, which is also concerned with analyzing matters related to supplies for the workers, the mobilized work force, and the social and wage situation, the deputy minister of agriculture for coffee said that only the harvest by the state sector would be reviewed "because it has not yet been possible this year to acquire all the coffee in the hands of the peasants, individual producers, and cooperatives."

Although the leader said that "the 1982 coffee harvest, which has just ended, is considerable," circles close to the Ministry of Agriculture indicate that this year's established goal of 35,000 tons is not likely to be achieved. That total includes 25,000 tons from the state sector and 5,000 tons from the cooperatives, with the rest to come from the peasants and individual producers.

It should be emphasized that last year's production was below 36,000 tons (the 1980 figure).

Caetano Joao explained that the reason why only the state sector's production can be reviewed at this time is that there is no definite period for the purchase by the state of coffee produced by the cooperatives, peasants, and individual producers.

He said that coffee purchases from the cooperatives, peasants, and private producers would have to be carried out independently of the marketing period for more or less perishable agricultural products. In that connection, the deputy minister of agriculture for coffee recalled that in the old days, purchases were made from September to December each year, with the product being transported to the coast by January or February.

The question of coffee prices was also covered by Caetano Joao. He emphasized in this connection that the price-setting policy has made it possible to further encourage the coffeegrowing sector, since it has stimulated the peasants and

individual producers to redouble their efforts. But the deputy minister for coffee deplored the fact that there is currently no price schedule for the "coco" or "mabuba" coffee acquired from the purchaser by the Ministry of Home Trade.

In his address, Caetano Joao also emphasized that Angolan coffee continues to enjoy great esteem on the international market, chiefly because of its good quality. The official also said that Angola played a quite active role in the recent renegotiation of the 1976 agreement and that it was again elected to the executive board after an absence of 2 years.

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CSO: 3442/61

NEED, RATIONALE FOR OIL SECTOR CONTRACTS PROVIDED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Report by Telmo Augusto on interview with economist Lago de Carvalho, planning director of SONANGOL, by Angola National Radio; date and place not specified]

[Text] We all know a little about petroleum. At the very least, we know that petroleum exports provide Angola with the bulk of the foreign exchange it needs for coping with the big purchases we must make on the international market to supply the home market with essential items and acquire capital goods for our economic development. But most people actually hear very little about petroleum, a situation that is normal and made worse by deficient economic news and very superficial journalism in which specialization is practically nonexistent. This is partly a reflection of complete indifference on the part of experts who could put forth a little more effort to enrich our news service and, consequently, enlighten readers, listeners, and television viewers.

In this vacuum, however, a reporter sometimes succeeds in getting a "scoop." He manages to talk to someone who is willing to discuss a subject in depth. In this specific instance, the subject is petroleum--our petroleum. The result is an interview--the opportunity to introduce the public to matters previously in the exclusive domain of the "gods."

Specifically, the interview in question here concerns the petroleum contracts. What is a petroleum contract? How is it negotiated? What characterizes the contracts that our country has been concluding with the foreign companies that operate in Angola?

Our interviewee is Dr Lago de Carvalho, an economist who is planning director of SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company]. He is also chairman of the Negotiating Committee, a body that was established to renegotiate the existing

contracts and negotiate agreements covering new petroleum exploration areas. The interview, whose content we are presenting in this article, was granted to the program "Azimuth" on Angola National Radio.

Because of its importance and interest, we have selected from it ideas that seem to us to be most enlightening as a way of giving our readers a clear view of the problematics of petroleum contracts.

Some Recent History Concerning Petroleum Activity

Lago de Carvalho began by stressing the need to look for new petroleum reservoirs, saying that there was no exploration activity in Angola between 1974 and 1979. The operating companies limited their work only to the production of existing and known petroleum.

That situation was altered with the appearance of SONANGOL and the Ministry of Petroleum, whose establishment opened the way to recognition of the need to change the above-mentioned trend, in which any investment in exploration had been practically ignored. The important thing had been to produce petroleum.

Two measures for the purpose were then adopted. The first called for negotiating with the companies that were already producing petroleum in Angola (in the Cabinda and Soyo areas and the Congo Basin) for the resumption of exploration, the discussions in this case being limited to exploration programs. The second measure involved preparing new areas in Angola to be assigned to new companies interested in working in this country--areas where we could look for additional petroleum reserves that were as yet unknown.

This brought up the particular need to interest foreign companies in coming to work in Angola, basically because of objective necessities arising from our situation of technological underdevelopment.

Petroleum technology is complex, and our country does not, in fact, possess the technical capacity for engaging independently either in explortation or in the work of putting the deposits that might be discovered into production. Parallel with that, there was the problem of the financial investments, which are quite burdensome when we consider the cost of an exploration program. The cost is such that a country in our situation cannot manage it alone.

To get an idea of the financial burden represented by exploration, we can point out that drilling a well can cost anywhere from $6 million to $20 million. The difference is due basically to the depth involved, the problems that may appear during the work on the well, and the drilling equipment used. In Angola, we are drilling between 40 and 50 wildcat wells per year. That level of activity represents a financial effort amounting to approximately $500 million, and our country is not in a position to risk that much money all by itself. We use the word "risk" because petroleum may or may not be found.

Following that introduction, Lago de Carvalho said that the process of contacting the companies began in 1977 and lasted until 1979. During those 2 years,

Angola approached interested companies to determine, first of all, their attitude toward our country, and, second, the kinds of typical contract terms that were being negotiated in other areas by those companies. Also contacted were the national companies of a few producing countries, particularly those belonging to OPEC, to learn what terms those countries were offering.

Angolan Production-Sharing Contract

Discussing specifically the type of contract that our country has been negotiating in this new phase, Lago de Carvalho said that we currently have a contract that is known among the various companies as the Angolan model of the production-sharing contract.

Before delving into the specific features of the Angolan model, SONANGOL's planning director discussed in general terms the features of the production-sharing contract. In such a contract, the first requirement is that the entire exploration effort be paid for by the foreign company. The second is that if oil is discovered, it is the property of the national company and not of the company that discovered it. The third requirement is that all the equipment installed or imported to carry on the activities of the operating companies is the property of the national company, although it is assigned to the operating companies during the life of the contract.

The agreement is called a production-sharing contract because of the operating company's right to a share of the oil discovered. Angola chose this type of contract because, among other reasons, it concluded that the resulting benefits would strengthen the national company in its management of petroleum activity and that since this type of contract does not require that the country invest a lot of money in petroleum activity, it also allows the formulation of a national model that is very flexible and very well adapted to the varying situations and varying conditions in which the investments are made. By laying down the terms of our contract along the lines discussed by Lago de Carvalho, we have had specific objectives in view.

In the first place, our contract necessarily had to succeed in attracting companies to work in our country, and our terms had to be competitive with those offered by other countries. The other objective was to remunerate the foreign party sufficiently to encourage the placing in production of any small fields that might be discovered and also to control that same remuneration to prevent it from becoming excessive if the companies made good discoveries. Our contract was also aimed at ensuring that the price increases occurring on the international petroleum market--brought about chiefly by the efforts of the producing countries and particularly OPEC--would belong entirely to our country. The contract includes specific clauses to ensure that those objectives are achieved. Specifically, the operating company is allowed to prospect for 3 years, a period that can be extended for 2 more years at the request of the company itself, provided that it has fulfilled its program during the first 3 years.

Every contract runs for 20 years, counting from the date of the commercial discovery of petroleum. A particularly important feature of the contract concerns the exploration program, which requires the drilling of a minimum of between

4 and 10 wells during the first 3 years. Also defined are the programs for the remaining years included in the extensions of the contract.

In Dr Lago de Carvalho's opinion, that feature of the contracts is one of the most important as far as our economic interests are concerned, because the greater the program that the company intends to carry out, the greater will be our possibility of learning about our new petroleum areas.

The contract is an extensive document, but today it is relatively easy to negotiate, since all the clauses are fixed with the exception of two that are subject to proposals by the companies concerned.

The first of the negotiable clauses concerns the minimum compulsory program, representing the investments that the company is prepared to make in Angola. The second concerns the way in which the petroleum will be shared.

With those two elements of information, it is possible to classify the proposals received and to get an idea of which company is offering a better work program and a better share of the oil from the standpoint of our interests.

Angolan Contract: Pros and Cons

According to Lago de Carvalho, the Angolan model of the production-sharing contract has its defenders and its critics. He said: "We believe that it is really natural that it should be that way. The contract is an extremely important and complex document. Some of its terms are advantageous to the foreign companies, and others are advantageous to Angola. It is the balance between those advantages which makes the contract stable. A contract that is not stable never lasts long, because if one of the parties concerned feels that its interests are being harmed, it is going to demand a revision of the document."

He continued: "We feel that the only way to clarify this situation is to debate it publicly by bringing together the contract's defenders and those who are not much in favor of it. In this respect, I cannot say that there is dissension. There are indeed serious discussions concerning the results of the contract. The contract represents an entirely new situation, so it is logical that it should create a few problems, but since we negotiated the contract and support it, we feel that it is really a very balanced contract that will have advantages for us."

Concerning the indicators by which we judge whether we obtained a good contract or not, Lago de Carvalho said: "Above all else, a contract is influenced by the moment at which it is concluded. It is necessarily influenced by the way in which each individual or party sees the future. So each party has an idea of the area and production that it may have and of the investments that it can make. Bringing the two parties face to face makes it possible, in principle, to reach agreement. In order to get a real idea of our contract conditions, what we have done is compare our conditions with those offered by other producer countries. There are countries that use our contract. For example, Indonesia uses only production-sharing contracts. Algeria has a few similar

contracts, and so does Egypt. There are a number of countries whose contracts have different terms, and this allows us to make comparisons. In principle, we have so far been using small mathematical models that we put into a computer to see what would happen if we used the Angolan, Egyptian, or Indonesian contract, and then we compare.

"We feel that overall, our contract is more effective than the contracts that have been negotiated in Egypt or Indonesia. Ours has a special feature--a basic difference in terms of the other contracts mentioned. It is that the share of the petroleum going to the foreign company is gradually reduced as time goes on and as a function of accumulated production. The Egyptian and Indonesian contracts provide for an unchanging share, and this gives us an advantage."

Production-Sharing Contract Not the Only Kind in Angola

The production-sharing contract that we have been analyzing thus far is by no means the only type of contract in effect as far as petroleum operations are concerned, either internationally or in our country. In our case, the production-sharing contract represents the negotiation process being used for new areas. In the old areas that were already in production (as is the case in Cabinda, Soyo, and Kwanza), the petroleum law requires that SONANGOL have a 51-percent interest, and this means that our national company must assume responsibility for 51 percent of the investments and pay that same percentage of the costs, being entitled to 51 percent of the production. For those areas, there is another type of contract which is usually known as the OPEC type for historical reasons, although it has undergone sundry changes with the passage of time. Lago de Carvalho concluded by saying: "The important idea that I would like to leave with you is that for each situation, it is necessary to decide on a type of contract--to decide on a set of premises advantageous to the country and on the objectives that one intends to achieve through that contract. The result is that there are necessarily different contracts, depending on the areas in question. If they are old areas already in production, there are definite objectives in mind. If they are new and completely virgin areas, they must be treated in a different manner."

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CSO: 3442/61

NEW QUINFUQUENA OIL TERMINAL INAUGURATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Eurico Xavier]

[Excerpts] The petroleum industry in the People's Republic of Angola has been richer from the material standpoint since yesterday, and this will contribute greatly to the increased production of that product, which is in great demand internationally.

Acting on behalf of comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Andre Pitra (Petroff), Central Committee secretary for the production sector, yesterday inaugurated the new Quinfuquena petroleum loading system and the new Kwanda base, both in the municipality of Soyo. The Kwanda base consists of 10 completely finished housing units that will provide support for petroleum activity.

The Quinfuquena loading terminal's storage capacity consists of two 70,000-cubic-meter tanks. The terminal also includes a pumping station, an electric power plant, a fire station, and a crude oil metering station.

The new petroleum loading system also includes a "Ready Made Dolphin" tower connected to the onshore facilities by a 20-inch sealine that is 14.4 kilometers long and submerged to a depth of 21 meters, permitting the mooring of tanker ships of up to 150,000 tons and the loading of as much as 100,000 tons of crude oil.

Investing in the construction of the terminal were the Fina, SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company], and Texaco petroleum companies. The first phase cost $13 million, and the second cost $20 million, with financing of 85 percent (equivalent to $12 million), with the result that the total cost of the Quinfuquena terminal came to $45 million.

It should be emphasized that the startup of the Quinfuquena terminal will reduce expenses due to tanker waiting time. Those expenses are currently estimated at $4 million per year.

This new situation will put an end to the old PETRANGOL [Angola Petroleum Company] system, which had no advantages and resulted in petroleum losses estimated at $450,000 per day.

Kwanda's First Phase: About $60 Million

The Kwanda base, whose first phase was also inaugurated yesterday, comprises 10 housing units of Types A and B (bachelors and married personnel), a restaurant that can serve 250 persons, a wharf with 180 meters available for ships of up to 5,000 tons, and two storage areas, one covered and the other open.

The idea for building this base came from an Italian firm. It surfaced after the signing of the first production-sharing agreement in block 2, the purpose being to establish onshore facilities in support of offshore petroleum exploration and production.

Attending the inauguration ceremonies were SONANGOL's director general, the provincial commissioner of Zaire Province, the ministers of planning, fisheries, energy, petroleum, and construction and housing, the deputy minister of finance, the governor of the National Bank of Angola, the Angolan ambassador to Sweden, members of the diplomatic corps, managers and contractors from the foreign companies operating in Angola, directors of several ministries, and other invited guests.

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HOPES FOR IMPROVEMENT IN DEPRESSED CEMENT INDUSTRY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] CIMANGOLA [Angolan Cement Company], the larger of the two existing cement factories in Angola, is now engaged in a process of recovering and expanding its production with the aim of producing 1.5 million tons of cement by the end of the present 5-year economic plan.

The October issue of the magazine NOVEMBRO says that beginning next year, a new era will be inaugurated at CIMANGOLA, a joint Angolan-Danish industrial enterprise, with the restoration of some of the machines and completion of the job of installing a fourth furnace.

CIMANGOLA's record production was reported in 1975, with 685,988 tons of clinker (a semifinished product) and 582,329 tons of cement.

The NOVEMBRO article points out that, after national independence and as a result of the massive exodus of foreign technicians and the gradual physical deterioration of the factory equipment, production levels were reported which were below the true capacity of the firm. Thus, the forecast of production for this year is set at only about 1,000 tons of cement and clinker.

While this production does not satisfy the minimum requirements of our domestic consumption, it serves still less for export. Despite the increased deterioration of its equipment, in the past 3 years CIMANGOLA managed to export 109,519 tons of cement.

Preserving a tradition of more than two and a half decades and despite its low production levels, CIMANGOLA has continued to produce cement known for its good quality.

"Using 90 percent Danish equipment, the factory produces an excellent artificial Portland cement through the wet process and at a quality level which is universally preferred," the magazine NOVEMBRO writes.

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CABINDA GAS REINJECTION PROJECT DETAILED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Nov 82 p 3

> [Excerpts] Cabinda--"The start of the gas injection project in Cabinda on 8 November is an event of extreme economic and stratigic importance inasmuch as its investment of more than $200 million is a cornerstone in the foundations on which the economy of the People's Republic of Angola is being developed." Thus writes the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY correspondent in that province.

And he goes on to say: "The completion of this project, which is being carried out in the middle of the 5-year program and was first conceived in 1980 by SONANGOL [National Fuel Company] and Cabinda Gulf, is extremely important in that its aim is to double the production of oil in Cabinda, gradually attaining a level of 200,000 barrels of crude per day."

The Cabinda concession now produces about 60 percent of the country's total crude oil. And, although it is an old production area, a new sizable discovery, the Takula deposit, is being developed, and the productive potential of the concession has increased considerably due to other research operations, which have been highly successful.

The initiative of creating this oil-recovery process, the first of this type (offshore) in Africa, has a rather substantial economic significance. In the case of very old oil deposits, such as those of the Cabinda concession, it is inevitable that there will be a natural decline in production; and, as a matter of fact, in some fields the production capacity has declined to less than 100,000 barrels per day.

The Cabinda project, whose purpose is essentially to increase the total extraction of crude oil from two deep deposits by maintaining pressure through gas injection and furnish gas for present and future operations through methods of artificial ascension, is also intended to serve the purpose of recovering the liquids extracted from natural gas (NGL) for export.

This project consists basically of three recently constructed platforms with compression and processing equipment. It has a pipeline 27 km long which will transport the gas from the Livuite and Kambala fields, located in the northern area of the concession.

Gas required either for the operations of artificial ascension or as a fuel which was being burned is now being injected into the two deposits of Malongo North and Malongo West. The injected gas will partially replace the crude oil extracted from these deposits; this will create its pressure and thus increase the final recovery of crude oil.

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SOAP SUPPLY TO IMPROVE IN MID-DECEMBER

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The supply of soap to Luanda will be normalized at about the beginning of December, thus ending the shortage of that product, according to information given to the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY by a reliable source.

Luanda, which needs 288.8 tons of soap per month (and 299 tons of detergent) to take care of its needs in that essential commodity, will receive an imported quantity sufficient for a regular supply until February 1983.

All the soap which the capital consumes is imported, whereas the rest of the country is supplied with a product of local manufacture through the National Food Products Distributing Company (EDINBA), which has guaranteed a minimum supply of suds in the province's homes.

With regard to the capital, the Supermarket Firm of Luanda is responsible for its total supply of food and hygienic products.

The ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY also learned that the interruption in the supply of soap to Luanda is due to delays in the opening of lines of credit for import. The shipments which two ships will be unloading soon at the Luanda port concern the second and third quarters of this year.

It should be pointed out that the two soap production units located in Luanda (INDUVE and CONGERAL) produce essentially to supply the provinces in the northern part of the country (the capital excluded) and that, despite manufacturing problems at those firms, a minimum supply was achieved. As for the southern part of the country, the press agency advised that there is a factory in Huambo and another in Catumbela which have supplied the neighboring provinces.

Meanwhile, as in the case of soap, essential food products are about to arrive in Luanda as part of the import schedules of the second and third quarters and, for this reason, there are well-founded hopes that there will be overall improvement in the supply of goods to the people throughout the country within the next month.

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BRIEFS

FRG YOUTH GROUP VISIT--The delegation from the Federal Youth Council of the FRG, headed by Uwe Jochims, which had been in the People's Republic of Angola since last weekend, has left Luanda for Lusaka. The delegation was here to talk with leaders of the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth as part of the preparations for the Regional Seminar in Support of the Peoples and Youth of Southern Africa, which will be held in Maputo on the 18th and 19th of this month. On Friday afternoon, the two youth organizations exchanged viewpoints on the implementation of relations of friendship and cooperation between their respective organizations and reviewed the situation of aggressiveness which now prevails in southern Africa, particularly in Angola, and which is being caused by Pretoria's troops. Attending the event, which was held at the Secretariat of State for Cooperation, were Ventura de Azevedo, secretary for international relations; Carlos Lamartine, secretary for culture, recreation, and sports; and Goncalves Manuel Muandumba, first secretary of the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers]. At the conclusion of the talks, the visiting delegation invited the JMPLA-Party Youth to make an official visit to the FRG. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Nov 82 p 2] 11798

FISH MINISTER TO USSR, FRANCE--Angolan Fisheries Minister Emilio Guerra will make an official visit to the USSR and France on 28 November at the head of a sizable delegation, ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY was told by a spokesman of that ministry. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Nov 82 p 2] 8568

CSO: 3442/65

BRIEFS

RAID INTO LESOTHO CONDEMNED--Cameroon has condemned the barbarous massacres of innocent women and children in Lesotho by the racists in South Africa. While reaffirming Cameroon's attachment to the principles of independence, sovereignty of states and nonaggression, a presidential release yesterday described the violation of Lesotho [words indistinct] as a barbaric act which, once more, portrays the South African disrespect for human rights and sovereignty of independent African states. The release reaffirmed Cameroon's solidarity with the people of Lesotho and called on the international community and all peace-, and freedom-loving people to join in the general condemnation of the [word indistinct] perpetual aggression perpetrated by the racists in South Africa. [Text] [AB120955 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/443

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Alemu Hailu in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text] SERTO ADER, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, highlighting International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people carried a feature article under the headline: "Palestinians and their Struggle for Freedom" expressing the full support of progressive and democratic forces including Revolutionary Ethiopia to the Palestinians in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Enumerating the reasons that led to the expropriation of the Palestinians the paper said since the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, the Palestinians have been subjected to the most cruel form of crime by the Zionist regime as a result of which over three million Palestinians are forced to leave their homeland and live in exile. The paper states that the wanton war of Israeli aggression against Lebanon has led to the consequent withdrawal of the Palestinian patriots and the closure of the PLO office in Lebanon.

Commenting on the crime committed by the right wing Phalangists and Israel at the Palestinian refugee camps, the paper pointed out the bloodbath at Sabra and Shatilla is similar to the crime committed during the Second World War by the German Nazis against the Jews.

Israel has the U.S. as its accomplice, in its antipopular activity, an ally that attemps to put the whole area of the Middle East under its control, the COPWE CC organ noted. Outlining the huge human and material damage caused during Israel's invasion of the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon was accompanied by "Peace-keeping forces" drawn from amongst the U.S., French, Italian armed forces thus bringing the area under the domination of world imperialism.

Exposing Washington's vested interest in the Middle East, the paper pointed out that the U.S. is actively engaged in controlling strategic areas of the region for the deployment of its "quick intervention forces" as a means for stepping up exploitation there. The paper hailed the struggle of the Palestinians for self-determination and added that together with international support the Palestinians, under the leadership of PLO, their sole representative will no doubt attain final victory.

ADDIS ZEMEN, the Amharic daily, and AL ALEM, the Arabic weekly, editorially criticized the justified allegations made by the European Parliament that Revolutionary Ethiopia is "not properly using" the financial assistance rendered to it by the European Economic Community (EEC).

Qualifying the allegations as baseless and biased, ZEMEN wrote that the motive behind it is to mislead the international public on the situation prevailing in the Horn of Africa. While exposing the hostile attitude of the European Parliament against Revolutionary Ethiopia, and Somalia's dream of "Greater Somalia," the paper made clear the policy of peace pursued by Revolutionary Ethiopia with regard to promoting good neighbourliness and mutual co-operation based on the principle of peaceful co-existence.

A feature article appearing in AL-ALEM, written by Muhammed Beshir outined the political and economic crisis prevailing in Somalia and the growing resistance posed to the Siad Barge regime. The writer exposed Barre's build-up of arms which, he noted, is designed for aggression against Ethiopia and to destabilise other progressive governments in the area. Enumerating the victories scored by the Somalia Salvation Democratic Front, he noted that the Front has already liberated six provinces from amongst 15 provinces in Somalia.

The writer rejecteed Mogadisho's malicious claim that Revolutionary Ethiopia is invading it and said Socialist Ethiopia does not interfere in the internal affairs of Somalia, although it is determined to defend its unity and territorial integrity.

BERISSA, The Oromigna weekly, in an article by Aregash Abdiss under the headline "Towards Consolidating the Gains of the Revolution" highlighted the condition of women in pre-revolution Ethiopia and the role being played by them today in the struggle to realise the lofty objectives of socialism. Outlining some of the weaknesses the writer laid emphasis on the need to raise the political consciousness of women for mobilizing efforts for the goals of national contruction.

YEZAREITU ETHIOPIA, the Amharic weekly in an editorial under the title: "Timely Harvest," stressed the need to harness collective effort for timely harvest of agricultural products as part of the general endeavour towards the building of the national economy.

CSO: 3400/438

TONS OF BAUXITE PILED UP AT AWASO MINES

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Nov 82 p 8

[Article by Kwame Penni]

[Text]

ABOUT 50,000 metric tonnes of bauxite estimated at hundreds of dollars have piled up at the washing plant at the Awaso Mines because of the Railway Corporation's inability to transport the mineral to the Takoradi Harbour.

As a result, the Awaso Bauxite Company cannot fulfil its contract obligations which is creating a loss in revenue to the nation.

A resolution passed by the mine's workers' central defence committee at Prestea has called on the PNDC to declare an "operation haul out the bauxite" from Awaso to the Takoradi Harbour.

The resolution, adopted at the end of a two day seminar attended by delegates from the eight mining centres, Tarkwa, Konongo, Dunkwa, Awaso, Obuasi, Nsuta, Akwatia and Prestea, also urged the PNDC Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources to rise up to the expectation of the miners to help resuscitate the industry.

The committee said it had drawn up an elaborate education and mobilization programme to be launched soon for mine workers in the country.

The resolution also asked the government to do something positive about the liquidity position of the various mining companies.

The removal of the liquidity crisis of the mineral sector, the resolution noted, could help increase foreign exchange earnings for the nation in the short term.

According to the resolution in the medium term, the government should consider the re-opening of some of the abandoned gold mines including the T & A Aboso, Marloon, Bogoso, Busotwi, Prestea and Tarkwa South Extension mines.

To facilitate this, the resolution recommended the in-corporation of a mineral exploration company in the country to investigate among other things, the mineral potentials of the country for possible exploration.

CSO: 3400/436

BRIEFS

SUGAR FROM CUBA--CUBA is to supply Ghana part of her sugar needs under an agreement to be concluded by the end of the month. A high-powered Cuban delegation is expected in the country to finalize the agreement according to Ghana's Charge d'Affaires in Havana, Mr G. Chris-Ky Kpodo. He said the Cuban delegation would also explore areas of closer trade links with Ghana. Mr Kpodo, who returned home after five and-a-half months' duty tour in Cuba, recalled that a delegation led by Mr Chris Atim, member of the PNDC visited Cuba early this year during which agreements on economic, trade and cultural co-operation were signed between the two countries. He said the Cuban Government offered the necessary assistance towards the reopening of the Ghana mission in Havana which was closed after the 1966 coup. He disclosed that Ghanaian students had started studies in Cuban institutions under the Cuban government scholarship, and that exchange of engineers and medical doctors had also been agreed on between Ghana and Cuba. Mr Kpodo noted that it was the conviction of the Cuban leadership that Ghana's Revolution was not only for Africa but for other Third World countries and must, therefore, be given every support to succeed. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 16 Nov 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/436

DETAILS OF CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] On 19 November in Moscow Guinea-Bissau and the USSR signed a protocol of cultural and scientific cooperation for 1982-1983.

This agreement, signed by Yuriy Kirichenko, head of the USSR Department of Foreign Affairs, and Augusto Pereira da Graca, Guinea-Bissau ambassador in Moscow, is aimed at strengthening the cultural relations which have existed since 1975 in the areas of science and culture and calls for sending 70 Guinea-Bissau youths to the USSR for study at an intermediate and higher specialized level. The agreement also calls for the reciprocal visits of delegations of teachers and other specialists associated with education, the broadening of contacts between the Lenin Library (the largest in the USSR) and the National Library of Guinea-Bissau and closer contacts in the areas of cinematography and radio-broadcasting in which connection Guinea-Bissau is expected to participate in the 13th International Film Festival to be held in Moscow in the summer of 1983; finally, the agreement also calls for broader contacts at the sports level.

In the final part of the ceremony, Yuriy Kirichenko, speaking on behalf of the Soviet Government, expressed the assurance that the fulfillment of this program will help strengthen the friendship existing between the two countries and peoples.

Speaking on behalf of the Guinea-Bissau Government, Augusto da Graca thanked the Soviet Government and people for the help given our country since the beginning of the armed conflict, thus contributing to an increasingly close relationship between our peoples and governments.

It may be remembered that, within the scope of the scientific-cultural agreement signed in 1975 and after the agreement was signed by the two governments, regular friendship trips were exchanged between the two countries involving delegations of social organizations and contacts in the sphere of editorial activity and that the Guinea-Bissau expositions were highly successful in conventional book fairs organized in Moscow.

8568
CSO: 3442/68

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE FINANCIAL REORGANIZATION COOPERATION--A Portuguese mission from the Ministry of Finance and Planning, headed by Victor Pessoa, arrived in Bissau Friday. This team, composed of Joao de Oliveira and Fernando Loureiro, is coming to our country in response to a request made to the Portuguese Government to participate jointly with local groups in restructuring and reorganizing our Ministry of Finance. Another delegation recently met with the office of the prime minister to study ways to accomplish that reorganization. These cooperative actions now being undertaken are in keeping with our country's concern with restructuring its services with the help of similar Portuguese institutions. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Nov 82 p 2] 8568

PORTUGUESE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ASSISTANCE--A check in the amount of 600,000 French francs (about 4.2 million pesos) was delivered last week to Comrade Mussa Djassi, secretary of state for postal services and telecommunications, by Menezes Cordeiro, accredited Portuguese ambassador in Bissau. This sum is to cover the participation of the Portuguese Government in the purchase of 12 circuits of the 'Atlantis 2' underwater cable which connects Dakar with Lisbon and is the result of meetings held by that government official in September in Lisbon with Luis Fontoura, Portuguese secretary of state for economic cooperation and development. It should be noted that this sum represents 50 percent of the total cost of the 12 circuits which will soon provide for more feasible communication between our country and the outside world. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Nov 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 3442/68

UPD LEADER CALLS FOR ALL PARTY CONGRESS

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 26 Nov 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by L. Lejakane]

[Text]

THE leader of the minority opposition United Democratic Party, Mr. Charles Mofeli, this week appealed to the Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan, to convene an all-party conference, including the exiles, to seek a solution to the country's alleged constitutional crisis.

Speaking at a press conference in Maseru on Tuesday, Mr. Mofeli said a two-way spate of killings of persons attributable to the "Lesotho Liberation Army" (LLA) and "Koeoko" had been going on for more than three years.

"This two-way wave of terror rages unchecked because there is in the country a constitutional crisis that dates back to the year 1970," he claimed.

Mr. Mofeli called for the formation of a national government in which His Majesty the King and all political parties will be represented.

In an unexpected political somersault, Mr. Mofeli attacked the 1980 Amnesty Act which was passed with his support by Parliament while he was a Cabinet Minister.

"Political exiles should come home unconditionally," he said.

Mr. Mofeli was somewhat pessimistic about the role of the Christian Council of Lesotho as a mediator between BCP and BNP. He said local churches which were members of the council had unfortunately taken sides in Lesotho's political arena.

The Roman Catholic Church supports the Basotho National Party while the Lesotho Evangelical and the Anglican Churches support the Basutoland Congress Party, Mr. Mofeli alleged.

In the event of general elections taking place, Mr. Mofeli dismissed as completely unacceptable the idea of United Nations supervision. "It would be an insult to our sovereignty", he said.

In a swift reaction to Mr. Mofeli's allegations, the Minister of State and Assistant Secretary-General of the ruling Basotho National Party, Mr. Lekhooana Jonathan, re-

jected the idea of an all-party conference "as all political parties are represented in the National Assembly of Lesotho."

Mr. Jonathan said Lesotho knew nothing about alleged "exiles". "We only know of criminal fugitives who are harboured in the Republic of South Africa".

On the "spate of killings" in the country, Mr. Jonathan stated that as far back as 1960 when Mr. Mofeli was 'Mokhehle's Lieutenant' many lives were lost through clashes engineered by the B.C.P. Had Mr. Mofeli spoken out at that time we might not be experiencing the current violence in the country, Mr. Jonathan said.

Mr. Jonathan rejected as ridiculous the assertion that there was a constitutional crisis that dates as far back as 1970. He said all he knew was that Mofeli and Mokhehle rejected the Lesotho constitution of 1966.

Mr. Jonathan noted that the B.N.P. had tried fruitlessly on many occasions to call for genuine negotiations and reconciliation with other party leaders including the BCP of which Mr. Mofeli was co-partner.

Mr. Mofeli's criticism of the country's diplomatic links with Eastern block countries, Mr. Jonathan reiterated that as non-aligned country, Lesotho was free to establish diplomatic relations with any country in the world in search of world peace.

The Minister said Mr. Mofeli need not be wary of the nature of the coming elections as guarantees to holding of free and fair elections would be dictated by Parliament of which he (Mofeli) is a member.

CSO: 3400/427

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR NOVEMBER--Lagos, 8 Dec (AFP)--Oil production in Nigeria throughout the month of November averaged 1,365,000 barrels per day, according to oil production circles in Lagos, who stressed on Wednesday that the expected revival in production has not begun. Production in October stood at 1,482,000 barrels per day, whereas the quota fixed by OPEC for Nigeria is 1,300,000 barrels per day. The oil production circles say that their production forecast for December is 1,420,000 barrels a day. The figure for November brings the average Nigerian production during the first 11 months of 1982 to about the level of the OPEC quota. The oil production circles are relatively pessimistic about the situation. Certain companies think that the December figure will be only 1,300,000 barrels a day and that January's will be lower. In the same circles there is also talks about the possibility of selling Nigerian light crudes. It is, however, pointed out that the medium qualities sell a bit better. "The light crudes do not sell at all, while the medium crudes sell badly," a representative for the producers told AFP. [Text] [AB091315 Paris AFP in French 1740 GMT 8 Dec 82]

CSO: 3419/302

SHORTCOMINGS OF REFORM OF TERRITORIAL, LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17 Nov 82 pp 1, 13

[Article by Ibrahima Gaye]

[Text] "To avoid the crisis of confidence." Such is the imperative underlined yesterday by the President of the Republic who mentioned "the bad habits" of the Territorial and Local Administration Reform.

Progressively, established in all the regions of the country in 1972, this reform is undoubtedly the most significant enterprise undertaken by the Socialist regime of Senegal.

First by its very nature: breaking with a Napolenoic centralization inherited from colonialism which deprives local entities of real autonomy guaranteeing voluntary participation in the national effort, and breaking with excessive concentration of powers at the top, naturally, more inclined to lead the State to decide everything and not give the necessary attention to the desires of the citizens.

Then by its objectives" to create the bases of a creative voluntarism, making the local populations directly and fully responsible for their destiny, in all areas affected by their daily concerns. By the same token, to arouse a new state of mind which would bring about the death of the Providence-State, a myth which has imposed itself like a powerful brake on the joint effort.

This noble enterprise has had considerable results, since it has already transformed life in the rural world. But its future is placed in doubt by a certain number of freezes, handicaps and insufficiencies. These deficiencies come from three areas: 1. The financial management suffers from structural difficulties. On the one hand, the rural communities have at their disposal only very limited resources. These resources come exclusively from the rural tax, the recovery of which is all the more difficult since those taxable remain vaguely indentified and no coercion is foreseen. On the other hand, if the populations concerned determine their needs themselves by the device of rural councils, the budget-making process escapes them, to the benefit of the representative of the central administration, in this case the sub-prefect, theoretically a simple transitory budgetary official, in reality the real master of the game.

The CER's (Centers of Rural Expansion), king-pins of the reform, barely have the means to play their role of assistance to the rural councils and to control carrying out investments. It is the same with the Equipment services, practically paralyzed, while they should be helping the rural communities to estimate the costs and to assess the quality of the projects.

The powers of the sub-prefects are even more abusively reinforced and against the objectives of a reform that foresees, theoretically, at term, to put an end to their interventions.

The consequence is this risk of crisis of confidence pointed out by the President of the Republic. In fact, administrative accounts are not always presented (in order not to say that they are only rarely presented) to the rural councils, and then there is no supervision. Embezzlements and clear tendency to over-appraise projects are the result. It is significant in this regard that the position of sub-prefect enjoys such appeal that many of those who hold this position fear nothing as much as being promoted to... perfect.

2. Land management attests to the notable difficulties in applying the law on the national domain. In the grass-roots communities, the rural councils are in charge of rezoning lands nationalized by the State for development.

Now, this work is handicapped by religious, sociological and political considerations, which tend to revive a certain type of lamanat. Local conflicts of interest are sometimes settled violently. Officials have parcels of land allocated to themselves, on which they make peasants work, transforming them into farm laborers. A clear latifundia shift has begun to take place thanks to regulatory gaps: no limitation of affected lands is fixed.

3. Training manpower takes considerable time. It is, however, of major importance. The reform has a real chance at success only if the populations concerned are capable of assuming the administrative, management and supervisory tasks themselves which the reform implies. This capability is predicated on the elimination of illiteracy.

The government has chosen to put the machinery in motion and to buckle down progressively to training. Now, the widespread phenomenon of adult illiteracy in the rural milieu requires a long-term effort, and it is not certain that everything possible has already been done in this regard.

Moreover, practical training is limited, indeed deliberately turned away: the sub-prefects must first organize seminars on the different activities of the rural communities. But they are not compelled to keep any urgent schedule which would require them to present a balance sheet regularly. Equally common is the practice of dragging out eternally the only aspects of training which do not endanger their own prerogatives (thus seminars on the civil state).

The town council and the extent of the problems posed by the application of the reform are on the scale of its ambitions. These latter best translate the government's ideological choices and philosophy of development. The warnings of the President of the Republic and his involvement in opposing all those who "change the law and the rules to the detriment of the working population of the rural world" thereby having only more weight.

Only a firm and resolute political will is going to make it possible to conquer this cumbersomeness and to go on to a higher level. Attempts to regroup rural communities are already taking shape. These attempts make it possible to hope that, following their example, the regions will also become autonomous entities. Thus the State, as well as the Nation, can only gain.

9895
CSO: 3419/245

BREYTEN'S RELEASE BRINGS NEW HOPE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Dec 82 P 3

[Text] **THE EARLY release of Afrikaans poet and painter Breyten Breytenbach at the weekend has brought a glimmer of hope for other political prisoners in South African jails.**

According to Helen Suzman, Opposition Spokesman in Parliament for Prison Affairs, 300 to 400 political prisoners are presently serving sentences for sabotage, treason, incitement to commit subversive activities and other crimes of plotting against the State.

Some 91 others are in detention for periods which could be unlimited, according to the Parents' Committee for the Detainees.

Several South African writers welcomed Mr Breytenbach's release after seven years of his nine year sentence, and hoped that it might open the way for further remissions.

But prison authorities anticipated the call and stressed that only repentant prisoners could hope for a reduction in their sentence, or parole.

The authorities noted that the only criteria used were the prisoners' past, how they behaved in prison and their likely future behaviour if they were freed.

Six blacks held in Robben Island prison were released in June for meeting these criteria.

Pretoria stressed that in releasing Mr Breytenbach it had not yielded to external pressures, notably from France where the poet now lives.

Observers noted that the Government's clarification coincided with a growing campaign in the United States, Europe and black Africa for Pretoria to show mercy to nine members of the ANC.

Campaigns are also calling for the release of the former ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Mr Mandela, who is now aged 64, was sentenced to life-imprisonment in 1964 along with three other ANC leaders, including Secretary-General Walter Sisulu. But 18 years of imposed silence have not suppressed the symbol of resistance which he still represents, in spite of a ban on the publication of his picture or statements made by him.

Representations have also been made on behalf of Herman Toivo ja Toivo, the founder of the South West Africa People's Organisation, the Namibian nationalist movement, sentenced to 20 years in prison in 1968.

Until now the authorities have turned a blind eye to the petitions and requests, whether from within South Africa or from abroad. Police Minister Louis le Grange said in 1980: "Those who call for the release of Mandela want the release of a terrorist." — AFP.

CSO: 3400/428

ATTACK ON EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DENOUNCED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Dec 82 p 8

[From the Letters to the Editor]

[Text] SIR — I refer to your comment in **The SOWETAN** of December 6, 1982 in which you have made a totally unjustified attack on the Department of Education and Training for "phasing out certain standards", notably Standards 6 and 8.

At no stage was any indication given that Standard 8 would be phased out. What is at stake is the phasing out of the Standard 8 examination as an *external* examination, as was the case with the Standard 5 examination in 1980.

In the past the Standard 5 and Standard 8 examinations were external examinations after which certificates were issued to pupils who wished to leave school at that stage.

Fortunately, we have progressed to a stage where the Standard 8 certificate is no longer an entrance qualification, for example, to teacher training.

This, coupled with the fact that fewer pupils leave school after Standard 8, has prompted an investigation into the feasibility of phasing out the very expensive external examination and replacing it by a purely internal exam. It should also be noted that other education departments no longer have external examinations other than the Standard 10 examination.

With regard to Standard 6, which was phased out of the primary phase in 1976, I wish to point out that this was done at the explicit insistance of the black community and also in order to introduce the 12-year structure as it applies to all other education departments.

Are you now seriously advocating a return to the 13-year structure?

From the above it is clear that your entire argument is based on a total misconception of what is actually being done. It is most regrettable that you based your editorial on poor reporting and misleading headings instead of verifying the facts, with the department.

Your statement that "black and white students receive differing educations in school, while they are often taught the same material at university," is malicious and shows a total disregard for the true facts known to you.

It has been stated ad nausium (and published in your newspaper) that all children follow the same core syllabuses, that the syllabuses of this department are in many respects more detailed than those used by other departments, and that the same examination standards apply to all.

Your remarks about "a veil of secrecy" are regretted, especially since the department is involved in an all-out drive to stimulate and ensure greater community involvement in education.

Equally regrettable is your allusion to the "perplexing" new facilities being provided, stating that "very little seems to be done about the intrinsic education given to black children."

Have you visited any of these schools or taken any other steps to ascertain exactly what is being done to improve the quality of education before making such sweeping statements? Or is this simply a case of "none so blind as those who do not wish to see"?

Why cast suspicion on the role and qualifications of white teachers in townships schools when it is common knowledge that, because of the phenomenal growth rate of black education, there just aren't enough suitably qualified black teachers to fill all these posts?

In conclusion, I wish to extend an open invitation to you to visit the department's head office and regional director to gain first-hand knowledge of what is happening in education. We shall be only too happy to arrange visits to any schools or colleges of your choice.

I trust that this reply will be published equally prominently within one week after receipt thereof.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

CSO: 3400/428

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH NATIONS--MORE THAN 9.4 million tons of goods were shipped by rail between South Africa and its black-ruled neighbours last year in spite of their deep political differences, according to a report here by Mr J Loubser, General Manager of the South African Transport Services (Sats). He spelled out the extent of South Africa's transport links for the institute of strategic studies at the university of Pretoria. Goods sent by rail to and from Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire, Mozambique and Swaziland increased from about 8.3 million tons in 1979/1980 to more than 9.4 million tons in 1980/1981. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Dec 82 p 9]

HOGAN APPEAL FAILS--BARBARA Hogan, who was jailed for 10 years after being found guilty of high treason and of being a member of the banned African N National Congress (ANC), has again been refused leave to appeal--this time by Chief Justice. The refusal follows a petition sent to the Chief Justice of the Appeal Court by Hogan's lawyers, to get him to review an earlier refusal for leave to appeal by Mr Justice A P van Dyk, who sentenced Hogan. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Dec 82 p 3]

CSO: 3400/428

GOVERNMENT TO DEVELOP COCONUT INDUSTRY UP TO 1986

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS 25 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] THE government will spend a total of 121 million/- between now and 1986 to develop the coconut industry in the country.

This was disclosed in Tanga on Tuesday by the co-ordinator of the National Coconut Development Project, Dr. Dieter Speidel, when briefing *Shihata* on a five-day workshop attended by senior officers under the project which has just ended in the town.

He said under the four-year plan, the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) which is financing and supervising the project would provide a grant of 56 million/- to the Tanzania Government.

The World Bank, which had earlier shown interest in funding the project when it was launched in February 1979, has already provided a loan of 55 million/- through the International Development Association (IDA), he said.

He added that a total of 10m/- had been set aside by the Tanzania government this financial year, as part of its contribution towards implementation of the project.

Reviewing the general outlook of the coconut industry in the country, Dr. Speidel, who is also an agricultural economist, expressed the need "to replant new coconut trees in order to increase production from the present "stagnation".

He explained that although there were 23 million coconut trees in 240,000 hectares under cultivation along the coastal belt and the Isles, production of the nuts would drastically decline by 1990 due to the over aged trees.

He pointed out that most of the trees were between 60 to 70 years old and that even if they were replaced with new seedlings, the later would take a long time to yield fruits.

Dr. Speidel said that the long-term objective of the coconut development project must aim at increasing the crop production capacity and consequently increase the availability of coconut made products.

CSO: 3400/431

KAWAWA ASKS GOVERNMENT TO ENSURE AGRICULTURAL INPUTS ORDERED ON TIME

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] CHAMA Cha: Mapinduzi has directed the Government to ensure that agricultural inputs were ordered in time and that funds for the purchase of crops were made available before the farming season.

The directive was issued in Lindi on Monday by the Party Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, when closing a two-day seminar of the regional executive committee.

He said peasants were putting efforts into cultivation of food and cash crops, but those efforts were being frustrated by the Government, through failure to prepare the inputs early enough.

He observed that preparations for purchase of crops was done during, and not before the season. He stressed that efforts should be made to ensure that peasants got inputs before the farming season began.

The Party Secretary General gave examples of Mwanza, Ruvuma and Lindi, where the purchase of cotton, maize and cashewnuts was frustrated by delayed delivery of funds.

Ndugu Kawawa proposed that plans for the distribution of inputs and the purchase of crops should be made at least six months in advance.

On transportation of crops he directed the Government to supervise the distribution of diesel, tyres and tubes, to enable trucks in the regions move crops from the villages.

He said the distribution of these items was not closely supervised in most regions, resulting in transport problems.

On distribution of other essential commodities, the Party Secretary General directed the political committees, which were being formed now all over the country, to make sure the commodities reached the people.

CSO: 3400/431

KAWAWA STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF EXEMPLARY LEADERSHIP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Excerpt] THE CCM Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa has called on leaders in the country to set an example to the people through practical involvement in day-to-day work.

Addressing a press conference in Dar es Salaam yesterday after arriving from a two-day tour of Zanzibar, Ndugu Kawawa emphasised on the importance of examplary leadership for fast social and economic development.

He called on the leaders to go to the villages and work alongside villagers, noting that "in this way the people would realise the importance of the Party directive on work".

Ndugu Kawawa directed political committees to be formed after the on going regional Party executive committees to cooperate with other regional Party and governmental leaders in assisting peasants in agricultural work.

He said the committee should chart an elaborate programme for visiting villages to assist the implementation of the Party directive on agriculture during the rainy season.

He called on the committee all over the country to monitor the day-to-day operations of agricultural-related institutions and thus easily detect and solve problems that may arise.

Ndugu Kawawa directed regional commissioners to report immediately to the Prime Minister on any problems affecting those institutions.

Ndugu Kawawa directed crop authorities and other institutions involved in agricultural development to ensure that all problems related to agriculture were solved well in advance of the rainy season.

Commenting on his two-day tour of Zanzibar, Ndugu Kawawa said he emphasised to Party leaders on the Isles, the importance of implementing the Party directive on agriculture.

He said he also urged the leaders to discuss with the people, their day-to-day problems, as this was the best way approach to solving them.

CSO: 3400/431

CATA GIVEN BANK OVERDRAFT TO FACILITATE CROP PURCHASES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Nov 82 p1]

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] THE Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA) has been given 50 million/- in bank overdraft to facilitate crop purchases during the current buying season which began early last month.

The CATA Executive Chairman, Ndugu Saidi Bungara said in a telephone interview from Mtwara yesterday that the authority had run out of funds because of delays in processing the release of 196 million/- overdraft needed this season.

Ndugu Bungara explained that 72 million/- had so far been paid out to villages for cashewnut buying. Returns to the head office showed that 6,000 tonnes had been bought up to last week, he said, adding that the dispatched funds would buy a total of 14,000 tonnes.

CATA expects to buy 57,000 tonnes of cashewnuts this season but the chairman said early rains had affected the flowering of cashew trees and that the yield would be slightly short of target.

He explained that the 72 million/- was obtained from bank overdraft carried forward last year and some 40 million/- mobilised from CATA reserves. The funds were exhausted early this week but application for a further 196 million/- from the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) had not been approved, the chairman said.

Ndugu Bungara said NBC was awaiting a guarantee by the Ministry of Finance before releasing the funds.

"The guarantee has been delayed but we received a message today (yesterday) that we can draw 50 million/- to sustain the buying season", he explained.

The executive chairman said shortage of funds was the major problem facing cashewnut buying. "The other problem is, packing bags..... our demand is 300 bales monthly but the current supply is 200 bales", he said.

He explained that 5,000 tonnes out of the projected cashewnut output would be exported raw while the remaining 52,000 tonnes would be processed in five factories.

He said Lindi, Newala two Likombe and Kibaha plants would process 10,000 tonnes each while Tanita one in Dar es Salaam will handle 12,000 tonnes for processing.

CATA had to close down all its 10 processing plants last September because of the downward trend of the cashewnut crop. The authority bought 44,000 tonnes last season compared to the plants' collective capacity of 103,000 tonnes.

Cashewnut production declined from 145,000 tonnes in 1973/74 to an all time low of 41,000 tonnes in 1979/80. The decline has been attributed to hostile weather conditions, ageing cashew trees and the fungus disease — *oidium anacardil.*

According to a CATA report, Tanzania could be earning 550 million/- in foreign exchange annually from cashewnut exports but that because of the sharp decline in production the country lost 3000 million/- yearly.

CSO: 3400/431

KAGERA SUGAR PLANT ABLE TO OPERATE AT FULL CAPACITY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text] PERFORMANCE tests carried out on the newly-built Kagera sugar factory in Kagera Region have shown that the plant is technically fit to operate at its full installed capacity, it was announced in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The plant's 56,000-ton production capacity will however not be attained until an irrigation project, covering 6,500 hectares, and costing about 500 million shillings is executed, the Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO) General Manager, Ndugu Ruben Naburi said.

The performance tests followed initial production which started on July 16 this year. The first sugar from the plant was produced on July 21, four days later.

The 120-hour non-stop machine operation, referred to as the test performance, took place between November 8 and 12.

"The tests were satisfactory because the plant, which was expected to crush 11,300 tonnes of sugar cane, exceeded the target and crushed 12,084 tonnes of sugar cane," Ndugu Naburi said, adding that during the 120 hours, some 1,037 tons of sugar were produced.

He explained that the 120-hour non stop operation of the machines was necessary as the last checking point before the plant was certified fit for production. This was also stipulated in the contract between SUDECO and the contractor, Messrs Walchandnagar Industries of India.

Since the July 16 trial production, the plant produced some 5,162 tons of sugar up to November 17. Until trial production ends next month, the plant will have produced 6,631 tons.

The plant is expected to produce 19,000 tons of sugar in the next season, Ndugu Naburi said, adding that production is expected to increase annually reaching 26,000 tons per season — usually stretching from June to December — in 1985.

Sugar produced at the plant so far is distributed to Kagera, Mwanza, Mara and neighbouring regions, which has tremendously eased problems of transporting sugar from Kilombero and Mtibwa plants.

According to Ndugu Naburi, the sugar produced by the Kagera plant is not enough to meet the demands of those regions, each of which was now allocated a specific quota.

The plant is scheduled for official commissioning on December 13 this year. Construction work started in October 1978, but was disrupted by Idi Amin's war of aggression during which part of the plant was destroyed. Construction resumed one year later.

CSO: 3400/431

TIRDO TO INAUGURATE INDUSTRIAL ENERGY AUDIT SERVICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] THE Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organisation (TIRDO) will today inaugurate industrial energy audit services to identify ways to effect energy conservation in factories.

According to a statement issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the surveys to measure furnace and boiler efficiencies, heat losses in plant facilities and equipment and the effectiveness of electric power consumption will start with two industrial institutions in the city.

They are Kioo Limited and the Tanzania Textiles Corporation (TEXCO). The statement said other Dar es Salaam firms were expected to subscribe to the service shortly.

It explained that the beneficiaries would be issued with energy audit reports recommending potential energy savings and possible reductions in energy consumption.

The statement said the first surveys and report presentations would be completed by December 16, adding that the audit services would continue next year and further during which industries outside Dar es Salaam would be invited to participate.

The statement said if the surveyed industries would implement recommendations by the audit reports, this service will augment government efforts to reduce industrial energy costs and imported fuel requirement.

According to the statement, the surveys will be conducted by a team of TIRDO engineers trained in Ireland to be assisted by a United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) consultant, Mr. Sean Rick from the Institute of Industrial Research and Standards, Dublin.

TIRDO also runs other support services including a technical reference centre, industrial extension services, maintenance and repair of electronic and technical equipment.

Other activities on efficient utilisation of local resources surveys on direct reduction of iron ore with local coal, conversion of agricultural and industrial wastes to charcoal, oil and gas and production of natural dystuffs.

TIRDO is also studying the distillation of oils from citrus wastes and prices plants for use in perfumery and soap manufacturers.

CSO: 3400/431

BRIEFS

PLANT REDUCES FOREIGN INPUTS--THE Morogoro Shoe Company has cut down dependency on imported raw materials from 70 to 42 percent since it started production two years ago. Briefing participants to a 12-day seminar on target setting and incentive, who recently visited the plant, an official of the company said articles which were now locally obtained included glue and leather. When the company started production, it depended on yarn from Italy to manufacture shoe laces. The factory is now capable of manufacturing the same article from yarn made at Urafiki Textile Mill in Dar es Salaam. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Nov 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/431

NON-DURABLE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION BANNED

Upper Lomami to Require Standards

Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 24 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Mbuyu Mwanza]

[Text] The subregional Department of Public Works and Territorial Development in Upper Lomami has just initiated a largescale awareness and persuasion campaign aimed at the activists who are building houses of non-durable materials in the city.

Indeed, almost all of the occupants of the parcels recently distributed in th district commonly known as the "Industrial Quarter" have undertaken construction of homes of non-durable materials.

Considering that this district is to be a reflection of the city's appearance, it has been decided that it must be built according to the required city planning standards. The Department of Public Works and Territorial Development has taken steps to put an end to this wave of chaotic construction carried out with total disregard for the abovementioned stipulations.

In the hope that the owners of these parcels will understand the logic of these measures, the Department of Public Works and Territorial Development is relying to a large extent on the revolutionary understanding of those involved.

Katuba to Demolish Illegal Housing

Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 9-10 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] In a communique released to the press last Thursday, the commissioner of the Katuba region, Citizen Mutonji Mayand, invited all owners of housing constructed of non-durable materials on Katuba Boulevard and on zone land behind the municipal building to be present at a meeting over which he was to preside.

The regional commissioner's guests received important instructions regarding city planning standards. On this occasion, he asked them to present the building plans issued by the Department of City Planning.

The results of this meeting were that all persons who have built houses of non-durable materials on the boulevard must demolish their houses and all persons who are illegally occupying zone land must vacate it in the near future.

In other matters, note that the regional commissioner of Katuba is taking steps to link his municipality to the rest of the city by telephone.

9693
CSO: 3419/222

CHAD DELEGATE TO MPR CONGRESS INTERVIEWED

AB101138 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The delegates of the friendly countries who have come to attend the MPR Ordinary Congress are being received by President Mobutu Sese Seko. Today the delegates of the Ivory Coast, the CAR and Chad were at the N'Sele presidential residence where the founding president received them. The Ivorian delegate handed over a special message to President Mobutu Sese Seko. After the audience the Ivorian delegate said they discussed bilateral relations between our two countries. He made the following statement:

[Begin recording] We have come to represent our party at the Third Ordinary Congress of the MPR. My president gave me a message to convey to his brother and friend, which I have just done. (?During the audience) we examined the cooperation between Zaire and the Ivory Coast.

[Question] How about Africam problems, in particular the tricky problems of the OAU with the two abortive attempts to hold the summit in Tripoli?

[Answer] We did not bring up this problem. We only examined Zaire-Ivory Coast problems. [End recording]

The head of the Chadian delegation [words indistinct] in Tripoli, Mr Gouara Lassou, said that the Chadian people will be ready to fight back against the Libyan aggression.

[Begin recording] [Lassou] What happened in Tripoli was a great success for us, the triumph of our cause because African countries showed that the OAU is not made up of individuals (?but of states). Our country is a founding member of the OAU. The attitude of the Libyan regime was not normal. That regime was also established through force, so the Libyan authorities have no lesson of legitimacy to give us. In fact we represent the profound aspirations of our people. You certainly heard about this: When al-Qadhdhafi's attitude was known, our people took to the streets to tell him that we cannot accept Tripoli's dictate.

[Question] Mr Minister, the Chadian problem still remains a matter of concern for African countries. In particular when you were heard saying at the congress that an attack was being prepared in Libya against Chad. What

measures have you taken? With regard to your material needs, do you count on foreign assistance, or at least on help from some African states? If so which states?

[Answer] If you followed me, I made an appeal to Chad's friends [words indistinct]. However, we cannot mention our friends by names. Those who will help us will show that they are our friends.

[Question] Do you now feel that an attack from Libya is imminent?

[Answer] If you have followed al-Qadhdhafi's closing speech you must have heard him say that he challenged Hissein Habre to put his feet in Tibesti. This must be understood to mean: I am ready in Tibesti to resume war against Chad. But our people are ready to fight back. [End recording]

CSO: 3419/303

COOPERATION, SUPPORT FOR REGIDESO URGED

Lubumbashi MJUMBE in Swahili 24 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Kasongo Bin Sumaili: "Our Duty Is To Support Regideso "]

[Text] The fact is that water is a vital necessity for all living things worldwide.

If trees, animals, etc. need water, so do humans, who are superior to animals. Therefore, recently in the auditorium of the headquarters of the Regideso corporation in Lubumbashi, Shaba Province, a central committee of water vendors was appointed. The event was presided over by Mr Musasa, director of water vendors for the entire Lubumbashi area, in the presence of Mr Vemba Sala, deputy director of Regideso, handling government operations.

We may recall that earlier before the appointments the committees installed in all the zones of Lubumbashi convened so the members could become better acquainted.

Thus in every zone there is now a water vendors committee under the control of the central committee formed afterwards.

Duties of the Committee Members

Before the appointments were made, Mr Musasa informed all those present of their four committee duties as follows:

1) To support Regideso in searching out the best way to improve the sale of water to those responsible, especially advising water vendors about the importance of using unpolluted water for drinking. For their part, water vendors should also advise people approaching the wells that they should acquire the habit of using unpolluted water to wash themselves and their families instead of continuing to use well water.

2) To remind water vendors to pay their bills without the customary delays since that money is not only for Regideso, but for our government which can borrow from major international banks to install water in buildings for drinking water vendors who lack sufficient capital. Hence, water vendors are asked to adhere to the price list posted on the wall of each water vending building, and not charge even a penny more.

3) The members of the central committee are the middlemen between their fellow water vendors and Regideso, to submit the complaints of their colleagues to the company's directors and also to inform them of the directors' plans for their operations, as well as to learn about the complaints of water customers in those buildings. Also, those members should advise their colleagues about cleanliness around and upkeep of those buildings and their furnishings.

4) The members should be acquainted with their fellow water vendors and make themselves known to them also. In that manner Regideso will be able to determine each one's progress and the amount of water being sold by each and the fees to be turned over to the company each month.

As a way of making progress, Mr Musasa said that the water vendors should, in fact, be pleasant and cheerful with their customers. As a result of his adherence to the company's guidelines, he could be fortunate enough to see one of his family members employed by Regideso in recognition of the water vendor's unstinting service.

In addition, each zone committee was asked to hold seminars to advise people about the use of unpolluted drinking water available in those facilities instead of drinking well water that was germ laden.

Appointment of Provincial Committee Members

After the above points were discussed, the following were named as members of the water vendors' central committee: president--Mulanda Rupasa (Kampemba); vice president--Bilolo Mutshaudi (Kenya); secretary--Kanyonga Mwela (Raushi); and two advisors--Mutombo Mij (Katuba) and Nga Lumulume (Kenya).

Afterwards, the members of the central committee were able to tour the water distribution installations in Raushi, Kasapa, and Kimilolo.

Mr Vemba Sala, in turn, expressed his disappointment with water vendors who are reluctant to repay their debts to Regideso, in the following amounts: Katuba Z10,092.22K; Raushi Z10,163; Kampemba Z5,368.20; Kenya Z791.20K.

The central committee was asked to urge the debtors to pay their debts immediately.

9216
CSO: 3449/9

COMMENTARY URGES REGULATION OF RELIGION

AB091157 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1020 GMT 9 Dec 82

[AZAP commentary: "Religious Sects: Devotion or Shirking of Responsibilities?"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Dec (AZAP)--The specter of religiosity very recently began to haunt our cities and is provoking such a craze that one can no longer visit any corner of our capital without watching the hysterical spectacle presented by the numerous religious sects during their meetings or religious services.

Is this praise to the "Lord" or merely an explosion of faith? Whatever it is, this religious effervescence astonishes all careful observers. During his important opening address to the Third Ordinary Congress of the party, the founding chairman himself noted, among other things, the proliferation of religious sects whose incomprehensible methods of worship are likely to counteract the action of production for the country's development.

Far from promoting the birth and development of noble sentiments and many other positive values, the reality is quite different if we look at it more closely. To paraphrase the president of the republic, this phenomenon "seems to have other motives." Many people have reached the bitter conclusion that forgetting their primary duty of leading souls to the "highest," most of these sects have assumed a political coloration and have set themselves up as veritable commercial enterprises which amass wealth resulting from the generosity of their members.

Freedom of expression and religion is recognized in Zaire but--alas--the "dojos" [translation unknown] of the temples, mosques and churches are being used by certain sects as breeding grounds of the very destabilizing activities of the detractors of the party's saving actions. To avoid the unfortunate incidents that could be created by these religious practices with many colorations, the regulation of religious worship in Zaire has become an imperative necessity.

As the head of state has pointed out, it is evident that the plague we are denouncing should be methodically checked in order to protect the people from all practices that are contrary to the interests of the community and the party's ideals.

May the Third Congress of the MPR adopt resolutions capable of clarifying the religious worship in Zaire so that the invocation of the "Almighty" by the Zairian believer may be viewed by all as an act of devotion and not a shirking of productive labor.

CSO: 3419/303

COMMENTARY ON COUNTERING PROPAGANDA AMONG YOUTH

AB091835 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1305 GMT 9 Dec 82

[AZAP commentary: "CADER Faced With Its Responsibilities"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Dec (AZAP)--Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, on Tuesday launched an appeal he considered "as a deliberate and permanent order to the youth of the MPR, especially its specialized branch--the body of Activists for the Defense of the Revolution (CADER)--to be vigilant everywhere in order to discourage the establishment in any form of propaganda groups among the Zairian youth." This appeal was launched on the occasion of the opening of the Third Ordinary Congress of the MPR.

This appeal, which is the third of its kind launched this year by the founding chairman to the CADER and through this body to all the youth in the party, instantly reveals the importance that the father of the nation attaches to the activities of the CADER, which he has advised to "surpass itself by eliminating all marginal and doubtful elements whose activities are likely to slow down the pace of the revolution which must make our country a great Zaire, united, peaceful and prosperous."

The intoxication and the formation of propaganda groups among the youth by certain forces constitute in effect the two evils which the CADER [words indistinct] activities on a large scale, because they represent a real danger for the future of the nation which the younger generation emulates. The proof is the student agitation which in the past few years has taken place periodically in our universities and higher institutions to such a point that the supreme authorities of the country were forced to take the necessary sanctions.

There is no time for laughing and distractions. Our country has some commitments toward its foreign partners which it must respect at all costs if it wants to be taken seriously. Today, more than yesterday, there is not time for joking and distractions; the country can no longer tolerate this type of irresponsible behavior at the head of a fringe of the students, behavior which is often rooted in the intoxication and the formation of propaganda groups by a few national turncoats and certain circles which have never forgiven Zaire for its spirit of independence, sovereignty and frankness in its relations with others.

The vigilant action of the CADER is therefore of prime importance because it is aimed at preventing this agitation by dismantling possible networks of intoxication and formation of propaganda groups among the students. The president's appeal calls on the youth of the MPR to develop and intensify this action with the view to shielding our youth from all these diabolical maneuvers. This appeal must also be considered as a permanent and deliberate order to student leaders at all levels to support the CADER action with an efficient framework and by providing it with objective and real information on the current management of the affairs of the student community.

The Third Ordinary Congress of the MPR, which has been taking place in N'Sele since 6 December 1982, will no doubt examine the president's appeal to the youth and turn it into a coercive resolution in line with revolutionary vigilance.

CSO: 3419/303

FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY POSSIBILITY

Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Last Saturday the world celebrated World Food Day. On this occasion, several government leaders addressed messages to the people of their respective countries.

In Zaire, on the radio and television networks on Saturday night, Citizen Kamitatu Massamba, state commissioner for agriculture, rural development and environment, summed up the activities conducted by the Executive Counsil over the past 3 years to attain food self-sufficiency. It appears from this summary that the results are very encouraging.

Cassava production reached a level of 13.542 million metric tons in 1982 as compared to 13.172 million metric tons in 1981 and 12.542 million in 1980.

Corn production totaled 680,785 metric tons in 1982 as compared to 638,700 metric tons in 1981 and 562,340 in 1980.

Vegetable production was 557,805 metric tons in 1982 as compared to 538,200 metric tons the previous year and 522,300 metric tons in 1980. Ground nut production was 339,500 metric tons in 1980; 47,347 metric tons in 1981 and 357,670 metric tons in 1982.

The Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment has prepared and made public a plan for agricultural recovery in order to maintain this rate of production.

It was during the meeting of the World Bank Advisory Group held in Paris in 1977 that it was decided to form a special work group on agriculture in Zaire.

In March 1978, the dialogue between this subgroup and the Executive Council initiated a document in Kinshasa that was to be called the "plan for agricultural recovery." The document was to define the agricultural policy to be followed from 1982 to 1984 in regard to both the strategy and the program to be conducted by the Executive Council in order to support the national effort in agricultural production.

From 21 to 24 June 1981, a meeting of the advisory subgroup of the World Bank on agriculture was held in Paris, during which Zaire, represented by the head

of the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment, summed up the program's progress.

The final plan adopted on this occasion has the advantage of creating a general framework as a guideline for the activities that the Executive Council undertakes. It defines agricultural priorities. The choices clearly indicate a political aim: to adhere strictly to an increasingly stringent control of the agricultural sector, following the plan's requirements as closely as possible taking local conditions into consideration.

In the end, the 1982-1984 Plan for Agricultural Recovery constitutes a point of departure for defining a large scale agricultural policy in Zaire and following up the coordinated agricultural activities which have been planned, recorded and approved by the Executive Council. Implementation of the plan will cost 380 million Zaires, most of it in currency.

The success of the 1982-1984 plan will enable Zaire to cover its chronic food shortages in 1984: 157,435 metric tons of corn and 166,354 metric tons of wheat in 1980. At the same time, this success will enable the country to devote its currency resources to other sectors of the national economy.

The celebration of World Food Day on Saturday was notable for its use of the slogan: "Food First."

According to the FAO information bulletin distributed to the press, the UN Fund for Food and Agriculture wants to attain two goals this year: to prepare for rural activities and to make sure that children in particular and youth in general are well aware of what food and nutrition mean.

The document points out that the slogan "Food First" demonstrates the need to give agriculture top priority in development policies and plans on the national as well as the international level.

This year, in order for World Food Day to indeed inspire a greater awareness of what is being done or should be done in the areas of food, nutrition and agriculture, local activities will be organized throughout the world, especially conferences, student competitions, exhibits and visits to projects supported by the FAO.

These activities should result in a real recognition on the part of the public of the crucial role the agricultural sector plays in national development.

They should secure the participation of rural women's and youth organizations, agricultural training institutions and all those who have decisionmaking responsibility in as many countries as possible.

The FAO information bulletin reminds us that on 16 October last year, poor and rich nations and urban and rural populations focused their attention on the struggle against hunger, malnutrition and poverty.

It maintains that the challenge today consists of persevering on this course based on the experience acquired.

This year, the celebration was preceded by a 2-day conference organized in Rome and devoted to world food problems and food self-sufficiency.

9693
CSO: 3419/222

BRIEFS

DECREASE IN FISH--The Lufira fish are threatened with extinction. In fact, the fishermen are now using number two nets. It must be noted that this type of net is made of a small mesh to catch even the smallest fish. This disturbing news came from our Likasi office. In the subregion of Upper Lomami our representative is reporting similar facts which have also aroused the concern of the head of the subregional department of the environment. He has even addressed a warning to all fishermen in the Bukama and Malemba Mkulu regions of the use of number one, two and three nets. The importance of fish to man's diet is inestimable. Fish constitutes a significant source of the animal protein that each person requires. And the state, which is fully aware of this, has regulated fishing in order to maintain the various species contained in our rivers, lakes and streams. Therefore, fishing is strictly prohibited during the reproductive period. In the interest of society, regulatory provisions in this regard will have to be applied without fail. [Text] [Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 15 Oct 82 pp 1, 12] 9693

INCREASE IN BEER PRICES--New beer prices have been in effect at La Brassimba/Lubumbashi since 4 October 1982. This is what Mr Godar, manager of this production unit, told the press at the conclusion of the audience granted to him yesterday by the regional president of the MPR and governor of the region, Citizen Mandungu Bala Nyati. In mentioning the reasons for this increase, the manager of La Brassimba said that this measure occurred following the increase in raw materials and transportation prices. [Text] [Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 9-10 Oct 82 p 1] 9693

CSO: 3419/222

MUNDIA ASSURES ROP OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO COMPLETE EXPANSION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRIME Minister Mundia yesterday assured ROP that everything possible would be done to ensure that the company was allocated the K320,000 in foreign exchange to complete its expansion programme.

Mr Mundia gave the assurance when he toured the company's premises in Lusaka.

He was closely watching the operations situation at ROP because the nation attached great importance to its operations because it produced essential goods.

"Apart from manufacturing commodities like cooking oil and detergents, you produce others like stockfeed which is essential for our agricultural industry," Mr Mundia told the workers who included ROP general manager Mr Constantine Chimanja.

The Government would like to see ROP complete its expansion programme as soon as possible so that the nation could be self-reliant and possibly export the surplus.

It was for these reasons that the Government would "try its best" to find the K320,000 which the company needed for its programme.

The Prime Minister appealed to the public not to be alarmed if they noticed some changes in the colour of certain commodities manufactured by ROP.

In certain cases, the company was using local materials in its production processes, which led to slight changes in the appearance of certain products.

Mr Mundia, holding a tablet of "Ebu" soap as an example, said consumers would notice that the commodity's colour was now darker than the original one.

"This is because ROP is using a local material in the production of the soap and the case may apply to other products; so we should all understand this."

He praised the company for using local materials and said this was what the Party and its Government wanted in order to cut down on the foreign exchange drain and make import substitution programme a viable proposition.

He directed ROP to ensure that equipment needed for its expansion at the Ndola plant to be collected from Dar es Salaam as soon as it arrived.

The Premier urged the workers to work hard because the company was theirs since it was a public enterprise.

He would not like to hear of any shortages of essential commodities during Christmas and the New Year period.

CSO: 3400/441

CHIEFS RILED BY BEING UNCONSULTED ABOUT LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE House of Chiefs has expressed its indignation to President Kaunda for not being consulted during the conception of the Local Government Administration Act.

The House has asked the President to decree that chiefs should sit on district, provincial and national councils while "necessary amendments" to the Act were being awaited.

Speaking during yesterday's opening of the House of Chiefs by Dr Kaunda, chairman of the House of Chiefs, Chief Bright Nalubamba said under the present arrangement the participation of the House in the implementation of the Act was negligible.

"We wish to express our unhappiness to the Party and its Government for having left this August House uncontacted during the conception of the Local Government Administration Act."

He recommended that the necessary amendments to the Act be made during the next Party conference to enable chiefs, like Members of Parliament, to sit on district, provincial and national councils.

By their exclusion chiefs were missing "a great deal" and if by so complaining they should fall under the category of dangerous critics of Party programmes this was not their intention.

"We are only unhappy about this because of our desire to be counted participants in the building of this nation."

President Kaunda said he did not know whether he had the power to pass a decree to enable chiefs to sit on the councils.

But he promised to consult legal advisor to the Party and the Attorney-General to see if he could take such a step.

He could not consider the chiefs dangerous critics as their complaint was a constructive one and promised that the matter would soon be followed up.

During his speech Chief Nalubamba reiterated an earlier appeal for the establishment of a permanent secretary for the House to make it more efficient and effective.

Traditional

Such a move would bring the House much closer to State House to avail the President of traditional advice.

The House advised the Government to select model villages and sections in which scientific socialism could be experimented before being implemented at a national level.

Chief Nalubamba said the House felt that scientific socialism could be more and better facilitated by practical application rather than by a series of theoretical exercises in schools.

In this way it would be easier to see what benefits could be derived from the application of the system and if it was successful it could easily spread to other villages and sections.

The House suggested that collection of Party membership fees should be made at the source through cooperatives or labour movements to increase revenue and cut down on misappropriation of Party funds.

Chief Nalubamba complained of poor transport given to chiefs whenever they attended sessions of the House.

Vehicles made available for them were mechanically unfit and dangerous.

"For instance at the last opening of Parliament we were given a bus which, to say the least, was very dirty and in a deplorable state. To add insult to injury it bore the inscription 'Lusaka City Council' which might have given the impression that we were council workers coming to clean Parliament grounds. That was a bit embarrassing to us".

CSO: 3400/441

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS CHAIRMAN: 'FINANCIAL' INDISCIPLINE RIDING HIGH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

MORE than K9.5 million was unconstitutionally spent by the Government last year, chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and Matero MP **Mr Francis Nkhoma** said in Parliament yesterday.

Tabling the committee's report he said the illegal expenditure had come at a time when there were indications that financial indiscipline was riding high in Government and there was laxity in the control of funds.

Among the worst culprits were Cabinet Office where top officers had availed themselves of advances and had not surrendered imprest.

Mr Nkhoma said during the year under review there was an excess expenditure of K9,553,249 compared with the unauthorised expenditure of K1,891,501 the previous year.

This was a serious infringement of Parliament authority and therefore punishable. The Ministry of Finance was partly to blame for the situation, he said.

While some controlling officers had made realistic estimates these had in some instances been considerably cut and the end result had been unconstitutional expenditure.

"It is incumbent, Mr Speaker, Sir, on the Ministry of Finance to adopt a realistic attitude in the allocation of funds if we have to do away with the recurrence of unconstitutional expenditure," said Mr Nkhoma.

Mr Nkhoma said large amounts of income tax, sales tax, fines and other licence fees known to exist had not been collected. "I ask the Government to give serious consideration to this matter, as the time may not be too far distant when our revenues will completely dry up".

The committee had also not been impressed with the effectiveness of supervisory staff whose qualifications were questionable. Of particular concern to the committee had been:

- The weakness in internal control systems was manifest in the apparent increase in the payments in advance of receipts of supplies and services rendered;
- Delays in affecting recoveries of staff or personal advances;
- Payment on the basis of proforma invoices;
- Non-retirement of imprest and;
- Infringement of tender procedures and unsettled bills for supplies and services rendered.

The committee had been "saddened" that it had become normal to retire special imprest in instalments. He said it had facts that a number of top officers were involved in the scandal.

Mr Nkhoma said the Finance Ministry should consider charging interest on unretired special interest as a punitive measure to discourage abuse of these provisions.

Referring to cases of financial indiscipline, Mr Nkhoma said it had found that a sum of

K1,265,676 spent on wages had been inadequately vouched for through negligence and inefficiency.

In the Ministry of Home Affairs, the committee found that a total of K352,252 in payment was effected to a contractor although the projects he had undertaken were not complete.

The amount was in excess expenditure of K44,769.

Seconding the motion, Bwenga MP **Mr Rex Natala** said there had been instances when the committee had discovered irregularities in the use of funds by the Zambia National Service.

The committee had established that cash from the sale of **Orbit** magazine had been pocketed by some teachers.

The report was adopted after a heated debate.

And various Government ministries have asked the treasury for a total of K2.8 billion for the 1983 financial but this is far in execess of what the country can afford. Mr Musokotwane said.

CSO: 3400/441

CATHOLIC BISHOPS' 'LETTER' ON MILINGO CASE RAPPED

'Letter Compounds Contradictions'

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

BELATEDLY the "air has now been cleared" over the Milingo saga. The eight-member Episcopal conference of Catholic bishops in Zambia have released a seven-page printed "letter" in booklet form to put across their side of the unhappy case.

The "letter" is expected to be read throughout Roman Catholic Churches in Zambia at today's services. It describes the events around the recall to Rome of Archbishop Milingo as the bishops view them.

After a lengthy explanation of why the bishops had not spoken until now the "letter" makes a passioned plea to all Catholics in Zambia and others concerned for restraint, love, and unity.

At the height of the Milingo controversy last October our sister paper, the TIMES of ZAMBIA, was accused by Archbishop Elias Mutale, now the apostolic administrator of Lusaka, of being "enemy number one" of the Roman Catholic Church.

The unwarranted charge was made after the paper had faithfully been reporting the unfolding saga around Milingo's recall to Rome and what other church leaders and the foreign Press were saying and doing about it. It did not seek to destroy.

Rather the paper challenged the bishops "to come out with the truth, once and for all" to enable the Milingo dust to settle and not "let it turn into an unfortunate whirl-wind" against church unity.

But the bishops "letter" explaining everything appears to gloss over the real issues. It is an improvisation conjured up by the church officials and embraced with more gratitude than conviction by the ultimate church leadership in

Zambia.

The "letter" is neither persuasive nor conclusive. It covered only a fraction of the metastatic spread of the Milingo saga. It is difficult to come away from the "letter" without the impression that the bishops reacted to their greatest crisis by withdrawing from it. It compounds the contradictions.

Belatedly as it has been made one would have expected the letter to reveal bedrock and not merely showing shifting sands. Anyway we shall leave it there and hope that all will end well.

CAG: 'Letter, Vague, Evasive'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Christian Action Group (CAG) yesterday described as "vague and evasive" the letter from the members of the Zambian Episcopal Conference to the Catholics on the recall of Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo to the Vatican.

In view of this, the organisation has appealed to the Zambian bishops and priests to examine their conscience and to come out in the open to tell the nation why they should allow their fellow Zambian to suffer for the truth, contrary to the philosophy of Humanism.

CAG secretary Mr Damian Mwale, said in a statement that the only substantial truth in the letter was the admission by the Episcopians that the opposition to the Archbishop's healing ministry, which ultimately led to his recall to the Vatican, was initiated by Zambians.

"But the Episcopians lamentably failed to state who these Zambians were — whether it was the laity or the clergy."

Mr Mwale said however that the recall could not have been initiated by the laity because it was common knowledge that most of them in the Catholic Church and other ordinary Zambians were still "crying" for Archbishop Millingo's healing powers.

"It is evident that it is none other than the Episcopal Conference that twisted and perverted Archbishop Milingo's healing powers and subsequently engineered his removal."

Mr Mwale further asserted that it was clear that it was the priests alone who were responsible for the "sinister motives" which led to Archbishop Milingo's recall and not the Holy See since it was also common knowledge that the Pope only came to know of the archbishop's presence in Rome through the international Press.

He said the two main causes for Archbishop Milingo's removal have been named to be his powers of healing and his administrative control of priets, predominantly white, in the Lusaka archdiocese.

"It is therefore not far fatched to conclude that it is the bishops and some white priests who are responsible for the removal of Archbishop Milingo."

Mr Mwale said the CAG was appealing to the Zambian bishops and priests to examine their conscience and to come out in the open to tell the nation why they should allow their fellow Zambian to suffer for the truth, contrary to the philosophy of Humanism.

CSO: 3400/441

ZCCM SPOKESMAN REACTS TO MUZ CHAIRMAN'S ATTACK

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIA Consolidated Copper Mines [ZCCM] is recruiting hoist maintenance expatriates for specialist jobs which Zambians cannot do, a company spokesman said in Kitwe yesterday.

The spokesman was reacting to Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) chairman Mr Timothy Walamba's attack on ZCCM's plans to recruit hoist electricians and fitters from overseas.

"This recruitment drive has been mounted as a result of ZCCM's decision to discontinue, as part of its cost-saving measures, reliance on hoist maintenance personnel supplied by contractors at exorbitant rates," he said.

He confirmed that ZCCM had advertised for the posts of hoist maintenance personnel in the British Press.

In a Press statement issued on December 3, the ZCCM had advertised for the posts of hoist maintenance personnel in the British Press.

In a Press statement issued on December 3, the ZCCM said the company was in the process of recruiting specialist hoist maintenace personnel.

Yesterday the spokesman said there were no Zambian specialist hoist maintenance personnel who could fill the 12 posts now vacant although the training of Zambians was continuing.

"The work involves shaft and hoist maintenance and rehabilitation, compliance and dynamic testing as well as hardware inspections and impinges directly on mine safety."

Because of the type of jobs the 12 specialists will be expected to do and the fact that no Zambians were available for the work, this made it a special case.

ZCCM was not declaring any of its employees redundant or dismissing them indiscriminately to reduce its labour force as Mr Walamba had suggested.

CSO: 3400/441

ZCCM INTRODUCES FURTHER SPENDING CUTS FOR 1983-1984 FISCAL YEAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Dec 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has introduced further tough measures aimed at enabling the company to save K97 million during the 1983/84 financial year.

The new measures, which include the freezing of salary increases for all expatriates and Zambian employees at superintendent level and above, are contained in a memorandum from head office in Lusaka to all divisions and circulated on November 27.

The measures will come into effect in January next year and the production target for 1983/84 financial year has been set at 630,000 tonnes — 3,000 tonnes more than the 1982/83 notch.

The company saved K100 million in six months after introducing the first cost-saving measures early this year.

The new measures cover personnel, administration, technical, purchasing and stores departments.

The circular reads in part: "Savings in personnel will be achieved with the freezing of salary increases for all expatriates and Zambian employees of superintendent status and above until further notice. Other Zambian senior staff may get a salary review, depending on performance and provisions of the collective agreement between the company and the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ).

"As it is not the company's intention to declare employees redundant, a detailed programme will be worked out for the redeployment of workers from one function to another.

"There will be a considerable reduction in the cost of township maintenance and rationalisation of the education and training facilities with a view to reducing costs, but this will be done without jeopardising Zambianisation.

"In administration savings will be made on rental charges, by expediting the transfer of company activities from Kafue House in Lusaka and Mpelembe in Ndola and a reduction in office running costs like stationery, printing, telephones and telexes.

"Savings in purchasing and stores will be achieved by better control in the use of stores, review of the existing local purchase orders procedures to avoid over-buying, make purchases from the cheapest sources wherever possible and the reduction in the number of buffer stores and other stock holding points with a view to achieving reduction in the cost of stores.

"In the technical department the company will employ better utilisation of existing facilities and establishment of

additional foundries/workshops. This it is hoped, will alleviate the acute shortage of manufactured items and spares most of which are imported and for which foreign exchange is required."

Other measures are, tighter control in the receipt and use of fuels and lubricants, increased use of reconditioned equipment, including more retreading of tyres and engine servicing and the improved welding techniques to facilitate the rehabilitation of used lubricants.

"It is hoped that if these measures and those announced earlier are fully implemented, the company's financial position will improve and will ensure job security," adds the circular.

MUZ chairman, Mr Timothy Walamba said he would comment on the new measures when he addresses the last MUZ supreme council meeting later this month.

Meanwhile, ZCCM incurred a net loss of K46 million for the quarter ended on September 30 this year, a spokesman for the company announced in Lusaka yesterday.

He said the loss for the corresponding quarter of 1981 was K22.3 million.

Copper produced during the six months period to September 30 totalled 287,082 tonnes, which was 1,059 tonnes lower than the 288,141 tonnes produced during the same period last year.

The company produced 145,082 tonnes of copper during the quarter which was 4,953 tonnes more than the same quarter of 1981.

The spokesman said the results for the six months to September 30, showed a net loss of K104.2 million, compared to a loss of K55 million for the same period in 1981.

At the beginning of the current financial year the company had estimated a loss of K164 million. But because of successful implementation of cost-saving measures, the net loss was lower by K60 million.

Had it not been for metal prices being at historically low levels the benefit of the cost-saving measures would have produced net cash savings of K193 million instead of the K120 million actually achieved.

And cobalt production at 452 tonnes was 34 tonnes lower than the September 1981 quarter.

Production of lead, at 4,423 tonnes, was 600 tonnes higher than for the previous corresponding period. And zinc production at 10,476 tonnes, was lower than the 10,999 tonnes produced during the corresponding quarter of 1981.

In view of the adverse financial position, the board of directors did not declare a dividend for the quarter ended September 30, 1982.

CSO: 3400/441

ZCCM ENGINEERS RESTORE POWER AFTER TRANSFORMERS' BLOWUP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ENGINEERS at Nkana division of the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines have managed to restore power to the South Orebody shaft, the acid plant and all mine townships, a ZCCM spokesman said yesterday.

In a Press statement released in Kitwe ZCCM spokesman Mr Indopu Kalaluka said as a result of non-stop remedial work undertaken by Nkana division and Copperbelt Power Company, power was restored to the number 2 sub-station at the power plant by 10.00 hours.

The plant then distributed power to the townships, the South Ore Body shaft and the acid plants.

He said ZCCM chairman and chief executive Mr Francis Kaunda visited the site for on-the-spot briefing and a tour of the whole mine plant.

On injuries, he said two power plant operators were hospitalised for observation after smoke inhalation, but these have since been discharged.

In another development, work will be completed today on temporary distribution to the workshops/plant water pump supply and the refinery.

Repairs are underway to the all kV No. 1 Board and work is in progress in the cable tunnel area.

The spokesman said CPC and the Nkana division had formed a special task force of electrical engineers and technicians to tackle the blackout at the division following the blowing up of three transformers on Saturday.

Informed sources said after a closed meeting between the Mineworkers Union of Zambia Nkana branch executive and ZCCM officials that copper production would not resume for at least one week.

CSO: 3400/441

ZCCM SPOKESMAN SAYS MINES INCUR SIX MONTH LOSS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Dec 82 p 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA Consolidated Copper Mines Limited [ZCCM] incurred a net loss of K46 million during the quarter ended September 30, 1982.

The loss of the corresponding quarter of 1981 was K22.3 million.

In a Press statement released in Lusaka yesterday, the ZCCM spokesman said that the results for the six months to September 30 showed a net loss of K104.2 million, compared to a loss of K55 million for the same period in 1981.

"At the commencement of the current financial year, the company had estimated a loss of K164 million. However, due to the successful implementation of the cost saving measures the net loss was lower by K60 million," the spokesman said.

It was further explained that had it not been for metal prices being at historically low levels, the benefit of the cost saving measures would have produced net cash savings of K193 million instead of the K120 million actually achieved.

The company produced 145,082 tonnes of copper during the quarter under review, which was 4,953 tonnes more than the same quarter of 1981.

The spokesman said that the total sales revenue of K234.8 million for all metals in the September quarter was lower than the K262.7 million achieved in the corresponding quarter of 1981 mainly due to the lower price realisations on all metals sold.

The average price of copper was K1,361 per tonne, which was 13 per cent below the K1,561 for the corresponding quarter of 1981.

Cobalt production, at 452 tonnes, was 34 tonnes lower than the September 1981 quarter. While the sales volume of 503 tonnes for the quarter and 1,349 tonnes for the six months to September 30 were 199 tonnes and 620 tonnes respectively, higher than for the corresponding period of 1981, the average price for cobalt, at K19,954 per tonne, was K7,281 lower than the K27,235 per tonne obtained in the corresponding 1981 quarter.

Production of lead, at 4,423 tonnes, was 600 tonnes higher than for the previous corresponding period. Zinc production, at 10,476 tonnes, was lower than the 10,999 tonnes produced during the corresponding quarter of 1981.

The sales of 4,183 tonnes and 13,742 tonnes for lead and zinc were 1,236 tonnes, respectively, higher than for the corresponding periods of 1981.

"In view of the adverse financial position, the board of directors did not declare a dividend in respect of the quarter ended September 30, 1982," the spokesman said.

CSO: 3400/441

ZCCM SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO REPORT PUBLISHED IN PAPER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Marta Paynter]

[Text] OUT of K140 million to be spent on stage three of the Nchanga tailings leach plant orders worth K58 million might be placed in Zambia and K82 million abroad.

This was said by a Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines spokesman in reaction to a report published in this paper on November 24 under the headline "UK cashes in on mine job—British firms offered K120m tender."

The report, based on one in the British **Export Times** headlined "ZES set to spend at least K60 million in Britain" made no mention of how much of the work is going to be given to Zambian manufacturers.

The report said that out of K280 million orders worth at least K120 million would be placed with British companies.

Yesterday the spokesman clarified the report and said K280 million was "actually" K278.5 million and includes not only the tailings leach plant but expansion of the Ndola Lime Company and modifications at Ndola Copper Refinery for which K37.5 million is allowed.

Of the remaining K241 million interest, loan charges and working capital are estimated to absorb K79 million and a further K22 million is allowed for inflation during the course of construction.

"It is therefore estimated that at March 1982 values, the amount to be spent at Nchanga is K140 million. Of this K58 million is expected to be spent locally," said the spokesman.

Of the local element about K3 million will be spent on equipment such as rubber linings of tanks, vessels and piping, electric cables and control gear: K31 million on site contracts, including most of the civil, mechanical and electrical engineering work. Local freight, transport, and duty will absorb the remainder.

In principle, Zambian companies will be employed where prices and deliveries are competitive, he said.

"Equipment and material that cannot be supplied locally will be bought abroad. Conditions attached to some loans mean we have to buy from Britain and EEC countries."

Commenting on the original report in the **Export Times**, a Zambian manufacturer said: "One wonders how much of the work will come to Zambian manufacturers.

"Our local manufacturers are desperately short of foreign exchange and therefore of raw materitals and components.

"Those of us who have mentioned this problem to the buyers at Zambia Engineering Services (ZES—a ZCCM agency) have received the reaction: 'That's no concern of yours'.

"The impression given is that this is an EEC loan to be spent as far as possible in EEC countries. Is there no way in which we can prod the Government and ZCCM into acting to ensure that some of the orders come to Zambia to create jobs for Zambians?" he asked.

The report in the **Export Times** says that credit of K68 million has been extended by Britain because of the crucial importance of the project to Zambia. When completed the Nchanga plant will, it is hoped, produce low cost copper at less than K1,200 a tonne from stockpiled mine tailings.

CSO: 3400/441

DEVELOPMENT BANK'S ANNUAL REPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE mining industry contributed "practically nothing" to Government revenue last year while its heavy borrowing from the banking system reduced resources for lending to other sectors, says the Development Bank of Zambia 1982 annual report released in Lusaka yesterday.

The report says under the impact of worldwide recession, the mining sector saw an overall decline of 11.8 per cent in real terms and the fall was attributed to low production and prices for copper and cobalt.

"Copper earnings of K770 million remained 8.4 per cent below the level of 1980 while the cobalt markets were depressed with prices falling from K22 to K9 during the year.

"About 2,500 tonnes of unsold cobalt had to be stockpiled".

The report confirms that the Development Bank of Zambia which increased its profit by 3.5 per cent to attain K1.17 million after tax during the financial year has since 1974 approved 220 projects worth about K113 million.

DBZ chairman Mr Fred Kazunga, who is permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance, notes in his statement that the bank faced problems in mobilising foreign exchange during the year, causing a 72 per cent fall in foreign currency approvals.

Approvals in local currency shot up by 40 per cent.

The bank was compelled to concentrate on projects requiring little foreign exchange after reaching limits of all foreign lines of credit while negotiations for the new lines were continuing.

CSO: 3400/441

BANK ANNOUNCES 'TOUGH' FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONSERVATION MEASURES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Bank of Zambia has announced further tough measures aimed at conserving foreign exchange.

It has tightened regulations governing the issue of air tickets to passengers travelling abroad.

The move has prompted airlines and travel agents represented in Zambia to suspend ticket sales until a clarification is made by the central bank.

The bank has ordered that no booking should be allowed without its approval. These measures would ensure that intended travellers did not obtain foreign exchange illegally.

This would ensure that airlines account for funds accumulated in Zambia.

The measures are contained in a number of circulars signed by the Bank of Zambia general manager Mr Rudge Sakwanda and addressed to airlines and travel agents, and in some cases, copied to commercial banks for immediate implementation.

The bank has introduced a new application form to be filled by the intending travellers.

A Zambia Airways spokesman confirmed receiving the instructions.

Commenting on the new regulations chairman of the board of airlines representatives, Mr Frederick Ndeto said his members had met to discuss the implications of the three circulars.

"The board of airlines representatives and travel agents based in Zambia have decided to suspend, with immediate effect, sale and or issuing of their tickets in Zambia until clarification is sought from Bank of Zambia," he said in a statement released last night.

Another meeting would be held this morning with bank officials to seek clarification.

Warning of heavy penalty if the regulations were not complied with the form, say airlines and travel agents were only authorised to sell transportation documents for travel outside in compliance with its instructions.

In another circular ref: E.C. No. 19/82, Mr Sakwanda informs all airlines and travel agents that with immediate effect, in the case of cancellations or refund of passengers booked, they will advise the bank's exchange control in writing within a week.

Another circular ref: E.C. letter No. 18/82 Mr Sakwanda says airlines and travel agents that consequent to the suspension of holiday travel allowance it has been decided to regulate the sale of airline tickets and miscellaneous charges orders (MCO's) for international travel.

This has necessitated the introduction of a form at (air travel) for all persons travelling abroad from Zambia so that all airlines will have to account for funds accumulating locally more in a simple and straightforward manner than had been the case so far.

"Therefore, no air booking should be made in future unless either a person has obtained the "form at" approved by the Bank of Zambia, or has been issued with foreign exchange by an authorised dealer for his/her travel abroad under a specific permit issued by the Bank of Zambia for approved visit.

The circular says the objective is to ensure that persons have either obtained foreign exchange from the bank or have their expenses genuinely met by their close relatives or friends living abroad.

"We reiterate that "form at" will have to be completed by all passengers travelling abroad, irrespective of whether the foreign exchange permit has been issued to them by the Bank of Zambia or not.

"In either case, airlines are requested to submit the "form at" in triplicate to the Bank of Zambia exchange control authorities prior to approval".

After approval the original copy will be retained by the bank and the duplicate will go to the airline.

When the airline issues a ticket, the bottom right tear-off portion carrying the exchange control reference number must be detached and securely pinned to the ticket.

This is the testimony to any interested authority such as the customs to the effect that the ticket has been regularly obtained.

CSO: 3400/441

CREDIT CONCLUDED WITH ZAMBIAN IMPORTERS TO LAPSE BY YEAR'S END

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] ALL credit lines concluded with Zambian importers and approved by the Bank of Zambia will lapse at the end of next month, a bank spokesman has said.

In a circular to importers, the bank's director of export and import control says:

"We write to advise that all credit lines concluded with Zambian importers and approved by us will be considered as lapsed on December 31 1982.

"The Bank of Zambia, is however, prepared to review and re-examine some of those credit lines and in this connection, you are advised to resubmit your request by not later than November 30 1982 if you wish your agreement to be considered for renewal."

The circular which has just been released, added: "In this connection your request must be accompanied by the following documents from your suppliers or financing houses:

- A draft agreement incorporating the terms and conditions of the facility;
- A letter of confirmation or support from their bankers that they are willing to assist them in financing of imports into Zambia;
- Audited balance sheets for the past two years;
- A record of their previous experience in the financing of imports to countries other than Zambia."

The circular has been criticised by importers who feel their relations with their suppliers would be jeopardised.

One importer is Kitwe-based industrialist Mr Murry Sandeson who stated that suppliers were persuaded to give credit to Zambian importers on the strength of an assurance from the central bank that the proceeds of their 180 day bill would be remitted on time.

"Not only has the Bank of Zambia failed to honour this assurance because funds from 180 day bills which matured in May and June have yet to be remitted.

"The bank is now adding insult to injury by requiring overseas suppliers to provide us, the defaulting debtor, with evidence that their financial standing is adequate to qualify them for the privilege of continuing to supply us.

"This sort of letter takes one's breath away. The writer seems to have given no thought to the likely reaction of Zambia's long-suffering creditors, for whom this insult will in many cases be the last straw.

"It would surely be more appropriate for these suppliers to ask the Bank of Zambia for independent confirmation of its credit worthness."

CSO: 3400/441

KAUNDA CLAIMS NATION'S AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS SABOTAGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA's agricultural programmes have been sabotaged before taking off the ground, President Kaunda revealed in Kafue yesterday when he received K11.5 million worth of land clearing units.

And to guard against sabotage, Dr Kaunda urged provincial Members of Central Committee, district councils, Party and Government officials not to misuse the equipment.

"Do not sell any spares to buy a bottle of kachasu. Look after them as though they were your personal property," the President urged workers who would use the equipment.

The country first bought tractors to be distributed in the country to improve agriculture, but this was sabotaged.

"We bought these tractors from Czechoslovakia and our former colonisers did not want this because we bought them from a socialist country. I came to learn 12 years later that one expatriate man took all the spares and sold them to people he wanted."

Plans to build silos throughout Zambia were also sabotaged and only three were built in Chisamba, Ndola and Kabwe.

"Resistance to our development of agriculture did not just come by accident, but by design since the former coloniers wanted Zambia to be a dumping ground of South African and the then Rhodesia produce."

When UNIP gained Independence for the country there were few Zambian civil servants who were in influential positions to carry out the Party's agricultural policies.

The expatriate civil servants whose interests were in either South Africa or Rhodesia — now Zimbabwe — sabotaged UNIP's programmes of agricultural development.

President Kaunda rebuked critics who accused the UNIP government of not having an agricultural policy. "I pray to God to forgive them because they do not know what they say."

In the past agricultural loans were only given to white farmers, but when the UNIP government took over, racialism in agriculture was abolished.

President Kaunda urged all district councils to start planning for the resettlement of people, while Members of Parliament must plan with the people and for the people.

"If an MP comes to the Central Committee and asks what the Party will do for his constituency, we shall say go back to your constituency and plan with your people."

All the equipment which the Government had bought then

were not looked after properly because the Government had not been well organised. But since the Party and its Government was well organised, now the equipment must be well looked after.

District governors who returned from Bulgaria where they were trained in agricultural management would soon be made use of.

The President said Zambia lost millions of Kwacha through its agricultural programmes, but explained that at least they had aroused interest in agriculture.

Zambia had been asked to close the mines, but she had refused because she did not want to throw thousands of people out of employment.

The land clearing machines which will also be used for building dams will be first sent to the Southern Province where many areas were hit by drought.

Minister of Works and Supply Mr Haswell Mwale said, the units were bought with a loan obtained from Brazil.

Mazembe Tractor Company will service the machines for six months and train mechanics from the Ministry of Works and Supply for a year.

CSO: 3400/441

LUANO VALLEY FAMINE RELIEF HINDERED BY TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

RELIEF food cannot reach the hunger stricken Luano Valley in the Central Province because of communication problems.

Bishop Adam Kozlowiecki of Chingombe Mission told a **Times** team which visited the area: "People here have lost weight and cases of malnutrition are rising daily."

On Saturday, former Mkushi district council messenger, headman Francis Musonda died when an army truck carrying the first batch of 150 bags of mealie meal to the area plunged down the Mchinga Escarpment.

Two other passengers were rushed to Mkushi Rural Health Centre with serious injuries. The accident occurred 160 km from Mkushi boma.

One of the passengers Mr John Chola, a senior messenger at the council, said the accident took place at 16.00 hours just after climbing the escarpment.

"One of the wheels of the truck hit a big stone causing the truck to career off the road. It rolled down, scattering the passengers and the bags of mealie meal," he said.

Mr Chola said he recovered from where he had been thrown and checked on his friends, a corporal Mwelwa and a Mr Sipetwa. He found Mr Musonda already dead.

Mr Chola lifted the two injured men and took them to the late Mr Musonda's village which was nearby. He was assisted by villagers and missionaries from Chingombe Mission who later drove the injured to Mkushi rural health centre.

The accident was confirmed by Mkushi police who said the body of Mr Musonda could not be retrieved because there was not suitable transport to reach the area.

It was feared the body might be eaten up by wild animals unless it was removed quickly from the scene of the accident.

Famine has struck the whole of Luano Valley from chiefs Chembe, Mbosha and Senior Chief Mboroma. The crisis is mainly attributed to the area's geographical position and last year's poor rainfall.

About 300 villagers live in the area.

The **Times** team which visited the area found villagers surviving on wild roots called "misepo", taking from five to six hours to cook to remove poisonous matter.

The newsmen had to donate a 50 kg bag of mealie meal and two packets of salt to some of the starving villagers.

CSO: 3400/441

RICE FACING SPOILAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Dec 82 p 5

[Excerpt] ABOUT 6,500 tonnes of rice may go to waste at National Milling Company depots because of alleged bureaucracy among officials in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

This came to light yesterday when Minister of National Guidance, Mr Arnold Simuchimba addressed workers at the National Milling Company premises in Cairo Road in Lusaka.

A member of the political committee at the place of work, Mr Hamilton Nhlane told Mr Simuchimba rice had been in the depots for more than two months awaiting the ministry to fix a price.

Mr Nhlane told the minister during a question and answer session the milling company management wrote to the ministry immediately the consignment arrived.

Chief personnel officer, Mr Jackson Sichilongo told the minister the company wanted the ministry to fix new prices because the firm was charged customs duty on the rice.

In the past rice was imported into the country duty free. It came from the United States as aid to Zambia.

Mr Sichilongo told Mr Simuchimba one of the managers was almost beaten up by people who discovered there was rice at the National Milling.

The 6,500 tonnes of rice are in Lusaka, Livingstone, Kitwe and Kabwe. In some depots rains have already destroyed the commodity.

CSO: 3400/441

ZAMSEED MANAGER SAYS NATION NOW SELF-SUFFICIENT IN VARIOUS SEEDS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Seed Company (Zamseed) has met the country's needs in agricultural and potato seeds and will soon export 500 tonnes of SR 52 maize seed to Tanzania, Central Committee Member Mr Kapasa Makasa has been informed.

Acting general manager Mr Marcel Kanungwe informed Mr Makasa that Zambia was now self-sufficient in seed maize, sunflower seeds and other seeds because Zamseed produced enough.

The firm exports sunflower seeds to Angola and as long as political stability continued in neighbouring states, Zamseed would increase its exports.

Mr Makasa, who was touring Zamseed premises, commended the firm for meeting the nation's agricultural and potato seed requirements. He urged the company to continue with the hard work.

He said Zambians were geared for the Operation Food Production Programme and it was now up to Zamseed to meet the challenge of producing enough seeds.

If the firm was not able to meet farmers' needs it should double up its efforts because "when a farmer is delayed, the nation is delayed".

The company should start schemes which would depend on local materials and aim at surplus commodities which should be exported to earn Zambia foreign exchange.

The "outcry" from some firms for foreign exchange was too much and Zambia should find some means of utilising local materials because the nation was facing serious foreign exchange problems.

Mr Kanungwe said hundreds of crop varieties from all over the world, were being screened to find suitable ones for Zambia.

He said the new SR 52 maize seed will produce an additional one million bags of maize for every 10 million bags yielded.

The new SR 52 variety will be released to the public "on a limited scale during the 1983-84 season."

CSO: 3400/441

UNIDO SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 1983

Lusaka DAILY NEWS in English 17 Nov 82 p 7

[Text]

THE United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) is to give Zambia about 45 scholarships during the 1983 academic year.

UNIDO resident representative in Zambia Mr Kaeshap Sen said in Lusaka yesterday that processing of scholarships for Zambia for next year had already started.

Already, 11 scholarships have been processed and awarded to the Government, he said.

"At the moment, indications are that we may give about 45 scholarships or slightly more which is about the same number as those given last year", he said.

Mr Sen said last year UNIDO gave the Government 45 scholarships which, he said, were well utilised.

UNIDO awarded scholarships to developing countries such as Zambia in courses which were not available locally.

Some of the courses include in-plant training programme for engineers in the field of fertilizer industry to start in the Soviet Union in March next year, in-plant group training programme for engineers in the field of metal working industries to start in February also in the USSR.

Other courses in the USSR includes in-plant group training programme for engineers in the field of iron and steel industry in March, in-plant group training for engineers in the field of electric welding, March and September, in-plant group training programme for engineers in the field of grain, milling and storage, April and in-plant group training programme for specialists in the technology and equipment of rice processing enterprises, September.

A course on In-plant training programe in the field of quality improvement of industrial products will start in Japan in January, while in-plant group training programme for engineers in the field of diesel engines will start in Czechoslovakia in March.

CSO: 3400/441

BRIEFS

AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY FOR OIL EXPLORATION--THE search for oil deposits in Zambia which has been going on for several months now will soon end, Mr Kabwe announced yesterday. The aeromagnetic survey for oil exploration may be completed this week. The minister could not conclusively say whether oil would be discovered until all stages of exploration had been completed. "There is no doubt, however, that the project has aroused tremendous excitement in international circles." Zambia should be cautiously optimistic over the project. Zambia now spends about K200 million on the importation of fuel. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/441

REORGANIZATION OF ZISCO OUTLINED

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] **THE signal has been sounded for the transformation of Zisco, and the Government expects both management and workers to change their attitudes and behaviour immediately.**

Those who could not, "will be most welcome to bid us farewell", the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Cde Simba Makoni, said here yesterday.

He told representatives of the steel and iron giant's management and employees that the Government, with Austrian assistance, planned to establish a "total strategy" for Zisco's revitalisation within six months.

Besides the current world depression, the company had suffered from bad industrial relations, jeopardising not only its profitability, but its viability.

"Near-total demoralisation and indifference" had set in at all levels of the company but there had been no evidence of any initiative from within Zisco to remedy the situation.

Cde Makoni said he had received disturbing reports about the attitudes and patterns of behaviour of both the company's leadership and workers.

"These reports are detailed. Names are cited, incidents are quoted, dates are given.

"We are turning a new page in the history of this company today. I expect the company and all its people, including the new managing director, to accept the reality of the change."

Cde Makoni said the first stage in the revitalisation programme had been effected last month when the Government reached an agreement with an Austrian company, Voest Alpine, and Mr Kurt Kuehn had been appointed managing director in place of Mr Thomas Harris. Mr Kuehn headed Zisco until 1978.

The agreement provided for co-operation between the Austrian company and Zisco within the context of co-operation between the Governments of Zimbabwe and Austria.

The agreement covered management and technical expertise, technological improvements and capital developments, and financing.

Voest Alpine would aid Zisco by providing managerial and technical experts when agreed upon by the parties concerned, and with the training of Zisco personnel both here and in Austria.

The Austrian company would also help Zisco evaluate and implement some of its modernisation and other capital development programmes.

The revitalisation strategy might include structural reorganisation of the company, personnel re - deployments and changes in the operational methods and procedures, but the jobs of senior personnel would be assured as long as they co-operated with Government in the new exercise.

"We have not earmarked anybody for dismissal but I must make it quite clear that those who may not find themselves able to accommodate the new circumstances we are ushering into this company will be most welcome to bid us farewell."

The Government is the largest single shareholder in the company.

CSO: 3400/433

DUTCH TO TRAIN FIFTY WORKERS FOR AZ

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] THE Dutch national airline is sponsoring about 50 Air Zimbabwe workers to train in technical and mechanical fields, Holland's Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Abraham Louis Schneiders, has said.

He told the Herald that Zimbabwe would benefit from the technical training programmes sponsored by the Royal Dutch Airlines, KLM.

"We sponsored a refresher course for the mechanical and technical staff. This was attended by 18 people and we have now taken about 50 more for training.

"The massive training programme will continue until Air Zimbabwe has achieved some degree of self-sufficiency," he said.

Other training schemes, like the Melfort women's education centre for ex-combatants, were being carried out by non-governmental organisations from Holland.

"Although the Dutch aid organisations operate independently, they get about 90 percent of their funds from the government. We support them throughout their development and assistance programmes because we are aware that they are intended to benefit many people," said Mr Schneiders.

"Our government is ready to send experts to work in Zimbabwe, mainly in agriculture, if it is requested to do so. The Zimbabwe Government will only pay them basic salaries and we will pay them an additional allowance to make the conditions more attractive."

Other forms of Dutch assistance to Zimbabwe were soil survey equipment given to the university, powdered milk recombining equipment, fertiliser and other development projects.

Relations between Holland and the Zimbabwean Government started during the liberation struggle.

"When I was appointed to this country as ambassador about two weeks ago, I saw my immediate task as being one of helping the two countries develop and indeed the entire SADCC region," said Mr Schneiders.

Holland would always stand by Zimbabwe and other African countries against the apartheid policies of the Pretoria regime.

"The hideous policy of racial segregation and discrimination is contrary to the principle of equal rights for all human beings enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"The refusal of the South African government to abolish apartheid continues to stir up deep concern, indignation and anger in my country," he said.

The proposals for constitutional reform in South Africa ignored the aspirations of the majority of the people and fell far short of the profound and fundamental changes the Dutch government considered imperative.

"We will continue to stand by the efforts of the international community to solve the problems in South Africa and Namibia. Just as we did in Zimbabwe, we are also supporting the liberation movements fighting for independence in these two countries."

CSO: 3400/433

BRIEFS

MENTAL ILLNESS--BULAWAYO--BETWEEN 10 000 and 12 000 Zimbabweans are mentally ill at any one time and the majority of those admitted to mental hospitals suffer from schizophrenia, the Deputy Secretary for Psychiatric Services, Dr Doris Hollander, said here yesterday. Dr Hollander, who is attending a two-day seminar on schizophrenia at Ingutsheni Hospital, said about one person in every 100 is likely to suffer from the illness, which usually attacks people in the 15 to 30 age group. A consultant at the hospital, Dr J. W. Vermeulen, talked on the sedation of schizophrenic patients. He said the symptoms of the condition were initial thought disorder, then loss of contact with reality followed by the hearing of sounds other could not hear, and seeing what others could not see. This was followed by social withdrawal which meant inability to communicate with others. About 25 percent of schizophrenics got better even without treatment, 25 percent never improved and 50 percent suffered recurrent attacks. There was no cure for the illness, but only control of its symptoms. The most widely used sedative was a drug called Chlorpromazine. A psychiatric community nurse, Cde Davidson Ntini, who operates in the whole of Matabeleland, said there has been 146 re-admissions of mental patients to Ingutsheni in September, the highest number to be recorded. Among the factors which probably cause discharged patients to relapse into schizophrenia were the failure to apply maintenance medication and to attend reviews prescribed on discharge, unstable environments and poor food. The symposium is being attended by medical superintendents and doctors from several parts of the country, as well as trainee psychiatrists and nurses. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 82 p 8]

COURTS MARTIAL--BULAWAYO--ADMINISTRATIVE arrangements, which will enable courts martial to try all army deserters, dissidents and armed bandits, are being completed, a senior Defence Ministry official said yesterday. He had been asked to explain why civilian courts in Bulawayo were still hearing several cases of army deserters, dissidents and bandits who had committed serious offences. In September, the Prime Minister, Cde Robert Mugabe, told Parliament that the Government was introducing courts martial to deal "quickly and firmly" with these criminals. The ministry official said the administrative problems stemmed from the fact that deserters, bandits and dissidents, who were apprehended by the police, were sent to civilian courts. There had been no provision for the police to send such people to the army for them to be dealt with by the courts martial. "The administrative machinery is being streamlined," the official said. "Things should start moving pretty soon." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 82 p 1]

CSO:3400/433

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